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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer Tuesday; fair Wednesday; gentle south winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,438. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 500 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

SLAUGHTER OF THOUSANDS IN SIBERIA; CONSUL TELLS OF BOLSHEVIK HORRORS FIRST REVEALED WITH WINTER'S END

HAS PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF

Men, Women, Children Driven Into Woods and Clubbed to Death.

PUBLIC SQUARES SHAMBLES

Committees, Vested with Power of Life and Death, Held Orgies of Slaughter.

GAVE NO PRETENSE OF TRIAL

Jails Opened and Criminals Invited to Work Their Will—Report Goes to Washington.

John A. Embry, American Consul at Omsk, which is the capital city of the Kolchak Government of those parts of Russia not under Bolshevist control, arrived in New York yesterday and last night told to THE NEW YORK TIMES the official story of what had happened in Siberia and Eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he was in charge of American affairs in Kolchak's capital city.

Mr. Embry said no language could picture the atrocities that have marked Bolshevist rule in the territories recaptured by Admiral Kolchak, a reign of terror that had been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft and arson, perpetrated with cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization.

"As to Bolshevism as it is enforced by Lenin and Trotzky, and those under them, I have the photographs to prove what I am about to say," said Mr. Embry, "and they are pictures taken by myself or by responsible American Red Cross officials. The horrors these pictures reveal came to light following the advance of the Kolchak forces, an advance that liberated from Bolshevist domination a strip of territory as long as the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

"The first place I want to mention is the city of Ufa. I visited this place immediately after the Bolsheviki withdrew before the Kolchak forces. My companion was the former Chief Judge of the Appellate Court of that section, a man who had lived in America and who received his law degree in one of our American colleges. This was only a few weeks ago, and was only a short time before my departure from Omsk for home.

"We were on our way to the Ufa front, which is the southern sector of the Siberian front, when we met with the Judge to whom I have referred. Ufa had been liberated in March and this was April. The Judge, by commission of Admiral Kolchak, was returning to reopen the courts of the district and to re-establish law and order. The Judge was one of seven who held office in the Ufa district at the time the Bolsheviki gained control, and he was one of the three who escaped. What became of the other four no man I have ever met was able to say.

Power of Life and Death.

"So I went to Ufa and there I made my own investigation as to what had happened during the period (November, 1918, to March, 1919,) that the Bolsheviki were in control. My first stop was at the County Court House, as we would call it here at home. There I talked with the people and learned that at sunset on the day that the Kolchak forces withdrew, back in November, the Bolsheviki had entered the city. The ruling force numbered about 1,500 men, a half regiment in other words, criminals, mercenaries, and riff-raff, some in uniform and some in civilian clothes.

"The first thing the Bolsheviki did was to loot the town and then the leaders met in the Court House and organized their government, as they called it. At the head of this government they placed the most cruel and outspoken of their leaders. They then appointed committees, one of them the so-called Extraordinary Committee on Investigation, a better name for which would have been the Committee on Executions. At the head of this committee they appointed a Lett, and this committee was given the power to put to death any man, woman or child suspected of being opposed to Bolshevism. Sentence could be and was pronounced without formal trial.

"That very night the Extraordinary Committee issued an order that all persons who had held office were to be rounded up immediately, arrested, and brought before the committee. The Judges, the Aldermen, the Councilmen, and other leading citizens—that is, those who had not been able to escape—were promptly arrested, and all of those who are known to be against Bolshevism were suspected of being against it were taken that night into the public square and executed. In every instance all condemned were denied trial of any kind.

"The President of the Ufa Council, of

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Washington, Saratoga N. Albee, Manager. The Home-Seat of the Springs, Va.—Advt.

TOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD See advertisement on Page 16.—Advt.

Brussels Hears Crown Prince Escaped Sunday; Counter-Revolutionaries Prepared to Help

BRUSSELS, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The former German Crown Prince, Frederick William, escaped from the Island of Wieringen Sunday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Soir.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 1.—German counter-revolutionaries have a motor launch in readiness to rescue the former Crown Prince, wishing him to appear at the head of the military forces of Germany, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail.

The Dutch Queen, the dispatch adds, has sent her consort to persuade the former Prince that it would be detrimental to Holland, which granted him hospitality, if he participated in a revolt in Germany.

A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Island of Wieringen, dated June 24, said that preparations for the Prince's departure were observed on that day. There was a "new subcurrent of activity on the island," the correspondent said, and the Burgomaster's expression of belief that the Prince did not intend to leave yet was "doubtless camouflage."

The Prince on that occasion told the correspondent that he would remain for at least three months after peace was signed and that he would "only return to take the throne if the German people want me to and make me."

PICHON WILL HEAD THE NEW BIG FOUR

Lansing, Balfour, and Tittoni Other Members of the Conference's Directing Body.

COUNCIL IN SESSION TODAY

Outlining Changes in Procedure—Turkish Envoys to Go Home; Chinese May Remain.

PARIS, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The new Council of Four, consisting of Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister; Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State; Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, will meet tomorrow afternoon to outline the method of procedure of the Peace Conference, which is likely to undergo many changes.

M. Pichon will be Chairman of the Council. It is probable that a body similar to the old Council of Ten will be constituted, but the Council of Four will continue the work of direction.

The missing clauses in the Austrian treaty will probably be delivered to the Austrian delegation before the end of the week, but it seems unlikely that the treaty can be signed before July 31 at the earliest.

In spite of their refusal to sign the Peace Treaty Saturday, the Chinese delegates are not regarded as having withdrawn from the Peace Conference, and will continue to take part in the proceedings. The delegation at present is awaiting instructions from Peking.

If the Chinese Government is disposed to sign, it is said in Conference circles, it is still possible for its delegates to do so.

The Turkish delegation which visited France for the purpose of laying before the Peace Conference a request that Turkey's territorial integrity be preserved intact will start for home Thursday. In the meantime the members of the delegation will be permitted to visit Paris to make purchases.

The text of the note sent the delegation yesterday by the Council of the Great Powers is as follows:

"The principal allied and associated powers desire to thank the Turkish delegation for the statements which they requested permission to lay before the Peace Conference. These statements have received and will continue to receive the careful consideration which they deserve. But they touch on other interests besides those of Turkey, and they raise international questions, whose immediate decision is unfortunately impossible. Though, therefore, the Council are most anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace, and fully realize the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay is inevitable.

"They feel that in these circumstances nothing would be gained by the longer stay in Paris at the present time of the Turkish delegation, which the Turkish Government requested leave to send to France, though, when the period arrives at which the further interchange of ideas seems likely to be profitable, they will not fail to communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method by which this result may be conveniently and rapidly accomplished."

The Montenegrin Government has sent a note to the allied powers protesting against the refusal of the Peace Conference to allow Montenegrin representation in the peace negotiations with Germany. The Montenegrin Government makes the point that it was among the first to declare war on Germany.

The Montenegrin Government, which has protested to the Peace Conference, is the Government of King Nicholas, the headquarters of which are in a suburb of Paris. On Nov. 24, 1918, the National Assembly of Montenegro voted to unite the country with the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and deposed King Nicholas. However, the King never has recognized the action of the Assembly. Neither the King nor the Assembly has had representatives at the Peace Conference, the representatives of Jugoslavia looking after the interests of Montenegro. Montenegro declared war on Austria and Germany on Aug. 9, 1914.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, protects Babies from hot weather ills.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

CHANCE FOR CHINA TO JOIN LEAGUE

American Delegates Suggest Her Becoming a Member by Signing Austrian Treaty.

MATIN ON ALLIANCE TREATY

Hopes Senate Will Approve It—Shows How France Must Win America's Confidence.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—It was suggested in American peace headquarters this morning, merely as an interesting bit of speculation, that China, after refusing to sign the treaty on Saturday, could change her mind and sign later, whenever she saw fit, and, furthermore, she could sign the Austrian treaty, which does not contain the Shantung clauses objectionable to her, and thereby become a member of the League of Nations automatically, for the Austrian treaty, as well as the German, contains the League covenant.

When I mentioned this suggestion to the members of the Chinese delegation they said they had not thought of it, but it was at least technically possible. One of the Chinese added, however, that another delegation from their country might better be authorized to sign the Austrian treaty for the sake of obtaining League membership quickly, because the present delegation considered that its work was chiefly to complete peace between China and Germany, and, as that work had been made impossible for them by the refusal of the Council of Four to let them sign the German treaty with reservations, they might not feel justified in performing the rest of their mission which concerned Austria.

But, regardless of the way in which technicalities may work themselves out, China is eager to get into the League at the earliest possible moment, for she considers that only as a member nation will she have any chance whatever to make an effective appeal to the League Council for the revision of the Shantung clauses of the treaty.

Japan, as a member of that League Council, will be barred from voting, of course, in this special case, because she is an interested party.

The hope of the American and British delegates in this matter—a hope that the Chinese delegates do not share—is that Japan herself will do the square thing by China, as she has intimated that she would do, by restoring full sovereignty over Kiao-Chau and Shantung to China.

Matin Expects Ratification Here.

The Matin believes that despite the opposition to Wilson in America Congress will surely ratify the treaty containing the League of Nations covenant, as well as the special treaty of America and England guaranteeing the immediate military protection of France against new German aggression.

In this special guarantee, the Matin says this morning, the President "has given new proof of his affection for France, the only sentiment which has caused yielding in some of his principles.

"Doubtless," the writer continues, "Wilson in his long sojourn in Paris did not realize all his hopes, it was because he had counted on finding in all Europe without exception the same desire for peace which would have allowed for charging full reparations to the authors of the war and which would have made it impossible for the League of Nations would alone suffice to prevent future wars. But he found instead a large part of Europe inflaming only of fighting, and that Germany, far from renouncing the idea of revenge, was preparing for it. Hence this reclamation of the solidarity of America, declaring her willingness, with England, to help France.

"It would be unjust to hold Wilson responsible for the defect in the treaty in that it does not repair the ruin of French industry, solely by the costs of the war. The Allies themselves have to blame for that immense renunciation. They could have protested against it in

Continued on Page Eight.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER Acidity relieves indigestion.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITMAN.—Advt.

Two Killed as French and Americans Clash in Brest Over Insult to French Flag

BREST, June 30.—Two French civilians were killed and five American soldiers and sailors were injured severely and more than 100 wounded in riots here last night. Two of the American soldiers are expected to die.

The casualties occurred as a result of the exchange of shots between American military and naval police and French sailors.

The trouble began, according to available accounts, when an American naval officer, who is said to have been drinking heavily, tore down a French flag and trampled on it. A crowd of Frenchmen attacked the officer, and, it is said, kicked and beat him until he was unconscious.

Americans who passed by and who were not aware of the cause of the fight, went to the aid of the naval officer. The fight then became more general.

A mob of French civilians and soldiers and sailors attempted to rush the Hotel Moderne where American officers were quartered. They burned a sentry box and threw stones at Americans in uniform wherever they found them. The Americans, it is said, retaliated.

A company of marines with fixed bayonets was hurried to the scene and the Americans soon restored order. Admiral Henri Salaun, the French naval commander at Brest, ordered the marines to return to their barracks. As the marines marched back to their quarters, it is declared, they were pursued by a mob throwing stones and bricks.

The city is quiet today.

WILSON SIGNS BILLS ON HIS SHIP AT SEA

Great Northern Meets President with Measures Requiring His Signature Before July 1.

DUE IN HOBOKEN MONDAY

Responds to Appeal of War Brides—Greetings from King George and Mikado.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson signed the Railroad Appropriation bill, the Indian bill, some minor measures, and other documents which needed signature to become law before July 1 in mid-ocean, at 8 A. M., Greenwich time, today.

It was the first time that a Chief Executive of the United States had affixed his signature to appropriation bills at sea, or, indeed, away from continental United States.

A pouch containing bills was dispatched on the eastbound transport Great Northern from New York on June 24. This morning the Great Northern met the George Washington bearing the President homeward. The important papers were sent on the President's ship and signed, and a wireless was sent to the White House announcing that the bills had become law.

Technically the President was on American territory when he signed the measures.

The bills awaiting the President's signature and documents relating to much other Government business were soon spread on the President's desk for his attention. In addition to the two important supply bills there were a number of army and navy court-martial reports and several reports from the Department of Justice.

The last day of the fiscal year thus found the President handling current affairs in mid-Atlantic.

Due About Noon on Monday.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 30, (by Wireless to The Associated Press.)—President Wilson was 337 miles out at noon today. The George Washington was running sixteen knots an hour, which indicates her arrival in port about Monday noon.

It is expected that the Presidential party will proceed direct to Washington, without stopping at New York, and that the President's first official utterance in America is likely to be when he in person will present before Congress a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Peace Conference. He carries with him copies of the treaty.

President and Mrs. Wilson are enjoying the balmy air of the day on the upper deck. The President wore his customary tweed cap and Mrs. Wilson a blue tam o' shanter.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the alarm was sounded for boat drill, and the President went through the manoeuvres with the rest, taking a place with his wife and the others in a lifeboat. The President complimented Captain McCauley on the smartness of his crew in manning the boats and having everything prepared.

President Responds to Brides' Appeal

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 29.—(by Wireless to the Associated Press.)—Several thousand returning American soldiers and a score of pretty French war brides are on board the presidential ship on its voyage to the United States. A number of the soldiers who were members of the guards at the Paris White House and the Hotel de Crillon, headquarters of the American delegation, were married during their sojourn in Paris.

The regulations provided no means for the brides to accompany their husbands aboard the George Washington, and for a time it seemed that they might be left behind. A tearful joint despatch from the brides to President Wilson, however, led to the making of arrangements for their accommodation, and they are one of the happiest novelties of the voyage, which so far has been in perfect weather and over a calm sea.

At her present rate of progress the George Washington will arrive at Hoboken at noon on Monday next.

Farewell messages were received by President Wilson from King George of England, King Alfonso of Spain and the Emperor of Japan.

The one from King George makes an allusion to "the American and British peoples, brothers in arms, will continue ever in peace."

The reply of the President to the message of King George follows:

It gives me deep pleasure to express to you my conviction of the truth of your generous message concerning the great ends which have been attained by the present

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FLORAL DESIGNS a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

OUSTS G. J. GOULD AS HEAD OF ESTATE

Court Finds Abuse of Trust in Administration of $80,000,000 Property.

CRITICISES STOCK DEAL

Justice Says That Interests of Beneficiaries Were "Willfully Disregarded."

George J. Gould was removed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker as chief executor and trustee under the will of his father, Jay Gould, on the ground that he failed to administer the estate properly. The court upheld three of eleven specifications against him, and found that he had failed to justify the confidence of his father when he named him practically the head of the $80,000,000 property, comprising the estate at the time the will was probated in 1903.

Justice Whitaker's decision against George J. Gould was made in the proceedings filed by his brother Frank and sister Anna, the Duchess de Talleyrand, for his removal, because of the acts which the court has found require his dismissal. The application for Mr. Gould's removal was made in the accounting petition filed in 1916, by the Gould trustees, comprising George, Edwin, and Howard Gould, and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, which was the first accounting made since they took charge of the estate, in 1903.

When the accounting proceeding was filed it was believed by the trustees that the action would be friendly and would be disposed of as a matter of form, with a court order approving the accounts. Shortly afterward Frank Gould and his sister Anna gave notice that they would oppose the approval of the accounts and Frank took active steps to criticise the accounts, especially as it concerned his brother George, by applying for an order to examine George and Edwin Gould before trial. The examination of the two trustees covered more than two years, in the course of which both were questioned at length concerning many important transactions by the trustees, chiefly engineered by George Gould, which the attorneys for Frank contended showed that George was not a proper person to remain a trustee.

When the petition to make the accounting was filed in the Supreme Court for consideration in April, Frank and Anna Gould de Talleyrand filed a counter-application for the removal of George, and for an order compelling him to make good losses in the estate, alleged to be due to his acts, aggregating $25,000,000. The motions were heard at the same time by Justice Whitaker, at which time John B. Stanchfield, as chief counsel for George Gould and his children, contended that the court had no jurisdiction to hear both simultaneously. He contended that an accounting proceeding could be carried no further than the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that the removal plea should be made in a separate action which would enable George Gould to carry the case to the Court of Appeals in case the ruling was against him in both lower courts.

Justice Whitaker in his decision yesterday removing George Gould, also ruled that he had jurisdiction over both motions. In view of the fact that he decided against George Gould in this respect, he will be unable to go to the Court of Appeals with his appeal in case the Appellate division upholds Justice Whitaker on all points. The decision removes any blame from Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard for any losses sustained by the estate due to the acts of the trustees of which she was one, but makes no finding as to the responsibility of Edwin Gould, who contended that no acts had been committed which required George's removal. Howard Gould did not appear.

The defense by George Gould was based chiefly on contentions that while the estate had suffered losses they were not half the amount claimed, and were due anyhow to the fact that the bulk of the estate consisted of the Gould railroad holdings, which met with disaster through no fault of the trustees. It was contended further that the estate now amounts to more than $75,000,000 with all the questionable securities disposed of.

At the outset of his opinion Justice Whitaker said:

"The executors and trustees have administered the estate, which amounted to over $80,000,000, for twenty-three years, and during that entire period have never accounted for attempted to account. It is manifest from all the

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CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

NATION GOES DRY UNDER WARTIME ACT; SOME WILL SELL BEER AND LIGHT WINES, BUT PALMER REFUSES TO GIVE IMMUNITY

Text of Attorney General Palmer's Statement Promising Enforcement of Wartime Prohibition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Attorney General Palmer issued the following statement tonight on the enforcement of war time prohibition:

After today, it will be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits and any beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor, except for export. This prohibition will continue under the terms of the law "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization." As long as the law thus remains in force, it must be obeyed, and I intend that the Department of Justice shall do its utmost to perform the duty which the Congress has placed upon it.

This law has been held to be Constitutional and valid by the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New York. It plainly makes unlawful the sale of whisky, brandy, and other distilled spirits and wine. The only controversy that has arisen is as to whether the sale of beer containing so little alcohol as not to be in fact intoxicating is prohibited. The Government's contention has been that the act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, but the interpretation of the act is not free from difficulty, and I am endeavoring to have the question settled by the courts at the earliest possible moment.

My course with respect to beer containing less than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol—which it is claimed is not intoxicating—will depend upon the rulings which will soon be made by the District Courts in which cases are now pending or in which other cases may be brought. I have no power to grant amnesty to any one who may see fit to manufacture or sell beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law, and I am sure that brewers and dealers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution for offenses under the law.

But with respect to whisky, brandy, and other distilled spirits, wine, and beer containing more than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol, and other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, the prohibition is beyond controversy and but one course is open to the Department of Justice. All persons found selling such liquors must be arrested and prosecuted. The District Attorneys will cause warrants to be issued for all offenders as to whom evidence is furnished by the Bureau of Investigation, the agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, local officers, or others, and the Marshals and their deputies will promptly serve such warrants.

With the co-operation of local authorities, it is believed that the law can be made effective. For this reason, I call attention to the fact that it is the duty of local arresting officers to make arrests for offenses committed in their presence, whether the offense be against the laws of the State or the laws of the United States.

I confidently expect the hearty co-operation of local municipal authorities, and earnestly request that all police officers be instructed to arrest persons found selling in violation of the war prohibition act and to take such persons before a United States Commissioner, when the District Attorney will cause warrants to issue. Local officers should also report to the United States Attorneys evidence of offense not committed in their presence.

SEES LONG DELAY IN LIFTING BAN

Volstead Report to House Says Army Must be Reduced to 175,000 Men.

WOULD DEFINE INTOXICANTS

Contends One and One Half Per Cent. of Alcohol Should be Limit in All Beverages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The majority report on the wartime and national prohibition enforcement bill, presented to the House today by Representative Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, strongly opposes the lifting of the ban on wartime prohibition, contending that demobilization will not have ended until the army has been reduced to 175,000 men, the size of the peace army as formerly fixed by law.

Mr. Volstead, in the report, argues that Congress has the power to determine what is an intoxicant and cites many parallel examples where Congress has defined terms, such as "incomes," "insurance," and "bankrupt." He further contends that the Constitution merely provided for Congress to "establish post offices and post roads," but Congress, he argues, went so far as to provide for the carrying of the mails and made it a crime for an individual to carry mails.

The report expresses the opinion that an intoxicant has always been considered and defined by Federal statutes as a beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, and that thirty States, following this precedent, have passed laws defining an intoxicant in the same terms.

In answer to the argument of the wet advocates that the courts, and not Congress, should define what is an intoxicant, Mr. Volstead says:

"This is a question of fact and not law, and as such is clearly within the province of Congress."

"An equal quantity of the same liquor may make one person dead drunk and but slightly affect another," said Mr. Volstead in his report. "As some contend, there may be persons who have become so tolerant of alcohol that they cannot get drunk on beer containing 2¾ per cent. of alcohol by weight, which, by the way, contains only one-half of 1 per cent. less than the ordinary beer. But, we are not legislating for a special class. This amendment was intended to apply generally, and to prevent the sale of any liquor that will make anybody

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER Quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

BROADWAY JOYOUS AT LIQUOR'S WAKE

Drinkers Mark Advent of War-time Prohibition in New Year's Fashion.

HEAVY BUYING ON LAST DAY

Some Saloons Quit Business Entirely; Others Will Sell 2.75 Per Cent. Beer Only.

The last day before war time prohibition was marked in this city by heavy buying and heavy consumption of liquor, as the people gradually realized that prohibition had really come. Beginning early in the afternoon and lasting until the closing hour this morning, virtually every bar which had continued in business was kept busy dispensing drinks. Retail stores were well filled with customers carrying away material to add to private stocks already put aside.

During the day and the early part of the evening, the curious thing about the crowds of drinkers was the absolutely serious, unemotional way in which the liquor was consumed by each individual. There was no attempt to make Liquor's last day a celebration. Rather, as one bartender put it, it was more like a wake. Men drank to each other with solemn faces.

Later in the evening the serious aspect of the occasion wore off, and the men and women put on a gayer appearance. By midnight Broadway, which earlier had appeared as if in mourning for a departed friend, became again Broadway of New Years' eves.

Theatre crowds jammed every hotel and café the length of the thoroughfare, and men and women in evening clothes clinked glasses together with friend and stranger. Singing began to be heard. Parties, arm in arm, wandered from place to place taking a "last" drink here and another "last" drink there.

Wherever a soldier or sailor in uniform was found he was immediately surrounded by "friends" who made him feel at home, and whose party he was forced to join. Little attempt was made on the last night to enforce the military regulations against men in uniform drinking, and several groups of soldiers were seen calmly to empty flask after flask on Broadway, while civilians cheered them. The provost guard was not in evidence.

When 1 o'clock came the crowds were in a jubilant, although not disorderly mood. Police in numbers were stationed all along Broadway to keep order, but beyond a few good-natured admonitions

Continued on Page Two.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

BEER SELLERS RISK PENALTY

"Pendency of Litigation No Protection Against Prosecution."

SEEKS EARLY COURT RULING

Meanwhile Attorney General's Department Stands Ready to Act on Complaints.

'DRYS' INTRODUCE NEW BILL

Seek Legislation for Prohibition Between End of Demobilization and Jan. 16, 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—With the strong arm of the Federal Government prepared to enforce it, the wartime prohibition law of Nov. 21, 1918, went into effect at midnight tonight.

The Department of Justice will have exclusive jurisdiction over the enforcement of the act. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department will not be responsible for enforcement, but all internal revenue officers have been instructed by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to co-operate with the Department of Justice to the fullest possible extent.

The position of the Department of Justice was set forth in a formal statement by Attorney General Palmer, in which he leaves no doubt as to his purpose to have the complete machinery of his department utilized in enforcing wartime prohibition.

The text of the statement is printed in an adjoining column.

While he does not specifically say so in his announcement, the Attorney General, pending decision by the courts whether 2¾ per cent. beer is intoxicating, is understood to have decided to permit Federal District Attorneys to prosecute in cases where complaint has been made that the law has been violated through the sale or manufacture of beer containing more than 1½ per cent. of alcohol. It is understood that it is not the intention of the Attorney General at this time to make any drive of his own against violation of the law through sale of beer containing from one-half of 1 per cent. to 2¾ per cent. of alcohol, but where complaint is made, or where warrants and prosecution are sought for sale or manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, the legal machinery of the Department of Justice, in its many ramifications throughout the country will be made available for prosecution.

The Attorney General's statement did not say distinctly that prosecutions would be made for sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, but it was pointed out by a high official at the Department that it also does not say, distinctly that there will not be prosecutions and arrests for such sales. But the clear inference was permitted to be drawn at the Department of Justice that when complaint is made that sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol has violated the law, that the Department will act.

Will Not Initiate Prosecutions.

The position of the Attorney General is understood to be that he does not of his own volition, pending decision of the courts respecting beer containing less than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol, care to pile up a lot of the 2¾ per cent. cases, but that he cannot interfere with prosecutions where complaint has been made, arrests effected, or prosecution sought for sale of beer containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. After the courts have made their rulings in the cases now pending in the 2¾ per cent. cases, the Attorney General will be guided by their decision.

Meanwhile it is understood the initiation of arrests in cases involving making and sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. for beer will be left to those who care to make complaints, and in all such cases, it is understood, the Department of Justice will act. It was asserted tonight that since there is no doubt that complaints will be filed by prohibition leaders, Anti-Saloon organizations, and others who are opposed to the sale of one-half of 1 per cent. beer, there can be no doubt that there will be prosecutions in such cases instituted by agents of the Department of Justice on such complaints.

In his statement the Attorney General appeals for the co-operation of local authorities, State and municipal, and says that warrants for offenders will be issued by District Attorneys on evidence furnished by agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, agents of the Internal Revenue Department, local officers, and "others," and that all such warrants will be served promptly by United States marshals and their deputies. The use of the word "others" is important. It means that action will be taken on the basis of evidence submitted by private individuals and by the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations.

How long the law will remain in effect is problematical, but there were

BORAH ASSAILS 'ROUND ROBIN'

Charges Petition to Senate for League of Nations Was Wall Street Intimidation.

SEES EUROPE EXPLOITED

Denounces Proposed $10,000,000,000 Corporation and League to Enforce Peace.

HITCHCOCK ANSWERS HIM

Defends Ex-President Taft's Organization—Gerry Replies to Fall on Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A tempestuous debate on the League of Nations covenant was precipitated by Senator Borah of Idaho today when he asserted that big business, as he characterized it, was back of propaganda to force the Senate to accept the treaty of peace with the League covenant embraced in it.

Mr. Borah alluded to Thomas W. Lamont, financial adviser of the American Peace Mission at Paris, having obtained a copy of the first draft of the treaty of peace—as developed at the recent Senate inquiry into the treaty—and turning it over to Henry P. Davison, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The financial interests, Mr. Borah said, were not interested in getting the copy of the treaty through any motive of its advantage to America, but from their own viewpoint.

As a part of their project for protecting their own European enterprises, Mr. Borah said, "big business" advocated the creation of the contemplated international financial corporation with $10,000,000,000 of capital, to be supervised by the Government. (A bill to establish this corporation is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee, having been drafted by Senator Edge of New Jersey.)

The Idaho Senator accused Wall Street financiers and those allied with them of being in a "combination to exploit the natural resources of Europe." He said that Mr. Lamont, through his purchase of The Evening Post of New York, was advancing the "propaganda" in favor of the League of Nations. If the Wall Street financiers insisted on striking at the Senate, he said, the "Senate would strike back."

Senator Borah sought to put the twenty-eight Republicans of New York, headed by former Attorney General Wickersham and Mr. Taft, who signed the "round robin," in the category of those who were spreading pro-League propaganda to intimidate the Senate.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, replied vigorously to Mr. Borah's attack upon the supporters of the League to Enforce Peace. He insisted that business men throughout the country as well as workingmen were advocating the League of Nations. The Republicans in the Senate, he said, appeared determined to defy an overwhelming sentiment in favor of it. It was false to assert that "Wall Street" or "Big Business" was back of the effort to have the treaty of peace with the League of Nations covenant ratified.

Spencer Would Modify Covenant.

Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, declared that while he favored a League of Nations, he could not vote for the covenant, as drafted, unless it were modified through such a qualifying reduction as would safeguard American rights.

"If certain fundamental principles are clearly enunciated by the Senate, the treaty of peace can be speedily ratified," said Senator Spencer, "but it is necessary that they be set forth if the League of Nations covenant is to be accepted.

"The country ought to know that the Senate is not to approach the consideration of this covenant with any feeling of antagonism. It will be considered sympathetically as part of a document that is intended to bring peace to the world.

Senator Spencer enumerated four features which he regarded as essential in a resolution to assert the Senate's dissent from the League covenant as drawn:

1. To adequately safeguard the Monroe Doctrine so that it cannot be interpreted by any action of the League of Nations Council.

2. To reserve for American determination exclusively any domestic questions, such as immigration and the tariff.

3. To stipulate that the United States may determine itself, in the event of its desiring to withdraw from the League of Nations under the two-year clause, whether the obligations imposed upon it under the League covenant have been fulfilled. No other nation in the League under this stipulation would have the power to prevent the United States from withdrawing.

4. To explicitly assert the right of Congress to determine when and where its army and navy are to fight in any future war, the League of Nations to have no power to insist that the United States supply men for conflicts in any country.

During the debate Hoke Smith, Democrat, of Georgia, referring to the insistence of Republican opponents of the league for a resolution of reservation, declared that in 1911-1912, when the arbitration treaty with Great Britain was under consideration, several of the Republican leaders in the Senate declined to support reservations as to the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, and other purely American matters, while all the Democrats voted for them.

Senator Smith's observation was taken by some Senators to mean that he favored reservations on the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, and the other American policies to which he had referred, and might vote for them when the treaty came up for ratification. On this point the Senator, when seen later by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, was noncommittal. All he would say was: I am opposed to Oriental immigration."

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, assailed the League of Nations covenant, alleging that it ran counter to the Constitution. If it were adopted without change, he said, it would mean that the Constitution would be a "scrap of paper."

Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island, just back from Paris, defended the League as essential to establishing world peace. He argued that its opponents were wrong in assuming that it threw away any of America's independence.

Borah Denounces "Round Robin."

In beginning his attack, Senator Borah referred to the recent "round robin" of the Republican lawyers, financiers, and others of New York, calling on the Senate Republicans not to be actuated by partisanship in their attitude on the League of Nations.

"It was a rather formidable petition that was sent to the Senate, asking certain Senators named, and inferentially all Senators, to proceed at once to the ratification of the Peace Treaty," said Mr. Borah. "The clear inference of the language used in that petition was that we should proceed to the ratification practically without debate; that there should be no time wasted in the discussion of this important matter. That petition was written or formulated at 40 Wall Street, New York, and thereby hangs a tale.

"The men who wrote the petition and most of those who signed it were either bankers in that immediate vicinity or their attorneys, and the place whence has proceeded an inordinate desire to speed this treaty to its final ratification without any proper consideration or debate has been that immediate vicinity where the powerful banking interests of the country have seemingly organized for the purpose of putting across this treaty regardless of its merits or demerits.

"It is significant that the first treaty which was discovered to be in this country was found in the possession of some big business or banking interest upon Wall Street. It was secured properly, I assume, by one of the representatives of the international bankers and turned over to his colleague in the banking business and he in turn to the city for the purpose of discussion and consideration and from the standpoint of the interests of those gentlemen engaged in this particular kind of business.

"A representative journal, a responsible journal, in England, has stated that the international bankers dominated the Peace Conference, so far as the things in which they were particularly interested were concerned; that is to say, that they were influential in securing that which is of most concern to them. These things are incidents which have led to some considerable study and investigation concerning the activities of these men, their wide-ranging efforts and influence, and as to the motives which lie back of this action."

Senator Borah spoke of the League to Enforce Peace as the most powerful organized body in the country in furtherance of "League of Nations propaganda," and that league, he said, in a recent pamphlet had stated that "big business favors the League of Nations covenant."

Picking up one of the pamphlets from his desk, he proceeded to read from it as follows:

"Big business men favor league.

"Opposition confined largely to those of restricted outlook.

"What opposition to the League of Nations exists in business circles is confined largely to small business men whose horizon is restricted by their own front door. The big business men, the real leaders of the world commerce, believe in a league, understand its principles and are working for its success. Three-fourths of the money that supports the work of the League to Enforce Peace comes from business men and such national figures as Edward Dillon of Boston, Charles Schwab, Dwight W. Morrell of J. P. Morgan & Co., Samuel Fels, the Philadelphia manufacturer; W. L. Douglas, the shoe man; F. A. Biederling of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Charles E. Hires, the root beer man, and the late H. J. Heinz of '57 varieties fame."

Mr. Borah noticed, he said, that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was not included in the list printed in the pamphlet. He quoted from this statement, made, he said, by the firm itself, to show that it favored the League of Nations:

"The opposition to the League in business circles, where it does exist, is confined to small business men whose horizon is restricted by their own front door."

Opposition of the "Small Men."

"It may be," Mr. Borah mentioned, "that the occasion for the opposition upon the part of 'small men' is not a limitation of vision; it may possibly be that their investments are not the same and their interests are not the same. It may be that they are confining themselves to the interests of their own country and believe in the traditions and policies of their country.

The Idaho Senator read from THE NEW YORK WORLD a criticism of opponents of the League of Nations as being guilty of "partisan vaporing," which are not "echoed in Wall Street, where the policies of their party on all questions having a financial bearing are ultimately shaped."

"There is no doubt," exclaimed Mr. Borah, "of the opinion prevailing that ultimately the question of ratification or nonratification will be determined, not in the Senate, but, as the paper states, in the vicinity of the financial interests, where it is alleged the policies of both parties are ultimately determined. I do not myself think that that prophesy is going to prove true in this instance.

"The terms and conditions of the League have gotten abroad, and the masses of the people are now doing their own investigating and their own thinking."

Senator Borah went on to say that in its own pamphlet the League to Enforce Peace had "admitted that three-fourths of its finances were furnished by big business." The League, he said, had urged in its pamphlet a campaign to inform the people as to the advantages of the League of Nations, and to have "influential men go to Washington and advise with their Senators."

"But these same gentlemen have just determined that there shall be no popular vote upon these questions," insisted Mr. Borah. "While they organized for the purpose of having certain selected 'influential gentlemen' come here to confer with their Senators, and while they organized to have certain letters written by their selected agents, to create the false impression that the masses of the people are in favor of this proposal, there is not one of them who will not resist to the last degree any proposal which will have for its object and purpose the taking of a real consensus of public opinion by the vote of the people upon this question."

Senator Knox interrupted to ask for details as to the project that the United State underwriter the securities of international bankers. The Pennsylvanian remarked that he had been informed recently that the scheme was to form "a great international corporation under act of Congress and that this corporation would take the securities of the various countries of Europe, the securities to be expressed in terms of merchandise." The bankers were to be the agents, Mr. Knox understood, through which the merchandise was to be sold.

"I confirmed that story today," said Mr. Knox, "by inquiring of a Senator to whom this bill had been presented, (Mr. Edge,) and who, much to his credit, intimated that perhaps they had better leave out the guarantee by the United States of these securities when it was presented to the Senate."

Question of Partisanship.

Senator Borah, adverting to the charges of partisanship imputed to opponents of the League of Nations, proceeded:

"Those who have been of the opinion that this ought not to be a partisan issue have strong support among that class of men where there is no partisanship when their interests are involved. They do not know any partisanship and never have; they contribute alike to either party, so that whichever wins they will have the advantage of being upon friendly entente with either one of them.

"There is no partisanship in Wall Street whenever Wall Street interests are involved."

Senator Borah quoted Senator Hitchcock as saying in an interview a few days ago that "no compromise whatever is possible on the League of Nations; the Democrats will not consent to any proposition of that kind."

"Not the opponents of the League of Nations, not Republicans and Democrats and Prohibitionists and Socialists opposed to the League of Nations," commented Senator Borah, "but the Democratic Party, in whose keeping and custody the sacred covenant is, will consent to any change in it. Not a partisan issue? What have the Democrats as Democrats, or the Democratic Party as the Democratic Party got to do with consenting?

"If the Senator will substitute for 'Democrats' the words 'supporters of the treaty,' he will have exactly what I said and exactly what I meant," interrupted Mr. Hitchcock. "I mean sincere supporters of this treaty, whatever party they belong to, are going to make a fight to have it ratified as it was adopted. On the floor of this Senate I have declared it has sincere support on the Republican side and also that it has tremendous Republican support throughout the country. The Republican support from former President Taft down to the rank and file of the Republicans all over the country is as sincere and as earnest as it is among the Democrats throughout the country."

Mr. Borah conceded that a great many Republicans would support the treaty.

"Whether they are in the Senate chamber or not I do not know," he said. "I hope they are not. I think, too, that there are some Democrats who are going to oppose it. But that does not keep the situation from being as it is. It is a party issue upon that side of the chamber, and if I have my way about it it will be a party issue upon this side of the chamber."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio alluded to the visit of Chairman Hays of the National Republican Committee in Washington and his conferences with Republican Senators on the League of Nations.

"Can the Senator informs us as to whether his labors were in the interest of America, or in the interest of the Republican Party?" asked Mr. Pomerene.

"I am bound to confess that I think the labors were rather feebly put forth," replied Mr. Borah. "The fault I have to find is that the labors were not persistent and insistent enough. If he should succeed in bringing the Republican Party to a pronounced stand in favor of this, he would succeed in bringing a terrific force for the defense of American institutions and American questions, and that is the reason why I want my party to take its position."

Funds of League to Enforce Peace.

Senator Hitchcock challenged Mr. Borah's reading in the League to Enforce Peace pamphlet the statement that three-fourths of the funds to support the League in its campaign on the League of Nations came from "big business." Reading from data supplied by the League he said that the latter had approximately 7,000 subscribers, and the average subscription was $83. In the four years of its activities, the League had raised $547,408. The largest subscription was $25,000, and the next largest $5,000.

Mr. Borah declared that he was obliged to take the word of the League to Enforce Peace as to the source of its support. "I have it in this pamphlet, under indorsement of the former President of the United States," he said. "I have not stated a single fact that has not come from that source, now what possible reason could they have for making a false statement to the effect that three-fourths of their money came from 'big business?' It is not the kind of statement about which men would have dropped into error through accident. It may be that these men have put out a statement which subsequent conditions have required them to explain, but the explanation and the statement must go together, and we will leave it to the country to say whether or not three-fourths of this money has come, as they say, from 'big business.'

"Now, let me say that 'big business' has just the same right to take a part in this fight that anybody else has, but we have also a right to examine into the motives and the reasons why they are doing it.

"There is not a Senator upon this floor who has been opposed to this League of Nations who has not been characterized by these same 'big business' interests as disloyal and narrow-minded and of circumscribed vision and of pigmy mind, and they have even gone so far as to resurrect the old bogey and try to trot it out again, that we are in touch with the Huns, or the Germans. I said a few weeks ago that if they desired that kind of a campaign, there would be blows given as well as blows to take; and, if I am not mistaken I will show that these men are in a conclave, or a combination, to exploit the natural resources of Europe, to gather their untold and uncounted millions as they did from 1914 to 1916 from the distressed and oppressed condition of the people of Europe, and to have this nation underwrite their investment, and the American boys guarantee their mortgage upon the people of Europe.

"Is ratification of the treaty to the interest of the people of the United States as a people, business men, working men, and all other classes of men? That is the only argument which, in my judgment, in the last analysis will appeal to the people of this country. The question will be decided ultimately and finally upon that issue, and that alone."

Senator Hitchcock asserted that not only were business men supporting the League of Nations, but that working men, through the American Federation of Labor, had announced themselves in favor of it, while religious organizations throughout the country were for it. Mr. Hitchcock alluded to polls by independent and Republican newspapers as evidencing strong sentiment for the League of Nations.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, interrupted to say:

"A few days ago I received a letter from a clergyman whom I know well, who said he would advocate bolting me in oil if I voted against the League. Later I got one from another clergyman, who said he would help hang me if I voted for it. I am in somewhat of a predicament, evidently, no matter how I vote."

Senator Knapp and others on the Republican side spoke of getting letters from ministers urging them to vote against the League covenant.

Fall Attacks Peace Treaty.

In his speech earlier in the day Senator Fall referred to the rules and regulations laid down in the treaty of peace, beginning with the restoration of the original Koran of the Caliph Othman to the King of Hedjaz and ending with the return of the skull of Mkwawa to the British Government.

"All these and scores of similar and as many diverse subjects are regulated," said Senator Fall, "and we, by signing the treaty without the League covenant become morally or legally obligated to see each of its provisions enforced forever; while by the proposed League covenant we not only obligate ourselves to certain procedure and participation, laid down and commanded for us, in event of dispute concerning each of the provisions, chapters, clauses, schedules, articles, and sections, but by the terms of the League Constitution to become involved in every dispute or question of any other character arising between nations, or disturbances within nations, and to pursue the course provided for, and not our own course of action, in reference thereto."

Senator Fall characterized the League of Nations as "an unequal alliance with national sovereignty impaired," saying:

"It is unequal technically, if for no other reasons, because it is proposed for the principal allied and associated powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States, to control the Council of Nine. By its terms sovereign power is not only limited in each member and for each non-member State, but is delegated to a body, whether a 'super' or a partly 'super' Government, not contemplated by the makers of our nation and the framers of our Constitution.

"That our signature to the treaty creates an obligation upon us with reference to the great majority of its provisions is beyond question. With us a treaty is not a 'scrap of paper' and no Jesuitical or hair-splitting attempted distinction between a legal and moral international obligation is known to international law, except as some writers have attempted to distinguish the obligation under natural or necessary or voluntary law from the same obligation when within a compact.

"Without our signature to the treaty we could under international law protest diplomatically or, even if we cared to go so far, by other methods, protest the delivery of Shantung Province of China and millions of Chinese citizens, without their consent, and over the protest of their Government, to the Empire of Japan.

"Having signed the document of delivery we have lost estopped ourselves from such diplomatic or other procedure. By the terms of the covenant we guarantee not only the delivery, but the possession, even to the use of our treasure and the shedding of our blood to secure and maintain it.

"By our signature to the articles creating Jugoslavia and the Greater Serbia, we have incurred an obligation to support these countries when they are countries and their Governments when they have Governments. Without the League covenant, the methods by which we would discharge these obligations would be for the consideration and determination of the Congress of the United States, with the President acting as a part of the Legislative Department. Under the covenant the methods would be determined for us and our action compelled by others.

Monroe Doctrine Affected.

Taking up the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Fall said:

"The Monroe Doctrine consists, as Jefferson put it, of not one, but two maxims, the first and fundamental of which is 'never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe.' This first fundamental maxim is now calmly ignored unless meaningly referred to in the classification of it as a 'regional understanding.'

"The Monroe Doctrine was simply a declaration of the American policy of Washington, Jefferson and the other makers of this nation, called for and announced upon a particular state of facts having arisen. It was the doctrine of American policy and American action in American self-defense, that all countries might be warned aforetime and conduct themselves accordingly in the future.

"No President until Wilson has assumed to pervert the policy announced as the first maxim. Excuse is attempted by him and for him upon the theory that having sent our soldiers to Europe, loaned our allies money and conducted a war there, we have thus reversed the policy, and that necessarily it must from April, 1917, remain obsolete.

"The President holds no commission from the people entitling him to form or join in creating or forming any other government. Attempt to ratify any such act by the Senate would, in my judgment, be a violation of the Senatorial sworn duty.

"The President can constitutionally, through the medium of an address to Congress or otherwise, present any project for a super-government to the people of the United States, if they desire to change the present form of government they and they alone can do so. He cannot do it with or without the assent, advice, or ratification of the Senate. He is the judge of his own acts, while President, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the verdict of the people.

"I am the judge of my acts and obligations as a Senator and responsible for a betrayal of my country or a violation of my oath. I cannot, with my limited horizon and possible pygmy mind, see my way to ratify the President's proposal, as contained in the treaty and covenant, and at the same time keep inviolate my oath of office and not betray the United States and its people."

Gerry Defends Treaty and League.

Senator Gerry, when Mr. Fall had concluded, made an urgent appeal for support of the League of Nations.

"The opponents of the League of Nations assert that what Washington said in his farewell address as to the United States not entering entangling alliances is a barrier to our ever entering any such agreement as this league," said Senator Gerry. "I believe thorough analysis of that address shows that the reasons upon which Washington based his doctrine are not applicable today on account of the undreamed of change in conditions. No one today, after the catastrophe of the last four years, will say that European interests have a very remote relation to us, and nobody can say that the controversies existing there are 'essentially foreign to our concerns.'

"No one can now honestly believe that as Washington said in his day, our situation is detached and distant from that of Europe. We cannot be said that 'we may defy material injury from external annoyance.' The submarine campaign of the German Government is denial in fact of that allegation. Certainly in that campaign our 'neutrality was not scrupulously respected.'

"By the linking together of the peoples of the earth by cable and wireless public turmoil or anarchy in Europe is bound to have its effect quickly in this country. That which endangers civilization abroad will be felt in our own land and must be considered seriously by American statesmen. The heavier-than-air craft, the discovery of helium gas for the lighter-than-air machines, the advance of chemistry and of destructing gases—all are things to be considered in relation to the United States and the contingency of another world war.

"All these are things which it was impossible for Washington to have in mind when he made his Farewell Address. All these inventions were not dreamed of in his day, and there is no justification to warrant the assertion that he would entertain the same views today as then."

Taking up the League covenant, Senator Gerry argued that the United States was not bound to any indefinite participation in the League, because under Article 1 it could withdraw after two years' notice. He maintained that the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine under Article 21 was ample.

"It is recognized as a purely American policy," he said, "and while it may not have been aptly described, the mentioning of it by name, regardless of that it is called, whether a 'regional understanding for maintaining peace' or whatever it is, makes it certain that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the League to deal with. It seems to me that any one view is far-fetched.

"The whole league covenant presents a workable plan for collective action of nations to try to prevent wars by introducing the principles of arbitration, and by agreeing to marshal the civilized nations against such acts of aggression as Germany and Austria perpetrated in this war. The instrument does not take from us our sovereignty, neither does it ask any greater sacrifices from America than is absolutely necessary to give proper and adequate force and vitality to the League.

"If we enter into certain obligations under this treaty, so do all the other countries, and it is well to remember that upon some important and paramount questions a unanimous vote is required, and that no action can be taken without our consent. In certain other cases, where we might happen to be one of the disputants in a controversy, unanimous consent of all representatives, excluding the representatives of parties to the dispute, is necessary. It is not conceivable that these nations would unite against us if our cause is just.

"In this League we may not have been able to carry out all the big ideals and we may not have righted all the wrongs that we desired. It undoubtedly does not contain everything that each Senator would wish. But the fact remains that it is the greatest practical advance in establishing a method for prevention of wars that has yet been devised."

MAKES OFFER TO BORAH.

League to Enforce Peace Ready to Give Details of Contributions.

In reply to charges made by Senator Borah against the League to Enforce Peace, that organization sent yesterday this telegram to the Senator:

"It is not necessary for you to make any mystery of the sources of financial support of the League to Enforce Peace, because those sources have at all times been an open book. The league proposes to supply you with a complete and accurate list of its more than 6,000 contributors and the amount and date of each subscription, also a list of loans with amounts and sources, if you will agree to read the same in their entirety into The Congressional Record.

"Patriotic American business men have and will continue to support the League. So have thousands of other citizens of every walk of life, as you and the entire membership of the Senate may see if you accept our proposal.

"It has never been true that big business or international banking has been an important factor in our financing. Indeed, during the last year we have had no contribution in excess of $5,000 from any individual or corporation, and during the four years the league has been formed we have had but one contribution in excess of $5,000; that was from Edward A. Filene, a Boston retail merchant and officer of the league.

"Your statement that the league has sent to 'agents' throughout the country letters urging that telegrams be sent to Washington is without foundation if you mean paid agents, because the league has no paid agent in any State and it has no paid staff except its headquarters staff.

"It is true that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee on June 13, presided over by ex-President Taft, representatives of State organizations from fifteen different States formulated a campaign in support of the ratification of the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations covenant. This plan of campaign was sent to the officers of the State and county branches in every State, and we are glad to have the public testimony which you presented in the Senate that they have been on the job.

"LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE."

Last and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

CLEMENCEAU GIVES TREATY TO CHAMBER

And Outlines His Program for Improving the Conditions of Labor.

PARLIAMENT HAILS PEACE

First Public Announcement of Franco-Anglo-American Compact to be Made to Deputies.

PARIS, June 30.—In presenting the text of the Peace Treaty to the Chamber of Deputies today, Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871 and added:

"We make peace as we made war, without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

The Centre and Right cheered the Premier, while the extreme Socialist Left remained silent.

Contrary to his usual custom, Premier Clemenceau read his speech, which required only ten minutes for delivery. When he had finished there came cries from many Deputies: "It should be posted throughout France." Jean Bon, Socialist Deputy, however, insisted upon observance of the regulation which permits posting to be voted only on the day after a speech is made.

After depositing the treaty and the convention between France and the United States and between France and Great Britain on the table in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau said:

"As to the conditions of the treaty itself and the spirit that inspired it, I do not desire to anticipate the discussion which must take place here. However, at the hour when is to close the greatest drama of history, when we are still under the emotion of supreme duties magnificently accomplished, the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France, as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal.

"We may, and we ought, publicly to attest this common thought under the eyes of our great ancestors, the continuation of whose patriotic work is our price. What joy without bounds when from this tribune the final word is given:

"By France and by our allies the work of the salvation of the world from peril is accomplished, on the single condition that we remain at our posts of duty.

"The old spirit of warlike domination is perhaps mastered forever. The day has come when force and justice, that were redoubtedly separated, must be rejoined for the peace of peoples that humanity may live. That peace we want with a will that nothing should shake. We will make that peace, as we made war, without weakness.

"Internal peace as a foundation for external peace requires the bringing to an end of old conflicts."

M. Clemenceau dwelt at length on the necessity of reconciling opposing interests and opinions, referred to the troubles of 1871, and added:

"The military revanche has come. Even in defeat, we had begun our moral revanche! In victory we will complete it. Too long have we dispersed our forces in political and social conflicts."

M. Clemenceau referred to the errors of German judgment concerning France, and Germany's preparations to subjugate her. He pointed to the result, and said in conclusion:

"It is true that our fields have been ravaged, our villages and towns razed. The elite of our young manhood reposes in our sacred soil, enshrouded in glory. All our wealth has been spent without measure; our best blood has been shed from all our pores; tears have furrowed all visages; all hearts have trembled with unspeakable horror. But the tears, the suffering, and the blood from our wounds have left us better, higher, greater, and more completely French."

"France is erect, alive and strong in its will for justice, as in the military virtues of its great soldiers. Now, every one to the task, to accomplish the duties of tomorrow! In peace, as in war, social union remains the very foundation of the country that we shall not have saved from the barbarian in order to rend it asunder by parricide hands."

Members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at their meetings today expressed their joy at the conclusion of peace.

President Dubost, in the Senate, voiced confidence in the restoration of France's strength and in a future of right and justice. Of these principles, he said, France would always remain an unshakable champion.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in opening the sitting addressed salutations to the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and, with the Deputies standing, to "our dead."

"For Alsace-Lorraine," M. Deschanel said, "this peace is an end, but it is also a beginning, from many points of view." He added that Parliament should give the diplomats the means to enforce the Peace Treaty.

Premier Clemenceau, after presenting to the Chamber the Peace Treaty, outlined the Government's program for the improvement of the conditions working people were facing. He said the Government would try to have a rational policy replace the wartime empiricism.

The first public announcement of the text of the defensive compact between France, Great Britain, and the United States will be made in the Chamber of Deputies, L'Echo de Paris says. The document, according to the paper, contains clauses intended to justify it before British and American public opinion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ACCLAIMS THE PREMIER

Lloyd George Promises to Lay the Treaty Before It on Thursday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 1.—The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, describing Lloyd George's welcome in the House of Commons yesterday, says that all the coalition members rose to their feet, cheering themselves hoarse, waving papers and handkerchiefs and shouting in an ecstasy of delight. A few Opposition members also rose, doubtless in recognition of the Premier, not as party leader, but as the chief of the nation. Other members of the Opposition took the ordinary party line and remained seated, but the rest of the House would not have this and shouted, "Stand up!" in no persuasive manner, and one by one most of the Opposition began to stand up. Several of the stalwarts, however, still remained seated. Then, just as the situation was becoming dangerously strained, some genius struck up "God Save the King!" and immediately the few obstinate sitters, with one exception, sprang to their feet, and the whole House shouted out the national anthem with full-throated heartiness."

The one exception was Neil Maclean, a Scottish Labor member.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement was of a preliminary nature. His full statement will be made on Thursday.

LONDON, June 30.—Premier Lloyd George received a rousing ovation when he appeared in the House of Commons today. The Premier had been cheered by crowds on his way from Downing Street to the House, but the reception from his fellow-members in the House eclipsed the welcome he had received elsewhere since his return from Paris.

A great majority of the members arose and cheered when the Premier entered and accompanied their cheering by waving newspapers. For a moment the Liberal and Opposition Laborite members remained in their seats, but, after repeated demands from the other members, they got up and joined in the ovation, which concluded with the singing of the national anthem, in which all the members and spectators in the galleries joined.

The Premier announced that the Peace Treaty signed with Germany would be brought before the House of Commons Thursday. He said he would introduce a bill to enable the Government to put the provisions of the treaty into effect. At that time, he said, he will take the opportunity to discuss its terms and the methods of its execution.

The treaty, he said, was the most comprehensive and far-reaching document in history by reason of the number of mighty nations parties to it, the infinite variety of the interests concerned, the vastness of the territories affected, and as a great new experiment which might alter the whole character of the affairs of the world and give a new turn to destiny.

GERMAN SIGNATORIES HOME.

Mueller and Bell Say a Stone Was Thrown at Their Train.

BERLIN, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Herman Müller and Dr. Johannes Bell, the German Peace Treaty signatories, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Members of the party said that just before arriving at Compiègne occupants of the dining car were startled by a stone or a piece of fireworks thrown into the car through an open window from the direction of a crowd celebrating the signing of peace.

Both the peace delegation which conducted the negotiations at Versailles and the Armistice Commission at Spa will be dissolved.

VERSAILLES, June 30.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen and twenty-eight members of the German delegation started for Germany this morning on a special train from Noisy-le-Sec.

The attachés of the German Peace Delegation remaining here will be permitted to circulate in the town accompanied by Secret Service men, to prevent unpleasant incidents. They will not be allowed, however, to enter cafés and other public places.

WILSON SIGNS BILLS ON HIS SHIP AT SEA

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

peace and the new ties which have been created between your own great people and ours. We are on the eve of realizing more than we could realise them at the time, the real objects of the great war.

The free peoples of the world, through their representatives, wrought out a plan by which they may remain united in a free partnership of intimate council to promote the cause of justice and freedom through the beneficent processes of peace and the accords of a liberal policy. It is within the choice of thoughtful men of every nation to enrich the peace by their counsel. I am happy to echo your greetings at this momentous time of renewed vision and confident hope.

Message to Japanese Emperor.

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, in congratulating the President, said:

It gives me heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you and the great, friendly people, whose First Magistrate you are, on the definite termination of the war in which you and they did so much to achieve final victory. Accept my warmest felicitations on this magnificent triumph which, I firmly believe, is the forerunner of a great new era of the world's history, eclipsing all that have gone before in the general diffusion of happiness and security.

The President replied:

Your Majesty's message of felicitations is received with the greatest gratification. It has been a privilege to co-operate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interests of the whole world. I believe, with Your Majesty, that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history because they give promise of a peace in which justice will not be imperiled by selfish initiative on the part of any single nation.

May I express my best wishes for the security and happiness of your people?

King Alfonso of Spain sent this message:

On the occasion of the signing of the peace in which you have, in conjunction with your country, taken such a preponderating part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations and ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era now beginning. I wish you, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson a good journey.

In reply the President said:

I greatly appreciate your message. I rejoice with you over the signing of the peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance for the nations through common counsel of amity and co-operation, and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day.

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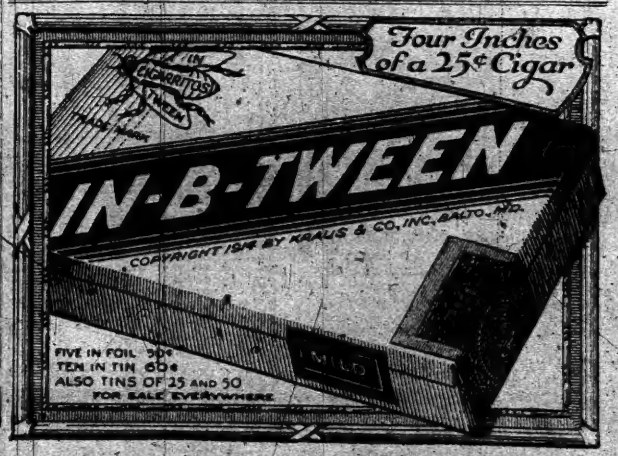
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Pratt & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 28th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 18.09 cents per pound.—Advt.



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TELLS OF SLAUGHTER HORRORS IN SIBERIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

local Government, at the time was seriously ill and in hospital. The Extraordinary Committee ordered him brought to the City Hall. He was hauled down in an invalid chair, sentence pronounced, and then the chair was wheeled out into the public square, and in order to show the people the extent of his power, the head of the committee, the Left, whose name is Belt, himself fired the shot that ended the life of the former head of the Ufa Government.

Murdered in the Woods.

"A day or two after we arrived at Ufa our attention was attracted by crowds of people journeying in the direction of a large patch of woods. These persons, I discovered, were the relatives and friends of scores of men, women, and children who had met death, or had disappeared during the Bolshevik control. The snows which had covered the ground during the Winter had begun to melt, and melting disclosed the secret of the disappearance of scores of innocent people, among them women and girls, the latter of tender years. The Bolsheviki had taken these people from their homes and then driven them into the woods and murdered them. They were executed at short range, their bodies being horribly mangled, and in some instances their skulls were crushed in with clubs. Here I have a picture that shows twenty of these corpses, among them that of a 17-year-old girl. This picture I myself took in the woods near Ufa. Here is another picture that shows another batch of unfortunates whose only offense was anti-Bolshevism and whose death sentences were executed in the woods on the Ufa front.

"At what was once the Ufa High School I talked with a woman who had been a teacher there when the Bolsheviki entered. When the Bolsheviki came they lined up all the boys, the little ones as well as the big ones, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind, and the larger boys, against whom there was suspicion that they might be anti-Bolshevist and therefore soon eligible for service under Admiral Kolchak, were taken out and shot.

"The girls in the school were ordered to serve in the barracks of the Bolshevist soldiers, their taskmasters cursing and beating those who were not blessed with good looks. As for the good looking girls, to use the words of their former teacher, they 'suffered insults of the most horrible nature.' She was too modest to go into details, but we who heard understood.

"The Extraordinary Committee also named a great number of hostages, and after subjecting them to the most horrible treatment ended their sufferings by killing them and throwing the bodies into the river. When I was told the story of what happened to these hostages it was so terrible that I could not bring myself to believe, and then the snows melted and I saw the people searching among the bodies in the woods for relatives and friends, and then I knew that there was nothing too horrible to be true so far as the Bolsheviki who had control there was concerned.

"That is, in brief, the story of some of the horrors that were perpetrated in Ufa. It is a story that is paralleled in practically every detail by what happened in other cities and towns in the liberated areas, the worst atrocities, as the evidence shows, being committed just before the Bolsheviki evacuated before the Kolchak advance.

"Another town that suffered in a degree that no words can describe was Ossa, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. Ossa was also in the territory liberated from Lenin-Trotzky domination by Kolchak. There again the melting snows disclosed a terrible and heart-breaking story. In Ufa the number of murdered people, whose fate was established when the snows melted, was not more than 200, but in Ossa the number was more than 2,000 and a photographic record of this atrocity was made by Colonel Teusler of the American Red Cross Mission to Siberia and has probably already reached the files of the Government in Washington.

Shot Without Trial.

Ossa, as did Ufa and all the other liberated towns, had during Bolshevist domination, its own Extraordinary Committee of Investigation, which judged men and women without trial and shot them in the streets or woods like so many wild animals. The stories of cold-blooded murders and of the outrages to which women and girls were subjected are without number. Just substitute the name Ossa for Ufa and you will know what happened in the former city before Kolchak reclaimed it for civilized law and order.

"Kurgan is a city of perhaps 35,000 people. It, too, was one of the cities liberated by the Kolchak advance. I officially know it to be a fact that while in control of that city the Bolsheviki murdered at one time—that is, at a single wholesale execution—more than 1,500 citizens of that place. In our American consulate at Omsk we have employed a young woman of the finest character, who is a native of Kurgan and who was there during the period that the Bolsheviki were in control.

"This young woman was engaged to marry a young Russian, a splendid fellow, who had worked hard all his life and had never harmed a human being. This young man came under the suspicion of the Extraordinary Committee for Investigation and was ordered executed. In his case they shot him and then severed the head from the body. The head was found by a friend, who took it to the girl, who is now in the American consulate at Omsk. She buried it in the back yard of what was once her home.

"The offenses against God and man committed in the city of Ossa were so numerous and so correspondingly terrible that the man or woman who has been so fortunate as not to see what I have seen must find it almost impossible to believe, but the story is true and the facts will be all in time—very soon, I hope—be matters of official verification.

"Bugulma is another of the liberated cities, and in that city the record of the Bolsheviki is more than 1,200 persons murdered and no man knows how many others subjected to cruelties and outrages, besides which execution, even in the Bolshevist manner of doing things, would be merciful. I might also tell you of the terrible sufferings of the executions that took place in Petropavlovsk and scores of other cities and towns that have been rescued from 'the terror' by the forces under Kolchak.

"The Province of Ufa had in normal times a population of more than 2,200,000 people. One of the best-known Judges as well as one of the most respected citizens of the province was Justice Kratkoff. His home was in the town of Belebei. The day that place was taken the Bolsheviki came to the home of the Judge and broke in with their bayonets, subjecting Mme. Kratkoff—the Judge was away at the time—to shocking insults. Most of the raiding soldiers were drunk and they appropriated everything in the house. All of the criminals in the jail were released and told to do as they pleased. The Bolshevist leaders issued orders that the people were not to attend church, and in order to show their contempt for God and religion they desecrated icons and other religious symbols, in one instance placing on top of an altar a gramophone, which was made to play non-religious tunes.

Smile Cost His Life.

"In the Belebei district there lived a man named Bickermeriff, who was the manager of a printing office and, who was as pacific a person as one could meet in a voyage around the world. When the Bolsheviki came to his home and said they intended to search it for firearms Bickermeriff smiled at the suggestion that he might be the owner of a deadly weapon, and that smile cost him his life. For smiling he was dragged before the Extraordinary Committee and then, without formality of trial or even taking time to tell him what his offense was, Belt, the Left, ordered to the public square to be shot.

"Another instance which sheds light on the true conditions in those parts of Russia where Bolshevism holds sway is the case of Mme. Barbara Pavlovna Andreovna, the wife of a prominent physician of Bugulma. Mme. Andreovna, who has four sons fighting under Kolchak, was the librarian at Bugulma, a modest position that made it possible for her to eke out a fairly decent existence. When Bugulma was taken by the Bolsheviki the Red Guards came to her home and showing an order from the Extraordinary Committee began a search of her home. Practically everything of value was taken, and when the looting was ended the unfortunate woman, without being told why, was arrested and brought before the Extraordinary Committee.

"The Extraordinary Committee, after looking her over, and without giving any reason for their action, ordered Mme. Andreovna locked up in the Bugulma jail. She was thrown into a cell crowded with other innocent people, where she was kept two days before she was informed of the charge against her. At the end of two days she was told that the crime she had committed was the alleged rebuking of two women who sympathized with the Bolshevist cause. The third day after her arrest she was taken from her first cell and placed in another cell with two men of the lowest type. For five weeks she was kept in prison, and of the sixty persons who were in prison with her twenty were taken out and murdered, among them being the former President of the Zemstvo Uprava, a beloved and highly respected priest of the Russian Church; the President of the Council of Professional Unions, and two prominent citizens whose only offense appears to have been the fact that they were landowners.

Shot to Fall Into Their Graves.

"Another woman I know who was also in jail during the Bolshevist occupation of Ufa Province was a Mme. Demetriev. She saw six men locked together in pairs and then hauled off to the cemetery, where they were backed up against their already dug graves and then shot down into the holes. Those who were in jail and who escaped execution were continually informed of what happened to their comrades, whom they knew to be innocent of wrongdoing and whose only crime was counter-revolution, which under the Bolshevist definition consists of anything and everything that is opposed to Bolshevism. Mr. Demetriev, the husband of my informer, was executed for having on his person a map or plan of his farm which is sixteen miles distant from Bugulma.

"Again there is the fate of a boy who was the son of a farmer. The Bolshevist firing squad did not always cover up their victims after executions. Often the bodies were left unprotected and uncovered in the open graves. The boy I have in mind had been shot and left for dead. The father went to the grave and found him still alive. While he was trying to rescue the lad a squad of Red Guards happened along, and, going to the grave, discovered the boy was still alive. They immediately fired another volley into the wounded body of the boy, and this time the execution was a success.

"In various places and at frequent intervals the Bolshevist authorities would publish the names of their victims for the purpose of terrifying the remainder of the population. There is the case of a man named Vornikoff, who was executed in the most torturing fashion imaginable. He was shot in the leg, in the arm, in the head, and finally bayonetted in the stomach.

"This is the story of M. Kaminski, a notary of Ufa. He was seated one afternoon, during the Bolshevik control of his town, on the porch of his home conversing with Bishop Andreeff, when Red Guards came and informed him that they intended to search the house. After the search they carried Mr. Kaminski to the Court House and arraigned him before the Extraordinary Committee, preferring no charges. He was ordered locked up, and in the small room into which he was thrown he found many other resident citizens of Ufa, among them one of the Tolstoys, and E. B. Blumenthal, a Russian artist of national reputation.

"Those men were thrown into prison and subsequently informed that they were under arrest for sabotage, counter-revolution, and speculation. They were kept in jail two days and were then, in the dead of night, taken to the river and thrown into the hold of a barge. There were ninety persons in the hold, among them Mme. Sophia Medvedskaka, the principal of the famous Girls' High School of Ufa. The prisoners on the barge were searched and their money and valuables appropriated. The barge was towed a long distance down the river and during the voyage nine of the prisoners were murdered. Of the dead and nine returned, none of them has been heard from up to the time I left for America.

"Those persons who were called to the deck of the barge and none of whom reappeared were A. N. Woldoroff, a lawyer of Kazan Court District; Mme. Milas, Director of the Men's Gymnasium at Ufa; Count P. P. Tolstoy, Dr. Tarnivski, Mr. Pirsmenin, Mr. Amerkhanov, Mr. Rogkow, Mr. Makowsky, Dr. Kremlin and Capt. I. Berger, a Czecho-Slovak officer. Two of the others in the barge, M. Rasumeef and I. Kolosoff, escaped subsequently from the barge and managed to make their way back to the Kolchak lines.

"Then there was the case of Mme. Koschenkoff, a woman of the highest character and a native of Belebei. Her arrest illustrates the flimsy excuse the Bolsheviki frame up when they decide that this or that person, against whom there is no evidence of any kind, should be arrested. She was taken into custody and thrown into a jail cell because she was accused of delaying the preparation of a dinner ordered by some of the Red Guards.

"I know of another case that is an example of the cruelty practiced by the Bolsheviki. It was the case of three women, all of them educated and refined. When the Bolsheviki began the evacuation of the town in which they lived one of them expressed her pleasure at their going. She did not think an enemy was listening. For that expression she and her two companions were promptly arrested and murdered.

"Another instance, officially verifiable, is that of several girls who were arrested and charged with taking walks with officers of the Czecho-Slovak forces. All of these girls were murdered in the regulation Bolshevist manner without trial and without a chance to say a word in their own behalf.

Girl Compelled to Marry.

"In the town of Enginaev there lived a very comely girl, the daughter of a teacher in the Enginaev High School. The head of the local Bolshevist Government fancied the girl and announced that he would marry her. She refused, whereupon she was seized by Red Guards and compelled to go through the ceremony of marrying the Commissar. What has become of her I do not know.

"I might talk for hours and cite instance after instance of what Bolshevism means to Russia and what it will mean to any other country in which it might get a foothold. I could tell you of the desecration of the pictures of the Christ, of the placing of red lights on churches, of the wanton destruction of art, of the drunken orgies that mark the stay of the Red Guards in places that come under their control.

"What I have told is simply the merest outline of the story. It would take a book to tell it in all its horrible details. Some day, and soon, I hope, I will have the opportunity to tell what I know in greater detail. It is a story the truth of which the American people are entitled to know, and I can think of no greater service that I can render my country at this time.

Confidence in Kolchak.

"I want to say a word about Admiral Kolchak, the head of the anti-Bolshevist Government at Omsk. In my opinion Kolchak is the greatest man the Russian Revolution has produced, and from long personal contact with him and his methods I can say that his only ambition is to redeem Russia from the terror of Lenin and Trotsky and to set up a Government that will be democratic in the best and noblest sense of that word, a Government in which a real people's parliament will be the controlling force. Once this is accomplished Kolchak will retire for, as I happen to know, he does not wish to be President or dictator. I firmly believe that he is destined to lead Russia out of chaos and anarchy, and I believe that history will immortalize him as the George Washington of Russia in Russia's darkest hour.

"It so happened that I arrived at Omsk on Nov. 18 of last year, the day that Admiral Kolchak was called to head the Government that bears the name of that city. At that time the situation was desperate in the extreme and the people who wanted to save Russia realized that he was the one man big enough and honest enough to attack the great task that was ahead. I was present when Kolchak accepted the commission at the hands of the people of Eastern Siberia and I heard him when he told them, to use his own words:

"'I have not sought this power, but in a moment like this I will not attempt to evade it.' Then he added that his only ambition was to see in Russia a freely and honestly elected Constituent Assembly, representing all the Russias, and that once that happy hour was realized he would be ready to retire to private life. I am sure that this is all in God's world that Admiral Kolchak wants.

"The Government at Omsk is no more a reversion to the old autocratic régime than is the government of the United States a reversion, so to speak, to that of Louis XIV. of France. There is a Cabinet of thirteen Ministers and six of these are Socialists and all the others are either Social Democrats or non-party men. There is not a single Czarist in it. The various departments of the Government have been organized and are functioning, and this Kolchak Government, despite its many shortcomings, is today the best and most democratic in Russian history.

"While Admiral Kolchak is the head of the Omsk Government, the fact remains that all of his policies are determined by the Omsk Council of Ministers. As has President Wilson, Admiral Kolchak has veto powers, but to describe him as the possessor of dictatorial powers is absurd. He has the respect and the confidence of all his subordinates and of every right-thinking Russian.

The Bolsheviki may denounce him to their heart's content, but there is not a single act of dishonesty that any living man can lay at his door. With the triumph of Kolchak's armies, and it will eventually come, Russia will be reclaimed to civilization and a constituent assembly elected by all the people will convene in Petrograd."

"Is Admiral Kolchak a friend of America?" Mr. Embry was asked.

"He is! He believes in American institutions and he is convinced that in those institutions is to be found the solution of the great troubles that now afflict his native land. I have known him at Odessa and I knew him at Omsk and in the field, and I say with all the sincerity and all the honor I possess that Kolchak is worthy of the great cause that he is leading."

Mr. Embry closed his interview with a prediction of the complete overthrow of Bolshevism in Russia.



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John A. Embry, U. S. Consul at Omsk, Siberia.

Who brings here news of the slaughter of thousands of persons by the Bolsheviki in Siberia, confirmed by his own personal observation.

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HEMSTITCHED HUCKABACK TOWELS—Plain Weave.
24x40 inches—SPECIAL VALUE, $7.50 doz.
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Large size, 24x38 in., ready for use, $9.50 to $14.00 doz.

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Linen and Cotton Friction, white and natural check design, 26x48 in. Special price, $2.00 ea.

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Blends incomparably with all liquors

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Clothes
PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR MESSRS. JAMES McCREERY & CO.



THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY LOWER THAN THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES WARRANT
$33.50 UP
James McCreery & Co.
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There are three convenient elevators in the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

A MANAGER, EXECUTIVE & SALESMAN OPEN FOR POSITION

Your business may need just the sort of selling, advertising or managerial knowledge combined with efficiency, which I possess.

I know how to sell, how to write and plan constructively, how to get results from salesmen. Have individual ideas for promotion of publicity.

Not an egotist, but confident because of fifteen years' continuous success.

Am accustomed to large earnings through own efforts. Have valuable ready-to-wear experience. Age 32 years.

H 822 Times' Annex.



Sale
Men's Oxfords
Genuine Shell Cordovan
A Rich Brown Shade
$7.45
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

A DAPPLE GREY SUIT $42.

Dapple grey is so often associated with a certain grey horse that when applied to a cloth it's puzzling. A dapple grey is variegated with spots, and a cloth designed to match is a dapple grey. These suits are new and fine, and because of the youthfulness of the cloth I made them in waistline models. As a young woman said as she surveyed probably her brother: "It is charming. Will, take it." G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st.

GERMANS HEEDLESS OF PLEAS TO WORK

Strikes and Riots Multiply in Spite of Appeals to Regain Economic Strength.

INCENSED AT FOOD PRICES

Allied Control of the Elbe to Safeguard Provision Ships Is Talked Of.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29, (via Copenhagen.)—"Black Saturday," as the day of the signing of the Versailles treaty is called by unanimous consent, found Germany in a state of moral depression that seems speedily making for chaos. The disorderly, or rather lawless, conditions would seem intolerable if it were not for the extraordinary lethargy of the people, of whom Vorwärts says that "after five years of murderous war, starvation, and revolution, manacled by the truce and treacherous counterrevolts, they no longer fear any terror, not even this extortionate peace.

"Watch those you meet in the streets," Vorwärts continues. "Nobody shows consciousness of being under sentence. Those who live will continue to live as though the worst peace were better than a glorious war."

This paper, however, does not despair, but tries to cheer its readers by saying: "Work keeps everything in motion. Work is what preserves the world. Three cheers for work!"

Unfortunately the German workers, especially those who are unorganized and those belonging to the Independent Socialist and Communist Parties, do not share the strong belief of Vorwärts in the saving grace of work. Black Saturday having been marked by innumerable strikes and other labor troubles all over Germany.

Strikers in Food Riots.

"Germany is dead," says the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which, like some other newspapers, appears this morning with black borders. If she is not dead yet, the laborers are certainly doing their utmost to kill her as quickly as possible—not the regularly organized Socialist, but the masses, which have been kept in political ignorance by the very classes supporting the Deutsche Tageszeitung.

The papers are full of news about riots by strikers in Breslau, Magdeburg, Landsberg, Bielefeld, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Hamburg, and many other cities. Everywhere provision stores have been raided by the enraged strikers, who will not tolerate the sale of food at exorbitant prices.

And what sort of food do they sell the laboring people? Hamburg is selling cats, dogs, and rats as pickled beef, and carcasses of horses and cattle dying from natural causes are sold in Berlin as well as all the other German cities. Whither these food riots may lead is seen in Hamburg. Apparently the mobs wanted only to punish those who sold vile food at exorbitant prices; but Spartacus, always watching, seized his opportunity, and he is still master, despite Noske's and Lettow-Vorbeck's 20,000 soldiers, who have halted in the outskirts of the city, fearing that terrible bloodshed might ensue if they entered.

The Hamburg patricians would be highly pleased if, as some of the papers predict, the Allies would occupy the Elbe estuary, on the ground that they could not brook interference with that channel, serving the needs of Czechoslovakia and because the food steamers uploading at Hamburg have been so shamelessly robbed by the Hamburg laborers that the provisioning of the rest of Germany is becoming problematical.

Demand Bonus in Berlin.

Everywhere German laborers clamor for more food at decent prices, and everywhere they are doing their best to frustrate the efforts of the Government to comply with their demands. The railway men have been on strike in Berlin, although their strike deprived themselves and other needy people of the food supplies now rotting en route; and the Berlin street car and underground employes threaten to stop all traffic unless by Monday each receives a lump sum of 700 marks with which to meet extra living expenses in these hard times. They have been told that the Government has already voted 1,500,000,000 marks to lower prices all round, and now they want an extra goose cooked.

While the Government is thus tormented by the Extreme Left, the Extreme Right is adding considerably to its worries by more or less open incitements to revolt, for which just now the signing of the treaty must serve as an excuse. The Deutsche Zeitung has been suppressed for an article headed in the largest type, "Revenge," in which neverdying hatred against the Entente is preached, and Germany is asked immediately to prepare for the next war. Not quite so indiscreetly, but in practically the same spirit, all reactionary organs address their readers. Indeed, the Deutsche Zeitung, whose always very limited edition on Black Saturday reached only a few subscribers, only imitated the utterances of the Pommersche Tagespost of June 25.

The chief commander of the southern army, General von dem Berne, today declares in the name of all his officers that they have lost all confidence in a Government which could sign the Versailles treaty, and will remain on duty only so long as the dire need of the country demands their services. Various reactionary organizations also express condemnation of the Government, while others have arranged mourning days.

The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes a new prayer in verse by Admiral Dick, expressing the hope that with God's will and German industry the country will be redeemed.

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Look for this Label
It is in every Suit

With an Arctic Breeze Suit on you are "in it."
Arctic Breeze Clothes fit. They hold their shape.
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At almost all good shops.

ANSORGE BROS. & CO.
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STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:00 P. M.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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Women's Athletic Underwear



ATHLETIC Underwear is acclaimed alike by the ardent sportswoman and the woman who enjoys sports as a spectator.

From the standpoint of adaptability, coolness and comfort this underwear is the prototype of a college athlete's, but from the standpoint of fabric and finish it is charmingly feminine—a femininity achieved without laces or frills and without sacrificing one iota of its airy freedom.

OF CROSSBAR OR PLAIN NAINSOOK	1.25
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FEMININE UNDERWEAR SHOP—Main Floor

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Shoe Department

in anticipation of the vacation season demand, is specially featuring

Men's White Oxfords

in smart, up-to-the-minute models for sports and semi-dress wear. Included are

Men's White Canvas Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather; a snappy, all-white shoe, offering special value at
$7.00 per pair
(The same model, with soles and heels of rubber, may be obtained at the same price.)

Men's White Buckskin Oxfords, in four distinct models, all made of genuine buckskin; some all white, others smartly trimmed with tan calfskin; unusually good value at
$10.00 to 15.00 per pair
(Prices above $10.00 are subject to the War Revenue Tax.)

The Men's Shoe Department is on the Sixth Floor

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
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Beginning TO-DAY
A Special Offering of

Men's Custom Tailored Summer Suits
(Made-to-Measure)

An attractive and varied assortment of Silk, Mohair, Palm Beach and Crash—every style and coloring entirely new. Every facility for efficient service—best workmanship and finish, unusual care given to details.

Coats and Trousers
$17.50 to 35.00

Custom Tailoring Dept. Third Floor.

Closed Each Saturday Until September

RUSSEK'S
Between 34th & 35th Streets
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Sale

RUSSEK Models:—Their invariable comfort and utility are not even surpassed by their design, that always anticipates the requirements of forthcoming modes.

For Prompt Disposal:

Jersey Suits
$24.50
Sport Models
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Solid Colors
All Shades

Summer Frocks
$39.50
Sport Frocks.
Beaded and Printed—Georgettes
Formerly up to $75.00

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Values up to $59.50

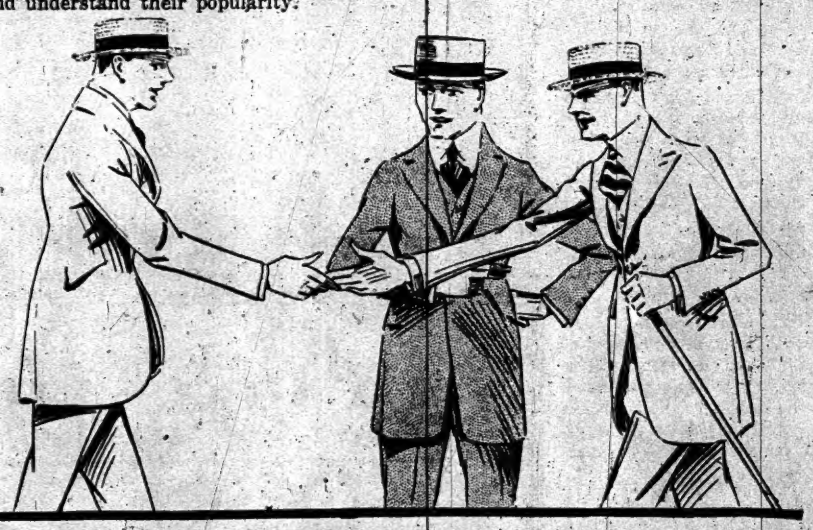
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Store Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P.M.

Men's Clothes for "Over The Fourth"

Nowadays, everybody wears a Palm Beach Suit, where a few years ago it was the exception. Come and see the character Gimbels put into Palm Beach Clothes and understand their popularity.



Palm Beach
THE GENUINE CLOTH
WOVEN BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
$12.50 — $15 — $18.50 — $25

New styles, French Facings, silk piped seams to hold their shape. Cool and comfortable. Natural tan, plain greys, brown, sand color, black, Oxford greys, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, checks and many new patterns.

206 Genuine Priestly Mohair Suits, $17.50
Mostly in dark striped effects. Regular and stout sizes for all men.

Men's & Young Men's Outing Trousers, $8.75
White flannels, plain greys, grey striped, white and striped serges. Many fancy effects.

Men's Auto Dusters Priced at $2.85 to $25
Single and double breasted models. In mohair, linen, silk, genuine Palm Beach fabrics, etc. Greys, browns, greens and oyster shade.

Kool Cloth Suits for Young Men, Waistline Models, $15
Made in good summer color of plain greys, fancy greys and tans. Sizes 34 to 40. An unusually attractive summer suit.

Men's White Duck Trousers, $2.50
Real duck and tailored to fit. All sizes.

Men's Khaki Trousers, $2.95
New army khaki. Just the thing for boating or country wear.

Men's Sport Coats, $12.50
Knitted or flannel cloths. Grey, heather, checks or plaids.

Men's Golf Suits, $32.50 to $65
Mostly imported; in light and dark shades. Pleated over to back of shoulder; easy and comfortable. For the long drive.

Still Continuing the Plain Blue Suit Sale for Men or Young Men at $29.75
Single and double breasted waist line models. ¼, ½ or full lined. And the much wanted conservative model. All sizes 34 to 48. Regular and stout sizes.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IT is funny how some men get the notion that when the word *Tailoring* is preceded by the word *Custom* it is more worthy than when preceded by the word *Saks!* Of course, the notion is an absurdity as our clothes will bear out.

Rich Unfinished Worsteds of Thorough Saks-tailoring
$30.00 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

OUSTS G. J. GOULD AS HEAD OF ESTATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

facts before the court, that George J. Gould was in practical control of the entire estate. This, of course, was a natural consequence of the provision of the testator's, Jay Gould's will, which indicated that the testator had great confidence in the judgment, ability, integrity and experience of George J. Gould, and as a matter of fact, the will made him sole arbiter under certain conditions."

Justice Whitaker said that the charges against Mr. Gould comprised eleven specifications as follows:

That he dominated the administration of the estate, dictating all the policies; that in this management "he has habitually subordinated the interest of the estate and his fiduciary obligations in respect thereto to his individual and personal interest;" that he has "frequently taken advantage of his powers and opportunities to make individual and personal profits for himself for which he has not accounted to the estate, and has caused the estate to assume the burden of losses arising out of his personal transaction;" that "he has conducted speculations in securities in which the estate was interested in such a manner that when there was a profit he could and did frequently take it for himself and when there was a loss he could and did frequently cause such loss to be assumed by the estate;" that he failed to exercise common prudence and diligence in his investments, and invested large sums in highly unsafe securities, both speculative and non-productive, which he should have disposed of but which he kept for purposes of his own, thereby causing the estate loss; that he wilfully disregarded the interests of the life beneficiaries by his investment; that he was largely responsible for the failure of the executors and Trustees to divide the estate as directed by the will; that he habitually abused the discretion and powers intrusted to him for his own personal benefit; that he failed to keep proper accounts, "that he has mingled the estate funds and transactions with his own and has destroyed a large number of his own records and accounts whereby the facts thereto might appear," and finally, that he has demonstrated that he has no adequate realization of the duties of a fiduciary.

The court said that it was also claimed that Mr. Gould made false quarterly statements for the purpose of deceiving those interested in the estate, "and that his dishonest actions, ignorance of his duties as Trustee, and abuse of discretion, through which the estate is alleged to have lost some millions of dollars, have rendered him unfit to administer the estate intrusted to his care." The court said that a number of specific instances of wrongdoing were alleged in the papers, and that some of these at least resulted in large personal and secret profits to Mr. Gould.

"It is practically impossible," said the court, "to unravel and see completely through this apparent legerdemain of finance by the aid only of affidavits. Suffice it to say that while most of the transactions themselves are admitted, the wrongfulness of them is either denied or attempted to be explained in such a way as to excuse George J. Gould of any violation of his duties as trustee; and although the evidence preponderates against George J. Gould's denials and attempted explanations concerning some of these charges, in as much as these matters are controverted, the court will not pass upon them or base its determination upon them in this motion."

Justice Whitaker stated, however, that there are three specific charges of dereliction of duty and abuse of trust which were admitted and indisputably proved. The first of these was the failure of the trustees to divide the estate into six separate trusts, one for each of the children. On this point the court said:

"The will contains specific and mandatory provisions that this should be done, the whole scheme of the will shows that the testator especially insisted on this direction; this is accentuated by the fact that subsequence to making the will his first codicil again reiterated the direction that, 'the said shares, accounts and transactions pertaining thereto shall at all times be kept entirely separate and distinct and shall never be mixed or mingled.' The trustees have entirely ignored this positive provision of the will. By thus doing it is claimed that George J. Gould was able to enter into the financial transactions above referred to. All the papers submitted show that he has had the entire estate practically under his control. The failure to create the six separate trusts was in direct defiance of the most positive directions of the testator.

It tended to violate the statute against perpetuities and defeated the entire plan of the testator in the distribution of his estate. It deprived and continues to deprive each beneficiary of the protection and security, which would have followed the separation of his or her fund.

"There is no valid excuse of justification shown in the papers for the failure and continuous refusal of the trustees to obey the express instructions of the testator to divide the estate into six separate trusts."

Justice Whitaker also refers to the sale by the estate of its Western Union Telegraph holdings, and of George Gould's acceptance of $620,401 as a commission and secret profit on the sale of the stock. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Mr. Gould's attorney, negotiated the sale at George Gould's request, and got a commission of $735,098, all of which he paid to Mr. Gould, but of which Mr. Gould returned to him the difference between that sum and the $624,401 retained. The court said:

"George J. Gould kept that sum for a period of eight years, and made no mention of it. Not until the accounting proceedings had been begun and the facts alleged in the answer of Frank J. Gould, did George J. Gould pay over this commission to the estate. Even then he paid no interest, and even now positively refuses to pay over any interest. Helen Gould Shepard was never consulted concerning the sale of Western Union stock, and had no knowledge of the transaction."

Justice Whitaker says that the repayment of this sum to the estate after eight years furnishes no justification or excuse, and says that repayment was only made after discovery of the wrongs by those whose interests were adversely affected. He calls the transaction "belated restitution under pressure or apprehension." He believes that it was "the discovery of the wrong by others that seemed to awaken Mr. Gould's conscience." The Court said:

"George J. Gould, aided by his counsel, seeks to justify this transaction as a legal, ethical, and proper act. A number of cases were cited by counsel, none of which, however, in the opinion of this court, justified the respondent, George J. Gould. A trustee must act in good faith and will not be permitted to use his trusteeship for his individual advantage, benefit, or profit."

Referring to the provision of the will granting George Gould $10,000 a year for acting as trustee, Justice Whitaker assumes that the special legacy of $5,000,000 had been taken into consideration when the compensation was fixed.

The third ground for the removal of George Gould which is upheld by the court is stated in the opinion as follows:

"It is also further conceded that George J. Gould has continuously mingled the trust funds with his own funds and used them as if they were his individual property. As a matter of fact, he has stated under oath that he considered that he sustained toward the estate funds and property a debtor and creditor relation, and that he so acted. The foregoing acts, in the opinion of this court, not only justify but require a court of equity to summarily remove the trustee guilty of and primarily to blame for them. Especially is this true when the trustee not only justifies but also maintains that such negative and affirmative acts are in no way a violation of his duty as trustee, and in his prayer for a relief in this action for an accounting he specifically requests the court to confirm and approve these improper acts. The only inference to be drawn from this position taken by the trustee is that he is either entirely ignorant or boldly defiant of the principles governing the administration of a trust estate."

Justice Whitaker refers to the objection in behalf of Mr. Gould that the removal application should not be heard because the children of his daughters, Vivian, Lady Decies, and Mrs. Marjorie Gould Drexel, had not appeared in the proceeding. The court said:

"Had the respondent obeyed the express instructions of the will and divided the estate into separate trusts they would have had no interest in this motion because the respondent would not have been a trustee of the fund in which they have an interest. By raising the question he is really trying to take advantage of his own wrong."

In upholding his power to remove a trustee in connection with an accounting proceeding and denying Mr. Gould's contention that the removal application had been improperly made, the court held that Mr. Gould had had ample opportunity to be held, and that facts sufficient to require his removal were admitted.

The court said that no further evidence was necessary. Justice Whitaker declared that the whole case for Mr. Gould appeared to be that "notwithstanding that all the necessary parties had been before the court and heard they should be driven out of court because they entered by the wrong door."

Justice Whitaker said in conclusion:

"The court desires to say that the affirmative acts alleged against George J. Gould do not involve the co-trustee Helen G. Shepard. She evidently knew little of the complicated transactions carried on by George J. Gould, and trusted him as an absolutely honest woman, with an unsuspecting mind, would naturally trust her brother, in whom their father had imposed such implicit confidence. There have been other questions raised and discussed by the parties at great length. While these questions have been considered they are in the opinion of the court incidental and subsidiary to the main question. To discuss them would serve no practical purpose. The motion to remove George J. Gould as one of the trustees of the estate of Jay Gould is granted, and an order to that effect may be entered."

The counsel for George J. Gould will file an appeal immediately from Justice Whitaker's decision, which will act as a stay against the order depriving Mr. Gould of any further power as a trustee, and it was said yesterday that it is expected he would continue to act until the final ruling is made by the Appellate Division.

One of the objections made by George J. Gould to his removal was that under the will Frank Gould would naturally be chosen a trustee to succeed him and that many of the acts complained of were committed with his knowledge and one of the losses sustained by the estate was due to his own acts as head of one of the Gould railroad interests.

It is expected that even if the removal of George Gould is upheld by the higher courts he will make a vigorous fight against the naming of Frank Gould to succeed him. His explanation of the attack upon him by his brother and sister was that both were acting through malice and animus and both because he refused to give approval to their several matrimonial ventures.

Both George J. Gould and his personal counsel, William Wallace, Jr., are out of the city.

BRITAIN HELD BACK ENVOY.

Didn't Want to Accredit Him to President Wilson at Paris.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—Immediately after President Wilson's return to Washington the British Government will announce the appointment of an Ambassador to the United States to succeed Lord Reading.

The delay in the designation of Lord Reading's successor has caused some criticism of the Lloyd George ministry. An interesting story lies behind the tardiness of the London Government.

According to the explanation obtained from reliable sources the postponement arises out of the fact that an Ambassador is a personal emissary of his sovereign, who is accredited to the person of the head of the nation in which he represents the interests of his own Government. An ambassador is always accredited to a foreign sovereign or chief of state at the place where the sovereign or chief of state has his residence.

When the post of British Ambassador at Washington became vacant, President Wilson was residing in Paris, and it was determined that a correct construction of the precedents of the Government in regard to the appointment of Ambassadors dictated that Lord Reading's successor would have to be accredited to President Wilson at Paris. As this would create an anomalous situation, it was decided that it was necessary to wait until the President returned to his own capital before the Ambassador could be accredited to him.

As cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris some time ago, the understanding prevails in the best informed British circles that Herbert Fisher, now Minister of Education in the British Cabinet, has been chosen to succeed Lord Reading.

Co-operation with the Government

July 1, 1919

To Our Depositors:

It may be of interest to our depositors and friends to know that since the United States entered the war, the Franklin Trust Company has aided the Government in its war financing to the extent of $94,876,514.92—an amount which is over ninety-five and one half times our capitalization. EDWARD C. DELAFIELD, *President.*

Franklin Trust Company

Established 1888

NEW YORK

46 Wall Street — Madison Avenue and 40th Street

BROOKLYN

166 Montague Street — 569 Fulton Street — 1001 Wallabout Market

Free A 10-Day Tube

Send the coupon below and see for yourself how Pepsodent cleans teeth

You Brush Teeth

Yet You Leave a Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



Why Teeth Decay

Millions of people who brush teeth daily find they discolor and decay. Tartar forms, pyorrhea often starts. And they cannot understand it.

The reason lies in a slimy film. You feel it with your tongue. It clings to the teeth, enters crevices and stays. And it causes most tooth troubles.

No ordinary dentifrice, no tooth brush, is sufficiently effective. So it wrecks millions of teeth that are cared for.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Now dental science has found a way to combat that film. It is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, so you can daily apply it. We ask you to try it for ten days and see the results on your teeth.

Let It Prove Itself

Able authorities have proved Pepsodent by convincing clinical tests. Leading dentists everywhere have adopted and approved it. Now we urge everyone to prove it in the home.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. It is possible now because science has discovered a harmless activating method.

See what this method does for teeth in ten days. You will then know that it means a new era in teeth cleaning. And your present methods, we believe, will never content you again.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S. *The New-Day Dentifrice*

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. N-81, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
.....
.....

Clip This Coupon

Send it for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. It will be a revelation.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS

TO CLOSE OUT

Balance of 425 Silk Dresses

The Season's Best Styles

at **17.50**

Values up to 37.50, Many Reduced Below Cost

The smartest models of the new Summer season, the new ruffle skirts, draped, tunic, tucked, shirred, pleated, beaded or embroidered effects, also Vestees and Blouses. In Chiffon Taffeta, Tucked Georgettes, Beaded Georgettes, Flowered Georgettes, Crepe Meteors, Tucked Crepe de Chine, Beaded Crepe de Chine, Newest Satins, Taffeta combined with Georgette, Exclusive Foulards. In Navy, Black, Copen, Tan, Pekin, Henna, Gray, Liberty, Taupe, Flesh, White, etc.

Just Unpacked a Choice Assortment of

Navy Georgette and Taffeta Dresses

Six choice new modes in Navy Georgette (the rage of the Summer season), exquisitely beaded, embroidered, or tucked, and five new styles in Chiffon Taffeta, long line silhouettes with ruffled skirt—types to meet the desires of the most approved taste.

Most Extraordinary Offering at **25.00**

McCutcheon's

July Clearance Sale

Summer Dress Fabrics



Reg. Trade Mark

COMMENCING today, July 1st, several thousand yards of Summer Dress Cottons will be offered at the following special prices:

50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 and $1.50 yard

The assortment includes printed and woven Voiles, Crepes, Handkerchief Linens, Ginghams, French and English Novelty Fabrics in white and colors.

Remnants

Practical lengths of Ginghams, English Prints, Voiles, Shirtings, Crepes, Linens and Novelty Fabrics sharply reduced in order to effect a quick disposal.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

ANNOUNCEMENT

Until the Law is changed No Wine, Beer or Liquor will be sold by this house

PARK & TILFORD

SALE

During the Remodelling of the Knabe Warerooms

AN opportune time to secure excellent, slightly used and demonstration instruments, at prices sure to interest owners of Summer Homes, Schools and Hotels. Also for Music Teachers and music lovers in general. Consisting of such an array of distinguished makes as

KNABE CHICKERING
STEINWAY HAINES BROS.
SOHMER

Every type of instrument is represented—Mignonette and Miniature Grands—Baby and Parlor Grands—Uprights from Cottage to Cabinet Sizes—Player Pianos of every modern type in both Uprights and Grands.

Only a few of the exceptionally large assortment are listed below. All are, substantially guaranteed by us.

Pianos selected now may be left until required.

Lester Upright	$ 60	Armstrong Player, Upright	$ 480
Marscheider Upright	65	Holmes Player, Upright	485
Carl Hoffbauer Upright	70	Armstrong Miniature Grand	495
Kroeger Upright	110	Steinway Upright, as new	500
Braumüller Cabinet Upright	165	Marshall & Wendell Grand	525
Goetzman Upright	195	Hardman Autotone Player	550
Knabe Upright, remodelled	310	Foster Player, Walnut	555
Sohmer Upright, perfect	315	Steinway Baby Grand	590
Krakauer Upright, as new	320	Draper Electric Player	595
Chickering Upright	325	Steinway Vertegrand	600
Chickering Concert Grand	350	Knabe Concert Grand	610
Haines Bros. Upright, Mah'y	365	Knabe Mignon Grand	725
Ivers & Pond Parlor Grand	380	Knabe Mignonette Grand	750
Jacob Doll Player Upright	385	Knabe Angelus Player	820
Knabe Upright, remodelled	390	Knabe Mission Player	845
Pease Player Piano	395	Chickering Baby Grand	865
Sohmer Upright, Mahogany	410	Weber Baby Grand Player	1000
Sohmer Upright, Walnut	425	Knabe Sheraton Art Grand	1040
Knabe Upright, as new	440	Knabe Louis XVI Grand	1225
Knabe Upright, perfect	465	Knabe Mignonette Player Grand, a perfect gem	1425
Knabe Upright, large size	475		

Convenient monthly terms. Better than renting
Generous allowance for pianos in exchange
An early call is advised to secure your choice

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(Four printings of this remarkable book have been necessary since publication.)

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

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What Happened to Europe

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Makers Children's HICKORY Garters
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Cortez CIGARS

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GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO. DISTRIBUTORS
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For Sale by Grocers — 50c per Pound

Again Selling at Pre-War Prices

TODAY
our clients are receiving
$590,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due.
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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
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Real-Fruit Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is flavored with fruit juice essences in liquid form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed to flavor each dessert. So it brings you true-fruit dainties, healthful and delicious, at a trifling cost.

Simply add boiling water.

Compare it with the old-style gelatine desserts. It will be a delightful revelation.

Get the right kind—
Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

JEWS PROTECTED IN POLISH TREATY

Louis Marshall Hails It as One of Peace Conference's Greatest Works.

INJUSTICE FINALLY ENDS

Rights of Minorities Are Guaranteed in Matters of Religion and Language.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—Louis Marshall, President of the Combined Jewish Committee of the World, who is in Paris to fight for assurance of the rights of the ethnic minorities of the Eastern European States, has issued a statement concerning the treaty provisions by which such assurance is given. He also analyzes the Polish treaty signed on Saturday, and in behalf of the Jews of the world expresses their rejoicing and thanks to the Peace Conference. His statement follows:

"Nothing thus far accomplished by the Peace Conference exceeds in importance the Polish treaty signed at Versailles, which is the first of a series of conventions with the new States of Eastern Europe which are intended to protect all racial, religious, and linguistic minorities. Article 93 of the German treaty in the first instance stipulates for the execution of such a convention by Poland and similar articles are contained in the projected Austrian treaty.

"This stipulation is carried into effect in a separate covenant which Poland has entered into concurrently with the signature of the German treaty with the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan. It is literally a charter of liberty, and the final act in emancipation of those who for centuries have been bereft of elemental human rights. It admirably supplements the Covenant of the League of Nations by removing one of the most constant and persistent irritating causes for discontent and controversy. It recognizes the principles of justice and absolute equality and destroys forever the vicious idea that majorities may degrade minorities, treat them as inferiors, withhold from them the right of participation in the political and industrial activities of their fellow countries, and make them the objects of oppressive and exceptional laws and regulations.

"Had nothing else been achieved in Paris than the pronouncement that henceforth the rights of minorities are to be respected and safeguarded, this act of righteousness alone would have evidenced a memorable advance in the onward march of civilization. It enshrines in the law of nations the eternal principles of human liberty that constitute the distinctive features of the American Constitution by means of which, despite the divergent racial elements of our population, we have become in fact as well as in spirit a homogeneous, patriotic, just nation. We have long appreciated what at last is to enter into the consciousness of all people—that the true purpose of Government cannot be realized until majorities look upon minorities as their equal before the law.

"By this series of treaties to which in turn Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, and eventually Russia, or the States which are to be erected within its former territory, are to become parties, these new or enlarged States of Eastern Europe voluntarily recognize that not only they themselves but the entire civilized world are directly concerned in carrying out the great concepts of human equality, and that the enforcement of the principles declared becomes the subject of international cognisance. Various stipulations in the Polish treaty manifest the exalted ideals which it formulates and which are expressed in substantially the following terms:

"Part I.—Poland recognizes these several obligations as fundamental laws with which no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere and over which no law, regulation or official action shall prevail.

"2.—Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection to the life and liberty of all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion. All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

"3. Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto and without the requirement of any formality of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident at the date of coming into force of this treaty in the territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland, also all persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Russian nationality born in said territory of parents habitually resident there even if at the date of coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there, and also all persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another state. Adequate provisions are made giving all persons within these categories who are over 18 years of age the right to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them.

"4. All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction of race, language, or religion. Differences in religion, creed, or confession shall not prejudice any Polish nationals in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions, and honors or the exercise of professions or industries. No restrictions shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish nationals of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, the press, or in publications of any kind or public meetings. Reasonable facilities shall be given to Polish nationals of non-Polish speech for the use of their language either orally or in writing before the courts.

"5. Polish nationals who belong to the racial, religious, or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and fact as the other Polish nationals. In particular they shall have equal rights to establish, manage, and control at their own expense charitable, religious, and social institutions, schools, and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

"6. Poland will provide in the public educational system in the towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are resident, adequate facilities insuring that in the primary schools instruction shall be given children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in these schools. In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish nationals belonging to the racial, religious, or linguistic minorities these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of the public funds under the State, municipal, or other budgets for educational, religious, and charitable purposes.

"7.—Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will be subject to the control of the State and Province for a distribution proportional to the share of public sums allocated to the Jewish schools in accordance with the foregoing provision, and for the organization and management of these schools.

"8.—Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts or perform legal business on their Sabbath. Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting an election, whether general or local, on Saturday, nor will registration for electoral or other purposes be compelled to be performed on Saturday.

"Finally—By Article 12 there is afforded a remedy for any violation of the obligations created. This clause is of such importance as to be quoted substantially in full:

"'Poland agrees that the obligations in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to the racial, religious, or linguistic minorities constitute obligations of international concern, and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the council of the League of Nations. Poland agrees that any member of the council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the council any infractions or any danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

"'Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact, arising out of these articles between the Polish Government and any one of the principal Allies and associated powers, or any other power a member of the League of Nations shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations.

"The Polish Government hereby consents that any such disputes shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the permanent court of international justice. The decision of the permanent court shall be final, and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the covenant.

"What the long-suffering, patient, and steadfast millions of the submerged minorities dreamed during the cruel centuries of persecution, hatred, and intolerance now promises to become a glorious certainty. They are about to emerge from the shadows and take their places in the active bustling world. They are to exercise those rights of citizenship that had been unjustly denied them, and assume to perform the correlative duties growing out of those rights.

"They harbor no ill-will nor no animosity. They are ready to forget the horrible nightmare that so long and unceasingly burdened their souls and embittered their lives. They are desirous of clasping the hand of brotherhood of their fellow citizens, pledging to their common country that now bestows upon them full and absolute rights for which they have prayed and struggled, all that loyalty, patriotism, intelligence, and honest industry can bring to a nation.

"Personally overcome with the profoundest emotion at the prospect, I rejoice that America, true to her traditions, has taken a leading part in building this noble structure of liberty, and in assuring a lasting guarantee for its the sacred covenant of the League of enforcement, the only effective sanction. Nations!"

LONDON PRESS IS HOPEFUL.

But Some Warn of Need to Insure Effectiveness of the League.

LONDON, June 30.—Relief, gratification and hope for a speedy readjustment of the world are voiced in the editorials published by all the morning newspapers on the signing of the treaty of peace.

"President Wilson's telegram to America," says the Daily Chronicle, "struck the right note regarding the treaty."

Several newspapers mingle thanksgiving with warnings that there must be no relaxing of effort to make the League of Nations effective. The Daily News mentions apprehension regarding Japan and the Far East, and denounces elements "on both sides of the Atlantic," who, the paper asserts, "are trying to stir up discord between England and America."

The Daily Telegraph does not appear to fear anything in this direction, saying: "We made this peace in a cooperation and friendship with the American people, such as has never hitherto been approached."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

Home Building

Help the home building movement in Brooklyn and Queens by lending money on mortgage in these Boroughs.

We lend our money freely and will lend as fast as investors take the mortgages off our hands. Have loaned $16,000,000 since January 1st.

We can furnish you good small mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company (Capital and Surplus $10,000,000) netting 5% to the investor.

We have on hand about 250 mortgages in amounts between $1,500 and $10,000. You can buy them now and your interest will begin at once.

We have sold nearly $700,000,000 of such mortgages and no investor has ever lost a penny. Can this investment record be equalled elsewhere?

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO
Capital $5,000,000
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Smart Signet Last



The "Wellesley"

EXTREMELY modish is this Patent Leather Oxford—its slender lines typical of the accepted fashion in women's footwear. $6

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

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1345 Broadway, between 35th & 36th Streets
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Bronx—3rd Ave. & 149th Street
Brooklyn — 557 Fulton Street

All Stores Open Evenings



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IN LAYING OUT THE JACKET OF THE LOUNGE SUIT, SKETCHED, FINCHLEY HAS GIVEN EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION TO THE DESIRE OF THE PRACTICAL MAN THAT COMFORT BE WELL CONSIDERED.

THE HIGH-LINE SHOULDERS HAVE A TENDENCY TO SET ONE UP SUBSTANTIALLY, AND THE LAPELS AND WAISTLINE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FLEXIBLY AND IN ACCORD WITH THE TREATMENT FAVORED BY LONDON DRAPERS IN THE EXECUTION OF CURRENT WORK.

FIFTY DOLLARS

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

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5 West 46th. Street
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This Picture is an Exaggeration—B.V.D. Comfort isn't.

Wear B.V.D. To The Lawn Party!



SOLID comfort with a little harmless liquid aid, like lemonade,—great!

B.V.D. quality can only be obtained in B.V.D. Underwear

If it hasn't this Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

It isn't B.V.D. Underwear

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, $1.00 the Garment

B. V. D. Sleeveless Closed Crotch Union Suits, (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.75 the Suit

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September, 1916, S. Laskau, 1261 Third avenue, New York, bought a 3-ton truck equipped with Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires.

Since then the truck has traveled 23,000 miles—many of them over in-different roads to Boston and Washington.

But you should see these tires today to note the even, slow wear—the un-chipped sides—the name as clearly visible as the day of application.

Though good for thousands more miles, these tires al-ready have, through ser-vice, reduced the pur-chase price over one-half.

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Get on the economical level of Laskau—buy De Luxe.

Mileage adjustment, 10,000 miles.

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Serber Rubber Co., Inc.
451 W. 16th St.,
'Phone Farragut 7119

GOODRICH DeLuxe TRUCK TIRES

REDS KILL OR WOUND FIFTY AMERICANS

Fifty Men Hit Out of 190 in Company of 31st Infantry in Siberia.

WERE GUARDING RAILROAD

Twenty of Them Dead—Third Attack in Two Weeks That Has Resulted in Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—For the third time within fifteen days the War Department was today advised of casualties suffered by American soldiers of the 31st Regular Infantry Regiment at the hands of anti-Kolchak forces operating in Siberia. The cablegram received from General Graves was dated Vladivostok, June 28, and gave the names of fifty members of Company A, 31st Infantry. Of these eighteen were killed in battle, two died of wounds, eight were severely wounded, and seventeen slightly wounded. Second Lieutenant Lawrence Donald Butler of the 31st Infantry was among those severely wounded.

The fact that of approximately 190 men in the company fifty suffered casualties is expected to raise the question as to whether the American expedition should be strengthened so as to prevent recurrence of such incidents by more strongly protecting its outposts, or whether the latter should be drawn further back for better protection.

The anti-Kolchak forces attacked the company of the 31st Infantry at 5 o'clock the morning of June 25 at Romanovka, on the Suchau branch of the railroad, where the Americans were acting as guards. The casualty list is appended:

Killed—Company A, 31st infantry: Sergeant Henry P. Casey, Corporals Thomas R. Macon and Herbert Toll, Privates Brook Lee, George Love, James R. Love, Cecil T. Parson, William Roberts, Albert Simpson, Dart H. Balch, Walter H. Cole, Wesley Davis, Dave William Ivie, John Montaya Lopez, Walter Edward Roberts, and Frank Schwab.

Died of Wounds—Corporal Louis Carter, Private Louis A. Schlichter.

Severely wounded—Corporal Valeryan Jr. Brodnocki, Cook Louis K. Boneau, Privates Edgar Cureton, Aloysius Lukanitsch, Roy Ray Reader, Walter J. Reaneo, and Steward Reeves.

Slightly wounded—Corporals Harold W. Pogen and George W. Sparhem, Privates Louis G. Camini, John P. Gleason, William R. Hassall, Harry Hoffman, Emmet E. Lunsford, Anton Acquistapace, Roy V. Jones, Clinton A. Lamb, Louis C. Pettinato, Ira F. Schultz, George Strakey, Gabriel Thingbo, Jose Urias, Caney Wilbanks; Medical Department: Private Herbert Naylor.

DRIVE GERMANS FROM RIGA.

Lettish Troops Near Baltic Port After Succession of Victories.

COPENHAGEN, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Lettish troops are within nine miles of Riga, and the Germans are evacuating the city, according to a dispatch received by the Lettish Press Bureau from Libau.

German Landwehr detachments during the past few weeks have suffered three defeats at the hands of the Lettish and Esthonian troops, and, the Press Bureau advices say, have virtually been annihilated.

CHANCE FOR CHINA TO JOIN LEAGUE

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from page 1, Column 3.

a way that Wilson could not have prevented.

"But Wilson is not the only American who has been here. There has been an immense army of 2,000,000, now rapidly leaving the shores of France. Despite the detestable impression some of our too greedy profiteering merchants have made on American soldiers, these young men will not forget the splendid part France played in the war. But they have found that our people are less glorious in recovery than in struggle. Our financial mismanagement, our inability to restore the devastated regions, our absurd policy of closing the doors against imports when we need everything—all these manifestations have not given Americans a high regard for our virtues in time of peace.

"Nevertheless—they say it themselves—they will always preserve in their hearts and minds the vision of a heroic nation which the whole world salutes. Under no circumstances must that vision be destroyed or those bonds of affection broken. That would be a catastrophe. Not only our gratitude makes it our joyful duty to continue intimate relations with America, but our interest demands it.

"We cannot have a rebirth without the support of the United States, and there is not a single clause in this unstable, complex treaty we can compel the enemy to adhere to unless we have always as our side America, with its material power and morality. What can we do to make sure of this indispensable communion as a sequence to the fraternity of the battlefield? We must always observe, in dealing with America, the rules of fair play, which is for all Anglo-Saxons the sure sign that a man is loyal and worthy of aid.

"It is necessary to bring to their attention our financial situation, such as it is, with precise figures. Together with our obligations, which must be exactly calculated, it is necessary to show them accurate budgets and not make a spectacle of ourselves with a Parliament which votes billions at haphazard at the end of a session and which seeks fiscal resources in momentary expedients. In brief, it is necessary to demonstrate that we are a substantial, honest commercial house.

"Then they will aid us by direct cooperation and in permitting us to recover money from Germany. As these American business men have shown themselves to be also men of sentiment, it behooves us not to lose a single opportunity to recall the magnificent help they have already given us, and to commemorate it for our people by ceremonies, by monuments, by the exchange of sacred memories which will touch the hearts of all the American nation. In truth, it is not difficult to keep with us the America which has succored us in the most tragic hour of our history. It is only necessary to be ourselves, that is to say, men of tact and good sense."

What is OXYGEN?



OXYGEN is nature's refreshing, purifying substance. It is sure destruction to the germs that cause tooth-decay.

McK & R Calox, the scientific dentifrice, contains quantities of oxygen. When you use McK & R Calox you protect your teeth from decay.

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McK & R
CALOX
THE OXYGEN DENTIFRICE
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
MANUFACTURERS, NEW YORK

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

Fashionable Suits
Formerly $95 to $175 at $45, $65 to $95

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly $75 to $145—$35, $55, $75

Coats and Capes
Formerly $75 to $150 at $45, $65, $95

Sweaters
Formerly to $65—at $25 to $45

Summer Millinery
Formerly $20 to $35—$10, $15

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August.

Another Sale of Those Wanted
Men's Two-Piece Hot Weather Suits
$14.75

The ideal suit for hot weather, also for vacation and outing wear. Get one of these suits and save your high-priced suit.

Snappy sport models, typical of the boardwalk and summer vacation days as well as suitable for business when the hot days call for skeleton-lined two-piece Suits for relief.

Two-piece models of tropical weight cloth are more popular than ever this season. Neat stripes and checks in grays, tans and fancy mixtures; all sizes, from 33 to 46 including shorts, stouts and longs.

In view of the coming holiday this sale will be largely attended, so come as early as you can. We'll appreciate it—so will our salespeople.

Men's All Wool Ready-for-Service Suits
in tropical weight worsteds, flannels, tweeds and cheviots
from $35.00 to $65.00.

Fourth Floor

DANGEROUS DAYS
by Mary Roberts Rinehart

Without question this new novel of Mrs. Rinehart's is the ablest thing she has done. This statement is frequently made of new books more because they are new than because they are better. Sometimes it is true. This is one of the times. DANGEROUS DAYS is a book of much insight, of unmistakable power. With every energy of her brain and heart Mrs. Rinehart has been in and of the period through which America has just passed—the most aroused period of our history. She has seen men and women in their social and domestic relations under the stress of great emotions, personal and national, and she has given us a picture of their minds and hearts that can not fail to possess the reader by reason of its sheer reality, tenderness and understanding. Vigor, honesty and wholesomeness are fine things in a novel. They make it worth your while. These are the marks of DANGEROUS DAYS. To which should be added Mrs. Rinehart's quick sensitiveness to the finer spiritual qualities of her characters. For the thousands of admirers of Mrs. Rinehart her name and the title of the book are enough. For the others who read this—here indeed is a novel of American life well worth your serious consideration.

by Mary Roberts Rinehart
DANGEROUS DAYS

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"Roughing it" in the National Parks

"Roughing it de-luxe" expresses what a summer outing may be in the National Parks of the West.

All the joys of the wilderness, within easy reach of modern hotels and railroad trains.

Here you can camp out—climb mountains—go fishing—and hit the trail—in a region of peaks and canyons, glaciers and geysers, Indians and bears, deep woods and iced-fed lakes. Around the corner are modern resort hotels and miles of auto boulevards. *Summer excursion fares.*

Ask for the booklets you want. They describe Yellowstone, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, Yosemite, Sequoia, Hawaii, Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Zion, Mesa Verde and Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip, or apply to nearest Consolidated Ticket Offices, 64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 W. 32nd St., 114 W. 42nd St., New York, and 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or address Travel Bureau, U. S. R. R. Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty St., New York; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
of Wilmington, Delaware

Wishes to announce that neither it, nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliated companies, nor any of its officers or directors, is in any way connected with, or interested in, the Nemours Trading Corporation, the Allied Industries Corporation, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange or the French-American Constructive Corporation; sometimes indefinitely referred to as "the du Ponts, of Wilmington."

The above corporations, because of similarity of names adopted for some of them, are frequently confused with the DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES and the E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS EXPORT COMPANY, which are subsidiaries of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

The sale of the products of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and its subsidiary companies—outside of the United States and Canada—is handled by its subsidiary corporation, the E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS EXPORT COMPANY, with headquarters at 120 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Wilmington, Del., June 30th, 1919

AFC

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

July Morn



Early morning sunbeams silvering the lake.

Ripples circling where a hungry bass darts for a bucktail.

Shadows of swaying boughs silhouetted on the tent roof.

And then, the cold plunge while the morning breezes blow!

It's out in the land of glory—of kyacks and sleeping bags—the great and growing nation of Tent People.

City folk, wearied of streets and walls, who carry their jaded inspirations into the wild for a cleansing, to wash them in the sparkling dew of these July morns!

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is the Capital of the Tent People.

The Dry Hole—Formerly Nineteenth



Consolation for the golfer, in better clubs, bags and clothes—things to talk about over the grape juice.

Abercrombie & Fitch hand-made wooden clubs, made on the premises, and imported irons.

Fitted to you in our driving court by our own professionals.

Golf clothes for men and women, in fashionable and serviceable tropic weights—exclusive, original models.

Tennis bats, balls, court supplies and clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch July Specialties

Fishing tackle, for bass, trout, salmon and ocean fishing—designed by the leading fishermen of all countries.

Target rifles, shotguns, revolvers and sporting rifles.

Travel goods of distinction.

Country house games, for the lawn and indoors.

Luncheon kits for motoring and yachting.

Camp Comrades



Clothes, supplies and all camp comforts for the whole outdoor family.

Father and son—mother, wife and sister.

Men's and boys' suits of Coldstream duck or army khaki, inexpensive, smart and serviceable.

For women and misses, camp dresses, suits, hats, skirts, shirts, middies, bloomers, knickerbockers, hosiery and shoes.

Swimming and bathing suits.

The world's largest assortments of tents and camp furnishings.

Write for Booklet on Women's Camp Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

LOOK FOR HOUSING FAMINE NEXT FALL

Builders Tell Joint Legislative Committee the Situation Is Far from Solved.

LABOR EXODUS ONE CAUSE

Elkus Sums Up Day's Testimony as Showing Great Numbers Emigrating to Europe Now.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, of which Senator Charles C. Lockwood is Chairman, resumed its session at the City Hall yesterday, and principally through the questioning of Abraham I. Elkus, Chairman of the New York State Reconstruction Commission, drew from a number of builders a frank admission that the housing situation is far from being solved, and that in the Autumn the scarcity of homes is likely to be greater than ever.

While it appeared that the lack of mortgage money was no longer an obstacle, as the insurance companies had agreed to lend on the basis of present costs, it was testified that a serious lack of unskilled labor existed, and that skilled labor demanded enormous wages. The constantly rising price of materials was also declared to be such an uncertain factor that it was difficult to compute the final cost of investment.

As to the cost of building materials, Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, announced that dealers in such material would be heard under the joint auspices of the Mayor's Committee and the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare, of which William T. Collins is Chairman, in Room 1218 of the Municipal Building, on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Samuel Utermyer of Frank Moss, the associate counsel of the committee, will conduct the examination.

It was also announced by the committee that an arrangement had been made with Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx for hearings in the Bronx Borough Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings of each week until further notice. The Bronx Housing Association and the Community Councils will operate with the Mayor's Committee, as will District Attorney Martin.

At the end of yesterday's hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee, Mr. Elkus summed up the situation as developed during the day by saying it was evident that the holding up of building operations was due to the practical impossibility of obtaining such workers as brick layers and pick and shovel men, as these men were emigating from this country bac to Europe in great numbers, especially the Italians.

"In spite of all drawbacks, a good deal of building is under way," Mr. Elkus said. "The men interested are those who build to sell. They are not interested in rents. Some express the belief that only an enterprise which is semi-philanthropic in its nature can now undertake to build homes for families of moderate means.

"The minimum price of apartments is quoted by these men as $15 per room; one of these based his estimate at $10 or $11 a room, but these buildings are not even fireproof."

Harry A. Lansner, a Bronx builder, in explaining the difficulty in obtaining unskilled labor, said that bricklayers' assistants were getting from $4.60 to $5.20 a day and that framers, who were getting the union rate of $6, walked out of their jobs, demanding $8.

George H. Herbner, another builder testifying, called attention to the fact that most agreements with the unions run out this fall. He said the men were out for a forty-hour week and $8 a day, and that, although labor was high today, it would go still higher.

Albert J. Schwarzler told of a job where strikers demanded back pay from the time they went on strike.

"If you lay them off for a week, you have to pay for that week," he said, "and if they are out for a month, you have to pay for that month. If they put the pistol to your head, you have to pay."

Asked if the leaders of the unions gave no protection, the witness answered that there was no relief in that quarter.

Practically every one of the twenty-three builders questioned testified to the same conditions, and many of them said they were confining their energies to buying and selling, because of the uncertainties involved in construction.

Dr. J. A. Blake to Get Service Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake and Mrs. James S. Cushman are to receive Wednesday from General Barry, commander of the Eastern Department of the Army at Governors Island, Distinguished Service Medals for their services overseas during the war.

CAPT. HARTZELL RETURNS.

Served on Battle Lines as Press Information Officer.

Captain Arthur E. Hartzell, Infantry, who was attached to the American General Staff in France, has returned to New York.

Captain Hartzell, formerly a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, went to France in January, 1918, after graduating from Plattsburg. He was assigned to the 23d Infantry, 2d Division, and after several months' service in the line with that regiment was attached to the Press Section, General Staff, as information officer for the newspaper correspondents. These duties took him to all fronts where there was active fighting and enabled him to participate actively in every battle in which American troops were engaged.

After the signing of the armistice Captain Hartzell was recalled to General Headquarters, Chaumont, to write an official report of the Meuse-Argonne battle. Later he served as executive officer on three special trips among the American Expeditionary Force organized to give the newspaper men in the service an opportunity to see and learn what the army had accomplished in France.



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La Favorita—Thou Flow'r Beloved	Giuseppe De Luca	74591	12	1.50
Nocturne in D Flat (Chopin-Wilhemj) Violin	Mischa Elman	74590	12	1.50
Quartet in C Major—Fugue (Beethoven)	Flonzaley Quartet	74592	12	1.50
The Quilting Party (Seeing Nellie Home)	Mabel Garrison	64815	10	1.00
Werther—Oh, Wake Me Not	Giovanni Martinelli	64774	10	1.00
When You Look in the Heart of a Rose	John McCormack	64814	10	1.00
Souvenir Violin	Efrem Zimbalist	64813	10	1.00
Kiss Me Again / Humoresque	Victor Herbert's Orchestra / Victor Herbert's Orchestra	45165	10	1.00
A Rose, a Kiss and You / Girl of My Heart	John Steel / John Steel	18551	10	.85
Money Musk No. 1—Money Musk No. 2 / Virginia Reels	Victor Military Band / Victor Military Band	18552	10	.85
Lullaby Blues (In the Evening) / When the Bees Make Honey (Down in Sunny Alabam')	American Quartet / Irving and Jack Kaufman	18553	10	.85
Somebody's Waiting for Someone / The Boys Who Won't Come Home	Peerless Quartet / Henry Burr	18554	10	.85
Bring Back Those Wonderful Days / Jazz Baby	Arthur Fields / Marion Harris	18555	10	.85
Oh, Susie, Behave—Medley One-Step / Monte Cristo, Jr.—Medley Fox Trot	Van Eps Trio / Van Eps Trio	18556	10	.85
Rainbow Division March / Spirit of Independence March	Arthur Pryor's Band / Conway's Band	18559	10	.85
When You See Another Sweetie Hanging Around / Mammy o' Mine	Adele Rowland / Adele Rowland	18560	10	.85
Out of the East—Fox Trot / Rainy Day Blues—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra / Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18561	10	.85
Oh, My Dear!—Medley Fox Trot / Somebody's Sweetheart and Good Morning, Judge—Medley One-Step	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra / Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	35690	12	1.35

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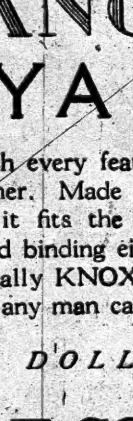
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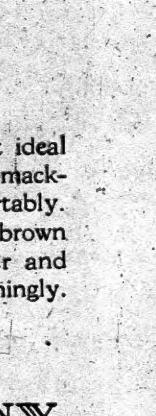
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Cordially, A. J. Grove PRESIDENT

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DEL PRATT'S BAT ENABLES YANKEES TO TAKE DOUBLE HEADER FROM RED SOX

PRATT'S HITS WIN TWO FOR YANKEES

Huggins's Men Come from Behind in Eighth Inning of Each Game with Red Sox.

RUTH GETS CIRCUIT CLOUT

Babe Drives Ball Into Stand with Bases Filled—Shawkey Scores Ninth Straight Victory.

Derrill Pratt's mighty war club overshadowed that of Babe Ruth at the Polo Grounds yesterday and lifted the Yankees to a double victory over the Boston Red Sox in the pacting clash of a five-game series. Pratt saw to it that the Yanks got the eye-opener by a margin of 7 to 4, and in the second the nimble Yank second baseman injected his stick into the fray in time to turn an impending defeat into a Yankee victory, 4 to 2.

Pratt sent the Hub team to the gloomy depths in the eighth inning of the first encounter, when with one fell swoop of his mace he chased J. Franklin Baker and Duffy Lewis across the plate with a brace of runs which made the fans forget all about Babe Ruth's home run drive in the sixth with the bases crowded to capacity. Pratt's blow gladdened a crowd of 15,000, one of the biggest Monday crowds the Yankees ever have attracted, helped Bob Shawkey to his ninth straight victory, and paved the way for subsequent runs which clinched the game for the Yankees.

In the second tussle Pratt had a similar situation confronting him when he came to the plate in the eighth inning. The Yanks were then on the short end of the Red Sox in a score of 2 to 1. The sacks were uncomfortably inhabited with winning Yankee runs. Del rose to the occasion with a thump to right, which put a rosy hue on the pastime for Miller Huggins and his athletes and sent jubilant fans home to late dinners.

Two Hits Off Schneider.

Pete Schneider, former Cincinnati twirler, deserved to win the nightcap encounter, but the victory will not go to his credit in the records. Pete pitched superb ball for seven innings, when he gave way to Fewster, a pinch hitter.

Two hits were all Pete allowed the Hub clan during his term of office, and these were scratched by scared right fielder Bodie when Fewster fanned ignobly. Jack Quinn took the hill in the eighth, and permitted the Red Sox to score, but the Yankees' heavy artillery work in their half of the same inning gave Jack a victory.

Herb Pennock did the twirling for the Red Sox in the first game, but badly when Maurice Shannon committed an error which started the Yanks scoring in the first inning. Herb went along safely then until the eighth, when he went bang-up against the Yankee field guns and was pounded all over the lot.

Batting the second game, Vick popped up to Gainer, who played first, when Manager Barrow shifted Babe Ruth to left field. Peckinpaugh, hitting safely in his nineteenth straight game of the season, singled to left. When Shannon threw out Baker, Peck took second, and he reached third on Duffy Lewis's fly back of second. Pipp beat a hit under at Shannon and on the latter's fumble Peckinpaugh scored.

In the fifth Schang got three bases when Bodie muffed his fly to deep center. Wally stayed on the third cornet while Scott fanned, but scored on Shannon's sacrifice fly to Lewis. The Red Sox took the lead in the eighth, when Quinn replaced Schneider on the hill. Gilhooley died by the air route to Bodie, and then Vitt worked Quinn for a pass. Hopper grounded out to Pipp, and Ruth was purposely passed. Gainer, shot a single to centre, which scored Vitt and put Ruth on third, but Lewis averted further trouble by making a remarkable shoestring catch of Schang's drooping fly in short left.

Heavy Artillery Busy.

The Yankees unlimbered all of their heavy artillery on Pennock in their half of the same inning and won the game. Baker started with a single to centre, and Lewis drove a pass. Pipp beat out a bunt along the third base line, filling the bases. Quite a situation to present for Pratt, who had failed to hit in his first three trips to the plate. Del leaned on one of Pennock's fast ones and sent it screeching to right, where it gave Gilhooley a lot of trouble before being finally brought under control in the meantime Baker and Lewis had crossed the rubber with the tieing and winning runs, while Pipp camped at third. Bodie's grounder bounced high over the head of Vitt into left field, scoring Pipp and putting Pratt on second. Del was retired at third, however, when Hannah grounded to Penn, Bodie taking second. After Gilhooley had pulled down Quinn's fly to right, Ping raced to third, but he got no further, for Vick popped up to Schang in front of the plate.

Bill James tried to stem the Yankee tide in the opener, but didn't get far in his experimenting before he was heavily shelled. Bill was wabbly starting, and walked Vick in the first, but nothing happened. In the second frame a snappy double play lifted Bill out of a hole. In the third, however, Bill was fluently peppered and this hitting, with an error by Shannon, put the Yankees in front by three runs.

Shawkey started with a foul fly to Vitt, and Vick singled to centre. Peckinpaugh singled to left, Vick pulling up at second. Baker plunked a single in right, scoring Vick, and when Shannon, who recovered the ball, threw wild to Vitt, Peckinpaugh raced over the platter, and Baker gained second. Lewis rapped a single to the short field, which hit Baker on the way to third, and the latter was out. Pipp followed with a single to left. Gilhooley fumbled the ball, and Lewis scored with the third Yankee run. Pratt ended the inning with a fly to Lamar in right.

Ruth Hits Home Run.

Babe Ruth caused Shawkey and the fans a lot of anguish in the Red Sox sixth, when he put the Hub team in front with a circuit clout. Vitt started this frame by beating out a hit to Pratt. Shawkey weakened here and filled the bases with passes to Hooper and Lamar. Ruth had the chance he was seeking to humble Shawkey, even as Bob had humbled the mighty hitter last Saturday. Ruth didn't let the chance slip away. He reached for one of Shawkey's offerings and sent it high into the upper left box. Pretty right field stand for a home run. The ball bounded out of the box, but that didn't diminish the value of the blow in the least. Shawkey regained his grip after this hit. Schang skied to Lewis and Scott singled to right. Shannon's rap to Pratt forced Scott, and then James forced Shannon for the third out.

In the eighth inning the Yankees fell on James with a vengeance and won the game. Peck sent a single through Vitt's legs and reached second when Hooper muffed Baker's fly in left centre. Lewis beat out a tantalizing bunt, along the third base line, filling the sacks. Pipp grounded to Shannon and Peck was forced at the plate. Pratt followed with a single to centre, scoring Baker and Lewis. Duffy fell while rounding third, but quickly regained his feet and contributed his mite to the rubber, beating Shannon's throw to the plate easily. Walters, who replaced Schang behind the bat in the sixth, threw to second trying to get Pipp, but when Shannon let the ball roll to centre, Pipp raced to third and Pratt took second. Bodie popped to Rush and Hannah singled to left, scoring Pipp and Pratt. Shawkey singled to right, but Wickland, who took Vick's place in right in the sixth, ended the inning with a pop to Vitt.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Vick,rf	2	1	2	1	0	Gilhooley,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Wickland,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Vitt,3b	5	1	3	4	2
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	1	2	5	0	Hooper,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Baker,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Lamar,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Ruth,1b	3	1	2	6	2
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	8	1	Schang,c	2	0	0	2	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	5	Walters,c	1	0	0	1	0
Bodie,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Hannah,c	4	0	2	7	0	Shannon,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	1	0	James,p	3	0	0	2	0
						aMays	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	14	27	13		33	4	7	*23	14

* Baker out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for James in the ninth inning.
Errors—Gilhooley, Hooper, Schang, Walters, Shannon. (2.)

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Home run—Ruth. Stolen base—Vick. Double plays—Shannon, Scott, and Ruth; Vitt, Schang, Vitt, Shannon, and Scott; Peckinpaugh, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 7. Base on balls—Off James, 3; Shawkey, 5. Struck out—By Shawkey, 6.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Vick,rf	5	0	1	2	0	Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	1	1	6	4	Vitt,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Baker,3b	4	1	3	1	1	Hooper,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	1	6	0	Ruth,lf	2	0	0	2	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Gainer,1b	3	0	1	5	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	3	2	Schang,c	4	1	0	8	2
Bodie,cf	4	0	3	3	0	Scott,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Hannah,c	2	0	0	2	0	Shannon,2b	3	0	2	2	2
Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	1	Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	1
Quinn,p	1	0	0	0	0	aLamar	1	0	1	0	0
bFewster	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	4	12	27	10	Total	30	2	4	24	8

a—Batted for Pennock in the ninth.
b—Batted for Schneider in the seventh.
Errors—Schang, Shannon, Bodie.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shannon, Lamar. Bodie. Stolen bases—Baker (2). Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Shannon. Double plays—Schang and Shannon, Ruth and Shannon. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 8. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 2; Quinn, 3; Pennock, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 2 in 7 innings; Quinn, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; Pennock, 3. Wild pitch—Pennock. Winning pitcher—Quinn.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 4. (First game.)
New York, 4; Boston, 2. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	35	18	.660
Chicago	35	23	.603
Cleveland	33	24	.579
Detroit	30	26	.536
St. Louis	27	28	.491
Boston	25	30	.444
Washington	23	33	.411
Philadelphia	14	38	.269

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	19	.655
Cincinnati	37	22	.627
Pittsburgh	32	27	.542
Chicago	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	29	29	.500
St. Louis	27	32	.458
Boston	19	35	.352
Philadelphia	18	36	.340

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

GIANTS CLOSE TRIP WITH BATTING BEE

Down the Braves and Start Home to Open at Polo Grounds Today.

BOSTON, June 30.—The Giants got back into their batting stride here today and fittingly closed their long road journey with a victory over the Boston Braves. The league leaders hit with a vengeance against both Ray Keating and Larry Cheney and won by a score of 7 to 4, despite some erratic pitching within their own ranks.

The Giants left for home tonight and will open a series with the Brooklyn Dodgers at the Polo Grounds tomorrow. The New Yorkers have been on an unusually long trip, and it is the opinion of McGraw that the club has grown a little stale fighting in strange lands. A siege at the Polo Grounds may put them back into the form they displayed a few weeks ago, when they first began to pull away from the rest of the field.

The fact that the Cincinnati Reds have been creeping closer and closer to the Giants in the last few days has given McGraw some concern. The trouble with the Giants has been largely in the pitching. The hurlers have not been as consistent as formerly, and even Cecil Causey, star of the earlier weeks of the race, has pitched a few bad games recently.

Causey was in the box today for four innings, and though the Giants endowed him with a generous lead, he was not at his best and McGraw took him out in favor of Rube Benton. The Giants were hitting well enough to offset some bad pitching, but Causey was hit hard in the fourth, when the Braves made two runs and drew close to the leaders, and McGraw would not take any more chances with the young right hander.

However, Ray Keating, former Yankee, fared far worse than any of McGraw's pitchers. Keating started the game for the Braves and lasted only two innings. The Giants gathered four runs while he was in the box. Larry Cheney, but recently dropped from Brooklyn, was steadier, and the Giants scored off him in only two innings.

Arthur Fletcher was the batting star of the Giants. The rangy shortstop made three hits, including a double and a triple. Larry Doyle, Chase, and Young each made a pair of hits.

Burns greeted Keating by beating out a slow roller in the first inning. Young forced him at second, but Fletcher followed with a three-base smash, which sent Young home. Doyle walked and Kauff scored him with a single to centre, Doyle went to third on the hit and scored on a sacrifice by Zimmerman. Chase singled after that and Gonzales walked, filling the bases, but Keating got the side out by fanning Causey.

Burns started the second with a pass. Young again forced him, but Fletcher inserted a double, which scored Young.

Cheney was on the mound when the Giants came up in the third, and he held the leaders safely, and the Braves put over a run in their half. Rawlings opened the inning for Boston with a double to right. Jim Thorpe also doubled, scoring Rawlings. Thorpe hurt his leg turning first, and Blackburne went in to run for him. Holke singled to left, but Blackburne overran third and was run down.

In the Giants' half of the fourth Young walked with one down and Fletcher sent him to third with a bast hit. Young scored while Fletcher was being forced at second by Doyle.

The Braves got to Causey in the fourth. Cheney started the trouble with a single after Wilson had rolled out. Rigert then hit a bounding single to centre and Kauff fumbled the ball, Cheney reaching third and Rigert second on the error. Cruise, who is been hitting hard throughout the series, doubled, scoring both runners. Blackburne also hit safely, but Cruise was caught at the plate attempting to score on the blow.

The Giants wound up their scoring in the sixth. Gonzales was safe on a fumble by Holke, and Benton beat out a bunt. Burns sacrificed and Young doubled, scoring both runners.

Benton pitched steadily after relieving Causey in the fifth and did not permit any scoring until the ninth, when one run trickled over for the Braves. Blackburne led the assault with a three-base hit and Boeckel scored him with a double.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Piggert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Young,rf	3	2	2	3	0	Gonzales,2b	1	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	2	2	Rawlings,2b,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Baird,ss	1	0	0	0	0	Cruise,rf,lf	5	0	1	1	1
Doyle,2b	4	1	0	1	1	Thorpe,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Blackburne,2b	3	1	2	2	4
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	2	4	Holke,1b	5	0	3	9	4
Chase,1b	4	0	2	9	1	Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	8	1	Maranville,ss	5	0	3	4	7
Causey,p	2	0	0	0	1	Wilson,c	4	0	0	5	1
Benton,p	2	1	1	1	1	Keating,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aSmith	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	11	27	16	Cheney,p	3	1	2	1	4
						Total	41	4	16	27	27

a Batted for Keating in 2d.
Errors—Young, Kauff, Holke.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	—7

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Chase, Young, Boeckel, Rawlings, Thorpe, Cruise. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Young, Holke, Blackburne. Stolen bases—Chase, Boeckel. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double play—Maranville, Blackburne, Holke, and Blackburne. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 13. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 2; Benton, 1; Keating, 3; Cheney, 1. Hits—Off Causey, 10 in 4 innings; Benton, 6 in 5; Keating, 3 in 2; Cheney, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Causey, 1; Benton, 1; Keating, 1; Cheney, 3. Winning pitcher—Causey. Losing pitcher—Keating.

TIGERS POUND DAVENPORT.

Gain Big Lead in Second and Win by 6 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Detroit buried Davenport under an avalanche of base hits in the second inning, when the visitors scored four runs and won the opening game of the series from St. Louis today 6 to 1. Boland held the locals to five scattered safeties.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	2	2	Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Young,2b	3	2	1	1	2	Gedeon,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Shorten,cf	5	1	2	6	0	Tobin,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Sisler,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Heilman,1b	5	0	0	10	0	Jacobson,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Ellison,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Smith,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Jones,3b	4	1	2	0	2	Gerber,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Ainsmith,c	4	1	1	4	0	Severeid,c	4	0	1	5	0
Boland,p	4	0	2	0	1	Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aSloan	0	0	0	0	0
						Wright,p	2	0	0	0	1
						bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	11	27	7	Total	31	1	5	27	8

a Batted for Koob in the second.
b Batted for Wright in the ninth.
Errors—Austin, Severeid.

Detroit	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Tobin, (2.). Stolen base—Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Young, Veach, Bush, Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 4; Davenport, 1; Wright, 1. Hits—Off Davenport, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; Koob, 1 in 1-3; Wright, 3 in 7. Struck out—By Boland, 3; Davenport, 1; Wright, 2. Wild pitch—Boland. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 16; Worcester, 5.
Waterbury, 3; Springfield, 2.
New Haven, 7; Bridgeport, 6.
Providence, 7; Pittsfield, 1.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 3; New Orleans, 2, first game.
Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 0, second game, (seven innings.)
Birmingham, 5; Mobile, 4.
Chattanooga, 3; Little Rock, 0.
Memphis, 4; Nashville, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 9; Toledo, 1.
St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 3.
Kansas City, 10; Minneapolis, 8.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	48	164	45	64	.390
Cobb, Detroit	44	176	31	69	.358
Veach, Detroit	55	200	32	70	.350
Flagsted, Detroit	53	177	33	61	.345
Milan, Washington	34	125	19	41	.329

National League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	50	163	29	63	.387
Young, New York	54	214	31	72	.336
Williams, Phila.	45	181	28	56	.320
Roush, Cincinnati	53	195	27	62	.318
Southworth, Phila.	43	148	22	47	.316

REDS DEFEAT CUBS TWICE.

Bunch Hits in Opening Game with Champions—Errors Decide Second.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Cincinnati took two games from Chicago today, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. The visitors bunched hits off Douglas for the first victory, while errors by the Cubs gave the Reds the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Rath,2b	4	1	1	2	1	Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	12	0	Pick,2b	3	0	0	1	6
Groh,3b	3	1	1	1	5	aO'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0
Rousch,cf	5	0	0	5	0	Bailey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Neale,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Mann,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	3	3	5	Merkle,1b	3	1	0	10	0
Bressler,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Magee,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	0	Deal,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Ruether,p	4	0	1	0	3	Paskert,cf	3	0	2	6	3
						Killefer,c	3	0	2	6	3
Total	36	4	9	27	14	Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Lear,2b	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	1	5	27	14

a Batted for Pick in eighth.
Error—Lear.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Neale, Magee, Killefer, Ruether. Three-base hits—Daubert, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Rath. Sacrifice fly—Neale. Double play—Groh and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Ruether, 2; Bailey, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 9 in 8 innings; Bailey, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, (Daubert). Struck out—By Douglas, 6; Ruether, 2. Passed ball—Killefer. Losing pitcher—Douglas.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Rath,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	7	0	Pick,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Mann,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Rousch,cf	4	1	2	4	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	17	0
Neale,lf	2	0	0	2	0	Magee,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	5	2	Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Bressler,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	4	0	O'Farrell,c	3	0	0	1	3
Ring,p	3	0	0	1	0	Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
						Martin,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	6	27	9	Total	31	1	6	27	20

a Batted for Hendrix in eighth.
Errors—Kopf, Flack, Paskert, O'Farrell.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Rousch. Stolen bases—Mann, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Rath. Sacrifice fly—Neale. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 3; Hendrix, 1; Martin, 1. Hits—Off Hendrix, 3 in 5 innings; Martin, 4 in 4. Struck out—By Ring, 6; Hendrix, 1. Losing pitcher—Hendrix.

MAY LOSES TO PIRATES.

Pirates Take Advantage of His Wildness and Win, 4 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today by a score of 4 to 1. It was the tenth anniversary of the opening of Forbes Field, and two players took part in today's game that appeared in the lineup ten years ago, Adams of Pittsburgh and Miller of St. Louis, both being members of the Pittsburgh team of that time. May's wildness was directly responsible for the loss of today's game by St. Louis. The Pittsburgh Club announced that it had obtained Outfielder Nicholson from the Detroit team via the waiver route.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bigbee,cf	3	1	0	2	0	Smith,cf,rf	5	0	2	1	1
Caton,ss	3	0	0	2	1	Miller,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Stengel,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Stock,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	1	2	1	Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	4	2
Southworth,lf	3	0	1	4	0	Shotten,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Warren,3b	3	0	1	2	2	McH'y,rf,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	3	8	1	Snyder,c	4	0	0	6	4
Saier,1b	3	0	1	6	1	Lavan,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Adams,p	2	0	0	1	4	May,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHeathcote	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	8	27	10	Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	1	9	24	16

a—Batted for May in seventh.
b—Batted for Tuero in ninth.
Errors—Warner (2).

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Smith (2), Lavan. Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen bases—Caton, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Adams. Double play—Stock, Lavan, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off May, 5; Tuero, 1. Hits—Off May, 5 in 6 innings; Tuero, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, 1 (Cutshaw). Struck out—By May, 5; Adams, 6.

READING WINS ANOTHER.

Skeeters Slip in the Seventh and Lose, 8 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 30.—Reading outslugged Jersey City in a batting bee this afternoon and won the final game of the series 8 to 4. Morrisette had a bad inning in the seventh, when he hit two batters, passed another, and was located for a home run by Altenburg and singles by Hummel and Doolan. Five runs resulted.

Konnick's circuit drive in the second inning was the longest ever made here, the ball going over the score board in right field. The victory gave Reading three games out of four played here with Jersey City.

The score:

READING. (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A	JERSEY CITY. (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Altenburg,lf	5	1	1	3	2	1	Moosre,ss	4	0	2	2	3
Burns,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Biemiller,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Walsh,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Bauman,2b	4	1	0	0	4
Hummel,rf	5	1	2	2	0	Schweit'zr

WILLARD AND DEMPSEY START ON THE LAST LAP OF THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR FRIDAY'S BOUT

FIGHTERS REDUCE PACE OF TRAINING

Willard Declares Himself in as Good Condition as When He Met Johnson.

TO REST UNTIL THE BOUT

Measurements Show Dempsey an Inch and a Half Taller Than Generally Supposed.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, June 30.—The long monotonous period of preparation for the Willard-Dempsey twelve-round fight for the heavyweight championship of the world, to be held here on Friday, is over. While both boxers will take daily exercise, it will not be as strenuous as it has been. The fighters will now rest for a few days to "dry out" for the big fight.

Champion Jess Willard will be no better than he is today. He will put on the gloves for the last time to-morrow, but it will only be to do a little sparring. The title holder is ready and anxious to have it over with. If he is defeated by Dempsey in the big arena in Bayview Park he has no one to blame but himself. He has prepared for the fight in his own way, and admittedly has violated many of the accepted rules.

Willard's followers have confidence that the big champion knows what he is doing, and that he would not enter the ring unless he was in shape. When Willard appeared in the Casino ring today to box six rounds, three with Hempel and three with Monahan, he appeared to be serious. There is not anything noticeably wrong with Willard's condition.

"I am in as good condition for this twelve round bout on July 4," said Willard, "as I was for the forty-five round bout at Havana with Johnson. This short bout does not call for the same system of preparation that I used in Havana for that long fight, and I have worked accordingly. I'll admit I trained harder for that fight, but the conditions demanded it."

Willard was fast in his boxing today. He hit his two sparring partners as he pleased, but at no time did he let himself out; he held himself in check all the time. In his bout with Monahan, the latter again hit Jess over the left eye with his glove and peeled off the scab on the slight scratch which he inflicted on the champion yesterday afternoon. The scratch is practically healed and it didn't even bleed enough to be noticeable today. Jess did a little shadow boxing, but he didn't exert himself.

The fact that Willard breathes through his mouth has led observers to believe that the champion's wind is short. Willard has always breathed through his mouth, and if this were a handicap to him it would have shown in Dempsey fight. In his bouts this afternoon both Hempel and Monahan leaned heavily on Willard on every possible occasion just to give Jess a little rehearsal at driving them off with uppercuts.

Opinions Vary Widely.

The wide variance of opinion on Willard's condition among men who have country-wide reputations as judges of physical conditions shows that some one's judgment on this fight is going far wrong. The champ's striking advantages in weight, height, and reach are minimized by the Dempsey followers.

At Dempsey's camp today Billy Muldoon discovered that Dempsey is an inch and a half taller than has been generally supposed. Muldoon and Jack Kearns measured Dempsey, and they discovered that he is 6 feet 2 inches in height, instead of 6 feet ½ inch. He wore gymnasium shoes when he was measured. They say that Jack weighs close to 194 pounds, but he is training down so superbly that he looks even lighter. Willard weighs under 250.

Dempsey's work in the ring today was a four-round flash of continuous speed. He ducked and danced and sidestepped around like a featherweight. It is doubtful if there has ever been seen a heavyweight boxer who could move around as quickly as Dempsey. The challenger Jim Corbett, of course, was a better boxer, but he wasn't any quicker. Corbett had a defense, but Dempsey hasn't.

The challenger didn't thump his sparring partners today. He let them do all the leading, and he was content to protect himself with ducking, feinting, and swift footwork. He did all three of these things with undeniable skill.

First he boxed a round with Bill Tate. Then followed a round with the Jamaica Kid, and then two fast rounds with Jock Malone. It was against Malone that Dempsey showed his shifty footwork. Malone had no trouble in smacking Dempsey in the face and on the jaw with a quick left jab, but many of his blows went wild, for very often Dempsey wasn't in the place where the blow was delivered.

Still Looks Fine.

In spite of the fact that Jack looked at the top of his form a few days ago, he still retains this wonderful condition. Today's workout was the last one in which he will exert himself. His task now is to hold himself in his present shape until the afternoon of the Fourth. The sun was hot today, and Dempsey perspired freely during his short boxing exhibition.

Tex Rickard visited both camps today and I tried on the gloves which the fighters are to wear on Friday. The gloves were made by Sol Levinson of San Francisco, who has made the gloves for every big championship fight for the last twenty-five years. The gloves weigh five ounces and were satisfactory to both men.

With Toledo filling up rapidly with fight fans, the place has become a hive of arguments. There has seldom been a big fight where the opinion is so decided for both fighters. The friends of Dempsey seem to be in the majority and there are more boosters for the challenger here than there are for the champion. Willard sentiment is growing, however, for Willard has been so positive that he is in good shape that even the skeptical ones are beginning to believe him.

Even the camp followers of Dempsey admit that the challenger has no defense. When Jack Kearns, his manager, was asked about this today, he said:

"Let me tell you something. Dempsey is the best boxer in the world, and I mean exactly what I say. By the very swiftness and variety of his attack, he doesn't need a defense. He is going to keep Willard so darned busy watching himself that Jess will have all the trouble in the world using all his defensive tactics to bother about his attack."

DEMPSEY BARS 'RABBIT' PUNCH

Will Not Permit Champion to Use Favorite Delivery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—Barring of the "rabbit" punch, one of Champion Jess Willard's favorite deliveries, will be demanded by Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, before he allows the challenger to enter the ring with Willard in their heavyweight championship contest here July 4, Kearns made known his decision tonight.

The punch is a blow delivered to the back of the neck while the men are fighting in clinches with at least one arm free. Both Willard and Dempsey have been using it with punishing effect in their training bouts, and Manager Kearns claims that while the blow is a favorite with the champion, it is not at all important in Dempsey's repertoire of punches.

Such a delivery is barred and has been forbidden in big fights. The rules of the Toledo Boxing Commission are silent about this punch. They insist upon clean breaks and prohibit the kidney punch while the boxers are clinched. The blow, however, is permissible under the Toledo rules if the boxers are not locked in an embrace.

PROPOSES CARPENTIER BOUT

Rickards Says Sportin gClub Is Arranging Match With Dempsey.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—The proposal to match Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier is being considered by the informally organized National Sporting Club of New York, and not Tex Rickard, according to a statement by the promoter of the Willard-Dempsey match today.

"I have not offered Carpentier anything personally," said Rickard, "but I authorized the club which is being formed in New York along the lines of the National Sporting Club of London to use my name in negotiations with Carpentier, if it was thought it would be of assistance.

"As I understand it, the club, which will consist of but 2,000 members, proposes to lease or build club quarters which will include a small boxing arena to seat not more than 3,000 spectators. With this in mind, the temporary officials have planned to bring Dempsey and Carpentier together some time next February, regardless of the outcome of the match with Willard here next Friday. A tentative offer of $50,000 in case he defeats Willard and $30,000 in case he loses on July 4 has been made to him, but nothing will be decided until after the coming bout. Willard was not considered in this match, as it is generally agreed that he would be too big for Carpentier, regardless of the result of his meeting with Dempsey."

As planned at present, the proposed National Sporting Club of New York would be modelled after its famous namesake in London and would be more or less of an exclusive club, with a boxing adjunct. Admission would be by membership only, although each member will have the privilege of inviting a guest. Many of the men prominent on the recently formed Board of Boxing Control will be charter members of the organization.

CARPENTIER GETS OFFER.

Tex Rickard Anxious to Match French Champion and Dempsey.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 29, (Associated Press.)—Georges Carpentier has received by cable from Tex Rickard, the boxing promoter, an offer of $45,000 for a match with Jack Dempsey in the United States in January next.

Manager Deschamps, for Carpentier, has inquired of Rickard regarding the conditions and the number of rounds in the proposed match before replying definitely to the offfer.

NO BOXING FOR ILLINOIS.

Governor Vetoes Bill, Calling It Unconstitutional.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—Governor Frank O. Lowden shortly before final adjournment of the Legislature today vetoed the Ten-Round Commission Boxing bill, passed by both houses after determined fights. The measure, declared by the Governor to be unconstitutional, would have permitted no decision contests and the use of five or six ounce gloves.

The Governor referred to the repeal of a similar law in New York State, and pointed to the fact that the bill carried no appropriation for the salary of the Secretary.

"I favor boxing," said the message. "I had hoped that a bill would be presented to the which would authorize boxing as we have learned to know it at the military cantonments during the last two years. The more I study the bill the more I confess my disappointment in it. So far as I can see, it provides all the accessories for a prize-fight save the decision alone."

TUNE UP AUTOS FOR RACE.

Ray Howard Enters for Sheepshead Bay Derby.

There will be two Peugeot flyers in the 100-mile Independence Auto Derby at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on July 4. Ray Howard, the noted pilot of New York, yesterday filed his entry for the big classic, in which the best drivers with the fastest machines in the world will compete for the rich purse offered by Manager James J. Johnston. Howard has competed in races throughout the country for more than five years, and has been a big prize winner. The machine he will pilot is the same model that "Howdy" Wilcox used when he captured premier honors in the $50,000 classic in Indianapolis May 31. Howard is now at the "Bay" tuning up his speed creation.

Both Wilcox and de Palma were at the course yesterday tuning up for the 100-mile event, and also their special match at thirty miles, which will be one of the added features on Independence Day. These speed demons, however, avoid being on the track at the same time. De Palma's famous flyer is working perfectly, and if Wilcox expects to carry out his boast to trim de Palma he will have to attain a speed never before heard of in auto racing.

All the drivers entered in the big race appeared for the elimination tests yesterday, and every driver showed a speed far above the required mark.

Tommy Milton, Ira Vail, Dennis Hickey, Joe Boyer, and Joe Thomas made several circuits of the course well above the 100-mile-an-hour mark, and not one of them was racing at top speed.

Lieutenant Arthur Chapple of the Forty-seventh Regiment has received a sanction to try for the world's one-mile record on a motor cycle. This will be one of the features during the heats of the match race. Chapple says he will turn two miles a minute.

SCRIBES IN GOLF CONTEST.

Sixteen Qualify in Newspaper Golf Tournament at Van Cortlandt Park.

Sixteen scribes belonging to the New York Newspaper Golf Club qualified at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday to compete at match play for the July Cup during this month. Peter Campbell led the field with a card of 88—20, 68, two strokes better than Frank T. Pope, 82—12, 70, and Charles A. Dailey, 93—23, 70.

Conditions call for the qualifiers to play one match round each week during July. The best sixteen scores follow:

	Gross.	Net	Tot.
P. L. Campbell, American	88	20	68
Frank T. Pope, Jour. of Com.	82	12	70
Charles A. Dailey, Sun	93	23	70
A. F. Welling	89	18	71
J. W. Leeper, Times	98	24	74
Hiram Serios, American	85	11	74
R. A. Kennedy	93	20	73
E. F. Teague, Times	98	24	74
Clinton Scollard, Sun	95	21	74
George S. Beachel, Herald	99	25	74
J. M. Taylor, World	98	23	75
Le Roy Thompson, Sun	95	19	76
F. J. McCarthy, American	96	20	76
W. J. Haywood, Times	105	25	80
F. P. Nolan, Times	97	17	80
E. B. Davis, American	96	16	80

Lynch and Beecher Box on Fourth.

Joe Lynch, whose boxing activities abroad gained him a place among the country's leading bantamweights, will oppose Charlie Beecher, former amateur boxer, in the principal eight-round bout at a matinée show at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City July 4. Johnny Buff, a New Jersey flyweight, and Rabbit Long of Newark will clash in another eight-round contest. Bobby Michaels and the "Masked Cyclone" will be opponents in a third bout scheduled for eight rounds. Progress of the Willard-Dempsey bout will be announced from the ringside during the three bouts.

Ross Wins British Bantam Title.

LONDON, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Walter Ross of Glasgow defeated Tommy Noble in the tenth round tonight at the National Sporting Club for the bantamweight championship of Great Britain and the Lonsdale Belt.

HUNTER OVERCOME BY ILER'S ATTACK

Former Cornell Captain Loses Chance to Capture North Side Tennis Cup.

Francis T. Hunter of the United States Navy, who has had two sturdy sea legs on the North Side championship challenge cup, lost a chance to gain permanent possession of the trophy at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday afternoon when he dropped a three-set match to Alex Iler, also a naval graduate, by scores of 2—6, 8—6, 6—3. This was the outstanding match of the day's play, although there were a number of other exciting contests.

Iler followed his usual custom of trying out all his brilliant strokes from the start, trusting to the gradual development of control without any sacrifice of speed or placement. As a result, Hunter went through him without difficulty for the opening set, taking advantage of his many errors and also doing some hard, clean hitting on his own account.

Iler seemed beaten when the former Cornell captain continued his winning streak, until he had amassed a lead of 4—1, in the second session. But here the wisdom of the less experienced player's tactics became apparent. With perhaps a slight let-up on Hunter's efforts to help him, he suddenly began to earn points with amazing regularity, what had previously been errors turning into clean placement shots of wonderful effectiveness. Iler was driving the ball very hard on both fore and backhand, and his service had plenty of speed and break, forcing Hunter far out of court to make his returns. Creeping gradually up on his opponent the tall young Ensign eventually equaled the score and then actually went into the lead. It was several times within a point of the set, but Hunter hung on desperately and staved off the danger for one game. Iler, however, was now unbeatable, and after cleaning up his own service, he broke through for the set at 8—6, squaring the match.

The rubber found Iler in complete command of the situation, with all his strokes now working perfectly. Scenting victory for the first time, he hit with more and more confidence, finding the side-lines and corners in startling fashion and often leaving his rival stranded in mid-court after he had rushed for the net. Service alternated in winning up to 3—3, but here Hunter dropped the crucial game on his own delivery. Leading at 5—3, Iler took no chances, but put everything he had into his service and returns. Three spectacular shots made it match-point, and then Hunter resorted to a trick which some would call "low-life tennis" and others "using the old bean." With Hunter far back of the base-line, expecting another deep-bounding serve, Iler cut a dinky little spinner, underhanded, to the corner of the service court. It twisted far out to Hunter's backhand and the receiver, utterly taken by surprise, poked it into the net for the winning tally. It was a curious ending to a spectacular and surprising match.

Iler's opponent in the fourth round today will be C. T. Woodford, who won a rather unexpected victory over the veteran George S. Groesbeck, in straight sets, 10—8, 6—2, displaying a fine assortment of strokes, and in particular a terrific back-hand drive with which he repeatedly passed the steady volleyer at the net.

Another name was inserted in the brackets before the semi-finals yesterday, the honor falling to H. W. Robinson, the Idaho State champion and holder of three other Western titles. He advanced through two rounds by steady play, first eliminating Sigmund Spaeth, 8—6, 6—2, and then disposing of the talented junior, Jerry Lange, at 6—1, 6—3. Robinson's game is largely defensive, and he wins on his opponents' errors, with a very accurate, deep lob as his chief weapon of attack. Against Spaeth he took the first three games without difficulty, but when the former began to force matters at the net he fell into costly errors and lost five in a row. But with the set in his grasp at 5—3, Spaeth missed two chances to kill overhead, and with further unsteadiness in volleying saw the score go to deuce and then 5—6. He tied it up once more by chopping to the Westerner's backhand, but the deadly lobs sent over by Robinson again exposed the loser's weakness overhead, and the set went at 8—6. Spaeth tired rapidly in the second session, while Robinson became even steadier and somewhat more speedy as the match progressed.

Against Jerry Lange the Idaho champion played the same game with even greater success. The boy's form was admirable throughout, and he made many a shot that thrilled the gallery, but he could not score consistently against the stone-wall defence he was facing, three games being the most he could get his way in a session.

Of the better known local players H. W. Forster, P. L. Kynaston, and Leon Croley all came through the third round successfully. Forster first took on George Zabriskie, whose ambidexterous style proved somewhat puzzling, particularly in the second set, which ran to 7—5. Later against W. J. Toussaint Forster developed a streak of splendid driving, combined with steadiness, and the New York Tennis Club man, who was inclined to wildness, could not get past the four-game mark. Croley's defeat of Frank Fall was an impressive straight-set affair, 6—1, 6—3, and promised trouble for the present North Side champion, Frank T. Anderson, who will be the Yonkers man's next opponent.

Kynaston, who had put himself into the running with a surprising victory over Fred Anderson, Jr., had an easier time yesterday. He first took two love sets from B. T. Kikuchi, Japan's newest tournament entry, and then eliminated Franklin P. Adams, the demon lobber, at 6—1, 6—3. So long as Kynaston hugged the base line, Adams was able to exchange stroke for stroke, and some long rallies resulted. But the tall Long Islander succeeded in closing out the points whenever he took the net or used full speed in finding the openings. The doubles begin this afternoon. The summaries:

NORTH SIDE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Second Round—P. L. Kynaston defeated B. T. Kikuchi, 6—0, 6—0; W. J. Toussaint defeated Dr. G. B. Stanwix, 6—1, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated George Zabriskie, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round—P. L. Kynaston defeated F. P. Adams, 6—1, 6—3; H. W. Forster defeated W. J. Toussaint, 6—2, 6—4; Alex Iler defeated Francis T. Hunter, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3; C. T. Woodford defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 10—8, 6—2; H. W. Robinson defeated Sigmund Spaeth, 8—6, 6—2; Leon Croley defeated Frank Fall, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round—H. W. Robinson defeated Jerry Lange, 6—1, 6—3.

BEEKMAN VICTOR AGAIN.

Takes Two Tennis Matches at Nassau Country Club.

Fresh from his recent success in the Middle States championship, Leonard Beekman, former captain of the Princeton University tennis team, began a new series of victories yesterday at Glen Cove, L. I., winning the only two matches played in the invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club, Beekman's first opponent was Herbert Vail, who succeeded in carrying the Princetonian to a 6—4 score in each set.

In the second round Beekman once more faced Frederick C. Bagge, whom he had defeated in straight sets in the finals at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club on Sunday. This time his task was a harder one, and the "butcher of the courts" used his chops to such good effect that he was able to claim the second set at 6—4 and square the match after losing the opener, 6—3. Beekman turned loose all his speed in the rubber, forcing Bagge into a purely defensive game, and mixing sharp-angled volleys with fast drives to good effect. The tall chopper was able to capture only two games before the winning point was called.

The summary:

NASSAU C. C. INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Singles.—First Round—Leonard Beekman defeated Herbert Vail, 6—4, 6—4. Second Round—Leonard Beekman defeated Frederick C. Bagge, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

PIPING ROCK DEFEATED.

Meadow Brook Polo Team Takes Match, 10 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 30.—Seldom has a more hotly contested polo game been seen among the higher class players of Long Island than that of this afternoon, when Piping Rock and Meadow Brook met in the final match for the Meadow Brook Club cups, played under the existing handicaps, with Piping Rock conceding four goals handicap to Meadow Brook, which finally won after a spectacular finish by a score of 10 to 8.

The match was remarkably fast and so clean-cut that Referee Captain Harry H. Holmes never found it necessary to impose a penalty. Cornelius V. (Sonnie) Whitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney, made his appearance in high goal play; Lieutenant Tommie Hitchcock, Jr., the former American ace, with J. Watson Webb and L. E. Stoddard, played for Piping Rock, and for the winners were F. H. Post, Q. A. S. McKean, Fred McLaughlin, and Major Milburn, the international back, who handled his team so masterfully that never did Piping Rock head them. Milburn started the scoring in the first period by two brilliant angle goals. Whitney, Webb, and Stoddard followed in similar manner in the next chucker for Piping Rock, and Milburn ended the period with another fast goal for Meadow Brook, after Post and McLaughlin had passed the sphere well along.

Neither team scored in the next period, and in the fourth, Post, for Meadow Brook, at the close of the period. Piping Rock continued with excellent team work in the fifth, making two goals, while Post scored one for Meadow Brook. The winners failed to score in the sixth and seventh, while Piping Rock scored three goals. In the last chucker McLaughlin hit to the boards and Post carried rapidly goal scoring handily and winning the match.

The lineup and summary:

MEADOW BROOK.	PIPING ROCK.
No. 1—F. H. Post...	2 No. 1—C. V. Whitney. 2
No. 2—Q. A. S. Mc- Kean...	3 No. 2—J. W. Webb... 8
No. 3—F. McLaugh- lin	5 No. 3—T. Hitchcock. Jr. 6
Back—D. Milburn...	10 Back—L. E. Stod- dard 3
Total.....	20 Total..... 24

Meadow Brook—By earned goals, 6; by allowed handicap, 4. Total—10. Piping Rock—By earned goals, 6. Referee—Captain N. H. Holmes. Timer and scorer—J. Eugene Gear.

ROCKAWAY FOUR IS VICTOR.

Defeats Cooperstown Polo Team in Independence Cup Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., June 30.—At the opening of the polo tournament of the Rockaway Hunt Club here today the home four composed of Elliott C. Cowdin, Seward Cary, J. L. Anderson, and J. E. Richards, with a total team handicap of five goals, defeated the strong Cooperstown, N. Y., team, composed of C. A. Stahl, D. S. Iglehart, F. Ambrose Clark, and F. H. Prince Jr., by a net score of 11¼ to 3½ for the Independence Cup.

With an allowed handicap of four goals Rockaway scored eight more. Anderson hit four and Richards and Cowdin each two. Three safeties were placed against the winners and one against Cooperstown, who started off with a runaway match in the first half, scoring three goals by fast riding and good team work, and another goal at the close of the seventh chukker. Referee Thomas C. Eastman officiated.

BEGIN DOUBLES PLAY TODAY.

26 Teams Entered for North Side Tennis Tournament.

Twenty-six teams are entered in the North Side doubles tournament, which begins at the University Heights Tennis Club this afternoon. Among them are such well known combinations as Francos T. Hunter and Albert J. Ostendorff, former holders of the title; J. Henry Steinkampf and H. Bassford, Elliott H. Binzen and E. H. Henderson, runners-up in the recent Amackassin Invitation tourney; Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, the new Metropolitan and Manhattan doubles champions; Borster and Von Bernuth, runners-up, and the Anderson brothers, from Brooklyn. The complete draw follows:

NORTH SIDE DOUBLES.

Byes.—Upper Half—Fred G. Anderson and C. A. Anderson; E. H. Binzen and E. H. Henderson; W. J. Toussaint and partner.

First Round—Hastings and Hanisani vs. Paul Martin and partner; A. J. Ostendorf and F. T. Hunter vs. Howard Robinson and Dr. R. L. Robinson; Harry Sachs and Sigmund Spaeth vs. P. Pawley and B. T. Kikuchi; Schlesinger and Henson vs. H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth; E. Geisner and H. Oakley vs. S. W. Brothers and M. Soger; Vincent Richards and Allen Behr vs. T. Keene and N. Renaldson; G. S. Groesbeck and partner vs. J. H. Steinkampf and H. H. Bassford; Zabriskie brothers vs. H. H. Manchester and John Wayte; Anderson Brothers vs. E. Desnoes and C. Schmidt; Dr. G. B. Stanwix and T. Cooke vs. Lewis and Gruff.

Byes.—Lower Half—Charles Chambers and J. W. Merserau; W. H. Pritchard and Jerry Lange; Farr and Kuhn.

BRUNIE WINS NET TITLE.

Defeats Dawson for Manhattan Junior Championship.

Harry Brunie of the Hamilton Grange Tennis Club won the Manhattan Junior championship at the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by defeating Edward Dawson of Fordham Preparatory School, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. This victory makes Brunie eligible for the sectional competition leading to the national junior title.

Yesterday's final match was a contest of hard but erratic hitting and general steadiness of play. Brunie's drive is a picturesque stroke, with lots of swing back and a big follow-through, somewhat reminiscent of the style of Maurice McLaughlin. It carries tremendous speed when timed just right, and there is usually enough top on the ball to keep it within the lines. The new champion has gradually acquired control of this valuable forehand shot, and is now able to use it with fair consistency. He also has a fast, high-bounding service, and considerable volleying ability.

With these weapons he was able yesterday to conquer the well-rounded game of young Dawson, and although he developed a wild streak in the third set, which he dropped at 6—3, the winner was at all other times in command of the situation, sticking to his form even when things broke badly, and earning enough points to counteract the effect of his numerous errors. The summary:

MANHATTAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Final Round—Harry Brunie defeated Edward Dawson, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

GARLAND WINS AT TENNIS.

Beats Thomas of England in Wimbledon Tournament.

WIMBLEDON, June 30, (by Associated Press.)—C. S. Garland, United States, beat R. V. Thomas today, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1, in the international tennis tournament in progress there.

One of the outstanding sensations of the singles matches has been Garland's advance to the semi-finals. The last four to play are the Englishmen Richie and Kingscote, the Australian Patterson, and the American Garland, whose convincing defeat of Thomas today was considered remarkable. Thomas defeated William Davis and Clarence J. Griffin the American stars. Garland will now meet Kingscote, who today beat O'Hara Wood, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 1—4, 6—4.

In the fourth round Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Parton, England, 6—2, 6—3, reaching the semi-final, where she will play Suzanne Lenglen, who in four matches has only lost six games.

GRIMLER AND SON GET GOLF HONORS

Lead Many Pairs of Seniors and Juniors in Annual Tourney at Sleepy Hollow.

Golfers of all ages, from boys of 12 to men approaching the fourscore-and-ten mark, gathered at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday to take part in the annual father and son tournament, the fourth of its kind. Theobald R. and Richard L. Grimler, representing the New York Golf Club, easily led the field of nearly 175 players. They had a gross score of 99, but, aided by a handicap of 30, finished with 69. This was six strokes better than W. A. Barber and W. A. Barber, Jr., of the home club, who returned 93, 18—75.

In former years the only prize played for was the net award, but this season the club put up a prize for the low gross. This went to George F. and Jess W. Sweetser of Ardsley, who had an 86. The pair made the first 9 in 43, including a 7, and came home in the same figures, as follows:

Out .....4 3 5 5 5 5 7 5 4—43
In .....5 4 5 4 4 5 5 6 4 6—43—86

Albert B. Ashforth and his son, Albert, Jr., representing Blind Brook, played from scratch, and returned 105 for the round. Ashforth, Sr., is the golfer who finished second in the testing circuit of the Apawamis tournament last week, while in 1916, playing with another son, Henry Adams Ashforth, he led the field in the pater et filius meeting. John N. Stearns and John N., Jr., the well-known Nassau golfer, were another pair to start from scratch, and finished with a 98.

H. W. Maxwell and H. W., Jr., from Nassau finished with the second best gross, an 86. They had a handicap. Maxwell, Jr., has been playing on the Princeton team this year, while a college mate of his, Richard A. Haight, also started at Sleepy Hollow. Haight and his father, Dr. A. T. Haight of Massapequa, played from scratch, finishing with an 89.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and his son, Walton P., had 92—12, 80, one stroke better than Thomas F. and Gustavus T. Kirby of Apawamis. The last named is 45 years old, so that it was a tie between Thomas Kirby, his father, and Justice Mahlon Pitney, representing Morris County, as to which was the dean of the gathering. Justice Pitney and his boy, Shelton, finished with 111—13, 98.

C. V. Rich, Jr., of the home club, young Ashforth and Morris C. Maxwell of Nassau, were the youngest trio there, each having reached the twelfth milestone in life's journey. Rich took part in the first father and son tournament in this district in 1915.

The scores:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Theobald R. and Richard R. Grimler, N. Y. G. C.	99	30	69
W. A. Barber and W. A. Barber, Jr., Sleepy Hollow	93	18	75
Ernest W. Congdon and Ernest W. Congdon, Jr., Glen Ridge	89	11	78
W. L. and Leonard B. Colt, Sleepy Hollow	97	18	79
Darwin P. Kingsley and Walton P. Kingsley, Garden City	92	12	80
Thomas K. and Gustavus T. Kirby, Apawamis	108	27	81
Gordon Fraser and John G. Fraser, Scottish-American	95	13	82
W. M. and R. S. McFarlane, Dunwoodie	98	16	82
Wilson S. and L. D. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow	90	8	82
W. J. and W. J. Allsopp, Forest Hill	94	12	82
H. W. Maxwell and H. W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau	88	5	83
H. D. and P. D. Kountze, Bedford	96	13	83
George F. and J. W. Sweetser, Ardsley	86	3	83
A. G. Dickinson and Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau	101	18	83
James and Edward J. Barker, Englewood	88	14	84
Charles W. and Edwin T. Harman, Wykagyl	104	20	84
W. Fellowes Morgan and W. F. Morgan, Jr., Garden City	91	7	84
A. L. Pierson and Charles L. Pierson, Montclair	100	16	84
E. B. Shoemaker and J. B. Shoemaker, Plainfield	95	10	85
C. R. Berrien and Stephen Berrien, Upper Montclair	93	10	85
William T. Hilton and W. T. Hilton, Jr., Powelton	103	18	85
Charles and F. Kendall Gillett, Wykagyl	99	13	86
David A. Luke and David A. Luke, Jr., Sleepy Hollow	96	10	86
C. A. Bomann and G. A. Bowmann, Jr., Plainfield	100	14	86
W. L. La Due and Jerome A. La Due, Tountakah	102	16	86
Frank and Charles Presbrey, Apawamis	94	7	87
D. W. Cooke and Chauncey B. Cooke, Essex Fells	103	16	87
William and Paul R. Scheerer, Essex County	108	21	87
Dr. C. E. Saulsberry and H. A. Saulsberry, New Brunswick	98	11	87
Rudolph C. Blaneke and R. C. Blaneke, Jr., Montclair	107	20	87
A. C. Fetteroff and C. M. Fetteroff, Upper Montclair	97	9	88
W. Willard and Chauncey W. Babcock, Dunwoodie	98	9	89
Fred B. and Charles Pratt, Nassau	105	16	89
John P. Stevens and John P. Stevens, Jr., Sleepy Hollow	102	13	89
Henry and Austin J. Feuchtwanger, Canoe Brook	96	7	89
J. Stuart and Wm. Stuart Auchincloss, Essex County	107	18	89
Dr. A. T. and Richard A. Haight, Massapequa	89	0	89
J. Alfred Miller and J. Alfred Miller, Jr., Siwanoy	108	19	89
Francis M. Bacon and Francis M. Bacon, 3d, Garden City	96	6	90
T. K. Lomas and T. K. Lomas, Jr., Scottish-American	102	12	90
Lewis H. Freedman and Lewis H. Freedman, Jr., Wykagyl	107	17	90
Solon C. Kelley and Solon C. Kelley, Jr., Woodway	107	17	90
N. T. and L. V. Pulsifer, Tuxedo	111	20	91
George E. and Joseph Fahys, Nassau	106	15	91
James B. and James Russell Lowell, Piping Rock	111	20	91
Oliver C. Macy and George H. Macy, Fleegy Hollow	106	15	91
C. V. Rich and C. V. Rich, Jr., Sleepy Hollow	107	15	92
C. Temple Emmet and C. T. Emmet, Jr., St. George	102	10	92
Howard Abel and Howard B. Abel, Cherry Valley	112	19	93
Theodore J. and Embury Palmer, Hackensack	110	17	93
Thomas E. Conklin and F. W. Conklin, Gedney Farms	104	11	93
John H. and Allan J. Eggers, Baltusrol	109	16	93
Josiah T. and Clement B. Wilcox, Baltusrol	109	16	93
Louis C. Goetting and L. C. Goetting, Jr., Ridgewood	109	16	93
Charles F. and Roger B. Quincy, Greenwich	114	20	94
Fred Snare and Fred Snare, Jr.,			

BUSY WEEK FOR TROTTERS.

400 Horses Ready for Meeting at Cleveland July 7.

The trotters and pacers are now very busy in Ohio and Michigan as well as in New England. Over 400 are located at the Cleveland track, where the Grand Circuit will open on July 7, while a few of the top-liners are being started this week on the half-mile tracks at Youngstown, Ohio; Port Huron, Mich., and Windsor, Conn. The first big free-for-all of the season was decided at Canton, Ohio, where Lillian T. won after a five-heat contest with Verlie Patchen, Single G., who was scarcely up to form, and Lee Grande. Verlie Patchen landed two heats, one of them being in 2:05, but Lillian T. caught her on the third trip in 2:06, and remained in front for the rest of the race. Notwithstanding his defeat with Verlie Patchen, Palin had a good week at Canton, as he won with Burilla in 2:16¼, and Eva Abbe in 2:09¾. Nat Ray was the only other double winner at the meeting, his successful mounts being Freddy Grattan and Arlington Wells. The latter defeated Fred Ward with the California paced Harry Mack in 2:13¾. Ward, however, showed in front on the last day of the meeting with the trotter Edith Carter in 2:11¼. The other winners at Canton were Peter Duffey in 2:10¾, Lockspur, Nellie Ross, Direct Forbes, Peter Coast, Solomon Boy, and Mary Ward, it being the third event placed to the credit of the last named this season.

Harry Stokes had a profitable week at Marion, Ohio, where he won with Marguerite Clark, Dressed, and Miss Eagle, the latter winning a $1,500 event. Erskine landed one of the $1,000 events with Hickory Bill and Shively landed another with Trampquick. George Volo and Freda B., both of which were defeated in the early closing events, won class races, while Edman won the three-year-old trot with Peter L. in 2:13¾. Lillian Silkwood continued her winning trip at Marion, where the other winners were Worthy Peter, Steiner Simpson, Cochato Banks, Baron Chan, and Binion.

There was a time record meeting at Hartford, Conn., on June 21. During the afternoon W. T. Crozier marked Harvest Evening, 2:27, Harvest Gloam, 2:25, and Miss Gertrude, 2:24¼, all of which are by The Harvester, as well as Earl Lake, 2:20¾, by Earl of Chatham, and the Bon McKinney mare Bay F., 2:14¾. He also worked Roger Rourke's four-year-old gelding by Dillon Axworthy in 2:21.

Mount Clemens, Mich., was the scene of two of the most stubbornly contested races that have been staged this season. The first battle was in the 2:10 pace, in which Grace Direct defeated Symbol S. Forrest after he won a heat in 2:05¾ over the half-mile track, and the other was in the 2:12 trot, in which six heats were contested before Peter Billken lowered the colors of the Canadian gelding Stephen. At this meeting Sunburn Pointer won again in 2:10¾, while E. Colorado, William Donlin, Lottie D., Mussel Shell, Aquilin, Jr., Submarine, Betty Hopper, and Lightsome Watts also showed in front.

To Reproduce Big Fight.

Under the auspices of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx, Peter Prunty, prominent announcer, will conduct reproductions of the activities of Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey in their championship bout Friday. Prunty has secured the 71st Regiment Armory and the 2d Battery Armory, in the Bronx, and at both places will conduct reproductions of what occurs in the Toledo ring. Prunty and Joe Humphreys will announce the details of the bout as the news is flashed over the wires. Service men will be admitted to both armories free of charge.

SET UP NEW MARK IN 800-METER RUN

American Team First in Inter-allied Games—Gets All Three Places in Discus Throw.

PERSHING STADIUM, France, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Americans again broke the world's record for the 800-meter relay race in the inter-allied games today, cutting down yesterday's time from 1:33 1-4 to 1:30 4-5. C. W. Paddock of Pasadena, Cal., gave his team mates a three-meter lead in the first lap, and this lead was held by Edward Teschner of Lawrence, Mass., who finished. The Canadian team was second, and also shared in the record breaking. Australia finished third and France fourth.

America took all three places in the finals of the discus throw, Lieutenant Joseph Higgins winning the event with a throw of almost forty-one meters. R. L. Byrd and James Duncan, respectively, took second and third places. All three American entries in the semi-finals of the 400-meter run

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GERMANY'S PENANCE.

Germany, having chosen to fight the war with bonds instead of taxation, now finds herself with arrears to make up and with her option of method gone. There can be no question of more bonds now, for they could be issued only by compulsion, which would be an Egyptian method of taxation. The resolution to take the straightforward way is now so far formed that the taxes in the budget now pending are described as "confiscations." They may seem such to the Germans, who are still recovering from the surprises of their surrender, which for a time they thought to be a victory because their armies were not captured or disarmed. The German confiscations seem less confiscatory to their opponents, who have for four years or more endured rates not very much less, and not for like reasons. It is one of the injustices and ironies of the victory that the war to end war leaves the world, both victors and vanquished, under a burden of debt larger than the burden of militarism. But the burden of militarism had lasted since the time of the Caesars, and, since now there is an end of the Caesars, there will be sooner or later an end of the war debt.

It is to be expected that there should be a difference of opinion between Germans and non-Germans about Germany's contribution to the reduction of the war burdens she caused, but it is chiefly in that aspect that the German budget interests the rest of the world. What does it indicate regarding Germany's capacity to bear the fine inflicted upon her? At least a disposition to do what can be done is indicated by an increase of the budget by some thirty billion marks to ninety billion marks, whereas the German calculation is that the Peace Treaty necessitates an addition of twelve billion marks. That such an increase can be proposed shows that the Germans did not themselves believe the professions of exhaustion and incapacity put out by them when the Treaty was pending. The excess profits tax is raised from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. for corporations and 50 per cent. for individuals. That is not more than others have endured, but it is laid just as the war is ending, and a tax on war profits with it. The "war surrender of excess income" calls for the payment to the State of all income over a limit of 240,500 marks, or perhaps of 440,500 marks, the decision not yet being made.

Equally harsh is the inheritance tax, which first taxes the dying owner and then taxes the recipient, with an addition in proportion to his own property as well as to that which he inherits. That is something new in taxation, our own inheritances being proportioned to property bequeathed and to degrees of relationship. Naturally luxuries are to be taxed, but in a manner both more severe and reasonable than among us. All popular assemblies are to be taxed en masse in proportion to tickets issued, not according to each individual purchase, and, if the performance is free, the tax is laid on the money received from foods or drinks. That will not popularize the taxes, but it may lessen the protests so bitter among us, so much better able and willing to pay, but enraged by needless irritations in methods. The confiscations are looked to for ten billions, the income tax increases to 1,200,000,000 marks, but no other class is estimated above a half billion.

The manner in which taxes are endured is as important in considering their yield as the sums demanded. The Treaty provides for overseeing the levy and collection of German taxes, and forbids that the German burden shall fall below that of the countries that were her victims. Only experience can say how Germany's budget meets that standard. The utmost that Germany can pay is less than she should pay, but it is futile to demand more than can be got. The confiscation must be done by Germany, for aliens could not take over German means of production and administer them with hope of profit. Germany must be strengthened, not for the sake of Germany, but as the only means of collecting the fine for her sins and of preventing the economic and political disintegration of Europe.

When Dr. HELFFERICH was in boasting mood, before the war, he put the wealth of Germany at seventy-five billion dollars, and the national income at ten billion. But the indemnity can no more be proportioned to that income than to German wealth, unless it be thought that Germans can live on air. No more than German savings can be taken by any ingenuity, say, two or perhaps three billion dollars, on the basis of that prosperity before the war which was thought to be attained by unfair methods that cannot survive the war. But the pre-war savings may be increased, as for example by the cutting off of military expenses through reduction of the armed establishment. That will be like finding two billion marks for Germany. The Treaty subordinates Germany's domestic to its international obligations. It matters little whether the internal debt is "confiscated" or repudiated, for there is a limit to either method in the necessity that German banks shall remain solvent if they are to support the credit which alone can give life to German commerce and ability to pay her fine. The banks are filled with national credit, and if that is either repudiated or confiscated the banks cannot assume commercial credits.

AN ACT FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIABILITY.

Convivial persons have discovered a valuable provision in Sections 35 and 36 of the Constitutional Prohibition Enforcement act. Section 35, which permits possession in private houses, has it:

> Every person legally permitted under this title to have liquor shall report to the Commissioner, within ten days of the passage of this title, the kind and amount of intoxicating liquor in his possession.

And in the section following:

> It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to file the reports, statements, and information required by this title as a part of the file of the office in a permanent record alphabetically arranged, and to permit any and all persons desiring to do so to inspect the said statements during office hours.

If these sections do not furnish a guide to thirsty citizens wondering where to spend their evenings and Sunday afternoons in the near future, it is hard to see what information could serve that end. Those who have laid up private stocks of sufficient extent and variety may expect to find themselves exceptionally popular from this time until the domestic supply is exhausted. Mr. ANDERSON and his colleagues have done a good deal to promote friendly exchange of visits.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota has embarked at last on the sea of State socialism. Because of Governor FRAZIER'S refusal to submit to popular vote a part only of the Non-Partisan League's program, the whole program was submitted at once, and it has carried North Dakota by a majority of 7,000. It consists of seven measures, of which the most important provide for State elevators, a State bank, and an official State newspaper in each county. The State will immediately begin to handle grain, manufacture flour, and finance farm credits to the extent of $10,000,000, and has the power to take up other industries later. It is a curious thing that this triumph for his program should take place just at the time when TOWNLEY'S own influence is failing, when a large section of his Non-Partisan League is in revolt against what it calls his "tyranny," and when he himself is on trial for sedition. There are some in North Dakota who think it was only his "tyranny" which held the League together, and that without that "tyranny" it is bound to fail, but such prophets may be temporarily discouraged by the result of the referendum.

It is true that there is a falling off in the League's majorities. Last year the average majority for their candidates was 18,000, and this majority is only 7,000. It is to be remembered, however, that no special election, however vital it may be, ever brings out anything like the regular vote, and that even at a general election, when amendments to the Constitution are submitted and the voters are actually at the polls, the vote on amendments usually falls far below that cast for candidates. It may be said that these amendments are frequently concerned with matters in which the voters are not interested, or which they do not understand, and that this is not the case in North Dakota. But New York was vitally interested in the woman suffrage amendment in 1917, and understood it perfectly, yet the vote for and against suffrage was 129,829 less than the vote on the Attorney Generalship, that being the only State office to be filled at that election. Nor was the public greatly interested in the personalities of the candidates for Attorney General at that time. There was another amendment submitted at the same election in which the people were not so much interested as in woman suffrage, and the votes for and against it were 422,708 less than those cast on the Attorney Generalship. It therefore behooves the opponents of the Non-Partisan League not to rejoice too greatly over a falling off of 11,000 in its majority between November and June. Our own experiences with the direct primary, in which candidates for Governor are nominated by much less than half the normal vote, should show us that. We must wait for the total vote in North Dakota to see if the falling off signifies anything, and even then appearances may be deceptive.

There is, however, one significant and important point in this lessened majority concerning which there cannot be any doubt. The German voters deserted the League. Emmons, Logan, McIntosh, Morton, and Stutsman Counties are called German counties in the sense that men of that race predominate, and last November, when the war was still going on, these voters were almost a unit for the League and its candidates. All these counties turned against the League at this election. The Germans, it seems, were not interested in the League's socialistic program at all. They voted for other reasons. It is evidence of the nature of the League's Americanism. Whatever may have been the intentions of the League, the voters of German blood knew well what the effect of its activities would be. This single fact should fix permanently the position of the League in the mind of any doubting Thomas, whatever may happen to TOWNLEY in his trial for sedition.

All these things, however, are of little importance compared with the fact that one of these United States has undertaken the experiment of State socialism and has, so to speak, bet its prosperity on the success of the venture. The rest of the country will watch with interest to see who wins the bet, North Dakota or economic laws.

AIRPLANING FOR EVERYBODY.

The airplane is soon to be put within the reach of all who can pay for a ride. Vacations have not been associated hitherto with aeronautics, but if the plans of the Aerial League, of which Rear Admiral PEARY, retired, is President, can be carried out, the adventurous will be able to talk of having spent a month airplaning in New England or in the South. The army and navy have more planes in stock than they can use, and the army has lately sold about 2,000 airplanes and almost 5,000 motors at bargain prices. While it is not likely that flying machines will become a drug on the market, the Aerial League believes that enough of them can be acquired at reasonable cost to establish a pleasure air service. It announces a series of "pioneer airplane tours, on the plan "of the famous Glidden automobile "tours." This is an ambitious project, and assumes that a great many people desire to pay well for the sensation of traveling through the air. At the present time the rate for an ascension, the mere experience of being in the air, is from $15 to $25.

According to the prospectus of the Aerial League, one-day tours, week-end tours, vacation-week tours, and tours for 3,000 miles will be offered. Here is the itinerary of a 250-mile outing to last one or two days: Start from the Atlantic City airport, up the Jersey coast to Sea Girt or Keyport, thence to the New York police aviation landing place at Seventy-ninth Street near the Columbia Yacht Club or to Garden City, afterward to Princeton, Trenton, and a landing place in Philadelphia, and return to Atlantic City via Wilmington. On this route it is explained, landing places are available every thirty or fifty miles. The 3,000-mile tour, to last twelve or fifteen days, would take the pleasure seeker from Atlantic City to Chicago, St. Louis, West Point, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Americus, Ga.; Pinehurst, N. C.; Washington, Philadelphia, and back to Atlantic City. Many other points are included where landings are practicable and have often been made by army aviators.

The supply of pilots should be ample, judging from a canvass made by the league. There are 30,000 ex-army and ex-navy aviators of the war period to draw on, also 84,000 army cadets who were in training when the war ended. All of these 64,000 flying experts are college men, the league learns, and a good many of them could be engaged for the pioneer airplane tours. They desire to continue their relation to the "aero-"nautic movement so as to be ready "for whatever business opportunities "the development of aeronautics may "bring," and obviously there will be no great development unless the use of the airplane is made popular. In the country there is a known number of landing places, but these must be multiplied many times if the automobile of the air is to be well patronized.

There must, of course, be a program backed by abundant capital if even the first steps are to be taken in this enterprise of the Aerial League, which will appear visionary to the unprogressive. It is not likely that the average man or woman will abandon the automobile and take to the air very soon. The feeling persists that flying has its unavoidable dangers, and people fond of scenery as well as of motion like to be easy in their minds as they speed along. The development of airplaning will naturally be gradual, and all the enterprise of leagues and associations will not get Tom, Dick, and Harry and their families into the air unless the inventor keeps ahead of the promoter.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP.

The establishment of a new nationality requires some practical qualities in the statesman who is at the head of that nationality. There is need not only of liberal ideals, but of some practical notions as to how they can be applied.

How does "President" DE VALERA of the Irish "Republic" display himself in his addresses delivered in Boston, land of the Pilgrims' pride and of an Irish majority? He is against the League of Nations so long as it provides no place for Ireland as an independent nationality; that much is understandable, however much opinions may differ. But what after that? He says:

> Peace was nominally signed between the two great combating sides yesterday. Peace that gives us twenty new wars instead of the one it nominally ends. Does it not already seem a mockery?—and a mockery it will remain, unless America takes up the responsibility for the moral leadership of the world, to which her consistent traditions, no less than the aims she set herself in entering this war, entitle her.
>
> If America disappoints, then the right-minded, the good, the just in the world will be thrown back to a cynical and sullen despair. Democracy dies or else goes mad. A new "holy alliance" cannot save democracy.

These are brave but indefinite words. What does Professor DE VALERA mean? If he hopes to establish a new nation he will have to mean something. Does he merely mean that Irish independence is left outside the League of Nations, or does he mean that the Treaty and the League of Nations are too hard on Germany? Germany came to the support of the Irish "Republic" when thousands of Irishmen were dying for the freedom of all nations. The allied Powers and the United States were not willing that Belgium should remain enslaved, that France should be devastated, that Armenia should remain in the hands of the Turks until Ireland got freedom by German aid. Is this what Professor DE VALERA means with his talk of a "holy alliance"?

Perhaps he does not mean that the peace terms are too hard on Germany; but if he does not mean that, it is hard to see what he does mean. The theory has been advanced that to give Ireland independence, to turn it over to the Sinn Fein leaders, would be a cruel and unusual punishment; they would have to think about practical measures, after their immersion in the cooling breakers of rhetoric. Our amiable guest ought to get down to practical details, as other representatives of oppressed nationalities have done, and tell us just what he wants. Most Americans are satisfied with the Treaty; if Professor DE VALERA and his friends think it a "mockery," they might at least be kind enough to tell us why. They will have to do so sooner or later.

REPARATION IN LIVE STOCK.

The recent trial and conviction, in Zurich, of agents employed by Germany's General Staff to carry disease germs by way of Switzerland for the destruction of cattle in Italy may lead Germans to read again those parts of the Peace Treaty which provide for the delivery of farm animals. These deadly bacilli were brought to Switzerland by diplomatic couriers, with bombs and infernal machines. The Military Attaché of the German Legation was involved. His duties appear to have been like those of BOY-ED and VON PAPEN at Washington. Germs and bombs were found buried near his office in Berne. Search for them may have been suggested by the earlier discovery of such material secreted on the grounds of the German Legation in Rumania. Unfortunately, the Military Attaché and Germany's Consul General, who had assisted him, could not be brought into court. They had returned to Berlin.

When those in Germany who approved such foul abuse of diplomatic privilege in neutral lands read carefully the Peace Treaty which their Government has signed they will see that, while the Reparation Commission may exercise discretion in making a decision as to the entire amount of farm property to be turned over, "Germany undertakes to deliver, as "an immediate advance on account," in equal monthly installments during the three months which began on June 28, "the following quantities of live stock":

> To France, 90,000 milch cows, 2,000 bulls, 100,000 sheep, 10,000 goats, 30,000 mares and fillies, and 500 stallions.
>
> To Belgium, 50,000 cows, 40,000 heifers, 2,000 bulls, 5,000 mares, 5,000 fillies, 200 stallions, 15,000 sows, and 20,000 sheep.

This is to be the beginning of reparation for "animals seized, con-"sumed, or destroyed by Germany, "or in direct consequence of military "operations." The terms cover those killed by germs of tuberculosis or glanders which legations and Consuls received from the General Staff's laboratories and may have distributed. German farmers will complain that the number of their animals has been sharply reduced because of the war. That is true. Meat was needed and taken by the army. But they cannot say that any part of their loss was due to deadly infectious diseases caused by germs which Germany's foes sent secretly by the use of legation privileges in neutral countries.

THE NEW SIN.

We have long been familiar with the warnings to country girls to stay at home, and give no willing ear to the siren call of the great metropolis. But it is somewhat surprising to find this warning echoed in the Greater City's Greatest Borough, (trade mark registered.) Mrs. ELLEN O'GRADY, Deputy Police Commissioner and a patriotic Brooklynite, appears at the trial of a policeman who had arrested two innocent girls on a false charge, and asks them why they were on Broadway. "If you live in Brooklyn," she inquires, "why do you come to New York?"

What a theme for the ballad writers of a quarter century ago! "I left my "home in Brooklyn, Manhattan for to "see; a wicked city feller come up "and spoke to me"—but it fits a sermon rather than a song. Assistant Corporation Counsel MAYER "asked if "it were not improper for young "women to walk along Broadway in "the vicinity of Forty-second Street "after dark." There seems to be a difference of opinion on this matter; an Assistant District Attorney retorted that curfew had not rung yet. Other officials bring out the heinous fact that the young women in question had visited certain cafés where thousands of New Yorkers take their wives every week, and seem affronted in their moral sensibilities when it is suggested that even this is not yet a felony.

The agreement among officials of the City Government suggests that all this is merely another move in the Mayor's campaign against crime. He has already asked the press and the public not to mention any crimes that have been committed, for fear crooks who find the going hard in other cities may come to the conclusion that life is easy in New York. But press and public have disobeyed him. Is it unreasonable to deduce from the views of Mrs. O'GRADY and Mr. MAYER that the City Government is now trying to abolish vice and holdups by the simple process of keeping all citizens off the streets?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mistake to Call It Need.

Perhaps if the young heiress who appealed to Surrogate FOWLER for permission to spend $22,500 a year instead of $18,500 a year, during the brief remainder of her minority, had said that she wanted the extra money, instead of that she needed it, her request would not have been refused. At any rate, the refusal would have been harder to explain or justify, for while it is perfectly obvious that any young woman can live in reasonable comfort on the amount which this one now commands, it is by no means obvious why she should be restricted to that amount of money that belongs to herself and soon will be at her full and free disposal.

Of course, it can be argued that it is not well for any young woman still in her teens to indulge in luxuries to the extent that $22,500 a year makes possible, even at present prices, but that contention would have practically the same weight if made in regard to an annual expenditure of $4,000 less than $22,500, for even the smaller sum is many times greater than that on which the vast majority of girls manage to get along without becoming spectacles at all pathetic.

What the Surrogate did, apparently, was not to lay down an iron rule, determining where right expenditures become wrong and harmful, but to establish a proper relation between this particular young woman's expenditures and the size of her inheritance. Therein he exercised a discretion certainly his, and his experience in such matters has given him wisdom. Still, it was a personal opinion he expressed, and not a law either statutory or moral, and it is permissible to wonder why he drew the line just where he did.

To Put Off Is Not to Prevent.

In considering the case of the young woman who found an income of $18,500 a year inadequate to meet what she regards as necessary expenses, the temptation—and one to which several commentators have yielded—is to scold her and her guardians and derisively to criticise the size of her bills for not a few things which innumerable other young women are obliged altogether to go without and do go without calmly enough. But really there is no need to scold.

Some day, if we don't watch out and the Bolsheviki get us, the expenditures of everybody, old as well as young, not only may be fixed by law, but fixed at the same sum for all. Till then, however, it is not clear why the exercise of personal preferences should not continue to be permitted, so long, of course, as they do not injure anybody else.

After attaining her majority this young heiress will be free to spend, if she chooses, several times $22,500 a year, and she can do it, too, without exceeding her income and so keep within approved economic limits. To make her save now only enables her to spend more two years later, with no assurance at all that she will be wiser then or put her money to other uses than those which now seem superfluous to her scolding critics. Whatever is reprehensible as waste at present will be equally so hereafter, though she live to be a hundred, and who, except those in the very depths of poverty, does not do all the time more or less wasting, if that harsh name be deserved by indulgence in the superfluous?

A Lamentable Lack of Foresight.

It illustrates either the essential perversity of nature or the unwisdom with which human affairs are managed that there is to be an ice famine this Summer and a coal famine next Winter. This is an adjustment of misfortunes that only a most reprehensible lack of timely thought, somewhere, has made possible, for it must be plain to any reasoning mind—if it exercise its powers—that the time to have an ice famine is in the Winter, while coal famines should always come in Summer.

If that sensible plan were followed, not only would multitudes of people be saved from serious discomfort, but many precious lives that now will be lost would be spared.

It is possible, indeed, and experience whispers hope, that this time Cassandra is wrong as well as dismal, and that what we are to have is not so much scarcity of ice soon, and of coal later, but the higher and higher prices that scarcity would explain and go some way toward justifying. That has happened in many cases already, and what ice men and coal men do not know about—well, about taking advantage of such opportunities as they can find or make, would not make much of a book or even a fair-sized pamphlet.

A Mystifying Choice for a Doctor.

Accepting, as is only right, the verdict of the jury that tried Dr. WILKINS, he was the murderer of his wife and deserved the death he inflicted upon himself. There remains, however, one great mystery in the case.

Why should a man of his profession and knowledge commit a murder in the way this murder was committed—by beating her to death, that is, on or near his doorstep, where there was every chance that he would be seen? He commanded a dozen better, in the sense of safer, ways of accomplishing his wicked purpose, and he had continuous opportunity to use any one of them.

Such questions, however, can be asked concerning almost every crime and criminal, for rarely is the method and procedure chosen in every way calculated to escape detection. That, at any rate, is true of all the murders which justify the proverbial assurance that "murder will out." It is more than unlikely that all murders do "out," and it is lamentably true that not always, even when the killing is known, are the murderers caught.

OPINIONS ON IRELAND.

More Views on de Valera's Appeal for American Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask through your columns whether this vociferous acclaim of de Valera and his colleagues really represents the attitude of the American people, and if so, why?

The mere fact that the Board of Aldermen by unanimous vote gave the freedom of the city to a man who, if our laws were impartially and justly administered without fear or favor, would be deported, just as any other alien entering without the proper passport, will of itself, if unanswered or uncriticised, give the impression that they properly represent the city. Do they, or was their action controlled by fear of the Irish vote? Also, the fact that the news items displayed in the papers are all of one color, while the editorial columns are silent, would give the same impression. Is this impression correct, or are we simply observing a tolerant and good-natured silence?

That this latter is the case with a great majority of our people I feel reasonably sure, but is it wise to keep forever silent? At a time when Oxford is honoring General Pershing, shall we allow without protest this apparently universal acclaim of one who has been a persistent opponent of both our ally and ourselves? Why, indeed, should any real American acclaim him, and why should he expect it? What have Sinn Feiners done to warrant such treatment at our hands?

Professing to love liberty, they apparently loved it not enough to enable them to sympathize with other liberty-loving and suffering people, such as the Belgians, the Armenians, and the Serbs. Is Irish liberty the only liberty worth having, and is it worth having at the expense of the rest of the world? Their sufferings were and are infinitesimal as compared with the peoples above mentioned, but they never lifted a finger to help. Had they done so, they would have laid us all under a claim to assist in turn. Instead, they did all they could to obstruct and hamper the fight of the free peoples of the world for liberty.

Moreover, their opposition was not confined to England, but was directed against ourselves. Do we forget the insult to our flag when our sailors in uniform were mobbed and insulted in their streets? Do we forget that the sinking of the Lusitania was hailed with delight and celebrated with unholy glee, although it involved the death of many Americans? Do we not recall that German submarines found a harbor of refuge in Irish ports, whence they emerged to continue their fiendish work? Do we forget their alliance with Roger Casement, who was in the pay of Germany? How, in view of all this, they can have the effrontery to come to this country and plead and beg for their cause almost passes comprehension. But it will be still more remarkable if the American people at large give them any encouragement.

George Bernard Shaw has said that the Irish are the greatest beggars in creation, and he goes on to say that they are always whining and crying about their sufferings, though never thinking of those of any one else. Whether this be strictly true I do not know, though I have never heard of a campaign in Ireland for aid for some oppressed people. On the contrary, it is a matter of common knowledge that during this last war they were solitary among the peoples of Europe in their entire freedom from its pressure—thanks to England—and that while other nations were sacrificing their blood and treasure they grew fat and prosperous.

Now they seem to be continuing in the same selfish spirit. It is Irish liberty that must be had at any cost, no matter if it disrupt the Allies and bathe the world again in a sea of blood. Such an attitude, whether deliberately so or not, is playing the German game about as well as it can be played under present circumstances. If such a propaganda is ever justified, this is surely not the time. Moreover, all the dictates of sound policy, gratitude, and that decent decorum that should be observed between friendly nations make it most inopportune for the American nation to give it any countenance. And surely even the blind can see that we cannot insist on preserving the Monroe Doctrine, with its exclusion of interference on the part of Europe in this hemisphere, and at the same time interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Europe.

Above all, this whole subject needs to be considered much more calmly than is the case at present. We need to be guided by our heads as well as our hearts, and we must cultivate such impartial attitude as will insist on hearing all the facts on both sides of the case—and not one only—before arriving at a judgment. G. ASHTON OLDHAM.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1919.

No Sympathy with Sinn Fein.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of the United States I wish to protest against the disloyal and unwarranted actions of the Sinn Feiners and their supporters. During the war the Sinn Feiners were the enemies of our country; they attacked United States soldiers passing through and visiting Ireland; they were in league with Germany and did all they could to help win a German victory. Yet before the war is concluded they come here in the person of an American, who claims to have become the President of a republic now in rebellion against one of our allies and seeks to raise funds to carry on this rebellion.

Our wise and patriotic Senators who have been in such a state of excitement for fear lest under the League of Nations outside nations should meddle with our internal affairs did not hesitate a moment to meddle with this internal affair of England, our ally. As politicians, vote getting is of the first importance in their eyes. They misrepresent the overwhelming majority of unhyphenated Americans, who have no sympathy with Sinn Feiners. The latter, besides their bad record, while demanding in the name of "liberty" the right of self-determination for themselves, deny it to the North of Ireland, the most industrious, the best educated, and the most prosperous part of the land and the only part loyal to us in the great war. The North of Ireland is entirely satisfied with the free elections, representation in Parliament, and other rights and liberties it now enjoys, in common with the rest of Ireland and is bitterly opposed to this so-called "republic."

A VIRGINIAN.
New York, June 28, 1919.

Sacrifices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the manager of the St. Regis Hotel justly puts it, there is no reason why we should discriminate against the Irish in their campaign to raise funds in America for the benefit of the Sinn Fein Republic; for, as this gentleman so eloquently said, did not the Serbians, the Armenians and "all the nationalities" raise funds here and conduct their "drives" even in the St. Regis Hotel? True, the Serbians sacrificed some 300,000 lives for the cause of democracy, but what of that? Did not the Sinn Fein Republicans also sacrifice many lives—English as well as Irish lives—in an effort to assist the Kaiser in the realization of his idealistic dream of the "Freedom of the Seas" and the disintegration of the British Empire?

AMERICA FIRST.
New York, June 26, 1919.

A Mandatary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not the question of Ireland be settled by making Germany accept the mandatary for that former possession of Great Britain, under the League of Nations, which both the Germans and the Irish are so anxious to join? Germany's emissary to Ireland during the war is still remembered there and in certain circles here as a martyr, and Ireland's refusal to accept conscription would certainly make the Germans considerate in their treatment of her people. Besides, did not the Irish Republic, in its Declaration of Independence, refer to the Central Powers as "our brave allies in Europe"?

An alternative plan would be the assumption of the mandatary by this country. This would have the advantage of starting Ireland in business on her own accounts with a brand-new grievance, the like of which she never enjoyed under British rule. Imagine what use the patriots could make of the recent amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by which, of course, they would be bound. ENNISKILLEN.
Cranford, N. J., June 23, 1919.

Likens Ireland to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of an editorial article on the visit of de Valera, THE TIMES asks what the Irish Republic did during the war. For the benefit of those of your readers who may be in doubt about this question, let me point out to them that the position of Ireland was an exact analogy of that of Belgium.

The people of both countries were fighting against a foreign military autocracy that had usurped their right of self-government. Like the Belgians, the men and women of Ireland faced death, imprisonment, and deportation for the sake of their principles.

DAVID V. HEALY.
New York, June 26, 1919.

RATIFY THE TREATY FORTHWITH.

It Confers Great Benefits on the World and Provides for Its Own Perfecting.

By DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The treaty which the Peace Conference at Paris has prepared with conscientious labor, patient discussion, and many inevitable compromises will soon be before the American people in its final form. It aims at justice, liberty, and peace for Europe and America, and at the promotion of all national and international righteousness and well-being. It is by far the most promising agreement among the freer and more progressive nations that has ever been worked out.

In intention or purpose its merits are manifold and extraordinary. It rights great wrongs committed by autocratic European governments in the past, suggests and will promote the organization of several new republics. These will make free and secure populations that have suffered for generations severe oppression from alien autocratic governments, accustomed to compel submission by cruel use of military and police forces. It provides for the creation of the first international legislative body, the first executive council with adequate powers, and the first international court with a sanction behind its decrees.

This unprecedented treaty also makes the first international provision for the reduction of competitive national armaments, a remarkable provision considering the continuing dread of armed aggression under which France and Italy labor.

The treaty contains many provisions for the gradual improvement of the various institutions it establishes, and is in important respects elastic rather than rigid.

The League of Nations which the treaty will establish is indispensable to the gradual bringing into execution of the new policies the treaty embodies. It is the League which must procure, through its assembly, council, and legal tribunal, order and peace throughout the civilized world, while the new republics set up in Europe and Asia are becoming stable and orderly, and are gaining experience in self-government. It is the League which is gradually to provide an intelligent and righteous way of giving aid to the backward peoples of the earth, and of protecting them from exploitation by any stronger power. It is the League which is to determine when Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey have become admissible to the league. It is the league which offers the only available means of getting put into execution the ideals for which the American people went to war. Without it the sacrifices America made for the war will be in vain. With it the treasure spent and the young lives sacrificed will have earned an immense gain for mankind. It is the League which will find the way to the suppression of militarism among the civilized nations; that is, to the annihilation of a military class of professional soldiers who have no occupation except war and preparation for war, and who are always at the service of any despotic government—purporting to represent the divine right of kings, or to be the socialistic-superstate—ambitious of territorial or commercial extension. The treaty in its present form is by no means perfect from the American point of view; but it contains within itself the means of its own perfecting.

A minority of the American Senate is threatening to prevent or delay the ratification of this invaluable treaty. Some of the reasons given for such delay or defeat can only be described as ignominious and dastardly. They represent the American people as tired of their disinterested crusade for justice and liberty throughout the world, and desirous of returning to their former belief in their own prosperity and safety through isolation. Let the American people make known to the Senate that they hold firmly to the ideals with which they went to war in April, 1917, and that they are not so stupid as to believe that the United States can avoid sharing in any political and industrial calamities which may afflict the rest of the world. Other arguments used against the treaty suggest that the American people should be careful about assuming new responsibilities for the welfare of other nations, and should keep its breath to cool its own hot porridge. These, too, are arguments which appeal to the less generous and idealistic side of the American character. Hence, they will be unsuccessful. One great lesson of the war is that the American people will support their Government in doing everything possible to promote public liberty, health, and happiness not only at home but in any part of the world to which its influence can extend, and will pledge to that cause "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," as the signers of the Declaration of Independence said to each other on July 4, 1776.

The covenant and treaty—they are inseparable—will go down in history as the most memorable international agreement ever made. It will probably be many years before the details of the struggle at Paris will become known to the world; but one thing is now known—America contributed a great hope and a noble inspiration.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.
Asticou, Maine, June 28, 1919.

A Call for Newspapers.

U. S. A. General Hospital No. 30,
Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
June 26, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This hospital being very beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Champlain, and therefore being an ideal spot for convalescents at this season of the year, the Government is transferring large numbers of overseas patients to our wards. By the end of the present week we expect to have 1,200 men.

These men look forward to the reading of their daily paper each day, and it is pretty difficult to secure a sufficient number of papers to meet the needs of all who desire them. It occurs to me that there may be some well-to-do reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES who has lost a loved one in the war, and would like to do something very real in the way of a memorial. Should there be such a person, may I make the suggestion through your courtesy that nothing can be more serviceable or more real than for such a person to subscribe for 50 or 100 copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES daily for the next two or three months and send them to this hospital, letting it be distinctly understood that this subscription is a memorial to the loved one who gave his life for the great cause?

Should any one desire to give such a memorial subscription, the Field Director of the Red Cross would be very glad indeed to undertake the distribution of such papers, and see that they reach the men in the wards. If any one could go about the wards of one of these great Government hospitals and observe the eagerness with which bed patients look forward to the delivering of the daily newspapers and hear the various calls of, "I want THE TIMES!" "I want The World!" "I want The Tribune!" I am sure that such person would feel that he had rendered a very great service in helping to respond to these calls.

This suggestion comes from me as a human being and not as a Red Cross man, inasmuch as it is contrary to the policy of the Red Cross to ask for subscriptions of any kind except at the time of its regularly authorized campaigns.

I should be pleased to respond to any questions that any one wishes to address to me in reference to this matter.

WALDO A. AMOS,
Field Director, A. R. C.

The South and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of the South on the prohibition and suffrage questions is so contradictory that it would be laughable if it were not so serious. I do not wonder your Southern correspondents are now "squirming" over the impending Federal suffrage amendment. The so-called "black belt" in the South has long been an incubus on the Democratic Party, and now that they have an opportunity to mete than double the foreign vote in that section, their stubborn but unavailing opposition to this progressive measure seems stupid. Fear of the negro vote! How absurd that sounds in the light of the Fifteenth Amendment and its enforcement! WILLIAM F. AIKEN.
Greenfield, Mass., June 28, 1919.

PEACE.

The wan, exhausted world lifts up her head
From brooding on her dead,
To catch the message clamoring down the sky
That heralds what is finished at Versailles.
Into her faded eyes creeps heaven now;
Forgotten joy grows fair upon her brow;
Her hands, unclenched, fall open and outreach
To touch that future she so yearns to teach
The errors of the past—the woe, the wrong,
That comes from being strong
If justice and if love are laid aside.
Peace! The awaited word rings wide,
Fraught with the beauty of the Summer's day
That broke from storm to greet it, as a play
Breaks on a darkened house in sudden light.
When the first curtain's rising gives to sight
Some scene where we, expectant, lose in awe
A dream take flower—or fail us utterly.
So waits the universe before this Word
That sounds upon her heart! Have we not heard
As surely as an actor hears his cue?
Or shall we fail in things that we must do
To make the dream come true?

EDNA MEAD.

GERMANS UNLOOSE WRATH ON WILSON

Chorus of Denunciation in the Berlin Press on His Departure for Home.

WOLF CALLS HIM A QUACK

Says He Is "Derided by His Allies" and That Americ aWill Reject His Policies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29, (via Copenhagen.) The most reactionary papers pause for a moment today in their song of hatred and revenge to say some ugly things about the departing President Wilson. The Socialist, Democratic, and Centrist organs, are, if more reserved in phraseology, equally condemnatory in judgment.

The most remarkable of these utterances is Theodore Wolff's in the Tageblatt. He says:

"In those faraway times when Wilson spoke in the name of right and humanity, when the Lusitania was sunk, when his efforts at mediation were brutally frustrated and our U-boat fanatics promised to lick the whole Anglo-Saxon world, it was necessary to oppose those who drove us into the catastrophe that even then began to reveal itself to the clear sighted. But later there will be no reason to ape those enthusiasts who swung the incense box before Wilson, believing they had discovered a new world savior.

"His rhetoric was far from the simple beauty of the Apostle's language, his phrases were heavy or twisted, and his world structure was full of back doors from which in transparent wisdom he backwardly emerged. Unlike the goddess of truth, he carried a mirror to reflect his own picture rather than to permit the world to see what it really looked like.

"At last he came to Europe, a physician clothed with the highest authority, and now he returns to America a poor, misguided, badly bungling quack doctor, secretly derided by his own allies. As even his rhetorical 'stunts' permitted us to anticipate, Wilson was a true type of those professors of whom we ourselves have seen enough during the war, who for themselves claim the right to judge with unshakable positiveness things they do not know.

"He was not a marble bust, but wax in the hands of the Polish piano virtuoso and female amateur 'politicians.' Should Americans hail him as a great man, they must be very naïve, indeed."

Wolff then quotes President Wilson's speeches, a collection of which was published in Berlin recently, and continues:

"If one were to presume that Wilson, when those speeches were made, was hiding behind his words the plans he carried out later, he would deserve to be called a most brutal criminal, but most likely he had nothing bad in mind then, but rather believed his own words, which he splashed in noble emotions and loved it.

"Perhaps even today he is trying to convince himself that he has acted justly and wisely, in which effort his unlimited, naïve ignorance of all European things ought to aid him successfully.

"Byron in his ode to Napoleon sang 'One name alone is pure—Washington. Blush you, humanity, he alone.' What Wilson has in common with Washington is only a few letters.

"Americans, of course, have long since recognized these truths. That his apostolic cloak has faded may not count as much in their eyes as the fact that Wilson, who in festive Paris was taken in and fooled as ever was yokel from the backwoods, is now about to entangle free America in an alliance with European nations. America is to share the stinking odor of the war debris and furnish a guard for protecting European peace. The battle against Prussian militarism has only led to compelling even such nations to accept militarism as until recently considered it mere foolishness.

"But America, though knowing little of Europe, knows its own interests too well to approve for any length of time the policy into which Wilson was fooled in the Paris salons.' Sober American common sense will soon frustrate these plans, and Wilson's star will pale, like many others."

Louis G. Kaufman Gives a Dinner.

Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, gave a dinner last night on the Waldorf-Astoria roof to General Coleman du Pont, Mayor John F. Hylan, Sheriff David H. Knott, Commissioner Richard E. Enright, and twenty-five prominent professional and business men of the city, including Robert Adamson, Charles K. Beekman, L. M. Boomer, Colonel Michael Friedsam, Oliver K. Harriman, Commissioner John A. Harris, Alfred J. Johnson, Commissioner William J. Lahey, Commissioner John A. Leach, George W. Loft, George MacDonald, Henry MacDonald, John E. Ogden, Commissioner Augustus D. Porter, C. G. Quicke, N. E. Schermerhorn, Commissioner John M. Shaw, Judge William H. Wadhams, Commissioner Grover C. Whalen, Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, and Secretary Francis M. Hugo.

T. P. Shonts Continues to Improve.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who has been ill for the last month at his home, 930 Park Avenue, continued to show improvement last night, according to announcement made at 9 o'clock by Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 40 East Forty-ninth Street, his attending physician.

HOPE OF FRENCH LIES IN TRIPLE ALLIANCE

See Union at Home and with United States and Britain as Their Salvation.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—"United and watchful," is the cue for French opinion after the signature of peace.

M. Pichon's newspaper, Le Petit Journal, gives great prominence to a quotation from an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, expressing doubt of German good faith, and reading:

"Every day the Germans are refuting the objections which have been raised by radicals to those clauses of the Peace Treaty which were designed to make the Germans keep their word. Every day they do something to vindicate severity. Nobody wants to keep an army of occupation on the Rhine for fifteen years if it can be avoided; but we begin to see why the French were so sure it could not be avoided. Germany may promise anything, but will perform nothing that she can escape; the German idea of honor is generally involved with the breaking of a promise."

Le Petit Journal takes the paragraph as proof that America at last is realizing the fact which the French have always known—that German duplicity is unlimited and untiring. As the writer puts it, "to compel Germany to execute the clauses of the treaty, policemen will be needed." That American and British statesmen have at last recognized this is a victory for the future hardly less important than the victories of the war. Or, to sum up the whole article in a phrase, the "Anglo-Franco-American alliance guarantees the execution of the treaty."

The same opinion recurs throughout the French press.

Maurice Barrès writes in The Echo de Paris: "France's situation is at once magnificent and perilous," and goes on to demonstrate that France must remain united at home and with America and Britain outside if the task ahead of her is to be worthily accomplished.

Pertinax strikes the same note in emphasizing that Article 10 of the League of Nations is not only of supreme importance in maintaining the allied front solid for the future but even requires additions in the shape of a measure to safeguard economic and financial interests as well as territorial ones.

The Matin echoes the French desire that relations with the United States and England shall be closer than ever, now that peace has been signed, and the Figaro in an editorial on President Wilson and his work in Europe praises him for having adapted his noble scheme for world reorganization—that is, the League of Nations—to the requirements of the actual situation—that is, by grafting upon it measures to protect France against attempts at revenge by Germany.

REJECT BETHMANN PLEA.

Experts Point Out That He Was Responsible to the Kaiser Only.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—International law experts of the Entente embassies in Washington hold that since Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his capacity of Chancellor of the German empire, was responsible solely to the former German Emperor, the one-time ruler of Germany cannot escape full responsibility for any and all the acts committed by his subordinate.

State Department officials expressed no opinion for publication as to the plea set up by the former Chancellor that he be substituted for William Hohenzollern in the indictment and trial, which, under the terms of the treaty, must be had of German war offenders. It is known, however, that Secretary Lansing, as head of the peace conference commission on responsibility, has contended from the first that the German Emperor could not be held to personal accountability.

Some international lawyers here are inclined to the belief that the former Emperor might be expected to escape trial and punishment at the hands of such a special tribunal as the Peace Treaty proposes by challenging its fairness and demanding a change of venue on the ground that the members of the court would be at once his accusers and judges.

Officials in a position to know the sentiment of neutral Governments are of the opinion that the Netherlands never will voluntarily surrender the former Emperor under extradition proceedings, and they say that inasmuch as there has been no serious suggestion that force be used to apprehend him, his trial may proceed in his absence.

SOVIET BUREAU LOSES.

Court Refuses to Set Aside Search Warrants for Raid.

Magistrate Alexander Brough, sitting in the Chief Magistrate's Court, yesterday denied the motion made on behalf of the Soviet Russia Mission to set aside the search warrant under which its bureau at 110 West Fortieth Street was raided June 12 by agents of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities and propaganda. George Gordon Battle, counsel for L. A. C. K. Martens, the unrecognized "envoy" of the Soviet Republic, said he would appeal from the decision to the Court of General Sessions. He demanded that the seized papers be turned over to the Chief Clerk of that Court, and Magistrate Brough so ordered.

Weisl-Maier.

The marriage is announced of Miss Jessie Maier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maier of 150 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Walter M. Weisl, which took place on June 28 at the Hotel Plaza. The bride was active during the war in the work of the Federal Food Board and the canteens. Mr. Weisl recently received his discharge from the infantry service of the army. They will reside at 575 West End Avenue.

MERCIER DELAYS HIS VISIT HERE

Abbe De Von, Returning from Belgium, Says Prelate Will Not Arrive Before Sept.

TELLS OF SUFFERING THERE

Andrew Nevin eclares That Bolshevists Hold Sway in Vienna—Sees Famine Near.

Cardinal Mercier is so occupied with ecclesiastical duties that his anticipated visit to the United States will not be made sooner than September, according to Abbe Julius E. De Von of Chicago, who was one of the passengers to arrive here yesterday on the Lorraine from Havre. Abbe De Von, who was sent by the Archbishop of his diocese to persuade the Belgian prelate to visit this country, said that Cardinal Mercier was bending every effort to clear up his work, much of which was in connection with the reconstruction program of Belgium, in order to come to America. Speaking of conditions in Belgium the priest said:

"There are easily 400,000 persons idle in Belgium, with consequent suffering to those affected. It is estimated by those familiar with the situation in that country that it will require four years to bring it back to normal."

Andrew Parker Nevin, a lawyer, with offices at 30 Church Street, returned on the steamer from a tour of Europe as a member of the Commission of Industrial Reconstruction of the National Civic Federation. Mr. Nevin said that when he left Vienna, Austria, two weeks ago the city was still in the grip of Bolshevism. The populace was facing a food famine, he said, and there was little hope of alleviating the conditions under the present reactionary régime. Horse meat was selling in the butchers' shops at $2.25 a pound, the lawyer said. Commercial and economic conditions were chaotic, Mr. Nevin said.

Twenty-one Red Cross workers, fifteen of whom were women, also arrived on the Lorraine. One of the workers, Miss Skye Hammond of San Francisco, wore ribbons showing she had received the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Sauvetage medal.

Bordeaux has been abondoned as a port of embarkation for troops of the United States army, according to Colonel G. C. Heiner, Assistant Chief of Staff at that port, who with 1,700 other officers and enlisted men returned yesterday on the Infanta Isabel. The transport Troy arrived here yesterday with 5,774 troops, mostly negro soldiers attached to service battalions.

WED BY TWO CEREMONIES.

Mrs. Wm. Allen and Louis Van Gaertner Have Civil Service First.

Mrs. William Allen and Louis Van Gaertner were married last evening at 9 o'clock in the chapel at St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Percy Gordon. E. de Clifford, a cousin of the bride, gave her in marriage. A civil service had previously been performed by Justice Ganung at the Bar Association before two witnesses.

Only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony at St. Bartholomew's.

Miss Winston to Wed R. C. Jenkins.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Winston, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace Winston of Durate, Cal., and Reginald Courtenay Jenkins, son of the late Reginald Jenkins of Baltimore and Mrs. Jenkins of New York. Mr. Jenkins, who resides in Los Angeles, is a sister of Mrs. Lambert Riely of this city.

Morgan-Burt Wedding July 12.

The wedding of Miss Marion H. Burt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Burt of 140 West 119th Street and Greenwich, Conn., and Lieutenant John William Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Morgan of the Hotel Martinique, this city, will take place on Saturday afternoon, July 12, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Riverside, Conn. Lieutenant Morgan is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1916, and served with the 103d Field Artillery in France.

ADMIRAL SWIFT DEAD.

Headed Board Which Recommended Present Navy Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Rear Admiral William Swift of the United States Navy, retired, died at the United States Naval Hospital here today, after a long illness, at the age of 71. The body will be taken to his home at Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., where the burial takes place Thursday. The removal of the body from the naval hospital will be without military honors, at the request of the family.

Admiral Swift, who was born in Windham, Conn., March 17, 1848, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swift, was one of the navy's most prominent officers, with wide experience, and known for his efficient work.

During the war with Spain he was on duty at the New York yard as ordnance officer. He was the first commander of the battleship Connecticut. He was tried by court-martial in 1907 for allowing the Connecticut to run on a shoal in the harbor of Culebra, and was sentenced to suspension from duty on half sea pay for nine months, and was also reduced three numbers in his grade. After he had been suspended for about six and a half months he was restored to duty, being made commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, where he served until 1910. He held the post of Aid for Material at the Navy Department from 1909 to 1910, during which time he made a report on management of navy yards which resulted in his appointment by Secretary George Von L. Meyer, in 1910, as the head of the Swift Board, which investigated and reported on the whole subject of reorganization of the Navy Department, and upon the recommendation of this board practically all of the present system of the Navy Department was organized. After this duty was completed Admiral Swift retired for age, in 1910, but remained as adviser to Secretary Meyer on navy yards and industrial affairs in the navy. He was the first officer to hold the office of Aid for Material.

Admiral Swift was a member of the General Board and the Army and Navy Joint Board from 1902 to 1906, and had also served as Governor of Guam.

Arthur Pemberton Sturges.

Arthur Pemberton Sturges, son of the late Frederick and Mary R. Sturges, died yesterday in his apartment at the Plaza Hotel, in his fifty-third year. He had an office at 31 Nassau Street. Mr. Sturges was a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1888 and a member of the Union, New York Yacht, Turf and Field, the Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Republican, Players, Downtown, Rockaway Hunt, University, New York Athletic Clubs of this city, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM GORDON CASS, one of the oldest wool brokers in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 136A Hull Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Cass was an amateur painter and an enthusiastic yachtsman and had taken part in many of the races of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club.

ALLAN TAYLOR SMITH, 44 years old, connected with the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal, died of heart disease Saturday at 94 Second Place, Brooklyn.

CHARLES HALSTEAD, a retired builder, died of heart disease Sunday morning while on his way from his home to attend church services in Ossining, N. Y. He was 71 years old.

RALPH PAUL, druggist, of Long Island City, died Sunday night in a private hospital in Manhattan, following an operation, in his sixty-seventh year.

The Rev. GEORGE GARDNER SMITH, formerly of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Allegheny, Penn., died yesterday in Princeton, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Born.

LOUIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Lamb (nee Beard) announce the birth of a daughter, Jeannette, at Flower Hospital, on June 25.

Engaged.

HAGGERTY—PRINGLE.—The engagement is announced of Miss Adele Pringle of this city to Mr. Louis Crimmins Haggerty. No date has been set for the wedding.

HASELTON—SCUDDER.—The Rev. and Mrs. Henry J. Scudder of Athens, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Marjorie to Mr. Page Smith Haselton of Worcester, Mass.

Married.

CARDOZO—EATON.—On June 27, at Newark, N. J., Mary Ellen Eaton to Ernest A. Cardozo.

COLER—GEER.—On Saturday afternoon, June 28, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Helen Danforth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, to Captain Eugene Seeley Coler, D. F. C., of the Royal Air Force.

COLGATE—PRUYN.—On June 28, at Chanteclér, Katonah, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn, Jeannette S. Pruyn to Henry Auchincloss Colgate of Llewellyn Park West, Orange, N. J.

DE PUY—MORGAN.—Henry F. De Puy to Mrs. Blanche Hallock Morgan of Washington, D. C., at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Peter Bellinger, June 30, 1919.

ECKMAN—HARRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. John Harris of 1,600 Falls St. announce the marriage of their daughter Rae to Mr. Samuel Eckman, Jr., on Sunday, June 29, 1919.

HELMS—ARTAUD.—On June 20, 1919, in St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, Anna Moore Artaud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Milner Moore, to Mr. George A. Helms.

MENZEL—ARMS.—At the Community Church of New York on June 21, Elizabeth Arms of Deerfield, Mass., to Fred'k W. Menzel of New York, by Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

WOLCOTT—STONE.—Mrs. A. W. Stone, 36 St., Bayside, L. I., announces the marriage of her daughter Marion Augusta to Edmund Hayden Wolcott on Saturday, June 28.

Card of Thanks.

SCHIFF.—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Schiff and family wish to thank their many relatives and friends for their kind sympathy and attention in their sad bereavement.

Died.

ACKLEY.—Laura Wood, wife of Oliver S. Ackley of 1 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly at White Haven, Penn., on June 30. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

BARTON.—On June 28, 1919, Josiah Clark Barton, beloved husband of Stella, (nee Smith.) Interment Arlington Cemetery, Tuesday.

BIRKENHAUER.—Entered into rest, June 29, 1919, C. Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Birkenhauer and Catharine E. nee Schmoll, and dearly beloved sister of Dr. John Birkenhauer and Anna Thieke. Funeral service Tuesday evening, at 8:30, at her late residence, 2,163 Arthur Av., Ilmas. Interment Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—Elise, widow of the late Moritz Brown, and beloved mother of Hannah, William, and Adeline Spielberg. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., 506 West 134th St.

DALY.—On Monday, June 30, 1919, Julia C., (nee O'Connell,) beloved wife of Joseph P. Daly. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Wednesday, 10 A. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIDSON.—Charles Parker Davidson of Scranton, Penn., suddenly, of heart failure, on June 20 at Wellesley, Mass.

DYKES.—Suddenly, at Flushing, N. Y., June 28, 1919, Isabel, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dykes. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 313 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at 2:30 P. M.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
Funeral Directors—Chapel.
332 East 86 St. Lenox 6652
1963 Concourse, nr. 179th. Tel. 2626 Tremont.

Mead Service
The most comforting thought to a bereaved family is that "We did the best we could." The Mead Service will be appreciated. 1939 Madison Ave. Phone 3715 Harlem. Day or night.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established, Economical. 68 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

CHARLES J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

GRANT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on June 27, Emma A., widow of Frederick W., son of the late Richard Grant. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 2, at 4 P. M.

HAHN.—On Sunday, June 29th, 1919, Anna Dorothy, only beloved daughter of George H. and Rita Picaso Hahn, of 259 Lenox Road, Flatbush, in her 12th year, after a brief illness. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HANFORD.—After a short illness, in his 64th year, George Bennett, beloved husband of Elizabeth Marie Hanford. Funeral services at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon at 48 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

KRYN.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., June 29, 1919, Henry, son of Jacques and Hortense Kryn of Antwerp, Belgium, beloved husband of Jeanette Berry Kryn. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LANGLEY.—Funeral services for William H. Langley, late of Bellport, L. I., will be held at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 8th Av. and 53d St., Manhattan, on Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

LEAKE.—Suddenly, on June 29, 1919, Joseph Bryant Leake, beloved husband of the late Susan S. Leake and son of Charles H. Leake of New York City. Funeral service at his late residence, Ridge St., Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, at 11:30 A. M. Automobiles meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M. Albany (New York) papers please copy.

LISNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 28, Edward, husband of Caroline Lisner. Interment Tuesday afternoon, St. Michael's Cemetery.

MAARSEN.—Mrs. Sadie Maarsen, (nee Rosenberg,) beloved wife of Sam Maarsen and daughter of Mrs. Mary Rosenberg, June 30, 1919. Funeral service July 1, 11 A. M., chapel I. Weil, 120 East 110th St. Omit flowers.

MAHR.—Entered into rest Monday, June 30, Katharine, dearly beloved daughter of the late John C. and Wilhelmine A. Mahr. Services at the home of her brother, Julius D. Mahr, 314 West 76th St., Wednesday, July 2, 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MOLONEY.—Mary A., wife of Bernard Roche, mother of Edith, Walter. Funeral from her late residence, 502 West 42d St., Wednesday morning.

MULLER.—On Saturday, June 28, 1919, Gcaine Muller, (nee Wessels,) widow of the late J. Frederick Müller and mother of J. Frederick and Theodore Muller, in her 73d year, at her residence, 1,268 Grant Av., Bronx. Funeral services at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, corner 54th St. and Lexington Av., Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at 1 P. M. Automobile cortege.

MULLINER.—On June 28, 1919, at the Hotel Netherland, Gabrielle Stewart, wife of Walter Mulliner, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. A. Cee Stewart of Flushing, L. I., sister of W. G. and Major H. T. Stewart, and Mrs. A. J. Tuck. Funeral services Wednesday morning, from the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Cleveland, Ohio, papers copy.

NASH.—Charles H., formerly of Bloomfield, N. J., son of the late John R. Nash of Niagara Falls, Canada, June 27, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., in his 51st year. Interment at cemetery, Bloomfield, N. J. Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Quebec papers please copy.

PEARCE.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., June 30, 1919, Adra Freeman, wife of Raymond S. Pearce. Services at her late residence, 13 Elston Road, on Thursday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

SABORN.—On Saturday, June 28, 1919, at his residence, 296 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Benjamin F., beloved husband of Alice J. Sanborn and father of Mrs. James S. Graham of Brooklyn, Mrs. Ralph W. Thompson of Bidford, Iowa; Mrs. R. L. Patterson of Chicago, Mrs. George W. Harris of Evanston, Ill. Services at the residence, Tuesday, July 1, at 2 P. M. Chicago Tribune please copy.

SINNIGEN.—Marie, (nee Lenz,) aged 63, widow of the late Herman C. Sinnigen, at her residence, 580 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives and friends are requested to attend services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.



A Talking Book
About America's part in the Great War!

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Died.

SAMUEL.—Suddenly on Sunday, June 29, 1919, at Newark, N. J., Joseph, eldest son of the late Mendel and Caroline Samuel, in his 54th year of age. Interment at family's convenience.

SMITH.—George Gardner. In Princeton, N. J., June 30, in his 81st year, Rev. George Gardner Smith, formerly of Santa Fe, N. M., and Allegheny, Penn. Funeral First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SMYTH.—On June 30, Mary A., at her residence, 183 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., formerly of New York City. Notice of funeral later.

STURGES.—On Monday, June 30, 1919, at Plaza Hotel, New York City, Arthur Pemberton, son of the late Frederick and Mary Reed Sturges, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday morning, July 2, at 10 A. M. Interment at Fairfield, Conn., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

TURL.—On June 28, 1919, Ella M. Moon, widow of Samuel R. Turl. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Arthur J. Turl, 465 West 157th St., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

WESTERVELT.—June 30, Englewood, N. J., Walter Westervelt, in 78th year, beloved husband of Lizzie Auryansen. Funeral services from his late residence, 61 Tenafly Road, Wednesday, 4:15 P. M. The train leaves Erie depot (Chambers St.) 3:30 for Englewood.

In Memoriam

BLAMPEY.—George Smith Blampey, beloved brother of Charlotte Montague Blampey and Mrs. Ralph Trantmann, taken from us June 27, 1918.

CONDON.—Frank B. Condon, dearly beloved husband of Millie Berla Condon. Month's mind mass Wednesday, July 2, 1919, 10 A. M., Corpus Christi Church, 121st St., east of Broadway.

FUESS.—In loving memory of my dearly beloved mother, Adeline S. Fuess, who left me heartbroken July 1, 1918. Her baby,
IDA E. GROSS.

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Whether you are in the Mountains or at the Seashore, we are never farther away from you than your Telephone.
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What soaking in water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.

Why men cut themselves when they shave

SOME men cut themselves almost every time they shave.

Doubtless you have cut yourself at times no matter how much care you took—no matter whether the razor was sharp or dull.

You know that this trouble is due neither to carelessness nor to a faulty razor.

The fault is elsewhere. Your beard has not been properly softened. Your razor pulls, slips, and cuts the skin.

What your shaving soap must do

The hair of the beard is composed of *keratin*, the same tough substance that gives hardness and sharpness to the nails.

Tiny oil glands supply each hair with a thin coating of oil. This oil film tends to repel moisture.

To make it possible to shave these hairs efficiently and without danger of cutting yourself, the oil film must be dissolved so that the lather can penetrate to the *keratin* to soften it.

The manicurist softens the *keratin* of the nails by soaking them for many minutes in warm water. Your shaving soap must accomplish the same result with the *keratin* of the beard almost instantly.

The right kind of a shave

The lather from the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick dissolves the oil film instantly and rapidly softens the *keratin*. It will surprise you how quickly your beard is ready for the razor. You will be relieved of the annoyance and pain of occasionally cutting yourself.

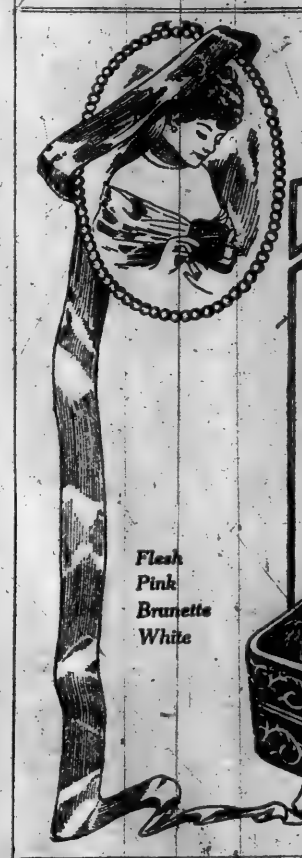
The after-effect of Woodbury's on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the skin is left smooth and refreshed.

Every druggist is ready to supply you with the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick at 35 cents. Refills, without the metal container, 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.



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The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap.



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A complexion powder of exquisite delicate odor and texture. It holds its charm throughout the day, imparting to the skin that delicate softness and refinement so much admired.

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Brunette
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STEEL FOLDING COTS
20,000, approximately 76" x 36".

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Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.

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Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum, an exquisitely scented face and skin perfuming powder. 25c. everywhere.

9,000 HAIL FIRST STADIUM CONCERT

Volpe Symphony Orchestra and Rosa Ponselle, Prima Donna, at City College.

MUSIC DISTINCT IN OPEN

Fifth Symphony of Beethoven Opens Program—Metropolitan Chorus—Adolph Lewisohn Speaks.

The biggest undertaking in Summer music the city has ever enjoyed began last night with the first of eight weeks of nightly concerts in the open air at the Lewisohn Stadium at City College. The crowd that turned out for the opening numbered about 9,000, and delighted and surprised the entrepreneurs, who are the Music League of America, Adolph Lewisohn, Honorary Chairman. The large symphony orchestra is directed by Arnold Volpe. Last night's concert had many reminders of the Metropolitan Opera, with Rosa Ponselle, prima donna of last season's "Forza del Destino" and "Oberon," a number of the orchestra players, and chorus singers, some of the business staff, and not forgetting some of the strong-arm claquers.

Mr. Lewisohn started off the long season of concerts with a speech. He said:

"Tonight we celebrate the opening of a series of high-grade concerts which will be given by the Stadium Symphony Orchestra during the coming eight weeks. The quality of the music will be of the highest. The orchestra is one of the best in the country and the concerts will take place in this beautiful stadium in healthful and elevating surroundings, in the open air, instead of in a music hall where the heat would be oppressive.

"Heretofore concerts by great artists and the best orchestras have generally been at such prices that they could only be patronized by those who are able to pay a high price for their seats, but for this series of concerts the entrance fee will be only a nominal charge, so that most everybody will be able to enjoy these musical treats. Good music is both educational and educating, and ought to be made easily available to the public, just as the great paintings and works of art are exhibited to the public free or at a trifling admission in the art museums. I feel sure that the public will support these concerts wholeheartedly, and it will be of great benefit to these people who do not go to Summer resorts, but remain in the city during the Summer months, and will enable them to spend many pleasant, enjoyable, and healthful evenings listening to good music in this beautiful environment.

"I am convinced that the time has come when we must all work together for the benefit and elevation of the general community, to build up and not destroy, to establish a brotherhood of men and the League of Nations with mutual co-operation, friendship, and good-will, to live in peace and prosperity and to do justice to all."

The large crowd filled all but the end blocks of the stadium. On the tracks in front a large square platform for the orchestra had been raised, with a sounding board stretching along the back. Beyond this was a curtain of night, with the few street lamps and one or two distant electric signs, which, on occasional, bursting automobile tire, reminded the audience they were still in the city. The problem of audition had been well met and for most of the audience the music was clear and distinct except perhaps in the softest passages. For the singer, in this case Miss Ponselle, it was a difficult task, from which she emerged with a high degree of success.

Last night's program opened with the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven. Miss Ponselle sang arias from "La Forza del Destino" and "La Gioconda," and with a chorus drawn from the Metropolitan the Easter Prayer from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The other numbers by the orchestras were "Capriccio Espagnol" and "Marche Slav," by Rimsky-Korsakoff and Tchaikovsky. Miss Ponselle as an encore descended from the stage to a lower platform where was a piano, and, accompanying her own voice, sang "The Old Folks at Home," into which she wove a part of "Home, Sweet Home."

Tonight's program will include a number of well-known opera selections with Edna Kellogg, Forrest Lamont, and a chorus.

CRESSY ACTS BACON'S ROLE.

Appearing in "Lightnin'" While Originator Takes a Rest.

Will M. Cressy, an actor known long and favorably in the varieties, where he has appeared with distinction in a series of sketches of his own authorship, last night played the leading rôle in "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety Theatre for the first time. Mr. Cressy will continue in the rôle for a few weeks while Frank Bacon, who has been playing the part since last August, is being granted a respite.

Mr. Cressy, who will head a road company in the play next season, last night gave a finished and effective performance in a rôle which Mr. Bacon has made peculiarly his own. He had not, of course, quite all of his predecessor's ease in the part, but he had much of his quietly economical method, and scored throughout the evening. He was called before the curtain several times at the conclusion of the second act.

Enjoined "Merry Widow" in Italian.

The management of an Italian opera company playing at the People's Theatre on the Bowery has been enjoined from presenting an Italian version of "The Merry Widow," the rights to which in this country and Canada are the property of Henry W. Savage. The performance which was to have been given on Saturday night by a company operated by Mrs. Antonio Maori was called off after the audience had taken their seats. Two weeks ago a Spanish company had expected to present "The Merry Widow" at the Cort Theatre, but was also enjoined.

Wheat Export Licenses Held Valid.

Following the announcement yesterday by the War Trade Board that after July 1 all control over the exportation and importation of wheat and wheat flour would be vested in him, Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, issued a statement. In it he announced that licenses issued by the War Trade Board for the importation and exportation of wheat or wheat flour are to be in full force and effect.

FLIER LANDS IN PARK.

Aviator Accused by Policeman, but Sentence Is Suspended.

What is said to be the first case in which an aviator was arrested for landing in a public park without a permit, came up before Magistrate Robert E. Ten Eyck, in Morrisania Court yesterday, when Philip A. Bjarklund of 510 West 124th Street was charged with violating an ordinance by landing in Van Cortlandt Park without a permit. The charge read that he "did unlawfully disturb the grass in a grass plot in Van Cortlandt Park by landing there with an airplane without a permit from the park authorities."

Bjarklund landed in the park Sunday and was served with the summons by Patrolman John T. Shields of the Kingsbridge Station. Before the magistrate the aviator said he pleaded guilty to landing in the park, and he admitted he had no permit to land there.

Bjarklund told the magistrate that he left Sheepshead Bay Sunday to fly to Albany, and that while flying over the Bronx, motor trouble developed and he decided to land.

"Did you see any signs of 'keep off the grass' from where you were?" asked the magistrate. "No, sir," replied the aviator.

Shields explained that he had served the summons merely because there were a lot of people in the park at the time. "Was anyone hurt?" asked the magistrate. Shields replied in the negative.

but asked the court to make a ruling so that the police would know whether they have jurisdiction over airplanes landing in parks. The magistrate said it was up to the park authorities to issue ordinances for the protection of the people in the parks.

At this point, a Mr. Waldron, who said he was a landscape architect, said that for two weeks someone had been calling up the Park Department, asking for a permit to land in Van Cortlandt Park with an airplane. The request was denied, he said. Two days ago, apparently the same party called up and said he would send in the park permit or no permit. Bjarklund denied that he was the man who called up the Park Department. "I was on my way to Albany and had, no intention of landing in the park," he said.

The magistrate said he would suspend sentence. Bjarklund served in the army for twenty-one months as an instructor.

Do You Believe Dr. Wilkins Killed His Wife?
Has Hamby, the Brooklyn Bank Robber, Aroused Your Curiosity?
If you are interested in crime; in criminals; in the extraordinary chain of events usually back of MURDER
You Must See

"AT 9:45"

"Thriller," says the Herald.
"Corking Good—A Mystery 'Gets' Us," writes S. Jay Kaufman in the Globe of Owen Davis' new melodrama of mystery, marriage and Murder.
Staged by WILLIAM A. BRADY at the
PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 3429. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday. Special Holiday Matinee Friday, July 4th.

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OLIVE THOMAS
IN THE BIG SUCCESS
"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN" And Oh! That Baby Vamp!
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Orpheum, Metropolitan (Bklyn), Palace (Bklyn), Wednesday 86th St., Thurs. & Fri. Circle, Fulton (Bklyn), De Kalb (Bklyn), 5 Way (Bklyn), West End
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Lincoln Sq., Victoria, National, Saturday—Sat. & Sun—, Delancey, Greeley Sq., Boulevard, Burland, 116th St., American, Ave. B, Bijou (Bklyn), 42nd St.

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GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way 43d St. M. Twice Daily. 2:40-8:40.
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Now Playing Broken Blossoms Last Weeks
Coming: "THE FALL OF BABYLON."

81ST THEATRE B'way & 81st St. Tel. Schuyler 2260. HIS NEWEST DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in The Knickerbocker Buckaroo
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE

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RIALTO Times Square Marguerite Clark in "Girls," Review Comedy. Scenic. RIALTO ORCHESTRA



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Mack Sennett's Super Comedy in 6 Parts
Yankee Doodle in Berlin
In Conjunction with the
Sennett Bathing Beauties
And
Bathing Beauties Appearing in Person.

PLAZA—AS A MAN THINKS Madison Ave., 58th St. Augustus Thomas' Best Known Drama, with Leah Baird.

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A Modern Musical Revue
with ANN PENNINGTON and 25 Others.
and 50 Beautiful Seaside Maidens.

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3 WISE FOOLS

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COHAN & HARRIS
The Royal Vagabond
A Cohanized Opera Comique.

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LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce

GLOBE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
"Dillingham-esque—Best on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH The Fittest of the Survivals. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
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A Little Journey
Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE
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"Sets the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his new success A LONELY ROMEO
SUMMER REVUE
FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES
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ASTOR With PAT HAINES. Mats. Tom'w, July 4 & Sat.
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
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THE ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING SHOP
No. 446 IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK EAST 41st ST.
An Ideal Place to Lunch or Dine
Chicken Dinner Served Every Evening, $1.00

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All Outside Rooms.
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There is one accident in New York every three minutes

Quadruple Accident Policy

MAXIMUM BENEFIT $40,000
COSTS ONLY $40.
(PREFERRED CLASS)

For the most serious injuries you can suffer this Policy provides indemnity as follows:

Life	$10,000 *or*	$40,000
Both hands	10,000 "	40,000
Both feet	10,000 "	40,000
Sight of both eyes	10,000 "	40,000
One hand and sight of one eye	10,000 "	40,000
One foot and sight of one eye	10,000 "	40,000
Either hand or either foot	5,000 "	20,000
Sight of one eye	2,500 "	10,000

The quadrupled amounts are paid

"If such injuries are caused (1) by the burning, wrecking or derailment of a railway passenger car or of a train of which the car is a part ("railway passenger car" includes steam, cable, electric, tube, subway, elevated, suburban and street railway cars), or by the burning or wrecking of a vessel licensed for the transportation of passengers, supplied in either case by a common carrier and propelled by mechanical power, and are sustained while the insured is a passenger and in or on the car or vessel, or (2) by the burning of a hotel, provided the insured is therein at the commencement of the fire, or (3) by an accident to a passenger elevator (elevators in mines excepted) while the insured is therein."

(Excerpt from policy).

Fifty dollars weekly indemnity will be paid, if you are wholly disabled, pending the result of your injuries (for a period not exceeding 200 weeks). The same indemnity will be paid as long as you live for permanent total disability.

Other benefits for partial disability, surgical operations, hospital confinement, etc.

Every motorist ought to have accident protection. By the payment of $10 additional premium the amount for death in an automobile accident will be increased to $20,000.

The Quadruple Accident Policy can be had in **double amounts**, $80,000; or with weekly indemnity of $25 instead of $50.

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INSIDIOUS SOCIAL PITFALLS EXPOSED AT THE CENTRAL THEATRE

Sensational Film Visualizes the Wake of Cheap Dance Halls, Showing the Contaminating Influence of Lounge Lizards and Their Prey.

CALLOUSED CRITICS CURL IN THEIR SEATS

A smashing argument against a social condition which demands that "the moralist" step aside while the health officer rolls up his sleeves.—*Eve. Sun.*

It is a frank and convincing preachment against the sense of false modesty that keeps parents from enlightening their children on matters pertaining to sex.—*Journal.*

There should be no doubt in the mind of the girl budding into womanhood after seeing the picture as to the course she should pursue.—*Eve. World.*

Granted that a picture is a more forceful way of bringing home the facts of life than spoken words or cold type, "Open Your Eyes" justifies its title.—*Tribune.*

It is a preachment, with many pictures and much text devoted to emphasizing its arguments for the prevention and cure of disease. It also tells a story that compares favorably with that of the average screen production.—*Times.*

Exposes frankly, yet without offense, the social evils that were discussed by Brieux.—*Telegram.*

It is a film dealing with the alleged duty of parents to enlighten their children on what are called cardinal facts of life.—*Sun.*

The purpose of the picture is to put in dramatic force a warning to young people past the adolescent period against the dire tragedy that stalks in the path of indiscretion.—*American.*

The theme uppermost in "Open Your Eyes" is the terrible consequence of certain courses of dissipation.—*Herald.*

It suggests the series on what a young girl, wife, mother or divorcee ought to know which was published with all delicacy by Mr. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal.—*Globe.*

Teaches a lesson that every mother and father should ponder.—*Mail.*

Speaking of

OPEN YOUR EYES

Children Under 16 Not Admitted. Continuous (Including Sunday) 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Prices, 11 to 1, 25c-50c—1 to 11, 25c-$1. Prepared Under the Supervision of the U. S. Public Health Educational Warning Against Social Evils.

RAYMOND TESTIFIES IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Writer of "Anarchist" Editorial Defends Chicago Tribune's Mexican Policy.

DENIES PRO-GERMAN CHARGE

Says Intervention in Mexico Might Have Shown Germany Folly of Forcing Us to Fight.

ST. CLEMENS, Mich., June 30.—Practically all of today's session of Judge Tucker's court was taken up with the examination of Clifford S. Raymond, who wrote the editorial on June 28, 1916, headed "Ford Is an Anarchist," on which the Detroit manufacturer based his $1,000,000 libel suit against The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Raymond said that for the last ten years he had been on The Tribune's staff of editorial writers. He testified that Tiffany Blake was the head of the editorial department, and that the editorial writers held daily conferences.

The witness said that about 1914, The Tribune finally became convinced that only armed intervention in Mexico would bring the anarchy south of the Rio Grande to an end.

"Who was it on your paper who decided to adopt the policy of intervention?" asked Alfred Lucking, cross-examining the witness.

"To the best of my knowledge it was Captain J. M. Patterson."

"And at about this time The Tribune was also arguing that we should keep out of war with Germany?"

"Yes, that we should keep out of war with Germany if that were possible and consistent with national interests and honor."

"You were arguing in 1916 that there was no cause for war with Germany?

"The cause for war with Germany had passed; or rather, the cause that we thought could have been used had not been used—the sinking of the Lusitania."

Mr. Raymond expressed the opinion that war with Mexico would not have caused any considerable reduction in the war supplies which the United States was shipping to the Allies; and he thought that the building of an army, even of sufficient size and equipment to restore order in Mexico, might have impressed the Germans with an idea that they would better not wantonly incite America to join the Allies.

"You will state what, if any, influence the question of American lives and property along the border had upon your mind in writing those editorials favoring intervention?" pursued Mr. Lucking.

"I had an idea that it was the first duty of a nation to protect its peaceful citizens, even if they were on foreign territory, and certainly if they were on their own, in case of any foreign alliance."

Weymouth Kirkland, representing The Tribune, asked Mr. Raymond to state The Tribune's policy, and the witness answered:

"Our policy was based on the belief that a nation was justified in going into war only when its honor, its security, or when its genuine interests were involved in the issue; that if the world war had involved American dignity and honor, security, and future, the United States should go in, but if it did not involve the United States in that way, the American people had no business subjecting themselves to the experience."

Mr. Lucking drew from the witness the statement that, while The Tribune paid the salaries of its employes who went to the border in 1916, it did not pursue this policy in the war against Germany.

Mr. Raymond said that dealing with Mexico and with Germany were two different things. In the case of Mexico, he said, it was a problem of dealing with a country which had no effective Government, while Germany had a powerfully effective Government. The American Government itself, he said, hesitated to condemn the use of submarines because, with the American Navy, during fourth, it was not unlikely that the United States might some time wish to use the undersea boats itself.

In one of his answers based on the plaintiff's charge that The Tribune urged intervention in Mexico because that would aid Germany, Mr. Raymond pointed out that The Tribune opposed the measures proposed in Congress to establish an embargo against the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies. One reason for this opposition, the witness said, was that the Washington Government wanted to be free itself to buy munitions in any market if necessity arose.

Mr. Lucking asked in apparent surprise:

"Why, Mr. Raymond, would it have been necessary for us at that time to buy munitions if we went to war?"

"We were not making them in sufficient amounts to conduct a war," replied the writer.

"We would have had to buy them from neutrals?"

"Yes."

Mr. Lucking sought to obtain from the witness an admission that the public defined an anarchist as a bomb-thrower, and that bomb outrages were usually credited to anarchists.

"Wasn't the bomb outrage at San Francisco attributed to anarchists?"

"No. I thought it was attributed to pacifists. The attack was made on a preparedness parade."

Mr. Lucking produced a Tribune headline dealing with the event which read: "San Francisco Blast Is Laid to Anarchists."

Major Milton L. Hinkley of Detroit, an officer of the 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, was called as a witness just before adjournment. He will resume his testimony tomorrow.

BOSTON WELCOMES PESSOA.

Brazilian President-Elect Pays Visit to Harvard.

BOSTON, June 30.—Returning to this country from his visit to Canada, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, was greeted by State and city officials at a luncheon in his honor here today; visited Harvard University, where he was received by President A. Lawrence Lowell, and enjoyed a motor-ride along the north shore. A Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Boston Common.

"Brazil and the United States are united in having the same aspirations of friendship and the same ideals of justice," said Dr. Pessoa in responding briefly in English to addresses of welcome by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Lieutenant-Governor Channing H. Cox. Mayor Peters recalled that as a member of the International High Commission of 1916 he visited South America, and said that he was pleased to return the courtesies shown him there. Lieutenant-Governor Cox represented Governor Coolidge, who was detained by illness.

President Pessoa was much fatigued by his continuous activities since his arrival in this country, and he remained here only a few hours.

TO INVESTIGATE POGROMS.

Henry Morgenthau Heads American Delegation to Poland.

PARIS, June 30.—Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, and Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, it was announced today, will compose the commission which the American Peace Delegation will send to Poland to investigate reported pogroms. The commission will leave Paris in a few days.

Hugh Gibson, the American Minister to Poland, who has been in Paris for several days, will return to Warsaw tonight.

CHARGES SERVED ON MINOR.

Gen. Bethel Conducting Case of Correspondent Held at Coblenz.

COBLENZ, June 28. (Associated Press.)—Robert Minor, the American newspaper correspondent and cartoonist, today received a copy of the charges under which he has been detained here by American army authorities. The charges were not made public.

Minor was arrested several weeks ago in Paris at the request of the British authorities, who had been trying a number of persons charged with circulating propaganda. When, later, the British announced that they did not wish to proceed against Minor, the American authorities began a separate investigation.

Brigadier Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Judge Advocate of the A. E. F., arrived here a week ago and is conducting the case. His department drew up the charges which were presented to Minor today.

Minor's father telegraphed to his son from San Antonio, Texas, not to spare expense in arranging for his defense. Several of Minor's friends are here to obtain counsel for him.

PRINCE ENTERS MONASTERY.

Eldest Son of Louis of Bavaria Now a Jesuit Monk.

MUNICH, June 30.—Prince George, eldest son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, has entered a Jesuit monastery at Innsbruck, according to newspapers here.

Prince Georg of Bavaria was born in Munich April 2, 1880. He was married to Archduchess Isabel of Austria on Feb. 10, 1912, but the marriage was declared null and void by the Supreme Court of Bavaria on Jan. 17, 1913. Later the annulment was decreed at Vienna.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Cole, Capt. W. C., to the Rotterdam.
Taylor, Capt. M. M., to Newport, R. I.
Molloy, Capt. T. M., to the Henry R. Mallory.
Denoh, Capt. C. M., to the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
Smith, Lt.Cmdr. J. A. B., to Camden, N. J.
Thomas, Lt.Cmdr. G. C., to Dutch ship Mission.
Hopkins, Lt. W. T., to the Carola.
Webber, Lt. F. B., to Hampton Roads, Va.
Haas, Lt. A. L., to the Supply.
Holland, Lt. C., to Norfolk, Va.
Barbee, Lt. E. P., to Base Hosp. No. 7.
Mills, Lt. A. L., to the Yankton.
Lebenahon, Lt. J. E., to the Jupitor.
Sarno, Lt. A. H., to Base Hosp. No. 5.
Zimmer, Lt. E. H., to Venice.

Estates Appraised.

COLLINS, CHARLES, (Oct. 2, 1918;) total estate, $106,283, plus power of appointment in $18,572 from the estate of Elisabeth B. Collins; real estate, $1,200; cash, $1,471; personal, $10,289; stocks and bonds, $93,906. His sister, Mary Collins of 133 East Thirty-sixth Street, receives the estate.

COX, HARRIET LEROY (Dec. 27, 1918;) total estate, $112,266; real estate, $33,138; cash, $1,399; personal, $2,745; stocks and bonds, $74,983. The estate goes to her daughter, Mary Ludlow Cox of 1,996 Madison Avenue.

FARNHAM, ELIZA C., (Feb. 17, 1918;) total estate, $456,029; real estate, $136,681, the largest holding being 85 Beekman Street, $66,750; cash, $4,783; personal, $129,438, chiefly mortgages and notes; stocks and bonds, $185,329. Beneficiaries: Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., American Unitarian Society, Boston, $5,000 each; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Calhoun Colored School, Alabama, $2,000 each; Harvard College, $12,000 to found two scholarships in memory of her husband, Horace Putnam Farnham; sister-in-law, Susan P. Williams, cash, $10,000; friends, Mary Kinnhan of 124 West Seventy-fourth Street, $26,254, and William H. Cary of 33 Pierrepont Avenue, Brooklyn, cash, $10,000; niece, Bertha V. Fields of Auburndale, Mass., and grandnieces, Elisabeth F. Batcheller, Virginia, Gladys Herman of Boston; grandnephew, Horace F. Fields; cousin, Frances K. Harris of Cambridge, Mass., $5,000 each. The residuary estate of $534,396 is left as a trust fund to build a museum for Revolutionary relics in Lexington, Mass., as a memorial to her father, Isaac Harris Cary, and for the education of boys and young men of New England parentage in manual, scientific, or academic training, their appointment to be made by the ministers of the three oldest Protestant churches of Lexington.

LAPSLEY, KATHERINE A. W., widow of Howard Lapsley, (Nov. 20, 1916.) Total estate $103,878 and a life estate from her husband of $300,243; real estate, 104 East Sixty-fifth Street, $54,500, and a Summer home at Narrazanseit Pier, R. I., not taxable in New York; cash, $7,858; personal, $5,050; stocks and bonds, $36,469. The estate is left to her children, Anna W. Lapsley, of 103 East Eighty-sixth Street; Katherine H. Stickney, of 174 East Seventy-second Street; John W. Lapsley of Bedford, N. Y., and Gaillard T. Lapsley of Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

LOWENSTEIN, MORRIS, (Sept. 2, 1918.) Estate $740,365. Assets—Real estate, $16,000; personal, $1,740; stocks and bonds, $722,653. Of the fourteen beneficiaries the principal are his wife, Alice Lowenstein, of 490 West End Avenue; Cora Bendheim, of 2 West Eighty-sixth Street; daughter, Estelle Kiser White, Plaine; daughter, Josephine Newman, of Hotel Ansonia; daughter, Clara Weinberg, of West Seventieth Street; son, Abraham L. Lowenstein; of 40 West Twenty-third Street, and Leon Lowenstein. The many grandchildren receive life estates of $5,000 or less.

WALSH, SAMUEL A., broker, (May 30, 1918.) Estate, $1,117,497. Assets—Cash, $14,620; personal, $34,410; the largest item being 100 Spanamore, $48,888; stocks and bonds, $1,018,467. The beneficiaries are his son, Lieutenant Samuel A. Walsh, of 28th Infantry, A. E. F., bequests aggregating $175,071 and life estate in $481,029; Agnes Garden Walsh, of 178 East Seventieth Street, widow of his son, Edward De Witt Walsh, life estate in $50,000; grandson, Edward De Witt Walsh, of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., life estate in $421,029.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: (Patrol.)—For 15 days from 8 A. M. July 1: From precincts indicated to 5th Insp. Dist. in raided premises—John Conway, 7; Daniel McArdle, 29; William Weirauch, 39; J. J. O'Neill, 40; T. J. Gaffney, 52; William Hood, 39; J. C. Nilon, 45. From precincts indicated to 5th Insp. Dist., in front of alleged disorderly hotels—A. J. Swenson, 31; M. J. Fitzgerald, 39; F. J. Sullivan, 40; J. J. Wallace, 43; J. C. Miller, 50; G. A. Albrecht, 31; Charles Comolli, 39; W. M. J. Flynn, 42; Lawrence Hurley, 46; J. A. Barry, 59. From precincts indicated to 12th Insp. Dist., in raided premises—John Cross, 75; J. H. Guerin, 91; James Tormey, 104; William Goodburn, 85; C. E. Mason, 97.

Leaves of absence: Lieut.—George Busby Division National Defense, (special war-roll,) for 31 days from 12:01 A. M. July 1. Without pay: Patrol.—J. J. O'Neill, 21st, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. July 2; William Sarvis, 105th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. July 5; Frederick Schultze, 100th, for 2 days, from 4 P. M. July 3.

Fire Department.

Detail, to take effect 8 A. M., July 1.
Fireman 1st grade Walter Sanders, H. & L. Co. 146, to the Deputy Chief of the 11th Div. as driver.

The members of the Department Band will report to Eng. to of Steamer F. M. Munn at the New York Public Library, 5th Av. and 42d St., Manhattan, at 1:45 P. M., Wed., July 2.

Retired:—Chief G. J. Kuss of the 10th Div. on an annual pension of $2,250, to take effect 8 A. M. July 1.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence to take effect 8 A. M. July 3, they having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman 1st grade George Abendschein, H. & L. 10; Fireman 2d grade E. J. Smith, Engine 202.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade C. B. Emlaw, Eng. 92, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M. July 5.

Education Notes.

In the national classical conference to be held at Milwaukee on July 2 and 3 in connection with the National Education Association Anna P. McKay of the Wadleigh High School will speak on "The Classical Club as an Educational Agency."

Examinations of candidates for public school teachers in Jersey City will be held in the William L. Dickinson High School, Newark and Palisade Avenue, that city, on July 8 and 9.

A course of study in agriculture for boys will be offered in September in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, Newtown High School, Queens, and in either the Theodore Roosevelt or Morris High School in the Bronx. The Bronx High School will be determined on the basis of the most central location to the number of candidates who apply.

The positions of Director of Lectures and of Reference, Research, and Statistics will probably be filled by the Board of Education at its meeting on July 9.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Coburn, Col. S. C., Jr., will report to Surg. Gen.
Smith, Lt. Col. H. M., to Camp Jackson.
Granger, Maj. F. R., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May, N. J.
Spillman, Maj. R. S., to treatment at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Bocock, Maj. E. A., to Panama Canal Dept.
Dupree, Maj. G. W., to Southern Dept.
Olcott, Maj. G. P. Jr., and Sommer, Capt. E. F., to Hoboken.
Alden, Maj. A. M., to Camp Grant as Sanitary Inspector.
Barksdale, Capt. G. H., and Brown, Capt. E. N., to Hosp No. 42, at Spartanburg, S. C.
Watts, Maj. J. W., and White, 1st Lt. R. E., to Hot Springs, Ark.
Brides, Capt. A. E., and Perlman, 1st Lt. S., to Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven, Conn.
Whiteley, Capt. J. H., to Ft. Bayard, N. M.
Keasley, Capt. H. W., to Ft. Jay.
Coleman, Capt. D. A., to Camp Dodge.
Hubbard, Capt. J. E., and Charles, 1st Lt. R. L., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Smith, Capt. D. C., hon. discharged.
Tevay, Capt. S. W., to Camp Grant.
Blair, Capt. A. A., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Des Moines.
Thames, Capt. J., to Camp Humphreys.
Faridha, Capt. C. W., to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.
Toomin, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Bowie.
Tolson, 1st Lt. W. F., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Rawls, 1st Lt. G. P., to Indianapolis, Ind.

Quartermaster Corps.

Gibson, Col. W. R., to Baltimore.
Tolley, Lt.Col. O. K., to Baltimore, in office of Dir. of Purchase.
Miller, Lt.Col. F. C., to Schenectady, N. Y.
Taylor, Maj. G. S., to Camp Lewis, in command of auxiliary remount depot.
Huseman, Capt. T., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Duval, Capt. J. H., to Wash. as asst. to Chief of the Const. Div.
Clark, Capt. T. R., and Hanford, Capt. F. C., to New York City.
Churchill, Capt. F. G., to Ft. Riley.
Bullier, Capt. M. G., to San Francisco.
Morgan, 1st Lt. J. P., to Hoboken.
McHale, 1st Lt. C. E., to treatment at Hosp. No. 24 in Parkview Station.
McCoy, 1st Lt. E. Q., to Wash. in office of Dir. of Storage.
Schaefer, 1st Lt. A. A., to New York as recruiting off.
Talbot, 1st Lt. L. D., to Ft. Mason.

Infantry.

Henry, Maj. R. L., detailed as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Stephenson, Maj. H. E., hon. discharged.
Sidorowicz, Maj. J., to Wash.
Winters, Maj. H. L., to Seattle in recruiting serv.
Alfonte, Maj. J. R., will assume command of Motor Transport Depot at Camp Boyd.
Brennan, Capt. W. J., to Camp Meade.
Bratt, Capt. G. E., Orr, Capt. E., and Reilly, Capt. J. J., hon. discharged.
Lorch, Capt. R. B., to Camp Taylor with 5th Inf.
Millberry, Capt. M. M., to treatment at Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Sheridan.
Harrison, 1st Lt. H. C., Jr., to Joplin, Mo.
Vickstrom, 1st Lt. O., to Camp Funston for discharge.
Brown, 1st Lt. L. A., to Hoboken.
Ames, Capt. W. R., to Ft. Bliss as asst. to Utilities Off.
Oppy, 1st Lt. G. C., to New York City.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. B., to Hosp. No. 8, at Colonia, N. J.
Galwes, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Lewis.

Motor Transport Corps.

Pennell, Col. R. M., Kieffer, Col. P. V., and Connolly, Lt. Col. W. R., will report to Chief of Motor Transp. Corps as observers of Continental convoy.
Schillo, Maj. J. E., to Camp Boyd.
Gray, Capt. L. W., to treatment at Hosp. No. 26, in Ft. Sheridan.
West, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Holabird.
Struby, 1st Lt. G. B., to Ft. Russell.

Ordnance.

Delafield, Lt. Col. J. R., to Washington as member of Board of Contract Adjustment.
Barrett, Lt. Col. L. L., to San Francisco as Ord. Off. at South Pacific Coast Art. Dist.
Greene, Lt. Col. R. A., to treatment at Hosp. No. 2, in Ft. McHenry.
Hughes, Col. E. S., to Chicago.
Black, Maj. C. F., to Boston.
Martin, Maj. H. G., to Northeastern Dept. as Ord. Off.
McClellan, Maj. F. H., to Cincinnati.
Nickum, Capt. E. F., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Glentworth, Capt. C. A., to Fort Clinton, Ohio.
Eaton, Capt. B. L., to Schenectady, N. Y.
Ely, Capt. W. H., to Camp Meade.
Klott, Capt. R. J., to San Antonio.
French, 1st Lt. H. F., to Washington.
Busby, 1st Lt. H. S., to treatment at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Jackson, 1st Lt. W. E., to Cincinnati.
Howard, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Lewis.

Cavalry.

Cheek, Capt. A. L., to treatment at Walter Reed Hosp.
Harper, Col. R. B., to treatment at Jackson Barracks.
Fellows, Maj. E. C., to Camp Meade with overseas replacement depot.
Rush, Maj. J. B.; Shelton, Capt. J. M., and Bruck, 1st Lt. K. D. B., to Camp Meade.
Jedlicka, Capt. F. C., detailed as asst. to American Mil. Attache, to Czechoslovakia, at Prague.

Air Service.

Rucker, Capt. E. W., Jr., to Boston.
Sparrow, Capt. C. M., to meteorological sec. of Sig. Corps.
Arnold, 1st Lt. W., to Detroit.
Campbell, 1st Lt. T. J., to Hosp. No. 41, at Otisville, N. Y.
Wilson, 1st Lt. H. E., to March Field.
McCulloch, 1st Lt. J. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Field Artillery.

Taliaferro, Lt. Col. H. L., to Camp Meade.
Shade, Lt. Col. M. L., to Camp Holabird.
Magruder, Lt. Col. M., to Camp Meade re demobilization.
Oliphant, Lt. Col. T. G. M., to Camp Jackson.
Kennedy, Lt. Col. J. H., to Ft. Sill, with 1st.
Stansfield, Lt. Col. J. H., to Camp Shelby.
Crane, Lt. Col. C. C., to Philippines Dept.
Peck, Maj. H. M., detailed as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Peck, Maj. H. M., hon. discharged.
Roden, Maj. F. P., to 78th, at Camp Grant.
Schjerven, Capt. O. N., to Ft. Sill, with 14th.
Morse, Capt. H. B., to Ft. Sill, with 1st.
King, 1st Lt. A. E., to New York City.
Cooke, 1st Lt. W. P., to Camp Meade.

Coast Artillery.

Hughes, Maj. P., to Wash.
Mackin, Maj. E. K., to Ft. Hamilton with 39th Art. Brig.
McLeod, Lt. Col. M. C., to recruiting ser. at Camp Pike.
Parsons, Capt. W. B., and Aaron, 1st Lt. H. R., to Ft. Winfield Scott with 31st Art. Brigade.
Dowd, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Winfield Scott.

Sanitary Corps.

Samson, Maj. J. A.; Ransom, Capt. L., and Myers, Capt. J., will report to Surg. Gen.
Johnson, Maj. F. W., to Hosp. No. 8 at Colonia, N. J.
Kinnear, Capt. A. S., to Hosp. No. 26 at Ft. Sheridan.
Riley, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Dental Corps.

Chambers, Col. W. H., to Governors Island.
Mundeking, Capt. L. M., to Hosp. No. 8 at Colonia, N. J.
Tignor, Capt. S. B., to Charleston, S. C., as Dent. Surg.
Pendarvis, 1st Lt. O. E., to San Antonio, Tex.

Signal Corps.

Hair, Lt. Col. W. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Catron, Maj. T., to Ft. Leavenworth as instructor army sch. schools.
Welsh, Maj. C. R., to Wash., re employment of discharged soldiers.

Engineers.

Bullard, Lt. Col. P. C., to Wash.
Fries, Lt. Col. A. A., to Edgewood Arsenal as cmdg. off.
Young, Lt. Col. J. R., discharged as Lt. Col. only.
Tuska, Maj. G. R., to Wash., in office of Director of Sales.
Sattor, Maj. R. H., to Camp Custer.
Bragg, 1st Lt. L. M., to Camp Devens for discharge.
MacCurdy, 1st Lt. G. L., to Hoboken.
England, 1st Lt. J. H., to Washington, for discharge.

Miscellaneous.

Sherwell, 1st Lt. M., Jr., Vet. Corps, to Camp Eustis.
Steinkolk, 1st Lt. F. B., Vet. Corps, to Ft. Hill.
Moose, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., detailed as member of Joint Board of Review at New York.
Ragler, Maj. Gen. C. A. F., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, is appointed Cmdt. of Engineer School at Camp Humphreys.
Lynch, Col. G. A., Gen. Staff, assigned to Personnel Branch of Operation Div.
Full, Capt. E. T., Inf., will report to Chief of Staff.
Stiese, Col. J. G., Gen. Staff, to Hoboken for transp. to France.
Krueger, Col. W., Gen. Staff, relieved from detail as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Keehly, Col. J. and Fowler, Lt. Col. H. J., Engrs., to Camp Upton and Ft. Slocum.
Fleet, Lt. Col. H. W., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., to Charleston, S. C.
Brown, Lt. Col. L. G., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Upton.
Butler, Maj. F. E., U. S. A., to Camp Gordon as camp vet.
Palmer, Maj. W., Gen. Staff, relieved from detail as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
McCaskey, Maj. J. W., U. S. A., retired, relieved from further active duty.
Fife, Capt. H. A., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., hon. discharged.
Fyle, Capt. D. H. M., Chem. War Ser., hon. discharged.
McDonald, Capt. C. H., Judge Adv. Gens. Dept., to Wash. as legal adviser.
Whytock, Capt. R. D., U. S. A., and Shaw, Capt. H. L., Chem. War Ser., to Wash.
McAndrew, Maj. Gen. J. W., U. S. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Clark, Capt. H. L., U. S. A., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver.
Larimer, Capt. J. M., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., hon. discharged.
Gwynn, Capt. D. B., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Owen Bierne.
Scott, Capt. H. L., and Shearer, 1st Lt. J. E., M.C., to Seattle.
Vanskoike, 1st Lt. K. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to duty Camp Grant.

Quartermaster Corps.

Brinkerhoff, Col. R., to S. F. A.
Mulcahy, Capt. G. F. A., C.A.
Shaw, 1st Lt. R. P., Cav.
Kyburg, H. E., Capt., Inf.

Leaves.

McAndrew, Maj. Gen. J. W., U.S.A., one month.
Cole, Col. O. R., Inf., extended 15 days.
Krueger, Col. W., Inf., one month.
Payne, Col. R., F.A., extended 15 days.
Chappelear, Col. L. S., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.
Fleet, Lt. Col. H. W., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., 1 month.
McKinley, Lt. Col. J. G., Inf., extended 10 days.
Elliott, Lt. Col. C. B., Inf., two months.
Macgruder, Lt. Col. M., F.A., extended 15 days.
Spencer, Lt. Col. T. K., Inf., extended 20 days.
Clark, Lt. Col. W. L., C.A., extended 1 month.
Metcalf, Lt. Col. B. H., M.C., 3 months.
Smith, Lt. Col. I. A., Inf., 10 days.
Schuyler, Lt. Col. P. L., Inf., extended 1 month.
Acheson, Lt. Col. H. H., extended 15 days.
Howard, Lt. Col. S. A., Inf., 1 month.
Ellis, Maj. A. M., Inf., 15 days.
Smith, Maj. E. M., M. C., extended 10 days.
Jamison, Maj. J. K., C. A., extended 20 days.
Martin, Maj. J. E., Inf., extended 14 days.
Wilhelm, Maj. G. T., U. S., extended 1 month.
Miller, Lt. Col. F. C., Qm. C., 30-days.
Elwell, Maj. A. F., Inf., 15 days.
Rifenberick, Maj. R. P., Jr., Inf., 1 month.
Oglesby, Maj. R. H., Engs., extended 1 mo.
Shelton, Capt. J. M., Cav., 14 days.
Knight, Capt. A. S., Inf., 1 month.
Kaul, Capt. Qm. C., 20 days.
Sikman, Capt. J. M., C. A., extended 10 days.
Lockett, Capt. R. G., C. A., extended 10 days.
Ransom, 1st Lt. C. A., M. C., 15 days.
Lambert, 1st Lt. P. W., Vet. C., 14 days.
Worrell, 1st Lt. W. W., F. A., extended 2 months.
Bruck, 1st Lt. H. D. B., Cav., 12 days.
Peck, 1st Lt. H., Engrs., 14 days.
Riley, 1st Lt. W. F., San. C., 15 days.
Cooke, 1st Lt. W. T., 10 days.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Pressure remains high east of the Plains States and moderately low to the westward. There were showers in Florida, with a twenty-four-hour rainfall of 7.30 inches at Jacksonville and light local showers in the Gulf States, West and North Dakota, Montana and Northern Wyoming. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperatures have risen over the central and north portions of the country and are now generally above the seasonal average except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Showers will continue Tuesday and probably Wednesday in Florida and the extreme Southern Georgia, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair. It will be warmer Tuesday and continue warm Wednesday except along the Atlantic Coast and over the section where showers are indicated.

Winds off Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook—Moderate south and southwest winds and fair weather. Sandy Hook to Hatteras—Moderate southeast winds, except east off the Virginia Capes and North Carolina coast; fair weather. Hatteras to Florida Straits—Moderate northeast winds with fair weather, except variable off South Florida coast, with showers. East Gulf Coast—General to moderate variable winds, mostly east over north portion; generally fair.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

South New England—Fair Tuesday, warmer in interior. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.		1919.	
3 A. M.	67	6 P. M.	75
6 A. M.	65	6 P. M.	69
9 A. M.	66	9 P. M.	64
12 M.	68	12 P. M.	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 6:10 A. M.; Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.38 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.
12:01—36 Rutgers Place; Isidore Waxman ..... Not given
6:20—198th St. and N. R.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. (freight car) ..... Not given
8:30—537 Broadway; Red Cross ..... Slight
10:35—59th St., Madison Av., (auto;) A. Rose ..... Not given
11:15—872 E. 34 St.; not given ..... Not given
11:30—161 St., B'way; not given ..... Not given
P.M.
12:05—232 W. 54 St.; G. Rambles ..... Slight
2:30—71 Mercer St.; Johnson, Bing & Co. ..... Slight
2:50—400 E. St. J. Phone ..... Slight
4:30—Sound View & Ludlow Avs. (dump;) Dept. S. C. ..... Slight
9:05—525 E. 8 St.; Solomon Narguiles ..... Slight
9:15—2925 E. 140 St.; Anna Pesel ..... Slight
9:20—138 W. 21 St.; Steinfeldt Bros. ..... Slight
9:30—14 W. 99 St.; Nettie Monroe-wits ..... Slight
9:20—103 E. 3 and 5 Av., (gasoline on pavement) ..... None

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces for July 20 an examination for architectural and structural steel draftsman, for men. A vacancy in the Eighth Lighthouse District, New Orleans, La., at $1,500 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training, 40; experience and fitness, 60. Applicants must have had not less than two years' training in a technical school of recognised standing, and in addition at least three years of drafting experience. They must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Will for Probate.

GLEESON, Rev. JOHN A., for many years rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. Leaves to the Rev. Bernard P. Brady, his assistant at St. Michael's, $500 for 100 masses for the repose of decedent's soul; his theology books are bequeathed to the Dunwoodie Seminary, and his Catholic Encyclopedia to St. Michael's Church for the use of its priests. After making a bequest to Mary Heany, his cook, of $300, and similar sums to several friends, the residue of the estate is left to Nora Gleeson, a sister.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS City of Bombay, at Port Said, June 20.
SS Seifuka Maru, at Yokohama, June 21.
SS Toyama Maru, at Shanghai, June 21.
SS Stavangerfjord, at Bergen, June 22.
SS Phoenix, at Aalborg, June 23.
SS Gaelic Prince, at Manila, June 23.
SS Bjornstjerne Bjornson, at Rotterdam, June 25.
SS Orestes, at Amsterdam, June 24.
SS Kent, at Sydney, June 25.
SS American, at Antwerp, June 26.
SS Lancastrian, at Antwerp, June 26.
SS Terrier, at Rotterdam, June 26.
SS Invincible, at London, June 29.
SS Consort, at Gibraltar, June 20.

Sailed.

SS Tanka, from Aalborg, June 23.
SS Magunhook, from Rotterdam, June 25.
SS Charleston, from Ponta Delgada, June 28.
SS Lancaster, from Ponta Delgada, June 28.
SS West Pool, from Antwerp, June 25.
SS Carolina, from Middlesbrough, June 27.
SS Delgada, from Copenhagen, June 29.
SS Drommensfjord, from Bergen, June 22.
SS Nordhavet, from Copenhagen, June 21.
SS Karlsnoen, from Barbados, June 20.
SS Ottawa, from Liverpool, June 28.
SS Mauretania, from Southampton, June 29.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun Rises ..... 4:37 | Sun Sets 8:31

Tide Table.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:37	11:57	5:17	6:21
Governors Island	12:00	12:20	5:40	6:13
Hell Gate	1:17	1:39	6:51	8:08

Arrived—Monday, June 30.

SS Aphrodite, Azores, June 21.
SS Deodate Bridge, Hamburg, June 15.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, June 26.
SS Lawrence, Bayre, June 21.
SS Mongo, Trinidad, June 23.
SS Von Steuben, Brest, June 28.
SS West Lashaway, Gibraltar, June 18.
SS West Nohme, Portland, June 28.
SS Ceanic, San Juan, June 25.
SS Infanta Isabel, Barbados, June 19.
SS Lake Ledan, Philadelphia, June 28.
SS Arizona, Gibraltar, June 26.
SS Sacniand, Antwerp, June 18.
SS Lakeville, Bagnia la Grande, June 22.
SS Ida, Gibraltar, June 21.
SS Milreich, Baltimore, June 13.
SS Troy, Brest, June 20.
SS Vesterogd, Klangren, June 24.
SS Esperanza, Havana, June 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Australia	London	May 18
Regina	Barry	May 24
Seneca	Brest	June 17
Rialto	Antwerp	June
Arabian	Hull	June 18
Willimoor	Barry	June 19
Fordonian	St. Thomas	June 21
Edgefield	Portsmouth	June 16
Honolulu	Dartmouth	June 16
Tweedly	Barbados	June 17
Vigo	Brest	June 17
Eastgate	Havre	June 19
Fortuna Leckenbach	Copenhagen	June 11
America	Marseilles	June 16
Contessa	Brest	June 21
City of Savannah	Bermuda	June 29
El Mar	New Orleans	June 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Splendor	Genoa	June 13
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Munamar	Antilla	June 27
Caserta	Marseilles	June 21
Edward Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

North Carolina	Brest	June 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	June 26
Lancaster	Bordeaux	June 21
Wilhelmina	Brest	June 24
Seattle	Brest	June 25
Antonelle	St. Nazaire	June 22
Santa Cecilia	St. Nazaire	June 23
El Paso	New Orleans	June 25
El Monte	Galveston	June 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Huntington	Brest	June 24
Patricia	Brest	June 24
Mauretania	Brest	June 23
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 21
R. L. Doheny	Brest	June 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Patria, Marseilles	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canopic, Naples	12:00 M.	
Hygatia, Cape Town	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sierra, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Maria, Kingston	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sulthmore, Santiago	9:00 A.M

MAYO TAKES LEAVE OF WARTIME FLEET

Eight Rear Admirals Share in Ceremony Transferring Command to Admiral Wilson.

BENSON SPEAKS FOR NAVY

Battleship Pennsylvania Here Scene of Impressive Exercises—Greeting from Daniels.

Piped over the side of his flagship, the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, by eight Rear Admirals who acted as "side-boys," Admiral Henry T. Mayo relinquished his wartime command of the United States Navy shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will take up his duties as Chief of Naval Operations in Washington with the rank of Rear Admiral. Rear Admiral Henry Braid Wilson succeeded Admiral Mayo as fleet commander.

The transfer was made the occasion of a ceremony in which most of the naval officers now in port, together with their wives, took part. The Pennsylvania was decorated from bow to stern, while from her towering tripod masts flew the multicolored signal flags. The exercises took place on the after deck, in the shadow of the great 14-inch guns.

The entire ship's crew was present at the call to quarters at 4:45, when Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, representing the Secretary of the Navy, made the opening address.

"Secretary Daniels could not be here today, and he sent his regrets through me," said Admiral Benson. "I am here to express the appreciation of the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Mayo for his excellent command of the United States fleet during the recent war."

Admiral Benson turned to the officers who were standing at attention and urged them to continue to maintain the morale and efficiency which had been so manifest throughout the war.

The speaker then yielded to Admiral Mayo, who read his orders relieving him of command, and said a few words to the officers and men who had served under him. At the end, the officers saluted and the marines presented arms. Then the four-starred Admiral's flag came down from the mast head, and the new commander's flag was hoisted.

Admiral Mayo had commanded the fleet since 1916, and spent two years abroad recently attending the supreme council of allied forces.

Admiral Wilson, his successor, was a lieutenant aboard the Indiana in the battle of Santiago, and in 1916, as a captain, he put the Pennsylvania, his present flagship, into commission as a dreadnaught.

The new admiral's first official act was to assign Rear-Admiral Carlo B. Brittain as his chief-of-staff. His fleet will comprise sixteen battleships, 100 destroyers, twenty submarines and a fleet of mine sweepers, auxiliary vessels, colliers and cruisers.

Costa Rican Revolution Hangs Fire.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, June 30.—Only slight skirmishes have occurred recently between the revolutionary and Government forces in Costa Rica, no serious movement having been undertaken by either side. The revolutionists have again abandoned the town of La Cruz, in Northwestern Costa Rica, retiring to the Conventillos ranch, directly on the Nicaraguan frontier.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 3402 for 100 shares Intercontinental Rubber Company in name of George McNeir. Transfer has been stopped and a new certificate is being issued. All persons are warned against negotiating said lost certificate. If found please notify Salisbury & Worth, 52 Broadway, New York City.

LOST — Sunday, on electric cars between Clinton Av., West Hoboken, and Perth Amboy, wallet containing sum of money and passport marked A. S. Colbert; liberal reward offered. Return to Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., Perth Amboy, or Gilmartin & Co., 71 Broad St., New York City.

LOST—Pearl necklace while getting on motor on route between 60th and 61st St. and Lexington Av., or at 39th St. and Madison Av. Suitable reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—Saturday night, taupe fox scarf, left in taxi between Healy's, 95th St. and Broadway, and 111th St. and Lenox Av.; reward. Josie Jacoby, 41 West 111th St. Phone Harlem 0783.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet, on way from Ritz-Carlton roof to Cascades-Biltmore, betwten 11:15 and 11:45 Saturday evening; reward $200. Mrs. Miles, 517 Madison Av. 5568 Plaza.

LOST—June 28, between Bear Mountain Inn and Queensboro, green leather purse, containing money, watch, keys and papers; reward. Penrose. Phone Plaza 10100, between 11 and 5.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, initialed C. A. S. on back, on subway between Penn. Station and Rector St.; keepsake. Liberal reward if returned to Cornelius A. Simonson, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Wallet containing checks made to order of M. Blumenthal & Co.; of no value to anyone but owner. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to M. Blumenthal & Co., 1,451 Broadway, Room 212.

LOST—On 125th crosstown, going west, black handbag containing taffeta and georgette dress, also two waists, &c.; reward. O'Neill, 144 West 138th. Riverside 3212.

LOST—Late Saturday night, 5th Av. between Brevoort and 30th St., blue silk handbag, containing money, keys, personal belongings; reward. K 771 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday evening, June 23, between the Knickerbocker Hotel and 71st St., emerald and diamond earring. Reward if returned to 134 West 42d St.

LOST—Red fox necklace at Bear Mountain, between park and pier. Reward. Helberath, 270 Audubon Av. Telephone St. Nicholas 3407.

LOST—Lady's pearl ring set with four diamonds, in or around Hotel Knickerbocker. Liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST—Lady's small fur cape, Sunday afternoon, 175th St. and Fort Washington Av.; communicate Apartment 303, Hotel Senton; reward.

LOST—Purple purse, Saturday evening, containing seed pearls pin, money, papers. Most generous reward; owner values contents. T 365 Times.

LOST—At Long Beach, on boardwalk, "Castles by the Sea," or street, diamond barpin. $100 reward. Phone 4886 Greeley. Call Broadway, Long Beach.

LOST—Green enamel watch, set diamonds, green dragon pin, 90th-83d, Broadway, Riverside; liberal reward. Spencer, Riverside 558.

LOST—Thursday evening, June 28, in Pennsylvania Hotel, gold lorgnette, chain and cross; latter valued sentimental reasons. Reward. Lundie, 52 Broadway.

LOST—Black leather-finished suit case with contents, at Hartsdale, N. Y., on June 28. Reward; no questions asked. A. Cluthe, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

LOST — Saturday, Broadway car, leather pocketbook containing money; reward. N 344 Times.

LOST—Pearl brooch sunburst with diamond in centre. Reward if returned to Marx, 441 3d St., Brooklyn. Phone South 2617.

LOST—Hudson seal necklace, between Manhattan Av. and 125th St.; reward. 390 Manhattan Av., Apartment 23.

LOST—Silk handbag, Colonial Cafe or St. Nicholas bus, Sunday, between 6 and 7:30; reward. Telephone 2847 Audubon.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, at Sea Gate, on Sunday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Coney Island 1813.

LOST—Diamond, sapphire brooch, near 200 East 17th St.; reward. Otis, above address.

LOST—Small camera and black bag from office; reward; no questions asked. American Angler, 1,400 Broadway.

LOST—Brown fox fur, between 110th and 117th Sts., in or near Morningside Park. Return 437 West 117th. Reward.

LOST—Gold pin, diamonds, pearls, from Best to Saks, 33d tube station; liberal reward. T 334 Times.

LOST—No questions asked, liberal reward, for barpin, lost in Maxon Co., Monday. Mrs. Clara Cricks, 2,465 Broadway.

LOST—Two-animaled sable scarf, Portuguese Temple, 76th St. Liberal reward. S. Adelson, 95 West 119th St. Harlem 6725.

LOST—Sunday, fur scarf, either on Broadway or Sea Beach line; reward. Phone Bushwick 2086.

LOST—Fisher scarf, grandstand, Jamaica L. I. races. Liberal reward. Academy 3669.

LOST—Lorgnette, chain, No. 5 bus down 38th St. $10 reward. Columbus 9018.

$50 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of opera glasses lost in New Amsterdam Theatre, first floor, Saturday night, June 28. Address G. T. W., Room 573 Hotel Astor.

$100 REWARD—Lost, at Castles-by-the-Sea, Long Beach, diamond barpin, 3 sapphires each end. N 343 Times.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's gold hunting case watch, 94th St., near Columbus Av. Lowenfels, 823 West End Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Strayed from Greenwich, Conn., eight-month-old Airedale dog, white mark on forefoot and chest; New York license 262261 or 262259, name Larry. Liberal reward for return to J. H. Allen, Rye, or Dr. Vail's Kennels, North St., Greenwich.

LOST—Small black Pomeranian dog, white markings; named Honeybee; great pet. Liberal reward. Please return to Mrs. John F. Daniels, 43 West 58th.

LOST—All black cat; answers to name of Toby; lost ten days ago; $25 reward. Mrs. L. Miles, 517 Madison Av.

FOUND—Female bulldog. Call Intervals 902 between 7:30 and 8 A. M.

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HAMBURG CALMED WITHOUT ARMY AID

Officials of Workers' Council Restored Order Before von Lettow Arrived.

CONTROL BY REDS DENIED

Berlin Said to Have Sent Large Force Because of a Misunderstanding.

TROOPS THREW AWAY GUNS

Some of Them, Believing They Had Been Deceived, Marched Out of Town.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—For a day or two I refrained from sending news regarding the happenings in Hamburg for it had become obvious that the news from that city was being doctored so as to misrepresent the whole situation. The following account, a description of events for the truth of which I can vouch, comes from a thoroughly reliable correspondent. His narrative is interesting for several reasons which will be obvious:

The troubles began on Tuesday, owing to the discovery that several food preparing factories in the city were veritable "jungles." That aroused great popular resentment, and during the morning and afternoon of that day there was a good deal of plundering of shops. Some persons connected with the food supply were threatened with lynch justice, and some were thrown into the water, but no instance of any one losing his life can be discovered.

Before evening the city became quiet again, life going on as usual, and small crowds of people could be seen about the streets anxiously discussing the food question, for the poorer people had really become too scared to eat.

About 7 o'clock three motor lorries loaded with freiwillige [volunteers, or Noske] troops arrived in the city from outside, no one knew at whose invitation. They were received with hisses, but continued their way until they reached the City Hall, where they left their vehicles and began to enter the building.

On the steps some of them are said to have fired on a crowd which had assembled in the square. There were several casualties. The result of that incident was that a number of workmen—not Spartacides or anything like it, though they may have been joined later by some rowdy elements—organized a siege of the City Hall.

That siege went on till about midday Wednesday. It was very carefully carried out, every precaution being taken to avoid loss of life and damage to the building, which was eventually carried by a party operating through the cellars.

Disorder Soon Suppressed.

During the whole night there were serious disorders in the town. Some rough elements of the population had managed to obtain arms in large quantities and it appeared on Wednesday forenoon as if the whole place were likely to become prey to anarchy.

Seeing this peril ahead, not a new body, but the executive organization of the Workers' Councils in all Hamburg factories and warehouses, practically equivalent to the English shop stewards, got in touch with all the political parties in order to take the situation in hand. It issued a proclamation saying that the troubles were spontaneous and had no political character and must not be given such a complexion. The chief thing was the restoration and preservation of law and order.

On Wednesday at 9 o'clock in the morning the Workers' Councils met and decided to co-operate with the Civic Guard in disarming the population. Since that time there has been no disorder in the city.

It is important to point out that there has been no change in the Government of the city. No one "seized power." It remained in the hands of the Senate, though that body's labors were somewhat disturbed by the events at the Town Hall. The Committee of Twelve merely intervened, as described, to maintain order, disarm the people, and prevent political developments.

Berlin Feared Communists.

Everything was quiet by Wednesday night, but official and other news had given to the outer world an entirely false impression by reporting that Hamburg was in the power of the communists. It never was for a moment, but late on Wednesday night it was discovered that the Berlin Government, doubtless misled by this flood of intentionally or stupidly faked news, had proclaimed a punitive expedition against the city. General von Lettow-Vorbeck, in command of the famous Iron Division, was soon en route. Torpedo boats were arriving from Kiel and monitors were coming up the river with troops.

By Thursday morning 20,000 troops were concentrated in the neighborhood of a perfectly quiet and orderly town. The Committee of Twelve and representatives of all parties at once got into touch with the military leaders, and by Thursday evening a provisional agreement had been reached that the troops should not enter the city unless a renewal of the disorders took place. It was decided, too, that no resistance would be offered in the event of troops entering the city.

Despite this agreement, Government troops began to enter Friday morning. It was decided not to regard this as a breach of the arrangement. "Let them come and see that there is no disorder," expresses the general attitude of the Hamburgers.

As the troops came into the town about 9 o'clock it was quite tranquil. Work was going on as usual, for there was no strike, and despite various reports there had never been one. The troops, under the impression that the Spartacides were in control, started to barricade the streets as they advanced on the City Hall.

Troops Discard Arms.

Then a curious sight was seen in front of the hall. Conversations began between the workers, the civic guards, and the population generally, and the officers and men of the troops. The latter were asked why they had come, and the matter was argued out there and then as the troops moved about. This peaceful persuasion had a remarkable effect. In front of the trade union headquarters a body of 200 freiwillige threw away their arms as a protest, abandoned their guns, and started to march back. So as not to allow those guns to reach the population, the civic guard and others got carts and loaded them with rifles, machine guns, mine throwers, and ammunition and, wheeling them all off to the Alster, tipped them into deep water.

At the station some freiwillige, alarmed by men coming forward to talk to them, opened fire, but the civilians came on and long conversations took places. In the end the freiwillige, some of whom declared they had been deceived, began to march out of town, escorted by unarmed civil guards and workingmen.

At 2 o'clock there was not a single freiwillige left in the city. Five hours later the military commander outside issued an order withdrawing the troops.

WANT GEN. PERSHING TO RETAIN HIS RANK

Wilson to Take Up the Subject in Expectation of Army Leaders Return.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—As soon as possible after he returns to Washington, President Wilson is expected to take up the question of the future military status of General Pershing.

The interpretation placed on the law under which his appointment as General was made is that he holds rank only while commanding the American Expeditionary Forces abroad. Apparently he reverts to his permanent rank in the regular army—Major General—upon reaching the United States.

Plans for the returns of the Expeditionary Forces call for the transportation of 400,000 soldiers in July, and it is the understanding that General Pershing will go back with the 1st and 2d Divisions early in August.

Unless Congress should provide specifically for Pershing, he could not, under existing law, retain the grade of General unless appointed Chief of the General Staff, which carries with it a General's rank, title and emoluments. If demobilized with the Expeditionary Forces, he would be junior in the list of Major Generals to Wood and Barry.

While nothing definite has been determined as to his future status, it is the expectation that the President will seek means of keeping him on the active list without loss of his present rank. But the only chance now afforded to carry out that purpose would be Pershing's appointment as Chief of Staff.

FLIGHT OF THE R-34 IS AGAIN HELD UP

Decision Reached to Wait Two or Three Days for Better Weather Conditions.

EAST FORTUNE, Scotland, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The giant British dirigible R-34 will not be able to start on its proposed transatlantic flight for two days, or possibly three, unless there should be an unexpectedly marked improvement in weather conditions.

The latest weather reports showed a sixty-five-mile easterly wind blowing off the west coast of Scotland and strong adverse winds far out on the Atlantic. Meteorologists said this condition may be expected to continue for two days, and perhaps longer. The crew of the dirigible is anxious to start the flight, but they are unwilling to allow haste to make them take unnecessary chances through unfavorable weather.

"Perfect weather is not needed for the start," Commander Scott said. "I am willing to start with fair chances of good weather and winds, but I see no reason for starting when it seems likely the winds will be against us. We should have at least fairly favorable weather at the beginning, for we do not know what we may find in the middle of the Atlantic."

Major Roberts, engineer officer of the R-34, said he expected to complete overhauling the engines some time tonight.

RADIO READY FOR R-34.

Wireless Equipment Installed at Hazelhurst and Mitchel Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, June 30.—Under the direction of the army authorities, in co-operation with Colonel Archie Miller, two new radio stations were completed today at Hazlehurst and Mitchel Fields for use in connection with the visit of the British dirigible R-34, which is expected to fly from England. The stations have the most modern radio equipment obtainable. The station at Roosevelt Field, completed two weeks ago, will also be available for use in connection with the visit of the giant dirigible.

Each station has five complete independent radio sets, which will enable the officials to keep in touch with the dirigible far out at sea. The most up-to-date wireless telephone equipment also has been installed, so that greetings may be exchanged between the fields on shore and the approaching airship.

The wireless telephone will be in touch with the dirigible fifty miles out. The radio arrangements at Hazlehurst Field are in charge of Lieutenant John C. Davidson. Lieutenants Maurice E. Dodd and Stephen G. Evans are in command at Mitchel Field. The R-34, under the present plans, will anchor at Roosevelt Field and will remain twenty-four hours.

JAPAN SPURNS OLD CHARGE.

Peace Delegation Denies Secret Agreement with Germany.

PARIS, June 30.—The Japanese peace delegation today issued a categorical denial of a statement appearing in a newspaper printed in English in Paris, to the effect that Japan and Germany had arranged a secret alliance, aimed eventually to include Russia, and that only the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and the conclusion of the armistice prevented its signature.

The delegation says that the story was of German origin, revamped for the moment of the signing of peace to discredit Japan and poison the public mind against her.

The first story of the alleged German-Japanese treaty was published on April 19 in a dispatch from Charles A. Selden at Paris, to THE NEW YORK TIMES. It gave a summary of the text as contained in a message which had been received by the Chinese delegation at Paris from the Peking Foreign Office, advices from which stated that the Russian Bolsheviki were circulating the treaty, and that Premier Scheidemann had unofficially denied its existence.

In a special dispatch to THE TIMES from Tokio, published April 23, Viscount Uchida, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, made precise denial not only of the existence of an authentic treaty, but also of the charge that Japan had ever contemplated coming to any "understanding with the Germans in breach of her plighted faith."

AIRMEN ANNOUNCE PEACE ON THE RHINE

Captain Walter Schultz, an American, Killed While Dropping Bulletins.

GERMAN SINGER GOES MAD

Crazed When M. P. Vetoes Vocalizing for Deutschland—Mass of People Stolid.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 29.—How peace came to the Rhineland is rather a tame story.

One could imagine the possible effects if a peace of defeat came to America, but the Germans are different. In Coblenz it was just one more dull evening, with the dullness assisted by a drizzling rain. That was the case so far as the Germans were concerned.

The American soldiers showed more life in their observance of the occasion, and at the Officers' Club there was some conviviality. But, all in all, it was a dull celebration.

The news of the signing reached Coblenz within half an hour after the ceremony at Versailles. Within an hour The Amaroe, the army newspaper, had out an extra with the words "Peace" all the way across its front page. Airplanes dropped 40,000 copies over the bridgehead area.

There was a tragic incident in connection with spreading the news. One of the volunteer aviators for this purpose was Captain Walter Schultz of the 158th Aero Squadron. While dropping papers over Montabaur, the headquarters of the First Division, his airplane "side-slipped" and crashed down. The aviator was instantly killed.

One exciting incident developed among the Germans. In Herr Mayer's Rhine beer garden a young German, who seemed to think he was a Caruso, began giving some songs laudatory of Germany, when an American M. P. told him to desist. After a moment's silence he declared he had no fear of an American M. P., and would sing for Deutschland.

He started again, whereupon the M. P. grasped him and pushed him out to the sidewalk. Here he fell to the pavement, shouting "Deutschland über Alles." Eight men were required to hold him as he raved.

Physicians said he had gone insane, and he was taken away to a hospital. He had become crazed two years ago while a member of a U-boat crew, and had but recently left a German hospital.

Throughout the area American Y. M. C. A. welfare entertainments were held last night, and a number of street parades were organized. In Andernach some wild street shooting resulted in the death of Wagoner William Johnson of the M. P.'s.

Early in the evening reports spread through Coblenz that the order against fraternization, which prohibits Americans from talking with German girls, had been suspended because peace had been signed. The ever-present M. P.'s quickly corrected this impression, although, as a matter of fact, for the last ten days this order has not been strictly enforced, and international gayety, except on the streets and in cafés, has gone on undisturbed. It is considered probable that no direct order permitting fraternization will be issued, but that there will be a "quiet" order to arrest no more Americans for talking to German girls.

The 5th Division will begin moving on Tuesday, and the 4th is expected to start about July 6. No orders have been issued relative to the homeward trek of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions.

No information is available here as to how many soldiers are to remain on the Rhine. This announcement is awaited with feverish anxiety by the homesick Americans. All of them are very anxious to get away from the Rhine. Indeed, they expect to go very soon and would be sorely chagrined at any orders keeping them here indefinitely.

GLASS TO LAY CORNERSTONE

Secretary to Attend Ceremony at New Assay Office Building.

The cornerstone of the new United States Assay Office, at Wall and Nassau Streets, will be laid today at noon. Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, ex-Secretary William G. McAdoo, and Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office, will deliver addresses. Secretary Glass will officiate at the laying of the stone, which is expected to be witnessed by most of the leading bankers of the city. After the ceremonies, Mr. Bovie will give a luncheon in honor of Secretary Glass at the Bankers' Club.

Daily newspapers, coins of the United States, and other documents will be placed in the cornerstone by Secretary Glass. The new building will be eight stories in height, five stories underground and three above. When the vault is completed, it is estimated that it will hold about $20,000,000,000 in gold. At present, there is more than $900,000,000 in gold, and more than $100,000,000 in silver held at the Assay Office.

CERRETTI REPORTS TO POPE

Benedict XV. Congratulates Him on Success of His Mission to Paris.

ROME, June 28.—Archbishop Bonaventura Cerretti, Papal Under-Secretary of State, returned from Paris today and made a full report at the Vatican on his mission to the Peace Conference. Mgr. Cerretti had long conversations with Pope Benedict and Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State. Both congratulated him warmly on the success of his mission.

The report dealt with changes made in the Peace Treaty regarding Catholic missions in former German colonies, and the protection of their property. He also reported on other questions, including unofficial conversations with members of the various peace delegations in Paris, and discussions there regarding the League of Nations.

Mgr. Cerretti expressed the greatest pleasure at the reception given him in Paris, especially by members of the American delegation. Some of the Americans he had known during his residence in the United States a number of years ago.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The leading article in this week's issue of The Annalist discusses South America's place in trade with the United States. The importance and obligation of developing trade with our neighbor continent is emphasized. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c, on news stands—$4 a year.—Adv.

127 Killed, Thousands Are Injured By Italian Earthquake; Relief Scanty

ROME, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Earthquake shocks in Tuscany on Sunday caused the deaths of 127 persons and injuries to several thousands, according to the latest advices from Florence. The shocks were perceptible as far away as Venice. The centre of the seismic movement apparently was Vecchio, a village of 1,200 inhabitants fifteen miles northeast of Florence.

Among the victims at Vecchio, which suffered severely, were the local doctors. The railway station, churches, and factories at Borgo San Lorenzo, north of Vecchio, were destroyed. Great damage was done at Omi, Sappinate, Tivalta, Carpeso, Cassaglia, Alpipo, Biloroiano, Padula, and Casole. Many were reported killed or injured in these villages.

Airplanes have been sent in all directions along the Apennine Mountains seeking information. It is feared some regions may have been isolated by destruction of all means of communication.

All relief efforts are being centered at Florence, Arezzo, Musello, and Siena. Arezzo is about 45 miles southeast of Florence and Siena is about the same distance exactly south.

FLORENCE, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The victims of the earthquake so far reported number more than a hundred killed and several thousand injured. A million and a half people of the Provinces of Florence, Arezzo, and Siena, where the shocks were especially severe, spent the night in the open air.

The Duchess of Aosta, whose husband is the cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, visited part of the stricken area for the purpose of rendering assistance. The Prefect, Count Oigiati, accompanied by engineers, soldiers, and Red Cross workers, proceeded through the zone with medical and other supplies.

This earthquake is the most severe that Tuscany has suffered in the last fifteen years. The full force of the disturbance was felt in the beautiful valley of the Mugello, inclosed between lofty mountains on the western slope of the Central Apennines. Vecchio, a village of 1,200 inhabitants, suffered most. In the capital of the Mugello, Borgo San Lorenzo, with a population of more than 5,000, factories, schoolhouses, churches, and railway stations were destroyed.

Almost all of the fatalities were in the Mugello Valley, where the extent of the disaster is appalling. Ulivato is entirely in ruins, the only building still standing being the church, which is cracked. The inhabitants of Filarciano are especially grieved by the destruction of the house where the great poet, Carducci, lived and worked.

Ghastly stories are reported from the destroyed villages. Fields and streets are overflowing with wounded, lying on straw, grass and rags, and begging for water, which is difficult to obtain, because the water pipes were destroyed by the quake.

There were extraordinary rescues, such as that of a youngster who, after being buried for several hours, was found alive, protected by the body of his dead mother arched above him.

Among the other towns which suffered greatly were Marradi, which stands at a height of 1,075 feet on the mountains; San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Montorsoli, Dicomano, Covella, and Lubiano. Grave damage is reported from Londa, Pello, Scarperia, Fand, and Palazzuolo.

QUAKES IN NEW WORLD

Shocks in Salvador and Also in Nicaragua.

SAN SALVADOR, June 30.—Earthquake shocks of regular intensity were felt last night in this and many other cities of the country. No loss of life or material damage has been reported.

Advices received here say that Nicaragua experienced severe earth shocks.

BIG POLICE FORCE TO GUARD JULY 4

State Troops Assembling on Independence Day May Watch for Threats by Reds.

WILL CHECK ANY OUTBREAK

Security League and Defense Society Warn Public of Bomb Outrages Planned.

An order was sent to all precincts from Police Headquarters yesterday directing police captains to hold in reserve over July 4 every uniformed policeman and detective on the rosters of the stations. No announcement of the order was made in the office of Police Commissioner Enright, and none of the police officials would admit that the order had been sent out, it reported, in anticipation of bomb outrages by Reds believing in anarchy and seeking the overthrow of the Government.

According to unofficial information all the police are to remain on reserve duty in all the stations from the night of July 3 to the morning of July 5, ready to move out in any emergency. It was reported also that orders had been sent to the police reserves to mobilize in their stations and to be ready for the same duty. Instructions also have been issued, it was said, to all patrolmen to maintain an especially sharp watch for radical outbreaks on July 4, particularly during the hours of darkness.

It was reported also that some of the regiments of the State Guard would be mobilized in their armories on July 4. When the test mobilization of the New York Guard regiments was held two weeks ago, some of the high officers pointed out that the test was made so that these contingents might be assigned to important places for duty in case of any widespread outbreak of the radicals. Plans were formed then for any emergency that might arise.

Officers at the headquarters of the National Guard in the Municipal Building denied yesterday that any order had been sent out for a mobilization of the State troops, but it was pointed out that some of the regiments would be called to their armories so that they might take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, in command of the First Brigade, New York Guard, could not be reached at his home at Brookville, L. I., last night, but it was said at his headquarters in the 71st Regiment Armory that no order had been given yet for a mobilization on July 4. Other officers of the State Guard said they considered that a call for duty in the armories was probable, and that some of the regiments would, undoubtedly be mustered, even if orders do not come from brigade headquarters.

Both the American Defense Society and the National Security League have warned the public against any so-called Red demonstrations on Independence Day, but they have not had any specific evidence that outbreaks were planned.

In a call for patriotic mass meetings on July 4 the Security League said yesterday:

"Now, for the first time in our history, threats are made against the sanctity of the nation's natal day. With blasphemous bravado July 4 has been set as the date for anarchist mass terror and revolutionary demonstrations. The day on which the inalienable rights of man were first declared by a nation created to maintain them is threatened with desecration by those who recognize the rights of none but themselves and bend to no law but their own lust."

SPEEDING MOTORISTS CRASH OVER BRIDGE

Two Dead, 5 Injured as Turn of Road in Keyport Sends Car to Creek Below.

GAS MAIN IS CUT IN FALL

Three Firemen Are Overcome While Assisting in Rescue—Driver from Newark Arrested.

KEYPORT, N. J., June 30.—A man and a woman were killed, and five men and women were injured, when an automobile moving at high speed struck the side of the Walnut Street Bridge here this morning and toppled into a creek twelve feet below.

The machine broke the town's principal gas main, which is exposed at the bridge. Firemen William Crater, William Bryne and James McCann were overcome while assisting in rescue work.

The dead are: Mrs. Sophia Caruso, 21 years old, of 177 Hoyt Street, Newark, wife of Antonio Caruso, a soldier; an unidentified man known as "Izzy."

The injured: Joseph Grosso, 25, of 79 Hoyt Street, Newark, three broken ribs; Mrs. Anna Abbe, 25, of 117 New York Avenue, Newark, ligaments torn in leg and also suffering from shock; Theresa Gaster, 24, torn ligaments in leg, suffering from shock; Louis Bressela, Newark, three broken ribs; Nichola de Simone, 24, 24 Spearing Street, Newark, slightly injured.

The automobile left from 137 Warren Street, Newark, at 12:30 o'clock this morning for Keansburg. There is a turn in the road at the bridge, and the driver, who was later arrested, did not see it in time to avoid an upset.

Keyport's entire gas supply was cut off by the accident. The bridge was so badly damaged it has been closed to traffic.

CAR HITS POLES; 3 INJURED.

Three of Mt. Vernon Family Perhaps Fatally Hurt When Auto Overturns.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 30.—Five persons were injured, three perhaps fatally, when an automobile crashed against two poles and overturned early today. The injured are: Alderman Edward Sheridan, 145 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon; Mrs. Sheridan and their seven-year-old child Edward, Jr. They are suffering from cuts about the head and possible fracture of the skull and are in a critical condition at the New Rochelle Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. James Sparks, 212 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, bruises about the body and head and possible fracture of leg.

The machine was driven by Edward Carroll, of 135 South Fourth Street, Mount Vernon. It is owned by S. S. Williams of the United States Rubber Company, 35 Central Park West, Manhattan. Carroll said that when the accident happened he was going toward New York and the lights of another automobile coming in an opposite direction obscured his vision. His machine swerved and crashed into a telegraph and an electric light pole.

KAISER PAYS FIRST TAXES.

Levy Made by Dutch and Partial Sum of $4,800 Collected.

AMERONGEN, June 28, (Associated Press.)—The former German Emperor for the first time in his life has paid taxes, the municipality of Amerongen having levied the ordinary taxation after examining and estimating his fortune.

For the first three months of this year the sum levied amounts to 12,000 guilder. (A guilder normally amounts to about 40 cents.) This sum, however, was merely for local taxation. An income tax will be levied separately by the Government.

The former Emperor was relieved from payment for the first period of his sojourn, as that fell within the previous year. All foreigners who remain three months in the country are liable for the payment of taxes, the same as natives of Holland.

First

In six months of 1919 The New York Times published a greater volume of advertisements, and recorded a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

339TH SAY MUTINY CHARGE IS FALSE

Officers and Men Returning from Archangel Assert Incident Was Exaggerated.

ONE MAN MISUNDERSTOOD

Declare a Polish Boy Misinterpreted English Order—Men Asked Why They Were There.

The 339th Infantry, one company of which was reported as having mutinied at Archangel in April as the result of the Red propaganda, returned yesterday on the transport Von Steuben, and its officers and enlisted men were unanimous in branding the charge as unfounded, although they admitted there had been much dissatisfaction in the ranks. They said it was true that the enlisted men had demanded from their officers the reason for their being kept in Northern Russia, but maintained they had a right to do so. One enlisted man summed it up thus:

"If Senator Hiram Johnson and others can ask such questions in the Senate, why couldn't we, the ones involved, ask them. And we did, and that is all there is to it."

Major J. Brooks Nichols of Detroit, Mich., commander of the 46 officers and 1,495 members of the regiment who returned on the Von Steuben, said that the incident which inspired the report that there had been a mutiny had been exaggerated. "I have heard more bunk about this alleged mutiny than could be written in a dozen books," he said.

"The incident which gave rise to the rumors was a misunderstanding between a Sergeant and one of the privates. The men of the 339th are the best disciplined and the most courageous of any outfit, I know, and all any officer could desire."

Major Nichols declared that conditions in Northern Russia were chaotic, and no one could prophesy the future. The better classes were hoping that the Bolsheviki would eventually hang themselves if given enough rope.

Captain E. G. Winslow of Company I said he was very anxious to clear up the stigma which his command had received by the reports of the mutiny. He said: "There was positively no mutiny. Statements which my boys had read in newspapers, received from the United States caused them to question their officers as to the reason they were being held in Russia. The feeling that nobody knew just why we were there spread among the men. Then Colonel Stewart explained at length to them that what we came there for originally could be summed up in four points. These four reasons, he said, were: First, to guard the huge stores of war material and supplies at Archangel which had been sold by the Allies to the old Russian Government; second, to prevent the Germans from coming through Finland and South Russia and establishing submarine bases on the White Sea and Murmansk coast; third, to assist the Russians in re-establishing the eastern front and in forming their own army, thus diverting some of the attention of the Germans from the western front; and fourth, to assist the Czechoslovaks.

"The argument between the Sergeant and the private, which started the mutiny story, was a trivial incident. The non-commissioned officer ordered a Polish boy to load a truck. Because of his lack of knowledge of the English language, the boy misunderstood the Sergeant and refused to obey the orders which had been given to him. Later, after the order had been explained to him by officers of the company, the soldiers readily loaded the truck. That was the nearest to a mutiny that we had."

Captain Winslow said that the men of the 339th were amused by the report that they had served in Siberia. Where they did serve, he said, was at Archangel, protecting the Vologda Railroad, in the Northern Russia district. He said the weather was intensely cold, and no one could blame the soldiers for complaining, as they frequently experienced days when the thermometer registered 50 degrees below zero. Food conditions were not entirely satisfactory, he said.

The only New Yorker in the enlisted personnel with the 339th Infantry was Private Jacob Kantrolts of Company M, who lives at 1,451 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, who served as an interpreter. He received the Croix de Guerre for bravery during an attempt of the Bolsheviki to break through the French lines at Empss. Lieutenant Alexander A. Formosa of 235 Lenox Road, Flatbush, a son of Inspector Formosa of the Police Department, also returned with the 339th Infantry. He said he was sent to the regiment as a replacement officer.

The 339th went to Archangel in September from Newcastle, England. When they arrived at their destination they found that the Bolsheviki forces had fled, leaving the inhabitants virtually starving to death, according to officers of the contingent. They said they set up a provisional government along the line of Kerensky's. The returning soldiers were loud in praise of the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross.

"We do not know what the 'Y' has been doing on other fronts," one officer said, "but they certainly did treat us right. The Y. W. C. A. also won a place in our hearts when they erected a Hostess House for us."

The Von Steuben brought back in all 2,027 officers and enlisted men.

BRADLEYS BURNED TO DEATH

Gorham Company Official and His Wife Perish in Summer Home.

GUILFORD, Conn., June 30.—Wilbur B. Bradley and his wife, Mrs. Jennie Bradley, of New York City, were burned to death in their Summer home in Boston Street early today.

The fire started in the kitchen and was noticed by Bertha Richardson, who has a tea room across the street. She called the firemen, who, believing that the house had not yet been occupied for the season, began to move out the furniture. Mrs. A. L. Griffin, a neighbor, being awakened by the fire apparatus, told the men that she knew Mr. and Mrs. Bradley had been in the house.

Howard Dudley, a returned service man, went up a ladder and into the chamber on the west front. The bed was empty but on the floor were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley. It was evident that Mrs. Bradley was then dead, and Mr. Bradley died while efforts were being made to move him.

Mr. Bradley leaves a brother, Clifford, in New Haven. Mrs. Bradley was Miss Shelly, and leaves a brother in Chicago.

The house, of Colonial type, was built about 1750, and had belonged to Mrs. Bradley's family.

Wilbur B. Bradley was Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Gorham Company of this city. He had a home here, where he and his wife lived in the Winter. Mr. Bradley was here last Friday and Saturday, it was said.

When in the city he made his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue store of the company. As soon as word was received yesterday of the tragedy a member of the firm left the city for Guilford.

GIBBONS A PRIEST 58 YEARS.

Also Celebrates Thirty-third Anniversary as a Cardinal.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated today his thirty-third anniversary as Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore and the fifty-eighth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He celebrated mass at 7 o'clock in the morning and later in the day called upon Mgr. Starr, an old friend, who celebrated today his golden jubilee.

The Cardinal later said that he was getting ready to leave the city for a brief vacation with friends. In spite of his advanced age the venerable primate is in perfect health, and never misses a day in taking his accustomed walk. The Cardinal will be 85 years old the latter part of next month.

Allies Ask Dutch to Prevent the ex-Kaiser from Escaping

LONDON, June 30.—The allied Governments have represented to the Government of Holland the necessity of taking steps to prevent the departure of the former German Emperor from Holland.

This announcement was made by C. B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, this afternoon.

BOSTON ASSEMBLY CHEERS DE VALERA

"President" Tells Massachusetts Legislators Irish Would Vote 4 to 1 for a Republic.

VISITS REVOLUTION SCENES

Leaves for Manchester, N. H., as the Guest of the Governor of New Hampshire.

BOSTON, June 30.—The Massachusetts Legislature heard today from Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," a statement of political conditions in Ireland. He declared that "if we could get a plebiscite we would carry it 4 to 1 for the republic.

The Irish leader spent an active day. As the guest of the City Council and made a pilgrimage to points in and about Boston, identified with events in the early days of the American Revolution. Then came his address to the Legislature and a reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House.

Mr. de Valera earlier in the day placed a wreath beneath the historic elm in Cambridge under which General Washington took command of the American revolutionary army, and another on the "Minute Man" monument on the green in Lexington. He was a guest during the forenoon of the City of Cambridge, with a reception at the City Hall, a luncheon at Riverbank Court, and an automobile tour which showed him the landmarks of Cambridge and Boston.

At the base of Bunker Hill Monument President de Valera placed another wreath in tribute to the men of Irish blood who fought there. The wreath was tied with the colors of Old Glory, and the tri-color of the Irish Republic.

Mr. de Valera took from his pocket a card on which he wrote the date, and the words of Washington when he learned that the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought. "The liberties of my country are safe," signed it, and fastened it to the wreath. In a short address he said he was happy to be at Bunker Hill as the representative of Ireland, whose sons had shared in the battle that liberty might be gained.

Late today, en route to Manchester, N. H., as the guest of Governor John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire, who accompanied him, Mr. de Valera continued his pilgrimage to revolutionary scenes, passing through Concord and Lexington.

Legislators Cheer and Wave Flags.

The House of Representatives had invited Mr. de Valera, as "President of Ireland," to address the body. The Senate, because of the insistence of President McKnight on parliamentary procedure last Friday, took no action on a motion to invite him before the upper branch. Today, however, the House extended to the Senate an invitation to be present in the House chamber during the Irish leader's visit, and at President McKnight's suggestion the Senators accepted unanimously.

Crowds filled the galleries, and the floor of the House, the whole assembly on its feet and cheering loudly when the Irish leader entered. The tricolor of the "Irish Republic" was waved from the seats of legislators, and cheers were given for the republic.

Mr. De Valera in his address said the cause of the "republic" had found general favor with the people of Ireland.

"It is said that the Irish are divided among themselves," he said. "This is not so in respect to this question. If we could get a plebiscite we could carry it 4 to 1. Ulster is mentioned as an exception, but Ulster is a very small part of the island. In some parts of Ulster there are very small majorities opposed, and in others large majority sympathizes with most of the people of Ireland.

"Minorities have a right to look for guarantees from the majority, but they have no right to be unreasonable. To-day the rights of the majority in Ireland are sacrificed to the minority of Ulster.

"Again, it is said this is a religious question. This, too, is not so. It happens that the majority of the Ulster minority is Protestant and that the majority of the Irish people is Catholic, but that has nothing to do with the present situation. England has tried to keep alive this claim of religious differences, but it will not be able to do so, and the Irish people will be united in support of Irish sovereignty."

Cheers were renewed and flags were waved as Mr. De Valera concluded.

IRISH PRESENT PARIS PLEA.

Tell Clemenceau That British Bomb Towns and Banish Many.

PARIS, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Irish-American delegates, here in the interest of the Irish independence movement, sent a new note to Premier Clemenceau today, in which they charged the British with bombarding Irish towns from airplanes, "wantonly murdering women and children." They said also that the British were issuing frequent orders of banishment.

They asked the appointment of a special investigating commission.

COSSACKS CAPTURE 5,500 BOLSHEVIKI

Don Troops Occupy Millerovo and Smash Enemy Front North of That Town.

EKATERINODAR, Friday, June 20.—The army of Kuban Cossacks, operating in the bend of the Don River, has captured 4,000 Bolsheviki and 16 guns. The Don Cossacks, who also are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armored trains.

The Don Cossacks have occupied Millerovo, and broken the Bolshevist front north of Millerovo.

In their successful advance the Kuban Cossacks put to rout four infantry and two cavalry regiments of the Bolshevist forces.

West of Ekaterinodar the Bolsheviki have been defeated on the Kerch peninsula on the eastern end of the Crimea.

KOREA AND FIUME IN SENATE

Resolutions by Spencer and Sherman Referred to Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri, introduced a resolution today asking the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether present conditions between Japan and Korea warrant intervention of the treaty of 1905 between Korea and the United States. This convention pledges the United States to use its influence to secure an amicable settlement of any controversy threatening Korea. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

A resolution expressing sympathy for efforts of the city of Fiume to secure annexation to Italy was introduced by Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, and referred to committee without debate.

THREE SUSPENDED IN WILKINS INQUIRY

Prison Commission to Investigate Complaints of the Mineola Jail.

JUSTICE MANNING AROUSED

Expresses Surprise at Testimony Regarding the Condemned Physician's Suicide.

GET FACTS FOR GRAND JURY

Coroner's Hearing to Start Today—Sheriff Takes Action in Cases of His Subordinates.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 30.—Pending an investigation by the Nassau County officials into the suicide of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who hanged himself in the county jail here on Sunday after his conviction for wife murder, Sheriff Seaman tonight suspended three of the officers on duty in the jail at the time. They are Warden William Hulse and Keepers William Hendrickson and John T. Mills.

Two investigations, one by the State Prison Commission and the other by District Attorney Weeks, will be made into the circumstances of the suicide of Dr. Wilkins. A preliminary inquiry, conducted today by Supreme Court Justice David Manning, before whom the convicted physician was to have appeared tomorrow for sentence, indicated that Mineola has had a "lockless" jail, so far as locking prisoners in their cells was concerned.

No definite progress was made in determining how Dr. Wilkins obtained the new piece of manila rope with which he committed suicide, but District Attorney Weeks hinted that prisoners to be examined later were expected to throw some light on this.

Two State Prison Commissioners, Henry Soloman and Leon C. Weinstock, arrived here this afternoon to investigate the methods of guarding inmates at the jail. According to Commissioner Weinstock, Federal Judges have recently written to the State board that they would discontinue sending prisoners to the Mineola jail because of lax conditions there, and instead would order them taken to the Essex County Jail, in New Jersey.

Commissioner Weinstock severely criticised the management of the jail and declared that the State investigation had been planned even before the Wilkins suicide. He said that the investigation might lead to action by the Grand Jury.

The hearing, which will be public, will be held in the Warden's office, and the first witness will be Sheriff Princa Seaman.

The Sheriff will be asked, said Mr. Weinstock, how Dr. Wilkins obtained the six feet of new hair-inch rope with which he hanged himself. The man supposed to have been guarding the physician also will be questioned, as will a number of other witnesses.

"The public should be made acquainted with the facts regarding the administration of the Mineola jail," said Commissioner Weinstock, "and we intend that the responsibility for any conditions shown to exist shall be fixed absolutely."

This morning, when the full gravity of the suicide within the jail was realized, District Attorney Weeks announced that he would investigate personally, while Sheriff Seaman spurred his inquiry into the matter and Justice Manning, plainly disturbed by the incident, also took a hand in the investigation.

Wilkins Guarded, Says Sheriff.

"A man convicted of murder was never more closely guarded," declared Sheriff Seaman, "and guards were passing the cell every five minutes. That is, we guarded him more carefully than a murderer was ever guarded in the Tombs. I have not been able to find out where he got the rope when he was brought here Friday afternoon after his conviction.

"He was thoroughly searched in the presence of two of his attorneys. Everything with which he might harm himself was taken from him. In regard to the rope, I have made careful inquiry and no one in the jail knows where it came from."

Charles N. Wyvong, who defended the physician, issued a statement in which he took exception to criticisms seemingly aimed at Justice Manning's conduct of the trial. The attorney declared that Justice Manning had presided absolutely impartially, and that his charge to the jury had been even and without prejudice.

Coroner Jones, who pronounced Dr. Wilkins dead and who took charge of the notes which the suicide left, declined today to disclose the contents of any more of them.

The first step Justice Manning took in his personal investigation was the calling of fifteen prisoners from the jail into court. The Justice's questions and comment were sharp. District Attorney Weeks conducted the examination, and there were stenographers there to make a record of the inquiry.

Keeper Tells of Suicide.

William Henderson, one of the keepers on duty at the time of the suicide, was the first witness. He told how Dr. Wilkins, who was on the ground floor tier, was found hanging in the bath room.

"Were pr

NEW YORK RAILWAYS BREAK-UP BEGINS

Counsel for Receiver Announces That 8th and 9th Av. Lines Will Be Given Up Next Tuesday.

ASKS TRANSFER RELIEF

B. R. T.'s Plea for Permission to Issue Certificates Argued Before Service Board.

Arguing yesterday before the Public Service Commission in favor of the application of Job E. Hedges, as receiver of the New York Railways Company, for authority to charge three cents for transfers at ninety-nine of the 113 points where transfers are now given free, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, counsel for Mr. Hedges, said that the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines, now part of the system, would go back to their owners on Tuesday next. The rents and the bond interest due yesterday would be defaulted. Therefore the lines would be returned in accordance with the recent announcement made by Federal Judge Mayer.

Mr. Stimson explained that the various lines, some twenty-five in number, now operated as a single system, consisted of leased lines, those owned outright by the company, and lines under lease but whose stock and bonds were controlled by the company. He said the earnings of the system for the six months ended March 31 last fell $50,000 below enough to pay the interest on the bonds, to say nothing of paying rents and other fixed charges. He described the situation as desperate and said that if the service was to be continued immediate relief would have to be given.

Because a decision on the separation of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines is to be given by Judge Mayer next Tuesday, it was urged that the commission dispose of the application of Mr. Hedges this week. Commissioner Lewis Nixon agreed to complete the hearing before Tuesday, and set the next, and probably final hearing, for tomorrow morning.

Corporation Counsel Burr said the city administration wanted to preserve the railway system so far as it could, and that the receiver and the latter's counsel had agreed with him that a fair and true valuation of the property should be made before the hearing, but that this had not been done. He said that six months had passed since the receiver had come into possession of the property, and that he appeared, not with a valuation, but with a request for the abolition of transfers. Two years had passed, he said, since the company's first application for the abolition of transfers had been filed with the commission. He did not think that any acute desire to keep the system intact had been disclosed.

Commissioner Nixon asked for evidence, and Frank Samuelson, auditor for Receiver Hedges, was sworn. He testified that the taxes due on the leased lines amounted to $967,510, and that the increases in wages and salaries during the past two years amounted to about $1,500,000. He said that for the six months ended March 31 that the system earned $5,779,394, the operating expenses were $4,957,140, and the taxes $620,969. This left net revenue, he said, of $201,276 for the half year.

Frederick G. Wood, assistant to General Manager Frank Hedley, gave figures showing that the abolition of transfers at the ninety-nine points would increase the company's earning capacity about $853,981 a year. An appraisal of the property of the system made in 1914 and submitted. It gave the value at that time as $87,030,664, or $39,578,137 less than the property could have been reproduced for in 1917. Assistant Corporation Counsel Kohler remade in 1914 was submitted. It gave witnesses tomorrow.

Commissioner Nixon, earlier in the day, heard arguments on the plea of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to issue $15,000,000 receiver's certificates to complete the rapid transit lines. Federal Judge Mayer has already granted permission for the issue of $20,000,000, about one-quarter of it to be used for bettering the surface lines of the system, and the matter is now before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Transit Commissioner Delaney sat with Commissioner Nixon during the argument.

Carl M. Owen, counsel for Mr. Garrison, was interrupted during his argument by Commissioner Delaney, who said the rapid transit lines operated by the B. R. T. were not responsible for the receivership, but that a receivership had resulted from the inability of the company to meet its obligations. Mr. Kohler thought the expense of the issue of certificates should be borne by the company and that no part of it should fall upon the receipts of the dual system in which the city is a partner. W. S. Menden, assistant general manager of the company, submitted a statement showing how the $15,000,000 was to be spent. The items are:

Equipment, $5,000,000; reconstruction of the elevated lines, $1,500,000; plant, structures, and equipment of third tracks, $1,700,000; structures, plant, equipment, and extensions of elevated lines, $200,000; discount and deficiencies, $450,000; general car equipment, $6,500,000. The B. R. T. hearing will be resumed next Tuesday afternoon.

TO STUDY COMPENSATION.

Workmen's National Council Plans Standardization of Rates.

The National Council of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, comprising sixty representatives of compensation bureaus in the various States, held an all-day session yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania to discuss methods of obtaining closer co-operation from the State departments and bureaus. A committee of nine was appointed for the purpose of framing a constitution, and another meeting will be held in the month or two to continue the organization.

The council will form an Executive Committee for the purpose of gathering statistical data on compensation bureaus in the various States, and plans will be made looking toward the standardization of the rates of compensation. The Chairman of the meeting was Leon S. Senior, Secretary of the organization.

LABOR PARTY TO MEET.

Conference to be Held Soon on Question of Convention.

The question whether a national ticket shall be put into the field by the American Labor Party, will be decided at a conference of delegates from ten States where the party is organized, to be held at Cleveland shortly after Labor Day, according to an announcement made yesterday by T. M. Daly, the party's national organizer. Mr. Daly said annulment of the Federal prohibition amendment would be one of the planks of the party platform.

Delegates from Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and New York will attend the Cleveland conference, representing, according to Mr. Daly, more than 2,000,000 workers. It is expected that the conference will issue a call for a national convention.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ASTRAKHANS Wanted.—Imported. Max Scott, 70 5th Av. Stuyvesant 5968.

BARONETTE SATIN Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 6926.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobbin's J 36 or similar, quantity. Chelsea 2847.

BOLIVIA-SILVERTIP Wanted.—Any quality; spot cash. Tramser, 2 West 45d, 11th Floor, Main Bg. 9658.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Silvertones and kerseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, F. H., 7033, or similar; also velours and Oxford suitings. Haft, Farragut 9783.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Henna shades; immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 136 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Julliard's 2005, shade 32, brown. Myer Gans Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTHS and lightweight silvertones wanted; spot cash. Miller, 22 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—112. Leventhal & Hirwitz, 66 West 32d. Gram. 2290.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors; botany 315; cash. Madison Square 4180.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all shades. J. Lesser, 127 West 25th.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, bolivia, plush, Sidney Blumenthal, black prybiloff. Farragut 3023.

CHAMELEON Cord, Tinseltones and Silvertones Wanted.—Cash. Weinreb & Horowitz. Madison Square 6960.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Frost Glow, Elvira, Caledonia, Cypress, Murray Hill 5486.

CHAMELEON Wanted.—Also chameleon 112; cash. Farragut 9035.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 3 West 38d St. Madison Square 6960.

CLOTH Wanted.—McKenny A1-22, Attiquechee 1200-5, or similar, in navy, brown, green. Chelsea 9749.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Blouses and Furs Wanted.—Mr. L. D. Dall placing orders for Chas. H. Hewitt Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mo. N. Y. office, Empire, 1,150 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock order on new Fall styles; call all week. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Stouts jobber placing stock orders on stylish stouts and regular sizes. Call all week, 209 5th Av., third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on intermediate, children's, and juniors' coats. Call with samples, 8th floor, 128 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples all week, 30 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber settled with town placing orders. Mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing large orders on coats and suits; call with samples. D. Baron & Co., 83 West 36th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' and ladies' coats. 8th Floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples all week, 42 West 18th, 3rd Floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples all week. 11 West 32d; 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. 122 West 27th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Fur trimmed, better grades. Call with samples all week, 3 East 28th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; better grade only. 6th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on good numbers. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Association jobber placing stock orders. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,287 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. Third Floor, 12 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 1st floor, 36 West 25th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide wale, any width, cash. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 18th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, any width. Steinberg Brothers, 38 West 18th St.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted, any quantity, for cash; mostly ivory and flesh. Wm. Fisher Co., 366 5th Av., New York.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantity in white, three-thread. King & Applebaum, 18 East 26th. 1248 Madison Sq.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 thread navy and taupe, for cash. Simon, 41 East 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Eagle's 815 white. Phone Madison Square 2149.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread flesh; cash. Morningside 8154.

CREPE METEOR and Taffetas Wanted.—Room 304, Sargoll Silk Mills, 122 East 25th St.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Navy, taupe, and brown. Madison Square 1854.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for any quantity of popular and medium-priced dresses in taffeta, serge, satin, and tricotines; call with samples all week. Rodstein Bros., 37 East 28th.

DRESSES and Other Apparel Wanted.—We are open to buy for cash any kind of women's or children's apparel. Star-Lev Sales Co., 25 West 45th. Telephone Madison Square 3004. Suite 1116.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on Fall dresses, in your or our materials. Call today 4-6 and Wednesday 9-11, Room 1603, 59 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on satin, serge, tricotine; also stouts. Call with samples all week. I. B. Rhodowitz, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall satin, serge, and tricotine dresses; call with samples all week. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 13 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber out of town placing orders on serge silk and georgette dresses. Rainbey Dress Co., 147 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffeta, and velveteen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock order on snappy Fall styles; call with samples all day. 25 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge, tricotines, and satin dresses; call this week with samples. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 printed voiles, organdies, other Summer dresses; spot cash; jobs only. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5134.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large orders placed on satins, serges, tricotines, and jerseys. Call with samples after 2 o'clock, 11th floor, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at new styles in satin, serge, jersey, tricotine, and party dresses; placing large orders. 11th floor, 54 West 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on better grade models satin, serge, paniette, tricotine, and beaded. 8th floor, 35 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on medium class wool and silk dresses; call with samples. 8 West 29th, Room 206.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place orders on snappy styles, Tricotines, Satin Serges, and Tricolettes. 12 West 32d St., 12th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on serge, tricotine, satin; call all week. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders serge, tricotine, satin dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade snappy Fall models. Third floor, 11 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on satin and serge dresses. 253 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, tricotines, silks; also buying jobs for cash. Chic Mode, 33 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders, high-class tricotine and serge dresses; call all week. Weisen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on 19 satin and serge dresses. Scharfman Bros., 36 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Serges, Silks, and Tricotines. 18 West 27th St., Room 1106.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 16 West 27th, Fourth Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Furman, 35 Union Square.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1182.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Botany, Gera or any other mills. A. Hirschhorn & Co., 30 West 29th. Madison Sq. 9096.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—All colors, cash. Madison Square 6466.

FLANNEL Wanted.—36 inches, pink and blue stripe; cash. Tastofsky, Orchard 228.

GEORGETTE CREPE Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of georgette in navy, flesh, and white. Bloch & Schiller, 148 West 36th.

GEORGETTE wanted, any quantity, for cash; mostly ivory and flesh. Wm. Fisher Co., 366 5th Av., New York.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Any quantity, all colors; cash. Nat Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 9727.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—John H. Meyers flesh and ivory, cash. Gramercy 3227.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—For immediate delivery, finish and samples. The Denver Maid Garment Co., Barnett Bldg., Denver, Col.

GINGHAMS, Percales, and Chambrays Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7108.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales Wanted.—For cash. Mad. Sq. 8570.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswitch, Nos. 105, 401, 476, 3062, 3205, 3230, 3174, 235, 15, in large quantities; immediate or future delivery; 11th floor, 118 West 22nd. Chelsea 3080.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich, 716. 118 West 22d, 11th floor. Chelsea 7855.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—8 to 4½ momme, below market price; quantities for cash. Chelsea 7629.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—54 or 7 momme, natural and colors. Phone Madison Square 3142.

KERSEY Wanted.—Brown, will exchange for navy, Burgundy, and taupe. Md. Sq. 2715.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Julliards, 2002, in brown. Greeley 2090.

MEN'S WEAR SERGES Wanted.—Blue, black, and brown, Americans 454, 344, 3344, 673, 9137, 9537, Whitman's 3001, 3003, 2375, 2370, 3402, or similar goods; also gray serges. Call Mr. Silbermann, Stuyvesant 1496.

MERSALINES Wanted.—34 inches, navy; also black. J. Dryfoos, Son & Co., 131 West 35th.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All making, good quality; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

OXFORDS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Send 6 or 8 oz. navy mill; cash. Weinreb & Horowitz. 3980 Madison Square.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool; also Stevens 4314. Greeley 4377.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool. 138 West 25th, 7th floor.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Open to buy Pacific or Whitman's half wool panamas; also all kinds of silks. Trussel Skirt Co., 127 West 25th St.

PEAU DE CYNE Wanted.—Open for quantity; around $1.25; for cash. Silvermag & Stock, 130 West 28th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Tricotines and serges. Phone Farragut 6980.

PLAIDS AND TAN TWEEDS Wanted.—Any quantity; must be between 12 and 1 only. Rothblatt, 41 East 29th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10, 4046, peco H. & H., Ungava, Yukon, Peltex, Hudson Bay, &c.; sealskin, beaver, serges, tricotines, silvertones, broadcloth; all makes. Frost or write, Hydol Plush Co., 30 West 27th. Chelsea 9352.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash; Baffin seal, 40-40, cotton plushes and silvertones. Alper, Schultze & Hirschfield, 1,140 Broadway, Madison Square 2126.

PLUSH Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal Black prybiloff; charmeleon cord, Holden-Leonard, bolivia. Farragut 3023.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H. & H. 206, Auffmordits, Péries T10, peco; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4378.

PLUSHES, Broadcloths, Silvertones Wanted. —J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

POLO CLOTH, Tricotines, Silvertones, Plushes, Serges Wanted.—Any quantity; call or phone. C. A. Wechsler, 1,199 Broadway.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—DeLamb 9900 and 100; all colors; cash. Miller, 22 West 32d St.

POLO CLOTH, De Lands Wanted.—9900; all shades; cash. Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15025, De Lands 9900, or similar, for cash. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS Wanted.—We are open to buy a large quantity of P. P. L. poplin, black and navy, at price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal Bros., 14 West 36th.

POPLINS, Serges, Tricotines, Silvertones, Velours Wanted.—All makes, any quantities. Phone Farragut 9579.

POPLINS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for Whitman's 774 and Bolson's tricotines. Chelsea 9696.

POPLINE Wanted.—Burgundy and brown, 7788 or similar; at a price. 128 West 25th, 7th floor.

RADIUM Wanted.—Eagle's or similar, dyed or raw. Phone Madison Square 2142.

SATINS AND PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted. —Any quantity, all colors, cash. Nat Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 9727.

SATIN wanted in quantities, black and navy, 36 inches. Applebaum, 18 East 26th. 1248 Madison Sq.

SATINS Wanted.—Black cotton back satin, 36 inches wide, 500 pieces; spot cash. Call Stagg 4757.

SATIN Wanted.—Navy satin, 40 inch, cash, for any amount. Parisian Mfg. Co., 21 East 26th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Susquehanna satin de chine or similar; cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SATIN Wanted.—Eagle's 37 white or similar; cash. Phone Morningside 8154.

SECO and All Kinds of Silk Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 6670.

SERGE Wanted.—7129, 6130, 7313, 7614, 6156, W.F.X., 7901, 7513, 4061, 4062, 4422, 104, 774, 11433, 806; all kinds broadcloths, silvertones, tricotines, velours. Madison Square 488.

SERGES Wanted.—We pay cash for Gilbert 8200, also interested in oxford cloth, silvertones, and velours. Corn 9043, or 895 Lex. Schwartz Bros., 156 West 23d St. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot net cash, $2.37½ for 54280, $3.85 and $4 for tricotines; $2.40 for 7190; remember net spot cash. Manufacturer, 2035 Archbilt. Can also use 10 pieces white tricolette.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—896, 0936, navies only; Garfield 4718 or similar; will pay cash for any quantity. Henlein & Greentree, 1,833 Broadway. Greeley 2090.

SERGES, Tricotine, Silvertone, Velour, Checks Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 33 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—87, X. X., 4062, 1903, Amesbury, or 4080, 7512; quantities for cash. Madison Square 8414.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for about 50 pieces 7301, or similar. Liseman, Needell & Kurtz. Gramercy 8581.

SERGES Wanted.—Brown, white, black; call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 52 West 25d St.

SERGES AND POPLIN Wanted.—All numbers and grades. M. Feynman & Co., 19 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity; 4061, navy for cash. Silverman & Stock, 152 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 7301, or Panille serge or similar. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES, Tricotines, and Silvertones Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted, for cash, 56-inch, all wool storm serges. Ritzwailer & Co., 34 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 6156, 815; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 250 5th Av.

SERGES AND POPLINS, Americas, Wanted.—Will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 940.

SERGES Wanted:—Will pay spot cash for all kinds, any quantity. Gramercy 7066.

SERGES Wanted.—236, 888, 1828, 11433, 7190, 7301, 606; spot cash. Gramercy 8097.

SERGES Wanted.—619, 4038, 104, 113, 4061, 7078, 0036, 236, Granite, 1815.

SERGES, Silvertones Wanted.—3500, 2d, 4th, peco 4040. Naphur. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES and SATINS Wanted.—4061 serge. Fourth floor, 14 East 33rd.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 7313, 54280, 10707, 10450, 104. Gramercy 4466.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, for cash. Edwin Willemsky Co., 19 West 24th St.

SERGES Wanted.—4062, 4063, 7002. Call South 1632.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulard, novelties, velveta and velveteens; also chiffon and tender silk. Madison Square 2073.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity peau de cygnes, satins, messalines, taffetas, foulards, &c.; also odds and ends. Mad. Sq. 2688, Extension 21.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for large quantities of three-thread crepe de chine and satins in flesh only. Cohen-Marks Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Cotton back satin flowered Paisleys and veneties in black and colored. Farragut 9980.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for all qualities and quantities; also poplins, spot cash. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Stylish stouts in serges and poplins. 12th floor, 151 West 25th St.

SILK AND WOOL POPLIN Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 6926.

SILVERTIP, Bolivia, Stevens, 6156, De Lands, or similar wanted. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 5400.

SILVERTONES, TWEEDS Wanted.—Shaw-Wolf, 521 4th; will pay cash. Farragut 2368.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15050, 150.32; all colors. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suitings; all colors. Zuckerman & Bellsey, 199 West 36th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15062, for cash. Safran & Kreeger, 32 East 20th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, tinsel long, cash. Farragut 9035.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Land's Ottaquechee or similar. Chelsea 9080.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, light weight, for suitings. Chelsea 9080.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, style 15002; cash. Gramercy 2482.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR Wanted.—All makes. Chelsea 8467.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Duvet de Laine, Serges Wanted.—9824, 9825; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, 4314 Stevens's, suede cloth, and 7788 Cosford; also suiting colours; cash, Dave Rogers, 11 East 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Sackler & Cohen, Arthur Joel, De Lanes, and Holden & Leonard; all shades. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Stevens 4315, Joel's, or any other suiting; will pay spot cash; can use quantity. Haft, Farragut 9783.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15025, Raritan 806; heavyweight velours; all shades, for cash. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7070.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15063, 13045, Arthur Joels, Andrews, Holden Leonard coatings. Greeley 8183.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Any make; also American Woolen Co. 15065 pole cloth Kellman & Meister, 7 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Andrews, Bachmanns, Ardsley, L. Goldstein, Madison Square 10170.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley and Cohen 438, American 15030, or similar, all colors, cash. Stuyvesant 5062.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's and American tricotines, all makes, spot cash. Gramercy 845.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030; all full shades; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 250 5th Av.

SILVERTONE VELOUR and YALAMA CLOTH Wanted.—1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 438, American 15030, or similar; all colors; cash. Stuyvesant 5062.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All light weights, all grades. Hentz & Wagner, 180 West 25th St. Farragut 9169.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Joel's, all colors; will pay highest cash price. Invincible Cloak 128 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Sprayregen & Marks, 104 West 29th. Chelsea 3753.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—801 Burkley and Cohen; all shades; will buy for cash. Md. Sq. 2715.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Julliard's 2124, shade 2, brown. Myer Gans Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also quantity of 4038 and Botany Yalama. Pasternack, 219 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, Joel's 837, Read 2100, D. & M. 5706. Andrews, Madison Square 7485.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All makes and all shades; will pay cash. Call Madison Square 3670.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suiting, and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grapes, Chelsea 6100.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—B. & C., 435, 440, all colors; also De Land, 9800, 100. Greeley 2090.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Land's 9800, Buckley Cohen 801 or similar; cash. Farragut 5307.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall orders for immediate delivery of medium and better grades. 127 West 25th St., 12th floor.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on silk and wool skirts. Call with samples, 8 West 29th, Room 206.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line, 8th floor, 28 West 21st.

STRIPED and Plaid Silk for Waists Wanted. —See Mr. A. Goldberg, Mayer Goldberg & Sons, 134 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are settled placing stock orders on popular priced suits; we have lots of our own goods to give out. Ask for Mr. Salomon, 11 West 25th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock order on suits and coats of the better kind only. 1,833 Broadway, 10th floor; 26th St. entrance.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade; call with samples. 29-25 East 26th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples of better grade only, all week, 1st floor, 3 East 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. 122 West 27th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on high-class suits; call all week. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, better grade. 8th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on suits and coats of the better grade. 1,216 Broadway, first floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber using merchandise; placing orders. C. A. Wechsler, 1,199 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples, 28 West 29th St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on good styles. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; call with samples. 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Fall samples. 13 West 27th, 14th floor.

SWEATERS and BATHING SUITS Wanted. —All classes, for ladies, men, children, and infants; mills catering to jobbers only; bring samples afternoons. Mr. Siegel, first floor, 104 West 27th St., New York City.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for black and navy taffeta, good quality, hot coats. Rosenmery Schwartz, 31 East 32d.

TINSELTONES-PLUMETTE Wanted. — Also 315, and F. & H. broadcloth; cash. Madison Square 6635.

TINSELTONES, Chameleon Cord Wanted.—Holden Leonard, 718, 721, all colors. Farragut 9161.

TINSELTONES, Silvertones Wanted.—Any quantity. A. Schwartz, 30 West 35d.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted —36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Letzler & Co., 1 East 28th.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—White, half yard and up. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 26th.

TRICOLETTES wanted, 36 inches wide, dyed in gray; spot cash. The Public Textile Co., 22 West 23d St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted. Telephone Chelsea 9650.

TRICOTINES Wanted for Cash.—Navies and all shades, Arthur Joel, U. S. 907, Gera, Botany, Garfield, Ethan Allen, Bright-wood, Dobson, and others. Spring 5372.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Tinseltones Wanted.—Different makes; also 15020 kerseys or similar, in different colors. Chelsea 6015.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, good quality; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 3 West 38d St. Madison Square 6960.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Will pay cash, any quantity, in navy. Fensterstock & Schnair, 1,210 Broadway. Madison Square 5246.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces navy tricotine, 54 to 54.25 net cash. Isaac-meyers Schwartz, 31 East 32d.

TRICOTINES, SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spot cash. Kramer, 2 West 32d St., 11th floor. Madison Square 9670.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantities; spot cash. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,361 Broadway. Madison Square 1,675.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, and brown broadcloth, Botany, 315; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 250 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Dobson, Scotia, U. S. Brightwood, Belden, Duval, and any other makes. Gramercy 738.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All qualities; navy only for spot cash. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 38d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Dobson, navy, or similar quality. Abraham Lestgarten, 9 West 18th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Can use 50 pieces any makes. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

TRICOTINES, Oxford, Suiting Weight, Silvertones Wanted.—Will buy for cash. Vandebilt 3080.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—For cash. Hinrils Dress Co., 12 West 33d St. Madison Square 2947.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Aspetia Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 9662.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all grades of tricotines. Grace, 6785.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality navy and brown; cash. Madison Square 4067.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantity for cash. A. H. Gittleson, 25 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES, Poiret, and Serge Wanted.—All shades and makes. Chelsea 7830.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy; any mill. Pasternack, 219 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Also light weight silvertones; cash. Farragut 4962.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Brown, rookie, and black. Newman Skirt, 130 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens 982, 4561, brown, navy, and reindeer; any quantity, for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,338 Broadway. Greeley 2083.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight. Garfield Clark and Dennis Gera Asenphon, or any other mill. B. Hirschhorn, 29 West 29th. Madison Sq. 9065.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity of suiting velours in brown, navy, or any good assortment for cash. Greeley 8368.

VELOURS Wanted.—9800 De Lands, all colors; cash. Stern, Miller Co., 22 West 32d. Madison Square 8672.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Byram, or other makes, in brown; for cash. A. H. Gittleson, 25 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weights, cotton warps, 110 Ottaquechee or similar; also black broadcloths. Farragut 2358.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, 0360, or similar, brown, reindeer, and navy. Greeley 2030.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight; also tricotines. Noah Levy, 125 West 29th St., city.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, botany, Forstman and Huffman; all colors; cash. Madison Square 4180.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, Yalama, and F. E. L. Goldstein, Madison Square 10170.

VELOURS, Suiting Wanted.—All colors. Krauss, Madison Square 8626.

VELOURS, Silvertones, and Tricotines Wanted.—Will pay cash. Madison Square 3414.

VELOURS Wanted.—Americas and Stevens taupe, brown; for cash. 924 4th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors. Federmack, 814 5th Av.

WAIST SATIN Wanted.—Plain and white, for cash. T. Debany Co., 401 4th Av., City.

WOOLENS Wanted. — Open for all colors American 11005 velour, American 15075 pom pom, Arthur Joel 9824 diagonal. Telephone Gramercy 8389.

WOOL PLAIDS Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 6926.

YALAMA Wanted.—Brown, any quantity, for cash. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,338 Broadway. Greeley 2083.

YALAMA CLOTH Wanted.—All shades. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS and KERSEYS.—Radium broadcloths and Holmes kersey, XXXX, in all shades; also all-wool oxford suitings for immediate delivery. Henry Bamson, 905 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany; will sell for $3.15 each. Chelsea 8360.

BROADCLOTH—Black, 54-inch cotton back; high lustre. Chelsea 8967.

BURELLA.—Heavy; 2 navy and 2 burgundy; close out cheap. 5th floor, 37 West 33d.

CAPES.—Forstmann-Hoffmann navy trico-tine, serge, silks, about 100, to close out. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th.

CHAMELEON CORDS, Tricotines, and Silvertones. Farragut 6466.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and velvets, $3 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 344 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA.—French & Ward's A, B, C, gray and navy; will sell cheap. Farragut 2078.

CLOTH.—25 pieces, 4 goods plain mixtures, Kessels; also Raritan goods. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Reorganized; our only salesman, value. If it costs us one you get it for $1.98 to per cent. profit; impartial; the world's greatest argument. Modern, 16 West 26th.

COATS.—High-class finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close. Mossritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Immediate delivery; closing out prices. Albert, Terrakin, 24 West 32d. Madison Square 3040.

COATS.—Fall; plushes, velours, and mixtures, to close out; attract

JUILLIARD BEQUEST PRAISED BY KAHN

Metropolitan Opera Chairman Sees Mission of Art to End Social Unrest.

SETS A NATIONAL EXAMPLE

Value of Fund for Musical Education Based On Sound Judgment of a Business Man.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company, speaking yesterday of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, just announced, said that "the value of the great bequest was not alone measured by the $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 which it is expected to produce for the musical objects stated in the will of Mr. Juilliard.

"Its worth is greatly enhanced by its significance and example," said Mr. Kahn in reply to an inquiry. "The generosity displayed by our men of wealth toward universities, hospitals, scientific and religious foundations has long been the envy and admiration of Europe. But to the field of art scant attention has been shown by such men, except in the matter of legacies to museums. Very few only have recognized art as a potent educational and social factor.

"Some of the restlessness and turmoil of the day spring simply from a desire to get away from the unrelieved dullness and drudgery of every-day existence. There is an amazing quantity of artistic talent of all kinds latent, but far too much of it goes to waste. Many indeed are the impediments and disillusionments, and few the encouragements and ministrations with which native artistic talent meets in this country.

"That so wise, cool-headed, conservative and universally respected a business man as A. D. Juilliard should have given such conspicuous and resounding testimony to his recognition of the place of art in American life, and of its civic value, is of auspicious significance and affords much ground for hope in its bearing as a precedent and example.

"What he has done for musical art in New York others may and probably will do in other cities. What he has done for music others, it is greatly to be hoped, will do for the arts of painting, sculpture and acting.

"And if, as I trust and believe, will come to pass, we give to art more and more that place and honor to which it is entitled, we shall, I am convinced, astonish the world—and ourselves—by the greatness and intensity of the manifestation of the American spirit in art."

Mr. Kahn declined to discuss Mr. Juilliard's gift in its application in part to the giving of opera in New York. That, he said, was a matter for the trustees of the bequest in future to determine.

GERMAN RAIL STRIKE OVER.

Fear of Endangering Food Supply—Bauer Guards Against Revolt.

COPENHAGEN, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The railroad strike in Germany has virtually been ended, the strikers realizing that the food supply was being endangered by the movement, according to the dispatches from Berlin.

The Government of Premier Bauer is taking precautions against any possible political revolt. Troops with machine guns occupy all the large squares and railway bridges in Berlin.

The Independent Socialists convoked twenty-six meetings of protest this afternoon, the question on the order of the day being, "The working people and the Government."

Want 50,000 Men for Wheat Fields.

Fifty thousand men are needed in Kansas City immediately to harvest the wheat crop, according to an announcement made last night by Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of the re-employment of ex-service men in this city. He said Secretary of Agriculture Houston had notified the War Department that unless these men are forthcoming the crop will be a failure. Colonel Woods said wages and living conditions are excellent, and that all Government and welfare organization employment bureaus will give particulars to persons who apply.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HENRY J. McGILLICUDDY, residing at 252 West Forty-eighth Street, a contractor, known as Henry J. Mack of Tappen, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,783 and assets of $501.41, consisting of one truck, $300, 41 cents cash in bank and 1 share of stock at Mack Bros. Contracting Co., Inc., of no value. Among the creditors is A. T. Schneider, $1,349 for feed.

HORACE H. BROCKWAY, a salesman of 202 West Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,378 and no assets. Among the creditors are W. C. Simmons, $250; Kay Mead Co., $315, and W. H. Cronwell, $300, for auto tire.

TANCER & BRO., Dealers in Butter and Eggs at 18 Harrison Street.—Percival Wilds has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer Hand. Liabilities are $43,000 and assets $8,000. It was stated that one of the bankrupts told the creditors that he had lost $1,000 in cash from his pocket. A committee of creditors is to investigate the disappearance of the cash. An offer of 25 cents on the dollar was rejected by the creditors, and a complete investigation of the value of the assets was demanded.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge A. N. Hand has granted discharges in the following bankruptcy cases: Peter Whittemore, physician, of 50 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was a stockholder in the Carnegie Trust Co.; Aaron Maisler, as the Grand Hat Works, Ladies' Hat Bond Street; Abraham Gerstein, plumber, 358 East Eighth Street, and Seymour M. McLean, as Bob's Express, trucking, of 123 West Forty-sixth Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Avery Copper Mfg. Co.—G. Seserke..$117.50
Archibald McNeil & Sons Co.—East Boston Coal Co.....10,022.68
Allen, Gainsport & Co.—T. L. Manson et al.....504.83
Anson, Franklin R.—W. G. Kern et al.120.20
Behre, E. P., Heating and Plumbing Co.—J. Carlson.....112.80
Bauman, J. R., Model Form, Inc.—C. de Lefcourt et al.....474.92
Beattie, James—M. Sheehy et al.....1,680.00
Benedict, Charles C.—S. Gordon.....119.39
Christensen, Christen—James S. Hanson, Inc.....484.28
Cohn, Bernard and Lena—J. Shongut..836.69
Carey, John E.—Greeley Square Hotel Co.....199.00
Cohen, Max—J. L. La Bowski & Co....804.43
City of New York—New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. Co.....20,930.83
Dix, Annie S.—A. McCullough.....120.00
Same—F. McCullough.....2,320.80
Daye, William—J. Thalheim.....1,180.19
Donsbahski, Benjamin—Madden, Amer-a Toy Mfg. Co.....738.93
Duncan, Archibald J.—J. Shillitani....163.10
Dunnett, Joseph H.—J. P. Candisky....526.50
Engelhardt & Co.—F. Gerbel.....126.37
Evard P. Hyman & Plumbing Co.—J. Carlson.....112.80
Freehy, Frank O., and E. B. Pierce—W. H. Wheeler.....1,380.45
Giangrasso, Leonardo—National Casket Co.....122.00
Hair, Russell A.—M. Tuller et al.....178.65
Helson, Mary, admr.—H. McGarr....1,252.42
Same—same.....1,834.02
Hyan, Albert—Charles Frohman, Inc..183.83
Holt, William—Swift & Co.....139.48
Hall, Edwin B.—J. Heymann.....316.76

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FACTORY WANTED.—WILL BUY OR LEASE, OR TAKE OUTPUT ON CONTRACT; WITHIN 150 MILES NEW YORK, WHERE 40 to 50 GIRLS CAN BE HAD TO OPERATE PLAIN SEWING MACHINES. ADDRESS P 430 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Want a large sales organization or automobile parts manufacturer to handle exclusive distribution of patented bearing that will be the most universally used bearing in the world. N 447 Times Downtown.

Machine shop work for two men; thoroughly equipped; has facilities for doing machine work in quantity; will accept an order to produce finished work from reliable sources. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$25,000 TO INVEST IN JOBBING BUSINESS.—Practical and successful business man of unquestionable reputation, wishes to go in jobbing business; advertiser is capable of taking charge of inside management or outside selling, to Wall St., real estate, or patents considered. Address with full particulars. Reliable, T 364 Times.

Patents.—Machine shop owner is willing to manufacture or invest capital, as partner if necessary, to manufacture. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

Mail Order.—What have you to offer as a mail-order proposition that can be handled with a few hundred dollars? N 385 Times Downtown.

Invest $500; more partial payment; mail order business preferred; partnership considered; details. P 987 Times Harlem.

Executive with capital seeks connections with successful manufacturing or jobbing firm; reply in detail. N 389 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A growing manufacturing concern owning a large and up-to-date plant, and with a ready market for many times its present output, needs additional capital for expansion purposes; openings in the organization are waiting for men of capacity that have money to put into the business. Room 512, 25 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Britisher, age 35, seeks managership or partnership with export firm or with manufacturers wishing to develop export trade; knows six languages fluently; prepared to organize new department; 18 years' experience of importing and exporting; traveled all over world and knows markets thoroughly; excellent connections and introductions, specially in the Orient; energetic and pushing; knows all branches of trade and is expert in cotton textiles. Write Gabbertas, 36 New York Times, London.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—Manufacturers who desire to obtain quick and reliable data as to: IF, WHERE and HOW their products can be marketed in Europe have a rare opportunity to have an INVESTIGATION made by a man thoroughly acquainted with American as well as European conditions in the industrial world; he speaks FRENCH, ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND GERMAN. T 361 Times.

A former New Yorker, now living in Colorado, a graduate of Harvard, with experience in mining engineering, seeks an opportunity to represent an Eastern company in the Western field; he can supply ample assurances from prominent New Yorkers as to his integrity and ability. Address X 376 Times Annex.

Haubold, Herman A.—Herald Realty Co.$17.20
Heseltine Motor Corp.—S. R. Herbert.....1,115.41
Johnson, Barnabus, as Right Worship-ful, &c., Saah Lattimer et al.—Right Worshipful East District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of North America and West Indies.....110.90
J. R. Bauman Model Form—C. de Lefcourt et al.....474.92
Kaiser, Joseph—F. & N. Schaefer Brewing Co.....144.91
L'Hommedieu, Irving—American Law Book Co.....222.84
Larimer, Louise—Mood Co.....143.70
McHugh, John J.—Certainteed Products Corp.....1,351.80
Marshall, Margaret—N. Kerron.....363.20
McDonald, John P.—J. H. McCrahon.1,638.50
Manhattan Steam Dyeing and Scouring Works, Inc.—Commercial Adver. Serv. Assn.....1,068.31
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.—H. Bauman.....60,284.98
North River Improvement Co.—S. H. Jackson.....4,357.10
Nagle, Percival E.—J. Hirsh.....223.06
O'Connor, John—E. G. Badgeley.....2,210.90
Parks, Mary A.—C. Jucha.....883.03
Pullcian Towel Supply Co.—Pull Clean Towel Cabinet Co. costs.....100.15
Phoenix Ins. Co.—G. I. Skinner, Walter G. Jones, et al.—G. I. Skinner et al., costs.....212.75
Prager, W. Siegfried—E. Kemp Co.....209.65
Reohr, Chas. D.—D. R. Shafer.....557.46
Rosenthal, Lee B.—Brooks Bros.....727.47
Smith, Benjamin W.—D. A. Stokes..1,010.41
Skudowitz, Isidore B., and Henry—J. P. Evans et al.....332.50
Spritzer, Mary—C. Recht.....121.76
Schonbirk, Nathan—Philip Pravder Inc.176.91
Schmidt, Fred P.—Cabin Belt & Co....433.30
Stenzler, Reuben—Standard Gas Light Co. of City of N. Y.....105.80
Stadel, Nicholas—H. Ottinger.....2,251.56
Vecsey, Armand—Musical Carrier Co..301.31
Wakefield, Walter A.—Flabel Paper Co.169.06
Cahill, William J.—F. McCreery & Co.138.70
Capalbo, Lorenzo—California Wine Assn. of N. Y.....188.60
Lefkowitz, Samuel—W. Cohen.....523.22
Palladino, Frank M.—E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co.....100.15
Wetterauer, Henry M.—E. Archbery..61.82
Whister, Stephan A.—C. M. Eadie...704.45

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

New York County.

Smith, Henry L.—G. Beyer, Dec. 18, 1913.....$344.40
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—W. J. Tyler, March 11, 1919.....1,411.05
Dolan, Paul—City of N. Y., Dec. 5, 1911.....136.85
Levy, Bernard—H. Sobel, May 23, 1916.....840.88
Reversed.
Levinsohn, Julius and Samuel—L. Ritter et al., June 24, 1919.....706.19
1,889 Lexington Av. Co.—W. Blair & Co., Inc., June 19, 1919.....271.70
Ehah, Hyman—J. P. Baroset, June 23, 1910.....120.00
Same—Same, Oct. 20, 1918.....3,168.07
Ecinor, Harry, and David Arbiter—Park & Tilford, June 31, 1917.....393.86
Magraus, Mabee & Reynard—City of N. Y., July 13, 1915.....959.29
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—F. Carfinkel et al., May 7, 1917.....274.72
Bauman, Abraham—A. Beck, May 16, 1919.....508.67
Same—Same, April 30, 1918.....508.28

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Am leaving for Paris, London, and other great European business centres on July 8. I know I can buy and sell for you advantageously dry goods, cotton goods, and silks. Am at present buying for one of New York's most exclusive specialty shops. Highest references furnished. Note—I also represent the greatest French brocade silk mill. T 329 Times.

Graduate engineer and petroleum geologist desires to represent in advisory capacity legitimate investors in the Texas oilfields; have thorough knowledge of geological structure of large areas, and am familiar with various local conditions affecting value of lease; will represent principals only. Address T 349 Times.

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Prominent corporation lawyer, familiar with organization financing and promoting, desires to hear from party having bona-fide proposition desiring financial development; party must have operating expenses. K 768 Times Downtown.

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College graduate with business experience and capital wishes to establish business connection. P K 802 Times Downtown.

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For Sale.—Cellar factory; floor space, 6,000 square feet; corner plot, 75x200 feet; located at Troy, N. Y.; can be fully equipped. Apply Frederick C. Claessens, Troy, N. Y.

Well-established department store in one of the best towns along the Hudson for sale. X 268 Times Annex.

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Retail market, established 35 years, for sale; ill-health compels owner to sell; $100,000 annually; no agents. N 323 Times.

For Sale.—Cigar stand. Apply C. F. Noyes Co., 92 William St.

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Mercantile agency specializing in collections will handle bona-fide accounts; highest references furnished; prompt and efficient service. K 760 Times Downtown.

Private party will discount bills for small firms; charges reasonable. V 294 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

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ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable Co.; Miss Hoke, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Stock Mart; Marcus Sterne, Jr., silks, fancy goods; Commodore.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. H. Rich, general mdse.; 1,130 B'way; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eiseman Bros.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Pennsylvania.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster-Rose Co.; Mr. Hoffman, rugs, traveling bags; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Lannon, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, infants' wear; C. B. Chandler, men's, boys' clothing, boys' furn. goods; 3 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; G. M. Eytinge, millinery, ribbons; C. Miller, women's waists, sweaters; 324 4th Av.

BALTIMORE — Shapiro & Herman; H. A. Drum, Fall dresses; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE — Eisenberg's; I. Baer, rugs; 165 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss S. Refelman, women's wear; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE — Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waists; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—H. W. Rothstein & Co.; H. W. Rothstein, boys' children's clothing; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, venetians, sateens; 1,123 B'way, R. 1450.

BALTIMORE—H. L. Harts & Son; M. Harts, clothing; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, woolens; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Miss M. Campbell, dress trimmings; Holland.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dietere, linens, blankets; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. M. Bill, flowers, feathers; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Umbrella Mfg. Co.; J. Goldstein, umbrellas; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss K. Moses, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—Manhattan Pants Co.; J. Rosenbloom, pants; Grand.

BELTON, Texas—Cochran, Blair & Potts; H. T. Cochran, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. P. Scholler, men's furn. goods, hosiery; Miss C. Hassenfuss, women's hosiery; H. A. Smith, lamps, china; house furn. goods; S. Hartford, toilet articles, traveling bags; Miss Minahan, juniors' silk, voile, gingham, serge dresses, juniors' wool, wash skirts, girls' middy blouses, sweaters; basement buyers; Miss Rice, hosiery; Miss Ford, millinery; S. Loewenberg, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, aprons, house dresses, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. B. Murray, velvet bags; Miss C. Kope, misses', women's suits; 25 West 32d.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Watts, infants' dresses; Miss O'Regan, misses' coats; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss Dillon, misses' hats; Mrs. McNamee, millinery; Miss Hunting, women's coats; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes and dresses; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors', and girls' dresses, misses' skirts; basement buyers; Miss Koeningsdhal, men's and boys' clothing; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Ring, ladies' and misses' dresses; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, negligees, house dresses; Mr. Whipple, general buyer; 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McCauley, women's extra size apparel; R. J. Trimble, women's, children's cotton underwear; Miss McCarthy, silk, cotton waists; G. W. Little, rugs; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Miss White, children's dresses; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; W. T. Myers, silk waists, sweaters; J. T. Reed, hosiery, underwear; P. J. Keefe, men's coats, skirts; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. Klein & Co.; W. Klein, skirtings; Latham.

BOSTON—Butler's; Miss M. D. Fanning, waists; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. P. Courtney, colored, black dress goods; 200 5th Av.; Brozkell.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. E. Adams, skirts; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Jury, negligees; basement buyers; S. Ludwig, infants' wear; Mr. Robillard, boys' clothing; J. A. Keough, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; D. E. Hall, hats; T. W. Cox; Imperial.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; D. E. Burnett, ready-to-wear; 263 Church.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Emser, umbrellas; Mr. Gates, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. Meizer Co.; L. Meizer, furniture; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The W. Hengerer Co.; C. W. Benzow, toys, sporting goods, trunks; 2 West 37th.

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CHICAGO—Kaufman, Auerbach & Co.; M. Kaufman, flowers, feathers; Biltmore.

CHICAGO—Byfield & Co.; M. Kann, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

CHICAGO—C. H. Lang & Co.; W. B. Elson, furs; Room 320, 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Kann & Friedman; Mr. Kann, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.

CHICAGO—N. Alexander, dresses, skirts; Penn.

CHICAGO — B. Ginsberg; women's furn. goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—D. Fisk & Co.; J. C. Beckman, flowers, feathers; 411 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Stern & Hart; A. Stern, waists, wrappers; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Eiseman-Kaye Co.; J. M. Kaye, leather goods, novelties; 18 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—W. A. Werboldt & Co.; C. Holtzsch, domestics, dress goods, silks; 141 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Ball, ribbons; Miss Tuch, basement misses', women's coats; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—A. J. Unger & Co.; H. Goodman, clothing; Woodward.

CHICAGO—Rau Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 377 B'way.

CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Son; C. Dernberg, furs; 134 W. 27th.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott Co.; H. & F. Streich, linings, tailors' trimmings; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. Frazier, colored dress goods; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—S. Ach Co.; E. M. Ach, silks, velvets, ribbons, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Rinkel & Roth; L. Runkel, boots, shoes; Manhattan.

CINCINNATI—N. Wolf & Sons; G. Wolf, woolens; Penn.

CINCINNATI—H. Lauterbach Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Lauterbach, L. Lauterbach, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way; Latham.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; N. F. Gunther, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; M. Mally, women's ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Iseed Bros. & Co.; J. L. Ballor, flowers, feathers; J. A. Henninger, millinery; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss B. Earl, misses', children's wear; Miss E. Neutlinger, underwear, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Stoerker, general mdse.; C. McGowan, jewelry; Miss A. Murphy, wash goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th; Hermitage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss Armstrong, dresses; 225 5th Av.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A. Heiman & Co.; A. Heiman, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—Schwartz Hardware Co.; A. Mark, linens, laces, coats, suits; Herald Square.

DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. M. Higginbotham, furnishing goods; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; Miss S. Goldstein, underwear; 19 East 24th; Latham.

DALLAS, Tex.—I. H. Weil & Co.; I. H. Weil, ladies', children's ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Dealers' Mercantile Co.; L. O. Daniel, ladies' garments, notions, millinery; 621 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. J. Elder, general mdse.; Miss S. Kelly, coats, suits; Miss Schetter, dresses, waists; 230 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—The Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

DENVER—Weakley Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Leventhal, coats, suits, dresses; 384 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. M. Wakefield, children's wear; 71 W. 23d; Prince George.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Miss R. Tokarsky, coats, suits, dresses, basement; Max Neustetter, general mdse.; 361 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Younker Bros. Co., Inc.; M. Shloss, silks, velvets, ribbons; L. Strauss, hats, trimmed; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss M. A. Stringer, ladies' wear; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams, wash goods; A. J. Chumond, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; F. L. Diggs, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT — S. & H. Essayeza, ready-to-wear; Penn.

DETROIT—Burnham Stoepel Co.; F. C. Palmer, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—The J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; H. Quinn, representing; 225 5th Av.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Broadbent-Martin Co.; E. J. Martin, piece goods; Penn.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Co.; Mrs. E. F. Smith, dry goods; Great Northern.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; E. Tepper, women's ready-to-wear; Latham.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; R. Kennedy, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions; 43 Leonard.

GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Stanley Mills & Co.; F. J. Eagle, women's ready-to-wear; F. Thompson, linens; Commodore.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss D. Scharfman, petticoats; 141 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. M. Powers, household goods, crockery, rugs; Miss Isbe, dresses; Miss G. Lees, furs; 334 4th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Greer-Stannard Co.; S. J. Williams, piece goods; 260 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Haynes & Geddes Co.; J. W. Erther, mfg. department; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pilsbury & McCrea Millinery Co.; A. S. Dietrichs, millinery, silks; Hillmore.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline's; Miss B. Edgar, dresses; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Manager, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, underwear; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Lyon Bros. Millinery Co.; C. H. Lyon, hats, flowers, feathers; Sherman Square.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Adler Millinery Co.; B. Adler, millinery; Miss M. Grant, hats; Sherman Square.

KANSAS CITY.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; C. C. Wright, linens, laces, fabrics.; E. R. Williamson, linens; 72 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Kyle, Gettys Co.; P. E. Gettys, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Imperial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeiffer Bros.; A. Pfeiffer, general mdse.; Miss T. Scott, children's wear, underwear, corsets; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES.—A. Brick, woolens; 218 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Wm. Fisher Co.; J. W. Stickred, silks, velvets; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. B. Holschlow Co.; R. F. Johnson, home furn. goods; Manhattan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Klein-Norton Co., Inc.; J. Levy, hosiery, knit goods, shirts, pants, overalls; 366 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter Dry G. Co.; L. Pomenti, notions, leather goods; Mr. Champion, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, waists, skirts; 1,170 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Shapinsky & Co.; A. Shapinsky, furn. goods; Latham.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. W. Ould Co.; J. W. Ould, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Siddons, domestics; 72 Leonard.

LYNN, Mass.—McLoughlin & Doucette Co.; D. Doucette, furn. goods, clothing; Navarre.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Schuette Bros. Co.; Miss V. Clark, women's ready-to-wear; Seville.

MARLIN, Tex.—R. P. Campbell, general merchandise; Hermitage.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; H. Leppoldt, notions, hosiery, leather goods; 470 4th Av.; Cumberland.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; T. G. Mitchell, carpets, draperies; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS.—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; Y. Yoedicke, piece goods; basement, 470 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—H. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. J. Wood, notions, fancy goods, laces, trimmings, gloves, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; E. R. Wiesner, jobs women's ready-to-wear; B. Klein, jobs waists, skirts; M. Kordenbach, jobs boys' wash suits, rompers, overalls, women's, misses' silk, satin petticoats, underwear, aprons, camisoles; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; H. K. Atwater, trimmed hats; W. C. Davidson, ostrich feathers, flowers; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss Cunningham, waists, suits; Miss Beno, coats; Miss St. Clair, coats; 225 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; M. Scheuer, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Wallick.

MONTREAL—H. Morgan & Co.; J. V. Morrell, general merchandise; Herald Square.

MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres; J. Vermette, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 116 West 32d.

MONTREAL—Redmond Co.; R. S. Coltart, furs; Commodore.

MONTREAL—J. Bourdaau & Son; A. E. Hasert, furs; Penn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; Miss G. R. Keeler, ready-to-wear; F. W. Cahr, rugs, draperies; 29 E. 26th.

NOGALES, Ariz.—Powell & Herold; W. Tidwell, furn. goods; Penn.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co.; D. S. Hirschler, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods, men's furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

OMAHA, Neb.—The C. A. Sandberg Co.; C. A. Sandberg, housefurn. goods; 1,361 B'way.

OMAHA.—S. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. Archer, coats, dresses; 1,361; Breslin.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Segbers, dress goods, silks; T. J. Turinsky, white, art goods, linens, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynd & Murphy; H. A. Lynd, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Everlasting Fabric Co.; A. Grant, domestic; 106 Grand.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kohn Co.; F. Lauberine, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Brozkell.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. H. Larner, dresses; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Bernstein, skirts; 15 East 20th.

PHILADELPHIA—K. B. Hosiery Co.; P. Karfunkle, jobs silk hosiery; 864 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Sons; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods, silks; 1,133 B'way; Park Av.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; M. Bohn, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss R. M. Call, Miss K. Dougherty, millinery; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; Broadway and 10th St.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. A. Norwick, suits, piece goods; 1,182 B'way; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH — Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Mr. Heyman, dresses; Miss Weiler, children's dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Raub Bros. & Co.; A. Raub, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 366 B'way; Ansonia.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Stuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. M. Garson, clothing, basement; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; L. C. Scott, carpets; 105 Grand; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; M. Lando, woolens; Penn.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; A. A. Wolk, coats, suits; 368 5th Av.; Penn.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, dresses, juniors', intermediate, children's, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Inc.; G. A. Palmer, silks, velvets; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Looby, costumes, dresses; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH.—Broadway Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Rosenson, silk dresses, silk, cotton waists, cloth skirts; 1,170 Broadway, room 509.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; Miss Minster, trimmed hats; 656 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss Kenworthy, ladies' wear; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Famous; Mr. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss Hall, cloaks, suits; Miss Woods, waists; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, domestics, linens, draperies; 632 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, blankets; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; A. Perbles, silks; 1,150 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfus Co.; S. B. Basle, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Hummel, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. S. Cohen, stationery, books, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Turn from Strong to Irregular Tone as Money Rises to 12 Per Cent.

The course of the stock market yesterday indicated that the weight of July 1 interest and dividend payments had effect on dealings. After a firm start and a subsequent period of an hour or so in which quotations moved forward under fairly active purchases, much irregularity developed accompanied by signs of considerable selling pressure among prominent speculative issues. The list at the close was hardly to be described as weak, although so many of the active stocks were lower than Saturday's closing level that the day's broad tendency was shown to be reactionary. There were stocks which gained 2 points or more, and had they not been of the class which has long lent itself to "pool" operations the market front might have been more satisfactory to partisans of the constructive side than it was when business left off. The turnover in excess of 1,000,000 shares lent emphasis to the scale of trading and added in making the month's full record of dealings the largest of any June on the Stock Exchange.

To the surprise of many money market observers who had thought the stability of rates toward the end of last week would last over the month-end demand loans advanced to 10 and 12 per cent. in the afternoon, the latter rate being commanded by lenders who received collateral made up of industrial securities alone. As the rate rose from 8 and 6½ per cent. by rather abrupt steps to the maximum mentioned, it was noticeable that stocks became more and more uncertain in their movements. The fact that call loans closed at 8 and 10 per cent. indicated that the rise failed to bring in substantial offerings and supplied something of a commentary on the general position of bank credits for stock market purposes, at least for the day. Quite likely corporations with requirements to meet today as dividend checks go out and coupons are cashed by them, were heavy borrowers yesterday morning. The funds, of course, will return through the ordinary channels into the banks again in a day or two, whether they come in the shape of deposits by recipients of July 1 income or through second hands in case part of the money is reinvested in securities. The matter of chief interest in the advance of money quotations lay not so much in the indication supplied of the large call for loanable funds at the moment as in the suggestion that the banks are pretty well loaned up for a period which may last longer than a few days. Easier money rates are looked for shortly—if 6 per cent. may be called easy—but in banking quarters sight is not lost of the fact that crop moving demands will gain in volume from now on, and at the same time there exists the certainty of persistent calls for accommodation from various sources, not the least of which are the Victory Loan and income tax payments yet to be made. In considering the money market it would be well to keep in mind information coming from manufacturing and distributing circles that mill and factory operations are increasing and merchants are making effort to lay in supplies against the late Summer and Autumn demand. There is no means of estimating the millions of dollars of credit necessary to finance an expansion of general business, but it may be assumed that it will be a substantial total, over and above the future necessities entailed in reconstruction work in Europe.

Sterling exchange continued its downward movement, demand closing at 4.58¾. This represented a decline of a full cent in the pound from Saturday's last quotation, and brought the rate down to within one cent of the minimum quotation of the year. Scandinavian rates were heavy and francs moved off slightly.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 12	High
Low 6	Low
Renewals 6	Renewals
Last 10	Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days
Ninety days 6	Ninety days
Four months 6	Four months
Five months 6	Five months
Six months 6	Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.59¾	$4.58¾	$4.58¾	—.01
Cables	4.60¾	4.59½	4.59½	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.44	6.47	6.47	—.02
Cables	6.42	6.45	6.45	—.02

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8666 London	$4.58⅝	$4.59⅛
5.1813 Paris	6.47	6.45
5.1813 Belgium	6.72	6.70
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.16
Shanghai	123.50	123.63
Peking	133.50	133.75
40.29 Holland	38.6875	39.00
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
5.1813 Italy	7.06	7.04
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.28
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.76	19.80
26.80 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.45	25.65
Christiania	24.75	24.95
Copenhagen	23.45	23.65
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.375
Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.42	5.40
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	10.10	10.20
500 rubles	10.00	10.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
Nomigal.	$4.55¾ $4.54¾

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $471,289,845; balance, $57,653,458; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $497,058; Federal Reserve credit balance, $51,981,304.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.3125.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 52d; in New York, $1.08¼; Mexican dollars, 82¾@85¾c.

BOND AVERAGES.

June, 1919.

FORTY BONDS.

Date.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Date.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Net
June 2	79.05	+ .06	June 17	78.25	+ .01	
June 3	78.97	— .08	June 18	78.33	+ .08	
June 4	78.92	— .05	June 19	78.23	— .10	
June 5	78.96	+ .04	June 20	78.21	— .02	
June 6	78.82	— .14	June 21	78.22	+ .01	
June 7	78.76	+ .13	June 23	78.17	— .06	
June 9	78.76	— .19	June 24	78.17		
June 10	78.80	+ .04	June 25	78.07	— .10	
June 11	78.56	— .24	June 26	78.06	— .02	
June 12	78.39	— .17	June 27	78.06	+ .03	
June 13	78.32	— .07	June 28	78.03	— .03	
June 14	78.27	— .05	June 30	77.91	— .12	
June 16	78.24					

Range for June.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	79.05	2	76.53	27	77.91
1918	77.51	1	76.35	27	76.00
1917	88.74	8	83.12	29	83.19
1916	87.43	17	87.20	23	87.03
1915	83.09	21	82.53	4	82.87
1914	87.50	10	86.53	30	86.53
1913	87.85	2	85.78	11	86.38

YEAR'S RANGE.

1919*	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.91
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.90
1916	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.84
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.76
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	87.08
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	86.45	Dec. 18	86.94

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,091,535	458,752	509,500
Year to date	189,583,168	73,627,103	171,344,940

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	82½	87	100	Adams Express	83	85	83	85	— 2½
	44	44½	900	Advance Rumely	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
	72¾	73½	500	Advance Rumely pf	73½	74	73½	74	+ ½
	103	103¾	19,400	Ajax Rubber	100¾	106	100¾	103¾	+ 4½
	3	3½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3¾	3	3	— ¼
	2	2½	1,200	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2	2	— ¼
	44	44¾	6,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	45¾	44	44	— ¼
	94	94¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	+ ½
	107	108	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	100	108	107½	107¾	— 1
	98	101	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
	47½		100	Am. Banknote	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ 1½
	86	86½	500	Am. Beet Sugar	86	86½	86	86	— ¼
	102	102¾	100	Am. Bosch Magneto	102¾	103	102	102¾	— ¼
	165	171	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	165	165	165	165	— 2½
	59⅜	60	54,100	Am. Can	58½	60¾	58¾	59¾	+ ½
	103½	103¾	100	Am. Can pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ 1
	110¼	110¾	4,700	Am. Car & Fdry	110¾	111¾	109¾	110¾	
	62	62¾	2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	60¾	62¾	60¾	62	— ½
	90	94	200	Am. Express	90	91	90	91	
	34	34½	5,600	Am. H. & Leather	33¾	34¾	33½	34	+ ½
	129	129½	4,100	Am. H. & L. pf	128¾	131¼	128¾	128¾	— 1
	63	64	500	Am. Ice	64½	64½	63½	63½	— ½
	109¼	109¾	35,900	Am. International	109¾	111¾	108¾	109¾	+ ¼
	77	78	2,700	Am. Linseed	78¾	78¾	77	77¾	— ¾
	96	97½	100	Am. Locomotive	97	97	97	97	
	88⅝	89¾	20,200	Am. Locomotive pf	87¾	89¾	87¾	89¾	+ 1½
	65½	67	200	Am. M. 1st pf.c.of d	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ½
	82¾	83	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83½	84¾	82¾	83	— 1½
	107	109	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	+ 1
	42¼	42¾	5,200	Am. Steel Fdries	42¼	43¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
	132½	133	800	Am. Sugar Ref	133	133	132½	133	
	112	112¾	2,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	113	113¾	112½	113¾	— ¼
	105	105½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	105¼	105¾	105	105½	— ¼
	215	219	900	Am. Tobacco pf	219¾	219¾	215¾	215¾	— 1½
	101	102	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	
	119	119¾	5,800	Am. Woolen	121¼	123	118¾	119¾	— ¾
	108	109½	800	Am. Woolen pf	108¾	109	108¾	109	
	51	51½	8,500	Am. Writing P. pf	51	52¾	51	51½	+ ¾
	22¾	23	1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23¼	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ¾
	58	61	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	+ 3
	73	73½	8,900	Anaconda Copper	73¾	74¼	73	73	— 1
	55	55½	2,600	Asso. Dry Goods	55½	55½	53	55½	+ ¾
	100¾	100¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101	100¼	100¾	+ ¾
	85	85½	100	A., T. & S.F.pf. x d	85¾	85½	85¼	85½	+ ¼
	100¾	101	100	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	
	172	173½	1,000	At. Gulf & W.I. x d	173¼	173¾	173	173¾	— ¼
	106½	107	44,400	Baldwin Loco	103¾	107¾	103¾	106¾	+ 4½
	43¼	43⅝	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	44	44	43	43⅜	— ⅝
	55½	56	500	Baltimore & O. pf	56	56	54	54	
	132	135	200	Barrett Co	133	133	133	133	
	86	87	400	Bethlehem Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ 2¾
	86¾	87	17,000	Beth. Steel, Class B	86¾	89¾	86¾	89¾	— 1¾
	95	107	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	106¾	+ 4¾
	112	112¾	700	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112¾	112¾	111	112	
	21½	21⅞	2,100	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22¾	21¼	21¾	— ¾
	30	30¾	7,900	Brook. Rapid Tran	30¾	31¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
	26¾	26½	2,100	Do certs. of dep	26	27	26	26½	+ ¾
	100½	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	
		90	10	But., Roch. & Pitts	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
	151	152½	400	Butterick Co	151	153	151	151	— 1¼
	33½	34	100	Butterick Co pf	34	34	34	34	
	12¾	12¾	1,000	Butte Copper & Z	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
	28½	28¾	2,200	Butte & Superior	29	29	27¾	28¾	+ ¾
	44¾	45	500	Caddo Cent. O. & R	44½	44¾	44	44¾	+ ¾
	68	69	1,600	Cal. Packing	68	69¾	68½	68½	+ ½
	63¾	64¾	500	Cal. Petroleum	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ¾
	78	78½	800	Cal. Petroleum pf	77	78	77	78	+ ¾
	63½	64	500	Calumet & Arizona	63¾	66	63¾	63¾	— ¾
	158½	159	1,700	Canadian Pacific	159¾	160	156¾	158	— 1
	24½	25	1,500	Central Foundry	22¾	25½	22¾	25	+ 2
	52¾	53	8,500	Central Foundry pf	50¾	54¾	50¾	52¾	+ 1¾
	104¾	106	20,000	Central Leather Co	106¾	106¾	104¾	106¾	+ 1¾
	41¾	41¾	100	Certain-Teed Prod	42	42	42	42	
	62	63	18,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	63¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	— 2¾
	64¾	65	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64¾	— ¾
	9	9½	300	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ¼
	26⅝	27½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¾
	41¾	42	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ¾
	68	68¾	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	68¾	68¾	68	68	— ¾
	101	101½	25	Chi. & Northwest	101	101	101	101	
			100	Chi. Pneum. Tool	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¾
	27¾	28	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
	76	76¾	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	— ¾
	63¾	64¾	300	C., R. I. & P. 0% pf	64	64	64	64	
	27¾	28	18,100	Chile Copper	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
	44¾	45½	2,200	Chino Copper	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
	84¾	87		Cluett, Peabody	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¾
	48¾	48¾	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	49¼	48	48	— 1¾
	25	27	100	Col. & Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	— 1
	69	69¾	1,700	Columbia Gas & El	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	
			900	Consolidated Cigar	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
			200	Consol. Cigar pf	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	— ½
	99¼	100¾	400	Consolidated Gas	100	100	100	100	— ¼
	15⅝	16¾	5,800	Con. Int. Prod. Min	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¾	+ 1
	93⅛	96¾	4,200	Continental Can	95	96¾	95	95¾	+ ½
	53¾	54	47,400	Corn Products Ref	53¾	54	52¾	54	+ ¾
	94	94¾	8,000	Crucible Steel	94½	96¼	93¾	94½	— ¾
			100	Crucible Steel pf	101	101	101	101	
	36¾	36¾	18,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	35¾	37	35¾	36½	— ¾
	84½	84¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	85	85	84¾	84¾	
	190	199	200	Del., Lack. & West	200	200	200	200	
	7	8	300	Den. & Rio Grande	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¾
	11	11½	2,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11½	12	11½	11½	— ¾
	13¼	13½	800	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
	37½	38¼	3,800	Elk Horn Coal	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+ ¾
	37	39	600	Emer.-Brant'ham	40¾	40¾	37¾	37¾	— 3¾
	82¾	84	2,600	Endicott Johnson	80	83¾	80	83¾	+ 3½
	103	103¾	100	Endicott John. pf	103	103	103	103	
	17¾	17¾	1,400	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
	110	110¾	1,400	Erie 1st pf	110¼	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
			2,400	Do. rights	1	1	1	1	
			100	Fisher Body	85	85	85	85	
			4,000	Freeport Texas	49	49¾	48¼	48¼	— ¾
			2,000	Gaston, W. & W	36½	36¾	34¾	34¾	— 1¾
			2,100	General Cigar	82¾	82¾	79¾	79¾	— 3¼
			300	General Electric	165	165	165	165	— 2½
			8,700	General Motors	237½	239¾	231½	233¾	— 3¾
			300	Genral Motors pf	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	
			700	General Motors deB	90	90	90	90	
			10,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	81½	82¾	80½	80¾	+ ½
			600	Goodrich pf	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ½
			1,000	Granby Consol	66	68	66	68	+ 2
			1,600	Great Northern pf	97	97	95¾	97	+ ¾
			1,200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
			600	Greene-Can. Cop	43	45¾	44	44¾	+ 1¾
			100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.pf	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	— ¾
			1,300	Haskell & Barker	64¾	64¾	63	63	— 1½
			900	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99	99	
			20,000	Inspiration Copper	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	
			2,300	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
			2,000	Inteboro Con. pf	29	29	27¾	27¾	— 1¾
			100	Int. Agricultural	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ½
			200	Int. Agricul. pf. x d	84¾	86¾	84¾	84¾	+ 1½
			700	Int. Harvester new	141¾	142	140¾	142	— ¾
			100	Int. Harv. pf. new	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
			17,500	Int. Mer. Marine	52¾	53¾	51¾	52¾	+ ¾
			3,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	117¾	118¾	116¾	117¾	+ ¾
			12,800	Int. Nickel	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	
			20,400	Int. Paper	63	65¾	63	63	+ 1
			300	Int. Paper pf. sta	77	77	77	77	— ¼
			1,800	Jewel Tea	38½	41	38½	40½	+ 3½
			100	Jewel Tea pf	84	84	84	84	
			6,700	Jones Bros. Tea	32¾	35¾	32½	35¾	+ 3¼
			100	Kan. City Southern	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
			8,100	Kelly Springf. Tire	128	129	126¾	126¾	— 1¾
			100	Kelsey Wheel pf	100	100	100	100	
			7,800	Kennecott Copper	41¾	41¾	40	40¾	— ¾
			12,400	Keystone Tire & R	102¾	104¼	102¾	103¾	+ 1¾
			8,300	Lackawanna Steel	84¾	86¾	84¾	86¾	
			100	Laclede Gas	68	68	68	68	
			900	Lee Rubber & Tire	35	35	24	24	— ¼
			400	Lehigh Valley	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ¾
			200	Lorillard (P.) Co	187	187	187	187	+ 3
			100	Mackay Cos. pf	84	84	84	84	— ¼
			200	Manhattan Elev	88	88	87¾	87¾	— ¼
			400	Maxwell Motors	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ¾
			100	Max. Motors 1st pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ¾
			300	Max. Motors 2d pf	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¾
			500	May Dept. Stores	108¾	109¾	108¾	109	— ¾
			9,000	Mex. Petroleum	184	186¾	183	183	— 1½
			1,200	Miami Copper	28	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
			3,400	Midvale Steel	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	
			800	Minn. St. P. & S. M	18	18	18	18	
			1,000	Mo. Kan. & Texas	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
			100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
			14,600	Missouri Pacific	32½	33¾	32	33¾	+ 1½
			300	Missouri Pacific pf	55¾	57	55¾	57	+ 2¾
			400	Montana Power	77¾	78	77	78	+ ¾
			500	Nat. Acme	35¾	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
			100	Nat. Biscuit, ex div.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	
			100	Nat. Conduit & C	22½	22½	22½	22½	
			100	Nat. Enam. & Stm	79½	80	79½	79½	— 1¼
			1,000	Nat. Lead	81½	81¾	80¾	80¾	— ¾
			1,400	Nev. Consol. Cop	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
			1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	124	124	123	123	— 1
			700	N. Y. Central	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	— ¾
			1,800	N. Y. Dock	40½	40½	39¾	40	— 1
			200	N. Y. Dock pf	60	60	60	60	
			700	N. Y., N. H. & H	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
			200	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
			400	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107	106¾	107	— ¼
			800	Northern Pacific	97	97	96¾	97	
			800	Nova S. S. & C. x d	85	85	85	85¼	— ¾
			9,500	Ohio Cities Gas	59¾	59¾	57	57	— 2
			100	Ohio Fuel Sup. x d	50	50	50	50	
			300	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
			4,100	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
			400	Owens Bottle	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ¾
			3,100	Pan-Am. P. & T	96	96	93	93¾	— 2¾
			3,900	Penn. R. R	46	46	45¾	46¾	— ¼
			200	People's Gas Chi	61	62	61	62	— ¼
			2,700	Pere Marquette	23	23	21¾	22¾	+ ¾
			200	Pere Marq. prior pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	
			9,900	Philadelphia Co	39¾	41¾	39¾	41¾	
			14,500	Pierce-Arrow	55	56¾	54¾	55¾	— 1¾
			100	Pierce-Arrow pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
			1,700	Pierce Oil	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
			17,900	Pittsburgh Coal	86¾	88¾	86¾	87¾	+ 1½
			1,500	Pitts. & West Va	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
			700	Pond Creek Coal	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
			1,100	Pressed Steel Car	85¾	86¾	85	85	
			100	Pullman Co	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	— 1
			1,500	Punta Alegre Sugar	65	66	63¾	64	— 1
			1,900	Railway Steel Sp	92¾	92¾	92	92	+ ¾
			2,500	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
			4,700	Reading	87¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ¾
			500	Remington Typew	77	77	76	77	— 2
			6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	94	94¾	93	93¾	— ¾
			100	Rep. Motor Truck	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¾
			4,100	Royal D., Am. shs	114	114	111¾	111¾	— 2
			13,200	Do., N. Y. shs	113	113¾	111¾	112	— 2
			4,600	Sa Ikula-San Fran	21	22	21	21½	
			100	Savage Arms	70	70	70	70	+ 1½
			205	Sears, Roeb. & Co	205	205	205	205	— 2½
			11,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	— ¾
			2,200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	73¾	73¾	71	71	— 2
			9,600	Southern Pacific	107	107	106	106¾	+ ¼
			700	Southern Railway	29	29½	29	29½	— ¼
			200	Southern Ry. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
			100	Standard Milling pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¾
			400	Strom. Carburetor	54	54	54	54	— ¾
			22,200	Studebaker Co	106	106¾	102¾	105	— 2½
			600	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	— ¼
			2,200	Stutz Motor	78¾	74	72¾	73	— 3¾
			400	Superior Steel	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ¾
			4,500	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13

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SEVEN WALL ST. NEW YORK

Speculation
In Commodities

Ultimate Ownership of
The Merchant Marine

The Market

Discussed in this week's issue of
THE BACHE REVIEW

The REVIEW is issued weekly and Copies may be had upon request

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EXCHANGE NOW OPEN WITH NEW NATIONS

Ruling Permits Unrestricted Dealings in Bills on Middle European States.

BAN ON GERMANY RESUMED

Suspension Will Not Be Lifted Until War Trade Board Issues General License.

Beginning today, there will be an open exchange market for bills on Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, German-Austria, Jugoslavia, Serbia, and Rumania, made possible under a ruling of Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board. Exchange dealings with Germany, which were possible under the arrangement whereby the American Relief Administration enjoyed a monopoly of this business, are suspended and will not be resumed until the War Trade Board issues a license for its resumption.

The ending of the activities of the Relief Administration made it necessary for Mr. Kent to terminate that organization's dealings in exchange. As a result, the market for bills on the so-called new countries is thrown open to general dealings. But the prohibition of dealings with Germany again applies, as the rule under which bills could be purchased from the Relief Administration was a special ruling and must be recognized until the War Trade Board acts in the case. This is expected to be done within a few days, at the longest.

Mr. Kent's statement, issued yesterday, says, in part:

In agreement with the American Relief Administration, and until otherwise instructed, dealers, as defined under the Executive order of the President of Jan. 20, 1918, are not required to purchase exchange upon the following countries from the American Relief Administration: Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, German Austria, Jugoslavia, Serbia, Rumania, and Germany.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the authority to make remittances to Germany through the Relief Administration was granted under a special license issued by the War Trade Board, which only covered remittances which were made through the Relief Administration, and until the War Trade Board issues a further general license permitting transfers of funds to be made to Germany, the withdrawal of the American Relief Administration as a medium through which exchange on Germany can be purchased, restores the prohibition on Germany, either directly or indirectly, as it has existed under the Trading With the Enemy act before the War Trade Board issued the general license which authorized remittances to be made through the Relief Administration. The same prohibition stated in connection with Hungary and that part of Russia now under control of the so-called Bolshevist Government.

Bankers yesterday expressed the belief that the War Trade Board would issue the new license within a short time. It was pointed out that the Superior Blockade Council has been instructed to rescind restrictions on trade with Germany on the assumption that the blockade of Germany will be lifted as soon as the peace treaty is ratified by that country, without waiting for all the formalities provided for in the treaty. If the blockade was lifted and trade relations were resumed, it was contended yesterday, foreign exchange dealings would have to be resumed as a matter of course.

Under the monopoly in money remittances to the countries named, the Relief Administration was quoting the following rates: Germany, 12.65 marks to the dollar; Poland, 16.00 marks per dollar; Austria, 24.00 kronen per dollar; Jugoslavia, 23.00 kronen per dollar; Czechoslovakia, 15.50 kronen per dollar; Finland, 9.65 marks per dollar; Roumania, 9.35 lei to the dollar. Yesterday dealers hesitated to quote rates, on the theory that banking connections on the other side were so uncertain that firm quotations would be impossible at the moment. However, it is expected that the open market will be arranged within a few days and that business will be conducted just as it now is with countries like Great Britain, France and Italy.

Jacob de Julian, President of the Commercial Mission of the Government of Finland, who has been in the United States for about a month, said yesterday that his visit had been productive of establishing very friendly relations with a number of American bankers and merchants and stated his belief that commercial relations would go forward in an entirely satisfactory manner from now on. M. Julian sails for Finland on July 5.

The removal of restrictions on Finnish exchange, the Commissioner thought, would help Finland by creating an open market for its bills. The parity of the Finnish mark is the same as that of the French franc, about 19.3 cents in American money. Under the American Relief Administration, which until today enjoyed a monopoly in Finnish exchange, the quotation was slightly less than 10.4 cents. As soon as the flow of goods is resumed in normal volume M. Julian expects that exchange will move much more favorably for his country.

Finland is very well supplied with commodities which it can export as soon as ships are available, the Commissioner said. There is already lumber valued at approximately $130,000,000 awaiting shipment. M. Julian said that there were two steamship lines to ply between Finnish ports and either New York or Philadelphia in contemplation. The mission is anxious to establish credits here for the purpose of buying foodstuffs, cotton, and machinery.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov. $		May 15,'20	99⅜	99⅝	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅜	98⅝	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	96½	97½	5.45
Gov. of N. F.	5	July 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¾	5.00
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	50	60	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb.14,'21	50	53	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	107	112	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag.	C.7	Jan., 21-22	101	101⅜	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sept., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102½	5.65
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¼	101⅜	5.73
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102½	103⅛	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1925	105⅜	106	5.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	98⅛	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100⅛	5.58
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100	100⅛	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¼	101⅝	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	5	July15,'22	101⅛	102⅛	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101	101⅞	5.70
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	90	92	7.40
Chi., B. & Q.	5	July19,'21	96	96⅛	..
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.05
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1922	98⅝	99⅛	6.30
Con. G. & P.	B.7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	101⅛	6.80
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	5	Jan., 1931	99⅞	100⅜	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'22	101½	102	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99⅛	99⅜	5.40
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100½	101	5.45
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99⅛	5.50
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	89	90½	..
Laclede G.Co.	7	Jan., 1929	99½	100⅛	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅜	100	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	Jan., 1921	97½	98	5.55
Penn. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97⅜	98¼	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅜	101⅛	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅝	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103⅛	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1923	96⅜	97¼	7.30
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
Shawnig W.	6	Dec., 1919	105	106¼	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99	99¾	6.85
Studeb. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100⅜	101⅜	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug.15,'21	100¼	100⅝	5.70
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97¼	98	8.10
U. L. & P. Sec.	7	Apr., 1925	97	99	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19'20	100	100¾	5.45
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'23	91	93	8.15

Granby Passes Dividend.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company yesterday passed the quarterly dividend because of strikes in the Granby district and also the problem which confronted the copper industry. Action on this dividend was deferred about a week ago. The Grand Forks smelter has been shut down because of a strike. In 1917 and 1918 the dividend rate was 10 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	66.23	64.54	65.04	— .01
25 industrials	110.43	109.43	109.98	— .33
50 stocks	87.86	86.63	87.03	— .17

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 28	87.79	86.98	87.30	+ .11
June 27	87.62	86.87	87.09	+ .06
June 26	87.01	86.19	86.63	+ .34
June 25	87.01	85.98*	86.39	+ .15
June 24	87.21	85.79	86.51	— .43
June 23	88.01	86.59	87.13	— .18

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June,	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	89.50 June 6	82.55 June 16	87.09
1918.	72.37 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.07
1917.	84.46 June 13	81.11 June 18	83.51
1916.	86.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	84.08
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.49 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	89.50 June 6	82.55 June 16	87.09
†1918.	74.23 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.75

Full Years.

1918.	80.16 Nov. 12	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	66.23
1916.	101.52 Nov. 20	86.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.15 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.91	—.12	—.02	+1.52

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 28	78.03	—.05	June 20	78.20	—.02
June 27	78.08	+.03	June 19	78.23	—.10
June 26	78.05	—.06	June 18	78.33	+.06
June 25	78.07	—.10	June 17	78.23	+.01
June 24	78.17	..	June 16	78.24	—.06
June 23	78.17	+.06	June 14	78.27	—.06
June 21	78.23	+.01	June 13	78.33	—.07

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.91
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.63

Full Years.

1918.	82.86	Nov. 12	75.05	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 20	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Central Fdry 1st pf.	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Edison El., Ill.	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Fisher Body pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
National Licorice	2¼	SA	July 8	July 1
Do	2	EX	July 8	July 1
Old Dominion S. S.	6	—	July 10	June 21
Pittsburgh Steel	2	Q	July 1	June 20
U. S. Sm., R. & M.	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 7
Do. pf.	87½	Q	July 15	July 7

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
MONTREAL, Quebec, June 30.—The market slowed down in the afternoon after a lively opening, with prices rising. There was a reaction at noon, but the closing showed greater firmness, with less business. The main sales and quotations were:				
585	Ames com	48	47¾	47¾
880	Ames pf	92	91½	92¼
1,230	Tram. Power	22	19	20
975	Breweries	168	162¾	165
145	Brazilian	59	59	59
60	Brompton	64½	63¾	63¾
1,965	Can. Car	92	87	90
105	Can. pf.	98½	98	98½
45	Can Cement	68½	68½	68½
206	Can. SS	50	50	50
46	Can. SS. pf.	84¾	84	84¾
1,103	Con. Smelters	31¼	30	30
210	MacDonald	34	33½	33¾
25	Dom. Bridge	107	107	107
2,657	Dom. Steel	68¾	67¾	68
50	Dom. Textile	115	115	115
51	Laurentide	221½	220	220
750	Ontario Steel	36	35	35
313	Montreal Power	89½	88	89½
19	Shawinigan	122¾	121½	121½
4,660	Spanish River	42	39½	40
730	Spanish Riv. ex div.	102¼	102¼	102¼
230	Steel of Canada	72¾	71¾	71¾
65	Dom. Glass	60¾	60¾	60¾

22,192—Total shares.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.80	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.80	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.30	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.80	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.40	5.50
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.75
C., St. L. & N. L.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.35
Chickasaw Rel.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.70
Delaware & Hud.	1923	4½	5.75	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.60
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	6.00	5.35
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5	6.85	5.80
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.37	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.85	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.60
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.80	5.70
Nort. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.80	5.80
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@6-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.55	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'28	5 @6	6.40	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1919-'21	6	6.75	5.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.35
Southern Ry.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.05	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

Firm Lost Partner in the War.

The Stock Exchange firm of Tilney, Ladd & Co. has been dissolved, and a new firm, consisting of William F. Ladd, Alfred Macy, H. W. Jackson, Thomas H. Cross, all general partners, and Ernest G. Stillman, special, has been formed under the name of W. F. Ladd & Co., to carry on a general business in bonds and other securities. Captain Nicholas L. Tilney, formerly head of Tilney, Ladd & Co., died in France on Sept. 17 last.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.81	$1.77⅛	$1.78⅜	$1.78	$1.47⅝
Sept.	1.77¼	1.75	1.76⅞	1.75⅝	1.51⅜
Dec.	1.55⅝	1.53⅜	1.54½	1.53⅝	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾	72
Sept.	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾	67
Dec.	70¼	69⅝	69	69⅝	..

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 78c; No. 2 white, 78@78½c; No. 3 white, 77½@78c; No. 4 white, 77@78½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.32	34.00	34.08	34.07	25.50
Sept.	34.35	34.00	34.00	34.07	25.77
Oct.	34.30	33.80	33.80	..	..
Ribs—					
July	28.00	27.70	27.70	27.80	22.40
Sept.	28.10	27.80	27.80	28.00	24.00
Pork—					
July	51.75	51.25	51.40	..	44.00
Sept.	49.60	49.30	49.25	..	43.92

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	21.20	20.35	20.55	20.84
May	21.00	20.30	20.45	20.74
September	21.40	21.00	21.20	21.59
December	21.40	20.45	20.70	21.04

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.43	$1.38	$1.38½
August	1.41½	1.40¾	1.40¾
September	1.44¾	1.42¾	1.43¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,227 packages. General demand only fair, but prices for the higher grades of creamery recovered a little. Ladies lower and packing stock barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras, 92 score, 51¾@52¼c; extras, 92 score, 51¼@51½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 49½@51c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 47½@49c; lower grades, 46½@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 84½@55c; extras, 53½@54c; firsts, 51½@52c; seconds, 49@51c; State dairy tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 49@50c; common to fair, 46@48½c; renovated, firsts, 49½@50c; lower grades, 46@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 44½@45½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46@48½c; No. 2, 45@45½c; lower grades, 42@44½c.

EGGS.—11,543 cases. There is enough demand to absorb the small proportion of fine eggs coming at sustained prices. Medium and low grades irregular and accumulating. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds and poorer, 37@44c; dirties, No. 1, 37@38½c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@36½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 36@37c; under grades, 26@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 58@63c; fair to prime, 47@57c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@57c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@57c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, fancy, 53@56c; gathered browns and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@52c; fair to prime, 46@49c.

We own and offer, subject to prior sale, the bond issues described below, typical industrial issues safeguarded under the Straus Plan.

New Issue

$500,000

Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Company
CHICAGO,
First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated June 15, 1919. Interest Coupons Due June 15 and December 15. Principal and Interest payable at the offices of S. W. Straus & Co. Callable at 102 and Interest.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest to Yield 6%

SERIAL MATURITIES OR AMORTIZATION

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$12,500	Dec. 15, 1920	$15,000	June 15, 1924	$15,000	Dec. 15, 1927
12,500	June 15, 1921	15,000	Dec. 15, 1924	15,000	June 15, 1928
12,500	Dec. 15, 1921	15,000	June 15, 1925	15,000	Dec. 15, 1928
12,500	June 15, 1922	15,000	Dec. 15, 1925	15,000	June 15, 1929
12,500	Dec. 15, 1922	15,000	June 15, 1926	15,000	Dec. 15, 1929
12,500	June 15, 1923	15,000	Dec. 15, 1926	15,000	June 15, 1930
15,000	Dec. 15, 1923	15,000	June 15, 1927	15,000	Dec. 15, 1930
		$200,000	June 15, 1931		

Denominations: $1,000 and $500 bonds in all maturities; $100 bonds in 1931 maturity only.

We briefly summarize this loan from a letter of Mr. John H. Victor, President, on file in our office:

Borrowing Corporation: The Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Co., founded eleven years ago, is the largest manufacturer of automobile, truck, tractor, marine and railway engine gaskets in the United States. Among the automobile and motor manufacturers using the Victor Gasket are the Cadillac, Pierce Arrow, Pathfinder, Hudson, Buick, Dodge, Ford, Willys-Overland, and others equally well known; such railroads and tractor manufacturers as Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Missouri Pacific R. R., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., and the United States Government. The company started on a small scale and has grown steadily, requiring larger quarters from time to time, until to supply the demand for its product it erected a plant which represents the last word in modern standards of construction, efficiency and equipment, covering almost an entire block in one of the best industrial districts of Chicago. The purpose of this issue is to retire current indebtedness incurred in the construction of the plant, and to provide additional working capital.

Assets and Working Capital: After applying the proceeds of this issue, the company will show total assets of $1,210,211.96, with net quick assets approximately three times quick liabilities.

Earnings: The average net earnings of the company during the last five years, after deducting Federal Taxes and all depreciation charges, averaged $107,226.04, nearly four times the greatest annual interest charge of these bonds.

Quick Assets: The trust mortgage requires the company to maintain quick assets of twice the amount of current liabilities, exclusive of these bonds, the excess in no case to be less than $200,000.

Income Tax: The borrowing corporation covenants to pay 4% Federal Income Tax.

Call, write or 'phone for circular No. A-609

New Issue

$350,000

John Thomson Press Company
NEW YORK CITY,
First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated July 1, 1919. Interest Coupons Due January 1 and July 1. Principal and Interest payable at the offices of S. W. Straus & Co. Callable at 102 and Interest.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest to Net 6%

SERIAL MATURITIES OR AMORTIZATION

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$17,500	July 1, 1920	$17,500	July 1, 1925
17,500	July 1, 1921	17,500	July 1, 1926
17,500	July 1, 1922	17,500	July 1, 1927
17,500	July 1, 1923	17,500	July 1, 1928
17,500	July 1, 1924	192,500	July 1, 1929

Denominations: $1,000 and $500 bonds in all maturities; $100 bonds in 1929 maturity only.

We briefly summarize this loan from a letter of Mr. J. E. Thomson, Vice-President, on file in our office:

Borrowing Corporation: The John Thomson Press Company, founded over forty years ago, is a prosperous going concern, engaged in the manufacture of platen printing presses, and in late years in machine products, the greater part of which is intended for the automobile industry. Its plant, modern in equipment, is located in Long Island City, which is one of the principal industrial sections of Greater New York. In its immediate neighborhood are such plants as the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Ford Motor Co., Packard Motor Co., Pierce-Arrow Motor Co., Simplex Automobile Co., Wright-Martin Aircraft Co., Neptune Meter Company, American Chicle Co., The Brewster Co., and the Premier Metal Etching Co. The company has grown steadily and its printing presses are in use in practically every country in the world, and one or more of them is an established part of every first class printing plant. The purpose of this issue is to retire current indebtedness incurred during the past year in increasing the capacity of its plant, and to provide additional working capital.

Assets and Working Capital: Before applying the proceeds of this issue, the company showed total assets of $1,402,749.13. After applying the proceeds net quick assets will be approximately eight times quick liabilities.

Earnings: The average net earnings of the company during the last five years, after deducting Federal Income Taxes, averaged $120,000, almost six times the greatest interest charge of these bonds.

Quick Assets: The trust mortgage requires the company to maintain quick assets of one and one-half times the amount of current liabilities, exclusive of these bonds.

Income Tax: The borrowing corporation covenants to pay 4% Federal Income Tax.

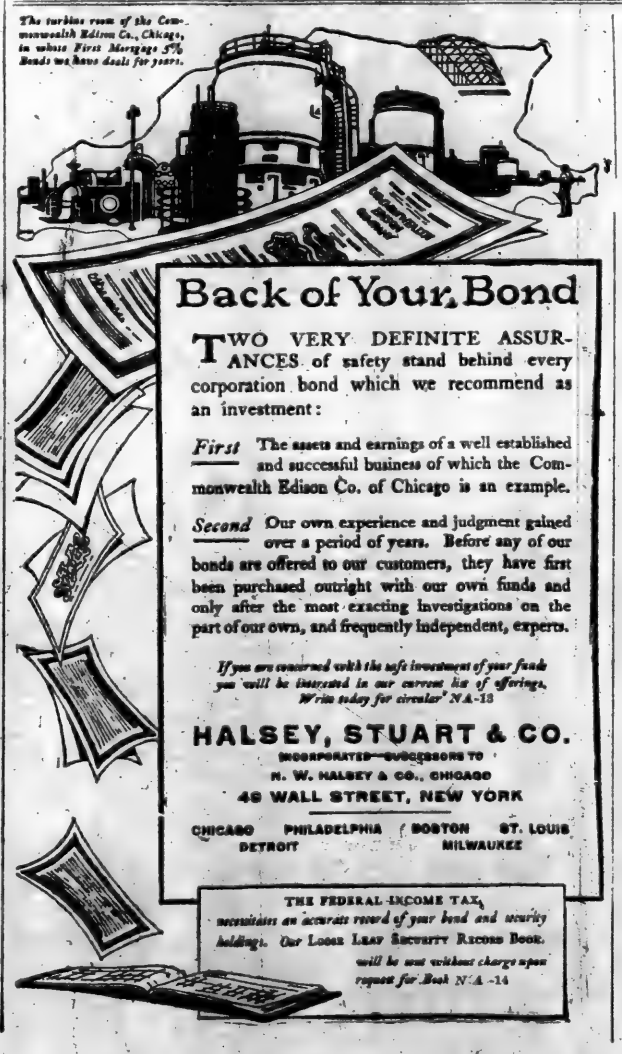
Call, write or 'phone for circular No. A-610

MONTHLY DEPOSITS: *In accordance with the usual provisions of the Straus Plan, in both of the above bond issues monthly deposits of principal and interest are required so as to provide systematically for the payment of both principal and interest in cash on the days when due and to make certain that the profits as received each month are applied to the payment of the bonds. Each monthly deposit is one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest coming due during the year.*

We have purchased the above issues with our own funds after careful investigation and recommend them as thoroughly safeguarded investments.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO BOSTON PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS ST. LOUIS DETROIT MILWAUKEE

37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor



The turbine room of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, in whose First Mortgage 5% Bonds we have dealt for years.

Back of Your Bond

TWO VERY DEFINITE ASSURANCES of safety stand behind every corporation bond which we recommend as an investment:

First The assets and earnings of a well established and successful business of which the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago is an example.

Second Our own experience and judgment gained over a period of years. Before any of our bonds are offered to our customers, they have first been purchased outright with our own funds and only after the most exacting investigations on the part of our own, and frequently independent, experts.

If you are concerned with the safe investment of your funds you will be interested in our current list of offerings. Write today for circular NA-13

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS
DETROIT MILWAUKEE

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX necessitates an accurate record of your bond and security holdings. Our LOOSE LEAF SECURITY RECORD BOOK will be sent without charge upon request for Book NA-14

$1,000,000
State of South Dakota
5% Bonds

Dated June 1, 1919. Due as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1) payable at Continental & Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, or at First National Bank in New York. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each with privilege of registration as to principal.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes. Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 100% of market value not exceeding par.

The assessed valuation of property for taxation, as officially reported, of the State of South Dakota is $1,598,544,562 and the bonded debt, this issue included, is $17,875,000. The population in 1915 was 582,000. Total bonded debt less than 1¼% of assessed valuation.

MATURITIES AND PRICES
(Accrued interest to be added)

$50,000 due June 1, 1930	@ 103.84	$150,000 due June 1, 1935	@ 105.06
100,000 due June 1, 1931	@ 104.10	100,000 due June 1, 1936	@ 105.27
100,000 due June 1, 1932	@ 104.36	100,000 due June 1, 1937	@ 105.47
100,000 due June 1, 1933	@ 104.60	100,000 due June 1, 1938	@ 105.67
150,000 due June 1, 1934	@ 104.83	50,000 due June 1, 1939	@ 105.85

Yielding at above prices about 4.55 per cent

The information contained herein is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee but believe it to be correct.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place
New York

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Earnings $21,758,581
Pref. Divs. 4,034,275

In 1918 Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends

More Than Five Times Over

This margin of safety over dividend requirements and the diversity of business and location of subsidiaries operating in 32 States provide unusual safeguards for the investor.

Dividends Payable Monthly

which at present prices for the Preferred Stock

Yield 7½%

Send for

Preferred Stock Circular A-2

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street, New York

STOCK EXCHANGE HAS HIGH JUNE RECORD

Transactions Total 32,828,116 Shares, or 22,637,859 More Than June, 1918.

19 MILLION-SHARE DAYS

Dealings In Bonds Also Greater Than Any Previous June, Though Less Than the May Total.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June aggregated 32,828,116 shares, the largest total for any June on record. As compared with the previous month, there was a falling off, however, of 1,408,458 shares. Compared with the same month last year, the dealings increased 22,637,859 shares.

There were nineteen million-share days, of which seventeen were consecutive, and these, with the preceding sequence of twenty-nine, created a new record of continuous million-share days. The nearest approach to this was in the Spring of 1901, when a record of forty-four was established. The heaviest day's trading was 2,382,310 shares, on the 10th, and the smallest 832,370, on the 26th. The maximum Saturday half holiday total was 784,540 shares on the 7th and the minimum total 635,500 shares on the 28th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1919	32,828,116	139,583,152
1918	11,388,715	73,168,351
1917	19,980,619	101,275,256
1916	12,700,538	85,005,382
1915	11,209,235	62,259,653
1914	4,900,073	38,098,559
1913	9,388,352	46,070,991
1912	7,200,064	60,391,958
1911	10,034,639	53,689,993
1910	16,280,781	97,401,515
1909	20,302,353	99,108,896
1908	9,337,079	84,499,362
1907	9,731,859	116,058,561
1906	20,252,307	148,089,420
1905	12,536,567	137,800,382
1904	4,985,720	50,635,586
1903	13,852,404	82,207,120
1902	7,813,019	87,547,320
1901	19,519,131	175,798,433
1900	7,292,357	65,948,211
1899	10,574,013	100,462,616
1898	9,100,697	82,415,079
1897	6,421,527	25,357,226
1896	4,356,430	25,381,440
1895	6,000,502	31,271,460
1894	3,381,939	24,951,936
1893	4,817,212	47,028,082
1892	4,657,334	45,724,550
1891	2,903,282	29,648,143
1890	5,270,321	28,276,387
1889	6,685,503	51,336,008

Dealings in bonds also eclipsed all former totals for the month of June, although similarly to the trading in stocks they fell materially below the month of May aggregate. The total for the month was $1,243,201,550, divided as follows: Corporation issues, $50,519,500; Liberty bonds, $178,471,550; foreign Governments, $13,618,500; State securities, $44,000, and New York City issue, $548,000. Compared with the preceding month there was a reduction of $48,518,550, but the gain over the corresponding last year was $92,982,550. The largest total of any full day was $15,325,900 on the 29th, and the smallest, $7,493,500 on the 25th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $5,361,500, on the 14th, and the minimum total $3,491,000 on the 21st.

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1919	$243,201,550	$1,610,979,459
1918	143,579,000	749,578,000
1917	57,043,550	508,937,850
1916	85,145,000	541,712,910
1915	57,854,500	395,200,700
1914	53,848,000	373,394,000
1913	42,423,700	262,841,700
1912	45,693,500	408,808,500
1911	90,499,500	466,000,550
1910	48,380,000	367,365,300
1909	136,421,500	726,355,700
1908	57,120,500	445,571,520
1907	21,068,500	239,048,400
1906	53,940,000	396,502,800
1905	90,851,000	583,819,200
1904	48,742,500	300,195,000
1903	57,044,500	341,855,850
1902	64,152,800	487,322,400
1901	79,858,050	290,281,350
1899	57,870,860	551,883,270
1898	70,068,960	396,214,720
1897	48,068,700	211,442,880
1896	26,020,100	212,167,550
1895	46,410,400	260,548,950
1894	22,406,100	182,067,820
1893	20,284,000	202,084,900
1892	32,245,900	313,438,710
1891	13,428,000	158,264,400
1890	35,870,500	198,142,210
1889	32,224,500	313,018,874

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

— JUNE, 1919.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS).

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 2	68.39	67.08	67.80	—.29
June 3	67.90	66.79	66.89	—1.00
June 4	67.35	66.52	67.02	+.13
June 5	67.90	66.99	67.73	+.71
June 6	68.22	67.43	67.40	—.29
June 7	67.70	67.33	67.58	+.13
June 9	67.90	67.20	67.51	—.07
June 10	67.46	66.32	66.53	—.98
June 11	66.84	65.84	66.20	—.33
June 12	66.58	65.96	66.13	—.06
June 13	65.77	64.92	65.06	—1.07
June 14	65.15	64.76	64.99	—.06
June 16	64.81	64.02	64.17	—.82
June 17	66.26	64.16	65.14	+.97
June 18	65.66	65.02	65.41	+.27
June 19	65.65	65.16	65.24	—.17
June 20	65.91	65.21	65.82	+.58
June 21	66.19	65.76	65.90	+.08
June 23	66.12	65.80	65.76	—.20
June 24	66.25	65.42	65.86	+.16
June 25	65.92	65.35	65.51	—.35
June 26	65.44	65.15	65.23	—.28
June 27	65.42	64.96	65.14	—.09
June 28	65.51	64.96	65.05	—.09
June 30	65.23	64.84	65.04	—.01

INDUSTRIES (25 STOCKS).

June 2	108.93	105.24	106.28	+2.98
June 3	109.26	104.82	105.01	—3.57
June 4	107.02	104.86	106.86	+1.85
June 5	109.64	107.37	109.00	+2.64
June 6	110.75	108.40	109.50	+.50
June 7	110.09	108.89	109.59	+.09
June 9	110.39	107.98	109.57	—.02
June 10	109.34	105.82	107.44	—2.13
June 11	107.89	106.26	106.89	—.55
June 12	108.06	106.50	107.19	+.30
June 13	107.28	104.22	104.63	—2.56
June 14	105.00	103.52	104.40	—.23
June 16	104.28	101.08	101.47	—2.93
June 17	105.55	101.46	105.17	+3.70
June 18	107.15	104.99	106.97	+1.80
June 19	106.84	106.07	106.58	—.39
June 20	108.46	106.58	107.95	+1.37
June 21	109.48	108.15	108.75	+.80
June 23	110.91	107.59	108.56	—.19
June 24	108.18	106.17	107.16	—1.40
June 25	108.10	106.62	107.28	+.12
June 26	108.89	107.22	108.04	+.76
June 27	109.83	106.16	109.05	+1.01
June 28	110.27	108.96	109.26	+.21
June 30	110.43	108.43	109.08	—.33

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 STOCKS.)

June 2	88.66	86.46	88.13	+1.35
June 3	88.38	85.53	86.06	—2.18
June 4	87.18	85.69	86.69	+.76
June 5	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.68
June 6	89.50	87.89	88.48	+.11
June 7	88.59	88.11	88.58	+.10
June 9	89.19	87.59	88.54	—.04
June 10	88.40	86.07	86.98	—1.56
June 11	87.06	85.61	86.54	—.44
June 12	87.20	86.20	86.65	+.11
June 13	86.50	84.57	84.84	—1.81
June 14	85.07	84.14	84.69	—.15
June 16	84.84	82.56	83.92	—1.87
June 17	85.40	82.81	85.15	+2.33
June 18	86.69	85.00	86.19	+1.04
June 19	86.99	85.01	85.91	—.28
June 20	87.18	85.89	86.84	+.97
June 21	87.83	86.93	87.32	+.44
June 23	88.01	86.59	87.13	—.19
June 24	87.21	85.79	86.51	—.62
June 25	87.01	85.98	86.39	—.12
June 26	87.01	86.19	86.63	+.24
June 27	87.02	86.57	87.09	+.46
June 28	87.79	86.98	87.20	+.11
June 30	87.83	86.63	87.03	—.17

JUNE RANGE.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	68.39	2	64.02	16.	65.04
1918	61.91	5	60.60	3	61.15
1917	72.62	13	70.29	4	71.04
1916	83.05	13	78.78	28	80.54
1915	72.78	4	69.73	1	71.02
1914	79.33	9	73.65	25	78.18
1913	82.60	2	75.02	19	79.28
1912	94.19	6	91.40	14	93.08

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	110.79	6	101.06	16	109.06
1918	85.08	27	76.80	1	83.80
1917	96.41	7	91.22	20	93.58
1916	96.50	12	88.54	28	91.52
1915	72.00	22	63.24	1	70.23
1914	59.96	9	56.90	25	58.19
1913	56.21	2	50.27	10	53.69
1912	71.40	6	68.48	20	70.60
1919	89.59	6	82.55	16	87.03
1918	73.37	27	68.74	1	72.47
1917	84.45	13	81.11	20	82.31
1916	89.60	12	83.56	28	86.03
1915	72.25	22	66.48	1	70.41
1914	69.64	9	66.82	25	68.13
1913	69.23	2	63.09	10	66.44
1912	82.79	6	80.03	1	81.84

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	68.39	June 2	59.58	Jan. 9	65.04
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	62.65
1917	82.52	Jan. 2	63.06	Dec. 28	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	80.94	Jan. 23	69.35	July 30	69.94
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	73.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 25	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1919	110.79	June 6	80.37	Feb. 10	100.06
1918	91.55	Oct. 18	71.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.84	Dec. 20	71.96
1916	119.39	Nov. 20	86.40	July 14	85.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	58.34
1912	74.00	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	86.14
1911	89.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1919	89.50	June 6	69.73	Jan. 21	87.07
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 20	65.86
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.09	Feb. 24	91.57
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	73.74	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.11	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yarr.
Customs	$19,380,960	$182,458,537
Internal revenue—Inc. & exc. prof. taxes	967,246,314	3,014,334,135
Miscellaneous	118,558,457	1,283,140,606
Miscellaneous rev.	54,311,984	644,300,125
Total receipts	$1,150,497,597	$5,124,233,404
Exc. of total rects. over total disb.	23,666,318	245,141,205
Exc. of ord. rects. over ord. disb.	536,695,421	9,706,571,696
Expenditures	622,802,175	14,830,805,100

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds

To Yield 5.80%

Secured by absolute first lien on the properties of the Michigan Light Company in Saginaw and Manistee and by lien on property of that Company in seven other cities. The replacement value of the properties is substantially in excess of the bonds outstanding. The business of the Michigan Light Company is of such a substantial character and earnings are so dependable that we can recommend these bonds as suitable for very conservative investment requirements.

Send for descriptive circular.

BODELL & CO.
Investment Securities
120 BROADWAY
Providence Boston

The Position of Oil Companies

A careful study of the situation shows that every oil company that has been in the business any length of time and has been legitimately and properly managed has piled up resources to such an extent during the past year that it is in an excellent position to carry forward any developments and exploration work planned. The fact that this is essentially a peace industry additionally provides basic conditions making for healthy activity in the period just ahead.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

MILLER & CO.
Members
New York Stock Exchange

Securities Bought for Investment or Carried on Conservative Margin

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N.E. COR. 42nd ST. & BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Arkansas Natural Gas
Listed on
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
Descriptive Circular on request.
R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.
27 Pine Street—New York
Direct private wire to Pittsburgh.

I. M. TAYLOR & CO.
Incorporated
INVESTMENTS
7 Wall Street
Boston Philadelphia Cleveland Pittsburgh

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99¼	99⅝
Anglo-French 5s	96¼	97
Argentine 6s	84	85
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅜	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96⅝	97¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅛	98¼
Chinese Government 5s	67	68
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98⅝	101
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81⅛	83⅝
Dominican Republic 5s	91	93
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99
City of Lyons 6s	98¼	99
City of Marseilles 6s	98½	99
City of Paris 6s	96¾	97¼
Japanese 4½s	85¾	92
Japanese 4½s, second series	88¼	91⅞
Japanese 4s	77	79
City of Tokio 5s	81	..
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅛	99⅜
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99	99¼
United States of Mexico 5s	69¾	71
United States of Mexico 4s	53	57
Russian Government 4s, 1904	20	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	99⅞	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	99⅞	Pan 3s, r, 1961	89	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35	90	96
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¾	99½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99¼			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus	185	..
Am B N	42	45
Am B Sug pf	95	98
Am Br Sh	91	93
Am C & F pf	117	118¾
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	91	98
Am D'gists	12	12¾
Am Ice pf	73½	74¾
Am Lo pf	108	110
Am Shipb	..	135
Am Sm pf. A	93	95
Am Snuff	119	121
Do pf	95	100
Am S Ref pf	118	119
Am S Tob pf	97	98
Am T & C	59	63
Ann Arbor	4	5
Do pf	10	25
Asso D G 1st pf	74	80
Do 2d pf	72¾	77
Assoc Oil ex div	90	94
A. B & A	10	11
A, G & W pf	70	72
Barrett Co pf, ex d	115	118
Batop Min	1⅝	1⅞
Beech C'k	30¾	..
Buff & S	74	80¾
Do pf	52	59
Booth Fish pf	82	88
B'klyn Ed	99	101
B U Gas	88	99
Brown Sh	100	103½
Bruns Ter	9¼	10½
B, B & P pf	96	..
Burns Bros pf	99¾	115
Bush Ter	185	190
Cal P pf	113¾	118
Canada So, ex div	44½	48
Cent Leath pf	111	112½
C R R of N J	205	225
C & P A	..	..
C'tain-teed 1st pf	88	90
Chand Mot	232	244
Chi & Alt	9¾	10
Do pf	13¾	14½
C & E Ill	5	10
Do pf	9	10
C & N W pf	129	131
C, St P, M & Om	75	78½
Do pf	105	15
C, C, C & St L	49	51
Do pf	70	72
Cleve & P	67½	80
Do spec	37½	..
Cin-P pf	106¾	108
Col F pf	105	125
C & S 1st pf	54½	55
Do 2d pf	48	52
Comp T-R	49¾	50¾
Con G, B	106	112
Cent O pf	109	115
Corn P R pf	107¼	109¾
Crex Carp	84	88
C-Am Sug	180	190
Do pf	102	107
D & Co pf	100	104
Del & Hud	109	110
Det Ed, ex div	116	121
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	..	107
Dia Match	114	120
D, S S & A pf	4½	4½
Do pf	6	10
Em B pf	90	100
Elec S B	88	95
Elk Horn C pf	47	..
Erie 1st pf	27¾	29¼
Do 2d pf	19½	20¾
Erie & P	75	..
F M & S	14½	15½
Do pf	41½	43
Fisher Bdy pf	100	102
Gen Cig	185	197
Do pf	102½	110
Gen Cig	185	197
G, M & N	9¾	11
Gulf S S	66¾	68
Do 1st pf	94	98
Hartman	82¾	84
H'stake	85	97
Int N pf	95	..
Int P pf	95	105
Int Salt	..	54
Iowa Cent	4½	6
Isl C Coal	46	..
K C, Ft S & M pf	58	65
Kan C So	..	..
pf	53	58
Kayser (J)	115	120
Do 1st pf	102½	..
Kelly S T pf	98½	100½
Kelsey Wh	52	56
K & D M	4	6
Do pf	12	30
Kresge (SS)	135	160
Do pf	105	113
Kress (S H)	76	80
Do pf	106¾	110
L E & W	10½	11½
Do pf	21	22
Ligg & M	207¾	215
Do pf	113	114
L-W Bisc	70	74
Do 1st pf	103	106
Do 2d pf	115	116
Lorill'd Co pf	110	115
Louis & N	115	120
M'kay Cos	75	80
Man B'ch	¾	2½
Marlin R	67	70
Man Shirt	30¾	32
Math Alk	31	40
M Dep Sts pf	108	112
Mex P pf	107	108
Mich Cent ex div	109	..
M, St P & S S M	92	94
Do pf	103	107
Do 1st	60	68
Mon P pf	105¾	..
Mor & Es	70½	..
N, C & St L	116¼	120
Nat C & S	78	79
Do pf	108	110
Nat En pf	102	103
Nat L pf	110	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	17	25
Do 2d pf	8½	9½
N O, T & Mex	28	29
N Y, C & St L	29	29¾
Do 1st pf	67	83
Do 2d pf	46	52
N Y, L & West pf	91¾	93
N & W pf	76	78
North Am	57	60
Owens B pf	101	108
Pac Coast	40	48
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	50	70
Pac Mail	39	39¾
P T & T	26	31
Do pf, ex div	..	90
Pan-Am P & T pf	160	165
Penn S S	35	36
Peo & E	12¾	14
Pett-Mull	35	45
Do 1st pf	98	102
P, C, C & St L	63	66
Pitts C pf	93¾	95
P, Ft W & C pf	129¾	139
Pitts S pf	97	98
P & W Va pf	83½	84
Pr Stl Car pf	102	104
P S, N J	80	88
R R Sec, I C stk	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf	107½	108
P T 1st pf	97	100
Rdg 1st pf	38¾	37
Do 2d pf	37	38
Rep I & S pf	104½	104½
St L & F pf	32	33
St L & W	20¾	21⅜
Do pf	34½	36¾
Saxon Mtr	10¾	10¾
Seab A L	9	10
Do pf	19	20
Sears-R pf	117½	120
Shat Ariz	15¾	15¾
S-S S & I pf	93	95
So P R S	160	175
Do pf	112	120
St'd Mill	132	133
Sup Stl 1st pf	102	104¼
T P L Tr	430	500
Tide W O	238	242
T, St L & West	..	5
Do cfts	2	6
Do pf	15	..
Do pf c	18	20
T C R T	52	57
Do pf	65	124
Und Type	65	170
Do pf	109¾	120
U Pac pf	71½	72½
Un Cig Sts pf	115	..
U S Exp	36¾	38
pf, ex d	105¾	110
U S Rty	42	45
U S Sm pf	49	49¾
Va I C & Coke	..	67
Va R & P	..	48
Vulcan D	18	19½
Do pf	72	80
Wab pf A	21	22
Wells F	66	70
W Pac pf	55	56½
W E & M 1st pf, ex div	70	75
W & L E	10¾	11
Do pf	21½	22¾
W-Ov pf	66	68
Wilson pf	98	101
Wis Cent	34	39
W'w'th pf	114¾	116½
Wor Pump pf, A	89¾	93

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Irving Nat. Bank "Rights"	Irving Nat. Bank Stock
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R. secured 6% Bonds 1929	96⅛	6.50
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Shaffer Oil & Refining convertible 6% Bonds 1929	96	6.55

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	Year Ending March 31. 1919	1918	1917
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TWO ARE INDICTED ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

Oil Stock Promoters Accused of Making False Statement to Promote Sales.

INVESTIGATE OTHER FIRMS

Assistant District Attorney Says He Has Additional Complaints Involving More Than $30,000.

The Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday against Paul A. Newman, head of the former stock-selling firm of Paul A. Newman & Co., at 15 Broad Street, and against Walter J. Pierce, who was with the stock-promoting firm of Walter J. Pierce & Co., at 67 Wall Street, on charges that they were implicated in the issuing of a false statement urging the purchase of Rangeburnet oil stock.

It is the contention of the District Attorney, who is making an investigation of stock promoting operations in the financial district, that any person guilty of making a false statement concerning the value of stocks or for the promotion of purchase or sale may be prosecuted under Section 952 of the penal law. The charges on which the Grand Jury acted and the bases of the complaint against Newman and Pierce were:

"It is alleged and charged that they made a false statement by issuing and publishing a statement as to the value or as to the facts affecting the value of securities. On May 13 about 550,000 shares of Rangeburnet were outstanding and the defendants held options on 300,000 shares. No oil has been taken out and no dividends have been earned or declared. For the purpose of making it appear that the stock was being actively traded and sold on the market and for the purpose of advancing the stock in the market beyond its reasonable value and for creating a fictitious value, they made pretended and fictitious sales."

It was further charged that the defendants had agents who sold to each other by conducting what is known in stock transactions as "wash sales, and thereby caused an advance in the market price. Part of the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury consisted of a copy of an advertisement in a newspaper, the insertion of which was said to have been authorized or approved by both Newman and Pierce.

Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe said yesterday that four complaints, involving claims for $31,600 and 200 shares of collateral stock, had been made against a certain brokerage house in Broadway, and that other complaints had not yet been examined. The specific complaints were:

Mrs. Clara S. T. Budd, Green Palm, N. J., $30,000; Benjamin Kohn, 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, $600; Wilbur F. Herman, Keyport, N. J., $1,000, and S. Schatzberg, 62 Broadway, 200 shares of stock. According to Mr. Kilroe, Mrs. Budd opened a trading account with the firm by depositing $12,000 and presenting securities and collateral amounting to $4,250 additional. A few weeks ago, she asserted, she received a statement from the brokers showing her credit to be approximately $30,000, but that she has been unable to get a settlement or the return of her deposit and securities.

The bases of the other complaints are similar. One of the complaints to be examined is from William J. Richards of Pittsburgh, who said that he has waited for four weeks to get a settlement of his accounts and that eight letters had been ignored. He wrote finally to the President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, asking assistance.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Eighty new corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $4,-38,700, were chartered today. They include:

Bellfiore Realty Co., Manhattan, $6,000; Bello, A. Fiore, M. A. Rofano, 5 James St.

Arco Advertising and Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Foulds, Jr., J. S. Leland, W. F. Ashley, Jr., 15 John St.

Baumgarten & Haering Co., Manhattan, Brunt, $100,000; M. A. Haering, O. J. Hahl, Baumgarten, 1 East 50th St.

S. C. R. Co., Brooklyn, realty, $65,000; W. [illegible] E. and R. C. Rupp, 1,710 Avenue [illegible].

[illegible] Trading Corp., Manhattan, general [illegible] $10,000; H. L. Guggenheim, J. T. [illegible] Green, 55 Liberty St.

[illegible]-Elphand Investing Co., Manhattan, [illegible] and insurance, $75,000; A. Blumen-[illegible] M. Cohen, A. Wolff, 36 East 28th St.

Triple Household Improvement Corp., Manhattan, $100,000, make kitchen utensils and [illegible] devices, $100,000; F. Staib, C. E. Wicke, P. Tripke, 316 East 156th St.

John Bassett, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; A. H. Gagnon, H. L. Schaefer, J. T. Fenlon, 55 Liberty St.

Rosenthal & Gittleman, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Siegel, W. B. Gittleman, S. Rosenthal, 129 West 116th St.

Vogel Brokerage and Commission Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. P. Lippmann, M. Vogel, S. J. Flynn, 105 Hudson St.

Tombehr Holding Corp., Manhattan, dry goods, $10,000; W. Shapiro, D. B. Kamsky, S. Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway.

The Agents Corp., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $500,000; H. Larsen, B. A. Peck, G. M. Wolfson, 230 West 101st St.

Pinkie Costumes Co., Manhattan, make [illegible] wearing apparel, $15,000; D. [illegible] H. J. Moskowitz, J. A. Adler, 2[illegible] 110th St.

Export Export Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,-000; A. [illegible] Grayson, T. B. Owens, C. A. Martin, 15 Williams St.

Frog Mfg. Co., Manhattan, millinery, $25,-000; H. Friedman, E. J. Gottlieb, B. M. Gerard, 600 West 149th St.

The Toledo Mfg. Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $50,000; S. L. Mahl, T. K. Fairlie, H. Bloom, 149 Broad.

Schagticoke Realty Co., Manhattan, realty, agriculture, and mining, $200,000; [illegible] M. Cronkhite, W. V. Cruxton, 1 Broad St.

Bronx Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; [illegible] J. W. Brainsby, A. A. Hageman, 1 West 59th St.

Maiden Lane Corp., Manhattan, realty, 100 shares common stock, no par value; [illegible] $5,000; B. Howrie, B. B. Morgan, M. Metzger, 128 Broadway.

Barduch Trucking Corp., Brooklyn, $50,-[illegible] B. Barduch, W. H. Applewall, P. A. Meehan, 1,700 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Simmons Nadler Motor Corp., Brooklyn, 10,000 [illegible] S. Simmons, H. H. and M. H. Nadler, 400 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Waist and Dress Co., Manhattan, [illegible] A. Gerguroy, M. and D. Hirsch, 1,461 Sutter St., Brooklyn.

Fireball Trucking and Garage Corp., Brooklyn, $30,000; A. Minoff, T. H. Sommers, [illegible] Lester, 346 54th St., Brooklyn.

Street Motor Sales Corp., Albany, $25,000; [illegible] E. Woodward, E. H. and L. J. Gale, Albany.

Brom Knitting Mills, Inc., Queens, $5,000; [illegible] Birman, A. Barron, H. Goldstein, 5,000 [illegible] Brooklyn.

S. T. Greenfield & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; S. T. Greenfield, M. C. Hecht, 18 Schoenfeld, 15 Broad St.

The Auto Light Control Co., Queens, [illegible] B. Berg, L. Sanders, H. J. Goldberg, 27 Broadway.

[illegible] Dress House, Inc., Manhattan, [illegible] H. H. Lieberman, A. Beneder, S. Lipkin, 118 West 112th St.

Supreme Export Corp., Manhattan, $2,000; S. [illegible] Cory, M. Silberman, R. Franco, 103 Lenox Ave.

Ajax Cloak and Suit Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Levy, S. and A. Zipkin, 1,000 East 165th St.

Carbon Imports Co., Manhattan, make carbons, $50,000; H. Schiff, R. W. Klewert, [illegible] Goldman, 17 East 107th St.

Goldman and Bottari, Inc., Manhattan, [illegible] wearing apparel, $10,000; C. J. Bottari, J. Goldman, W. Rubens, 2,081 Vyse Ave.

Friesel's Productions, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical, $2,000; M. Spiegel, T. F. Mackaman, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Shelton Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, paper and pulp articles, $5,000; D. J. Flood, P. Matteo, J. Canale, 119 West [illegible].

Lands Coal Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. [illegible] Wentsch, A. R. Kellegrew, J. A. Gordy, 154 West 70th St.

Linguistic Commercial Alliance, Inc., Manhattan, drug business, $250,000; J. J. Horan, [illegible] Abramson, E. S. Morgan, 200 5th Av.

[illegible] Shoe Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, $300,000; [illegible] breeding, [illegible]

Parkside Battery Corp., Buffalo, garage, $5,000; G. J. Cochrane, W. E. Walsh, M. Ashley, Buffalo.

Bolster Tire Sales Corp., Syracuse, $25,000; J. A. Griffin, P. C. Wheeler, A. G. Bolster, Syracuse.

The Famous Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; I. Ferlis, G. Rosenblum, S. Bennett, 10 Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

Berggren Eng. Corp., Brooklyn, make and repair machinery, $20,000; G. Berggren, J. Edwards, R. M. Cohen, 1,929 82d St., B'klyn.

A. and G. Restaurant, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. M. Abrams, M. Latt, A. Stein, 207 Madison St.

Challenge Storage Battery Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; D. D. Davis, S. and B. Apostoleff, 123 Manhattan Av.

Lexington Const. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Burns, J. F. Higgins, A. J. Donelin, 108 East 125th St.

Silverman Bros. & Sandberg, Inc., Manhattan, furriers, $6,000; N. Silverman, P. Stanton, A. Sandberg, 3,859 Third Av., Bronx.

Jentzer Burial Co., Brooklyn, undertaking, $3,000; J. C. Gentzer, F. L. Miller, J. Harris, 1,545 Broadway.

Anna Curra Realty Co., Queens, $2,000; T. J. Kirwan, F. H. and M. E. O'Neill, 284 North Henry St., Brooklyn.

Dexter, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; L. J. Meyerson, B. and A. Waldstein, 611 West 180th St.

Spectrum Crayon Corp., Manhattan, $10,-000; H. Wyrick, M. M. Kraemow, L. Portugal, 824 East 180th St.

Fort Lee Ferry Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Friedman, L. Chaskin, W. E. Goldman, 119 Nassau St.

Transatlantic Discount Corp., Manhattan, realty, goods, wares, and merchandise, $500,-000; J. M. Harsberg, C. Kennedy, H. Ottlin, 2 Rector St.

Liberty Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $50,000; C. W. Ahrens, G. Vanorden, J. A. Parker, 18 Broadway.

Chariot Printing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. F. McClure, E. N. Florant, J. Kerr, 156 West 90th St.

The Shirt Craft Co., Manhattan, $75,000; H. and H. and M. L. Kaplan, 718 Broadway.

Areil Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; A. H. Liverstein, H. and I. Robbins, 268 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Marine Reduction Co., Manhattan, $30,000; T. F. Cavanaugh, M. J. Doran, A. McMahon, 150 East 54th St.

Gover-Glick, Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; S. Gover, M. Glick, H. Goldberg, 96 Newport Av., Brooklyn.

Knieler Chemical Co., Manhattan, drug store, $5,000; L. S. Galter, L. Miller, C. Kraft, 401 East 87th St.

Rotexo Oil and Gas Co., Rochester, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $150,000; W. J. Smith, J. J. McInerney, G. E. Woodcock, Rochester.

I. Miller & Sons, Inc., Manhattan, dry goods and shoes, $300,000; A. P. Anderson, G. C. and M. R. Heater, 34 Nassau St.

American Overseas Eng. Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; H. G. Adam, F. J. Armstrong, W. B. Shirehampton, 14 Church St.

Kantor Holding Corp., Bronx, realty, $50,-000; M. Engelman, M. Esserman, F. Kantrowits, 103 Kelly St., Bronx.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Rohn and Rienzo, Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

Star Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Benjamin Schwarz and Sons, Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

Buffalo Lounge Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000.

Northam Warren Corp., Manhattan, $85,000 to $165,000.

Lacour Iron Works, Inc., L. I. City, $4,000 to $76,000.

Central Textile Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

The Vanity Fair Publishing Co., Manhattan; $400,000 to $700,000.

Peerless Ice Cream Co., Niagara Falls; $20,000 to $50,000.

Pioneer Braid Mfg. Co., Manhattan; $20,-000 to $100,000.

Conde, Nast and Co., Manhattan; $210,000 to $510,000.

Brighton Auto Exchange, Manhattan; $1,-200 to $50,000.

Marsh Holding Corp., Brooklyn; $600 to $30,000.

The G. and W. Novelty Co., Manhattan; $10,000 to $25,000.

Nathan Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn; $100,000 to $250,000.

The Leather Corp., Manhattan; $5,000 to $20,000.

Popch Terminal, Inc., Manhattan, 10,000 shares common stock, no par value, to 15,-000 shares, 10,000 shares preferred stock, unchanged, active capital $1,050,000 to $1,075,000.

Genung, McArdle and Campbell, Inc., Mount Vernon; $60,000 to $75,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION:

Pine Holding Corp., Manhattan; $150,000 to $5,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Caskin Theatres, Inc., Manhattan, to Mary, Broadway Corp.

Kellogg Jewelry Co., Manhattan, to P. G. Cameron, Inc.

Newton Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Lynbrook Mfg. Co., Inc.

W. L. McLaughlin & Co., Yonkers, to Yonkers Realty Exchange, Inc.

Mandal Trucking Co., Manhattan, to Bath Beach Live Poultry Co., Inc.

The Republican Club of the City of New York, Manhattan, to the National Republican Club, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

Overland Tire Co., New Jersey, $1,000,000; reg., R. L. Noah, 1,482 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Hopkins Jewelry Co., Pena Yan.

The Waiservliet Forge, Waiservliet.

F. H. Legging Co., Manhattan.

University Printing Office, Inc., Manhattan.

Non-Freezing High Explosive Corp., Inc., Kingston.

John S. Bush Mfg. Co., Bronx.

The Standard Burlesque Corp., Manhattan.

I. Miller, Inc., Manhattan.

The Windsor Costume Co., Manhattan.

Pythian Temple Assn., Inc., Manhattan.

Emergency Laboratories, Manhattan.

John Curtin, Inc., Manhattan.

Gotham Fastener Co., Manhattan.

Nixon, Walker and Tracey, Inc., Manhattan.

Peekskill Theatre Corp., Peekskill.

Seaneef Mills, Inc., Manhattan.

Universal Textile Co., Manhattan.

The Old Forge Co., Old Forge.

Star Realty Co., Manhattan.

Sumatra Sales Corp., Manhattan.

Dutchess Produce Co., Poughkeepsie.

Bob's Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Charters filed:

The Wolvine Line Co., $30,000,000; Charles A. Douglass, J. C. Fiorney, Charles S. Douglass, all of Washington, D. C.

Bethlehem Motors Corp., $13,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Oceanic Oil Co., $3,000,000; Frank Jackson, Arley B. Magee, Julia S. Jones, of Dover.

South Bend Motor Co., $1,500,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, J. D. Frock, of Wilmington.

Cosmos Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Braeburn Farms Co., $750,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Towar Textile Mills Corp., $850,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Security Realty and Constn. Co., $500,000; Robert K. Thistle, Phillip L. Nelser, Arthur W. Britton, all of New York.

Advance Paper Goods Co., $300,000; Charles F. Janke, Charles J. Karabell, Anthony V. Parrotto, all of Indianapolis.

Cities Securities Co., real estate, &c., $250,000; M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, M. C. Kelly, of Wilmington.

Gulf States Corp., refiners and producers of turpentine, &c., $300,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucy, C. Helig, of Wilmington.

The Better Wear Tire Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Feinbers & Silverstein Co., Inc., export and import and deal in and with furniture, &c., $50,000; S. E. Miller, Maurice Silverstein, Myer Feinberg, all of Easton, Penn.

S. & G. Fruit Co., $25,000; P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Eastern Distributing Co., to grow and cultivate fruits, vegetables, &c., $25,000; P. B. Drew, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Carter Macey & Co., New York, from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Try-Me Mfg. Co. of Erie, Penn., from $250,000 to $500,000.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	June 28, '19.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,730,000	.....
Loans, discounts and investments	558,540,000	*$21,639,000
Individual deposits, including United States	448,317,000	*16,459,000
Due to banks	109,713,000	*8,523
Time deposits	12,721,000	18,000
Exchange clearances	19,987,000	665,000
Due from banks	71,037,000	2,592,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Reserve Bank	66,049,000	325,000
Cash excess and with Fed. Reserve Bank	18,879,000	2,321,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due June 1, 1919, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company Improvement Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the National Park Bank, New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1919, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the National Park Bank, New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1919, on the Rio Grande Western Railway Company First Trust Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

A. R. BALDWIN, Receiver.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

The annual election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the office on the cemetery grounds, Jamaica and Crescent Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 8th, 1919, during the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. FRAZER, Secretary.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1919:

JULY 1, 1919.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Registered Bonds.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Ext. 3½s and 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., City of.
Jekyl Island Club, 1st Mtge. 6½s.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st 5s.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s.
New Orleans, City of, Constitutional and Improvement 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works 1st 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Preferred and Original Stock, 1¾% Div.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

1—4—15—17—37

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof on the July, 1919, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Co.,
By H. G. CURTIS, Secretary.

New York, July 1st, 1919.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds, Series A, B & C.

Arrangements having been made for the refunding of the debt evidenced by the above mentioned bonds, holders are notified that upon delivery, on or after July 1, 1919, of any and all such bonds to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at 23 Wall Street, New York, they may receive from them the principal amount of such surrendered bonds.

The coupons due July 1, 1919, on Series A of said bonds will be paid upon surrender thereof, and the interest due July 1, 1919, on the bonds of Series B and C will be paid on the delivery of said bonds, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on and after July 1, 1919.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
By M. S. BARGER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EQUITABLE INVESTMENT CO., INC.,
A Delaware Corporation,
has declared its usual 2% quarterly dividend on its preferred shares payable July 15th.

$3,500,000

Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

(Established 1868)

Producers and Refiners—Domestic and Foreign Sugars

Seven Per Cent First Preferred Stock

Preferred as to both assets and dividends. Par value of shares $100. Cumulative quarterly dividends payable January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Redeemable at 110 and accrued dividend.

Registrars
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Transfer Agents
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
New York Trust Co., New York

Application will be made to list the preferred and common shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

EXEMPT FROM NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Capitalization

	Authorized and Issued
First Preferred Stock	$3,500,000
Second Preferred Stock	3,500,000
Common Stock (no par value)	70,000 shares

For information regarding the stock of the Company, we refer to a letter of Mr. Charles Godchaux, President of the Company, copies of which may be had on request, and which states that:

We are the largest producers of sugar cane in the United States and, in addition, are refiners of domestic and foreign sugar on an extensive scale. The business was established by Leon Godchaux more than fifty years ago.

The property, based on the report of experts, has a replacement value of $10,195,895, excluding good-will, trade names, etc. This represents a value of more than $291 per share on the First Preferred Stock, and more than $45 per share on the Common Stock.

In no year since 1890 has the business failed to make a profit from operations. According to the books the average annual net profits by periods were as follows:

Past 15 Years	Past 10 Years	Past 5 Years
$490,837.00	$538,027.00	$852,054.00

Auditor's figures for the past three years show an average annual net profit, after deducting depreciation and renewal charges, of $977,799.00, which, without considering Federal Taxes, is practically four times the First Preferred dividend requirements, and equal to $6.95 per share on the Common Stock.

With increased manufacturing facilities recently added, the estimated sales this year will aggregate $18,000,000 to $20,000,000, from which profits should not be less than $1,250,000.

An annual Sinking Fund of $175,000 for the purchase of the First Preferred Stock will be set aside from net earnings after payment of First Preferred Stock dividends. A further sum will be set aside equal to ten per cent. of the surplus profits after allowing for dividends on both Preferred Stocks and the foregoing fixed Sinking Fund.

The Company will have no mortgage or funded indebtedness and no floating debt.

The articles of the Company provide that no mortgage shall be placed on any of its property nor the amount of the outstanding Preferred Stock increased without the consent of three-fourths in amount each of the total of the First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock outstanding.

It is also provided that no dividends shall be paid on the Common Stock until there has been set aside a reserve equal to a full year's dividend requirements on the First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock outstanding, together with the annual five per cent. Sinking Fund.

Price 96 and Accrued Dividend

We recommend this Preferred Stock for investment and offer it subject to prior sale, when, if and as issued and delivered to us.

Book of views of principal properties and special descriptive circular on request.

P. W. Chapman & Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

Ames, Emerich & Co.
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

The above information, while not guaranteed, is from sources we believe reliable.

New Issue

$425,000

TRISTATE BANKING COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 7% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Authorized Issue $1,000,000

MATURITIES

$25,000	July 1, 1921	$30,000	July 1, 1926
$25,000	" 1, 1922	$30,000	" 1, 1927
$25,000	" 1, 1923	$30,000	" 1, 1928
$25,000	" 1, 1924	$30,000	" 1, 1929
$25,000	" 1, 1925	$30,000	" 1, 1930

$150,000, July 1, 1931

Dated July 1st, 1919. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000. Redeemable at 103. Interest Payments July 1st and January 1st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, DETROIT, TRUSTEE.

SECURITY—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the real, fixed and liquid assets of four established bakeries, located at Flint, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio, and Akron, Ohio. The total value of these properties, according to conservative appraisals, is equal to more than twice the amount of the bonds issued.

EARNINGS—The combined net earnings of the four bakeries, as shown for the year 1918, are equal to more than five times the annual interest charge on the bonds issued. The earnings for the first four months of 1919 show a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1918.

LEGALITY—All legal matters in connection with this issue have been approved by Clarence De Witt Rogers of New York City and Messrs. Beaumont, Smith & Harris of Detroit, Michigan. All audits have been certified correct by Messrs. Westermann, Trader & Company and Pogson, Peloubet & Company of New York City.

Tax Exempt in Michigan and Normal Taxes Paid by the Company.

The above issue having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

MAX OSCHER COMPANY, Inc.
Investment Bankers.
60 Broadway New York City

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate.

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

$150,000 King County, Wash., 5's
Assessed Value $262,556,990
Population 375,845 Price to net 4.60%

$75,000 City of Tulsa, Okla., 5's
Assessed Value $38,533,946
Population 1918, Est. 70,000 Price to net 4.75%

$300,000 Okeechobee County, Fla., 6's
Assessed Value $2,452,730
Population 2,500 Price to net 5¼%

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman
Municipal Bonds
29 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

New Issue
Tax Exempt in State of New York

Troy Foundry & Machine Co., Inc.
(Incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts)

This Company owns and operates one of the largest manufacturing foundries in the Eastern States, employing from four to five hundred men, having succeeded to the long established and highly successful business of the West Side Foundry Company of Troy, New York.

We offer the Preferred and Common Stock on a basis to net 9%, subject to previous sale.

Circulars on request.

Thomas C. Perkins
Incorporated
Specialists in High Grade Industrial Stocks
Hartford, Conn.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes, including Surtaxes.
We offer subject to prior sale:

Amount	Issue.	Purpose.	Rate.	Maturity.	Price to Yield.
$250,000	Norfolk County, Virginia	Road	5	1939	4.75
30,000	Campbell County, Virginia, Seneca Magisterial District	"	4½	1920-50	4.75
29,000	Kent County, Delaware	"	5	1939-42	4.75
100,000	City of Alexandria, Virginia	School	5	1922-54	4.75
75,000	City of Martinsburg, West Virginia, School District	"	5	1953 Opt. 1929	4.75
40,000	Burke County, North Carolina	Road	5	1925-44	4.85
100,000	City of Bristol, Virginia	Street	5½	1939	4.85

Complete descriptive circulars furnished on request.

BAKER, WATTS & CO.
Calvert and Redwood Streets Baltimore, Md.

We Specialize in

COLONIAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.

Circular on request

FREDERICK SCHWED
67 Exchange Place Rector 1561

Independent Oil Booklet

Our new revised Independent Oil Booklet, just out, contains valuable and statistical information in regard to all of the leading Independent Oil companies, including capitalization, dividend record and dates of payment, officers, description of property, etc.

This booklet, which investors will find useful as a reference, will be sent free, upon request.

H. Raphael & Co.
74 Broadway *Investment Securities* PHONE—5382-4 RECTOR. New York

Allied Packers, Inc.

Common Stock

WALTER P. McCAFFRAY
Curb Securities
44 Broad Street New York
Telephone Broad 1105

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Arlington National Bank, located at Arlington, in the State of Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES DITTO, President.

Dated, June 27th, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MR. NIGEL L. CAMPBELL OF LONDON, England, retires from our firm on this date to enter the firm of Helbert, Wagg & Co., Ltd., London, who will hereafter act as our London correspondents, and our present London office will be discontinued.

MR. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.

WM. A. READ & CO.

New York, July 1, 1919.

We invite your

Cuban Business

Banco Internacional

34 Branches throughout the Island. Personal, efficient, Banking Co-operation.

Collections. Credit Information
Commercial Credits. Foreign Exchange

Head Office: Havana, Cuba.

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Boston Mex.
New England Fuel Oil

Bought, Sold, Quoted

MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York. Tel. Rector 9970.

Amer. W. W. & El. Stks. & Bonds
American Cyanamid
Batavia Rubber Pfd.
Electric Auto Lt. Pfd.
Fisk Rubber Stocks
Kansas City Gas 5s, 1922
Mich. Lime. & Ch. Com. & Pfd.
Penna. Coal & Coke
Swift & Co. Rights
Spicer Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Willys-Overland Non-Conv. Pfd.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Bldg., Tel. Spruce 381. NEW YORK, 42 Broad St., Tel. Broad 7300.

Consult Us for Information on
Hartford Insurance
and
Manufacturing Stocks
Address Dept. "G-1"
Adams, Merrill & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
36 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.

New York Stock Exchange Stocks
Carried on conservative margin.
Wade, Templeton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

UNITED DRUG
1st Preferred
RIGHTS
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 14 Wall St., N.Y.

W. W. Lanahan & Co.
Investment Securities
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Baltimore Stock Exchange.
Calvert Building, Baltimore
Telephone St. Paul 5775

Liberal Interest
on daily balances.
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York
Tel. 7610 Bowling Green

Hendee Man'fg Co.
Splitdorf Electrical Co.
FILOR, BULLARD & SMYTH
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Telephone Bowling Green 9640.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Safe Deposit Co.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 27th, 1919, a dividend was declared by them of 2½% regular and 1½% extra, payable June 30th, 1919. Transfer books will be closed on June 27th and opened on July 1st. JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

COTTON MARKS TIME, WAITING FOR REPORT

Markets Drop at Opening but Picks Pp on Prospect of Government's Statement.

DOWN A LITTLE AT CLOSE

Trade Expects Poorest Showing on Record, With Crop Far Below Normal.

Yesterday's cotton market was clearly marking time until the Government report on the condition as of June 25 is issued today. It started heavy, with the greatest losses averaging 25 to 35 points in the near months, while January was off only 15 and March 8 points. Then, on general selling by the trade, and some profit-taking by the ring and Wall Street houses, it declined further, until the low points of the day were reached, 50 to 70 points under Saturday's closing.

After that there was a rally, which took the market up to about Saturday's closing levels, and at the close it was down very little. July was off 20 points, but the new crop months were only 2 to 15 points lower net.

The market was not especially busy, most traders having taken positions which they apparently were willing to hold until today's condition report comes out. The acreage report also will be out today, and this added to the uncertainty. In the trade the general opinion was that the report would show a condition slightly below 70 per cent., which would mean, if realized, the poorest June 25 condition on record.

Last month the Government made the condition 75.6 per cent., which was about what was expected. A year ago the June 25 figure was 85.8, and the ten-year average for this report is 80.3 per cent. The lowest June 25 condition on record so far is the 70.3 per cent. reported in 1917.

If the condition figure is no higher than 70, and the acreage shows the expected 10 to 15 per cent. cut from last year's acreage, some of the trade experts are prepared to predict a crop not much in excess of 11,000,000 bales, as against an estimate of more than 12,000,000 bales a month ago. It was this state of affairs probably which kept the market from falling further yesterday, when selling became general and the weather map displayed a rather unexpectedly favorable condition over Sunday.

The export movement continued in good proportions. For the two days over the week-end the export clearances reported totaled 44,480 bales, of which 15,850 bales went forward on Saturday, and 28,639 bales moved Sunday and Monday. This is slightly below the total for the corresponding days of last week, but is in good enough volume to satisfy those who have been looking for large exports.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	32.46	32.90	32.31	32.90 bid	32.10
Oct.	34.45	33.76	33.06	33.66@33.70	33.70
Dec.	33.20	33.57	32.86	33.50@33.53	33.65
Jan.	33.20	33.36	32.80	33.30@33.36	33.35
March	33.12	33.27	32.73	33.20@33.25	33.20

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 34.00c for middling upland, up 55 points. Sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.20c; New Orleans, 33c; Savannah, 33c; Augusta, 33.62c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 33.75c; Little Rock, 32.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,216	12,464	5,947
Exports	28,639	10,735	5,901
Exports, season	4,877,180	4,768,284	3,930,398
N. Y. stocks	106,235	39,080	132,960
Port stocks	1,334,288	1,331,413	1,110,866
N. Y. arrivals	1,317	1,710	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was dull at 20.14d for middling. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; imports, 4,000 bales. Futures opened easy, 40 to 58 points decline, and closed irregular, 26 to 49 points lower than last Friday. July, 20.21d; August, 19.96d; September, 19.80d; October, 19.67d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths, not much doing.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 30.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs 80 centimes for cash, exchange on London 29 francs 79 centimes, the 5 per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes. The quotation on the dollar ranged from 6 francs 43½ centimes to 6 francs 48½ centimes.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Afrplane	1	1½	Iron Blos.	30	
Am. Oil	6	6¼	Iron Cap.	10½	11
Boston Ely.	1½	1⅝	Majestic	22	24
Bost. Mun.	86	87	Mex. Metals	14	17
Bohemia	1½	2¼	Mol. Tung.	15	20
Butte Lon.	21	22	New Baltic.	2	2¼
Champion	3	3½	Nat. L. & Z.	10	12
Calaveras	1⅛		Nixon	21	23
Chief Con.	3⅛	3⅜	Nev. Doug.	16	18
Cortez	12	25	Oneco	75	1.00
Con. Copper	7⅜	8¼	Onondaga	25	50
Crystal, old	12	14	Rainier	80	85
Crown Res.	30	33	S. W. Miami	5	6
Earl-Eagle		2	Seven Metals	28	29
Eagle B. B.	2⅞	2¾	Texas	1	1⅛
Fortuna	5	6	U. V. Ext.	41½	42
Houghton	1⅛	1⅛	Victoria	1⅞	1⅝
Homa	36	37	Yukon	87	1.00
La Rose	30	40			

NOTE REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

Five Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Notes, Dated July 15, 1918.

Notice is hereby given to the holders and owners of above mentioned notes that pursuant to the terms of said notes and the Trust Agreement of even date therewith to the **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**, as Trustee, notes of said Company have been drawn by lot and are now hereby called for redemption on **JULY 15, 1919**, at the office of the undersigned **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**, Chicago, and at the office of **LEE, HIGGINSON & COMPANY**, New York City and Boston, Mass., under the Sinking Fund provisions of said Trust Agreement, numbered as follows:

$100 NOTES—C.

5, 10, 33, 42, 91, 102, 171, 187, 1077, 1087, 1106, 1107, 1126, 1128, 1135, 1233, 189, 190, 222, 265, 279, 281, 292, 306, 1239, 1250, 1251, 1269, 1285, 1286, 1290, 1314, 315, 318, 347, 377, 421, 432, 455, 466, 1326, 1322, 1339, 1333, 1343, 1378, 1379, 1390, 487, 504, 510, 522, 524, 573, 579, 600, 1381, 1391, 1392, 1396, 1403, 1404, 1406, 1426, 602, 603, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 662, 1561, 1604, 1615, 1622, 1627, 1634, 1670, 1706, 756, 766, 773, 777, 786, 806, 827, 828, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1735, 1739, 1740, 1841, 1844, 839, 844, 931, 1018, 1034, 1063, 1064, 1071, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1860, 1867, 1888, 1893, 1903, 1955, 1990.

$500 NOTES—D.

22, 23, 37, 39, 42, 70, 71, 72, 92, 953, 956, 1005, 1027, 1052, 1074, 1093, 1099, 170, 181, 185, 186, 218, 220, 317, 360, 1108, 1114, 1135, 1157, 1176, 1177, 1182, 1183, 372, 398, 491, 451, 460, 472, 492, 607, 1190, 1221, 1232, 1233, 1254, 1264, 1280, 1281, 515, 622, 643, 663, 679, 685, 686, 708, 1308, 1314, 1317, 1321, 1330, 1338, 1344, 1364, 710, 716, 750, 751, 752, 772, 806, 807, 1365, 1374, 1384, 1405, 1426, 1412, 1413, 1426, 844, 847, 881, 882, 904, 947, 949, 950, 1427, 1437, 1439, 1450, 1451, 1453, 1454, 1480.

$1,000 NOTES—M.

2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 4606, 4617, 4618, 4620, 4626, 4627, 4630, 4633, 15, 16, 21, 31, 34, 35, 48, 54, 4635, 4636, 4664, 4670, 4675, 4709, 4710, 4721, 53, 57, 58, 74, 76, 82, 114, 126, 4712, 4714, 4722, 4728, 4751, 4758, 4766, 4785, 133, 138, 141, 160, 166, 168, 171, 178, 4767, 4772, 4776, 4790, 4795, 4802, 4803, 4814, 190, 192, 206, 204, 214, 217, 218, 223, 4815, 4816, 4822, 4825, 4832, 4845, 4853, 4858, 4859, 4863, 226, 227, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 4870, 4880, 4881, 4887, 4891, 4898, 4902, 4906, 285, 289, 293, 294, 295, 296, 300, 301, 4930, 4939, 4943, 4945, 4953, 4958, 4959, 4963, 302, 306, 313, 344, 353, 354, 361, 367, 4967, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4974, 4975, 4978, 4983, 370, 390, 391, 393, 396, 400, 402, 408, 4991, 4993, 4994, 4998, 5000, 5014, 5029, 5030, 409, 454, 434, 451, 456, 459, 460, 463, 5034, 5036, 5048, 5058, 5065, 5087, 5092, 5094, 476, 484, 490, 517, 519, 530, 531, 532, 5100, 5135, 5143, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5186, 533, 539, 548, 554, 558, 562, 564, 573, 5187, 5191, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5199, 5204, 579, 586, 587, 589, 591, 602, 630, 648, 5210, 5218, 5241, 5242, 5247, 5254, 5256, 5259, 663, 667, 674, 689, 690, 702, 716, 717, 5264, 5267, 5273, 5277, 5278, 5279, 5283, 5293, 719, 730, 743, 744, 749, 750, 751, 758, 5297, 5304, 5308, 5311, 5312, 5314, 5317, 5320, 774, 776, 778, 783, 788, 804, 806, 807, 5323, 5325, 5342, 5343, 5356, 5370, 5372, 5375, 813, 821, 826, 828, 829, 832, 833, 838, 5376, 5378, 5379, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5386, 5403, 839, 840, 841, 844, 846, 849, 864, 874, 5404, 5405, 5409, 5415, 5416, 5419, 5426, 5429, 876, 877, 893, 894, 895, 899, 914, 915, 5433, 5438, 5443, 5472, 5473, 5476, 5479, 5488, 916, 923, 930, 933, 952, 953, 969, 979, 5491, 5493, 5494, 5501, 5518, 5529, 5530, 5538, 981, 989, 993, 999, 1001, 1027, 1029, 1030, 5540, 5550, 5563, 5565, 5570, 5574, 5603, 5604, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1055, 1089, 1091, 1096, 1099, 5605, 5606, 5608, 5610, 5615, 5632, 5633, 5637, 1100, 1121, 1123, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1142, 5638, 5639, 5646, 5647, 5649, 5653, 5666, 5671, 1143, 1144, 1148, 1149, 1178, 1187, 1193, 1198, 5673, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5682, 5684, 5701, 1216, 1217, 1237, 1239, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 5703, 5706, 5709, 5715, 5717, 5718, 5722, 5727, 1248, 1251, 1252, 1271, 1279, 1285, 1291, 1293, 5729, 5771, 5772, 5777, 5779, 5780, 5781, 5806, 1294, 1296, 1306, 1308, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1323, 5827, 5841, 5843, 5844, 5848, 5856, 5860, 5863, 1356, 1358, 1368, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1382, 1383, 5870, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5890, 5900, 5904, 5907, 1386, 1394, 1395, 1398, 1399, 1429, 1429, 1432, 5915, 5923, 5926, 5934, 5943, 5962, 5966, 5977, 1433, 1434, 1436, 1437, 1440, 1441, 1447, 1461, 6010, 6015, 6019, 6020, 6021, 6022, 6031, 6033, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1475, 1479, 1504, 1505, 1508, 6034, 6038, 6039, 6062, 6072, 6073, 6075, 6106, 1510, 1516, 1518, 1519, 1528, 1529, 1536, 1545, 6108, 6139, 6142, 6152, 6156, 6165, 6168, 6169, 1554, 1555, 1557, 1565, 1568, 1611, 1629, 1632, 6174, 6176, 6179, 6201, 6205, 6206, 6215, 6223, 1633, 1634, 1644, 1645, 1648, 1650, 1653, 1668, 6234, 6251, 6253, 6255, 6256, 6267, 6274, 6275, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1684, 1689, 1692, 1725, 1726, 6294, 6297, 6300, 6313, 6316, 6342, 6343, 6344, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1754, 1756, 1770, 1774, 1775, 6346, 6353, 6366, 6361, 6365, 6369, 6378, 6380, 1776, 1777, 1824, 1825, 1829, 1834, 1862, 1865, 6400, 6403, 6407, 6408, 6410, 6416, 6417, 6429, 1868, 1879, 1882, 1896, 1900, 1912, 1913, 1914, 6439, 6442, 6480, 6481, 6490, 6491, 6494, 6496, 1919, 1920, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1942, 1956, 1965, 6501, 6511, 6525, 6531, 6532, 6533, 6541, 6547, 1967, 1968, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1992, 1999, 2008, 6550, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6559, 6562, 6581, 6582, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2025, 2026, 6583, 6583, 6594, 6596, 6602, 6605, 6606, 6608, 2027, 2028, 2043, 2045, 2050, 2053, 2061, 2065, 6609, 6610, 6616, 6623, 6625, 6630, 6637, 6640, 2067, 2069, 2070, 2072, 2073, 2079, 2081, 2083, 6650, 6656, 6671, 6676, 6690, 6692, 6694, 6695, 2096, 2101, 2102, 2106, 2115, 2116, 2125, 2127, 6706, 6708, 6715, 6719, 6725, 6727, 6736, 6737, 2130, 2133, 2137, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2148, 2150, 6741, 6742, 6745, 6754, 6756, 6766, 6771, 6778, 2155, 2156, 2164, 2166, 2182, 2186, 2188, 2196, 6774, 6775, 6778, 6783, 6791, 6797, 6798, 6799, 2197, 2210, 2218, 2226, 2228, 2229, 2258, 2272, 6812, 6813, 6814, 6844, 6868, 6871, 6872, 6873, 2274, 2278, 2279, 2286, 2291, 2306, 2307, 2313, 6881, 6884, 6885, 6924, 6925, 6936, 6932, 6933, 2314, 2316, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2326, 2328, 2340, 6942, 6956, 6960, 6961, 6968, 6971, 6976, 6980, 2344, 2350, 2356, 2366, 2386, 2394, 2400, 2401, 6983, 6984, 6987, 6988, 6991, 7001, 7003, 7006, 2402, 2413, 2431, 2434, 2444, 2446, 2465, 2470, 7012, 7018, 7025, 7026, 7030, 7036, 7038, 7039, 2472, 2474, 2475, 2479, 2485, 2495, 2497, 2499, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7061, 7074, 7076, 7077, 7078, 2505, 2506, 2524, 2562, 2583, 2596, 2657, 2666, 7082, 7084, 7088, 7094, 7106, 7116, 7124, 7127, 2680, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2696, 2698, 7130, 7131, 7134, 7136, 7140, 7170, 7172, 7178, 2714, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2722, 2728, 2740, 2741, 7188, 7197, 7199, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7216, 7219, 2742, 2748, 2750, 2751, 2756, 2759, 2760, 2763, 7229, 7236, 7240, 7243, 7244, 7246, 7255, 7271, 2778, 2787, 2789, 2797, 2802, 2823, 2824, 2826, 7289, 7292, 7303, 7304, 7306, 7311, 7330, 7347, 2844, 2848, 2862, 2865, 2870, 2872, 2884, 2885, 7348, 7351, 7368, 7380, 7386, 7388, 7392, 7400, 2886, 2891, 2893, 2894, 2901, 2906, 2915, 2928, 7403, 7410, 7411, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 2931, 2933, 2953, 2954, 2971, 2974, 2985, 2986, 7419, 7421, 7457, 7441, 7444, 7458, 7460, 7461, 2991, 3011, 3019, 3022, 3031, 3038, 3050, 3056, 7462, 7471, 7488, 7491, 7492, 7493, 7512, 7521, 3063, 3071, 3079, 3081, 3087, 3100, 3117, 3123, 7522, 7529, 7538, 7539, 7542, 7552, 7562, 7575, 3125, 3132, 3133, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3148, 7576, 7592, 7599, 7600, 7602, 7609, 7614, 7617, 3154, 3158, 3159, 3166, 3168, 3169, 3175, 7623, 7638, 7639, 7644, 7646, 7647, 7656, 7686, 3196, 3215, 3216, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3243, 3248, 7659, 7660, 7676, 7677, 7678, 7704, 7705, 7721, 3249, 3261, 3265, 3276, 3283, 3285, 3290, 3298, 7737, 7747, 7753, 7760, 7772, 7774, 7801, 7802, 3306, 3308, 3342, 3343, 3347, 3354, 3380, 3383, 7805, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7821, 7822, 7833, 3384, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3405, 3406, 3412, 3418, 7836, 7842, 7844, 7846, 7848, 7849, 7858, 7859, 3423, 3430, 3435, 3436, 3454, 3462, 3468, 3469, 7856, 7862, 7871, 7884, 7885, 7887, 7891, 7902, 3477, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3488, 3496, 3510, 3521, 7906, 7910, 7927, 7930, 7932, 7933, 7935, 7966, 3527, 3529, 3554, 3557, 3572, 3572, 3577, 3586, 7975, 7976, 7978, 7987, 7991, 8000, 8010, 8019, 3593, 3595, 3596, 3605, 3607, 3616, 3622, 3623, 8036, 8039, 8042, 8049, 8054, 8059, 8060, 8068, 8071, 8075, 8091, 8094, 8095, 8100, 8118, 8121, 3645, 3649, 3652, 3661, 3675, 3697, 3698, 3699, 8122, 8134, 8141, 8142, 8160, 8162, 8167, 8171, 3701, 3702, 3704, 3706, 3709, 3710, 3717, 3729, 8174, 8188, 8189, 8190, 8205, 8206, 8207, 8210, 3737, 3747, 3748, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3755, 3758, 8212, 8215, 8224, 8230, 8225, 8238, 8257, 8258, 3769, 3772, 3779, 3783, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3810, 8262, 8263, 8264, 8265, 8266, 8277, 8282, 8296, 3835, 3850, 3857, 3865, 3868, 3880, 3881, 8304, 8314, 8321, 8322, 8337, 8338, 8364, 8366, 3884, 3903, 3906, 3909, 3911, 3912, 3919, 3930, 8373, 8376, 8377, 8379, 8385, 8400, 8404, 8410, 3941, 3942, 3967, 3972, 3981, 3989, 4000, 4005, 8412, 8426, 8431, 8432, 8434, 8436, 8439, 8472, 4006, 4023, 4028, 4032, 4033, 4034, 4035, 4036, 8475, 7484, 8485, 8512, 8517, 8528, 8529, 8530, 4050, 4051, 4056, 4070, 4101, 4108, 4113, 8533, 8581, 8571, 8572, 8575, 8586, 8602, 8622, 4114, 4127, 4128, 4130, 4135, 4136, 4137, 8629, 8636, 8655, 8662, 8687, 8689, 8700, 8725, 4150, 4136, 4167, 4168, 4186, 4187, 4227, 8726, 8738, 8749, 8773, 8780, 8781, 8801, 4229, 4231, 4232, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4238, 8802, 8803, 8850, 8848, 8856, 8865, 8876, 8879, 4241, 4243, 4244, 4248, 4257, 4260, 4265, 8890, 8901, 8904, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 4259, 4284, 4296, 4301, 4316, 4319, 4321, 8919, 8920, 8944, 8963, 8957, 8961, 8964, 8970, 4322, 4330, 4333, 4338, 4346, 4347, 4363, 8971, 8981, 8982, 8987, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8997, 4429, 4426, 4427, 4433, 4434, 4440, 4441, 4450, 8998, 9003, 9015, 9016, 9022, 9037, 9043, 9044, 4467, 4479, 4480, 4481, 4493, 4500, 4501, 4510, 9045, 9052, 9053, 9066, 9069, 9074, 9075, 9076, 4517, 4540, 4545, 4566, 4586, 4605, 4602, 4605, 9077, 9096, 9096, 9112, 9119, 9120, 9123.

Funds have been furnished for the full payment of the above numbered notes on July 15, 1919, at 101 AND INTEREST and all interest on said called notes will cease from and after said date.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee
Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago
Chicago, June 24, 1919.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.17½		6.17	6.35
Spelter	..	7.50	..	7.30
Antimony	..	8.70	..	9.50
Quicksilver	..	$95.00	..	$95.00
Aluminium	*$2.00	$3.00	*$2.05	3.00
Iron, No. 2 X				
Silicon	..	31.00	..	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange 18c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	97 0 0	97 10 0
Copper, futures	98 5 0	98 10 0
Tin, spot	238 10 0	238 0 0
Tin, futures	236 0 0	235 10 0
Spelter, spot	35 12 6	35 10 0
Spelter, futures	29 5 0	29 0 0
Lead, spot	23 7 6	23 2 6
Lead, futures	23 10 0	23 5 0

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK: WOOLWORTH BUILDING

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK JULY 1ST, 1919

Austin, Texas (City) School; Street Improvement; Sewer; Hospital; Cemetery; Refunding; School Building; Street; Bridge and Sewer; Sanitary Sewer
Bartow, Fla., Elec. Lt., St. & Sewer Bonds
Blackshear, Ga., Water 6%, Sewer 6%, Electric Light 5%, Fire Dept. 5%
Conrad, Montana, Sewer & City Hall
Fort Mills, S. C. (Town of) School District 28-6%
Hamblen County Pike Bonds
Huntington, Ind., (County of) Court House 3½%
Laurens, S. C., School District
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co. Refunding & Consol. Mtge. 5%
Lincoln, Idaho (County of) Ref. 5%
Madison, Mont. (County of) 4½%
Merchants Refrigerating Co. 6s, 1st & Ref.
Portland Terminal Co., 4s & 5s, 1961
St. Cloud, Minn. Ref. & Bridge 5½% and 5%
South San Joaquin Irrigation District 5%
Webb City, Mo. Sewer 5%
Windsor, Conn. (Town of) 4%

Messrs. CASSATT & CO.,
Philadelphia,
Take pleasure in announcing that
Mr. R. PENN SMITH, Jr.,
has this day been admitted as a general partner in their firm.
July 1, 1919.

MESSRS. C. C. PAPE, HARRY POTTER,
A. H. KAUFFMAN AND C. SEWELL THOMAS
Announce the Formation of a Partnership
for the purpose of dealing in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Under the Firm Name of
PAPE, POTTER & KAUFFMAN
301 Boatmens Bank Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

Additional Telephone Facilities
have been installed at our
BRANCH OFFICE
in the
Lucerne Hotel, 203 West 79th Street
Telephones—Schuyler 2076, 2395 and 8000
COGGESHALL & HICKS
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
128 Broadway New York

We are pleased to announce that
MR. EDWARD L. BURRILL
enters our firm
as a general partner July 1, 1919
A. A. Housman & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

68th Semi-Annual Dividend.
ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK
of the City of New York.
64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.
A dividend has been declared for the six (6) months ending June 30, 1919, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21, 1919.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1919, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1st, 1919.
JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.
BERNARD J. McCANN, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 17, 1919.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1919.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

(Incorporated)
Racine, Wis., U. S. A., May 21, 1919.
The regular quarter yearly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1919, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business Monday, June 16, 1919.
WM. F. SAWYER, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY
Coupons due July 1, 1919, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Agents, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.
A. F. EDWARDS,
Vice-President & Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Main Office: 55 Cedar Street, New York
BRANCHES:
Broadway at 73rd St. Madison Ave. at 75th St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1919

Assets		Liabilities	
U. S. Government Securities	$9,349,022.15	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Public Securities	2,283,973.91	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Securities due, 1 to 5 years	2,706,794.05	Undivided Profits	500,580.30
Other Securities	3,368,008.30	Dividend Payable July 1, 1919	120,000.00
Time Loans	13,696,965.27	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	914,369.08
Demand Loans, and Loans due in 30 days	19,339,476.46	Deposits	68,844,799.26
Bills, Notes and Acceptances Purchased	15,997,333.23	Treasurer's Checks	1,771,525.82
Cash on Hand and in Bank	9,961,796.03	Mortgage Trust Bonds	4,785,000.00
Clearing House Exchanges	4,707,530.01	Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	5,733,826.70
Foreign Exchange	144,370.41	Accrued Interest Payable	129,022.79
Advances to Trusts	1,286.35	Acceptances Executed for Customers	300,000.00
Mortgages	6,507,569.29		
Real Estate	157,934.54		
Accrued Interest Receivable	575,063.95		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	300,000.00		
	$89,099,123.95		$89,099,123.95

DIRECTORS

CHARLES S. BROWN, BURNS D. CALDWELL, LEWIS L. CLARKE, THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER, ALLEN B. FORBES, DONALD G. GEDDES, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, WILLIAM A. JAMISON, JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, ROBERT OLYPHANT, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, CHARLES B. SEGER, HENRY TATNALL, EBEN B. THOMAS, JAMES TIMPSON, JOHN W. PLATTEN, ARTHUR TURNBULL, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GEORGE G. WARD, THOMAS WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS

OFFICERS

JOHN W. PLATTEN, President
CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President
FRANK J. PARSONS, Vice-President
JOSEPH ADAMS, Vice-President
HENRY L. SERVOSS, Vice-Pres. & Secretary
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Vice-Pres. & Treasurer
T. W. B. MIDDLETON, Assistant Secretary
HARRY W. HADLEY, Assistant Treasurer
JOHN A. HOPPER, Assistant Treasurer
GEORGE C. HOFFMAN, Assistant Treasurer
EUGENE W. DUTTON, Assistant Treasurer
ARTHUR W. KEEVIL, Assistant Secretary

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

80 Broadway
Fifth Ave. at 60th Street Fifth Ave. at 38th Street
Madison Ave. at 42nd Street

Condensed Statements as of June 30, 1919

ASSETS

CASH on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers	$44,266,409.86	
UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES	6,939,000.00	$51,205,409.86
UNITED STATES BONDS	22,375,142.60	
Loans and Discounts	138,248,061.58	
Bonds and Other Securities	30,385,332.21	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	825,000.00	191,833,536.39
Real Estate		4,446,414.77
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		8,187,360.66
Other Assets		1,527,738.09
TOTAL		$257,200,459.77

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$30,541,732.06
DEPOSITS	216,764,223.15
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	1,452,205.37
Unearned Discount	254,938.53
Acceptances	8,187,360.66
TOTAL	$257,200,459.77

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN

Announces it has been granted a permit by the Federal Reserve Board to open

A TRUST DEPARTMENT

The high personnel of the Directors of this Bank insures the capable management of this Department.

We can serve you in this additional capacity and earnestly solicit business along these lines.

DIRECTORS

FRANK BAILEY, Vice-Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
CROWELL HADDEN, Pres. Brooklyn Savings Bank
FRANK LYMAN, Trustee United States Trust Company
GEORGE S. INGRAHAM, Lawyer
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, President Brooklyn Trust Co.
DARWIN R. JAMES, Jr., Pres. American Chicle Co.
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, A. Healy & Sons
GEORGE M. BOARDMAN, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp
G. FOSTER SMITH, President
ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, W. A. & A. M. White
FRANK C. B. PAGE, Vice-Pres. E. W. Bliss Co.
HERBERT O. HYATT, Pres. Brass Goods Mfg. Co.
FRANCIS H. SLOAN, Pres. Dodge & Olcott Co.

DIVIDENDS.
June 23rd, 1919.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1% was declared on the Common Stock. The dividend is payable August 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record July 15th, 1919.
H. D. SARGE, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 66

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company; for the three months ending June 30, 1919, will be paid on July 15, 1919, to shareholders of record June 30, 1919. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, June 30, 1919.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 84.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% and an extra dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on July 8th to all common stockholders of record July 1st.
H. W. PETTEBRIDGE, Treasurer.
June 20th, 1919.

TO HOLDERS OF

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company

Five Per Cent. 50 Year Gold Bonds,

DATED OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Default in the payment of interest due April 1st on these bonds, and the complications arising from existing conditions of the Company render necessary a foreclosure of the mortgage. At the request of holders of large blocks of the bonds, the undersigned are acting as a Committee to represent all depositing holders. Copies of bondholders' agreement may be obtained from and bonds deposited with either depositary.

All Coupon Bonds deposited shall have coupons due April 1, 1919, and all subsequent coupons attached, and Registered Bonds shall be accompanied with such instruments as may be required to vest absolute title in the Committee.

Dated, July 1, 1919.

HENRY P. NASH, JR., Secretary, 37 W

Canada's

Largest Manufacturing and Exporting Industry

We own and offer limited amount of

6% First Mtge. Bonds

on the entire property of the

World's Largest Pulp Producing Company

TO YIELD 6¾%

Full particulars on request.

W. Sturgis Macomber

Canadian Security Specialist

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK

PHONE HANOVER 6375

7½%

is the approximate income yield on

Cities Service Preferred

The security for funds invested in this issue is shown by the fact that dividend requirements are approximately $4,200,000, while earnings for 1918 applicable to these dividends were about $21,500,000.

We have issued a special letter giving reasons why we believe that this stock is entitled to sell at higher prices.

Send today for special letter T-2

Bolster & Company

40 Wall St. New York

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Correspondence Invited

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Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

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Western Power Company

Com. & Pfd. Stocks

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Write for our ideas of this company's stock.

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Profitable Investing

Suggestions on Request.

A. HICKS LAWRENCE

10 Wall Street, New York.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH SECURITIES

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

T. L. MacDONALD

52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Telephone Broad 2357-8-9

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$427,982	$373,878	$54,064
Bal. after tax.	6,536	90,430	*83,926
Net op. income	5,372	117,766	*109,794
5 mos. gross	2,039,328	1,871,[illegible]	168,[illegible]
Bal. after tax.	129,830	308,[illegible]	*178,[illegible]
Net op. income	142,079	407,[illegible]	*264,530

CANADIAN PACIFIC for May—

	1918.	1917.
Gross	13,969,411	13,314,116
Net after exp.	3,933,780	3,667,775
5 mos. gross	63,144,993	59,434,099
Net after exp.	9,196,056	11,894,837

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	481,040	356,118	124,922
Bal. after tax.	67,730	92,804	*25,845
Net op. income	61,973	122,760	*61,088
5 mos. gross	2,297,127	1,716,570	580,557
Bal. after tax.	229,528	357,152	*127,624
Net op. income	277,290	614,517	*337,227

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for May—

Gross	6,528,064	5,753,130	774,024
Bal. after tax.	1,902,547	1,902,990	*443
Net op. income	1,602,716	1,772,011	*169,295
5 mos. gross	28,086,118	24,048,064	4,038,054
Bal. after tax.	4,550,600	5,296,867	*746,267
Net op. income	3,900,538	5,031,916	*1,052,378

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—

Gross	11,698,695	10,409,901	1,288,794
Bal. after tax.	1,822,914	1,489,519	333,396
Net op. income	1,609,006	1,480,624	128,381
5 mos. gross	56,265,350	51,289,224	4,976,126
Bal. after tax.	8,458,842	9,289,100	*821,258
Net op. income	7,558,858	9,155,579	*1,596,723

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for May—

Gross	993,841	818,992	174,849
Bal. after tax.	99,490	50,511	48,979
Net op. income	38,978	9,911	29,067
5 mos. gross	4,822,882	3,905,642	917,240
Bal. after tax.	542,901	299,848	243,113
Net op. income	254,039	87,710	166,329

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for May—

Gross	11,[illegible]	9,293,791	2,132,899
Bal. aft. tax.	722,207	1,132,672	*410,865
Net op. inc.	489,224	1,345,174	*855,950
5 mos. gross	50,069,948	43,660,711	6,409,235
Bal. aft. tax.	2,005,562	2,442,401	*436,839
Net op. inc.	1,676,875	3,089,159	*1,412,784

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for May—

Gross	2,958,908	1,992,666	966,242
Bal. aft. tax.	97,232	198,004	*10,752
Net op. inc.	81,776	122,867	*41,091
5 mos. gross	10,854,732	8,780,382	1,374,350
Bal. aft. tax.	1,004,327	862,048	202,279
Net op. inc.	903,577	972,491	*68,114

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross	5,539,159	5,221,634	317,525
Bal. aft. tax.	1,030,450	1,316,276	*265,826
Net op. inc.	983,909	1,292,466	*308,543
5 mos. gross	26,294,289	23,465,541	2,807,728
Bal. aft. tax.	4,028,359	4,721,749	*692,890
Net op. inc.	3,634,914	4,097,595	*462,684

GREAT NORTHERN for May—

Gross	8,474,020	7,150,593	1,323,427
Bal. aft. tax.	711,276	272,067	439,209
Net op. inc.	672,706	445,293	227,413
5 mos. gross	38,340,911	31,319,528	7,021,383
Bal. aft. tax.	1,788,834	3,262,525	*2,051,359
Net op. inc.	1,640,540	849,749	790,791

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—

Gross	9,001,891	7,911,741	1,090,150
Bal. aft. tax.	1,191,404	1,235,804	*44,400
Net op. inc.	1,168,026	1,404,386	*236,360
5 mos. gross	41,774,666	38,892,812	2,881,854
Bal. aft. tax.	1,126,550	5,944,241	*4,807,691
Net op. inc.	1,100,842	6,711,268	*5,610,426

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for May—

Gross	6,166,490	5,280,691	91,799
Bal. aft. tax.	1,152,872	1,460,345	*307,473
Net op. inc.	1,068,369	1,189,007	*112,638
5 mos. gross	28,687,754	24,017,781	4,669,973
Bal. aft. tax.	5,064,208	4,914,976	149,232
Net op. inc.	4,587,473	5,725,865	*857,808

MISSOURI PACIFIC for May—

Gross	7,194,940	6,749,459	445,480
Bal. aft. tax.	614,439	1,094,632	*480,173
Net op. inc.	582,910	951,147	*368,237
5 mos. gross	34,967,390	33,752,790	883,799
Bal. aft. tax.	903,587	6,923,589	*6,019,982
Net op. inc.	597,845	5,833,564	*5,235,719

*Decrease. ‡Deficit.

NEW YORK CENTRAL for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	24,005,604	22,464,875	1,540,729
Bal. after tax.	2,430,994	4,330,480	*1,899,486
Net op. income	2,371,135	4,056,065	*1,684,930
5 mos. gross	115,472,783	99,540,350	15,932,433
Bal. after tax.	9,384,731	12,113,841	*2,729,110
Net op. income	9,010,987	11,110,644	*2,099,657

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross	1,962,284	1,681,159	281,125
Bal. after tax.	360,284	422,738	*62,454
Net op. income	323,859	340,830	*16,971
5 mos. gross	10,037,944	7,231,050	2,806,894
Bal. after tax.	2,174,751	923,897	1,250,854
Net op. income	1,995,992	489,285	1,506,207

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for May—

Gross	8,507,620	8,119,896	387,724
Bal. after tax.	809,854	1,729,797	*919,943
Net op. income	567,416	1,291,536	*724,110
5 mos. gross	38,570,274	35,348,487	3,221,784
Bal. after tax.	966,663	4,400,724	*3,734,060
Net op. deficit.	490,657	2,500,009	3,090,668

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—

Gross	5,925,049	6,572,181	*647,132
Bal. after tax.	655,862	1,758,675	*1,102,813
Net op. income	655,647	1,871,228	*1,217,579
5 mos. gross	29,891,394	28,242,900	1,648,494
Bal. after tax.	3,849,936	5,674,792	*1,825,099
Net op. income	3,999,928	6,276,112	*2,276,184

SEABOARD AIR LINE for May—

Gross	3,239,503	3,006,768	319,735
Def. after tax.	78,019	‡619,651	697,670
Net op. deficit.	75,931	‡572,334	648,265
5 mos. gross	17,093,274	14,381,919	2,711,355
Bal. after tax.	833,146	2,571,978	*1,918,732
Net op. income	756,084	2,080,323	*1,324,239

TEXAS & PACIFIC for May—

Gross	3,007,133	1,987,514	1,049,619
Bal. after tax.	681,281	494,282	186,999
Net op. income	585,629	481,485	101,534

5 mos.' gross	12,457,434	9,695,310	2,762,124
Bal. after tax.	826,526	2,119,683	*1,293,247
Net op. income	814,903	1,917,444	*1,102,541

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for May—

Gross	917,142	800,251	*116,891
Bal. aft. taxes	46,771	143,008	*96,237
Net oper. inc.	39,168	154,480	*115,312
5 mos. gross	3,125,757	3,196,522	*72,765
Def. aft. taxes	246,852	122,296	368,116
Net oper. def.	317,965	*100,150	418,114

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for May—

Gross	1,061,220	1,013,549	47,671
Bal. aft. taxes	335,607	305,112	30,495
Net oper. inc.	329,758	173,916	155,841
5 mos. gross	5,973,434	4,164,246	*1,809,188
Bal. aft. taxes	3,00,442	994,589	*724,147
Net oper. inc.	158,711	880,863	*722,152

WABASH for May—

Gross	4,272,044	3,728,047	543,997
Bal. aft. taxes	511,158	685,371	*154,213
Net oper. inc.	383,080	401,181	*67,505
5 mos. gross	18,721,068	15,940,304	2,780,674
Bal. aft. taxes	1909,024	1,846,777	*937,753
Net oper. def.	70,431	‡170,608	241,034

YAZOO VALLEY & MISSISSIPPI for May—

Gross	1,961,897	1,582,333	379,564
Bal. aft. taxes	487,484	1,020,968	*533,483
Net oper. inc.	491,889	280,572	196,317
5 mos. gross	9,207,987	8,151,997	1,146,240
Bal. aft. taxes	1,466,988	2,034,370	*567,382

Net oper. inc.	1,982,617	1,814,708	*433,296

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—

	1919	1918	Increase
Gross	$917,197	$805,778	$111,418
Net earnings	290,184	259,983	30,201
Surp aft chg and tax	194,454	107,586	86,868
6 mos. gross	4,417,826	4,099,141	318,685
Net. earnings	1,304,117	1,086,419	217,698
Surp aft chg and tax	412,468	286,861	125,534

UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION subsidiaries for May—

Gross	1,549,784	1,321,888	227,871
Net aft taxes	85,074	333,086	20,988
Surp aft chgs	*10,780	*87,113	19,618
12 mos. gross	17,540,126	16,313,062	1,246,454
Net aft taxes	4,199,871	3,280,158	11,099,817
Surp aft chgs	*1,365,012	*1,594,590	*229,578

*This amount available for reserves for renewals and replacements, dividends, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s June sales, $15,075,576, an increase of $2,610,918 over May. Six months' sales amounted to $104,060,908, an increase of $15,856,231.

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

141 Broadway, New York City, on July 1, 1919

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY ROAD 5s.
PINAL CO. ARIZ. ROAD & BRIDGE BONDS AND S. D. NO. 15.

CALIFORNIA—
LOS ANGELES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF: PUBLIC SCHOOL IMP. 4½s, 1905; CENTRAL POLICE STATION 4½s, 1905; WATER SYSTEM IMP. 4½s, 1905.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (ISSUE OF 1906), ROAD, BRIDGE, COURT HOUSE.
SAN JOAQUIN CO., HIGHWAY.

COLORADO—
AGUILAR.
ALAMOSA, TOWN OF.
ASPEN CITY.
ARAPAHOE CO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULETA CO.
AURORA.
BACA COUNTY.
BRIGHTON.
BRUSH, TOWN OF.
CEDAREDGE.
CONEJOS COUNTY.
COSTILLA COUNTY.
CHEYENNE COUNTY.
DELTA COUNTY.
ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF.
EVANS, TOWN OF.
FORT LUPTON.
FORT MORGAN, TOWN OF.
GLENWOOD SPRINGS.
GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF.
HOLYOKE TOWN.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LAFAYETTE TOWN.
LAMAR.
LA PLATA CO.
LARIMAR CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LIMON.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
MINERAL COUNTY.
MONTROSE COUNTY.
MONTROSE.
MORGAN COUNTY.
OTERO COUNTY.
PAONIA, COLO., TOWN.
ROCKY FORD CITY.
ROUTT CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
SAN MIGUEL CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WELD CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

IDAHO—
ASHTON.
BANCROFT.
DEAR LAKE COUNTY.
BUHL.
CALDWELL.
CASSIA COUNTY.
CHALLIS.
EMMETT.
FILER.
FRANKLIN.
GEM COUNTY.
GLENS FERRY.
HAGERMAN HIGHWAY DISTRICT.
HEYBURN.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF, 6s.
JEROME.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
NEZPERCE.
PARIS.
PARMA.
POCATELLO, CITY OF.
RIGBY.
RUPERT.
SANDPOINT.
SHELLEY.

MONTANA—
BIG HORN COUNTY.
CARBON COUNTY.
CUSTER CO., SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1.
GLASCOW, CITY OF.
JOLIET.
MILES CITY.
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY.
PLENTYWOOD.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF.

NEBRASKA—
AURORA CITY.
BEEMER, VILLAGE OF.
BLAIR.
BOONE COUNTY.
BOX BUTTE COUNTY.
BUFFALO CO. & SCHOOL DISTS.
BURT COUNTY.
CENTRAL CITY.
COLFAX COUNTY.
CUMING CO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
CUSTER COUNTY PRECINCTS.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON COUNTY.
DIXON COUNTY.
DOUGLAS COUNTY.
DUNDEE.
FILLMORE COUNTY.
FRANKLIN, NEBR., CITY OF.
FREMONT, CITY OF.
FURNAS COUNTY.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DISTRICT.
HASTINGS CITY.
LINCOLN CITY.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
MADISON COUNTY.
NEMAHA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS COUNTY.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OSCEOLA VILLAGE.
OTOE COUNTY.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
POLK COUNTY.
SALINE COUNTY.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON C. & SCH. DIS. NO. 1.
WOOD RIVER, CITY OF.

NEVADA—
RENO.

NEW MEXICO—
CHAVES COUNTY, COURT HOUSE.
EDDY COUNTY.
FARMINGTON.
ROSWELL, CITY, SANTA ROSA.
SAN JUAN COUNTY.
VALENCIA COUNTY.

OHIO—
CANTON CITY, (PAYABLE IN N. Y.)
CANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OTTAWA CITY.

OREGON—
ASHLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAVER CO. SCHOOL DIST. NO. 9.
COOS CO. SCHOOL DIST. NO. 85.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
EUGENE, CITY OF.
NEWBERG CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
SIUSLAW.
UMATILLA CO. SCHOOL DIST. 5.
UNION CO. SCHOOL DIST. NO. 13.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
HURON, CITY OF.

UTAH—
CASTLE DALE.

WYOMING—
DOUGLAS.
GUERNSEY.
MEETEETSE, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO. & SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1.
WESTON COUNTY.

CORPORATIONS—
HOOD RIVER (OREGON) IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT (Debentures.)
PRODUCERS TRANSPORTATION CO. OF CALIFORNIA.
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE Co. 6s.

JULY 1st COUPONS

Interest Coupons on the following issues of MUNICIPAL, COUNTY and SCHOOL BONDS purchased and sold by us, are Due July 1

Albermarle, N. C., Municipal 5½'s	(10)	
Alcorn Co., Miss., Road 5's	(11)	
Alva, Okla., Water 6's	(08)	
Anadarko, Okla., Sewer 6's	(10)	
Anadarko, Okla., Municipal 5½'s	(09)	
Augusta, Kas., Water 5's	(08)	
Bamberg, S. C., Water 5½'s	(09)	
Bartlesville, Okla., School 5's	(04)	
Bartlesville, Okla., Bd. of Educ. 5's	(08)	
Bartlesville, Okla., Bd. of Educ. 5's	(09)	
Batesburg, S. C., Water & Light 5's	(04)	
Battle Creek & Bedford Twp., Mich., Sch. Dist. 5½'s	(18)	
Bay Co., Fla., Road 5's	(17)	
Beckham Co., Okla., S. D. No. 31 6's	(09)	
Beckham Co., Okla., C. H. & Jail 5's	(10)	
Big Stone Gap, Va., Municipal 5's	(10)	
Bellevue, Ohio, Fire Department 6's	(18)	
Bisbee, Ariz., Water & Street 6's	(09)	
Blackfoot, Idaho, Municipal 6's	(09)	
Blackfoot, Idaho, Funding 5½'s	(12)	
Blackstone, Va., Municipal 6's	(08)	
Blackwell, Okla., Water 5½'s	(02)	
Blount Co., Ala., Road 5's	(13)	
Bowersville, Ga., School 5's	(09)	
Brookhaven, Miss., School 5½'s	(09)	
Brookhaven, Miss., Street Imp. 5½'s	(14)	
Buhl, Idaho, Sewer 6's	(11)	
Campbell Co., Tenn., School 5's	(15)	
Campbell Co., Tenn., School 6's	(04)	
Caney, Kas., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(05)	
Caney, Kas., Water 6's	(02)	
Canadian Co., Okla., S. D. No. 57 6's	(11)	
Carroll Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 72 5's	(15)	
Carter Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 35 6's	(08)	
Carthage, S. Da., Ind. School Dist. 5's	(09)	
Chanute, Kas., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(04)	
Chanute, Kas., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(02)	
Charlotte, N. C., Funding 4½'s	(07)	
Charlotte Co., Va., Road 5's	(05)	
Cherryvale, Kas., Board of Educ. 5's	(03)	
Cherryvale, Kas., Funding 5's	(09)	
Claremore, Okla., Funding 6's	(08)	
Clay Co., Kas., Refunding 5's	(09)	
Clearwater, Fla., Park 5's	(17)	
Cohhoma Co., Miss., Rd. & Bridge 6's	(14)	
Coffeyville, Kas., Board of Educ. 5's	(03)	
Columbia, Miss., School 5's	(13)	
Concord, N. C., School 5's	(14)	
Cook Co., Ill., School Dist. No. 155 5's	(11)	
Corvallis, Ore., Municipal 5's	(10)	
Covington Co., Miss., S. D. No. 2 Rd. 6's	(13)	
Covington Co., Miss., Rd. & Bdge. 5's	(09)	
Covington Co., Miss., Road 6's	(15)	
Coweta, Okla., Water 6's	(09)	
Craig Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 27 5's	(09)	
Craig Co., Okla., School Dist. No. 20 5's	(09)	
Custer Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 73 6's	(03)	
Custer Co., Mont., Refunding 4½'s	(11)	
Dade Co., Fla., School Dist. No. 13 6's	(14)	
DeFuniak Springs, Fla., Water 5's	(08)	
DeFuniak Springs, Fla., Municipal 6's	(09)	
Dona Ana Co., N. M., S. D. No. 2 6's	(04)	
Dona Ana Co., N. M., S. D. No. 5 6's	(10)	
Douglas, Ariz., Sewer 6's	(07)	
Douglas Co., Kas., Br. & Refd. 4½'s	(04)	
East St. Louis, Ill., Board of Educ. 5's	(15)	
Ellis Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 70 6's	(09)	
Elmore Co., Ala., Road 5's	(11)	
Emmett, Idaho, Water 6's	(08)	
Emporia, Kas., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(09)	
Enterprise, Ore., Water 5's	(08)	
Eureka, Kas., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(09)	
Fairfax, Okla., School District 6's	(09)	
Fall River Co., S. D. Funding 6's	(13)	
Flora, Ill., H. S. Dist. 5's	(12)	
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Sch. Dist. 6's	(14)	
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., W. & F. 6's	(14)	
Fort Scott, Kas., Bd. of Educ. 4½'s	(04)	
Franklin Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 72 5's	(10)	
Franklin Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 71 6's	(17)	
Frederick, Okla., Water and Sewer 6's	(07)	
Galena, Kas., Board of Educ. 5's	(03)	
Garvin Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 2 5's	(08)	
George Co., Miss., Road 5's	(12)	
Glassford, Ill., Water Works 5's	(16)	
Glasgow, Mont., Water 5½'s	(09)	
Gooding Co., Idaho, Fdg. & Refdg. 6's	(13)	
Grace Co., Mont., Court House 4½'s	(12)	
Grant Co., Okla., S. D. No. 107 6's	(10)	
Greene Co., Tenn., Road 5's	(13)	
Greensboro, Ala., Street Imp. 6's	(00)	
Greer Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 12 6's	(03)	
Greer Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 18 6's	(03)	
Grundy Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 54 5's	(12)	
Guthrie, Okla., Water and Sewer 5's	(07)	
Hancock, Mich., Funding 6's	(07)	
Harding Co., S. D., School Dist. 6's	(15)	
Harding Co., S. D., Sch. Dist. No. 16 6's	(18)	
Henderson, Tenn., Funding 6's	(17)	
Henry Co., Ill., School 5's	(06)	
Hickory, N. C., Street Imp. 5's	(11)	
Highland Park, Ill., School 4½'s	(06)	
Highland Park, Va., School 5's	(09)	
Hobart, Okla., Board of Education 6's	(03)	
Hoisington, Kas., Board of Educ. 5's	(11)	
Hominy, Okla., Water and Sewer 6's	(10)	
Houston, Miss., Funding 6's	(00)	
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Electric Light 6's	(02)	
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Water & Light 6's	(10)	
Indianola, Miss., Water 5½'s	(09)	
Iola, Kas., Board of Educ. 5's	(09)	
Iroquois Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 212 5's	(17)	
Iuka, Miss., School and Water 6's	(04)	
Iva, S. C., School District 6's	(09)	
Jackson Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 153 6's	(16)	
Jefferson Davis Co., Miss., C. H. & Jail 5's	(00)	
Jellico, Tenn., School 6's	(13)	
Jellico, Tenn., W. W. & S. 5's	(11)	
Johnson Co., Okla., S. D. No. 37 6's	(19)	
Jones Co., Miss., Road & Bridge 5's	(08)	
Kansas City, Kas., Bd. of Educ. 4½'s	(06)	
Kemper Co., Miss., C. H. 6's	(13)	
Kemper Co., Miss., S. D. No. 1 5½'s	(16)	
Kemper Co., Miss., S. D. No. 5 5½'s	(16)	
Kemper Co., Miss., Road 6's	(13)	
Kent Co., Mich., County Road 4½'s	(15)	
Kewanee, Ill., School 5's	(13)	
Kingfisher, Okla., Board of Educ. 5's	(10)	
Kingfisher, Okla., Water 5's	(05)	
Lamar Co., Miss., Bridge 5½'s	(13)	
Lamar Co., Miss., C. H. and Road 5's	(05)	
Lawton, Okla., Water 5's	(07)	
Lincolnton, N. C., Water & Sewer 5's	(04)	
Louisburg, N. C., Funding 6's	(12)	
Louisa Co., Va., Court House 5's	(04)	
Lumberton, N. C., Refunding 5½'s	(08)	
Lumberton, N. C., School 5½'s	(07)	
Mackinac Co., Mich., Road 5's	(14)	
Macon, Miss., Water 5's	(06)	
Madill, Okla., Water Ext. 6's	(17)	
Madison Co., Ida., Rd. & Bridge 5½'s	(10)	
Madison, Ill., School Dist. No. 127 6's	(05)	
Madison, Ill., School Dist. No. 127 4½'s	(11)	
Madison, S. D., Board of Educ. 4½'s	(02)	
Marshall, Mo., Water 4½'s	(04)	
Maves Co., Okla., Sch. Dist. No. 6 6's	(09)	
McHenry Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 57 5's	(11)	
McLeansboro, Ill., Water Works, 5's	(12)	
Medford, Ore., Water 5's	(08)	
Medford, Wis., 5's	(11)	
Meridian, Idaho, Municipal 6's	(12)	
Milan Co., Tex., Road Dist. No. 2 5's	(13)	
Milford Twp., Ill., H. S. Dist. 4½'s	(12)	
Mills River, Alta. Can. Sch. Dist. 6½'s	(17)	
Minco, Okla., Water 6's	(09)	
Minidoka Co., Idaho, Refunding 6's	(13)	
Morganton, N. C., School 5's	(05)	
Morehead City, N. C., Refunding 5½'s	(16)	
Moultrie, Ga., School 5's	(04)	
Murray Co., Okla., S. D. No. 10 5½'s	(08)	
Musselshell Co., Mont., Refunding 5's	(12)	
New Cordell, Okla., Water 6's	(15)	
New Hanover Co., N. C., School 5's	(18)	
Newton, Miss., Water 6's	(09)	
Norfolk Co., Va., S. D. No. 6 4½'s	(16)	
Norman, Okla., Board of Educ. 5's	(09)	
Norman, Okla., Sewer 5's	(10)	
Norman Two., Mich., Road 5's	(16)	
Nowata, Okla., City Hall 5½'s	(11)	
Nowata Co., Okla., S. D. No. 22 6's	(09)	
Oklahoma City, Bd. of Educ. 4's	(03)	
Oklahoma City, Bd. of Educ. 4½'s	(09)	
Olathe, Kas., School 4½'s	(09)	
Ottawa Co., Okla., S. D. No. 26 6's	(08)	
Pasco Co., Fla., Sch. Dist. No. 12 6's	(16)	
Pauls Valley, Okla., City Hall 5's	(09)	
Pauls Valley, Okla., Bd. of Educ. 6's	(03)	
Pawhuska, Okla., Board of Educ. 6's	(08)	
Payette, Idaho, Municipal 5½'s	(12)	
Payette, Idaho, Water & Sew. 5½'s	(11)	
Perry, Okla., Water 5½'s	(03)	
Ponca City, Okla., Wat. & Sew. 5's	(07)	
Pond Creek, Okla., Water Wks. 6's	(02)	
Poplarville, Miss., Wat. & Light 6's	(07)	
Poplarville, Miss., Electric Light 6's	(07)	
Quincy, Fla., Municipal 5's	(09)	
Quitman Co., Miss., Road 5's	(13)	
Radcliffe, Ia., Water & Light 4½'s	(01)	
Ralston, Okla., Water & Light 6's	(10)	
Ramona, Okla., Water 6's	(11)	
Riceville, Ia., Water 5½'s	(07)	
Ringling, Okla., Sewer 6's	(16)	
Rosedale, Kas., School 4½'s	(05)	
Rosemary, S. C., School District 6's	(15)	
Rossland, B. C., Municipal 5's	(00)	
Russell Co., Va., C. H. & Jail 4½'s	(05)	
Sapulpa, Okla., Water 6's	(09)	
Scotts Bluff, Neb., Water 6's	(09)	
Scottville, Mich., Sch. Dist. 5's	(11)	
Scottville, Mich., City Hall 4½'s	(16)	
Shandon, S. C., School 5's	(09)	
Shawnee, Okla., Water 5½'s	(13)	
Shelby, Mont., Water Works 6's	(18)	
Simpson Co., Miss., Road 5½'s	(13)	
South Haven, Mich., City Hall 4½'s	(16)	
Sparks, Nev., Sewer 6's	(08)	
Sparta, Tenn., High School 5½'s	(09)	
Stillwell, Okla., Water & Light 6's	(11)	
Stone Co., Mo., Funding 5's	(01)	
St. Francis Levee District, Ark., 6's	(03)	
St. Francis Levee District, Ark., 6's	(05)	
St. Francis Levee District, Ark., 5's	(09)	
St. Francis Levee District, Ark., 5½'s	(14)	
St. Francis Levee District, Ark., 6's	(15)	
St. Petersburg, Fla., Municipal 6's	(14)	
Tarpon Springs, Fla., Municipal 6's	(14)	
Tecumseh, Okla., Water 5's	(06)	
Tecumseh, Okla., Board of Educ. 5½'s	(08)	
Thompsonville, Mich., Wat. & Lt. 6's	(09)	
Toledo, Ill., Water 5's	(09)	
Tulsa, Okla., School 5's	(05)	
Union Co., N. M., C. H. & Jail 6's	(09)	
Vermilion Co., Ill., S. D. No. 137 5's	(10)	
Vermilion Co., Ill., S. D. No. 137 5's	(15)	
Wagoner, Okla., School 5's	(04)	
Wagoner Co., Okla., Verdigris Dr. Dist. No. 1 6's	(17)	
Wanette, Okla., Water 6's	(06)	
Wapanuka, Okla., Wat. & Lt. 6's	(09)	
Washington Co., Okla., S. D. 7 5½'s	(02)	
Washington Co., Okla., S. D. 4 3½'s	(08)	
Washita Co., Okla., S. D. 78 6's	(02)	
Wauchula, Fla., School 6's	(06)	
West End, Ala., Sch. & Municipal 6's	(01)	
Westfield, Ill., Water 5's	(15)	
West Palm Beach, Fla., Municipal 5½'s	(15)	
White Co., Tenn., Road 5's	(07)	
White Co., Tenn., Road 5½'s	(17)	
Whitefish, Mont., Water 6's	(17)	
Whitefish, Mont., Water Works 6's	(19)	
Wichita, Kas., Board of Educ., 4½'s	(03)	
Wilkinson Co., Miss., Road 5½'s	(15)	
Winchester, Tenn., Wat. & Lt. 5's	(01)	
Winfield, Kas., Municipal 5's	(09)	
Wise, Va., School District 5's

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71 Broadway, New York
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Mo. Kan. & Tex. 1st 4s Ctfs.
Mo. Kan. & Oklahoma 5s Ctfs.
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 4½s 1951
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash.
Based on the closing we pay today
$49.27 for a $50—3½s Bond, 56 Coupons
$46.74 for a $50—2d 4s Bond, 1 Coupon
$47.67 for a $50—2d 4¼s Bond, 2 Coupons
$46.98 for a $50—4th 4¼s Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.72 for a $50—5th 4½s Victory Loan
FURDY & CO.
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.
New York, June 28, 1919.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1919, will be paid at THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, No. 55 WALL STREET, New York City, on or after July 1st, 1919.
Philip J. Schneider, Treasurer.

WORKERS TO SHARE PROFITS

Morris & Co. Announce Plan to Benefit Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Morris & Co., meat packers, announced today a new profit-sharing plan to become effective on July 4, whereby their employes receive an opportunity to participate in the comany's rofits through the medium of urchased gold bonds, secured by the packing company's property.

Briefly, the plan will operate in this manner: Employes can urchase $50 bonds on or before Sct. 1 at $48.25. After that date the market price will govern, less one point discount on each $100.

Two years or more is allowed in which to complete payment, and 5 per cent. interest is credited on each weekly payment. No limit is placed on the number of bonds to each employe.

Edward Morris, President of the company, said the plan is a reward for faithful and continued service of our employes to encourage thrift and co-operation."

Offer Godchaux Sugar Stock.

A. B. Leach & Co., P. W. Chapman & Co., and Ames, Emerich & Co. of Chicago are making a public offering of $3,500,000 Godchaux Sugars, Inc., 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock at 90 and accrued dividends. This company is a large producer of sugar cane, and refines domestic and foreign sugar on an extensive scale. The business has been in existence more than fifty years.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The entire issue of $64,000,000 Federal Land Bank 4½ per cent. bonds, which was offered recently under a co-operative plan embracing the Federal Land Banks and a nation-wide group of investment bankers, it was announced yesterday, has been sold. The banking syndicate was headed by Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore; Harris, Forbes & Co.; Brown Bros. & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and the National City Company.

Max Gocher & Co. announce the sale of the entire issue of $425,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Tristate Baking Company of Flint, Mich.

Gerhardt Bielleresa, formerly associated with H. O. Clews & Co., has joined the Stock Exchange firm of S. M. Schatzkin & Co. of 68 New Street.

Edward L. Burrill has been admitted to the firm of A. A. Housman & Co. as a general partner.

Archer U. Rodney and Barnard Powers have formed a partnership under the name of Rodney, Powers Company to conduct a general brokerage business at 31 New Street.

Imbrie & Co. are heading a syndicate which is offering $16,000,000 Allied Packers, Inc., convertible 6 per cent. debentures.

The Great Lakes Trust Company has been organized in Chicago with a capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of $800,000. The capital stock has already been privately oversubscribed.

C. F. Childs & Co. are issuing a card calendar giving data on all outstanding United States Government bonds and loans.

J. Bielbtreu, formerly with Speyer & Co., has become a partner in the firm of Abraham & Co.

The Equitable Trust Company and William R. Compton Company are offering a new issue of $1,700,000 State of Idaho, one-year, 4¾ per cent. coupon Treasury notes, due July 1, 1920, at a price to yield 4.35 per cent.

William C. Orton of 25 Broad Street is distributing a second edition of an oil booklet which gives capitalization, earnings, and the location of properties of independent companies.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, through the receiver, announces that funds have been deposited for the payment of interest due June 1 on the railroad's improvement mortgage bonds and for the interest due July 1 on the Rio Grande Western Railroad first trust gold bonds and the Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated mortgage gold bonds.

William B. Boulton, Jr., formerly a member of Taylor, Bates & Co., has been admitted to a partnership in the firm of Walker Brothers.

Brandon, Gordon and Waddell are offering $200,000 Hamilton County, Florida, 5 per cent. road and bridge bonds, due serially Feb. 7, 1924, to 1939 at 101 and interest to yield about 5 per cent.

Milton Harrison, Secretary of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association has resigned to become Executive Manager of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York. The resignation becomes effective Sept. 4.

Frederick Bateman, former auditor of the Hudson Trust Company, is now associated with the Commercial Trust Company in charge of the loan and discount department.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Tues., warmer in interior; Wed. fair.

S. C.—Partly cloudy Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues. in interior.

Ga.—Partly cloudy Tues., showers in s., warmer in interior; Wed. partly cloudy.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.

Ky., Ind., and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., little change in temp.

Mich., Ohio.—Fair Tues., warmer in n.; Wed. fair.

Ill., Mo., Iowa, S. Dak., Neb., Kan., and Wyo.—Fair and continued warm Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer near Lakes Michigan and Superior Tues.

Minn.—Fair Tues., warmer near Lake Superior; Wed. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Tues., probably Wed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	23¾	23¾	Isabella ...	5¾	5¾
Dr. J'pot..	3	4	M. McKin.	7¾	8⅛
Elkton	4½	6	Portland ..	95	100
El Paso ...	15	20	U. Gold M.	16¾	17
Golden C..	184	165½	Vindicator.	41	46
Granite ...	12	15	Rose Nicol.	12	14

Imperial Oil Ltd.
Magnolia Petroleum
Gulf Oil Corporation
Lone Star Stock & Rgts.
Carbo-Hydrogen Pfd. & Com.
Cent. Petroleum Pfd. & Com.
General Baking 6's & Stk.
Arkansas Gas Pfd. & Com.
Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Midland Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

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Int'l & Gt. North. Corp.
Stock & Notes
Kirby Lumb. Com. & Pfd.
Spicer Mfg. Co. Pfd.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Columbia Graphophone
Hale & Kilburn
Indian Refining
U. S. Finishing
Federal Sugar
DAWSON & CO.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

City Investing Com. & Pfd.
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Indian Refining Com.
Manati Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Michigan Limestone & Chem. Com. & Pfd.
National Sugar.
Packard Motor Car Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. Pfd.
Stone, Prosser & Doty
52 William Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 7733

N. J. Securities
Everett Heaney & Co.
Van Sant & Legg
Tel. 5036-7 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.
NO MARGIN ACCOUNTS.

Cleve. Automobile Pfd.
Packard Motor Car Pfd.
Bush Terminal Com.
Consol. Railway Deb. 4s
Kansas City Rwy. 2d 6s
Commercial Cable 4s, 2397
DIDRICHSEN BROS.
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"Paradise Rocks" Burned
VALUED OVER A MILLION
"Loss" is merely a newspaper word when your property is insured with
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Spicer Manufacturing.
Otis Elevator.
Pyrene Manufacturing.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York.
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

IF YOU send one of your best representatives into a certain territory to research the market conditions—to check up your own organization there—find out why they do not produce the volume of business as the next territory—why their sales expense is excessive yet their sales the largest—and other points which you desire investigated,—*what kind of a report do you get?*

A REPORT that is biased because your own employee is influenced by his business connections with your own men—prejudiced against your competitors because of the natural laws of selling—ready to become enthusiastically influenced by the first spark of favorable consideration. Due to his own intimate connection with your concern, he secures but one side of the story and you, a sound, level headed business man, will set the destinies of your company under his influence.

CONDITIONS existing today practically demand that you give close supervision to your sales methods and costs. Can you do this thoroughly and carefully, loaded down as you are with all the ordinary work?

HAVE you ever experienced that feeling of relief when you have told your business troubles to some close friend? Why not put the services of our organization at your elbow?

OUR methods and service can be your close friend in your business. Our work is not destructive—it is constructive.

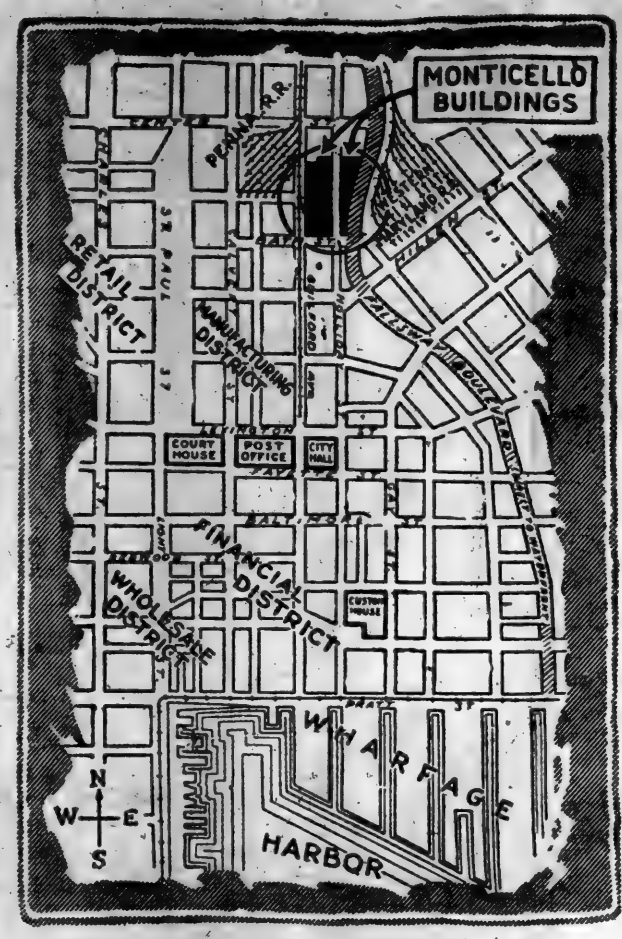
WHY not put your merchandising problems up to an organization that from the very first will religiously maintain an unbiased attitude? Why not take counsel with an organization that confines all its efforts to one problem—*Sales.*

IF a new product, why start it wrong? If an old product, why let it go wrong? If a new business, why start with obscured glasses? If an old business, why waste profits doing the impossible?

WE are not advertising agents. We are Sales Counsellors. If you have a sales problem we would appreciate a conference in your office, or a general outline of our methods will be given by mail.

GAGEN SALES CORPORATION
MAJESTIC BUILDING CHICAGO
Principals of this concern—now in East—available for full information. Telegraph our expense.

Here is an unusual opportunity for BIG interests to acquire BIG buildings and Real Estate for BIG business



We illustrate above, by chart, the exact location of the Monticello Properties

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The various buildings and real estate of the Company will be offered separately, and then as an entirety; and at the time and place of sale, the buyer of each property, or the collective properties, will be required to pay on account ten per cent. of the amount of his purchase—one-third of the remainder upon the transfer of the property (not over 30 days from date of sale)—one-third in six months from date of sale—and the balance in one year from date of sale, or all cash as the purchaser may prefer; the deferred payments, if any, to bear interest at six per cent. (6%) from the day of transfer and to be secured to the satisfaction of The Monticello Distilling Co. Portions of this property are subject to small ground rents. Taxes, ground rent and all other expenses to be adjusted to day of transfer.

Sale will take place ON PREMISES Monday, July 14th, promptly at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

Buildings are open for inspection---special inspection appointments arranged.

ON MONDAY, JULY 14th

AT 10:30 IN THE MORNING—ON PREMISES
THE ENTIRE GROUP OF

BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES

AND REAL ESTATE OF

The Monticello Distilling Co.

IN BALTIMORE, MD., WILL BE OFFERED AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

There are five outstanding reasons why this Public Auction will attract big manufacturing interests:

FIRST—The unusual size of the property comprising approximately 100,000 square feet of ground area.

SECOND—The unique central location without crowded thoroughfares.

THIRD—The unusually convenient railroad facilities.

FOURTH—The extraordinarily low fire hazard.

FIFTH—The unexcelled advantages of Baltimore's harbor and shipping facilities.

IF YOUR BUSINESS is light manufacturing—IF YOUR BUSINESS is heavy structural manufacturing—IF YOU MANUFACTURE automobiles or machinery of any character—IF YOURS is an industrial or canning business—or IF YOU REQUIRE OR DESIRE large warehouses for storage or other purposes—this unusual opportunity to acquire these properties INTERESTS YOU.

The buildings adjoin the tracks of the Penna. Railroad and the large and modern freight terminals of the Western Maryland Railroad. A railroad siding runs directly into the buildings.

The City Hall and Post Office are only three blocks from these buildings, the Courthouse four, and the Custom House, financial and wholesale districts within five blocks.

The waterfront and wharves are within five minutes' easy drive over the Fallsway Boulevard adjoining the property.

For further information, address The Monticello Distilling Co., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE
1000 Southern Oil & Transport
1000 Turman Oil
1000 Sheppard Oil Corp.
Hoit & Company
71 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 7060

ANNOUNCEMENT
Matt H. Connell
and
Chas. F. Nichols
announce the formation of a co-partnership under the firm name of
Connell & Nichols
for the transaction of a general Bond Brokerage business with offices at
111 Broadway New York
Telephones {5740 / 5467} *Rector*
July 1, 1919.

RANGER (Texas) OIL NEWS
published in the heart of the oil fields by the only legitimate daily newspaper within a radius of ninety miles.
Subscription rates, one month 90c, three months $2.50, six months $5, one year $9.
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Georgia and Florida Railway, by action of its Board of Directors, with the consent and approval of the holders of a majority in amount of the bonds issued and secured under the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust from the Georgia and Florida Railway to International Trust Company of Maryland, has appointed as successor trustee in the said mortgage or deed of trust, the Richmond Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia with its principal office at Richmond, Virginia.
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILWAY.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
61st Consecutive Dividend
This society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.
Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
88 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st, 1919. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

142ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1919, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
SOCIETIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane
4%
Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
Deposits received from 9 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Saturdays to 1 P.M.
One Dollar Opens An Account
J. HEINEN, Sec. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1919 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
36 & 38 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
118TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 21, 1919, on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1919, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1919.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.

New York Savings Bank
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
CLARENCE L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers Street, New York
The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum
ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10th, 1919, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1st, 1919.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

The Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 10, 1919.
200th Semi-Annual Dividend
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
The payment of this Dividend completes one hundred years of continuous business as a Savings Bank. During the hundred years there has been received and credited to over 1,137,000 depositors upwards of $780,000,000, including interest.
THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal July 1st, 1919.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
Liberty Loan Bonds belonging to Depositors are being received for safe-keeping without charge.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

Dollar Savings Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Third Avenue and 147th St.
Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
BRIAN G. HUGHES, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
135th Semi-Annual Dividend
4% PER ANNUM,
payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
H. F. Hutchinson, Pres. L. P. Ferris, Secy.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 21st day of July, 1919, a semi-annual interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of July, 1919, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVEG. 6 TO 8.
Blanks for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.
WE SELL WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs

The Manhattan Savings Institution
966-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
136TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 11th, 1919.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500 and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $1,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919. Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
SOCIETY ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, President.
Benjamin Griffen, V.-P. Arthur Stiles, Sec.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

To the Depositors of Preferred and Common Stock of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., under the Stockholders' Protective Committee Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917:

Terms of Settlement formulated by a committee appointed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court, and embodying the plan proposed by him, have been approved by that Court and accepted by the representatives of large holdings of the various classes of securities of the company. Pursuant to the provisions of such Terms of Settlement, J. & W. Seligman & Co., as Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, have applied to Judge Mayer for his approval of an amendment of said Plan so that the same would conform to the provisions of the Terms of Settlement and authorize the Readjustment Managers to carry out the provisions thereof with respect to the Preferred Stock deposited with them. Said approval by Judge Mayer was duly given June 10, 1919.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned have approved as fair and equitable the Terms of Settlement formulated by the Committee appointed by Judge Mayer aforesaid, and to carry out which Terms of Settlement with respect to the Preferred Stock said Plan of Readjustment has been duly amended. You are further notified that to enable the Preferred Stock deposited with the undersigned to participate in said Terms of Settlement the undersigned Stockholders' Protective Committee named in the Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917, pursuant to clause Eleventh of said Agreement, has adopted said Amended Plan of Readjustment, dated June 10, 1919, and has filed said Amended Plan of Readjustment with Columbia Trust Company, of Broadway, New York City, the Depositary named in said Deposit Agreement.

Under the provisions of said Deposit Agreement, any depositor, at any time within twenty days after June 30, 1919, the date of the first publication of this notice, may file with the Depositary a written notice of dissent from said Amended Plan and his desire to withdraw from said Deposit Agreement, specifying the name and the numbers of all Certificates of Deposit held by him. Upon the filing of such notice of dissent and the payment to the Depositary for the account of the Committee of his fair proportion of the expenses and disbursements of the Committee (which proportion has been fixed by the Committee at one dollar and fifty cents per share of Preferred Stock and at seventy-five cents per share of Common Stock) such Depositor shall be entitled to receive from the Depositary, upon surrender to it of the Certificates of Deposit with properly executed transfers thereof, and upon the payment of all stamp taxes required by law, Preferred and/or Common Stock to the amount set forth in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered. Any Depositor failing to file such notice of express dissent as above mentioned shall be conclusively assumed to have assented to and ratified said Amended Plan.

If the Amended Plan of Readjustment become operative, it is contemplated that all expenses of carrying out said Agreement or the Amended Plan, will be paid out of the Estate and that no payment of any kind will be made by depositing Securityholders. If the Amended Plan should be abandoned, no charge will be made against Preferred or Common Stock deposited under the Deposit Agreement for expenses incurred under the Plan or Readjustment or for compensation for the Readjustment Managers, and the Committee will have the discretionary right to apportion the expenses under the Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917, among the two classes of securities deposited under said Agreement and not withdrawn.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

HENRY AUCHU, Chairman,
JULIUS M. LENGERKE,
JOHN RICE,
ASA K. DeWITT,
F. E. BALDWIN,
HOWARD BAYNE,
STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the above-named company has resolved to pay to the shareholders of the company out of the net earnings for the year ending thirty-first December, 1918, a final dividend of three shillings per share free of Income Tax in the United Kingdom. This with the interim dividend of three shillings per share declared on the sixteenth December last and paid on the fifteenth January last will make a total dividend of 20 per cent., for the year ending thirty-first December, 1918. The same will be paid on and after the sixteenth July next by the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, at its head office in Bishopsgate in the City of London, or at any of its branches, or by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A., at the equivalent for the said dividend in currency of four dollars sixty cents per pound sterling (equal to 46c. per share) to all holders of share warrants to bearer issued by the company in exchange for coupons numbered seventeen attached to such share warrants.

ARTHUR H. HEWETT, Secretary.
50 Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster, London, S. W.
June 25, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of
Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of stockholders of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation, Room No. 2201, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, to transact the following business, to wit:

1. To take such action as the stockholders may determine with reference to the approval of certain Terms of Settlement, dated May 23, 1919, formulated by a committee appointed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to prepare a plan to carry out the settlement suggested by him of the differences between the various classes of security holders and to terminate the receivership of the corporation, which Terms of Settlement were approved by Judge Mayer on May 24, 1919, copy of which is on file in the office of the corporation. Said Terms of Settlement provide, among other things, that the holders of the present bonds shall be entitled to receive, therefor, at their option, either (a) 85% thereof in cash or (b) 100% thereof in a 6% Series A-6 Bond of the corporation maturing in twelve years; that the preferred stockholders shall be entitled to receive for each share of preferred stock $20.75 in cash and $75 in a 6% series B bond of the corporation maturing in twenty-two years, that the common stockholders shall retain their existing holdings; that Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, representing bondholders and preferred stockholders, shall enter into an agreement with Messrs. Holt and Odell, the receivers of the corporation, in form approved by the Court, under which the preferred stock represented by them shall be voted by Messrs. Holt and Odell or their nominees for the purpose of carrying out the Terms of Settlement, and under which the bonds and preferred stock represented by them shall, at a time or times designated by the Court, be offered to Messrs. Holt and Odell or some bank or trust company organized by them; that Messrs. F. H. Prince & Company, as large owners of common stock and representing other common stockholders, shall enter into an agreement with Messrs. Holt and Odell, in form approved by the Court, under which the common stock owned and represented by said firm shall, for the purpose of carrying out the Terms of Settlement and at a time or times designated by the Court, either be delivered to Messrs. Holt and Odell or to some Bank or Trust company designated by them, or be voted by medium of proxies running to Messrs. Holt and Odell and/or their nominees, as the latter may deem advisable; that the stated capital and/or the certificate of incorporation of the corporation might be changed or amended as approved by the Court and the Committee.

2. To take such action as the stockholders may determine with respect to the ratification and approval of a contract, dated June 2, 1919, between Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., J. & W. Seligman & Company, as Readjustment Managers under the Plan of readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, and Messrs. George E. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., which contract has for its object the carrying out of said Terms of Settlement of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., referred to above, copy of which is on file in the office of the corporation.

3. To take such action as the stockholders may determine with reference to authorizing an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., so as to reduce the amount of the stated capital of the corporation from $18,100,000 to $8,600,000.

4. To take such action as the stockholders may determine with reference to consenting to the making, execution and delivery by the corporation of a mortgage, in such amount as may be necessary, securing the A and Series B bonds required to be issued by the corporation to carry out the terms of Settlement.

5. To take such action as the stockholders may determine with reference to any other matter the corporation as may be necessary or convenient to carry out the Terms of Settlement.

6. To elect directors of the corporation.

7. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. E. FENTON, Secretary.

Dated June 14, 1919.

Stockholders of Schor Kramer & Co., Inc.: Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of Schor Kramer & Co., Inc., will be held at their place of business at 119 West 23rd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of July, 1919, at 2 P. M., in the afternoon of that day. The purpose of the meeting is to pass upon a resolution to change the name of the company from Schor Kramer & Co., Inc., to Newman & Kramer, Inc., dated June 26th, 1919.

Clinton Wright Wire Co. Officers.

The following officers of the Clinton Wright Wire Company have been elected: George M. Wright, Chairman of the board; Evan F. Jones, President; John A. Denholm, Vice President, and George F. Wright, Vice President. The officers, together with the following, constitute the Board of Directors: Frank A. Drury, Paul B. Morgan, Charles F. Fairbanks, Harry Bronner, Richard B. Young, and George F. Napphen. The company's wire lath plants are reported to be working three eight-hour shifts.

New Bank Aids Italy's Trade Here.

The Italian Discount and Trust Company, formed last year and opened on Nov. 11, the day of the armistice, with a capital of $500,000 and a paid-in surplus of $350,000, now has, according to George J. Kennedy, its President, more than $11,000,000 in deposits and total resources of about $13,000,000. Net earnings of the company are said to be approximately 10 per cent. on its capital. The company was formed to cater to the Italian overseas trade and to further commercial relations between this country and Italy. The Banca Italiana di Sconto, the principal correspondent in Italy, has over 100 branches.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid
4½s June, 1967	102⅜	103⅛	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	102⅜	103	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅜	103	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s 1924-1932	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s 1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s Mar., 1960-'30	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4s May, 1959	92⅞	93⅛	92⅝
4s Nov., 1958	92⅞	93⅛	92⅝
4s Nov., 1957	92⅝	93⅛	92⅜
4s Nov., 1956	92⅝	93⅛	92⅜

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid
4s Nov., 1955	92⅝	92⅞	92¾
4s Nov., 1936	94⅜	96¼	94⅜
3½s Nov., 1954	83		83
3½s Nov., 1954	83¾	84	83¾
3½s May, 1954	83¾	84	83¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40 4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40 4.55
4½s	1943-1963	4.50	4.37 4.50
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37 4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37 4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37 4.60
4½s	1940-1953	4.60	4.40 4.55
4s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45 4.60
4s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40 4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
$90	Cities Service	350	370
2,835	Cities Service pf	70½	73½
$78,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	144	142
153,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s	101	100

	Bid.	Asked
Adiron Electric Power	15	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	76	78
Am Gas & Electric	132	137
Am Gas & Electric pf	83	85½
Am Light & Trac	253	266
Am Light & Trac pf	99¼	100
Am Power & Light	73	75
Am Power & Light pf	76	78
Am Public Utilities	30½	35
Am Public Util pf	38	42
Am W W & Electric	6½	7
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	60	63
Am W W & Elec partic	32	35
Carolina Power & Lt	41	43
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbia Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	79	83
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	93	95
Conn Power pf	74	
Consumers' Power pf	83½	85½
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas pf	78	
El Paso Electric	92	98
Electric B & S 1st	92	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	73	75½
Federal Light & Trac	13	16
Federal Light & Tr pf	50	52
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17
Galveston-Hous El pf	85	88

Bonds.

Am W W & E deb 5s	64	67	Mat Edison ref 5s, '52
Appalach Power 1st 5s	78	76	Middle West Utils 5s
Arizona Power 6s, '33	93	96	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50	91	95	Nor States Pow 5s, '34
Cities Pwr & P 5s	90½	100	Northern Pow 5s, '41
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	84	Pac Gas & El 6s, '31
Col Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr L & P 5s
Com Pow Neb 8s, '44	85	85	So Cal Edison 5s, '39
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	S W Power 8s, '41
Dallas Electric 5s	92	94	Stand Gas & E 7s, '31
East Tex Elec 6s	85	88	Twin S G & E 5s, '53
East Tex Elec 7s, '31	90½	99½	Un L & R 1st 6s, '32
El Paso Elec col 6s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '36
Empire G & F 5s, '26	96½	97½	Un Util cv 6s, '43
Empire Refining 6s	93	96	U S Pub Svc 6s, '27
Gt West Power 5s, '46	86½	86¾	Utah Sec 6s

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid
Mat Edison ref 5s, '52	91		93½
Middle West Utils 5s	90		95½
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79½		81
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84		88
Nor States Pow 5s, '34	94		96¾
Northern Pow 5s, '41	89½		91
Pac Gas & El 6s, '31	88		95
Puget Sd Tr L & P 5s	99¾		100¾
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	89		91
S W Power 8s, '41	91		96
Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	97½		99
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	75		80
Un L & R 1st 6s, '32	87½		88
Un L & R deb 6s, '36	89½		90
Un Util cv 6s, '43	80		87
U S Pub Svc 6s, '27	89		91
Utah Sec 6s	92		93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	All Pete	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Arundel	40½	40½	40½
10	Con Coal	89½	89½	89½
15	Con Power	108	108	108
770	Coden	11	10⅞	11
1,000	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Davison	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Elk	38¼	38	38⅛
170	Mt Vernon	28	28	28
10	Md Casualty	96½	96½	96½
12	Do pf	96	96	96
135	United Ry	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
100	Wayland	4	4	4

Bonds.

$1,000	Cosden Ba	100½	100½
2,000	A & P 5s	85	85

2,000	Elkhorn 6s	90¼	90¼
10,000	Un Ry 5s	71	71

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
27	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
17	Allouez	44	44	44
50	Anaconda	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
750	Big Hart	12	11½	11½
100	Bingham	9¼	9¼	9¼
180	Cal & Ariz	69½	68½	69½
30	Cal & Hecla	415	410	415
10	Centennial	47	47	47
60	Chile	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	Chino	46½	46½	46½
225	Cop Range	53	51½	51½
100	Daly-West	29	29	29
825	Davis-Daly	3¾	3¾	3¾
320	East Butte	15½	15½	15½
130	Granby	66½	66	66
110	Hancock	6½	6	6½
225	Helvetia	5⅝	5	5⅝
240	Inspiration	64½	64½	64½
30	Island Creek	50	49	50
14	Do pf	85	85	85
215	Isle Royale	37½	36½	36½
140	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Lake Copper	34½	34½	34½

Railroads.

28	Bost & Alb	133	133	133
50	Boston Elev	72	71½	71½
240	Bos & S Bl pf	65¾	65¾	65¾
300	Boston & Me	33	32½	33
14	Fitchb'g pf	53	53	53
25	Maine Cent	75	75	75

Miscellaneous.

20	Am Ag Ch	107	107	107
130	Do pf	100½	100	100
154	Amoskeag	120	120	120
32	Do pf	80	80	80
950	Armour pf	101½	101½	101½
25	Booth Fish	22	22	22
60	Do pf	81½	81½	81½
950	Bunte Bros	13½	13½	13½
170	Chi Pneu T	81	81	81
115	Cudahy	117¾	117¾	117¾
50	Conw Fd	111	111	111
250	Cont Motor	9	9	9
25	Dia Match	117	117	117
475	Ill Brick	71½	70	71
1,320	Libby	30⅝	30⅛	30½

Bonds.

$1,000	CCRy 1st 5s	79½	79½
3,000	C Ry 1st 5s	74¾	74¾

$1,000	Chey Tel 5s	97	97
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	98	98

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
576	Am Stores	51	51	51
35	Am Gas	73½	73	73
60	Brill pf	82	78	82
81	Cambria I	40	40	40
7,790	Elec Storage	86½	86	86½
20	Gen Asphalt	73	73	73
1,665	Keystone T	15	14½	15
105	Lake Sup	19¾	19¾	19¾
61	Lehigh Nav	68½	68	68½
100	Penn Traf	25	25	25

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	La Salle	3¾	3	3⅞
950	May-Old C	12	11¾	11¾
125	Mohawk	70	69½	70
50	New Arcadian	3½	3½	3½
30	Nipissing	7⅛	7	7⅛
225	New Corn'a	24⅝	24½	24½
38	North Butte	13¾	13	13¾
50	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾
115	Old Domin	43	42	42
21	Osceola	55	55	55
30	Pond Creek	19	18½	19
50	Seneca	23½	23½	23½
150	Shannon	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	South Lake	2½	2½	2½
200	South Utah	22	22	22
1,250	Sup & Bost	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Trinity	3⅝	3½	3½
125	U S Smelt	68¾	67½	67¾
215	Do pf	50	49¾	49¾
3	Utah Apex	3	3	3
4	Utah Copper	60¾	60¾	60¾
2,450	Utah Metal	2½	2⅜	2½
30	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
165	Wolverine	28	28	28

105	Mass El pf	15½	15½
5	NY, NH & H	31	31
10	Old Colony	100	100
19	West End	45½	46
2	Do pf	52½	52½

435	Pitts Brew	8	8
145	Do pf	19½	19½
360	Pitts Coal	48	46¾
4,500	Pitts Jerome	15	15
500	Pitts Mt S	35	35
415	Pitts O & G	16¾	16
70	Pitts P G	125¾	125¾
8,290	Riv East O	4¾	4½
1,500	Do pf	4¾	4¾
1,282	Do W Oil	30	28
240	Do pf	55	53
3	U Gas	125	123
90	West A B	123¾	122½
20	West Elec	56½	56½

Bonds.

$2,000	Independent Brewing 6s	53	53
2,000	Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	75	75

100	Lindsay Lt	19	19
500	Do pf	10	10
35	Public S pf	94	94
25	Quaker Oats	205	205
50	Reo Motor	29	29
55	Sears Roeb	205	204½
510	Stew Warn	104½	102
690	Int Swift	58¾	58
350	Swift & Co	136	135½
253	Do Rights		2¾
6,550	Un Carbide	75¾	74½
17	United Fruit	105	104½
135	Wilson	102	102

Bonds.

$1,000	A T & T 4s	84¾	84¾
1,000	A G & W I 5s	82	82
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s	84	84
7,000	Miss Riv Po 5s	79¾	79¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	Am Radia'r	302	302	302
10	Am Phlp	12	12	12
10	Do pf	90	90	90
950	Armour pf	103	103	103
25	Booth Fish	22	22	22
60	Do pf	81½	81½	81½
950	Bunte Bros	13½	13½	13½
170	Chi Pneu T	81	81	81
115	Cudahy	117¾	117¾	117½
50	Conw Fd	111	111	111
250	Cont Motor	9	9	9
25	Dia Match	117	117	117
475	Ill Brick	71½	70	71
1,320	Libby	30⅝	30⅛	30½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Lindsay Lt	19	19	19
500	Do pf	10	10	10
35	Public S pf	94	94	94
25	Quaker Oats	205	205	205
50	Reo Motor	29	29	29
55	Sears Roeb	205	204½	204½
510	Stew Warn	104½	102	102½
690	Int Swift	58¾	58	58⅝
350	Swift & Co	136	135½	135½
253	Do Rights			2¾
6,550	Un Carbide	75¾	74½	75¾
17	United Fruit	105	104½	104½
135	Wilson	102	102	102

Bonds.

$1,000	Elkhorn 6s	90¼	90¼
10,000	Un Ry 5s	71	71

$1,000	Hud Coal 5s	97	97
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	98	98

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Numerous new high levels in the industrial specialties featured the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. Ajax Rubber was bid up 7 points, International Paper 2¾, United States Rubber 1¾, Corn Products 3¼, American Sugar 2, Cuba Cane Sugar 1¾, and Kelly-Springfield Tire 2½. A brisk demand for the equipments in the last hour brought an advance of 3 per cent. in Baldwin Locomotive and 2¾ in American Locomotive. Texas Pacific led the rails with a gain of 6¾. The oil and motor shares were reactionary, Mexican Petroleum, after an early gain to 186¼, falling back on profit taking 4 points. Pan American Petroleum 1¼ to 93¾, and Royal Dutch of New York 2¾ to 111¼. Studebaker moved down from 106½ to 102¾ and General Motors from 236 to 232.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Ajax Rub	104¾	100¼	103¾
565	Allis Chalm	45¾	44	45¾
6,500	Am Can	60¼	57¾	60
330	Am C & F	111½	111½	111½
460	Am Cot Oil	62	60¾	62¼
530	Am H & L	54¾	52¾	54¾
450	Do pf	131½	129	131¼
310	Am Ice	64¾	64¾	64¾
3,000	Am Intern	111¾	108	109¾
250	Am Linseed	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,030	Am Loco	86¾	86¾	88¾
880	Am S & R	84½	83	83¾
210	Am Steel F	42¾	42	42¾
620	Am Sug Ref	113¾	112¾	112¾
210	Am T & T	100¼	100¼	100¼
370	Am W P pf	52¾	51¾	52¾
820	Am Woolen	122	120	120
110	Am Zinc	64	63¾	63¾
3,400	Anaconda	74¾	73¾	73¾
210	Asso Dry G	56¾	56	56
550	At G & W I	175¾	174½	174½
8,420	Baldwin Lo	107	104	106¾
580	Balti & Ohio	44¾	43¾	44¾
20	Barrett Co	133¾	133½	133½
685	Beth Steel B	88¾	87	88¾
390	Booth Fish	22¾	21½	22¾
330	Butte & Sup	27	26¾	27
460	Butte C & Z	13¼	12¾	13
510	Cal Packing	69¾	69¾	69¾
400	Cal Petrol'm	34¾	34¾	34¾
2,180	Cen Leather	106¾	106¾	106¾
500	Certain-teed	62	62	62¼
500	Ertel Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
10,000	†Esmer Oil	20	17	17
1,000	†Federal Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	†Fenrock Oil	6¾	6	6
1,600	†Gladden Oil	37	33	37
1,000	†Hercul Pet, Class A	13	12½	12¾
500	†Home O R of Texas	20¼	20¼	20¼
1,500	†Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†Inter Pet	30¾	30	30¾
3,700	†Invincible Oil	37	36¾	36¾
3,000	†Isl'd O & R	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	†Lance C R	8	8	8
16,000	†Liv'ston Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	†Marland R	6¾	6	6
600	†Merritt Oil	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,000	†Mex Petrol	187	186	186¾
400	†Mex-P Oil	16	16	16
750	†Midw Ref	182	179	180
1,200	†Mid St O C	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Mid-Tex Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†M F of Mo	3¾	3¾	3¾

330	Interb Cons	7⅛	7¼	7¼
340	Do pf	29¾	28¾	29¾
420	Kelly Spg T	128¾	126¼	128¾
750	Kennecott C	41¾	39¾	39¾
430	Key T & R	104¾	102¾	104¾
220	Lack Steel	85	84½	85
310	Lee Rubber	85	85	85
350	Lehigh Val	53¾	52¼	52¾
500	Max Motor	48¾	47	47¾
2,000	Mex Petrol	186¾	183¼	185¾
230	Miami Cop	28	28	28
422	Midvale Steel	52¾	51¾	51¾
530	Mo Pacific	33½	32¾	33½
330	Nat Conduit	23¾	21¾	21¾
220	N Y Central	80	80	80
340	NY, NH & H	31¾	31¼	31¾
320	Nor Pacific	97	96¾	97
285	Pennsylvania	46	45¾	45¾
260	People's Gas	52¾	52¾	52¾
250	Pere Marq	23¾	22¾	22¾
550	Phila Co	35¾	35¼	35¼
650	Pierce-Arrow	56	54¾	55
585	Pierce Oil	24	23¾	23¾
390	Pitts Coal	67	66¾	67¾
460	Pitts & W Va	38¾	38¼	38¼
490	Ry St'l Spgs	92¾	92¾	92¾
200	Ray Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾
340	Reading	88	87	87
490	Rep I & S	94	92¾	92¾
300	Roy D Am	111½	111½	111½
800	Do N Y	115½	111½	111½
320	St L & S F	21¾	21½	21½
500	Sinclair Oil	61	59¾	59¾
410	Sa Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¾
340	So Railway	29¾	29¾	29¾
4,400	Studebaker	106½	102¾	103¾
540	Stutz Motor	73¾	72¾	72¾
585	Texas Corp	135¾	135¼	135¼
200	Texas Co	268¾	268¾	268¾
2,900	Texas & Pac	67¾	66¾	66¾
550	Third Av	25¾	25¾	25¾
578	Tob Products	118¾	118¾	118¾
440	Union Pac	133¾	133	133¾
350	Un Cig St	171	169¾	170
530	U S C I P	38¾	36¾	36¾
1,040	U S Food	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,040	U S Ind Al	151¾	145¾	146¾
4,125	U S Rubber	138¾	135¾	136¾
22,065	U S Steel	108¾	107¾	107¾
100	Utah Copper	60	60¾	60
270	U Ry Inv pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
310	Va-Car Ch	82	81¾	81¾
855	Westing El	56¾	56¾	56¾
310	White Mot	57¾	57¼	57¾
890	Wilson & Co	102¾	101¾	101¾
440	Willys-Over	25¾	24¾	25¾

Bonds.

$25,000	†Am Su 7s	112	112
25,000	†AmT&T 6s	100½	99⅞
4,000	†Anac 6s	99⅞	99⅝
15,000	†Can Gov 5s	99¾	99¾
5,000	†Con C 7s	158	158
15,000	†Gov of Sco	99¼	99¼
15,000	†I R T 7s	89¼	89

5,000	†L &Me 5s	103¼	100
1,000	†R Gov 5½s	81	81
70,000	†So Ry 6s	89¾	90

*Odd lot

URGE FREE PORTS ON SHEPPARD PLAN

National Association Is Organized Here to Press Bill Before Congress.

SEE SPUR TO NEW TRADE

Chambers of Commerce of Many Cities Join In Favoring Zone Idea for Exports.

At a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association by delegates from civic organizations from all over the United States, the National Free Zone Association was organized for the purpose of assisting in the passage of the Sheppard bill, now pending in Congress, for the establishment of free ports.

The idea is t have areas sea side in which goods could be received free of duty provided they were for export only. It was said that the utmost interest in the matter is taken by business men in every section of the United States, and that its accomplishfent would add greatly to the general prosperity.

Among organizations which sent delegates to the meeting were the Chambers of Commerce of Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, Newport News, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, and Tacoma. Other organizations represented by delebates were the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia Bourse, and Savannah Board of Trade.

J. J. Dwyer, former President of the San Francisco Harbor-Commission and present Port Development Commissioner of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said that his organization had conducted a campaign in favor of the free port idea and that the more the idea was studied the more favorable it appeared.

"This is a period of progress," he said. "Following the conclusion of the great war Congress will be very busy with a multitude of things, and we feel that unless the free port plan is followed up it may be lost. On the Pacific, we think that all that is necessary is to explain what a free port is to cause opposition to it to disappear. It has nothing whatever to do with the policies of protection or free trade."

Arthur McGuirck of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce said that his organization was solidly behind the idea. "We realize that the United States must take a leading position in foreign trade and not a secondary position," he declared. "The Port Committee of New Orleans, and the city authorities as well, are strongly in favor of the idea, because we know it is a necessity. They think that the Sheppard bill is adequate and they are in favor of its enactment. There is no discrimination to be made either for or against any port, or, indeed, any interior city."

A constitution consisting of eight articles was adopted for the guidance of the new organization. They provide that its object shall be to collect data regarding free zones and to assist in establishing these after the necessary legislation is obtained; also that the organization shall keep entirely aloof from free trade or protectionist issues, that the Board of Directors shall consist of fifteen members, from the Atlantic and Pacific regions, Great Lakes and the Gulf, and that the members shall not be assessed more than $250 in any one year.

Of seven directors to be named from the Atlantic region the following were chosen: R. G. Rhett of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, J. Ferguson, member of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Austin W. McLanahan, Baltimore Export and Import Board of Trade.

The three representing the Pacific region are William M. Garland, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; T. S. Lippy, Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Seattle Club, and J. J. Dwyer, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Those representing the Central and Gulf region will be chosen later.

Lucius R. Eastman, Chairman of the Merchants' Association on Foreign Trade, told the delegates:

"We began several years ago to study the free port matter; and after investigating it, we saw the need of widening the scope of our activity, and then we took it up with the country at large. We are much gratified that a meeting of this kind can be held, representing all parts of the country in favor of this really large and vital question. Nothing will so open up the foreign study of our commerce, both at home and abroad, as the free port."

Lewis E. Pierson, First Vice President of the Merchants' Association, presided at the meeting. Among the delegates present, besides those already mentioned, were Robert Garrett of the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore; Paul T. Cherington, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert D. Beach, Chicago Association of Commerce, and J. Hubbert Cullen, Detroit Board of Commerce.

NEED MEN TO BUILD SHIPS.

Ex-Service Men Called to Replace Departing Foreigners.

More than 1,000 ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines are wanted immediately to work in shipyards, it was announced last night by Major Warren Bigelow, Director of the Re-employment Bureau at 505 Pearl Street. A call was received from one plant alone for 500 men. Applicants for these jobs should be strong, weight about 160 pounds, and not afraid of hard work. Beginners will get 58 cents an hour while learning various trades.

Major Bigelow said one reason for the shortage of help in shipyards was that thousands of foreigners were returning to their native countries. They earned high wages and are going back with full pockets. Major Bigelow said that many men in the shipyards were earning 60 cents an hour.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Munson Steamship Company, through William A. White & Sons, purchased the fifteen-story Beaver Building, at 83 and 84 Beaver Street, corner of Pearl Street, from the estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman. The property, which fronts 122.8 feet on Beaver Street and 136.9 feet on Pearl Street, was held at $1,500,000, and has been occupied by the purchasers since its completion in 1903. Middlebrook & Boreland, attorneys, represented the sellers and Masten & Nichols, the purchasers.

The Munson Company was founded in 1874 and operates between eighty and one hundred steamships. Those portions of the building it has just purchased which it does not occupy for its own uses are tenanted by marine insurance and shipping interests.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company, Paul Starrett, President, and the City Investing Company, Robert E. Dowling, President, through the Broad and Beaver Street Company, have sold the premises at 33 to 45 Beaver Street and 8 South William Street, to the Kerr Steamship Company, which will erect on the site a fifteen-story fireproof office building from plans drawn by Warren & Wetmore, architects, to be ready for occupancy on or about May 1, 1920. The building will be erected by the George A. Fuller Company. This is the balance of a plot which the companies purchased some years ago, the plot at the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets having been sold to the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The deal was negotiated by Douglas Grant Scott.

Several apartment house deals involving large figures were reported yesterday, the most important of them being the $2,000,000 trade between the Orinoco Realty Company (Bing & Bing) and Robert E. Simon, by which the former acquired the Adlon Apartments, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, two thirteen-story structures, valued at $1,500,000, there are 142 apartments, and ten stores in the combined properties, which return a yearly rental of approximately $215,000. The corner building is on a plot 100 by 100, and the structure adjoining on Seventh Avenue occupies a site 50 by 100.

The properties were purchased by Mr. Simon in April from the Adlon Construction Company, J. C. Graf, President. Leitner, Bremer & Starr and Nathan Wilson, who negotiated the former deal, were also brokers in the present transaction.

In addition to a substantial amount of cash in the deals, Bing gave Mr. Simon the Belvedere apartments at the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 150th Street, a six-story elevator structure, on plot 100 by 100, housing thirty families, renting for $30,000 and held at $325,000, which they purchased recently from the Lewisohn estate; also the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, adjoining the Lexington Opera House, a one-story taxpayer, 60 by 100, held at $125,000, facing the station of the Lexington Avenue subway.

Four Purchases by Shenk.

Joseph Shenk bought a group of apartment houses in Manhattan and the Bronx, the aggregate value of which is $1,015,000. From Mendel Pressburger through J. H. Albert and Joseph Harrison, he bought the Dacorn, at the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 180th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 100 by 100, renting for $43,000 and held at $350,000; from Joseph E. Marx, the Riverview, southwest corner of Broadway and 149th Street, a seven-story fireproof elevator structure, with eight stores, on a plot 100 by 100, renting for $46,000 and held at $375,000; from the A. J. Realty Corporation, through Nasonowitz & April, 530 West 144th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 87.6 by 100, renting for $25,000 and held at $200,000, and from Thomas J. Bannan, through Byrne & Bowman, the northeast corner of Tremont and Marmion Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with eight stores, on a plot 40 by 115, renting for $12,000 and held at $90,000.

Buys Broadway Flats.

Henry Claman, president of the Forty-eighth Street Company, purchased from the Japanese Fan Company the four five-story flats at 2333 to 2339 Broadway, southwest corner Eighty-fifth Street, on a plot 102 by 100. Upon the expiration of existing leases, Mr. Claman will improve the plot by the erection of a high-class fourteen-story fireproof apartment house from plans now being prepared by Sommerfeld & Leuchtag, architects. The entire operation involves over $1,200,000. Herman Arns Company, brokers, negotiated the sale.

Quick Resale of Uptown Apartments.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company resold the six-story elevator apartment house at 645 West 160th Street, near Riverside Drive, which they acquired a few weeks ago and have been holding at $300,000, to the Middleboro Realty Company through Goralnick & Shonberger. The building, on a plot 150 by 100, rents for $45,000 and was erected by the Feldman Construction Company.

The Arcadia and Abelard, two six-story-elevator apartment houses, occupying the triangular plot at Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues and 116th Street, were sold by the same company to a client of S. Simon. They front 151 feet in Seventh Avenue, 171 feet in St. Nicholas Avenue, and have a rear line of 108 feet. The seller reports the yearly rent roll at $40,000 and the holding price at $350,000. There are five stores on the St. Nicholas Avenue frontage.

Brown Buys on Fifth Avenue.

Frederick Brown bought the five-story business building, on plot 25 by 100, at 136 Fifth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, from Dr. Reginald Sayre. The purchase includes a 17-foot right of way at the rear of the property and its rights. The property, valued at $135,000, was sold through Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.

Downtown Sale.

The Markham Realty Company, Clarence W. Eckhardt president, sold to Boernie Leerburger 52 Laight Street, a new one-story business building, 25 by 72, between Greenwich and Hudson Streets.

Private Dwellings.

Walter J. Goldsmith sold a four-story high-stoop dwelling, 20 by 60 by 102.2, held at $40,000, at 134 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a client of Slawson & Hobbs for occupancy.

Charles E. Gautier sold to a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy, 260 West Ninety-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 100, held at $40,000.

The estate of Marie Staats sold 210 East Seventy-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15 by 76.8.

The four-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 30, at 200 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of 120th Street, has been sold by M. Brown.

Frederick J. Beist sold to William Armstead, 209 West 138th Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.

The G. Byrne Estate sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 60 West 113th Street to a purchaser who will occupy. Snowden & Smith were the brokers.

Mrs. Harry Gantz of California sold the dwelling at 104 East Ninety-fourth Street, the northeast corner of Park Avenue, to Dr. Joseph Frankel through Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.

First Avenue Sale.

The Marne Realty Corporation sold the building at 795 First Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, to Carl Kubler through Edward Franklin.

Stable Sold.

Ellen Gaffney sold the Majestic stable, a five-story building on a plot 50 by 99.11 at 518 West 147th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, held at $75,000.

Tenement Deal.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold to John Montoro through McDowell & McMahon 518 West 125th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 27 by 100.

Nall & Parker sold 285 West 142d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, to an investing client.

The Bronx Market.

The Benanson Realty Company bought the Prince George, a five-story apartment house, on plot 95 by 105 irregular, held at $80,000, at the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Beck Street, from Albert Smith and others through Greenfield & Saffir.

Phillip Wattenberg, operator, bought from Olin J. Stephens the five-story new-law walk-up apartment house, held at $60,000 and renting for $10,000, at 454 East 136th Street, and the apartment at 962 Rogers Place, held at $37,000 and renting for $3,000. William Marco was the broker in the transactions.

Susanna S. Fois sold the five-story brick houses at 1357 to 1395 Washington Avenue through Simon L. Aronda. The same broker sold for the Zion Culture Center, Inc., the four-story brick house at 1395 Washington Avenue and the two-story frame house at 1397 Washington Avenue.

The Greater New York Cold Storage Company bought the five-story flat, on a plot 25 by 100, at 527 East 150th Street, from David Cohn through Williamson & Bryan.

R. Taurene sold the five-story new-law apartment house, held at $59,000 and renting for $6,000, at 2009 La Fontaine Avenue, to T. Davis through the Plattsmouth Realty Company, Inc., Albert Rosenthal, president.

Morris Sax sold the five-story new-law apartment house, on a plot 63 by 75, at 2468 Morris Avenue, to an investor.

Mrs. O'Connor, Inc., sold to an investor 914 East 167th street, southeast corner Tiffany Street, a five-story new-law apartment house, 39 by 94 by 70 by 66.

Brooklyn.

William N. Tredwell sold the two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, on lot 18 by 90, at 21 Hampton Place, to an investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Co.

Meister Builders, Inc. sold a one-family brick dwelling at 1658 Eighty-third Street to a client for occupancy.

Frank Martello bought the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 123, at 66 First Place, for the estate of Edward C. Pyle through Howard C. Pyle & Co.

R. Fowler sold the two-story and basement limestone two-family dwelling, 550 Eighth Street, to a client of E. T. Newman for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

Rosenwasser Brothers sold the factory building, containing 35,000 square feet, and eighteen vacant lots at Second Avenue, Third and Fourth Streets, College Point, to the Columbia Hat Works, who will alter for occupancy. Judson A. Harrington and Edwin E. Suydam were the brokers.

Horace W. King bought the one-family dwelling, on plot 32 by 100, at 45 Central Avenue, Flushing, from Margaret E. Jennys through J. Albert Johnstra.

E. Gottlieb purchased from C. Unger a plot 150 by 227 at the southeast corner of Merrall road and Oak Street, Far Rockaway.

The Spartan Realty Company sold to M. Johnson a plot 80 by 100 on the west side of Alsop Street, north of Oceanview Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Platt sold to J. Walker a plot 100 by 120 on the west side of Lawn Avenue, south of the Rockaway Road, Jamaica.

P. Downey purchased from T. Young a plot 93 by 150 on the west side of Columbus Avenue north of Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.

H. Martino sold to M. Pretsat the improved plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Third Avenue east of the Boulevard, College Point.

Suburban Sales.

The estate of Dr. Myles Tierney situated at the junction of Griffin Avenue and Old Mamaroneck Road, Quaker Ridge District, Scarsdale, N. Y., has been sold to a client of George Howe. The property consists of thirty-two acres of land, a residence and numerous outbuildings. It has been held at $100,000.

Mrs. Alvah D. Ellsworth sold the "Homestead" on the east side of Main Street, Southampton, L. I., to Mrs. Charles H. Sabin through Alfred E. Schermerhorn. The same broker sold for F. E. Biggs about seven acres of land to E. Stuart Davis as a residence site.

Irvin Lissner sold his house on North Beach, 119th Street, Rockaway Park, L. I., to an investing client of S. Lichtenman. The same broker sold four lots near the Rockaway Park Golf Course for Charlotte Hall, and a house on North Beach 135th Street, Belle Harbor, for Lincoln Bonneau.

The property of the Manursing Island Beach Corporation, adjoining the Manursing Island Club, comprising about sixty acres, has been purchased by John McE. Bowman to enlarge the Country Club plan which he intends to operate in connection with his hotels in this city. The island augments mainland purchases, and was acquired through Bryan Kennelly at a price said to approximate $1,500,000.

Thomas J. Good sold the Colonel E. J. Nutting bungalow at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., to Mr. Rudolph Kehr. He also sold the farm on Newfield Avenue, Stamford, for Mrs. Helen A. Miller to Mr. E. J. Bennett.

The residence of Howard Lichtenstein on Rockland Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., has been sold to Rudolph Halasz of New York City. George Howe was the broker. Mr. Halasz will occupy the property as his own residence.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the Silk Realty Company, (Samuel Keller Jacobs, President,) the store southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental approximating $200,000. The tenant, represented by Rice & Hill, is the National Shirt Shops. The store has a frontage of seventeen feet and is leased for more than $1,000 per front foot. The tenant's attorney was Breed, Abbott & Morgan and E. Louis Jacobs represented the landlord.

Slawson & Hobbs leased 319 and 321 West Fifty-seventh Street and 316 to 320 West Fifty-eighth Street for Mrs. Gussie T. Parmelee to the Gay Holding Corporation for a term of eighty-four years. The property consists of old four-story dwellings running through the block which lessee plans to replace with modern business buildings for the automobile trade.

Keppler Brothers, Limited, janitors' supplies, now at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, have taken a twenty-one-year lease, with an option to purchase within five years for $1,100,000, on the buildings at 238 and 240 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street. The lease, taken from Philip Moeller and others, involves three four-story tenements, fronting 49.4 feet on Seventh Avenue and 105 feet on the Street, adjoining the Y. M. C. A. dormitory and opposite the National Cloak and Suit Company's big plant. The lessee will pay a yearly rental of $8,000 and $10,000 during the term.

Realty Notes.

Lloyd N. Worth and R. L. Sachs have secured for the Wilmington Realty Corporation a loan of $350,000 at 5 per cent. for five years upon the two buildings situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, known, respectively, as the Wilmington and Stuart Arms.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for a three-story factory to be erected on the southwest corner of Pierce and Seventh Avenues, Long Island City, on a plot 50 by 141, for the Globe Thread Company, as owners.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, at n e corner of Lot No. 8, as shown on map of Village of Melrose, 25x140; Sophia B. Jattleson, 240 Sisinert Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to erect a one-story brick garage.....$6,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Dyckman St, east side, whole front between Nagle and Post Aves, for a two-story theatre, stores, offices, and lodge rooms, 810x100; Charles Hensle Realty Co., 3,679 10th Av., owner; Moore & Landsfield, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Hester St, n e corner Norfolk St, for a two-story office and showrooms, 25x75.3; New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, owner; W. Whitehill, 32 Union Square, architect; cost $35,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

54th St, 122 West, to a five-story store; M. Macolino, owner; H. H. and C. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; cost, $3,000.

62D ST, 136 and 138 East, to two three-story and basement dwellings; C. S. Guthrie, 688 Park Av, owner; Hoppin & Koen, 4 East 48d St, architects; cost, $30,000.

90th St, 51 East, to a two-story garage, &c.; W. Healy, owner; G. Dyer, 116 West 30th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

33th St, 209 West, to a two-story store, se-

West 125th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

196TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft w of Valentine Av, n 138.6 x w 20 x w 47.6 to Grand Blvd x s 128.6 x s 17.11 to St, x e 39.1 to beginning; Emanuel Oesting to Thira Realty Co., 2,556 Marion Av; mtg $100,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest to at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,321-2,329, n w corner of 125th St, runs w 100 x n 99.11 x e 35 x n 25 x e 75 to street x s 124.11 to beginning, May 31, Emam Realty Co. to Fanny Greenebaum, 525 West 111th St; due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $245,000; attorney, H. W. Greenebaum, 32 Broadway.....$7,000

COLUMBUS AV, 302, store lease, &c.; T. M., June 28; Thos., Louis and Angela Malkiewicz to Bedjaman Hoppelman, 2,116 Vyse Av, Bronx, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jos. Rubin, 309 Broadway.....$8,000

MANHATTAN AV, 400-8, s e corner of 118th St, 76x201.10x irregular, P. M., June 2; Quality Realty Co. to Benjamin Bulkley, 531 Madison Av., 10 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $230,000; attorney, U. A. Smyth, 66 William St.....$135,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 71st St, 80.8x 92 P. M., June 28; E. L. Apartment Management Co. to Jane G. Iisley, 2,006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn., and another, exrs., due June 30, 1924, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Morgan, L. & B., 934 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.....$30,000

131ST AV, 867, w s, 24.6 ft n 37th St, 24.8x 78, secures performance of covenants in lease of 600 54 Av and 160-61 East 39th St, May 1; Lillian Hof to Margaret L. Aldrich, Barrytown, N. Y., due May 1, 1924, prior mtg $7,000; attorneys, J. Edwin Leavitt & Co., 30 East 42d St.....$2,500

3D AV, 1,955, e s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x 94, June 27; Ellis McCahill to Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$11,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,850, n e corner of 198th St, 79.4x86.6; same to same, prior mtg $55,000, June 30, due, &c. as per bond; attorney, same.....$14,000

JAMES SLOAN AV, 1,675 ft s 165th St, 22.9x 84.1; Frank Pateracki, et al, to Bronx Security & Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St.; June 30, due &c., as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$500

KINGSLEY AV, w s 150 ft South Terrace St, 37x 100; Anna J. Smith to City Island Homes, Inc., 14 Wall, June 30, 3 years, 6 per cent.; Attorneys, Satterlee C. & S., 49 Wall.....$600

LOT 225, map Lacombe Park; Michelangelo Russo to Annie Silver, 1,009 East 213th St, June 30, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

LOT 227, map Van Nest Park; John Isolini to Matilda A. Fickels, 775 Garden St. and ano, prior mtg $3,000, June 27; installs, 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

PALISADE PLACE, 1,814, n e s, 50x86 ft; Albert B. Lyon to Margaret L. Mansfield, 925 Bloomfield Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., June 28, 3 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

SEABURY PL, 1,530; Marbin Construction Co. to Rubins Land & Building Corp., 63 Park Row, mtg $52,500, June 34; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row.....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,252, n e corner, 38x100; Jacob Marx to Classic Realty Corp., 2,400 West 181st St, mtg $13,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEST 138 St et ux, map Westerfield; Vincenzo Palomolo et al, to Mario G. Caputo, 166 East 103d St., May 24; attorney, Maria G. Caputo, 237 East 107th St.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 98.8 ft s of 219th St, 25x80.1; Sol Frankel to Siegfried Karlebach, 540 East 238th St, mtg $5,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

19TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Avenue A, 100x 103 irregular; Ellona Investing Corp. to Vako Realty Co., 391 Broadway, mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, H. Glasser, 291 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, s e corner of Macombs Dam Br, 225 ft to Inwood Av x 20; Joseph F. Vion to Joseph F. Vion, Inc., 1,115 Hoe Av, mtg $5,000, June 12; attorney, Joseph F. Vion, Inc., 1,115 Hoe Av.....$1

178TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Anthony Av, n 95.6x w 40 to Anthony Av n 36.4x e 75.4 x s 122.1 to street x w 27.4 to beginning; Susan E. Sammis to Andrew W. Stuke.....$1

GRAND AV, s e cor Buchanan Pl, 50x100, also Grand Av, s e, 85 ft s of Buchanan Pl, 45x100; Buchanan-Grand Holding Corp. to Rudolph H. Laubenheimer, 580 East 84th St, and another, mtg $92,000, June 28; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

KING AV, w s, 102.6 ft n of Terrace Place, 37.5x100, City Island City Island Homes, Inc. to Anna J. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av, June 30; attorney, Anna J. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av.....$100

LOT 662, map Wakefield, 100x114; Charles A. Weber, et al, to Gustav A. Wille, Pleasantville, N. Y., June 18; attorney, C. A. Weber, 377 East 140th St.....$100

LOT 13, block 4,623, tax map John B. Harrison ret to Municipal Liens Co., Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME property; Municipal Liens Co. to Johanna O'Connell, 916 Ohlwein Av, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 471, map Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Frank Bialek of Edson & Burke Ave., May 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 925, map Faconia Park; Annie Silver to Michelangelo Russo, 2,556 Carlisle Pl, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MANIDA ST, 816, n e s, 25x100; Herman J. Lewis to Estelle E. Lewis, 816 Manida St, June 27; attorney, E. F. Unger, 261 Broadway.....$100

MELVILLE ST, e s, 455 ft n of Columbus Av, 23x100; Fredk. Moser to Matilda A. Fickels, 575 Garden St, and another, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda A. Fickels and another to John Isolini, 1,736 Melville St, mtg $3,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, 2,486, e s, 62.8x74.11; Fordham Heights Realty Co. to Wm. Johnston, 512 Hudson St, mtg $37,000, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PALISADE PLACE, n e s, 961.8 ft s of Popham Av, 50x86.1x43.8x102.3; Margt. L. Mansfield to Albert B. Lyon, 1,978 University Av, mtg $6,000, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Albert B. Lyon to Margaretha Klatsky, 60 2d Av, and another, mtg $100,000, June 27; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$1

FOREST AV, e s, 83½ ft s of 159th St, 16.5x 75; Ella C. Christie to Louis Goodman, 780 Forest Av, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, 1,234, e s, 18x111.11x17x113.4; John A. McSweety, referee, to Jay Tee Bee Holding Co., 1,149 Boston Road, June 30; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.....$7,500

FULTON ST, n s, 350 ft w of Washington Av, on map, Morrisania w 25x s 1.10 to w s of 158th St x e 25x n 1.10 to beginning; Adolph Troelker et al, to Frederick Ernst, 773 Union Av, and another, June 27; attorney, A. Heil, 391 East 149th St.....$412.50

FULTON AV, w s, 82.8 feet s of Wendover Av, 50x186.10x50.4x166.6; Crotona Parkway Co. to Wilker Realty Co., 1,281 Franklin Av, mtg $40,000, June 1; attorneys, Wilker Realty Co., 1,281 Franklin Av.....$1

GRAND AV, s e cor Buchanan Pl, 50x100, also Grand Av, s e, 85 ft s of Buchanan Pl, 45x100; Buchanan-Grand Holding Corp. to Rudolph H. Laubenheimer, 580 East 84th St, and another, mtg $92,000, June 28; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

KING AV, w s, 102.6 ft n of Terrace Place, 37.5x100, City Island City Island Homes, Inc. to Anna J. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av, June 30; attorney, Anna J. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av.....$100

LOT 662, map Wakefield, 100x114; Charles A. Weber, et al, to Gustav A. Wille, Pleasantville, N. Y., June 18; attorney, C. A. Weber, 377 East 140th St.....$100

LOT 13, block 4,623, tax map John B. Harrison ret to Municipal Liens Co., Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

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LOT 925, map Faconia Park; Annie Silver to Michelangelo Russo, 2,556 Carlisle Pl, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MANIDA ST, 816, n e s, 25x100; Herman J. Lewis to Estelle E. Lewis, 816 Manida St, June 27; attorney, E. F. Unger, 261 Broadway.....$100

MELVILLE ST, e s, 455 ft n of Columbus Av, 23x100; Fredk. Moser to Matilda A. Fickels, 575 Garden St, and another, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda A. Fickels and another to John Isolini, 1,736 Melville St, mtg $3,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, 2,486, e s, 62.8x74.11; Fordham Heights Realty Co. to Wm. Johnston, 512 Hudson St, mtg $37,000, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PALISADE PLACE, n e s, 961.8 ft s of Popham Av, 50x86.1x43.8x102.3; Margt. L. Mansfield to Albert B. Lyon, 1,978 University Av, mtg $6,000, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SEABURY PL, 1,530; Marbin Construction Co. to Rubins Land & Building Corp., 63 Park Row, mtg $52,500, June 34; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row.....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,252, n e corner, 38x100; Jacob Marx to Classic Realty Corp., 2,400 West 181st St, mtg $13,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

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WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 98.8 ft s of 219th St, 25x80.1; Sol Frankel to Siegfried Karlebach, 540 East 238th St, mtg $5,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

19TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Avenue A, 100x 103 irregular; Ellona Investing Corp. to Vako Realty Co., 391 Broadway, mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, H. Glasser, 291 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, s e corner of Macombs Dam Br, 225 ft to Inwood Av x 20; Joseph F. Vion to Joseph F. Vion, Inc., 1,115 Hoe Av, mtg $5,000, June 12; attorney, Joseph F. Vion, Inc., 1,115 Hoe Av.....$1

178TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Anthony Av, n 95.6x w 40 to Anthony Av n 36.4x e 75.4 x s 122.1 to street x w 27.4 to beginning; Susan E. Sammis to Andrew W. Stuke.....$1

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, 930-4 and 813-6, 712th St, 101-5 West; 7th Av, 2,400; Samuel Wachtel to Malex Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, 4 mtgs, aggregating $68,000.....$100

HAVEN AV, 930-4 and 813-6, 3 mtgs, $18,000 each; Malex Realty Co. to Abel King, 140 East 63th St, attorney, Frederick Lean, 35 Nassau St.....$18,000

2D AV, 966, mtg $80,000, s. t.; William C. Dilger et al, admr. to Bertha D. Bohmfalk, 331 Lexington Av; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$9,000

19TH ST, 37 East, mtg $28,000; Philip B. Jennings and ano. to St. Ann's Church of Brooklyn; attorneys, Hunt, R. & B., 120 Broadway; mtg $4.....$15,000

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av; Pierre A. Proal and ano, trustees, to W. Bennett Marx, 267 Broadway.....$45,000

97TH ST, 124 West; 84th St, 208 West; Westchester Trust Co., trustee, et al, to Carrie M. Miller, 374 Rich Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., et al, and the Union Trust Co., of N. Y., 80 Broadway, trustee; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway; 2 mtgs.....$35,750

97TH ST, 409 East; Maria T. and Egbert B. Seaman, exrs, to Bank of Europe, 1,428 1st Av; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,500

139TH ST, 116-20 West, mtg $6,000; Anthony Av. Realty Co. to Beata Pinkenburg, 299 East 150th St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Price Bros, 271 Broadway.....$6,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 19.2x75; Sarnoff-Irving Hat Stores, Inc., against Nathan L. Israel et al, action to compel assignment of lease; attorneys, Marks & Marks.

2D ST, n s, 202.3 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x16.11; Fidelity Trust Co., executor, against Rose Rudinsky et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Ezberg.

8TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, Hattie L. Fletcher et al, against Mary I. Schaill et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, King, Troy & Smith.

26TH ST, n s, 123.8 ft w of 7th Av, w 98.9; United States Trust Co. of New York against Emma M. Lindermann et al, foreclosure; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 200; Louis Fleischman against Heles Realty Co., Inc., owner; S. S. Patterson, contractor.....$2,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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Two Electric Elevators; Steam Heat; Well Lighted.
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FOR SALE
440 West 22d St.
Bet. 8th and 10th Aves.
3 story & basement.
Plot, 25 x 99.
PRICE, $16,500—Mtg., $13,500.
Frederick Brown
Tel. 4481 Barclay. 217 Broadway, N. Y.

Bet. West End. Av. & Riverside Dr.
In Eighties, beautiful 5-story American basement residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet floors. Immediate possession. Only $35,000.
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Broadway Corner 80th St.

RESIDENCE BARGAIN
Five story granite front, every modern improvement, five baths, extra toilets, elevator, excellent condition, 52nd St., near Fifth Ave. For particulars Telephone Murray Hill 7222.

If You Want A Beautiful "California" Type Bungalow For This Summer, Act Quickly

$2450 Complete with Modern Improvements Screened sleeping porches, 30'x60' lot. EASY TERMS

AT LONG BEACH, (WEST END,) LONG ISLAND

30 minutes from Penn. Station to Long Beach—take West

Listen People!

We have homes throughout this beautiful section for immediate occupancy FROM $2,100 AND UPWARD. We ask opportunity to show them. At New Rochelle—We have a pretty home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, mission dining room, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, hot water heat, gas, electricity; nice plot. Price $8,250; little cash required. Must sell AT ONCE. This is a bargain.

AT MT. VERNON—We have a new stucco and frame house, just completed, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; white interior; block from station; rental $7,500; little cash required. Price $7,500.

N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., Tel. 1684. Nat'l Bank Bldg.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,

6 Plots fully improved. Immediately available, Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road; ¼ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near Post Office. Plots in width 150 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service in the Grand Central 36 minutes. Swift, 148 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8477.

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with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate AT HARMON

ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY. BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.

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$500 TO $1,000 CASH

buys a beautiful new suburban home, in fact less than rent, buys beautiful new homes in Flatbush; 5 minutes from New York; on the Elevated; 2 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast room and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built-in buffet; 2 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast room and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick; panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood floors throughout, doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; extra plugs for floor lamps, large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

GARAGE IN BASEMENT OF HOUSES. NUMBER OF PLANS TO SELECT FROM.

PRICE $5,800 to $9,000

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,

Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722 & 934.

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New 7-room craftman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; auto communication; $1,000 cash; balance on terms.

John A. Baldwin

90 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 8047.

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Modern Factory For Sale-- Immediate Occupancy

One of the best constructed factory buildings in the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 50,000 square feet of floor space, heating equipment, New York Central R. R. siding, ample ground for expansion purposes, is for sale. Price $100,000. Industry employing male labor only.

Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ALFRED JENKINS, Secretary.

100 ACRES!

Mountain Terraces, Groves, Springs. House, barn, private avenue, vista. Fireplaces. Accessible. Inimitable! ASA FRANCIS SMITH Temple Bar, Brooklyn. Phone 1280 Main.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

ULSTER COUNTY

complete, hundreds of acres, highly improved; modern 22-room house; 2 cottages; drives and gardens. For further particulars H. HATCHMANN, 885 PARK PLACE BROOKLYN

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

NEW GARAGE

(ground floor) 625 West 24th St., Space to let accommodating 40 cars. Inquire on Premises or at Empire Carting Company, 13-21 PARK ROW.

LARGE LIGHT LOFT

For rent, 2,500 square feet; 24 floor; direct stairway to street, also elevator; opposite Secretary of State's office; fine location for auto supplies. Empire Square Realty, 1,947 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

300 Central Park West

Cor. 90th St.

1-2-3 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished

Restaurant on Premises

Apply on Premises or

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Avoid Servant Troubles

BROADWAY, Cor. 69th St.

Non-Housekeeping Aparts.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

MAID SERVICE FREE; ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; RESTAURANT SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., A few Apartments and Rooms to Sublet for the Summer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Action, one - family residence, big rooms, garage; near Concourse; $12,500. Wallace, 960 Valentine Av., north of 180th St.

High-class 2-family house; owners on premises 992 Grant Av., Bronx, 3 blocks east of Concourse, 164th.

Bronx.—Five-story, all improvements; $2,800; rents over $6,800. Attorney, C 319 Times Downtown.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Estate will sell one of most valuable corners in downtown Manhattan; lower west side; size of plot 60x80; all reasonable offers will be carefully considered. Address "D. S.," 111 Times.

For Sale.—Factory, new brick building, 50x100 feet, 753-765 East 136th St. Inquire Boumeree & Dimond, 62 Beaver St., New York City.

Sacrifice.—Four thousand dollars cash, $6,000 mortgage, buys five-story flat, 46th St. rental, $2,300 yearly. Box 49, New Milford, N. J.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story high basement factory, Bushwick section; 19,000 square feet; good light, heat, elevator, and sprinkler system; price $47,500; $15,000 cash. Smith & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 372.

Flatbush.—Corner plot, 80x100; Avenue F and Hendrickson St. 11 870 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Four lots at half of cost; price, $1,200; one-half cash; rest can remain. Phillips, 24 Ormond Place, near Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEE S. W. SCUTT & CO. For Houses, Plots, and Acreage. 236 Fulton St., Jamaica. Tel 70 Jamaica.

Floral Park: two lots cheap; closing estate John Haley, 250 Madison Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Pelham.—New and up-to-date houses, 6 to 12 rooms, gas, electricity, open fireplaces; high-class locations; garages; $6,000 and up. Choice lots in special sections of the Pelhams. Open Sundays and July 4th. J. N. Amundsen, 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153 Pelham N.

GREENWICH HOUSE. Bell Hooper, 3rd. 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, 1½ acres; price $30,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Bronxville, near station.—Artistic stucco home, corner plot, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; bargain. Telephone 7339 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE GABLES. Delightful, suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train, 30 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish; never occupied; will take $14,000 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. L. E. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av. Apt. 61. Tel. 6744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park. Tel. 1056 Far Rock.

ARTIST OR PROFESSIONAL man or woman will be charmed with this quaint five-room bungalow just completed on ¼ acre of fine land near Hempstead, Long Island; can be purchased for $2,500, with $500 cash; balance to be arranged. C. L. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES. on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Gardens Plot.—On Pembroke Place, near Austin, 70x100. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—18,000 square feet; railroad siding, steam heat, electricity, elevator, loading platform. M. A., 81 2d St., Hoboken.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND. Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage, man's quarters; garden; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 9236 Murray Hill.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Washington, D. C.—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON handsome home in the heart of the exclusive residential section; on 16th St., formerly the Avenue of the Presidents; drawing room, large reception hall, breakfast room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on the main floor; billiard room and large sleeping porch; fourteen rooms and six baths. PRICE $45,000.

Apply direct, or through your own broker, to C. T. Richardson, Room 15, Fleming Building, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

At Far Rockaway, L. I.—High-class furnished private residence, $600 per month; July and August or longer; ample grounds; near the water. Owner, 2,821 Bay View Av. Telephone 576 Far Rockaway.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash; balance like rent. F. R., 189 Times.

Christian couple wish to share beautiful home. M. Kirwan, Lyon Av., East Elmhurst, Flushing Bay. Phone 1371-W New town.

New York State.

To Let.—117 Nelson Av., Saratoga Springs; beautiful furnished house for the month of August; five guest bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, five bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for three cars; beautiful porch, large lawn, electric light; close to race track; price $900. V 373 Times.

New Jersey.

South Elberon, N. J.—Beautiful furnished cottage, located on Ocean Av., July; 6 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. Inquire Stratton, Elberon, N. J.

Bay Head.—Bungalow, near yacht club; July, $100. X 461 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—July and August, small cottage or bungalow; improvements; within 50 miles of city; rent $50 or $60 monthly; 3 adults; references. N 353 Times.

Wanted—Small furnished house or bungalow in the hills, within one hour of New York. T 562 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Furnished house to let for three months in Croydon from June 1; 12 rooms, including 7 bedrooms; large lawn; every convenience; electrophone, tennis, piano; bath; (H. & C.); 10 miles from London and 20 minutes' tram run from E. Croydon station. X 407 Times Annex.

New Hampshire.—Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 3 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5-C, 587 Riverside Drive.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, four rooms, sleeping porch, gas, electricity, private beach; 35 minutes from New York. Phone St. Nicholas 3187.

Cottage, 8 or 9 rooms, for season; close by seashore; with improvements. Audubon 6350, Apartment 45. N 395 Times.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Two-family brick houses, eleven rooms, two baths; price $5,000; $500 down, balance monthly installments; only a few left. Noah Clark, Inc., 857 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens.

Two-family brick, strictly up to date; restricted section; $1,500 cash, balance monthly; only $3,500, worth $10,000. Write Bienecamp, 1 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, care of Queensboro Corporation.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Comfortable house; ample grounds; easy commuting; rent, sell. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 881 5th Av.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 181 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Attractive 7-room house, 15 miles Grand Central, $600 cash. F 729 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

For Sale.—Beautiful eight-room house, electric lights, hardwood floors, hot water heat, flowers, trees, garden; only 25 minutes to or from New York 5-cent fare; good location, high and dry; you will have to see this to appreciate its true value; price and terms reasonable. Write, phone, call A. Barrymore, Elmhurst, L. I.

New California bungalow, nearing completion; 5 large rooms and bath; charming, restricted environment; convenient schools, shops, golf, beaches, &c.; one minute from electric station; 40 minutes from Broadway; $8,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, hardwood floors, 13 rooms and 2 baths; corner plot, 75x150; fine shade trees; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply all day or evening to owner, 288 Washington Place. Telephone Flushing 975W.

7-room house, with garage, overlooking the Bay; big plot, 100x100; has water front rights; very high land; select locality; easy commuting; price $7,500, $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. Bay, Room 494, 47 West 34th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 5 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 24 East 23d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

Delightful suburban home, forty minutes from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; improvements; seven rooms and bath; plot 80x100; $4,500; terms. Mr. Ineich, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

FIRST WASHINGTON HOUSE. Must be sold. Owner's greatest bargain on Long Island; hollow tile and stucco; every improvement; garage; garden. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

8 rooms and bath, hot-water heat, laundry, gas, electricity; open fireplace, garage, 50x133; $4,700, $1,300 cash. Owner, E. J. Carroll, 34 So. Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 378. Open Sundays.

BELLEVUE HOUSE. 8½ acres; 12-room house, modern improvements, garage; must sell to settle estate; price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

NEW BROADWAY PLUMBING HOUSE. Ready for Oct. 1, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway; choice locations; garages. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MALBA HOUSES, fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot. 10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE. 9 rooms, 2½ baths, large garage with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS LOTS. Sage Foundation; three lots on Deepdean Road, in best section, must be sold. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Home, modern; garage, garden; rent; sell; sacrifice. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 881 5th Av.

New Jersey.

New homes for rent within one hour of New York City, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents $20 per month; houses never rented before; modern conveniences; beautiful surroundings and large lawns; 55 rentals made to New York and Newark commuters the past week; a few houses left. Visit our project today and let your house hunting come to an end. U. S. Housing Corporation, Operating Division, New Brunswick, N. J. Call, write or telephone New Brunswick 985 for reservations. Office open daily and Sundays.

THIS IS GENUINE VALUE. Plainfield, 7 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, steam, hardwood throughout; sacrifice on $1,500 payment. J. Stein, owner, Trinque Bldg., Long Branch 2067.

Home For Sale, furnished; Bay Head; bungalow near yacht club; lot 100x190; sailing, fishing, gunning, bathing; reasonable. X 402 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

Income property leased to one tenant in exchange for small country home, either Long Island or Westchester, near New York; send full particulars. F 67 Times.

Country Places Wanted.

Modern House.—High class neighborhood; eight or nine comfortable rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; some grounds; near station; about 30 minutes from Manhattan; terminal; reasonable rental; lease with privilege of purchase if preferred; principals. T 371 Times.

Long Island.—Purchase 6-7-room house; prefer garage; improvements; transportation N. Y.; terms about $600 down, $30-$50 monthly. N 329 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STS., 8 STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG., STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS, 75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE. E. H. STONE, AGENT, 135 BROADWAY, OR ANY BROKER.

Hoboken.—Factory, 18,000 square feet, railroad siding; immediate possession; also concrete building containing from 200,000 to 275,000 square feet. Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite $30, 36 Church St. Best location in New York.

Lofts, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 225 Broadway.

6th Av., corner store; busy location. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Room 1514, 501 5th Av.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet Office.—2 rooms in first class building on Broadway near Bowling Green. B 581 Times Downtown.

Neatly Furnished Office in first class building. Inquire superintendent, 280 Madison Avenue.

Office, furnished mahogany, 440 sq. ft.; $120 month. 1,416 Broadway, Room 608.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE STORAGE LOFTS. 50x100; 410 West 52d. Columbus 514.

55th Street, (Broadway,) 245 West, 2,500 square feet, light left for rent.

For Rent—Part of newly furnished offices; switchboard. Phone Beekman 4776.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,250 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,488 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

About 350 feet office space in good building below Fulton St.; furnished or unfurnished; immediate occupancy; reception room office preferred, for an established out of town concern. X 390 Times.

SPACE WANTED. Ready-to-wear jobber desires loft or showroom and office space between 23d and 38th Sts.; immediate possession. Chelsea 4484.

Wanted—Factory space, 5,000 to 20,000 square feet; immediate possession. Noah Clark, Inc., 857 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Public stenographer, Notary Public, wants desk room, first class hotel, evenings; best references. F 128 Times.

Responsible shipping firm desires 1,000 feet office space, south Wall St., west William St., Manhattan. N 359 Times Downtown.

Garage.—Good section, west side; capacity not less than 75 cars; must be paying proposition. J 66 Times.

Wanted.—Part office, or will sub-lease whole; 14th to 34th. N 359 Times.

Wanted to rent, small chemical laboratory, near city. Production Expert, T 342 Times.

Wanted, office space, or part loft. Phone Gramercy 5527.

Office space, 300 to 500 square feet in the West 40s. J 70 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

86TH ST., 144 EAST, (Apt. 3-B.)—Four rooms, bath, including kitchen; excellent furnishings in every detail; full benefit private sunny breezes; rent below cost until Oct. 1. See Superintendent. Call or phone Lewis Hubbard, 500 5th Av. Vanderbilt 1921.

37TH, 18 EAST.—One or two connecting rooms; private bath room, electricity, telephone; central location; reasonable.

50TH.—3 rooms, 2 baths; less than unfurnished. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 881 Fifth Av.

51ST ST., 40 EAST. Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments, by month or year; meals. 56TH, (578 MADISON AV.)—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; OPEN FOR INSPECTION, 2-5:30. WAHL.

57TH ST., (near Madison Av.)—Attractive apartment, completely furnished; moderate rent for Summer. George Gresham, 310 Hudson St.

197TH, 336 EAST.—To sublet, furnished parlor floor studio apartment in colonial house; bath, kitchenette, balcony, fireplaces, electricity, library; very reasonable. Heyder, Gramercy 847.

54TH, EAST.—Cosy four-room Apartment with plenty of everything suitable for two bachelors; reasonable. Plaza 2346.

61ST, 160 EAST.—5-room apartment, bath; electricity, telephone; refined house; business couple or gentlemen.

62D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. East, west side; long, short leases. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 178 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1377.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

FIFTIES, between 5th and Madison.—Two-room apartment, well furnished; grand piano, phone, maid, valet service, breakfast; no housekeeping, non-elevator; lease January 1, longer if desired; $125. N 349 Times.

MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY. TEL. PLAZA 4585. 644 PARK AV. EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS. FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

MADISON AV., 1,979, (81st.)—Elegantly furnished, antiques, corner seventh floor; 3 master's bedrooms, bath, maids' rooms, bath; to responsible party to November. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 522, (54th.)—Large and handsomely furnished rooms, bath, phone; kitchenette privileges.

MY SPACIOUS 8th Av. duplex apartment, 6 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 4114. Mrs. Kenna.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

STUDIO APARTMENT, Gramercy Park; suitable for one or two persons to rent on long business map. N 387 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 49 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, for 3 months; elevator; $60 a month; references.

123TH, 151 WEST.—Three-room outside apartment, well furnished; Oct. 1. References.

SOTH, Beautiful sunny front apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath; living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath; linens, china, silverware, refrigerator, electricity, parquet floors, white enamel woodwork; rent reasonable party only; year or longer, from July 1; owner going to Europe; $85; phone owner, 9000 Chelsea, Mrs. Sherm.

SOTH, 12 W.—3 rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric lights, linen; maid service; immediate possession; seen any time.

SOTH, 110 WEST.—Furnished 2-room apartments to responsible parties; rents $10 monthly.

3D, 25 WEST.—Luxurious furnished bachelor apartments, comprising of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

43D ST., 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 3 light, attractively furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette; can be seen all week. Lewis.

43D, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 6000.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings responded; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable ambiance; highest references; $100 monthly. Call Superintendent, Apt. 1-A.

47TH, 113 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath; $60 to $100; Summer concessions.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL, CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 5200.

47TH, 5 WEST.—3 pleasant rooms, kitchenette; shower; after 10 A. M. 625.

50's.—Five rooms, windows three sides; cool; $100. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 881 5th Av.

54TH ST., at Broadway, near Alexander.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $50 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av.—The Regil, a modern elevator apt. house, newly furnished, hotel service; one and two rooms with bath, $70-$150; references required.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet, attractive apartment, large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, modern bath, shower; suitable two or three. Ask for Miss Cole. Circle 4690.

55TH AND BROADWAY.—Light, 8 rooms, 3 baths; furnished; to responsible party. Inquire Superintendent, 1,780 Broadway.

56TH, 22 WEST.—Cool, attractive apartment, large living room, 2 bedrooms, bath and kitchenette; for Summer or year. Telephone Circle 9292.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Theodolph.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

56TH, 135 WEST.—Charming, cool, 5-room apartment for Summer months; call after 6 P. M. Sundays, 6-8.

57TH ST., 340 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—Newly and smartly furnished one and two room apartments; Summer prices; elevator; maid service.

57TH, 40 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments and studios to rent; immediate possession.

59TH ST., 23 WEST. Sublet, facing park, 2, 3, 5 rooms, baths, and kitchenette; Autumn selections.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Wonderful park view; airy, cool; three rooms, kitchenette; $180.

60TH, 100 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished 3-room apartment; linen, silver; $45.

60TH, 22 WEST.—High class 2, 3-room apartments; kitchenette; refined surroundings.

60TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $80.

70TH ST.—Three rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath; $75. Phone Columbus 1378.

71ST, 43 WEST.—CHARMINGLY SITUATED, HOME COMFORTS; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REST SERVICE; $200 PER MONTH TILL OCTOBER. PHONE COLUMBUS 8035.

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APARTMENT SEEKING SERVICE.—For Summer or long term apartments let us save you rents, comfort. Wickliffe Gray Apartments Specialist, 280 West 72d. Columbus 2074.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally Inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingman. Renting Specialist, 250 W. 72d. Col. 9124.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel service; unfurnished. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 10 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.

Excellent locality for new during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.

1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $45 to $60.

2 rooms with kitchenette and bath, from $60 to $70.

3 rooms with kitchenette and bath, from $70 up.

Telephone Academy 9115 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 9th and 8th Av. L; 8th Av. bus lines stop at door; references essential.

BROADWAY, 311, W. 76th St.—Furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms, two baths; high class elevator. White, Apt. 2B.

CLAREMONT AV., 118.—Five-room apartment; splendidly furnished; block Riverside Drive; subway, bus; for Summer or longer; rent $90 to $100; Summer concessions.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL, CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 5200.

CORNER APARTMENT.—Exceptional exposure; sacrificed less than unfurnished. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 881 5th Av.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d. Col. 1073.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—4-room apartment, upper Broadway; Summer rate if taken immediately. Address F 147 Times.

MAN and wife having cool, homelike apartment in best West Side location, wishes gentleman of means to live with them; good home and no responsibilities; references exchanged. Phone 4083 Riverside, Apt. 3-E.

MANHATTAN AV., 250.—Two-room Kitchenette apartment, with bath, during July and August. Apartment 24.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Exceptional opportunity; 7-room apartment, 2 baths, unusually furnished; all outside rooms, southern exposure; Summer rates if taken immediately. Inquire Superintendent, 1,780 Broadway.

PINEHURST AV., 72, (Washington Heights.)—Nicely furnished front 4-room apartment, 1st floor; immediate; $30. Evans. Inquire superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th St.)—Seven large, cool, and completely furnished rooms and bath; July and August at enormous sacrifice in rental; $95 per month. Telephone Riverside 1627, apartment 5A. F 989 Times Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 635.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, facing Hudson, with two baths, for rent until October, $150 per month. Inquire Apt. 6E, 630 West 161st St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view; all outside rooms; charmingly furnished private apartment; sacrifice Summer season; bargain or immediate rental. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3074.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780, (165th St.)—Six open, breezy rooms, two baths, facing river and Spanish Museum; Croydon; beds, two rooms; Sept. 20. C. G. Audubon 7100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th-85th Sts.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths; Victrola, baby grand piano; attractive rental until Oct. or longer. Coyle, 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, Apt. 501.—Room and bath; southern exposure; bachelor; restaurant.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Bargain, 4 exceptional rooms, until Oct.; $80. See Supt.

SACRIFICE for Summer.—Beautiful completely furnished elevator apartment, including piano, linen, silver; $60 per month. Phone Cathedral 9207.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450.—Four rooms and bath, all or part. M. Rainey. Phone Morningside 6978. Apply Superintendent.

SUMMER RATES.

Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, bath, linen, &c., included; $3 to $5 a day, $13 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant at quarter. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

SUMMER RATES.

Two rooms, bath, Oriental rugs and period furniture. Phone Steinerman, 2 West 72d.

SUITE, 2 rooms and bath, for permanent occupant; private dwelling. Schuyler 4588.

TO SUBLET.—Modern three-room apartment. Phone Chelsea 8423, Extension 4C.

WEST END AV., 874, (89th.)—Seven large outside rooms; high-class oriental rugs, mahogany and ivory furniture, Steinway grand piano, victrola. Mrs. Black, Apartment 12C. Phone Schuyler 5600.

WEST END AV., 825, (corner 85th St.)—Attractive three room, bath, and kitchenette apartment, reasonable. Call 10-1. Phone Schuyler 2076.

WEST END AV., 801, (107th St.)—Attractive, cool apartment; reasonable. Summer. Mulgrew.

WEST END AV., 788, (86th).—Corner, five unusual large outside rooms, furnished; $75.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge.—Cool, attractive modern, four-room apartment till Sept. 1. 208 76th St. Bay Ridge 1566. Libonati.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80TH, 332 E

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, competent; splendid references; $25. C 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; year's experience; capable, attentive, neat; best reference; $15. R 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner; diligent worker; salary $14. C 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, understands dictaphone; eight years' experience; Christian; $25. R 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 6 months' experience; high school education; $14. Shipman, 701 Prospect Av., Bx.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial; thoroughly experienced and efficient, conscientious. C 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; academic and commercial high school graduate; salary $18. T 369 Times.

STENO.—3 years' experience; competent, accurate. E. Klarer, 557 East 169th St., Bronx.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; versed office details, quick grasping ideas, excellent memory; references; $12. F 403 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience; competent, reliable. Bet. 252 Columbus Av.

TEACHER, six years' experience, wants Summer position clerical work; $12-$15 per week; or clerk, Summer hotel; or tutor, elementary subjects. B 139 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, wishes position in combination with other duties; continuous typing; not desired; (not stenographer;) $12. R 572 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 3½ years' general office experience; college education; $20; references. N 342 Times.

TYPIST.—Three years' experience, desires permanent position reliable concern; $15. C 507 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as general clerk. C 490 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 1465. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,413 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135th St. Morn. 6916.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., Hollander, married, with many years' experience in oil and export business, speaking and writing th. English, Dutch, French, Spanish, and German languages, wishes a connection with big concern. Applicant has own public accountant office at Tampico, Mexico, but prefers position in U. S. A. or abroad on account disturbed conditions in Mexico. T 357 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.
Experienced accountant and auditor preparing for C. P. A. examination, desires connection with important firm of public accountants; salary according to demonstrated worth. R 274 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior, on staff of public accountants, can handle extra work during spare time evenings; opportunity to secure expert for reasonable charge. H 308 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) university graduate, 10 years' experience manufacturing mercantiles and export-import lines, knowledge of Spanish, desires connection; highest references. C 488 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general accountant, office manager, desires position with manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary, $70. X 412 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Gold Water, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst. Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, sterling credentials, cost and accounting systems installed, periodical audits. N. 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT, charge of office, 10 years' experience all modern methods, desires connection with highly reputable concern. C 489 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts. C 499 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT or bookkeeper, young man, experienced, desires position; evening student. S 1222 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) possessing wide experience, desires permanent connection. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, tax reports; reasonable. Cooper, Phone Bowling Green 8355. 1 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, acting in a semi-senior capacity; unquestionable references. R 583 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, seeks big job with corporation. X 290 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN,
SALES CORRESPONDENT,
CAPABLE EXECUTIVE,
Young man, 27 years of age, college education, with general merchandising, sales, advertising, and executive experience, will lift a burden of worry and detail from the shoulders of a busy business man; salary $3,000. T 373 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN and resultful sales correspondent and executive seeks immediate connection; with manufacturer preferred. N 337 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Capable, experienced young man, (23,) copy writer, handle detail. R 285 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, (27,) experienced salesman, can create ideas for copy. R 280 Times.

ASSISTANT MBANAGER, with civil and mechanical experience in manufacturing. N 336 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19, efficient, capable, 2 years' experience; A1 references. N 351 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT,
university graduate, Federal Reserve experience, with knowledge of French, Italian, Spanish, desires permanent position in reputable house; salary $2,400. N 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist, cashier; age 30; office manager 8 years' manufacturing experience, corporation; controlling accounts, books opened, closed, financial statements rendered; highly educated; assume entire charge; neat work; unquestionable references; $25. N 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced; capable taking entire charge; executive ability; senior accountancy; student New York University; credentials. C 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, business ability, educated; knowledge stenography, typewriting; manufacturing, retail salesman experience; can travel. R 288 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, Jr., 26, married, Christian, thoroughly experienced ledger, statements, trial balance, controls; competent and accurate; salary $40 to start. C 511 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, married, desires position with bright future; experienced double entry, controlling accounts, office details; knowledge of Portuguese; salary $40 per week. T 335 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, now connected with C. P. A., varied bookkeeping and accounting experience, desires permanent connection with reliable firm; unquestionable references. R 584 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, army discharge, five years' experience, take complete charge; trial balance, controlling accounts; salary $24. C 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, collections, &c., long experience, desires responsible position. D. Seidman, 450 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, experienced, wishes position with opportunity for advancement. R 509 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thoroughly experienced; correspondent, capable take complete charge office. R 576 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; high school graduate; experienced, reliable. N 331 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—4 years' experience; neat, accurate, excellent penman; good references. R 587 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, thoroughly competent to take full charge. R 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; competent, reliable man; $25 to start; advancement when earned. R 540 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (25,) married; experienced head bookkeeper, prepare financial statements. F 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT, young man with Stock Exchange experience. N 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in publishing house, wishes $25 weekly. T 371 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; coats and suits or similar line. B 150 Times.

BOY, (17;) graduate, commercial school; knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; $12. F 984 Times Harlem.

BOY, 17, office position; experienced; 3 years' high school; $12. C 492 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, graduate, desires apprenticeship with manufacturing jeweler. F 983 Times Harlem.

BOY wishes office work; intelligent; high school education. Greenbaum, 1,230 5th Av.

BRAZILIAN young man, 29, speaks English, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese fluently, with wide experience in South America, expert on pabists and varnishes, is willing to go abroad for a first-class house. C 466 Times Downtown.

CABLE CLERK, (24,) familiar standard, private codes; knowledge exporting. R 578 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman storing his Packard Twin Six for season wishes to secure place for his chauffeur, American, married, whom he can highly recommend; good mechanic, honest, sober, efficient; city, country. Phone Mr. Banaroft, 5780 Madison Square, or write T 367 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (31,) single; safe driver; expert mechanic; 12 years' experience; honorably discharged from army; competent in every respect; city or country. Chauffeur, 324 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, with more than average ability; careful driver; excellent references; all repairs; courteous, obliging; city, country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic, reliable driver, any car, desires position private family; five years' experience; good references; go anywhere. Tanaka, 141 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, colored; sober, polite; three years one family; go anywhere; references. Mack, 211 West 144th. Audubon 5813.

CHAUFFEUR, private, wishes position; 10 years' experience; good character; married; salary, $35 weekly. J. Brunell, 141 West 67th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 22; single; six years' experience; can handle all makes of cars; furnish best reference. F 1288 Times Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; eleven years' experience; best of references. R 386 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic; excellent references; $30 weekly; carfare. N 328 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; experience; no objection wages. Gill, 27 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 30, wishes position; city or country; references. F 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) town or country. Chandler, 316 West 58th St. Col. 9930.

CHEMIST, graduate, one year post-graduate work; industrial, research experience. T 347 Times.

CHEMIST, 27, experienced making and matching dry colors; college graduate. R 262 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Columbia graduate, age 25, ex-army man, subway and cantonment construction; drafting experience; desires position with consulting engineer; contractor; industrial concern. V 322 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 7 years' field and office, desires position with engineering or contracting company. F 981 Times Harlem.

CLERICAL.—Discharged Lieutenant, college education, experienced correspondent, wishes position. T 354 Times.

CLERK, bright, capable, experienced, high school graduate; salary $12. N 572 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 24; ex-soldier; nine years' experience; good penman, figures; references. F 986 Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 26, experience abroad in transportation and in handling large quantities of supplies, speaking French, wishes position with good export house; position leading to that of executive. R 283 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, energetic, pleasing personality, desires position at Summer resort, tutor and companion to gentleman. N 347 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. — Unattached Southern man of good habits and good reference would travel with gentleman for company; reasonable compensation. T 350 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN.—Position desired by recently discharged officer; references. T 310 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND TYPIST, (24,) 2 years' experience, 2 years' university training; overseas service man; $25. N 356 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, 23, capable taking charge mail order department; good sales correspondent; experience, gents' furnishings and celluloid. R 211 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, capable producing original, effective letters efficiently with desirable results. C 512 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, age 28, ten years' experience with large manufacturing concern, references, seeks permanent position. N 353 Times.

COUPLE, man chauffeur, wife waitress, general housework; Finnish. U. Holander, 116 East 122d St.

DETECTIVE.—Bonded and licensed; will protect your house and live in it; moderate terms. R 586 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, efficient, and reliable; excellent references. T 324 Times.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—Would like to get in factory where I could learn dynamo and motor building or armature winding. Write N 332 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Having returned from France I desire to make new business connections in executive capacity; five years' experience as superintendent of manufacturing concern, three years as president and manager of tire sales company doing wholesale and retail business; am capable of directing sales or executive organization; salary not desired; want salary and per cent. of sales increase or profit increase; can give excellent references from previous business associates; am 39 years of age. Address X 340 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, just returned from France, familiar with details of office management, desires part time position with reliable firm; excellent references. F 139 Times.

EXPORT.—Experienced man, South American, 29, perfect knowledge of South American markets; good connections; 3 years in United States; best references. T 330 Times.

EXPORT.—Export Manager, good correspondent, wants position in export department; has just been placed on inactive duty by navy. N 320 Times.

GARDENER, small place; good home; American, (38;) refined, good habits. R 566 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS MAN, (26,) married, university education, member New York bar, etc., desires executive position or assistant to man of affairs; thoroughly familiar with all matters relating to corporations and real estate, and possesses ability to handle men. K 776 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE adjuster and investigator, experienced; can furnish good references; liability. R 565 Times Downtown.

MAN, middle-aged, executive ability and experience; capable taking charge of office and plant; desires connection with good concern; understands accounting and figuring cost; although not looking for bookkeeper's position; references and bond furnished. F 992 Times Harlem.

MAN, age 30, single, wants position to care for automobile and work around the house, city or country. Address J. Nagy, 350 East 81st St.

MANAGER. — American, (34,) experienced executive; thorough business organizer; dependable supervisor; secretary, correspondent, sales manager, seeks responsible connection. N 354 Times.

PIANO PROFESSOR desires position; services can be utilized as instructor in music, as accompanist to singer, or as organist in church or theatre; have had previous experience, and can give best credentials. J. O. Seville, 700 West End Av., (cor. 94th St.)

PORT CAPTAIN.
Energetic young man with organizing talent, 33 years old, licensed shipmaster, with American and European license for unlimited oceangoing steamships, wishes position as Port Captain; 15 years' deep-water experience; wide knowledge of ships, engines, and boiler repairing; now Assistant Superintendent of one of the largest marine dry dock and repair plants on east coast; will go anywhere. Address Box X 311 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE desires line of pants, suits, or woolens for Baltimore and vicinity, on commission basis; must be reliable party and can deliver the goods. E. S., 1,100 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Officer, with ten months' experience and Belgium, wishes to confer with firm desiring representation in Europe. Reply Lieutenant Lawton, Hotel Pennsylvania.

RUSSIA.
A well-educated business man, with excellent references, thoroughly knowing the English, Russian, German, and Dutch languages, having successfully conducted an export business in Petrograd, Russia, for a period of 15 years, wants a suitable position, preferably for Russia. X 391 Times Annex.

SALES ENGINEERING.
Connection sought with reliable firm by civil engineer, 34, having wide construction experience and thorough knowledge of materials and equipment; good executive, aggressive, and tactful; speaks Spanish, and has some sales experience; highest references. N 275 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) energetic, clean cut, thorough commercial experience, seeks opportunity with reliable firm; salary or commission. T 353 Times.

SALESMAN desires position requiring part time selling and managing offices; employed previously as bookkeeper and office manager; age 29. Address R 283 Times.

SALES.—Experienced executive and correspondent, unusually active, desires connection as office manager or representative; highest credentials. D 25 Times.

SALESMAN, solicitor or detail man, with gingerized gumption and grit, desires interesting proposition; salary and commission. R 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, married; 18½ years city road; results getter; must draw about $40 weekly against commissions. P 431 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, very active, wishes position with silk house on commission; best reference; age 30. S 270 Times.

SALESMAN, 20, EXPERIENCED; HIGH-GRADE, HARD, WILLING WORK; GOOD PERSONALITY. T 348 TIMES.

SALESMAN to sell silks or cotton on commission; best references. R 388 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE. — High grade man, 13 years' experience, six years' executive, expert stenographer and correspondent, American, (38,) seeking position as secretary-assistant to executive; future essential salary, $35-$40. R 577 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE translations; lessons given; quick, accurate work; moderate prices. N 294 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean cut, Christian; 6 years' electrical engineering experience; highly educated; capable assuming entire charge; quick comprehension; excellent grammarian, mathematician; accustomed technical rapid dictation; $35; references. A Tall Timber surveyor.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high-class, intelligent; competent to take charge of correspondence and all details; age 34; experience 8½ years; best references. Address R 284 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, thoroughly experienced, good correspondent, executive ability, capable of taking entire charge; best references; $30. F 968 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; high-school graduate; knowledge French; bookkeeping; mercantile connection. C 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, Christian, high-class, thoroughly experienced, seeks lucrative offer; well educated, A-1 credentials. C 486 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; references, English, German; reliable; experience import business; $25. N 509 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE telephone engineer, wishes position with growing engineering concern. R 276 Times.

TRANSLATOR - INTERPRETER, Russian, Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, some French and Spanish, wishes position with importing and exporting house, or steamship company; high-school education. Address Stephen Bergen, 583 Grand St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes responsible position; possesses excellent general commercial experience; knowledge of (inter alia) Latin American markets, salesmanship, commercial correspondence, secretarial duties, bookkeeping; speaks, reads Spanish; some buying, selling, and shipping experience; could take charge of department; references; $35. N 348 Times.

YOUNG MAN, who speaks French, German and English fluently and is at present in Europe, wishes to connect with a U. S. firm dealing in textile goods, food, soap or cigarettes; cash paid for all merchandise; has already a market for the goods throughout Germany and France. Write P. Reiter, 15 West 44th St.

YOUNG MAN, speaking French, Spanish, Italian, English, seeks position as goods sales agent to Santo Domingo; will accept situation club, hotel; knowledge hotel management. Guisto Malatiasi, Y. M. C. A., Macey Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, adaptable, educated, broad bookkeeping experience, accustomed to responsibility and confidence, desires connection whereby he may show his worth regardless of place, especially with new venture. F 407 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college graduate, desires position where ability and initiative count, leading to responsible position; business experience; effective correspondent; knowledge French. T 336 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, technically trained, one year industrial experience, desires opening with progressive concern. T 346 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, with newspaper experience, wants permanent job with a firm that knows how to capitalize energy, ability, and initiative. N 337 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) ex-army officer, college education, selling experience, desires position with a firm where he can learn the business; salary no object. T 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position with a good firm, preferably an advertising one. F 960 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires connection with wholesale novelty or mercantile house. A. Benson, 350 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, business ability, educated, experienced bookkeeper; knowledge stenography, typewriting; manufacturing, retail salesman experience; can travel. R 267 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, high school graduate, desires position; 6 years' experience in cost, payroll, and office detail work; unquestionable references. C 460 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, honorable discharge, references, knows French, Italian, good penmanship, desires clerical position. S. Traina, 236 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) office manager or assistant; has had charge of engineering office; also paymaster and timekeeper's experience. T 368 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires a position where hard and efficient work brings advancement. C 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wants outdoor position; has had tannery, moulder experience; not afraid of hard work; satisfactory references. S. B., Apartment 21, 1 West 93d.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position where ability and intelligence will win advancement. N 567 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, knowledge bookkeeping, costs, payrolls, correspondent; accountancy student; good executive's assistant; references; moderate salary. J. B., 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, possessing education and experience, desires position offering advancement. R 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) year college, seeks opportunity; salary no object; business references. N 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper, desires position credit department or anything; references. T 331 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with wholesale clothing concern; experienced; moderate salary to start. F 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting; moderate salary. N 341 Times.

YOUNG MAN, just honorably discharged from the army, willing to do anything. T 360 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position in the automobile industry; let an ex-soldier show his mechanical ability. N 346 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school education, seeks position, shipping, clerical, or to wait on trade; experienced. T 368 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position of responsibility; anything; unquestionable reference. R 570 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with opportunity for advancement. C 494 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with reliable house; high school education. N 325 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) selling, shipping, clerical experience, desires a position with opportunities. A. Warschauer, 428 East 81st St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires clerical position as experienced office assistant, experienced typist, and penman. Box 444, 578 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, with executive, administrative ability, desires connection; best references. R 273 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, former college student, desires position; honorable discharge from the army. C 485 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) seeks desirable outdoor position; anything, anywhere considered. P 458 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) buyer in dress line experience; best references. R 272 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn good trade; references. R 561 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
CHECKING CLERK.
Competent lady for checking department of small advertising agency. Thorough checking and general agency experience required. Permanent position. Box C 523 Times Downtown.

APPRENTICE in Al commercial art designer's office; unusual opportunity for clean, bright, ambitious person. R 278 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for wholesale shoe house; experience absolutely necessary. Lazarus Fried & Sons, 118 Duane St.

ASSISTANT DESIGNER and sample maker for silk waists specializing at $3.75. Meyer Goldberg & Sons, 134 West 26th.

BILL CLERKS.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
33D ST. AND 7TH AV.,
REQUIRE BILL CLERKS, PREFERABLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD FRONT OFFICE EXPERIENCE AS BILL CLERKS OR BOOKKEEPERS. APPLY OR WRITE MR. SMITH, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

BILLING CLERK.—Christian firm has unusual job for an unusual person; must have had actual experience in doing complicated billing work; accurate, conscientious, and able to supervise work of others; experience in drug or toilet goods line preferred but not essential; salary about $23 per week to start with; early advancement and an excellent future for the right applicant. J 59 Times.

BILL CLERK.—One with experience necessary; must be accurate at figures and come well recommended; none others need apply. S. & C. Clothing Co., 32 West 18th.

BOOKKEEPER, in Christian advertising office; must be quick, accurate, and competent take full charge; answer, stating fully experience; salary $25 weekly. F 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; one capable and industrious, to take complete charge of office. Call Tuesday between 3 and 5. Salary $25 to $30 to start. Stieglitz & Treiber Co., Inc., 225 Pearl St., foot of John St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good penman; quick and accurate; state salary expected. Box C, 14 Av. A.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS THOROUGHLY; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES. WHITE PANEY, 146 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, perpetual inventory recall; good opportunity for right party. Call Cushman's employment office, 37 Lawrence St.; call 1 to 7, near Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; capable of taking full charge; Saturdays closed; good opportunity; state salary expected. R 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced bookkeeper, speaking French, for high-class millinery establishment. Julenia Le Paris, 21 East 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, familiar with cash book journal; conscientious worker; salary $25; write giving details of experience. Box R 599 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, good opportunity for one capable of taking complete charge of double entry books; state particulars. R 738 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; state experience, nationality, salary, give reference. F 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, clothing experience essential; very desirable position. Apply Leon Benn Co., 712 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing office boys' clothing. Apply N. Y. Knee Pants Co., Inc., 10 Washington Place, City.

BOOKKEEPER.—First class; experienced in dress or cloak and suit house; good opportunity. Cassidy & Cushman, 40 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in wholesale clothing house; must have past experience in line; salary $25 to start. R 291 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY. STERLING SILVER MACHINE WORKS, 205 WEST 19TH.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; references required. Apply H. B. Fertel, 44 West 27th.

BUYER FOR ART
NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
WOMAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BUYING ART NEEDLEWORK AND FANCY LINENS, FOR ONE OF THE LARGEST POPULAR PRICED STORES IN THE MIDDLE WEST; BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; IN REPLY GIVE FULL DETAILS; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 384 TIMES ANNEX.

CANDY, (HUYLER'S.)—GIRLS AND WOMEN, EXPERIENCED AND LEARNERS, FOR CANDY PACKING, BON BON DIPPING, CHOCOLATE DIPPING, AND ENROBER FEEDING; ORDER CLERKS, CARRIERS; FACTORY CONDITIONS IDEAL; TEMPERATURE 20% COOLER THAN OUTSIDE; COMPETENT TEACHERS AS INSTRUCTORS; TIME AND PIECE WORK; EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 128 EAST 18TH.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY,
for gown shop; about 18; must write and figure well; steady position and advance-ment; references. Maurice Mendel, 13 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; experienced; reference required; call before noon, 689 West End Av., near 93d, or phone 6134 Riverside. Kyle.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLEANERS to wash paint. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERICAL WORKERS
WANTED.
GIRLS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
HERE is your chance to connect with a RELIABLE and RAPIDLY GROWING business.
HERE you are given every opportunity and help to ADVANCE RAPIDLY to better paying and more responsible positions.
It is easy, clerical work; EXPERIENCE is NOT NECESSARY, and we can pay you a LIBERAL SALARY while learning.
Working conditions are EXCELLENT; CLEAN, COOL OFFICES and CONGENIAL surroundings.
Positions are PERMANENT.
Apply after 8:30 A. M.
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.
207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERICAL.—Young lady for clerical work; state age, experience, salary desired. T 370 Times.

CLERKS.
We have a few very desirable vacancies for clerical workers. Those who can qualify are given every opportunity to advance in salary and position. Some high school training preferred, but not absolutely necessary. Those without experience will be trained.
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 981 Times Downtown.

CLERK.
Position, with chance for advancement, open to girl with good training in routine, statistical or chart work; salary good; employment office open from 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

COMPANION wanted; bright cheerful young woman, with nursing experience, for elderly person; state salary. M., 238 Columbus Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 2 years' experience, knowledge of division; good salary. Call 20th floor, 315 4th Av.

CORSET MODEL wanted, average figure, type wearing 523. Apply all day Tuesday, H. W. Goessard Co., 334 Fourth Av.

DESIGNER
on ladies' silk underwear;
EXCELLENT PERMANENT POSITION for
CAPABLE WOMAN.
Applications strictly confidential.
GEM UNDERGARMENT CO.,
119 West 23d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Bright, conscientious worker; good position for right person; experienced operator only; salary $15. Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway, New York City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; must have knowledge of stenography. X 411 Times Annex.

DIETITIAN, experienced woman, capable of purchasing food, planning menus, for summer camp; apply immediately. University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street.

DRESS FITTERS.
Steady positions, with excellent pay, to experienced help; closed Saturdays during July and August. Apply early Tuesday.
LANE BRYANT,
23 West 38th, 3d floor.

EDIPHONE OR DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted by progressive firm; must be experienced; state salary wanted. Write C. H., 1,356 Broadway.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, downtown hotel; experienced; steady position; $12.50 a week to start. Apply Manager, 4 East 28th St.

FIVE OPERATORS FOR BURROUGHS LEDGER POSTING MACHINE IN LARGE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL HOUSE. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A.M., 1 AND 2 P. M., BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY, 11 EAST 24TH ST.

FILE CLERK.—Young girl wanted as assistant in filing letters; one with some library work preferred. Apply Times Downtown.

GENTLEWOMAN—VACATION 10 WEEKS.
Adirondack valley; must be competent cook; no servants; young man does rough chores; small family, understand dog conditions; beautiful lake, excellent bicycle; leave July 13. Write fully, X 440 Times Annex.

GIRLS AND WOMEN
Of Special Interest to People
Living in Brooklyn.
This company's buildings are located in Brooklyn, near the East River, between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; 5 minutes' walk from the Sands St. station of Brooklyn Bridge.
We can use
ORDER PICKERS.
Active girls and women to fill orders received by mail in our wearing apparel department.
PACKERS.
Workers needed for packing, wrapping, and general utility work.
EXPERIENCE
not needed, as we are willing to teach beginners, but applicants must be over 16 years of age.
PAY TO START, $10.
Opportunities to advance.
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS,
16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL AND OFFICE MESSENGER WORK.
PERMANENT POSITION;
GOOD SALARY;
ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

GIRLS,
GRAMMAR or HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES to become Elliott-Fisher operators, on billing and bookkeeping machines; 2-4 weeks perfects you to fill good paying position with worth-while concerns. Write or call today. Elliott-Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

GIRLS—BRIGHT HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TO ASSIST IN CHECKING DEPARTMENT OF AN ADVERTISING AGENCY. 100 MADISON AV., SIXTEENTH FLOOR.

GIRLS in sample department of wholesale glove house for sewing sample tickets on gloves; light, clean work; state age, salary expected. W. S., 394 Times.

GIRL, bright, quick, for general office work; shorthand and typewriting and good penmanship necessary; salary according to qualifications. Zurcher Bros. & Co., 45 East 17th St.

GIRL to file magazine subscription stencils; must be experienced; salary $12. Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway, New York City.

GIRLS.—Perfume packing; easy work; no experience required. 1,931 Broadway, Room 20.

GIRL to take charge of sample department of knit underwear and hosiery concern; references. 64 Times.

GIRL wanted for general housework; good wages; small family; no children. Call Bayshore 287-J.

GIRLS for general work. Brooklyn Shield & Rubber Co., 397 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, high-class, five-year-old girl, only child; liberal salary; references absolutely required. Apply by letter only. J. Barnstine, 843 West 111th St. The Rockfall.

GOVERNESS, French or English, boy 4 years; good wages; Scarsdale, N. Y. Neuhof, 114 E. 84th, 10-11.

HOUSEWORKER, general, to go to the country; family of two. Call 2-4 P. M., Monday and Tuesday, C. F. Howard, Morning Telegraph, 225 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK, general, small house; 3 adults. Mrs. Banks, 15 Norwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

LAUNDRESS wanted; to work in the country. Apply H. Trotsky, 673 Broadway, 2d floor.

MACHINE SEWING at home; steady work. Schafuss, 121 Prince St.

MAID.—Refined white maid for lady going to seashore and mountains; capable of treating hair and who is a good sewer; reference. C 511 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS,
AND PREPARERS;
YEARLY POSITIONS;
GOOD SALARY.
VOGUE HAT CO.,
15 WEST 44TH.
FOURTH FLOOR.

MILLINERS,
LEARNERS,
AND FLOOR GIRLS,
YEARLY POSITIONS.
LIBERAL SALARY.
VOGUE HAT CO.
15 WEST 44TH ST.
FOURTH FLOOR.

MILLINERS,
IX.
COPYIST.
PIECE WORK.
YEARLY POSITIONS.
VOGUE HAT CO.
4TH FLOOR.
15 WEST 44TH.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS; HIGH-GRADE WORK; BEST WORKING CONDITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES. BLOSSOM HAT, 21 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS FOR DRESSES,
SIZE 16.
permanent position; highest salary paid. Apply all week.
SCHULMAN, 34 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
for showroom and sample rooms OF DRESS HOUSE.
BRILL ABRAMS CO.,
35 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36, EXPERIENCED; ONLY NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE APPEARING YOUNG LADIES NEED APPLY; LONG SEASON; LIBERAL SALARY.
LAHM & CO.,
159 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 18.
SHOWROOM MODELS.
HIGH-CLASS, GOOD-LOOKING;
GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON.
W12 DRESS, 23 WEST 32D.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Must be pretty and youthful.
YOUTHFUL MODE,
31 EAST 32D.

MODELS
in showroom of stout dress house; bust 46; must be tall, young, and attractive; no experience required; salary. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

MODELS,
size 36, for high-class coat house; very good salary. Markowitz Schloss-mail, 46 W. 32d St.

MODELS,
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16;
large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 32ST.

MODELS Wanted.—Perfect 42½ size; must have showroom experience; steady position; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 32 West 32d St.

MODELS, size 18, (ten) experienced, good-looking, to try on coats only; longest season, best salary. Apply all week. Meyers & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODEL Wanted.—Size 17; for coats and suits; permanent position. H. & M. Silverstein, 18 West 37th St.

MODELS, experienced on suits; size 16. Fashkoff Bros., 31 West 28th.

MODELS.
BUST 34 AND 38.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES to try on costumes in showrooms.
E. A. JACKSON,
150 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
SKILLED AND EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES, BUST 16 AND 36

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Word.
Count six words to an agate line. Minimum space two lines.)	Agate Line.
Help Wanted (Sunday 50c)	20c
Employments to Come and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 50c)	40c
Roomers and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 50c)	40c
For Sale (Sunday 50c)	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
For Rent	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 50c)	40c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 50c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Business Wanted	15c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Agency Wants	10c

Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information effecting the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No registration fee.

Stenographers	$30-$35-$40
Beginners	$18-$15
Bookkeepers	$30-$35
Typists	$30-$18-$15
Telephone Operators	$15-$12
Office Assistants	$16-$14-$12
File Clerks	$15-$12
Typist-Telephone Operator	$15
Cashiers Operator	$25

ESTABLISHED 1897.
CAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
STENOGRAPHERS, practically every line, $18-$50; several beginners, $12-$16; stenographer, knowledge Spanish, $30; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; bookkeeper, $35; assistant bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $12-$20; dictaphone, $22; monitor, $12; plug, $18; clerical, $12-$18.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway. Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerical; highest salaries; call immediately.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors and semi-juniors, on permanent staff of certified public accountants; state age, experience, salary, and references; applicants not considered unless qualifications shown in full. C 513 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Seniors of proven ability needed at once. Apply in person or phone for an appointment to Whitney, Wythes & Wilson, 30 Church St., New York City.

ACCOUNT CHECKER, experienced, wanted by large downtown fire insurance company. Write, stating age and experience, P 402 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, experienced in selling financial advertising, wanted by prominent weekly financial publication; reply by letter, giving full data concerning qualifications; position will pay salary. Address Y 409 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for leading weekly financial magazine; salary or drawing account and commission; good opportunity for advancement. H 821 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING CLERK, young man capable handling copy and make-up trade publications; particulars required; mention salary. C 522 Times Downtown.

AGENTS wanted to sell the Practograph machine to merchants in New York City; good commission will be paid to right man. Address R 235 Times.

APPRENTICE in Al commercial art designer's office; unusual opportunity for bright, ambitious person. Address Box 270 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—Contractor's office has vacancy for a wide awake experienced man; applicant must state age, detailed experience and salary desired. F 129 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with over 3 years' experience; not a temporary job. Address John H. Bruning, 341 27th St., Newport News, Va.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN; state age, experience, salary desired; city, suburban work. T 341 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—WE WANT A MAN 28 TO 35 YEARS OLD WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISING (PREFERABLY IN DRESS SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR,) WHO HAS HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE AND IS COMPETENT TO DIRECT A LARGE SALESFORCE; INTERVIEW BY CORRESPONDENCE; THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN OF INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, TO THE VINDEX SHIRT COMPANY, 200 CHURCH ST.

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER IN FOOD DISTRIBUTING CONCERN; OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT, CONTROL SALESMEN, FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS, SALES PROMOTION; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. F 144 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted in stock exchange house. K 781 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXPORT.
Assistant wanted for manager of foreign sales of a few manufacturers of automobiles and kindred lines; must know Spanish; single man preferred; state full particulars and salary in first letter to receive attention. W 660 Times Downtown.

BAND SAW AND FINISHING SAW MEN, FIRST CLASS, able to work from blueprints, apply FRENCH CABINET CORP., Metropolitan Ave. near Fairview Ave., B'klyn.

BELL BOY, colored, downtown hotel; previous hotel experience necessary; references, steady position. Apply Manager, 4 East 28th St.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK, EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. DAUM ROGERS SPRITZER CO., 901 BROADWAY, CITY.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK.—Also understand entering from caller. Address Machine, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

BOATBUILDERS
or
CABINETMAKERS
to build hydroplane hulls.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
GOOD PAY.
Excellent working conditions.
Apply or write
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.
Must understand double entry bookkeeping thoroughly; good penman; accurate at figures; steady position with good prospects offered. Apply, by letter only, stating references, salary, and experience. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d St. Attention of Mr. Markus.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man; resident of Bronx preferred; must have had at least two years' experience in full charge of individual bank ledger; permanent position. Address, mail only, H 2,025, Daly Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, wholesale clothing; good future to right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 884 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking charge of builder's office; state references and compensation. K 782 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, double entry, married; who can furnish bond. Apply by letter only, age, references, education. Seine & Co., 239 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted in wholesale clothing house; must have past experience in line; salary $30. R 982 Times.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—Good prospects; newspaper experience preferred, but not absolutely necessary. R 982 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-17 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE OF LARGE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; ONE WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY, REFERENCES, &C. C 472 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 15-18.
ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Permanent positions with large concern, financial district; unusual opportunities for advancement; short hours; $10 weekly; June graduates write for interview. Confidential. R 821 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS,
16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN TELEGRAPH WORK
FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS
OFFERING
GOOD ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
34 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

BOYS,
GRAMMAR OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
to become Elliott-Fisher operators on billing and bookkeeping machines; 3-6 weeks' course given; to fill good paying positions with worth while concerns. Write or call today. Elliott-Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

BOY, wanted in investment office by Christian firm; bright, neat boy for general office work; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; must be high school graduate; give age and salary desired. P 911 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to make himself generally useful; chain advertising agency; splendid opportunity for a wide-awake boy anxious to learn the business. Call Between 9 and 9:30, Hoyt Service, 136 West 32d St.

BOY, to run errands; one who knows downtown streets preferred; good opportunity to advance; salary $8. 36 East Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, by wholesale house; age 17-19, for order department; state reference and salary desired. F 36 Times.

BOYS, 16; all around helpers; shipping department. Address Shipping, Box 139 Madison Square New York.

BOYS, 16 for oven, for stockroom work. Apply Electrical Shop, 404 West 37th St.

BOY to work in publishing office. Apply by letter. Box 66, station F.

BOY for office and errands. Call 255 Lexington Av., New York.

BOY for credit department, silk manufacturer. X 408 Times Annex.

BOY to assist in cutting department; good salary. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th.

BUSHELMEN wanted; steady position, liberal salaries. Finchley, 6 West 46th St.

CARPENTERS, doctor's apartment. Dr. Herman, 210 West 110th, between Amsterdam and Broadway.

CHECKER, wholesale house; railroad experience preferred; don't answer unless state age, nationality, experience, salary expected, former employers. F 142 Times.

CLAIM CLERK.—A loss and damage man; salary $25; furnish experience and particulars. A. K., 279 Times Harlem.

CLERK, young man, in a manufacturing concern; one with some experience in handling and packing stationery preferred; must be good penman and reckoner; state experience and salary expected. S. M., 715 Times.

CLERK, middle age; night, hours 4 to 12 o'clock; must furnish bonds. Apply 507 West St.

CLOTHING SALESMAN
AS MANAGER
of one of our branch stores. If you have sold clothing at retail here is a chance to graduate from mere drudgery and make your ability count. You will have full charge; will be unhampered as long as you stick to sound ideas. You will have a chance to use to your own advantage your own initiative and "get-to-itiveness." In other words, here is an opening that many a man has sought for in vain for years. We are not looking for a "world-beater"; just a plain, ordinary "puller" who knows how to sell, and whatever else needful he doesn't know we'll teach him. If you're him, apply to ADELBERG-FEDER STORES, INC., 115 West 30th St.

COCOA.
Capable man, act as foreman, take charge in absence of superintendent; must be experienced in manufacture of cocoa; give full particulars as to experience, age, &c.; replies confidential. Cocoa, P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS.—JOB WORK. BOWNE & CO., 161 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT, Rumanian, who also knows Serbian or Croatian; must be experienced banking man and know languages perfectly; good salary; steady position. Diskant, 320 Broadway.

DESIGNER and draftsman, experienced in theory and practice of steam power plant engineering; preferably man experienced in water-tube boiler construction or operation; good salary and possibility of future development. Reply, giving detailed information as to education and experience. Box 421, Times, 2 Rector St.

DRAFTSMEN.—We require experienced men in detail work on automatic machinery and tool work; state in full to receive consideration, experience, salary, age and nationality; permanent employment for right men; men by an old established firm in a new factory, with best of working conditions. Station T, Box 40, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large architectural firm require services of architectural designers and draftsmen for commercial and domestic work; send samples of drawings, with experience, salary wanted and reporting date; permanent position under good conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, several experienced mechanical draftsmen, preferably men who have had thorough experience in the designing of gearing, clutches, or steam engines of large sizes; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Address Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.
One familiar with
designing high speed boats.
Apply or write,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, for Newark, N. J., office; thorough general experienced only. Phone Branch Brook 4142, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 11 and 12 A. M., for appointment.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural steel; first-class tracer; also four detailers. Westberly Steel Co., 31 East 42d St., New York City.

EDITORIAL WORK.—Young man wanted to assist in editorial work and makeup; one familiar with the electrical trade preferred, write in full, giving age, experience, and salary wanted. R 803 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, colored; downtown hotel; experienced; $12.50 a week to start. Manager, 4 East 28th.

ENTRY CLERK.—Enter charges from caller. Address Entry Box 139, Madison Square New York.

ESTIMATOR, young man, in builder's office, experienced in masonry; state age, salary and reference. M 856 Times.

EXECUTIVE capable to manage a flying corporation of eight machines for passenger instruction and exhibitions; must have executive ability, capacity to organize and operate, also knowledge of advertising; age 32 years or over. Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Inc., Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

EXPORT SALESMAN
Who has successfully sold notions, etc., to the retail trade, to such an excellent opportunity is afforded to make good connection; drawing account against salary. Write, giving full particulars; S. D., 856 Times Downtown.

FIELD ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS.
Several high grade engineers and construction superintendents with reinforced concrete factory building experience, also several with large housing construction experience. Location of work possibly in the Middle West. Only men of long practical experience in this class of work and with best references need apply. In applying state age, education, amount of previous experience, and positions held; also state salary expected. X 405 Times Annex.

FRUIT MAN.—Experienced. F. Jacobs, in Pennsylvania Station, 32d St. and 7th Av.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.
AN OPPORTUNITY
for a real furniture man;
one with instalment experience preferred;
state age and salary desired.
STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED.
V. C., 1222 Times Bronx.

GARDENER and Superintendent wanted, on gentleman's country place, near city; must be first-class man; salary $100 month and cottage; give references and experience. W 661 Times Downtown.

GLOVE CUTTER AND DESIGNER.—Man who thoroughly understands making and cutting baseball and boxing gloves, football, basket ball; excellent opportunity; good living; outside New York; state qualifications and salary. R 804 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN wanted. Apply housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

INVESTIGATOR of accident cases wanted by lawyer. Joseph L. Frank, 320 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

INVESTIGATOR.—Large downtown bank has an opening in its credit department for credit investigator; to be considered must have had some experience in this line; preference given to young man between 21 and 26; state previous experience and salary desired; applications considered strictly confidential. C 519 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LITHOGRAPHIC PAPER HANDLERS FOR RACKING OUT AND WILDING SHEETS; NIGHT WORK; $18 WEEK. WOOD, 218 WILLIAM ST., 14TH FLOOR.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERERS FOR COLOR WORK. WOOD, 19 ROSE ST., 12TH FLOOR.

LITHOGRAPHIC LETTER ARTISTS. WOOD, 19 ROSE ST., 12TH FLOOR.

LITHOGRAPHIC CRAYON ARTISTS. WOOD, 19 ROSE ST., 12TH FLOOR.

MANAGER.—For men's and ladies' credit clothing store; must be competent buyer; only thoroughly experienced need apply; wonderful opportunity for right party. F 58 Times.

MAN WANTED
A man to specialize on
JELLY WORK
CARAMEL PANTE
CRYSTALIZED WORK.
ADDRESS X 319 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted—Live-wire minded, aggressive man of ideas to take charge of advertising and sales; executive ability in writing advertisements and handling sales correspondence assures an unusual opportunity with company manufacturing a machine product of proven value; moderate salary to start with rapid advancement to the right man; state age, salary expected, and qualifications. E 158 Times.

MAN 21 to 30, with mechanical and selling ability; territory open; require small investment which will be amply secured in royalties; give full particulars. K 774 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC.—First-class automobile mechanic; state experience and references. R 256 Times.

MECHANIC, gasoline engine; one with carburetor and ignition experienced preferred. Zenith Carburetor Co., 602 11th Av.

METAL SPINNERS.—Must be able to make over chucks. Apply Electrical Shop, 404 West 27th St.

MILLINERY BUYER.
WANTED, MILLINERY BUYER FOR LARGE MID-WEST DEPARTMENT. THE DEPARTMENT IS NOW DOING UPWARDS OF $200,000 AND CAN DO, WITH PROPER MANAGEMENT, AT LEAST $300,000. IT HANDLES SOME POPULAR PRICED MERCHANDISE, AS WELL, AS THE FINEST MERCHANDISE MADE. THE MAN WE WANT MUST BE A THOROUGH LIVE-WIRE WITH A SUCCESSFUL RETAIL RECORD. THE POSITION WILL PAY FROM $7,500 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM. IN ORDER FOR YOUR REPLY TO RECEIVE ATTENTION, YOU MUST GIVE US ALL DETAILS CONCERNING YOURSELF AND YOUR EXPERIENCE. X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

MODEL MAKERS
Metal
Or toolmakers, experienced on model work.
Apply or write,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR BUYER.
McCREERY STORE, PITTSBURGH, PA., WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS THROUGH THEIR NEW YORK OFFICE FOR BUYER OF MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR AND INFANTS' WEAR; MUST HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE. PLEASE ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO W. T. KNOTT, 23 EAST 26TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE BOY.
Clean-cut young man, 15 to 16, for office of Christian firm; good wages and opportunity for advancement; public school graduate preferred. For interview call Tuesday or Wednesday before 12 or after 3 o'clock, 12th floor, 470 4th Av., corner 32d St.; ask for Mr. Pfiffer.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export house; must be bright and ambitious to get ahead. Apply with references, Room 516, 150 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted as assistant in accountant department; must be neat and refined; splendid opportunity; salary to commence $10 per week. J 80 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by Christian wholesale house; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $10 per week. Apply 311 Spring St., New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright. Apply Room 1816, 111 Broadway.

PACKERS, experienced, in notion line; references required. Pacific Novelty Co., 45 East 11th St.

PACKER.—Export packing, holiday articles. Address Packer, Box 120, Madison Square, New York.

PENCIL CASE MAKERS.—High-grade men wanted; good wages; steady positions. Mabie, Todd & Co., 154 West 14th St.

PLATER AND BUFFER
wanted by Montreal firm; experienced plater and buffer for decorated silver deposit on china and glass; good steady position for right men; state salary expected, experience, and references required. Address Colonial Art Works, Limited, 113 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

PORTRAIT OPERATOR, high class, wanted by leading New York photographer; splendid opportunity for competent men. K 772 Times Downtown.

RUBBERS AND VARNISHERS ON PHONOGRAPHY WORK, EXPERIENCED, APPLY FRENCH CABINET CORP., Metropolitan Ave. near Fairview Av., B'klyn.

SALESMAN wanted on a high-grade union-all and overalls; do not answer unless you can furnish first-class reference; will furnish you exclusive territory; none but high-grade salesman need apply; commission basis. X 406 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,
experienced in retail commercial stationery store; inside position; good salary; opportunity for advancement. Call any day after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., Stationers, 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for New York and various parts of the country; an exclusive line of men's pocketbooks and wallets for the better trade; leather goods salesman with following preferred; commission. N. B., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN making over $100 weekly commission selling our factory rebuilt tires; this is a new proposition that interests all automobile owners; territory assigned to men who can make good. Call Room 618, 1,472 Broadway, City.

SALESMEN.—College students or graduates willing to make some real money during vacation; best line selling proposition ever offered; to ambitious men, big commissions; paid. Call all week. Victory Tire & Rubber Sales Co., 355 East 149th St., Room 206.

SALESMAN for downtown retail jewelry store; one thoroughly experienced in the line; if you are not a live wire do not apply; liberal salary; permanent position. K 852 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to qualify as district managers to sell Texas oil leases; others making commission $100 to $500 weekly. Apply before choice territory allotted. J. S. Arthur, 1,220 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

SALESMEN.—A well-established firm manufacturing high-grade line of steel filing cabinets and office furniture desires salesmen of ability, on commission and salary basis. A 775 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell textile belting for power transmission in Brooklyn and Long Island by a large manufacturer with a New York stock; salary and commission. R 589 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Soap manufacturer requires live, energetic salesmen; commission basis; excellent opportunity for hard workers. 22 West 42d, Room 401.

SALESMAN, one acquainted with machinery trade, to supply work for well equipped machine shop; salary or commission. K 737 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell hosiery and underwear; must be experienced and have own following; salary or commission. Apply J. Robinson, 33 Orchard St.

SALESMAN with knowledge of plumbing and heating supplies to travel in Connecticut; state reference and salary wanted. Box 160, 3,413 3d Av.

SALESMEN, two, select city territory, information service contract; highly indorsed; commission. Mr. Earle, Room 1806, 116 West 32d St.

SALESMEN wanted, 10 industrial insurance salesmen; commission basis. F 971 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN, lighting fixtures; must be experienced; salary, commission, or both. R. C. Heather Co., 19 West 36th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for coast, to carry wide line silverware; one calling on same buyers; commission. J 61 Times.

SALESMAN, for high class women's neckwear lines, New England and New York City. J 66 Times.

SALESMAN, household specialty; wonderful opportunity; big money; commission. Seventh floor, 111 Bleecker St.

SALESMEN required to sell stock for Cuban corporation; liberal commission; no advances. Bryant 2166, extension 411.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on hosiery and underwear; inside and outside man; salary or commission. J 65 Times.

SALESMEN to solicit accounting proposition; commissions only. Balser & McCarthy, 280 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Dresses, with following, wonderful opportunity; salary, commission. Address T. M., 123 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMANSHIP!
New Opportunity
Result of Prohibition.
You have probably noticed Pfd Bros.' New York newspaper announcements yesterday and today describing their line of Rhine beverages.
Pfd Bros. are now leveraging their sales organization, and offer an unusually attractive proposition to men of proven selling ability.
Commissions are paid not only on new business, but all repeat orders. Special territorial assignments made to men who meet our requirements.
The salary, or expense account, but substantial commission. The proposition is designed to attract men of proven ability who want to make big money.
The Rhine beverages are made by an exclusive patented process, and cannot be duplicated by any competitor.
Telephone or call at once
RHINE SALES DEPT., PFD. BROS., INC.
Liberty Av. and Georgia Av.,
East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Tel. East N. Y. 3700.

SALESMEN.
I want three men who have personality to handle a 60% necessity on salary or commission. This will go to the man who has successfully sold high-grade specialties a permanent connection which should prove attractive to the highest priced salesman in N. Y. C. T 356 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—Position requires powerful salesman of creative type, far above average ability, to establish agents and dealers for concern making a high-grade line of steel filing cabinets, desks, tables, and safes; state qualifications and give complete business history, salary desired, and references, which will not be investigated until after interview. A 774 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY.
One of the most prosperous oil and refining corporations, already a dividend payer, with a production of 5,000 barrels daily, needs several high class men and women to place a block of their 6% guaranteed stock for the purposes of increasing production and refining capacity; liberal commissions; no advances; this will stand strictest investigation through Dun's and Bradstreet's. Apply Refinery, T 309 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for prominent New York music card manufacturer selling houses doing business mainly from sample line placed with men's tailoring trade; we need an active, energetic man to place our line and develop business in Brooklyn and Long Island; must also be capable of selling woolens direct to tailors; salary; on writing give full information regarding previous experience, &c.; this is a good opportunity for right man. P. O. Box 15, Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly experienced man to sell the cutting-up trade, notions, seam binding, etc.; one who has successfully sold this trade need apply; drawing account against salary to right man. N. R., 857 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
There is a constant demand for our War Volumes and War Portfolio. Inquiries are coming in daily. These are turned over to our salesmen and we pay a commission for securing the order. We require men who are capable of securing results; must be clean-cut and honest. If you can qualify we can place you in a permanent position where you will have a good income. Apply 9 West 43d St., C. Mattman or Mr. Hales.

SALESMAN.—High-class, experienced salesman wanted to sell "Champolac," a non-alcoholic champagne, to clubs, hotels, and restaurants in Greater New York and surrounding territory; party must be well acquainted with the trade and able to show a successful past record; no applications considered unless full particulars are given; good position for right party; salary or commission. J. C., X 404 Times Annex.

SALESMEN-Stock; experienced men only, for best proposition in New York; commission basis. Suite 216, 206 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. Rollins & Sons, 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to operate from offices located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection; expenses advanced against a liberal commission. J 67 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening in our sales department for a high-grade man with factory equipment experience; no canvassers required; all full particulars in confidence as to past and present connections and earning ability; commission basis. K 775 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; men earning $30 to $60 weekly in commission; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition. Call at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., 244 5th Av. See Mr. Robiole.

SECRETARY WANTED.
A BANKING HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN SECRETARY WHOSE DUTIES WILL BE GENERAL OFFICE DUTIES ABOUT HALF TIME AND SECRETARIAL DUTIES FOR A PARTNER THE REMAINDER OF THE TIME; MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES AND BE A MASTER EDUCATION. STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS "SECRETARY"—P. O. BOX 922, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y. CITY.

SHIPPING ROOM.—I want the best man I can get for $30 a week; must be experienced order picker, tally, writer up, accurate and quick; if not experienced and able to take charge don't answer; give names of last two employers. J 90 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, ONE WHO IS WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. TUNTY, BOENHEIMER, 38 EAST 21ST.

SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERK.—Must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. A. L., 163 Times Mariem.

SHIPPING CLERK for retail meat market; must have experience; steady work and good job for right man; state experience. K 718 Times Downtown.

SHOWROOM SALESMAN
FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS LARGE FOLLOWING AND COMMANDS TRADE; GOOD SALARY. RITTER BROS., 1,333 BROADWAY.

SOAP MAN wanted, experienced, to manufacture castile soap; reference required. Address or call, 824 Avenue A, New York City.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Tabet," which, after July 1, will take the place of the present Tabet beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, bars, soft drink, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Tabet Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SOLICITORS for society program; only high-class workers wanted; call Tuesday only; commission basis. Fitzgerald Building, Room 712.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY to travel with member of commission; unmarried man of the highest integrity, who can attend to business detail, take dictation, keep accounts, act as interpreter, &c. R 845 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STEEL STAMP CUTTER.
Best wages, steady employment, modern light shop. Jos. J. Hoyt & Son, 317 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXPERIENCED with handling of job keeping. If you want a job don't apply, but if you want a good opportunity for your future write us why we should employ you. State age, salary, &c. F 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK.—Young man wanted as secretary to executive; must be neat, accurate and of good appearance; state age, references and salary expected. Apply N 363 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young man with some knowledge bookkeeping. George F. Hinrichs, 35 Hewitt Av., West Washington Market.

STENOGRAPHER, one with experience in machinery and engineering. Apply Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER,
bright, high school education, with some experience. Goldberg Son, 19 Warren St.

STOCK HEAD.
Young man, with executive ability, knowledge of laces, embroideries, silk and cotton goods, wanted for head of stock; one who has handled same in manufacturing plant preferred; unusual opportunity, liberal salary. Call at once, Model Brassiere Co., 123 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Large brokerage house, selling a stock that is traded in on Curb, wants services of a good salesman; must be a producer; liberal commission; no advances and no drawing account. Phone Broad 4342 for interview.

STOCK CLERK.
Export trimmed, with wholesale notion and fancy goods lines; only one who has had at least 2 years' previous experience. Gottman Solomons, 100 West 31st.

STOCK BOY, wholesale silk house; state experience; excellent chance for advancement; references required. F 71 Times.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DETAILERS AND CHECKERS ST LARGE BUFFALO FABRICATING SHOP; PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, DEPENDING UPON ABILITY; GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL. X 267 TIMES ANNEX.

TEXTILE EXPORT MANAGER.—Unusual opportunity for high-grade specialist with record of past performances to take complete charge of export department; must have thorough knowledge of American and foreign markets; send full particulars and references. K 770 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS
on Elliott Fisher machines.
Elliott Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $8 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address A 783 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 16 years or over, with artistic, chemical, or mechanical inclinations wanted at lithographic apprentice, artists, transferrers, and pressmen. Apply after 10 A. M. to B. Prince, 122 East 23th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, desired by banking office for general office work; knowledge of Italian and stenography preferred; give full details. C 625 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in packing and shipping department; must furnish references. Hamburg Button Co., 1,140 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, high school graduate, for east side real estate and insurance office; state salary expected. A., 283 Grand St. Advertising office.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted by export house; state age, qualifications, experience, wages expected. R 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for gent's furnishing store; must have experience. Apply Saul & Co., 156 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN; 18; help around house departments. Address House, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN, architectural student; good chance for opportunity of learning design. T 347 Times.

YOUTHS; 16; learn jobbing business; beginning care stock. Address Jobber, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

$200,000 STOCK SOLD.
Our company has two manufacturing plants working full tilt manufacturing the Titan Electro-Pneumatic Hammer, a world product —the Air Gun that industry big and little has been waiting for. Any electric pliers or socket supplies the power generating energy through a motor and flexible shaft to the hammer's own power plant in its handle. A hammering capacity of 2,000 for light or heavy work. A complete single unit weighing from 5 to 50 pounds and costing from $45 to $350. Will multiply the productive or working ability of one man twenty times, or more, this universally needed hammer will revolutionize automatic or mechanical hammering. Until it appeared on the scene only a comparatively few concerns or individuals were able to buy a pneumatic hammer of the ordinary type because of the great cost. It cost thousands of dollars for the air-compressor pneumatic hammer with its long lines of piping and compressor plant. The Titan Hammer operates without these objectionable and costly features. Our first 1,000 outfits are now nearing completion. Potential volume of orders is far beyond our capacity to fill with present facilities. Therefore, an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity is offered. 8 per cent. preferred stock with liberal bonus of common stock, for a limited time only. If you have a few clients to whom you wish to present a thoroughly high-class investment stock, call at the company's offices and factory, Automatic Tool Company, Inc., 25 West Broadway, corner Barclay Street, and see the Sales Manager. Attractive commission.

Instruction.

WIRELESS OPERATORS.
We have more calls than we can fill. Our course will fit you for one of these paying and healthy positions in a surprisingly short time. Class now forming. Call for booklet. Y. M. C. A. RADIO SCHOOL,
197 East 86th St.,
New York. Lenox 6051.

ESTIMATORS.—Big building boom coming; splendid opportunities are waiting for men skilled in blue print reading and shop mathematics; practical course; 3 evenings for 10 weeks. Call, write, or phone for pass to Y. M. C. A. School of Drafting, 157 East 86th St., New York. Lenox 6051.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4564 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

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under nationally known C. P. A.'s. Personal attention by new plan. Prepares for COST, AUDITING, ACCOUNTING and C. P. A. work. Elective system. Low tuition. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars, write, phone or call.
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299 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 30 Pullman Bldg., New York.

MEN LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY; earn $25 to $200 weekly in motion pictures and portrait studios, or your own business; easy, pleasant occupation; 3 months' complete course; all branches; expert instruction; day, night; easy payments. E. Brunel Training School of Photography, 1,239 Broadway.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL,
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
26 E. 59TH ST. ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9125.
Instructions in driving and repairing.
VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
Become a Motion Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographer; 3 months' practical course covers all. Day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Catalog "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

EXPERT PRIVATE TUTORING in mathematics, science, French, &c., several years' experience in city high schools; most students specially. Write Jos. Montley, 1,654 Weeks Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. Wm. Hall, Y. M. C. A., 222 West 57th St., Entrance.

Instruction.

Teaches mathematics, drafting, mechanical, structural, surveying, etc. Call or write Mendell, 220 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

THE FOR JUNIOR ACC

July first!



"We Are Here"

BEECH-NUT Ginger Ale—the latest addition to the Beech-Nut family. A smooth, full-bodied, *winey* flavor—the flavor of *real ginger.*

This real ginger blends so smoothly, so *perfectly* with the clear, sparkling water from cool Sprite Spring—in the foothills of Adirondacks—that the result is a ginger ale radically different from any you have ever tasted before.

The second glass of Beech-Nut tastes even better than the first. You continue to order Beech-Nut whenever you drink ginger ale.

Drink a glass of it today. Then take some of the ginger ale you usually drink. Side by side—that's the real answer!

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK
NEW YORK OFFICE, 650 HUDSON STREET. TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 3235



Beech-Nut Ginger Ale

"Great!"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,439. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

GIANT AIRSHIP R-34 STARTS FOR NEW YORK; LEFT EDINBURGH AT 1:48 THIS MORNING; GOING WELL NORTH OF IRELAND AT 5:30

PALMER TO FIGHT THE SALE OF 2.75 BEER IN COURTS

Will Initiate Test Cases in Jurisdictions Where None Is Pending.

GIVES WARNING TO SELLERS

Asserts All Persons Violating Law "May Expect Early and Vigorous Prosecution."

"DRYS" SPURRED TO ACTION

Unfavorable Decision in Baltimore May Result in Speeding Up Passage of Enforcement Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The victory won by the brewery interests at Baltimore today, when Judge John C. Rose, in the United States District Court, sustained a demurrer of the Standard Brewery Company to the Federal indictment charging the brewery with violation of the Food Conservation act through making beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, may prove to be only a temporary one.

No time will be lost by the Department of Justice in taking an appeal from Judge Rose's decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, but as the latter tribunal is now in its Summer recess and will not meet until October, there is no chance of a final decision as to 2¾ per cent beer being given by the highest court in the country for some months to come. The first result of the decision of Judge Rose, which practically established the legality of 2¾ per cent. beer so far as the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court at Baltimore is concerned, will be the enactment of legislation by Congress defining "intoxicating" liquors and providing for the enforcement of wartime prohibition, which went into effect today.

The "dry" leaders in Congress announced today that they will try to have Title I. of the Wartime and National Prohibition Enforcement bill, as reported yesterday to the House by the Judiciary Committee, enacted into legislation immediately after the House meets following the Fourth of July recess. This bill, known as the Volstead bill, provides that:

"The words 'beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors' in the war prohibition act shall be construed to mean any liquors which contain more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume."

Meanwhile it is not the purpose of Attorney General Palmer to be governed by the decision of Judge Rose at Baltimore, except in the Baltimore district. Test cases will be initiated by the Department of Justice in all jurisdictions where such cases are not now pending, on the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

When it was learned at the department late this afternoon that the case of the Standard Brewing Company had been decided by Judge Rose at Baltimore it was unofficially stated that the department would take no action in Judge Rose's jurisdiction.

Palmer to Start Test Cases.

"Test cases on the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol," said an announcement made by Attorney General Palmer today, "will be brought immediately by the Department of Justice in jurisdictions where such cases are not now pending.

"We propose to make arrests of persons who violate the war time prohibition law according to our interpretation thereof. The department does not intend, however, to be swept off its feet the first day that prohibition comes into effect. We will proceed in an orderly fashion to establish whether intoxicating beverages prescribed by the law include those having less than 2¾ per cent. alcohol.

"All persons violating the law might expect 'early and vigorous' prosecution. While there remains a question as to whether 2¾ per cent. beer is intoxicating, the Department of Justice will not attempt wholesale arrests, but if a decision in the pending case at Baltimore is favorable to the Government, prosecutions will result promptly in all cases in which evidence has been obtained by the Bureau of Investigation or submitted by other agencies."

Mr. Palmer also authorized the following statement:

"The Attorney General said that the test case in New York leaves it up to the Department of Justice to prove that the beer in question is intoxicating in each case. Therefore, a decision in the

Continued on Page Ten.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Four More Americans Killed in Siberia

VLADIVOSTOK, June 23. (Associated Press.)—An American officer and three enlisted men were killed and two wounded near the Suchan mines on June 22, when the Americans pursued Bolsheviki who had surprised and captured an officer and four enlisted men while they were fishing.

Entering Nivitskaya, bordering on the mines, the Americans sent a detachment of ten to demand the release of the men. The Americans were fired upon and a fight followed. As a result the Bolsheviki were driven out, but they carried the prisoners on to Frolovka Village.

Reinforcements, instructed to take immediate energetic measures to regain the captured men and to eliminate the danger to Americans from Bolshevist gangs, were sent out.

WAR BEER AND WINE SOLD ALL OVER CITY

Saloons Acting "at Their Own Risk" Pending Court Decision, Say Officials.

ONE ARREST IN BROOKLYN

Women's Trade Union League Declares Intention to Campaign Against Prohibition.

Outwardly, New York's first "dry" day was normal, for more than 90 per cent. of the cafés and hotel bars were open. Inwardly, the day was decidedly sub-normal, since only 2.75 beer and light wines—heavy with water—were served as a general thing.

Just as the public had been unaware definitely whether prohibition would really come, so were enforcement officials, with aridity a reality, entirely at sea as to how to cope with the situation, since 2.75 per cent. beer has not yet been determined to be an intoxicant or a non-intoxicant. One thing about war beer which was rather evident last night was that the beverage isn't popular.

One development of the day was the statement of Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, that 50,000 women in New York City and 450,000 in other parts of the country "are opposed to prohibition and will stand squarely back of labor in this, and are willing to campaign at the polls next Fall to sustain their position."

The lead of the city in establishing itself on a war beer and light wine basis was followed by suburban points in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The first arrest in Brooklyn was made when detectives of Inspector Conboy's staff took into custody Leonard A. Steinberg, 18, of 1647 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach. The detectives said Steinberg sold them a half pint flask of whisky for 75 cents. Steinberg's father has a family liquor store at that address. He will be arraigned in the Brooklyn Federal Court today.

While the public thirsted—or at any rate drank with less content, alcoholic and physical—William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement declaring that prohibition "is a consummated fact," and that "the same efficiency which brought about the enactment of prohibition will be applied to its enforcement by the Anti-Saloon League."

"All the reports I have received so far," said William F. Offley, Division Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, last night, "seem to indicate a general disposition by saloon keepers, hotel proprietors, and restaurant men to observe the wartime prohibition law. I have had a big force of men out all day, and they have reported they saw no flagrant violations, nor have I been advised that members of the Police Department, also watching, have found violations.

Agents Collecting Evidence.

"My men, as well as the police, are collecting evidence on the sale of 2.75 beer. This will be filed until the courts have made their decision in the litigation pending. If this type of beer is found in violation of the law, our evidence will be turned over to the Federal District Attorney. Any one found selling liquor containing a percentage of alcohol higher than 2.75 will be proceeded against at once. Investigators are out tonight and will be out tomorrow. The next forty-eight hours will be a better test than today."

A number of liquor men visited the Federal Building yesterday, seeking information as to what they could and could not sell. They said they did not want to violate the law, but felt that the situation should be explained in view of the conflicting interpretations which have been made.

"I can tell you gentlemen," said

Continued on Page Eleven.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia.—THE GREENBRIER, European Plan. Open Year-round. THE WHITE, American Plan. Open June 28. Bookings at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.



Officers of the R-34, Flying from Edinburgh to New York.

Back Row, Left to Right—Captain Coombes, Lieut. Commander Lansdowne, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Durrant, (wireless;) Captain Greenhard, (first officer;) Major Pritchard, Lieutenant Shotter, (engineer officer.) Front row, left to right—Major Cooke, (navigator;) Colonel Hunt, (C. O. of East Fortune;) Major Scott, (Commander of Airship.)

AMERICANS ENGAGE TO REBUILD NANCY

Du Pont Concern and Two Others Sign $250,000,000 French Reconstruction Contract.

MAY RUN TO HALF A BILLION

German Indemnity Will Pay the Bill—Price to Decide Whether Materials Go from Here.

A contract, which at tentative figures involves $250,000,000, and which may exceed $500,000,000, has been signed by the Vulcan Steel Products Company of this city for rebuilding of the war-destroyed area in the Nancy district of France. The contract calls for replacing public buildings, factories, dwellings, roads, bridges, churches, in fact, practically everything that was razed by the Huns.

This is the first contract of which there is authoritative information for war reconstruction work. There have been reports that the rebuilding of parts of France and Belgium would be undertaken by American companies, and predictions that much American steel and building material would go to France, but the disposition in industrial circles has been to believe that the reconstruction would be done by the afflicted countries.

Associated with the Vulcan Company in the Nancy enterprise are two large contracting concerns, the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company and MacArthur Brothers Company. Negotiations have been in progress ever since the signing of the armistice between Rodney D. Chipp, General Manager of the Vulcan Company, and the Committee of Nancy. The $250,000,000 figure appears in the contract, but it is not a definite amount and it is estimated that before the work is completed half a billion dollars will have been spent.

The contract was signed some time ago, but actual work has awaited the Peace Treaty. Now it is hoped to begin within a short time. The question of exchange and the French indemnity from Germany enter into the case. At present exchange is heavily against France, but it is expected by the contractors that before any large purchase of material is made here the premium on the dollar will be much lower. The indemnity is to be used in part for the reconstruction of devastated areas, but the work will not await full payment. According to an officer of one of the contracting companies, the French Government will issue securities against the indemnity.

In many respects the plans are still incomplete because of the vastness of the undertaking. No estimates are available as to the quantity of particular

Continued on Page Eleven.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Big Dirigible, C-8, Explodes, Injuring 80, After Landing at Camp Holabird, Baltimore

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The big navy dirigible C-8, which made a landing here on the way from Cape May, N. J., to Washington, exploded with terrific force in an open field just outside Camp Holabird today. A great crowd had gathered about the big gas bag to watch the crew make repairs, and between seventy-five and eighty persons were more or less seriously injured. Most of these were burned by the flames that shot out from the exploding bag. The officers, crew, and passengers of the dirigible escaped injury. The crew consisted of Lieutenant N. J. Learned, U. S. N., R. N., commanding officer; navigation officer, H. D. Weyerbacker, U. S. N.; directional pilot, Ensign C. W. Tyndall; engineer, Warrant Officer B. F. Sherman; machinists' mate, (first-class,) Kellar, and radio operator, (first-class,) Lynch. The passengers were Lieut. Commander Quigley and Junior Lieutenant A. R. Tilburne.

The more seriously injured, including a number of children, were rushed to Camp Holabird Hospital for treatment.

It is stated that the sudden heat in the atmosphere to which the balloon was subjected when the landing was made ignited the gas. The envelope burst with a gigantic puff and collapsed in flames on the car underneath it. Houses a mile away were shaken, their windows broken, and their rooms filled with gas from the airship.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pank, half a mile from the scene, looked as though a cyclone had struck it. Doors and window frames were twisted, window panes were broken and the house scorched. Mrs. Pank was severely burned.

The C-8 left Cape May about 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Some time before it reached Baltimore the rudder began to collapse and when it reached the neighborhood of Camp Holabird Lieutenant Learned determined to land.

They got close enough to earth for a detail of soldiers from Camp Holabird to reach the ropes. With the officers and crew of the airship shouting directions to them and the country people racing to the spot to see the unusual sight, the soldiers hauled the C-8 down to the field.

The crew scrambled out of the car the instant it was near the earth. The spot in which they had landed did not satisfy them, and they went hunting for a better mooring place. To this they owe their lives.

The C-8 was a sister ship of the C-5, which broke away from her moorings at St. John's, Newfoundland, after flying there from Montauk, and was lost at sea.

DEMAND ON MEXICO TO PUNISH SLAYERS

State Department Makes Urgent Representations on the Murder of John W. Correll.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Reports that John W. Correll, an American citizen, was murdered June 16 at his home in Colonia, Mexico, 27 miles from Tampico, while attempting to protect his wife, coupled with complaints of robberies and other outrages recently, have stirred the State Department to make further demands upon the Carranza Government for information concerning the measures which are being taken to protect foreigners from attacks both by bandits and by soldiers who are supposed to be under the control of the existing Mexican régime.

Late developments have served to make the situation more acute, especially in view of the apparently authenticated reports that Carranza has directed his soldiers to forbid the drilling of wells by American oil companies unless they are prepared to forfeit their properties to Carranza and his followers.

The reports concerning the death of Mr. Correll were conflicting in some particulars. Unofficial dispatches received here were to the effect that he

Continued on Page Thirteen.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Key West. Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

PREVENTS FLIGHT OF KAISER AND SON

Pressure from Holland Causes Ex-Crown Prince to Change Plans for Departure.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—In spite of rumors to the contrary, the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed today by the Ministry of the Interior that the ex-Crown Prince was still on the island of Wieringen.

There has evidently been a change in the attitude of the Government toward the two ex-royal guests, who had been ignored hitherto as political figures and merely looked on from a juridical viewpoint. The ex-Crown Prince has thus been obliged to change the plans for his departure, undoubtedly owing to pressure here, although the only indications of this change of policy emanate from Paris and London, and are denied here.

The ex-Kaiser's departure has also been indefinitely postponed.

While the Dutch Government is indulging in its usual ostrich policy of hiding its head in the sand in regard to the question of the delivery of the ex-Kaiser, refusing to recognize any question exists until the problems present themselves, nevertheless the heads of State have been busy conferring all day.

Continued on Page Thirteen.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

LANSING TO RETURN HOME IN TWO WEEKS

Sudden Decision to Leave Peace Conference Work for State Department Affairs.

WAS EXPECTED TO STAY

Likely to Take Three Months to Complete Work on Treaties—White May Head Commission.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The most surprising development today in connection with the Peace Conference is that Secretary Lansing has decided to return to the United States in a fortnight. No authoritative statement was issued, and the only explanation offered is that Mr. Lansing is needed in Washington for several reasons, among them the necessity of framing legislation connected with the Diplomatic and Consular Services and appropriations for carrying on the work of the State Department.

It is also said Polk, Acting Secretary of State, is now well and is anxious to retire from public life. The understanding here is that Polk has tendered his resignation as counsellor of the State Department.

Before President Wilson left Paris it was understood that Mr. Lansing would remain as head of the American Peace Commission for the period necessary to complete the work of the Conference. He and the other remaining American plenipotentiaries were to join in the work on the Austrian Peace Treaty, and also participate in drafting peace conditions for Hungary as well as Turkey and Bulgaria. The Conference, it was estimated, would last three months longer, and Lansing was expected to remain the entire period.

Although the United States is not at war with Turkey and Bulgaria, it has been desired that the American plenipotentiaries sign the treaties with these countries.

Everything known goes to show that the decision by Lansing to return was reached suddenly. The reason has been disclosed to few so far, but is bound to create much comment when it is generally circulated.

Until an authoritative explanation is obtainable it will be impossible to say who will be the Chairman of the American delegation after Lansing's withdrawal. Colonel House is in England, and does not intend to return to Paris. Henry White, who is designated as a Republican, will be senior member of the American Commission, with General Bliss as the only other American delegate.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

DUE AT MINEOLA FIELD FRIDAY EVENING

Crew Fear No Atlantic Storms After Their Recent Flight to Germany, When Airship Met Test of Bad Weather.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER ONE OF THOSE ABOARD

Big Dirigible Carries a Full Load of Fuel and Supplies and Her Commander Expects to Cross in 70 to 80 Hours.

R-34 North of Ireland at 5:30 This Morning

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 6:15 A.M.—The Air Ministry received a wireless message at about 6 o'clock this morning from the R-34, which was then off Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Ireland and about three miles northwest of Fairhead. The massage said: "At 5:30 o'clock A. M., British Summer time, the R-34 bearing west and going well. SCOTT."

By LEONARD HOLME.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST FORTUNE AERODROME, Edinburgh, Scotland, Wednesday, July 2.—The British dirigible R-34 started her Atlantic flight to America at 1:48 o'clock this morning, British Summer time, (2:48 Greenwich time.)

The R-34 left her shed at 2:28 A. M., Grenwich time. She was hauled out by soldiers, workmen, and women attached to the Royal Air Force.

After manoeuvering for nearly half an hour, she slowly rose, and when she reached 400 feet disappeared in the mist, steering in a northwestly direction.

The airship dragged those holding her some distance, but when the order was given to let og, amidst loud cheers she went off calmly and without a flurry.

The weather at East Fortune was calm. There was no wind, but it was misty. Conidtions out in the Atlantic were good, but northwesterly winds were reported off Ireland that mayprove troublesome.

The final tests of the engines of the R-34 were made Tuesday afternoon and at 5 o'clock last evening it was decided to start about 2 o'clock in the morning. Reports from the Atlantic were favorable, and though a strong breeze was blowing, there was then no reason why flight should not be attempted.

Major G. H. Scott, commander of the airship, after her behavior in the trip to Germany, has no fear of an Atlantic storm. The R-34 was then exposed for more than forty-six hours to a 42-knot gale and heavy rain. Her officers told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent they could see the ships beneath them making very bad weather of it, but, thanks to the beautiful streamlines on which she is built, the R-34 rode as steady as a rock and there was not the slightest excuse for seasickness. Storms, however, might prolong the transatlantic flight inconveniently, and fail the crew's desire to share in the celebration of July 4 in America.

One of the most important members of the crew is Lieutenant Harris, the meteorological expert. He "nosed" two thunderstorms during the Baltic cruise, and his keen sense of bad weather enabled the pilot to steer around both and escape lots of trouble.

"I have been receiving reports all day from observations," he said. "Earlier this morning I had doubts as to the flight, but better bulletins have come in. My only anxiety regarding the voyage is the uncertain state of the weather around the lower American coast."

Lieutenant Shotter, the engineer officer, can claim perhaps the most arduous task of all, for he has no real relief in responsibility for the motor power.

"I have flown 108 hours without sleep," he said. "As engineer officer I am prepared for all emergencies. I doubt if I shall get any sleep on this voyage."

One thing all the members of the crew are agreed on is that Major Scott is a superpilot. All these picked service men declare they would fly to the north pole with him, if need be.

A farewell dinner was given last night to the officers of the R-34, at which General Maitland spoke, laying stress on the great possibilities of commercial aviation between this country and America. He believed that this voyage was an epoch-making stage in the history of English-speaking nations. He was proud that Lieut. Commander Lansdowne of the American Naval Air Service was going as a passenger. In reply Lansdowne emphasized the importance of the event in cementing the entente between England and America.

Major Scott Has No Doubt of Success.

Major Scott discussed yesterday the R-34's chances and expressed the utmost confidence of success.

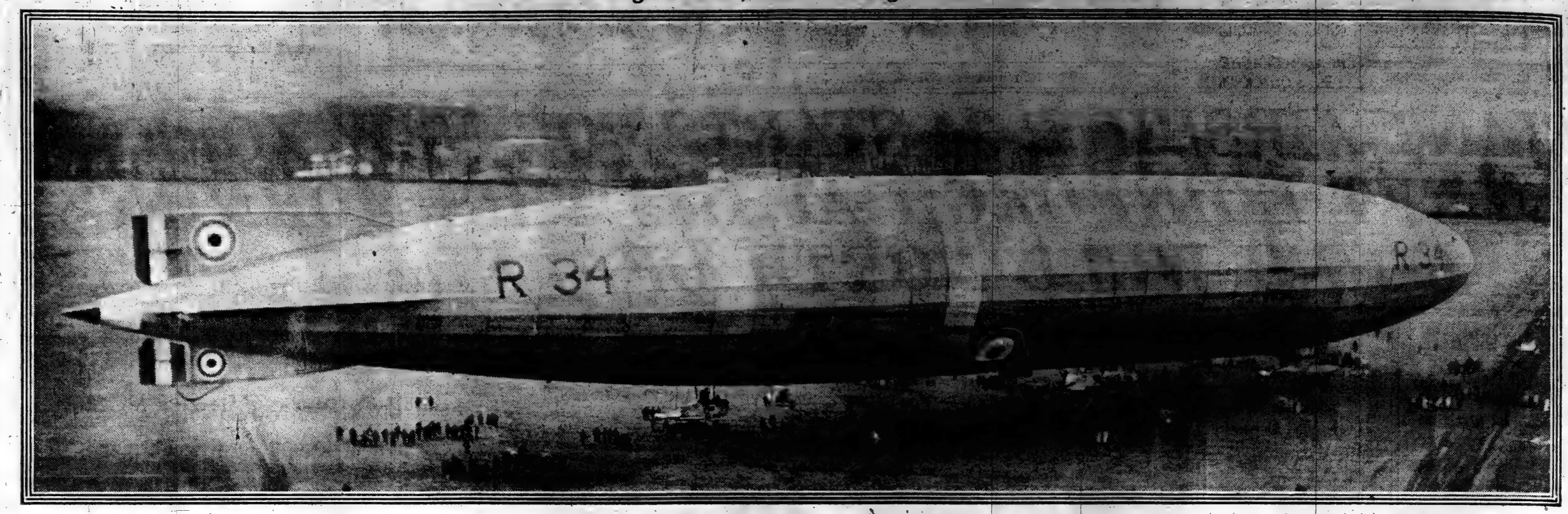
"My policy," he said, "will be to fly as low as the weather conditions will allow, 1,000 feet, if possible, in order to reserve petrol and lifting power. I expect to reach our destination seventy to eighty hours after the start. You can tell your readers the ship has been tested and proved satisfactory both on the final flight and on service patrol in the Baltic, and I have no doubt of a successful demonstration proving the high commercial value of airships.

I believe that soon regular airship trade routes will be opened to the Near East and Buenos Aires carrying passengers and mails. I have proved that with favorable wind an airship can go seventy knots per hour on twenty-five gallons of petrol.

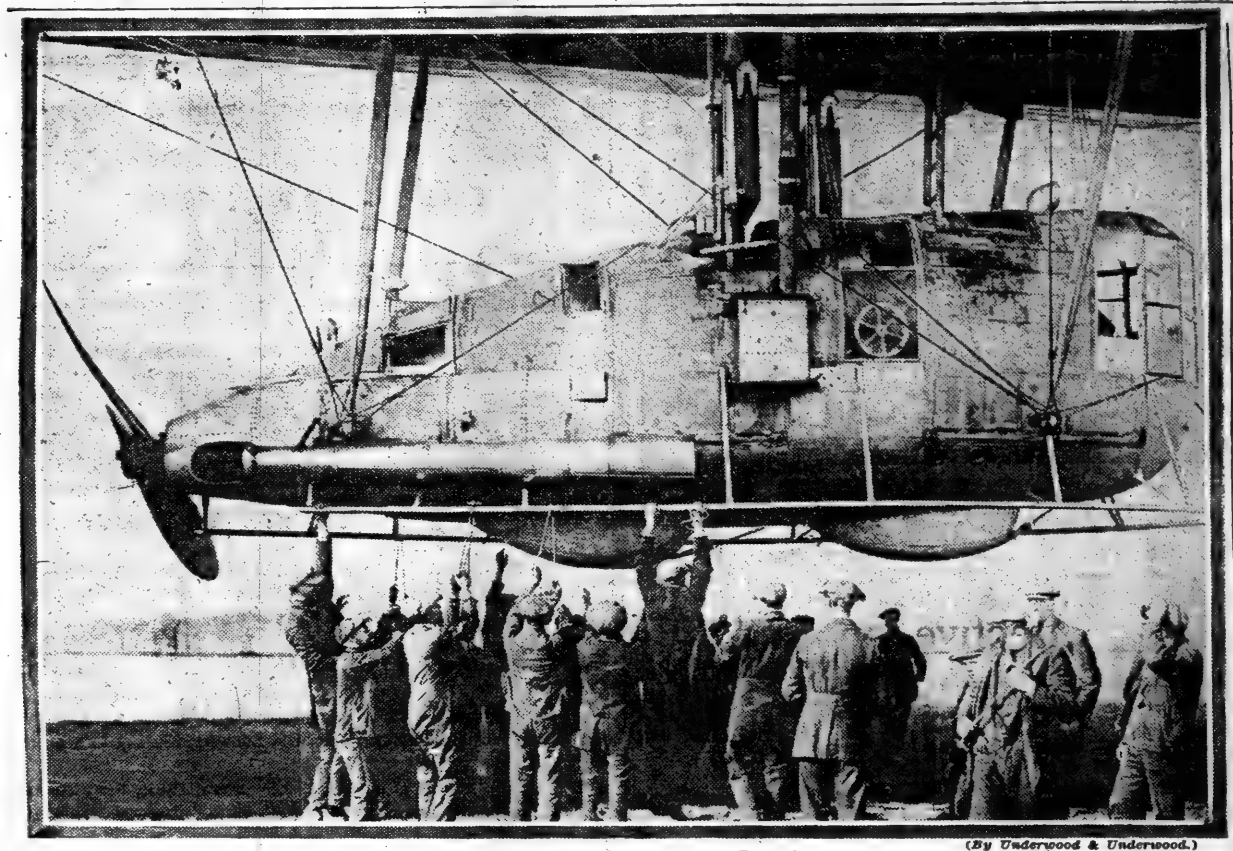
"We are not superstitious, but each member of the crew has been presented with a mascot, gold for the officers and silver for the men. Here is mine," said the Major, laughing, and he produced a small leather case and extracted "Thumbs Up," a baby wrought in gold, the head made of a West African bean.

There are two other mascots to be carried. Both have done a lot of flying. They are Sandy, a little terrier belonging to Major Scott, and his

The British Dirigible R-34, Now in Flight Across the Atlantic



(© Central News Service.)



(By Underwood & Underwood.)

The Gondola of the R-34.
At the right is the glass-inclosed car. At the left the huge propeller is seen.

great chum, a black cat. Sandy has done 1,000 hours flying, and loves it.

He will not be separated from pussy, whom I found today proudly walking up and down in front of the airship decorated with colored ribbons and a yellow rose. She wears a fresh-cut flower every day in her collar buttonhole, tokens of affections from the crew.

American Naval Officer Working as Member of the Crew.

Lieut. Commander Lansdowne is the United States representative aboard the R-34. He will work as a member of the crew, for everybody aboard has undertaken to do his bit.

The pilot is Major G. H. Scott, A. F. C. Born in London in 1883, in 1914 he was flying airplanes at Hendon, and enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service. After flying Rigid No. 9 he became experimental officer at Fulham air station and superintended the construction of the R-34 at Inchinnan. In February last he married a daughter of A. J. Campbell, manager of Beardsmore's yard, where the airship was constructed.

The navigating officer is Major G. G. H. Cooke, D. S. O. Born in Kent in 1880, he joined the navy at the age of 15, and during the war saw service in East Africa and the Dardanelles. He is married, and has one daughter.

Captain Harris, R. A. F., is the meteorological officer.

The feeling among the crew of the R-34 is one not of hope but certainty of crossing the Atlantic in view of her recent trip over the German coast, when she remained in the air, her engines working perfectly and all going as smoothly as could be desired, for fifty-six hours. This was considered a more exacting test than an Atlantic flight in the best conditions, though the Atlantic may present difficulties that were not encountered then.

The R-34's first real test was impromptu, so to speak. What was intended to be merely a trip of short duration from the instruction yard at Inchinnan, where she was built, to the airdrome at East Fortune was prolonged by a fog which prevented a landing, so she was in flight for twenty-two hours. During that time her engines and controls worked without fault and she was eventually brought to rest without mishap.

It was during this unexpectedly long stay in the air that the full confidence felt in her by her crew was first induced. On that occasion there was no opportunity to test the wireless installed and it was considered advisable to make a further flight on the 14th of June to have this important matter seen to. The R-34, accompanied by the R-29, a wartime dirigible with a record of sunk submarines, left the aerodrome at 9 o'clock at night and sailed at slow speed over Edinburgh, the Forth Bridge and the fleet at Rosyth, afterward bearing east for Mary Island, from which she talked with the Azores and thus satisfactorily tested the range and working of her wireless. That was a range of about 800 miles and the installation worked admirably.

It had originally been intended that this should be the last test prior to the great flight, but in view of eventualities she was put on a war footing and made the demonstration cruise in the course of which she flew across the North Sea, seeing land first at Heligoland, and then coasted along over the seaports of Wilhelmshaven, Friedrichshaven, and Hamburg, past the Kiel Canal and by way of Copenhagen to the Southern Baltic. She cruised some time there and then returned home. As if to give her something to do there was a strong west wind against which she made way steadily for twenty hours. This was looked on as the most satisfactory test of all, for she never lost her way but made progress always and was completely under control all the way.

The crew were delighted with her performance and arrived full of the highest confidence. All the time, too, she was in wireless communication, so nothing was wanting to the success of the cruise. It was difficult to land her in a strong breeze, but she was brought down successfully, only the slightest mishap in the shape of damage to the bag under the forward cabin attending the handling of the ship by the landing party.

Carries a Capacity Load.

EAST FORTUNE, Scotland, Wednesday, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The dirigible R-34 started on her voyage to America at 1:48 (Greenwich meantime) this morning.

The giant airship received a final tuning up at 6 o'clock tonight, preparatory to the voyage. The new motor installed since the trip to the Baltic worked perfectly, according to officers at the aerodrome, and everything was in readiness for the flight. The tanks had been filled, food supplies were aboard, and everything possible had been done for the comfort of the crew of twenty-three, who were in fine fettle for the pioneer trip of a lighter-than-air craft between Great Britain and the United States.

The hour fixed for the start was chosen because at that time atmospheric conditions would be best for lifting the heavy load and for the first time in her brief career the R-34 carried a capacity load.

The meteorological forecast for the week is favorable for the trip. Winds will be encountered across the main route which will bring with them favorable weather conditions, it is reported.

Prior to the start, Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne of the United States Navy, a passenger on the R-34 at the invitation of the British Admiralty, said:

"There is no doubt whatever in my mind, or, I believe, in the minds of any of the crew, that we will get over without difficulty."

Commander Lansdowne is a firm believer in the practicability of the lighter-than-air machine, and has devoted all his time during the war studying this branch of aviation.

"It was very good of the Admiralty," he continued, "to extend an invitation to our Navy Department that an American be included in the crew on this pioneer flight. I see no particular reason why the Admiralty should have selected me, but, believe me, I am glad of the opportunity.

"As I understand it, we will not attempt any speed trial. We will cross as quickly as possible, avoiding adverse winds, but at the same time not overlooking any opportunity for observations likely to be of aid in the future to navigators and airship pilots crossing the Atlantic."

Hope to Sail Over Newfoundland.

Under normal conditions of weather the R-34 could sail to Long Island and return without replenishing her supplies but nothing has been overlooked in the attempt to make this historic flight. Major Scott, her commander, said he would attempt to follow a great circle and arrive over Newfoundland. That was only a hope, however, he added, as weather conditions in mid-Atlantic might force him in almost any direction to escape cyclonic conditions.

"Give me an even break and I'll get across without any trouble," said Major Scott just before starting. "I took her 2,000 miles over the Baltic, came back in a devil of a wind, and when we got here had petrol enough to do forty more hours. And, remember, we were not fully loaded with petrol when we started. I cannot tell you just how much petrol we have aboard tonight, for this still is a naval craft, you know. But you may be assured that we have more than when we started our last trip."

LONDON, July 2.—The Air Ministry announces that the R-34 left the ground at 1:48 Greenwich mean time on her transatlantic flight.

The Air Ministry early this morning received the following message from Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commander of the American naval forces in European waters, who is in Paris:

"Please advise the pilot of the R-34 that I wish him every success in the transatlantic flight."

Weather conditions after midnight were reported as improving.

The Air Ministry had not received any further word from the R-34 until 4 o'clock this morning, but it assumed that the big aircraft was well on its way on its transatlantic voyage. The weather over the Atlantic is reported excellent.

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R-34 SHOULD ARRIVE WITHIN THREE DAYS

Average Speed Estimated at 40 Miles an Hour; Maximum 70.

TOTAL HORSE POWER 1,000

Cruising Radius 4,900 Miles—Airship's Radio Apparatus Has Range of 1,500.

The R-34 is one of the two largest dirigibles in the world and is about 670 feet long. Although the construction of the two dirigibles had been in progress at Inchinnan, near Glasgow, for months before the end of the war, it was not until last February that the Admiralty admitted that it had plans for airships even larger than the German Zeppelins.

The R-33, equipped as an aerial battle cruiser, had her trial flight about March 1, and her sister craft took to the air a few days later. It was announced on March 22 that the war equipment of the ships would be partly dismantled and that they would be prepared for a flight across the Atlantic.

When the Air Ministry began to discuss the ocean flight it was planned that one of the ships should take a northerly course and the other should proceed to America by swinging to the south. In dismantling the war equipment, however, it was found that there was too much work to do on the R-33 to prepare her for the flight, and it was decided that only the R-34 should be remodeled. In carrying out this plan the Admiralty formally took over the dirigible from the Air Ministry about May 30 and sent her out on a series of practice flights. The ocean flight was held up by the uncertainty preceding the signing of the Peace Treaty, and the airship took a test flight toward Germany.

The length of the vessel is equal to that of a good-sized ocean liner, and she has a beam of seventy-nine feet, making her almost as wide as some of the large ocean-going ships. From the bottom of her dowest gondola to the top of her gasbag is about ninety-two feet. She has five cars, or gondolas, suspended from her framework, and all are connected by an immense platform about 600 feet long.

Power enabling her to make close to 70 miles an hour in good weather is furnished by about five Sunbeam motors, giving a total horse power of about 1,000. She will carry between 7,500 and 8,000 gallons of gasoline, the amount varying with the barometric pressure at the time of the beginning of the flight, because the pressure and the temperature affect the lifting power of the gas bag. It is estimated that this fuel and oil will weigh about sixteen tons, and that the vessel will have a cruising radius of about 4,900 miles.

Original plans for the trip were that the motor in the forward car, and those in two of the side cars, should be used in beginning the trip, leaving two of the motors in reserve, so that they would be available if unusually strong winds were encountered or if the other engines were disabled. It was expected that adverse winds of about sixteen miles an hour would be encountered and that the dirigible would probably not be able to make more than an average of about forty miles an hour. It has been estimated roughly that the R-34 will require about three days for the crossing, depending largely upon the atmospheric conditions.

About thirty officers and men were to have been carried in the gondolas under the original plan, four of them as passengers. One of these was to have been Lieut. Commader Zachery Lansdowne of the American Navy. It was expected that Colonel Maitland of the Royal Flying Corps also would be a passenger. Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lucas, the officer of the Royal Air Force who has been making the arrangements in this country for the reception of the dirigible, said that the members of the crew would stand four-hour watches, with half the crew in each watch. The Captain, Major G. H. Scott, R. A. F., or the second officer, will command in alternate watches, with a coxswain operating the altitude controls, a second coxswain operating the steering apparatus, a radio operator at the radio directional finder, three mechanicians, and three other men to watch the gas bags.

Colonel Lucas said that the living conditions in the gondolas would be comfortable, sleeping accommodations for the crew having been provided and electrical apparatus having been installed so that they could cook their meals. They will get hot water from the radiators on the motors. All the gondolas are inclosed, and Colonel Lucas expressed the belief that the men would be able to keep warmer than if they were flying in an airplane.

A wireless set in the forward gondola has a range of about 1,500 miles and will be used in enabling the captain to direct his course if the sun and stars are obscured.

The airship weighs about thirty tons, and its useful load is about twenty tons, according to Colonel Lucas. According to the ship's authority it displaces about sixty tons of air, and its size compares generally with that of the liner Adriatic. It is estimated that the ship will have lost about one-third of its capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas when it has reached its moorings at Roosevelt Field, Mineola.

BRITISH AIR ATTACHE EXPECTS QUICK TRIP

General Charlton Says the Voyage Should Take from 40 to 50 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Advices flashed from London tonight, stating that the British dirigible airship, R-34, had started from her moorings near Edinburgh on the transatlantic flight to Long Island and return, took official Washington and the British embassy completely by surprise tonight.

Brig. Gen. Lionel Evelyn Oswald Charlton, of the British Royal Flying Corps, who is Air Attaché of the British Embassy, in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the R-34 on its arrival in this country, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at midnight that he had not been officially advised of the actual starting of the big dirigible.

General Charlton informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that it was the expectation that the R-34 would be able to cover the journey from Edinburgh to Long Island in from 40 to 50 hours. Without wind either way, it was estimated, he said, that the voyage would take 40 hours, but the probability was that there would be adverse winds which would add 10 hours to the actual flying time, making the voyage take about 50 hours if 10 hours were added by contrary winds. If there should be winds from the east, behind the ship, he said, it would take less than 40 hours. General Charlton said that the minimum cruising speed of the R-34 was 65 miles an hour, air speed, not allowing for winds, and that the full engine power called for 60 miles an hour, air speed.

If the R-34 left Edinburgh at 1:48 A. M., London time, Wednesday, July 2, which would be the same at 9:48 P. M., New York time, Tuesday, July 1, General Charlton said, and fifty hours were required for the voyage, including ten hours allowed for contrary winds, the dirigible would be due at Mineola at 11:48 P. M. Thursday, July 3, New York time; but if the voyage could be made in forty hours, the dirigible would be due at Mineola about 1:48 P. M. Thursday, July 3, New York time.

When asked as to the plans of the R-34 on her arrival, General Charlton said:

"If everything goes all right, the R-34 will remain at the field on Long Island from eight to ten hours. It will remain there just long enough to refuel and see that everything is in proper condition for the return voyage. The return voyage will then start and will be from Long Island by way of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, to Edinburgh. The engines will be warmed up for the return voyage during the trip from New York over Philadelphia and Washington."

Asked whether the R-34, on the return voyage, would go as far south as the Virginia Capes, General Charlton replied that there would be no advantage in that, but that after flying over the American Capital the dirigible would turn her nose east and then speed off toward the British Isles.

In reply to another inquiry General Charlton said that there would be about thirty men on the R-34 during the voyage. He said that Brig. Gen. Maitland of the British Royal Air Service would be in command during the voyage. There will be four Royal Air pilots on board, an American naval officer, and the rest of the crew will be mechanics.

General Charlton said that the expectation was that the R-34 and the President's steamer, the George Washington, would either pass or communicate with each other in mid-ocean.

When the R-34 comes into radio touch with the American and Canadian coasts—650 miles out—she will communicate with officials on this side through the Cape Race radio station and other high powered wireless stations on this side. These messages, when received by the Navy Department, will be delivered to General Charlton, who is the fountainhead for the arrangements that have been made for taking care of the great air liner on this side of the Atlantic.

Weather conditions for the voyage are regarded as ideal. The Weather Bureau tonight notified officials of the Army Air Service that the weather was perfect all the way from San Francisco to London, and splendid for both transcontinental and transatlantic flying. General Charlton requested on June 28, in connection with the projected visit of the R-34 to Long Island, that American merchant shipping send weather reports by radio to Cape Race, and instructions to this effect have been sent broadcast by the navy through its chain of wireless stations. This applies to both the outward and return journey, but particularly to the latter



Major G. H. Scott, Royal Air Force,
Commander of the R-34.

MINEOLA IS READY FOR R-34'S COMING

Army Aviation Officers Will Guide Her to Her Moorings by Radio.

POWERFUL ANCHOR SYSTEM

Provision Made to Withstand Winds Up to Velocity of Fifty Miles an Hour.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 1.—Colonel Arthis Miller, in command of the Army aviation fields on Long Island, announced last night that everything was ready for the reception of the British dirigible R-34. Special detachments of military police have been organized near the moorings at Roosevelt Field to keep crowds away, and an appeal was sent out last night to all aviators not to attempt to fly near the big dirigible while she remained in the air or at her moorings.

"Our wireless plants here are completed, and we expect to pick up the dirigible when she is about 600 miles out and guide her to her moorings by radio," said Colonel Miller. "When she is about seventy miles off shore we ought to be able to pick her up with the wireless telephone, so that we will have no difficulty whatever in guiding her to the field.

"We expect that the twelve 'anchors,' built of steel and concrete and arranged in a circle, will prove sufficiently sorong to keep the dirigible from getting away from us while she is at Roosevelt Field. She will remain about twenty-four hours, so we understand, and during that time we expect that thousands of persons will make the trip to the field to view her. We will police the field and keep everyone at a safe distance from the craft while she is in our care."

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lucas, the officer of the Royal Air Force who has been making the plans on this side for the reception of the British dirigible, said last night that he had no new information on the flight, other than it would probably take more than fifty-six hours, probably seventy-two, for the airship to cross. He said he had no definite information upon the time of her arrival at the Mineola field.

It is estimated by officers at the army aviation field at Mineola, where the dirigible is to be moored, that the ship will not arrive before Friday evening at the earliest, and probably not until Saturday morning. Should she arrive in the night, it was said, she would hover in the air waiting for daylight to make her mooring. During all this time she will be in constant communication with the stations at her mooring place, both by wireless telephone and telegraphy.

Officers said it would be entirely probable that a view of the big airship could be had from the tops of the skyscrapers on Manhattan Island as she came up to her mooring unless foggy weather happened to blend with her silver color. They said they believed that it would be possible for observers on the tops of high buildings to see her with glasses, especially if it were a bright, sunshiny day, so that the jacket of the dirigible would glisten. The airship will be high above the horizon line to any persons viewing it from Manhattan Island, and the distance to Mineola is only about fifteen miles by airline.

The concrete emplacements to which the dirigible will be moored have been set in a wide circle, and when she is brought to earth three large cables, running from three cement blocks, will be reeved through a swivel ring in the bow of the ship. In this way the base of her moorings will form a triangle, and the bag will always be headed into the wind, with the maximum strain on only one or two of the cables.

"It will take at least six or eight hours to refuel the engines after we get the ship moored," said Colonel Lucas, "and the length of her stay here will depend entirely upon the weather and upon the desires of the American naval officers, who invited the visit of the dirigible and who will be the hosts to the officers and crew during their stay. "We will turn the craft over to the American Navy, and they may make complete inspection and take as much time for this task as they choose. Lieut. Commander Lansdowne of the American Navy is coming over on the R-34, and he will remain with her here during the stay. He is an observer for the American Navy and is the guest of the British Admiralty during the flight."

It is probable that the ship will be here at least a week, and that she will make a flight over New York City, so that as many as possible may see the largest dirigible in the world.

Aviation officers at both Haselhurst and Mitchel Fields will aid the officers at Roosevelt Field in the work of handling the big ship, and the new radio sets at all three fields will be utilized. Each of the fields has five complete radio sets now, with wireless telephone attachments. The radio arrangements at Haselhurst Field are in charge of Lieutenant John C. Davidson, and Lieutenants Maurice R. Dodd and Stephen G. Evans are in command at Mitchel Field.

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IT is a strange fact that many persons who devote the energies of a lifetime to acquiring property often give little thought to what will eventually become of it.

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Effective on and after August 1, 1919, the Chassis price of the Autocar Motor Truck will be $2300 for the 97-inch wheelbase and $2400 for the 120-inch wheelbase.

Orders placed before August 1, 1919 will be accepted at the present price of $2050 for the 97-inch wheelbase chassis and $2150 for the 120-inch wheelbase chassis.

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July 1, 1919.

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Preparations to Receive R-34 Here as Announced in Col. Miller's Official Orders

HEADQUARTERS HAZELHURST FIELD,
Long Island, N. Y.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.
June 19, 1919.

DUTIES OF COMMAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE LANDING OF BRITISH DIRIGIBE R-34, ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

Landing Field:

1. Roosevelt Field has been designated as a landing field for the British dirigible R-34, on arrival from overseas.

Officials in Charge of Arrangements.

2. The following officials have been designated to have charge of the arrangements:
(a) Representing the British Royal Air Force: Major Hugh Fuller, Royal Air Force; office at Roosevelt Field; telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 1.
(b) Representing the United States Naval Flying Corps: Lieutenant Henry W. Hoyt, U. S. N.; office at Roosevelt Field; telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 1.
(c) Representing the Army Air Service: Brig. Gen. William Mitchel, U. S. A., in charge of arrangements; office at headquarters, Hazelhurst Field; telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 20.
Colonel Archie Miller, Air Service, (aeronautics,) commanding field, in charge of press privileges; office at headquarters, Hazelhurst Field; telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 20.
Colonel Charles De F. Chandler, Air Service, (aeronautics,) in charge of lighter than air activities; office at headquarters, Hazelhurst Field; Telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 20.

Preliminary Arrangements.

3. All activities of this command will render every assistance possible to the British Royal Air Force and the United States Naval Flying Corps engaged in this work, specifically:
(a) The Executive Officer, Roosevelt Field, will set aside the necessary officers' quarters and barracks for the accommodation of officers and enlisted men, including issuance of the necessary bedding, barrack and kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c., and will be held responsible for the proper guarding of the property, and police and sanitary measures, except as may be otherwise prescribed.
(b) The Camp Supply Officer will furnish such equipment and supplies as may be requested, and are on hand and available, including sales of subsistence stores in accordance with such agreement as may be made with the United States Navy, and that is authorized under existing regulations and instructions.
(c) The Motor Transportation Officer will render such assistance as is requested, and approved by these headquarters.

Areas Designated for Guests and Visitors.

4. The following areas are designated for guests and visitors:
(a) Area No. 1.—For Guests—Grandstand at south side of Roosevelt Field. Cards will be used for admittance to this area. Enter from Stewart Avenue, opposite Mitchel Field. Information stations will give the necessary advice as to the location of the grandstands advice as to the location of the grandstand parks for motor vehicles.
(b) Area No. 2—For duly accredited press representatives and photographers—Grandstand at south of Roosevelt Field. Cards will be used for admittance to this area. Enter from Stewart Avenue, opposite Mitchel Field. Information stations will give the necessary advice as to the locations of parks for motor vehicles.
(c) Area No. 3—For general public—South of Motor Parkway, between it and Stewart Avenue. Enter from Stewart Avenue, opposite Mitchel Field. Information stations will give the necessary advice as to the location of parks for motor vehicles.
(d) Area No. 4—For general public—North side of Roosevelt Field, outside of line of guards. Enter from Old Country Road. Information stations will give the necessary advice as to the location of parks for motor vehicles.
NOTE.—No visitors will be allowed inside of Hazelhurst Field, and the flying field will be kept clear of all persons not employed on airplanes.

Provost Marshal.

5. The Provost Marshal will be responsible for proper guarding of the landing field indicated below, and that the dirigible is properly guarded while remaining on the field.
(a) The Officer in Charge of Military Police, Mitchel Field, is detailed Provost Marshal, with headquarters at south side of Roosevelt Field. Telephone 1500—Extension 372.
(b) First Provisional Military Police Company, 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, armed, from Mitchel Field, will guard entire south side of landing field. Sentinels will be posted between Motor Parkway and fence. A detachment of one officer and six enlisted men will take station at the grandstands. Three motorcycles are assigned to this company.
(c) Second Provisional Military Police Company, 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, armed, from Mitchel Field, will guard entire east side of the landing field as indicated by markers. Three motorcycles are assigned to this company.
(d) Third Provisional Military Police Company, 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, armed, from Roosevelt Field, will guard entire north side of landing field as indicated by markers. A detachment consisting of one officer and ten enlisted men will take station in the vicinity of field headquarters for use in cases of emergency. Three motorcycles are assigned to this company.
(e) Fourth Provisional Military Police Company, 2 officers and 50 enlisted men, armed, from Hazelhurst Field, will guard entire west side of landing field as indicated by markers. Two motorcycles are assigned this company.
(f) Fifth Provisional Military Police Company, 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, armed, officer in charge of military police, Hazelhurst Field, commanding, will guard Hazelhurst Field proper. Two motorcycles and two touring cars are assigned this company.
(g) No person or vehicle will be allowed inside of the landing field during the entire period the dirigible is on the landing field, except as may be authorized by the representative of the Royal Air Force or competent authority. Hazelhurst landing field will be kept clear of all persons and vehicles, except persons constituting the crews of airplanes.

Air Service Landing Crews

6. The following active and Reserve U. S. Air Service balloon landing crews will take station on the landing field at the places designated by the representative of the British Royal Air Force, and be subject to his orders.
(a) Seven Provisional Balloon Companies, consisting of 3 officers and 100 enlisted men each, in command of the executive officer, Mitchel Field, organized as indicated below.
(b) An active crew consisting of three provisional balloon companies under command of the Commanding Officer, 36th Balloon Company, U. S. Air Service.
(c) A reserve landing crew consisting of four provisional balloon companies under command of an officer designated by the Executive Officer, Mitchel Field.
(d) The motion picture films taken in England in landings and take-offs of the Dirigible R-34 will be screened for instructional purposes. All officers and enlisted men will be required to attend one performance.
(e) The active and reserve landing crews will receive such instruction prior to the arrival of the dirigible as may be desired by the representative of the British Royal Air Force.
(f) All officers in charge of landing crews will, before entering the landing field, form their detachments and personally inspect each officer and enlisted man to assure that no matches are on the clothing of the personnel. The officer concerned will certify that they have made such inspection and turn the certificate over to the Executive Officer, Mitchel Field.

Information Service.

7. The following Information Service is established for duties connected with the arrival of the dirigible and while on the landing field.
(a) Officer in Charge of Information Service, Commanding Officer, Hazelhurst Field. Office at Hazelhurst Field, Telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 16.
(b) The officers in charge of flying at Hazelhurst Field and Mitchel Field are charged with such communication by air as may be directed by competent authority. Flying on or near Roosevelt Field will be discontinued until further orders. All pilots will refrain from flying in the immediate vicinity of dirigible.
(c) The Officer in Charge of Publicity will give to the press for publication a request that all aircraft refrain from visiting Hazelhurst, Mitchel and Roosevelt fields during the time the Dirigible R-34 is here. The British Royal Air Force and the U. S. Navy Flying Corps have especially requested that no aircraft whatsoever be flown during the visit of the Dirigible R-34. Such ships as may be required to fill existing engagements will be flown during this time only from Hazelhurst Field. The Officer in Charge of Flying will exercise personal supervision over the departure of the few ships that it may be necessary to send out, and under no circumstances should they be flown in the vicinity of Dirigible R-34.

Fire Protection.

8. A Fire Detachment consisting of 2 Officers and 10 enlisted men designated by the Executive Officer, Roosevelt Field, will be on the landing field and be provided with buckets of sand and Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

Ambulances.

9. Four (4) ambulances, properly equipped, will be at the dressing station in vicinity of the office of the Provost Marshal, under supervision of the Senior Surgeon.

Rest and Amusement Rooms for Visitors.

10. The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., W. C. C. S., and Jewish Welfare League are authorized to utilize vacant buildings along Stewart Avenue, opposite Mitchel Field, for the establishment of rest and amusement rooms for visitors.

Additional Information.

11. For information not covered by these or subsequent instructions, apply to Headquarters Hazelhurst Field, Telephone Garden City 1600, Extension No. 16.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MILLER.
J. Y. CHISUM,
Major, A. S., (A.), Executive Officer.
OFFICIAL:
JOHN P. ROULLOT, 1st Lieut., A. S., (A.), Acting Adjutant.

KUN PROPOSES CONFERENCE

Wants All States of Former Austrian Empire to Get Together.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

VIENNA, June 24, (via Paris, July 1.)—Bela Kun, head of the Bolshevist Government at Budapest, recently proposed a conference of all the States of the former Austrian Empire in order to settle the status of questions existing among them and to reach a harmonious understanding. His suggestion is in line with a solution which has been in the minds of other persons interested in bringing about the same result, but who have no sympathy with the Bolsheviki.

I have asked Bela Kun for a statement of his ideas on this subject with special reference to how the conference may be called, how constituted, and other practical details. His answer, just telephoned from Budapest, is not as specific as desired, but it is an appeal to the Entente to indorse such a conference. The statement says:

"The soundness of the idea of discussing a settling of affairs in all of the States of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy at a meeting in which the delegates of these States will take part is obvious. It is a consistent practice of the much-discussed principle of the sovereign right of nations to decide their own fate. The war has rent asunder the former monarchy, and consequently has put an end to the association of the various nations which has lasted for centuries.

"It is natural the dismemberment of the century old bonds should cause a disturbance of the functions of the newly formed States. It seems just as natural that these disturbances might be done away with by a direct exchange of views. It is not only the best but the only possible way of removing disagreements which have turned up among those States.

"Only direct negotiations of the interested States could bring about an understanding, as it concerns mostly the internal affairs of these States, questions which regard them alone.

"It is truly no mere accident that the Hungarian Communist Republic suggested the idea of such a meeting for this Government, which deems the interest of the workingman to be uppermost. It thinks it is its duty to solve all questions peacefully, and it wishes to put an end to the terrible bloodshed. We feel sure the Entente is greatly interested in the re-establishment of the States of the former empire, and will therefore not refuse to consent to such a conference."

VETOED BETHMANN OFFER.

German Government Asked Him to Withdraw It In May.

BERLIN, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, former German Chancellor, offered on May 20 last to surrender for trial by the Allies, but withdrew the offer on the specific request of the Government, which at that time took the view that Germans accused of causing the war or of acts in violation of the rules of civilized warfare should be tried either before a local court or German judges. His attitude at that time, therefore, was held to be undesirable.

Now, however, after peace has been signed and the Germans have agreed to extradite persons whom the Allies desire to place on trial, the action of the former Chancellor in offering to surrender to the Allies is looked upon as purely personal. The Government does not object to his action, as it is believed that he is one of those whom the Entente intends to bring before the high tribunal.

PESSOA GUEST AT DINNER

Stabler Entertains Presidential Party at the Plaza.

Herbert Gordon Stabler, representing the Latin-American division of the Department of State, was the host at a dinner given to Dr. Epitacio Pessoa at the Plaza Hotel last night.

Those in the party in addition to Dr. Pessoa and Mr. Stabler were: Mrs. Pessoa, Miss Laurito Pessoa, Captain Armado Buriamaqui, of the Brazilian Navy, Dr. Pessoa's naval aid, and Mrs. Buriamaqui; Lauro Muller, Jr., Secretary of the Legation, and Mrs. Muller; Gustavo Barroso, Attaché, and Mrs. Barroso.

PARIS REJOICINGS CONTINUE

Poincare at Hotel de Ville Reception —Crowds Dancing in the Streets.

PARIS, June 30.—Official and popular rejoicings over the conclusion of peace continued tonight, with civilians and soldiers dancing in the streets and a gala reception at the Hôtel de Ville, which was attended by President and Mme. Poincaré, a number of French Generals, public men, and allied Ambassadors.

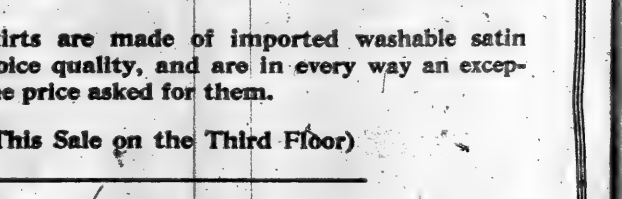
The Hôtel de Ville was brilliantly illuminated, as is customary on July 14, Bastile Day, and the square in front of it was black with people long before the President arrived. After the reception four torchlight parades, led by Republican Guards and bands, started from the Hôtel de Ville, followed by immense crowds. Small musical organizations which were pressed into service furnished music for impromptu outdoor balls in different quarters of the city, which were largely attended by American soldiers.

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A happy help to a happy holiday.
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Arctic Breeze Suits speak for themselves—they also speak for the store that sells them.
At almost all good shops.
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FURS
OF the Best
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Are Now On View
For Sale
AT SUMMER PRICES

CALL UP THE TIMES.
Lost property should be advertised in The New York Times to expedite recovery. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

This is not an argument for or against Prohibition; it is merely a statement of fact.
Thirst is the craving for water, and it cannot be quenched by alcoholic beverages.
Alcohol only abstracts water from the tissues and causes a demand for more water.
Eat sparingly of meat and plentifully of fruits and vegetables, and drink pure water freely between meals, and you will not be troubled by thirst.
Ice-cold milk, tea and coffee are real thirst quenchers — delicious with your meals at CHILDS.
Childs

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
Introducing the little brother of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces

Rubber Heels
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Ask your shoe repair man or shoe dealer to explain the patented air cushion that makes walking a delight.
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MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

An Important Offering of
Women's
White Satin Sports Skirts
very specially priced at
$16.50
will take place to-day (Wednesday)
These Sports Skirts are made of imported washable satin (pure silk) of choice quality, and are in every way an exceptional value at the price asked for them.
(This Sale on the Third Floor)

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale
for to-day and Thursday, will offer
Silks, Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys
of especially fine qualities, in white, black, and the modish colors for afternoon and evening, at the remarkably low prices of
95c. to $3.95 per yard
(representing very decided concessions from former figures)
Sold only in Lengths, suitably arranged for
Dresses, Blouses, Skirts and Coats
(This Sale on the First Floor)

Rainier
WORM DRIVE
Delivery Trucks
¾ ton - - $1550
1½ ton - - 1890
2 ton - - - 2400
Chassis f. o. b. N. Y.

Constructed on the same lines as the best known heavy duty trucks with all their proved successful features including Continental Motors. Brown-Lipe clutch and transmission and worm-drive. America's highest grade light trucks.
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Factory: Flushing, L. I., New York
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buy trucks because they look good, or because they seem cheap—
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AEROPLANES WANTED
Two aeroplanes wanted on rental basis for balance of season. Answer immediately. H 827 Times Annex.

A NOVEL VIEW OF WASHINGTON.
A view of the Capitol at Washington, and the official buildings in that neighborhood, taken in an airplane, form a feature of the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands July 2. 10c. a copy.—Advt.

LIEUTENANT J. R. BUSK RECEIVES WAR CROSS

New Yorker Honored by Pershing for Exploit at the Battle of the Marne.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The War Department today gave out a list of citations for the Distinguished Service Cross, which contains the following names:

Second Lieutenant J. R. BUSK, 38th Inf.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Chateau-Thierry on June 17. Despite the coldness of the water, the swiftness of the current, and the presence of the enemy on the opposite bank, he completed a reconnoissance of the enemy's position by swimming the River Marne, after which he took a patrol across the river in boats and obtained valuable information regarding the movements of the enemy. Home address: Fred T. Busk, (father,) 301 Produce Exchange, New York City.

Corporal PATRICK J. CARROLL, Co. F, 308th Inf.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Bazouches on Aug. 13. He led a patrol of five men to the rescue of his company commander, who was lying concealed within twenty yards of a German machine-gun nest. He advanced through the intense machine-gun fire to the enemy's position, and, although wounded in nine places, returned to our lines with important information. Home address: Nelly Carroll, (sister,) 310 East Eighth Street, New York City.

Private ERNEST W. BLOMGREN, San. Det., 108th Inf.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on Sept. 27. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, he displayed unusual courage and bravery by going forward through the terrific shell and machine-gun fire to rescue wounded comrades. Home address: Mrs. E. Blomgren, (wife,) 1,491 Westchester Avenue, New York City.

Other awards are:

First Lieut. Albert S. Burch, 326th Inf., Oakley, Md.; First Lieut. Frank Carter, 326th Inf., Atlanta, Ga.; First Lieut. Clifton B. Cates, Co. H, 6th Regt., U. S. M. C., Tipton ville, Tenn.; Second Lieut. James B. Burks, (deceased,) Co. D, 113th Inf., Newport News, Va.; Sergt. H. C. Brantley, Co. D, 1st Gas Regt., Mount Ulla, N. C.; Sergt. George V. Brown, Co. I, 16th Inf., La Fayette, Ind.; Sergt. Clifton Burnett, Hdqts., 1st Inf. Brigade, Pilgrim, Texas; Sergt. Samuel E. Casaga, Co. A, 132d Inf., Chicago Ill.; Sergt. Earl J. Cheevers, Hdqts. Co., 132d Inf., Chicago, Ill.; Corp. William A. Belonges, (deceased,) Co. M, 125th Inf., Gould City, Mich.; Corp. Walter H. Blanchard, Co. B, 344th Batt., Tank Corps, Haverhill, Mass.; Corp. Clarence H. Bunyard, Co. A, 113th Machine Gun Batt., Hollandale, Miss.; Corp. George A. Carroll, Machine Gun Co., 326th Inf., Davenport, Iowa; Private Daniel T. Broomhead, Co. M, 328th Inf., Holyoke, Mass.; Private George Bullins, Co. C, 125th Inf., Mendota, Wash.; Private J. H. Burchfield, Med. Det., 1st Batt., 16th Inf., Salem, Ore.; Private William J. Cahill, Co. D, 59th Inf., Lowell, Mass., and Private Leroy Cassingham, Co. M, 358th Inf., Ringling, Okla.

REDS WATCHING DE VALERA.

Bolsheviki and Germans in Switzerland Make Capital of His Visit.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 28.—The landing in America of De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, caused great rejoicing among the Bolsheviki here. Apparently they and the German propagandists, who are now working together in Europe, knew ten days ago that De Valera had started for America, because the directors of the Bolshevist-German propaganda here tried to get from press agencies all the cables they received from America concerning De Valera's campaign.

Every item of news about his doings in America is being disseminated by the Bolshevist and German propagandists and displayed in their newspapers.

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For Women and Misses

White Washable Kid Oxfords

of a quality rarely seen

at $8.50

Fashion's most distinctive Summer oxfords, produced according to our usual high standard of workmanship in soft, glove-like kidskin, with soles and heels of white ivory leather. Only until our present stock is exhausted will this low price be in effect.

The same last in a high-cut boot—Today—$10

Second Floor.

Enjoy the "Fourth" at the beach in One of These

Beach or Swimming Suits

offered today and Thursday

at $4.95, $5.95 and $6.95

Highly individual beach and swimming suits in waistline, slip-on and chemise effects, in black trimmed with solid colors. Also worsted slip-on and one-piece swimming suits with trunks attached, in black or colors, with colored border for trimming. Sizes 34 to 46.

Bathing Suits for Large Figures

with all the dash and spirit of those in regular sizes

$7.95 and $9.95

Fourth Floor



On Sale Today!

New Summer Blouses

for your going away

At $1.45 to $7.50

New, dainty, crisp warm weather blouses, delightfully fashioned of French voiles, organdie, dimity and linen, with round or V necks; many are semi-tailleur in effect, others exquisitely trimmed with hand embroidery, frilling or fichus.

Nothing like them in New York at these prices!

Third Floor

For the Beach, Sports and Touring

Women's Summer Suits at $23 and $33

There's nothing so smart for Summer wear as a trim tailored suit. These are in the most distinctive styles introduced, somewhat mannish in their clever lines, and possessing a degree of exclusiveness characteristic of costly to-order productions. Belted and straight line models tailored in

Pongee, tricolette, Paulette, taffeta, heather mixtures and wool Jersey

the most successful materials for present wear.

Fourth Floor.

Cool, Summer Frocks for Misses



$15 $35

Today

at $15

Fine Figured Voile Frocks in a new tier model, with collar, cuffs and tie sash of white organdie, as *pictured.*

Prettier frocks have not been shown, and at $15 they are exceptionally good value.

Also—A Splendid Collection of

Smart Afternoon Frocks for Misses at $35

Delightful Summer Frocks of Georgette Crepe, Satin, Taffeta, and Silk Foulards, new and very youthful in their clever lines, and very skilfully made.

The model *pictured* is developed in Georgette Crepe over Satin, tunic and sleeves being beautifully embellished with silk mesh braid insertion. The colors are—

Taupe, Navy, Copenhagen, Flesh, and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor

Today and Thursday

A Sale of

Misses' Summery Blouses at $2



$2

Dainty Summertime Blouses designed especially for the youthful Miss. The styles are not only new, but more suited to the youthful Miss than any before introduced.

Fashioned of sheer white lawn, and checked organdie, with pleated frills of fine tucks for trimming. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style pictured.

Second Floor



On Sale Today and Thursday

Women's Warm Weather

White Voile Frocks Special $12.95

Three very charming styles, as pictured, in smart tunic and straight-line effects, some richly embroidered. The most practical Summer frocks made, because of their wonderful laundering qualities, and exceptional coolness. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor

Quantity Limited!

Junior Girls' Organdie Frocks



at much below regular

$6.95

One glance at these beautiful frocks will at once show them to be of a very superior quality.

Fashioned of sheer organdie, with large fichu collar and cuffs edged with narrow frilling, new shirred skirt with graduated tucks, and wide girdle with sash.

To be had in flesh color, light blue, orchid, and maize. Sizes, 12 to 16 years.

Second Floor

The New Sweaters

for Women and Misses



for mountain and seashore wear are shown at Saks today in great variety at very modest prices.

Fashion has outdone all previous efforts in creating distinctive sweaters for Summer use. For mountain and seashore, the styles now on sale on the third floor are simply wonderful in their clever lines, and at their prices are without competition. Knit in zephyr wool, Shetland wool and all worsted, showing many novel pocket and belt treatments.

All wanted colors and all sizes

At $5 to $12.95

Third Floor



On Sale at Saks To-day

2000 Men's Shirts

With Detachable Collars to Match

At $2.50

Shirts of a highly individual type that are equally appropriate for both sports and business wear, with detachable collars to match in three distinct styles. They come in neat striped and checked patterns that have an unusual appeal to the particular dresser because of their clever departure from the average.

Look them over—they provide a genuine treat at $2.50

Imported Foulard Cravats

Nothing Like Them in New York

At 55c

Soft Summery Cravats of rich English Foulard Silks—the kind for which the English weaver is world-famous. Also a fine collection of smart cravats in striped and novelty silks of excellent quality.

Beginning This Morning

A Remarkable Sale of



2,000 Men's Silk Caps

Regularly $2.00 and $2.50

At $1.35

The largest collection of really fine Silk Caps we have ever offered embracing every kind of Silk in which high-grade caps are made:

Silk Poplin, Checked Silks, Plaid Silks, Hotspur Checks, Pin Checks, and Solid Color Pongee and Mohair.

For comfort on a hot Summer day, what is better than a cap? These are as light and cool as a snowflake, and by far the best values in New York to-day.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

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34x4	18.70	35x5	31.14
34x4½	22.19	37x5	32.24

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.

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BY
JAMES HAY JR.

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A number of other good cars.

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EXPECT CLEMENCEAU TO REMAIN IN POWER

Statement to Parliament Interpreted as Determination to Stay at the Helm.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

"Tiger" Believed to See Danger in Socialists and Caillauxists Capitalizing the Discontent.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—Although Premier Clemenceau made no definite statement in his speech yesterday before Parliament as to his own intentions, the impression is gradually gaining ground that he is unlikely to abandon power before the elections. Some of those who had expected such an announcement from the Premier interpret his phrase about it being the Government's duty to substitute the rational order of peace time for war empiricism as meaning he himself intends to remain at the helm during the difficult period of transition.

This may only be conjecture, but it is significant that in well-informed circles there has been a marked change of attitude regarding Clemenceau in the last two or three weeks. A month or so ago it was taken for granted that the Premier would resign as soon as peace was ratified, if not actually when it was signed. People talked about his great age, the effects of his wound, and the strain of the Peace Conference until one wondered how the Premier was able to keep going at all, if he was as decrepit as they said.

It was stated, too, that the new Ministry was already constituted, with Briand at its head, all waiting—not to say eager—to relieve the "Tiger's" aged shoulders of the overheavy burden. Now, however, all that sort of conversation is at a discount.

Not only is Clemenceau's health bearing up wonderfully, but he seems able to get about quite a good deal, and each time he appears in public the mass of his now well-informed fellow-countrymen greet him more enthusiastically.

Well-informed ones have again realized with something of shock that as in case of Marshal Joffe, the public is apt to be exceedingly loyal to a man who won its full confidence and affection.

The tremendous ovation Marshal Joffre received when he drove through the streets of Paris with General Pershing just two days ago was a complete surprise to "the insiders," who thought Joffre was a back number because he was no longer Generalissimo. Similarly with Clemenceau, it has been so much a fashion of late to deprecate his work as France's representative in the conference, and to insist on his physical exhaustion that those who did so lost sight of the fact that the public as a whole was pretty well satisfied with the peace conditions, and, above all, deeply grateful to the man whom it regards as the savior of France.

The way the crowd surged around Clemenceau at Grand Prix, shouting until their throats cracked, was a revelation of the meaning of the word popularity, and surprised, as would be certain, newspapers who talk of the Premier's tyrannical censorship, and who learned that the public loves the old-timer precisely because it believes him opposed to restraint and restrictions.

Thus his refusal to put a fence around the German guns in the Paris squares, that the public, from small boys to excited poilus, on fête days might play with them all it wanted, won him tens of thousands of admirers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw a little incident which is typical in this respect.

It was just before the departure of President Wilson's train, and the President and Clemenceau were having a last few words in the former's drawing room car. Some officious hand had just closed the tiny opening in the window blind, through which the mob on the platform at the further side of the train could catch an occasional glimpse of the two big chiefs. Clemenceau must ave heard their shouting, for he stepped up to the window and pulled aside the blind entirely.

Then he and the President stood looking out, side by side. And the President waved a good-bye greeting to the common people of Paris. They cheered him to the echo, but what they said of Clemenceau came straight and hot from their hearts.

Another factor that the politicians lose sight of is that Clemenceau himself is a patriot first and politician afterward. If he thinks it to France's interest that he stay in power until demobilization has ended and the elections held, then he will do it, and the people will see that he is not interfered with.

It is not improbable that he may think so for it is an open secret that one of the first acts of the Briand Ministry would be a proclamation of an amnesty which would let Caillaux out of prison. It may be true, as the latter's friends assert, that no proof exists that he has been a traitor to his country.

It is still true that had Caillaux had his way no victorious peace would have been signed a few days ago at Versailles.

At present the Socialists and a small but influential body of Caillaux's henchmen are fighting desperately to get him out of the "Tiger's" claws, in the hope that he may be able to capitalize the popular discontent, which high prices and immoderate profiteering had caused, to swing the country back into the old pre-war political orbit. As far as foreign policy is concerned, that meant truckling to Germany and military unpreparedness.

What they would add to it if they could form a combined majority with Caillauxists may be judged from their present howls against the peace, that it is unjust to Germany, and vociferous admiration for Lenin.

Clemenceau sees the possibility of danger as clearly as any one. If he thinks it really serious he will not hesitate to sacrifice his well-earned repose to avert it.

BIG WELCOME FOR WILSON.

Committee Here Will Consult His Wishes Before Fixing Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Tentative plans for welcoming President Wilson at New York when he arrives on the George Washington, probably next Monday, provide for part of the Atlantic fleet meeting his ship at sea and escorting her into port. The welcoming committee will be aboard the Pennsylvania, Admiral Wilson's flagship.

Secretaries Daniels and Baker are expected to be among officials who will go from Washington to greet the President.

It was said at the White House today that the President would remain in New York only a short time and that his address in response to the welcoming committee would be very brief and would not embrace a discussion of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

The President has not indicated when he will submit the treaty to the Senate, but officials here expect him to do so either next Tuesday or Wednesday. After he has cleared his desk of important business awaiting his attention, he will start on his tour over the country speaking in support of the treaty and the league covenant.

President Wilson's wishes regarding the kind of reception which New York City will give him will be consulted before any plans are announced, it was stated yesterday by Grover A. Whalen, secretary of the committee having the affair in charge.

Mr. Whalen has been in communication with Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, and William G. McAdoo, and a tentative program has been discussed. On account of the short time allowed and the absence of definite information from Washington as to what the President would like in the way of a welcome the committee has drawn up four plans, and they will be offered for the inspection of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Tumulty.

The plans include a big banquet, a public reception, a "metropolitan welcome," including a parade, or just a quiet affair in which the President will make the only speech.

"President Wilson has not imparted to us his preferences in the matter," said Mr. Whalen, "and as we prefer to be governed by them we will be obliged to wait. Both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Tumulty are supposed to know what the President wishes, and we are going to work on their say-so. If they are unable to reach a decision we shall wire the President. We intend to make this the kind of a reception that the President wants.

The Welcome Committee expects to meet both Secretary Tumulty and Mr. McAdoo today.

Mayor Hylan wishes to make the reception the most enthusiastic ever given an American President and he will head the party to meet Mr. Wilson down the bay. The Mayor and his party will be on board the police boat Patrol.

In the party besides the Mayor and various city officials will be Elbert H. Gary, Rodman Wanamaker, Grover A. Whalen, William G. McAdoo, Charles M. Schwab, Alfred Johnson, former City Chamberlain; Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, and Deputy Commissioner Daniel J. Ryan.

FIRST ADIRONDACK FLIGHT.

Lieut. Taylor and Paul Stevens Make Trip from Mineola.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 1.—In the first airplane to fly over the Adirondacks, Lieutenants W. R. Taylor and F. Paul Stevens arrived here tonight after a 300-mile flight from Mineola to join in the official homecoming welcome to be extended to its war heroes by Essex County.

The aviators left Hazelhurst Field at 8:45 A. M., reaching Albany at 10:50, and resuming their flight at 4:40 P. M. After landing at Westport, on Lake Champlain, at 6 o'clock they set out three hours later for Lake Placid, arriving here at 9:25.

After circling the summit of Mt. Marcy, the highest of the Adirondack peaks, 5,344 feet above sea level, the pair landed near the grave of John Brown. During the welcome home celebration the aviators will take part in an aerial circus over mountains and lakes.

ITALY PUTS FIUME TO THE FORE AGAIN

Tittoni Insists on Including All Territorial Settlements in Austrian Treaty.

THIS MAY DELAY DECISION

It Dashes Hope of Agreement This Week—Japanese Now Represented in Big Five.

PARIS, July 1.—Premier Clemenceau, Secretary Lansing, Arthur J. Balfour, Stephen Pichon, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda of Japan, and Tomasso Tittoni, foreign Minister of Italy, decided this afternoon to constitute a new Council of Five. This Council of Five will have as its members Secretary Lansing, M. Pichon, Mr. Balfour, Signor Tittoni, and Baron Makino.

This council will temporarily assume direction of Peace Conference affairs. A Council of Ten will not be constituted at present.

Signor Tittoni made it clear at today's meeting that Italy desired that all territory taken from Austria be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty. This immediately projects into the foreground the Fiume question, which it had been hoped could be avoided.

While the Council received the impression from Signor Tittoni that the new Italian delegation would be more considerate of the Council's difficulties than the old, it was a distinct disappointment when he expressed Italy's desire to have all the territory taken from Austria definitely allotted in the Austrian treaty. This makes it unlikely that the Austrian treaty can be concluded this week and foreshadows a long discussion of the question.

The Council decided to appoint immediately a committee to execute the German treaty, and also one for the execution of reparation provisions, and still a third to delimit the Bulgarian frontier.

The Council tomorrow will hear the remaining delegates and M. Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, on the Rumanian boundaries, and especially the disposition of Bessarabia, a large part of which Rumania claims and is at present administering, much against the wishes of the Russian Committee in Paris. The Russians insist that Rumania seized this territory under the guise of a specially created local Government, which immediately ceased to exist after the Rumanians gained control.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, will be the presiding officer of the Council. A plan has been outlined whereby the work of this body may be hastened. Hereafter all communications to the conference will be forwarded immediately to expert commissions, and not considered by the Council until the commissions have reported on them. It is hoped in this way to eliminate much unnecessary discussion.

Speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany by three of the great powers whose ratification, together with that of Germany, is necessary to make the treaty effective, is looked for by the French press. The only delays of any appreciable length expected are in the case of Italy, where difficult national problems are taking precedence, and the United States, where the newspapers forecast prolonged discussion in the Senate. Japan, it is believed, will expedite the ratification process.

With Great Britain and France, the ratification of the treaty by Japan would be all that was necessary to put the treaty into effect for those powers and Germany, given favorable action by the German National Assembly.

It has been decided to name an international commission of fourteen members to give further examination to the divergent points of view of Belgium and Holland on questions affecting those countries which were raised before the Peace Conference. Each of the five great powers will have two delegates, and two will also be allowed to each of the two interested countries.

Belgium has named its two members, and the Peace Conference has requested Holland to do likewise, so that a meeting may be held soon in Paris.

The German delegation has sent to the conference a note inquiring when and where it will begin negotiations regarding the application of the conditions agreed upon for the administration of the left bank of the Rhine during the period of occupation.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—Professor J. A. Van Hamel, the Dutch publicist and authority on law, will become head of the legal department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, according to an announcement made today.

Professor Van Hamel is taking the post at the request of Sir James Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League.

JAPAN SENDS MORE TROOPS.

Reinforcements for Men on Duty in Siberian Coast Area.

TOKIO, July 1, (Associated Press.)—Japan is sending reinforcements, consisting of a brigade of infantry and a company each of cavalry and engineers, to Vladivostok because of conditions existing in the maritime province of Siberia, it was officially announced.

The Bolsheviki recently have been active in this region, and, the announcement says, have often attacked Japanese contingents, causing casualties.

COSSACKS TAKE KHARKOV.

Also Occupy Ekaterinoslav and Menace Kursk and Voronezh.

LONDON, July 1.—Anti-Bolshevist forces are advancing against Kursk, 250 miles south of Moscow, and, Voronezh, hoping to find a way to Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message quoting the official Bolshevist organ Izvestia.

It is added that the Bolsheviki suffered a severe defeat at Kharkov, 130 miles south of Kursk, and have also lost Ekaterinoslav, 115 miles southsouthwest of Kharkov.

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No raise in price to consumers during or since the war.

DENY FRAUD IN WAR FILMS.

Officials of Late Committee on Public Information Tell of Their Work.

In discussing a report from Washington that some of the heads of the bureaus that aided in the distribution of propaganda films during the war had filed statements with a Congressional committee accusing employes of defrauding the Government, Carl Byoir, former associate Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, said he had no knowledge that any such statements had been prepared by former members of the Creel committee. George Creel, the former Chairman of the committee, is in California.

It was pointed out yesterday by officials who had served with the Creel Committee that several other bureaus had produced films for propaganda and educational purposes during the war, and that many of the films had not been distributed through the Committee on Public Information. Any action that might have been taken by the heads of those bureaus or departments would not be communicated to the Creel Committee, it was said. Some of the Government agencies that made films of their own during the war were the Marine Corps, the Department of Labor, the Shipping Board, the Public Health Service, and the Medical Corps.

An audit of the books of the Division of Films of the Creel Committee has been finished by officials of the Treasury Department and by Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants of 54 William Street. The report of the auditors was that the accounts checked to June 30, the day the division passed out of existence under the Congressional appropriation extending its life only to the end of the fiscal year.

SIR JOHN T. BRUNNER DIES.

LONDON, July 1.—Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, alkali magnate, died at Chartsey this morning.

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Member of the New York Bar. Formerly International Salesman, Counsel for Russian Consulate General, and Special Lecturer on Foreign Trade at Notre Dame University

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TEXT OF TREATY SIGNED BY POLAND

Assures Protection of Life and Liberty to All Inhabitants of New State.

AND TO JEWS SPECIFICALLY

Rights of Racial and Religious Minorities a Matter of International Concern.

TO OBSERVE LEAGUE LAWS

Payment Assumed of Share of Russian Debt to be Assigned by Allies.

PARIS, June 30.—The text of the treaty signed by Poland and the allied and associated powers follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, the principal allied and associated powers, on the one hand; and Poland, on the other hand:

Whereas, The allied and associated powers have, by the success of their arms, restored to the Polish nation the independence of which it had been unjustly deprived; and

Whereas, By the proclamation of March 30, 1917, the Government of Russia assented to the re-establishment of an independent Polish State; and

Whereas, The Polish State, which now, in fact, exercises sovereignty over those portions of the former Russian Empire which are inhabited by a majority of Poles, has already been recognized as a sovereign and important State by the principal allied and associated powers; and

Whereas, Under the treaty of peace concluded with Germany by the allied and associated powers, a treaty of which Poland is a signatory, certain portions of the former German Empire will be incorporated in the territory of Poland; and

Whereas, Under the terms of the said treaty of peace, the boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the principal allied and associated powers;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, on the one hand, confirming their recognition of the Polish State, constituted within the said limits as a sovereign and independent member of the family of nations and being anxious to insure the execution of the provisions of Article 93 of the said treaty of peace with Germany;

Poland, on the other hand, desiring to conform her institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to give a sure guarantee to the inhabitants of the territory over which she assumed sovereignty; for this purpose the following representatives of the high contracting parties:

The President of the United States of America; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; and the President of the Polish Republic, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Article 1. Poland undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 and 8 of this chapter shall be recognized as fundamental law, and that no law, regulation, or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, or official action prevail over them.

Article 2. Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion.

All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion, or belief whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

Article 3. Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland under the treaties with Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Russia, respectively, but subject to any provisions in the said treaties relating to persons who became resident in such territory after a specified date.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over 18 years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said treaties to option for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to option must, except where it is otherwise provided in the treaty of peace with Germany, transfer within the succeeding 12 months their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Polish territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 4. Poland admits and declares to be Polish Nationals, ipso facto and without the requirement of any formality, persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Article 5.—Poland undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the treaties concluded or to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish nationality.

Article 6.—All persons born in Polish territory, who are not born nationals of another State, shall ipso facto become Polish nationals.

Article 7.—All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language, or religion.

Differences of religion, creed, or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for admission to public employments, functions, and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Polish Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Polish nationals of non-Polish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 8.—Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the Polish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage, and control at their own expense charitable, religious, and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

Article 9.—Poland will provide, in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents, adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teachings of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish nationals belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal, or other budgets, for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

The provisions of this article shall apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on Aug. 1, 1914.

Article 10.—Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the State, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with Article 9, and for the organization and management of these schools.

The provision of Article 9 concerning the use of language in schools shall apply to these schools.

Article 11.—Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision, however, shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the necessary purposes of military service, national defense, or the preservation of public order.

Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elections, whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday, nor will registration for electoral or other purposes be compelled to be performed on a Saturday.

Article 12.—Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern, and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Poland agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to question of law or fact arising out of these articles, between the Polish Government and any of the principal allied and associated powers, or any other power a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Polish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the covenant.

CHAPTER II.

Article 13.—Each of the principal allied and associated powers, on the one part, and Poland on the other shall be at liberty to appoint diplomatic representatives to reside in their respective capitals, as well as Consul Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of their respective territories.

Consul Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their duties until they have been admitted in the usual manner by the Government in the territory of which they are nationals.

Consul Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents shall enjoy all the facilities, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to Consular officers of the most favored nation.

Article 14.—Pending the establishment of a permanent tariff by the Polish Government, goods originating in the allied and associated States shall not be subject to any higher duties on importation into Poland than the most favorable rates of duty applicable to goods of the same kind under either the German, Austro-Hungarian, or Russian customs tariffs on July 1, 1914.

Article 15.—Poland undertakes to make no treaty, convention, or arrangement, and to take no other action, which will prevent her from joining in any general agreement for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other States that may be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations within five years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Poland also undertakes to extend to all the allied and associated States any favors or privileges in customs matters which they may grant during the same period of five years to any State with which, since August, 1914, the Allies have been at war, or to any State which may have concluded with Austria special customs arrangements as provided for in the treaty of peace to be concluded with Austria.

Article 16.—Pending the conclusion of the general agreement referred to above, Poland undertakes to treat on the same footing as national vessels, or vessels of the most favored nation, the vessels of all the allied and associated States which accord similar treatment to Polish vessels.

By way of exception from this provision, the right of Poland or any other allied or associated State to confine her maritime coasting trade to national vessels is expressly reserved.

Article 17.—Pending the conclusion, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of a general convention to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit, Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit of persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and mails in transit to or from any allied or associated State over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favorably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and mails respectively of Polish or of any other more favored nationality, origin, importation, or ownership, as regards facilities, charges, restrictions, and all other matters.

All charges imposed in Poland on such traffic in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties. Tariffs for transit traffic across Poland and tariffs between Poland and any allied or associated power, involving through tickets or waybills, shall be established at the request of that allied or associated power.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services.

It is agreed that no allied or associated power can claim the benefit of these provisions on behalf of any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded with respect to the same subject matter.

If within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty a general convention as aforesaid shall have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, Poland shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to give twelve months' notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to terminate obligations of this article.

Article 18.—Pending the conclusion of a general convention on the international régime of waterways, Poland undertakes to apply to the river system of the Vistula (including the Bug and the Narest) the régime applicable to international waterways set out in Articles 332 to 337 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

Article 19.—Poland undertakes to adhere, within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty, to the international conventions specified in Annex 1.

Poland undertakes to adhere to any new convention, concluded with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations within five years of the coming into force of the present treaty, to replace any of the international instruments specified in Annex 1.

The Polish Government undertakes within twelve months to notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not Poland desires to adhere to either or both of the international conventions specified in Annex 11.

Until Poland has adhered to the two conventions last specified in Annex 1, she agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to protect by effective measures the industrial, literary and artistic property of nationals of the allied and associated States. In the case of any allied or associated State not adhering to the said conventions, Poland agrees to continue to afford such effective protection on the same conditions until the conclusion of a special bilateral treaty or agreement for that purpose with such allied or associated State.

Pending her adhesion to the other conventions specified in Annex 1., Poland will secure to the nationals of the allied and associated powers the advantages to which they would be entitled under the said conventions.

Poland further agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to recognise and protect all rights in any industrial, literary, or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the allied and associated States now in force or which, but for the war, would have been in force in any part of her territories before their transfer to Poland. For such purposes they will accord the extensions of time agreed to in Articles 307 and 308 of the treaty with Germany.

ANNEX 1.

TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIO TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS.

International Telegraphic Convention signed at St. Petersburg July 10-22, 1875.

Regulations and tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraph Conference signed at Lisbon June 11, 1908.

International Radio-Telegraphic Convention, July 5, 1912.

RAILWAY CONVENTIONS.

Conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on Oct. 14, 1890, Sept. 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, and Sept. 19, 1906, and the current supplementary provisions made under those conventions.

Agreement on May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to custom inspections, and protocol of May 18, 1907.

Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardisation of railways, as modified on May 18, 1907.

SANITARY CONVENTION.

Convention of Dec. 3, 1903.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women.

Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Conventions of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the white slave traffic.

Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

International conventions of Paris of March 20, 1883, as revised at Washington in 1911, for the protection of industrial property.

International convention of Sept. 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on Nov. 13, 1908, and completed by the additional protocol signed at Berne on March 20, 1914, for the protection of literary and artistic works.

ANNEX 11.

Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, revised at Washington in 1911, and agreement of Madrid, of April 14, 1891, for the international registration of trade marks, revised at Washington in 1911.

Article 20. All rights and privileges accorded by the foregoing articles to the allied and associated States shall be accorded equally to all State members of the League of Nations.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified. It shall come into force at the same time as the treaty of peace with Germany.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given. In that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

Article 21—Poland agrees to assume responsibility for such proportion of the Russian public debt and other Russian public liabilities of any kind as may be assigned to her under a special convention between the principal allied and associated powers on the one part and Poland on the other, to be prepared by a commission appointed by the above States. In the event of the commission not arriving at an agreement, the point at issue shall be referred for immediate arbitration to the League of Nations.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Versailles, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers.

GERMANS PROPOSING A POLISH COMPROMISE

Junkers, Despairing of Violence, Suggest Peaceful Federation of Ceded Territory.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29, (via Copenhagen.)—It is reported that the Junker leaders, after having become convinced that the rank and file of the volunteer army in the east are unwilling to follow their officers' lead and engage in hostilities against Poland, have devised a new plan to retain some semblance of self-government in the regions to be given up to Poland.

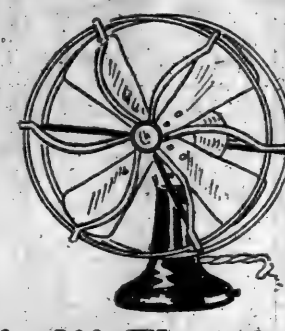
They propose the formation of a State consisting of all the territories which Germany must cede to Poland and the federation of this State with Poland and Galicia. The plan is to have this German-Polish State retain its present staff administration and officials generally. Negotiations regarding this arrangement are now going on in Warsaw, the Polish intellectuals apparently favoring it. If the negotiations fail all the German officials will resign.

Another Junker clique is planning to separate East Prussia—which Clemenceau's Danzig corridor cuts off physically from the rest of Germany—entirely from the Motherland and make it part of a Baltic Confederation consisting of East Prussia and the other Baltic provinces. The Baltic Barons are said to sympathize strongly with the Prussian Junkers in these efforts and to be trying to interest prominent Lithuanians to induce their country to join the new federation. It is pointed out that such an East Prussian-Baltic-Lithuanian federation would not only control a long coast line with first-class harbors, but also a large hinterland, yielding raw products for prosperous industries.

Nothing is said about the form of Government of the new State, but the names of some of its promoters bode ill for the German Republic.

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33rd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.



Get your Electric Fan Today and Keep Cool Over the Fourth

"Artic Wind" Electric

FANS $3.95

This popular 6-inch fan will keep you cool at a cost of one cent for 6 hours. Operates on direct or alternating current.

Large Size Polar Club Fans, $8.50
8-inch size. Operates on direct or alternating current. Two speeds.

High Grade Electric Fans, $11.75
8-inch; three speeds; nickel blades; for direct or alternating current.

Witching Waves Fans, $22.75
An oscillating 10-inch fan that is a distinct hit. Operates up and down. Makes a complete revolution. Can also be used as a direct breeze. Three-speed switch. Direct current.

Other High Grade Fans up to $85.00

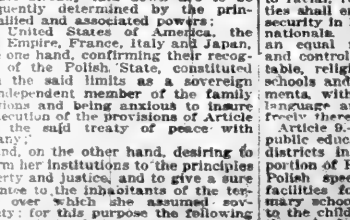
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West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West 43rd Street

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$7.75 pair

Entire remaining stock of Men's higher priced models marked at one price to effect an immediate clearance. The sale presents remarkable economic opportunities; a wide variety of styles and lasts; of Tan Cordovan, Patent Coltskin, Gunmetal, Tan Russia Calf and White Buckskin.

Included are a number of styles in high shoes—all leathers.

UNDERWEAR AND HALF HOSE

For Men—Summer Weight

MEN'S ATHLETIC UNION SUITS, of pin check Muslin,
Special **95c suit**

MEN'S UNION SUITS, of fine Ribbed Cotton, also Madras, in the most popular styles,
Special **$1.75 suit**

MEN'S HALF HOSE, fibre plated, in black, white and desirable colors,
Special **50c pr.**

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Special **85c pr.**

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Infants' and Children's Ankle Ties Built on the Specialist Last

AND THE SPECIALIST LAST WAS DESIGNED BY AN ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON—THE RECOGNIZED HEAD OF HIS PROFESSION.

WHEN parents have their children fitted with footwear built on the Specialist last, they receive the same foot protection and comfort as they would get if they consulted the foremost orthopedic surgeon in New York and from his personally designed last had their shoes privately made.



The Specialist is a protective not a corrective shoe—scientific without being freakish—a pleasure to see—a comfort to wear.

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Hand-Sewn Ankle-Ties

For INFANTS
Sizes 2 to 5—1 to 2 Years

Of White Canvas	2.00	Of Black Patent Leather	2.00
Of White Buckskin	2.65	Of Black or Tan Kid	2.00

For CHILDREN
Sizes 5 to 8—2 to 4 Years
MADE WITH SPRING HEELS

Of White Canvas	2.25	Of Black Patent Leather	3.00
Of White Buckskin	3.25	Of Black or Tan Kid	3.00

Sizes 8½ to 10½—4 to 6 Years
MADE WITH SPRING HEELS

Of White Canvas	3.00	Of Black Patent Leather	4.00
Of White Buckskin	4.00	Of Black or Tan Kid	4.00



INFANTS and CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP
Third Floor



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Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Established 1879

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Women's Sport Oxfords & Boots

For Vacation Wear

A supply of white footwear is essential this season to be worn with separate skirts now so smart.

We present a wide assortment of styles desirable for street, walking, tennis or golf.

WHITE BUCKSKIN OXFORDS built on a smart narrow toe last with low spring heel and rubber soles. 9.50

HIGH BUCKSKIN LACE SHOES with low spring heel and rubber soles. *Price includes Federal Tax.* 12.20

WHITE CANVAS OXFORD—same last as Buckskin Oxford, made with rubber soles and spring heel. 7.00

WHITE CANVAS HIGH LACE SHOES with spring heel and rubber soles. 8.50

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You Never Pay More at Best's



Our Hand Made Footwear

Has an especial appeal to fastidious women because of its artful simplicity and unusual fitting qualities. Our present showing embraces a comprehensive line of

Boots—Oxfords—Pumps—Evening Slippers

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Livingston Inc
4 West 57th St.

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Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys

A smile in underwear is a regular thing to the man in Rockinchair. Because there's no binding every time he bends, and no split and flaps in the seat to open and bunch up—to make him frown. Nothing but absolute, endless comfort. Try it yourself.

Henderson & Ervin, 846 Broadway.
Sold by most good stores.



ALLIES WELCOME POLAND AS NATION

Clemenceau, in Transmitting Treaty, Explains Purpose of Some of Its Provisions.

OPEN WAY FOR HARMONY

Assure Protection and Equality to Embittered Peoples Incorporated in New State.

PARIS, June 30.—In transmitting to the Polish Government the treaty which has since been signed by Poland with the Entente Powers and the United States, Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, addressed a letter to Premier Paderewski setting forth the reasons why the provisions of the document were considered necessary. Under the treaty Poland agreed to protect minorities against discrimination, to assume payment of such a share of the Russian debt as should be assigned to her by the Interallied Commission, and to support important international postal, railway, telegraphic, and other conventions incidental to the establishment of a national standing.

In his letter of transmittal, which was dated June 24 and made public today, Premier Clemenceau said:

"On behalf of the Supreme Council of the principal allied and associated powers, I have the honor of communicating to you herewith, in its final form, the text of the treaty which, in accordance with Article 93 of the treaty of peace with Germany, Poland will be asked to sign on the occasion of the confirmation of her recognition as an independent State and of the transference to her of the territories included in the former German Empire which are assigned to her by the said treaty.

"The principal provisions were communicated to the Polish delegation in Paris in May last and were subsequently communicated direct to the Polish Government through the French Minister at Warsaw. The council since has had the advantage of the suggestions which you were good enough to convey in the memorandum of June 16, and as the result of a study of the suggestion modifications have been introduced in the text of the treaty. The council believes that it will be found that, by the modification, the principal points to which attention was drawn in your memorandum have, in so far as they relate to specific provisions of the treaty, been adequately covered.

Conditions That Guided the Council.

"In formally communicating to you the final decision of the principal allied and associated powers in this matter I should desire to take this opportunity of explaining in a more formal manner than has hitherto been employed the conditions by which the principal allied and associated powers have been guided in dealing with the question.

"One.—In the first place, I would point out that the treaty does not constitute any fresh departure. It has for long been the established procedure of the public law of Europe that when a State is created, or even when large accessions of territory are made to an established State, the joint and formal recognition by the great powers should be accompanied by the requirement that such State should, in the form of a binding international convention, undertake to comply with certain principles of government. This principle, for which there are numerous other precedents, received the explicit sanction when, at the last great assembly of European powers—the Congress of Berlin—the sovereignty and independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania were recognized. It is desirable to recall the words used on this occasion by the British, French, Italian, and German plenipotentiaries, as recorded in that protocol of June 28, 1878."

Premier Clemenceau here quoted from Lord Salisbury, William Henry Waddington, French plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress; Prince Bismarck, Count de Launay, Italian plenipotentiary, and Count Andrassy of Austria-Hungary, who made declarations on the occasion in question emphasizing the necessity of establishing the principle of religious liberty. Premier Clemenceau then resumed:

"Two.—The principal allied and associated powers are of the opinion that they would be false to the responsibility which rests upon them if on this occasion they departed from what has become an established tradition. In this connection must also recall to your consideration the fact that it is through the endeavors and sacrifices of the powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish Nation owes the recovery of its independence. It is by their decision that sovereignty is being re-established over the territories in question and that the inhabitants of these territories are being incorporated in the Polish Nation. It is on the support which these powers will afford to the League of Nations that the future Poland will to a large extent depend for the secure possession of these territories.

"There rests, therefore, upon these powers an obligation which they cannot evade to secure in the most permanent and solemn form guarantees for certain essential rights which will afford to the inhabitants the necessary protection whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish State.

"It is in accordance with this obligation that Clause 93 was inserted in the treaty of peace with Germany. This clause relates only to Poland, but a similar clause applies the same principles to Czechoslovakia, and other clauses have been inserted in the treaty of Peace with Austria and will be inserted in those with Hungary and Bulgaria, under which similar obligations will be undertaken by other States which under those treaties receive large accessions of territory.

Faith in Poland's Intentions.

"The consideration of these facts would be sufficient to show that by the requirement addressed to Poland at the time when it received in the most solemn manner the joint recognition of the re-establishment of its sovereignty and independence and when large accession of territory are being assigned to it, no doubt is thrown upon the sincerity of the desire of the Polish Government and the Polish nation to maintain the general principles of justice and liberty. Any such doubt would be far from the intention of the principal allied and associated powers.

"Three.—It is indeed true that the new treaty differs in form from earlier conventions dealing with similar matters. The change of form is a necessary consequence and an essential part of the new system of international relations which is now being built up by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under the older system the guarantee for the execution of similar provisions was vested in the Great Powers. Experience has shown that this was in practice ineffective, and it was also open to the criticism that it might give to the Great Powers, either individually or in combination, a right to interfere in the internal constitution of the States affected, which could be used for political purposes.

"Under the new system the guarantee is entrusted to the League of Nations. The clauses dealing with this guarantee have been carefully drafted so as to make it clear that Poland will not be in any way under the tutelage of those powers who are signatory to the treaty.

"I should desire, moreover, to point out to you that provision has been inserted in the treaty by which disputes arising out of its provisions may be brought before the court of the League of Nations. In this way differences which might arise will be removed from the political sphere and placed in the hands of a judicial court, and it is hoped that thereby an impartial decision will be facilitated, while at the same time any danger of political interferences by the powers in the internal affairs of Poland will be avoided.

"Four—The particular provisions to which Poland and the other States will be asked to adhere differ to some extent from those which were imposed on the new States at the Congress of Berlin. But the obligations imposed upon new States seeking recognition have at all times varied with the particular circumstances."

Premier Clemenceau here pointed out that obligations with regard to the Belgian provinces were undertaken by the Netherlands in 1814, when those provinces were annexed; that when the Kindom of Greece was established it was determined that its Government could be both monarchical and constitutional, and that Greece, when she annexed Thessaly, accepted a stipulation that the lives, property, honor, religion and customs of the inhabitants should be respected and all their rights protected. He continued:

"The situation with which the powers have now to deal is new, and experience has shown that new provisions are necessary. The territories now being transferred both to Poland and to other States inevitably include a large population speaking languages and belonging to races different from that of the people with whom they will be incorporated. Unfortunately, the races have been estranged by long years of bitter hostilities. It is believed that these populations will be more easily reconciled to their new position if they know that from the very beginning they have assured protection and adequate guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or oppression. The very knowledge that these guarantees exist will, it is hoped, materially help the reconciliation which all desire, and will, indeed, do much to prevent the necessity of its enforcement.

"Five—To turn to the individual clauses of the present treaty, Article II. guarantees to all inhabitants those elementary rights which are, as a matter of fact, secured in every civilized State. Clauses 3 to 6 are designed to insure that all the genuine residents in the territories now transferred to Polish sovereignty shall in fact be assured of the full privileges of citizenship. Articles VII and VIII., which are in accordance with precedent, provide against any discrimination against those Polish citizens who by their religion, their language, or by their race differ from the large mass of the Polish population. It is understood that, far from raising any objection to the manner of the articles, the Polish Government have already, of their own accord, declared their firm intention of basing their institutions on the cardinal principles enunciated therein.

The Protection Provided for Jews.

"The following articles are of a rather different nature, in that they provide special privileges to certain groups of these minorities: * * *

"Six—Clauses 10 and 12 deal specifically with the Jewish citizens of Poland. The information at the disposal of the principal allied and associated powers as to the existing relations between the Jews and the other Polish citizens has led them to the conclusion that, in view of the historical development of the Jewish question and the great animosity aroused by it, special protection is necessary for the Jews of Poland. These clauses have been limited to the minimum which seems necessary under the circumstances of the present day, viz, the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of the Jews in the religious observance of their Sabbath.

"It is believed that these stipulations will not create any obstacle to the political unity of Poland. They do not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the Polish State. The educational provisions contain nothing beyond what is in fact provided in the educational institutions of many highly organized modern States. There is nothing inconsistent with the sovereignty of the State in recognizing and supporting schools in which children shall be brought up in the religious influences to which they are accustomed in their home. Ample safeguards against any use of non-Polish language to encourage a spirit of national separation have been provided in the express acknowledgment that the provisions of this treaty do not prevent the Polish State from making the Polish language obligatory in all its schools and educational institutions."

In Part 7 of his letter Premier Clemenceau deals with the economic clauses of the treaty, such as freedom of transit and Poland's adhesion to certain international conventions, and points out that the powers have not been actuated by any desire to secure special commercial advantages for themselves. He adds:

"In conclusion, I desire to express to you on behalf of the allied and associated powers the very sincere satisfaction which they feel at the re-establishment of Poland as an important State. They cordially welcome the Polish nation on its re-entry into the family of nations. They recall the great services which the ancient Kingdom of Poland rendered to Europe both in public affairs and by its contributions to the progress of mankind, which is the common work of all civilized nations. They believe that the voice of Poland will add to the wisdom of their common deliberations in the cause of peace and harmony, that its influence will be used to further the spirit of liberty and justice, both in internal and external affairs, and that thereby it will help in the work of reconciliation between the nations which, with the conclusion of peace, will be the common task of humanity."

ROME CRITICISES THE PEACE.

Press Expresses Doubt as to Permanence of Versailles Agreement.

ROME, July 1, (Associated Press.)—Only Government offices hoisted flags yesterday to celebrate signing of the German Peace Treaty at Versailles.

"The peace concluded at Versailles is not a peace of ideal justice, but a peace of necessity," says the Messaggero, in commenting on the terms. "To Germany's complaint of severity France might answer that the treaty might be yet more severe. But the fact remains that the German people must submit to the treaty as a misfortune caused by force, and a measure which thus obliges France to watch constantly her eastern neighbor."

The Tiempo says:

"When the last American soldiers have sailed from Bordeaux and the last British Tommies have crossed the Channel, France will realize the inadvisability of having preferred a transoceanic alliance to an alliance with her Latin sister across the Alps. America in the long run cannot have any interest in mixing in European squabbles, while England, with increased dominion over all seas, may dream of that hegemony which the Allies joined to fight when Germany wished to impose it upon the world."

The Popolo Romano says:

"After signing the Peace Treaty President Wilson leaves Paris, convinced that peace, justice, and liberty are smiling throughout the world. We do not share the Wilsonian optimism, believing that the advent of true peace will be possible only when peoples are allowed to correct the deplorable mistakes contained in the peace perpetrated at Paris by the celebrated tribunal of Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George. Until then the peace of Versailles will be weighing upon Europe like a nightmare."

Critical comment on President Wilson's sojourn in Europe is made today by the Tribuna, in discussing his return to the United States.

"Seven months ago an immense halo of popularity surrounded President Wilson," the Tribuna editorial says. "Europe awaited him as the Messiah in a new era of history, while now he leaves amid almost general indifference, appearing as an intruder in our Continental history, our European civilization, and our sacred ideals.

"It has been a psychological drama, as President Wilson believes, perhaps sincerely, that he incarnated not only the aspirations of America, but also the aspirations of Europe. Instead, President Wilson, despite his pure intentions, failed of his object. He returns to America, leaving behind him a chaos of disorder, passions, and disillusions, since he could not conclude peace according to his principles, but made a compromise brought about by the overbearing attitude of the strong toward the weak."

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Questions pertaining to merchandising, both export and import, commercial statistics and prospects, currency, etc., will be cheerfully answered. Dr. Pisecky will also consider propositions regarding establishment and extensions along any of the above lines.

Address or telephone Suite 905, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Dr. Pisecky may be found between the hours of 2:30 and 4 P. M. each business day until July 10.

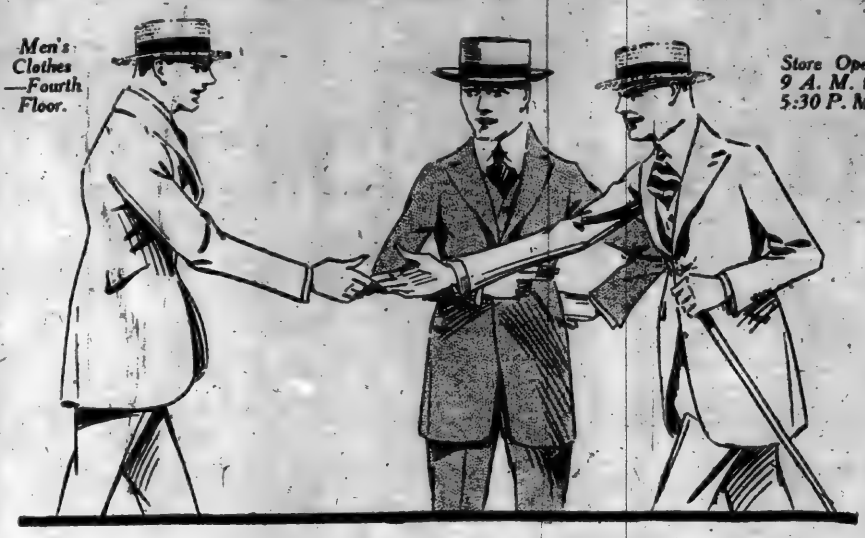
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Men's Clothes—Fourth Floor.

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THE GENUINE CLOTH
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$12.50 — $15 — $18.50 — $25

New styles, French Facings, silk piped seams to hold their shape. Cool and comfortable.

Natural tan, plain greys, brown, sand color, black, Oxford greys, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, checks and many new patterns.

206 Genuine Priestly Mohair Suits, $17.50
Mostly in dark striped effects. Regular and stout sizes for all men.

Men's & Young Men's Outing Trousers, $8.75
White flannels, plain greys, grey striped, white and striped serges. Many fancy effects.

Men's Auto Dusters Priced at $2.85 to $25
Single and double breasted models. In mohair, linen, silk, genuine Palm Beach fabrics, etc. Greys, browns, greens and oyster shade.

Kool Cloth Suits for Young Men, Waistline Models, $15
Made in good summer color of plain greys, fancy greys and tans. Sizes 34 to 40. An unusually attractive summer suit.

Men's White Duck Trousers, $2.50
Real duck and tailored to fit. All sizes.

Men's Khaki Trousers, $2.95
New army khaki. Just the thing for boating or country wear.

Men's Sport Coats, $12.50
Knitted or flannel cloths. Grey, heather, checks or plaids.



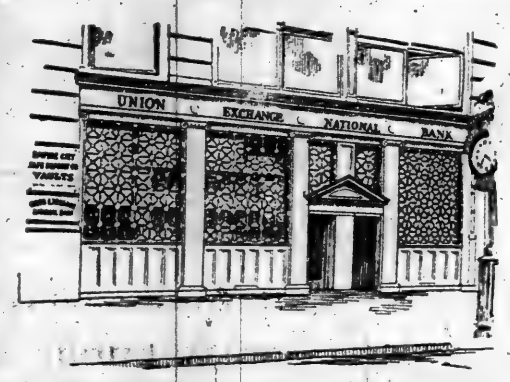
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At $25.00—Single-Breasted of cut; extra heavy-weight pure Chinese Shantung silk; free in drapery and very smartly executed in its lines.

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On the way visit some of the National Parks and National Monuments—the nation's playgrounds—Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Yellowstone, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, Grand Canyon, Mesa Verde and others. Return, if desired, through the Pacific Northwest.

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Yet this enormous total, easily the largest daily volume ever attained by a tire manufacturer, still is insufficient fully to satisfy public needs.

The demand for Goodyear Tires continues to increase and strengthen beyond anything within our present power to fulfill.

It seems to us that nothing that has been said of Goodyear Tires so powerfully bespeaks their goodness as their present unparalleled popularity.

This popularity takes on an additional significance in that it is based wholly on the virtues inherent in Goodyear Tires.

No fictitious discounts, no delusive definite mileage guarantees, no expedients of any sort have been employed to stimulate artificially the favor that Goodyear Tires year after year command.

What greater tribute could there be to Goodyear Tires than that their unexampled leadership has been won solely by the service Goodyear users everywhere enjoy.

It is possible you may find it difficult to fill your immediate wants for Goodyear Tires, as many Goodyear Service Station Dealers' stocks are very low.

In view of this condition we suggest that you anticipate your future requirements by placing a reservation order with your nearest Goodyear dealer.

Such action now will guard against any possible disappointment later, and avert any inconvenience this temporary shortage might otherwise occasion.

In the meantime we are devoting our whole energies to the expansion of our production, in an endeavor to make Goodyear Tires as easy to get as they are worth while to use.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Alike In Being Different

Confusing a genuine CROSS article with an imitation is like confounding black and white, because both are colors.



Cross Silk Hand Bag

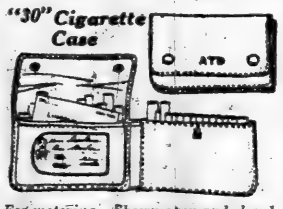
Black or colored moire silk, exquisite silk linings, fitted with purse and mirror. Designed metal frame, 6¾ inches long, silk handle and tassel. But 9¼ inches deep $19.05

Boudoir Puff Basket



Of white enamel wicker, white kidskin lining, colored silk top and drawstrings. Fitted with a large white swansdown powder-puff, ribbon handle. Complete $8.00

"30" Cigarette Case



For motoring. Shown open and closed. Taking 30 cigarettes, a full day's supply. Space for money and auto license or photograph. Tan pig goatskin, size 5¾x3½ inches closed, $6.50
Black or tan striped leather $6.75
Tan English pigskin $7.75
Initials stamped 25c extra.



Cross Highball Set

White or black enamel wicker tray; rose and leaf decoration, bottom of cretonne-under-glass; fitted with decanter, ice-bowl and two tall crystal glasses. Space for liquor bottle. Tray 12¾-inch diameter $11.00
Liquor bottle, as illustrated, full-glass, optic design, star-cut bottom; neck and cork stopper silver plated mounting, in Rooster or Bulldog design. Quart size $4.73

Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women. Fibre covering and binding; hangers, shoe box, laundry bag, drawers, etc. From $50 to $182
Others from $42. Initials painted without charge.
Trunk pamphlet sent upon request.

Genuine Pigskin Leggings
Just received from England, for men and women, per pair $16.00

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 57th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston 148 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

PALMER TO FIGHT SALES OF 2.75 BEER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Baltimore case, if upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, is desired to give an interpretation applicable to the entire country. Meantime, the Attorney General is hopeful that Congress will pass pending wartime enforcement legislation, thus doing away with existing uncertainties."

Plan to Offset Baltimore Decision.

The Prohibitionists in Congress are determined that the reprieve granted the Baltimore district by Judge Rose's decision shall not be long. They are claiming at the very outset that 2¾ per cent. beer will be on the market for only two weeks. Representative Volstead, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who will pilot the pending prohibition enforcement through the House, has called a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee for next Monday to report out a straight bill for the enforcement of wartime prohibition to stop the sale of 2¾ per cent. beer.

It is expected that the bill will be reported to the House next Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning. It will doubtless pass the House the day it is reported. Its course in the Senate may be more deliberate, but as the prohibition majority in the Senate is proportionately as great as it is in the House there is no doubt of prompt action there also. President Wilson, if he wished, would be able to veto such a bill, but his friends doubted much that he would take such action, as the "drys" have enough votes in all probability to pass the proposal over his veto.

It was intimated that the President would be entirely willing that the nation, having permitted Congress to enact stringent prohibition laws, should have the earliest opportunity to make a practical test of nationwide prohibition, provided Congress passed the Holstead bills promptly, and that they Department of Justice will enforce the laws on the spirits.

The action of the Federal Court at Baltimore will stimulate the passage of separate wartime prohibition enforcement legislation through Congress. Federal officials asserted today that it did not necessarily follow that other Federal judges would take the same view as Judge Rose in the Baltimore case, and for this reason test cases will be instituted in many localities, but if case after case should go against the Government's contention the result would be cumulative and might stay the hand of the Attorney General unless Congress carries through the movement initiated today by the "drys" in Congress, under Chairman Volstead's leadership, for separate wartime prohibition enforcement legislation specifically defining beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor under the wartime prohibition law as meaning "any liquors which contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume."

The "drys" in Congress are now convinced that they made a tactical mistake in the House Judiciary Committee last week when they voted against a motion to separate the wartime enforcement legislation from national prohibition enforcement legislation. However, there is a sufficient demand for legislation to enforce wartime prohibition to bring about the passage of a bill dealing with that subject alone in two weeks.

Want Priority for Enforcement Bill.

This situation was before the "drys" today. Representative Volstead, at the suggestion of the Anti-Saloon League, conferred with Republican Leader Mondell, who agreed to ask the Rules Committee for a rule to give wartime prohibition right of way on July 8, provided the Judiciary Committee reported a bill separating the two prohibition measures. Accordingly, Mr. Volstead called his meeting of the committee for next Monday, when an attempt will be made to report Title 1 of the Volstead bill as a separate bill. Title 1 deals entirely with provisions to enforce wartime prohibition.

On the other hand, the "wet" leaders intend to strenuously oppose separation. They say that under the present ruling of Mr. Palmer beer containing 2¾ per cent. alcohol can be sold until such time as the courts decide as to what is intoxicating, or until Congress passes a law to enforce wartime prohibition, and in that law defines an intoxicant as any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

Inasmuch as the "drys" control the Judiciary Committee, it is believed that the separate bill to enforce wartime prohibition will be reported next Monday and that the Rules Committee will make such a bill in order on the following Tuesday. If this happens indications are that the House will pass the wartime prohibition enforcement measure by the middle of this month, and that before the end of the month it is probable that the Senate will have approved the bill.

The approval of such a wartime prohibition enforcement bill by the President defining an intoxicant as any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol will place the nation on an absolute dry basis.

"WETS" WIN BALTIMORE TEST.

But Judge Rose Warns Brewers They Make Beer at Their Own Risk

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Liquor men here are rejoicing tonight over a decision in the United States District Court by Judge Rose, in accordance with the ruling of the United States District Court of New York, handing down an opinion which literally gives brewers in the local district a free right to manufacture and sell beer of not one-half per cent. but 2¾ per cent. until the Supreme Court makes the final ruling on the question.

The opinion was in the case of the Standard Brewing Company, the officials of which were indicted for manufacturing beer of one-half of one per cent.

Judge Rose sustained the demurrer, but in doing so informed the defendants that they would be still conducting their business at their own risk by manufacturing beer. He stipulated that they shall not manufacture intoxicating beer.

"I shall sustain the demurrer," said Judge Rose in closing the opinion. "My decision will not differ from that made in the other courts, which is to be finally decided by the Supreme Court. It simply means that a man shall manufacture or sell vinous or fermentous liquors that are not intoxicating. He may not, however, sell anything that is intoxicating. If the Supreme Court decides that the Judge in New York was wrong, and that I erred in following him, then another indictment can be obtained against these gentlemen, and you know what that means. That is the chance that you will take."

2.75 IS BARRED IN BOSTON.

Provision of License Law Prevents Its Sale Before Saturday.

BOSTON, July 1.—A provision of the license law will prevent liquor dealers here from attempting the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer before next Saturday. Special liquor licenses authorized by the Legislature to provide for wartime prohibition expired last night, and the renewals sought last week require ten days' advertising.

Many dealers and hotel managers have announced their intention of reopening for the 2.75 per cent. business as soon as the State licenses are received.

In several saloons "near beers" were sold, notwithstanding an agreement to remain closed.

CHICAGO BARS ARE CLOSED.

State Attorney General Prohibits Sale of Beer and Wines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Attorney General Edward J. Brundage of Illinois today reversed his informal opinion of Monday night and ruled that the Illinois search and seizure law is in effect, thereby barring the sale anywhere in the State of beer and light wines of 2.75 per cent. alcoholic content.

When his ruling was made public Corporation Counsel Ettelson followed suit with an opinion to guide the Chicago police force.

Then just before closing time in the City Hall Police Chief Garrity issued an order to District Captains instructing them to enforce prohibition unless on direct order from him.

The wets do not plan to contest the Attorney General's ruling.

13 ST. LOUIS BREWERIES OPEN.

Continue Manufacture of Beer Containing 2.75 Per Cent. Alcohol.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Thirteen local breweries today continued the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol, and the majority of saloons opened as usual, but sold only beer and soft drinks.

The Excise commissioner continued issuing licenses upon which were stamped notice that the permits did not authorize violation of "laws of the United States."

The two largest breweries here will not resume manufacture of beer unless it is decided they may legally do so, it was said.

BRYAN BALKS AT CAMEL RIDE

But Views Prohibition Parade from the Grand Stand.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—William Jennings Bryan balked today on riding a camel in the Prohibition Day parade at the Methodist Centenary celebration here. Centenary officials had planned to have Mr. Bryan ride a camel at the head of the parade. Instead he viewed the parade from the grandstand.

Mr. Bryan is scheduled to deliver a temperance speech at the centenary exhibition, taking as his subject the biblical text: "They are dead that sought the young child's life."

Denies San Francisco Brewers' Plea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Federal Judge William Sawtelle today denied the application of the Rainier Brewing Company of San Francisco for an injunction restraining the United States Attorney from beginning criminal proceedings against the company for manufacturing after May 1, or selling after June 30, beer of 2.75 per cent. or less alcoholic content.

Maine Now Bars "Near Beer."

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1.—Residents of this State, long accustomed to prohibition, were not without their sacrifice today, for at midnight when "hard" drinks disappeared from other States "near beer" was having its farewell here. A new State law, effective today, made the sale of all "near beers" illegal.

40,000,000 Gallons Left in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—Notwithstanding the enormous amount of whisky sales in the past week, Kentucky liquor dealers today claim to have a surplus of 40,000,000 gallons. How to dispose of this, they say, is undetermined.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 18.

12 HURT IN ELEVATED CRASH

Trains in Rear-End Collision on Second Avenue Line.

A rear-end collision on the Second Avenue elevated line occurred at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning when an eight-car train crashed into a five-car train which was standing at the Forty-second Street Station. Twelve persons were injured, two of them seriously. The latter were Walter J. Gilday, 25, of 318 Crescent Street, Long Island City, cut about the head, and Arthur Hughes, 28, of 29 Kingsland Avenue, Corona, L. I., bruised legs and side.

Motorman John Funkel of 66 Grand Avenue, Corona, in charge of the rear train, was confused by the signals and ran into the other train, whose motorman was George W. Morris of 122 East 123d Street. The rear car of Morris's train was badly damaged.



With Low Shoes
The appearance of your ankles is even more important than usual. To insure faultlessly smooth hose—
Boston Garter
Velvet Grip

Make This a Peace 4th

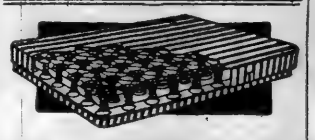


Alex Taylor & Co. extend to you their heartiest good wishes for a pleasant 4th and during your vacation.



Perhaps something is missing from your Golf, Tennis, or Base Ball equipment? We will be extremely glad to have the opportunity to supply your needs. Taylor's is the shopping centre of New York—accessible to all transit lines.

Alex Taylor & Co. Inc.
ATHLETIC OUTFITTERS
26 E. 42nd St., New York
THE SHIELD OF QUALITY AND SERVICE



Time Will Tell.

Bargain prices mean bargain qualities. We sell low priced bedding throughout the year.

Sleep on Hall's Bedding

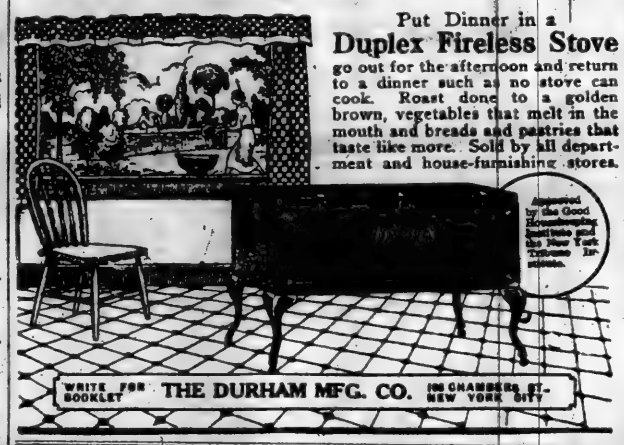
for a good night's rest.

People who know values say our goods are cheap.

We want you to examine them before you buy bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Bedding Specialists for 90 years
25 West 45th St., New York City

"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN"



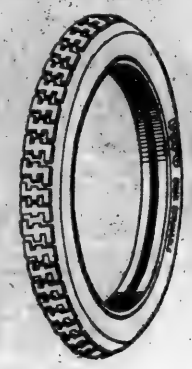
Put Dinner in a **Duplex Fireless Stove** go out for the afternoon and return to a dinner such as no stove can cook. Roast done to a golden brown, vegetables that melt in the mouth and breads and pastries that taste like more. Sold by all department and house-furnishing stores.

Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute and the New York Tribune Institute.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET — THE DURHAM MFG. CO. — 100 CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK CITY

Auto Supply Store, Fourth Floor — **Gimbel Brothers** 32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST — Store Hours 9 to 5:30

For Your Fourth-of-July Trip



Firestone CORD TIRES



"Seconds"

Offered at bedrock prices through the co-operation of the largest tire jobbers in America.

35% Below List Price

Called "Seconds" because they are surplus stock and are sold without guarantee, otherwise are similar to firsts.

The great reduction in price is simply another value-giving demonstration of our three-store buying power.

RIB TREAD			NON-SKID		
SIZE	List Price	Sale Price	SIZE	List Price	Sale Price
34 x 4	$47.20	$30.68	34 x 4	$50.65	$32.92
32 x 4½	50.40	32.76	35 x 4½	58.45	37.99
34 x 4½	53.10	34.52	36 x 4½	59.75	38.84
35 x 4½	54.30	35.30	35 x 5	70.80	46.02
36 x 4½	55.60	36.14	37 x 5	74.05	48.13
35 x 5	66.00	42.90			
37 x 5	69.00	44.85			

The Federal Tax is already included in all these Gimbel sale prices.

National Speedway Tires
All Firsts and Guaranteed for 4000 Miles
At 33% Off

An Abundance of Ford and Dodge Sizes
FORD
30x3—$12.03
DODGE
32x3½—$17.89

PRICES INCLUDING TAX		
SIZES	List Prices	Sale Prices
30 x 3	$18.04	$12.03
30 x 3½	23.32	15.55
32 x 3½	26.84	17.89
31 x 4	35.82	23.88
32 x 4	36.52	24.35
33 x 4	38.28	25.52
34 x 4	39.34	26.23
34 x 4½	51.74	34.49
35 x 4½	53.42	35.61
36 x 4½	54.12	36.08
35 x 5	61.69	41.13
37 x 5	64.68	43.12

GIMBELS AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

Young Men's and Men's Suits From The Kirschbaum Shops

At Unusually Low Prices

$30 — *Regularly $35 and $37.50*
$35 — *Regularly $40 and $42.50*
$40 — *Regularly $47.50 and $50*

DESPITE the fact that clothing prices are increasing --- and will continue to increase---we have marked these suits upon a very close margin. To duplicate them today at such prices would be simply impossible. Scarcity of woolens and higher labor costs would compel an addition of $5.00 to $10.00 to the above figures.

Clothing Prices Are Rising— Buy Several Suits NOW!

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR



Copyright, 1919 A. R. Kirschbaum Company

DO NOT RUIN

WINES OR WHISKIES

By Adding Impure or Unreliable Mineral Water

INSIST UPON HAVING

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

ARTIFICIAL-VICHY



ESTABLISHED 1862

GINGER ALE



CLUB SODA, Etc.



Their use in every hotel, club, hospital, thousands of families and in the homes of over 1800 physicians in New York City is a guaranty of purity that no other products can give.

IF YOUR DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY YOU—A POST-CARD AT NIGHT WILL BRING WAGON IN THE MORNING.

TELEPHONE 3420 MAD. SQ. — FACTORY 430-444 FIRST AVE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXECUTIVE

An executive financial officer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation who has served in this capacity during the period of the war is now open for permanent engagement with sound business enterprise where real merit will win recognition. American, 43, married, 25 years' experience in accounting, selling, credits and management. Credentials first class.

X 301 Times Annex.

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH St.

featuring in their
Final Clearance Sale
75
GOWNS

Remaining Summer Models for Day and Evening wear, including retarded importations recently arrived. Some very smart Dinner Dresses.

$35 to $75
Reg. Prices $75 to $195

A number of French Tub Dresses, New Silk Capes, Motor and Sport Coats, and Mid-Summer Hats will also be closed out at the same proportionate reductions.

CAPT. JACK
A Low Comfortable Collar of wide reputation
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

EVERY bookseller, or librarian, likes to recommend a really good book—To put into a customer's hands a book which you know to be worth while and to have him or her come around a few days later and thank you for it—That is a superior kind of business—That is why we recommend to the friends who rely on us to pick books

DANGEROUS DAYS
by Mary Roberts Rinehart
which is without question her ablest novel.

WOMRATH'S LIBRARY
15 East 28th Street.
21 West 45th Street.
642 Madison Avenue.
976 Madison Avenue.
1 Rector Street—Arcade, U. S. Express Bldg.
Grand Central Terminal (near Mendel's Rest.)
2191 Broadway (near 77th Street.)
2644 Broadway (near 85th Street.)
2792 Broadway (near 108th Street.)
3440 Broadway (near 143d Street.)
Philadelphia—15 South 13th Street.
Baltimore—16 W. Saratoga Street.
Washington—906 11th St., N. W. (2d Floor.)

TAKE
A NOVEL WITH YOU OVER THE FOURTH
The Right One—
YOU NEVER SAW SUCH A GIRL
By GEORGE WESTON
$1.35 net. At all Bookstores
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

The paramount issue of foreign trade, widely discussed in all business circles, is referred to, with particular emphasis on South American business, in the leading article of The Annalist this week. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Adv.

STERN REJOINDER TO SOVIET PROTEST

State Department Warns Moscow Against Reprisals on Martens's Behalf.

CITES UNPUNISHED ACTS

And Says Threats of Others Are Viewed by Washington "with Grave Concern."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The American Government's reply to the protest which it received last week from the Bolshevist Government of Russia against the alleged "arrest" of Ludwig Christian Alexander K. Martens, so-called "Ambassador" of the Soviet Government in the United States, as made public at the State Department late this afternoon, warns the Soviet authorities that if they carry out their threat of reprisals against Americans in Russia their action will be viewed "with grave concern" by the Government of the United States.

Although the text of the protest from the Russian Soviet Government was sent last week, it was not available at the State Department until made public simultaneously with the reply that was sent by the Department today.

The American Legation at Stockholm cabled on June 24 it had received through Swedish official wireless channels a telegram reading as follows:

"The Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has learned with indignation of the arrest of Mr. Martens, its representative in New York. The Commissariat wishes to point out that all the diplomatic and Consular representatives of the American Government in Russia, up to the departure in September last, have been treated by the Soviet authorities with the utmost courtesy in spite of the fact that since June of last year the American Government openly sided with all the Russian and foreign dark forces ranged against the workers and peasants of Russia with the sole object of crushing the great revolution and restoring the Czarist and bureaucratic capitalist rule.

"Even after American troops had landed on Russian territory and actually partaken in military operations against the Russian laboring people, not a single American citizen has been molested in Russia. Moreover, American officials and journalists have been allowed admittance into Russia and accorded every courtesy and all possible facilities and privileges. The arrest of Mr. Martens is the more surprising and unjustified as he acted openly as the representative of Soviet Russia without calling forth any objection or protestation on the part of the American Government.

"The Russian Government fears that his arrest may not be an isolated case, but form part of a general persecution of Russian citizens loyal to their people's Government, and demands the cessation of such persecutions and the immediate release of Mr. Martens.

"The Soviet Government expects to be accordingly informed at an early date and not to be compelled reluctantly to take reprisals against American citizens to be found on Russian territory.

"PEOPLE'S COMMISSARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TCHITCHERIN."

In reply to this message, Acting Secretary Phillips today cabled these instructions to the American Legation at Stockholm:

"Please inform proper Swedish authorities at once as follows:

"The statement purporting to emanate from Moscow is wholly untrue. Mr. Martens has not been arrested, nor does this Government contemplate any action against law-abiding Russian citizens in this country. It is understood that Mr. Martens claims official status as the representative of a régime at Moscow which the United States has not recognized as a Government. At the same time he is a German citizen, having voluntarily so declared himself when he entered this country in 1916.

"This Government has not forgotten the unwarrantable arrest and detention for months of Consul Tredwell and the illegal and unjustifiable imprisonment under severe hardships of Vice Consuls Durri and Leonard, contrary to the fundamental practice of civilized nations. Nor has it forgotten than an American citizen, Kalamatiano, has been held in prison at Moscow for months under sentence of death, without proper trial, and without opportunity for his Government to assist him.

"The Government of the United States now views with grave concern the reported threat of the authorities at Moscow to take further illegal measures in the form of reprisals against American citizens in Russia.

"Such a course, if adopted, would be certain to arouse in the United States an overwhelming public sentiment of indignation against the authorities at Moscow responsible for such acts."

WASHINGTON, July 1, (Associated Press.)—Secretary Wilson wrote Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, today, that there was no law under which L. C. A. K. Martens and other aliens of the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York could be deported. The Secretary said, however, that the activities of the bureau were being closely watched.

MERCIER CABLES GIBBONS.

Belgian Prelate Says He Will Reach Baltimore in September.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Cardinal Gibbons received a cablegram today from Cardinal Mercier stating that the Belgian prelate would reach this country about the middle of September and come direct to Baltimore.

"I have not completed the program for the reception of Cardinal Mercier," said Cardinal Gibbons, "but I can state that he will be given a public reception."

At present Cardinal Gibbons's home on North Charles Street is undergoing extensive repairs. Now that it is known that Cardinal Mercier will arrive about the middle of September work on the addition to the house will be pushed so that everything will be in readiness for his arrival. It is expected that a large number of dignitaries of the Catholic Church will be invited to meet Cardinal Mercier here.

AMERICANS ENGAGE TO REBUILD NANCY

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

materials that will be needed, but there will be much steel and concrete construction, that being the type of factory discussed with the Committee of Nancy. The new building, will probably conform to the French idea of stone buildings.

Whether the material to be used shall come from this country or not will depend entirely on prices, as the contractors will buy where they can get material the cheapest. Many building materials are lower here than abroad, especially structural steel.

The McClintic-Marshall Company and MacArthur Brothers Company are among the largest contracting concerns in the country and many towering steel buildings in various cities have been built by them. The first named concern has placed many of its former contracts for structural material with the American Bridge Company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

One of the largest stockholders, who is also a Director, in the Vulcan Steel Products Company is T. Coleman du Pont. The company, it is believed, is bidding for contracts for rebuilding other devastated areas, one of the officials saying yesterday that his organization was going after all the business it could get.

WAR BEER AND WINE SOLD ALL OVER CITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews, in charge of criminal cases, "that you run a risk in selling even beer of the 2.75 per cent. type. You do so at your peril. At present, there is no intention to arrest sellers of 2.75 beer, but investigators are getting evidence of the sale of this beer, and this evidence will be used if the courts hold that 2.75 beer is intoxicating.

"The fact that the courts are considering the status of this beer should not be regarded as granting amnesty to persons who sell it before the law is authoritatively defined. Brewers and dealers should remember that the pending of litigation will be no protection. Investigators who obtain samples of beer sold today are bringing it to this office for analysis. If any of it is found to contain more than 2.75 per cent. alcohol, warrants will be issued. Any evidence that whisky or spirituous liquors of any kind, including wines containing more than 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is being sold, will be acted upon immediately. The penalty prescribed by the law is $1,000 fine, one year's imprisonment or both."

"Intoxicant" Point at Issue.

Another angle on the situation was given by William C. Fitts of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, retained by the Government as special counsel in the enforcement of the Prohibition law.

"There is no question about national prohibition being effective today," he said, "and there is no doubt about it applying to all distilled spirits, and that means all whisky and similar drinks. The only contest is with respect to beer and wines alleged to be nonintoxicating. The Government makes no concession as to what is nonintoxicating. Consequently, if a person sells liquor intending to defend the sale on the ground that the beverage sold is nonintoxicating he should be sure of his ground and make certain that what he is selling is, in fact, harmless.

"Continued talk about 2.75 beer tends to mislead people. The question is not of the percentage, but the power to intoxicate. If the drink indicates it is outlawed, no matter how little alcohol it contains. All should bear in mind that the injunction suit was won by the Government, and United States officials are free to arrest and prosecute."

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Central Association met yesterday in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. After the session, which was private, George L. Donnellan, the association's attorney, said the dealers had voted unanimously to abide by the spirit and the letter of the law. He said the members would retail only beer and wines containing 2.75 per cent. or less of alcohol.

The viewpoint of the prohibitionists was expressed by Mr. Anderson, coupled with an announcement that, "having gotten things well organized," he was "slipping away for a few days' rest." The statement, which he said represented all the organization would say on enforcement until the situation changes, follows:

Anderson Issues Statement.

"July 1 is safely here; the froth has been blown off; some of the dust has settled, and it is now possible to consider the question of enforcement soberly. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor is a consummated fact, including beer and light wines,' whatever they are. Even the uncertainty due to legal proceedings respecting 2.75 per cent beer will soon be disposed of by Congress. It is the duty of law-abiding citizens to obey the law. It is the duty of the Federal officials to enforce the law as it now stands and as it may be strengthened by Congress.

"While it will be impossible to restrain or control erratic individuals who may say and do foolish things, the Anti-Saloon League, while standing absolutely for the upholding and enforcement of prohibition laws, will avoid anything that will distract the attention of the public from the flagrant lawlessness of the liquor traffic. The league will refrain from interfering with the liquor traffic kicking out from under itself whatever props of public sentiment may be left.

"So long as the liquor interests are making more prohibition sentiment by defying the law than we could make in special efforts to enforce it, and so long as the newspapers are informing the public as respects violation of law, the league can more profitably spend its time laying the foundation and organizing for that day when, under the operation of the Federal amendment, alleged violation of the prohibitory law has ceased to be sensational news. The league will not operate directly upon the lawbreaker, but upon public sentiment. This is slower and not so spectacular, but it is permanent—and it is self-government.

"The League will not take from the shoulders of the citizens of any community the responsibility for cleaning it up. The League will help organize them to work out their own salvation. This is where its new local organization, the Allied Citizens of America, comes in.

Tells League's Plan of Action.

"The League will not furnish detectives for any community. From time to time it will obtain information for its own use, and publish that information when it sees fit. It will not even then assume the burden of getting convictions. If the League can find out about local violations of law, then local officials can do so, if they desire.

"The League will not swear out warrants or assume the role of prosecutor. If public officials refuse to enforce the law, the League will undertake to marshal sentiment to compel them to do so, and if they refuse then to organize their constituency to defeat them for renomination and re-election exactly as public sentiment was focused upon recalcitrant legislators. This applies to District Attorneys that refuse to prosecute, and Judges that make a mockery of the law by instructions to juries or by the inadequacy of sentence, and to other enforcement officials and to legislators who refuse to pass an enforcement law in New York as strong as the enforcement act soon to be passed by Congress.

"The League will agitate, educate, and organize and disseminate the truth until the enforcement of prohibition becomes the normal activity of Government and is taken for granted. By this policy of putting responsibility upon officials and the public where it belongs, the League will grow stronger until this objective is accomplished, exactly as it did in the enactment phase of prohibition reform."

When the city roused itself after the wild time of Monday night, it found the same old swinging doors in operation the same old lunch announcements before the doors and the same old aproned gentry back of the mahogany. The saloons that failed to present "a business as usual" aspect were few. Though appearances indicated that prohibition had been all a dream, the facts in liquid form speedily disproved that.

Many persons in need of beacons brightened up when they saw the doors swinging invitingly inward, but lost their brightness when they found that no amount of winks, hints, or out-and-out requests would bring anything stronger than beer or light wines. That was only the rule. The exception was in the case of tried and true customers, or in places where the law was lightly regarded.

Few Places Sell Whisky.

In some of these latter places, whisky and gin were said to have been sold openly. One man who dropped into a Sixth Avenue place asked if 2.75 beer was on tap. The barkeeper said it was, "and whisky, too," and shoved out a decanter labeled "private stock." There wasn't much of this open defiance, although it was reported that saloons were doing a brisk trade in "port" wine and "sherry" wine which was of one color and had a surprising amount of strength in it. It undoubtedly was very bold wine, if it wasn't something else.

During the morning hours the bars of most of the big hotels were empty, melancholy places, because the hotel men had decided not to risk disaster by selling even 2.75 beer. About midday word came from Washington that the sale of war beer would be unmolested for the present, and it was decided to reopen most of the bars. From then until closing time this morning war beer was sold in them.

Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, did not join in this general movement. He ordered that nothing be sold at his bar except soft drinks until there should be a more authoritative interpretation of the law.

While Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond were largely consecrated to 2.75 beer, and here and there exhibited areas of total dryness, there were indications that Brooklyn was wetter than the law allowed. One description of the borough had it "as dry as the bed of the Ashokan Reservoir."

Less than 1 per cent. of the Brooklyn liquor dealers closed their places, it was estimated. In some cafés customers were informed only light wines and beers of legal consistency were being served, but it was said that old patrons with an affection of the eyelid had little difficulty obtaining whisky, brandy, and gin. The usual method, it was asserted, was through sherry and port wine tenanting something stronger.

Brooklyn Bars to Stay Open.

The evident determination of Brooklyn dealers to remain open was indicated last night by Deputy State Excise Commissioner D. Harry Ralston. He said that up to the time his office closed he had had surrendered to him for rebate only thirty-two of the 1,850 liquor licenses issued in Brooklyn this year. Of these, eighteen were for saloons and hotels, and the remainder for family liquor stores. With a large force of detectives and Federal agents at their disposal United States District Attorney James D. Bell and United States Marshal James M. Power kept close watch on the liquor situation over the bridge. The changed conditions failed to cut down appreciably the attendance in Broadway restaurants or at roof gardens last night. The crowds seemingly were as large as ever, but quieter. In fact, the chief outward effect of "dryness" everywhere was the absence of loud laughter or overemphasised conversation. War beer and, in some cases, sherry and port wines were being drunk, apparently with as great gusto as stronger liquids had been before.

In many bars signs bearing the inscription "All drinks sold in the bar composed entirely of non-intoxicating ingredients" made their appearance.

As an aftermath of Monday night's celebration, or wake, a half-dozen liquor dealers called on Mayor Hylan in the afternoon and protested that policemen had entered their places on the dot of midnight and ordered that they be closed. The liquor men complained that the liquor licenses granted by the State gave them the right to remain open until 3 o'clock. The delegation was accompanied by George Donellan and Assemblyman Martin McCue. The conference was in secret. The Mayor promised to investigate their complaints.

The only fatality which attended the exit of hard drink was the death of Michael Kochuil, address unknown, who was found unconscious early yesterday morning in a hallway at 270 Twelfth Street, Jersey City. He died in the Jersey City Hospital, and Dr. Eckert said the death was due to alcoholism.

A dispute over who should buy "the last drink" resulted in the shooting of Joseph Deambro, of 268 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was shot in the back and his assailant escaped.

Twenty-four men, charged with intoxication, faced Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in the Jefferson Market Court. In all but two cases sentences were suspended. Three men who appeared before Magistrate Short in the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza Court on the same charge also had sentence suspended.

Newark saloons were wide open, but so far as is known, they did not sell whiskey or other "hard" liquor. United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch said his agents were looking for violations of the law in the sale of liquor containing more than 2.75 per cent. alcohol, and were ready to act in the case of beer or wine of less alcoholic content if a complaint was made by citizens. No arrests were made.

ATLANTIC CITY DEFIES LAW.

Cafés De "Business as Usual"—Hotels Are More Cautious.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Only action by the Federal Government can close the cafés of Atlantic City, this was indicated tonight in a statement by Mayor Bacharach, who said United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane of Philadelphia has held that liquor selling now is not a local problem. Regarding the request of Attorney General Palmer to local authorities to make arrests for liquor selling, the Mayor said the Government would get better results by appealing directly to the authorities instead of through the newspapers.

"An answer more ill-conceived to an important question it would be difficult to imagine. If it is sincere, which we doubt, it means that the most important post in the diplomatic service of the country is going begging. The Government would do far better honestly to answer some plain questions. Has the Washington Embassy been offered to Mr. Fisher or not? Has he refused it, and, if so, why? If he has refused it for any sound reason, is the list of suitable appointments therefore exhausted, or is it not rather the truth that Mr. Lloyd George has allowed this important matter to slide because he does not understand its importance?

"In reality the matter brooks no delay, and answers like that given by Mr. Bonar Law yesterday are not far from being an international scandal."

Most of the cafés said their goods freely, but the beach-front hotels, with one exception, declined to take chances with the law. The café proprietors expect action by the Department of Justice. It is reported that agents already have been sent here from Philadelphia.

The clergymen are aroused by the action of the City Commissioners in granting liquor licenses Monday afternoon. The Rev. George T. Harris, President of the Ministerial Union, and the Rev. Henry Merle Mellen, Chairman of the Civic Committee of that body, will lead the fight against the cafés.

United States Commissioner Lewis has issued no warrants for the arrest of liquor sellers. He will act when the Department of Justice furnishes evidence of violations of the law.

The cafés have almost half a million dollars' worth of liquor in store. The supply is being depleted as rapidly as the thirsty can surge into the oasis. The café owners say they will keep on selling as long as they can.

SLATED FOR NOT NAMING SUCCESSOR TO READING

British Government's Inaction Is Strongly Condemned by the London Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times says:

"It would be charitable to attribute to exhaustion consequent upon the effort of signing the Peace Treaty the deplorable answer given by Mr. Bonar Law to Major Murray's question in the Commons yesterday in regard to the appointment of a new British Ambassador to the United States. Several suggestions, said Mr. Bonar Law, had been made, but it had not been found possible to get them carried out. He added that if the questioner knew of a suitable candidate the Prime Minister would be glad to hear of him.

"An answer more ill-conceived to an important question it would be difficult to imagine. If it is sincere, which we doubt, it means that the most important post in the diplomatic service of the country is going begging. The Government would do far better honestly to answer some plain questions. Has the Washington Embassy been offered to Mr. Fisher or not? Has he refused it, and, if so, why? If he has refused it for any sound reason, is the list of suitable appointments therefore exhausted, or is it not rather the truth that Mr. Lloyd George has allowed this important matter to slide because he does not understand its importance?

"In reality the matter brooks no delay, and answers like that given by Mr. Bonar Law yesterday are not far from being an international scandal."

Policeman Commits Suicide.

Cornelius D. Conway, a patrolman attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, committed suicide at his home, 176 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon by firing a bullet into the left side of his head. Conway became a policeman in December, 1902. He was unmarried.

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" 35	134.50	" 35	268.90	" 35	671.50
" 40	166.46	" 40	332.90	" 40	832.25
" 45	214.00	" 45	428.00	" 45	1070.00
$35,000		**$50,000**		**$100,000**	
Age 25	$665.00	Age 25	$950.00	Age 25	$1900.00
" 30	782.25	" 30	1117.50	" 30	2235.00
" 35	940.10	" 35	1343.00	" 35	2686.00
" 40	1165.15	" 40	1664.50	" 40	3329.00
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ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC
LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. Fri., July 4th. 50c. to $2.00. "HAS A KICK IN IT."—Heywood Broun, Tribune
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919
With ANN PENNINGTON, 25 Others, and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS 50
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Today, Friday Evgs. at 8:30. and Saturday, 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 MAT. TODAY $1.50
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Delightful Opera Comique.
Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
LA LA LUCILLE
A New Musical Farce
GLOBE, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Fup.) & Sat. "Dillingham-esque—Rest on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW
Knickerbocker B'way 38th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH The Fittest of the Survivals. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!
Open Air Symphony CONCERTS
Conducted by ARNOLD VOLPE
LEWISOHN STADIUM CITY COLLEGE 137th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
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Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
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OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.
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The Adorable Wonder of the Screen
OLIVE THOMAS
IN THE BIG SUCCESS
"Upstairs and Down"
AND OH! THAT BABY VAMP!
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Marguerite Clark in "Girls," Review Comedy. Scenic. RIALTO ORCHESTRA
PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. Constance Talmadge Experimental Marriage
STRAND B'way at 47 St. LOUISE GLAUM in "SAHARA," Review, Comedy. Scenic. STRAND ORCHESTRA.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919.

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MIDYEAR FINANCE.

In 1919 the turn of the year comes after five years of war and seven months of negotiations for the peace conditions which are about to be established. The security market has been so buoyant that the more sober sentiment of official and unofficial bankers has favored restraining measures, and yet the foundations are revealed to be sound and substantial. The Stock Exchange was thought to have had busy days during the war, but the June figures top the record for all time. No other June had nineteen million-share days, after twenty-nine had preceded, making the longest sustained activity on record. The month's total dealings, 32,828,116 shares, were threefold those of the wartime's last June, and larger by a half than any other June. In the Junes and half years of greatest previous activity the bond dealings were comparatively trivial, running a hundred millions below the $243,201,550 of the month just closed, and less than half of the $1,610,979,489 for the half year.

The normal inference from such bond activity cannot be drawn, for in earlier years there were no war issues, and the Treasury was not supporting Government bonds by both purchases and sales on a large scale. On behalf of the Treasury the War Finance Corporation has bought $905,149,000 of the Liberties and has sold no less than $663,238,000 in efforts to stabilize the market. Americans used to be shocked when they read of foreign Government dealings in Government credit. Such an expedient was thought beneath the dignity of a country whose bonds never fluctuated from an abnormal premium maintained because they were the basis of a currency considered "the best in the world," and really about the worst for any nation in our class. Now we cannot sustain our bonds at par, although our national credit is actually the world's best, and foreign countries now have currencies worse than ours in any recent period. In the way of finance the war produced nothing more striking than the reversal of conditions of dependence between ourselves and "abroad." What the world would have done if we had not qualified ourselves for our world rôle can hardly be imagined. Our armies were in at the finish, and our dollars carried our financial load triumphantly.

After having imported over a billion of dollars of gold the tide has turned outward, and there is no reluctance to let it go. The world needs it, and we need what the world will give for it to restore the credit of foreign countries, which must be reinforced in our interest as well as in theirs. How little our credit needs strengthening appears from the official report of the condition of national banks published on Monday. For the first time their resources exceed twenty billions, having doubled since 1913 and having grown more in the last six years than in the previous forty-seven. Necessarily the record of bank failures is the best ever known, there having been only two embarrassments in eighteen months, and those of no importance. This vast increase in strength was realized while the banks were influential in placing perhaps half of the twenty-five billion of Government paper issued in connection with the war, with the result that the people who had least banking and investment experience are now graduating from the primary classes into advanced practice. We were better prepared for war finance than we knew, and we are better prepared for peace than we otherwise should have been. During the half year we have taken new issues on a scale comparable with the best years ever known and at a rate double 1918. Even the railroads have been able to issue $157,909,100 more of bonds and notes than last year. That is a marvel for them and makes the total of $306,632,000 double last year's.

The increase of new industrial issues is more than the total of railway issues, and makes the imposing total for them of $376,260,700. The increase of public utility issues is about offset by the decrease of traction issues and leaves the total increase for the half year just short of a half billion, to a total of $1,182,892,000. Authorizations on this scale answer the question of what will replace war business now stopping. It will be long before the country makes up its loss of peace trade during five years of war, for all the world is in lack of everything, and no other country is in condition to lend buyers the money to supply their wants. There never has been such a period of activity without reaction in volume and recession in prices.

But there are not a few who say that we are in a new period when precedents are due for contradiction rather than for repetition. It seems doubtful that gold will be used as currency hereafter except for the settlement of business between nations. For domestic currency paper is better and cheaper, and it releases gold for use as a standard of value and basis of bank credit, leaving the world on what may be called a goods basis. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, and equal values of goods in gold are as good as gold for the purpose of exchange, and better for use. There is an inconsistency between the use of gold for currency, which requires abundance beyond calculation, and for a standard of value, which requires that there shall be such insufficiency in relation to demand that gold shall be wanted everywhere. There is demand enough for gold now to sustain the worth of all we have, and we have more than ever before and more than any other country.

ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

In the voyage of the R-34, which set out early this morning from Edinburgh and is expected to be here in time to aid in the celebration of the Fourth, there is likely to be none of the uncertainty as to whether the Atlantic could actually be crossed which attended the voyage of our navy planes, none of the breathless hazard which kept two continents excited over the fate of HAWKER or of ALCOCK. Unless she should encounter weather bad beyond all reasonable expectation, the big British dirigible should be able to make a leisurely and comfortable crossing.

Nevertheless, her trip will interest the world for many reasons: because it is the first flight from Europe to America, a flight with the sun; because it is the trial of a far more familiar instrument, for ballooning was a century and a quarter old when the WRIGHTS made their first airplane flight; above all, because it is an experiment in the direction which must surely be followed by transatlantic air navigation on any large scale. READ and ALCOCK were the first who went from continent to continent by air; the R-34 is the pioneer of the air fleets of commerce and pleasure, which in a very few years will make the flight from the New World to the Old a brief, luxurious, and comparatively tame enterprise. The airplane flights were gallant adventures; the voyage of the R-34 is the real beginning of a new age.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PROFESSOR.

No one familiar with the predicament of the American professor can doubt the justice of President LOWELL's plea for a fund to increase the pay of the teaching force at Harvard. In most of our universities the leading professorships were endowed many generations ago. Long before the opening of the twentieth century, salaries that were intended to be munificent, and that were munificent, had shrunk a full quarter, and often a third, in actual purchasing power. The scale of prices caused by the war has brought another shrinkage, equally great. Meantime all our standards of living have advanced. Even teaching is no longer the simple thing it was. Scientists are expected to undertake original research and humanists to write books. Travel, and intercourse with leading minds everywhere, should form and have formed an important part of the equipment of every competent teacher. But these things have become difficult—generally impossible.

The plight of the under-instructors is especially unfortunate. During the first golden decades of their service, when the normal mind is most alert and eager for experience and when the creative faculty is most vigorous and productive, they are obliged to live on salaries ranging from one to two thousand dollars a year. The man who gives his full energy to professional work finds marriage impossible. Those who do marry face a further and an equally bitter alternative in the question of children. A single child can perhaps be educated as its parents were, but only by dint of unprofessorial work—pot boiling. If there are more children, one and all must suffer. Whatever the path chosen, it leads inevitably to a stunted life and futility in labor. The tragedy of existence in a university town is no less tragic because it springs from the sordid money worry.

The effect upon those taught is no more happy. The state of the teacher's mind, as President LOWELL points out, "breeds social discontent which "he cannot help imparting to his students." Equally serious is the fact that many students conceive a dislike, all too natural, for the calling of the instructor and professor. It is an open secret that the ablest men are tending more and more to quit the university for those professions which still offer at least the possibility of a free and normal life. The ultimate result can only be harmful to great institutions of learning.

These are the human facts behind President LOWELL's patient and rather restrained discourse. "Professors "would be satisfied with salaries that "enabled them to live with reasonable comfort in the comparatively "modest scale of life which their position calls for, and to give to their "children as good an education as "they received themselves." To this end he asks that all salaries be increased 25 per cent. Compared with the demands of day laborers, most of which have been conceded at the ultimate expense of the consumer, this request is more than moderate.

The fund of ten millions which Harvard has set out to raise is to be applied to many purposes, all of them worthy. But five millions and a half are to be set aside and the interest, $250,000, divided proportionally among professors and instructors. It is an example which no modern university can afford to ignore. The simple fact is that learning is not prized as it should be today, and that one cause—perhaps the chief cause—is that our intellectual leaders have so often perforce led lives that are without normal dignity and efficiency.

ADMIRAL MAYO'S TRANSFER.

Admiral HENRY T. MAYO, who relinquished command of the Atlantic Fleet on Monday for shore duty as Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, has always been one of the most efficient officers in the United States Navy during a long service and is a stalwart American of the New England breed. The fortune of war did not give him an opportunity to show his skill and mettle in a sea fight with the enemy, but he shared the deprivation with RODMAN and SIMS. If it had fallen to MAYO to defend the home ports, the Atlantic Fleet in his hands must have covered itself with glory; everybody who knows him thinks so. A silent, modest, rather diffident man by nature, he was assertive enough when aroused, and the heart of him was more tender than the husk. Very thorough, always democratic, a sailor's Admiral, MAYO put efficiency first and permitted no lapses from discipline. The Atlantic Fleet was ready for any duty or any ordeal when he turned it over to Admiral HENRY B. WILSON, a native of New Jersey.

There is an incident in Admiral MAYO's career that has sometimes been misunderstood. It was not by his desire, but in spite of his objection, that the squadron under his command at Tampico in 1914 was withdrawn after he had demanded a salute from the Huerta Government in satisfaction for the arrest and rough treatment of an American boat's crew that had been sent into the Panuco River on a legitimate mission. The result of the departure of the American squadron was that the citizens of neutral countries had to depend chiefly upon the warships of other nations for protection and rescue. While Admiral MAYO remained in the harbor, a zone which he had established, to be immune from the operations of the Mexican factions, was not invaded. With his going it was no longer safe for the nationals. Admiral MAYO retired from Tampico under orders from the Navy Department; he was reluctant to leave a scene where he could be of use and uphold the honor of the flag, and he insisted upon having the orders repeated and confirmed. Doubtless the department acted upon information that seemed trustworthy, but it was the fact that the nationals were not in grave danger while the American war vessels remained in the harbor; when they sailed there was no longer security for the Americans, British, French, and others who had property interests and homes in Tampico. HENRY T. MAYO was certainly not the man to turn his back upon the helpless; the blunder of exposing them to the fury of Mexican bandits and the scum of the waterside could not be laid at his door.

It is not generally known that, although he could not lead in battle, Admiral MAYO was under fire of the enemy during the war. It was on the occasion of a brisk shelling by the Germans in their Ostend works of the British monitor Terror, Admiral MAYO being at the time a spectator on the bridge of the British destroyer Broke, which, with other light craft, moved up close to the Terror to throw a smoke screen about her. The only fault the American Admiral found with the situation was that he could not be a combatant with a command. How good an American HENRY T. MAYO is may be judged from some remarks he made at a luncheon given by the Sons of the Revolution at Fraunces's Tavern upon returning from one of his official visits to British waters. "I thought," he began, "that for some time before the great "war our people were losing much "of the patriotic spirit that inspired "our fathers in the Revolution," They had come to the pass, he had feared, of imagining that the United States "owed them something." The Admiral concluded: "And so I hope "that the greatest value of this war "will be the restoration of a sense of "duty and obligation to our country "on the part of our people."

HERR WOLFF ON AMERICA.

The Germans are disappointed in us, and now that the treaty has been signed, sealed, and delivered they have the courage to say so. Till the last moment they continued to believe what was easiest and most pleasant to believe, that America had entered the war as the enemy of both sides, and that the Peace Conference was to be a cheerful little game in which America and Germany would join forces to despoil the Allies. But it did not so happen, and the reactionary German parties are beginning to shriek their real sentiments about the nation which only a few weeks ago was the sole repository of wisdom and justice.

Other Germans, however, are more kindly. Consider, for example, THEODOR WOLFF, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, a man moderate and reasonable, for a German. Herr WOLFF has not lost faith in us, only in Mr. WILSON, who has "deceived his people." Says our Teutonic well-wisher:

WILSON, who in festive Paris was taken in and fooled as well as was ever yokel from the backwoods, is now about to entangle free America in an alliance with European nations. America is to share the odor of the war débris and furnish a guard for protecting European peace. * * * But America, though knowing little of Europe, knows its own interests too well to approve for any length of time the policy into which WILSON was fooled in the Paris salons. Sober American sense will soon frustrate these plans, and WILSON'S star will pale, like many others.

We can understand Herr WOLFF'S disappointment; America, having assisted in the construction of a treaty that brings Germany to justice, now says that she will stand by France to see that Germany does not break her word, as Germans have already begun to do in such matters as the fleet and the French battle flags. It is intelligible why a German who had hoped that his nation could sign and then break its word once more should be disturbed by evidence that the nations which Germany assaulted want to take some precautions against another assault.

But why is Herr WOLFF so certain that "sober American sense" is going to frustrate these plans, that free America will spurn an alliance with European nations, and leave Germany able in the future to fight her enemies one at a time as she tried to do in this war? Perhaps the gentleman has heard the shrill vociferations of the pro-Germans among us, who have lately become as loud as ever after a period of cautious silence. It would perhaps be unprofitable for him to take them too seriously; the Kaiser and his Ministers took them seriously and thought they would keep us out of the war, but they did not; nor, for all the depressing volubility of the enemies of the Republic, is their power as great today as it was in 1917. It may be that the German hope is buoyed up by something else; by Senators who refused to go on record as saying that another attempt by Germany to disturb the world's peace would be the concern of America; by Senators who, though entirely devoid of any sympathy for Germany, insist on action that serves the enemy's purpose, to the detriment of their country and the world, to gain partisan ends.

FREEDOM OR RESTRAINT FOR TRADE?

Several bills are pending at Washington which may not be related, although they have a logical connection. One in the House confers upon the Federal Trade Commission the power to license interstate trade, and to require it to be conducted in accordance with the Commission's ideas or surrender the license. The nature of the license is indicated by several bills making specific, although independent, application of the idea to the meat industry, but under the administration of the Department of Agriculture, instead of the Federal Trade Commission. The proposal is not to punish improper conduct in the meat industry, but to regulate matters already regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. These bills are said to have the approval of the Federal Trade Commission, which already has undertaken more than it can accomplish in the regulation of the meat industry, and is at swords' points with it.

The purpose declared is to separate the meat, dairy, and poultry businesses into their component parts and to prevent those engaged in the industry to an amount exceeding $500,000 a year from owning or operating car, storage, or market privileges which have been provided at their own cost and risk by those whom it is proposed to exclude from their enjoyment for the benefit of others, who are free to supply themselves with like privileges if they so desire. Naturally, these prefer to cause the establishment of a license system, and the opening of the private facilities to all at the cost of a license fee. The facilities would not have been provided if this had been foreseen, and it may be doubted that the industry will be served as cheaply or efficiently if it is made a public enterprise. The so-called Meat Trust supplied itself with cars and storage and stockyards because the railways did not serve its component parts as well as was wished. How the railways are to do now what they were unequal to before they were operated at a billion-dollar deficit does not appear.

The Federal Trade Commission was created because of the failure to prove the trusts guilty and punishable under the Sherman law. There were a few convictions, but in such cases the punishment of the trusts was prejudicial to those served by the trusts, and of no particular benefit to the trust competitors, who too often made the law an instrument of their competition. Now, the attempt to punish alleged unfair competition—which nobody objects to—having failed in turn, there is an attempt to dissolve the meat trade as the organization of the oil and tobacco trades was dissolved. If the Meat Trust is guilty, it should be dissolved, but not because there are charges against the Meat Trust ought there to be taken a step toward licensing all business under the commission system.

THE MASSACRES IN SIBERIA.

The story that JOHN A. EMERY, lately our Consul at Omsk, has to tell contains nothing that will surprise the American people. It may astonish somewhat those persons who have imagined that Bolshevism and democracy are the same thing. It will not astonish anybody who has read the history of the French Revolution. They shot them down in squads, EMERY tells us. Some of the squads rose as high as fifteen hundred. Some of them they shot in the streets, some of them they took out in the woods, and only the melting snows revealed the crime.

The dead at Omsk were two thousand, those at Bugulma were twelve hundred, and who knows how many were killed in the other towns from which KOLCHAK retreated? The bodies of children, or at least people under the age of seventeen, were uncovered by the dissolving snows.

But the horrors in Siberia probably amount to little compared with the horrors of Western Russia. We know little or nothing of what has taken place west of the Urals. We should not have known of the Siberian atrocities had it not been for the return of our Consul. These victims were guilty not of crime, but of opinions. Today in America we permit Socialists and Sinn Feiners to talk as they will in the public streets, but in many parts of Russia a man or a woman who was even suspected of lack of sympathy with the Bolshevist cause was taken out without trial into a lonely forest and shot to death in the snow. Months afterward the thaw revealed the crime.

It may be of small importance to light-thinking persons that priests and public men were the first victims of the advancing army of murderers. Still, there are some who have human feelings and can sympathize with the lot of the poor under-teachers, clerks, and stenographers who went the same way of the President of the Ufa Council and his associates. We heard the cry for help from Siberia; we promised aid. Siberia is a long way off. Does distance absolve us from our given word?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Somebody Tried to Deceive.

Judging from the story told by Mr. RENWICK of the recent "revolution" in the City of Hamburg, the first reports of the affair not only much exaggerated its seriousness but gave a wholly wrong notion of what happened. It seems that for two or three days there was considerable disorder in the city, but it was not in any real sense political, and the description of the trouble as a revolt of the working class against the present Government, on the ground that it is a bourgeois instead of a proletarian Government, could have been made only in a deliberate attempt by the Spartacides to magnify their own importance and efficiency.

The so-called revolution started in popular resentment against producers and purveyors of food, who were found not only to be charging enormous prices but to be practicing vile deceptions as to the nature and origin of what they sold. This led to the looting of some provision stores. Then some Government troops needlessly fired a few shots and were besieged in the City Hall by a wholly unorganized army of working folk, who were more or less justifiably indignant because the soldiers had misunderstood the situation. Later a larger force of NOSKE's men was sent under another misapprehension to raise this siege, but after certain confused—and rather confusing—negotiations between these soldiers and the townsmen, the former were convinced that their services were not needed to restore a quiet that had already been restored.

In short, the disorders in Hamburg last week were not related to the party struggles supposed to be going on in Germany, and indicated, so far as they indicated anything, that the mass of the population want peace more than anything else, and are able, on occasion, to restore it after it has been broken.

They Refuse to Show Desperation.

This Hamburg episode probably gives a hint that should be taken as to conditions all through Germany. So far as it may be representative of real German feelings and aspirations, it reveals that, quite contrary to the contentions of the politicians and irreconcilables, there exist something like resignation to the inevitable and a fairly general realization, conscious or unconscious, that the terms of the treaty, after all, are not so terrible, that despair is unnecessary, and that the powers of the nation are adequate for bearing the burdens imposed upon it by the fortunes of war.

The Berlin paper Vorwärts means that of the people met in the streets "none shows consciousness of being under sentence," and that they all "continue to live as though the worst peace were better than a glorious war." For understandable reasons it ignores the possibility that the people in the streets are wiser than some of their would-be leaders, that they have concluded that they are not "under sentence," in the sense of being condemned to hopeless slavery, and that they regard even this sort of peace as better than an attempt to revive such glory as the war conferred on its deceived and deluded participants.

France survived a peace deliberately and avowedly devised to crush her; Germany, if she will, can bear even more easily a peace imposed with no purpose of ruining her and keeping her ruined.

Lenience Is Not Invitation.

There will be no disposition to complain because Magistrate TEN EYCK dismissed on a suspended sentence the aviator who "did unlawfully disturb the grass in Van Cortlandt Park" by landing his airplane thereon. The offender declared that engine trouble had forced him to descend where he did, and he denied having had any intention or desire to establish a precedent the future following of which by other aviators would result in time in turning one or more or all of the city's parks into something more or less like flying fields. That would be, of course, an intolerable use of any park—a use that would completely destroy its value as a park.

Nobody wants, however, to interfere unduly with the practice of aviation or to increase the risks of its practitioners. Wise as is the rule that they should not fly over the city, for the present, at least, it should not be enforced too strictly, and judicious Magistrates will recognize that, if an aviator is under compulsion to land at once, it is better for him to do it in a park meadow than on buildings or in a street, where he would be far more likely to kill other people and himself.

Just the same, the policeman who arrested the aviator who came down in Van Cortlandt Park did right, and Magistrate TEN EYCK was not less right in pronouncing sentence than he was in suspending it—that time. It was a hint to other aviators that for landing in a New York park they must have a real and good excuse—a "military necessity," as it were.

Suspension of Judgment Is Demanded.

Deplorable as was the clash at Brest between American sailors and soldiers and some of the civilian residents, there is no need to regard it as significant of international hostility, or to see in it anything of real importance except as it is eminently important, if, as reported, the affair started in an insult to the French flag by a drunken American officer, that due reparation for the injury done be promptly made by our Government. And, incidentally, that officer should have the gravity of his double crime, if he committed it, so thoroughly impressed upon him that it will never be forgotten either by himself or by others who might be tempted to imitate his method of celebrating departure for home.

First reports of American misbehavior in France, however, have not always been supported by later information, and in this case, too, there may be a revision of judgment when more is known about what happened. Brest is a port town, and its inhabitants, like those of other ports, are not all by any means of the gentlest manners, or always indisposed to magnify excuses for rows with strange sailor men. It is more than possible that the responsibility for this most regrettable affair has been wrongly fixed, or that at least it should be divided between the "nationals" who participated in the fight.

For the present we should not be hasty in believing that our men were in the wrong, or hasty, either, in assuming that they were not.

Final Appeal for Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Life has always seemed to have much more work than play. This last two Sundays of daylight saving has made life seem more balanced, and I, for one, want it continued. So I am writing to the President today to ask him to veto the rider to the Agricultural bill which would repeal the daylight saving law.

If you feel as I do you, too, ought to write and tell him why.

PIRIE MACDONALD.

New York, June 26, 1919.

THAT DAY—AND THIS.

How can my heart exult
To hear the shrill-voiced whistles shriek the news?
How can I shout or sing, or with glad hands
Wave the glad news to answering hands below?
How can I—I, when my beloved sleeps afar
On Flanders Fields?

Still does my anguish shrink to think I danced
With the shouting multitudes of Victory Day.
That din of rioting, that clamor wild,
The glad, mad singing of the surging crowds,
The glad, mad singing of my own wild heart
Come back to mock me. Even while I danced and sang
He had lain long dead—and I knew not!

I heard the tramping of a million feet,
I felt the beating of a million hearts,
I sensed the throbbing of a nation's soul,
As on and on the multitudes still rolled.
How can my numb heart now recall their song?
How with my dumb, white lips sing it today?
I, whose Beloved, even then, was dead!

Never before in all the world such songs
Burst from exultant throats. Stern graybeards danced,
And dead men's mothers smiled with quivering lips
That whispered, "Not in vain he lies in France,"

Never before in all the world such songs
Swept up from human life. One woman, young,
And beauteous with the glow from one gold star,
Checked the swift rush of tears. In line she swung,
And, marching with them, held aloft her son,
And, singing, carried high her dead man's child.
Then strong men wept to see her shining eyes,
And women, praying, blessed her sacrifice.

* * * * * * *

Beneath this Peace Day's silence still can I hear
The happy dancing of those million feet
Set in safe ways by grave faced men who died—
Still hear the tramp, tramp, tramp along the street
As human life exultantly marched by—
Exultantly marched on toward high, free ways
Our dead had died to give them.

For this—for this, oh, my Beloved who died—
Can I exult today.
But not—ah, not with song!

ELEANOR COCHRAN REED.

REPLIES TO AMNESTY PLAN

Baker Rebuffs Chicago Apologists for Conscientious Objectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Baker made public today a letter which he wrote recently to the Amnesty Committee of Chicago, in which he declared it to be his belief that "the abolishment of future wars was immeasurably more advanced by the conscience which led young men to give up their lives for it than by the conscience which in the presence of vast and crushing destructive force found itself limited to protest."

The Amnesty Committee, under date of June 25, wrote to Mr. Baker urging him to make an "open, unequivocal plea" to the President on his return to the United States for the release of all conscientious objectors. The letter informed Mr. Baker that only one act would secure for him future approval—the acknowledgment of the "idealism of these young men," and an appeal to President for their immediate release. Secretary Baker replied that he would call the request to the attention of the President.

The letter from the Amnesty Committee read:

"President Wilson is soon to return to the United States. In the name of a constantly growing public opinion, both in this country and in Europe, I want to urge you to make an open, unequivocal plea to him for the release of all conscientious objectors.

"The friends of these men, who have so vigorously protested against every form of outrage and violence imposed upon them, will continue to protest against their imprisonment after demobilization has been ordered. The issue cannot be dead into oblivion, but will on the contrary grow more intense. You will, no doubt, be relieved of the personal annoyance of the protests when your term of office expires, but you cannot thus escape the responsibility for the torture and brutality which have been heaped upon this group of young men who have held aloft the torch of idealism through all the prejudice and hatred of the war period; who took the first effective step toward the abolishment of future wars. You must realize that these men will be the heroes of coming generations. Already some of the ablest writers in England and America are immortalizing them in literature. Heroism such as theirs cannot be destroyed by official orders and military discipline.

"Only one act can secure for you the approval of the future in this great issue, namely, an acknowledgment of the idealism of these men and an appeal to President Wilson for their immediate release. For the sake of your past record, will you do this?"

Following is Secretary Baker's answer:

"War Department,
"Washington, June 30, 1919.

"Dear Madam: I have received your letter of June 26. Herewith you will find an official statement concerning the treatment of conscientious objectors in the army.

"I regret that the question which seems so simple to you has seemed different and complicated to me. The questions involved touch not only the rights of conscience, which I have sought earnestly to protect, but the obligations of citizenship, which I have felt it my duty to enforce. Meantime, the ground of young men to whom you refer ought not to forget that the idealism which they sought to hold aloft was threatened with extinction by the most menacing materialism the world has ever seen. The abolishment of future wars, for which I share your fervent hope, was immeasurably more advanced by the conscience which led young men to give up their lives for it than by the conscience which in the presence of vast and crushing destructive force found itself limited to protest.

"I am not conscious of having had any personal annoyance out of this matter, but have been conscious of a deep sense of official and personal responsibility. It will give me pleasure to call your request to the attention of the President.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

GOETHALS ON WAR SUPPLIES

Tells Congress Committee of Unnecessary Delay and Expense.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, former Chief of the War Department Bureau of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, told the special House War Investigating Committee today that lack of unity and co-operation between departmental bureaus resulted in unnecessary expense and delay in obtaining supplies needed for the prosecution of the war.

General Goethals said that when he was placed in charge of the Quartermaster Corps in December, 1917, he recommended to the Secretary of War that a Minister of Munitions be appointed to control all purchases, but the Secretary disapproved the plan.

General Goethals said he then recommended consolidation of purchasing through the creation of a central bureau, but that other bureau chiefs opposed the plan because it would rob them of authority. It was put in operation, however, when General March became Chief of Staff.

General Goethals expressed vigorous opposition to the "cost plus" contract system and also to the policy of allowing men interested in an industry to fix prices at which contracts were made.

ATTACK FARM LOANS.

Senators Smoot and Poindexter Make Charges in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Complaint of alleged abuses in the operation of the Federal farm loan law were made today in the Senate. Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, urged immediate repeal of the provisions authorizing the organization of joint stock land banks, which, he said, were making excessive profits. He assailed particularly the Chicago joint stock land bank.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, charged that the farm land loan law was being evaded, the maximum amount of loans being obtained by farmers through deeding parts of their land to members of their families who then secured the maximum individual loan.

RODMAN TAKES UP COMMAND

Hoists Flag on Battleship as Head of New Pacific Fleet.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, who commanded the American battle squadron in the Grand Fleet, hoisted his four-starred pennant on the superdreadnought New York yesterday noon, as Commander in Chief of the newly organized Pacific Fleet. The New York was also Admiral Rodman's flagship in the Grand Fleet. The ceremony attending Admiral Rodman's assumption of the Pacific command, which carries with it the full rank of Admiral, took place at the Navy Yard, where the New York is receiving a final overhauling preparatory to her transfer to Pacific waters.

The ceremony on the quarterdeck of the New York was brief and simple. The order of Secretary Daniels assigning Admiral Rodman to command the new fleet was read and after the flag was hoisted there followed an Admiral's salute of seventeen guns, and with the firing of the seventeenth gun Rodman was in supreme command of all the ships in the Eastern Pacific.

The new Pacific Fleet, or the dreadnoughts and pre-dreadnoughts of that organization, will sail from New York on July 16, and Admiral Rodman will shift his flag to the new superdreadnought New Mexico, which is now heading the naval convoy that is escorting President Wilson home from France.

Admiral Rodman is a Kentuckian and was graduated from Annapolis in the Class of 1879. He is 61 years old and still has three years of active service ahead of him.

SAYS PEACE DOESN'T REST WITH SENA

Knox Insists That It Follo Ratification by Three Pow ers Besides Germany.

LEAGUE IN SENATE DEBA

Hitchcock Cites Stars and Str Editorials to Prove That Soldiers Favor It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In an i view today Senator Knox of P sylvania, member of the Foreig lations Committee, took the ... that the actual status of peace be the United States and Germany not dependent on ratification of treaty of peace by the Senate and sequent proclamation by the Pres The argument of Administration cials to that effect, he said, had viously been made to spur the S into speedy action, so that no might occur in considering the L of Nations covenant as a part of treaty.

Senator Knox maintains that treaty of peace is explicit in su that peace exists with the depos Germany and three allied signat to the treaty of ratifications th diplomatic representatives in P Only as to other matters involve the Peace Treaty, such as partici in the League of Nations, the S tor said, would action by the Sena necessary to involve acquiescence by United States in the various treaty tails.

The Pennsylvania Senator said would argue on the floor of the Se when the question of the statu peace as between the United States Germany came up, that the eventu of America not ratifying the trea once would in no way affect the st tion. He will insist that the P dent and other delegates at the P Conference, evidently having such a tingency in mind, had decided upon provision in Article 440 that peace w automatically ensue when Germany three of the allied or associated po deposited their ratifications.

Of deposit of these ratifications, Mr. K pointed out, the treaty provided tha proces-verbal be drawn up. He re red to the last clause in Article saying it would bear out his conten that this act would establish the sta of peace. The clause reads:

"From the date of this first proc verbal the treaty will come into fo between the high contracting par who have ratified it. For the de mination of all periods of time pro for in the present treaty this date be the date of the coming into for the treaty. In all other respects treaty will enter into force for power at the date of the deposit of ratifications."

Senator Knox expressed the belief t the President, after his return to country, would announce, either thro proclamation or by some other meth that peace actually existed when fulfilment of the treaty terms had made to the deposit of ratifica by Germany and three principal a signatories.

"After the armistice had been est lished, and after Germany had knowledged its defeat, as the ... quished nation, Germany had the ri to know when she would be able obtain a state of peace," said Mr. Kn "It is undoubtedly in recognition this right that the Peace Confere having imposed all necessary condit upon Germany and obtained from many a solemn agreement to a these conditions, declared that p would be established between Germ and all the nations when the ratifi tions as described were deposited.

"I have not the slightest doubt the Peace Conference had this in m when it made the provision in the tr that peace should begin with the ex cation of the treaty itself by Germ and any three other nations. That p vision would undoubtedly establish p between Great Britain and Germany Great Britain were not among the three to exchange ratification. Peace Conference undoubtedly inte that this provision should apply to the nations which signed the treaty advance of ratification.

"The resumption of trade betw Germany and all other nations is n possible by this same stipulation. present trade between the people of United States and Germany is proble by the Trading With the Enemy Act, by its terms, is to continue in effect for the duration of the war. Peace Treaty declared definitely w the war shall have ended and the de laration, in my opinion, will termin the operation of the act."

As to the point made by Administ tion Senators that only by Presidenti proclamation, after the Senate has ra tified the Peace Treaty, can a status peace between Germany and the Un States actually exist, Senator Knox ferred to the attitude taken by Ge Britain. In that country, he said commission had been appointed, s months before the armistice was sig to determine the exact meaning of terms used in British war legislation affecting the end of the war. The co mission had decided that the term tion of the war could not be made dependently, by a royal proclamati because in that event the proclamat might be delayed and the state of continued unnecessarily; or the p lamation might be issued too soon.

Mr. Knox added that the President "a great deal to do with the trea and undoubtedly is fully understood meaning of the clause in Article 440 specting the status of peace after the posit of ratifications.

Quotes Army as Favoring the Le

The League of Nations subject co up in the Senate debate today only fo brief time. In a lull in the debate appropriation bills Senator Hitchcock Nebraska, ranking Democratic me of the Foreign Relations Committee plaining that he wanted to comply with the request of Senator Kenyon of Io to tell how the returning soldiers garded the League of Nations, read torial utterances from The Stars Stripes.

"This newspaper," Senator Hitch said, "shows that the American s overwhelmingly favored the project. "Wasn't The Stars and Stripes ject to military censorship?" inter ed Senator Poindexter of Washingto "None, except that it could not cise the military management of war," replied Senator Hitchcock. editorial utterances were unfettered. publication of The Stars and Stripes placed by General Pershing in the h of officers and men. What they about the League of Nations was upon the actual feelings among the diers."

Senator Poindexter wanted to kn Mr. Hitchcock could enlighten the ate upon the action of the Secretary War, which, he said, had been nounced in a newspaper recently sending a commission composed l of college professors to Europe t struct soldiers on the League of tions. Mr. Hitchcock said he k nothing about it.

Senator Hitchcock also read lat record an editorial by ex-President stating that the "Fail resolution" been allowed to die the natural apparently suffered by the Knox re tion."

Itinerary for League's Opponents

WASHINGTON, July 1. (Associated Press.)—Five speaking engagements New England cities have been made Senator Johnson of California in League for the Preservation of Am can Independence. The Califo Senator will open his series of addr in opposition to the League of Na at Providence, Monday, July 7, and speak thereafter in Boston, Portla Me., Manchester, N. H., and Burlin Vt., on successive days. George ton Pepper will appear with hi Boston.

It was also announced that Sen for Senator Reed of Missouri and Albert J. Beveridge, former Sen from Indiana, to follow in opposit League covenant, were being prep

CONGRESS ADJOURNS UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY

All Appropriation Bills for New Fiscal Year Are Passed in Night Session.

CLARK OPPOSED RECESS

Majority Leader Mondell Again Contends Republicans Reduced Expenditures $1,250,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Congress adjourned at midnight until next Tuesday, July 8, after enacting all appropriation bills needed by Government agencies for the new fiscal year.

Success crowned the efforts of Republican leaders to complete the necessary appropriation measures, but only after hours of delay which at times almost threatened to block their plans.

The final bill, the army measure, carrying $733,000,000; the Sundry Civil bill, carrying $605,000,000; the District of Columbia's annual budget of $15,000,000, and a deficiency measure of $25,000,000, all were completed tonight and tomorrow will be sent to the White House. President Wilson will be unable to approve the bills until he returns, but no embarrassment to Government departments owing to delay in making funds available is anticipated.

With enactment of the final bills tonight, including measures passed at the last session of Congress, more than $6,000,000,000 has been appropriated for Federal needs during the new year which began today. Congress also has cancelled more than $15,000,000 of war appropriations previously authorized.

The recess of Congress was accomplished after many delays today with controversies centred upon the Sundry Civil and Army measures. The recess gives Congress a rest over July 4, and when it returns it is expected that President Wilson will submit the treaty negotiated with Germany. Legislation for more strict enforcement of wartime prohibition also is to be taken up immediately upon reconvening.

Objection to the adjournment was raised in the House by Minority Floor Leader Clark, who demanded a record vote on the motion. He stated that if the Republicans wanted to recess because there was no other business to transact, the recess should be made for a longer period.

"If anything is completed," Mr. Clark said, "why don't you recess for a month or two months? Many of us who live at a distance would like to go home for awhile."

"The business of the House is not completed," Majority Leader Mondell responded. "There will be enough things to keep us busy for several months at least. The Prohibition Enforcement bill must be considered soon. And besides, we want to be back here so that we can shake hands with the President when he returns."

"I would rather shake hands with my constituents," Mr. Clark replied.

The vote in the House in favor of the recess was 133 to 89, while only half a dozen Senators were in their seats when the session ended in the upper branch.

$114,000,000 Cut in Army Bill.

The Army bill as adopted represents a decrease of $114,000,000 from the amount carried in the Senate bill, and provided for maintenance of an average Army of 325,000 men during the fiscal year, which began today.

The House, in accepting the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, approved the Senate increase of appropriations for the United States Employment Service from $200,000, the House total, to $400,000, which was voted by the Senate.

Mr. Mondell, in a statement inserted in The Congressional Record just before adjournment, declared "there has been a saving of approximately $800,000,000 in the six great supply bills which were passed in the special session of the Sixty-sixth Congress as compared with the amounts carried by the same bills which failed in the closing hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and a saving of $650,000,000 on the Railroad Deficiency bill, as compared with the estimate of the Railroad Administration, or a total reduction of $1,250,000,000."

Mr. Mondell said the principal savings other than the reduction in the railroad fund request were $343,000,000 in the Army Appropriation bill, $211,000,000 in the Naval bill, and $247,000,000 in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Pointing out that Congress had been in session thirty-eight days, Mr. Mondell said that in addition to the reduction Congress had adopted the woman's suffrage resolution, repealed the daylight saving law, passed the bill ending wire control and a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors. He also pointed out that the Judiciary Committee had reported legislation for enforcing wartime and constitutional prohibition and announced that as soon as the House convenes on July 8 this legislation would be given immediate consideration.

"The record up to date is all that could have been hoped for or expected," concluded Mr. Mondell's statement. The members will return from their brief vacation prepared to carry forward a program of constructive legislation."

Substantially as reported by the House Water Power Joint Committee, the Administration Water Power bill was passed by the House tonight and sent to the Senate.

CALLS RATIFICATION SURE.

Ex-Senator Saulsbury Thinks Senate Will Accept League Covenant, Too.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—Willard Saulsbury, ex-President pro tem of the American Senate, who is now in Paris, says the Senate is sure to ratify the treaty with the League covenant, and he thinks no filibuster will be attempted in the Senate.

"The progress of President Wilson's supporters is nothing short of miraculous," Mr. Saulsbury said. "When I left Washington June 5 only one member of the Senate was really confident of ratification, and he was Vice President Marshall."

ROSARIES FOR BRIDAL PAIR.

Set Blessed by Pope Given Red Cross Nurse and Soldier in Paris.

It was announced yesterday, by mail from Paris, that the first military wedding had been celebrated recently in the Knights of Columbus clubhouse, when Miss Mary Bernadotte Groves, a Red Cross nurse, became the bride of Francis Xavier Dupre, lately discharged from the 26th Division, and now an interpreter at headquarters. On behalf of the Knights of Columbus, and to commemorate the first military wedding in the clubhouse, the couple were presented with a set of rosaries which had been blessed by Pope Benedict the previous week, by Carlton W. Cameron, Chief of the Division of Supplies of the Knights of Columbus.

The bride comes from Cedar, Colo., and her husband is a native of Fitchburg, Mass. They first met when the bride was searching for a hotel in Paris and made inquiry from Mr. Dupre, who conducted the information desk of the Red Cross at the Hotel Regina. They were first married by a civil ceremony. On their return here they will spend their honeymoon in Colorado and reside in Boston. The bride attended the wounded for a year and a half in the front line trenches. Dupre was wounded twice.

ISSUES 'THE COVENANTER.'

League to Enforce Peace Sends Copies to Members of Congress.

The first 550 copies of "The Covenanter," a publication that aims to make clear the precise meaning of the League of Nations Covenant which is part of the treaty of peace, have been run off the presses of Doubleday, Page & Co., at Garden City, L. I. The advance copies have all been taken by the League to Enforce Peace and were mailed last night, one to each member of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The Covenanter" is a collection of articles on the League of Nations plan by former President Taft, Henry W. Taft, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University. They take up every phase of the question of the League. These articles have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The book itself will be put on sale in a week or so.

DENY CROWN PRINCE FLED.

Said to Have Leased Wieringen House for Three Months More.

LONDON, July 1.—The aide to the former German Crown Prince at Wieringen emphatically denied in a telephone conversation yesterday the report that the Crown Prince had left the island, according to an Amsterdam dispatch received by Reuter's.

The Prince, according to a Wireless Press dispatch from Amsterdam, has renewed his lease on the parsonage of Wieringen for another three months.

DEMAND ON MEXICO TO PUNISH SLAYERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

was killed by Carranza soldiers, while his wife and son were forcibly prevented from aiding him. Correll, it is stated in these dispatches, had passports issued by the American Government and had received assurance of protection. It was asserted also that Mrs. Correll was attacked by the Mexicans.

Rebels Blamed for Murder.

The State Department, in an announcement issued after the news dispatches had been made public, classified the murderers as "of a rebel force."

The announcement read:

"The Department of State has received a dispatch from Tampico reporting that John W. Correll, whose home is in Colonia, twenty-seven miles north of Tampico, was murdered on June 16 while defending an attack upon his wife by members of a rebel force operating in that vicinity. The dispatch says that after the murder of Correll Mrs. Correll was maltreated and left in a very serious condition.

"The rebel forces of whom the assailants of Mr. and Mrs. Correll were part consisted of about fifty men who raided Altamira on June 16.

The murder of Mr. Correll is one of several atrocities reported from the Tampico region since repeated assurances were given here by General Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, Judge Charles A. Douglas, legal representative in Washington of the Carranza Government, Ambassador Bonillas, Charge d'Affaires Rojo, and other officials of the Carranza régime, that the lives and properties of foreigners would be safeguarded in Mexico.

Two other outrages in the oil region have been reported to the State Department of recent date. On June 22 the Gulf Refining Company paymaster was robbed by soldiers of $15,000, which he was taking to the fields to pay off the workmen. He was carrying the cash by boat rough a canal and in accordance with the Mexican Government regulations had notified the Carranza authorities at Tampico of the date and time when he was to start, his route, and the amount of cash he was taking. Soon after leaving Tampico his launch was held up by armed Mexicans. No casualties have been reported in connection with this robbery.

Impatient over the delay of the State Department in compelling Mexico to settle for property losses of Americans that republic, Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, offered a resolution in the Senate today calling on the Foreign Relations Committee to conduct an investigation to determine the extent of the losses, and to ascertain the number of Americans killed and wounded in Mexico.

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Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"



In almost every neighborhood can be found one or more persons whose health has been greatly improved by this splendid general tonic, appetizer and blood builder.

At all druggists

M. J. Breitenbach Company,
Manufacturing Chemists
New York

PREVENTS FLIGHT OF KAISER AND SON

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Von Weder, Burgomaster of Amerongen and also Governor of Utrecht, has been at The Hague conferring with the Ministers.

Secretary of State Kan, speaking to THE TIMES correspondent, stated that the Netherlands Government had taken and would take no official attitude in this matter until the questions presented themselves; that up to the present time neither the ex-Kaiser nor the ex-Crown Prince had asked to leave the country and the Government had not made up its mind whether they were free to leave.

Moreover the State Secretary assured the correspondent that the allied Governments had not yet approached the Netherlands with a demand for the delivery of the ex-monarch. Asked if the Dutch Government could oblige the ex-Kaiser to leave the country, he replied: "Yes, as a dangerous stranger and according to our laws."

To a question whether the two ex-royalities were still regarded as non-political personages, Kan replied: "We regard both as private persons, but in a peculiar position."

Kan would make no statement on a possible demand for the ex-Kaiser and denied that there was any new policy in the case.

Minister of the Interior Ruys van Beerenbrouck said he could add nothing to these statements, which are merely diplomatic evasions. Official ambush is taken from the fact that the royalties are much safer here than in Germany.

During the last few days people have been ringing up the ministries and inquiring whether the ex-Kaiser and the Prince had left. There is also considerable excitement and many rumors at Amerongen.

Kaiser Gets Peace Messages.

AMERONGEN, June 28, (Associated Press.)—News of the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles was taken to Amerongen Castle tonight by the correspondent of The Associated Press.

The members of the former German Emperor's suite appeared to regard the event calmly, because they had been convinced that the ceremony was inevitable, the former Emperor himself having received a dispatch earlier in the day saying that the German delegates had arrived at Versailles and would sign the treaty.

It was impossible to learn from those in the castle grounds near the former Emperor how he had received the news.

ABANDON KRUPP PURCHASE.

Americans Find Conditions Unsatisfactory for Munich Deal.

MUNICH, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The local Krupp works are being liquidated purely in the interest of the employes, following the tremendous losses which have resulted since the revolution.

American capitalists were considering taking over the works and forming a German-American plant, but abandoned the plan owing to bad conditions here.

A London dispatch received on Monday night stated that Americans had bought the Krupp works at Munich, and that several other industrial concerns at the Bavarian capital also had passed into American control.

LORD RAYLEIGH DIES; FAMOUS PHYSICIST

Once Chancellor of Cambridge was Noted for His Writings as "J. W. Strutt."

HIS CHAIN OF MILK SHOPS

Started from Little Local Dairy and Left an Estate of 7,000 Acres Called "Garden of Essex."

LONDON, July 1.—Baron Rayleigh (John William Strutt) died last night. He was known as "Peter Shopkeeper," having established a chain of milk shops in London, which were supplied from his own farm.

Baron Rayleigh was one of England's greatest physicists. Descended from Sir Godfried Struts de Winkered, who is said to have lived in Essex as far back as 1240, John William Strutt was the third holder of the barony. Born on Nov. 12, 1842, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was graduated as senior wrangler on 1865, and obtained the first Smith's prize of the year. From 1879 to 1884 he was Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics in Cambridge University, and in 1887 he accepted the post of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1904.

Many years ago his name became well known throughtout Europe by his mathematical and physical papers written under the name of "J. W. Strutt." His plain and usually home-made apparatus, the accessories being crude and rough, but the essentials thoughtfully designed so as to insure in the most perfect manner the object in view. His work was the most productive in chemical physics, theory of gases, flow of liquids, photography, optics, color vision, wave theory, and in electric and magnetic problems of all kinds. It was said of him at the time of his election as Chancellor of Cambridge University in 1908 that "since the death of Lord Kelvin he is the most eminent chemist in Christendom." He was a milkman as well as chemist, and for years shared with Lord Rosebery the distinction of being in the metropolitan milk trade.

From a little local trade his dairy grew in a few years to one of the largest in his county, and he had more than 1,000 cows in his magnificent herd. The management of the dairy was left largely to his younger brother. The estate of 7,000 acres lies in the midst of what is called "the Garden of Essex," within a few miles of the picturesque old Anglo-Saxon town of Witham, so memorable for its associations with King Harold.

DE VALERA TO PLAN TOUR.

Is Expected to Return from Boston Today—Jersey City Resolutions.

Although Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," was reported to have left Boston yesterday on his way back to his headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria, he had not reached the hotel last night and nobody in his suite, his entourage, or the hotel, for the matter of that, seemed to have the faintest idea where de Valera was. Everbody appeared certain, however, that he would return today.

According to information received by his friends, Professor de Valera just before he departed from Boston said he was greatly impressed by his reception there and in New Hampshire. Dr. de Valera said that after his return to headquarters he would consider plans for a nationwide speaking tour. Members of his party were quoted as having said that every effort would be made to avoid having the proposed tour conflict with the schedule of President Wilson on his projected swing across the country to discuss the peace treaty.

Resolutions unanimously favoring the independence of Ireland were adopted yesterday by the Jersey City Commissioners.

TELLS OF MOVIE DEFECTS.

J. A. Quinn of Co-operative Association Also Speaks of 'Fake' Actors.

The second meeting of the Motion Picture and Theatrical Co-operative Association of the World was held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. Some fifty persons, including producers, exhibitors, and moving-picture artists, were present.

J. A. Quinn of Los Angeles, President of the association, outlined the purpose of the organization, which aims to eradicate certain evils in the production and exhibition of moving pictures. Mr. Quinn said that 90 out of 100 reels can be cut from 1,000 to 4,000 feet, on account of the unnecessary padding resorted to by producers. He spoke of "fake" actors in the studios, poor financing of productions, and false advertising of inferior plays through sensational posters and untrue advertisements. Mrs. John Francis Yawger, the association's Secretary, pledged the support of women's clubs and social organizations in support of Mr. Quinn's endeavors to standardize the motion picture industry.

George C. De Lacy.

George C. De Lacy, a lawyer with offices at 235 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in this city sixty years ago. In 1876 he began the study of law in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court William Mitchell and in the meanwhile taking the course at the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL. B.

DEFENSE TREATY WAITS ON SENATE'S ACTION

Franco-British Alliance Invalid Till Franco-American Compact Is Ratified.

PARIS, July 1.—The agreements between France and the United States and between France and Great Britain for the defense of France against attack by Germany, it is understood, will not become valid so far as Great Britain is concerned until the Franco-American convention is ratified by the United States Senate.

Premier Clemenceau, in introducing the new treaties with Great Britain and the United States in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said, according to the Journal Officiel today:

"I have the honor to introduce in my name and in the name of M. Pichon (the Foreign Minister) and M. Laygues (the Minister of Marine) a bill to approve treaties concluded at Versailles on the 28th of June between France and the United States and between France and Great Britain concerning aid to be given France in case of non-justified German aggression."

The Premier was interrupted by the Socialist Jean Bon, who, shouting, declared that the bill, according to the Constitution, should be a message from the President. Bon was called to order by President Deschanel of the Chamber, and the Premier proceeded with his speech.

Hope that France and the United States will continue to work closely together in the future is expressed by Georges Lechartier, in the Petit Parisien, in an article reviewing the part played by the United States and President Wilson in the peace negotiations. France, he says, must preserve and develop into action the high opinion of France held in America. He adds:

"The formal declaration of May 7 in which President Wilson promised to propose to the American Senate a treaty by which the United States would agree to give immediate assistance to France in case Germany attacked her without provocation, thus merely hastening action to which they might be compelled by the covenant of the League of Nations, could not fail to please us. It does not appear that the prestige of the American President has been affected in the least by his course in the peace negotiations; it depends upon the debates about to begin in Washington whether the prestige of America shall be still greater.

"Henceforth, America is imbedded in the great affairs of Europe and of the world. Europe, too, and France in particular, has its duties toward America, after the incomparable services of our friends beyond the seas who rescued us. We must show ourselves worthy of this magnanimous sacrifice."

The Chamber of Deputies voted today to post throughout France the speeches of Premier Clemenceau and Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, on the occasion of the presentation of the Peace Treaty to the Chamber yesterday.

200 UNIONISTS AT ODDS WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Oppose What They Suspect to Be Program for Nationalizing Industries.

LONDON, June 30.—One of the urgent matters with which Premier Lloyd George has to deal now that he has returned to England, is the revolt of some 200 Unionist Members of the Coalition against what they suspect to be the Government's intention in the field of nationalizing industries. They fear that nationalization of the coal industry will be followed by the adoption of similar measures with railroads and other industries, and are especially agitating the transport bill, which gives Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, extensive powers over transport of all kinds, including the Port of London.

These dissenting members of the House of Commons held a meeting today to lay their views before Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader of the House, who in reply gave an opinion that the question of nationalization was not involved in the transport bill. He added that the Premier and himself had never discussed nationalization and that he, himself, would regard nationalization as a great evil. He concluded by saying that he felt a great objection to running the railways as a Government department.

According to The Daily Mail, Premier Lloyd George has agreed to exclude docks and harbors from the scope of the transport bill and accept an amendment creating an advisory committee.

A pledge has been given by the Government, according the newspaper, that at present there is no intention of nationalizing the railways, and as a result of this concession, it is said that opposition to the bill will be withdrawn.

Mrs. Julia B. Eversole.

Mrs. Julia B. Eversole, who was one of the first workers in the cause of temperance and suffrage, a co-worker with Frances Willard and Susan B. Anthony, died suddenly Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harriett B. Parker, at Maplewood, N. J. She was the organizer of the first women's club west of the Mississippi River, known as the "Saturday Club of Springfield, Mo."

William G. Sharp.

BOSTON, July 1.—William G. Sharp, President of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company since its organization in 1906, died suddenly today at his home in Wenham. He was born in Utah and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1879.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM LANSING ANDREWS, 86 years old, a real estate operator, died on Sunday at his home, 396 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM TOTTEN REMSEN, who was a nephew of "Uncle Jim" Remsen, the originator of most of the Rockaway Beach peninsula, died on Sunday at his home, 66 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Remsen was born in Jamaica, L. I., and had long been the manager of a large estate.

Colonel ARTHUR C. JACOBSON, Sr., a lumber merchant of Brooklyn, and President of the firm of Arthur C. Jacobson Sons, died of apoplexy on Monday at his residence, 270 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mr. Jacobson was a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He left two sons.

HARRY VINCENT DOUGHERTY, for twenty-five years a cafe proprietor in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,180 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

JAMES P. PIGGOTT, Representative in Congress from 1883 to 1895, died yesterday at his home in New Haven, Conn., after a short illness. He was born in New Haven in 1853 and was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1888 and 1900.

Sergeant CECIL H. TAYLOR, for thirty years in the United States Army, died Sunday night at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

ADOLPHUS P. BLUM, a retired merchant of this city, died last evening at his home, 80 Morningside Drive, at the age of 70 years.

EDMUND E. JOHNSON, 94 years old, died yesterday in Jersey City.

THOMAS PENNEY, 68 years old, for thirty-nine years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in the main office in Manhattan as a tester of oils, died Monday of dropsy. His home was at 128 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

THEODORE HUDSON, 58 years old, proprietor of a large fruit farm near New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home near Raritan Landing.

SENT TO CHAIR BY GIRL.

Gangster Convicted of Murder on Testimony of Sweetheart.

William Walters, the 19-year-old gangster who shot and killed Leo Ruben, a grocer, of 312 East Seventieth Street, while robbing him March 29, was found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday before Judge Otto Rosalsky in General Sessions. He will be sentenced next Tuesday.

Walters would not put up a defense after May Berry, his sweetheart, testified he had told her that he killed the grocer. The case was given to the jury at noon and it returned its verdict at 3 o'clock. According to the testimony of the girl, Walters entered the store to get money with which to take her to a dance. Ruben resisted and was shot.

Several weeks ago May Berry and the prisoner's sister attempted to smuggle steel saws to Walters in the Tombs, and arrangements were made for his escape.

Theodore P. Shonts Still Improving.

The condition of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, continued to show improvement at 10 o'clock last night, it was announced by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, of 40 East Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Shonts, who has been ill for several weeks at his home, 930 Park Avenue, has shown improvement for the last several days.

Engaged.

CARPENTER — TAYLOR. — Mrs. Jennie J. Taylor of Cedar Grove, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter Helen Augusta to Mr. D. B. L. Carpenter of Elmira, N. Y.

POLLACK—SOLOMON.—Miss Emma Marion Solomon to Mr. Dore H. Pollack, New York City.

SPIRO—LOGAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Logan, 123 Wadsworth Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Elizabeth, to Mr. George C. Spiro of this city.

Married.

BRODSKY—ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenberg announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette F., to Edward Brodsky, June 19, by the Rev. Mr. Einsler. They are spending their honeymoon in the New England States.

DYER—JONES.—Cecil Ballord Dyer and Nellie Jones of Arlington were married at Mountain View, N. J., by Rev. Coombs June 30 at 8 o'clock.

LINEHAN—OAKLEY.—On July 1, 1919, at Corning, N. Y., Dorothy Jennie Oakley, daughter of Walter R. and the late Jennie W. Oakley, to Frank J. Linehan, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

Died.

ACKLEY.—Laura, Wood, wife of Oliver S. Ackley, suddenly, at White Haven, Penn., on June 30. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,403 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, at 8 P. M. Interment in Boston, Mass., on Friday.

BEHRER.—On Monday, June 30, 1919, Arnold Behrer, Sr., in his 67th year, beloved husband of Julia Sutter Behrer, father of Arnold, Jr., Julia, Emma Callahan, Clarence, and Florence L. Behrer. Services at his late residence, 450 Waterbury Av., Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, July 2. Members of Merchants Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M., are cordially invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

BLUM.—On July 1, 1919, A. C. Blum, at his home, 80 Morningside Drive, in his 71st year. Funeral services at the FRANK E. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, at 66th St., at 8 P. M., Wednesday, July 2, 1919.

COLE.—Jennie M., dearly beloved wife of John P. Cole, mother of Edmund, Grace, and Frank, July 1. Services at 251 West 51st St., Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

COX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Stella M., (nee Piper,) beloved wife of James A. Cox and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Piper. Funeral services Thursday, July 3, 1919, 8:30 P. M., at her late residence, 238 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of family. Members of Delta Chapter, No. 5, O. E. S., respectfully invited.

DAGG.—Edith Mary, July 1, suddenly, at New York Hospital. Interment private.

DALY.—On Monday, June 30, 1919, Julia C., (nee O'Connell,) beloved wife of Joseph F. Daly. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIS.—On July 1 at 4 P. M., Katie, beloved wife of Abraham and mother of Joseph, Max, Isaac, Robert L., and Mrs. Joseph Batt. Funeral from her late residence, 869 Dawson St. (and Intervale Av.), Wednesday, July 2, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery.

DE LACY. — George C., age 60 years, suddenly, at his home, 2,845 Broadway, on July 1, beloved husband of Nellie C. De Lacy, and father of George C., Jr., William B. J., and May L. De Lacy. Solemn requiem mass Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M., Holy Trinity Church, 324 St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Please omit flowers.

ENOS.—May. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., Thursday, 11 A. M.

FLORET.—On the 1st inst., at Seton Hospital, Eulalie Floret. Funeral services will be held at 1567 Lexington Av. (Hornthal & Co.) on Thursday at 11 A. M.

HOLMES.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, June 30, 1919, Lucy Adams Coaney, wife of John M. Holmes. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn, N. Y.

JORDAN.—On July 1, 1919, Emily Jordan, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Scarsdale, N. Y. Funeral services at Little Silver, N. J., Thursday.

KRAHMER.—Mattie, widow of John E. Krahmer. Funeral Thursday, July 3, 1 P. M., 127 Main St., Belleville, N. J. Interment Evergreen, Brooklyn, convenience of family.

LANGLEY.—Funeral services for William H. Langley, late of Bellport, L. I., will be held at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Manhattan, on Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

LANGLEY.—VETERANS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of William H. Langley, (9th Company,) at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Manhattan, on Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M.

WILLARD C. FISK, President.

LEAKE.—Suddenly, on June 29, 1919, Joseph Bryant Leake, beloved husband of the late Susan S. Leake and son of Charles R. Leake of New York City. Funeral service at his late residence, Ridge St., Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 2, at 2 P. M. Automobiles meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:07 P. M. Albany (New York) papers please copy.

MAHR.—Entered into rest Monday, June 30, Katharine, dearly beloved daughter of the late John C. and Wilhelmine A. Mahr. Services at the home of her brother, Julius D. Mahr, 314 West 98th St., Wednesday, July 2, 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, July 1, Cordelia, daughter of the late George P. and Mary D. Nelson. Funeral services at her late residence, 106 West 120th St., on Thursday, July 3, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

OBRIGHT.—On Tuesday, July 1, in her 95th year, Caroline Obright, dearly beloved mother of Josephine Goldsmith and grandmother of Mrs. Rosaline Kahn and Mrs. George Coen. Funeral services will be held in Universal Funeral Chapel, 508 Lexington Av., on Thursday morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock. Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—At her residence, 114 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on June 30, Margaret, widow of John J. O'Connell. Funeral on Thursday, July 3, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. Interment private.

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PADDOCK.—On Dec. 1, 1918, Minerva, widow of Charles R. Paddock. Funeral services at 632 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Hannibal, N. Y.

PEARCE.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., June 30, 1919, Adrp Freeman, wife of Raymond S. Pearce. Services at her late residence, 13 Elsten Road, Thursday, July 3, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 2 P. M. for Mountain Avenue Station.

PHIPPS.—At Brewster, Wash., June 20, 1919, Helen Johnson Phipps, beloved wife of Frank H. Phipps, and sister of Elizabeth Johnson Van Slyke.

POLLEY.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., July 1, 1919, Harriett, widow of George B. Polley, in the 80th year of her age. Interment Newton, Mass. Boston (Mass.) and Asheville (N. C.) papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—Christine Belknap, wife of C. Bonyneastle Robinson, youngest daughter of the late William R. Belknap, in Louisville, June 30, 1919.

ROTH.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Katie, (nee Strauss,) in her 69th year, beloved wife of the late Morris Roth and dearly cherished mother of Celia Friedlan, Carrie Hanochstein, Leah Miltzacher, Julius, Sam, Jesse, Maude, and Albert Roth. Funeral Thursday, July 3, 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 26 East 120th St. Interment at Mount Hope, Cypress Hills.

SCIUTTO.—Marie Sciutto, wife of Frank Sciutto, an employe of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., who directed the recruiting of labor at Penn Manale (N. J.) powder works and Tullytown (Penn.) bag loading plant during the late war, died at her home, Haskell, N. J., last Thursday morning and was buried Monday in the family plot at Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.

SINNIGEN.—Marie, (nee Lens,) aged 68, widow of the late Herman C. Sinnigen, at her residence, 580 Dalbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives and friends are requested to attend services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SMITH.—George Gardner, in Princeton, N. J., June 30, in his 81st year, Rev. George Gardner Smith, formerly of Santa Fe, N. M., and Allegheny, Penn. Funeral First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SONDHEIM.—On July 1, 1919, Lewis H., beloved husband of Settie C. Sondheim. Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Savoy, Thursday, July 3, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

STURGES.—On Monday, June 30, 1919, at Plaza Hotel, New York City, Arthur Pemberton, son of the late Frederick and Mary Reed Sturges, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday morning, July 2, at 10 A. M. Interment at Fairfield, Conn., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

WESTERVELT.—June 30, Englewood, N. J., Walter Westervelt, in 75th year, beloved husband of Lizzie Auryansen. Funeral services at his late residence, 57 Tenafly Road, Wednesday, 4:15 P. M. The train leaves Erie depot (Chambers St.) 3:30 for Englewood.

In Memoriam

LEMMON.—In loving memory of our beloved mother, Martha E. Lemmon; July 2, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

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FINDS WILLARD IS FIT

Official Physician Discovers His Weight Is Only 241—Dempsey's Work Light.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—As the day of the big fight between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey approaches the city is filling up with the conglomeration of characters which can only be attracted by an engagement under the Marquis of Queensberry code with heavyweights playing the leading roles. Men of countrywide reputations in commerce and politics, well-known sport-loving citizens from coast to coast, and many who are just general public have grasped this unexpected opportunity to see a real slave contest.

The lobby of the Secor tonight is jammed with men who call one another by their first names, though they live as far apart as New York and San Francisco or Seattle and San Antonio. They are the familiar figures who make up the legion of sport followers who gather only about once in a decade. All kinds and sorts of men make up this army of fight fans. They are a heterogenous throng and some are not the kind which Toledo would care to have as permanent residents.

The first indication the city has had of the nature of some of its visitors came yesterday when Chief Herbert of the local police force discovered a gambling room running full tilt. It was a real old-time place, too, with about everything but a roulette wheel. There were two or three tables for the "crap" games, a table for "black-jack," and another for "Klondike." The police say that no local folks were implicated in the little gambling palace. When the police entered it was almost deserted and the few men present all said that they were ignorant of the proprietorship. The police took all the paraphernalia and sent word around to all strangers that they must not think that Toledo is going to take on the same Wild West atmosphere which pervaded Reno at the time of the Jeffries-Johnson scrap.

But with such a busy week at hand, and with so many strangers in town, the police force will not be able to keep up with all the sharpwits who have made a life study of running games under the eyes of the guardians of the law. Men who are dexterous with the shells and every other form of games of chance are in town, and it is only reasonable to suppose that they will not spend all their time talking about the fight. They have a lot of time on their hands, and all the Ohioans who are flocking here from the outlying districts will not be able to curb their curiosity at all times.

Movies Open All Night.

The police cannot watch all the strangers; there are too many of them. The movies are open all night this week, and night life is in full swing. There are as many people on the streets late at night as there usually are during the rush hours of the early evening. From now until July 5 there will be no curfew hour.

The weather is getting warmer by the minute, and while there is any sign of metropolitan night life Toledo's guests are not going to be in any hurry about going to bed. Amusements and refreshments are in great demand, and if is difficult to see just how any gathering of this sort is going to get along without both.

Chief of Police Herbert said today: "We don't want citizens or visitors to get the idea that because the Willard-Dempsey contest is to be held here Toledo is to be a free and easy town. We will have none of it." That's the first warning the visitors have had to be good.

The promoters of the fight have feared for the last few days that counterfeit tickets would be placed on the market, and Frank Flurnoy, who is aiding Rickard in running the bout, complained to Chief Herbert that the counterfeit pasteboards were already in town. He presented a $80 ticket which was brought here from Cincinnati. Everybody is being warned against buying tickets anywhere except at the fight headquarters. Rickard expects a big rush for the cheaper tickets at Bay View Park on the morning of the fight, and yesterday ten ticket offices were erected outside of the arena.

The list of officials for the contest is now complete. Willard, who at first was not going to have a timer of his own, announced that Ed Cochrane of Kansas City would hold the watch for him. Joe Bannon of New York will do the timing for Dempsey. Warren Barbour, the official timer, and J. A. Drexel Biddle, one of the judges, are expected here tomorrow.

Willard has been examined by Dr. Joseph Sweeney, official physician for the Toledo Boxing Commission, who has declared that the champion is in excellent physical trim for a twelve-round bout.

"In fighting a man like Dempsey the champion will use a lot of his marvelous resistance, but he still will have plenty of reserve stamina," said Dr. Sweeney. "His resistance is far above normal. The external and oblique muscles across the stomach are very well developed and form a strong abdominal protection. The muscular and valvular tone of his heart is normal."

Weight Is Only 241.

One of the surprising things about Dr. Sweeney's examination was that he found Willard weighed 241 pounds, which discounts the declarations of Dempsey's backers that the champion's course of training has not been strenuous enough to bring him down to his best fighting form. Tom O'Rourke, who trained Willard for the Johnson fight in Cuba, said that Willard weighed 243 pounds in that contest. He will go into the ring on Friday weighing close to 240 pounds.

There was no letup in Willard's boxing today. He went three rounds with Jack Hempel and after a short rest he boxed with Walter Monahan for three more rounds. Willard looks better every day, and against Monahan he let out a bit and one of his right jolts sent his sparring partner off his feet and into the ropes. The champion was in excellent spirits and was spry on his feet.

Dempsey is through boxing and did not put on the eight-ounce pillows against his targets, Tate and Jamaica Kid, today. He did some exercise with the pulleys and then went through two short rounds of shadow boxing. Dempsey, right at this moment seemed keyed up to the highest point of his training. He was impatient and on edge, and Trainer Beforest had to talk to him in the ring to keep him from going too fast. He worked with the flash of a lightweight, and at the end of his short pantomime beads of perspiration were rolling from his face and body. The challenger is trained as well as a fighter could be. He ended his day's work with a short session at punching the bag.

Dempsey will take only light work tomorrow and Thursday. Willard plans to go through another rough-and-ready boxing session with Hempel and Monahan tomorrow, and will rest on Thursday.

The betting fever is just beginning to fix its hold on the place. Most of the wagering now being carried is of the freak kind. It is not expected that the real betting will begin until Thursday, when the plunging sports arrive. At that time all the clans will be gathered, and it will not be until then that the true odds on this fight will come out. On Thursday and Friday, it is freely predicted, the Dempsey followers will demand odds, and the present wave of even-money talk will disappear.

The fact that Willard is boxing every day shows that the champion has a world of confidence in himself, and this confidence is making itself felt among the betting public. When Dempsey quit boxing this afternoon it was an admission that he is trained down as fine as he wants to be. The veteran trainers here now say that Deforest's job is to keep the challenger on edge, and this will be no easy matter.

Trend of Betting Shifts.

Those who have been talking even money for Dempsey, and even suggested odds that the challenger will win, are changing their minds on the betting after today's workouts.

There was a lot of betting talk at the Boody House today and numbers of wagers were made. The largest was a wager of $800 to $1,000 that Dempsey would win. This is a fair indication of what the odds will be. The gamblers say that they will be no better than 10 to 8, while it is expected that when the flood of Willard money starts the backers of the champion may be willing to offer larger odds. A bet of $40 to $200 was made today that Dempsey would win inside of six rounds. Another wager was $300 to $600 that Dempsey would knock out the champion. Still another bet was $100 to $500 that Willard would not come up for the seventh round. There was also a bet of $75 to $100 that there will be a knockout. There was also on record at the Boody House a freak bet of $25 to $500 that Dempsey would win in the first round.

The Waldorf Hotel is a hot bed of Dempsey's enthusiasts and many wagers were made there today. Among these was $100 to $1,000 that Willard will not last three rounds. There were dozens of bets of $80 to $100 that Dempsey would win. Several wagers of $45 to $50 on the challenger were also made. One sport wagered $100 to $300 that the Odds of $100 to $500 were offered by anchallenger would win by a knockout. Other betting commissioner is that Willard would not last six rounds. Most of these bets were taken up.

Other freak bets which were made known today were $100 to $200 that Dempsey would get the decision in the eighth. A bet of $75 to $100 was also made that the contest would go eleven rounds. A wager which was recorded on the big blackboard at the Boody House this evening of $100 to $50 on Willard was an indication that the backers of the champion are coming to the front.

There is great activity among the pari-mutuel betting commissioners. This betting is on rounds alone and not on the fighters. There seems to be a lot of betting that the fight is going to end in the tenth round. The sixth round is another session which seems to be popular among the bettors.

PLAN TO ESCAPE THE CURIOUS.

Willard and Dempsey Will Desert Their Camps 24 Hours Before Bout.

TOLEDO, July 1.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey, champion and challenger, will pass tomorrow from the public gaze, to be seen no more until they climb into the ring on Friday to battle for the heavyweight championship. During the final twenty-four hours every effort will be made to keep the boxers away from the curious eyes and questioning of thousands of fight fans whose sole object appears to centre in asking the pugilists about their chances of winning.

On Thursday Willard is likely to take a long motor trip into the country and thus avoid the sightseers who are sure to flock to his training quarters and even to his private living quarters, which are several miles apart.

Dempsey is so fine, however, that he will not do the same amount of work the champion has laid out for tomorrow. He will still do light roadwork, walking briskly with just enough exercising to hold his perfect edge. He, too, is quite likely to disappear from the gaze of the curious on Thursday, and will probably sleep in strange quarters the night before the bout.

There are a number of formalities scheduled for the next few days in connection with the contest. There will be a meeting of the judges and referee to discuss plans for reaching a decision under varying conditions which may arise at the conclusion of the bout. This conference will be held shortly after the arrival of Major Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia and other members of the Board of Boxing Control.

The principals in the coming championship battle will be examined by the official physician of the local boxing commission. In the case of Willard, however, the examination will be superficial, if held at all, for the same authority put the title holder through his physical paces recently and pronounced him in perfect condition to engage in a boxing contest, as is required by the local regulations.

The gloves that the big boxers will wear have also been subjected to official inspection and declared satisfactory by those who will wear and be hit by them. Dempsey's are said to weigh exactly five ounces, but those that will encase the champion's fists are understood to weigh an ounce more. It was explained that this difference was due to the fact that more skin was required to manufacture the title holder's set, and not to the presence of additional padding.

AERIAL ROUTE FOR "COPY."

Plans to Rush Reports of Bout Here from Toledo.

According to an announcement yesterday by postal officials at the Newark timenus of the aerial mail service, the Post Office Department is arranging a special air-mail service between Telodo and New York for the Fourth of July. Pictures and news stories of the fight will be carried to New York for the morning papers of Saturday.

The department, it was said, has obtained a special landing field near the fight arena, and will have two or three planes in readiness to hop off with the photographic plates and stories as the newspaper men write them. The flight to New York will be made with one stop for gasoline and oil at Bellefonte, Penn., and will make the entire trip in less than five hours.

As fast as each plane is loaded it will start for New York. Estimating that there will be four hundred newspaper representatives at the ringside, the department believes between 400,000 and 600,000 words will be written. This amount of "copy," it is said, will clog the wires, and the air mail will be taken advantage of by most of the writers. If more than three machines are needed, they will be summoned from the Cleveland relay station, only fifteen minutes away.

Fight Fans Pitch Tents in Overcrowded Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—The first tents were pitched in Toledo tonight with the arrival of the vanguard of the great crowd for the Willard-Dempsey heavyweight championship contest Friday. They were brought by autoists among a steady stream of machines which began pouring into Toledo at daylight.

MANY NEW YORKERS WILL SEE BIG BOUT

More Than 3,000 Boxing Enthusiasts Going to Toledo—Special Trains on Two Roads.

New York will be represented by more than 3,000 fight fans at the Willard-Dempsey bout, according to estimates compiled from railroad ticket offices. A large number of ringside seats already have been purchased by New Yorkers. Probably the largest representation for spectators from outside cities will come from Detroit and Chicago, while Cleveland and Cincinnati bid to be close on their heels for the number of fans.

The New York Central is running two special through trains on Thursday to accommodate the surplus traffic which cannot be taken care of by putting extra cars on all of the regular Western trains. The Pennsylvania is running extra cars, and specials will be made up on Thursday, the number being regulated by the ticket sales for the West.

The largest exodus for Toledo will take place Thursday, when it is expected that at least 2,000 New Yorkers will leave here to see the bout. A large number of fans have been in the Maumee city for the last ten days watching the fighters train. Besides the number who are traveling to the fight via railroads, more than 500 automobiles are estimated to have left New York and the vicinity, to carry spectators to the fight.

A large number of New York boxing enthusiasts will leave Thursday afternoon on Billy Gibson's Special. The train leaves this city for Toledo at 5 o'clock, and it will arrive in the big fight city on the morning of the Fourth. At 8:30 o'clock on the night of the fight the train starts from Toledo its return trip.

Special trains are being run from Cincinnati, and Chicago's delegation will travel to the fight in at least five special trains. Detroiters will go to Toledo, a distance of less than fifty miles, chiefly in automobiles, but all of the electric lines and boat companies connecting the two cities are planning to use extra conveyons of traffic for Thursday and Friday.

Lake passenger boat companies from Cleveland and Buffalo have scheduled extra vessels to transport the crowd. Besides this extra service on the water, train service between Toledo and these cities will be increased by specials and extra cars.

Several reproductions of the fight will be staged in New York by fighters, who will follow the blows of the bout as they are telegraphed to the local ringside. Charley Harvey has obtained the 69th Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, for the afternoon of July 4, and he has made arrangements to stage the reproductions, two well-known fighters doing the boxing. Peter Crunty, under the auspices of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx, will announce the fight, blow by blow, in the 71st Regiment Armory, and Joe Humphreys will announce the details of the bout in the 2d Battery Armory, Bronx. Service men are to be admitted free in both of these armories.

Bets placed on the fight Tuesday in New York had Willard favorite, 7 to 5. It is expected that New York bets follow the trend of the Toledo bodking, and probably the fighters will enter the ring at even money.

TO ENTER RING BAREHANDED

Bandaging and Taping Will Be Done Before Spectators.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey will go into the ring for the heavyweight championship contest here Friday with bare hands, and all bandaging and taping will be done in view of the spectators and seconds of the heavyweight rivals. This announcement was made today by Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest. The decision to request the boxers to bandage their hands in the ring is regarded as a victory for Willard, who protested against Dempsey's plans to adjust the tape and bandages on his hands while in the dressing room.

What amount of tape and bandages will be used has not been determined, but Willard said that he would insist upon a thin layer of cotton surgical bandages, and only enough tape to hold the bandages in place. Rickard and the referee, Ollie Pecord, probably will make a decision in this regard tomorrow.

Final arrangements regarding the details of the big contest were completed at a conference between the boxers, manager or adviser, as the case may be, knows just what is expected of the principals and their seconding brigade. The boxers will be allowed to have five seconds in their corners, including the manager or advisor, as the case may be. The toss for choice of corners will not be made until the day of battle.

Willard inquired whether Dempsey intended to grease his body for the contest as he had heard was being done previous to the daily workouts. He said that it did not make any difference to him which way the challenger appeared provided he knew in advance and could do likewise.

Dempsey told Rickard that he had never greased his body at any time and had no intention of doing so for the championship bout. This statement cleared the situation, and there will be no anointing the body with olly matter at any time during the last few hours before the clash. While this is a favorite trick of wrestlers, it is not the usual custom among boxers, although offering certain advantages in a long fight. The oil or grease, rubbed into the skin until absorbed by the pores immediately comes to the surface again when the athlete begins to perspire and soon his body is so slippery that it is impossible to secure a firm hold or clinch in either wrestling or boxing as the case may be.

Elaborate preparations are being made to report the coming contest on a scale exceeding anything of the kind at previous ring battles of any weight championship. The record established at Reno with the gathering of newspaper writers and photographers for the Johnson-Jeffries fight will be easily surpassed here. Noted sport and specialty writers from all parts of the country and Canada are present or en route, and hundreds of seats have been reserved in various sections of the arena for their accommodation. There will be more than fifty wires set up at the ringside to carry the reports from the scene of the conflict to every portion of America and to cable points for Europe service.

RICKARD DEPOSITS $30,000.

Toledo Charities Get Part of Their Share in Proceeds.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—Toledo's charities were enriched by $30,000 today when Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Dempsey heavyweight championship contest here Friday, turned over this amount to C. F. Wall, Chairman of the Toledo Boxing Commission and Director of Public Safety. The money represents the first payment on 7 per cent. of the gate receipts promised to Toledo's charities.

Later more money is due the charity fund. Promoter Rickard said. The $30,000 was paid merely as an advance on account. It represents only 7 per cent. of receipts of approximately $420,000, and Rickard today admitted that the advance sale, actual cash in hand, had already gone beyond the $500,000 mark and was rapidly approaching $800,000.

Stamford Horse Show July 12.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1. — The Stamford Horse Show, is to be held at Suman Farm, Westover Road, just beyond Palmer's Hill, on Saturday, July 12. Many well-known horses and ponies will be exhibited. The financial proceeds will be devoted to Stamford and Greenwich hospitals. A $100 cup to be competed for three times has been offered, the intention being to hold the show annually, the cup to be known as the Great Island Cup. John McCormick also donated a $75 cup as a prize in one of the classes.

PELL GAINS SEMI-FINALS.

Defeats Chambers in Invitation Play on Nassau C. C. Courts.

The invitation tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., took on the appearance of a real event today, with the largest representation of players that has yet reported for the classic fixture. Two of the entries, Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Hofman Nickerson, reached the semi-final round of the singles, while the team of Raymond D. Little and Lyle E. Mahan made a similar advance in the doubles.

Pell's victory was won over Charles Chambers of Brooklyn, who, however, gave the back-hand expert a great battle for the decision, landing the opening set at 6—8 before Pell could fathom his unique, short-stripping style. Nickerson also required three sets to eliminate Hunt Dickinson, the scores running 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

The remaining two semi-final brackets lie between Leonard Beekman and Dr. William Rosenbaum, on the one hand, and Henry S. Parker and Walter Merrill Hall, on the other. Rosenbaum advanced yesterday by the default of G. A. L. Dionne, who, after tieing up the match at 6—3, 5—7 by the steadiest of getting and the hardest of running, decided that it was too hot to continue.

Little and Mahan won their place by defeating Fred C. Inman and Henry S. Parker, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, the losers having previously received a default from Chambers and Walter L. Pate. Fred Baggs and Dr. Rosenbaum, former Metropolitan champions, had a stiff argument in winning from C. C. Pell and R. M. Carleton, while Beekman and Hall likewise required three sets to get past Beals Wright and Hofman Nickerson, the veterans putting up an amazingly steady defense all the way.

The summaries:

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Singles.—Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 5—7, (default.).

Third Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Charles Chambers, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; Hofman Nickerson defeated Hunt Dickinson, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—Second Round—Frederick C. Inman and Henry S. Parker won from Charles Chambers and Walter L. Pate by default; Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated C. C. Pell and R. M. Carleton, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; Leonard Beekman and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Beals Wright and Hofman Nickerson, 6—4, 6—8, 8—2.

Third Round—Raymond D. Little and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Frederick C. Inman and Henry S. Parker, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

GARLAND LOSES MATCH.

American Tennis Player Defeated at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, July 1, (by Associated Press.)—Charles S. Garland of Yale University, the only American player to reach the semi-finals, was eliminated today by Kingscote of England, in the international tennis championships being played here. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4.

The third round in the doubles was played today. Garland and Cannon defeated McIquham and Seale of England, 6—0, 6—2, and 6—1. Griffin and Davis beat Donisthorpe and Grace 2—6, 6—3, 10—8, 6—2. Both of the winning pairs will meet the brilliant Australian players tomorrow.

EASTERN NET TEAM PICKED.

Tilden to Lead Squad Against Western Stars.

Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls will act as captain of the Eastern team in its match with the team representing the West at Cincinnati next week, according to announcement of Julian S. Myrick. Mr. Myrick has charge of the arrangements for the East, and in announcing the personnel of the team said that William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia will play No. 1.

Although Murray is champion, Tilden has been playing more tennis this season and, being "on his game," is accorded the honor of first place. He will probably meet William M. Johnston of San Francisco, former champion, as leader of the Western term. The others playing for the East are: No. 2, Murray; No. 3, Ichyie Kumagae; No. 4, S. Howard Voshell; No. 5, Wallace F. Johnson, No. 6, Vincent Richards. In doubles the pairs will be as follows: Tilden and Richards, Voshell and Johnston, Murray and Kumagae.

The Western team will include William M. Johnston, Robert Kinsey, Axel Gravem of California, and C. L. Green, Jr., Samuel Hardy and Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago.

Western teams for the doubles have not been announced. Six singles and three double matches will be played.

CHEVROLET ENTERS RACE.

Fifteen Pilots Now Named for Auto Derby Friday.

Gaston Chevrolet, of the famous family of daredevil auto drivers, will drive in the 100-mile Derby, one of the features of the meet at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway July 4. Chevrolet's entry brings the number of starters to fifteen of the leading speed demons of the world.

Chevrolet will pilot the famous Frontenac machine in which Louis Chevrolet created the world's record of 54:20:36 for 100 miles. This mark has withstood the attacks of every driver since 1907, but Louis says that the machine has been thoroughly overhauled and a modern motor installed, and he expects to clip at least five seconds off the record, which means that the winner of the 100-mile classic may have to attain a speed of two miles a minute throughout the race to carry off the prize offered by Manager James J. Johnston.

All the drivers in the 100-mile event are now quartered at the Bay track. They will take their final workouts tomorrow. The drivers and their machines now at the course are: De Palma, Packard; Wilcox, Peugeot; Tommy Milton, Duesenberg; Dave Lewis, Meteor; Eddie O'Donnell, Duesenberg; Ray Howard, Peugeot; Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac; Joe Thomas, Mercer; Joe Boyer, Frontenac; Ira Vail, Hudson Special; Dennis Hickey, Stickle Special; Emil Thomas, Wehr Special; Bennett Hill, Aetna; William Vetere, Duesenberg, and Olson, Aetna.

SIMPSON WINS HURDLES.

Clips French Record In Climbing Over Low Sticks.

PERSHING STADIUM, France, July 1, (Associated Press.)—Robert I. Simpson of Chicago finished first in the final of the 200-meter low hurdles here today. William E. Sylvester of Bosworth, Mo., and Meredith House of Riverside, Cal., finished second and third. The time was 24 4-5 seconds, beating the French record by 1 1-5 seconds, and only 1-5 of a second behind the world's record.

General Pershing was present at the games today for the first time since the opening last month.

ANDERSON DEFEATED IN TENNIS TOURNEY

North Side Champion Eliminated by Bassford—Binzen Wins from Hammett.

Frank T. Anderson of Brooklyn lost his hold on another local tennis title yesterday evening when Henry H. Bassford of Pleasantville defeated him in two of three sets in the fifth round of the North Side championship tournament, at the University Heights Tennis Club. The word "evening" is used advisedly, for it was well past 7 o'clock when this important match started, and the players did not leave the court until after 8:30. Daylight saving is no respecter of champions.

Although the impression was general yesterday that young Anderson had gone a trifle stale from too much tournament play, there is no question of the high quality of the tennis displayed by the winner. Bassford had a single formula, and he stuck to it right through the match: "Serve to his backhand, drive to his backhand, cut them off at the net, and return as many as possible." These tactics were good for points whenever the junior metropolitan champion showed the slightest lapses of speed or accuracy, and these lapses became more and more frequent as darkness gathered and the tide of victory ebbed into the twilight.

It was a hard contest for the youngster to lose, for he had gone through two matches previously, a singles and a doubles encounter, with success, and his brilliant play in the opening set seemed to indicate that he had nothing to fear from the steady left-hander. After that first clean-cut 6—2 victory, however, Anderson seemed to forget at times that his opponent hit from the reverse side, and often fed him shots which would have baffled a right-hander, but which Bassford gathered in with a wide sweep of his racquet and sent whistling back over the net. Gradually, also, the cannon-ball service of the youthful Brooklynite began to lose its speed, becoming less and less an effective weapon. The Pleasantville star, with his trusty white hat jammed down tight over his head, stuck rigidly to the program he had mapped out for himself, making few mistakes, and profiting by every error that came his way. A surprisingly short time he had squared the match, losing only a single game in the second session.

The rubber was largely a question of endurance, with the younger player fading rapidly. He trailed from the very start, and his best efforts could not prevent a break in his service, giving Bassford a lead of 4—2. The southpaw increased this to 5—2 on his own delivery, and although Anderson made one more game rally, winning on service, the match ended when Bassford forced his backhand for the winning points. It was the hardest and best tennis developed by the North Side tournament thus far.

Anderson appeared to good advantage in his earlier match with Leon Croley, the Yonkers veteran working him hard all the way and carrying both sets to a 6—4 score. Croley's stiff-arm reverse twist service and overhead smash, coupled with his fast straight drive to the corners, kept the youngster somewhat puzzled throughout, but Anderson stuck to his form and his speed. His style was more than ever reminiscent of that of William M. Johnston, the 1915 national champion.

Paired with his brother Fred, Frank Anderson made a successful start in the doubles event, winning easily in straight sets against Charles Schmidt and Leo Desnoes. The latter's chief claim to fame is the invention of the "Desnoes Special," a non-intoxicant dring which Barney, the groundsman, was forced to serve in great quantities on the opening day of prohibition. Most of the players quickly discarded the insidious ginger ale of the past for the new beverage.

Of the remaining singles matches, the greatest interest was aroused by the meeting of Elliott H. Binzen and Alfred E. Hammett in the fourth round. Binzen won in straight sets, 6—4, 8—6, but not until the chop-stroke artist had given him a terrific battle, with several glowing opportunities to take the second set and tie up the match. Hammett threw away his last chance when he served two successive double faults for the deciding points. Up to that time, however, he had handled Binzen's terrific drives, volleys, and serves with the greatest confidence, and seemed at one time on the way to a real upset.

F. L. Kynaston continued his victorious way by taking two straight sets from J. D. Keyes, while H. W. Forster was also again a winner, his victim being George Gorbe of Staten Island, who had unexpectedly eliminated H. R. Hathaway. This leaves H. H. Bassford in the lowest bracket of the semi-finals, with Kynaston and Forster left to fight it out for the place above him. In the upper half Alex Iler and Howard Robinson are the contestants for the top bracket, while Binzen and Paul Martin will play today for the honor of being the fourth semi-finalist.

A good start was made yesterday in the doubles event, is former North Side champion pair, Francis T. Hunter and Albert J. Ostendorf, moving out as far as the third round. They first disposed of the Idaho champion, Howard Robinson, and his uncle Dr. Robinson, and then met Harry Sachs and Sigmund Spaeth, who had come through by an easy victory over F. Pawley and the Japanese entry, R. T. Kikuchi. Sachs, however, had developed trouble with his wrist in the preceding match, and even a tight bandage made it impossible for him to execute his strokes with anything like his ordinary success. Spaeth also was wild, and the former title holders had no difficulty in taking the match in straight sets.

The new Metropolitan champions, Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, caught a pair of Tartars in Keene and Ronaldson of the home club, who drove through for a winning first set at 7—5 before the ranking players realized the task that lay before them, and then ran the rubber up to a 6—4 before admitting defeat, the second session having gone at 6—1. There was some indiscriminate hitting in this match, and although the champions were far from a well-oiled piece of machinery, the losers deserve every credit for their splendid showing.

H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth, this season's runners-up for the Manhattan and Metropolitan titles, also began with a victory, S. V. Brubans and M. Soper losing in straight sets. Herbert Manchester and John Whyte, the ranking team of the University Heights Club, eliminated the Princeton Zabriskie brothers, while Fred Pleasanl and Harold Hastings were victors over Paul Martin and Franklin P. Adams. The summaries:

North Side Championship Singles.—Second Round—Elliott H. Binzen defeated Alfred Hammett, 6—4, 6—6; F. L. Kynaston defeated J. D. Keyes, 6—3, 6—3; H. W. Foster defeated O. G. Garbe, 6—0, 7—5; Alexander Iler defeated C. T. Woodford, 6—2, 6—1; Frank T. Anderson defeated Leon Croley, 6—4, 6—4.

Fifth Round—Henry H. Bassford defeated Frank T. Anderson, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles.—First Round—Harold Hastings and Fred Pleasanl defeated Paul Martin and Franklin P. Adams, 6—1, 6—4; Albert J. Ostendorf and Francis T. Hunter defeated Howard Robinson and Dr. R. L. Robinson, 6—2, 6—2; Harry Sachs and Sigmund Spaeth defeated F. Pawley and R. T. Kikuchi, 6—0, 6—1; H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth defeated S. V. Brubens and M. Soper, 6—3, 6—4; Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated T. Keene and C. Ronaldson, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4; Herbert Manchester and John White def ated Zabriskie brothers, 6—3, 6—4; Frank T. Anderson and Fred Anderson, Jr., def ated Leon Desnoes and Charles Schmidt, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round—Ostendorf and Hunter defeated Sachs and Spaeth, 6—0, 6—2.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The New York Times has three experts in Toledo to estimate prospects of each fighter. Accurate accounts of condition of Willard and Dempsey, with latest news developments in both camps.



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GIANTS CELEBRATE THEIR RETURN TO POLO GROUNDS WITH AN EASY VICTORY OVER DODGERS

RODIGAL GIANTS FEAST ON ROBINS

cGraw's Men Mark Home-coming After Long Trip with a Victory by 6 to 1.

ONEY RULES FROM MOUND

ve Konetchy, After Ten Consecutive Hits, Comes to Grief with a Pop Fly.

Fred Toney," the Giants' big right-hander, achieved double honors yesterday on the Polo Grounds. Fred's de-ceptive curves and shoots baffled the Robins for nine innings and carried the Giants to victory over their neighbors from across the East River. The count was 6 to 1, and the game was even more one-sided. In downing the Robins Toney upset the team's winning career of five straight victories.

As a second accomplishment, while he was progressing to victory, Toney knocked the consecutive hitting spree of Ed Konetchy into a cocked hat. The Robins' tall first baseman has been pounding the ball rather freely of late, going to yesterday's game Big Ed had connected for eight consecutive hits. He got his ninth in the second inning, and the fourth Konetchy pounded out his ninth.

This was as far as Toney indulged the Robins' first baseman, however, for when Big Ed was working for his seventh consecutive bingle Toney made him pop up to Doyle. This happened in the sixth. In the ninth, Konetchy got third blow for the game, but it mat-ered not at all, for his streak of con-secutive hits was broken.

The renewal of the Giants-Robins fam-ily row didn't produce any important de-velopments in the feud. In fact, Brook-yn's ball team was more than ordi-narily docile. Fred Toney was largely responsible for that, and then the Giants were on a batting rampage which kept the Dodgers individually busy.

Up until yesterday Big Jeff Pfeffer, Brooklyn's hurling ace, didn't know the sting of a Giant hit for the very simple reason that Jeff had not yet faced the Giants. He made his début against the league leaders with the result that he was hit thirteen times. The Giants took many liberties with Brooklyn's pet and pounded him all over Henry Fabian's well-kept greensward.

There were no signs of the predicted slump by the Giants. They went right at and won the game at the start, and throughout everything was snap and dash.

Burns Gets Homer at Start.

The only thing that seemed formidable about Jeff Pfeffer to McGraw's men was his big frame. However, the mere size didn't even intimidate little Georgie Burns, who walloped Jeff for a home run in by way of saying "Hello" in the first inning, and the blow so unnerved Jeff that he never recovered his poise. The Brooklyn twirler was hit safely and soundly in every inning thereafter.

Pfeffer hardly had a chance to get the direction of the plate before Burns had lashed out at one of Pfeffer's fast ones on the inside and sent it burning a path in the grass to the fence in right centre. Georgie was over the rubber, after a hard run, before the ball was returned to Otto Miller, who was anxiously waiting at the plate for the delivery.

The excitement subsided for a spell when while Chuck Ward threw out Young and Ivan Olson tossed out Fletcher. Larry Doyle revived the frantic yells of the assemblage, how-ever, with a three-base thump which rolled clear to the fence in left centre. The veteran second baseman, however, didn't get any further than the third corner, for Pfeffer stepped in and threw out Kauff.

In the second another batting barrage added three runs to the Giants' total of the bewildered Pfeffer. Heinie Zim-merman, the Bronx bridegroom, worked Jeff for a pass. On the hit and run play Heinie raced to third when Chase lashed a single to left. Lew McCarty came through with a Texas Leaguer to right which scored Zimmerman and ad-vanced Chase a peg in his journey home.

Toney sacrificed, Johnston covering first base in the absence of Konetchy, and then Burns had another chance to contribute an effective slap. Pfeffer took a firm hold on himself for his offerings to Burns, with the result that Georgie fanned. Ross Young poked a triple to the fence in left centre which sent Chase and McCarty home with runs Nos. 3 and 4, respectively. The inning ended when Jimmy Johnston, cavorting around the second corner, threw out Fletcher.

Fumble Aids Doyle.

Hy Myers, Brooklyn's dependable out-fielder, and Larry Doyle were the chief figures in the Giants' fifth run, which came in the third stanza. Laughing Larry started the inning with a blow to centre, and when Myers permitted the ball to roll past him to deep centre Doyle kept going until he reached third. Ben-jamin Kauff lifted a sacrifice fly to Myers, and Doyle went over the rubber with the Giants' fifth marker.

The Robins got one of the runs back in the fourth, after being let down with two harmless blows in the three pre-ceding chapters. Griffith rapped a sin-gle to centre, interrupting Kauff's idle-ness. Benny was surprised by the blow and fumbled the ball, permiting Griffith to reach second. The Robin right field-er took third when Fletcher threw out Hy Wheat and scored on Hy Myers's single to centre. Myers took second on the throw to the plate for Griffith. Ko-netchy here injected his tenth straight hit, chasing Myers to third.

Ward rapped a grounder at Zimmer-man, and Myers was run down in a rush back and forth over the path be-tween third and home, Zimmerman, Mc-Carty, and Chase figuring in the play, with Chase making the put-out. Ko-netchy got to third and Ward to second during the ceremony, but were left high and dry when Miller popped to Doyle.

In the fifth the Giants threatened to score again, when Fletcher and Kauff both singled to centre; but Heinie Zim-merman fanned for the third out.

The Giants' sixth marker came in the sixth inning. Chase reached for Pfef-fer's first offering and sent it to centre for a single. McCarty sent a double to right, Chase stopping at third. Toney fanned and Burns followed with a sac-rifice fly to right, on which Chase rode home. McCarty didn't get any further than second, for Young popped to Miller in front of the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Young,rf	4	0	1	6	0	Johnston,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	5	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Baird,ss	0	0	0	0	0	Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	0	6	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	2	2	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Zimmerman,3b	3	1	0	0	4	Ward,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Chase,1b	4	2	2	10	0	Miller,p	2	0	0	2	1
McCarty,c	4	1	2	3	1	Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	4
Toney,p	3	0	1	0	0						
Total...	33	6	13	27	10	Total...	34	1	7	24	10

Errors—Kauff, Myers, Pfeffer.

New York	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kauff, McCarty. Three-base hits—Young, Doyle. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Konetchy, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Toney. Sacrifice flies—Kauff, Burns. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 7; Pfeffer, 7. Umpires—Rigler and Dorformick.

Giants vs. Brooklyn Today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv't.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2. (12 innings.)
Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 14; Chicago, 9.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	19	.661
Cincinnati	37	22	.627
Pittsburgh	33	27	.550
Chicago	33	29	.532
Brooklyn	29	30	.492
St. Louis	26	34	.433
Boston	20	35	.364
Philadelphia	18	36	.345

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	18	.667
Chicago	35	24	.593
Cleveland	34	24	.586
Detroit	30	27	.526
St. Louis	28	28	.500
Boston	24	32	.429
Washington	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	16	39	.378

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

PHILS EASY FOR BRAVES.

Maranville Leads Attack on Quaker Boxmen in 9 to 1 Victory.

BOSTON, July 1.—Led by Maranville, who made two home runs, Boston batted Rixey and Murray hard today and won easily from Philadelphia, 9 to 1. Demaree allowed only five scattered hits.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	4	0	0	4	1	Callahan,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Rawlings,2b	4	2	2	3	2	Pearce,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Powell,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Smith,lf	3	2	1	2	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Cravath,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Boeckel,3b	4	2	3	2	1	Whitted,lf	3	0	1	4	1
Maranville,ss	4	2	2	2	4	Sicking,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Wilson,c	4	0	0	3	1	Cady,c	3	0	0	3	3
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	2	Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aBancroft	1	0	0	0	0
						Murray,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	32	9	11	27	10	Total...	30	1	5	24	9

a Batted for Rixey in sixth.
Error—Boeckel.

Boston	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Luderus, Powell, Cravath, Boeckel. Home runs—Maranville, (2.) Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Double play—Demaree and Holke. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 7. Base on balls—Off Rixey, 1; Murray, 3; Demaree, 3. Hits—Off Rixey, 7 in 5 innings; Murray, 4 in 3. Struck out—By Rixey, 2; Murray, 1; Demaree, 1. Losing pitcher—Rixey.

Other International Scores.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—6	10	3
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5	6	1

Johnson and Egan; Weinert and Doolin.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	1	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	—10	14	2
Binghamton	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	—6	9	0

Harper and Haddock; Jordan, Gardinier, and Bengough.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	—8	9	3
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—4	8	4

Brogan and Shinault; Hubbel and Sandbers.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6	12	0
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	9	4

Clifford and Carris; Justin and Deufel.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	48	20	.683
Toronto	41	24	.631
Binghamton	30	29	.508
Newark	33	32	.508
Buffalo	29	33	.468
Rochester	27	35	.435
Reading	24	35	.407
Jersey City	22	39	.361

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Newark.
Rochester at Toronto.
Binghamton at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Reading.

RUSSELL IS VICTOR IN MOUND BATTLE

Pitches Shutout Ball Against Washington, While Yankees Win with Lone Tally.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Allen Russell matched his moist delivery against the wistful left-handed shoots of Harry Harper here today and came out the victor in one of the keenest pitching duels of the season. He held the Senators to five scattered hits and shut them out, while his teammates put over one lone tally for him and won by a score of 1 to 0.

While Russell has pitched some good ball at times this year, no previous per-formance came up to the one he gave today. He had excellent control and received fine support, and managed to avoid having one bad inning, which has accounted for defeats for him so often.

Harper also pitched with skill, but a pass and an error of his own making paved the way for his defeat. He limit-ed the Yankees to four hits up to the time he was taken out in the eighth for a pinch hitter, and the Yankees were kept scoreless by Whitehouse, who fin-ished the contest.

But despite this fine pitching of Harper, Roger Peckinpaugh was not to be denied his daily hit. In the third inning he singled to left, making it twenty consecutive games in which he has hit safely. This run of straight hitting equals the record for the season set by Babe Ruth of the Boston Red Sox. Though Peck's hit did not figure in the tally which the Yankees made, Peck figured in the series of plays which led up to the run, so that once more he had a large part in the victory.

The Yankees did their scoring early and then spent the rest of the day holding what little advantage they had gained. Vick, the first man to face Harper in the opening inning, coaxed a pass from the rangy southpaw. Peck hit a grounder to Shanks, who tried for a force play at second, but his throw was too late and both runners were safe. Baker trickled one toward first, which Judge fielded. There was plenty of time for a put-out, but Harper, who covered the base, dropped the ball as it was tossed to him and the bases were filled. It looked like a big inning for the Yankees, but Harper settled down quickly and prevented an avalanche of runs pouring in on him. Lewis lifted one to Murphy and Vick scored after the catch. Pipp had a chance to send in a couple more runs, but hit into a double play, closing the inning.

The Yankees had a chance to score in the second inning, but failed to make the most of it. Pratt opened with a two-base hit and Hannah walked after Bodie was out. But Russell fanned and Pratt was caught napping at second.

Murphy reached first on an error in the second inning, when Russell rum-bled a roller, and Shanks tripled in the third. But for the most part the Sena-tors saw little of the bases. Rice was hit in fourth and in the sixth Judge doubled with one out. Judge reached third on the next play, but was left there when Milan grounded out to Pipp.

Murphy hit for two bases in the sev-enth. He raised a fly which landed just inside the left field line. But Peck stopped the threatened rally with a great play on a sharp grounder from Shanks, getting the player at first by a very narrow margin.

Manager Clark Griffith thought Shanks was safe and disputed the deci-sion made by Umpire Bill Dineen. He protested with such vigor that Dineen ordered him off the field.

The Senators made a futile rally in the ninth. After Foster had been re-tired Rice singled and Gharrity fol-lowed with a safe blow to left. But Russell tightened up and got the side out without permitting the threatened run to come home.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	3	1	0	0	0	Judge,1b	4	0	1	4	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	4	Foster,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	3	Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Gharrity,c	4	0	1	9	1
Pratt,2b	1	0	1	2	8	Murphy,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Bodie,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Menosky,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Hannah,c	3	0	0	6	1	Shanks,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Russell,p	4	0	0	0	1	Grover,2b	3	0	0	2	3
						Harper,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Whitehse,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aLeonard	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	29	1	4	27	12	Total...	32	0	3	*26	16

*Vick out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Harper in eighth.
Errors—Russell, Harper.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Judge, Murphy, Pratt. Three-base hit—Shanks. Stolen base—Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Double plays—Shanks, Grover, and Judge; Murphy and Grover. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 5; Whitehouse, 1. Hits—Off Harper, 4 in 8 innings; White-house, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Rice). Struck out—By Harper, 4; White-house, 1; Russell, 6. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues.

National League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	51	167	29	64	.383
Young, New York	55	218	31	72	.385
Rousch, Cincinnati	55	203	26	65	.320
Williams, Philadelphia	45	181	28	58	.320
Burns, New York	56	212	33	67	.316

American League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	49	198	45	68	.397
Cobb, Detroit	44	176	31	58	.329
Veach, Detroit	55	204	34	72	.353
Flagstead, Detroit	53	177	28	61	.345
Sisler, St. Louis	56	215	37	70	.326

INDIANS END LONG SLUMP.

Win from White Sox, 14 to 9, After Six Straight Defeats.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—After losing six straight games, Cleveland today de-feated Chicago, 14 to 9. Williams and Danforth were knocked from the box, while Shellenback also was hit hard.

First Baseman Johnston of Cleveland was hit in the head with a pitched ball and forced to retire. Outfielders Granesy of Cleveland and Murphy of Chicago quit because of injured legs.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Granesy,lf	2	1	1	2	0	Murphy,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Smith,rf	2	1	1	2	0	Leibold,rf	2	0	1	1	0
W'gam,2b	5	2	2	2	1	E. Collins,2b	5	1	2	2	1
Speaker,cf	5	2	2	3	0	Weaver,ss	5	1	2	1	7
Wood,rf,lf	4	2	1	1	0	Jackson,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	1	2	2	Felsch,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Harris,ss,1b	5	2	3	6	0	Gandil,1b	5	1	2	13	0
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	7	0	McMullin,3b	4	2	2	0	4
Evans,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Schalk,c	5	0	0	1	1
O'Neill,c	4	2	2	8	2	Jenkins,s	5	0	1	1	0
Jasper,p	2	0	0	0	4	Williams,p	3	0	0	0	0
bJamieson	0	1	0	0	0	Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Shell'b'k,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aJ. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	47	14	14	37	14	Total...	41	9	15	34	14

a Batted for Danforth in fourth.
b Ran for Johnston in first.
Errors—Jasper, Leibold, Felsch.

Cleveland	7	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	—14
Chicago	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	3	—9

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Jackson, Felsch, Jenkins, McMullin, Harris, Wambsganss. Three-base hits—O'Neill, Gardner, Speaker, McMullin. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Speaker, Evans. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Jasper. Double plays—Gardner and Johnson, Weaver and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 8. Hits—Off Williams, 2 in 1-3 inning; Dan-forth, 5 in 2 2-3; Shellenback, 7 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Danforth, 2; Jasper, 3. Losing pitcher—Williams.

TWO HITS FOR RED SOX.

Passes Keep Champions in Game Until Mackmen Rally in 6th Inning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Boston made only two scattered singles off three Philadelphia pitchers today, but nine bases on balls helped their scoring and they were ahead until Dumont weakened in the sixth inning, the Ath-letics winning, 7 to 4. Kinney drove in the winning run with a single off Nehan, after two passes and two singles off Dumont had filled the scores and filled the bases. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	5	1	1	0	2	Gilhooley,rf	1	1	0	0	0
Thomas,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Lamar,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Shean,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Strunk,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Witt,3b	1	1	0	2	0
Burrus,1b	4	1	1	9	1	Hooper,cf,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Kopp,lf	3	2	2	0	0	Ruth,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Dugan,ss	4	1	1	6	4	Gainer,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Perkins,c	2	0	1	3	0	Walters,c	4	0	0	2	1
McAvoy,c	0	0	0	2	0	Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	6
Gravell,p	1	0	0	0	0	Shannon,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Seibold,p	0	0	0	0	0	Caldwell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney,p	3	0	2	1	1	Dumont,p	1	2	0	1	2
						Winn,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bMcInnis	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	33	7	12	27	13	Total...	27	4	2	24	14

a Batted for Meadows in seventh.
b Batted for Ames in ninth.
Errors—Caton, Shotton, Miller, Stock, (2.)

Pittsburgh	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—11
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Shotton, Baier, Cutshaw, Bigbee. Three-base hits—Heathcote, Lavan. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Schmidt, Snyder, (2). Sacrifice hits—Caton, Southworth, Schmidt. Sacrifice flies—Shotton, Lavan, Stengel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; Ames, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 10 in 3 (none out in fourth,) Meadows, 2 in 3; Ames, 3 in 6; Mayer, 0 in 0. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; Ames, 1. Winning pitcher—Mayer. Los-ing pitcher—Doak.

KILLEFER'S BATTING DEFEATS REDS 3-2

Cubs' Catcher Ties Score in Ninth and Then Drives in Winning Run in Twelfth.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The chase of the Cincinnati Reds, to overtake the league-leading Giants, was temporarily halted by the Cubs here this afternoon in a game that went to the twelfth inning before a decision was reached. The Reds appeared to have the game won when the champions took their turn at bat in the ninth, but, with two out, Killefer delivered his third hit of the game, chasing Deal over the plate with the tying run.

In the twelfth Killefer started the winning rally with his fourth single, was taken out of the game for the speedier youngster, Lear, and the latter carried over the run that gave victory to the Cubs.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	1	1	0	Rath,2b	6	0	1	2	4
Pick,2b	5	0	0	3	5	Daubert,1b	4	1	2	13	0
Mann,lf	5	0	0	3	0	Groh,3b	4	1	0	1	3
Merkle,1b	5	0	0	17	0	Rousch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,m	0	0	0	0	0	Neale,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Deal,3b	5	2	2	1	2	Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Bressler,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Barber,cf	1	0	0	0	0	Wingo,c	4	0	0	3	1
Killefer,c	5	0	4	4	3	Eller,p	4	0	0	0	3
Carter,p	4	0	0	0	2						
Martin,p	0	0	0	1	2	Total...	38	2	4	*25	15
aLear	0	1	0	0	0						
Total...	44	3	8	36	15						

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Killefer in twelfth.
Errors—Rath, Eller, Magee.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Rath. Three-base hit—Deal. Stolen base—Killefer, Flack, Rousch. Sacri-fice hits—Daubert, (2,) Martin. Bases on balls—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 5; Eller, 1; Martin, 4. Hits—Off Carter, 4 in 9 innings; Martin, 3 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Carter, 2, (Bressler, Eller); Struck out—By Eller, 1; Carter, 1; Martin, 1. Wild pitches—Martin, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Winning pitcher—Martin.

PIRATES PILE UP TALLIES.

Batter Three Cardinal Pitchers for an 11 to 4 Victory.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—Pittsburgh de-feated St. Louis today, 11 to 4, the locals batting heavily against three St. Louis pitchers. Doak yielded ten hits in three innings, and gave way to Meadows, who was also hit hard. Ames pitched the last two innings. Mayer kept the visitors' hits scattered. Bigbee, Baier, and Cutshaw featured at the bat.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	5	2	4	5	0	Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Caton,ss	3	2	1	2	4	Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	2	2	0	2	0	Stock,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	2	3	Miller,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Southworth,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Horaby,3b	4	1	0	1	5
Warner,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Heathcote,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Saier,1b	4	1	3	12	0	Lavan,ss	3	2	1	2	2
Schmidt,c	2	1	2	1	0	Snyder,c	4	0	0	4	0
Mayer,p	4	1	1	0	1	Doak,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Meadows,p	1	0	1	0	1
						aPaulette	1	0	0	0	0
						Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	44	11	15	27	11	Total...	34	4	5	26	20

a Batted for Meadows in seventh.
b Batted for Ames in ninth.
Errors—Caton, Shotton, Miller, Stock, (2.)

Pittsburgh	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—11
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Shotton, Baier, Cutshaw, Bigbee. Three-base hits—Heathcote, Lavan. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Schmidt, Snyder, (2). Sacrifice hits—Caton, Southworth, Schmidt. Sacrifice flies—Shotton, Lavan, Stengel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; Ames, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 10 in 3 (none out in fourth,) Meadows, 2 in 3; Ames, 3 in 6; Mayer, 0 in 0. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; Ames, 1. Winning pitcher—Mayer. Los-ing pitcher—Doak.

Local Boxers in Bouts Monday.

A number of prominent local boxers have entered for the amateur boxing tournament to be conducted at the New York Athletic Club Monday night. Com-petition is scheduled in three classes as follows: 110, 130, and 140 pounds. The 130-pound division will be for novice boxers. Entries for the tournament will close tomorrow.

SOTHORON WINS OWN GAME.

Browns' Pitcher Helps with Bat in 5-to-4 Victory Over Tigers.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Sothoron's bat-ting and pitching were mainly responsi-ble for St. Louis's 5 to 4 victory over Detroit today.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Bush,ss	5	0	1	1	2
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	0	5	Young,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Tobin,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Shorten,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	14	0	Veach,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	10	2
aDemmitt	1	0	0	0	0	Ellison,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Jones,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Gerber,ss	3	1	0	1	2	Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	2	1
Severeid,c	3	1	2	5	0	Dauss,

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST — Sunday, on electric cars between Clinton Av., West Hoboken, and Perth Amboy, wallet containing sum of money and passport marked A. S. Colbeth; liberal reward offered. Return to Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., Perth Amboy, or Gilmartin & Co., 71 Broad St., New York City.

LOST—Saturday evening, lady's small blue moire silk change purse, containing diamond necklace; change, small bills, medal, key, and owner's card; reward if returned. A. B. M., 1,024 East 18th St., Flatbush, N. Y. Tel. Midwood 85.

LOST—Certificate for 10 shares General Refractories Co. stock, in the name of J. W. Edwards. Finder will please communicate either with the General Refractories Co., 111 Broadway, or Dr. Edwards, 218 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Black satchel, near entrance to Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, containing medical State Board license, with the name Louise Townsend. Finder please return to Dr. Robins, 225 West 86th St.; liberal reward.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St. Phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Six skin sable scarf, in taxicab hired at Reubens, left car at 49th St. and 7th Av.; liberal reward for return; will absolutely pay Finder to return instead of disposing of same. F 181 Times.

LOST—Between 38th St. and 5th Av. and Pennsylvania Station, 33d St., about 4 o'clock, June 30, fur neck piece; reward if returned to Edward Butler, 537 West Broadway.

LOST—Pearl necklace while getting on motor on route between 60th and 61st St. and Lexington Av., or at 59th St. and Madison Av. Suitable reward. Howard & Co., 19 East 47th St.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet, on way from Ritz-Carlton roof to Cascades-Biltmore, betwen 11:15 and 11:45 Saturday evening; reward $200. Mrs. Miles, 517 Madison Av. 8368 Plaza.

LOST—June 28, between Bear Mountain Inn and Queensboro, green leather purse, containing money, watch, keys and papers; reward. Penrose. Phone Plaza 10160, between 11 and 5.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, initialed C. A. S. on back, on subway, between Penn. Station and Rector St.; keepsake. Liberal reward if returned to Cornelius A. Simonson, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Between Young's Riding School, Yonkers and Van Cortlandt Park, gold-platinum diamond barpin; reward. Newberry, 10 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers. Phone 1870.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bar pin, five diamonds, surrounded by sixteen small ones, at Biltmore or Ruben's, Monday night; liberal reward. Communicate with Malcolm, 610 Park Av.

LOST—On Monday evening, June 30, a diamond lavallere, in or near the Polytechnic Institute; liberal reward, no questions asked. Finder please return to Polytechnic Institute or to S. Cartoon, 4,618 15th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—In Arverne or on the road to Far Rockaway, a long amber gold tipped cigarette holder; liberal reward. Room 74, 40 Wall St.

LOST—Gold bead necklace, in Central Park, vicinity of block house; valued as heirloom. Finder please notify F. Greenfield, 2,156 Broadway. Phone Morningside 4500.

LOST—Gold watch, blue face, monogram "B. D. W." inside, "Harry to Birdie"; fob attached, monogram "T. C. W."; large reward. B. D. Wright, Kew Gardens, L. I.

LOST—June 30, noon time, in Penn Station, between Atlantic City trains and Long Island trains, dark brown fox scarf; reward. Newton, Audubon 490.

LOST—Late Saturday night, 5th Av. between Brevoort and 30th St., blue silk handbag containing money, keys, personal belongings; reward. K 771 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday evening, June 23, between the Knickerbocker Hotel and 71st St., emerald and diamond earring. Reward if returned to 134 West 42d St.

LOST—Red fox neckpiece at Bear Mountain, between park and pier. Reward. Helberath, 270 Audubon Av. Telephone St. Nicholas 3497.

LOST—Lady's pearl ring set with four diamonds, in or around Hotel Knickerbocker. Liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST—Lady's small fur cape, Sunday afternoon, 176th St. and Fort Washington Av.; communicate Apartment 303, Hotel Senton; reward.

LOST—Green enamel watch, set diamonds, green dragon pin, 90th-83d, Broadway, Riverside; liberal reward. Spencer, Riverside 358.

LOST—Black leather-finished suit case with contents, at Hartsdale, N. Y., on June 23. Reward; no questions asked. A. Cluthe, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

LOST—Gray Alaskan wolf neckpiece, vicinity Broadway and 80th, to Riverside and 90th; liberal reward. Mrs. Sraver, 64 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Fishing kit, on State road and Croton Lake, near Kitchiwan, Sunday; $10 reward. Communicate with Hubbard, 114 Field Place.

LOST—Left on 5th Av. bus, beaded slippers, Monday afternoon; reward. O'Connell, 66 West 49th St.

LOST—$10 reward for return Fisher scarf, lost at Colonial Bank, 116th St. and 7th Av. A. Engel, 203 West 115th.

LOST — On Coney Island sightseeing bus Fisher fur scarf. Suitable reward if returned to Estelle Merchon, 10 East 47th St.

LOST—Pocket book, containing Canadian Army discharge certificate; suitable reward. Box 426 Times, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Sum of money, between 50th St. subway station and 79th St. subway station. R 308 Times.

LOST—Black hand bag, name Levy, 23d St. crosstown car or elevated station 23d and 9th Av.; liberal reward. Schutz, 7 West 22d.

LOST—Pearl brooch sunburst with diamond in centre. Reward if returned to Marx, 341 3d St., Brooklyn. Phone South 2617.

LOST—Two-skin Hudson sable scarf, at Liberty Theatre. Liberal reward, if returned to Room 1517, Hotel Commodore.

LOST—Tuesday evening, blue stone pendant earring antique; reward. Carleton, 60 Pine St., 614 John.

LOST—Straw suit case, on the road between Jamaica and Forest Hills, L. I. Phone Hammels 779 for liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, at Sea Gate, on Sunday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Coney Island 1813.

LOST—June 30, pearl and diamond ring; reward. Franc, Room 1407, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Bar pin, set diamonds, sapphires in platinum; reward. Harris, Singer Building.

LOST—Alligator purse containing approximately $150; liberal reward. D 27 Times.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond, onyx horseshoe brooch, lost at Knollwood Country Club. Schumann, 2 West 56th St., New York.

$100 REWARD—Lost, at Castles-by-the-Sea, Long Beach, diamond barpin, 8 sapphires each end. N 343 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—All black cat; answers to name of Toby; lost ten days ago; $25 reward. Mrs. L. Miles, 517 Madison Av.

FOUND—Female bulldog. Call Intervale 902 between 7:30 and 8 A. M.

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ALDERMEN ASSAIL SOCIALIST MEMBERS

Board Is Stirred When Vladeck Describes the Independence Signers as Bolsheviki.

GO TO RUSSIA, SAYS SQUIERS

Steamship Fare Will Be Paid, He Asserts, for Those Who Dislike This Form of Government.

Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen were invited to go to Russia to live and were told at yesterday's meeting of the board that their steamship fare would be guaranteed if they would do so. Both the Democratic and Republican Aldermen took turns in condemning the action of the Socialist members at the meeting, which was the last to be held before the Summer vacation period begins.

The row started when Alderman Vladeck, Socialist, objected to the report of the General Welfare Committee recommending the placing on file of the resolution presented by Alderman McGarry of Brooklyn at a former meeting that tablets be erected in the Aldermanic Chambers containing the Ten Commandments and the Declaration of Independence. Alderman McGarry made no objection to the committee's recommendation, but Alderman Vladeck thought the tablets should go up, declaring that "the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Bolsheviki, pure and simple."

"As a Bolshevik, I object to having the resolution placed on file," said Vladeck.

Half a dozen Aldermen jumped up to answer the Socialist, but Alderman Quinn managed to be heard above the uproar. "Alderman Vladeck stands upon the floor of this chamber and declares that he admires the Declaration of Independence and says that the signers were Bolshevists," said Alderman Quinn. "Members of his party are every day preaching revolution. They are Benedict Arnolds and traitors to this country."

Alderman Kenpeally, leader of the Democratic majority, who has fought the Socialists since their advent in the Board, declared that while he had never found fault with the Socialists in a political party sense, he was opposed to their attacks upon the Government. "I am opposed to Bolshevist bomb throwers," he said, "because Bolshevism means nothing more or less than murder."

Alderman Arrion L. Squiers, Republican, of Brooklyn, declared that it made the blood of any American boil over to hear the doctrine advanced by the Socialists. "If they want fight in America they can get it," he said, "and they can be assured that we are going too drive them out of the dark corners into the light of day. As a red-blooded American I cannot stand here and listen to their arguments without making an answer. If they don't like the form of government of this country, let them go to Russia, which they admire so much. If they haven't got money enough to take them there—and I haven't seen one who didn't have money—I am sure that financial aid will be given in order to have their steamship fare paid."

After several more Aldermen had expressed their opinion of their Socialist associates along similar lines, the motion to file the resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-three to five, the Socialists alone voting against it.

The Board referred a communication from Jefferson Levy, requesting that the statue of Thomas Jefferson now in the basement of the City Hall be placed in the Governor's Room, to the Art Commission with a recommendation that the statue be so placed.

The board refused to pass the amendment to the ordinances, introduced on recommendation of Deputy Police Commissioner Harriss, that all automobile drivers carry traffic warning cards, to be issued by the Police Department, which, upon the violation of any of the rules of the road ordinances, the traffic policeman would punch instead of giving the driver a summons. Upon the next violation after the card had been punched three times the driver would be arrested or be given a summons, also provided that upon the arrest and conviction of a person holding a card upon which all the spaces had been canceled the holder would be reported to the Secretary of State by the Police Department as "a willfull and persistent violator of the traffic regulations ordinances" and his license would be revoked. Alderman Squiers said he was opposed to the ordinance as being "unwise and dangerous legislation." The violations, he said, might be minor ones, such as having a tail light out, and if after three such offenses the driver were convicted and his license taken away it would make the traffic policeman "judge, jury, and sheriff." The amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 32 and a motion to reconsider it at the meeting in September was carried.

The board also passed the resolution which had been before it for some time requiring curb brokers to take out a license.

PROSECUTOR SEIZES BOOKS OF BROKERS

Begins Inquiry After Creditors File Bankruptcy Petition Against J. F. Lilly & Co.

LIABILITIES PUT AT $750,000

Members of Firm Absent and Customers Clamor for Collateral—Reserves Control Crowd.

Concurrent with the filing yesterday of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against J. Frank Lilly & Co., brokers, Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, with Detectives John Cuniff and John Weston, made two visits ton the office of the firm on the fourth floor of 62 Broadway, gathered up the papers and books, and took them to the Criminal Courts Building. This action followed complaints from customers that they had been unable to obtain securities deposited in stock transactions.

When Mr. Rorke reached the offices he found the employes at their desks, but no member of the firm had been there for several days, the District Attorney was told. Outside the private offices customers were clamoring for J. Frank Lilly and information regarding their accounts.

The arrival of Mr. Rorke and his detectives and the furor occasioned by customers soon attracted a crowd, and when two patrol wagons came to carry away the books and papers the reserves were called from two precincts to maintain order and keep the street open for traffic.

The firm's account books were kept in a wire cage and the door had to be forced. When after some difficulty the big iron safe was opened Mr. Rorke found only a dollar in change. It was discovered that the firm had a strong box with the Columbia Trust Company, where, Mr. Rorke said, he found high-class securities worth $100,000. Other securities worth $44,000 were found to have been deposited as collateral with the Equitable Trust Company and the Seaboard National Bank.

Mr. Rorke said he could not tell the exact status of the firm until he had gone over the books. According to his information the firm had 8,000 open accounts and did a daily business of from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. Mr. Rorke said his hasty examination showed that the accounts ran from $1,000 to $200,000. It will be seoveral days, according to Mr. Rorke, before anything approaching a full statement can be made. The firm did a general brokerage business and did not confine itself to promoting any particular security.

W. H. Hirst, manager of a branch office of the company in Park Row, appeared at the District Attorney's office and offered to help to locate his employers.

"I was called by telephone yesterday by some one in the Broadway office who asked me to come down there," Hirst said. "When I arrived I was informed that everybody had gone away and that a number of customers had called for their collateral."

The petition in bankruptcy was filed against J. Frank Lilly and Rosalind Lilly, individually and as partners in the brokerage firm, by Archibald Palmer of 320 Broadway, attorney for creditors. Judge Hand appointed Joseph Proskauer receiver in bankruptcy under $1,000 bond. Mr. Palmer said the liabilities would amount to $750,000.

Lilly, according to the District Attorney, comes from Oklahoma. He was at one time a member of the Oklahoma Assembly, and was also State Superintendent of Schools. He was a professor of psychology in the University of Chicago for several years.

ELSIE JANIS ADOPTS BOY.

Takes Charge of Stowaway Who Won Honors in War.

Elsie Janis, the actress, yesterday adopted Michael Cardi, one of the fifteen stowaways who have come to this country recently, and who have been held by immigrant authorities at Ellis Island. The actress gave a $5,000 bond as a guarantee that the boy will conduct himself in an orderly manner, and will not become a burden on the Government. He has been taken to Miss Janis's country home at Tarrytown.

Although only 14 years old, the boy has served as a bugler in both the Italian and the French armies. He wears the French Croix de Guerre and the Italian War Cross, which, he says, were awarded to him for gallantry in action. He speaks several languages fluently and is a violinist. He is a native of Naples.

Miss Janis also has applied for Michael Gilhooley, a Belgian boy, who came as a stowaway from Charleroi, France. The authorities have not yet consented to release him.

Superintendent Baker, of the Immigration Service, said 700 applications had been received from families in New York and nearby States who want to adopt the stowaways. One wealthy Connecticut woman, he said, wanted to adopt them all. Four of the boys, he said, will be deported Saturday.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CZECHS.

Vacuum Oil Company Seeks Damages for Destruction by Air Bombs.

Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Tribune Co.

VIENNA, June 24, (via Paris, July 1.)—The first case known here of a claim being made against one of the new States by an American has just come to notice.

The Vacuum Oil Company, a subsidiary Standard Oil organization, with valuable property at Almas Fulto, charges that the Czechoslovaks, fighting the Hungarians in that region, threw bombs from airplanes, destroying much of its valuable property. The company says it warned the Government in May that such a thing was likely to happen, but nevertheless from June 16 to 20 the works were persistently bombarded.

The company makes a claim for damages from the Czechoslovak Government, and has brought the matter to the attention of the American representative in Vienna.



Take These New Novels With You Over the Fourth:

H.G. Wells' Masterful New Novel "The Undying Fire"

Your emotions and intellect will be thrilled by "The Undying Fire." "It is Wells at his best, an enduring novel, a great drama. His theme is greatest of all: the purpose of life and of the universe." (*N. Y. Sun.*) Now in the Second Edition. $1.50.

Tagore's Novel of Indian Love, "The Home and The World"

This is Sir Rabindranath Tagore's first novel—a story that many consider the most beautiful and significant of all his works. "There is no doubt that it is literature." (*N. Y. Evening Post.*) "Tagore has written a big book. Sandip Babu is a tremendous epical character." (*N. Y. Sun.*) $1.75.

In "The Gay-Dombeys" You Will Read About The Prominent People of England

This brilliant new novel by Sir Harry Johnston is rich in humor and incident. "The Gay-Dombeys is interesting and delightful." (*N. Y. Times.*) "A highly diverting novel, full of gossip, information and colorful impressions." (*Phila. Press.*) Now Second Edition. $1.75.

A Thrilling Tale of the Sea Is Told in "All the Brothers Were Valiant"

Ben Ames Williams' novel will give you three hours of excitement and adventure. "The story is a thriller with the plus qualities that lift mere story-telling into something enduring." (*N. Y. Sun.*) $1.50.

When you come back to town next week, watch for Mary S. Watts' new novel, "From Father to Son"—we are told it is the best story this popular novelist has written.

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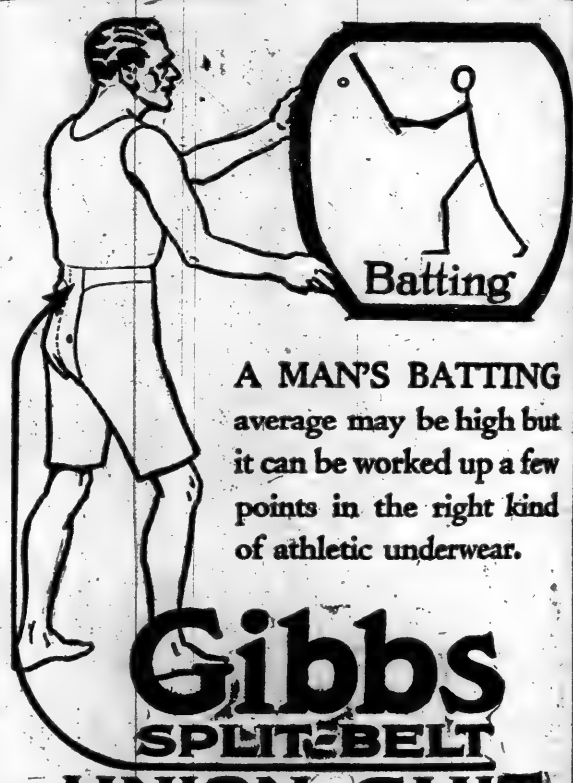
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12 DEAD, 36 INJURED IN DUNKIRK WRECK

Central's "Westerner" Plows Into Rear of Delayed Train in Early Morning.

AIR BRAKES FAILED TO WORK

Engineer, with Siren Still Blowing for Hand Brakes, Taken Dying from His Post.

TRAMP PERHAPS TO BLAME

His Mangled Body Found at Point Where Air-Brake Connection Had Been Broken.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 1.—Frank L. Clifford, engineer of the New York Central's "Westerner" express, desperately tried to avert the rear-end collision with Train No. 41 here early today, which caused the death of twelve persons, the serious injury of nineteen others, and slight cuts and bruises to as many more. The airbrake failed him, and his siren was still screeching for the hand brake when his train, going fifty miles an hour, ploughed into the rear coach of No. 41.

Clifford stuck to his post to the end. He was dying when his body was taken from the wreck of his engine.

"The brakes wouldn't hold, they wouldn't work," he gasped just before he died.

Eight bodies were taken from the wreckage in the early morning hours and three of the injured died during the day. A revised list of the dead and injured, compiled by the police and coroner this afternoon, follows:

THE DEAD.

CLIFFORD, FRANK L., Buffalo.
CARTAS, Mrs. FRED H., Toronto, Ontario.
CARTAN, GERTRUDE, her fourteen-year-old daughter.
SCHILLER, CHARLES, dressed in soldier's uniform; address not known.
QUOINES, Mrs. EDMUNDS, and two daughters, 10 and 3 years old, of Niagara Falls.
PECK, CHARLES R., Buffalo.
TILDESLEY, CHARLES M., engineer, Army Aviation Corps, stationed at Dayton, Ohio; home, Watertown, N. Y.
HURST, D. U., Williamson, W. Va.
STOLZ, FRED H., Lackawanna, fireman of the Westerner, who died in the hospital tonight.
ONE UNIDENTIFIED MAN.

THE INJURED.

STOLTZ, FRED H., firemen of the "Westerner" Express.
HURST, Mr. and Mrs. W. R., Williamson, W. Va.
HANEY, THOMAS V., Williamsville, N. Y.
EINSTEIN, CHARLES, Buffalo.
PETERS, Mrs. J. W., Williamson, W. Va.
SWEITZER, Dr. H. JOHN, Mrs. SWEITZER, and their son, WEBB, New Straitsville, Ohio.
ANNIS, Mr. and Mrs. L. E., Toronto, Ontario.
BORTBURY, JOSEPH, Dunkirk.
McVAY, B. E., Buffalo.
RATHBUN, Mrs. F. E., Columbus, Ohio.
WEBB, Miss JANE, Columbus, Ohio.
HANES, Mrs. E. E., Dayton, Ohio.
STEPHENSON, Mr. and Mrs. F. C., Toronto.
GALLOWAY, Mrs. E. F., Duluth.

An investigation by railroad and Federal officials is said to have developed that the air controlling the brake on the "Westerner" was cut off between the engine tender and the first car of the train, although it was tested in the Buffalo yards an hour before the accident. The finding of a body, apparently that of a tramp, wedged in the wreckage back of the tender is the basis for a theory that a man stealing a ride on the blind end of the baggage car accidentally or deliberately turned the cock and thus made the airbrake useless throughout the length of the train.

It is certain, railroad and local officials agree, that the proper signals were set against the "Westerner" and that No. 41's flagman did all in his power to warn the approaching train of the danger ahead. The flagman waved frantically as the train came on, heedless of his signals, and as it passed him he hurled his lantern through the window of the "Westerner's" engine cab.

The rear coach of No. 41 was thrown from the track and shattered and three cars ahead of it were derailed and damaged. But it was the Westerner that suffered most. The baggage car back of the tender was completely demolished. The second car, a steel day coach, swung sideways and the sides were crushed together by the grinding debris and by the explosion of the boilers of the engine, caused by the impact of the collision. Most of the fatalities occurred in this car.

Calls were sent to Buffalo, Erie, Ashtabula and other places for surgeons and nurses. Special trains were made up at Buffalo and Erie and hurried to the wreck. In the meantime Dunkirk physicians and surgeons were giving first aid to the injured.

Regional Director's Statement.

At the offices of the Eastern Regional Director, in the Grand Central Terminal Building, yesterday, A. T. Hardin, the Director, gave out a statement on the wreck at Dunkirk, in which he intimated that the accident was caused by tampering with the brakes of the Westerner, which plunged into the other train. Mr. Hardin pointed to the fact that an unknown man, riding between the tender and baggage car of this train, was killed. Some of the valves between the tender and this car were disturbed, said Mr. Hardin. The statement said in part:

"The circumstances concerning the accident are being carefully investigated by the railroad officials, together with all of the instrumentalities of the United States Government and the State Commissions. The facts thus far disclosed indicate that the train (No. 41), which was standing at Dunkirk, was protected by a flagman, and that there were also signals about a mile in the rear, operated by interlocking mechanism, in charge of a towerman.

"The evidence thus far appears to indicate that the engineer was on the alert and endeavored to apply his brakes in the usual way, which would have stopped his train within an abundantly safe distance. But something failed to work about the brakes, as is developed by the engineer giving a distress signal. It is impossible to conjecture at this time what the trouble might have been.

"The testimony thus far is that the brakes were thoroughly inspected and tested only forty miles from where the accident occurred. There was an unknown man riding between the tender and the baggage car, who was killed. Some of the valves connecting the tender and the car next to the tender were disturbed. Whether or not this man had anything to do with it or whether this was a part of the accident, only the investigation of the experts can determine."

Wage Increases Send Chicago Budget Up $45,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The largest appropriation measure in the history of Chicago was adopted by the City Council today. The budget for the coming year is approximately $115,000,000. This is an increase of about $45,000,000 over the $70,000,000 budget of last year.

The principal cause of the increase is higher wages and salaries for city employes. Practically every person employed by the municipality is provided with increased pay.

Before the budget is finally disposed of it is anticipated that further appropriations amounting to $800,000 will be made. Wage increases of about $9,000,000 arrived at in the last twenty-four hours to stave off threatened strikes of firemen, policemen, and other municipal employes are responsible for part of the increased budget.

PATTERSON GRILLED IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Associate Editor of Chicago Tribune Denies Charges of Pro-Germanism.

DIDN'T SEE FORD EDITORIAL

Article on Bernstorff Called a Mistake—Tells of Having Been a Socialist.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 1.—After eight weeks of the Ford-Chicago Tribune $1,000,000 libel suit, the first principal in the case to take the stand formally appeared today in the person of Captain Joseph Medill Patterson, associate editor of The Tribune, who, with his cousin, Colonel R. R. McCormick, is a defendant.

His testimony dealt chiefly with The Tribune's attitude toward Mexico, Germany, and the Allies before the United States entered the war. Brief direct examination was made by Attorney Weymouth Kirkland of The Tribune's counsel and cross-examination by Attorney William Lucking for Henry Ford.

In effect Captain Patterson stated that The Tribune and President Wilson had always differed on the Mexican problem, and still differ. In 1911, at the climax of the Madero revolution, he testified, his paper believed that the Mexicans could solve their own problems. By 1914, however, this opinion underwent a change, by reason of the continued disorder and disorganization south of the Rio Grande, and the editors became convinced that only armed intervention, such as that employed in Cuba, could bring order out of chaos. The editors believed such action could be to the interest of the United States and Mexico alike.

"And you thought that it would please Germany to have the United States occupied with Mexico?" asked Attorney Lucking.

"Yes, I think so."

Captain Patterson would not confess pro-Germanism, although often pressed by his inquisitor.

"Well, you were not pro-Ally?" insisted Mr. Lucking.

"It might be said that we were not pro-British," replied Captain Patterson, slowly.

Tells of Attitude on U-Boats.

Editorials in which submarine operations were characterized as questions of international law over which the American people were not prepared to go to war were read. Captain Patterson said that the submarines formed a constantly changing subject of debate and of many conferences between Governments. In the main, he said, The Tribune was neither faster nor slower than President Wilson in making up its mind.

"I had seen too much of war to care to see the United States rush into it," said Captain Patterson, who had been on the European battlefields, at intervals since the beginning of the war.

McCutcheon Cartoon Shown.

A cartoon by John T. McCutcheon, in which were statements that neither the German people nor the American people wanted war with each other was shown to the jury, and the witness said that at the time it was published it correctly represented the situation.

"We wanted to keep out of war, but also to start preparations for it," said Captain Patterson. "We advocated compulsory military training for all."

He said that near the end of the virtues which saw in Mexican intervention was that it would compel the building of an army.

One editorial was based on rumors that Ambassador von Bernstorff might be recalled from Washington by the German Government. It was written before the wholesale exposé of German propaganda and espionage, and expressed the opinion that von Bernstorff had been a great power in preventing a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Lucking characterized the editorial as pro-German, but the witness said "it was a mistake."

Mr. Lucking read President Wilson's appeal to the press on March 25, 1916, shortly after General Pershing entered Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa, urging the press not to refer to it as a war and to avoid hurting Mexican sensibility by exaggerating mere rumors or magnifying minor news by giving it a dramatic setting.

"At this very time the Tribune was urging intervention, was it not?" asked Mr. Lucking.

"Yes," replied Captain Patterson.

"In opposition to the President?"

"We always differed with him on that. You can find a hundred other instances of it. We differ with him now."

Didn't See Editorial Until Printed.

Captain Patterson said he did not see the editorial headed, "Ford Is An Anarchist," on which the suit is based, before it went into the paper. He was a National Guardsman and had gone to Springfield following the mobilization of the guard for service on the border.

"We weren't thinking much about newspapers at that time," he said.

Mr. Lucking sought to question the witness about a manuscript from Robert Herrick, a pro-Ally Tribune writer, whose writings were supposed to balance the pro-German viewpoint of Edward Goldbeck on the same page.

"We wish to show," said Attorney Lucking, "that the only pro-Ally stuff they printed was wishy-washy."

The question was permitted, and Captain Patterson said that evidently it had been rejected; he didn't know why.

"Two-thirds of the matter that comes for a daily newspaper is rejected," he explained.

"Not two-thirds of the matter that you pay regularly for?"

"Oh, no."

"Did you reject any of Goldbeck's contributions?"

"I don't know, but I assume so."

MICHIGAN TOWNS IN DANGER

Forest Fires Threaten Destruction of a Dozen.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 1.—A dozen Upper Michigan towns tonight are threatened with destruction by forest fires that have been raging throughout the territory west of here all day.

Trout Lake, Raco, Brimley, Seney, Wellers, Stronga, Ozark, Gilchrist, Johnsonburg, and Dick are reported to be fighting the flames, which are being driven before a high wind.

CHICAGO AIR MAIL LINKED WITH EAST

Airplanes from New York Now Connect with Others at Cleveland.

CARRIER STARTS AT 5 A. M.

Business Men Gain 24 Hours in Delivery of Letters for Pacific Coast Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The air mail route between New York and Chicago was completed today, according to an announcement by Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, when the eastern half of the route between New York and Cleveland was linked up with the western half from Cleveland to Chicago, which has been in regular operation since May 15.

A fast flight was made today from New York to Cleveland at the average speed of 119 miles an hour for the distance of 430 miles. A new fast plane left New York at 5:15 A. M. and flew to Belfont, Penn., the first stop, at the rate of 123 miles an hour. Another plane took the mail from there to Cleveland at the rate of 100 miles an hour, arriving at 9:30 A. M., Eastern time. The entire distance between New York and Chicago is about 750 miles.

"Mail can now be sent by airplane from New York, leaving there about 5 A. M., and reaching Chicago about 1 P. M.," said Mr. Praeger. "Planes are changed at Belfont, Penn., and Cleveland. The air mail arrives in Cleveland in time to catch the plane leaving there at 9:30 A. M. for a nonstop flight to Chicago. About 12,000 letters a day are taken for Pacific Coast points, and through air mail service from New York to Chicago will advance the delivery of mail for Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other cities about twenty-four hours sooner than if sent from New York by rail. This applies to letters received in the New York Post Office for the 8:40 P. M. train westward.

"Air mail from the West for New York and points east is taken on at Chicago and Cleveland. A plane leaves Chicago at 2:30 P. M., arriving at Cleveland at 5:30 P. M. in time to connect with the Twentieth Century Limited, and the mail arrives in New York about 9 o'clock the next morning. This gives the business men about three hours more to dispatch mail from Chicago than if sent by train about noon. An airplane leaves Cleveland in the morning at 8:30, taking on all air mail from train connections, and the mail arrives in New York about 1 P. M., a stop being made at Belfont, Penn., to change planes. This also gives the business men a late night service by train to Cleveland connecting with the morning plane at that point for New York and points east, and advancing mail delivery many hours over that by through train service.

"Most of the planes used are remodeled De Havilands fours with Liberty motors. They have a capacity of 400 pounds of mail."

Demonstrations of dropping from airplanes in parachutes were given at the College Park air mail field, Washington, this afternoon by William Linley and Miss Sylvia Boyden, representing two English parachute concerns. The demonstrations were made to determine the practicability of the parachutes for use in saving mail pilots in case of fire or accidents which might make a landing by the plane impossible.

In a Lapere airplane, piloted by Lieutenent Lotha A. Smith, Senator Harry A. New of Indiana, a member of the Senate Military Committee, who has been taking a keen interest in aviation, today flew from Washington to Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, in 112 minutes at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Senator New went to New York to attend the banquet to be given to Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read and Commander John W. Towers at the Hotel Commodore tomorrow night by the American Flying Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—After many delays, the air mail service between New York and Chicago was successfully started today when an air mail plane, which had maintained a speed of nearly two miles a minute, landed in Grant Park at 12:58 P. M. The plane, which brought 2000 pounds of mail, left New York at 5:15 A. M. The lapsed time for the trip, with three relays, was eight hours and forty-three minutes. The pilots in order were Captain White, Max Miller, and Ira Biffel, and the six through coaches were changed at Belfont, Penn., and Cleveland, Biffel leaving Cleveland on the last lap at 9:20 A. M.

The time made by the air mail cuts down the time made by the fastest railway mail between the two cities more than thirteen hours. The entire flight was made without an accident and on schedule time. At each of the relay stations the arriving mail plane came in view just when the watchers expected it and all the changes were made without mishap.

Letters from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of Chicago and from the New York Postmaster to the Chicago Postmaster were included in the mail.

The first plane in the aerial mail service between New York and Chicago, left Belmont Park Field, Long Island, early yesterday morning, in command of Aviator Stevens. Word was received later that the machine had reached Cleveland in safety, and in time to transfer the mail to the regular Cleveland-to-Chicago machine.

HAIG ASSAILS NEGLECT OF BRITAIN'S FIGHTERS

Tells Commons Committee That Many Discharged Officers Are Left Penniless.

LONDON, July 1. (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, giving evidence before a select Committee on Pensions in the House of Commons today, had some caustic criticisms to make on the deficiencies of the pension system.

He said that in many cases discharged officers had been left penniless, that in some cases the Medical Boards were ignorant of the actual diseases suffered, and that many of the boards were lacking in sympathy and generosity.

Sir Douglas described the action of the War Office in placing officers on insufficient half pay as inhuman, for on the present allowances the wives and families of officers lived in abject poverty, unable to give proper education to their children. The Field Marshal, it has been stated, will refuse anything for himself until the demands of the officers and men have been satisfied.

Use Ginger Ale at Ship Launching.

The first ship in the world to be named with ginger ale, according to the Submarine Boat Corporation, was launched at its Port Newark shipyards yesterday, when the Waco, a 5,000-ton steel vessel, slid from the ways into Newark Bay. Mrs. J. H. O'Hara of Waco, Texas, chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of that city to act as sponsor, used a special brand of ginger ale manufactured in Waco.

Belgium Demobilizing This Month.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—The Belgian Army classes of 1907, 1908, and 1909 and all the volunteers will be demobilized this month. The four following classes are to be demobilized during August.

Cries of Victims of Italian Earthquake Heard By Rescuers Powerless to Help Them

FLORENCE, July 1, (Associated Press.)—General Fiore has taken command of all services in the region stricken by the earthquake shocks of Sunday. Bread was distributed today by soldiers to the starving population and 1,000 tents were turned over to the homeless, but these are still insufficient.

At several stations railway cars have been converted into operating rooms for urgent cases, means for transportation of the injured being yet very deficient. Often the injured are carried by the arms or on impromptu stretchers.

FLORENCE, June 30. (Associated Press.)—In many places throughout the district visited by the earthquake on Sunday the number of wounded has made it impossible to transport the suffering to hospitals because of the lack of proper means at the disposal of the authorities. Impromptu nurses have taken care of the injured ones in the fields and along the dusty roads.

Possessors of automobiles have rendered great assistance, rushing from spot to spot and bringing help, medicines and bandages for use by the doctors and nurses. Among those who have especially distinguished themselves at this work are Marquis Bartolini and Princess Maria Demidoff. In spite of heartrending cries from ruins, rescue work at many places could not begin until necessary tools had been brought from Florence. Many persons are believed to have died under the shattered debris of their homes.

In the earthquake zone more than 1,000 houses were seriously damaged in addition to those which were utterly destroyed. The entire population of the Regello Valley, twenty miles southeast of Florence, is obliged to camp in the open air, it being considered unsafe for the people to return to their homes. The authorities have not succeeded in supplying all the people with tents and huts, and thus the exposure to the unusually cold weather, in addition to the general misery in that district, may have serious consequences.

ROME ORGANIZING RELIEF.

King, on Way to Stricken Region, Hailed as Friend of People.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 30.—All possible preparations are being made here to receive the sufferers from the regions devastated by the earthquake. At the railroad station special canteens have been organized to offer food and drink to exhausted refugees. The Policlinico, one of the largest hospitals in Rome, being very near the station, is evacuating its least seriously ill patients to make room for the arriving wounded.

Women and girls of all classes are following the good example of the Duchess d'Aosta, who has already arrived on the scene of the disaster, in offering their services to tend the wounded and panic-stricken people. Many have already left for Tuscany, taking with them hastily gathered bandages, food, and clothes.

Various associations send big carts through the streets collecting clothes and any other useful things thrown to them from windows by the population, who are deeply moved by the disaster.

ROME, June 30.—King Victor Emmanuel left for Florence today to visit Regello and the earthquake district. Wherever he was recognized along the way he was greeted and applauded with cries of "Viva, friend of the people!"

LABOR FEDERATION TO BACK TEACHERS

Representative of A. F. of L. Pledges Support in Fight for Better Wages.

FINLEY SPEAKS ON THE WAR

Tells Educators at Milwaukee Convention That Conflict Has Had Effect on Higher Education.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—A pledge of the American Federation of Labor to support the teachers of the country in their campaign for better wages was made at today's session of the National Education Association's convention by Henry Sterling, legislative representative of the labor organization. Mr. Sterling asserted that American labor stood ready to back up the teachers, as the laboring man above all appreciated the necessity of a good education.

John H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, Government Director of Savings of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, spoke on the need of bringing every American to a thorough recognition of his duty as a citizen. "The loyalty, the duty, and the opportunity of every one lie with the country in which he lives. We must not have foreign colonies, foreign elements, or foreign interests in the United States," he said.

A plea for sex education in high schools was made by Max Ener of the New York Y. M. C. A., who declared investigation showed an appalling percentage of vice among high school boys, and that it was due mainly to ignorance.

"The war has had a marked effect on higher education," said John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education. "Our high schools have had their eyes opened to new national needs. An new emphasis must be placed on physical education and practical training in cities this year."

The reorganization plan of the National Education Association seems to have won out. A compromise is said to have been effected whereby all teachers in associations in the country with a membership of 500,000 will affiliate and send delegates to the annual convention of the National Education Association.

Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago declared that a desperate effort is being made by "the big business interests to get in control of the association, which they regard as the citadel of future public opinion in the United States."

"The public should understand," she continued, "that if the N. E. A. is reorganized along delegate lines, the delegates will be representatives of the privileged class alone, the administrators, superintendents and supervisors—the hiring and firing body."

John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in New York City, addressed the delegates at the session tonight.

AMERICANS CHEER WALES.

Prince Visits Eagle Hut in London and Meets Doughboys.

LONDON, July 1.—The Prince of Wales visited the Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut here this afternoon and had an enthusiastic reception. A big crowd of American officers and men cheered when he entered.

Francis Powell, of New York, head of the association's work in Great Britain, introduced the Prince to the audience.

"Thank you for the kind reception," the Prince said, replying. "I know the work of the Y. M. C. A. in London, and I am glad of this opportunity to visit the Eagle Hut. It has been of tremendous help to men on leave. I do not feel altogether a stranger, for I know a lot of Americans in the army over there, and I take this opportunity to wish you all a safe return to the United States."

The Prince delayed another engagement and remained at the Hut to attend a program in the concert hall.

Covered Platform for Woodside.

Deputy Public Service Commissioner Barrett signed an order yesterday directing the Long Island Railroad Company to build a covered platform at the station at Woodside to protect waiting passengers from the weather. The station is a transfer point for passengers. Counsel for the company promised that a proper waiting room would be constructed.

BERLIN CRIPPLED BY TRACTION STRIKE

Employes Vote to Go Out Following the Refusal of a War Bonus.

MANY REDS ARE ARRESTED

Emonts, Bank Clerks' Leader, Who Urged General Walkout, Is Held.

BERLIN, July 1, (Associated Press.)—The strike on the city railways of Berlin, voted by the transportation workers yesterday, began this morning. Suburban traffic was also suspended, so that the capital is deprived of virtually all means of conveyance.

The railway men's strike is also flaring up again, while the metal workers and the workers on food products are preparing sympathetic demonstrations.

Ninety per cent. of the workers on the city transportation lines voted in favor of going on strike, after an arbitration board had refused to meet all the demands of the workers. The ballot with which the vote was taken, it is said, was worded ambiguously. The issued was not decided on a simple "yes" or "no," but on the question, "Are you in favor of receiving 700 marks?" which is one extra war allowance demanded, and only one of the points at issue.

The municipality of Greater Berlin, which has decided to purchase the city tramway system, will pay 137 per cent. of the amount of capital stock outstanding.

A large number of Communists were arrested yesterday, including Herr Emonts, the leader of the bank clerks, who had been advocating a general strike. His union is threatening to bring on another bank strike unless he is released.

The tenth German trade union congress was opened at Nuremberg yesterday with an address by Carl Rudolph Legien, President of the German Federation of Trades Unions and one of the German Commissioners who went to Versailles to receive the terms of peace from the Allies. There was a remarkable attendance at the meeting, there being present 864 delegates, representing 52 unions, and many foreign visitors, some of whom came from Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, Amsterdam, and Berne.

GREEK KING PAYS COURT TO AN AMERICAN GIRL

Athens Wonders if Miss Kelly of Chicago Is to Be Alexander's Bride.

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ATHENS, June 27, (via Paris).—Nothing recent has created quite the same social sensation in the capital of modern Greece as young Alexander's persistent attention to Miss Josephine Marie Kelly of Chicago, daughter of the late T. C. Kelly and niece of W. Hyland, owner of the Lorraine Hotel of New York City, former manager of the Belmont Hotel.

Miss Kelly, who is a lovely type of the blue-eyed, coal-black-haired Irish-American beauty, came to Greece last November with the American Red Cross. In January she met the King at a tea given in the home of Greek friends. Soon she was invited with her friends to a luncheon at Tatoi, the royal country palace, and then to dinner at the palace. Alexander made no attempt to conceal his admiration for the attractive American girl. They took frequent motor trips. Then, at a grand ball given at the Royal Theatre, where Ministers, diplomats, and others were present, the King violated custom by leaving the corner reserved for royalty and walking over to Miss Kelly, with whom he chatted for some time in the centre of the room.

At a fancy dress ball at Minister Politis's home, later, where Miss Kelly was a guest, she was the King, the attentions paid her by her royal admirer left no doubts as to the sentiments of Alexander. Greece is now wondering if it is to have an American Queen.

Before Miss Kelly came upon the horizon King Alexander had paid marked attention to the daughter of a wealthy Greek of good but not noble family. Few titles exist in Greece, which is, as always, a democracy in its very fiber. Rumor had it that Alexander would renounce his throne rather than marry where his fancy did not rest. Athens looked upon his attention to the young Greek girl with interest. And then came Miss Kelly, and Athens does not know what to think.

First

In June The New York Times published 1,733,450 agate lines of advertisements, the largest volume published in a single month in the history of The Times—a greater gain over June, 1918, than any other New York newspaper.

TRY TO TRACE ROPE USED BY WILKINS

Coorner's Inquest Gets No Clue to Suicide from Prisoners at Mineola Jail.

GOVERNOR MAY TAKE HAND

Sheriff Seaman Ready to Furnish Facts to State—Sing Sing Committee to Come Here.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I, July 1.—The inquest into the death of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday night in the Nassau County Jail, was conducted today by Coroner Walter R. Jones. Attempts to learn where Dr. Wilkins obtained the rope which he used to hang himself in the jail bathroom were unavailing.

Word reached Mineola that Governor Smith had ordered Sheriff Phineas Seaman to furnish him information concerning the suicide of the convicted wife slayer. It was reported that the Governor might decide on some form of action after receiving the report. The Sheriff said he would be glad to furnish all information to the Governor.

At the inquest Sheriff Seaman testified that he had ordered Warden William Hults to exercise great care in locking Wilkins in his cell and to see to it that he could not harm himself. He said he had never seen the rope which Wilkins used, and declared it was not in Wilkins's cell.

William F. Wainman, a prisoner in the jail, testified that he saw Keepers Hults and Lewis clean Wilkins's cell. Under the examination of District Attorney Weeks, he said he had never seen the rope, and declared emphatically that he had not given it to the physician. He did not see Wilkins after 12:30 Sunday afternoon.

After Ferdinand Bauer, another prisoner, testified to seeing Wilkins play cards in his cell as late as 2:45 P. M. on Sunday, Wainman was recalled and asked about a talk he had yesterday with Harry W. Smith, a "trusty." He told of Smith's finding a rope with a weight attached in a drawer of the kitchen cabinet, and explained that Smith had said it looked as if it had been freshly cut and seemed to be similar to the rope used by Wilkins.

When Wainman suggested to Smith that there might be a reward offered for information in the case, Smith, he said, made the remark, "Show me the color of the money and maybe I'll say something."

Smith, who was employed in the kitchen, was called, and he said he found the rope with the weight attached when he cleaned a drawer in the kitchen yesterday. He admitted that he said the rope looked as if it had been freshly cut and that he thought it was the same kind of rope used by Dr. Wilkins. He denied that he had taken the rope to Dr. Wilkins. An examination of the rope found in the kitchen showed that it had a different number of strands from the one used by Wilkins.

Sheriff Seaman said he did not believe that Smith had anything to do with Wilkins's act.

Keepers Mills and Henderson gave practically the same testimony as they had before Justice Manning yesterday, telling of how they visited Dr. Wilkins's cell every five or six minutes, and of how they saw him go from his cell to the bathroom, and of finding him hanging there.

The hearing was adjourned until July 8, when Warden Hults will be examined.

Arthur Wooden, a negro convicted of slaying his wife, was found today in possession of a knotted rope made of a ripped bed sheet. The inspection at the Nassau County Jail uncovered the preparations the negro had made to do away with himself in a manner similar to Dr. Wilkins.

Keeper Mills came across the improvised rope yesterday while inspecting Wooden's cell. He turned it over to Sheriff Seaman, who ordered a search made of every cell in the jail, but nothing suspicious was found anywhere else.

Sheriff Seaman will ask Judge Smith to name a commission to inquire into Wooden's sanity.

State Inquiry on at Sing Sing.

OSSINING, July 1.—A widely advertised meeting of the State Commission of Prisons, to investigate conditions that permitted Dr. Walter K. Wilkins to commit suicide in Nassau County Jail before he could be sentenced for first degree murder, was held behind closed doors in Sing Sing Prison today without apparently accomplishing much. A further inquiry, to be held at Mineola next Tuesday, was announced.

When the session was up here all the commissioners declined to discuss the Wilkins suicide, or tell what steps were taken in the meeting to investigate it. Commissioner Henry Solomon, who was quoted this morning as promising a thorough inquiry, refused to say a word about the Wilkins incident. Commissioner John S. Kennedy was likewise non-committal.

The commission's authorized statement said:

"Commissioners Henry Solomon and Leon C. Weinstock of New York, having made a preliminary inquiry into alleged lax conditions of management in the Nassau County Jail, the State Commission of Prisons at its meeting today appointed a special committee, consisting of Commissioners Solomon, Weinstock, and George W. Davids of Poughkeepsie, to investigate said conditions and report at the next meeting."

The next regular meeting, it was explained, will be held next month at Dannemora Prison. The special committee, however, promises to go to Mineola for its inquiry next Tuesday.

SUNDAY BRITISH PEACE DAY

July 19 Also to be Day of National Rejoicing.

LONDON, July 1.—Next Sunday, July 6, has been named as a day of national thanksgiving for the coming of peace. Services will be held in all churches throughout the country. King George and Queen Mary and public officials will attend the services at St. Paul's.

July 19 will be a day of national rejoicing, and celebrations will be held everywhere and in the army and navy. American troops and other forces passing through London will be asked to participate.

Italy Sends Medals to America.

Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, announced last night that he had received a cable dispatch from Rome saying Senator Frascara, as President of the Italian Red Cross, had conferred two grand silver medals of merit, one on the national organization of the War Relief Fund, and the other on the New York Committee. The awards were made in appreciation of American good will and the relief work done for Italy during and after the war. The New York Committee also has received a medal from the Grappa Army, through Commander General Giardini.

Belgium Honors Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, July 1.—Mayor Peters received word from the Belgian Legation at Washington today that King Albert had conferred upon him the dignity of Commander in the Order of the Crown. The decoration was given in appreciation of the Mayor's devotion to the cause of Belgium.

Mexicans Join Americans In Peace Celebration

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mexicans joined with Americans in singing the American national anthem at a celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty held on Sunday at Monterey, Mexico, according to an announcement made today by the State Department. The Governor and officials of the State of Nuevo Leon invited the American Consuls to the State House for the celebration.

Several hundred military students of the Mexican University participated. After the American national anthem was sung, a friendly address was made and the same honor was accorded the British, Italian, and French. The celebration was closed by the singing of the Mexican national anthem and a speech by the Governor, to which the American Consul General responded.

DVINA ADVANCE RESUMED BY ALLIES

North Russians, with Fresh British Supports, Inflict Severe Defeat on Reds.

KILL 100, CAPTURE 500

Cossacks in South Sweeping Northward and Capturing Cities, Moscow Freely Admits.

By ARTHUR E. COPPING.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KURGOMAN, on the North Dvina, June 21, Via Archangel, June 29.)—Leaving this town late Thursday night, I found myself at 2 A. M. amid Russian troops and bursting shells in No Man's Land, south of here.

An attempt was at last in contemplation to advance on the right bank of the Dvina from Kurgoman, a front that has been held in the teeth of repeated attacks since last Autumn. It represented the first offensive undertaken in the Archangel zone since the stale allied and British troopers had been replaced by fresh first-grade British troops forming the relief force.

In the second place, it was the first occasion when the brunt of a considerable attack in Northern Russia had been borne by the new Russian troops. The southern drive toward Troitsa was intrusted to the Hampshires, but other thrusts aiming at Topsa and numerous hamlets were left solely in the hands of the Russians, commanded by their own officers.

Although several of his steamers had been crippled by bombs dropped by British and Russian airmen, the enemy, in reply to our artillery, gave some of us an uncomfortable time with his shells. He also opposed a spirited infantry defense to the advancing columns of his countrymen, but their enthusiasm and patriotism swiftly and completely won the victory.

Besides counting 100 dead, we took 500 prisoners, three field guns, and innumerable machine guns. An enemy aerodrome with all its machines was also destroyed by our attacks from the air. An enemy steamer armed with two six-inch guns was set on fire by the Royal Air Forces, another being driven ashore, while an unarmed Bolshevist steamer was burned. In fact, despite the enormous disadvantage of continuous daylight, the combined Russian and British air work was magnificent. Unfortunately, the element of surprise was lacking in the main operations, the allied plans being communicated to the enemy by a Russian traitor. Thus the victory was gained by sheer determination, persistence, and courage.

The ground surrounding Topsa is securely held. The Russian artillery is fast and accurate and the gunners behaved extremely well. The Russian cavalry had little to do, but did it well. The Russian infantry was magnificent. Some of the officers have fought continuously since the British landed at Archangel last August. Yesterday established the fact that Russian troops, after six months' training, are thoroughly reliable material if properly officered. The training of general officers is still a somewhat weak spot in the situation.

Last night our new front was heavily bombarded by land and river guns, and three infantry counterattacks were made, but were successfully beaten off despite the exhausted condition of the troops after their two days of heavy marching and fighting.

RHINE SEPARATISTS ACTIVE.

Expect German Cabinet to Approve Break with Prussia.

COBLENZ, June 30, (Associated Press.)—Renewed activities designed to bring about the establishment of a Rhenish republic under the sanction of the German National Government are reported from various parts of the Rhine Province, according to Americans in Coblenz who are in touch with political developments in the area of occupation.

The belief appears to be general among the Germans that separation of the Rhenish district from Prussia is approved by the National Cabinet and will be carried out shortly. The Americans believe, however, that many obstacles are to be overcome before the separation can be consummated.

Most of those in favor of separation are Centrists, and the separationists dominate that party. It is reported that a strong movement is afoot for the overthrow of Herr von Stark, the newly appointed National Commissioner for the Rhine Province.

GERMANS STILL IN RIGA.

Von der Goltz Said to Have Proclaimed Himself Governor General.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.—A telegram to the official Lettish bureau from Libau says that the report of the evacuation of Riga by the Germans is premature.

General von der Goltz has established martial law in Riga. He has proclaimed himself Governor General and appointed the German Major Arnim Governor of Riga.

Advices from Libau to the Lettish Press Bureau on Monday announced that Lettish troops were within nine miles of Riga and that the Germans were evacuating the city.

Independent Wins in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—The election of Oscar Keller, Independent Republican, to Congress from the Fourth Minnesota District, was indicated in returns received late tonight from 100 of the 140 precincts. Keller was leading Carl W. Cummins, Republican, by 1,300 votes. Richard D. O'Brien, Democrat, was more than 2,000 behind.

HOLD 20 WORKERS FOR FLOUR THEFTS

Arrested Hecker-Jones Drivers and Loaders Are Accused of Systematic Looting.

SEVEN PLEAD GUILTY

Estimates Put Sum Involved at $1,000,000, but Company Head Calls Loss Trivial.

TRAPPED BY MARKED BILLS

Detectives Open Store and Buy Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices from Culprits.

Twenty drivers, loaders, chauffeurs, and helpers employed by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., at Coriears and Water Streets, were arrested early yesterday morning as they reported for work, charged with systematic thefts of flour and cereals from the company over a period of five years. Some estimates put the company's losses as high as $1,000,000, but the President of the company, in a statement issued yesterday afternoon, said that the "amount of money involved did not run to large figures." Seven of the men confessed to Assistant District Attorney Lewis A. Abrams yesterday and pleaded guilty before Judge Wadhams in Part I. of General Sessions.

The case has been in the hands of detectives for three months. Arthur F. Fagan, a detective, opened a grocery and bought flour and cereals from the Hecker Company. He soon received offers of these products at greatly reduced prices from the drivers. He bought from them with marked money, and thus traced the culprits. The evidence accumulated was so great that it took all of Friday and Monday to put it before the Grand Jury. Late Monday afternoon twenty-two indictments were found, on some of which arrests have not yet been made. Information regarding shop keepers in various parts of the city who bought stolen goods from the drivers is in possession of the District Attorney, and action will be taken.

The men who confessed and pleaded guilty are Daniel Clavin of 1,065 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; William A. Bomer of 710 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; William Brogan of 324 Monroe Street; John McCauley of 796 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; Walter Buel of 630 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn; John Flannery of 490 East 141st Street, and Herman Goldstein of 285 Madison Street, Manhattan. The other men taken were Daniel Grovin, George Osborne, George Blaze, Emil Reetzel, Joseph Smith, Charles Schreiber, Steve Jason, Peter Masterson, Patrick Connely, Joseph Ciccerala, Mike Movic, William Della, William Tucker, and Ormada Segar.

Says Losses Are Large.

Assistant District Attorney Abrams would not estimate the total thefts, but suggested that they would run into very large figures, as the Hecker Company did a tremendous business, employing seventy-one trucks and making two deliveries a day. He said that even if only $10 worth were stolen on each truck load, the aggregate in five years would be large. One of the officers of the company yesterday afternoon,

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Men's Neckwear Still Sober.

In men's neckwear the tendency away from the sober colors and designs that have so long been sold is making but slow progress. The representative retail shops are showing a sprinkling of brighter-hued neckwear, but, in the main, quiet shades and conservative designs still hold the centre of the stage. The retailers seem to be confining their orders to blues, blacks and greens, in small embroidered effects, polka-dots and small diagonal stripes. Bat wings are showing increased strength.

Trouble Ahead for Small Stores.

A situation in the near future that will prove embarrassing to the small retailer of furnishing goods for men is seen by the representative of a manufacturer selling this trade. He pointed out that several important lines, such as gloves, underwear, and hosiery, serious shortages exist at the present time. If these retailers cannot make purchases, he explained, they cannot very well make sales. In order to prevent such complications from arising, he pointed out, the large manufacturers ought to show more justice to the small traders in their allotment of goods and not help out the larger retailers at their expense.

Are Still Stealing Help.

That the agreement among members of a prominent knit goods manufacturers' association not to tempt away each other's labor is in some cases being regarded as a "scrap of paper" is shown by a complaint that has been registered with the Secrary of that organization by a member who is a recent victim of the practice. In part, the letter of complaint says: "Two manufacturers, both members, succeeded some time last week in taking away from us two of our employes; their method of doing so was to call them up on the telephone or send people to induce them to leave our employ. One of the men, a knitter, was promised $50 a week, an advance of $20 over his wages here." The other employe was a learner on the winding machine, who, after being taught the work for one day, was offered $19 a week by a competitor to work for him.

Jewelry Sales Still Active.

The return of the jewelry salesmen to this market, where they will remain for several weeks while awaiting the assembling of the new lines, has apparently had little effect on the demand for jewelry. Not only are a number of retail jewelers here for filling-in purchases, but the number of special orders that are being received by manufacturers who handle this class of business is said to be much larger than usual for this time of the year. Much of the general demand is coming from unusual consumer sources. A New Orleans retailer now here said yesterday that a surprising number of negroes in that part of the country are buying diamond jewelry for the first time in their lives, and that this business was helping to swell the total to very respectable proportions. As in other industries, the labor situation is about the only unsettling element with which the manufacturers have to contend.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of C. Davis & Co., dry goods wholesalers of San Antonio, Texas, is now being handled in this market by J. E. Allen, resident buyer, 43 Leonard Street.

William Connolly has become head of the dry goods department of Stanley C. Macrae, resident buyer, 1,270 Broadway. He succeeds Mr. Roescher.

Mrs. M. B. Leslie, who for some time was with Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, as buyer of women's ready-to-wear coats and suits, has resigned. As yet her successor has not been appointed.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Burgess Battery Co(Same
Bright Star Bat Co.
Solar Li Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., 4th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Cases on—Harvey Hubbell, Inc(Gen Elec Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Great Lakes Dredge, &c.(Steamboat Haven.
McCarthy(Kirkham Co.
Wagner Transp Co(
Leh Val Transp.
Same(Penn RR.
McWilliams(Tug Mahaney.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Trials:
Albert S Goodman.
S Rothman et al.
E H Kiedaisch et al.
David M Brown.
Joseph Frelich.
Leopold Harris et al.
Henry Harris.
Leopold Harris.

Cases to set for trial:
Re Penn RR et al.(2)

Last day to file Bemurrer:
Samuel Levy.
Max Schmidel et al.
Joseph Suchoff et al.
Clove Live Stock Co.
Ralph Vaserberg. (2.)
Pleadings:
Peter J Stein.
Frank Altieri.
Francis Kay.
Sentence:
Joseph Frelich.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 310, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Cochrane(Garvan, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
US(George) McQuade et al (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

For call:
US(Abraham Xittay.
Same(R Kapper et al.
Same(Wm Gosinske.

Sentence:
US(Phineas Walling.
Same(Harry Dorfman
Same(Ella Zarsa.

Equity calendar:
General Motors Corporation calendar at 2 P. M.:
W J Gekey & Co(
Climax. (2.)
Nat D D & Repair Co(
St and J Smith
Olsen(Am Transatlantic Co.

Cohn(Zubow.
Christian(Am Digests' Syndicate.
Doyne et al(Werner.
Individual Drink Cup Co.(Public Service Cup Co.

Bankruptcy Calendar:
Discharges:
Abraham Greinstein.
John G V Davis.
Herman Kahn.

Yllebre(Atlantic & Caribbean St Nav.
Hershopf(C. Mil & St Paul Ry.
Dan(Ike(Gordon.
Martin-Laskin Co(
Cassileth & Maskin.

Motions:
Samuel Feldstein.
Lena Etkin.
Adolph Linzer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, Page, Merrill, and Philbin, JJ.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Wass(Loeffler.
Moore Co(Glass.
Hosiery Co et al.
Feld(Hecht.
Erderich(Zimmerman
Rosetree(Farrell.
Cooper(Keegen.
Haas(CNY.
Shenk(Brewster.
Whattuck(Woman-make Beauty School
Berkowits(Katzenberg.
Schaer(Ressler.
Citsendanner Muller Co(Home Cattens.
Krakower(Warnock Uniform Co.
Winter Garden Co(Dell's, Inc.
Lippel(Feder.
Cohen(Wolgel.
Grossman(Simmons & Co.
Tennent, Inc(Brinn.
Kessler(Schwartz.
Crane(Litchfield.
Whiting(Miller.
Mullaney(Century Steel Co.
Prescott(Ball.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Part I.—Luce, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Morgan(Hoyt.
Mundy(Drexel, (2.)
Symes(same. (3.)
Huyler(Huyler.
Chysky(Drake Bros Co.
Am Can Co(Lohrman & Benson Co.
De Barrios(Barrios.
Howlett(White & Co.
Newman(Rangeburnett Oil Co.
Re N Eng Equit Ins Co. (Eichner.)
Hudson(Paulson.
Brower(Constantine.
Re E 233d St.' (Baychester Av.)
Re New Idea Producing Co. (Sheip.)
Parent(Parent.
Arthur Hammerstein Enterprises, Inc(Kent.
Parsons(Parsons.
Re Booth. (Bronx Boulevard.)
Weddell Paipern, (2.)
Adams(Ora Grande Mines Co.
Morgan(Elsworth.
Yglesias & Co(Hirsel.
Harrison(Salvin Rty Co. (2.)
Nelson(Green, (2.)
Levy(Krebs.
Mackenzie(Seaboard Nat Bank.
CNY(Gerli.
U S Trust Co(Gehringer.
Same(Olinka.
Haas(Paris.
Redfield(Powell.
Home for Incurables(Kotzen.
U S Casualty Co(
Del & Nor RR Co.

Cohn(Zubow.
Christian(Am Digests' Syndicate.
Doyne et al(Werner.
Individual Drink Cup Co.(Public Service Cup Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on—Lankford(Haskell. No day calendar.

PART III.—Recess.

PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on—Hoffman(Florida East Coast Hotel Co. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on—Chard(Ryan-Parker Con Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part XVIII.—Lacs, J. Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XVI., and XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Robert L MacDonald.
Jesse Goodnough.
Augusta Jacobs.
Richard E Brown.
Johanna Laun.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. Contested wills:

Case on—J. E. Barney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hicks(Davis.
H W Bell Co. Inc(Beck.
Runyon(McCleary.
Mann(Burns Bros.
Moses(Borg.
Fox(Koenig.
Cohen(Juhring.
Winkel(McAuliffe.
Goddard(Spencer Metl Products Co.
Encyclopedia Britannica Corp(Numan.
Schreiner(Stern.
Modern Yarn & Trim Co.Inc(Morgenthesser
Benkil(Block.
Wasser(Ehrlich.
Thoma(Byrne.
Saunders(Operaphone Mfg Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar. To be called Tuesday, July 8.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
William Stevens,
Cesare Bonochi.

Edward E McCarney,
Joseph Richards.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tierman, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Chas Exor Schmitz et al—Charles Weiser, Duncan(Nelli—Louis Fridiger. Re McGuigan—Chas W Friedrichs.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

W. Barrett, respt., v. B. H. R. R., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

G. W. Beckel, as exr., &c., of J. Beckel, dect., respt., v. A. K. Solomon et al., aplts.—Motion for stay granted upon conditions.

L. I. Blohm, aplt., v. R. Blohm, indiv. and as exr. and trustee, &c., respt.—Appeal dismissed on condition, otherwise motion granted.

J. J. Farrell et al., aplts., v. (J. M. Brady,) M. E. T. Dunn and ano., as exrs., &c., respts.—Motion denied, without costs.

Fish & Marvin, aplt., v. Vil. of Scarsdale and N. Y. C. R. R., respts.—Motion denied, without costs.

R. Linner, Jr., an infant, &c., respt., v. F. C. Iringer, aplt.; R. Linner, Sr., respt., v. Same, aplt.—Motion granted in so far as to permit the aplt. to print a single record, without costs.

G. W. Mawhinney, respt., v. Millbrook Woolen Mills, Inc., aplt.—Motion for reargument or for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

J. L. Maybeck, respt., v. N. Y. M. Rway. and N. Y. C. R. R., aplts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

The Baker R. and L. Company, Inc., aplt., v. K. Busl, respt.—Order of the Special Term of the County Court of Rockland County reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and deft.'s motion to open his default denied.

S. C. Baldwin, respt., v. J. A. Dillon, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Com. of Public Charities of the C. N. Y., on complaint of M. Korder, respt., v. A. Lotsky, aplt.—Order of filiation of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and a new hearing ordered.

S. F. Forrester, aplt., v. C. Amato, respt., and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re application of the C. N. Y., &c., East 21st Street, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re application and petition of J. E. Simmons et al., &c., Hill View Reservoir, Sec. 3, Contract 1400, Westchester Improvement, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Mahneck, an infant, by J. Mahneck, his guardian and litem, respt., v. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., aplt.—Judgement and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless pltf. stipulate to reduce the verdict, in which event the judgment and order as so modified are affirmed, without costs.

S. Mandelbaum, respt., v. Central Live Poultry Co., Inc., and L. M. Witsel, aplts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs.

J. W. Nassauer, respt., v. C. J. Tagliabue and C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., aplt(Acts 1-2.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co., pltf., v. M. Tur and others, defts., B. Davis, aplt., W. Wills, &c., respt.—Reargument ordered for Sept. 29, 1919.

People, &c., respt., v. C. Armellino, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Same, respt., v. W. H. Hartigan and C. Scher, aplts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The people, &c., ex rel. J. A. Boyle, aplt., v. J. Livingston, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

The people, &c., ex rel., Wallaston Realty Co., respt., v. C. L. Craig, &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. M. Rowe, respt., v. G. W. Snyder, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Decisions by the Presiding Justice upon application to appeal from the Appellate Term:

M. Gettelson, &c., respt., v. M. Ratkin and another, co-partners, &c., aplts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Pease Piano Co., aplt., v. F. Zabon, respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

M. Resnick, an infant, &c., respt., v. I. Koerner, aplt.—Same respt., v. same respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Krashowitz, Jennie(Krashowitz, Abr.
Re Annunziata(Palazzo.
Hofner(Moskowitz et al.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co(Mason et al.
People ex rel Wohl(Leo et al.
Brown, O E(Brown, Mary.
Re Ravenhall.
De Paolo, Jr.(De Paolo, Rose.
Dawson, Lucy(Dawson, Edward.
Turnan, Frank(Turnan, Rose.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M:

Wills of:
Eugene Smith.
Martha Weber.
Administration:
Anna Antonioni.
Gabriel Kirshorn.
Accountings of:
Andrew Quinn.
Bridget Cullen,
John O'Connor.
Giuseppin Rarpanti.
Eliza Blackham.
Estates of:
Mary Roche.
William Flood.

County Court.

CIVIL—Motions and ex parte business.

CRIMINAL—No day calendar.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that McAllister Towing & Transportation Company, owner of Lighter "Liberty," has filed its petition for limitation of liability from any loss, damage or injury arising from accident on said lighter on March 9th, 1918, at Pier 35, East River, N. Y. Stipulated value of said lighter and freight $13,075. All persons claiming damages because of such accident must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at 1 Broadway, N. Y. City, on or before July 23d, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANDREW'S GOLD TONE Wanted.— All makes, silvertones, 2084, 09070; Frontiglow, Lauricella, Yalama, Dwyer de Lalee, and velours. A. Davis & Son, Inc., Vanderbilt 7076.

ANGORAS Wanted.—Tan and grey. Harris Coat House, 1,118 Broadway, Farragut 8090.

ASTRAKHANS Wanted.—Imported. Max Scott, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 5068.

BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's, Nushur, at the price. Joseph Lesser, 137 West 35th St. Farragut 3073.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Lustrole, treat glow; any quantity; cash. Meseritzky & Stollerman. Farragut 8757.

BOLIVIA-SILVERTIP Wanted.—Any quality; spot cash. Kramer, 2 West 32d, 11th Floor. Mad. Sq. 9658.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.— Silvertones and kerseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Roah-Mayers, 123 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—110 or similar; also polo cloth; De Land 9800 or similar; at a price; will pay cash. Filbert Cloak Co., 4063 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also lightweight kerseys, all colors. L. Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Henna and navy shades; immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 135 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Also trusines, silvertones, French serges; any quantity; cash. Gramercy 3961.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; all shades. 25 West 26th St., 5th floor.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, F. H., 7022, or similar; also velours and Oxford suitings. Haft. Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—112. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 56 West 22d St. Gramercy 5296.

BROADCLOTHS and lightweight silvertones wanted; spot cash. Militex, 25 West 32d St.

CASHVELL Wanted.—Bochmans 17661, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

CHAMELEON Tinseltone Wanted.—Broadcloth silvertones, plushes, polo cloth, sweedeenes. Greeley 9695.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, bolivia, plush, Sidney Blumenthal, black prybiloff. Farragut 5023.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St. Madison Square 684.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritan 1272, 127, in gray and brown, for cash. Mortimer Herrman & Co., 26 West 17th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritan 1272 or similar; 6-4 or 4; all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2686.

CLOAKING—Chase Dorset Cloaking Wanted. —Dark colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

CLOAKING Wanted.—Quality 25 bug 4, diagonal, all colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth suitable fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Stouts jobber placing stock orders on stylish stouts and regular sizes. Call all week, 279 5th Av., first floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 49 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber, settled with union, placing orders. Mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS WANTED.—Jobber, settled, looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing large orders on coats and suits; call with samples. D. Baron & Co., 33 West 35th, 8290; also interested in oxford cloth, silvertones, and velours, Gera 50832, or similar. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 23d St., Chelsea 9356.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples all week. 11 West 32d, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high class coats and suits. 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. 132 West 27th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted—Fur trimmed, better grades. Call with samples all week, 3 East 28th, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Junior and misses', better kind, orders placed. 5th floor, 30 West 38d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; better grade only. 6th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on good numbers. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Association jobber placing stock orders. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Dr.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 1st floor, 36 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 256 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Venetians, in blacks and colors. Farragut 9889.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted, any quantity, for cash; mostly ivory and flesh. Wm. Fisher Co., 303 5th Av., New York.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantity three-thread flesh and white. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—6 thread navy and taupe, for cash. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—three-thread flesh; cash. Morningside 8134.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall; satin, serge, and tricotine dresses; call with samples all week. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1464.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffeta, and velveteen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock order on snappy Fall styles; call with samples all day. 25 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge, tricotines, and satin dresses; call all week with samples. 11 West 32d, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large orders placed on satins, serges, tricotines, and jerseys. Call with samples after 1 o'clock, 11th floor, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at new styles in satin, serge, jersey, tricotine, and party dresses; placing large orders. 11th floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Attractive gowns, negligee, to be handled at private residence by woman of wide acquaintance. Bisrep, 401 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on Fall dresses in younger cut material. Call today, 9 to 11, Room 1602, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders, silk georgette, tricolette, medium and better grades. 4 West 28th St., 4th floor. Goldman Rosen Garment Co., St. Louis.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on satin, tricotines, Jersey, and serges. Chick Dress, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular satin and serge dresses. M. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on better grade models satin, serge, paulette, tricotine, and meteor. 8th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place orders on snappy styles, Tricotines, Satin Serges, and Tricolettes. 12 West 32d St., 12th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on serge, tricotine, satin; call all week. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth dresses; bring samples. Room 815, 1 1/3 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders serge, tricotine, satin dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders satins, tricotines, and serges. 220 5th Av., Room 715.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on satin and serge dresses. 233 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, tricotines, silks; also buying jobs for cash. Chic Mode, 33 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders, high-class tricotine and serge dresses; call all week. Welsen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place orders on stout tailored dresses. 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on new satin and serge dresses. Scharfman Bros., 36 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade tricotine and serge dresses. 39 West 29th, 12th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Furman, 30 Union Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber; fine new models Fall dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DUVET Superior Wanted.—F. H., all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

FROST GLOW Chameleon Cord Caledonia Cypress Wanted. Murray Hill 5468.

GEORGETTE wanted, any quantity, for cash; mostly ivory and flesh. Wm. Fisher Co., 303 5th Av., New York.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—Only standard cloths; quote best cash prices. Joseph Klein, 45 West 27th St. Farragut 4174.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—For immediate delivery 32-inch; send samples. The Denver Maid Garment Co., Barnett Bldg., Denver, Col.

GINGHAMS, Percales, and Chambrays Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Sukin, Chelsea 7092.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales Wanted.—For cash. Mad. Sq. 3670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich, 716. 113 West 32d, 11th floor. Chelsea 3650.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—4 to 4½ momme, below market price; quantities for cash. Chelsea 7869.

JAPANESE CREPE and Printed Mercerized Wanted. 5084, plaid effect. Call 151 West 19th, 5th floor.

LUSTROLA, Bolivia Wool, Velour Wanted.—All colors. Call, with samples, Ed Cohen & Co., 42 East 32d.

MEN'S WEAR SERGES Wanted. — Blue, black, and brown, Americans 484, 344, 2344, 673, 9187, 9587, Whitman's 2001, 2008, 2275, 2270, 2022, and all gray serges. Call Mr. Silberman, Stuyvesant 7463.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All makes, good quality; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 34 West 27th. Farragut 707.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool. 133 West 25th, 7th floor.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool; also In Lands 1000, all shades. Greeley 4275.

POLO CLOTH, Tricotines, Silvertones, Plushes, Serges Wanted.—Any quantity. Call or phone, B. A. Wechsler Co., Inc., 1,190 Broadway. Chelsea 964.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10, 4040, peco H. & H., Ungava, Yukon, Poltex, Hudson Bay, &c., for cash; serges, tricotines, silvertones, broadcloth; all makes. Phone or write, Hydol Plush Co., 20 West 27th. Chelsea 9352.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash; Baffin seal, 40-40, cotton plushes and silvertones. Alper, Schultz & Hershfield, 1,140 Broadway. Madison Square 2138.

PLUSH Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal black Prybiloff; charmeleon cord, Holden-Leonard, bolivia. Farragut 5023.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will pay market price for any quality perfect goods. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H. & H. 200, Auffmordt, Peerless, T10, peco; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4276.

PLUSHES, Broadcloths, Silvertones Wanted. —J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All qualities; for cash. Madison Square 3606. Extension 16.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—DeLand 9800 and 100; for all colors; cash. Militex, 25 West 32d St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15085, De Lands 9600, or similar, for cash. Greeley 4276.

POLO CLOTH, De Lands Wanted.—9600; all shades; cash. Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

POPLINS, Serges, Tricotines, Silvertones, Velour Wanted.—All makes, any quantities. Phone Farragut 9879.

POPLINS Wanted.—Burgundy and brown, 4708 or similar; at a price. 138 West 25th, 7th floor.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, 0326, 90610, black and navy; pay cash. Farragut 2616.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia or similar. Chelsea 9423.

SATINS Wanted.—Susquehanna satin de chine or similar; cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SATIN Wanted.—Eagle's 37 white or similar; cash. Phone Morningside 8154.

SERGE and All Kinds of Silk Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—7129, 6120, 7512, 7614, 8155, WF. WFX. PPL, 54289, 4406, 4061, 4421, 104, 774, 11423, 800; all kinds broadcloths, silvertones, tricotines, velours. Madison Square 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—We pay cash for Gilbert 8200; also interested in oxford cloth, silvertones, and velours, Gera 50832, or similar. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 23d St., Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—42-40 net, spot cash, for 54289; can use 100 per week; want 54289, 7130, 11433, and tricotines at $4 net cash. Cleveland Manufacturer, 4765 Vanderbilt.

SERGES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 0936, 15032; also De Lands 9600 or similar; for cash. Safran & Kreiger, 22 East 26th St.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—838, 0936, navies only; Garfield 4716 or similar; will pay cash for any quantity. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5583.

SERGES Wanted.—W. S. L. navy and 774 poplin in blacks. Halpert Bros., 137 West 26th St.

SERGES, Tricotine, Silvertone, Velour, Checks Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for about 50 pieces 7301, or similar. Lissman, Needell & Kurtz, Gramercy 5581.

SERGES Wanted.—87 XX, 4050, 4002, 1858, Ameskeag, 7312, 519, 11423, Weinstein & Davidoff, Madison Square 4620-5814.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS, CASHMERES Wanted.—Pay cash. Mark, 80 5th Av. Chelsea 6122.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, American 0936. D. Hirschhorn, 39 West 28th. Madison Square 9066.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash: 54289, 11433, WFX. 2255, 838, 0936. Fisher, 225 5th Av., room 816. Madison Square 6850.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities, for spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SERGES, PLUSHES Wanted.—8200, 235, 838, peco, 4040 puphur. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7130, 7512, 54289, 10707, 10459, 104. Gramercy 4492.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 0936, 235; spot cash. A. Davis & Son, Inc., Vanderbilt 7076.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 838, 528, 11433, 7120, 7301, 600; spot cash. Gramercy 6600.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289 or any other numbers. Chas. Kafka & Co., 34 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 4632, 104, 113, 4061, 9058, 0936, 235. Gramercy 1815.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of satin-striped taffetas and plaids; also heavy three-thread crepe de chine and anything in stripes with light grounds. See Mr. J. Livingston, Livingston & Lieberman, 547 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed voiles, novelties, velvets and velveteens; also chiffon and tender silk. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity peau de cygnes, satins, messalines, taffetas, foulards, &c.; also odds and ends. Mad. Sq. 2089, Extension 21.

SILKS Wanted.—Stylish stouts in serges and poplins. 12th floor, 151 West 26th St.

SILVERTIP, Bolivia, Stevens, 6116, De Lands, or similar wanted. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 590.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 8439.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Duvet de Laine, Serges Wanted.—0936, 838; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 34 West 27th. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Lightweight Joel's Brightwoods, Andrews, or any similar weight. D. Hirschhorn, 39 West 28th. Madison Square 9066.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, 4314 Stevens's, suede cloth, and 7728 Orford; also suiting velours; cash. Dave Rosenstraus, 1457 East 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's & American; Chameleon cloth, Forst cloth, Silvertip, Bolivia, and K544 velour. Madison Square 8670.

SILVERTONES and Oxfords Wanted.—Suiting weight; any mill; cash. Weinreb & Horowitz, 3660 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES wanted; 15030, 15032, and 15058; Joell's Plumetts, all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 5561.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Land, American, Buckley & Cohen; all shades. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones, botany, yalama. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen's 458 in brown, tan, becon. Kleinberger Bros., 151 West 26th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suitings; all colors Zuckerman & Bellsey, 130 West 25th. Phone Farragut 2626.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's, all colors; will pay highest cash prices. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Bachman, navy, brown, reindeer, plum, Copen. Madison Square 10170.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Any mill; spot cash. Tanenbaum & Bloom. Stuyvesant 2496.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American heavy and light weight silvertones. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

SILVERTONE TWEED Wanted.—Baruch-Wolf, 831-4 or similar; will pay cash. Farragut 2368.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 458; American, 15030, or similar; all colors; cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SILVERTONES—TWEEDS Wanted—Bauch-Wolf, 831 4th; will pay cash. Farragut 2368.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any make suiting weight. Phone Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Velours, cheviots; will buy any quantity; spot cash. L. J. Schwartzbach, 23 West 34th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15032, shade 303 and 300. Lodis Rosenheim, 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, 15032, all colors. Greeley 4276.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — De Land's Ottaquechee or similar. Chelsea 9039.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—9800, Shade 11-12-14. Louis Rosenheim, 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR Wanted.—All makes. Chelsea 8467.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All makes and shades; pay cash. Madison Square 508.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash, Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5154.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, Raritan 806; heavyweight velours; all shades, for cash. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7670.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 15035, Arthur Joels, Andrews, Holden Leonard coatings. Greeley 5182.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—9080, 11 all Fall shades; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 239 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15080, Joel's 237, Read 2100, D. & M. 5795. Andrews,



F. F. Models
FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women.

News of a department that carries F. F. Models quickly spreads among hard-to-fit full-formed women.

You can sell 100% of the stout trade of your community with these smart garments—youthful in style as a sixteen, lithe in line, trim in fit, moderate in price.

The time to see the Fall line is TODAY!

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DA COSTA CO.,
38 W. 32ND ST., N. Y.
13th Floor.

Spray Mark



SUITS & COATS
for Misses

Our specialists concentrate all their skill upon designing smart styles for misses. The results are so original and distinctive that Spray-Mark Suits and Coats have become permanent factors in most of the best stores of the country. See the fall models.

SPRAYREGAN & MARKS
158 West 29th Street, N. Y.
"Garments of Quality and Distinction"

O.B.S. ANGORA CLOTH
ALL COLORS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
PHONE MAD. SQ. 3138
The WILEY-BICKFORD-SWEET Co
1140 B'WAY

SUMMER TAMS AND BABY CAPS
MAX MAYER INC
352 4TH AVE. N.Y.C.

Blacks, Novelty Cottons, Flannels, Etc.
$9.00 Per Doz to $18.00 Per Doz
SPOT DELIVERY
LARRY GOLDBERG,
1270 B'WAY, N.Y. CITY.
Phone Mad. Sq. 631

Voile and Organdie DRESSES
for Immediate Delivery
$3.75 to $6.75
SAMILSON BROS.,
12 West 17th St., N. Y. City

5,000 WASH DRESSES
NO RIVALS!
$2.75 to $7.75
M. WEISMAN & SONS
New York

HOOVER RESIGNS AS GRAIN CHAIRMAN

Julius Barnes Is to Head the Corporation While Work Goes On Another Year.

$3,500,000,000 FUNDS USED

Directors' Meeting Reports Vast Business Done Without Loss of a Dollar by Fire.

The resignation of Herbert Hoover, Director General of Relief in Europe, from his post as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, in which capacity he had served for nearly two years, and the reorganization of the corporation under the name of the United States Grain Corporation, with Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, as its new head, took place at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in this city yesterday. This action on the part of Mr. Hoover is believed to have been one of the first steps in his intended withdrawal from public service upon the conclusion of the war service of the various departments of the Food Administration, or as soon as they shall have been absorbed by other agencies.

Mr. Hoover will continue as a Director in the corporation. He is expected to return to the United States in about two months, upon completion of the European relief work and the fruition of the European harvest. Other members of the Board of Directors of the corporation include Julius H. Barnes, Edwin P. Shattuck, Watson S. Moore, Edward M. Flesh, Darwin P. Kingsley of New York, and J. W. Shorthill of Omaha. Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Shorthill have been directors in the corporation for the last two years.

Frank G. Crowell of Kansas City resigned as First Vice President and was succeeded by Edwin P. Shattuck of New York, general counsel of the corporation since its inception. He will also continue as general counsel. Gates W. McGarrah of New York resigned as Treasurer and was succeeded by Edward M. Flesh of St. Louis, who has been directing the corporation's London office. R. A. Lewis, Second Vice President in charge of the San Francisco office, resigned and was succeeded by his former assistant, W. J. Stark. Watson S. Moore of Duluth was elected a Second Vice President and will continue in New York as a Director. A. W. Frick of Duluth, formerly Assistant Secretary, was elected Secretary. H. V. Smith was elected secretary to the United States Wheat Director.

The Second Vice Presidents in charge of the thirteen outside offices of the Grain Corporation and supervising each zone of operation will remain the same as for the last two years, with the exception of Mr. Lewis of the San Francisco office, who resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Starr. The other zone Vice Presidents are: George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Howard D. Jackson, Chicago; E. F. Newing, Galveston; P. L. Carey, Minneapolis; D. F. Piaszek, Kansas City; C. H. Fox, New Orleans; Charles T. Neal, Omaha; H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia; M. H. Houser, Portland; B. H. Lang, St. Louis; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo, and P. H. Ginder, Duluth.

The new Treasurer-elect, Mr. Flesh, who has been in London for the last six months handling the widespread European activities of the Grain Corporation in Food Relief, as the active buying and distributing agency of the American Relief Administration, is expected to be able to close up the European work within the next few months, and subsequently to become actively identified with the work in this city.

Hoover Cables His Resignation.

The resignation of Mr. Hoover as Chairman of the Board of Directors came in a cable message from Paris to the stockholders of the Grain Corporation as follows:

"Will you kindly request the Directors of the corporation to accept my resignation as Chairman and at the same time record my sense of loss at this termination of two years of personal co-operation with them in friendly service? I would not resign did I not feel certain that the corporation is in hands which will assure the same public interest as hitherto."

It was announced that the corporation's capital for handling the 1919 wheat crop would be $150,000,000.

Mr. Barnes reported to the stockholders that during the twenty-two months of its existence the corporation had disbursed $3,500,000,000 and collected an equal amount, selling for overseas shipments commodities valued at $1,800,000,000, at an operating expense of about $3,250,000, or one-sixth of 1 per cent.

The stockholders authorized the carrying forward as earned surplus of the equivalent of 6 per cent. on capital of $10,191,666 supplied by the United States, and earnings of one-half of 1 per cent. net on $1,500,000,000 worth of commodities handled. A total fund returned by mills as refund of excess profits over regulated amounts of the 1917-1918 crop year, amounting to $4,571,654.29, also was carried into earned surplus, making a total carried forward to net surplus of $23,763,320.93.

Throughout the month of last November the Grain Corporation was using in the handling of commodities, principally wheat, its own capital of $150,000,000, its own surplus of about $20,000,000, besides $360,000,000 borrowed from banks and others, or a total of $530,000,000.

Work of Two Years Reviewed.

"During the existence of the Grain Corporation," said a statement issued from the corporation offices yesterday, "the purpose of Mr. Barnes and the executive officers has been that the United States funds employed to conduct its affairs should at least earn the customary interest charge, and that, beyond this, the turnover of its large business should be with as small an operating profit as could be properly calculated, considering the complexity of its operations.

"During the twenty-two months of its existence the Grain Corporation has been fortunate in not losing a single dollar through fire loss. Calculation of its margin of profit at one-half of one per cent. on commodities handled is in part due to the fact that its earnings were not drawn upon to absorb fire losses, which might easily have been expected under war hazards.

"The Grain Corporation has been, for the past two years, a vast collection and distribution agency. Its function has been to assist in supplying to the Allies and the American Army and Navy large quantities of wheat, cereals and other foods, with very little disturbance of American prices, and with such an even control of American distribution that reserves from one crop to another have been brought down to the lowest possible compass and without the development of actual scarcity anywhere in the United States.

"In the year just past it carried on all the buying and the shipping for the Belgian Relief Commission, until the commission retired on May 1 and the Belgian Government itself undertook its own overseas supplies.

"The business of the Grain Corporation has been carried on since the beginning of its active duties under Mr. Hoover two years ago without a single change in personnel. Although other agencies have demobilized, the Grain Corporation will continue in service for another year."

HOOVER WILL QUIT HIS WAR WORK SOON

Expected to Return Home in August and Retire to Private Life.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The resignation of Herbert Hoover as United States Grain Administrator is preliminary to his retirement from the office of dictator of general relief and supplies for Europe. The use of the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for European relief became unavailable on June 30, but a large amount of food is already purchased and not yet distributed, and Hoover will remain in Europe until the work of distribution is finished. It is expected that this will take a month, when Hoover will retire and return to the United States. The prospects are he will arrive home about the middle of August.

The report that Hoover will become President of the Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford University is not confirmed here, where it is made by Hoover's friends. He expects to resume the practice of mining engineering in San Francisco. He is now one of the trustees of Leland Stanford.

When he leaves Europe Hoover will have completed five years of work in connection with the war. Soon after Great Britain became a belligerent in 1914 Hoover, who was residing in London, generously went to Belgium in connection with relief work and engaged in that notable service which made him a hero to the Belgian people. Later, he was called home to become the United States Food Administrator.

Under United States authority as Director General of the Interallied Commission of Supplies and Relief he has established food relief missions in many places in allied countries and has done great service in preventing the spread of disease. In addition to administering this stupendous undertaking, he has exercised the duties of Director of Railroads in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Mr. Hoover is tired from his long and strenuous exertions, and it is possible he will take a brief rest before returning to America.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Herbert Hoover has not and will not receive an offer of Leland Stanford University presidency. President Ray Lyman Wilbur said in jest at a dinner some time ago that Hoover could have the presidency if he wanted it. That is probably the foundation for the report.

SHIRT AND CIGAR WORKERS ON STRIKE

Union Officials Assert That 40,000 from the Two Organizations Are Out.

SEEK 25% TO 50% INCREASE

Manufacturers See No Inconvenience —Workers Say Walkout Is Spreading to Other Cities.

Twenty thousand shirt workers, 80 per cent. of whom are girls, and 20,000 cigar workers went out on strike in New York City yesterday, according to union officials, when their demands for increased wages, shorter hours, and general betterment of conditions were turned down by the manufacturers. Shirt manufacturers claimed that the number of strikers in the shirt industry would not exceed 4,000, and at the office of the Greater New York Cigar Manufacturing Association it was said that the number of strikers in the cigar industry was not yet known, as all the factories had not reported.

The strike of the shirt workers took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. At the headquarters of the union it was said that the following districts were affected: Downtown Manhattan, east side, Brownsville, Brooklyn, East New York, South Brooklyn, Bronx, Ridgewood, Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Harlem, Bayonne, Newark, and Connecticut. One firm, employing 500 workers, agreed to the terms. It was said by union officials.

"This is the greatest walkout in the history of the shirt workers," said S. Cutler, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "There has been a unanimous response to the strike call in practically every section of the greater city and in Newark and Bayonne, N. J. It was said that two arrests for disorderly conduct had been reported to union headquarters—one in Harlem and one in Ridgewood.

Not Serious, Say Employers.

At the office of the Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association it was asserted that not more than 4,000 workers at the outside had gone on strike, and that the manufacturers had not suffered any inconvenience as a result of the walkout. The situation, it was said, was not at all serious, and the manufacturers did not look for the strike to spread.

The demands of the shirt workers are: Forty-four-hour week, 25 per cent. wage increase for week workers, 40 per cent. increase for piece workers, minimum scales in cutting department, $22 to $45 a week; minimum scale of 80 cents an hour for operators, time and a half for overtime; no overtime Saturday afternoon or Sunday; abolition of sub-contracting; minimum scale of $8 a week for learners; equal division of work in slack season; pay for week workers on ten legal holidays; one person shall not work on two buttonhole machines; abolition of piece work in cutting departments; collective bargaining.

It was said at union headquarters, 31 Union Square, that if any employers send any work to Philadelphia and other cities, that the workers in those shops will be called out on strike. Workers, it was said, in those cities have been advised to watch for work coming from New York.

David Levy, Secretary of the Cigar Makers' Label Committee of New York, and a member of the Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Makers, said yesterday afternoon that 20,000 cigar workers went out during the day, making a total of 25,000 cigar workers now on strike. Others, he said, would go out before the end of the week, completely tying up the cigar industry. He said that by Monday he thought the strike would extend to Boston, and had already extended to New Brunswick, Newark, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Binghamton, N. Y., and to Manchester, N. H.

Cigar Workers Ask 50 Per Cent. Increase.

The workers demand a forty-four-hour week and 50 per cent. increase in pages and recognition of the Grievance Committee. No formal demand has been made upon the manufacturers as an organization, Mr. Levy said, but the individual manufacturers have been acquainted with the demands of the workers. The workers, he said, stood willing to arbitrate their differences, agreeing that the same contract will be entered into with all the manufacturers of the city.

Max Miller, Secretary and counsel of the Greater New York Cigar Manufacturers' Association, said that there had been a walkout in a number of plants, but that no report had been received from others. He said he would have no statement to make on the situation until he received full information.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager & Co.; A. Armstrong, linens, white goods, domestics; Waldorf.
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Tie Shop; H. Ellis, furnishing goods; Commodore.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; W. H. Behringer, housefurn. goods; 225 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Silverman & Silverman; L. Silverman, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Miss S. Silverman, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Martinique.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Rees & Co.; C. J. Hoffman, toys, trunks, rugs; 1,170 Broadway, Room 505.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Modern Cloak Co.; S. Makover, dresses, coats, skirts; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Berthsimer Bros.; A. Abrams, pants; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE.—Manhattan Pants Co.; J. Rosenbloom, pants; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens & Co.; S. H. Blum, jewelry, silverware; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; L. Kramer, voiles; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. S. Levy & Sons; A. Levy, straw hats; 1,107 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Co.; A. A. Hall, china, glassware; 1,150 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 230 5th Av.
BENA, ILL.—Boston Underselling Store; R. Carp, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; Miss L. E. Gelenar, art embroideries, yarns; Breslin.
BONHAM, Texas—Abraham Crawford Co.; L. K. Crawford, general mdse., rugs; Miss F. C. Boner, ladies' wear; Breslin.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; J. Koch, muslin underwear, cotton dresses, bath robes; W. F. Scholler, men's shirts; Miss Hasenfuss, women's hosiery; F. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; A. Cohen, jobs cloaks, suits, dresses; Assembly, 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Slattery Co.; Miss Kane, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Miss Lownes, ladies' coats; Miss Murray, velvet bags; 25 West 32d.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Levy, women's silk inexpensive dresses; Miss O'Regan, misses' coats; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss Diller, misses' millinery; Mrs. McNamara, millinery; Mrs. Fall, tops, ladies' costumes and dresses; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' and girls' dresses, misses' skirts; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Miss C. Murphy, misses' suits; basement; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's and boys' clothing; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. King, ladies' and misses' dresses; Miss Dart, infants' wear, negligees, house dresses; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. B. Hartford, books, stationery, traveling goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, work shirts, neckwear, gloves; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns; W. I. Wood, ribbons; Mrs. J. B. Knox, millinery; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Beacon Skirt Co.; S. Freedman, skirtings; Longacre.
BOSTON—Leopold Morse Co.; M. J. Marks, raincoats, children's clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Bryce, women's neckwear, belts; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Danohy, silk waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Beacon Skirt Co.; S. Freedman, coats, suits, skirts; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Peerless Petticoat Co.; S. Andrews, petticoat materials; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss A. Ryan, sweaters, bathing suits; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON.—Lovejoy, Grail Co.; W. W. Lovejoy, dry goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. Phillips, hotel supplies; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, coats, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—L. F. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. A. S. Blood, misses' dresses, suits; 550 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery; Miss P. M. Simons, corsets, millinery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kipp & Waite, G. Waite, neckwear; Bristol.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Michaels Co.; L. Michaels, carpets; B'way Central.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—Schragun & Schmeig; T. Schinzel, notions, men's furn. goods; Woodstock.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's clothing; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; Mr. Durkee, ribbons; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Malone, cloaks; E. Du Broff, shirts, overalls, wholesale; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mellen Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Meyer, Hess & Co.; H. S. Hess, furnishing goods; Knickerbocker.
CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, underwear, leather goods; 1,182 Broadway.
CHICAGO—H. Graff, Fall cloth skirts, novelties; 263 5th Av.
CHICAGO.—Yondorf Clothing Co.; L. C. Lewis, men's, boys' clothing; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Kawin & Co.; M. Kawin, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—C. Bobinsky, furs; Penn.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; J. H. Goldberg, dry goods; 1,123 B'way.
CHICAGO—Western Garment Co.; J. Spitzer, representing; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Baumann Co.; H. Baumann, Fall coats, suits; 12 East 32d St.
CINCINNATI — Denton Co.; E. K. Denton, coats, suits, gowns; 1,270 B'way.
CHICAGO—Eisenman Bros. & Hahn; Mr. Hahn, Okla., coats, suits, dresses; 43 West 27th, Room 404.
CLEVELAND—Klein, Stein & Co.; S. Klein, tailors, trimmings; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—S. H. Sampliner, piece goods, trimmings; Penn.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, cloths, trimmings; 320 5th Av.; Holland.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholi, women's coats, suits; misses' children's wear; Miss E. Wiechmeyer, waists; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; basement buyer, S. Stein, silks; G. H. Bryce, millinery, 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—H. Black Co.; E. Glueck, cloakings, skirtings; 344 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Schreiber & Co.; Wallick; H. Schreiber, infants', children's coats, Herald Square.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Sternberg Carpet House; H. Sternberg, rugs, Grand.
COLUMBUS—Bernstein & Cohen Co.; Charles Kane, children's wear; 240 5th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; L. A. Michaelson, clothing; Miss Metzger, ready-to-wear; Miss Houston, ready-to-wear; Mr. Gardner, piece goods; H. H. Calvert, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 19 East 26th.
DALLAS, Texas—Nieman-Marcus Co.; L. B. Flato, infants', children's, boys' wear; 1,140 Broadway.
DALLAS—St. Louis Mercantile Co.; L. Sachs, notions, McAlpin.
DARLINGTON, S. C.—D. D. Witkover & Co.; M. S. Lumiansky, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Childs; R. S. Adler, muslin underwear; 37 West 26th.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Heisler Co.; E. J. Hertel, piece goods, 116 West 32d; Latham.
DECATUR, Ill.—Horne Mfg. Co.; J. H. McEvoy, dresses, Gregorian.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; H. T. Miller, tea room supplies; 70 West 23d.
DENVER, McClanahan Clothing Co.; F. McClanahan, clothing, furnishing goods, McAlpin.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; D. J. Levich, women's neckwear, leather goods, basement, 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; J. Ritter, Fall popular, medium skirts; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—H. Allen & Sons; H. Allen, woolens; Penn.
DETROIT.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks, prints, white goods; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Kreining, millinery, 225 5th Av.
DETROIT.—The J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Conway, neckwear; Miss Osborne, dresses; 225 5th Av.
ENID, Okla.—Hirsch Bros.; M. Hirsch, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. A. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meachum Co.; J. M. Smith, rugs; 1 West Madison Av.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. Momond, ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.
FORT SCOTT, Kan.—Calhoun D. G. Co.; W. K. Calhoun, notions; 1,182 B'way.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meachum Co.; L. F. Woody, house furnishing goods, 141 Madison Av.
HAMILTON, Ontario—Stanley Mills Co.; R. J. Kennedy, notions, laces; men's furnishing goods, Commodore.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss K. E. Mullane, waists; 141 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. S. Cleasby, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Stelzer Co.; Mrs. A. E. Connelly, house dresses, petticoats, 404 4th Av.
HUTCHISON, Kan.—O. F. Sawyer D. G. Co.; O. F. Sawyer, women's garments; Park Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft, Shattard Co.; J. R. McMahon, hosiery, underwear; 256 Church.
INDIANAFOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 230 Broadway; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith McCord Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Geissler, waists, women's underwear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. E. Whitford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 20th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. S. Travis, clothing; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, furs; 423 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—A. C. Smith, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Famous Mercantile Co.; P. Byron, millinery, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith, Riddick Wholesale Dry Goods Co.; H. Hubbard, domestics; 73 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; G. Hoffal, representing; 25 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; V. M. Smith, linens, laces, hosiery, women's furn. goods; 43 Leonard St.
MARION, Ohio—Frank Bros.; George Frank, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
MONTREAL—Ogilvys; H. Dobby, carpets; Manhattan.
MONTREAL—W. R. Brock Co.; H. R. Albright, dress goods, silks; Manhattan.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Fred. C. Spivy Co.; B. E. Spivy, ladies' ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
NASHVILLE.—Solinsky, Rosenau & Co.; H. Solinsky, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Maxey Co.; Miss L. A. McCarthy, coats, suits, waists; 4 West 31st.
NEWARK, N. J.—Dursen D. G. Co.; B. T. Shumaj, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The Big Store; A. H. Goldberg, womens', misses', girls' ready-to-wear; Penn.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss McNamara, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters; 404 4th Av.
NEWMAN, Ga.—Kersey & Prather; B. C. Kersey, dry goods; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—J. Sternberg & Son; M. Sternberg, woolens; McAlpin.
NEW ORLEANS—Kenny Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's garments, hosiery, underwear; Aberdeen.
OMAHA, Neb.—Benson & Thorne; Miss M. Olson, suits, dresses; Miss E. Adams, infants', children's wear; Miss H. Peterson, girls', juniors' wear; 1,170 B'way.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready to wear; 116 West 32d St.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—M. J. McDonald Co.; M. J. McDonald, women's, children, ready-to-wear; 237 5th Av.
PASADENA, Cal.; H. Sipp & Co.; J. H. Sipp, house furnishing goods; Cumberland.
PAWTUCKET—Durnd & Murphy; J. H. Durgin, cloaks, clothing, waists, petticoats; 220 5th Av.; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Clagerhorn, handbags; D. R. Scott, men's furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss Mulvey, misses' Fall dresses; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Weiss, Fall blouses; 35 East 28th St.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 35 East 28th St.
PHILADELPHIA—I. Harris Sons; J. Harris, woolens; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein; misses', children's wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Wm. & Meyers; H. M. Meyers, trimmings; Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Bauer & Wagman; F. E. Bauer, artificial flowers; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; K. Kessler, waists; 32 East 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, waist, dress materials; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman Co.; J. F. Dittman, coats, suit materials; 2 West 32d; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dresses; 1,123 B'way; 47 West 34th; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. O'Donnell, suits, dresses; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, infants', children's coats; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH.—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc.; Miss Goodman, suits; Mr. Kuehn, gen'l manager; Miss Hopolitan, silk dress goods; Miss White, underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss Toole, children's juniors' dresses, coats; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, coats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg. Co.; B. Pearlman, children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Pennsylvania.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; Miss Shaffer, trimmed hats; 636 Broadway.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Ellis Mills; Miss J. Geiger, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Migrs. Outlet Co.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
READING, Pa.—L. E. Kahn; dry goods; Collingwood.
READING, Penn.—Ellis Mills; P. M. Wentzel, women's coats, suits, dresses; Prince George.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, rugs; Broxtell.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Smith, Beir & Gormly; L. A. Beir, notions, linens, waists, gloves; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. A. Dutton, silks, velvets; 452 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 452 4th Av.; Imperial.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Goldwater & Co.; W. N. Goldwater, woolens; McAlpin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickok Mfg. Co.; J. Nusbaum, belts; Continental.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zion Co-op. Mercantile Institution; R. Patrick, silks, knit underwear; A. H. Woodruff, piece goods; 60 Worth St.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; H. Joske, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mrs. M. J. Gordon, women's coats; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris D. G. Co.; E. F. Moore, general mdse.; 179 5th Av.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Hale Bros.; H. Newman, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th; S. Newman, muslin underwear, millinery; 50 Union Square.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; M. Sitzer, ribbons, gloves, leather goods; 404 4th Av.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robertson Bros Co.; G. A. Robertson, millinery, men's furn. goods, women's, children's wear; 6 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Charles Hess Dry Goods Co.; L. D. Dail, coats, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 1,150 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—J. Wren Co.; Miss W. E. Higgins, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.
STAUNTON, Va.—Timberlake Murphy Co.; J. H. Timberlake, men's, boys' furn. goods; Grand.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. C. Lake, ribbons, hdkfs.; 470 4th Av.; Penn.
ST. LOUIS — Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; G. M. Barnes, ribbons; 303 5th Av.; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Mercantile Co.; J. H. Gentles, dress goods, silks, ginghams, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. J. Fiedler, shoes; 37 West 26th.
TOLEDO—Hofstadt & Robinson; J. Robinson, clothing; Penn.
TORONTO—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Feller, wholesale fancy goods; 616 West 163d.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, dry goods; Cumberland.
TRINIDAD—E. Moses & Son; H. Moses, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.
TULSA, Okla.—Brown & Blaser, clothing Co.; C. Brown, clothing; Pennsylvania.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; L. Strauss, clothing; Miss Goldstein, ready to wear; 19 East 24th St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O'Moque, rugs, bedding, furniture; J. A. Hobson, upholstering goods; Miss Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; 324 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delts & Martin Co.; H. Dulin, glassware Latham.
WHEELING, W. Va.—G. W. Greig General Store; G. W. Greig, clothing, furn. goods; Penn.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; E. E. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Rear & Co.; H. E. Leather, dress goods, silks; 6 West 32d.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown Dry Goods Co.; L. E. Benedict, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

J. FRANK LILLY & CO.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against J. Frank Lilly and Rosalind Lilly, individually and as co-partners, trading as J. Frank Lilly & Co., brokers, at 62 Broadway, by the following creditors: John P. Sostman, $250; David Kramer, $100; William G. Martin, $500; Max Hirsch, $2,000; Evelyn Hirsch, $500; and Louis Glockerman, $300. The liabilities are said to be $150,000 and the assets $1,000. Judge Hand has appointed Joseph Proskauer receiver in $1,000 bond.

FRANK MACCO, a contractor, at 215 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,806 and no assets. Jacob Ruppert, Inc., is a creditor, with two claims aggregating $4,905.

ETHEL JACOBS, restaurant, 1,231 Third Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,636 and assets of $2,000, consisting of property in reversion, trust, &c. Among the largest creditors are James Foy, $7,000; Benjamin Friedman, $740, and Lass & Cohen, $714.

SAMUEL SCHONWETTER, grocer at 147 West Houston Street—Judge Hand has granted a discharge in bankruptcy.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over:

Applerotich, Philip, and Louis Cohen—People, &c. $5,000.00
Anderson Supply Corp.—N. Letson, Inc. 340.80
Alumilite Mfg. Co.—Chilton Co. 347.20
Birmingham, Sterling—M. McA. Smith. 652.17
Cohen, Max, and Louis Cohen—People, &c. 3,000.00
Cottone, Carlo—P. Cottone 1,256.18
Claman, Hyman—R. L. Harrison et al. 1,296.05
Cooke, Leslie H.—E. Truesdale 216.07
Clarke, John T.—F. A. Williams 1,440.86
Dannen, Charles—A. J. Gelarie 234.50
Dodge-Weldon Iron Co.—Debevoise-Anderson Co., Inc. 1,011.57
Dwyer, Joseph A.—W. D. Willenbrock 256.51
Fitzpatrick & Co.—Western Union Telegraph Co. 218.45
Fuller, Edward—S. S. Gross 231.20
Fisher, Abraham—J. Pelson 162.20
Feitelson, Morris—J. Brownstein 194.41
Figliussi, Louis—Guaranteed Cash Register Co. 154.94
Elches, Samuel—M. L. Shepard 144.80
Gillespie, Catherine H.—Marketable Title Co. 118.70
Hall, Frank B., & Co.—G. Cavalero 33,241.72
Huber, Alfred—F. H. Pride 136.20
Kucker, Charles—H. Latwer 162.20
Kruger, Joseph—Excelsior Brewing Co. 847.42
Katches Dairy Co. and Samuel Katz—D. Rosseman et al. 482.80
Mine & Smelter Supply Co.—R. Lackey 1,476.73
McCarty, Frank M.—J. F. Reilly 156.18
Mitchell, George—M. Bangeorta 140.86
Meyerowitz, Philip—I. J. Adleman 153.12
Metzger, William—C. J. Becker 105.90
Nicoletti, Domenico—C. Mirro 254.61
Normile, Elizabeth—Matson Bernard Importing Co 256.13
National Surety Co.—Stanley MacGibbons Co 1,306.50
O'Hara, Michael P., and Martin Walsh—Park & Tilford 343.56
Nazarro,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increased Activity in Late Trading Supplies Strength to Stocks —Cotton Condition Low.

The influences of the coming stock market recess and of indecision among traders over the immediate outlook found deflection in yesterday's dealings, although the turnover was in excess of Monday's. Until the last hour quotations, while firm for the most part, were inclined to move uncertainly, and there were periods when business became decidedly slack. A late increase of activity on the buying side accounted chiefly for the strong appearance which the stocks had at the close. It was during this expansion of trading that the steel stocks and a number of other industrial shares moved into the foreground; previously sugar, leather, tobacco and one or two railroad equipment issues had been bid upward on what appeared to be operations of a decidedly professional character. The railroad group without any explanation which appeared during the session had a ragged appearance all the way along, led by a rather sudden decline of Canadian Pacific. In some quarters of the Street it was thought that the softness of railroad stocks which used to be largely held abroad, and are still thought to be owned in fair quantity in Germany, were feeling the sentimental force of possible extensive sales as soon as free financial intercourse is resumed with the German nation. While this was plausible the idea needed to be tempered with the suggestion that the German Government might have something to say about the liquidation of good securities by its citizens, particularly of issues which might be mobilized and used as collateral for credits. All in all the day's dealings in stocks were desultory, and an inference to be drawn from a survey of transactions was that the public lately engaged in extensive speculation was inactive, watching for what might happen in international business and finance in the days immediately following the signing of the Peace Treaty.

Again sterling exchange receded, and at the closing rate of 4.57 for sight drafts recorded a new low record for the year to date. In fact, the quotation was the lowest since early in 1915. The rather persistent decline of London rates at this centre during the last fortnight is disclosed by reference to last week's maximum figure, which was nearly 3 cents to the pound higher than the latest. The assumption is permissible that some of the exchanges had previously discounted the coming of peace, for the movement of sterling and francs since the treaty was completed certainly has been disappointing to those who looked for an improvement of the exchange situation. It may be, too, that there is an intimate connection between the recession of sterling and the continuance of gold exports to South America. In banking circles the opinion was expressed yesterday that a substantial part of sterling offerings here is for the purpose of converting the proceeds into gold to be used in liquidating trade balances to the countries south of us, which would aid in supporting sterling exchange in South American markets where Great Britain will doubtless be a large buyer for some time to come. Approximately $5,700,000 gold was engaged for export during the day, all for South America, and this brings the total outward flow since restrictions were removed to a figure in excess of $73,000,000.

A reason for the recent advance of cotton prices was supplied in the Department of Agriculture's report on crop condition and probable yield as of June 25. The condition of 70 per cent. was the lowest ever reported for the date, and stood 10 per cent. and more under the ten-year average. Inasmuch as the planted area has been reduced 3,000,000 acres, or nearly 9 per cent., from the early season estimate, it would seem that the combination of the two factors point toward another short crop. Should the department's estimate of 10,986,000 bales prove to be the actual yield, it would be the smallest since 1909. Weather conditions have been against the Southern farmer and labor has been short, and supplementing these influences for a restricted output stands out the campaign conducted last year for a reduced acreage. Also it seems likely that the planting of wheat under the guaranteed price incentive played a part in lowering acreage devoted to cotton in the northern portion of the belt.

Call money continued firm, the renewal rates being 8 and 9 per cent., while industrial funds lent as high as 10 per cent. The money market was not, however, influenced by so restricted a supply as the day before.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	8 High 10
Low	6 Low 9
Renewals	8 Renewals 9
Last	8 Last 10

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.58¾	$4.57	$4.57	—.01¾
Cables	4.59	4.57⅜	4.57⅜	—.01¾
France—				
Demand	6.50	6.50	6.50	—.00
Cables	6.48	6.48	6.48	—.00

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8695 London	$4.57	$4.57¼
5.1813 Paris	6.50	6.48
5.1813 Belgium	6.73	6.70
China—		
Hongkong	88.00	88.10
Shanghai	122.50	122.66
Peking	133.50	133.75
40.20 Holland	38.6875	38.875
19.30 Greece	19.20	19.25
5.1813 Italy	7.04	7.02
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.70	19.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.40	25.60
Christiania	24.70	24.90
Copenhagen	23.40	23.60
South America—		
Buenos Aires	43.25	43.37½
Rio	27.75	27.87½
5.1813 Switzerland	5.42	5.45
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	10.05	10.25
500 rubles	9.90	10.10

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Bid.	Asked.
Poland	*7⅛	*7⅛
Austria	4¼	4¾
Jugoslavia	4¼	4¾
Czechoslovakia	6¾	6¾
Finland	*10¾	*10¾
Rumania	11⅛	11¾

*Cents per mark. ‡Nominark. ‡Lei. Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Demand	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞
Nominal	66⅜	66½	66⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $1,021,147,496; balance, $83,533,451; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $121,841; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,270,955.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.8125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, holiday, last price 53d; in New York, $1.97⅞; Mexican dollars, 82⅛@85⅛.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,154,605	860,587	552,209
Year to date	140,737,757	73,987,690	102,437,055

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82½	87	100	Adams Express	85	85	85	85	....
46½	46	4,500	Advance Rumely	44½	46½	44½	46	+1⅜
73½	73¾	600	Advance Rumely pf	73½	74	73	74	....
103½	104½	12,100	Ajax Rubber	105	105¾	103½	104½	— ⅝
3¾	3¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2	2½	1,500	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2	2	....
44¾	44½	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44½	+ ⅛
94	95	260	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
108½	109	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	109¾	109	108	109	+1½
85½	85¾	8,500	Am. Beet Sugar	87	89¾	87	89¾	+2¾
102½	103	200	Am. Bosch Magneto	107½	102½	102	102	— ⅝
162	171	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	165	165	165	165	....
61¾	61⅝	53,500	Am. Can	60¾	62⅝	60¾	61⅝	+1⅝
111	111½	5,400	Am. Car & Fdry	110¾	111¾	110¾	111	+ ⅞
62½	62¾	4,100	Am. Cotton Oil	62¾	63	61½	62½	+ ⅞
12¾	12¾	2,700	Am. Druggists	12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
93	100	350	Am. Express	94	94	94	94	+3
35¼	35⅜	10,500	Am. H. & Leather	34⅜	36	34⅜	35¾	+1½
129¾	129½	5,000	Am. H. & L. pf	129¾	131	129½	129¾	+1½
63	64½	300	Am. Ice	64½	64½	64	64	+ ⅜
72½	75	1,100	Am. Ice pf	74¾	75¾	73¾	73¾	—1¼
109¾	110	17,600	Am. International	110	111¾	109¾	109¾	....
79	79¾	8,100	Am. Linseed	77	79¾	76¾	75¾	+1½
91	91⅛	24,400	Am. Locomotive	89¾	91⅞	89¾	91⅛	+1⅝
66	67	600	Am.Mfrs'pf.c.of d.s.	65¾	66	65½	66	....
84	84¼	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82¾	84¾	82¾	84¼	+1¼
108	109	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	109¼	109¼	109	109	....
93	96	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	95	95	95	95	—1¾
43¾	44	17,800	Am. Steel Fdries	42¾	44	42¾	44	+1⅝
137⅝	138	12,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	134	138	134	138	+5
112⅝	113⅝	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	113¼	113¾	113	113¾	+ ⅝
103½	104	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	105⅜	103¼	103½	—1¾
120	121	3,500	Am. Woolen	118⅝	121	118½	120¾	+1
108	109¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	109	109	109	109	....
50¾	51½	1,300	Am. Writing P. pf	51⅝	52	50	51	— ⅛
22¾	23	1,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	22⅞	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅛
73¾	73⅞	9,100	Anaconda Copper	73½	74⅞	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
92	94	100	Associated Oil	92	92	92	92	—1
100¼	101	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅞
84¾	85¼	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	85	85¼	84¾	84¾	— ⅜
175	176	1,200	At., Gulf & West I.	174	175⅞	173½	173⅞	+2⅜
108⅜	109	63,300	Baldwin Loco.	107	109⅜	107	108⅜	—2
104	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107¼	107¾	107¾	107¾	—3¼
43¼	43¼	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	43½	43¾	42¾	43¾	— ⅜
134½	135	200	Barrett Co	134	134¾	134	134¾	+1½
1⅝	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
87⅝	88	19,800	Beth. Steel, Class B.	87¼	88⅝	87	88	+1½
111¾	112¼	100	Beth. Steel, Class B.	112¼	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ½
21¾	22	600	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
30¾	31¼	6,800	Brook. Rapid Tran.	30½	31⅞	29¾	30¾	+ ⅝
26	27	500	Do certs. of dep	26½	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Brown Shoe	103	103	103	103	—1
10¾	10¾	200	Bruns. T. & Ry.Sec.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	....
149	151	200	Burns Brothers	150¾	151	150¾	151	....
12⅜	13	1,700	Butte Copper & Z.	13	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
30¾	31	12,300	Butte & Superior	29¾	31	28½	30⅝	—2
45¾	45½	1,700	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	45	45⅞	45	45½	+ ⅜
70	70½	6,300	Cal. Packing	69¾	70½	69¾	70	+ ½
35	35¾	200	Cal. Petroleum	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+1
156¼	156¾	5,500	Canadian Pacific	158¾	158¾	154	155½	—3⅞
99½	100	10,000	Case Thresh. Mch. pf.	100	100	100	100	....
25	26	1,500	Central Foundry pf.	24½	26¼	24½	26	+1
53	53¼	2,600	Cent. Foundry pf.	53¾	54¾	53	53	+ ⅛
107¾	107¾	20,500	Central Leather Co.	106¾	108¾	106¾	107¼	+ ⅛
111¾	114	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	+ ⅛
41	44	300	Certain-Teed Prod	40¾	41	40¾	41	—1
63¼	64	8,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	62	65¾	61¾	63¼	+1¼
240	244	400	Chandler Motor	240	240	239½	239½	—5
64	64¾	700	Ches. & Ohio, ex d.	62¾	64	62¾	64	+1¾
13	14½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	13	13	13	13	....
25¼	26½	100	Chi. Gt. W.pf.,ex d.	25¼	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
41¾	42½	700	Chi., M. & St. Paul.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	+ ⅛
68	69	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
99	101¼	100	Chi., N. W., ex d.	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Chi. & N.W.pf.,ex d.	129	129	129	129	....
27¾	27¾	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
76¾	77	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77	77	76	76	— ⅛
64½	65	400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	64½	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅛
28	28¾	10,700	Chile Copper	28	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	3,300	Chino Copper	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
48	50	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	....
68¾	74	100	Do pf., ex div.	72	72	72	72	+2¼
94	95	1,000	Cluett, Peabody	87¾	95	87¾	93	+7½
49¼	49¾	3,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	48	49¾	48	49¾	+1½
58¾	59¼	1,800	Columbia Gas & El.	59¾	59¾	58½	59	+ ¼
50	50½	100	Computing Tab Rec.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1¾
71¾	72	100	Consolidated Cigar	72	72	72	72	— ⅝
17¾	17¾	10,000	Con. Inter. Cal. M.	16¼	17¾	16¼	17¾	+ ⅝
97⅜	98	4,700	Continental Can	96¾	98½	96¾	97¾	—2¾
86¾	86⅝	46,700	Corn Prod. Refin.	84¾	86¾	84¾	86⅜	+1⅞
107½	108¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
56	60	100	Crex Carpet	58	58	58	58	—4
97¾	97½	15,400	Crucible Steel	94½	97¾	94¼	97¼	—3½
100	101	150	Crucible Steel pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
38¾	39	37,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	37	39½	37	38¾	—2¾
86	86½	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	84¾	86¾	84¾	86½	+1⅝
190	195	55	Cuban Amer. Sugar	195	195	195	195	....
107	109	300	Delaware & Hud.	109	109	107¾	107¾	—1
11	11¼	1,600	Den. & Rio G. pf.	11¼	11¾	11	11½	— ⅛
14¾	14¾	6,700	Dome Mines	13¾	14¾	13¾	14⅞	+1⅝
37	38	200	Elk Horn Coal	38	38	37½	37½	+ ⅛
35¾	39	1,100	Emerson Brantingh.	37¾	39¾	37½	39½	+2½
90	90¾	6,900	Endicott Johnson	84	90¾	84	90	+6½
103	103½	200	Endicott John. pf.	103	103¾	103	103¾	....
17¾	17¾	1,900	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
109¾	110	1,900	Fam. Play.-Lasky	110¾	110¾	109	110	— ⅛
....	....	1,100	Do., rights	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15	15¼	100	Federal M. & S.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
42½	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1¼
85	87	800	Fisher Body	85	85	85	86	+1¼
100	102	100	Fisk Rubber	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1½
49½	49¾	7,200	Freeport Texas	49¾	50½	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
35¾	36	1,300	Gaston, Wm. & W.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
81	81¼	2,100	General Cigar	81½	81½	80¼	81	+1½
165	166	300	General Electric	165	165½	165	165½	+ ⅛
235	235½	3,100	General Motors	233	236¾	233½	235½	+1½
94	94¾	200	General Motors pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
90	90¾	100	General Motors deb.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
81¾	81½	5,300	Good. (B.F.) Co. x r.	81¼	81¾	80¾	81½	+ ⅛
67	68	400	Granby Consol.	67	67	66½	66½	+ ⅛
95	95½	200	Gt. North. pf. x d.	95	95	95	95	— ¼
46¾	46¾	1,500	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	46	46¾	46	46¾	....
44¼	45	800	Greene-Can. Cop.	44¼	45	44¼	44½	....
68	68	200	Gulf States Steel	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
64¼	64¾	2,200	Haskell & Barker	64¼	65½	64	64¾	+1
99	99	100	Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	—2
64½	66	26,500	Inspiration Copper	64½	66	63¾	65¾	—2
7⅞	7⅞	1,500	Int. Consolidated	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	28¼	1,500	Int. Consol. pf.	27⅞	28¼	26¾	28¼	+ ⅛
142¼	145½	5,000	Int. Harvester, new	142¼	145½	142¼	144¾	+2½
119¾	119¾	300	Int. Harv. pf. new	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
52¾	54¼	31,400	Int. Mer. Marine	52¾	54¼	52¾	53½	+ ⅛
117¾	118	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	117¾	118¼	117¾	118	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	5,400	Int. Nickel	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
63½	64½	6,900	Int. Paper	63¼	64½	63¼	63¾	— ⅛
77	78	200	Int. Paper pf. std.	77	77¾	77	77½	— ½
40	40½	300	Jewel Tea	40	40	40	40	— ½
37¾	38	6,600	Jones Bros. Tea	37	39	36¾	37¾	+2
128	129	2,100	Kelly Springf. Tire	122¾	129¾	128	129	+1½
40¾	40¾	3,200	Kennecott Copper	40	41	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
104¾	105¼	6,200	Keystone Tire & R.	104¾	106¾	104¾	106¾	+1½
84¾	85	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	84¾	86	84¾	85½	+ ⅛
33	34	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	34	34	33	33	—1
52¼	52½	2,800	Lehigh Valley	52¼	52¾	51	52¾	— ⅛
187	189	400	Lorillard (P.)	185	187½	185	187½	+ ⅝
70	74	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	73	73	72	72	—2
87	88	200	Manhattan Elevat.	87	87	87	87	— ¾
32	32½	2,300	Manhattan Shirt	31	32¾	30½	32¾	+1¾
100	100		Marlin-Rockwell	65	65	65	65	—5
75	76		Max. Motors 1st pf.	76	76¾	76	76¾	....
38	38		Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	....
109¼	109¾	600	May Dept. Stores	109¼	109¾	108¼	109¾	+ ½
183¾	184¾	5,500	Mexican Petrol.	183¾	185¼	183¾	184	+1
27⅝	28¼	600	Miami Copper	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ¼
51¾	52¼	8,700	Midvale Steel	51¾	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ⅛
18¼	18¾	500	Minn. & St. L. new	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
9¼	9¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
33	33½	13,800	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅛
55¼	56	600	Missouri Pacific pf.	55¼	56	55¼	56	—1
78¾	80¼	500	Montana Power	78¾	80¼	78¾	80	+2
38	38	400	National Acme	38	38	38	37½	— ⅛
80	80	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	80	80	80	80	+1
21¾	23	10,600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21¾	23	21¼	22¾	+1
100	100	100	Nat. Enam. & Sta.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
102¾	102¾	200	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
80	81	300	Nat. Lead	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ⅛
19¼	19⅞	900	Nevada Con. Cop.	19¼	19⅞	19¾	19½	....
122¼	124	100	N. Y. Air Brake	123	123	123	123	....
78¾	80	3,200	N. Y. Central	78¾	80	78	79¾	....
30¾	31½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	+1
69½	70	100	N. Y. Dock pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
31¾	31¾	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31¾	31¾	31	31½	+ ⅞
16¼	16¾	100	Norfolk Southern	16¼	16¾	16¼	16½	—1½
107	107	200	Norfolk & Western	107	107	107	106¾	— ⅝
97	97	2,300	Northern Pacific	97	97	96¼	97	....
82¾	84	500	Nova Scotia S. & C.	82¾	84	82¾	84	+ ⅝
58¾	58¾	8,700	Ohio Cities Gas	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
8¾	8¾	1,100	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10¾	11	5,500	Otis, Eliv. Ref.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
58	59	100	Owens Bottle	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	300	Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
93¼	94¾	2,100	Pan-Am. P. & T.	93¼	94¾	93¼	94½	+1½
36	36¾	100	Penn. Seab. Steel	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
45¾	45¾	3,900	Penn. R. R.	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
23	23⅜	5,000	Pere Marquette	23	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	....
41¼	41¾	10,400	Philadelphia Co.x d.	41¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
55½	56¼	12,000	Pierce-Arrow	55½	56¼	53	55½	— ¾
106	106	100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	106	106	106	106	....
23¾	23¾	2,100	Pierce Oil	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
68	68¾	5,300	Pittsburgh Coal	68	68¾	67	67½	+ ⅛
93¼	93¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93¼	93¼	93	93	+ ⅛
39¾	40	1,400	Plats. West Va.	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
84	84	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	84	84	84	84	....
85½	86¼	3,300	Pressed Steel Car	85½	86¼	85½	85½	+ ⅜
82	82	100	Public Service N. J.	82	82	82	82	....
126¾	126¾	100	Pullman Co.	126¾	126¾	126½	126½	....
60¾	62¾	1,600	Punta Aleg. Sug.x r.	60¾	62¾	60	61¾	+1¼
3¼	3¼	1,200	Do., rights	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
92½	93¾	1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	92½	93¾	92¾	93	+ ⅜
24¾	24¾	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
87¾	87¾	3,500	Reading	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
79	79¾	600	Remington Typew	79	79¾	78	78	+1
92¾	94½	5,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¾	94½	92¾	93¼	+1¼
104¾	104¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	....
53¾	54	300	Rep. Motor Truck	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅛
111¾	112	300	Royal D., Am. shs.	111¾	112	111¾	112	+ ⅛
112	113½	11,400	Do., N. Y. shs.	112	113½	110¾	111¾	+ ⅛
14	14¼	1,000	St. Joseph Lead	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21¼	600	St. Louis-San Fran.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
32¼	32½	200	St. L.-San F. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
10¾	10¾	500	Saxon Motor	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	— ⅛
14¾	15	500	Shattuck-Arizona	14¾	15	14¾

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY INFORMATION

OUR "WEEKLY SUMMARY" CONTAINS AUTHENTIC INFORMATION REGARDING DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING OIL SECURITIES VALUES AND INCLUDES A WEEKLY PRICE RANGE AND COMPLETE DIVIDEND RECORD OF STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

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ANNOUNCE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT PLAN

Bankers' Committee Proposes Creation of a National Equipment Corporation.

TO REPAY GOVERNMENT

Provides for Liquidation of Stock in Equal Installments Over a Period of Fifteen Years.

The creation of a National Equipment Corporation, whose capital stock of $148,000,000 will be all subscribed for by the United States Railroad Administration, and which will issue $280,000,000 of equipment trust certificates for public sale, is proposed by the special committee of bankers appointed by T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, for the purpose of devolving a plan under which the Railroad Administration may be reimbursed for the approximately $400,000,000 of railroad equipment it purchased and has partially allocated to the railroads. The special Bankers' Committee, of which Jerome J. Hanauer, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is Chairman, submitted its report to the Association of Railway Executives last week, and yesterday Mr. Cuyler made it public.

Mr. Cuyler yesterday stated that the report had been submitted to the association's special committee on allocation and financing of equipment, and by it referred to the member roads for their consideration. The plan has also been submitted to the Director General of Railroads and his financial advisers and it is generally believed that, with possibly one or two modifications, it will be accepted by him. It was said yesterday that some action by Congress may be necessary, as the plan contemplates the creation of a corporation which is expected to outlive the Railroad Administration and the Railroad Control act, and includes an investment, virtually by the Federal Government, of $148,000,000 which will not be finally liquidated for fifteen years.

Provides for Federal Company.

The plan, in brief, provides for the incorporation of a Federal company which shall invest $148,000,000 in 4½ per cent. cumulative stock, which will be liquidated in equal installments over a period of fifteen years. This corporation will issue for public subscription $280,000,000 in equipment trust certificates, which will bear a rate of interest to be determined later and will mature in equal installments over the fifteen-year period.

The railroad equipment purchased by the Railroad Administration, which cost approximately $400,000,000, will be acquired by the Federal corporation and sold conditionally by it to the railroads, to whom it has been allocated, at the purchase price, which will be paid in fifteen equal installments together with 6 per cent. a year, payable semi-annually, on the unpaid balance. At the end of the fifteen-year period the equipment will become the property of the railroads and the Federal corporation will be liquidated.

The $280,000,000 equipment trust certificates will be a direct obligation of the Federal corporation, and it is proposed that they be secured by pledge under a trust agreement with a trustee of the sales agreements of the railroads and by a reserve fund to be created out of the proceeds of the sale of the Federal company's capital stock. The proceeds of this stock, amounting to $148,000,000, is to be divided as follows: $120,000,000, which, added to the $280,000,000 realized from the sale of equipment trust certificates, is to reimburse the Railroad Administration for the $400,000,000 it has already advanced for the equipment; $28,000,000 for the creation of the reserve fund.

The purpose of the reserve fund is to make good any defaults of individual railroads in accepting or in paying for equipment which is allocated to them and accepted by them. It may, under the plan, be reduced one-fifteenth each year, after payment of interest and the installments of principal on the trust certificates, but is always to be maintained at not less than 10 per cent. of the total of the outstanding certificates.

It is explained in the report that to insure the success of the plan the several railroads must agree to co-operate, as it is believed necessary that the roads in strong credit positions be included to offset roads not so favorably situated. The Railroad Administration is also asked to co-operate, in order to strengthen the securities it is proposed to issue and to the end that it may be reimbursed for what it has already spent. Co-operation of bankers and bond distributing houses is considered desirable so that the certificates be underwritten and sold to the public.

The Administration's Risk.

It is pointed out that the only risk the Railroad Administration will be asked to assume as holder of the capital stock of the Federal company might arise through loss on equipment defaulted on by individual railroads and sold at foreclosure for less than the purchase price. This risk, under the amortization features of the plan, becomes less each year. As for the security of the certificates in the hands of the public, a tabulation attached to the report shows that in the first year outstanding certificates would represent only 63 per cent. of the purchase price, while at the end of five years they would only represent 42 per cent. of this price. In another statement it is shown that if 36 per cent. of the total obligations of the railroad companies should be defaulted every year, the proposed corporation would still be able to meet interest and amortization payments upon all certificates sold to the public.

Assuming that all of the roads meet their obligations, the Federal corporation would have a percentage of receipts over fixed charges of 46.41 per cent. the first year, declining gradually to 43.28 in the fifteenth year. In money this would mean an excess of $1,800,000 the first year and $120,000 in the last year. The aggregate excess for the life of the corporation would be $14,400,000. This, or such part of it as remains at the termination of the corporation, is to be expended as an extra dividend on the capital stock, which is to say, it will be paid in to the Government.

The committee of bankers which drafted the plan consists of Mr. Hanauer, Chairman; Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Arthur M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company; Harold Stanley, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Everett B. Sweezy, Vice President of the First National Bank, and Albert A. Tilney, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company.

The special Committee on Allocation and Financing of Equipment of the Association of Railway Executives is composed of T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman; Alfred P. Thom, Howard Elliott, W. H. Finley, Charles Hayden, Samuel Rea, W. G. Besler, C. A. Peabody, Mark W. Potter, E. P. Ripley, and S. M. Felton.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	railroads	64.28	63.26	64.10	—.20
25	industrials	110.73	109.00	110.33	+1.30
50	stocks	87.83	86.19	87.46	+.46

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 30	87.83	86.63	87.06	—.17
June 28	87.79	86.95	87.30	+.11
June 27	87.63	86.57	87.09	+.46
June 26	87.61	86.19	86.63	+.24
June 25	87.01	85.96	86.39	+.12
June 24	87.21	85.79	86.51	—.62

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
July			
*1919	87.83 July 1	86.19 July 1	87.46
1918	72.73 July 9	70.46 July 15	71.67
1917	82.64 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.36
1915	76.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	72.55

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919	89.50 June 6	69.75 Jan. 21	87.46
†1918	74.22 May 14	64.19 Jan. 18	71.83

Full Years.

1918	80.16 Nov. 18	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	80.83
1916	101.52 Nov. 22	80.91 Apr. 22	88.12
1915	94.13 Oct. 23	53.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues 77.56 —Net Change— Day. —.06 Month. —1.19 Year. +1.17

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 30	77.91	—.13	June 21	78.22	+.01
June 29	78.02	—.05	June 20	78.30	—.02
June 27	78.08	+.03	June 19	78.23	—.10
June 26	78.05	—.02	June 18	78.43	+.08
June 25	78.07	—.10	June 17	78.25	+.01
June 24	78.17	...	June 16	78.24	—.03
June 23	78.17	+.05	June 14	78.27	—.05

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05 June 2	76.00 Mar. 31	77.96
†1918	77.87 May 24	78.77 Apr. 6	78.69

Full Years.

1918	82.36 Nov. 12	76.05 Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.45 Jan. 29	74.24 Dec. 20	91.33
1916	99.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 20	93.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.17½	5.25	5.17½	..
Spelter	..	7.20	..	7.20
Antimony	..	8.50	..	8.50
Quicksilver	..	$95.00	..	$95.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X				
Silicon	..	31.90	..	31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18¾c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange 18c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	86	10	0	87	0	0
Copper, futures	88	10	0	88	5	0
Tin, spot	240	0	0	238	0	0
Tin, futures	236	10	0	236	0	0
Spelter, spot	39	0	0	38	15	0
Spelter, futures	39	7	6	39	0	0
Lead, spot	22	5	0	22	0	0
Lead, futures	23	7	0	22	0	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99¾	99¾
Anglo-French 5s	97¼	97¼
Argentine 5s	84	85
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	97¾	99¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96¾	97¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97¾	98
Chinese Government 5s	67	68
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99¾	100
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92¾	93¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81¾	83¼
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99	99½
City of Paris 6s	97¼	97¾
Japanese 4½s	90¾	91¾
Japanese 4½s, second series	88¼	91¾
Japanese 4s	77	79
City of Tokio 5s	80¾	81
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99½	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¼	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99	99¾
United States of Mexico 5s	66	74
United States of Mexico 4s	53	57

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	99¾
2s, c, 1930	99¾	99¾
3s, r, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1961	89	92
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99¼
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99¼
Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	89	92
Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
P I 4s, '54, 60	90	96
P I 4s, '55, 60	93	94¼
P I 4s, '56, 60	90	96
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	185	..
Am Ag Ch pf	99¾	100
Am B N	42	44
Do pf	47¾	48¾
Am B Sug	83	86
Am Br Sh	91	98
Am C pf	103½	105¾
Am C & F pf	117	118¾
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	91	93
Am Lin pf	96	97¾
Am Lo pf	100	110
Am Ship	..	140
Am Sm pf, A	93	95
Am Snuff	118	121
Am S Ref pf	118	119
Am S Tob pf	97	97½
Am T & C	59	63
Am Teb	216	218
Do pf	101	103
Am Z pf	80¾	89¾
Ann Arbor	9	25
Do pf	16	25
Assets R	1¾	2
Asso D G	84½	86
Do 1st pf	75	77
Do 2d pf	72¾	77
A, B & A	10	11
Atl C L	100¾	101
A, G & W I pf	70	74
B & O pf	85¾	87
Barrett Co pf	114	118
Beech Crk	39¾	46
Beth Steel	87	88
Do 7% pf	96	107
Buff & S	74	80
Do pf	52	57
Booth Fish pf	82	86
B'klyn Ed	99	101
B U Gas	86	90
Br Sh pf	100¾	101
B, R & P	40	60
Do pf	96	..
Burns Bros pf	99¾	115
Bush Ter	85	100
But'k Co	32¾	34
Cal P pf	113¾	116
Cal Pet pf	78	79¾
Cal & Ar	69¾	69¾
Can So	46¾	48
C R R of N J	206	225
C C & A Tel	117	..
C'tain-teed 1st pf	88	90¾
Chi & Alt	9¾	10
C & E Ill	6	7
Do pf	9	10
Chi Gt W	8	9¾
Chi Pn T	81	82
C, St. P, M & Con	75	76¾
Do pf	105	115
Cleve & P	67½	80
Do spec	87½	..
Cin-P pf	106½	106
Col F pf	105	125
Col & So	25½	26
Do 1st pf	54½	58
Do 2d pf	46	52
Cons C pf	85¾	85¾
Cons Gas	99¾	100
Cont C pf	109	115
Cont Ins	71¾	73¾
C-Am Sug pf	102	107
D & Co pf	109	104
D, L & W	190	199
D R G	7	8
Det Ed	117	121
Det & M	85	85
Det U Ry	107	..
Dia Match	110	118
D, S S & A	2	4¼
Do pf	6	10
Em B pf	99	100
Esc S B	87	95
Eli Rors C pf	47	..
Erie 1st pf	27	29
Do 2d pf	19¾	20¾
Erie & P	70	74
Gen Chem	185	197
Do pf	102¾	110
Gen Cig pf	105	..
G'drich pf, ex div	104	104¾
G, M & N	9¾	10¾
Do pf	39½	45
Gulf S S 1st pf	84	88
Hartman	82½	84
Homestake	85½	97
Int Agric	28	29
Do pf	82½	85
Int N pf	95	..
Int P pf	95	100
Int Salt	..	54
Iowa Cent	4½	6
Jewel Tea pf	80	84
K C, Ft S & M pf	58	65
Kan C So	22	23½
Do pf	53	56
Kayser (J)	113	124
Do 1st pf	103½	..
Kelly S T pf	98¾	101
Kelsey Wh	52	56
Do pf	100	101
K & D M	4	6
Do pf	10	20
Kresge (S)	132	135
Do pf	105	115

	Bid.	Asked.
Kress (S H)	80	..
Do pf	110	..
Lac Gas	63	67¼
L E & W	104½	114
Do pf	21	22½
Lig & M	200¾	220
Do pf	113	114
L-W B 1st pf	103	106
Do 2d pf	110	116
Lorill'd Co pf	100	115
Louis & N	118	121
M'kay Cos	76	80
Do pf	84½	84½
Man E'ch	¾	7¾
Math Alk	21	40
Max Mot	48¾	49
M Dep Sug pf	110	112
Mex P pf	107	108
Mich Cent	90	109
M, St P & S S M	92	94
Do pf	103	107
Do I	81	87
M P 1st pf	96	..
Mon P pf	106¾	..
Mor & Es	78½	..
N, C & St L	116¾	125
Nat Bis	120	130
Do pf	117½	120
Nat C & S pf	106	110
Nat Lead pf	110	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	25
Do 2d pf	8½	9
N O, T & M	88½	90
N Y C & St L 1st pf	67	80
Do 2d pf	51	65
N Y Dock	39½	49
N Y, L & W pf	91¾	..
N Y, O & W	21	22
N & W pf	76	77
North Am	57	60
Ohio P B	99	101
Owens B pf	101	108
Pac Coast	40	43
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	50	70
P, T & Tel	27	32
Do pf	..	90
Pan-Am P & T pf	162	165
Peo Gas	51¼	53½
Peo & E	12¾	14
Pere M pr pf	66¼	67
Do pf	45¼	48
Pett-Mull	43	45
P, C, C & St L	63	68
P, W & C pf	129¾	129
Pitts S pf	97	98
Pond C C	18	19
Pr Stl Car pf	102	104
P S, N Y	99	99
R R Sec, I C stk	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf	107¼	108
R T 1st pf	96	..
Do 2d pf	..	100
Rdg 1st pf	36¾	37¼
Do 2d pf	37¼	38
St L & S F pf	20	21¾
Do pf	34½	36½
Savage A	71	75
Sea A L	9	12
Do pf	19	20
Sears-R	202	206
Do pf	117½	120
So P R S	160	175
Do pf	110	112
Std Mill	133	138
Do pf	90	93½
Sup Stl 1st pf	5	6
Do ctfs	3	6
Do pf	15	..
Do pf c	18	20
Tenn & W	53	54¾
T C R T	52	55
Do pf	85	124
Und Type	170	180
Do pf	112	120
Un Cig Stk pf	115	..
U S Exp	28½	30
U S Ind A	105¾	110
U S Rtg	43¾	44¾
U S S 1st pf	116	118
Va-Car Ch pf	113¾	116
Va, I, C & Coke	65	67
Va R & P	..	48
Val Det pf	73	80
Wabash pf	8	10¾
Wab pf, B	22	23
W. Md 2d pf	28	30
W Pac	54	56
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
W & L E	10¾	11
Do pf	21¾	23¾
Wilson pf	90	104
Wis Cent	35	39
Woolworth	131	133
Do pf	114¾	116¾
Wor Pump pf, A	99¾	99
Do pf, B	78	79

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(Common Stock No Par Value)

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Common Stock (No Par Value)

Authorized, 500,000 Shares Outstanding, 425,000 Shares

The Company will have no bonds, notes or debts and no Preferred Stock, and will have in its treasury Three Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($3,600,000) in cash and Seventy-five Thousand (75,000) Shares of Stock for development of the properties of the Texas corporation and for other corporate purposes.

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The following have agreed to serve as Directors of the Simms Petroleum Company (of Delaware):

Harry Brenner (Chairman).....President, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, New York City
E. F. Simms (Pres.).....Vice-Pres., Sinclair Gulf Corp., Houston, Texas
Frank H. Bethell.....First Vice-Pres., N. Y. Telephone Co., New York City
Edward Cornell.....Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, New York City
O. L. Gubelman.....Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York City
S. T. Morgan.....Pres., Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., New York City
Henry Oliver.....Pres., Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
William H. Reid.....Capitalist, New York City
Frederic W. Scott.....Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va.
John T. Scott.....Pres., First National Bank, Houston, Texas
Finley J. Shepard.....Vice-Pres., Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., New York City
Ernest Stauffen, Jr.....Vice-Pres., The Liberty Natl. Bank, New York City
John J. Watson, Jr.....Vice-Pres., Inter. Agricultural Corp., New York City

The SIMMS PETROLEUM COMPANY is to engage generally in the petroleum business and will own the entire capital stock (except directors' qualifying shares) of the SIMMS OIL COMPANY, of Texas, chartered under the laws of the State of Texas. The Texas corporation has a capital stock of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000), represented by One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Shares of $100 par value.

PROPERTIES—The SIMMS OIL COMPANY (The Texas corporation) owns leases on approximately four hundred twenty-four thousand (424,000) acres in twenty (20) counties in Texas, which, with the exception of Navarro County, the county in which is located the well-known Corsicana Oil Field, are the counties which embrace the celebrated Ranger Oil Field and its southern and southwestern extensions. With few unimportant exceptions these leases were acquired in 1917 and 1918 under very favorable terms, and in large part can be carried from three (3) to five (5) years on reasonable rental, with no obligations to develop until oil is found on adjoining properties. By reason of development work carried on by other companies, many of the Company's leases are shown to lie between districts where production has already been secured.

MANAGEMENT—Mr. E. F. Simms, who is to be President of the Company and actively direct its affairs, is, and has been for twenty years, one of the strong and successful figures in the oil development of the Southwest and Mexico. He has been a successful producer and operator in the Texas fields and was organizer and President of the Freeport and Tampico Fuel Oil Corporation, one of the most important producers and shippers of oil in Mexico, and, since the merger of the Company into the Sinclair Gulf Corporation, has been Vice-President of the Sinclair Gulf Corporation.

OPERATIONS—The company will, directly or through subsidiaries, own, operate and acquire properties in the proven fields of Texas and elsewhere. It is intended to create an organization which will rank with the substantial oil producing companies in the country. The main effort will be directed toward the production of oil, particularly the lighter oil produced in the Texas fields, and when deemed advisable, to acquire or construct pipe lines and refineries and engage in other departments of the oil business.

The location of the Company's leases in proven and partly proven fields, its extensive acreage over twenty counties, all included in the known geologic oil formation in Texas, the character of the Board of Directors and its operating management, the ample cash in the company's treasury, all favor the successful development of the Company to the point of steady production and profitable operation.

VALUATION—Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, who examined the properties owned by the SIMMS OIL COMPANY, of Texas, and reported thereon, said in his report: "These leases embrace a large amount of acreage, the development of which can be pursued with small hazard and every prospect of success, and considering this property in its broad possibilities, with some vision of the profitable areas which development work now being pursued so broadly has already established and is certain to extend, and particularly taking into account the present oil discovery on the Company's large holdings in Coleman County, I do not hesitate to suggest an estimate of twenty to twenty-five million dollars as representing its value and potential possibilities."

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STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$2,772,911.36	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	829,522.99	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,417,460.55
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	7,807,902.68	Deposits	17,180,647.50
Stocks and Bonds (Book Value)	3,583,739.49	Certified Checks	238,085.12
Bonds and Mortgages	6,933,660.00	Officers' Checks Outstanding	311,452.81
Interest Accrued, Receivable	378,046.67	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	229,319.66
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	200,000.00	Interest Accrued, Payable	20,259.34
Company's Buildings	2,949,760.00	Acceptances	150,000.00
Other Real Estate	207,713.69	Reserve for Current Expenses and Contingencies	304,325.16
Accounts Receivable, etc.	181,257.08	Dividend Payable July 1, 1919	50,000.00
Other Assets	57,036.18		
Total	$27,901,550.14	Total	$27,901,550.14

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PRIMITIVE FINANCING.

A writer in this week's issue of The Annalist says the United States, in respect to certain phases of financing ordinary business transactions, is at present primitive. He describes the European method of finance through acceptances which is strongly advocated. 10c on news stands; $4 a year.—Advt.

Three Barrels of Oil Per Person

The amount of crude petroleum utilized in the shape of various products by the people of the United States has increased in little more than half a century from virtually none to more than 3 barrels per person. The per capita consumption in barrels in 1860 was .016; in 1890 it was .727; in 1900 it was .836; in 1910 it was 2.326 and in 1918 it was 3.400. The continuously growing demand suggests the sound foundation of the oil industry from a business standpoint.

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Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh General Mortgage 5s, 1937	5.15%
Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company First Mortgage 5s, 1937	5.43%
Illinois Central Railroad Company Secured 5½s, 1934	5.75%
Ft Worth & Denver City, Mtge. 6s, 1921	6.00%
Colorado & Southern Railway Company Ref. & Ext. 4½s, 1935	6.45%
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad Ref. Gtd. 4s, 1936	6.75%
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad 10-Year Secured 6% Gold Bonds, 1929	6.50%

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$100,000,000 Loan Soon Maturing Is a Subject of Conference by Local Bankers.

DAVISON DISCUSSES EUROPE

Leaders in Foreign Field Look for Greatest Period in History of American Finance.

Bankers who are working on the recent plans for the refinancing of Europe, and other war reconstruction measures, held a special conference looking to the extending of financial aid to Canada yesterday in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. The Government of Canada has a $100,000,000 loan maturing here on Aug. 1 and, partly because of the prohibitive discount on Canadian exchange, it is believed that steps will be taken to extend or refund this loan. Other Canadian requirements may serve to swell the total of whatever new financing is arranged, so that the aggregate will be more than $100,000,000. This matter, however, has not finally been decided upon, it was said.

According to Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm nothing concrete with regard to his plan for financing Europe is likely to develop inside of ten days or two weeks. Local bankers have been in several conferences lately, and the matter is being taken up with some of the industrial leaders. Mr. Davison said yesterday that he hoped something definite would develop shortly. He also said that the organization of committees in the several European countries was progressing. A committee of Paris bankers has already been formed, but Mr. Davison said he was not at liberty to divulge its personnel. Other committees, notably British and Italian, are soon to be created.

Chicago Committee Is Formed.

Outside of New York, the only city or territory thus far organized in this country is Chicago, where a bankers' and industrial committee representing Chicago and the middle West has been formed. This committee includes George M. Reynolds, F. G. Wetmore and John J. Mitchell, representing banking and financial interests; Alexander Legge, general manager of the International Harvester Corporation, who will be the representative of industrial and exporting interests; B. A. Eckhart, to represent the grain faction, and probably J. Ogden Armour, who has been invited to act for the packers. This committee, it was said yesterday, will come to New York as soon as the local bankers are prepared to discuss the subject with the representatives of other sections of the country.

Mr. Davison expressed the opinion that the comprehensive plan would develop satisfactorily, but possibly more slowly than many had expected.

"There is going to be no plan jumped at," he said, "and the solution of this great problem will not present itself overnight."

He then went on to explain that thus far the bankers had not determined just how the business would be handled. Speaking of the much-discussed foreign trade corporation, he said that it was still to be determined that there would be a big corporation of this kind, and, obviously, nothing had been decided as to whether such a corporation, if decided on, would be a private affair or one incorporated under Federal laws, with the Government a participant in it.

There is a possibility that some foreign financing will be arranged before the final general scheme is worked out, it was learned. Sweden has already floated a $25,000,000 bond issue here, and it is believed highly probable that Denmark and Norway will also come into the American market shortly. It is also believed that some financing will be undertaken for Switzerland. All of these operations, however, are said to be still in the tentative state, with nothing more so far than discussions.

See Vast New Trade in Fall.

In other quarters yesterday it was said that there probably would be no big offerings of securities, that is, nothing running into the hundreds of millions, until the Fall or early Winter. Then, it is felt, there will be a vast amount of new business for the American investment market, business which will include domestic as well as foreign offerings.

The plan for floating $280,000,000 of equipment trust certificates, under the plan of the bankers' committee appointed by the railway executives, is not expected to materialize until Fall, and by that time there probably will be some definite idea of the amount of money and credits Europe will need. Bankers said yesterday that the coming Fall and Winter would undoubtedly be the busiest period that American finance has ever experienced.

Meanwhile, dealings in foreign exchange with the so-called new countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, which were withdrawn from control of the American Relief Administration, were decidedly limited yesterday, the first day after the raising of the ban. Dealers in bills of exchange said that they could not do much business until they learned something regarding their balances in these countries, and this is expected to consume several days.

The ban on all exchange dealings with Germany was still in force yesterday and nobody seemed to have any concrete idea as to when this will be lifted.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass, who was here for the laying of the cornerstone at the new Assay Office, said that dealings with Germany might not be resumed until after the Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty, but bankers did not agree with this opinion.

It was pointed out that as the Supreme Council at Paris has announced the blockade of Germany will be lifted as soon as the German Assembly at Weimar accepts the treaty, the resumption of foreign exchange relations will have to follow as a matter of course, for it is believed impossible to lift the blockade and do any business at all without an exchange market.

NEUTRALS AS "MIDDLEMEN"

They Are Buying Heavily for Reopening of German Trade.

The first imports of raw material and even of manufactured goods into Germany, it was said in Wall Street yesterday, may not entail the establishment of credits with any of the Allies. Heavy purchases of material have been reported during the last few weeks by several of the neutrals which are close to Germany, and it is believed that the material will eventually find its way into that country, to form the basis for the first step in industrial rehabilitation. Bankers have been considering the problems involved in the question of German credits in this country for some time, and the difficulties have been perplexing. In the case of the neutrals, however, there is a sharp contrast. It is admitted that it would be easier for Germany to arrange credits with, say, the countries of the Scandinavian peninsula and with Denmark than it would be to establish dollar credits in this country.

It is the belief in some quarters that Germany has undertaken this with a view to having the countries mentioned act in something of the capacity of a "middleman." Until the ratification of the treaty the Trading with the Enemy act would be an obstacle that would bar from neutral ports any goods that were eventually destined for Germany. The fact remains, however, that the neutrals could stock up heavily with goods in the belief that easier credit conditions could be arranged with Germany than between the Germans and the Americans. One factor in this would be the lack of prejudice, which, if it exists among European neutrals at all, cannot be nearly as strong as that which exists in this country. When the treaty had been ratified raw material could find their way quickly into Germany and Austria, with an actual saving in time as a consideration in the transaction.

In the case of all the Scandinavian countries, it is believed that there would be an urge toward the establishment of German credits by the very fact that German securities in substantial volume are understood to be held in those countries, and it would be of advantage to see Germany re-establish herself quickly from the very fact that such re-establishment would increase the value of the securities mentioned. If the credits are arranged, they will probably be in the nature of trade credits to be worked out over a number of years. Other credits, it is said, are not feasible for the Germans mainly for the reason that the German gold has been in large part practically pledged to the Allies, and foreign securities in sufficient volume are not available.

During the last few weeks heavy shipments of copper have been made to the Scandinavian countries. This has been fabricated copper, mainly in the form of wire rods and shapes. It was asserted by a copper producer yesterday that much of this metal was undoubtedly destined for Germany, the presumption being that the fabricated copper was asked for because Germany is just at present suffering from a shortage of fuel, and copper in the fabricated forms is more adaptable to quick working into finished products, with less dependence on fuel. There is no estimate available of the amount of copper which has been shipped to the neutral countries named, but it is understood to be far in excess of that which would normally be used there.

The Copper Export Association, the selling organization for many of the producers, it is said, has not been interested in the movement of copper to the Scandinavian countries. The present undertaking is attributed rather to some of the smaller selling agencies, which nevertheless handle a large amount of copper, and also to some of the jobbers who were able to purchase copper at the low levels of several months ago.

The price of the export copper is said to be lower than that which prevails for domestic consumption. As compared with a price of 18¾ cents a pound here, the price of copper in London is about 18 cents, and it is thought that the present export figure practically corresponds with the London market, with the tendency to be slightly under.

U. S. Employment Office Closed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Failure by Congress to appropriate funds for the United States Employment Service resulted today in all but 26 of the 450 offices of the organization being closed. Since March 22 the service has been supported by welfare bodies. Officials said the 26 offices would remain open until Congress decided on an appropriation.

Hustis Quits Railroad Board.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—J. H. Hustis, district director of railroads for New England, resigned today to resume his work as receiver for the Boston & Maine. Director General Hines appointed as his successor P. R. Todd, now assistant director.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$20,247,368	$183,324,945
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	971,102,170	3,018,189,991
Miscellaneous	122,394,206	1,286,976,353
Miscellaneous rev.	55,475,698	645,463,959
Total receipts	$1,169,219,442	$5,133,955,250
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	.....	9,720,851,195
Excess of tot. disb. over total rcts.	22,062,974	290,870,498
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disb.	522,615,621	.....
Expenditures	646,603,320	14,854,606,445

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Q	Sept. 2	July 31
Indiana Pipe Line	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 18
Kelly-Springf'd Tire	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Do.	3	Stock	Aug. 1	July 17

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.80	5.50
Buff., Roch & P.	1919-'38	4½@5-6	5.85	5.40
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.15	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.87	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.80	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.37	5.75
C., St. L. & N. L.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.35
Chickasaw Ref.	1919	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.75	5.35
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	5.55	5.25
Louisville & Nash.	1919-'28	5	5.60	5.35
Michigan Cent.	1919-'32	5 @4	6.85	5.60
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.80	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.75	5.90
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'30	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.60
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.87	5.70
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.90	5.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.85
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	5.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	6.65	5.85
Southern Ry.	1919-'24	4½@5	5.90	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'29	5	6.00	5.50

25 Broad Street, New York

By reason of the retirement of MR. HINCKLEY from the firm, the co-partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD L. BURRILL and SAMUEL NIELSON HINCKLEY which carried on a stock brokerage business at 25 Broad Street, New York City, under the firm name of BURRILL & STITT, has been dissolved. Either partner may sign in liquidation.

BURRILL & STITT
EDWARD L. BURRILL
SAMUEL NIELSON HINCKLEY

Dated, June 30, 1919.

20 Broad Street, New York

On July 1, 1919, MR. EDWARD L. BURRILL will become a partner in the firm of A. A. HOUSMAN & COMPANY, and the business heretofore carried on by him under the firm name of BURRILL & STITT will be taken over by A. A. HOUSMAN & COMPANY.

A. A. HOUSMAN & COMPANY
BURRILL & STITT
EDWARD L. BURRILL

Dated, June 30, 1919.

JULY COUPONS AND AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS

FIRST mortgage serial bond issues, safeguarded under the Straus Plan, are amortized and the amortization payments must be provided for by monthly deposits by the borrowing corporation. Each deposit is one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest due on the bonds during the year. Funds, therefore, are ready to meet all July coupons and serial principal payments due at our offices as listed below:

INTEREST AND FINAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS DUE, PAYING THE ENTIRE ISSUES IN FULL.

Kedzie Ct. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Lake Shore Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's

INTEREST AND SERIAL AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS DUE

McCrory Five & Ten Cent Stores (Pittsburg) ..... 1st 6's
Gordon Bldg. (Detroit) ..... 1st 6's
Montgomery Bldg. (Detroit) ..... 1st 6's
Milford Bldg. (Detroit) ..... 1st 6's
Holley Hotel (Charleston) ..... 1st 6's
Junius Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 5½'s
Lincoln Sq. Bldg. (Detroit) ..... 1st 6's
Sydney Bldg. (St. Louis) ..... 1st 6's
Davis, Herwick & Steinman Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Webster Electric Co. Bldg. (Racine, Wis.) ..... 1st 6's
Midway Park Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Oglesby Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 5½'s
Georgian Ct. Bldg. (Kansas City) ..... 1st 6's
Kilmore Ct. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Magnolia Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Drake Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Leland Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Mills Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Nelson Bldg. Annex (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Stimson Bldg. (Minneapolis) ..... 1st 6's
Essex Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Hotel Olmstead Bldg. (Cleveland) ..... 1st 6's
Cole Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Keystone Ct. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's

INTEREST COUPONS DUE

Goddard Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Lane Bryant Bldg. (N. Y. City) ..... 1st 5½'s
Lombard Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Bay Ridge Theatre Bldg. (Brooklyn) ..... 1st 6's
St. James Bldg. (Atlantic City, N. J.) ..... 1st 6's
Carlton Bldg. (Buffalo) ..... 1st 6's
Touraine Bldg. (Philadelphia) ..... 1st 6's
Lake Shore & Ohio Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Metal Spec. Mfg. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 5½'s
Hotels Statler (Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo) ..... 1st 6's
Hall Prtg. Co. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Madison Park Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Manchester Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Princeton Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Carland Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Broadway Strand Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Yorkleigh Bldg. (St. Louis) ..... 1st 6's
Lorraine Ct. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Cornell Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Warwick Bldg. (Detroit) ..... 1st 6's
Milwaukee Term. Bldg. (Milwaukee) ..... 1st 6's
Marlboro Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Medford Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Oxford Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Northfield Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Claremont Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Plymouth Bldg. (New York) ..... 1st 6's
Leicester Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's
Ellis Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) ..... 1st 6's

Coupons due in July should be sent to our office for payment at once. Every investor should post himself on the Straus Plan of amortization. It permits the purchase of $1,000 and $5 0 bonds coming due in any year from two to ten years. Write for our "Questionnaire for Investors" and ask for

Circular No. A-269

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
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MINNEAPOLIS ST. LOUIS DETROIT MILWAUKEE

37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Amount	Security	Maturity	Yield %
	Tax Exempt in New York State.		
$20,000	Buffalo, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	Oct., 1935	4.25
65,000	Tarrytown, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	June, 1929-41	4.30
200,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. 4½s	July, 1922-37	4.30
5,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. W. W's 3½s	July, 1920	4.35
	Tax Exempt in New Jersey		
$38,000	Jersey City, N. J., Reg. 4½s	1927 & 1928	4.40
5,000	Trenton, N. J., Reg. Park 4s	June, 1929	4.40
15,000	Irvington, N. J., 4½s	Jan., 1939	4.45
10,000	Camden, N. J., Funding 4½s	June, 1928	4.45
215,000	Cliffside Park, N. J., Sewer 5½s	June, 1922, to Dec., 1924	4.70
	General Market Municipals		
$1,200,000	St. Louis, Mo., School Dist. 4s	July, 1939	4.40
50,000	State of Oregon Highway 4s	Apr. & Oct., 1924-38	4.45
100,000	State of Idaho Capitol Bldg. 4½s	Jan., 1938-38	4.50
90,000	Duluth, Minn., Bridge 5s	July, 1926-28	4.50
50,000	San Francisco, Calif., Water 4½s	July, 1923 & 1924	4.65
80,000	Hanover Township, Pa., Sewer 5s	June, 1929-49	4.70
325,000	Aberdeen, S. D., Sewer 4½s	July, 1921-39	4.75
300,000	Bingham Co., Idaho, Road 5s	July, 1929-38	4.80
15,000	Concord, N. C., Improvement 5s	Jan., 1937	4.90

Descriptive circular furnished on request

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$35,000,000
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds

due July 1, 1929

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Daniel Williard, Esq., President of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in a letter dated June 25, 1919, writes in part as follows:

"The bonds will be the direct obligation of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and will be secured by the deposit and pledge with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee of the Trust Indenture under which they will be issued, of the following securities:

		Estimated Market Value
$ 6,000,000	par value Reading Company First Preferred Stock	
$14,000,000	Par value Reading Company Second Preferred Stock	$30,750,000
$ 9,200,000	par value Reading Company Common Stock	
$15,000,000	principal amount The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Refunding and General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of Series B, due December 1, 1995, issued under the Railroad Company's Refunding and General Mortgage, dated December 1, 1915	14,250,000
	Total	$45,000,000

The Bonds may be issued, from time to time, as the pro rata amount of the several classes of security are pledged or upon the deposit of cash in accordance with provisions to be contained in the Trust Indenture.

The Trust Indenture is to provide that the aggregate value of the collateral deposited thereunder shall always be maintained at least equal to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. (125%) of the aggregate principal amount of the Ten-Year Bonds outstanding.

The Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, has determined to set aside in each year part of its net income, after the payment of its fixed charges, to be devoted to capital expenditures. In accordance with and because of this policy the Trust Indenture will make provision that the Company in each year beginning July 1, 1919, after providing for the payment of its fixed charges, will set aside out of its net income accruing after that date, not less than $3,500,000 per annum until a total of $17,500,000 has been so set aside, such sums to be used, from time to time, solely for capital expenditures hereafter made to pay loans incurred for capital expenditures heretofore made, or to pay maturing funded obligations. Moneys set aside in any year in excess of $3,500,000 may be credited against moneys required to be set aside in subsequent years.

The operation of this Company's properties was taken over by the United States Railroad Administration as of December 31, 1917. This Company has executed a contract with the Director-General of Railroads under the terms of which it is to receive compensation of $30,031,009.14 annually. To this should be added the other income of the Company which, for the year ended December 31, 1918, amounted to $3,299,806.39, making a total of $33,330,815.53, while the fixed charges and corporate expenses of the Company for the same period amounted to $22,062,802.55, leaving a balance of $11,268,012.98 available for Federal income taxes, reserves, dividends, etc.

The issue of the $35,000,000 Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds will not materially increase the fixed charges of the Company as the proceeds are to be used almost entirely to pay off maturing funded obligations and to repay temporary loans incurred for capital expenditures.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has outstanding $60,000,000 par value of Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock and $152,314,800 par value of Common Stock.

The Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds will be issued in coupon form in denomination of $1,000 each with the privilege of registration as to principal. They will be exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest, which in turn may be exchanged for coupon bonds.

The principal and interest of the Ten-Year Bonds will be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of, or equal to, the standard of weight and fineness existing on July 1, 1919, without deduction for any tax, assessment or governmental charge (other than income taxes exceeding in the aggregate two per cent. per annum), which the Railroad Company or the Trustee may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any State, county, municipality or other taxing authority therein.

The principal of the Ten-Year Bonds will be payable on July 1, 1929, and they will bear interest from July 1, 1919, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. They will be redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole, but not in part, upon sixty days' notice on any interest date at 102½% and accrued interest.

The issuance of the Ten-Year Bonds has been approved by the Director-General of Railroads, United States Railroad Administration.

Application will be made in due course to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Pending the engraving of the definitive bonds, temporary bonds will be issued."

Having sold the larger part of the above bonds, the undersigned offer the balance, subject to previous sale, at 96½ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, temporary bonds deliverable if, when and as issued. At this price the Bonds yield about 6½ per cent. if held to maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any application in whole or in part.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. SPEYER & CO. THE NATIONAL CITY CO.
New York, July 1, 1919.

$2,500,000
Nordyke & Marmon Company

Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes

Dated July 1, 1919. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Maturing $250,000 each July 1, 1920 to 1929, inclusive

Amount Authorized and Issued $2,500,000

Company assumes Federal Income Tax up to two per cent., deductible at source. Redeemable on any interest date at 102 and interest upon thirty days' notice—in the event of partial redemption, notes of the series last maturing must be called first. Coupon notes of $1,000 and $500 denominations, registerable as to principal

The Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis, *Trustee.*

We call your attention to a letter from Mr. Walter C. Marmon, President of Nordyke & Marmon Company, which is summarized as follows:

Nordyke & Marmon Company, established in 1851, is one of the largest manufacturers and distributers of flour and cereal milling machinery in the world; the Company has manufactured and sold the well-known Marmon automobile since 1904. Over 10,000 of the Marmon 34 model are now in the hands of the public.

Proceeds from sale of this issue will provide increased plant facilities and working cash, to accommodate an increase in demand for both milling machinery and automobiles.

Average annual net earnings for the four years ended June 30, 1919 (June, 1919, estimated), after all expenses and taxes, including Federal taxes, were $903,646. This takes no account of earnings to be derived from sale of these notes. The maximum annual requirement for principal and interest on this issue is $400,000.

Giving effect to this financing, total assets are $9,407,001, of which quick assets, as of May 31, 1919, were $7,754,216. Total liabilities at that date, including this note issue, aggregated $4,314,587. *Net total assets are over three times, and net quick assets are two and one-third times, the amount of outstanding notes of this issue.*

We offer these Notes, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel.

$250,000	due July	1, 1920,	at 99¾	and interest,	to yield	about	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1921,	at 99	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1922,	at 98½	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1923,	at 97⅞	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1924,	at 96¾	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1925,	at 96¼	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1926,	at 95¾	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1927,	at 95⅛	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1928,	at 95	"	"	"	6¼%
250,000	" "	1, 1929,	at 94½	"	"	"	6¼%

It is expected that the Notes will be ready for delivery in temporary or definite form about July 7th.

Fletcher American Company, Indianapolis — **Bankers Trust Company, New York**

Montgomery & Co.
New York Philadelphia Chicago

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

PRICHITT & CO.

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10 Miles 52 lb. Rails—Chicago, El Paso, Texas, or Pacific Coast delivery.
4 Miles 48 lb. Rails—Chicago, El Paso, Texas, or Pacific Coast delivery.
4 Miles 56 lb. Rails—Located Denver, Colorado.
3 Miles 60 lb. Rails—Located Denver, Colorado.

We also offer large tonnages of Rails, all weights, in Chicago District. Prompt shipment guaranteed.

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WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON PRICES

Government Report Showing Condition of 70.0 Fails to Stimulate the Market.

CLOSES AT LOW LEVEL

Early Decline Is Followed by Successive Movements Covering Range of 90 to 100 Points.

Publication of the Government's second cotton crop report of the season failed to stimulate the market yesterday. The condition figure of 70.0, which was about as expected, and the relatively low acreage condition shown, and the very poor estimated yield of less than 11,000,000 bales had all been discounted, and after an opening decline of 10 to 30 points the market sold off 45 to 80 points more by early afternoon. The shorts had an easy time of it, and on sales by local ring traders and some of the recent bulls prices fell rapidly.

In the afternoon there was a sharp rise which took prices up 100 points or more from the early low levels on trade buying and a scurry of shorts to cover. This in turn was followed by another sharp decline, with most options close to the low prices before the close. All in all, it was a day of wide swings, but it can hardly be said that the crop report was the dominating influence, despite its unusual showing. The real factor in the market was the technical position, which was easily influenced by developments within the market rather than by the news which came from Washington.

The crop report, in many respects, was the poorest ever published. It showed a condition of 70.0 as against 75.6 last month, 85.8 at this time last year, and a ten-year average of 80.3. It was even worse than the June 25, 1917, report of 70.3, for in that year the acreage was 34,925,000, according to the June 25 estimate, and the final figure was 33,841,000, compared with 33,960,000 reported yesterday. The estimated yield for this year was placed at 10,986,000 bales, against 12,040,000 bales in the final yield last year and 11,302,000 bales yielded in 1917.

The real test for this year's crop will come in the next two months, when there will have to be decided improvement if an acute shortage is to be avoided. A final crop of only 11,000,000 bales will give a visible supply of not much more than 15,500,000 bales for the 1919-1920 season, against an expected demand of fully 17,500,000 bales, so that unless the crop improves very greatly there will not be sufficient cotton to go around, and prices are apt to go very much higher than they are now.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	33.53	33.92	33.15	33.15 bid	32.90
Oct.	33.40	33.90	32.85	32.95@32.97	33.38
Dec.	33.40	33.79	32.60	32.75@32.78	33.30
Jan.	33.13	33.50	32.48	32.48@32.50	33.30
Nov.	33.06	33.33	32.35	32.40 bid	33.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 34.15c for middling upland, 75 points decline; sales, 16,600 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.80c; New Orleans, 33c; Savannah, 33c; Augusta 32.75c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 33c; Little Rock, 32¼c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	18,974	96,953	5,017
Exports	8,182	19,919	22,964
Exports, season	4,885,812	4,788,203	3,963,252
N. Y. stocks	104,780	101,665	126,722
Port stocks	1,342,094	1,344,843	1,095,473
N. Y. arrivals	2,201	4,035	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 20.14d for middling. Sales, 3,000 bales. American, 2,000. Futures opened quiet but steady, 5 to 9 points advance; closed quiet, 12 to 24 points down; July, 19.90d; Aug., 19.73d; Sept., 19.62d; Oct., 19.51d; Nov., 19.43d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths unsettled.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Roger H. Williams, who began his duties as Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday, has been notified of his election as a Trustee of Cornell University.

The National City Bank is opening two new branches at Port au Spain, Trinidad, and Ciego de Avila, Cuba. The bank now has fifteen branches in Cuba.

Joseph Walker & Son have prepared a special letter describing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The discount house of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler has prepared a list of short-term securities suitable for temporary investment by banking institutions, corporations, and other investors.

At the annual meeting of the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited, which was recently held in London, Lord Hindlip, Chairman, said that the management intended either to open a branch office in New York or to enter into closer relationship with one or more of the company's active correspondents in this city.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.80¾	$1.79¾	$1.80¾	$1.78¾	$1.40¾
Sept.	1.78¾	1.77¼	1.78¾	1.76¾	1.52¾
Dec.	1.57	1.55	1.56¾	1.54¾	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	69¾	68	69¼	67¾	72¾
Sept.	69¾	68¼	69¾	67¾	68
Dec.	71	69¾	70¾	69	.....

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 75½c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 4 white, 78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.50	34.17	34.50	34.05	25.70
Sept.	34.50	34.17	34.50	34.00	25.87
Oct.	34.30	34.07	34.30	33.80	....
Ribs—					
July	28.22	27.85	28.22	27.70	22.67
Sept.	28.35	28.02	28.35	27.90	26.30
Pork—					
July	51.85	51.40	51.75	51.40	44.00
Sept.	49.90	49.75	49.90	49.25	44.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	20.95	20.80	20.85	20.55
May	20.55	20.50	20.55	20.45
Sept.	.....	.....	21.30	21.20
Dec.	21.15	20.90	20.85	20.70

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.42	1.37¾	1.42
August	1.45¼	1.40¾	1.43¾
September	1.48	1.42	1.45¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,804 pkgs. Market 1@1½c lower on most grades of creamery and trade very slow at the decline. Ladles and packing stock neglected and also lower. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 50¾@51c; extras, 92 score, 50c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48½@49½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46¾@47½c; lower grades, 45½@46c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53¾@54c; extras, 52½@53c; firsts, 50¾@52c; seconds, 48@50c; State dairy tubs, finest, 49¾@50c; good to prime, 48@48c; common to fair, 45@47½c; renovated, firsts, 48¾@49c; lower grades, 45@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46¾@47½c; seconds, 45@45½c; lower grades, 43½@44½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 41@44c.

EGGS.—39,667 cases. Arrivals are heavy, qualities are running off, greater part of the supply showing more or less serious hot weather defects and there are liberal and burdensome accumulations of average good and lower grade eggs which are pressing for sale at weak and irregular prices. Strictly fancy qualities are in comparatively light supply and the few such obtainable are fairly well sustained. Buyers are very critical. White eggs are moving slowly and prices rule in buyers' favor. A car of Californias in today, of which a few sales have been reported at 55c; quality fine. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 44@47c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 37@43c; dirties, No. 1, 37@38½c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@30½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 36@37c; under grades, 26@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 57@60c; fair to prime, 47@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@51c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@56c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery browns, fancy, 59@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@52c; fair to prime, 46@49c.

FIRMS ANNOUNCE CHANGES.

New Officers and Partners in Banking and Brokerage Houses.

A number of changes and additions to banking and brokerage firms were announced yesterday. William A. Phillips has been made a partner in William A. Read & Co. He became associated with the house in 1907. Henry H. Wehrhane withdrew from the firm of Hallgarten & Co., and R. G. Hutchins, Jr., formerly Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Maurice Wertheim were admitted as partners in the firm. Max Hols and Nicholas Gerold were admitted to partnership in the stock exchange house of Josephthal & Co. F. W. Klein retired as a partner in Colgate, Hoyt & Co., because of ill health. The firm will continue under the present name, with the addition of Frederic B. Gordon as a member.

Announcement was made of the formation of a new investment firm, consisting of C. C. Pape, Harry Potter, A. H. Kauffman, and C. Sewell Thomas, under the name of Pape, Potter & Kauffman, with headquarters in St. Louis. Newburger, Henderson & Loeb announce that Daniel Loeb and Harold A. Rouse have been admitted to an interest in the business. C. W. Tansley was admitted to partnership in the accounting firm of Leslie, Banks & Co. The firm of Capelle & Co., has been succeeded by McCown & Co., with offices in Philadelphia. The members are Frank C. McCown, Jr., Samuel McCreery, and William T. I. Hall.

BUYS ARMY MACHINE TOOLS

Belgian Concern Gets Credit for Three Years from America.

LONDON, July 1.—La Construction Metallique de Belgique, according to a Reuter dispatch from Brussels, has purchased from the United States Army all the machine tools it used in France. The prices to be paid will be those of 1914, increased by about 55 per cent.

The buyers of the tools, it is added, will have credit for three years at a moderate rate of interest. These terms, however, will apply only to goods used to replace those taken by the Germans.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 1.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 35 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 29 francs 77 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 62 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 44½ centimes to 6 francs 49½ centimes.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$986,329	$1,475,185	*$488,856
Def. after tax.	342,065	†154,432	496,527
Net op. deficit.	257,801	†260,527	518,329
5 mos.' gross.	5,437,815	6,445,263	*1,007,748
Def. after tax.	625,598	†285,975	911,573
Net op. deficit.	640,884	†498,138	1,349,022

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—

Gross	161,443	157,899	3,544
Def. after tax.	31,530	1,480	30,049
Net op. deficit.	54,681	†38,242	72,923
5 mos.' gross.	826,521	901,539	75,018
Def. after tax.	147,530	†71,260	218,790
Net op. deficit.	157,397	†233,657	392,054

CHICAGO & ALTON for May—

Gross	2,156,833	1,825,175	331,457
Bal. after tax.	81,063	242,224	*161,154
Net op. deficit.	17,759	†147,802	165,561
5 mos.' gross.	9,892,886	8,189,904	1,702,982
Bal. after tax.	458,023	723,158	*267,135
Net op. deficit.	58,514	†282,686	340,870

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—

Gross	1,596,772	1,390,703	206,069
Def. after tax.	93,154	†103,082	196,236
Net op. deficit.	175,836	†59,590	235,356
5 mos.' gross.	8,026,633	6,981,470	1,045,163
Bal. after tax.	131,173	685,833	*554,660
Net op. deficit.	242,798	†507,135	749,931

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—

Gross	2,388,583	2,201,507	187,076
Bal. after tax.	413,984	475,191	*61,207
Net op. income	458,324	556,716	*98,392
5 mos.' gross.	11,529,156	11,256,390	272,767
Bal. after tax.	1,198,410	2,207,843	*1,204,433
Net op. income	1,328,211	2,662,230	*1,334,019

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for May—

Gross	247,654	258,378	*10,724
Def. after tax.	119,700	†1,291	120,991
Net op. deficit.	125,617	†2,505	95,112
5 mos.' gross.	1,446,986	941,057	505,929
Def. after tax.	365,525	382,833	82,692
Net op. deficit.	359,340	433,215	*48,975

HOCKING VALLEY for May—

Gross	1,122,764	1,067,946	54,818
Bal. after tax.	377,902	273,464	4,438
Net op. income	294,720	527,928	*43,208
5 mos.' gross.	3,329,533	4,071,620	*792,287
Def. after tax.	319,714	†218,877	538,591
Net op. deficit.	197,037	†486,095	683,132

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for May—

Gross	449,836	311,423	*81,589
Bal. after tax.	82,483	189,501	*106,068
Net op. income	90,231	220,560	*130,329
5 mos.' gross.	1,546,550	1,817,896	*271,346
Def. after tax.	72,770	†361,712	434,482
Net op. deficit.	28,065	†547,316	575,381

KANSAS CITY & SOUTHERN for May—

Gross	1,238,016	1,260,899	*22,883
Bal. after tax.	145,612	371,234	*225,622
Net op. income	119,733	356,969	*237,236
5 mos.' gross.	5,896,427	6,038,542	*142,215
Bal. after tax.	878,643	1,821,506	*1,442,980
Net op. income	274,224	1,673,651	*1,399,427

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for May—

Gross	742,297	716,899	25,397
Def. after tax.	63,228	†113,662	176,948
Net op. deficit.	61,497	†105,161	166,658
5 mos.' gross.	3,582,051	3,356,313	326,738
Def. after tax.	185,764	†418,650	875,414
Net op. income	182,306	†718,022	500,907

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—

Gross	8,418,506	7,300,443	1,111,063
Bal. after tax.	679,754	1,490,467	*810,713
Net op. income	686,458	1,671,759	*986,303
5 mos.' gross.	43,018,009	35,384,757	6,633,252
Bal. after tax.	4,086,873	7,258,627	*3,172,754
Net op. income	3,977,853	8,157,996	*4,180,143

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross	1,050,360	821,524	228,836
Bal. after tax.	33,248	†43,044	76,292
Net op. income	30,378	6,441	23,937
5 mos.' gross.	4,964,699	4,482,571	408,128
Def. after tax.	461,944	†273,889	735,833
Net op. deficit.	472,445	†481,081	953,526

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for May—

Gross	3,313,120	1,988,341	1,324,779
Bal. after tax.	255,778	†353,242	609,020
Net op. income	187,817	†298,836	486,653
5 mos. gross.	15,444,450	11,068,315	4,376,135
Bal. after tax.	1,053,768	11,311	1,042,457
Net op. income	871,277	335,240	536,017

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross	1,594,851	1,587,616	*2,765
Bal. after tax.	39,105	278,859	*239,754
Net op. income	51,641	345,058	*293,417
5 mos.' gross.	7,901,028	7,410,298	190,732
Def. after tax.	183,938	†1,407,769	1,591,707
Net op. deficit.	63,445	†1,632,585	1,696,040

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

Gross	7,574,797	7,260,523	314,274
Bal. after tax.	147,388	1,361,745	*1,214,357
Net op. income	302,235	1,808,077	*1,505,852
5 mos.' gross.	37,234,477	34,490,446	3,043,991
Bal. after tax.	4,814,184	6,795,280	*1,981,096
Net op. income	5,430,238	8,543,891	*3,113,603

RUTLAND for May—

Gross	406,007	371,317	34,690
Bal. after tax.	9,803	58,195	*24,392
Net op. income	9,899	78,239	*33,340
5 mos.' gross.	1,783,499	1,727,418	56,080
Def. after tax.	117,598	†92,613	209,979
Net op. deficit.	80,599	†136,521	217,520

WESTERN PACIFIC for May—

Gross	1,030,580	832,065	198,514
Bal. after tax.	174,099	232,691	*58,592
Net op. income	161,319	232,064	*70,745
5 mos.' gross.	4,822,540	4,056,245	766,295
Bal. after tax.	108,677	1,074,991	*966,314
Net op. income	53,576	1,076,127	*1,022,551

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for May—

Gross	1,370,654	1,187,154	183,500
Bal. after tax.	269,975	272,116	*2,141
Net op. income	280,628	174,231	106,397
5 mos.' gross.	4,317,291	4,342,443	*25,152
Def. after tax.	113,471	†410,964	524,435
Net op. deficit.	71,838	†47,910	119,748

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for May—

Gross	314,052	175,961	38,191
Net after tax.	77,723	37,238	39,485
Bal. af. pf. div	53,213	1,807	51,406
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,946	16,420	22,526
5 mos.' gross.	1,211,656	947,723	263,936
Net after tax.	453,446	270,464	183,042
Sur. aft. chgs.	352,944	83,790	176,154
Bal. af. pf. div	175,378	19,987	155,441
12 mos.' gross.	2,634,655	2,055,130	579,525
Net after tax.	961,830	617,462	344,368
Sur. aft. chgs.	836,081	506,035	180,046
Bal. af. pf. div	278,010	111,021	166,989

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CORPORATION and subsidiary companies, (inter-company items eliminated,) for May—

Gross	$214,442	178,248	35,195
Net after tax.	129,525	90,089	39,436
Sur. aft. chgs.	$48,639	$22,795	22,844
5 mos.' gross.	915,440	625,150	290,287
Net after tax.	529,148	455,094	73,844
Sur. aft. chgs.	$132,404	$85,850	37,554

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for five months ended May 31—

Gross	4,187,446	3,980,348	207,097
Net after tax.	1,148,569	1,013,525	135,054
Sur. after div. and int. chgs	406,436	317,816	88,620
Bal. af. pf. div	183,501	64,525	88,976
12 mos.' gross.	9,759,721	8,349,715	1,410,006
Net after tax.	2,894,370	2,706,690	187,680
Sur. after div. and int. chgs	1,144,888	1,073,988	70,435
Bal. af. pf. div	527,339	456,801	70,538

*Decrease. †Income. ‡Deficit. §After Appropriations for redemption of bonds.

STOCK SALES NET $6,989,317

Tax on Transfers on New York Exchange Totals $1,078,854 in June.

ALBANY, July 1.—The recent period of "million-share days" on the New York Stock Exchange was reflected in a report issued by State Controller Travis today, which showed that stock transfer tax receipts for June totaled $1,078,854. This was the second largest sum received during any month since the law became effective. It was exceeded by the May receipts, which totaled $1,111,721.

Receipts from stock transfer taxes for the fiscal year which ended yesterday totaled $6,989,317, or $989,317 more than had been estimated.



Brooklyn Trust Company Building
177 Montague Street

Putting Your Estate Into Competent Hands

By appointing the Brooklyn Trust Company as Executor or Trustee you assure your estate the protection of a permanent, thoroughly equipped and experienced organization.

This Company has rendered Trustee and Executor services for more than half a century, under powers granted by the Legislature at its incorporation.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Manhattan Office: Wall St. and Broadway
Bedford Branch: Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Chartered April 1, 1866



PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

WITH OUR OWN BRANCH OFFICES IN San Francisco, Seattle, Yokohama and Shanghai, and direct connections in the Dutch East Indies and Central and South America, we are in a position to extend to exporters and importers exceptional facilities for the transaction and extension of their foreign business.

Shipments financed, acceptances given, letters of credit, and bills of exchange issued.

Our officers will be glad to advise with anyone interested in foreign trade.

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Richard Delafield — Sir Wm. Price
Stuyvesant Fish — H. B. Shaw
Gilbert G. Thorne — R. O. McCulloch
Cornelius Vanderbilt — Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams — W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt — F. L. Appleby
Charles A. Peabody

OFFICERS

Charles A. Peabody, President
T. Fred Aspden, Vice-President

NEW YORK — CHICAGO

LESLIE, BANKS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

We take pleasure in announcing that
MR. C. W. TANSLEY
formerly assistant manager of Ernst & Ernst, has been admitted to partnership in our firm as of July 1, 1919.

Leslie, Banks & Co.

128 Broadway

CHAS. C. WRIGHT
Specialist
White Eagle Oil & Ref'g Co.
Traded in on New York Curb
25 Broad St. Tel. 6185 Broad

July Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our July General Bond Circular to investors on request. We own and offer over 250 issues of investment bonds, which we have purchased with our own funds and offer with our recommendation. Over 160 of these issues are briefly described in our July General Bond Circular.

Included in this list are a number of Municipal issues which are not only exempt from all Federal Income Tax but are also exempt from State and local taxes in various states, and are legal investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Owing to the wide selection investors can obtain almost any maturity to suit their individual requirements, with a range of interest yield from about 4⅜% to nearly 6¼%.

We shall be glad to send a copy of our July General Bond Circular and to make individual recommendations to those who have special investment problems to solve.

We suggest you ask for Circular A-111

Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Saving a Client's Time

A BUSY MAN entering our doors discovers that our officers are immediately available. We render our clients a more personal and time saving service because they can consult us easily and without formalities.

1829

ATLANTIC National Bank
Broadway-Opposite City Hall

New Issue

$425,000

TRISTATE BAKING COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 7% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Authorized Issue $1,000,000

MATURITIES

$25,000	July 1, 1921	$30,000	July 1, 1926
$25,000	" 1, 1922	$30,000	" 1, 1927
$25,000	" 1, 1923	$30,000	" 1, 1928
$25,000	" 1, 1924	$30,000	" 1, 1929
$25,000	" 1, 1925	$30,000	" 1, 1930

$150,000, July 1, 1931

Dated July 1st, 1919. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000. Redeemable at 103. Interest Payments July 1st and January 1st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, DETROIT, TRUSTEE.

SECURITY—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the real, fixed and liquid assets of four established bakeries, located at Flint, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio, and Akron, Ohio. The total value of these properties, according to conservative appraisals, is equal to more than twice the amount of the bonds issued.

EARNINGS—The combined net earnings of the four bakeries, as shown for the year 1918, are equal to more than five times the annual interest charge on the bonds issued. The earnings for the first four months of 1919 show a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1918.

LEGALITY—All legal matters in connection with this issue have been approved by Clarence De Witt Rogers of New York City and Messrs. Beaumont, Smith & Harris of Detroit, Michigan. All audits have been certified correct by Messrs. Westermann, Trader & Company and Pogson, Peloubet & Company of New York City.

Tax Exempt in Michigan and Normal Taxes Paid by the Company.

The above issue having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

MAX OSCHER COMPANY, Inc.
Investment Bankers.
60 Broadway New York City

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate.

Godchaux Sugar

Common and Preferred

WM. McDermott,
44 Broad St., New York.
Telephone 233-234-554 Broad.

Liberal Interest
on daily balances.
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

WHERE WAS UMBRELLA LEFT?
A valuable one, too. An advertisement in The New York Times will help find it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York
55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,231,536.22	Capital	$2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds	173,750.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Other Bonds	138,788.00	Undivided Profits	258,043.96
Real Estate	209,620.63	Mortgage Bonds	5,331,100.00
Interest Receivable	147,225.60	Interest Payable	97,017.52
Cash	310,241.03	Reserved for Taxes	25,000.00
	$8,211,161.48		$8,211,161.48

OFFICERS

GEORGE A. HURD, President

RICHARD M. HURD, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, Vice-Pres. GURDON M. MAYNARD, Secy J. HENRY WESTON, Treas.

White Eagle Oil & Refining Co.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Information on Request

Fanning, Buck & Co.

67 Exchange Place New York

Telephone Rector 6885

Southern Oil & Transport

Traded in on the New York Curb.

D. J. PIERCE

Specialist

29 BROAD ST. Tel. 6878 Broad

Investors' Manual

Contains complete up-to-date statistics on

Copper Stocks
Motor Stocks
Independent Oils

A Copy Free on Request.

We specialize in all high grade Curb Securities and invite orders for cash or conservative margin.

L. R. LATROBE & Co.

Established 1908

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$80,000

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Due $8,000 annually, April 1, 1920 to April 1, 1929, inclusive,

To yield 4.55%

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We are Specialists in

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION.
44 Whitehall Street, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable August 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on July 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

By authority of the Board of Directors at said meeting given, the dividend on the Preferred Stock hereafter will be paid quarterly.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

PLEASE take notice that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Marcy Holding Company, for the purpose of considering the sale of its property located at 507 West 45th Street, New York City, and if agreed to sell such property to authorize the Board of Directors of said Marcy Holding Company to make such sale and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Monday, the 14th day of July, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., at 507 West 145th Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York.

The Transfer Books will remain closed from June 30, 1919, to July 15, 1919.

EMMET J. MURPHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURsuant to the call of the Directors a meeting of the stockholders of The Carris Syrocuse Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation at No. 23 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Corporation and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STEPHEN MERRELLS, Secretary.
New York, July 2, 1919.

New York, July 1, 1919.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Whiteside Utilities Corporation at the office of the Company, Room 1004, Woolworth Building, July 10, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M. For the purpose of changing the name of the Corporation to that of the New Era Motor Corporation.

MARK FISHEL, Vice President.
H. S. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE American Light & Traction Company

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held July 1st, 1919, declared a CASH dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of 2½ per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of 2½ shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable August 1st, 1919.

The Transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on July 12th, 1919, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 28th, 1919.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

LAY CORNERSTONE OF ASSAY OFFICE

Glass and McAdoo Take Part in Ceremony at Site of Building on Wall Street.

MARKS NEW ERA FOR CITY

Will Contain Largest Vault in the World, Capable of Holding $20,000,000,000 in Gold.

The cornerstone of the new United States Assay Office, on Wall Street, just south of Broad Street, was laid yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, assisted by ex-Secretary William G. McAdoo and Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office. Addresses were delivered by these men. The heads of virtually all the larger banks and other financial institutions attended the ceremonies. Following the laying of the stone Mr. Bovie was host at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club in honor of Mr. Glass.

A box containing the usual documents was placed in the cornerstone. Among the articles so deposited were copies of the daily newspapers and a special copy, in miniature, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, containing the complete text of the Peace Treaty. Also, there was a letter from ex-Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh, dated Jan. 12, 1911, recommending the erection of the building; a copy of the act of Congress authorizing the building, and a copy of the amended act, offered by Congressman Daniel G. Riordan, authorizing an increase in the cost from $607,408 to $907,408, dated Oct. 20, 1914.

A copy of the executive order, signed by President Wilson March 5, 1918, which expedited the work, lists of officers and employes of the Assay Office, a bag containing a complete set of United States coins, from the $20 gold piece to the penny, a special medal and the Wilson Presidential medal, and a photograph of the old building also were deposited.

Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, sent a telegram regretting inability to attend. Mr. Bovie, in his address, paid a tribute to Mr. Glass and Mr. McAdoo for their assistance in the building of the new Assay Office which, when completed, will be the largest and finest vault in the world, capable of holding more than $20,000,000,000 in gold. The building will be of eight stories, five of which will be underground. After his remarks, Mr. Bovie asked Mr. McAdoo to preside.

Mr. McAdoo spoke of the need of modern facilities for the Assay Office and referred to the erection of the building as a significant event in the development of finance and commerce for New York and the whole country. Mr. Glass, in his address, said in part:

"It is to me not only a pleasure, but a privilege to be a participant in these exercises, and to attest my high regard for the gentleman whose activites have brought about the erection of the building which is soon to occupy this site. Every patriotic citizen takes a pride in this greatest metropolis of the world, and anything that affects the interests of New York should not fail to enlist the sympathy and the pride of American citizens everywhere.

"I recall distinctly that when we had in care the revision of the banking and currency system, the fear was expressed by New Yorkers that the system proposed would have the effect, if it did not have the design, of taking from New York its supremacy as the great money centre of the Western Hemisphere. Our response to that objection was that the Federal Reserve system would not only not take away from New York its supremacy, but would accentuate its prestige, and the prediction then made has been verified, that under that new system New York would supplant London as the money centre of all the earth.

"Therefore, I am glad to join in the ceremonies celebrating this spot on which is to be erected the building which will assemble more gold than has ever been assembled on any one spot in the universe, the building which typifies the progress of New York as a great money centre, the building that will lend its activities to the commerce of our country. I hope before very long I may be permitted to take part in celebrating the erection of the great Federal Reserve Bank building that will lend its activities to the prestige of New York as the greatest banking centre on earth."

Mr. Glass lifted the first trowel of cement with a specially made silver trowel, which is to be suitably inscribed and sent as a souvenir to the Treasury Department. Mr. McAdoo followed Mr. Glass in this ceremony, after which the stone was swung into place over the box containing the documents. As the stone was being lowered into position, the military band from Governors Island played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

WILL ASSAIL BOLSHEVISM.

Representatives of Russian Societies to Meet Here Independence Day.

It was announced yesterday that a meeting would be held in Carnegie Hall on July 4 by Russian societies in this country, to protest on behalf of 1,250,000 Russians in America against anarchistic rule in Russia by the Bolsheviki and against cruelty and barbarity, as reported by competent witnesses. The organization planning the meeting is called the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia.

The announcement says that "this committee is affiliated with the Central Committee of Union for the Salvation of Russia, which has the full support of Admiral Kolchak." The speakers are to be Senator King of Utah, Count Tolstoy, General A. N. Dobrjansky of the Russian National Army, and Dr. J. E. Conner, who was the American Consul at Petrograd. Before the meeting, which is to begin at 8 o'clock, representatives of Russian societies will parade through the streets. The announcement says that delegates will come from societies throughout the East, and will include representatives from the Union of Russian Peasants, the Carpatho-Russian Congress in America, and several religious organizations.

ENRIGHT POSTS GUARDS.

Watch on Reds, Begun Yesterday, to Continue Through Week.

Police Commissioner Enright issued yesterday a special order to police inspectors and captains to detail police guards at all public buildings and churches, as well as in the neighborhood of homes of public officials and private citizens who have at any time publicly spoken against radical socialism and anarchy. The order went into effect at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and remains in effect until the night of July 7.

It is understood that the order was issued as a precaution due to rumors that on or about July 4 anarchists or other extreme radicals may seek to blow up buildings or injure prominent persons. Federal officials in this city declined yesterday to comment on Commissioner Enright's order.

Mining Stock Quotations.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	3¾	3¾			
Dr. Jackpot	3	4	Isabella ...	4¾	5¼
Elkton ...	4¾	5	McKinney ...	5	6
El Paso...	14	20	Portland...	97	100
Golden C...[illegible]	1	1	Victor Mexico...	40	46½
Granite ...	12½	15	Rose Nicol	10	14¼

GOULD WILL APPEAL.

To Fight Court Order Preventing His Controlling Father's Estate.

Attorneys for George J. Gould, who was on Monday by order of Supreme Court Justice Whitaker removed as chief executor and trustee of the Gould estate, an appointment held under the will of his father, the late Jay Gould, announced yesterday that they would take an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Neither John B. Stanchfield nor members of the firm of Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace, counsel for Mr. Gould, would make further comment regarding the court's decision.

Walter B. Walker of Leonard & Walker, attorneys for Frank J. Gould, made the following statement:

"The decision of Mr. Justice Whitaker is very salutary. It vindicates once more the power of the Court of Chancery to at all times exercise supervisory powers over the institution of our jurisprudence known as trusts, and again confirms the sacredness of the position of cestui que trustent who are under the protection of the Court of Equity and the power of the court to protect them at all times, inasmuch as the control of their funds is in the hands of others than themselves.

"The decision of Mr. Justice Whitaker is in entire accord with the undoubted and settled law of this State and will stand."

George J. Gould will continue as executor until the formal order, which is being prepared and will be submitted for the signature of the court in a few days, is signed.

FRENCH LABOR PROTESTS.

Objects to Treatment of Delegates to British Conference.

PARIS, July 1.—The General Labor Federation has made an announcement protesting against the treatment of Leon Jouhaux and M. Dumoulin of France and Signor Aragona of Italy, delegates to the British Labor Party conference at Southport, England, by the English police at Folkestone.

It is said they were stopped at Folkestone in the same way that Jean Longuet, leader of the Majority Socialists, and M. Frossard, General Secretary of the French Socialist Party, were detained. In addition, it is said, they were taken before the Chief of Police and accused of bringing into England "money of suspicious origin for the purpose of corrupting English soldiers and sailors."

Jean Longuet and M. Frossard, French Socialist leaders, were detained for a time at Folkestone on June 19, and protests were sent by them to the British Government, Premier Lloyd George was at that time in Paris, and as soon as the matter was brought to his attention he telegraphed to London, authorizing M. Longuet and M. Frossard to proceed to Southport. By the time his telegram reached London, however, the two Frenchmen had been released and were on their way back to France.

TO STUDY COST OF MILK.

Governor's Commission Will Investigate Advance in July Retail Price.

Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of Governor Smith's Milk Commission, named during the strike last Winter to settle differences between the producer and the distributor, announced yesterday that he would call a meeting of the Commission for Tuesday or Wednesday of next week to ascertain the reason for the advance of one cent a quart in the July retail price of milk.

Chairman Dowling said that he did not know of anything that the Milk Commission could do in the matter, even if the increase in price was shown to be unjustified. The distributor, it is said, will pay the producer a little more than one-fourth of a cent a quart more in July than he paid in June, and the consumer is charged one cent a quart more. Mr. Dowling said that it appeared to him that the distributors were up against many problems, including the high cost of labor and the scarcity and higher cost of ice.

I. Elkan Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, composed of distributors, said yesterday afternoon that he considered the increase in price justified. Besides paying more for milk for July than they did for June, he said, the distributors were confronted with other factors that increased the cost. The abnormally large supply of milk, he said, yielded such a surplus to be manufactured into other products that the cost of manufacture increased, and that this must be taken into consideration in establishing the price of milk to the consumer.

TO AWARD WAR HONORS.

Distinguished Service Medals for Gen. McManus and Major Axton.

Distinguished Service Medals will be awarded to Brig. Gen. George H. McManus of the port of embarkation, and Major John T. Axton, Chaplain, U. S. A., in the Assembly Hall on Governors Island tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Major Gen. Berry, commander of this port, will make the presentation.

During the war General McManus directed the handling of all overseas troops who passed through Hoboken. His citation says the medal is awarded "for exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service as executive officer and troop movement officer. Through his capable organization and administration of these important offices the transport of troops and supplies overseas was materially aided."

Major Axton, port chaplain of New York Harbor, directed the operation of thirty-two welfare organizations. His citation reads: "For exceptional and meritorious, conspicuous service in the organizing and administering of numerous welfare activities connected with the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., and New York City, whereby provision was made for the comfort and pleasure of enlisted men."

PRICE PORT WARDEN HERE.

Bellport Man Is Named to Succeed William T. Maxwell.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Everett M. Price of Bellport was appointed as Port Warde nof the Port of New York today. He succeeds William J. Maxwell, deceased.

Other appointments included Miss Mary V. Hun of Albany as a memebr of the New York State Commission for the Blind and Dr. Mark O'Meara of Kingston as a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Training School for Girls.

DIVIDENDS.

HOLLY SUGAR CORPORATION.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾%, covering the period from May 1, 1919, to August 1, 1919, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the HOLLY SUGAR CORPORATION.

Said dividend is payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. CARLTON, President.

June 30, 1919.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the second installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared January 3d, 1919, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on July 31st, 1919, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1919. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 23, MAY 26, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable July 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record, at the close of business 13 M. July 8, 1919.

AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

$16,000,000

ALLIED PACKERS, INCORPORATED

Twenty-Year Convertible Sinking Fund Six Per Cent Debenture Bonds

Authorized $25,000,000 Issued $16,000,000

Dated July 1, 1919 Due July 1, 1939

Interest payable January 1 and July 1, without deduction for taxes except Federal Income Taxes in excess of 2 per cent. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Callable at 110 and accrued interest on any interest date on not less than sixty days' notice.

Tax Refund in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania at present rates.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York—Trustee

Conversion Privilege: *These bonds are convertible into common stock at the rate of thirteen shares of stock for each $1,000 bond. This gives to the bondholders, for a period of 20 years, a call on the common stock at slightly less than $77 a share.*

The following is a summary of a letter from Mr. John A. Hawkinson, President of the Company:

Allied Packers, Incorporated was organized for the purpose of acquiring the assets and businesses of several packing companies.

Security: Quick assets (as defined in the Indenture,) to be maintained equal to at least 150% of the current liabilities, and net quick assets equal to at least 50% of the principal amount of bonds outstanding.

Present balance sheet shows net quick assets of approximately $13,000,000, of which over $9,000,000 is in cash. These figures do not include the net quick assets of four subsidiary companies, amounting to $3,166,497, which, if included, would make the total net quick assets over 100% of the principal amount of this issue.

Total net assets, exclusive of brands and trade-marks, exceed by approximately $10,000,000 the principal amount of this issue.

The Company agrees that neither it nor any subsidiary will mortgage any of its property, but property may be acquired subject to purchase money mortgage to an amount not to exceed 75% of the value of the property purchased.

Annual Sinking Fund, beginning December 31, 1921, equal to 2% of principal amount of all bond issues.

Earnings: *For the year ended April 30, 1919, the companies which are being acquired showed net earnings, as reported by Ernst & Ernst, C. P. A., of $3,225,401 (before Federal Taxes), or at the rate of over three times the interest charges on these bonds. After estimating Federal Taxes, net earnings were reported at $2,681,806, or approximately two and three-fourths times the interest charges.*

Cash has been provided to acquire other properties, which, if acquired, should increase the net earnings, after Federal Taxes, to about four times the interest charges.

Management: Mr. Hawkinson, President of the Company, has been in the packing business continuously since 1887, and resigned from the Vice-Presidency of Wilson & Co. to head this Company. Mr. F. S. Snyder and Mr. Albert M. Schenk, Vice-Presidents, are able packing men of long experience. The former owners or managers of the respective companies are expected to continue in active management of their plants.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Price 98½ and Interest

IMBRIE & Co.

BANKERS

Syndicate Managers

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

MILWAUKEE PITTSBURGH

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
SYRACUSE LIGHT & POWER CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1954

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as successor to the TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, Trustee, under the Deed of Trust of the Syracuse Light & Power Company, dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Eighty-nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars and twelve cents ($89,424.12) in accordance with the Sinking Fund provisions of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on July 10, 1919, and should be endorsed, "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Syracuse Light & Power Co."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, N. Y., July 2, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly cash dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share and quarterly Stock Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable in Common Stock of this Company, both payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 17, 1919.

Checks in payment of the cash dividend and a Certificate of Common Stock or a Warrant representing a fractional share of Common Stock, or both, in payment of the Stock Dividend, will be mailed.

Dated New York, July 1, 1919.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central New York Gas and Electric Company:

Notice is hereby given that Roland L. Taylor and Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Central New York Gas and Electric Company dated March 15, 1911, securing the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, have the sum of $7,939.19 to be applied to the purposes of the Sinking Fund under the provisions of Article Third, Section K of said Mortgage and that sealed proposals will be received at the office of said Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, up to 3 o'clock P. M. on July 31, 1919, for the sale to said Trustees at the lowest prices, not exceeding 105 per cent. of the par value thereof with accrued interest, at which said bonds shall be offered for delivery on August 6, 1919, of a sufficient number of the said bonds to exhaust the said sum of $7,939.19.

All proposals should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of Central New York Gas and Electric Company," and should designate the denominations of bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
By JOHN G. WALLACE, Treasurer.
Dated Philadelphia, July 2, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, June 17, 1919.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record 30 this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1919.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 11, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer.
Erie, Pa., July 2, 1919.

BONDS FOR THIS SINKING FUND.

Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company General Mortgage 3½% Bonds to an aggregate cost of Thirty-eight Thousand Five Hundred Thirty Dollars ($38,530) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 25, 1919, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest to that date.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City, before close of business three o'clock P. M. on July 22, 1919, and bonds accepted must be delivered on July 25, 1919, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

IDAHO POWER COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Two Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all of the Two Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of IDAHO POWER COMPANY outstanding under the agreement between IDAHO POWER COMPANY and the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, dated September 1, 1917, have been called for redemption, on July 10, 1919, and will be redeemed on that date at the office of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 55 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., TRUST DEPARTMENT, in accordance with the terms thereof at 100½% of the principal amount and interest accrued to July 10, 1919. Income tax certificates should accompany the notes when presented for payment.

IDAHO POWER COMPANY,
E. W. HILL, Vice President.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. Halsey Downer on this day becomes a member of our firm.

WHITE & BLACKWELL,
60 Broadway, N. Y.

July 1st, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

Under the Sinking Fund provisions of the Trust Deed executed in favor of The Royal Trust Company on 1st December, 1909, The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, is to pay to The Royal Trust Company on 1st July, 1919, the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars and Forty Cents ($174,644.40) to be invested in the purchase of outstanding Bonds secured by the said Trust Deed.

Tenders from holders of these bonds will be received by The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, up to Friday, 1st August, 1919.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
A. E. HOLT, MANAGER.
105 St. James Street, Montreal.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due January 1st, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

1-4-12-19-27

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 20 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 105 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1919, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Co.,
By R. G. CURTIS, Secretary.
New York, July 1st, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27th, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 15, 1919, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due July 1st, 1919, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2nd, 1919.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.,
142 Water Street,
New York, N. Y.
July 1, 1919.

TO HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS:

Holders of the Ten Year Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Convertible Debenture Bonds of American Sumatra Tobacco Co. desiring to convert their bonds into common stock of the Company at par with no adjustment of Interest accrued on the bonds are hereby notified that they should present their bonds to the Mercantile Trust Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, New York, for exchange for common stock prior to 3 o'clock P. M., July 15, 1919. After 3 P. M., July 15, 1919, such bonds are convertible into common stock at $110 per share with an adjustment of interest and dividends.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

SCRANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

The undersigned, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage, dated July 1, 1907, of the above Company, has received the sum of $121,903.10 to be applied under the provisions of Article 3 of such mortgage to the purchase of bonds. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes endorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Refunding Mortgage of the Scranton Electric Company dated July 1, 1907," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 16, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 16th, 1919, for manufacturing Army Officers' Uniforms, Wool. Bids to be filed in triplicate, and there must be a guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 467 8th Avenue, New York.

Investment Opportunity

to buy below 50, 6% preferred stock of a company whose output, owing to Government restrictions during the war, found ready sale. Big orders now booked. Company in sound financial condition. 40% back dividends due and payments may soon be renewed.

Send for circular

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Wall Street Telephone Rector 77

International Great Northern R. R. 5% Notes, 1914 (Defaulted)

International Great Northern Corp. Stock

Missouri, Kansas & Texas 6% Notes, 1916 (Defaulted)

Bought - Sold - Quoted

Charles E. Doyle & Co.

Broad St, N. Y. Tel. Broad 7106-7-8-9.

American Malting Com.
Int'l & Gt. North. Corp. Stock & Notes
Kby Lumb. Com. & Pfd.
Spicer Mfg. Co. Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Rector 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Duplicity-Springfield New Pfd. & Rts.
Fisk-Bennett Pond
Midland Securities
Texas Star Gas Stock & Rights
Mex Lobos Petroleum
Texas Locomotive
New England Fuel Oil
American Chicle
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Federal Sugar

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Automatic Electric
Autosales Corporation

William M. van der Kieft

Bowling Green 6380. 61 B'way, N. Y.

Sawyers Title & Trust Co.
Borden's Cond. Milk Pfd.
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.

Harretts & Ford

B'WAY, N. Y. RECTOR 6100

Kirby Lumber
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted

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INTERSTATE TUNNEL BODIES ORGANIZE

Appointment of C. M. Holland as Chief Engineer of Vehicular Tube Is Approved.

SEVERAL PLANS PROPOSED

$12,000,000 Project Under North River Is Expected to Take Three Years to Complete.

Organization of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, appointed to build a vehicular tunnel between New York and Jersey City, was completed yesterday at a meeting in the office of the joint commission at 115 Broadway. The previous appointment of the following was made effective:

Clifford M. Holland, chief engineer, at a salary of $10,000 a year; Jesse B. Snow, principal assistant engineer, $5,400; Milton M. Freeman, resident engineer, $4,200; Ole Singstadt, designing engineer, $4,200; Ronald M. Beck, assistant engineer, $3,000; Miss Rheata M. Latti, stenographer, $1,200, and Howard H. Stiegerwald, clerk, $1,200.

Mr. Holland reported that the staff was at work, and that investigation of all data and plans so far on file would be begun today. In a short time, he said, he hoped to make a report on the way the work is to be carried on.

It was said that Congress had authorized a contract between the two States, and that the contract would be prepared and signed within a short time. So far, New York and New Jersey have appropriated $1,000,000 each for the preliminary work, and the estimated total cost of $12,000,000 will be appropriated in equal amounts as the money is needed. It is expected the work will take three years, and that the commission will be virtually permanent, as the successful completion of the present tunnel will be followed by others.

The present plan is to build the tunnel between Canal Street in Manhattan and Twelfth Street, Jersey City. The several plans submitted provide for a single tube of two decks, each large enough to accommodate three lines of vehicles; for twin tubes with the decks wide enough in each for two lines of vehicles, and for the trench plan of building, which provides for the tubes to be built in sections on land and then sunk.

It was said that besides largely increasing the transit facilities between the two cities, the tunnel would result in reducing the price of many necessities of life by making possible the transportation of food products to the city and vicinity by motor trucks.

A board of consulting engineers has been appointed, consisting of J. Vipond Davies, Colonel Henry W. Hodge, Colonel William J. Wilgus, Major John A. Bensel, and Professor William H. Hurr. Each is to receive a salary of $10,000 a year. Edward A. Byrne, chief engineer of the Department of Plant and Structures, also named as a consulting engineer, will receive no compensation, because of his connection with the city government.

The duties of the consulting engineers will consist of advising the chief engineer of the commission, to follow the progress of the work, and to report formally to the commission every quarter. Regular meetings are to be held by the board every fortnight until type of tunnel is decided upon, and thereafter at stated intervals. The city has given to the engineers office room in the Hall of Records at the low rent of $1 a square foot.

TROOPS OCCUPY HAMBURG.

Copenhagen Hears That American Food Ships Have Been Diverted.

LONDON, July 1.—Hamburg, which, according to reports here, has been in the power of the Spartacides and Communists for a week, was occupied at 5 o'clock this morning by the Government troops under General von Lettow-Vorbeck. The Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reporting the occupation says that there was no fighting.

Another despatch from Copenhagen says that American food ships on the way to Hamburg received wireless orders to change their courses, with the result that no ships have arrived at Hamburg in the last few days.

Officials here of the United Shipping Board, which is directing the vessels engaged in food relief and more of the Food Administration, said yesterday that they had received no word indicating that the movement of food ships to Hamburg had been interferred with.

"On the other hand," a Shipping Board official said, "the reports we have received from that port relative to the discharge of cargos from food relief steamers have been most encouraging. One of the last ships we heard from reported that her cargo had been fully discharged there and 6,000 tons of ballast taken aboard, all within six hours—an exceptional record under even the best conditions."

SENECA SAVES 511 IN WAR.

Little Fighter of Submarines Back with a Gallant Record.

After an absence of twenty-two months in European waters the coast guard cutter Seneca arrived back yesterday with a war record which has not been eclipsed by any other naval vessel. Since the Seneca left this port she has engaged in fifteen battles with U-boats, rescued 511 persons from torpedoed steamers, and lost fifteen men of her crew. In the submarine battles in which she took part nearly fifty torpedoes were fired at her, but all missed.

During the war the cutter cruised in the waters of the North Sea and Mediterranean, commanded by Captain W. J. Wheeler. The officers and crew have been commended by King George for their part in rescuing the crew of the Cowslip, a British naval boat torpedoed off Gibraltar. Ten of the crew of the Seneca, who volunteered to attempt to take the sinking ship into Brest, lost their lives when a heavy storm broke the boat to pieces before the men could be saved by their comrades on the cutter. Lieutenant F. W. Brown, who was in charge of the ten men, was the only survivor, having floated in the water for several hours until found by a rescuing party.

The Seneca, even before the war, was a famous ship as a result of saving the crew and passengers of the White Star liner Republic, when that vessel was sunk off the coast of Newfoundland.

LIVING COST HITS EX-KING.

Constantine of Greece Finds 2,400 Francs a Day Too Much.

BERNE, June 15, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Constantine, former King of Greece, has left Lucerne for Locanno in order, it is understood, to reduce his expenses. He has been paying 2,400 francs a day at one of the principal hotels there. He has a suite of sixty persons.

Prince Johann of Liechtenstein, the aged ruler of that little principality on the eastern frontier of Switzerland, has asked the Swiss Government if he may live permanently in Switzerland. His request will probably be granted. The Prince, it appears, has determined to abandon his country permanently on account of the democratic tendencies of the population, which is about 10,000.

Our Methods in the care of Estates and Securities



THE OFFICERS give personal attention to Estates and Trusts in our care, and take interest in consulting with beneficiaries.

Small Estates receive the same careful attention as those of greater size.

No profit can be made by us in connection with Estates or Trusts except the fees allowed by law, or agreement.

We attend to the collection of income from interest and dividends, and care for personal property and real estate.

Any of our Officers will be glad to consult with you on these matters.

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THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of

THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1, 1898,
and
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, dated December 15, 1904.

BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Five Per Cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1899.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest falling due July 1, 1919, upon the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issues, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of each of said issues, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee representing the holders of such bonds.

In the judgment of the Committee it is expedient and necessary for the holders of bonds to unite in order that their mutual interests in view of the existing default may be properly protected.

A Deposit Agreement is now in course of preparation and as soon as completed may be obtained upon application at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Depositary to be named therein.

Deposits of bonds are not now asked for, but the holders of any of the bonds of the above mentioned issues are requested to send to the Secretary of the Committee at his address as given below the number and description of the bonds held by them, with their names and addresses.

Dated, New York, July 2, 1919.

A. E. HORR,
Vice-President of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

DAVID H. LANMAN,
Vice-President of Brooklyn Trust Company.

J. H. WALBRIDGE,
President Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company.
Committee.

GILBERT H. THIRKIELD,
Secretary, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
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Specialist

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$1,500,000

THE AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Serial 7% Gold Bonds

To Be Dated July 1, 1919 — Coupon Bonds in Denomination of $1,000 — Maturing Serially as Below

Interest Payable January 1 and July 1, at

The FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY, Cleveland, Trustee, or at THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

Callable in Whole or in Part on Any Interest Date at 102 and Accrued Interest on Thirty Days' Notice

The Company Agrees to Pay the Normal Federal Income Tax up to 4%, and to Refund to Holders in Pennsylvania the State Tax of 4 Mills and in Maryland 4½ Mills

Amount	Maturity	Price	Amount	Maturity	Price
$100,000	July 1, 1921	99½ and interest.	$150,000	July 1, 1925	98⅞ and interest.
$100,000	July 1, 1922	99⅓ and interest.	$175,000	July 1, 1926	98¾ and interest.
$125,000	July 1, 1923	99⅙ and interest.	$200,000	July 1, 1927	98⅝ and interest.
$150,000	July 1, 1924	99 and interest.	$200,000	July 1, 1928	98½ and interest.

Amount	Maturity	Price
$300,000	July, 1, 1929	98¼ and interest

Yield on all maturities approximately 7¼%

These bonds are offered when, if and as issued, for delivery on or about July 10, 1919.

MANAGEMENT:

Mr. O. C. Barber, president of the company, was the founder and former president of the Diamond Match Company. Associated with him in the management are a number of other officials, some of whom have been connected with the company practically since its incorporation in 1889. These officers, who are responsible for bringing the business up to its present state of efficiency, will continue active in the management of the company.

Concerning this issue, reference is made to a letter from Mr. O. C. Barber, president, and which we summarize as follows:

BUSINESS:

This company is the largest producer of straw board in the world and supplies about one-third of the product used in this country. Because of their strength, lightness and resiliency, shipping containers constructed of corrugated straw board have come into universal use and have practically supplanted the wooden box. **As a result the demand for straw board in the United States and foreign countries, where the company also does a considerable volume of business, exceeds the present productive capacity.** Among the principal users are large packing concerns, millinery houses, manufacturers of straw hats, cans, cereals, crackers, groceries, glass jars, and shippers of general merchandise.

SECURITY:

The bonds are a direct obligation of the company and are secured by a first closed mortgage on its entire property, including eight plants located respectively at Quincy, Ill.; Wilmington, Ill.; Noblesville, Ind.; Chestertown, Md.; Circleville, Ohio; Piqua, Ohio; Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and Winchester, Va. **These properties are valued by the American Appraisal Company at more than $3,750,000.** The bonds are further secured through the pledge of stocks of other companies representing tangible assets of $1,200,000. In addition the company has net current assets of over $730,000. **The total net assets amount to $5,700,000 or 3.8 times this issue of $1,500,000.**

EARNINGS:

For the three years ending December 31, 1918, the earnings, as verified by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, Public Accountants, and after deducting Federal Excess Profits and Income Taxes, show an average of $563,079 applicable to the payment of interest and maturing principal of this issue of bonds. **This is equal to over five times maximum interest requirements** and over twice the average annual requirement for the payment of both maturing principal and interest.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE:

All existing funded indebtedness will be retired and company supplied with ample working capital.

Appraisals by The American Appraisal Company.
Audit by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants.
Legal proceedings approved by Messrs. Bulkley, Hauxhurst, Seager & Jamison, Cleveland, O., for the bankers, and Messrs. Stearns, Chamberlain & Royon for the American Straw Board Company.

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS
Garrett Building
Baltimore

Fidelity Securities Corporation of Maryland
Fidelity Building
Baltimore

OTIS & COMPANY
Cuyahoga Building
Cleveland, O.

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they have been obtained from sources which we believe to be accurate.

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Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30th, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$4,127,367.75	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,932,161.19	Surplus & Undivided Profits	729,336.09
U. S. Government, New York State and New York City Bonds	1,305,053.83	Reserved for Taxes, etc	93,477.24
Other Bonds	1,273,220.09	Re-discounts (Loans secured by Liberty Bonds)	2,016,757.97
Stocks	222,931.55	Acceptances	135,406.66
Demand Loans on Collateral	3,146,811.57	Accrued Interest Payable	79,263.68
Time Loans on Collateral	4,427,271.46	Treasurer's Checks	469,274.04
Time Loans secured by Liberty Bonds	4,826,823.00	Deposits	23,102,295.20
Bills Discounted	4,171,732.41		
Bonds & Mortgages	848,737.61		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	58,500.00		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	135,406.66		
Accrued Interest Receivable	149,803.76		
	$27,625,810.88		$27,625,810.88

OFFICERS:

FRANK J. EGAN, Chairman.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice President.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Vice President.
OWEN WARD, Vice President.
WILLIAM F. FITZSIMMONS, Vice President.
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PAUL H. SELCHOW, Trust Officer.

Independent Oil Booklet

Our new revised Independent Oil Booklet, just out, contains valuable and statistical information in regard to all of the leading Independent Oil companies, including capitalization, dividend record and dates of payment, officers, description of property, etc.

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the RUSKAY REVIEW

Current issue discusses the following securities:

American Can
Sinclair Oil
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American Car & Foundry
Central Leather
Ohio Cities Gas
American Smelting
Chile Copper

and many others.

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As developments warrant, we prepare special letters concerning the various unlisted issues. They appear about once a week and will be mailed on request.

Correspondence solicited; it will receive personal and detailed attention.

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PLAN BIG TOBACCO MERGER.

New Corporation to Absorb United Cigar Stores Company.

The United Retail Stores Corporation, recently formed by George J. Whelan, James B. Duke and other tobacco men to establish distributing organizations in several countries, is planning to absorb the United Cigar Stores Company through an exchange of stock, it was sent out yesterday by the former corporation announced that two shares of Class A common stock would be exchanged for each share of United Cigar Stores common stock. United Retail Stores shares sold yesterday on the Curb at $38 each, and United Cigar Stores on the Exchange at $177.

The Retail Stores' management has arranged with the Guaranty Trust Company for the receipt of United Cigar Stores common stock from the owners thereof, from July 7 to Aug. 4 inclusive. In return the depositing shareowners will receive from the trust company temporary certificates for two shares of the new corporation's stock for each cigar company share. The latter said that large holders of United Cigar Stores common shares already had notified the company of their acceptance of the plan.

The Retail Stores Corporation has an authorized capital of 100,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, and 1,100,000 shares of common stock. Of the junior issue, 180,000 shares are founders' shares, and these, the letter said, have been bought for cash at the rate of $5 a share by Mr. Whelan and his associates. The group of tobacco men has purchased at $40 a share 50,000 shares of the Class A common stock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Sixty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $4,344,000, were chartered today. They include:

Shapiro's Thirtieth Street Restaurant, Brooklyn, $25,000; M. W. Mandelker, I. L. Hartman and Joseph Shapiro, 25 West 125th St.

Rival Hat Shape, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000; N. L. and G. Israel, A. Weiser, 106 Ludlow St.

Acme Doll and Novelty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Cesin, W. Jacobs, J. Goodjean, 48 West 125th St.

Cosmas Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Margolis, L. Greenberg, S. M. Seidl, 27 Cedar St.

Trent Garage, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Raiff, A. S. and L. Tannasee, 611 West 170th St.

Superior Broom Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Church, I. S. Feinberg, E. F. Butler, 61 Chambers St.

Villaplace's Inn Corp., Brooklyn, restaurant and catering, $50,000; G. S. Schimmelpfenig, B. R. and J. Villaplace, Ocean and Voorhees Aves., Brooklyn.

Imperial Rubber Tire, Manhattan, rubber products, $1,500,000; O. Meyer, A. H. Brown, S. M. Strouck, 19 West 76th St.

French Wood Heel Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Novich, J. Coleman, J. Feldman, 1,699 Stillwell Place.

Boulevard Co-operative League of the Bronx, Inc., manufacturing and merchandising, $30,000; I. Green, M. Axelrod, M. Rosenfeld, 1,944 Nix St.

Bello Macaroni Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Marchitto, A. A. Grille, A. Biello, 455 186th St.

Washington Garter Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; M. L. and L. Margolies, M. M. Shaskan, 527 Broadway.

G. A. Zimmerman Corp., Manhattan, building and contracting, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; $25,000 capital; $50,000; C. H. Goffman, W. H. Jeffers, G. A. Zimmerman, 505 5th Av.

Charles W. Sommer & Bro., Manhattan, jewelry and precious stones, $350,000; C. W. Sommer, A. and L. L. Sommer, 220 West 47th St.

Trans-Regional Trading Corp., Manhattan, realty, $125,000; J. S. Bermeis, A. G. Smith, N. Rodner, 367 Graham Av.

Larom Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; E. M. Lowy, J. B. and E. A. Larom, 167 West 125th St.

Bluebird Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Fox, A. H. Saks, B. Fosner, 1,041 Madison Av.

Hotel Bennett, Inc., Binghamton, $100,000; B. T. Ash, F. J. Baumann, J. M. McNamara, Binghamton.

Arthur Held & Co., Manhattan, groceries, $10,000; O. M. Held, P. Kearny, C. M. Settlow, 21 Park Row.

Corey Island Laundry Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; Schleeh, Bodlow, H. H. Collier, 4,404 6th Av., Brooklyn.

O'Connell-Simmons Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $100,000; J. S. and J. A. Simmons, P. J. O'Connell, 306 West 30th St.

Robert Young Co., Bronx, edged tools of all kinds, $10,000; R. Young, F. E. Young, J. A. Bodnar, 173 East 87th St.

Clump Co., Manhattan, manufacturing and exporting, $25,000; W. B. Dewitt, H. T. Tucker, A. J. Camp, Cherry Valley.

Sweetwater Ice and Fuel Corp., Smithtown, $25,000; M. Mayer, G. Block, E. C. Rohman, 1,097 East 35th St.

Ohio Millinery Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; L. Hirsh, L. Kahn, 1,170 Madison St.

League Garment Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; H. H. Lievow, H. L. Lurie, J. Lebow, 1,172 Hoe Av.

Seaboard Rice Co., Manhattan, $20,000; G. F. Butterworth, W. M. Manning, W. S. Dana, 100 Hudson St.

The Skeleton Co., Manhattan, theatricals, $15,000; M. Klein, H. E. Diamond, A. Werner, 52 West 119th St.

Herbert E. Gray & Co., Manhattan, food products, $50,000; H. E. Gray, A. L. Fullman, F. Milani, 105 Hudson St.

General Machine Tool and Die Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Fleach, A. and D. Weiss, 663 East 79th St.

Samuel Lapkin Stores Co., Manhattan, general merchandise, $100,000; C. Feller, S. and W. Lapkin, 130 West 29th St.

Armion Realty Corp., Manhattan, 4,800 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, $300,000 capital, $290,000; W. Chalair, C. P. Stewart, R. B. Crispell, 40 Wall St.

80th Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; L. Hill, H. Turek, D. Wels, 1,620 Broadway.

Wildor Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. W. Gennerich, M. Frisder, P. J. Walsh, East Williston.

Seaboard Freezer Corp., Manhattan, storage and wharfage, $25,000; V. E. Minich, O. C. Irwin, E. J. Turnbull, 291 Broadway.

Grajones Garage Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Grajones, J. Hunter, and A. H. Graham, 469 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Burnham Amusement Co., Cortland, $30,000; C. H. Gardner, J. S. and G. E. Burnham, Cortland.

Montgomery-Malbone Realty Co., Brooklyn, $1,000; H. I. Lurie, P. F. Feinberg, H. Arunson, 200 5th Av.

Automatic Feed Products Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Pan-American Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; M. D. Purdy, M. C. Kelly, J. D. Frock, of Wilmington.

Keystone Petroleum Co., $800,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Automatic Lead Products Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Pictures Corp., $500,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Frank Jackson, of Dover.

The French Metal Corp., $500,000; Robert E. Thistle, Arthur W. Benson, Phillip L. Neisser, New York City.

Modington Standard Fitting Co., iron, steel, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Road Mining Co., $300,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Aladdin Petroleum Corp., $200,000; G. B. Gaines, R. Dantor, A. L. Corbett, all of Lexington, Ky.

Pitman Oil Co., $200,000; T. Strother Scott, Winchester, Ky.; E. H. Ryers, Grover Marton, Lexington, Ky.

The Andes Corp., produce and dispose of petroleum, &c., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Warren Pearl Works, Inc., $34,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucy, C. Heilig of Wilmington.

Wyllite Products, Corp., picture screens, $5,000; Rudolph B. Harver, Earl H. Bosins, New York City; J. Walter Doughlas, Philadelphia.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Food Administration Grain Corp., New York, from $150,000,000 to $600,000,000.

New England Savoie Tire Co., Boston, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Hall Radio Corp. to Hall Research Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Ryan's Theatre Ticket Office, Inc., to Company's Theatre Ticket Office.

Barth Keith Motor Car Co. to Excel Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

American Engineering and Const. Co. to Construction Co. of America.

The Hartman & Fahrenbach Brewing Co. to the Hartman & Fahrenbach Products Co.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Industrial shares were in brisk demand and reached new high prices for this year during the day's session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. United Cigar Stores was bid up 7%, while Tobacco Products, ex rights, was advanced 5¼. American Sugar Refining gaining 6 points, Cuba Cane Sugar 3¾, Corn Products 2¾, and Wilson & Co. 1¾. Endicott-Johnson, among the specialties, gained 6¾; United States Industrial Alcohol 2¾, and United States Rubber 3. The steels led in activity and strength in the last hour, United States Steel common moving up 2¾, Crucible 3¾, Bethlehem Steel B 1¾, and Republic Iron and Steel 1¾. Inspiration moved widest of the coppers, gaining 2¼, the others averaging advances of over a point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Ajax Rub.	103¼	100¾	103¼
200	Allis Chalm.	64%	64%	64%
280	Am B Sugar	89¾	87¾	89¾
3,765	Am Can	62¾	60¼	61¾
240	Am C & I	111¾	111¼	111¾
170	Am Cot Oil	62	61	61
490	Am H & L pf	86¾	84¾	85¼
320	Am Ice	63¾	63½	63½
1,320	Am Interna.	111¾	110	110¾
320	Am Linseed	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,250	Am Smelt	87¾	86¾	87¼
670	Am S & R	84¾	83	84¼
450	Am Steel F.	43¼	42¾	43
320	Am Sugar	138¾	137	138¾
270	Am Su Tob.	112¾	111¾	112¾
340	Am T	103¾	103¾	104
540	Am W P pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
320	Am Zinc	23	23	23
1,080	Anaconda	74¼	73	73¾
210	A. T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,800	Baldwin Lo.	109¾	107	109¾
760	Balt & Ohio	43¼	42¾	43¾
940	Beth Steel B	88¾	87	88
650	Brklyn R. T.	21¼	20¾	20¾
760	Butte & Sup.	31¾	30¾	30¾
210	Butte C & Z	13¾	13¾	13¾
310	Caddo Oil	45¾	45¾	45¾
250	Canada Pac.	170¾	170¾	170¾
220	Cal Petrol.	33¾	33	33¾
330	Can Pacific.	156	155¼	156
620	Cen Leather.	108¾	106¾	107¾
385	Cerro de P.	65	61¾	64¾
210	Chile Cop.	26¾	26¼	26¼
330	C. R I & P.	27¼	27¼	27¼
250	Chile Cop.	28¾	27¾	28¼
370	Chino Cop.	47¾	46	47
1,200	C. R. I. & P.	49¾	48¼	49¾
410	Contin'al C.	96¾	97¾	96¾
1,180	Corn Prod.	86¾	84¼	86¾
4,160	Crucible St'l	97¾	94¼	97¾
2,280	Cuba C Sug.	39¾	37¾	38¾
210	Cuba Cane	14	13¾	14
450	End Johnson	86¾	84¾	86¾
820	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾
410	Gas W & W.	36	35¾	35¾
520	Gen Motors.	235¾	230¾	235¾
570	Gt Nor pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,160	Inspira. Cop.	65¾	63¾	65¾
1,580	Int Mer Mar	54½	52¾	53¾
590	Do pf	118½	117¾	118
300	Int. Nickel	32¾	32¾	32¾
670	Int Paper	64¼	63¾	64¼
380	Interb Cons.	7¼	7	7
310	Do pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
320	Jones B T.	37	37	37
110	Kelly Spr Tire	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Kan'sett C.	40¾	40	40¾
280	Keystone T.	106	104½	105
380	Lack Steel	88	84¾	86
240	Lee Rubber	34¼	34¼	34¼
410	Lehigh Val.	51¾	51	51
1,040	Mex Petrol.	185½	184	184½
240	Miami Cop.	27¾	27¾	27¾
180	Midvale Steel	52¾	51¾	52
260	Mo Pacific.	23¾	23¾	23¾
550	Nat Conduit	22¾	21¾	22¾
210	N Y Central	79¾	79¾	79¾
230	NY, NH & H	31¾	31	31¾
330	Nor Pacific.	87¾	86¾	87¼
1,837	Ont Sec Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾
220	Okla Oil.	10¾	10¾	10¾
320	P A P & T.	84¾	83¼	84¾
510	Phila Co.	41¾	40¾	41¼
1,650	Pierce-Arrow	35¾	34	34
550	Pierce Oil.	23¾	23¾	23¾
520	Pitts Coal.	68½	67¾	67¾
210	P & W Va.	33¾	33¾	33¾
340	Ray Copper.	24¼	24¼	24¼
200	Reading	87¾	86¾	87¼
890	Rep I & S.	84½	82¾	84¼
330	Roy D Am.	111¾	111¾	111¾
360	Do N Y.	112¾	111¾	111¾
250	Sapulpa Refg.	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,040	Sinclair Oil.	63¾	61¾	62¾
1,030	So Pacific.	106½	106	106
520	So Railway.	29¾	28¾	29¾
1,280	Studebaker.	105¾	103	104¾
210	Stutz Motor	75	74¾	74¾
550	Tenn Copper	19¾	18¾	18¾
210	Texas Co.	267¾	267¾	267¾
3,480	Texas & Pac	65¾	64¾	67
1,200	T P & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,420	Tob Prod.	90	89¾	89¾
500	Union Pac.	133	133	133
680	Un Cig St.	177¾	170¾	176
510	U B G I P.	35¾	35¾	35¾
420	U Fruit.	140	139	139
1,280	U S Ind Al.	145¾	142¾	144
2,140	U S Rubber.	137	134	134¾
60,890	U S Steel.	1069	1071¼	1069
240	Utah Copper	90¾	88¾	90
410	Va Iron Coal.	19¼	19¼	19¼
580	Do pf.	84¾	82¾	84
218	Va-Car Ch.	81¼	81¼	81
380	Westing El.	56¾	56	56¾
510	White Mot.	56¾	56¾	56¾
280	Willys & Co.	102¾	101¾	101¾
810	West Un Tel	88¾	88¾	88¾
760	Willys-Over.	35¼	34¾	35¼

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	‡Aetna Exp.	11¾	10½	11¾
900	‡Allied Pack.			
	Inc., c. w.i.	65¾	64½	65
300	‡Am Ag Ch.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	‡Am M & G	50	50	50
1,800	‡Am W P.	12	10	10¾
2,000	‡Beth Motor	25¾	25	25
600	‡Br-Am C	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	‡B-A T B, rts	5	4¼	4¼
700	‡B-A T C, c.	22¾	22	22¼
2,000	‡Chalm Mo.	10¾	10	10
500	‡Cia A an F	8	8	8
1,100	‡Cities Ser.	37¾	36¾	36¾
4,000	‡Colonial T.	22	21¾	21¾
4,000	‡Con Candy.	7	6¾	7
700	‡Cramp Ship	150	145	150
1,200	‡Dry Dock.	39	38	38
4,200	‡FarrellCoal	60¾	50	60¾
2,000	‡F R T, w.i.	36	35	35¾
1,200	‡Gen Asphalt	74¾	73	74
400	‡Do pf.	112¾	111¾	112¾
160	Grape-Ola.	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Do pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Havana Tob	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	‡Do pf.	13¾	12¾	13
500	‡Heyden C.	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,200	‡Hoek V P.	12¾	12	12¾
1,000	‡Hupp M Car	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	‡Interconti'l R	25	24	24¾
100	‡Do M&N & I.	81	81	81
2,500	‡Lima Loco.	82	81	80
2,000	‡Marconi of A	5¾	5	5¼
3,000	‡Martin P C	20	20¼	20¼
100	‡Nat C & I.	80	80	80
3,000	‡Nat Lamp Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	N Y Shipb'g	50	47¾	50
4,000	Perf. T & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡Phil Morris	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,000	‡Prvne M C	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,500	‡Rail Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	‡Savold N Y	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	‡Savold O.	31	30¾	31
600	‡Stern B pf.	109½	107	109¼
2,500	‡S W Ltfts.	16¾	15¾	16¾
3,000	‡Tob P Exp.	30	30	30
1,500	‡Un Carbide	79	75	79
2,000	‡U Profit Sh.	2¾	2¾	2¾
10,000	‡U R & A, w.i.	85¾	82¾	87¾
1,000	‡U S Co.	3	2¾	2¾
500	‡Warren B.	51¾	49	51¾
1,000	‡Web & Hell	17	16	17

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	‡Ill Pipe	187	187	187
20	‡S Penn Oil.	323	323	323
20	‡Vacuum O.	446	444	446

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,400	‡Allen Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,800	‡Allied Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡Amal Roy	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Bar O & G	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Bone Oil	8¾	7¾	8
28,000	‡Boss-Wyo	7¾	6¾	6¾
2,700	‡B V C Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡C A O & G	5	5	5
100	‡Cit Service,			
	Par.	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,500	‡Cwealth Pow	59	58	58¾
100	‡Cont Pet.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,200	Cont Ref.	12	11¾	12
4,500	Cos & Co.	11¼	11	11¼
300	‡Elk Basin	7	7	7
1,250	‡Ertel Oil	7¾	7	7¼
14,000	‡Esmer Oil	18	16	17
1,000	‡Fensenal	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,900	‡Glenrock Oil	6¾	6	6¼
600	‡Hercul Pet,			
	Class A	13	12¾	13
700	‡H R & R	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,100	‡Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	‡Inter Pet.	30¾	30¾	30¾
4,500	‡InvincibleOil	37¾	36¾	37¼
2,500	‡Isld O & G	7¾	7¾	7¾
16,500	‡Island Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Marland Ref	6	6	6
1,500	‡McO P & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	‡Merritt Oil	28	27¾	28
400	‡Mex-P Oil	16	15½	16
1,500	‡Midw Ref	181	177	181
500	‡Mid-Tex Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡M P of Mo	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	‡N'west Oil	63	63	63
2,000	‡Adelphia M & M. (pres)	27	26	27
12,500	‡Allied Mar. Brit Col Metals.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,200	Alaska Mines	3	2¾	2¾
500	‡Allied Gold.	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	‡AmHond, w.i	1¾	1¾	1¾
40,000	‡Amer. Com	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Ariz Butte	68	65	66
100	‡Ariz Silver	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,300	‡Atlanta	4	4	4
500	‡AtlanticGulfR	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	Big Ledge	¾	¾	¾
49,500	‡BelcherDiv, (a pros)	77	60	73
12,000	‡BelcherExt, (a pros)	40	32	37
1,000	‡Booth	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,000	‡Bos & Mon.	86	82	83
2,800	‡Caledonia	41	40	41
3,750	‡Candelaria	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,200	‡Cascade Bl.	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Cashboy	8¾	8	8¾
4,000	Chevenon Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	El Sal Sil	4	3¾	3¾
3,100	‡Eureka Croe	2¼	2	2¼
300	‡Florence	75	75	75
4,500	‡Forty-nine	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,500	‡GoldenEra Sil	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	‡Golden Gate	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	‡Goldf Con.	16	11	16
4,800	‡Goldf'd Flor	58	55	58
100	‡Hast'bgs Div	14	14	14
1,250	Hecla Mining	5¾	5¼	5¾
8,200	‡Jim Butler	34	34	34
1,000	‡Jumbo Ext.	12	12	12
6,000	‡KateHardy	41	39	40
16,600	‡Knox Div.	21	19	20
2,000	‡Lit Bonanza	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Hoek V P.	12¾	12	12¾
1,000	‡Hupp M Car	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	‡Interconti'l R	25	24	24¾
100	‡Do M&N & I.	81	81	81
2,500	‡Lima Loco.	82	81	80
2,000	‡Marconi of A	5¾	5	5¼
3,000	‡Martin P C	20	20¼	20¼
100	‡Nat C & I.	80	80	80
3,000	‡Nat Lamp Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	N Y Shipb'g	50	47¾	50
4,000	Perf. T & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡Phil Morris	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,000	‡Prvne M C	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,500	‡Rail Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	‡Savold N Y	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	‡Savold O.	31	30¾	31
600	‡Stern B pf.	109½	107	109¼
2,500	‡S W Ltfts.	16¾	15¾	16¾
3,000	‡Tob P Exp.	30	30	30
1,500	‡Un Carbide	79	75	79
2,000	‡U Profit Sh.	2¾	2¾	2¾
10,000	‡U R & A, w.i.	85¾	82¾	87¾
1,000	‡U S Co.	3	2¾	2¾
500	‡Warren B.	51¾	49	51¾
1,000	‡Web & Hell	17	16	17
2,500	‡Wilson &Liv	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Am Sum 7s.	113	111¼	113
5,000	‡A T & T 6s.	100	99¾	100
7,000	‡Braden6s, '31	96¾	95¾	96¾
10,000	‡Can Gov 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
75,000	‡Sweden 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
$2,000	‡Int R T 7s.	80	80	80
90,000	‡Russian 6½s	58	56½	57
10,080	‡South Ry 6s	90	90	90
20,000	‡Swift 6s. '21.	100¾	100	100¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—United Saturday, June 28, 50 Gen. Am. Tank Car at 122 and Monday, 85 Tobacco Products Exp. sold at 33.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Air Reduc.	54	57	53	57
Am-Brit Mfg.	4	5	4	5
Do pf.	45	55	45	55
Angio Am C.	19¾	20	19¾	20
B-AmTob, reg.	21½	22¼	21½	22¼
B-AmTob, c r	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼
Burg-Wh-Jud	28	31	28	31
Du Pont Cp f	12	13	12	13
Fairbanks	66	69	66	69
Hall Signal.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Hydraul P Brk	10	10¾	10	10¾
Imp Tob, Gtd	104	104¾	104	104¾
Inter Motors.	51	53	51	53
Do 2d pf.	63	63½	63	63½
Inv Products.	28	35	28	35
Iron Products	50	53	50	53
Kelly-S Tire,				
2d pf.	104	110	104	110
Lack Co Coal	10	17	10	17
LV CoalSales	87	90	87	90
Nat A & C.	37	38	37	38
Do pf.	86¾	87¾	87¼	88
Nat Transp.	17	18	17	18
Pac Oil	94	95	94	95
Pearson Coal.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Peer T & M.	37	39	37	39
Simpson Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Swift Inter.	59	59¾	59	59¾
Tenn Ry.	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼
United Motn.	44	46	44	46
U S L & H.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Wayne Coal.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Do pf.	5	7	5	7
Wright-Mar.	4¾	5¾	4¾	5¾

OIL STOCKS.

Lance Cr's R	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Metro Petrol.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Mid States O.	2	2¾	2	2¼
Texava Oil R	1	1¼	1	1¼
Valverde	7	8¼	7	8¼
Y Oil & Gas.	¾	1

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important transaction in the Pennsylvania Station zone, where several deals are pending and there is a rumor regarding the erection of another hotel, was closed yesterday by Edward E. Simon, operator.

Mr. Simon purchased the eight old four, and five-story buildings at Nos. 131 to 137 West Thirty-third Street. The properties have a frontage of 200 feet on the north side of Thirty-third Street and a depth of 100 feet abutting the Herald Square Hotel on Thirty-fourth Street. On the south side of the site is the new Pennsylvania Hotel and Gimbel Brothers' store.

Adjoining the property on the east is the building of Hook and Ladder Company No. 24, and to the west is a fifty-foot lot on which Daniel P. Morse, President of the Parmelee Realty Company, recently acquired by purchasing at auction for $12,500 the gore lot at No. 135. The three properties—separate this plot from the Smith estate property at 141 to 149 West Thirty-third Street, running through to Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Morris Keim recently secured a long lease, with option to purchase, for improvement with a four-story office and commissary building for the Hanover Lunch Company.

Another recent transaction involved the Frank J. Cassidy property at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, which has been leased for a long term at 5 per cent. on a valuation of $800,000, equaling a rate of $200 per square foot.

Before the erection of the Pennsylvania Station the Cassidy corner was available at $570,000. In 1908 the value was placed at $168,250 and was bought in for $400,000 by Ralph L. Spotts, who resold for $435,000 to Ranald H. Macdonald, who, in turn, sold to Mr. Cassidy for $450,000.

No price was mentioned in connection with Mr. Simon's purchase. It was said that an offer of $390,000 a lot was declined by the sellers twelve years ago when the "boom" incident upon the coming of the station affected all owners in this district.

Speaking of the purchase, Mr. Simon said:

"I believe Thirty-third Street is ripe for development and property should sell for much more than prevailing rates. Four features particularly attract me: (1) No section in New York has the transportation facilities which block possesses, with the new subways at each end of the block, the Hudson Tube, the Long Island Railroad, the Pennsylvania Terminal, &c., and Seventh Avenue is a direct artery to Times Square. (2) The Pennsylvania Hotel will be the biggest in the world, arranged for all its street stories on Thirty-third Street and has omitted them from Thirty-second Street; (3) the elevators of this hotel, with its roaring population of from ten to twenty thousand daily, are on Thirty-third Street, and (4) all stores on thoroughfares generally speaking, must be provided on the north side of Thirty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues." The Charles F. Noyes Company and Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated yesterday's sale.

Trinity Sells Old Buildings.

Trinity Church Corporation, which has been selling a number of its lower west side properties, yesterday disposed of two 3-story brick buildings and 31 to 35 Hamilton Street, the northwest corner of these thoroughfares, six old brick and frame buildings, occupying a plot fronting 75 feet on Varick and 98.2 feet on Dominick Street.

It is understood that the buyer, the Hamilton-Ness Company, will improve the site with warehouses.

Buys on Central Park West.

Mendel Pressberges bought two six-story elevator apartment houses, on lot 118 by 100, held at $350,000, from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. S. & J. H. Albert, in conjunction with Peter Alex. negotiated the sale.

Increases Uptown Holding.

By the purchase of the four-story building at 81 John Street, 27 by 100.5, Dight & Hillis have increased their downtown holding to a plot of 10,000 square feet, running from John to William Street. The firm, which is the general insurance broker of the Employers' Liability Assurance Company, recently bought the former Lehn & Fink property at 118 and 120 William Street. Alfred L. White was the seller of the John Street holding, and Horace S. Ely & Co. and William A. White & Son were the brokers.

Brown Buys the Belvedere.

Frederick Brown bought from Robert Simon the six-story Belvedere Apartment, 100 by 100, renting for $30,000, on the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 150th Street, acquired by Mr. Simon yesterday from Bing & Bing for $450,000. A three-story building on the Apartments, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Leitner, Brener, & Starr were the brokers.

Sataneon Buys Broadway Corner.

Jack N. Natanson bought the plot 100 by 175, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 161st Street, from Wilhelmina J. Causey, represented by Samuel Lansky. Negotiations are pending for the resale to a builder who contemplates the erection of a ten-story fireproof apartment house.

Mr. Natanson sold to the H. W. G. Realties 1,000 Faile Street, southeast corner of Westchester Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 91 by 100 by irregular. The property brings in an annual rental of $18,000 and was held at $160,000.

Cornell University Buys at Auction.

Cornell University, as plaintiff, yesterday bought at auction for $102,000, on the stand of Joseph P. Day, the property formerly occupied by the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company at 201 to 213 East Twelfth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue. The property consists of one five-story building 125 by 103, which the University took for $101,000, and a five-story building 77.6 by 100, at the Third Avenue corner, a leasehold, taken for $1,000.

The sale was the result of an action brought by the university against the factory company to protect a judgment of $119,646. There was an additional lien of $13,525, which brought the total incumbrance to $133,141.

Benenson Acquires Loft.

The Benenson Realty Company bought yesterday a loft building, on lot 25 by 100, at 106 East Nineteenth Street, between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, from a client of Goldstein Rosenthal. In exchange the buyers gave free and clear lots on White Plains Road, Jackson Point section, Bronx. The transaction involved about $190,000.

Private Dwellings.

The estate of Hannah E. Walke sold the three-story brownstone dwelling at 146 West 123d Street to an investing client of Porter & Co.

Thomas G. Barkus of the Guardian Realty Company sold for Caroline K. Hoffman to Sarah P. McCoun, 351 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 18.8 by 102.2. The buyer gave in part payment 374 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story apartment house.

Tenement Deals.

Franzblau resold to the Tekane Realty Company the five-story tenement at 251 East 124th Street, 25 by 100, which was purchased from Frederick Brown through the same brokers three years ago. The price was $35,000. Rosenfeld & Saffis were the brokers.

Zoe D. Underhill sold the six-story four-family tenement with stores at 105 East Third Street through O. D. H. V. Dike.

George L. O'Hare sold the five-story brick flat at 59 East 122d Street to a Mr. Muivihill & Co.

Hahn & Sinnott bought the five-story flat, with stores, 23 by 100, held at $30,000, at 428 Amsterdam Avenue, from the estate of Edward De Noyelles through Edward C. H. Vogler.

The Bronx Market.

The Buchanan Grand Holding Corporation sold the two five-story new-law apartment houses at 41 Buchanan Place and 2,240 Grand Avenue, on plot 100 by 100, to an investor through Mor-ris Z. Jacob. The same broker sold the two-family house at 2,791 Briggs Avenue, lot 25 by 100, to the same investor.

Herbert Jacob sold 1,999 Morris Avenue, a two-story and basement brick and stone two-family dwelling, to Mrs. Rose Haig through E. Osborne Smith. The same broker sold to John Zblin for Mrs. Bregler, 2615 Sedgwick Avenue, near Kingsbridge Road, a frame dwelling, and for Mrs. Whindon to a Mr. Sheffold the two-story brick two-family house at 2 River Avenue.

Wilhelmina Fleming sold the two-family house, 20 by 80, at 1,143 Forest Avenue, to Jeanette Siegal, who resold immediately to Mrs. Mauser, the present tenant. George Goldblatt Company, which negotiated the sale, also sold the three-family houses, 25 by 115.5, at 685 Caldwell Avenue, for Mrs. C. M. Blumberg sold to an investing client of Charles S. Kohler, Inc., 1,207 Jerome Avenue, between 167th Street and 168th Street, a five-story new walk-up, on plot 27.2 by 95, rent-

ing for $5,000 per annum and held at $32,000.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. E. W. Collins sold the three-story and basement one-family brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 at 177 Herkimer Street, between Nostrand and New York Avenues, to a client of the Buckley & Horton Company for occupancy.

John Snydam sold the two-story and cellar white stone front two-family dwelling at 7,516 Seventh Avenue to a client of F. C. Sauter and Frank A. Seaver for occupancy.

Vincenzo Mazzaferro sold the two-family stucco dwelling, on a plot 30 by 100, at 1,618 Sixtieth Street to a client of B. J. Sforza for occupancy.

The Van Brunt estate sold a two-story dwelling, on a plot 100 by 100, at 1164 East Thirteenth Street to Peter Firing through Howard C. Pyle & Co.

The Brooklyn Trust Company sold the property at 227 Tenth Street through Charles Heymann.

Patrick H. Drugan sold the two-story brick dwelling at 647 Forty-eighth Street to Annie Morrissey through Tutino & Cerno. The same brokers sold for Max Simon to Frederick Whitton the two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling at 625 Fiftieth Street, and for Anthony Huber to Thomas Anderson the two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling at 630 Forty-ninth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

John McLaughlin bought a two-family brick dwelling, on Thirtieth Street, Flushing, from Robert Bruce through J. Albert Johntra.

S. Howe purchased from I. Zaret the improved property at the southwest corner of Rockaway Beach Boulevard and Beach Thirty-ninth Street, Far Rockaway. The plot, 100 by 100, is held at $30,000.

I. Haines sold to J. Johnson the plot 80 by 100, on the north side of Hillside Avenue, east of Alsop Street, Jamaica.

E. Ricketts has purchased from A. Smith a plot 50 by 97, on the southeast side of Lathrop Street, northeast of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City.

H. Carlstrom has sold three improved plots on the north side of Bradford Avenue, west of Jaggar Avenue, Flushing. The plots were 25 by 100, and the purchasers were E. Verbnitsky, H. Abrams, and M. Myers.

Suburban Sales.

Joseph S. Ward sold for cash to John B. Rock, President of the Vitagraph Company, his ten-acre estate known as Knollwood, at Croton-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Ward took this property in part trade about a year ago for the south corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street. Edward C. Vogler was the broker in both transactions.

The J. D. Maguire estate at Sands Point, Port Washington, L. I., consisting of five acres, large residence and outbuildings, held at $250,000, was sold to a client of Fish & Marvin. The same brokers sold for Herman Florsheimer his residence and one and a quarter acres at Flandome, L. I., held at $65,000.

Dr. David Friedman sold a three-story stucco dwelling, on a plot 80 by 100, on the west side of Beach Thirty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I., to Philip Liberman through the Lewis H. May Company.

George B. Louderback sold his residence, with outbuildings, on an acre plot, at Larchmont, N. Y., to B. Elkan through E. C. Griffin. The same brokers sold for Mrs. Murray's development Company four lots on Locust Avenue to William Hancock and four lots at the corner of Monroe Avenue and Monroe Place to Walter D. Williams.

A. B. Fraser has purchased from the Amsterdam Development and Sales Company, a plot 80 by 100, at Malverne, Long Island, for a high-class dwelling.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., rented for Crescent Realty Company the second floor at 210 to 212 West Forty-second Street, now in the course of construction, to Wung Tue, who will occupy the premises for the chop suey business. This lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

The Brett & Goode Company leased for the Spingler and Van Beuren estates the entire five-story building 41 and 43 West Forty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, to Samuel Frost for a term of ten years for his electrical appliance business.

A. V. Amy & Co. and Charles E. Schuyler leased for the John S. Huyler estate, represented by Cross & Brown, for a term of years, the four-story dwelling at 8 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.6, which will be altered into small suites.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 205-13 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 125x103.3, five-story brick building. Sold to the plaintiff for $101,000; also

12th St, 201-2 East, n e corner 3d Av (67-91,) 100x77.6, five-story brick building; Cornell University vs. True Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co. et al.; Sackett, Chapman & Stevens, attorneys; Howard C. Kelly, referee; due on judgment, $119,-616.75, &c., &c.; $135,000; leasehold. Sold to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Hudson St, 422, e s, 23.1 ft n of St. Luke's Place, 21.11x59.6, four-story brick tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executors, &c., vs. Bertha Levy et al.; Geller, Rolston & Horan, attorneys; James R. Mitchell, referee; due on judgment, $12,-366.34; taxes, &c., $219.56. Sold to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Samuel Marx.

123d St, 249 West, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Herbert P. Whitlock et al., executors, &c., vs. Elizabeth M. Murphy et al.; Alexander & Green, attorneys; Julius Miller, referee; due on judgment, $9,311.89; taxes, &c., $431.79. Sold to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Henry Brady.

134th St, 269 East, n w corner Lincoln Av, (141-153,) 100x125, seven four-story tenements and stores; Broadway Savings Institution vs. G. E. Cohn et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due on judgment, $41,-496.75; taxes, &c., $356.96. Sold to the plaintiff for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

College Av, n e corner 168th St, ten two-story brick dwellings and garages; 20x60; The Hoffman Co. Builders, Inc., Geo. Hoffman, Pres., 1,070 Washington Av, President, owners; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; total cost $100,000.

Monroe Av, w s, 87.6 ft n of Sacket Av, two-story frame dwelling, 20x33; Edw. J. Moberg Co., Inc., Edw. J. Moberg, 1,319 Purdy St, President, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost $4,500.

Rosedale Av, e s, 175 ft s of Randall Av, one-story asbestos shop and garage, 9.6x21; Wm. Springer, 1,511 Westchester Av, owner; Wm. Koppe, 2,310 Waterbury Av, architect; cost $3,000.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

94th St, 19 East, to a four-story dwelling; F. S. McGrath, 30 Pine St, owner; Montgomery & Riggs, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost $8,000.

67th St, 49 East, to a five-story dwelling; W. E. Bruyn, 515 3d St, Brooklyn, owner; Sterner & Wolfe, 560 5th Av, architects; $20,000.

82d St, 19 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. H. Leonard, 7 West 72d St, owner; A. H. Pierce, 26 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost $9,000.

Fulton Av, n w corner 173d St, five-story school, 206x68; City of New York, City Hall, owners; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost $8,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

VYSE AV, w s, 120 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Janota Bldg. Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment house, (13 payments).....$45,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 107.7 ft s of 186th St, 58.8x95; Arrow Holding Corporation to Eugenie Frering, 2,657 Decatur Av, mtg $50,000, all liens, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 135 Broadway.$100

BROADWAY, w s, from n s of 168th to s s of 169th Sts, 201.10x100; The Manhasset-Marbuck Realty Corp. to Jerry F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $880,-000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to 2,851 Broadway Co., 350 Broadway, mtg $850,000, all liens; attorney, Geo. M. Boynton, 132 Nassau St.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 167th St, 99.11x125; Birchwood Realty Co. to Joseph M. Fishel, 450 Park Av, mtg $200,000, June 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 B'way..$100

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft e of Essex St, 40.5x75; Jos. D. Goldstein Realties to Big Four Realty Corp., 37 Liberty St.; mtg $42,400, all liens, June 28; attorney, Wm. M. Kilcullen, 170 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 15-19, n s, 66.8x100; Samuel A. Cassell to Cassell Holding Co., 1,663 Madison Av, mtg $91,000, all liens, June 26; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 347 Madison Av.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Charles H. Darrow, Jr., to Kath. M. Watters, 241 11th St, Brooklyn, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON ST, e s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, 93x88; Clinton St., Inc., to Jos. Pass, 78 Clinton St, mtge $50,000; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 100, n s, 185.2 ft e of Pike St, runs n 63.7x w 23x s 65.8x e 25 to beginning, foreclosure June 25; Francis B. Ware Co. to same, mtg ($44,300, June 26; attorney, same.....$100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 37.11 ft s of 176th St, s 96.8x e 83x0.8x n 26x w 98.3 to Avenue x n 79.2 to beginning; Max Schiff to Helshif Realty Co., 42 Broadway; mtg $53,500, June 12; attorney, M. S. Sanders, 41 Broadway.....$1

HARNES AV, e s, 80.8 ft s of 220th St, 25.5 x105; Josephine McMahon to John and Marian Svihra, 4,023 Park Av, mtg $2,000, June 27; attorney, E. J. Brisach, 501 East 149th St.....$100

BRYANT AV, e s, 310 ft s of 165th St, 120x 109; William S. Dempsey Realty Co. to Hy. Investing Co., 299 Broadway; mtge $85,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Ida Miller to Sam Rosenbluth, 980 East 161st St, mtg $6,500, June 30; attorney, Abr. Rosenbluth, 253 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,040, e s, 27.2x80; Fannie Landau to Philip Lipin, 897 Morris Av; mtg $9,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, 1,534, e s, 80x80.3; Isaac Leader to Josef Reiter, 170 East Houston St, mtg $6,000, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title & Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway..$100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Garden St, 70.3 x44x79.5x49.3; Oliver Realty Co. to Nicola De Crescenzo, 3,980 Lorillard Place, mtg $25,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, 2,322, w s, 87.6x100; Jeanette F. Bonner to Max Miller, 825 Jackson Av, June 30; attorney, C. F. Fredricks, 111 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Max Miller to Rose Isaacson, 867 East 169th St, mtg $19,000, June 30; attorney.....$100

GRAND AV, w s, 200 ft n of 182d St, 50x 100; Annie M. Donoghue to Frank Kindermann, 1,375 Teller Av, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,874, e s, 20.2x100.3x20.2x100.6 Harry H. Herche to Tillie Parsons, 2,874 Heath Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,449, w s, 25x100; Solomon Silverstein to Philip Fuchs, 19 East 106th St; mtg $6,000, June 30; attorney, C. B. Barnard, 105 Broadway.....$1

LOT 137, map of Home Estate; Concetta Campagnano to J. M. Chauvet and ano., 259 East Kingsbridge Road, June 27; J. M. Chauvet, 259 East Kingsbridge Road.....$100

LOT 50, Blk 13, Sect 15, Emerald Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., mtg $21,000, all liens, June 28; attorney, R. B. Costello, 63 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 190th St, 97x120; Benenson Realties Co. to Purdy Estate, 71 Broadway, mtg $180,500, all liens, June 30; attorney, J. H. Purdy, 71 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY PL, n e c Waverley Pl, 42.10x 74.6; Waverley Pl, n s, 33.6 ft w of Greene St, 33.6x100.8; Waverley Pl, 29, n s, 67 ft w of Greene St, 33.8x100.06; No. 1 University Place, Inc., to U. P. W. Realty Corporation, 2,941 Broadway; mtg $98,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON SQ. WEST, 37, w s, 27.6x116, (foreclosure of tax liens May 27, 1919); Jas. C. Connell, referee, to Albert Frankel, 2,520 Palmetto St, Ridgewood, L. I, June 30; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$5,609.61

WEST END AV, s e corner 71st St, 75.8x100; Jane G. Ilaley and another, exrs., to E. A. L. Apartment Management Co., 565 5th Av, all liens, June 25; attorneys, M. S. & H. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY; Management Co. to Edgar A. Levy, Scarsdale, N. Y., mtg $80,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 2,180, e s, 32 ft n of 119th St, 23x 80; Jas. H. Purdy, Sr., to Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, mtg $15,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 2,320, s w corner 136th St, 24.11x90; Jas. H. Purdy, Sr., et al., exrs., to Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, ½ part, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,082

SAME PROPERTY; Purdy Estate, Inc., to same, ½ part, mtg $10,000, June 30; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, 174, w s, 23.9 ft n of 224 St, 23.9x 100; 5th Av, 176, w s, 22 ft s of 224 St, 18.11x100; Harvey B. Stevens to Frank R. Steven, 194 Clinton St, Brooklyn, 1-120th part, b and s, c s, March 10; attorney, Eugene Perry, 80 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, 171-73, w s, 69.9x100; Josephine C. Christman to Goody Shop Realty Co., 111 Broadway, June 26.....$100

10TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25.5x75; T. R. Hennessy to Mary E. Kenney, 735 St. Nicholas Av; mtg $40,000, all liens, June 21; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 31 Nassau St.$1

11TH ST, 243 West, n s, 125 ft s of 4th St, 19.5x100.7; Julius Lippman to Chas. W. Knight, 243 West 11th St; mtg $6,500, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

25TH ST, 417-23 West, n s, 100x98.9; Anna F. Day (Hencken) to Henry Hencken, 832 West 239th St., &c., June 30; attorney, Ely Hers, 41 Park Row.....$1

55TH ST, 136 West, s s, 25x100.5; Benjamin Stern to the Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $23,000; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Hy L. Werl, on Fulton St, Woodmere, L. I., mtg $25,500 all liens, June 30; attorney same.....$1

63D ST, 252 East, s s, 20x100.5; F. Weld to the Spence Alumnae Society, 232 East 62d St, all liens, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

70TH ST, 55 West, n s, 22.8x102.5; Nathan Y. Worrall et al. to Carolyn H. Dorsett, 53 West 70th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 15 East, s s, 20x100.5; Chas G. Curtis to Marie K., wife Jno. W. Prentiss, 18 East 70th St, mtg $50,000, all liens, b and s, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

71ST ST, 5 West, s s, 46.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x102.2; Caroline K. Clegg to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 13, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Surety Realty Co. to Sarah P. McCoun, 78 West 85th St, all liens, b and s; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, 138 East, n s, 17.9x80.5; Stephen C. Clark to Leon H. Kronthal, 138 East 71st St, basement and stores, all liens, June 16; attorneys, Davis, Polk & Wardwell.$1,000

72D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Madison Av, 20.8x 102.2; Florette S. Guggenheim to Cora G., wife of Louis F. Rothschild, 15 East 72d St, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

76TH ST, 39 West, n s, 22.11x102.2; Robert W. Duncan to Edward F. Curtis, 37 West 76th St.; q. c., June 20; attorneys, Leventritt, F. & A., 31 Broadway.....$1

78TH ST, 311 West, n s, 18x100; Alfred J. Johnson to Wm. J. Shea and Mary A. Shea, his mother, 311 West 78th St, as joint tenants, and lives, June 30; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 31 Nassau St.....$25,000

86TH ST, 117 West, n s, 20x102.2; Alice S. MacLeod and ano to Adele ——— Allen, 162 West 122d St; M., mtg $25,000, all liens, June 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 16 West, s s, 21x100.8; N. Taylor Phillips et al. to Anna T. and Carrie L. Covell, 1 West 86d St, &c., $30,000, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

93D ST, 253-255 West, n s, 37x100.8; Ray Streep to Merit Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $40,000, June 23; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Merit Holding Corporation to Morris Berdinka, Jr., 2,150 Crotona Parkway, mtg $40,000, June 28; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, 32-50 West, e s, 262.6x71.10; Shenk, R. & C. Co., to Leah Realty Co., 215 4th Av, mtg $210,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, J. M. Marcuson, 256 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 70 East, s s, 25x100.11; Mary G. Cook to Bella Frankel, Elmhurst B. of Q., mtg $13,000; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 290 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Commonwealth Ins. Co. of N. Y. to Max Weingarten, 13 East 108th St, and Herman Chodorkopf, 119 East 108th St, mtg $15,500, b and s, June 30; attorney, Emanuel Schwartz, 163 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 59 E, n s, 16x100.11; George L. O'Hare to Barnet Greenberg, 65 East 121st St, mtg $10,000, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, 604-606 West, s s, 62 ft e c. l. Old Bloomingdale Road, (closed) x—x42.6x 100.11; Stars and Stripes Realty Co. to Ashton Holding Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $78,750; attorneys, Morrison & T., 320 Broadway.....$100

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Olds Holding Corporation to Rose Fransblau, 101 West 120th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Greenfield & Saffir, 1,472 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 529 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; Emily Krauss to Grand Investing Co., 49 West 23d St, two-thirds part, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 B'way.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Emanuel Arnstein, 600 West End Av, and Samuel Levy, 378 West End Av, one-third part, all liens, June 30; attorneys, same.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 246.6 ft e of 7th Av, 82x 99.11; William Rankin to Douglas B. Johnson, 221 West 138th St, all liens, June 30.....$1

140TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Scheer-Ginsberg R. and C. Co. to James Baird,, 2,880 Broadway, mtge $125,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, C. Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$100

147TH ST, 205-207 West, s s, 75x99.11; Rosa, Silas and Louis J. Mushner and David C. Rousheim, executors and trustees will Isaac Mushner, to Jos. H. Stern Amsterdam Av Co., 38 Gold St; undivided mtg; attorneys, Hoffman & Friedman, 31 Nassau St.....$75,000

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft e of Essex St, 40.5x75; Jos. D. Goldstein Realties to Big Four Realty Corp., 37 Liberty St.; mtg $42,400, all liens, June 28; attorney, Wm. M. Kilcullen, 170 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 15-19, n s, 66.8x 100; Samuel A. Cassell to Cassell Holding Co., 1,663 Madison Av, mtg $91,000, all liens, June 26; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 347 Madison Av.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Charles H. Darrow, Jr., to Kath. M. Watters, 241 11th St, Brooklyn, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON ST, e s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, 93x88; Clinton St., Inc., to Jos. Pass, 78 Clinton St, mtge $50,000; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 100, n s, 185.2 ft e of Pike St, runs n 63.7x w 23x s 65.8x e 25 to beginning, foreclosure June 25; Francis B. Ware Co. to same, mtg ($44,300, June 26; attorney, same.....$100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 37.11 ft s of 176th St, s 96.8x e 83x0.8x n 26x w 98.3 to Avenue x n 79.2 to beginning; Max Schiff to Helshif Realty Co., 42 Broadway; mtg $53,500, June 12; attorney, M. S. Sanders, 41 Broadway.....$1

HARNES AV, e s, 80.8 ft s of 220th St, 25.5 x105; Josephine McMahon to John and Marian Svihra, 4,023 Park Av, mtg $2,000, June 27; attorney, E. J. Brisach, 501 East 149th St.....$100

BRYANT AV, e s, 310 ft s of 165th St, 120x 109; William S. Dempsey Realty Co. to Hy. Investing Co., 299 Broadway; mtge $85,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Ida Miller to Sam Rosenbluth, 980 East 161st St, mtg $6,500, June 30; attorney, Abr. Rosenbluth, 253 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,040, e s, 27.2x80; Fannie Landau to Philip Lipin, 897 Morris Av; mtg $9,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, 1,534, e s, 80x80.3; Isaac Leader to Josef Reiter, 170 East Houston St, mtg $6,000, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title & Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway..$100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Garden St, 70.3 x44x79.5x49.3; Oliver Realty Co. to Nicola De Crescenzo, 3,980 Lorillard Place, mtg $25,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, 2,322, w s, 87.6x100; Jeanette F. Bonner to Max Miller, 825 Jackson Av, June 30; attorney, C. F. Fredricks, 111 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Max Miller to Rose Isaacson, 867 East 169th St, mtg $19,000, June 30; attorney.....$100

GRAND AV, w s, 200 ft n of 182d St, 50x 100; Annie M. Donoghue to Frank Kindermann, 1,375 Teller Av, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,874, e s, 20.2x100.3x20.2x100.6 Harry H. Herche to Tillie Parsons, 2,874 Heath Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,449, w s, 25x100; Solomon Silverstein to Philip Fuchs, 19 East 106th St; mtg $6,000, June 30; attorney, C. B. Barnard, 105 Broadway.....$1

LOT 137, map of Home Estate; Concetta Campagnano to J. M. Chauvet and ano., 259 East Kingsbridge Road, June 27; J. M. Chauvet, 259 East Kingsbridge Road.....$100

LOT 50, Blk 13, Sect 15, Emerald Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., mtg $21,000, all liens, June 28; attorney, R. B. Costello, 63 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 190th St, 97x120; Benenson Realties Co. to Purdy Estate, 71 Broadway, mtg $180,500, all liens, June 30; attorney, J. H. Purdy, 71 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY PL, n e c Waverley Pl, 42.10x 74.6; Waverley Pl, n s, 33.6 ft w of Greene St, 33.6x100.8; Waverley Pl, 29, n s, 67 ft w of Greene St, 33.8x100.06; No. 1 University Place, Inc., to U. P. W. Realty Corporation, 2,941 Broadway; mtg $98,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON SQ. WEST, 37, w s, 27.6x116, (foreclosure of tax liens May 27, 1919); Jas. C. Connell, referee, to Albert Frankel, 2,520 Palmetto St, Ridgewood, L. I, June 30; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$5,609.61

WEST END AV, s e corner 71st St, 75.8x100; Jane G. Ilaley and another, exrs., to E. A. L. Apartment Management Co., 565 5th Av, all liens, June 25; attorneys, M. S. & H. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY; Management Co. to Edgar A. Levy, Scarsdale, N. Y., mtg $80,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 2,180, e s, 32 ft n of 119th St, 23x 80; Jas. H. Purdy, Sr., to Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, mtg $15,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 2,320, s w corner 136th St, 24.11x90; Jas. H. Purdy, Sr., et al., exrs., to Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, ½ part, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,082

SAME PROPERTY; Purdy Estate, Inc., to same, ½ part, mtg $10,000, June 30; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, 174, w s, 23.9 ft n of 224 St, 23.9x 100; 5th Av, 176, w s, 22 ft s of 224 St, 18.11x100; Harvey B. Stevens to Frank R. Steven, 194 Clinton St, Brooklyn, 1-120th part, b and s, c s, March 10; attorney, Eugene Perry, 80 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, 171-73, w s, 69.9x100; Josephine C. Christman to Goody Shop Realty Co., 111 Broadway, June 26.....$100

10TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25.5x75; T. R. Hennessy to Mary E. Kenney, 735 St. Nicholas Av; mtg $40,000, all liens, June 21; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 31 Nassau St.$1

11TH ST, 243 West, n s, 125 ft s of 4th St, 19.5x100.7; Julius Lippman to Chas. W. Knight, 243 West 11th St; mtg $6,500, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

25TH ST, 417-23 West, n s, 100x98.9; Anna F. Day (Hencken) to Henry Hencken, 832 West 239th St., &c., June 30; attorney, Ely Hers, 41 Park Row.....$1

55TH ST, 136 West, s s, 25x100.5; Benjamin Stern to the Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $23,000; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Hy L. Werl, on Fulton St, Woodmere, L. I., mtg $25,500 all liens, June 30; attorney same.....$1

63D ST, 252

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful 8-story and basement dwelling; west side, in the 80's; parquet floors, electric lights; $20,000. Woolens, K 713 Times Downtown. To let, house, west side, long lease, alterations allowed, favorable terms. O 509 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

For Sale.—On Sterling Place, Brooklyn, close to Flatbush Av., three-story and basement, brownstone front, ten rooms, hot-water heat; entire property in excellent order; your own agent. Address J. Dean, 11 Whaley St., Freeport, N. Y.

Williamsburg.—Private house for sale, (226 96,) for two families; 1 minute from bridge; price $15,500. Meyer Welt, 209 South 9th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 5814 Williamsburg.

Beautiful semi-detached seven-room brick; hot water heat, parqueting, electricity, shower, new screens, storm windows. Cypress 2827.

Queens.

Two-family brick, strictly up to date; refined section; $1,500 cash, balance monthly; cost $6,500, worth $10,000. Write Biedencapp, 1 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, care of Queensboro Corporation.

Long Beach.—3 minutes from station, new six-room houses, all modern conveniences; newly furnished; $750. Happy Home Realty Co., 5,008 Broadway, Audubon 2598.

City House Wanted.

Will buy one or two 1-family residences, 7 rooms, modern in every respect; not less than 40x100 feet and 18 to 20 miles from Brooklyn on Long Island. Write full-list details, Cassidy, 2,391 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have cash buyer for apartment house, Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn; also for one or two family house, Brooklyn or Queens; owners send details and lowest price. Agent, E 54 Times.

50-foot house, preferably on side street, priced right, upper east side, between 59th and 94th, for cash. X 898 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Richmond.

House, eight rooms and bath; corner plot, 100x100; fruit trees, henhouse, concrete garage; refined neighborhood, south shore, Staten Island; near trains, trolley; $8,500. For appointment, write C 433 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

Larchmont's best home propositions! $1,000 cash balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environments, corner plot, 100x100; beautifully landscaped; ten-room house; cost $15,000; will take $9,500 for quick sale. For photographs and particulars write Mr. Marine, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

New California bungalow, nearing completion; 8 large rooms and bath; charming, restricted environment; convenient schools, shops, golf, beaches, &c.; one minute from electric station; 40 minutes from Broadway; $8,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, hardwood floors; 7 rooms and 2 baths; corner plot, 75x150; fine shade trees; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply all day or evening to owner, 288 Washington Place. Telephone Flushing 975W.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Two-family frame house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating, plot 100x100; price $11,500. Inquire owner, 819 Greenwood Av., (111th St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I. No agents.

PORT WASHINGTON HOUSE.

Must be sold before July 1; greatest bargain on Long Island; 8 rooms, tile and stucco; every improvement; garage; garden. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BELLPORT HOUSE.

6½ acres, 12-room house, modern improvements, garage; must sell to settle estate; price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.

Ready for Oct. 1, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MALBA HOUSE.

Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.

9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage with living quarters. Beautiful grounds.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS LOTS.

Sage Foundation; three lots on Deepdean Road, in best section, must be sold.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Will rent cottage at Quogue, L. I.; must have seven bedrooms, two baths; garage. Box 260, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New Jersey.

New homes for rent within one hour of New York City, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents $28 per month; houses never occupied; all modern conveniences; beautiful surroundings and large lawns; 55 rentals made to New York and Newark commuters the past week; a few houses left. Visit our project today and let your house hunting come to an end. U. S. Housing Corporation, Operating Division, New Brunswick, N. J. Call, write or telephone New Brunswick 967 for reservations. Office open daily and Sundays.

Islip on the south shore of Long Island among the homes of the Belmonts, Havemeyers, Dicks; one hour out; a seven-room house, all improvements, tennis court, lawn, garden, garage, on half-acre plot in residential street; $4,800; bargain to immediate purchaser. T 340 Times.

My beautiful new 6 room suburban home $6,000; positively every improvement; ½ hour Manhattan; convenient 2 railroads; 8c commutation; others $4,000 up; low prices; terms arranged. Hensel, 30 Fifth St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1481—J Hackensack; 3823 Cortlandt (New York.)

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient,, desirable suburban homes; bargains; phone, write, come now. HENSCHEL, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1481-J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt (N. Y.)

Summit, N. J., 25 Elm St.—14-room house, beautiful lot; refreshing shade, pleasing landscape environment, near station; price $9,000. Local agents or write H. S. Cooley, Mahwah, N. J.

THIS IS GENUINE VALUE.

Plainfield, 7 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, steam, hardwood, throughout; sacrifice on $1,500 payment. J. Stein, owner, Tribune Bldg. Beekman 3960.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 2 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 252, Lake Placid, N. Y.

For Rent.—Artist's bungalow; $150 for balance season; beautiful spot in woods; easy commuting; wood s, bathing; two or three adults only. P 111 Times.

Six room, bath, modern bungalow; all improvements; 1½ hour out, Erie; $3,950; terms. Butenhoff, 154 Nassau. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Livable home; conveniences, accessible; furnished, unfurnished; rent, sell. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Bay Head.—Furnished new near yacht club; lot 100x150; sailing, fishing, gunning, bathing; reasonable. X 402 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

POSSESSION

PRIVATE HOUSE
206 Edgecombe Ave.
NEAR 145TH ST.
8 story brick, 9 rooms, bath and 2 toilets. Size 18.8x82.
PRICE $10,000
Great Bargain
FREDERICK BROWN.
Tel. 4932 Barclay. 217 B'way, N. Y.

Floor Space for rent in Long Island City
All or Part of
105,000 square feet
Having railroad siding and close to subway station. Ready for occupancy Feb. 1.
The Queensboro Corporation,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Phone 501 Astoria.

NEW FIREPROOF GARAGE
NEAR TIMES SQUARE.
2 Stories & Basement, 50x100
Long Term Lease—Principals Only.
BRETT & GOODE CO.
Fifth Ave. Bryant 600.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARTLETT BUILDING.
216-228 High St., Newark, N. J.
70,000 Sq. Ft. 5 story modern mill constructed brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central; good labor district. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Connecticut.

Village home, Connecticut; modern improvements; desirable property; most reasonable price. B 156 Times.

Maine.

Summer home, cold stream lake, Maine; nine rooms, furnished; spring water, fishing, hunting; must be sold by Aug. 1. Harry Gordon, East Millinocket, Me.

New York State.

Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Mason St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Riedel, 6900 Bowling Green.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

A rarely beautiful and exceptionally constructed home with 7 bedrooms and 3 baths; high-class environment, overlooking the Hudson, near commuting station and country club; will be sold by widow of late owner for $30,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2496 Beekman.

Country Places Wanted.

Modern House.—High class neighborhood; eight or nine comfortable rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; some grounds; near station; about 30 minutes New York City terminal; reasonable rental; lease with privilege of purchase if preferred; principals. T 371 Times.

Want to lease from Oct. 1, unfurnished small house or part of two-family house; all improvements, within commuting distance of New York; not over $40 month; refined couple; no children; best references. F 935 Times Harlem.

Wanted—To buy a small bungalow of three to six rooms, with some land attached, within 40 minutes of Grand Central; price must be reasonable; liberal cash payment; no agents. Address F 183 Times.

Wanted to lease, for immediate possession, for 1 year or more, bungalow type house of 6 rooms, unfurnished; must be within 40 minutes of New York City; state full particulars as to lowest rental, &c. D 29 Times.

Want country home. What can I do with $100 monthly? T 378 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Nicely furnished 8-room apartment in Yonkers; attractive location; splendid view of Hudson. Telephone Yonkers 3678-W.

Long Island.

Comfortable and attractive Summer home in Litchfield County to rent from July 15; two living rooms with fireplaces, screened, dining and sleeping porches, five bedrooms and one bathroom, hot and cold water; reliable man to look after cows, vegetables and flowers, some chickens, ice, wood, &c.; $350 to Oct. 1. E. M. Anderson, Winsted, R. R. No. 1, Conn.

At Far Rockaway, L. I.—High-class furnished private residence, $600 per month; July and August or longer; ample grounds; near the water. Owner, 2,831 Bay View Av. Telephone 378 Far Rockaway.

Adjoining Kew Gardens.—Very pretty home, furnished; 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage; 18 minutes out; July 15 to Oct. 1; $250. Telephone 3812 Greeley.

New York State.

To Let.—117 Nelson Av., Saratoga Springs; beautiful furnished house for the month of August; five guest bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for three cars; beautiful porch, large lawn, electric light; close to race track; price $800. V 373 Times.

For rent at Lake Placid, N. Y., beautiful cottage, overlooking Lake Mirror and Lake Placid; with seven bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, grounds, and tennis court; can be sublet to good advantage. Communicate with Edmond Weil, Hotel Gotham, New York City.

Coney Island, select neighborhood, opposite Sea Gate, near beach; attractive, airy room; private porch. Telephone Coney Island 3526W.

Rustic bungalow in Catskill Mountains; furnished, 6 rooms; garage and chauffer's room; inquire, by letter, L. F. W. Seifert, City Island, N. Y.

Croton-on-Hudson.—12-room house, 3 baths, garage; beautiful view; $900; July to October. Riverside 2780. Bates.

New Jersey.

Summit.—For rent, well-furnished home, with option of purchase; ten rooms, two baths, garage; large lot; refined and central position; rent $125 per month; no agents. Address X 422 Times Annex.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 roopas, 2 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

South Elberon, N. J.—Beautiful furnished cottage, located on Jerome Av., Deal; 8 master's bedrooms, 5 baths; rent reasonable. Inquire Stratton, Elberon, N. J.

Sparta, N. J.—New furnished bungalow, 4 rooms and bath, toilet, running spring water; now Sept. 30; $150. W. H. Rochelle.

Bay Head.—Bungalow near yacht club; July; $100. X 401 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

To rent, July 3 to Sept. 3, airy house, five bedrooms, spacious piazza, screened; an ideal home for home people; $120 per month; references. Root, 750 Lefferts Av., near Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens. Tel. Richmond Hill 3009W.

Large house, bath, electricity; Madison, near beach; $300 season. E. J. Marah, 76 William St. Phone John 5520.

Miscellaneous.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; flushing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Wanted until October or later, furnished house at Far Rockaway, by family of three adults; seaside preferred, country, with garden, porches, &c.; within commuting distance of New York; about $75 per month. P. G., 75 Times.

Family of adults desire furnished eight-room cottage for July and August; commuting distance; references. Moderate. 106 Edgecombe Av. Audubon 6547.

Large cottage, furnished for housekeeping; Open fireplaces, broad piazza, garage, boathouse. J. R. Nilsen, 1 West 98th St. Riverside 3521.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

$200 season, Sept. 10, house, five bedrooms, near water; not over three hours from New York. Address Careful, Box 286, Newark, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS!!—TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSE SITES; corner plot, size 200x80; fronting three streets, 154th, Bennett Av. and Overlook Terrace; another corner at Bennett Av. and 186th St., size 100x58.84; both plots are one block from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3810 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5825.

Two tenement houses for sale; good opportunity. Paschkes, 21 West 38th St.

Three lots, 75x102; suitable for garage or loft building. Owner, 512 East 74th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.—Five-story, all improvements, $85,000; rents over $6,360. Attorney, C 519 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story high basement factory, Bushwick section; 19,000 square feet; good light, heat, elevator, and sprinkler system; price $47,500; $15,000 cash. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Well built home, 15 minutes' walk from Mount Vernon; seven large rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors, electricity, hot water heat, garage; present owner built same for his home; through change of business compelled to sell. Answer Larchmont, P. O. Box 551.

Pelham.—New and up-to-date houses, 6 to 13 rooms, gas, electricity, open fireplaces; high-class locations; $50,000 and $60,000 and up. Choice lots in special sections of the Pelhams. Open Sundays and July 4th. J. N. Amundsen, 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153 Pelham, N. Y.

GREENWICH HOUSE.

Bell Haven, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, 1¼ acres; price $30,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE HAMLET.

Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train. 40 minutes from New York; 9 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage; replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish; never occupied; will take $14,000 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. Schwencke, Room 401, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.—$4,000; bargain; Raccoon Island, Lake Hopatcong cottage; 8 rooms; wonderful view of lake; boat house, ice house, well; large grounds; price less than value of land; also fine villa plots $250 to $3,000. O. F. G. Megie, 29 Nassau St., N. Y. Will be at Island July 4th and 5th.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 6L. Tel. 5044 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ARTIST OR PROFESSIONAL man or woman will be charmed with this quaint five-room bungalow just completed on ½ acre of fine land near Hempstead, Long Island; can be purchased for $3,500, with $500 cash, balance to be arranged. O. L. Schwenke, 277 Broadway, New York.

Hopatcong, N. J.—Handsome residence, 15 rooms, all improvements, boat house, garage, tennis court; cost $36,000; yours at half the cost to close estate; favorable terms. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Freeport.—Seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, glass inclosed porch, steam heat, electric light and gas; garage; plot 60x110 feet; price $5,500; terms; immediate possession. Phone 303M Freeport.

FORT WASHINGTON ESTATES.

On Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Kew Gardens Plot.—On Pembroke Place, near Austin, 70x100. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—18,000 square feet; railroad siding, steam heat, electricity, elevator, loading platform. M. A., 61 3d St., Hoboken.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.

Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage, man's quarters; garden; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 9626 Murray Hill.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in beautiful Northfield, (Massachusetts,) a twelve-room modern house and barn; unusually attractive situation; varied and fine garden planting; bookcase filled; six acres of land. Address A. J. Ayers, Box 263, East Northfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Seven or eight-room brick apartment house, parquet parlor floors, steam heat, electric lights; space for garage; in Forest Hills or Kew Gardens. Address Cash Buyer, Box 48, Long Island City.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 50 miles. Edward Brownlow, 110 West 40th St.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Washington, D. C.—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON

handsome home in the heart of the exclusive residential section; on 16th St., formerly the Avenue of the Presidents; 14 living rooms, large reception hall, breakfast room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on the main floor; billiard room and large sleeping porch; fourteen rooms and six baths.

PRICE $45,000.

Apply direct, or through your own broker, to C. T. Richardson, Room 15, Fleming Building, Washington, D. C.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

67-acre farm, 28 miles out; elevation, view; good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath, 4-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7714.
Ridgewood, N. J., Telephone 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Hoboken.—Factory, 16,000 square feet, railroad siding, immediate possession; also concrete building containing from 200,000 to 275,000 square feet. Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark.

Furnished office, Singer Building Annex, private entrance; privilege reception room; half time stenographer; $75 monthly. N 588 Times Downtown.

For Rent—Well-furnished private office, reasonable. Nassau St.; switchboard phone service included; references. X 392 Times Annex.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 339, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Desk room and stenographic service; mailing privilege in low office; rent reasonable. Room 605, 507 5th Av.

Lofts, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway.

Lofts, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway.

Showroom, office, desk room; unexcelled locations; low rental. Phone Vanderbilt 3428.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

To Let—Nicely furnished office, uptown section. Phone Greeley 1249.

Stores, good for any kind of business; good opportunity. 421 East 74th.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,280 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,438 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 3,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 581 Times.

Small, light office or office space desired, downtown section. N 504 Times Downtown.

Loft or part, 25x100, for infants' dress manufacturer; will buy plant. Y. M., 124 Times.

Responsible shipping firm desires 1,000 feet office space, south Wall St., west William St., Manhattan. N 559 Times Downtown.

Wanted, cottage, 8 or 9 rooms, for season; close by seashore; with improvements. Audubon 6380. Apartment 45.

Garage.—Good section, west side; capacity not less than 75 cars; must be paying proposition. J 68 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH, 48 EAST.—4 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Murray Hill 855, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

58TH, 35 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Beautiful two, three, and four room apartments; just furnished; private baths, kitchenettes.

50'S.—6 rooms, 2 baths; less than unfurnished. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.

Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments, by month or year; meals.

57TH ST., (near Madison Av.)—Attractive apartment, completely furnished; moderate rent for Summer. George Gresham, 310 Hudson St.

62D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

84TH, 166 EAST.—Two rooms and kitchen, bath; dentist will sublet reasonably for Summer. Dr. Posner.

91ST, 160 EAST, (Apt. 710.)—Charming two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; telephone, elevator service; immediate possession.

A CORNER APARTMENT.

5 rooms, furnished; moderate rental. Supt., 640 Madison Av. 58th St.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 55 East 27th.

LEXINGTON AV. near 75th.—Nicely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; rate $50. Plaza 8819.

MADISON AV., 1,070, (81st.)—Elegantly furnished, antiques, corner seventh floor; 3 master's bedrooms, bath, maids' rooms, bath; to responsible party to November. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 899, (54th.)—Large and handsomely furnished room, bath, phone; kitchenette privileges.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 8671. Mrs. Evans.

PARK AV. 86.—Beautiful front apartment, private bath, dressing room; Summer rates.

Will lease parlor floor two-family house, Sept. 1; 6 rooms, bath, $60; suitable doctor. Tremont 8587 mornings.

575 MADISON AV., 56TH-57TH STS.

Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Seen 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.

Furnished—West Side.

15TH, 128 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; linens, silver, new; elevator; immediate occupancy.

15TH, 222 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Top flat, 7 rooms; $60; Sept. 1.

25TH ST., WEST.—Entire elegant floor, well furnished, private bath; every modern convenience; in private family; reasonable. Schuyler 9129.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.

3 ROOMS AND BATH; ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 5 OPEN FIREPLACES.

57TH, 142 EAST.—Desirable apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

80TH, 110 WEST.—Furnished 3-room apartments to respectable parties; rents $70 month.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

417ST, (373 Lexington Av.)—3 and 5 room apartments, with bath.

43D, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; responsible applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6358.

46TH ST., 153 WEST.—Three rooms for housekeeping; also one large room. Mrs. Richardson.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath; $20 to $100; Summer occupancy.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 6900.

47TH, 3 WEST.—2 pleasant rooms, kitchenette; shows after 11. Bryant 4831.

48TH, 34 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive parlor floor, bath, electricity; exclusive, private house; lease. Bryant 8984.

51ST ST., 324 WEST.—Seven-room elevator apartment, comfortably furnished, bath, piano, &c.; sublet to Oct. 1st; $100 month; near subway and elevated. Superintendent, Columbus 8817, Apt. 23 J.

53D, 34 WEST, (5th Av. Influence.)—Lovely southern bay windows over garden; beautiful kitchenette apartment. 6348 Circle. Prescott.

54TH ST., at Broadway, next Alhambra.—Furnished apartment for rent, 1 room and kitchenette; $21 monthly; 1 room and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

56TH ST., corner 5th Av.—The Regal, a modern elevator apt. house, newly furnished, hotel service; one and two rooms with bath, $70-$150; references required.

57TH, $50 WEST.—Sublet two rooms and bath; front, north exposure; furnished for housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 7540. Apt. 7-E.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Cool, attractive apartment, large living room, 2 bedrooms, bath and kitchenette; for Summer or year. Telephone Circle 1922.

58TH, 20 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

67TH ST., 540 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH ST., WEST.—Luxurious little apartment; beautiful Redin studios. 3560 Circle. Manager.

57TH, 40 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments and studios to rent; immediate possession.

50TH ST., (overlooking Central Park.)—Exceptional large one-room apartment, furnished for bachelor; wonderful view; $50 per month. Earl Callan, 17 Battery Place.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Sublet, facing park, 2, 3, 5 rooms, baths, and kitchenettes; Autumn selections.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished two-room apartment, bath, linen, silver. 14K.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two rooms, kitchenette; airy, cool; half price.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Exceptional 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure. Apt. 7-E.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Two enormous rooms, bath, and kitchenette; occupying entire floor.

71ST ST., 332 WEST.—Thoroughly modern, furnished, three rooms and bath; electricity; private telephone, kitchenette; private house. Phone Columbus 6747.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $60.

69TH, 22 WEST.—High-class 2-3 room apartment, kitchenette, refined surroundings.

70'S.—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath, $75. Phone Columbus 1277.

71ST, 53 WEST.—CHARMING SUITES, ALL HOME COMFORTS; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; BEST SERVICE; $200 PER MONTH TILL OCTOBER. PHONE COLUMBUS 8053.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two light, cool rooms and bath, seven windows overlooking Central Park; maid service; attractive terms. Ask to be shown Apartment No. 61; phone Stern, John 4197.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes, small rooms; convenient location; Summer rates.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges; medium room, skylight; electricity.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptional suite, 2 rooms, bath; electricity, piano; select residence; $20.

78TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, large closets, parquet, tile baths; electricity, hot water, maid service; kitchenettes; references.

79TH, 230 West.—Handsome 5-room apartment, 2 baths; indefinite lease. De Leon.

80'S, RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 rooms, 7th floor front. $120. Phone Columbus 1278.

81ST, 219 WEST, (Apt. 2-E.)—5 rooms, 2 baths; Summer, $55 monthly, or reasonable terms until Oct. 1, 1920; immediate.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool three-room housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Burnodt.

82D, 12 WEST.—To let, furnished, 4-room apartment until Oct. 1.

84TH, 167 WEST.—Exceptional three, four room housekeeping suite; attractive, cool; references; Summer rates; seen after 3 o'clock. Roberge.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Apartment 72, exceptionally desirable 3 rooms; available immediately; furnished, unfurnished.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two rooms adjoining, handsomely furnished; kitchenette, private bath; Summer rate.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath; furnished or unfurnished.

87TH, 51 EAST.—6 rooms, bath; all improvements; $65.

87TH, 323 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $40-$50.

98TH, 254 WEST. (Apt. 7.)—Beautifully furnished front bachelor suite; parlor, bedroom; exceptional environment; breakfast; maid service; references exchanged.

88TH, 342 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive suites, 1-2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; exceptional selections.

90S, (West End.)—Now building, 5-room private apartment; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice for Summer season at less than unfurnished rent; bargain. Columbus 3974.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 4 and 2 rooms, with bath; shade, privacy; $45-$80.

91ST, 149 WEST.—5 connecting rooms, kitchenette; private house; telephone; near subway.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; convenient to car lines; one door from Riverside Drive; $150 monthly.

98TH, 316 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Attractively furnished seven rooms; elevator; convenience; reasonable.

106TH ST., 300 WEST.—For three months, corner apartment, seven cool outside rooms; well furnished; 10 to 4.

109TH, 107 WEST, (Capitol, Academy 1611.) Manhattan Av., 215, (Alcazar, Academy 1710.) 2-6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

109TH, 300 WEST, corner Amsterdam, (Apt. D2.)—High-class elevator apartment, two rooms, bath, complete kitchenette, all facing street; exceptionally convenient neighborhood; responsible people only. Phone Cathedral 3749 for appointment.

113TH, 533 WEST.—Six beautiful front rooms, two baths; high-class apartment; reasonable.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 2 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7463.

115TH, 538 WEST.—3-room kitchenette apartment, nicely furnished; light.

114TH, 600 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Furnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; piano, books; inspection after 10 A. M.

116TH, 600 WEST. (APARTMENT 114.)—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, UNOBSTRUCTED OUTLOOK TO RENT FROM JULY TO OCTOBER. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

118TH, 410 WEST.—6 large rooms, adjoining Columbia University; piano. Apply Supt.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Sublet, furnished apartment six rooms; $100 per month.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Ideal three-room bachelor. Information 9-C. Morningside 8200.

122D, 503 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment; phone, electricity; near Columbia. $60.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—To sublet, handsome, fully furnished six-room apartment; electricity, elevator, telephone service; reasonable. Apt. 23.

127TH, 600 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $35.

127TH, (2,145 7th Av.)—Four rooms fully furnished; no children; $40 monthly; 7 to 8 evenings. Millard.

140TH, 500 WEST.—As exceptionally large, cool, well-located four-room apartment; comfortably furnished; elevator; all conveniences; moderate rental to respectable party. Superintendent.

126TH, 615 WEST.—Front parlor and large kitchen for two, $4; additional bedroom optional; electricity. Apt. 10.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Six-room elevator; very airy; rent, $85 monthly. Superintendent.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.

Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
320-329 WEST 86TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 200 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 8965.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $18 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 55 East 27th.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

High St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.

2 rooms with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up. 2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $50 up. 3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up. Telephone Academy 618 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, 181st and 8th Av. bus lines stop at door; references essential. Weekly rentals at special rates.

Business Protestant woman would share apartment with another woman till October; large single rooms, two windows; all privileges; terms reasonable. Apply after 6 P. M., Apt. 37, 406 West 44th; references required.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. E. Van Winkle, 156 W. 74th. Col. 1977.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Three large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; open garden; linens, silver; $75 month until October. Finch, 17 Charles St.

HOTEL DES ARTISTES.

Completely furnished large three-room duplex studio; Sterling grand; Cort; $650; rent $150. 1 West 63d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 530.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, with bath, during July and August. Apartment 34.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114.—Four outside rooms fronting park; bargain; two people. Doty.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114.—
Doty.

PARK AV., 945.—5 rooms, all improvements; $55.

PINEHURST AV., 72, (Washington Heights.)—Nicely furnished front 4-room apartment, 1st floor; immediate; $50. Evans. Inquire superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view; all desirable rooms; charmingly furnished; private apartment; sacrifice Summer season; bargain on immediate rental. Phone Morningside 6278. Apply Superintendent.

SUMMER RATES.

Apart

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced, neat & willing; excellent references, salary $16. A 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable; good education; $22. Katherine Mirus, 872 East 163d St.

STENOGRAPHER-Office Assistant.—Four-teen months' experience; references; Amer-ican; $18. N 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; passengers executive ability; $18-$20. N 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, accurate, reliable, competent. Shirley Cantor, 200 W. 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; salary $30. Phone Madison Square 2766.

TEACHER.—Experienced as clerk, desires position for Summer; or clerk in Summer hours. A. M., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

TYPIST, knowledge of French and clerical work, desires position. B 467 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING, EXPERT.—All kinds of copying neatly and quickly done; terms reasonable. M. Walker, 128 East 10th St.

YOUNG LADY, capable, serious, enthusias-tic, experienced, selling ability, wants op-portunity to express same in constructive work. R 300 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (23,) good education, respon-sible, desires position Summer months. B 466 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes position, filing and office assistant; experience; $15. F 986 Times Harlem.

YOUNG GIRL, 14, position during Summer; grammar school graduate. Carroll, 219 E. 74th.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as general clerk. C 490 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2415 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Office manager, honorably discharged, 29, formerly Chief Field Auditor United States Shipping Board; supervising accountant large corporation; traveling auditor, systematizer, organizer; knowledge construction and manufacturing accounting, machine bookkeeping, accustom-ed to volume, $3,000. N 583 Times Down-town.

ACCOUNTANTS.—General and cost account-ing systems installed; periodic audits, tax reports, arrangements with firms without bookkeepers; highest credentials. Write or phone James A. Kaplan, Fifth Avenue Build-ing, Gramercy 1580.

ACCOUNTANT leaving for England July 15 wants connection with concern requiring representative in that country; cost and gen-eral accounting, auditing, and some selling experience. F 148 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior, on staff of public accountants, can handle extra work during even evenings; opportunity to secure expert for reasonable charge. H 808 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) university graduate, 10 years' experience, manufacturing mercantile and export methods, knowledge of Span-ish, desires connection; highest references. C 468 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general ac-countant, office manager, desires position with manufacturing concern; can take charge of accounting department. $70. X 412 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 26, senior student New York University, good ex-perience, references, desires connection with C. P. A. firm or first-class business house. N 382 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms with-out bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 32 Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT, certified sterling creden-tials cost and accounting systems in-stalled, periodical audits. Box 2, 486 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT 25, N. Y. U. graduate; sev-eral years' experience, including 1½ as senior cost accountant, seeks connection. B 451 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' ex-perience; trial balance, controlling ac-counts. C 490 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; ar-rangements firm without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. F 1,623 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT or bookkeeper, young man, experienced, desires position; evening stu-dent. S 1222 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, available for tem-porary work; reasonable salary. F 163 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, acting in a semi-senior capacity; unquestionable references. R 583 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade execu-tive, wide experience, seeks big job with corporation. X 290 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced, desires part time work. K 797 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,

capable executive, experienced with both manufacturer and agency, desires posi-tion with firm in New York. Has ini-tiative, energy, and can be trusted to handle department efficiently; good writer. X 416 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, with civil and mechanical experience in manufacturing. N 572 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced, high school education, $20. G. Cherinsky, 1546 Flow.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 18, efficient, capable; 2 years' experience; A1 refer-ences. N 571 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.—Young man, 20, desires to learn accessories line. H. Z., 177 Times.

AVIATOR.

naval pilot, seventeen months' service in France, desires job flying for Summer; in answer please state particulars. R 598 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, married, desires position with bright future; experienced double entry, controlling accounts, office de-tails; knowledge of Portuguese; salary $40 per week. 1504 Park.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT has a few evenings to spare during the week; finan-cial statements, trial balances, correspond-ence. Address A. M. Schaler, 118 West 119th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, now con-nected, desires A1 salaried bookkeeping and accounting experience, desires permanent connection with reliable firm; unquestionable references. R 584 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ambitious young man, aged 18, accurate, alert, neat appearance, desires position bookkeeper with reputable firm; graduate Commercial High School. Box 428 Times 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, army discharge, five years' experience, take complete charge; also taking controlling accounts; salary $25. 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office mana-ger, desires responsible position. D. Seid-man (20) Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, experienced, col-lege graduate, reliable, knowledge intricate bookkeeping, desires position with accountant or large firm. N 575 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Typist, double entry, one year's experience; high school graduate; moderate salary. B 444 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Clean-cut young man, 20, two years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm. R 595 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, capable, 25, executive ability, desires con-nection; references. Box 916, Times Square Station.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, wishes connection with manufacturer; best references; experi-enced. Hirsch, 338 West 58th St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) thoroughly experi-enced correspondent, capable take com-plete charge. R 576 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, reliable man; $25 to start advancement when earned. R 582 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, good education desires steady position. T 387 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, expert; executive ability; $1,200. T 396 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wishes posi-tion, three years' experience; $20; refer-ences. N 573 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, thoroughly experienced; knowledge of accounting; references; $18. N 574 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 8 years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance, reports. N 577 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) 4 years' experience; evening student at New York University; capable taking full charge. F 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and SALESMAN, 26, de-sires position. A. Katz, 410 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, three years' ex-perience controlling accounts, stenogra-phy, dictation, 49 Clinton St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, available for tem-porary work or as substitute. F 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; coats and suits or similar line. B 152 Times.

BOY, 14 bright, active, desires position of-fice or outdoors. H 823 Times Annex.

BRAZILIAN young man, 29, speaks English, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese fluently, with wide experience in South America, en-gaged in paints and varnishes, is willing to go abroad for a first-class house. C 488 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic 27, careful driver, wishes position, city or country. A. Kolvirt, 46th St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert auto mechanic, sin-gle, male driver, would drive party week-ends; any car. Auto Mechanic, 60 Seaside Boulevard, Staten Island. Phone Tompkins-ville 1874-W.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic, reliable driver, any car, desires position private family; five years' experience; good refer-ences; go anywhere. Sanaka, 141 East 66th.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, (26,) wishes position; city, country, country pre-ferred; 11 years' experience high-grade cars; references. L. W., 866 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, high-class, 31, sin-gle, 12 years' experience, own tools and re-pairs, honorably discharged from army; city or country. Chauffeur, 336 East 87th.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strict-ly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4995.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Expert driver and mechanic, 16 years' ex-perience factory and private, best references, and honorable U. S. discharge. Clifton, 509 East 77th, Apt. 87, or Morningside 234.

CHAUFFEUR and A1 mechanic, (26,) de-sires good all-year private position; city or country; 18 years' experience on all makes of Motor Vehicles; best of references. R. G. K., 903 West 146th, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, ten years' experience; any car; city or country. Louis Schwartz, 1,214 Grandview Av., Far Rockaway. Phone 148 Far Rockaway.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, city or country; ten years' driving and garage ex-perience; single; 30 years old; references. George Anderson, Briarcliff, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good experienced man wishes private position; first-class refer-ences; neat, reliable, careful; Cadillac pre-ferred. Eby, Circle 1560.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Colored; sober, polite; three years one family; go any-where; references. Mack, 211 West 144th. Audubon 5813.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic, all cars, city or country; highest testimonials. Phone Intervale 5214. Harry Hart, 1,073 Union Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic; excel-lent references; $30 week; carfare. F 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; excellent driver and mechanic; best references. Baker, tele-phone Bryant 9673.

CHAUFFEUR, seven years' experience, Cad-illac, Packard; careful driver; own repairs. Phone Audubon 7756.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, wishes position private family; seven years with last em-ployer. Carlsen, 89 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, colored, wishes position; 8 years' experience; strictly sober. Smith, 2,165 Madison Av. Tel. Harlem 715.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swede; 7 years' experience; temperate, reliable. C. W., 1,047 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.— Conscientious, capable, married; country; best references. F. K., 852 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 30, wishes position; city or country; references. F 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, ex-soldier, wishes private position. William Fordik, 426 East 71st.

CHAUFFEUR.—(28;) 9 years on good cars. Chandler, 316 West 58th St. Col. 9059.

CHEMIST, graduate, desires position, plant or laboratory; any capacity, analytical ex-perience, organic, industrial training, also drafting. T 382 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate B. S. with six months' experience, desires position in chemical laboratory or factory in New York or vicin-ity. T 381 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 7 years' field and office, desires position with engineering or contracting company. F 981 Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 26, experience abroad in transportation and in handling large quantities of supplies, speaking French, wishes position with good export house; position leading to that of executive. R 285 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, energetic, pleasing personality, desires position at Summer resort, as tutor and companion to gentleman. N 847 Times.

COLLEGE MAN desires position with ex-porting firm for Summer. V 1291 Times Bronx.

COMPANION - SECRETARY. — Unattached Southern man of good habits and good ref-erence would travel with gentleman for com-pany; reasonable compensation. T 350 Times.

CONSTRUCTING SUPERINTENDENT. — Foreman, technically experienced draughts-man, estimator; carpenter by trade. X 434 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Gentleman, 30, Amer-ican, speaks French, desires position as correspondent or in any other capacity. Tel. Bryant 2222.

COUPLE, Finnish, want position in the country; man chauffeur and useful, wife cook or housework. Call Apt. 24, 129 East 126th St.

CREDIT AND OFFICE MANAGER, (32,) married, Christian, present employed in that capacity, desires to make a change. C. D., 314 Times.

CREDIT MAN, executive, accountant, expert on collections, consider out-of-town offer. Box 55, East Orange, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN AND MACHINIST.

One who thoroughly understands the ma-chine business, seeks position to take charge; can furnish best references. N 596 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, graduate, desires position as beginner. N 607 Times Down-town.

DRAFTSMAN.—Machine layouts, detailer; neat worker; experienced. T 377 Times.

EMPLOYMENT manager, experience with government bureau as consultant on em-ployment problems; can supervise or install all employment or service functions. N 587 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, METALLURGIST.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MINES MAN. Experience, assistant superintendent lead, silver, gold department large smelting and refining company; engineer of tests, research work, heat treatment of steel, physical, chemical, and metallographic analyses; late officer Engineer Corps A. E. F., desires position. Address R 294 Times.

ENGINEERING SALES.

Connection with reliable firm by civil engineer, 34, having wide construction experience and thorough knowledge of ma-terials and equipment; good executive, ag-gressive, practical; speaks Spanish and has some sales experience; highest refer-ences. N 275 Times.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 37 years old, married, technical training, 15 years' ex-perience on construction and maintenance, now holding important executive position, desires to change to substantial position with future; have initiative and ambition; highest reference. N 361 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Sales and office manager seeks connection with progressive organiza-tion, where exceptional executive and initiative, hard work receives just recognition; starting salary secondary consideration; married; Christian; enviable recommenda-tions. B 450 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (26,) competent; correspondent, sales promoter. F 993 Times Harlem.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—University graduate, six years' banking experience, desires connec-tion with house where energy, resourceful-ness, and general ability count; high-class references. F 151 Times.

EXPORT.—Ambitious, (25,) four years' ex-perience business experience, knowledge of export, desires position where ability and ef-ficiency will insure future. B 448 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN, 23, 5 years' chief shipping clerk; steamship experience; knowledge of import; excellent references. F. C. Ludwig, 81 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

EXPORT.—Export Manager, good correspon-dent, wants position in export department; has just been placed on inactive duty by navy. N 357 Times.

GARDENER, superintendent on gentleman's estate; where taste and refinement are de-sired; life experience in greenhouses, land-scape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. X 344 Times An-nex.

GENTLEMAN, 45 years, would like clerk-ship or investigator, collector or other oc-cupation; will give bond; refined, conscien-tious; strictly temperate; honest. N 588 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE.—Young man, experienced buy-ing and selling, wishes position. T 390 Times.

INSPECTOR.—High school teacher, age 33, vacation employment inspector, supervisor, watchman; wide experience. S. N., 696 Times Downtown.

MAN, age 30, single, wants position to care for automobile and work around the house; city or country. Address J. Nagy, 350 East 81st St.

NECKWEAR.—Experienced man, for 18 years with large house as factory manager. M. G., 802 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, American, bright, quick, desires position. F 172 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE desires line of pants, suits, or woolens for Baltimore and vicin-ity, on commission basis; must be reliable party and can deliver the goods. E. S., 1,100 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

SALES MANAGER.

Thoroughly experienced in marketing food specialties through grocery, confec-tionery, drug and hotel trade, at present employed with one of the largest specialty manufacturers, in the United States, but desires change; full particulars re-garding salary, experience, &c., will be given in interview. F 178 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, (25,) honor-ably discharged after 2 years' service army, previously employed as bookkeeper and manager ladies' specialty shop for 3 years, now desires connection with reliable concern as salesman, office manager, or any executive position; compensation secondary consideration. B 463 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following, to sell silks, woolens, or supplies to ladies' apparel trades; commission. "Advertiser," 1,034 Kelly St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, (26,) a live wire of high cal-ibre, with commanding and pleasing personality, traveled coast to coast with great suc-cess, and a good merchandise man, seeks permanent connection with reliable house where brains coupled with energy count and future possible. T 395 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have a staff of ex-perienced salesmen, covering the best Southern and other States; we are open for specialties to be carried as side lines; what have you to offer? The Har-Lev Co., 88 West 43d St. 2d. Sq. 3004. Suite 1112.

SALESMAN, want to represent reliable concern in Austria, Hungary, and Germany; just returned and know conditions; would appreciate inter-view. F. 185 Times.

SALESMAN, 24; I want a position where hard work coupled with business tactics will net me moderate salary; experienced in retail and wholesale lines. Inside sales-manship preferred, but have no objection to outside. B 487 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, high school edu-cation, wishes to connect with reliable dry goods or textile concern, offering advance-ment in salesmanship; salary secondary. T 338 Times.

SALES INVESTIGATOR OR DETAIL MAN, clean-cut, with analytical mind, capable sales and advertising correspondent, conscien-tious worker, desires proposition; salary and commission. R 585 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with Southern territory and notion buyers, both jobbers and retail stores, open for immedi-ate proposition; 5 years' experience and clean record. H. L., 250 Times.

SALESMAN would like to connect with manufacturing concern; four years' experi-ence selling auto accessories; discharged U. S. Navy. J. J. Reilly, 1930 Cretona Av., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN desires position requiring part time selling and managing office; em-ployed previously as bookkeeper and office manager; age 29. Address R 293 Times.

SALESMAN.—Elderly, efficient, temperate; thoroughly reliable; having initiative and many qualifications needed in manufactur-ing, importing, exporting; open for engage-ment. R 289 Times.

SALES.—Experienced executive and corre-spondent, unusually astive, desires connec-tion as office manager or representative; highest credentials. D 25 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, selling drug, chemical, per-fume, and flavoring extract trades, desires connection on salary and commission. N 601 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following, to sell silks, woolens, or supplies to ladies' apparel trade; commission. "Advertiser," 1,034 Kelly St.

SALESMAN, experienced concrete and build-ing material, desires connection; commis-sion basis. F 163 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, 6 years' experience large suit and coat house, desires like with reputable concern. F 991 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, ex-Lieutenant, (25,) executive, proved ability, seeks connection live con-cern; competent any capacity. F 170 Times.

SALESMAN.—Business man, if you are look-ing for a man who can sell, write me. R 293 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced city, read, wants popular price line ladies' dresses. U 1255 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN, cloaks and suits; experienced; open for good line; city. T 374 Times.

SALESMAN, cloaks and suits; experienced; open for good line; city. T 376 Times.

SALESMAN, opening Chicago offices, wishes high-class lines; commission. T 394 Times.

SALESMAN, opening Chicago offices, wishes high-class lines; commission. T 396 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, high-grade man; 13 years' experience; six years' executive; expert stenographer and correspondent; American, (29,) desires position as secretary-assistant to executive; salary $35-$40. B 445 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 27, compre-hensive experience, commercial, engineer-ing, selling; capable correspondent, chief clerk, or office manager; $30. N 600 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN,

with splendid selling record, successful mill agent, large following, and of proved ability, will connect with house where results are appreciated; references of highest order. F 172 Times.

SHIPPING and STOCK CLERK.—Attention to waist or dress manufacturers; young man, 26, married, 5 years' experience tak-ing complete charge of shipping and stock departments; also of contractors and piece goods. D 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Young man, 18, desires position; good correspondent; knowledge of bookkeeping; small concern preferred. F 155 Times.

TEACHER commercial subjects; I. P. short-hand experience; day or night. G 409 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, 24, seeks opportunity; business training, ex-port, United States or abroad; knowledge German, some French. F 169 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate, wishes position with engineering concern. E., Stationary 228 8th Av.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years' domestic, export experience, desires position. N 580 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Former Government trans-lator and typist, also commercial corre-spondent, wishes position by the week or part time. Gonzales, 499 East 170th St., City.

TUTOR.—Scholarship college student to in-struct private youths in classics, &c.; Sum-mer companion; excellent references. F 157 Times.

TYPIST, 3½ years' general office experience; college education; $20; references. N 342 Times.

WOODWORKER, first hand, expert on auto-trucks and wagons, 25 years' experience, wants good position; will accept partnership. Address J. W., care Mrs. Gall, 235 Driggs Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) live wire of high cali-bre, with commanding personality, seeks permanent position where brains coupled with energy count, and future possible; have good practical education and splendid knowl-edge merchandise for export and domestic; traveled extensively as salesman and buyer. T 394 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—BUSINESS EXPERIENCE ORIENT, WEST; SALESMAN; CORRESPONDENT, SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER; CHIEF ASSETS, PERSONALI-TY, "PLUGGER," COMMON SENSE; AUTO ACCESSORIES, HARDWARE PRE-FERRED. F 174 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, adaptable, edu-cated, broad bookkeeping experience, ac-customed to responsibility and confidence, desires connection whereby he may show his worth regardless of place, especially with new venture. P 457 Times Downtown.

Young man, discharged service man, wants permanent connection with reliable firm; all-around office experience; write legible hand; take dictation; expert typist; have initiative; believe in hard work. F 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ex-army officer; college training; desires position in production de-partment of manufacturing concern where he can advance after learning. F 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, responsible, experienced, going Pacific Coast shortly, will advertise, sam-ple circularize, distribute, carry out any business mission for manufacturer or others; reasonable. Phone Dubuque, John 764.

YOUNG MAN, 25, anxious to connect with mercantile house, where ambition and ability will insure future; 4 years' executive experience brush manufacturers. B 449 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WESTERN COLLEGE MAN desires work on golf course, country home, or Summer resort until October. C 503 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires connection with wholesale novelty or mercantile house. A. Benson, 380 Knickerbocker Av., Brook-lyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wants outdoor position; has had tannery, smelter experience; not afraid of hard work; satisfactory refer-ences, S. B., Apartment 21, 1 West 93d.

YOUNG MAN, 22, metals and metals manu-facturing experience, quotations, purchas-ing, mill or otherwise. N 602 Times Down-town.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, urgently desires a position with some reliable publishing con-cern that offers familiarization opportuni-ties. T 385 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants position with real chance for advancement; will work very hard; salary $16. M. Goldschmidt, 1339 In-tervale Av.

YOUNG MAN, 28, honorably discharged, good penman, accurate figurer, construc-tion timekeeper, bill production, payroll clerk. R 290 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, excellent education, per-sonality, seeks position with opportunity for advancement; salary secondary consideration. R 301 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, wishes position as private chauffeur; just returned from France. S. J. Robbins, 247 West 30th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position, book-keeper's assistant, ledger clerk; reference. N 591 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, brokerage experience, wishes few hours' evening work. N 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good appearance and education, energetic, desires position, with good chance for advancement. T 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position in down-town bank; has full knowledge rack de-partment and check desk. F 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, just graduated college, de-sires to break in with proper firm; splen-didly qualified. F 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, A1 at figures, knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks permanent position. Morris Rothbart, 231 East 4th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, intelligent, desires congenial position. F 982 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, possess-ing selling ability and experience, wishes position; excellent references. R 301 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) highly recommended; four years' effective office experience. R 305 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, two years' high school honorable discharge, desires position with opportunity for advancement. F 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school student, wishes position; addresses letters or other writ-ing; references. L. B., 80 East 111th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position for eve-nings, from 6:30 to 12, at anything. N 264 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, business experience, desires position where ability can be shown. W W, Box 186 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, married, just back, de-sires position with opportunities. W 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn good trade; references. R 561 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, four years' experience place goods dresses; best reference. F 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, manager, private institution; either sex; state ability, experience, salary expected; useless applying unless thoroughly efficient. T 375 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of good appear-ance and address for high-class, dignified special program; opportunity large earnings; commission basis; give phone number. F 139 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for wholesale shoe house; experience absolute-ly necessary. Lazarus Fried & Sons, 119 Duane St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenogra-pher, experienced, accurate at figures. Call 5 West 23d St., 14th floor.

ATTENTION.

Canvassers, house to house; liberal com-missions, new product that sells; big op-portunity for hustlers. Call forenoon Thursday, 777 Eagle Av., Bronx, N. Y. Ebling Malt.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require

FINISHERS ON MEN'S SUITS.

Light workroom; good wages.

Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

BILL CLERKS.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,

33D ST. AND 7TH AV.,

REQUIRE BILL CLERKS, PREFERABLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD FRONT OFFICE EXPERIENCE AS CLERKS OR BOOKKEEPERS. APPLY OR WRITE MR. SMITH, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

BILLING CLERK.—Christian firm has un-usual job for an unusual person; must have had actual experience in doing complicated billing work; accurate, conscientious, and able to supervise work of others; experi-ence in drug or toilet goods line preferred but not essential; salary about $25 per week to start with; early advancement and an ex-cellent future for the right applicant. J 59 Times.

BILL CLERK AND ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER; also assisting in credit depart-ment of large clothing concern. Apply by letter only, giving previous experience. M & W W. Naumburg & Co., 79 5th Av. Stuy-vesant 1383.

BILL CLERK wanted in high-class gentile dress fabric company; accustomed to oper-ation of underwood billing machine as well as posting by machine and to general ac-counting detail work. J 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

FACTORY BOOKKEEPER TO KEEP FACTORY RECORDS AND GEN-ERAL CLERICAL WORK; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN DRESS LINE PREFERRED. STATE SAL-ARY AND EXPERIENCE.

W. R., 609 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, in Christian ad-vertising office; must be quick, accurate, and competent take full charge; answer, stating fully expe-rience; salary $25 weekly. F 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; a young wom-an, not over 30, with a thorough practical double entry bookkeeping experience, for re-tail florist shop; one who can operate type-writer preferred; salary $25 per week; only those of real ability will be considered. Call at 10 o'clock on 7th floor, 47 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experi-enced; good penman; quick and accurate; age over 20 years; answer own handwriting, giving full particulars and salary desired. O. C., 14 Av. A.

BOOKKEEPER.

EXPERIENCED KNOWLEDGE OF STE-NOGRAPHY PREFERRED. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EX-PERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. T 391 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, to take charge small set of books; one with stenographic experience preferred; salary to start $20; with excellent chance for advancement; in reply give age, experience, telephone. N 590 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, splendid opportunity for ad-vancement, in publishing house; must have thorough understanding of double entry book-keeping; salary $30 to $23; write, stating experience. Popular Science Monthly, 225 West 39th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER EXPERIENCE CLOAK OR DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE SAM SAMUELS, 31 WEST 27TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, perpetual in-ventory recall; good opportunity for right party. Call Cushman's employment office, 27 Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, EX-PERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY. CALL 200 5TH AV., ROOM 320.

BOOKKEEPER, department store, experienc on and ledger; good salary; permanent position; hours 9-5; closed Saturday. J 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—An opening for experienced and competent young lady; must be capa-ble to assume responsibility; good salary to right party. F 908 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS. KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, clothing experience essential; very desirable posi-tion. Apply Leon Benn Co., 712 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, clothing experience essential; very desirable posi-tion. Apply Jacob Meinken, 127 Bleecker St.

BOOKKEEPER, light work, knowledge of stenography; reference. Maison Corban, 647 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can operate typewriter; state experience, salary expect-ed. N 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer or assistant who understands engraving and printing. 310 East 22d, 4th floor.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of controlling accounts. Call at Burnham Restaurant, 1,941 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry and control; pleasant surroundings; state age, references, salary desired. J 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted, com-mercial; high school graduate preferred. F. & R., 1,629 Longfellow Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge of billing machine. Answer with full particu-lars. J 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; can be starter. Monroe Panama Hat Co., 197-199 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; references re-quired. Apply H. B. Fertel, 44 West 27th.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak house, 28 West 21st St. Louis Kessler.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced D. E. and gen-eral office duties. Process, 165 William St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years' experience preferred. Reider & Braunstein, 9 E. 22d.

BURROUGHS ledger posting machine opera-tors wanted by large commercial house. Call between 9 and 5, A. M. or 1 and 5 P. M. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 11 East 38th St.

CANDY, (HUYLER'S.)—GIRLS AND WO-MEN, EXPERIENCED AND LEARNERS, FOR CANDY PACKING, BON BON DIP-PING, CHOCOLATE DIPPING, AND EN-ROBBER FEEDING; ORDER CLERKS, CAR-RIERS; FACTORY CONDITIONS IDEAL; TEMPERATURE 20% COOLER THAN OUT-SIDE; COMPETENT TEACHERS AS IN-STRUCTORS; TIME AND PIECE WORK-ERS. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 128 EAST 16TH.

CASHIER for front office, downtown hotel; previous hotel experience necessary; refer-ences. Apply Manager, 4 East 28th St.

CASHIER and telephone operator wanted by downtown stationer. K 799 Times Down-town.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; experienced; reference required; call before noon, 680 West End Av., near 93d, or phone 6134 Riv-erside. Kyle.

CHAMBERMAID to assist in some light washing; private family, separate room. Apply to Mrs. F. A. Norris, "Homewood," Hewlett, L. I.; or telephone Woodmere 3446.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted; short hours. Ap-ply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLEANERS to wash paint. Apply House-keeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERKS.—Refined young ladies having had experience in clerical work; must have good penmanship, and be thoroughly ef-ficient; write stating age, experience, and salary wanted. F 158 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL WORKERS, large insurance or-ganization requires the permanent services of 10 women, age about 25, for clerical work, of importance; white hourly wage; hours not essential, applicants must be re-fined, efficient, and conscientious workers; salary $20 to $100 per month, depending upon qualification. K 793 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL TYPIST, good education; pleas-ant varied work; $21. T 396 Times.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 30; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $20 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, edu-cation, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

CLERK, assistant appointment and recep-tion, wanted; capable lodging at other office duties; salary to begin on $15. Ap-ply by letter or call with written applica-tion, A. Simonson, 506 6th Av., near 32d St.

CLERK.—Good salary to quick, accurate figurer; don't apply otherwise; wholesale clothing experience preferred. Mr. Listow, 12th floor, 55 5th Av.

COOK.—Wanted immediately for long en-gagement, excellent cook in small family; first-class references; place is one hour from New York on the Sound; keep no kitchen maid, but wages ($60); postage and traveling expenses repaid; just treatment always. Ap-ply by mail care P. O. Box 72, Sound Beach, Conn.

COOK, first class, to go to country. Call 210 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1, north, Thurs-day, at 11:30.

DESIGNER
on ladies' silk underwear;
EXCELLENT PERMANENT POSITION
for
CAPABLE WOMAN.
Applications strictly confidential.
GEM UNDERGARMENT CO.,
119 West 23d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for ad-vancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charnock, 220 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly competent and experienced; per-manent position and good salary; state age, education and experience. J 84 Times.

DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER, small office; permanent position; $22 to start. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 114 Lib-erty St.

DEMONSTRATORS for dye soap; permanent position; good salary. Call all morning, Room 534, 631 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.

All year round position, with splendid opportunity for advance-ment is open in the Butterick Publishing Co. for a young woman under 30 who has had dressmak-ing experience.

Apply in person or by letter, giving experience, to

H. Dallin,
Butterick Building,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE

SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN, BE-TWEEN 21 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE, INTERESTED IN PERMA-NENT POSITIONS, AS

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

ONLY WOMEN OF GOOD AP-PEARANCE AND REFINEMENT WILL BE CONSIDERED; EXPE-RIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

FILE CLERK, TO ALSO USE ADDRESS-ING MACHINE AND DO CLERICAL WORK. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 838 EAST 34TH ST.

GIRLS.

18 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL AND OFFICE MES-SEN

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Established 1909. 80 Church St., N. Y. C. Department for Women. We require for immediate consideration experienced women for following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands listed with us.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Prefer girl with financial experience, especially along statistical or credit lines, to handle details, &c. $30.00.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—To take entire charge of downtown office. $20.00.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced in New York law. $30.00.

SECRETARY.—Prefer college girl, for professional man; must have practical business experience. $25.00.

STENOGRAPHER-SHORTHAND.—To take charge of office; good at detail work, for downtown publishing house. $20.00.

STENOGRAPHER.—Uptown engineering firm; experience not necessary; bright and quick typist. $20.00.

TYPIST AND CLERK.—Good personality, for downtown commercial firm; good advancement. $18.00 and bonus.

BILL CLERK AND TYPIST.—Quick and accurate at figures, for uptown commercial house. $18-$20.

COMPTOMETER AND ADDING MACHINE Operator.—Uptown commercial house. $18.00.

Call 9:00 to 5:00. Room 725.

ESTABLISHED 1907.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.

STENOGRAPHERS—Legal, $25-$30; various commercial, technical, mercantile, $18-$30; several beginners, $12-$16; STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, $25 up; bookkeeper, $25; assistant, bookkeeper, $18; typists, $12-$18; switchboard, $16; clerical, $15.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.

Stenographer, secretaries; head stenographer, sales experience; French-English stenographer, Spanish-English stenographer; many exceptional stenographic openings; saleswoman, bookkeepers, file assistants, typists, multigraph, Elliott-Fisher, addressograph and Underwood billing operators.

WANTED

Stenographers ..... $18-$30
Immediate placements with most desirable firms; also numerous other clerical positions.

THE BRODY AGENCY,
230 Broadway. Entrance Park Place.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.

Stenographers, secretaries, $30, $25, $20, $18, $15; bookkeepers, stenographers, $30, $25, $20; assistants, $15; typist, $22; uptown; others, $20, $18; file clerks, $15, $13; office assistants, $15; telephone operators, $15, $12; numerous positions open; office girls, $12.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
96 Nassau St. 480 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHERS-SECTY ..... $25-$35
STENOGRAPHERS (100) ..... $15-$22
TYPISTS ..... $15-$20
SWITCHBOARDS ..... $12-$18
FREE REGISTRATION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, a capable, experienced man in automobile line; must be able to handle sales agency and service station accounts using a perpetual inventory and render monthly profit and loss statements; give age, experience, references, and salary wanted. R 299 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Man with casualty insurance experience and fully competent to supervise and instruct. Write stating experience and salary expected. B 462 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT of experience wanted; thoroughly acquainted with auditing and cost work; give age, references, salary expected. X 413 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, WANTED; EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. N 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ALTERATION DEPT.
REQUIRES
FIRST-CLASS
TAILORS ON MEN'S
GARMENTS.

Light workrooms; good wages.

Best & Co., 7 West 35th St.

AUDITOR for hotel; must be a thorough, rapid, accurate, hard worker, who knows the hotel business; $100 month to start. Hotel Ashton, 93d and Madison Av., 9 A. M.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN WITH EXPERIENCE TO SOLICIT FOR HIGH-CLASS FINANCIAL MAGAZINE; SALARY OR DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OF EXPERIENCE. N 405 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, experienced in selling financial advertising, wanted on prominent weekly financial publication; reply by letter, giving full data concerning qualifications; position will pay salary. Address Y 400 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for Metropolitan Opera program stadium concerts; apply with your lists; commission. McBurney & Goldstein, 59 West 37th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of good appearance and adress for high-class, dignified special program; opportunity large earnings; commission basis; give phone number. F 158 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for leading weekly financial magazine; salary or salary and commission; good opportunity for advancement. H 821 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with over 3 years' experience; not a temporary job. Address John H. Bruning, 341 57th St., Newport News, Va.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted with over three (3) years' experience; not a temporary job. Address John H. Bruning, 341 57th St., Newport News, Va.

BANK CLERK, experienced man wanted, in the individual, Boston ledger department; state experience, salary expected. A 1293 Times Bronx.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced young man to take charges from call; good chance for advancement. Rogers, Spritzer, 901 Broadway, City.

BILL OF LADING CLERK wanted immediately, about 18-20, in growing shipping broker's office; must have thorough knowledge of the work. Call Room 8, 55 Broadway.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK.—Also understand entering from caller. Address Machine, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man in office of building and real estate concern to supervise renting collections and management; one living in L. I. city preferred; applicants should state full past experience, salary wanted, etc. Apply The G. M. Mathews Co., Jackson Av. and 18th Av., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man; resident of Bronx preferred; must have had at least two years' experience in full charge of individual bank ledger; permanent position. Address, mail only, H 2,025 Daily Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.
Young man with some experience.
FISER & CO.,
2,887 3d Av., (150th St.)

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man, experienced ledger clerk, familiar with trial balance, controlling account; accurate at figures; graduate from business school preferred; state age, references and salary. J 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and SHIPPING CLERK; references required; speaking French preferred. Henri, 67 West 44th.

BOYS,
16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN TELEGRAPH WORK
FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS
OFFERING
GOOD ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

BOYS, 15-18.
ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Permanent positions with large concern, financial district; unusual opportunities for advancement; short hours; $16 weekly; June graduates write for interview. Confidential. R 821 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
Boy, bright, willing worker, legible hand, generally useful, in real estate office and insurance; chance for advancement. Leonard Davidson & Co., Inc., 2,291 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY wanted in investment office by Christian firm; bright, neat boy for general office work; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; must be high school graduate. Give age and salary desired. F 461 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young boy wanted by export house; splendid opportunity for right party; write giving details. K 798 Times Downtown.

BOYS; 16; all around helpers; shipping department. Address Shipping, Box 139 Madison Square New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in drafting room to run errands, file drawings, blueprints, &c.; one taking up architectural drafting at home or at night school preferred; state age, education, and salary desired. J 75 Times.

BOY by Christian firm for telephone service and general office work. Apply Room 2103, 140 Cedar St.

BUYER.—EXPORT CONCERN DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A BUYER AS W AS ASSISTANT BUYER OF COTTON PIECE GOODS; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN EXPORT HOUSE ESSENTIAL; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 400 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARETAKER.—Couple for doctor's apartment. Call Dr. Heiman, 210 West 110th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—The advertiser is putting up his car for an indefinite period and is anxious to find a good position for his chauffeur; can vouch for him as honest, reliable, good driver, and satisfactory in all respects; wages required $20 per week; Westchester county preferred. G. C. 803 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, middle-aged, for one-ton Ford to deliver and collect; must know Greater New York and Jersey and be able to do small repairs; $30 per week and a bonus for satisfactory service. Apply in writing only; state nationality, age, and experience. Reliable Manufacturing Co., 646 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR—Part or entire time, to locate owners anywhere having high-class used cars for sale; liberal cash commission; we buy all of, right type. Carter, 438 Times.

CHAUFFEUR for steady all year round position; one living near Edgemere, L. I. preferred. Phone Spring, 5109 Bronx 3 to 6.

CLAIM CLERK.—A1 loss and damage man; salary $25; furnish experience and particulars. A. R., 279 Times Harlem.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require

CLOTHING SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED. ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.

Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

CORRESPONDENT familiar with investment values and stock market condition to answer inquiries and prepare report in financial publishing house; must be capable of systematizing department; exceptional opportunities for advancement; must be high-grade man; state salary. K 794 Times Downtown.

CUTTER AND PATTERN MAKER FOR APRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD MAN. KINGSBORO MFG. CO., 254 WILLIAMS AV., COR. BELMONT, BROOKLYN.

DETECTIVES.
Experienced operatives for industrial work; good pay and steady work; give reference, description and trade if any; mention nearest telephone. B 468 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large architectural firm requires architectural designers and draftsmen for commercial and domestic work; send samples of drawings, with experience, salary wanted and reporting date; permanent position under good conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, several experienced mechanical draftsmen, preferably men who have had thorough experience in the designing of engine, Diesel, or steam engines of large sizes; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Address Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.
First-class detailed draftsman and tool designers.
RAYMOND ENGINEERING CORP.,
309 Canal Street.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, detail and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. T 358 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, to trace neatly and figure accurately; state salary. F 180 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Enter charges from caller. Address Entry Box 139, Madison Square New York.

EXPORT SALESMAN
Who has successfully sold notions, etc., in the export trade; to such an excellent opportunity is offorded to make good connection; drawing account against salary. Write, giving full particulars, S. D., 856 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN,
EXPERIENCED ON CHILDREN'S WASHED DRESSES; FACTORY LOCATED 30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM CITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. CALL BETWEEN 12-2 P. M.
L. WOHL & CO.,
385 4TH AV.

FRUIT MAN.—Experienced. J. Jacobs, in Pennsylvania Station, 324 St. and 7th Av.

GARDENER and Superintendent wanted, on gentleman's country place, near city; must be first-class man; salary $100 month and cottage; give references and experience. G 403 Times Downtown.

GLOVE CUTTER AND DESIGNER.—Man who thoroughly understands making and cutting baseball and boxing gloves, football, basket balls; excellent opportunity; good living; outside New York; state qualifications and salary. R 564 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN wanted. Apply housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

IMPORT COMMERCIAL CREDITS.—Downtown trust company requires experienced man thoroughly familiar commercial credits; state age, qualifications and salary expected. Box 425 Times, 2 Rector St.

JEWELRY RETAIL.—Salesman and buyer; must be experienced, capable, and reliable. Addresses, stating age, references, previous experience, and salary expected, P. O. Box No. 101, Wall Street Station, New York.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

Leading Export concern require the following:
Spanish-English Stenographer.
German-English Stenographer.
Portuguese-English Stenographer.
Spanish Stenographer (only).
English Stenographer (only).
Young men with knowledge of French or Spanish.
Clerks. Boys.
Competent Export Leather Man.
Man to take charge Stock Dept.
Address, stating salary and full particulars, B 464 Times Downtown.

LUMBER MAN.
Office man to handle telephone business and do clerical work for large retail lumber concern in Manhattan; answer in own handwriting; state age, salary expected, and experience in detail. J 76 Times.

MACHINISTS—Steady position open for man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of edge tools, milling, hardening and tempering. Address, stating age, experience, reference, salary, W. A. 127 Times.

MAN WANTED.
A man to specialize on
JELLY WORK,
CARAMEL PASTE,
CRYSTALIZED WORK.
ADDRESS X 310 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN 21 to 30, with mechanical and selling ability; territory open; require small investment which will be given; apply secured in replying; give full particulars. K 774 Times Downtown.

MAN of unquestionable integrity and pleasing personality as credit investigator to call on wholesale trade for credit information. See Mr. Doyle, Wholesale Men's Furnishings' Assn., Inc., 200 5th Av.

MECHANICS, DRAFTSMEN.
Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, requires several men in automobile designing, and thorough knowledge of engine and chassis design is necessary.

MEN WANTED.
MACHINISTS.
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
LATHE HANDS.
MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.
15TH AND GARDEN STS, HOBOKEN, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN.—Number of men for temporary night clerical work, 40c per hour, discharged service men only; apply between 9 and 2. Knights of Columbus Employment Service, 413 Lexington Av.

MUSICIANS.—Brooklyn manufacturer desires meet to work in plant who will join employers' orchestra and band; write stating age, salary, experience on instruments. Box 88, 856 Broadway, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted as assistant in account department; must be neat and refined; splendid opportunity; salary to commence $10 per week. J 40 Times.

PACKER.—Expert packing, holiday articles. Address Packer, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

PAPER EXPERTS.—Large general export house willing to establish separate paper department. Applicants for position as manager must have thorough knowledge of paper buying and previous connection with export business; preferably young American willing to start on moderate salary, future prospects limited only by his own ability. Apply A 780 Times Downtown.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ARTISTS wanted; A1 commercial artists and designers, also mechanical retouchers; good wages and a guarantee of steady work. Communicate with samples, if possible, and wages expected. Dowd, Wyllie & Olson, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

PORTER, (white,) high-class apartment house; must be thorough and have unquestioned references as to honesty and sobriety; salary and guidtes from tenants for services make position very attractive. Apply Wednesday, 12 noon, Huberth & Huberth, 253 West 58th St.

PORTER, (white,) for high-class apartment house; man with A1 references, sober, honest, reliable, willing to work; desirable and steady position; salary $75 per month. Call Wednesday between 12 and 1 P. M., Room 61, 2 Columbus Circle.

PORTRAIT OPERATOR, high class, wanted by leading New York photographer; splendid opportunity for competent man. K 172 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN wanted; a manufacturer of small brass instruments, located 30 miles from Philadelphia, requires the services of a pressman and feeder on a small offset printing press, printing names and calibrations on metal dials, using both type and electrotype; state experience and salary expected. K 783 Times Downtown.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND SPANISH PERFECTLY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES, ETC. PREFERABLY HAVING TRAVELED SAME TERRITORY BEFORE FOR ANOTHER LEADING MANUFACTURER. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH GRADE MAN WHO CAN BOOK LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON GUARANTEED MATERIAL AT MODERATE PRICES. SALARY AND EXPENSES ALLOWED. NO INTERVIEW GRANTED UNTIL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. IN FULL. ALL REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
HARRY BROTHERS,
433-448 WEST 37TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN.
I want three men with strong personality to handle a gilt edge security on salary or commission. This offers to the man who has successfully sold high-grade specialties a permanent connection which should prove attractive to the highest priced salesman in N. Y. C. T 355 Times.

SALESMEN.
The New Era Manufacturing Co. has several districts open in this city, which they can offer to men who possess selling ability to sell a widely advertised check writer on a liberal commission basis. See Mr. Sloan, after 10 A. M., 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Machinery; opportunity for big calibre man of proved ability; permanent connection and brilliant future with engineering firm; this is special work requiring executive capacity and a close acquaintance with the larger manufacturing firms in and about New York; starting salary $100 weekly; in request for interview give full particulars of qualifications and experience, together with references; replies confidential. F 182 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for prominent New York men's cap; sample wooled clothing house doing business mainly from sample line placed with men's tailoring trade; we need an active, energetic man to place our line and develop business in Brooklyn and Long Island; must also be capable of selling woolens direct to tailors; salary; on writing give full information regarding previous experience, &c.; this is a good opportunity for right man. P. O. Box 15, Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN.
There is a constant demand for our War Volumes and War Portfolio. Inquiries are coming in daily. There are turned over to our salesmen and we pay a commission for securing the order. We require men who are capable of securing results; must be clean-cut and honest, and this is a good opportunity for right man. P. O. Box 15, Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on Rosiery and underwear; inside and outside man; salary or commission. J 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Dresses, with following, wonderful opportunity; salary, commission. Address T. M., 123 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by downtown printer and stationer. K 787 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN required to sell stock for Cuban corporation; liberal commission; no advances. Bryant 2100, Extension 411.

SECRETARY to executive; must have initiative; state experience and salary expected. J 81 Times.

SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERK.—Must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. L. L., 163 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for men's clothing. Sabin & Rosenberg, 96 5th Av., corner 18th St.

SIGN WRITER, who can letter in gold on wood and glass; must be first-class workman. Address F. O. Box 381, New York.

SHIPPING CLERK — Experienced ladies' shirt waists; good, steady position; must have references. 244 5th Av., 7th Floor.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, will take the place of the present Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission and great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY to travel with medical commission; unmarried man of the highest integrity, who can attend to business detail, take dictation, keep accounts, act as interpreter, &c. R 585 Times Downtown.

STEEL STAMP CUTTER.
Best wages, steady employment; modern, light shop. Jos. J. Sayre & Son, 417 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED IN A STEAMSHIP OFFICE; ONE ABLE TO TRANSLATE FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE INTO PLAIN ENGLISH; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS OPPORTUNITY, K 792 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping. If you want a job don't apply, but if you want a good opportunity for your future write us why we should employ you. State age, salary, &c. N 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young man, with some knowledge bookkeeping. George F. Hinrichs, 33 Hewitt Av., West Washington Market.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; knowledge English, Swedish, and Norwegian; large export, import concern; splendid opportunity; state full particulars. N 396 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as office assistant; experienced as cable clerk preferred; state references, age and salary. K 796 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man, knowledge of dictaphone preferred, excellent future. Cornell Wood Products Co., 505 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced; dependable substitute for entire summer; $4.50 daily. Cohen Goldman Co., 604 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, to substitute during vacation; state experience and salary wanted. N 592 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVELY TRADED ON NEW YORK CURB; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ROOM 211, 87 NASSAU ST.

STOCK CLERK,
experienced in drug and surgical supplies. In answering give full details and salary desired. B 432 Times Downtown.

STRAW HAT FACTORY
DESIRES
YOUNG MAN FOR PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO SCHEDULE ORDERS AND RUN STRAW BRAID STOCK CARDS; GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF STRAW HATTING NECESSARY.
KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC.,
601 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
PROSPECT 840, FOR APPOINTMENT.

50 SALESMEN WANTED.
Exceptional opportunity for live, high-grade stock salesmen to handle attractive industrial stock offering; dividend paying, going concern; commission. Call between the hours of 9 and 2 at Suite 46, No. 25 West Broadway, New York, or write.

TEXTILE EXPORT MANAGER.—Unusual opportunity for high-grade specialist with record of past performances to take complete charge of export department; must have thorough knowledge of American and foreign markets; send full particulars and references. K 770 Times Downtown.

WHOLESALE GROCERY SALESMAN.
One with experience only need apply to take charge of an established route; young man preferred; good and permanent position for right party, with splendid opportunity for advancement; highest references required. Address, giving experience and salary expected, Wholesale Grocer, P. O. Box 15, Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, between 21 and 25 years of age, for special office work; must have had several years office experience and have some knowledge of advertising; an excellent future for intelligent and hard-working young man; give details of experience and salary expected. S 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 17, wanted by old-established house, financial district; good opportunity for desirable party; write, giving age and nationality. B 446 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted by export house; state age, qualifications, experience, wages expected. R 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowing Spanish and English, for translation and other clerical work; salary $15 to begin. S. C., Box 633, City Hall Station.

YOUNG MAN, with some experience, to handle shipping clerk's duties in steel warehouse; give age, salary, nationality, and qualifications. N 595 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of about 18 years of age, with high school education, for office and sales work; write for appointment. The Foster & Reynolds Co., 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced automobile business, to assist in stock and shipping room. Bearings Service Co., 239 West 58th St.

YOUNG MEN; 18; help around house department. Address House, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 21, as clerk in bank; state experience; references, and salary expected. K 790 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS; 16; learn jobbing business; beginning care stock. Address Jobber, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

VALET AND PRESSER.
Experienced, night position; good wages; references. Apply Employment Dept., Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 32d St.

Instruction.

MOVIE STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Movie Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

SOUTH AMERICAN, young man, educated, wishes exchange lessons Spanish-English. H 805 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. Our Career Analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Personal Service Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION
in
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
Practical courses by experienced engineers. Drafting, Plan-reading, Estimating, Math., Sanitation, Foundations, Specifications, Concrete and Structural Engineering. Classes now forming. Write, call, or phone now.
EAST SIDE, N. Y. C. U.,
157 East 86th St., New York.
Phone Lenox 6061.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living, splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated book, Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 25 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn $3,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitzer Bldg., New York.

MEN, LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY; earn $25 to $300 weekly in motion pictures and portrait studios, or your own business; easy, pleasant occupation; 3 months' complete course; all branches; expert instruction; day, night; easy payments. E. Brunel, Training School of Photography, 1,389 Broadway.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
26 E. 59TH ST. ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 5612.
Instructions in driving and repairing.
VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; by the day or hour; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1846.) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 303 West 57th.

ENGINEER teaches mathematics, drafting, mechanical, structural, surveying, evenings. Mondell, 230 Madison Av.

POSITION GUARANTEED
$15 Wed., July 2, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value;" and bulletin 28. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Established 1909. 80 Church St., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE & SALES DEPARTMENT.

EXPORT MANAGER—Man thoroughly conversant with food products, &c., to act as manager for large company; must be thoroughly conversant with export technique and markets; $5,000-$6,000.

EXPORT MANAGER—Textiles; young man, familiar with export routine and textiles, for foreign markets; must have acted in similar capacity with other house; $2,000-$3,600.

ACCOUNTANT—Foreign Service; must be thoroughly familiar with department store accounting, and routine, and experienced in mechanical accounting; position with large Christian Department Store; $5,000.

ASST. COMPTROLLER & COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young accountant thoroughly experienced in foundry cost work; $3,000.

MANAGER, ORDER DEPARTMENT—Opportunity for thoroughly experienced man to take charge of department of 40 employees; general knowledge of accounting and some of credits necessary; $2,100 up; unusual opportunity.

SALESMEN—Following opportunities: (2) steam and hot water heating experience; 25-30 years, $1,800-$2,000. (1) Paper, $1,600 up and expenses. (2) toilet articles and perfumes, $3,100 up and commission.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST CLERK—Wonderful chance for a future with a growing motor truck concern; $25-$30 week.

BOOKKEEPER — Wall St. experience; $30 week.

EXPORT CLERK—Familiar with documents, &c.; $25 week.

PURCHASING AND SALES CLERK—Well-known bond house; $25 week, possibly more.

STENOGRAPHER—High grade, for old-established 5th Av. confectioner; $20-$30 week.

STENOGRAPHER — Wonderful opportunity for intelligent and earnest man to develop along sales lines; machinery; $100 month.

STENOGRAPHER—Well known national advertiser needs capable man, similar, if possible, automobile trade; $1,200 year.

STENOGRAPHER — Moderate experience, brains, for tool manufacturer; $20 week.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent, export and import house; downtown; $22 week.

STENOGRAPHER—S. S. forwarding; opportunity for young man; $20 week.

STENOGRAPHER—Large industrial house, downtown, moderate experience; $75-$90 month.

STENOGRAPHER—Familiar building construction contracts; big future; start $18-$20 week.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly competent, take full charge, real estate experience, if possible; $20-$30 week.

LEDGER CLERK—Good knowledge, all around bookkeeper, posting, balance; $1,200 year.

MARGIN CLERK — Wall St. experience, hustler; downtown; $20-22 week.

FOREIGN INVOICE CLERK—Knowledge of Spanish; reputable exporters; start $18-$20 week.

CLERK AND ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR—Experience car or $18 week.

STOCK BOARD RUNNER—Brokerage firm, uptown; must be experienced and fast; $20 week.

STEWARD—Boat club, Hudson River; opportunity for married man and wife; accommodations; special fees; $75 month.

DRY GOODS ENTRY CLERK, ($0.) good penman, experienced taking goods from call; $22 week.

HILL CLERK—Extensions and discounts; fairly fast on Underwood typewriter; $18-$21.

MIDDLE AGED MAN.—Neat appearance, as floor man; downtown bank; $50-$60 month.

YOUNG MAN.—Clean-cut, knowledge of export shipping; start $25 month.

CALL 9-1. ROOM 715.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Gen'l. Mgr.
THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Our CLERICAL DEPARTMENT needs the following men and over 200 others in similar positions to start work at once:
HOTEL ACCOUNTANT—Must be experienced; $200 month and two meals.
NIGHT AUDITOR—Eleven till 7; must control office force of 16 people; $150 month.
OFFICE MANAGERS, (6)—Clear-cut men about 30 to 35, with knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting; salaries $35-$50 week.
BOOKKEEPERS, (10)—Two with export houses; good future; (2) financial house; (1) experienced in wholesale clothing; (1) advertising concern; (4) Wall St. Stock Exchange houses; (1) manufacturing concern making fibres; (1) manufacturing concern in Jersey City; (1) legal firm, not also as secretary; (1) button manufacturing concern; salaries $25-$30.
Stock and Bond House wish young man 20-23 years old for work on purchase blotter and books; experience not necessary but must have splendid writing and fine personality; $25.
CODE CLERK—Very fine export house, $30 up.
GENERAL CLERK — Wholesale groceries; must be experienced; $20-$25.
JUNIOR SALESMAN — Library service; $17.
STENOGRAPHER — Very high-class music house; $22.
BOOKKEEPERS, (2)—Good men for Wall St.; no Wall St. experience required; $22 up.
TYPIST AND BILL CLERK—First-class hotel; meals and $70 month.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER, Expert, $30.
STENOGRAPHER, Sec'y Engineering, $25.
TYPIST, good figurer, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, mfg., $23-$0.
STENOGRAPHER, Electrical, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, Harlem job, $20.
STENOGRAPHER, Brooklyn, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, Dictaphone operator, $25.
SHIPPING CLERKS; $15.
BOOKKEEPERS, mfg., $25.
TYPIST, $15.
BOYS, $12.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS,
74 BROADWAY.
Rate Clerk, Plant manager, sugar refining experience; Draftsman, machine design; Accountants; Bookkeepers, banking, brokerage commercial; Stenographer, translate Spanish; Secretary stenographer; Spanish-English stenographer; Clerks; Salesman, advertising experience; Registry free.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

HIRET OCCUPATION EXCHANGE.
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 74 BROADWAY.
Expert sugars clerk, cashier, bookkeepers, P. and S. bond experience, board boys, &c.; $40-$20, $30-$20; Clerk typist, (10,) $90; table clerk, $35; bookkeepers, $30; many others; register free.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Inc., 206 Broadway, Room 220.
Come in and inquire about the position you are looking for.

BROWN Employment Exchange, 200 Broadway, Room 907. Stenographers, typists, clerks, bookkeepers.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIOR, (hotel, railroad experience); bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 7-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

ALSO five-passenger touring car, A1 condition throughout. Cars Fortier & Wareham, 525 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,178 BROADWAY (27th St.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-16 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 3-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-16 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 BUICK Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-18-17 HUDSON Touring and Roadster.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Town Car.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet, khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 NATIONAL 7-Pass. Highway "6."
1916-17 HAYNES Touring Roadster.
1917 DODGE Roadster.
1918 OVERLAND Country Club.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER.
BUICK 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 7-PASS.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MERCER 1918-9 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

BRETEY, LOUIS. 'PHONE 270 COL. 303 West 59th St.

1918 PACKARD 3-35 Limousine, 7-passenger.
1918 PACKARD 3-35 Fleet

The Civil Service.

City.

The list for female nurse is announced. It contains seventy-four names. Those who received a rating of more than 76 are as follows:

Agnes Tureand, 88.20; Marguerite McCormack, 87.40; Mary Conway, 86.90; Anna Mack, 86.40; Anne McDonald, 85; Mary Dacey, 85; May Murphy, 84.50; Ruth Taylor, 84.40; Mary Warburton, 84; Blanche Hodges, 83.80; Florentine Ryan, 83.20; Mary Woods, 82; Maud Williams, 82; Ruth Cunningham, 81.60; Antoinette Evers, 81.40; Josephine Cole, 81.40; Anna Zelns, 80.90; Dorothy Curley, 80.80; Gertrude Curley, 80.60; Catherine Sauter, 80.40; Delia Callahan, 80.40; Helen Savage, 80.40; Juliet Kassel, 80.20; Doris Cutler, 80.20; Ethel Goldsmith, 80.20; Grace Williams, 80.20; Edna Deming, 79.80; Elizabeth Marietta Crecchia, 79.80; Nancy Shipman, 79.60; Anna Hogan, 79.60; Merite Puff, 79.20; Rose Hogan, 79.40; Emma Sanford, 78.80; Minnie Cox, 79; Catherine Cullen, 78.60; Anna Murphy, 78.60; Henriett Booth, 78.60; Lucile Bailey, 78.60; Mary Pendleton, 78.20; Katherine Walsh, 78.20; Ella Moore, 78; Rachel Hamilton, 78; Agnes Tully, 77.80; Isabelle Smith, 77; Helen Abbott, 77.40; Alice Burns, 77.40; Genevieve Hartman, 76.80; Mary Shantz, 76.80; Alice Duffan, 76.40; Edith Mountford, 76.40; Frances Vineberg, 76.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for copyist draftsman, for both men and women. Vacancies in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at $3.20 to $4.80 a day. To be filled from this examination. Applicants should state in their applications the line of drafting work to which they desire to be assigned in case of appointment, such as ship, marine engine and boiler, structural, electrical, mechanical, ordnance, architectural, &c., so that assignment may be made accordingly as far as possible. In making appointments to the Navy Department the entrance salary within the range named will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee and the duty to which assignment is made, certification to fill the highest-salaried positions being made from those obtaining the highest average percentage in the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on drawing and fitness, 70; education, experience, and fitness, 30. Applicants must have reached their seventeenth birthday on the date of taking oath to the application. At the request of the department certification will be made of eligibles within reasonable age limits. On account of the needs of the service applications will be received until further notice. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

Education Notes.

About 200 vacation playgrounds throughout the city have been opened by the Board of Education and will be open daily from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, until Aug. 29.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College have organized courses, beginning July 7, in stenography, science, bookkeeping, typewriting and Spanish.

The thirty-three Summer schools will be open today from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and tomorrow from 9 A. M. to noon, to enroll children in opportunity classes. The Summer term will begin July 7 and continue to Aug. 15.

The playground in F. S. 115, Manhattan, will have a special celebration on July 4.

The Board of Examiners announces the list immediately to replenish certain of the eligible lists for the promotion of teachers in intermediate schools and departments. It will exempt from the written examinations in subject matter candidates who present certificates from approved institutions as the satisfactory completion of two-hour courses in biology, geography, science, bookkeeping, business practice, English, French and Spanish.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect A. M. July 2: Patrol, F. V. Silva, from 54th to 12th; H. F. Young, from Bridge precinct to 72d; assigned to mounted duty. To take effect 8 A. M. July 4: J. W. Donaldson, from 26th to 23d; G. W. Moran, from 26th to 43d; August Feudner, jr., from 30th to 46th; E. Heffernon, from 40th to 52d; assigned to bicycle duty. J. J. O'Gara, 54th, assigned to bicycle duty. From precincts indicated to 57th, assigned to bicycle duty, H. J. Tappen, 28th; M. G. MacClelland, 51st. From precincts indicated to 83d, assigned to bicycle duty, J. R. Reuckert, 51st. A. D. J. Graham, 25th; J. P. E. Forstal, 92d. A. T. F. Browne, 93d. C. F. Bowman, Traffic D. From precincts indicated to 120th, assigned to bicycle duty: Harry Baier, 94th; J. E. Prince, 99th. Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol, T. Sebulsky, 70th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., July 6.

Fire Department.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade P. Gorman, Eng. 16, for 24 hours, from 9 A. M. July 2.

Lecture—a special discussion of "The Accountancy-trained Man—His Market Value," by Horatio N. Drury, will be given at Pace Institute, Tuesday evening, July 8, 6 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.Y.

HAMILTON INST. FOR GIRLS
long-established, thoroughly equipped school. Office hours, 10 to 12.
Tel. Riverside 2239. 326 West 90th St.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Penmanship Departments,
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue
Eastman-Gaines 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street
Secretarial training; individual instruction. Open all year.

WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, FIFTH AV. and 125TH ST.
39th Year. 60,000 Graduates.

HOFFMAN SCHOOL OF ACTING.—Public speaking, elocution. Carnegie Hall Circle 2329.

INSTRUCTION, all branches, English to foreigners, male and female, reasonable. X 6 Times Annex.

Refined young French taught by highly educated French woman. D 26 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 3 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 3025.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.



SWIMMING and DIVING
Scientifically Taught
Course in Elementary Swimming and Diving. Special Course in Diving. Special Course in Speed Swimming, etc. Open Daily for Men, Women and Children from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Call or write for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL
308 West 59 St.—19 West 44 St.

Learn to Swim, Dive and Save Life.
MARY BEATON, R. L. S. S.,
Adults and Children. Day and Evening. Filtered water. Write, phone or call. 1 West 67th Street. Columbus 4204.

SUMMER CAMPS.

CAMP INFORMATION FREE
Call and consult with specialist. Free information and catalogs of all camps and schools in the U. S. Call, Write, or Phone.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION
Times Bldg., New York
Phone Bryant 8980

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Relatively high air pressure covers the Great Central Valley and the East and South States, and there is a deficit in the air pressure in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the Pacific States. This pressure distribution has been attended by fair weather except in the Gulf States and locally in the Rocky Mountain regions, where there were showers. It has also been attended by a general rise in temperature in the North States from the Rocky Mountains east to and including the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and over this area temperatures are now considerably above the seasonal normal. Relatively cool weather prevails throughout the South States, and during Tuesday morning the lowest temperatures of record were reported from Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C.

The outlook is for fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the States east of the Mississippi River, although local thunder showers are probable in Florida. Warm weather will prevail over the North and Middle States east of the Mississippi River during the next thirty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday: North of Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle variable winds and fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, gentle to moderate east, fair weather except showers off the Florida Coast; East Gulf Coast, moderate east winds and showery weather.

FORECASTS FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, continued warm in interior, gentle variable winds.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, fair and warm Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
2 A. M. 61	65	4 P. M. 86		71
5 A. M. 58	63	6 P. M. 86		74
9 A. M. 67	65	9 P. M. 84		74
12 M. 77	66	11 P. M. 80		71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73, for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 86. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 33 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25—1,415 Jennings St.: Abraham Eitlen		None
3:15—Whitehall St.: Staten Island Ferry, City of New York		Slight
5:05—112 24 St.: J. Nanes		Not given
5:26—13 W. 67th St.: not given		Slight
9:10—570 Mercer St.: Crown Pad Co.		Slight
9:40—501 W. 125th St.: not given		Slight
9:50—213 W. 62d St.: James Robertson		Slight
10:10—267 W. 87th St.: Astor Garage		Slight
10:40—1,776 Broadway: Kaufman & Stewels		Slight
P. M.		
12:10—132 W. 143d St.: Gladys James		Slight
12:40—35 Attorney St.: E. Schwartz		Slight
2:15—1,063 Fox St.: M. Charlay		None
2:30—216 E. 113th St.: Empire Novelty Works		Slight
3:40—236 5th Av.: not given		None
4:15—37 3d St.: F. Gold		Slight
4:30—37 Columbus Av.: unknown		None
5:30—Tiffany St. and East River: not given		None
6:30—617 W. 204th St.: G. B. Rowll		Slight
6:50—2,066 Arthur Av.: not given		Not given
8:30—232 E. 73 St.: not given		Not given
9:10—467 W. 164 St.: (awning): not given		Slight
9:20—Laurel Hill Terrace at 185th St.: (vacant lot)		None
9:00—90th St. at Broadway, (auto:) Edward Waltrack		Not given
9:50—165 E. 112 St.: not given		Slight
9:50—537 E. 5 St.: Isador Cohen		Slight

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Wilson, Rear Admiral H. B., detached as Cmdr. of Battle Force No. 2, and Squad. No. 4, and Div. No. 8, U. S. Fleet; and assigned as Cmdr. in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, with rank of Admiral.

Rodman, Rear Admiral S., assigned as Cmdr. in Chief, Pacific Fleet, with rank of Admiral.

Williams, Rear Admiral C. S., assigned as Cmdr. of Squad. No. 1, and Div. No. 1, Pacific Fleet, with rank of Vice Admiral.

Coontz, Rear Admiral R. E., assigned to command Div. No. 6, of Pacific Fleet.

Washington, Rear Admiral T., assigned to command Div. No. 4, of Atlantic Fleet.

Shoemaker, Rear Admiral M. R., assigned to command Div. No. 2, of Pacific Fleet.

McClintic, Cmdr. W. H., to aid and fleet gunnery officer on staff of Admiral Wilson.

Brainard, Cmdr. R. M., to aid and fleet gunnery officer on staff of Admiral Rodman.

Shoemaker, Cmdr. H. E., to aid and flag sec. on staff of Admiral Wilson.

Manahan, Lt. Cmdr. S. A., to aid and fleet Radio Officer on staff Admiral Rodman.

Lucas, Lt. Cmdr. C. A., to aid and flag sec. on staff of Admiral Rodman.

Anderson, Lt. Cmdr. M. H., to aid and Fleet Radio Off. on Staff of Admiral Wilson.

Cheek, Lt. Cmdr. M. C., to the North Dakota as Asst. Eng.

Wallace, Lt. Cmdr. K. R. R., to the Fulton as instructor at sub. school.

Dodd, Lt. Cmdr. H., to the Turner as Exec. Off. when commissioned.

Vose, Lt. Cmdr. R. C., to the Culgoa.

Smith, Lt. Cmdr. H. P., to command the Pastores.

Lowrie, Lt. Comdr. A. O., to the Alaskan.

Lynch, Lt. Cmdr. W. S., and Rice, Lt. Cmdr. G. D., to temp. duty on the Graf Waldersee.

Tomlinson, Lt. D. W., to the Cleveland.

Clarke, Lt. H. D., to the New Mexico.

Boquist, Lt. E. T., to Great Lakes Navy Hosp.

McCrea, Lt. J. L., to the New Mexico.

Fahrion, Lt. F. G., to the Lamberton.

Jones, Lt. E. L., to the Wasp.

Shilling, Lt. E. R., and Burbanks, Lt. A. G., will report to Cmdr. of Cruiser and Transport Force.

Bradshaw, Lt. I. H., to the Prinz Frederick Wilhelm.

Lord, Lt. J. R., to the Lake Michigan.

Agnew, Lt. A. P., to the Graf Waldersee.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Orduna ..... July 5
Caronia ..... July 12
Carmania ..... July 22
Orduna ..... Aug. 2
Caronia ..... Aug. 9
Carmania ..... Aug. 16
Royal George ..... Aug. 30
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania ..... July 11
Aquitania ..... July 28
Aquitania ..... Aug. 23
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia ..... July 17
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George ..... July 26
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Falmouth & Boulogne-Sur-Mer
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM ..... July 2
S. S. NOORDAM ..... July 16
S. S. ROTTERDAM ..... Aug. 2
For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL LINE
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COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES.—For all points South. Old Dominion, Savannah, Southern Pacific Lines.—For passenger information apply to Consolidated Railway ticket offices or Companies' offices.

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NIAGARA TO THE SEA
The all-water route. For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

California
TOURS
FRANK TOURIST CO.
689 B'way, 489 9th Av. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises ..... 5:29 | Sun sets 8:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:11	6:03	6:13
Governors Island	12:14	12:54	6:44	7:03
Hell Gate	2:10	2:48	8:54	9:35

Arrived—Tuesday, July 1.

SS Fordonian, St. Thomas, June 21.
SS Lonoke, Cardiff, June 17.
SS Munamar, Antilla, June 26.
SS Millinocket, Cardiff, June 17.
SS Alamo, Kingston, June 23.
SS Tivives, Cristobal, June 12.
SS West Hembrel, Cristobal, June 30.
SS Seneca, Brest, June 17.
SS Edgefield, Portsmouth, June 17.
SS Keota, Birkenhead, June 14.
SS Oshkosh, Gibraltar, June 16.
SS Lake Ypsilanti, Cardiff, June 14.
SS Arabina Prince, Hull, June 16.
SS West Arrow, Constantinople, June 13.
SS Belvedere, Plymouth, June 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Australia	London	May 26
Regina	Barry	May 26
Rollo	Antwerp	June 1
Arabian	Hull	June 16
Honolulu	Dartmouth	June 16
Veendyk	Barbadoes	June 17
North Carolina	Brest	June 22
Point Judith	Gibraltar	June 16
Turrotcrown	Dartmouth	June 17
Mae	Swansea	June 19
Vigo	Genoa	June 6
Eastgate	Havre	June 16
Florence Luckenbach	Copenhagen	June 11
America	Marseilles	June 16
Splendor	Genoa	June 19
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Caserta	Marseilles	June 21
Edward Luckenbach	Nassaire	June 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Wampum	Bordeaux	June 17
Noordam	Falmouth	June 26
El Almirante	Galveston	June 26
Lampasas	Galveston	June 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 26
Caronia	Liverpool	June 26
Lancaster	Bordeaux	June 21
Wilhelmina	Brest	June 24
Seattle	Brest	June 25
Maracaibo	Curacao	June 26
Hamlet	Barrow	June 21
Arizonian	St. Nazaire	June 23
Santa Cecilia	St. Nazaire	June 23
El Paso	New Orleans	June 25
El Monte	Galveston	June 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Huntington	Brest	June 24
Patricia	Brest	June 24
Muscatine	St. Nazaire	June 23
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 21
E. L. Doheny	Brest	June 23

DUE SUNDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	Marseilles	June 22
Re d'Italia	Marseilles	June 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tiger, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Paula, Brest		12:00 M.
Mobile, Brest		12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Brest		12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mormugao, Lisbon	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Newton, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Lake Ledan, Guadel'pe	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lorraine, Havre		12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Christiansand	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Rosa, Brest		12:00 M.
Julia Luckenbach, Brest		12:00 M.
Aeolus, Brest		12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest		12:00 M.
Tivives, Cristobal	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munwood, Saglua		12:00 M.
Samland, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
U. S. T. Harrisburg, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tabor, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Montoso, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hijndam, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan Macnaster, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hilarius, B'nos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples		12:00 M.
Zeppelin, Brest		12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Elisabeth von Belgie, at Antwerp, June 25.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Vladivostok, June 23.
SS Luciana Manara, at Spezia, June 23.
SS San Giorgio, at Naples, June 26.
SS Minciola, at Genoa, June 24.
SS Howick Hall, at Kobe, June 25.
SS Chertsey, at Rotterdam, June 26.
SS Portuguese Prince, at Havre, June 26.
SS Lord Byron, at Antwerp, June 27.
SS Calaia, at Las Palmas, June 28.
SS Nesco, at Fayal, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Tarantia, from Naples, June 23.
SS Eastern King, from Genoa, June 24.
SS Sonnemeisdyk, from Barbados, June 28.
SS Arnus, from Bilbao, June 26.
SS Henry Clay, from Havre, June 27.
SS City of Melbourne, from Hull, June 28.
SS Siamese Prince, from Hull, June 29.
SS Saroxole, from Plymouth, June 30.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. as follows:

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and dressed (unless) mail for Australia, via San Francisco—SS Moana, July 2.

Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Manoa, July 3.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco—SS Sonoma, July 3.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Seattle—SS Africa Maru, July 4.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Empress of Asia, July 5.

Hawaii, via Seattle—SS Glymont, July 5.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Kashima Maru, July 7.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Niagara, July 8.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via San Francisco—SS Nanking, July 12.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
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PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland ..... July 12
LEYLAND
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Only One Class Cabin
Bohemian ..... Aug. 23
Winifredian ..... July 31
Bohemian ..... Au. 23
Winifredian ..... Sept. 10
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic ..... July 12
Celtic ..... July 18
Cedric ..... July 22
Adriatic ..... July 24
Lapland ..... Aug. 2
Baltic ..... Aug. 16
Celtic ..... Aug. 30
HALIFAX—SOUTHAMPTON
Olympic ..... July 17
White Star—Dominion
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL
Megantic ..... July 12
Canada ..... Aug. 2
Megantic ..... Aug. 16
Canada ..... Sept. 6
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ESPAGNE ..... JULY 19
ROCHAMBEAU ..... JULY 26
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Lve. Battery Pier Daily 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Bread 2272
Fresh Air Trip to Sandy Hook and Ocean, 1:30.



July 4th and Sunday Excursions
TO NEWBURGH AND RETURN, $1.50.
Great White Flier "Rensselaer"
Will leave Pier 22, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10 A. M. Two hour stay in Newburgh, returning on the same Steamer. Music—Restaurant.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
NIGHT BOATS TO ALBANY AND TROY.

JULY 4th and SUNDAY



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"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Music. Restaurant. Luncheon.
Newburgh $1.00 Round Trip
Poughkeepsie, $1.50
Plenty of time ashore for picnics and parties at Orange Lake Park, atop Mt. Beacon, or at Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh. Same trip Sundays, July 6, to Newburgh, Beacon and return.
Leave Franklin St., rain or shine, 9 A. M., W. 129th St., 9:30.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Ideal Sailing on Long Island Sound
JULY 4th Excursion
To New Haven
Str. Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 36, N. R., Canal St., 8:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 79, N. R., 23d St., 10:00 A. M. Return due New York about 9 P. M. Round Trip Fare (Incl. War Tax), $1.65. Children, 85 cents.
Tickets Limited. On Sale July 4th Only

Excursions
On Long Island Sound
Sundays Only
To Bridgeport
Str. City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Return due New York about 9 P. M. Round Trip Fare (Incl. War Tax), $1.00. Children, 65 cents.
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Direct Rail Connections to all points North, East and West. Through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:30; Yonkers, 9:50; stopping at †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also steamer leaves Desbrosses st., 10:00 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †West Point, (except Sunday), †Cornwall, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.
Additional steamer for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston Point, July 3rd and 4th, leaves Desbrosses St. at 8:40 A. M.
On Saturday afternoons steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., for Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †.
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Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7, 8:30, 9:30 P. M. Coney, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A.M., 2:15 P.M. Rockaway, 12:15, 6:30 P.M. Tel. Whitehall 1270.
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Special Trip Sat. for Bear Mt. Ogden July 4, 8 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and 9 P. M. Battery, West 125th St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

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Weekdays: Lve. Franklin St., Pier 34, 8:30 A. M., 5:15 P. M. Battery Pier, 8:38 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30. Battery 8:45 A. M.

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Daylight through the Canal both ways.
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H. M. SNIFFEN,
Proprietor Hotel La Salle,
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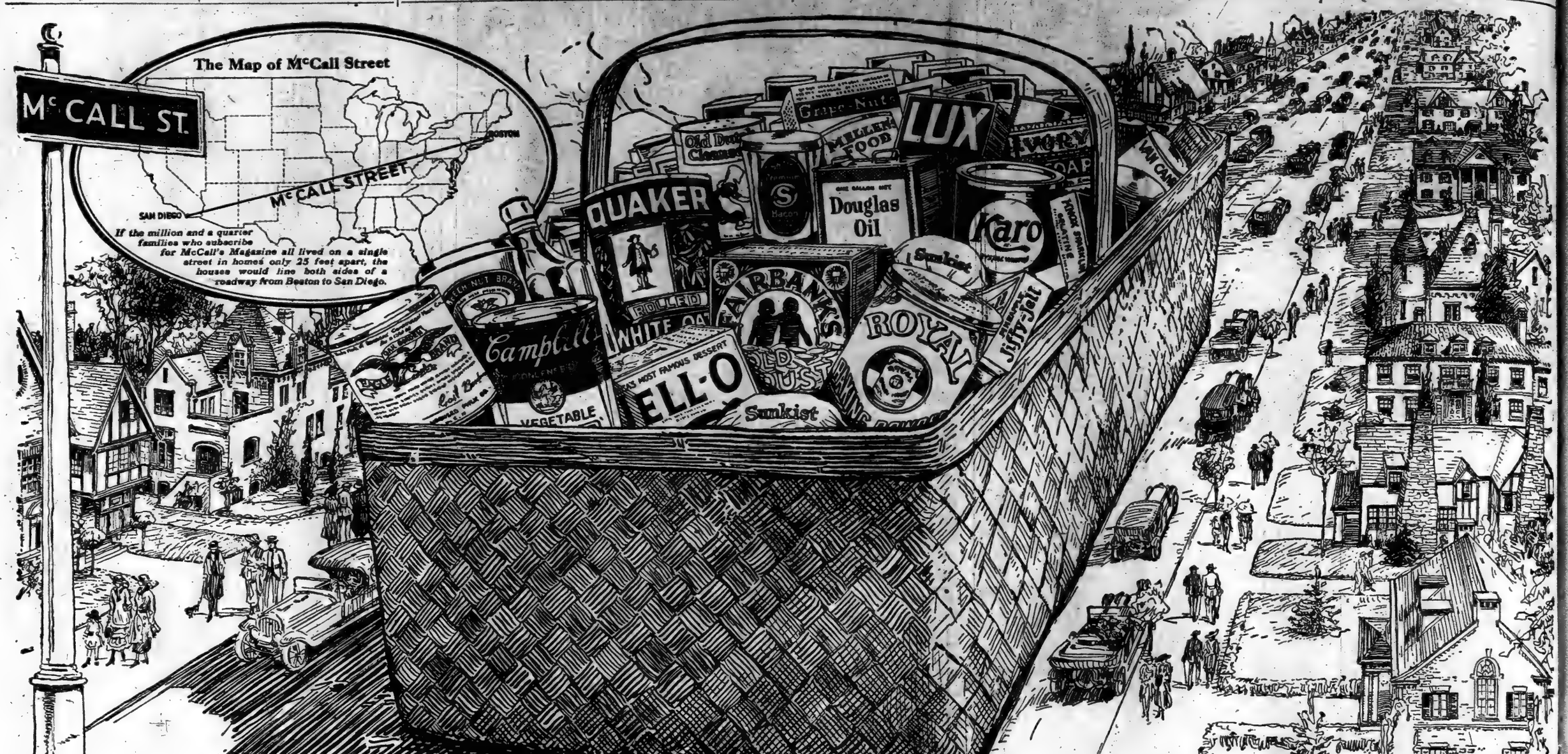
STANLEY STEAM CAR OPERATOR AND MECHANIC—WILLING TO WORK IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BEST REFERENCES. DOLAN, 440 WEST 43D ST.

LAUREL HOUSE Laurel House Sta., Hemes Falls, N. Y.
Adjacent Mts. 18th season. Reasonable rates. Garage. Write for booklet. A. INGLESBY

SARATOGA SPRINGS
UNITED STATES HOTEL Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Opens July 3rd. LELAND STERRY, Manager.

SARANAC INN NOW OPEN. Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Certified Milk. All Sports. Booklet.
NEW YORK—Long Island.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



When McCALL STREET Goes to Market

A MILLION, three hundred thousand baskets, each containing at least half a dozen purchases, would be a moderate estimate of McCall Street's daily marketing.

Think of it! Think of the gigantic market basket it would take to hold 8,500,000 separate DAILY purchases of Spices, Baking Powder, Crackers, Preserves, Smoked Meat, Soft Drinks, Extracts and all the other things the thrifty housewife buys.

This vast quantity of household necessities supplies the daily needs of the dwellers on the longest street in the world. For if the houses of McCall's Magazine readers were on a single street, only 25 feet apart, they would line a thoroughfare stretching from Boston to San Diego.

Some of the housewives of McCall Street go to market, basket on arm. Some select their goods and have them sent. Others telephone for what they want. But each and every one has the same buying suggestion—McCall's Magazine.

And McCall Street's tremendous market basket overflows with goods advertised in McCall's Magazine, because the women who enjoy McCall's splendid fiction, its authoritative fashions, its vitally important household articles, cannot fail to be guided in their daily shopping by the timely messages which McCall's advertisers present to them.

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CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and Friday; continued warm; gentle variable winds
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,440. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

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NOTABLE MEN SILENCED

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Fearing that radicals in sympathy with the Russian Bolsheviki would use violent methods to prevent expressions of opinion favorable to the cause of Admiral Kolchak, the police yesterday instructed the management of Carnegie Hall to cancel the reservation for a meeting to be held on July 4 by Russian societies in this country. The management received orders not to let any organization have the hall on Independence Day for any purpose.

Neither the police authorities at the West Forty-seventh Street Station nor at headquarters could be induced last night to give any information regarding threats of violence said to have been made by radicals, or to admit or deny that a police order had been given for the cancellation of the meeting at Carnegie Hall. Unofficial opinions expressed by police officials not in high authority were that the general strain upon the precincts was so great on July 4 that no large force could be spared to protect a meeting and parade that might cause trouble. It was pointed out also that there had been rumors of threats of general violence on July 4 by the Reds in this city.

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General Dobrjansky said the meeting was to have been held in full compliance with the law and under the right of assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it was to have been the purpose of the speakers and of the committee to show that Russians generally felt great abhorrence for the acts of barbarity and lawlessness committed by the Reds in their desire to retain power over part of Russia. In his preliminary announcement of the meeting he pointed out that it would be the aim of some of the speakers to show that the vast majority of the 1,500,000 Russians in this country were opposed to the aims of the Bolsheviki and that any attempt of Bolshevist agents in this country to show that the greater part of Russian populations everywhere favored the fundamental aims of Lenin and Trotzky was a perversion of fact.

List of Notable Speakers.

He was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting in Carnegie Hall. Others were to have been Senator King, of Utah; Charles Stewart Davison, of the American Defense Society; Count Ilya Tolstoy, and Dr. J. E. Conner, who was the American Consul at Petrograd.

To show that the majority of Russians were opposed to the license of the Reds Russian societies throughout the country had appointed delegates to attend the meeting, and a parade was to have been held on the east side in the evening, preceding the meeting. It was the hope of the committee that police protection would be provided for a peaceable demonstration and that the result would show the American public that all of the Russians were not in sympathy with the Bolsheviki. This is the statement sent out on behalf of General Dobrjansky:

The management of Carnegie Hall, after accepting the reservation for the use of the hall for the Loyal All-Russian meeting on the evening of the Fourth of July as a patriotic demonstration, and intended as an evidence that the real Russians are not Bolsheviki, have received threats that there will be a riot in the hall if they permit the meeting to take place, and have expressed the fear in so many words that bombs will be thrown in the hall while the audience is there. They have therefore stated that they will cancel

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address M. Albert, (Formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 21.—Advt.

Costa Rican Troops Advance Close to Nicaraguan Border

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 2.—The forces of President Tinoco of Costa Rica have advanced to within approximately two-thirds of a mile of the frontier of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan frontier guards have raised the flag of their country over the provisional posts, thus defining Nicaragua's position toward both the Costa Rican Government troops and the revolutionists.

INVOLVES DRY LAW IN TREATY ACTION

Palmer Holds That Peace Proclamation Depends on the Senate's Course.

WETS TRY TO UNITE BILLS

Working in Congress to Cause Delay in the Enforcement Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The question whether President Wilson will consider it possible to declare a state of peace prior to ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States Senate was much discussed today when it became known that not only the full resumption of trade relations with Germany, but the lifting of the ban on wartime prohibition, might be involved in his decision.

Interpretations by Attorney General Palmer made it appear today that in his opinion President Wilson might not feel that he was empowered to issue a proclamation of peace prior to the actual ratification of the treaty by the Senate without reservations, which would threaten to nullify its validity. Mr. Palmer held also that the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act and the Wartime Prohibition act would remain effective until the formal declaration of peace by the President, and that, therefore, it might not be within the power of the President to lift completely the bans provided for by these acts until there had been ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

The section of the Trading With the Enemy act which covers this point provides that "the end of the war shall be the date of the proclamation of the exchange of ratifications of the treaties unless the President by proclamation declares a prior date, in which event such prior date shall be the end of the war."

An interpretation of this section is that the treaty must be ratified by the Senate before peace can be proclaimed formally but that after such ratification the President may, in his discretion, proclaim peace without waiting for the actual physical exchange of the ratifications.

Expect Statement from Wilson.

The wartime prohibition issue became tangled up in the controversy when attention was called to the fact that the prohibition legislation provided that it should be unlawful to sell liquor after June 30, 1919, "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, &c.

It is expected that this situation will be clarified by the President shortly after his return to the United States next week, when he will have an opportunity to obtain first-hand information concerning the general situation in regard to the Peace Treaty and to confer with the Attorney General. It is possible that a formal announcement will be made at that time which will end all doubt.

In the meantime opponents of the League of Nations covenant are making the charge that there is a tendency on the part of Administration leaders to rally about them in support of quick ratification of the Peace Treaty the "wets," who are anxious that the wartime prohibition ban shall be lifted within the next six or eight weeks, and business interests which wish to end as quickly as may be any question as to the resumption of trade relations with enemy countries.

The situation is somewhat complicated because there has not been, so far as can be learned, any formal decision by the Attorney General prepared upon official request for the guidance of the Government. Interpretations which have been published are informal in nature.

Recall Root's Ruling in 1899.

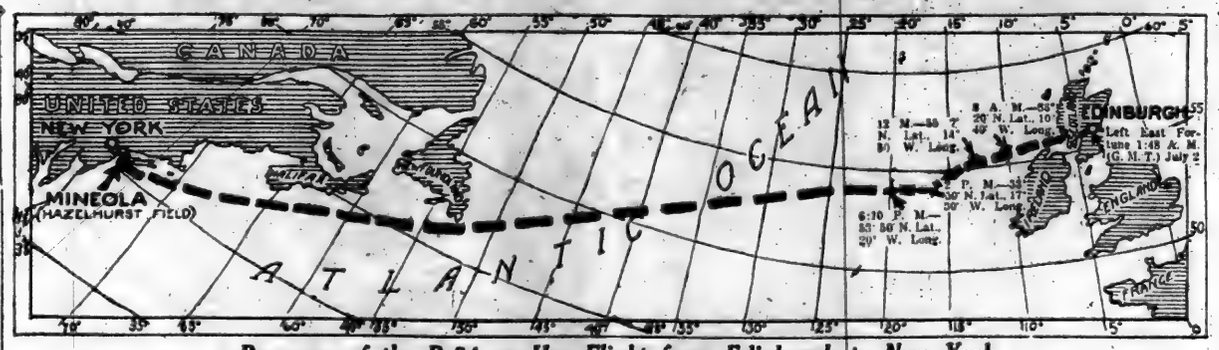
Elihu Root, when Secretary of War in 1899, took the position that the Spanish War ended when the peace treaty had been ratified by both nations. Under date of Nov. 29, 1899, in his annual report, Secretary Root said:

"The signing of the protocol between the United States and Spain on the 12th of August, 1898, had suspended hostilities between the two nations, and the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris on the 10th of December 1898, followed by its ratification on the part of the United States February 6, 1899, and on

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the discriminating.—Advt.



Progress of the R-34 on Her Flight from Edinburgh to New York

WEIMAR TO RATIFY THE TREATY SOON?

Germans at Versailles Expect the Assembly to Do So Early Next Week.

BERLIN TALKS DIFFERENTLY

Suggests That Action on Treaty May Be Deferred Till Latter Part of July.

PARIS, July 2.—The Germans expect the ratification of the Peace Treaty the first of next week, according to a note sent to the Allies.

The note was one acknowledging the Allies' stipulation that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

BERLIN, (via London,) July 2, (Associated Press.)—Ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German National Assembly will probably occur in the latter half of July.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday stated that it was authoritatively informed that no definite steps had as yet been taken by Germany for a speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty, for the reason, presumably, that a number of preliminary questions, particularly those exactly fixing the frontiers in regions to be ceded, must first be settled.

AFRICAN COLONY FOR ITALY?

Paris Discusses Compensation for Accepting Adriatic Decision.

PARIS, July 2.—The proposed solution of the Italian problem being discussed here, it is understood, contemplates giving Italy certain colonial possessions, probably in Africa, in return for her support of the Peace Conference decision in the Adriatic settlement.

The suggested solution has not been made public yet, but the idea has been advanced that either France or Great Britain might make such concessions in Africa, and this is being considered, tentatively. It is impossible, however, to predict what territory might be affected, since it is generally admitted that Great Britain and France would prefer to make some other sacrifices.

It is said also that Italy desires to acquire rights in Asia Minor; but it is pointed out that the attitude of Greece offers difficulties in that direction.

An agreement between France and Great Britain concerning the division of the former German-African possessions of the Kamerun and Togoland, Le Petit Parisien says, will soon receive the approval of the two Governments.

FOR ECONOMIC UNITY.

Big Five Favors Continuation of International Consultations.

PARIS, July 2.—The following decision of the council of the principal allied and associated powers respecting the continuation of the Supreme Economic Council was announced at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Economic Council held on Monday:

"That in some form international consultation in economic matters should be continued until the Council of the League of Nations has had an opportunity of considering the present acute position of the economic situation, and that the Supreme Economic Council should be requested to suggest for the consideration of the several Governments the methods of consultation which would be most serviceable for this purpose."

The Committee on Policy was instructed to render a report on this matter at the next meeting of the Supreme Economic Council.

The Council approved and forwarded to the Council of Ten a resolution to the effect that it was the personal view of the majority of its members that the postal and telegraphic censorship should be removed coincidentally with the lifting of the blockade. Instructions on the subject were requested.

Reports from the sections of the Council were submitted as to the allied economic policy toward Russia. Discussions were also held on the lifting of the blockade against Germany and Hungary; security for payments for food sent to Hungary; the railroad problem in Bulgaria; the use of ex-enemy tonnage, including the problem of repatriation of the Czechoslovaks at Vladivostok and the Italians in Macedonia; the opening up of Danube transportation, and economic problems arising from the peace with Germany.

MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

Mexico Will Ask Us to Send No More Troops Across the Border and to Stop Smuggling

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, on his return to Washington will ask for an agreement from the White House that no American troops be sent across the border, and also that the United States institute measures that will absolutely prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to rebels in Northern Mexico. This information was given unofficially today.

Decision to make these requests was reached at a conference between Señor Bonillas and the Mexican Foreign Affairs Department before his departure for the United States.

The Ambassador has been authorized to state that the Mexican Government has amply sufficient means to prevent harm to American border towns in any possible fighting, without aid from the United States.

It was also learned from unofficial but reliable, sources that General Candido Aguilar, who is on a journey to the United States and Europe as President Carranza's confidential Ambassador, carries no authority to make agreements binding upon the Mexican Government, but is making the trip simply to obtain information to aid the Government in fixing its foreign policy.

UNITE TO PROTECT WAR OFFENDERS

Germans Form Organizations to Prevent Delivery of Guilty Leaders to Allies.

BODYGUARD FOR GENERAL

2,000 Berliners Agree to Protect Von Deimling if He is Called For.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 1.—Throughout Germany leagues, committees, associations, &c, are being formed with the object of preventing the handing over to the United States, on his return to Washington will ask for an agreement from the White House that no American troops be sent across the border, and also that the United States institute measures that will absolutely prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to rebels in Northern Mexico. This information was given unofficially today.

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of peace the American Army on the Rhine will be reduced to a force of 6,000 men. Announcement was made today that the last division of American troops would sail homeward in little more than two months, granted that Germany complies with the treaty.

In the meantime a part of the American Army of Occupation ceased to exist today. It will hereafter be composed of separate units. These as a combined body will be designated officially hereafter as the American Forces in Germany or the American Forces on the Rhine.

The headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont will be closed July 15, and General Pershing will remove to Paris to remain to the end of August or possibly to the end of September, dependent on when all the business connected with the Expeditionary Forces will be completed. He intends not to go home until the last detail of administration work concerning his command has been attended to and the Expeditionary Forces cease to be an entity in name and in fact.

"Our flag is here, our duty is here, our honor is here," said General Pershing at his Paris headquarters today.

"And we are not leaving until it is demonstrated to our satisfaction that the Germans will live up to their treaty obligations."

This remark is construed as intended to impress our allies that America is standing shoulder to shoulder with them in maintaining peace and removing the danger of German evasion of the peace conditions. It has particular application to the postponement of the decision as to when the American Forces on the Rhine will be reduced to 6,000 men.

Announcement was also made today that the American military censorship over press and commercial cable telegraph messages and all mail has been abandoned. From now on the American correspondents will be permitted to write what they please and cable or mail to their newspapers without obtaining the approval of the military censor. Every doughboy is now privileged to mail letters without having some authorized officer read them.

In connection with the removal of the censorship, General Pershing today paid a glowing tribute to the American war correspondents. He said they had won the admiration of the whole army by the splendid patriotic way they had observed the regulations concerning the press, and had contributed a very large share to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces. General Pershing added that he was speaking for himself and every officer who had been

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

TO CUT OUR ARMY ON RHINE TO 6,000

Speedy Reduction To Small Force Depends on German Observance of Treaty.

WITHDRAWAL IS BEGUN

Pershing To Stay Until Final Arrangements Have Been Carried Out.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—If the Germans show a disposition to live up to the terms

German Prisoners Riot.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—Two thousand German prisoners in the camp at Orwerly threatened a riot this morning when their dinner rations were not placed on the table as early as they wished. They refused to parade, and, arming themselves with heavy sticks, they came in a body to the barbed wire and threatened to beat the guards.

Reinforcements were hurriedly brought up, and 200 soldiers with fixed bayonets quelled the disturbance.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

GERMANS INSPIRE NEW PLOT IN EAST

Moslem and Hindu Conspirators Have Formed New Secret Organization.

HAVE REVOLUTION IN VIEW

Think to Rouse Asia and Africa to Outbreaks by Their Propaganda.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 1.—A significant event, foreshadowing a new offensive of certain of the vanquished against the victors of the war has recently taken place in Switzerland. Under the name of the Oriental League has recently been established at Berne a central organization uniting all the various secret societies of Moslem and Hindu nationalists in Europe which have hitherto acted independently. The aim of the new association is to prepare for joint revolutionary action in Asia and Africa after the definite conclusion of peace.

Reliable information enables me to give a full account of this vast conspiracy, the effect of which may already be traced in recent events in Egypt, India, and Afghanistan. For the first time, through the creation of a league, the racial and religious differences which have divided Eastern conspirators have been overcome. The Ottoman League, founded previously in Switzerland by Mahmud Muktar Pasha, Munir Pasha, and Ahmed Rechid Bey, who refused to adopt the revolutionary methods of the younger members and were consequently soon forced to resign, has adhered to the new organization. So have the extreme Egyptian nationalists and the Hindu revolutionary group, "Pro India," emissaries of which were recently sentenced in Zurich for bringing bombs into Switzerland during the war at the instigation of the German General Staff.

At a "Constituent Assembly" of the league, which took place in May, there were present, besides Young Turks, Egyptians and Hindus, delegates representing Persia, Afghanistan, Algeria, and Morocco.

The league is, of course, of German origin. Its leading spirit is a certain Baron von Wesendonck, formerly Director of the Berlin Foreign Office "Oriental Department," created in the early days of the war to foment insurrections and plots in British and French colonies with the aid of native agitators. This Oriental Department was divided into sections for British India, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, Turco-Tartary, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco. Last January Wesendonck, accompanied by his chief native agents, emigrated to Switzerland. Thus the Oriental League is in reality the reincarnation of Wilhelmstrasse's Oriental Department.

Three exiled Young Turk leaders, Talaat, Enver, and Djemal, have likewise taken an active part in the organization of the league, and continue to exert a decisive influence over its activities. It is to Enver Pasha's talent for intrigue that the union between Moslems and Hindus, the most striking and dangerous feature of the movement, is chiefly due.

Considerable funds are at the disposal of the league. These are partly supplied from Germany. Besides enjoying the support of the Germans, the league is also in close touch with Lenin, who very soon after his advent to power organized an Oriental Department in Moscow.

The alliance between the league and the Russian Bolsheviki was brought about by the notorious German Socialist agent, "Parvus," who is now in Switzerland. Many weeks ago he conferred with the Soviet rulers in Moscow, whence he went to Afghanistan, hoping to reorganise the new Amir's army and establish lines of communication for propaganda in India.

Evidence exists that the recent insurrection in Egypt, the sudden attack of the Afghans, and the rising in India, remarkable for co-operation between Moslems and Hindus, were connected with the activities of the league. These

Continued on Page Three.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

MAKING THIRTY KNOTS AT LAST REPORT

R-34 at 8.15 P. M. Reports Sailing Smoothly 2,000 Feet Over Sea.

COVERS 700 MILES BY 6 O'CLOCK, GREENWICH TIME

British Dirigible Runs Into Fog at Noon While Off the Irish Coast, But Later Finds Sunshine Above the Clouds.

LONDON, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The Air Ministry received a report this evening from Commander Scott that at 20:15' Greenwich mean time, (4:15 P. M. New York time,) the dirigible R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2,000 feet above the sea.

At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine. Commander Scott expects to arrive Friday morning.

At 6:10 o'clock this evening, Greenwich mean time, the R-34 had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude. Answering a wireless question by East Fortune, as to whether she was receiving adequate weather reports, the R-34 replied:

"Yes. We are in touch with Ponta Delgada, St. John's and Clifden (Ireland)."

At 4:30 o'clock [G. M. T.] the dirigible had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 18 degrees west longitude.

The position thus indicated was but slightly different from that in which the airship was reported at 2 o'clock [G. M. T.], the latitude being the same and the longitude previously given being 17 degrees 50 minutes west.

It was suggested by the Air Ministry after the receipt of the message giving the 4:30 o'clock position, that possibly the position given in the 2 o'clock wireless from the R-34 was incorrect, through erroneous transmission. In this report the airship gave her course as west and her speed at 31 knots.

The position she was in at 2 o'clock, [G. M. T.] was approximately 311 miles due west of Clifden, on the coast of Connaught, Ireland, indicating that the dirigible had taken a southwesterly course after her report at 12 o'clock, [G. M. T.] when she had reached 55 degrees seven minutes north latitude, 14 degrees fifty minutes west longitude, approximately 250 miles due west of Burtonport, on the northwestern coast of Ireland.

Her position at 2 o'clock [G. M. T.] also was approximately 590 miles from East Fortune, her starting point.

When Major Scott, the commander, reported at noon, he said that the dirigible was making 32 knots an hour in a thick fog. He added that all was well.

In his report at 8 A. M. he had said the R-34 was at 55 degrees twenty minutes north latitude and 10 degrees forty minutes west longitude. At that time she was making 40 knots an hour and had averaged 45 knots an hour up to that time.

The mail carried by the R-34 includes a letter from King George to President Wilson.

Every Chance for Quick Passage at Start.

By LEONARD HOLME.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST FORTUNE AERODROME, Edinburgh, July 2.—Rising steadily and majestically into the air the British airship R-34 began at 2:48 (British Summer time, 1:48 Greenwich time,) this morning her adventurous voyage to America, as I briefly reported for this morning's TIMES. There was a heavy mist and the ship literally faded from sight. The cheers that greeted the order to cast had hardly ceased before the outline of the rudder and stern grew dim and confused. Higher she rose and more indistinct became her form. She seemed to mingle with the air around her and the impression on those who watched her was that of a gradual absorption by the air. She was heading northwest and that was all any one could tell of her course, but it was known that she started with every chance of making a good, quick passage.

Talking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Lieut. Col. Hunt, commanding the aerodrome, said the weather had cleared remarkably and that in spite of an area of northwest winds off Ireland the general conditions were good. Asked as to the chances of the R-34 for arriving in the United States on July 4 he refused to prophesy.

"If she runs into a headwind of forty miles, she will only make 10 miles an hour," he said. "If the wind is twenty miles an hour she will make thirty. There you have the problem and it is absurd to make guesses."

Early yesterday morning the meteorological reports told of a marked improvement of conditions and the work of final tuning up began. There was little to do after the recent test over the Baltic Sea except to change one of the engines and the great airship shed was singularly free all day long from marks of excitement.

The R-34 was housed alongside smaller airships of an earlier type like the R-29, and it was possible to get some idea of her size.

The shed itself, as the Commander in chief of the fleet at Rosyth pointed out, was large enough to hold two battleships of the Lion type, and the R-34 filled up the larger half of it.

She stretched completely from end to end of the shed, and how far that was one could judge by noting how insignificant the men at one end looked.

Enormous Dimensions of the Largest Dirigible.

Her great beam, as one stood under her amidships, seemed to form a wide ceiling, and her height was so enormous that she seemed to graze the girders, 100 feet up.

As a matter of fact, if the R-34 were placed in Forty-second Street she would reach nearly from Seventh to Eighth Avenue. She would have barely room between the houses to float at all and she would tower far above all but the skyscrapers.

But much more impressive even than her size, is her delicate shape.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
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☞ For weather report see next to last page.

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General Dobrjansky said the meeting was to have been held in full compliance with the law and under the right of assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it was to have been the purpose of the speakers and of the committee to show that Russians generally felt great abhorrence for the acts of barbarity and lawlessness committed by the Reds in their desire to retain power over part of Russia. In his preliminary announcement of the meeting he pointed out that it would be the aim of some of the speakers to show that the vast majority of the 1,500,000 Russians in this country were opposed to the aims of the Bolsheviki and that any attempt of Bolshevist agents in this country to show that the greater part of Russian populations everywhere favored the fundamental aims of Lenin and Trotzky was a perversion of fact.

List of Notable Speakers.

He was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting in Carnegie Hall. Others were to have been Senator King, of Utah; Charles Stewart Davison, of the American Defense Society; Count Ilya Tolstoy, and Dr. J. E. Conner, who was the American Consul at Petrograd.

To show that the majority of Russians were opposed to the license of the Reds Russian societies throughout the country had appointed delegates to attend the meeting, and a parade was to have been held on the east side in the evening, preceding the meeting. It was the hope of the committee that police protection would be provided for a peaceable demonstration and that the result would show the American public that all of the Russians were not in sympathy with the Bolsheviki. This is the statement sent out on behalf of General Dobrjansky:

"The management of Carnegie Hall, after accepting the reservation for the use of the hall for the Loyal All-Russian meeting on the evening of the Fourth of July as a patriotic demonstration, and intended as an evidence that the real Russians are not Bolsheviki, have received threats that there will be a riot in the hall if they permit the meeting to take place, and have expressed the fear in so many words that bombs will be thrown in the hall while the audience is there. They have therefore stated that they will cancel

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address M. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 21.—Advt.

Costa Rican Troops Advance Close to Nicaraguan Border

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 2.—The forces of President Tinoco of Costa Rica have advanced to within approximately two-thirds of a mile of the frontier of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan frontier guards have raised the flag of their country over the provisional posts, thus defining Nicaragua's position toward both the Costa Rican Government troops and the revolutionists.

INVOLVES DRY LAW IN TREATY ACTION

Palmer Holds That Peace Proclamation Depends on the Senate's Course.

WETS TRY TO UNITE BILLS

Working in Congress to Cause Delay in the Enforcement Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The question whether President Wilson will consider it possible to declare a state of peace prior to ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States Senate was much discussed today when it became known that not only the full resumption of trade relations with Germany, but the lifting of the ban on wartime prohibition, might be involved in his decision.

Interpretations by Attorney General Palmer made it appear today that in his opinion President Wilson might not feel that he was empowered to issue a proclamation of peace prior to the actual ratification of the treaty by the Senate without reservations, which would threaten to nullify its validity. Mr. Palmer held also that the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act and the Wartime Prohibition act would remain effective until the formal declaration of peace by the President, and that, therefore, it might not be within the power of the President to lift completely the bans provided for by these acts until there had been ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

The section of the Trading With the Enemy act which covers this point provides that "the end of the war shall be the date of the proclamation of the exchange of ratifications of the treaties unless the President by proclamation declares a prior date, in which event such prior date shall be the end of the war."

An interpretation of this section is that the treaty must be ratified by the Senate before peace can be proclaimed formally but that after such ratification the President may, in his discretion, proclaim peace without waiting for the actual physical exchange of the ratifications.

Expect Statement from Wilson.

The wartime prohibition issue became tangled up in the controversy when attention was called to the fact that the prohibition legislation provided that it should be unlawful to sell liquor after June 30, 1919, "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilisation, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, &c.

It is expected that this situation will be clarified by the President shortly after his return to the United States next week, when he will have an opportunity to obtain first-hand information concerning the general situation in regard to the Peace Treaty and to confer with the Attorney General. It is possible that a formal announcement will be made at that time which will end all doubt.

In the meantime opponents of the League of Nations covenant are making the charge that there is a tendency on the part of Administration leaders to rally about them in support of quick ratification of the Peace Treaty the "wets," who are anxious that the wartime prohibition ban shall be lifted within the next six or eight weeks, and business interests which wish to end as quickly as may be any question as to the resumption of trade relations with enemy countries.

The situation is somewhat complicated because there has not been, so far as can be learned, any formal decision by the Attorney General prepared upon official request for the guidance of the Government. Interpretations which have been published are informal in nature.

Recall Root's Ruling in 1899.

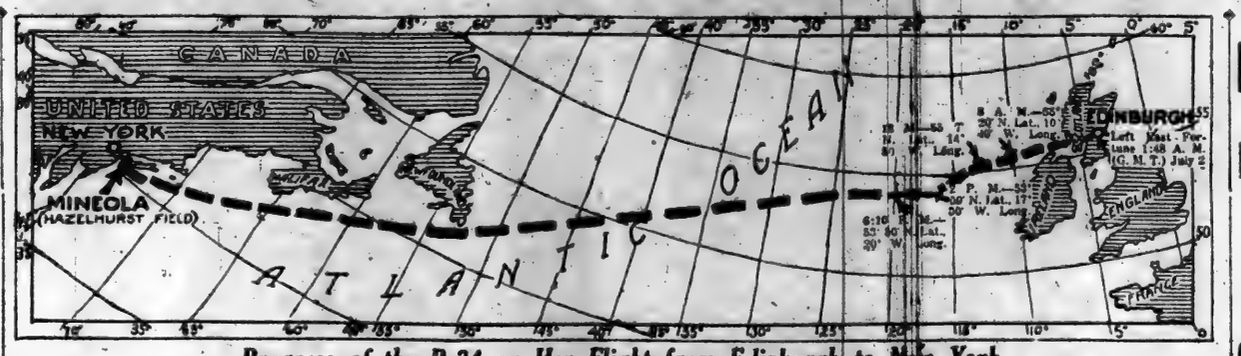
Elihu Root, when Secretary of War in 1899, took the position that the Spanish War ended when the peace treaty had been ratified by both nations. Under date of Nov. 29, 1899, in his annual report, Secretary Root said:

"The signing of the protocol between the United States and Spain on the 12th of August, 1898, had suspended hostilities between the two nations, and the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris on the 10th of December 1898, followed by its ratification on the part of the United States February 6, 1899, and on

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the discriminating.—Advt.



Progress of the R-34 on Her Flight from Edinburgh to New York

WEIMAR TO RATIFY THE TREATY SOON?

Germans at Versailles Expect the Assembly to Do So Early Next Week.

BERLIN TALKS DIFFERENTLY

Suggests That Action on Treaty May Be Deferred Till Latter Part of July.

PARIS, July 2.—The Germans expect the ratification of the Peace Treaty the first of next week, according to a note sent to the Allies.

The note was one acknowledging the Allies' stipulation that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

BERLIN, (via London,) July 2. (Associated Press.)—Ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German National Assembly will probably occur in the latter half of July.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday stated that it was authoritatively informed that no definite steps had as yet been taken by Germany for a speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty, for the reason, presumably, that a number of preliminary questions, particularly those exactly fixing the frontiers in regions to be ceded, must first be settled.

AFRICAN COLONY FOR ITALY?

Paris Discusses Compensation for Accepting Adriatic Decision.

PARIS, July 2.—The proposed solution of the Italian problem being discussed here, it is understood, contemplates giving Italy certain colonial possessions, probably in Africa, in return for her support of the Peace Conference decision in the Adriatic settlement.

The suggested solution has not been made public yet, but the idea has been advanced that either France or Great Britain might make such concessions in Africa, and this is being considered, tentatively. It is impossible, however, to predict what territory might be affected, since it is generally admitted that Great Britain and France would prefer to make some other sacrifices.

It is said also that Italy desires to acquire rights in Asia Minor; but it is pointed out that the attitude of Greece offers difficulties in that direction.

An agreement between France and Great Britain concerning the division of the former German-African possessions of the Kamerun and Togoland, Le Petit Parisien says, will soon receive the approval of the two Governments.

FOR ECONOMIC UNITY.

Big Five Favors Continuation of International Consultations.

PARIS, July 2.—The following decision of the council of the principal allied and associated powers respecting the continuation of the Supreme Economic Council was announced at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Economic Council held on Monday:

"That in some form international consultation in economic matters should be continued until the Council of the League of Nations has had an opportunity of considering the present acute position of the economic situation, and that the Supreme Economic Council should be requested to suggest for the consideration of the several Governments the methods of consultation which would be most servicable for this purpose."

The Committee on Policy was instructed to render a report on this matter at the next meeting of the Supreme Economic Council.

The Council approved and forwarded to the Council of Ten a resolution to the effect that it was the personal view of the majority of its members that the postal and telegraphic censorship should be removed coincidentally with the lifting of the blockade. Instructions on the subject were requested.

Reports from the sections of the Council were submitted as to the allied economic policy toward Russia. Discussions were also held on the lifting of the blockade against Germany and Hungary; security for payments for food sent to Hungary; the railroad problem in Bulgaria; the use of ex-enemy tonnage, including the problem of repatriation of the Czechoslovaks at Vladivostok and the Italians in Macedonia; the opening up of Danube transportation, and economic problems arising from the peace with Germany.

MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

Mexico Will Ask Us to Send No More Troops Across the Border and to Stop Smuggling

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, on his return to Washington will ask for an agreement from the White House that no American troops be sent across the border, and also that the United States institute measures that will absolutely prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to rebels in Northern Mexico. This information was given unofficially today.

Decision to make these requests was reached at a conference between Señor Bonillas and the Mexican Foreign Affairs Department before his departure for the United States.

The Ambassador has been authorized to state that the Mexican Government has amply suffident means to prevent harm to American border towns in any possible fighting, without aid from the United States.

It was also learned from unofficial but reliable, sources that General Calbido Aguilar, who is on a journey to the United States and Europe as President Carranza's confidential Ambassador, carries no authority to make agreements binding upon the Mexican Government, but is making the trip simply to obtain information to aid the Government in fixing its foreign policy.

UNITE TO PROTECT WAR OFFENDERS

Germans Form Organizations to Prevent Delivery of Guilty Leaders to Allies.

BODYGUARD FOR GENERAL

2,000 Berliners Agree to Protect Von Deimling if He is Called For.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 1.—Throughout Germany leagues, committees, associations, &c, are being formed with the object of preventing the handing over to the Entente of those persons whom, according to the treaty, it will shortly demand. Especially in South Germany is there a great movement to shelter the persons concerned who hail from that part of the country.

One of the Berlin organizations with 2,000 members has told General von Deimling that it will act as his bodyguard in the event of his name appearing on the Entente's list. Deimling will be remembered as the recipient of the notorious telegram from the Crown Prince during the Zabern troubles in which his Royal Highness approved the officers' brutal military attitude towards civilians at the little town, which is now French.

The British Military Mission here was greatly surprised on receiving messages from London inquiring after the safety of its members and asking if any steps were necessary to insure it. English papers to hand today show how the belief has arisen in London that the situation is dangerous here. There are reports of battles in Berlin which in reality have only taken place in the vivid imaginations of correspondents in neutral centres.

There have been no events here which have made foreigners at all anxious for their personal safety. There is a certain tension, but save for a little plundering of shops the incidents are scarcely worth telegraphing. The city has been perfectly quiet.

The Neueste Nachrichten, a Berlin journal which for thirty-nine years preached political gospel according to the Junkers and armor-plate patriots, is no more, "as a result of political conditions." It gave up the ghost last evening. Nominally it is declared to be amalgamated with Die Post, an organ of similar political principles, or lack of them, but in reality it is dead.

There is a slump in extreme Pan-German sentiments and besides, the cost of production has become so high that all but a few of the most important newspapers have ceased to pay their way. Other stoppages are to be expected.

The whole press in Berlin has just increased the price of single copies by 50 per cent. to three cents. The size of newspapers lately has been greatly reduced all around.

ZURICH, July 2.—Officers of the German Great General Staff who offered their resignations have withdrawn them upon condition that the Government does not deliver the former Emperor to the Allies, it was announced in Berlin, according to dispatches received today.

German Prisoners Riot.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Two thousand German prisoners in the camp at Oswerly threatened a riot this morning when their dinner rations were not placed on the table as early as they wished. They refused to parade, and, arming themselves with heavy sticks, they came in a body to the barbed wire and threatened to beat the guards.

Reinforcements were hurriedly brought up, and 200 soldiers with fixed bayonets quelled the disturbance.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

TO CUT OUR ARMY ON RHINE TO 6,000

Speedy Reduction To Small Force Depends on German Observance of Treaty.

WITHDRAWAL IS BEGUN

Pershing To Stay Until Final Arrangements Have Been Carried Out.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—If the Germans show a disposition to live up to the terms of peace the American Army on the Rhine will be reduced to a force of 6,000 men. Announcement was made today that the last division of American troops would sail homeward in little more than two months, granted that Germany complies with the treaty.

In the meantime a part of the American Army of Occupation ceased to exist today. It will hereafter be composed of separate units. These as a combined body will be designated officially hereafter as the American Forces in Germany or, the American Forces on the Rhine.

The headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont will be closed July 13, and General Pershing will remove to Paris to remain to the end of August or possibly to the end of September, dependent on when all the business connected with the Expeditionary Forces will be completed. He intends not to go home until the last detail of administration work concerning his command has been attended to and the Expeditionary Forces cease to be an entity in name and in fact.

"Our flag is here, our duty is here, our honor is here," said General Pershing at his Paris headquarters today.

"And we are not leaving until it is demonstrated to our satisfaction that the Germans will live up to their treaty obligations."

This remark is construed as intended to impress our allies that America is standing shoulder to shoulder with them in maintaining peace and removing the danger of German evasion of the peace conditions. It has particular application to the postponement of the decision as to when the American Forces on the Rhine will be reduced to 6,000 men.

Announcement was also made today that the American military censorship over press and commercial cable telegraph messages and all mail has been abondoned. From now on the American correspondents will be permitted to write what they please and cable or mail to their newspapers without obtaining the approval of the military censor. Every doughboy is now privileged to mail letters without having some authorized officer read them.

In connection with the removal of the censorship, General Pershing today paid a glowing tribute to the American war correspondents. He said they had won the admiration of the whole army by the splendid patriotic way they had observed the regulations concerning the press, and had contributed a very large share to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces. General Pershing added that he was speaking for himself and every officer who had been

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

GERMANS INSPIRE NEW PLOT IN EAST

Moslem and Hindu Conspirators Have Formed New Secret Organization.

HAVE REVOLUTION IN VIEW

Think to Rouse Asia and Africa to Outbreaks by Their Propaganda.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 1.—A significant event, foreshadowing a new offensive of certain of the vanquished against the victors of the war has recently taken place in Switzerland. Under the name of the Oriental League has recently been established at Berne a central organization uniting all the various secret societies of Moslem and Hindu nationalists in Europe which have hitherto acted independently. The aim of the new association is to prepare for joint revolutionary action in Asia and Africa after the definite conclusion of peace.

Reliable information enables me to give a full account of this vast conspiracy, the effect of which may already be traced in recent events in Egypt, India, and Afghanistan. For the first time, through the creation of a league, the racial and religious differences which have divided Eastern conspirators have been overcome. The Ottoman League, founded previously in Switzerland by Mahmud Muktar Pasha, Munir Pasha, and Ahmed Rechid Bey, who refused to adopt the revolutionary methods of the younger members and were consequently soon forced to resign, has adhered to the new organization. So have the extreme Egyptian nationalists and the Hindu revolutionary group, "Pro India," emissaries of which were recently sentenced in Zurich for bringing bombs into Switzerland during the war at the instigation of the German General Staff.

At a "Constituent Assembly" of the league, which took place in May, there were present, besides Young Turks, Egyptians and Hindus, delegates representing Persia, Afghanistan, Algeria, and Morocco.

The league is, of course, of German origin. Its leading spirit is a certain Baron von Wesendonck, formerly Director of the Berlin Foreign Office "Oriental Department," created in the early days of the war to foment insurrections and plots in British and French colonies with the aid of native agitators. This Oriental Department was divided into sections for British India, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, Turco-Tartary, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco. Last January Wesendonck, accompanied by his chief native agents, emigrated to Switzerland. Thus the Oriental League is in reality the reincarnation of Wilhelmstrasse's Oriental Department.

Three exiled Young Turk leaders, Talaat, Enver, and Djemal, have likewise taken an active part in the organization of the league, and continue to exert a decisive influence over its activities. It is to Enver Pasha's talent for intrigue that the union between Moslems and Hindus, the most striking and dangerous feature of the movement, is chiefly due.

Considerable funds are at the disposal of the league. These are partly supplied from Germany. Besides enjoying the support of the Germans, the league is also in close touch with Lenin, who very soon after his advent to power organized an Oriental Department in Moscow.

The alliance between the league and the Russian Bolsheviki was brought about by the notorious German Socialist agent, "Parvus," who is now in Switzerland. Many weeks ago he conferred with the Soviet rulers in Moscow, whence he went to Afghanistan, hoping to reorganize the new Amir's army and establish lines of communication for propaganda in India.

Evidence exists that the recent insurrection in Egypt, the sudden attack of the Afghans, and the rising in India, remarkable for co-operation between Moslems and Hindus, were connected with the activities of the league. These

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Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

MAKING THIRTY KNOTS AT LAST REPORT

R-34 at 8.15 P. M. Reports Sailing Smoothly 2,000 Feet Over Sea.

COVERS 700 MILES BY 6 O'CLOCK, GREENWICH TIME

British Dirigible Runs Into Fog at Noon While Off the Irish Coast, But Later Finds Sunshine Above the Clouds.

LONDON, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The Air Ministry received a report this evening from Commander Scott that at 20:15 Greenwich mean time, (4:15 P. M. New York time,) the dirigible R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2,000 feet above the sea.

At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine. Commander Scott expects to arrive Friday morning.

At 6:10 o'clock this evening, Greenwich mean time, the R-34 had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude. Answering a wireless question by East Fortune, as to whether she was receiving adequate weather reports, the R-34 replied:

"Yes. We are in touch with Ponta Delgada, St. John's and Clifden (Ireland)."

At 4:30 o'clock [G. M. T.] the dirigible had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 18 degrees west longitude.

The position thus indicated was but slightly different from that in which the airship was reported at 2 o'clock [G. M. T.], the latitude being the same and the longitude previously given being 17 degrees 50 minutes west.

It was suggested by the Air Ministry after the receipt of the message giving the 4:30 o'clock position, that possibly the position given in the 2 o'clock wireless from the R-34 was incorrect, through erroneous transmission. In this report the airship gave her course as west and her speed at 31 knots.

The position she was in at 2 o'clock, [G. M. T.] was approximately 311 miles due west of Clifden, on the coast of Connaught, Ireland, indicating that the dirigible had taken a southwesterly course after her report at 12 o'clock, [G. M. T.] when she had reached 55 degrees seven minutes north latitude, 14 degrees fifty minutes west longitude, approximately 250 miles due west of Burtonport, on the northwestern coast of Ireland.

Her position at 2 o'clock [G. M. T.] also was approximately 590 miles from East Fortune, her starting point.

When Major Scott, the commander, reported at noon, he said that the dirigible was making 32 knots an hour in a thick fog. He added that all was well.

In his report at 8 A. M. he had said the R-34 was at 55 degrees twenty minutes north latitude and 10 degrees forty minutes west longitude. At that time she was making 40 knots an hour and had averaged 45 knots an hour up to that time.

The mail carried by the R-34 includes a letter from King George to President Wilson.

Every Chance for Quick Passage at Start.

By LEONARD HOLME.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST FORTUNE AERODROME, Edinburgh, July 2.—Rising steadily and majestically into the air the British airship R-34 began at 2:48 (British Summer time, 1:48 Greenwich time,) this morning her adventurous voyage to America, as I briefly reported for this morning's TIMES. There was a heavy mist and the ship literally faded from sight. The cheers that greeted the order to cast had hardly ceased before the outline of the rudder and stern grew dim and confused. Higher she rose and more indistinct became her form. She seemed to mingle with the air around her and the impression left on those who watched her was that of a gradual absorption by the elements. She was heading northwest and that was all any one could tell of her course, but it was known that she started with every chance of making a good, quick passage.

Talking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Lieut. Col. Hunt, commanding the aerodrome, said the weather had cleared remarkably and that in spite of an area of northwest winds off Ireland the general conditions were good. Asked as to the chances of the R-34 for arriving in the United States on July 4 he refused to prophesy.

"If she runs into a headwind of forty miles, she will only make seven miles an hour," he said. "If the wind is twenty miles an hour she will make thirty. There you have the problem and it is absurd to make guesses."

Early yesterday morning the meteorological reports told of a marked improvement of conditions and the work of final tuning up began. There was little to do after the recent test over the Baltic Sea except to change one of the engines and the great airship shed was singularly free all day long from marks of excitement.

The R-34 was housed alongside smaller airships of an earlier type like the R-29, and it was possible to get some idea of her size.

The shed itself, as the Commander in chief of the fleet at Rosyth pointed out, was large enough to hold two battleships of the Lion type, and the R-34 filled up the larger half of it.

She stretched completely from end to end of the shed, and how far that was one could judge by noting how insignificant the men at one end looked.

Enormous Dimensions of the Largest Dirigible.

Her great beam, as one stood under her amidships, seemed to form a wide ceiling, and her height was so enormous that she seemed to graze the girders, 100 feet up.

As a matter of fact, if the R-34 were placed in Forty-second Street she would reach nearly from Seventh to Eighth Avenue. She would have barely room between the houses to float at all and she would tower far above all but the skyscrapers.

But much more impressive even than her size, is her delicate shape.

Her framework is of the stream-line type and is fashioned something like that of a fish, as opposed to the more regular outline of her predecessors. Her nose is blunt and rounded, but her stern is fined off to a suitable point and between them the lines swell out gradually and evenly to her tremendous girth. The actual shape of the stern, however, is somewhat obscured by the rudder and the four great planes which control the direction and the height at which the vessel will fly. They form a mighty cross, but none the less have a distinct resemblance to the fins of a fish.

Then, hanging from the great bag, were four gondolas, almost impertinent in their smallness. They broke the stately contour and it seemed absurd to suppose these little excrescences were all that were needed to drive the huge ship. They had among them, indeed, the four propellers and the air officers speak of them with awe as the largest that have ever been made, but each blade is only seven feet over all and it was hard to believe that fifty-six feet of whirling wood could force the airship along at forty miles an hour.

Little Excitement Over Voyage.

The Royal Air Force, under whose auspices the flight is taking place, refused to take as anything out of common this first passage of the Atlantic by a machine lighter than air.

It was true that Brig. Gen. E. T. Maitland, C. M. G., D. S. O., head of the Airship Branch of the Air Force, was to go as watch officer, and Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., was to be carried as the special representative of American fliers, but the aerodrome officials persisted in declaring the trip to be a regular service evolution, rather longer than usual, but of no particular danger.

A couple of aviators during the afternoon flew over from H. M. S. Furious at Rosyth to do stunts over the aerodrome, just to show their interest, and Colonel Hunt was forced to give a formal touch to the regular guest night dinner of the mess by making a speech to wish Major Scott and his crew "bon voyage," but the routine of the Air Station was not to be interrupted unreasonably.

There was no feverish testing of machinery at the last moment, no hurried consultation or anxious alterations.

Lieutenant Guy Harris, the meteorological expert, had said the weather conditions were favorable for a start at 2 A. M., and so at 2 A. M. the start was to be made.

An hour before the start when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent walked through the shed hardly anything seemed going forward. The place was almost deserted until an orderly arrived, wheeling a truck with huge rounds of cold beef and big jugs of coffee which disappeared into the base of the gas bag where all aboard make their living and sleeping quarters. The officers who were to go were supposed to be getting a snatch of sleep before turning out for the trip, but Lieut. Commander Lansdowne, at least, admitted he could not compose himself for rest and smoked instead the last cigarette he may light until he lands on Long Island.

One or two of the other officers strolled over to the airship and placed in the forward gondola such gear as cushions, bags, field glasses, and so on, that they would need on the trip, but they took it all as quietly as though they were off on a routine cruise. Many visitors had come to the camp to see the start and it was interesting to note how many people had been willing to let their children lose a night's rest to witness the historic event.

General assembly was sounded at 1:30 o'clock and a rush to the shed of all stationed at the camp was proof that this indifference was largely assumed. There was keen interest and if the younger officers had had their way a small airship would have been brought out to escort the R-34 for some distance on her way, but Colonel Hunt refused permission. There came an especially eager rush from the women's quarters. About 160 girls in the W. A. A. C. S. and the Royal Air Force are employed at the camp and one of their duties is to help at the launching of airships, for they are unwieldy affairs and except when floating in the air need to be kept under sharp control.

Waacs Help Man the Ropes.

As long as they are intended to remain in the shed they are anchored to the floor by heavy weights, but as soon as they are required to get away these must be cast loose and human power take up the work of restraint.

So, as the girls flocked into the shed, they went directly to their stations and seized the long gear ropes on which they were to pull.

The men, of course, formed the principal part of the gear rope squads, in each of which there were about twenty-five, and another dozen laid hold on the rail stretching along the bottom of the principal gondola. Men and women stood in little groups down the shed and handled the ropes in expectation of the order to move.

Meanwhile the great doorway at one end of the shed was rolled back and this in itself was a troublesome job. It was like taking the whole side of the shed away, and the great wall of corrugated iron, strengthened by massive steel girders with one end resting in the door and the other imbedded in masses of concrete, needed the power of two tractors to roll it back.

At last Major Scott and his men were face to face with their job. The darkness of night, with an overcast sky and a heavy mist, confronted them as they made their final inspection. From the blackness of the land they were about to pass to a wide expanse of ocean, and there could then be no turning back from the great adventure.

How the Giant Left Her Shed.

So the engines were set running for a few minutes, the weights were discarded and a trial was made of how she floated. At once there was a quick, perceptible rise, and in answer to the shouted orders the men and women bent to their ropes.

"Give her line; stand off," came another roar. The ropes were slackened, and the men holding to the gondola drew back. Again she sprang upward, and "Hold on" brought every one back to his post. The test was satisfactory. There could be no doubt of the ship's buoyancy, and it was time to start.

Another order, and slowly, very slowly, the huge bulk was dragged out into the darkness. As, inch by inch, she advanced, her size seemed to grow. She was filling the entire sky; she was gaining in girth.

For the moment there appeared to be no end to her, but presently she veered. There was hardly a perceptible breath of air, and what there was was kept off by the immense windbreaks, but her bow was being carried over to starboard and her stern was getting dangerously near her sister ship.

A quick order rang out, girls and men tugged fiercely at her stern and she was swung straight again. She had been kept well under control, but a sigh of relief went up at the shout, "All clear."

Now at length the R-34 is afloat in her own element, and the ropes are out and she is allowed to rise to 20 feet or so. All that now has to be done is to guide her safely away from the shed and let her go.

Fades Away in Mist at Start.

Across the great open space of the starting ground the R-34 glides. Watch her, she hardly seems to move. Really the men and girls at the ropes are keeping up a pretty fast walk. Then she is brought up, almost to a standstill, and in obedience to a sharp command her guides turn her slowly around.

They are getting ready in her own enginerooms now, and the lights flicker and disappear. She is almost ready to take charge of herself. "Hands off," comes the order, and the men let go of the gondola. "Easy all, guys," and the rope crews relax. "Put strain on, again—all on No. 2 guy to No. 4," come in quick succession, and the great ship is slowly manoeuvred into place.

A sharp bell for the engineer rings out, and as the familiar roar of the machinery begins, the last restraining guy is released, and the great transatlantic voyage is begun.

From below rises a cheer of farewell.

Shrill bugle calls from above come in faint answer. Steadily, apparently slowly, she is rising, and as she gets higher she turns toward the north, her lights clearly visible now, and life comes to the Union Jack that flutters from her bow and the white ensign from her stern.

She is rising much faster than appears, for even in this her great bulk is deceptive and she is probable gaining a hundred feet each minute.

Then a strange thing happened. The R-34 slowly faded away. First, the outline of her tail grew blurred. Then her centre became indistinct. At last the bow could hardly be made out. For all the spectators on the ground could tell, the pride of the British air force might have disintegrated in the air. Even her lights were shut out. In a few moments the sound of her engines was stilled and then there was nothing to tell she still existed.

Of course it was the mist that was playing the trick and there was not enough to make any real difference to Major Scott and his navigators. It did not matter but it gave the R-34 a most dramatic exit.

One of Twenty Piles of Gas Cylinders Waiting to Supply the R-34

Photo © Underwood & Underwood



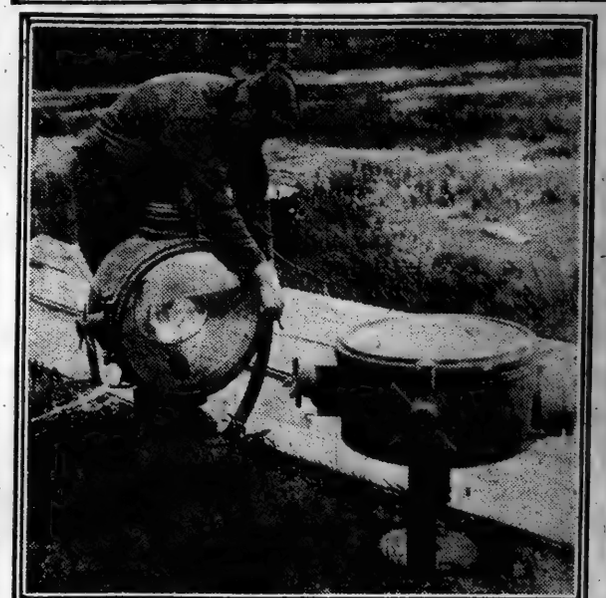


Photo © Underwood & Underwood.

Searchlight to be Used at Mineola in Case the Dirigible Arrives at Night.



Photo © Underwood & Underwood.

Splicing the Cable at Roosevelt Field Which Is to Hold Dirigible.

READY AT MINEOLA TO RECEIVE THE R-34

Everything Done at Roosevelt Field to Make Dirigible's Landing Safe.

SAUSAGE BALLOON FOR GUIDE

Hundreds of Soldiers and Sailors Will Haul Giant Airship to Her Mooring Blocks.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 2.—"We're all ready to receive the R-34 the minute she arrives." That is the terse way American naval officers at the headquarters at Roosevelt Field described the extensive and minute preparations the War and Navy Departments have made to care for the big British dirigible which is now sliding along through the air somewhere over the mid-Atlantic.

That simply word "ready" in the naval lexicon means that nothing has been overlooked to make the dirigible's landing a safe and pleasant one, from educating the sailors and soldiers who are to assist in mooring her, by motion pictures, to sending information broadcast so that people all over the State may know just where to come to see the big ship of the air.

When one attempt to learn just what has been done by asking navy or army officers in the three flying fields near Mineola, the questioner is astonished at the million and one things that have been accomplished by the aviators on Long Island with a view to aiding the R-34, which is trying to do for the British what the C-5 failed to do.

To begin with, the first sight that greets the visitor at Mineola, Westbury, or any other Long Island town in their vicinity these days, is the big navy sausage balloon, floating high above Roosevelt Field. The aluminium-colored sides of the sausage, glinting in the sun, make her a mark not easily overlooked anywhere in the reaches of the upper air. That balloon is the marker which will be utilized to guide the dirigible to her mooring place in case of fog.

It is moored by a great steel cable just above the triangular landing place which has been prepared for the R-34, and there it will stay if the weather is aught but the clearest. In the basket of the balloon when the arrival of the dirigible is near will be two or three men, furnished with rockets and signal lights, to mark her path as she swoops down on the landing field. If the weather is clear, however, this marker will be hauled down, so that the chances of accident due to the ropes fouling one another or some such similar mishap may be minimized.

The landing spot is interesting in its construction, with its great concrete mooring blocks and huge steel and iron mooring rings, built so as to withstand the pull of a 670-foot airship fighting any sort of gale. Supplies have been piled nearby so that the refueling and repair work necessary may be accomplished with minimum effort in minimum time. It is hoped that when the R-34 gets down work on her will be completed so that she will be able to leave again in six or seven hours at the outside.

Roosevelt Field, the landing field, is a huge rectangle, the east and west side a mile and a half in length, and the north and south ends half a mile. In the centre, almost, of this field the landing spot, 111 in the shape of an equilateral triangle, with sides 800 feet long. At each apex there is a mooring block. There are three other blocks situated at half-way points between the apexes on the sides of the triangle.

These blocks are sunk eight feet deep in the field and are flush with the turf, so that in the effort of bringing the ship to land with 500 or more men struggling and pulling at the haul ropes there will be nothing to obstruct their freedom of movement. The blocks are seven feet square. In the centre of each is a great iron ring to which will be attached the steel cables holding the R-34 to the ground until she is ready to start again.

On the edges of the triangle lie the tanks of hydrogen with which the gas bag of the dirigible will be inflated. Eight thousand of these tanks are there, each one containing approximately 200 cubic feet of gas. Stores of fuel, the familiar high-grade gasoline which was known among our soldiers in France as "Fighting Gas" because it was used only in battle planes, have been collected and will be put in the tanks of the dirigible as soon as she arrives. For the present, guards night and day are keeping all strangers from the gasoline and hydrogen, lest there be danger of fire.

The actual work of mooring the R-34 will be in general charge of the navy, though several balloon companies of the army have been assigned to assist. Lieutenant Charles G. Little, who is second in command under Lieutenant H. W. Hoyt of the navy, said today that he could not tell how many men would be required to pull the big craft out of the air, but that a thousand and more would be on hand if they were needed. There is a naval aviation unit of 150 men who will act directly under Lieutenant Hoyt, and who will act with the soldiers assigned.

There are three radio stations, situated at Hazelhurst, Roosevelt, and Mitchel Fields, which are listening now for any word that may indicate where the R-34 is and when she will land. The apparatus at these stations is capable of sending only about 500 miles, but they can receive messages from any distance.

Late in the afternoon no word had been received from the big dirigible by the stations and it was stated that none was really expected from her until late tomorrow. It is expected that she will pick up this coast by wireless some time during the night tomorrow and that she will land probably Friday evening.

As soon as she draws near the coast, the navy plans to send out the blimp C-3 to escort her in while a number of small seaplanes representing the navy and airplanes for the army will take to the air as a kind of official escort and Reception Committee for the British visitor.

Advices from the mid-Atlantic yesterday indicated that the usual season of doldrums customary at this time prevailed on the ocean, with a gentle breeze from the southwest. This, it was stated, might delay the craft a little, but not much.

When she draws in sight of the field, her radio will keep in closest touch with the three navy stations, which will direct her movement from then on. It is said that she will descend probably to an elevation of a few hundred feet as she sweeps in, and will strive to bring her nose, with its red, white and blue stripes, into the wind. She will come down as close as possible to the land before heaving over the haul ropes. These will be caught by the hundreds of soldiers and sailors assigned to the duty, who will pull her from the skies to a resting place on the landing spot.

Not a moment will be wasted once she is down, as, presuming that she lands in the evening, her crew want to be on their way on the flight to Washington by early the next morning. The crew will be cared for by the officers at the Flying fields, while American soldiers attend to the work of refilling the gas bag and putting the supplies of fuel on board.

The other side of the preparations, the side that the public is particularly interested in, has been worked up just as carefully, and any one who desires has the chance of seeing the ship come down. In the first place, under ordinary weather conditions her advent will be visible from the taller buildings of the city, and undoubtedly many thousands of men and women who cannot leave the city will try for places there. It is expected that arrangements will be made in several of the buildings to accommodate the crowds in spite of the fact that the day is a holiday.

Down on Long Island, policemen and members of the provost guard have been instructed in their duties so that there may be little confusion and at the same time everybody have a chance to see the spectacle. No one will be allowed within hundreds of feet of the airship. That was made clear yesterday by Lieutenant Little and by Major J. Y. Chisum, executive officer under Colonel Archie Miller, commanding officer at Hazelhurst Field in charge of press facilities.

Major Hugh Fuller of the British Royal Air Force, as representative of Great Britain's Air Ministry, will be the actual head of the work at the reception, while Lieutenant Hoyt of the navy and Brigadier Gen. William Mitchell of the army will be in charge for the American Government. Hundreds of prominent men in public life as well as high army and navy officers have been invited to be present and will assist in welcoming the visitors.

"There have been four areas designated for spectators and for representatives of the press," said Lieutenant Little. "No. 1, which is for invited guests and to which admission is by card, is the grandstand on the south side of Roosevelt Field. The entrance is from Stewart Avenue opposite Mitchel Field. No. 2 is for press representatives.

"Areas No. 3 and No. 4 have been set aside for the general public, and will consist of the north side of Roosevelt Field and the south side of the motor parkway between it and Stewart Avenue. The army has assigned several hundred military police to help the spectators, and information booths in charge of non-commissioned officers will be placed at vantage points.

"If the landing is made at night, we do not expect any great difficulty. Fifty or more searchlights have been put up at various points around the landing spot and by their rays the airship will be plainly visible as soon as she gets above the field. The crew will be able to make their dispositions for landing with as much confidence as though they were operating their craft in broad daylight."

For motor parties and others the following information stations will be maintained during the stay of the R-34: At the Mineola railroad station, Garden City station, Clinton Road station, corner Clinton Road and Old Country Road, corner Clinton Avenue and Stewart Road near Salvation Army Hotel, corner Stewart Avenue and road leading to grand stands, bridge leading to grand stands, north side of landing field at each gate, main entrance to Hazelhurst Field (no visitors will be allowed inside Hazelhurst Field,) and finally at the guests' grand stand.

WASHINGTON WATCHES DIRIGIBLE PROGRESS

Gets Word That She May Arrive at Mineola by Noon Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The British dirigible R-34 will arrive at Mineola at noon Friday, July 4, according to word given to the War and Navy Departments this afternoon by the Air Attaché of the British Embassy, Brig. Gen. Lionel E. O. Charlton, who has gone to New York to greet the officers and crew of the dirigible on their arrival.

Few messages were received during the day through official channels regarding the flight, but those that did come showed the dirigible was getting along well, although she ran into a fog bank several miles out and had cut her speed down to 30 knots an hour in the face of contrary winds.

Official word of the start of the R-34 did not reach officers attached to the British Air Attachés office here until after 10 o'clock this morning.

The Navy Department received this dispatch from Admiral Knapp at London:

"British Air Ministry advises R-34's position at 8 o'clock Greenwich mean time (4 A. M. New York time) was 55 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, 50 degrees 40 minutes west longitude; course west; speed 40 knots."

As plotted on charts this position was about 268 miles in an airline from the starting point near Edinburgh, and indicated that an average speed of 33.20 knots an hour had been maintained up to that point. Officials learned from British sources that four hours later, or at 12 o'clock Greenwich mean time (8 A. M. New York time) the machine had traveled to a point marked by the intersection of 55 degrees 7 minutes north latitude and 14 minutes 50 degrees west longitude.

An additional 142 nautical miles had been covered in this four hours, making a total of 410 miles covered since leaving Edinburgh. Up to this point, the dirigible having slowed down a little, the average speed for the 140 sea miles was 39.60 miles an hour.

Later in the afternoon American army and navy aviation officials were advised that the dirigible at 2 P. M. Greenwich mean time (10 A. M. New York time) had reached the position of 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 18 degrees west longitude, having covered a further distance of 135 miles, a total of 545 nautical miles since leaving Edinburgh.

No further news regarding the dirigible reached Washington through official channels until 10 o'clock tonight, when word came that the British Air Ministry stated at 4:15 o'clock New York time the R-34 was flying 2,000 feet above the ocean at a speed of 30 knots an hour. This message did not state the position of the dirigible.

Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, today issued this announcement:

"On account of the danger involved, the British authorities have requested that on the arrival of the R-34 in this country no escorting aircraft be sent to meet her, and that at Hazelhurst Field, where she lands, all aircraft be kept at a safe distance. It is considered especially dangerous to have planes fly very close on account of the escape of gas and their great liability of ignition.

"It is desired this information be communicated at once to all air-service activities, to the various flying clubs, and to all private activities.

"Charles T. Menoher,
"Maj. Gen. U. S. A. (Director of Air Service)."

Assuming that the R-34 maintained an average speed of thirty knots an hour after reaching the position of 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, 18 minutes west longitude, at 10 o'clock this morning, the dirigible would have covered 420 miles during the subsequent fourteen-hour period ending at midnight tonight, and should then have gone approximately 965 to 1,000 miles since leaving the vicinity of Edinburgh. The dirigible should then be somewhere near 30 west longitude and between 50 and 52 degrees north latitude, about 700 miles north of the Azores, and 2,000 miles from Mineola.

HANDLEY-PAGE CREW EAGER TO SEE R-34

Delayed Fliers Hopeful Dirigible Will Pass Over Newfoundland.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 2.—Bad weather today again prevented the start on her transatlantic voyage of the Handley-Page biplane, and predictions of similar adverse conditions tomorrow lead the members of the expedition to fear there is no hope of getting away before this week end, if then.

Heavy rains are again deluging the biplane, which stands unsheltered except for a windbreak and tarpaulins over the engines and propellers, and it is feared that this renewed exposure will not do her good.

The fliers here are much interested in the approach of the British dirigible R-34, and are hopeful that she will pass over Newfoundland, though it is believed unlikely that she will be visible from Harbor Grace.

Late this afternoon the Handley-Page wireless was tuned up and preparations made to listen in on communications with the big lighter-than-air voyager as she draws near this coast. Unless some unforeseen mishap occurs she is not expected to land in Newfoundland.

GEN. MAITLAND'S EXPLOITS.

Official Scribe of R-34 a Daring Parachute Jumper.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—General Maitland, who will probably conduct the American reporters over the R-34 on her arrival, and will write the official story of the trip, reached his rank as a Brigadier General while still under 40.

Rapid as has been his rise he is also credited with the biggest fall on record. This was when he undertook a parachute descent of 10,000 feet from a kite balloon. The journey to earth took fifteen minutes, and when the daring aeronaut landed he was so numbed with cold as to be almost unconscious.

This is only one of the many adventures attributed to this intrepid officer. Once, when on an inspection of air stations he traveled by airship and, as his craft was approaching a station, the pilot was amazed to see the General's luggage go over the side, attached to a parachute. A little later the General himself descended by the same method, though he had said nothing about his intention to pay a flying visit of this character.

General Maitland, who comes from an Essex regiment, was one of the first infantry officers to learn flying. He broke both his ankles, and on his recovery was posted to airship work. It was as the result of his activities that the British kite balloon service reached a high pitch of efficiency. He has taken a leading part in the development and use of parachute apparatus and has himself descended by this method from every type of aircraft. Once, when testing the ripping panel of a kite balloon, he came down with a rush on an electric railway and was almost killed. Airmen speak of him as a man who does not know what fear is.

R-34 HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

Radio Traffic to Stop When Her Call Is Heard.

The Marconi Wireless Company has sent a general order to all ship operators to cease all radio traffic work when the wireless call of the R-34 is heard. The aircraft's signal is "D M I," which, when spelled out in the wireless code, is — .. — — .. .

During the war no call signals for radio stations were made known to the public, this general order for operators being the first since wireless secrecy was adopted.

TO LONDON AND BACK IN A DAY, SAYS READ

Flier, at Dinner, Predicts That in Three Years Families Will Be Crossing in the Air.

TELLS LESSONS OF FLIGHT

Urges Educational Campaign to Get People Behind Civilian Aviation Projects.

Air officials and aces of America, France, and Great Britain joined last night in honoring Commander John H. Towers of the NC-3, Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read of the NC-4, and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger and their crews at a dinner in the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the American Flying Club.

This telegram from Secretary Daniels was read:

"The success of NC-4 in blazing the air route across the Atlantic Ocean called forth the plaudits of the world, and the feat added a branch to the navy's laurel crown for pioneer work in new fields. I regret that I am unable to attend the dinner in honor of the crews of the NC boats on July 2 to express in person, for myself and the naval service, my appreciation of their intrepidity, zeal, and perseverance in making this splendid record for the navy and American aviators."

It was announced that John McE. Bowman, operator of the Bowman chain of hotels, had posted a prize of $5,000 and a trophy for the winner of the Toronto-New York international air race to start Aug. 25. The race, opening a course for regular commercial air travel, will be started by the Prince of Wales in Toronto, it was stated.

Laurence L. Driggs, President of the club, presided, and the speakers were Captain T. T. Craven, U. S. N.; Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. L. E. O. Charlton, British Air Attaché; Lieut. Commander Read, Congressman F. L. La Guardia and United States Senator New of Indiana.

Wishes Captain Francis Success.

Commander Read, after telling of the great faith that came to him with respect to the value of the Liberty motor, described some of the results of his flight. He said:

"One of the chief results gathered regarding the structure of the seaplane was the fact that the future machine built for long-distance flight should be enormously larger. Perhaps one of the most important steps in the improvement of the motors is the development of suitable gearing. The gearing down of the propeller is perhaps one of the easiest methods, theoretically, of obtaining greater efficiency. The design of larger airplanes in the future will undoubtedly incorporate the features of a gearing down from the motor to the propeller and also the connecting up of several motors to drive one large propeller.

"I wish every success to Captain Roy N. Francis, who, I understand, is to attempt the transcontinental flight, using Liberty motors. While no one likes to prophesy regarding the outcome of flights nowadays, I fully believe that the chances of success are as great with the Liberty engine motor as they would be with any.

"Regarding the radio, the results obtained by the radio officer on the NC-4 undoubtedly broke many previous records. He sent messages over 700 miles. He heard Boston talking over 1,000 nautical miles. He copied a long message sent from the George Washington when approaching Brest, France, from 1,175 miles away. He heard stations calling other stations 1,300 miles away. When you consider the requirements of a radio installation on our comparatively small seaplane, it is really a marvelous performance.

"The radio compass also proved itself of the greatest value. Owing to this fact I almost forgot that we had such an instrument aboard. The average distance at which we could obtain results with this radio compass was thirty or forty miles, with the destroyers. I look to the radio compass in the future for the solution of the navigation problem of transatlantic flying.

"The most tangible result of the flight was the immense amount of information obtained concerning the seaplanes themselves and concerning the operation over the sea for long distances. The obtaining of that information was the chief reason for undertaking the project. I will not try to estimate the more intangible results of increasing prestige to the navy and to the country or the fact that it was demonstrated to the great mass of people that the transatlantic flight not only could be done but that it actually has been done.

Gives Flight Impressions.

"Another question that has been asked several times is, 'What were your general impressions of the flight?' My general impression of the transatlantic flight itself was to the effect that the Atlantic Ocean had greatly shrunk in size. That was a real impression, for, no matter how much we may sit down at a table and figure speeds, distances, and elapsed time, it is not really brought home to us what an enormous saving in time is effected by flying instead of steaming across the ocean until we actually try to do it.

"My chief impression of Lisbon was the great friendliness of the Portuguese people for anything and everything American. The impression received in England was the sportsmanship of the British people, who had hoped to capture the prize of the first ocean flight for themselves. In France I was greatly impressed with the enthusiasm of the French for anything connected with flying. In England also they had that same enthusiasm, not only in their attitude and interest toward flying, but in the way in which they are accomplishing things toward the future development of the art. I was greatly surprised—really astonished—upon returning to the United States to find that the general feeling toward aviation was lacking to a considerable extent.

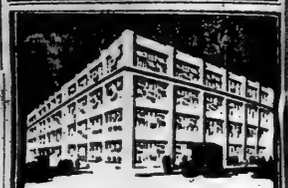
"During the war there was considerable enthusiasm in the United States for all matters pertaining to the air. Then it was a matter of self preservation. Now that that necessity is apparently passed for a time, it seems to be the general thought that aviation will take care of itself. But aviation is not an art that will advance by itself. If we could have the hearty co-operation and interest in aviation that we had during the war, I believe that within three years we would be shipping our families back and forth across the Atlantic by air. There is an enormous field of development still open.

"While at a luncheon at Paris I had the pleasure of meeting some of the foremost designers and engineers of aircraft. Some of the things they said would happen in the future would appear so visionary to most of the people at this time that I am afraid to repeat their prophecies. Any one, however, says that we will never attain an altitude of 60,000 feet, that we will never be able to cross to Europe in the forenoon and return in the afternoon, that we will never be able to accomplish the things that appear impossible now, is a most courageous person, with a courage similar to those in the olden days who said that iron ships would never work.

"I am a great believer in getting behind civilian aviation projects. All the arguments for a merchant marine hold in the case of a merchant air force. There is a much greater reason for the encouragement of the merchant air force than there is in the merchant marine. A shipyard built for turning out freighters cannot at once be used for the purpose of turning out battleships, but the fighting aircraft or fighting dirigible is also identically the same structurally as the passenger-carrying or freight-carrying aircraft. Therefore, while I am naturally for naval or military aviation first, secondly I consider civilian aviation as one of the most important fields in which to encourage development in the future.

"As to the possibilities and value of flying, not only for military and naval purposes, but for business in general, people are inclined to think flying consists of taking a light, fast machine and putting it through a series of wonderful stunts. They forget the possibilities of the big machine in carring tons of weight, tons of bombs, guns, or tons of cargo or passengers. It is therefore evident to me that one of the most important duties of all who are interested in the advance of the art is to embark on an extensive campaign of education. When the people realize these things which we fliers realize, and those people who have studied the question realize, then they will get behind the proposition in the way that the British always have been behind the proposition of creating a large and powerful navy and are now behind the proposition of creating a large and enormous air force."

Senator New urged that Congress encourage aerial navigation, and advocated the establishment of a department of aeronautics.



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RECOUNTS B-12'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Navy Reveals the Adventures of Coast Patrol Dirigible's Crew Last July.

DRIFTED AT SEA TWO DAYS

Suffered Hunger and Imminent Risk of Drowning Till Picked Up by Swedish Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—An unusual story of hardships, daring, and miraculous escape from death during the war was brought to light for the first time today when naval officers made public an account of the adventures of the crew of the navy dirigible B-12, which was given up for lost by the department in July, 1918, after drifting around at sea for more than two days, during which the crew had practically nothing to eat and ran short of drinking water. The dirigible finally was forced to descend on the surface of the sea, and the crew was rescued by the Swedish ship Skagern.

The B-12, with Ensign W. B. Griffin as commanding officer and pilot, Ensign W. C. Briscoe as assistant pilot, and Machinist's Mate E. A. Upton as mechanic, was ordered to leave Chatham, Mass., early July 19 on a patrolling expedition. German submarines were then operating off the Atlantic coast, and the dirigible was well loaded with bombs when it left the air station. Scanty food supplies were carried, as Ensign Griffin expected to return to Chatham that night. The radio equipment had been only partly installed and could not be used to send or receive messages.

The B-12 patrolled to the north along the coast and sighted a transport about 2:30 p. m. Ensign Griffin headed toward the vessel, intending to escort it toward port, when the heel brace on the rudder was carried away, making it impossible to steer the craft. High winds were prevailing at the time, and the B-12 was forced to cruise around in a great circle while the crew attempted to attract the attention of several ships and two seaplanes then in sight. No attention was paid to repeated signals, and finally Ensign Griffin ordered the motors cut off in order to save the gasoline for ballast.

The B-12 was at that time about 200 feet in the air and was virtually a free balloon. Darkness was coming on, and the big gas bag was drifting northward at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour, with an increasing wind behind it. A sea anchor was rigged up and an effort made to retard the dirigible's progress by dragging it in the sea. After a few moments, however, the towing cable parted, and the northward progress was resumed at an increased rate.

About 9:30 o'clock that night a ship was sighted, and nine rockets were fired from a pistol. The vessel apparently saw the signals and directed its course toward the B-12, only to turn away in a few moments and leave the helpless gas bag to the mercy of the wind. About that time the pipe line leading to the emergency oil tank broke, and before the leak was discovered all of the oil was lost, causing a considerable decrease of ballast. The B-12 began to rise and ascended steadily until an altitude of 3,000 feet was reached.

All night the dirigible continued its wild dash northward, the crew meantime consuming the small amount of food aboard. Ensign Griffin had no idea of his whereabouts.

Early on the morning of the second day the gas bag buckled and the horizontal fins dropped to a vertical position. Throughout that day the dirigible alternately dropped until perilously near the sea and ascended to altitudes of more than 2,500 feet. Every available article was thrown overboard during these variations in altitude to keep the airship from plunging into the ocean, but a vessel was sighted that day or that night. The crew meantime was beginning to suffer from hunger.

On the morning of the third day of the involuntary cruise, the sun shone brightly, and, as the gas in the bag expanded rapidly, the B-12 started to rise. Ensign Griffin, after a conference with the other members of the crew, decided to bring the B-12 to the surface and take a chance of being picked up. To avoid the risk of ascending to a high altitude with only a small amount of ballast aboard, gasoline, water, sand, bombs, bomb-launching gear, batteries, and the radio outfit parts were dumped overboard, and the B-12 brought to the surface safely.

Soon after the descent a ship was sighted, and it directed its course toward the dirigible, the crew of which meanwhile was having great difficulty in keeping clear of the water. The vessel proved to be the Swedish steamer Skagern, bound for Halifax. A small boat was put over the side, and the crew of the B-12 was taken off. Then, as the increasing heat from the sun caused the gas to expand, the dirigible rose a few feet above the surface, was pulled over to the Skagern, the rip cord pulled, and the B-12 was salvaged without much damage, more than 300 miles from its home station.

OFF ON DENVER FLIGHT.

Lendrum Hopes to Make but Five Stops on 1,800-Mile Thip.

In an attempt to make the first direct flight from New York to Denver, A. H. Lendrum, a former army aviator, left Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., at noon yesterday in a three-passenger Curtiss Oriole biplane. Lendrum said that he expected to be in Denver to take part in an exhibition flight which the Curtiss-Humphreys Airplane Company had arranged for July 4, and that he would make only five stops on the way, to replenish his gasoline tanks. This will be done at Erie, Penn.; Rantoul, Ill.; Burlington, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb., and McCook, Neb.

In the airplane was a letter from Governor Alfred E. Smith to Governor Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado and another from Mayor John F. Hylan to Mayor Bailey of Denver.

Pilot Lendrum is accompanied by Carl Milzer, a college friend. He will attempt to make a new record on the 1,860-mile flight, and for that reason has selected a direct route. At McCook he will pick up I. B. Humphreys, President of the Curtiss-Humphreys Company. The Oriole accommodates three passengers, and in a test made yesterday attained a speed of 100 miles an hour.

PROF. DAVID TODD LOSES HIS ECLIPSE AIRPLANE

Machine Is Wrecked in a Hurricane After Having Been Landed in Brazil.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, June 30, (Associated Press.)—The series of misfortunes which attended the plan of Professor David Todd of Amherst College to take observations of the solar eclipse on May 29 culminated last night in the destruction in a severe storm of the naval airplane, which was carried on the steamship Elinor, which brought the expedition from New York.

The machinery of the Elinor broke down while the steamer was bound southward, and it was with great difficulty that the vessel finally reached Pernambuco. When she arrived here the passengers and crew were suffering from a shortage of food and water. After the Elinor docked the naval airplane was removed from the ship, and plans were made to give the residents of this city their first view of an airplane in flight on Sunday. On Saturday, however, it was decided to postpone the flight until Monday in order that the flight might be a part of the peace celebration.

One of the most severe storms Pernambuco has known in several years broke upon the city last night. The airplane was torn from its moorings, and all efforts on the part of the naval officers in charge of it and the crew of the Elinor to save it were without avail. The American residents here and the officers in charge of the airplane, Ensigns G. L. Richards and W. H. Cushing of the United States Navy Flying Corps, are greatly disappointed over the loss of the machine.

Concrete blocks in the breakwater in the harbor weighing thirty-five tons each were moved from position during the storm. Houses were destroyed, as were the cocoanut groves at the nearby Summer resort of Olinda, causing thousands of dollars of damage.

Professor Todd, who has charge of the astronomical observatory at Amherst College, sailed from New York on the Elinor on May 13. The vessel carried a naval airplane, a crew to fly it, and a number of machinists. Professor Todd planned to make his eclipse observations from the airplane at an altitude of 10,000 to 15,000 feet. He also hoped to take photographs of the eclipse, being accompanied by an expert photographer. The Elinor became disabled soon after she left New York and put in at Bermuda on May 22 for repairs to her engines. While the repairs were being made the airplane made a flight, the first ever seen there.

MINE LAYER BRINGS NC-4.

First Transatlantic Flying Seaplane Carefully Guarded on Return Trip.

The NC-4, the seaplane in which Commander Read made his successful flight to Europe, arrived here yesterday on the U. S. S. Aroostook. Although the vessel docked at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, early in the morning, no attempt was made yesterday to remove the seaplane.

The fuselage and wings of the NC-4, carefully crated, were on the quarter-deck of the Aroostook, while the engines were stored below deck. Under instructions to proceed to this country with the greatest care in order that nothing might happen to the historic plane, Captain Harry Tomb, U. S. N., commander of the mine layer, took a southern course to America, which brought the Aroostook within 100 miles of Bermuda.

The Aroostook, which was the Bunker Hill before the war, plying between New York and Boston, was in the harbor of Plymouth, England, at the time the NC-4 arrived. She left Plymouth with the seaplane on board on June 17, proceeding to Brest to receive fifteen casual officers. The Aroostook left Brest on June 21.

As soon as the necessary orders are received, which will probably be today, the NC-4 will be loaded on trucks and taken to Central Park to be reassembled by navy experts. She will be on exhibition to the public for several days, after which it is believed the seaplane will be placed in the National Museum in Washington.

FALL KILLS AVIATOR.

Lieut. Biscayart Victim of Maching He Was Testing for a Civilian.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 2.—First Lieutenant Jules D. Biscayart, an army aviator, died in the hospital at Mitchel Field last night from injuries received late yesterday afternoon when a civilian-owned "ace" machine fell 500 feet to the ground at Central Park, L. I.

He was testing the machine. A Board of Inquiry has been appointed at Hazelhurst Field. Lieutenant Biscayart was 33 years old, and his wife lives at 107 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan. He formerly lived at 71 Datosia Street, Boston.

CALL GERMAN HUNGER REAL

British Officers Report Silesian Workers' Condition Desperate.

LONDON, July 1.—Germany had a sound case in claiming early relief, according to reports of British officers who visited Silesia in April to ascertain the economic conditions prevailing in Germany. A White Paper issued tonight gives the text of their reports and the result of their investigations.

It is said that there was a genuine shortage of foodstuffs, and the health of the population had suffered so seriously that the working classes had reached such a stage of desperation that they could not be trusted to keep the peace.

The officers obtained an interview with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, then Foreign Minister, who repeated a statement which he made at a secret Cabinet meeting in January to the effect that Bolshevism was the only subject over which Germany and the Entente could act together in the general interest. He declared that he was prepared to go to any length to convince England, France and America that his claims were bona fide, and would readily disclose whatever knowledge he possessed if by that means the peril of Bolshevism could be better understood and combatted, as he did not consider the situation beyond repair.

The officers' reports state that many distressing cases of malnutrition, especially of children, were brought to their attention. Some of these were in Breslau, where babies were fed on a weak spinach brew from soup kitchens instead of milk. In reporting his visit to Berlin, East Prussia, West Prussia and Courland, Major Bertie stated that the allied policy of the economic boycott would probably prove a complete failure, as the United States was not prepared to co-operate in it and was "engaged in various schemes for capturing German trade as soon as the blockade is raised."

MAY RENEW GERMAN TRADE.

French Considering Plan on Protective Tariff Basis.

PARIS, July 2.—(Havas.)—The French authorities are considering the question of resuming commercial relations with Germany, the Excelsior says:

It is believed in authoritative quarters, the paper adds, that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce are inclined to favor commercial liberty, the tariff to be protective but not a prohibitive one.

TO REOPEN GERMAN TRADE.

Our Consuls May Be Sent Before the Senate Ratifies Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—American Consular officers will be returned to Germany before the Senate ratifies the peace treaty, provided Germany ratifies the compact and there is delay in the Senate's action, it was learned at the State Department today.

It was said that no instructions to that effect had been received from Paris, but that for the protection and promotion of German commerce it would be necessary for American Consuls to be returned to Germany when the trade ban is lifted, which will be immediately after the German Government announces its ratification of the Peace Treaty.

There have assembled in Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia a large number of representatives of American concerns, who are awaiting notification of the lifting of the blockade. The United States Government has furnished passports to all business applicants so as to place them upon a footing of equality with the trade representatives of other countries who will pour to Germany when the resumption of trade with that country is permitted.

It is likely to be a considerable time before the higher diplomatic representatives of the United States are returned to Germany. The opinion was expressed at the State Department that they would not be returned until after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

CHINESE TO SIGN AUSTRIAN TREATY

They Expect Thereby to Gain Membership in the League of Nations.

PLAN PEACE WITH BERLIN

It Will Be by Separate Treaty, Says Wang, if the Allies Disregard Shantung Protests.

PARIS, July 2, (Associated Press.).—The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference expect to sign the treaty with Austria, according to a statement to The Associated Press by C. T. Wang, a member of the delegation, today. Mr. Wang said the Austrian treaty contained nothing objectionable to his Government, and as it is included in the League of Nations covenant, he said the Chinese would gain membership in the League by signing it.

He said that the Chinese would also sign the Hungarian treaty, since China declared war against Austria-Hungary, but they probably would not sign either the Turkish or Bulgarian treaties, as war was not declared against those countries by China.

Mr. Wang said that China had not yet taken up the question of how she could establish peace with Germany. The matter would not be considered by the Chinese representatives, he said, until the Austrian and Hungarian treaties had been concluded.

It would then doubtless be necessary for China to make a separate peace with Germany, Mr. Wang added, if no way could be devised by which she could sign the allied treaty without sacrificing her national interests.

Messages received from Peking by the delegation, according to Mr. Wang, show that the government and people are heartily supporting the delegation's refusal to sign the German peace treaty without being able to make reservations on the Shantung question. He said national feeling in China had been greatly strengthened by the delegation's action. Its advices said that no new Cabinet had been named in China to succeed that which recently resigned, but that Kung Hsing Chun has been acting as Premier.

TREATIES WITH FRANCE ARE INTERDEPENDENT

Neither Britain Nor America Is Bound to Give Separate Aid Against Germany.

PARIS, July 2.—The Franco-British and Franco-American treaties, the Journal says, provide that the intervention of England and America on behalf of France against Germany shall be interdependent. Great Britain and the United States, it is added, will help France only by combined action, and not separately.

The paper declares that their intervention must occur if the disarmament of the Rhine territory is not sufficient to protect France from German aggression.

MISS ADDAMS ON MISSION.

Going to Berlin to Help Feed the German Children.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—Miss Jane Addams from Hull House, Chicago, is spending a few days at The Hague on her way to Berlin, where she is going with the Quaker Food Commission for distribution of food to German children. Miss Addams is accompanied by Dr. Alice Hamilton and Miss Caroline Wood, both of Hull House, and four English Quakers. She stated that Mr. Hoover was much interested in the scheme, which is similar to Hoover's own organization for feeding the children in Austria.

When in Paris Miss Addams arranged with Mr. Hoover to buy from large stores of foodstuffs at Rotterdam, and this afternoon all the arrangements were completed. The Rotterdam food will be distributed from various centres of Germany as charity.

Speaking of the commission Miss Addams said:

"Our funds at the present time amount to $30,000. It is called 'Save the Children' fund. I expect to spend a few weeks in Berlin, where Dr. Rotter has already been distributing food for the Quakers. I must see what Dr. Rotter has already done and then establish centres. Mr. Hoover always considers it most advantageous to have people of the country distribute the food, as then the right people are reached. The industrial districts are most in need of food. I expect to sail July 20."

Dr. Hamilton is hoping to investigate also labor conditions in industrial centres.

FOUGHT IN BLISS PLANT.

Discharged Employe and Watchman Struggle for a Revolver.

There was excitement among the 100 men and twenty women workers on the sixth floor of the building of the E. W. Bliss Company, 17 Adams Street, Brooklyn, yesterday when Paul Krynetz, aged 37, of 417 East Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, and Thomas Shapter, aged 50, of 603 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, a special policeman, fought for the possession of an automatic pistol which the police said was held by Krynetz.

Krynetz was discharged yesterday, and an hour later returned for his tools. Shapter was assigned to watch him, and says he saw the butt of the pistol protruding from Krynetz's pocket. When Krynetz started an altercation, it is said, Shapter seized his wrist and they fought.

Detectives Christie, Brosnan, and McCarthy arrested Krynetz, and he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

GERMANS INSPIRE NEW PLOT IN EAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

events, however, were regarded only as a "rehearsal," for the conspirators, in accordance with directions from Moscow and Berlin, favored postponing decisive revolutionary action until peace conditions should be fully established. They argue that their time will come when general demobilization has been carried out. In the meantime anti-British propaganda in French, German, and English, denouncing British rule in India and Egypt, and proclaiming the right to self-determination of every Eastern race that ever existed, is scattered broadcast by the league to influence and confuse neutral and even allied opinion.

In all these pamphlets and leaflets the same grotesque use is made of Socialistic phraseology as in the speeches and declarations of so many of the new leaders in Germany. To impress allied Socialists the league has hit upon the idea of creating fictitious Socialist parties in all the Eastern countries. Recently, when British and French labor leaders visited Switzerland, they were besieged by the so-called representatives of the "proletariat" of Turkey, Egypt, India, and Persia.

All this Eastern nationalist movement whose aims and methods are concentrated at present in the activities of the Oriental League in Switzerland is part of German militarism's coming manoeuvre to elude the fulfillment of the peace terms and of the Bolshevik's plans of world conquest.

D'ANNUNZIO ATTACKS THE NITTI MINISTRY

"Down with These Infamous Vultures!" He Cries, as Censorship Is Lifted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio today, taking advantage of the freedom of the press, after the suppression by the censorship of both home and foreign news, publishes a violent tirade against the new Ministry of Signor Nitti. He says:

"I was prevented the other night by armed swashbucklers and swaggering henchmen of the present Government from speaking in public, but this is what I should have said: 'Down with these infamous vultures who fatten on carrion, who want to bury all heroism under their bureaucratic bodies. If it does not elevate our souls to creative power, of what use is our cult for heroes? If I followed my instinct and impulse I would tonight with the cans of benzine with which we set out, like buccaneers, cover the Adriatic, fly over the Palazzo Braschi [where the Ministerial councils are held] and burn it to the ground, scorning the beautiful stairway of Pius VI.

"'With one of the iron bludgeons which I carried away from the battlefield of Faiti I should go and disembowel the plump old statue of the Person who is scattering his insipid spray with the same imbecility as those demigods he so well portrays. With my old wings of the Carso riddled by a hundred bullet holes, I should fly over the Parliament Building of Monte Citorio and discharge on it all the bombs from which I spared the Schoenbrunn Palace at Vienna.'"

FOSDICK OFF TO NEW POST.

On Way to Help Organize League of Nations Secretariat.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Raymond B. Fosdick, former chairman of the Training Camp Activities Commission, is on his way to Europe to join in the preliminary work being done in London toward organization of the secretariat of the League of Nations.

Mr. Fosdick's exact position in the secretariat has not been disclosed. Sir Eric Drummond gave him an ad interim appointment which later will have to be ratified by the League Council.

The secretariat is not to be regarded as representating the interests of any one nation, as it is an international body and appointments are made without regard to nationality. The divergent interests of the various States will be expressed in the Council and in the Assembly. Two men, however, of whom Mr. Fosdick is one, will, with Sir Eric Drummond, constitute the Cabinet.

TO CUT OUR ARMY ON RHINE TO 6,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

brought in contact with the war correspondents with the Expeditionary Forces in expressing appreciation of their services.

With the departure of the Bulk of the American forces now composing the Army of Occupation, Saint Nazaire, Bordeaux and other ports have been abandoned by the American Army, leaving Brest the only American port in France, whereas Antwerp and Rotterdam will be used as bases for supplying our forces on the Rhine. The service of supply is being rapidly disintegrated.

Lieut. Gen. Liggett has asked to be relieved of the command of the Army of Occupation. He will be succeeded in Coblenz area by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the Eighth Corps and former commander of the Ninetieth Division. The Army of Occupation will be reduced to one divisional unit. General Allen will remain in command of the permanent force of 6,000 men. This force will consist of one combatant regiment and the necessary Quartermaster and other supply and auxiliary contingents. Probably it will occupy the Coblenz area. While the prospects indicate that American troops in Germany will be reduced to 6,000 men within three months before all the other forces withdrawn, the attitude of the Germans will determine this. The length of stay of the force of 6,000 is more or less indefinite.

There are now five divisions of American troops in Germany, all Regular. The Fourth and Fifth divisions will entrain in the Coblenz area within the next few days and go to Brest, Bordeaux and other places for embarkation for homeward transports. The Third Division will depart within a few weeks. The Second Division is scheduled to sail in less than a month thereafter, leaving only the First Division in Germany. This division, which was the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to land in France, will be the last to leave. Its departure is dependent on the situation in Germany. The decision as to whether it is wise to let it go will be taken about two months hence, and if in the affirmative this division will sail homeward soon thereafter. Foch and Pershing have reached a decision to that effect.

General Pershing today spoke highly of the ability of General Allen. He indicated that Allen was an ideal man for commander of the permanent American Forces on the Rhine.

Pershing has just completed a personal inspection of the 1,800,000 American troops. This duty has kept him occupied the better part of six months. As a result of bringing large bodies of troops together with ambition, engendered by the desire to present the best appearance when inspected the excellence of oheir morale was maintained or increased, and they returned and are returning homeward in splendid spirits.

Denial was made by General Pershing today that large quantities of American military supplies had been destroyed in France, reports to this effect brought criticism from the French press. One report which reached General Pershing through the War Department that 100,000 American motor cars had been burned intentionally. General Pershing said that the only material destroyed was of no value as it could not be sold or taken back to the United States. The American Government, it was explained, is in negociation with the French Government for the sale of American military material, including railroad equipment and all motor cars.

Our Army to Give Up Control.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 1.—The American Army of Occupation notified the Interallied Rhineland Commission today that it was prepared to hand over to the Commission on July 7 control of American occupied German territory. That will leave the army with nothing to do except execute any needed measures for the maintenance of order.

The Commission will take over the regulation of traffic and business under the Peace Treaty terms, as well as the censorship. It will also have certain economic powers and be to a degree charged with seeing to it that Germany observes the peace terms.

Commissioner Noyes represents America on the Rhineland body.

Fifth Division begins its movement toward Brest today, moving from Luxembourg points. On July 8 the Fourth is scheduled to begin the movement westward. Definite orders have been received only for the despatch of the Fourth and Fifth.

In this connection it may be stated that the higher officers of the Army of Occupation regard it as a proper step to make immediate announcement of the names of the First, Second and Third Divisions as to when they will leave the Rhine. This, however, cannot be done until some word is received as to what American force is to be kept on the Rhine, and no information concerning this point is forthcoming from Paris or Washington.

The British have issued an order lifting the rule against fraternisation with the Germans, but the American command has taken no such step. It is still against army rules to talk to German girls, although the rule is not so strictly administered as to be completely successful. To prove this I cite the fact that thirty Americans have become engaged to marry German girls. This, of course, is not possible under the present army rules, and frauleins and doughboys and officers, too, are waiting for General Pershing to say the word.

PREPARE IN BERLIN TO CRUSH REVOLT

Government Is Convinced That Strikes Are Inspired by Revolutionists.

TRANSPORTATION TIED UP

Hasse and Hoffmann Openly Demand a Dictatorship by the Proletariat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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BERLIN, July 2 (Via Copenhagen).—The Government, being convinced that the railway, street car, underground and city road or Stadtbahn strikes are merely the beginning of a movement to overthrow the Cabinet, has determined to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Communist and Independent leaders and refuses to make any concessions whatever.

It is expected that the strike will last at least a whole week, but the Government is trying to make the lot of Berliners living in the suburbs as easy as possible by employing some large freight automobiles which carry passengers at a nominal fee, while innumerable vehicles of all kinds do a thriving business catering to persons with larger pocketbooks. Omnibuses are also still running, the employees of different lines having accepted a bonus of 300 marks instead of the 700 originally asked.

The Government is determined to brook no interference by strikers with the various means of locomotion still operating. Soldiers and guns are held in readiness for all emergencies.

The streets, as usual on such strike days, are densely crowded, and vendors, selling mostly stolen goods, are doing an immense business because the police are otherwise employed.

It seems, however, that the mass of the people do not sympathize with the strikers, whose demand is generally regarded as exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that next Monday will see a cheapening of foodstuffs all around effected by the use of 1,500,000,000 marks appropriated by the Government for that purpose. This prospect will probably militate against the strike, though shoe leather remains tremendously costly.

The Independents, through Die Freiheit, deny that the strike has a political character, declaring that none of their leaders is involved.

The bank employes, who were to have been the next to strike, deferred action, their leader, Karl Emmonts, having been arrested on account of Bolshevist propaganda.

Plot to Blow Up Hamburg Food.

BERLIN, July 2, (Associated Press.)—A plot to blow up elevators containing American food shipments has been uncovered at Hamburg, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger.

Those involved, it was said, were some of the convicts released from the Hamburg jail by mobs during the recent riots there. The authorities gained knowledge of the plot through members of the Seamen's Union, whose aid was sought by the conspirators.

The frankness with which Hugo Haase, Herr Hoffmann, and other radicals are now demanding a dictatorship by the proletariat is looked upon as significant. In the meantime Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, is increasing his troop patrols in Berlin, planting reels of barbed wire at strategic points and generally tightening martial law regulations.

The most serious phase of the situation is the attempt of the striking rail workers to halt the movement of freight cars, especially those carrying incoming food and coal.

Finland Fears Attack by Reds.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 2.—From Helsingfors it is reported that the Finnish Government is very much alarmed over reports from the frontier, where a great Bolshevist attack is awaited in the very near future. A combined Bolshevist and Red Finnish force of 25,000 is menacing Virborg, while another force is preparing an attack against Vekholm. The Helsingfors Government is now sending reinforcements to the frontier, where Finnish forces are weak.

VIENNA PREDICTS NEW WARS

Sees Germany as "Head of the Oppressed Peoples of the World."

VIENNA, June 29, (Associated Press.)—News regarding the prospects of peace has not made any special impression upon the people of the republics formed from the former Dual Monarchy because of their own myriad difficulties, but one development of the situation is found in the improvement of exchange rates. It is the general feeling that the Central Empires have suffered more through the blockade, uncertainty, and internal disorders during the protracted conference at Paris than in any year of the war.

Leaders of the old régime, including Count Michael Karolyi, former Provisional President of Hungary; Count Ottokar Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Count Albert Apponyi, former Hungarian Premier, predict the outbreak of new wars, due to the failure of the Peace Conference to apply President Wilson's principle of the self-determination of nations.

The press continues to encourage the idea that the peace being dictated to the Central Empires is unjust. The Clerical Reichspost describes it as making Germany a vassal of France, adding: "Germany now stands at the head of the oppressed peoples of the world, which brings it more honor than when under imperial rule. Its mission will be to free enslaved Ireland, Egypt, and India."

"The victory was a capitalistic one," says the Neue Freie Presse. "England and America are now the absolute masters of hundreds of millions, and, like Emperor Hadrian of Rome, can impose the economic death sentence on refractory nations by withholding food. The rôle of France is to be the watchdog of Europe. The worst days of Germany are past. She has lost the war and has been cruelly treated, but she will be again in the markets of the world—more quickly than her enemies think."

The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung says: "The deliverance of the world from capitalism lies in socialism. The men who engaged in the war on both sides were unable to end it properly. However, despite hardships and humiliation, peace will have a cleansing effect."

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MEETING BARRED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the reservation and that the hall will be kept dark that night.

"They stated that the police had advised them to keep the hall dark and not rent it to any one. We have communicated with the police and those in charge of matters of this kind at Police Headquarters state that threats have been made and that they fear that on the Fourth of July they will not have available enough police protection to take care of the public on that day, and that they do not advise any further provocation of the unruly element which might lead to public disorder. The police, however, disclaim having given any official orders to the owners of Carnegie Hall.

Hall Damaged at Socialist Meeting.

"The effect on the managers of the hall of the position taken by the police has been to terrorize them and they state that at the last meeting of Socialists held at the hall damage done to the property was such that they refuse to take any further chances.

"The American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia have been compelled to cancel the meeting for Independence Day, since they are denied sufficient police protection in excising the right to public meeting guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the State."

Robert A. Franks, President of Carnegie Hall, Inc., said last night that he had no direct information upon the orders of the police not to permit the Russian meeting on July 4, and he referred inquiries to Lewis Falter, at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Falter could not be reached at his home at Flushing, L. I., last night, but it was learned that he had acted in the order to call off the meeting and that extra guards had been placed in Carnegie Hall at night to prevent the carrying out of any threats against the property.

"Of course, we are always in very close touch with the police," said Mr. Franks, "and if the managers of the hall received a hint from the police that it would not be wise to hold any meeting there we would cancel the reservation. I have no definite information upon this cancellation, but I presume that our policy was merely being followed out."

General Dobrjansky was an officer in the Russian National Army and was formerly Vice Chief of the Technical Section of the Russian Ministry of War. Since he came to this country he has consistently pointed out the danger of the spread of Bolshevism throughout the world and has cited its misrule in Russia as an example of its effects.

The committee of which he is the head in this country is affiliated with the Central Committee of Union for the Salvation of Russia, and its aim is to support Admiral Kolchak, Nicholas Tchaikovsky in Archangel; General Udenitch, Premier for the Central Union, and General Denikine of the Southern Russia Committee. All these forces are actively engaged in fighting the Red terrorism in Russia.

The directors of the committee in this country are General Dobrjansky, Count Tolstoi, Major W. H. Cressy of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Lieutenant Frank Conner, Louis Scott Dabo, Dr. H. E. Conner, formerly the American consul in Petrograd; Dr. George A. Simons, who is chairman of the Church Co-operation Committee, and Prince Sarath Chocha, who is Chairman of the Political Education Committee. It is the claim of the organization that it has the support of virtually every Russian society in this country, representing more than 1,500,000 Russians.

It is probable that the meeting will be held later if the committee is able to obtain police protection. The arrangements are being made by Louis Scott Dabo, the executive secretary, at the headquarters at 240 West Forty-second Street.

Some of the police orders for extraordinary precautions to prevent attempts of radicals to spread terrorism on Independence Day went into effect last night. It was learned that many residences in Fifth Avenue, as well as St. Patrick's Cathedral and other buildings, would be closely guarded during the night to prevent Reds from carrying out any plans for destruction. All of the orders to the police for their special duty over July 4 are secret, as they were after the bomb outrages in May.

Under orders sent out to all the precinct commanders all policemen and detectives will remain on continuous duty from this evening to Saturday morning. Every policeman in the department will be either on post, at some special station where he is assigned to guard duty, or on reserve in a station for possible disorders. In addition, the police reserves will be ready for call. The police declare that they are only following out the custom of other years, but some patrolmen say they cannot recall that the entire force ever remained mobilized for such a long period.

Scouts Radical Bomb Plot.

Vague rumors that the Fourth of July would be made tragically memorable by a new country-wide bomb plot, hatched by the Reds, produced a denial yesterday from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Organizer of the Workers' Defense Union, a body created to bring pressure to bear on the U. S. Government in favor of general amnesty for political prisoners.

"As far as I have been able to learn, the radicals will be more pleasantly occupied on the Fourth," said Miss Flynn yesterday. "Nearly all radicals in my wide circle of acquaintance will be at a picnic on Friday.

Representatives of the Legislative Committee investigating seditious activities do not expect new bomb outrages tomorrow. Agents of the Department of Justice admit that there is much talk but no tangible evidence of a new Red plot. On the remote prospect that the military may be needed, however, General George R. Dyer, in command of the National Guard in Manhattan and the Bronx, and General James Robb, in command in Brooklyn, have taken steps for the quick assembling of the men in the event of trouble.

Marshal Haig's Final Dispatch.

The conclusion of Field Marshal Haig's review of the British operations in France and Flanders, in which the whole subject is discussed, appeared in the July Number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

J. W. DAVIS SUGGESTED TO SUCCEED LANSING

Mentioned as a Possibility If Polk Declines to Accept Paris Appointment.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—Either Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, or John W. Davis, Ambassador to London, will succeed Secretary Lansing as member of the American Peace Mission after Mr. Lansing returns to Washington to resume his duties as Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing will sail for home July 15.

His decision to return appears to be robbed of sensational features by the circumstances connected with it. At the final meeting of the President with the other members of the American Commission, just before Mr. Wilson left Paris, Mr. Lansing brought up the question of his desire to return to Washington. He said his presence there was necessary on account of legislation affecting appropriations for the administration of foreign affairs. The President consented to his return, and it was then decided to suggest to Mr. Polk, now Acting Secretary of State, that he come to Paris to take Mr. Lansing's place on the Commission.

To a cabled inquiry Mr. Polk has replied in a way to indicate uncertainty as to his plans. For this reason the question whether he or Mr. Davis will become a member of the peace delegation will not be determined until Mr. Lansing reaches Washington and can consult Mr. Polk. The latter's desire to retire from public life will have a bearing on the situation.

It is likely that Mr. Davis will become a member of the peace delegation even if Mr. Polk consents to fill Mr. Lansing's place. This would bring the delegation up to its original membership of five.

"May Have Me," Hindenburg Says.

BERLIN, July 2, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who resigned as Chief of the General Staff June 20, is reported to have told students from Göttingen, who called on him, that "if our foes want to stand an old man like me, who has but done his duty, up against a wall, they may have me. They would only load another disgrace upon themselves." This incident took place at military headquarters at Kolberg, Pomerania.

What it means to be Married

Eighty-six per cent of the million Delineator subscribers are married women. Marriage means home and children. These mean a multitude of daily needs—furniture, food, clothes, toilet articles, toys, time-savers, labor-lighteners, enormous, ever-recurring, clamorous needs that *must* be supplied. Here is a wonderfully fertile field for manufactured articles. The easiest and quickest way to plant them is through

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

PEACE TREATY ANALYZED.

The full text of the correspondence prior to the signing of the Peace Treaty, Germany's proposals and counter-proposals, and the rejoinder of the Allies to the counter-proposals, completely explaining the Treaty, and interpreting it, together with 20 other big features, appear in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.



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We are showing a complete assortment of desirable outing shirts with collars attached in a variety of styles.

Ideal for Sport Wear

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The experience gained from this close contact with large financial affairs forms part of our working assets, helping us to give better service to a great variety of customers.

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"Sprinkler was 100% efficient"

GLOBE Sprinklers were ready when fire started in the boiler room of the R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C. A letter from the president of the company reads: "The sprinklers were 100% efficient and thoroughly extinguished the blaze."

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
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GLOBE Sprinklers protect the plant of the Vick Chemical Company.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

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WE cannot tell you, Madam, how long Tecla Pearls will last, for they were only discovered 20 years ago and the first Tecla Pearls have not yet had time to wear out.

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THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY LOWER THAN THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES WARRANT

$33.50 UP

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Second Floor
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There are three convenient elevators in the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen for use at home

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds of Powder for the Feet.

That is what the government sent last year to make the soldiers' and sailors' feet comfortable and fit for the kind of war they fought and finished.

In Peace and War for over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Healing Powder for the Feet, to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, has been the standard remedy for all aching, swollen, hot, tired feet, blisters and sore spots and for the instant relief of corns, bunions and callouses.

Thousands of people sent packages of Allen's Foot-Ease to their sons, brothers or sweethearts in the army and navy because they knew from experience that it would freshen and rest their feet, make their shoes comfortable and walking easy. Those who use Allen's Foot-Ease have solved their foot troubles.

Our Hard Fighting Engineers.

An important article in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, is a story of how the American engineers participated in the battles in France, by Edwin C. Hanck, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c. Published by The New York Times Company. Advt.

TURN TO WAR BEER AS HOT WAVE COMES

Scenes in City's Bars Like Those of Pre-July 1 Days —Can Trade Lively.

ONE ARREST IN BROOKLYN

Police and Federal Authorities Keep Close Watch—No Evidence of Hard Liquor Sales.

"War beer," or beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol by weight and 3.25 by volume, enjoyed its greatest day of popularity and its first real test by the general public yesterday, when it was the only liquid possessing more than a reminiscence of the days that are past which could be purchased without difficulty.

The hot weather drove thousands by force of habit to the bars, where they stood under the electric fans and poured down the foaming brown drafts. Cans and pitchers of "war beer" were hurried to and fro at noon and in the afternoon wherever building construction or street work was going on. The scene which met the eye in saloons resembled the familiar appearance of things before Tuesday.

In some parts of the city "war beer" was apparently being drunk at a greater rate than prevailed at any time this Summer or last, and this was probably the fact. Either because the "war beer" is cheaper or because of a desire to popularize it with an indifferent public, the saloon keepers had generally got out their 1914 glasses and were selling beer in what appeared to be wholesale quantities, by comparison with the "ponies" of beer which have been generally served for 10 cents apiece for some months past.

Instead of richly decorative brewery advertisements, most of the saloon walls were plastered with advertisements for soft drinks, but there was very little business of this kind. On the sideboards in many of the places were rye, Scotch, Bourbon, gin, vermouth, brandy, and other hard liquors which had not been cleared out on Monday night. Strangers who admitted a thirst for any of these were resolutely denied so much as a drop. It was understood that a long and devoted friendship for the barkeeper or proprietor would do much in such cases, but there was very little, if any, open defiance of the law. The law was apparently left to execute itself and it worked automatically, with a fair degree of efficiency, as far as undisputed hard liquor was concerned.

Many Hotels Resume Beer Sale.

Most of the large hotels started out on July 1 by banning even war beer, but the apparent disposition of the Federal authorities to postpone action against this beverage while the question of its legality was before the courts resulted in the sale of beer in many of the hotel restaurants and cafés. The production of 2.75 per cent. wine, by careful mixing of seltzer with claret and white wine, was generally abandoned in the saloons because this particular "vanity" had few admirers. Careful analysis of such wine as was sold would in most cases show it to be of about pre-war strength.

Leonard H. Steinberg, 17 years old, of 1,647 Bath Avenue, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday by Policeman Fitzsimmons on the charge of selling whisky. Steinberg was at the place where his father was manager, when the policeman obtained the liquor. Steinberg insisted that the policeman did not buy the whisky, but took it without permission and left the money to pay for it. This was the first arrest, but it was said yesterday that the Federal District Attorneys in Brooklyn and Manhattan were keeping close watch on the manner in which the law was being enforced and were preparing to bring several cases to trial. The Federal officials said that it was essential to have complete and flawless cases when they proceeded to trial, so that the verdicts would prove strong deterrents to men who had not been inclined to take the law seriously.

The police, who made the first arrest for violations of the law, continued to keep a tab over the saloons to enforce the police policy of stopping absolutely the sale of whisky, gin, and other unquestionably intoxicating drinks. Cabarets continued to run on war beer and other light or soft drinks, most of them inflicting on their guests frequent repetitions of "How Dry I Am," the "jazz" bands struggling to put a hysterical note into the hymnal music.

Studies Baltimore Decision.

United States District Attorney Caffey spent some time yesterday considering the text of the decision of Federal Judge Rose of Baltimore sustaining a demurrer to a prosecution of brewers under the War Prohibition act, while the Hofman case brought in New York City is up for determination. This act, which made the country dry on July 1, had by provisions which became effective at an earlier date prohibited the use of foodstuffs for making intoxicating liquors. The action was brought against the Standard Brewery for using foodstuffs to make "war beer." While holding that Congress meant by this act to ban the manufacture of all liquors containing alcohol, Judge Rose pointed out in his decision that there was a doubt whether brewers should be prosecuted for acts whose legality or illegality had been acknowledged to be a close question by the five Federal Judges who have passed on it. This decision of Judge Rose is considered highly important because of its expected effect in putting a stop to prosecutions for the manufacture or sale of war beer until an act of Congress or an ultimate judicial decision has settled the matter entirely.

Charles Webster of 126 Second Place, Brooklyn, a bartender, 61 years old, attempted to kill himself yesterday because he had lost his job on account of the War Prohibition act and was not likely to get another. He cut his throat with a razor at Clinton and Carroll Streets, Brooklyn, but missed the arteries and may recover.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, denied yesterday that she had made a statement which had been attributed to her to the effect that 500,000 women would co-operate with labor organizations in an anti-prohibition campaign.

The first arrest under the War Prohibition act in Jersey City occurred last night, when Joseph Homan, a representative of the Department of Justice, arrested Carmin Dormin, a saloon keeper, of 446 Hoboken Street, on the charge of selling intoxicants.

WATCH ATLANTIC CITY.

Federal Agents Have Been Sent to Get Evidence of Liquor Sales.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—Atlantic City is still "wet," but advices from Washington and Trenton forecast that the lid is to be suddenly and dramatically clamped upon the resort at almost any hour. Such drastic action as the defiant attitude of license holders, by the grace of the City Commissoners, demands will unsympathetically be applied. This was the vigorous announcement today of United States District Attorney J. L. Bodine to THE TIMES correspondent over the long distance wire.

"We have sent to Atlantic City special investigators with instructions to secure positive evidence that the reports which have come to me are correct," he said. "They were in Atlantic City yesterday and they are still in the resort. Discretion is given them to choose the United States Commissioner before whom they will take their evidence upon which to have warrants issued. Of this fact there can be no question that the Department of Justice will use all its resources to bring about obedience to the War Emergency Prohibition Law."

From Washington came the intelligence today that United States District Attorney A. Mitchell Palmer had taken cognisance of the reported willful sale of liquors by the saloons and cafes. Quick and thorough action is threatened from Washington.

With it all, however, the majority of the café and saloon men continue their bold front. They pass on the responsibility to Mayor Harry Bacharach and his fellow City Commissioners, who granted 120 licenses on Monday.

Mayor Harry Bacharach, who has been announcing the policy of the Municipal Government that the enforcement of the Prohibition Law was not a local, but a Government's matter, left the city today. Information obtained at his office was that he still clings to his opinion that the Federal mandate is a matter for Federal police power.

But with all, it is certain that there exists some anxiety among the individuals who know they are engaged in defying the National law. They cling to the belief that before any drastic move will be made that they will be given a formal notice to quit, close doors and draw blinds. However, there is no indication, so far as ascertained, that any delicate operation of the kind is being considered by the Department of Justice.

It now looks, and bets are being made, that the Fourth of July will be dry here as elsewhere. One effect has been noticed. The evening trains yesterday carried an increased number of patrons to the shore and the trains today were crowded. As to the gains from the refusal to put the lid on the resort, they will run at least $50,000, and perhaps they will reach $75,000 a day.

TEST LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

Liquor Dealers Invite Arrest for Making and Selling Beer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Two test cases involving 2.75 per cent. beer, one regarding its sale, and the other its manufacture, were instituted by the Federal Government here today, by arrangement with the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

Neil Bonner, President of the liquor dealers, agreed to sell beer to agents of the Department of Justice, and he immediately was arrested for a hearing later before a United States Commissioner.

At the same time, United States District Attorney Francis F. Kane asked Judge Dickinson in the Federal Court for permission to file information against the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, charging the company with manufacturing beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol, and also using more than the legal allowance of grain.

The request was granted, and the case will be argued tomorrow.

Members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, at a meeting today, decided to remain closed until the prohibition ban is lifted. Nearly 1,400 saloon keepers attended the meeting, and the vote to close was unanimous.

According to police records, 341 saloons were open today for the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer. Five additional arrests were made on charges of selling sherry wine containing more than that per cent. of alcohol.

Higher Room Rent in Hotels.

BOSTON, July 2.—As a means of making up in part from loss of revenue at their bars, the hotels here today raised the rates for rooms 50 cents a person. Proprietors said that soft drinks offered over the bar found few customers, and their losses for a day were said to be from $600 in one case to $1,200 in another.

CANADA'S SENATE BARS PROHIBITION MEASURE

Refuses to Continue War Order Against Liquor Transport for Year After Peace.

OTTAWA, July 2.—By a vote of 23 to 20, the Canadian Senate today refused to approve a measure confirming orders in Council passed during the war, which would continue in effect for twelve months after the signing of peace the ban against transportation of liquor from a "wet" to a "dry" province.

The measure was adopted several weeks ago in the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority, but when the bill reached the Senate vital clauses were stricken out.

The lower house refused to concur in the Senate amendment and the bill was returned to the upper chamber with a request that it be passed as originally drawn.

INVOLVES DRY LAW IN TREATY ACTION

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

the part of Spain March 10, 1899, brought into operation the provisions of the acts of April 22 and April 26, 1898, which required that at the end of the war the entire volunteer force should be discharged from the service, and the regular army should be reduced to a peace basis, thus making necessary the discharge of 34,854 regulars, and 110,202 volunteers, besides substantially all the 5,216 volunteer officers."

It is the understanding that Attorney General Palmer will rule that demobilization in connection with the present war has been completed when the armed forces have been reduced to the peace time basis as provided by legislation in the army appropriation bill, which awaits the President's signature. This legislation fixes the peace time strength of the army at approximately 325,000 men.

Orders Atlantic City Inquiry.

The "wet" forces found little today which brought consolation to them. Attorney General Palmer directed that a thorough investigation by the Federal District Attorney be made of conditions in Atlantic City, where it was reported that alcoholic beverages of all kinds were being dispensed. He made it plain that the Department of Justice would not permit a wide open town to exist, and said also that while local conditions to an extent would govern the action of the Department of Justice in "beer cases" complaints would be prosecuted pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

As for a decision by the United States Supreme Court, there seems to be little hope of obtaining its opinion until October or November, despite the fact that an appeal from the Baltimore decision which held that beer containing not more than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol may be sold will be pressed as soon as possible. The Supreme Court is not in session. Persons who manufacture or sell 2¾ per cent. beer pending the final decision will do so with the knowledge that they may be prosecuted later if the higher court decides that such manufacture and sale is illegal.

"Wets" Seek to Combine Bills.

The "wet" members of the House Judiciary Committee tried to drive a wedge today into the plans of the "drys," who wish to hurry prohibition legislation through the House. These "wets" said that they would endeavor to obtain support from House members for consideration of both the wartime and constitutional enforcement acts at the same time. This policy has met opposition on the part of the "drys," including Chairman Volstead of the committee and Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican floor leader. The final program for which they will fight had not been determined definitely tonight.

The "wets," it is said, feel that if they can force consideration of the two measures simultaneously a much longer period will elapse before the final passage of the enforcement legislation than if the sole proposition of wartime prohibition is taken up. Mr. Mondell, who has insisted that the wartime act be taken up by itself, has already admitted that quicker action could be secured on wartime prohibition than on a combination of wartime and constitutional prohibition.

Consideration of constitutional legislation with wartime laws will involve long debate over numberless technical questions. Both "drys" and "wets" take the position that wartime enforcement laws, being designed for a temporary period, will not need anything like the careful scrutiny that must be thrown around the permanent legislation for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition.

To Debate Rights of States.

It is predicted that much debate will ensue over the rights of the States as compared with those of the Federal Government. Some members of Congress already take the attitude that there is no necessity whatever for a uniform system of enforcement, and that so long as the forty-eight States actually enforce the law they may enforce it as they wish. Other Representatives and Senators argue that the system of enforcement must be the same throughout the nation.

Whether Congress or the courts are to determine the alcoholic content of beer is another subject that is attracting the attention of men on both sides of the prohibition question. "Drys" said today that Congress might prescribe the maximum of one half of one per cent., while the succeeding Congress might alter this to 2.75 per cent. Those who made this argument insisted that the United States Supreme Court should, at last, decide the question.

The House Committee will almost certainly meet on Monday, although no call has been sent out. It is not definite yet that the "drys" will, at that time, vote to separate the wartime and constitutional legislation. Chairman Volstead seems inclined to give consideration to the plan to push the "tandem" bill, as Leader Mondell last night described it, but would not commit himself to that course.

The "tandem" bill would include wartime and constitutional prohibition, as well as legislation looking to a liberalizing of the laws controlling the use of alcohol for industrial purposes. Mr. Mondell announced in the House, just before adjournment today, that the prohibition question would be taken up on Tuesday.

APPEALS BEER DECISION.

Government Takes Baltimore Case to the Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—An appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of United States District Judge Rose yesterday in sustaining the demurrer of the Standard Brewery, (incorporated,) of Baltimore, to an indictment charging it with making and selling beer containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, was made by the Government today.

United States District Attorney Dennis, in his petition for a writ of error, declared that the court erred in sustaining the demurrer of the brewery and in holding the indictment did not state facts sufficient to constitute an offense against the United States.

EXPECTS TO IMPRISON FILM SWINDLERS

Chairman of House Investigating Committee Thinks They Can Not Escape Conviction

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Chairman Graham, of the special House committee investigating War Department expenditures, announced today that in investigating the extent to which motion pictures made by private concerns for advertising purposes had been circulated at Government expense, the committee "has obtained information which should result in several persons, at least, being sent to jail.

"Information that the committee intended to investigate motion picture activities has already leaked out," said Mr. Graham, "but I do not believe that those who are guilty will have time to 'cover up' before we get after them."

Chairman Graham said the committee had obtained a large amount of "incriminating evidence" which would be disclosed as soon as hearings were resumed next week.

Various Government departments have been asked by the committee for full information regarding the use of moving pictures in publicity campaigns conducted by those departments during the war.

WARRANT FOR BELMONT.

Banker's Son Wanted in Court on Auto Speeding Charge.

In the Traffic Court at 300 Mulberry Street yesterday Magistrate House issued a warrant for the arrest of Raymond Belmont, 30 years old, son of August Belmont, the banker, for failing to appear in court in response to a police summons handed to him on June 19, for alleged speeding. Motor Cycle Policeman John Gerhardt said he had stopped Belmont's automobile when he and his wife were going to the Grand Central Terminal and had issued the summons on the ground that the car had been traveling at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour between Seventy-second and Sixty-ninth Streets, on Park Avenue.

Magistrate House made this comment in issuing the warrant: "I'll have Belmont in court if it takes until my term of office expires. The Belmont family are not above being summoned here any more than any one else."

DE VALERA MAKES DENIAL.

Says No German or Russian Aided Irish Republic Plans.

Eamonn de Valera, head of the Irish Republic organization, returned yesterday to the Waldorf-Astoria from his trip to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He announced that he would call on Mayor Hylan at 11:30 o'clock today.

In the course of the day he issued a statement which dealt with a cable dispatch received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Berne, suggesting that there was collusion or co-operation between de Valera and the Russians and Germans.

Professor de Valera said:

"The object of that paragraph is patent. The idea is to try to injure the Irish cause by playing on prejudice. The purpose is the same as that of the old cry of German gold or Bolshevist gold. I have specifically denied, time and again, that our organization has received a mark or a ruble, and I call on those who make the charges to substantiate them. Though no proofs have been forthcoming, the charges continue.

WILSON TO BEGIN TREATY DRIVE HERE

Welcoming Committee Arranges for Address in Carnegie Hall or Opera House.

WILL BE MET BY WAR FLEET

Expected to Land at the Battery and Lead Parade Up Broadway— Many Notables to Greet Him.

Vice President Marshall, all the members of President Wilson's Cabinet but Secretary of State Lansing, who is in Paris; State and city officials and prominent citizens will go down the bay on the battleship Pennsylvania, Admiral Wilson's flagship, to meet the President upon his arrival here next Monday, according to present plans of the welcoming committee, which intends to make the President's reception one of the most notable in the history of the country.

Upon landing at the Battery the President will lead an automobile parade up Broadway, which will be suitably decorated, either to the Metropolitan Opera House or Carnegie Hall, where it is expected he will deliver an address opening his campaign for the ratification of the Peace Treaty. He is expected to deal in detail with the treaty and his efforts to make it just, and to answer the Senators who have opposed it. The selection of the hall in which the address will be delivered will not be made final until the President's wishes have been consulted, and much will depend upon the hour of his arrival and the time he will care to spend in the city.

According to present plans the committee of citizens to be appointed by the Mayor, the Cabinet members, and State and city officials will board the Pennsylvania, which will be at anchor in the North River, and go to sea with other vessels of the Atlantic Fleet and meet the George Washington near Sandy Hook. The Pennsylvania will run alongside the Presidential transport, and after the President has been felicitated he and his party will be taken aboard the warship. At the Battery he will transfer to a smaller boat, which will convey him to Pier A.

At the Battery commands of marines, soldiers, and sailors will stand at attention while the President is escorted to an automobile, and the procession will proceed up Broadway either to the Waldorf, the Metropolitan Opera House, or Carnegie Hall. These plans were agreed upon yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Welcoming Committee which had been appointed in the morning. The Executive Committee is made up of seven members: U. S. Judge Martin T. Manton, Chairman; Grover A. Whalen, Secretary; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, commandant of the Third Naval District; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, in command of the Department of the East; William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Herbert Houston and Abram I. Elkus.

The Executive Committee met again in the afternoon, but Secretary Whalen was unable to attend on account of the fire which threatened the South Ferry house, which comes within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Plants and Structures. It was decided to name a committee of 300 prominent citizens to welcome the President, and Mayor Hylan will be Chairman of the committee. Invitations to attend were sent to Governor Smith, Rodman Wanamaker, who is Chairman of several of Mayor Hylan's committees, and others. The personnel of the Citizens' Committee will be made public later.

A report reached the committee before it adjourned that a wireless message had been received saying the President would not land in New York, but would go direct to Washington from Hoboken. Judge Manton said he gave no credence to the report and that the committee's plans would not be changed.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, who will come to the city and be consulted on all the arrangements, sent a telegram yesterday to Mayor Griffin of Hoboken saying that the President would not be able to visit Hoboken, as he would land at the Battery in New York. Mayor Griffin had informed Secretary Tumulty that he wanted to arrange a parade and reception for the President upon his arrival there. Mr. Tumulty's message read:

"The tentative program provides for the President leaving the George Washington at the Battery. Greatly regret that this will make reception of any kind in Hoboken impossible. If there is any change in program will let you know."

Residents of Staten Island put in a demand yesterday for a special ferryboat to take 2,000 citizens down the bay to meet the Presidential ship. Matthew J. Cahill, President of the Democratic organization of Staten Island, said he intended to press the claim for this ferryboat, on the ground that Staten Island not only went "over the top" five times for Liberty loans but also that the borough was a pro-Wilson Democratic stronghold.

WILSON WORKS ON MESSAGE.

Expected to Make a July 4 Speech to Soldiers on Ship

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 2, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—President Wilson spent considerable time on the deck of the George Washington today and then resumed work on his message to Congress.

He will probably address the soldiers on board the Washington on the Fourth of July.

The Presidential voyage continues under most favorable conditions, with calm seas and mild, sunny weather.

On the advice of Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician, the President is giving considerable time to rest and recuperation, after the strenuous days he has just left behind and in preparation for those through which he must pass soon.

While no precise plans concerning the presentation message have yet been announced, it seems probable that if the George Washington arrives in New York on Monday, as expected, the treaties will be submitted and the message read by Wednesday or Thursday.

The President today received a wireless message from President Castro of Portugal congratulating him personally and the American people on the powerful part taken in concluding the war by victory and in leading the way to peace, now achieved by the signing of the treaty.

President Wilson, in reply, expressed the hope that "the days of peace which happily lie ahead of us may in every way yield the best fruits of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries."

HAIG DECORATES OUR MEN.

LONDON, July 2.—Sixteen American officers, to whom had been awarded British military honors previously, were decorated by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at the Horse Guards Parade Ground at noon today in the presence of a great crowd. The Third Battalion of the Coldstream Guards and the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, headed by the band of the Irish Guards, formed the military escort. The officers decorated were:

Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George—Major Gen. George O. Squier and Brig. Gen. P. D. Lochridge.

Companion of St. Michael and St. George—Colonel John A. Hull, Colonel S. D. Embick, Colonel Harry F. Bethers, Colonel R. G. Powell, Lieut. Col. J. Pierce, Lieut. Col. L. M. Purcell, Lieut. Col. M. S. Franklin, and Lieut. Col. William S. Browning.

Military Cross—Captain G. R. Williams, Captain P. E. Wood, Lieutenants S. Collins, J. E. French, W. M. Adams, and L. A. Regan.

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54015	Carmen—Micaela's Air (I Am Not Faint-Hearted) (Bizet) In French	12-inch	2.00
30023	Carmena (Wilson)	12-inch	1.25
30028	Chanson Indoue—Song of India (from "Sadko") (Rimsky-Korsakow)	10-inch	1.25
30016	Comin' Thro' the Rye (Old Scotch Air)	10-inch	1.25
30014	La Bohême — Addio (Farewell) (Puccini)	10-inch	1.25
54011	La Bohème — Mi chiamano Mimi (My Name is Mimi) (Puccini) in Italian	12-inch	2.00
30000	Last Rose of Summer	10-inch	1.25

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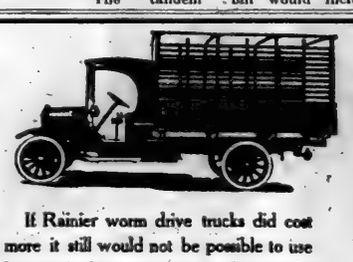
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Formerly to $45—Fresh new styles in Georgette satin—and other sport silks as well as smart models in wool plaid materials.

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NEW YORK

SUCCOR VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE

1,000 Italian Army Wagons and Motor Trucks Rush Relief from Florence.

ALLIED AIR SERVICES HELP

More Persons Injured by Further Tremors at Marradi, but oN Serious Property Damage Cause.

FLORENCE, Italy, July 2. (Associated Press.)—Additional deaths have been reported from several parts of the Mugello Valley, but this morning no accurate estimate of the situation was possible. The latest compilation gives the number of homes destroyed as 200, the churches six, and several public buildings and schools.

At Marradi, about twenty-eight miles northeast of Florence, tremors were felt yesterday. Several persons were injured but otherwise the tremors caused no serious damage.

The work of burying the dead and caring for the homeless in an area thirty miles around Vecchio is proceeding now with great rapidity. Virtually every one of the thousands made homeless have received food and shelter. Twenty thousand boxes of canned meat arrived last night at Vecchio.

To take the place of the railroad from Florence toward Borgo San Lorenzo and Vecchio, 1,000 military wagons and motor trucks have been pressed into service. These form an unbroken stream from Florence to the centre of destruction. Aid is also being sent from Bologna southward by the Italian, British and American airplane services, which are working together.

The military authorities, who have been working incessantly, believe that the situation now is well under control. A large number of tents have been erected to provide shelter for the homeless.

Signor Fantano, the Minister of Public Works, and Signor de Vito, the Minister of Transport, arrived here yesterday and took charge of the work of forwarding supplies to the stricken areas. The Ministers inspected the ruined homes and buildings and inquired into the condition of those made homeless.

Many children were separated from their parents in the confusion incident to the earth shocks and are being restored to them.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, July 1.—The population of the earthquake area in Tuscany, terrified by another slight shock which occurred last night, refuse to return to those houses which have not suffered. Tents distributed are not nearly enough and many families have built themselves huts of straw and branches, probably constructed by former soldiers who learned how to do it at the front.

At Vecchio an improvised telegraph and postal office has been set up in a tent.

At Borgo San Lorenzo the building most damaged is the Basilica. The facade of the ancient structure is entirely demolished and the roof has fallen in. Only the big crucifix remained intact. At time of the earthquake nuns were in the choir. All were saved. Of 500 houses only 300 are habitable.

Near Rossopena the earthquake produced enormous clefts in the fields. In one encampment a family of peasants adopted a little girl who seemed to have lost her parents. Questioned as to where she came from, she was unable to answer. She had become deaf and dumb through fright. Bodies of the dead have been laid in the cemetery, but are so far unburied. Some have been deposited in rustic chapels, where groups of peasants guard the bodies.

All the newspapers have opened subscriptions for relief and the population is contributing largely. Various newspapers also immediately sent their motors to collect the children who had been left without parents, and many of the little ones have been adopted by the papers.

These periodical earthquake disasters which strike Italy are in many cases much worse and more far-reaching than any battle waged even in these modern times. In a few seconds whole regions are devastated, villages razed to the ground, and thousands and thousands of people left homeless and their possessions lost, without counting the wounded and maimed.

The present disaster strikes Italy in one of the most difficult moments of her history. The country was already finding great difficulty in resuming its normal course after the war. Now the task will be doubly arduous because thousands of people will be left without work, as their houses have been destroyed and cattle killed, and all will expect the Government to house and feed them for many months. The food situation, none too bright, will also become more difficult, as the regions devastated are among the most fertile in Italy, while terrible storms in Northern Italy a few days ago destroyed the ripening wheat. Another problem which is facing the Government is lack of transportation brought about by scarcity of coal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Services of the American Red Cross in behalf of the thousands made homeless by the earthquake near Florence, Italy, have been offered in a cablegram sent from headquarters of the organization here to the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva. American Red Cross facilities are being held in readiness, it was said today, to render any assistance necessary.

VERDICT FOR SULLIVAN.

Jury Awards $322,737 as Profits from Building of Bridge.

In a suit by Standish Chard as receiver of the property of Cornelius J. Sullivan, cousin of the late Timothy D. Sullivan, against the Ryan-Parker Construction Company to recover half of the profits from the building of the Manhattan Bridge, a jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek gave a verdict yesterday for $322,737. The defense was that the contracting company agreed to give Sullivan half the profits solely because of his relationship to "Big Tim" Sullivan and for his aid in obtaining the contract, and for that reason the agreement was against public policy. The plaintiff's attorney, Frank Moss, offered evidence that Sullivan's aid was enlisted because of his experience and ability as a business man.

The case has been tried twice before. A verdict for $801,791 before Justice Dugro in 1912 was set aside by the trial justice, and a verdict for $382,201 awarded before Justice Goff in 1916 was reversed by the Appellate Division.

MILITARISTS NOW TALK OF FIGHTING FOR KAISER

Also Want to Protect "Brave U-Boat Commanders"—General Hoffmann Defiant.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

BERLIN, June 28, (via Paris, June 30.)—While Noske's drastic methods seem to have stumped at least temporarily the proponents of a general strike, the situation today brought new proofs of the two fires between which the present Government is caught.

With the entire Cabinet concentrated on an endeavor to check the suspected plotting of the Spartacides, the smoldering anger of the old militarists and junkers again began to throw off sparks. No longer satisfied with mere denunciation of the acceptance of the peace terms, these forces began to talk of bloodshed.

Several developments appear, of which the most striking is a reappearance of the "League of German men and women for the protection of the freedom and life of William II." The organization issued an appeal to members willing to shed their life's blood to prevent a surrender of the ex-Kaiser, army leaders, or submarine commanders as provided in the treaty of Versailles. In part the appeal reads:

"The freedom of the German people, which a short time ago the leaders of the revolution were driveling about, is buried. Instead an unacceptable peace, which the sanctimonious gang at Versailles threw into our faces, was accepted. Germany's national honor henceforth will be preserved. Part of that honor was saved by the sinking of the German fleet.

"Now it is most important to protect the former Kaiser and leading men among the brave U-boat commanders who for many years gambled their lives in steel coffins for the Fatherland.

"We will beg the Kaiser to come from Holland and will build around him and the victims whom the enemy desires for revenge a wall of bodies.

"Like those who fell gloriously for the Fatherland on foreign soil, we will stake our lives, if the Entente forces this infamy to a climax."

Hardly less dramatic is the jubilation of the same element over General Hoffmann's declaration that he refuses to retire on the east front and to vacate the territory awarded to Poland. After the first announcement, Noske prohibited the newspapers from publishing anything except an official statement that Hoffmann is relieved from duty. So the sympathizers of General Hoffmann secretly circulated pamphlets which say:

"Now arises a man who abhors faintheartedness and self-humiliation. General Hoffmann has refused to recognize the shameful peace. Against the orders of the Government he will protect every foot of German soil against the Poles. He is awake. Erzberger and Gröner cannot put him out again."

Recruiting stations are asking for volunteers for East Prussia, proclaiming that "the Polish danger is greater than ever. We will protect the honor of the home in the future against external and internal danger, if need be, to the last drop of blood."

AUTO PLUNGES INTO RIVER.

Becomes Unmanageable and Carries Driver Over Pierhead.

An automobile driven by John C. Berkman plunged off the pier at Forty-seventh Street into the Hudson River last night when the steering gear broke and the machine became unmanageable. Berkman swam to the pierhead and climbed to safety. The machine was fished out of the river by a tug.

The auto became unmanageable at Forty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue. As it bolted for the pier Patrolman Frank Upton leaped for the running board, but missed, and the car went over the stringpiece and into the water.

Patrolman Upton had thrown off his blouse and was preparing to dive after Berkman when his head bobbed up near by and he shouted: "Don't bother; I can swim." In the meantime, John Walsh of 211 West Fiftieth Street and James Farrell of 330 West Forty-seventh Street had leaped into the water and were swimming to Berkman's side. Berkman refused medical aid and went home.

SEES FARM LOAN EVASION.

McFadden Says Land Banks Exceed Limit on "Dummy Deals."

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Violation of the law regarding farm loans was charged against the Federal Land Banks "as guided and controlled by the Federal Farm Loan Board" by Representative McFadden, Republican, of Pennsylvania, under an extension of remarks printed today in the Congressional Record.

He asserted that the requirement that loans be made only to resident landowners was disregarded, and that "dummy deals" permit evasion of the maximum amount of a loan on one farm.

Will Not Restrain Airplane Sales.

Federal Judge A.—N. Hand yesterday denied the motion of the Curtis Airplane and Motor Corporation for a preliminary injunction restraining the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation from continuing an alleged infringement of fourteen patents covering the JN-4 airplanes. After the war the defendant bought from the British the airplanes and motors and is now selling them in the United States. In his opinion Judge Hand said that a patentee selling his patented article in a foreign country cannot afterward claim an infringement of the patent in the United States, if the article is brought here unless a clause appears in the contract prohibiting export to this country.

$8,000,000,000 PLAN TO RESTORE FRANCE

Great Program of Reconstruction Announced in the Chamber of Deputies.

BUILDINGS, ROADS, CANALS

Representatives of Invaded Regions Also Call a Convention to Help Themselves.

PARIS, July 2.—A vast reconstruction program for the whole of France at an estimated cost of 40,000,000,000 francs was announced today in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Bedouce, budget reporter, in a debate on public works.

The plan includes the reconstruction of railroads, some of which would be electrified, and large projects for buildings, canals and improving harbors.

M. Bedouce stated that the public works budget for the current year amounted to 1,000,000,000 francs, as compared with 300,000,000 in 1914. For road repairs in the invaded regions 176,000,000 francs has been allocated, and these will have the Government's first attention. The entire road construction program will cost nearly 2,000,000,000 francs. M. Bedouce said in a few years France would have a road system superior to that before the war.

Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works, told the Chamber that all the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, save one, were in working order. He foreshadowed great extensions to the Marne-Rhine and Rhone-Rhine canal systems, the latter operation alone involving 14,000,000 francs.

Start Move to Help Themselves.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—Despairing of adequate Government aid, the people of the devastated regions intend to try to work out their own salvation.

In today's Matin thirty-nine Deputies and Senators, representing the invaded departments, invite all local bodies and federations of every kind in the area concerned to join them in the formation of "States General"—a general convention, as we should call it—whose purpose, in the words of the manifesto, is "to substitute our own free initiative for the State initiative that has failed us."

The convention is scheduled to meet Sept. 1, and will proceed on the lines of a trade union congress. Any delegate of any properly constituted body in the devastated regions will belong to, it ipso facto, and the sponsors of the plan announce that they will put the following program before the Government, Parliament, and public:

"Industrial and commercial re-establishment; recruiting of labor; reduction in the cost of living; reconstruction of towns and villages; satisfaction of the needs of agriculture; reorganization of the banking system and financial machinery; drawing up a total of damages to be demanded from Germany; a program of local administration and the formation of the personnel required to carry it out."

Thirty-nine Deputies and Senators complain that hitherto all enterprise in the devastated areas has been stifled by the lack of co-operation and co-ordination among the various State departments charged with the work. They say:

"The people have received kind words and lots of circulars, but nothing is being done. Life continues to be terribly hard when it is not literally impossible. The invasion has been followed by chaos and the damage from the war has been succeeded by damage from maladministration."

It has long been known that the situation of the French invaded provinces compares most unfavorably with conditions in similar regions of Belgium. The inhabitants are particularly aggrieved by the confusion of powers, which, they say, prevents anything from being done. They have already asked without success that the whole area be placed under one administration with full powers.

Now they are attempting to take matters into their own hands in a spirit of sectionalism—regionalism it is called in France—which will certainly come as a blow to the Government. The fact that the Matin, which is now in open opposition to the Clemenceau Administration, gives the matter its leading three front page columns in double-leaded type is significant of the reaction expected upon Parliament and the country.

Refuses to Invite Senator Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—In the House of Representatives this morning a resolution, introduced by Representative Barnes of Bibb County, that Senator Reed of Missouri be invited to address a joint session of the House and Senate was tabled by a vote of 84 to 54. Mr. Barnes held that in justice to both sides of the question, Reed, who is fighting the League, should be allowed to speak. The Legislature has already invited President Wilson to address it on the League.

EDGE REPELS BORAH SLUR.

Export Finance Project Not Related to the League of Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The intimation by Senator Borah of Idaho in a Senate speech on Monday that the project embodied in the bill for a corporation, under Government supervision, to finance the handling of American exports abroad was related to League of Nations "propaganda" was denied in a statement issued today by Senator Edge of New Jersey, who has submitted a draft of the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Edge said that the assertion that it was intended to have the Government underwrite the proposed corporation was false and that the corporation was merely a means of providing the way to get American goods into European markets. The capital stock of the corporation was not to be confined to "big business," he said. But it was proposed that all Americans desiring to invest should have the opportunity. The Government, he explained, would merely give its moral support to the project.

Under the proposed plan, Mr. Edge said, there would be no possible contingency of an embargo on American merchandise, and through its operation America would be able to make full use of its great merchant marine.

Senator Edge has been in New York for two days conferring with financiers over details of the contemplated corporation.

"So far as my proposed bill is concerned, it has no relation to the League of Nations Covenant whatsoever," he said. "I am sure I do not know the attitude of large business toward the League of Nations Covenant. I presume that some business men are for it and some are against it."

GIFT OF SILVER FOR CONBOY

Members of Draft Boards Pay Tribute to Former Director.

Members of the 189 Draft Boards paid honor yesterday to Martin Conboy, former Director of the Draft in this city, at a luncheon held at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. A silver service was presented to Mr. Conboy by George Gordon Battle, who presided. It had been the intention to present the silver service to Mr. Conboy at a large dinner at which it was expected all members of the Draft Boards would be present, but because of the recent death of his son it was decided to make the presentation at this luncheon of the members of the committee that had the matter in charge.

After briefly outlining the work done by the boards Mr. Battle said: "If we had been left to the volunteer system it would have meant disaster and disgrace. The enactment of the selective service law showed our intention of carrying the war through to the bitter end and presenting a solid front to the Central Powers."

Mr. Conboy praised the work of the boards.

DUTCH PRESS IS ANGRY.

Resents Idea of Entente "Interfering" in Guarding of ex-Kaiser.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—Referring to questions asked in the British Parliament as to whether the Dutch Government has been advised to guard against the departure of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince, the British Charge d'Affaires informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the whole question was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy involving international law, that it was at present under discussion and that no decision had been taken.

The correspondent, however, learns that both the ex-royalties would find it somewhat difficult to escape at the present moment.

The Dutch press has waxed extremely indignant at the idea of the Entente's daring to interfere in the guarding of the ex-Kaiser. The papers say that the remarks and attitude of the foreign press on this question shows extraordinary ignorance of the juridical position of the ex-royalties, who are entirely free to go where they like.

OPPOSES MOONEY STRIKE.

Senator Lewis Urges Chicago Unions to Call It Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—With former United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis asking the Chicago Federation of Labor to call off the strike planned to aid Thomas J. Mooney, convicted California labor leader, few unions in the city are insisting that it take place. It has been set for five days, starting July 4.

Mr. Lewis wrote a letter to John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels of the Federation, pointing out the proposed strike would only cause suffering and privation among a host of workers, and would not gain the desired ends.

Secretary Nockels said it was a matter the federation could not interfere with, and that it was up to local unions. "We are with them if they strike, and with them if they don't," said Nockels.

J. S. Bvinkofski was arrested today for distributing handbills sent out by the "Mooney Strike Committee," which advertised four meetings to be held tomorrow night to complete plans for the strike.

Postpone Hearing for Mrs. Humiston.

The case of Mrs. Grace Humiston, who was charged with operating a dance hall at 70 Manhattan Street without a license, was postponed by Magistrate Sampson until July 18. The hearing was to have been held yesterday.

MOTHER KILLS DAUGHTER.

Woman Contemplating Suicide Accidentally Discharges Revolver.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—Resolved to kill herself, Mrs. Hannah Gothal tonight leaned across the bed of her daughter Mildred in the Hotel Calvert, Virginia Avenue, near the Boardwalk, and accidentally shot the girl as she lay asleep, killing her instantly. It was said that the nervous tension of Mrs. Gothal's finger on the trigger grew stronger without her realizing it until the hammer dropped.

As soon as she heard the shot the mother screamed, and Mrs. Jennie Shore, proprietor of the hotel, ran to the room. Mrs. Gothal was later removed to the County Sanitarium at Smith's Landing in a critical condition. No charge was lodged against her. Eugene Gothal, a son, is in the navy.

Mrs. Gothal is a widow. She came here two months ago, following the death of her husband, who had been manager of a Philadelphia furniture store. The death of her husband was a great blow to Mrs. Gothal, and it is said that she brooded deeply.

T. P. Shonts Continues to Improve.

Still further improvement in the condition of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was announced late last night by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 48 East Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Shont is seriously ill at his home, 930 Park Avenue.

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Benjamin Franklin says:

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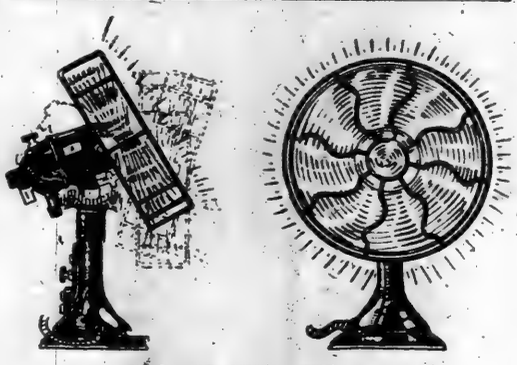
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Large Size Polar Club Fans, $8.50
8-inch size. Operates on direct or alternating current. Two speeds.

High Grade Electric Fans, $11.75
8-inch; three speeds; nickel blades; for direct or alternating current.

"Artic Wind" Electric Fans, $3.95
This popular 6-inch fan will keep you cool at a cost of one cent for 6 hours. Operates on direct or alternating current.

Other High Grade Fans up to $85.00

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

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—a continuation of the enormous selling that has been going on all week of

MEN'S PALM BEACH SUITS

at these three prices:

$13.50 15.50 18.50

(Note: The $18.50 Suits are Silk Trimmed)

We believe we have the largest array of styles, sizes and colors in New York. Every suit tailored in shops that specialize in Summer clothing.

For To-day Only!
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200
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
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Regularly $13.50

You can get to the new Men's Clothes Store through the 5th Ave. Arcade—Three Elevators.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE principle of Custom-tailoring and Saks-tailoring is identical, except that in the former you put up your money and then wait for the verdict, whereas in the latter you get the verdict immediately.

$30.00 UP

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BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

No Advance In Price!

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is sold at the same fair price as before the war.

Its high quality is always maintained and its delicious flavor and practical economy make it increasingly popular.

"There's a Reason"

SALE

of fine used and demonstration Pianos at distinct savings, during the remodelling of the Knabe Warerooms. Your inspection is advised.

The Knabe Warerooms will be closed Friday and Saturday, July 4th and 5th.

Pianos selected today will be delivered in time for the Holiday.

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

AGUILAR EXPLAINS CARRANZA'S POLICY

Spokesman for Mexico Thinks Differences with America Will Be Amicably Settled.

DENIES SEIZURE OF MINES

Stories of Violence Are Magnified, He Says—Pleased with His Visit to Washington.

General Candido Aguilar, the son-in-law of President Carranza of Mexico and his personal representative, sails this morning on a diplomatic mission to France, after having negotiated with Acting Secretary of State Polk and other officials of the State Department, with regard to a settlement of the controversy arising from the ownership in Mexico of oil fields by Americans. General Aguilar would see no newspaper men while in New York, as he was desirous that the attitude of the Carranza Government run no chance of misrepresentation. However, he finally consented to give an interview to THE TIMES on the eve of his departure for France.

The substance of his message summed itself up in the declaration that his dealings with the State Department and with numerous individuals in New York led him to believe that the differences between the United States and Mexico could be and would be settled amicably if the American people themselves trust in the good faith of the Mexican Government, would not magnify and give undue credence to every tale of violence that purports to come out of Mexico, and would uphold their own officials in Washington in their efforts to smooth over the difficulties. As to the details of the transactions at Washington General Aguilar refused to speak, as he felt the relations were confidential and should emanate from the State Department when they are divulged.

The General is a mild-mannered, ingratiating young man, who has nothing of the conventional diplomat about him, but wears the air of a person who has a tremendous burden to carry and is extremely anxious that he make no misstep in getting it to its destination. But, more than that, he is anxious to tread upon nobody's toes in getting it there. As he sat in the Hotel Plaza, clad in civilian clothes, not at all the fierce General, and talked through an interpreter, he gave the impression that there was one thing predominant in his mind, and that was the preservation of friendly relations with this country. He referred to it again and again. Manuel Carpio, who was spokesman for the delegation of Mexican editors when they were guests of the United States Government last year, acted as interpreter, and confirmed this impression. Aguilar speaks not only for Carranza, but for the people, as he himself has been elected Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

Fears Misinterpretation.

As to the interpretation that the Carranza Government placed upon the policy of national ownership of the oil fields, General Aguilar was at first unwilling to speak, as he felt the problem was one requiring considerable exposition, and that a mere statement was open to misinterpretation. However, he was prevailed upon to outline the policy.

"The Government," he said, "has no desire to confiscate the property of the mine owners. We are not so simple-minded or unreasoning as to suppose that any good could come from such a policy. We are rather looking toward a taxation system that will be fair and equal to all, whether they be Mexican or American. We feel that the great natural resources belong to the people, but we have no desire to and shall not disturb the private owner so long as he works the resources. He is the legal owner. For the purposes of taxation the companies have been ordered to report to the Government the number of wells they are drilling, and the companies do not want to do this. Whatever may be the merits of this contention they will be seriously considered by the Mexican Congress. What Americans can do is to make these facts known, and the wider the field over which they are known the better.

"The true status of affairs has been made known to the State Department, and the facts can be given out only by that department or by the Mexican Foreign Office. Many stories have been printed as to the extent of territory over which President Carranza extends his power. The fact is that the Carranza Government has complete control of the country except for isolated and segregated spots where such bands (they are not revolutionists) as Villa have their bands. It is to the interest of the United States that this should be so, and Americans should do everything to uphold the hands of the Carranza Government. One way of doing this is to enforce a rigid prohibition upon traffic in arms with these malefactors. The Government is doing everything possible to protect the border. General Manuel Diegues has been placed in command of a competent number of troops along the line of danger, and it is expected that they will be able to handle the situation.

"Credence is given to stories, to individual stories, which have no basis in fact, and when printed in the American papers, are simply seized upon by the rival factions in Mexico and capitalized for political purposes. A story printed this morning, said that on May 18 troops were ordered to stop the drilling of wells on the property of certain companies. I know that no such order was ever issued. The only order issued has been that the Mexican law be enforced, and where this law conflicts with foreign interests we feel that we can make adjustments. At least, the attitude of the American officials is highly encouraging, and should be supported by the American people. The press of the country can do no greater service to the United States than to avoid printing stories founded solely upon rumor and calculated only to set up irritation between the two countries."

Entertained at Dinner.

A dinner was given in honor of General Aguilar last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania by Jose Merla, Vice-President of the Empire Mexican Oil Company, and Belisario A. Quiros, Treasurer of the Astec Mexican Fibre Co., with the purpose of planning the organization of a pro-Mexico society which would include all the prominent Mexicans and Americans in New York who are interested in the development of Mexico. The object of the society, it was said, would be to promote a better understanding between the United States and Mexico.

General Aguilar expressed to those present his appreciation of the courtesy with which he had been received in this country and said that he had found among the American people abundant good-will for Mexico. Above all, he felt that there could be no serious misunderstanding as long as there was a frank exchange of ideas. He closed his speech with a glowing tribute to President Wilson as a friend of humanity who had faith in the Mexican people.

NAMES MEN FOR BENCH.

Mayor Hylan Announces New Appointments for Special Sessions.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that Justices Joseph F. Moss and Cornelius A. Collins, of the Court of Special Sessions, had resigned and that Justice Moss, whose term would expire in 1921, had been re-appointed for a full term of ten years in place of Justice John B. Mayo, whose term has expired. At the same time Justice Collins, whose term does not expire until 1922, was re-appointed to take the two years unexpired term of Justice Moss, while Magistrate Ellsworth J. Healy, whose appointment to the Court of Special Sessions was announced on Monday, takes the three years unexpired term of Justice Collins.

The Mayor also announced the appointment of Magistrate Mortimer S. Brown, of Brooklyn, to succeed himself for a full term of ten years. The appointment of a City Magistrate to take the place of Frederick J. Groehl, whose term expired on Monday, was not announced. It is understood that Justice Collins is to be nominated for Justice of the City Court by Tammany Hall at the coming primary. All the appointees are Democrats and members of the Tammany organization.

ROOSEVELT TO RUN FOR THE ASSEMBLY

Will Begin Political Career by Seeking Nomination from His Home District.

SOUGHT BY NEW YORK MEN

Said to Have Refused Candidacy in Manhattan District from Which His Father Entered Politics

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt has decided to enter politics by way of Oyster Bay. Word came from Mineola, L. I., yesterday, that he had agreed to become the Republican candidate for Assemblyman from the Second Assembly District of Nassau County, within the boundaries of which are located Sagamore Hill, the home of his father, and his own Oyster Bay residence.

The announcement did not come as a surprise to close friends of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, who have been aware for some time of the pressure brought to bear on him by the townsmen of his late father, who have been most insistent that Colonel Roosevelt's son should begin his political career as the representative in the Assembly of his father's home district.

The decision of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt is regarded as finally disposing of the hopes entertained by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and other Republican leaders in this city, who had nearly decided that Colonel Roosevelt's son should be drafted as the Republican candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board this Fall. Their ultimate intention was to nominate him for Mayor on a straight Republican ticket in 1921, in the event that he should be elected and prove successful as President of the Board of Aldermen. They heard of his decision with unconcealed regret.

The fact that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt has selected an out-of-town district for his candidacy was regarded in Republican circles as not entirely devoid of significance. It is pretty thoroughly understood that New York City men will be taboo when the time comes for picking a Republican candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, not only next year, but in other years to come. There has been no indication that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt is anxious to occupy the Governor's chair at such an early stage of his political career, but it is known that he rejected a proposal to become a candidate for the Assembly from the Fifteenth Assembly District in Manhattan—the district from which his father entered politics as a candidate for Assembly when it was known as the Twenty-first. It is also known that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt is on very friendly terms politically with Republican leaders in this State who were alienated by his father when he split the Republican Party in 1912 and became the Progressive nominee for President.

The announcement that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was willing to become a candidate was made by Edward J. Conlin, Chairman of the Oyster Bay Republican Town Committee, after a conference of Nassau County Republicans in the County Court House at Mineola, which was attended by Lieut. Col. Roosevelt. General Conlin said Lieut. Col. Roosevelt had told the conferees that he would be a candidate for the Assembly, provided it would not be necessary for him to make a primary fight to get the nomination. Franklin A. Coles, the present incumbent, has announced that he intends to seek renomination. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, it was said, beyond briefly stating his position, let the others do the talking.

Mr. Coles, when seen in his law office at 150 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, said that he had received no word that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was seeking the nomination for his seat in the Assembly. When asked whether he would withdraw in his favor, Mr. Coles said he had no statement to make at this time.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt said last night at Oyster Bay:

"At the present time I do not care to make any statement. In a few days I expect to make my position on political questions clear and promulgate a platform on which I can make the race."

It was announced last night that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt would be Grand Marshal of the Fourth of July parade in Oyster Bay, in which his two brothers, Captains Archie and Kermit Roosevelt, will march. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt will address a Fourth of July gathering of his townsmen after the parade.

BUREAU WORKERS ORGANIZE

Employes in Office of Queens President Want Salary Increase.

It was announced yesterday at the borough hall in Long Island City, that more than 500 technical men, employed in bureaus under the Queens borough president, had united with the Union of Technical Men, Local No. 18388, of the American Federation of Labor, and would move for a salary increase. The men, who are employees of the topographical, sewer, highways, and building bureaus, and the chemical laboratory, are receiving salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,700 a year. An average increase of $500 a year will be asked. Representatives of the union have asked for a conference with Borough President Connolly.

The movement is considered important in Queens, where the expenditure of more than $2,000,000 in local improvements has been planned. The employes are in the bureaus which prepare the plans and specifications of these improvements, and also supervise all of the building operations in the borough.

For Better Health This Summer

SUMMER is the healthiest of seasons. People get more exercise—fresh air—fresh food. They are troubled less by constipation. Yet no matter how well you feel, you will feel still better if you always keep your system free and clean by the aid of internal lubrication.

USOLINE Russian White Mineral Oil is the *original* internal lubricant.

A spoonful of USOLINE night and morning will always keep you in top-notch condition. You will find USOLINE agreeable to take, even in the hottest weather. Your druggist will supply you.

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Independence

Independence was what our ancestors fought and died for some one hundred and forty years ago, and Independence has ever since been one of the prime characteristics of Americans—but, Independence is the last thing in the world that would be permitted to manifest itself in the service rendered customers in Brill Stores.

In Brill Stores the customer must be served. In Brill Stores the customer is always right, and in Brill Stores satisfaction is the guarantee that accompanies every purchase.

You can depend absolutely on these stores giving you service, and giving you the kind of clothes you need now—cool, summery clothes that possess every factor that makes for real satisfaction.

Kuppenheimer Suits, $30 to $65

Air-o-Weave Suits	$20.00 to $35.00	Flannel Suits	$30.00 to $50.00
Tropical Worsteds	25.00 to 35.00	Flannel Trousers	7.50 to 15.00
Silk Suits	25.00 to 40.00	Collar Attached Shirts of Ox-weave cheviot	3.00
Cool Cloth Suits	15.00 to 25.00	Other Shirts	2.00 to 13.50
Mohair Suits	15.00 to 25.00	Silk Neckwear	.75 to 4.50
Palm Beach Suits	12.50 to 22.50		

Comfortable clothes, of cool Summer fabrics, styled and tailored to hold their shape and to keep you cool, mentally as well as physically

Smart Summer Oxfords for Men, $7 to $14—at 49th Street Only.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B way, at 42d St. | 47 Cortlandt Street, 125th St., at 3d Ave. | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Call, Write or Phone for the Kuppenheimer Style Book.



If an Armor-Clad Knight were to Clank down Broadway—We'd gasp and stare!

ON a time not far distant, a man hurrying thru mid-Summer in a wool or worsted suit will be a truly novel sight.

And just between ourselves—isn't it absurd? . . . . Here's Genuine

PALM BEACH

with its millions of cool, comfortable converts, acclaimed by the club-man, the resorter and the city worker. Wonderfully washable, shape-retaining and lasting. Made in every desirable shade and pattern.

Yet, there are those who prefer discomfort, at a greater cash cost, without even the solace of being well-dressed.

Why not get acquainted with the times, and dress as befits them.

Every reputable Merchant can show you a PALM BEACH SUIT—in your size and your favorite color. There isn't a better Summer Suit at any price. The trade-marked Label stamps the Genuine.

THE PALM BEACH MILLS
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REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.
Look for this Label—your safeguard against imitations

FINN FOR COLLECTIONS

A responsible Collection Agency for Manufacturers and Wholesalers.

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Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

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SUITS of every style and quality. Extra heavy-weight. $6.50

SPECIAL VALUE, medium weight suit, all wool. Special at $4.95

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Canoe Equipment, Tents, Thermos bottles, kits, guns and FISHING TACKLE, including rods, reels, hampers.

VACATION FISHING OUTFIT, rod, line, frog, trolling spoon, leaders, trout flies, sinkers, hooks. Special at $5.45

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Developing and printing—twenty-four hour service (holidays excepted.)

CAMERAS of every well-known make, Brownie, Kodak, Rexo, Graflex. $1.10 to $173.

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Nets, balls, tapes, sox, trousers, hats. RACKETS of every make from $1.95 to $12

GOLF bags, balls, clubs, and complete outfits, from $13.95 to $31.75

Baseball Bicycles Fishing Tackle Bathing Suits Victrolas Camping Goods Guns Toys Kodaks

"Everything for the Athlete and Sportsman"



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Enjoy a safe and sane Fourth! Celebrate it with absolute shirt satisfaction.

We are the largest shirt specialists in America.

The shirts we sell are the finished product of our own weaving, cutting and finishing.

Try any of our twenty-three shops, today.

This week we are featuring

White Shirts

Made with neckband or collar attached, long or short sleeves, single or French cuff, in fine madras, rep weaves, Summer pongees, superior domestic and imported quality Oxford, etc.,

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$1.65 tc $3.50

Also a great variety of smart weaves in

White Silk

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LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

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317 Broadway — 1407 Broadway
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SOCIETY OF TAMMANY

Celebration of the 143d Anniversary of American Independence

To-morrow, July 4, at 10 A. M.

AT

TAMMANY HALL

Grand Sachem JOHN R. VOORHIS Will Preside.

MUSIC BY THE 69TH REGIMENT BAND.

PATRIOTIC SONGS BY THE TAMMANY GLEE CLUB

Reading the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE By Sachem

ALFRED E. SMITH, Governor of the State of New York.

LONG TALKS by

HON. HENRY F. ASHURST, United States Senator of Arizona.

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SHORT TALKS by

HON. CLAUDE KITCHIN of North Carolina.

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN of Connecticut.

HON. FRANCIS MARTIN, District Attorney of the County of The Bronx.

MISS ELIZABETH M'CRYSTAL of New York.

HON. ALEXANDER I. RORKE of New York.

HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE of New York.

ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET.
Boxes Reserved for Ladies.

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

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204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard - Broadway at 72nd



Cuticura For Baby's Tender Skin

All druggists: Soap 25. Ointment 25 and 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 0 B. Boston."

SAYS EDDY ESTATE LOST $30,000 A YEAR

Counsel for Deposed Director Attacks Methods of Publication Society.

FORMER INCOME SHRINKING

Witness at Master's Hearing Declares Trust Deed Was Called a "Scrap of Paper."

BOSTON, July 28.—Allegations that the estate of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy had been depleted to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000 a year through methods used by the Christian Science Publishing Society in publishing her works were made today by Frank S. Streeter, counsel for John V. Dittemore, in the Master's hearing of the suit of the trustees of the society to have the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, restrained from interfering with the affairs of the society.

Mr. Dittemore, who was a member of the Board of Directors until deposed by the other directors last March, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees appointed by the New Hampshire courts to administer the residue of Mrs. Eddy's estate, amounting to more than $2,500,000.

Mr. Streeter said that for some years Mrs. Eddy's works were published by the trustees of her estate, who consisted, in addition to Mr. Dittemore, of the four other directors of the First Church. During that time, he said, the residuary fund had annually yielded a large income. In October, 1917, these trustees contracted with the publishing society to publish the works for a period of twenty-seven years.

It was agreed, Mr. Streeter said, that the cost of publication should not be more than it had been under the Trustees. He asserted that, in spite of his agreement, Mrs. Eddy's estate had been "mulcted out of a large sum of money" by the publishing society.

Counsel said that the New Hampshire courts were to make an investigation of this matter. The contract had been procured, he said, through the aid of Mr. Dittemore's fellow directors, and Mr. Dittemore made it plain to them last January that the contract must be given up in order to protect the estate.

Mr. Streeter's statement was made in an effort to show that the Directors had not acted in good faith in removing Mr. Dittemore from the board, and that they did not want him to know of conferences which they had held with the Trustees of the publishing society.

The master excluded for the present a question asked of Lamont Rowlands, one of the publishing society Trustees, bearing on these conferences, but said it might be admitted later when Mr. Dittemore's position in the controversy was more fully developed.

Mr. Rowlands, whose home is in Picayune, Miss., testified that the Directors had stated, in substance, that the trust deed by which Mrs. Eddy established the publishing society was a "mere scrap of paper."

The witness testified also that he had been informed that the Directors said they would make the publishing society "an empty shell."

Mr. Rowlands was under cross-examination by Former Governor John L. Bates, counsel for the Directors whom the Trustees are endeavoring to enjoin.

TROLLEY STRIKE AVERTED.

New Jersey Unionists Accept Verdict of War Labor Board.

The New Jersey trolley strike, which was to have been ordered for Saturday morning, was averted last night when the unionists voted unanimously to accept the verdict of the War Labor Board. The decision of the board was read to a big mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Newark, by President Peter Wepner, of the Newark Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways' Employes of America, and was greeted as the biggest victory for labor in Jersey annals.

The men demanded an eight-hour day and 65 cents an hour, and the ruling of Chief Examiner Charlton Coburn of the Labor Board gave the unionists ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, or about 50 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents. The decision made the pay retroactive to May 1 and directs the company to pay about $30 to each of its 4,500 employes.

Action similar to the Newark Division's step was taken at meetings of the men in Jersey City, New Brunswick, Paterson, West Hoboken, Elizabeth, Edgewater, Camden, and Dunellen. It was also announced in Newark that President Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Service Corporation had signed a two-year agreement with the amalgamated. He said the corporation would abide by the War Labor Board's ruling.

EPISCOPAL BOARDS MEET.

Plan Nation-wide Campaign for Church and State Betterment.

Representatives of the three great Boards of the Episcopal Church met yesterday in Trinity Church House, 211 Fulton Street, to see what can be accomplished in the Every Name Campaign and the Diocesan Survey which is part of the nation-wide effort that the Episcopal Church is making to arouse new interest in the business of the Church. The meeting was significant in that it marked, for the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church, the joining of the Board of Missions, the General Board of Religious Education and the Joint Commission on Social Service, in a united effort for Church and State betterment.

Bishop Lloyd, head of the Board of Missions, spoke of a Church awakened to her responsibilities. Dr. William E. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Religious Education, said that one-half of the boys of the country are growing up without religious training, and, he said, that the responsibility of the Church in this matter was tremendous. "There can be no safe and sure solution of the problems that at present confront us without the Christian conscience," he said. He also spoke of the necessity for schools for teachers in religion.

The Rev. Charles E. Hutchinson of the Joint Commission, was in favor of the Church taking a more lively interest in legislation and in politics, especially as these had to do with the care of women and children or other social problems. "Getting into politics is not a bad thing for the Church if it gets on the right side," he said.

The Rev. John B. McCormick, son of Bishop McCormick, of Michigan, who served as chaplain on the other side and returned with the Croix de Guerre, and the Rev. Albert L. Longley, Rector of Grace Church, Nyack, also spoke. Chaplain McCormick is to conduct The Every Name Campaign in this city. It is upon the Episcopal nation-wide campaign that effort is being concentrated, the contribution of the New York Diocese being the Every Name Campaign and the Diocesan Survey which are now going forward under the direction of the Campaign Committee which was appointed by the late Bishop Greer.

Organize Sweets Co. of America.

The Sweets Company of America has been organized under the laws of Virginia with an authorized capital of $5,000,000 to absorb an existing candy manufacturing concern of the same name. In addition the corporation will own the stock of the Lance Cough Drop Company, and is planning, according to announcement yesterday, to buy other concerns making candy and allied products. The directors are Samuel F. Williams, who is President; Joseph Kaufman, President of the American Safety Razor Company; Leon Schinasi, of Schinasi Brothers; Calvin Truesdale, Malcolm Sumner, Leo Hirschfeld and Milton Dammann. The Stock Exchange firm of Block, Maloney & Co. has organized a syndicate to buy a block of the company's stock.

Store closes at 5 P. M. Closed all day Saturdays until September 1st.

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHING

"Made in Our Own Shops"

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO-DAY, for a limited period only, our regular men's fine, all-wool custom tailored 42.50 suits will be obtainable at

37.50

At the regular price these suits were fully under the market worth due to the middleman's profit being eliminated, because we make this clothing ourselves

For the very reason that clothes of this superior workmanship are being advanced in price elsewhere, we feel that this is an opportune time to acquaint you with our Men's Shops.

If you are open to an opportunity to cut *your tailor's bills*, this is a chance unequalled.

Once our customer, we fear no competition.

37.50

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S OXFORDS REDUCED

These are our regular high-quality Oxfords which are reduced, because every size is not offered in every style, although every size is to be had in the assortment.

400 pairs of black and tan Russia calfskin Oxfords in medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 8.00 and 8.50 6.15

200 pairs of high-grade Oxfords in black and tan Russia calf and patent leather in wide, medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 11.00 8.15

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Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. Est. 1879 Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

Tailored By The Famous Kirschbaum Shops

Men's Featherweight Suits

In a Wide Variety of Fabrics, Patterns and Colors



$13.50 to $25

TAILORED in cool midsummer weaves of our own selection. Every inch of every fabric thoroughly cold water shrunk. Made by the Kirschbaum shops and possessing smart, shapely lines which neither wear, laundering nor dry cleaning can impair.

Palm Beaches, - - - $13.50 to 16.50
Mohairs, - - - - - - $15.00 to 18.50
Tropical Worsteds, - $20.00 to 35.00
Shantung Silks, - - - - - - - $33.75

ALL SIZES

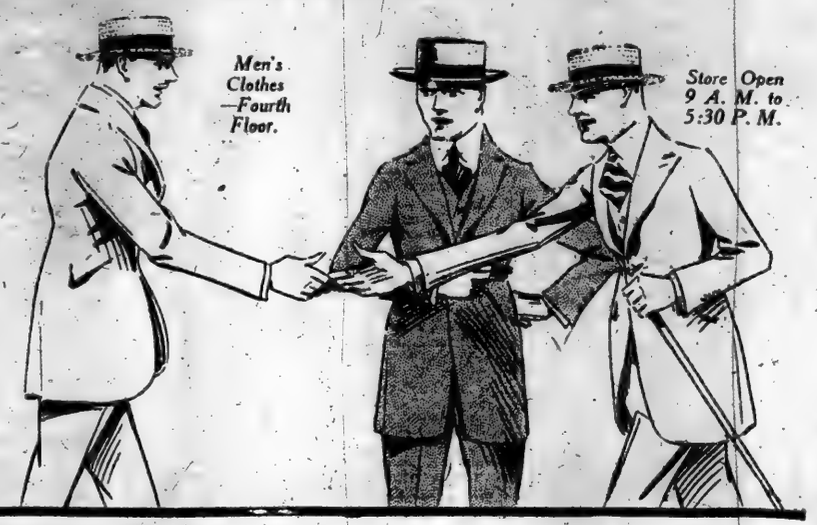
MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

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Men's Clothes for "Over The Fourth"

Nowadays, everybody wears a Palm Beach Suit, where a few years ago it was the exception. Come and see the character Gimbels put into Palm Beach Clothes and understand their popularity.



Palm Beach
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

$12.50 — $15 — $18.50 — $25

New styles, French Facings, silk piped seams to hold their shape. Cool and comfortable.

Natural tan, plain greys, brown, sand color, black, Oxford greys, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, checks and many new patterns.

206 Genuine Priestly Mohair Suits, $17.50
Mostly in dark striped effects. Regular and stout sizes for all men.

Men's & Young Men's Outing Trousers, $8.75
White flannels, plain greys, grey striped, white and striped serges. Many fancy effects.

Men's Auto Dusters Priced at $2.85 to $25
Single and double breasted models. In mohair, linen, silk, genuine Palm Beach fabrics, etc. Greys, browns, greens and oyster shade.

Kool Cloth Suits for Young Men, Waistline Models, $15
Made in good summer color of plain greys, fancy greys and tans. Sizes 34 to 40. An unusually attractive summer suit.

Men's White Duck Trousers, $2.50
Real duck and tailored to fit. All sizes.

Men's Khaki Trousers, $2.95
New army khaki. Just the thing for boating or country wear.

Men's Sport Coats, $12.50
Knitted or flannel cloths. Grey, heather, checks or plaids.

Three Specials in Men's Silk Shirts $9.05, $9.60, $10.15

Every man who knows how silk prices are rising will realize the exceptional nature of this offering.



At $9.05 Men's Broad Cloth Silk Shirts in handsome colorings, striped effects.

At $9.60 Fussy Willow Taffeta Silk in colored stripes on white grounds.

At $10.15 Heavy quality flat stripe Broadcloth Silk in two and three color stripe effects.

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Hats and Caps for Your Vacation, Sale 85c

Verified Prices Elsewhere Much Higher

A special purchase of 2,268 results in this special offering. Great variety of styles.

Caps in silks, mohairs, palm beaches, serges, tweeds, checks, etc.

Hats in white duck, palm beach, khaki, etc., with and without green underneath.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Bath Robes $4.35

Fine Hot Weather Robes for Beach Wear or Home—Quick Drying, Neat Looking

Of Terry Cloth (Turkish toweling) in handsome colorings and weaves.

Every man should have one of these very serviceable robes for general summer use.

Light weight yet strong and durable. Well made and full cut. Wonderful value.

GIMBELS—Main and Fourth Floors



THE LOUNGE JACKET

IN LAYING OUT THE JACKET OF THE LOUNGE SUIT, SKETCHED, FINCHLEY HAS GIVEN EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION TO THE DESIRE OF THE PRACTICAL MAN THAT COMFORT BE WELL CONSIDERED.

THE HIGH-LINE SHOULDERS HAVE A TENDENCY TO SET ONE UP SUBSTANTIALLY, AND THE LAPELS AND WAISTLINE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FLEXIBLY AND IN ACCORD WITH THE TREATMENT FAVORED BY LONDON DRAPERS IN THE EXECUTION OF CURRENT WORK.

FIFTY DOLLARS

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION-PARK

FINCHLEY
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15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

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They do not fluctuate in value and are sure to be paid at par.

This Company has guaranteed $692,000,000 in the past 27 years and $254,000,000 are still outstanding.

$438,000,000 have already been paid off without the loss of a dollar of principal to any investor or a day's delay in the payment of interest.

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BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

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OVER 12,000,000 SOLD
LEARN TO SWIM
PLAIN 50c. FANCY 75c.
AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Sold Everywhere
AYVAD MANUFG. CO. Hoboken, N.J.

THE SUNKEN GERMAN FLEET.

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, published by The New York Times Company, contains large pictures of the war vessels that were scuttled by the Germans in Scapa Flow, with other pictures relating to this incident. 10c a copy.—Advt.

CITE GERARD VIEWS ON FORD PEACE SHIP

Former Ambassador's Deposition Is Read Into Record in Libel Suit.

DEFEND TRIBUNE ATTACK

Editor Says Col. McCormick Approved It—Col. Reilly Tells of Army in Mexico.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 2.—Tiffany Blake, testifying today in the Henry Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit, recited reasons why he, as head of the Editorial Department of the Tribune, gave approval to the editorial headed: "Ford Is an Anarchist," on which the million dollar litigation is founded.

Mr. Blake was not called until the last half hour and his testimony will be continued next Monday, to which day adjournment was taken.

Before Mr. Blake was called by Attorney Weymouth Kirkland, of counsel for the Tribune, the time was taken up with the testimony of Colonel Henry J. Reilly, who commanded the artillery regiment known as "Reilly's Bucks" in the Rainbow Division in France, and a long deposition from James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany.

Mr. Gerard's deposition, for the main part, reiterated what he had written in books and magazine articles and had said in addresses which he made in 1917 and 1918. He asserted that at the Embassy the Ford peace ship, Oscar II, was known as "the good ship Nutty." It was the Kaiser, he said, who declared that "America had better look out after the war."

When Mr. Blake was sworn he was asked to say why he approved the characterization of the manufacturer as "an anarchist."

"Because," said the witness, "with the world in flames he opposed preparedness; because he said the flag should be pulled down, and because he said that soldiers were murderers."

Witness was asked if he conferred with Clifford Raymond before the latter wrote the alleged libelous editorial, and replied in the affirmative.

Colonel R. R. McCormick, one of the publishers, he said, was present at the time. Both approved it, he said.

Colonel Reilly, who traveled through Mexico as an agent of General Funston, declared that only such handling as that given to the Filipinos and the Cubans could raise Mexico to a proper place in the sisterhood of nations.

Colonel Reilly expressed the opinion that the United States never would have an army big enough adequately to patrol the long Mexican border.

"One American division, I think, would suffice for the actual fighting," he testified. "Garrisoning might take 150,000 more, and establishing a native constabulary and taking other measures such as we did in the Philippines might take 150,000 more—300,000 in all."

WILL GO TO EDINBURGH.

Professor Smith of Princeton Called to Chair of Moral Philosophy.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2.—Professor Norman Kemp Smith, who until 1916 was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Princeton University, has been called to the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, Scotland. This chair is probably the most distinguished position in the British Isles, it is said, having been occupied by such noted men as Christopher North and Sir William Hamilton.

Professor Smith is a native of Scotland and was called to Princeton in 1906, where he taught until 1916. In that year he was granted a leave of absence to enter the British Intelligence Service.

The news has been received that Professor A. A. Bowman, who served as a Captain in the British Army and was wounded and captured by the Germans in the Spring of 1918, has recovered and will assume his duties as professor of philosophy here.

$60,000 FOR IRISH SOCIETY.

Will of Dr. J. T. Nagle Also Gives Residence and Books.

The will of Dr. John T. Nagle, for many years a Tammany office holder and long in charge of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, who died at the age of 71 years, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $250,000. He was interested in the American-Irish Historical Society and gave to the organization $60,000 in cash and his residence at 132 East Sixteenth Street. The property is to be used for the purposes of the society, and is to be known as the Dr. John T. Nagle Memorial Hall in memory of his wife, father, mother and other relatives. In addition to the $60,000 bequest Dr. Nagle also gives his medical diplomas, his books relating to Ireland, and the civil war commission of his brother and the certificate of his appointment as a Magistrate in South Carolina. Dr. Nagle gives to the Academy of Medicine $2,000, his medical books, and photographs and paintings. The Metropolitan Museum gets a carved ivory vase, and $500 each is left to the officers of the 69th Regiment and the directors of the New York Athletic Club with which to buy medals and prizes.

Other public bequests are: St. Vincent's Hospital, $5,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, $1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, St. Joseph's Hospital and New York Foundling Hospital, $500 each; St. Rose's Home for Cancer and All Saints' Day Nursery, $250 each, and Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, $100. Dr. Nagle left $500 to his pastor, the Rev. Mgr. James W. Powers of All Saints' Church, and $100 each to Robert E. Ford of the Irish World and John Devoy of the Gaelic-American as an evidence of his regard. He left small bequests to friends and cousins and the residuary estate to nephews and nieces.

Board Buys Baltimore Shipyard.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Maryland Shipbuilding Company here has been sold to the United States Shipping Board, according to an announcement made today. The price was not stated. The yard, which has four shipbuilding berths and is equipped with all facilities for the complete construction of wooden steamships, will be used as a storage and repair station.

WILKINS'S BODY UNBURIED.

Still Unclaimed, with No Funds Available for Its Disposition.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 2.—County officials do not know what disposition to make of the body of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, convicted wife murderer, who committed suicide last week in the county jail. No claimant for the body has appeared and no money is available for its burial.

Coroner W. R. Jones said he would confer with Frederick Cornell, the Hempstead undertaker who has the body, in an effort to determine what to do. The Coroner has in his possession $56.31 in cash, left by Dr. Wilkins, who also left a gold watch and chain, a gold ring, and gold cuff links. Coroner Jones said he cannot, under the law, turn the money over to the undertaker to pay for a funeral.

The Coroner expects to determine whether County Controller Earl J. Bennet can authorize the burial of the body at public expense. If this is done, the interment will be made in Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, or in the poor grounds, a part of the county cemetery at Rockville Centre. An inquiry will be made as to the cost of cremation.

Charles N. Wysong, one of Dr. Wilkins's attorneys, said that Lewis G. Friess, another of the physician's counsel, is anxious to have carried out the wish of Mrs. Wilkins, expressed in the 1915 will, that Dr. Wilkins's body be interred in the same plot with hers in Woodlawn Cemetery, with a monument for both of them.

GIRL SAVES FIRM'S $3,700.

Fights and Screams When Highwayman Knocks Her Down.

Fannie Breslawsky, 18 years old, of 1,1514 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, a bookkeeper for the Public Wholesale Grocery Company, 237 Powell Street, fought pluckily yesterday afternoon when a man struck her from behind at Belmont Avenue and Powell Street, knocked her down, and tried to take away $3,700, the day's receipts, which she was taking to Josephson's Bank.

The girl, by screaming and fighting, succeeded in saving the money, although some of it was scattered over the sidewalk, and the man ran. Detectives later arrested Joseph Kaufman, 20 years old, of 428 Watkins Street, Brooklyn. The girl was unable to identify the prisoner. The firm will give her a reward.

United States Spruce Production Corporation

SALE

TWO EXTENSIVE LUMBER DEVELOPMENTS, PACIFIC NORTHWEST, U. S. A.

Each Consisting of

A Permanent Railway System Tapping Large Virgin Areas of Timber and a Well Located Modern Sawmill of Large Capacity

The War Department, through the above corporation, organised under Act of Congress, entitled "An Act making Appropriation for the Support of the Army, etc.", approved July 9, 1918, on account of war time necessity, built railways and prepared milling facilities for the timber from two of the largest hitherto undeveloped timber areas of the Pacific Northwest, namely, Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington, and Lincoln County, adjoining Yaquina Bay, State of Oregon, including the famous Siletz Basin.

Development, at date of Armistice was advanced to such a stage that either of these properties can now be placed in complete operation, including milling and logging, in sixty to ninety days.

All facilities and structures are of highest grade, machinery of latest type and all work performed under the supervision of experienced and practical engineers, contractors, lumbermen and loggers.

Admirable climatic conditions for year around operation.

Supplemental equipment for logging and railway operation, owned by the corporation, can be acquired subject to prior sale.

Every facility for detailed inspection will be offered. Detailed plans, descriptions, etc., are available in pamphlet form with terms of sale.

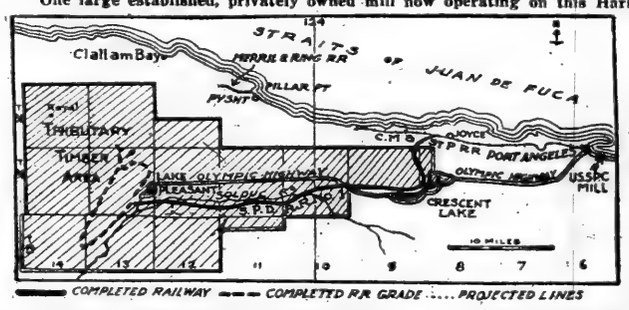
Cruises, profiles, maps, ownership data, complete working specifications and master index of mill properties and machinery are available for inspection at offices of corporation at Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

These properties will not be sacrificed nor will bids be considered for less than reproduction values.

Properties on Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington

Mill and railroad open up largest hitherto undeveloped timber resources in Pacific Northwest and make production available for rail, coastwise and export trade.

One large established, privately owned mill now operating on this Harbor at Port Angeles.



COMPLETED RAILWAY — COMPLETED RR GRADE ..... PROJECTED LINES

Mill at Port Angeles
Clallam County, Washington

Shipping Facilities—Alongside deep water Puget Sound; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Transcontinental Railway System. Pacific coast terminal rates.

Mill Building—Heaviest timber construction.

Machinery—Individual units electrically driven; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw, 60 in. gang, 84 in. resaws, cargo and rail overhead loading cranes.

Capacity—400,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—Fireproof brick building on solid concrete foundation; Custodis stack, refuse burner, 2400 H. P. water tube boilers; present provision for 1500 K. W. turbo generator; piping and room provided for additional 2000 K. W.

Ample Water Supply.

Engineering—Highest quality skill and design in entire installation by recognized experts of wide technical and operating experience.

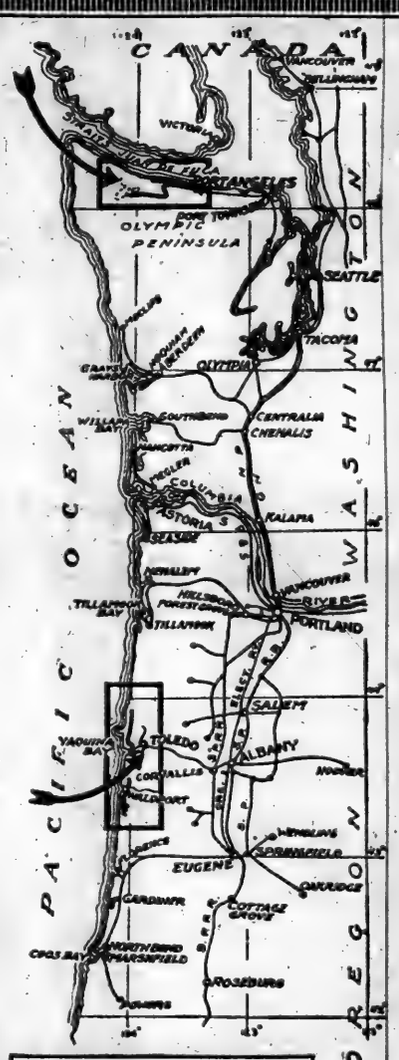
Site—Consists of 181 acres of which 67 acres are available for drying yard.

Bulkheaded and filled around buildings.

Log Pond—15 million F. B. M. storage capacity.

Housing Facilities—Camp buildings, modern cottages and three-story 56-room brick hotel, completely furnished; also considerable housing room in city adjacent.

Present Condition—Ninety per cent complete—new machinery on hand for installation. Capable of productive operations in 90 to 100 days.



Proposals will be Considered For

R. R. No. 1 and Port Angeles Mill separately, or jointly:
R. R. No. 11 and Toledo Mill;
R. R. No. 12 and Timber Tract;
R. R. No. 13, Timber Tract and Toledo Mill; or for all Lincoln County properties.

TERMS GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS

All bids presented shall be sealed and will be received up to 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, by the undersigned at its office in the Yeon Bldg., Portland.

All bids will be publicly opened at 2 o'clock, September 2, 1919.

Detail bid forms and terms of sale on application.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check in the amount of $100,000.00 made payable to the United States Spruce Production Corporation, to be retained as liquidated damages on failure of bidder to complete purchase on award, to be returned in event of rejection.

The U. S. Spruce Production Corp. reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

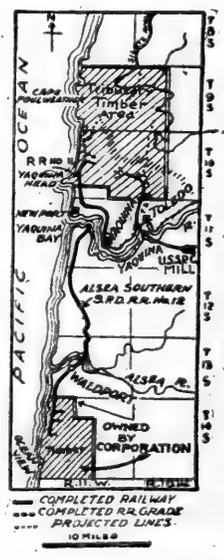
S. P. D. Railroad No. 1

This connects with the Milwaukee System 17 miles west of Port Angeles. Main line completed 26 miles to Lake Pleasant; fee simple right of way; seasoned substantial roadbed; standard gauge 80 lb. rail; gravel ballast; wide clearances; E-50 structures; maximum 14 deg. curvature; gradients 1.25% vs. loads, 2% vs. empties; 1 summit. 3.6 miles sidings installed; 3.5 miles additional sidings graded. Main line construction involved 1,250,000 yds. grading, 660 lin. ft. tunnels, 30,000 lin. ft. piles, 800,000 F. B. M. timber in place, 56,000 yds. ballast.

Spurs aggregating 70 miles graded for opening development of 6½ billion feet timber immediately tributary on 400 square miles, consisting of 2,293,000,000 ft. of Fir, 987,000,000 ft. Spruce, 543,000,000 ft. Cedar, 2,813,000,000 ft. Hemlock. Timber through which logging branch spurs are graded, is privately held without incumbrance by large owners. Productive logging operations physically possible within 60 days for marketing logs to Port Angeles or other Puget Sound mills. Topography lends itself to economical logging and is fully mapped. Main line may be extended 60 miles through practically solid additional virgin timber. Numerous water power sites adjacent for large pulp or milling developments.

Properties in Lincoln County, State of Oregon

Mill, Railroads and Timber Tract



Mill at Toledo, Lincoln Co., Ore.

Shipping Facilities—Tide water Yaquina Bay. Yaquina Branch of Southern Pacific Railway System; Pacific Coast terminal rates.

Yaquina Bay harbor development by Government and port authorities under way.

Mill—Modern individual electric motor driven machinery of Pacific Coast type; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw; 72 and 84 in. carriages; 66 in. vertical and 72 in. horizontal resaws; commercial capacity 250,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—2,000 H. P. water tube boilers; 1850 K. W. turbo generator and auxiliaries, all in place on concrete foundations; steel stack and refuse burner. Complete mill and locomotive machine shop. Machinery and power plant all at site, 75% installed; capable of adjustment to purchaser's requirements. Ample Water Supply. Site consists of 50 acres, ample for lumber storage and housing facilities. Tracks and Loading Sheds with Manufacturing Shed 134x432 ft. Office Building and Store House on site. Log Storage adjacent, capacity 20,000,000 F. B. M. Well adapted for large scale finished product manufacturing plant for rail marketing throughout United States. This Corporation owns interest in Toledo & Siletz Log. R. R., tapping immense virgin Douglas Fir belt immediately north.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 11
(Yaquina Northern)

Connecting at Yaquina terminus So. Pac. br. Main line completed 10.8 miles; graded 1.7 miles additional; 2.75 miles sidings completed; 2.09 miles spurs completed. Engine houses, oil and water facilities, log dumps, booming ground at Yaquina Terminal. Fee simple right of way. Standard gauge 67½ lb. rail, sand ballast, well seasoned roadbed. Structures for heaviest loading, wide clearances, no tunnels. Maximum curvature 16 deg. Maximum grade, vs. loads 2.6%; vs. empties 3.7%. This road taps timbered area of nearly 2 billion ft., mostly Douglas Fir and Sitka Spruce, with some Hemlock and Cedar, which can be reached with continuous logging development.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 12
(Alsea Southern)

23.4 miles main line completed from northern terminus on Yaquina Bay. This railroad built for logging purposes, and dumps into Yaquina Bay. Car ferry slips, car barge and stern wheel steamer to tow logs and barges, make possible transferring cars to Yaquina Northern at Yaquina. Fee simple main line right of way. Six-tenths miles additional main line graded; 8.6 miles spurs graded; 2.56 miles sidings complete. Standard gauge 60 lb. rail, sand ballast, roadbed fairly well seasoned, structures heaviest loading. Maximum grade, 3% vs. empties, 2% vs. loads. 16 deg. maximum curvature. Water supply, engine service houses, warehouses, housing grounds, log booms and pockets ready for operation. This line taps approximately 300,000,000 ft. timber owned by this corporation and described below.

Both above railroads in line of any ultimate Pacific Coast Line Railway System. Yaquina Bay Terminal are ten miles by tide water below Toledo mill.

Timber Tract

This corporation owns in fee above mineral rights about 12,500 acres of high grade timber at southern end Alsea Southern R. R. in approximately following quantities: Douglas Fir, 816,744,000 ft.; spruce, 284,748,000 ft.; hemlock, 200,475,000 ft.; cedar, 16,114,000 ft. Complete topographical maps and spur line locations, beyond present grading, developed for logging entire tract.

Address all Communications and Bids to Engineering Department

United States Spruce Production Corporation

Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

This Sale is being advertised simultaneously in all principal cities in the United States, Canada, Europe and South America.

Drink Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

Nobody has ever been able to successfully imitate it, because its quality is indelibly registered in the taste of the American public.



Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere



Be a Pilgrim

Seek Your Pleasure and Sport This Summer in NEW ENGLAND

Go *"down East"* for your summer vacation.

Into the deep woods and hidden lakes of Maine for the finest of fishing and hunting, and the carefree, open life of the camp. A *real* man's vacation!

Or, to the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, if you are a golf enthusiast, or an automobilist, or love magnificent views of great stretches of hills.

Or, over to any of the wonderful seaside resorts of the world-famous New England shore from Connecticut to Maine—Narragansett, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, the "North Shore", and Bar Harbor, with their gay, free life; the finest of bathing, yachting, sea-fishing, golf and tennis.

New England is the land of the Pilgrims—in summertime, pilgrims of pleasure and sport, rest and recreation.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel, and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels call at Consolidated Ticket Offices; 64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 32d St., 114 West 42d St., New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating booklet desired.

List of Booklets

New England Lakes and Mountains

•

New England Shores South of Boston

•

New England Shores North and East of Boston

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Travel Bureau, 143 Liberty Street, New York City
Travel Bureau, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago
Travel Bureau, 602 Healey Building, Atlanta

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 301,286

War Department Gives Out Another List for the Army Containing 96 Names.

INCLUDES SIX DEAD MEN

Two Missing and 88 Wounded Also Named—No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—One army casualty list, containing 96 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,302. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that corps was 5,084. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 301,286.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	July 2.	Total.
Killed in action	33,650	2	33,652
Lost at sea	734	..	734
Died of wounds	13,586	3	13,589
Died of accident	5,003	..	5,003
Died of disease	23,423	1	23,424
Total	76,396	6	76,402
Wounded (836 returned to duty)	212,119	88	212,207
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,057	2	2,059
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	296,106	96	296,202

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

HEIMAN, S., 4 St. Nicholas Terrace..(WL)
HEINS, G. A., 347 East 84th St., Bkn..(WL)
LIEBERTZ, J. J., 812 East 169th St.—
Sergt. ..(WL)
McAVINUE, 625 East 16th St. ..(WL)
McGUIRE, 280 West 27th St. ..(WL)
MEANY, J. A., 695 East 135th St. ..(WL)
MILLER, J., 127 Pitt St. ..(WU)
STERN, J., 284 East 2d St. ..(MA)
VALENTINE, G. C., 347 Madison Av.—
Y. M. C. A. worker ..(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ENGLE, S. E. W., Livingstonville—
Corp. ..(WL)
HEITMAN, E. C., Buffalo ..(WL)
MAIOLINO, C. G., Mamaroneck ..(WL)

OTHER STATES.

BLACK, J. W., Gorham, Kan. ..(DW)
HARRIS, W., Benton, Miss. ..(DW)
ROWLAND, R. A., McCall, Idaho ..(KA)
STOMATUK, E., Peabody, Mass. ..(DW)
WEND, L., Nowsville, Ohio ..(KA)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	New Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
DUGAN, G. E., 228 A 17th St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
GLATTSHARK, A., 625 Crescent St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
GOODMAN, W., Simpson St.	(KA)	(MA)
HOLAHAN, F. J., 55 Concord St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
REED, R., 429 7th Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CAREY, D. J., Watertown ..(KA) (MA)
DALEY, H., Newburgh ..(KA) (MA)
HALLOCK, W. M., Ronkonkoma —Corp. ..(KA) (MA)

NEW JERSEY.

BENNETT, C. C., Farmingdale ..(KA) (MA)
HUBBELL, W., Newark ..(KA) (MA)
REICHARD, S. J., Camden ..(KA) (D)

OTHER STATES.

BAIN, E. J., Weyland, Ia. ..(KA) (D)
BELTMAN, N., Platte, S. D. ..(KA) (MA)
BENDER, J. C., Mifflin, Penn. ..(KA) (MA)
BOISVERT, S., South Bridge, Mass.—Corp. ..(KA) (WU)
BOELING, C., Charlottesville, Va. ..(KA) (MA)
DALSASO, J. L., Genoa, Wis. ..(KA) (MA)
FOISEN, S. M., Pingal, N. D. ..(DW) (MA)
FOLTZ, L. W., Manhattan, Kan. —Corp. ..(KA) (MA)
GAULT, E. S., Chippewa Lake, Ohio ..(KA) (MA)
GLADCYK, P., Detroit, Mich. ..(KA) (MA)
GREEN, Z. A., Franklin, Tenn. ..(KA) (MA)
HAUGHT, A. R., East Liverpool, Ohio ..(KA) (MA)
HAYGOOD, L., Alpharetta, Ga. ..(KA) (MA)
HEAD, W. R., Kansas City, Mo. ..(KA) (MA)
HENRIZI, F. C., Menominie, Wis. ..(KA) (MA)
HOLMES, L. K., Bronmore, Ireland ..(KA) (MA)
HOPPAS, C. T., Dresden, Kan. ..(KA) (MA)
MARLER, T. G., Covington, La. ..(KA) (WU)
MOREAU, W., Fall River, Mass. ..(KA) (MA)
NEIGHORN, G., Jefferson City, Mo. ..(KA) (MA)
NEWELL, E. L., Citronelle, Ala. ..(D) (MA)
PENFIELD, F., Detroit, Mich.—Lt. ..(KA) (MA)
RUNYON, P., Missoula, Mon. ..(KA) (MA)
RUTHERFORD, B., Long Leaf, La. ..(KA) (MA)
SIMS, S., Tell City, Ind. ..(KA) (MA)
SMITH, J. A., Kingston, Ark. ..(KA) (D)
TEMPERLY, C., Hassigreen, Wis. ..(KA) (MA)
TOTH, J. C., Horsten, Wyo.—Corp. ..(KA) (MA)
WAITE, W. W., Hall, Mon. ..(KA) (D)
WIKE, C. E., Dubois, Pa. ..(D) (MA)
WINGATE, R. H., Lyons, Ind. ..(KA) (D)
ZACEK, W. J., Webster, Mass.—Corp. ..(KA) (MA)

MANY SERVICE MEN IDLE.

More Than 1,700 Apply for Employment in Two Days.

The number of ex-service men seeking employment in this city is increasing daily, says E. W. Drake, Chief of the Registration Division of the Re-employment Bureau, 505 Pearl Street. More than 1,000 former soldiers, sailors, and marines applied at the bureau yesterday, he said, and about 700 registered on Tuesday.

"Jobs must be found immediately for these men," Mr. Drake said. "Hundreds who were discharged from the service weeks ago and who have been taking a vacation are now eager to get immediate employment. Many of these men have spent the little money they received from the Government upon being discharged. It is the hope of the Re-employment Committee that New York business men will do their best to place these applicants."

With the closing of the United States employment offices here, it was announced, the Re-employment Bureau is handling the applicants who formerly went to the Federal agencies for jobs.

CUT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Smaller Appropriation Causes Reduction in Federal Service Here.

On account of the recent action of Congress in voting only $400,000 for the United States Employment Service, instead of the $4,600,000 originally requested, the number of New York City offices will be reduced to ten or twelve. This announcement was made yesterday by Dr. George R. Kirchwey, State Director of the Federal Service. Dr. Kirchwey said:

"The $400,000 appropriated by Congress is quite inadequate. Our share of it would suffice to keep only two offices operating in this city, but with the help of the banking house of J. P. Morgan and of the Red Cross and other charitable organizations we shall keep open ten or twelve offices here out of the former twenty-one. We expect to concentrate in these bureaus the service rendered previously by the larger number."

Alderman Gilmore Ill in Bellevue.

Alderman Edward V. Gilmore of the Yorkville District is in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from heart disease, it was learned last night. He was taken to the hospital on June 15, and had been under the constant care of the physicians since then. He is a salesman, and lives at 342 East Eighty-seventh Street.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR NEGRO

Highest French Honor to Corporal Van Allen, Ex-Waiter, of Boston.

BOSTON, July 2.—The act of Clarence R. Van Allen, a negro corporal of Company L, 372nd Infantry, in putting out of action single-handed a German machine gun, killing four of its crew and capturing three others, was recognized today when he was decorated with the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor for heroism that France confers upon an enlisted man. Officers of the Northeastern Department, who turned out in a body to do honor to the man who was formerly a waiter in a restaurant here, said they believed he was the first American soldier to receive the decoration.

Van Allen was already the possessor of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre when Major Gen. Edwards pinned the military medal on him, saying: "You are a brave man."

In addition to the machine-gun exploit, which occurred at Bussy Farm on Sept. 28, 1918, Van Allen on the evening of the same day captured and put out of action, without assistance, a trench mortar that was doing deadly work.



The fact is—
Over Half the Truck Tonnage of America is carried on
Firestone
TIRES

Firestone First

We want to bring to your attention these facts about Firestone:

First to build truck tires—
First to build the channel type of truck tires—
First to build removable truck tires—
First to build the cup cushion truck tire—
First to build a complete line of tires for all commercial vehicles—
First to build a successful giant truck tire—
First with a practical, efficient giant cord tire equipment, including demountable rims—
First to establish 600 dealers with hydraulic press and service facilities in leading cities throughout the United States.
The only manufacturer that makes the tire and rim complete.

Result: Over half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires.

Our truck-tire service—in completeness, speed and dependability—also ranks FIRST. We watch your truck tires, help you get the most miles of service, suggest the correct tire for your trucking when a change is required and make the change with least delay. See us.

SCANLAN & McGIRR, 383 SOUTH ST. PHONE FORSYTH 1386

Kenneth Apolant
Grand & Varick Sts.
Phone—Canal 9632

F. B. Gibson
610 W. 25th Street
Phone—Farragut 7146

Dochterman Garage, Inc.
810 E. 11th St.
Phone—Orchard 4630

S. W. Garage
30th St. & E. River
Phone—Vanderbilt 3665

Ryan & Hughes
1698 Broadway
Phone—Circle 2746

Jacob Mattern & Sons, Inc.
215 W. 53rd St.
Phone—Circle 2291

Raskin Bros. Sales Corp.
331 E. 103rd St.
Phone—Harlem 1973

Hindman-Dudde Co.
398 E. 152nd St.
Phone—Melrose 8555

Brunswick Garage Co., Inc.
Convent Ave. & 129th St.
Phone—Morningside 2690



The only COAT CUT UNION SUIT
In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"
Easy to put on
Easy to take off

Guaranteed fabrics at prices not obtainable in other makes.
Nainsook $1.00 Summer Pongee $1.50 Fine Jacquard $2.00
Silk Stripe $3.00 Silk Mixture $3.50 Tub Silk $5.00

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
Largest Shirt Specialists in America

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA: 317 Broadway, 1407 Broadway, 28 Cortlandt St., 1484 B'way, 139 Nassau St., Nr. 4d St.
HOTEL COMMODORE: 110 Chambers St., 1943 B'way, 134 Delancey St., Nr. 65th St., 62 E. 14th St., 204 W. 125th St.
HOTEL IMPERIAL: Brooklyn Shops: 367 Fulton St., 431 Fulton St. Newark Shops: 170 Market St.
BRIDGEPORT WATERBURY SCRANTON BETHLEHEM

DO NOT RUIN
WINES OR WHISKIES
By Adding Impure or Unreliable Mineral Water
INSIST UPON HAVING
CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
ARTIFICIAL-VICHY



ESTABLISHED 1862

GINGER ALE



CLUB SODA, Etc.



Their use in every hotel, club, hospital, thousands of families and in the homes of over 1800 physicians in New York City is a guaranty of purity that no other products can give.

IF YOUR DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY YOU—A POST-CARD AT NIGHT WILL BRING WAGON IN THE MORNING.

TELEPHONE 3420 MAD. SQ. FACTORY 430-444 FIRST AVE.

Diamond Tires
Start You With
Big Mileage!

Fabrics 6,000 Miles
Cords 8,000 Miles

WHEN you buy a Diamond Tire you can put it right down in your book that with fair and square usage it will render you 6,000 miles if it's a Fabric, or 8,000 if it's a Cord.

That's the new mileage basis on which Diamond dealers are authorized to sell Diamond Tires.

The increased adjustment covers all Diamond Tires, old and new, in hands of dealers, or in use on your car.

Add this plus adjustment mileage to the prestige Diamonds have already established with users and you will realize why it costs you money if you fail to drive Diamond Tires.

The Diamond Rubber Co.
(Incorporated)
Akron, Ohio

Diamond
SQUEEGEE TREAD
Tires



Peace and Plenty

Who *couldn't* feel glorious this Fourth!

The war is over, prosperity reigns throughout the land and the Par-amount Shops are serving better than ever.

Ready for the holiday and week-end vacation?

Good time to give Par-amount Shirts a rough and tumble test.

They'll make good anyway you try them—in any company, even if the price *is* low.

Standard quality $1.50—De Luxe quality $2.00—*our only prices.*

Some have soft collars attached—just the thing for comfort out in the open.

Ties, underwear, socks, belts, pajamas, too—every furnishing need and everything guaranteed.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Open till ten every night for late shoppers.

Cordially,

A. J. Gluck, President

PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS INC.

906 THIRD AVE. at 59th Street
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Here's hoping to-morrow will be fine weather on which to walk, swim, play golf, tennis, motor—do all those things which make the 4th so glorious.

Things to wear.

Things to play with—Sporting Goods at all stores.

Here till 5:30 to-day to supply last minute needs for the week-ends.

Closed to-morrow and Saturday.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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For these torrid days—Genuine Palm Beach clothes.

Master tailored, they have a smartness rarely found in this light-weight material.

At $14.75 both comfort and style are within easy reach.

Glad to have you look at them.

Cordially

Wm. Morgan.

Wm. Morgan & Sons
Clothiers—Haberdashers
14 Cortlandt St. 9-11 Dey St.

AQUEDUCT RACES EVERY DAY

TO-DAY'S FEATURES INCLUDE
Miss Woodford Stakes
2 Mile Steeplechase
Africander Handicap
AND 3 OTHER SUPERB CONTESTS
FIRST RACE AT 3:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals to 2:00 P. M. Special cars reserved for ladies on all Race Trains. Also via Broadway "L" to Greenpoint Av. Station.
GRAND STAND $3.30. LADIES $1.65. Including War Tax.

CASTLES FROM THE AIR.

Beautiful photographic reproductions of French castles as seen from an airplane, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

CHAMPION AND CHALLENGER PUT ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR THE TITLE BOUT

FIGHTERS ON EDGE AS TRAINING ENDS

Willard Boxes Six Rounds, but Dempsey Appears Only for a Minute.

CHAMPION AGREES TO RULES

Referee Pecord Promises Action in Every Round and No Stalling.

CHALLENGER IN TOP FORM

Boxing Commission's Physician Pronounces Him in the Best Possible Condition Now.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Jess Willard does not expect to beat Jack Dempsey in the Bay View ring on Friday by trying to crush him down with his forty-three or more pounds of weight advantage. The champion, in a conference with Tex Rickard, the promoter, today said that he would willingly follow out the rules of the Toledo Boxing Commission to the letter.

The rules provide that the boxers break clean at the command of the referee. Willard says he will box according to any rules which suit Dempsey. He isn't particular, he said, and doesn't want to be bothered by technicalities, but will obey strictly the orders of Referee Ollie Pecord.

Pecord, with Major Biddle and Rickard, the two judges, will confer tomorrow morning with Willard, at which time the rules will be scrutinized and Pecord will give his instructions. Later the officials will confer with Dempsey and Kearns, his manager. When the conference is over all doubtful questions will be ironed out and there will be no delay about the rules when the men enter the ring.

Willard plans to win the battle by superior punching. Referee Pecord will warn the boxers at the conference tomorrow against hugging and holding. Stalling tactics will not be tolerated by the officials. Pecord says that every one of the 36 minutes of this fight will be a minute of action. He knows the howl which will go up if the men start to kill time by the tactics which have spoiled so many limited bouts. Jack Skelly, the alternate referee, arrived today and will attend the conference of the officials and fighters tomorrow. Skelly was out to see Willard and Dempsey work out this afternoon.

Dempsey didn't do enough work this afternoon at his training quarters to exercise an invalid. There was a fair-sized crowd at Lakeside at Point Place at 50 cents per spectator. Dempsey, with his trainer, Jimmy De Forest, appeared and for about thirty seconds the challenger exercised on the pulley machine. Then he jumped into the ring and skipped around at shadow-boxing for about a minute.

That minute and a half constituted the day's show, and Dempsey jumped out of the ring and ran to the clubhouse. The crowd was disappointed and displeased. They paid their money to get at least a look, but many of them hadn't even caught a glimpse of him before he disappeared. It was the last day that either of the boxers will do any work, and this pretense of work was strongly resented by the crowd.

Willard seemed in a happy frame of mind today. He boxed three rounds with Jack Hempel and three more with Walter Monahan. The go with Monahan was a lively affair, and Jess got many smashes which were delivered at full speed by his sparring partner. In the first round Monahan hit the champion on the mouth with a hard right swing and again opened up the coldsore which has cracked Willard's lip. The blood appeared for a moment, but this didn't stop Jess, and he went after Monahan harder than ever.

Cuts May Be Opened.

There is a danger that Willard may get a hard smash from Dempsey on the sore lip early in the fight, or that he may get a poke which will irritate the scratch above his left eye. Both of these cuts will bother the champion if they are opened up. It is the same case with Dempsey, who got such a hard smash over the right eye from the Jamaica Kid that half a dozen stitches were taken to close it up.

The challenger's sparring partners have been very careful to avoid this place during their bouts, and it has not been molested since it healed. The scar of the cut is still noticeable, however, and if Willard delivers a hard blow on this optic early in the fight it is very apt to raise havoc with the challenger's line of vision. Dempsey has been bathing his face with lotion for the last few days to make the skin tough, and he has also rubbed the places where the skin is tender with vaseline when he boxes so that the blows will slip from his face easily.

There is a strong impression here that Dempsey is trained down a bit too fine. Dr. Joseph J. Sweeney, official physician of the Boxing Commission, went to Dempsey's camp to give him an examination yesterday, but, as Kearns was not present, the challenger would not consent to an examination at that time. He and De Forest demanded that Kearns be present before the examination took place. Dempsey will be thoroughly examined before he goes into the ring. Dr. Sweeney gave Dempsey a good looking over while he was at the camp, however, and it is his opinion that the challenger is drawn very fine. He thinks that Dempsey is on the keenest edge and there is danger of his going stale.

The fact that De Forest would not permit Dempsey even to work up to a point of perspiration this afternoon shows that the challenger must be handled with kid gloves to prevent his being overtrained. Dempsey will have nothing but rest to-morrow, and he may be able to keep himself keyed up to his present pitch by remaining still.

Will be Hard Strain.

Here's where the mental strain comes in. The hours between now and 3 o'clock on the Fourth of July will drag along slowly for Dempsey. And he will have it constantly on his mind that he must not exert himself without danger of being overtrained. Dempsey is of a nervous, impatient type that fairly dotes on action. The restraint will be hard for him.

Dr. Sweeney maintains that the trainer has a big task on his hands to keep Dempsey on edge. He says that De Forest has done a wonderful job in conditioning Dempsey and he looks to be in as fine physical trim for the big bout as an athlete could be. The next forty-eight hours, however, will have a very important bearing on Dempsey's condition.

It is not at all certain that Dempsey will not be a bit too fine when he goes into the ring. One of the reasons that Dempsey has been favored all along by many people in this affair is because of his good condition. Now these same people are wishing that he had not reached such superb form until just before the fight. They fear that some of Dempsey's reserve energy may be sapped if his conditioning has carried him over the edge.

Walter Monahan said that he has boxed more than 5,000 rounds with Willard since he joined his training staff several years ago. Monahan and the others in the Willard camp have bet on the champion and their figure that they are sure to win.

Willard's confidence is striking. Those who are close to him say that there isn't any possibility of Jess's mental attitude being disturbed during the next forty-eight hours. He is not the worrying kind and this scrap to him is just a little unpleasant duty which he knows he must carry out.

Another sidelight on his confidence is that he has asked two of his sparring partners, Steamboat Bill Scott and Joe Culp, to stay with him after the bout is over, as he plans to start work at once on a new movie which has already been written. Willard expects to spend much of his time in the future acting for the movies and he knows that if he doesn't retain the title it would not be his greatest asset as an attraction on the screen.

The boxing commissioners are working wide open, and although business is not brisk, the betting talk is as prevalent as ever. One of the biggest commissioners here, Christie, said today that all the bets he had taken in would not total over $10,000. He said that most of the bets showed that the odds favored Willard at 10 to 7. The reported $25,000 pool which Dempsey's backers were said to have ready to put up at even money has not materialized. One man tried to get $900 of it today and was refused.

In the pari-mutuel betting at Dempsey's headquarters at one of the local hotels, not more than seventy-five tickets have been sold and more than forty of these are $2 tickets. The betting commissioner there said today that the betting was very slow and that outside of the freak wagers, few bets had been recorded. Willard gains favor as the day of the bout approaches and gamblers now predict that on the day of the fight the champion will be a 5 to 3 favorite and it would not be surprising if it be 2 to 1 choice.

While the crowd which will see the fight will be a record breaker, it is doubtful if the attendance will reach 80,000. The $10 bleacher seats will have to be packed to capacity to bring the crowd up to this figure. There are about 24,000 of these.

Sale Beyond $500,000.

Rickard said that the sale of reserve seats had already gone far enough above $500,000 to insure him a reasonable profit. The returns from the sale of tickets in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, Columbus, and other cities have not yet come in and the promoters think that the biggest part of the reserved seats have been sold.

The hotels have boosted their prices today and extra cots have been installed in many hotels. In many of the hotel rooms are three or four army cots. Hundreds of people plan to spend Thursday night in Detroit and come to Toledo on Friday morning by trolley. It is expected by the officials that there will be an all night line waiting at the bleacher ticket offices tomorrow night.

It will be a cool place to spend the night anyway, and many will take advantage of it. The weather bureau gave out the said news today that July 4 would be hot and the temperature would be around 80. This means that in the unprotected arena the temperature will be much higher. There is nothing in sight to indicate a drop in the temperature, Weatherman Currie said today. No breeze is promised and the air will be so still that it will not even ripple the silk shirt sleeves of the millionaires in the $60 box seats.

It was estimated today the crowd will bring close to two million dollars to Toledo. All the business concerns, the amusement places and the restaurants and hotels are doing a rushing business. It is a puzzle how Friday's crowd is going to get out of town. All the railroad reservations have been engaged for all next week and it is impossible to get a reservation on trains on Saturday and Sunday. Many New Yorkers have already planned to go to Detroit and from there to Buffalo by boat. Detectives from all parts of the country started to come into town today. Well-known plainclothes men from New York and San Francisco are on the lookout for old acquaintances, and there is a fly-cop here from London.

The gamblers will have free play here. Chief of Police Herbert said today that he would not molest the betors in any way. He said that betting on the coming fight was no worse than the daily betting which goes on here on ball games and horse races.

Toledo is getting noisier and more carefree every minute. Locked arm in arm, men far from home and primed for a lark, go rollicking down the streets singing and shouting. It's going to be a gay village before the sun breaks over Lake Erie on the morning of July 5.

OFFICES NOW HOUSE CROWDS.

Put Cots in Vacant Buildings to Shelter Fight Fans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Continuing to sweep down upon this city, situated on the shores of Lake Erie, by every means of modern transportation, thousands of boxing enthusiasts are tonight seeking places to lay their heads during the forty-odd hours that intervene before Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey decide who has the better claim to the world's heavyweight championship. Long lines of railroad trains, strings of steamboats, endless chains of automobiles and even an occasional airplane are depositing their burdens of human freight.

Every arrangement for the caring of the visitors is being tested to the limit and it appears certain that tomorrow night sleeping accommodations will not be available at any price. It was stated this evening that every one of the 25,000 hotel cots and beds had been reserved while the overflow was being shunted into private rooming places and huge vacant stores and office buildings filled with cots. On the outskirts and in the parks along the lake front tents are being erected by thoughtful autosists, who brought their sleeping quarters on the running boards.

The gathering of the vanguard began to make itself present felt more and more today. At twilight it was almost impossible to move about the corridors of the leading hotels except at a slow, wiggling, dodging gait and the novice rubbed shoulders with sport celebrities from all parts of the continent. It is estimated that between fifty and seventy thousand visitors will surge into Toledo during the final twenty-four hours, and there will be need of extraordinary facilities to avoid a repetition of the scenes at Reno, before the Johnson-Jeffries contest, when hundreds of men with rolls of money in their pockets slept on lumber piles or grass plots.

Many visitors, dry and dusty, found a surprising and welcome oasis behind palms and swinging doors of barrooms, where brigades of white uniformed attendants loomed up across the same old mahogany, and, Federal and State laws to the contrary notwithstanding, concocted tinkling thirst subduers in which John Barleycorn played an important part. It did not require a personal introduction to any one in order to come in, and many a man who brought his liquid refreshments with him from distant points, marveled at the reports of dryness which caused his financial outlay and precaution before he entrained for Toledo.

Lunch rooms, cafeterias, and scores of temporary booths and stalls, erected at vantage points on side streets and roads leading to the arena, have laid in vast stocks of luncheon material as well as soft drinks until Toledo appears ready to feed an army of fight fans without the aid of the regular hotel dining room service. As if this was not enough, private residences in certain sections of the city bear the sign, "Meals served here at all hours." There is no reason, apparently, why any visitor should go hungry, though unable to find sleeping quarters.

Federal Treasury Will Get $100,000 in Taxes from Bout

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Basing their estimates on a sale of $1,000,000 worth of tickets, officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue said today the Willard-Dempsey fight would net the Federal Treasury $100,000 in admission taxes. In addition, there will be a tax of 50 per cent. on all money received by speculators in excess of the regular price of admission.

STADIUM FOR BOUT GREATEST OF KIND

Temporary Structure Is Four Times the Size of the Reno Arena.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—The arena for the Willard-Dempsey fight, which is to seat some 80,000 spectators, and is the greatest fight stadium of ancient or modern times, will be ready for its burden of humanity on the Fourth of July. In many respects it is the greatest sport amphitheatre ever erected—certainly the greatest ever constructed for temporary use only. In seating capacity, ease of ingress and exit, it compares favorably with the Roman Coliseum and the Yale football bowl at New Haven.

Built at a cost of $150,000, the structure includes 1,750,000 feet of lumber and hundreds of kegs of nails and bolts, the combined weight of which runs into many hundreds of tons. In addition to the 80,000 spectators who can be seated comfortably, there is standing room for close to 20,000 more, so that the total capacity approaches the 100,000 mark. Four times the size of the Reno fight stadium, it measures a little over 600 feet across, and the furthest seat is just 290 feet from the centre of the ring. There are twenty-four miles of seats, and the grade or rise is such that the face of each spectator will appear just above the head of the person in front, giving the effect of a sea of faces when viewed from the ring.

Great as the care with which the entire arena has been constructed, attention has been fairly lavished upon the ring in which the heavyweight championship of the world will be contested. It will rise five feet above the floor of the stadium and will measure twenty-four feet square over all. Each side of the square, measured along the ropes, is exactly twenty feet and the extension outside the ropes two feet. The flooring consists of a two-inch-thick planking with a top layer of one-inch, closely matched planks laid in cross sections.

This fighting foundation is braced and supported by the heaviest kind of posts and beams until there is not a quiver when several 200-pound men plunge around upon the structure. Over the ring flooring has been spread heavy felt padding one inch thick and atop of this a canvas ring covering which it is claimed is the heaviest ever used for such a purpose. Over twenty feet square, it contains but two beams and will be stretched through especially constructed eyelets placed eight inches apart. It will be dressed with lampblack and twenty-four pounds of resin after being put into position, which will not be until an hour or so before Willard and Dempsey appear. For the preliminary bouts an old canvas will be used and the felt underneath covered with oilcloth in order that no water may seep through.

The ring posts will arise on the extreme corners of the platform and will be clamped to the floor by specially constructed metal collars in addition to being sunk into huge blocks, two and a half feet below the arena floor proper. From the posts, which will extend to the ring ropes eighteen inches inside the posts. The top rope will measure four and a half feet from the floor and is one and a half inches in diameter. The lower ropes will be one and a half feet apart and will be wound with heavy canvas banding. It is the claim of the contractors and builders that the ring and its foundation would support an eight-story building.

YACHTING DEVOTEES ACTIVE

Many Clubs Arrange for Regattas This Week.

This week promises to be one of the most interesting that metropolitan yachtsmen have had in years. The Independence Day holidays always are important to yachtsmen as they mark the real opening of the summer season. After being inactive for more than two years, the Corinthians who sail yachts on Long Island Sound, the lower, and Jamaica Bays, have all arranged programs that promise the best of sport.

In so far as variety is concerned, the lower bay sailors will have the most important celebration. Also it will be the most novel and up-to-date program that has ever been arranged. The feature will be hydroaeroplane exhibitions by the flying men of the navy stationed at Rockaway. Admiral H. J. Glennon, commander of the Third Naval District, is responsible for the navy end of the program arranged by the Atlantic Yacht Club. He states that nine navy fliers will be at Sea Gate both tomorrow and Saturday, and that they will give an exhibition as well as witnessing the aquatic sports arranged for each day.

The fliers who will be at Sea Gate are: Capt. R. W. Cabinas, Lieut. Commander J. B. Mountfort, Lieutenant J. J. Quinn, Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Diedrich, Lieutenant Petersen, Ensign L. F. Blackwell, and Ensign Stevens. Lieutenant Mount, aero aid to Admiral Glennon, also will be in the party. In addition to the navy fliers, who will fly over from Rockaway and land in the water off the clubhouse, there also will be two 2-passenger hydroaeroplanes that will give the members an opportunity to fly.

Rowing, swimming and yacht racing make up the program for the two days. There will be A. A. U. championship swimming races and the usual novelty water events. The rowing races will be under the direction of Dr. Robert J. Bell, for many years President of the Long Island Rowing Association. The New York Canoe Club is managing the canoe end of the program and the Atlantic Yacht Club, which is staging the whole carnival, will look after the yacht and the motorboat end of the fun.

One of the big features will be the Venetian Carnival, which is scheduled to be held tomorrow night. Prizes have been offered for the best decorated sail, power, and rowing craft. Also for the best decorated canoe. It has been many years since there has been such a carnival on the lower bay and it is creating great enthusiasm.

No less than three important regattas have been arranged by the Long Island Sound contingent for the latter part of the week. The American Yacht Club, which has not held a race since 1916, again appears on the horizon with the announcement that its annual regatta will be sailed today. The Larchmont Yacht Club, which has taken up the sport with all its old-time energy, will hold its annual regatta tomorrow. On the next day the Sound racing fleet will sail for cups offered by the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

The famous old organization, one of the few clubs in the country to continue racing throughout the war, a move that greatly pleased the Navy Department, is planning a very busy season. A cruise will be one of the big features of the year. Using excellent judgment, the club has arranged the dates of the cruise so that they jibe nicely with both the Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club and the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

The Block Island race starts on July 12. As it contains many New Rochelle yachts, it is believed that the cruise of the Echo Island Club should begin at Block Island, and that the yachts should rendezvous on July 16, after the race ends. The fleet will then cruise to the westward, stopping at Shelter Island, New London, the Thimble Islands, Port Jefferson, Lloyd's Harbor, and back to New Rochelle, arriving in time to let the yachtsmen take part in Larchmont Week, which begins on July 19.

YANKS WIN TRACK EVENTS.

Take Dashes and Hurdles at Pershing Stadium.

PERSHING STADIUM, Tuesday, July 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Earl Eby and M. P. Spink, both of Chicago, finished first and second in the 400-metre dash in the Interallied games here today. Wilton of New Zealand was third, the time being 50 seconds flat. William Taylor and James Humphries, two other Americans, finished in the same order in the broad jump, with Moreaux of France winning third place. The winning jump was 3.14 metres.

In the finals of the 200-metre hurdles, won by Robert Simpson, the world's record would undoubtedly have been broken except for the fact that the third hurdle was misplaced, throwing the runners off their stride. Simpson, with William B. Sylvester and Meredith House, who finished second and third, respectively, led from the start, and finished easily.

France again demonstrated her fencing superiority today by winning the majority of the eight sword trials.

The second battalion, 7th Regiment, 5th Division, U. S. A., again gave an interesting and laughable exhibition of mass athletics, including such childhood favorites as squat tag, tug-of-war and three-legged races. Those were greatly appreciated by the American doughboys, who form at least 60 per cent. of the spectators every day, and who have been through the same training.

America and France qualified three men in the pole vault and in the high jump, the qualifying mark for the former being ten feet four inches and in the latter five feet six and one-quarter inches. Two Italians and one Australian remain in the latter event, England's two entries being shut out. In the featherweight boxing event, Fundy, American, beat Hallam, Australian, on points in a ten-round bout.

Robert Le Gendre, of the University of Georgetown, won the pentathlon, Lieutenant E. L. Vidal of Camp Humphries, Va., was second and Andre of France, third. LeGendre competed in every event of the pentathlon, winning first place in the 200-meter dash and the running broad jump and second in the three other events. Vidal took one first, two seconds and one third.

Norman Ross of California won the swimming championship for America by taking first place in every individual race in which he started. In the various swimming events the American team took 21 points, Australia 14, France 5, Italy 2. Ross, with his usual ease, won the 1,500-meter free style swim in 12 minutes 34 seconds. He now has five victories to his credit, having won the 100-meter free style, 100-meter back stroke, 400-meter free style, 800-meter free style and 1,500-meter free style races. He also swam the last lap for the American relay team and scored two of three goals for the American water polo team.

Australia won the 800-meter relay swim, with the American team second; the Italians third and the French fourth. The time was 10 minutes, 59 4-5 seconds. With the Americans running third in the third lap, Ross had a hopeless task to win, but succeeded in overtaking the Italian competitor.

HOLD AUTO DERBY TRIALS.

Drivers Make Final Tests for Race Tomorrow.

The leading speed demons of the world who will compete in the 100 mile Independence Auto Derby at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway tomorrow afternoon took their final workouts late yesterday afternoon. The speed these daredevils attained in their final tuning up spins indicates a speed more dazzling than ever was seen on the famous two-mile oval.

Ralph De Palma and "Howdy" Wilcox, who will battle for the championship of America in a special match of three 10-mile heats, are now ready for the drop of the flag. When this pair of big time pilots get warmed up records will drop like leaves in the Fall. This event will settle an old feud which was fanned into a big flame when Wilcox beat home the brilliant Italian-American in the $50,000 Indianapolis classic on May 31. De Palma vows that he will have his revenge tomorrow. He will use his famous Packard flyer that raced at a speed of 149 miles an hour in an exhibition in Florida last winter. Wilcox has his famous blue Peugeot here for the match race and the 100-mile event.

There will be fifteen starters in the big classic at 100 miles. They are: Ralph De Palma, (Packard;) Howard Wilcox, (Peugeot;) Tommy Milton, (Duesenberg;) Dave Lewis, (Meteor;) Eddie O'Donnell, (Duesenberg;) Ray Howard, (Peugeot;) Gaston Chevrolet, (Frontenac;) Joe Thomas, (Mercer;) Joe Boyer, (Frontenac;) Ira Vail, (Hudson Special;) Dennis Hickey, (Stickle;) Emile Thomas, (Wehr Special;) Bennett Hill, (Aetna Special;) William Vetere, (Duesenberg Special,) and Olsen, (Aetna Special.)

The car that Chevrolet will drive is the same land flyer that Louis Chevrolet piloted when he created the world's record of 54:20.99 for 100 miles at Sheepshead Bay. Chevrolet has installed a new aero motor and says he will clip at least four seconds off the record if his machine stands up.

Manager James J. Johnston has arranged to give the patrons of the track complete returns of the Willard-Dempsey fight in Toledo. There will be a ringside wire direct to the track and every move of the fighters will be megaphoned to the crowd.

Another feature will be an attempt by Lieutenant Arthur Chappell to break the one-mile motorcycle record.

The first event will be put on promptly at 3 P. M.

BIG DEMAND FOR SPECIAL.

Train Has Added Cars to Take New Yorkers.

The demand for reservations on the special train which Billy Gibson has chartered to take New Yorkers to the heavyweight title bout tomorrow in Toledo has caused the lightweight champion's manager to order an increase in the number of cars. Charles Stewart, Secretary to Gibson, is attending to the details of the trip in the absence of Gibson, who is in Toledo with Benny Leonard.

Stewart announced last night that the additional cars will provide comfortable accommodations for many more than were originally provided for. The train, Stewart said, will leave Grand Central Station at 3:23 this afternoon, arriving in Toledo tomorrow morning. Immediately after the bout the train will leave Toledo and arrive in this city at noon Saturday.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Smile, 113 pounds; *Plain Heather, 98; Midian, 112; Sryuhild, 106; *Acid Test, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for maidens; four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Toyobee, 142; Buchanan Brady, Stradivarius, 143 pounds each; Corps a Corps, 147; The Dean, 140; Bachelor's Bliss, 146; Dave Campbell, 141; Brown Eagle, Mohican, 137 each; Mademoiselle Maxime, 140.

THIRD RACE.—The Africander Handicap; for three-year-olds; furlongs. L'Effare, 104 pounds; Balustrade, 114; My Friend, 112; Rodgers, 108; Chasseur, 106; Leading Star, 114; Lord Brighton, 126; Ticklish, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—The Miss Woodford Handicap; for mares three years old and upward; one mile. Carpet Sweeper, 100 pounds; Quietude, 108; Rose D'Or, 107; Athlone, 97; Virago, 97; Salvestra, 122; Columbine, 117; Khaja, 106; Fruit Cake, 120; *Cobalt Lass, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. King Lagrippe, 111 pounds; Miss Sterling, 106; Onwa, 111; Cain Spring, 108; *Joan of Arc, 98; Stitch in Time, 98; Tantalus, 108; Buckboard, 114; Charles Francis, 118; Starter, 111; Middle Rock, 101; *Sister Marjorie, 101; Dragon Hawk, 113; *Wilfreda, 98; Goldvale, 98; Chester II., 114; Pluresat, 105; *Wooden Shoes, 106; John I. Day, 114; Piedra, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies; two-year-olds; five furlongs. Brynmar, Sayulike, Indiscretion, Flying Flower, Sea Serpent, Clarabella, Rowdeve, Germa, Cobweba, Nancy Ann, Lovely, Orleans Girl, Bob Rose, Sekkei, Northern Belle, 118 pounds each.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TRUMPATOR KILLED IN FALL AT FENCE

Conqueror of The Brook Breaks Spine at Aqueduct — Be Frank Loses Handicap.

The Dosoris Stables' Trumpator, conqueror of The Brook at the United Hunts meeting a fortnight ago, which, however, ran last when the season's champion steeplechaser turned the tables and won at Aqueduct on Saturday, faced the starter yesterday for the last time. The six-year-old chestnut gelding came a cropper at the fence at the head of the stretch yesterday, nearing the finish of the steeplechase handicap, and broke his spine.

Blake, who had the mount, was thrown clear and not touched by Trumpator's body, but the pace was strong and the impetus with which he hit the turf broke his collarbone and made him unconscious for a time. Helpers and trainers soon surrounded Blake, and presently he was able to walk, with assistance, to the judges' stand.

Decisive, the lightweight of the five starters, at 130 pounds, had set the pace and opened up a big lead at one time. Barklie, the favorite, carrying 142, ran second throughout the second mile, the two being clear of the field and having the race to themselves.

Then Walter M. Jeffords's jumper, better known by his former name of W. F. Kneblekamp, came away after the fence at which Trumpator fell, and won by four lengths, with Decisive second. Mrs. F. A. Clark's Elyssan was scratched, so that Barklie was a well-supported favorite at 7 to 5.

Barklie was the only favorite to win, but two second choices were successful, namely, Minto 2d and Hoodwink.

Two other races were taken by third choices, Housemaid and Fell Swoop, each at 7 to 1, while the first contest, a claiming affair for non winners since June 1, at six furlongs, fell to the outsider, J. P. Lyons's Valerie West, which won by a length and a half and was quoted at 30 to 1. Eighteen starters taxed the capacity of the course in this race, yet there was little bumping or confusion. Trophy was a second, a length and a half ahead of Marmite.

M. Daly brought in another winner for the Jeffords in the sixth race, Hoodwink, which was entered in Mrs. Jeffords's name. It was a five-furlong sprint for maiden two-year-olds, with thirteen starters. King Thrush, the colt for which J. K. L. Ross paid $3,000 at Saratoga last Summer, closed at 7 to 5, and, except for Hoodwink, and the imported colt Evergay, there was little demand for any of the others. Hoodwink won easily by four lengths, while Evergay gained the place by a neck from Anzac, with Furlough and the favorite, King Thrush, next in the bunch.

The Sir Walter handicap was the feature race, named in honor of the old-time star of the Oneck Stable, which started Thunderclap. Be Frank was the favorite, and Minto 2d came next. The Latonia Derby winner did not run up to expectations in the Brooklyn Handicap, and Be Frank's supporters believed he would do the trick this time. Minto 2d was off with a rush however, and breezed into a five-length lead. Be Frank ran the contender during the last part of the route. Thunderclap ran next to last until a sixteenth from the post, when he came strongly, but the spurt came too late. Minto 2d won handily by two lengths, Thunderclap beating Be Frank for the place by half a length.

Out the Way was favorite for the Rockaway Selling Stakes, at six furlongs, and he ran second to the stretch, when Housemaid, with the featherweight of 100 pounds, got the verdict by a neck from Youneed. Out the Way, although Loftus made a strong finish, was third, a length and a half behind the two leaders.

Fell Swoop captured the fifth race, at a mile, by half a length from Canso. King Plaudit, the favorite, opened up a big lead, but was caught by the pair in the stretch, and although he stood punishment gamely, was only third, a length back.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; non-winners since June 1, 1919; purse $1,045.16. Six and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Valerie West, 5	108	Erickson	30-1	12-1	1½
Trophy, 4	113	Knapp	8-1	5-1	2
Marmite, 5	97	Pator	3-1	6-5	5¹
Water War, 6	110	Callahan	22-5	2-1	4
Ultra Gold, 4	113	Stalker	12-1	6-1	5
T. F. McMahon, 5	113	Pickens	50-1	20-1	6
Glenn, 3	102	Carroll	100-1	40-1	7
Paddy, 4	113	Ahren	3-1	6-5	8
Tea Party, 4	100	Hamilton	20-1	10-1	9
Courting Colora, 5	102	Davis	50-1	15-1	10
Kewanee, 6	110	Davies	25-1	10-1	11
Clark M., 4	118	Domin'k	30-1	12-1	12
Salvatelle, 4	100	Wida	30-1	10-1	13
Onwa, 5	110	Haynes	30-1	12-1	14
Rockport, 5	118	Collins	300-1	100-1	15
Sweeplet, 3	97	Aron	30-1	20-1	16
Unwise Child, 3	97	Wessler	30-1	12-1	17
Appleton Wiske, 5	106	Buxton	20-1	8-1	18

Time—1:20 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Valerie West, br. m., by Bannockburn-Senfi; owner, J. P. Lyons; trainer, J. Robertson.

SECOND RACE.

The Lysander Steeplechase Handicap; added money $1,000. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Barklie, 6	142	Williams	7-5	5-2	1¹
Decisive, 4	130	Cheyne	12-1	4-1	2²
Belle o' the Sea, 4	133	Crawford	6-1	2-1	3³
Doublet, a	141	Byers	4-1	7-5	4
Trumpator, 6	145	Blake	13-5	even	*

*Fell.

Time—4:13.

Start good; won easily. Barklie, (formerly W. F. Kneblekamp,) br. g., by Migraine-Flora Pomona; owner, Walter M. Jeffords; trainer, M. Daly.

THIRD RACE.

Rockaway Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; value $2,000. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Housemaid, 4	100	Erickson	7-1	5-2	1¹
Youneed, 3	112	Nolan	12-1	5-1	2¹½
Out the Way, 3	120	Loftus	9-10	2-5	3¼
Louise, 4	110	Buxton	30-1	10-1	4
Daydue, 5	97	Pierce	15-1	8-1	5
Different Eyes, 3	107	Johnson	30-1	10-1	6
Assume, 4	115	Fator	12-1	3-1	7
Startling, 6	120	Collins	12-1	6-1	8
Whimsey, 6	112	Butwell	6-1	2-1	9
Fandango, 4	117	Lyke	20-1	7-1	10
Lion d'Or, 3	112	McAtee	8-1	3-2	11

Time—1:12 3-5.

Start fair; won ridden out. Housemaid, b. m., by Broomstick-Ethel Pace; owner, J. J. Hallenbeck; trainer, F. M. Taylor. No bid for winner.

FOURTH RACE.

The Sir Walter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; added money $1,245.16. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Minto II., 4	105	Fator	13-5	even	1¹
Thunderclap, 5	105	McAtee	4-1	6-5	2½
Be Frank, 3	119	Loftus	2-1	7-10	3²
Orestes, 4	102	Neal	3-1	even	4
Ticket, 5	110	Metzger	15-1	6-1	5

Time—1:44 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Minto II., imp., b. g., by Sundridge-Miss Ronald; owner, Kentucky Stable; trainer, T. J. Harmon.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000 at any time, other than selling; purse $1,145.16. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Fell Swoop, 5	118	Haynes	7-1	7-5	1½
Canso, 4	118	Loftus	3-5	1-2	2¹
King Plaudit, 3	114	Lyke	2-1	1-4	3²
Bridesman, 3	105	Callahan	8-1	5-2	4
Lotie, 5	118	Carroll	20-1	7-1	5
Mormon Elder, 5	105	Nolan	60-1	15-1	6

Time—1:38.

Start good; won in a drive. Fell Swoop, br. h., by Star Shoot-Oaklau; owner, C. Daley; trainer, C. N. Darby.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $1,145.16. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Hoodwink, 2	115	Ambrose	4-1	7-5	1¹
Evergay, 2	118	Lyke	10-1	4-1	2²
Gladiator, 2	115	Nolan	20-1	10-1	3¹½
Furlough, 2	115	Johnson	12-1	5-1	4
King Thrush, 2	115	Loftus	5-2	2-1	5
Nancy Ann, 2	112	Shutt'ger	7-1	3-1

GIANTS FALTER BEFORE DODGERS AND REDS DRAW TO WITHIN ONE GAME OF LEAGUE LEADERS

SCHUPP NO PUZZLE AND GIANTS LOSE

Error by Fletcher Also Plays Part in 4 to 3 Victory of Robins at Polo Grounds.

PENNANT CHASE TIGHTENS

Pat Moran's Fast-Stepping Reds Are Now Only a Game Behind McGraw's League Leaders.

The breach in neighborly feeling between New York and Brooklyn was widened yesterday, and at the same time the breach between the Giants and the Cincinnati Redlegs in the National League pennant chase was decreased somewhat.

The Robins selected yesterday, above all days, to trim the Giants by a margin of 4 to 3. The Flatbush athletes couldn't have selected a more inopportune time, for, while the Giants' obsequies were in progress, the Cincinnati Reds were taming the Cubs in their battle at Chicago. The Giants' setback and the Reds' success improved the latter team's position in the pennant chase, with the result that the McGrawites woke up this morning to find themselves still atop the National League ladder, but separated from Cincinnati by the precarious margin of about one game.

One large boot by Arthur Fletcher played a prominent part in the Giants' upset. Arthur played a flashy game around the shortfield for the greater part of the afternoon, but his one departure from the accepted order of things undid all of his good work and imbedded itself firmly in the minds of the fans.

Fletcher's digression from the straight and narrow path came in the sixth inning. The Giants, having previously shelled Clarence Mitchell, were leading by 3 to 1. Ferdinand Stubblefield Schupp, the Louisville Kid, hadn't shown his old effectiveness, and, with Ferdie displaying signs of slipping, 2-run lead was a dire necessity.

Ferdie fell hard in the sixth and so did Fletcher. Arthur started the inning by throwing out Olson. Johnston followed with a single to left. Tommy Griffith rapped a grounder in the direction of second, which appeared made to order for the second killing. Fletcher, running over to field the rap, booted the ball around the second station until Johnston reached second and Griffith first.

Dubuc Replaces Schupp.

Schupp's effectiveness disappeared here. He walked Zach Wheat on four pitched balls, filling the bases, and then Jimmy Hickman pumped a single into centre, scoring Johnston and Griffith, and placing Wheat on third. This plainly disclosed that it wasn't Schupp's day. Manager McGraw wigwagged to deep right field and Jean Dubuc started on a walk to the box, while Schupp made a path to the bench. Konetchy then forced Hickman at second, Wheat counting from third with the Dodgers' winning marker. Konetchy was killed off trying to steal second, ending the inning.

The Robins started another hitting barrage in the seventh when Ward and Mitchell both pounded Dubuc for singles. Benny Kauff, who had just invented further scoring with a spectacular catch of Olson's line drive to short centre, doubling up Ward at second. In the closing two innings Dubuc was effective, but six men facing him.

Brooklyn's outbreak in the sixth acted like a tonic on Mitchell. The Brooklyn left-hander had the Giants under his spell to the finish of the game and, with the aid of brilliant fielding, kept his team in front. First base thereafter was the dead line for the league leaders and only three men reached this corner during the last four innings.

The failure of the double-steal pulled Mitchell out of a hole in the opening frame. After Ward had thrown out Burns, Mitchell walked Young. Fletcher's rap to Olson forced Young and then Doyle lined a single to center, sending Fletcher to third. The double pilfer was attempted here, but the Robins were prepared for the play, and Fletcher was run down between third and home for the third out. Benny Kauff started the second with a double to left, but the blow was wasted. Zimmerman batted for Johnston and threw out Chase, while Kauff took third, and Mike Gonzales skied to Griffith in right.

In the third the Giants broke the ice. Ferdie Schupp dropped a Texas Leaguer back of short field and took second when Burns beat out a hit to Johnston. Young forced Burns with a grounder to Olson, Schupp reaching third, and when Fletcher grounded out to Konetchy the Louisville Kid crossed the plate with the first Giant run. Young advanced to second on this play but got no further as Wheat grabbed Doyle's fly to left.

Tie Score in Fourth.

The Robins came right back in the fourth and tied the count. Jimmy Johnston burned a path in the left-field grass with a sizzling grounder over third to start the frame. The hit netted Jimmy two bases. Griffith almost disabled Doyle with a grounder which bounced off the Giant second baseman's shins to centre field, Johnston racing home on the blow. Wheat then hit into a snappy double play, Fletcher getting Griffith unassisted at second, and quickly relaying the ball to Chase in time to get Wheat at first. Fletcher next threw out Hickman.

The score din't long remain tied, for the Giants unlimbered a batting orgy in their half of the fourth which sent them to the front. Kauff started with a single to left, and was forced at second on Zimmerman's rap to Johnston. Hal Chase larruped a single to right, placing Zimmerman on third, and Mike Gonzales followed with a thump to the same field, scoring Zimmerman and putting Prince Hal on third. Chase scored from this station later on Schupp's sacrifice fly to Hickman, and Gonzales took second. Burns, however, lifted a fly to Griffith in right.

By the narrowest of narrow margins Zimmerman, Doyle, and Chase missed one of baseball's rarities in the fifth. The trio came within an ace of registering a triple play on a grounder. However, while the attempt at a triple killing failed, a lightning-like double play was enacted which turned back the Robins just when a score threatened.

Schupp started this inning by walking Konetchy, Ward dropped a single just in front of second base and too far away from Doyle, Konetchy reaching second. Krueger grounded to Zimmerman, who touched third, forcing Konetchy, and quickly shot the pill to Doyle, killing off Ward. Doyle relayed the ball to Chase without hesitation, but Umpire McCormack ruled Krueger safe. Mitchell ended the inning with a high fly to Young.

Then came the Robins' sixth, when they shelled Schupp off the mound and clinched the game.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Johnston,2b	4	2	2	4	4
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Hickman,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Ward,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Krueger,c	3	0	1	4	3
Mitchell,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	31	4	9	27	12

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	4	1
Young,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Zim'man,3b	3	1	1	1	6
Chase,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	3	2
Schupp,p	2	1	0	1	3
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMcCarty,c	1	0	1	0	0
bKing	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	11	27	17

a Batted for Zimmerman in ninth.
bRan for McCarty in ninth.
Error—Fletcher.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Kauff, Hickman, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Schupp. Double plays—Zimmerman and Doyle; Fletcher and Chase; Zimmerman and Doyle; Johnston, (unassisted); Kauff and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Schupp, 3. Hits—Off Schupp, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; Dubuc, 2 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Schupp, 11; Dubuc, 11; Mitchell, 2. Losing pitcher—Schupp.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	8	2
Reading	6	11	3

Batteries—Thompson and Egan; Brown, Swartz, and Doolin.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	6	10	2
Binghamton	5	9	3

Batteries—Bearclaw, Higgins, and Smith; Ryan, Thomas, and Ben.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	13	0	0
Rochester	3	7	0

Batteries—Acosta and Carris; Hersche and Deufel.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	44	20	.688
Toronto	42	24	.636
Binghamton	30	30	.500
Newark	33	33	.500
Buffalo	30	33	.476
Rochester	27	36	.429
Reading	24	36	.400
Jersey City	22	40	.355

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Jersey City at Newark.
Baltimore at Reading.
Binghamton at Buffalo.
Rochester at Toronto.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 6; New York, 4.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 14; Detroit, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	20	.649
Cincinnati	38	23	.623
Pittsburgh	33	28	.541
Chicago	33	30	.524
Brooklyn	30	30	.500
St. Louis	27	34	.443
Boston	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	18	37	.327

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	19	.655
Chicago	34	24	.600
Cleveland	34	24	.576
Detroit	30	28	.517
St. Louis	29	28	.509
Boston	25	32	.439
Washington	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	15	40	.273

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Boston at Philadelphia.

RALLY BY YANKEES IS NIPPED IN BUD

Batters Fail with Chance in Ninth and Senators Capture Game by Score of 6 to 4.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A ninth inning rally which at one time became highly promising fizzled out rather suddenly on the Yankees here today, and instead of making a stirring Garrison finish they were compelled to bow to the Washington Senators in the second game of the series by a score of 6 to 4.

At the time the rally started the Yankees were in need of three runs to tie the count, and Pratt made a good start by getting on through an error. Bodie tripled and scored the second baseman, and Hannah walked. Fewster ran for the catcher and stole second. With the much-needed runs on the bases in a position to be scored with a base hit, Manager Huggins called on Al Wickland to pinch hit for Nelson. Wickland fanned. Vick went out on a foul on which Picinich make a fine catch, and Peck closed the contest with a fly ball which left the runners on the bases.

It was very loose pitching that brought the Yankees to the necessity of having to make a rally. Herb Thormahlen and George Mogridge, two of the best left-handers on the Yankees' hurling staff, fared very badly with the Senators. Thormahlen started the game and remained for five innings. The score was tied at the time he left the game, and Mogridge managed to handicap the Yankees during his first inning on the mound. Three runs were made off him in the sixth, and the Yanks were never able to overcome the disadvantage.

On the other hand, the Yankees faced Jim Shaw, who is one pitcher Clark Griffith can always count on to give the Yanks a battle. Shaw is always a problem for Huggins's men, and today was no exception. Although he was hit hard at times, he was never at a disadvantage after the fourth inning.

However, Roger Peckinpaugh set a season's record for consecutive hitting when he hit safely in his twenty-first straight game. The first time up the captain of the Yankees smashed one to left. He did not make another hit all day.

The Yankees made two runs in the first inning which kept them in the lead until the fourth. Peck's single came with one out. Baker singled and Gharrity fumbled the ball, Peck scoring and Baker reaching second. Baker came home on a double by Lewis.

In the Senator's half, Judge walked. Milan singled and Rice walked, filling the bases. Gharrity's sacrifice fly scored Judge.

In the fourth Rice made a scratch hit off Thormahlen's glove. Gharrity hit to the infield and was safe when Thormahlen and Hannah let the ball go safely. Picinich sacrificed. Shanks bounded one off Pipp's glove and the ball rolled to the fence, Rice and Gharrity scoring.

Baker got a single to centre in the sixth with one out, advanced on the next play and scored when Pipp singled to left. Manager Huggins decided to start Mogridge in the box when the Senators came up for their turn, and Mogridge proved a sad disappointment.

Picinich greeted him with a single. Shanks sacrificed and Mogridge gathered up the ball and threw to centre, trying for a force play at second. Picinich took a third on the play and scored when Bodie's return hit him on the shoulder. Grover singled after that and came home on a triple by Judge. Baker fumbled a tap from Foster and Judge tallied.

The Yankees went scoreless for two innings and then came their brief gleam of hope in the ninth, which failed to turn the tide for them.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Judge,1b	3	2	2	7	0	1
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Milan,cf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Rice,rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Gharrity,lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Menosky,lf	1	0	0	3	0	0
Picinich,c	3	1	1	9	2	0
Shanks,ss	2	0	1	0	4	1
Grover,2b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Shaw,p	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	32	6	12	27	9	2

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Vick,rf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	5	1	2	0	3	1
Baker,3b	3	2	2	1	1	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	8	0	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Bodie,cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hannah,c	2	0	0	4	1	0
Thormalen,p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0	1
aO'Doul	1	0	0	0	0	0
bWickland	1	0	0	0	0	0
cFewster	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	24	9	2

a Batted for Mogridge in seventh.
b Batted for Nelson in ninth.
c Ran for Hannah in ninth.
Errors—Gharrity, Grover, Bodie, Mogridge.

Washington	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	x	—6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two base hits—Baker, Lewis (2.) Shaw. Three base hits—Judge, Bodie. Stolen base—Hannah. Sacrifice hits—Picinich, Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Gharrity. Left on bases—Washington, 10; New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Shaw, 3; Thormahlen, 3; Nelson, 1. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 7 in 5 innings; Mogridge, 3 in 2; Nelson, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Nelson (Shanks). Struck out—By Shaw, 8. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

REDS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Moran's Men Take Final Game of Series with Cubs, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Cincinnati bunched hits today and defeated Chicago, 5 to 2, in the final game of the series. Outfielder Barber was fined $25 for his altercation with the umpire yesterday, and Pitcher McCabe was suspended for three days for his argument with Umpire Quigley.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Daubert,1b	4	1	3	10	1
Groh,3b	4	1	1	3	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Neale,rf	4	0	1	4	1
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Dressler,lf	2	2	1	1	0
Rariden,c	4	1	1	2	2
Sallee,p	2	0	0	0	6
Total	32	5	9	27	17

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Lear,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	2	11	1
Magee,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Killifer,c	3	0	1	4	1
Vaughn,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bailey,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	30	2	8	27	10

Error—Vaughn.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Magee, Daubert. Sacrifice hit—Sallee. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Double plays—Pick, Magee, and Merkle; Sallee, Rath, and Daubert; Rariden and Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Bailey, 3; Sallee, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; Bailey, 4 in 7 1-3. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; Sallee, 1; Bailey, 1. Losing pitcher—Vaughn.

Bill James Sold Outright.

BOSTON, July 2.—Bill James, one of the "Big Three" who pitched the Boston Braves to a world's championship in 1914, was sold outright to-day by the Boston Club to the Oakland (Cal.) Club. James has done little pitching in recent years as a result of an injury to his throwing arm.

Irish-Yank Meet Arranged.

BELFAST, July 2. (Associated Press.)—The Irish Amateur Athletic Association has arranged an international contest with a team from the American Army in France. The meet will be held in Dublin on July 12. There will be 15 events.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 1.
Little Rock, 7; Memphis, 1.
Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
Mobile, 2; Birmingham, 1.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 11; Kansas City, 6.
Toledo, 3; Columbus, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Milwaukee, 0.
Indianapolis, 9; Louisville, 6. (first game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 5. (2d game.)
Thirteen innings; called darkness.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 4; Bridgeport, 0.
Worcester, 5; Waterbury, 1.
Pittsfield, 9; Hartford, 1.
Providence, 7; New Haven, 6.

ONLY RUN OF GAME WINS FOR NEWARK

Skeeters Rally in Ninth Inning, but Fast Double Play Prevents Any Scoring.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Newark nosed out Jersey City here today, 1 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Paddy Lyons for Newark and Rube Zellers for Jersey City. Each pitcher allowed seven hits, but Newark bunched three in the sixth, when they scored the only run of the game.

Miller led off with a single to left and took second on Letter's sacrifice. Cather came through with a line single to left, and Miller might have been caught at the plate if Wigiesworth had handled the ball well, but instead he booted it, with the result that Miller scored easily. Madden got a base hit, but the next two batters were easy outs.

Jersey City came mighty near tying it up in the ninth, but a fast double play prevented this. Sweitzer, who had been put in to bat for Biemiller, singled to centre. Bauman filed out, but Kane singled to right. Wendel walked, filling the bases with only one out. Jersey City's chances looked good when Wigiesworth flied to centre, but Jacob made a good throw to Sargeant at second, doubling up Kane and ending the game.

The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Letter,rf	2	0	2	0	0
Cather,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Madden,c	2	0	1	3	0
Sargeant,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Jacob,cf	3	0	0	5	1
McAlpin,3b	3	0	0	3	3
Walsh,2b	3	0	1	4	1
Lyons,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	26	1	7	27	13

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mooers,ss	3	0	0	5	2
Biemiller,3b	2	0	1	0	2
Bauman,2b	4	0	0	5	0
Kane,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wendel,1b	3	0	1	5	1
Wig'w'th,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Foley,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Hudgins,c	3	0	2	5	1
Zellers,p	3	0	0	0	3
aSweitzer	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	0	7	24	10

a Batted for Biemiller in ninth.
Errors—Madden, Wigiesworth.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Biemiller. Stolen base—Bauman. Sacrifice hits—Cather, Biemiller, Letter. Double play—Jacob and Sargeant. Left on bases—Jersey City, 2; Newark, 5. Bases on balls—Off Zellers, 4; Lyons, 2. Struck out—By Zellers, 5; Lyons, 2. Wild pitch—Lyons. Winning pitcher—Lyons.

WHITE SOX WIN IN NINTH.

Bunch Two Hits with Passes and Defeat Indians, 6 to 4.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—After Cleveland had tied the score in the eighth inning Chicago won the ninth, 6 to 4, by bunching two singles with two passes. Cleveland used four pitchers and Chicago three. Elmer Myers, who was acquired in a trade with Philadelphia last Winter, and who recently returned from overseas, was the most effective of the seven, allowing no hits in more than five innings.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	2	1	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Jackson,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	10	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Schalk,c	2	0	0	4	0
Kerr,p	3	1	1	0	3
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	27	10

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Wambsg'n,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Speaker,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Wood,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Harris,1b	3	1	1	14	2
Shaute,ss	3	1	1	1	4
O'Neill,c	4	1	4	1	1
Thomas,c	1	0	1	1	0
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	1
Myers,p	2	0	0	0	0
Phillips,p	0	0	0	0	1
Uhle,p	0	0	0	0	0
aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	11	27	10

a Batted for Myers in seventh.
b Ran for O'Neill in eighth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jackson, Kerr, Speaker, O'Neill, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, E. Collins, Gardner. Double plays—Gandil, (unassisted); McMullin, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 10. Bases on balls—Off Kerr, 3; Danforth, 1; Coveleskie, 1; Myers, 2; Phillips, 1; Uhle, 2. Hits—Off Kerr, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; Faber, 3 in 1; Danforth, 0 in 1 1-3; Coveleskie, 6 in 1 1-3; Myers, 0 in 2 2-3; Phillips, 1 in 1; Uhle, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Kerr, 2; Phillips, 1; Uhle, 1. Winning pitcher—Danforth. Losing pitcher—Uhle.

RED SOX DEFEAT MACKMEN.

Errors and Scratch Hits Help Boston to 4 to 2 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Boston evened up the series with Philadelphia today, winning by the score of 4 to 2. Two scratch hits, two errors, a base on balls, and a sacrifice fly were bunched on Johnson in the third. Johnson hit a home run in the fifth, and he also drove in the Athletics' only run with a sacrifice fly.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Hooper,rf	5	1	2	5	0
Ruth,lf	2	1	0	3	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Schang,c	3	0	2	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Shannon,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Caldwell,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	32	4	11	27	8

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Walker,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Strunk,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Burrus,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Kopp,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Dugan,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Perkins,c	3	0	1	3	4
Johnson,p	2	1	1	1	1
Total	31	2	5	27	11

Errors—Thomas, Dugan.

Boston	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—Schang, Gainer, Strunk, Kopp. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Sacrifice flies—Gainer, Johnson. Double plays—Dugan and Burrus; Perkins and Witt; Perkins, Dugan and Burrus. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; Johnson, 5. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Johnson, 3.

BROWNS MAKE 20 HITS.

Pound Three Detroit Boxmen and Win Easily by 14 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Collecting twenty hits off three Detroit pitchers for a total of twenty-nine bases, St. Louis won today's game, 14 to 2. Every local player made one or more runs.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	5	2	3	1	6
Gedeon,2b	2	2	0	4	2
Tobin,lf	5	1	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	5	2	4	11	0
Jacobson,cf	5	2	2	5	0
SmRh,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gerber,ss	5	2	4	0	2
Severeid,c	5	1	2	5	0
Wellman,p	4	1	3	0	3
Total	46	14	20	27	13

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	1	2	2
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Shorten,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Heilmann,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Ellison,rf	4	0	0	1	1
James,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	5	0
Yelle,c	1	1	0	0	0
Boland,p	1	0	1	0	1
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham,p	1	1	1	0	1
Total	34	2	8	24	11

Errors—Leonard, Ayers.

St. Louis	2	0	4	2	2	0	1	3	—14	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, (2.) Jacobson. Three-base hits—Sisler, Gerber, Jacobson. Stolen bases—Jones, (2.) Cunningham. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Gedeon, Wellman. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Austin. Double plays—Austin, Gedeon, and Sisler; Gerber, Gedeon, and Sisler; Young and Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 1; Ayers, 1; Wellman, 3. Hits—Off Leonard, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; Ayers, 7 in 2 2-3; Cunningham, 6 in 3. Struck out—By Ayers, 2; Wellman, 3. Losing pitcher—Leonard.

Holiday Events for Hackensack Club

The Hackensack Golf Club, besides carrying out a general program of entertainment on July 4, will engage in a contest for the President's prize. It will be an 18-hole handicap, foursomes from first tee, and townsomes from tenth tee. At 9 o'clock there will be putting by electric light for prizes, and dancing.

Saturday there will be the qualifying round in the July tournament, a medal play handicap, 18 holes, ball sweepstakes, with 16 to qualify. The course is said to be in better shape than at any time previous.

Giants vs. Brooklyn Today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Five Leading Batsmen in the Major Leagues

National League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	52	170	30	64	.376
Young, New York	56	221	31	73	.340
Williams, Philadelphia	45	181	28	58	.320
Southwo'th, Pittsburgh	44	156	24	50	.320
Roush, Cincinnati	56	207	29	66	.319

American League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	50	178	44	66	.392
Cobb, Detroit	44	176	21	63	.358
Veach, Detroit	57	208	34	74	.356
Flagstead, Detroit	53	177	25	61	.345
Sisler, St. Louis	56	220	30	74	.336

PIRATES RALLY IN VAIN.

Push Over Two Runs in Ninth, but Are Unable to Overtake Cardinals.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—The Cardinals won their first game of the season in this city today when they defeated the Pirates by a score of 4 to 2. Hamilton was hit freely throughout the game, while May held the locals to three hits and no runs until he passed Stengel, the first man up in the ninth. He was then replaced by Sherdell, off whom Southworth hit for a homer into the right field bleachers, scoring Stengel ahead of him. Tuero then took Sherdell's place and retired the side.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Smith,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Hoch,1b	3	0	0	7	3
Miller,1b	1	1	1	8	0
Hornsby,3b	3	0	1	0	1
McHenry,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Lavan,ss	2	1	1	0	6
Snyder,c	4	0	1	7	2
May,p	2	0	1	0	0
Sherdell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	11	27	12

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Caton,ss,2b	3	0

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RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

If the mention of Tampico more and more suggests outrages upon American citizens, it is for two reasons: first, the oil district is overrun by rebels against the Carranza Government, which was recognized by the United States in good faith early in 1918; and, again, the course of the Carranza Government in imposing taxation and regulations of a confiscatory nature upon Americans engaged in developing oil lands to which they have title has caused friction between them and officials and soldiers who call themselves Carranzistas. The Government recognized by the United States has formally bound itself to protect American citizens in the Tampico district, but has signally failed to prevent outrages upon them or to secure them in their property rights. Furthermore, it has persisted in its policy of arbitrary and unlawful taxation, so that the situation is rapidly becoming intolerable.

The Tampico problem is now more vexatious than the border problem. It is comparatively a simple matter to police the Mexican border when aggressions against Americans occur there, but what shall be done about Tampico, where outrages upon Americans occur almost daily? They are killed and despoiled, and the threat of taking their property from them is constantly made under forms of rapacious taxation. The killing and despoiling are done by rebels upon whom it makes relentless war, the Carranza Government asserts; but always in the background is the hostility of that Government to the Americans who have valid concessions in the oil territory, and who have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in wells, machinery, and buildings upon the assurance that they would enjoy protection. As a matter of fact, they have had to protect themselves by paying tribute to bandits who successfully defy the Carranza Government, and from that Government they would apparently have nothing to expect, in the event of its putting down the bandits, but extortion ending in confiscation.

In his address to the Mexican editors at the White House on June 7, 1918, the President said that his policy toward Mexico "was at every point "based upon this principle: that the "internal settlement of the affairs of "Mexico was none of our business"; but, unfortunately, the impotence of the Carranza Government in the Tampico district seems to be chronic. Will it be possible much longer to refrain from protecting American citizens there, as Admiral Mayo proposed to do it in 1914, by landing an American police force? The internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico would not be the object of such a proceeding, and the principle of non-intervention, as stated by the President, could not be cited to stay the performance of an obvious duty. It rests entirely with the Carranza Government, which is in part responsible for the hostility to Americans in Tampico.

The pacification of the district would be welcome at Washington. There would then remain the settlement of the oil controversy. The Mexican Government understands the American contention. It was set forth in Ambassador Fletcher's note of April 2, 1918, pointing out that the imposition of a tax on the surface of oil lands, together with the separate and additional tax on the rents, royalties, and production derived therefrom, was a step toward confiscation of American oil interests, however the Mexican Government might seek to justify it by amending the Constitution. Several resolutions have recently been introduced in Congress calling for information about the murder of Americans in the Tampico district and the destruction of the property of Americans. The Emerson blanket resolution urged that the military forces be employed to protect American citizens in Mexico, since the Carranza Government had failed to demonstrate its ability to pacify the country and afford the protection it had guaranteed. That a crisis impends in our relations with Mexico is not to be doubted. Intervention may not, and should not, be necessary. It is devoutly to be wished that the Carranza Government may come to its senses and, by displaying a capacity to settle the internal affairs of the country, avert resolute action by the United States in defense of its citizens in Mexico.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

A forecast of foreign trade for the year which closed with June puts the excess of exports over imports at $3,704,000,000, or toward a hundred millions over the record, which was that for 1918. Nor would it be surprising if the year which begins with the current month should again beat the record, already almost fabulous. Japan and ourselves are the only countries which increased their exports of manufactures during the war, and it is sure that in the first year after the war no country can compare with the growth that is offered to us. We have put foreign Governments in our debt by over ten billions during the war. That is more than our excess of exports in twenty years before the war, when we were importing capital. Now we are ourselves exporting capital, as appears from the fact that the ten billions war excess of exports corresponds to the amount of credit advanced by our Government to foreign Governments. It is generally agreed that these intergovernment credit operations ought to cease with the war which explains and excuses them. But it is necessary that private credit should replace the public credit, or our foreign trade will be choked.

Sometimes it is thought that the discount on foreign currencies arising from the irrepressible demand for our goods is a matter chiefly concerning foreign buyers. Nothing which affects a fair and free bargain concerns only one side of it. The discount on foreign currencies is a deterrent on our sales as much as on foreign purchases. It is bad enough for foreign buyers to pay the none too moderate profit of our manufacturers on the war scale of prices, which cannot fall for home consumption so long as there is an unsatisfied foreign demand of the proportions indicated by each day's news. But the foreign buyers' appetite will lose its edge as they are compelled to pay an excess tribute when they buy the dollars to pay for our goods at a sacrifice valuation of foreign currencies. The bankers' profit is fair, considering the unbalanced condition of the trade exchanges, but the bankers themselves are leaders in the movement to promote foreign trade by reducing their profits on a scale fatal to the trade out of which the exchange profit arises. The trade may be preserved, and the bankers' profit with it, by substituting a profit on credit for a profit on exchange.

We can sell billions in proportion that we lend billions, and correct the visible excess of exports of goods by an invisible balance of imports of foreign promises to pay. Not soon again shall we measure our prosperity by the excess of our imports. For years certainly, whatever the merchandise balance may say, we shall be gathering tribute from foreign buyers or debtors. That tribute is not to be expected in gold. It does not exist in sufficient amount, and gold is not wanted. The notion that trade was profitable in proportion that it produced gold expired with the mercantile system.

There is due to be interred beside it the notion that a country is ruined by the import of goods sent in payment of debts. If the foreign goods are excluded, the payment of the debts and the accumulation of credits by sales abroad will both be checked, and we shall be faced by overproduction and stagnation of industry. Quantity production necessitates quantity consumption or stopping of work. Foreign orders are pressing upon us and accumulating faster than either the production of goods or the provision of credit accommodations to foreign buyers. There are pioneers on a considerable scale—witness the contract for the reconstruction of the regions about Nancy—but there is plenty for all, although the best pickings are for those who are ready when the demand is greatest and prices are highest.

IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE.

When immigrants were coming up the bay by the million, we held forth the torch of our liberty and invited them to share in the "boundless" wealth of the land. Doubtless there was a measure of sincerity in the gesture. But when they depart—as we are officially assured that they are now about to depart—to the number of 1,300,000, each with his store of savings, we fall from the fraternal attitude and begin to reckon our economic losses in workers and in capital. As to the full sincerity of this other mood there can be no question. Meantime an element in the situation which is perhaps the most important of all receives little or no consideration.

What would have happened if, during the century and a half of our national life, we had received no immigration? There is a school of economists who reason from the "biological axiom" that the rate of increase in population is determined solely by the supply of fertile land—food. Of the twenty millions who have come to our shores Woodbury says, in his "Expansion of Races," that they "have "prevented the birth of twenty mill"ions of native-born Americans." There is some warrant for the statement. In Colonial American families the birth rate had been small before leaving Great Britain, but increased amazingly on American soil, all during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1751, when our population was about one million, Benjamin Franklin said that the immigrants who had produced this number were generally believed to have numbered less than eighty thousand—a gain of over twelvefold in little more than a century. In some parts of the Colonies the people, without the aid of immigration, doubled in twenty-five years, and there were localities in which they doubled in less than twenty years. Up to 1820, the entire population of New England and of the regions settled from New England came from immigrants who numbered not over twenty thousand. These mainly arrived between 1620 and 1640, the immigration from 1640 to 1820 being virtually nil. Many writers, including Stoney G. Fisher, Edward Jarvis, and General Francis Walker, have said that the subsequent checking in native growth came as a result of the great wave of immigration which began in 1820. If it had not been for this, they say, our total population, exclusively derived from the older stock, would now be as great as, or even greater than, it is.

This would have meant, of course, that our railways would have been built and our factories manned by American laborers. A doubt is permissible, in spite of the "biological axiom," whether they would have been forthcoming in sufficient numbers to accomplish the results we have today. A rise in the standards of living, to say nothing of increasing luxury, such as became inevitable with the development of the continent, would probably have acted as a check on the birth rate. But the slowing down of our development might not have been an unmixed calamity. What we lost in the sum total of wealth we should probably have gained in a more equitable distribution of what we had—fewer swollen fortunes and less poverty.

One result of recruiting our population from foreign peoples has been peculiarly unfortunate. For an English-speaking American to accept certain forms of hand labor is to fall quite out of his natural sphere. Any form of brain work, however humble or ill paid, appears to be preferable. We have thus vast numbers of middle-class Americans living on salaries actually less than the wages of foreign hand laborers. And among these middle-class people the birth rate is alarmingly small. Above all, the unregulated influx of foreigners, ignorant of our ways, has brought a loss in the vigor and integrity of our native institutions. Bolshevism and socialism also very largely are the product of the people who have been welcomed by captains of industry intent on immediate material results.

Our lofty sentiments and our materialism are alike wounded by the proposal to limit immigration by means of selective tests. But if the result is to convince our middle-class respectables of the dignity and worth of hand labor and at the same time to guard the integrity of our free institutions, there will be a compensation.

THE POLISH TREATY.

One of the most practically valuable documents produced by the Peace Conference is the treaty just signed by representatives of Poland, the United States, France, England, Italy, and Japan. Its immediate interest, of course, is due in part to the charges and countercharges of racial hostility which have arisen from the contact of races in Poland; attention will be specially fixed on the guarantees of religious and cultural freedom to the Jews. But the significance of the treaty is much larger than that; it is to be used as a model for other treaties to cover the whole field of racial intermixture and antagonism in Eastern Europe. Every State which includes a large minority of some other race than the dominant one will sign a treaty of this sort, and if its stipulations are honored one of the principal causes of war in the most prolific breeding place of wars will be removed.

The guarantees which Poland gives to minority races—that is to say, to Jews, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, White Russians, and Germans resident in the territory acquired from the German Empire—make provision for what is called "cultural autonomy"—for the free exercise of religion and use of the mother tongue, for liberty of the press in languages not that of the State, and for religious and secular education in such languages. Minority races may maintain their own schools where their own culture is taught in their own language; and in districts where the population includes a considerable proportion of such races a proportionate amount of the State funds for educational purposes is allotted to them. All races and religions are to be equal before the law.

Coupled with these guarantees for the minority there are also guarantees for the majority. The Polish language is to be taught in all schools, even in those where most of the instruction is in Yiddish or Lithuanian or some other tongue. There is no concession to the unwise demand made by some Jewish leaders in Poland last Winter for what would practically have amounted to political autonomy for the Jewish community, a State within a State. Poland is to be one nation with one official language, a nation in which the rights of racial minorities are protected, but in which all citizens of whatever race are supposed to be good Poles.

The assent of all the nationalities of Eastern Europe, new and old, to similar agreements will give the solemn pledge of every Government not to attempt campaigns of denationalization against fragments of alien races unavoidably included within its borders; it will prevent such a keeping open of old wounds as eventually led to the downfall of Hungary. And as a corollary of this it will discourage too much desire for wide annexations, for it will be unprofitable for a Government to gather within its frontiers any larger percentage than is necessary of aliens whose religious, educational, and linguistic freedom it has promised to protect. The ideal is still to make the State as nearly as possible coincide with the frontiers of the nationality. This cannot be done, hence the need of such treaties; but it ought to be done so far as possible.

And an obligation is imposed on the members of the minority races. The boundaries will be drawn as accurately as possible, but some peoples must be left within alien States; their new Governments promise them equality of rights, including the right to the preservation of their racial consciousness, but they demand in return a loyalty to the State. Poland could sign this agreement the more readily because there will almost certainly be some Poles left in other countries who will be protected by similar treaties; the group of treaties will be as much for reciprocal benefit as, say, the international copyright and postal laws. If the provisions of this agreement are loyally observed by Governments and peoples—both minority and majority—one of the most troublesome problems of Eastern Europe will have been sent far on the way to solution.

TWO RAILWAY RATE OPINIONS.

Director General Hines and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Woolley are at the opposite poles of railway rate regulation opinion. Accordingly it was disconcerting to find them in agreement that railway rates should not be raised, although all railway costs had been increased by the free movement of all other prices upward, while railway rates were artificially kept stationary, except for a tardy and limited increase, which has not prevented an accrual of a deficit at the rate of hundreds of millions annually. However, there is this difference between a railway administrator and a Commissioner: the practical man changes his mind for cause. In an address at Philadelphia the Director General remarks that freight rates are lower than ever before "when tested by the "value of the unit transported and "the amount of transportation which "that article transported will buy. I "have had various shippers come to "me and urge that railroad rates "ought to be increased to take care "of this situation. I don't suppose "that condition has ever before "existed in this country where the "shipping public has voluntarily "asked that rates should be in"creased." The Director General would assuage his grief if somebody, anybody, should relieve him from that nightmare deficit, which increases with each month.

But Commissioner Woolley "stands pat" and elaborates his argument that railway rates should be pegged below the cost of producing transportation. His astonishing argument is that it is "sounder economics to take "care of any deficit from carrier "operations out of the national Treas"ury, whose coffers are replenished "through taxes levied where they can "best be borne, than to make high "and higher than ever the high cost "of living." He admits that railway rates have risen 43.75 per cent., while other commodities have risen from 75 to 300 per cent., but he denies the argument the Director General bases on that showing. Commissioner Woolley prefers the policy of pegging down the price of transportation in order to depress other prices.

The trouble with that argument is that it proves too much. If it be conceded, it applies to all costs of living and to one cost as much as another. If wages had been pegged down in order to reduce the cost of living to the railways, the general cost of living would have been depressed more than by the restriction on the rise of railway rates, by as much more as the cost of labor exceeds the cost of transportation as a factor in general price making. Since it was not practicable to keep wages down, it follows that rates should follow them up, and the cost of transportation be put where it belongs, on those who use transportation and who pass it along to those who use the product transported.

The suggestion that taxes are levied more justly than railway rates are collected is too serious for a jest, and a reproach on the Interstate Commerce Commission itself, which has made the rate system what it is and such as the Commissioner condemns. But it is better with all its faults than his proposal that Government operation should be continued for the sake of carrying out a policy "of equalising commercial conditions" by a "scientific" system of rates in proportion to distance. The result of intrusting the Commission with a measure of discretion in the administration of the rate problem is such that the Commissioner would have Congress give explicit instructions to the Commission to produce a "co-ordinated" system of rates, adapted to do all that the Commission has not done in thirty years, although the Commission has often asked for laws and had received most of the powers asked for. It is the newest and most enthusiastic of the Commissioners who makes this plea. His associates of more experience are cautious and silent. They have learned that it is easier to tell what ought to be done than to do it. So far as appears, Commissioner Woolley is alone in the idea that the railway deficit would better be met by taxes than by rates and by Government than by private operation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Excellent Answer to Pacifists.

Possibly there is somebody, somewhere in the country—or the world—who could have written a better letter than did Secretary Baker in response to the plea that he use his influence with the President to secure the release of the conscientious objectors now serving prison sentences. The possibility, however, is one too small to delay recognition of the fact that the Secretary's letter is admirable alike in form and substance—a fine specimen of sound doctrine expressed in simple and vigorous English, with nothing left unsaid that needed saying and nothing said that as well or better could have been omitted.

The petitioners made the usual pacifist argument—the only argument they could make. The prisoners were idealists who had followed the dictates of conscience in taking the course they did; they were doing what they thought right, in the expectation or hope that thus they would bring nearer, or usher in, the era of universal peace.

These statements the Secretary did not deny or question. Instead, in effect, he admitted them, and then called the attention of the petitioners to certain facts which they had entirely ignored. Conscience has its rights, he wrote, and he had treated them with respect, but there are also the obligations of citizenship, and because of those obligations the case of the conscientious objectors was by no means as simple as it seemed to their friends and defenders. Then he reminded his anxious correspondents that by refusing to do military service, and by going to prison rather than enter the army or aid it in any capacity, these men did what they could to make easy the extinction of their own ideals and the substitution for them, throughout the world, of the directly opposite ideals upheld by Germany.

That, of course, is true, for the Germans loved pacifism—in other peoples—and for good reason their spies and secret agents encouraged its development to the extent of their ability, everywhere except at home.

Soldiers Also Had Consciences.

Secretary Baker made his very best of many good points when he expressed his firm conviction that not the young men who would not go to war, but those who answered their country's call, were the real pacificators. As he put it, eloquently and lucidly—"The abolishment of future wars, for which I share your fervent hope, was immeasurably more advanced by the conscience which led young men to give up their lives for it than by the conscience which in the presence of vast and crushing force found itself limited to protest." He did well to write "immeasurably," for the difference is indeed beyond measure.

Daylight Must Be Saved.

From several quarters there are beginning to come, with a vigor constantly increasing, protests against abandonment of the daylight-saving plan. The repeal of the law which half permitted and half compelled the setting ahead of all our clocks in Summer was effected in a way not at all well understood—outside of Congress, at least—for the demand it met certainly did not come from anything like, or approaching, a majority of the American people, and the fraction of them that did make it presented arguments so weak that the haste of the lawmakers to take the action they did was distinctly mysterious.

Nobody thinks that the Congressmen were corrupted, but there is an impression, if not a suspicion, that behind the visible movement for repeal there was an invisible power of propulsion—a power that would have been destroyed instantly if revealed. That region, however, is so dimly lighted—should one say by gas or electricity?—that conjecture concerning it is not promising of results. Better is the devotion of energy to bringing about the repeal of the repeal, or rather the re-enactment of a law that gave pleasure and profit to multitudes of workers in almost all professions and inflicted hardship on only a few.

The hardships approached the serious only in the case of the producers and distributors of milk. They form an important class, without doubt, but it is not a class either important or large enough to warrant depriving men and women almost innumerable of the extra daylight hour they have come to value so highly. Market gardeners also complain, but they have an inconvenience rather than a grievance.

As for the farmer raising staple crops, his arguments against daylight saving are convincing only to himself, and he has yet to prove that he cannot conduct his operations exactly as he did in the past, if only he will advance his time schedule for work by a single hour. But his men, he says, do not like that; they want free time in the village when other workers have it. They are not to be blamed for that; it's a natural and innocent desire. But we all have everything to suit us, and most of us subordinate small personal preferences to the general welfare.

The New Interest in Sport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of an organization which is concerned with sport throughout the country, I was very much interested to read your editorial article this morning on "The Revival of Sport." Perhaps modesty prevented your citing one of the important factors in this increasing interest, namely, the attention given to sport by the press. The importance of this factor is realised by the association, and I take this opportunity to say that the manner in which THE TIMES has handled tennis, for instance, is thoroughly appreciated.

PAUL B. WILLIAMS,
Field Secretary National Lawn Tennis Association.
New York, June 28, 1919.

MRS. JAY QUITS.

Announces She Will Lead No More Uprisings Against German Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Peace has come at last! Germany is on her knees before outraged but forgiving humanity. Since our entry into the world war I have stood firmly and consistently against the performances of German opera, German plays, and German music. The committee and league which I founded uncovered ample evidence that German propaganda lurked in these apparently harmless entertainments, while victory was in the laps of the gods and a "soft" peace was a remote and unfair possibility.

Now all is changed. No further protests against the German productions, whenever and wherever given in the United States, will come from me, for I know that henceforth materialism will weigh too heavily against a pro-German attitude, and I pray that the former friends of German Kultur will uphold the principles of freedom, honesty, and justice, which they now see triumphant and everlasting. LUCIE JAY.

(MRS. WILLIAM JAY.)

New York, June 28, 1919.

The President's Seal Ring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES of the 27th there was published an item from Paris about the gold seal ring the President used for his seal in signing the peace document. As it was incorrect, may I venture to give you the truth about it?

In October, 1915, the President of the exposition, (Mr. Moore,) at San Francisco, sent me on to the President as the representative of the Board of Directors with an invitation to him to visit the exposition. I brought with me three young ladies representing a petition, (a monster,) of the school children of California. One of the young ladies was Dorothy Starr. Her father was the manager of the Empire Mine in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California. He met us at Colfax en route with the most exquisite specimen of gold ever taken from the mine to present to the President for the wedding ring. The mine is owned by Mr. William Bourn, principally, and is the oldest mine in California.

So it was not the State of California that presented the gold to President Wilson. I was chosen to bring the invitation because I was a member of the Woman's Board of the Exposition.

GEORGIANA STONEY.

New York, June 29, 1919.

His Occupation Gone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Born in Trieste, when that city was under Austrian rule, I suffered unjust prison sentences because of my feeling toward that Government. The blessed country of America offered justice and liberty, and I decided to make the United States my home. Since arriving here thirty-four years ago I have been making a good living as a wine salesman until yesterday. I have been honored to be a citizen of this country for twenty-seven years, and during all the Liberty Loan drives was enlisted with the "Four Minute Men," and endeavored to work for the best possible interest of the Government. In return for loyal services, I am now without work, and shall be forced to return to Trieste, which is now under the just government of Italy. America is mocking the symbolic Statue of Liberty. It would be better to return the glorious statue to France, which has always championed its principle. GUSTAVO TOLENTINO.

New York, July 2, 1919.

Vermont's Admirals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest an editorial article in a recent issue of THE TIMES which called attention to the remarkable record of Vermont in furnishing Admirals to the United States Navy. In connection with the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Admiral Mayo by the University of Vermont, it was stated that such a degree had not been conferred upon Admiral Dewey. This is not correct, as on the occasion of Admiral Dewey's visit to his native State in October, 1899, following his return from the Philippines, the University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, although the ceremony did not occur at the regular commencement season.

WALTER H. CROCKETT,
Editor University Publications.
University of Vermont, Burlington, July 1, 1919.

The New York Times in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my return from Europe a few weeks ago it has been my aim to congratulate the editorial management of THE NEW YORK TIMES for its worldwide news efficiency.

As one of your constant readers and advertising patrons, I feel privileged to express my appreciation of the high position held by THE TIMES in European countries.

Your editorials and special news exploits are quoted by foreign editors more extensively than those of any other American newspaper. My work among newspaper men in England and France afforded me an opportunity to gain this information, which might not be news to you. I also learned that THE NEW YORK TIMES is held in high esteem by leaders of the industrial and political world. A member of Parliament who had once paid a lengthy visit to the United States told me that he reads THE NEW YORK TIMES regularly, so as to keep in close touch with everything America.

CHARLES CAPEHART.

New York, June 27, 1919.

THE BOY HAS COME HOME!

The Boy has come home! And the door stands wide,
And the old house shakes to his hob-nailed stride,
And the old farm smiles from side to side,
For the Boy, back home at last—
Home from the broken homes of France,
From the ravaged fields of the Huns' advance,
The shattered woods o'er whose drear expanse
The short stumps stand aghast!

The Boy has come home—and he's "home to stay"!
And he'll "never want to go away"—
Not in "forever and a day"—
From the peace of the old home soil;
And the mother smiles, with a heart at rest,
Her cheek to his khaki shoulder pressed,
And a glad heart beats in "Dad's" worn breast
As he turns to his lightened toil.

The Boy has come home, and his heart is here,
And he's keen for the tasks of the full farm year,
To sow, and mow, with a soul of cheer,
And bear the hard work's brunt;
But into his eyes a look will come,
Swift 'mid the workday's cheerful hum,
And his mother sees, and watches dumb—
She knows he's back at the Front!

The Boy has come home, and his heart's true blue,
But it holds, with the old, the marvelous new,
And his clear eyes sweep o'er a wider view
Than once was their utmost span;
And he thinks world-thoughts that afar he found—
He knows that the still old farm is bound
With every farm in this world's wide round—
Since the Boy came home—a Man!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

PEPPER ANSWERS HOUSTON.

Quotes Peace League Bulletin as Basis of His Remarks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—George Wharton Pepper, Vice-President of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, issued a statement today to the effect that his remarks at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, last Saturday night, to which Herbert S. Houston, Treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace, took exception, were based on a bulletin of that organization.

"What I did," said Mr. Pepper, "was to produce Bulletin No. 141 of the League to Enforce Peace and read to the audience the following statement, which appears on page 419:

"'Big business men favor league. Opposition confined largely to those of restricted outlook. What opposition to the League of Nations exists in business circles is confined largely to small business men whose horizon is restricted by their own front doors. The big men, the real leaders of world commerce, believe in a League, understand its principles, and are working for its success. Three-quarters of the money that supports the work of the League to Enforce Peace comes from business men—such national figures as Edward A. Filene of Boston, Charles Schwab, Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., Samuel Fels, the Philadelphia manufacturer; W. L. Douglas, the shoe man; F. A. Seiberling, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Charles E. Hires, the root beer man, and the late H. J. Heinz of 57 varieties fame.

"'If the statements made in his own publication are inaccurate, Mr. Houston has no right to hold men responsible for the error. If the editors of the Bulletin misrepresent the facts in regard to their own finances, what credence shall we give to the other assertions by which they are attempting to inflate a collapsing cause?'"

Mr. Houston asserted that Mr. Pepper had once been in favor of the League of Nations, but subsequently grew cool on the proposition.

"The fact is," says Mr. Pepper, in his statement, "I have always been, and am today, in favor of a peace league, but I have from the outset consistently opposed the present type of League as one well calculated to promote international discord and war."

MAYO LAUDS NAVY'S WORK.

Thanks the Trained Personnel That Molded Vast War Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Admiral H. T. Mayo, who has been succeeded as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet by Admiral H. B. Wilson, has sent a message to the officers and men who were under his command, in which he expresses his appreciation of their services.

"In relinquishing command of the United States fleet," says Admiral Mayo, "I desire to express to the officers and men my deepest sense of gratitude for the staunch support and loyal co-operation which at all times have been received from them.

"Five and a half years ago it was my privilege to join the fleet as a division commander, and to serve in such a capacity, and as a force commander, until June 16, 1916, since which date I have had the honor to command the fleet.

"During this period, which has been filled with epoch-making events, the personnel of the fleet has, by self-sacrificing devotion to duty, upheld the glorious traditions and augmented the illustrious records of achievement which make up the proud heritage of our naval service. A new and inspiring page has been added to the history of our country, and to this history the navy has made a contribution of which we may all be proud.

"No such result would have been possible if the fleet, which is our first line of defense and the sinew of our means of defense, had not built up, by years of thorough and careful training, a naval personnel possessing experience, resourcefulness and leadership.

"This personnel, trained in the fleet before the commencement of war, molded into shape the thousands of men who, in the country's hour of need, volunteered their service to the navy.

"These men, possessing intelligence and energy and patriotism, under the instruction and leadership of the officers and men previously trained in the fleet, were within a few months meeting the submarine menace, making the seas safe for our transports, operating the transports which enabled our army to put on shore a force sufficient to exert a decisive influence in the land fighting, operating with the British Grand Fleet, mining, and helping to hold the passes of the North Sea; engaging in naval operations from the Arctic Sea to the Mediterranean, and, last but not least, standing ready to meet, here at home, any and every menace which might threaten our coast, and while so engaged training intensively, in order that the navy's effort might continue to increase in power.

"As one who shared with such personnel the comradeship of service, and who knew its worth long before that worth was demonstrated to the world, I now, with regret, take leave of the splendid officers and men who constitute it. I congratulate them on what they have done for the nation and for the world, and assure them that our associations will always be my most cherished remembrance.

"In saying good-by and God-speed to all, I wish especially to thank the flag and commanding officers for the efficient and loyal support they have so generously given, and to extend to the members of my staff grateful recognition of the service they have rendered."

PARIS HONORS TO PERSHING

Reception to Him and 1,500 Officers Begins Observance of Fourth.

PARIS, July 2.—Celebration of American Independence Day began today with a reception to General Pershing, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, and 1,500 American officers by the Municipal Council at the City Hall. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, gave a dinner to General Pershing and forty other American Generals.

President Poincaré will review 3,000 American and 3,000 French soldiers and sailors in the Place de la Concorde on July 4.

The French Racing Association has invited all American officers and enlisted men to be guests at the races as a means of recognizing the Fourth. The Maison Lafitte races have been named "St. Mihiel," "Lafayette," "Independence Day," "Bois de Belleau," "George Washington," and "Benjamin Franklin."

Windows and balconies from which to see the victory parade in the Champs de Elysées on July 14 are being rented at 2,000 to 25,000 francs each. The parade will be reviewed at the Arc de Triomphe, where the troops will salute the memorial to the French soldiers who fell in the war, by President Poincaré and the Marshals of France, Foch, Joffre, and Pétain.

AVERTS BERLIN RENT STRIKE

Magistrate Promises Inquiry Into the Grievances of Tenants.

BERLIN, June 17.—[Correspondence of The Associated Press.]—The intercession of the magistrate of Greater Berlin has averted a strike of tenants who were planning a general rising against avaricious landlords. Holders of leases who have been forced to meet exorbitant increases in rent or bludgeoned into paying them by threats of expulsion, have been contemplating joint action by a general refusal to pay rents or quit premises until legal redress was forthcoming.

The magistrate now counsels moderation and promises that grievances of tenants shall be made the subject of a special municipal inquiry with a view to ending the usurious rental system affecting residences and apartments.

SEES LEAGUE DANGER IN POLISH CLAUSE

Borah Asserts That Clemenceau's Declaration Means Domestic Interference.

NORRIS EMPHATIC ON CHINA

Will Not Vote for League, He Says, Unless Shantung Provision Is Nullified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The assertion of Premier Clemenceau of France, in his letter to Premier Paderewski of the newly created Polish Republic, in which he transmitted an official copy of the Peace Treaty, that the associated powers, under the treaty, would feel themselves obligated to secure guarantees to Poland of its "necessary rights, which ever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish Republic," was construed by some opponents of the League of Nations at the Capitol today as an indication that the allied powers might interfere in the domestic affairs of nations under the League covenant.

Foes of the League have maintained that under Article XI. of the covenant the foreign powers joining the League would be privileged to pass upon domestic questions involving the United States, such as immigration, the tariff, and racial matters. The letter of M. Clemenceau, they said, seemed to justify their attitude.

Commenting upon Premier Clemenceau's letter, Senator Borah of Idaho said he regarded it as ample justification for the interpretation put upon Article XI. by critics of the League.

"Clemenceau's declaration is an amazingly frank admission," said Mr. Borah. "It shows us that under Article XI. of the covenant the United States would be called upon to mix in the affairs of other countries in the League, as well as those international ones which are contemplated under Article X., safeguarding territorial integrity. And, if the United States may mix in the domestic affairs of other nations, those nations may interfere with our own affairs."

Senator Borah said he believed that 51 Senators would support a policy of non-ratification unless an adequate resolution of reservation were adopted.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, reiterating his opposition to the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan, said that unless it were eliminated through direct amendment or a qualifying resolution he would not vote for the treaty. He argued that in the event that the people of Shantung in the future should revolt against Japanese control and China should countenance the revolt in the effort to regain Shantung, the United States, along with other nations in the League, might be called upon to intervene in the interest of Japan. American soldiers in that eventuality, he said, would probably be sent into China.

Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, has written a letter to Senator Lodge proposing a form of ratification of the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations, in which he asserts that, now that the Treaty has been completed and signed, it would be a "calamity to mankind" to amend or postpone its operations.

The letter reads:

"My dear Senator Lodge:

"Now that the treaty of peace has been signed at Versailles, with the League of Nations an indestructible and vital part of it, the course of action which will be taken by the Senate with regard to its ratification becomes one of the greatest importance, not only to the people of our own country, but to the people of the world at large.

"The efforts of earnest and patriotic men to protect the American people from any sacrifice of the traditional and traditional principles which are essential to our national existence are praiseworthy in the highest degree. But, now that the Treaty has been completed, any proposal to amend or postpone its operations would be a calamity to mankind. It is commonly said that all of the reservations which have thus far been proposed in the Senate are in their very nature amendments, and that any persistence in maintaining them would lead to great confusion and probably create international anarchy just when all the forces of humanity should be exercised to restore peace, order and law.

"It is very evident, therefore, that we must not do, or seek to do, anything that will interfere with the efficient operation of the Treaty, and yet prudence dictates that so grave a subject should not be passed without a definite statement of our country's responsibility as a member of the League of Nations. It would seem to be imperative, however, that such a declaration should be so framed that it will not interpose itself as an obstacle to the acceptance of the Treaty, yet shall at all times clearly provide the way for a safe interpretation of our duty.

"I am therefore taking the liberty in this critical emergency of suggesting the following as the form of a resolution for the Senate's adoption, from which you will note that provision is made in the first sentence for a clear ratification of the Treaty, and that in the second sentence a reservation is made which will fully protect our country from all the sinister consequences which have been so portentously set forth by fearful men. My proposal is as follows:

"'The Senate hereby consents to the ratification of the Treaty. It is the express understanding of the Senate in giving its consent to ratification that the obligations of the United States under the Treaty shall not at any time be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States nor of the national traditions of the American people, as declared by the Congress and the Executive when the occasion shall arise.'

"Faithfully yours,

"SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH."

Telegrams were received today by Senators Borah and Hitchcock from Miss A. K. Gannon, Governor of the Iowa Catholic Alumnae, declaring that a statement on the floor of the Senate last Monday that the International Catholic Alumnae, in convention in St. Louis, had declared for the League of Nations as adopted at Paris, was erroneous. The alumnae, the senator said, had indorsed "a" League of Nations, but had protested against the covenant of the League embraced in the Peace Treaty.

With the Senate taking a recess until next Tuesday, there will be a lull in the fight on the League, but two or three Senators opposed to it will make speeches in various cities. The treaty is expected to be submitted to the Senate by Wednesday of next week.

FRANCE TO GET OUR COAL

Arranging to Import a Million Tons from This Country.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 1.—Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, said in the Chamber of Deputies today that the French Government is arranging to import 1,000,000 tons of coal from the United States, using a special fleet for the work. He ass

DR. ANNA H. SHAW, SUFFRAGIST, DIES

Seized with Recurrence of Pneumonia Attack of Month Ago While on Tour with Taft.

END IN MOYLAN, PA., HOME

Leader Fought Poverty in Her Youth, Taught School at 15, and Became Pioneer Woman Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, died at her home in Moylan, Penn., near here, at 7 o'clock this evening. She was 72 years old.

Dr. Shaw also was Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for her work during the war.

She was taken ill in Springfield, Illinois, about a month ago while on a lecture tour with former President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard University, in the interest of the League of Nations. Pneumonia developed and for two weeks she was confined to her room in a Springfield hospital. She returned to her home about the middle of June and apparently had entirely recovered. Last Saturday she drove to Philadelphia in her automobile, and upon her return said she was feeling "fine." She was taken suddenly ill again yesterday with a recurrence of the disease and grew rapidly worse until the end.

Her secretary, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, a niece of Susan B. Anthony, who has been with Dr. Shaw for thirty years, and two nieces, the Misses Lulu and Grace Greene, were at her bedside when she died.

No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. They probably will be announced tomorrow.

Dr. Shaw continued her active participation in public affairs to the last. Immediately preceding the great war, in the early Summer of 1914, Dr. Shaw went to Rome as Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Right of Citizenship at the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women.

Immediately after hostilities had been terminated in France by the armistice Dr. Shaw signed the resolution she helped draft for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, addressed to the Peace Conference, asking for punishment of the Germans for their crimes against women and girls.

For her endeavors in the interest of women at home as well as soldiers in France during the war, Dr. Shaw received letters from Queen Mary of England, Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France; President Wilson, General Pershing, and other celebrities.

Dr. Shaw's Long Life of Service.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw there was brought to a close a life crowded with activities from her earliest youth until her last illness, a career as remarkable as it was rare. The whole course of her life was bent upon human betterment, and she was for many years a leader, especially in the cause of woman suffrage.

Dr. Shaw was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Feb. 14, 1847, and came to America with her parents in 1853, being nearly shipwrecked on the way over. When she was 9 years old her parents went from Massachusetts to Michigan, settling in what was then a wilderness, 40 miles from a post office and 100 miles from a railroad. In "The Story of a Pioneer," which Dr. Shaw published in 1915, she told the interesting story of her life. The family endured many hardships in that sparsely populated region. The little log cabin which they occupied had the earth for a floor, and holes in the walls instead of windows and doors. Her father was without horses or other farm animals, and without farming implements. Dr. Shaw helped plant corn and potatoes by chopping a hole in the ground with an axe. She did most of the work in the digging of a well, chopped wood for the big fireplace, felled trees, and later helped in the laying of a floor in the house and putting in doors and windows and partitions. The father was compelled to leave his wife and children at the mercy of Indians and wild animals while he earned a living for them.

When she was 15 she began teaching school, receiving $4 a week and walking eight miles a day. Later she went to live with a married sister in a Northern town. She was determined to have a college education, and by preaching and lecturing, which was frowned upon by members of her family and friends, she managed to pay her way through Albion College, where she studied from 1872 to 1876. She had only $18 in her pocket when she arrived at Albion. She later went to the Theological School of Boston University, where she was graduated in 1878. She suffered extreme poverty during this period, living in an attic in Boston. She often went cold and hungry and knew the exhaustion due to continued insufficient food and hard work.

On account of her sex, she was refused when applying for ordination by the New England Conference and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in the same year had the honor of being the first woman ordained by the Methodist Protestant Church. In her struggles to become a minister she fought against ridicule, dissension, and lack of the barest necessities.

Pioneer Among Women in the Ministry.

She received a local preacher's license from the District Conference and in 1878 was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingham, Mass., and from 1878 to 1885 she was pastor at East Dennis, Mass. She was ordained by the Methodist Protestant Church on Oct. 12, 1880. While serving as pastor of the Dennis congregation Dr. Shaw studied medicine also at Boston University, graduating with the M. D. degree in 1885. Kansas City University conferred on her the honorary degree of D. D. in 1902 and the LL.D. degree in 1917.

When the suffrage movement began to show increasing energy in 1885, Dr. Shaw resigned her pastorate to devote her life to a fight for temperance, suffrage, and social purity. She became the lecturer for the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, and from 1886 to 1892 she was national superintendent of franchise of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her association through her preaching with such prominent women as Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe enlarged her view of life and aroused her enthusiasm for the causes of suffrage and liberty.

On the resignation of Dr. Shaw's most intimate friend, Susan B. Anthony, in 1900, the Presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association rested between Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Carrie B. Chapman, whom Miss Anthony finally chose as being the more experienced, while Dr. Shaw was made Vice President-at-Large. She had been national lecturer for the organization since 1886 and continued in this work until 1904, when Mrs. Chapman Catt was compelled to resign the Presidency on account of ill health, and Dr. Shaw succeeded her as head of the National Association. She served in this capacity until 1915, when she declined re-election.

Her administration was marked by unprecedented progress. The number of suffrage workers increased from 17,000 to 200,000, and one campaign in ten years was replaced by ten in one year; the expenditures of the association increased from $15,000 to $50,000 annually, while the number of States with full suffrage grew from four to twelve, and the whole suffrage movement changed from an academic discussion to a vital political force arousing the attention of the entire nation.

The year of 1912 was the banner year for Dr. Shaw and the cause, when Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon received full suffrage. During that year Dr. Shaw spoke in the principal cities in each of these States, making four or five speeches a day and traveling in any sort of conveyance, from freight cars to automobiles.

Dr. Shaw had spoken in every State in the Union, before many State Legislatures, and before committees of both houses of Congress. She is said to have been the only woman who ever preached in Gustav Vasa Cathedral, the State Church of Sweden, and the first ordained woman to preach in Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Amsterdam, and London. In London Dr. Shaw visited all the suffrage headquarters, studying the methods and organization that prevailed there. On her return she said she had learned much, but that as to methods, the American suffrage advocates would have to work out their own. Dr. Shaw figured in a number of lively meetings of the antis, who were heckled by the suffrage advocates.

Earned Service Cross in the War.

As Chairman of the Committee of Women's Defense Work, appointed by the Council of National Defense, in April, 1917, Dr. Shaw performed great services throughout the war. The Government recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to her for her work in this capacity, the presentation being made by Secretary of War Baker in his office at the War Department on May 12 last. During the war she wrote articles and delivered addresses in arousing the people of the country to a realization of the true meaning of the struggle with Germany.

She was greatly pleased when word came that the League of Nations offices would be open to women as well as men. She was attending the annual convention of the National Association at the time.

"It is splendid," she said. "People of the United States will understand what democracy means by the time the Peace Conference gets through and recognizes the services of women—not only recognizes their services, but their intellectual counsel and experience. The world moves. The United States must hurry."

On Dec. 15 last Dr. Shaw was sworn in as a special member of the Washington police force, having remarked at a reception the night before on the fact that she had had a forty years' desire to serve as a policewoman. The regulation oath was administered by Superintendent Pullman and Dr. Shaw received a badge.

As a minister, Dr. Shaw would not perform a marriage ceremony in which it was insisted that the word "obey" be used.

"The marriage service," she said, "is a poll-parrot affair. The method used in reciting the pledge is ridiculous, to say the least. There is no solemnity, dignity or character to that kind of marriage ceremony."

She had said that she believed in making the ceremony fit the occasion, having a different service for each marriage. As evidence of the fact that her position was right, she pointed out that she had never known of a divorce among persons married by her.

One of Dr. Shaw's last appearances in New York City was at the National Conference on Lynching, held at Carnegie Hall early in May. She was one of the leaders in arranging for the conference, and in her address she urged the passage of the Suffrage Amendment as a solution of the lynching problem. She said that women of intelligence had been brought to a realization of the fact that womanhood was not being protected by the lynching of negroes, a pretext which she described as "merely camouflage on the part of men for exhibitions of barbarism."

Though an ardent suffragist, Dr. Shaw did not approve of the methods of the militant suffrage workers. She condemned the picketing of the White House when the President was being annoyed in November, 1917, saying that the pickets had endangered the life of the President by their actions, and asserting that the pickets at the time of the visit of the Russian Mission to Washington had carried treasonable banners. Her remarks were made at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, and a resolution condemning "the mistaken methods of the pickets" was almost unanimously adopted.

In 1913 Dr. Shaw figured in a lively skirmish with the authorities in Delaware County, Penn., where she lived. Dr. Shaw refused to make out a statement of her personal property, mortgages, stocks, and other property, returning the blank that had been left at her home to be filled out on the ground that taxation without representation was tyranny.

The Tax Assessor assessed her property at $50,000, which she declared was excessive, but the Tax Commissioner declined to do anything about the matter unless Dr. Shaw personally made out the declaration. The result was that her automobile, a pale yellow roadster, given to her by admiring suffrage workers, was levied upon and sold by the Sheriff for the taxes. The car was bought in by her friends and returned to her.

Alighting from a Lehigh Valley train in the Jersey City Station one morning in February, in 1914, Dr. Shaw slipped on the icy platform and fractured her right ankle, which laid her up for some time right in the midst of a busy speaking tour in behalf of equal suffrage. She afterward brought suit for $25,000 against the railroad company, but lost the case.

Dr. Shaw never married. She was a member of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the League to Enforce Peace, National Society for Broader Education, the Women's Civic Club of New York, and editor of the Woman's Committee War Department of The Ladies' Home Journal. Besides writing "The Story of a Pioneer," she had contributed many short stories and articles to various magazines.

Colonel William C. Litterbrant.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 2.—Colonel William C. Litterbrant, cavalry commanding officer at Camp McClellan, died this morning at his home on Sherman Heights, adjoining the camp. Colonel Litterbrant became ill three days ago and the immediate cause of his death was heart disease.

Colonel Litterbrant was 60 years old, and came here from Fort Sill, Okla., six months ago to take command at McClellan. He was a native of California. With him when he died was his wife. Two daughters are Red Cross nurses overseas.

Dr. Carol Goldenthal.

Dr. Carol Goldenthal, for the last thirteen years engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Harlem and the Bronx, died yesterday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Goldenthal, 580 East 137th Street, after an illness of three months of blood poisoning. Dr. Goldenthal was born in Yassy, Roumania, thirty-eight years ago, and was graduated in medicine in Vienna in 1906, after which he came to New York to practice. He had also studied medicine in Paris. For several years he had been connected with several hospitals, including Fordham, Lebanon, and was assistant surgeon of Harlem and Bronx Dispensary.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY PRESTON, 78 years old, a native of Brooklyn, and for the last twenty years a prominent resident of Wilton, Conn., died there on Tuesday.

WILLIAM MELDRUM, a retired lawyer, who was for many years in charge of the equity department of the Kings County Clerk's office, died yesterday at his residence, 305 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Meldrum was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Brooklyn in 1851.

JACOB MYERS, a retired clothing merchant of Manhattan, died at his home, 1,315 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 83 years.

WILLIAM C. CARD, a contractor in Elmhurst and prominent in Democratic politics there, died on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. TERESA A. NELSON, 53 years old, wife of Fred A. Nelson, a retired merchant, died at her home, 164 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

HARRY BISHOP, 57 years old, formerly in the shipping business, died on Tuesday at his home, 567 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

ARNOLD BEHRER, Sr., head of the firm of A. Behrer & Sons of Manhattan and Jamaica, L. I., dealers in plumbing supplies, died in his sixty-second year on Monday at his home in Richmond Hill, L. I. Mr. Behrer was an old member of Merchants Lodge 700, F. and A. M., and the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society, and was among the original members of the old Bushwick Democratic Club.

JOEL A. GLIXMAN, 65 years old, a retired custom tailor of Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 1,672 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

WALTER VESTERVELT, 75 years old, for many years cashier in the West Side Bank, died Monday at his home in Englewood, N. J.

GEORGE K. HUTCHINS, 38 years old, a former Councilman of West Hoboken, N. J., is dead at his home, 204 Park Street, Weehawken Heights. Since the outbreak of the war he had been in the navy.

GEORGE MALCOLM MARSH, 21 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marsh of North Plainfield, N. J., died at the home there yesterday of heart disease.

WILLIAM B. WALKER, who retired thirty years ago as a banker of Chicago, died yesterday at his home, Highwood, one of the largest estates on the North Shore, near Manchester, Mass. His widow and son, Charles C. Walker, survive him.

JAMES F. FREE, for the last twelve years cashier of The New York Globe, died Tuesday night in his apartment at 104 West 190th Street, of Hodgkin's disease. In his thirty-eighth year, was a member of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., and Amity Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M. Masonic funeral services will be held.

HENRY O. HORTON, 88 years old, died Tuesday at his home, 168 Fisher Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. He was born in this city, a son of Charles Horton. He had been a resident of White Plains for fifty-nine years.

STEPHEN SAMMIS, 68 years old, for the last ten years night manager of Bristol's Restaurant, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, died Tuesday in the Jamaica Hospital of diabetes.

Mrs. JENNIE M. COLE, wife of John C. Cole, a retired merchant, died Tuesday at her home, 251 West Eighty-first Street, at the age of 69 years.

ARTHUR HOSKINS, 47 years old, a lawyer, died yesterday at his home in Dunellen, N. J. He was formerly President of the Charities Organization Society of Middlesex County.

WILLIAM WHITEMAN, a wealthy retired merchant of Wilmington, Del., died late Tuesday at 304 West Fifty-seventh Street, in this city, where he lived for the last few weeks.

Mrs. GRACE C. RAYMOND, widow of James I. Raymond, who was proprietor of the Vantine Importing Company in this city, died yesterday at her villa on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. She was a daughter of the late Colonel John Quincy Adams, a descendant of President John Quincy Adams.

LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, LONG ILL, DIES AT 58

Ex-Congressman, Who Was Platt's Right-Hand Man, a Victim of Bright's Disease.

EDITOR AND THEN LAWYER

After His Political Downfall He Became an "Accelerator" of Legislative Affairs in Albany.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, one-time lieutenant of Thomas Platt in the management of the Republican organization in New York State, and well known as a party leader himself, died early yesterday morning at his home, 435 West End Avenue. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for the last three months during which time he had given up all active work. He was 58 years old.

During the turbulent times when the Republican organization in city and State was ruled by Senator Platt, Mr. Quigg, his right hand man, ran the party's affairs for the "Easy Boss" in the city. He learned politics under Platt and finance under Thomas F. Ryan, and was for years one of the shrewdest men in the Republican party in the city. He served three terms in Congress and for four years was Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee. His political downfall came with the rise of the faction in the Republican organization headed by Herbert Parsons. Later he was known as an "accelerator" of legislative affairs at Albany and as a lawyer. His last public appearance was as counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association before the recent Legislature in the prohibition fight.

From Reporter to Congressman.

Mr. Quigg was born in Cecil County, Maryland, Feb. 12, 1863, the son of a Methodist minister, and after attending public schools came to New York to engage in newspaper work, first having had a short experience as editor of a newspaper in Montana. For a time Mr. Quigg worked on THE NEW YORK TIMES, but left to become editor of the Flushing Times. In 1885 he returned to the city as a reporter for the New York Tribune, and later became an editor on that paper. His taste for political writing, and Whitelaw Reid, owner of The Tribune, gave him his first active political work by making him press agent for the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1892. Two years later Quigg astonished the politicians by being elected to Congress from a strong Tammany district.

The Fourteenth Congressional District was a Democratic stronghold. John R. Fellows, the Democratic Representative from the district, had received a plurality of 8,825 votes in the election of 1892, but resigned to become District Attorney. Colonel William L. Brown was selected by the Democrats to succeed him, but Mr. Quigg broke the news to Senator Platt that he thought he could defeat Brown. Platt, then at the height of his power, threw strong Republican support to Quigg, and under the management of William Leary, a capable Republican worker, he defeated Brown by a plurality of 649.

His election from such a district was a sensation at the time and the Republican bosses began to groom Mr. Quigg as a coming politician. He was renominated at the ensuing general election and defeated his Democratic rival, John Connolly, by almost 10,000 votes. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives in 1896, but resigned his seat to give all his attention to managing The New York Press, of which he had become editor and publisher in the preceding year.

Bettered Conditions of Postmen.

While in Congress Mr. Quigg interested himself in many measures to better the working conditions of New York postmen and other Government employes. Quigg's enemies during this time charged that the Tubular Despatch Company, which bought a contract for carrying the mails under the streets of New York City, had attempted to exert improper influences in dealing with Mr. Quigg, but he repudiated the charges. Later Mr. Quigg was accused by Representative Monnett, dealer of having paid money to Philip Doblin in aid of the Holland Submarine Boat Company. Mr. Quigg had Doblin placed on the witness stand in an investigation that followed and the latter swore that he had received no money from Quigg.

Senator Platt at this time had Mr. Quigg elected President of the New York County Committee. The following year, 1898, he was re-elected. It was said of him at this time that he had induced the late Theodore Roosevelt to consent to run for Governor of New York, although the Colonel himself later declared that the credit was due Colonel Lovell H. Jerome. In 1897 Quigg was mainly instrumental in preventing fusion between the Republicans and the Citizens Union on local candidates. The Republicans ran General Tracy as a third candidate and Tammany had a walkover.

Mr. Quigg entered the service of Thomas Fortune Ryan about this time and became involved in traction affairs. He spent a great deal of his time at Albany and his influence with the public began to wane. Governor Benjamin B. Odell had set himself up as a reformer of the party and announced that Quigg had to go. Not even Platt could save him and in 1900 Quigg dropped out of the Republican County Committee and opened law offices at 32 Nassau Street. He studied law and was afterward admitted to the bar. He represented certain public service corporations and H. H. Vreeland, testifying at an investigation, said that Mr. Quigg had had knowledge of large sums of money being sent to Tammany Hall. Mr. Quigg denied all knowledge of such a transaction and it was afterward laid to the late William C. Whitney.

Mr. Quigg was twitted by his friends that he was out of the political game forever, but he replied:

"No one is out of it forever in politics."

In 1905 he tried to come back. He led the combine that dethroned Odell, but he brought Odell and Platt together, and after old grudges had been buried was in a fair way again of becoming a power in the councils of the Republican organization. The primary fight of 1906 sealed Mr. Quigg's political fate, however, and Herbert Parsons obtained complete control of the County Committee. It was during the Ivins investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company in 1907 that Mr. Quigg gained fame as an "accelerator." He testified before a commission that he had spent $200,000 as a "sentiment accelerator." The money, it was revealed, had been paid to Quigg for his expenses in securing the organization of citizens' associations which sent petitions and delegations to Albany, and that $30,000 had been spent in getting up a petition with more than a million signatures, urging the Rapid Transit Commission to take only such action as was desired by his employers.

Of late years Mr. Quigg had maintained law offices at 47 Cedar Street. He married Miss Ethel G. Murray of Flushing, and is survived by his wife, a son, Murray Townsend Quigg, a granddaughter, Constance Wisner Quigg; two brothers, the Rev. Howard T. Quigg, a Methodist minister of Delaware, and A. W. Quigg of Pawtucket, R. I., and two sisters. Funeral services will be held privately and the interment will be in Flushing Cemetery at Flushing, L. I.

DAUGHTER TO A. ROOSEVELT

Second Child of Captain's Wife Is Born in Sloane Hospital.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt telephoned to his mother, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, yesterday that he was the father of a little daughter. Both Mrs. Roosevelt and the child were reported as doing nicely at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Before her marriage Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Mary Lockwood of Boston.

The Roosevelts have another child, a son, Archibald Roosevelt, Jr., who was born while his father was engaged in the world war in France and was not seen by his father until his return to this country last Summer to recuperate from wounds received in action.

Charles K. Lipman.

Charles K. Lipman, who since 1905 had been identified with the Guggenheim interests, died yesterday at his home, 205 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was Vice President of the following companies: Chile Copper Company, Braden Copper Company, Yukon Gold Company, and the Yukon-Alaska Trust Company, and was a Director in many allied and subsidiary concerns.

Born in California fifty-two years ago, Mr. Lipman spent all of his business career in mining projects, coming to this city thirteen years ago. Mr. Lipman is survived by his wife and one brother, Frederick L. Lipman, who is Vice President of the Wells Fargo-Denver Bank of San Francisco.

Born.

BECKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Becker, Highland Av., Sea Gate, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter, Hildegard Frieda Johanna, on July 1.

DAVIDOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davidowitz of 790 West End Av., wish to announce the arrival of a daughter, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at Sterns Sanitarium, 77th St. and West End Av.

Engaged.

HALFTERMEYER—SCHADITZEKI.—The engagement of Lucien Aloyse Halftermeyer to Anna Maria Marguerite Schaditzeki has been announced and the wedding date is set for July 12, 1919, at Wasselonne, Alsace, France.

HOPKINS—BUCKLEY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Buckley of 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, and Cranford, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Buckley, to Mr. Arthur C. Hopkins of Cranford, N. J. Mr. Hopkins has recently returned from France, where he served 21 months with the 11th Engineers.

SARRAFFE—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. John Klein of 339 East 53d St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise E., to Mr. Joseph Sarraffe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Sarraffe, Director of the D. M. P. Railroad, of Monsegur (Gironde, France. Friday, 4th of July, 1919.

Married.

BARNES—WHEELER.—On July 2, at the Chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church, by Frank Latimer Janeway, Lieutenant, Chaplains' Corps, and the Rev. William S. Barnes, D. D., father of the bridegroom, Grace Leavenworth Wheeler to Dr. William James Barnes.

CLANCY—SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, June 17, 1919, in New York City, Andrew J. Clancy to Alice Louise Sullivan.

SIMMONS—SYMONDS.—Villah Symonds of California to Maurice Simmons of New York.

McNAMARA—BERG.—On June 25, 1919, in Church of the Holy Trinity, New York City, by the Rev. Fr. Breslin, Anna Grace Berg of Waterbury, Conn., to Bernard McNamara of New York City.

WEST—CRISTY.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1919, Mrs. Caroline Gilchrist Cristy of Ballston Spa, N. Y., to Andrew F. West of Pasadena. Permanent address, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WHITEHOUSE—CASE.—On Saturday, June 21, at "Canowasco," Ensenore, N. Y., Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. and the late Willard E. Case, to William Penn Whitehouse, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, Me.

Died.

ACKLEY.—Laura Wood, wife of Oliver S. Ackley, suddenly, at White Haven, Penn., on June 30. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,402 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, at 8 P. M. Interment in Boston, Mass., on Friday.

BAGG.—Edith Mary, sister of Marion Bagg Leary, suddenly, at New York Hospital, July 1. Interment private.

BIGLOW.—Maud Miner Biglow, wife of William Biglow of Seattle, Wash., July 1, 1919. Funeral service Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at Church of Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

COX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Stella M., (nee Piper,) beloved wife of James A. Cox and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Piper. Funeral services Thursday, July 3, 1919, 8:30 P. M., at her late residence, 238 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of family. Members of Delta Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S., respectfully invited.

DE LACY.—George C., age 60 years, suddenly, at his home, 2,345 Broadway, on July 1, beloved husband of Elizabeth E. De Lacy, and father of George C., Jr., William B. J., and May L. De Lacy. Solemn requiem mass Thursday, July 3, at 10 A. M., Holy Trinity Church, 82d St. between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Please omit flowers.

DORMAN.—July 2, 1919, Delia M. Dorman, beloved wife of John H. Dorman. Funeral Friday, 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 809 St. Nicholas Av. Interment St. Raymond's.

DORR.—On July 1, 1919, Delia C., widow of Isaac B. Dorr. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her daughter's residence, Mrs. C. H. Reed, 785 Kearny Av., Arlington, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, at 10 A. M. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y.

ENOS.—May. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., Thursday, 11 A. M.

FREE.—James F., beloved husband of Harriet Hunt Free, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, in his 38th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 104 West 190th St., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Friday, 10 A. M.

FREE.—ARCHITECT LODGE, NO. 519, F. AND A. M. Brethren: It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Brother James F. Free. You are earnestly requested to attend Masonic services Thursday, July 3, at 8 P. M., at 104 West 190th St.

CHARLES E. A. POPP, Master.
K. D. BORMAN, Secretary.

FREE.—AMITY CHAPTER, NO. 160, R. A. M.—Companions: With deep regret we announce the death of Companion James F. Free. You are requested to attend Masonic services Thursday, July 3, at 8 P. M., at 104 West 190th St.

WILBERT BRUNNER, High Priest.
K. D. BORMAN, Secretary.

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Died.

LIPMAN.—On July 2, 1919, Charles Kellogg, beloved husband of May Taylor Lipman, at his residence, 3035 West 80th St. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

LOCKE.—Josephine C., on Sunday, June 29, in Los Angeles, Cal., sister of John M. Locke. Interment family lot, Rosehill, Chicago, next week. Chicago papers please copy.

OBRIGHT.—On Tuesday, July 1, in her 36th year, Caroline Obright, dearly beloved mother of Josephine Goldsmith and grandmother of Mrs. Rosaline Kahn and Mrs. George Coon. Funeral services will be held in Universal Funeral Chapel, 595 Lexington Av., on Thursday morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock. Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

OWEN.—On July 1, Sophie Owen, beloved wife of Jacob Owen. Funeral services from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,008 7th Av., Friday, July 4, at 10 A. M. London (England) papers please copy.

PEARCE.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., June 30, 1919, Adra Freeman, wife of Raymond B. Pearce. Services at her late residence, 13 Elston Road, Thursday, July 3, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 2 P. M. for Mountain Avenue Station.

QUIGG.—Lemuel E., son of the late Rev. J. B. Quigg, at his home in New York City in his fifty-seventh year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—After a long illness, at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Grace C. Adams, wife of the late James I. Raymond and daughter of the late Colonel John Quincy Adams. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:45 A. M.

REA.—At the Southern California Hospital, Los Angeles, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Sarah E. Rea, wife of Alfred N. Rea, and daughter of the late Charles F. and Elizabeth Andersen Oxley.

RICE.—Pearle, aged 31, July 2, daughter of the late Mrs. Harry Lowenthal. Funeral services at John J. Fox's chapel, 1,906 Bathgate Av., Friday, July 4, 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

Died.

ROTH.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Kate, (nee Strauss,) in her 65th year, beloved wife of the late Morris Roth and dearly cherished mother of Celia Friedman, Carrie Hasochstein, Leah Militscher, Julius, Sam, Jesse, Mannie, and Albert Roth. Funeral Thursday, July 3, 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 36 East 120th St. Interment at Mount Hope, Cypress Hills.

SAMETZ.—Walter, beloved son of Rose and Adolph Sametz, brother of Louis, Hattie, Herbert, and Irving. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDFORD.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on June 29, 1919, Sarah Cecilia Sandford, daughter of the late Edward and Janet R. Sandford. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

SAYRE.—At Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence River, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 2, 1919, Charles Dunning Sayre, beloved husband of Bertha Engle Sayre. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M.

SHARP.—In Wenham, Mass., July 1, William Gibson Sharp. Funeral services and interment at Salt Lake City, Utah.

SONDHEIM.—On July 1, 1919, Lewis H., beloved husband of Settie C. Sondheim. Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Savoy, Thursday, July 3, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

In Memoriam

CASELLI.—Virginio, beloved husband of Elizabeth Reed, father of Albert, Ernesta, Harold, died July 3, 1917. Gone, but not forgotten.

DANNENBERG.—In memory of my father, Robert L. Dannenberg, died March 29, 1910, and of my mother, Annie Dannenberg, (nee Frank,) died July 3, 1910.
LOUIE DANNENBERG.

DREYSPOLL.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Abraham Aaron Dreyspoll, who departed this life July 3, 1910.

HARTMANN.—In sacred memory of our beloved brother, Martin H., who departed this life July 3, 1918. THE FAMILY.

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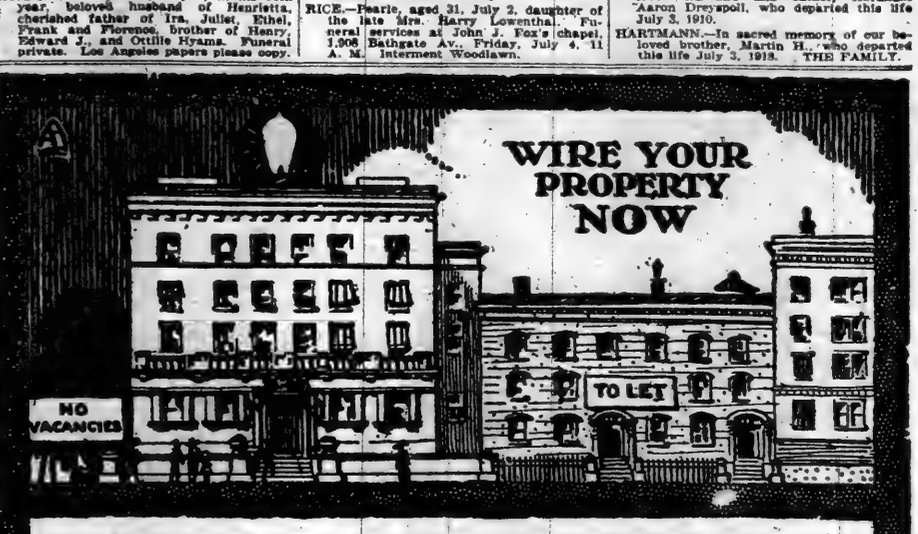
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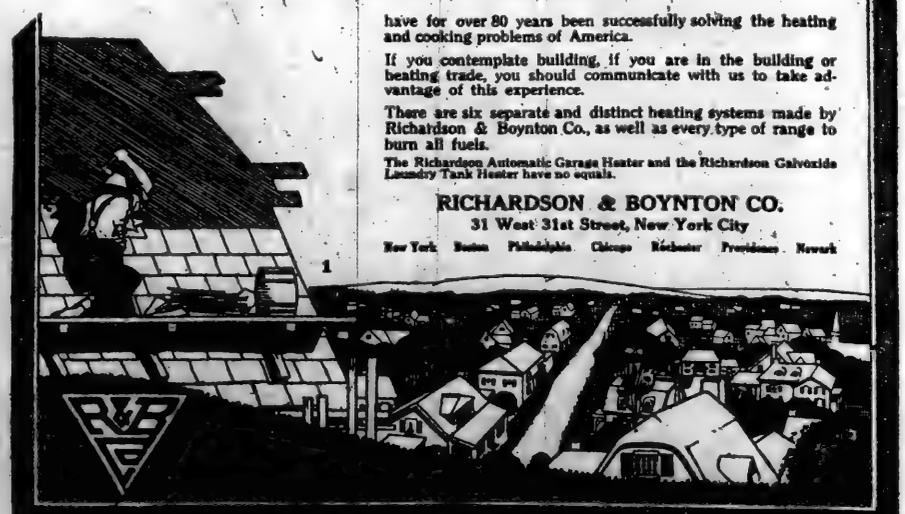
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SEVEN INDICTMENTS IN TAX INQUIRY

2 Members of Auditing Firm, 4 Manufacturers and Revenue Agent Named in Charges.

SAY BOOKS WERE JUGGLED

Government Will Try to Show That Implicated Concerns Filed False Returns.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against two members of the Sterling Accounting and Audit Company, a former Internal Revenue agent, and four manufacturers here on charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by making false income tax returns. In giving out the details of the examination of the books of the Sterling Audit Company the Federal investigators said they had found that about twenty-six companies had employed the accountants.

Three of the men were named in all of the indictments. They were Morris S. Rachmill and A. Lincoln Samuelson, who were members of the Sterling Audit Company, and Morris Rosenblum, the former Internal Revenue Agent, who is accused of having approved and accepted false returns with the knowledge that they were false. The others who were indicted were Isaac Weinstein and Samuel Samuels, of the firm of Weinstein & Samuels, furriers, at 121 West Twenty-seventh Street; A. N. Leventhal, President and Treasurer of the A. N. Leventhal Company, furriers, at 8 West Thirtieth Street; and Nathan Bloom, a dealer in woolens, at 34 West Twenty-seventh Street.

In prosecuting the cases Government attorneys will attempt to prove that income tax returns filed by Weinstein & Samuels would have called for the payment to the Government of only $14,644, and that the actual accounts on their books would have required them to have paid to the Treasury about $95,981. It is charged that the return was signed by Weinstein and, in the indictment, Rosenblum is accused of accepting this return with the knowledge that it was false. It is alleged that the Sterling company was to have received about $7,000 for auditing the books of the company, and that Rosenblum was to have received one-third of that sum.

In the prosecution of the Leventhal charges the Government will attempt to show that the accounts of the company were manipulated so that the company would have been required to pay to the Government about $2,162 and that the return should have called for payment of about $33,183. It is the allegation that about $20,000 was added to an inventory account in the ledger, making it appear as $196,000 instead of $176,000, and that the amount of Liberty bonds said to have been held by the firm was misrepresented by about $20,000. According to the charges, the fee of the Sterling Company for auditing these books was to have been about $2,000, and that Rosenblum was to have received a third.

It is charged that Blum made a return for the payment of $810.28 in taxes and that his papers should have called for the payment to the Government of about $12,511.82. Sworn statements of these amounts, made by Internal Revenue agents and the Government auditors who checked the books, were referred to the Grand Jury and are now in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Benjamin P. De Witt, who is handling the cases for the Government.

The information that led to the indictments yesterday was obtained two weeks ago, when officials of the Coastwise Warehouses, Inc., reported to Collector Edwards that a firm of auditors had offered to alter the books so that the payment of income taxes would be reduced. Collector Edwards asked the officials of the company, as a patriotic duty, to pretend to accept the offer and then to catch the men who were suspected of illegal efforts.

As a result the Federal officials gained possession of the books of the Sterling Audit Company and learned that about twenty-six companies had employed their accountants. The investigators are now examining the books of all those firms.

REV. W. H. MORGAN MARRIES.

Calvary M. E. Church Pastor Weds Mrs. Harriet C. Merritt.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Morgan, for the last six years pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and 129th Street, and Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Merritt, a widow and a member of his congregation, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. B. Wilkes, 98 Kress Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Only the immediate families were present.

The Rev. John Morgan, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ralph Urmy of the Centenary M. E. Church of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. George Mooney of Grace M. E. Church, Paterson, N. J. Dr. Morgan was a widower.

The couple will sail from Vancouver, B. C., on July 10 for the Orient, returning to New York in the Autumn.

Robert E. Lee Weds Mrs. Pinckney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The marriage of Mrs. Gustavus M. Pinckney, formerly of South Carolina, and Robert E. Lee, grandson and namesake of the Confederate General and son of the late General W. H. F. Lee of Virginia, took place today at the Church of the Epiphany in the presence of a small family party. The Rev. Samuel A. Wallis of Alexandria, Va., officiated.

Dr. Bolling Lee of New York was the best man.

The bride, who has made her home in Washington several years, was, before her first marriage, Miss Mary Middleton of South Carolina. She wore a gown of white chiffon, with narrow foundation skirt of white satin, and a broad-brimmed hat of white horsehair braid. Following a honeymoon at Ravenwood, Va., the ancestral home of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Lee will reside in Washington.

Miss Cavalli Weds C. S. Krug.

Miss Ernestine Cavalli, daughter of the late Max Cavalli of Harriman, N. Y., the journalist and publisher, was married yesterday to Charles Steinway Krug of Pasadena, Cal., at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant officiating. Following the ceremony a luncheon was given at the Lafayette Hotel. Mr. Krug is just back from England, where he served in the United States Naval Air Service.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Bulkley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bulkley of 104 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and Cranford, N. J., to Arthur C. Hopkins of Cranford. Mr. Hopkins recently returned from France, where he served twenty-one months with the 11th Engineers, U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Collyer of Maplewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Bryant Collyer, to Elliot Clifford Bergen, son of Mrs. George C. Bergen of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Bergen was an Ensign in the Naval Reserve force during the war.

Pollard to Lead Tennis Team.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 1.—The Williams tennis team has elected Joseph P. Pollard of Chicago captain for next season. He has played three years on the 'Varsity team. Pollard will be a senior next year.

MISS MARTHA TIPTON WEDS.

The Bride of Captain Theodore S. Kenyon in St. Thomas's Church.

The wedding of Theodore S. Kenyon, formerly a Captain in the 306th Infantry, 77th Division, U. S. A., and a son of William Houston Kenyon of 321 West Eighty-second Street, New York, and Miss Martha Tipton, a daughter of Edward A. Tipton, the President of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and Mrs. Tipton of Lexington, Ky., was held at noon yesterday in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Mr. Leach. The bride, in white satin, with a cloth of silver train and tulle veil, carrying sweet peas and valley lilies, walked with her father. She was attended as matron of honor by Mrs. Frederick Tomkins of this city, in yellow organdy, and the Misses Elizabeth Swan of Saginaw, Mich., Martha Shanklin of Lexington, Mary Elizabeth Johnson, and Dorothy Kenyon, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids, in pale pink, blue, white and lavender organdy, respectively. William Houston Kenyon, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were George R. Kenyon, a cousin of the bridegroom; Edward D. Tipton, a brother of the bride; Tracy S. Voorhees, Edward Twombly, Lemuel Skidmore, and Benjamin F. McGuckin.

The wedding reception was held at the Gotham, where Mr. and Mrs. Tipton and Miss Tipton have been staying. Mrs. Kenyon is a Vassar graduate, class of 1914. Mr. Kenyon is a member of the law firm of Kenyon & Kenyon of 61 Broadway, New York. He was graduated from Harvard in 1911 and later from the Columbia Law School. He has recently returned from overseas duty. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon will live in Summit, N. J.

HORSE SHOW PRIZES BIG.

To be Competed For at Hollywood Park, Beginning July 24.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—Prizes and plate valued at $5,000 will be distributed at the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association to be held in Hollywood Park on July 24, 25, and 26, according to the prize list issued today. The entries will close with Secretary P. J. Casey on Thursday, July 10.

Last year's receipts were given to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. This year the receipts will be divided among Monmouth County charities. The association has re-elected its old officers—Harry Content, President; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Vice President; P. J. Casey, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles W. Smith, manager. A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville heads the list of honorary Vice Presidents.

The harness classes number fifteen, including the two championships. There are nine tandem classes, twenty saddle classes, with thirteen hunters and jumpers to be judged. There are three running races, one for each day, with five pole mount classes.

There are many new prize donors this year, the list including Charles A. Wimpfheimer, William du Pont, and Paul Ahnelt. Mr. Wimpfheimer will give the prize in the hunters and jumpers' class, and in the pace and action class, Mr. Ahnelt will give the tandem prize and in the jumpers' class.

The exhibition will be held in Hollywood Park. The work of putting the plant in shape for the annual meeting will be started in a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carver Sail Today.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Clifford Nickels Carver, who were married on Tuesday in London, will sail today on the Olympic from England, and are to spend a part of their honeymoon at Locust Valley, L. I., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos D. Carver, parents of the bridegroom. The bride was formerly Miss Helene Philae Maxwell, a daughter of General Sir John Maxwell, and has spent considerable time in Egypt, where her father was Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in 1914. Lieutenant Carver was for a time Secretary to the United States Ambassador in London, and more recently he has been connected with the Naval Intelligence Department in Washington, D. C.

SAYS GERMANS PLAN ARGENTINE COLONY

Official Emissary Announces Vast Scheme to Follow Blockade Lifting.

WILL BAR RADICAL EXODUS

Propaganda Centres to Prepare Zones for Settlement and Investment of Capital.

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—Frederick Maynthusen, a member of a special mission of the German Government to the Argentine Government, says that syndicates have been capitalized in Berlin for the purpose of establishing German colonies in Argentina, and promoting trade relations. Those intending to proceed from Germany to Argentina will be selected and instructed, and will locate where directed by the Argentine government.

"The German Government," Herr Maynthusen adds, "will prevent the exodus of radical elements and establish propaganda centres at Buenos Aires, as well as in Germany, where Argentina is looked upon as a land of promise for the Germans."

As soon as the blockade is lifted, according to the Commissioner, Germany will begin the exportation to South America of drugs, paints and dyes. Locomotives are now ready for export, and toys and textiles soon will be.

"I calculate that within two years," says Herr Maynthusen, "the Allies will have replaced the shipping that was sunk, assuring an abundance of bottom and cheap freights. Germany, likewise, in two years expects to put out transatlantic steamers of 26,000 to 28,000 tons, with a speed of 22 knots. I predict an interesting epoch for Argentina."

Most of the German capital formerly employed in South Africa, the Commissioner asserts, will be transferred to Argentina. A feature of the colonization will be the selection and preparation of workmen to take up residence in various fixed zones in Argentina. This will assure activities in all industries and will prevent segregated German colonies.

TOLD OF KING'S FRIENDSHIP.

But Miss Kelly Denied Rumors of Marriage with Alexander.

Friends in New York of Miss Josephine Marie Kelly read with interest the report published yesterday, in a despatch from Athens, of the unusual attentions socially she was receiving from the King of Greece, the young and popular Alexander. Miss Kelly comes from Chicago, and is a niece of William Hyland, owner of the Lorraine Hotel of this city.

Mr. Hyland last night said he had received letters from his niece, in which she told of the pleasant friendship that had sprung up between her and the King, because of a similarity of tastes, but as to the flying rumors of their marriage, Miss Kelly had written that there was nothing between them in that respect.

The King had received her in audience at the royal country place, she wrote, and they had met several times afterward in motoring and social assemblies. She admired the King for his democratic ways, and he seemed to enjoy the company of a typical American girl, who could talk on any subject, "from war to the sanitation of Athens."

Miss Kelly is the daughter of the late T. C. Kelly, a Chicago politician, died as she was very young when her parents died, Mr. Hyland has looked after her bringing up and education. She is about 25 years old, and speaks French and Flemish fluently, also a little Greek. She was in a convent in Chicago until 16, and afterward she was sent abroad, first entering a convent in Dover, England, and afterward entering one in Liege, Belgium.

She joined the Red Cross when this country entered the war, and started in the service in Washington, D. C., as a stenographer. Owing to her fluency in languages she was transferred to the Red Cross Bureau of Languages and early last Winter was sent to Greece.

Pessoa Sees Coney Island.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, and his party, which includes Mrs. Pessoa, Miss Laurito Pessoa, and several officials and their wives, visited Columbia University afternoon, and in the evening were guests at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. United States Marshal James M. Power represented the United States Government in receiving President Pessoa at Coney Island and remained with the President during the evening.

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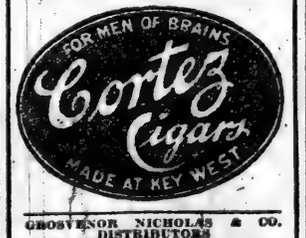
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The Renovation of 1776

An Editorial by A. W.

For more than one hundred and forty years every true American has had "ghosted in," in the back of his brain and the inner recesses of his heart, the figure of George Washington and the Declaration of Independence. It is a patriotic dream-picture that rekindles the spark of Americanism and rouses the desire to do great things.

And now, an army of boys, with youth in their step and courage in their eyes, have washed, with their blood, the dream canvas; so that it stands out with all the distinctiveness and brilliancy that it had in 1776. They have renovated the picture—and all that it stands for.

Our nation—as a nation—soothed by continued peace and battened on prosperity, had begun to suffer from a blood pressure that was high due to rich diet, rather than to temperament. There were those who thought that shackles of gold bound our hands and feet; that moneybags weighted us to earth; that our eyes were dimmed by golden screen and our ears filled with a golden fleece that deafened us to the cry of humanity.

Then came the clarion call! And all the gold with which America was coated was transformed, almost over night, into steel, and gunpowder, and khaki to clothe the bodies and fill the hands of the boys who bore the Spirit of 1776 across the seas.

Horrible as it was, the Great War served to show the world that the Goddess of Freedom, flaunted in the face of Tyranny, a century and a half ago, by a sapling nation, is now an Immortal cherished in the heart of the sapling's posterity—become the leading nation of the world!

What we have done to help succor the oppressed gives this Independence Day a significance that cannot be ignored. The very fireworks with which we were wont to celebrate the Fourth—playtoys of patriotism—have each their solemn replica, actors in the Great War. The cannon cracker which used to shatter morning sleep developed into the long-distance gun, which shattered men instead. The fascinating rat-tat-tat of a package of baby crackers, all set off at once, was reproduced by the Browning machine gun, mower of men. The rocket whose swirl of fire used to shoot skyward to an accompaniment of "Ohs" and "Ahs" was the swan song of many a submarine victim.

This Fourth of July should—and will—be celebrated with a renewed pride in ourselves, our country and our flag. It should be celebrated with a renewed faith that Freedom, the only cause for which the blood of America has been shed, will not perish from the earth!

Next Issue, Telegram, July 9, 1919

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EMPLOYES DROP TO STREET

Women Crawl Along Roof with Fire Roaring Through Frame Shell Under Them.

STARTS UNDER WOODEN CAR

All Downtown Firemen and Fleet of Fireboats Kept Busy—Ferry House Damaged.

Fire at the South Ferry terminal of the elevated railroads yesterday afternoon spread with such rapidity that it endangered the lives of several hundred persons, caused injuries to six firemen and several others, burned away most of the wooden buildings on the elevated structure, damaged the front of the Staten Island Ferry Terminal Building and destroyed four cars of an elevated train. The blaze was one of the most spectacular downtown fires in years and attracted thousands to the scene. Women and children dashed panic-stricken out of the cars and many were rescued by policemen, firemen, soldiers and sailors. The fire stopped traffic at South Ferry for two hours.

Sixty sailors who were confined to their beds in the sick bay on the second floor of the Staten Island Ferry House were aided to the street by members of the coast guard, firemen, and patrolmen. A ferryboat had just discharged passengers on the upper floor of the ferry house when the fire, fanned by a breeze, licked its way toward them. The passengers fled back toward the ferryboat and reached the street by another stairway.

Three fire alarms were sent in, bringing all the downtown apparatus under Chief Kenlon. Towers poured tons of water into the flames, while a dozen or more nozzles from the street and streams from a fleet of fireboats played upon the fire. Persons who described the beginning of the fire, particularly the escape of fifty employes in the office of Division Superintendent Smith, said it was amazing that there was no loss of life. Superintendent Smith's office was in a boxlike structure just above the station agent's window. A stairway led to the elevated structure proper and a shed extended out over the tracks.

Corporal Elmer Loehr, who was on duty at the Barge Office recruiting station, aided in the rescue of the passengers who groped toward the station exit. Speaking of the escape of those in Superintendent Smith's office, he said: "They came out in bunches. It looked to me as though there might have been a hundred of them. The first lot climbed over the shed, ran to the end, and jumped off. Others climbed out of the windows and jumped to the street below."

A great pillar of smoke near the Battery attracted attention for miles. The windows of tall downtown buildings were filled with office workers, and the streets from the Post Office to the Battery were thronged with a multitude attending to see the fire. Forty mounted patrolmen and scores of officers on foot had a difficult time clearing a space about the fire.

Among those injured were:

McINERNEY, HUGH, Engine 6; struck by falling rafters; contusions.

GUSTAVINO, THOMAS, Engine 32; overcome by smoke.

KOENIG, JOHN, Hook and Ladder 15; broken ankle.

KILDEBRANDT, JOS. F., trackman, 361 East 95th Street; general burns.

FREHMUS, MATT., 440 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, deckhand; injured while assisting firemen.

DOOEY, JOHN, Hook and Ladder 13; broken ankle.

GANSTOND, THOS., Engine 32; overcome by smoke.

HILDEBRAND, THOS., Hook and Ladder 2; burned on arm.

A. E. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Barge Office, and Joseph Haff, the engineer, prevented the spread of the flames to that building by putting the office fire apparatus into use. They were slightly injured while assisting the firemen.

The fire started at about 1:30, when there was considerable traffic at the terminal, in some unexplained way, under a car of a train of the Third Avenue line. The flames caught the sides of the car and worked up the wooden pillars of the station to the roof. In less than ten minutes the passenger entrance was blazing.

Frank P. Turck, of 439 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, ticket agent of the Third Avenue line, called the power house and had the current turned off.

There was a slight delay and by the time word came back that the power had been turned off it was getting pretty hot in the station," he said. "The platforms were crowded with people and the flames had eaten their way so close to the booth that it was impossible for me to get through the door.

"I then opened the screen in front of the ticket window and crawled through, but I was almost overcome by the heat. Just above me, in the elevated structure, was the office of Superintendent Smith and Road Engineer Waite. There were between forty and fifty employes in the office and five of them were women. When I reached the street I looked back and saw the people from the office running along the roof right over the flames, which poured out on both sides of them. I can't understand how they escaped with their lives."

Patrolman Frank Roth was one of the first on the scene. With a squad of Coast Guard men, under Captain L. C. Covell, and some other policemen, soldiers, and sailors, the passengers were rescued, and by the time the firemen arrived almost all of them had been carried to safety.

The smoke brought thousands and the crowd gathered so quickly that before the police reserves arrived men, women, and boys had crowded up close to the blaze and were in great danger. Coast Guards, soldiers, and sailors from the rescuing offices pushed back the throng with main strength, clearing a way for the firemen.

The roof of the station, which is the terminal for the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue lines, was a mass of charred and tangled wreckage after the fire was put out. The platforms of the Second and Third Avenue lines and four cars of a train that caught fire were destroyed. Fire Chief Kenlon estimated the damage on the elevated structure at $75,000 and to the ferry house at about $25,000. Commenting on the fire, he suggested buildings of modern type to replace the present flimsy ones. Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structure, and Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon were interested spectators.

Commissioner Nixon asked Interborough officials to rush work on the restoration of the station in an effort to have it ready for use of the Fourth of July holiday crowds. He was promised by the railway officials that men would be kept working night and day to make the repairs.

While pruning a tree in Battery Park during the fire, Edward Thompson of 414 East 94th Street, a park employe, fell and was seriously injured.

Crown Prince Made a Trip to Potsdam, It Is Now Said

PARIS, July 2.—Dispatches received at Geneva state that the former German Crown Prince made a flying visit to Potsdam and returned to Holland.

These reports, from Constance and Munich, asserted that the Prince crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and visited his family.

GUNSON TRIAL ENDS, RESERVE DECISION

Mothers of Girls Arrested by Policeman Testify That Daughters Seldom Left Home.

ATTORNEYS IN CLASH

Inspector Henry Tells of Efforts to Protect Girls While Trying to Detect the Immoral.

The trial of Policeman John J. Gunson on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer by arresting Lillian Cohen of 159 South Second Street, Brooklyn, and Sallie Kobin of 214 Henry Street, Manhattan, on charges of disorderly conduct, which was followed by Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions deciding that the girls were innocent of the offense charged, was concluded at Police Headquarters yesterday. Decision was reserved.

During the hearing several tilts resulted between Assistant Corporation Counsel E. C. Mayer and Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich because the latter was prompting the attorney for the young women, Mrs. Clarice M. Baright. Mr. Markewich, a friend of the family of one of the girls, who had advised them to have the stigma of their conviction by Magistrate Mancuso removed, with the result that Judge Rosalsky was asked to review the evidence, replied to Mr. Mayer's protests by saying that he was present at the police trial as a citizen and a member of the bar, but not in his official capacity, being on a vacation.

Later on, after Mr. Markewich had sent several messages to the counsel's table, Mr. Mayer arose and said: "I object to counsel receiving messages and memorandum written on the stationery of the District Attorney's Office. I think, if the Court please, that Mr. Markewich should be told to stop making suggestions to the attorney for the other side. It is impossible for Mr. Markewich to disassociate himself with the District Attorney's Office.

"Go on with the trial. I do not think Mr. Markewich has injured your case," said First Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach, the general trial officer. He is assisted in the hearing of the Gunson case by Third Deputy Commissioner A. D. Porter and Fifth Deputy Commissioner Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, who is the first woman to take an active part in a police trial.

Inspector Dominick Henry and Markewich had a clash. Markewich, objecting to a remark by the inspector, retorted: "I am here as a citizen performing a public duty."

After Deputy Commissioner Leach got the proceedings going again a man seated among the witnesses got up and interrupted the hearing for a few seconds by asserting that he had been threatened with assault. The accuser was told to sit down and to present any complaint he had to the proper official.

Inspector Tells of Orders.

Inspector Henry, who commands the Fourth Inspection District, which comprises the territory along Broadway and north of Forty-second Street, said he had been in charge there eighteen months, succeeding Chief Inspector John Daly. Henry said he had received complaints from army and naval officers concerning immoral conditions affecting their men and officers, and he had been asked to remedy these conditions.

In reply to Mrs. Maright, the Inspector asserted that his orders to his men were to protect women as well as seek out the guilty. "I was just as careful to protect girls as to detect them," declared Henry. "I would rather see fifty cases go by than to cause one innocent girl to suffer. The arrests for vice and gambling run into the thousands, and there are few discharges."

Frederick M. Muschenheim, proprietor and manager of the Hotel Astor, testified that he had asked the aid of the Police Department in getting rid of what he termed objectionable characters who frequently took possession of seats in the lobbies and the hotel's so-called "Peacock Alley." The house detectives and hotel employes had ejected some of the undesirables, but it was difficult to make a mistake in the sex and the police were appealed to. Mr. Muschenheim said that Gunson and Joseph Maloney of the vice and gambling squads had succeeded in clearing the hotel of the undesirable persons.

Maloney testified that he had seen Lillian Cohen and Sallie Kobin in the Peacock Alley of the Hotel Astor at 11:30 o'clock on the night of March 1. He told of alleged conversation overheard between the girls and two men. Maloney said he displayed his shield to the men, asked them what the girls had said, after which he told the girls to get out and not to return on penalty of arrest. Maloney said he had seen the two women on March 3, and with Gunson, had followed them from the vicinity of the hotel to Sixth Avenue. They were arrested the following night.

Both of the girls went on the stand and testified that they were at home on March 3. Mrs. Mary Cohen and Mrs. Gussie Kobin, mothers of the girls, testified that they were at home on that date, and were seldom away from home at night. Mrs. Kobin asserted that her daughter was the main support of the family by her employment with the Army Quartermaster's Department at 45 Broadway.

Gunson in his own defense said his instructions for cleaning up the district had been to arrest a woman after she had been seen stopping and talking with different men three times on the street, but that none was arrested until warned at least once.

Deputy Commissioner Leach said the record of the testimony would not be ready for two weeks, during which the attorneys may submit their briefs in place of argument. It is expected that the findings and record will not reach Commissioner Enright for his decision before a month.

Irene Bonser, 21 years old, daughter of a former policeman, of 1,328 Third Avenue, who was arrested by Detective Joseph Maloney and convicted before a Magistrate on charges like those against Lillian Cohen and Sallie Kobin, was acquitted in two minutes yesterday by a jury in General Sessions. Her conviction, like the cases of a number of other women that have been questioned or interviewed since the court vindicated Lillian Cohen and Sallie Kobin, had been allowed to go unappealed. She was arrested in December, 1918.

Maloney, who was a witness at the trial of Gunson at Police Headquarters, also testified in this case. He said he had made eighteen or more similar arrests in twenty-six months, certain members of the vice squads had taken in 200 women, and in only one case was it known that a man had been arrested as a witness or accomplice in the offense charged against the women. Judge Rosalsky announced that the Court of General Sessions would not hereafter uphold convictions based on no other evidence than that of the uncorroborated testimony of the arresting officer.

DENIKIN SWEEPING ALL BEFORE HIM

Bolshevist "Hindenburg Line" in South Russia Smashed by Victorious Cossacks.

TROTZKY NEARLY CAPTURED

Reds in Flight Carry Off Large Numbers of Women — "Nationalization" Reports Confirmed.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EKATERINODAR, SOUTH RUSSIA, June 17.—The camel-shaped front of General Denikin's armies has now become a sort of irregular bulge which continues to swell out in all directions. It would be tedious to recount in detail how the enemy's forces have been crumbling on the long line between Kharkov and the Volga, how his attempt to make a stand on the Middle Don failed and how Cossack patrols are scouring the country northward and roping in scattered and demoralized enemy units.

The Bolshevik's Hindenburg line is broken, systematic operations for the capture of Tsaritsin are well under way, part of General Wrangel's forces are advancing southeast along the Volga to Chornoi, by far the most important town between Tsaritsin and Astrakhan, and the force that advanced across the dreary Astrakhan steppes has reached the Volga not far north of that Astrakhan town, and the fate of the Bolsheviki on the Lower Volga is sealed.

The insurgent Cossacks of the Upper Don now are wholly absorbed in Denikin's front, and beyond their line again the Cossacks of the Khoper district in the extreme northeast of the Don territory have risen in their turn and will soon coalesce with their fellows.

In country to northwest and west of these districts the rout is amazingly complete. At and near Kharkov the other day there was a block of 120 trains, consisting of 6,000 wagons containing Red troops in full retreat. Anti-Bolsheviki attacked the trains and disarmed many of the soldiers. Others of the Reds jumped off and stampeded as best they could. Cossacks are riding through woods full of Bolsheviki and are unattacked, so great is the panic these Cossacks inspire. Last week 270 of Denikin's men forced the passage of the Northern Donetz against 3,000 of the enemy.

Further, the Bolshevist morale is completely smashed by the appearance of the British tanks, of Russian soldiers in British uniform and by the stimulating effect of Denikin's Liberal proclamations the spell of Trotzky's shrinking propaganda is broken.

Trotzky has made superhuman efforts to stem the advance of the volunteer army. The late Emperor's train, in which Trotzky travels, barely escaped capture by Cossacks when they seized Izium last week. In this train, Trotzky has a suite of expert propagandists, forty typists, and a printing press which has turned out thousands of leaflets and proclamations, and a newspaper called On the Road. One proclamation now in my hands is dated "Balaklea, June 6." It threatens terrific penalties to all deserters, provocateurs, and fomenters of panic, and is itself an eloquent testimony to the demoralization of the Red army.

The 9th Soviet Army has been annihilated, and the 8th and 13th are in full retreat. Wherever possible Trotzky's "mobilized peasantry" stream over submissively into Denikin's lines, where they are well treated, and in most cases trained to fight, and fight very well, in the Russian army against Bolshevism.

The mining industry's population and all the Donetz peoples have suffered under the Bolsheviki from extreme shortage of food, and on the whole they are well disposed towards the volunteer army, especially now that food supplies are coming in. In the agricultural districts beyond the mining area food of all kinds is more plentiful. The fields are sown in the rough peasant way, and sugar is fairly cheap.

The Bolshevist troops in retreat have taken very little with them except large numbers of women. In view of the contradictory reports about the "nationalization of women" by the Bolsheviki this fact is noteworthy. This form of bashi-basouikism is actually called "nationalization" in the jargon of the Bolsheviki. Railway officials at several stations along the line of Bolshevist flight dwelt on this. A peasant woman discovered among Red soldiers taken prisoner by the Cossacks was examined by an experienced British officer. She declared that she had been torn from her husband by the Reds, and when she complained to the Bolshevist Commissary she was told that she was "nationalized," and had become the property of the Soviet soldiers. Evidence of these facts is irrefutable. Of a report that at Mariupol shortly before its capture bourgois women were rounded up and nationalized I have no final confirmation.

So far the evidence seems to show that this abominable measure, which is latent in the Bolshevist theory and temper, is put into practice at moments of crisis or panic, and that it is not universally applied only because of dread of popular revolt.

A Bolshevist official message sent by wireless and received in London on Monday, contained the news that anti-Bolshevist forces had taken Kharko, where the Reds had suffered a severe defeat, and also Ekaterinoslav. It was said also that the victorious Southern army was advancing against Kursk, (250 miles South of Moscow,) and Voronesh.

This would indicate a very swift and comprehensive advance since the operations reported by Dr. Williams in the above dispatch, and that the Red forces must be in full and demoralized retreat.

FINNISH PREMIER RESIGNS.

But Mannerheim May Be President with New Constitution.

PARIS, July 2.—General Justus Mannerheim, Premier of Finland, has virtually resigned, according to despatches received here today from that country.

A new Constitution is about to be adopted, however, and General Mannerheim probably will be elected President.

Poles Smash Front of the Ukrainians; Take Four Towns, 4,000 Men, and Great Booty

PARIS, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The Polish forces on Saturday started a counter-offensive along the whole Galician-Volhynian front, according to advices from Warsaw. The Poles claim that they have everywhere broken the Ukrainian resistance and that the Lemberg-Stanislau Railway line again is in Polish hands.

The enemy suffered severe casualties, 3,000 prisoners, thirty machine guns, and huge stores being captured.

It seems that the Ukrainians were everywhere taken by surprise and gave way at all points. The Poles occupied Brody, Pluchow, Pomorsany, and Brzezany, taking 1,000 additional prisoners and much booty.

The Lemberg message says that the Poles have pierced the Ukrainian front at several points. Crowds of Ukrainian prisoners are arriving at Lemberg, and the populations of the evacuated regions are returning.

Bolshevist forces began an attack on the Polish front Sunday, but were everywhere repulsed.

Permission to Poland to employ on this front General Haller's veteran legion which fought in the French Army and was recently sent home through Germany, was granted by the Allied Council in Paris last week.

CALLS OFF STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS

Konenkamp Says That the Union Could Not Muster Enough Strength.

ASSAILS BURLESON COURSE

Declares the Postmaster General Aided the Companies "at Every Turn."

CHICAGO, July 2.—The strike of telegraphers which began June 11 was called off at noon today by S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, soon after his return from Washington.

A statement addressed to the members of the organization by President Konenkamp read in part:

"When the present strike was declared against the telegraph companies under control of the wire administration, it was understood that it would not be made an endurance contest. The strike was to be the final protest against the unfair and unjust treatment we have received since August, 1918, at the hands of the wire administration.

"We realized that in order to make this protest effective it would be necessary to make the strike sufficiently acute to compel action. This does not seem possible now either through our efforts or the effort of others we relied upon to help us.

"This is the view taken by many who are vitally interested in the success of the strike, and they agree with me that to submit the proposition to a vote of the membership would result in serious delay and disorganization. Acting upon this conclusion and with a view to serving your best interests, I hereby declare the strike at an end, and you are instructed to work without further delay.

"You have made a gallant struggle for your rights as American workingmen and women. You have sought a minimum of the things which the present Government administration says all workers should enjoy. You have not only been denied these rights, but governmental agencies have been used to prevent you getting them by exercising your own economic strength.

"We find that sending telegrams from city to city in suitcases is now permissible, although Western Union officials were arrested for doing so a year ago. We find that telegrams are being mailed without restriction. The telegraph officials say the Government is footing the strike losses, thereby adding this factor to our opposing forces.

"We are doubly unfortunate in having to deal with a Governmental representative in the person of Mr. Burleson, who will yield no concession to the workers unless it is forced from him, and in not being able to muster enough strength within our own ranks to compel him to give us a square deal. Despite all of his high sounding words, the fact remains that Burleson has fought us and aided the telegraph companies at every turn, and his party must take the blame.

"Our struggle of over half a century for the right to organize and to bargain collectively will have to be continued. The Western Union propaganda of the last year promoted by its paid agents has fooled too many of our co-workers into believing that there is an easier way of securing justice than has been found by organised labor through years of experience.

"The Postal Telegraph officials declined to furnish any tangible evidence that their labor policy would be different from what it has been in the past years. This is a deep disappointment to many who are really and truly anxious to establish reciprocal relations between that company and the union telegraph workers of the United States and Canada.

"The future, however, is not without hope. The principles for which we contend are going to prevail in the end. They must prevail because they are right. The union will continue its fight for the elemental rights of industrial freedom. We urge you as a loyal member to continue to do your part.

"The C. T. U. A. will not surrender. Some reorganization of the union may be necessary, but our banner flung to the breeze in 1908 will never be furled."

It was announced that a meeting of the executive committee of the organization would be called in a few days to consider plans of reorganization.

Word of the action of President Konenkamp was communicated to the local telegraph strikers by Percy Thomas, International Deputy Vice President of the union.

Both telegraph companies have announced that there would be no discrimination against the strikers when they applied for work, but that they ran the risk of finding their old places filled. The strike lasted twenty-one days.

SCHEIDEMANN IN BERNE ON SOCIALIST MISSION

Confers with Swiss Leaders on Calling an International Congress at Lucerne.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 1.—Ex-Premier Scheidemann, who is now in Switzerland, ostensibly resting, is in reality busy conferring with Socialist leaders.

On Sunday he arrived at Berne in a motor car, gave orders at the hotel that his presence should not be made known, and on Monday had a long conference with Swiss Socialist leaders, the object of which is, as I learn, to organize an International Socialist Congress at the end of July in Lucerne.

Scheidemann refused to be interviewed. When asked if Germany would now settle down, he replied: "I do not know and cannot say." Asked how long he would be in Switzerland, he also answered: "I do not know."

When asked what brought him hither, he said: "I have a mission." Pressed for details of the mission Scheidemann completely broke down, beads of perspiration breaking out on his forehead, and ended by precipitately leaving Berne in a motor car for an unknown destination. His hotel bill is being paid for him by a Swiss Socialist.

ITALIAN MOBS SEIZE FOOD AND SELL IT

Forli Rioters Refrain from Personal Looting and Offer Stock to Public.

MUNICIPALITY CO-OPERATES

Offers to Sell Provisions at Half Price, Under Direction of the Rioters' Representatives.

FORLI, Italy, July 2, (Associated Press.)—After a great meeting here yesterday, in which a vast crowd protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, attacked, sacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices.

Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction and had no limits. All the principal shops were plundered and the mobs controlled the entire city. They took possession of trucks and transported all kinds of goods and food supplies from the pillaged shops to the Chamber of Labor. On the walls of this chamber they wrote: "These goods are at the disposal of the people."

The situation grew worse during the day, assuming a revolutionary character, and the mob continued to loot and destroy all kinds of property.

The food riots here, however, differ fundamentally from those at Spezia early in June. At Spezia the rioters looted for their own advantage, while at Forli most of what was taken from the shops was transferred to the care of the municipality or the Chamber of Labor, to be distributed to the people or sold at low prices.

The value of the goods stored by the municipality was estimated at 8,000,000 lire ($1,600,000). The proprietors of those shops which escaped sacking brought their keys to the municipality, which is composed of Socialists and Republicans, and they ordered that the shops be reopened and the goods sold for half price, under the supervision of representatives of the demonstrating mobs.

Despite this apparent return to order in the riotous movement, the losses are enormous, owing to the destruction of shop fittings and commodities which could not be easily transported, such as gasoline, which was burned in great quantities.

PERM RECAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Serious Setback to Kolchak's Siberian Forces Announced by Moscow Soviet.

LONDON, July 2.—The capture of the city of Perm from the forces of the Kolchak Government is claimed by the Bolsheviki, in a wireless dispatch from Russia received here today. The occupation of Perm took place on Tuesday, it is declared.

The loss of Perm to the Bolsheviki, if confirmed, will be a serious setback to the northern wing of the Kolchak forces operating west of the Urals. Perm was the starting point of the Kolchak offensive last Spring. Early in June the Kolchak forces captured Glasov, 140 miles west of Perm, but recently were compelled to retire on this front. Perm is 210 miles north of Ufa, the base of the southern wing of the Omsk Government force, which was captured by the Bolsheviki on June 12.

If the Siberian forces have lost Perm they will have only one important base west of the Urals, Ekaterinburg.

GERMAN ON U. S. STAFF.

Officer to Stop Interference with Relief Work in Baltic Provinces.

PARIS, July 2.—Because German officers have interfered so persistently with American relief work in the Baltic provinces, a German officer has been appointed to liaison duty with Colonel Groome, the American commander in that region, under a guarantee that he will be protected.

Lieutenants Harrington and Nixon of the American Army, it is reported in advices received here, were arrested by the Germans on June 24 between Libau and Riga and held for several days by German officers, who said that the Americans were trouble makers and had been trying to undermine German influence. Several other American officers, it is added, also were detained by the Germans.

It is believed that a German officer at Colonel Groome's headquarters can avert such incidents and speed up food deliveries.

STATE REVENUE GROWS.

Receipts for Fiscal Year $80,922,079, an Increase of $4,887,448.

ALBANY, July 2.—The total State receipts during the fiscal year ended Monday were $80,922,079, against $76,034,631 for 1918, Controller Eugene M. Travis announced tonight. A marked increase was shown in the revenues from corporations, aggregating $27,101,887, against $22,078,638.

The inheritance tax totals reached $13,839,882, against $11,433,400, while the stock transfer stamp tax netted $6,980,317, against $5,512,035. Miscellaneous receipts, which include those collected from conservation, insurance, hospitals, education, farms and markets, and industrial commissions, amounted to $7,213,767, against $6,855,632.

The direct State tax required for retiring bond issues incurred for the building of highways and canals and the acquiring of the forest preserve totaled $15,067,918, against $13,208,000.

Iowa Ratifies Suffrage Amendment.

DES MOINES, July 2.—The Legislature today ratified the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment. The Senate passed the resolution by a unanimous vote, and the House a few minutes later voted 96 to 5 in favor of it.

FOOD AT DANNEMORA POOR, WITNESS SAYS

Former Inmate Tells Prison Survey Committee That Patients Are Ill Treated.

DECLARES MANY ARE SANE

Testifies That Other Inmates Can Tell of Deaths—Committee to Visit Hospital.

The inquiry into conditions at the Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminal Insane was resumed yesterday before George W. Alger, counsel for the Prison Survey Committee, of which Adolph Lewisohn is chairman. Complaint was made that the inmates of the hospital were ill-treated and poorly nourished, and that sane men were kept there on the plea that they were insane.

The witness yesterday was James Belden, a convict who was released from the hospital on last Sunday. He said that he was born in Kingston and attended the Grammar school there. He served two terms of six months each in the penitentiary on Blackwells Island, he said, a five-year term in Sing Sing, and a two and a half-year term in Auburn, whence he was transferred to the hospital. All of his convictions were on charges of larceny.

Belden said he was sent to Dannemora in 1914, that when he was ill he received no treatment except of the simplest character, and that Judge Kellogg, before whom he appeared on a writ of habeas corpus in October, 1918, would have released him had it not been snowing and the court thought he would be better off in the prison hospital. Two years later he secured another writ, but was told by the court that he would have to get other witnesses than inmates of the hospital to testify to his sanity. Dr. Ross, the chief physician at the hospital, testified, he said, that he was insane. So he was sent back. The witness said that altogether he got four writs out of forty or fifty applications before he was released.

Even after the court ordered his release, Belden said, he was taken back to the hospital and remained there eight days because Brigadier Cowan of the Salvation Army, in whose custody he was placed, did not appear. The witness described the food at the hospital as bad, consisting of a little hash or meat. Those who did not work, he said, did not get a decent piece of meat, but had to live on bread and coffee, which was bad. Since the present inquiry started the meals have been supplemented, he testified, by a little cheese and an occasional pudding.

Asked about the work he did and the exercise allowed him, the witness repied that he worked in the laundry and bakeshop part of the time. He had about two and a quarter hours exercise out of the four hours which the rules permitted. Concerning alleged assaults on prisoners the witness testified that in August, 1917, while thirteen of the prisoners were standing at a window of the dormitory a shot was fired from the outside and a man named Dubois was killed. Then ammonia was fanned into the room through the transom, and later one of the prison physicians gave him twenty-six hyperdermic injections, which made him ill for a long time. Asked about the death of a convict named Scali who, it is alleged, met his death at the hands of an attendant a short time ago, the witness said that he was in the same room with Scali when he heard a crash as of falling dishes. He saw an attendant lead Scali from the room. Later he heard a sound as of a body falling, and he learned afterward that Scali was dead. The witness gave the names of inmates who, he said, knew more about the matter than he did.

When questioned the witness said that on May 29 last another man died and the rumor was that he had been killed by an attendant. An inmate named Levine, he identified, could tell about this. The witness said that he believed that at least one hundred of the inmates of the hospital were sane, and he gave the names of seventeen whom he believed to be illegally detained.

This closed the hearing in this city. Members of the committee, with Mr. Alger, with visit Dannemora in a few days and take further testimony there. When the report of the committee is completed it will be submitted to Governor Smith.

YOUNG GIRLS AS PICKETS.

Many in Harlem Demonstration of Striking Shirt Workers.

The strike of shirt workers, which began Tuesday and is asserted by union officials to have called out between 15,000 and 20,000 strikers and by the manufacturers to have called out less than 4,000, is the beginning of a national movement by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to establish the forty-four hour week, better working conditions, and higher wages for the 100,000 shirt workers in the United States and Canada, according to S. Cutler, General Organizer, and Chairman of the General Strike Committee. Mr. Cutler said that shortly there may be a general strike of 5,000 shirt workers in Philadelphia to secure the same conditions demanded by the New York strikers.

Five thousand girls and women on the picket line yesterday brought out hundreds of new strikers, according to strike leaders. The largest picketing demonstration was held in Harlem, where it is said 1,000 girls, ranging in ages from 12 to 25, marched through the shirt manufacturing district. Other picketing demonstrations were held in the Bronx, Greenpoint, and a number of sections of Brooklyn. Three-fourths of the strikers from the Harlem shops, strike leaders asserted, are girls in short dresses, with their hair in braids down their backs.

Hyman Hirschkowitz, 25 years old, of 423 East 158th Street, the Bronx, a delegate of the Shirt Waist Makers' Union, and seven striking shirt waist makers were arraigned before Magistrate Bernard Douras in Harlem Court yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of the strike, and held in $500 bail each for hearing tomorrow. The complainant, Abraham Goibaum, a shirt waist manufacturer, alleged that the eight defendants entered his factory at 25 West 106th Street Tuesday night and demanded that the workers join the strike, He said that the men then attacked him and the other workers.

DEFEAT HIGH COFFEE PRICE.

Patrons of Rio Janeiro Cafes Drink but Refuse to Pay Charges.

RIO JANEIRO, July 1.—Demonstrations by the populace of Rio Janeiro today defeated an effort by the proprietors of coffee houses to double the price of the national drink, coffee.

Patrons entered the cafés, took the coffee and then refused to pay more than the old price of 100 reis (normally 5 cents) for a small cup. After some coffee houses had closed on account of the demonstrations, the proprietors announced the return of the old price.

Elect an Independent Republican.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—Oscar Keller, Independent Republican, received a plurality of about 1,500 in the Fourth Congressional District election yesterday, according to nearly complete returns today. With one precinct missing, the vote stands: Keller, 9,278; Carl W. Cummins, Republican, 7,837; Richard D. O'Brien, Democrat, 5,866. The election was held to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Representative Carl C. Van Dyke, Democrat.

Montenegro Is in Revolt Against Serbs' Occupation

BERNE, Tuesday, July 1.—Virtually all of Montenegro is in rebellion against the Serbian military occupation, according to advices received here.

Bloody encounters, it is said, have occurred at many places and guerrilla warfare is reviving in the mountains.

EDUCATOR URGES STUDY OF CLASSICS

Part of the "Gold Standard" of Higher Learning, Dean West Tells Conference.

FINNEGAN FOR TRAINING

Representing Industrial State, He Sees Peril in Adjusting All Schools to Present Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The study of classics must be maintained "because they are vitally important to your own national language," said Dean Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, in opening the National Classical Conference at the National Education Association's convention here today.

"Though the war is over, our warfare in the schools against the weakness that springs from ignorance and from low views of duty must be pressed more strongly than ever," he declared. "Otherwise we shall lose the saving help of that powerful revival of the belief in discipline and duty, which is the greatest educational benefit of the war."

The classics were "part of the gold standard of education," he said.

"We are forming this American Classical League, therefore, to invigorate out entire higher school and college education, to insist that there is no education worth the name unless it involves training the mind, not for the sake of money, place or power, but in order to develop our boys and girls to their highest mental and moral excellence, to make them masters in thought and in expression, and thus to send them out equipped for lives of the highest usefulness."

The following letter from Thomas E. Finnegan, the new Commissioner of Education for Pennsylvania, was received:

"I wish it were possible to be with you to urge a continuance of the study of the classics. I have the honor to represent one of the great industrial States of the Union. To meet the educational needs of that State there must be an adjustment of the courses of study to economic and industrial conditions of the present time. However, I do not interpret this to mean an abandonment of classical learning.

"I do not interpret the action of school administrators, in developing modern and industrial courses, to mean that our love for culture and the humanities is to be debauched by material and commercial affairs. I do not interpret this action to mean that an American boy or girl is to be diverted from the opportunity to study the traditional academic courses.

"We should, of course, adjust courses of study to meet the present-day conditions, and to give to every boy and girl that training which shall best fit him or her for the position in society which they are to occupy."

The discussion will continue tomorrow. President George D. Strayer today discussed proposed changes in organization of the National Education Association.

President William B. Owen of the Chicago Normal College said the N. E. A. should be made independent, "especially of those who have the power to hire and discharge."

C. B. TOOLE SURRENDERS.

Head of Bankrupt Brokerage Firm Released on $5,000 Bail.

Charles B. Toole, head of the stock brokerage firm of Toole, Henry & Co., at 120 Broadway, which was placed in bankruptcy by creditors several weeks ago, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with his attorneys, Frank Aranow and Samuel S. Koenig, to answer an indictment charging grand larceny, based on alleged sale of securities pledged with the firm for trading accounts by customers. Mr. Toole said he had been away on a business trip, and upon his return had surrendered himself the moment he knew he was wanted. Judge Wadhams released him in General Sessions on $5,000 bail, pending further proceedings. Toole pleaded not guilty.

Following further investigation yesterday of complaints against the Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of J. Frank Lilly and Company, at 62 Broadway, against which a petition in bankruptcy is pending, Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe announced last night that a general alarm had been ordered for the arrest of Lilly and F. Kent Schlener, manager and member of the firm, on charges of suspicion of grand larceny. A United States Marshal was in possession of the offices of the firm yesterday, but previous to his appearance the District Attorney had seized most of the books and papers. The firm had 16,000 customers.

PRINCE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Vienna Stirred by Case of the Late Crown Prince's Daughter.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 30.—A painful sensation has been caused by the details of the petition for a judicial separation filed by Colonel Prince Otto of Windischgraetz against his wife, the former Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph and Stephanie, former Princess of Belgium, at present Countess of Lonyay.

The petition alleges numerous cases of immoral conduct, first with the submarine commander Eugene Lerch, who afterward lost his life in an engagement in the Adriatic, and then with Lerch's brother and a number of other officers during the Princess's sojourn on the romantic Brioni Island and at a Budapest hotel.

The details adduced by the Prince defy publication for their perverse character. The Princess brought a countersuit against her husband, alleging among other grounds his spendthrift habits.

Again Ask for Thaw's Extradition.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 2.—Papers asking for the requisition to New York of Harry K. Thaw of Pittsburgh were received at the Governor's office today. Thaw is charged with assault on Frederick Gump, a 16-year-old Kansas City lad at a New York hotel. Attorney General Schaffer took the papers and will give the case careful study before arranging for a hearing. Repeated efforts were made during the administration of Governor Brumbaugh to secure the extradition of Thaw, but without success. Thaw is now a patient in a Philadelphia hospital for nervous diseases.

RAILROAD TASK AWAITS WILSON

One of the First Problems the President Will Take Up on His Return.

NEW TALK OF HIGHER RATES

Date of Turning the Systems Back to Their Owners to be Decided.

MAY DEFICIT $39,000,000

Five Months Shortage, $213,000,000, Equals That for First Year of Government Control.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Problems facing the Railroad Administration will be among the first business laid before President Wilson on his return to Washington. Director General Hines plans to confer with the President next week, but declined today to indicate what matters would be discussed, other than to say he had no specific recommendations to make.

It is believed, however, that increased freight rates will be perhaps the most important topic. Operating expenses have increased at a much faster ratio than operating income, and gradually increasing business, which as yet has not attained its full volume, has not been sufficient to make up the deficit.

With crop movements starting, it is expected that the next few weeks will determine whether an increase is to be made, Administration officials believing that a decision will be possible by Sept. 1, perhaps earlier. Traffic experts are inclined to think that an advance in rates will reduce business, a factor to which close attention is being given.

Plan for the return of the roads to corporate control constitute another subject likely to be taken up at the conference between Mr. Hines and the President. Suggestions for a return of the roads to the direction of the owning companies have been made by railroad officials, who argue that time should be given to reorganize their staffs before Dec. 31, the date set by President Wilson when Federal control is to be relinquished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The railroad deficit for the month of May will be close to $39,000,000, according to advance returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission. These figures cover 98 per cent. of the Class I. mileage. The average deficit for the preceding four months was $43,500,000.

The five months' deficit amounts to $213,000,000, or as much as the total deficit for these roads for the first year of Government operation.

Operating revenues for May, with a small mileage not yet reported, were $407,942,000, an increase of 9.3 per cent. over 1918; operating expenses were $350,861,000, an increase of 24 per cent.; taxes were $15,611,000, an increase of 1 per cent., and the net operating income was $38,530,000, a loss of 46.4 per cent. The standard rate or May average net operating income in the three-year test period is $77,426,000. This leaves a Government deficit for the month of $38,896,000.

May freight traffic, while 13.5 per cent. under the record figure for May, 1918, is only one-third of 1 per cent. below the test period average for May, so that this year's returns are closely comparable with those before the Government took control of operation. Passenger traffic is more than 30 per cent. in excess of the test period, due largely to troop movements, and,

The Big Titles—Where Do They Go?

One day last week we closed two transactions in the down town business district where our policy in one case will be $10,000,000 and in the other $7,000,000.

The people who really know, always come to our Company when they want the very best examination of title and the strongest guarantee.

The small titles are just as welcome to us as the large ones however and each kind receives our very best attention.

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350 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave. L.I.City
90 Bay Street, St.George, Staten Island



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DO YOU CHAFE?



KORA-KONIA will bring you blessed relief

PLAYERS-LASKY CO. TAKES FROHMAN, INC.

Interests Founded by Charles Frohman to be Operated with Film Enterprise.

THEATRES, STARS INCLUDED

Adolph Zukor President of Company That Will Enlarge Activities of Old Theatrical Firm.

The theatrical producing company founded by the late Charles Frohman, and which still bears his name, was acquired yesterday by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, and will be operated in the future in association with the motion picture enterprise. Charles Frohman, Inc., will be continued as a separate entity, of which Adolph Zukor will be the President and Alf Hayman the Treasurer and General Manager.

Immediate steps will be taken for an enlargement of the interests and activities of the Frohman Company, and to this end it is possible that theatres will be erected in many cities. Another result of the transaction will be that not only will the Frohman plays all be shown on the screen, but that many of the Famous Players-Lasky productions will be subsequently produced as plays, and that in many instances the stars of the screen will play their rôles in the stage adaptations.

Charles Frohman, Inc., controls the Empire and Lyceum Theatres, in this city, and its stars include Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Otis Skinner and William Gillette. Alf Hayman, who has been at the head of the organization since Mr. Frohman was lost on the Lusitania, in 1915, said last night that plans were under way to make Charles Frohman, Inc., greater than ever under the new management.

"We hope," he said, "that it will stand as a monument to its founder. The probability of the introduction upon the legitimate stage of some of the most popular artists of the screen presents most interesting possibilities for enlarged production. I am sailing for Europe in a few days, and mean to establish more extensive associations with foreign authors and artists."

Mr. Zukor, commenting on the entrance of his company into the legitimate producing field, said:

"Some time ago, in our search for dramatic material, it became obvious that we should be obliged to participate in legitimate theatrical activities apart from our own motion-picture enterprises. Our ambitions were of the highest, and our resources were such that we felt able to choose as our associates in this new undertaking any virtually any firm or individual in the legitimate business. One firm only, however, represented our ideals—Charles Frohman, Inc.—which so admirably sustained the ideals of its founder.

"In entering the field of the legitimate drama, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has acquired for Paramount-Artcraft Pictures an almost inexhaustible supply of the finest dramatic material. The finest of our motion picture productions will be given stage presentations. The best of the dramas written for the speaking stage will be shown on the screen. We shall give our best efforts toward producing plays of the same high standard set by Charles Frohman and shall avail ourselves of every opportunity to perpetuate the dignity and honor and the respect commanded by the Frohman name.

"Our entire purpose is to serve better the public which looks to the stage and the screen for its entertainment."

LOST BATTALION ON SCREEN

Gen. Alexander Sees First Showing of Film of Argonne Defense.

Major Gen. Robert Alexander, U. S. A., was the host last night for a reception and entertainment to the survivors of the Lost Battalion, the unit of the Seventy-seventh Division which under his command penetrated the Forest of the Argonne and held out for six days in one of the most spectacular defenses of the war. The entertainment, given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, included the first showing of the screen reproduction of the "Lost Battalion" and was the first re-enactment of a history-making battle of this war.

The picture was reproduced by Edward A. MacManus, under the personal supervision of General Alexander. The United States Signal Corps collaborated in the photoplay, making it possible to show the public the original maps and documents used by the staff officers of our army during the fighting. Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, commanding the six companies which were trapped, Companies A, C, D, F, G, and K, was one of the "stars" who acted in the picture.

With the pictures showing the actual fighting and hardships the boys went through in France there was a story. It began in September, 1917, when the division came into being. Into the recruiting offices came men from every walk of life. There was much gold and much dross—thieves, Chinamen, and bankers who used their influence and succeeded in getting their sons "K. P's." Because 50 per cent. of our ancestors were women, there was love in the story—love of society maidens and stenographers. Each had a service star close to their hearts, and after fevered knitting and anxious waiting they all shared in the honor and glory of the victory.

The picture seemed to please the many notables who were present, with the thrills and smiles and tears of a retold story. Of course there was no villain and all were heroes from the 26th of September, when the Yanks climbed over the top and penetrated the German lines. The 308th, under command of Major McKinney, was shown fighting their way forward and finally succeeding in liberating the surrounded Lost Battalion.

AMERICAN FILMS TO EUROPE

Atlantic Cinema Corporation to Send 1,000 Productions.

Plans to send fifty million feet of American motion pictures into Central and Eastern Europe in the near future were completed yesterday by the Atlantic Cinema Corporation, a newly organized company with offices at 1,482 Broadway. The countries to which the films will be sent are Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Poland, and the Czechoslovak, Jugoslav, and other Balkan States, and the pictures will be the first to be sent from America into the former enemy countries.

More than $25,000,000 is involved in the transaction, and prints of more than one thousand different feature productions, as well as many shorter subjects, will be included in the shipments. The output of the Triangle Film Corporation since 1915 has been secured, as well as pictures by the Goldwyn, Metro, Select, and Selznick companies.

Benjamin Blumenthal, of the import and Export Company, is the President of the new company, and William M. Vogel and Samuel Rachmann are other officers.

KLAW INTEREST NOT SOLD.

Dissolution of Klaw & Erlanger Delayed by Mass of Work.

The process of disentangling the affairs of Klaw & Erlanger, preparatory to the dissolution of the firm, is now actively under way, Marc Klaw said last night. The dissolution was to have become formally effective, Mr. Klaw said, on June 30, but the immense amount of labor incident thereto will delay the actual separation several weeks, and perhaps months.

Mr. Klaw said also that there has been no change in the situation, and that he has entered into no negotiations looking toward the sale of his interests or the purchase by him of Mr. Erlanger's.

YATES IS EXTRADITED.

Jailbreaker Will Be Returned to Sing Sing from Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 2.—Warden Edward V. Brophy of Sing Sing has received word that the Governor of Missouri will permit the extradition of Chester Yates, notorious bank robber and jailbreaker. Two Sing Sing keepers presented extradition papers from Governor Smith and court documents from Prison Secretary Daniel Hickey showing that Yates had been convicted in New York State of robbery and had been sentenced to Sing Sing. After the Governor examined the papers and heard oral arguments by Yates's counsel, he signed the extradition papers.

The keepers left Jefferson City for Kansas City to get Yates from the city jail there. As Yates has broken out of six prisons and jails, the Kansas City turnkey is anxious to get rid of him. Because they will travel only by daylight, the 2,000-mile trip to Sing Sing will be a slow and tedious one. Warden Brophy has warned the keepers of Yates's daring and has ordered them never to leave him for an instant unless he is properly guarded.

To Renew Hastings Trolley Service.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 2.—Village President Thomas J. Goodwin said this morning that street car service from Yonkers to the centre of Hastings would probably be resumed early next week. The formal consent of the Board of Trustees of the village, giving the Yonkers Railroad Company a new franchise, has been filed in White Plains with the County Clerk. The new franchise will permit the cars from Yonkers to continue to the corner of Main Street and Warburton Avenue, instead of stopping at the village line, as they have done since the old franchise expired. The Uniontown branch, however, in the northern end of the village, which has torn up its tracks, will be discontinued.

New Role for Lionel Barrymore.

Eugene Brieux's play, "The Red Robe," will be produced in New York early in the new year, it is announced, with Lionel Barrymore in the leading rôle. Mr. Barrymore, with John Barrymore, his brother, will be seen first in "The Jest," which will reopen at the Plymouth Theatre in September, and will continue in that play until December. The production of "The Red Robe" will be made jointly by John D. Williams and Henry Neagle. The play will be known here as "The Letter of the Law."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"A Regular Feller," by Mark Swan, will be produced in Stamford tomorrow night. The cast will be headed by Ernest Glendinning, James H. Bradbury, Roy Gordon, and Miriam Sears.

The Shuberts have accepted a play by Bruce Reynolds, as yet unnamed.

Cyril Keightley returned last night to the cast of "A Little Journey," at the Vanderbilt. He had been appearing out of town for two weeks in Rachel Crother's play, "He and She."

Doraldina, the dancer, has been engaged by Thomas Dixon for "The Red Dawn." The play will be brought to town early in August.

"His Wife," a drama by Maurice V. Samuels, author of "The Wanderer," and Pauline B. Crawford, will be produced by the Shuberts.

Brighton Beach Music Hall opened for the Summer last night, presenting motion pictures.

TO BLOCK GERMAN INFLUX.

Mexico Contemplating a Law to Curb Wholesale Immigration.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Announcement that the Mexican Congress will be asked to prevent an influx of German colonists into Mexico, to escape the peace terms imposed upon Germany was received today from Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, Mexican Secretary of the Interior, by S. L. Alatriste, Mexican Commercial Agent. The statement said that in response to an inquiry whether 5,000,00 Germans would be allowed to colonize "as had been suggested in Germany, it is announced that such extensive immigration would be vigorously curtailed."

The communication recalled the fact that Brazil had experienced trouble with German colonists, observed that an attempt to set up German militarism might follow colonization in Mexico, and said that "a special law enabling us to check this influx will be presented to Congress at once."

PRINCESS MURAT INJURED.

Her Companion, Mrs. J. McDonald, Also Hurt in Auto Upset.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—Princess Michael Murat of Paris, who arrived last Sunday by automobile with Mrs. James McDonald of Washington, to stop a few days with the latter, had a narrow escape from serious injury this side of Stone Bridge, when their car upset at the detour. The Princess received a number of bruises about the face, and Mrs. McDonald is suffering from a dislocated rib at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue. The Prince and Princess will come to Newport later in the month to visit Mrs. Rogers Pratt.

FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE GOES ON

Opposition Association Plans for Work Against Ratification.

With the idea of better carrying on its fight against the Federal Suffrage Amendment the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is to move the national headquarters from Washington to this city. This announcement was made yesterday after a three-day meeting at the Vanderbilt Hotel, attended by the leaders of twenty-six State associations.

Leaders here said that not a single State organization would give up the fight so long as the Federal amendment had not been ratified by thirty-six Legislatures. It was pointed out that the anti-suffragists have only thirteen Legislatures to hold, as against the suffragists' thirty-six, and are not worried over the first dozen, or even a score, of Legislatures to fall into the suffrage line.

The State associations whose Legislatures have already ratified the amendment will turn all their activities to the States whose Legislatures are considered unfavorable to the measure. The anti-suffrage women, who have been canvassing the situation throughout the country for three weeks, report that ratification in the States that have taken action expresses the "voice" of the politician rather than the "voice" of the people.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who resigned as President of the national organization, has been elected Honorary President. Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, former Congressional Chairman, was elected National President.

"Greenwich Village Nights" Put Off

The premiere of "Greenwich Village Nights," which was to have taken place last night at the Greenwich Village Theatre, has been again postponed. It is now announced for Tuesday night of next week.

FOUNDED 1856



ALL SUMMER clothes-comforts—from head to foot—for men and boys for the "Double-header" Holiday. Ample variety, a fitting range of sizes and assured values.

Closed—
All Day Friday and Saturday

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

"Meats in Storage"

Every working day of the year 75,000,000 pounds of meat are required to supply home and export needs—and only 10 per cent of this is exported.

These facts must be kept in mind when considering the U. S. Bureau of Markets report that on June 1, 1919, there were 1,348,000,000 pounds of meats in cold storage. If the meat in storage was placed on the market it would only be 20 days' supply.

This meat is not artificially withheld from trade channels to maintain or advance prices.

Meats in storage consist of—

65 per cent (approximate) hams, bacon, etc., in process of curing. It takes 30 to 90 days in pickle or salt to complete the process.

10 per cent is frozen pork that is to be cured later in the year.

6 per cent is lard. This is only four-fifths of a pound per capita, and much of it will have to go to supply European needs.

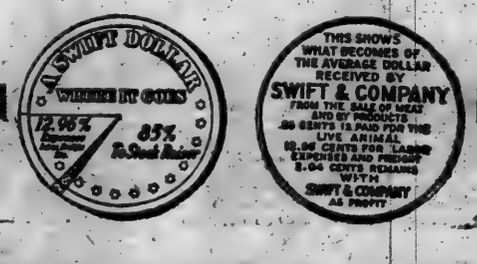
19 per cent is frozen beef and lamb, part of which is owned by the Government and was intended chiefly for over-seas shipment. If this were all diverted to domestic trade channels, it would be only 1½ lbs. per capita—a 3 days' supply.

100%

From this it will be seen that "meats in storage" represent merely unfinished goods in process of curing and the working supply necessary to assure the consumer a steady flow of finished product.

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



To the Public

We desire to convey our grateful appreciation of your patronage during these recent, thronged days of liquor sales.

Our offices will remain open and we shall be pleased to adjust any errors that may have crept into the filling and delivery of your valued orders.

Our stocks are by no means exhausted and will be held pending developments as to the lifting of the ban before next January. In the meanwhile, we shall continue our export business, and will be glad to be advised of other stocks of Wines, Liquors and Kindred Merchandise suitable for shipping abroad.



HENRY HOLLANDER
Importers of Wines and Whiskies for the Connoisseur.
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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evs. 8.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIOT


MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.
Sunday Night Concert
THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Next Tues., July 8. SEAT SALE TODAY
F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST announce Their First Offering of the New Season.
A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
THE FIVE MILLION
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed.
7TH MONTH [Your journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing
A Little Journey
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre
MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 2500
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT
Big Musical Comedy Splash
"TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN, Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Wed.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

MOTION PICTURES.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way, 41 St.
Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P.M.
Mack Sennett's Super Comedy in 6 Parts
Yankee Doodle in Berlin
in Conjunction with the
Sennett Bathing Beauties
And
Bothwell Browne Appearing in Person.
Fight Returns From [illegible]

Transporting 1,000,000 Americans.
The official story of how 2,000,000 American soldiers were sent to Europe, by General Hines, is one feature in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

44th ST. THEATRE, NEXT MON. Seats Now Booking
SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed.
"THRILLER."—Herald.
Owen Davis' New Melodrama "AT 9:45"

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed.
BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER!
"Sets the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his own production A LONELY ROMEO
SUMMER REVUE
FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1852. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
Great Dramatic Triumph JOHN FERGUSON
THE SEASON'S REAL SUCCESS.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Best Show in Town The Better 'Ole
With MR. & MRS. COBURN.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF
EAST IS WEST
ASTOR With FAY BAINTER
Mats., Tom'w, Sat. & Wed.

CENTRAL THEATRE Broadway at 47th St.
And the King Said Unto David—Close Your Eyes
HAD HE SAID
OPEN YOUR EYES
IT WOLD HAVE BEEN MORE TO THE POINT.
SEE THIS MASTODON OF FILM SENSATIONS
Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous (Inc. Sun.) 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Prices:—11 to 7, 25c & 50c; 7 to 11, 25c to $1.00. Prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Public Health Service. Educational warning against social evils.

MOTION PICTURES.
BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL
Presenting PIONEER ATTRACTIONS.
BLANCHE SWEET IN THE UNPARDONABLE SIN
Colosanto's Symphony Orchestra.
Mlle. Rosa Prince Donna Soprano.
Charlie Chaplin Comedy.
Daily Conutinuous, 1:30 to 11 P. M. Mats. 15c. & 25c. Evs. 20, 40, 50c. Flight returns Friday Afternoon.

RIVOLI RIALTO Times Square
ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Avalanche," Comedy. Scenic.
RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
Marguerite Clark in "Girls," Review Comedy. Scenic.
RIALTO ORCHESTRA

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way 43rd St. Twice Daily, 2:40-5:40.
D. W. GRIFFITH Repertory Season
Now Playing Broken Blossoms Last Weeks

STRAND B'way at 47 St.
LOUISE GLAUM in "SAHARA," Review. Comedy. Scenic.
STRAND ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA Madison Ave. 58th St.
Constance Talmadge
Experimental Marriage

81 at 81st. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
CHAS. RAY in his latest, "THE BUSHER"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM
Pop. Mat. Tomorrow
NO SEAT OVER $2.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
** NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN **
ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 50c to $2. Extra Mat. Fri., July 4th, 50c. to $2.00.
"HAS A KICK IN IT."—Heywood Broun, Tribune
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919
WITH ANN PENNINGTON, 25 Others, and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS 50

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow Evs. at 8:30. and Saturday, 2:30
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15
The Royal Vagabond
A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
LA LA LUCILLE A Nora Bayes Hysterical Farce

GLOBE Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. Dillingham Musique—Rest on B'way.—Daily
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15
8TH BIG MONTH The Fittest of the Survivals. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!

OCEAN GROVE AUDITORIUM, New Jersey
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5
Inauguration of the Musical Season
ANNA CASE
NOTED AMERICAN SOPRANO.
NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS
lecture, "THE AMERICA OF TOMORROW"
TICKETS 50c. TO $2, AT BOX OFFICE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1.
Jack Norworth, Elizabeth Brice in Overseas Revue with May Boley & Clarence Nordstrom, & Laurie & Bronson.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St.
4 MARX BROS. & Co. Ernest Evans & Girls, Norton & Nicholas, etc.

Loew's New York Theatre & Roof Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
BARRY CAREY, "Outcast of Pokerflat."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
Bert La Mont's Cowboy Minstrels, Billy Schoen, Harry Brooks & Co., six other acts.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY.
SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices
PEEK-A-BOO All-Summer Show

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STEEPLECHASE
FOR FUN
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Jansen want to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
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Newly Decorated and Refurnished.
All Outside Rooms.
W. Johnson Quinn, formerly Hotel Woodstock

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2528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
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Cuchow's
14th Street near Fourth Ave.



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If you have funds for July investment, our new Bond Offering Sheet will be sent to you on request for AG-233. It lists or describes eighty-one carefully chosen issues of securities yielding attractive interest.

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Due serially 1930-1939 Incl.
Prices to Yield
4.55%

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20-Yr. 5½s, 1939.

Price to Yield about 5.50%

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Legal for New York Savings Banks

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Score Sizable Advance Under Constructive News—Money Market Tension Eases.

The buying of stocks acquired a vigor yesterday which had not been equalled since the period of high money rates began last month. The product was a strong price list throughout the session which displayed some indication that pool activities had resumed their insistence toward higher prices that was so much in evidence early in June. The demand for industrial shares, notably steel, tobacco and shipping stocks and a varied number of specialties, was sufficient to leave quotations from 1 to 4 points higher at the close of business than the day before. Railway issues improved somewhat, but lacked the strength which the others displayed. Although call money lent as high as 8 and 9 per cent., determined by the class of collateral, the firmness of loan rates attracted little attention. An increase of supplies was made evident in the afternoon, when extensive offerings carried rates down to 5 and 6½ per cent. Probably a feeling that enough of the funds distributed as interest and dividends on July 1 had returned to the banks to cause lower rates for some time had a stimulating effect on speculative transactions in stocks, but there were other factors of a sort to encourage purchases.

The weekly reviews of iron and steel conditions supplied a definite and cheering argument for those who had detected material improvement in the industry some time ago. For the first time since September of last year the country's pig iron output in June showed an improvement over the preceding month. The daily output reported by The Iron Age was 70,495 tons, an increase of 2,495 tons over the daily production in May. While this was viewed as significant of better developments already recorded, the future was made encouraging by the prediction that the July outturn would be larger than June's. Further than this Pittsburgh producers of steel estimated that new orders received by the mills last month and specifications against existing contracts were 50 per cent. heavier than the month before. Export sales are evidently picking up and it is noted in trade circles that railroad inquiries for steel are growing more numerous. In this connection the feeling is evident in quarters where railroad maintenance is the subject of serious study that the completion of arrangements for financing the Railroad Administration's purchases of rolling stock may be followed by the placing of orders for a substantial amount of rails and track material which the carriers need.

The speculative community very quickly took notice of the reports of steel trade improvement, but it was a question whether buying of stocks was furthered more by this than by the Federal Reserve Board's discussion of the business outlook in its July letter. A more bullish review of the nation's prospects than this document has not been presented this year. The Board speaks of "prospects for a successful and prosperous year, with very large output of goods and almost unprecedented financial returns to manufacturers, agriculturists, and laborers." The possibility that speculation may be carried too far is reiterated by the Board, but traders in stocks were inclined yesterday to take a less serious view of the hint than when the original warning against overspeculation was issued six weeks ago. The Reserve Board found improvement in production and distribution of goods in nearly all parts of the several districts in June, while the labor situation was so much changed for the better that a "distinctly advanced stage of full employment" was reported. No one who reads the Board's letter should be surprised that speculative imagination was fired anew and very evidently contributed to making the day's turnover in stocks on the Exchange the largest since June 16.

Sterling exchange was again under pressure, demand dropping 2¾ cents to the pound, to a new low record since 1915, at 4.54½. The movement, while rather more rapid than seen before in the current decline, was still devoid of a complete explanation. French rates moved against Paris.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 1.—Trading on the Bourse was irregular today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs, 20 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 29 francs 84 centimes; five per cent loan, 88 francs 35 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 6 francs 45½ centimes to 6 francs 50½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 8	High 9
Low 5	Low 6
Renewals 8	Renewals 9
Last 6½	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances....6¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days....6	Sixty days....6
Ninety days....6	Ninety days....6
Four months....6	Four months....6
Five months....6	Five months....6
Six months....6	Six months....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4½@4¾
Nonmember banks, private bankers, 60 to 90 days....4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5@5¼

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5¼
4 to 6 months....5¼@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.56¾	$4.54½	$4.54¾	—.02¾
Cables	4.57	4.55¼	4.55½	—.02¾
France—				
Demand	6.50	6.53½	6.52¾	—.03¼
Cables	6.48	6.51½	6.51½	—.03⅝

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.54¾	$4.55¼
5.1813 Paris	6.53½	6.51½
5.1813 Belgium	6.75	6.72
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.10
Shanghai	123.50	123.65
Peking	133.50	133.75
49.29 Holland	38.56¼	38.75
19.30 Greece	19.30	19.25
5.1813 Italy	7.93	7.91
42.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.87	19.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.50	25.70
Christiania	24.60	24.80
Copenhagen	23.40	23.60
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.50
32.44 Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.45	5.43
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	10.05	10.25
500 rubles	9.90	10.10

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Bid.	Asked.
Poland	4¾	4¾
Austria	1¾	1¾
Jugoslavia	4¾	4¾
Czechoslovakia	6½	6¾
Finland	11¾	11¾
Rumania	2.11	2.11¾

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.51¾	$4.50¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $1,104,631,226; balance, $94,784,602; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $743,626; Federal Reserve credit balance, $56,520,661.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.8125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53d; in New York, $1.07⅛; Mexican dollars, 82⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,463,600	846,880	Holiday
Year to date	142,201,357	74,334,520	102,487,056

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
46¾	47	2,300	Advance Rumely	45¾	47	45¾	47	+1
72	73¾	600	Advance Rumely pf	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	— ¼
104½	104¾	5,900	Ajax Rubber	104¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	+1
3¾	3¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2¼	2¾	7,100	Alaska Juneau	2	2¾	2	2½	+ ⅛
44¾	44¾	4,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	45¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
106¾	106	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
99½	100	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
47¾	48¾	100	Am. Banknote	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
88	89	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89¾	88½	89½	...
103¾	104	760	Am. Bosch Magneto	102¾	104¾	102¾	104¾	+1¾
61¾	61¾	19,500	Am. Can	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	— ¾
110¾	111	4,000	Am. Car & Fdry	111	112	110¾	110¾	— ½
118	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	+1
82	82¼	3,000	Am. Cotton Oil	82¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	— ¾
13	13¾	800	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
90	100	200	Am. Express	95	95	95	95	— 1
35¾	36	18,400	Am. H. & Leather	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
133¾	133	11,800	Am. H. & L. pf	130	134¾	130	133	+3
74	75	100	Am. Ice pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
111¾	112	35,300	Am. International	110	112¾	110	112	+1¾
79½	80	7,900	Am. Linseed	79¾	81	79¾	79¾	+ ½
97	97¾	200	Am. Linseed pf	97	97	97	97	...
92¾	93¾	19,800	Am. Locomotive	92½	94	92	92¾	+1½
109	110	100	Am. Locomotive pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
84¾	84¾	6,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84½	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ⅛
108	109	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	108	109	...
44¾	45	17,900	Am. Steel Fdries	44½	45	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
137¾	138½	10,000	Am. Sugar Ref	136	139½	136¾	137¾	+ ¾
112¾	113¾	6,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	113¾	114¾	112¾	113¾	+1
97	97½	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
103¾	104	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	104	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
221	224	2,800	Am. Tobacco	217¾	224	217¾	223	— ¾
100¾	101¼	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	101¼	101¾	101	101	...
120	120¾	3,300	Am. Woolen	120¾	122¾	120¾	120¾	— ¼
109¾	110	700	Am. Woolen pf	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
50¾	50¾	1,605	Am. Writing P. pf	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
23¼	23½	2,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	— ⅛
56	61	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	60¼	60¼	58	58	— ⅜
73¼	73¾	7,200	Anaconda Copper	73¾	74¾	73¼	73½	— ⅛
53	54¾	100	Asso. Dry Goods	54½	54½	54½	54¾	— ⅛
92	93	600	Associated Oil	92½	92½	92	92	...
101¾	101¾	8,300	Atch. Top. & S. F	100¾	102	100¾	101	+ ¾
84¾	85	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	84¾	85	84½	84¾	...
175	177	1,300	At., Gulf & West I.	176	177½	176	177	+1½
111¾	111¾	45,300	Baldwin Loco	109¾	112¾	109¼	111¾	+3
43	43½	8,500	Baltimore & Ohio	43¾	44	42¾	43¾	— ¼
1¾	1¾	700	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
86¾	87	800	Bethlehem Steel	87¾	89	87¾	89	+1½
80¼	80¾	23,500	Beth. Steel, class B	88¾	89¾	88¾	80¼	+1½
111¾	112¼	500	Beth. Steel 8% pf	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¼	— ⅛
21¾	21¾	700	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
90	101	100	Bklyn Edison Elec	100	100	100	100	+1
30	30¼	3,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	31	31¼	30	30	— ¼
26	27	100	Do. cfs. of dep	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
100	103	200	Brown Shoe	103	103	103	103	— ¼
32¾	34	200	Butterick Co.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1¼
12¾	13	600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	13	12¾	13	...
31¾	32	14,200	Butte & Superior	31¼	32	31	31½	+1
45¾	45¾	1,300	Caddo Cent. O. & R	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	— ¼
71½	72	11,200	California Packing	70½	72	70½	72	+2
35¾	35½	5,400	California Petrol	35¾	39¼	35¾	35¾	+3¼
80	80	600	California Pet. pf	79	80	79	80	+1¼
157¾	158	8,200	Canadian Pacific	155¾	158¼	155	157¾	+3¼
26½	26¾	1,700	Central Foundry	26½	27	26¼	26½	+ ½
52¾	53	900	Central Foundry pf	53¾	54	53	53	...
109	109¾	48,600	Central Leather Co	108	110¾	108	109¾	+1¾
63¾	64	8,100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	64½	65	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
241	245	900	Chandler Motor	241	244¾	241	241¾	+1¾
63¾	64¼	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
9¼	9½	100	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
26½	27	100	Chi. Great West. pf	26½	26¾	26½	26½	+1
42½	43	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42½	43¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
68	69	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	68¼	69	68¼	69	+ ½
100¾	101	900	Chi. & Northwest'n	99¾	101	99¾	101	+1¼
26¼	26¾	4,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
77	78	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76½	77	76½	77	+1
64¾	65¼	400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ⅜
27¾	27¾	5,800	Chile Copper	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
47¾	47¾	2,600	Chino Copper	47¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
94¾	94¾	600	Cluett, Peabody	95¼	95¾	95	95	...
49½	50	3,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	50	49¾	49¾	+ ½
54	55	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54½	54½	54¼	54½	—2½
60¾	60¾	10,100	Columbia Gas & El	59¾	61¼	59¾	60¾	+1¾
50¾	51	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	50¾	51	50¾	51	...
70¾	71½	1,000	Consolidated Cigar	71¾	73¾	70¾	70¾	—1½
84½	85	200	Consol. Cigar pf	85	85	85	85	— ½
99¾	100¼	500	Consolidated Gas	100¼	100¼	100	100	...
16¾	16¾	6,400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	17¾	17¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅜
97¾	98	8,400	Continental Can	98¾	99	97¾	98¼	+ ⅛
71	75	100	Continental Insur	71½	71½	71½	71½	—1½
85½	88¾	43,900	Corn Products Ref	87	89¼	86¼	88½	+2¾
103	106½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108¾	108¾	108¼	106¾	+ ¼
60	62	300	Cres Carpet	60	60	60	60	—2
98¾	99	33,700	Crucible Steel	98¾	104¾	98¼	104¾	+7¾
101	102	100	Crucible Steel pf	101	102	101	102	+ ½
39½	40¾	28,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	39½	40¾	39½	39¾	+1½
86	87½	1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	86	87½	86	87	+ ½
197¾	198	100	Del., Lack. & West	197¾	197¾	197¼	197¾	—2½
11	11¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14¾	1,600	Dome Mines	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
94¾	94¾	100	Elec. Storage Bat	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+7¾
38	38	700	Elk Horn Coal	38	38	36¾	37½	— ¾
39	39½	200	Emer.-Brant'ham	39	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¼
92¾	95	5,800	Endicott Johnson	92¾	95	90¾	94	+4
103½	103¾	260	Endicott John. pf	103½	103¼	102¾	102¾	— ½
11¾	11¾	1,300	Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
19¾	20	200	Erie 2d	19¾	20¼	19¾	20½	...
113	113½	11,700	Famous Play-Lasky	110	113¾	110	113	+2½
		5,900	Do. rights	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
15¾	16	200	Federal Min. & S	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
41	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
49¾	50	4,740	Freeport Texas	50	50¾	49¾	50	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,500	Gaston, W. & W	33¾	35¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
82	82¼	3,700	General Cigar	82	82½	82	82	+1
106	106	200	Gen. Chemical pf	106	106	106	106	—3½
165	166	700	General Electric	166	166	165	166	+ ½
236¾	237	7,000	General Motors	236¾	238¾	234½	237	+1½
94	95	400	General Motors pf	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅝
90	90¼	100	General Motors deb	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
81	81¾	7,900	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	81¾	82¾	81	81¾	+ ⅛
104¼	104¼	400	Goodrich pf	104¼	105	104¾	104½	+ ½
66	66¼	400	Granby Consol	67	67¾	66	66	— ½
95¾	95¾	2,200	Great Northern pf	95¾	95¾	95¼	95½	+ ½
45½	46¾	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	46¾	46¾	45½	45¾	—1
43¾	44½	900	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44½	43¾	44	— ½
68	69	300	Gulf States Steel	69½	69½	68½	68½	+ ½
63¾	64	1,800	Haskell & Barker	64	64¾	63¼	63½	+ ½
98¾	99¼	100	Illinois Cent	99	99	98	98	— ¾
65½	65¾	19,400	Inspiration Copper	66	66	65¾	65¾	— ¾
		500	Interboro Consol	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	...
27	28	600	Interboro Con. pf	27½	28	27½	27¾	— ⅝
25	25¼	400	Int. Agricultural	26	26	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	500	Int. Agricultural pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½	+1
145¾	145¾	2,700	Int. Harvester new	145¾	146	145¾	146	+1½
54¼	54¾	33,700	Int. Mer. Marine	53¾	55¾	53¾	54¼	+1
117¾	118	4,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	117¾	118½	117¾	117¾	...
32¼	32½	8,500	Int. Nickel	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
64½	65	12,200	Int. Paper	64½	65¾	64½	64½	+1
77¾	77¾	300	Int. Paper pf., sta	77¾	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
38	39	600	Jewel Tea	39	39	38	38	—2
80	80	200	Jewel Tea pf	80	80	80	80	—4
38¼	38¾	4,600	Jones Bros. Tea	38	38	38	38¾	+ ⅛
22	22¼	100	Kan. City Southern	22	22	22	22	—1
129	129	19,900	Kelly Spring. Tire	129	133	129	132½	+4½
55	55	100	Kelsey Wheel	55	55	55	55	...
40	41	26,000	Kennecott Copper	40	41	40¼	40¾	— ⅝
106¼	106¾	2,600	Keystone Tire & R	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+6
87	88	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	86¾	87	86	86	+ ½
34¼	34¾	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	34¼	34¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
51¼	52	800	Lehigh Val. ex d	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
70	74	900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	73	73	70	70½	—1½
189	193½	2,400	Lorillard (P.) Co	189	193½	188¼	194¼	+7¾
64	64	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	...
32¾	32¾	1,000	Manhattan Shirt	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ½
65	67¾	200	Marlin-Rockwell	65	67¾	65	67¾	+2¾
49	49½	500	Maxwell Motors	49	49½	49	49½	+1¾
76¾	76¾	300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	76¾	76¾	76	76	— ¾
38	38	800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	...
109	109	100	May Dept. Stores	109	109	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
187	185	9,700	Mexican Petroleum	187	185	180	182	+1
88	88	1,500	Miami Copper	88	88¾	88	88	+ ⅛
52¾	52¾	8,000	Midvale Steel	52¾	52¾	51¾	52	— ⅝
18¾	18¾	1,100	Minn. & St. L. new	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
92	92	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	92	92	92	92	—1½
9¼	9¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
33¾	34	37,900	Missouri Pacific	33¾	34¾	33¾	34	+1
56¾	57	600	Missouri Pac. pf	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
80	80	100	Montana Power	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
37¾	38	400	National Acme	38	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
80	81	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80¼	80	80	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	4,300	Nat. Con. & Cable	23	23	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
81	81	2,200	Nat. Enam. & St	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾	+1½
101	103	100	Nat. E. & S. pf	102	102	102	102	— ¾
80	80½	2,900	National Lead	80	80¾	80	80¼	+ ⅛
38	38¾	100	Nev. Con. Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
38	38¾	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	35¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
80¾	80½	2,900	New York Central	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
39	39½	500	N. Y. Dock	40	40	39½	39½	— ⅝
31¾	31¾	1,200	N. Y. N. H. & H.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
106¾	107¼	2,000	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
76	76	100	Norfolk & West. pf	76	76	76	76	+1
97	97¼	2,400	Northern Pacific	97	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅛
84	85	800	Novia Scotia S.& C	84	85	84	84¾	+ ⅛
57¾	58¾	17,400	Ohio Cities Gas	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅛
10¾	11¼	11,600	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
58	58	100	Owens Bottle	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
38¾	39¼	500	Pacific Mail	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
94¾	96¾	7,800	Pan-Am. Pet. & Tr	94¾	96¾	94¾	95½	+ ¼
36¾	37	700	Penn. Seab. Steel	36¾	37	36¾	37	+1
45¾	46¼	4,500	Pennsylvania RR	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
51	52	400	People's Gas, Chi	51	51	51	51	—1
13¾	14½	600	Peoria & Eastern	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	7,200	Pere Marquette	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
66¾	67	200	Pere Marq. pr. pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
45	48	100	Petroleum Sec. Co	45	45	45	45	+15
41	41	2,900	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ¼
53½	54¼	30,200	Pierce-Arrow	53½	54¼	53½	53¾	—1¼
103¾	103¾	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ½
23¼	24	100	Pierce Oil	23¼	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
67¾	67¾	6,700	Pittsburgh Coal	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅝
39	40	39	Pittsburgh & W.Va.	39	40	39	39¾	...
84	84	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	84	84	84	84	...
86¾	86¾	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	—1¼
126½	126½	100	Pullman Company	126½	126½	126½	126½	...
60¾	60¾	2,200	Punta Alegre & R	60¾	60¾	59½	59¾	—2½
92¾	93	1,100	Railway Steel Spg	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	— ¾
108	108½	200	Railway S. Spg. pf	108½	108½	106¾	106¾	+1
24¾	24¾	2,700	Ray Consol. Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
87¾	88¼	9,700	Reading	87¾	88¼	87	88	+ ⅛
69¾	70¼	4,600	Remington Arms	70¼	70¾	68¾	69¾	—0¾
94¼	94¼	9,100	Republic Iron & S	94¼	94¼	93¾	94¼	+1½
112¾	113¼	600	Royal Dutch Am. S	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¼	+1½
112	113¼	25,500	Royal Dutch N.Y.S.	112	114¼	112	113¼	+1½
14¼	14¾	200	St. Joseph Lead	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	7,300	St. Louis-San Fran	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	100	St. Louis Southw	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
104	104	400	Saxon Motor	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
99	99	100	Seaboard Air Line

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INVESTORS are justly turning their attention to preferred stocks.

WE offer preferred shares of corporations, national in scope, to yield as high as 7%. Many have no bonded debt.

OUR current diversified list of these partially tax-exempt securities sent without obligation upon request.

Sutro & Kimbley
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Telephone Rector 8297

The Copper Stocks

Our special circular discussing the Metal situation and the outlook of leading Copper shares is now ready for distribution. Send for Circular A-48.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
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Members: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N.Y. COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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Reviewed in a Special Letter. Copy upon request.

61 Broadway New York
Branches
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The Treaty Is Signed

The removal of blockades should result in a large demand for petroleum products from Europe.

The purchase of securities issued by established oil companies is recommended.

A very attractive issue is described in

Circular HT.

Farson, Son & Co.
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115 Broadway, New York

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Securities Bought for Investment or Carried on Conservative Margin

120 BROADWAY
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S.W. COR. 26 STREET
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N.E. COR. 42nd ST. & BROADWAY
NEW YORK

NEW CANADIAN LOAN TO BE $75,000,000

Finance Minister to Announce Terms Agreed On by Conferring Bankers.

DOMINION HOLDERS AIDED

Special Provision Covering Bonds Held Over Border to Avoid Disturbing Balance Here.

Negotiations between local bankers and representatives of the Canadian Finance Minister, looking to the arrangement of a new Canadian loan in the United States, were completed yesterday, and a formal announcement will probably be made by the Finance Minister within a few days. The new loan, primarily designed to take care of the $100,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. loan which matures on August 1, will not be for $100,000,000, as previously believed, but will call for the offering of $75,000,000 in bonds here.

The original loan, which was put out by a syndicate of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and including Brown Bros. & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., W. A. Read & Co., the First National Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bank of Montreal, was for $100,000,000, and it is understood that originally about all of this was sold in the United States. Later, however, about $25,000,000 of the bonds were resold to Canadians, and this amount, it is said, is still held in the Dominion.

As the indenture provides that the whole issue shall be payable in United States gold, at the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal, and as there is about a 3 per cent. premium on American funds in Canada, the natural course would be for Canadian holders to forward their bonds to New York and redeem them here, thus securing the premium on New York funds. To overcome this, it is understood, some special provision will be made for Canadian holders, so as to prevent their offering the bonds here. In this way the Canadian holders will not add to the balance against Canada.

Just what form this provision for Canadian holders will take could not be ascertained, yesterday, but it was thought possible that an offer to redeem the bonds in Canadian funds might be made to them.

The original issue was sold here at 98 and interest on a basis to yield about 6.07 per cent. Recently, however, Canadian municipal bonds have been selling in this market on a lower basis, with some good issues going as low as 5% per cent. and a few at better figures. This fact gave rise yesterday to a belief that the new Canadian issue would be offered on a basis of about 5¼ per cent., as the bonds are likely to be considered a better investment medium than the municipal securities, or even those issued by individual Provinces.

NO PIERCE-ARROW DIVIDEND.

Quarterly Distribution Gives Way to Need for Capital.

Directors of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company passed the dividend on the common stock at a meeting yesterday. Dividends of $1.25 had been paid quarterly for two years. A statement issued by the management said that earnings so far in the fiscal year had been at a rate greater than dividend requirements, that the cash position was satisfactory, but the requirements of the business necessitated substantial capital expenditures in the future for maintaining manufacturing standards and meeting competition.

"Net earnings cannot be expected to continue as in the past," the statement added, "until the transition to a peace basis has been accomplished. The company's war orders have all been completed, and it will now develop its business on the lines of normal commercial needs."

Bank loans on July 1, the statement said, amounted to $2,150,000, with more than that amount of cash on hand.

Vanderlip a Rubber Director.

Frank A Vanderlip was elected a director of the United States Rubber Company yesterday. Mr. Vanderlip is Chairman of the American International Corporation, which is a substantial holder of United States Rubber shares. He succeeds W. S. Kies, who is Vice President of the American International Corporation.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	85.20	84.68	85.09	+ .33
25 industrials	112.29	110.22	111.36	+1.08
50 stocks	98.79	97.42	98.17	+ .68

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 1	87.82	86.10	87.49	+ .46
June 30	87.83	86.63	87.03	— .17
June 28	87.79	86.98	87.20	+ .11
June 27	87.63	86.57	87.00	+ .46
June 26	87.01	86.19	86.63	+ .24
June 25	87.01	85.98	86.39	— .12

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July,					
*1919.	88.79	July 2	86.19	July 1	86.17
1918..	72.78	July 6	70.45	July 15	71.67
1917..	82.44	July 2	79.05	July 19	80.50
1916..	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915..	75.24	July 29	68.96	July 10	73.55

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.50	June 6	69.73	Jan. 21	86.17
†1918.	74.22	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.06

Full Years.

1918..	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916..	101.53	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	86.22
1915..	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.78 —.06	—1.19	+1.10

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 1	77.81	—.05	June 22	78.17	+.05
June 30	77.91	—.15	June 21	78.22	+.01
June 28	78.03	—.08	June 20	78.20	—.02
June 27	78.08	+.03	June 19	78.23	—.10
June 26	78.05	—.02	June 18	78.33	+.08
June 25	78.07	—.10	June 17	78.25	+.01
June 24	78.17		June 16	78.24	—.09

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.78
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.17	Apr. 5	76.68

Full Years.

1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.34
1916..	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

FEW FAILURES IN 1919.

Past Six Months' Business Record Best in Nearly 40 Years.

With business mortality at new low levels in recent months, says Dun's Review, a gratifying insolvency statement for the first half of 1919 has been indicated, and the exhibit is the best for the period, in number of failures, in nearly forty years. Exclusive of banking and other non-commercial failures, there were only 3,463 defaults covering the United States, in the six months ended June 30, 1919, with liabilities amounting to $68,710,886. Excepting 1880 and 1881, the number was less than in any similar period on record. The reduction from the maximum of 12,740 failures in 1915, with $188,587,335 liabilities, amounted to 72.8 per cent. and 63.6 per cent. respectively. The number was 41.2 per cent. and the amount of liabilities 21.7 per cent. less than in the first half of 1918.

Bradstreet's records show 2,852 failures in the period with liabilities of $66,371,694. The percentage of assets to liabilities was 47.8. When it is recalled, says this agency, that the number of persons, firms and corporations in business is now more than double that of 1880, some idea may be had of the shrinkage in business mortality and of the apparently very prosperous character of the business now being done. Failures reported to Bradstreet's in June numbered 412, a decrease of 44 per cent. from the number in June a year ago, of 60 per cent. from that of June, 1917 and of 72 per cent. from that of June, 1915.

Will Redeem Preferred Stock.

The Phillips Petroleum Company of Bartlesville, Okla., is planning to offer to stockholders 63,984 shares of unissued common and will subsequently call for redemption $5,000,000 7 per cent. preferred at 105. Owners of preferred will have the option of converting their shares into common, two common for one preferred. When the transaction is completed the company will have only one class of stock, no bonds, and more than $4,000,000 cash. Dominick & Dominick and Baird & Co. of Wilmington head a banking syndicate which has underwritten the conversion.

Sherrill Smith Comes to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Sherrill Smith, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Federal Reserve District of Chicago, has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to be Chief National Bank Examiner for the Second Federal Reserve District, effective next Monday, with headquarters in the Custom House, New York City. Mr. Smith will take the place of William P. Malburn, who has just resigned to accept the Vice Presidency of a large national bank in New York City.

Plan for Bankers' Convention.

The week of Sept. 29 has been selected for the 45th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at St. Louis, according to an announcement made here yesterday.

Spain

More than half the imports of cotton and textiles to Spain pass through Barcelona. Recent statistics place imports of the American product at 356,846 bales, with the figures increasing annually at the rate of more than 50,000 bales.

To handle this enormous trade adequate financial facilities are necessary. Our office in Barcelona affords direct service to American exporters for financing shipments, and performs any other financial service. Our offices will be glad to confer with you.

Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
New York Agency
49 Broadway

Analysis of
STEEL AND EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

Embracing fifteen steel companies showing asset value, market price, dividends, yield, with aggregate earnings on the common shares for the past three years and a summary of the steel industry.

Mailed on request

LIGGETT & DREXEL
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
61 BROADWAY N.Y.
Phone Bowling Green 6780
108 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON

One Branch of the Oil Industry

An idea of the importance of one phase of the petroleum industry in the United States may be gained from the fact that, according to the most accurate information obtainable, there are 350 petroleum refineries in the United States, of which 325 are in active operation. It is estimated the total investment in these refining properties is $605,662,500.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

General Motors Corporation
6% Debenture Stock

Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax

Earnings, first quarter, 1919, $21,626,594, double the earnings for the same quarter last year, and amounting, after taxes, to 6 times dividend requirements for total proposed Debenture and Preferred Stock.

Annual earnings for 5 years, after taxes, have averaged 6 times the dividend requirements for the largest amount of Debenture and Preferred outstanding in that period.

This stock is widely distributed and readily marketable.

Price 90, yielding 6⅔%

Circular B-10 containing detailed information sent upon request.

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Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

TOBACCO STOCKS

American Cigar Co.
American Tobacco Scrip
Conley Foil
MacAndrews & Forbes Rights
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Private Wires to HARTFORD, MONTREAL, WILMINGTON, TORONTO, PHILADELPHIA

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

$7,500,000

Packard Motor Car Co.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends, which are payable quarterly (March 15, etc.). Subject to call at 110 and accrued dividend on 90 days' notice up to August 30, 1939, on which date it is to be redeemed at par in accordance with the Michigan statute. Transfer office, Union Trust Co., Detroit, Mich. Registrar, Security Trust Company, Detroit, Mich.

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock, par $100	$20,000,000	$15,500,000
Common Stock, par $100	30,000,000	11,840,930

We summarize from a letter from Mr. Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, as follows:

The proceeds of this issue will retire all funded debt and add to working capital. The Company has no floating debt.

Business: Largest producers of higher priced automobiles in the U. S. Producers of high grade motor trucks. Plant at Detroit, Mich., covering 74 acres of land, comprises 116 modern buildings aggregating 3,000,000 square feet of floor space. About 10,000 employees. Factory branches and service stations in important cities.

Net Assets: Net current assets equal $167 per share on all preferred stock. Net tangible assets total $254 per share.

Sinking Fund: Amounts equal to 5% of net earnings will be used annually to purchase preferred stock at not over 110 and accrued dividends.

Restrictions: No mortgage or lien may be placed on plant or equipment of the Company without consent of majority of preferred stock. Cash dividends will not be paid on common stock if quick assets are not maintained at 150% of liabilities.

Earnings:

	Years Ended August 31— 1918	1917	1916	8 Months Ended April 30, 1919
Net Earnings after all taxes	$6,356,419	$5,638,191	$5,866,701	$4,645,430
Dividend Requirements on $15,500,000 7% Preferred	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	723,333
Times Preferred Dividend Earned	5.85	5.19	5.40	6.42

When, as and if issued and received by us.

Price, 100 and accrued dividend

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Philadelphia New York Chicago

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

Inasmuch as all of the above stock has been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

FOREIGN TRADE
The Medium for Reconstruction between Nations

COMMERCE between nations is the basis upon which rests the success of international relationships. "Affairs of State" are conducted with constant thought for the welfare of the merchant.

RECONSTRUCTION involves new over-ocean affiliations. Credits and payments connected with overseas commerce require intimate knowledge of foreign methods and customs.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK through its Foreign Trade Department is equipped to supply its customers and other friends with full information regarding foreign merchants, markets and trade conditions. WE invite you to communicate with our Foreign Trade Department.

Our periodical letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.


Preparing Rice Fields in Java

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York

Allied Packers, Inc.
Convertible 6% Debenture Bonds
Due July 1st, 1939
Price 98½ and Interest

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of 13 shares of Common Stock for each $1000 Bond, thereby giving to the purchaser of the Bonds *for a period of 20 years a call on the Common Stock at about 75¾*. A sound investment with an unusually promising speculative feature.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Circular and Letter A. P. upon request.

J. M. Byrne & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Bond Department
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Rector 7000

WE OWN AND OFFER

$70,000
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST 4½'s
Series "D"
Maturing 1922-1925 TO YIELD 5.30%

$69,000
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. RY. EQUIPMENT TRUST 6's
Series "K"
Maturing 1927-1933 TO YIELD 5.50%

$100,000
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS EQUIPMENT TRUST 6's
Maturing 1923-1927 TO YIELD 5.75%

$150,000
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST 6's
Maturing 1923-1932 TO YIELD 5.75%

$125,000
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST 4½'s
Maturing 1923-1931 TO YIELD 5.80%

$100,000
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. EQUIPMENT TRUST 5's
Series "E"
Maturing 1925-1927 TO YIELD 6%

$16,000
CUBA RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST 5's
Maturing 1923 TO YIELD 6.10%

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION

FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities
34 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Investment vs. Speculation

Investment bonds and notes are issues which are regarded safe as to payment of interest and principal. There are, of course, several degrees of safety, and the strong issues, as a rule, command a higher price. The speculative issues are those in which there is a question as to permanency of interest payments or receipt of principal at maturity.

We have an Investment Department for handling problems of this character, which you may consult freely, without obligation or cost to you.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York *Pittsburgh*

The leading article in this week's issue of The Annalist discusses South America's place in trade with the United States. The importance and obligation of developing trade with our neighbor continent is emphasized. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99¾	99⅞
Anglo-French 5s	97¾	97⅞
Argentine 6s	84	85
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¼	98⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96	96⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅝	98⅛
Chinese Government 5s	67	68
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98¾	99⅛
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92¾	93
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81⅛	83⅛
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	99	99¾
City of Paris 6s	97⅞	98
Japanese 4½s	85¾	91
Japanese 4½s, second series	88¼	90⅝
Japanese 4s	77	78
City of Tokio 5s	81	87
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	100⅛	100⅛
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	..
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99	99¼
United States of Mexico 5s	86	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	57

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	99⅞
2s, c, 1930	99¾	99⅞
3s, r, 1946	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106⅞
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106⅞
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¾	99⅛
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	89	92
Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
P 1 4s, '54	90	96
P 1 4s, '25	90	94½
P 1 4s, '36	90	96
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	55	56½
Alb & Sus.	..	185
Allis-Ch. M pf.	94½	94⅝
Am B N.	42	44
Am B Sug pf.	85	95
Am Br Sh.	91	93
Do pf.	102	172
Am C pf.	104	105½
Am Cos.	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	91	93
Am Ice	63	64½
Am M 1st pf, ex d.	35	37½
Am Shipb.	..	135
Am Sm pf, A	93	95
Am Snuff.	118	121
Do pf.	90	95
Am S Ref pf.	118	119
Am T & C.	50	63
Ann Arbor.	4	5
Do pf.	10	25
Assets R.	1¾	2
Assc D.	75	79
1st pf.	75	77
Do 2d pf.	72¾	77
A. B & A.	10	11
Atl C L.	100	101½
A. G & W I pf.	73	74
Bald Lo pf	105	109
B & O pf.	56	57
Barrett Co.	133	135
Do pf.	115	118
Beech Cr'k	50½	..
Beth H 7% pf.	95	107
Buff & S.	74	80
Do pf.	52	57
Booth Fish pf.	82	96
B U Gas.	86	90
Br Sh pf.	100½	101
Bruns Ter.	10	10¾
B, R & P.	50	60
Do pf.	96	..
Burns Br.	140	151
Do pf.	99¾	115
Bush Ter.	80	100
Cal & Ar.	69½	69¾
Can So.	45½	48
Case (J I) pf.	99½	100
Cent L pf.	111⅞	113
C R R of N J.	205	225
C & S A Tel pf.	118	..
C'tain-teed	40	43
Do 1st pf	88	90½
Chi & Alt.	9¾	10
Do pf.	13	15
C & E Ill.	6	7
Do pf.	9	10
C & N W pf.	129	132
Chi Pn.	80½	81¼
C. St P. M & Om.	73¾	76
Do pf.	105	115
C. C. C & St L.	48	51
Do pf.	68¾	74
Cleve & P.	67½	80
Do spec.	37½	..
Clu-F pf.	106¼	106
Col F pf.	105	125
Col & So.	28	28
Do 2d pf.	48	52
Con G. B.	109	112
Cont C pf.	109	115
D & Co pf.	100	104
C-Am Sug.	180	186
Do pf.	102	107
Del & H.	107½	110
D & R G.	7¾	8
Det Ed.	117	122
Det & M.	..	85
Det U Ry.	..	107
Dia Match.	115	116
D. S S & A	3	4½
Do pf.	6	10
Em B pf.	99	100
Elk Horn C pf.	..	47
Erie 1st pf	27¾	29
Erie & P.	70	72
Fisher Bdy	83	87
Do pf.	100	102
Gen Chem.	185	197
Gen Cig pf.	104	..
G, M & N.	10	11
Do pf.	40	45
Gulf S S 1st pf.	94	98
Hartman.	82	84
Homestake	85	97
Int H pf.	118¾	120
Int N pf.	86	..
Int P pf.	100	103
Int Salt.	..	64
Iowa Cent.	4½	6
K C, Ft S & M pf.	59	65
Kan C So pf.	54½	55½
Kayser (J)	113	124
Do 1st pf	102½	..
Kelly S T pf.	98½	101
Kelsey Wh pf.	100	101
K & D M.	4	6
Do pf.	10	30
Kresge (S S)	152	156¾
Do pf.	105	115
Kress (S H)	78	..
Do pf.	108	..
Lacl Gas.	65	67
L E & W.	10½	11
Do pf.	21¾	22
Liggs & M.	200¾	220
Do pf.	113	113¾
L-W B 1st pf.	103	106
*De 2d pf.	115	118
Lorill'd Co pf.	110	115
Louis & N.	118	118½
M'Kay Cos.	75	80
Man B'ch.	⅝	2¾
Man Elev.	87	88
Math Alk.	31	40
M Dep Sta pf.	110	112
Mex P pf.	107	108
Mich Cent.	..	109
M. St P & S S M pf.	103	107
Do 1 l.	61	66
M, K & T pf.	19	20
M P 1st pf	96	..
Mon P pf.	104½	..
Mor & Es.	70¾	..
N. C & St L.	116¾	120
Nat Bisc.	123	129
Do pf.	117½	120
Nat C & S pf.	106	110
Nat L pf.	110	110¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	17	25
Do 2d pf.	8¾	9
N Y A. B.	120	123
N Y, C & St L.	30	31½
Do 1st pf	67	68
Do 2d pf.	51	53
N Y Dock pf.	59	125
Norf So.	16	18½
N Y, L & West.	81¾	..
N Y, O & West.	21	22½
North Am.	57	60
Ont Min.	8	8¾
Owens B pf.	101	109
Pac Coast.	40	46
Do 1st pf.	70	100
Do 2d pf.	50	70
P, T & Tel.	27	32
Do pf.	..	90
Pan-Am P & T pf.	162	165
Pere M pf.	46	48
Pet-M 1st pf.	90	102
P, C, C & St L.	93	98
Pitts C pf.	90	103¾
P, Ft W & C pf.	122¾	139
Pitts S pf.	97	98
Pond C C.	18	19
Pr Stl Car pf.	102	104
P S, N J.	80	84
R H Sec, 1 C stk c.	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf.	106	..
R T 1st pf.	97	..
Do 2d pf.	..	100
Rdg 1st pf.	38½	38
Do 2d pf.	37¾	40
Rep Truck.	55	53½
Rep I & S pf.	103¾	104¾
St L S F pf.	32	33
St L S W pf.	34¼	36½
Savage A.	72	75
Sears-R.	202½	208
Do pf.	117¾	120
So P R, S.	160	175
St'd Mill.	131	138
Do pf.	90	93½
Sup Stl 1st pf.	103	104
T P L Tr.	400	500
Tide W O.	237½	240
T, St L & West.	..	5
Do cfts.	3	8
Do pf.	15	20
Do pf c.	18	20
Tob P, T pf.	85	124
Und Type.	170	180
Do pf.	112	120
Un Cig Sts pf.	115	..
U D 2d pf.	127	128½
U S Ind A pf.	105	110
V-Car Ch pf.	115¼	116
Va I, C & Ohio	65	68
Val R & P.	45	48
Vul Deth.	18	20
Do pf.	74	80
Wab pf. B.	22	24
W F Exp.	68	73
West Md.	12¾	13½
Do 2d pf.	28	30
W Pac pf.	53	58
W E & M 1st pf.	70	75
W & L E pf.	22	23½
W-Over pf.	86	87
Wilson pf.	96	102
Wis Cent.	35	39
W'w'th pf.	114¼	116¼
Wor Pump pf. A.	98¾	99
Do pf. B.	70	90

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United States Rubber Corporation First & Refunding 8s, 1947	5.75 %
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RESERVE BOARD SEES GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Reports Growing Activity in Industrial Field and Brighter Agricultural Prospects.

LABOR CONDITIONS BETTER

Danger of Unemployment Practically Gone and Wages Continue at High Levels.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Optimism as to the business outlook reported today in the Federal Reserve Board's monthly statement of conditions was tempered with renewed warning against undue speculation.

"In nearly all the districts," the board's statement said, "the opinion is entertained that the prospects for a successful and prosperous year, with very large output of goods and almost unprecedented financial return to manufacturers, agriculturists and laborers now are positive. The possibility that speculation may be carried too far and may exert an injurious influence, aided and furthered by the existence of free credit and speculative tendencies, appears as the principal offsetting influence in the situation."

Prices continued to rise throughout June, the board's statement showed, and enormously heavy demand for goods for export had rendered products in many lines scarce. In nearly all districts it was reported business men had decided they could rely upon heavy demand and continuously sustained prices for some time to come, while a feeling of apprehension, entertained early in the year, was disappearing, jobbers and retailers readily entering into large commitments for Fall and Winter.

In many respects the agricultural prospects of the early Spring are being more than justified. Wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and Pacific Coast crops will be harvested in record quantities. Live-stock continues high in price.

Steel and iron experienced a distinct turn for the better. The fuel situation has been much below normal, with prospects of a tight situation next Winter. The metal mining industry is improving.

Manufacturing likewise took a strong upward turn during June. Demand for fine cotton goods exceeds production. Shoe factories are working at maximum capacity and the heavy demand from Europe has drawn off much of the available supply. Wool products are sold ahead for months. Automobile plants are running ahead at record speed.

Building shows continuation of the revival noted in previous months. Heavy buying of lumber by retailers has become general. There is much trading in houses and business property.

"The labor situation has now reached a distinctly advanced stage of full employment," the board's statement said in commenting on employment conditions.

"There is apparently no present condition of unemployment, indeed many industries report they cannot get the men they need, while wages are fully up to past levels or higher. The requirements for farm help are absorbing surplus labor in practically all parts of the country. There is some surplus of unskilled workers in some centres, but this is not different from the condition in normal times. No reduction in wage scales is now foreseen.

"One of the principal problems in the labor situation noted by thoughtful observers is the fact that clerks and office employes, as well as other workers receiving more or less fixed incomes, have not yet participated in the advance in wages. Improvement for these classes of workers will be necessary if prices are to continue at their present level, but will, of course, add correspondingly to the cost of business to the Government.

"Returning soldiers are being rapidly and steadily absorbed into business, and the problem which for a time seemed to threaten in this connection is now apparently minimized in all directions. From the farming districts particularly comes the report that the supply of labor is scanty and likely to prove more so as business progresses."

Government credit was reported in good condition, as evidenced by the high and rising market for Liberty bonds of practically all issues, particularly Victory notes.

Mint Ruling on Price of Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Government assay offices have been instructed by Mr. Baker, Director of the Mint, to pay market prices hereafter for silver found in gold bullion purchased by the offices. Before July 1 the Government paid a dollar an ounce for such silver, although the open market rate rose as high as $1.14 after the embargo was lifted.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday:

$2,000 City of New York 4 per cent. corporate stock, issue of June, 1900, due May 1, 1950, 92¾.

$4,000 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Co., 50-year gold bonds, 5 per cent., reduced to 4 per cent., due 1938, 84½.

$5,000 J. Spencer Turner Co., 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1926. Interest February and August, 95%.

20 shares Morristown Trust Co., $205 per share.

40 shares Woodhull & Martin Co., $30 per share.

50 shares the Schuldenfrei Dry Goods Co., $50 per share.

750 shares Riverside Drive Apartments, Incorporated, $5½ per share.

$7,500 North Atlantic Oyster Farms, Inc., 10-year 5 per cent. income debenture bonds, due July 1, 1924, $365 lot.

725 shares McCall Corporation of Del. common, $3 per share.

400 shares Oklahoma Railway Co. preferred, $20 per share.

150 shares Tennessee Railway, Light and Power Co. preferred, $23¾ per share.

300 shares Tennessee Railway, Light and Power Co. common, $6¾ per share.

1,208 shares Chicago City and Connecting Railways preferred participation certificates, 87¾ per share.

724 shares Chicago City and Connecting Railways common participation certificates, 22 cents per share.

9,528 shares Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co., $225 lot.

114 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $414 per share.

404 shares Knox Hat Co. first preferred, $55¾ per share.

$5,000 Chicago Utilities Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, series "A," bonds, due 1942; 500 shares Chicago Utilities Co. common; $375 lot.

$2,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Co. 1st mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1917, with July, 1917, coupons attached, 30; $1,000 Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due June 1, 1942, 60¾.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Pay. Record.	Hold of Record.
Am. Cigar	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Am. Light & Tr.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Do	2½	Stk	Aug. 1	July 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Brooklyn City R. R.	2½	Q	July 15	July 2
C. Warner (Det.)	1	Q	July 15	June 30
Do 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 24	June 30
Cities Service bankers' shares	42.6c	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Corn Exch. Bank	5	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug. 12	July 21
Herc. Powder pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	Aug. 5
Lukens Steel	1	Q	July 15	June 30
Magnolia Pet.	1½	Q	July 15	.....
Do	1½	Ex	July 5	.....
Midvale Steel	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Midwest Ref.	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	50c	Ex	Aug. 1	July 15
Penn Mary. pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Pub. Ser. Nor. Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Santa Cecilia Sug.	1¾	SA	Aug. 1	July 25
Do pf.	3½	SA	Aug. 1	July 25

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.12½	5.35	5.17½	5.35
Spelter		7.50		7.50
Antimony		8.50		8.50
Quicksilver		$93.00		$95.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon		31.00		31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 19c, 30 days; on metal exchange 19½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	90 0 0	88 10 0
Copper, futures	90 0 0	88 10 0
Tin, spot	240 0 0	240 0 0
Tin, futures	238 10 0	236 10 0
Spelter, spot	30 10 0	30 0 0
Spelter, futures	30 0 0	30 7 6
Lead, spot	22 10 0	22 5 0
Lead, futures	22 15 0	22 7 6

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, July 2.—Thirty-three new corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $2,982,200. They include:

M. L. Blanchard Co., Delmar, Albany County, groceries and general merchandise, $25,000; J. B. Waldron, M. L. and M. P. Blanchard, Delmar.

Ward & Robert Co., Manhattan, theatrical, $5,000; O. Remmen, A. Rost, L. Ward, 231 West 29th St.

Epp Feig Co., Manhattan, furniture, $10,000; S. Weiss, R. and E. Feig, 308 West 116th St.

White Star Cleansers and Dyers, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Mauer, A. C. Mann, S. Greenberg, 1,504 Longfellow Ave.

The Root Electric Sign Co., Millport, $500,000; C. T. Metzger, A. L. Hong, I. A. Root, Lockport.

Beale, McCarthy & Rogers, Inc., Buffalo, hardware, $1,000,000; E. J. McCarthy, C. P. Rogers, 66 Beale St., Buffalo.

Moubray Thompson Development Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; W. T. Simpson, O. R. Brennan, A. C. Flamman, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Santini Transfer and Storage Co., Bronx, moving van business, $5,000; A. Cola, T. D'Orazio, E. Bargilini, 441 East 111th St.

Jeffersonville Transp. Co., Jeffersonville, $7,000; A. A. Eggler, H. A. and F. H. Duttweiler, Jeffersonville.

Ange Realty Co., Manhattan, $7,500; A. S. Arbib, S. M. and M. Levy, 198 Broadway.

Kayeneff Clothing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; N. I. Kahan, I. and S. Freedman, 150 West 111th St.

Dante Chemical Co., Brooklyn, drug stores, $50,000; S. Goldman, M. and J. Doniger, 373 Troy Ave., Brooklyn.

Joyce Constr. Co., Albany, $10,000; J. Barnet, R. B. Kennedy, W. A. Murphy, Albany.

G. F. Richter Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, surgical instruments and tools, $75,000; G. F. and M. Richter, W. J. Hoeske, 618 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Herkimer, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; M. E. Frost, E. Mossman, C. A. True, 27 Cedar St.

Flora Hat Works, Manhattan, $10,000; L. Rosenblum, S. Siegel, S. Goldberg, 1,305 Wilkins Av.

Bronnberger & Littenberg Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; G. Bronnberger, M. and R. Littenberg, 982 East 165th St.

Paul P. Raitz, Inc., Manhattan, foodstuffs, $5,000; P. P. Raitz, O. Schroeder, M. Leslie, 322 West 45d St.

East Yarn Textile Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, $100,000; L. J. Murray, M. Schwager, J. Schwartz, 1,054 East 70th St., Brooklyn.

Quinn & Co., Manhattan, cattle and poultry feed, $100,000; W. H. Vogt, L. C. Haggerty, H. H. Ramsay, 120 Broadway.

Ormond Garage, Inc., St. James, Suffolk County, $60,000; J. Beck, G. Burchardt, F. O'Dea, 264 Manhattan Av.

The Carreau-Ingersoll Co., Manhattan, contracting and engineering, $10,000; E. Ashm, A. Carreau, R. L. Ingersoll, 756 Lexington Av.

Trans-Codanla, Inc., Manhattan, consulting engineers, $15,000; H. N. Granlund, A. A. Ilmonen, T. W. Runeberg, 120 Liberty St.

The Heights Co., Brooklyn, realty, $500,000; E. P. Maynard, C. A. Boody, F. L. Noble, 2 Wall St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Williams Bros. Co., Lockport, $150,000 to $300,000.

Steel Equipment Corp., Manhattan, $700,000 to $1,500,000.

National Mayonnaise Machine Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $250,000.

Biff, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Machinery Merchants, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

Embroidery Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Motion Picture Trade Directory Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $60,000.

Vanhart, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000.

Quale Garage Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $150,000.

Import Flower and Feather Co., Manhattan, $2,500 to $10,000.

Scranton and Lehigh Coal Co., Brooklyn, $750,000 to $850,000.

Ex Lax Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Leroy H. Buccanning, Inc., Port Jervis, $7,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Tedder-Fogarty Dress Co., Manhattan, to Fenton-Goldschmidt Dress Co., Inc.

Kaufmann-Stowers Co., Manhattan, to A. G. Kaufmann Motor Car Corp.

Marcus Bros. & Goldfarb, Inc., Manhattan, to Marcus Blouse Co.

Boro Detective Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, to Pioneer Industrial Service, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Hichbern, Umau & Co., Inc., Del., deal in securities, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 750 shares common, no par value; active capital, $50,000; rep., A. S. Hichbern, 32 Broadway.

Novo Engine Co., Michigan, factory and mill supplies, $20,000; rep., C. A. Stuck, 1617, Woolworth Building.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Knickerbocker Feather Co., Manhattan.

Elmira Motor Car Accessories Corp., Elmira.

Arian Trading Corp., Manhattan.

Merritt D. Johnson, Inc., Manhattan.

Samuel D. Lasion & Co., Manhattan.

Paul Hirsch & Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

Meisler Bros. & Jacobs, Inc., Manhattan.

Peerless Broome Brush Mills, Inc., Utica.

White Star Cleansers and Dyers, Inc., Manhattan.

Edith Mining Co., Manhattan.

Friable Motor Pulley Co., Elmira.

S. Baranek Co., Manhattan.

Superfine Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.

Madeira Cutwork Co., Manhattan.

F. J. Clews & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 2.—Charters filed:

Acme Laundry Co., Newark, $25,000; Michael Vallario and Peter Vallario, both of Newark, and Alphonso Aranso of Jersey City.

Balou Giegel Realty Co., Orange, $125,000; Fred N. Balou and Josephine Balou of Orange and A. H. Giegel of Jersey City.

Lindeman Garage, Inc., Newark, $10,000; Frank Lindeman, Bernard Ryan, and Harry Lindeman, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 2.—Charters filed:

Southern Automatic Soda Stores, Inc., $2,750,000; Wm. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Parenti Motors Corp., $2,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

The Dattner Oil and Refining Company, $500,000; Henry Dattner, Tehofel Horamaki, Joseph S. Pitsin, all of Detroit.

Motion Picture Producing Co. of America, $500,000; Joseph H. MacKenzie, Garret A. Storm, Richard H. Casey, all of New York.

Argonne Apartment Co., $250,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Lassell Steamship Co., $250,000; Henry P. Moeling, Francis X. Hennessey, Thomas P. MacLaughlin, Jr., all of New York.

Clarksdale Cotton Sales Co., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

American Clothing Relief Corp., $100,000; James B. Hickman, William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Industrial Adjustment Bureau, Inc., to adjust accounts to merchants, etc., $10,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Growers' Cranberry Co., no capital stock; Joseph J. White, William H. Reeves, New Lisbon, N. J.; Andrew J. Rider, Hammonton, N. J.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Denny Company, Wilmington, Del., from $200,000 to $400,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The issue of $16,000,000 twenty-year convertible debenture bonds of the Allied Packers, Incorporated, which a syndicate headed by Imbrie & Co. is offering at 98½ and interest, is convertible into common stock at the rate of thirteen shares for each $1,000 bond. The arrangement gives bondholders a call on the common stock for twenty years at slightly less than $77 per share. The bonds are callable at 110 and accrued interest on interest days, with not less than sixty days' notice.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Liberty National Bank, has been elected a Director of the Finance and Trading Corporation. The Directors have appointed Oliver S. Lyford, formerly of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., and Edward S. Moore, formerly Vice President of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, as Vice Presidents of the corporation.

New Directors of the Invincible Oil Corporation are Jules S. Bache and Sol. Wexler of J. S. Bache & Co., M. Benjamin, Chairman of William Farrell & Sons; F. Douglas Cochrane and John B. Shearer of Cochrane, Harper & Co., Craig Colgate and Louis du Pont Irving of Colgate, Parker & Co., and E. R. Hatcliffe. Mr. Hatcliffe has been elected President.

R. M. Grant & Co. have opened an office in Portland, Me., under the management of Charles F. Nelson.

Irwin Ludlow has resigned as Vice President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. W. G. Whildin has been appointed manager in charge of the company's mining operations, a duty formerly looked after by Mr. Ludlow.

A. Portfolio was elected a Director of the New Netherland Bank yesterday. Leon A. Norcross and Philip H. Martin were appointed assistant cashiers.

Clarence M. Eubanks has been appointed export manager for the Export Finance Corporation.

The National Surety Company will open a new brokerage branch office today at 80 Maiden Lane.

Eric Howlett, formerly of the National City Company, has become associated with the financial advertising agency of Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc.

M. J. Hoey & Co., Stock Exchange members, have opened a bond and unlisted securities department under the management of Leonard F. Hepburn, formerly of Hepburn & Co.

The Bankers Trust Company and the Fletcher-American Company of Indianapolis announce that the Nordyke & Marmon Co. 6 per cent. notes, recently offered, have been sold and the syndicate closed.

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	Maturity	Price About and Interest	Yield About %
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
U. S. Gov't Liberty Loan and Victory Loan Bonds (all issues) yielding from			3.54 to 4.85
Joint Stock Land Bank Company 5s	1939	102	4.53
War Finance Corporation 5s	1920	100	5.00
Swedish Government 20-Year 6% Gold Bonds (Redeemable on or after 10 years at 102 and interest)	1939	99½	6.05
Anglo-French 5% External Loan	1920	97½	6.70
RAILROAD			
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Gen. Mtge 5s	1937	98⅜	5.15
Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co. First Mtge. 5s	1937	94¾	5.42
Illinois Central Railroad Company Secured 5½s	1934	97½	5.75
Ft. Worth & Denver City First Mtge. 6s	1921	100	6.00
Colorado & Southern Railway Co. Ref. & Ext. 4½s	1935	80¾	6.45
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Ref. Gtd. 4s	1936	72½	6.75
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 10-Yr. Sec. 6% Gold Bonds	1929	96½	6.50
INDUSTRIAL			
Illinois Steel Company Debenture 4½s (Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Steel Corporation.)	1940	86¼	5.62
Intern. Agricultural Chemical Corp. First Mtge. 8s	1932	83¼	7.00
U. S. Rubber Corporation First & Ref. 5s	1947	89⅛	5.75
Gulf Oil Corporation 6% Serial Gold Notes	1921-23	100	6.00
PREFERRED STOCKS			
Packard Motor Car Co. 7% Cum. Preferred Stock		100	7.00
American Steel Foundries 7% Cum. Preferred Stock		98⅛	7.11
General Motors Corp. 6% Debenture Stock		90	6.66

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation and by order of the Board of Directors, and that such Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the authorized capital stock of the Corporation and the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from One Million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares without nominal or par value to Two Million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) shares without nominal or par value.

(2) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the amount of stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from Seven Million five hundred thousand ($7,500,000) Dollars to at least Twelve Millions five hundred thousand ($12,500,000) Dollars.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of and action upon the above propositions and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the Stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 14, 1919, and will be reopened immediately following the final adjournment of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, July 21, 1919.

H. F. SINCLAIR, President.
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation and by order of the Board of Directors, and that such Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sinclair Gulf Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the authorized capital stock of the Corporation and the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from One million (1,000,000) shares, without nominal or par value, to Two million (2,000,000) shares, without nominal or par value.

(2) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the amount of stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars to at least Ten million ($10,000,000) Dollars.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of and action upon the above propositions and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 14, 1919, and will be reopened immediately following the final adjournment of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, July 24, 1919.

H. F. SINCLAIR, President.
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable August 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on July 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

By authority of the Board of Directors at said meeting given, the dividend on the Preferred Stock hereafter will be paid quarterly.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared payable November 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock was declared, payable November 1, 1919, to all Common stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable November 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

Cosden and Company

Common Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Cosden and Company of Delaware have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the common stock of the company, payable August 15th, 1919, to the shareholders of record July 7th, 1919. Stock books will remain open.

COSDEN AND COMPANY
F. McClure Rouzer, Sec'y.

July 1st, 1919. June 23rd, 1919.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the Second preferred stock, payable August 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record August 1st, 1919.

H. D. SARGE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

July 2nd, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, July 15th, 1919, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, July 31st, 1919.

W. H. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

New York, July 2d, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., July 15th, 1919, for the payment of interest thereon, due August 1st, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2nd, 1919.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY OF PORTO RICO.
136 Wall Street,
New York, July 1st, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on July 1st, 1919, a dividend of 2½% (Two and one-half per cent.), payable August 1st to stockholders of record 1st July 31st, 1919, was declared.

FREDERICK E. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the FISHER BODY CORPORATION held on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1919, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% be declared on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on August 1st, 1919, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1919, and that the transfer books be not closed.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, July 2, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of registered 4 per cent. (4%) gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at 3 P. M., July 15, 1919, for the payment of interest due Aug. 1, 1919, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Aug. 2, 1919.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

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URGES CHECK UPON CREDIT EXPANSION

City Bank Letter Says the Public Should Adapt Its Dealing to This Policy.

POINTS TO CROP NEEDS

Appeals to Bankers to Co-operate with Reserve Board for the General Good.

The National City Bank says in its July letter that the banks are under obligation to the public to keep further expansion of credit in check. In its letter a month ago, it will be recalled, the institution pointed out that credit was being largely used for speculative purposes, and it was at about the same time that it was made public that the Federal Reserve Board urged that speculation be reduced.

"The general conditions of the money market," says the bank, "have been known to everybody. There has been and now exists a great expansion of bank credit in this country. The banks were obliged to consent to it as an unavoidable incident to financing the Government during the war. Prices, wages, and all costs of doing business are so inflated now that it is difficult to reduce the volume of outstanding bank credit, although it ought to be reduced. Imperative demands for more credit are in sight. An enormous crop is to be financed and our export trade must be financed if it is to go on. A heavy Fall trade is in prospect and the price level is rising. The banks are under obligation to the public to keep the further expansion of credit in check. The public has had notice of this from the Federal Reserve Board, the highest banking authority in the country, and should adapt its dealings and operations to this policy.

"The necessary, regular trade of the country has been cared for, and will be amply cared for, but it is no time to increase the use of credit for other purposes. If bankers generally throughout the country co-operate with the Federal Reserve Board in this matter it will be for the general good."

After reviewing the favorable position of general business throughout the country and discussing factors which point toward an increase of prosperity, the bank refers to several uncertain elements which may affect the future.

"Our export trade," says the letter, "is in enormous volume, but in the most abnormal state. Judged by the need of other countries for our products, it should continue heavy for at least another year, but it cannot continue unless unusual measures are adopted to aid foreign purchasers in making settlements. If this outgoing flow of products should be materially checked there would be accumulation in the home markets which would affect both prices and employment.

"The whole industrial situation is largely supported at present by agricultural prosperity, and the latter is supported by the foreign demand. How quickly this may change has been shown by the fall in dressed beef and beef cattle which has occurred since the first of April as the result of the falling off of exports and sales to the armies. It might be supposed that the demobilized soldiers would eat as much beef as private citizens as they did in the army, but apparently they do not, and the foreign private demand is chiefly for pork products.

"Throughout last year the United States Government bought from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of dressed beef monthly. Since April there has occurred one of the most sharp and severe declines in beef cattle ever known in the trade, amounting to 2 to 4 cents a pound. In fleeting heavy losses upon farmers who had prepared cattle for market upon high-priced corn."

While wholesale prices have declined the bank notes, the retail prices of beef have not, and the domestic consumption therefore does not increase as it should to take up the surplus. Unless a way is found to keep farm products moving in a normal fashion, it is argued, one-third of the country's population, living upon farms, will be adversely affected and unemployment will be likely to increase as the farmers find themselves unable to pay adequate wages and make a profit.

COTTON HAS A DULL DAY.

Little Activity, as News Does Not Inspire Broad Movements.

Yesterday's cotton market was extremely dull. At times there were flurries of activity, but they rarely lasted for long and, in the main accomplished practically nothing. The news of the day was barren of anything that might have inspired broad movements and quickened trading interest, and, with the double holiday approaching, a good many recent bulls were satisfied to take their profits and get out. The weekly weather report was poor, but it was no worse than had been expected and contributed little that was new or of market-wise importance.

At the start prices were firm, going up 15 to 20 points in the first hour. But after that consistent selling pressure and very little new buying caused the market to ease off steadily until in the afternoon the price level was down 75 to 85 points on the day and 100 points or more below the early high figures. The decline, however, while considerable, did not make the market look especially weak, and the undertone seemed firm, even when prices were at their lowest.

What is going on in cotton now undoubtedly is precisely what happened a month ago, when the market enjoyed a series of sensational advances in anticipation of the Government's unfavorable crop report and then reacted sharply after the report was out. That cotton will come back strong seems assured, for unless the growing crop suddenly and unexpectedly improves, and improves very materially, there is sure to be a shortage later in the season. The world's demands for the American staple are certain to be very large, probably somewhere between 17,000,000 and 17,500,000 bales, and the visible supply by Aug. 1 can hardly be much above 13,500,000 bales, if, in fact, it is that large.

It will be recalled that in May the market rose to great heights and then reacted 3½ cents to more than 4 cents a pound, only to come back later to new high records. Now, after going close to 35 cents for July and above 34 cents for the new crop months, the market is down to around 32½ cents for July and well under 32 cents for the others. This, it is believed by many, simply reflects a natural and healthy readjustment of the speculative position.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	33.35	33.35	32.40	32.30@32.40	33.15
Oct.	33.00	33.12	32.16	32.16@32.29	32.85
Dec.	32.80	32.88	31.93	31.93@31.98	32.75
Jan.	32.50	32.65	31.65	31.65@31.67	32.48
March	32.35	32.60	31.65	31.55	32.40

The local market for spot cotton was 33.40c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: New Orleans, 33c.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5-6	5.85	5.40
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.15	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.87	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.80	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.30
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'34	5	5.80	5.40
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.00	5.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.75	5.45
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.25
Louisville & Nash	1919-'23	5	5.80	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-'22	5 @6	5.87	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.40	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'28	4½@5	6.20	5.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.65
N. Y. Cent., R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.90	5.70
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.55	5.25
N. Y., N. H., & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1919-'23	4½	5.50	5.15
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.55	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'27	6	6.75	6.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.65	5.35
Southern Ry.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.35
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

UPTURN IN STEEL TRADE.

June Marks First Improvement in Months in Iron Making.

June marked the turn for the better in the iron and steel industry according to the surveys of conditions made by the trade publications. The Iron Age and The Iron Trade Review. The decline in pig iron production, it is pointed out, has not only been checked, but figures for last month show that production is on the increase and the inference is drawn that a steady improvement may be expected from this time forth. An interesting comment, which shows the ability of this country to underbid English producers in their home market, relates to the sale of 5,000 tons of street railroad rails which were bought for Glasgow from the United States Steel Products Company at £17 9s. The British bid was £19 is 6d or $7.45 a ton higher.

The Iron Age says:

June pig iron output shows definitely the turn in the industry. For the thirty days the total was 2,114,868 gross tons, or 70,495 tons a day, against 2,108,056 tons in May, or 68,002 tons a day. Seventeen furnaces blew in and twelve blew out last month, a gain of five, and estimated capacity active on July 1 was 71,760 tons a day for 200 furnaces, as compared with 68,000 tons a day for 195 furnaces on June 1.

The gain in output last month was the first check to a steady decline in the daily average from the high point reached in Sept., 1918, at 113,942 tons. From 372 furnaces in blast Sept. 1, last year, the shrinkage was 177 in nine months to 195 on June 1. The gain of 2,500 tons a day in production last month over the average in May is likely to be carried further in July.

Pittsburgh producers estimate that new orders sent to the mills for rolling in June and June specifications against contracts were 50 per cent. heavier than in May, while in wire and tubular products they were nearly double.

A shortage of labor is looming up as more than a possibility in the Central West, some producers there questioning whether blast furnace and steel works forces will be adequate for the scale of operations they consider likely in the Fall months. Many more workers are planning to return to Europe, and at some blast furnaces a scarcity of common labor is noticed already. Idle men at the gates of steel mills are now scarcely a factor.

The Iron Trade Review says:

June definitely turned the tide in the iron and steel industry toward better and more stabilized conditions and the evidence of this fact grows with each passing week. The cumulative effects of the recent period of freer buying are marked not only by the steadily mounting line of production, but, what is probably more important, by the apparent adjustment of consumers to present price levels. The latter factor is resulting in a continuous and increasing movement in placing future wants under contracts and in ordering out tonnage for immediate use.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.85¾	$1.80⅝	$1.85¼	$1.80¼	$1.80¼
Sept.	1.83½	1.78⅝	1.83	1.78¼	1.54⅝
Dec.	1.62¼	1.58	1.61¾	1.56⅞	....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	71¼	70	71	68¼	73¼
Sept.	71⅝	70	71¼	68⅝	68
Dec.	73⅛	71¾	72⅜	70⅞	....

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 81c; No. 2 white, 80¾c; No. 3 white, 79½ @80c; No. 4 white, 78c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	35.05	34.70	34.92	34.50	25.90
Sept.	34.97	34.70	34.92	34.50	26.07
Oct.	34.87	34.60	34.72	34.30	....
Ribs—					
July	28.65	28.45	28.62	28.22	23.85
Sept.	28.70	28.55	28.62	28.35	24.45
Pork—					
July	53.35	52.10	53.25	51.75	44.20
Sept.	50.80	50.25	50.80	49.90	44.60

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	20.45	20.10	20.24	20.65
May	20.30	20.15	20.15	20.85
Sept.	21.00	20.95	20.01	21.30
Dec.	20.60	20.30	20.40	20.85

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.45¼	1.43	1.45
August	1.46¾	1.44½	1.46¾
September	1.49	1.47	1.49

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,721 pkgs. A little more jobbing trade and some speculative buying, but supplies liberal, and tone barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras, 92 score, 50¼@51c; extras, 92 score, 49¼@50c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48@49½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46½@47½c; lower grades, 45½@46c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@54c; extras, 52½@53c; firsts, 50½@52c; seconds, 48@50c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 49½@50c; good to prime, 48@49c; common to fair, 45@47½c; renovated, firsts, 48½@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46½@47½c; seconds, 45@45½c; lower grades, 43½@44½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 44½@45c; lower grades, 41@44c.

EGGS.—30,669 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, the great bulk of the supply still showing more or less serious hot weather defects. Strictly fine to fancy qualities are relatively scarce, and there is a fair demand for such at sustained prices. On the average prime and lower qualities there is continued pressure to sell, and the market is weak and irregular. The full range of values shows no material change, but the average of sales is lower on grades below choice. Nearby white eggs are still in large accumulation, and receivers are pressing for sales at irregular prices. Most of the trade have a surplus even of their best marks, which they are offering at lower prices, and the bulk of the supply can be had in a range of 50@55c. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 44@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 37@43c; dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@36c; checks, good to choice, dry, 35@38c; under grades, 26@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henneryy whites, fine to fancy, 56@58c; fair to prime, 47@55c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@50c; Pacific Coast whites, 53c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henneryy browns, fancy, 53@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@52c; fair to prime, 44@49c.

PROPOSALS.

Austin, Texas, June 21, 1919.

SEALED BIDS INVITED.

COTTON MILLS OR OTHER MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY.

Must be sold. Property costing nearly $600,000, including three hundred twenty-eight acres of land containing four two-story brick buildings, 64x190 feet; one one-story brick building with concrete floor, 103x307 feet; one two-story frame building, 68x240 feet; one two-story frame building, 17x127, built for hospital; two one-story frame buildings, 42x207, (80% complete;) one one-story frame building, 40x190, (75% complete,) and other small buildings.

Property located one mile from city of Austin, Texas; trolley line one mile. Eight-inch water main, power and lighting lines and sewer system part of property completely installed and connected with city of Austin. Title to graded right of way for one-mile switch to I. & G. N. Railroad included in sale. Also included, eighty-seven thousand dollars' worth of uninstalled heating and plumbing supplies; forty-six thousand dollars' worth building and construction material, thirty-two thousand dollars' worth of office furniture, electrical, mess, and miscellaneous equipment. This property formerly used as a radio school for instructing United States Army students. Must be sold in order to settle contract. Sealed bids received at the office of R. E. Vinson, President, University of Texas, until 10:30 A. M., July 17, 1919. For particulars apply to Dr. R. E. Vinson, President, University of Texas, Austin. Use for which bidder desires this property must be stated and will be considered in awarding the contract. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for five per cent. of the bid and made payable to the University of Texas.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.

June 30, 1919. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, Room 511, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on August 4, 1919, for the construction of Trunk Sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 9,800 linear feet of sewers ranging in size between two (2) feet in diameter and nine (9) feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. LOUIS BROWNLOW, W. GWYNN GARDINER, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 10th, 1919, for manufacturing 5,000 Officers' Uniforms, Wool. Bids to be filed in triplicate, and there must be a guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of
7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of
REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.

Sealed proposals for the sale of One Hundred Thousand Dollars par value of the 7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Republic Distilling Co., due March 1, 1923, will be received at the office of Republic Distilling Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before the first day of August, 1919, and those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par with accrued interest, will be accepted and paid for on the first day of September, 1919.

REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor of Orange County Lighting Company, has determined to redeem on September 1, 1919, $300,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company secured by its mortgage dated March 1, 1910, to Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Company (now Orange County Trust Company) of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination $300,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on September 1, 1919, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on September 1, 1919, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 100 bonds of the denomination of $500 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 100, both numbers inclusive, and 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 250, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
SYRACUSE LIGHT & POWER CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1954

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as successor to the TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, Trustee, under the Deed of Trust of the Syracuse Light & Power Company, dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for and as to if as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Eighty-nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars and twelve cents ($89,424.12) in accordance with the Sinking Fund provisions of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on July 10, 1919, and should be endorsed, "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Syracuse Light & Power Co."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, N. Y., July 2, 1919.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION
THREE-YEAR FIRST LIEN SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD NOTES.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Indenture of Mortgage dated August 1, 1917, from Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation to Central Trust Company of New York (new Central Union Trust Company of New York) as Trustee, said Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has called for redemption on the 4th day of August, 1919, at the face amount thereof and accrued interest thereon, all of the said Notes now outstanding and secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, after which date all interest on said notes will cease and all coupons attached thereto will become null and void.

Said Notes will be redeemed and all sums due thereon paid at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after August 4th, 1919, upon the presentation and surrender of said Notes in negotiable form with all unmatured coupons thereto attached.

Ownership certificates covering accrued interest to August 4th, 1919, should accompany the Notes when presented for redemption.

Dated July 3rd, 1919.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION.
By J. FLETCHER FARRELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor to Port Jervis Light and Power Company, has determined to redeem on January 1, 1920, $200,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company secured by its mortgage, dated March 12, 1910, to Orange County Trust Company of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination, $200,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on January 1, 1920, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on January 1, 1920, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company, in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Redemption of Bonds of the Dominican Republic, Issue of 1918.

As required by law and in accordance with the terms of Paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 193, dated August 2, 1918, notice is hereby given that on this date there was held the drawing required as of May 1, 1919, to determine the numbers of the bonds of the Dominican Republic, issue of 1918, to be redeemed on July 1, 1919, and I hereby declare that said bonds, of Series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00) numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, were designated for redemption July 1, 1919.

All interest upon said bonds of series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00), numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, shall cease from and after July 1, 1919, the date designated for their redemption.

Both the principal and interest of said bonds will be paid either in Santo Domingo City, at the principal office of the International Banking Corporation of New York, Designated Depositary for the Dominican Republic, or at any of its branch offices in the Dominican Republic, or at its office in the City of New York.

Santo Domingo, R. D., May 7, 1919.
J. H. EDWARDS,
Encargado de la Contaduria
General de Hacienda.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

1—4—12—13—87

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 105 per centum of the par value thereof on the July, 1919, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Co.,
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, July 1st, 1919.

Gillette Safety Razor Company
To the holders of the Five Year Six Per Cent Convertible Gold Notes of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, dated 1st day of September, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Company will redeem all of the above described notes on the 1st day of September, 1919, by payment to the holders of the said notes of the principal thereof, together with a premium of Five (5) per centum thereon and the accrued interest thereon upon presentation and surrender of the same, together with all coupons then and thereafter due, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston, Mass.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 4 PER CENT. (4%) INCOME BOND CERTIFICATES OF THE NEW THEATRE, issued under an agreement dated Feb. 21, 1913, between The New Theatre and The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as trustee:

NOTICE IS GIVEN, pursuant to Article Eighteenth of the above mentioned agreement, that The Equitable Trust Company of New York hereby resigns as trustee under the said agreement.

Dated, New York, July 2, 1919.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please take notice that the undersigned, by Nathaniel Shuter, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, 80 shares of the capital stock of the Montauk Bank of Brooklyn.

Dated, July 1st, 1919.
RIDGEWOOD NATIONAL BANK
By Louis Berger, President.

Lima Locomotive
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DUNHAM & Co.
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 8300-16 Hanover.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
GULF OIL CORP.
HUMBLE OIL & REF. CO.
PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4480-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We are Specialists in
New York Shipbuilding STOCK
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Int'l Motor Truck
Common
1st Preferred
2nd Preferred
Bought & Sold
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street *New York*
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlethmont."

Atlas Portland Cement
Boston Mexican Petroleum
Carib Syndicate
Colombian Emerald
Gulf Oil
Imperial Tob. of Gt. Britain
Knox Hat 2d Pfd.
Mexican Eagle Oil
New England Fuel Oil
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Ernest Smith
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 6157

Godchaux Sugar
Common and Preferred
WM. McDermott,
44 Broad St., New York
Telephone 233-234-554 Broad.

Albany So. R. R. 5s, '39 & Stk.
Arizona Power 6s, 1933
Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com.
Int'l Gt. Nor. Nts. Def. & Stk.
New York State Rys. 4½s
Santa Cecilia Sug. Com. & Pfd
Hanson & Hanson
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. 4s & 4½s
Mo., Kansas & Texas issues
Cuban Govt. 5s, 1949
Canada Copper 6s, 1928
COWEN & CO.
67 Exchange Place Tel. Rector 2344

Bankers—
Financial Interests

Have you need of the services of a man trained in the knowledge of men and business organization—a man capable of taking hold of losing investments, whether they be commercial or manufacturing enterprises, spotting their weaknesses and revitalizing them?

The knowledge and experience of this man as a business organizer embrace a thorough understanding of commercial and financial methods, and he knows not only how to untangle business troubles, but how to avoid them. He is not an efficiency expert, but he is a business stabilizer.

This man is now a captain in the U. S. Army, but expects soon to return to civil life. His duties have demanded large responsibility and the necessary capacity for meeting unexpected emergencies. He desires to form a connection where his special qualifications can be utilized to the mutual advantage of principals and himself.

Address B 502 Times Downtown.

Southern Oil & Transport
Traded in on the New York Curb.
D. J. PIERCE
Specialist
30 BROAD ST. Tel. 6878 Broad

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Chicle Com & Pfd.
American Malting Com.
American Meter
American Piano, Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance
Int. & Gt. North. Notes & Stocks
Kirby Lumber, Com. & Pfd.
Knox Hat, Com. & 2d Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Midland Securities
Nat. Ice & Coal, 1st & 2d Pfd.
Penna. Coal & Coke
Pyrene Manufacturing
Spicer Manufacturing, Pfd.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Texas & Pacific Land Trusts Ctfs.
Victor Talking Machine, Com.
White Rock Water, Com. & Pfd.
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J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
OUR organization is so equipped as to render an individual investment service.
OUR market letter carries articles on all active issues.
Copy Upon Request
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Investment Securities
Philadelphia Stock Exchange Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Columbia Graphophone
Federal Sugar
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DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

British American Tobacco — *Rights*
Bought—Sold—Quoted
ABRAHAM & CO.
Telephone Rector 1
10 Wall St., New York

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Yielding from
5.25% to 6.25%
Fincke, Bangert & Co.,
Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia.
25 Broad Street, New York.

N. J. Securities
Everett Heaney & Co.
Van Sant & Legg
Tel. 5056-7 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.
NO MARGIN ACCOUNTS.

Dividends Back
We are calling attention to the 6% Preferred Stock of a company on which 40% in back dividends are due and where conditions are such as to warrant a resumption of dividends. Large orders now booked. Company in sound financial condition. Stock selling below 50.
Send for circular
Judson G. Wall & Sons
Established for 40 years
10 Wall Street Telephone Rector 77

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
The Franklin Society
Announce its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
61st Consecutive Dividend
This society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.
Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT
Usual Dividends Credited July 1 at Rate of
4½%
on all savings share accounts up to $5,000. Sums paid in by July 10 earn from July 1.
5½%
on all 3-year certificates of $100 or multiples; 6% on monthly installment savings. Established 1890. Enquiries invited.
BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
A Savings and Loan Association,
68 Wall Street, New York

The Latest Issue of Our
Weekly Petroleum Bulletin
Gives up-to-date news from the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, California and Wyoming.
This bulletin also reviews, from week to week, the latest developments of interest in the affairs of the leading independent Oil Companies.
Upon request, without obligation, we shall be pleased to send our Weekly Petroleum Bulletin each week as it appears.
H. Raphael & Co.
74 Broadway *Investment Securities* PHONE—4383-4 RECTOR. New York

Removal Notice
WE ANNOUNCE the removal of our New York office from the Woolworth Building to larger quarters on the seventeenth floor of Lord's Court Building, 27 William Street.
The scope and character of the service we have rendered clients has broadened with the growth of our organization, and we are prepared to give service or counsel in the following branches of professional work:
Audits and investigations, preparation of tax returns, and certified statements for credit purposes.
Constructive accounting, including the design and installation of cost systems, and the reorganization of accounts and office methods.
Industrial Engineering for the development of economical factory arrangements and methods, organizing production planning and control, and the improvement of labor relations—all methods for securing greater efficiency and increased profits.
Scovell, Wellington & Company
Certified Public Accountants
Industrial Engineers
A National Organization for Constructive Service
BOSTON SPRINGFIELD, MASS. CLEVELAND CHICAGO
New York—27 William Street—Telephone Broad 3275

TO HOLDERS OF
**Brooklyn

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 21st day of July, 1919, a semi-annual interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank whose the first day of July, 1919, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Books for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

WE SELL WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage
Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1919 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS D. BELTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. WARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

The Franklin Savings Bank

In the City of New York.
Corner 8th Ave. and 42d Street.

112th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors $39,850,085.11
Surplus, PAR values $3,171,852.45

We hold Liberty Bonds for depositors

E. K. Satterlee, President.
J. R. Townsend, Comptroller.
N. P. Aichele, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

58 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

118TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 21st, 1919, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1919, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Central Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of

FOUR (4) PER CENTUM

per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand (3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

142ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1919, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3, Mon.; 10 to 7, Sat., 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

The East River Savings Institution

291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Surplus Par Value over $5,000,000.

The 142nd semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

New York Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend July 1st, 1919, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
CLARENCE E. L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1919. Money deposited on or before July 12th will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

OPEN MONDAYS, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William C. Hudson, Secy. and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of J. W. Samuel, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of J. W. SAMUEL, INC., will be held on the fifteenth day of July, 1919, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company at 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, to consider and vote upon a resolution to change the name of the Corporation from J. W. SAMUEL, INC., its present name, to that of THE DOWNTOWN INSTITUTE, INC.

Dated New York, City, June 25, 1919.

WM. H. RHENISH, President.
JOHN M. MADDEN, Secretary.

A special meeting of the stockholders of AMERICAN METAL CAP COMPANY will be held on the 15th day of July, 1919, at 12 P. M., at the office of the said company, Room 1218-1223, No. 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), consisting of five thousand (5,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), consist of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

Dated, June 30th, 1919.

CHRISTIAN H. WERNER, President.
WILLIAM F. A. KURZ, Secretary.

Columbia Bank Leases Offices.

The Columbia Bank, which is now located at 507 Fifth Avenue, has arranged to sub-let the offices now occupied by the Guaranty Trust Company in the Postal Life Building at Fifth Avenue and Thirtyfourth Street. Arrangements have been made for the purchase by the bank of the fixtures and fittings formerly belonging to the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company in the basement of the new offices. Mortimer J. Fox, Vice President of the Columbia Bank, said yesterday that it was planned to increase the capital of the bank later, the total capital, surplus and undivided profits at present being $1,800,000. The safe deposit department, he stated, would be operated by a separate company, controlled by the bank. The offices will be occupied on May 1, 1920.

THE ANNALIST OPEN MARKET.

The Annalist open market of outlisted securities, giving the quotations of stocks, bonds and notes not dealt in on the regular exchanges, is an important aid to holders of this class of investments. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

Sinclair Oil Calls in Notes.

The Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation has called for redemption on Aug. 4 at par and interest all of its outstanding issue of three-year 7 per cent. gold notes, due Aug. 1, 1920. The funded debt will be wiped out by this action except some equipment trust notes and purchase money obligations. The original note issue was $30,000,000, but on June 30 the amount outstanding was approximately $13,500,000.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues. day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s June, 1967	102¾	103¼	102¾
4½s June, 1963	102¾	103	102¾
4½s Mar., 1965	103	103¼	103
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s 1924-1932	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s 1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s Mar., 1960-90	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
4s May, 1960	92⅝	93¼	92⅝
4s Nov., 1958	92⅝	93¼	92⅝
4s Nov., 1957	92⅝	93¼	92⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	92⅝	92¼
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	92⅝	92¼
4s Nov., 1953	92¼	92⅝	92¼
4s Nov., 1936	91¾	92¼	91¾
4s Nov., 1965	91¾	92¼	91¾
3½s May, 1954	82¾	83	82¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1957	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.85	4.40	4.85
4½s 1940-1952	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1915-1921	4.80	4.37	4.80
4s 1940-1952	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1910-1925	4.50	4.45	4.60
4s 1928-1959	4.55	4.40	4.55

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atlantic Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Balt Tube	75	75	75
25	Cit Bank	45½	45½	45½
45	Cons Coal	90	89	90
10	Cons Power	109	109	109
1,500	Cosden	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Day Chem	36	36	36

Bonds.

$7,000	Cons P 4½s	84	84
5,000	Canton 5s	97	97
12,000	Cosden 6s A	101	100¾
48,000	Cosden 8s	101	100¾
$11,000	Cons P 5s	99¾	99¾
2,000	Do 7s	101¾	101¾
2,000	Do 6s	97½	97½
6,000	C & A c 5s	93	93

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am Zinc	23¾	23	23¾
50	Alaska	3	3	3
25	Ahmeek	82	81	82
180	Allouez	44	43½	44
2	Anaconda	74¾	73¾	73¾
100	Ariz Com'l	14½	14½	14½
1,360	Big Hart	12¾	11¾	11¾
5	Butte & Bal	45	45	45
175	Butte & Arts	63½	62	63½
	Calaite & Hec	410	410	410
150	Canton	15¾	15¾	15¾
15	Centennial	18¾	18	18
10	Chile	46¾	46¾	46¾
1,081	Cop Range	55⅜	55	55
570	Davis-Daly	8¾	8¾	8¾
30	East Butte	15¾	15¾	15¾
250	Hancock	7	6	7
250	Helvetia	4¾	4¾	4¾
202	Isle Royale	38	37½	37¾
50	Mass Con	7	7	7
1,335	Mayflow-C C	12	11½	11½
225	Michigan	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Mohawk	70	69½	69⅞

Railroads.

15	Bos & Alb	133	133
90	Bos Elev	71½	71
23	Do pf	93	93
5	Bos & Lowell	88	88
97	Bos & Me	33	33

Miscellaneous.

10	Am Agr pf	100	99¾
274	Amoskeag	122	121
5	Am Sugar	139	139
14	Do pf	118¾	118¾
545	Am T & T	104¾	103¾
20	Am Wool	121	119½
70	Do pf	100	100½
35	CubPtidCent	13¾	13¾
100	Eastern SS	50	50
20	Edison	162	162
305	Fairbanks	68½	68
75	Gray	44	44
220	Gorham	33½	33½
75	IntPtidCent	6	6
150	Island Oil	8	7¾
285	Libby	30¾	30¾
25	Loew's	9	9
1,500	Mass Gas	78	78

Bonds.

$3,000	Am T & T 4s	84¾	84¾
1,000	N E Tel 5s	89¾	89¾
2,000	MassGas 4½s	84	84

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Am Stores	35	34¾	35
9,340	Elec S Bat	96	92¾	93¾
1,385	Gen Asphalt	28½	27¾	27¾
158	Do pf	113	112	112
79	Keystone Tel	15	15	15
1,165	Lake Su Cor	20½	19¾	20½
47	Penna Salt	82	81½	82
312	Phila Elec	25½	25¼	25¼
427	Phila Tr	29	28¾	28¾
85	Pono Belm's	3¾	3¾	3¾
40	Un Traction	39	38¾	39
614	Un Gas Imp	68¾	68	68
185	W Cramp & M	153	153	153

Bonds.

$1,000	A G & E 5s	85	85
5,000	Elec & P 4s	69½	69½
$200	Phil E 1st 5s	96	96
2,000	Phil E 1st 5s	95¾	95¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Rad	310	310	310
50	Am Ship pf	89½	89½	89½
965	Armour pf	103¾	103	103
300	Booth Fish	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	Do pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,087	Bunte Bros	15	14	14¾
170	Chi Pneu T	81½	81	81
870	Cudahy	110	110	110
120	Cent Ag Sup	40½	40	40½
300	Cont Motor	9	9	9
20	Hart Corp	83	83	83
250	Ill Brick	74¾	73¾	73¾
683	Libby	30¾	30¾	30¾
1,125	Lindsay Lt	18¾	18½	18½
100	Do pf	10	10	10

Bonds.

$5,000	Chi R 1st 5s	74¾	74¾
4,000	Chi Ry. Ser B, 5s	40	40
4,000	Com Ed. 1st 5s	86¾	86¾
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	97½	97½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am Sewer P	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Am Sty G M	19½	19½	19½
10	Do pf	91½	91½	91½
345	Ark Gas	65	64¾	64¾
205	Barnsdall C	32	31¾	32
405	Col G & E	61	60	61
60	Crucible Stl	100	100	100
50	Ind Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Do pf	12½	12½	12½
40	Mfrs L & H	56	56	56
60	N Pipe pf	17	17	17
110	Ohio Fuel O	27½	27½	27½
165	Ohio Fuel S	50¾	50¾	50¾
540	Okla Gas	31¾	30¾	30¾
170	Pitts Brew'g	10½	9¾	10¾
210	Do pf	91	91	91
50	Pitts Coal	19	19	19
1,500	Pitts Term	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	Pitt Forge	12½	12½	12½
1,500	Pitt Jerome	18¢	15¢	15¢
100	Pitt Mt Shas	35¢	35¢	35¢
900	Pitt Oil & G	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Pitt P Glass	125½	125½	125½
4,403	River Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
280	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
142	River W Oil	28¾	28	28¾
220	U S Glass	35¾	35¾	35¾
50	U S Steel	116¾	116¾	116¾
603	West Air B	124¾	123¾	124
175	West Elec	58¾	58¾	58¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
913	Cities Service	381	376	382	384
1,930	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¼	79¾	79¾
$49,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	145	142	144¾	148
72,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	101	100	100	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	74	78
Am Gas & Electric	135	137
Am Gas & Electric pf	41¾	42¼
Am Light & Traction	263	266
Am Light & Trac pf	98½	100
Am Power & Light	71¾	74¾
Am Power & Light pf	73	76
Am Public Utilities	10½	15
Am Public Util pf	38	42
Am W W & Electric	5	8
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	61½
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13
Carolina Power & Lt	40	42
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	73	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	28½	30
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	63½	65
Conn Power pf	78	
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	57	80
Eastern Texas pf	80	83
El Paso Electric	93	100
Electric Pr & Lt pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	15	16
Federal Light & Tr pf	59	63
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	11¾	13
Miss River Power pf	45¾	
Northern Ohio Electric	20	22
Northern Ohio Elec pf	68	70
Northern Ont Lt & P	11	15
Northern Ont L & P pf	58	63
Northern States Power	71	74
Northern States P pf	90	93
Northern Texas Elec	57	60
Northern Tex Elec pf	77½	80
Ohio Edison Electric	83¼	86¼
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Puget Sd T, Lt & P	14	16½
Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	64	67
Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	80	85
Ry & Light Sec pf	80	85
Republic Ry & Light	17	19¾
Republic Ry & Light pf	58½	59½
Southern Cal Edison	88	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	100	102
Standard Gas & E Co	33	35
Standard Gas & Elec pf	45½	47
Tampa Electric	117	
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	6¾	7¼
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	22	24
United Light & Rys	49	51
United Light & Rys pf	74	75
Western Power	22	24
Western Power pf	72	73
West, Church & Kerr	59	62
West, Church & K pf	80	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77
Arizona Power 6s '31	82	86
Central P & L 6s '46	87	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100
Col G & E deb 5s '51	77	84
Con Power 5s '53	87	89
Com Pow Neb 6s '44	85	91
Conn. Power 5s '63	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s	94	97
East Tex Elec col 5s	87	88
East Tex Elec 7s '21	98½	99½
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92
Empire G & E 6s '26	94¾	97½
Empire Refining 6s	93	95¾
Gt West Power 5s '46	83½	86¾
Met Edison ref 5s '22	91	93½
Mid West Util 6s '23	90	93½
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79	80
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	88
Nor States Pow 6s '56	94½	96¾
Nor States Pow 5s	91	93
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '31	88	95
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99½	100¾
Sou Cal Edison 5s '38	89	91
S W Power 7s '42	81	84
Stand Gas & E 7s '21	97½	98½
Twin S G & E 5s	75	80
Un L & R 1st 5s '32	87¼	88
Un L & R deb 6s '36	86½	87½
Un Util conv 6s '42	80	87
Util Pub Serv 6s	77	80
Utah Securities 6s	92	93

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues. day. Ask.	Bid.
Am Brass	225	230	228
Atlas Powder	145	148	143
Do pf	100	103	100
Babcock & Wilcox	119	121	119
Bliss	325	375	325
Do pf	65	75	65
Colt's Arms	90	95	90
Columbia Grapho	370	370	368
Do pf	94	95	94
Du Pont	308	315	307
Du Pont deb pf	93	94	92
Hercules	223	228	220
Do pf	100	113	100
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	178	183	177
Do pf	102	105	102
Niles-Bem't-Pond	132	134	132
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	405	420	405
Standard Screw	370	385	370
Tex & P C & O	1800	1850	1800

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues. day. Ask.	Bid.
Am Cigar	133	138	133
Do pf	99	99	99
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co.	160	165	160
Do pf	108	111	108
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf	109	127	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Crucible Steel was the outstanding feature in the final trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, that issue being bid up to 104¾, netting a final gain of 7¾ points for the day. Tobacco Products moved up 4¾ and United Cigar Stores 4¾. American Sugar Refining 3, Corn Products at 80, Cuba Cane Sugar at 40¾, American Cotton Oil at 85¾, American Linseed at 81, Wilson & Co. at 104¾, and Hide and Leather preferred at 134¼, all reached new high ground for this year. Kelly-Springfield moved widest of the tire shares, rising 3¾, while Keystone advanced 2¾, and Goodrich 1¾. Among the all shares Royal Dutch of New York moved up 8¼, Mexican Petroleum 5¾ and Studebaker 4 in equipment issues Baldwin Locomotive gained 2¾ and American Locomotive 2¼. The copper issues averaged well above Tuesday's final figures. Texas & Pacific was again the leader in the rail group, rising 3¼.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	Ajax Rub	10¾	10¾	10¾
280	Ala Juneau	3¾	3¾	3¾
880	Allis Chalm	45¾	44¾	45
580	Am B Sugar	85¾	82	85
3,600	Am Can	63¾	61¾	63¾
330	Am C & F	113¾	111½	113¾
330	Am Cot Oil	85¾	85¾	85¾
320	Am Drug	134	130	134
100	Am Ex	125	125	125
655	Am Hide	34¾	33¾	34¾
1,840	Am Int Cor	113	110½	112¾
480	Am Linseed	81	80	81
1,200	Am Loco	83¾	79¾	83¾
700	Am Sm Pf	85	84¾	84¾
640	Am Steel F	45¾	44¾	44¾
580	Am Sugar	138¾	138¾	138¾
480	Am Sm Tob	114¾	112	113
330	Am T & T	104	104	104¾
210	Am Woolen	121¾	120¾	120¾
336	Am Zinc	23¾	23¼	23¼
1,500	Anaconda	74¾	73¾	74
600	Atchison	102¾	100¾	102
100	At G W I S L	117¾	117¾	117¾
8,765	Baldwin Lo	115¾	109¾	111¾
370	Balt & Ohio	44¾	42¾	43¾
1,245	Beth Steel B	85¾	83¾	85¾
460	Bklyn R T	31¾	30¾	31
1,380	Butte & Sup	51¾	49¾	51¾
540	Butte C & Z	13¾	12¾	13¾
240	Cal Petrol	39	38¾	38¾
360	Cal Packing	72	71	72
330	Can Pacific	154¾	153¾	153¾
1,500	Cen Leather	104¾	103	103¾
450	Cerro de P	64¾	64¾	64¾
230	Ches & Ohio	64¾	63¾	63¾
295	C, M & St P	43¾	42¾	43¾
250	Do pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
280	C, R. I. & P.	25¾	27¾	27¾
585	Chile Copper	28¾	27¾	27¾
840	Chino Cop	47¾	47¼	47¼
400	Col Gas	60	59¾	59¾
100	Col Fuel & I	30¾	29¾	30¾
220	Con Gas	100¾	100¾	100¾
220	Cont Can	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,840	Corn Prod	37	36	36¾
5,940	Crucible Stl	104¾	98¾	104¾
2,000	Cuba C Sug	40¾	38¾	39¾
950	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾
280	Gas W & W	38¾	35¾	38¾
370	Gen Cigar W	85¾	85¾	85¾
410	Gen Motors	237¾	237¾	237¾
560	Good Rub	82¾	80¾	82¾
320	Gt North pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
210	Gt Nor Ore	35¾	34¾	35¾
1,100	Int Mer Mar	53¾	53¾	53¾
280	Do pf	118	118	118
460	Int Nickel	33¾	33¾	33¾
270	Int Paper	91	88	88
200	Interboro	24	23	23
410	Kelly Spg T	13¾	13¼	13¾
200	Kennecott	40¾	40¾	40¾
835	Keyst T & R	100¾	100¾	100¾
210	Lack Steel	58¾	58¾	58¾
310	Lee Rub	25¾	25¾	25¾
880	Mex Petrol	187¾	186	186
460	Midvale Steel	83	82	83¾
2,030	Mo Pacific	24¾	23¾	23¾
630	Nat Acme	39¾	39¾	39¾
300	Nat Enamel	80¾	80¾	80¾
270	New Haven	32¾	31¾	32¾
240	North Pac	76¾	75¾	76
920	Ohio Cit Gas	26¾	25¾	26
1,840	Okla Oil	11¾	11	11
640	Pan Am Pet	24¾	24¾	24¾
330	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¾	43¾
210	Pere Marq	23	22	23
380	Phila Co	24	24	24
800	Pierce Oil	24¾	23¾	23¾
2,660	Plate-Arrow	56¾	53¾	54¾
880	Pitts Coal	60	60	60
330	Pitts & W Va	40¾	40¾	40¾
310	Pr Steel Car	58¾	58¾	58¾
2,000	Ry Steel Spgs	92¾	90¾	92¾
515	Ray Con Cop	25	24¾	24¾
980	Reading	88	87	88
390	Rep Iron & S	84¾	83¾	83¾
920	RovDich, NY	114¾	113¾	114
100	Royal Dutch	155	155	155
4,040	Sinclair Oil	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,460	South Pac	107¾	106¾	107¾
500	Southern Ry	30	29¾	30
4,680	Studebak'r C	107¾	104¾	107¾
350	Stud Motor	73¾	73¾	73¾
325	Tenn Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾
210	Texas Co	173¾	172¾	173¾
7,820	Tex & Pac	104¾	97	98¾
310	Third Av	40	40	40
1,860	Tobac Prod	108¾	103¾	107¾
230	Union Pac	135¾	133	135¾
1,220	U C Stores	131¾	117¾	131¾
230	U S Cast I P	58¾	58¾	58¾
540	U S Ind Alc	144	140¾	143¾
2,240	U S Rubber	138¾	133¾	138¾
10,800	U S Steel	110¾	109¾	110¾
780	U S Food Prod	78¾	77¾	77¾
220	Utah Copper	58¾	58¾	58¾
210	Va-Car Chem	84	83	84
340	Va-Car Ch pf	93	93	93
340	White Motors	58¾	58¾	58¾
330	Wilson Co	104¾	104¾	104¾
310	W Union Tel	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,540	W Tenn Pow	58¾	57¾	57¾
640	Willys-Over	35¾	35¾	35¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

30	Ill Pipe L	187	187
100	Ohio O Co	375	374
60	S O C, N Y	725	720
160	S O C, N Y	379	372
10	U Tank L	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,500	Allen Oil	5¾	5¾
2,500	Amal Roy	14¾	14¾
2,600	Boone Oil	8¾	8¾
2,000	Boss-Wyo	85	84
2,500	B	1¾	1¾
1,000	C A O & G	7	7
100	Circle Oil	4¾	4¾
500	Cit Service, pf	58¾	58¾
1,000	Cwealth P	58	58
1,800	Cent Ref	12	11¾
7,500	Cos & Co	11¾	11¾
500	Elk B Pet	9¾	9
1,000	Elk Basin	7¾	7¾
1,800	Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾
200	Inter Pet	30¾	30
800	InvincibleOil	37¾	36¾
1,700	Lee'd & O	7¾	7¾
1,000	Lance C R	1	1
2,000	Living Oil	1¾	1¾
3,000	Marland Re	6¾	6¾
1,000	Mex Oil C	27¾	27¾
4,000	Met Petrol	3¾	3¾
1,700	Mex-Pan O	16	15¾
1,800	Mid-Kan Oil	18¼	18¼
2,500	Mid-Tex

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN RIVIERA Wanted.—Brown; will buy or give taupe and burgundy in exchange; also open for W. Stursberg Schall, style 1030 and 1060. Farragut 2770.

AMERICANS Wanted.—15030, 15032, 16007; all shades; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 4413.

ARTHUR JOEL'S Silvertones Wanted.—All shades; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 4412.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Lustrous, frost glow; any quantity; cash. Meseritzky & Stollerman. Farragut 3757.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Also frost glow and silvertip bolivia. Farragut 3023.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, brown, also silvertones; Holden-Leonards, Arthur Joels, Deering-Milliken, Pekin, brown. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 5644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112 or similar; black only; any quantity; for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 5653.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silvertones and kerseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Lightweight Jersey; also silvertones; cash. Peters, Endlich & Peters, 54 West 21st.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also lightweight kerseys, all colors. I. Finkelstein, 39 West 33d.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Also tricotines, silvertones, French serges; any quantity; cash. Grammercy 3961.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, F. H., 7022, or similar; also velours and Oxford suitings. Haft. Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTHS and lightweight silvertones wanted; spot cash. Miltex, 22 West 32d St.

CHAMELEON Tinseltone Wanted.—Broadcloth silvertones, plushes, polo cloth, sweedeenes. Greeley 4655.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Open to buy 5tyle 721, also Deland's 438, colors. Farragut-9555.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Frost Glow, Evora, Caledonia, Cypress, Murray Hill 3458.

CHASE Wanted.—Dorset coating, all dark colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Navy, brown, burgundy, for cash. Phone Farr. 9749.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritan 1272, 127, in gray and brown, for cash. Mortimer Herrman & Co., 26 West 17th.

COATING Wanted.—Quality 2534. Hug dark colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Stouts jobber placing stock orders on stylish stouts and regular sizes. Call all week, 279 5th Av., first floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing large orders on coats and suits; call with samples. D. Baron & Co., 32 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Junior and misses', better kind, orders placed. 5th floor, 30 West 35d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on good numbers. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. Morris Waldman, 17 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, 1st floor, 31 West 25th.

GOAT SETS Wanted.—1,000 collars and borders. H. Cohen & Son, 15 West 18th.

COTTONADES Wanted. — Beekman Remington goods, cheap. Call Spring 6580.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants, especially gray goods. C 256 Times Investigation.

COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Telephone Farragut 4529. Sam.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities, in white, 3 thread. King & Applebaum, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 1243.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall satin, serge, and tricotine dresses; call with samples all week. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock order on snappy Fall styles; call with samples all day. 25 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular prices satin and serge dresses. M. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on better grade models satin, serge, paniette, tricotine, and meteor. 3th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on serge, tricotine, satin; call all week, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders satins, tricotines, and serges. 220 5th Av., Room 715.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber; fine new models Fall dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FROST GLOW Wanted.—Brown, taupe, taupe; any quantity for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 5653.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Taupe, nutria, and sealine. Charlop Bros., 151 W. 26th St.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Ivory, blue, flesh. Strong Merct. Co., 331 4th Av.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—Only standard cloths; quote best cash prices. Joseph Klein, 43 West 27th St. Farragut 4174.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—For immediate delivery 32-inch; send samples. The Denver Maid Garment Co., Barnett Bldg., Denver, Col.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales Wanted.—For cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

GEORGETTES, Crepe de Chine, Satins Wanted.—Direct from mills; will advance 2-5 for raw material. 32 Times.

LINEN Wanted.—Pink ramie for cash. Call Farragut 3233

OXFORDS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of Oxford suitings. Phil Katz Co., 11 East 26th.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—Also silvertones; all shades. Weltman Bros., 25 West 21st. Madison Square 8916.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All makes, good quality; spot cash. I. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool; also De Land's 109, all shades. Greeley 4377.

PANAMA Wanted.—227 black and blue. Whitman's. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10, 4040, peco H. & H., Urgavs, Yukon, Doltex, Hudson Bay, &c.; sealskin, beaver, serges, tricotines, silvertones, broadcloth; all makes. Phone or write, Hydol Plush Co., 30 West 27th. Chelsea 9552.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash; Baffin seal, 40-40, cotton plushes and silver ones. Alper, Schultze & Hershfield, 1,140 Broadway. Madison Square 2138.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H. & H. 200, Auffnordt, Peerless, T10, peco; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4015.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, H. and H., Peerless and 4040. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, De Land's 9600, or similar, for cash. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH, De Lands Wanted.—9600; all shades; cash. Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

POPLIN SUSQUEHANNA Wanted. — 171 Faille lustre; any quantity. Zimmern & Zimmern, 826 Broadway.

POPLINS, Serges, Tricotines, Silvertones, Velours Wanted.—All makes, any quantities. Phone Farragut 3579.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or Saxonia, for cash. Myer Cane, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St

SATEEN Wanted.—Black, lustre, and plain finish; also flowered on black or white; spot delivery. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black, also colors; lower-priced qualities; for cash. Farr. 9749.

SATINS, Jap Satins, Crepe de Chine Wanted.—Flesh color. Phone Mr. Rauch, Stuyvesant 3760 between 8 and 10 Thursday.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for dark green, bigger brown at $140; also brown taffeta. Madison Sq. 7296.

SATINS Wanted.—Susquehanna satin de chine or similar; cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 21st St.

SATIN Wanted.—In quantity; navy and black. King & Applebaum, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 1243.

SEAL PLUSH Wanted.—Any mill; quantity, for cash. Greeley 2030.

SILKS and All Kinds of Silk Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—838, 0636, navies only; Garfield 4718 or similar; will pay cash for any quantity. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 5653.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 87, 4002, navy. Davis & Stern, 534 West Broadway. Spring 2163.

SERGES Wanted.—4002, 87, XX, F. P. L. 71433, 7512, 519, 54289, 71201. Mad. Sq. 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantities storm serges, any make; navy only. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, American 0636, D. Hirschhorn, 39 West 29th. Madison Square 9066.

SERGE Wanted.—WFX, navy only; spot cash. Farragut 4963.

SERGES Wanted.—225, 838, 528, 11433, 7120, 7301, 600; spot cash. Gramercy 6689.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 4652, 104, 113, 4001, 4002, 0636, 225. Gramercy 1815.

Buyers' Wants

SERGES Wanted. — 11433, 7120, 7512, 54289, 10707, 10459, 104. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120; Gera 10707. Gramercy 6174.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets and velveteens; also chiffon and tender silk. Madison Square 2873.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity peau de cygnes, satins, messalines, taffetas, foulards, &c.; also odds and ends. Mad. Sq. 2659, Extension 31.

SILKS Wanted.—Stylish stouts in serges and poplins. 12th Floor, 151 West 28th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for taffetas; assorted shades; for cash. Phone Greeley 2754.

SILVERTIP, Bolivia, Stevens, 6116, De Lands, or similar wanted. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 500.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 8839.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Duvet de Laine, Serges Wanted.—0036, 9, 838; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for silvertones in all colors, light weight and heavy weight. Call Thursday, Room 804, 33 West 34th.

SILVERTONES, SUITINGS Wanted. — Open for quantity Joel's, Stevens's, or similar quality; will pay $4 yard, cash. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 B'way. Mad. Sq. 5466.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Lightweight Joel's, Brightwoods, Andrews, or any similar weight. D. Hirschhorn, 39 West 29th. Madison Square 9066.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 327, Wallworth 3991, Stevens 4315, also American 15030, 15032, all colors; quantity for cash. Greeley 4378.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, 4314 Stevens's, suede cloth, and 7726 Oxford; also satins velours; cash. Dave Rosencarten, 11 East 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's and American, chameleon cloth, frost cloth, silvertip, bolivia and K 544 velour. Madison Sq. 6670.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash, also tricotelones and botany yalama. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American; 15030, 15032, 16007; all shades; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 4413.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, 15062, and 13058; Joel's Numetts, all colors; spot cash. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5361.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Joel's or similar; all shades; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 4412.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Land, American, Buckley & Cohen; all shades. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suitings; all colors Zuckerman & Bellsey, 130 West 25th. Phone Farragut 2026.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley and Cohen 438, American 15030, or similar; all colors; cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, brown, reindeer, plum, copen, for suits. Mad. Sq. 10175.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, colors 803, 209. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—100 pieces, suiting weight; Joel's, Andrew's, Holden & Leonard, Herman Cloak Co. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suitings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grapes, Chelsea 9533.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Lang 9600; colors 11, 12, 13. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any make suiting weight. Phone Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash, Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's or similar quality; all shades. Phone Gramercy 3136.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Stevens 4315, Joel's, or any other suiting; will pay spot cash; can use quantity. Haft. Farragut 9552.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's 602, Read's or Andrews's gold tone 8186. Farragut 2616.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American. Farragut 2477.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — De Land's Ottaquechee or similar. Chelsea 9639.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All mills, any quantity, for cash. Chelsea 7680.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, cotton warp, or all wool. Madison Square 2639.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Big jobber placing large orders for Fall skirts; will furnish cloth if required. 9 East 26th St., Room 1110.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.— 00 white; 1,000 great gross. Call Greeley 1821.

SUEDENE Wanted. — American 13058, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, better grade. 8th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber using fine merchandise; placing orders. C. A. Wechsler, 1,116 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders for Fall suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on good styles. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Stylish stouts in serge and poplins. 12th floor, 151 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; call with samples. 10th floor, 11 West 32d.

SWEATERS and BATHING SUITS Wanted. —All classes, for ladies, men, children, and infants; mills catering to jobbers only; bring samples afternoons. Mr. Siegel, first floor, 142 West 27th St., New York City.

TAFFETAS AND SATINS, Striped and Plaid Wanted—See Mr. A. Goldberg. Meyer Goldberg & Sons, 154 West 26th.

TINSELTONE AND SILVERTONE Wanted—all shades. I. Levy & Co. Madison Square 8111.

TINSELTONE Wanted. — Holden-Leonard's, all colors; also Stevens's, 7734. Madison Square 5028.

TINSELTONES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—Also American velour 032 and 6360, for cash. Plaza 7406.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards, 718, all colors, cash. Greeley 2030

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Styles 718, colors. Farragut 8535.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 500.

TINSELTONES-PLUMETTE Wanted. — Also 315, and F. & H. broadcloth; cash. Madison Square 6655.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted —36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—In plain and dropstitch, black and navy. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Quantity, all shades, at a price. Greeley 2810.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All quantities; navy only; for spot cash. Harry A. Roman, 22 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Bobson, Scotia, U. S., Brightwood, Seldon, Duval, and any other make. Gramercy 785.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F & H; also poiret twills, finest quality. Newport Costume, Madison Sq. 1037.

TRICOTINE, Silvertones Wanted. — 15020 black kersey or similar; all kinds plushes. Chelsea 6018.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—100 pieces, all makes, at $4 net cash. Herman Cloak Co. Greeley 4582.

TRICOTINES, SILVERTONES Wanted:—Spot cash. Kramer, 2 West 33d St., 11th floor. Madison Square 9656.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantities; spot cash. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway. Madison Square 1,478.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes and brown broadcloth, Botany, 315; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 259 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Black and navy for cash. Marks, 3,396 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7930.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Scotia, U. S., Cleveland, for cash. Madison Square 2039.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3009.

TRICOTINES AND SILVERTONE Wanted; for cash. Madison Square 3561.

TWEED Wanted.—For cash; Grant S. Kelly No. 275. Farragut 3767.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight Clark and Dana, Garfields, Gerts, or any similar weight. D. Hirschhorn, 39 West 29th. Madison Square 9066.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, in Spring and Fall shades; also heavyweight and cotton plushes. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens 032, 0360, brown, navy, and reindeer; any quantity; for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight Stevens or American taupe, brown, reindeer. Greeley 3127. Benjamin Heidt.

VELOURS Wanted.—For cash, Americans or Forstman & Huffmann or similar qualities, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5136.

VELOURS Wanted. — Light-weight velours, all colors, for cash. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp. Rinsberg, 41 West 25th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Brown, reindeer, botany, Yalamas, F. & H. Mad. Sq. 10170.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity 24-inch twilled back velveteen; navy only; for cash. Telephone Greeley 2784.

VOILES Wanted.—Fancy and white voiles; will buy any quantity; material and price must be right. Schapiro Waist Co., 1,270 Broadway.

WASH SATIN Wanted.—Flesh and white, for cash. T. Debany Co., 401 4th Av., City.

YALAMA Wanted.—Brown, any quantity, for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

Buyers' Wants

YALAMA CLOTH Wanted.—All shades. J. M. Finkelstein, 34 West 27th. Farragut 707.

YALAMA CLOTH Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Ben Ginsburg & Co., 49-51 West 24th St.; Chelsea 5465.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BATHING SHOES.—Satin, sateen, and canvas, for immediate delivery. General Footwear Co., 476 Broome St. Spring 6383.

BROADCLOTHS.—Columbia, 315, 116, H. 00, and Stevens. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Have quantity of cotton warp, 70-inch broadcloth for sale. Chelsea, 9867.

CAPES, dolmans, straight line coats; spring suits, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CHILLNA, Blumenthal, tipped brown, very reasonable. Farragut 707.

CLOAKINGS, Serges, Satins, Linings and manufactured goods for sale; an old established Baltimore cloak manufacturer, retiring from business, offers this stock. X 420 Times Annex.

CLOTH.—Kessel's navy, oxford, reasonable. 137 West 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—High grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Reorganized; cut only salesman, value. If it costs us 95c you get it for $1—a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 30th.

COATS.—High-class finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—250 Spring coats, 500 capes, all wool, $3.50; 250 dolmans, highest grade, $8.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fall; plushes, velours, and mixtures, to close out; attractive styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 28th.

COATS.—Children's plush coats, from 8 to 14; immediate delivery; $5.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 cloth, last season's plain and fur trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', children's plush and cloth; 2,500 sacrifice. F. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, plain and fur trimmed; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CLOTH.—Have twenty pieces Stoney & Starkey, single width, brown and gray mixture, cheap. Greeley 1544.

CORDUROYS.—2,000 white and colored, 44 inch; 2,000 Juilliard's between seconds; blacks and colored. Call Orchard 337.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds, bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, sateens, all grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES for Jobbers'— We are followed by the greatest number of dress houses that ever followed a leader; they only follow our prices see to that; tricotine, georgettes, satins, serges, $6.75 to $27.50; come to New York's fastest growing dress house and grow with us. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffeta, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes, now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models; exceptional values; prices have gone up considerably, our prices same as last year, $5.50 to $18.75. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—7,000 wonderful styles, ready for immediate delivery; georgettes, georgette combinations, printed georgettes, beaded georgettes, crepe de chine, satin combinations, plain satins, serges, tricotines. Mayer Bosniak, 20 West 27th. Far. 8214.

DRESSES.—Wise dress buyers never shop around. Large assortments of styles on the racks, $5.75 to $9.75; and it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES, 5,000 beautiful printed Voiles, Organdies, Ginghams; slaughtering prices; large lot to close in jobs, big department stores especially invited. Emanuel, 43 West Twenty-seventh.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $6.75 to $15; ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 assorted cotton voile on racks for instant shipment; also navy beaded and plain georgette. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Contractors will dispose of for cash about 200 printed voile dresses; very pretty styles, assorted colors, and sizes. Call Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in taffeta, georgette, tricotine and sport, for immediate delivery. Ammonia Dress and Costume Co., 56 West 35th.

DRESSES.—850 voiles, ginghams, and linen dresses to close out. Ridgewood Dress, 320 Central Av., corner Bleecker St., Brooklyn. Bushwick 1427.

DRESSES.—Wonderful style tricotine dress, $14.75; best value in New York market; be sure to see this dress. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 23d St.

DRESSES. — Gingham; to close out 1,200 dresses, $2 each. Bernard A. Rosenberg, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, Room 801. Farragut 5573.

DRESSES.—Cotton; large assortment of styles, materials, and patterns for immediate delivery. Ajax Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—2,500 georgette, satin, and cotton dresses on racks at greatly reduced prices. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Organdies, voiles, linens, satins, taffetas, serge, tricotines. Milton, 52 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 cotton to close out at a price; dark shade; snappy styles. B. Herman, 146 West 28th.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool French serge dresses to close out, $6.75. Athens Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Better kind dark Georgette, voiles, specially priced, immediate delivery; also job of silks. Louis Albert, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—5,000 wash on racks; immediate delivery; manufacturers and jobbers; $2 to $7.50. Queen Costume, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Advance Fall styles, stouts, and maternity satin, tricotine serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 275 5th Av.

DRESSES.—200 printed voile dresses to close out below cost. M. Weinberg, 118 West 23d, 2d floor.

DRESSES.—500 beaded Georgettes and 3,000 wash dresses, to close out; sacrifice. Louis Dalfen, 12 West 32d St.

DRESSES, ginghams, voiles, dark patterns, beautiful styles; immediate delivery. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton dresses on hand. Practical Dress Co., 38 West 21st. Chelsea 7857.

DRESSES.—At exceptionally low prices; georgettes, satins, serges, and tricotines. Chic Made, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Big job of cotton dresses, cotton voile dresses, to be sold cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 111 West 17th. Chelsea 4047.

DRESSES. — Wash; voile, gingham, organdies; immediate shipments; $3.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Several thousand georgette and cotton, immediate delivery. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, $6.50; satins, $7.50 up; best values in town. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES. — Georgettes, beaded, assorted sizes, colors, to close, $8.50. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Ladies' tricotines for immediate delivery; $17.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

DRESSES.—5000 dark voile and organdies close out prices. Classy Dress, 127 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, jobs to close, assorted; 38. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wash; 5,000 to close; sacrifice price. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, specially priced for July sale. Kalish & Co., 28 W. 23d.

DRESSES.—250 satin dresses; will sell cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Job of children's dresses, 6 to 14. Call 151 West 19th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—100 cotton dresses and suits to close out. Irene Dress, 135 West 26th.

FLAGS.—Sewed on stars, 5x8 and 6x9 feet, to close out. Phone Fordham 5461.

FROST-GLOW.—Bachman 18219, pekin and taupe. Madison Square 6716.

GABARDINE.—White, of the better grade, to close out. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Remnants, jobs, seconds, cotton knit fleeced lined, about 25 inches by 19 inches, 60,000; 20 cents pound, for slippers, children's skirts and underwear. Reiche, Gramercy 1240; Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PANAMAS.—Whitman's No. 230, 11 pieces navy, 37 black. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

PANTS.—Job of men's pants for sale. Ehrenreich, 191 Chrystie St. Tel. Forsyth 2121.

PEAU DE CYGNES, satin and fancy lining, for immediate delivery. Lebauer & Kurman, 305 5th Av.

PIQUE. — Wonderful quality; big sacrifice. New York Textile Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

Offerings to Buyers

PLUSHES.—Baffin seal, Yukon; have quantity; reasonable. Grandrey 2661.

PLUSHES—Peco, 4040, and 5059; American. 0660, Farragut 9060. Mr. Phillip.

PLUSHES.—6041, Pearson's, Egyptian seal, all colors. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 5317, navy, black and green; also gabardines. Gotlieb, Greeley 1120.

POLO CLOTH.—Camels' hair; Buckley & Cohen; range 800. Greeley 1544.

POPLIN.—American, navy, black, brown, green, burgundy. Schwartz, Chelsea 5258.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 774, black, 16 pieces; navy, 7½ pieces. Greeley 2810.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna, 171, 87½, 6 off. Chelsea 1537.

RARITANS. — 1122, reasonable. 137 West 27th St., 1st floor.

SATIN AND CHARMEUSE, 40 inches wide, at the right price. Blaustein, 10 East 20th St., Madison Square 5159.

SATIN JAP.—6 momme, 25 pieces, below market price. Tel. South 5610.

SATIN GOETZ, best yarn dye, cotton black. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

SECO.—Jap silk and all kinds of lining. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES. The following in stock for immediate delivery: 7614, $2.17½; 519, $3.37½; 41-102, $2.45; 4001, $1.50; 4652, $2.50; 3403, $2.40; 1083, $1.97½; 67116, $2.35; 3470, $2.37½; 594, $2.45. Reindeer velours, $3.10, others. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Ave., Gramercy 7058, 7069.

SERGES.—7120, navy, 15 pieces, $2.70; Brightwood 4032, navy, $2.50; Amoskeag 7312, navy, $2.30; poplins, Brightwood 4016 at $2.25. Miller Woolen Co., 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

SERGES.—Large quantity, W. F. X., W. F., 6301, VSL, 7002, S. B. G. L., 4050, Panama, 7802, P. N. A., broadcloths, Regina, 110, Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-76.

SERGES 0036, 819, fine men's wear, poplins, 8158, SKW radium 50-inch broadcloth, Morris Fisher, 1170 Broadway, Madison Square 2339.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 519, 838, silvertones, light and heavy weight velours, on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—7512, 7120, 54289, 9054, WFX, 3865, 4000, 4061, 54292, VFL, 87, 4652, navy blue, reasonable, on 60 days. Gramercy 762-588.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panama, cheviots. / Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES, Velours, Silvertones.—For immediate delivery. Charles Cohen Co., 315 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted—8200 and 225, navy and black. Farragut 3290. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 26th St.

SERGES.—7120, 54289, 4001; tricotines, all navy. Room 808, 118 East 28th.

SERGES.—1464, 41-102, 41-103, 54274, and 10707; cheap. Gotlieb, Greeley 1120.

SERGES.—50 pieces, navy, 54280, original ticket, $2.65 net cash. Greeley 6216.

SERGES.—7614, 10 pieces, navy. H. Drusin & Son, Farragut 2486.

SERGE.—Will exchange black, brown, or tan for navy. Madison Square 684.

SERGES.—1464, 528, 7120, 7301, 225, 838, all navy. Gramercy 6238.

SILVERTONES and tricotines, Ottaquechee silvertones and good tricotines. Dover Woolen Co., 220 Fifth Av.

SILVERTONES.—806 Raritan, 15030, 16007, all shades. Gramercy 6238.

SILVERTONES.—American 16007, all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 6716.

SKIRTS.—Dissolving business; 2,000 to close out; splendid assortments, all materials, genuine bargains; see us at once. Hirsh & Dreis, 114 West 28th St., 2d floor.

SKIRTS.—Silk; 10,000 novelty skirts in stock at lowest prices; best styles and assortment; poplins $1.49 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, new address, 244 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—Silks, striped and plain poplins, 15,000; to close out, $1.35 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Wash, for manufacturers and jobbers; immediate delivery; $9-$45 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS. — Wash, silk, serge, gabardines, poplins; Fall lines ready. Milton, 50 West 25th.

SKIRTS. — Washable gabardine; immediate delivery. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins to close, $2 up. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, gabardine, $9 dozen up. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Wash; large jobs to close; $9 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

SUITS, closing out balance of Tricolette and Paulette. B. Lasker, 122 W. 27th St.

SUITS.—Boys', job 300 to close out, $3.50. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

SUITS.—Early Fall models for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 39 West 29th St.

SWEATERS.—Several lots of fibre and mercerized sweaters, to close out, greatly reduced prices. Telephone Worth 2297.

TICKING.—200,000 yards, 74x44, 2.80, 31 in. wide; sheeting, 300,000 yards, O. D., 64x58, 4 yd., 36 in., at a very low price. H. Miller & Co., 61 White St.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, very fine quality; Forstman velours and American suedine. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES.—Navy; assortment of all popular makes. Phone, 9 to 12, Madison Square 1320, 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINES.—Good quality, all navies. Abraham Bunin, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 1814.

TRICOLETTES, 36 inches wide, dyed or in gray; spot cash. The Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

TRICOTINES.—150 pieces, best qualities, 24 East 21st, Room 801, Gramercy 1899-6726.

TRICOTINE.—Black and navy, for cash. Marks, 3,396 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES.—Scotia, navys only. Madison Square 2039.

TUB SILKS.—3½ pieces, white, heavy quality, at the market. Stuyvesant 7880.

UNIFORMS.—Gabardine and serge uniforms for immediate delivery. Metropolitan Uniform Co., 77 East Tenth St. Stuyvesant 3506.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 93 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3928.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

VELOURS.—American 032; also coverts. Bernstein & Gouldberg, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 8658.

VELOURS.—Stevens, F. & H., 032, 0360, 114. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

VELOURS.—0359, mixed 1st wool velour and cotton mixed; kersey, Black River 81. Call 6 West 18th, 10th floor.

VELOURS, Kelly 354, all colors. Madison Square 8797.

VELOURS. — Light and heavy weight, all makes. Chelsea 9017.

VELOURS.—Schwartz. Chelsea 5258.

VENETIANS.—Choice lots. William V. T. Samuel, 200 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, georgines, $30 per dozen; Jap silk, $18 per dozen; immediate delivery. Lieberman & Elfont, 64 West 23d. Gramercy 4677.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, georgette, georgine, crepe de chine; also middies, for immediate delivery; attractive prices. Famous Waist Co., 00 Greene St., Spring 4734.

WAISTS.—Cotton, Georgette, Georgine, crepe de chine, Jap silk, Milton, 48 West 25th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall skirts, better and medium kind, all materials; your or our goods. Call with samples

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bulgess properties in the lower part of the city led the realty market yesterday. The majority of the purchases were made by firms seeking permanent locations.

Important among the transactions was the purchase by Frazer & Co, importers and exporters, of the Trinity Court Building, at 70 to 76 Trinity Place, just north of Rector Street. The property was sold by the Alliance Realty Company, of which Walter J. Rosen, President, and Isaac Rosen, Secretary, are the principals. The title will be taken over by the buyers as the leases expire. A new building will eventually be erected on the plot, which has a frontage of 104 feet facing Trinity Churchyard and Wall Street.

The property was acquired by the Alliance Realty Company from the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1914, following its acquisition by the latter in an auction proceeding for $90,000. Subsequent to the purchase the Alliance Company had the building thoroughly renovated. Brooks & Mormand negotiated the sale.

Tobacco Broker Buys Corner.

In the same section Percival R. Lowe, a leaf tobacco broker, purchased 130-134 Maiden Lane and 132 Water Street, forming the corner of these thoroughfares. It comprises a six-story building, and is considered by experts as one of the best corners in the tobacco district. The property was purchased from Joseph E. Cullman, through the Charles Y. Noyes Company.

Philadelphia Firm Buys.

Hughes & Dier, members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade, bought the seven-story office building at 42 and 44 New Street, 90 feet south of Exchange Place, from the Mutual Real Estate Company, Daniel W. Herman, President. The building fronts 49.9 feet on New Street and the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $200,000. William A. White & Sons negotiated the transaction, Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys, represented the buyers, and Wollman & Wollman acted for the sellers. The new owners will remodel the property for their own occupancy.

Metropolitan Hardware Company Adds to Church Street Holdings.

The five-story business building, 24.9 by 100, at 36 Vesey Street has been sold by Trinity Church Corporation to the Metropolitan Hardware Company.

The buyers own the adjoining property, corner of Church and Vesey Streets, and now control a plot fronting 74.11 feet on Vesey Street and 101 on Church Street.

Munson Steamship Company Buys More Property.

The Munson Steamship Line, in addition to the purchase of the Beaver Building, which occupies the northerly end of the block at the junction of Beaver and Pearl Streets, has also purchased the adjoining four-story building at 30 Beaver Street, running through to 127 Pearl Street. This property was sold by the estate of James L. White, which has held title since 1835. These purchases leave only the six-story Armonk Building, on the Hanover Street frontage, outside the possession of the Munson Line to complete the block. Masten & Nichols negotiated the sale.

Downtown Purchase.

Jacob Weiss bought two three-story buildings, on a plot 40 by 75, at 7 and 9 Lispenard Street, from the estate of Alfred R. Conklin, through Folsom Brothers, Inc.

Ernest J. Adams and Mary A. Saunders sold the building, 23 by 50, at the northeast corner of Washington and Duane Streets, to a client of William A. White & Sons.

Columbia Bank Leases More Fifth Avenue Space.

The Columbia Bank, now at 507 Fifth Avenue, has leased the large space occupied by the Fifth Avenue branch of the Guaranty Trust Company, in the Postal Life Building, at 511 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-third Street.

By this transaction the Columbia Bank will get possession of the store, basement, and first floor, which the Guaranty fitted up at great expense. The lease has about seventeen years to run, and calls for a yearly rental of about $75,000, bringing the total for the remainder of the term to something like $1,275,000.

Midtown Lofts Sold.

Bing & Bing bought from Max N. Natanson 43 to 47 West Sixteenth Street, a twelve-story mercantile building, on plot 65 by 92. The property brings in an annual rental of $40,000 and was held at $375,000. It was sold for all cash above the first mortgage. B. Reinheimer was the broker in the transaction.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company purchased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through Burton Thompson, 58 East Eleventh Street, near University Place, an eight-story loft building, on plot 31 by 100.

The Burden Realty Company, Kenneth C. Newman, President, resold through Spear & Co. 32 West Twenty-second Street, a six-story loft building, 22 by 100, to a merchant for an investment. The property was acquired by the seller last week from the Seaman's Savings Bank through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Washington Square Sale.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Trustee, and James A. Renwick sold The Washington, a seven-story elevator apartment house, 97 by 44, held at $125,000, at the southwest corner of Washington Square West and Waverley Place, to an investing client of Fineaff, Robinson, Sloan, attorneys. J. Irving Walsh negotiated the sale.

The Kingsland Sold.

The Kingsland, a five-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 100 by 150, at 138 to 144 Riverside Drive, between 136th and 160th Streets, has been sold to a client of Leitner, Brener & Starr, for the Roseman Realty Company, R. Andrews, President. The structure contains thirty-six apartments, rents for $40,000, and was held at $360,000.

Sells Apartment by Cable.

Louis Marshall, at present in Paris representing the Combined Jewish Committees of the World at the Peace Conference, sold by cable the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 67 by 100, held at $75,000 at 14 and 16 West 117th Street, to the Silbo Realty Corporation. S. S. Feifer, President. Eugene Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall acted as attorney for the seller, Judge Henry W. Unger represented the purchaser and Greenfield & Saffir were the brokers.

Uptown Apartment Sales.

Frederick Brown sold the five-story apartment house, 53 by 95, at 407 Audubon Avenue, near 186th Street, to a client of Thomas J. Walsh.

Eugene Weisz bought the six-story apartments, 50 by 100, at 250 and 252 West 146th Street, from Isaac Stein and the adjoining similar house at 254 and 256, from a client of Joseph E. Greenberger.

J. Jelot sold for August Eltzen 612 to 614 West 182d Street, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 70, held at $50,000.

James Boyd sold for Augusta Palmer to the Union Chemical Glassware Company 524 and 526 West 159th Street, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 99.11.

Bronx Apartment House Site.

Anthony N. Paterno, President of the 225 West Seventy-first Street Corporation, bought a plot 66.8 by 102.2 on the north side of Seventy-first Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, comprising 221 to 227 West Seventy-first Street, through Earle & Calhoun. He will soon begin the construction of a nine-story elevator apartment house on the site.

Woolworth Holding Sold.

The Broadway-Park Place Company sold the six-story American basement residence at 2 East Eighth Street, erected a few years ago by the late Frank W. Woolworth for his daughter, Mrs. Frank N. Hutton, to a client of William B. May & Co. It is on a lot 15 by 102.2, and is reported to have been held at $250,000. The new owner, who was represented by Henry L. Moses, as attorney, will occupy the house.

Private Dwellings.

Earle & Calhoun, in the name of the 312 West Seventy-second Street Realty Corporation, bought the dwelling at that address and will alter it for their own offices and for small apartments.

Francis M. O'Connor sold the three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 219 West Forty-eighth Street, to L. L. Hill through J. B. English.

James F. Curtis sold the five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 18 by 102.2, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Douglas B. Johnson purchased from William Renkin the dwelling which he now occupies at 221 West 133th Street, a three-story structure, 20 by 99.11. The sale also includes a 12-foot lot to the east, the combined properties forming a plot 32 by 99.11.

Frederick Brown sold to a client of Louis Block 569 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 80.

John B. Kirkman sold his residence, a five-story American basement house, 18 by 65 by 100, at 62 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman, for occupancy. The property was valued at $45,000.

The Bronx Market.

The National Operating Company sold the detached two-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 99, at 2,870 Valentine Avenue, to an investing client of Richard Dickson.

Mrs. A. C. Sehlmeyer sold the three-story flats, 50 by 100, at 1,834 and 1,836 Southern Boulevard, through Charles Pendergast.

Catherine R. Mowat sold the two-family house, on a plot 25 by 100, at Prospect Avenue and 152d Street, to Max Anselewitz. David Wills acted as attorney for the seller.

The Delafield estate sold corner plot at Bock 5, Fieldston Road, Fieldston, to F. S. Rollins of New York City, who plans to build a residence for his own occupancy. George Howe was the broker.

The Greater New York Cold Storage Company, Inc., bought the five-story flat, on plot 25 by 100, at 523 East 150th Street, from Margaret Siering through Williamson & Bryan.

The Delafield estates sold a large plot of ground running through from Riverdale Avenue to Delafield Avenue, in block 2, Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, to Walter E. Kelley, who plans to build a residence for his own occupancy. George Howe was the broker.

Katherine P. Hooks sold 1,501 Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Mansion Street, a three-story and basement house, 25 by 95, to a client of J. S. Maxwell, for occupancy.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold to Morris Tesserbaum 1,060 and 1,062 Kelly Street, near 167th Street, a thirty-family five-story apartment, 60 by 100, renting for $11,000 and held for $70,000.

Benenson Realty Company purchased from a client of B. Schoen 375 East 199th Street, a five-story apartment, 62 by 100, renting for $10,000.

The Crausman Realty Company, Bernard Crausmann, President, resold to Morris Berkowits the southeast corner of Seabury Place and 172d Street, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 100, held at $70,000. They also resold to Mr. Stern two five-story apartment houses, 42.6 by 110, at 1,353 to 1,357 Intervale Avenue, held at $90,000.

Morris Sax sold 2,791 Briggs Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Robert J. Nelson sold a two-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100, at 382 New York Avenue, between Carroll and Crown Streets, to a client of the Buckley & Horton Company for occupancy.

George O. Fisher bought the two-story and cellar, white stone front, two-family dwelling, at 7,510 Seventh Avenue, opposite McKinley Park from John Sutphin through F. C. Sauter.

Sarah Rigney sold the three-story brick and stone residence, at 24 St. Francis Place, to a client of Charles Partidge for occupancy.

Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Florence Mullen, the one-family frame detached dwelling, at 1,213 Church Street, Morris Park, on a plot 40 by 92, C. J. Moore was the broker in the transaction.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Midwood Building Corporation of Brooklyn purchased from E. Bullard a plot, 100 by 178, on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, west of 102d Street, Jamaica, for immediate development.

The Bayside Homes Company sold to H. Ebert a plot 40 by 100, on the west side of Bismark Avenue, west of Lamartine Avenue, Bayside.

F. Breul sold to I. Smith a plot 50 by 100, on the north side of Avondale Street, west of Manor Avenue, Jamaica.

C. Fritz sold to M. Schmidt a plot 53 by 100, on the north side of Woodbine Street, northeast of Forest Avenue, Ridgewood.

Suburban Sales.

Roland I. Hopper sold his residence at 550 Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., held at $30,000, to Graham B. McGregor through Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Thomas Johnstone bought from H. C. Beaver his residence at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., held at $11,500, through Leslie F. Smith.

Morris C. Van Arsdale bought a plot of land on Watchung and Belvidere Avenues, Plainfield, N. J., through Joseph P. Day.

The Riverhead Savings Bank sold two stucco dwellings, on plots 80 by 100 each, on Grandview Avenue and Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway, L. I., to an investing client of the Lewis H. May Company.

The Westchester Syndicate sold a house at Battle Hill Park, White Plains, N. Y., to Charles S. Sullivan through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

P. J. McCauley sold a three-story dwelling, on a plot 100 by 100, on Central Avenue, corner of High School Place, Ramsey, N. J., to Ella Rouse through the John Pulman Real Estate Company.

The residence of Oscar Schoenherr on Tillou Road, South Orange, N. J., has been sold to John Sloan of West Orange, N. J., son-in-law of Thomas A. Edison. Edward P. Hamilton & Co. were the brokers. Mr. Sloan will occupy the residence.

The Corporate Investing Company sold a large residence site on Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., to Alfred Wolff through C. M. Murdock and Louis P. Miller.

Realty Notes.

S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bond issue of $1,400,000 for the 305 West End Corporation, Henry L. Wolf, President, which plans the immediate erection of a fourteen-story apartment hotel at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, facing the Schwab mansion. The proposed building will be known as the Hotel Stratford and is to cost $1,700,000. Land and building will represent an investment of $2,175,000.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman leased the entire building at 368 West Twenty-third Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to Gershowitz Brothers.

A. V. Amy & Co. and Charles E. Schuyler leased for E. A. & W. J. Morgan premises 18 West Fiftieth Street, lot 25 by 100, a Columbia College leasehold, for a term of years, and the building will be altered into apartments of two and three rooms.

Shaw & Co. leased the two-story and basement brick building 123 West 124th Street to Kalfalian Brothers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

BY BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

226th St, East, s s, 175 ft w of Kepler Av, 75x100, vacant; executor's sale. To Herman Arms for $1,600.

28th St, s s, 180 ft w of Kepler Av, through to 235th St, 50x200, vacant; executors' sale. Knocked down at $3,100.

5th St, 804 East, s s, 75 ft e of Av. D, 25x100, 2-story tenement; executors' sale. Knocked down at $8,500.

Old Broadway, 48 to 56, n w corner 136th St, 100x109, five 5-story tenements with stores; executors' sale. To Louis Russell for $87,500.

Andrews Av, 2,266, e s, 150.8 ft n of 183d St, 100x100, 2½-story dwelling; voluntary sale. Knocked down at $19,750.

22 acres at the s e corner King St and Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn.; executrix's sale. Knocked down at $31,700.

9 acres, w s King St, north of Lincoln Av, Port Chester and Greenwich; executors' sale, estate of John H. Shults. To Henry Jackson for $4,900.

BY HENRY BRADY.

Delancey, St, 208, n e corner Columbia St, 25x100, 6-story tenement and stores; Lucius H. Beers, et al, v Fischel Weintraub, et al; Herbert C. Lakin (A); Harry N. French (R); due, $30,849.63; taxes, &c, $1,058.76. To the plaintiff for $30,000.

BY JOSEPH P. DAY.

Forsythe St, 57, w s, 75.2 ft n of Hester St, 26.5x100; 5-story tenement and stores and 5-story brick rear tenement; Mary T. Brosnan, et al, v Finebiock Realty Co., et al; Shearman & Sterling (A); Alfred Hayes (R); due, $28,709.84; taxes, &c, $735.20. To the plaintiff for $25,000.

Greenwich St, 550, w s, 51.10 ft s of Charlton St, 27.2x76.4x27.2x76.2, 3-story tenement and stores; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, v Henry J. Scheuber, et al; White & Case (A); Harold H. Hankins (R); due, $16,386.48; taxes, &c, $301.90. To the plaintiff for $10,000.

107th, 54 East, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement; William R. Wilder, as trustees, &c, v Jacob Levin, et al; William M. Patterson (A); Philip J. McCook (R); due, $22,389.22; taxes, &c, $516.40. To the plaintiff for $18,000.

Seventh Av, 1,358, n e corner 114th St, 100x100.11, 7-story tenement; John H. Haaren, exr. v Hugo F. Hoefler, et al; Norwood, Appell & Walsh (A); Philip J. McCook (R); due, $28,840.20; taxes, &c, $2,756.40. Subject to prior mtg of $150,000. To Adolph Voetter for $165,800.

BY JACOB H. MAYERS.

Rivington St, 310, n s, 25.11 ft e of Lewis St, 27.11x100, 6-story tenement and stores; action 1, Francis Asbury Palmer Fund v Charles Casazza, et al; Richard Kelly (A); William Bondy (R); due $29,195.07; taxes, &c, $780. Withdrawn.

Rivington St, 312, n s, 53 ft e of Lewis St, 27.11x100x27.10x100, 6-story tenement and stores; action 2, same v same; same (A); same (R); due, $29,205.27; taxes, &c, $815. Withdrawn.

BY HENRY BRADY.

141st St, East, s s, 250 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x182.6x25.2x177.2, irreg; Manhattan City Real Estate Co. v Charles J. Krochle, et al; action 1, Harold Swain (A); Louis A. Moskowitz (R); due, $4,758.40; taxes, &c, $330. To the plaintiff for $5,000.

BY JAMES J. DONOVAN.

141st St, East, s s, 325 ft e of Jackson Av, 132.6x25.1x8.1x50.8x148.4x75; vacant; same v same; action 2, same (A); Simon M. Platt (R); due, $4,782.86; taxes, &c, $880. To the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

16th St, 433 to 437 West; two-story garage, &c., 75.2x82; J. S. Hannen, 445 West 16th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 451 West 14th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

142d St, 12 to 18 West; one-story storage, 100x99.11; P. Duffy, 1 West 139th St, owner; H. M. Ajuson, 1 West 142d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Creston Av, s e cor 184th St; five-story brick tenement, 86.4x120; G. B. Holding Co., Hyman Berman, 135 Broadway, President owners; Springstein & Goldhammer, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $150,000.

Westchester Av, 1,818 ft w of Castle Hill Av; one-story brick garage, 50x20; Clara Faith, premises, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

179th St, s w cor Creston Av; five-story brick tenement, 100x99; 173d St Realty Co., Inc., Aaron Miller, 700 West 179th St, President, owner; Irving Margon, 358 East 149th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Bogart Av, w s, 150 ft s of Brady Av; two-story frame dwelling and garage, 19x46.8; L. S. Ringelstein, 865 Van Nest Av, owner; cost, $5,000.

Villa Av, w s, 449 ft n of 200th St, twenty one-story angle iron garages, 10x18 each; Mary Lyons, 3,082 Villa Av, owner; John Fitzpatrick, 271 East 198th St, architect; total cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 358; four-story bank; Columbus Trust Co., premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; $7,500.

7th Av, 421 and 423; three-story store and office; F. J. Cassidy, 8 West 40th St, owner; I. I. Rosenberg, 250 West 112th St, architect; $10,000.

2d Av, 201; four-story and basement restaurant and furnished rooms; R. Friedenberg, 22 West 56th St, owner; H. Strumpf, 34 West 35th St, architect; $3,500.

Morris Park Av, n w cor Victor St; two-story frame motion picture theatre and store; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, owner; T. J. Kelly, 782 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Austin Place, e s, 132.2½ ft n of 144th St; five-story brick factory, 70x77.4; H. and F. Metzinger Mfg. Co., 153 Austin Place, owners; Neville & Bagge, 570 Bergen Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON PLACE, Blvd Lafayette, n w c 187th st, runs w 306.9 to a w s Riverside Drive to a e 229.7 to n w s Audubon place x s e 208.5 to beginning; Century Realty Co. to Grinnell Realty Corpn., 325 West End Av; mtg $565,000 and P. M. $160,000, July 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, 60, e s, 74 ft s of 138th St, 18x68; Bella Bry to Cora Laphy, Trucksville, Penn., mtg $11,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, S. & G. P. Heimberger, 256 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 323, e s, 64.6 ft s of Vandam St, 25x90x24.9x90; Cath. L. May and another, exrs., to 323-325 Greenwich St. Inc., 51 East 42d St, July 1; attorneys, Meyers & Clark, 51 East 42d St. $11,350

GREENWICH ST, 323, e s, 25x90.9, Robt. W. Courtney, Jr., et al, exrs., &c., to same, June 21; attorneys, same.....$12,300

INTERIOR LOT, begins 34 ft n of 150th St and 300 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 70.10; e 15.2; s e 43.3 to beginning; John W. David to Frederick T. Van Beuren, 60 East 75th St, 38-300 parts; Michael M. Van Beuren, Newport, R. I.; Mary S. King, Convent Station, N. J.; Elizabeth J. Joy, 400 West 57th St; Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., 812 Park Av; Louis D. Bayne, 830 Park Av, each 8-300 parts; Josephine F. and B. R. Thomas and Josephine Hutchinson, Morristown, N. J., each 78-300 parts; Mary E. D. Mitchell, 24 West 160th St, 18-300 parts; Alfred H. Bond, 21 East 60th St, and Mary A. B. Peck, 15 East 60th St, 18-300 parts, subject to life estate, in all 270-300 parts, June 30; attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall St.....$1

LEXSON AV, e s from n s a 113th St to s s 114th st, 201.10x125; Kalmia Realty Co. to Remes Realty Corpn., 309 Broadway, mtg $323,750, July 1; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Remes Realty Corpn., to Jos. H. Schwartz, 77 w 113th St, and Sarah Williams, 207 w 110th st, mtg $455,000, July 1; attorneys, same.

MERCER ST, w s, 306 ft n of 3d St, 56 ft to centre line of Mutty Lane x32x41.9x85 Mercer St, w s, 305.2 ft s of 3d St, 0.10x50, strip; James Morrison, Jr., to 217 Mercer Street Corp., 128 Broadway, mtg $39,500, July 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MONTGOMERY ST, 27, e s, 19.6x75; Levy Sobol to Harry E. Cohen, on the premises, mtg $8,500, July 1; attorney Louis Susman.....$100

PARK AV, s e corner of 76th St, 117.2x100; Florida Realty Corp. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $360,000, July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp., to John Palmer, mtg $700,000.....$100

PEARL ST, 82-92, n s, 66.8 ft e of Hanover St, runs n to s e of Beaver St, 123-0.41.) x e 122.3 to an angle in street and again e 20.6 to n s of Pearl St x w 137.9 to beginning; Estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman to Munson Steamship Line, 82 Beaver St, mtg $540,000, b. and s., all liens, July 1; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner 179th St, 150.3x109.7x150x1C0; Anna E. Benjamin to Arrow Holding Corpn., 217 Broadway, mtg $160,000; attorney, J. H. Zigsor, 217 Broadway.....$100

PINEHURST AV, 44, w s, 50.1 ft n of 179th St, 50.1x106.5x50x108.2; Arrow Holding Corpn. to Sarah W. Smith, 1,263 College Av, mtg $47,500, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lewis S. Morris, 116 Nassau St.....$100

PINEHURST AV, 48, w s, 50.1 ft s 180th St, 50.1x106.5x50x109.2; Arrow Holding Corpn. to Hattie W. Church, Sea Cliff, L. I., mtg $47,500, all liens, July 1; attorney, L. S. Marx, 116 Nassau St.....$100

PITT ST, 30-2, e s, 37.6x100; Citizens' Sav. Bank to Abr. Zeiger, 402 Madison St, and another, Elwood St, 34x33; attorney, Cohen, H. & S., 302 B'dway.$37,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 23.3 ft n w of 159th St, runs n 212.3 to centre line 159th St, s w 72.4 x 129.9 to Drive x s 111.7 to beginning; Saml. Eiseman to Seco Holding Corpn., 114 East 23d St, mtg $35,000; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, n w corner of 4th St, 24.5x75; Herman Brocker to Emma Jahnke, 1,987 Morris Av, mtg $37,000, Oct. 8, 1915; address, 615 West 136th St.....$1

2D AV, s w corner 9th St, 46.8x74.10; Samuel Bein to Security Realty Co., 319 East 7th St, mtg $73,500 and prior mtg $29,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Abr. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.....$100

3D ST, 228 East, n s, 44.9½ x block; Jos. Solomon to Morris Weisbart, 3,244 Garden St, Hoboken, mtg $21,100, all liens, July 1.$100

71ST ST, 158 East, s s, 20x100.5; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., to Lansing P. Reed, 116 East 63d St, b. and s., subject to lease; attorneys, Evarts, C., S. & L., 60 Wall St.....$100

72D ST, s s, 94.11 ft w of Broadway, 25x102.2; Kate I. Moffett to 212 West 72d St. Corp., 200 West 72d St, mtg $30,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, 307 East, n s, 25x100.11; Gwladys C. Barber to Thomas W. Purdy, 52 East 63d St, and John H. Purdy, 1,085 10th st, Washington, D. C., trustees for Rose M. Jones (Purdy) for life, June 19; attorneys, Carleton & Stern, 52 Wall St.....$1

104TH ST, 62 East, n s, 20.11x100; Sandal Hirsch et al, heirs, to Harry Berman, 1,869 Park Av, and another, mtg $7,000, b. and s., June 7; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

117TH ST, 438-40, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, James L. Breese et al, executors, to Ralph Bellino, 785 Ellesmere Place, Bronx, May 12; attorneys, Harrison E. & B., 59 Wall St.....$24,000

118TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Charles E. Haskell to Katri Wilska, 166 West 28th St, May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

122D ST, 321-23, n s, 40.6x80.11; Mongonet Bray to Jules Realty Co., 370 Broadway, mtg $70,250, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jules Realty Co. to Ralph Rosa, 370 Broadway, all liens, July 1; attorney, same.....$1

122D ST, 213 West, n s, 14x100.8; Union Theological Seminary in the City of N. Y. to C. C. Aspegren, 213 West 122d St, b. and s., June 30; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 46 Cedar St.....$100

131ST ST, 137 West, n s, 16x99.11; Lillian B. Stern to Alberta L. Infants, 125 West 122d St, mtg $8,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, n s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Frieda Kef to Frame Realty Co., 423 East 83d St, mtgs $10,300, all liens, June 27.$100

134TH ST, s s, 526.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.2x99.11; the Five-Two-Four Realty Corp. to Samuel Friedman, 111 East 118th St, and Samuel Nasaan, 320 West 134th St, mtg $52,250, all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

146TH ST, 550 West, s s, 162.6 ft e of Broadway, 37.5x99.11, mtg $50,000.....$100

152D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; 37.6x99.11, mtg $34,000; Twenty-third Ward Bank to Frank J. Bryant, 3,100 Broadway, June 26; attorney, Wesley Sawyer, 111 Broadway.....$100

158TH ST, 532 West, n s, 15.6x99.4; Ella F. Sacht and another to Prosmal Realty Co., 150 West 158th St, mtg $80,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888, e s, 23x160.2; W. Rutger J. Planter to Denis J. Dwyer, 439 West 147th St, June 28; attorneys, Duff & Brown Co., 111 Fifth Av.....$100

BECK ST, 734, s s, 50x109; Carrie Losar to Bernhard Cooperman, 540 West 146th St, mtg $6,750, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRONXWOOD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Lee Av, 50x100, Laconia Park; Henry Lippe, jr., to Joseph Lo Medico, 1,066 East 217th St, mtg $4,000, June 30; attorney, James Lo Medico, 1,066 East 217th St.....$100

BROOK AV, 143, n w corner of 134th St, 100x45; Pocoino Realty Corp to Philip Fleschler, 316 Stanton St, mtg $21,000, July 1; attorney, Chas. P. Friedman, 305 Broadway.....$100

EDWARDS AV, e s, 75 ft s of Latting St, 50x100; Peter P. Polchinski to Emil Gross and another, 1,573 Edwards Av, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORDHAM RD, w s, 149.1 ft s w Fordham Rd, n w, 125.1 n to a s s e 154.5 to road x s w 50 ft to beginning; Marie N. Balcon to Jeremiah F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 B'way...$100

GRAND AV, 59 to 63 north s, 25x to 100; Barclay Holding Corp. to Eltona Investing Corp., 391 East 149th St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE, e s, 208.7 ft n of Fordham Rd, 50x100; Winfield W. Scott to Paradise Realty Corporation, 299 Broadway, mtg $57,000, July 1; attorneys, Frank & Frank, 299 Broadway.$100

GRAND AV, n e corner of 183d St, 80x100; Antonio B. Camara to Valentina M. Camara, his wife, 41 West 183d St, mtg $8,000, Jan., 1911; attorney, Chas. P. M. First, Cedar St.....$100

GRAND AV, s w cor 184th St, 50x90; Barclay Holding Corp. to Eltona Investing Corp., 391 East 149th St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,868, s s, 20.3x101.3x20.2x101.10; Thomas D. McBride to Lucy Halpern, 1,386 Broadway, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

JACKSON AV, 884, e s, 19.9x84; Meyer Isaacson to Michael Babitz, 638 East 9th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, 1,06-1,062, e s, 60x100; Isaac Lowenfeld et al to Abr. Pfeferblum, 166 West 152d St, mtg $48,500, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,250

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, mtg $48,500, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 562 and n 18 ft of Lot 563, map Gleason property; Jos. Kohman to Margaret Henry, 886 Eagle Av, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 132, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Gunar Johnson to Sarah J. Roe, 574 West 182d St; attorneys, A. & E. Hally, 2,000 Broadway.....$100

MARMION AV, e s, 23 ft n of Fairmount Place, 23x96.9x23x86.9; Max Lerner to Samuel Schweid, 748 Beck St, mtg $6,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARMION AV, s w corner of 176th St, 100x62 ft; Spear Construction Co. to Isaac J. Adler, 725 Riverside Drive, mtg $40,000, July 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,238, s e corner, — e 16.10x s 31.11 x e 6.11x s 84x w 45.1 to avenue x n 51.6 to beginning; Sullivan, ref., to Benjamin Abert, 605 West 115th St, June 17; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Nassau St.....$300

PROSPECT AV, 851, w s, 23x100, lds Cohen to Anne Cohen, 631 Prospect Av, mtg $6,500, June 27; attorney, Anne Cohen, 631 Prospect Av.....$100

RIVER AV, 2,057, w s, 25x141.7x25.4x146; Kathryn L. Winslow to Jas. W. Sheffold, 1,184 Arthur Av, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 867-891, w s, 148 x103; 210 West Fifty-sixth Street Co. to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, and another, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 74x103; Louise H. Jackson to 210 West Fifty-sixth Street Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $52,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s s, 223.10x122x104.10; Nathan Socks to Nathan Lidzbarsky, 522 Jerome St, Brooklyn, mtg $4,300, June 30; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 220 Grand St.

TIFFANY ST, 941, w s, 40x100, Narragansett Wine and Liquor Co. to Sarah Katz, 941 Tiffany St, Sept. 18; attorney, Eli S. Schreier, 2542 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, 1,904, e s, — s 87.4x s 72 x w 71.10 to avenue, n 72.1 to beginning; Amandakay Co. to Stebbins Realty & Construction Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $45,000, July 1; Sig Gottcheer, 135 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, 2,008, s e corner, 100.2x24.8x99.11 x36.2; James Forbes to Max Finkelstein, 246 East 45th St, mtg $35,000, July 1; attorney, Jos. Goldstone, 277 Broadway.$100

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, lot 48, map Morrisania, 47.6x137; Minnie P. Mandel to Edward Beermann, 417 East 50th St, mtg $7,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n w c of 184th St, n 74x 70 x w 150.3 to e s of 184th St x s 102.7 to beginning; Anthony McOwen to Crausman Realty Co., $50 Broadway, mtg $44,000, July 1; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 320 Broadway.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, 903, n w c, 50x100; Sava Realty Corporation to Wally Contracting Co., 856 East 178th St, mtg $43,000, July 1; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 320 Broadway.....$100

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Margaret Siering to Greater N. Y. Cold Storage Co., 520 Westchester Av, mtg $1,500, 3d M., July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, 101 WEST n s, 50x100; Thos. J. Waters to Halsey W. Wilson, 93 West 183d St and another, mtg $34,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, n e s, 370.5 ft n w of 17th St, n w 75x n e 150.8 ft x s e 74.9x s w 151.6 ft to beginning; James H. Miller to Bronxough Building Corporation, 12 John St, May 16; attorneys, Snow & Snow, 15 Wall St..$1

160TH ST, 363 East, n s, 20x90; Thomas H. Evans to Santina Colangelo, 363 East 160th St, mtg $4,250, June 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

171ST ST, 537-9, n s, 55x117.4x55x120; Benenson Realty Co. to Notable Realty Corp., 320 Broadway, mtg $42,000, July 1; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 55 West, n s, 20x100; Hy M. Chamberlain to Philip Ehni, 545 West 144th St, mtg $4,250, July 1; attorney, Philip Ehni, 545 West 144th St.....$100

232D ST, n s, 405 e White Plains Av, 55x114, Chester C. Varian to Antoinette Dunker, 908 Amsterdam Av, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorneys, Lawyers' Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

241ST ST, 33 East, lot 1,035, map Woodlawn Heights; Frederick F. Graham to Jos. M. McArdle, Jr., 327 East 241st St, mtg $4,000, June 21; attorney, Jas. M. McArdle, Jr., 327 East 241st St.....$100

242D ST, n s, 341.6 e Sedgwick Av, 50x100; Sarah E. Mapes to Chris Simon, 504 East 188th St, mtg $2,000, July 1; attorneys, Lawyers'

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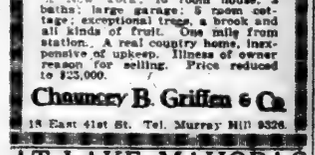
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Queens.

Two-family brick, strictly up to date; refined section; $1,500 cash, balance monthly; only $8,500, worth $10,000. Weir Bldg., encamp. 1 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, care of Queensboro Corporation.

Long Beach.—2 minutes from station, new six-room houses, all modern conveniences; newly furnished; $750. Happy Home Realty Co., 3,500 Broadway, Bayside 3388.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
City Homes Wanted.

20-foot house, preferably on side street, priced right, upper east side, between 59th and 94th, for cash. X 396 Times Annex.

Will buy or rent furnished or unfurnished residence. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

9-room house; fine view; all improvements; porches; Richmond Borough. Tel. 8082 Tompkinsville.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Larchmont's best home proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1321 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS, DOUBLE BALCONIES, TWENTY ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS. HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 5 TO 5 P. M.
THOMAS J. BERRY,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, hardwood floors, 15 rooms and 2 baths; corner plot, 75x160; fine shade trees; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply all day—or evening by owner, 220 Washington Place. Telephone Flushing 915W.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, sun parlor, breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built-in tapestry brick; panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; extra plugs for floor lamps; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

GARAGE IN BASEMENT OF HOUSES.
NUMBER OF PLANS TO SELECT FROM.
PRICE $5,800 to $9,000
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N.Y. Phone Cortlandt 723 & 954.

Two-family frame house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating, plot 100x100; price $11,500. Inquire owner, 310 Greenwood Av., 1111th St., Flatbush. Tel. 1111 Flatbush.

PORT WASHINGTON HOUSE.
Must be sold before July 1; greatest bargain on Long Island; hollow tile and stucco; every improvement; garage; garden. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Delightful suburban home three minutes from electric station forty minutes from Broadway; improvements; seven rooms and bath; plot 80x100; $4,500; terms. Mr. McIntosh, Room 804, 1,269 Broadway.

Have a house, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, ready for commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash, balance like rent. E. R., 120 Times.

BELLPORT HOUSE.
6½ acres, 15-room house, modern improvements, garage, must sell to settle estate; price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Oct. 1; 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, three blocks from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3910 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5822.

With builder's loan and subordination; desirable corner 100-foot plot, Washington Heights. Sterling Realty Co., 827 5th Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

915 OGDEN AV., HIGHBRIDGE, 2 BLOCKS FROM 6TH AND 9TH AV. ELEVATED STATION; 2 FRAME HOUSES; A-1 CONDITION; 10 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LOT 30x88. INQUIRE H. LAUTEN, 24 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

Waterfront plot, 50x154, Throgs Neck, Bronx; divide. Orth, 250 East 124th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush, 272 Hawthorne St.—Detached frame house 9 rooms and bath; plot 40x100; has garage space for two cars; large shade trees; reasonable. X 314 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Pelham.—New and up-to-date houses, 6 to 13 rooms, gas, electricity, open fireplaces; high-class locations; garages; $8,000 and up. Choice lots in special sections of the Pelhams. Open Sundays and July 4th. J. N. Amundsen, 115 Wolf's Lane, Tel. 1183 Pelham, N. Y.

For Sale.—$4,000; bargain; Raccoon Island, Lake Hopatcong cottage; 8 rooms; wonderful view of lake; boathouse, icehouse, wall; large grounds; price less than value of land; also fine villa plots $220 to $3,000. O. F. G. Megie, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. Will be at Island July 4 and 5.

Frame house, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements, servants' quarters; best neighborhood; fine river view; ½ acre ground. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

At Larchmont.—Best environments; all improvements; home properties of unusual merit; $8,500 cash, balance like rent; J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9000.

GREENWICH HOUSE.
Bell Haven, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, ¾ acre; price $30,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.

Bronxville, near station.—Artistic stucco home, corner plot, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; bargain. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE GABLES.
Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train, 45 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish; never occupied; will take $14,000 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. P. Schwenke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway, wonderful location in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 914. S. Tilden Holtsenderff, Whitestone, phone 2261 Flushing.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—Fine sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1859 Far Rock.

Attractive house, 7 rooms and bath, on northwest corner of 8th St. and Ashburton Av., Bayside, L. I.; parquet floors, open fireplace, tile bath, large screened porch, garage; all improvements; plot 40x100; open for inspection Friday, July 4. Abernethy Realty.

ARTIST OR PROFESSIONAL man or woman will be charmed with this quaint five-room bungalow just completed on ½ acre of fine land near Hempstead, Long Island; can be purchased for $2,500, with $500 cash, balance to be arranged. O. L. Schwenke, 277 Broadway, New York.

Islip on the south shore of Long Island among the homes of the Belmonts, Havemeyers, Dicks; one hour out; a seven-room house, all improvements, tennis court, lawn, garden, garage, one-acre plot in residential street; $4,800; bargain to immediate purchaser. T 340 Times.

Beautiful stucco home at sacrifice price and convenient terms, Port Washington, L. I.; owner going West; must make immediate sale; nine rooms; garage, big lawn, garden, etc. Phone Riverside 8094 or Cortlandt 5318.

Freeport.—Seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, fully inclosed porch, steam heat, electric light and gas; garage; plot 60x110 feet; price $6,500; terms; immediate possession. Phone 265M Freeport.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES.
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COME OUT TODAY
TO BEAUTIFUL ROSELLE PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes from New York on the Jersey Central from Liberty St.; 34 trains daily; commutation 11c.; any hour on the hour. Special $7,500 Houses for $6,000; easy terms. Parquet floors, gas, electric lights, sand steam heat; fare refunded if you buy. See Wendell Buckley, Home Buyers' Adviser, 612 Chestnut St., on the premises. Tel. 4180 Roselle, or 261 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5536 Barclay.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station, schools, churches; sacrifice; $8,000 cash, balance like rent; J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9000.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage and chauffeur's quarters; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 3256 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A broker, prominent socially in New York, having a good name and reputation and an established real estate and insurance business, wishes to hear from other brokers of the same calibre who would consider forming a partnership. D 39 Times.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 20 miles. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Wanted—To purchase, 8-story American basement private house; state full particulars to H. Smith, 1,040 Falle St., Bronx, 3-0.

For remodeling, private residence, 50-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H 894 Times Annex.

Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. M 865 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Summer home in Keyport, N. J.—Accommodation for large family for the season at $6 a room; accommodations for 10; very nice surroundings. Inquire, for further particulars, Salkind, Melrose 4196.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 rooms, 3 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

South Elberon, N. J.—Beautiful furnished cottage, located on Jerome Av. Deal; 6 master's bedrooms, 5 baths; rent reasonable. Inquire Stratten, Elberon, N. J.

Keansburg.—Highly desirable furnished apartments; cool and clean; one block beach; moderate rental. W. Schaefer, Bay Av., Keansburg.

Sparta, N. J.—Now furnished bungalow, 4 rooms and bath, toilet, running spring water; new; Sept. 30; $180. W. H. Roebuck.

New Hampshire.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 2452 Morningside. Write Apartment 8C, 937 Riverside Drive.

Cottage near ocean, August; within fifty miles; moderate rent. Emery, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Summer Home Wanted—Furnished.

Small Summer cottage wanted; furnished; easy commuting from 125th St.; either on Hudson or Sound shore; will pay $100 for August and September. Give particulars. E. B. Clark, 1,400 Grand Concourse. 3487 Tremont.

FAMILY OF ADULTS DESIRE furnished eight-room cottage for July and August; commuting distance; references. Moderate. 196 Edgecombe Av. Audubon 6547.

Family three adults desire six-room house, commuting; will pay $60 a month to Oct. 1; reference. 402 Times Downtown.

Wanted, furnished house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; seashore or lake; tennis; $900 two months. F 191 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$10,000 wanted on first mortgage, 6 or 5½ per cent., on well located Bronx flat. R 1294 Times Bronx.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS.—TWO FURNISHED APARTMENT HOUSE SITES; corner plot, size 100x80; fronting three streets, 184th, Bennett Av. and Overlook Terrace; another corner at Bennett Av. and 186th St., size 100x88.64; both plots are one block from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3910 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5822.

With builder's loan and subordination; desirable corner 100-foot plot, Washington Heights. Sterling Realty Co., 827 5th Av.

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For remodeling, private residence, 50-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H 894 Times Annex.

Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. M 865 Times Annex.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Washington, D. C.—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON
Handsome house in the heart of the exclusive residential section; on 16th St., formerly the residence of the late President; drawing room, large reception hall, breakfast room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on the main floor; billiard room and large sleeping porch; fourteen rooms and two baths.
PRICE $45,000.
Apply direct, or through your own broker, to T. Richardson, Room 13, Fleming Building, Washington, D. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
8 STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.
STORE, BASEMENT AND 6 FLOORS.
75,000 SQUARE FEET OF OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
133 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

LOFT OR PART OF LOFT.—Direct jobber desires loft or office building; would consider space with suit manager, between 24th and 34th Sts. M. Saul, 305 5th Av., Room 1717.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Furnished office, Singer Building Annex, private entrance, privilege reception room; half time stenographer; $75 monthly. N 846 Times Downtown.

Desk room, $25 month; no other expense; office service alone $4. Suite $30, $50 Church St. Best location in New York.

STORE NEAR BROADWAY.
352 West 50th St.; 8 lofts accessories; $50. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Desk room and stenographic service; mailing privilege, in law office; rent reasonable. Room 606, 507 5th Av.

Lofts, 535 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; $24 each. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 166 Broadway.

Wall street.—Large front office, furnished, half for rent. Call 11 to 12, Room 211, 62 Wall St.

To Let—Nicely furnished office, uptown section. Phone Greeley 1240.

Rolltop desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,250 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,438 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small store on Broadway, between 72d and 107th Sts., for manufacturing cigars; would expand; desirable window space; must be reasonable; business established 9 years. N 367 Times.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of real estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 381 Times.

Illustrator desires unfurnished draughting space in light office; downtown section preferred but not essential; permanent. B 487 Times Downtown.

Public stenographer, Notary Public, wants desk room, first class hotel, evenings; best references. 106 Times.

Have you excess office space? An accounting firm desires office in downtown section. Phone Murray Hill 7787.

Wanted loft or part of loft for jobbing affairs; opportunity for waist or suit house to save half rent. Phone Spring 5898.

Wanted, a store for commercial stationery business; location unimportant; rent about $5,000 yearly. N 626 Times Downtown.

Loft or part, 25x100, for infants' dress manufacturer; will buy plans. T. M., 124 Times.

Store above 59th St., Columbus Av., or Broadway for restaurant. B 474 Times Downtown.

Office space wanted below Chambers; 300 to 400 square feet. B 473 Times Downtown.

Garage.—Good section, west side; capacity not less than 75 cars; must be paying proposition. J 68 Times.

Office space wanted, 150 sq. ft., 42d St. between Broadway-Madison Av. 2063 Times.

Furnished offices for rent. Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

For Rent.—Part of newly furnished office; switchboard. Phone Beekman 4776.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

38TH, 38 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Beautiful two, three, and four room apartments; just furnished; private baths, kitchenettes.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments, by month or year; meals.

54TH ST., 78 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; until October; $85. Phone Plaza 9056.

57TH ST., (near Madison Av.)—Attractive apartment, completely furnished; moderate rent for Summer. George Gresham, 310 Hudson St.

62D ST., 120 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av. Phone 7540.

67TH, 51 EAST.—6 rooms, bath; all improvements; $65.

91ST, 150 EAST, (Apt. 710.)—Charming two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; telephone, elevator service; immediate possession.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 36 East 23d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; 2 months; July 10. Phone Vanderbilt 7034.

LARGE, cool, attractive living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, victrola, elevator; Summer studio. Madison Square 2345.

LEXINGTON AV. near 53d.—Nicely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; rate $50. Plaza 8819.

576 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH.
Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Seen 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.

MADISON AV., 448.—Delightful big, cool, three-room completely furnished apartment; piano; reasonable.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 65[illegible] Mrs. Evans.

PARK AV., 885.—5 rooms, all improvements; $55.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

105TH ST., 30 WEST.
Quaint, facing park, 2, 3 rooms, baths, and kitchenettes; $40 to $60.

57TH, 248 WEST, (the New West End.)—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $60.

107TH, 45 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 1, 2 AND 3 ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITES, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, REASONABLE.

80TH, 47 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two rooms, floor with private bath, kitchenette; Southerners accommodated.

97TH, 3 WEST.—Three rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette and bath; $75. Phone Columbia 1276.

73D, 130 WEST, (Hotel Noblecon.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with private baths; $15 weekly.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Exceptional suite, 2 rooms, bath; electricity, piano; select residence; $20.

70TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsome five-room apartment, two baths, indefinitely leased. De Leon.

72D ST., 31 W.—Attractively furnished, cool, three-room, modern housekeeping apartment. Elevator.

97TH, 139 W.—Two rooms, adjoining, handsomely furnished, kitchenette, private bath, summer rates.

67TH, 321 WEST.—Private house, 1, 2, large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40, $55.

81ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$60.

81ST, 149 WEST.—2 connecting rooms, kitchenette; private house; telephone; near subway.

67TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished five rooms and bath, piano, shower, etc., one door from drive, July 1 to Oct. 1; option October lease.

86TH, 318 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Attractively furnished room; elevator; convenience; reasonable.

87TH, 230 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; convenient to car lines; one door from Riverside Drive; $180 monthly.

97TH, 43 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, private house; also suites, bath, subway, "L."

109TH, 107 WEST, (Capitol, Academy 1811.) Manhattan Av., 218. Pleasant, Academy 1710.), two rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 218 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McKenzie, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7485.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Long Island.

Arverne.—To let beautiful, airy rooms, for season in private house; all modern improvements, running water in each room; fine section kitchen privileges; 4 minutes to station; 4 doors from beach. Hammerman Cottage, 106 Beach, 64 St. Arverne, L. I.

Four large rooms, private bath; 2-car garage, chauffeurs' rooms. 1,410 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway 2340; season or year.

Edgemere.—Two beautiful rooms; single beds; accommodate three gentlemen; free bathing; 30 minutes city; season; private family. 8 Beach 41st.

LAWRENCE, L. I.—Room facing ocean; until October. Stratton Av. Station, Arverne. 8 Sea's Court, Beach 36.

SEA GATE.—Furnished rooms, kitchenette; near beach, adults. Geisler, Coney Island 429-W.

Desirable rooms, at Flushing, L. I., for gentlemen only. Phone Flushing 3852.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Attractive room in modern apartment, $5 per week. N 386 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Y. W. C. A.
ROOM REGISTRY SERVICE
FREE.

Are your rooms all rented? We have a list of young women whose references we have investigated. Register your rooms at the branch nearest your home. CENTRAL Branch, 610 Lexington Av. HARLEM Branch, 240 Lenox Av. WEST SIDE Branch, 501 West 50th St. BRONX Branch, 329 East 176th St. Colored women apply at COLORED Women's Branch, 121 W. 132d St.

Good room and bath or bachelor apartment; near restaurant or good table board in suburbs, one hour or less from New York; state full particulars. X 410 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

21ST ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

70TH ST., 213 WEST.—For the Summer season, large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6336.

72D, 225 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity, table guests, subway. Columbus 7085.

76TH ST., 18 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single; electricity; excellent board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also table board; 2 meals, $8 per week; $10 all.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests, booklet.

90TH, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; every convenience; electricity.

94TH, 216 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; table a specialty.

96TH, 257 WEST.—Private family, Jewish, will accommodate a few gentlemen; excellent table. Bernstein. Riverside 4098.

96TH, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, meals for two, $28 weekly; single rooms, $12 up; all conveniences.

96TH, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms, table guests; cool parlor, dining room; telephone.

97TH, 258 WEST.—Large, airy room, bath adjoining, all comforts; excellent table; moderate. Apt. 23.

102D, 244 WEST.—Handsome suite, gentlemen or family, single rooms, table guests.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Beautiful cool rooms, with or without board; with or without private bath; latest hotel improvements; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large, cool rooms, bath, shower, overlooking Drive; excellent board; $14, $16; two, $22, $30. Payne.

279 WEST END AV., (COR. 73D ST.)
THE WILLIAM HENRY.
Luxurious private home overlooking river and Schwab mansion; rooms or suites with private baths; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 301 (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 324.—Large, small rooms, house thoroughly appointed; board optional.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—One large room, also small room, meals served.

BOARD WANTED.

Board, with good room and private bath, about July 15; no objection to private family or small number of guests; state particulars. M. P., 2,750 McKinley St., Washington, D. C.

Three refined young men, Christian, want 3 rooms and board in a private family, which they wish to make their home. Write to Room 10-56, 47 West 34th St.

Foreign gentleman wants room and board in private family house; would prefer to be located in Bay Ridge. Replies to N 805 Times Downtown.

Young man desires room and board, private family, state terms. N 392 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlor, Porches, Lawns, Water Views; Weekly $14 and Upwards. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Staten Island.—Country board, Halcyon Hall, 21 Howard Av.; delightfully located on Grymes Hill; one large, attractively furnished room, private bath; also one single room all vegetables from our garden; excellent table, tennis and croquet. Telephone 1702 Tompkinsville.

119 St. Marks Place, St. George.—Large, double room, view of harbor, in private house, board optional; married couple or two men. Phone Thompkinsville 309-R.

Long Island.

Riker's Cottage, 507 Central Av., Far Rockaway, telephone Far Rockaway 2826; fine accommodation in newly furnished and renovated house, excellent table; Jewish family.

Large airy room; breakfast; near station. Medalia, North Easton Av., Arverne, L. I.

Westchester County.

Glenwood Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y.—Beautifully situated on highest point, opposite Palisades; 20-mile view of Hudson River; spacious grounds, shaded lawns; half hour from Grand Central; best of service; single rooms or suites, private baths; select people; home comforts. Manager and proprietor, Anna E. Lane, 390 North Broadway. Phone Yonkers 5114.

The Rozelle, 234 Grandview Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Very large room, including board for the Summer season; room facing the ocean.

BELTHAVEN.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location, $12 up weekly. 594 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1984 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; fine home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Beautiful rooms, two double, rent day or season; sleeping porches, garage, tree; refined home. Telephone Long Branch 1662.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Connecticut.

Boarders wanted; adults; farm; home comforts; all conveniences. Mrs. Wm. H. Wixon, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8080.

A Christian family in the country wants to board young children; moderate terms; every attraction. C 517 Times Downtown.

Private family owning handsome home on lake, hills Sullivan County, like few paying guests; $28 weekly. T 358 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

Business gentleman, downtown, wants permanent one or two nicely furnished rooms with bath for self and wife; near restaurant or table board; in suburbs; one hour or less from New York; state full particulars. Address W. Lewis, Room 714, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

Room and board with private family for young Spanish gentleman, who desires to learn the English language; preferably in New York State, within 100 miles from New York City; state price and particulars. Arango, 74 West 105th St., care Feeley.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no more than three hours from New York; quiet; with refined family; no other boarders; nice location. Miss Hunter, Room 911, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 388.

Comfortable room with board desired; two adults; refined house; Larchmont or resort near New York City. N 617 Times Downtown.

Young woman wishes cool room, private family, on Long Island, 45 minutes from town, July and August. D 43 Times.

Couple desires room and board commuting distance; prefer Long Island, near beach. Mrs. D. V. Markstein, Woodstock Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; 3 years' business experience; knowledge of typewriting; salary from $18 to $20. B 479 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts. N 384 Times.

CLERK.—Bright, capable, experienced, high school graduate; salary $12. N 572 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Teacher wants Summer position, clerical, or tutor elementary subjects. F 190 Times.

COMPANION TO LADY.—Young woman, excellent city physician's reference. Mrs. Browne, 911 West End Av. Phone Academy 2013.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; remodeling, sewing; day, week, garment. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, well educated, young French lady. Cranford 453-W.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of refinement, capable, conscientious, young, full charge, no laundry, room for self and husband, and small compensation desired; excellent credentials. N 360 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman, with boy (10), desires housework in country; good worker, plain cook. Mrs. Collins, 719 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MASSEUSE.—Licensed, desires lady patients. Florence Russell, 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Phone Market 2543.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8276.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Lady of refinement, college graduate, experienced, wishes position. Miss Adams, 600 West 144th, Apt. 2B.

OFFICE GIRL, (16,) knowledge of bookkeeping. M. Diamondstein, 14 Butler St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, stenographer, notary, educated, Christian; can assume responsibility. Best references. D 56 Times.

SECRETARY.—Long banking, credit experience; capable handling details; $30-$35. B 484 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; references; just returned from Government service. B 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, excellent education; permanent position; references; in or out of city. N 629 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience, high school education, rapid, accurate; $9. N 643 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER: Christian; dependable; two years' experience; salary, $18. N 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office clerk desires position. D 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; experienced; $18. R 310 Times.

TEACHER would like to do tutoring. E. G. M., 324 West 113th St.

TYPIST (23).—French, English, and knowledge of clerical work. N 635 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Office manager, honorably discharged, 29, formerly Chief Field Auditor United States Shipping Board; supervising accountant large corporation; traveling auditor, systematizer, organizer; knowledge construction and manufacturing accounting, machine bookkeeping, accustomed to volume; $3,000. N 583 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ex-soldier; must work for public accountant; salary no object; 4 years' executive bookkeeper's experience; have done some accounting work in spare time; N. Y. U. graduate, B. C. S. degree, Delta Mu Delta, member. Confident. B 475 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two N. Y. U. commerce students, (19,) desire positions with accountants as beginners. Students, 71 West 12th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barat, Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, N. Y. U. graduate; several years' experience, including 1½ as senior cost accountant, seeks connection. B 451 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Office executive, 30, married, manufacturing, banking experience, will accept clerical position, any kind. William Byrne, 275 West 150th St.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, and bookkeeper, with analytical mind and long, varied experience, desires permanent position at night. B 569 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, five years' experience; unquestionable references. D 34 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY COPYWRITER.

Capable man with excellent experience on technical and semi-technical accounts desires connection with a good agency.
X 415 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN,
24, desires connection with reliable firm; 3 years with engineering and contracting firm, 4 years' practical experience; or position in field as timekeeper and assistant to general superintendent; very neat worker; good letterer; artistically talented. F 196 Times.

ARTIST AND ENGINEER, well-known authority on all kinds of advertising, live wire, would consider executive position as art editor, art director or advertising manager with private technical concern. N 375 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, with civil and mechanical experience in manufacturing. N 336 Times.

AVIATOR,
naval pilot, seventeen months' service in France, desires job flying for Summer; in answer please give particulars. R 296 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, silk; stenographer, typist; high school graduate; best reference. F 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) experienced and competent, trial balances, controlling accounts; $18. B 491 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, knowledge stenography, typewriting. Maurice Meyerowitz, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, efficient, alert; college graduate, accounting knowledge, executive ability. B 485 Times Downtown.

BRAZILIAN young man, 23, speaks English, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese fluently, with wide experience in South America, expert on paints and varnishes, is willing to go abroad for a first-class house. C 498 Times Downtown.

BUYER, experienced, general merchandise, best references, would like to connect with large retail or wholesale concern, buyer or assistant. Address K., 263 West 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position city or country, reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, (26,) wishes position; city, country, country preferred; 11 years' experience high-grade cars; A1 references. L. W., 886 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Ten years' experience high-grade cars; best of reference; salary $35. Geo. Carr, care Marseilles Garage, 104th and Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position in country; five years' best references. Morningside 1106. Van Zandt, 245 West 120th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; experience; no objection wages. Gill, 26 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with reliable theatrical people; A1 references, civil and military. Rex, Riverside 6303.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, position on Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; run any car. Morningside 9523J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, five years' experience, references, desires position, city, country. N 398 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (28), town or country. Chandler, 316 West 58th St., Columbus 9969.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, recent college graduate, with analytical experience, desires position in laboratory or plant where he can do research or industrial work. N 383 Times.

CITY SALESMAN; young man, 30, wants position; progressive hustler, good appearance, and good talker. N 378 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 7 years' field and office, desires position with engineering or contracting company. F 981 Times Harlem.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 20, graduate, desires business or engineering opportunity. J 88 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, 22, would represent reliable and substantial concern in South America; capable and hard worker; speaks Spanish. P. H., 263 West 125th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, discharged aviator, desires a position with future. J. Richman, 545 Neptune Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COMPANION - SECRETARY. — Unattached Southern man of good habits and good reference would travel with gentleman for company; reasonable compensation. S 256 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (25,) desires position, anything, anywhere. N 620 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, cutter, and fitter on ladies costumes, experienced, desires position. N 386 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND MACHINIST.
One who thoroughly understands the machine business, seeks position to take charge; can furnish best references. N 566 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 16 years' experience; calculation, layout, and checking. F 193 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Are you looking for one to take charge and produce results in your present enterprise? Would one understanding and experienced in organization, administration, production, construction, accounting and finance; possessing supervisory ability, irreproachable character, with diplomatic personality, be an asset to you? I am expert to negotiate with responsible directors, boards or officials of developed or undeveloped corporations. N 380 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Having returned from France I desire to make new business connections in executive capacity; five years' experience as superintendent of manufacturing concern, three years as president and manager of fire sales company doing wholesale and retail business; am capable of directing sales or executive organization; straight salary not desired; want salary and per cent. of sales increase or profit increase; can give excellent references from previous business associates; am 30 years of age. Address X 340 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE POSITION in shoe factory desired by graduate engineer; able to produce positive results in production work and plant improvement. 248 Times.

EXPORT.—Ambitious, (25,) four years' executive, business experience, knowledge of export, desires position where ability and efficiency will insure future. B 448 Times Downtown.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK.—Young man, 24, recently honorably discharged from navy, desires position; some sales experience; capable, willing, and ambitious worker, with five years' business training. D 38 Times.

Honorably discharged soldier, 27 years old, wishes steady position of trust; am competent; outside work preferred; finest references; salary desired $35 per week. Lawson, 319 West 94th.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
Young man (26) of good standing to represent reliable house in South America or Australia. M 630 Times Downtown.

MAN, (single,) painter, paperhanger, handy with other tools; go anywhere. B 476 Times Downtown.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as groom or gentleman's valet to or near New York; have had large experience both with driving and saddle horses; was with last employer three years, and have excellent reference, J. D. Kingsbridge, P. O., Gen'l Delivery, Bronx.

SALESMAN, 24; I want a position where hard work coupled with business tactics will not me moderate salary; experienced in retail and wholesale lines. Inside salesmanship preferred, but have no objection to outside. B 457 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Dress jobber in Boston will take in popular priced line of coats and suits; big following in New England; commission basis. Room 306, 611 Wash. St., Boston.

SALESMAN, live wire, traveling entire South, well acquainted with the trade, desires side line, preferably cottons, linens or fancy linens. R 307 Times.

SALESMAN, live wire, traveling entire South, well acquainted with the trade, desires side line, preferably cottons, linens or fancy linens. R 307 Times.

SALESMAN, American, age 25, married; ten years' business experience, five years' selling, advertising, merchandise; A1 references. N 386 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, five years' cotton goods experience, ready-to-wear included, would connect with reliable concern. N 625 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, ex-Lieutenant, (25,) executive, proved ability, seeks connection live concern; competent any capacity. F 170 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, wishes to sell for piece-goods concern; eight years' manufacturing experience in silk line. N 201 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man of 23, selling ability, desires to connect with reliable firm; references. R 309 Times.

SALESMAN, city or traveling; commission or salary; references. N 377 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, age 25, ten years business experience, A1 references. N 387 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, with 6 years of experience, desires connection with advancement; can furnish excellent references. B 471 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, high class, thoroughly experienced, seeks lucrative offer; well educated; A1 credentials. B 480 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, rapid, experienced, conscientious; excellent references; naval release. B 481 Times Downtown.

TEACHER commercial subjects; I. F. shorthand; experienced; day or night. G 402 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE (26) Pratt Inst. and Columbia University; specialized in industrial drawing and machine design; four years' instructor mechanical drawing and manual training; experience in patent office and drawing for reproduction; ex-service man. N 627 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER with a firm who must have a man who can get shipments through; during the war I was in charge of the transportation division of a large Government plant that was undergoing an enormous growth in construction; daily shipments forty to fifty carloads; excellent references; age 37; salary $4,000. D 35 Times.

WOODWORKER, first hand, expert on autotrucks and wagons, 25 years' experience, wants good position; will accept partnership. Address J. W., care Mrs. Gall, 225 Driggs Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, American, college graduate, now holding executive and administrative position, wishes to enter business, export preferred; highest character; references. F 908 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, anxious to connect with mercantile house where ambition and ability will insure future; 4 years' executive experience brush manufacturers. B 449 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, knows Spanish, wishes position at anything. Abraham Gellar, 721 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, excellent education, personality, seeks position with opportunity for advancement; salary secondary consideration. R 301 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, highly recommended, twelve years' office experience, capable correspondent, initiative, executive ability. W 1292 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-A. E. F. member, capable, reliable, trustworthy, desires position; opportunity; best references. Progressive, 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good appearance and education, energetic, desires position with good chance for advancement. T 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, intelligent, desires position with advancement; salary $22. N 573 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, ex-soldier, former high school teacher; any suitable position. Mr. Kaplan, 1,297 Hoe Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, 25, seeks position taking entire charge piece goods and assist buyer. F 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn good trade; references. R 561 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with reliable firm. Gilbert, 217 West 110th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, one year college, desires position junior salesman. D 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT APPOINTMENT and reception clerk wanted, capable of helping at other office duties; salary to begin on, $12; prefer a tall young lady of good address. Apply by letter or call with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require

FINISHERS ON MEN'S SUITS.

Light workrooms; good wages.

Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER FOR LARGE CLOAK JOBBER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE OF MANAGING OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. B. A. WECHSLER, 1,199 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, to take full charge of double entry books in motor truck sales company; good salary and excellent opportunity, with rapid growing concern. 331 East 103d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for broad training and advancement according to ability. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of books in silk house; knowledge of typewriting essential; good salary for right party. Felber, Bailey & Waldman, 168 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and typist; high grade; no beginner; preference given to one experienced in food products house. Apply Room 1301, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer or assistant who understands engraving and printing. 316 East 22d, 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak and suit house; those experienced need reply. Box A, 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, in wholesale underwear house; only those thoroughly experienced apply. Addison, 49 W. 23d.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, experienced; permanent position; answer in own handwriting, stating salary, &c. F. E., 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced lady; $25. Colt-Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for department store. H. Levy, 380 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

CASHIER, for front office in downtown hotel, to make herself generally useful; previous hotel experience preferred; steady position. Apply Manager, 4 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLEANERS to wash paint. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERICAL WORKERS, large insurance organization requires the permanent services of 10 women, age about 25, for clerical work of important nature; while insurance experience not essential, applicants must be refined, efficient, and conscientious workers; salary $65 to $100 per month, depending upon qualification. K 703 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Wanted in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturdays half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 681 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS, experienced girls, to do stencil work on piecegoods; good salary. The Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK and chambermaid-waitress for physician's family going July 11 to their home in mountains on grounds of club; small family, but frequent guests; cool, delightful surroundings. Apply 11 to 1:30 at physicians's office, 148 West 77th St.

COOK, first class, to go to country. Call 210 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1, north, Thursday, at 11:30.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS; two in family; references required. Mrs. D. W. French, Lyle Terrace, Englewood, N. J.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted on temporary and permanent work. Call at once, John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor, New York.

DEMONSTRATORS for dye soap; permanent position; good salary. Call all morning, Room 524, 831 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT; SALARY $100; HOURS 8:30 TO 4:30. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 9654 THURSDAY MORNING.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; satisfactory pay; large, cool, pleasant office, interesting work. See Mr. Jordan, Room 2,036, 150 Nassau St.

DICTAPHONE operator, good salary, permanent, pleasant work. Call 8-6 Educational Association, 303 5th Av.

ELECTRICAL installation work offers an opportunity for girls to learn the business; experience unnecessary; congenial surroundings, short hours, and good pay, with advancement if competent. Ford Mica Co., 14 Christopher St.

ENGRAVING.
LORD & TAYLOR
require a thoroughly experienced
Order Clerk for their
STATIONERY
ENGRAVING
DEPARTMENT.
Apply Employment Office,
9th floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Small house, 3 adults. Mrs. Burke, 15 Norwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

GIRLS,
16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL AND OFFICE MESSENGER WORK.

PERMANENT POSITION.
GOOD SALARY.
ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

GIRL to run passenger elevator. Call Montgomery Ward & Co., 300 6th Av., corner 19th St. 7th floor.

GIRL wanted for general housework; good wages; small family; no children. Call Bayshore 287-J.

GIRLS for general work. Brooklyn Shield & Rubber Co., 397 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate to learn posting ledger accounts in office of monthly magazine; good surroundings; good associates; $10 weekly while learning; must be good penman. F. W. S. Box 48, Station D, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, to cater for a social settlement; position, if eligible, to a woman with experience who would be sympathetic with the general purposes of social work. Answer Settlement, giving references, age, and experience. K 730 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, white, 1½ hours mornings, excluding Sunday; references required. 430 West 119th St., Apt. 6C.

INFANT'S NURSE, experienced; Protestant family; $50. 163 East 64th St. Plaza 9082.

LARGE food manufacturing concern has a vacancy for a bright young woman stenographer and typist. Applicants must state experience and salary desired. Address "P. G." Postoffice Box 780, City Hall Station, New York.

MACHINE SEWING at home; steady work. Schafuss, 121 Prince St.

MAID TO HELP DRESS MODELS IN LADIES' SUIT HOUSE. L. B. VOGEL, 1 EAST 33D.

MILLINERY FORELADY.

Attractive proposition to experienced wholesale workroom manager only, to connect at once with high-grade concern.
D T 807 Times Downtown.

MODELS,
DRESS HOUSE REQUIRES SEVERAL MISSES' MODELS, SIZE 16; HIGH SALARY AND LONG SEASON.
LONDON STRAND,
40 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS,
SIZE 18.

High-class dress house, unusual opportunity offered to stylish young ladies of pleasing personality and neat appearance; highest salary, longest season.

MACK, KANNEB & MILIUS,
136 Madison Av., corner 31st St.

MODELS.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, FULL SIZE 16, FOR COATS AND SUITS. CALL ALL WEEK.

MILLAR, MANDEL & CO.,
38 EAST 30TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
for showroom and sample rooms OF DRESS HOUSE.

BRILL ABRAMS CO.,
35 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.

M. & H. PENTER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.

M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 18.
SHOWROOM MODELS.
HIGH-CLASS, GOOD-LOOKING; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON.
WIZ DRESS, 22 WEST 32D.

MODELS.
STYLISH STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 47 BUST, 44 HIP; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. BENNY AND BAUM DA COSTA CO., 23 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, IN SHOWROOM OF LADIES' COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. L. B. VOGEL, 1 EAST 33D.

MODELS, EXPERIENCED, WAITING ON TRADE, BY LARGE COAT AND SUIT JOBBER; STEADY WORK. E. A. WECHSLER, 1,199 BROADWAY.

MODELS.
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16; large dress house; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODELS.
SIZE 16, FOR WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; SALARY $35. ROBBINS DRESS, 16 MADISON AV.

MODELS, size 16, (tall) experienced, good-looking, to try on coats only; longest season, best salary. Apply all week. Moyses & Drayfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS, 16 and 36; cloak and suit house; steady position. Apply Julius Pollack, 40-46 West 25th St.

MODELS.—SIZE 16; FINE DRESSES. L. W. FERNBACH, 178 MADISON AV.

MOTHERS, Jewish, competent, having good home, to take charge of two children at $32 per month; clothing and shoes furnished by institution. Apply in writing only to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Hebrew National Orphan Home, 53 St. Marks Place.

NURSE, typist, stenographer wanted.—Week days from 11-2 for surgeon's office; steady position. Write stating experience, salary expected. Surgeon 47 E. 57th St.

NURSE for year-old-baby only child; go to country July and August. Apply 1 to 3 P. M. today, apartment 4F, 420 Riverside Drive, or telephone Morningside 4647.

NURSE wanted, under-graduate, for institution work; moderate experience required. Home for Incurables, 1634 St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

NURSE (or Mother's Helper).—Competent, refined; 2 children; country for summer; references. 12 West 9th.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; $35 monthly and maintenance. Call 232 East 67th.

NURSES (Undergraduates).—Young women for ward duty. Apply mornings, 16-12. N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, 420 E. 59th.

NURSE, neat, pleasing personality, for select dental office. Dr. Lazar, 375 West End Av.

NURSES (Undergraduates).—General duty; $40. Supt. of Nurses, Melrose 3285.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Neat, industrious girl, age 18 to 22, to assist in office of corporation; one who desires permanent position with advancement; must be resident of Washington Heights, vicinity 145th St.; beginner accepted if bright; salary $12; state age, &c. J 110 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

WE REQUIRE EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR OUR GENERAL OFFICE, AS OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST, AND AUDITING; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY FOR THOSE QUALIFYING. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT AT

BARNETT BROS.,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 74TH ST.

OPERATORS AND BINDERS on dress shields, garments, diapers, &c.; piece work, $20 to $25; steady, clean work; Brooklyn. Shield and Rubber Co., 397 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

OPERATORS experienced on Singer machines to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work; good pay. Krosknit Mills, Ryder Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

SALESLADIES.

We have open positions for several neat-appearing, clever young ladies to wait on customers in our showroom; will consider applications only from those previously employed in same capacity with large wholesale dress or kindred line house; state salary, with full details, in first letter. S. S., 870 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; salary $15 to start; prefer tall young lady of good appearance. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESLADIES.—Experience not necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER wanted by a Christian firm; preferably with knowledge of French and Spanish; one who is efficient, energetic and having some executive ability for mills supply department. Parson & Whittemore, 299 Broadway.

SECRETARY, stenographer, in doctor's office, children only; daily except Sunday; college graduate preferred. S., 1270 Madison Av.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred. Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid. G 410 Times Downtown.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred. Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid. N 611 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We have two very good positions open for stenographers in the Buying offices of our stores. Accuracy in transcription essential. Ability to advance into responsible position necessary.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER or rapid typist; conscientious attitude far more desirable than good looks; the start will be moderate, with prompt recognition of ability to handle details and volume of work; our business is that of suburban real estate development; please state your experience and salaries received and your present expectations; also phone number, if any. See Mr. Mullaly, 12 East 44th St., 11 A. M., Thursday.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED, LARGE UPTOWN OFFICE; HOURS, 8:30-5, NOON SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION; ALL HOLIDAYS AND 2 WEEKS' SUMMER VACATION; OLIVER MACHINE; WILL PAY SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. J 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.

Must be competent for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; good salary, bonuses and lunches. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive young woman to take charge of sales office in Bush Sales Bldg.; stenographer with executive experience necessary, but needs no experience in selling; salary $25 or more. Apply before 12 o'clock. Buchanan Syndicate, Inc., 118 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator for busy stenographic department in large publishing house; must be thoroughly experienced, capable of taking work along editorial and advertising lines; state salary. S. Schloss, Post Office Box 39, Division D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — RAPID, ACCURATE STENOGRAPHER WITH PLEASING PERSONALITY WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY TO START, $90 A MONTH; HOURS 8:30 TO 4:30. APPOINTMENT MAY BE MADE BY TELEPHONE, MURRAY HILL 3177.

STENOGRAPHER.—A very desirable opening for a competent stenographer; this is a splendid opportunity for the right type; surroundings are pleasant and there is an assured future for the girl who makes good; beginning salary, $18; state age, experience, and education. B 494 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Gentile concern, well-educated woman able to take dictation rapidly, not secretarial position, one where hard work and ability will count; $25 to $28; state full details; telephone number for quick reply. B 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
for manufacturing concern, located Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; applicant must be thoroughly acquainted with general correspondence and office routine; excellent chance for advancement. P. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST,
some knowledge of bookkeeping; young lady of quiet disposition, 18 to 23 years of age, resident of Brooklyn; state qualifications, salary expected, &c. R. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENO

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Country Board (Sunday 55c)	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	60c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c

	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, ARCHITECTURAL.—We require the services of two experienced architectural draftsmen; kindly give references, age, and experience; must be familiar with country house construction and design. Gramatan Home, Inc., Architects, 154 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, ARCHITECTURAL; GOOD SALARY; MUST HAVE AT LEAST 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. THE FOUNDATION COMPANY, 233 BROADWAY.

DRAFTSMAN.—Must be first-class detailer; state salary and full particulars. Box 49, Grand Central Station.

DRAFTSMEN, several first class, experienced on plans for industrial buildings. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

DRUGGIST.—By Christian firm, recent graduate, to enter the purchasing department of an old-established wholesale drug and export house; one willing to start at the bottom; state salary expected. Box 428 Times, 2 Rector St.

ENGINEERS.

Design engineers, checkers, and detailers wanted; must be experienced on crane and derrick work. J 91 Times.

ENGINEERS.

Engineers with experience in structural steel design; experienced men only. J 95 Times.

ENGINEER CLERKS.

Men experienced in material bill work, weighing up, &c. J 92 Times.

ENTRY CLERK, good hand and quick at figures; closed Saturdays; open Sunday mornings. Salary $16. G 412 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Enter charges from caller. Address Entry Box 139, Madison Square New York.

ENTRY CLERK experienced in taking charges from call; knit underwear and hosiery. J 102 Times.

ESTIMATOR in general contractor's office; must be able to take off all branches; state fully experience, salary desired, &c. D 45 Times.

EXECUTIVE, capable to manage a flying corporation of eight machines for passenger instruction and exhibitions; must have executive ability, capacity to organize and operate, also knowledge of advertising; age 32 years or over. Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Inc., Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

EXECUTIVE.—Financial advertising man, one who can obtain business himself and capable of directing the efforts of others; write full particulars, experience, age, and former business connection, and salary to start. Address N 426 Times Annex.

FOREMAN,

EXPERIENCED ON CHILDREN'S WASHED DRESSES; FACTORY LOCATED 30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM CITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. CALL BETWEEN 12-2 P. M.

L. WOHL & CO.,
396 4TH AV.

FRUIT MAN.—Experienced. J. Jacobs, in Pennsylvania Station, 32d St. and 7th Av.

GENERAL MACHINERY SALES ENGINEER

Wanted, man of high calibre, thoroughly experienced in heavy and light machinery lines, in the New York office of a very reputable export house; remuneration (salary) will be sufficiently attractive to warrant the severance of any present connections. Call between 9 and 12 and 2 and 4. L. V. Cummins, Biltmore Hotel.

HOUSEMAN wanted. Apply housekeeper, 4 East 29th St.

IMPORT COMMERCIAL CREDITS.—Downtown trust company requires experienced man thoroughly familiar commercial credits; state age, qualifications and salary expected. Box 425 Times, 2 Rector St.

JANITOR; experienced at office work. Address, stating age, references, and salary desired. S 317 Times.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE DESIGNERS.

Designers wanted, who understand design, detailing, and manufacturing of locomotive cranes, steam shovels, caterpillar tractors, &c. J 96 Times.

LUMBER MAN.

Office man to handle telephone business and do clerical work for large retail lumber concern in Manhattan; answer in own handwriting; state age, salary expected, and experience in detail. J 70 Times.

MACHINISTS—Steady position open for man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of edge tools, milling, hardening and tempering. Address, stating age, experience, reference, salary, W. A. 127 Times.

MAN 21 to 30, with mechanical and selling ability; territory open; require small investment which will be amply secured in replying; give full particulars. K 774 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced; inside man, capable of keeping stock, also records of cutting department, &c.; good salary. 54 floor, 244 5th Av.

MARINE ENGINEER.

Shipyard in New York district requires foreman to take charge of installation of machinery; must have had sea experience, preferably with some previous experience in shipyard, though this is not absolutely essential; applicant must have plenty of initiative to be able to plan work ahead for several hundred men, and see that the work is carried out after it has been planned; no application will be considered which does not give full particulars of training and experience. X 427 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN

for layout shop detail work; men experienced in gear train work only. J 94 Times.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

LATHE HANDS.

MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,

15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

MEN regularly employed wishing to add to their income may earn $4 per day for 12 hours' work on Sundays and holidays in capacity of guard or watchman. Call 12 to 5. J. W. Gannon, Room 706, 25 Church St.

MEN.—Several men between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night patrol work; salary about $18 weekly. Call 10 A. M., J. W. Gannon, 24 floor, 16 East 33d St.

METAL SPINNER wanted on deep spinning copper; also spinner and all-around mechanic; first-class men; state experience, wages wanted and give reference. International Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

NIGHT CLERK.—Man, middle-aged preferred, as night clerk; $50 monthly and meals. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. subway station, Bronx.

OFFICE MAN. — Hardwood lumber export concern desires office man, perfect English correspondent, conversant hardwood lumber line as assistant to manager; state last year's salary. N 633 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN in export house to work evenings from 6 to 12; state age, reference, salary. J 107 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Expert packing, holiday articles. Address Packer, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

PAINTERS, (2); also two painters' helpers. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ARTISTS wanted; A1 commercial artists and designers, also mechanical retouchers; good wages and a guarantee of steady work. Communicate with samples, if possible, and wages expected. Dowd, Wyllie & Olson, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

PORTUGUESE INVOICE CLERKS are wanted by export and import house; offering excellent opportunities for advancement; salary depending upon experience; $30 to $125 month up. State full details and give references in first letter. N 637 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRIVATE SECRETARY; good stenographer, conversant with general office work. Campbell, 1070 Broadway.

PRESSMAN wanted; a manufacturer of small brass instruments, located 30 miles from Philadelphia, requires the services of a pressman and feeder on a small offset printing press, printing names and calibrations on metal dials, using both type and electrotype; state experience and salary expected. K 783 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE

RENTING BROKER

TO WORK IN SECTION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND 23D STS.; EXPERIENCED MAN WHO HAS INITIATIVE AND CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS W., P. O. BOX 373, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND SPANISH PERFECTLY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES, ETC. PREFERABLY HAVING TRAVELED SAME TERRITORY BEFORE FOR ANOTHER LEADING MANUFACTURER. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH GRADE MAN WHO CAN BOOK LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON GUARANTEED MATERIAL AT MODERATE PRICES. SALARY AND EXPENSES ALLOWED. NO INTERVIEW GRANTED UNTIL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. IN FULL. ALL REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

BAER BROTHERS,
438-448 WEST 37TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN. — THE SCHULTE CIGAR STORES REQUIRE A LIMITED NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED RETAIL CIGAR SALESMEN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO ADVANCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AM. AND 12 NOON, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 284 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, experienced, for prominent New York men's card sample woolen jobbing house doing business mainly from sample line placed with men's tailoring trade; we need an active, energetic man to place our line and devote business in Brooklyn and Long Island; must also be capable of selling woolens direct to tailors; salary; on writing give full information regarding previous experience, &c.; this is a good opportunity for right man. P. O. Box 15, Madison Square Station.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for two men who can make good in a sales organization, where ordinary results means $5,000-$10,000 per year; they must be men of character of the highest character; to the right man an immediate income is assured, with prompt advancement to managerial position; this is an opportunity that should appeal to the best salesmen in organization. Call after 10:30 A. M. at 1,707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN—Large corporation with well established business, desires highly trained salesman with executive experience to sell soap products, who is capable of successfully selling public institutions, hotels, hospitals, office buildings, factories, etc., in New York City. Opportunity for advancement to position of assistant to sales manager. Give age, complete and detailed history of previous selling experience and salary expected. Exceptionally opportunity for right man. B 469 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man of strong personality and proved ability to travel Middle West; must be a hard worker, willing to make small towns; must have a successful selling record and best references; commission and drawing account; line fancy leather goods; only man that desires to establish himself permanently with a staple line this is an unusual opportunity. N 370 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut; to operate from offices located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection; expenses advanced against a liberal commission. J 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening in our sales department for a high-grade man with factory equipment experience; only canvassers required; all full particulars in confidence as to past and present connections and earning ability; commission basis. K 775 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; many earning $30 to $50 weekly in commission; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition. Call at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., 244 5th Av. See Mr. Robiole.

SALESMAN wanted on a high-grade union-all and overalls; do not answer unless you can furnish first-class references; Canadian territory exclusive territory; none but high-grade salesman need apply; commission basis. X 406 Times Annex.

SALESMEN making over $100 weekly commission selling our factory rebuilt tires; this is a new proposition that interests all responsible firms; territory assigned to men who can make good. Call Room 618, 1,472 Broadway, City.

SALESMEN to qualify as district managers to sell Texas oil leases; others making commission $100 to $500 weekly. Apply before choice territory allotted. J. S. Arthur, 1,539 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

SALESMAN.

Large tire manufacturer has opening for two or three traveling salesmen with experience in tire or auto accessory line; salary; state age, experience, and references. J 72 Times.

SALESMEN, live wire producers, can make big money on a security of character, merit, and quality; straight commission basis; no advances, but fullest co-operation; references required. Call Suite 1101, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN wanted; sell lumber from Government cantonments; commission; big demand; quick sales. Lewis Wrecking Co., Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Penn.

SALESMAN, young man acquainted with stationery trade in East, to sell specialties for manufacturer; state salary and commission; splendid opportunity for hustler; state full particulars. B 480 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on salary, sell bakers' products; well acquainted among bakers; good permanent position to right party. N 585 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted, experienced only, to sell our telephone intensifier "Barryphone;" salary and commission. Vailbehr & Brede, 711 West 42d St.

SALESMAN for retail jewelry store; must have A-1 references; permanent position; liberal salary. G 407 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on the retail trade to sell a new line of confections on the side; liberal commission. Nouant, 330 E. 31st St.

SALESMEN required to sell stock for Cuban corporation; liberal commission; no advances. Bryant 2100, Extension 411.

SECURITY SALESMEN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of vast national importance; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and ingenious workers; can use several men of high calibre. Call 10-12, 220 Broadway, Suite 4015.

SECRETARY to executive; must have initiative; state experience and salary expected. J 81 Times.

SET-UP MEN,

thoroughly familiar with setting up and operating thread millers, gear shapers and hobbers.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.

Several first-class automatic screw machine operators wanted at once; best rates. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, BY LARGE MANUFACTURING LEATHER GOODS HOUSE; A BRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS, AND HONEST YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT ESSENTIAL. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED, "ASSISTANT," 151 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK experienced with drugs and chemicals; state full particulars, T. A., 803 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, will take the place of the present Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally, at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 996 West 49th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
118 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

C. F. Hasson, Pres. J. J. McLaughlin, Gen. Mgr.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street,
N. Y. City.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.

Established 1909.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

!!! SPECIAL !!!

CREDIT MANAGER.

An official representative of a large Boston manufacturing company will be at our offices today to interview men qualified through experience and training to take full charge of a Credit Department.

Only thoroughly equipped men of pronounced personality and energy will be considered.

Salary $3,500-$4,000.

If interested, act immediately!

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BKPR.—Commission merchants and exporters want man about $0 with thorough understanding of D. E. bkpg.; $30 week.

BKPR.—Wall St. experience, $30 week.

BKPR. & COST CLERK.—Growing motor truck mfrs.; $25-$30.

BKPR.—Permanent position with exclusive L. I. country club; during Winter at city office; $125 mo., board and room.

PRIVATE SEC'Y.—Office owner-known estate; must be able to meet "big men"; $30 week.

PRIVATE SEC'Y to official of mfg. co.; will have to travel; $30 week.

LAW STENO.—In legal dept. of mfg. concern; prefer one intending to study law; $30 week.

STENO.—3, 6, or 8 hr. fwdg. business, $25 week.

STENO.—Machine tool concern; $25 week.

STENO. AND LEDGER CLERK.—Chemical house; $25 week.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must have drug or chemical experience; able to supervise several assts.; $30 week.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Exp. with house handling steel lockers or similar line; $125 mo.

EXPORT CLERK.—Hours 13 to 9 P. M.; $25 week.

SALES LEDGER CLERK.—Mercantile exp.; $25-$28 week.

SALES CORRESPONDENT for up-State firm making eng. instruments; must have good education and creative ability rather than exp.; $100-$125 month according to ability.

OFFICE ASST. AND STENO.—Office of eng. large corp.; should be familiar mech. terms; $20-$25.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.—Large city hosp.; board, lodging, and $75 month.

TYPIST AND CABLE CLERK.—Foreign banking house; will consider good typist without exp.; $85 month.

MAIL AND ORDER CORRESPONDENT.—Long-established Christian millinery house; start $20 week.

CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK.—Must know Spanish; exporters; $18-$20 week.

MARGIN CLERK.—Broker; familiar customary abbreviations; $20-$22 week.

CLERK.—Light work; long hours; good penman; wholesale market; $18 week.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Uptown; $18-$20 week.

LEDGER CLERK AND STENO.—Chemical engr. co.; A1 references; $18-$25 week.

STENO.—Young man who wishes to go to Rhode Island soon, and typist for the Summer; applicants must be ready to leave for camp today; transportation paid; salary $70 month, board and room.

YOUNG MEN for clerical exp. in export and import house; must be 21 years of age; $65 month to start.

OFFICE BOYS AND JR. CLERKS for positions uptown and central location.

Call 9-1, Room 715.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.

BOOKKEEPER: Young, growing shipping concern, $25.

STENOGRAPHER: Engineering, $22.

TYPIST: Temporary, $3.00 day.

OFFICE BOY: Good position for bright boy for summer, $10-$12.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
ADDIE BROWN, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper wanted, the most competent obtainable for $25 a week; applications in writing may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 8th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 20-21, experienced, capable answering telephone and taking charge of office; $18 to start. J. Hungerford Smith Co., 231 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, one who has had experience and capable of doing general office work; $20-$25. Apply in own handwriting. J 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER familiar with office routine; underwood machine; office in Brooklyn. Apply by phone. Main 1323.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; excellent opportunity for man anxious to advance. Call Room 1434, 26 Broad Exchange.

STENOGRAPHER with thorough knowledge office routine; must be experienced. Call Thursday, Room 935, 116 West 30th.

TRACERS.

Men experienced in tracing structural steel and mechanical drawings and layouts. J 93 Times.

TYPIST.—Large downtown bank requires services of young man or woman; must be competent French-English translator; knowledge of stenography not required, but typewriting essential. Address "P. D.," P. O. Box 852, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN,

well educated, for work in traffic department, of large organization; unusual opportunity for advancement; must be clean cut, ambitious, and possess initiative; moderate salary to start; state age, education, qualifications. Box T M 405 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, between 21 and 25 years of age, for special office work; must have had several years office experience and have some knowledge of advertising; an excellent future for intelligent and hard-working young man; give details of experience and salary expected. J 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to take charge of sample department in leading exporters of general merchandise; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, B 498 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 15 to 17, wanted by old-established house, financial district; good opportunity for desirable party; write, giving age and nationality. B 448 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, excellent typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; bookkeeping machine operator preferred; good paying position with advancement; write A. G., Box 55, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, between 18 and 18 years, to make himself generally useful in office. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Elmer & Embury Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th St.

YOUNG MEN; 18; help around house departments. Address House, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

YOUTH, 16-17, for export office manufacturer; opportunity to learn export business for hard-working and ambitious young man; state education, experience, salary expected. Write N. V. Co., Room 614, World Bldg.

YOUTHS; 16; learn jobbing business; beginning care stock. Address Jobber, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

Instruction.

TRY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANCY

OCTOBER, 1919,

AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANCY,

OCTOBER, 1920.

October 15 to November 15 is the period during which one-fourth of the year's business changes, readjustments, and building up of staffs are made.

If you have a faculty for figures and the crude stuff for the making of an accountant, there is just about time between now and October 15th this year for you, thru suitable intensive training—during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a week.

And ample time to qualify before October, 1920, for position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert, at a salary of at least $75 a week—with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of raw ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote five spare hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business-training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with just pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

113 West 42nd Street.

Telephone Bryant 8920.

MEN WANTED.

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C.

BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

SPECIAL COACHING COURSE IN ACCOUNTING

under nationally known C. P. A.'s. Personal attention by new plan. Prepared for COST, AUDITING, ACCOUNTING and C. P. A. work. Elective system. Low tuition. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars, write, phone or call.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCY.,
309 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

BIG SHORTAGE

WIRELESS OPERATORS.

We have more calls than we can fill. Our course will fit you for one of these paying and healthy positions in a surprisingly short time. Class now forming. Call for booklet.

Y. M. C. A. RADIO SCHOOL,
157 East 86th St.,
New York. Lenox 6061.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL FOR DRAFTING.

Skilled draftsmen earn big money and are in constant demand; drafting taught in all its branches in the only completely equipped day and evening drafting schools in Manhattan; special ten weeks' course just starting. Call, write, or phone today for free pass, 157 East 86th St., New York. Lenox 6061.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL,
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
26 E. 59TH ST., ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9812.
Instructions in driving and repairing. VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.

Become a Motion Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographer; 3 months' practical course covers all. Day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Catalog T. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1682.

APPERSON EIGHT 1919, SPECIAL BODY, 4,000 MILES, CORD TIRES; COST $4,000; WILL OFFER AT $2,000; OWNER SAILING. ALEX. BROWN, TEL. VANDERBILT 4275, OR ROOM 1306, 2 WEST 45TH.

ASTOR AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,934 Broadway. Phone Col. 3422.
MARMON 34, seven-passenger.
MARMON 34, sedan.
STANDARD 8, special body, six pass.
NATIONAL seven-passenger.
STUTZ 1918 6-passenger.
PATHFINDER 1918 6-passenger.
All late models and fully equipped.
DAVIS sedan and many others.
1,934 Broadway, near 65th St.
Open evenings and Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY. (57th St.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.
1917-16 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 2-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-16 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 BUICK Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1919-18-17 HUDSON Touring and Roadster.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Town Car.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet, khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 NATIONAL 7-Pass. Highway "6."
1916-17 HAYNES Chummy Roadster.
1917 DODGE Roadster.
1918 OVERLAND Country Club.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 STUTZ Touring, 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
1918 STUTZ Speedster.
1916 CADILLAC 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 FRANKLIN Brougham.
1918 RELIANCE Touring.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1919 SIMPLEX 7-Pass. Touring.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 867-868 Circle.

BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER.
BUICK 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 7-PASS.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MERCER 1918-9 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2188.

BRETLEY, LOUIS. 'PHONE 270 COL.
303 West 59th St.

1918 PACKARD 3-35 Limousine, 7-passenger.
1918 PACKARD 3-35 Fleetwood Brougham.
1918 PACKARD 1-25 Runabout, wire wheels.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
1918 CHANDLER Touring, 7-passenger.
1917 CADILLAC Touring, 7-passenger.
1917 CADILLAC Landaulet.
1915 FIAT Town Car.

BUICK 1918 Roadster.
CADILLAC 1917 Sport Model, 4-Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Club Roadster.
CADILLAC 1917 Victoria, 4-Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Limousine, 7-Pass.
STUTZ 1916 Speedster and Roadster.
COLE 1918 Touring.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 5-Pass.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring, 7-Pass.
PACKARD-1915 Landaulette 3-38.
PIERCE Latest Model 38 Touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5072.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 Lorin 4, 5-pass., touring.
CADILLAC 1918 runabout.
CADILLAC 1917 runabout; splendid condition.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger coupe.
OLDSMOBILE 1919 4-passenger sport model.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 7-pass.; price, new.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Bearcat.
STUTZ 1918 16-valve roadster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., est. 1898.
1,576 Broadway. Circle 63. Open Evenings.

BUICK late model; a recognized heavily sold economical car; perfect condition; at an unusual price, $1,000; can be seen immediately. 1303 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings.

BUICK 1918 6-cylinder touring, almost new. Wiener, 217 W. 48th, garage.

BUICK, small six 1917 7-passenger, perfect. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

BUICK 1919 B-45 Little Six touring, like new. Smith, Morningside 181.

BUICK 1918, B 45, 6-cylinder, almost new. 126 East 82d. 2,084 Madison Square.

BUICK 1917 6-cylinder touring, perfect condition. Potter, Morningside 181.

BUICK 1916-1917 TOURING, roadsters. Finch, 1,700 Broadway, 24 floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE INSURE WHILE WE GUARANTEE.
For Four Months With Every Car.

CRANE SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC "57" Collapsible Brougham.
CADILLAC "57" FRANTON 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "57" ROADSTER.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 2-PASS. ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
ROAMER 1919 Duesenberg Town Car.
RICHARDS-KNIGHT 1917 PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
BERKLEY SPECIAL 8'LISTER, latest type.
LANCIA 1918 SPECIAL 4-PASS.
LANCIA 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA 1917 Special Coupe. Brougham.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 Bway. at 52d St. Bldg., Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. second series.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria.
SILVER APPERSON 1919; new.
STUTZ 1918 Roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-Passenger Sport.
MERCER 1917 4-Passenger.
MERCER 1917 Roadster.
MERCER Speedster.
FRANKLIN 1918 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Touring.
HUDSON 1918 Runabout, Landau.

MANY OTHERS.

LOBELL-ABORN, 230 West 58TH ST.

CADILLAC (1919) Victoria, 4 passenger, new; PIERCE-ARROW (1918) touring, 38 h. p. F. TURNER, 90 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

CADILLAC, beautiful maroon, 1916 touring, bumper, shock absorber, slip covers; thoroughly overhauled last year; price, $1,600. Phone Apartment 810, Plaza Hotel.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; make offer. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC, 1919 roadster; almost new; guaranteed perfect; make offer. Mayer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC 1919 7-PASSENGER TOURING, new; rare opportunity. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway, 8th floor. Circle 8500.

CADILLAC 1918, 7-passenger touring, practically new. Owner, 1,700 Broadway, 8th floor. Schwartz, 148 West 68th. Columbus 5250.

CADILLAC 1919 4-PASSENGER, sport model; wire wheels, spare, paint and tires like new.

CADILLAC, 1919 touring; practically new; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC "8," 1916 touring, in fine condition; price reasonable. 525 West 27th. Chelsea 9885.

CADILLAC coupe, 1919; used 4,000 miles; Royal cord tires; car almost new throughout. Kenneth Campbell, 235 West 56th.

CADILLAC, 1917, sport-type touring; splendid condition; well appointed. Owner, Plaza 8435.

CADILLAC, 1918 coupe; perfect beauty; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CHANDLER touring, late model; the only way to appreciate car is to come and see it; bargain, $900. 1203 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings.

CHANDLER 7-Passenger Touring, 1917, mechanically perfect. P. & K. Auto Service Co., 1751 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Flatbush 3778.

CHANDLER, 1917 touring, newly painted; good condition; will demonstrate. 320 West 70th.

CHEVROLETS RIGHT FROM FACTORY. Sedans, coupelets, tourings, runabouts; delivery same day; cash or make your own terms; top allowance on your car; free instruction. Phone Melrose 10083. 851 East 149th. Bronx.

CHEVROLETS, all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment, balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Hines, authorized Chevrolet dealer, 2,400 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

COLE "AERO-8" SPORT MODEL. Like new throughout; immediate delivery. COLE USED CAR DEPT., 226 West 58th St., (Broadway.)

DODGE 1917 roadster, perfect. Russell & Maxwell, 124 West 54th. Circle 1740.

FIAT, 15, ROADSTER IN PERFECT CONDITION; JUST PAINTED 6-WIRE WHEELS, NEW TIRES; PRICE $3,500. TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 844.

FORD WANTED; YELLOW 2-SEATED STATION WAGON. ROOM 1506, 2 WEST 45TH.

FORD cars on easy payments plan; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. K 1364 Times Bronx.

FORD touring car, almost new, for sale. Tire Store, 789 7th Av.

FORD SEDAN, '18, $490; coupelette, $450. 20th Century Auto Co., 250 West 54th.

FORD DELIVERY FOR SALE; 1919; BARGAIN. EILEEN NOVELTY, 830 B'WAY.

FRANKLIN 1916, Series 9, five-passenger touring; condition perfect. Phone Circle 9692.

FULTON truck, 1918; new rack body, with cab; completely overhauled and repainted; excellent mechanical condition; ready for immediate service; price $875. Fred Colver, 1,847 Broadway. Phone Columbus 7100.

CROW-ELKHART 1919 touring; purchased in April; will sacrifice. N 374 Times.

HUDSON LATE 1917 SPEEDSTER. Special trimmings; mechanically perfect. Cole Used Car Dept., 226 West 58th St.. (Broadway.)

HUDSON, 1918 touring, with Winter top; new paint; A1 condition; will demonstrate.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Relatively high air pressure continues over the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern and Southern States, and low pressure prevails over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. This pressure distribution has been attended by local rains in Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Northern Montana, and North Dakota, and fair weather prevails in all other regions. High temperatures for the season prevail generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the New England and South Atlantic coast and in Texas. The weather is cooler over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

The outlook is for fair weather Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable in the Florida Peninsula and in the vicinity of Lake Superior. Warm weather will prevail in all interior districts east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds off Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle variable winds and fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, gentle to moderate east, fair weather except showers off Florida Coast; West Gulf, West Gulf Coast, moderate variable winds and local showers.

FORECASTS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer on the east coast.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919	1918.		1919.	1918.
2 A. M.	78	65	4 P. M.	80	66
3 A. M.	72	60	6 P. M.	88	67
4 A. M.	74	61	8 P. M.	79	66
5 A. M.	76	60	11 P. M.	78	64

This thermometer is 114 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80, for the corresponding date last year it was 64, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 6 P. M. Minimum temperature, 65 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent at 8 A. M., 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

Fire Record.

A M		Loss.
12:06	710 3 Av., church	Not given
12:30	2 W. 91 St., William Wilson	Slight
2:55	2 W. 8 Av., S. Weinstein	Not given
3:55	1 E. 110 St., Astor estate	Not given
6:10	1 E. 110 St., Astor estate	Slight
8:25	243 2 Av., Charles Heines	Slight
10:56	4 Av., Welsch & Oelman	Not given
P M		
12:17	17 St., not given	Not given
1:00	Ferry, Interborough Co.	Not given
1:00	Boulevard and Centre Sts. (auto.)	Slight
1:00	Morris Park	Slight
1:00	South and Roosevelt Sts. (auto.)	Not given
1:00	Hahn & Co., 2 Av., S. Forth	Slight
5:00	7 Mangan St., (auto.) W. Whit-	Slight
5:00	1,257 So. Boulevard, M. Curry	Slight
5:00	1,257 E. Tremont Av. (fence) O.	Slight
5:00	Wade & Co.	Slight
5:30	520 W. 170 St., O. Reilly	Slight
9:00	135 Maple St., (auto.) F. N. Berkowitz	Not given

Education Notes.

Associate Superintendent John L. Tildsley delivered an address on "The Reorganization of the High Schools for the Service of Democracy" before the general session of the National Education, at Milwaukee on Wednesday night. He said that unless the American high schools insisted on giving every one of its students a definite training for the duties of citizens, the boys and girls in it would not be equipped for service in a democracy.

Frank R. Rexford, in charge of civics in the high schools, will deliver an address on "Teaching Civics in New York City" at 10 A. M. today at the Summer session of the City College.

Former President of the Board of Education Thomas W. Churchill is spending the summer at Rockaway Beach. Jerome A. O'Connell of the Board of Education will also spend his vacation there.

P. S. 152, Manhattan, will have a vacation school for pupils who were left back, for pupils who are anxious to skip a grade, for English and foreigners, and for pupils who wish to make up the necessary 185 days for earning papers. Registration will take place today and on July 7 from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sessions will begin July 7 and continue to Aug. 15, from 9 A. M. to noon.

In the Summer high school for girls this year's program will help pupils shorten their high school course. They will be allowed to take two subjects, spending two hours a day on each. Those who earn an A or B certificate will not be required to take the September examinations. They will be allowed to skip a grade. Provision has been made for the enrollment of elementary school graduates who wish to gain time by entering advanced grades in one or two subjects. Students who expect to enter an academic high school may complete the first year's work in English, algebra or algebra. Those who will start upon a commercial course may register for English, bookkeeping, stenography or typewriting. High school applicants may register on July 7, at 8:30, in the Washington Irving auditorium. The classes are open to any one wishing to take high school work. Daily sessions from 9 to 1 will be held for eight weeks, beginning July 7. A special course has been prepared for those who wish to take examinations in September, preparatory to entering the nursing profession.

The Civil Service.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Transitman, Grade C, Board of Water Supply, Engineering Division, Reservoir Department—Herbert A. Dibbell, Jr., 83.50; James P. Hynes, 79.25.

To Foreman Baker, Grade 3, Department of Correction—P. H. Geiger, 81.50; Michael Mealie 81.

To Stenographer and Typewriter, Grade 2, Department of Health, General Administration—Nellie H. Leonard, 86.53. Food and Forage—Ida Jokinen, 85.62. General Administration, Manhattan—Louise May, Miss Louise A. Schlag, 84.80; Catherine O'Connor, 83.24.

United States.

The commission announces for July 22 an examination for inspector, Child Labor Tax Division, for men and women. Vacancies in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year, with actual traveling expenses and an allowance for subsistence during absence from headquarters on official business. Age limit from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. Applicants must be persons of good moral character, of quick and accurate powers of observation, and good interviewers. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience on outline for plan of work. 40. Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointment certification will be made of eligibles who are within reasonable age limits.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of Massachusetts.—Consolidated Cause In Equity No. 834.—THE ARCHIBALD McNEIL & SONS COMPANY, Complainant, vs. BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.

ORDER

(June 6, 1919)

MORTON, J. Upon reading and filing the petition of William B. Donham, Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company, with respect to the extension of time for proof of claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, and it appearing to the Court that the time fixed by the Receiver, pursuant to Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by the Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause and extended by an order of this Court, made and entered on the 15th day of May, 1919, within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in said Article Thirteenth, may have such claims, debts and demands expire on June 7th, 1919, and it further appearing to the Court that it is to the advantage of all concerned that the time within which any such claim, debt and demand shall be presented to the Receiver be extended, it is

ORDERED

That the time within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts and demands against the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by this Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause, may present their claims to the Receiver pursuant to the provisions of said Article Thirteenth, be and hereby is extended from June 7th, 1919, to and including July 7th, 1919, subject, however, to the terms and provisions of said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale; it is further

ORDERED

That the Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company shall publish a copy of this Order as soon as may be after the entry thereof at least four (4) times prior to July 7th, 1919, in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in each of the places in which the notice of the sale to be made under said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale is directed to be published.

By the Court.

JOHN E. GILMAN, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

All proofs of such unpaid claims, debts or demands should be mailed or delivered to the Receiver at the address given below.

WALLACE B. DONHAM, Receiver of BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, 245 State St., Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....8:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:24	1:00	6:40	7:14
Governors Island	1:02	1:44	7:38	7:49
Hell Gate	3:04	3:42	9:47	10:24

Arrived—Wednesday, July 2.

SS America, Gibraltar, June 30.
SS Mexico, Havana, June 29.
SS North Carolina, Brest, June 22.
SS Bar Harbor, Calbarien, June 27.
SS Arnestook, Azores, June 24.
SS Challenger, Rotterdam, June 19.
SS Hotham Newton, Liverpool, June 19.
SS Karimoen, Barbados, June 25.
SS Wabash, Gibraltar, June 19.
SS Deronof, Cristobal, June 22.
SS Itsukushima Maru, Port Talbot, June 19.
SS City of Rangoon, Boston, July 1.
SS Gangfjord, Tanamo, June 23.
SS Washtenaw, Rotterdam, June 14.
SS Hilarius, Havana, June 27.
SS Bonneterre, Cristobal, June 22.
SS Abangares, Kingston, June 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Australia	London	May 24
Regina	Barry	May 28
Rollo	Antwerp	June 1
Arabian	Hull	June 16
Honolulu	Dartmouth	June 15
Gendyk	Barbados	June 17
Point Judith	Gibraltar	June 18
Turretcrown	Dartmouth	June 17
Mae	Swansea	June 18
Nigro	Genoa	June 5
Eastgate	Havre	June 16
Splendor	Genoa	June 12
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Caserta	Marseilles	June 21
Wampum	Bordeaux	June 17
Woordam	Falmouth	June 23
El Almirante	Galveston	June 26
Lampasas	Galveston	June 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 26
Caronia	Liverpool	June 25
Lancaster	Bordeaux	June 21
Wilhelmina	Brest	June 24
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 2
Seattle	Jacksonville	June 25
Maracaibo	Brest	June 25
Hamlet	Curacao	June 26
Arizonian	Barrow	June 31
Santa Cecilia	St. Nazaire	June 23
El Paso	St. Nazaire	June 23
El Monte	New Orleans	June 28
	Galveston	June 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Huntington	Brest	June 24
Patricia	Brest	June 24
Muscaline	St. Nazaire	June 22
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 21
E. L. Doheny	Brest	June 23

DUE SUNDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	Marseilles	June 22
Re d'Italia	Marseilles	June 23

DUE MONDAY.

Wampum	Bordeaux	June 17
Santa Ana	Bordeaux	June 26
Calamares	St. Nazaire	June 27
George Washington	Brest	June 20
San Juan	San Juan	July 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Malls Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lorraine, Havre		12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Christiansand	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Paula, Brest	12:00 M.	3:15 P.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Rosa, Brest		12:00 M.
Julia Luckenbach, Brest		12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest		12:00 M.
Tivives, Cristobal	7:30A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munwood, Sagua		12:00 M.
Samland, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
U. S. T. Harrisburg, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tabor, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Montoso, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Conno, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan Macmaster, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Rhios Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples		12:00 M.
Zeppelin, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Tiger, Brest		12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest		12:00 M.
Aeolus, Brest		12:00 M.
Rijndam, Brest		12:45 P.M.
Mobile, Brest		1:15 P.M.
Troy, Brest		12:30 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carpnia, at Halifax, July 2.
SS President Wilson, at Trieste, June 24.
SS Awa Maru, at Kobe, June 20.
SS Bristol, at Montevideo, June 28.
SS Swedyk, Thurs. at London, July 1.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Sofia, from Naples, June 22.
SS Rencue'a, from Sekondi, June 27.
SS Paulsboro, from Gibraltar, June 28.
SS Lewis K. Thurlow, from St. Lucia, June 20.
SS Walton Hall, from London, June 30.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 7:30 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Manoa, July 3.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco—SS Sonoma, July 3.
Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Africa Maru, July 4.
Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Empress of Asia, July 5.
Hawaii, via Seattle—SS Glymont, July 5.
Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Kashima Maru, July 7.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

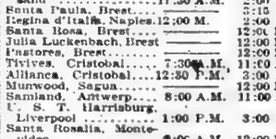
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold that certain obligation arising out of an insurance policy No. 7,295,621, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars upon receipt of due proof of death of Rosa Molnar.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

An Ideal Holiday Playground.



45 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery Weekdays, 9; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.

Special Holiday Boat Service July 4, 5 & 6

THE POPULAR STEAMERS
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Will leave BATTERY PIER, 9 A. M.
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FARE Round Trip Sundays and Holidays: Adults, 85c; Children, 50c. Weekdays: Adults, 65c; Children, 30c. Including War Tax.

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Str. "Homer Ramsdell"

Music. Restaurant. Luncheons.
Connects at West Point or Newburgh with return steamer to New York.
Leave Franklin St., rain or shine, 1:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:00 P. M.
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Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:00, 12:45, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Pier 1 N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:30, 9:30 P. M. Coney, 10:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30 P. M.
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Direct Rail Connections to all points North, East and West. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Ideal one-day outings.

Leave W. 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:25; Yonkers, 9:50; stopping at †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 10:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †West Point (except Sunday), †Cornwall, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.

Additional steamer for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston Point, July 3rd and 4th, leaves Desbrosses St. at 9:40 A. M.

On Saturday afternoon steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. for Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

†Return steamer same day from points marked †.

Telephone: Canal 8260.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses St. Pier New York

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Day & Night Trips (Weather Permitting) DOWN THE BAY
To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 40c Each Way
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F. J. and W. F. WELTON, Proprietors.

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On Beautiful Fisher's Island
Always Cool—Seashore and Country. Mansion House Management
Excellent table—Milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables fresh from our own farms, fish and lobsters from adjacent waters. Music, boating, bathing, golf, tennis. Lovely white sandy beach. Nice Cool Rooms, facing water, $25 week. Rooms, with bath, $35 week, incl. meals.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
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Early reservations essential.
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Orchestra; dancing. Instructor; golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Special attractions and inducements for the younger set. Haute's saddle horses. Special family rates. Standard Army Officers' tents; raised floors.
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Great White Sulphur Springs.
Modern Bathing Establishment
Fishing, Music, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Boating.
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ON EMPIRE TOURS.

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COTTAGES
Own Golf Links.
Tennis, Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Orchestra. Steam heat.
Supplies from nearby farms. Booklet.
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Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

The Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium, Kingston-on-Hudson, N. Y.
An Ideal resort for those who seek rest and recreation. Shady lawns, large grove, hammocks, swings, climbs, games and entertainments. Baths, massage, physical culture, electrical treatments. Good table. Fresh vegetables. Light and airy rooms, with or without baths. Metaparsical Chautauqua July 29th-August 10th. Write for booklet and rates.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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45 minutes to 42d St.; capacity 150; $14 up; sleeping porches, private baths, dancing, tennis; swimming pool, fishing, saddle horses, instructors. Grill. Telephone White Plains 1163. Booklet.

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Now Open. Elevation 2250 feet.
Address John K. Van Wagenen, Manager. Catskill, N. Y.

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ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year; refined resort. Hotel accommodations and cottages with board; 200 acres; private lake; all sports; excellent table; homelike. J. D. WEIL, Wingdale, New York.

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KAATERSKILL, N. Y.
Spend your Summer in the Switzerland of America. Table and service equal to the Best N. Y. City Hotels.
New Open. Parent & Richards, Inc.

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THE REXMERE CLUB HOTEL
Open June 28. C. W. PECK, MGR.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Opens July 3rd. LELAND SYKES, Manager.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
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Hotel Amer. Plan
Modern Private Baths.
—PARK INN—
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
First Class a la Carte Restaurant
Moderate Prices
Orchestra. Dancing.
Open June 28th.
L. WINTERFIELD, Prop.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
76 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service. With or without Private Baths.
Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage.
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Opens July 1. Elevator; garage; grill-room; steam heat; orchestra, dancing; boating, bathing, tennis; plaza rooms. Golf. Write for booklet. Nacadagra, N. Y. J. T. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

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Modern in all its appointments.
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All improvements; electric lights; steam heat; tennis. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
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Homelike, get-together all-one-family place. Established reputation for superior excellence of table. Booklet. C. H. PETRIE, Old Forge, N. Y.

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Open year round, delightfully situated on crest Orange Mountains, famous for its homelike atmosphere and hospitality. Rates reasonable, table unsurpassed.

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On the Ocean, Spring Lake Beach.
Open until Oct. Excellent table; music. Bathing, Golf, Tennis. 'Phone 306. Ownership Management. LOUIS N. MOSS.

CALIFORNIA LODGE, Lake Hopatcong. Different from anything, anywhere. Christian management; on lake shore; trolley terminal near; 5 minutes D., L. & W.; own dance hall; orchestra; near all churches; phone; rate $16. Beautifully illustrated booklet.

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Electric lights. Enlarged ballroom. Excellent table. Music. Boating, bathing, tennis. T. R. Moore Hotel Co., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Along the Ocean Front. Unusually attractive at all seasons of the year. Luxurious lobbies, open verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the sea. Fresh and Sea water baths. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage. Write for literature and terms.
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On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
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Vermont Av. and the beach, near all attractions. Capacity 250. High-class, modern hotel. Superior table, elevator, private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Extensive porches. Ownership mgmt. M. L. FARLEY.
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The Atlantic Coast's newest and most luxurious hotel—costing $4,000,000—now open to the public and catering to a select clientele. On the Board Walk, yet in the quiet Chelsea residential district.
Direction of D. M. Linnard, President of the California Hotel Company, operating the famous Hotels Maryland, Huntington and Green at Pasadena, the Alexandria and California Hotels at Los Angeles, the Belvedere at Santa Barbara, the Fairmont and Palace at San Francisco, and The Linnard to be opened next year in New York City.

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A New, Modern Hotel of Concrete Construction.
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Ideally located. Luxurious suites; private baths. Running hot and cold water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 800.
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Ocean block. Rooms to the ocean. $100 and up. Daily and Weekly rates and reservations on application.

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Excellent cuisine. G. M. GATTLE.

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One Block to Beach and Natatorium.
150—All Outside Rooms—150
Refurnished; elevator; private baths; rooms with or without running water, white service; capacity 250. Strant & Mo

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Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—July 1, on motor road between Great Neck, Hempstead, Babylon and Quogue, box containing number of child's dresses, size 3 years. Suitable reward if promptly returned intact to Mrs. E. C. Devereux, Post House, Quogue, L. I.

LOST — Sunday, an electric cars between Clinton Av., West Hoboken, and Perth Amboy, wallet containing sum of money and passport marked A. S. Colbeth; liberal reward offered. Return to Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., Perth Amboy, or Gilmartin & Co., 71 Broad St., New York City.

LOST—Tuesday, July 1, in Long Island train leaving Penn Station 5:48 for Patchogue, dark-blue knitted silk purse with red stripes and steel beads, containing small sum money. Finder please communicate with D. W. S., Hostess House B, Camp Upton, L. I. Liberal reward.

LOST — Tan colored silver-fitted handbag marked N. McV., either in 7th Av. subway train or in Pennsylvania Station, Long Island side, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 2; $25 reward. N. McVickar, 49 Wall St. Telephone Hanover 8100.

LOST—Saturday evening, lady's small blue moire silk change purse, containing diamond necklace, change, small bills, medal, key, and owner's card; reward if returned. A. B. M., 1,024 East 12th St., Flatbush, N. Y. Tel. Midwood 63.

LOST—Monday night, portfolio left in taxi taken from Claridge Hotel to Penn Station, important papers, no value to finder; reward. Return to Diamond Rubber Co., 1,780 Broadway; Circle 5440.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St.; phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St. Phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, initialed C. A. S. on back, on subway, between Penn. Station and Rector St.; keepsake. Liberal reward if returned to Cornelius A. Simonson, 100 Broadway.

LOST—June 28, between Bear Mountain Inn and Queensboro, green leather purse, containing money, watch, keys, and papers; reward. Penrose. Phone Plaza 10100, between 11 and 5.

LOST—Gold watch, blue face, monogram "B. D. W." inside, "Harry to Birdie"; fob attached, monogram "T. C. W."; large reward. B. D. Wright, Kew Gardens, L. I.

LOST—Ladies' velvet hand bag, containing money, 50 trip ticket, Westfield, N. J., automobile licenses, vicinity 34th St.; reward. Elydenburgh, 17 Battery Place, Room 1024. Phone Whitehall 1300.

LOST—On Monday evening, June 30, a diamond lavaliere, in or near the Polytechnic Institute; liberal reward, no questions asked. Finder please return to Polytechnic Institute or to S. Cartoon, 4,618 15th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—June 30, noon time, in Penn Station, between Atlantic City trains and Long Island trains, dark brown fox scarf; reward. Newton, Audubon 460.

LOST—June 28,—black leather purse, between Bear Mountain Inn and Queensboro, contains money, watch, keys, &c.; reward. Penrose. Plaza 10100, between 11 and 5.

LOST—Between 57th and 60th Sts., Park and Madison Avs., an amethyst and pearl pin, prized as an heirloom; reward if returned to (C. W. W.) Apt. 2W, 51 East 58th St.

LOST—Leather, folding pocket book, containing tickets and trunk checks to Savannah, Georgia; also few bills. Return to T. G. Greene, Hotel Woodward.

LOST—Late Saturday night, 5th Av. between Brevoort and 80th St., blue silk handbag, containing money, keys, personal belongings; reward. K 771 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's pearl ring set with four diamonds, in or around Hotel Knickerbocker. Liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST—Monday, diamond studded signet ring, 111th St. to 26th-4th Av.; liberal reward. 545 West 111th. Apartment 3-E. Cathedral 6165.

LOST—Tuesday, leather handbag, initials "I. E. C." between Keyport and Freehold; liberal reward. Address W. F. Shaw, Grand Atlantic Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

LOST—Gray Alaskan wolf neckpiece, vicinity Broadway and 80th, to Riverside and 90th; liberal reward. Mrs. Sraver, 64 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Pearl brooch sunburst with diamond in centre. Reward if returned to Marx, 441 3d St., Brooklyn. Phone South 2817.

LOST—Tuesday, 2 P. M., ladies' wrist watch at Park Av. and 42d St.; reward. Please return to 103 Park Av., Room 515.

LOST.—42d or 43d Sts., between Park and 5th Av., bar pin, set with pearls; reward. D 52 Times.

LOST—$5 reward for the return of 2 dresses left on Christopher Street ferryboat. A. D. Creveling, 145 West 4th St.

LOST—Straw suit case, on the road between Jamaica and Forest Hills, L. I. Phone Hamnels 779 for liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, at Sea Gate, on Sunday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Coney Island 1813.

LOST—At Lord & Taylor's, Wednesday morning, July 2, a pendant jade earring. $10 reward if returned to Lord & Taylor.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, lost on 26th St.; liberal reward. N. Katz, 29 West 26th.

LOST—Platinum solitaire ring. Mayer, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn; Main 6480.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond, onyx horseshoe brooch, lost at Knollwood Country Club. Schumann, 2 West 56th St., New York.

$75 REWARD

return platinum and diamond bowknot pin, single loop, double ends, lost June 27, between 6th and Lexington Avs., 43d and 86th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—White terrier, brown spots, name "Watso"; reward. Stanley & Patterson, 23 Murray St.

When MEAT is scarce

Fish and many vegetable dishes can be greatly improved in flavor and made enjoyable by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It has been the leading table sauce for generations.

Italian BITTER-SWEET Chocolates



"Up in Mabels Room" and Nina's and Eloise and Mauds and Genevives you will find a supply of Hatches Italian Chocolates (WRAPPED WITH FRUITS)

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1918 Silver Apperson, 8 cyl., 7 pass.
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City's Representative at Traction Hearing Questions Commissioner's Jurisdiction.

$60,000,000 VALUATION UP

Expert for Railways Company Puts Total at $87,000,000—Would Cost $126,000,000 Now.

At the hearing before Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon yesterday on the application of Job E. Hedges, as receiver of the New York Railways Company, for authority to charge 3 cents for transfers at ninety-nine of the 113 points where transfers are now given without charge, a difference of opinion developed between Assistant Corporation Counsel E. J. Kohler and Mr. Nixon as to the Commissioner's jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Nixon wanted to know why there should be delay until Tuesday, when Federal Judge Mayer is expected to return the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines to the owners because of the failure of the company to pay the rentals due.

Mr. Kohler replied by saying that it was not possible to abolish any of the transfer points while the company still operated the leased lines. He was sure that the entire system would have to be disintegrated before an order by the Commissioner abolishing any of the transfer points could become effective.

Mr. Nixon wanted to know if Mr. Kohler thought it would be in the interest of the public to break up the system before a just rate of fare could be fixed, and added, "I am approaching this matter with an open mind."

In reply to a question by Mr. Nixon whether the city administration questioned his authority to make a fair adjustment of the matter, Mr. Kohler said that the receiver was proceeding on the theory that all of the leased property should be held, but was taking advantage of the situation by asking for permission to charge for transfers at ninety-nine free points. He admitted that it was up to the city to show that the receiver's application could not be granted.

$60,000,000 Valuation Debated.

Mr. Kohler asked for further delay in order that he might have an opportunity to examine the various estimates submitted as to the value of the property.

Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits

He explained that this was necessary if a fair basis for proceeding was to be obtained. In the meantime, he said, it would not be possible for him properly to cross-examine witnesses.

Commissioner Nixon replied that, while he did not care to commit himself, he was inclined to consider that $60,000,000 would represent the value of the property. He thought that if Mr. Kohler could submit his idea of the value by Monday an adjournment to that date might be arranged.

The time was too short, Mr. Kohler replied, and even if it was decided that $60,000,000 was the value of the property there were other questions that needed looking into. One of these questions, he said, concerned the power of the Commissioner to authorize a transfer charge.

Henry L. Stimson, of counsel for the receiver, interposed to say that, even if it was decided that $60,000,000 was the value of the property, it was $40,000,000 more than was needed to call for the relief asked for.

Mr. Nixon tried to obtain from Mr. Kohler just what the city's position was, and whether it had reached any decision as to the value of the property, but Mr. Kohler replied that he had not had sufficient time in which to investigate the subject to warrant an answer to the question.

Expert Sees Cost Doubled Now.

After Mr. Nixon directed Mr. Kohler to proceed with the cross-examination of witnesses, C. F. Ubelacker, an expert engineer, was called and repeated his testimony of Monday, to the effect that on a pre-war basis the property of the Railways Company was worth $87,000,000 in June, 1918, and that, at war prices, it would cost $126,000,000 to reproduce it. Mr. Kohler said he wanted to examine the witness later regarding the increase in net revenue that a transfer charge of 3 cents would produce.

Replying to questions by Mr. Stimson, the witness said that the value of the property owned outright by the Railways Company was $47,984,805, and that the value of its leased properties was $39,943,359. The hearing was dragging so that Receiver Hedges protested against keeping a number of the employes of the company away from their tasks, and asked that they be released as soon as possible.

"We don't seem to be getting anywhere," Mr. Hedges said.

Other witnesses testified that the cost of operation as compared with 1916 would show an increase of $3,000,000 a year, and that a charge of 3 cents at the ninety-five transfer points would increase the annual earnings of the company $826,000.

Mr. Stimson submitted that if Judge Mayer returned the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines to their owners on Tuesday, within five minutes thereafter the 5-cent rate would go in effect without transfers. He said that unless the application of the company was granted, the public would be paying a 10-cent fare.

Commissioner Nixon, in closing the session, directed that all memoranda relating to the case should be filed with him not later than 10:30 o'clock Monday.

TELLS SERBIA'S GREAT AID.

Dr. Cressy Praises Refusal of Separate Peace at Crisis of War.

Dr. William H. Cressy, a native of Boston, who has been for more than two years in charge of surgery for the Government of Serbia, told of conditions in that country at the offices of the Serbian Relief Committee of America yesterday. Dr. Cressy, who is a Major of the Royal Serbian Army, is sailing today on the steamship Lorraine, and nineteen American physicians and nurses will sail next week to assist him in reconstruction work in Southern Serbia.

Dr. Cressy said that Austrian agents deliberately spread typhus fever throughout Serbia and that 180,000 Serbs lost their life from this disease. He said there are today over 70,000 orphans in the country, and that some of the atrocities committed by the Bulgars, "the most brutal of the Central Powers," would "make people turn pale."

Serbia, Dr. Cressy declared, had done one of the greatest services to America and the Allies in refusing the terms of a separate peace which were repeatedly offered her in 1914 and 1915. "Had Serbia deserted the cause then," he added, "it would have given such great advantage to Germany and Austria that even the entrance of America into the war could hardly have been expected to turn the tide."

Dr. Cressy feels that Serbia has not had the attention that her sacrifice demands. He said that doctors, nurses, medical supplies, food and clothing were needed "more in Serbia today than in any other country."

Gerard Decorated by King Albert.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, yesterday received the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown from the King of the Belgians for services to the Belgian cause.

SHIP CELEBRATED PEACE.

2,000 Returning American Soldiers Joyful Over News of Treaty Signing

Decorated from bow to stern with the allied flags in honor of the signing of the Peace Treaty, the Royal Italian Mail Line steamer, America, docked here yesterday with more than 2,000 soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force on board. When the news that the Treaty had been signed was received by radio Saturday, Capt. Simone Gull, commander of the vessel, gave a dinner in honor of Major. Gen. William Howes Burnham and other American officers.

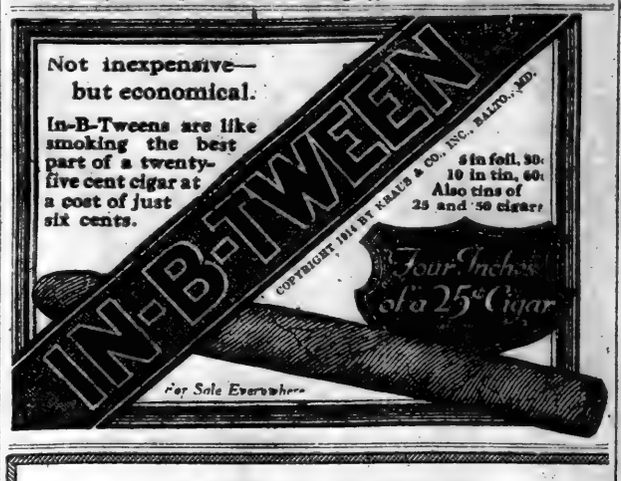
General Burnham, who was detailed in Greece for six months as a member of the Allied Military Commission and afterward as American Military Attaché, wore the decoration of the Order of Vakor, which was given him by the Greek Government. General Burnham said that the present King of Greece was very popular with his subjects.

Business conditions in Greece have somewhat improved since the signing of the armistice, according to the General. The readjustment was slow there, as everywhere else in Europe. General Burnham said that food was still scarce and brought exorbitant prices. "Most of the exports are now going to England. Lately American tobacco men arrived and went to the tobacco districts of Cavalla, Samsoun and Syrna, and I expect that some of this trade will be diverted to America."

The majority of the troops aboard the America were students at the Army University at Beaune. The men spoke in high terms of the university, but said they thought the three-months sessions were too short.

Denies King Alimony Plea.

Supreme Court Justice Platzek denied yesterday an application by Hiter King, living at the Hotel Vanderbilt, to reduce the alimony of $300 a month he agreed to pay under a divorce decree obtained in April by Mrs. Julia Esther King of 344 West Seventy-second Street, daughter of Charles E. Finlay of the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company. King told the court that he believed $200 a month was all he could pay for the support of his wife and two children. Mrs. King opposed the reduction.



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Makers
Children's HICKORY Garters

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued warm Friday; probably local showers Saturday.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,441. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919. EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

R-34 OFF HER COURSE NORTHEAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND; HERE SATURDAY; HANDLEY-PAGE FLIES TO NEW YORK TODAY; ALLIES TO TRY EX-KAISER IN LONDON AS TREATY BREAKER

LIKELY TO BANISH EX-GERMAN RULER TO LONELY ISLAND

Twenty-two Nations Expected to Demand His Extradition from Holland.

LLOYD GEORGE IN COMMONS

Defends Peace Terms and Says It Must Be Made Perilous to Plot Wars.

MUST TRY THE LEAGUE

Mention of It Evokes Cheers and Laughter — Women Cause Scene in Galleries.

More Than a Score of Powers to Ask Holland for Kaiser

LONDON, Friday, July 4.—The note to Holland requesting the extradition of the former German Emperor, it is understood, will be signed by twenty-two or twenty-three of the Powers.

According to The Daily Mail the Kaiser will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London. The death penalty will not be sought, the newspaper says, but if he is found guilty the Allies will ask his banishment for life to a remote island, following the precedent of Napoleon's exile.

The international court had intended to try the Ex-Emperor alone, The Daily Mail says, but the former Crown Prince may also be arraigned before it.

PARIS, July 3.—The Officers' Corps of the Prussian Army and German Navy, says a Berne dispatch to Havas, have sent a long appeal to the Queen of Holland not to permit the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, July 3.—One startlingly new thing stood out in Premier Lloyd George's eagerly expected speech on the Peace Treaty in the House of Commons today. That was the announcement that the ex-Kaiser would be tried before an allied tribunal in London.

The most of his speech was a report to the House and the action on the Peace Treaty. This showed that he was finally satisfied of the excellence of the work he had done, and also alive to the criticisms it would meet and the use that might be made of it in domestic politics. No small part of his speech was devoted to answering the criticisms of those who hold that the terms are too hard.

The house was crowded as the Premier came in and the members rose to their feet to greet him. The Prince of Wales was in the Peers' Gallery. Ambassador Davis was among the diplomats present.

After a tribute to the assistance he had received from Balfour, Barnes, the Dominion Ministers and the Government experts, he drew an eloquent picture between the Germany of 1914 and the Germany of today. There was no gloating over the plight to which she was reduced; the Premier merely pointed out the facts and stated that from his point of view the terms she would have exacted if she had been successful were terrible.

This gave him his text and he took up the challenge of his labor critics, carrying the House through the main outlines of the settlement, the liberation of oppressed territory, the reduction of armaments, the trial of the ex-Kaiser and others, and asked defiantly which one of these was unjust.

All through his speech the Prime Minister kept before the house his horror of what had happened and the miseries of the war. This was the background of his speech, and again and again it cropped out as being ever in his mind as he helped to negotiate the settlement.

He never hid for a moment his belief in the guilt of all the German people.

He made a strong appeal for approval of the proposed treaty with France, by which the latter should be guaranteed against unprovoked attack, and urged the House to accept the League of Nations as an honest and hopeful attempt to prevent wars.

"Let's try it," he cried. "If we had only had an agreement for an inquiry into international disputes five years ago the United States would have been in the war from the first day."

Then he summarized the achievements of the British Empire in the war and made an earnest plea for continued unity in the troublous days ahead.

Two Treaty Bills Introduced.

LONDON, July 3. (Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George gave the House of Commons this afternoon an explana-

Continued on Page Two.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Weimar Assembly May Ratify Peace Treaty by Saturday

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—The German National Assembly will deal with the treaty of peace between the Allies and Germany on Saturday, and a majority for the ratification of the instrument has been obtained, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Politiken.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, July 2.—Conciliatory and satisfactory assurances have been received by the allied powers in response to their communication to the German Government stating that the blockade of Germany be lifted when the treaty is ratified by the Germans. The German Government's note, said the National Assembly at Weimar was expected to ratify the treaty early next week and President Ebert would carry out the terms faithfully.

In the communication the German Government expresses the hope that with the lifting of the blockade the allied powers would also arrange to release German prisoners of war. The attitude of the German Government created an excellent impression in allied quarters. Continuance of that attitude is certain to result in willingness of the Allies to show most favorable consideration toward Germany in carrying out the peace conditions.

GAVE OUT TREATY DESPITE WILSON

French Action in Making Public Separate Protective Agreement Is Criticised.

HAD PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

He Held That Publication of Document was a Matter for the Senate to Decide.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—Some feeling has been aroused over the action of the French Government in publishing the texts of the Franco-American and Anglo-French treaties binding the United States and Great Britain to go to the assistance of France "in case of an unprovoked movement of aggression being made against France by Germany."

The publication of the Franco-American treaty violates the principle that international conventions to which the United States is a party must be held under the ban of secrecy until the Senate, which is a part of the treaty-making authority, authorizes the publication.

Before leaving Paris last week President Wilson explained this principle to the French officials, and it was understood that he obtained a promise that the French Government would be bound by it, as the publication in Europe would mean that the text was certain to be published in the United States.

The French Foreign Office printed several hundred copies of both compacts and distributed these among members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate as confidential documents. Brief summaries of the conventions began to appear in the Paris press, however, and the fear was expressed that the complete texts would be given out by some member of Parliament. Moreover, considerable pressure was exerted to have the texts furnished to the French public, in order to quiet apprehension that the German Treaty of Peace did not afford sufficient guarantees for the protection of the French against German aggression.

Whatever the cause, a sudden decision was reached by the French Government late yesterday to publish the treaties.

The supposition that Secretary Lansing wirelessed President Wilson, on the George Washington and obtained his assent to the publication is erroneous. Mr. Lansing took no action, as he was well aware that it was contrary to the President's wish and in violation of the rule that the Senate alone was entitled to remove the ban of secrecy so far as the United States was concerned.

Before furnishing copies of both agreements to the press the French Foreign Office sought to obtain the consent of the British Government yesterday, but was unsuccessful.

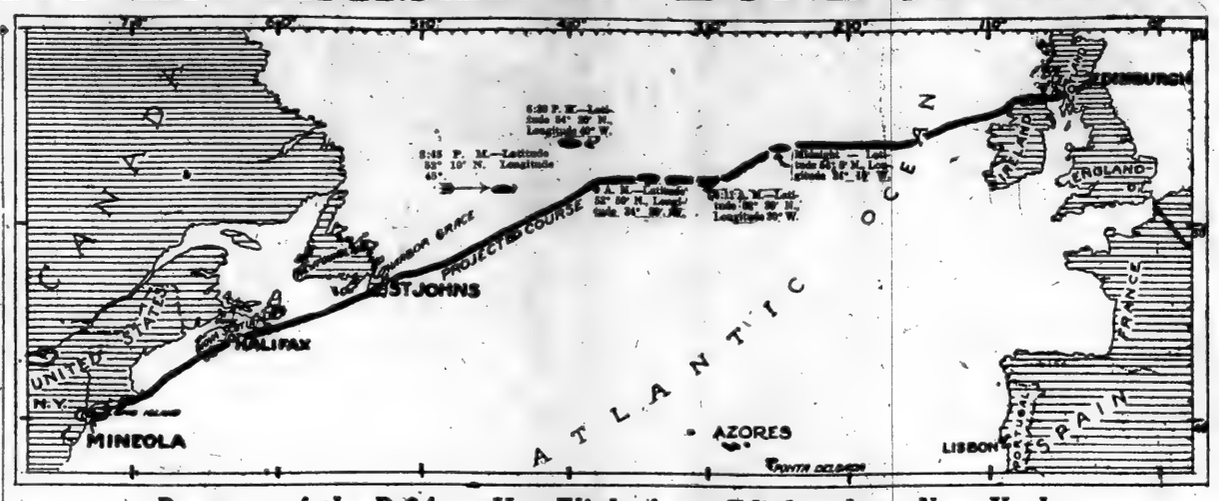
When it became known last night that publication of the text was contemplated by the French Government the statement was made in French official quarters that the publication depended on receipt of an affirmative message from London. Later it was said at the French Foreign Office that no arrangement had been made for publication, and surprise was expressed that the impression had been given that publication was contemplated.

A few hours thereafter official copies of both treaties were sent to the offices of Paris newspapers. Apparently it

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.



Progress of the R-34 on Her Flight from Edinburgh to New York

ALL POLICE POWER TURNED UPON REDS

City, State, and Nation Unite to Prevent Threatened Outbreak of Radicals.

PRECAUTIONS NATION-WIDE

Many Buildings and Persons Who Have Been Active Against Bolshevism Put Under Guard.

The entire police force of New York City was on duty last night ready to respond on the instant to call should there be an outbreak on the part of anarchists, Bolsheviki, or other alien elements opposed to Government and the maintenance of law and order. The State Guard is also ready, and arrangements have been made to call the men to the armories if they are needed to reinforce the police. Brig. Gen. George A. Dyer will command if the Guard is called out.

Back of these city and State agencies and ready to co-operate in the event of an emergency was the entire personnel of the Department of Justice Bureau for the District of New York, the authorities of the five counties included within the limits of New York City, the staffs of deputies of the United States Marshals for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, and the local bureau of the Postal Inspection Service. Never before, said the police, was the city better guarded or preparations for any emergency so complete as at present. These precautions, it may be added, will be continued indefinitely.

What is true of New York City is true of the rest of the country. Plans for the safeguarding of life and property against any possible outbreak of Bolsheviki or other disloyal elements were worked out at the meeting of police chiefs of the various cities held at Police Headquarters last Sunday afternoon, at which conference Chief William J. Flynn of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation represented Attorney General Palmer and submitted the plans approved by the Government for the co-operation of Federal, State and municipal police authorities in handling possible outbreak by the "red flag" elements in the population.

In this city all of the principal Federal, city, State and county buildings are under guard, as well as churches, the Stock Exchange and the homes of citizens who have been prominent in the prosecution of Bolsheviki, anarchists and other persons of like seditious views. Every member of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate Bolshevism and kindred movements in this State is under the protection of the police and Federal agents.

Police Inspect Anarchist Haunts.

Very quietly and without display the police began early yesterday an inspection of the haunts of more than twenty anarchist groups in this city. These places were thoroughly searched, and all documents, printed or written, of an incendiary nature were seised, according to an unofficial report last night. The persons in the places which were subjected to inspection submitted quietly, and so far as is known no arrests were made. Various alien agitators have been listed in the past week or ten days, and their activities are now being investigated with a view to their possible deportation. It is understood that eighteen anarchists have been deported through Ellis Island this week.

At the time the bombs addressed to Senator Overman, Attorney General meeting places and the work of radical organization proceeded apace.

"There is a tremendous demand for the writings of Trotsky and Lenin. Here is a list of some of the literature and newspapers which the House of the Masses has been circulating for months, and is now circulating, in Detroit and throughout Michigan:

"Bolshevik and Socialist I. W. W. Literature—Wage, Labor, and Capi-

Continued on Page Four.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Betting 5 to 4 on Willard at Toledo; He and Dempsey Fight at 3:30 Today

Many Women to be Among the 70,000 Spectators at the Huge Stadium—Experts' Views on Outcome Vary, Though Trend of Betting Favors the Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 3.—At 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, if everything goes according to schedule, Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey will put up their hands in the center of the greatest arena yet built for a boxing spectacle in the United States, 70,000 men and women will give a final sigh of anticipation and the battle for the world's heavyweight championship will be on.

The fighters will enter the ring with as wide a divergence of opinion on the part of experts as to who will win as has ever marked a title bout in this country. Men who have followed the boxing game for years declare that Willard will win within a few rounds by a knock-out; other experts, equally well-known, insist that there will be nothing to it but Dempsey. One thing is certain, no challenger has ever entered a ring against a champion with as meager a record as that of Dempsey against fighters of class and has had so many good judges backing him with opinion and cash.

The Dempsey fad has been one of the oddities of this fight. A couple of weeks ago there was hardly any one in Toledo who had the valor to suggest that possibly the champion might win. Everything was Dempsey, but in the last few days the sentiment has shifted a bit and the betting odds tell the story. While there are all kinds of bets on record, at widely varying odds and on various propositions besides that of the mere naming of the winner, the average odds tonight are 5 to 4 on Willard. The Dempsey fad was largely based, when it is analysed, on Jack's personal popularity and on Jess's personal unpopularity. But, when it comes down to the last few hours and the big wads are ambling into town, sentiment is becoming less fashionable and Willard's great physical bulk and his prestige as holder of the championship are having their effect. No really big wagers have yet been recorded, but it is estimated that by the time the fighters enter the ring, there will have been $2,000,000 bet on one or the other. Almost everyone here either has a bet down now or intends to put one down tomorrow.

Providing that only 50,000 of those at the arena bet, and taking an average of $40 to a bet, which is believed fair, we have a couple of millions in sight, and the total amount to be wagered may well run far above this sum.

Expect 70,000 There.

It is expected that at least 70,000 persons will cheer the sweltering fighters on. The arena will hold 80,000 if every foot is occupied by standees and every seat taken, and Tex Rickard says that this number may witness the spectacle. But he is more inclined to be conservative and place the attendance 10,000 below the maximum.

It is expected that a large number of women will be present. Most of the women, for some reason which analysts have not been able to explain, are for Dempsey. The ladies are going to have as warm an afternoon as the male fans, for any woman who has the courage to raise a parasol is likely to be the immediate centre of a young riot.

And hot it is going to be in the utterly shadeless arena, according to the local weather forecaster. He says "fair and warm," and "warm" in Toledo means hot, extremely hot. The prophet thinks that the thermometer is going to aviate tomorrow and that it will go pirouetting up above the 90 mark, and 90 in Toledo seems about like 100 in New York, because of the peculiar stagnant quality of the Toledo atmosphere. It was 94 here today, and there is nothing to indicate that tomorrow is going to be any more like Greenland than was today. But after all, no one cares very much as long as it doesn't rain.

Both fighters spent a day quiet in the extreme. Doubtless it was a sad day for both of them in that they had at last to bar the public from looking them over at four bits a look. But even a money-loving champion or challenger in the year of grace 1919 has to pass up the coin on the last day and get a bit of classic calm. Willard adhered to his regimen of two meals a day, while his rival cut loose for three large and luscious squares, one more than he has recently been absorbing.

Willard loafed around the veranda of his house on Parkwood Avenue for most of the day, and then went for a lengthy auto ride. Willard is not worrying the least iota and his confidence is one of the most complete things in the State of Ohio tonight. Some of the old heads are wagging over this very confidence, and it is being said by some of these pessimists that Willard is too confident and is holding Dempsey too lightly. The champion declares himself right at the point in his training where he wanted to be and considers himself in excellent shape for the battle. At any rate, the charge can't be brought against the titleholder that he is overtrained.

This, however, is what another group of wise ones are saying about Dempsey. With more wagging of pessimistic heads it is declared to all listeners in the rotunda of the Secor Hotel that Jack is too fine. He reached the apex of his training four days too soon, according to these prophets of woe. It is sure, anyway, that Dempsey is very fine. The fact that he added another meal today shows that he needs a bit more flesh, if anything. The heat bothers Dempsey more than it does Willard. As far as worry over the fight is concerned, Jack seems no more perturbed than Jess. They are probably two of the least worried men who ever faced a championship bout.

Confer on the Rules.

Dempsey spent the same kind of a day as Willard, less the auto ride. The challenger loafed around his camp at Point Place, on Maumee Bay, and went in for the dolce far niente stuff. The Dempsey cohorts rather got a bump or even two or three bumps, when the meeting was held this morning to go over the rules which will govern the contest. At the meeting were W. A. Gavin, representing the Army, Navy, and Civilian Board of Boxing Control; Ollie Pecord, the referee; Ray Archer, representing Willard, and Jack Kearns, for Dempsey.

About the only point which was won by the Dempsey legionaries was the decision to have the judges separated, Major Biddle to be at one side of the ring and Tex Rickard at the other. The rabbit punch, a favorite of Jess's is to be allowed, despite the howls of the Demseyites. The kidney punch is barred. The rules of the Toledo Boxing Commission will govern, instead of the straight Marquis of Queensberry rules.

There is plenty of hot air in Toledo besides that of the atmosphere and a lot of this being wafted forth from heated enthusiasts on the subject of the decision, provided the fight goes twelve rounds and both men are on their feet when the final gong sounds. The Dempsey men are insisting that their man will have to make Jess look like a relic of Château-Thierry in order to get the decision, and that no champion will lose his title unless he is plainly outclassed and by a margin as great as a Toledo thirst.

Their opponents in argument insist that men of the standing of Major Biddle and Tex Rickard will give a bold and fearless decision on points and will hand over the title to Dempsey without accumulating one more bead of perspiration. In any event, there is going to be a decision if the scrap goes the dozen rounds. The decision in the first instance is up to the two judges. If they disagree, the final decision goes to Referee Pecord as the court of last resort.

Thousands More Coming.

The arguments on this and all other subjects connected with the fight are rising in an ever increasing crescendo hour by hour. As more thousands pour into town Toledo tonight is about as crowded as the subway at 8 o'clock. The fight followers have been jamming into town all day from the trains, and

Continued on Page Six.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, protects Babies from hot weather ills.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—A cigar known by its bouquet. Mild too. Of Key West make. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

HANDLEY-PAGE PLAN TO FLY TO NEW YORK

Transatlantic Flight Is Abandoned for a Quick Dash Here.

DELAY DAMAGING MACHINE

No Sign of Improvement in Atlantic Conditions That Would Warrant Start for Other Side.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, July 3.—The Handley-Page biplane, Atlantic, will fly to the United States tomorrow. The start was to have been made tonight, but it was abandoned because of inability to get ready before darkness.

The decision to abandon the transatlantic voyage for which the big machine originally came to Newfoundland, resulted from an urgent request to the members of the expedition here from the firm's London headquarters that an effort be made to reach America before the dirigible R-34, which is now on the way. Whether she stops or proceeds over Newfoundland on her westward journey, the Handley-Page machine should beat the R-34 to Mineola.

The biplane's landing there will be effected, if possible, on either Hazelhurst or Mitchel fields, since the fliers here are unofficially informed that the United States Government permits no flying over Roosevelt Field while the R-34 is expected there. After a few days' stay at Long Island the Handley-Page will fly to Atlantic City. Present plans contemplate its being taken over by the American branch of the firm and its permanent retension in the United States. It is probable that it will do much long distance and exhibition flying there.

The expedition heads here believe the Handley-Page firm is not permanently eliminated, however, from an effort to fly the Atlantic and, if possible, better the Vickers-Vimy pioneer record by a non-stop voyage from Newfoundland to England. They state definitely that the present four-engined biplane will be permanently out of the contest for ocean crossing honors, but believe the firm can be induced to enter another.

The leaves of absence of two members of the present crew, Major H. G. Brackley, the principal pilot, and Major Trygave Gran, the navigator, expire soon, and it is probable that if an attempt is made with another biplane a new personnel in at least part will fly her.

Though the Atlantic will fly with a lightened load, 270 gallons of gas having been eliminated, leaving 1,430, the aviators decided because of the soggy condition of the ground not to attempt a start after dark.

The flight, according to Major Gran's reckoning, will be about 1,150 miles, of which about 600 will be over the water. Gran plans a course considerably different from that taken by the American navy seaplanes on their flight from Rockaway to Trepassey. Leaving Harbor Grace he will steer a course about west by south, crossing Placentia Bay, the point of departure from Newfoundland being St. Pierre; thence he will head directly for Nova Scotia, steering for Cape Sable and flying over the water. He will pass below Cabot Strait, where the Gulf of St. Lawrence opens into the Atlantic. From Cape Sable he will aim for United States territory, hoping to pick up a landfall at Cape Cod not far from Boston, and thence fly down the coast to Long Island.

Brackley, who will pilot the craft on most of the journey, expects the trip to require approximately thirteen hours, with an average speed of just under ninety miles an hour. The departure is being planned for 5 A. M., Newfoundland time, or 3:30 New York time. A prompt getaway should mean a landing in Mineola about 4:30 tomorrow afternoon, New York Summer time.

It is probable that unless the departure breaks all airplane precedents the At-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

BIG DIRIGIBLE TALKS WITH ST. JOHN'S

Reports Progress to the Admiralty Station as Late as 2:30 A. M., Greenwich Time.

MAY CHANGE COURSE TO DROP MAIL FOR ST. JOHN'S

Plans for Return Flight Include Sailing Over Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia—All in Readiness for Landing at Roosevelt Field.

LONDON, July 3, (Associated Press.)—A message received by the Air Ministry from the British dirigible R-34 at 8:45 o'clock tonight (G. M. T.) gave the position of the craft as 52.10 north latitude and 45 west longitude.

The message added: "We are flying at 1,000 feet. All well on board. We expect to reach New York on Friday."

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 3.—The British dirigible R-34 was about 400 miles northeast of St. John's at 10 P. M., Greenwich time, according to a message received tonight at the Admiralty wireless station here. The message stated the airship was making good progress.

British naval officers said the craft would not pass over this city tomorrow morning, unless she alters considerably her present course, which would carry her well north of here. It was said if she followed her present course she would probably pass over Bonavista Bay and diagonally over Newfoundland to Fortune Bay, on the south coast. In this case, the officers said, she would probably proceed across maritime Canada and New England to New York.

At 2:30 A. M. Greenwich time (10:30 P. M. New York time) officers at the wireless station said they were without knowledge as to the exact position of the R-34 since the receipt of the message saying she was about 400 miles northeast of St. John's. They said, however, they had been in further communication with her and that she was still headed for the northern end of Newfoundland.

In the opinion of these officers there is a chance that the craft may later swing south in order to drop a bag of mail, which, it is understood, she has been commissioned to bring here.

Earlier in the day the wireless station reported having heard signals last night from the R-34 indicating that all was well and that the dirigible was continuing her westward journey.

Her Progress Announced in Commons.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons Major Gen. J. E. B. Seely, Under Secretary for Air, said the R-34 had gone 1,335 miles on her course at 6 o'clock this morning, (G. M. T.) It was then 835 miles from St. John's. The weather reports were favorable, and Major Gen. Seely said it was hoped the dirigible would soon strike a following wind.

The R-34 would drop messages at St. John's and Halifax and proceed to New York. He said much information would be obtained on the possibilities of air traffic across the Atlantic as a result of the flight, and he expressed the hope that "it will bind still closer the ties between this country and America."

The Air Ministry announced tonight that H. M. S. Tiger had spoken the R-34 at 6:30 P. M. in latitude 54 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 40 degrees west. Apparently all was well on board. Soon after 7 o'clock the Air Ministry announced that H. M. S. Renown, stationed in mid-Atlantic, had heard fairly loud and readable signals from the R-34 at 12:13 o'clock, (G. M. T.)

The naval authorities expected the R-34 would cross the Newfoundland coast about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, about 100 miles north of St. John's, and proceed across the island in a southwesterly direction.

The latest message received by the Air Ministry gives the position of the R-34 at 15:55 Greenwich mean time, (about noon, New York time,) as latitude 52:10 north; longitude 40:30 west.

The dirigible in communicating with the Air Ministry via St. John's and Clifden stated that 1,545 gallons of fuel had been used, leaving 3,354. It had used a little more than one gallon to the mile. A wireless set, called type 15, had been slightly out of order but was readjusted and was working satisfactorily.

This did not mean that the dirigible had been deprived of communication as she has two other sets of shorter wave lengths.

The report from the giant airship to the Air Ministry at 9 o'clock (G. M. T.) showed that she was continuing her progress on an almost due westerly course. Her position then was 52 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 34 degrees 30 minutes west longitude. The report said the dirigible was cruising above fog.

The Air Ministry received a report from the R-34 at 6:11 o'clock this morning (G. M. T.) giving her position as 52 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 30 degrees west longitude. She was then approximately half way to Newfoundland. An earlier report, received at midnight, gave her position then as 54 degrees 5 minutes north latitude and 24 degrees 15 minutes west longitude. She was then approximately 560 statute miles off the Irish coast.

Plans for the Return Flight.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The British dirigible is expected to reach Mineola, L. I., some time tomorrow, a British Admiralty wireless picked up by the Otter Cliffs (Maine) radio station late today and relayed to the Navy Department said.

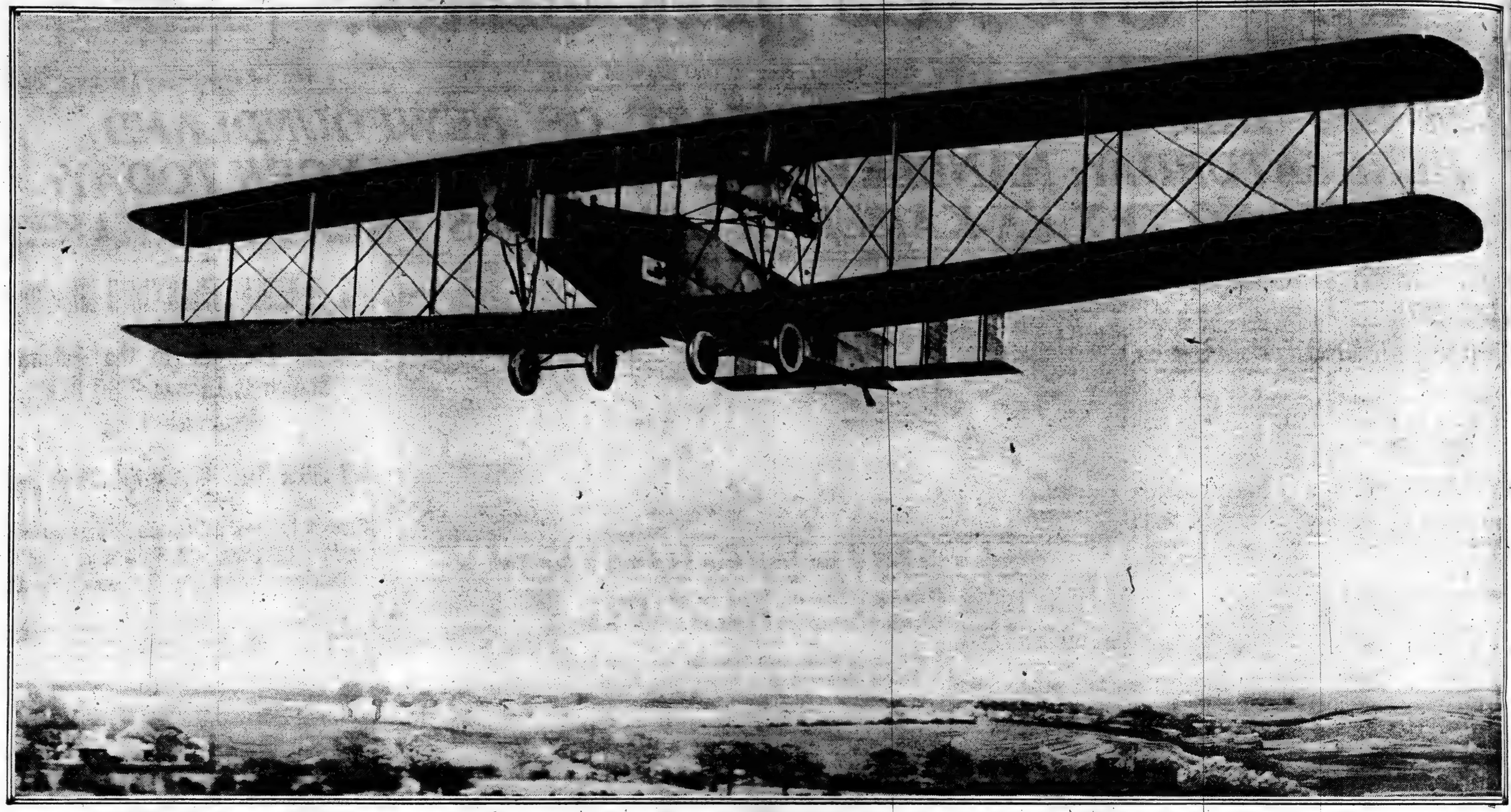
The message said that the dirigible was expected back at its home station at East Fortune, Scotland, by Monday, indicating that the stay of the airship in the United States would be very brief. The dispatch follows:

"Wireless reports from airship received this morning report satisfactory progress. Judging by her course and speed, she should reach Long Island tomorrow, Independence Day, and she should be back in East Fortune on Monday afternoon."

[This Admiralty dispatch was evidently based on the reports received from the R-34 early yesterday morning and before the Admiralty knew that late last night the dirigible was still pursuing a course toward the north of Newfoundland.]

There is no surprise here over the fact that the R-34 is not attaining speed on her present westward voyage. Winds from the west were ex-

The Giant Four-Engined Handley-Page Biplane, Which Has Abandoned Her Transatlantic Flight, and Will Fly from Newfoundland to New York Today



pected, and these naturally reduce the speed of any craft flying toward the west. Her commander announced before his departure from East Fortune that he would not attempt a speed record on the westward voyage. Slower speed is better for the taking of observations and the gathering of the scientific data, which is one of the purposes of the flight.

On the return trip the dirigible, after refueling and regassing on Long Island, will head for the British Isles by way of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Before leaving Washington for Long Island yesterday, to be on hand when the dirigible arrived, Brig. Gen. L. E. O. Charlton stated that the plan was to have the dirigible, after leaving Long Island for the return voyage, fly to Washington, and after hovering over the public buildings here for a short exhibition, the dirigible, without landing, will start for Edinburgh.

On the return journey the dirigible is expected to have a westward wind behind her most of the way and should be able to make the home trip in half the time it required for the trip to the United States.

WAITING ON TIPTOE AT ROOSEVELT FIELD

Army and Navy Officers Make Final Tests for Landing of R-34.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Friday, July 4.—While no direct word had been received up to an early hour this morning from the British dirigible R-34, indirect information from various sources led the officers in charge of landing arrangements here to believe that the giant airship would reach this station some time this evening. At the rate of speed she was making when last heard from, Colonel Archie Miller, the commander in charge of all arrangements, hazarded a prediction that the dirigible would arrive at Mineola between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening.

"At the present rate the R-34 is traveling it does not look as if she would get here before tomorrow evening," said Colonel Miller at 10 o'clock last night. "It is visionary to try and prophesy the time the big dirigible will reach here. She may pick up speed, but at the present rate she is cruising she should arrive at Mineola between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening."

Colonel Miller said that no word had come directly from the airship, but that there was every likelihood that the radio operators would pick up a direct message from her at an early hour this morning. The information received at midnight was that the dirigible was laying her course north of Newfoundland, that she had struck much fog, and that her speed had been greatly cut down. The weather reports received at the aviation field showed that a low pressure, or storm area, existed right over Newfoundland, and this may have had the effect of retarding the speed of the vessel. Weather experts sent here from Washington, in analyzing the conditions about Newfoundland, stated that the dirigible would probably run into a prevailing southerly wind when she reached there, which would help her as far as the coast of Maine, and that from then on she would be more or less handicapped, as the weather conditions would be against her.

W. R. Gregg of the Meterological Bureau at Washington arrived here yesterday afternoon to take charge of the work regarding the tabulating of weather reports, and he is being assisted by Lieutenant C. N. Keyser of the Aerographical Bureau of the United States Navy and Chief Quartermaster S. Gottlich of the Rockaway Beach Naval Air Station. All weather reports along the line of the cruising airship sent here from Washington are being relayed direct to London and are, in turn, abbreviated and sent on to the R-34. It was stated that these reports are much more accurate than any others that are received in London.

Operators in the radio stations at Mitchel, Roosevelt, and Hazelhurst Fields sat beside their instruments all night under orders to notify officers immediately upon receipt of any word from the transatlantic flier. The tension among the officers and men awaiting her arrival increased as she approached the continent. Interest, of course, centres around the wireless stations, where the operators are constantly listening for the first faint signals from the dirigible. "Has anything come by radio?" was the frequent question, and disappointment was evident at each negative answer. A spirit of rivalry sprang up along the three flying field stations, the force of each hoping to be the first to report to headquarters the receipt of even the briefest message.

A thorough test of the wireless apparatus at the three stations was given during the afternoon when the United States dirigible C-4, a sister ship of the C-3, which was blown to sea at St. John's after a successful trip from Montauk Point a few weeks ago, flew over this part of Long Island at various altitudes and speeds. The telephone and telegraph instruments at the three stations were used to talk with those aboard the C-4 and it was found that the apparatus worked perfectly. From this test the officials here believe they will be able to pick up the first message sent by the R-34.

The C-4 flew up from the naval air station at Rockaway Point during the middle of the afternoon, circled the field a couple of times, went out over the Atlantic Ocean and down the Long Island coast several miles, turned and flew toward the west, passing the cities including Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff and Roslyn, and returned to the field, but did not land. After an hour or more of this kind of practice Lieut. Commander George H. Carpenter, in command of the C-4, flew back to Rockaway Point.

All officers and men are in complete readiness to receive the R-34 the moment she arrives. The fifty great searchlights set up to guide her in case she comes in at night were tested last night and were found to be in perfect working condition. Their powerful beams, sweeping and criss-crossing the sky and reaching many miles out to sea, were watched by the crowds which are already assembling to be on hand when the dirigible arrives. All Long Island hotels are crowded to capacity, and virtually all the "spare rooms" in Mineola homes have been engaged. One motor party which arrived from Albany brought along tents, which they pitched in a field near the aviation grounds.

Already the advance guard of spectators is beginning to arrive, and by sun-up it is expected that many thousands will be on hand. Elaborate preparations have been made to handle the crowds. Two thousand military policemen will be on duty just for this purpose during the time the great ship is here.

The erection of a small grandstand, to accommodate the guests who have been invited to take part in the welcoming of the dirigible and its crew, located on the southeast end of the field, was completed last night. This will be the only grandstand on the field and is more than an eighth of a mile from the spot where the ship is to land. The nearest invited public will be permitted to approach the field will be about 800 feet.

Officers and men yesterday went over every detail of the arrangements for receiving the airship and bringing her safely to anchor. Both army and navy men are determined there shall be no untoward incident, and above all that the visitor is not in any way damaged or even endangered while on the field. There are 600 army and 150 navy aviation men ready to handle the guy ropes and fasten the ship to the big concrete anchors. All leaves of officers and men were stopped, and no officer or man will be permitted to go on leave, except for urgent reasons, until the dirigible has again started for Europe.

As soon as information is received that the airship is close to the field the army and navy men will be assigned to their positions. If there is a strong wind, the airship will drop a drag rope nearly 400 feet long, which will be attached to one of the big concrete anchors, and the craft will gradually be brought to the ground. Should there be little wind, the airship will drop until 100 feet from the ground, when six cables attached to her will be hooked to blocks.

When the crew has disembarked they will be taken to the officers' mess, where a chicken dinner will be awaiting them. While an effort may be made to get away on the return journey in eight hours, officers here are inclined to believe that the dirigible will stay twelve hours at least.

The R-34 is expected to arrive at the field from the east. If she comes in between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. and the day is very hot, she may not attempt to make a landing until after 5 P. M. This will be done to eliminate the possibility of an explosion of the gas bag from the heat. In the interval the machine probably will fly about, passing over New York. The hope is expressed here that the big ship will get in between 5 A. M. and 8 A. M., as there will then be no delay in landing because of the heat.

A list of the naval men who will be here to greet the British airmen, as given out at the headquarters of the Third Naval District in Brooklyn, includes the following:

Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, commandant of the Third Naval District; Lieut. Commander Thomas B. Hasler, aid to the commandant; Captain F. Oyers Symington, chief of staff, Third Naval District; Lieutenant D. A. Mount, aid for aviation; Captain T. T. Craven, director of naval aviation; Commander L. H. Maxfield, naval aviation, Washington, and Lieutenant C. M. Keyser, naval aviation, Washington.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lucas of the Royal Air Forces, who arrived three weeks ago on the Adriatic with a picked crew of eight, said at 10 o'clock last night:

"We have information that the R-34 has more than passed the half-way point. If that is so, I predict that she will land here about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, weather conditions remaining as they are. Every man I brought over with me is capable of filling the place of any member of the crew who might be ill or otherwise incapacitated, and, if necessary, we could almost re-crew the dirigible with the men I have with me.

"None of my men, however, will make the return trip unless one or more of the present crew is unable, for some reason, to return."

The R-34 may make exhibition flights over Atlantic City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington after her arrival here, according to a statement made last night by the British officers in charge of the arrangements for her landing. An invitation to fly over these four cities has been given by the Navy Department, but nothing definite will be decided until Major Scott, the airship's commander, has an opportunity to confer with his brother officers here. Lieut. Col. Lucas has been deluged with requests from almost every city in the country for a visit from the R-34. He said, however, that it was unlikely that any of these requests would be granted, with the possible exception of the one from the United States Navy Department.

The men of the seven army balloon companies and the 200 special mechanics who have been detailed to aid in the mooring of the craft were ordered last night to attend a moving picture exhibition showing how the mammoth flier was put in the hangars at St. John's after they were put through a drill by the British officers on the aviation field.

Considerable excitement was caused, not only among the officers but among others at the three aviation fields, when an unofficial message was received at 9 o'clock last night that at 6 o'clock in the evening the big dirigible was 400 miles northeast of St. John's, Newfoundland, or within about 1,400 miles of the end of her journey. Officers immediately began speculating as to the probable time the craft would reach here. Inasmuch as they were without information as to what speed the dirigible was making, they admitted they were handicapped. One said if the machine was making 50 miles an hour or better she would probably reach here soon after midnight on Saturday morning.

R-34 BRINGING PLATINUM.

Has 20 Ounces, Worth $2,000, for New York Firm.

The cargo of the R-34 includes twenty ounces of platinum shipped by Derby & Co., Ltd., of London to Philipp Brothers, Inc., importers of metals and ores at 29 Broadway, according to a statement made yesterday by a representative of the New York firm.

Philipp Brothers received word by cable that the shipment had been made, it was said. The platinum is worth about $2,000.

HANDLEY-PAGE PLAN TO FLY TO NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

lantic will not get off till an hour or more later than schedule.

Efforts were made after the sudden decision to alter all the plans and fly to the United States instead of England to organize a special mail which would have been the first of the kind ever brought to the States, and, in fact, the first international air mail ever terminating there. Late tonight arrangements had not been made for this, however, and all the expedition has to bring in the way of messages were a few unstamped greetings, including one from Postmaster General Alex Robinson of Newfoundland to Postmaster General Burleson, and one from this staff correspondent to THE TIMES.

This morning's radical alteration in plans was a complete surprise to the Handley-Page men, and to all conversant with their plans. From the moment the Vickers-Vimy won the $50,000 prize for a pioneer non-stop transatlantic crossing they had been urged both from England and America to fly to the United States. While personally keen for a new sort of pioneer venture they felt, it was explained, that they should finish the job they set out to do, and, as Admiral Kerr recently said, should not "give American people a chance only to see an airplane which had not done its job."

It was found necessary to remove one propeller and readjust the truss by means of which it is attached to the engine shaft. This took several hours and meantime the rear cylindrical tank was drained of 270 gallons of gasoline. This, with other odd jobs and with final adjustments made as inevitably present themselves at the last moment, took till well toward evening. Then the motor tractor was hitched to the biplane and it was hauled to the hillock at the end of the airdrome ready to take off down hill into the very light breeze. The Rolls-Royce engines proved beakly has ing stood some two weeks since the final trial flight after new radiators had replaced inadequate ones which led to the decision not to start the transatlantic trip the day the Vimy got off. It required an hour and forty minutes to get all four engines going, and by then twilight was fast deepening into dusk.

Kerr, Brackley and Wyatt had donned their flying clothes, food and water had been put in the cockpit lockers and Major Gran, who went to St. John's this morning because transatlantic flying weather was bad as usual and he had no idea of any other trip, came racing back by motor. He rushed into the telegraph office and there stretched full length on the floor while a chart spread out and an oil lamp beside him he plotted in ten minutes the course he would follow. Then Gran scrambled into flying clothes and all four of the crew and two mechanics said good-by. The field was cleared, the engines were all racing full speed and men stood by the chucks under the undercarriage wheels ready to snatch them away when suddenly there was a hurried consultation in the cockpit, the roar of the engines died quickly into silence and the six men crawled disappointedly through the trap door and down the ladder to the ground. They doffed their warm things and hurried to take their places in the program at a "sociable" in St. Patrick's Hall to which they had been invited by the townspeople.

BLIMPS AID BRITISH LOAN.

R-33 Also to Make Voyage for Victory Notes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—While the R-34 is making her way across the Atlantic, her sister airship, the R-33, is preparing for a flight to London and other big cities in order to boom the Victory loan, which, according to all reports, is not going as well as was expected.

Today a number of naval blimps performed various evolutions over the metropolis, dropping loan leaflets in various quarters.

LIKELY TO BANISH EX-GERMAN RULER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tion of the Peace Treaty, which he described as "the most momentous document to which the British Empire ever affixed its seal."

The Premier's address was made in connection with two bills which he introduced, one to ratify those parts of the general Peace Treaty, which involved changes in domestic law, and particularly those which concern commercial and financial obligations, and the others to obtain approval for the separate treaty whereby Great Britain agrees to help protect France against unprovoked aggression by Germany.

Although showing the effects of his long labors at Paris, and lacking his usual fire, the Premier at times was impassioned in utterance, and was loudly cheered.

His announcement that the former German Emperor would soon be placed on trial before a tribunal sitting in London was cheered most of all, while his presentation of the Anglo-French convention, providing for British aid if Germany should attack France unprovoked, (a convention analogous to one between the United States and France,) was greeted with unrestrained approval.

The scene in the Commons recalled some of the great speeches of the war. All the seats on the floor were taken, and every inch of standing room was pre-empted.

Mixed Reception to League.

The Premier had a good reception from all parts of the house. His speech was largely impromptu and discursive. He told of the Peace Conference's efforts to prevent wars in the future, and reviewed some of the striking restrictions put upon Germany in the treaty signed at Versailles.

When the Premier first mentioned the League of Nations many members cheered, but seemingly nearly an equal number burst into laughter.

"I beg of you to try it. I beg of you to take it seriously," the Premier protested.

Proceeding, he declared:

"If it saved only one generation from the horrors of war it would be a great achievement."

One member shouted: "Nobody wants it."

Discussing the determination of the allied and associated powers to place on trial William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, as the man held chiefly responsible for the war, he declared that if such a course had been followed after other wars "there would have been fewer wars." It was the intention to make such an example of Germany as to discourage others from "ever again attempting to repeat this infamy."

"The world is rocking and reeling under the blow that failed," the Premier said. "If the blow had succeeded the liberty of Europe would have vanished."

The terms of the treaty with Germany in some respects were terrible, the Premier said, but terrible were the deeds which justified it and still more terrible would have been the consequences if Germany had succeeded.

A Peace of Restoration.

Speaking of the territorial terms of the treaty, Mr. Lloyd George said that the territory taken from Germany was a matter of restoration. It was a restoration, he declared, of Alsace-Lorraine, taken forcibly from the land to which its population was deeply attached; it was a restoration of Schleswig-Holstein, the taking of which he described as the "meanest of Hohenzollern frauds, robbing a helpless country in the pretense they were not doing it and then retaining the land against the wishes of the population"; it was a restoration of "a Poland torn to bits by Russian, Austrian, and Prussian autocracy and now reknit under the flag of Poland." He added, "they are all territories which ought not to belong to Germany."

The British delegation, the Premier said, has taken a stand resolutely opposing any attempt to put a predominantly German population under Polish rule, as it would be foolish to have another Alsace-Lorraine in Europe.

"I do not think anyone can claim the terms imposed constitute injustice to Germany," the Premier remarked in discussing the reparation clauses, "unless they believe justice in the war was on the side of Germany. Having regard to the uses Germany made of her army, there is no injustice in scattering and disarming it. If the Allies had restored the colonies to Germany after the evidence of ill-treatment of the natives, and the part the natives have taken in their own liberation, it would have been a base betrayal.

Must Make Wars Perilous.

"Then take the trial of those responsible for the war. If wars of this kind are to be prevented, those personally responsible for them, who have taken part in plotting and planning them, should be held personally responsible. Therefore, the Entente decided that the man who undoubtedly had the primary responsibility, in the judgment, at any rate, of the Allies, should be tried for the offenses he committed in breaking treaties he was bound to honor, and by that means bringing on the war.

"It was an exceptional course, and it's a pity it was, because if it had been done before there would have been fewer wars. The allied countries unanimously decided that a tribunal (an interallied one) should sit at London for the trial of the person chiefly responsible for the war.

"Those guilty of submarine outrages ought to be punished, for the officers should know that they would be held personally responsible for offenses against the laws of war."

German officers who had committed appalling infamies would also be placed on trial.

The Premier argued that it was not vengeance "to take every possible precaution against a recurrence of the war and to make such an example of Germany as will discourage ambitious rulers and peoples from ever again attempting to repeat this infamy. The German people approved the war and, therefore, it was essential in the terms to show, if nations enter into unprovoked wars of aggression against their neighbors, what lies in store for them."

The German army, the Premier said, was at present inadequate to disturb the peace of the feeblest of the neighbors of Germany.

After referring to guarantees in the treaty, such as disarmament, which he declared should not be a "scrap of paper," the Premier spoke on the bill dealing with the American and British guarantee in the case of an unprovoked attack on France, saying that he did not suppose any section of the House would oppose that. His reference to the Anglo-American agreement was loudly cheered.

"It is entered into with the approval of the League of Nations," the Premier asserted. Within living memory, France twice has been invaded by Germany. With her population of 40,000,000 facing a hostile population of 60,000,000 or 70,000,000, France had legitimate reason for feeling nervous apprehension when the British and American armies left.

"I do not agree that the treaties showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. After all, the League would have no value unless it had behind it strong nations, prepared at a moment's notice to stop aggression."

France was quite prepared, said the Premier, to reconsider at the proper time the question of the occupation of the Rhine. There was an understanding with France, but the moment Germany carried out her undertaking regarding disarmament, the cost of the army of occupation should not exceed 240,000,000 marks a year.

Lastly, there was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great and hopeful experiment, only rendered possible by other conditions. Without disarmament, the League convention, like the other conventions, would be blown away by the first gust of war.

"Let us earnestly try it," exclaimed the Premier. "Had it been in existence in 1914 it would have been difficult for Germany and Austria to make war, and if they had America would have been in the first day, instead of two years after."

The Premier argued that it would have been a mistake to let Germany into the League while there were questions resulting from the war that still remained to be settled. It was for Germany herself to accelerate the date of her entry by showing that the fire of war had purified her soul. The sooner she entered the better it would be for Germany and the world.

After referring to the disposition of the colonies and to the labor convention, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing Great Britain's part in the war and the treaty, described it as a tremendous achievement. He said he was not sure that the great commonwealth of nations, known as the British Empire, yet realized the great part it had in the achievement.

He then passed in brief review to the men who joined the colors, the money raised, and the sacrifices of men and material made by the empire.

"It is a great record," he concluded. "Let us rejoice, but rejoice as men under no delusion that our troubles are ended, but rather like men who feel that the first and worst of our troubles are passed and that the spirit, courage, and resolution which enabled us to overcome them will also enable us cheerfully to face what is to come. Let us not waste strength prematurely in fighting each other. I say with all solemnity that if we wish to save this country from sinking under its burdens, and the world's, we must make the most effective use of the resources of the country and the empire."

The Premier paid special tribute to the work of the British expert advisers, which, he said, had been the object of the admiration of the nations at the conference, and ended with an appeal for the Victory Loan, with one of his typical flashes, "Don't demobilize the spirit of patriotism."

Women Make a Scene.

During the debate after the Premier's speech there was a scene like those which frequently occurred in the "suffragette" days. A woman in the gallery shouted:

"There is no need to send men to Russia. The war is over."

Attendants carried her out struggling and crying that her son was being sent to Russia.

Another woman took up the cry, and while she was being dragged out, two men had a fist fight. The galleries were then cleared.

THE TIMES WIDE WORLD PHOTOS,

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DUTCH DO NOT FEAR ESCAPE.

Think Kaiser Too Well Guarded to Get Away.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—Officials of the Dutch Government are not alarmed over the possibility of the ex-Kaiser attempting to escape from Count Bentinck's castle at Amerongen. In addition to having two moats to cross and a wall eight feet high, he is guarded day and night by gendarmes armed with carbines and revolvers, who patrol the castle inside at night as well as the grounds outside. They also patrol all approaches to the castle on bicycles to watch for any suspicious strangers lurking about.

The ex-Emperor occupies a suite of rooms on the second floor above the inner moat which can easily be distinguished from the private roadway.

It is believed in official circles that neither the ex-Kaiser nor his son at Wieringen will make any attempt to return to Germany until the Peace Treaty has been ratified.

Friends who have recently seen the former Emperor assert that he would rather kill himself than stand trial before an allied tribunal. He still spends three hours daily, except Sunday, sawing up Christmas trees in the vegetable garden, but has not been outside the castle gates since Dec. 19, when he returned from shooting, and was warned by the Governor of Utrecht that he would not be held responsible for his safety.

The ex-Crown Prince is accompanied in his rides about the Island of Wieringen by gendarmes, but it would be easier for him to escape by a motor launch at night in the Summer. It would be impossible for his father to escape from Bentinck Castle without the connivance of the Count's family and local Dutch officials.

SAYS DUTCH WILL HOLD HIM.

Guards at Ex-Kaiser's Refuge Have Been Increased.

LONDON, July 3.—The former German Emperor's guards at Amerongen have been increased, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, and his staff has been reduced. Lieut. Gov. von Estorff has left for Berlin.

Well informed circles in The Hague this correspondent says, do not believe that Holland will give the ex-Emperor up to the allies. They are of the opinion that he will remain in Holland for the rest of his life.

PEACE COMMISSIONS NAMED

J. P. Dulles, American, Heads Those on German Treaty Explanation.

PARIS, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five appointed three commissions today to continue the work of the Peace Conference.

The Commission for the Execution of the German Treaty consists of John Foster Dulles, United States; Sir Eyre Crowe, England; Captain André Tardieu, France, and Viterio Scialoia, Italy.

The commission for the organization for permanent reparations consists of Louis Loucheur, France; Sydney Peel, England; Dr. Silvio Crespi, Italy, and M. Moni, Japan.

The Commission for the Co-ordination of Bulgarian Frontiers will be M. Dulles, M. Tardieu, and Mr. Peel.

The council also heard M. Bratiano, Rumanian Prime Minister, and Basile Maklakof, Russian Ambassador to France, speaking for Rumania and Russia, respectively, concerning the Bessarabian frontier. M. Maklakof opposed the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania without a plebiscite, asserting that the majority of the population was Russian. M. Bratiano held that the Moldavian sections of Bessarabia, which are essentially Rumanian, should be given to Rumania.

M. Bratiano has left for Bucharest to submit to his Government, the text of the treaty regarding that country.

Public opinion in Rumania and Transylvania is such that M. Bratiano considers it impossible to take upon himself the responsibility for signing without referring the matter to the Government and gauging popular sentiment.

Twenty-seven notes have been received by the Peace Conference from the Austrian delegation since May 22. Eight have related to the Klagenfurt section, six to the methods of procedure growing chiefly out of the Austrians' desire for an oral discussion, seven to boundaries, one to prisoners, one to diplomatic consular agents, one to the regulation of imports and exports, and three to the status of private properties.

REDS MOBILIZING ALL MEN.

Evacuation of Perm by Siberian Army Confirmed from Omsk.

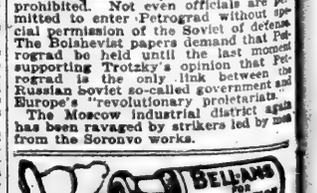
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The State Department has received advices from Omsk, dated June 29, confirmatory of press reports that the Siberian Army was evacuating Perm, which Russian advices received in London yesterday announced had been occupied by the Reds on July 1.

Swedish press reports on the Russian situation received today stated that the Bolsheviki were mobilizing more energetically than ever, that all who were able to carry arms were being called out. Officers, it appears, are allowed to hold important posts only on condition that they sign an engagement under which their families shall bear all consequences of their possible treason.

All civilian passenger traffic in or out of Petrograd is reported to have been prohibited. Not even officials are permitted to enter Petrograd without special permission of the Soviet of defense. The Bolshevist papers demand that Petrograd be held until the last moment supporting Trotzky's opinion that Petrograd is the only link between the Russian soviet republics government and Europe's "revolutionary proletariats."

The Moscow industrial district again has been ravaged by strikers led by men from the Soronvo works.



DENIKIN CAPTURES CITY ON THE VOLGA

Evacuation of Tsaritsin Before Advance of Southern Armies Admitted by Reds.

PROCLAIMS KOLCHAK CHIEF

Cossack Commander, in Order of Day, Recognizes Siberian Leader as Supreme Head of Russia.

LONDON, July 3.—The forces of General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Southern Russia, have occupied the city of Tsaritsin, on the Volga River, south of Saratov, according to a Russian wireless report today.

The city previously had been abandoned by the Bolsheviki.

Denikin Recognizes Kolchak.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EKATERINODAR, June 13.—Last midnight at a banquet in honor of General Briggs, who is retiring from the post of head of the British Mission here and returning to England, General Denikin announced an order of the day in which he formally declared his recognition of Admiral Kolchak as Supreme Governor of Russia.

This dramatic event is epoch-making in Russian history. It must be remembered that hitherto the question of primacy as between these two patriotic leaders has been in abeyance. Their relations have been cordial and they have worked in harmony as far as the imperfect means of communication would permit, but there has been no question of subordination on either side. It had been generally supposed here that the question of who was to assume the supreme authority would be decided when Denikin and Kolchak should meet.

The view commonly held abroad that General Denikin had already acknowledged the supremacy of Admiral Kolchak does not correspond with facts. Too little has been known here of the position in Siberia and of the aims and policy of the Siberian Government to render possible any complete co-ordination. True, by a marvelous kind of telepathy Kolchak and Denikin have repeatedly taken exactly similar decisions on main questions of policy, as though one irresistible historical force inspired both leaders, but close cooperation has been impossible owing to lack of communication.

To illustrate this difficulty, only recently a steamer conveying General Grishin Almazoff with dispatches from Denikin to Kochak was captured on the Northern Caspian by Bolsheviki when approaching Gurlev, at the mouth of the Ural. General Almazoff destroyed the documents and he and his staff committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Recently the question of supreme authority has become more urgent. A delegate arrived from Paris to request an early decision with a view to the possibility of recognition of Kolchak by the powers. The arguments of this delegation had slight effect, and Denikin's political advisers recommended that though the question of the establishment of a single Russian authority was urgent, final decision should be deferred until a better opportunity opened for consultation between the leaders, and for this purpose it was proposed to send a special delegation to Paris with power to enter into telegraphic consultation with Kolchak. But Kolchak unexpectedly Denikin took the decision into his own hands and last night he formally announced his submission.

Every one present last night felt the greatness of this single-minded patriot. His armies, after achieving astounding successes, have Kharkov, with Tsaritsin and the Crimea almost within their grasp. The power of the Bolsheviki in the south is broken and the road to Moscow is practically open. At the same time Kolchak's armies have been suffering reverses, and it might seem that after eighteen months of struggle and unexampled heroism Denikin's star is now wholly in the ascendant. Yet he chooses this very moment to renounce all claim to power and to submit to another's authority.

General Briggs has been a crusader in this great crusade and by his firm, wise, and generous assistance in critical moments has upheld the honor of the British name. Denikin said to me: "General Briggs could not have acted better if he had been a Russian."

SEES VIENNA REVOLT NEAR.

Von Stauss Says Berlin Fears Red Rule in Austria.

BERLIN, July 2, (Associated Press.)—Emil von Stauss, Director of the Deutsche Bank and one of the German financial delegates recently at Versailles, said today that financial circles in Berlin were gravely apprehensive that Vienna might shortly fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki, reports indicating that the city was politically in imminent danger, in view of the activities of Hungarian Communists.

The Hungarians, he said, were not only freely spending corruption funds, but had succeeded in perfecting an organization to a degree threatening the overthrow of the Renner Cabinet and the proclamation of a Soviet republic.

Herr von Stauss indicated that Germany would be "only too glad" to send troops to the relief of Vienna, as it did in the case of Munich, but added that "there is a suspicion prevailing in official circles here that the Entente would promptly oppose such an expedition."

"The prospect of having a Soviet republic for our eastern neighbor," Herr von Stauss said, "is none too alluring in view of our many internal problems and sufferings. Aside from the fact that Vienna is German to the core, the presence of Bolshevism at our very gates would be a most dangerous incentive for our own Communists, and might become eventually a catastrophe in our disturbed political situation."

Herr von Stauss said that German financial and industrial circles as yet were wholly at sea regarding the prospects for immediate improvement in the nation's economic conditions.

"Until peace is ratified all around," he added, "we are unable to make even superficial estimates of our ability to get on our feet economically. Even the most elementary progress in this direction must be primarily dependent on pronounced betterment in the food situation. This will remain the crux of the situation for some time.

"If the Allies are seriously interested in making us a productive factor, they must appreciate this fact. Their blundering on this score has been mutually disastrous. After being adequately fed, our workingmen, of course, must have materials to work with, and until we know to what extent we will be able to obtain raw products the matter of credits abroad and all calculations are futile."

Odessa Recaptured from Reds by Ukrainians in Fierce Battle

LONDON, July 3.—The Ukrainians after a sanguinary battle have occupied Odessa, according to a Berlin wireless message.

The Bolsheviki forces fled.

Odessa was evacuated on April 7 by the allied French, Greek, and Rumanian forces on account, as was charged in the French Chamber on June 13, of a mutiny on board the French Black Sea fleet. The crews refused to fight the Bolsheviki, who forthwith took possession of the city.

The city has probably been recaptured by General Petlura, in command of the soldiers of the Ukrainian Republic, who on June 30 was reported to be marching against the city.

SMALL CONCESSION WILL TURN CHINA

Ready to Sign the Peace Treaty if Japan Will State When She Will Return Shantung

AND WITHDRAW HER POLICE

Last Effort to Compromise Was Made a Few Hours Before Versailles Ceremony.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—The peace delegation from China, which may be soon the only nation still at war with Germany, are awaiting instructions from Peking as to what attitude they shall take toward the treaty with Austria. China declared war on Austria and Germany on the same day. She has refused to make peace with Germany because of the conference's refusal to allow her to sign the treaty with a reservation as to Shantung clauses or make a declaration of protest before signing.

The feeling of the Chinese in Paris since Saturday when the delegates refused to go to Versailles, has been one of satisfaction that they had sufficient backbone to break away from the traditional policy of China to submit to everything demanded of her, regardless of her own rights and dignity. That feeling is shared by others of the powers, who feel that their yielding to Japan in the Shantung matter was only an expedient to keep Japan in the League of Nations is justified, perhaps, by the Japanese promise to do the right thing by China later on in restoring her sovereignty in Shantung.

Underlying all this Shantung situation, there has been a misunderstanding by which A. J. Balfour, who has been largely responsible for the Peace Conference's attitude toward China, was led by Japan to believe that the Chinese delegates were only bluffing when they declared that they would not sign without reservations. The Japanese delegation had given a strong impression that the Chinese had been secretly instructed by Peking to sign anyway, if at the last moment they found that reservations were forbidden. This intimation from the Japanese is more effective than the reiterated statement from the Chinese that they would not and could not sign without reservations. So the English and French delegates at Versailles on Saturday were genuinely surprised when the Chinese failed to appear, thereby proving the sincerity of their declarations.

The attitude of America in this matter has been that it was best to yield to Japan as a matter of expediency to keep her in the League, trusting to her promises of future restitution to China. But the real sympathy of America is best indicated, perhaps, by the remark of one delegate from the United States who said that it was a great relief to him because the Chinese refused to go to Versailles at the last moment, thereby showing their determination not to submit to national humiliation.

The last effort of the Chinese to get what they held to be proper recognition was on Saturday noon three hours before the Versailles meeting, when Hoo Wei Teh, Chinese Minister to France, called at the Foreign Office to present a protest to Clemenceau and ask that it be officially recognized as an essential preliminary to China's signing of the German treaty. This protest, signed by Tsiang and Wegram, Chinese plenipotentiaries, was as follows:

"Paris, June 28, 1919.

"His Excellency, Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference:

"In proceeding to sign the treaty of peace with Germany today, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Republic of China, considering as unjust Articles 156, 157, and 158, therein, which purport to transfer German rights in the Chinese province of Shantung to Japan instead of restoring them to China, the rightful sovereign over the territory and a loyal co-partner in war on the side of the allied and associated powers, hereby declares in the name and on behalf of their Government, that their signing of the treaty is not to be understood as precluding China from demanding at a suitable moment the reconsideration of the Shantung question, to the end that the injustice to China may be rectified in the interest of permanent peace in the Far East.

"LOU TSENG TSIANG,

"CHENTING THOMAS WANG."

M. Dutasta, Secretary of the General Peace Conference, who received Hoo at the Foreign Office, said that Clemenceau was not there. Clemenceau at that moment was at President Wilson's home in the Place Des Etats Unis. M. Dutasta telephoned the contents of the final Chinese protest to Clemenceau, who evidently repeated them to Wilson. In a few minutes M. Dutasta reported that neither Clemenceau nor Wilson approved allowing China to make the suggested protest as a preliminary to signing. In the mean time the same letter had been submitted to Lloyd George with the same result. Now the Chinese delegates are awaiting instructions from Peking about signing the Austrian treaty. They take it for granted that they will be told to sign it, thereby qualifying for immediate membership in the League of Nations.

Furthermore, China would also sign the German treaty if Japan would make two concessions; first, to say when she will carry out the agreement to restore Chinese sovereignty at Kiao Chau; second, to withdraw her police from the Shantung Railways. As to the first proposition, China would be content if Japan would restore sovereignty in a year.

ALLIES ADVISE CHINA.

Urge That End Be Made to Country's Internal Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The American and allied Governments have made formal representations to the Peking and Canton Governments in China in the interest of China's peace, following previous representations that had been made orally.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, on behalf of the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments, presented to President Hsu Shih-chang, at Peking, an aide-mémoire expressing the hope that an end would be made of China's internal difficulties, that peace would be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible, and that, in the meantime, military measures would not be resumed. The memorandum expresses the belief that a solution of the domestic problems of China is possible and concludes with an expression of sincere regard for the interests of China and the Chinese people.

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods is reported as spreading. Semi-official advices from Canton, seat of the South China revolutionary government, state that one Japanese hotel and one Formosan shop in Canton have been damaged by Chinese rioters, while five Japanese workmen have been injured in recent demonstrations and are confined in the hospital for treatment. Japanese straw hats and Formosan "panama" hats are the targets of the anti-Japanese students, and are being seized and burned, as are also stocks of Japanese matches.

Japanese stores in Amoy and adjacent points are being interfered with, and the natives are also plundering other foreign stores, claiming that these are likewise Japanese. At Changsha the Japanese stores and the Chinese stores handling Japanese goods are being affected. At Hankow the university students are threatening to go on a strike. A state of siege has been declared at Wuchang, opposite Hankow.

FRENCH RESUME DUELLING.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 2.—The first duel to be fought in France since the beginning of the war occurred at Bayonne, when M. Garat, Mayor and Deputy, exchanged pistol shots with M. Gemmes, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, without result.

This was one of the numerous affairs dating back a long time, but held in suspense until the coming of peace. It is not expected, however, that there will be an epidemic of duels, time having settled many quarrels.

President Urges Troops to Keep Up War Insurance

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Wilson today sent a message by radio from the George Washington telling them that if it were possible for him to speak to them personally he would urge them to continue the Government insurance protection to their dependents and themselves. The message was given out at the Treasury Department as follows:

U. S. S. George Washington.

If it were possible I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each of you who, by service in the great war, earned the right to Government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves.

The Government will transform your policies, in whole or in part, from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the generous terms of these policies afford.

You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis, and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your Government insurance policy as a physical reminder that in the war with Germany you wore the uniform of your country. WOODROW WILSON.

RUMANIA BALKING ON PEACE PROGRAM

Bratiano Says He Is Going Home Because Austrian Treaty Is Impossible.

OBJECTS TO LEAGUE CURB

Is Especially Opposed to the Provision Pledging Protection to the Minority Races.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The Matin publishes an interview with Premier Bratiano of Rumania just before his departure for Bucharest. In this he states that he is returning home to resign his position as head of the Government and chief delegate to the conference because it is impossible for Rumania to accept certain clauses introduced in the Austrian treaty. There is some reason to suppose that the Matin is using the alleged Rumanian grievances as an indirect weapon against the Clemenceau Government.

As far as Bratiano is concerned THE TIMES correspondent learns from an authoritative American source that he announced more than a fortnight ago that it would be necessary to return to Rumania owing to the state of affairs at home. On the other hand, it is no secret that he did oppose the Big Four's decision that smaller States should submit to some measure of control by the League of Nations, especially respecting the rights of alien minorities in their midst.

Bratiano's objections were overruled by the Big Four, President Wilson, in particular, pointed out that Bratiano's first objection (that the insertion of such a clause in the Austrian treaty was an infringement on the smaller States' sovereignty) although well founded, was more than met by the fact that the small States owed their victory wholly to the great powers and that they were still dependent on the great powers if they were to enjoy the victory fruits.

Second, as this very war had arisen in the first instance from a small State dispute, the great powers were fully justified in the interests of every one in insuring as far as possible that small State sources of trouble should be handled without individual prejudice and settled by an independent body in accordance with right and justice.

The most common cause of trouble was the question of the rights of alien minorities. It is held a positive duty for the great powers to watch that no future conflagration be provoked by injudicious treatment of such minorities by any State, small or great.

In reply to Bratiano's second objection, that these minorities would be encouraged by the clause in the treaty to cause trouble by appealing over the heads of the local small State authorities to representatives of the great powers, the President said that everything had been done to insure that interference in small State affairs should take place only when the circumstances entirely warranted it. In the interests of general peace the great powers would be quick to show minority malcontents the utter futility of putting forward imaginary grievances.

It was the President's opinion, shared by other members of the Big Four, that small States would soon find out by experience that the clauses which now appeared to them restrictive would really be most useful as permitting them to settle by a decision that no one could question matters of dispute which they themselves might be unable to dispose of without internal trouble or actual conflict with their neighbors.

Whether Rumania and her neighbors in the Balkans and Central Europe will be convinced by these arguments or not, the fact remains that the attitude of the Big Four is more than justified by the present situation in those much-troubled regions. Already more than one small but ambitious State appear to be out frankly to grab everything they can lay hands on, regardless of their neighbors' rights or protest and the prospect of their future retaliation.

NEW BAVARIAN CABINET.

Offices Divided Between Socialists and Bourgeois Parties.

Following the expulsion of the Spartacide rulers from Munich, the Bavarian Government headed by Johannes Hoffman was reorganized upon a broader basis and, according to Munich papers of May 31, just received here, was made up as follows:

President, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Cults—JOHANNES HOFFMANN (Socialist.)

Minister of the Interior—MARTIN SEGITZ (Socialist.)

Minister for Social Welfare—Dr. MAX ENDRISS (Socialist.)

Minister of Military Affairs—Herr RÖHNER-PENHORST (Socialist.)

Minister of Communications — HEINRICH FRAUENDORFER (non-partisan.)

Minister of Finance—Herr SPECK (Bavarian People's Party.)

Minister of Agriculture—KARL FREY-BERG (Bavarian People's Party.)

Minister of Justice—Dr. ERNST MULLER-MEININGEN (Democrat.)

Minister of Commerce — EDUARD HAMM (Democrat.)

PRESIDENT ARRIVES HERE NEXT TUESDAY

George Washington Slackens Its Speed and Is Now Making 15 Knots an Hour.

DRAFTS CONGRESS MESSAGE

Wilson Will Address Fleet Today by Wireless Telephone—Mine Reported on Ship's Course.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 3.—The George Washington, with President Wilson on board, probably will not reach New York before noon on Tuesday next. The Presidential fleet slackened its speed during the night, and is now running at about 15 knots an hour.

The weather continues good, although the sea was rather lumpy today and a slight mist was gathering during the morning.

The President is devoting most of his time to his message to Congress. His address to the soldiers and bluejackets on board on the Fourth of July will be delivered at 3 o'clock from the cross deck, with the army and navy men massed on the main deck below.

A novel feature of the Independence Day exercises will be the first use at sea of the wireless telephone for transmitting a Presidential speech. A transmitter will be placed alongside the President, so that as he addresses the soldiers and sailors aboard the ship his words will be heard on board all transports within a radius of 300 miles.

The day will be celebrated also by soldier games and army and navy contests.

Final plans have not yet been made concerning the arrival of the George Washington with the Presidential party, or as to whether the Presidential train shall start from Hoboken or the New York City terminal.

President Wilson today sent a message to President-elect Pessoa of Brazil, in New York, expressing his regret that he was not in the United States to greet the Brazilian statesman. The message follows:

I sincerely hope that Your Excellency's visit to the United States has been in every way agreeable to you. I greatly regret that I was not there to welcome you upon your arrival, and I wish to bid you a temporary good-bye with the sincerest best wishes. It was a pleasure to know you in Paris, and I am sure you must feel how warm is the friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Brazil. I hope that every influence will draw the people of the two countries into closer and closer relations. WOODROW WILSON.

Floating Mine on Course.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD U. S. S. OKLAHOMA, July 2.—The President will not reach New York until Tuesday. He is thoroughly enjoying the rest aboard the George Washington, and is working on his message to Congress. He will speak to his party and sailors on Friday, and arrangements have been made to have the speech read the same day to the sailors on the Oklahoma.

After luncheon in the Captain's cabin today, I noticed that the Captain was exchanging an unusual number of notes with the bridge. At 1:30 I started below, and the Captain quietly remarked: "You are safe to go now. We passed a mine we were looking out for fifteen minutes ago."

A floating mine had been reported in this vicinity, and the officers of the Oklahoma had been on the alert for it. The mine itself was not sighted, as it had probably drifted out of the course since the report was received.

One of the reasons why the George Washington is convoyed by a battleship is to have the battleship have first contact with any mine that may be floating about. For this reason the George Washington always follows immediately in the wake of a battleship. When the Oklahoma left Brest she put out paravanes so as to catch any fixed mines, but the paravanes are ineffective against floating mines, and ours were taken up after a run of half an hour.

Unless, however, a mine strikes the ship immediately upon the stern there is no danger of damage. The paravanes will thrust the mine aside by her bow waves.

The discussion of the mine brought out the fact that it must have drifted to this locality from America with the Gulf stream, as there are no opposite currents to bring mines here from Europe. This mine may have been an American mine, but more probably was one of those planted by the Germans on the American coast which sank the San Diego and damaged the Minnesota and several other ships. Only German floating mines are dangerous, the Allies having conformed to the international laws regulating that mines be so constructed so they will not explode when released from their moorings.

PLAN TO WELCOME WILSON AT BATTERY

Committee Expects to Go Out on Battleship Pennsylvania to Greet the President.

Despite reports from Washington that President Wilson upon his arrival here next week would go direct to Hoboken on the George Washington and would land in New York at Twenty-third Street, the committee in charge of the reception arrangements went ahead yesterday with their plans to have a committee of distinguished citizens meet the nation's Chief Executive down the bay and bring him to the Battery, from where he will be escorted to the uptown hall where he is to make a speech. Until direct word has been received from the President setting forth his wishes regarding the reception and outlining what he intends to talk about at the meeting in either Carnegie Hall or the Metropolitan Opera House, the committee is working more or less in the dark.

The Washington dispatch said that the President would continue on the George Washington to the pier at Hoboken and that, leaving the vessel there, the President and Mrs. Wilson and their party were expected to cross the North River to Twenty-third Street and motor to Carnegie Hall. The docking at Hoboken, it was said, was expected to be completed at 2 o'clock and after the Carnegie Hall reception, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their party were expected to depart immediately for Washington.

The committee having the welcoming in charge expect that the President will follow its own plans, in which event the George Washington will be met by the battleship Pennsylvania having the reception committee on board. The Presidential party will then be transferred to the Pennsylvania and later to a smaller craft which will bring the party to the Battery, where the first reception ceremonies will take place. The committee announced that the George Washington would probably reach Ambrose Channel about 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning. In this event the warship flotilla of welcome, led by the Pennsylvania with the committee and members of the Cabinet on board, will escort the Presidential transport to Quarantine, where the Presidential party will leave the George Washington. The committee expects the President to land at the Battery at noon and to escort him from there to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Some Changes in the Committee.

Several changes were made in the personnel of the Executive and General Committees which are arranging the welcome when they met yesterday. Rodman Wanamaker, who heads most of Mayor Hylan's welcoming committees, has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Federal Judge Martin T. Manton has been named Chairman of the General Citizens' Committee, which place was originally selected by the Mayor. The Mayor and Governor Smith were made Joint Honorary Chairmen of the General Committee.

Other members of the Executive Committee are Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Commandant of the Third Naval District; Elbert H. Gary, Alfred J. Johnson, former City Chamberlain; Harry F. Sinclair, Herbert B. Houston, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, and Abram I. Elkus. William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of the President, will become a member of the General Committee. He will serve in an advisory capacity with the Executive Committee in arranging the details of the reception.

Just what the President will talk about in the speech he is scheduled to make at either Carnegie Hall or the Metropolitan Opera House will not be known by the committee until the President has been heard from. Grover A. Whalen, former Secretary to the Mayor and Commissioner of Plants and Structures, suggested that the President in all probability would not talk on the Peace Treaty or the League of Nations, but would confine his remarks to simply replying to the addresses of welcome made by the Governor and the Mayor. Other members of the committee thought that the President would seize the opportunity to answer the criticisms of the Republican Senators who have opposed his work abroad. It has been announced that the President will take the stump shortly after his arrival in a country-wide campaign to acquaint the public with what went on at the Peace Conference.

"The published statements that President Wilson will make an argument for the League of Nations in his address at Carnegie Hall are in error," said Mr. Whalen. "The President, in all probability, will confine himself to response to the addresses of welcome which are to be delivered by Governor Smith in behalf of the State and by Mayor Hylan in behalf of the city."

CRITICISES AVIATION HEADS.

Hicks Says Their Plans Did Not Warrant More Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Inspired by the activities of other countries in aviation, especially in dirigible development, Representative Fred C. Hicks of New York, Chairman of the Aviation Sub-Committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced today his intention of going abroad to study what is being done by France and England in developing airships in a military and commercial way.

Mr. Hicks said Congress had not been as liberal as it might have been in making appropriations for aviation in the Army and navy bill. This was because Congress was not impressed with the plans of the army and navy heads, neither of which, until the bills had become the subject of bitter dispute, had submitted anything that looked to the committees like a comprehensive plan. The bills, as they passed the House carried $30,000,000 for aviation in the army and navy. The Senate increased the appropriations for each service to $25,000,000 each, so that for aviation purposes the administration has $50,000,000 for experiment and development in the next fiscal year. As against this $50,000,000, England's budget for aviation amounts to $303,000,000. Instead of lessening aviation activities as the result of the armistice and peace, England's plans, launched six months ago, provide for extensive airship building with the idea of perfecting machines for ocean travel, as well as powerful battle machines.

Mr. Hicks said he expected to find out, if possible, the extent of England's air program and make a comprehensive report to the Naval Affairs Committee. He believes Congress will not be penurious when it learns what is being done abroad.

Mr. Hicks added his belief that the people of the country were not satisfied with "the way money was wasted in the air program during the war. If there were a reorganization, and an air secretary directing experiments in some co-ordinated way, I think Congress would be more disposed liberally to provide for aivation."

Toronto Railway Strike Ends.

TORONTO, July 3.—The street railway strike in progress here for about ten days was settled tonight. Service will be resumed tomorrow morning.

REDS HANG FORTY HUNGARIAN YOUTHS

Military Cadets Put to Death on Huge Gallowses for Recent Uprising.

BELA KUN REJECTS PROTEST

Proclaims That "Blood Shall Flow" to Protect Soviet—Allies to Enforce Food Relief.

VIENNA, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The execution of forty youths of the Budapest Military Academy and three officers was ordered by the Hungarian Soviet Government as a reprisal against anti-Communists who attempted to seize the telephone and telegraph stations and who bombarded Soviet headquarters, according to delayed dispatches from Budapest.

Bela Kun, head of the Communist Government, issued a proclamation that since proper appreciation had not been shown of the "mild treatment of the past three months, blood shall flow henceforth, if necessary, to insure the protection of the proletariat."

Many were killed and wounded during the disorders, and a hundred of the counter-revolutionists were arrested. Three of the anti-Communist officers were executed.

The disorders began on June 24. Three monitors in the Danube, whose officers and crews aided the counter-revolutionary forces, bombarded Soviet headquarters.

Fifty youths from the military academy who held the central telegraph station surrendered to Government forces after the anti-Communists failed to send aid. Forty of these youths were executed. Immense gallows were erected on Kossuth Street for the hangings.

Lieut. Col. Romanelli of Italy, the only allied representative remaining there, wrote to Bela Kun that the Allies would not tolerate ruthlessness against hostages or anti-Communist prisoners. Bela Kun replied that the Soviet could not permit interference with its internal affairs. Colonel Romanelli protested against the hangings, but he was unable to save the forty military collegians.

PARIS, July 3.—A report from the Interallied Food Council on the tactics of Bela Kun, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, in obstructing relief work in Hungary will be submitted to the Council of Five.

It is understood that representations will be made to Bela Kun that if he persists in his tactics a small force of allied troops will probably be thrown into Hungary to assist in relief work.

Paris advices received on Wednesday night stated that food supplies destined for Czechoslovakia had been held up by the refusal of Bela Kun to permit steamers carrying the supplies to pass up the Danube.

FEAR MONEY CUT IN AUSTRIA.

Government Is Reported to Intend Retiring Much Paper.

VIENNA, July 1, (Associated Press.)—The money situation is troubling the Austrian public, which fears a reduction in the number of crowns, as it is reported that the Government will take 50 per cent. of them out of circulation.

The floating currency for Austria alone at present is estimated at 32,000,000,000 crowns, as compared with 2,000,000,000 for the whole empire before the war. Austria has one crown of metal for every 200 crowns of paper. Gold and silver coins aggregate 62,000,000 crowns, one-third of which was in Hungary when the Government there was taken over by the Communists.

The Communist Government in Budapest, it is reported, is forcing the public to accept new Communist money. It is confiscating the metal coins of the old empire wherever they can be found, and, it is said, is offering a reward of 50 per cent. to those who denounce persons who have hidden deposits of money.

GAVE OUT TREATY DESPITE WILSON

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

was decided by the Foreign Office to act without the consent of the British. The copies of the treaties cabled to American newspapers were obtained unofficially.

The matter may appear of little moment, but has an important side so far as the United States is concerned, as the President had contended that even with the Senate insisting that it should have copies of the first draft of the German Peace Treaty he held that the Senate was not entitled to these until the treaty was completed and laid before it officially by the President.

Later, when the treaty was submitted to the Germans in final form and accepted by the German Government, the American peace delegation took the ground that as the Senate was demanding the text, an exception could properly be made to the rule that the Senate alone should determine to remove the seal of confidence from such documents.

Because of this and the fact that the publication of the treaty was authorized by the French and British Governments copies of the documents were obtainable from American official sources, but with the understanding that they were furnished unofficially and merely for the convenience of the American press, which, as well as the American Senate and the public, were placed at a disadvantage through the course of the British and French Governments in distributing copies to their newspapers.

The American peace delegation and Secretary Lansing, as head of the State Department, refused to take any responsibility for the publication of the texts of the Franco-American and Anglo-French agreements. It is indicated that they disapprove the action of the French Government in releasing them to the press. Certainly in this case the Senate can find no ground for criticism of the President or the American Peace Commission in connection with the premature publication of a confidential document.

Important points have already been brought forward concerning the provision of the Franco-American treaty that it must be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval. This provision is contained in Article II."

It is a well-established rule of the American Government that the constitutional powers conferred upon Congress or either House of Congress shall not be delegated to any other authority. Congress has frequently insisted upon the observance of this rule. The most violation of it through a provision in the Interstate Commerce act, conferring the rate-making power on the Interstate Commerce Commission, caused a spirited discussion when that measure was before Congress.

In the present instance the point is raised that the treaty provides that the League Council is invested with authority to determine whether a treaty, ratified by the Senate, "is an engagement which is consistent with the covenant of the League." This, it is asserted, is a delegation of constitutional authority conferred upon the Senate as part of the treaty-making power of the Government.

That the matter furnishes food for thought is admitted even by officials connected with the American peace delegation, who are familiar with the negotiations preceding the signing of the Franco-American agreement.

It is not doubted here that opponents in the Senate of the League and the special arrangement between the United States and France will use this contention to attack the validity of the treaty, which some assert provides for a defensive alliance between the Governments of the United States, France, and Great Britain.

Arguments are advanced also that the right given the Council of the League to determine when the treaty shall cease to be effective is likewise in contradiction of the Senate's constitutional privileges. Article III. provides that the treaty shall continue in force "until on application of one of the parties to it, the council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the league itself affords sufficient protection."

This, it is suggested, confers upon the League Council the right to determine when the treaty to which the United States is a party shall become void. It may not be a delegation of powers conferred upon the Senate, but it is not doubted that this particular provision will be attacked on the ground that it is the delegation of rights vested by the Constitution in the Executive.

There is a disposition among the representatives of the United States in Paris to be frank in discussing the terms of the Franco-American agreement now that it is made public. They are willing to concede that nice points have been raised in reference to the delegation of constitutional authority, and admit that this question had not been brought forward while the treaty was being negotiated.

Their frankness carries weight, therefore, in discussing all the other aspects of the new warrangement which is unique in American international procedure, unless one excepts the near alliance between France and the United States in the early history of the American Commonwealth.

For this reason it is worthy of note that the Americans connected with the peace mission attach no importance to the contention that the United States is more firmly and definitely pledged than Great Britain to go to the assistance of France in the contingency provided for. The British text states that the British Government "is willing to undertake to support the French Government." The American text reads that "the United States of America shall be bound" to go immediately to France's assistance.

American officials assert that the obligation imposed upon Britain is as great and binding as that imposed upon the United States. The British undertaking, it is pointed out, is a solemn pledge, and the difference in the text between the two stipulations is of no consequence.

In the same way, the provision in the British Treaty is that the agreement to support France, "provided a similar obligation is entered into by the United States," is counterbalanced by the provision in the Franco-American Treaty that "it will only come into force" when the Anglo-French Treaty is ratified.

PLEDGES TO FRANCE MUST GO TO LEAGUE

French Parliament's and Senate's Approval Also Required for Defense Treaty.

PARIS, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The texts of the agreements between France and the United States and France and Great Britain were given out by the Foreign Office late tonight.

The agreement with the United States cites articles of the Peace Treaty prohibiting Germany from fortifying the right or left bank of the Rhine or assembling forces within thirty miles east of the Rhine, and provides, in case that these provisions do not assure to France proper security and protection, that the United States is bound to come immediately to the aid of France if any unprovoked act of aggression is made against her by Germany.

It is provided that the treaty shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, which will decide whether to recognize it as an engagement in conformity with the League covenant, and also provides that the treaty shall be submitted to the United States Senate and the French Parliament for approval.

The text of the treaty follows:

"Considering that the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic are equally animated by a desire to maintain the peace of the world, so happily restored by the treaty signed at Versailles on June 28, which put an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German Empire and terminated by the defeat of that power, and

"Considering that the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic, fully convinced that an unprovoked aggression directed by Germany against France would not only violate at the same time the letter and spirit of the Versailles treaty, to which the United States and France are parties, thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burden of unprovoked war, but that such aggression on the act reputed by the treaty of Versailles as being against all the powers signatory to the treaty and calculated to trouble the peace of the world, involving inevitably and directly the States of Europe and indirectly the entire world, as experience has amply and unhappily demonstrated, and

"Considering that the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic apprehend that the stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine cannot assure immediately to France, on one hand, and to the United States on the other, as signatory powers to the treaty of Versailles, appropriate security and protection,

"Consequently, the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic, having decided to conclude a treaty to realise these necessary ends, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, specially authorized to that end by the President of the United States of America, and Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, and Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, specially authorized to that end by Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, have agreed upon the following:

"Article I.—The following stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine, are contained in the Peace Treaty signed with Germany at Versailles, June 28, 1919, by the United States of America, the Government of the French Republic, and by the British Empire, among other powers.

Article XLII.—Germany is prohibited from maintaining or constructing fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank west of a line running fifty kilometers to the east of that river.

XLIII.—In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manoeuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

Article XLIV.—In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles XLII. and XLIII., she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

"In case these stipulations should not assure immediately to France appropriate security and protection, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her aid in case of any unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany.

"Article II.—The present treaty, couched in terms analogous to those of a treaty concluded on the same date and to the same end between Great Britain and the French Republic, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will not enter into force until the moment when the latter is ratified.

"Article III.—The present treaty must be submitted to the Council of the Society of Nations and must be recognised by the Council, deciding if occasion arise by majority, as an engagement in conformity with the covenant of the Society. It will remain in force until, upon demand of one of the parties to the treaty, the Council deciding if occasion arise by a majority, finds that the Society itself assures sufficient protection.

"Article IV.—The present treaty shall before ratification be submitted to the chambers of the French Parliament for approval and it shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States of America at the same time as the treaty of Versailles shall be submitted for assent to ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged at the time of deposit in Paris of the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles, or as soon afterwards as possible."

Then follow the signatures of M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Lansing.

The agreement between Great Britain and France, the text of which was also given out, corresponds with that between the United States and France, with an additional provision that the treaty imposes no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British Empire unless and until it be approved by the Parliament of each dominion interested. This agreement is signed by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, David Lloyd George, British Premier, and A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The guarantee pact," as the Parisian press calls the treaty between the United States and France, gives general satisfaction here. All newspapers, however, point out that according to the text of the instrument America goes further than England does in the treaty between France and that country.

By Article I. of the American-French treaty, "the United States of America will be bound to come to the aid of France immediately." It is pointed out, while Article I. of the Anglo-French agreement only says: "England consents to come," &c.

BORAH PREDICTS DEFEAT

But Many Senators Are Inclined Toward Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The French-American alliance will encounter opposition when it comes up in the Senate, according to the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.

Senator Borah thinks one-third of the Senate will be against the treaty and prevent ratification. Other Senators are quoted as follows:

"I have not had a chance to study the text of the treaty," said Senator New of Indiana; "but the general idea of going to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack is certainly less objectionable to me than the League of Nations."

"It may be a wise idea," said Senator Spencer of Missouri, "but it is getting us tangled with a vengeance in European affairs. I have not made up my mind yet whether to support it or oppose it."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, was inclined to favor the idea.

"I have felt very sympathetic toward the French, and have thought that we ought to stand ready to go to their aid whenever their safety is threatened," said Senator Kenyon of Iowa, "but I would like to hear what some of the returning soldiers have to say about going back to fight for France before I cast my vote."

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The agreement between the United States and France under which this country would go to the aid of France in case of unprovoked attack on France by Germany will be laid before the Senate by the President at the same time that he presents the German Peace Treaty, officials think.

The text of the agreement had not been received today by the State Department, which several days ago received the Peace Treaty in the form signed by the German delegates.

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DRY LAW AIDS REDS, ASSERTS GOMPERS

Warns of Impending Danger in Report to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

GIVES GROWTH IN DETROIT

Says Agitators Follow Prohibition Laws and Are Reaping Harvest on Discontent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Basing his assertions on a report of conditions in the State of Michigan, where, he says, the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World and other radical organizations has reached a point where it is a menace to the safety of the Nation, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement submitted today to the Senate Judiciary Committee, makes the charge that the prohibition forces are aiding and abetting Bolshevism by oppressive legislation depriving the workers of their beer.

He takes the stand also that if prohibition of beer must be accepted wine cellars should be forced to disgorge their stocks and a "bone dry" policy for all put into effect. The present policy, he says, is breeding class hatred on an alarming scale.

Mr. Gompers asserts that conditions in Michigan, where radical groups have international headquarters, are reflected throughout the nation, and he asserts that attempts to foster the I. W. W. Bolshevist movement in Michigan had failed until prohibition was introduced.

The House of the Masses, the headquarters of the radicals in Detroit, says Mr. Gompers, has increased its membership to 21,800 since prohibition became effective. He also gives a list of 125 publications which have been in great demand and have been distributed by the hundreds of thousands. Of the movement he says:

"It is a fierce form of radical I. W. W. teaching and preaching, akin to the revolutionary socialism of the Continent of Europe. It is socialism born of class division and class antagonism."

The concluding remarks of his report are as follows:

"Oppressive legislation begets radical propaganda, and should Bolshevist doctrines ever obtain a foothold in this nation, which God forbid, the prohibitionists will not be free from responsibility."

In his statement to the Judiciary Committee Mr. Gompers says in part:

"A certain Congressman from the West has seen fit to challenge on the floor of the House the correctness of my statement that depriving the American workingman of his glass of beer tends to promote industrial unrest and discontent. In this connection I have in my possession a detailed report, made by an important investigator, upon conditions in Detroit, Mich., a city with a population of something like a million souls, the largest city under prohibition. Michigan went dry in May, 1918, which means that Detroit has for practicaly fourteen months been what is verbally termed dry.

"Prior to this period repeated efforts were made by the I. W. W. to gain a foothold in that city, but its propaganda and organization efforts among the automobile workers resulted in complete failure. In the year and two months since prohibition went into effect the alteration in Detroit conditions has been amazing, not to say sinister and threatening.

Organizers Follow Prohibition.

"Immediately prohibition was ushered in, I. W. W. organizers invaded Detroit and opened headquarters. Since then affiliated locals have been organized in various wards. During the past Winter hundreds of meetings have been held all over the city in various halls and tal': 'The Old Order in Europe and the New Order in Russia,' by M. Phillips Rice; 'The Russian Constitution,' from The Nation; 'A Letter to American Workingmen,' by N. Lenin; 'Lessons of the Revolution,' by N. Lenin; 'What Is a Peace Program?' by L. Trotzky; testimony of William D. Haywood before the Industrial Relations Committee; Congressional investigation National Security League; International May Day celebration; Max Eastman's address to the jury in the second Masses trial; 'The New Religion: Justice, Not Charity,' by Rev. John Haynes Holmes; 'The Sisson Documents,' by John Reed; 'The Day of the People,' by Eugene Debs; 'Arbeiter and Arbeiterinnen'; 'J'Accuse,' by Frederick Adler; 'The Bolsheviks and the Soviets,' by Albert Rhys Williams; 'Soviet Russia,' by Albert Rhys Williams; platform of the Michigan Socialist Party; 'Questions and Answers'; manifesto of May 1, 1919, the international proletarian holiday; 'An Appeal to Americans' Escucha: Revelations of a Principle in Economic Science,' by A. B. Westrupp; 'Proletariat and Petit-Bourgeois,' by Austin Lewis; 'Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind,' by Austin Lewis; 'The Profits of Religion,' by Upton Sinclair; 'The Evolution of Industrial Democracy,' by A. E. Woodruff; 'Open Letter to American Workmen,' by George Luks; evidence and cross-examination of J. T. (Red) Doran in the Haywood case; 'The Subsidized Press,' by Jack 'Panay'; 'Shall J. P. Morgan Own the Earth?' by Jack Panay; opening statement of George F. Vanderveer in the Haywood case; 'I. W. W.—the Greatest Thing on Earth—One Big Union'; 'The Revolutionary I. W. W.,' by Grover H. Perry; 'The Onward Sweep of the Machine Process,' by Nils H. Hanson; 'The Red Dawn,' by Harrison George; 'The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure, and Methods,' by Vincent St. John; 'Political Prisoners in Federal Military Prisons'; 'Revolutionary Writings,' by James Kelley Cole; 'The I. W. W. Trial,' by Harrison George; 'Sckis Historyczny,' by Vincent St. John; 'One Big Union,' Chart; 'Justice and Labor in the Mooney Case'; 'Crimes of the Bolsheviki, A Rebuttal of attacks on the Bolsheviks'; 'The Strength of the Strong,' by Jack London; 'Think or Surrender,' by George R. Kirkpatrick; 'The Working Class,' by Karl Kautsky; 'The Class Struggle,' by Karl Kautsky; 'Taxation,' by John D. Goerke; 'Who Pays the Taxes?' by Daniel DeLeon; 'Communist Manifesto,' by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels; 'The Right to Be Lazy,' by Paul LaFargue; 'Violence or Solidarity? Will Guns Settle It?' by Scott Nearing; 'Voices from Russia,' by Albert Rhys Williams, W. B. Thompson, and N. Lenin; 'No Compromise, No Political Trading,' by Wilhelm Liebknecht; 'Class Struggles in America,' by A. M. Simons; 'An Open Letter to American Liberals,' by Santeri Nuorteva; Hotel and Restaurant Workers; 'How the Farmer Can Get His,' by Mary Marcy; 'Industrial Autocracy,' by Mary Marcy; 'The Crisis in the German Social Democracy,' by Karl Liebknecht; 'Progress of the Bolshevists'; 'No Compulsory Military Drill for Growing Boys'; 'Universal Military Training,' by Henry L. West and C. Hallinan; 'University Militiary Training and Democracy,' by George Hasmyth; 'New Jersey Says "No"'; 'Military Training in the Making of Men,' by Frederick J. Libby; 'Our Latest Cure-all,' by Oswald Garrison Villard; 'In Six Months It Will All Be Over—Lost or Won!'; 'Constitution of the Workers' Educational Association, Hours of the Masses'; 'Historical Materialism,' by Frederick Engles; 'Evolution and Revolution,' by Mark Fisher; 'Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam,' by Oscar Ameringer; 'Marx vs. Tolstoy,' a debate by Clarence M. Darrow and Arthur M. Lewis; 'From October to Brest Litovsk,' by Leon Trotsky; 'Scientific Socialism,' study course; 'Socialism,' by Frederick Engles; 'The Dream of Debs,' by Jack Londeo; 'Socialism and Religion'; 'Social Revolution or Socialism Made Easy,' by Henry Jager; 'Value, Price, and Profit,' by Karl Marx; 'The Soviets at Work,' by Nikolai Lenin; 'The Law of Biogeneas,' by J. Howard Moore; 'Unionism and Socialism,' by Eugene Debs; 'A Revolutionary Socialism,' by Louis C. Fraina; 'The Future Belongs to the People,' by Karl Liebknecht; seven pamphlets in Russian for propaganda work; Bolshevist and Socialist. I. W. W. Newspapers—The Class Struggle, The Melting Pot, Forum Folks, The Revolutionary Age, The Proletarian, The New Solidarity, Reconstruction, The One Big Union, The International Free Trader, Good Morning, The Non-Partisan Leader, Forward, The Arbitrator, The International Free Trader, (March, 1919,) The First of May Magazine, The Liberator, (March, 1919,) The New York Nation, The New Republic, The Rebel Worker, and The Appeal to Reason.

"Detroit is national headquarters for the American Proletarian University, with offices in Michigan Avenue and an official monthly organ titled The Proletarian. There are branches of this university in every industrial centre in the United States, with a staff of young and enthusiastic lecturers, who collect sufficient funds at their propaganda meetings to defray their expenses.

"The head centre for radical propaganda work in Detroit for the I. W. W., the Anarchists, and the radical Socialist organizations is the House of the Masses, a commodious structure at St. Aubin and Gratiot Avenues. There are upward of 17,000 shareholders in this property, which represents an investment of $75,000. The membership of the House of the Masses is some 21,800. Not all are shareholders like the 17,000 named, but are all contributors in a greater or less degree to the propaganda fund. During the past twelve months over $40,000 has been spent in Detroit on propaganda alone. In addition, the House of the Masses contributed money for the support of the Rand School of Socialism in New York City.

"There is one organization which has sprung up since the advent of prohibition which calls itself the W. W. Council for Workers' International Industrial Union. It appears to be an offshoot of the regular I. W. W., and is international in scope, with headquarters in Detroit. All of these radical organizations, the Workers' International of the W. W., the Russian Bolsevik Soviet, the Ukralnian, the Esthonian, the Finnish, the Lettish, the Liebknecht, the Lithuanian, the Russian No. 1, the Slovak, the South Slavic, set up the claim that they are the only blown-in-the-bottle, simon-pure representatives of the Russian Soviet movement and entitled to speak officially for Lenin and Trotsky and their cause.

"As near as can be learned there is nothing which the Russian Bolsheviki advocate that these radical Detroit revolutionaries do not also stand for and uphold. In a word, the triumph of the Detroit I. W. W. Socialists would mean the triumph of Russian Bolshevism in America. It is a social democracy akin to that of the mining regions of the West. It is a fierce form of radical I. W. W.ism teaching and preaching akin to the revolutionary socialism of the continent of Europe, rather than the parlor socialism of the London Fabian Society. It is a socialism born of class divisions and class antagonisms, and the hatred of all superiority, either mental, moral, or physical, which would seem to be inseparable from radicalism, whatever name may be used to dignify it.

"Along with these organizations there is another radical organization in Detroit which has to be taken account of in any discussion of labor unrest and discontent in the metropolis of Michigan, and that is the Detroit Employers' Association. Believing in and practicing collective bargaining among themselves, they deny it to their employes. Detroit is the greatest open shop town in America, thanks to the Employers' Association.

"According to the report of the special investigator, the inability of the Detroit toiler to buy a glass of comforting beer is vexatious enough, but what bites deeper and hurts the most are notorious instances like the one quoted, and they are as common in Detroit as blackberries in July. The prohibition campaign in Michigan was largely financed by the wealthy employers of labor, and yet 90 per cent. of these same employers are personally wet in their own homes. A large contributor to the Michigan prohibition campaign is a Detroit employer who pays the lowest wages to his working girls of any known millionaire. As Charles Schwab very pertinently pointed out the other day, the present prohibition law is a law for the poor and not for the rich, and that fact alone promotes unrest and bitterness.

"Detroit is the industrial klondike of America. Since the marvelous rise in the automobile industry at that centre, prosperity has ruled among the workers there. It is the home of the Henry Ford plant with its minimum wage of $5 a day, even to the women who sweep out the office. It can scarcely be said in fairness that the growth of the I. W. W. movement and the spread of radical socialism there and the attendant unrest and discontent are altogether traceable to the problem of wages, for many of its workingmen and women are the highest paid in the United States. Yet a few days ago over twenty strikes were reported from that point.

PRECAUTIONS NATION-WIDE.

Every Police Agency Called Into Action Against Reds.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Every law-enforcing agency in the country will cooperate tomorrow in preserving order against reported plans of anarchists and other radicals to create a reign of terror by bomb explosions.

Officials of the Department of Justice have said that they knew of no concerted plot set for Independence Day, but no chances are being taken. The Bureau of Investigation has enlisted the police of all large cities in their purpose to put an end to criminal agitation. The plans have not been divulged, but it is known that many suspected persons have been under surveillance and that they will be arrested on the least suspicious move.

Adequate precautions have been taken for the protection of public officials, but the nature of the safeguards necessarily has been kept secret.

MUCH DYNAMITE STOLEN.

Pittsburgh Doubles Guards on Warning from State Police.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 3.—Following receipt of a message from the State police headquarters at Harrisburg today, announcing wholesale thefts of powder and dynamite in different part of the State, police officials here detailed squads of detectives to guard the homes of county and Government officials and public buildings in this city.

The State police warned the local authorities and the heads of all industrial plants to keep a sharp watch over their property and to double all guards in an effort to frustrate the suspected Independence Day plots. Many plants have employed private detectives. City detectives and Government Secret Service agents are keeping a close tab on all members of radical societies known to the police in this city.

Grand Jury for Atlantic City Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—The Federal Grand Jury will be reconvened in a special session at Newark on July 15 to consider violations of the wartime prohibition law, according to an announcement made today by Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph L. Bodine. The announcement followed the arrest of ten men in Atlantic City, where it was said that the dry law was being openly violated by the sale of hard liquors as well as 2.75 per cent. beer.

EYE OF GOVERNMENT ON 2.75 BEER SALES

Federal Agents Take Evidence for Use if War Beverage Is Declared Unlawful.

BIG BEER MUG COMES BACK

Saloons Crowded with Patrons Who Get Large Drink for a Dime—Hard Liquor Arrests.

Several arrests were made by the police and Federal authorities here yesterday for alleged violations of the War Prohibition act and evidence of the sale of beer said to contain 3.75 per cent. alcohol was gathered by the Federal authorities in preparation for prosecution later if 2.75 beer shall be held eventually to be unlawful.

The first arrests yesterday were those of Gustave Arpe, who had a saloon at 226 West Street, and Isaac Williams and Washington Griffin. Arpe was accused of selling twenty-four pint flasks of whisky to the two men under an arrangement made before June 30 by which the delivery and payment was to take place after prohibition became effective.

Williams and Griffin, who are negroes, are said to have talked of this plan of circumventing the new law until word of the case came to Policeman John J. Gildea, who followed police instructions calling for arrests for sales of hard liquors. They were held in $1,000 bail each, in spite of their arguments that the sale had taken place technically on June 29.

On the complaint of Charles P. McCarver, an agent of the Department of Justice, Jacomo Madagalia, bartender at Farrish's chop house in John Street near William Street, and Harry Dee, a bartender at McCarthy's cafe, in Nassau Street near John Street, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They waived examination and were paroled until Saturday, when they promised to furnish bonds of $500. Commissioner Hitchcock suggested that the cases should go to the jury right away and that they might become test cases.

Other arrests were made in Brooklyn by agents of the Department of Justice, thus serving notice on saloon keepers that they were taking great risks if they sold more than "war beer" and wines diluted to the strength of 2.75 per cent. alcohol. After one or two days of comparative inaction some saloonkeepers had taken it for granted that they were free to sell wines of all kinds, because the police had announced that they would interfere only with the sale of whisky and other hard liquors.

With object lessons of arrests for the sale of admitted intoxicants, saloonkeepers grew more cautious. Mystic gestures, significant glances, and passwords generally failed to produce potent beverages. War beer, however, enjoyed another day of popularity. While the hotels and high-class resorts failed to interest their former customers in war beer, the corner saloons had a rushing trade.

Because of the number of their competitors who had shut up shop, and the heat "beer weather" yesterday, many saloons did their greatest business of months, especially when measured by the volume. Co-operating with the brewers in pushing the popularity of "war beer," which was looked on with disdain and suspicion by the majority of patrons while hard liquor was available, the saloon keepers generally dealt out the new brew in mugs and glasses of tremendous size, suggesting old times on the river front.

United States Attorney James D. Bell of Brooklyn said yesterday that he had received several letters complaining that the War Prohibition act was being enforced rigorously. Mr. Bell said that letters containing specific information were being turned over to investigators. Concerning criticisms made by Asa F. Smith, the Anti-Saloon League leader in Brooklyn, Mr. Bell said that persons interested in enforcing the law should turn over any concrete information to the proper authorities. He added that as Federal Attorney, he was charged with prosecuting the violators of the law, but not with searching out and detecting violations.

Charged with a conspiracy to smuggle liquor into Georgia, Louis Einsidler, a wholesale dealer of Long Island City, and Jacob H. Middleman of 383 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, were arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn yesterday and held in $5,000 bail each. It was asserted by Government officials that, before the War Prohibition act went into effect, thousands of dollars' worth of whisky was smuggled in suitcases into Georgia, a "dry" State, and that a number of Pullman porters and local dealers in Georgia would be arrested in the alleged conspiracy.

ORDERS PROSECUTION OF 2.75 TEST CASES

Department of Justice Issues Instructions to District Attorneys in "Wet" Jurisdictions.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In line with the announced policy of the Department of Justice to proceed immediately to bring test cases in all jurisdictions where beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol are being sold, Assistant Attorney General Frierson today issued orders to all district attornies in "wet" territory to prosecute all cases thus arising.

Specific instructions were sent to the district attorneys of San Francisco and Chicago, where alleged violations of the wartime prohibition law had been reported, to act at once to have the courts there decide whether 2¾ per cent. drinks are intoxicating.

A report from the district attorney at Atlantic City said a number of arrests had been made there and that the sale of alcoholic drinks had been stopped.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—A Federal indictment charging "unlawful manufacture and sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol" was returned today against Edward C. Schlieder, President of the American Brewing Company. The bill will form the basis of a test case.

TO CURB BOLSHEVISM HERE.

Senate Measure Provides Deportation of Convicted Aliens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is putting the finishing touches upon a bill, to be introduced soon, to curb the spread of Bolshevism.

The measure, according to Senator Nelson, Chairman of the committee, is to embrace suggestions of various Senators based upon revelations made at the hearings on Bolshevist propaganda last winter.

One feature of the bill is a strict prohibition against displaying the red flag. Another will provide severe penalties for spreading Bolshevist propaganda in which violence is urged. Another will stipulate heavy penalties for resort to violence.

Still another provision will embrace the deportation of aliens convicted of offenses enumerated in the bill.

ALL POLICE POWER TURNED UPON REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Palmer, Senator King, Justice Holmes and other prominent citizens were mailed in the latter part of last April there appeared in various cities thousands of copies of an anarchist publication called "The Anarchist Soviet Bulletin." When on June 3 the homes of Attorney General Palmer, Judge Nott and other leading citizens were bombed, a second edition of the same bulletin appeared. Yesterday copies of the third edition were discovered in the mails. Copies are in the possession of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation and officials admitted last night that the paper, print, and composition of the articles proves beyond reasonable doubt that all three issues were of the same origin. There is nothing on the paper to indicate where or by whom it is published.

"Land the persons behind this publication, and you will be, in my opinion, right on the heels of the assassins responsible for the attempts upon the lives of the Attorney General and other citizens," said a Federal agent last night.

On its front page the Soviet paper, which was discovered in the mails yesterday, prints a page long article addressed to working men of America. That article, Federal agents say, comes very near being the most incendiary expression in this country since the removal of anarchists and Bolshevist activities that followed the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. Among other things it contains threats against President Wilson, and calls for the opening of the jails and the liberation of all criminals. The appeal to class war concludes as follows:

"First make known that as soon as you are organized strong enough into your soviets, you are going to open the door of every jail in the country. You will free not only the political victims of capitalism, but also the economic victims of capitalism whose main crime, the crime of conditions is their only crime! For, remember, the real criminals are not in the jail houses!

Would Put President in Jail.

"During the period of reconstructing the capitalistic society into communes we will have to put in jail all such honorable exploiters, liars, oppressors, rulers, misleaders, and hypocrites as Woodrow Wilson and Rookefeller. Putting every harmful Government official or capitalist in jail will give us the chance to free ourselves.

"We, the workers here, shall take over the factory, the store, the farm, the warehouse and every other necessity for life and happiness, without having any profiteer Government or Church parasite to profit by our labor. This country is big enough for every human being who is willing to do his share of work—to live and enjoy life as human beings can in free workers' communes.

"Are you willing to stop being a submissive slave? Are you willing to become free?

"If you are, then listen to those who dare again to tell you the truth for your benefit and theirs.

"Start to act, and if you want it to be real action, organize into Workers' Commune Soviets, wherever you are.

"Your motto shall be:

"The country or place where you choose to live belongs to those that produce the necessities of life and happiness—not to those who have always profited by their slavery.

"It is necessary for all of us to realize that not only must we exclaim, 'Long live the Workers' Commune Soviets of Russia,' or 'Long Live the Workers' Commune Soviets of the World,' but we must realize that before we can see the Workers' Commune Soviets of the World, we must see to it that we shall first have the Workers' Commune Soviets of America!

"The success and life of the Russian Workers' Commune and its realization in other countries depends upon us workers, wherever we happen to be.

"As happen to be in America, and we must do all we can to organize in the mine, store, and farm Workers' Commune Soviets.

"Present society as it is now stands for your slavery!

"Workers' Commune Soviets will bring you real freedom.

"The power lies in your hands whether the present slavery shall continue or be destroyed."

Following the appearance of the third Soviet bulletin, agents of the Government in a New Jersey town where it is said there is reason to believe it was published were ordered to make a thorough investigation. In the event of the discovery of the source of publication, it can be stated on authority that those responsible for the publication will be promptly arrested and held.

All Deputy Sheriffs on Duty.

Sheriff James F. Donnelly of Bronx County issued an order to all deputy and special deputy sheriffs in that county yesterday in which he instructed all of them to report for duty today as part of "a general program of peace officers to thwart the intention of anarchist and Bolshevist agitators and supporters to resort to disorder and violence."

The Sheriff instructed them to cooperate in every possible way with the police and Federal authorities and when necessary to call, as provided by law, upon civilians for assistance.

A permit which had been granted to the International Bible Students' Association to hold a picnic in Prospect Park today was revoked by the Park Commissioner yesterday. The permit was revoked, it was explained, because it developed that the picnic was to have been a rally of the "Russellites." The park regulations forbid religious meetings in parks, and this was the reason given for the cancellation of the permit. During the war several members of the Russellite organization were arrested for violating the war laws of the country, and some of them served several months in the Federal penitentiary before they were released following a reversal of the conviction by the higher courts.

DAVISON ASSAILS POLICE.

Quotes from Roosevelt Letter Demanding Protection from Radicals.

The closing of Carnegie Hall to public gatherings on Independence Day which was announced on Wednesday, was the occasion of much comment yesterday. The hall was to have been used tonight for a mass meeting, under the auspices of the Russian Committee for the Relief and the Salvation of Russia, at which meeting Senator King of Utah and Charles Stewart Davison of this city were to have been the principal speakers. Those who were behind the proposed meeting were adherents and supporters of Admiral Kolchak, head of the anti-Bolshevist Government at Omsk, which has received the support of the allied nations. The meeting was called off, it was said, because of threats of violence which had been brought to the attention of the Police Department. The meeting was to have been attended by delegates from anti-Bolshevist Russian organizations in all parts of the country.

Mr. Davison, who was to have presided at the Carnegie Hall meeting, made some comments yesterday on the action of the police in having the meeting called off. He said that "the elements of disorder in this city have found no difficulty in obtaining full police protection for open meetings at which they advocated revolution," and he cited a letter written Dec. 12, 1917, by Colonel Roosevelt to Felix Frankfurter in which Colonel Roosevelt "censured," said Mr. Davison, "the authorities who fail to give lawful citizens the needed protection against the radical elements." Mr. Davison added that "the time has come to put the matter clearly before the people."

"In saying this," said Mr. Davison, "I but reflect the opinion of Colonel Roosevelt as expressed by him on Dec. 19, 1917 in a letter to Felix Frankfurter."

Mr. Davison then quotes Colonel Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Frankfurter, which, as given out through the American Defense Society, of the Board of Trustees of which Mr. Davison is the Chairman, reads in part as follows:

"When no efficient means are employed to guard honest, upright, and well behaved citizens from the most brutal kind of lawlessness, it is inevitable that these citizens shall try to protect themselves; that is as true when the President fails to do his duty about the I. W. W. as when the police fail to do their duty about gangs like the Whyo gang; and when either the President or the police, personally or by representative, rebuke the men who defend themselves from criminal assault, it is necessary sharply to point out that far heavier blame attaches to the authorities who fail to give the needed protection, and up to the investigators who fail to point out the criminal character of the anarchistic organization against which the decent citizens have taken action.

"In times of danger nothing is more common and nothing more dangerous to the republic than for men—often ordinarily well meaning men—to avoid condemning the criminals who are really public enemies by making their entire assault on the shortcomings of the good citizens who have been the victims or opponents of the criminals.

Senator King of Utah, who was to have been the principal speaker at the Carnegie Hall meeting, is one of the Senators to whom bombs were mailed last April. He is one of the most outspoken critics in this country of Bolshevism and other radical and "red" movements. Senator King was also a member of the Overman Committee, which investigated Bolshevism in Russia and in America.

BOMBS FOUND NEAR BOSTON.

Maker Says Powerful Destroyers Were Meant for Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Nineteen bombs, seized at the home of Howard Davis, 22, of East Walpole, were taken in charge today by George E. Kelliher, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

According to United States Inspector Daniel F. O'Connell, the bombs are of high explosive capacity and are of the same type as that with which an attempt was made some weeks ago to blow up the home of Judge Albert F. Hayden in Roxbury.

The bombs are of gas pipe, filled with black powder, with a fuse attached. Each is plugged at both ends. Some of the bombs are from 5 to 6 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, the remainder being 2 or 3 inches long and 3 inches in diameter.

Davis, who is an employe of Bird & Son, paper manufacturers of Walpole, admits, according to the East Walpole police, that he made the bombs, and said that he made the explosives to use in the Fourth of July celebration tomorrow.

Davis, who is an employe of Bird & Fire Department of East Walpole and says he took them into town from Boston after receiving a permit from District Chief McDonough of this city. He told the police, according to Chief Thomas P. Leonard, who made the seizure, that his sixteen-year-old brother Leo helped him in making the bombs.

The seizure of the bombs was due to information received by the East Walpole police from neighbors of the Davises, who reported mysterious activities in a shop at the rear of the Davis home.

An analysis of the bombs will be made by the explosives department of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The story told by Davis will also be investigated and he will be detained for the present. The district where the bombs were found has been closely watched since bombs were planted recently in a nearby town.

CHICAGO WATCHING REDS.

All Policemen and Federal Agents Put Upon Continuous Duty.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chief of Police Garrity today issued an order that every policeman and every police reserve should go on duty at 6 o'clock tonight and remain subject to immediate call until Monday noon. This order is the result of growing threats of disorder from radicals and Bolshevist sympathizers. The Federal Secret Service men and Department of Justice agents also will be held in readiness for any outbreak over the Fourth of July.

Propaganda urging a general five-day strike in protest against the conviction of Eugene V. Debs and Tom Mooney has been spread for several months by radicals. The agitation has been frowned upon by the American Federation of Labor, but the Socialist press here has disregarded this fact and several strike meetings have been advertised to be held in Chicago tomorrow.

"We do not expect any general uprising," said Philip J. Barry, head of the Bureau of Investigations of the Federal Department of Justice. "Organized labor as a whole has paid no attention to the agitation, and not even the radicals intend any concerted action, according to our agents. Sporadic outbreaks may come, however, if the situation is not watched closely. It is to prevent minor disorders that we will keep men in the field tomorrow."

I. W. W. GAINS IN CHICAGO.

Labor Leader Admits Situation Has Become Disquieting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—Labor leaders are much concerned at the position which the I. W. W. is gaining on trades unions in Chicago. The influence of this element is said to be largely responsible for the trouble which has been fomenting for several weeks in the building trades, and which took form conspicuously this week in the rejection by the hodcarriers and building laborers of the agreement negotiated by their Executive Committee with the contractors.

Simon O'Donnell, President of the Building Trades Council, acknowledged today that the situation is disquieting.

"I know that the I. W. W. are getting into our organization," he said. "I am told that their headquarters have been signing up union men lately at the rate of 100 a day. Their instructions to the recruits are to stay with their labor unions for the present, but to be ready to move when the I. W. W. pulls the strings."

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; from first Saturday in June to first Saturday in September, both inclusive, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 149th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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WE are celebrating Independence Day in its fullness.

Closed to-day and all day to-morrow.

At your service Monday.

Summer clothes—from head to foot—for men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

To Buyers

CLYSMIC

Extra Dry Ginger Ale is Surpassingly Snappy

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220 west 42nd St.
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RUSSEK'S
BETWEEN 34TH & 35TH STREETS
FIFTH AVENUE

FURS OF the Best

ADVANCE MODELS

Are Now On View

For Sale

AT SUMMER PRICES

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CLOSED TODAY AND TOMORROW

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

WILL PRESENT ON MONDAY

Newly Created MID-SUMMER STYLES for TOWN—COUNTRY MOUNTAIN OR SHORE

For the 4th Come to Manhattan Beach Baths

"A Clean Bathing Park for Refined People."

23d Regiment Band

will play Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

KIDDIES' POOL | GOOD RESTAURANT
OBSERVATION PIER | WATER SLIDE

Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, $1. Other Days, 50c.
Admission to beach for non-bathers, 25c. Rocking Chairs Free.

Season Rates: $20 for one person or $15 each for two or more to a dressing room.

Go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains to Sheepshead Bay Station and change to Manhattan Beach Car or new Bus Line; or take Ocean Avenue Trolley to Sheepshead Bay and walk across bridge.

See the R 34

From an Airplane Today

Sperry Flying Corps will take you from their field directly south of landing place of R 34 on Hempstead Turnpike (or Fulton Street).

Take road past Belmont Park through Hempstead to the field.

Machines in perfect order—Safest pilots in the world—All ex-instructors, and officers.

Enjoy 4th, 5th and 6th by taking passenger flights at the above field or at Southampton, Long Island, with Lieut. Jack Rutherford.

While the R 34 is *not* at Mineola we will operate an additional field at Hillside Avenue, Jamaica (just east of monument).

Sperry Flying Corps,
FARMINGDALE, L. I., N. Y.

AMERICA'S LEADER

Beaded Tip SHOE-LACES ARE YOU WISE

Look on the Wrapper for Trade BEADED Mark to get the genuine Beaded Tip Laces.

B. T. Rubber Heels Are Good, Too

United Lace & Braid Mfg. Co. Auburn, Providence, R. I.



Greatest Volume

In six months of this year The New York Times published 8,797,937 agate lines of advertisements—recording a gain of 2,143,649 agate lines over the corresponding period of last year, a greater volume and gain than any other New York newspaper.

SAYS FRENCH WANT AMERICAN TOURISTS

Minister Le Brun Denies Asking United States to Restrict Traffic.

VISITORS OBJECT TO PRICES

But Paris Authorities Insist Natives Are Affected as Well as Americans.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—Indignant agitations have begun here over the statement that the United States Government is restricting tourist travel to France and the British Isles. The report that the restrictions are due to requests of the French and British authorities is denied so far as France is concerned.

It is well understood in American circles in Paris that the refusal of the State Department to furnish passports to tourists is due to the necessity of utilizing all available steamships for transporting American troops home. Until the number of Americans in Europe has been appreciably reduced the State Department objects to permitting tourists to come here for a brief stay with the probability to take a return passage during the period of intensive movement of American troops to America on already overcrowded vessels.

Judge Walter Berry, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, has taken up the matter of the restriction of American tourist travel to Europe with the view of obtaining abrogation or modification. Correspondence made public shows that the French Government denied to Berry that it asked the United States to refuse to let American tourists come to France. In a letter to Albert Le Brun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, Berry writing as President of the American Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The United States authorities are refusing passports to tourists and other persons, declaring France is not in a position to receive them. Can you confirm to me the statement that France does not desire the arrival of American travelers? We know for a fact that thousands of wealthy Americans are ready to come here, not only to visit the devastated regions and battlefields, but also to buy articles of luxury and to make other purchases as formerly."

Minister Le Brun sent the following answer:

"You kindly called my attention to the obstacle which American authorities are raising to the delivery of passports to travelers desirous of visiting France. I immediately transmitted your communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, mentioning that my department would necessarily favorably receive Americans who come to visit our unhappy regions that have been victims of invasion. By letter dated June 3, the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified me he had informed the United States Government that our country is in position to receive American travelers, and that it will endeavor to facilitate the granting of French vises on their passports. The question thus seems to me to be answered in the manner you desire."

Already many representatives of American business houses and contracting firms, including some women buyers, are arriving in Paris. These received passports from the State Department because they were able to show they had some definite object in coming to Europe. That a large amount of tourist traffic is expected is already evident by the appearance of motor buses which are making excursions to nearby devastated regions which the bulk of the tourist traffic is expected to make its mecca.

It is being denied that prices were exorbitantly high, but prospective American visitors should understand that they must be provided with plenty of money. They will find it costs more to tour Europe nowadays than before the war. There is a disposition among Americans in Paris to feel that they are being charged higher prices than the French, but there is complaint among the native and permanent residents that they likewise are feeling the effect of the great increase in the cost of practically everything. Restaurant prices are much higher than before the war, and these are imposed equally on French and Americans.

Among the American soldiers the allegation is general that they have been overcharged, and efforts are being made through French official or semi-official sources to show that this is based on misapprehension. It is realized that the stories that will be told by hundreds of thousands of returning American officers, soldiers, sailors and welfare workers probably will have a deterrent effect on American tourist travel to Europe.

The matter is of political importance in that the smaller the number of American visitors in France the smaller will be Government revenues. The greater income the merchants, hotel and restaurant owners, and others receive the greater will be their contributions to the Treasury. American purchasers also contribute considerable to the French luxury taxes. Among some Paris merchants there is a disposition to credit a report that the French Government does not want a great influx of foreign visitors on account of a shortage of foodstuffs. That such a shortage exists or is likely to exist is denied by the heads of big firms. Prominent jewelers, art and antique dealers, and dressmakers say the bulk of their trade is done with Americans, and they are deeply concerned over the reports that tourist travel will be checked.

MUGELLO VALLEY AGAIN SHAKEN

Latest Earth Tremors in Italy Cause Collapse of Previously Damaged Buildings.

BORGO SAN LORENZO, Italy, July 2.—(Associated Press)—Several new earth tremors occurred in the Mugello Valley today, but there was no loss of life. Several buildings, cracked by the earthquake of Sunday, fell into ruins.

The inhabitants of the valley are living in tents as far as possible, being afraid to return to their homes with the possibility of being buried under falling walls. The deaths in the Mugello section Sunday were not as numerous as at first reported. The number of dead will not reach 100.

Concerning casualties on the other side of the Apennines in the Romagano section there is little information as it is almost impossible to reach there because of the lack of transportation and the damage caused by the earthquake.

In the smaller villages on this side of the mountains, survivors of families continue to dig in the ruins for relatives believed to be buried there.

PARIS, July 3.—Two American Red Cross relief trains are leaving France today for the Italian earthquake zone. The trains are carrying food, United States army barracks of steel and tents. Colonel R. E. Olds, the Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, is advised that there is great distress in the Florence district.

FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY LOST 1,366,000 IN WAR

Of These 1,095,000 Men Were Killed and 271,000 Were Reported Missing.

PARIS, July 2.—The French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially established up to the day of the armistice, Nov. 11, were 1,366,000 men.

These figures were given to the Chamber of Deputies today by Deputy Louis Marin in a report on the disposal of the effects of missing men.

The losses of the army were 1,059,700 killed and 265,300 missing, or 16.2 per cent. of the total mobilized force of 8,410,000.

The losses of the navy totaled 10,735, of which 5,521 were killed and 5,214 are missing. The losses in the navy were 4.19 per cent. of the complement.

TO FEED ARMENIA FROM SOUTH RUSSIA

American Relief Ship Taking $500,000 of Goods to Novorossysk to Barter for Grain.

PARIS, July 2, (Associated Press.)—The American steamer Kickapoo, carrying $500,000 worth of cloth, shoes and various manufactured goods, left St. Nazaire today for Novorossysk, a non-Bolshevist port on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, where it will trade its cargo for Russian wheat, which will be shipped across the Black Sea to feed the starving Armenians.

This experiment in bartering, which is being conducted by the American Relief Administration and financed by the American Committee for Relief in the Far East, is being watched with great interest by Peace Conference economists, who believe that a return to barter will be necessary in many parts of the world because of the depreciation of currency and the difficulties of exchange.

Novorossysk is the chief port for the Government of General Denikin, which has its headquarters at Ekaterinodar. The Denikin Government controls the Kuban wheat district, which has a large surplus of grain and no place to market it because of the lack of railway and steamship transportation. Money in the Kuban district has depreciated greatly and the merchants there are without goods for sale.

Colonel C. B. Smith, who is directing the Kickapoo experiment, purchased the goods on the steamer from the United States Army Liquidation Board and the American Red Cross. The cargo includes garden tools, needles, thread, nails, blankets and an assortment of clothing. An effort will be made to regulate the resale of the goods through the Denikin Government in such a way as to prevent speculation and to assist the forces which recently have been successful in repelling the Bolsheviki.

The Kickapoo also is carrying several hundred tons of medical supplies from the American Red Cross, which will be given away in the Kuban territory.

MINOR GETS CHARGES.

Told He May or May Not Be Tried for Treason.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 1.—Robert P. Minor, suspected of being a Bolshevist agent, has received a copy of the charges accusing him of treason. At the same time he has been told he may or may not be tried on that charge. His father, who is a Federal Judge in Texas, has arranged for civil counsel for the former New York newspaper man who was arrested in Paris almost a month ago.

Minor's case had developed, through investigation, into an affair far greater and more important than it appeared when there was found in his trunk pamphlets of an incendiary nature, said to be intended for distribution among American soldiers in Germany. His trail, which led back through Germany and into Russia, has brought many things to light which may be said to be of great moment.

The case has been taken out of the hands of the Army of Occupation authorities and turned over to American General Headquarters. Minor, who at first was kept in solitary confinement in a cell in the American military jail, is now getting entirely different treatment. He receives seven soldiers 2,000 for him now. He has an orderly, like an army officer, He Has a man to sit within his room for company and a guard without. These are changed three times daily. He gets good food and excellent treatment, with the right to summon for counsel any one he chooses.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to save Minor from trial for treason. These efforts extend far further than the radicals with whom he had associated. He appears to have been able to interest persons in high political and official standing in American Governmental circles.

Many officers view Minor's alleged offense as one of the greatest gravity. At a time when it was not only possible but apparently probable that the American troops would be called on to begin war again he, it is charged, prepared Bolshevist propaganda for circulation among our troops to prevent their advance into Germany.

I learn that when Minor was in Germany recently he was considered by newspaper men with whom he worked as a convert to Bolshevist doctrines. I have talked with correspondents who said they gained that conviction from conversations with him. They understood that he had become a convert to the Soviet Government in Russia and had become deeply interested in the furtherance of that doctrine in Germany and elsewhere.

SUMMER'S HOTTEST DAY.

Thermometer Registers 95 — Great Rush to Cool Resorts.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the Summer, and will rank with July 3, 1911, as the hottest 3d in the history of the local Weather Bureau. The highest temperature was 95 degrees at 6 o'clock last evening and the lowest 74. The heat caused the death of James McGrigan, a watchman of 46 Manhattan Street, who collapsed in Amsterdam Avenue near his home.

The heat drove thousands to the beaches and to other resorts near the city. So great was the congestion at the East New York station of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn last night that police reserves were called to direct those bound for the Rockaways. At one time it was estimated that 3,000 persons, many of them children, were trying to board the trains.

The prediction is for fair and continued warm today, with local showers and lower temperature on Saturday.

The heat of Wednesday night was the indirect cause of two deaths reported to the police yesterday morning. Phillip Burgess, 70 years old, of 797 Amsterdam Avenue, fell from a wharf at Ninety-seventh Street and North River, where he was sleeping, and was drowned. While seeking a cool place on top of the six-story tenement at 11 Ridgers Street, Sarah Cohen, 69 years old, walked off the roof in the darkness and dropped to the pavement.

Three persons were drowned at resorts yesterday. Joseph Audorie, fifteen, of 2,999 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was missed by friends with whom he was bathing at Manhattan Beach, and after a search his body was found in shallow water. August Reiber, five years old, of 8,814 Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in four feet of water in Gravesend Bay at the foot of Bay Parkway. Andrew Epsimonte, 16, living at Gravesend Avenue, and Kings Highway, went into Coney Island Creek at the Shell Road and sank before aid could reach him.

CITY TO CELEBRATE A VICTORY FOURTH

Patriotic Organizations Plan Demonstration as Answer to Radicals.

UPTON TO HAVE FIREWORKS

Pageant Will Be Given in City College Stadium—Security League Makes Plea for Americanism.

Celebration of victory and peace will mark most of the Fourth of July observances to be held throughout the city today. Although the Mayor has given warning that fireworks will be under the ban, the indications were that the celebrations today would exceed those of other years through the determination of patriotic organizations to disclose to radicals the depth and scope of the city's patriotic protest against un-American movements.

The out-of-town exodus yesterday and last night, according to railroad men, was greater than any year since 1913. Extra coaches were added to regular trains and several of the trains ran in two sections. A number of specials will be operated today. The turn to typical Fourth of July weather had its effect in swelling the throngs leaving the city.

As a result of the efforts made by Brig. Gen. Nicholson, commander at Camp Upton, soldiers awaiting demobilization there and relatives who visit them will today see the most elaborate fireworks display in the East. The feature will be in charge of Lieut. Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale of the Ordnance Department and in charge of the manufacture of pyrotechnics for the service. A vast quantity of rockets and other spectacular material, rendered useless through the end of the war, will be used. Big celebrations also will be held at other nearby camps and in all of the base and general hospitals of the city.

There will be athletics and festivals in 100 city parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields, under the supervision of William J. Lee. More than 20,000 boys and men will take part in the athletic contests, while 30,000 girls and women are expected to participate in the festivals.

The Victory Pageant.

The day's program will close with the great Victory Pageant planned by the Mayor's Committee of Women, of which Mrs. William Randolph Hearst is Chairman. The pageant will be preceded by a musical program beginning at 7 o'clock tonight in the City College Stadium. Adolph Lewisohn will be master of ceremonies and will introduce Mayor Hylan, who will make an address. George Gordon Battle will also speak. Among the many who are to appear will be Elsie Janis, Julia Arthur, and Rosa Ponselle, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sing "America."

A timetable of the principal events of the day in the Metropolitan district follows:

A. M.

5:30—Flag raising at Block House, Central Park. Escort by Continental Guards. Mrs. C. L. Moorehouse will read the Declaration of Independence.

9:00—Camp Merritt, N. J., twenty-two athletic events on field north of camp. Baseball game at 3 o'clock, and entertainment, fireworks display, and presentation of athletic prizes by Major Gen. George B. Duncan at 7 o'clock.

9:00—Camp Upton, N. Y., oration by United States Senator Calder; fireworks display and aerial show. Athletic contests in forenoon.

9:00—Indian Field, Van Cortlandt Park, auspices Woodlawn Heights, McLean Heights, Wakefield, and Williamsbridge Community Clubs, flagraising and salute of twenty-one guns. Athletic program at 2:30 o'clock, and dance and community song festival, with band concert, at 8:30 P. M.

9:30—Liberty Field Day, United States Army General Hospital No. 3, Colodia, N. J., with a program lasting five hours.

9:30—Program of events for patients in United States Spring Hospital No. 1, Churchill Road, Williamsbridge, the Bronx.

10:00—Athletic games and festivals in all city parks, playgrounds, and sports fields.

10:00—Campus of Fordham University, auspices of Knights of Columbus. Speakers include Chaplain Duffy of the 165th Infantry and the Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, President of Fordham.

10:00—Tammany Hall's celebration in the wigwam in East Fourteenth Street. First "dry open house." Long talks by United States Senator Ashurst, Albert Harrison, and Representative Claude Kitchin; short talks by Miss Elisabeth McCrystal, Bronx District Attorney Francis Martin, and Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke. Governor Smith will read the Declaration of Independence.

10:00—Jersey City's "Victory Fourth" celebration in West Side Park, Jersey City. Six parades, with 25,000 industrial workers in line, will dismiss at the park. Speakers will include John Temple Graves. Joseph F. Tumulty will attend.

10:00—Forest Hills Gardens—Isaac F. Marcosson will discuss Bolshevism at meeting, and in afternoon spectacular flying by army airmen.

10:00—Parade at Peekskill, N. Y., in honor of 700 service men. In the afternoon William Church Osborn, Arthur S. Tompkins, and Rear Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., will speak at meeting in Depew Park.

P. M.

12:00—Observances at Garibaldi Memorial, Rosebank, Staten Island. Speakers: General Guglielmotti, Italian Military Attache, and Congressman La Guardia.

1:00—Baby parade, auspices Hamilton Council, at Carmansville Playground, Amsterdam Avenue and 151st Street.

2:00—Celebration at Cardinal Farley Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club, 15 East Thirtieth Street.

3:00—Patriotic exercises, St. Mary's Park, the Bronx.

3:30—Henry Street Settlement, children entertainments and exercises, and from 8:30 to 10:30 P. M., block party in Henry Street from Jackson to Scammel Streets.

4:00—Patriotic program, St. James Park, the Bronx.

6:00—Band concert, the Mall, Central Park. Kaltenborn Orchestra.

7:00—Victory pageant and concert, Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

8:00—Exercises at Borough Hall, the Bronx, Borough President Henry Bruckner presiding.

Call for Prayer and Thanksgiving.

Maurice D. Blumenthal, counsel for the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, yesterday sent the following to the organization's seventy-two subordinate lodges:

All those allied with this organization will usher in the Sabbath on the evening of Independence Day, in the house of worship, with prayer and thanksgiving for the peace of the world and the advancement of civilization that have just been established. This organization today enters formally upon a great service to the nation. We shall lead the way among fraternal organizations in the Americanization of the stranger on our shores and shall endeavor to save him from the influence of irresponsible and lawless doctrinaires.

We have decided to conduct a persistent public campaign among the present and future immigrant populations of our faith to teach that the stability of our Government and the happiness of our people are based upon the recognition of law over license, right over might, and duty over inclination.

After declaring that the 1,000,000 persons who responded to its call to fight Bolshevism throughout the country today would observe the birth of liberty, the National Security League last night issued a statement in part as follows:

Make this Independence Day the opportunity for impressing upon all citizens, native and foreign-born, the magnificent principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which made heroes of our ancestors, and are the very essence of the law of freedom and opportunity, as enacted in our Constitution. The shocking impertinence of those who now challenge these principles must be rebuked and suppressed.

Since 1915 all Americanization agencies have planned celebrations and receptions for newly naturalized citizens, and have united in making July Fourth a day of special loyalty demonstrations by the foreign-born.

Now, for the first time in our history, threats are made against the sanctity of the nation's natal day. With blasphemous bravado the Fourth has been set as the date for anarchist mass-terror and revolutionary demonstrations. The day on which the inalienable rights of man were first declared by a nation created to maintain them is threatened with desecration by those who recognize the rights of none but themselves, and bend to no law but their own lust.

If we are worthy of the blessings of independence bequeathed by our founders in the name of nature's God, and with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we will, each of us claiming to be American citizens, devote all our efforts to demonstrating the fundamental difference between the independence, liberty, and the rights of man secured for us on that July Fourth, 143 years ago, and the degeneracy, license and flouting of law preached by those unfit for freedom.

MOVE COSTIGAN AGAIN.

Former Inspector Goes to Westchester in Transfer of 11 Captains.

Police Commissioner Enright ordered several promotions and changes in precinct commanders yesterday, which brought comment at Police Headquarters because of the apparent demotion of certain captains approved by the former administration of Commissioner Woods.

Heading the list of changes is ex-Inspector "Dan" Costigan, who is sent from the Beach Street station to Westchester. There is not much change in this particular transfer, but it was recalled that Costigan, whose activity as the head of the vice and gambling squads came to an end when he was removed from command of that important work and sent to the east side several months ago, was demoted from Inspector to Captain and sent to Beach Street.

Eleven Captains are affected by the order of transfers. This is considered the second largest shakeup in precinct commanders since the present administration went into office. One of the most important changes is the transfer of Captain Maurice Hannon from the Elizabeth Street station to Far Rockaway. Hannon, like Costigan, will have nothing more to do than to look "over his books," as one of their friends expressed it.

The Elizabeth Street Station has supervision of the section known as "Chinatown," and since Woods sent Hannon there the war of the Tongs is ancient history, it was said.

Captain Edward Bourke, a protegé and friend of the late Colonel Roosevelt, who was ostracised by Tammany politicians because of that friendship, goes from the Arsenal station in Central Park to succeed Hannon. There is no doubt about Bourke's determination to continue the good work of Hannon, but the work there is new to him.

Other transfers are: Captains Jacob Brown, from Westchester to the Arsenal station; John P. Reith, from Tottenville, S. I., to Newtown, L. I.; John Kelly, from Newtown to Flushing, which was made vacant by the suspension of Captain Peabody; John Shevlin, from Rockaway to Jamaica; Charles H. McKenna, from the Third Detective Division, south of Forty-second Street and Broadway, to the Beach Street station, and George H. Kauff, from Jamaica to Glendale.

Commissioner Enright also announced the promotion of Henry McQueeney to a captaincy. McQueeney succeeded Enright as president of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, and he was appointed by the Commissioner to a section of the Training School at Police Headquarters. McQueeney's promotion was followed by the announcement that he is to give specific examples of administration of the educational system, which is causing alarm among the educated classes and the pupils.

The Mexico City Council reduced the number of grade schools from 300 to 100 following the settlement of the recent strike of teachers in those schools because of irregular pay, and now the university is affected to such an extent that public protests are being made daily. There has been friction in the faculties of the various schools of the university because of quarrels of "free" professors. These are prominent professional men in Mexico City, who gave free of charge a portion of their time to teach advanced classes in the university. The salaried force formally protested against the continuance of this system.

The Board of Regents of the university investigated and decided that it would be inadvisable to deprive the advanced students of the opportunity of learning from these successful professional men while their full time to teach, and accordingly approved the system then in vogue. From that time on the regular teaching staff began neglecting the work.

SEIZE RIFLES HELD BY ALIEN

Foreigner Tells Police He Planned Honduras Mining Expedition.

Agents of the Department of Justice and detectives from the police bomb squad began an investigation yesterday after Alfred Bitterling of 318 West 113th Street had been arrested on the charge of violating the Sullivan law by having a considerable quantity of arms in his possession. Bitterling, who has lived in this country for fourteen years, but is still an alien, admitted that he had possession of a quantity of rifles and pistols, and said that he was thinking of organising a mining expedition to Honduras.

Detective Edward F. England, who made the arrest, found no guns in the room at 318 West 113th Street, but after questioning his prisoner he went to the jewelry store of Adolph Blunk, at 1,436 Third Avenue, where, under a safe, were found half a dozen rifles, several revolvers and 2,500 rounds of ammunition. The jeweler explained, according to the detective, that Bitterling was a friend and that he allowed him to use the space under the safe. In a second search of Bitterling's apartment Detective England found some tenting, which, he said, might have been useful for such an expedition as Bitterling described.

Bitterling was taken before Magistrate Tobias in Washington Heights Court and held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The complaint against Bitterling was made by his brother-in-law, Edward Phillips, of 318 West 113th Street.

$10,000 BAIL IN LILLY CASE.

Frank B. Taylor Surrenders to Face Grand Larceny Indictment.

Frank B. Taylor, 33 years old, of 548 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, who, the District Attorney said, was the active head of the stock promoting firm of H. C. Loup & Co. at 50 Broad Street, surrendered yesterday in General Sessions to answer an indictment charging grand larceny. Judge Wadhams released him under $10,000 bail until Monday.

Assistant District Attorney J. T. Dooling asked that Taylor's bail be made $25,000. Dooling said the specific complaint against Taylor was based on the allegations of Miss Margaret McCabe, a school teacher, of 540 West 153rd Street, who asserted that she had lost $12,000 invested with H. C. Loup & Co., representing her entire savings.

T. J. McManus and State Senator E. J. Dowling, counsel for Taylor, objected, declaring that prohibitive bail would keep their client in jail until Monday. Finally District Attorney Swann agreed to the lower amount of bail because of the reported agreement with his assistant concerning the amount. "I will only release this defendant provided you assume the responsibility and assure me that $10,000 is sufficient," said Judge Wadhams. Mr. Swann then accepted the responsibility for Taylor's appearance.

Among the papers found in the Lilly office was a separation agreement between Lilly and his wife, Elizabeth Lilly of Nutley, N. J., dated March 23, 1917, wherein Lilly agreed to pay his wife $45 weekly. The names of three children are mentioned. The District Attorney said he had requested the police to arrest Lilly on a charge of suspicion of grand larceny.

BRADY AWARDED $40,000.

Appellate Justices Decide Old Chicago Suit Against Erlanger.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion concurred in by five Justices, yesterday awarded William A. Brady $40,000 in a suit brought by him against A. L. Erlanger. The action, which is of many years standing, was concerned with the leasing and operation of the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago. Mr. Brady brought suit for a share of the profits earned in the operation of the house, but Mr. Erlanger claimed that no partnership had existed.

The first decision, given by Justice Geigerich in 1911 was in favor of Mr. Erlanger.

WARNING TO MEXICO ON ANOTHER MURDER

Lee R. Moye, an American Oil Driller, Slain by Rebels in Tampico District.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION

John Mantellero, Employed on American's Plantation, Killed While Carrying Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Following the receipt of a report that Lee Roy Moye, an American citizen, had been murdered at Tepetate, Mexico, on Tuesday night, the State Department today instructed the American Embassy at Mexico City to make "urgent representations" to the Carranza Government, not only for the punishment of the slayers, but for the institution of effective steps to protect Americans in the Tampico oil district.

The murder of Mr. Moye served to make the situation more acute, as several Americans have been killed or robbed in Mexico within a comparatively short time, and evidence has been obtained concerning conditions in the Tampico district and other sections of Mexico, supposed to be under the control of the Carranza forces, which has made the general situation appear highly unsatisfactory.

All of this will be taken into consideration if, as reported in unofficial dispatches from Mexico City last night, the Carranza Government asks for an agreement that no American troops be sent across the border in the future to protect American lives and property. The general feeling here is that no such assurances will be given to Carranza under present conditions in Mexico. There was, however, no official comment upon these dispatches.

Murderers Said to be Rebels.

The State Department, in announcing the murder of Mr. Moye, referred to the murderers as "rebels." Few details concerning the incident were obtainable. The official announcement read:

"The murder of Lee Roy Moye, an American, by rebels, at Tepetate, in the Tampico oil district of Mexico, was reported to the Department of State today. Moye was killed on Tuesday night.

"Moye's home is Livingston, Texas. He was an oil well driller in the employ of the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, and was 25 years old. He was a native of Alabama.

"Acting Secretary of State Phillips today cabled the American Embassy at Mexico City to make urgent representations to the Mexican Government for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers as speedily as possible and for the protection of Americans in the Tampico district."

Disorganized conditions in Mexico, it is reported, are seriously affecting the educational system there, and particularly in Mexico City. Advices received today give specific examples of disintegration of the educational system, which is causing alarm among the educated classes and the pupils.

The Mexico City Council reduced the number of grade schools from 300 to 100 following the settlement of the recent strike of teachers in those schools because of irregular pay, and now the university is affected to such an extent that public protests are being made daily. There has been friction in the faculties of the various schools of the university because of quarrels of "free" professors. These are prominent professional men in Mexico City, who gave free of charge a portion of their time to teach advanced classes in the university. The salaried force formally protested against the continuance of this system.

The Board of Regents of the university investigated and decided that it would be inadvisable to deprive the advanced students of the opportunity of learning from these successful professional men while their full time to teach, and accordingly approved the system then in vogue. From that time on the regular teaching staff began neglecting the work.

Mantellero Slain on Train.

Reports of the murder on June 17 by Mexican bandits of John Mantellero, employed by Dr. Albert J. Ochsner of Chicago, on his planation in the State of Colima, Mexico, have been sent to the Italian Ambassador in Mexico City and the State Department at Washington, the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico announced here tonight.

According to these reports Mantellero was carrying 1,500 pesos in Mexican gold to pay off plantation hands, when the train on which he was traveling was attacked. He was killed, his body was turned when the train was set on fire, and the gold was stolen.

The association Executive Committee today took action on the murder of John W. Correll of Ada, Okla., the attempted murder of his 16-year-old son, and the attack on Mrs. Correll by bandits within twenty miles of Tampico on June 16. Resolutions were adopted asserting that the association would "provide funds to return Mrs. Correll and her son to the United States forthwith, and to render every possible assistance in pressing, through the Government, their demand for the punishment of the criminals who committed this outrage, and their claim for reparation from the Mexican Government."

A statement was made by the association that Moye was the fifth employe of the Gulf Refining Company to be murdered. The others were Dunn, Cooper, Esparola and Millard, all of whom were killed in 1918 within a radius of one and a half miles of Tampico.

ANSWERS AGUILAR ON MEXICAN POLICY

Society for Protecting American Rights Finds Facts at Variance.

The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, with offices at 347 Fifth Avenue, issued yesterday, through Charles H. Boynton, director of the association, an answer to the interview on Mexican conditions which Candido Aguilar, the son-in-law of Carranza, gave in this city on Wednesday. In that interview, Aguilar denied that Carranza contemplated the seizure of foreign owned mines, and also denied that Carranza had ordered that certain companies be compelled to stop drilling for oil in Mexican properties held by those companies.

Mr. Boynton, in his reply, said in part:

"The interview, given through Manuel Carpio, the chief of the Carranza propaganda service in the United States, as interpreter, contains mis-statements attributed to General Aguilar, which may be due to mis-translation or over-zealous propagandism.

"Mr. Aguilar is quoted as saying, as to the order to stop drilling of oil wells by force of arms, 'I know that no such order was ever issued.' The fact is that on May 16 of this year orders were issued by the Mexican Petroleum Commission to Mexican military forces in Tampico and Tuxpan. The official copy of this order has been received by our own State Department.

"Acting under this order, on June 10 the General in command in the Tampico district appeared at the derrick of the Panuco-Boston Oil Company, with armed forces and forced the American drillers to leave the rig, stopping the drilling.

"Mr. Aguilar is further quoted as saying, 'The only order issued has been that the Mexican laws be enforced.' The Mexican law to which he refers, is a decree forbidding drilling in the lands of foreign companies unless they admit Government ownership. They have refused to make such admission.

"Mr. Carpio reports General Aguilar to have said, 'We are looking toward a taxation system that will be fair and equal to all, whether they be Mexican or American.' The fact is, no Mexicans are producing and selling oil except locally. There are no taxes levied on local sales of oil, where on export of oil a tax is being paid equal to from 25 to 50 per cent. of the value of the oil in the port.

"This tax the American companies are paying, together with all normal taxes paid by all Mexicans on industry and conduct of business, plus a bar due, and plus a monthly imposition of $100,000, American currency, for 'dredging' of the Tampico harbor, actually completed two months ago. Failure to pay the 'dredging' tax results in stoppage of shipments by the delinquent company.

"General Aguilar is quoted as saying, 'Credence is given to individual stories, which have no basis in facts.' He evidently has reference to the tragedy of the Correll family, which happened within 20 miles of Tampico.

"News of the Correll murder made public by this association was thoroughly confirmed by our State Department. On the correctness of this actual barbaric happening he strives to cast discredit.

"We cannot believe that an accredited officer of the Mexican Government made the misstatements attributed to General Aguilar, and must believe that a misunderstanding arose in the process of the interpretation of the interview he granted."

PESSOA TO SAIL SATURDAY.

Brazil's President-Elect Attends a Gala Performance Here.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President-elect Pessoa, of Brazil, will leave New York for home on Saturday. Secretary Daniels today instructed the commanding officer of the new superdreadnaught Idaho to have his vessel in readiness to sail on that date. Four torpedo boat destroyers will escort the Idaho to sea.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa was a guest last evening at the Criterion Theatre, at a performance of "Three Wise Fools." The theatre was hung with flags lent to John L. Golden by Captain Thompson, of the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo, and the Latin-American colony of this city was a gala audience, headed by Dr. Garcia Leao, the Consul General. The national anthem of Brazil was played as the President's party entered. With Dr. Pessoa were his wife and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Armando Burlamaqui, Secretary and Mrs. Lauro Muller, Jr., and Ipanema de Moreira, Charge d'Affaires of Brazil at Washington.

Among the guests of Consul General and Mme. Leao were: Dr. J. Carlos Munis, the Vice Consul; Sousa Dantas, Brazilian Consul at Paris, and Dr. Amaral, Charge d'Affaires of Brazil at Mexico City. Captain Thompson's party included the officers of the Sao Paulo in brilliant full-dress uniform.

EX-KAISER'S AUTO STOLEN.

Man Arrested at Strasbourg Accused of Taking $16,000 Machine.

PARIS, July 3.—An automobile understood to have been the property of the former German Emperor has been stolen at Strasbourg.

A man named Lanvin has been arrested, charged with the theft of the machine, which is said to be worth 80,000 francs.

AUTO RACER KILLED AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

High-Power Car Turned Over While Speeding at 115 Miles an Hour.

DRIVER MORTALLY INJURED

Surgeons Say Raymond Howard Cannot Survive—Steering Gear Broke in Test for Race Today.

Emilio Gamdelli, an expert automobile mechanic, of 14 West Sixty-fourth Street, was killed, and Raymond Howard, a racing driver, was mortally injured when the car they were to pilot today in the one-hundred-mile Derby at Sheepshead Bay turned turtle last night on the racing course.

For several days the racer and his mechanic had been trying out their entry, and last night they decided to give the machine a speed test as part of the final tuning up. At 8 o'clock they climbed into the powerful racer and started around the two-mile course. Before leaving the stand, which contained a few spectators, they announced that they would try to get 115 miles an hour out of the car.

Thrice around the course the low-hung automobile flashed, gaining speed with every turn of the wheels. Flying along at a speed estimated at 110 miles an hour, the two dim figures were observed leaning over in preparation for taking the bank on the east curve. Suddenly the racer made a sharp zigzag move, flopped completely over under the force of its impetus, and slid down the incline.

Headed by Eddie O'Donnell, who was to compete against Howard today, drivers and mechanics ran down the course to the curve. They found the car, its wheels still spinning and engine running, lying at the foot of the bank with both men pinned beneath it. O'Donnell said he believed the accident was caused by the breaking of the steering arm.

O'Donnell's racing car was rushed to the Coney Island Hospital, where surgeons declared that Gamdelli had been killed instantly. They found that Howard had suffered fractures of the legs and the right arm, a fractured skull, and was injured internally. Just before midnight surgeons operated upon Howard in a final effort to save his life.

Beyond the fact that he had been driving racing cars in most of the big races of the last few years, no one at the course last night knew anything about Howard. It was said that his home was in the West.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Bvs. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIDE

MONTE CRISTO, JR.
MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.
Sunday Night Concert
THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Next Tues., July 8. SEAT SALE TODAY
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest announce Their First Offering of the New Season. A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
THE FIVE MILLION
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre
MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 5500

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1582. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Great Dramatic Triumph. MOVES TO FULTON THEATRE MONDAY.
JOHN FERGUSON

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The Best Show in Town
The Better Ole
With MR. & MRS. COBURN.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy
"39 EAST"

A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF
EAST IS WEST
ASTOR With FAY BAINTER MAT. TODAY, 2:15.

OCEAN GROVE AUDITORIUM, New Jersey
TOMORROW (SAT.) EVENING
Inauguration of the Musical Season
ANNA CASE
NOTED AMERICAN SOPRANO.
NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS
lecture, "THE AMERICA OF TOMORROW"
TICKETS 50c. TO $2, AT BOX OFFICE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1.
Jack Norworth, Elisabeth Brice in Overseas Revue with May Boley & Clarence Nordstrom, & Laurie & Bronson.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St.
4 MARX BROS. & Co. Ernest Evans & Girls, Norton & Nicholas, others. RUTH ROYE

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

44th ST. THEATRE, Beginning NEXT MON. Seats Now
SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30.
"Full of Suspense."—World.
Owen Davis' New Melodrama "AT 9:45"

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY, 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER!
"Gets the gold for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his gorgeous Musical Comedy Spectacle A LONELY ROMEO
SUMMER REVUE
FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT
Big Musical Comedy Spectacle
"TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN, Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat., Wed.

SEE!
The Dramatic Film Upheaval That Is Awakening the Whole Nation.
OPEN YOUR EYES
MOST WIDELY DISCUSSED PHOTOPLAY OF THE DAY
SEE THIS MASTODON OF FILM SENSATIONS
Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous (inc. Sun.) 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. Prices:—11 to 1, 25c & 50c; 7 to 11, 25c to $1.00. Prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Public Health Service. Educational Wasserman social hygiene film.
CENTRAL THEATRE Broadway at 47th St.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

WILLARD AND DEMPSEY AWAIT TAP OF GONG TO SEND THEM INTO CHAMPIONSHIP FRAY TODAY

TUMULTUOUS HOST JAMS INTO TOLEDO

Fight Fans Expected to Double City's Population by Time the Bout Starts.

ONLY HALF TO SEE BATTLE

Celebrities of Ring and Rest of Sporting World Come from East and West.

MANY SIDE SHOWS MISSING

City Swelters in Heat and Sleeping Accommodations Are Absolutely Unobtainable.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, tonight is a city of 350,000 population. A month ago 225,000 resided within its borders. It is estimated that the normal population will have been nearly doubled by noon tomorrow.

Of the 200,000 visitors who will have been drawn here less than half will see the bout for the world's heavyweight championship. The others are here, or will be here, simply to watch the scurrying crowds, to sip the excitement of the scenes, perhaps, Oh, crown of joys, to catch a glimpse somewhere, somehow, of a new champion or a dethroned one, or a beaten challenger or a successful defender.

An accepted verb for crowds is "pour." This particular throng is not pouring into Toledo, however. It passed the pouring stage at noon today. It is now jamming and crashing its way in. Trains tread upon the heels of trains at each of the three stations, and each one disgorges its happy hundreds. Automobiles in almost continuous streams sputter and buzz along every highway entering the city. These trains and automobiles will have their multitudes of successors tomorrow morning. Laden with the final thousands who were unable or unwilling to find accommodations over night in heated, thronged, tumultuous Toledo.

That the hotels are full goes without saying. The adjective hardly does justice to a condition which necessitates the crowding of flimsy cots into rooms beside the self-respecting, horrified bedsteads. We'll let it go at "full," though because its hard to think of a word that means fuller than full. Hardly a private house, too, is tonight without its guests, paying or otherwise. Men of affairs, of other affairs than boxing, will roll into town tomorrow morning, most of them in their private or chartered cars, to the arena, and back again after the great whirl is over, to the comforts of a well-stocked buffet. Such will be the program for the day. They should fret about the inerits of Toledo cooking. A few substantial citizens will not have to risk their lives in the jam, and have already disembarked here. Their baggage, although not large, appeared heavy, and clinked pleasantly as the bellboys bore it to the elevators.

Oldtimers on the Scene.

The pugilists are here in force, almost to a man. They always gather for an affair of this kind, both because of intense interest in the outcome and because they are certain of encountering practically all of the promoting gentry, through whose efforts they convert their talents into cash.

They are scattered all about, greeting, buzzing, posing, prophesying; champions, near-champions, and ex-champions, the now-ares, the has-beens, and the never-was-es, names of current or past interest and names that never mattered outside of Dubuque or Duluth.

Bennie Leonard, the lightweight champion, at present New York's favorite pugilistic son, finds here three former Weslers at the mantle, Jack McAuliffe, Battling Nelson and Freddie Welsh. The eccentric Nelson is camping out in a tent up by the training quarters, but for the other three sons of battle hotel life holds no terrors. They are devotees of the hair mattress and the well-cooked breakfast.

Jim Corbett, thespian and author, is the sole member of the little coterie of living former holders of the world's greatest ring honors who will see the tussle for the title. Then there is Tommy Ryan, and Frank Moran, the silly boxer who has been honored with Willard's attentions since he gained the title, and a host of lesser lights.

The old-time pugs are drinking in the atmosphere of an affair like this. They breathe great draughts of it into their lungs and are revived and revitalized by it. The call of the old game has drawn them from cities and hamlets and farms, from gymnasiums and stores and carpenter shops, where they have been living forgotten entirely, most of them, by the public. Here for a brief day, back again in the clear rays of a sun which beams upon their successors. They meet old comrades, exchange reminiscences and receive a touch of adulation, couched in the past tense. They realize afresh that they have helped to write pugilism's history and are enshrined in the superlative.

It is believed that tomorrow's bout will reveal a tremendous growth in interest in fistic encounters among women. They are here by the hundreds, at any rate, if not by thousands, guided and guarded by husbands or male relatives, and they have not come for the ride or to test the merits of Toledo as a Summer resort. They are going to see the great athletes battle.

The parlors and the lobbies of the hotels are decorated with femininity. The word decorated is inadequate, for only is the average of pulchritude high among these fair pilgrims of pugilism, but they have little to envy the lilies of the field in the matter of array.

One section of the great arena has been set apart for the women who have traveled, many of them from distant points, to see the encounter for the world's title. The idea is to avert the possibility of their being subjected to the annoyance of hearing such expressions as are likely to burst from the lips of the coarser element, at such an affair during the heat and excitement of battle.

To Have Military Flavor.

For days past military uniforms have been plentiful in all public places, and now, on the evening of the great day, officers and soldiers dot the points of assembly. The interest of the military men in the match of tomorrow is enhanced by the fact that boxing was generally taught and generally enjoyed in the army during the war, and by the additional fact that the Army, Navy, and Civilian Board is in direct charge through the well-advised action of Tex Rickard. Dischargees are also to serve as ushers. All in all, there will be quite a military flavor to the affair.

Side shows, all the blatant forms of cheap amusement which customarily fringe the scene of a championship bout, are conspicuously lacking in Toledo. On the other hand, certain more classic forms of entertainment are provided for would-be revelers. The lid has been somewhat tilted, if not entirely lifted, and if July, with its threatened aridity, is upon us, Toledo has not yet heard of it. Moisture in all its most popular forms, without reference to the amount of alcoholic content, is available for parched palates.

Gambling places have been open, too, with most of the familiar games of chance except roulette going on, and no introduction needed by casual wayfarers who wished to participate. One resort of this kind, run on a considerable scale, had quite the atmosphere of an old time gambling house in the far West, including a burly, surly lookout, with a rifle resting against his knees. This place was closed a day or two ago and a few other raids have been made. On the whole, however, the forms of recreation likely to appeal to a gathering of tens of thousands of sportsmen have been lavishly provided.

This morning as the writer sat at a table in the cafe, wondering why his melon was tepid while the ice upon which it perched seemed to be quite thoroughly chilled, there poured around the corner of the hotel, directly under his window, a column of men, irregularly massed and of many types, but alike in one thing, their voluble, gesticulating interest in whatever was going on. They were smiling, conversing, and trudging rapidly. Recognizable in the crowd were pugilists, promoters, and other sporting men, and there was a large admixture of youths evidently of local origin.

The sun was beating down upon already thoroughly heated sidewalks. This same sun knows its way about in Toledo and gives this city its most effective work. It seemed no day at all for people to cruise about in that manner. Yet there they were, still crowding onward, paying no attention to the rivulets of perspiration coursing down their bright, morning faces.

Merely Moving Pictures.

From one of the waiters clustered like flies about the window, the explanation was received. A moving picture camera was installed in an automobile by the sidewalk and the scurrying crowd was being filmed. For what purpose was not divulged. But the writer herewith hazards the conjecture that he was one of the privileged few who first saw the "great throng emerging from the vast arena at the close of the World's Championship Battle between Willard and Dempsey."

Billy Gibson, the well-known New York impresario of bouts at fist cuffs has his own original version of the underlying facts in Dempsey's sudden and temporary leap to favoritism over the champion.

"It's all propaganda," says Billy. "Nothing else in the world. Here's as good-natured a fellow as you ever saw. Likes men, women, children, babies, pets, youngsters, and their mothers go back and send him pictures and cards wishing him well. Tell all their friends what a fine fellow he is. Then here's Willard, kind of shy and awkward with people, not sunny and affable, likes babies broiled, same as Charles Lamb. Or was it Sydney Smith? People see them both, hear about them both, and naturally want the pleasant one to win.

"Besides that, folks generally root for the challenger. It's exciting to have a new champion installed; monotonous to see the same old bird perched up there all the time. What people want to have happen they soon come to expect, and even to bet it will happen. That's all there is to it."

Ring Lardner, the semi-pro golfer, who was signed up by his managers for a match in Toledo this week with the crack New York featherweight golfer, Rube Goldberg, finds energy, after eighteen holes and after writing his daily 200-word article on a prize fight, which he understands is to occur here, to attend the Hotel Secor Volunteer Glee Club in its evening carols. Ring finds the energy and the auditors find the endurance. He is disably assisted in his machination against the peace and dignity of Toledo by a band of vocal flatterers whose outstanding merit is enthusiasm. Massed about the their leader and gazing upward into his earnest face, Ring ceases immediately when viewed horizontally, but continues for a considerable distance vertically. They tell the world fair in outbursts of great volume that they were acting Nelly home or that merrily they roll along.

Mr. Lardner, when interviewed directly after last night's concert, remarked that he believed his new idea of forming choruses for midnight work in hotel lobbies had great merit.

"Hereafter," he said, "wherever I am sent, in order to attract crowds large enough to assure the success of a prize fight or a world's series, I shall at once recruit a good husky glee club. We shall rescue from oblivion the sound, old-time ballads like 'Annie Rooney' and 'Throw Me Down My McClosky,' we shall thus gradually lead the public taste away from the deplorable jazzes and cause an outburst of enthusiasm for the sweet simple songs of elder days such as 'Whoa Emma' and 'What You Goin' to Do When the Rent Comes Round.'" In reply to a request that he teach his present chorus one more little thing, namely, "We Cannot Sing the Old Songs," Mr. Lardner sniffed audibly.

Facts and Figures About Fight in Toledo Today

Participants: Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, Lawrence, Kan.; Jack Dempsey, challenger, Salt Lake City, Utah. Probable weights—Willard, 245; Dempsey, 195.

Betting—5 to 4 on Willard; estimated amount of bets, $2,000,000.

Fight to start 3:30 P. M.; number of rounds, 12.

Weather probabilities, fair and hot.

Estimated audience, 70,000.

Estimated receipts, $1,000,000.

Cost of arena, $150,000

Total cost of staging bout, $500,000.

Willard's share, $100,000.

Dempsey's share, $27,500.

Estimated expenses of spectators, $10,000,000.

Range of seat prices, $80 to $10.

Referee, Ollie Pecord.

Judges, Tex Rickard and J. A. Drexel-Biddle

Timer, Warren Barbar.

BIG BOXERS READY FOR BATTLE TODAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

tomorrow there will be thousands arriving by automobile. Several specials are due tonight, including the Jim Coffroth special from San Francisco. The New York special will be along tomorrow morning. By the time the fight starts it is estimated, by professional and amateur statisticians of high and low degree, that there will be 200,000 visitors in Toledo, almost doubling the population, as Toledo, when it has no Willard and Dempsey within its borders, boasts but 225,000 native sons and daughters.

Toledo has run as true to form as do all American cities when they are hosts to a big crowd, and in consequence, prices have gone up further than Eddie Rickenbacher ever thought of mounting.

Hotels are getting $5 a night for a single cot stacked in with all due regard for military information, with a dozen others in a room, which seems to run the Black Hole of Calcutta a close race for heat honors. Restaurants are right in style and have shot up the prices for the festive lake whitefish and its little running mate on the menu to a point where the humblest dish must feel as if it had joined the Fresh Caviare Society. Fifty cents for five slices of tomato is the rate in one hotel for the unfortunate vegetarian who may try to get up a flirtation with the vegetable list.

But Toledo is merely following the fashion set by the rival fighters on the financial end. The men who will meet in the big bout tomorrow are going to get a return which would make an old-time fighter pop-eyed. Willard draws down $100,000 for his share, win or lose, and has received his check for the last payment on the amount from Rickard, which is $75,000, the other $25,000 having been paid some time ago under the terms of the contract. Dempsey gets $27,500, win or lose.

Profits in Exhibitions.

In addition, the fighters have made a nice clean-up on the training camp admissions. The first innocent days of their arrival here they were charging 25 cents a head for admission to their training camps, but they soo accumulated enough worldly wisdom to shove the price up to 50 cents on Saturdays and Sundays, while for the last few days Dempsey has been removing four bits from each spectator every day. It is estimated that the fighters have each gathered in $20,000 for the training camp stunts alone. In addition, they are each collecting from the movies. When it is considered that Sullivan and Corbett fought for a purse of $25,000 in their New Orleans battle, one can see how altitudinous the high cost of fighting has become.

It had originally been planned that the festivities tomorrow would start at 10 A. M., it having been intended to have enough preliminary bouts to keep the fans amused until 3:30, but this has been changed, and the proceedings will be initiated at 12 o'clock noon. Two of the eight-round preliminaries have been cancelled. There will be two eight-round affairs, and then will come a ten-round go between Jack Malone of St. Paul and Navy Rostan, the Chicago mariner. The semi-final will be between Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne and Carl Tremaine of Detroit. Then will come the big show.

In case any one in New York may think that the picture of jammed and heated Toledo is too sad to contemplate without tears, it may be whispered, as a happy finale to this tale, that Monsieur John Barleycorn is attending this championship fracas, although the 30th of June has gone.

It is possible to obtain the festive highball at hotel and restaurant tables, while beer of a stronger sort than the 2.75 variety may be plucked almost anywhere.

HOLD UP BIG BETS TILL LAST MINUTE

Two Million Dollars Expected to Change Hands on Fight—Wagering Is Brisker.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—The fight crowd in Toledo tonight is waiting until the last minute before making the big bets. The racetrack crowd from New York hasn't arrived, but will be in tomorrow morning on the specials, and as this gathering contains numerous individuals with real money, wide-open gambling is going to take a big jump around here before the fight.

Gambling started today in earnest. In less than two hours this morning one betting commissioner had taken $12,000 in bets. He now holds more than $25,000 in wagers. All the other commissioners said business was beginning to get lively. The sensation of the day was Ed Huston and his crowd of Kansas jayhawks, who came here with $100,000 to bet on Willard.

There was brisk wagering among the crowds in the hotel lobbies, and the odds favored Willard at 5 to 4. One bet was recorded at the Waldorf making Dempsey an 8 to 10 favorite, but there was a rush to get bets like this and no more was obtainable. The man who made the bet acknowledged that he might have let his enthusiasm get away with him.

It is not unusual to see about the hotels men running around with checkbooks and fountain pens in hand, yelling out their offers on the fighters. Toledo has never before seen such a revelry of finance. Every one who has come for the fight has brought a roll and expects to place at least some of it on the outcome of the scrap.

It is figured that at least two millions will change hands on the fight. Yesterday and this morning a few bets were made by enthusiastic Dempsey followers at even money, and in fact many of them are still shouting even money. Most of these reported wagers do not materialize when they are investigated. The majority of the bets up to the present have been made at odds of 5 to 4 on Willard to win. This would seem a normal price on the champion, for there never has been a fight where the challenger has been the favorite at the ringside. The number of bets at odds of 10 to 8 on Willard, which have been made in the last few days is a reasonable indication of what the wagering will be tomorrow.

Betting at a fight like this, anyway, is about 90 per cent. talk. Two men get to talking, and before they know it, they are arguing on the fighters. One tries to quiet the other by an offer of a bet. In most cases they both get mad and walk off, without betting at all. This was seen over and over again in the hotels this afternoon and evening.

Those who bet as a cold business proposition go to the betting commissioners. These men say there was more betting talk than they ever had heard in their lives. They admit that there was less actual betting than they had anticipated.

The freak bets continue to be made. Some were made at 1 to 3 that Dempsey would win by a knockout. This bet, at the Boody House, was snapped up in a minute.

Wagers of 90 to 100 were received at several refreshment emporiums which have bartenders busy serving near-beer. Some of the officials believe that prohibition will be a great success. In several saloons about the city there are more bartenders at work than there were before prohibition came.

On the pari-mutuel machines at one betting headquarters betting on the twelfth round was about even. A bet of $235 was made that Dempsey would get the decision in the twelfth, while $230 was bet that Willard would get the decision.

As the Willard money appears in greater amounts the Dempsey backers demand odds. Tomorrow it is expected they will demand even more than 6 to 4. A wager of 100 to $500 was made tonight that Willard would not come up for the seventh round. The seventh and eighth rounds seem to be the popular choice on the pari-mutuel machines for the bout to end.

One bet which was snapped up was $25 to $300 that Dempsey wins in the first round. Several other freak bets of this sort have been made. Some men are betting $75 to $100 that the fight will end before the eleventh round.

While the town is buzzing with chatter of all sorts of betting the gamblers look for the big wagers in the morning or just before the fight. Some of the richest and most prominent men have not arrived, because they did not want to come to a crowded city and have to sleep on a cot. They will come in on all the specials tomorrow, while thousands of others will reach the city by automobile. Among these late arrivals will come the men who will make the big wagers.

WOUNDED TO GET RETURNS.

Soldiers in Hospitals to Receive Fight News by Rounds.

The soldiers and sailors in six hospitals, five camps, and one recreation house in and around New York City will receive news of the Willard-Dempsey fight round by round today through ticker service which has been installed by the Knights of Columbus.

The wires will connect with Greenbush Hospital, Gun Hill Road Hospital, Ward's Island Naval Hospital, Post Hill Hospital, United States Base Hospital No. 2 at Rahway, and United States Base Hospital at Mineola. The news from the Toledo ringside will also be wired the aviation field at Garden City, L. I.; Camp Merritt, Camp Upton, Camp Dix, and the Lakewood Hospital. Soldiers and sailors in the hotel of New York may receive the news at the Knights of Columbus hut in Times Square.

OFFICIALS DO NOT BAR 'RABBIT PUNCH'

Conference Also Decides in Case of Foul Referee Must Consult Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—The preliminary battle to the Willard-Dempsey scrap tomorrow took place today at a meeting held by Tex Rickard, Referee Ollie Pecord, Ray Archer, Willard's manager; Jack Kearns, representing Dempsey, and W. A. Gavin, representing the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control. Verbal swings, hooks, jabs, and swats bounded to and fro while the rules for the bout tomorrow were under discussion.

The so-called "rabbit punch," which Dempsey and his manager have been objecting to, will not be barred. Willard can use it if he wants to and can hammer the challenger on the back of the neck. This blow is delivered just behind the ears and is called the "rabbit punch" because when a bunny is hit in the neck he takes the count without a struggle.

The Toledo Boxing Commission rules will govern the bout. This rabbit punch has to be delivered with the fist to be legal, and if Willard should smash Dempsey on the back of the neck with the heel of his glove it will be declared a foul. Willard would not listen to Kearns's argument that the "rabbit punch" be barred. This has been a favorite weapon of Willard's, and with a well-directed swat in the back of the neck he has knocked out at least two men—Sailor Stanton and Jack Heinan.

The only punch barred in the fight will be the kidney punch, which is barred under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. Kearns put up a lively argument against the judges having too much to say about the fight. He is for a single referee system, and he held out for Pecord to have the last word in the event of a foul by either fighter.

Tex Rickard then put up a howl. He said that there was so much money involved in this scrap that in the event of a foul or any violation of the rules, both judges, Rickard and Biddle, should be consulted before either boxer is disqualified. Rickard said he wasn't going to risk his reputation on this fight resulting in a fizzle. If a foul is committed, he wants the referee to consult with himself and Biddle before firing either fighter out of the ring.

Kearns Opposes Plan.

In spite of Kearns's objection, this plan was adopted, so three officials will have a say in case of a foul. Kearns says this state of affairs is too radical to suit him, and that the old-fashioned way of having the referee of the ring invested with the authority of a Czar has given way to having fights decided by a jury. He's against the jury system in the fighting game.

If both boxers are on their feet at the end of the twelve rounds the two judges shall make their decision, and in the event of a disagreement between them the referee shall make the decision.

Kearns scored only one victory at the conference. The judges, Rickard and Biddle, wanted to get together at one side of the ring, but Kearns put up such a strong objection to this that Rickard decided to give way to the challenger's wishes and sit on the opposite side of the ring. In this way, Kearns says they will not be able to compare notes during the fight.

Major Biddle was not present today and it was reported about that the representative of the Board of Boxing Control had decided not to attend the fight. W. A. Gavin of the board emphatically denied this report and said: "If Major Biddle isn't present at the fight I will eat my hat." Major Biddle was in Cleveland today aiding in a recruiting campaign and will come to Toledo in the morning.

It developed at the meeting that Kearns and Dempsey have some objection to Major Biddle as a judge. They suggested, it is said, that Mr. Biddle be the official timekeeper and that W. Warren Barbour officiate as judge. Mr. Barbour is the official timekeeper. Rickard would not consent to any change in the officials at this time, and they will serve as appointed.

Explains Willard's Stand.

Ray Archer explained Willard's attitude was that he was willing to abide by any rules agreed upon, while Kearns argued that the bout should be held under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, as called for by the articles of agreement signed by the two boxers. As the bout is held here, it was pointed out that the bout must be held under the rules of the Toledo Boxing Commission. In the end Kearns agreed that this plan must be followed out.

There is only a slight difference in the rules. In the recognized code the boxers can fight their way out of the clinches with this arm free. Under the rules of the local boxing board they can fight in the clinches with one arm free, but must break absolutely clean at the order of the referee.

Jack Dempsey's camp at Point Place was locked tight today. He had only one visitor, this was S. M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who came here today with a large party in a private car. Mr. Vauclain was the only one for whom an exception was made, and he and his friends motored out there this afternoon and looked over the challenger.

Dempsey did not work at all. He lounged around and seemed to be in excellent spirits. He got up about 6 o'clock and took a walk down along the shore of the lake. After he had been up a couple of hours he ate a hearty breakfast. Only eggs were served at the morning meal. He ate a heartier meal at noon, and a good dinner in the evening. This policy of allowing Jack to eat so much was made at Dempsey's own request. His training, there is no doubt, has brought him down to 193 pounds, somewhat lighter than Trainer Jimmy De Forest planned.

Wants More Weight.

His handlers are anxious to get a few more pounds on the challenger today because he perspires so freely and will lose considerable weight in the ring as the fight progresses tomorrow. De Forest believes that the complete rest today and the three meals will bring Dempsey just about to concert pitch for tomorrow's ordeal. He expects to go into the ring weighing 195.

Dempsey will rise or fall on the boxing tactics that he has used during the training season here. He will throw defense to the winds and will plan to break through Willard's long arms with the very aggressiveness of his attack.

Jack uses his left arm constantly to jab and jolt, and it is seldom used to guard the left side of his face and jaw. He will depend upon his marvelous foot work and his elusive ducking and dodging to avoid the blows which Willard will send at him.

Willard also had a day of rest, but in the afternoon he went out for a long automobile ride along the shores of the lake. He was up early and there was a quietness about his private house on Parkwood Avenue all day. Jess ate only a light breakfast and did not break his rule of eating two meals a day. He expects to go into the ring at 245 pounds.

Willard is supremely confident. In fact, his confidence is so strong that, according to many old ring judges, it may have a bad effect. They argue that when a fighter is so cock sure of himself that he will take no one's advice but his own, and will train under a system which violates all established rules, he is pretty sure to come a cropper.

Knows Shortcomings.

Willard, however, is an unusual man. He cannot be compared with any man who has ever made a business of pugilism. He knows his own shortcomings and has favored them. It was for this reason that he refused to do any road work. He says that his legs will be stronger without the road work. As pugilists from time immemorial have indulged in miles and miles of running on the roads to get into condition, the oldtime trainers scratch their heads and disapprove the champion's methods.

Sentiment seems to be divided as to whether the bout will result in a knockout or go twelve rounds to a decision.

If both men are on their feet the two judges, Rickard and Biddle, will decide, and if they disagree Pecord will decide. If the boxing is to decide the bout the chances would favor Willard, it would seem, because with his advantage of reach and height he should be able to land more often and effectively. What most of the spectators are going out to see, however, is a clean knockout.

Statistical Comparison of the Rival Fighters

Willard.		Dempsey.
27	age	24
240	weight	195
6 ft. 7 in.	height	6 ft. ½ in.
86½ inches	reach	78 inches
49 inches	chest (nor.)	43 inches
49½ inches	chest (exp.)	46 inches
44 inches	waist	38 inches
17½ inches	neck	17 inches
8½ inches	wrist	9 inches
14 inches	forearm	14 inches
16 inches	biceps	14 inches
25 inches	thigh	22 inches
15½ inches	calf	15 inches
9 inches	ankle	9 inches

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

Willard's Townsmen Arrive and Begin Spending Money.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—The breeziest bunch of individuals that have yet hit this hive of fight fanatics drifted into town this morning from Lawrence, Kansas, the home town of champion Jess Willard. They circulated through the crowd in the hotels giving away real money.

Nice new crisp one dollar bills, pinned to which was a printed slip telling all about the philanthropic jayhawkers, were handed out right and left.

On the slips, attached to the dollar bills, was printed: "We make it every day of the year. Spend it. There's lots more where this came from, Lawrence, Kansas, the home of Jess Willard the champion. The People's State Bank of Kansas is furnishing it. The jayhawkers are spending it."

Signed to the slip were the following names of the Kansans who are distributing the free money. They are: Billy Hutson, Ed. Brucker, Ben Strauss, Tildy Fink, Wallace Robinson, Frank Henley and Jim Corbett.

Toledo never saw anybody give money away before and the natives were dumbfounded. Ed. Hutson, the leader of the jayhawkers, said that they had $30,000 in one dollar bills to give away and he said before they got through they would put Lawrence, Kansas, on the map.

This party is having the greatest joy party that ever came out of Kansas. They brought along, so Ed. Hutson said, a pool of $100,000 to back Jess Willard. The news of the jayhawk money gave the shoestring gamblers an awful shock, and when they saw the Kansans actually giving money away before their very eyes, one confidence man from New York rushed to a friend and said: "Look at those guys giving it away, and we have to steal it. I think I'll go out to Kansas to live happily ever after."

FIGHT ANNOUNCER PICKED.

Neecy Weinstein, with Clarion Voice, to Shout to Sea of Faces.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—The man who has been chosen as announcer at the big ring battle tomorrow is a local Demosthenes named Neecy Weinstein, who has a voice which he can throw all the way across Lake Erie.

Neecy has been announcing at fights hereabouts for a number of years, and while he hasn't the Bronx dialect that is so dear to the ears of New Yorkers, he can shout a language which is as far removed from English as it has to be to qualify him as an announcer.

Demosthenes used to go down to the shores of the roaring sea and practice his speeches, but today Neecy Weinstein went him one better, and went out to the lake shore.

Around him the carpenters were hammering and sawing, and the foreman was shouting orders right and left. In the midst of this rumpus Neecy held his rehearsal.

He yelled with all his might, "Ladeeeeees and gentlemen, in this corner, &c.," and far above the noise and turmoil of the laborers Neecy's oratory floated out over the muddy Maumee. Then Neecy, like all great orators, took a throat lozenger and will rest his voice for the big bout tomorrow.

RUMOR STIRS FIGHT FANS.

Denied, However, That Dempsey Asked More Money.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—A wild rumor sent a thrill through the crowds of fight fans which jam the streets tonight. It was to the effect that Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, had made a demand on Tex Rickard that the challenger receive $50,000 as his share of the purse for the fight. Under the articles of agreement Dempsey is to receive $27,500.

With indications of fair weather and with thousands of people pouring into the city tonight it looks as if the gate receipts would surpass the million mark anticipated by Rickard. Kearns, it is said, made an effort to have Dempsey's share raised, but without success.

Kearns, when asked about the rumor indignantly denied it, and so did Rickard. The amount of money to be given each of the boxers will not be changed. A flood of Willard money made its appearance tonight and the champion is the ruling favorite.

EVEN MONEY RULES HERE.

One Wall Street Wager Favors Willard, $40,000 to $35,000.

Willard money made its appearance in New York yesterday, and from local indications the fighters will enter the ring with wagers at even money this afternoon. Followers of the sport say that the contest has resulted in fewer bets than any big bout event in recent years. The reason which they advance is that the public is confused by the conflicting reports of the fighters' conditions.

Jack Doyle placed $1,000 on Willard at even money before leaving for the fight yesterday afternoon. Smaller bets were also at even money, although early in the week Willard was favorite by 7 to 5 or 10 to 7. Dempsey is the favorite in freak bets, such as 100 to 15 for a knockout in the first or a victory before the third round.

Wall Street wagers were generally at even, or nearly even, money. Willard is a slight favorite, one wager giving him the heavy end of $40,000 to $35,000 which is the largest wager recorded here. Other bets, $25,000 at even money and smaller sums at slight odds, were also placed.

Public sentiment is behind Dempsey, because he is the David going after Goliath. He was the favorite in local and Toledo betting, until it was feared here some that he might be overtrained and go stale before the bout. Willard backers did not show their money until they were sure the champion had done enough work to get rid of the surplus weight. Willard naturally draws part of his backing through the fact that he is champion.

VIEWS ON OUTCOME TOUCH ANTIPODES

Experts Express Their Opinions as Variously "All Willard" and "All Dempsey."

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—The doctors are sadly at variance in the important case involving Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey. For example, an old campaigner in the game of chance like Willie Considine of New York came here this morning firmly believing that Willard should be a big favorite. He backs Willard to win.

"I can't see where Dempsey can beat such a big fellow as Willard," said Willie. "I know that Dempsey and Jack Kearns are popular fellows, but I never imagined their popularity would swing the betting the way it has."

In direct opposition to this opinion is that of Bill Brown, the veteran New York referee. "Dempsey will win and I have put up a bet to back my opinion. This big fellow is glued to the floor. Dempsey has the youth, which is more than 50 per cent. of the battle right there."

Many of the old trainers here are either undecided or favor Dempsey. There is perhaps a reason for this. It will be remembered that when Jeffries fought Johnson in Reno all the expert trainers and physical culture men said that Jeffries would win easily. They made him a big favorite. Now, as they look back and realise the mistake made, they swing the other way and bank on Dempsey's youth to win.

Then, again, take the attitude of all the pugilists. Most of them favor Dempsey to win. They do it in conversation, even if they do not back their convictions with money. The pugilists are always with the younger fighter.

Willard has never been popular among fighters. He hasn't mixed with them much since he became prosperous. He has had as little to do with them as possible. The fighters all want to see the title change hands; they want the champion to be what they call "a regular feller."

In the case of some who are backing Dempsey, the wish is father to the thought. A few of the opinions of some of the well-known sporting men are as follows:

Tom Jones, former manager of Willard: "I can't see where Dempsey can beat Jess. He's in pretty good shape and has too many physical advantages for the challenger to overcome."

Sandy Gelswold: "I took to see Willard win by a knockout."

Tommy Ryan, old-time fighter: "Dempsey hasn't any defense. Don't let any one tell you Willard isn't in good shape. He is. A man of his size could train for a year and not show it. He is as big and strong that I can't see how Dempsey can ever hurt him. Dempsey is wild with his boxing. He doesn't seem to know what he is doing. Willard will win."

Frank Moran, former heavyweight challenger: "Willard should be an easy winner. He is a big improvement over his form three years ago when he boxed me at Madison Square Garden. He can box much better. Dempsey seems to me to have gone a little too far with his training and is liable to be a bit stale."

Jack McAuliffe, former lightweight champion: "For a time I was undecided between these two. I liked Dempsey at first and when I saw Willard work I didn't see how the smaller man could beat him. Now, however, I have gone back to Dempsey and I expect to see him win."

Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion: "Dempsey is my choice. He will spill the big guy."

Benny Leonard, present lightweight champion: "Dempsey is the logical winner. He is quick, fast and has all the advantage of youth and good legs."

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien: "Training weakens a man of 37 years. Willard can't win, in my opinion. There's too much speed and youth on Dempsey's side."

Jack Dillon: "I have boxed both men, and take it from me, Willard will be minus his title after July 4."

Jack Monroe: "Dempsey will win."

Ring Lardner: "I ain't a scream at pickin', Al, but the large party will win by a knockout in three rounds."

BOTH PREDICT VICTORY.

Champion and Challenger Make Statements Expressing Confidence.

TOLEDO, July 3.—In statements prepared for The Associated Press, Willard and Dempsey gave their views on the contest of tomorrow as follows:

Champion Jess Willard.

"From the day I signed the contract for the championship it has been my one idea to enter the ring in condition to give my best efforts to the public and titular honors which I am fortunate enough to hold.

"I have trained with this in mind for a period of more than three months to the best of my ability, and intend to give every ounce of strength and degree of skill that I possess to the defense of the championship. I know that some followers of boxing do not agree with my system of training, but I am convinced I know myself and my conditioning requirements. I believe that I am in perfect shape, and confident that I shall successfully defend the championship. If it should prove that I am wrong I shall stand up like a man and admit the superior boxing ability of my opponent without quibble, excuse or alibi. Beyond that I feel that events must speak for themselves."

Challenger Jack Dempsey.

"Six weeks of consistent training has made me fit for the big event of my life. In all my career I never felt better than do right now, and I am as certain of victory as man can be. The lightness of Willard does not bother me. I like the big ones. Carl Morris and Fred Fulton were not dwarfs, and I put both of them away, doing the trick each time in less than one round. No man in the world can withstand the attack I will wage when I enter the ring with Willard.

"My youth, strength, and natural fighting ability will prove more than an offset to the extra poundage of the champion. That I have real confidence in my ability to take the title away from Willard is to be believed. I have never yet met a man I feared. They all look alike to me, and unless Willard is the superman claimed by his supporters, I will knock him out in a hurry. I would not be surprised to last him along with Fulton, Morris, and the other one-rounders. He may get by the first, but if he does he is only framing a lot of trouble for himself. I'm sure ready to do to him. I hope it is a good battle, no matter how short it is. Take it from me, though, you are talking to the winner."

TURNER TO BE RELEASED.

Cleveland Veteran, with Team 15 Years, Gets Ten-Day Notice.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Terry Turner dean of the American League baseball players, was given ten days' notice of unconditional release by the Cleveland Club today. He had been a member of the local team for fifteen years. All the other American League clubs waived on his services. The move was made necessary in order to keep within the player limit, it was announced.

Class P Race Not Official.

Because of the loss of buoys which were to have marked the course, officials of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club have declared their recent regatta for Class P yachts "no contest." The race will be resailed when plans for the event can be completed. The original race resulted in a victory for Bernice, sailed by Norman Gooderham of Boston.

Both Fighters Are Trained to the Minute for Bout

Both principals are reported to be trained to a perfect condition, and each expresses perfect satisfaction with his physical and mental state. Willard will probably enter the ring weighing about 245 pounds, while Dempsey is expected to be within a pound or so of the 200 mark. In almost every physical measurement the champion will have the advantage of the challenger, being the largest man to ever hold the title.

TOLEDO IS MAKING HAY.

Prices Boosted on Everything That Fight Fans Must Buy.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Toledo having once determined to stage a big ring encounter, decided that it should be a benefit performance, with the city as beneficiary. That has become pretty obvious to the invading army of visitors, and has been a source of some chagrin to those who came here equipped with anaemic bank rolls. The prime necessities of the wayfarer, a place to sleep and food and drink for his nourishment, have developed remarkable aviating power under the urging of the thrifty hotel men, restaurants and merchants.

Prices, already wafted aloft to where the average person could just reach them with his finger tips, have developed, in this rarified lake air, a propensity to soar to uncanny heights. The tariffs quoted on a public dining room menu cause the absent-minded to wonder if they have drifted into a jeweler's shop by mistake.

A humble cot in the corner of a bedroom is glorified by being rented for a single night for several times its value. No, Toledo is not in the business for its health. It had been figured that a million and a half in general expenditures would be left in the city by the invading throngs. It is now quite evident that the decision has been reached to build this sum to even greater figures.

While these dear people are here let us relieve them of superfluous weight and do them as well as we can," the sentiment seems to run. "When they get home they'll be wiser, perhaps shrewed men, and, therefore, much better citizens."

MINX WINS YACHT RACE.

First in Event at Opening of American Club's Season.

RYE, N. Y., July 3.—Still another one of the Long Island Soupd yacht clubs hoisted the racing burgee today and held its first regatta in two years. The organization was the American Yacht Club, which has a handsome home at Milton Point near here. Although the fleet was small and the breeze light and fluky, the return of racing was heralded as a great success.

When the Race Committee, in F. L. Munson's power yacht Ranora, established the starting line off the Scotch Caps' red gas buoy, the wind was coming lightly from west by north. H. de B. Parsons, Chairman of the committee, who is also Chairman of the Race Committee of the New York Yacht Club, decided to send the thirty-footers, the largest class to fill, over a sixteen and one-half-mile course that took the craft to a buoy off Woolsey's reef, another off Matinicock Point and then home. As the wind came the craft had two reaches and a short beat on the last leg home.

The division was made up of five yachts. With the exception of Adois, the property of Fred Richards, they all made a pretty start, well bunched on the port tack. Adois started three minutes late. In the light air it was any yacht's race. J. C. Clarke's Minx through good seamanship, finally won the cup offered by Vice Commodore Henry W. Howe, by four minutes and twenty-five seconds from Gordon Reid's Lena. It is the first time the Lena has been beaten this year.

In the Larchmont Inter-Club class the winner was Barbara, the property of C. Shields. In Class U the prize was taken by W. T. Hornidge's Tern. Five of the Star class raced for a special cup offered by Rear Commodore C. W. Leavitt. The winner was Shooting Star, the property of J. B. Shethar.

In addition to Chairman Parsons, there was on the committee Commodore John L. Cutler, Vice Commodore H. W. How, Rear Commodore C. W. Leavitt, Stuyvesant Wainwright, William Remsen, and Nelson Macy.

The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 16½ nautical miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time

MAMAUX HUMBLES GIANTS WHILE REDS WIN AND TEAMS ARE LESS THAN ONE GAME APART

ROBINS HIT BENTON HARD AND WIN, 6-3

Giants' Veteran Southpaw Is Shelled from Mound in Fourth Inning at Polo Grounds.

MAMAUX PROVES A PUZZLE

Brooklyn Boxman Registers Eight Strikeouts—Benny Kauff Hits Homer to Right-Field Stand.

The Giants were roped, thrown and hogtied yesterday on the Polo Grounds by young Al Mamaux, a product of Allegheny County, Pa., and pitcher extraordinary for the Brooklyn Dodgers. While young Al was casting his doleful spell over the McGraw clan, Uncle Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers were shelling Rube Benton into oblivion and burying the Giants in another defeat. The disaster was measured by the unwholesome margin of 6 to 3.

As a result of this setback McGraw's athletes are tottering at the top of the National League pennant ladder. Nine percentage points is all that separates them from the blissful career of league-leaders and the humiliation of an engulfing slide. The nine points represent less than one-half a game, which illustrates the crisis more concretely than mere figures. The team dispelled the gloomy reports of a slump which had preceded its first clash with the Robins at the Polo Grounds, by pounding the Brooklynites into subjection. There was plenty of room for a revival of the reports in the second game which went to Brooklyn, and yesterday the joy-killers broke out in full bloom with their "I-told-you-so" demonstrations. The team must take a decided brace if it is to remain on top and there must be no delay in this recuperation.

Benny Kauff was the Giant hero yesterday and the only thorn in the side of Mamaux. None of the other Giant players could do anything with the balls served them by Wilbert Robinson's pitching selection. Benny had the temerity to bounce a home-run drive off the facade of the upper right-field stand in the sixth. Arthur Fletcher scored ahead of Benny on the blow.

This was the only inning for the Giants and the only alarming session for Mr. Mamaux, but in the light of subsequent events there wasn't really much for the Robin pitcher to become excited about. Kauff's thump simply made Mamaux recover when he was on the point of relaxing his vigil, and the Giants suffered thereby. Only nine Giants faced Mamaux in the three closing innings, and there wasn't an indication of a thump by any one of these hitters.

One Lapse by Mamaux.

Mamaux treated the tottering League leaders to a pitching display that completely baffled them and was absolutely effective. Like a skilled physician, the Robin hurler prescribed just what would cure each batsman, and then gave it to them whether they liked it or not. And the Giants didn't like it at all.

The New York hitting was conspicuous by its absence, for while the Giants collected seven safe thumps, two of which were made by Kauff, Benny's four-ply clout is provided for in this brace of hits. The Giants' stick display was confined to three innings, the second, third, and sixth. In every other session Mamaux, as well as an ice floe, resembled the Sahara in order.

By way of indelibly impressing his pitching wizardry on the minds of the National League pennant pretenders, Mamaux fanned eight of them. Each Giant victim to Mamaux's enticing hooks and slants were Young, Zimmerman, McCarty, Ragan, Chase, and Burns. In the fifth Mamaux fanned McCarty and Ragan in order.

While Mamaux was subduing the Giants his teammates unburdened themselves of a cannonade which must have shaken the foundations of Ebbets Field over in Flatbush. Rube Benton bore the brunt of the attack, and finally was shelled off the pitching peak in the fourth. When Rube shambled off the field the Robins were leading by 5 to 0 and Jimmy Johnston was resting easily on third with the prospective sixth Flatbush run. Don Carlos Pat Ragan replaced Benton and yielded a brace of hits up to the seventh. Pat was relegated to the background in a seventh-inning effort at relief work, when Earl Smith batted for him. It might just as well be mentioned here that Earl didn't do anything. Poll Perritt finished the game, and with the Robins content to rest on their laurels, Poll didn't encounter any dangerous situations.

Johnston Hits Hard.

Jimmy Johnston showed the way in the Brooklyn attack. Jimmy landed on Benton's service for three hits, scored two runs himself, and figured in the scoring of two others. At second base Jimmy played faultlessly. Outside of that he didn't do a thing.

Benton quivered under the rattling of Brooklyn hits in the opening frame. Olson slid out to Kauff and then the Robins started right out to win the game. Johnston singled to centre and took second when Jimmy Hickman hit to the same pasture. Zack Wheat lifted a fly to Kauff. Hy Myers, back in the game after a day's rest, picked out one of Benton's slants and sent it crashing against the fence in left centre for a triple, scoring Johnston and Hickman. Konetchy closed the inning with a rocket to Kauff.

Myers made Benton quail with a single which bounced off the right-field wall in the second, but no score resulted. Johnston got his second hit starting this frame, a scratch in front of second. Hickman fanned and Johnston was forced at second by Zack Wheat. Myers picked the right-field wall with a single, sending Wheat to third, but Myers was killed off at second on Konetchy's rap to Fletcher.

In the fourth a loud crash informed the 5,000 sweltering fans that the Giants were done. After Zimmerman had thrown out Ward, Arthur Fletcher started off the Dodgers on the road to four runs with a criminal heave to Chase on Miller's grounder. Otto raced to second before the throw was recovered. Mamaux sent his battery mate to third with a single to centre and Olson almost bowled over Benton with a hot slash. Rube recovered quickly and tried for Miller at the plate, but the Giant pitcher's throw was late. Mamaux perched on second and Olson on first.

Benton Taken Out.

Johnston dumped his third hit of the day in centre field. The ball rolled right past Benny Kauff's expectant hands and Mamaux and Olson raced over the rubber while Johnston ended his travels at third. Benton was here removed from the scene and Don Carlos Pat Ragan sent in as a rescuer. With this change Manager Robinson quickly lifted Jimmy Hickman and sent Tommy Griffith, the regular Robin right gardener, to bat. Tommy lifted a sacrifice fly to Kauff, and Johnston scored with the Brooklynites' sixth run. Zack Wheat followed with a single to centre, but was left stranded when Ragan tossed out Myers.

The Giants' part in the pastime can be told in a few terse sentences. It all happened in the sixth. Burns died by the air route to Wheat. Young doubled to left and raced home on Fletcher's single through Konetchy's legs to right. Doyle skied out to Wheat. Fletcher was chased home ahead of Kauff when the diminutive fly chaser put all the strength of his shoulders into one mighty swish of his bat and sent the pill careening off the upper tier façade.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	0	1	1
Johnston,2b	4	2	3	1	6
Hickman,rf	2	1	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Z. Wheat,lf	5	0	3	0	0
Myers,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Ward,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Miller,c	4	1	0	9	0
Mamaux,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	36	6	9	27	12

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns lf	4	0	0	3	0
Young,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Zim'man,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Frisch,3b	2	0	0	1	3
Chase, 1b	2	0	0	12	0
McCarty,c	3	0	1	2	0
Benton,p	1	0	1	0	0
Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	2
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	14

a Batted for Ragan in seventh.

Errors—Fletcher, Kauff.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Two-base hit—Young. Three-base hit—Myers. Home run—Kauff. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; Perritt, 1; Ragan, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; Ragan, 3 in 3 2-3; Perritt, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Benton, 2; Ragan, 1; Mamaux, 8. Losing pitcher—Benton.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0
Reading	0	3	0
	1	1	0
	0	0	1
	0	0	0
	1	1	0
	6	12	3

Hill, Frank, and Egan; Weinert and Konich.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	2	0
Binghamton	1	4	1
	0	0	1
	0	1	0
	1	1	0
	4	10	2

Donovan, Faircloth, and Fisher; Devinney, Herscher, and Bengough.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
Toronto	2	10	0

Ogden and Carris; Peterson and Duefel.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	45	30	.692
Toronto	42	28	.677
Newark	44	33	.5079
Binghamton	30	31	.492
Buffalo	31	33	.484
Rochester	28	36	.437
Reading	24	37	.393
Jersey City	22	41	.349

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Jersey City (two games.)
Binghamton at Rochester (two games.)
Toronto at Buffalo (two games.)
Reading at Baltimore (two games.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 3.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 17; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	21	.638
Cincinnati	39	23	.629
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548
Chicago	33	31	.516
Brooklyn	31	30	.508
St. Louis	27	35	.435
Boston	22	35	.386
Philadelphia	18	38	.321

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	20	.643
Chicago	37	24	.607
Cleveland	34	25	.576
Detroit	31	28	.525
St. Louis	29	29	.500
Boston	26	32	.448
Washington	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	15	41	.268

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
(First game, 10:15 A. M.)
(Second game, 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(First game, 10:15 A. M.)
(Second game, 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Cleveland.
(Two games.)
Detroit at Chicago.
(Two games.)

YANKEES SHUT OUT BY WALTER JOHNSON

Shore Pitches Good Ball, but Goes Down to Defeat, 1 to 0 —Peck Still Hitting.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Walter Johnson's sturdy right arm was on its best behavior this afternoon and the Yankees drew nothing but blanks in their section of the scoreboard. Huggins's men got to the Washington Wizard for seven hits, but they were so well separated that the Yankees never seriously threatened to score. Two of the visitors traveled as far as second base, but that was the deadline for Yankee base runners. The Senators got the verdict by the score of 1 to 0.

Brilliant pitching in the pinches by Shore, coupled with some spectacular fielding at times, made the game close all the way. Shore scattered six hits through five different innings, but the drives made by the home team were more lusty than those manufactured by the Yankees off Johnson and the Griffmen threatened time and again to score. Usually Shore was able to shut them off, but on two occasions Roger Peckinpaugh came to the front with some of his spectacular defensive work to block off runs.

Peckinpaugh and Duffy Lewis maced Johnson for two hits apiece, but the other Yankees were very tame against the Big Gun. Peckinpaugh singled to left in the third and again in the eighth inning, running his string of continuous hitting through twenty-two consecutive games. This is the season's record to date.

The Senators put over their lone run in the opening inning, in which they made only one hit. Joe Judge greeted Shore with a drive to the right field wall for two bases, and he moved along to third on Leonard's sacrifice. Shore to Pipp. Milan hit a long fly to Bodie and Judge came across with the run that settled the game.

The home team threatened in the third when Judge doubled with two out and took third on Pratt's fumble of Leonard's grounder. Milan closed the inning by grounding to Shore. In the fourth Rice opened with a triple and remained on third while Gharrity popped out, Murphy fanned, and Shanks was retired on a spectacular play by Peckinpaugh to first. Grover and Johnson opened with singles and both advanced on Judge's sacrifice. After Leonard had popped to Pipp, a pass to Milan filled the bases, and Rice closed the inning with a line drive to Pipp. In the sixth Murphy doubled with one out and reached third on an infield out, but was left. Shore was continually in trouble, but unhittable in the pinches.

Wickland batted for Shore in the eighth, and Schneider worked one inning, which produced one hit and no runs.

The Yankees got a runner to second in the second inning when Pipp singled through the box, was forced at second by Pratt, and Johnson made a balk, sending Pratt to second. In the fourth Del doubled to right with two gone and was left. Two other Yankee players reached second base, but the sixth Baker and Lewis got singles, but the former died stealing before Duffy's hit arrived. Johnson walked Vick, the first man to face him in the opening inning, but thereafter had perfect control.

The two teams are idle to-day for New York, where they will play seven games in the next four days. Double headers are on the bill for the holiday, Saturday, and Monday, and one game will be played Sunday.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	2	10	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gharrity,c	4	0	0	3	2
Murphy,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Grover,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Johnson,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	29	1	5	27	9

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Pipgaugh,ss	4	0	2	1	2
Baker,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Bodie,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Hannah,c	3	0	0	8	0
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
aWickland	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	7	24	6

a Batted for Shore in eighth inning.

Error—Pratt.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Judge, 2 (2). Murphy, Pratt. Three-base hit—Rice. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Judge. Sacrifice fly—Milan. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 6. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Shore, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 6 in 7 innings; Schneider, 1, in 1. Balk—Johnson. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; Shore, 3. Losing pitcher—Shore.

MACKMEN EASY FOR RED SOX

Naylor Weakens After Holding the Champions Hitless for Four Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Walker's home run in the first inning with Witt on base gave Philadelphia a flying start today, but Naylor, after holding Boston hitless for four innings, went to pieces and the champions made it two out of three by winning, 8 to 2. Walker also robbed Ruth of a home run by a sensational catch and Ruth pulled a drive by Dugan out of the bleachers.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Gainer,1b	5	1	1	15	0
Sch...ng,c	3	1	2	5	0
Scott,ss	5	2	2	1	4
Shannon,2b	4	2	1	3	2
Jones,p	4	0	1	0	5
Total	36	8	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	1	2	1	6
Thomas,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Walker,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Strunk,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Burrus,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Kopp,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	0
Naylor,p	3	0	0	1	1
Bush,p	0	0	0	0	0
Seibold,p	0	0	0	0	0
Rogers,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	12

a Batted for Naylor in seventh.

Errors—Witt, Thomas.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Lamar, Thomas. Home run—Walker. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Witt, Thomas. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Double play—Dugan, Witt, and Burrus. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Naylor, 3; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Naylor, 5 in 7 innings; Seibold, 4 in 2-3; Rogers, 1 in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Jones, 1; Naylor, 3; Seibold, 1. Losing pitcher—Naylor.

THREE HITS OFF EHMKE.

Three Runs in First Inning Carry Tigers to Victory Over Browns.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Ehmke held St. Louis to three hits while his teammates bunched two hits, two walks, a sacrifice hit, and sacrifice fly in the first inning, obtaining a lead which the locals could not overcome. Detroit evened up the series by winning 3 to 1. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Young,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Shorten,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	0	5	0
Heilman,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Ellison,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Jones,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Ainsmith,c	3	0	2	8	2
Ehmke,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	3	10	27	11

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,2b	4	1	1	2	1
Gedeon,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Tobin,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	6	1
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	4	2
Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Severeid,c	3	0	0	2	0
Shocker,p	3	0	0	0	2
aDauss	1	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	3	27	11

a Batted for Shocker in eighth.

Errors—Ainsmith, Jacobson, Smith.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen base—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Shorten, Smith, Severeid. Sacrifice flies—Jones, Gedeon. Double plays—Sisler and Gerber; Jacobson and Sisler; Austin, Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 2; Shocker, 3. Hits—Off Shocker, 9 in 8 innings; Koob, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ehmke, 1; Shocker, 4. Wild pitch—Ehmke. Losing pitcher—Shocker.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. First game 10:15 A.M., second game 3 P.M. Detroit at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX GET 17 RUNS.

Hit Several Pitchers Hard and Hand Indians Worst Defeat of Season.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Chicago hit five Cleveland pitchers at will today and won, 17 to 1. Cleveland's errors were costly, the ten runs in the fourth inning being scored after chances to retire the side. Williams was very effective for Chicago.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	2	1	2	0
E. Collins,2b	6	1	2	3	4
Weaver,ss	6	2	2	2	5
Jackson,lf	6	2	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	3	0	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	4	5	0
Risberg,ss	1	0	0	0	0
McMullin,3b	5	2	2	1	0
Schalk,c	4	3	0	0	0
Williams,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	39	17	15	27	9

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Wamb'sg,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wood,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Harris,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Phillips,p	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	5	3
Mu'maker,c	3	0	0	0	1
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	3	27	11

Errors—E. Collins, Jackson, Speaker, Evans, Smith, Morton.

Chicago	0	1	0	10	3	3	0	0	0—17
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Williams, Leibold, Jackson, 2; Smith, 2. Three-base hit—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Wambsganss. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Felsch. Double play—O'Neill and Wambsganss; Gardner, Wambsganss, and Harris; E. Collins, Weaver, and Risberg. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Jamieson, 2; Morton, 2; Phillips, 1; Klepfer, 2. Hit—Off Morton, 4 in 3 innings, none out in 4th; Enzmann, 4 in 1-3; Phillips, 3 in 1-3; Klepfer, 3 in 1 1-3; Jamieson, 3 in 4. Struck out—By Morton, 3; Phillips, 1; Klepfer, 2. Losing pitcher—Morton.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR BRAVES.

Riggert's Home Run Deciding Factor in Victory Over Phillies.

BOSTON, July 3.—Boston made a clean sweep of its series with Philadelphia by winning, 3 to 2, today. Riggert hit a home run in the fifth with Scott on first.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Powell,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	0	4	1
Hoke,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Ma'nville,ss	3	1	2	0	1
Wilson,c	3	0	1	4	0
Eetig,p	3	1	0	2	0
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	6	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,cf	5	0	1	6	0
Pearce,2b	4	0	0	0	3
b Bancroft	1	0	0	0	0
Baird,3b	3	1	1	2	3
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Killefer,c	4	0	1	4	2
Adams,p	4	0	1	0	2
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
a Messer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	6	25	10

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
b Batted for Pearce in ninth.

Errors—Rawlings, Powell.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits — Cravath, Wilson, Maranville. Three-base hit — Maranville. Home run—Riggert. Stolen bases—Baird, Rawlings. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Double play — Boeckel, Wilson, and Holke. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; Scott, 1; Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; Demaree, 1 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Scott, 3. Passed ball—Wilson. Winning pitcher—Scott.

PIRATES AGAIN DOWN CUBS.

Douglas Hit Hard in Early Innings and Gives Way to Martin.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Chicago was defeated here today, 4 to 2, in a well-played game. Cooper held the visitors to three hits for seven innings, but weakened in the last two, when four hits and an error netted two runs. Douglas was hit hard in the early part of the contest and made a balk with runners on second and third, which scored a run for Pittsburgh. He gave way to Martin in the seventh inning, and the latter stopped the scoring.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Terry,ss	3	1	0	3	1
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Bou'werm,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Caton,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Saier,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	5	1
Cooper,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	30	4	8	27	7

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Magee,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Markle,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Pick,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Killefer,c	4	0	0	4	0
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	3
aO'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
bLear	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	5	24	7

a Batted for Douglass in seventh.
b Batted for Martin in ninth.

Errors—Hollocher, Markle, Pick, Southworth, Cutshaw (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

Three-base hit—Southworth. Stolen bases—Mann, Cutshaw, Markle, Saier, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Douglass, Terry, Caton. Double plays—Cutshaw and Saier; Markle and Hollocher. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Douglass, 3; Martin, 1; Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Douglass, 8 in 6 innings; Martin, 0 in 3; Cooper, 7 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Pick.) Balk—Douglass. Struck out—By Douglass, 1; Martin, 1; Cooper, 3. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Douglass.

REUTHER STILL WINNING.

Reds' Pitcher Registers Seventh Straight in Defeating Cards, 4 to 1.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—With Reuther pitching his seventh straight victory, Cincinnati defeated St. Louis today, 4 to 1. Stock's single and steal and a hit by Hornsby in the fourth inning saved the Cardinals from a shutout.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Groh,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Rousch,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Neale,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Bressler,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	9	0
Ruether,p	3	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	4	10	27	11

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Smith,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Stock,3b	4	1	2	3	4
Miller,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Hornsby,2b	4	0	1	0	0
M.Cherry,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Snyder,c	3	0	0	3	2
Ames,p	3	0	0	0	2
Ainchuis	1	0	1	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	2
bPaulette	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	22	14

a Batted for Ames in seventh.
b Batted for Meadows in ninth.
*Groh out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Bressler, Stock, Lavan, Ames.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Shotten. Three-base hit—Groh. Stolen bases—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Neale, (2.) Double play—Groh, Rath and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 1; Ames, 2. Hits—Off Ames, 6 in 8 innings; Meadows, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ruether, 1. Struck out—By Ruether, 7; Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Losing pitcher—Ames.

MINORS TO MEET JULY 10.

Tearney Hopes to Heal Breach with National Commission.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A call for a meeting of the committee representing the National Association of Minor Leagues, to be held in Chicago July 10, was sent out today by A. R. Tearney, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Tearney said it was the purpose of this gathering to take some action in regard to the break in January between the National Association of Minor Leagues and the National Commission, representing the major leagues.

American Association.

	W.	L.
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 7.		
Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.		
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 3.		

Eastern League.

	W.	L.
B

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM.

Those truths which, 143 years ago today, the signers of our Declaration of Independence declared to be "self-evident" have now come into such acceptance over the whole face of the earth that millions of our fellowmen, happy in their new-born freedom, will feel that on this Fourth of July they have a right to join, with a fervor all their own, in our expressions of gratitude and rejoicing. Those truths which we sincerely believed to be self-evident, that men have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that Governments should derive their just power from the consent of the governed, have been an unconscionable time in gaining this broad recognition. But the torch of liberty which we kindled, which we early handed on to the few who were able and willing to accept it and keep it burning, has of late been borne irresistibly forward by the legions of liberty through all the strongholds of stubborn unbelievers. The mighty have been thrown down, the humble raised up, the last of the great military autocrats has been swept or frightened from his seat of power, the thrones have been shattered, the principle of the consent of the governed has been established by the sword, as it had to be, and peoples who through all these years since we won the right to govern ourselves have lived in bondage or oppression, who only a year ago today were wavering between age-long despair and new-born hope, are today taking thought about how best they may create and administer their own governments. It is an Independence Day we share with the whole world.

What it has been worth while to build it is worth while to preserve. We entered the war not only in defense of our own rights and for the protection of our own liberties, which would have been imperiled by the triumph of Germany, but unquestionably because the American people felt profoundly that it was their duty to come to the aid of their sister nations in the hour of their peril. All the consequences of the war could not be foreseen, but when we did foresee that old wrongs would be righted and races in bondage set free, we felt that our taking up arms was doubly justified, and the great mass of Americans now feel that we have duties to perform that have outlasted the war. Some there are among us who take the narrower view, we may say the ignoble view, that having brought Germany to submission we have no further concern with the affairs of Europe; that the new nationalities may shift for themselves; that we, through a false understanding of precepts given to us in remote past time when this was a very different world and we a new nation of uncertain future, may throw off all responsibilities for the welfare of the peoples we have helped to make free. It would be but a sorry honoring of our Independence Day if the American people did not by inward resolve or open expression affirm that their love of liberty is undying, and that their interest in the freedom of men is not too flabby and feeble to span the ocean's breadth.

We still have work to do in the cause of liberty, both at home and abroad. It has its enemies here, those who would destroy the institutions we have created. Now that the heel of authority has been lifted from the enemy propagandists who were so active before we entered the war and afterward, all that venomous brood is astir again, its increasing boldness bespeaks a common understanding and purpose. It has been reinforced by radical groups even more defiant of opinion and authority, with whom there must be a reckoning unmixed with that indulgence we have too long shown toward them.

In that broader field where we must take and hold our place among the defenders of liberty, our duty, our interest, and our inclination make plain the force of action to be taken. In the proposed Treaty or agreement between France, the United States, and Great Britain it is set forth that the United States and the French Republic "are equally animated by a "desire to maintain the peace of the "world"; that in their view an unprovoked attack by Germany upon France would not only violate the Treaty of Versailles, but in troubling the peace of the nations would involve "inevitably and directly the States of "Europe and indirectly the entire "world." Therefore, Germany is prohibited from preparing for such unprovoked act against France and "the "United States of America shall be "bound to come immediately to her "aid in case of unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by "Germany." This is a wide departure from American tradition and practice. It may well be doubted whether a Senate not of the President's party and so largely moved by hostility to his policies would consent to ratify such a treaty. We are not certain that the American people would approve it, we are by no means certain that such a treaty is necessary.

Germany, for the time being at least, has been made powerless. We have felt that the League of Nations will serve for the protection of France. But we have a deep conviction that the United States by jealously safeguarding those relations of esteem and friendship with France and Great Britain that have been built up during the war, by a continuance of the common understanding that these three great Powers are knit together by ties of interest and affection, may and should put its attitude toward such acts of aggression and menace to the peace of the world so far beyond question that no treaty would be required. The United States, Great Britain, and France, as the three greatest Powers in the League of Nations, can assure peace by their friendship, common understanding, and effort. Nothing can be permitted to shake that friendship and understanding. Evil forces are at work to sow the seeds of discord. The sources from which they have come are altogether un-American, and they are destructive of Americanism. They are odious to every true-hearted American. And this Fourth of July is a highly appropriate occasion for renewing our resolve that between these three great nations there shall be not only perpetual peace but uninterrupted good understanding.

A BLOW AT FREE SPEECH.

It is a shameful confession the Police Department makes when it informs the management of Carnegie Hall that it will be unable to guarantee protection for a meeting of Russians designed to be held there this evening, and therefore advises them to keep the hall dark. These Russians are not Bolsheviki; if they were, we judge from our late experiences that authority would not interfere. Socialists are allowed to hold their meetings in Madison Square Garden and denounce the Government they live under, but opponents of the Bolsheviki cannot have the privilege of holding meetings at which to set before the public their own side of the case. This is not because the police sympathize with the Bolsheviki; it is because they confess themselves incompetent to give protection against disturbers.

No matter what criticisms may have been made of the New York police force, it has always been their boast and the city's pride that they could cope with organized violence. Never before, that we remember, have they retreated before an armed foe. It is true that in 1916 it was requested that an anniversary meeting to be held in memory of the victims of the Lusitania be abandoned, but in that case it was not so much fear of violence as a desire to avoid the stirring up of any ill feeling in this then neutral country, and it has always been understood that the city authorities acted at the request of the Federal Government. In this case no such excuse can be made.

In defense of their action it is said that the authorities have received threats from our local Bolsheviki that bombs would be thrown if the meeting were held. The defense is worse than the act. Consider what it means. It means that at any time in the future, when opponents of Bolshevism desire to express their opinion of it, the Bolsheviki have simply to send a warning letter to the police and the meeting will be called off. Must we infer that any Socialist, Bolshevist, or I. W. W. crowd will be permitted to hold any meetings they desire and curse the Government to their hearts' content, because their opponents will not send any warning letters to the police? Is free speech granted in full measure to the Bolsheviki and denied to their opponents? The only limitation on the freedom of speech allowed to the Bolsheviki is that police stenographers will be there to take down their words, a limitation at which they laugh, for they know how to keep within the technicalities of the law and yet instill poison into every mind that hears them.

It was in no such spirit that the New York police force received the threats of the draft rioters of 1863, the Irish rioters of 1870, or any of the other threats of riot that have been heard in this city from the time of the negro "uprising" in the middle of the eighteenth century. A minority, and no one doubts that the Bolsheviki are a minority, bestraddles the city and issues its orders to the police concerning what meetings can be held and what cannot, and the police obey. Can anybody imagine fearless old TOM ACTON or even WILLIAM S. DEVERY or THOMAS BYRNES meekly taking orders from assassins? What has come over the Police Department?

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

There passed away on Wednesday a genuine American, with all the qualities which in fiction collect about that name, but which are not so often seen in real life; an American with the measureless patience, the deep and gentle humor, the whimsical and tolerant philosophy, and the dauntless courage, physical as well as moral, which we find most satisfyingly displayed in LINCOLN, of all our heroes. The girl pioneer looking down through a crack in the attic floor at a band of drunken and dangerous Indians rioting in the cabin and waiting for the moment when they might discover her hiding place; the young woman preacher alone in the wilderness with a driver who told her she was at his mercy, a girl whose revolver made him drive sullenly to safety at her order; the somewhat older preacher who fought with unruly sailormen at Cape Cod—what parts ANNA HOWARD SHAW played in an America that went with the passing of the frontier!

As the world has come to know her in the last fifteen years, the years of her national fame, she was a statesman. Her wise guidance of the woman suffrage cause, a guidance which emphatically impressed upon the public mind that neither she nor the cause was responsible for the antics of the mad wing, the so-called militants, probably had as much to do with its triumph as anything that contributed to bring it about. Her spell was not to be evaded. Even in conversation her voice had the indefinable quality which makes the orator; and no one could look into those speaking eyes, or see that majestic head, without being aware that he was in the presence of an unusual human being. Sanity, liberality, cheerfulness, and that humorous patience that one finds exemplified but seldom, except in the case of such a man as BALFOUR, all went to the making of a great American. It is true that she was not born in this country, but she lived all her life among us, and many a native son or daughter is less of an American than she. ANNA HOWARD SHAW lives in the hearts of those who knew her and in those of that far wider circle that came under the magic of her personality and character, even though it were but for an hour.

THE MEXICAN OIL CONTROVERSY.

In a statement made about the oil controversy in Mexico General CANDIDO AGUILAR, personal representative of President CARRANZA, says that his Government "has no desire to confiscate the property of the mine owners," and that it is "looking toward "a taxation system that will be fair "and equal to all, whether they be "Mexican or American." But General AGUILAR mars the effect of this assurance of equitable treatment by adding that "the great natural resources belong to the people," and that there will be no desire to disturb the private owner "so long as he works the resources." Private owners of oil lands who are foreigners with a title that antedates the Mexican Constitution of 1917, a title based upon the mining law of Nov. 22, 1884, enacted in accordance with the Constitution of 1857, contend that the oil in such lands does not belong to the people, but to the proprietors of the lands. "Private property," declared the Constitution of 1857, "shall "not be taken without the consent of "the owner except for reasons of "public utility, compensation having "been made." The mining law of 1884 provided that petroleum was "the exclusive property of the owner of the land."

What the American, British, and French proprietors are now protesting against is a system of taxation that severs "at one stroke," to quote Ambassador FLETCHER'S note of April 2, "the ownership of the petro-"leum deposits from the ownership "of the surface," and is confiscatory in its nature, the intent apparently being to turn the ownership of the oil back to the Government, which claims under the new Constitution of 1917 that the title to petroleum is in the nation. This Constitution proclaims that "only Mexicans by birth "or naturalization and Mexican com-"panies have the right to acquire "ownership in lands, waters, * * * "or to obtain franchises to develop "* * * mineral fuels in the Repub-"lic of Mexico." It has been well said that, "if the principles of Article "27 of the [new] Constitution are "carried out, American companies "lose their titles to petroleum lands "irretrievably, and may not acquire "any rights to oil lands by conces-"sions." The titles would be lost through confiscatory taxation, of which the decree of Feb. 19, opposed by Ambassador FLETCHER, was the first manifestation.

The British Government on April 30, 1918, formally protested against the decree of Feb. 19, maintaining that it was "in open conflict with "laws and contracts in force, accord-"ing to which considerable invest-"ments of British capital have been "made in petroleum-bearing lands "and in the petroleum industry in "Mexico." The note also asserted that it "would be contrary to the "principles of the Mexican Constitu-"tion and those of justice to separate "surface rights from subsoil rights "which now belong to those land "owners who have invested capital "in the petroleum-producing zone." General CANDIDO AGUILAR, who was then Minister of Foreign Relations, refused to accept "the diplomatic protest from his Britannic Majesty," and referred complaining owners of oil lands to the tribunals of Mexico, "which are always found ready," he said, "to administer justice." These tribunals, however, are subservient to the Carranza Government.

The French Government on May 13, 1918, also lodged a protest in which it was said that "these regulations, "[of the decree,] strict compliance "with which might entail confisca-"tion, rest on principles of law "wholly different from those on "which was based the legislation in "force when their [the oil land own-"ers'] investments in petroleum in "Mexico were made." General AGUILAR in this case merely replied that the interests of French stockholders would be protected. He did not attempt to argue the question or to justify the decree.

Thus three nations, whose citizens own oil lands in Mexico acquired under mining laws enacted to carry out the provisions of the original Article 27 of the Constitution, have protested that the decree of Feb. 17, based upon the new policy of claiming petroleum for the State, threatened confiscation of the property of their citizens. General AGUILAR, in his statement made on Wednesday before sailing for France, spoke of "adjustments" in cases where the Mexican law conflicted with foreign interests. He no longer refers complainants to the courts. His Government has confiscated nothing yet. It has made a step toward confiscation. That step can be retraced. It would be the part of wisdom not to delay "adjustments."

A CUBAN "WHO'S WHO."

The Hispanic Society, which before the war was most popularly known through its exhibitions of SOROLLA, ZULOAGA, and GOYA, now comes forward with an enterprise of a very different character, but thoroughly appropriate to the era of reconstruction. A volume entitled "Cubans of Today" gives brief biographies of two hundred and twenty representative living men and is illustrated by ninety portraits. It is by WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER, whose biography of the poet SILL has taken a high rank among works of its kind, and it is the result of an extended sojourn on the island. This Cuban "Who's Who" is to be followed by similar volumes covering all the Latin-American countries.

On many grounds it is desirable that we become better acquainted with our southern neighbors. The prostration of Europe has diverted an increasing stream of tourists to the American tropics and beyond. The importance of these volumes, however, is commercial. Before the war the United States had a subordinate interest in Latin America. English capital was largely represented, and Germany held a grip in the most important centres which was rapidly strengthening and spreading. Now we have an opportunity which can occur but once. English rivalry will be honest, but none the less vigorous and able. Germany, as is already evident, will take up her campaign where she dropped it in 1914. If there is any change in her methods, it will be to make them more subtle and acute.

The great deficiency of our merchants and bankers has always been in a lack of knowledge of local conditions and men. These publications of the Hispanic Society come at the critical moment and should serve as a real asset in the impending struggle.

THE TREASURY'S YEAR.

Measured by dollars, it is aeons ago that this was a billion-dollar country. Last year its disbursements were $34,508,044,491. But that was so far from reaching the bottom of the till that the Treasury ended the year with a credit balance in the general fund of $1,251,664,827, although in ordinary times the Treasury got along easily with a mere hundred millions, or even half that, of free cash. There are nations which would be glad if their deficits were no greater than our surplus. But that is an old story. Customarily our surpluses trouble us by enticement into extravagance and meretricious appropriations as much as foreign Exchequers are bothered to make both ends meet. One reason why foreign public finance is often better than ours is that it has to be. We begin the Government new year with a gross debt of $25,484,506,160, after a reduction during the last month of the year of $436,645,113. That half billion indicates the Treasury's policy of redeeming certificates before maturity, which over a twelve-month saves some forty millions of interest.

This year's excess of ordinary disbursements over receipts was $9,780,966,198, but war expenditures were on the full scale less than half that time. Accordingly, it is a moderate estimate that next year's expenditures will be no more than half those of 1919, or, say, about equal to 1918 before we had begun to fight. That has been anticipated by a reduction of taxation already enacted, which is in collision with a proposal for higher tariff taxes. Other taxes are recognized as burdensome, but customs are paid by foreigners for the privilege of entering our market—so protectionists argue. It is a limping argument, but there can be no contention that the customs can be of substantial assistance in meeting the Government's necessities.

Last year's total customs were $184,457,887, against internal revenue of $3,018,788,687. Internal taxes are our main reliance, and must be so particularly when the whole world is in our debt and must pay us in goods if at all. To make that process difficult or costly is not to our main interest. Hereafter we must measure our prosperity by our imports as much as we have heretofore measured it by exports, and we can maintain our exports only by fostering our imports. By another crop year our foreign friends will need less of our foods, and in another year or two there will be a less abnormal demand for our manufactures for their reconstruction needs. As conditions become normal a larger part of our productive capacity will be released for our own use, and the conditions of living will become easier, presumably. At present we are in that state of abnormal prosperity which gives some soberness of thought to estimates of either its continuance or ending. If it should continue too long, our friends abroad will have drained us of goods in exchange for papers of diminishing worth, unless their prosperity shall revive. And if our prosperity should stop too suddenly, we should be submerged in a flood of foods and goods which it would be impossible to consume or to sell. Our affairs were never in stronger or more sober control, and there is little doubt that better years lie ahead, even if less hectic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Nobody Minded This Task.

Perhaps it was from a laudable desire for having at least one thing cheaper now than it was while the war was on that our Great Ones in Washington decided to restore the two-cent postage rate on letters of ordinary weight. The result, of course, is to give a mild but real thrill of satisfaction to the entire American population, or at least to the large part of it that occasionally writes, stamps, and mails a letter. The pleasure experienced, however, in using a two-cent instead of a three-cent stamp hardly counterbalances the pain that was inflicted at first by the compulsion to use three-cent instead of two-cent stamps.

The explanation of this curious psychological phenomenon or paradox may have a mathematical basis, for while the change from 2 to 3 cents was an advance of 50 per cent., that from 3 cents to 2 is a decrease of only 33 1-3 per cent. But there is another and probably better theory of the public's failure audibly to rejoice over even a small decrease in its daily expenditures. It must have occurred to a good many people that, as taxes go, the one imposed when the postage rates went up could almost be called enjoyable. Certainly it was that in comparison with many—with almost all—of the other new taxes we have to pay nowadays, and it had practically every claim to cheerful toleration that a tax can have. It was largely productive, its collection cost next to nothing, it was widely distributed, and each person's payment was in fairly equitable ratio with his need or inclination to utilise a privilege offered by the Government. About it there was nothing inquisitorial and it involved no changes in established customs—qualities never more appreciated than now.

Post Office Surpluses and Profits.

Yet in spite of the general contentment of the public with higher postage as a means of raising needed revenue, it is from this particular war tax that we are relieved instead of one chosen among at least a dozen others no more or less productive, and felt to be irritating and burdensome by all who pay them.

On general principles, indeed, it is not necessary or even desirable that the Post Office should be a money-making institution. Of it the most reasonably to be expected is that it shall pay its own expenses. A surplus, even when it is only an imaginary surplus, attained in the queer departmental way by ignoring fixed and overhead charges that no private corporation could forget long without running into bankruptcy, has always been taken by the Post Office, properly enough, as something between a license and a command to reduce its rates. These are not ordinary times, however, and in the readjustment of general principles that war expenditures necessitate there would have been nothing wrong in letting the patrons of the mails continue for a while longer to pay the special tax that resulted in what it has pleased the departmental bookkeepers to call a profit of $17,000,000 a year.

That's not much in an era of expenditures by billions, but it did help a little, and its extraction could be called painless with an approach to truth closer than is that of some dentists when they use the same word.

Time to Lift the Bans.

In announcing her abandonment, now that peace has come, or at any rate is in plain sight, of efforts to prevent the presentation here of German plays and operas and the public playing of German music, Mrs. WILLIAM JAY puts herself again in accord with the better as well as the greater part of American sentiment.

It was not with entire satisfaction, even while the war was something of a terror as well as an unmitigated horror to us all, that we approved of drawing national or racial lines in art. Approve of it we did, however, for the circumstances were more than unusual, and German artists, like German scientists, had proved so clearly that they were much more Germans than artists and scientists that it was right and even necessary to treat them in their individual rather than their professional capacities.

They chose to be the enemies of civilization, to justify or deny the enormities committed by the German Government, and to the extent of their ability to work against civilization rather than for it. Not quite all of them were thus guilty or misguided, but the acts of the great majority had put the exceptions under a suspicion that was just because legitimately self-defensive. Instinct, if not reason, insisted that even the works of German masters long dead should for the time being be put under the common ban on all things Teutonic. To do that was absurd, but it was also somehow right, and it was done, though reluctantly.

The crisis is past now and well passed, and German music can again delight the ear without offending the sensibilities that lie deeper. In the letter printed on this page yesterday Mrs. JAY "prayed" that the former friends of German Kultur henceforth would "uphold the principles of freedom, honor, and justice which they now see triumphant and everlasting." The wish expressed is more pious than confident perhaps, but it is one that all can afford to share.

His Caution Was Quite Unnecessary.

Seemingly it was a fear like the one felt by KIPLING'S man who saw the two sea serpents that prevented Commander READ, when speaking at the Hotel Commodore dinner, from telling the guests there assembled what the European aviators and airship navigators say they can and will do in the near future. Yet he probably exaggerated the danger to the reputation of his professional brothers as men of truth and sanity, for the public has ceased to regard "impossible" as a safe word to use and it is ready to believe anything about flight and fliers that comes from an authority as high as he is.

Certainly his cautiously brief references to the attainment of a height of 60,000 feet, and of crossing the Atlantic one way in the forenoon and the other way in the afternoon of the same day, will not excite derision or even incredulity. Such things might happen tomorrow without filling anybody with real astonishment. Achievements of that sort are not yet become commonplaces, but this generation hears of them calmly and trustingly, and today the "greatest story" that any aviator can tell will be printed in any newspaper that can get it.

Readers have developed strong nerves, and the accomplishment of what used to be impossible they take almost as a matter of course.

NEW YORK REVISITED.

Impressions After an Absence of Fifty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was last in New York in 1869. From what I can see today that must have been when Moses had his last attack of gooseflesh.

Getting into New York today is like getting into a Brooklyn Bridge car at the rush hour.

I have made a circuit of your largest hotels, and have at last found a place to hang from by my toes at one of your smallest hotels.

It consumed the tenth of a baby gnat's eyebrow this side of an hour to purchase a ticket to get out of New York on the morrow.

The Brooklyn Bridge car at rush hours serves as an illustration both ways.

I passed the Biltmore Hotel. A man fell from a window under the roof and was crushed to a jelly at my very feet. He attracted as much attention as a swatted fly.

A clerk in a cigar store where I purchased a weed referred to the city as Sodom. I found my old-fashioned self apologizing, here and there, from time to time, for some jostle, or what not, without a response.

And yet I am impressed with the splendid citizenship of this town, or metropolis, or whatever you may call it. I should be proud to be one of its citizens. It seems to me the one thing it needs is to be humanized, and what incomparable material you have to work upon!

I am on my distant way to Hawaii and am seeing New York for the last time today. God bless her and prosper her. And may your noble paper long do her honor. I shall feel easier on a pinhead in the midst of an immeasurable cushion, known as the Pacific; but I do not shake the dust of New York from off my feet. I want her to be a metropolis of the new democracy, the new epoch, for which we all pray, of which the world may be proud, and she can be it. Help her to be so.

Smilingly yours—for the old man smiles over New York, and does not imprecate over her, like Jonah.

EDWARD BARKER.
Honolulu, H. I.
New York, June 30, 1919.

Republican Tactics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your clear and comprehensive editorial article in today's TIMES under the heading "Their Only Way Out" should be a warning to all United States Senators, especially the Republicans.

Instead of using their spare time during the present short vacation holding meetings where they smile upon an audience that blesses our splendid President, and for which meeting they deserve a reprimand from every true American citizen, they could use their time to much better advantage pondering upon ways and means of curbing all profiteers in order to reduce the outrageously high cost of living, and thereby receive the everlasting gratitude of all the people. The Republican Party has reached the end of the trail. I say this in all sincerity as a staunch Republican of many years' standing, and I pray that all true Republicans will not be misguided by these prejudiced Senators.

ALFRED W. BECK.
New York, June 29, 1919.

NAMES.

(A ship launched in America is named Quisteonck.)

The sea winds whisper, soft and low,
names beautiful and sweet,
Of white-towered ships whose loveliness
the Dawn God rushed to greet—
Tall ships with beauty burning high, sea
queens with pride afire,
Their names are borne upon the winds
to the islands of desire:
Queen of the Seas, White Wings, Sea Foam, Heartsease, and *Halcyon.*
Their music and their beauty now with
Helen's lure are one,
And through the old, sweet cadences the
roaring hammers sing:
"Way there, way there, O futile ghosts,
for the Quisteonck's clattering."

The rainbow dreams of old Romance still
drift upon the seas,
And names of old endeavor float in
whisp'ring symphonies:
Rose, Pelican, and *Golden Hind, Mayflower* and *Morning Star.*
Harmless and *Waterwitch, Day Dream* and *Castlebar.*
Snow-white were *Ariadne's* wings, a
cloud upon the blue,
Adventure shone upon the flag the *Lady Jocelyn* flew.
Their names are perfumes in the dusk
that lead in memories,
Sweet bells that slowly, softly chime the
charm of all the seas;
But through the twilight's magic breaks
the racking siren's call—
"Quisteonck! Quisteonck! Conck-Conck-Conck-Conck!" in Beauty's funeral!

A. E. MULGAN.
Auckland, New Zealand.

REINSCH LAUDS CONSORTIUM

Joint Loan Plan Will Help China, Says Our Minister.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 3.—While Chinese official opinion is silent regarding the new consortium, the Japanese press in China violently attacks it, asserting that it is tantamount to the partition of China's remaining rights and recognition of the spheres of influence already established in China.

The American Minister, when interviewed concerning these attacks, stated that the consortium was the outcome of efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for financing China, which would assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government on fair terms and relieve the Government of the necessity of contracting unfavorable loans.

PEKING, July 3, (Associated Press.) Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, in explaining the consortium, said:

"The agreement involves no monopoly. Each national group is to include every institution interested in Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength. As the consortium unifies foreign interests in China, it will arrest the progressive partition of China through the growth of local spheres of influence. The Chinese Government, with the unified support of the great powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises."

FOR CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

Educators at Milwaukee Told It Is Required by Youth of Nation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—The American Classical League, holding its sessions in conjunction with the National Education Association, wound up its business today. All the speakers urged the continuance of the classical languages. Charles M. Schwab sent the following letter:

"In reply to your inquiry, it gives me pleasure to say that I am an earnest advocate of cultural and classical education for our young men of America. It has always been accepted as a prerequisite for the training of men entering what have been termed in the past 'the learned professions,' divinity, law, and medicine. Today our leading engineers very generally believe that the thorough educational training of an engineer calls for a basic foundation of broad study on which to erect technical education.

"I personally have always believed that it was essential for successful business that a man be possessed of sentiment, love of music, and an appreciation of the beautiful things of life, and we know that this can only be found in a man who has a cultural and classical education as a foundation.

"Nothing can better emphasize this than the remark that dear old Uncle John Fritz, the great engineer, a pioneer and a lifelong leader in the development of our iron and steel industry, made to a friend when he said that if he had a boy he would wish him to study Greek and Latin as a part of his education. A remarkable statement, coming from a self-educated man, but one recognized as a leader in the promotion and support of thorough education and training of our young men."

Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Wash., was nominated without opposition for President of the National Education Association by the Nominating Committee today. Her election tomorrow seems assured.

George D. Strayer will become First Vice-President by virtue of his retirement from the Presidency. Vice-Presidents nominated are William H. Davidson, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Sallie Hill, Denver, Col.; J. H. McConnell, St. Paul; Anna Webb Blanton, Austin, Texas; J. A. C. Chandler, Williamsburg, Va.; Susan N. Dorsey, Los Angeles; L. D. Norby, Iowa; W. Scott, Kan., Springfield, Ill.; May Trumpter, Helena, Mont., and T. J. Knapp, Highland Park, Mich. A. J. Matthews, Temple, Ariz., was renominated for Treasurer.

WOULD EXCHANGE EDITORS.

James Keeley Has Plan to Strengthen Anglo-American Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—An exchange of representatives of the press between the United States and Great Britain was advocated today by James Keeley, Chicago editor, as a means of bringing about "what might be termed a moral partnership" between the two countries. Within a week publicity is to be given to this proposition in England, Mr. Keeley announced.

"At a banquet in London last Summer, attended by Sir George Riddle, editor of The News of the World and President of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, I suggested," said Mr. Keeley, "that leading English newspapers each send a representative to America to work in an American newspaper office, and that American newspapers send men to England to engage in newspaper work there.

"The men to be sent should be practical newspaper men. The presence in a newspaper office of a man from the other side, a man who is thoroughly familiar with American or British conditions, as the case may be, would tend to accuracy and the avoidance of grotesque errors, geographical and personal."

Mr. Keeley said he thought there were at least twelve newspapers in the United States that would be willing to co-operate in carrying out his plan, and that a like number of British newspapers would send men to America once the first steps toward materializing the plan had been taken.

Seeks Aldermanic Presidency.

Ex-Senator William M. Bennett, who was defeated when he ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket against Mayor Hylan two years ago, made it known yesterday that he would enter the Republican primaries and seek the nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board. He is the first Republican to enter the race against Aldermanic President Herbert L. Moran, who is slated for renomination by the Democrats. Mr. Bennett has been a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and various other offices, but has always been defeated except when seeking legislative office. Designating petitions are already being circulated for Mr. Bennett in Republican district club houses.

Independence League to Have Ticket

The Independence League, or what remains of it, in Brooklyn will place a ticket of its own for county officers in the field next Fall, according to a statement made yesterday by Commissioner of Records Edmund O'Connor of Kings County. His announcement was taken by politicians as an answer to the local Republican organization, which plans to have Mr. O'Connor's office legislated out of existence and its functions transferred to that of the County Register. Mr. O'Connor aims to be the Independence League candidate for Register, and it was said that Edward T. O'Loughlin, who is looked upon as the league leader in Brooklyn, would probably be the nominee for Sheriff.

To Oppose Socialist Aldermn.

At a conference of Republican and Democratic leaders in the Fifty-ninth Aldermanic District, Brooklyn, last night it was decided to unite on a candidate for Alderman to oppose the present Alderman, Bernard Wolf, Socialist, for re-election. The candidate agreed upon is Jacob Gralla, a lawyer, living at 302 Osborne Street. He is a Democrat, and had previously run for Alderman.

MAYOR DENIES LIBEL IN SCHIEFFELIN SUIT

Declares That Charges Against Drugmaker Were Privileged and Justified.

ACTION IS FOR $100,000

Executive Says Letter to Dr. Copeland Was in the Discharge of His Duty.

Mayor Hylan filed his answer to the Supreme Court yesterday to the $100,000 suit brought by William Jay Schieffelin, to recover damages for libel in letters written to Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland April 15. The letters made accusations against Mr. Schieffelin as head of the drug firm of Schieffelin & Company, in connection with the sale of narcotics. The Mayor admits the allegations, contends his charges were justified, and asks that the complaint be dismissed. He claims "an absolute privileged occasion for the utterance of the words." In writing the letter, "and in carrying on or directing to be carried on an investigation into the increase of drug addiction and the proper methods to cope with such evils and protect the public," he acted in his official capacity and "the performance of his official duty as such Mayor," he says.

The Mayor says it is his duty "to be vigilant in causing the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be enforced" and to confer with heads of the city departments "in protecting and conserving the interests of the city and of the people thereof."

He says that on April 8 he directed the Municipal Civil Service Commission to investigate the Department of Health, and that the Commission, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Accounts, took testimony and received evidence in relation to the various civil service positions in the department, during which Dr. Amster resigned as Health Commissioner and Doctor Copeland was named to succeed him.

The Mayor speaks of an "alarming increase in the number of drug addicts in the country," and says that the hospitals of the city have been treating hundreds of young men and women daily for the drug habit. The Mayor tells of the result of this investigation, and attaches a copy of the report to his answer. He says his letter to Dr. Copeland was "placed in a sealed envelope, given to a special messenger and personally to such Commissioner of Health," its transmittal, he contends, was in the discharge of his duty, "and was for the sole purpose of officially bringing to the attention of the Commissioner the facts contained therein." He says the letter was written without malice.

As a second defense, the Mayor claims a "qualified privileged occasion" for the utterances in his letter. He says it was written in good faith, and in the belief that statements in it were true. He also argues justification of the letter. He says on information and belief, "that up to the year 1908 Schieffelin & Company manufactured large quantities of cocaine in its plant in the Bronx, and thereafter Schieffelin & Company have been large purchasers of and dealers in narcotic drugs." He annexes a list of sales by the company, giving the names of drug store proprietors who, he says, had been convicted for illegal handling of narcotics.

The answer also contains a list of drug addicts, arrested and convicted, who bought their supply from the drug stores purchasing from Schieffelin & Company. The Mayor attaches a communication of Schieffelin & Company to the Board of Health, dated February 6, 1918, transmitting 500 purchase order blanks made by the Schieffelin concern of different narcotic drugs, which the Mayor says should have been filed "forthwith," but which, he alleges, were delivered to the Department of Health from one to thirty days after the dates of the orders. He says this was a violation of the law.

On November 27, 1918, the Mayor says, Schieffelin & Company pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to three informations for violations of the insecticide law of 1910. He makes these pleas a part of his answer.

The Mayor says that at the Department of Health narcotic clinic in Worth Street, records are kept in relation to 1886 cases of drug addicts who have received treatment. He says:

"It appears that agents or runners of certain druggists voluntarily gave doses or injections of narcotics to those willing to accept the same, and on the recipients becoming addicts referred them to the druggists where narcotics could be purchased, that said druggists made application for narcotics gave the names of physicians who would make out necessary prescriptions for the legal sale of the narcotics under the guise of doctors' prescriptions.

"The records of the Police Department show the arrests that have been made by the narcotic squad for violation of the narcotic law. The history of such addicts arrested shows that many have previous criminal records, ranging from the highest to the lowest grimes."

The reference to the violation of the insecticide law shows that the company was accused of misbranding insecticides.

STRIKE FOR CHEAPER LIVING

Italians Quit Work in Several Towns to Show Sentiment.

ROME, July 1, (Associated Press.)—A general strike to protest against the high cost of living has been declared at Faenza, Ancona and other towns in the Romagna districts of Central Italy in sympathy with the movement at Forli, where many shops were destroyed.

In the Romagna district Socialist Republican parties are said to be in virtual control of the local administrations. It was there that the revolutionary Republican movement took place in June, 1914. King Victor Emmanuel visited that district several months ago and was received cordially everywhere, especially by the Republican Mayor, Bellini, at Forli.

The strike at Ancona is complete. It is said, and aggravates the serious conditions due to insufficient food supplies. Military measures have been taken to insure order at Ancona which is regarded as the centre of the anarchistic movement in Italy.

BRITISH TO DEPORT LINCOLN

Ex-M. P., Self-Confessed Spy, Was Caught Here.

LONDON, July 3.—Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, former member of Parliament, who has been in prison here since 1915 as a self-confessed spy, will soon be deported to Hungary.

Ignatius T. Lincoln, formerly an Austrian subject but later a naturalized Englishman, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Aug. 4, 1915, on a charge of forgery preferred by the British Consul in New York. After his arrest he declared he was a German spy and that England wanted to try him for that. At that time the United States and Germany were not at war, and the case pro

140 IN RHINE ARMY SEEK GERMAN BRIDES

American Soldiers, from Major to Private, Want Permission to be Married.

MUST AWAIT SENATE ACTION

Liggett Announces That Anti-Fraternization Rule Holds Until Treaty Is Ratified.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 2.—The American military authorities here have received from 140 American soldiers and officers applications for permission to marry German girls. One German girl yesterday applied for the permission, saying that the officer concerned was too bashful.

The total of these applications is expected to be swelled materially as soon as the anti-fraternization military rule is taken off and assurance is given that evidence of violation of the rule will not work retroactively.

While ever since the Americans have been here it has been against the military rule to associate with German girls, it was known all along that the rule was being broken, but it was also realized that strict enforcement of it, especially in cases where Americans were billeted in German homes, was impossible.

The military authorities have taken no action on the applications, which were made under the apprehension that the anti-fraternization rule was off. No action is probable against the men or officers who are serious, and it is considered likely that arrangements will be made by which they may marry German girls when the peace status is definitely established.

Rank From Major To Private.

The rank of those who wish to marry German girls ranges from buck private to major.

Many here thought that the war was over when peace was signed. Among them were the fräuleins and their American sweethearts. They made the mistake of not finding out what General Liggett, commanding the army here, thought.

The first two or three applications for permission to marry did not attract much attention, but when the total reached and passed the hundred mark yesterday General Liggett decided that the time had come to say something. Accordingly, this morning's issue of the army newspaper carries a statement from the General that the war will be over when the Senate ratifies the treaty and not before. He further specified that all rules and regulations would remain in force until the American Army evacuated the zone it now occupies.

To say that this announcement caused a matrimonial stock slump is putting it far too mildly. All those soldiers and fräuleins have not only had their fond hopes smashed but have gone on record as admitting violation of the anti-fraternization law. For this, officers and men have been severely punished heretofore and German women have felt the heavy hand of authority.

General Liggett makes no statement on the subject other than his firm decree, but it is considered a good guess that the evidence will not be used against the officers and men involved to convict them of violating the regulations. At the same time, that is not sure, wherefore there is considerable uncertainty of spirit in our midst.

It is very unlikely that any of the proposed marriages will take place while the American army stays on the Rhine. It is considered here that it may be a matter of months before the Senate ratifies the treaty, and this means that the army expects to be away from the Rhine before those months have passed.

May Come to America to Marry.

Perhaps some of the German girls will be able to go to America and there marry their chosen soldiers. Perhaps many of the proposed marriages will never be celebrated. I know that some higher officers believe that many of the Americans will change their minds in the time they will have to think things over. Some of these affairs are deeply serious. Others are not such.

The situation is difficult to deal with. It reveals that while the M. P.'s were successful in preventing street and cafe flirtations they did not prevent much more serious affairs. The purpose of the anti-fraternization rule was to prevent our men from becoming pro-German, and certainly an engagement of marriage is fraught with more danger in this respect than an evening's wine party.

There is another interesting angle to the affair. When the Americans first came here, in fact, before they got here, German elders and especially priests warned German girls against associating with the Americans, and accompanied their warnings with dire threats. Germans were told that pictures of all girls who associated with Americans were being collected and would be published in the local newspapers after the Americans went away. German physicians also joined in the warning.

All this has amounted to nothing. In the past two days I have seen a number of German girls stop Americans on the street and ask that they go for promenades, saying that it was no longer verboten.

There is reason to believe that most of the engagements which are so much discussed have the full approval of the German parents. I know of cases where the mothers of men involved have corresponded with the mothers of German girls, both approving the proposed marriages.

I understand that some officers intend to go to men engaged to German girls and talk over matters, calling their attention to a possible lack of cordial receptions to German wives when they get back home, and using other arguments along that line.

It should be mentioned that the men composing the army of occupation did the lion's share of the fighting. Perhaps those who have German sweethearts feel that if they see fit to forgive the enemy to that extent the rest of the 100,000,000 Americans should not bother about it. In the meanwhile they hope that the Senators will hurry on the treaty.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED
July 4
July 5
BRENTANO'S
Booksellers to the World.
Fifth Av., cor. 27th Street.

WOOD URGES CONTROL OF WAR MAKING HERE

Opposes Fighting at Order of a "Group of Nations"—Denounces Red Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

CROOKSTON, Minn., July 3.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in an address here last night in connection with the Ninth Congressional District home-coming celebration, said that American soldiers would not fight at the orders of a European nation or a group of nations, and that the red flag must be stamped out in the United States.

General Wood presented a Congressional medal of honor to Mrs. G. H. Dale of Linas, Minn. The medal was awarded posthumously to her brother, Nels T. Wold, who was killed in action in advance of his company while attacking German machine-gun nests. He had captured eleven prisoners singlehanded, and later saved the life of one of his comrades.

In conferring the medal General Wood stated that "every man returning from France and the training camps should be welcomed with a job." The uniform of the men, he held, was entitled to the same respect as the vestments of the clergy.

"There is only one flag here, and that is our flag," he said. "There is no room here for the red flag. Kill it wherever you see it. It is the enemy. It floats where mobs rule."

Continuing, he said:

"America has a strong national spirit and Americans will not go to war under a group of nations, but under the mandate of our own law.

"The spirit of the training camp has brought out very forcibly the desirability of having one language and that language should be the language of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland and Roosevelt.

"These are serious times. We should hold on to the Constitution of the United States and stand with our feet on the ground and our eyes on God. Do not listen with too much seriousness to dreams. We believe that arbitration and the council table will delay war, but we do not want it to affect the policies we stand for."

General Wood said that America should not forget the debt she owed to France or England. France, he said, suffered 6,000,000 casualties, and England did not stay neutral, but stepped in at the beginning and fought.

"Let us hold together," he urged, "and forget our little differences, but remember the big thing which helped us win this war."

He said that labor and capital must work together to meet after-war problems.

SEAMEN TURN TO HURLEY.

Appeal Sent as Conference Here Fails to Win Union Plea.

No agreement was reached yesterday between leaders of the various marine unions and R. B. Stevens, representing the United States Shipping Board, in the matter of giving preference to American seamen on ships flying the American Board and private owners, as a step flag.

Following the conferences, the union men gave out a letter that they have sent to Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, in which they lay their entire case before him. The letter is signed by John H. Pruett, President of the Association of Master Mates and Pilots; William S. Brown, President of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and Andrew Furuseth, President of the Seamen's Union of America.

The letter goes into details of the attempts to bring about a settlement of the question and concludes:

"If the American Steamship Association shall agree to give preference to Americans first, and to the membership of the Unions second, we hold ourselves in readiness to meet again."

AUTO PLUNGES OVER BANK.

New York Woman Killed, Four Persons Hurt Near Camp Columbia.

MORRIS, Conn., July 3.—Mrs. Eda Arkush, 65, of New York City, was fatally hurt in the upset of an automobile today, and Edward Meagher, an instructor at Camp Columbia, and Miss Dorothy Langdon, both of that city, were injured. Mrs. Frank Melndoe, daughter of Mrs. Arkush, who was driving, and Murray Saunders, a student at Camp Columbia, received contusions.

The party was returning from an entertainment at Camp Columbia to its stopping place, during the night. The machine skidded in a sandy place and toppled over an 18-foot bank to a dry culvert. All were pinned under the machine for several hours until others passing, hearing cries, extricated them. Mrs. Arkush died later. The body was sent to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Reception to Minister from Siam.

About four hundred guests attended the reception which Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt Ingersoll gave yesterday afternoon at Ingleside, their home at Ridgefield, Conn., for the Minister from Siam, Phya Prasha Karavongse. Mr. Ingersoll during the afternoon proposed a toast to the King of Siam, and when it had been drunk, the health of President Wilson was proposed by the Siamese Minister. Mr. Ingersoll was formerly United States Minister to Siam, returning recently from his post.

Wed by Justice in Port Chester.

Driving up to the Port Chester, N. Y., Town Hall in a touring car, Miss Anne L. Mayer, daughter of Robert Mayer of Kearny, N. J., and Cosby Ingraham, son of Charles L. Ingraham of Newark, N. J., were married yesterday by Justice of the Peace Evans Ward. Mr. Ingraham returned a week ago after seventeen months' service in France with the First Air Service Machinist Regiment. The bride for four years was the assistant to the Superintendent of the United Hospital at Port Chester. Witnesses to their marriage included the Town Clerk, Charles Darby, and Miss Ruth Ensign of Poultney, Vt., a friend of the bride.

Miss Fenn to Wed Charles P. Siedler

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fenn, of 316 West Ninetieth Street and Bay Head, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Fenn, to Charles Parker Siedler, son of Charles Siedler of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Siedler returned recently from France, where he served first with the 42d Division and later, as Second Lieutenant, with the 77th Division. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15.

Taylor-Kalt Engagement.

Mrs. George W. K. Taylor of 890 Park Place, Brooklyn, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Cornelia Taylor, to Byrson Francis Kalt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kalt of 124 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Kalt, who recently received his discharge from the army, served in the Engine Reserve Corps as an authority on aircraft, lumber, and construction. His brother, Harold Leslie Kalt, was married on June 21 to Miss Helen Dirksen Decker of Detroit, Mich., at Rye, N. Y.

PEACE APPEAL LAST WORK OF DR. SHAW

Suffrage Leader's Message Urged Women to Influence Ratification of League.

FOR SAKE OF HUMANITY

Private Funeral Services in Moylan, Penn., Tomorrow, and Body to be Cremated—Hundreds of Tributes.

There was received at the office here of the League to Enforce Peace on Tuesday the last written message of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The manuscript, much of it in Dr. Shaw's handwriting, is an appeal to the women of the country for the League of Nations. Dr. Shaw was a member of the National Executive Committee of the League and one of the first women elected to office in that organization.

In the manuscript received here Dr. Shaw said:

"Everybody must die some time; and it does not make as much difference, perhaps, as to the number of days we live as it does to the manner in which we live the days we do live."

Dr. Shaw's statement, which probably represents her last work before the relapse which caused her death on Wednesday, is entitled, "What the War Meant to Women." In it she makes an impassioned plea for the establishment of a League of Nations for permanent peace and calls upon the women in the United States to use all their influence to bring about the ratification of the League covenant. Following are some of Dr. Shaw's most striking sentences:

"We know that men are ready to die in war; but there are a great many things harder than to die. There are some things that are worth a great deal more than life, and one thing which was worth more than life to the men who went out and laid down their lives for the countries was not to leave a dishonored nation, a nation unworthy of the civilization of our time, a nation which had no heart to feel and no understanding to realize the conditions of intimate association between nation and nation and the obligation which one nation has to care for and sympathize with another.

"Want Peace Now and Forever."

"While Mr. Wilson said we want nothing out of the war, I said in my own heart: 'It may be that we want nothing material out of the war, but, oh, we want the biggest thing out of this war that has ever come to the world. We want peace now and peace forever.'

"If we cannot get that peace out of this war, what hope is there that it will ever come to humanity? Was there ever such a chance offered to the world before? Was there ever a time when the peoples of all nations looked toward America as they are looking today, because of our unselfishness in our dealings with them during the war?

"The treaty of peace which has been submitted to the Germans I think is the most marvelous document in the world, and I have been wondering how many hundred men it took to think up all the demands they put into that peace pact.

"We must look facts in the face. All humanity is one. The world is one. And no nation can suffer unless all nations suffer. No nation can prosper without all nations prospering. We have got to take facts as they are and we have got to find out the best thing we can have. The best thing that has been given us and the only thing we have before us is this League of Nations. We have no other League of Nations. We have only this one. We must take this one or no one can tell what will come. We have no midway point. We have no purgatory. We have to choose either heaven or hell. We must take it or we must reject it.

"Oh, men, we women, the mothers of the race, have given everything, have suffered everything, have sacrificed everything, and we come to you now and say: 'The time has come when we will no longer sit quietly by and bear and rear sons to die at the will of a few men. We will not endure it. We demand that either you shall do something to prevent war or that we shall be permitted to try to do something ourselves.'

"To you men we look for support. We look for your support back of your Senators, and from this day until the day when the League of Nations is accepted and ratified by the Senate of the United States, it should be the duty of every man and every woman to see to it that the Senators from their State know the will of the people."

Official Funeral Delegation.

The official delegation of the National Woman Suffrage Association which will attend the funeral of Dr. Anna H. Shaw, former honorary President, was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the association at 171 Madison Avenue. The delegation is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer; Miss Esther A. Ogden of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, writer of historical works on woman suffrage.

The following tribute to the life and work of Dr. Shaw was made public yesterday by the Suffrage Association officials:

"For the dire public and personal loss that has befallen us in the death of Dr. Shaw we find consolation in the reflection that at least death did not overtake her until she had won her fight. The suffrage amendment has been passed, and State by State its ratification is being completed. There are no words to measure the part which Dr. Shaw played in this monumental victory."

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Funeral services for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffrage leader, who died last night, will be held at her late home in Moylan, Penn., near this city, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The services will be private with only a few close friends and relatives present. Memorial services probably will be held later at Washington and New York. In consideration of Dr. Shaw's oft-repeated request, her body will be cremated.

Hundreds of telegrams paying tribute to the memory of Dr. Shaw were received at her home today. One of them was from Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, and read as follows:

"The world is infinitely poorer by the death of so great and good a woman."

Mrs. Helen Gardner of Washington telegraphed: "I am saddened beyond words. Have had a wireless from President Wilson."

A blanket of roses was received from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Dr. Shaw was the Honorary President.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 3.—Tribute to the memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who served during the war as head of the women's division of the United States Council of National Defense, was paid today by Grosvenor Clarkson, Director of the Council.

"I desire officially to pay tribute to the passing of Dr. Shaw," said Mr. Clarkson. "Aside from her epic contribution to the cause of progressive American womanhood, it is in no sense perfunctory to say that, whether in Washington organizing and directing the 18,000 units of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense or with indomitable courage and power of purpose going up and down the country pleading great public causes relating to the war, this woman of 70 years was an inspiration to all of us."

ARMY'S SURPLUS FOOD OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Will Be Sold at Auction in Various Cities at 20 Per Cent. Below the Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A radical step toward reduction in the high cost of living was announced today by the War Department, when it authorized the statement that surplus food supplies held by the army in this country would be made available for sale to the citizens of various cities at 20 per cent. below the prices paid for them by the Government. The goods will include canned corn, peas, baked beans, stringless beans, and tomatoes, bacon in cans and crates, roast beef, corned beef, and corned beef hash.

The plan contemplates the assignment of food in carload lots to various municipalities which may apply for it and undertake to sell and distribute it. The Government would not look for reimbursement from the municipalities until ten days after the goods have been delivered. The idea of this is to obviate the necessity of using city funds or privately obtained donations for the purpose of buying the food from the Government before distributing it, but to enable the various cities to first collect on sales to consumers and then pay the Government. As the War Department's facilities for preparing these goods for shipment are limited, the minimum supply which a municipality will be permitted to purchase will be a carload lot. The War Department will not permit a return of any unsold stocks contracted for by a municipality.

Municipalities interested in this offer are invited to open negotiations with the War Department by communicating with the Surplus Property Officer at the nearest of the zone supply offices, which are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

TURKISH CABINET SPLIT.

Minister of Interior, at Odds with War Minister, Resigns.

PARIS, July 3, (Associated Press.)—Ali Kemal Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, has resigned because of differences with the Minister of War, according to a dispatch received in official quarters here today.

Kemal Bey explained that the Minister of War and his staff were taking a strongly Nationalist position, with which he could not agree.

Conference advices indicate that the present Turkish Government is extremely weak.

REBUFF BERLIN STRIKERS.

Street Railway Officials Refuse to Confer with Them.

BERLIN, July 2, (Associated Press.)—Efforts to arrange a conference between the striking street car workers and the Directors of the employing companies were unsuccessful up to 6 o'clock tonight. The company representatives refused to meet the men.

The strike of railway workers, which was renewed to a certain extent, has now been definitely settled, it is announced. Traffic on the belt lines and the suburban roads is expected to be resumed on Thursday. Meantime large motor trucks are being placed at the disposal of the public by the Government.

BOSTON WRITERS TO STRIKE

Reporters and Copy Readers Want More Pay and Union Recognition.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Newspaper Writers' Union of this city voted unanimously today to go on strike unless its demands for wage increases and recognition of the union are granted.

A committee which has conferred with the publishers was authorized to set the date for the strike. The publishers will be notified of the strike vote on Saturday.

The demands are for a minimum wage of $38 a week for reporters and $45 a week for copy readers. It is asserted that the demand for recognition of the union has been refused.

The union is a subsidiary of the International Typographical Union, which has granted strike sanction to it. It claims a membership from seven newspapers of 180 men and women out of a total of 210 in the city.

Obituary Notes.

ARCHIBALD BERESFORD DENNISTON SULLIVAN, 34 years old, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Sullivan was a writer of short stories and poems. He was born in Canada, the son of the late Bishop of Algoma, and was educated in Edinburgh. Interment will be in Montreal.

YOKICHI HANE, who was born in Japan thirty-three years ago, died yesterday at the Lenox Hill Hospital. He came to this country several years ago to learn automobile construction, and lived at 355 East Fifty-seventh Street. The burial will take place in Japan.

CHARLES DUNNING SAYRE, President of the Pigot and Sayre Company, an oil concern at 26 Water Street, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, died yesterday. His residence was 196 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

MARIA REARDON STURGISS, a retired school Principal and for many years a teacher in Public School 12, died at her home, 1,118 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was 74 years old.

Lieutenant JULES D. BISCAYART, 23 years old, died in the Mitchel Field Hospital on Tuesday night from injuries he received in an airplane accident at Central Park, L. I., the preceding day. Lieutenant Biscayart lived at 107 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH FERNALD, wife of Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, retired, died at her Summer residence at South Eliot, Me., on Tuesday, at the age of 81.

ROBERT D. BELL, 59 years old, a retired undertaker of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 142 Oakland Street, Greenpoint.

Mrs. ABIGAIL A. PICKARD, widow of Thomas Pickard, died in her seventy-ninth year on Wednesday at her home, 435 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a member of the Third Street M. E. Church for more than forty-five years, and was long Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school.

JOHN RALL, a retired Detective Sergeant of the New York Police Department, and who had been a member of the force for twenty-nine years, died of ptomaine poisoning on Wednesday at the home of his sister, 228 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

General WILLIAM B. DOSTER, former Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, financier, and lawyer, died yesterday in a hospital in Bethlehem, Penn. He was 83 years old.

Lieutenant HENRY MORTON PATTON, the son of May Morgan Patton, died at United States Government Hospital, Biltmore, N. C., on Wednesday. He lived at Newport News, Va.

RUSSELL C. HOWELL, a retired grocer, died last night at his home in Westervelt Av., Plainfield, N. J. He was 70 years old.

EWALD MOMMER, the New York representative of a Swiss silk concern, died early yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries he suffered a week ago when he was struck down by an automobile. He was leaving his office at 118 East Twenty-eighth St. when hit. Mr. Mommer was born in Germany seventy-seven years ago and has been a citizen of this country for more than forty-five years. He lived with his daughter at 54 West Ninety-first St.

PETER WOOLLEY of Mount Vernon, the oldest Past Master of the Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., died yesterday at the age of 74. He was a member of the lodge since 1867.

Mrs. ISABELLA HARRISON YEOMAN, widow of James Harvey Yeoman, a coal dealer in this city, died on Tuesday at Montreal, Canada, in her fifty-fourth year. Mrs. Yeoman was born in New York, but took up her residence in Canada twenty-three years ago.

Captain WILLIAM L. McDONALD, a lawyer and a Judge Advocate in the United States Army, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., last Monday. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,043 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon.

TELLS OF POLAND'S NEED OF RELIEF

Investigator for American Committee Sees Demand for Occupational Restoration.

REQUIRE MORE THAN FOOD

Explains That the Main Problem is Giving the People Another Start as Producers.

Jacob Billikopf, who returned from Poland several days ago as a personal investigator for Felix M. Warburg and other members of the American Jewish relief committees and associated bodies, said yesterday that feeding the 3,000,000 starving Jews in Poland, though essential, will not go far toward restoring them to their normal condition until measures are taken to return these people to their former occupations in so far as that is possible.

"American Jews who desire to aid their co-religionists in Poland must do more than feed them," he said. "We are spending $1,000,000 a month to feed them, but that is not enough. It is only deepening their problem of poverty. The American people must assist them in establishing loan agencies, in supplying them with building materials and shops, in fact, to give them another start in the world."

In an interview at the headquarters of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 15 East Fortieth Street, Mr. Billikopf told a story of the suffering of the Jews in Poland, where he spent six weeks. He visited Warsaw, Lublin, Lemberg, Cracow, Vilna and a large number of the smaller communities and obtained an idea of the urban and suburban conditions. Speaking of the conditions in Vilna, he said they were typical of conditions in the other sections. Vilna had been taken by the Germans, later occupied by the Bolsheviki and then retaken by the Poles.

During the war, he said, the Jewish population of 80,000 in Vilna was reduced to 45,000. Some of the people left before the German occupation, but the depletion was in a large measure due to deaths caused from typhus and starvation. In preparing a budget as to the needs of the 45,000 Jews, he said the starting point was made from the conditions as they existed. The figures showed that 20,000 inhabitants were receiving relief that is barely enough to keep them alive.

Urges Constructive Relief.

The monthly budget in Vilna, as made up after conference with the leaders in the town, showed that 1,600,000 marks would have to be spent in supplying just the elementary necessities. By assessing those that were able to pay 40 marks each it was found that the town could furnish but 100,000 marks, and the remainder would have to come from relief organizations. If large sums are not raised for constructive relief the problem will be a perpetual one, in the opinion of Mr. Billikopf.

Boris Bogen, a member of the American Jewish Relief Committee, is due here in about a month with a complete program on which he has been working for a long time. It is expected that the beginning of the drive for constructive relief will date from the return of Dr. Bogen, who has gone over the ground thoroughly and knows well Poland, but with him a comprehensive plan of operation.

Just before he left the Jewish Relief Committee had set up milk stations where 20,000 glasses of milk were distributed daily. The soup kitchens are feeding about the same number. In the food lines Mr. Billikopf saw from 1,000 to 1,200 men and women who, before the war were self-respecting persons who did not know the meaning of charity. Mothers in the milk line carried babies who seemed to be a year or two old and who were really four or five years old, but unable to walk because of starvation. All the orphanages are overcrowded. Thousands of children are being sent to the country every week in connection with the fresh air work of the organization.

Motoring out to the Polish-Bolshevist front, Mr. Billikopf said that he found between the two lines of the armies several thousand women and children unable to reach either territory. The women were living on soup prepared from grass. Nurses and food were sent to their aid just before he left.

In an orphanage in Vilna, he said that he saw a group of sixty or seventy children squinting and blinking their eyes. The physicians informed him that they were suffering from what the Germans had called "hunger krankheit" or "hunger sickness." It explained that lack of food resulted in partial blindness for the children, that they were hardly able to see during the daytime, but were able to see to a greater extent at night. The physicians hope that proper diet will restore the children to normal condition. The equipment of the hospitals in Poland is bad, he said.

Belgium Honors New Yorkers.

Two New Yorkers were decorated yesterday by King Albert of Belgium. Henry Clews was informed by the Belgian Legation, Washington, that the King had made him an Officer in the Order of Leopold II. and official announcement was made that the King had bestowed the Cross and Ribbon of a Knight of the Order of the Crown upon George T. Wilson, a Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Belgium Honors Ex-Senator Lewis.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—King Albert of Belgium has bestowed the dignity of Grand Officer in the Order of the Crown upon former United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois in appreciation of Mr. Lewis's "devotion to the cause of Belgium."

Italian Socialists Fight Treaty.

According to a report from Rome, received in Berne on May 30 and relayed to the Münchener Post, the forty-odd Deputies composing the regular Socialist Party group in the Italian Chamber unanimously resolved, at a special meeting, to oppose the ratification of the Peace Treaty and to ask all the Socialist Parliamentary groups of the world to do likewise, and to demand that the treaty be submitted to the voters at the next elections.

Missouri Ratifies Suffrage.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 3.—The Missouri Legislature today ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment when the Senate, concurring in the action of the House yesterday, passed the adopting resolution by a vote of 28 to 3.

Missouri is the eleventh State to ratify the amendment. Indorsement by twenty-five more States is required to make the amendment operative.

Theodore P. Shonts Slightly Better.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, the physician of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said last night that Mr. Shonts showed slight improvement yesterday, although his condition remained serious. Mr. Shonts has been ill at his home, 930 Park Avenue, for more than a month.

Alexander W. Walters.

Alexander W. Walters, wholesale fruit merchant, and Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., died at his office yesterday at the age of 50. He was High Priest of the Orient Chapter, No. 138; Commander of Damascus Commandery, No. 58; High Priest in the Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, A. R. S. R., and a member of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. He was born in Montreal, Canada, and was educated in McGill University there. His residence was at 228 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

'REPUBLIC' NOT RECOGNIZED

Boston Legislators Explain Invitation to de Valera.

BOSTON, July 3.—Explanations of the attitude of the Legislature toward Eamonn de Valera on his recent visit to this city followed a question of personal privilege raised in the Senate today. An informal discussion indicated that there had been a disposition in both branches to honor the distinguished guest without committing an official impropriety in recognizing a Government not officially recognized by the National Government.

Last week the House invited Mr. de Valera to address that body in an order which spoke of him as "the zealous and enthusiastic representative of the Irish people."

It was said in the Senate today that the identical wording was used in referring to Mr. de Valera in the order of invitation introduced in the Senate and which failed of action because President McKnight objected to immediate consideration. Mr. McKnight's friends said today that he and they understood that the order spoke of "The President of Ireland," and that this was the sole objection to the invitation.

Subsequently the House passed an order inviting the Senate to meet with the House and hear "President Eamonn de Valera of Ireland." The House Journal, however, shows that "Honorable" later was substituted for "President."

It was pointed out that, according to the Journals, the House, which entertained the Irish leader, had not recognized the "Irish republic," and if there had been such recognition it was by the Senate in accepting the invitation of the House in the form that it was originally introduced.

WARNS OF PLUNKETT MOVE.

De Valera Cables That Irish Are Not to be Deceived.

DUBLIN, July 3. — Arthur Griffith, Vice President of the Sinn Fein movement, announced last night that he had received this telegram from Edward de Valera, who is in the United States:

"I am sure there is no danger that the Irish people will start into a trot after the new Plunkett carrot. The dodge is, perhaps, unknown to the American people, but will be explained to them."

Mr. Griffith said he had sent this cable to Dr. Valera:

"The latest attempt to sidetrack the Irish national demand is dead in its cradle."

Several prominent Irishmen, headed by Sir Horace Plunkett, issued last week, in the name of the Irish Dominion League, a manifesto containing proposals for a settlement of the Irish question. It was proposed that Ireland should be a dominion in the British Empire, but otherwise would have complete freedom.

BELMONT MAKES APOLOGY.

Fined for Speeding, He Tells Magistrate Army Taught Him to Obey.

Former Lieutenant Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, for whom a warrant had been issued because he had neglected on several occasions to respond to a police summons to the Traffic Court on the charge of speeding his automobile at twenty-six miles an hour, offered an apology and made his peace yesterday and was allowed to go on payment of a fine of $25. The court was crowded with some one hundred chauffeurs and other violators of the traffic laws when young Belmont appeared and told one of the attendants that he was in a hurry and would like to have his case disposed of.

"Let him wait," said the Magistrate, when the court attendant called his attention to Belmont. The court kept Mr. Belmont waiting an hour while the other cases were disposed of.

The summons had been handed to Belmont while he and his wife were in their car going to the Grand Central Terminal on June 19, and it was returnable on June 23. On that day a member of his family telephoned to the court and had the case postponed to June 27. He did not appear on the new date and the case was continued to July 1.

Magistrate House ordered a warrant after being informed by Motorcycle Policeman Gerhardt, who had served the summons, that somebody at the Belmont office at 43 Exchange Place had answered the court officer's inquiry as to Belmont's whereabouts with the suggestion that if the Traffic Court wanted him, they had better send and get him."

The court sent Joseph Shepherd, who is known as "the quarter-millionaire cop," because he has inherited $250,000 and keeps two private cars in which he serves the court warrants, to Belmont's Summer home at Westbury, L. I., but he returned without serving it.

When Belmont's case was finally considered by the court, Magistrate House asked:

"Why weren't you here on the return day of the summons?"

"There was only a misunderstanding, your Honor," replied Belmont. "I am extremely sorry for what has happened."

Mr. Belmont said he had not known that he was speeding or violating the traffic regulations, but would plead guilty to save any further annoyance or delay to the court.

"Some one telephoned and asked for an adjournment, and you didn't appear then," continued the court.

"The adjournment was requested by my stepmother; I was away," said Belmont. At the suggestion of the court, concerning what the Magistrate said was an "impertinent reply" to the court from his office, Mr. Belmont said he would make an investigation and report who was responsible for it.

"I know what orders mean, your Honor; I have been in the army and have been out of the service only three weeks," he said.

"Let me tell you, Belmont," concluded the Magistrate, "when any one violates a law that comes within the jurisdiction of this court we get the offender, no matter who he is or where he is."

VICTORY FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Court Decides Auditor Need Not Submit His Books to Hirshfield.

By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the order of Justice Hotchkiss, formerly on the Appellate Division bench, directing Henry R. M. Cook, auditor of the Board of Education, to submit himself and his books before Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield for an investigation of the Board of Education ordered by Mayor Hylan. Justice Page wrote the prevailing opinion and Presiding Justice Clarke and Justice Merrell concurred with him. Justice Laughlin and Dowling dissented.

Justice Page said in his opinion:

"The education law provides safeguards and checks against the improper expenditure of funds of the Board of Education and a proceeding for investigation of complaints against that board. There is, therefore, no necessity for the exercise of this power by the Commissioner of Accounts. The Board of Education offered to allow its books of accounts and vouchers to be examined. It objected to an inquisitorial investigation of its methods and accounts, and the hailing of its officers and employes before an officer who has no legitimate purpose to serve, to permit the conducting of an examination into its affairs. The Commissioner of Accounts only has authority to issue subpoenas in investigations that are within his jurisdiction. As he had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, the subpoena issued by him could be safely and properly disregarded."

As a result of the division of the court the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

DE VALERA UPHOLDS HIS PLEA TO PARIS

Said Ireland Would Join League as Independent, Not as Subject Nation.

HE CALLS ON MAYOR HYLAN

Chaplain Duffy of Old 69th Introduces "Irish Republic" Head at the City Hall.

The second day of Eamonn de Valera, head of the Irish Republic organization, after his return from a pilgrimage to historic points in Massachusetts, was spent in this city yesterday in an hours' chat with Mayor Hylan and the issuance of a series of pronouncements to Paris. With an escort of officers of the 165th Infantry to accompany him, Professor de Valera arrived at the City Hall at 11:30 o'clock.

A good-sized crowd cheered when the party's three automobiles, decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the green, white, and orange of Sinn Fein, hove in sight, while pipers played "The Wearing of the Green."

Lieut. Harry J. Boland, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for South Roscommon, threw some light on what happened at the interview. He said that Father Duffy of the 165th Infantry, introduced Professor de Valera to Mayor Hylan.

Mr. Boland added that he understood that de Valera and the Mayor had discussed the Irish question, and that the Mayor had expressed sympathy with the national aspirations of the Irish people.

He then gave out what he said was de Valera's "last word to Paris," as follows:

Mansion House.
Dublin, May 26, 1919.

To the President of League of Nations, Paris.

Sir: The Irish people share the view that a lasting peace can only be secured by a World League of Nations pledged, when a clash of interests occurs, to use methods of conciliation and arbitration instead of those of force. They are consequently desirous that their nation should be included as a constituent member of such a League.

Therefore, we, the delegates of the nation, chosen and duly authorised for the purpose by the elected National Government of Ireland, desire to intimate through you that we are ready to take part in any conversations and discussions which may be necessary in order that the foundations of the League may be properly laid, and we ask the commission to provide us with an opportunity for doing so.

Apart from the general grounds of right, the Irish nation has a special and peculiar interest in the League at present proposed.

In the form in which the Covenant is now drawn up, it threatens to confirm Ireland in the slavery against which she has persistently struggled since the English first invaded her shores, and to pledge the rest of the civilized world, which has hitherto done us no wrong, to discountenance in future our just endeavors to free ourselves from the régime of implacable and brutal oppression under which we have suffered so long.

Ireland is a distinct and separate nation with individual inalienable rights which any League of Nations founded on justice is bound to recognize, and we claim.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our great esteem.

EAMONN DE VALERA,
ARTHUR GRIFFITH,
GEORGE NOBLE (Count Plunkett.)

In another prepared statement, supplementary to the foregoing letter, Professor de Valera was quoted as saying that, had the League of Nations been in existence at the time of the American Revolution France could not have helped the revolting colonies. He held that the League covenant "provides a standing pretext for those who may wish to avail of it later to break up the League."

Born.

GOLDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Goldman of 605 West 151st St. wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Edna Jean, on July 3.

GOLDSTEIN.—Rabbi and Mrs. Israel Goldstein of 220 Riverside Drive announce the arrival of a son on Thursday, July 3, 1919, at Hill Sanitarium, 136th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

Engaged.

HALFTERMEYER—SCHADITZKI.—The engagement of Lucien Aloyse Halftermeyer to Anna Maria Marguerite Schaditzki has been announced and the wedding date is set for July 22, 1919, at Wassaloma, Alabama, Penn.

HEIMERDINGER—ROSENBLUM.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rosenblum of 490 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Harold L. Heimerdinger.

KALLMAN—STOUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Stout of Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Brockway, to Mr. William L. Kallman of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Married.

CLANCY—SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, June 17, 1919, in New York City, Andrew J. Clancy to Alice Louise Sullivan.

ISAACS—GREENWALD.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Greenwald of Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion Jeanette, to Arthur B. Isaacs of New York on Monday, June 30.

REEVE—BODINE.—On July 2, at 2 Lincoln Sq., East Orange, Miss Helen D. Bodine to Mr. Abner D. Reeve.

Died.

ARKUSH.—Eda, widow of E. Arkush, suddenly, at Bantam, Conn., on July 3. Funeral at St. Agnes' Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday noon. Please omit flowers.

CHALMERS.—At Orange, N. J., July 3, 1919, William Charles, husband of the late Helen B. Hull Chalmers. Funeral services will be held at 555 Maine St., East Orange, on Saturday, July 5, at 2 P. M.

DONALDSON.—July 3, 1919, Louisa, widow of the late John J. Donaldson, Esq., at her residence, The Dakota, in N. Y., in her 86th year. Announcement of funeral services later.

DOSTER.—General William E., Bethlehem, Pa., July 2, from a complication of diseases, aged 82 years 5 months.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS CITED BY PERSHING

Distinguished Service Cross Awarded to Heroes in Various Battles in France.

SEVERAL OF THEM KILLED

Fought Courageously Until Put Out of Action—Three Rainbow Division Men Named.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The War Department gave out today the following list of citations for the Distinguished Service Cross, which contains the following names:

Sergeant RAYMOND C. CHISHOLM (deceased.): Co. A, 26th Bat. Tank Corps.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Verrieres on Sept. 28. After his tank had been hit by a shell, Sergeant Chisholm ordered the crew ahead, although fatally wounded. He continued to take an important part in the action until he dropped dead at his post. Next of kin: Robert M. Caisholm (father). 129 William St., Passaic, N. J.

Sergeant PETER GILLESPIE, Machine Gun Co., 165th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-sur-Fere on July 25; and Landres-et-St. George on Oct. 12. Locating an enemy sniper, Sergeant Gillespie, then a private, took the rifle of a dead comrade, and with no regard for personal safety, crawled forward under heavy machine-gun fire to a position far in advance of the assaulting wave. After an exchange of shots he killed the enemy sniper, who had killed or wounded several members of his battalion, and worked his way back to his own lines through an area swept by fire from nearby heights. When all of his officers has been evacuated, he rallied the survivors of his company and held them to their task, after another company had been sent up as relief. He displayed materially in the repulse of a strong counter-attack, although suffering from the effects of gas, refusing to be evacuated till he became exhausted and was carried from the field. Next of kin: Mrs. George Reis, 1,024 Johns Av., New York City.

Sergeant JOHN J. GRIBBON, Co. D, 165th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Mercey Ferme on July 30. When his patrol had been caught under a severe crossfire by machine guns and most of the members killed or wounded, and the survivors withdrew to cover, it was discovered that a wounded man had been left at the farthest point to which the patrol had advanced. Sergeant Gribbon, then a corporal, volunteered to rescue him. Running a hundred yards over open country swept by withering machine-gun fire, he reached the severely wounded member of his patrol, and half dragged, half carried his helpless comrade back with him to safety. Home address: John Gribbon (cousin,) 1,430 Vyse Av., New York City.

Mechanic LAWRENCE CONROY, Co. I, 312th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpre, on Oct. 23. Seeing a comrade lying wounded in front of our lines, he voluntarily made his way forward and rescued the man from direct machine-gun fire. After all platoon leaders had become casualties he assumed command and very creditably directed the action throughout the entire attack. Next of kin: Andrew Conroy, father, 79 Joseph Street, Newark, N. J.

Corporal GEORGE GALLAGHER, (deceased,) Co. L, 50th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Jabiguone, on July 15, and near Jabiguone, on July 23. On the night of July 15, during the intense shelling which preceded the German offensive, he made numerous trips through fire and, collecting lost troops, conducted them to their place in the line. On July 23 he led a patrol through perilous fire, and established communication with them, on the right of his position. Home address: Winifred Gallagher, mother, 7,311 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private (first class) FREDERICH GLUCK, (Deceased,) Co. E, 165th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommerance, on Oct. 16. He volunteered to leave his battalion, which was in support, and help carry wounded men from the field of action. He was killed while in the performance of this mission, after having assisted in bringing in at least a dozen of his wounded comrades. Next of kin: Charles Gluck, brother, 335 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

Private ANGELO GILLOTTIE, Battery E, 12th Field Artillery.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, on Sept. 12. While acting as spare cannoneer, Private Gillottie sprang at a word from his executive officer to act at No. 1 of the supplementary crew for the first piece, whose entire crew were casualties. He assisted in laying aside the dead and wounded and continued in the service of his piece until the changes had been completed. Next of kin: Paul Gillottie, father, 310 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

Other awards are:

Captain Thomas H. Fallaw, 167th Infantry, Opelika, Ala.; First Lieutenant Duncan Prasier, 16th Infantry, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Charles C. Ford, (deceased.) Co. D, 141st Infantry, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant Thomas Cooper, Co. K, 371st Infantry, Darlington, S. C.; Sergeant Ernest E. Hall, Co. D, 3d Machine Gun Battalion, Buffalo, Ky.; Sergeant William M. Feigle, Headquarters, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Chicago, Ill.; Sergeant Leonard L. Guy, Co. C, 58th Infantry, Aberdeen, Wash.; Mechanic Ludwig Genrich, Co. I, 60th Infantry, South Bend, Ind.; Corporal John E. Craddock, 316th Military Police, Riverside, Cal.; Corporal Michael J. Cullen, Co. L, 364th Infantry, Chicago, Ill. Corporal John De Smidt, Co. G, 132d Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Corporal Fred Grumley, Co. I, 166th Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; Private First Class Mathew W. Forsyth, Jr., (deceased.) Battery E, 12th Field Artillery, Philadelphia, Penn.; Private first class Selmo Polton, Battery C, 122th Field Artillery, Odessa, Mo.; Private Joseph Delaney, Co. —, 28th Infantry, U. S. Army; Private Leroy Christensen, Co. F, 24 Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Glenwood, Minn.; private Albert Peter Reis, Co. M, 309th Infantry, Italy; Private John J. Eckweiler, (deceased.) Co. C, 3d Ammunition Train, Notch, Penn.; Private Daniel S. Flagg, Co. M, 121st Infantry, Chicago, Ill., and Private Carl M. Nelson, Co. F, First Gas Regiment, Seattle, Wash.

TO SELL CARTRIDGE CLOTH.

This Silk Fabric to be Disposed Of by the Government.

The War Department, through its sales organization, is asking for bids, which close on July 10, on 17,000,000 yards of cartridge cloth as it was prepared for military purposes. Tests were made to show that the cloth can be processed and offered as silk fabric suitable for dress goods, suitings, tapestries and other uses requiring a silk texture of heavy warp.

Displays of the cartridge cloth in its war state, and also as a processed material, have been arranged so that prospective purchasers may have an opportunity to inspect the goods. Samples of the materials in the different grades may be obtained by applying to the Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1,107 Broadway, where there is a display of the goods, and also samples of it processed, printed and dyed, showing its various uses and possibilities.

An analysis of the cartridge cloth bought by the Government to be used as casing for the propellent charge for projectiles fired by heavy artillery proved it to be a silk of high tensile strength. In its condition for military use it is a gray, gummy material resembling burlap, but by boiling the gum and oil are removed and it maybe dyed and printed in all shades and designs.

The supplies on which bids will be asked includes five different grades, and there are from two to three different weaves in each grade.

PRISONERS ROAMED SHIP.

69 Military Offenders Aboard Returning Transport Mingled with Soldiers.

The transport Wilhelmine docked here yesterday with 1,801 officers and men, most of whom belonged to the 51st Pioneer Infantry, who, since the armistice, went into the occupied territory, built bridges and graded and looked after railroads. Colonel J. L. Gilbrich was in command of the troops on the transport.

On the ship were sixty-nine military prisoners, including one convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Wilhelmina had no prison quarters on board and the prisoners were allowed to roam the ship with the enlisted men. Before the ship got into port a roundup showed that three were missing, and later one was found dressed in the uniform of a sailor. Before the ship reached quarantine yesterday the missing prisoners were located and all were transferred to Fort Jay, Governors Island, after the ship was docked. The majority have terms of less than four years to serve.

MRS. SKEELS ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Jury, After Deliberating Nearly Nine Hours, Finds She Did Not Poison Her Patient.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 3.—Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren, charged with having murdered Miss Florence W. Gay of Andover in December, 1916, by administering arsenic while acting as her nurse, was found not guilty by a jury here tonight.

Mrs. Lundgren became weak while waiting for the jury to report and was attended by her physician. She was pale when brought into the courtroom to hear the verdict, which was announced by Foreman Newhall at 9:32 o'clock. The jury had been out eight hours and forty-four minutes.

Judge Thayer cautioned the fifty spectators against making a demonstration, but there was applause when the foreman said, "Not guilty." The court thanked the jury and Mrs. Lundgren was discharged.

She was accompanied from the Court House by her nurse, Mrs. Margaret Hooper, and her brothers, Mark and William Wilkins of Bayonne, N. J.

Mrs. Lundgren later gave out the following statement from her husband's home, in Andover:

"I want to thank the public who have stood by me in this trial, and I feel that the verdict is a vindication of what I have always maintained: That I am innocent of either of the crimes with which I have been charged.

"I am grateful to the Court and jurors and the attendants. I bear no ill-will toward the other side."

District Attorney Henry G. Wells telegraphed tonight to Pierre Garson, Prosecuting Attorney of Hudson County, New Jersey, informing him of the verdict, and asking for instructions regarding a warrant here for Mrs. Lundgren's arrest, charging her with the murder of her brother, Albert J. H. Wilkins, at Bayonne, N. J.

Mrs. Lundgren earlier in the day gave a last word to the jury in defending herself against the murder charge. She denied to her counsel that she had given Miss Gay or her brother, Albert, any medicine not prescribed by a physician.

"I had nothing to gain by the death of Miss Gay or of my brother," she said. "I loved both."

After Mrs. Lundgren had been carried back to her usual place, Judge Thayer began his charge to the jury.

The defense took seventy-eight objections to the charge, one of them being that it was too argumentative.

COLUMBIA HOUSE TO OPEN.

Will be Centre of University's Courses in Americanization.

Columbia House, the centre of Columbia University's nation-wide campaign of Americanization, will be open, beginning Monday, July 7, for the use of the Summer session students, it was announced at the university yesterday. Persons from all over the country have registered for the unique grouping of courses in Americanism and allied subjects being offered in the Summer session. Figures for the first two days' registration indicate that the hopes to provide a body of instructors and a place for students who wish to prepare themselves for Americanization work, or to acquaint themselves with its underlying conditions.

General courses in the Summer Americanization program include a course styled "Americanization of the Immigrant," to be given by Henry H. Goldberger, Principal of Public School 18. This course is intended for those who are now or expect to be engaged in organizing, directing, or operating Americanization centres like the Americanization of the immigrants. Another course embracing the social system of the English-speaking peoples will be given by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, and will take up the distinctive achievement of the English-speaking peoples, intellectual outreaching, liberalized law and liberalized liberty, industrialism, democracy, world commerce, world distribution, and world influence. There will be wide variety of courses on American history and conditions, general social problems, foreign history and conditions, teaching English to foreigners, and foreign languages, including French, Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese, and Russian. There will also be courses in educational theory and practice and in educational community work, as well as courses in public health and standard of living. The list of teachers includes professors prominent at Columbia and at other American colleges and universities.

OPEN NEW SUBWAY JULY 9.

B. R. T. Extension from Times Sq. to 57th St. to be Put Into Operation.

The Broadway subway of the B. R. T. will be extended from Times Square, its present terminal, to 57th Street and Seventh Avenue at midnight on July 9, the express service will be extended from Union Square to Times Square on the same date, and some time between August 15 and September 15 the service will be extended to 60th Street and Lexington Avenue. The full service to Queensboro Plaza, via tunnel under the East River, is expected to be in operation early in the coming year.

This announcement was made yesterday by Transit Commissioner John H. Delaney, who said that local service to the new station at 57th Street would be operated on a two-minute headway during the rush hours and at a three and three-quarter-minute headway at other times. His announcement also said:

"For handling the traffic on the newly extended line there will be seven-car trains to 57th Street during the morning and evening and four-car trains outside of the rush periods. Trains of the same size will be used for the express service to and from Times Square. The result of this extension of the express service will be continuous express service between Times Square and Pacific Street, Brooklyn daily except between the hours of 1 A. M. and 6 A. M.

"The later extension to Lexington Avenue will place in service two additional stations, at Fifth Avenue and at Lexington Avenue in 60th Street. The Lexington Avenue station will be the last station local to the Manhattan line. At this point the line begins a steep incline into the tunnel, which is well along toward completion. The laying of tracks in the tunnel section was started ten days ago, and will be completed, it was estimated, within four months.

WARNS OF HIGHER PRICES.

Federal Reserve Board Urges Public to Finance Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In warning that still higher prices and a greater shortage of supply might be expected in the United States if foreign purchases are permitted to continue on the same basis as in the last few years, the Federal Reserve Board in its July bulletin made public today declared that the war period in exportation had come to an end, and that it was now the duty of the investing public to finance shipments needed by Europe.

"There is a shortage of many essential materials and commodities in the world at large," the board said. "Increased credit demand for goods for export necessarily implies relatively decreased supply of goods for domestic use. Demand and supply are automatically equalized by changes in price, but such changes in price are, in the circumstances here under consideration, necessarily upward. If a large export financing process is conducted by banks out of credit, the result is to place the fluid credit of our country at the disposal of foreigners in purchasing and settling for domestic products which they obtain from American producers."

Delaney to Assist Transit Counsel.

Transit Commissioner John H. Delaney yesterday appointed Joseph F. Maguire an assistant counsel in place of Warren I. Lee, who resigned. The salary is $7,000 a year. Mr. Maguire is 36 years old and has been a practising lawyer in Brooklyn for thirteen years.

SEE 'FIXED PRICE' IN BUILDING TRADE

Charges of Trust Methods Made at Joint Hearing on High Rents.

INDEPENDENTS ARE HEARD

Counsel for Committee Wants Evidence on Cost of Materials Put Before Grand Jury.

Testimony regarding a building trade organization which, it was charged, fixed prices for all materials used in building was given yesterday before the Joint Aldermanic and Mayoralty Committee which is investigating the causes of high rents. After the hearing Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, suggested to Chairman Nathan Hirsch that the evidence be given to District Attorney Swann in order that it might be presented to the Grand Jury as a basis for indictments for possible violations of the Donnelly anti-trust law. Mr. Hirsch promised to act immediately.

Witnesses testified yesterday that there was an organization known as the Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials, composed of about fifty or sixty building material dealers, manufacturers, and agents; that the association practically controlled the selling prices for most of the building materials sold in New York City; that it was next to impossible to obtain membership in the organization, as two members voting in the negative disqualified an applicant for membership; that dealers outside of the association who desired to purchase goods from members of the association were prevented by the by-laws from doing so, but occasionally made purchases secretly.

Wright B. Goss, President, Manager, and Director of the Empire Brick and Supply Company, a member of the Association, and S. J. Treat, its Secretary, were subpoenaed yesterday and placed on the witness stand. Robert A. Matthews of the Eden Brick and Supply Company and Frederick Fox of the Central Dealers Supply Company testified that they had attempted to join the Association, but had been blackballed for no given reason. They asserted that the Association by fixing the prices of building materials prevented building operations by keeping the cost of materials high, and that it entirely did away with competition. Dissolving the association, they said, would give an impetus to building construction for it would revive competition in building.

Mr. Goss, the first witness, said that the Association was a membership corporation; that a man had to be proposed by three members, and that the present membership was composed of a majority of dealers, with some five or six agents. He testified that if a man who was unable to become a member of the Association desired to buy brick he could not buy it from a member of the Association, because the members did business only with each other. He said that the quantity of brick sold other than by members of the Association was negligible.

Secretary Treat said he never saw a "price list sheet," but that he sent the members "cost list" sheets. He said that the data on the "cost lists" was made up from figures furnished him by manufacturers, members of the association. He did not know who the individuals were who got up the lists, and said that he had destroyed copies of all the lists sent out with the exception of the last one.

UKRAINIANS SEEK TRUCE.

Try to Open Negotiations with Poles Following Loss of Tarnopol.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—From Warsaw it is reported that the Ukrainian troops in East Galicia have been further defeated. Polish troops have recaptured Brody, Zlocsov, and Tarnopol.

The Ukrainian Chief Command has expressed the wish to resume negotiations for an armistice.

PROTEST FOREIGNERS' TAX.

Roper Believes It Is Handicapping American Money Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Protests to the Treasury Department against the present tax on interest paid to non-resident foreigners depositing in American banks have met with a sympathetic response from Collector of Internal Revenue Roper and other Treasury officials. Mr. Roper has recently said in letters that this taxation handicaps the United States as an international money market and discourages other countries from doing business here.

Many of the protests have come from banking institutions on the Mexican border, which compare the American policy with that of the Canadian banks. The Canadian banks allow Mexican concerns to carry balances in Montreal and make checks through New York branches of the banks without payment of any tax, British banks offer to carry Central and South American deposits without the tax.

It is possible that some legislation may be sought from Congress that will repeal the tax, and thus remove one of the restrictions that prevent this country from becoming an international money market.

ENFORCE BETTING-ODDS BAN

Warrants for Publishing Them and Selling the Papers in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 3.—Nine warrants charging violation of the State law in selling newspapers containing betting odds on horse races and two charging publication of such information were issued in Police Court here today.

Six of the warrants charging the sale of papers are against Frank and Louis Grosscup, proprietors of the Wolverine News Company. Three were issued against Max and Sal Solomon, proprietors of the Solomon News Company. Chicago, Toronto, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and New York newspapers are named as having been distributed by the two companies.

The warrants charging publication of betting odds were issued against E. D. Stair, President, and W. H. Pettibone, business manager of The Detroit Free Press.

New York After Thaw Again.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 3.—Attorney General W. I. Schaffer today fixed next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for a hearing on the request of Governor Smith of New York for the return to that State of Harry Thaw. District Attorney Swann of New York will be represented and Thaw's counsel, former Judge J. J. Gordon, of Philadelphia, will probably oppose the move of the New York authorities.

Spending $6,636,000 on Highways.

ALBANY, July 3.—Highway construction contracts in excess of $6,636,000 have been or are being awarded, State Highway Commissioner Frederick Stuart Greene reported to Governor Smith today. Contracts under way to build and rebuild 304 miles of highways amount to $6,155,909. Bids are being opened for construction contracts for 208 miles of highway at a cost of $2,480,795, and there are two repair contracts amounting to $145,000.

POPE TELLS OF STEPS TO PROTECT MISSIONS

At First Consistory Held Since the War Began He Confirms All Appointments.

ROME, July 3, (Associated Press.)—Pope Benedict delivered today a short allocution to the Sacred College regarding steps taken for the protection of Catholic missions, especially in former German colonies.

The Pope said that as soon as it was realized that some clauses of the German Peace Treaty were infringing upon the rights and interests of Catholic missions he wrote to delegates at the Peace Conference asking them to make some provision to modify these clauses in a spirit of justice.

More than twenty Cardinals, many Bishops and Archbishops and other high dignitaries of the church attended the consistory, Mgr. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was in attendance.

The Pope at the consistory appointed Cardinal Boschi as Bishop of Frascati and Mgr. Cadi to be Patriarch of Antioch in the Greek Melchite rite. He also confirmed all Archbishops and Bishops appointed by brief since the last consistory, this being the first one held since the war began.

Discussing the mission of Archbishop Bonzano and Cerretti to the Peace Conference, the Pope said:

"We sent to Paris the most distinguished prelate of the Roman Curia to look after the interests of the Catholic missions. Now, I am very happy to inform you that owing to the spirit of fairness shown by the personages at the Peace Conference our requests in greater part have been satisfied. I hope these same personages will be guided by the same spirit of fairness in putting into execution the provisions which have been adopted concerning Catholic missions, not only in the interest of religion, but also in the interest of humanity and civilizatition.

"As hostilities now finally are ended, we implore the Divine Benevolence to grant our wishes, namely, that the blockade which caused so much famine and distress be raised immediately, that all prisoners be repatriated as soon as possible, and last, that all peoples and nations shall reunite in bonds of Christian charity, a spirit we have never ceased to inculcate and without which any treaty of peace will be valueless."

FRANCE'S VATICAN POLICY.

Pichon Explains Appointment of Bishops in Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, July 3.—The appointment by the French Government of Catholic bishops for Metz and Strasbourg furnished the subject for an animated debate on the Government's policy toward the Vatican in the Chamber of Deputies today.

M. Demonsin charged that the Government had engaged in unofficial diplomacy with the Vatican, and Jean Bon declared the law separating Church and State had been violated.

Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, explained that the policy of the Government contemplated the upholding of the Concordat in force in Alsace and that there was a true separation of Church and State in the rest of France. He said the bishops were appointed for majority of dealers, with some five or six agents. It is testified that if a man who was unable to become a member of the Association desired to buy brick he could not buy it from a member of the Association, because the members did business only with each other. He said that the quantity of brick sold other than by members of the Association was negligible.

Secretary Treat said he never saw a "price list sheet," but that he sent the members "cost list" sheets. He said that the data on the "cost lists" was made up from figures furnished him by manufacturers, members of the association. He did not know who the individuals were who got up the lists, and said that he had destroyed copies of all the lists sent out with the exception of the last one.

FRENCH CAUSE FIUME ROWS.

Report of Anti-Italian Attitude of Troops Stirs Rome.

Rome, July 3.—The newspapers report that new incidents have occurred at Fiume, owing to the attitude of French soldiers. The Corriere Della Sera says that a French soldier attacked an Italian girl, tearing from her a badge of the Italian colors, trampling upon it and uttering insulting epithets against Italy. An indignant crowd pursued the soldier, who was wounded and fainting when rescued by Italian soldiers.

The news spreading, a crowd hunted all French officers and soldiers, who were obliged to hide in houses. They were defended by Italian and British soldiers and sailors, some of whom were wounded.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by previous reports from Fiume, published in the press, that French soldiers belonging to Inter-Allied forces passed through Fiume, shouting "Vive Jugo-Slavia; Vive France; Vive Jugo-Slavia and Fiume; Death to Italy."

Dispatches from Fiume state that the disorder caused by such a demonstration was so grave among the Italian population that serious consequences might have followed, but for the prompt intervention of Italian carbineers.

General Vaccarolli, commander of the Inter-Allied forces at Fiume, is reported to have lodged a protest with the French General.

Newspapers here remark that statements, declaring the friendship of France to Italy, uttered on official occasions in Paris by President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau, "seem irony when constantly contradicted by hostile French officials wherever they have come in contact with Italian interests on the Adriatic, Asia Minor, or Africa."

PARIS MEDAL TO PERSHING.

City Confers Similar Honor on Admiral Knapp.

PARIS, July 3.—The Independence Day celebration in France began formally this afternoon with a brilliant reception at the Hotel de Ville in honor of General Pershing and Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, representing the army and the navy, when gold medals were presented to them by the city.

Among the guests were Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France; Marshal Foch, General Weygand of Marshal Foch's staff, many members of the Diplomatic Corps and officers of both the American and French armies and navies.

M. Evain, President of the Municipal Council, greeted the guests. "The Fourth of July is henceforth a popular fête day in France, something like our Fourteenth of July," M. Evain said, "because for us these two days make only one, our sentiments are so intimately bound to yours."

General Pershing replied to the greeting for the United States.

LONDON, July 3.—The Corporation of the City of London decided today to give the freedom of the city and swords of honor to Marshal Foch and General Pershing.

LANSING EAGER TO RETURN.

Large Problems of Reorganizing the State Department.

PARIS, July 3.—Secretary Lansing feels that his presence in Washington in the near future will be necessary because of the increased duties of the State Department, due to the problems growing out of the peace settlement. It was for this reason that he decided recently to return to the United States, fixing his departure for the middle of July and planning after his return to make an appeal to Congress for funds to enable the Department to cope properly with its new tasks.

The present personnel and organization of the State Department, it is said, is inadequate to meet the situation now facing it. Among other extensions necessary is the formation of a bureau on International Commissions, as some sixty commissions are provided for in the various treaties. Many new offices and an enlarged foreign trade council staff also are necessary.

Danes Deny Schleswig Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A cablegram received today by the Danish legation from the foreign office in Copenhagen denies that an agreement has been reached between the Danish Government and American bankers for a loan in connection with the reunion of Schleswig.

ORDERS ARMY CUT TO 180,000 AT ONCE

War Department Speeds Up Demobilization on Congress's Failure to Vote Funds.

STRENGTH NOW IS 965,000

General March Wants Commissioned Personnel Reduced to Normal by Sept. 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The refusal of the Republican leaders in control of Congress to meet the recommendations of the Administration for an army of 500,000 men and the reductions carried in the Army Appropriation bill have forced General March, Chief of Staff, to take steps for retrenchment all along the line in army matters, wherever that is possible. General March sent a telegram tonight to all military commands throughout the United States calling for reduction of the commissioned personnel and making it plain that all officers holding emergency commissions will be discharged before the end of September. The text of General March's telegram follows:

Appropriations for the support of the army make it necessary that immediate and energetic steps be taken by you to expedite reduction of commissioned personnel. By Sept. 30, 1919, it will be necessary that a peacetime strength of commissioned personnel, as provided by the National Defense act, be reached and that officers of permanent establishment be returned to their regular grade. All officers holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointment, will be discharged on or before that date. The commanding officers of all departments, ports of embarkation, chiefs of all staff corps, and the commanding officers of all camps and military stations not under jurisdiction of any of the above, will take immediate steps to readjust the duties of commissioned personnel under their jurisdiction and to cause discharge of officers holding only emergency commissions as rapidly as possible, and in such manner that all will be discharged on or before Sept. 30, 1919.

The War Department also announced today that it has been decided to discontinue the use of Camps Meade, Custer, Bowie, Funston, and Jackson and Fort Oglethorpe as demobilization centres because of the decrease in the number of men returning from overseas. After July 10 no more troops will be sent to these camps for discharge.

The use of Camp Upton as a debarkation camp will be discontinued after July 15, and the use of Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S. C., as ports of debarkation will be discontinued after July 15.

Due to the discontinuance of the use of these camps, after July 10 men from overseas en route for points in North Texas will be sent to Camp Pike for discharge; men for points in the northern and southern peninsulas of Michigan will be sent to Camps Grant and Sherman; men for Arkansas will be sent to Camp Dodge; men for Tennessee, South Carolina, and Florida will be sent to Camp Gordon; men landing at Newport News and bound for points in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and men landing in New York for Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia will be sent Camps Lee and Dix.

General Pershing today advised the War Department that the Third Army had been discontinued and the troops composing it will hereafter be known as the "American Forces in Germany."

"The Third Army has been discontinued on this date," said General Pershing's message to the department. "The troops constituting it will hereafter be designated the American Forces in Germany. Major Gen. Henry T. Allen has been assigned to the command of these forces, relieving Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, who will return to the United States."

965,000 Now Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 3. (Associated Press.)—Orders for the demobilization of the army by Sept. 30 to the peacetime strength of approximately 180,000 officers and men, authorized by the National Defense act, were issued today by the War Department.

The National Defense act authorized a total of 169,493 officers and men for the line and 63,815 officers and men for the staff corps and departments. A reduction of the military establishment to these figures means that 100,000 men below the strength authorized in the 1920 Army bill, but officials explained this reduction would be necessary to compensate for the heavy excess now existing over the authorized total.

Announcement that the army would be reduced to less than 283,308 officers and men by Sept. 30 was accepted here to mean that definite plans had been made to withdraw practically the entire American expeditionary forces before many weeks.

The number of men necessary to garrison domestic ports and the defense of the insular possessions would be almost the total of the authorized peace-time total.

Latest figures on the strength of the army show that there are about 900,000 men and 63,000 officers under arms. To reduce this to 12,263 officers and 221,043 men in two months will require almost superhuman efforts, military experts said.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Plunkett, Rear Admiral C. P., assigned to command Des. Squad. No. 3 of Atlantic Fleet.

Niles, Lt. Cmdr. E. K., will report to Dist. Communication Supt. at 1st Naval Dist.

Godwin, Lt. Cmdr. D. C., assigned as aid flag lieutenant on staff of Vice Admiral Williams, chief of Squad. No. 1 and Div. No. 1 of Pacific Fleet.

Tanske, Lt. G. C., to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, in Machinery Div.

David, Lt. B., to command the Eagle No. 22 when commissioned.

Petry, Lt. F., to the Pennsylvania.

White, Lt. J. W., to Boston Naval Hosp.

Folsom, Lt. S. A., to Casual Replacement Bat., at Quantico, Va.

Bigelow, Lt. A. F., will report to Fleet Surg. of Atlantic Fleet.

Ferguson, Lt. R. A., to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Education Notes.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that Sarah Elkus and Anna H. Wilcox be assigned to duty in connection with the supervision of continuation classes for such time during the Summer vacation period as may be required, at $5 a day.

It has also recommended the assignment of Robert G. Weyh, a teacher of shopwork, to the Bureau of Vocational Activities, to take charge of all matters relating to technical supplies, at an additional compensation of $300 a year, the assignment to be for one year.

Adelaide Memberg, a special teacher of physical training, will be assigned to the office of the Director of Physical Training from Sept. 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, 1920, without change of title or compensation. A substitute will be assigned to Miss Memberg's place in Brooklyn.

The assignment of Maximilian Kemov, a teacher of mechanical drawing in the Murray Hill Vocational School, to the office of the Director of Vocational Activities will be continued for another year at $1,800 a year, with additional compensation of $600 a year.

The Vacation Playgrounds of the Board of Education will conduct Independence Day celebrations at 10:30 A. M. today. The program will include the following numbers: A block parade, in which all the children will take part, costumed to represent various nations; a greeting by the Chairman of the meeting; the singing of "America" by all present; the reading of a letter from President Frail of the Board of Education; declamation by selected pupil; music by orchestra or chorus; reading of President Wilson's Independence Day proclamation; a drill by a selected group, and a patriotic song by all. One of the most important features of the program will be an Independence Day oration. The address will be followed by patriotic quotations by the boys and girls and patriotic addresses by distinguished guests, and at 12 o'clock it is planned to have all present salute the flag and sing "The Star Spangled Banner." These celebrations will be held in 180 playgrounds. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons will take part.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There was a disturbance of moderate intensity central Thursday night over the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico and moving northward toward Northwestern Florida. Thus far it has been attended by squalls over the East Gulf and rains in Florida and Southern Georgia. Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast at and between New Orleans and Key West. Warm weather prevailed during Thursday throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys, and the region of the great lakes.

The highest temperature reported from the Eastern States was 94 degrees at Boston, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Harrisburg, and Parkersburg. At Atlantic City the temperature of 94 degrees equals the highest ever before recorded at that station in the month of July. The weather has become cooler over the Upper Mississippi valley, the North Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region, over which districts showers and thunderstorms occurred during Thursday.

Winds off Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, gentle and moderate variable, partly cloudy weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle variable winds and fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate southeast and south, partly cloudy weather, showers off the Georgia and Florida coast. East Gulf, fresh and strong shifting winds, with squalls and showery weather.

FORECASTS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Fair and continued warm Friday; local thunder showers probably Saturday, with somewhat lower temperature by Saturday night.

Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Fair and continued warm Friday; Saturday local thunder showers and somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M. 76	57	4 P. M. 94		76
6 A. M. 75	57	6 P. M. 93		76
8 A. M. 77	57	8 P. M. 90		69
12 M. 83	66	11 P. M. 88		67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 84; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 93. Maximum temperature, 95 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 74 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

Fire Record.

1:15—390 East 4; Joseph Brickel.....Slight
3:10—1,784 Broadway; not given..Not given
4:50—315 Central Park West; Jacoby Gasseson.....Not given
5:20—314 East 97 St.; not given..Not given
8:15—585 Madison St.; not given..Not given
9:05—151 East 32 St.; James Brennan.....Not given
9:20—408 East 83 St.; Lena Kohn....Slight
9:40—801 West 184th St.; Max Cohen.....Not given
11:20—118 Mulberry St.; not given.....None
11:50—185 St. at West Farms Road; Johnson Co.....Slight
12:40—15 East 53 St.; Edward Cinch.....Not given
1:30—313 Concord Av.; E. Zrershernar.....Slight
3:25—131 West 33 St. (vacant lot)....None
4:50—353 Lafayette St.; not given.....Slight
5:25—1,427 Wilkins Av.; not given....Slight
5:30—786 Southern Boulevard; auto; J. McKeon.....Slight
7:00—649 West 34 St; not given.....Slight
7:35—47 Division St.; s s Scroca..Not given
7:35—47 Division St.; s s Scroca..Not given
8:10—114 E. 58th St.; J. Bader.....Slight
9:10—553 W. 136th St....Not given; none
9:30—214 W. 61st St.; R. Jones.....Slight
9:30—71 Mangin St.; H. Solsberg.....Slight
9:50—1,382 Unionport Rd.; not given.....Slight
10:00—1,442 Vyse Av., (awning,) Mrs. Baugh.....Slight
10:30—189 W. 100th St.; I. Dersbor...Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. July 5: Sergeant George Zeiss, from 76th to 77th. Assigned to bicycle duty in 65th: D. J. McCarthy, Joseph Pessolano, Harry Schaaf. To take effect 8 A. M. July 5: P. F. Horan, Jr., from 67th to 90th; G. L. Kennedy, from 90th; Thomas Langan, from Bridge C to Bridge D; S. F. Crotty, from Bridge C to Bridge D; J. J. Cunningham, from Traffic Div., Sub. B, to 111th; Benjamin Merritt, Traffic Div., Sub. D, to Sub. B.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. C. C. Westervelt, 18th, to clerical duty in office of the Property Clerk, Manhattan, for 30 days, from July 5.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. J. J. Devane, 16th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. July 6; W. J. Henry, 83d, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. July 6; Patrol. Walter Zeis, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. July 6; B. J. Tighe, Headquarters Division, for 12 days, from 8 A. M. July 21.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. Lester Pettigrew, 51st, from 10:50 P. M. June 24, during disability; J. J. McLernan, 65th, from 1:50 P. M. June 25, during disability; W. P. McClosky, Traffic Div., from 1:25 P. M. June 25 to 12 P. M. June 27; O. H. Plate, Traffic Div., Motor Cycle Squad No. 2, from 6:30 P. M. June 24, during disability; G. W. Bannon, 183d, from 1:08 P. M. June 15, during disability.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M. July 5, they having been honorably discharged from army: Firemen, 1st grade, J. A. Maine, Eng. 167; Henry Smith, Eng. 207; J. Garrett, H. & L. 43; T. H. M. Maguire, H. & L. 44. Fireman, 2d grade, Patrick Duggan, H. & L. 18.

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces for July 12 an examination for attendant (male nurse). A vacancy in the Public Health Service, Stapleton, N. Y., at $60 a month and subsistence, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60. Graduation from a training school for nursing is not necessary, but applicants must have had practical experience in nursing. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.....5:29 | Sun sets.....8:31

THE TIDES.

| | High

NIXON PROMISES AID TO B. R. T. RECEIVER

Public Service Commissioner Favors Three-Cent Charge for Transfers.

DOUBTS HIS POWER TO ACT

Declares He Does Not Favor Separation of Surface Lines or Adoption of Zone System.

At the conclusion of the argument yesterday before Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon in favor of the application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for permission to charge 3 cents for transfers on its surface lines, the Commissioner said that he would give the company relief in its need of additional income if he were advised that he had the power.

Permission to charge for transfers at points where the law does not require the issuance of free transfers, the abrogation of the transfer privileges ordered by the Commission, and a direct increase in fare were set forth by counsel as the methods by which relief could be given to the company to enable it to earn enough to meet its charges. Unless some of these measures are approved the company will seek to separate some of its lines and will establish the zone system. In either case, it was pointed out, the charge might be as much as 15 cents for a ride which now costs 5 cents.

Concerning the contention of the company's counsel that he had the power to abrogate the transfer order made by the former Commission, Commissioner Nixon said that he did not want to abrogate the transfer order or to do away with the transfer privileges. He added that he desired to permit the companies to charge for transfers, if that was necessary, rather than cut off the transfers, and that he did not want to wait until the lines were disintegrated before fixing a joint rate.

Assistant Corporation Counsel E. J. Kahler contended that the Commission had no power to authorize a charge for transfers from one line to another when the companies operating the lines were held under one lessee. A. M. Williams, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said that the estimated increase in the company's revenues through a three-cent charge for transfers would be about $1,600,000 a year. He added that the deficit for the nine months from July 1, 1918, to Feb. 28, 1919, was $1,784,000, and that the cost of carrying passengers under the present transfer order of 1914 was $3,000,000 a year. Other figures presented by Mr. Williams were that in 1917 49.99 per cent. of the passengers rode on transfers, and that since 1911 there had been no substantial increase in cash fares. Lindley M. Garrison, the receiver, said that Commissioner Nixon "had no power to save the property it could not be saved at all."

And we do not know," he added, "whether you can save us."

TO CREMATE WILKINS'S BODY

Brooklyn Music Teacher Gives $110 to Pay Funeral Expenses.

The body of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who committed suicide in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola last week, after being convicted of wife murder, will be cremated tomorrow at the Fresh Pond Crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Mrs. May L. Stacy, a music teacher, who lives at 435 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, last night deposited $110 at Cordell's undertaking establishment in Hempstead to pay for the cremation of the body. When the offer was made Assistant District Attorney Downing obtained the permission of Coroner Walter E. Jones to accept it.

Charles N. Wysong, one of the attorneys for Dr. Wilkins, said Mrs. Stacy telephoned him yesterday and that arrangements were going to be done with Dr. Wilkins's body. He replied that he did not know, and said he thought the body would be buried in Potter's Field.

"Oh, that would be terrible," the woman replied, according to Mr. Wysong. "That can't be done." She said she was willing to pay for the cremation and Mr. Wysong told her he thought there would be no objection. It is said that Mrs. Stacy never saw Dr. Wilkins, but had written him letters, expressing sympathy and pity, and had recommended that he read certain passages in the Bible. It has not been decided whether the ashes will be buried beside the body of Mrs. Wilkins in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Lecture—a special discussion of "The Accountancy-trained Man—His Market Value," by Horatio N. Drury, will be given at Pace Institute Tuesday evening, July 8, 6 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.Y.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Penmanship Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street. Secretarial training; individual instruction. All year.

WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, FIFTH AVE. AT 12TH ST. 59th Year. 60,000 Graduates.

HOFFMAN SCHOOL OF ACTING.—Public speaking, elocution. Carnegie Hall, Circle 2829.

Kew-Forest School Summer Tutoring Session. Preparation for College and Make-up examinations. FOREST HILLS and KEW GARDENS, LONG ISLAND. 45 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal.

SPANISH taught in your home or my studio, correct and spoken grammatically, correct pronunciation. Prof. Fernandez, 220 W. 71st.

WILLISTON SEMINARY for Boys. 79th year. Lower school in separate building. Rockwell, Joseph M. Sayer, L.H.D., Principal, Easthampton, Mass.

French taught by highly educated French woman. D 26 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

MODERN SOCIETY DANCING taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Henry J. Durling, 47 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 3025.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT. Course in Elementary Swimming and Diving. Special Course in Diving. Speed Swimming. Call or write for Booklet T. 12 West 44th Street—308 West 59th St.

Learn to Swim, Dive and Save Life. HARRY BEATON, B. L. S. S. Adults and Children. Day and Evening. Private water. Write, phone or call. 7 West 67th Street. Columbus 4294.

P. S. DU PONT GIVES $2,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS

Creates Trust Fund for the Betterment of Rural Education in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—An announcement was made today at the Summer School at Delaware College that Pierre S. du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Company, had created a trust fund of $2,000,000 for remodeling and modernizing the public schools of Delaware, outside of Wilmington, to be expended during the next four years.

The only stipulation is that each district shall raise by taxation an amount equal to the sum apportioned to it. Four hundred thousand dollars will be applied to the improvement of schools for colored children.

Mr. du Pont has already given $1,500,000 for the betterment of Delaware College at Newark, Del.

BOOST BRITISH FOOD PRICES

American peculators Quick to Profit by Official Blunders.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—State blunder over the country's cheese supply, by which American speculators profited, was disclosed today by W. H. Watkins, who is a member of the Consumers' Council, which consults with the Ministry of Food.

Speaking to a Daily Chronicle representative, he said the Ministry of Food had an offer of this season's production of cheese from Canada. The Ministry of Food favored the Government purchasing the cheese in the interests of British consumers, but the Treasury refused to advance the necessary money. The result was that American speculators bought up the Canadian cheese, and it is being passed to the British public at an enhanced price.

Mr. Watkins also said that the Ministry of Food had decided to resume bacon buying in the interests of the public. This resumption of complete control would mean the elimination of the speculator. He explained that when the Consumers' Council was recently in consultation with the Ministry of Food it was pointed out to the council that arrangements which existed between the Ministry of Food and the American authorities represented by Mr. Hoover made a reduction in the price of bacon possible while the control remained. On the other hand the pig population of America had so increased that it was regarded as a twelve to one chance against prices being increased if the control were removed. The control as it affected wholesale dealings, was therefore removed.

The result was that the twelve to one chance came off and speculation drove the wholesale prices to such a height that the Ministry of Food had now taken action. If the Ministry is able to purchase from America at the terms it expects the rise in price may be confined to a penny or twopence per pound.

LABOR LEADERS TO SAIL.

Gompers and Tobin Will Attend Amsterdam International Congress.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer, head of the Teamsters' Union, will sail from New York on July 11 on the Mauretania to represent the American Federation of Labor at the Amsterdam International Trade Union Congress, which will open on July 25.

In addition to a discussion of the international labor attitude toward the labor congress to be held in Washington in October, the Amsterdam congress probably will decide the question of moving the international headquarters from Berlin. It is believed that the seat of the League of Nations will be the future headquarters of the international trade union movement.

In a statement issued yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, it was said that American labor has held to a firm and consistent policy since the war began, and that this was affirmed at the Atlantic City convention.

"However, European labor has not in all cases a record of such strength of purpose," the statement continued. "It has wabbled and twisted through all the convolutions of emotional pacifism and intellectual weakness. The probability is that American labor will go to Amsterdam to encounter much the same kind of an impossibilist wall that it has encountered on previous visits. American labor is going over the ocean to fight one more battle for reason and for the progress of democracy through permanent peace."

G. M. JONES RESIGNS.

Expert in Department of Commerce Will Join Staff of New York Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Grosvenor M. Jones, first assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has resigned his position to become an assistant manager of a prominent New York City bank. The resignation is to take effect on August 1. It is planned to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Philip B. Kennedy, now commercial attaché at London, and to have him act as director during the absence of Burwell S. Cutler, who is going abroad to study the economic situation in Europe and the effectiveness of the bureau's work there.

Prof. Kennedy has been commercial attaché at London for nearly two years, prior to which he served in a similar capacity in Australia. Before entering the service of the bureau he was director of the day division, school of commerce, of New York University. He has also been assistant in economics at Harvard, and at one time carried out an investigation of free ports in Europe for the Merchants Association of New York. He was educated at Beloit, Occidental College, at Harvard.

Mr. Jones has been with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce more than six years and has given special attention to the silk, the woolen and worsted, the paper and pulp, and the pottery industries. More recently he has studied port development and ocean transportation.

Can't Enforce Fireworks Law.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The use of fireworks and explosives in the celebration of Independence Day tomorrow is prohibited under the wartime explosives law, but as Congress failed to make any appropriation for the enforcement of the act this fiscal year officials said violators probably would escape punishment.

Ypres Land for Canadian Memorial.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The Belgian Minister of the Interior has offered a parcel of land in the neighborhood of Ypres to the Canadian authorities for the erection of a war memorial and museum, recalling the tribute paid by Canadian troops on Belgian soil during the war.

Picked American Force for Paris.

PARIS, July 2.—The United States Army will be represented at the Fourth of July ceremony in the Place de la Concorde by a picked regiment from the Army of Occupation, consisting of one company from each brigade of the first six divisions besides a band.

RICH MAN ARRESTED IN TAX FRAUD CASE

J. C. Brownstone Accused of Offering $25,000 to Witness Against Pictorial Review.

HELD UNDER $25,000 BAIL

Said to Have Sought to Avoid Trap by Conducting Negotiations While Walking in Fifth Avenue.

J. C. Brownstone, of 84 Fifth Avenue, owner of a chain of clothing stores, was arrested yesterday on the charge of offering Nathaniel W. Gropper, an Internal Revenue agent, $25,000 to "throw" the case against Jay A. Weber, Secretary of the Pictorial Review Company, who is awaiting trial on the charge of offering $25,000 to Gropper to join in a plan to defraud the Government out of approximately $500,000 in taxes due from the Pictorial Review Company.

Brownstone, who is not connected with the Pictorial Review Company, and is independently wealthy, is alleged to have interested himself in the matter at the request of a friend. The clothier, who was arrested at his office yesterday, pleaded not guilty before Commissioner Hitchcock and was released under $25,000 bail.

Assistant United States District Attorney Benjamin De Witt said yesterday that he had been greatly puzzled that, after the alleged offer of a bribe of $25,000 to the Internal Revenue agent had resulted in an arrest another person should approach the same man in the same case with an offer of the same amount. He asserted, however, that Brownstone had sought to avoid the pitfalls which had resulted in the arrest of Weber, who is alleged to have been trapped by witnesses to the offer of a bribe at the Hotel McAlpin.

Weber is only a small stockholder in the Pictorial Review Company and had a prospect of gaining personally only a very small share of the sum of approximately $500,000 which, it is alleged, the Government was to lose. The alleged second attempt to bribe the Federal agent is believed to have been made, not so much for the benefit of Weber, as for the sake of another man, who is believed to have been the real principal and a large prospective beneficiary in the alleged plan to cheat the Government. The investigation of the alleged first attempt to bribe Gropper has led to belief that several persons were in the plot to swindle the Government out of half a million of dollars and to divide it among themselves. The real purpose of the alleged attempt to destroy Gropper's testimony is believed to be to prevent him from taking the stand against others besides Weber.

According to Gropper, he became acquainted with Brownstone while working for the Government in connection with the income tax on the books of the clothier's firm. On June 23, after the arrest of Weber, Gropper said he received a request by telephone to call on Brownstone. Gropper did so and had the first of a series of talks with the clothier that ended on June 30 and resulted in the arrest of Brownstone yesterday.

The first plan that was adopted, according to Gropper, to insure secrecy for their conversations was for the two men to hold their discussions mainly on foot. The clothier is alleged to have worked out the plan to save the alleged culprits in the Pictorial Review case in the course of several walks up and down Fifth Avenue, during which the bribe offer is said to have opened at $5,000 and gradually risen to twenty-five times that sum. The first proposal, according to Gropper, was that he should leave the country. It was suggested that a liberal allowance for expenses should be provided. In addition to the alleged bribe, Gropper said, it was hinted that he should break down in his story, after taking the witness stand, become confused, contradict his own testimony, and destroy his value as a witness, so that Weber, and others who might later be accused of complicity in the same transaction, would go free.

At the same time, it is alleged, an earnest attempt was made to find out how much evidence the Government had as to the inside facts of the attempted income tax fraud, involving others of great wealth and prominence than Weber.

Assistant District Attorney De Witt refused to say whether there was any interview on the subject, except while the two men were on foot and in motion, but the complaint was made by another Federal agent, R. H. Oyler, who alleges that he overheard conversations between Brownstone and Gropper on this subject. In the complaint it is alleged:

"That the defendant, J. C. Brownstone, well knowing the facts and with intent corruptly and unlawfully to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice, did offer and promise the said Nathaniel W. Gropper $25,000 if he would refuse to testify in the said cause between the United States of America and Jay A. Weber and would give false and inaccurate and conflicting testimony on the trial of said issue."

The charge is violation of Section 135 of the United States Criminal Code, relating to the offering of bribes to Federal employes. Federal accountants were set to work on the books of Brownstone yesterday preparatory to a study of the accuracy of his own returns for income taxes.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Improvement of business of late is emphasized by the week's surveys made by the mercantile agencies. The first half of 1919, says Dun's Review, closed with good progress toward the restoration of pre-war conditions. Continuing, the review says:

The general stability of domestic business during the readjustment era is attested by the strikingly favorable record of failures, which were fewer in number in the six months just ended than in nearly four decades, and the prevailing sentiment in financial and commercial circles is one of satisfaction with results already achieved and of optimism regarding future prospects. While foreign exchanges with nations that is now possible, interest in the development of overseas commerce further increases, and the enlarging demands of the many buyers who have come into the markets here over significant every important foreign country testify to the extensive needs abroad for American commodities. The present extreme prices apparently do not discourage purchasing where supplies are urgently required, either to fill immediate wants or for replenishment purposes, and consumption of staple articles and luxuries, even in sections where crop indications are disappointing, continues of notable dimensions.

Bradstreet's says:

More truly than at any previous time since before the great war began, is ordinary distributive demand making a virtual roll call of the country's products. Some hitherto lagging lines, such as the metals particularly, are showing increasing confidence on the buying side, and records of June output show that the announcement of the turn having been made some time ago was fully justified. Reports of increased buying, enlarged mill outputs, heavier pig production and an increasing number of furnaces in blast are accompanied this week by advices of higher prices asked by eastern furnaces, while scrap metal, an old-time barometer of the trade, has been again marked up. Building is increasing in activity, and lumber, building hardware and other materials are still growing in demand.

Fruit Company Helps Ex-Soldiers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 3.—To facilitate the return of soldiers to civil life, the United Fruit Company is offering to take back to Panama or Costa Rica, free of charge, every ex-soldier who was formerly in their employ.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

These Again Show an Excess of Advances Over Declines.

For the third time in succession Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week showed a considerable excess of advances over declines. In the foodstuffs alone the advances nearly doubled the declines, the features being the general strength of provisions and the price weakness shown by the dairy products. In the general list there were sixty-one changes, of which forty-two were advances, compared with the same number of advances in sixty revisions last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$6.00	$6.00	
Beans, n., c., 100 lbs.	11.75	11.75	$13.75
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	49¼	53¼	44¼
State d., c. to f., lb.	.40	.40	.39
Cabbage, per bbl.	2.00	1.25	2.00
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.33	.33	.24
Codfish, Gd. No. 1, 100 lbs.	12.00	12.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	↑.22½	↑.22½	.09¼
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	↑.25½	↑.25	.11¾
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.55	.65	.53
Eggs, West., ists. doz.	.44	.45	.37
Flour, pat., 190 lbs.	11.50	11.50	11.50
Flour, X bar, bbl.	8.00	8.00	7.75
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	12.00
Potatoes, new, bbl.	3.00	3.00	4.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.13	.13¼	.10
Sugar, raw gr., lb.	5.90	6.00	5.90
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.25½
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 14lbs down, lb.	29¾	29½	.25¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	11.75
Hams, sug., in tcs., lb.	.35½	.35	.27
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	21.40	20.00	18.45
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	33.40	34.90	25.80
Pork, mess, bbl.	54.00	56.00	45.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.00	10.35	10.00
Barley, malt, bushel	1.27	1.25	1.33
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	1.94¾	1.94¼	1.53¾
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	2.20	2.20	1.50
Oats, No. 2, white, bu.	70¼	70¼	.56
Rye, No. 2, f.	1.59½	1.54½	1.13
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.17½	*2.17¾	*2.17¾
Aluminium, pig, lb.	.33	.33	.33
Copper, electro, lb.	.18¾	.18	*.23¾
Iron, pig, No. IX, ton	29.00	29.50	24.00
Lead, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	5.40
Spelter, lb.	7.15	.07¼	6.87½
Steel billets, Bes., ton	38.50	38.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.70	.70	.51
Brown sheet., 4-4, yd.	.21½	.22½	.28
Cloth, pr., 64x60, yd.	.17½	.16¼	.18¾
Hides, No. 1, lb.	.45	.41	.33
Hides, cows, lb.	.40	.40	.32
Leath., h'lock, Mont., lb.	.30	.30	.32
Rubber, un-sm., f. t., lb.	.90	.88	.75
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.55½	.55½	.68
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st, lb.	9.85	9.65	7.60
Silk, Japan, fil., No. 1, Shishiu, lb.	9.07	9.05	..

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

Five of the seven declines in foodstuffs this week were contributed by the dairy products list. The best grade of butter dropped off about 3 cents a pound, while the best renovated stock declined 2 cents. No changes in cheese prices were shown. As for eggs, the fancy nearbys dropped 4 cents a dozen during the week, with the best Westerns showing a drop of a cent a dozen. Compared with the corresponding 1918 prices, the latter are the relatively more expensive of the two.

Flour continued unchanged in the local market, but both hams and bacon went up here. Live beef and mess pork did not change at Chicago, but higher prices were quoted on live hogs and live sheep, as well as on Middle Western lard and short ribs. Again there were no changes shown in the listed fresh and dried fruits, and in the vegetables the only revisions were a rise of 75 cents a barrel in cabbage and an advance in choice red kidney beans. Teas still remained unchanged, but in the coffees the first setback in a long time occurred. Both No. 4 Santos and No. 7 Rio were quoted lower than last week. All of the spice revisions were upward, and they included mace, nutmegs, Cochin ginger and white Singapore pepper.

Prime timothy hay showed the only drop in the listed grains, with corn, rye, malting barley and long rye straw all quoted higher. A further rise in case lots of menthol, which has advanced more than 100 per cent. since this time last year, was about the only feature shown in the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils. They contained ten changes, of which six were advances. Hops advanced, as did the price asked for straw boards.

Hide prices took another turn upward during the week, and advances were shown by No. 1 packers, No. 1 country steers, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 kips, and No. 1 calfskins. Leather advances took place in tannery run union backs and No. 1 scoured oak backs. Metals changes were more numerous than for some time. Zinc, which declined at Philadelphia and refined iron bars were higher at Pittsburgh. In the minor metals advances in lake and electrolytic coppers contrasted with declines in spelter and lead. Tar supplied the only advance in the naval stores, with the declines contributed by pitch, resin, and turpentine. Chinese and Japanese raw silk prices continued to mount to new record levels.

The textile markets were less unbalanced than has been the case in recent weeks. Burlaps continued very firm as to price, although the demand was lighter. Active trading in cotton goods, more especially the unfinished ones, brought about higher prices on several constructions despite the holiday influence.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	71¾	70¾	71	71
Sept.	71¾	70¾	71	71¼
Dec.	73	72	72¾	73¾

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 81¼c; No. 2 white, 80½@81c; No. 3 white, 80@80¼c; No. 4 white, 79¼@80c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
July	35.17	35.07	35.15	34.92
Sept.	35.25	35.06	35.20	34.92
Ribs—				
July	28.75	28.70	28.72	28.62
Sept.	28.85	28.77	28.77	28.62
Pork—				
July	53.90	53.90	53.90	53.25
Sept.	51.50	51.00	51.00	50.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	20.50	20.20	20.35	20.34
May	20.20	20.15	20.25	20.15
July	21.15	21.15	21.05	....
Sept.	21.15	21.00	20.90	20.91
Dec.	20.70	20.35	20.45	20.40

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	$1.45¾	$1.44¼	$1.44¾	$1.44¾
September	1.49	1.47¾	1.47¾	1.47¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,445 packages. Market about ½c lower on nearly all grades of stock and trade very quiet. Supplies heavy and there is pressure to sell. Creamery, higher than extra, 48@48½c; extra, 92 score, 49¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48@48c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46 @47¼c; lower grades, 46@45½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53½c; extras, 93c; 92½c; firsts, 90@91½c; seconds, 47½@49½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 49@49½c; good to prime, 47½@48½c; common to fair, 46@47c; renovated, firsts, 48@48½c; lower grades, 44½@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46@ 47c; seconds, etc; lower grades, 43@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45@ 45½c; No. 2, 44½c; lower grades, 41@44c.

EGGS.—15,236 cases. Market continues extremely irregular, arrivals are somewhat lighter and it is expected that receipts may decrease next week, but there is still a large accumulation of average lower grade eggs on the market and the pressure to sell these is increased by the fact that little further business can be expected after today until next week. The weather is hot and stock deteriorates quickly further up holding. Really high qualities are still scarce and some of the finest goods here are finding reasonably prompt outlet at sustained prices, say in range of 47@50c for fine to strictly fancy goods. There is still a fairly liberal offering of under grade stock in range of 37@42c, including some fairly useful qualities. Nearby white eggs are cleaning up a little better, but it is generally under strong pressure and a willingness to accept comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@ 53c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 45@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 37@43c; checks, 32@36c; No. 1 and poorer, 29@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 29@33c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@53c; fair to prime, 47@50c; gathered, whites, common to prime, 47@50c; Pacific Coast, whites, 54@56c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 47@50c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, fancy, 48@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 46@48c; fair to prime, 44@46c.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Silvertones and tuxeys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 123 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall suits. Call with samples all week, 40 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on good numbers. 8th floor, 103 West 27th.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted,—highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash; Baffin seal, 40-46; cotton plushes and silvertones; also Alpaca. Schoiberg & Herbst, 1,140 Broadway, Madison Square 2138.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulard, novelties, velvets and velveteens; also chiffon and tender silk. Madison Square 2873.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash any quantity pean de crepes, satins, messalines, taffetas, foulards, 8th floor, West 27th.

SILVERTIP, Bolivia, Stevens, 6116, De Lands, or similar wanted. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 800.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, better grade. 8th floor, West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders for Fall suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on good styles. 8th floor. 153 West 27th.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted —90 inches wide, dyed or in the grey; spot cash. Hall Letzler & Co., 71 West 23d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All quantities; navy only; for spot cash. Harry A. Roman, 23 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Ahnetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 8068.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight and silvertones. Millar, Mandel Co., 38 East 30th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—Children's plush coats, from 3 to 14; immediate delivery; $5.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th St.

COTTON DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Biltwell Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffeta, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes; now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models; exceptional values; prices have gone up considerably, our prices same as last year, $8.80 to $16.75. Meyer Bosniak, 29 West 27th St.

DRESSES—7,000 wonderful styles, ready for immediate delivery; georgettes, georgette combinations, printed georgettes, beaded georgettes, crepe de chine, satin combinations, plain satins, serges, tricotines. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th. Far. 8214.

DRESSES, ginghams, voiles, dark patterns, beautiful styles; immediate delivery. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 8th Av.

DRESSES.—Ladies' tricotines for immediate delivery; $17.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Murray Hill 2091.

SUITS.—Early Fall models for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th St.

TICKING.—200,000 yards, 74x44, 2.80, 31 in. wide; sheeting, 300,000 yards, O. D., 64x56, 4 yd., 36 in., at a very low price. H. Miller & Co., 61 White St.

UNIFORMS.—Gabardine and serge uniforms for immediate delivery. Metropolitan Uniform Co., 77 East Tenth St. Stuyvesant 3806.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 8357.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—We want tricotine dresses, any quantity, with your or our goods; call with samples at once, 4th floor, 20 West 27th.

CONTRACTORS on petticoats, large quantities. U. S. Underwear, 575 Broadway.

Allied Industries.

BROAD SILK WEAVING PLANT.—For sale. Address X 329 Times Annex.

Help Wanted.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 434 Times Downtown.

SPANISH REPRESENTATIVE required by exporters to interview Latin-American buyers at their hotels on commission basis only; splendid opportunity; write full particulars. Address X 488 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .... 3¼@3¾ p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .... 3¼@3¾ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

To Open Lines Late.

Owing to the instability of prices for merchandise and the uncertainty over wages in the trade, a number of the children's dress and boys' wash suit manufacturers will not open their lines before July 22. The announcement of this was made yesterday by the Manufacturers' Association of Childrens' Dresses and Boys' Wash Suits. It is understood the dress line will not be opened until August 1.

Plan Central Purchasing.

The American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association announced yesterday that plans are being formed for the bulk purchasing of certain supplies used by all the members. This plan is now followed by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and has resulted in large savings to the association members, while at the same time furnishing them with standard supplies. Purchases of this association run into many millions during the year and are made in such lines as paper, twine, boxes and other articles used in shipping and in the offices.

Gray Goods Sales Sizeable.

Despite the proximity of the holiday, trading in the local gray goods market yesterday assumed pretty respectable proportions. Leyson & Co. had filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,247, and assets of $5,202, the main items of which are accounts due, $1,433, and deposits of money in bank, $2,908. Among the largest creditors are Samuel Werner Inc., $4,970; Harry Baff, Inc., $3,274, and Sol Frankel, Inc., $1,343.

SCHLESBROW CO.—Maxwell Brown has filed schedules in bankruptcy individually and as a member of the firm of Schlesbrow Co., manufacturers of dresses, at 1,549 Madison Avenue, with liabilities of $4,091, and assets consisting of stock, $700, and accounts due, $2,772. Among the largest creditors is Nassau Finance Co., $2,000.

Styles for Garment Makers.

The Women's Ready to Wear Department of the Bush Terminal Sales Building will furnish manufacturers whose product is sold through the department with exclusive new designs created by artists engaged especially for the purpose. The styles originated will be given to the manufacturers who will produce the finished garments exclusively for the department. The fashion library maintained in the Bush Building and claimed to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world will be called upon to furnish material for the designers.

Sold Up for Three Months.

The piano trade is reported practically sold up for the next three months to come. Production is not quite up to the mark, owing to the scarcity of skilled labor and the slow recovery from Government regulations in force during the war. The demand for pianos at the present time is said to be far in excess of the available supply and the manufacturers are often obliged to turn away cash offers because they have no goods. The export trade is flourishing and, as soon as the cargo space shortage is over between this country and England and France while the best for months, it is said an exceptionally fine market will be offered in these countries where the industry was practically suspended during the war.

Plumage Trimmings Going Well.

A new suggestion from Paris in the way of plumage trimmings comes in the form of white peacock tails. They are being used, up to 24 inches in length, to wind around the crown of a hat. Four or five may appear in rows, with the full flat end sticking out as a trim. Paris also tells of another popular plumage in the shape of crane aigrettes. These cannot be used in this country, because of the ban on their importation, but a creditable imitation of them is being produced here in white. White coq is being shown here for mid-summer use in a number of pompon and flat breast effects. For Fall, bronze coq is very well thought of. Small Summer hats are using brims of burnt goose to a large extent.

No Recessions in Raw Silks.

The Yokohoma raw silk market continues to advance. Old season's stocks are practically exhausted, and those that are left contain little silk fit for export. New silk is offered sparingly, which indicates that holders are looking for still higher prices. Cable delays are hampering business very much. The Canton and Shanghai markets are firm and prices are following the upward trend of the Japanese market. Despite the favorable way in which they are quoted, compared with Japanese raws, these silks have not yet attained the snap expected of them. Milan is active and firm. Some of the Government stock is being liquidated at full prices, chiefly for European consumption. The local market is remarkably strong and advancing. Spot silks are commanding liberal premiums.

Discovers a New Dyewood.

Announcement was made yesterday of the discovery in this country of a new dyewood that is said to be likely to replace logwood to a very large extent. Extracts from the new wood were produced last Fall, but the method was expensive and the resultant colors not fast. Repeated experiments have produced a dye, however, in five shades of brown. These are said to be fast and of a soft shade that is very desirable. Natural Dyewoods, Ltd., local importers of logwood and fustic, are now sending samples of these colors to tanners and manufacturing textile dyers of wool, leather, silk, and cotton, with instructions for their use. Samples have also been sent to Experiments in mordants are still going on, and it is expected that many beautiful colors will be made from the new wood. It was discovered by J. S. Livingston of New Orleans, who made the first experiments.

Laced Shoes Leading for Fall.

From 85 to 90 per cent. of the orders taken in the better grades of women's shoes for Fall delivery call for laced ones, the remainder asking for buttoned boots. This assertion is attributed to a manufacturer of these goods by the Weekly Bulletin of Leather and Shoe News, Boston. For street wear, tan calf shoes in mahogany and dark brown shades will hold the palm. These run 8 to 8½ inches high, and have a fourinch vamp, medium narrow toe, and 1¾ to 2-inch leather Cuban heel. For dress wear, high-cut matt goat boots and dark tobacco brown kid are the leading styles, with black and fawn buck laced boots closely following. They have the same general lines as the street shoes, but are made with 2¼-inch Louis heels. There is also a fine demand for black glazed kid boots with Cuban leather heel for street wear, while black calf boots with mat goat tops will be worn to a limited extent. The demand for oxfords and pumps for Fall wear is large and growing.

BUSINESS NOTES.

William Meyer & Co., importers and manufacturers of laces, embroideries, &c., have, as of July 1, been appointed sole selling agents in this country for Thomas Jordan & Sons of Lurgan and Belfast, Ireland. The Jordan firm manufactures linen cambrics and linen and cotton handkerchiefs.

The firm of L. P. Hollander & Co., established in Boston in 1848, has been incorporated under the Massachusetts laws as the L. P. Hollander Company, with a capitalization of $5,000,000. The company operates stores in this city and Boston, as well as branches at Palm Beach, Newport, Watch Hill, Magnolia, Port Harbor, and Bar Harbor. These are the officers of the new corporation: President and Treasurer, Theodore C. Hollander; First Vice President, Benjamin Pitman; Second Vice President, Alva L. Hollander; Assistant Treasurer, Arthur B. Howe, and Clerk, Charles L. Furber.

More than 50,000 articles will be on display at the General Merchandise Exhibition, that is to be held in the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, this city, on Aug. 4 to 8, inclusive. Among the features will be a showing of Fall styles in ready-to-wear garments on living models and a series of lectures on how to run a store profitably. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Popular Price Merchandise Association, Inc., of which Charles D. Bailey is

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Real estate, factories, equipment, etc., are valuable only as they can be made to produce satisfactory income returns. In the last analysis the consistent earning power of a corporation gives greater protection for its bonds and notes than is provided even by property.

We offer bonds protected by large earnings yielding 5.65 to 7.50%.

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CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
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BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
54th Avenue at 58th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $25,000,000

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advance and Active Trading Alters Midsummer Estimates of Trend of Stocks.

The breadth, activity, and sharp advance of stock quotations in yesterday's market was part and parcel of the great speculative movement of early June, and seemed to show that traders had forgotten the recent difficulties in the credit situation while stirred by the thought that prices should go higher. At times the advance bordered on the violent and the large business done by commission houses with telegraph connection to interior points indicated a renewed public participation on an extensive scale. The steel group led, one issue rising more than 10 points, while Steel common was carried into the forefront of interest by rising to a new high level for the year. Gains running from 2 to 5 points were widely distributed in the list at the end of the day, and a rather singular development for the season lay in the fact that the long holiday, beginning today, caused comparatively little profit-taking near the close. At least, such selling was so easily absorbed that stocks left off at or near their maximum quotations for the session. The railroad department was neglected.

In so far as real economic factors had play among the influences promoting purchases, they dealt with the known improvement of general business in the last three weeks, with the gradually shaping plans of the French authorities for a vast outlay for reconstruction, with the re-establishment of call money on a 6 per cent. basis, and with news from the crop centres, showing weather conditions to have been beneficial during the last week for the crops. Quite likely the cheerful reports from iron and steel making centres the day before applied greater force to sentiment after being digested, and the Street during the course of the day found in the reviews of mercantile agencies a fresh reiteration of the forward stride of business. The surging tendency of industrial stocks indicated, however, that buying was being accelerated, as during May and the first half of June, largely by the desire of the public to speculate because of the belief that the market was going up. This was made evident in the fact that shares which had previously been the most buoyant led the advance, together with certain additional issues which in all bull markets of recent years have proved an excellent medium for exercising speculative enthusiasm. Headlong purchases of this character usually bring their own adverse counter-influences into action sooner or later, and the advance, at a time when many followers of the market had looked for sluggish trading, altered in no respect the general aspects of future problems in the credit field. At the middle of the month heavy bank transactions will be involved in income tax and Victory Loan payments. The very growth of industrial activity, the true basis of permanent market movements, will require the use of more credit than earlier in the year, and the time must be close at hand when the first steps in financing the rejuvenation of warworn Europe will be taken.

Another decline in sterling, amounting to 3 cents or more to the pound, recorded a new low record for more than three years. At $4.51¼ for sight drafts, the rate so closely approached the minimum level of the war period that predictions were heard of the early establishment of a quotation believed highly improbable when the weight of war financing was being borne. Franc exchange also displayed considerable weakness; in fact, most of the European exchanges moved in favor of New York. The day's gold shipments and arrangements involved a total in excess of $5,000,000, of which a fairly large proportion was destined to Europe.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 3.—Prices were heavy on the bourse today. Three per cent. rented 61 francs 82 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 30 francs 23 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 86 francs 35 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 55 centimes to 6 francs 61 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	High
Low	Low
Renewals	Renewals
Last	Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances.....

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	Sixty days
Ninety days	Ninety days
Four months	Four months
Five months	Five months
Six months	Six months

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days.....
4 to 6 months.....
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.56	$4.51¼	$4.51¼	—.05¼
Cables	4.54	4.53½	4.53½	—.05
Francs—				
Demand	6.52	6.62	6.62	—.05¾
Cables	6.53	6.60	6.60	—.05¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.51¼	$4.51¾
5.1818	Paris	6.62	6.60
5.1818	Belgium	6.62	6.60
	China—		
	Hongkong	$2.00	$2.10
	Shanghai	122.50	122.62
	Peking	133.50	133.75
40.29	Holland	38.50	38.75
19.30	Greece	19.10	19.15
5.1813	Italy	7.93	7.91
23.84	India—		
	Bombay	40.60	40.35
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.12½	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.12½	51.37½
19.30	Spain	19.62	19.70
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.35	49.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	25.40	25.60
	Christiania	24.55	24.75
	Copenhagen	25.20	25.40
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.25	42.50
32.44	Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813	Switzerland	5.49½	5.47¼
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	10.05	10.25
	500 rubles	9.90	10.10

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Bid.	Asked.
Poland	4¾	4¾
Austria	3½	4
Jugoslavia	4	4½
Czechoslovakia	3½	3¾
Finland	10½	11½
Rumania	3.10½	311

Cents-per mark. †Pinmark. ‡Lei.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.48¼	$4.48½

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $907,692,013; balance, $90,527,203; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,253,501; Federal Reserve credit balance, $61,154,019.

Domestic Exchanges.
Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.6250.

Silver Quotations.
Bar silver in London, 53⅝d; in New York, $1.07¼; Mexican dollars, 82¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$117,982	$117,982
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,281,671	1,281,671
Miscellaneous	5,075,822	5,075,822
Miscellaneous rev.	130,341	130,341
Total receipts	$6,705,796	$6,705,796
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	5,697,881	5,697,881
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	14,290,730	14,290,730
Expenditures	4,007,917	4,007,917

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,710,000	Holiday	607,762
Year to date	143,911,447	74,334,520	103,044,317

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	37	100	Adams Express	36	36	35	35	—1
81	82	11,100	Advance Rumely	46¾	50¾	46¾	51½	+4½
74½	76	1,500	Advance Rumely pf	73¾	76	73¾	75¾	+2½
102	104	2,900	Ajax Rubber	105	105	102½	104	+1½
2¾	3¼	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
2	2½	2,200	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
46½	46¾	35,600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	45	47¾	44¾	46¾	+⅝
106½	109	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾	
96½	100	500	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	—¼
42	44	100	Am. Banknote	44	44	44	44	
61	61¼	11,700	Am. Beet Sugar	59¾	61¾	59¾	61	+1¾
103¾	104½	2,700	Am. Bosch Mag.	104¾	105	104	104	—¾
91	95	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	93	93	93	93	
61¾	61¾	13,700	Am. Can.	61¾	62	61¼	61¾	+¼
105	106¾	200	Am. Can. pf	105	106¾	105	105¾	+1¼
111	111¾	3,100	Am. Car & Found.	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	+1
116	118¾	100	Am. Car. & F. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	—¼
62½	63	5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	+¾
13	14¼	400	Am. Drug. Synd.	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	
96	97	250	Am. Express	96	96	96	96	
35	35¼	4,000	Am. Hide & Leath.	34¾	36¾	35	35	+1¼
133½	134	4,700	Am. Hide & L. pf	133¾	134¾	132¾	133¾	+1¼
64½	65¾	2,200	Am. Ice	64½	66	64½	65½	+1
74	76	100	Am. Ice pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	—½
113¾	113	25,600	Am. International	113	114¾	112¾	113¾	+¾
80¾	81	2,500	Am. Linseed	80¼	81	80¾	80¾	+¼
93¾	94	17,900	Am. Locomotive	93¾	94¼	93¾	93¾	+¼
84¾	84¾	10,400	Am. Sm. & Refin.	84½	85¾	84¾	84¾	+¾
93	95	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	94	
121	125	700	Am. Snuff	121	134	120	121	+1½
45¼	45¾	14,800	Am. Steel Found.	43	45¾	44¾	45¾	+½
135½	140	2,200	Am. Sugar Refin.	134¼	140¾	135	139¾	+3
114½	115	14,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	113¾	116¾	113¾	114¾	+1
96¾	98	100	Am. Sum. Tob. pf	97½	97½	97¾	97½	+½
104½	104¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¼	104¾	104	104¾	+¾
230	231	5,600	Am. Tobacco	225	234¾	223½	232¾	+6¾
101	108	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	
123½	124	14,900	Am. Woolen	120¼	124½	120¼	123¾	+3¾
110	110½	700	Am. Woolen pf	110	110	110	110	+¾
50¾	50¾	900	Am. Writ. Pap. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
24	24½	6,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24	24½	23¾	24¾	+1
61½	62	200	Am. Z. L. & S. pf	61	61½	61	61½	+¾
74½	74½	10,700	Anaconda Copper	73¾	74¾	73½	74¾	+¾
53¾	54½	600	Asso. Dry Goods	53¼	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1
72	78	200	Asso. D. G. 2d pf	77	77	77	77	+5
101¾	102¾	6,400	At., Top. & S. Fe	101¾	102¾	101¾	102¾	+¾
84½	85¾	9,000	At., Top. & S. Fe pf	84½	85¾	84½	85¾	+¾
101	102	200	Atl. Coast Line	101½	101¾	101	101	
176	178	1,700	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	176½	178¾	176¾	177	
112	112¾	23,200	Baldwin Locomo.	112	112¾	110	112¾	+¾
43¾	45¾	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+¾
138	139	5,800	Barrett Co	134½	139½	134½	138½	+5¾
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
93½	94½	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	90¾	92	90¾	92	+3
94½	94¾	85,000	Beth. Steel, Class B	89¾	94¼	89¾	94¼	+4¾
111¾	112¾	600	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	112¼	112¾	112	112¾	
21¾	22	2,400	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—⅛
30¾	31	1,500	Brook. Rapid Tran.	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¾	+⅛
26	26¾	100	Do certs. of dep	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
101	103	200	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	
10¼	10¾	200	Brunswick Ry. Sec.	10¼	10¾	10¾	10¾	
32¾	34	150	Butterick Co	32½	32½	32½	32½	
12¾	13	1,100	Butte Copper & Z.	13	13	12¾	13	
34½	34¾	22,900	Butte & Superior	32¾	34½	32¾	34¾	+1½
44½	45	2,900	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	45¼	45¾	44	44½	—¾
72	73¼	7,100	Cal. Packing	72	73	72	72	
38	38¾	5,700	Cal. Petroleum	38¾	39	37½	38¾	+⅛
79	80	200	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	
69¾	70	200	Calumet & Arizona	70	70	70	70	+1
157½	158¾	1,400	Canadian Pacific	157½	158	157¼	157¼	—⅛
99½	100	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	
26¾	26½	100	Cent. Foundry	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾	—⅛
52½	53	800	Cent. Foundry pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	
110	110¼	26,100	Cent. Leather Co	110	110¾	109¼	110	+¾
111¾	113	100	Cent. Leather pf	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	
63	63¾	3,500	Certain-Teed Prod.	62	63	62	63	+1
63¾	64	1,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64	+¼
244	245	300	Chandler Motor	242	244½	242	244½	+2
64½	65	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾	+¾
9¾	10	300	Chi. Great West.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
26½	27¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	27	27	27	27	+⅛
43½	43½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43	43¾	43	43¾	+1¼
65¾	66¼	980	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	+¾
28¾	28¾	1,000	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
79½	79½	1,400	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77¾	79	77¾	79	+2
67½	67½	600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	67¾	65¾	67¾	+2½
27¾	27¾	19,700	Chile Copper	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	—⅛
47¾	47¾	1,200	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	+¼
82	82¾	17,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	80	82¾	80	82	+1¾
62¾	62¾	1,280	Columbia Gas & El.	61¼	62¾	60¾	62¾	+1¼
50½	50½	100	Comput. Tab Rec.	50¼	50½	50½	50½	
70¾	70¾	400	Consol. Cigar	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+¾
85½	86	100	Consol. Cigar pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+¾
100	100¼	400	Consolidated Gas	100¼	100¾	100	100	
16¾	17	4,100	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	16¾	17	16¼	17	+⅝
97¾	98	1,700	Continental Can	96¾	98	97¾	98	+¾
93¼	93¾	50,200	Corn Prod. Refin.	89	93¾	89	93¼	+4¼
100	110	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	106¾	109	106¾	109	+2¼
62¼	64	500	Crex Carpet	62	62¾	62	62¾	+2½
114¾	115	52,500	Crucible Steel	103	115	103	115	+10¾
		500	Crucible Steel pf	102¾	105	102¾	103	+3
40¾	40¾	25,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	40	40¾	39¾	40¾	+¾
86	87	2,300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	87¼	87¾	86¾	86¾	—¾
11¾	11¾	1,100	Dan. & Rio G. pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
14	14¼	1,100	Dome Mines	14¼	14¼	14	14	+¼
37	38	400	Elk Horn Coal	37	37¾	37	37¾	+¾
38	39¾	300	Emerson Brantingham	39¼	39¾	39	39	—¾
94	94¼	1,800	Endicott Johnson	94¼	94¾	94	94	
103	103½	500	Endicott John. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+¾
18	18¼	2,100	Erie	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¼	+¾
30¾	31	3,500	Erie 1st pf.	29	31	29	31	+1¾
21¾	22	200	Erie 2d pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	+1
113¾	113¾	4,700	Fam. P.-Lasky s r.	113¾	114¾	113¾	113¾	+3¾
		9,700	Do., rights	2¾	2¾	1¾	1¾	
15¾	16	200	Federal Min. & Sm.	16	16	16	16	—¾
84	86	100	Fisher Body	83¼	83¾	83½	83½	—¾
58	56¼	26,800	Freeport Texas	55¾	56¾	55¾	56	+⅛
35¾	36½	1,500	Gen. Asphalt & W.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	+¾
82¾	83¾	10,600	General Cigar	81¾	85	81½	83½	+1¾
165½	166	300	General Electric	165½	165¾	165¾	165¾	+¾
240¾	241¼	21,100	General Motors	235¾	242¾	235¾	241	+4
94¾	94¾	300	General Motors pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	
91	91¼	900	General Motors deb.	90¾	91	90¾	91	+⅛
83¼	83¾	12,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	82¾	83¾	81¾	83¾	+2¾
65	67	500	Graphite Consol.	66	66	66	66	
95½	96¾	1,700	Great Northern pf.	95	95¾	95	95¾	+¼
46½	46¾	8,200	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	46¼	46¾	46	46¾	+¼
70	72	1,000	Gulf States Steel	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¾	+2¾
64¾	65	7,500	Haskell & Barker	63¾	66	63	65	+1½
99	99¼	900	Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+¼
65¾	66¾	17,000	Inspiration Copper	66	66¾	65¾	66¼	+¾
		3,000	Inter. Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
		1,100	Int. Consolidated pf.	27¾	28¾	27½	27¾	—¼
25¼	26¼	300	Int. Agricultural	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	—¾
84	85¾	100	Int. Agricul. pf.	84	84	84	84	—1¾
143½	148¼	8,600	Int. Harvester, new	145¾	149	145¾	148¾	+¾
119¾	120	100	Int. Harvester pf., new	120	120	120	120	+¼
56	56¾	42,900	Int. Mer. Marine	55	56¾	54¼	56	+1¾
117¾	119½	15,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	118¾	119½	118	119¼	+1¾
32½	32¾	8,900	Int. Nickel	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	+⅛
67½	67¾	21,300	Int. Paper	66	67½	65¾	67½	+¾
78¼	79¾	500	Int. Paper pf. std.	78	78¾	78	78¾	+⅛
39¾	39¾	200	Jewel Tea	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	
37¾	38¾	1,200	Jones Bros. Tea	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+¼
22	22¾	400	Kan. City South.	22	22	22	22	
134¾	135¾	11,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	132¾	135	132½	135¾	+1¼
52	55	200	Kelsey Wheel	55¼	55¾	55¼	55½	+¼
40¼	40¾	5,400	Kennecott Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¼
114¾	115	24,000	Keystone Tire & R.	114¾	115	110¾	115	+3¾
89¾	90	12,900	Lackawanna Steel	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¼	+¼
32¾	33	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+¾
61¾	62¾	2,400	Lehigh Valley	60¾	61¾	59¾	61¾	—¾
71¾	72	700	Loose-Wiles Bis	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
104	104½	6,100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	104	104¾	103	103¾	+¼
32	33¼	1,000	Manhattan Shirt	32	33¼	33	33	
42¾	43	1,200	Maxwell Motors	42¾	43¾	42¾	43	—⅛
77	78¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	77	77	76	76	
87	88	600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	88	89¾	88	89¾	+1¾
106¾	108	500	May Dept. Stores	106¾	109	106¼	106¾	+¾
186¾	187	6,700	Mex. Petroleum	186¾	187	183¾	187	+3
28	28¾	1,000	Miami Copper	28	28	28	28	
53¼	53¾	28,200	Midvale Steel	52¾	54	52¾	53¼	
18¾	18¾	500	Minn. & St. L., new	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—¼
92	93	300	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	93	94	93	94	+2
9¾	9¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16¾	16¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—¼
34¼	34¾	12,500	Missouri Pacific	34¼	34¾	34	34	
57	57	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	57	57	57	57	
79½	79½	100	Montana Power	79½	79½	79½	79½	—⅛
37¾	38¾	1,600	Nat. Acme	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+¾
80½	82	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	80½	82	80½	82	+1½
23	23	2,100	Nat. Conduit & C.	23	23	23	23½	+¼
82	82	2,000	Nat. Enam. & Sta.	82	82¾	81	81½	—¼
101¾	102½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+⅛
80	81¼	900	Nat. Lead	80	81¼	80	81¼	+¼
8¾	9	200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
19¾	19¾	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
37	39	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+¾
128	128¾	3,900	N. Y. Air Brake	122	128	122	125¾	+3¾
80¾	81	2,700	N. Y. Central	80½	81	80¾	80¾	
38	38¾	400	New York Dock	39	39	38¾	38¾	—¼
54	58½	100	New York Dock pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+¾
31¾	32	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32	32	31¾	31¾	+¼
21¾	22	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¾	23¾	22	22	
106¾	107¼	500	Norfolk & Western	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+¾
96¾	96¾	1,300	Northern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96	96	+¼
84½	85	1,900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	85	85¾	85	85½	+⅛
58¾	59¾	10,400	Ohio Cities Gas	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	+¾
11¼	11¼	10,600	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	
58	58¼	500	Owens Bottle Mach.	58	58	58	58	
96½	97	4,700	Pan-Am. Pet. & T.	95¾	97	95	97	+1¼
39	39¼	700	Pacific Mail	39	39	38¾	39	—¼
29	31	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30		30	30	+¼
45¼	45¾	1,600	Pennsylvania	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+¼
87¾	88¼	2,100	Penn. Seaboard pf.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	+¼
51¾	51¾	800	People's Gas	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+¼
22¾	22½	4,300	Pere Marquette	22¾	22¾	22	22	—¾
46	46	100	Pere Marq. prior pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾
48	50	200	Pettibone-Mulliken	48	50	48	50	+1
41¼	41¾	5,200	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	+¼
55¾	56	20,600	Pierce-Arrow	53¾	57	53¾	55½	+1¾
100	106	100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	106	106	106	106	+¼
23¾	24	2,400	Pierce Oil	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+¾
200	202	5,900	Pierre Lorillard	194¾	203	194¾	202¾	+7¾
64	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	65	65	65	65	
69¾	69	8,400	Pittsburgh Coal	69¼	69¾	68¾	69	+1¼
93	94	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93¼	94	93¼	93¼	
39¾	39¾	9,500	Pitts. & West. Va.	39	39¾	39	39¾	
83	83¼	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	—⅛
97	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	
87¾	88	5,300	Pressed Steel Car	86¾	88	86¾	88	+1¼
127	127¾	100	Pullman Co.	127	127	127	127	+1¾
63¾	64	900	Punta Alegre Sugar	60	64½	60	63	+1¾
94	94¾	2,800	Railway St. Spring	93	95¾	93¾	94¾	+1½
24¾	24¾	2,000	Ray Consol Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	
89¾	89¾	18,600	Reading	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	+1¾
83¾	84¼	11,300	Remington Typew.	83¾	86¾	83¾	84¾	+¾
53	53¼	800	Republic Mo. Truck	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+¾
97¾	97¾	38,500	Rep. Iron Steel	94¼	98¾	94¼	97¾	+3¾
104	105	100	Rep. I. & Steel pf.	104	104	104	104	—¼
114	114¼	17,800	Roy. Dutch of N.Y.	114½	114

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

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N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE TO REGULATE CURB

Will Force All Members to Report Transactions in Open-Air Market.

HAS 80 PER CENT. OF TRADE

Curb Association Officials Deny Co-operation—Say Exchange Firms Handle 60 Per Cent. of Sales.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced that it would attempt to regulate the Curb market by having the dealings of its own members reported to the Secretary. According to officials of the Stock Exchange, the dealings of their members on the Curb make up about 80 per cent. of the total turnover of the open-air market. It has been proposed, as the first step, to have all transactions by Stock Exchange members in Curb stocks reported to the office of the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, where the transactions will be tabulated and made public as soon as possible after the close of business.

One of the Governors of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that even if the present market went indoors, as proposed, probably there would always be a curb market. It was said by Stock Exchange officials that several conferences with the officials of the New York Curb Association had been held already. E. H. McCormick, President of the Curb Association, denied that conferences had been held. Other officials were surprised by the action of the Stock Exchange. They asserted that the proposal would have no bearing on the proposition to house the Curb market. The fund for this purpose already has reached $470,000, every member having subscribed his allotted amount, except those who are not in the country now.

In regard to the volume of trading on the Curb by Stock Exchange houses there is a conflict of opinion. The Stock Exchange officials, in announcing their plan, placed transactions for the account of their members at 80 per cent. of the total. The Curb Association contends that only 60 per cent. is done through the Stock Exchange members. It was pointed out by one official yesterday that if the Stock Exchange issued a list of prices and figures on trading for the Curb it might be in conflict with the figures issued by the Curb quotation agencies and that the figures could not represent the volume of trading. Discussing the plan of the Stock Exchange, one of the Governors said yesterday:

"We are going to attempt to regulate the Curb. Among other things, we are going to force all of our members to report all Curb transactions daily. The plan is new and details must be worked out, but we have decided upon the general policy. Of course, we will not be able to force brokers who are not members of the New York Stock Exchange to report their Curb dealings to us, but, so far as our own members are concerned, they will be forced to report."

The question of regulating the Curb through the Stock Exchange, it was said, had been under consideration for a long time. A special committee, headed by E. K. Foreroy, is now in charge of the plans, and it is expected that additional details will be announced soon.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	3½	4	Isabell	4⅞	5¼
Ir J'pot	3	4	Mary McK.	7	8½
Elkton	4¾	4⅞	Portland	95	98
El Paso	14	20	Gold M.	16⅝	17
Golden Cyc.	166½	168	Indicator	39½	42
Granite	12	15	Jose Nicol.	12	14½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	86.86	85.00	86.36	+.30
25 Industrials	118.87	111.34	118.36	+3.09
50 stocks	99.66	98.17	99.35	+1.18

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 2	88.70	87.48	88.17	+ .68
July 3	87.82	86.19	87.49	+ .49
June 30	87.82	86.68	87.06	+ .17
June 28	87.70	86.68	87.00	+ .31
June 27	87.62	86.87	87.00	+ .66
June 26	87.01	86.19	86.63	+ .24

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July,	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	88.88	July 2	86.19	July 1	88.36
1918..	73.79	July 6	70.40	July 18	71.67
1917..	82.44	May 1	79.56	July 18	80.50
1916..	87.64	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915..	78.84	July 29	68.06	July 10	73.55

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	89.69	June 6	69.73	Jan. 21	88.35
†1918.	74.22	May 18	64.12	Jan. 15	72.06
	Full Years.				
1918..	80.18	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.40	Dec. 20	63.82
1916..	103.52	Nov. 20	86.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.00	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.—	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.73	—.03	—1.86	+1.07

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 2	77.78	—.03	June 24	78.17	...
July 1	77.81	—.06	June 23	78.17	+.06
June 30	77.91	—.12	June 21	78.23	+.01
June 28	78.03	—.05	June 20	78.20	—.02
June 27	78.06	+.03	June 19	78.22	—.10
June 26	78.03	—.02	June 18	78.33	+.06
June 25	78.07	—.10	June 17	78.25	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.75
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.68
	Full Years.				
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	73.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TO REDEEM CERTIFICATES.

Glass Orders Reserve Banks to Take in Issue of July 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Glass has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank on and after Tuesday, July 8, and until further notice to redeem in cash before July 15, 1919, at the holder's option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series V. F., dated Feb. 13, 1919, and maturing July 15, 1919.

Secretary Glass also announced today that subscriptions for the current issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T. 6, closed on July 2. The certificates are dated July 1 and mature Sept. 15. The Federal Reserve Banks have been authorized until further notice to continue to receive subscriptions for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T. 7, dated July 1 and maturing Dec. 15.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 3.—The market tone was strong generally, with Dominion Iron and Steel of Canada and Spanish River featured. The leading quotations and prices are given below. The Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow and Saturday.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
25	Anses com	47	47	47
1,615	Breweries	184½	175½	184½
370	Brazilian	59	58½	59
2,290	Atlantic Sugar	51½	47½	51½
160	Canadian Car	40	39	39
55	Do. pf	96	96½	96
325	Can. Cement	68½	68	68
100	Canadian SS. pf.	84	84	84
800	Con. Smelters	31	30½	30½
1,200	Tam. Power	22	21¾	22
2,340	Dom. Steel	60½	60	60½
160	Laurentide	220	219	220
201	Montreal Power	89½	89	89½
180	Quebec Railway	19¾	19¾	19¾
450	Riordan	134½	127	131½
182-175	Shawinigan	122	121¾	121¾
2-2305	Spanish River	43½	41¾	43¾
1-1885	Do pf	107½	106¾	107½
3,655	Steel of Canada	74½	73½	74½
55	Do. pf	99¾	99¼	99¼
40	Dom. Glass com.	60	59½	59½

27,768—Total sales.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99½	100
Anglo-French 5s	97¾	97½
Argentine 5s	84	85
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¼	98¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	98¼	98¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97½	98
Chinese Government 5s	67	67½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99½	...
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81½	83½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	...
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99¼
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s	97½	98¼
Japanese 4½s	85¾	91
Japanese 4½s, second series	88¾	88¾
Japanese 4s	77	78
City of Tokio 5s	81	82
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919-20	99¾	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99	99¼
United States of Mexico 5s	68	71
United States of Mexico 4s	53	57

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Fan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
Fan 3s, r. 1961	89	92
Fan 3s, c. 1961	89	92
P I 4s, '34-'50	90	96
P I 4s, '35-'50	90	94½
P I 4s, '36-'50	90	96
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Fan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99½

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus	185	...
Allis-Ch M pf	94	95
Am B N Sp	47½	48¾
Am B Sug pf	85	96
Am Br Sh pf	163	171
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	91	93
Am Lin pf	96¾	97½
Am Loco pf, ex d	108¾	110
Am M 1st pf	35	87½
Am Shipb	..	135
Am Sm & Ref 1st	108	109
Am Sm pf	90	95
Am S Ref pf	113	119
Am T & C	59	63
Ann Arbor	4	4½
Do pf	10	25
Assets R	1¾	2
Asso D G 1st pf	75	79
Asso Oil	92¾	94
A, B & A	10	11
Atl G & W I pf	73	74
Bald Lo pf	108	110
B & O pf	56	57
Barrett Co pf	115	117
Beech Cr'k	39¾	..
Beth St pf	95	107
Buff & S	74	80
Do pf	52	57
Booth Fish pf	82	86
Bklyn Ed	100	102½
B U Gas	85	90
Brown Sh	101	103
B, R & P	..	60
Do pf	90	..
Burns Br	149	151
Do pf	99¾	115
Bush Ter	85	100
Calif P pf	114	..
Can Sc	45¼	48
C RR N J	205	225
C & S A Tel	118	..
C'tain-teed 1st pf	88	90¼
Chi & Alt	9¾	10
Do pf	13	15
C & E Ill	6	6¼
Do pf	9¼	10¾
C & A N W	100¼	101
Do pf	129	132
C, St P, M & Om	75¾	76
Do pf	105	145
C, C, C & St L	48	51
Do pf	71	74
Cleve & P	87½	90
Do spec	37½	..
Clu-Peab	90	95
Do pf	106¼	108
Col F pf	105	125
Col & So	26	28
Do 1st pf	54	55
Do 2d pf	46	52
Con G, B	108	110½
Con C pf	109	115
Con Ins	72	74
C-Am Sug	180	185
Do pf	102	107
Del & H	107½	108½
Del, L & W, ex d	187½	190
D & R G	7⅝	8
Det Ed	117	122
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	..	104
Dia Match	115	117
D, S S & A	3	4½
Do pf	6	10
Em B pf	89	100
Elec S & B	88	98
Elk Horn C pf	..	47
Erie & P	..	70
Fed M & S pf	42	43
Fisher Bdy pf	100	102
Gen Chem	185	197
Do pf	104	109
Gen Cig pf	104	105
Goodr pf	104	105½
Greene C	44	44½
Gulf S S 1st pf	94	98
Hartman	82	84
Homestake	95	97
Int N pf	98	..
Int P pf	100	105
Int Salt	..	54
Iowa Cent	4½	6
Jewel T pf	80	84
K C Ft S & M pf	58	..
Kan C So pf	54½	55¾
Kayser (J)	115	134
Kay 1st pf	102½	120
Kelly S T pf	98¾	101
Kelsey Wh pf	100	101
K & D M	4	6
Do pf	30	35
Kresge (S S)	145	150¾
Do pf	105	115
Kress (S H)	78	..
Do pf	108	47
Lac Gas	45	47
L S & W	11	11½
Do pf	21	23
Ligg & M	220	221
Do pf	113	114
L-W B 1st pf	103	106
Do 2d pf	115	118
Lorill'd Co pf	110	115
Louis & N	118	121
M'kay Cos	74	80
Do pf	64	64½
Man Bch	..	2¾
Marlin R	68	70
Man Elev	87	88
Math Alk	31	40
M Dep Sts pf	110	112
Mex P pf	107	108
Mich Cent	..	109
M, St P & S S M pf	102¾	107
Mor & Es	70½	..
N, C & St L	116½	120
Nat Bisc	124	129
Do pf	117¼	123
Nat C & S pf	106	110
Nat Lead	110	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	25
N Y, C & St L	30¼	31¼
Do 1st pf	67½	69
Do 2d pf	51	53
N Y, L & W pf	91¾	..
Norfolk So	16	18½
Nor&W pf	75	77
North Am	57	60
O Fuel S	48	50
Ont Mln	8	8¾
Owens B pf	101	106
Pac Coast	40	48
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	50	70
Pac T & Tel pf	..	90
Peoria & E	13	14½
Pere M pf	46¾	48
Pet-M 1st pf	99½	102
P, Ft W & C pf	129½	139
Pond C C	18	18½
P S, N J	80	84
St L S F pf	32	33
St L S W	21½	21¾
Do pf	33½	36½
Sea Air L	9¼	9¾
Do pf	19	20
Sears-R 5% pf	117½	120
Sloss-Sh S & I pf	95	98
So P R S	160	175
St'd Mill	181	188
Do pf	90	93¾
Stud Bkr pf	103	110
T P L Tr	400	500
Tide W O	235	245
T C R T pf	52	56
Do pf	95	124
Und Type	170	180
Un Cig Sts pf	112	120
U D 2d pf	128	128½
U S Ex	27	28
U S Ind A pf	105	110
Va R & P pf	31	45
Vul Detin	15	18½
Do pf	74	80
Wab pf, B	22	24
W Fr Exp	67	73
West Md 2d pf	28	30
W Pac pf	55	58
W E & M pf	70	75
W & L E pf	21¾	22½
Willys-Ovr	95	96
Wilson & Co pf	98	103
W'st'h pf	114¼	116¾
Wor Pump pf, A	99¾	99
Do pf, B	78	79

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15, '20	99¾	99¾	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.06
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1921	97¾	98¼	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	96¼	97¼	5.78
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	104	105	5.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.80
Russian Govt.	6½	July 10, '19	56	58	..
Do Rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	48	51	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	107	112	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1929	93½	100	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mtg. C.	7	Jan. 21-22	101	101¾	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100	100¼	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1923	101	102½	5.68
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	100¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	5.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¼	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	104	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	6	Apr., 1924	97¼	98	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100	100¼	5.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100	100¼	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100¾	100¾	5.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101	101¾	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	102	6.40
Cen. Fdy.	6	Feb., 1927	80	92	7.15
Chi., B. & Q.	5	July 19, '21	98¾	98¾	5.40
Chi. Fn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Fn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99¼	100¼	6.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98½	99	6.50
Con. G. & P. B. T.	7	Aug., 1922	100¼	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	8.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99½	100¾	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101½	103	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.40
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100¼	101	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	8	Jan., 1920	99	99¾	5.50
Interboro R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	90	90	45
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan. 1929	99½	100¼	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	97½	98	5.58
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97½	98¼	6.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	101¼	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¼	102¼	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	103¼	6.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1921	98¼	97	8.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	100	6.50
Shawnig W.	6	Dec., 1919	100	100¼	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99	99¼	8.30
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100¼	100¾	5.70
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	98	7.70
U. L. & P. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	100	100¼	5.45
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	101¼	98	8.10

COTTON UP 125 POINTS.

Prices Make Sudden Advance in Excited Market.

After a bad start, during which the weakness at Liverpool and selling from that quarter as well as from Southern operators who figured the Government crop report had been entirely discounted, the cotton market yesterday became wildly excited, and from the early low prices, which were 27 to 35 points below the closing figures of Wednesday, it rose rapidly an average of about 160 points, making the net gains for the day 125 to 130 points.

The primary cause for this advance was publication by the Weather Bureau of a storm warning. Coming on top of the previous day's forecast for good weather, this operated to drive in the shorts with a rush, and as their buying started the market up, a lot of new buying appeared from Wall Street houses and other speculative sources, and completed the stampede to cover.

The attendance on the floor of the Cotton Exchange was the lightest in some time. This undoubtedly was due to the approaching holiday, for both the New York and New Orleans Exchanges closed yesterday not to open for business until Monday. Many brokers took an early start on the triple holiday, and by so doing missed one of the most excited markets in some little time. Their absence, too, caused a general shrinking in the volume of business, which was considerably below the average.

The storm warning, while the most immediate cause for the sharp turn, was hardly the predominating influence. The market has been acting just as it did a month ago, when it rose substantially in anticipation of a bullish Government report, and then sold off abruptly upon publication of the display. Last week the cotton market again was strong in anticipation of a highly bullish report, and as soon as the report came out it reacted about 2½ to 3 cents a pound.

That the market has not discounted the general crop situation seems assured, and that it would come back was generally accepted as a foregone conclusion by the ring traders. Nevertheless, these very traders have been active on the short side, hoping to make quick turns and be out again before the natural upswing developed. Yesterday they were caught unawares, and had to rush to cover. That they were not convinced of the soundness of their short position was evident from the speed with which they covered when the upturn started.

The export movement for the week has been all that could be asked. With one day still missing, the total outgo has amounted to 146,462 bales, which is not far behind the record week of the season, that ended on June 21, when the shipments amounted to 157,741 bales. In that week the final day contributed 32,950 bales, so that this week's showing is really better than that week's was. If today's export clearances come up to expectations the week will see the establishment of a new high record for the season. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
July	32.08	33.50	32.26@33.40	32.30	
Oct.	31.83	33.46	31.85	33.16@33.22	32.10
Dec.	31.90	33.22	31.65	32.85@32.96	31.93
Jan.	31.50	32.91	31.38	32.58@32.60	31.65
March	31.35	32.90	31.30	32.50@32.54	31.65

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 95 points to 34.35c for middling upland; sales, 1,700 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.50c; New Orleans, 33.25c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 32.62c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 33.35c; Little Rock, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	18,179	19,516	3,972
Exports	73,305	21,529	6,355
Exports, season	4,979,093	4,901,213	2,986,000
N. Y. stocks	95,591	102,781	121,906
Port stocks	1,282,650	1,288,893	1,008,177
N. Y. arrivals	125	516	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was firm at 19.04d. for middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, of which American, 1,000. Imports, 14,000 bales, 9,000 American. Futures opened steady, off 32 to 43 points and closed steady 26 to 38 points lower on the day. Prices: July, 19.45d.; September, 18.30d.; October, 19.20d.; December, 19.04d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were unsettled.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay. able.	Hold. of Record.
Cosden & Co	2¼	Q	July 7	July 7
Pacific Develop	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Willys-Overland	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blose	80	39
Amer. Oil	5¾	6¼	Iron Cap	10¾	11
Boston Ely	1¾	1⅞	Majestic	22	23
Boot Mont	84	85	Mex Mets	14	17
Bohemia	1¾	2	Moj Tung	18	20
Butte Lon	18	21	New Baltic	1⅝	1¾
Champ. old	3	3½	Nat L & Z	9	11
Calaveras	1¼	..	Nixon	30	40
Chief Con	2¾	3⅛	Nev Doug	16	20
Cortez	12	25	Onoco	75	1
Con Cop	7⅜	8	Onondaga	30	80
Crystal, old	12	14	Rainier	80	134
Crown Res	30	35	S W Miami	5	6
Earle, Eagle	3	3	Seven oblts	23	25
Eagle B B	2¾	2¾	Texana	1	1⅜
Fortuna	3	3¼	Seven Mets	35	35
Houghton	1	1⅜	U Y Exten	41⅜	42
Hornet	36	37	Victoria	1	1¾
La Rose	30	40	Yukon	87	1

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.17½	5.35	5.17½	5.35
Spelter		7.20		7.20
Antimony		8.50		8.50
Quicksilver		$95.00		$95.00
Aluminium	*$2.00	33.00	*$2.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X				
Silicon		31.90		31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18c, 30 days; on metal exchange 18¾c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	91	10	0	89	0	0
Copper, futures	92	10	0	90	0	0
Tin, spot	240	0	0	240	0	0
Tin, futures	238	10	0	238	10	0
Spelter, spot	39	05	0	39	10	0
Spelter, futures	40	0	0	40	0	0
Lead, spot	22	12	6	22	10	0
Lead, futures	22	17	6	22	15	0

EARNINGS.

BUFFALO MINES, LTD., for the year ended April 30:

	1919	1918	1917
Oper. revenue	$658,491	$824,140	$376,395
Gross income	674,078	831,366	376,465
Net income	171,288	394,382	86,588

Gross sales of Armour & Co. for the six months ended April 30, 1919, were $525,508,720, as compared with $438,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1918, a gain of $87,509,720.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Seventy-eight new corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $3,726,500, were chartered today. They include:

Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., Rochester, $1,250,000; H. Noble, H. P. Heath, H. Knight, 348 West 57th St.

W. J. Maxwell, Inc., Queens, automobiles, $20,000; W. J. Maxwell, C. Kriser, W. H. Lohn, 6 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Motor Car Supplies Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Goldenberg, L. Braude, A. M. Leiser, 835 Kelly St.

Hirah Shirie Co., Manhattan, $10,000; D. M., and H. Hirsh, 953 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

Rochester Quality Clothes Co., Rochester, $50,000; D. T. Rosen, C. E. Heinstein, D. Kraus, 253 West 91st St.

S. M. A. Trading Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $6,000; F. H. Shahhoodaghian, B. Mesrobian, A. P. Aleon, 907 Broadway.

Manhattan Dress Lining Co., Manhattan, $21,000; L. Kalina, S. Soleman, J. Lamb, 406 8th Av.

Sphinx Trucking Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. F. Steiglitz, R. T. and M. C. Tyrrel, 606 East 91st St., Brooklyn.

Queens Gardens Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Kraut, J. B. Kalmuk, L. B. Levy, 250 West 103d St.

Kurzer Narodbwy Publishing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; R. Marion, F. Caminiti, E. E. Allison, 115 Broadway.

Adolphe & Schornstein, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; P. and J. Adolphe, H. Schornstein, 50 East 89th St.

H.

NEW STEEL MERGER TAKES IN 3 FIRMS

Steel and Tube Company of America to Have Capital of $100,000,000.

HAS PLANTS IN 3 STATES

Bankers Announce Only Names of Companies Involved—Tell of Resources in Iron Ore.

Plans for the consolidation of several steel and iron companies into a $100,000,000 corporation, to be called the Steel and Tube Company of America, Inc., are now being formed here by bankers. None of the details was given out yesterday, except for the naming of the Steel and Tube Company, a corporation with $35,000,000 authorized capital; the Northwestern Iron Company, and the Newport Mining Company as the concerns which will figure in the merger.

The present Steel and Tube Company was formed a year ago in a merger of the Mark Manufacturing Company and the Iroquois Iron Company. It is understood that the company includes interests identified with the Semet-Solvay Company, Pickands, Mather & Co., and other metal and mining concerns. Statistical records show that when the merger was put through, a new steel plant, to cost $18,000,000, was practically completed at Indiana Harbor, Ind. Large tube works are owned at Evanston and Zanesville, and blast furnaces at Chicago.

The company had of recent date outstanding bonds and notes aggregating about $17,000,000. The balance sheet as of June 30, 1918, showed total assets amounting to $47,497,000, of which $39,600,000 represented properties. The surplus was $7,352,000. Earnings for the last fiscal year are not yet at hand, but were estimated by the company early in the year to be $6,000,000, after providing for interest and allowing for taxes on the 1917 basis. Clayton Mark is Chairman of the Board of Directors and A. A. Schlesinger is President.

The Northwestern Iron Company owns lands in Wisconsin with an estimated content of 10,000,000 tons, with blast furnaces, electric power equipment, and by-product facilities. The authorized capital is $1,000,000. Some of the Directors of this company also are Directors of the Steel and Tube Company, and A. A. Schlesinger of the Steel and Tube Company is an officer of the Northwestern Company. The manuals contain no information about the Newport Mining Company, except that interests connected with it have connection also with the Steel and Tube Company.

It is expected that part of the stock of the new company will be offered soon to provide additional working capital.

General Motors Co. Stock Issue Sold.

The syndicate headed by Dominick & Dominick, which has been distributing $30,000,000 debenture 6 per cent. stock of the General Motors Corporation, announced yesterday that the issue had been sold. The organization which participated in the sale comprised 310 members in seventy-five cities. A part of the stock was taken by investors in Europe, and the transaction brought about 6,000 shareholders to the list of owners of General Motors stock.

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Fortunes are made, not by the hands alone, but by wise *investment*. The war taught us to buy safe bonds. We offer a variety of high-grade Municipal and Corporation bonds, absolutely safe and quickly marketable if desired, and paying as high as

7½%

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

These bonds can be bought on a small payment down and easy monthly payments. The bonds are set aside in buyer's name upon receipt of first payment and *immediately begin earning interest.*

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Capital $2,000,000

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- 4 Miles 45 lb. Rails—Chicago, El Paso, Texas, or Pacific Coast delivery.
- 6 Miles 56 lb. Rails—Located Denver, Colorado.
- 9 Miles 60 lb. Rails—Located Denver, Colorado.

We also offer large tonnages of Rails, all weights, in Chicago District. Prompt shipment guaranteed.

Write or Wire Hyman-Michaels Company, Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

BRANCHES: St. Louis, Mo. East Chicago, Ind.

the RUSKAY REVIEW

Current issue discusses the following securities:

American Can
Sinclair Oil
Pere Marquette
American Car & Foundry
Central Leather
Ohio Cities Gas
American Smelting
Chile Copper

and many others. *Copy sent on request.*

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45 minutes from 34th St.; capacity 250; $14 up; sleeping porches, private baths, dancing, tennis; swimming pool, fishing; saddle horses, instructors. Grill. Telephone White Plains 1106. Booklet.

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H. P. BURNEY, Manager.

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Accom. 300. 15th season. Reasonable rates. Garage. Write for booklet. A. INGLESBY

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First Class a la Carte Restaurant.

Moderate Prices Orchestra. Dancing. Opens June 19th.

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EDGEMERE, L. I.

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Single and Double Rooms or En Suite. Single rooms, with meals, $15 per week and up. Double Rooms $30 per week, with meals for two people.

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ON THE OCEAN

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In the heart of New Jersey's Pleasure Belt. Opens June 28. Pittman Baker, Jr., Mgr.

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NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-W'nesday. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
6½s June, 1967	102¾	103	103¾
4½s June, 1965	102¼	102	102¾
4½s Mar., 1965	102¾	103	102¾
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s 1924-1932	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s 1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s Mar., 1960-90	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1966	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s May, 1959	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s Nov., 1958	92¾	92¾	92¾
4s Nov., 1957	92¾	92¾	92¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	92¾	92¾

	Yester-W'nesday. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4s Nov., 1955	92¾	92¾	92¾
4s Nov., 1936	93¾	93¾	94¼
4s Nov., 1954	83	83	83
2½s Nov., 1954	83¾	84	83¾
2½s May, 1954	83¾	84	83¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1949-1952	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1933-1938	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s 1918-1921	4.60	4.57	4.60
4s 1940-1955	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Atlantic Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
80 Balt Elec pf	42	42	42
2,100 Celestine O.I.	1.50	1.50	1.50
4,000 Coden	12	11¾	12
1,000 De pf	5	4¾	5

Bonds.

$21,000 Cos 6s, A	103¾	103	102¾
15,000 Do 6s, B	103	103	103
3,000 G B S inc	2¼	2¼	2¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Am Zinc	24¾	24¼	24¼
25 Do pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
20 Butte & Sup	34¾	34¾	34¾
100 Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Anaconda	73¾	73¾	73¾
105 Ariz Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,540 Big Hart	13	11¾	11¾
100 Bingham	9	9	9
450 Butte & Bal	45	37	37
845 Cal & Ariz	70	68¼	69¾
7 Cal & Hecla	413	413	412
4,310 Carson	17¾	15¾	17¾
100 Centennial	15¾	15¾	15¾
200 Cop Range	53	53¾	53¾
1,845 Davis-Daly	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,140 East Butte	15¾	15¼	15¾
150 Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
250 Helvetia	65¾	65¾	65¾
250 Island Creek	50¾	50	50¾
20 Do pf	84¾	84¾	84¾
340 Isle Royale	37¾	37¾	37¾
335 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
130 Lake Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 La Salle	3¾	3¾	3¾

Railroads.

65 Bos & Alb	133	133	133
45 Bos Elev	71¾	71	71
5 Chi Jct pf	68	68	68
800 Bos & Sub	60	60	60
30 Fitchburg pf	52	51	51

Miscellaneous.

30 Am Ag	109	108¾	109
25 Do pf	100	99¾	99¾
45 Amoskeag	122	121½	122
150 Am Pn Ser	1¾	1¾	1¾
95 Am Sugar	140	139½	139½
32 Do pf	119	118	119
255 Am T & T	104¾	104	104¾
20 Am Wool	122	121	122
287 Do pf	110	109½	109½
235 Anglo-Am	20	19¾	19¾
130 Cuban Port	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 Edison	162	161	162
730 East S B	10¾	9	10¾
48 Do pf	44	40	44
1,890 Fairbanks	70¾	68	70¾
76 Gorton	33¾	33	33
80 Gray Davis	44	44	44
825 Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
20 Lowe's	9	9	9
130 Libby	30¾	30¼	30¾
11,000 A G W I 5s	83	83	83
15,000 Punta R 6s	105	104¾	105

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Ad-Rumely pf	74	74	74
2,200 Armour pf	103¾	103	103¾
10 Booth Fish	21¾	21¾	21¾
375 Bunte Bros	14¾	14¾	14¾
200 Bucyrus pf	80	80	80
76 Chi Pn Tool	80¾	80¾	80¾
595 Chalmby	120	119	119½
200 Com Edison	112	112	112
360 Cont Motors	9¾	8¾	8¾
100 Deere&Co pf	100	100	100
35 Mupp Motor	11¾	11¾	11¾
70 Hartman	83	83	83
80 Ill Brick	75	74½	75
1,320 Libby	31¾	30¾	31¾
1,400 Lindsay La	18	18	18
10 M Ward pf	110	110	110

Bonds.

$2,000 Chi C & C 5s	46	46	46
4,000 CityRy 1st 5s	79	79	79

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
490 Am Stores	27¾	24	27¾
7,821 El Stor Bat	100	96¼	96¾
1,100 Gen Asphalt	80	78¾	80
30 Do pf	119	118½	119
800 Key Telegr	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,777 L Sup Cor	20¾	19¾	20¾
91 Lehigh Val	51¾	51¼	51¾
90 North Cent	72¾	72¼	72¾
376 Penna R R	45¾	45¼	45¾

Bonds.

$2,000 Eq Ill G 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000 L V ann 6s	116	116	116
2,000 Phila Co 5s	87	87	87
1,000 Do 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am Sewer P	25¾	25¾	25¾
280 Arkan Gas	64½	64½	64½
285 Barnsdall	33	31¾	31¾
900 Col G & E	61¾	61¼	61¾
10 Harb Walk	102¼	102½	102½
270 Ind Berw	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 Do pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
30 Lib Mfg	110	110	110
25 Mfrs L & H	56	56	56
25 Nat Firepf	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Do pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
775 Ohio Pu Sup	50¾	50¾	50¾
60 Ohio Cas	31	31	31
120 Okla Prod	11¾	11¼	11¾
840 Pitts Brew	10¾	10	10

Bonds.

$20,000 Ind Brewing 6s			53
16,000 Pitts Brewing 6s			75

*Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Under the leadership of Crucible Steel, active steel issues, on wide advances, all entered new high ground during yesterday's session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Crucible was bid up 10¾, while Bethlehem Steel B gained 5¾. Republic Iron and Steel 4¾, United States Steel common 3¾, Midvale 1¾, Colorado Fuel and Iron 2¾, and Lackawanna Steel 2. Substantial gains also came to the motor group, in which Stutz was marked up 11¾, General Motors 4¾, Pierce Arrow 5¾, and Studebaker 2. In the tobacco shares United Cigar Stores gained 5¾, American Sumatra 3¾, Tobacco Products, 2¾, and General Cigars 2¾.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
310 Ajax Rubber	104¾	104¾	104¾
330 Alaska Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,540 Allis-Chalm	47¾	44¾	46¾
340 Am B Sugar	91¾	90	90¾
2,700 Am Can	62	61¾	61¾
300 Am C O	111	111	111
660 Am Cot Oil	63¾	63½	63¾
550 Am H & L	36¾	35¾	35¾
580 Am Ice	66¾	65	65¾
3,160 Am Inter	114¾	113¾	114¾
440 Am Linseed	89¾	86¾	89¾
850 Am Locom	94¼	93¾	94
310 Am Malt	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,900 Am S & R	85¾	84¾	85
940 Am St Fds	45¾	45¾	45¾
510 Am Sugar	141	138¾	140
1,500 Am Su Tob	115¾	114	115¾
320 Am T & T	104½	104	104
230 Am W P pf	51	51	51
370 Am Woolen	124	121¾	124
650 Am Zinc	24	24	24
1,010 Anaconda	74¾	73¾	74¾
560 A. T & S F	103¾	102	102¾
2,460 Bald Loco	112¾	110	111¾
380 Balt & Ohio	44	43¾	43¾
7,040 Beth St'l B	93	89¾	94¾
340 Booth Fish	21¾	21¾	21¾
210 B'klyn R T	30¾	30¾	30¾
2,020 Butte & Sup	34¾	32¾	34¾
320 Butte C & Z	13¾	12¾	13¾
370 Caddo C&I	44¾	44¼	44¾
540 Cal Packing	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,020 Cal Petrol	38¾	37¾	38
980 Can Leather	110¾	109¾	110¾
550 Cerro de P	64¾	63¾	64¾
360 Ches & Ohio	64¾	64¾	64¾
320 C, M & St P	43¾	43¾	43¾
210 C, R I & P	28¾	28¾	28¾
660 Chile Copper	28	27¼	27¾
360 Chino Copper	47¾	47¼	47¾
550 Columb. Gas	62¾	60	61¾
1,270 Col F & I	53	52¾	53
400 Con Int Min	16¾	16¾	16¾
2,580 Corn Prod	93¾	88¾	93¾
16,025 Crucible St'l	114¾	104¾	114¾
200 Cuba Cane Sug	41	39½	40½
560 Erie	14¾	13¾	14
330 Do 1st pf	29¾	29¼	29¾
450 Fed M & S	15¾	15¾	15¾
330 Free Texas	50¾	50¾	50¾
510 Gas W & W	35¾	35¾	36¾
390 Gen Asphalt	32¾	32¾	32¾
210 Gen Motors	242	240	240
2,220 Goodrich Co	84	82¾	82¾
271 Gt Nor pf	95¾	95	95¾
370 Gt Nor Ore	46¾	46¼	46¾
730 Inspir Cop	66¾	65¾	66

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,340 Int. Mer Ma	56¾	54½	56¾
780 Do pf	119¾	118¾	119
750 Int Nickel	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,040 Int Paper	67¾	65¾	67¾
570 InterboroCon	7¾	7¾	7¾
530 Kan City So	22¾	22¾	22¾
720 KellySpgfdT	135	133¾	135¾
280 Kennec't Cop	40¾	40	40¾
740 Keyst'e Tire	115¾	112¾	114¾
310 Lack Steel	89	89	89
210 Maxwell Mot	49	49	49
950 Mex Petrol	187	186	186¾
1,820 MidvaleSteel	54¾	52¾	54¾
400 Mo, K & T	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,600 Mo Pacific	34¾	33¾	33¾
610 Nat Conduit	23¾	22¾	22¾
330 Nat Enamel	81¾	81¾	81¾
220 New Con	19¾	19¾	19¾
310 N Y Central	80¾	80¾	80¾
380 Nor Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¾
720 Ohio Cit Gas	58¾	58	58¾
2,442 Okla Oil	11¾	11¼	11¾
330 Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾	39¾
830 Pan Am Pet	96¾	95¾	96¾
350 Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾	45¾
330 Phila Co	41	40¾	40¾
2,565 Pierce-Arrow	57	53¾	56¾
630 Pierce Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾
240 Pitts Coal	39¾	39¾	39¾
310 PittsbW Va	40	39¾	39¾
240 Pr Steel Car	87¾	87¾	87¾
350 Ry Stl Spgs	98	93¾	97
1,500 reading

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A syndicate of Manhattan investors, organized and represented by Morris & Schiff, attorneys, have purchased from the 640 Riverside Drive Corporation the two twelve-story apartments on Riverside Drive, running from 141st Street to 143d Street. The property has a frontage of 305 feet on Riverside Drive, 253 feet on 141st Street and 250 feet on 142d Street, occupying a total area of approximately fourteen city lots.

There are 187 apartments in the two buildings, running from three rooms to seven rooms each. The total rental aggregates approximately $225,000 a year, and the purchase price is reported to be $1,750,000.

The property is encumbered by a mortgage held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in the sum of $1,375,000, and the purchasers pay all cash above the mortgage.

The buildings were erected about four years ago. Du Bois & Taylor negotiated the deal.

Brooklyn Waterfront Properties Sold.

Two important pieces of Brooklyn waterfront property were sold yesterday by the Columbia Trust Company, trustees for the Brooklyn-New York Ferry Company, through Joseph P. Day.

The American Sugar Refining Company purchased the property located at the foot of Grand Street, extending out into the bay 400 feet to the pier headline, with an average width of 175 feet. This plot immediately adjoins their refining works on Kent Avenue, and was held at $300,000. Associated with Mr. Day in the transaction was Thomas P. Graham, who represented the American Sugar Refining Company.

A property at the northwest corner of Kent Avenue and South Sixth Street, under the Williamsburg Bridge, was the other property to change ownership. It consists of a plot of upland, 234 by 113, improvements of one and two story brick buildings, and extends 257 feet from bulkhead line to pierhead line. This property was held at $350,000, and was purchased by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a power station.

When the four bridges that cross the East River are constructed it relieved the vehicular traffic over the ferries to certain parts of Brooklyn, and many of the ferries were forced to close down. The Brooklyn-New York Ferry Company was one of the first affected, and through the Columbia Trust Company, as trustee, they placed in Mr. Day's hands for sale three very desirable waterfront properties, located in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

Abramson Buys Block Front.

Joseph G. Abramson purchased the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, 117th Street to 118th Street. This block is improved with two modern seven-story elevator apartment houses, the 118th Street corner being 70 by 101 and the 117th Street corner, 120 by 101.

The annual rental is in excess of $60,000, and Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, who owned the property for the estate, held the plot for $500,000. The transaction was on a cash basis and was consummated by N. Nasonowitz & Son, as brokers.

Builders Buy West Side Apartment House Site.

As a site for a nine-story apartment house, Jacob Axelrod & Sons have bought from William L. O'Connell the four four-story dwellings at 60 to 66 West Sixty-eighth Street, near Columbus Avenue, occupying a combined site of 74.3 by 100.5.

The purchasers plan to immediately begin the erection of a nine-story apartment house containing suites of two and three rooms. On the roof of the structure will be a penthouse which will contain quarters for servants.

Mr. O'Connell recently assembled the site, acquiring the house at 66 but a few days ago. He has been asking $140,000 for the plot. Arrangements have been made for a loan of $300,000 for three years on the property. The Lehring Company and Vasa K. Bracher were the brokers in the sale. It is understood that the entire operation will involve an outlay of about $500,000.

Water Street Sale.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, sold the two five-story buildings, on plot 38.6 by 100, at 30 and 32 South William Street, running through to 136 and 138 Pearl Street, to Francis Emory Fitch, Inc., who will occupy the property after extensive alterations. The buildings are 143 feet from Wall Street and directly opposite the Beaver Building, recently purchased by the Clark estate. Steamship Company, Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd negotiated the transaction

Hospital Sells Holdings.

St. Luke's Hospital sold the buildings at 74 and 82 Franklin Street, held at $105,000, to a client of Robert F. Bonsall.

City Buys Bronx Block Front for School Site.

The Board of Education has purchased the block front on the north side of Charlotte Street, extending from Boston Road to Crotona Park East, as a site for one of the largest and finest school buildings in the Bronx.

The property, which now contains several buildings of a nondescript character, faces Crotona Park and has a frontage of 261.92 feet on Charlotte Street, 275.59 feet on Crotona Park East, and 144.94 feet on Boston Road, with a rear line of 260 feet.

Midtown Sale.

Mary Rigby sold the building at 134 East Twenty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, to N. Siegel of the American Novelty and Finishing Works, who will occupy it with his business. E. A. Turner, Inc., negotiated the sale.

The Stratford Resold.

The Stratford, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 115th Street, was resold by Frederick Brown to a client of Marks & Marks. The structure contains thirty-two apartments and six stores, and returns an annual rental of about $42,000. The asking price was $325,000. Mr. Brown recently acquired the property from Meyer A. Bernheimer through Louis Steinfeld.

Jackson in Two Deals.

Daniel H. Jackson has bought from Frederick Tietjen, 500 West 215th Street, a five-story apartment at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 60 by 100, held at $100,000, through Byrne & Bowman.

From Edward H. Kruse, through the same brokers, he bought a five-story apartment, held at $40,000, renting for $5,200, at 25 Arden Street, near Nagle Avenue.

Apartment House Sales.

The Central Savings Bank sold the seven-story elevator apartment house at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of 118th Street, to a client of Albert H. Stout.

Anna M. Kirkland sold to Daniel C. Freedman 78 West Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100, held at $85,000. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Private Dwellings.

Samuel W. Andrew sold to a client of Douglas Gibbons & Co., for occupancy, 875 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling, 27 by 63. Ben All Haggin occupies the premises under an old lease.

The three-story dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 99.11 at 148 East 128th Street, near Lexington Avenue, has been sold by James Cassidy.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sold 136 and 248 West 121st Street, near Seventh Avenue, two three-story dwellings, each on a lot 16.8 by 100, to Marcus L. Oak, through Harry Sugarman.

The Ferdinand S. M. Blun estate sold the three-story dwelling at 114 West 136th Street, through Albert H. Stout.

The same broker sold for James L. Van Sant the three-story dwelling, 16 by 100, 23 West 130th Street.

Joseph Heit & Sons purchased from the Robert Sterling Clark estate, represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 152-154 West Seventy-second Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 102.2. The property, owned by the Clark estate for a number of years, probably will be altered into apartments and stores.

Tenement Deals.

A client of Herbert Cracauer sold the five-story brick building with three ground floor stores, held at $35,000, at 323 West 141st Street, corner of Edgecomb Avenue, through Samuel Cowen.

The Bronx Market.

Henry Breunich sold the five-story apartment house, on a plot 47.33 by 102, at 1,302 Washington Avenue, to an investing client of Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd.

L. Erb sold a one-family frame dwelling, 16.8 by 90, at 1,272 Findlay Avenue, to a client of Paul Weber. The same broker sold for T. H. Evans the two-family frame dwelling, 20 by 90, at 363 East 169th Street, for the Falconetty Co. the four-story double brick flat, 27 by 90, at 411 East 169th Street; for a Mrs. Kurr the one-family dwelling, 16.8 by 90, at 1,266 Findlay Avenue; and for a Mrs. Proppe the three-family house, 25 by 124 irregular, at 682 East 169th Street.

Anna M. Jones sold two three-story dwellings, on a plot 75 by 100, on the west side of Marion Avenue, 51 feet south of 194th Street, to a client of Duff & Brown.

Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Co. purchased from Eugenia Feiring 2,661 Decatur Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment house, 50 by 152, held at $70,000. John F. Fetzer and L. J. Greenberger were the brokers.

Benenson Realty Co. bought from Carl Spaney 775 Garden Street, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 100.

Max N. Natanson has sold to Jacob Schuman the southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 184th Street, a five-story building, on plot 100 by 100, irregular, rented at $13,000, and held at $90,000. J. Schwartz was the broker.

H. Seekamp sold to Schwartz & Rosenberg the five-story new-law apartment house, 42.6 by 102, at the northeast corner of 180th Street and Thobor Avenue, held at $75,000, through H. F. Byrnes.

Samuel Shiffer sold to the Van De Vere estate 579 East 168th Street, a four-story flat, 28 by 81, through Edward Pollak, Inc. The same broker sold for Leopold Salomon, to Simon Jaffe, 1,977 Vyse Avenue, a two-family house, 20 by 100; for Sabastian Hemberger to John Kussell 1,963 Crotona Avenue, a dwelling, 25 by 106; for Henry Batthof to Joseph Jankowitz 2,012 Daly Avenue, a two-family house, 27 by 171; and for L. Leibowitz to L. Pisous 1,798 Clinton Avenue, a brick dwelling, 27 by 84.

Brooklyn.

The Realty and Architectural Service Company sold the residence of W. H. Dank, 1,115 Fiftieth Street, to S. G. Godley.

L. D. Blum sold the one-family brown stone house, on lot 20 by 100, at 866 Putnam Avenue, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

Kathryn V. Blakeney bought the three-story building on 20 St. Francis Place from a client of Chas. Partridge.

William Kinne sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 96 Fourth Avenue through M. Bennett & Sons.

Caroline C. Fleming sold the one-family limestone dwelling, on lot 20 by 95, at 853 Third Street, to Harry H. Pettee for occupancy.

Percival J. Peters sold the two-family house, on plot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Newkirk Avenue and Ninth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

Conrad Mollor sold the vacant plot, 80 by 250, at the southwest corner of Ocean Parkway and Cortelyou Road, to a builder through James B. Fisher. The same broker sold a one-family house, on a plot 60 by 100, in Prospect Park South, for Eleanor W. Robinson to William E. Brown, and two-family house at 18 Oakland Place for Casper & Goldberg to John W. Lohmann.

The Realty Trust sold for the Alco Building Company the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling 2,138 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to William Slonim for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Lapides, Cohen & Kaplan, Inc, sold to H. Islin a plot 50 by 100 in the Ravenswood industrial zone on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, northeast of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

R. Sterner purchased from H. Kearns a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Cornaga Street east of the property of W. Bull, Far Rockaway.

The Abberholm Realty Company sold to H. Royce a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Street north of Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

A. Miller sold to A. Ley a plot 50 by 115 on the east side of Thirteenth Street south of Schleicher Court, College Point.

P. Hoffman sold to C. Roelin a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of First Street west of Hoffman Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Gunther sold to G. Braun a plot 75 by 149 on the west side of the Springfield Road north of the land of E. Hoyt, Jamaica South.

Suburban Sales.

The Dominant Building Co. sold a house on Highbrook Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y., held at $20,000, to Charles Vetter through Fisk & Marvin. The same brokers sold six lots on Loring Avenue, Pelham Heights, held at $12,000, to J. Ealry for Edward E. Huber; and five lots on Loring Avenue, Pelham Heights; held at $12,000, to Charles Murray for Horace Burnett.

The former Cuneo tract at Great Neck, Long Island with a frontage of 1,595 feet on Kings Point, Bayview and Steamboat Roads was sold to David L. Hoober through Baker Crowell Jr. Company.

M. S. Lott bought the Edwin Green plot at Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y., size 105 front by 158 deep, through R. E. L. Howe, Jr.

Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on Sage Terrace South, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y. to Mr. W. A. Bassett.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the Cable Cafe & Restaurant Co. to the South & Central American Commercial Co., Inc., the four upper floors of 119-121 Pearl Street, corner of Hanover, for five years from October 1st, at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000. Extensive improvements are being made to the premises from plans by Starrett & Putnam Platt, including new elevators, indirect lighting and full office equipment. The balance of the building is being equipped by the lessors for restaurant purposes, and one of the features of the new eating establishment is the Captain Kidd Dining Room on the second floor, which will contain many trophies of Captain Kidd, who lived in the building now standing on the premises. D. K. Keller was the attorney for the Cable Cafe & Restaurant Co. in this transaction.

M. M. Hayward & Company sold the lease, good will and stock of the Eighty-fourth Street Garage Inc., 157-161 East Eighty-fourth Street to Joseph P. McCann and Thomas J. Cooke, Jr. Lease and purchase price represent about $325,000.

George W. Gustus leased for a term of twenty-one years the building No. 204 Amsterdam Avenue, to Mrs. Max Cohen. It is contemplated that the present structure will be entirely torn down and a new five-story building erected.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 146 West, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, six-story flat; Isaac Gottlieb against M. M. Fichter et al; Louis Rosenberg, attorney; due, $2,908.45; taxes, $406; prior mtg $36,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

60th St, 409 East, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, &c., against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $1,000.75; taxes, &c., $305; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By Henry Brady.

60th St, 407 East, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; M. L. Shaar against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $19,232.97; taxes, &c., $556.75; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Spring St, 5, n s, 101.2 ft w of Bowery, 25.2 x106.11x28x113.9, five-story tenement and stores; M. S. Siegman against Citizens' Investment Co. et al; Rose & F. attorneys; due, $3,489.01; taxes, &c., $2,490.86; first mtg $23,000; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

80th St., 850 and 852 West, for a six-story tenement; 96.8x85.9; Winston Holding Co., 150 Nassau St., owner; Grossner & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av., architects; cost, $45,000.

13th St., 118 West, for a two-story laundry and infirmary, 44.2x29.8; Leslie Christian Union of the City of New York, Inc., owner; J. G. Greenleaf, 15 West 38th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

Oreston Av., n e corner of Field Place, five-story brick tenement, 100x77; Macy Construction Co., Samuel Silverberg, 630 Fox St., president, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 Fifth Av., architects; cost, $90,000.

Undercliff Av., e s, 275 ft s of Boscobel Av., one-story stone garage, 28x50; Highbridge Bldg. Co., J. H. Jones, 1455 Undercliff Av., president, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

72d St., 238 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. Spiegelberg, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av., architects; cost, $6,000.

58th St., 114 East, to a four-story dwelling; I. G. Simon et als, premises, owners; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost $12,000.

86th St., 131 and 135 West, to a four-story synagogue, etc.; Jewish Center, Inc., premises, owner; L. A. Abramson, 46 West 46th St., architect; to add six stories; cost, $150,000.

75th St., 6 West, to a five-story dwelling; W. L. O'Connell, 62 West 45th St., owner; G. F. Pelham, 200 West 73d St., architect; cost, $10,000.

Bowery Savings Bank, respt., v. Walter E. Ward, impl., &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Gertrude E. Walsh, aplt., v. Theodore Tiedemann, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. National Surety Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Giuliano Laudo, aplt., v. Appolonia Laudo, (as amended,) Bella Laudo, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Matter of Gabriel A. Bobrick v. John V. McAvoy, a Justice, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed.

Matter of S. Edward Ginsburg, an attorney.—Respondent suspended from practice for three months. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Alfred Hughes, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Abraham M. Fisch, an attorney. —Proceeding dismissed. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Cornelius J. Earley, an attorney. —Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of James F. Mahan, an attorney.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Joseph A. Young, an attorney.—Respondent suspended for one year. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

DECISIONS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department

DECISIONS.

Lionel Hasenauers et al., respts., v. Julie C. Caballero, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Benjamin Hasenauer et al., apls.-respts., v. Raritan Chemical Works, respt.-aplt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Dowling, J., (Clarke, P. J., dissenting as to the dismissal of the complaint.) Order filed.

James Hadfield, aplt., v. Joseph Colter et al., respts.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment of the City Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Herbert D. Beret et al., pffs., v. L. Vogelstein & Co., defts.—Judgment directed for plaintiff for the sum of $3,986.80. Opinion by Page, (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Richard H. Higgins et al, respts., v. The Hocking Valley Railway Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Morrell, J. Order filed.

Louis Krohnthal, respt., v. John H. Ranger et al., impld., &c., apelts.—Order so far as appealed from, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to amend on payment of said costs, and in default thereof complaint dismissed as against said defts., with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Louis J. Blimberg, respt., v. the Texas Co. et al., impld., &c., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motions granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs of action and in default thereof the third cause of action dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Morris Kraus, et al., respts., v. The Queens County Water Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Louis B. Reeder, aplt., v. Robert T. Smith et al., impld., with William W. Ferguson, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Merrell, J. Order filed.

In the matter of David Hirshfield as Committee of Arrowsmith &c. respt., v. Henry R. M. Cook, apl.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the motion denied, and the warrants vacated. Opinion by Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting upon the ground of Hotchkiss, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Edward N. Dickerson, respt., v. Sigmund Meschel, apl.—Judgment so far as it disallowed an item affirmed, with costs as allowed at Special Term, and complaint dismissed, with costs to plaintiff at the end of the appeal. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

William C. Brady, respt., v. Abraham L. Kranger, apl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Philbin, J., Order filed.

Sarah Rosenbaum, respt., v. Mari L. Kelley, apl.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apl. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Francis P. Sherwood, as Trustee, &c., aplt., v. Thomas S. Holbrook et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Samuel Eiseman & Co., respt., v. Julius G. Kupelman, apl.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs, and new trial ordered, with costs to apl. in all courts to abide event. Opinion by Philbin, J., (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Elizabeth Connell, dec'd.—Order denying motion to file answer reversed and motion granted, without costs. Decree reversed, with costs, and proceeding remitted to Surrogate for further action in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Morris Talsky, respt., v. Isaac S. Wolf et al., apls.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apls. to abide event. Opinion by Philbin, J. Order filed.

Mariani Brothers, Inc., respt., v. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., aplt.—Determination reversed, with costs to apl. in this court and the Appellate Term, and judgment of the City Court modified by reducing same to $999.40, with interest and costs, and as so modified affirmed. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co., aplt., v. The Southern Hotel Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apl. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Max Gutman, respt., v. Bronx Borough Bank, aplt.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. in all courts to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Sidney J. Steers et al., pffs., v. Sheninger Brothers, defts.—Submission dismissed, without costs. Opnion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

James T. Leonard & Co., Inc., respt.-aplt., v. Warner-Godfrey Co., aplt.-respt.—Orders so far as appealed from by defendant affirmed; so far as appealed from by plaintiff reversed, with costs to plaintiff, and verdict reinstated and judgment directed to be entered thereon, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Mary Kennedy, respt., v. Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, aplt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Gabriel Salant et al., respts., v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Page, Smith, and Philbin, JJ. (Smith and Philbin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Alfred S. Malcomsen, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Lawrence Rukeyser, aplt., v. Clifford Le P. Testevin, respt.; Hull, Grippen & Co., impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Max C. Degan, aplt., v. Meier Steinbrink et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J., (Dowling, J., dissenting on the authority of Muller v. City of Philadelphia, 113 App. Div. 92.) Order filed.

Bowery Savings Bank, respt., v. Walter E. Ward, impl., &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. National Surety Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Giuliano Laudo, aplt., v. Appolonia Laudo, (as amended,) Bella Laudo, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Matter of Gabriel A. Bobrick v. John V. McAvoy, a Justice, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed.

Matter of S. Edward Ginsburg, an attorney.—Respondent suspended from practice for three months. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Alfred Hughes, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Abraham M. Fisch, an attorney. —Proceeding dismissed. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV. D, e s, 79.6 ft n of 9th St, 22x101.10 to beginning; Louis M. Pollock to Louis Firstenberg, 1,126 57th St., Brooklyn, two-third parts, and Wm. Siegel, 290 New Main, Yonkers, half part, b. and s., c. s. g., June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROAD ST, 43-47, e s, 150.9 ft n of Beaver St, 98.7x75.8x irregular; Bonnet Realty Corp. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $500,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 158th St, 99.11x irr; Longdale Realty Corp. to Grand View Apartment Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Holm, Wise & S., 35 Nassau St.....$100

CONVENT AV, w s, 123 ft s of 135th St, 50.3x100; R. A. Realty Co. to Paradise Realty Corp., 290 Broadway, mtg $82,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, Sam Frank, 290 Broadway.....$1

DELANCEY ST, s e w Suffolk St, 99.10 x249; Delancey and Suffolk Co. to Philip Feit, 186 Broadway, mtg $60,000; attorney, D. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.....$100

DRY DOCK ST, n e corner 12th St, (722-28 East), 75x54; Pearl Hill to Esther Joseph, 834 East 180th St; attorneys, Benditt, W. & N., 2 Rector St.....$1

GREENE ST, n s, 100 ft w of Houston St, 25x80; Bank for Savings in the City of New York to Jacob Rank, 38 Park Row, b. and s., June 30; attorney, York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

HAMILTON PLACE, 92-97, e s, 61.3x81.5x 56.5x105.4; Augusta Joachim to College Holding Co., 118 West 120th St, mtg $48,000, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co. to Shenk R. & C. Co., 118 West 120th St., mtg $71,500, July 3; attorneys, same.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,838, w s, 25x100; 1,838 Madison Avenue Corp. to Isabel Burger, 59 West 46th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 178th St, 90x100; Agnes Agnew to George Tighe, 618 West 138th St, mtg $65,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Caroline C. Fleming sold the one-family limestone dwelling, on lot 20 by 95, at 853 Third Street, to Harry H. Pettee for occupancy.

Percival J. Peters sold the two-family house, on plot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Newkirk Avenue and Ninth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

Conrad Mollor sold the vacant plot, 80 by 250, at the southwest corner of Ocean Parkway and Cortelyou Road, to a builder through James B. Fisher. The same broker sold a one-family house, on a plot 60 by 100, in Prospect Park South, for Eleanor W. Robinson to William E. Brown, and two-family house at 18 Oakland Place for Casper & Goldberg to John W. Lohmann.

The Realty Trust sold for the Alco Building Company the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling 2,138 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to William Slonim for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Lapides, Cohen & Kaplan, Inc, sold to H. Islin a plot 50 by 100 in the Ravenswood industrial zone on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, northeast of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

R. Sterner purchased from H. Kearns a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Cornaga Street east of the property of W. Bull, Far Rockaway.

The Abberholm Realty Company sold to H. Royce a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Street north of Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

A. Miller sold to A. Ley a plot 50 by 115 on the east side of Thirteenth Street south of Schleicher Court, College Point.

P. Hoffman sold to C. Roelin a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of First Street west of Hoffman Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Gunther sold to G. Braun a plot 75 by 149 on the west side of the Springfield Road north of the land of E. Hoyt, Jamaica South.

Suburban Sales.

The Dominant Building Co. sold a house on Highbrook Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y., held at $20,000, to Charles Vetter through Fisk & Marvin. The same brokers sold six lots on Loring Avenue, Pelham Heights, held at $12,000, to J. Ealry for Edward E. Huber; and five lots on Loring Avenue, Pelham Heights; held at $12,000, to Charles Murray for Horace Burnett.

The former Cuneo tract at Great Neck, Long Island with a frontage of 1,595 feet on Kings Point, Bayview and Steamboat Roads was sold to David L. Hoober through Baker Crowell Jr. Company.

M. S. Lott bought the Edwin Green plot at Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y., size 105 front by 158 deep, through R. E. L. Howe, Jr.

Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on Sage Terrace South, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y. to Mr. W. A. Bassett.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the Cable Cafe & Restaurant Co. to the South & Central American Commercial Co., Inc., the four upper floors of 119-121 Pearl Street, corner of Hanover, for five years from October 1st, at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000. Extensive improvements are being made to the premises from plans by Starrett & Putnam Platt, including new elevators, indirect lighting and full office equipment. The balance of the building is being equipped by the lessors for restaurant purposes, and one of the features of the new eating establishment is the Captain Kidd Dining Room on the second floor, which will contain many trophies of Captain Kidd, who lived in the building now standing on the premises. D. K. Keller was the attorney for the Cable Cafe & Restaurant Co. in this transaction.

M. M. Hayward & Company sold the lease, good will and stock of the Eighty-fourth Street Garage Inc., 157-161 East Eighty-fourth Street to Joseph P. McCann and Thomas J. Cooke, Jr. Lease and purchase price represent about $325,000.

George W. Gustus leased for a term of twenty-one years the building No. 204 Amsterdam Avenue, to Mrs. Max Cohen. It is contemplated that the present structure will be entirely torn down and a new five-story building erected.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 146 West, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, six-story flat; Isaac Gottlieb against M. M. Fichter et al; Louis Rosenberg, attorney; due, $2,908.45; taxes, $406; prior mtg $36,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

60th St, 409 East, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, &c., against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $1,000.75; taxes, &c., $305; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By Henry Brady.

60th St, 407 East, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; M. L. Shaar against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $19,232.97; taxes, &c., $556.75; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Spring St, 5, n s, 101.2 ft w of Bowery, 25.2 x106.11x28x113.9, five-story tenement and stores; M. S. Siegman against Citizens' Investment Co. et al; Rose & F. attorneys; due, $3,489.01; taxes, &c., $2,490.86; first mtg $23,000; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

80th St., 850 and 852 West, for a six-story tenement; 96.8x85.9; Winston Holding Co., 150 Nassau St., owner; Grossner & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av., architects; cost, $45,000.

13th St., 118 West, for a two-story laundry and infirmary, 44.2x29.8; Leslie Christian Union of the City of New York, Inc., owner; J. G. Greenleaf, 15 West 38th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

Oreston Av., n e corner of Field Place, five-story brick tenement, 100x77; Macy Construction Co., Samuel Silverberg, 630 Fox St., president, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 Fifth Av., architects; cost, $90,000.

Undercliff Av., e s, 275 ft s of Boscobel Av., one-story stone garage, 28x50; Highbridge Bldg. Co., J. H. Jones, 1455 Undercliff Av., president, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

72d St., 238 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. Spiegelberg, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av., architects; cost, $6,000.

58th St., 114 East, to a four-story dwelling; I. G. Simon et als, premises, owners; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost $12,000.

86th St., 131 and 135 West, to a four-story synagogue, etc.; Jewish Center, Inc., premises, owner; L. A. Abramson, 46 West 46th St., architect; to add six stories; cost, $150,000.

75th St., 6 West, to a five-story dwelling; W. L. O'Connell, 62 West 45th St., owner; G. F. Pelham, 200 West 73d St., architect; cost, $10,000.

Bowery Savings Bank, respt., v. Walter E. Ward, impl., &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Gertrude E. Walsh, aplt., v. Theodore Tiedemann, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. National Surety Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Giuliano Laudo, aplt., v. Appolonia Laudo, (as amended,) Bella Laudo, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Matter of Gabriel A. Bobrick v. John V. McAvoy, a Justice, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed.

Matter of S. Edward Ginsburg, an attorney.—Respondent suspended from practice for three months. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Alfred Hughes, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Abraham M. Fisch, an attorney. —Proceeding dismissed. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

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BROADWAY, s e corner of 158th St, 99.11x 125; Longdale Realty Corp. to Grand View Apartment Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Holm, Wise & S., 35 Nassau St.....$100

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DELANCEY ST, s e w Suffolk St, 99.10 x249; Delancey and Suffolk Co. to Philip Feit, 186 Broadway, mtg $60,000; attorney, D.

CEDAR BAY ESTATE

CEDARHURST, L. I.

A refined residential community, 40 minutes (electric service) from Penn. Station, New York, and 5 minutes' walk from Cedarhurst railway station. Bordering on Jamaica Bay, within walking distance of the ocean. Good roads, cement sidewalks, gas, electric light and water—schools and churches. Lots from $300 to $850. Delightfully cool location, suitable for bungalows of artistic type, for houses or for investment.

Before signing a lease for an apartment in town let us show you what a country and seashore home will cost you to maintain. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

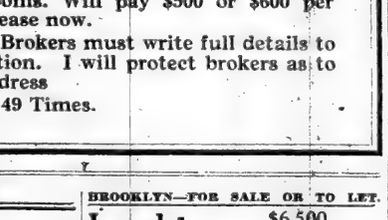
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or
Far Rockaway 1145.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN, $4,000 TERMS

$1,000 and $8,000 First Mortgage Buys This Fine Home and Beautiful Grounds.

Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Station. Corner Plot, 150x186 Ft.

10 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak finish and mahogany trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; only a few minutes' walk to R. R. Sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake, and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. write or phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City. Tel. 6634 Audubon.



FOR SALE OR RENT

ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
30 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Old Colonial Homestead

Three master's bedrooms, three baths; in fine condition; beautiful surroundings trees, shrubbery, etc. Sleeping porche; solarium, servants' quarters; large living-room; garage; near Golf and Yacht clubs. One minute from station. Price $26,000. Liberal terms; will rent at $2,800 per annum.

AUGUST JANSSEN,
34 West 30th Street. 3207 Madison Square
July 4 and Sunday, Call Great Neck 430-J.

ALWYN COURT

182 West 58th Street
Corner Apartment of
12 Large Light Rooms

including living room 30 x 19, dining room panelled in quartered oak, salon, music room (or chamber), 3 master's sleeping rooms, each one having its connecting bathroom; 2 personal maids' rooms and bath, tile kitchen, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Unquestionably one of the finest appointed apartments in New York.

Price $6,000 per annum.
Inspection invited. Resident Manager.

— I want a Furnished Apartment or Small House, on East Side, near Park Avenue and 57th Street, from October 1st or November 1st to May 1st, 1920.

Must have at least 3 Master's bedrooms and 3 or 4 servants' rooms. Will pay $500 or $600 per month and sign lease now.

Principals or Brokers must write full details to receive consideration. I will protect brokers as to commission. Address
"E. D." box 149 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

HESS Business Property

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POSSESSION

PRIVATE HOUSE
206 Edgecombe Ave.
NEAR 145TH ST.
3 story brick, 9 rooms, bath and 2 toilets. Size 18.6x62.
PRICE $10,000
Great Bargain
FREDERICK BROWN,
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E. A. TREDWELL,
Real Estate,
41 Park Row, N. Y.
Specialist in Office Buildings.
Buildings for Sale or to Rent to one tenant, entire. No small space to rent.

Bet. West End. Av. & Riverside Dr.
In Eighties, beautiful 5-story American basement residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet floors. Immediate possession. Only $35,000.
WOOD-DOLSON COMPANY
Broadway Corner 80th St.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
If taken advantage of immediately, $16,000 cash will purchase equity in 29 family apartment on Washington Heights; 5 year mortgage $29,000; rent roll $6,700; can be increased. Executor, R 539 Times.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy a
Macaday House
at
Manhattan Beach

Two are complete. Three substantially complete. Others under construction. Prices $7,750 to $9,500. Discount for cash.

Joseph P. Day

Property Office Open Every Day and Evening. 'Phone Coney Island 920 or 1600

Sales Agent, 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City. 'Phone Rector—0500.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Look! HOMESEEKERS.

$6,500

Don't wait; they won't last long.
Ideal one family houses; 10 rooms; bath; hardwood trim; superior construction throughout; open for inspection 1 to 5 daily. Inquire premises, 597 Lafayette Av., or at Brooklyn Bridge, take Gates Ave. trolley; get off at Classon Ave. or Lexington Ave. "L"; get off at Greene Ave. Station.

LOUIS BEER'S SONS, Builders,
149 REMSEN ST. TELEPHONE 7336 MAIN.

CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE
Prospect Park West

Eight 7-room apartments, extra servants' toilet; strictly modern. Yearly income $7,080.

Sacrifice for $52,000

M. E. TAYLOR, 8,317 5th Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Look at Houses
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OUR OFFICES AT

White Plains, Hartsdale, Phillipse Manor, Nepperhan Heights

will be open all day and our cars available for the convenience of those who wish to look at houses and plots on the holidays.

Appointment can be arranged in advance at the New York office.

Robert E. Farley Organization,
12 East 44th Street, N. Y.

UNEQUALLED.

If you will inspect you will buy this 12 acre estate, within an hour of New York; 10 room house, 2 baths; large garage; 5 room cottage; exceptional trees, a brook and all kinds of fruit. One mile from station. A real country home, inexpensive of upkeep. Illness of owner reason for selling. Price reduced to $25,000.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 8326

SCARSDALE

IN THE "EDGEMONT ESTATE"
FIVE NEW 7-10 ROOM HOUSES,
WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS,
immediately at Scarsdale Station, on high ground; sewer, water, macadam road, with brick walks.
PRICE $9,000-$10,000
Terms to Suit.
HOUSES TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1-15.
Avail yourself of initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.
JOSEPH EISENER, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone 267.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
BEST BARGAIN THIS SEASON.

A Real Beauty: Hollow tile and stucco, red tile roof, beautiful grounds, full size garage; 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electric light; artistically arranged interior.
Terms Can Be Made to Suit.
WE HAVE THE BEST CLASS OF HOUSES FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE, LARCHMONT AND IN THE PELHAMS.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
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ONE MORE HILLTOP HOME

A dream of a place. I thought the last one was gone, but here is a chance never before offered. In perfect condition. Immediate possession. Illustrated catalog of other places all kinds of prices.

WE KNOW EVERY HILL DALE & LAKE

IN THE HEART OF WESTCHESTER
MERRIAM 300 McKISCO

AT LAKE MAHOPAC
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS

Situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights. Only one hour and fifty minutes from N. Y. If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences this is the place; easy terms.
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Telephone Gramercy—2577.

TEN BUNGALOW SITES

with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
AT HARMON

ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY.
BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.
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Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,

45 Plots fully improved. Immediately marketable. Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road, ¼ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near school. Plots in width 50 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service the Grand Central 38 minutes. Swift, 1,581 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8474.

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HOME REALTY COMPANY,
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At exclusive Greenacres; 10 rooms, 3 baths; built by owner; all improvements; superb site on ridge; fine view; 240 feet road frontage; see today. Tel. White Plains 2260. Sole agent, Maxwell Smith, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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Distinctive home of 8 rooms and 3 baths, now being built. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot, overlooking the water; three blocks from station at

VALBA
ON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. and 33rd St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, now in course of erection. Plans may be altered to suit. Choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A restricted community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet sent upon request.
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Associated with
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217 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4585 Barclay.

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Nassau Point on Peconic Bay
Also known as Little Hog Neck.

Nassau Point is a peninsula about 2½ miles in length and 1/2 to 1/3 miles in width, dividing Little Peconic Bay from Great Peconic Bay.

The land is rolling and hilly, heavily wooded, and surrounded by a wide white sand beach 5 miles in length.

This wonderful property, consisting of 500 acres—considered by many the finest waterfront property on Long Island—is now being offered in plots of from 1 to 15 acres at unusually attractive prices to early and desirable purchasers.

Nassau Point Club House now completed and available to members and their friends.

Nassau Point Club Properties, Inc.
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Main 8371-8372.

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Fifteen Minutes from Penn Station.
An Ideal Suburban Development.

Houses for sale—lots for sale.
Houses built to order.

Cord Meyer Development Co.
62 William Street, New York City. Forest Hills, Long Island.
Phone 1960 John. Phone 6256 Forest Hills.

$15,000 Will Buy
AT YOUR OWN TERMS

a beautiful home situated on the North Shore of Long Island, 35 minutes from New York, one minute from station, 5 minutes from Bay; stucco, tile roof construction; 8 rooms, 3 baths; oak floors throughout; sleeping porch; newly and handsomely decorated; photos and full particulars.

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34 W. 30th St. 3207 Madison Square.
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IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

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$400 for Season.
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SUNSET BUNGALOW CO.,
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LONG BEACH
40 minutes from Penn. Station.

Handsome new 6-room cottages on Fulton Street, near National Boulevard, ocean and station. All modern conveniences, including electricity, gas, hot water, heat, sewer, etc. For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished.
HAPPY HOME REALTY CO.,
3809 Broadway. Phone Audubon 2686.
On premises afternoons.
Phone Long Beach 222.

LONG BEACH

Bungalow for rent; reasonable; near ocean; attractively furnished, 5 rooms; modern improvements; bath, tub, shower. Call on
THOMAS J. WALSH, at West End.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles; our guarantee mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

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INDEPENDENCE

Day is the ideal day to celebrate your independence of the landlord by laying the foundation of Your Own Home. Come out and see our property at Milton Lake Manor, Rahway, N. J.

It is the prettiest and healthiest spot in New Jersey. Has the best commutation service, with 100 trains a day—on the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R., and is only 40 minutes to B'way.

Milton Lake Manor is 12 to 15 minutes' walk to the station. Gas and electricity on the property.

Building plots, 45 feet frontage and upwards, may be purchased for $300 to $500 on very easy payments.

Our resident manager lives on the property; act quickly and see him or call at the office. It will pay you. You can have a home built by Fall and the money you now pay for rent will pay for it.

Hughes Taxi Service, right at the station, will take you to Milton Lake Manor.

W. B. CAMP 126 WEST 39TH ST., N. Y.
Telephone Bryant 6366.

ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE ON THE HUDSON,
Opposite Grant's Tomb.

Plot nearly 4 lots, 90x100 ft. Broad verandas and bases fully screened. Beautiful view of River and New York. Flower Garden.
PRICE FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Most liberal terms. Immediate possession. Seen any time.
SIDNEY B. ELLIS,
15 Knox Ave., Grantwood, N. J.
Phone Cliffside 106.

COME OUT TODAY.

New 7-room craftman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steel beat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 38 minutes N. Y. City; 8c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms.
JOHN A. BALDWIN,
RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$13,000 BUYS
(Amid Exquisite Scenery)

House of 5 bedrooms, 50 acres with 1,200 peach, 300 cherry, 700 apple, 60 pear, 25 plum, 9,000 currants; 3 acres grapes, etc., etc. Beautiful stream, ¼ mile from station at New Milford, Conn. (No. A-1354)

Ladd & Nichols
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH
"COUNTRY HOUSE"
$30,000!!!

Reception, living, billiard rooms. Sun parlor. Fireproof. 5 acres of gardens and fruit. (No. 2489).

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Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

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BARTLETT BUILDING,
216-228 High St., Newark, N. J.
70,000 Sq. Ft. 5 story modern mill construction brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central; good labor district.
Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 WEST 46TH ST.
TOP FLOOR APARTMENT
3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
FOR LEASE.
INQUIRE N. K. THOMPSON,
51 East 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS!—TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSE SITES; corner plot, size 200x50; fronting three streets, 184th, Bennett Av., and Overlook Terrace; another corner at Bennett Av. and 186th St., size 100x88.64; both plots are one block from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3910 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5825.

BROADWAY CORNER
NEAR COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
Will lease for 21 years, 14,000 square feet at very attractive net rental.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42d ST.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Loring Place and 183d St. Fordham Heights.—For sale a very desirable 10 room stone and frame residence on 2½ lot irregular plot $20,000; finest site in most restricted section of Bronx; accessible by subways, or by N. Y. C. to Grand Central Station; place in perfect condition; possession Oct. 1. C. L. Smith, 30th St. and 11th Av. Telephone 3,000 Chelsea.

915 OGDEN AV., HIGHBRIDGE, 2 BLOCKS FROM 6TH AV. 9TH AV. ELEVATED STATION; FRAME HOUSE; AN IDEAL CONDITION; 10 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LOT 30x95. INQUIRE H. LAUTEN, 34 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

Waterfront plot, 50x250, Throgs Neck, Bronx; divide. Orth, 250 East 124th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE S. W. SCUTT & CO.
For Houses, Plots, and Acreage,
336 Fulton St., Jamaica. Tel 79 Jamaica.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Estate, the finest suburb in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2377 Gramercy.

Rye, N. Y.—A few building sites for sale; high elevation, overlooking the Sound; nothing more ideal anywhere; an opportunity for those who want the best. U. J. Magill, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE, 6 room house; all improvements; just completed; Hutchinson Boulevard, 3½ blocks north of Lincoln Av. station; price $8,500. K 1295 Times Bronx.

Frame house, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements, servants' quarters; best neighborhood; fine river view; ½ acre ground. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.—Large furnished cottage for Summer; superb location; broad piazzas, open fires; garage, boathouse. J. R. Nilsen, 1 West 83d. Riverside 3521.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1314. S. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2261 Flushing.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rock.

Freeport—Seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, glass inclosed porch, steam heat, electric light and gas; garage; plot 60x110 feet; price $5,500; terms; immediate possession. Phone 263M Freeport.

On the Ocean, Long Beach—Bungalow to rent, second house from ocean front, 5 rooms, bath, large closets, water, electricity. Inquire Mrs. McKnight, West End, Long Beach, or Plaza 938.

Nine-room suburban home for rent to small family from July 15 to Oct. 1, $480; attractive garden; all conveniences. Apply 236 Highbrook Av., Pelham.

Douglaston—Modern Colonial house, garage. Particulars 32 East 76th. Phone 3450 Rhinelander.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room tapestry brick house and garage on corner four lots, $12,500; asbestos roof, copper leaders, bronze screens, doors; limestone sills; parquet floors; beam ceilings; all the porcelain bath, well decorated; grounds well planted, parked street high in hills, 35 minutes to city, between two railroads, block from trolley; terms arranged. Phone Rutherford 1428, or write Birch, owner, 188 Hillcrest Av., Woodridge.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room cottage, man house, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 38 minutes N. Y. City; 8c. commutation; $1,000 cash, balance on terms. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 90 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone John 5047.

A Real Home—Modern throughout; hot water heat; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths on second floor; corner plot, 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; this property cost owner $14,000.
LEONIA HOMES REALTY CO., Leonia, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Norfolk, Conn., Berkshire Hills, elevation 1,560 feet, beautiful country place, fine 11-room house furnished, 200 acres, State road, for sale. Owner, Box 1, Norfolk, Fronting Connecticut River, 60 acres, nice neighborhood, comfortable, well-built 14-room farmhouse, ideal country home. For terms address W. M. Flannery, Malley Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

ON THE SOUND.

Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage, man's quarters; garden; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 197 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 9236 Murray Hill.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE
FIREPROOF OFFICE BUILDING.
BIG BUSINESS MUST CENTRALIZE IN WASHINGTON.

9-story concrete and steel construction; absolutely fireproof building; dual elevator service; dual heating plants.

Plumbing, lavatories on all floors, running water, porcelain basins in most rooms.

Building now ready for immediate occupancy; also available for hotel purposes.

The only available office building in Washington, D. C.

E. H. TAGGART,
1,330 New York Av. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Washington, D. C.—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON
handsome home in the heart of the exclusive residential section; on 16th St., formerly the Avenue of the Presidents; drawing room, large reception hall, breakfast room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on the main floor; billiard room and large sleeping porch; fourteen rooms and six baths.
PRICE $45,000.
Apply direct, or through your own broker, to C. T. Richardson, Room 18, Fleming Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 900 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 30 miles. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

For remodeling, private residence, 50-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H 824 Times Annex.

SMALL ESTATE, NOT OVER 40 ACRES; NEAR HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. H 834 TIMES ANNEX.

Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. H 835 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling, west side, in the 80's; parquet floors, electric lights; $20,000. Woolens, K 713 Times Downtown.

To let, house, west side, long lease, alterations allowed, favorable terms. C 560 Times Downtown.

Bronx.

At Mount Vernon; perfect home, sleeping porch, sun parlor, steam heated, garage, every improvement; ready for inspection; $7,000 to $12,000. Office 704 E. 5th Av., 3 blocks north of Pyne Av. station, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

Bryant Av., near Freeman St., 7-room house; $5,900; a bargain. G. W. Nielson, 1,478 Williamsbridge Road, Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful semi-detached seven-room brick; hot water heat, parquetting, electricity, shower, new screens, storm windows. Open 2827.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

AT COLONIAL HEIGHTS,
YONKERS' RESTRICTED SUBURB.

New brick and stucco fireproof house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches; attached fireproof garage; every modern improvement; splendid views over Westchester hills; 10 minutes from Tuckahoe station; $18,000; may consider renting. Address Executor, 1,501 3d Av., New York City. Telephone Lenox 1450.

At Colonial Heights, Yonkers, 30 minutes from Grand Central, 10-room house; garage, greenhouse, extensive lawns and gardens. Dr. F. B. Carpenter. Phone Tuckahoe 617.

Furnished house, 9 rooms, all improvements; wonderful grounds; wide lake view; garage; near depot; only $150 a month. File number 244—Others. Send for catalog. MERRIAM. Phone 500 Mt. Kisco.

Hamaroneck, N. Y.—For sale, NEW stucco house, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; 8 minutes to R. R. station. Phone Mamaroneck 1006; inquire 78 Ward Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful new house, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 4 minutes to Oakland Beach and trolley, on Milton Road, near Rye Beach Av., Rye, N. Y.; open for inspection. Murray Hill 4647.

New Rochelle.—Ten-room house, all improvements, high ground, 96x190; large shade trees; 10 minutes' walk to station. Phone Owner, 2845 New Rochelle.

For Sale, New Rochelle, N. Y.—11 room house, 3 baths, garage, lot 75x129; convenient to station, schools, &c.; high elevation. Owner, 341 Times.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER. BEERS PLACE
FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS,
DOUBLE BALCONIES, TWENTY ROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM,
MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS
HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, hardwood floors, 15 rooms and 3 baths; corner plot, 75x150; fine shade trees; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply all day or evening to owner, 288 Washington Place, Telephone Flushing 975W.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6896.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES
FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
TELEPHONE 7804 MARKET.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 810, GLOBE BUILDING,
900 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Exceptional Value.—$6,000 buys six-room house, fine, high location, every improvement; large bathroom; gas, electric light, hot water heat; gas and coal ranges; parquet floors; butler's pantry; on paved street; handy to school; two railroads; commutation 7c.; terms $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Apply to C. W. Wilcox, owner, 12 Gordon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 854-R. Take taxi at station, free.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban homes bargains; phone; write, come now. HENSCHEL, 20 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1491-J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt (N. Y.)

Six room, bath, modern bungalow; all improvements; half hour out. Erie; $2,900; terms. Butscher, 184 Nassau. Tel. 5268 Beekman.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

New Jersey.

Beautiful home, located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morton St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Riedel, 6900 Bowling Green.

All improvements, two-family, 12 rooms, baths; 50x118; condition spic; income $65; $7,500. 186 Park St., Ridgefield Park.

New York State.

Furnished bungalow at your own price for balance of season; 5 rooms, sleeping porch, all improvements; one acre, artesian well; 44 top of the Hudson River; 800 feet elevation, wonderful views; bathing, boating, fishing; short distance station at Milton, N. Y., West Shore R. R. Apply to Mrs. A. Wulfers, on premises, Milton, N. Y., for description. Phone 5863 Madison Square.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 3 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 353, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Attractive 8-room cottage, over 5 acres, cemented cellar, large barn, two brooks, woods, fruit; mile from village, Litchfield Hills. Alice V. D. Pierrepont, New Hartford, Conn.

Country House Wanted.

COUNTRY HOME WANTED
All year; modern house; select neighborhood; near station; 45 minutes to Penn Station; to lease, option of buying. J 98 Times.

Wanted to lease eight-room, modern house, grounds and garage; either Long Island or Westchester. Address Particulars, R 320 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Rye, N. Y.—Six-room furnished bungalow to rent for Summer; three minutes from Oakland Beach. Apply Mr. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Long Island.

COTTAGE AND GARAGE, CEDARHURST, LONG ISLAND.

2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, kitchen, dining room, living room, gas range and water heater; $180 per month. A. S. Rogers, 111 Chambers St., New York. Phone Far Rockaway 2262.

PARTY OCCUPYING BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE WISHES TO SHARE FOR SEASON WITH SMALL FAMILY. KALISH, BEACH 130TH, ROCKAWAY PARK, 33 HOURS FROM BOULEVARD.

EDGEMERE, L. I.—Bungalows, just completed; ready for immediate occupancy; 5 rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; electric, gas, hot water; near beach and station. Atlantic Bungalows, Beach 25th St.

For rent until September, furnished nine-room house, screened porch, garage, garden, fine grounds. Telephone Flushing 1233 for terms.

Rustic bungalow in Catskill Mountains; furnished, 6 rooms; garage and chauffer's room. Inquire, by letter, L. F. W. Seifert, City Island, N. Y.

New Gardens.—Furnished house, ten rooms, two baths; July and August; $300. Telephone Richmond Hill 39.

Rent for the Summer, six-room furnished house. Address 15 Gladys Av., Hempstead, L. I.

Sea Gate.—One, two large, airy, elegantly furnished rooms; near beach; private family. Bernstein, phone Coney Island 3526-W.

New York State.

To Let.—117 Nelson Av., Saratoga Springs; beautiful furnished house for the month of August; five guest bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for three cars; beautiful porch; large lawn, electric light; close to race track; price $600. V 373 Times.

Family of three adults want furnished house until Oct. 1, within one hour of New York; four master's bedrooms desired. Neale, 49 West 37th St.

$500 season; Hudson River waterfront; eight rooms; near station; commuting; 127 Piermont Av., Nyack. City phone Prospect 6700-M.

New Jersey.

Leaving city, must sell at once new six-room house; plot 80 by 120 feet; 35 minutes from New York; restrictions; sewerage system; all improvements. Call today, Friday, or Saturday of this week, 8 Maitland Av., West Englewood, N. J.

Summer home in Keyport, N. J.—Accommodation for large family for the season at $5 a room; accommodations for 10; very nice surroundings. Inquire, for further particulars, Salkind, Melrose 4195.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—114 Central Av., 15-room modern house; spacious grounds; tennis court; garage. Phone Circle 1810, N. Y.

Bungalow or small cottage near ocean, New Jersey, until Sept. 8; only moderate rental considered. N 655 Times Downtown.

New Hampshire.

Ideally situated handsomely furnished Colonial house, in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5-C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; seashore or lake; tennis; $600 two months. N 390 Times.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

67-acre farm, 28 miles out; elevation, view; good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath, 4-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES,
130 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J., Telephone 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Bread St., Newark.

For Rent—Well-furnished private office, reasonable; Nassau St.; switchboard phone service included; references. X 382 Times Annex.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite $30, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Desk room and stenographic service; mailing privilege, in law office; rent reasonable. Room 606, 507 5th Av.

43d, 240 East.—A small ground store loft for rent; size 21x56 feet; rent $40. Apply Southern & Marshall; 247 East 43d St.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x164; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Rolltop desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,280 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,428 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 381 Times.

Illustrator desires unfurnished draughting space in light office; downtown section preferred but not essential; permanent. B 487 Times Downtown.

LARGE FACTORY WANTED
New York City or vicinity; with or without railroad siding. Address E. H., 33 West 51st St., New York City.

Loft or part, 25x100, for infants' dress manufacturer; will buy plant. T. M., 124 Times.

Store above 59th St., Columbus Av., or Broadway for restaurant. B 473 Times Downtown.

Office space wanted below Chambers; 200 to 400 square feet. B 473 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

96TH, 153 EAST.—(Sniffen Court.)—7-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

96TH, 39 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Beautiful two, three, and four room apartments: just furnished; private baths, kitchenettes.

57TH ST., (near Madison Av.)—Attractive apartment, completely furnished; moderate rent for Summer. George Gresham, 310 Hudson St.

60TH, 30 EAST, (Hotel La Salle.)—To sublet, 2 rooms and private bath, 14th floor. Thomas, Apt. B-14.

62D ST., 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1, for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

91ST, 160 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; electric light; roof garden; immediate possession. Apt. 719.

ATTENTION.—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

MADISON AV., 448.—Delightful big, cool, three-room completely furnished apartment; piano; reasonable.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 56 4 4 Mrs. Evans.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished 1, 2, or 3 room apartments, by month or year; meals.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 20 WEST.—Sublet Summer, apartment, 2 rooms, bath; cool, attractive. Call evenings.

43D, 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6256.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions.
PAYSON HALL, MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8200.

47TH, 3 WEST.—2 pleasant rooms, kitchenette; shown after 11. Bryant 4821.

51ST, 215 WEST.—High-class, light, cool front apartment, 5 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4066.

54TH ST., at Broadway, hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

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The New York Times

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WITH, 231 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, convenient, hot water, electricity; single room.

WITH, 116 WEST (near Park).—Cool rooms, large dressing room, electricity; $3-$5.

WITH, 111 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, all conveniences; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

WITH, 170 WEST.—Double parlor bedroom, clothes closet, lavatory; medium room; electricity, baths.

WITH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence rooms, bath, single, suite; electricity; $7-$12.

WITH, 112 WEST, (near park.)—Newly furnished rooms, twin beds, electricity; $8-$12.

WITH, 205 WEST.—Exceptionally large, handsome combination living room, bedroom; bath adjoining; quiet, high class house; $9 weekly.

WITH, 115 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, with bath, in a fine private house, electricity, telephone.

WITH, 134 WEST.—Attractive one, two, three rooms, with, without kitchenette privileges.

57TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, telephone, electricity, running water in room.

WITH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large room, running water; also single, electricity, telephone references.

WITH, 165 WEST.—Attractive suite; southern exposure; clean, comfortable, refined home. $10. Ronza.

81ST, 29 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Exceptional large, elegant front room; porch, bay windows, southern exposure; bath, shower, electricity, phone; maid service; private house.

WITH, 174 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath room, kitchenette privileges; other rooms.

47TH, 309 West.—Magnificent rooms, single, en suite, with baths; all conveniences; kitchenette.

47TH, 307 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, comfortably furnished; select house.

WITH, 50 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, running water, adjoining bath; reasonable; telephone.

42D ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, also back parlor; running water, phone, all conveniences; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 326 West End Av.)—One large room and breakfast, for business gentleman, also small room; exclusive private house.

42D, 117 WEST.—Large and small well furnished, cool rooms, kitchenettes; reasonable.

42D, 285 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; cool, airy, constant hot water; electricity.

49TH, 626½ West End Av.)—Front rooms, bath phone; private house; breakfast if desired; French Spanish, and English spoken.

47TH, 35 WEST.—Large front room, kitchenette, electricity; convenient bath; private house.

WITH, 156 WEST.—Nice large front room; private house; all conveniences; references.

122D, 316 WEST.—Ideal location overlooking Hudson, large, handsome rooms; bath; electricity.

120TH, 252 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every modern convenience; newly furnished Summer rates; reference.

126TH, 149 Manhattan Av., Apt. 17.)—Two beautiful front rooms; reasonable.

167TH, 522 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

113TH, 546 WEST.—Large room with dressing room and bath; also small room.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large airy front room, attractively furnished, lavatory; beautiful view of Columbia University; references. Cathedral 7812.

147TH ST., 611 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Large, attractive single room.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; telephone, electricity; references.

42D, 645 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining shower bath; elevator. Scott.

An unusual home offered, with American family, for one desiring exclusiveness. $360 Broadway. Phone Cathedral 7980. Apartment 20.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (93d.)—Elegantly furnished front bedroom; suite $30 month; bargain; 8th floor; overlooking park, lake; private home; modern families; dining room $50 month; immediate. Phone 3521 Riverside. Apartment 82.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 443.—Airy room; electricity; references; gentleman preferred. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., Corner 116th St., (facing Columbia University.)—Elegant large outside room, bath adjoining; suitable for one or two. Call 7366 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large, cool rooms in refined, modern house, recently opened, newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (CORNER 80TH.)—Beautiful two-room suite overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath, single or in suites.

WEST END AV., 694, (94th St.)—Cool rooms; Summer rates; refined home; references.

WEST END, 684.—Handsomely furnished large front room, all improvements; refined home.

WEST END AV., 910.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small, 4 windows, $12. Phone Academy 2697.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON.—28 min. 42d St.; 3 bedrooms; best section. Phone 148-W.

Long Island.

Four large rooms, private bath; 2-car garage, chauffeurs' rooms. 1,410 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway 2340; season or year.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.—To let, very desirable furnished room in private family; business couple or gentlemen preferred. H 594 Times.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Room facing ocean; until Sept. Straiton Av. Station, Arverne. 8 Stark Court, Arverne.

SEA GATE.—Furnished rooms, kitchenette; near beach; adults. Geisler, Coney Island 615.

RYER AV., 2,026.—Large outside room; private house; all improvements; no children; near elevated and subway. Fordham 2453.

Desirable rooms, near Flushing, L. I., for gentlemen only. Phone Flushing 3852.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Good room and bath or bachelor apartment, near restaurant or good table board in suburbs, one hour or less from New York; state full particulars. K 419 Times Annex.

Educated, refined, young, Christian business man wishes furnished room in private family on or near Riverside Drive. H 822 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WITH, 23 WEST.—For the Summer season, large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

42D ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, well appointed house; references.

39TH ST., 18 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single; electricity; excellent board.

WITH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

WITH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also table board; 2 meals, $8 per week; 3 meals, $10.

42D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table, guests; booklet.

42D, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; running water.

42D, 267 WEST.—Private family, Jewish, will accommodate a few gentlemen; excellent table. Bernstein. Riverside 4098.

42D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, meals for two, $28 weekly; single rooms, $12 up; all conveniences.

42D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms, table guests; cool parlor, dining room; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.—Large, cool rooms, bath, shower, overlooking Drive; excellent board; $14, $15; two, $22, $30. Tryon.

Room, morning, evening meals, in refined New York City or suburban family wanted by Protestant man; location within 30 minutes of 33d St.; prompt payer; can furnish best references. J 121 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END, 695, (94th.)—Large front, cool room, private bath; suitable two, three; French spoken; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 524.—Large, small rooms, house thoroughly appointed; board optional.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined couple, large, sunny room on second floor; 65th-100th West; twin beds, congenial surroundings, good table, no apartments; must be reasonable; give full particulars. Permanent. N 380 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef à la Carte. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

At Beechhurst, on the Sound, 20 minutes from city; boating, swimming, tennis, handball; a few large, single, double rooms. Apply at Country Club, or phone 1317 Flushing.

Country home for your children this Summer; terms reasonable. 509B, 147 Nassau.

Large airy room; breakfast; near station. McCall, North Gaston Av., Arverne, L. I.

Westchester County.

Private family in attractive country home wants to board several gentlemen or couples; references exchanged. N 369 Times Downtown.

Home School for Happy Children, 17 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4079 Yonkers.

RESTHAVEN.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 854 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1964 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $36 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $42.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

Windsor Hotel, Main and Commerce Sts., opposite Military Park, Orange, N. J.; few nice desirable large airy rooms; single, double or en suite; private bath.

Few desirable rooms, with excellent cuisine, may be had in Upper Montclair's restricted residential centre; five minutes to station; 35 minutes to New York. 181 Summit Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Clariton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; fine home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Beautiful rooms, two double, rent day or season; sleeping porches, garage, trees; refined home. Telephone Long Branch 1662.

Connecticut.

Studio, (north light,) and bath, on private grounds near good boarding house; comfortable home for writer or artist, furnished and to workmen; bath, boating, swimming; privacy; half mile from station; $50 month. Hillacre, Riverside, Conn.

Boarders wanted; adults; farm; home comforts; all conveniences. Mrs. Wm. H. Wixon, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no more than three hours from New York; quiet; with refined family; no other boarders; nice location. Miss Hunter, Room 511, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 388.

Quiet, permanent home, short commuting distance, by business couple; particulars. N 622 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, high school graduate; experienced. Ruth Klein, 110 Ridge St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS. — Colored girl. 514 3d Av., 4th floor, front.

DRESSMAKER, by day, $7; city seashore. Address M. Murphy, 119 East 78th.

LADY'S COMPANION or governess to young children; a young woman would like position immediately. X 448 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE.—Licensed, desires lady patients. Florence Russell, 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Phone Market 3548.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 3275.

MASSEUSE.—Licensed, treat ladies. Housman, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 206. (The Cathedral Plaza.)

NURSE, undergraduate, practical, with wide experience; obstetrics a specialty. T 397 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTS EVENING WORK. N 686 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, capable, wishes position as assistant in running tea house or dining room in connection with apartment house; accustomed to managing servants; must be place of refinement. X 405 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate in South America, cultured; speaks Spanish, French, some English, desires position interpreter or secretary where she can make use of these languages. X 450 Times Annex.

WOMAN'S SECRETARY, with 10 years' executive experience and responsibility, seeks change; minimum $1,500; particulars exchanged. Wynne, 383 Central Park West.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6016.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT leaving for England July 15 wants connection with concern requiring representative in that country; cost and general accounting, auditing, and some selling experience. F 148 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports; Smallwater, 133 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7306.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barat. Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert on systems, statistics, graphic and allied branches, of accounting; 7 years' experience public accounting. R 389 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, N. Y. U. graduate; several years' experience, including 1½ as senior cost accountant, seeks connection. B 451 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, expert mechanic, Pierce-Arrow cars preferred, wishes private position; eight years' experience; $35 weekly. Williams, 2,345 Webster Av., Bronx. Tel. Lenox 4600.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, competent, wishes position private family; best references; 5 years last employer; any car; Brooklyn preferred. Write W. F., 578 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, with more than average ability; careful driver; excellent references; all repairs; courteous, obliging; city, country; reasonable salary. T. J., 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' refer. wos on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10270.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married; skillful driver; mechanic; private position; city or country; references; 10 years' experience. N 390 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced 6 years, desires position private; drives any car; first-class references. F 1000 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, position on Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; run any car. Morningside 9623J. R 318 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) married; Al mechanic; wife cook; best references. R., 2,076 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, ordinary repairing; country preferred. I. D. S., 217 East 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady desires to secure position for chauffeur; Pierce-Arrow; man mechanic; putting up car. Phone Pelham 1246.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' experience, city or country; references; light repairs. N 881 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 16 years' experience; calculation, layout, and checking. F 199 Times.

MAN (single,) painter, paperhanger, handy with other tools; go anywhere. B 478 Times Downtown.

MARBLE SETTER, neat, fast worker, can cut any stone; good on small alterations; city or country. B 177 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN; executive ability; experienced sales manager; clean record; desires worthwhile position; city references. D 61 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, also experienced in managing real estate, formerly employed as manager rental department of large realty development company in South; best of references upon request; salary $30 per week. H 326 Times.

SALESMAN, 24; I want a position where hard work coupled with business tactics will net me moderate salary; experienced in retail and wholesale lines. Inside salesmanship preferred, but have no objection to outside. B 457 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

First-class man, speaking English, French and Spanish, would like to travel for good firm to South America, Europe or Asia. B 174 Times.

SALESMAN, formerly employed as office manager and bookkeeper, desires position that will also give him opportunity to sell; age 29; married. R 335 Times.

SALESMAN, college man of good personal appearance, who can sell. B 173 Times.

STATISTICIAN.—Modern methods; expert knowledge of new Esterbrook system, and graphic methods; over 4 years' experience. K 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, just recently discharged from army, desires to represent some reliable concern, with view of building up a paying business; am 31 years of age; best references upon request; state particulars in full as to proposition you have to offer. R 337 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as secretary and companion for middle-aged or elderly gentleman; good education; best of references. Apply by letter to W. G. Gray, Millerton, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education and appearance; seeks selling opportunity. H 344 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 38th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 25; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 31 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER.—DOUBLE ENTRY. WRITE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, A. L., 862 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER; must be experienced in cloak and suit line. Apply Davis & Feltman, 46 West 21st.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, first class, for wholesale house; salary $18; give full particulars. N 824 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL installation work offers an opportunity for girls to learn the business; experience unnecessary; congenial surroundings, short hours, and good pay, with advancement if competent. Ford Miles Co., 14 Christopher St.

FORELADY, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF REPRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF HIGH-CLASS LADIES' HATS MANUFACTURING CONCERN. A., B., 606 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL ASSISTANT.—Business office small publication; over 25; must use Typewriter and understand filing; undoubted character references. B 166 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Small house, 3 adults. Mrs. Bunke, 15 Norwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

GIRLS,
WOMEN.

We need additional permanent workers as listed below. Applicants must be over 18 years of age.

Vacation workers not accepted.

ORDER PICKERS

to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.

PACKERS.

General wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments. We will teach you how.

UTILITY WORKERS

to start in sorting orders in our shipping room. Advancement rapid.

EXAMINERS

on new ready-to-wear merchandise.

Pleasant work.

EXPERIENCE

not needed, as we will train beginners.

PAY

$16 to start.

Closed today and tomorrow.

Call Monday.

THE

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS,

16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL AND OFFICE MESSENGER WORK.

PERMANENT POSITION.
GOOD SALARY.
ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

GIRLS' LUNCH ROOM.

The New York Telephone Co. has openings for several capable young women to take charge of lunch rooms for girls; opportunity to learn the requirements of the work and for appointment in charge as soon as qualified. Answer by letter only to Room 1651, 15 Dey St., New York, stating age, education, and experience, if any.

GIRLS for cooking and downstairs work; must be neat and have reliable references; good wages. Phone 1281 Flushing. 12 West Beech, Flushing, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, to cater for a social settlement; position, if eligible, to a woman with experience who would be sympathetic with the general purposes of social work. Answer Settlement, giving references, age, and experience. K 739 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable woman for business people; sleep out or in. Call Apt. 2B, 940 West 160th St., Bronx.

LAUNDRESS wanted; good; must have references; good place; good salary; Westchester County. N 848 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced; salary $15; permanent position if satisfactory. C., 829 East 134th St., Bronx.

MACHINE SEWING at home; steady work. Schafuss, 121 Prince St.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.

M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 32d St.

MODELS.

YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16;
large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—State age, experience and salary expected. J 107 Times.

NURSE or young girl wanted, assist in taking care of children; family spending month at seaside hotel. X 432 Times Annex.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; $25 monthly and maintenance. Call 233 East 87th.

NURSE, infant's, with some experience. Phone Yonkers 1123.

SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; ONE WITH PERSONALITY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO HANDLE 57TH AVENUE TRADE. A. L., BOX 33 TIMES.

SALESLADIES, experienced in stationery business, to wait on trade on retail floor; good salary; call Monday. Eugene H. Tower, Inc., 311 Broadway.

SALESLADIES.—$2.35 a day; no experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred. Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid, O 410 Times Downtown.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred. Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid, N 611 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS, charity show program, experienced; work in New York and Newport; liberal commission. J. H. Goodwin & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

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First-class man, speaking English, French and Spanish, would like to travel for good firm to South America, Europe or Asia. B 174 Times.

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SOLICITORS, charity show program, experienced; work in New York and Newport; liberal commission. J. H. Goodwin & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.

A purchasing office of a large mercantile establishment can use the services of a competent stenographer. Good salary to start and a real opportunity to advance. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.

If you are a really capable stenographer and looking for a good chance to increase your earning power, we have the job if you have the brains. You must be experienced in office work and fit yourself for an ultimate position as private secretary to president. Reply by letter, for it will be your judge. F 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED, LARGE TOWN OFFICE; HOURS, 8:30-5, NOON SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION; ALL HOLIDAYS AND 2 WEEKS' SUMMER VACATION. OLIVER MACHINE WILL PAY SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. J 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER or rapid typist; conscientious attitude far more desirable than good looks; the start will be moderate, with opportunity for ability to handle details and volume of work; our business is that of suburban real estate development. See Mr. Millsay, 12 East 44th St., 9 A. M., Saturday.

STENOGRAPHER.

Must be competent for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; good salary, bonuses and lunches. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, for permanent position in publishing office; excellent opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, and telephone number, if any; salary $15 weekly to start. H 628 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer wanted; hours from 8 to 7 P. M. and from 8:30 to 10:30 P. M., transcribing at own convenience; must be technical; dictation: several weeks' employment, possibly permanent. 1716, 31 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 8389.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant wanted; young lady for real estate concern must be expert and have at least 6 years' experience; living in neighborhood preferred. Call G. X. Mathews Co., Jackson and 18th Av., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer in large import-export house; high school education necessary. Apply to person Monday, Room 1,000, 60 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER for three weeks during July in large chemical manufacturing plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, salary, and when available. B 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a Christian firm, several years of experience, for position in 8th Av. building; answer in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. W 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, simple bookkeeping, publisher's office, permanent position open to competent, cultured woman. R 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; a neat-appearing, efficient girl; references; apply, ready to work; good wages; steady position. Colonial Tire and Rubber Co., 1,922 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position with an engineering concern. Write to G. S. Dickey, Room 616, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to advertising and sales manager, refined, of education and experience. Apply by letter only, Room 503, 512 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; $15; advancement. Faour Brothers, 85 Washington St.

STOCK CLERKS (female) for retail jewelry store, and (female) general detail work; permanent position; liberal salary; those experienced in the line preferred. G 408 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for wholesale millinery house; state experience, salary expected. B 1013 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian law office; experienced; salary $12. N 564 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for 7th and 8th grade departmental and one for kindergarten. For particulars apply to Mrs. Rafferty, Supervising Principal of Schools, Rutherford, N. J.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO
$1,200 A YEAR.

A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK, READY FOR DELIVERY.

THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND A VERY GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 25 YEARS OF AGE.

FOR PARTICULARS
INQUIRE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WOMAN of education for important position; one who has had advertising experience in connection with women's clothes; must be in touch with modern fashions; must be physically capable of undertaking position requiring effort. Write, with full details of experience, &c., Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

WOMAN TO CONDUCT PUBLICITY WORK FOR PRESS BUREAU CONNECTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE TELEPHONE AS WELL AS CORRESPONDENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAY DESIRED. B. G., Box 60 TIMES.

WOMAN, middle aged, or young girl, for light housekeeping; at seashore with family 2 children; salary $40 per month. Apply in writing. B 503 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES studying art can make good extra money learning retouching photographs and negatives; we will teach you at pay of $10 per week while learning. Apply Marceau, 6264 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, 25, or under, by N. Y. Telephone Co., for general work in lunch rooms; permanent positions; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, take charge of doctor's dining room; sleep home. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

Instruction.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6097 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C.
N. W. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6868.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 44 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (42d St.,) is the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, qualified, holding Scotch or English certificate preferred, to take charge of accounting of important company; required to travel in West Indies during several months of year; preference for single man; state age, salary, and qualifications. P 472 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING PROMOTION.

Manager to develop advertiser prospects for old established trade paper. Capable of designing, planning and carrying through hard-hitting campaign backed up by personal salesmanship. Moderate salary to start, state qualifications fully. Box B 349 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH REQUIRED, FOR TEMPORARY WORK. CALL FRIDAY, 10 A. M., OR SATURDAY, 9 A. M., INTERNATIONAL AUDIT CO., 2 RECTOR ST.

APPRAISING.—To a man acquainted with the manufacture and builders' supplies, position is open as solicitor on a salary or commission basis; state qualifications in detail. R 316 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Contractor's organization has vacancy for experienced man; applicant should state age, detailed experience, and salary to start. J 130 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with over 3 years' experience; not a temporary job. Address John H. Bruning, 541 9th St., Newport News, Va.

BILL ENTRY CLERK; ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR; MUST HAVE THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED. J 136 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man in office of building and real estate concern to supervise renting collections and management; one living in L. I. City preferred; applicants should state full past experience, salary wanted, etc. Apply The G. X. Mathews Co., Jackson Av. and 18th Av., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man, resident of Bronx preferred, must have had at least two years' experience in full charge of individual bank ledger; permanent position. Address, mail only, H 2,035 Daily Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; principal work records and reports; good position for good man; conscientious and willing; state fully age, experience, salary. R 313 Times.

BOYS,

18 OR 19 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN TELEGRAPH WORK

FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS
OFFERING
GOOD ADVANC

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, July 1, in Long Island train leaving Penn Station 5:48 for Patchogue, dark-blue knitted silk purse with red stripes and steel beads, containing small sum money. Finder please communicate with D. W. S., Hostess House B, Camp Upton, L. I. Liberal reward.

LOST—Friday morning, June 27, on 5th Av. bus, or on 5th Av. between 42d and 47th Sts., bundle containing white embroidered gown; suitable reward to finder returning it to editorial office Current Opinion, 68 West 45th St.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St.; phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Suitcase, brown leather, two brass locks, marked J. H., with Italian hotel stickers; lost on Bar Harbor express, June 30; $25 reward. Send by express, C. O. D., to Joseph Hudnut, Fryeburg, Me.

LOST—Pearl necklace, at 7:6 Lexington Av. or coming or going from 776 Lexington Av. to 86th St. and Madison Av.; $500 reward if returned to Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—Tan colored silver-fitted handbag marked N. McV. Luther in 7th Av. subway train or in Pennsylvania Station, Long Island side, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 2; $25 reward. N. McVickar, 49 Wall St. Telephone Hanover 8100.

LOST—Thursday morning, solid gold and platinum sword pin, with gold chain, on 2d Av. express or Brooklyn Bridge terminal; liberal reward. Seligman, 962 Kelly St., Bronx. Phone Intervale 546.

LOST—June 28, between Bear Mountain inn and Queensboro, green leather purse, containing money, watch, keys, and papers; reward. Penrose. Phone Plaza 10100, between 11 and 5.

LOST—Thursday morning, 97th St., near Drive, small bar pin, 9 sapphires, few small diamonds; liberal reward, no questions asked. Scheuer, 310 West 97th. Riverside 8643.

LOST—Suitcase from automobile on Merrick Road July 3, about Rockville Centre or Freeport; liberal reward. Phone Gramercy 4091, or Centre Moriches 72, or communicate to 44 Gramercy Park, N. Y. J. W. M.

LOST—Ladies' velvet hand bag, containing money, 50 trip ticket, Westfield, N. J., automobile licenses, vicinity 34th St. reward. Elydenburgh, 17 Battery Place, Room 1024. Phone Whitehall 1300.

LOST—Case of Bank of Montreal traveler's checks. Five per cent. reward will be paid on returning same to the bank, 64 Wall St. No questions asked.

LOST—June 30, noon time, in Penn Station, between Atlantic City trains and Long Island trains, dark brown fox scarf; reward. Newton, Audubon 490.

LOST—In taxicab Wednesday night, between 72d St. and Claremont, Stone Marten neckpiece; return to J. B. Haas, 205 West 72d; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond-sapphire ring; ladies' dressing room, mezzanine floor, McAlpin; liberal reward. Cheney, 395 Broadway, care Everlastik, Inc.

LOST—Thursday eve., 6th Av. local elevated train due 155th St. about 5:45 o'clock, velvet satchel; reward. L. Gallette, 1,006 Summit Av., High Bridge, N. Y.

LOST—Between 39th St. and McAlpin Hotel, pocketbook containing nothing but railroad passes. Reward if returned to Room 471, Hotel McAlpin. No inquiries.

LOST—At Broadway, 145th St., or 166th St., black leather handbag, containing card from tuberculosis clinic, money and keys. J 145 Times.

LOST—Wednesday evening, two-skin sable scarf; Maillard's Restaurant; reward, no questions asked. Dr. Brager, 989 Simpson St., Bronx. Intervale 1446.

LOST—Tuesday, 2 P. M., ladies' wrist watch at Park Av. and 42d St.; reward. Please return to 103 Park Av., Room 513.

LOST—Straw suit case, on the road between Jamaica and Forest Hills, L. I. Phone Hammels 779 for liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, Tuesday, July 1, 1919; reward. Phone Delgado, 3010 Rector.

LOST—A two-skin pine marten scarf, Times Square section, perhaps Strand Theatre; liberal reward. X 441 Times Annex.

LOST—$100 bill, 2, probably at Schraft's, 86th & Av. Reward if returned to cashier at Schraft's.

LOST—Platinum solitaire ring; liberal reward. Mayer, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Main 6840.

LOST—Bank book No. 659052, Dime Savings Bank, cor. 9th Av. and 40th St. Kindly inform bank if found

LOST—Cameo brooch, at Rector's or taxi, Monday night; reward. Telephone Cathedral 7885.

LOST—Silver bar pin, brilliants setting, between Ritz-Carlton and 43d St.; reward. Return 454 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7C.

LOST—Between New York and Mamaroneck, purse, money, papers, keys; reward. C. B. Kaufmann, 17 Broad St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, lost on 29th St.; liberal reward. N. Katz, 29 West 26th.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, containing 17 diamonds; reward. Parker, 16 West 94th.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond, onyx horseshoe brooch, lost at Knollwood Country Club. Schumann, 2 West 56th St., New York.

$75 REWARD

return platinum and diamond bowknot pin, single loop, double ends, lost June 27, between 8th and Lexington Avs., 43d and 96th sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD.

No questions asked, return 3-stone diamond pendant and chain, lost June 25, vicinity Riverside Drive and 86th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for pearl and diamond ring, diagonally set, lost within last week, either in New Rochelle or New York City, or on railroad train. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

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Indorsed by leading physicians and surgeons

Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing, Hand Ball, Scientific Body Building and Reducing. Electric Light Cabinet Baths. Private Dressing Rooms and Lockers.

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MAYOR ASKS COURT ACTION ON MILK

Writes to Governor's Commission Urging Prosecution in Every District of State.

McADOO ON PRICE INCREASE

Milk as Necessary as Water Supply, Declares Magistrate, Attacking Distribution Cost.

Mayor Hylan and Chief Magistrate McAdoo both discussed the rise in milk prices yesterday. The Mayor expressed his opinions in a letter to Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Milk Commission appointed by Governor Smith, in which he characterized the milk dealers as profiteers, urged their prosecution, and suggested an appeal to Governor Smith.

His letter follows:

"I see by the papers, if quoted correctly, that your have received a letter from the milk trust, stating that they have raised the price of Grades A and B milk, and that the increase was necessary, as the companies would otherwise have to conduct their business at a loss during the month of July.

"This statement no reasonable person will believe. Milk is most plentiful this time of the year, and these profiteers should not be allowed to raise the price of milk. If you have no power to regulate price, you can, however, appeal to the highest power in the State to ask every District Attorney in the State to begin a vigorous prosecution against the milk trust, and the kind of prosecution that will send the culprits that have violated the law to jail.

"We tried at the last session of the Legislature to have the law repealed that gave the Dairymen's League exemption, but this was not done, and since the Legislature adjourned, they are again at their old business of boosting prices at the expense of the public. The people will not tolerate much longer profiteering in foodstuffs, milk and other necessities of life."

Magistrate McAdoo presiding yesterday at the milk inquiry conducted by the District Attorney, said that, under immunity granted by law, the farmers were acting in concert to sell their products at one and the same price, or not at all. Farmers and distributors, he said, had entered into an agreement by which the price of milk was to be regulated by the price of butter and cheese in the open market.

"I, among others at the inquiry, pointed out that after the armistice there would be an immense and increasing demand for export for these articles," said Magistrate McAdoo. "That has proved true and no doubt accelerates the price over former years."

The Magistrate said the farmer can sell his milk, or convert it into butter and cheese, if that is the most profitable. The price, now regulated by butter and cheese, for which there is a tremendous export demand, is fluctuating violently, as shown by the difference between the prices in May, June, and July," he continued. "Formerly staple prices for milk were agreed upon for three months at a time.

"The distributors now add three-quarters of a cent on top of the raise of the farmers. Distribution is largely in the hands of a few big companies. As a result of the investigation I am convinced that the State and city will have to regulate this distribution or take over and entirely control it.

"The milk supply is as essential to the city as that of water. If an enemy besieging the city cut off either, he would reduce the people to the direst straits. Milk is, if anything, more essential to the infant than water.

"If the farmers exercised their rights to convert all milk into butter, cheese, and other forms, and there was no fluid milk to be obtained, the State would be compelled, in order to save its citizens, to take over the production of milk."

MRS. WANSKER TO APPEAL.

Justice Benedict Grants Application in Coney Island Shooting.

Counsel for Mrs. Rebecca Wansker of Coney Island, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree on June 4 for the killing of Samuel Silverberg, yesterday obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt from Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn, who declared that her rights had not been properly safeguarded at the trial.

Justice Benedict, in his memorandum, criticised Supreme Court Justice Cropsey, who presided at the trial, and Assistant District Attorney Warbasse, who conducted the prosecution. Justice Benedict admitted Mrs. Wansker to bail in $25,000 pending her appeal.

Mrs. Wansker is the owner of a house at Coney Island of which Silverberg was a tenant. They had a dispute over the lease, and Silverberg was shot and killed. While the prosecution alleged that the shooting was unprovoked, the defendant said that she was assaulted and had shot in self-defense.

In his final address to the jury at the trial the Assistant District Attorney made an attack upon counsel for the defense, which, Justice Benedict said, was "unjustifiable and prejudicial." Justice Benedict said that the Court had failed to extend to the defendant and her counsel "a fair degree of protection."

COURT DISBARS LAWYERS.

Takes Licenses from C. J. Earley and Alfred Hughes.

Cornelius J. Earley, for years a practicing attorney, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the charge that he converted to his own use $679 in rents he had collected. The referee who heard the case found Earley had made "an honest mistake" in crediting himself with the money. The court decided that "a careless use of the money of others cannot meet with our approval." Earley also was accused of collecting $4,666 in an accident case for a woman client and failing to notify her for two years and a half later.

The Appellate Division also disbarred Alfred Hughes because he failed to say when he was admitted to the bar that he had been disbarred in Baltimore. Joseph A. Young was suspended for a year and S. Edward Ginsburg for three months.

Bars Russellites from Park.

Park Commissioner Harman of Brooklyn yesterday revoked a permit to the International Bible Students' Society for a children's picnic today in front of the Honor Roll in Prospect Park, citing a ruling of the board that the parks may not be used for religious meetings. The Commissioner said, however, that eight members of this society, the so-called "Russellites," were convicted in Brooklyn of conspiring to defeat the purposes of the Selective Service act. Upon a reversal by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the eight prisoners were recently released under bail from the Atlanta Penitentiary and are awaiting a new trial.

Incorporate Hospital for Rheims.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday approved the incorporation of the American Memorial Hospital, which is to be erected at Rheims, France, as a result of the work of the American Fund for French Wounded. Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, an officer of the fund, raised $500,000 for the first wing of the hospital, which is to cost $450,000. The incorporators include Daniel T. Pierce of the American Red Cross, Paris; Charles M. Chapin, Frederick R. Newbold, Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss, and William Law Stout.

EDITOR ALLEGES "PLANT."

Says Detectives Have Entered The Call Office at Night.

Charles W. Erwin, managing editor of The New York Call, official organ of the Socialist Party, said yesterday that the office of The Call was entered Monday and Tuesday nights after the staff had gone home. The following statement appeared on the front page of his paper yesterday:

TO THE SLEUTHERS AND RAIDERS.

We do not know what you are trying to "plant" in this office to "discover" for a "horror-struck" public, but the two nights that you have been in here you have left the door open in going out. We have been hunting for what you have left, but you have evidently hidden it so securely that you can only "discover" it yourself. We can only notify the public not to get excited if something damning is "discovered" in our office by those who "planted" it.

CHARLES W. ERWIN,
Managing Editor, The New York Call.

Mr. Erwin expressed the opinion that the intruders were agents of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities, and that they entered by way of fire escape and windows.

A hearing was to have been held before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday on a motion by the Rand School of Social Science to vacate the search warrants on which the school was raided June 21. Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger was prepared to proceed with the argument, but I. M. Sackin, representing the American Socialist Society, which conducts the Rand School, asked for delay. The lawyers received until Monday to submit briefs.

AID AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Association for Protection to Seek Reparation for Crimes.

At a meeting yesterday, the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico adopted resolutions pledging the association to aid Mrs. John W. Correll, whose husband was recently murdered in Mexico, to return to the United States. The resolutions also declared it to be the purpose of the organization to help Mrs. Correll and all other widows and orphans of Americans killed by Mexicans to obtain reparation for the crimes committed against them. As one means to this end the association has men at work at its offices at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, compiling a list of these murdered Americans from date on file there. The list will be incomplete because the information on file in the State Department has never been made public.

The last murder reported to the association was not of an American, but of an Italian employe of an American, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, of 2106 Sedgwick Street, Chicago. The case was reported to the Italian Ambassador at Mexico City and to the American State Department. Private advices to the association from Mexico City are to the effect that the Mexican Government has ordered all traffic suspended on the Tehuantepec Railway and on the Interoceanic Railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

VACATION FOR BLAKELOCK.

Insane Artist Will Spend Summer in an Adirondack Cottage.

Ralph Albert Blakelock, the painter who achieved fame through the recognition of his masterpieces after he became insane, will leave the asylum at Middletown, N. Y., for a while this summer, on the money obtained through the sale of a picture he painted and left years ago at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. for an unpaid board bill. The picture brought more than $3,000, and the Y. M. C. A. turned the money over to the artist.

It is now planned for the artist to go to the Adirondacks, near Elizabethtown, N. Y., where he will take a cottage. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams will care for him. It is expected much of his time will be spent in painting.

ASKS BIDS FOR STATION.

Transit Commission Seeks Proposals for Atlantic Avenue Building.

Transit Commissioner John H. Delaney yesterday began advertising for bids for the construction of station finish for the Atlantic Avenue station on the Brighton Beach Line. Bids must be submitted on or before July 17. The work is considered important because trains operating over the Fulton Street elevated line cannot be diverted into the Fourth Avenue subway until it is finished. It is expected that the work will be completed in four months.

Brighton Beach trains are to pass through the DeKalb Avenue station on the Flatbush Avenue extension, and will then be diverted into the Montague Street tunnel line to Manhattan and north under Broadway and Seventh Avenue through Times Square to Fifty-ninth Street. This affords a new through route from the Central Park section to the seaside without change.

CHESTER YATES BACK IN SING SING CELL

Broke Six Jails in Seven Years After Taking $87,000 from Aged Aaron Bancroft.

WAS FOUND BY OLD MATE

Married and Working as Clerk in a Kansas City Shoe Store, He Paid All to Blackmailer.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 3.—Safely returned to Sing Sing today, Chester Yates, the robber and jail-breaker, who has for seven years been dodging police and prison authorities, told his adventures, punctuated with some hard luck details. The money gained from his robberies, he now asserts, another "crook" got away from him by extortion. Yates had married and started to "live straight" meanwhile.

Keepers Michael Mack and Robert Martin greatly relieved the suspense of Warden Brophy and the official staff of Sing Sing when they appeared at the prison door with the fugitive, who often boasted no cell would hold him.

In his seven years as a fugitive, Yates has broken out of Sing Sing, the Tombs, and four other bastiles. The two keepers kept the escaped convict tightly handcuffed from the minute they opened the jail cell that held him in Kansas City, throughout the journey East, until they passed through the heavy steel gates of Sing Sing.

Yates, crestfallen, refused to tell how he managed to escape from Sing Sing during the fog on the morning of Dec. 18, 1912, or how he "beat" the New Orleans jail four years ago when re-arrested and held there for the Sing Sing getaway.

"On the way," Keeper Mack said, "Yates gave us not the slightest trouble. He seemed to be depressed, in fact, dumbfounded, when we called for him. He told us that when arrested he had a good job, earning $45 a week honestly, working for a Kansas City shoe concern. We left Kansas City on Tuesday forenoon with him and in the time we were on the road none of us got much sleep."

Describing how he was captured, Yates himself startled the prison officials by announcing he had married since breaking out of Sing Sing four months after receiving a twenty-one years sentence for snatching $87,000 from Aaron Bancroft, an elderly broker in the Produce Exchange.

Betrayed by Old Prison Mate.

Yates talked with Warden Brophy, with Dr. Amos O. Squire, prison physician, Rev. Father William Cashin and others. He revealed that in seven years he had roamed over twenty-eight states; sidestepping policemen and trying to live down his past. But a criminal whose acquaintance he made in New York, knowing he was wanted for jail-breaking, picked up his trail and blackmailed him.

This man got money out of him until, he said, he refused to give up any more. Then his extortioner told the Kansas City police there was a reward out for him, and where he could be found.

"That is why," said Yates solemnly, "I'm back here."

Much of the money he got by the Bancroft robbery, he admitted, was taken away from him by the blackmailer.

"I've been working in Kansas City four years," said Yates, "with the same shoe concern that employed me before I got into trouble. I was doing clerical work. I was surprised when Sing Sing guards appeared to take me away. I knew they were in Missouri, but I retained ex-Attorney General Barclay to defend me against extradition, and I thought there would be a postponement of thirty or sixty days, by that time, of course, I expected to tire out the prison guards.

Had Married and "Lived Straight."

"When they came for me," he continued, "I was not prepared to leave. I was expecting my wife to come with a change of clothes for me, when I was suddenly taken away. I am naturally played out after this trip. When I first got out of Sing Sing I couldn't sleep. I was afraid of being arrested. A doctor told me to take laudanum. Then I began taking morphine.

"I did not do anything wrong in Kansas City. I decided to go straight. I settled down there four years ago, had a nice home and was earning $45 a week. I married a very nice girl. But along came that crook who was in on my part and that Sing Sing escape. He threatened to give me up unless I came across with money. I paid, and paid, believe me, until I finally determined to give him no more. He must have turned me in then, for the 'bulls' came and locked me up in Kansas City."

He told of running away from New Orleans jail while waiting to be taken back to Sing Sing in 1915. But when interrogated as to other escapes, and how he found it so easy to get out of cells and irons, he stopped short and would say no more. He is now kept in an isolated cell, where other prisoners cannot have access to him.

BEQUEST TO HARVARD.

Will of Mrs. Georgiana B. Wright Gives University Large Fund.

A large residuary bequest to Harvard University, and gifts of $50,000 each to the New York Protective or Probation Association, and the Duxbury, Mass., Free Library, are provided in the will of Mrs. Georgiana B. Wright of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, who died in Boston March 30 last.

Eleanor Deming of 945 West End Avenue receives $20,000, and gifts of $10,000 and $5,000 respectively are made to Ethel B. Green of Duxbury and Mrs. Louise B. Grimke of 132 East Seventy-ninth Street. Twenty-six bequests of from $500 to $2,000 each are left to friends and distant relatives. The Society of Colonial Dames of Massachusetts and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are to receive various works of art. Mrs. John Wright, a daughter-in-law, is bequeathed $400,000 in trust, and Russell W. Moors, son-in-law, receives $100,000 in trust. These sums revert to the residuary fund which was bequeathed to Harvard. Seven relatives share a trust fund of $92,500, the principal of which will go to their heirs.

FIGHT FOR PHYFE ESTATE.

Widow Asks Removal of Sister-in-Law as Administratrix.

Mrs. Grace H. P. Phyfe, whose husband, Duncan Phyfe, died May 5, at the Hotel Buckingham, leaving $500,000, applied in the Surrogate's Court yesterday to have her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edith Bell Phyfe, of 22 East Seventy-first Street, removed as administratrix on the ground that she was named through a mistake. The widow says that eleven days after her husband died she was cited to show cause why her sister-in-law should not be appointed, and because she did not go to the right court the sister-in-law, who is the widow of William Henry Pinckney Phyfe, a historian, was named without opposition.

Mrs. Grace Phyfe says she understands Mrs. Edith Bell Phyfe contends that she, (Mrs. Grace Phyfe,) is incompetent to manage the estate. She contends that this is untrue, and says that with the aid of a trust company she has been managing her private fortune so well that she did not spend the $5,000 a year her husband allowed her.

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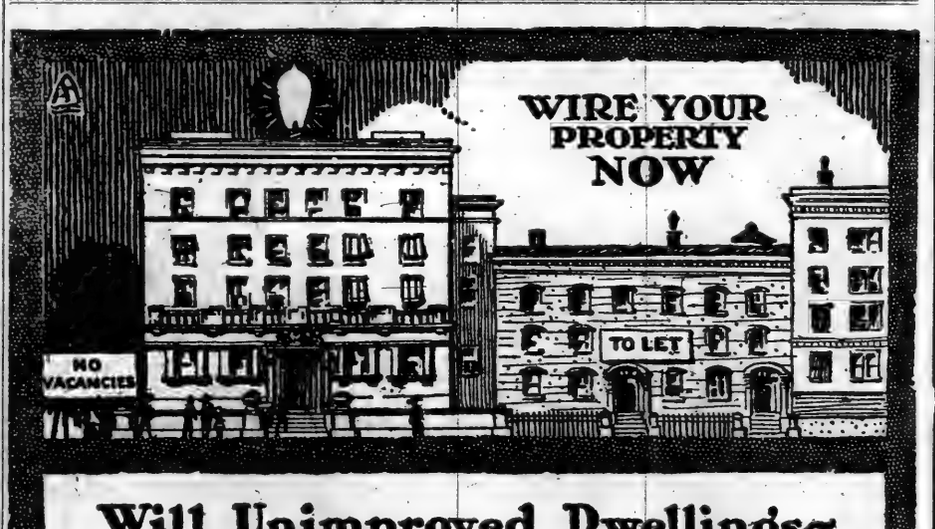
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Will Unimproved Dwellings Go Begging?

As every day brings nearer the period of building construction which is uppermost in the minds of several hundred thousand rent-payers, they feel more and more keenly the discomforts of old and unimproved buildings.

Prior to present abnormal conditions these buildings were in most cases operated at such a small margin of profit that they were a drug on the market. While modernized dwellings were available tenants refused to live in unimproved homes.

The return to such conditions will be rapid, unless owners of this class of property take their cue from several of their number far-seeing enough to anticipate this change in conditions. These shrewd owners are improving their old dwelling places so that they can compete with the new ones.

Electric service is the first improvement installed. Nothing else can add like comfort to the home. Without it families are deprived of such necessities as electric irons, fans, appliances for cooking and vacuum cleaners.

Apartment halls are vastly improved by electric service. Uniform light, convenience of control, the elimination of bell-ringing and door-opening batteries and the substitution therefor of small transformers operated from the lighting circuit are some of its advantages. The whole tone of the building is improved.

A postal card or telephone request (Stuyvesant 4980) will bring our representative to you. He will tell you how inexpensively and easily your property can be electrified. And if the investment involves a greater immediate expenditure than is convenient for you to make just now, we may perhaps be able to arrange terms.

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130 East 15th Street, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm Saturday; showers and lower temperature at night and Sunday.
For full weather report see page 12.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,442. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan Districts 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

R-34, DUE TONIGHT, PASSED BY HANDLEY-PAGE AT 97-MILE SPEED; AIRPLANE MAY STOP HERE, OR GO ON TO ATLANTIC CITY; DEMPSEY WINS RING CHAMPIONSHIP IN THREE ROUNDS

WILLARD BEATEN IN EASY FASHION IN TOLEDO ARENA

Smashing Attack by Young Challenger Nearly Ends Battle in First Round.

SIX KNOCKDOWNS AT START

Willard Takes More Punishment, but at End of Third Round Decides to Quit.

PAY $1,000,000 TO SEE FIGHT

45,000 Spectators Suffer in the Intense Heat—New Yorkers Backed Willard at 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Jack Dempsey won the heavyweight championship of the world this afternoon in an affair which was not a battle, but a slaughter. Never in the history of the American ring has a heavyweight champion offered such a spectacle in defense of his title as that of Willard today. From sixty seconds after the fight began Dempsey punched Willard virtually at will.

The end of the fight came thirty seconds after the finish of the third round, when Willard's seconds threw two towels into the middle of the canvas, signifying that their man was unable to come up for the fourth round. While Willard was not actually counted out by Referee Pecord, the result constitutes a technical knockout, and will be so recorded.

When the towels flashed through the air Willard's face was a mass of blood, while Dempsey was spattered on his breast and his back with the blood of his opponent. Jess's right eye was completely closed, there was a freely bleeding cut beneath this eye, his mouth was bleeding profusely, six teeth were out, and the whole right side of his face was swollen to almost twice its normal size. Dempsey had not one mark.

So terrific was the punishment which Willard received, so weak was he, so incapable of defense, that during the third round shouts of "Stop it! Stop it!" rose from many parts of the arena, in which were 45,000 spectators of one of the poorest fights in the history of boxing, the onlookers including 500 women. It was a fight which was unpleasant to watch, which brought none of the thrills of fine strife, and which gave no satisfaction to any one except those who had bet on Dempsey, and even these thought little of the spectacle except as a kind of pugilistic murder.

Mrs. Willard Happy.

Mrs. Jess Willard arrived in Toledo yesterday without the news being made known. She was in the arena and saw her husband beaten. Tonight she declared herself entirely happy because of his announcement that he is through and will never fight again. This was the first time she had seen her husband in action in the ring.

The spectators, indeed, were rather dazed with the complete collapse of the champion and the amazing speed with which the beginning of the end came. The battle opened with a feeling-out process by both men. Willard managed to get two punches to Dempsey's face. Then Jack let out. He put over a smashing right to the jaw and a left to the stomach. Willard's 245 pounds of weight crashed to the canvas. His title was gone right there.

A roar rose that could have been heard out in Lake Erie. Willard was near the edge of the north side of the ring, and struggled to a sitting posture. He seemed utterly dazed, but there was a fatuous smile upon his lips. At the count of six, he staggered to his feet. The remaining two minutes of the round saw the champion knocked down five more times, and battered twice to the ropes, helpless. He could not defend himself; he could not hit back; his immense bulk was almost as helpless as if he had been a child.

It was the whistle which saved Willard in this round from a knockout, for at this fight a whistle was used, military fashion, instead of the time-honored gong. Seven seconds before the round ended Dempsey knocked Willard down for the sixth time. The champion was in the southwest corner of the ring, having landed on the floor from the ropes. Pecord began to count, "one, two, three, four, five, six, seven," he counted, amid bedlam. Then the whistle, inaudible except to those at the immediate ringside, sounded. Jess was saved for a few minutes longer.

Willard a Chopping Block.

As Willard was taken to his corner the Dempsey crowd shrieked in ecstacy, not having heard the whistle and thinking that the fight had ended by a knockout. Some enthusiasts burst over the sixty-dollar seats and clambered into the ring to shake Jack's hands, but they were

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address M. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Hindenburg Regime Passes with End of Supreme Command

BERLIN, July 3. (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg left Kolberg, Prussia, today.

His departure marked the dissolution of the supreme army command.

DUTCH TO GIVE UP KAISER FOR TRIAL

Allies Receive Assurances, Though Rights of Sovereignty Will Be Maintained.

SUMNER TO BE CHIEF JUDGE

White May Represent America on the Tribunal—Hewart to be Prosecutor.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5.—The Allies, according to The Daily Mail, have received assurances that the Dutch Government in the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German Emperor for trial.

The newspaper says that the necessary formal objections will doubtless be raised to maintain the rights of Dutch sovereignty, but as the demand for the ex-Kaiser's person can be made in the name of the League of Nations, national rights will not be infringed and there is no doubt that the Dutch Government will be quite ready to get rid of the unwelcome guest.

It is not considered likely, The Mail continues, that the matter will come before the Dutch courts, despite certain statements at The Hague.

The chief count in the former Kaiser's indictment, The Mail understands, will be his action in causing the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The proceedings will be conducted in English, but a translation will be made into several languages simultaneously.

Sumner to Preside at Trial.

John Andrew Hamilton, Lord Sumner, will preside over the five judges representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, at the trial of the ex-Kaiser, according to The Evening News.

Sir Gordon Hewart, Solicitor General of Great Britain, will lead for the prosecution.

William Hohenzollern, it is said, will be defended by German counsel, assisted by British lawyers if he wishes them.

The decision to bring the former Emperor to London, with other prominent accused persons, has been a well-kept secret, and it is understood that Premier Lloyd George was responsible for the proposal.

Commission to Fix Procedure.

Great state trials in England, of which there have been none in many years, have been held in Westminster Hall, but it is not believed that William Hohenzollern will receive that honor. The procedure for his trial will be laid down by a commission which will be appointed by a committee that the Allies will soon set up to execute the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

Of the five judges who will be chosen by the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is regarded as the logical choice of the American Government. Parliamentary gossip holds that the former Emperor certainly should not have a privileged position in court, but should be put in the dock like any other man charged with a crime.

The trial is looked for this Autumn, and steps for the ex-Kaiser's extradition are expected to be taken soon, if not already begun.

Dutch newspapers have discussed his extradition ever since he took refuge in Holland. Their general sentiment seems to be that it would be a humiliation for Holland to surrender the former monarch at the demand of the Powers, which demand would be untenable under the law, since the Kaiser's case does not come under extradition treaties, and the charge of "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" is not covered by existing laws.

Hint Demand for Neutral Judges.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, in an article which is reputed to have been inspired, recently said that the Dutch Government might be prepared to make the necessary changes in its constitutional law on being given certain guarantees as to the constitution of the court and the character of the trial. The guarantees specified by the newspaper were that impartial judges who would not be of accusing nationalities would preside, and that the former Emperor might receive the right to produce all available evidence in his defense.

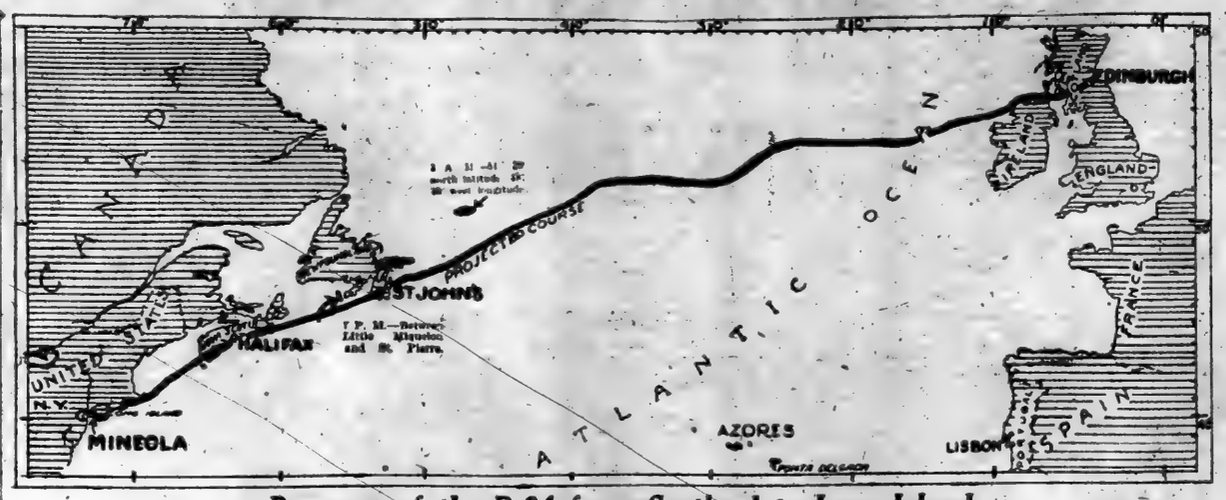
The Handelsblad of Amsterdam recently said, regarding the former Emperor and Crown Prince:

"Both of them have been admitted to this country as a matter of fact, not

Continued on Page Three.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club.—Advt.



Progress of the R-34 from Scotland to Long Island

MOBS SACK SHOPS IN ITALIAN CITIES

Riots Against High Cost of Living Occur in Florence, Bologna, and Other Places.

TROOPS SHOOT AT IMOLA

Four Killed When Mob Is Fired Upon—Almost Soviet Rule in Some Towns.

FLORENCE, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Following serious riots here yesterday against the high cost of living, during which mobs sacked several shops in the outskirts of the city, order has been restored everywhere as the result of measures taken by the authorities, assisted by the labor organizations. The prices of goods are being fixed according to the desire of the population.

At the gates of the city yesterday rioters held up merchants coming in with their produce, and fixed their own prices.

The rioters were quieted in certain places by the Prefect of the district, who requisitioned all fruits and vegetables, which in the Summer form the staple foods of the poor. He fixed prices 40 per cent. less than those currently charged. Where the crowds met merchants with their own produce, eggs which had been selling from 8 to 10 cents each were sold at 4 cents.

The mobs backed camions up to the entrances of the stores, sacked and loaded the vehicles with foodstuffs. Then the camions were whirled to strike headquarters, where the provisions were distributed. Only the food stores were looted, the clothing shops not being touched.

During the afternoon crowds of strikers congregated in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel, but were dispersed by police and carabineers. There were many spirited incidents. It was necessary for the carabineers to charge the crowds several times before the square was cleared. Many arrests were made.

In the evening armed guards occupied strategic points throughout the city.

Military camions are still going out from Florence to the regions stricken by the earthquake, where conditions now have almost been restored. Tomorrow the military authorities intend to transport from Florence portable barracks which formerly were used by the army in the field. These will replace the tents now in use in the Mugello Valley.

ROME, July 4. (Havas.)—Four persons were killed today when troops fired on a crowd at Imola, twenty-two miles from Bologna, as a result of demonstrations against the high cost of living.

Newspaper dispatches report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence, and Forli. Stores have been pillaged.

The Giornale d'Italia yesterday said that in Imola and other towns in the Romagna district of Central Italy the authorities had virtually handed over their administrative powers to Socialist, Syndicalist, and anarchist organizations, which had taken control of the region as Soviets.

The Government has ordered that the price of frozen meat be reduced throughout Italy to 50 cents a pound.

The greater part of this city will be left in darkness and the cars will stop running if the threatened strike at the Central Power Station at Terni, 40 miles northeast of Rome, is carried out. This station provides the hydraulic power for Romes electric current.

SOCIALISTS IN CONTROL.

In Bologna They Take Over City Government and Fix Prices.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—All the shopkeepers in Bologna, alarmed at the news of sacking and pillaging of shops in Forli, Imola, and Faenza, sold their goods at half the ordinary prices today. An immense crowd invaded the markets, buy-

Continued on Page Three.

SALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Giant Plane Off from Newfoundland For New York and Atlantic City

Handley-Page Machine with a Crew of Six Men Makes a Perfect "Hop Off"—The Transatlantic Flight Project Abandoned.

Airplane Reports Going Well at 97 Miles an Hour.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

AIRPLANE ATLANTIC.

12:30 A. M., G. M. T., July 5, (8:30 P. M., July 4, New York Time.) VIA NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.

All going well; making 85 knots; approaching North Sydney.

HANDLEY-PAGE PLANE ATLANTIC.

The above message shows that the airplane had traveled 350 miles in the first four hours, an average of nearly ninety miles an hour. At the time the message was sent she was making 85 knots, or 97 miles an hour, at which rate she should reach New York at 3 o'clock this morning, and Atlantic City, if she goes there, about 5:30 A. M.

Airplane 120 Miles East of Halifax at 11:45 P. M.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—The Handley-Page airplane, bound from Harbor Grace, N. F., for New York, passed over Antigonish, Nova Scotia, at 11:45 tonight, local time.

The plane was traveling at high speed and at a great height. Antigonish is 120 miles east of Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 4.—The Handley-Page biplane Atlantic is on her way to the United States. The world's biggest airplane left here at 20:25 Greenwich mean time, (4:25 New York time,) bound direct for New York or Atlantic City. Early rising New Yorkers may see her cut diagonally across the city from Long Island before 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

More than 1,200 miles lie before her and her crew hopes that she will clip them off at an average rate of eighty an hour.

When the biplane left Harbor Grace it was the announced intention to sail directly to Atlantic City, avoiding a landing in the vicinity of New York. At 11 o'clock tonight, however, Lieut. Col. Stedman, the business representative here of the Handley-Page firm, wired Mr. Workman, the New York representative, to look for the biplane in New York at daybreak, and said that she would make a landing there if a field could be found.

It was a desire that the monster land plane should get to the United States before the slower dirigible that led the Handley-Page firm in England to induce the crew in Newfoundland to abandon the long planned transatlantic crossing and set out upon the first international flight starting from Newfoundland, and the first from there destined to end, if all goes well, in the United States.

The Atlantic's course, as it was planned momentarily before her departure, differs much from that plotted last night when the biplane was on the very verge of setting out upon the journey calculated to bring her into the United States in time to participate in the Independence Day celebration. She steered about 285 degrees magnetic from Harbor Grace, planning to cross Placentia Bay near its upper end and then to take a course which would cut Miquelon Island and Cape Breton Island about in the middle.

Thence she is to be flown straight down the backbone of Nova Scotia on the opposite side of the coast from Halifax, probably not passing within miles of that city, since she is due in that vicinity about midnight.

Once clear of Nova Scotia, the plotted line of travel starts near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy and leads direct to Boston, which city may get a glimpse of the British visitor soon after daylight.

If Boston proves in fact to be the landfall of the arrival in the United States, the Atlantic's course thenceforward is mostly overland, cutting diagonally down through Rhode Island and Connecticut, across Long Island and thence over New York City.

Fog Delays Early Start.

Aboard the Atlantic are six men—Major Herbert George Brabkley, Royal

Continued on Page Two.

Projected Course of the Handley-Page Machine from Newfoundland to This City.



AMERICANS WOULD SINK FOE'S SHIPS

Maintain Old Contention in Discussing Fate of Interned War Craft.

ALWAYS VETOED SURRENDER

Americans Opposed British Project for That of Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The allied naval experts are now considering the disposition of the German warships in the German ports which, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, are to be turned over to the Allies. The assertion that if the German fleet had been delivered by the enemy to the British at Scapa Flow in accordance with the terms of the armistice of Nov. 11 the ships would not have been sunk by their German crews, being, in that case, considered as surrendered property instead of delivered for internment subject to the future disposition of the Allies, has considerable influence on the present discussion in the allied counsels.

Since Horatio Bottomley asked in the House of Commons, soon after the sinking of the fleet, if President Wilson had not been responsible for preventing the outright surrender of the ships, there has been more or less talk suggesting that the President or his representatives in the Peace Conference insisted upon the internment policy. The point of the criticism is that if the ships had been surrendered outright they would have been placed in charge of British crews, and it would not have been possible for the Germans to sink them. Under conditions of internment ships remain in the care of their own crews. Heretofore internment has been applied only to vessels in neutral ports, where they were subject to the regulation and control of neutral Governments, but retained their crews. It was a new policy to intern ships in a belligerent country, but the practices governing neutral internment were followed.

It is now possible to say what was the attitude of the American representatives concerning the decision to intern the German warships at Scapa Flow instead of treating them as surrendered enemy property. In the conferences of the allied naval experts the British representatives argued for outright surrender. The American experts took the contrary view. They had been insisting that the only feasible method of disposing of the German fleet was an agreement among the Allies to sink it. The reasons for this have been stated many times, the main reason being that the distribution on the basis of shipping losses in the war or in proportion to naval effort against the enemy would so increase the British fleet as to give it undue preponderance and compel the United States and perhaps other nations to go to tremendous expense to build up their naval strength in order to preserve the former ratio to the British fleet. It was also contended that an increase of naval armaments was contrary to allied principles.

In line with this argument the American experts, the leading one of whom was Admiral Benson, held that it would be unfair to surrender the German warships to the British, as this would give the British a prior claim to their permanent possession. It is not known whether that argument was advanced quite so strongly as here stated, but that was the impression the American experts intended to convey.

The upshot was that the American view prevailed, and the German warships were interned under British care at Scapa Flow, subject to future agreement among the Allies as to how they should be disposed of after they were formally surrendered by Germany.

The American attitude that German warships ought to be sunk instead of distributed among the allied navies has not been modified. It is still maintained on the ground that with the Allies bound by the principle that armaments should be reduced it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the times and with that principle to augment the fleet of any power.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

DIRIGIBLE WAS OFF SYDNEY AT 8:40 O'CLOCK

British Flier Heads for New York After Giving Up Attempt to Reach St. John's.

LOST IN THE FOG FOR HOURS OVER TRINITY BAY

Big Airship Reached Newfoundland at 6 o'Clock Yesterday Morning, and Was Later Held Up By Bad Weather.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 4.—The British dirigible R-34, on her way to Mineola, L. I., from East Fortune, Scotland, and the Handley-Page bombing plane, which started southward from Harbour Grace, N. F., to New York or Atlantic City, this afternoon, were both about fifty miles off Sydney at 8:40 o'clock, New York times, (12:40 Greenwich mean time,) according to wireless reports received here.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 4.—A message received at the Admiralty wireless station here tonight stated that the R-34 was headed for the Canadian mainland and making good progress. Officers estimated that the dirigible should reach Mineola about noon tomorrow.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 4.—The R-34 was sighted by officials of the Colonial Administrator's office at 4 P. M., local time, crossing slowly between Little Miquelon, or Langley Island, and the Island of St. Pierre.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—The dirigible R-34 was in communication with the wireless station at Barrington Passage at 2 o'clock this morning, local time, but her position was not given. Barrington is on the west coast of Nova Scotia, 175 miles from Halifax.

Abandons Attempt to Reach St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 4.—At 9 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, the wireless station at Mount Pearl reported that the R-34 had abandoned her attempt to reach St. John's, and was proceeding westward from Trinity Bay, headed in the direction of New York.

The British wireless received a report from the R-34 saying she expected to cross Newfoundland far north of St. John's, passing over the southern extremity of Notre Dame Bay., thence proceeding to Bonne Bay, on the west coast, going down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and reaching the Canadian mainland from the direction of Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island.

The airship, it was said in earlier radio advices, had been obliged to take the northerly track because of atmospheric depression here, due to a heavy rainstorm and a thick fog.

The R-34 reached Notre Dame Bay at 6 A. M., and it was announced at that time that the dirigible was to pass over St. John's at noon.

Lost in Fog in Trinity Bay.

At 6:30 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, (2:30 P. M., New York time,) the British naval station reported that the R-34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay.

The dirigible was unable to reach Cape Race with its wireless, but gave its position to the warship Cornwall in Bonavista Bay, whence it was relayed to the wireless station here.

The customs collector at Clarenville, at the lower end of Trinity Bay, 66 miles in an air line from this city, later reported the passage of the R-34, headed west and plainly visible.

LONDON, July 4.—The position of the R-34, according to a report received by the Air Ministry at 3 o'clock this morning, was 51.20 north latitude and 48.40 west longitude. This gives the position of the dirigible as just east of Newfoundland.

Big Crowd Expected to Welcome R-34; Seaplanes and 'Blimp' to Meet Her at Sea

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT AVIATION FIELD, L. I., July 4.—"When will the giant British dirigible, R-34, arrive at Roosevelt Field?" is the question army and navy officers, both American and British, are asking tonight. On one point everybody is agreed and that is, barring unusual weather conditions, the dirigible will arrive off the Mineola aviation fields some time tomorrow. A few officers are of the opinion that the airship may arrive early in the morning, while others, and they are of greater number, are of the opinion that it will be noon or later before the largest of all airships is sighted.

If the R-34 arrives before 8 o'clock she will probably descend immediately to her prepared anchorage. If she arrives after that hour—and this is the one best bet according to officers in a position to know—she will probably circle above the clouds until late in the afternoon before she is brought to earth and towed to her concrete anchorage blocks by the 300 American bluejackets and soldiers who are here to aid in safeguarding the British airship during the short time she will remain in America.

The last definite word received concerning the progress of the R-34 was relayed to the wireless station at Mineola tonight from Newport. It was a message from St. Pierre, Miquelon, which stated that at 9 o'clock the R-34 was off Sydney, N. S. The speed the dirigible was making, which must be known to predict the hour of arrival, was not given in the message. Immediately following the receipt of this message, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick W. Lucas of the Royal Air Force, who is the Air Service Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, sent a wireless to the commander of the R-34 asking him to wireless when he expected to arrive at Roosevelt Field. At 11 o'clock no answer had been received.

One thing is certain and that is that the R-34 will not be anchored during the hot hours. As soon as she is made fast to the anchorage blocks the big job of refilling her gas compartments will begin and the officers in charge said tonight that no hydrogen gas will be pumped into the compartments while the great 634-foot long bag is hot. To do so during the hot hours, it was pointed out, would mean the loss of thousands of cubic feet of much needed buoyancy fuel and neither the British nor the American authorities care to run the chance of losing any of the gas that will be needed in the homeward journey, which will probably start within ten hours after the airship is made secure on Roosevelt Field.

Prepare Cordial Welcome.

Furthermore, it is probable that should the R-34 arrive tomorrow night she will remain aloft until early Sunday morning, when she will be brought down and her officers and crew taken in hand "for the time of their life," as one of the American officers here expressed it tonight. It is the intention of the Americans to give the British fliers a welcome that none will ever forget. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, probably Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral J. J. Glennon, commanding the Third Naval District; Brigadier-Gen. William Mitchel, of the Army Air Force; Captain T. T. Craven, U. S. N., Chief of the naval air organization; Colonel Thomas De Witt Milling, who commanded the American aviators in the First Army of the A. E. F., a personal representative of Secretary Baker and of General March, the Chief of Staff, Colonel Charles De F. Chandler, the pioneer of ballooning in the American Army, and a score of other well-known officers of the army and navy will be on hand as the official representatives of the United States. Immediately after the R-34 is landed a dinner will be given to the

Giant Airship R-34 Sailing Toward Mineola May Not Arrive Before Night

visitors at the Air Service Officers' Club at Garden City, and when the dinner ends a quick trip to New York will probably be the next thing on the program.

The grandstand on the south side of Roosevelt Field, to which will be admitted the invited guests of the Government and the British officials here, is completed, and the tickets of admission were mailed yesterday. On the other sides of the field all of this area is treeless, and all parts of the area affords a good view of the anchorage space, and will be thrown open to the general public. There will be accommodation for thousands of spectators, and they will be permitted to come within 200 yards of the dirigible.

The Army Provost Marshal at Roosevelt and Hazlehurst Fields will be in charge of the guards, and no one except officers of the Army and Naval Air Services and of the British service will be permitted within the inner area, where the R-34 will be anchored. All persons permitted to inspect the airship at close range, with the exception of accredited officers, will be escorted by guards.

The areas set aside for the general public are the large open field south of the Motor Parkway, and between the Parkway and Stewart Avenue, the entrance to this field being from Stewart Avenue, at a point opposite Mitchell Field, and the north side of Roosevelt Field outside of the guard line. This second area will be entered from the Old Country Road. Information stations have been established at convenient places in and near both fields, where instructions will be issued to the public. No visitors will be permitted on Hazlehurst Field. The guards will be drawn from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Provisional Companies of the Military Police organization of the regular army.

Ten Information Stations Opened.

The following are the locations of the official information stations which have been established for the benefit of the public, and which will be continued as long as the R-34 remains at Roosevelt Field.

No. 1—Mineola Long Island R. R. Station. Detachment: five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 2—Garden City Long Island R. R. Station—Five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 3—Clinton Road Long Island R. R. Station—Detachment two men, unarmed. A sign appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 4—Corner Stewart Avenue and Clinton Road, near Salvation Army Hotel—Detachment five men unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 5—Corner Clinton Road and Old Country Road—Detachment five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 6—Corner Stewart Avenue and road leading to grandstands—Detachment four men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 7—Bridge leading to grandstands—One officer and ten enlisted men, armed, to give necessary advice as to the location of parks for motor vehicles, and grandstands for persons in possession of tickets thereto.

No. 8—North side of landing field at each gate for giving proper directions for entrance and advice as to location of parks for motor vehicles. One officer and ten enlisted men, armed.

No. 9—Main entrance to Hazelhurst Field. One officer and three enlisted men, armed.

No. 10—Guests' grandstand. Two men with motorcycles, subject to orders of the commanding officer and assistants.

Admiral Glennon and Captain Craven, the last named the Naval Air Chief, visited Roosevelt Field this afternoon and made final inspection of the arrangements that have been made for the reception and care of the R-34. Both officers said that they were well pleased with everything that had been done, and that everything possible has been done to safeguard the great airship. Brig. Gen. L. R. O. Charlton of the British Air Force also inspected the field and agreed with Admiral Glennon and Captain Craven that the arrangements made are as near perfect as they can be.

"So far as we are concerned at this end," said General Charlton, "we are ready to the last shoe-string. I don't see how arrangements could be better than those here at Roosevelt Field. We have arranged to care for the airship and for the rest and refreshment of the personnel, while the arrangements for refuelling could not be improved upon. The handling of the big crowds that are expected has also been carefully worked out."

Early this morning a big army "sausage" observation balloon was sent up as a guide post for the R-34 in the event the airship arrived during the early night. The envelope of the big gas balloon was painted a bright silver and the army engineers placed several giant searchlights in position to play on the balloon. Tonight when it was definitely ascertained that the R-34 would not arrive before some time tomorrow the balloon was hauled down. It will be sent up again the first thing tomorrow morning. In the event of fog the balloon will be sent up to an altitude of 4,000 or 5,000 feet; that is above the fog line. Two 400-candle-power searchlights are also on the field, which will be used, in the event of a night arrival, to guide the R-34.

Seaplanes to Greet Dirigible.

Several seaplanes are to go out between 50 and 75 miles from the Far Rockaway Naval Station to greet the R-34. Other groups will leave the naval air stations at Cape May, N. J., and Chatham, Mass. This is expected to be the greatest number of seaplanes in the air at one time on the Atlantic coast in the history of naval aviation. The Rockaway seaplanes will escort the British dirigible until she starts to move across Long Island.

The United States Navy dirigible C-4, a sister ship of the ill-fated C-5, which broke from her moorings at St. John's and drifted to sea, where it was lost, will also go out to meet the big British airship. The C-4 is in command of Lieutenant J. J. Quinn, U. S. N., who will be one of the officers in charge of the work of anchoring and, later, refueling the R-34. The C-4 will act as a pilot for the British airship. Lieutenant Charles Little of the C-5 is also at Roosevelt Field and will be one of the chief assistants of Colonel Archie Miller and Captain Craven.

The 500 bluejackets and soldiers who will anchor the R-34 had their final "dress rehearsal" drill this afternoon. Lieutenant Quinn commanded them and at the end of the drill said he had no fears of anything going wrong with the plans for landing and anchoring the airship. A special detachment of soldiers from the British Air Force, sent to this country to help the Americans, also participated in the drill.

Forbidden to Fly Near R-34.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 4.—All aviators were today forbidden to fly above or within one mile of the R-34 upon its approach to Mineola. The navy authorities sent this warning to Montauk, Rockaway Point and Chatham, Mass., where seaplanes are stationed, to guard against a possible mishap to the big dirigible.

All the Mineola hotels are crowded to capacity, and almost every house in Mineola has guests. All leaves have been stopped, and no officer or man will be permitted to leave the camp, except for urgent reasons, until the dirigible has again started for Europe.

Members of the seven army balloon companies and 200 special mechanics who have been detailed to bring the big craft to her moorings last night attended a motion-picture exhibition showing how the mammoth flier was handled in England.

The R-34 may make exhibition flights over Atlantic City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington, according to a statement by the British officers in charge of the arrangements for her landing. An invitation to fly over these cities has been given by the Navy Department, but nothing definite will be decided until Major Scott, the airship's commander, has an opportunity to confer with Lieut. Col. Lucas, commanding the British land party.

R-34 GETS WEATHER REPORTS.

Washington Bureau Gives Conditions Along Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In response to a wireless request from the R-34 the United States Weather Bureau today furnished the dirigible with complete meteorological reports for the Atlantic coast and forecasts of wind and weather. The Weather Bureau's message, indicating excellent flying conditions for the next twenty-four hours, was sent to R-34 via the Cape Race wireless station. It follows:

"Quiet wind and weather conditions along American coast north of Cape Hatteras, clear skies, general south of Maine coast, local areas of cloud over Canadian maritime provinces, and fog over sea north of latitude 42. Quite warm in Middle Atlantic and New England States. Outlook is for fair weather and gentle breezes over region between New York and Newfoundland during next twenty-four hours. Some doubt as to weather on Saturday when local thunderstorms are probable. Weather reports and forecasts will be forwarded you via Cape Race until otherwise advised by you."

Tonight the Weather Bureau renewed warnings to the R-34 to be prepared for thunderstorms and similar disturbances beginning Saturday afternoon. The messages were relayed through the naval radio stations to the airship.

RAYNHAM READY AGAIN.

Makes Satisfactory Test of His Rebuilt Martinsyde.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 4.—Frederick P. Raynham, and his new navigator, Biddle-Combe, in the rebuilt Martinsyde machine made a two hours' trial trip this afternoon and thoroughly tested the structure of the machine by various stunts, performed in full view of 700 spectators at the Quidi Vidi Aerodrome.

After descending Raynham said the machine was in every respect equal to that erected here on May 18, and wrecked when he essayed to follow Harry G. Hawker, when the latter started across the Atlantic. He adds that she will make one or two more flights, totalling twenty-four hours altogether, before attempting the Atlantic crossing again. This is likely about the end of next week.

AIRPLANE KILLS TWO WOMEN

Man Also Badly Injured When Machine Attempts Landing.

MINOT, N. D., July 4.—Mrs. C. J. Fisk, wife of the former Chief Justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, and an unidentified girl were killed this afternoon when Chester Jacobson of the United States Aviation Corps attempted a landing.

A man was so badly injured that he is not expected to live.

JOHNSON WANTS NATION TO BE 'AMERICAN ALONE'

Tells of Fears of Imperialistic Policy in Address to Troops from Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 4.—Declaring that America today faced one of the greatest crises in its history and stood at the cross roads between imperialism and "the straight and narrow path of Americanism," Senator Hiram Johnson of California delivered an address to relatives, friends, and members of the 339th Infantry at Belle Isle this afternoon. He flayed the Administration's Russian policy and the League of Nations.

Senator Johnson was introduced by Mayor Couzens as "the greatest possibility for the next President of the United States" and "the man who stood up so valiantly in the Senate to demand that the boys of the 339th be released from the terribly isolated country to which they had been sent without any explanation from their Government."

"When I spoke in the Senate, on behalf of the 339th, I was speaking as an American, for America's boys," said Senator Johnson. "Thank God, the boys are home from Russia. Thank God their trials and tribulations are at an end. They served under conditions that were the most confusing and perplexing that an American Army was ever asked to contend with, but they did their duty.

"And now if this day has any lesson for any of us, for all whose hearts beat with Americanism, it means that you and I and all of us must solemnly dedicate ourselves on this happy homecoming day to the pledge that boys from America must not be embroiled in European troubles unless America's rights are invaded.

"All of us, believing in our traditions, loving our national institutions, should here resolve that America's greatness shall continue unlimited and unsullied, but that greatness must be for America and Americans.

"We are facing today one of the greatest crises that ever came to this country. We are standing at the cross-roads, and one leads to imperialistic control, and the other is the straight and narrow path of Americanism.

"As I think of the hardships you men suffered, I think of the greatest American and the suffering and hardships of Valley Forge that you and I might have a nation. And as I come face to face with you here I know that you will join me in consecrating ourselves to the aim that this nation shall be American, and American alone."

GIANT BIPLANE NOW ON WAY HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Air Force, principal pilot; Major Tryggve Gran of the same service, navigator and reserve pilot; Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, Royal Navy, (retired,) observer; Frederick Wyatt, Marconi wireless operator, and two mechanics, taken along in case of need. The last mentioned are Arthur Arnold, engineman, and Charles Clements, rigger.

So far as four members of her crew are concerned, all have seen much active military service during the great war, Wyatt having served in the wireless Secret Service, while the records of the others are told hereafter. Thus this air voyager is manned by an all military crew.

The four fliers were in a gala mood for their getaway. They had reveled mildly half of the night in St. Patrick's Hall, where they had arranged a "sociable," to requite the villagers for their own hospitality to them. They had come to the aerodrome at 6 this morning, hopeful of getting away then, but were forced to abandon that desire because dripping fog and mist enshrouded everything and the ground was dangerously soggy. They had rested the rest of the morning and in the early afternoon. They slept through hours of what otherwise would have been a time of fretful anxiousness for them, for the pall that hung over everything proved obstinate and though the wind again and again tried to sweep it out to sea, it persistently rolled back to dim the aerodrome and soak more moisture into the already overlong exposed airplane.

Toward midafternoon a light westerly breeze began to get the best of the fight, and while the mist still shrouded the water of Bear's Cove at the starting field edge and blotted out the low-lying hills which fringe its far side, the sky overhead was blue and clear, and the curtains were rolled back from the aerodrome.

It was then that Major Brackley donned his horizon-blue uniform and Major Gran got into his less holiday-looking service togs, while Admiral Kerr and Wyatt elected to stick to mufti. Over these the four men put their padded flying suits, got into fleece-lined hip boots, donned heavy gloves and helmets, and strapped on Grieve lifesaving waistcoats.

By then the mechanics were going over their giant pet, replacing the revolution-per-minute gauge of one engine, broken yesterday when the biplane was taken by tractor to the starting point, giving every part a last minute scrutiny and making certain that everything was as right as could be. By means of a blow torch and gasoline drum water was heated for the radiators and all four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines were started with little cranking, almost the first time Frank Flatford, the Rolls engineer, shouted "contact" and snapped over the magneto switches.

Starts Off Like a Bird.

There came a last-minute scurry to find suitable flying clothes for the two mechanics, for, even though they are to ride inside, dividing their time between the cabin shared by the navigator and the wireless operator, the journey promised to be a cold one. After a fashion, they were provided for. Next sandwiches, a few tins of food, a plentiful supply of tabloid rations for emergency, and an armful of vacuum bottles filled with cold water and hot coffee were stowed away in lockers in the forward cockpit, and all was ready.

Up the ladder leading into the machine's insides clambered Brackley, then Kerr, then the rest of the crew and the two mechanics. Brackley set all four propellers spinning madly to test the engines, worked his controls, and was satisfied. Lieut. Col. E. W. Stedman, the business head of the expedition, assisted by the lone local representative of the Newfoundland constabulary, shoved the crowd of a few hundred persons to the little knoll at the edge of the aerodrome, where they could see the start out of harm's way. There was a relieving absence of formal farewells. They had been said extensively last night when a start seemed imminent, and since no one chanced to start saying them over again, the crowd was not stampeded into the usual endless handshaking and reiterated good wishes.

The tractor had towed the Atlantic to the brow of a hillock at the west end of the aerodrome last night so, facing a light easterly breeze, she was all ready for the getaway at 20.25 Greenwich mean time. Lieut. Col. Stedman, standing near the biplane's nose, his eyes fastened upon those of Brackley, seated at the right side of the cockpit, caught a sharp nod from the pilot and shouted "Stand clear!"

Three mechanics, each standing with a rope attached to one of the chucks under three of the four undercarriage wheels taut in hand, snatched away the wedges against which the craft was straining; Brackley opened all four engines to the full and the Handley-Page went roaring down the field.

For 200 yards the huge rubber-tired wheels clung to the soggy turf under them; then suddenly they were spinning in the air and the biplane was aloft. Brackley nursed her for perhaps another 100 yards with only a thin bank of daylight under her. Then he pointed her nose upward and she climbed gallantly. She was in the air 25 seconds after she was free from the restraining chucks, and less than a minute later she was well out over Bear's Cove.

Again Brackley flipped her upward, and again steadily she responded as though the 20,500 pounds of her were nothing. At 1,000 feet the pilot flattened her out once more, and just then she disappeared utterly from the ken of the watchers, blotted out in a sinister bar of deep fog that overhung the cove just where it widens into Conception Bay.

For an instant the black edge of her top plane cut a way through to the light—then all was lost again. Seconds later she emerged on the far side, still headed eastward, as though she were bound on the journey for which she first was brought to Newfoundland nearly two months ago—a voyage to Ireland as a contestant for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize which the Vickers-Vimy snatched from her when she was unable to get off on the same day as the faster craft because of inadequate radiators.

Impressive Sight in Air.

Four minutes later she took a graceful turn and came rushing headlong back toward those who had watched her go. A huge black thing—for the dark brown of her shows black in the air—she was a thrilling sight. Awkward, heavy looking, and not altogether lovely at a standstill, lumbering and clumsy while taxying on the ground, in the sky she looks every bit an airplane. Big as her nose is, closely viewed, aloft it tapers gracefully, suggesting the beak of some bird of prey.

Bulky as is her body, it is well proportioned and slimly shaped in perspective, and the rakish set of her wings gives her the aspect of irresistibly cleaving through the medium in which she is built to travel. Add to that the pulsating roar as she approaches, and one may have something of the impression she makes as she goes throbbing by overhead.

As she recrossed the aerodrome, at an altitude of perhaps 1,500 feet, the sun suddenly caught her and set her a-gleaming, and even the red and blue of her cockades could be dimly discerned on the bottom plane. The great white letters along her nose which spell her title are not visible when she is in the air, nor does she carry running lights, or navigation lights, as the British term them, but he who looks up anywhere along her course and sees her plunging along will have no doubt as to what he beholds.

She left in broad daylight, and she should do nearly one-third of her journey before dusk muffles her. When night comes flashes of angry flame for her exhaust will pick her out in the sky, and unless she flies at a very great height the whirr of her two-bladed tractors and her four-bladed pushers and the noise of her engines should foretell her approach.

It was just three hours and forty minutes after the R-34 was reported as crossing the Newfoundland coast at Clarenville, on Trinity Bay, north of St. John's, where thousands were eagerly awaiting a sight of her, that the Atlantic set out on her own voyage. Her journey, even though the lighter-than-air craft has several hours' handicap, cannot be called a race, for the biplane is much faster and is starting fresh, while the visitor approaching from Scotland has cruised more than 2,500 miles.

But the Handley-Page men started away hopeful of picking up her trail, talking with her by wireless and mayhap even catching a view of her should the atmospheric conditions prove excellent. So that there is no element of danger, the Atlantic might even journey along a pace with her sister British air liner, just for the novelty of the thing.

It is altogether possible, however, that Gran, once well along on his way, may decide because of wind or weather, or both, to alter his journey from his plotting.

Gran's journey may take him to Halifax instead of along the opposite shore. He may decide to pick up Cape Cod instead of flying over Boston. He may choose more of open sea and less of land, all according to the conditions. The weather reports gathered late this afternoon indicate that he and his fellows will find the night better than any they have passed in this dominion of late. He should have the stars plainly with him, since even the local fog was unusually low and the heavens above it were serene, and he has a young moon which was just visible as he and his fellows flew away from here.

There will be many landmarks to guide him—this peninsula, that island, and a scattering of lighthouses and lightships, but so far as possible he and his companions were determined to navigate in real fashion by means of their instruments and not depend upon that which they could see with the naked eye, if it were avoidable. Thus they hope to make the journey of some real value in the direction of research, and Admiral Kerr, particularly, left bent upon making exhaustive observations and records and giving the instruments a full and adequate test, just as he had planned for the transatlantic voyage.

The distance record for a plane of the Handley-Page type thus far is 900 miles, already flown by one of her sisters in England. If the Atlantic completes the voyage to Atlantic City she will have bettered that record by more than one-third, and it is expected that her owners will not stop until they have proved the utmost she can do.

Save for a few messages of greeting in unstamped envelopes and the personal belongings of the crew and the mechanics, reduced to a minimum, the Atlantic carries neither mail nor passengers nor cargo. For a time the taking of at least one passenger was seriously considered by the expedition since it was felt that a passenger flight would add to the achievement if the journey was successful. But the smallness of the quarters, designed for four and already holding six, because of the need of taking the mechanics, and the possible deterioration of the plane itself from the extreme of efficiency achieved when she was first made ready for the ocean flight, and the delay incident to removing the empty tank in order to compensate for the added man's weight, finally led to an adverse decision.

One element of glee with which the six travelers set out from here was due to the prospect of warmer, more cheerful weather. They flew away from what the natives solemnly and emphatically assert is unprecedented July weather, even for Newfoundland. From a land of heavy winter overcoats, of rare sunshine, of closed windows, and grate fires everywhere they should, with luck, accomplish a swift transition to spots where bathers bask in the sunshine and fires at this season are used only for cooking.

No doubt this thought, which more than one of the crew expressed here, was emphasized as the plane straightened out over Conception Bay, for there, gleaming below them, were numbers of big icebergs and roving "growlers" flashing and glistening in the sunshine and chilling the air so that those on shore shivered in the warmest clothing.

Just one element of disappointment marked the getaway. Up to the last moment the fliers scanned the sky in the hope that F. P. Raynham, in his tiny Martinsyde, aloft for the first time since he crashed to earth while trying to start the transatlantic journey, would come bursting through the mist veils in time to see them away.

The results of this flight will be of particular interest to the Marconi wireless concern. It has furnished all the wireless equipment for the Atlantic, and except for Raynham's receiving installation—all he will carry—this is the only apparatus intended for transatlantic flying ventures designed, built, and supplied by them. To Newfoundland the firm sent, in addition to Wyatt, the wireless operator aboard the Atlantic, a corps of four experts, headed by Richard G. White, engineer in charge of installation, who already had spent three months at the Handley-Page plant while the biplane was under construction.

The last thing expert knowledge could suggest or devise has been done to make this particular sending and receiving apparatus, the emergency set stored in the tail and the direction-finding installation the very best buildable for its purpose. For this reason the Marconi engineers are keenly anxious to see what Wyatt accomplishes, particularly with the direction-finding equipment, since it is felt that the successful working of this would be in the nature of a tremendous forward step in making long flights over the water comparatively safe and sure and rendering aerial navigators superior to fog and clouds.

Wyatt left here intending to use this equipment to the utmost, and White, using the weak receiving set at the aerodrome, heard him chattering away for an hour after his departure. Unless some such mishap as the loss of the generator propeller, which silenced the Vickers-Vimy sending set, foils him he is expected to keep at it to the journey's end.

Whether or not the Atlantic is destined to reach her journey's end without interruption is a matter of pure speculation. Her crew felt a bit worried about her, solely because she had stood so long fully attuned and she was bound to get a bit off edge. The hangar shipped from England to house her was not erected in time to shelter her, and for weeks she has been exposed to rain, fog, and wind.

But on her three trials here she performed splendidly, and under conditions approximating those she would have had on the Atlantic voyage she did all expected of her. To travel effectively she needs all her four engines working perfectly, but she can limp along on three, losing height gradually, and with her tanks nearly empty toward the journey's end she should keep going awhile even on two.

She left here a little different than she would had she been heading eastward instead of westward. Her rear cylindrical tank was drained but left in place because to remove it would have meant detaching the fuselage—a long, difficult task. Aboard her, with this tank empty, were 1,430 gallons of gas, just 270 less than she was to have carried had she tried to reach England, and 560 less than her full tank capacity, which, it had been decided, entailed too great a load for her to lift.

According to the official figures she weighs, fully loaded, with her crew, approximately 30,000 pounds, made up as follows:

Machine, including four engines, propeller, wireless installation, and general equipment and attachments, 16,800 pounds; oil, 1,200; gasoline, 10,300; water, 500; men, with clothes and personal equipment, 1,100, and "gubbins," by which is meant food, charts, instruments, and various odds and ends, about 400. The only things removed, aside from the extra fuel, was the installation of the generator and the wires and switches for heating the clothes of the fliers, and these were to have been taken out at all events, since the pilot's cockpit and the cabin shared by the navigator and the wireless operator were found warm enough without this artificial heat.

The Operating Quarters.

Just behind the pilot's cockpit, which is far out in the nose, is a roomy cabin shared by Frederick Wyatt, the Marconi wireless operator, and Gran. Admiral Kerr will divide the time between his cabin seat beside Major Brackley in the front and standing at his place in the tail, where observations can be made. Major Grán's "charthouse," as he calls it, is merely a hinged board between the cockpit and the cabin, on which four thumb tacks keep his chart spread out.

Even before he became conspicuous as a daring aviator, Gran, though now but 30 years old, had proved his mettle and had drawn the attention of the world to the adventurousness of his nature, for as ski expert he played an important part with Captain Scott in antarctic explorations.

Major H. G. Brackley, the chief pilot, at 24, is the possessor of the Distinguished Service Cross, and is one of England's best-known military fliers. Brackley was devoting his Summer holiday from school to a preliminary training for a journalistic career when the war suddenly shoved him into a life of greater dangers and more adventure.

Like all the members of the crew on this unusually roomy aircraft, he enjoys the advantage of being able to move about now and then, instead of being forced to stick close to his controls for the entire voyage.

The Pilot's Cockpit.

Seated at the right side of the pilots' cockpit, far forward in the nose, where there are seats for two, and which is so roomy four can crawl into it, Major Brackley is almost surrounded by a bewildering array of levers, switches, controls, and "gadgets" generally. To handle this big airliner, originally built to bomb Berlin and converted to peacetime air conquest when that need passed, Major Brackley may well need all the courage, coolness, and quickness of mind that carried him through the stirring bombing raid on Bruges and Zeebrugge, of which his decorations are tokens.

The distribution of her fuel load is such that she requires more piloting than she did as a bomber. Mounting an 8-foot ladder and scrambling inside through the hatchway in the under side of the centre section, Major Brackley grasps a wheel much like that used for automobile steering, but mounted on a column which he can pull toward him or push away. Moving this column elevates or depresses the plane, while turning the wheel warps the wings. At his feet are two pedals, again reminding one of those in an automobile. With those he moves the rudder right and left. Dropping the right hand from the wheel, which is fitted with a latch so that it can be fixed in place, much as a vessel's tiller is lashed, he can reach a crank, with which he can vary the angle of incidence of the tail and the extra adjustment made necessary because of the placing of the main fuel tank in the fuselage, back of the normal centre of gravity. This makes delicate balancing necessary. On the right wall of the cockpit, within easy reach, are four levers which open and close the metal shutters on the radiators, which resemble Venetian blinds. Major Brackley regards attention to these as the most important part of his job, since two minutes' neglect is sufficient to send the temperature of the water-cooling system from 85 degrees centigrade, where it should be kept, to the boiling point, which means overheated engines and possibly disaster.

Major Brackley's Tools.

Just next in importance to him are the four levers controlling the mixture of gas and air in the carburetors of each engine. Upon the skill with which he regulates these depends how

Continued on Page Three.

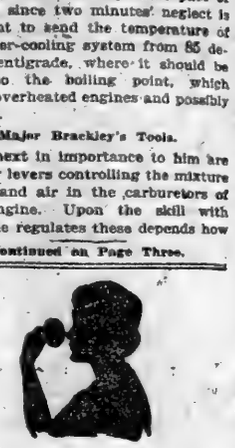


The Handley-Page Airplane "Atlantic" Flying Here from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland



Men Who Guide the Handley-Page Airplane "Atlantic"

Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, commander; Major H. G. Brackley, pilot; Major Tryggve Gran, Navigator.



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Handley-Page Airplane, Flying Here at 97 Miles an Hour, Due This Morning

Continued from Page Two.

many miles he will get from his fuel. The average consumption on trials has been nineteen gallons per hour per engine. He hopes to do better than this on the trip, and a brief study of figures shows how vital it is that he should not waste a drop.

Then there are his two throttles with which to regulate the engine speed. So ingeniously are they constructed on the differential principle that, with the two throttles, he can vary the speed of one, two, three, or four engines as he desires. There confronts him a confusion of switches—some controlling lights above the instruments—mounted on a dashboard, each of which is illuminated, though fitted as well with luminous dial. All these are lighted by one accumulator, except the box compass, which has a light attached to a separate wet battery that it may not fail under any circumstances.

Then to require Major Brackley's attention in his idle moments are the turn indicator, lateral and fore and aft levers, air-speed indicators, and three dials mounted on the forward engine at each side, two of which show the revolutions of the propellors per minute, while the third indicates the temperature of the lubricating oil. Glancing over one side or the other and switching on a light as he does so, he can study these. Looking back he can see the clinger gauges on the fuel feed pipes, which tell him how each tank is feeding.

Admiral Kerr, who is 54 years old, retired from the navy with the rank of Rear Admiral and went into the flying service after the Royal Air Force was organized, because, after a life of many adventures and exploits, which have made him widely known, he still craved new thrills. He has held a flying license for five years, and, though administrative duties as the second in authority at the Air Ministry and later as Commandant of the southwestern area, with headquarters at Salisbury, kept him tied to a desk most of the time, he never lost an opportunity to take a place aloft.

Admiral Kerr was a Flag Captain when Prince Louis of Battenberg visited Newfoundland, Quebec, New York, and Annapolis in 1905, and was master of ceremonies at the brilliant ball aboard the flagship Drake, which was the most notable festivity attending the Prince's visit.

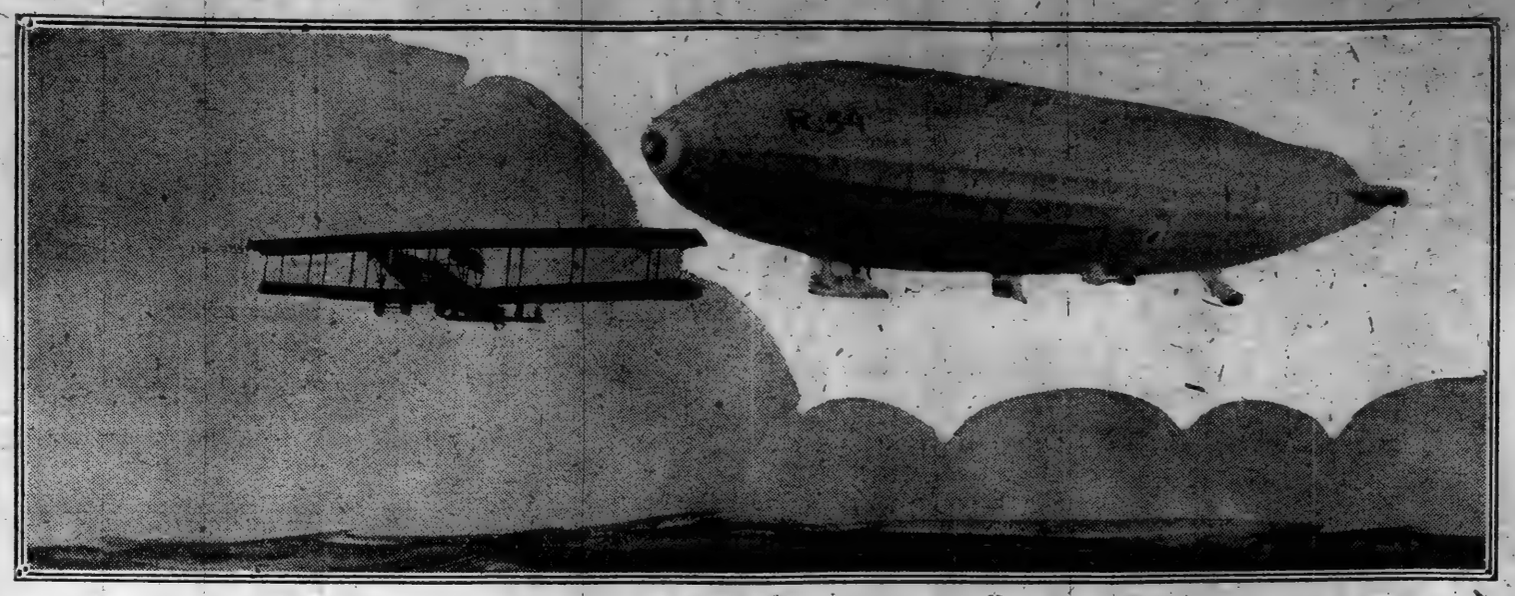
Despite his long and almost world-wide service in the royal navy and his devotion in the last few years to military aeronautics, he has managed to cram into a busy life much hunting, some of which was done in Newfoundland and Canada, has been a devotee of yacht racing and other sports, and is the author of some poetry, which, though flying is not the theme, has earned him the title, "Poet of the Air." His trim military figure, springy stride, and weather-beaten rather than winkled face, belie his years, and in conversation one soon discovers his bright eyes are true beacons of mental alertness, coupled with a keen, broad interest and ready sympathy.

The presence of the Handley-Page party has been an event of thrilling interest for this sluggish fishing village, where practically nothing ever happens, and Admiral Kerr especially, when appearing in service uniform, breast glowing with the colors of four rows of service and decoration ribbons, has been the centre of that interest. His departure causes real regret to many, for throughout he has been kindly, affable, and democratic.

But saddest of all at his going is 11-year-old Maude Bailey. The victim of last Summer's infantile paralysis epidemic, Maude has spent a year in bed and the doctors have sentenced her to another eighteen months' imprisonment. She lies in the front room of the boarding house conducted by her mother, Mrs. C. A. Bailey, which is the nearest thing to a hotel of which Harbor Grace can boast. Here Admiral Kerr found her, and almost daily he snatched an hour to visit her.

To this little child, unable even to cross the room, the elderly seaman, soldier, and sportsman brought glimpses of the far outdoors, wider and more real even than those her story books could convey. The little girl loved him from the very start, but one day after a trial flight, when the Admiral told her that from thousands of feet in the air he had missed her as he went over the Bailey home, but had noticed when the biplane sailed back from St. John's that her mother had wheeled her bed out to the verandah where Maude could watch for him, she became his forever.

And now that the monster craft has rushed him away from her, the child is desolate.



Two Giant Ships of the Air That Passed in the Night—The Handley-Page Airplane Atlantic and British Dirigible R-34

The biplane has a supply of distress rockets, to be fired from the surface of the sea in case of a forced landing, and Very pistols, with specially made red and white charges, designed to float slowly toward the surface, much after the manner of parachute flares. She carries no parachute flares of the usual type. The Handley-Page red light, if seen at sea, will mean "Distress," and the white will be at once a flaming announcement that all is progressing satisfactorily.

Most unique of the Handley-Page's few safety devices is the separate and complete wireless sending and receiving set in the tail. This is for use on water and is equipped with an especially designed aerial with kite attached so that it can be sent aloft, as otherwise the wireless would not function. Here, too, are packed the rations.

As a bomber the Handley-Page was able to carry 6,640 pounds of bombs, 12 machine guns, weighing 757 pounds; a crew of 7 men, weighing over 1,200 pounds, and 1,190 gallons of gasoline, which gave her a cruising radius of several hours.

Only by comparison with other biplanes which have come to Newfoundland can one get an adequate idea of the size of this giant, now on her way to Atlantic City. The Martinsyde, the smallest, carries 370 gallons of fuel. The Handley-Page carries 2,860. In contrast with the Martinsyde's single Falcon engine, the Handley-Page is propelled by four larger Eagles, giving her a total horse power of 1,500. The Martinsyde wheels are the size of those on an ordinary automobile, while those of the Handley-Page are 54 inches in diameter and cost $500 each.

Other impressive figures regarding the Handley-Page are: Wing spread, 127 feet; chord, 15 feet, with a theoretical lifting capacity of 9.8 pounds per square foot, or a total of 29,728 pounds, though in getting off on her start, fully loaded, she was actually called on to lift several thousand pounds more.

The part of the cabin not used by Major Gran is given over to the impressive array of wireless gear. There is the usual sending and receiving installation, with its twinkling lights, its coils and keep, and what-not. Then there is the trailing aerial 180 feet long, wound on a spindle with a weight dangling just under the fuselage. This can be let out and reeled in at will. The transmitting generator too works on a crank as is usual with airplane installations, so that it can be thrust out where the wind will drive its propeller, or pulled back to save wear when not needed. Sending during the trial flights disclosed a radius in excess of 200 miles, the capacity of the standard ship set, though this is but half of that size.

There is a direction finding installation, with its two permanent aerials, one running athwart the machine and the other at right angles fore and aft, and its circular bearing plate, marked off in degrees of the compass. A single head set serves for both general receiving and direction finding with switch to throw it into one circuit or the other.

Just a few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent listened with these receivers and heard alternately signals from Clifden, Ireland, station and that at Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

Wyatt without even using the receivers determined in less than five minutes the direction of both stations from the biplane where it then stood at the aerodrome. He was not quite so successful, however, on trials in the air, for though all the other electric wiring in machine is wrapped with screen wire in order to break up the wireless waves and prevent them acting as extraneous aerials, noises of various kinds interfered while aloft with the delicate sounds necessary for direction finding. Every effort has been made since to reduce these noises to the minimum, and Wyatt may have better luck now.

Forming the rear wall of the cabin and much resembling in appearance the usual sort of electric panel switchboard is a series of pipes, valves, levers, and guages comprising the gasoline feed and control system. The feed from the tanks is not arranged as the fuel is taken automatically from each tank in equal proportions, so the flow must be regulated from here. This installation is many feet from the pilot and must be manipulated by another than the man at the wheel.

Back of this rear cabin wall, and reached by a tunnel through which a slow wriggle is best passage a grown man can achieve, is the stoutly built oblong main fuel tank, divided into four separate compartments, each of which is subdivided with baffle plates in order to prevent the machine from being slewed about by the surging of the fuel.

Four gravity feed tanks, one for each engine, are mounted just below the top plane. Just behind the main tank is a cylindrical extra tank. The whole weight of the tanks is borne by the centre section, instead of the fuselage.

The fuel used is "Eastern Star" petrol, this being a trade name indicating that the gasoline is of the Rumanian variety. It was the original intention to mix in a considerable portion of benzol, as this gives a better internal combustion quality to the fuel, but it was found that benzol injured the rubber couplings.

Cut into the rope fabric forming the sides of fuselage there are just behind the extra tank two small slit windows permanently open. Through these Major Gran will take such sights as he does not get from foreward cockpit, and through them he will observe the smoke bombs tossed overside in order to calculate the drift, though he expects to depend more upon the drift indicator mounted in the cabin floor just over sliding trap door, which, when opened enables him to fix upon a white cap or perhaps a bit of floating ice or flotsam.

Next after the windows, as one picks one's way carefully toward the tail, are two sacks filled with air designed to afford buoyance in the event a forced landing on the water. The biggest of these is behind, in the tail in which is the emergency wireless set with a balloon attached to the aerial and emergency rations, and water. There is a similar small air bag at the extreme tip of the nose just forward of the pilot's cockpit in order to help keep the whole machine afloat.

It is figured she should float a long time with the tanks half empty, and permanently when two-thirds of the fuel is exhausted. Behind the air bags in the tail is empty, there being plenty of room to place twenty or thirty persons comfortably if benches along the sides were installed for them. Their weight would, of course, be prohibitive on the present voyage.

A large amount was spent in preparing for the trans-Atlantic journey which the Handley-Page has now abandoned. The task of finding a level spot, big enough for it to "take off" in, at first seemed hopeless, but Lieutenant Robin Reid, Jr., to whom the advance arrangements were intrusted, finally found a field big enough. It will be recalled that not until he had removed seven buildings, torn down fences, built an extension on a road and done much leveling, did he succeed in making a plot of 39 acres, 900 yards long and 200 yards wide, which cost for rental and preparation about $20,000. This, added to $120,000 for the machine itself, indicates the immense cost of this venture, for there have been innumerable other expenses, including a large group of mechanics, whose total time of employment will be more than two months by the time they reach home again.

ITALIANS OBJECT TO TRIPLE TREATY

Resent Exclusion from Anglo-Franco-American Arrangement.

PARIS HAS SOME DOUBTS

But the Press Generally Favors the Agreement for France's Protection.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—The newspapers today for the first time print the full text of the Franco-Anglo-American treaty. The Italian press unanimously comments with asperity on the exclusion of Italy from the alliance, arguing that the nation, being of kindred race, should have been asked to take part in the treaty with the French. Now, it is bitterly remarked, despite its sacrifices, the Italian nation finds itself isolated and exposed to aggression without any ally upon which to depend.

Speaking to a Member of Parliament who had been at the Peace Conference, I suggested that there was still the League of Nations. He replied:

"If the League of Nations were really able to prevent war, then there would not be any necessity of forming a Franco-Anglo-American alliance. But if Wilson, who was the chief inspirer of the League of Nations, has seen the necessity of making this alliance for the reciprocal protection of the signatory powers, there is all the more reason for Italy, which is a much weaker power than America, England, or France, to be included in the alliance—unless, as is generally felt, her exclusion has been effected purposely with the idea of relegating Italy to a secondary position."

FRENCH CRITICS OF ALLIANCE.

Pertinax and St. Brice Find Fault with Certain Provisions.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Franco-American and Anglo-French treaties are received by the Paris press with mixed feelings. Pertinax, in L'Echo de Paris, thinks them defective in that they guarantee only a few clauses of the military terms of the Versailles convention, when they should, to be an effective protection to France, guarantee not only France but Belgium and Italy against violations by Germans of any and all clauses of the German Peace Treaty.

He continues that Germany has every reason to doubt the solidity of the French-American-English block, and with particular reference to the non-inclusion of Belgium and Italy, suggests that the Poles are doing some deep thinking. Saint Brice, in Le Journal, also criticises the making of the alliance dependent upon the experiment of the League of Nations.

A quite contrary view is taken by Auguste Gauvain in Le Journal des Debats. He says:

"We thank from the bottom of our hearts the American and British statesmen who have given us this new proof of amity—the best gauge of peace."

Gauvain warns, however, that the leading allied statesmen should utter no word which the Germans might interpret as an encouragement to absolution or attenuation of the conditions of peace.

"Everybody," he goes on, "including the conquered, is to accept and execute without reservation the Versailles treaty in all its parts. Only in this way can peace be assured and normal conditions restored."

So also Le Petit Parisien contends that the treaties respond to the imperative demand of France for protection while the League of Nations is in a formative stage, and asserts that their scope is impossible of misconstruction.

Le Midi declares that with the territorial guarantees eliminated France could ask for no more or better than the treaties provided.

On the whole the comments are favorable to the compacts, although the most conservative French writers are lukewarm and some papers do not comment. This is due probably to lack of time to digest the terms of the treaties.

MOVING TO ENFORCE POLISH TREATY TERMS

Cardieu Calls a Meeting for Today—Big Five Holds a Brief Session.

PARIS, July 4.—The Allies intend to take adequate measures without delay to insure the speedy execution of the Polish treaty terms, according to The Temps. Premier Clemenceau conferred today with Captain Andre Tardieu, President of the Commission for the Execution of the Territorial and Political Clauses. Captain Tardieu has called a meeting of the commission for tomorrow.

Presentation of the completed Peace Treaty to the Austrian delegates will suffer a few days' delay, as the drafting of the document has not yet been finished, La Liberté says. The causes concerning it remain to be inserted in the treaty.

Contrary to the forecast, the Council of Five of the Peace Conference held a meeting today. The session, however, was a brief one, early in the forenoon, giving the members opportunity afterward to attend the various functions in celebration of the Fourth of July during the afternoon and evening.

The Council discussed only administrative matters and arranged for various absences which members had requested.

BERLIN, July 4, (Associated Press.)—It is expected that all German prisoners of war will be on their way home within a few days. The Germans held by France will be turned over to the German authorities at Cologne, Mainz, and Coblenz, and those held in England will be sent by way of Holland or directly by steamer to Germany.

It is said that 20,000 German prisoners are remaining voluntarily in Siberia.

ZURICH, July 4.—The German Peace Treaty recently signed at Versailles will come before the German National Assembly at Weimar for ratification tomorrow, according to the Zurich Nouvelle Gazette. It is said the Assembly probably will approve the treaty unconditionally.

A German note to the Peace Conference, made public at Paris on Wednesday, said that the Germans expected to ratify the treaty the first of next week.

FRANCE BUYS HEAVILY HERE.

Orders Millions of Dollars' Worth of Agricultural Implements.

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PARIS, July 4.—The French Government has not only lifted the embargo on foreign made goods, but has placed an order in the United States for millions of dollars' worth of agricultural implements, according to the American Chamber of Commerce here.

The only question is, can the United States supply the demand, as more implements are being used in America than ever before.

Poland, Germany, and other countries, are said to be placing large orders in the United States.

Business men here say that A bill providing for the Federal Reserve's acceptance of foreign Government securities is certain of passage.

DANZIG NOW QUIET AND EXPECTANT

Talk That Poles Will Enter Prussia Only Over Dead Germans Is Dropped.

ALL A GOVERNMENT BLUFF

Now Peace Treaty Is Signed People Look for Withdrawal of Intrenched Teuton Troops.

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DANZIG, July 3, (Via Copenhagen, July 4.)—Danzig, that glories in the title of "The Venice of the North," is waiting with great unconcern its change from an important German fortified town, capital of a German province, to a free city, which the Poles will practically control. Danzig has been a free city under the control of Poland before, so people say quite philosophically that it is Poland's turn now, and that after ten fifty, or a hundred years Danzig will be German again.

Several weeks ago demonstrations against Poland were the order of the day. There were many parades, flags, and speakers who declared that the Poles would enter Prussia only over the dead bodies of Germans. People tell me that that was only talk, and that the demonstrations were manufactured by the Government to bluff the Peace Conference in Versailles. Nobody now says anything about fighting.

The German Army is in the trenches in front of Thorn, Bromburg, and other towns on the boundary of West Prussia. Everybody in Danzig I have talked to says the troops will be hurriedly withdrawn before the expiration of the fifteen days' limit given by the peace terms.

Danzig is much in hopes that American troops will come in to occupy the city. The newspapers have been insisting for the last few days that 2,000 American troops were en route by sea for Danzig, but there seems to be little foundation for the rumor.

Polish farmers in West Prussia are complaining that the German troops, as they fall back, are requisitioning their hogs, horses, cows, grain and "paying for them with jobs," and that many Poles have been wounded or killed for resisting. The Poles beg that entente troops be sent to Danzig and surrounding territory at once. Danzig itself is as quiet as a May morning, with the stores all open and people getting ready for a very prosperous era, which they are sure will begin as soon as Danzig starts its new career as a free city.

Meanwhile, more factories are closed down for lack of raw material, and many people are out of work. More food is coming to the market at prices much lower than before. Butter was 25 marks last week. It is 15 now. Other things are in proportion. I found the people still obliged to eat horse meat. There are many horse meat butcher shops and restaurants in Danzig. Horse meat sausage is sold in the restaurants at 6½ marks a pound.

There were so many former lake steamers in the Vistula River at Danzig and so many Chicago and Lake sailors on board them that it seems quite like Chicago around Danzig wharves, or more like Duluth, for the people in Danzig wear straw hats and overcoats in July just as they do in Duluth. These Lake steamers, which came over to do their bit in the war, now are employed by the Shipping Board carting flour to hungry Europe.

I saw in the river at Danzig this morning the Cetjuid, the Manitowoc, the Licoco and other noble craft which once sailed our unsalted seas. They now are busy bringing flour to the starving Poles.

CERRETTI WON LAURELS FOR HIS PEACE WORK

Representations to Wilson Held Responsible for Success of Papal Claims in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—The solemn allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory is a public announcement throughout the Catholic world of the high position to which he has raised Mgr. Cerretti, one of the greatest friends and admirers of America, where he spent eight years of his career. The missions intrusted to him by the present Pope have been so important and have been brought to such successful conclusions that in Vatican circles he is already spoken of as a second Consalvi, that prince of papal diplomacy who had such a leading part in the events of the Napoleonic period and the Peace of Vienna.

Mgr. Cerretti was sent to America in November of last year, ostensibly to represent the Pope at the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons; but, in reality, although that was part of his mission, the more important part consisted in his personal representation to President Wilson of the consideration held to be due to Catholic interests in the new arrangement of world relations. The Holy See had clearly realised that the American President would be the chief factor in the new reconstruction of the world, and for this reason sent its most able diplomatist.

Mgr. Cerretti was about to sail from Liverpool when, having heard that President Wilson had definitely decided to go to Paris the first fortnight in December, he went there to meet him. His interviews with the President in Paris first and in America afterward, when Mr. Wilson returned thither in February, are said to have been not very encouraging; but Cerretti's frankness and sincerity won its way. He succeeded in convincing the President that no ulterior motive guided him or the papacy, but that they were animated by the same principles of justice, fairness, love of peace and liberty which inspired the President's own ideals.

It was this which achieved his success regarding the treatment of Catholic missions and their property in the former German colonies. Mr. Wilson supported the request of the Holy See for the modification of an article in the Peace Treaty which as originally worded might have been interpreted in a sense detrimental to Catholic interests.

MOVEMENT FROM RHINE ON.

"American Forces in Germany" Is New Title of Troops Left.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 3.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated in high spirits by the Americans on the Rhine, for the news has come that the end of duty in Europe is in sight.

Another month and practically the last of the American Expeditionary Forces will have their faces set toward home. Tomorrow the movement from Germany begins.

By orders issued this morning the American Army of Occupation passes out of existence, and henceforth, as long as American soldiers remain on the Rhine, they will be known officially as "The American Forces in Germany." These forces now consist technically of only two divisions, the 1st and 3d.

The 5th begins its movement tomorrow. It will be followed by the 4th Division. The 3d Division and headquarters troops of the 3d Corps have been transferred for transport home, and the movement of the 2d will begin July 15. As soon as the 2d has moved the 3d will follow, with the 1st Division the last to go under present plans.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett has left Coblenz, and Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, former Commander of the 7th Corps, is expected here tomorrow to take charge.

As I cabled two weeks ago, the Stars and Stripes will be kept on the Rhine for some time. This will probably be done by retaining a brigade organisation here, consisting of one regiment of infantry, probably the 8th, and auxiliary troops.

How fast the troops can be moved to Brest depends largely upon the railroad facilities which the French supply. Generally it takes from four to eight days to move a division. The 1st is slated to accompany General Pershing home.

DUTCH TO GIVE UP KAISER FOR TRIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

as a matter of right, for no authorization to travel or reside in Holland has been issued to them in accordance with the law of 1849 relating to foreigners, nor are they interned as dangerous foreigners under the temporary law of 1898, which requires that a foreigner, to be interned, must be deemed dangerous to public order, safety, health, or morality."

The newspaper points out that foreigners not in possession of an authorization to travel or reside in Holland may be put over the frontier from which they come.

Legal opinion here is that Holland's action in assigning residences to William Hohenzollern and his son constituted permission for them to reside in Holland. The prospect of having the ex-Kaiser in England as a State prisoner has given the public a great topic of discussion.

Announcement Surprised Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—Premier Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the trial of the ex-Kaiser came as a surprise to the members of the American Peace Delegation and to the Conference members generally.

It was freely said in these circles that nothing had been communicated to them regarding any decision by the Council of Three as to the details of the place of trial and other matters disclosed by the British Premier. Nothing was known concerning the matter, it was said, further than what was provided for in the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Dutch Adhere to Extradition Law.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—There is nothing to prevent the former German Emperor or the former Crown Prince from leaving Holland at his pleasure, according to a high Government authority at The Hague, quoted by the Amsterdam Telegraaf correspondent. If either of them should leave, however, the official said, the surprise of their departure would be "unpleasant both for the Dutch Government and the Dutch people."

"Should there come a demand for the former Kaiser's extradition," the official said in an interview, "and should he then want to depart suddenly, it is possible he would be prevented. He can, according to the law of extradition, be 'arrested' at the request of a foreign Government, but a demand for his extradition must be made within a certain period.

"When the demand for extradition comes it will be examined in the light of laws and treaties first. The law to be considered is the extradition law, Article II., which specifies offenses for which foreigners will not be extradited. Extradition also is subject to a number of other restrictions, formalities, and guarantees.

"Should there come a demand which is technically correct and in order, the Government must first obtain the advice of the tribunal under whose legal jurisdiction the person wanted is residing. Amerongen being in the Department of Utrecht, the tribunal of that department would have to decide whether the former Emperor should be extradited.

"The former Kaiser must be heard by a tribunal. The hearing may take place en camera, and at that hearing he could be represented by counsel. Within fourteen days after the hearing the tribunal must inform the Minister of Justice of its decision, whereupon the Government would act."

Sumner and Hewart Eminent at Bar.

Lord Sumner, who is to preside at the trial of the ex-Kaiser, was created a Baron in 1918. He was born in 1859, a son of Andrew Hamilton, an iron merchant of Manchester.

He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, and was a fellow of Magdalen College from 1882 to 1889, and an honorary fellow of Edinburgh in 1909.

Lord Sumner was called to the bar (Inner Temple) in 1883 and in 1901 became a King's Counsel. He was Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford from 1906 to 1909, when he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, serving for three years. He then became a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1913 was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

In 1892, Baron Sumner married Miss Maude Margaret Todd, the second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Todd.

Sir Gordon Hewart, the British Solicitor General, has been acting for Great Britain on the Peace Conference Committee, which has been charged with fixing the responsibility for the war. He last came into prominence as the prosecutor of Colonel Repington, who was charged with publishing plans and the conduct of military operations in violation of the Defense of the Realm Act.

Formerly Sir Gordon was a working newspaper man employed on The Manchester Guardian. He studied law, practiced at the bar, and within the last eight years has sprung into fame for his ability in winning cases.

Sir Gordon has recently shared with Sir John Simon the biggest and most lucrative cases in the English courts of justice. He is a Liberal.

WIERINGEN POLICE NERVOUS.

Alarmed by American Woman's Motor Trip to Crown Prince's Island.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—Since ex-Senator Luke Lea's automobile trip to Amerongen, Americans in automobiles are evidently considered a dangerous element when in the neighborhood of German ex-royalties. An American woman, well known in society at The Hague, who recently accompanied THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on an automobile trip to the Island of Wieringen, was the cause of great excitement there. The police and other authorities, on ascertaining that the visitor was not a friend of the ex-Crown Prince, were convinced that she was a man in disguise, with a forged American passport. The fact that she spoke Dutch aroused still more suspicion.

While showing their extraordinary ignorance of passports, the police made elaborate notes and asked endless questions as to the presence of dangerous Americans on the island, but were chiefly concerned to find that THE TIMES correspondent's car had beaten the police car in a race to the ex-Crown Prince's house. The American Legation at The Hague then received anxious telephone calls from the Wieringen police, inquiring as to the identity and real sex of the mysterious visitor.

The Dutch press has evidently been ordered to deny all rumors concerning the departure of the ex-Kaiser or his son. All the newspapers announce the fact that the latter has renewed the lease of his house until October, which is quoted as conclusive evidence that he intends to remain.

GERMAN RAIL STRIKE SPREADS.

Frankfort Traffic Tied Up and Postal Service Suspended.

FRANKFORT, July 4, (Associated Press.)—All traffic in the Frankfort district is at a standstill because of the railway strike, except for a few passenger and food trains.

The postal service has been entirely suspended. The strike is extending to neighboring towns.

REDS RIOT AT DORTMUND.

Food Shops Looted in Prussian City —Government Troops Arrive.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—Spartacide rioting took place at Dortmund, Prussia, yesterday. The food shops were plundered. Government troops have entered the town.

MOBS SACK SHOPS IN ITALIAN CITIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ing a double quantity of food, so that in a few hours everything had been bought up. The municipality of Bologna, being entirely in the hands of the Socialists, decided to withdraw.

Licenses are to be taken from any shopkeepers who do not sell goods at prices set down by the municipality. The shopkeepers threaten to close, but it is thought the authorities will not give way, as they have issued an order that any shopkeeper who fails to open his shop will have his license withdrawn next day.

A party who have just returned from these regions recount that their automobile was stopped several times during the journey by labor commissions, headed by men wearing red sashes, who asked them all sorts of questions before allowing them to continue their journey. A few miles from Faenza one such man went so far as to requisition the car, saying that it was needed to collect foodstuffs in the neighborhood. They responded by putting on full speed and were thus able to escape.

News which is allowed to be printed in the newspapers seems to indicate that the situation in Central Italy is entirely in the hands of the Socialist Labor Party.

GERMANS PLAN COLONY IN THE ARGENTINE

Commission on Its Way to Make Arrangements for Sending 5,000,000 Emigrants.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—La Epoca, the organ of the Government, announces that the steamer Gelria is bringing a German commission to study the possibility of accommodating 5,000,000 German immigrants.

The Gelria is due to arrive in the near future.

WANT GERMAN POTASH.

Americans Take Steps to Make Purchases from Syndicate.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces with considerable joy that American potash importers have addressed a telegraphic demand to the German potash syndicate for the delivery of potash. The paper concludes from this demand that America does not intend to participate in an economic war and will not confine her buying to the Alsace potash deposits.

The Leipziger Nachrichten adds that no agreement has been reached as to the price, but that the Americans found Germany's price very cheap.

EMANCIPATION BILL REJECTED BY COMMONS

Government Has New Bill for Civil and Judicial Equality of Sexes.

LONDON, July 4.—The Women's Emancipation bill, which has been before the House of Commons for some time, was defeated today. The motion to reject was offered by Major Waldorf Astor and was carried by a vote of 100 to 85.

Major Astor announced that the Government next week intended to introduce a bill to take the place of the Emancipation bill. This bill will provide for the placing of men and women on equal terms in civil and judicial matters. The measure, Major Astor said, would be wide and comprehensive.

The Women's Emancipation bill was backed by the Labor Party. It was offered by its sponsors to bring about political and legal equality of men and women in Great Britain. Among other disqualifications of women to be removed by the bill was that preventing them from sitting in the House of Lords.

VON BEERFELDE ARRESTED.

Captain Who Wanted Kaiser to Confess Guilt Held in Berlin.

Captain von Beerfelde, former member of the old German General Staff and now accounted one of the most radical of the extreme revolutionists in the Fatherland, was arrested in a Berlin restaurant on June 5, according to a report found in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The arrest was made by the criminal police, accompanied by several soldiers.

Von Beerfelde, who was in jail when the German revolution broke on Nov. 9 and was freed with other political prisoners, is the officer who was so overcome with the realization of Germany's guilt in beginning the world war, of which he was convinced by reading Prince Lichnowsky's famous memorandum, that he sent copies of that document to the Kaiser and the high members of the General Staff early in 1918 with the request that they acknowledge their crimes and stop the war. His imprisonment followed. Because of the failure of the moderate leaders of the German revolution to take drastic steps toward punishing the guilty promoters of the war, Captain Beerfelde soon became one of the most caustic critics of the Ebert-Scheidemann régime, and only managed to speak at public meetings with great difficulty as the result of the ban put upon him by the police.



Huge Fight Arena Only Half Filled, but Receipts Reach $1,000,000

WILLARD HELPLESS AFTER FIRST ROUND

Challenger's Terrific Attack Sends Kansan to Floor Six Times Within Two Minutes.

FIGHT IS ALL DEMPSEY'S

Short Right to Jaw and Left in Stomach Start Downfall of Title Holder.

JESS UNABLE TO CONTINUE

Is Bruised, Blinded, and Bleeding, While His Conqueror Emerges from Battle Unmarked.

Special to The New York Times.

AT THE RINGSIDE, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—The punch which started Jess Willard on his way to pugilistic oblivion came about a minute after the start of the first round. It was a sharp, short right crack on the jaw, following a left which Dempsey buried in the Champion's stomach. This short right, which traveled not more than fifteen inches, shook the massive frame as Willard was backing toward the ropes on the north side of the ring. He went down with a crash, but was soon up in a sitting posture with face toward the east. Dempsey's terrific right punch had turned him half-way around as he went down.

That blow was the beginning of the end, for when Jess got up he ran headlong into a frenzied, wild-eyed battler, who knew that victory was within his grasp. Until that punch, the opening round had been tame. Dempsey fooled Willard at the start, when he came from his corner quietly and cautiously. Willard and his backers had expected the same kind of a football rush which Jack had used in all his fights. They expected that Dempsey would rush at the champion just as he had rushed at big Fred Fulton.

Dempsey came out of his corner the personification of a calculating fighter. His step was springy, and he glided around softly, waiting for the champion to make his lead. Willard stuck out his long, left arm and jabbed Dempsey lightly in the face. He then tried to follow with a right to the body, and the fighters came to a clinch. At the order of Referee Pecord, Willard stepped away with both arms free, and Dempsey did the same. It was plain that both men were determined to live up to the rules.

Again Dempsey glided around the towering plainsman, Willard sticking to the centre of the ring. With head down, Jack rushed his opponent and shot a hard right to Willard's body at close quarters. He repeated the blow before he backed away. Jess grinned his silly grin and did not appear to be disturbed. Perhaps he wasn't, but those two rib roasters looked as if they hurt.

Dempsey Tears In.

Again the boxers clashed, and Jess tried to send in two uppercuts, but Dempsey did not appear to be bothered. Jess again tried his left jab. By this time Dempsey evidently knew that there was no sting in Willard's punches. None of them, except one left jab, had even sent his head out of position. He held his head low, the jaw a shining target for Willard's attack. This brief minute of sparring, during which the men had come to clinch three times and Dempsey had learned that there was no steam in Willard's punches, worked like a tonic on the challenger.

Again Jack, with head down, bored into his massive opponent. His left, and then his right, shook the champion all over. Willard began to back away now, and again Dempsey's left shot to the stomach. As big Jess bent over under the pain of this crack to the body, Dempsey's right came up like a flash and caught him flush on the jaw. The champion dropped his left arm, groping for the ropes as he went down.

As his 245 pounds hit the canvas, the whole platform shook, and there was a sickening grin on the champion's face. He was going to get up as Referee Pecord leaned down to count over him, but Monahan yelled from Willard's corner not to hurry. Jess got up on one knee and then rose to his feet. Little did the crowd know what was coming, no one ever dreamed that they were going to witness two long drawn-out minutes of the worst punishing a champion ever received in the ring. As soon as Willard was on his feet again, Dempsey's rush at the dazed, wavering titleholder, almost carried him off the floor. The crowd seemed to be all for Dempsey, who now made a target of Willard's face, and chopped and scraped the right side of the champion's head and face with his left and rocked his jaw with his right.

On Verge of Knockout.

Down went Willard again. He struggled to his feet, and amid scenes of the wildest excitement Dempsey continued the bull-like rushes and another terrific right toppled over the tottering Willard. He saved himself from a hard bump on the canvas by hanging on to the ropes. He was still on both feet, and while he was draped over the ropes Dempsey shot two terrific rights to his body and straightened him up. Relentlessly, Dempsey went at him. He hit him when and where he pleased. Willard, bewildered, staggering, and on the verge of a knockout, groped blindly about the ring, while Dempsey chopped the left side of his face until it was red and bruised.

The gruelling battering opened up a cut under the champion's eye. Blood was flowing down his cheek. Down Willard went again under the punishment.

The crowd, at first dumfounded, finally awoke to what Dempsey was doing, and the whole arena flew up with wild clamor. "Finish him, Jack." "Knock him out," were shouts heard above the tumult. Dempsey worked as fighter never worked before. Willard by this time was unable to lift his hands from his sides. Six times Willard hit the floor, and twice besides he was knocked off his feet, only to hang on the ropes to save himself from a fall. Dempsey's arms worked like piston rods. He put in every ounce of strength he had to finish the champion. To Jess and his handlers the round seemed an age long. Monahan was frantic and waved his arms in excitement each time Jess went down. He entreated and implored his pal to get up. It seemed to the Willard crowd as if the round would never end.

The last time Dempsey bowled the champion over on the ropes, they were in a neutral corner. The sun beat down on the bloodstained champion. Dempsey's energy seemed limitless. As the great soft frame was sprawled over the ropes, Dempsey shot pitiless smashes into his body, and then, when Jess straightened up on his feet, another shower of rights and lefts banged Willard's head back and forth. Then, putting all he had into one desperate effort, Jack drove his right against the bruised left jaw and Willard tumbled over in a heap in a corner.

Thought Champion Counted Out.

Under the terrific smashing the champion's brain was dulled. Pecord began to count over him as he sat up under the entreaties of his seconds. There was a glassy stare in his eyes and a meaningless grin on the cut and battered face.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven," counted Pecord, and the shout which rent the air was so great that the spectators heard no more. As Pecord counted "seven" Timer W. Warren Barbour blew his whistle, which ended the round and saved Willard from a one-round defeat.

The crowd thought Willard had been knocked out. The great arena became a scene of wild disorder. Men left their seats, struggled over the backs of the men in front of them, and jumped over the press benches into the ring. They crabbed Dempsey and they kissed him. They slapped him on the back and fought savagely with one another to shake his hand. From Willard's corner Monahan and Hempel jumped, with the blast of the timer's whistle, and fairly dragged Willard to his corner. They threw the pail of ice water into his face. They put strong ammonia to his nostrils and did everything possible in that minute of rest to bring him back to consciousness.

The officials had a hard time clearing the ring. The referee ordered Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, out of the ring. Kearns thought the fight was over and started to take Dempsey through the ropes with him. Pecord told him that the bell had saved Willard, and he called Dempsey out for the second round.

"That's all wrong," yelled Kearns. "They are going to make us win this fight twice."

Second Round.

The crowd had not got over the surprise before it was ordered to sit down. Every one thought Willard had been counted out. He was a sad-looking sight when he came up for the second round. The crowd shouted for Dempsey to go at him again. Willard was a badly beaten fighter. He could hardly lift his arms. Dempsey, too, was almost tired out. He continued his attack on Willard's bruised face. The left smashes which bounded off the champion's eye again broke open the cut, and blood streamed down his face.

Willard could not protect himself, and Jack sailed in with right and left smashes. They lacked the steam they had behind them in the opening round. Willard's right eye began to puff up, and before the round was finished it was closed. The whole right side of his face was raw under the constant hammering. The human frame could not endure such punishment.

Dempsey was so tired that he leaned over on the massive Willard with fatigue. Jess blindly tried to uppercut him, but the blows had nothing behind them and did not even disturb the tiring Dempsey. Willard's last struggling efforts to land his right and left on Jack's jaws were pitiful to watch. Dempsey was so tired from pounding the champion that he did not lift his arms to protect himself. His strength, vitality, and stamina of the great hulk of a man which used to be Champion Jess Willard had vanished. This round was just one continuous performance of Dempsey clouting away at Willard, with the champion backing away helplessly at each blow.

Height, weight, reach—all meant nothing. The monster man was crushed into submission by the vicious aggressiveness of the bull-like Dempsey. The gruelling smashes of that deadly left hook loosened Willard's teeth, while the terrific right-handed blows shot his head back into position to be punished again by the left. Dempsey worked that left incessantly. In the second round, just before it ended, Willard was a staggering, broken-down wreck.

Third Round.

After the second round Willard's seconds worked hard and partly revived the champion. Dempsey was still tired from the terrific punching he had done in the first round. Willard immediately staggered into a clinch in the third round. Dempsey's left jabs had the champion's face swollen out of all proportions, even the blows of the tired challenger being enough to send Willard back.

As blow after blow went to Willard's mouth in this round the shattered teeth were knocked out—half a dozen of them. Willard was pounded almost beyond recognition. Dempsey was still active and shifty on his feet and constantly eluded the heavy frame of Jess in order to save his own ebbing strength. Willard at the end of the round vainly tried to rally. He was hitting aimless at Dempsey, who merely glided out of the way. When the timer's whistle blew Willard staggered to his corner and fell into his chair. He was bleeding from the cut under his eye and from the mouth. His left eye was closed and he was drunk with punishment.

As he flopped into his chair he talked it over with Archer and Monahan, and before the whistle to bring them up for the fourth round both Monahan and Archer threw towels into the ring, acknowledging the end. Willard had a humiliating time after the fight in getting out of the arena. On his way to the dressing room the men who had lost money on him hooted and jeered. No one praised him for standing up there in the second and third rounds to take more punishment after he had been virtually knocked out in the first.

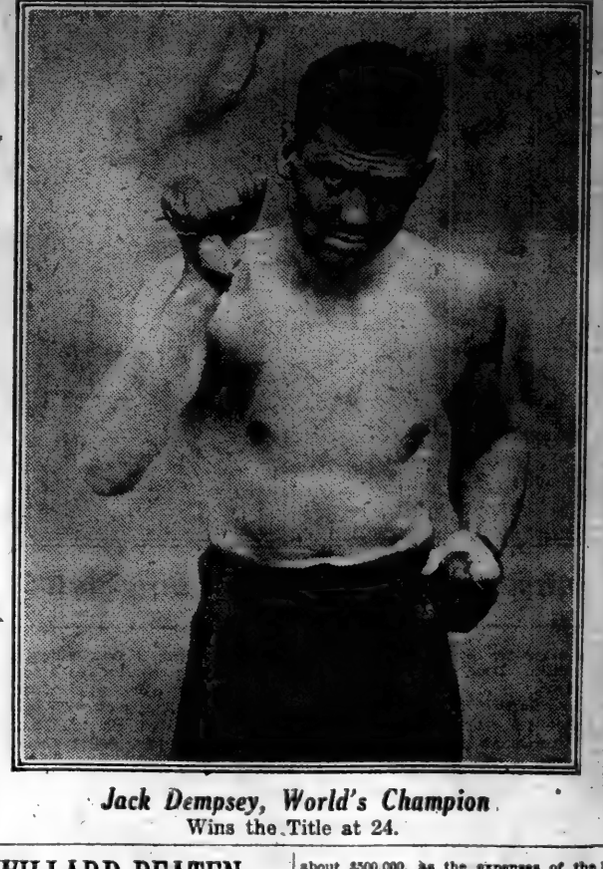
Those who a few hours before had hailed him as the greatest heavyweight who ever had worn the crown turned against him and joined in the acclaim which welcomed the new title holder. Dempsey again was showered with plaudits and was hugged and kissed. Many of the women who had witnessed the bout and who had turned their heads away early in the fight now joined in cheering Dempsey.

DEMPSEY'S RECORD.

	Opponents.	Result.	Rds.
1915—	Kid Hancock	K	1
	Billy Murphy	K	1
	Chief Gordon	K	6
	Johnny Berson	K	1
	Animus Campbell	K	7
	Joe Lyons	K	9
	Fred Woods	K	4
	George Copelin	K	2
	Andy Malloy	K	3
	Two-round Milligan	K	1
	Battling Johnson	K	1
	George Christian	K	1
	Jack Koehn	K	1
	Joe Bonds	K	10
	Dan Ketchell	K	5
	Bob York	K	4
	Johnny Suddenberg	W	10
	Terry Kellar	W	10
	Andy Malloy	W	10
	Jack Downey	L	4
1917—	Jim Flynn	K by	1
	Willie Meehan	D	4
	Al Norton	K	1
	Willie Meehan	D	4
	Charlie Miller	K	1
	Bob McAllister	W	4
	Gunboat Smith	W	4
	Carl Morris	W	4
1918—	Homer Smith	K	1
	Carl Morris	W F	6
	Jim Flynn	K	1
	Bill Brennan	K	8
	Bull Sadee	K	1
	Tom Riley	K	1
	Billy Miske	N D	10
	Dan Ketchell	K	2
	Arthur Pelky	K	1
	Kid McCarthy	K	1
	Bob Devere	K	1
	Dan (Porky) Flynn	K	1
	Fred Fulton	K	1
	Terry Kellar	K	8
	Willie Meehan	L	4
	Jack Moran	K	1
	Battling Levinsky	K	3
	Dan (Porky) Flynn	K	1
	Billy Miske	N D	9
	Carl Morris	K	1
	Gunboat Smith	K	3
1919—	Jess Willard	K	3

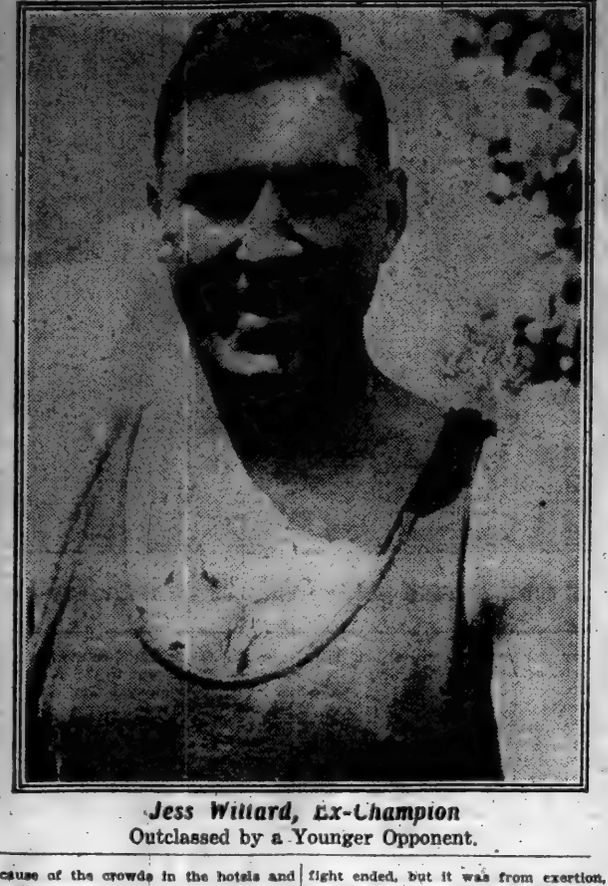
W.—Won. L.—Lost. W F—Won on foul. K by—Knocked out by. K.—Knockout. D.—Draw. N D.—No decision.

Fighting Face of the New Champion



Jack Dempsey, World's Champion
Wins the Title at 24.

The Smile That Came Off



Jess Willard, Ex-Champion
Outclassed by a Younger Opponent.

WILLARD BEATEN IN EASY FASHION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

waved back and shooed out of the ring. "It's not over," the officials yelled, and then the whistle blew for the second round.

Dempsey backed Willard into the ropes almost at once and began to pump his deadly left into Willard's countenance. In a few seconds the Dempsey heavy artillery showed its effect, and Jess's right eye became completely closed. Then came the opening of the cut on Willard's right cheek. Willard made a feeble attempt to fight back, but had nothing. He was too weak and tried to save himself by hanging on in the clinches. Pecord kept prying the men apart.

Dempsey himself seemed rather tired in this round from the effect of the constant hitting of Willard's bulk and from the heat, which was 110 degrees at the ringside during the fight. The round ended without Willard having been kocked down, but he was one of the worst battered champions ever beheld.

When the third round began Willard showed the least iota of an attempt to fight back, but he could not land on Dempsey. Then Jack opened up the artillery again. He made nothing more or less than a chopping block of the champion. He punched Willard four times in succession in the face. These blows smashed up Willard's mouth pretty badly and knocked out some of the six teeth which Jess lost during the fracas. Willard's face could hardly be seen for blood. Dempsey continued to uppercut Willard with his left, and cries of "Stop it! Stop it!" rose in ever-increasing volume. But Willard weathered the round without being knocked down. If it had not been for his immense reserve of strength he would have been knocked out in the first round. In the third round Dempsey again showed fatigue from his own exertions.

Seconds Give Up Fight.

Then came the whistle for the end of the round. In another thirty seconds Ray Archer threw one towel from Willard's corner, followed at once by another towel thrown by Monahan. The crowd shrieked. Dempsey's friends rushed toward the ring, and the world had another heavyweight champion.

The spectators had two different views of Willard's behavior as far as pluck is concerned. Some gave him praise for coming up for the last two rounds in the condition he was in and taking the frightful beating which Dempsey gave him. Others declared he showed lack of heart by not coming up to the scratch for the fourth round and losing his title by standing on his feet until the last.

"How did he ever beat Johnson?" was the general question. Certain it is that Willard was in no condition to enter a ring. When he first stepped on the canvas it was noted that he showed not one trace of pink. His skin had a peculiar olive-drab hue. Dempsey was as brown as an Indian. Willard's paucity of fighting since he won the title from Johnson in Havana in April, 1915, his age, and his lack of hard training for the bout tell the story of his poor condition. The fight he made was pitiful for a world's champion. The Jamaica Kid, Dempsey's sparring partner, undoubtedly could have put up an infinitely better battle than did Big Jess.

For their nine minutes of fighting the battlers received a fortune. Willard drew down $100,000 from Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout; something like $20,000 from admissions to his training camp, and a percentage of the moving picture receipts. Dempsey received $27,500 from Rickard, about $20,000 from admissions to his training camp, and a percentage of the movie receipts.

$300,000 Profit for Rickard.

The crowd which witnessed the sad affair was not up to expectations. Along the upper sides of the great hectagonal arena, where were the $10 seats, there was but a mere sprinkling of spectators. The $15 seats, that come in next toward the ring, were not occupied any better than the cheaper locations. Even the choicer seats were not all taken, and, just before the start of the bout those in the cheap seats, in mass formation, plunged into the better seats.

The arena, which has a total capacity of 80,000, was not much more than half filled. Tex Rickard could not give an accurate estimate tonight, but he thought that the attendance was 45,000. The total receipts are estimated at about $1,000,000. If this estimate of receipts, which is the best obtainable, is correct, this leaves the promoter a net profit of about $500,000, as the expenses of the bout reached half a million.

What the crowd lacked in numbers, according to these estimates, it made up in quality. There were sporting men and club men and society men and business men and hotel men there who are known from one end of the country to the other. The visitors came from all the big cities, from as far south as New Orleans and as far west as San Francisco. There was a big contingent of New Yorkers.

Probably more women saw this fight than have ever witnessed a heavyweight battle in the United States. There was a section on the southwest side of the arena reserved for them. It was well filled. There was also a scattering of women throughout the arena.

$3,000,000 Placed in Bets.

The betting on the fight was light for a championship battle. Early this morning the odds were at even money. Then came the New York and other contingents with Willard coin, and Willard again became the favorite. The prevailing odds when the men entered the ring were 5 to 4 on Willard. It is estimated about $2,000,000 was wagered in all.

The day's proceedings at the arena started at 11 o'clock, when the first preliminary, of which there were six, was staged. The amusement ended at 4:20%, when the towels acted as a curtain to the event. The main bout started at 4:09, the fighters having entered the ring shortly before 4 o'clock. Dempsey was the first to appear, climbing into his corner, the northwest, at 3:57. He got a big cheer. At 3:58 Willard took his corner, the southeast. His reception was not quite as uproarious as that for his rival.

The champion wore blue trunks, with a belt of red, write and blue. Dempsey wore white trunks, with a belt also of red, white and blue. Both men entered the ring with their hands already bandaged. Dempsey sat down on a stool beneath a big umbrella in his corner. He looked slightly worried. Willard stood up in his corner, also under an umbrella, and seemed much at his ease. He waved his hand to friends near the ringside and shouted greetings to some of them.

The champion walked across the ring to Dempsey's corner. He shook hands with Demsey and said: "Hello, Jack, how are you, Jack? All right?"

Dempsey grinned, and responded: "You bet."

In Willard's corner were Ray Archer, Jack Hempel and Walter Monahan. In the Dempsey corner were Jack Kearns, Jimmie De Forest and Bill Tate.

At 4:07 o'clock the fighters went to the centre of the ring. They were photographed shaking hands and then were cautioned by Referee Pecord. Tex Rickard, one of the judges, took his place in the press seats, at the north side of the ring, while Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, second judge, was seated in the press stand on the south side of the ring. Then the fight began.

One Thermometer at 110.

The moving picture machines were installed to the west of the ring on a platform about thirty feet high. The day was clear and excessively hot throughout. At 1:30 P. M. a thermometer at the ringside registered 120 degrees. A slight breeze occasionally stirred, and every time it did it was greeted by cheers from the fans. Once a cloud obscured the sun for a minute and it was also applauded. Nearly every man in the arena had his coat off and his handkerchief tucked under his hat. It was a white crowd sartorially, and to look over the shimmering masses of silk shirts, with the sun beating on them, was to risk eye trouble from the reflection.

One hundred enthusiasts reached the arena as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, although the gates did not open until 8:30. These were holders of ten-dollar tickets for rush seats, who were afraid they would not get their choice, but they need not have worried.

At 11 o'clock there were 8,000 persons in the arena. The best of the preliminaries was the semi-final, a bout of eight rounds, between Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Carl Tremaine of Detroit, bantams. Billy Rooks of Detroit gave the decision to Tremaine, a verdict which was roundly hissed.

Another preliminary which attracted some attention was the eight-round go between Jock Malone of St. Paul and Navy Ralston of Joliet, Ill. They fought at 146 pounds, and the decision went to Malone.

Although there was not as great a crowd at the arena as had been expected, Toledo was jammed. Many persons slept last night in their automobiles and in hotel rotundas. It was difficult to get anything to eat this morning, because of the crowds in the hotels and restaurants.

Willard and Dempsey spent a quiet day until they left for the ring. Dempsey was up at 6:30 o'clock and had a breakfast of oranges, poached eggs, and coffee. He ate dinner at noon. Willard got up at 9 o'clock, and at 10 ate a heavy breakfast, his only meal before the fight.

Tonight Toledo is wild with joy over the result of the fight, as Dampsey has made himself extremely popular here. Enthusiastic rooters are parading the town, and jollification is in the air.

WILLARD'S WIFE GLAD HE WILL QUIT THE RING

Dethroned Title Holder Pays Tribute to Dempsey's Hitting Powers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4, (Associated Press.)—There is one woman in Toledo tonight happy because Jess Willard is no longer world's heavyweight champion. She is the wife of the vanquished title holder, and mother of his five children. She left them at their home in Lawrence, Kan., came to Toledo unannounced last night, and, with Willard's attorney, occupied a seat in the $50 section this afternoon while her husband was being battered to defeat.

When the bruised and battered giant of the ring was brought to the home he has occupied in Toledo's exclusive residential district, Mrs. Willard was there to care for his wounds. She put him on a davenport and sat at his side, applying soothing iced cloths to his closed eye.

Mrs. Willard left the sun-baked arena after the towel was cast into the ring, while the beaten champion was being taken to the Casino, his training camp for a month, where he was bathed and where first aid was given his injuries.

"I am sorry that Jess was beaten, but I can truthfully say I am happy he's no longer champion," Mrs. Willard said. "It means now that we shall be able to live in peace. Jess will become a private citizen again. It was the second boxing contest I ever saw, and I do not want to see any more. I shall be happy when I can take Jess back home to our children."

Although the fight was over before 4:30 o'clock, Willard did not motor to his home until an hour and a half later. He said he did not recover from the effects of the left hook that Dempsey landed early in the first round until perhaps an hour after he left the ring.

Pays Tribute to Conqueror.

"That was the blow that started me on defeat," Willard said. "I felt physically able to continue, but my head wasn't clear and my eye was closed, and I realized it would have been useless for me to attempt to box while half blinded.

"Dempsey is a remarkable hitter. It was the first time that I had ever been knocked off my feet. I have sent many 'birds' home in the same bruised condition that I am in, and now I know how they felt. I sincerely wish Dempsey all the luck possible, and hope that he garners of the riches that go with the championship. I have had my fling at the title. I was champion for four years, and I want to assure you that they'll never have to give a benefit for me. I have invested the money I have made."

When Willard motored to his home with Ray O. Archer, his business manager, and his sparring partners, the porches adjoining the Willard house were alive with women dabbing their eyes with handkerchiefs.

"It seems as if there has been a death in the neighborhood," one of them said.

"Well, I tried it once too often," was the greeting Willard gave them.

The champion had a Turkish towel draped over his head to obscure his bruised face. He does not expect to leave Toledo for three or four days.

To all intents and purposes Dempsey whipped Willard, favorite in the betting, in one round. Dempsey thought the referee had announced him winner, and actually left the ring. But he was called back, and the butchery continued for two rounds more.

Willard Completely Surprised.

Willard apparently was the most surprised man in the United States at the moment. His right eye was closed, and his right cheek swollen and blue with bruises. Blood covered his body, and his arms hung so helplessly over the ropes that it seemed as if a child might give him further abuse without arousing his interest.

Dempsey was breathing hard when the fight ended, but it was from exertion, not from punishment. He escaped almost unhurt, but as he had been using his arms like triphammers on the anatomy of his opponent for nine crowded minutes in a sun that sent the thermometer to 110 degrees, his heart was still pumping at high pressure.

In the first few seconds of the contest, it looked as if the experts who had been assigned to keep a detailed account of all blows struck, might come measurably close to doing so, but it was only for a fraction of a moment. After that the experts did well to count Jack's blows, let alone take note of how each was made.

Such fighting as the Kansas ranchman produced was placed on exhibition at the onset. He had stood in his corner a picture of confidence. His smile seemed that of one who had a brief and not unpleasant task before him. He certainly was all set to go, for just before time was called he was heard to remark: "Let's get this thing over." He measured the attendance, which disappointed estimates by about 50 per cent., with an appraising eye.

Dempsey presented a contrast. None of the confidence of his training camp statements appeared in his bearing. The man across from him outweighed him 40 pounds and looked as big and impregnable as a metropolitan bank building. The mood of the challenger was plainly thoughtful, and more than one ringside gazer whispered: "He's licked right now."

When they were introduced, Jess sauntered over with the cordial manner of one desiring to reassure a youngster, and took his hands in the friendliest way. Jack's handshake was friendly, too, just then, but it was the last token of friendship from those gloves. A minute or so later they were using Willard for a chopping block.

The attendance was below expectations, and speculators lost heavily. They resold their tickets at anything from $5 to $15 under gate prices.

Fight Lacking in Skill.

When Dempsey was proclaimed winner, the crowd surged into the ring in a wild scramble to shake the hand of the new champion. Some of them toppled over the telegraphers and reporters, just below, who were struggling in the disorder to report what had happened. Police eventually hustled Dempsey away. Willard was taken to an automobile and disappeared from view of the crowd, which then began to cover the four miles from the arena to the city as best they could, by street car, automobile, or on foot.

While the passing of the heavyweight championship was one of the most dramatic events of modern ring history, it was lacking entirely in high-class boxing. Except for the first three snappy left jabs with which Willard opened the contest, the combat was simply a series of terrific drives and smashes, virtually all of which were delivered by Dempsey.

The first of these crashing swings to land on Willard's jaw and body appeared to completely daze and take away from the titleholder all power either to protect himself or to fight back, as had been expected by his admirers. Whether he could have stood up better under the battering of Dempsey a few years ago will be a mooted question in the years to come. It cannot be denied, however, that Willard was in good physical condition and displayed gameness up to the moment that his seconds persuaded him to relinquish the championship.

The Kansas giant received in nine minutes of fighting far more punishment than did James Jeffries at the hands of Jack Johnson in their fifteen-round bout at Reno, and yet was able to respond to the bell if his seconds had been calloused enough to send him again to the slaughter.

An analysis of the newly crowned champion shows nothing new in his fighting methods. After the first minute, he tore into his opponent at top speed, as has always been his fighting custom, and simply battered his way to the pinnacle of pugilism by the speed of his blows and the overwhelming power that traveled from the huge shoulder muscles down through the brawny arms and into the clinched fists armored with five-ounce gloves. He made little or no attempt at defensive work, and not more than five or six times during the nine minutes of battling did he resort to foot work to avoid Willard.

MRS. DEMPSEY OVERJOYED.

Mother of the New Champion Hears the News at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 4.—Mrs. Celia Dempsey, mother of the new champion, shouted with joy when the flash reached her that her son had won the championship.

"I am overjoyed," she said.

WILLARD'S RECORD.

	Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1911—	Louis Fink	L. F.	10
	Ed. Burke	K.	3
	Louis Fink	K.	3
	Al. Mandeno	K.	4
	Joe Cavanagh	K.	11
	Bill Shiffer	K.	4
	Frank Leon	W.	10
	Mike Comisky	W.	10
1912—	John Young	K.	8
	Frank Bowes	K.	3
	John Young	K.	5
	Arthur Pelky	N.D.	10
	Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
	Sailor White	K.	1
	Soldier Kearns	K.	3
1913—	Frank Bauer	K.	5
	Jack Leon	K.	4
	Gunboat Smith	L.	20
	Charley Miller	D.	4
	Al. Williams	W.	8
	Bull Anderson	K.	13
	Georges Rodel	N.D.	10
	Jack Read	W.	2
	Carl Morris	W.	10
	George Davis	K.	2
	George Rodel	K.	9
1914—	Tom McMahon	L.	12
	Dan Daily	K.	9
	George Rodel	K.	6
1915—	Jack Johnson	K.	26
1919—	Jack Dempsey	L.	3

W.—Won; L.—Lost; F.—Foul; K.—Knockout; D.—Draw; N.D.—No Decision.

DEMPSEY ADMIRERS CHEER VICTORY HERE

News of Willard's Defeat Is Spread Through City Quickly and Many Celebrations Start.

RETURNS WATCHED EAGERLY

Thousands Crowd in Front of Bulletin Boards, While Others Get News in Various Hotels.

News of the victory of Jack Dempsey over Jess Willard in their fight in Toledo reached the city late yesterday afternoon and last night when telegraph wires, long distance telephone calls and press and ticker dispatches told of the Salt Lake City boy's victory over the "man mountain" from Kansas.

Subsequent to the arrival of the result of the fight telephone exchanges were for a time swamped with calls from wiseacres who desired to impart the "I told you so" of inside information. The wire companies also reported the receipt for delivery in this city of a large number of telegrams filed from Toledo by private individuals anxious to acquaint friends and fight fans with the outcome of the contest.

In various canteens, huts, hospitals, and camps throughout the city, where ticker service had been installed for the benefit of service men, the result of the fight was eagerly awaited and received. Foremost among these was the Longacre hut of the Knights of Columbus, which was crowded with soldier fight fans. The announcement that Willard had quit when the gong rang for the fourth round was met with a howl of derision by the service men.

Service Men Cheer Winner.

At the Pelham Bay Naval Training Camp the news of Dempsey's victory was enthusiastically received. The officer assigned to sporting activities at the camp said that the new champion had been the favorite there right along. He said that there had been very little Willard money in sight at the camp previous to and during the fight, and added, "but of course I would not see it anyway."

When the confirmation of the victory was received at the camp the Dempsey followers, apparently immune to the heat, staged a miniature parade of triumph which was discouraged when it got too enthusiastic. Newspaper extras announcing the result of the fight were quickly bought up and assimilated in the privacy of barracks in full sight of twenty-five "gobs" per newspaper.

At the United States General Hospital No. 1, on the Gunhill Road, the outcome of the fight was also enthusiastically received, the appetite of the 500 patients being previously whetted for sporting events by the morning and afternoon being given over to an athletic carnival at the hospital. The news was received by a direct wire from Toledo.

Hotels Announce Returns.

Newspaper extras setting forth the fight result were in demand all over the city, and large crowds thronged in front of bulletin boards outside newspaper offices. In the theatrical district newsboys were especially vociferous in proclaiming their "extras," and the fight seemed to be the main topic of conversation on Broadway.

All the better-known hotels announced the fight returns. At the St. Regis the outcome was announced in the main dining room and flashed from there all over the hostelry. Dempsey's victory also was announced in the dining room of the Ritz-Carlton.

The returns were announced in the grill of the Hotel Biltmore, where a large crowd had gathered. The fight by rounds was read off from a ticker, and when the report, "Willard tells seconds to throw up sponge" was reached groans from the Willard backers went up to be drowned out by cheers for Dempsey. Bell boys dispatched to all parts of the hotel announced the result of the fight at the Pennsylvania.

The returns of the fight were announced in the grill of the Hotel Commodore, all guests having been invited to assemble there to hear the result of the championship battle. The same method was used in the McAlpin.

Loses a Mean Bet.

Several celebrations were staged at various athletic clubs and restaurants in the Bronx, the most important being a "victory feast" at Billy Gibson's restaurant. Although Gibson was in Toledo the celebration waxed jovial nevertheless, the celebrants being possessed of considerable Willard money lost by the big fellow's admirers.

Many curious bets, not of currency, were paid last night by Willard men. What was generally agreed to be the toughest bet on record to be paid was that of a member of the Athenian Athletic Club of the Bronx, who was forced to push a peanut on the pavement with his nose down Willis Avenue. He was scheduled under the terms of his bet to push the peanut from Willis Avenue and 149th Street to Willis Avenue and the Harlem River, a distance of virtually a mile.

In full view of an admiring and encouraging crowd the loser of the bet started on his peanut-rolling jaunt, but after traversing one block he appealed to the mercies of the winner, claiming the way therein made his prone position uncomfortable and the sidewalk was rough on his nose. The winner relented the peanut pusher pushed no more, and the crowd dispersed.

Harlem and Washington Heights took on an election night aspect when Dempsey's victory became known. Crowds roamed the main thoroughfares, and newspaper distribution stations in 125th Street and 181st Street, along Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and Third Avenue, there was a clamor for the first fight extras. Prices ranging from a dime to a dollar were paid for the newspapers. Cafés that had tickers were jammed to the doors by fight fans who wanted to hear the decision at first hand, and at the bulletin boards in 125th Street hundreds of women were in the crowds cheering their favorite fighter.

Paraders wearing hatbands on which were printed "I Told You So" marched through the business streets, while here and there a woeful face told the tragedy of a man who had bet heavily on Willard.

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All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. O S, Boston."

Trial and Death of Edith Cavell
The trial and death of Edith Cavell are reviewed in the July Number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, together with Britain's tribute to Edith Cavell, by Philip Gibbs, and the story of her death by her companion, Louise Thuliez. All in the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, and besides, 35,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On sale stands, 35c.—Advt.

New World Heavyweight Champion Is Only 24 and Has Been Fighting Three Years

45,000 SEE FIGHT IN SIZZLING HEAT

Crowd Broils and Steams in Sun-Baked Arena for Hours Waiting for Big Bout.

500 WOMEN IN MULTITUDE

Expensive Seats in Arena Well Occupied, but "Bleacher" Places Go Begging.

MERCURY AT 110 DEGREES

Throng Leaves the Scene Disappointed in the Spectacle Provided and Glad to Get Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon 45,000 persons who had stewed, broiled, and steamed, most of them for hours, under the most torrid rays that ever invaded the temperate zone, rose mournfully, yet gladly, from the pine boards on which they had perched in the Willard-Dempsey fight arena, and with scarcely a backward glance at the platform below where a bruised and bleeding ex-champion sat dazed, and where a little crowd of friends or would-be friends slapped the brawny back of a new champion, plodded their stolid way from the parched amphitheatre.

They were mournful because the spectacle which they had anticipated with such eagerness had proved so unworthy the name of a battle. They were glad because they were going away, and in all the broad world there was no better place to go away from than the stricture in Bay View Park in the City of Toledo.

There, here, as has been mentioned above, some 45,000 of them. There might have been, as had been prophesied that there would be, about 80,000 spectators for the clash of the heavyweights, but the good geniuses of the other 35,000 led them to stay away. There were thereby spared the expenditure of much money, the endurance of much suffering, and the dismal sight of the much-heralded encounter.

Of the multitude, which emerged in packed, slowly moving masses from the four great entrances, something more than 1 per cent. were women. About 500 of the recently emancipated sex were scattered about the sides of the gently sloping saucer. They were chiefly early-comers, and they had enjoyed, apparently, some of the innocuous bouts which preceded the ultimate one.

The little affair in which Jack Dempsey starred, absolutely unsupported, had been too much for them, however. "It was awful. Never again," seemed to be the keynote of the remarks of those who had anything to say. Most of the women, though, went forth in silence, with lips drawn into a line which expressed no joy whatever.

Crowd Disperses Quickly.

The bad taste which the feature of the afternoon had left in the mouths of the crowd vanished almost entirely when it emerged and discovered that not all the world was the inferno of heat which that monstrous building was today. Little wandering breezes which had been almost entirely barred from the interior by the high walls of the arena crept fitfully about and strayed refreshingly over scorched faces outside the structure. Down by the ringside the temperature had averaged 110 degrees throughout the afternoon, and it had been little, if any, cooler even up on the rim of the vast platter. Outside, however, in the shade of the scattered trees, conditions were much more tolerable, and groups stood for awhile to revive their energies before taking up the rest of the little journey to automobiles and trolley cars.

The distribution of the great throngs to the hotels and houses of Toledo or near-by towns, and to the railway stations was effected with surprising celerity and lack of friction. Automobiles were parked outside by thousands. Limousines and roadsters, runabouts and touring cars, and also, most valuable of all in the eyes of the trudging multitude, hundreds of taxicabs, or cars doing duty for the day in that capacity. Most of the latter had been preserved by far-sighted persons, but there were a few cruisers, which were snapped up with avidity by perspiring wayfarers.

Then, too, sad as is the light in which the narrative reveals poor human nature, it must be recorded that the waving of large bills in the faces of desperate men served to so weaken the memories of many taxi pilots that they totally forgot that their cars had been reserved by persons still churning their way through the crowd.

The trolley cars massed in serried lines near by were charged and instantaneously loaded. They were burdened indeed, to an extent which makes the word "capacity" seem feeble, and they put out for the city at half-minute intervals with heads and heels protruding from all apertures. Within less than an hour the vast assemblage had been separated into its component units, and absorbed into thousands of far-away niches.

The crowd was much longer in collecting than in departing. In fact, it gathered slowly throughout the five hours preceding the bout for the world's title. By noon a smattering of spectators dotted the bowl, and from then onward there was a steady growth in bulk of the human sea, which ultimately filled the gigantic saucer more than half way to its periphery.

The Wait for the Big Event.

There wasn't much to engage attention until the preliminary bouts began, and there wasn't very much until after they finished. A brass band or two made spasmodic efforts to elevate the spirits of the multitude, but there didn't seem to be much pep in their jazz, and their reception was apathetic.

Far otherwise was it with the vendors of ginger ale, pop, lemon shrub, and other mild, tepid beverages, who buzzed up and down the aisles. They were almost embraced by loving strangers, who asked no questions about what the bottles commanded, but merely said "Give me some of that; how much," and poured the contents down.

As noon drew near the drops of humanity oozing into the great entrances, north, south, east and west, began to merge into rivulets and to flow instead of saunter down the inclined passageways, from whose inner ends the seats descended in a slow incline to the ringside, and ascended to the outer rim of the vast amphitheatre. At the entrances it was necessary for the would-be member of the Pine Seat Club inside to run the gauntlet of countless peddlers of this, that, and the other commodity.

The venders of cushions, compounded of flabby straw, were peculiarly persistent and eloquent in their salesmanship: "Here y'are, here y'are," they shouted. "Protect yourself. Nobody else is goin' to look out for you. Get a nice, soft, luxurious cushion. The tar coming out of the pine boards inside will stick to you like a brother if you don't. Here y'are, here y'are."

Cooling Drinks in Demand.

The distributers of cooling drinks found it unnecessary to urge the merits of their wares. They were constantly surrounded by thirsty men, already superheated by even the short walk from automobile or trolley car. Some pedlers had gone to the unnecessary trouble of coloring their anaemic lemonade or shrub or pop some vivid hue or other, usually red, in accord with circus traditions. It may have been a labor of love with them. In any event, it was wasted effort, for this half-broiled crowd would have gulped down beverages colored like a crow's wing or a mustard plaster without even a glance.

Once inside, there was no confusion among the early crowds. Plenty of youths—soldiers recently discharged from service—were on hand in each passageway and at each turning to direct the inquirer to the seat for which his pasteboard called. Once there, he settled down with his cushion, if he had fallen for it, or with a couple of newspapers to do duty as a pedestal, adjusted the edge of the plank behind or the toes of the man perched thereon to the small of his back, and set himself with such patience as his parents had transmitted to him to watch the preliminary bouts.

By 12:30 o'clock the great bowl, mounting, it seemed to those at the ringside, to empyrean distant heights, was about one-third filled. Occasionally a splash of color, in the form of a parasol, a gown, or a bit of millinery, stood out, revealing the presence of femininity in the sweltering mass of shirt-sleeved men. A "Jenny Wren" section, set apart for the women, seemed to have comparatively small attraction for the early comers of the fairer sex, who evidently had decided to sit where they would be certain of plenty of answers to their plenty of questions about the proceedings on the little roped platform below.

"Bleachers" Slow to Fill.

Peculiarly enough, and in contradistinction to that other sporting classic, a world's series baseball game, the bleachers, as the mile or so of rows of $10 seats up at the far-flung rim of the saucer were dubbed, were last to fill. Seats there were not reserved. It was a case of first come first served, and it had been expected that the genuine but not plutocratic enthusiasts would arrive early to select their perches. Yet, with the $40 and $25 regions closely inhabited as early as 1 o'clock, the popular price localities showed row upon row of empty planks gleaming yellow in the lavish July sunlight.

It was already obvious that the holders of medium price seats had decided not to miss any item of the pugilistic menu. They were on hand to scan the preliminary bouts, with a view to whetting their appetities for the royal dish of wild boar which they expected later. All over the amphitheatre, the humble handkerchief was serving divers purposes. It was dropped in sunbonnet fashion over thousands of heads; it was used as a mop for thousands of perspiring brows and cheeks; it was swayed by hot hands as a sort of futile fan.

For this was a hot day; let there be no misunderstanding about that. Still more, it was a hot day in Toledo. That is the last word in caloric north of Nasnville. The mercury bubbled and sizzled several degrees on the wrong side of 90, even on a shaded corner downtown. In the sun-soaked arena of pine boards up in Bay View Park, with nothing whatever intervening between Old Sol and a multitude which had learned to detest him, degrees of Fahrenheit heaped up until they were beyond count.

Breeze Taunts Broiling Crowd.

Occasionally—say once every ten minutes—the flicker of a breeze fanned the crowd for a second or so, and a sigh of gratitude arose, made more fervent each time by the hope that the cooling touch was the forerunner and prophet of a change in conditions. But this always proved to be merely airy persiflage.

From 2 o'clock onward the hitherto spasmodic hum of motors outside the structure merged into a steady chorus. The Time for the pièce de résistance to be served was drawing near, and the gilded or blasé fans who scorned the minor preliminaries and were determined to sweiter no longer than was necessary began to fill the ringside seats and the section immediately behind.

By this time the less interesting six-round bouts between unknowns had ceased, and eight-round matches between boxers of somewhat more than local repute were holding the boards. The wise ones had had this all figured out, and they arrived almost coincidentally with the departure from the ring of the last frail member of the Toledo Athletic Club. They were rewarded, therefore, by seeing some real action throughout their stay.

As the newspapermen, packed about the ring, glanced around to scan the new arrivals, their eyes caught the gleam of an occasional uptilted silver flask. No visions of "search and seizure" marred the simple pleasure of these foresighted men. They had considered the temperature, diagnosed their own cases, and had brought with them such remedies as they believed to be beneficial.

At Last the Stage Is Set.

The sports writers gazed an instant upon the sparkling flasks and then with a unanimous impulse called wildly for the noble personage who had been circulating among them with a bucket of quite moist water, from which they drank copiously and gratefully without the medium of cups or mugs. They remembered others days—days in Braves' Field in Boston, for instance—when an October breeze played about them and was cursed for its pains. They blushed at the recollection, and vowed if they ever met another breeze they would atone to it for their rudeness to its Boston brother.

At 3 o'clock the crowd was there. It was a solid mass of humanity from the ringside up to the extreme limits of the $25 seats. Beyond that, in the $15 reserved seats and the $10 bleachers, there were comparatively few persons. The fact that the arena was a structure of magnificent distances had helped to keep them away. As a matter of fact, only a pair of keen eyes glued to a pair of field glasses would have been able to distinguish more than a pair of gyrating figures across the hundred yards or so separating those seats from the ring.

The sun made brief but welcome disappearances behind tiny, fleecy clouds as the afternoon drew to the half-way mark, and the little flirting breeze increased the frequency of its overtures. A captive balloon, with its occasional trips overhead, and a pair of capering acrobatic airplanes helped the apathetic gathering to stir to a semblance of interest. The massed thousands thus far were enduring, they were not enjoying. They were there for one purpose only, and they were prepared to gasp, perspire, and suffer until the dawning of the great moment.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

John L. Sullivan	1882 to 1892
James J. Corbett	1892 to 1897
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897 to 1899
James J. Jeffries	1899 to *1905
Marvin Hart	1905
Tommy Burns	1906 to 1908
Jack Johnson	1908 to 1915
Jess Willard	1915 to 1919
Jack Dempsey	1919

*Retired.

SEEN IN THE CROWD AT THE RINGSIDE

Fifty Girls in One Section Watch the Quick Collapse of the Old Champion.

RUSH FOR THE GOOD SEATS

Cool Drinks in Demand—Fight Fans Watch the Escape of a Captive Balloon.

Special to The New York Times.

AT THE RINGSIDE, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Some entertainment was provided for the big crowd in the fight arena an hour or so before the championship match was staged, when a captive balloon, soaring overhead, shook itself free of leashes and mounted straight upward. It contained, besides its janitor, a couple of photographers, who were there for the purposes of snapshooting the stunts of two airplane gymnasts sent aloft by two rival local afternoon newspapers.

The photographers were not airmen and had no desire to seek great altitudes. They gazed downward over the edge of their swaying basket habitation as the gray bag soared further and further, and it was obvious that they felt they were bidding one last farewell to earth.

At a height of about 1,000 feet a wind from the southward caught the balloon and sent it out over the lake, just as the man in charge of its destinies pulled the cord which released the gas and the great bag began to descend. It came down pretty fast, bow first, and the trio in the basket escaped with a refreshing ducking in the lake's cool waters, whence they were rescued by a passing boat.

***

A party of fifty girls from the Secor Hotel were the guests of Mrs. Tex Rickard at the fight. They sat up in the box reserved for ladies on the last tier of the bleachers. This was the only section of the arena which was protected from the sun, a canvas canopy having been erected.

***

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey may not have gone to France to swap punches with the Germans in the greatest scrap of all time, but they nevertheless should rank with the heroes of American wars for their highly paid appearance in the Bayview Park arena today. If you think this is too strong, let the evidence be produced, and here it is, in the words of a special writer in today's Toledo Times:

"In physical courage and endurance," writes the Toledo litterateur, "we have no doubt that they will vindicate the noblest traditions of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, and Yorktown.

"Gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome will be exceeded by their skill and prowess, and the chronicles of American grit and go-to-it-iveness will receive the addition of a memorable chapter from today's exhibition."

***

One of the most distinguished collections of "dips"—gentlemen who avoid commonplace toil by dipping into other people's pockets—which has ever assembled at a sporting event attended today's event. They gathered in an attempt to make leaner the fat bank rolls which came into town by the score. But the "dips" found a reception committee awaiting them, composed of an extensive assemblage of detectives, also gathered from all parts of the United States.

***

During the last preliminary bout the crowd in the $25 seats rushed the $40 seats in front of them. Fight fans as far back as any one can remember have done this and a packed arena would have been the only thing to prevent it.

***

It was the New York crowd that swung the uncertain betting in favor of Willard. About noon, when the Manhattanites took the rubber bands off their rolls, the Dempsey bettors got all they wanted at odds of 5 to 4. Another heavy crowd of bettors was a crowd of Willard's friends from the oil country in Texas. When they made a bet, it was at a thousand or two a smash.

***

Dempsey was the first of the combatants to reach the arena. He got to his dressing room with his manager, Kearns, and his handler, Jimmy Deforest, at 2:30 o'clock. After the preliminaries, the canvas which covered the ring was taken up and a new covering laid. Willard insisted on this as he didn't want to take any chances on a slippery carpet. The canvas was painted a dull brown to protect the eyes of the fighters.

***

Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, who was one of the judges of the big fight, brought a squad of marines into the ring before the main bout and put them through a bayonet drill. Major Biddle is on a recruiting campaign for the marines. The boys showed all the boxing tactics such as ducking, feinting and side-stepping, which are so valuable in bayonet fighting. Biddle took a hand at it himself and showed how the marines do their fighting with knives and automatics. In the pantomime fight, Biddle knocked out four of the marines. In a marine wrestling match, Biddle did even better. He threw twelve marines all in one fell swoop.

***

Five sharpshooters were perched in the little lookout station with the motion-picture cameras. Frank M. Hall of New York was in charge of the camera men, and they picked off everything in range.

***

At the ringside was old Dan O'Leary, the pedestrian, who, with a party of friends, walked to Toledo from Chicago. They came by easy stages.

***

One ardent automobilist drew his car up to the curb on Toledo's main street and offered to bet the car against $1,000 on Willard. He was giving odds on the champion at that, for the car was new, and is listed at $1,500.

***

Floyd Gibbons, the Chicago war correspondent, renewed acquaintance with many of the boys he met in France.

***

The spectators in the top row of the bleachers were just 280 feet from the ring.

***

Around the ring were newspaper correspondents from everywhere in the United States. Manila and Havana were represented and there was a French journalist at the ringside.

***

Japanese parasols were popular. The hawkers sold hundreds of them, but when the arena began to fill up the parasols disappeared quickly at the earnest but forceful solicitation of those behind said umbrellas.

***

The ring was twenty feet square, four feet less than the traditional championship prize ring. Rickard had to reduce the size of the ring to make enough room for the regiment of reporters and cartoonists. The ring was postless, the ropes being suspended about eight inches from iron uprights in the corners. The ropes were carefully bandaged with white cloth wound firmly with white string.

***

The preliminary scrappers got no attention at all. They might just as well have been fighting in private. Occasionally some fan would tell them to hurry up. Knockouts passed without even causing a ripple of excitement.

***

A Utah promoter, Frank H. Adams, says that the next big fight will be held in Utah. Salt Lake City is ready to furnish an arena for 50,000 spectators. Tex Rickard and Adams have been in consultation and Tex thinks well of the Salt Lake possibilities.

***

The ticket speculators were hard hit. Many of them bought up large blocks of the best seats and they were trying to unload them this morning at reduced prices. Scalpers were offering a pair of $50 pasteboards for $70.

***

When Walter Monahan's training season with Willard was finished last night, he came into town and stopped at the first drug store where he filled up on ice cream soda and candy. He has been without sweets while he has been working daily with Willard.

***

Johnny Dundee looked on and wished that he was a "big guy" instead of a lightweight.

***

The arena was filled with red noses; not the demon rum this time, but only sunburn.

***

Near beer got more encouragement here today than it has ever received anywhere. You can get used to anything in time.

***

Watching a fight at 120 in the sun takes a lot of perseverance. Cracked ice was worth more at the arena than some of the diamonds in the necktites of the old-time sports.

***

Honest John Kelly of New York had a prominent place in a ringside seat. Maxey Blumenthal and numerous other well known sporting lights of Gotham were there.

***

Jack Doyle of New York was blistered with the heat. He said he wished that he was back at the Polo Grounds or down at the St. Albans Golf Club.

***

Major Frank Cavanaugh of the Yankee Division, former football coach at Dartsmouth, did some experting of the fight. "Cav" was almost ashamed to watch this fight after the scrapping he has been through in France.

***

Jimmy Coffroth, the San Francisco boxing impresario, came on from the Coast with a party of about forty. In the party was Jim Griffin, the referee.

***

The tallest man at the fight was Cowboy Ramaden, who is over seven feet in the air. The shortest man at the fight was the man who bet his railroad tickets and everything else on the loser.

***

It was a holiday picnic crowd. Nearly every one brought his own box of lunch. Several of the spectators didn't eat at all and will not for several days until they get back to work and round up some money.

***

Tammany Young of New York wore the loudest headpiece at the fight. It was a cap of green and yellow. The Jayhawkers from Lawrence, Kan., Willard's home village, wore those big straw hats like the farmers are supposed to wear.

***

Lew Simmons, who worked one of the moving cameras, is just back from France, where he spent several months, shooting pictures of the Germans from airplanes.

***

The only spectators who were really comfortable were the soldiers up in the big army dirigible, which hovered over the arena. They were not only in the shade of the big gas sausage, but they also had a breeze which kept them cool.

Dempsey "Hated to Have to Hit Him"; Willard Saw "It Was Useless to Continue"

By JACK DEMPSEY.

I told you I would knock him out in the first round, and to all intents and purposes that is what I did. He took a lot of punishment in the next two rounds, but was so feeble that I hated to have to hit him.

By JESS WILLARD.

In the first round, when Dempsey hit me with a left hook, I tried hard to continue, but I was rapidly losing my strength. My eye was closed at the end of the third round, and I realized that it would be useless for me to continue, as I could hardly see. It is hard to admit defeat, but Dempsey is the hardest puncher I ever faced.

By JACK KEARNS,
(Dempsey's Manager.)

Jack is a real champion. He knocked Willard out twice. They gave us the fight in the first round, then brought us back with the bell, and Jack got him again in the third. Dempsey will be a popular champion.

MAY SHOW PICTURES IN OHIO.

Federal Authorities, However, Are Expected to Intervene.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 4.—According to information given by the film owners of the Dempsey-Willard fight to the Ohio Board of Motion Picture Censors the pictures are expected to be shown only in Ohio and in no other State of the United States. The pictures might be shown in other countries, however, it was said.

While Ohio officially regarded the bout as a sparring match, it was stated that the Federal authorities probably would regard it as a prize fight and that they would therefore apply the law which forbids interstate commerce in prize fight pictures. The owners of the film were so anxious to display it in Cincinnati on Sunday that they wished to waive censorship, but the chairman of the board, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, objected. They then arranged to have the picture censored on Sunday, but Mrs. Miller's male associates on the board declined to sit and Ohioans must wait another day to see nine minutes of scrapping.

NEW YORKERS LOST MUCH ON WILLARD

Made Him a Favorite in the Betting When They Reached Scene of the Battle.

$2,000,000 CHANGED HANDS

Thousands Won on Freak Bets—Defeated Champion Fooled Followers on His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Toledo is ringing tonight with the joyous shouts of the host of bettors who cleaned up on Jack Dempsey. While early today there was a rush of Dempsey money which brought the odds to even, the arrival of the big bettors on the special trains which came in about noon swung the betting the other way. The appearance of the Willard money flung the odds back to 5 to 4, and there they remained up to the time of the fight.

In the last two hours before the crowd started out to the arena the betting was brisk, and the race track followers from New York and the Wall Street representatives went down on the champion strong. When the odds were in sight the Dempsey admirers began to bet heavily, and cleaned up with a vengeance.

The happiest crowd, however, is made up of those who made the freak bets. One man who bet $50 to $1,000 that Dempsey would win on a knockout before the fourth round is a person of renown here tonight. He is pointed out in the hotels and on the streets. Others who bet on odds that Willard wouldn't come up in the sixth round also made a killing.

Those who bet $75 to $1,000—and there were many of these bets—that there would be a knockout are happy.

There were wild betting scenes in the jammed lobbies of the hotels and on the streets this morning. No one molested the gamblers, and they worked openly to their hearts' content. Just before the fight started there was some betting at the arena, but this was small compared wih other fights, as the bets had already been made.

The Dempsey crowd, which had laid their money against the champion as much because they distrusted his confidence that he was in good shape as on Jack's prowess as a fighter, were highly pleased and boastful of their judgment. Many went home broke tonight, thankful that they had at least their railroad tickets. It is not over-estimating the figure when it is stated that about $2,000,00 changed hands. Most of the bets which were made on the champion today were wagers of $1,000 or more. There were plenty of bets of $5,000 and $10,000.

Those who backed the champion have little to say. They were fooled, just as Willard himself and his followers were, on the champion's condition. It is once more plainly evident that a fighter of Willard's age cannot stand up against the hammering of a younger man.

Many who bet heavily on Willard today look back and see the ghostly spectre of old Jim Jeffries as he staggered around the ring at Reno. It was the same old story over again.

The fall of Willard is the worst tumble a champion has ever taken. The awful punishment the champion took seemed more than the human frame could stand. Willard didn't give the men who got on him even a run for their money. Not that he didn't do his best, but what his backers are so disappointed about is the cocksureness of the champion about his condition and his ability to be in shape for this fight. His own sparring partners, Hempel, Scott, and Monahan, lost on the man they had supposed they were getting into condition. He fooled everybody, including himself.

DEMPSEY TO GO ON STAGE.

Manager Says He Probably Will Open in Vaudeville Next Week.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Jack Dempsey, the new champion, will remain in Toledo until Sunday night, at least, his manager, Jack Kearns, announced tonight. "We have a dozen theatrical offers," Kearns said, "and Jack probably will open in vaudeville next week."

Dempsey's first request after winning the title was that a message be sent to his mother, Mrs. Cecilia Dempsey, in Salt Lake City. "Your boy made good. Knocked the big fellow out in three rounds," the telegram read.

"Willard is a game fellow," Dempsey said. "I never handed out more punishment to any one and have him come back for more, as Willard did."

Dempsey made a hurried change to civilian clothes after his victory, and was taken in an automobile to his headquarters in a downtown hotel. Hundreds of admirers greeted him as he alighted from the car, and the lobby rang with Dempsey cheers for more than fifteen minutes.

The crowd was so great at the hotel that the new champion had to make an exit through a back door to reach the Union Station, where he went to greet a number of friends who had traveled from Philadelphia on a special train. Dempsey received another ovation at the station and again had to make an escape to keep the crowd from tying up traffic.

DEMPSEY'S RISE LIKE FLASH OF METEOR

New Champion Battled His Way to Pugilistic Fame in Period of Three Years.

WILLARD HIS ANTITHESIS

Giant Kansan Disliked Fighting and Has Only One Great Victory to His Credit.

Probably no championship prize ring battle—certainly none in recent years—has brought together two men more dissimilar in personality, character, or methods of fighting than that at Toledo yesterday, in which Jack Dempsey dethroned Jess Willard as heavyweight champion of the world.

Dempsey's rise to pugilistic fame has been unusually rapid. In a little more than three years he has sprung from obscurity to be the premier pugilist of the world. As a boxer he has attracted attention mainly through his ability to hit effectively. He has not a great amount of cleverness. His advantage has depended on his battering ram punches. He hits with destroying power, as his record of quick and decisive knockouts will attest. Although he lays no particular claim to knowledge of the finer points of the game, he repeatedly and consistently has shown that he is, withal, a cool, heady, and resourceful ring general.

Dempsey was born June 24, 1895, in Salt Lake City. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, with a touch of Indian blood in his veins, according to Jack Kearns, his manager. This combination argues for a natural fighting instinct, which Dempsey admittedly has.

Dempsey was brought up in the rough ways of the plains. He has lived an out-of-doors life since childhood, and was guided by no particular plan in life until he entered on his ring career. Yielding early to the promptings of a roving disposition, he knocked about the country, until one day he brought up in a gymnasium conducted by Jack Kearns in the West. His boxing activities really began there, and his success since that time he modestly shares with Kearns, who has piloted him through all his battles.

Dempsey a Powerful Hitter.

Dempsey's ring activities were not impressive enough to demand attention in the official record books until the season of 1915-16. The records from then on vividly portray his rapid rise. His blows have laid low nearly all who have faced him, and others who half-heartedly clamored for a meeting with him were deterred by a realisation of what might happen if they were to face the heavy-hitting boxer in the ring.

The match which gave Dempsey front rank prominence was the bout in which he disposed of Fred Fulton. Dempsey knocked out the Minnesota title-pretender in the remarkably short space of twenty-three seconds, at Harrison, N. J., July 27, 1918. This victory stirred the boxing world. Praise was heaped on him, and he was heralded by many as the next champion of the class.

Previous to this encounter, Dempsey had knocked out numerous other heavyweights, but none of them had been conceded the prominence accorded to Fulton. Among his victims Dempsey includes the names of Carl Morris, original "White Hope"; Battling Levinsky, Bill Brennan, Bob Devere, Jim Flynn, Dan ("Porky") Flynn, Bob McAllister, Al Norton, Homer Smith, and a host of others.

Through all his ring career, Dempsey has attracted popularity. He is modest, and, with boyish simplicity, refuses to indulge in braggadocio, as have many ring exponents both of the present and the past. His life is an open book. He hides nothing and embellishes nothing. He has a personality which attracts one to him as a model of clean living, and reflects the disposition of a gentleman from head to heels.

Dempsey is a lover of children. He is one of a large family. During his training camp life on Maumes Bay the Utah heavyweight attracted no end of attention and publicity by his play with neighbors' children. He would take them on the beach, to sing and dance with, and have an all-around good time. At Long Branch, where he makes his home while in training for important bouts, he lavishes his fondness for children on the little ones of his boarding mistress.

Willard's Age Camouflaged.

The direct antithesis of Dempsey is Willard. According to boxing records, he was born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, December 29, 1887. This would make him less than thirty-two years old. But a recent investigation of the age he gave when he applied for a license to marry disclosed that he should now be thirty-seven.

Willard's mother came from Kentucky, and his father from Illinois. From his youth he was attracted to the life of the plains. He followed the calling of a cowboy until he entered his ring career. This happened when he became too heavy for the saddle, for from early manhood he was endowed with a massive physique. To this day Willard likes the outdoors, where he has spent most of his life, and he prefers the quiet of the plains to the noise and bustle of the city. He is a skillful horseman and an expert pistol and rifle shot.

Willard has no great fondness for the boxing game. He has demonstrated this many times since he won the heavyweight title from Jack Johnson in Havana April 5, 1915. He has hated training and everything that training entails. He demonstrated this while preparing for the combat with Dempsey. Many of his critics and friends complained over his very apparent lack of interest in training, and had misgivings as to the outcome of the contest. Willard pursued his own course, however, taking no advice but his own, and mapping his camp life to suit his own tastes.

The Kansan's career contains really but one great bout—his clash with Jack Johnson. It wasn't until 1911 that he gave serious thought to becoming a boxer. The "white hope" clamor at that time awakened in the Kansas giant visions of his own potential ability. His first bout offered little encouragement to his admirers. In fact, he was so awkward that some of his friends deserted him, disgusted. But Willard persevered, shaping his career with the one object in view to obtain a match with Johnson for the heavyweight title. He got his chance and realised his ambition. Willard was the largest champion in the history of the ring. He is a stickler for home life. He spends most of his time when not on the road with his wife and five children on their farm at Lawrence, Kan. He is reputed to be worth half a million dollars, being the ring's richest champion. All this money he has made since he won the title. He has been successful in oil investments and has realised a handsome income from this source.

THE DARDANELLES TRAGEDY.

The official reports on the most disastrous phase of the Dardanelles tragedy are published in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides, 20,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Adv.

KILLED DISCUSSING FIGHT.

Greenpoint Man Showed a Friend Dempsey's Hit to the Jaw.

Demonstrating to a caller how Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard last evening, Anthony Wasielewski, 29 years old, of 101 Eagle Avenue, Greenpoint, playfully "tapped" Thomas Black on the left side of the jaw. Black dropped to the ground like a log, and Wasielewski declared he supposed he was continuing the joke.

When his friend failed to rise Wasielewski became alarmed and summoned Patrolman Travis of the Greenpoint Station. He in turn called Dr. Kroll of Greenpoint Hospital, who pronounced Black dead.

Wasielewski was arrested on the technical charge of homicide and will be arraigned today in the Williamsburg Plaza Court. The body of Black was sent to the morgue for an autopsy.

KNOCKOUTS IN PRELIMINARIES.

Two of the Earlier Contests Were Decided in This Way.

AT THE RINGSIDE, Toledo, Ohio, July 4.—The starting of the first preliminary contest, scheduled for 10 o'clock, was delayed, owing to the slow gathering of the spectators. The principals were Tommy O'Boyle, of Toledo, 116 pounds, and Solly Epstein of Indianapolis, 114 pounds. Tom Bodkin of Pittsburgh was referee, and decided the contest a draw after the end of the sixth round.

The second preliminary, just before noon, scheduled to go six rounds, between "Wop" English and Battling Wendt, both of Toledo, ended in the first round, English winning by a knockout.

The third preliminary, a scheduled six-round contest between Tommy Long of Detroit and Johnny Lewis, of Toledo, ended in the third round with a knock-out victory for Lewis.

Johnny Rose of St. Paul and Battling Bellaire of Brooklyn went six rounds in the fourth preliminary. Rose was declared the winner on points by the referee.

The cleverness of Jock Malone of St. Paul attracted some comment during his eight-round go with Navy Ralston of Joliet, Ill., at 146 pounds.

Ralston, dark, bullet-headed, face covered at all times, crouched like the assassin in a melodrama, while the blond, upright, dancing young athlete, from Minnesota peppered him almost at will, meanwhile ducking the Joliet man's swings. The latter's brow was low and corrugated, and apparently he didn't care what hit it.

"Get busy or I'll put you out of the ring," said the referee to Ralston. The latter grinned and showed his gold teeth, and swung harmlessly.

"I can't get no fight out of that guy," remarked the referee over the ropes to the reporters.

Ralston was all in at the end and the decision went to Malone.

At 2:50 the semi-final leading up to the championship bout was announced. It was an eight-round contest between Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne and Carl Tremain of Detroit, at 117 pounds.

The bout was a close one, and there were many cries of "No" when the decision was given to Tremain. Many thought Mason deserved a draw.

GUESSES ABOUT HAY FEVER.

Protest Against Some Unproven Notions Concerning the Malady.

I have been very much interested in an editorial comment in a recent number of The Journal, (April 19, 1919,) in which it is claimed that hereafter the goldenrod must be cast out of the company of the flowering plants which are generally supposed to cause the onset of the disease falsely known as hay fever. Whenever I have chanced, in writing or debate, to discuss the alleged specific influence of pollen as the solitary source of that affection or to combat the well-nigh universal popular belief that this particular wild flower is, among others, responsible for its manifestations, in endeavoring to plead its innocence of the charge, I have always turned involuntarily to the descriptive verse of Lowell, in which he paints, with exquisite delicacy, the national flower:

Dear common flower that growest beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.

The object of this brief note is not to open or disturb the pollen question, but in avoiding it and leaving it, simply to say in passing that one by one some of the best known and most conspicuous of the natural objects which by common consent have been regarded as unquestioned causes of the malady and, inseparably connected with the mechanism of its attacks have been shown by recent experiment to be pathologically sinless and innocuous. Yesterday (it was the rose; today it is the roadside's guiltless gold; tomorrow it will be some other equally "well-known" pollen-laden carrier of infection.

The term "hay fever" is a singularly unfortunate misnomer. Its origin is obscure. It seems to have come into general use in the first quarter of the last century, (somewhere between the years 1819 and 1828,) probably through some irresponsible, unscientific, popular medium, and at once became the commonly accepted name for the affection. Had his contemporaries listened to Bostock, who repudiated the employment of the term, we would before this have travelled much further on the road to the solution of the nature of a condition which is not a fever and which is not caused by hay.

In the exclusive search for its explanation in the flowery kingdom of plants, we are in grave danger of literally going very far afield, of losing sight of the complex forces concerned in its production which are inherent in the person himself, and by diverting the mind from more essential etiologic conditions and by introducing an element of confusion into the investigation of the complaint, we may in a large measure retard the progress of therapeutic inquiry. Indeed, in the light of the passing conception of its pathology, which at present has possession of the hour, the treatment is inadequate, uncertain, and unsatisfactory, and is carried out often with much trouble, with considerable discomfort and personal inconvenience and in some instances with dangerous results.

The true character of this remarkable disorder is still elusive, baffling and far off. Through the uncertain and changing atmosphere which surrounds it we as yet see dimly. The solution of the problem must be approached not hastily by one avenue alone, but along many paths of patient search. Let us broaden, not contract, the horizon of our observation. Among other things, let us look beyond the narrow study of one or more exciting causes into the nervous power that makes their operation possible, and, by viewing it from every angle and from a higher vantage ground, let us hope to hasten the coming of the day when the whole subject shall be lifted out of the dust of controversy and out of the darkness of hypothesis into the light of imperishable fact.—John N. Mackenzie in Journal of the American Medical Association.

Adam the Bachelor.

Was Adam a vegetarian? A passage in the Talmud says he was, but in another place we read that he was created late on Friday, so that he might immediately sit down to a sumptuous Sabbath feast. There is a tradition preserved in the Talmud that Adam was a gay blade before Eve was formed from his rib; that winged Peris fed him on the daintiest victuals and filled his goblet with the choicest wines. Then Eve came along and spoiled it all. It is a pity that important questions like this one were not definitely settled long ago.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.



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MEXICAN OUTRAGES BRINGING A CRISIS

Our Relations with Carranza Made More Acute by Reported Protest by Italy.

LONG LIST OF OFFENSES

Eleven Americans Killed and Many Robberies in Oil District Reported in 17 Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Conditions in the oil fields of Mexico have reached a point where, according to authorities, the Carranza Government must give assurances of protection for American citizens or face a crisis in its relations with the United States. The report that the Italian Government has taken action as a result of the murder, June 17, of John Mantellero, an Italian subject, in the State of Colima, has made the situation more acute.

The State Department has announced, within two days, the murder of two Americans, John W. Correll and Le Roy Moye, in the Tampico district. There are on hand official records of the murder of eleven Americans in this district within seventeen months. Even this list is incomplete. It is known that there have been deaths in the southern part of the district which have not been reported officially.

Here is the list of murders, officially confirmed, with dates:

Feb. 21, 1918—Paymaster House of the Texas Oil Company, killed on launch in Chijol Canal. Paymaster Minnet, Dr. Brisbane, and Walter Prather, Americans connected with the Island Oil Company, who came to the aid of Mr. House, were wounded.

June 29—Alfred Esparola, machinist; L. R. Millard, assistant cashier; L. A. Dunn, warehouse clerk, and H. M. Cooper, commissary clerk, all Americans, employed by the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, and Natividad Flores, a Mexican foreman, were killed by five armed Mexicans four miles above the Fiscal Wharf at Tampico.

July 24—A Porto Rico pipe line foreman, name unknown here, of the Cortez Oil Company was killed by Mexican marauders.

July 31—A. W. Stevenson, cashier of the Texas Oil Company, killed as he was opening the safe at the demand of Mexicans.

Dec. 17.—J. M. Franklin and W. H. Rose of the Transcontinental Company disappeared. Their bodies were found later on an island in the canal.

June 17, 1919.—John W. Correll shot by Mexicans on his farm near Colonia, his wife attacked, and his son wounded.

July 1.—Le Roy Moye murdered.

Regulations were put into force in this territory, as a result of which none but Carranza soldiers are permitted to carry arms, so the Americans have no way of defending themselves. All the robberies and murders have been committed by armed men. Sometimes these men declared they were rebels, but on many occasions they have been identified, in spite of their claim of being rebels, as Carranza soldiers and officers.

The Tepetate district, where Le Roy Moye was murdered Tuesday, has been controlled by the Carranza forces since Carranza came into power. This district has been one of the most seriously affected parts of the oil fields. Robberies, assaults, and attempted murders were so frequent that at one time during the world war the men stopped work and went in a body to Tampico.

At this time the United States Government was calling upon the oil companies for all the oil they could produce for use in prosecuting the war. The oil workers declared they were going to France and fight where they could have weapons in their hands, instead of remaining in the Mexican jungles, unarmed, to be potted by snipers. When they were told, however, that they were fighting a more important battle in producing oil than they could in the trenches in France, they consented to return to work.

Outrages in Tepetate.

Here are some of the crimes in the Tepetate district which have been reported to the State Department:

March 5, 1918.—The camp of the Metropolitan Oil Company was robbed by armed soldiers of $1,341.70 Mexican gold.

April 6.—Workmen at the Texas Oil Company's camp were robbed of 100 pesos, and the following day, April 7, they were again robbed of about the same amount.

April 12.—The employes of the Metropolitan Oil Company were stood in a row in front of leveled guns while all their personal property was taken, after which some of them were cruelly beaten by the soldiers because they did not have more money, and finally the camp commissary was robbed of all food and $323.90 Mexican gold.

April 18.—The Pump Station Camp of the Mexican Gulf Company was robbed of $269.47. The same day the production Camp of the Texas Oil Company was looted, and Theodore Rivers, an American, was robbed of all his belongings.

May 6.—J. H. Scott, an American, employe of the Mexican Gulf Company, was seriously wounded by machetes and daggers.

May 12.—A drunken Mexican soldier entered the Cortez Oil Company camp and went to sleep. His companions thought he was dead and announced that they would murder every man in camp. Before they could accomplish this, however, one of the workmen succeeded in awakening the drunken soldier and the wholesale murders were averted.

May 20.—The Metropolitan Oil Company camp was robbed of $102 Mexican.

May 22.—Rox Underwood, an American, employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was robbed of $1,040.49 and the station camp of $163.30.

June 9.—The Aguila Company was robbed of $367.

June 24.—90,000 barrels of oil were burned and the entire district narrowly escaped destruction by an incendiary fire set by Mexicans.

December 18.—John I. Newell of the Mexican Oil Company, C. A. Monsees and a Mr. Harley of the Aguilar Company, Mr. Regan of the Island Oil Company, and Mr. Welty of the International Company, all Americans, were held up and robbed of all the money on their persons and also some of their clothing.

March 14, 1919.—The Mexican Gulf Company's mail car was broken into by Mexicans, the mail rifled and the men of the crew robbed of their clothes and all other property carried by them.

March 29.—Tom O'Connell, an American employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was robbed of $5,000 Mexican gold, a part of the pay roll of the company.

April 4.—Iva Maupin, an American employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was seriously beaten when the Mexicans who held him up found that his automobile was not the paymaster's and had no considerable amount of money in it.

INDIANS JOIN FELIX DIAZ.

Mexican Federal Troops Said to be Deserting Carranza.

HAVANA, July 4.—Passengers arriving here from Mexican ports state that in the Peto district of Yucatan 1,000 Mayo Indians have joined the ranks of Felix Diaz's rebel army. General Hernandes, the Carranza garrison commander in Yucatan, has sent Federal forces armed with cannon and machine guns in prusuit of the Indians.

The passengers also bring reports of desertions from the Carranza army to that of Diaz. At Silao, State of Guanajuato, in the heart of Mexico, 300 Federals deserted, while at Maxatlan 350 others went over to Diaz.

VILLISTAS RAID A TOWN.

Kill or Capture Forty Home Guards at San Andres.

EL PASO, Texas, July 4.—Villistas either killed or captured the entire garrison of forty Home Guards at San Andres when they entered that town last Tuesday, according to advices received here today. Among the killed was the Mayor.

The advices came through official channels to Andres G. Garcia, Mexican Consul General here.

San Andres is twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City.

STICKS TO NAVAL PROGRAM.

Britain Won't Modify Building Plan Because German Fleet is Gone.

LONDON, July 4, (via Montreal.)—The British naval construction program will not be modified because of the sinking of the German warships, Walter Hume Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in the House of Commons today in reply to a question.

Mr. Long pointed out that the program had been reduced very considerably before the sinking of the German vessels. The possibility of the destruction of these warships had not been taken into consideration in drawing up the British construction program, the First Lord added, but there had been consideration taken of the fact that there was no chance of the German fleet being restored to Germany, and that therefore it ought not to be calculated as a possible enemy force, but, instead, as a possible addition to the fleets of the Allies.

TRY TO AVERT CAR STRIKE.

Cleveland City Council Calls Special Meeting at Last Moment.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Mayor Davis may be called as a mediator to prevent the threatened strike of 2,000 motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, if the city's Council is unsuccessful, it was announced tonight. Officials of the company and representatives of the Carmens' Union were apparently at a deadlock over the men's demand for twelve cents an hour increase.

In an eleventh-hour attempt to avert the tieup which is scheduled to take place Sunday morning, a special meeting of the City Council has been called for tomorrow morning.

Company officials and union representatives have been asked to attend.

Officials of the company contend that as the Council has not granted its demand for increased appropriations, it is impossible to grant the wage increase.

FEW JOIN MOONEY STRIKE.

Chicago Workers Fail to Obey Call for Five-Day Walkout.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Comparatively few workers in the Chicago district obeyed the call for a peaceful five-day general strike as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney and Warren Billings, which began today. Officials of the Chicago Mooney Strike Committee declined to make an estimate of the number on strike, explaining that the walkout was a voluntary protest and that many industrial plants were closed because of the holiday.

Labor leaders affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which has opposed the strike, declared that few workers had left their places. The Chicago Mooney Strike Committee predicted that 200,000 would walk out in this district.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—No reports had been received today at headquarters of the International Workers' Defense League here of developments in the nation-wide strike called in protest against the action of California courts in refusing a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the "Preparedness Day" bomb explosion here.

A statement from Felix Schulberg of the defense league said 1,000,000 workers in the United States and Canada would show an expression of sympathy for Mooney through the medium of a five-day strike.

ARGENTINE CEREAL RISE.

Linseed and Corn Prices Advance Sharply in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—The increase in cereal prices here is so marked that newspapers are printing first page articles devoted to the situation. Linseed has risen two pesos per hundred kilograms and is now quoted at 37 pesos, 50 centavos, an increase of 5 pesos in four days for future delivery.

There has been a similar increase in the price of linseed for immediate delivery. Corn has risen to 8 pesos, 70 cintavos per hundred kilograms for September delivery, and cereal dealers predict a continuance of the increase because of heavy orders for export.

HAIL LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH

Most London Papers Agree It Is Good Answer to Critics.

LONDON, July 4.—With one or two exceptions, the morning newspapers express satisfaction with Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday.

Several, including some most friendly to the Premier, refer to its "defense" of the Peace Treaty; but there is a general agreement that he gave a good answer to those clamoring for more drastic terms, as well as those objecting to the oppressive features.

The Laborite Herald alone sweepingly condemns the speech, asserting it to be unsatisfactory to most labor and Liberal members of the House. The Liberal Daily News, however, while continuing to criticise certain terms of the treaty, says the validity of many of the Premier's arguments are incontestable, and it warmly praises his declaration of faith in the League of Nations.

Kills Mother-in-Law and Himself.

Crazed with liquor after being discarded by his wife and her family, Abraham Raphael, 28 years old, of 81 Ridge Street, lurked in the neighborhood of his mother-in-law's home, 9 Sheriff Street, last night. When Mrs. Gussie Herrman, his mother-in-law; his wife, Bessie, 21 years old, appeared Raphael drew a revolver and fired four bullets at them. The fourth bullet entered the heart of Mrs. Herrman. Raphael then fired a bullet into his right temple and fell dead.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

TO REGISTER DRUG ADDICTS OF CITY

State Department of Control to Provide Narcotic Users with Dosage Cards.

GOES INTO EFFECT MONDAY

New Rules Explain Plan for Regulating Prescriptions and Identifying Victims.

Beginning on Monday every drug addict in this city must register with the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control at 128 Prince Street and beside registering they must obtain a dosage card before they can have any drug prescribed for or administered to them. This card not only bears the name, address, and description of the victim, but it must contain information as to his or her occupation and employer. Drug addicts will be known by number for the card will be numbered by the agent of the department and signed by the applicant.

These facts are set forth in new rules for the control of drug addiction that have just been issued by the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control and the City Department of Health. The card system is believed by the officials to solve the problem of identifying the addict, so that it will be impossible for them, as under the present system, to obtain a prescription from one doctor and then go to another doctor and get another one, repeating the operation until a supply of the drugs have been stored up. This matter of the proper method of identifying addicts had been a matter of grave official consideration, and even the suggestion that those addicted to habit-forming drugs be branded on the arm with nitrate of silver was discussed.

When the registration and dosage card is issued to the applicant a prescription sheet containing the name of the current month and the number of the addict will be issued, and this will serve as a guide as to the amount of drug the addict receives. To make unlawful use of the card more difficult the addict will be required to furnish the department three photographs of himself. One of these will be on the dosage card and the two others on the duplicate cards.

The rules continue:

One of such triplicate cards shall be then given to the addict. One of such cards shall be retained by the Agent of the Department, and one of such triplicate cards shall be filed by the Agent with the Deputy Commissionerr in charge of the First District of the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control.

No physician or physicians of an institution shall prescribe for an addict unless the addict shall present to him an official registration and dosage card with the outside of the first leaf of the folder properly filled out in accordance with these regulations and with the dosage sheets for the current and next succeeding month attached respectively to the right and left inner leaves of the folder. The physician first prescribing shall enter on the dosage sheet for the current month on the third cross column in the second lengthwise column the name of the drug prescribed in the third lengthwise column the amount of the drug prescribed, and in the fourth lengthwise column his name. Every physician, after the first one prescribing for the addict, shall enter the same information on each cross column opposite the day of the month indicated in the first lengthwise column on which he prescribes. If the physician does not prescribe the drug, but administers or dispenses it, he shall write in the fifth lengthwise column under the heading "Signature of Druggist" and in the cross column for the current day either the word "Administered" or "Dispensed," as the case may be.

No druggist shall fill a prescription for an addict unless he or she shall present a registration and dosage card as described in these regulations with the outside of the first leaf of the folder filled out as herein required, and the entries of the physician or physicians of institutions prescribing, administering, or dispensing the drug properly made out on the dosage sheets.

When the druggist shall have filled the prescription of the physician or institution he shall sign his name in the lengthwise column under the heading of "Signature of Druggist" and in the cross column for the current day.

When the dosage card is filled in it is to be returned to the Agent and he will issue another. Provision is made for the comparison of the returned card with the duplicates on file and with the records of prescription so that the check up will be complete and allow for a minimum of fraud.

Physicians are obliged, where an incorrect dosage card is presented to them to keep it, report the holder and return the card to the Department office in this city. It is provided in the rules that all returned cards and other information as to those addicted to drugs shall be treated as strictly confidential and no information concerning the records shall be given out except as shall be authorized by the Commissioner of the State Department or his deputies, and then only in strict accordance with the law governing drug addiction.

No addict is to be exempt from the requirements of the regulations except upon the application of the physician in charge of an institution where the addict is being treated. Even then such physicians must apply for exemption and this may be granted at the will of the Commissioner, who will fix the length of time for which the exemption will hold.

WAR VETERANS SET UP UTOPIA IN PACIFIC

Returning Soldiers Establish Communism on the British Island of Mauke.

PAPEETE, Tahiti, June 11. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A sort of communist republic has been set up in the Island of Mauke by soldiers who returned recently from the battlefields of France. Mauke is one of the Cook group of islands west of Tahiti.

Reports from Mauke say the soldiers have taken entire charge of the island, displaced the Government resident, assumed direction of the trading stores, setting prices on the goods for sale, and have established government by committee.

The Cook Islands are under the British flag with direct supervision in the hands of the New Zealand Government.

PEACE PERSONNEL HELD UP.

Barred from Brest Transports for Time by Army Order.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—It became known today that the Peace Commission personnel was bottled up in France for a little while several weeks ago when orders were issued that transports would carry only A. E. F. officers and men, and the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other welfare workers were left stranded in Brest.

The orders originally were issued by the Secretary of War in Washington, and barred everyone except American troops. Special couriers from the Peace Conference on the way to Washington were refused permission to board the transports at Brest.

As the transports are considerably faster than the French liners, and as the latter are booked to capacity for weeks and months in advance, the Peace Conference had to get busy and have the orders changed. General Pershing came to the rescue by cabling favorably, and the American secretary of the Commission to Negotiate Peace communicated with Secretary Baker. This resulted in lifting the blockade of the Peace Commission. Various experts who served different special commissions and advised the Big Four were among those temporarily held up.

GREGORIEFF IN ODESSA.

Ukrainian General Wants to Join Allies Against Reds.

GENEVA, July 4.—Bucharest dispatches received by the way of Berne say that General Gregorieff entered odessa after severe fighting and was enthusiastically received.

The troops of General Rakowsky, according to the dispatches, are demoralized by their defeat and are in flight.

General Grégorieff is quoted as saying that he is ready to join the Allies in a combined attack on the Bolsheviki if the latter begin an offensive on the Dneister River.

A Berlin wireless message received in London July 3 said that the Ukrainians occupied Odessa after a sanguinary battle.

PROPOSE FRENCH LOTTERY.

Deputies Would Raise $6,000,000,000—$1,200,000,000 Prizes.

PARIS, July 4.—A number of deputies introduced a bill in the Chamber today providing for the organization of a national lottery, with an issue of tickets to the value of 30,000,000,000 francs and prizes totaling 6,000,000 francs.

The drawings, if the bill is passed, will be held once each month during the next five years.

NEW FLAG FOR GERMANY

Weimar Assembly Chooses Black, Red, and Gold for National Colors.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—The German National Assembly, according to Weimar dispatches, adopted new national colors and a commercial flag today, by a vote of 211 to 89, on a compromise motion.

The national colors, by this action, were made black, red and gold. The commercial flag approved is black, white and red, with a black, red and gold jack in the upper left hand corner.

Germans Stick to Paper Yarn.

German textile mill owners are evidently not oversanguine as to the prospects of soon obtaining sufficient supplies of cotton to enable them to resume operations at anything like the pre-war scale, judging from a report in the Kölnische Zeitung of June 4 telling of the first annual meeting of the Society of German Paper Yarn Manufacturers in Berlin. It was brought out at the meeting that there were more than 70,000 spindles busy in Germany turning out textile material from paper, besides those devoted to the use of nettle fibre, and that the society was making every effort to extend its organization.

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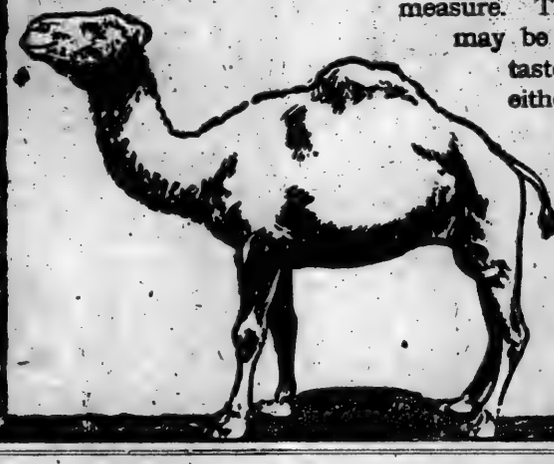


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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Times Square New York

BOO PEACE HEADS AT IRISH MEETING

Lexington Audience Shows Its Dissent Over Remarks of Some Speakers.

CHECK PRAISE OF WILSON

Crowd Interrupts with Hisses and Groans Also at Mention of Lloyd George.

Hisses and groans greeted the mention of President Wilson at the meeting of the Irish Progressive League, held last night at the Lexington Theatre, for the purpose of obtaining recognition for the "Irish Republic." When Peter Golden began a sentence with "When Wilson comes home——," he got no farther for the remainder was drowned in a chorus of disapproval.

Later, when Lindsay Crawford, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Orangemen, and editor of The Canadian Statesman, spoke of the President "in whom we believe," the audience of more than a thousand shouted, "No, we don't!"

The Sinn Fein flag was displayed prominently in the hall and banners were exhibited bearing the legends, "Up De Valera, Up Sinn Fein," and "Ireland is the test of America's sincerity in the war." When Jeremiah O'Leary appeared on the platform between two of the speeches the audience rose and cheered him.

Other speakers were J. C. Walsh, special correspondent at the Peace Conference for the Catholic Weekly America; Lincoln Colcord, an editor of The Nation; Norman Thomas, editor of The World Tomorrow; Liam Mellowa, Dr. Patrick McCarton, envoy of the "Irish Republic," and Brandon Tynan, who acted as presiding officer in the place of Dr. Peter E. Magennis, whose voice had failed him.

Peter Golden predicted that when the President came home, he would make a gesture in advocacy of Colonial home rule for Ireland, but that if he did anything, it would be because the Irish people had compelled him to.

"But," he continued, "the Irish cause is too sacred to be in the hands of any politician whose hands are polluted and unclean. Ireland does not want to have just something. It has something, and if it is taken away, it will be at a terrible price.

"Wilson is coming back from France leaving some of the best and bravest buried there. I wish he could look into the faces of the mothers who bore them and say, 'I am bringing back with me the thing for which I sent them to their death.'

"When another war comes, we shall say: 'We staked our lives once on a falsehood and lost, and we shall never do it again.'"

Lindsay Crawford objected to the statement that the Irish question was an internal one, but insisted that it was an international issue forced upon Ireland by the British Government and President Wilson. It was here that he referred to his continued belief in the President, with the resulting disapproval of the audience. Lloyd George came in for similar treatment at their hands.

Mr. Crawford was introduced as a Protestant. He said he disliked the necessity of such a label, for a man's religion made no difference to him. He held that the Ulster issue had nothing to do with Irish independence.

"Ireland," he said, "was the first British colony, and her attitude toward it has been the same ever since she took it over; that is, she has played the super-State to an under dog. She has exploited Ireland for her own economic interest, and today she is exploiting it to retain her imperial domination over the world. In a war in which 9,000,000 men died there is no room for imperial domination during the twentieth century."

Mr. Crawford said that in Canada they were trying to get as far away from the status of a Dominion as possible, and that the contact of the Canadian soldiers with the British had sent every one of them back a Canadian nationalist and an anti-imperialist. Moreover, he declared that 80 per cent. of the men who held out against the Government at Winnipeg were returned soldiers.

Mr. Walsh, who has just returned from Ireland, described conditions there at the present time.

"If Ireland isn't 'free' this moment," he said, "we shall have to start an argument as to what freedom is and where it is found. If it is in the hearts of men, then Ireland is free. Any change will not be in the direction of what others are going to give, but what they are going to take away.

"The Irish are not terrorized by the 15,000 policemen or the 80,000 soldiers. Their life is not the most agreeable thing imaginable. They find it better not to walk down the street. They rather ride a bicycle; they can get away more quickly. They have everything against them but themselves and their own high courage."

Norman Thomas held that the reason for the British holding Ireland was the knowledge that if Ireland got away it would be a sign that the British imperial system had cracked.

Lincoln Colcord said that the Peace Treaty was "an evil peace," and that it was not America's treaty, but the treaty of the British Empire. He also declared that Ireland was not the only country that was misrepresented at Paris, but mentioned Egypt, India, Russia, and China as being in the same class.

DE VALERA PLANS TOUR.

Sinn Fein Government's President to Visit Chicago and San Francisco.

A tentative itinerary for the tour of Eamonn de Valera, so-called "President of the Irish Republic," was announced yesterday at his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was also announced that a mass meeting would be held in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, July 10, at which de Valera would be the principal speaker.

The Sinn Fein party will leave for Chicago on July 11, where de Valera will address a meeting on Saturday, July 12. He will leave Chicago for San Francisco, where he will unveil a statue of Robert Emmet and address the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The dates for these events have not been announced.

All the members of the de Valera party were elated yesterday over the victory of Dempsey and their comment was: "You can't lick the Irish!"

PLEDGE OF IRISH INQUIRY?

Commons Committee to Study United Kingdom's "Legislative Evolution."

LONDON, July 4.—Major Waldorf Astor announced in the House of Commons today that a committee would be set up to make a full and comprehensive inquiry into the whole problem of the legislative evolution of the United Kingdom and the countries of which it is composed.

Sun Celebration of Fourth in Cork.

CORK, Ireland, July 4.—A celebration commemorating American Independence Day which was to have been held tonight was forbidden by the military authorities. A Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons was to have been the principal speaker.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

TRAINS KILL ELEVEN IN TWO MOTOR CARS

Entire Party Dies in Maine Accident—Five Killed at Mansfield, Ohio.

FREEPORT, Me., July 4.—Death to an automobile party of six—one man, three women, and two girls—resulted from a collision between their car and a train of empty passenger cars at a Maine Central Railroad crossing near here today.

Those killed were:

AUCHUR, Mrs. HELEN, 33, Fairfield.
HUNTER, MARGARET J., 61, Freeport.
HUNTER, PATRICK H., Freeport.
REED, Mrs. HELEN C. H., Freeport.
QUINCANNON, ELIZABETH, Portland.
QUINCANNON, LOUISE, 8, Portland.

The car was driven by Hunter, who was a brother of Robert V. Hunter, Socialist nominee for Governor in 1910. Miss Hunter was his sister, and the Quincannon girls were his nieces. Mrs. Reed was a neighbor, and Mrs. Auchur was her daughter.

They were on their way to this town to attend a Fourth of July celebration. Three were killed outright, and the others died at a hospital.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 4.—Five persons were killed and three others injured, one fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a special Pennsylvania train, loaded with flight "fans" on their way from Pittsburgh to Toledo here this morning.

The dead are:

HADDINGTON, The Rev. H. A., 38, Pittsburgh.
JONES, ALICE, 14, Cleveland.
OTT, RICHARD, 37, Cleveland.
FOSLESON, Mrs. A. R., 36, Cleveland.
MYERS, MARTIN, 55, Mansfield.

The automobile party were on their way to a Bible students' picnic when run down by the fast moving passenger train.

4 KILLED ON MOTOR CYCLES.

Riders of Two Machines Fatally Injured in Collisions.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 4.—Two persons were killed today when a motorcycle collided with an automobile on the State Road between Good Ground and East Quogue, near the Summer home of Charles F. Murphy. Miss Dora Harding, who was visiting her sister at Southampton, and Burton L. Powley of Southampton were the victims.

Miss Harding was instantly killed, and Powley died in the Southampton Hospital. The colored chauffeur of the automobile told Coroner Miles that the motorcycle was on the wrong side of the road.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Two men were killed here today when their motorcycle crashed into a Newark and Hackensack trolley car at the crossing at Williams Avenue and Hasbrouck Heights. The men were Lorenzo Fuccello of New York City, and Michael Alvino of Lodi, N. J.

W. E. Reeves, a marine from the navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., was seriously injured when he turned his motorcycle into the ditch at the West Shore Railroad track near Hackensack just as the gateman lowered the gates to allow an express train to pass. He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital with a fractured skull.

CELEBRATION IN SING SING.

Prisoners Have Special Dinner and Program of Sports.

OSSINING, July 4.—A chicken dinner served to the inmates of the Sing Sing death house yesterday as one of the features of the Fourth of July program in the prison. Gordon Fawcett Hamby, the bank robber and murderer, said he enjoyed Sing Sing's holiday celebration.

Joseph Cohen, "the man higher up" in the Barnett Baff murder conspiracy, and the other twenty-one inmates partook of the meal, and all the condemned heard the band concert in teh yard. When Hamby finished his dinner he lighted a cigarette and said that it was "the best spread I ever had." Louis Bieleau, civilian chef, also got up a roast chicken dinner for the 1,100 term prisoners. They had the freedom of the yard with two baseball games. Warden Edward V. Brophy also provided several reels of moving pictures, and had the Willard-Dempsey prizefight returns given when the bout was over.

NEGRO TROOPERS IN RIOT.

Tenth Cavalry Men Fire on Civilians at Bisbee, Ariz.

BISBEE, Ariz., July —Five persons were wounded in a fight here between soldiers of the Tenth United States Cavalry (negro) and civilians at midnight last night. The soldiers came here from Fort Hoachuca under command of Colonel George B. White for a parade today. The trouble is said to have started with a taunting remark to George Sullivan, military policeman for the Nineteenth United States Cavalry as he was passing a negro club.

Sullivan was attacked, his pistol taken from him by negro troopers, and police and civilians then joined in the fight. The negroes refused to disarm at the request of their officers, who then started out for a general disarming of all negroes, in the course of which nearly a hundred shots were exchanged. Fourteen of the negroes were arrested and turned over to the military authorities. The wounded were three negro troopers, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Hardwick, and a Mexican woman.

PLANS SCHOLARSHIPS HERE.

Alliance Americaine to Co-operate with Our Patriotic Societies.

PARIS, July 4.—The "Alliance Americaine," an association of descendants of Frenchmen who fought in the Revolutionary War, at its second annual meeting today decided to enter into close relations with similar American associations in the forty-eight States of the American Union and organize in Paris next winter a series of lectures to bring about development of the friendship of the two countries.

The proceeds of these lectures will be devoted to the foundation of travelling scholarships for young Frenchmen desiring to complete their general education in the United States.

The association elected the Duke de Broglie President, and Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, Baron de Contenson, Countess de Warren and Baron de Montesquiou, Vice Presidents.

Fourth a Panama Holiday Now.

PANAMA, July 4.—The Panama Assembly has made the Fourth of July a national holiday, and the republic is joining in today's Canal Zone Independence Day celebration. The schools of Panama yesterday, on the eve of the holiday, held exercises in celebration of the occasion, the program comprising songs and addresses of an appropriate nature.

Spanish Minister of Justice Out.

MADRID, July 4.—(Havas)—The Minister of Justice has resigned. The course which the discussion concerning the electoral policy of the Government is taking is said to be reason for his action.

PLAN STRIKE JULY 21 IN THREE COUNTRIES

Labor Unions in Britain, France, and Italy Propose a 24-Hour Shutdown.

MOVEMENT IS POLITICAL

Boycott of International Labor Conference in Washington Proposed by Italians.

PARIS, July 4.—The Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation announces that, after conferring with British and Italian "comrades," plans are being laid for an international labor manifestation on July 21, when there will be a complete stoppage of all work in France and Italy.

The objects of the demonstration, it is said, are "the cessation of armed intervention in Russia, the rapid demobilization of armies, the restoration of constitutional rights, full and absolute amnesty and, above all, a war on the increased cost of living by all possible means."

ROME, July 4.—The General Confederations of Labor will meet here tomorrow to arrange the proposed 24 hour general strike in Italy, in line with the plan announced by the International Labor Conference at Southport, England. The strike in Italy, as in France and England, will continue throughout Monday, July 21. The proclamation ordering it will be issued Sunday, July 20.

A proposed boycott of the labor conference at Washington (the International Labor Congress to be held in October) is among other questions to come before the meeting tomorrow.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, announced at the International Labor Conference at Southport, England, on June 21, that the proposed general labor demonstration would be directed in each of the three countries as either a political or industrial movement, according to the choice of each nation's labor leaders. The general plan, however, and the agreement to act simultaneously, was approved at the Southport meeting.

A. E. F. AS FRENCH SEE IT.

Book by Two Officers a Comprehensive Record of Our Part in War.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—Lieut. Col. Count de Chambrun and Captain Demarenches, French officers, have written what is said to be the first comprehensive work dealing authentically with the military effort of the United States in the war.

Count de Chambrun married a sister of Representative Nicholas Longworth. He served as military attache of the French Embassy in Washington and is a nephew of the Misses Riggs of Washington.

Both officers were members of General Pershing's staff during the period of American participation in the great conflict. Their opportunities for observation were the best. Their book has been adopted by the French Minister of Education as a textbook in French schools.

This book, which contains thirteen chapters, is entitled "The American Army in the European Conflict." It describes the organization of the American Expeditionary Force and gives an account of the participation of American troops from the time they first appeared at the front. The Service of Supply is not overlooked, and the work of American welfare organizations is covered. The operations of the 27th and 35th American Divisions with the British forces also are reviewed.

BELA KUN BALKS ENTENTE.

Withdraws Some Troops, but Sets Up Slovak Red Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 3.—In true Bolshevist manner Bela Kun dealt with the ultimatum of the Entente according to which his troops were to evacuate Czechoslovak territory.

Kun has withdrawn some troops, but to balk the Entente's intentions has established a Slovak Soviet republic in the evacuated territory, leaving a part of the Red Army to defend the new-fangled republic, with the result that a part of the Red Army continues fighting the Czechs under the banner of the Slovak republic while the bulk of the Red Army is taking up operations against the Rumanians.

The prestige of the Entente is considerably damaged by this move.

FARMING METHODS BETTER.

Rapid Progress in Organization for Combined Effort.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Rapid progress by farmers in organization for the marketing of products, the improvement of livestock breeds and the building up of the soil by the use of commercial fertilizers has been reported to the Railroad Administration by its agricultural representatives.

The reports indicate that more local shipping associations have been formed by farmers this year than ever before, the plan of the California fruit growers being followed to a considerable extent. Farmers are also reported to be paying particular attention to grading and standardizing products.

In many localities the small farmers have combined their resources for improving livestock by the purchase of community thoroughbred sires. They have also organized for the purchase of fertilizer by the car lot.

TURKS START FOR HOME.

Their Peace Mission Acts on the Advice of the Big Five.

VERSAILLES, July 4.—The members of the Turkish Mission started for home from the Ville Neuve-St Georges station at 8:40 o'clock tonight on the Lausanne Express.

The Council of the Great Powers last week sent a note to the Turkish delegation advising it that nothing would be gained by its longer stay in Paris, as the questions the Turks raised concerned international questions which could not be decided quickly.

Cars Overturned in Salvador Strike.

SAN SALVADOR, July 4.—Street railway service was suspended here today as a result of a strike of university students, growing out of differences between students and the railway company. Workmen and students from seminaries supported the strike. The streets were crowded and, in some instances, cars were overturned.

PERSHING AND 3,000 MEN MAY VISIT LONDON

Government Has Invited Them as Guests of the British Nation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—General Pershing, with about 3,000 representative American troops, says The Daily Chronicle, will probably accept the cordial invitation of the Government to visit London and be honored guests of the nation on July 17, 18, and 19.

It is hoped that they may be induced also to take part in the "Victory March," in which case they will receive a great welcome from the people of London.

It is probable, also, that General Pershing will be invited to luncheon with the King and will be entertained by the Government and the Army Council.

FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

Montclair Battalion Will Be Reorganized in Two Classes.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—Formal reorganization of the Montclair Battalion will be effected at a meeting to be held here next Thursday night. The new organization will also be known as the Montclair Battalion. The general purposes are to perpetuate the name and spirit of the old Montclair Battalion, to co-operate with the authorities in case of disturbance or emergency, and to assist and encourage interest in military training and small arm proficiency.

The organization will consist of two classes, one being strictly military, and the other a semi-military organization. The first class will attend weekly drills from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, and from Jan. 15 to May 30. These companies must answer calls from the proper authorities in case of emergency.

The second class will be organized as a company for convenience only. The members will not be required to attend regular drills, but may do so at their option. However, they will be expected to attend one meeting of drill per month. Members may be transferred from the second class to the first class at any time upon notification.

CHAUFFEUR TAKES APPEAL.

Court Will Review Case of Alleged Reckless Driving.

The first appeal granted by the criminal courts for the review of the evidence in a case where a jail sentence for reckless driving was given by a Magistrate, was announced at the Traffic Court yesterday. Julius Bregman, attorney for David Greenberg, a chauffeur, of 1,412 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, notified Magistrate House that Judge Wadhams in General Sessions had permitted Greenberg to appeal from a sentence of five days in the City Prison. Magistrate House had found Greenberg guilty of reckless driving on the complaint of Dr. Eugene A. Dupin of 665 West 144th Street, visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. Judge Wadhams admitted Greenberg to bail of $250 pending the appeal.

CONFESSES SLAYING AT 83.

Henry Seipel, Civil War Veteran, Admits Killing Son-in-Law.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 4.—The police announced tonight that Henry Seipel, 83 years old, a veteran of the civil war, had confessed that he killed Alfred Raymond, his son-in-law, on Thursday, by benting him with an axe. He was held without bail.

Seipel, who had been under observation by the police, was arrested after the discovery of an axe hidden beneath the back steps of the Raymond house. He gave no explanation for his act.

Raymond's body was discovered by his wife, lying upon a couch, with wounds in the head.

POILUS OUT BY OCT. 30.

All French Reservists Will Be Demobilized by That Date.

PARIS, July 4.—The Under Secretary of State for Demobilization replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today, said that demobilization of all reservists in the army would be completed by Oct. 30. Socialists and Republican Socialists demanded that the reservists be sent home a month earlier.

The Chamber then approved the Government's plan by a vote of 274 to 218.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDING.

Pacific Coast Operators May Accept Agreement Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Intimation that an agreement whereby the striking telephone workers of the Pacific Coast may return to work will be reached soon was contained in a telegram from J. P. Noonan, international President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, received by L. C. Grasser, international Vice President, today.

Noonan telegraphed he had a conference with Charles P. Koons, Assistant Postmaster General, who declared a satisfactory agreement was possible by Monday. Noonan asked Grasser for a complete statement of the strikers' demands.

Firecracker Causes Her Death.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 4.—Her clothes set afire by an exploding firecracker, Mabel Gavin of 2,022 Jackson Street was so terribly burned this afternoon that her death followed within a few hours. It was the second July 4 fatality here, a man having been killed by dynamite last night.

ARMY SOCIAL WORK WAS ON BROAD LINES

Government Provided Entertainment by Wholesale for Soldiers Awaiting Return to Homes.

MANY SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

Athletic Activities Promoted and Thousands of Contests Held, with Equipment and Grounds Furnished.

A special chapter in the history of the war will tell of the welfare work done for the men while they were waiting, more or less impatiently, after the armistice was signed, to be sent back to their homes.

The signing of the armistice released 2,000,000 American soldiers, and with their release came the problem of caring for their physical and moral well-being until they could be sent back to America. Out of this need grew the great program of welfare work. The welfare work was under the direct command of General Pershing. Graumont and Tours were made the controlling points from which officers directed the various bureaus.

To enable the welfare program to attain the maximum efficiency four bureaus were created, each bureau to specialize in its own particular branch of endeavor. These bureaus were the Entertainment Bureau, the Educational Bureau, the Athletic Bureau, and the Leave Area Bureau.

Daily programs of theatrical entertainments were provided at nearly 500 theatres and huts located everywhere in the A. E. F. Thousands of soldiers were trained as stage entertainers, hundreds of show companies were organized, and the whole army was kept constantly entertained with clean, wholesome fun.

Arrangements were made for American soldiers to enter universities in France and England; one big university was organized and equipped solely for the benefit of members of the A. E. F.; shop schools were established at seven towns and cities where soldiers were taught trades, agricultural schools were established to teach men scientific farming, and divisional and post schools were organized throughout the army, offering a large number of courses. Also many soldiers received instructions in business and vocational subjects. Approximately 200,000 soldiers took advantage of the army's educational work and received free instruction.

Athletic activities were promoted throughout the army, every man being encouraged to take up some sport. Thousands of contests were held. Athletic equipment was distributed and grounds furnished. The American soldiers took up sports with keen zest and the territory covered by the A. E. F. became a big playground. Athletics were also made a part of the training program and controlled by the training authorities.

Seventeen of the most beautiful of the famous pleasure resorts of France were thrown open to the soldiers as leave areas. At these resorts hotel accommodations were contracted for by the army, and soldiers were sent to these hotels for seven-day stays at no expense to themselves. Transportation was obtained to take permissionaires from all parts of France and from the occupied zone of Germany, also at no expense. At each leave area the army and the welfare organizations co-operating with the army provided entertainment and amusement for the men. Approximately 500,000 soldiers were the guests of the American Government at the most luxurious playgrounds of France. These leave areas were located in Brittany, on the Riviera, in the Pyrenees and in the Alps. In addition to leaves, giving soldiers visits to leave areas at no expense, the men also received leaves of different classes, permitting them to visit many points in France, the British Isles, Belgium, and Italy. The leave areas operations were made a function of the Services of Supply, although providing recreation for the entire A. E. F.

The welfare work of the American Expeditionary Force was a distinct departure from previously accepted methods of caring for soldiers. The work was practical and was conducted on a big scale.

RUSHES SUPPLIES TO ITALY.

Paris Red Cross Sends Nine Carloads for Earthquake Sufferers.

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PARIS, July 3.—The American Red Cross in Paris is rushing aid to the earthquake zone in Italy with all possible speed. In response to urgent telegrams received from Florence this morning, Mrs. M. S. Douglas left Paris this afternoon with nine carloads of supplies. Among them were three carloads of American steel barracks, one carload of tents, three carloads of clothing, and two carloads of food.

The cars bear huge signs: "Rush for the Earthquake Sufferers in Tuscany."

They will be followed immediately by others, as the need of housing is great. All the Red Cross personnel in Italy is being rushed into the Mugello Valley. Other workers from Paris are going forward at once.

Brazil to Repatriate Germans.

RIO JANEIRO, July 3.—The Government has decided to repatriate German sailors taken from interned German vessels. The men will be returned to Germany on steamers of a Brazilian line. Austrian representatives have asked the Government for information as to the conditions under which Austrian subjects may come to Brazil.

WEDS, IS JAILED, REWEDS.

American Who Eloped with Fiancee Has Exciting Time in Britain.

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LONDON, July 4.—From altar to prison and back to the altar again has been the exciting experience of Lieutenant Raymond Lee Miles of Little Rock, Ark., who went through his second marriage ceremony in Edinburgh yesterday with a girl from Gloucester with whom he had eloped.

They ran away together last month and, believing that Edinburgh was a good place to go for a rush marriage, they arrived there only to find that residence of twenty-one days in Scotland was necessary before the ceremony could be performed.

The lieutenant and his fiancee were naturally considerably perplexed as to what to do but knowing any one in Edinburg and the prospect N. S. Miles was somewhat embarrassed as well. Then Lieutenant Miles conceived the brilliant idea of bribing two hotel porters to swear they had been living in Scotland twenty-one days and the first marriage was performed.

The Lieutenant and Mrs. Miles prepared to return to America and even got as far as a steamer, but in the meantime the matter of the bribery had been discovered and officers of the law arrested Miles and his wife on the boat and took the husband back to Edinburgh, where he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The marriage was declared null and void.

BBut the friends of the two got busy, and even the Tory London paper, The Globe, printed a stinging leader, declaring that the action of the Dinburgh authorities was insulting and a blot on the fair peace of Anglo-American relations.

The lawyer who defended Lieutenant Hines during the trial petitioned the Secretary for Scotland for a pardon, declaring that after eloping with his fiancee, Lieutenant Miles committed a technical offense in order to save her honor.

Mr. Secretary for Scotland consented to a proper legal marriage ceremony being performed. After the wedding the Governor of the prison appeared to announce that the said Mr. Secretary had ordered Lieutenant Hines released, whereupon there were great manifestations of joy by the wedding party.

Grip Epidemic in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 3.—A serious epidemic of Spanish influenza has broken out here. This disease is taking a dangerous form and there are more than 800 cases in the local hospitals.

EXPLAINS FAILURE TO DEFEND BRIEY

Joffre Says It Would Have Been Impossible to Save French Iron Region.

HAD TO DELAY HIS STROKE

Even Defense of Belgium Was Subordinated to Plan to Fight with Full Army Strength.

PARIS, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Marshal Joffre appeared before the Chamber of Deputies Committee of Investigation of the Metal Industries During the War today, and replied to criticisms made before the committee by certain Generals of the failure to defend the Briey iron-mining district and the failure to provide for an attack by the Germans through Belgium.

The Briey Basin, the Marshal said, was not included in the covering positions because it was impossible to prevent the Germans from taking it. The plans of the General Staff were made to follow every step of the invasion, with the end in view of not engaging in battle until it could do so with a totality of forces, which at the beginning were 2,300,000 bayonets.

British military aid was provided for, Marshal Joffre told the Commission, in a secret military agreement. He said he had counted upon six English divisions.

Referring to the defeat at Charleroi, the Marshal declared that it was the most terrible day of his existence. Generals who were his best friends were broken because they were not equal to their task, in consequence of which certain units fell back in disorder.

Marshal Joffre explained that Lille was abandoned because it could not be defended.

PENA HOME IS LOOTED.

Ex-Ambassador Loses $9,000 in Jewelry—Butler Is Held.

Jewelry valued at approximately $9,000 was stolen on Thursday from the home of Santiago Perez-Pena, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, living at 1,416 Cedar Avenue, Arverne, L. I. The jewelry belonged to Mme. Perez-Pena.

Detectives of the Far Rockaway Precinct arrested George Brown, a butler, of Arverne. Brown, according to the police, had several pieces of jewelry valued at $1,500 and about $1,000 in cash on his person. He applied at the Perez-Pena home for a job as butler, and admitted that he was at the house in answer to an advertisement, but denied that he had taken the jewelry. He was taken to the Long Island City Jail, charged with grand larceny, and will be arraigned at Far Rockaway today.

Mayo Entertained by Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 4.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo was the guest of Burlington, his native city, today, with Mrs. Mayo. He reviewed a parade of returned soldiers and assisted in the dedication of a tablet erected to the memory of Burlington men in the world war.

AID IN SHIRTMAKERS' STRIKE

Leaders Tell of Support from Other Unions.

Labor unions with a membership of more than 100,000 in this city yesterday promised support to the 15,000 girl strikers of the shirtmaking industry. The joint board of the Men's Clothing Workers, representing about 60,000 members, who recently won their demand for a forty-four-hour week, announced support of the strike.

S. Cutler, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, predicted yesterday that several employers would grant the union demands after July 4, because of the demand for shirts. All the strikers, he said, were confident that they would win the forty-four-hour week and wage increase without a long fight.

Mass picketing demonstrations will be held tomorrow morning near all factories in which strikebreakers are working. According to Cutler, complaints have been received at the International office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from girls who say they have been annoyed by policemen and gangsters. Concerts and lectures will be provided hereafter at the strikers' meetings.



Don't try to hide your face when people look at you

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PARIS CELEBRATES FOURTH AS HER OWN

Public Offices and Schools Are Closed for Great Demonstration for America.

OUR TROOPS IN PARADE

French Announce Intention to Raise a Memorial to America's Dead in France.

PARIS, July 4.—Leaden skies dimmed the color, but not the enthusiasm of Independence Day in Paris, which was celebrated today as never before in history. Indeed, with all the French public offices and schools closed for the day, there was every sign that the French people had cheerfully adopted the "Glorious Fourth" as an extra holiday of their own.

The celebration started as early as 9 o'clock this morning, when the vast space of the Place de la Concorde was packed with people to watch the parade and review of French and American picked troops, marines, and bluejackets. Thousands of the uniformed Americans, brought from the various centres in motor trucks to the Esplanade des Invalides, came marching across the Alexander III. Bridge into the Place de la Concorde, which was elaborately decorated. Each city represented there by a statue had sent flowers to deck its memorial.

Headed by an American band, French and American troops, led by General Pâtat, Commander of Paris, marched past President Poincaré and the chief French and American officials. General Pershing stood at the right of Marshal Foch, with Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., at his left. As the columns swung by the crowds cheered the marching men.

The decorations for the celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty were in place, and these were reinforced for today's occasion by thousands of American flags. A solemn note was given the brilliancy of the scene by the appearance of the old standards of French regiments which fought with the American forces in the War of Independence. These were brought from the Hôtel des Invalides and were assembled, with a guard of honor, at the entrance of the Champs Elysées.

Wallace at Lafayette's Tomb.

After the military review Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and a distinguished company proceeded to the Picpus Cemetery, where Mr. Wallace laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. It was here that Captain André Tardieu, who was Chairman of the committee in charge, announced that on Memorial Day next year a memorial executed by Bartholomé, the sculptor, would be unveiled in honor of American soldiers who died on the battlefields of France.

Speaking at the tomb, Ambassador Wallace said:

"I stand here today, where so many Americans have stood before me, and in reverence and devotion place a wreath upon the grave of Lafayette. The act itself is simple, but I could do nothing more perfectly representative of American sentiments. It is as if my country stretched her hand across the sea and set a loving tribute before the shrine of our best friend. It is most fitting that we should come to France and seek out the resting place of Lafayette. Of all great Frenchmen he is best known to us, better known in America, indeed, than he is in France. He is but one of your heroes. To us he is the knight in shining armor who came in the hour of darkness to help us in our need. No child is born among us but learns to link his name with Washington's, and in manhood he reveres the hero of his youth.

"When our armies came across the ocean to defend the liberty that France herself had won they but sought to repay a sacred debt, yet the debt remains a joyful burden and a bond of union for all time between two great peoples. Those who are blessed with liberty best deserve it when they share it with their brothers, for what they give returns again to increase a common store.

"As we now greet a world at peace we note that the cornerstone of the freedom which has come to Europe is the example which was set in America long years ago. It is the new evangel, and, as Lafayette beheld it then, so now we raise it where all mankind may see."

"American Events" at the Races.

Meanwhile a great throng had been crowding into St. Lazare station to take trains for Maisons Laffite for the day's racing. At the course the Société Sportive received General Pershing and Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander of the American naval forces in European waters. Six special events were run, being the "St. Mihiel," "Lafayette," "Independence Day," "Bois de Belleau," "George Washington," and "Benjamin Franklin." It was the first meeting to be attended by a military band, which played in the paddock, to which American officers were admitted free. Noncommissioned officers and men had free access to the lawn at the racecourse.

In the afternoon virtually the entire American colony met at a reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Wallace at their home in Avenue d'Eylau, where the traditional American hospitality was extended.

Souvenir Presented to Pershing.

Late in the afternoon there was a scene of great Franco-American fraternizing at the Hôtel de Ville in honor of General Pershing, Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, and their staffs. There were music and patriotic speeches, and Premier Clemenceau presented to General Pershing a souvenir symbolizing France's gratitude to West Point, where the souvenir will eventually find a place.

The day was appropriately wound up with a series of banquets, the principal one of which was at the famous Pré-Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, presided, and General Pershing, Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Rear Admiral Knapp were the guests of honor. President Poincaré was represented by General Penelon.

A round of gayety was provided for American soldiers and sailors, who found open house at the Y. M. C. A. and other social centres, where there was plenty of dancing and refreshments. The rejoicings lasted well into the night, and the boulevards presented the animated scenes of the evenings of the signing of the armistice and the Peace Treaty.

A gala performance of "Faust" at the Opéra, with Marshal Foch and General Pershing as the specially honored guests, concluded the notable joint French and American celebration of the Fourth.

There was even a real Wild West parade down the Champs Elysées and through the Place de la Concorde, given by an American circus showing in Paris. The cowboys, cowgirls, and Indians, riding gaily through the Place de la Concorde to the music of a Wild West band, proved a greater attraction to the French than the brilliant military spectacle.

Dinner to American Officers.

Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, presided at a dinner in honor of General Pershing, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, and fifty American Generals and field officers last evening. Marshals Foch and Pétain and Generals Dubail, Weigand, and Berthelot were also guests.

General Pershing, speaking to a toast, told of the heroism of French soldiers and of the comradeship of France and America that had grown out of the war. General Pershing said:

"M. le Ministre: It is with a feeling of profound emotion that we Americans meet with you on the eve of our national holiday. France has always appealed very strongly to the imagination of Americans. The history of France is replete with the records of brave deeds of her gallant men and the devotion of her noble women on this battleground.

"Generations of Frenchmen have fought for their homes and firesides against successive waves of oppression, and in the crucible of fire there has been molded the sturdy French race of our day. It has remained for us to see the culmination of this uniform development of a free people.

"In the conflict now happily ended the courage and bravery of your splendid poilus have given the world new evidence of your stability. The annals of war recount no greater heroism than that of the French soldier at Verdun. His determination has been a fine example to his American comrades, who are proud to have been associated with him in striking the final blow for liberty and humanity.

"Through these associations the comradeship of the two nations has been firmly cemented. The soul of France and the soul of America are welded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

General Pershing received congratulatory messages from several cities of France in honor of America's Independence Day. The Mayor of Bordeaux telegraphed:

"Bordeaux, which last year saluted with enthusiastic applause the Star Spangled Banner, acclaims it once more on this new anniversary, which commemorates the victory of General Pershing and his gallant army."

BRILLIANT MARCH PAST OF OUR TROOPS IN PARIS

They Parade with the Poilus and Win Enthusiastic French Appreciation.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Franco-American review at the Place de la Concorde today was a real military festival. Members of the general public, unless accompanying soldiers, were restricted to the fringe of the Square and the terrace of the Tuileries Gardens.

Save for the little group of black-coated statesmen and diplomats around Foch, Pershing, Clemenceau, and Poincaré on the reviewing stand, and the group of distinguished visitors at the foot of the central obelisk opposite them, the Square presented the picture of a sea of khaki and horizon blue. Flags were waving everywhere, and the statues representing French cities that surround the Square were gay, each with its own arms worked in colored immortelles. The figures of Lille and Strasbourg, at the Rue de Rivoli exit, by which the troops passed, were wreathed from crown to pedestal with laurels to celebrate their victorious deliverance.

At, 9:05 exactly the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by those of the "Marseillaise," heralded the arrival of troops. The Americans led the way. They had formed in the Place des Invalides, across the river, under the shadow of Napoleon's tomb, crossed by the Alexander III. Bridge, with its shining gilt edges, and entered the Place de la Concorde by the river boulevard just opposite the Chamber of Deputies.

The function was called a review, but a march past would have been a fitter title, for the troops did not halt. When they reached the reviewing stand, situated in front of the German tanks captured in last year's great advance, there was a curt order, "Eyes right!" and the officers raised their hands to the salute. Then they passed on across the square and returned to march down the Rue de Rivoli through cheering crowds.

"What magnificent troops!" sighed an aged Colonel beside me. "If we had had them in 1870 this war would never have been fought."

The Americans had the true veterans' swing. There was less snap in their step than in the case of the poilus, but they gave the impression of invincible strength and solidity.

"I have never seen such efficient looking troops," said the Colonel. "Those picked Russians who marched through Paris on the Fourteenth of July in 1916 were as big and strong, but they looked clumsy. These Americans have weight and strength, but they are suppler and smarter."

The little body of sailors that followed the khaki line received a tremendous ovation. Then came the French, headed by the flags of the twenty-eight regiments that fought in the Revolutionary War. So tattered were some of them that they were mere wisps of faded silk attached to a flagpole, but the crowd cheered them to the echo and the soldiers stood at attention as the emblems of many a glorious field were borne proudly past.

The regiments that followed are now known only by numbers, but the French newspapers point out that many names that they used to bear—Deuxponts, Laharre, and the like—are an evocation for Americans to remember France's ancient right to territory which she now only holds on sufferance.

By 9:25 the march past ended, and the crowd surged into the Place de la Concorde to surround the automobile of Premier Clemenceau, who was bound, with other chiefs, for the ceremony at Lafayette's tomb in Picpus Cemetery. So dense was the cheering throng that the car was forced to halt for several moments, and the people of Paris refused to let their idol pass until he leaned out the window and waved and smiled his thanks to them.

The Place de la Concorde, with its triumphal frame of laurel-wreathed statues and rows of German cannon, each hidden beneath a group of soldiers and other spectators, formed a striking contrast with the scenes of the Fourth of July last year and the year before. July 4, 1917, witnessed the first march in public of American and French troops side by side; but the former were a mere handful, and the sight of them was only just enough to counteract in French hearts the gloom that had resulted from the disastrous offensive of April and subsequent troubles in the army and the civil population. Then the Americans' presence was but a promise for the future. Last year they had already won their spurs on the bloody slopes of Belleau, but Paris still shrank under the menace of the final German drive, and shells from German cannon fell daily in her streets.

Today the American troops stood for glorious fulfilment. They represented the mighty host of millions that had broken Germany's strength in one of the bitterest and swiftest campaigns in history.

And on America's Independence Day France cheered them tirelessly for that victory. Every one, it seemed, in the crowd wore a tiny favor of the crossed Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes. Hawkers whose boards had been a mass of color at 8:30 were looking ruefully at their exhausted stocks long before the review ended.

As usual, the toysellers did a great business with the latest novelties. One of the most successful was called "Boche-in-the-Soup." It represented the bust of a German soldier in a khaki-painted "marmite." At the pulling of a string the German's body rose and the arms made the famous "Kamerad" gesture of surrender, while the vendor played a triumphant "Toot! Toot!" on the little trumpet which formed the handle of the saucepan.

WALLACE LAUDS PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Ambassador Says That It Alone Can Lead to Real Brotherhood of Man.

LEAGUE AS PEOPLES' HOPE

Pershing Says It Is for Us to See Conditions of Peace Are Fully Performed.

PARIS, July 4.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, speaking at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce today, said:

"In the long years of our national history we have had few more glorious birthdays than this. In 1776 we set an example to the world; in 1919 we rejoice we have helped the world to follow it.

"Coming to France as an American, I came among friends; in remaining here as American Ambassador, I but take up a task which that friendship will make easy. While President Wilson honored us with his presence, I could speak for our homeland in but a secondary sense. Mr. Wilson spoke for America to all mankind and made his meaning clear. It was only when he returned to Washington that I became the interpreter of his policy in Paris.

"And let me say at once that I believe in that policy, heart and soul, precisely as I believe in the great man who first conceived and published it to the world. It is, in a word, the only policy that can lead to a real brotherhood of man—a doctrine which it is not necessary to preach to France or to Frenchmen anywhere. They learned it, as we did, over a century ago and when the time came both nations became militant supporters of it. It was this spirit which won the great war and it is only this spirit which can now establish a peace of justice among nations.

Real League of Peoples.

"When we speak of the League of Nations we mean the league of peoples, and it is only by a league of peoples (the very brotherhood at which we have aimed) that such a peace of justice can be maintained. The understanding between France and America has been one of peoples, and today, as in the past, the American people stand as friends to the French people, feeling with them in their problems and difficulties and desiring to help them as people to people.

"History will have much to say of Woodrow Wilson—the philosopher, the statesman, and the idealist—and we who love him may confidently wait for the verdict. But just now we are chiefly concerned with Wilson the peacemaker, for what he has dine in that respect has been plainly in our sight. We have seen him lead his countrymen into war against a giant autocracy. We have seen him rear aloft the banner of democracy and with trumpet voice make clear its meaning. We have seen him when the powers of evil against which he fought seemed near accomplishing their design, but whether in joy or sadness, in triumph or seeming defeat, we have not seen him falter or despair as he worked without ceasing for the victory which he knew must come at last.

"Peace is here. Those who made it and imposed it upon the enemy know the limitations of human knowledge and do not expect perfection in any human act, but we hope it is a peace of justice. If I could define the inmost thought of the man who came to Europe to speak for America and has seen in the League of Nations the attainment of a great hope for the peoples, it would, I am sure, be this: The God who in the fullness of His wisdom and in His own good time has at last brought the nations together will not let them fall asunder."

General Pershing was another speaker.

"It is for us," said the American Commander in Chief," to see that the conditions of the Peace Treaty are fully performed and that those who were responsible for the war pay the full penalty. Let none doubt that it is our fixed purpose to see the terms of the treaty completely fulfilled."

Pershing Tells of Our Duty.

General Pershing also spoke, saying:

"Few Americans can more fully and completely understand the significance of this Independence Day than those who have lived in France, and who have sympathized and suffered with her people. Few can know better her sacrifices and the significance of her devotion to the cause of civilization. None can know better the problems which confronted the American Army.

"You have lived close to the battle lines. You have passed through the dark period of 1918, when you counted the days until American efforts should develop. You have seen the tide of battle turn and have followed the successes of our troops through the final victory.

"You will recall our beginning with the 1st Division at Cantigny. Then, when in greater numbers, our forces carried forward the brunt of the Marne-Somme offensive which gave the Allies the initiative. Later, when they fought beside the Allies in Champagne, and again when they were united as the First Army in the battle of St. Mihiel, and, finally their supreme effort in the Meuse-Argonne, where the decisive blow of the war was struck.

"Great have been the victories of war, but we must now engage for the victories of peace. Conditions confront us Americans that demand our best efforts and our best abilities. Important financial questions are to be met, disturbances in our industrial life are to be equitably adjusted, and the lessons of the war are to be taken seriously that we may not again neglect preparedness.

"At the outset it is for us to see that the conditions of peace are faithfully performed, and those who were responsible for the war pay the full penalty. Let no one doubt that it is our fixed purpose to see that the terms of the treaty are completely fulfilled.

"This war has brought about among the Allies a common understanding and a realization of community of interest that will make for peace, without which agreements are futile. It is especially important that Americans resident in France should cherish and perpetuate, as our representatives, a spirit of friendly relations necessary to a continuance of complete accord between our two peoples.

"This meeting recalls vividly to mind a similar gathering two years ago when our heavy task lay before us. We were then face to face with a situation that demanded the best that was in us. True to our traditions, we have met it courageously and fearlessly, and we shall meet the problems that now confront us with the same resolution and confidence and the same devotion to our ideals with which we undertook and carried through our part in the war."

Great Ovation to Foch.

A tremendous ovation given to Marshal Foch and his response to persistent demands for a speech was one of the most pleasant features of the celebration. Marshal Foch was seated beside General Pershing. The address of the latter was supposed to conclude the program, but the 400 diners, including all the prominent members of the American colony, the British Ambassador, and nearly all the South American diplomats in Paris, rose and insistently demanded a speech from Marshal Foch.

The Marshal spoke of the hearty cooperation of the French and American troops and the common ideals of the two peoples, and proposed a toast to "the victorious American armies," which he drank after touching glasses with General Pershing. The applause continued for many minutes, and the diners refused to leave the hall until the two Generals had departed.

GREAT PEACE PAGEANT HELD IN WASHINGTON

At Night Huge Chorus on Steps of Capitol Sings Patriotic Songs.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Return of world peace was the dominating spirit of Washington's celebration of Independence Day. Pageantry in which the calls of industry and other civilian occupations to returning soldiers and sailors were displayed, and a parade in which all of the nations arrayed against Germany and Austria were represented were the features of the observance.

Seven pageants, showing the calls of art, of the land, of commerce, business and professions, of the children, of labor, of liberty, and to world service were given late in the day on the lawns of department and other public buildings. These pantomimes were merged into a great pageant entitled the "Offering of Peace," which showed the peoples of the world, having passed through the horrors of war, returning with courage and expectation to the pursuits of peace.

Embassies and legations of all the allied and associated Governments had floats in the parade, which moved down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol. The newly formed nations of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, and of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were represented for the first time in a parade held in the national capital. The South American republics especially were prominent in the procession.

Members of the Cabinet, other high Government officials, and an immense throng of citizens tonight heard a chorus of several thousand voices sing national and patriotic songs to the accompaniment of the United States Marine Band from the steps of the Capitol.

Fireworks on the Washington Monument grounds closed the day's celebration which was held under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

Early in the day Secretary Baker and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, acting for Secretary Daniels, presented service medals on behalf of the District of Columbia to residents of the District, who served with the colors during the war. Besides soldiers, sailors, and marines, those receiving the medals included a battalion of yeowomen and a battalion of "marinettes."

Presentation of the medals was followed by the administration of the oath of service and citizenship to fifty-one young men and fifty-one young women, representing the States of the Union and the three Territories. The oath, administration of which Secretary of the Interior Lane desires to make in the future a nationwide feature of the celebration of Independence Day, was as follows:

"I enter into American citizenship with this pledge made before my fellow citizens: That the rights and powers given me by this country shall be used that the people of America shall the more perfectly enjoy the benefits of free institutions and increasingly present to the world the strength and security which comes from a high regard for the right of others."

ASSERTS WE SAVED EUROPE.

Dr. Martinez Says America's Greatest Service Was in Ideals.

BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—The United States was termed "the godmother at the christening of the Argentine Republic" here today by Dr. Alberto Martinez, Director of Statistics, in the principal address of the Fourth of July celebration. Dr. Martinez spoke on "The United States as a World Power." The demonstration was organized by a group of Argentinians.

The influence of the United States on the Argentine Republic's history was traced by Dr. Martinez from the signing the American Declaration of Independence until American recognition of Argentine independence. This recognition, he said, constituted "a relationship consolidated by the historic Monroe Doctrine."

"We owe our best gratitude to the United States, because that country saved Europe," Dr. Martinez said. "Without detracting from the credit to Belgium, France and Great Britain, we must admit that if it had not been for the United States' troops, money and food the war would not yet be concluded, the Central Powers never would have surrendered unconditionally, and the day of victory would still be far distant.

"America saved Europe, but America's greatest deed is not in having lifted the yoke of militarism, but in having sown ideals of peace, justice and equality in the League of Nations, which assures happiness and welfare to all humanity.

"I pass over the military and financial war achievements of the United States because they are well known here and I take up the United States' international politics."

Dr. Martinez voiced his approval of the American expansion policy, which he described as commercial and not political. He defended the Monroe Doctrine, and compared American recognition of Cuban independence, under the doctrine, to the action of Germany under similar circumstances. The United States, he said, was "the only country in a position to save us from the economic disasters of the war and provide us with much needed necessities."

POINTS TO PERILS IN PEACE.

Daniels Urges United Effort in Facing After-War Problems.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 4.—Secretary Daniels, speaking at an Independence Day celebration here today, declared a nation could no more withdraw into its shell and permit the fires of Bolshevism or anarchy to destroy the world than a man could think of his own safety as he heard the cries of children in a burning building across the street.

"We entered this war highly resolved," he said, "not to cease until we not only had won victory, but until we truly made this a war against war."

The nation realized, Mr. Daniels said, that the challenge of peace was as imperative as was the challenge of war.

"We met the latter," he added, "as if the nation had only one mind. We shall meet the perils of peace with equal confidence and equal courage."

In this hour of triumph, the Secretary said, "our minds are still exulting over the dazzling position we have leaped to almost overnight as leaders of the world and the acknowledged counselor of the ancient Governments of the Old World. There were sobering responsibilities which went with the new position, he added, and no better time to consider them.

"If we would still lead to new and great victories," Mr. Daniels declared, "if we would still strike at the forefront of the world's great march, if we would still be the wise and right counselor of nations, we must go forward, not like some monstrous von Hindenburg, armed to the teeth, crushing remorselessly friend and foe alike beneath his feet, but more, and I say it in all reverence, as Christ Himself went forward, strong but not glorying in our strength, merciful to the weak, just to the unfortunate, but relentless toward all evil.

"Let us learn from the awful lesson of this war the irresistible advantage of united effort. Let us learn by analysis why we won in war and how to win in peace."

Brazilian Tribute to July 4.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4.—The Commercial Association held a session today in honor of the anniversary of American independence. An agreement with the American Chamber of Commerce to submit all commercial differences between the two countries to arbitration was signed at the meeting.

M'ADOO SAYS WORLD DEPENDS ON LEAGUE

Asserts That Reservations Now Would Prolong War and Undo All That Has Been Done.

WANTS VICTORY ORGANIZED

Urges That Covenant Be Ratified First and Amended Later, If Found Necessary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—Upholding the League of Nations covenant in the Peace Treaty, William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, in an address at the Methodist centenary celebration here today, declared that "we are now facing the most critical situation in which the world has ever found itself—the disposition of our victory."

In making this statement Mr. McAdoo asked: "Shall we dispose of it as narrow and heartless politicians would have us do, so that human slaughter through war must still be the arbiter of the destiny of nations, or shall we so dispose of it that the glorious goal for which humanity has striven through thousands of years of unspeakable misery, torture, and sacrifice shall be realized, the consolidation and organization of our victory so that judicial progress shall be substituted for the legalized murder of war in the settlement of international disputes, and the peace of the world secured through the co-operative effort of the great nations of the world?"

"We must not permit any man or set of men," he said, "to destroy the League of Nations; we must not permit any man or set of men to put the peace of the world again in peril. The issue is so momentous that the very future of civilization is at stake and humanity from every stricken quarter of the suffering world cries out in agony to Christianity to save it. We are face to face with prodigious events when blind men must not be permitted to lead."

The opposition to the League of Nations, Mr. McAdoo said, is analogous to that against the Federal Constitution when it was in the making and up for ratification by the States. "They denounce the League of Nations just as the opponents of the Federal Constitution denounced it, as the most dastardly attempt ever made against liberties of free people."

Represents Allies' Principles.

"The terms of the treaty," he said, "are of course, unsatisfactory to Germany. Of course, they are not entirely satisfactory to each and every one of the nations signatory thereto. Such a treaty, of necessity, is the result of compromises and is as near an approach as possible to the principles and ideals of those who framed it. Germany may regard the terms as harsh, but of one thing the world is certain: that unless the consequences of a breach of world peace by any nation are made so serious and formidable that they will exhaust every conceivable means for the settlement of disputes before resorting to war, the peace of the world cannot be secured in the future.

"By providing in the treaty with Germany for the trial of the Kaiser and the military leaders who, with him, precipitated the most murderous war of all history, we have established the great principle of personal guilt of a monarch who misuses his power and brings suffering upon humanity. We have served notice upon the responsible rulers of the world that they cannot make unprovoked war without standing trial at the bar of an international court and expiating their crime if found guilty. The trial of the Kaiser is not for vengeance; it is for justice."

Regarding the elimination of Article X. from the covenant, as urged by former Senator Root and others, Mr. McAdoo said:

"To eliminate this guarantee is to extract the red corpuscles from the blood of the League of Nations and to render it a weak and anaemic institution, incapable of fulfilling the purpose of its creation."

Most of the objections to the covenant, he said, are based upon misconceptions or misinterpretations of its provisions, or upon exaggerated and unfounded fears as to its operations.

"No amendment of the League of Nations, no reservations in the ratification of the League by the Senate of the United States can be effected without imminent peril to the future of the world and without prolonging the state of war. We cannot risk the undoing of all that has been accomplished by forcing another peace conference at Paris. Let us ratify the League of Nations covenant first and then amend it afterward, if necessary. This is the safest plan."

At the conclusion of his address the crowd indorsed a resolution proclaiming themselves in favor of the League.

Centenary officials estimated that more than 110,000 persons entered the exposition grounds during the day, crowding the eight buildings beyond capacity.

The officials tonight pointed to the fact that today's attendance at the exposition nearly tripled the number who witnessed the Willard-Dempsey prize fight at Toledo.

Tonight an impressive religious pageant procession, composed of 10,000 representatives from thirty-eight nations, was held.

400 MARCH AT OYSTER BAY.

Col. Roosevelt's Pride in Village Boys Recalled by Coudert.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.—More than 400 soldiers and sailors were welcomed home here today. Led by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the veterans marched through the streets and took part in exercises at which medals of appreciation were pinned on the fighters' breasts.

Mortimer L. Schiff was Chairman during the presentation, and introduced Frederic R. Coudert, who, in addressing the army and navy boys, spoke of their going away to war and of how proud the late Colonel Roosevelt had been of the showing made by enlisted men from his home town.

"The reason we are glad to see you back is because you went," said Mr. Coudert. "Honor, patriotism and national decency dictated that you should go.

"Since our last gathering in this village our great, inspiring leader has passed away. He has gone when this country could ill spare him. He, however, will always live in the minds of all true Americans. It was his voice that roused the world.

"This struggle which this country has gone through was for what the Declaration of Independence stands for, not alone for independence of America, but for the independence of the world."

Lieutenant-Col. Roosevelt replied for the soldiers, saying that the war had made all 100 per cent. Americans, and that now the men had a keener desire to do everything for their country.

The medals were pinned on the young veterans by the girls of the village, who were assisted by Mrs. Richard Derby, wife of Colonel Derby, and by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Afterward the paraders marched to the estate of J. C. Moore, where dinner was served on the lawn.

Eight young men bearing the name of Roosevelt, four of them the late President's sons, went to the war from this village. They were Archibald, Emlen,

SENATOR ASSAILS LEAGUE

Poindexter Also Warns That Bolshevism Is Menace to Liberty.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—United States Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington declared in a speech at an Independence Day celebration of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce here today that International big business is backing the League of Nations and the International Packers are supporting both the League of Nations and Bolshevism. "The land," he said, "is full of Tories, as in 1776; and it is time for every patriot to be on guard."

Dwelling on the League of Nations he observed:

"It is said all future wars can be prevented by a League of Nations. If that is so, why did not the great League of Nations of 1839 for the neutrality of Belgium prevent the invasion of Belgium by one of the members of the League? Will the new League be any less a 'scrap of paper' than the old one?

"It is said a League of Nations is necessary for a limitation of armaments. The truth is disarmament cannot be ordered by a League of Nations, but can only be brought about, if at all, by conference and free action and agreement among the nations.

"The League to Enforce Peace provides neither for peace, nor for disarmament.

"It is said that as litigants submit to the decree of a court, nations ought to submit to the decrees of a League of Nations. This is an admission that the independence and sovereignty of the nation is to be surrendered. If a League dominated by foreign powers is to have such control over the United States, then the liberty we are celebrating today will be at an end. Peace has been earned by victory, and will be preserved by the continued co-operation of the free nations of the world, and not by the surrender of their independence to a League.

"There is another menace to our liberties in the propaganda of Bolshevism. It is put forward in the name of labor, but in fact would be utterly destructive of labor. Bolshevism would destroy industry, and there would be no labor. The end would be the destruction of civilization, and a reversion to barbarism, if not the extermination of the race."

DEDICATE PEAK TO COL. ROOSEVELT

High Point in the Black Hills Is Renamed in Honor of Ex-President.

GEN. WOOD THE ORATOR

Col. William B. Thompson Writes in Behalf of Memorial Association.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 4.—Within sight of the country over which Theodore Roosevelt as a young man ranged his cattle and hunted wild game, and just above the trails he followed while a visitor in this district, a mountain—one of the loftiest peaks in the Black Hills—today became Mt. Theodore Roosevelt, in honor of the former President of the United States. Two tablets were unveiled.

To witness the ceremony thousands came from all parts of the country to Deadwood. Governor Norbeck of South Dakota presided at the ceremonies on the summit of the mountain, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the orator of the day.

The movement to provide the memorial had its inception at a meeting of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers last January, when the suggestion of Captain Seth Bullock to change the name of Sheep Mountain to Mount Theodore Roosevelt was adopted.

Sheep Mountain, one of the highest peaks in the Black Hills, having an altitude of 6,060 feet, and the highest detached peak in the chain of mountains so designated, lies three miles from Deadwood. It is accessible to its summit by a broad highway, suitable for teams or automobiles, while several trails, safe and convenient for horsemen or pedestrians, lead to the top of the mountain.

The city of Deadwood is bearing the expense involved in erection on the summit of the mountain of a round tower on which will be placed a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Memory of
Theodore Roosevelt,
The American.
October 27, 1858.
January 6, 1919.
Society of Black Hills Pioneers.
July 4, 1919.

The other tablet pays tribute to the services rendered by Colonel Roosevelt to his country.

A letter which Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, sent to Captain Bullock, said in part:

"Roosevelt was an extraordinary man. There has been nobody like him in the past, and probably there will be nobody quite like him in the future. He was more than one field he won undying fame; in a dozen varied fields he won distinction. He loved achievement in anything he undertook, as he loved its legitimate and honorable rewards. But as his consuming interest was in men and in the progress of men. It was the greatest of fields that he took the most intense interest, brought the greatest ardor of a universally conceded enthusiasm. He was a noted scientist, but his greatest achievement lay not in the field of natural history, but in that other field which we know as politics, and which in its best manifestation is the most difficult science of all to master—the science of getting the best possible Government out of conditions as they exist and human nature as it is.

"He achieved so commanding a place in the political world because he was so gloriously human. He had definite theories of Government, but he never let theory run away with him, because he knew human nature even better than he knew books. He knew to what heights men might be expected to climb, and beyond which, constituted as they were, they would not go, for the present, so: and though he often called on men to climb higher than they would have aspired by themselves, he never asked them to achieve the impossible. He was an idealist, but he was a practical idealist. The ideals he preached were, in his own phase, 'realizable ideals.'"

CHILE CELEBRATES FOURTH.

Schools Closed for the Day—Wilson and the United States Praised.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—The American colony held a banquet today to celebrate Independence Day, at which the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy was the principal speaker. After the banquet a ball was held and the entire Diplomatic Corps was present.

The Chilean newspapers today praise the United States, recognizing the importance of American co-operation in bringing about the victory of the Allies. Eulogies of President Wilson also are printed.

In honor of the signing of peace the Government ordered the schools closed for the day.

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The Peace Treaty

The Peace Treaty as finally revised will not be made public until next week. The full text of the German Proposals, Counter Proposals, and the Rejoinder of the Allies clear up the disputed points and interpret the document. These records appear in complete form in

July Current History

THE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

THIRTY OTHER BIG FEATURES—Among Them

1—The story of the trial and death of Edith Cavell with an account of England's tribute by Philip Gibbs.
2—The conquest of the Atlantic—the full details of the recent flights.
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4—The true story of how the American Engineers fought in France.
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7—General Hindenburg's defense of the Kaiser's abdication.
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9—Marshal Haig's official story of the British Operations in France.
10—The true story of the Worst Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles.
11—The German Intrigues and the Labor Unrest in Spain.
12—The tottering power of the Russian Soviets.
13—Finland and Germany during the War.
14—What occurred among the various nations in June.

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

BIG CITY EXODUS MARKS THE HOLIDAY

Military Features at Minimum in Quietest July 4 on Manhattan Island.

RECORD THRONG FOR CONEY

Mayor Leads City's Celebration at the Stadium—Fordham Rally by Knights of Columbus.

The Fourth of July celebration yesterday was one of the quietest days of the year in New York City, outside of Coney Island and other beaches. With few or no explosives and fireworks, with no parades, no open selling of thoroughbred liquor, and apparently little traffic in secret, the celebration appeared to be in these features very much fallen off from previous years, even of the safe and sane era.

Manhattan probably contained fewer people than have been on the island for years. The greatest crowds ever known besieged the railroad stations and ferries, while hundreds of thousands went by the subway to Coney Island and other beaches. Those who remained in Manhattan generally stayed at home. The result was that at midday Manhattan Island was quieter than on the usual Sunday, whereas by comparison a weekday would seem like an old-style Fourth. There were fewer street cars, fewer automobiles to produce explosions, and a general atmosphere of Sunday in a small village.

Between the heat and the rush for the beaches few persons were left to celebrate in the enlightened, modern fashion by listening to speeches and watching patriotic exercises. During the morning and afternoon these gatherings achieved no popularity. Speakers who turned out to take part in exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument found themselves called upon virtually to soliloquize, for lack of any audience to listen. A man from another world, dropping in at one of these celebrations, and finding that it was the observance of a national holiday, might have concluded that the United States was one of the newly-discovered small and oppressed nationalities. Certainly a score or more of independence days of other nations have been celebrated with more vigor in New York City.

Late in the afternoon and in the evening, however, concerts and patriotic exercises drew better crowds. At the Mall in Central Park, where Frank Kaltenborn and his orchestra played in the afternoon at a free concert which was provided for the city by Elkan Naumburg, and at the campus of Columbia University in the evening, where the New York Military Band gave a concert, large crowds turned out.

15,000 at Celebration in Stadium.

Before 15,000 people who occupied every seat in the big amphitheatre at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York and overflowed on to the field, where benches were placed, the Mayor's Committee of Women ended the city's safe and sane Independence Day celebration last night with an entertainment that surpassed all previous efforts. The first number on the program was a riveting contest by two crews made up of employes of the Department of Plant and Structures. The winning crew drove fifty rivets in 8½ minutes. There was also an exhibition of the cutting of a 3-inch steel plate by gas. J. F. McMahon was applauded when he cut a large star out of the solid steel in six minutes.

There followed an exhibition of drilling, also done by employes of the Department of Plant and Structures. Then, with companies of soldiers, sailors, and marines standing at attention, Miss Rosa Ponselle sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and this was followed by the singing of "America the Beautiful," and "Ring Out, Sweet Bells of Peace," by the People's Liberty Chorus, with L. Camilieri conducting. There were 300 voices in the chorus, made up of employes of various department stores and hospitals, the Hospital Training Corps, and the Police Glee Club.

Adolph Lewisohn, who donated the Stadium to the City College, acted as master of ceremonies. He said he was proud to be a citizen of New York, a city which had been so helpful in the fight for right, for justice and humanity.

"We must all co-operate and serve the great cause of mankind, unlimited by State or National lines," he continued. "I feel convinced that the League of Nations will help us to give and preserve peace and prosperity to all nations, large and small, and I hope that our city and country will continue to thrive, and that unity and co-operation will prevail among all the people of the earth."

Mayor Sees America a World Leader.

Mr. Lewisohn then introduced Mayor Hylan, who extended the greeting of the city to the vast assembly, and read a speech telling of America's part in the war. He said, in part:

"New York City is particularly proud of the record of its 300,000 sons who helped to make victory possible. Never in the history of the world have men gone forth with greater zeal and patriotic fervor than did our boys when they crossed the Atlantic to take part in the great struggle.

"They fought under the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of equal rights, the emblem of all our hopes. They fought under the flag which led our forefather sto victory in the war for independence; the flag that inspired their sons to do all and dare all to preserve the Union in the War of the Rebellion; the flag that led the sons of the reunited Nation to fight for the independence of Cuba; and, today, the flag recognized throughout the world as the emblem of peace for all lovers of liberty.

"The traditions of America have been upheld by our valorous youths, who fought with courage, enthusiasm and devotion never excelled. Again, the stirring militaric prowess of the American soldier has been demonstrated. Again the forces of civilization, swept on by resistless dash and energy, have triumphed over the forces of entrenched autocracy.

"We have gained rank and authority in Europe which will place this country upon an eminence for all time. We have recovered a splendor of military glory second to none among the powers of the earth. Today America rears her head above the waters of the western world as the grandest, greatest and most glorious democracy the world has ever known."

George Gordon Battle also spoke at length on America's part in the war and brought the celebration to a close.

One of the largest gatherings yesterday took place at Fordham University, where elaborate exercises were held. Peter Collins, Division General of Reconstruction and Employment for the Knights of Columbus, made an address denouncing Bolshevism, and continued:

"There is another danger which in these days is lurking in our midst. We are apparently disregarding the fact that all power is tending to become centred in Washington. We are drifting toward autocracy. We are coming perilously near to the fate of all things that enter therein.

"There are forces now endeavoring to wrest control of legislation from the individual States and to centre it in the Federal Government. Already they have taken control of the railroads and wrecked them.

"If Independence Day means anything to us, then it must mean that we are going to stand for the great things which were in the minds of the founders of this Republic, and which they have incorporated into the sacred document which we revere."

Police reserves had to be called to the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning to take charge of the crowd bound for Long Island and New Jersey beaches. The crowd was the greatest that the vast building has ever held, and the crowding and fighting for a chance to reach trains threatened to result in a riot before the police arrived. Ferries to Staten Island and boats for Coney Island and elsewhere were crowded until they were much like subway trains in the rush hour.

The crowd at Coney Island was the greatest ever known. Estimates placed its numbers at 400,000 or more. More than 16,000 bathers were registered at the Municipal Baths.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was the principal speaker at the Jersey City celebration in the West Side County Park, Jersey City, yesterday. He dwelt on the patriotism displayed by that city's people of all ancestries, and predicted that a long era of peace, if not a permanent peace, would follow this war, which he called a "war to end war."

In spite of the heat Newark celebrated with a great parade, including civil war veterans, together with those of the Spanish war and the world war, members of many foreign societies, and a host of school children.

AMERICAN DINNER IN LONDON

Many British Dignitaries at Independence Day Entertainment.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here today was much the same as in the days before the war. There was the usual public reception at the home of the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, from 4 to 7 P. M.

In the evening there was a dinner of the American Society at which were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Milner, the Earl of Reading, Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Andrew Bonar Law, General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces; Major. Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Ambassador Davis, and Major Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American Forces in the United Kingdom. Colonel Edward M. House, who arrived in England from Paris this morning, was also invited.

Ambassador Davis, in speaking at the dinner, told what the Fourth of July meant to Americans and pointed out the difference between the Peace of Versailles of 1783 and that just signed.

There was no celebration by the few American soldiers and sailors still here, except augmented entertainments at the Y. M. C. A. huts. The British section of the English-speaking Union sent greetings to the Americans through the American section of the successful return of most of the troops to the United States.

LONDON 'AMERICAN NUMBER'

The Times Issues It in Celebration of the Fourth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times today publishes an "American Number," consisting of a twenty-two page supplement, which is presented to its subscribers with its ordinary daily issue.

"In the conviction that the best interests of both nations lie in fuller mutual knowledge and in the closer friendship which it will assuredly foster," says The Times, "we publish an American number with the object of providing our readers in the British Empire with a representative survey of contemporary life and purpose in the United States. On the battlefields of France and at all points where American naval and military forces have mingled with the people of this country there has grown up on our side a new sense of community of feeling and identity of ideals.

"We are assured that the best hope for the peace, freedom, and happiness of all nations depends in an immense degree on the increasingly close co-operation of the United States and the British Empire in helping to solve the world's outstanding problems, from which in the future no member of the community of nations will be able to stand aloof."

In another editorial article, The Times, after striking the same note, says:

"Much the most important question at the moment in its effect on Anglo-American relations is that of Ireland. We have a profound belief that nothing can ultimately prevent our drawing together in ever closer union. But there are other forces in America deeply inimical in keeping us apart, which are eager to help in any mischief which the Irish agitators can do, and it is certain that nothing which one can see would do more to increase good will between the two peoples than the settlement of the Irish question."

Some features of The Times American number are messages from Taft, Bryce, Haig, Beatty, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Earl Reading, and articles by Franklin Lane, Franklin D. Roosevelt, D. J. Houston, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, and Samuel Gompers.

PERSHING SENDS GREETING.

Congratulates War Camp Community Service in Holiday Cable.

WASHINGTON, July 4. — General Pershing today sent this cablegram to President Joseph H. Lee of the War Camp Community Service, under the auspices of which the celebration here today was conducted:

"My greetings to the War Camp Community Service and those assembled for Independence Day festivities in Washington. Each anniversary of this great day brings added reason to rejoice, but today we celebrate the greatest victory for freedom—won, with our Allies, by the clean hands of our courageous soldiers, backed by the united will of the American people."

KEPT IN BREST BARRACKS.

American Soldiers Not Allowed in Streets on Fourth.

BREST, July 4.—The American national holiday was celebrated in Brest without the presence of American troops, all officers and enlisted men being confined to their barracks. No Americans were seen in the streets of the town with the exception of holders of special passes.

The buildings were plentifully decorated with the French and American colors, but only civilians were allowed in the streets, the olive drab uniform being conspicuous by its absence. This situation was the result of the clashes that occurred between French and American marines and soldiers last Sunday, the day of President Wilson's departure.

The American Army men thus experienced the most depressing Fourth of July in Brest since the first of the American Expeditionary Force landed in France. The weather itself added to the general gloom, rain falling intermittently, with low clouds enveloping the city throughout the day.

WOULD AID NEEDY NATIONS.

Senator Jones Sees Supreme Test for Americans at Hand.

YAKIMA, Wash., July 4.—The supreme test of American character is at hand, United State Senator Jones of Washington declared today in a Fourth of July oration here.

"We will do an ignoble thing if we refuse to join our power and wealth with the other peoples and Governments to preserve the world's peace," declared the Senator. "We are the people to save the world from chaos. If we spurn our duty a despairing world will sink into the arms of anarchy. Brutality and mob despotism will overwhelm victor and vanquished, and, if we escape, shame will haunt us through the years for our failure to do in peace as our brave men did in war.

"We need give up nothing vital. We but lend the support of our power, influence, and counsel to suffering humanity. I believe we will be true in this hour, not only to real, genuine American, but to those instincts of humanity that are broader than peoples or races."

To meet the test, Senator Jones said, America must have a unified people with a common language, a common respect for and obedience to law; with one flag; with an equality of opportunity at home and a higher sense of the boon of American citizenship. The nation must also rid itself, he added, of "alien slackers" who sought refuge behind their alien birth from military service in the American army.

TAMMANY DEMANDS IRELAND'S FREEDOM

Passes Motion Urging County Representatives to Work for the Irish Cause.

MISS McCRYSTAL SPEAKS

Bronx Leader Is the First Woman to Address Wigwam at Fourth of July Exercises.

The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were enthusiastically supported and the freedom of Ireland demanded in resolutions urging New York County's representatives to work for the cause of Ireland's freedom at the Fourth of July exercises at Tammany Hall yesterday. The celebration included the old time "long and short talks" by prominent speakers, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Governor Alfred E. Smith, and the playing and singing of patriotic airs by the 69th Regiment Band and the Tammany Glee Club. Resolutions advocating the freedom of Ireland, introduced by Leader Charles F. Murphy, were unanimously adopted.

The "long talks" were made by U. S. Senators Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Both predicted that the Peace Treaty would be ratified by the Senate. "Short talks" were made by Francis Martin, District Attorney of the Bronx; Representatives Henry M. Goldfogle and Herbert C. Pell of New York City; Miss Elizabeth McCrystal, and Alexander I. Rorke, Assistant District Attorney. The exercises around the Liberty Pole, a feature of the Tammany Independence Day celebrations, were abandoned because of the heat.

Senator Ashurst dwelt at length on the record of the Democratic Party during the war, and said:

"Of course, there were mistakes. Nobody but a Republican could have carried on such a war without making mistakes. There may have been money stolen, and there may have been graft, but there was more money stolen from the Government in the little Spanish war than was stolen in the great world's war. If a Republican has grafted, soak him, but if a Democrat has grafted, soak him harder because he knew better, and may God show mercy to any man who stole money for the Democratic Party won't.

Our Duty Just Begun.

"Our duty in America has just begun. We are required to get into the international game whether we like it or not. You don't like it, I don't like it. George Washington said: 'Keep out of secret alliances.' Well, the League of Nations furnishes the chart by which you can avoid the secret alliances. Woodrow Wilson knew it when he advocated it. I don't wholly like the League of Nations, but if I had my way I would have written it in that Ireland is a free state. Our United States Senate is sixty to one in that view and if the American nation could speak the vote would be twenty to one for a free Ireland. Ireland is a nation, for a nation is the earnest, honest desire of the people working to a common end to give liberty under its flag, it doesn't matter whether the flag be large or small."

Senator Harrison of Mississippi was cheered when he declared that he believed President Wilson had worked unceasingly to give Ireland self determination. After discussing the problems growing out of the war, he said:

"The American flag is just as bright as when it was made by Betsy Ross. It's a little broader and a little longer and it stands higher in the estimation of the people of the world today than ever before, but it still stands for liberty and justice, and always will. Great problems now confront us. Bolshevik doctrines have found their way into the United States. Every man who doesn't love that flag and wants to tear up the Constitution should be sent from the shores of the United States. That flag and the red flag of anarchy have no place side by side in America."

Expects Covenant to Pass.

The Senator declared that the League of Nations was going to pass the Senate and he advised his hearers not to be fooled by any person who declared that it would not.

Elizabeth McCrystal, a leader in the Bronx, the first woman to address a Fourth of July audience in Tammany Hall, said the country had cause for pride and rejoicing because of the success of the country but that thanks should be returned to God for the Pioneers who "sowed the seed that in 1776 broke out in Independence."

"We might also give thanks," she said, "to the boys of 1776, of 1860, of 1898, and for the boys of the great war, who gave their lives that the flag might remain as an emblem of the true American spirit."

Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent a letter in which he told of what the Democratic Party had done in the war and added:

"One hundred and forty-three years ago the founder of our party, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration of Independence, giving expression to the aspirations of the new world, and set America free. Today another great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, has been the primal force in preparing a document of liberty which is destined to set the whole world free."

Letters of regret were received from Senator Chamberlain, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Senator Underwood, and Secretary of War Baker.

WATCH FOR RED CRIMES, BUT NONE DEVELOP

Officials Throughout the Country Find No Occasion for Drastic Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Every possible precaution was taken in Washington today to prevent possible anarchist outrages. All public buildings and the homes of public officials were guarded, and individuals suspected of anarchistic tendencies were under close surveillance.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Government, State, and city officials took precautions today to act quickly and effectively should there be any demonstration toward fulfillment of threats of an outbreak by radicals.

Two companies of the 14th United States Infantry were quartered in the city, and the State militia was ordered to hold itself in readiness. In every police station the reserves were concentrated, with orders to remain on duty until 8 o'clock Monday morning. Virtually the entire force of detectives had been distributed in precincts where Chief of Police Garrity believed disorder might develop. Mounted policemen were distributed about the stockyards district and public buildings were guarded. No parade permits of any kind were issued.

BOSTON, July 4.—Acting under orders from Washington armed infantrymen patroled the corridors and stairways of the post office, custom house and appraisers' stores today. It was announced that the guard would be kept on duty over the week-end. Public buildings of the State and city were under special police guard.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—All public buildings and industrial plants of this district were guarded by extra police and detectives today as a precaution against anarchist outbreaks. Special deputies were on guard at the Federal Building on account of a report last night that the structure was marked for a bomb explosion today.

Large quantities of dynamite and powder have been stolen in Pittsburgh and vicinity recently, supposedly by radical agents. The thefts were reported to the police after an announcement by the State Police Bureau at Harrisburg yesterday of similar incidents in different parts of the State.

FOURTH PASSES HERE WITH NO DISORDER

Police Attribute Quiet of Reds to Close Guard Kept on Places Liable to Attack.

ALL FORCES ARE ALERT

Haunts of Agitators Under Surveillance of City, State, and Federal Agents.

The threatened outbreak on the part of anarchists, Bolshevists, and other "red flag" elements yesterday failed to materialize, and at the end of the day the police reported that not one disturbance, due to radical activities, had occurred in any part of the city. That no demonstration did take place was due, in the opinion of both Federal and local authorities, to the extraordinary preparations that had been made by the Police Department, Department of Justice, the State Guard, and other Federal, State and County authorities to deal with any disturbance on the part of the extreme radical elements in the population.

Every Federal, State and City building that might have been the target of anarchists, the home of every public official who has been outspoken in his opposition to Bolshevist and anarchistic agitations, the Stock Exchange, churches and homes of private citizens who have been active in supporting loyal movements directed against the "red flags" were all under guard yesterday. The entire police force of 11,000 men was held ready for service, and it was said that State Guard, under command of General Dyer, was ready to respond immediately to a mobilization order. All of the Deputy Sheriffs of the five counties, as well as the United States Marshals and their deputies of the Southern and Eastern Federal Districts, were likewise held in readiness for immediate service.

In the haunts of the anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, and others of the extreme radical creeds, everything was quiet and orderly yesterday. These places were all under surveillance. The first sign of a disturbance on the part of any of the agitators would have meant the immediate arrest of all concerned, and this knowledge, in the opinion of the authorities, was the deterrent that made yesterday perhaps the most orderly Fourth of July New York has ever known.

In addition to the precautionary activities of the Police Department, the Federal Secret Service organization, and the other Federal, State, and local agencies already named, the army authorities took extra precautions yesterday to guard all War Department properties in this city and vicinity. For one thing, the army, yesterday, took over the guarding of the entire Bush Terminal district in Brooklyn, where millions of dollars worth of army and naval supplies are stored. Under normal conditions the army controls the guarding of only two piers in the Terminal, but yesterday soldiers were on guard at the entrances to all piers and warehouses, and only persons bearing the proper credentials were permitted to enter the reservation.

While the anarchists, Bolshevists, and other "red" elements refrained from making any demonstrations yesterday an official of the Secret Service pointed out that there was no let-up in the class-war propaganda that they were carrying on in all parts of the country. Despite the fact that more than two score of the principal alien agitators have been deported in the last four weeks and that a similar fate awaits others of alien citizenship who overstep the bounds of the law, the I. W. W., the Bolshevist organizations, and others of similar creeds continue to flood the country with their papers and posters, some of them openly and others published secretly.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, one of the trustees of the American Defense Society, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that "the time has come for a showdown with those responsible for the peace and security of the nation."

"The American people," said Dr. Hornaday, "desire to know who is to blame for the carnival of bombing, sabotage, street mobs, and anarchistic speeches and publications that now disturb the peace of many American cities, and openly threaten civil war. The situation is both intolerable and dangerous.

"The details are too widely known to call for one line of specifications. A mass of traitors who desire to pull down and destroy the American system of government are talking and acting boldly, persistently and defiantly, and with well-nigh perfect immunity from punishment. In New York City the highest function of the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice and the city police force seems to consist of attending mass meetings of anarchists in Madison Square Garden, taking great masses of perfectly useless notes of incendiary and disloyal speeches and protecting Bolshevik and anarchist speakers. This was done again June 8 by about "two hundred detectives and about '200 detectives and agents of the Department of Justice' and '150 uniformed policemen' while Victor Berger and others denounced our Government; and not a man was arrested.

"After a second edition of bombing outrages the seeming wanton indifference of those who make and enforce our criminal laws again is, to say the least, alarming. After months of elaborate gumshoeing and spying on anarchists and their disloyal meetings, not one law-enforcer can come forward and lay a hand on a bomber. During the war scores of bomb and incendiary outrages were committed against America and not one bomber was shot or hanged.

"The people want to know who is to blame for the disgraceful state of affairs that now exists in America through anarchist activities. If our laws are 'not adequate,' then why are they not adequate? In all conscience our lawmakers have had warning enough. Are they asleep or afraid?

"Of all those who can exercise a direct influence on the present situation, the anarchists seem to be the only people who are wide awake, energetic, and unafraid. Our American lawmakers, courts, and police departments seem to be drowsy, stupid, and nerveless.

"The decent and law-abiding people of our country now demand a showdown. If present incumbents in office are afraid to handle anarchy, then they must get out and give way to other men who are not afraid."

CAMP UPTON CELEBRATES.

Aerial Combats Thrill Visitors at Independence Day Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 4.—Thousands of visitors, a big fireworks display, aerial combats and an athletic carnival helped the Independence Day celebration here eclipse any affair of the kind ever given on an army post. The address of United States Senator William M. Calder was several times interrupted by aviators dropping flags on the assemblage.

In the morning Brigadier-Gen. William J. Nicholson reviewed the 42d Infantry and presented the British Military Medal to Major C. D. Drew, and the Croix de Guerre to Lieutenant Carl Edmonds and Sergeant Willie E. Sprinkle. The athletic field held a record crowd when the afternoon exercises started. As part of the pageant the costumes and ordnance of the American soldiers in all wars were displayed. Nurses and reconstruction aids wore the feminine apparel of those periods. Boy Scouts and children from Hatchogue took part in the procession.

The largest captive balloon in this country was attacked in midair by a Fokker plane, the two observers escaping from the balloon by means of parachutes. Nurses took part in several events in the field sports. As part of the fireworks display at night the trench war division gave a pyrotechnic exhibition of warfare on the western front. There were dances in the welfare buildings at night.

Goodyear Cords Win

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh

GASTON CHEVROLET, driving a Frontenac, on Goodyear Cord Tires, in a wonderful non-stop run wins Fourth of July 100 mile derby at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in 54 minutes 17.8 seconds, establishing a new world's record for the distance. His average speed for the 100 miles was 110.53 miles per hour.

HOWDY WILCOX in a PEUGEOT stormed across the wire in 58 minutes 37.6 seconds, a good second.

DAVE LEWIS, piloting a METEOR; EDDIE O'DONNELL, driving a DUESENBERG; IRA VAIL at the wheel of a HUDSON, DENNY HICKEY in a STICKEL, and WILLIAM VETERE in a DUESENBERG finished in the order named. All of these drivers were carried to victory on GOODYEAR CORD TIRES and all used GOODYEAR TUBES.

Yesterday's performance adds another victory to the many that Goodyear Cords have won on the various speedways of the country.

Santa Monica, Uniontown, Indianapolis and Sheepshead Bay are the 1919 performances that have added to Goodyear Cord Tire prestige.

Off the track, too, they hold records of achievement. On your car they will be as successful as on the cars of the famous racers. You can have the same tire dependability that carried Chevrolet to victory.

More cars run on Goodyears than on any other kind.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

TELLS HOW TURKS TORTURED GREEKS

Prelate's Letter Describes Atrocities in Hellenic Territories of Black Sea.

POPULATION IS SCATTERED

Declares Deportations Into Snow-Covered Lands Replace Openly Brutal Outrages.

Atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Greeks in the Black Sea territories are described in a letter of His Grace Germanos, Lord Archbishop of Amassia and Samsoun, in a letter sent from Constantinople to M. Constantinides, President of the Pont-Euxine Unredeemed Greeks' Committee. A copy of the letter was received from London by Sava, Kehaya, President of the Greek-American Pontus League, 120 Broadway.

The letter follows in part:

"Euxine Pontus has undergone the greatest calamities and disasters, not only from the all-powerful Turkish party of 'Union and Progress,' but also from all the Turkish people. The Turkish people, after having hacked to death a million Armenians, organized and are still organizing according to the same methods, similar outrages. They were led, but only according to their own instincts, by the Government of Talaat, Enver, Djamal, and their accomplices.

"After having drowned numberless little Armenian children in the sea and the rivers, the Turks carried off the young women and wives, putting all the men to death, and then directed their attention to the fortune, honor and life of the Greek 'Raya.' At last, exploiting the absence of all control and the ephemeral victories of the Central Powers, the Turks found it necessary to stamp out Hellenism in Turkey.

"However, as much anger had been caused in Europe and America by the Armenian massacres, and as further open atrocities could only increase the horror of the whole world, the Turkish people and the Government invented a new way of extermination by assassination less instantly shocking to moral ideas and the rules of civilization. The Greek population had to be wiped out by deportation, hunger, cold, by privations or illtreatment. Thrace, Propontide, (Marmora,) the coast of the Aegean Sea, were evacuated of their Greek populations, which were deported toward the interior of Anatolia and dispersed among the Turkish villages without shelter, without clothes, dropping and dying on the way of hunger and fatigue.

"First it was Pontus that had to undergo the greatest trials and disasters. First of all Sinope and the neighborhood were evacuated. Then Ayadjik and Karza, with all their villages, suffered the same fate. Their inhabitants were scattered among the regions of Castamouni, but the greater number had already perished on the way as the result of fatigue and ill-treatment.

Beat the Women.

"The dead were left without burial, and many women, because of the impossibility of taking them and their children, were constantly beaten by the soldiers and abandoned in the mountains, a prey to hunger and wild beasts. The Turks did not even spare the families of those who died in the Amela-Tabourou, (forced labor battalion,) nor was mercy shown to those who, like beasts of burden, labored on military works, not even to the families of those fallen on the battlefield. Two villages of Ayadjik, (caza of Sinope,) Yokari-Keuy, and Sernal, to escape death fell away and embraced Islamism. All the others, after the pillage of their wealth, the confiscation of their houses and their cattle, were led away toward the furthest off confines to the vilayet of Castamouni, where the greater part of them died of cold, hunger, and cruelties."

Describing the deportations from Amisos, (Samsoun,) the Archbishop said:

"First, the army reduced to ashes all the region round about. Nearly all the villages, rich in tobacco plantations, civilized friends of progress and possessing a lively national sentiment, were pillaged and then set on fire. A large number of women and children were killed, the young girls outraged and immediately afterward driven into the interior. Where? Into the vilayet of Angora, to Tchorroum, to Soungouriou, and still further. The Winter was of the most rigorous kind; these girls had to march thirty or forty days across snow-covered mountains and sleep by night in the open. For several days they were without food, for they were not even allowed to buy bread for money; they were continually beaten by the gendarmes and stripped of any money they might have on them, and when they got to the towns they were brutally pushed into the hot public baths, on the pretext of hygienic and cleanliness, and just as quickly dragged out. Thus, an easy prey to the rigors of the cold, they were driven on further. The majority, of course, died on the road, and none of the dead at all being buried, vultures and hogs feasted on human flesh.

Gathers Evidence.

"Toward the end of the year, when the savage instincts of the tyrant and his instruments as well as the wild fanaticism of the Turks were satisfied, I was at last able to go out toward the mountains to discover and assemble fragments of evidence as to the catastrophe. I found only ruins and desolation; skeletons lay scattered on the mountain. I found but a very small number of women and children, who, hidden in the caverns and the forests, had been able to escape the fury of the excited rabble. In the majority of the villages I was unable to discover even the ruins. The places had been burned and were now overgrown with grass. The very small number that had escaped complete destruction were void of inhabitants. Spiders had woven their webs over all, and owls flitted about, mournfully hooting.

"Believe me, that out of 160,000 people of Pontus deported, only a tenth and in some places a twentieth have survived. In a village, for example, that counted 100 inhabitants, five only will ever return; the others are dead. Rare, indeed, are those happy villages where a tenth of the deported population has been saved.

"Such, in short, is the situation in Pontus; as for the wrecks that come back to us from the catastrophe, having no means of sustenance, they are predestined to death by famine, for in spite of the subscriptions we have organized at Samsoun, individual initiative is powerless to bind up such wounds. There is urgent necessity to take measures, rapid and efficacious measures, so that sufficient money may be sent, never mind whence, to construct huts and shelters, to provide bread, clothes, and other objects of first necessity.

"It would be good and useful for the success of our hallowed end if European public opinion were enlightened. I beg you to cry aloud, 'urbi et orbi,' these crimes of the Turks, unique in horror, saying that it is impossible to be governed by them in the future.

"It is the duty of our European Allies to punish this criminal people, and give satisfaction to our national sentiment. And, if reunion with our motherland, Greece, is not possible, they still have the duty of creating a Pontic State under a democratic form of government; for even if its population has been decimated, the parents of those perished have set themselves up for the past fifty years in Russian Caucasia, where they wait but the deliverance of their mother country in order to come back and repeople the devastated territory of our country."

MASS IN THE COLOSSEUM.

Impressive Service Where Christians Were Once Put to Death.

ROME, June 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the very site where once Christians were offered as the prey of wild beasts to amuse the Roman populace, in the Roman Colosseum where Caesars sacrificed the faithful to satisfy a pagan lust, a Christian service has at last been held. It was celebrated recently in memory of the Boy Scouts of the Italian Army who had done messenger service at the front and were killed in action.

The altar used for the service was one which had been carried by the Italian armies through many campaigns in the Alps and was placed in the west end of the Colosseum. The service was presided over by Mgr. Bartolomasi, who held the rank of General in the Italian Army, being the Chief Chaplain to the Italian forces.

The immense ruin of pagan days was filled with people. Detachments of Boy Scouts occupied the central part of the building, a place in pagan days used for the arena. The scouts were decked in their uniforms and carried rifles, instead of the sword and spear of the ancient Roman gladiator.

After the mass Mgr. Bartolomasi delivered a stirring sermon in which he drew attention to the change in human thought which was able to convert this pagan amphitheatre into a Christian temple.

VAMPER AND VAMPIRE.

They Are Quite Different Things, but One Woman Didn't Know It.

Recently the L. P. Ross Shoe Company inserted an advertisement in a Rochester paper for vampers and closers-up. Among the answers received was one from a young lady who signed herself Miss Mabelle Jones and gave her address as General Delivery, Rochester. The letter said in part:

Gentlemen: I have seen your ad for vampires and close-ups, and I wou d like the job. I have been studying to vamp for several years, and have been practicing eye work for a long while. My gentlemen friends tell me that I have the other movie vamps backed off the map. I have made a particular s udy of Theda Bara. I don't know much about close-ups, but I suppose I could learn. I have a good form, swell brown eyes, and a fine complexion.

If you would like, I will call and show you what I can do. I have been looking for a vampire job, but never saw no ads in the papers before. Yours,

MABELLE JONES.

P. S.—Do you furnish clothes for your vampires? I have just come to Rochester and so haven't got many clothes.

—Rochester Herald.

Sing Sing Life Man to Go Free.

OSSINING, July 4.—"This is the happiest Fourth of July that I ever had," was the reply of Raphael Denunzio, a "lifer" in Sing Sing, when Warden Edward V. Brophy announced today that a pardon had arrived which will release him in three weeks, after he has completed eleven years behind the bars. Governor Smith commuted the sentence from "twenty years to life" to eleven years straight. Prison Secretary Daniel Hickey's records show that Denunzio was sentenced July 21, 1908, by Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins, at New City, for second degree murder. Denunzio's home was then at Rockland Lake. He worked in the prison foundtry until it was closed.

Investigate Woman's Death.

The body of an unidentified woman was found yesterday on the shore of Coney Island Creek, near Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn, under circumstances that caused the police to make an unsuccessful investigation to determine the cause of her death, which could be determined only by an autopsy, it was said. There was no mark of injury on the body. The woman, who appeared to be 30 years old, was dressed in clothing of good quality, from which the maker's name had been removed. The body was taken to the morgue at the Kings County Hospital for further examination by an autopsy today.

Sharp Turn Kills Army Aviator.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Lieut. S. H. Dicran, an army airplane inspector was killed, and Bruce Brown, formerly in the aviation service, was seriously injured at Morrow Field, late today when their plane fell from a height of 1,000 feet. Both men lived in Detroit. The pilot lost control when he banked too sharply, it is believed.

BERNSTEIN DEMANDS GERMAN CONFESSION

Moral and Material Interests of People Alike Demand Full Exposé of German War Guilt.

IGNORANCE MUST END

Not Capitalism, but Irresponsibility, Caused War, Socialist Says—Cites Early Proofs.

In the Berlin Vorwärts of June 1, a copy of which has just been received here, Eduard Bernstein, one of the leaders of the Independent Socialists, now back in the ranks of the Majority Socialists, issues a ringing appeal for a complete confession of guilt and a free discovery on the part of Germany of the circumstances under which her rulers brought the war upon the world. This, he insists, is the course dictated equally by the moral and material interests of the German people. He says:

"The attitude of the bourgeois press, and unfortunately also of a part of the Social Democrat press of Germany, with regard to the question of the guilt of the war is as mistaken in fact as it is politically shortsighted. Is there any sense whatever in denying or cloaking the fact that it was the Governments of William II. and Franz Joseph II. which, in July and August, 1914, loosed the Hydra of war upon the world? Or can we deny or cloak it, without as Germans making ourselves subsequently after a fashion moral accomplices? Let us leave this hopeless business to those who actually are accomplices, and let us finally understand that it is in a double sense a duty toward the German people to speak out the truth without reservation in this matter.

"As long as the truth is withheld from the German people, who have been lied to and cheated all this year, or as long as the truth is shown to it only through a veil, it will never succeed in realizing the why and wherefore of its fate or in properly grasping and dealing with the problems of foreign policy that are set before it. And it is here a matter of the German people. To deceive the foreign countries, on which all depends about the true sequence of events, is love's labor lost.

"First of all must be repudiated the attempt to shove the blame off on the so-called objective powers. Many persons there are, even of very deep human truth when they say it is unscientific to probe into the indirect blame for the war, but that capitalism is the real culprit.

"Marx himself was far removed from this sort of 'Marxism.' In the preface to his 'Eighteenth of Brumaire,' which deals with the coup d'etat of Napoleon III., he wrote on the other hand:

"'Proudhon, for his part, seeks to represent the coup d'etat as the result of preceding historical evolution. But off-hand, however, the historical construction of the coup changes for him to a historical apology (justification) for the heroes who carried it out. Thus he falls into the error of our so-called objective historians.'

"Capitalism as a social phenomenon has no causal relation to this war. Its outbreak was not the result of the necessities of the capitalistic development in general. A part of the capitalists participated in war-jingoism, and others took a most decided stand against it; the class as a whole did not take a decisive part in causing it.

"Further to be repudiated are the attempts to wipe out Germany's responsibility for the happenings of July and August, 1914, by pointing to the so-called 'encircling' of Germany. To be sure, the powers immediately and more remotely surrounding Germany—England, France, and Russia—did in the course of the first decade of the twentieth century enter upon understandings by which they pledged each other more or less assistance in case of a war with Germany, and Italy gradually approached this 'Entente.' But this encircling in no way hampered Germany in its development in the realm of peaceful competition, which was what concerned the people. Under it Germany became sleek and fat, the 'rich' Germany. Only the elements which aimed at imperialistic adventure could feel menaced or oppressed by this.

"Let a special chapter be reserved for the fuller treatment of the subject of the encircling of Germany. Let it here suffice to point out that what was true in the alleged encircling policy, was to be attributed in no small measure to the blundering strokes of policy of William II. One of these was the Tangier trip of 1905 with the challenging address to the Sultan of Morocco. This even at that time almost brought Europe to the brink of war, as Kurt Eisner recently, after a close study of the documents, set forth in a brochure that is still very worth while reading today (under the title, 'The Sultan of the World War,' Berlin, Vorwärts Book Store.)

"It is far from my purpose to depict William II. as a man who lusted particularly for military adventures. That he was plainly not. But that in unimpeded hours he played with the Pandora's box of war in a manner such as no responsible pilot of State may risk, of this he cannot be acquitted.

"Who would not wish to believe that Wilhelm II. in 1914 did not wish the world war? Undoubtedly he desired to accomplish it more cheaply. But while absence of intention with respect to the whole may be an ameliorating circumstance in his criminal responsibility, it does not ameliorate his political responsibility before his people and before history. He could and must have seen the whole consequence of his steps. The higher a man stands, the greater is his responsibility. Nothing compelled him to give Austria the carte blanche letter for the latter's impious procedure against Serbia, nothing compelled him to set himself up as a quasi world judge, and to declare the war of Austria against Serbia as a private affair of the former, in which nobody had a right to interfere. No war in the world today is a private affair of the belligerent Governments.

"The fact that he was an accomplice in the sponsorship of the war against Serbia, deprives William II. of the right to regard the war with Russia as 'forced upon' him. There will be more to be said about the inception of this war also. A ruthless impiety was carried on at that time with the words 'forced upon.' An example little known among us, in this respect, is the history of the occupation of Luxemburg in violation of international law.

"This was at that time justified orally to the German people with the assurance that it was merely a matter of protecting the Luxemburg railways. As a matter of fact, Luxemburg was flooded with German troops on August 2, after German militia as early as August 1, 1914, had 'by error' occupied the border village of Oetlingen; and this invasion of a land whose neutrality Germany had guaranteed was justified by General Tüfft von Tschefe und Weidenbach with the following proclamation to the people of Luxemburg:

"'The enemy has forced the sword into Germany's fist. After France, disregarding the neutrality of Luxemburg opened—as has been established beyond a doubt—hostilities against German troops from Luxemburg soil, his Majesty, under the bitter compulsion of iron necessity, has ordered that German troops also should march into Luxemburg.'

"Let us waive the strong words that this document contains, and listen to what, two days later, on August 4, 1914, at the same time as Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag was repeating the assertion of the General in a weaker form, the leading Minister of Luxemburg, Eyschen, said from the Ministers' table in the Luxemburg Chamber, in the presence of the German troops:

"'The facts upon which the occupation is based and of which the proclamation signed by a General speaks, are false. I maintain this before the country and before Europe. * * * France (it is alleged) has violated the neutrality and opened hostilities from our soil; among us no one has either seen or heard anything of this.'

"Who in Germany learned anything about these pronouncements at the time? Beyond the circle of a small number of the initiated, nothing of all this reached the ken of Germans. From our people it was withheld, with the similar untruth of the justification of the invasion of Belgium and the declaration of war against France, but never there on the side of our opponents they are quite well informed about all this and have noted it well. No denials will wash it out of their memories. All attempts in this direction are futile or worse, as far as our opponents are concerned, and a sin against our own people. This people must be accurately informed about these matters. Ignorance of these things in its midst can react to the advantage only of those responsible for these things and their agents. To protect the mist of hushings-up, these seek to create a sentiment for pronouncements by which the German people would post factum make a solidarity between itself and them. Not by a confession that a grievous wrong was committed at that time, but by denial thereof would the nation make itself responsible.

"In an article that turns sharply against the conditions proposed for Germany and that accuses Wilson of criminal weakness, the pacifist paper Voices of Reason of Berne says:

"'The German people calls to an accounting those who have brought the misery upon the country, not only those who were responsible for the outbreak of the war, Bethmann Hollweg and Jagow, but also the statesmen who prevented the peace of February, 1918, should be accused before the State court. Amid all the just complaints against Wilson and Versailles which one now hears in Germany, there is unfortunately lacking still a "peccavi" for the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and for the entire ambiguous policy of the winter of 1917-1918.'

"The honest paper desires, it says, with this reminder, to give advice as a sincere friend of the German people, namely, that it should not, through pride, terrible injustice of Versailles, too easily forget its own guilt.'

"A word of advice at the right time. Away with hushings-up! The moral interest of the German people in the first place, as well as its material interest, loudly demands: Confession is the solution!"

AERIAL SUPREMACY SWAYED TO AND FRO

But Germany Officially Admitted Her Defeat in the Sky in August, 1918.

HUNS STRONGER AT START

Superior During First Two Years' Fighting, Says Capt. Fawcett of Army Air Service.

Whether the Allies or Germany held aerial supremacy during the war has been a debated topic in nearly all of the warring countries. Captain Roscoe Fawcett of the Air Service has written a "post mortem" article in the last issue of the United States Air Service, the official publication of the Army and Navy Air Service, in which he sets forth the varying conditions of air supremacy as based on official documents and charts.

The article states that it is definitely known that Germany "figuratively and officially" gave up the aerial ghost on Aug. 17, 1918, for the Hun swan song appeared in several official reports captured or discovered about armistice time. The Germans concentrated their efforts on the big offensive that commenced in March, 1918, and their flying strength reached its peak at about that time.

From the article it appears that "activity curves" were maintained by the British throughout the war showing the comparative strength and activity of friendly and enemy planes. The German curves displayed symptoms of a decided downhill tendency in April, 1918, and by the following month these curves began to take on the appearance of a succession of saw-edges—each successive tooth representing a spell of good or bad weather.

The article follows in part:

"Apparently the Germans found themselves unable to make good, during active conditions, the replacement of personnel and machines destroyed, and bad weather periods came as much welcomed respites and were utilized to bring the air units back to fighting trim. Thus each tooth on the curve charts had a peak of its own, representing the tail-end of a replacement period.

"Documents captured by the French in July and August, 1918, gave first evidence of the approaching crisis in German aviation affairs. The Huns attributed this crisis to the heavy losses of the bi goffensive and also to the unsatisfactory performances of the Pfalz D-III. machines and the Fokker triplanes and one or two other types that were aging, such as the Albatross D-III. and the D-5, which necessitated the development of newer types.

"The situation rapidly grew worse as the allied pressure increased, and, despite the frenzied announcements of the German air officials that the Friedrichshafen and other factories were to be enlarged immediately and that new materials were to be acquired from Russia and Rumania, late in August, 1918, the German command apparently saw no reason to keep secret the fact that the inevitable had come."

The writer says that nobody who has seen the "Hun in his lair" has come away with any love for him, but he says that it must be admitted that aerially the Germans were at no time in total eclipse, and that over a long stretch of the four and a third years of war the Germans maintained an actual aerial supremacy over the combined flying forces of England, France, and Belgium.

"When the war ended, France had something like 102 or 103 squadrons in the zone of operation; England, between 70 and 80, including 4 on the Italian front; Belgium, 5, one of which was a crack squadron; and the United States, 40 at the rear, with the prospects of an effective aerial force of four times that number of units in operation early in 1919. The armistice caught the American Air Service just at a moment when two years of uphill, struggling against difficulties gave promise of a most gratifying realization. One point will suffice to illustrate:

"During the four months immediately preceding the armistice no fewer than 71 American service squadrons were dispatched across the English Channel to France, augmenting the Canad'an trained squadrons already on the ground. Further, on Nov. 11 an additional 70 squadrons of enlisted mechanics were ready in the British Isles for immediate duty on the American front.

"A summarization of the effective allied strength in the air on Nov. 11 probably would have shown a grand total of approximately 215 or 220 service squadrons. As against this the Germans were credited with 319 identified units, distributed on the various fronts. A great many of these 319 German units, of course, were flights operating as separate units—not squadrons. Probably the grand total of Hun machines in operation at the front did not exceed 3,500.

"The French had some wonderful individual pilots, and the higher-ups played to such men as Guynemer and Fonck. When these officer stars desired to go to Paris they simply waved good-bye. There was not the discipline that existed in the British air force. The best French pursuit machines were the Spad and the Nieuport; the most effective bomber the two-seated Breguet and the best corps machine the Salmson two-seated.

"Undoubtedly the British could have placed a many squadrons at the front as the French, but the British early in the war decided it would be impossible to maintain more than seventy or eighty squadrons at top efficiency, and thus the concentration of the fewer number. This policy was much simpler for the British than it would have been for the French, because of the difference in the front line mileage held by the two armies. Once a British squadron flew across the Channel to an already prepared airdrome it was ready for rough and tumble tactics, and usually was kept ready.

"Considering the condition of the British Air Service in 1914, the development of the third arm constituted one of the outstanding feats of the war.

"France entered the war with between 500 and 600 fairly serviceable machines, the chief defect in the French corps being the diversity of types. She had a well trained and numerous personnel, however, and good motors. Between 1000 and 1012 there were more builders of successful airplane engines in France than in any other country.

"By no means had the Germans been idle. The late Kaiser's aerial armament, both in numbers and equipment, exceeded the combined forces of England and France. Most of her 600 or 700 airplanes were standardized throughout, each machine equipped with bomb-dropping devices, speed and altitude recorders, and cameras. The equipment also included automatic engine-starters, 100 per cent. more efficient than those of the Allies. The wireless equipment and the system of wireless stations along the coast and frontiers assisted materially in the Hun aerial supremacy in the early stages of the war.

"Germany's chief advantage lay in the long experience of her engineers and builders. Behind the lines factories were running in full blast in August, 1914, turning out craft to increase German superiority. German aerodromes were placed close to the frontiers in strategic positions. 'German flying fields during the first year of the war were superior, it is said, to some of the Allies' fields two years later.

"Engine factories, such as the Mercedes, Benz, and Maybach, were standardizing their products while the British and French were experimenting. It is a fact that the entire output of the Benz factory was commandeered for war airplanes one year before the declaration of war, as a subtle indication of the late Kaiser having forced the war, it is pointed out that, after having held out of the world's famous automobile races for years, German manufacturers again took the road just before the start of hostilities.

"In the matter of seaplanes there was not much to choose between the rival powers, as very little progress had been made in the development of this craft prior to the war. England and France had a few seaplanes, and Germany had bought the Supwith seaplane and also was developing the Wright seaplane. The French and British seaplanes did good work from the start, levying a heavy toll on Zeppelins and doing good "spotting" for the battleship guns. It was a seaplane that gave Admiral Beatty of Jutland battle fame the first news that the German grand fleet was out.

"With all its fickleness and intangibility, aerial supremacy undoubtedly lay with the Germans during the early stages of the war. During the first two years, up to the first battle of the Somme in 1916, the Germans harassed the sorely-tried Allies in the air. Fortunately for the British and the world at large, the Hun had the Russian front to protect, and many of Germany's finest Albatros and Rumpler biplanes were sent there, while Taube-type monoplanes were concentrated on the Western front in an attempt to overwhelm the French.

"With the début of the combat patrol in 1917 and the appearance of new type English planes, the Allies began to make progress. But the Huns countered late in 1917 with the D-VII. Albatros and a new Rumpler and at no time were in total eclipse until past midsummer of 1918, when every resource had been staked on the great German attempt to break through the British lines to the Channel ports."



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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW
Times Square, New York

ARTIST'S WIFE SUES FOR LOSS OF HIS LOVE

Mrs. Edouard Steichen Says Marion Beckett Alienated Her Husband's Affections.

ASKS FOR $200,000 DAMAGES

Declares Other Woman Followed the Painter to Paris, Where He Was Honored by France.

Suit has been filed in the Supreme Court by Clara S. Steichen, wife of Edouard Steichen, well-known artist, against Miss Marion H. Beckett, daughter of Charles H. Beckett, lawyer and former Surrogate, for $200,000 for alienation of the affections of her husband, who frequently has been honored by the French Government and whose portrait of the late William M. Chase, the painter, was one of the features of the National Association of Portrait Painters a few years ago.

The complaint filed by Mrs. Steichen alleges that Miss Beckett became interested in the artist long before he achieved his present fame and at a time when Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, was commending him to the French Government for honors. She alleges that Miss Beckett first posed for her husband as his model and later opened a studio in Paris for the purpose of being near him.

Mrs. Steichen says in her complaint that before she knew Miss Beckett was interested in her husband she received her into her own home, and permitted Miss Beckett to care for her when she was ill, and to take charge of her household, believing that Miss Beckett was actuated solely by friendship for her. She alleges that Miss Beckett followed the artist here from Paris when he came to America to accept commissions from wealthy persons, and finally when she became convinced that the young woman was enamored of her husband Mrs. Steichen urged her to keep away from their home, telling her that her attentions to him threatened the peace of his household.

The complaint alleges that Miss Beckett begged forgiveness and asked for a photograph of Mrs. Steichen and her oldest daughter, declaring that they would strengthen her resolution to stay away from the artist. Mrs. Steichen gave her the pictures, she declares, believing she was penitent, but says she has since learned that Miss Beckett received Steichen in her suite in the hotel at Louangis, France, and accompanied him on trips to this city and to Vermont. She says that her husband finally neglected to send the usual Christmas greetings from France to his family here.

"I made every concession possible for a wife to make, but failed against the wiles of this defendant," says Mrs. Steichen. In October, 1915, when she had a cottage at Louangis, France, she said that she saw Miss Beckett there and pleaded with her to have nothing further to do with the artist for the sake of his two daughters, aged 10 and 14. Her husband left soon afterward for America, and Mrs. Steichen says that the defendant followed him, and after meeting him in this country arranged for him to come to her apartment in New York. When her husband went back to France, she says that Miss Beckett also returned and rented the studio where Steichen was a frequent guest. Late in 1917 Mrs. Steichen says she pleaded with her husband to return to her and he told her he couldn't live with her again.

Mrs. Steichen says in her complaint that her husband was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army shortly afterward, and was sent abroad. She alleges that his sole purpose in seeking military duty was to enable him to be with Miss Beckett abroad without molestation from his wife.

The Steichens were married in 1903, at which time he was noted for his remarkable photography. He abandoned the camera for the brush in 1906, and went to France to study. He met Miss Beckett in 1910, and the plaintiff alleges that the defendant offered herself as a model at once. His work in France attracted the attention of Rodin and through him Mr. Steichen was commissioned to do the mural decorations for the New Luxembourg Museum.

It is understood that Miss Beckett's people will deny all the allegations against her, and will contend that the artist has had no affection for his wife that could be alienated.

WILL DISCUSS CANDIDATES.

Brooklyn Republicans to Hold Unofficial County Convention.

Brooklyn Republicans will hold an unofficial county convention on July 24 to discuss candidates for the offices to be filled in Kings County at the election in November. Taking a hint from the Democrats, who held an unofficial State convention at Saratoga last year with such success that the entire ticket there selected stood the test of the primaries later, the Republicans throughout the State will probably follow the example and hold unofficial conventions in many counties. The plan, as one Republican leader explained, serves admirably to eliminate the "undesirables" who might try for a nomination by the direct primary method.

The Brooklyn unofficial convention will be held at Kismet Temple, and about 2,500 delegates will be present, the basis of representation decided upon being the same as that provided for the Republican County Committee. There will be ten delegates-at-large, and women will be among both these and the district delegates. There will be several male and female colored delegates. The offices to be filled in Kings County this year are those of Sheriff, Surrogate, County Clerk, Register, District Attorney, one Supreme Court Justice, and two County Judges.

The Brooklyn Republican leaders profess to see an easy victory for their ticket this Fall, and intend to put forward a platform which will be acceptable to Brooklynites. Already they have begun work on the platform, and County Leader Marcus B. Campbell has been appointed Chairman of a committee to draft a platform and have it ready for submission at the unofficial convention. The platform committee will meet at the county Republican headquarters on July 8.

The Republican organization of Albany, controlled by William Barnes, has already announced that it will hold such a convention, and State Chairman George A. Glynn has given the plan his approval. It has not yet been decided whether the Republicans of New York County will hold an unofficial convention. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig is in favor of leaving the selection of candidates entirely to the primaries, but there are few candidates to be elected in New York County this Fall, the principal office to be filled being that of the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. The announcement of William M. Bennett, however, that he will be a candidate for the Aldermanic Presidency office may force the local leaders to change their plans and hold a convention.

T. P. Shonts's Condition Unchanged.

The condition of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was reported last night as his home, 930 Park Avenue, as being unchanged. Dr. J. Bentley Squier, the attending physician, said that Mr. Shonts was withstanding the heat well.

HERBS FOR HOME GARDEN.

Good Cooks Find It Desirable to Have Them Handy and Fresh.

The old-fashioned kitchen garden was not considered complete without its small collection of "pot-herbs"—sage, thyme, and other medicinal and savory herbs. French cooking is noted for its fine flavor, and this is largely because French cooks excel in the skillful use of herbs.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging woman and girls who are members of clubs organized by extension workers to grow savory herbs. Not only is the daily diet varied by the use of "pot-herbs," but in nearly all communities the surplus is easily marketed.

Herbs usually occupy the same ground for some years, and should be conveniently located in one corner or at one side of the regular garden. One good method is to mark off the rows where the plants are to be set, then remove the top soil and place it to one side; two or three inches of manure is then spread in the furrow and spaded into the subsoil. The top soil is then returned and allowed to settle a few days before the plants are set out. One of the main things to consider is placing the perennials or permanent plants together in one row or corner where they will not be disturbed. The biennials may be placed next, and the annuals in a collection by themselves.

The general cultural methods are practically the same for all—good, clean cultivation during the Summer, and a mulch of leaves, straw, or manure around the plants during the Winter. The mulch protects them from winter-killing and at the same time adds fertility for next season's growth.

Sage, taragon, mint, anise, caraway, and dill are the herbs found most often on the market, but in growing for commercial purposes it is best to learn first what particular herbs are most in demand in the locality.

Anise is an annual and the seeds do not retain their vitality after the second year, so they should be strictly fresh when planted. The seeds should be sown indoors and the young plants transplanted. They may also be sown in the open ground and thinned 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. The plants grow to a height of about two feet. The seeds are borne in heads, which should be cut from the plants when the seeds are early ripe. The heads may be tied in bunches and hung up to dry, or they may be spread loosely upon a wire-bottom tray and kept in a shady place until dry. The seeds are removed from the heads by rubbing them with the hands, and then separating them from the chaff and pieces of broken stem. The seeds of anise are used for flavoring, especially in cookies, and for sprinkling over cakes when sugar or frosting is used.

Caraway seeds are usually planted out of doors. The plants should be thinned to about fifteen or eighteen inches in the row. Sometimes seeds are produced the first season, but more often not until the second season. The seeds are used for flavoring bread and pastry. The seeds are saved in the same way as those of anise. Caraway is likely to become a weed if allowed to ripen its seeds and run wild.

The culture and the uses of dill are very much the same as those for caraway. The leaves are also used for flavoring soups. The tender leaves and stems, together with the seed heads, are dried and used for flavoring cucumber pickles, making the famous commercial "dill" pickles. For home use watermellon rind and chayotes, when treated with brine and dill, make an excellent pickle.

Sage is one of the oldest and most common of the garden herbs. The plants live for several years if protected from extreme cold, and are most easily started by taking rooted offshoots from the side of an old plant. In rich soil the plants grow to a great size, three and four feet across. For this reason they should be given plenty of space. One plant will usually produce all the sage required by a family. The broad-leaved variety is commonly grown. Two or three cuttings of the young, tender shoots can be made during the season. As a rule, the tender tips of the branches are cut about four inches in length and tied in small bunches to dry. Sage is used especially for flavoring pork sausage and in dressings for poultry.

Two varieties of mint are often grown. The kind most commonly grown in gardens, however, is that known as spearmint, the young and tender leaves of which are used for making mint sauce and for flavoring lamb and other meats. Spearmint may be grown by sowing the seeds, but is easily started by taking offshoots from old plants. One or two clusters of it are sufficient for ordinary use, and care must be taken that it does not spread. The old plants should be dug up at the end of the second year and small divisions reset.

The true taragon does not produce seeds and must be started from roots or offshoots, either in the Fall or in the Spring. The tender leaves and stems of taragon are used for flavoring cider vinegar, making what is termed "taragon vinegar."

Other savory herbs desirable for home use or marketing are sweet basil, dwarf basil, coriander, balm, thyme, horehound, Summer savory, sweet fennel, and sweet marjoram.

The most important point in connection with producing good savory herbs is proper curing. The tender stems, leaves, and flowers, where included, should be taken from the plants at the proper stage and then dried in the shade. A very good plan is to tie them in small bunches, allowing some space on the string between each bunch, then roll loosely in a piece of paper, leaving both ends of the roll open so that the air will pass through. The roll may be held by rubber bands or short pieces of string and hung up in the shade to dry. After being thoroughly dried the herbs should be taken down and each individual bunch wrapped in paraffin paper to retain its color and flavor.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Drifting German Mine Sunk by Homecoming Transport.

The transports Santa Cecilia and Lancaster, from St. Nazaire and Bordeaux respectively, arrived yesterday bringing fifty-eight officers and 4,125 troops. The Santa Cecilia brought units of the 233d Provisional Battalion, 22d, 72d and 55th Engineers, and Casual Companies 6,915 of New York and 6,493 of New York and Connecticut, the 38th Company, Transportation Corps and two units of the Mobile Veterinary Hospital Corps.

The Lancaster carried the 2d Pioneer Infantry, units of the 311th Pioneer Infantry, 823d Service Battalion, 548 Engineers, the 156th New York Casual Company and seventy-five prisoners. Among the latter, it was said, were several men who were charged with cowardice.

When five days out from Bordeaux the Lancaster picked up a five-ton gas buoy which is estimated to have been adrift about a year and which was originally anchored near this port. The Lancaster also encountered and sank a German mine that had broken adrift in the North Sea.

On her last voyage from France as a transport, the cruiser Seattle arrived yesterday from Brest bringing 1,460 troops. The troops on board included the 115th Field Battalion Signal Corps, the 329th and 351st Field Remount Squadrons, 152d Aero Squadron, 117th Company Transportation Corps, and detachments of the 50th Depot Service Company, the 23d and 77th Sanitary Squads, 302d to 304th Pack Trains, inclusive, the 16th Sales Commissary Unit and the 72d Camp Hospital. Casual Companies 1,264 and 1,265, destined for Camp Upton, were also aboard.

During the voyage the Seattle fell in with the bark Hugomont, of Glasgow, short of food and water. She supplied the ship before proceeding. The Hugomont was 159 days out from Hongkong.

Decline in Sheep.

Before the war the United States had approximately one-tenth of all the sheep in the world. Since then the total number of sheep has decreased from all causes about one-tenth, possibly more. That makes the world decline in excess of 50,000,000 sheep, or slightly greater than the number of sheep in the United States. In some countries there has been an increase since 1914, but from the reports of the International Institute of Agriculture and also of the Food Administration the countries which report increases are outnumbered by those whose sheep raising declined.—Weekly News Letter.

PERUVIAN TROOPS OUST PRESIDENT

Seize Pardo at Palace and Jail Him—Leguia Is Proclaimed.

REVOLUTION IS BLOODLESS

Two Regiments of Soldiers and the Police Are the Prime Factors.

LIMA, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Two regiments of the military and a force of police rushed on the palace at 3 o'clock this morning and took prisoner President Pardo. These forces then proclaimed Augusto B. Leguia President of the republic. Only a few shots were exchanged and there were no casualties.

Colonel Geraldo Alvares and General A. A. Caceres, former President, were the leaders of this military movement. The two regiments involved were the 1st and 3d.

President Pardo and the members of his Cabinet have been imprisoned.

President Pardo's tenure of office would have expired in any event on Aug. 18. But who would have succeeded him was still in doubt, when the soldiers declared Leguia President and marched the present incumbent off to prison. Behind the political dispute is the industrial dispute. The Pardo Administration had been noted for two things ever since it took office at the beginning of the second year of the war: A concentration of food supplies by favored contractors and the admission of alien labor to the disadvantage of the native worker, who was thus pressed between the hammer and the anvil.

The recent national election seemed to result in an attempt of the Government to force upon the people, whose cause the army early espoused, a President who was not believed to have received the requisite number of votes. This was Señor Antero Aspíllaga, who headed the civil or Government ticket.

The election took place on May 18 and the lineup of the political parties and their candidates was as follows:

Civil (Government) Party—For President, Señor Antero Aspillaga; first Vice President, Señor Aurelio Garcia y Lastres; second Vice President, Señor José Ignacio Chopiten.

Independent (Leguia's) Party—For President, Señor Augusto B. Leguia; first Vice President, General Cesar Canevaro; second Vice President, Dr. Augustin de la Torre Gonzales.

Democratic Party — For President, Señor Isaias de Piérola; first Vice President, Señor Pedro de Osma; second Vice President, Señor David Samanez Ocampo.

Labor Party—For President, Señor José Carlos Bernales.

All through the preceding campaign the Independent Party of Leguia made bitter attacks upon the present Government and its chief candidate, Aspillaga. At the last moment there was a stampede to enroll under the Leguia Party which had several catching mottoes: "The man who becomes rich by selling food is a traitor," and "Peru for Peruvians." The enthusiasm practically put out of business the National Democratic Party and the Liberal Party, while the members of the Constitutional Party swung to the Leguistas in a body.

There are in Peru 105 provinces which form the political units in national elections. A committee called the Junta Escrutadora receives the votes, counts them and transmits the result to Congress, which gives the "official count" and announces the "official" result.

The results of the provinces as announced by each Junta Escrutadora were so overwhelmingly in favor of Leguia's Party, when all but the remote and thinly settled provinces had been heard of on May 21, that the Leguistas declared in their press that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court, even if antagonistic to Leguia, would venture to evade the mandate of the people.

The claim of Leguia, however, in spite of the figures of the local Juntas Escrutadoras was disputed by Aspillaga, and by the aid of President Pardo, his claim was officially recognized and would have been pleaded before Congress on July 28.

José Pardo was born in Lima 54 years ago, third son of the politician Manuel Pardo, also some time President. José's first term was from 1904 to 1908. Under his first administration many public works were devised and carried out, and the revenues to the State rose from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000 in gold. Peru broke off relations with Germany on Oct. 6, 1917, but did not declare war in spite of the popular demand for it.

AGUILAR MAKES DENIAL.

Has Given No Assurances Concerning New Petroleum Law.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—Statements that General Candido Aguilar had given the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and other countries guarantees that the Mexican petroleum law now being framed would not contain provisions objected to by foreign interests are denied in a cablegram sent from New York by General Aguilar and made public here.

General Aguilar is now on a confidential mission to the United States and European nations and the statements referred to were published in this city on June 24.

"The declarations published regarding my mission and petroleum affairs," the cablegram says, "are absolutely false. The only declarations I have made about this matter were voiced in Washington. I said the petroleum question was still pending before the Mexican Congress and for that reason it was impossible for me to give any assurances. It is my personal opinion that the Mexican Congress will enact a just and equitable law, having in mind both Mexican and foreign interests."

Finger Lakes Fish.

The announcement that the organization formed to promote the popularity of the so-called Finger Lakes of Central and Western New York has petitioned the Conservation Commission to refuse to issue any more netting privileges in the inland waters will cause more or less surprise. It was the general impression that the use of nets was prohibited by law. It appears, though, that licenses have been issued permitting the holders to take certain specified varieties of fish by this method. It is claimed, and doubtless with reason, that fishermen will always closely discriminate between coarse fish and game fine game fish. The only equitable course would be to either prevent net fishing altogether or give the same privilege to all.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

TO CUT SCHOOL FIRE HAZARD

Schoolhouses Now Unite Wood and Metal Shops and Theatres.

A recent announcement that the fire insurance companies had found schoolhousse losing risks and were contemplating a general advance in schoolhouse premium rates has drawn attention to the fact that, from being a building which was used a few hours a day, five days in the week and kept locked the rest of the time, the schoolhouse in many instances has become a combination of machine shop, woodwork, hotel, theatre, and moving picture house. Manual training and vocational education have brought in the wood and metal working hazards, training in domestic science has brought in the hotel and kitchen features, and the general tendency to make the school a social centre for the community has resulted in the building being lighted and heated outside of the usual hours and given it many of the hazards of the entertainment hall.

During 1918 there was an estimated fire loss in the United States of $617,000,000. There were no fewer than seventy fires, each of which caused estimated property damage of $500,000. The cost of maintaining fire departments and fire-fighting equipment, probably matched the amount lost by fire. But one of the worst phases of this national fire waste was the destruction of schools.

In the November, 1915, issue of Safety Engineering 153 school and college fires had been recorded from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31. In 1916 there were recorded 199 such fires, with a loss of $6,365,000, and we have a list of 111 similar fires for 1918, the aggregate total loss of which amounted to $5,828,100.

Of more importance than the safety of property and perpetuation of architectural creations is the question of human safety. The Committee on Public Safety of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, after thoroughly inspecting the public schools of Cleveland, agreed that the conservation of the lives of the children and teachers against fire hazards was the gravest and most important subject to be considered and that it should receive the prompt attention and active co-operation of every member of the Chamber of Commerce as well as the public in general.

Every once in a while a school fire is recorded where there is miraculous escape from death because the fire chanced to break out while the pupils were not present. But such good fortune does not always prevail. On March 4, 1908, a school burned in Collinwood, Ohio, in that fire two teachers and 170 little children lost their lives. Ohio profited by this disaster and she now stands among the leaders in the States that have made attempts to legislate as regards schoolhouse construction, safety, and protection.

A study was made by Frank Irving Cooper in 1910 under the auspices of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, and again in 1915 under the auspices of the National Education Association Committee on Standardization of Schoolhouse Planning and Construction as regards what legislation had been enacted throughout the country in the planning, construction, fire protection, and sanitation of school buildings.

The results were interesting. In 1910 only two States—Connecticut and Ohio—had any regulation of fireproof construction, and only one State—Massachusetts—considered fire-retarding construction. Six States had regulations on exits, and only thirteen States required schoolroom doors to open outward.

In 1915 only twenty-seven States had then considered it desirable to exercise control over their school buildings, where the children spend one-third of their waking hours. Twenty-four of these twenty-seven States seemed to realise the necessity for a quick exit from the buildings, as they specified with exceptional agreement that doors should open out. Seventeen of the twenty-seven also agreed that fire escapes are desirable, but only six of the twenty-seven put up fire alarms to warn teachers and children that escape should be made, and only one State—Kansas—would drill its children as to how that escape should be carried out.

There was no recognition of the method of safeguarding lives by the use of fire walls and horizontal fire escapes, no recognition that the best fire engineers consider the outside fire escapes obsolete and one which should be abolished, to be replaced by the smoke-proof tower.

Turning from escapes to methods of putting out a fire, it was found that only eight States required fire extinguishers. Six States believed in standpipes, though there was some question about providing any hose, and one State would have automatic sprinklers under certain conditions, but twenty-one States had no regulations whatever on schoolhouse construction. These facts put the question squarely before our legislators and from them back to the people who pay the bills and suffer the consequences for their tolerance of this lack of constructive legislation.

"In the past," says the Federal Board for Vocational Education, "the boards of trustees, school committees, principals, and teaching staff of these temples of learning that burn have not deliberately or consciously aided in the construction or maintenance of fire traps. Some have said that they accepted what the architect proposed and would have paid willingly for better buildings. Architecture is more reliant upon tradition than any other arts, and the architectural profession shies at fireproof construction or the use of concrete for dwelling or schoolhouse construction. To make it truly acceptable requires some new conceptions, because concrete is diametrically opposed to the idea of 'the delicacy of woodwork.'"

In an effort to encourage fireproof school construction the board has prepared information that is given free to all who have to do with school housing and which shows how safety may be attained at small added cost, and very often without additional expenditure.

TELLS OF BOLSHEVIST RULE.

Their Crimes Unbelievable, Says Englishman, Just Back from Russia

Harold Hadley, an Englishman, who spent many years in Russia, where he held interests in several cotton mills, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Liner, Caronia. After the overthrow of the Kerensky Government Mr. Hadley said that he was kept under supervision for months by orders of Trotsky. He finally managed to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

The horrors of Bolshevist rule had never been told, he said, and added that it was practically impossible for a civilized person to live in Petrograd. As an example of the crimes perpetrated by the Bolsheviki, he said that one day during a brawl in Petrograd a minor Bolshevist leader was fatally injured. As a result on the next day, he said, 1,500 persons of both sexes were assembled and shot down. Some were reported as having been buried alive.

Hadley said that there were only about 200 real Bolshevist leaders in Russia. Ignorant persons joined the Bolsheviki, he said, believing that they would get food and clothing.

To bring Russia out of this position, Mr. Hadley said, it was necessary to support Kolchak, not with men, but with munitions and food, and in that way a stable government would come about.

Doesn't Know It All.

It is when the brand-new graduate begins comparing notes with the men who have been taking a twenty-five or forty year post-graduate course in the College of Hard Knocks that he is likely to be told that there is still something to be done in the way of acquiring more wisdom.—Boston Transcript.

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING.

Beautiful prints, reproduced in sepia or in black and white, of photographs controlled by The New York Times and published in the Sunday Picture Section of The Times, may be purchased at reasonable prices through The Times Wide World Photos, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City. Telephone Bryant 1800.—Advt.

TROMPELOUP RAZED IN GUNLESS BATTLE

Naval Records Contain Tale of How Bluejackets Reared an Air Station.

TOWN QUICKLY LEVELED

Attack with Pick and Shovel Swept Site in France for American Aviators.

In the navy they tell a story they call "The Battle of Trompeloup," a battle that was fought by American bluejackets armed with picks and shovels. Overnight, so to speak, a French village practically disappeared and in its place there came into existence one of the finest air stations in France. An officer who was in the Battle of Trompeloup told the story in the Navy Department and he did it so well that they took it down in shorthand and made it a war record of the naval service.

Here is the story in part as it is officially recorded in the naval archives at Washington.

"Some of these days" it goes, "when all of our heroes, back from the war, have settled down under the vine tree to spin yarns of deeds of glory we shall hear some veteran bluejacket tell glowingly of the Battle of Trompeloup. And we who know our war history and stories of conquest will think and then wonder what new victory is this. Then when the illusion is gone we will know that sometimes the pick and shovel are as mighty as the land battery and that the digging of holes in the ground was not always done to make trenches.

"Surely no point of vantage in France was ever attacked so viciously and so vigorously as was this little town of huts with the fancy name, and so surely was the victory and so complete the transition from a scattered settlement to the largest and most active air station of the United States Navy, Aviation in France. When the navy began to carry out its plans for aerial warfare overseas a location was at once sought for a base, a suitable and accessible port for a source of supply for the aerial branch of the sea service. Navy aviators were about the first Americans to arrive in France. Much important work awaited them. Eyes were needed for the navy as well as for the army. Long stretches of shore and sea had to be watched and patrolled from the air, and seaplanes were a part of the incoming convoys, just as was most necessary the hovering above the sea of vigilant fliers who could look down and aid in locating the evasive periscope.

Buildings Hard to Move.

"The southern part of France, near Bordeaux, was selected as a site for this base. When the scouting party came down along the Gironde River, below Bordeaux, they found this location on deep water, fine for handling and launching seaplanes and most accessible as a port for ships bringing equipment and supplies from the States. It was a picturesque rolling country, with large estates and extensive vineyards, among them the richly covered grapelands of the house of Rothschild. It was not hard to negotiate through the French Government for the land cessions. Between Bordeaux and the town of Pauillac, and still closer to the water was Trompeloup. Scouting found Trompeloup in the way and succeeding surveys proved it. There was but one thing to do. Trompeloup had to be moved. Over here we would just put the town on wheels and rolled them back out of the way, but Trompeloup wouldn't be rolled. It was built by a set of Southern Frenchmen who perhaps through the influence and nearness of Spain had buildings not well, but not high, and pictures alike to those of our neighbors across the Rio Grande.

"Just at this time the Pauillac neighborhood was swarming with sailors. Up along the coast bluejacket gunners were flighting U-boats, laying mines and taking the alternate monotony and thrill of patrol work on the North Sea. The Pauillac throng grew fretful. To be sure, there were the drills and all the routines, but these boys had enlisted for battle and they continued to fret. Finally the order came, the zero hour arrived and "Trompeloup whatever on the balance. In what was once the laundry on the main street, the post of command was established and the onslaught began. Through the mud, and there is no other mud like Pauillac mud, the boats advanced, pick and shovel, trucks and brick carts, and the engineers were at it. The noncombatants of Trompeloup had fled and fringing the docks of the Gironde watched with all the interest of the possessors of claims for future damages.

"Soon the sailor shovelers and the pilots of the picks reached a building more formidable than the rest. One charge and they fell back for more picks while the shovelers stood in reserve. Again they went forward but not a dent. Then in came strategy. A cable was placed about the structure, twisted at the ends and tractors attached. One mighty heave and down it came, a crumbling mass, a cloud of grayish dust. A yell went up from the attacking party. Then there was quiet. Suddenly there was a cry of terror. It came from the ruins. Sounded like a casualty and the hospital apprentices moved closer, and then dashed under the brick dust barrage. In a little while they emerged leading a Frenchman, chattering, expostulating, sputtering and choking. Was he hurt? No, only surprised and shaken, and after being told what was being done he saluted and joined the future claimants on the dock.

Air Station Soon Built.

"Today the army occupies the former navy air supply station at Pauillac, for with the signing of the armistice all air activities ceased. As a monument to the victory over Trompeloup there still stands much of the great plant which these American sailor boys built over the ruins of Trompeloup. For in all France there was not a more complete station or one better built. And it was built by the boyhood and brawn of America, the sailors who had learned at navy training stations to do things and do them right first as hundreds of other boys are now learning to carry on still bigger and still better the work upon what the navy has always lived up to its traditions.

"The air station at Pauillac, Gironde, France, was first occupied on Nov. 17, 1917, by two officers and twenty-six men. The officers were Ensign Ralph F. Nourse, U. S. N., and Assistant Paymaster Russel D. Thomas, U. S. N., who also made use of Trompeloup laundry, converting it into quarters. By July 1, 1918, the station had expanded so rapidly that the complement numbered 109 officers and 4,583 men. They were housed in splendidly constructed knockdown houses which had been brought from the States and set up on streets which were lined with board walks. Great buildings were erected on the water's edge for the assembly and repair shops of the big seaplanes. These were in charge of an organization of former experts in civil life who were brought into the service and commissioned. This assembly and repair was brought together and for part of the time directed by Lieut. Commander Benjamin Briscoe, U. S. N. R. F. In this time the air station had grown into a city, with the continual hum of its shops and the buzz of the Liberty motors in the planes being tried out over the station.

"A theatre which would seat the entire complement was built and a company and band organized that was so good that Vice Admiral Wilson not only had them appear at Brest for the entertainment of the crews of the fleet, but also sent them to Paris. And in the midst of all this transformation and this work these men took out $6,581,000 in war risk insurance, and when it came to buying Liberty Loan bonds this Pauillac sent the wonderful response of a purchase of $350,000. And still more, when it looked at one time as if the British line might be broken a battalion of volunteers was ordered at the station and held in readiness. Still to show that they worked from December, 1917, to October, 1918, this station received and dispatched both by water and rail a total tonnage amounting to 189,232,209. The statistics prove the show place of naval aviation in France. It was all the work of sailors.

"Operations of this supply station were mainly concerned with assembling and distributing of seaplanes, this work coming under the assembly and repair department. The first shipment of Liberty motors was received April 23, 1918, and the first planes arrived May 25, 1918. The initial flight of an American Liberty motored machine was made from this station on June 23, 1918. The first trans-seaplane to have a flight made this successfully on June 15 and was delivered to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Moutchic. This department up to Nov. 1 had assembled 82 seaplanes and overhauled 322 motors. This department also co-operated with the army and the French military authorities.

"The officers responsible for the work were Lieut. Commander Benjamin Briscoe, Lieutenant William B. Jammeson, Lieutenant Rodolphe Stahl, and Lieutenant Frank S. Moulton, all U. S. N. R. F."

TREE 300 YEARS OLD.

And Now It May Be Cut Down to Give Place for a Church.

On a lot at Huntington is a tree that is one of the four largest elms in the State. It is threatened with destruction by the building of a church.

One of the Purdue scientists estimates that it is at least 300 years old, which means that it was getting its start in the wilderness that afterward became Indiana about the time that the Pilgrim fathers were crossing the Atlantic in the Mayflower on their way to their refuge in the New World. Surely such a tree will not be sacrificed for a church or anything else! Much destruction may be made good and many things that are removed may be replaced, but not 300 years of Nature's work in less than another 300 years, which contemplates a future beyond our imagination.

Huntington might well make some kind of public park around that tree, which is worth going a long way to see. —Indianapolis News.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sam Bernard, recently of "Friendly Enemies," will play a short season in vaudeville under M. S. Bentham's direction before returning to the dramatic stage, it was announced yesterday.

Bobby Higgins is announced to succeed Olin Howland in "She's a Good Fellow" at the Globe.

Alice Brady will appear on the screen as a star for the recently organized Realart Pictures Corporation, it was reported yesterday. Miss Brady's previous affiliation was with the Select Pictures Corporation.

Terkes's Jazzarimba Orchestra has been engaged for a specialty act in the McIntyre and Heath show, "Hello, Alexander," which is to come to the Broadhurst next month.

An exhibition of "Yankee Doodle in Berlin" and the Sennett bathing girls, starting at midnight every night, will be added to the bill at the Broadway Theatre, beginning tomorrow.

Mark Swan's "A Regular Fellow," staged by Frank MacCormack, with Ernest Glendinning in the leading role, was presented for the first time at Stamford, Conn., last night. It will go to Asbury Park, Long Branch, and Atlantic City before coming to New York next month.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM
Pop. Mat. TODAY
NO SEAT OVER $2.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
"NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN"
ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 50c to $2
POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c to $2
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Today & Evenings at 8:30. Wed. at 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS Thurs., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Delightful Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thurs., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs.
LA LA LUCILLE
A New Musical Farce

GLOBE. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. "Diffinghamesque—Best on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St., Evs. 8:15
8th BIG MONTH Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. ELSIE FERGUSON in "Hurled Through the Air." Comedy. Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square Marguerite Clark in "Girls." Review Comedy. Scenic. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

CRITERION Thurs., B'way 43d St. Twice Daily, 2:40-8:40.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S Broken Blossoms
Now Playing Last Weeks

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY MACK SENNETT'S YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN
Thurs., at 41 St. Cont. Noon-11:30 (Pop. Prices)
SENNETT BATHING BEAUTIES & BOTHWELL BROWNE in Person.

81 at 52d, Theatre on B'way. Tel. Columbus 3360
CHAS. RAY "THE BUSHER"
Also Broadway VAUDEVILLE
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 50c & $1.00, including tax.

PLAZA Madison Ave. at 58th St. THE CRIMSON GARDENIA Bert Beech's adventurous romance with Gwen Moore, Patsy Ahearne in "Love."

Loew's New York Theatre B'way at 46th St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ARTHUR ASHLEY, "The American Wop."

STRAND B'way at 47 St. LOUISE GLAUM in "SAHARA." Review. Comedy. Scenic. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

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Phone Bryant 1100.
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"Standard for forty years."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIDE.


MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.
Sunday Night Concert
THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Next Tues., July 8. SEATS NOW ON SALE
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest announce Their First Offering of the New Season. A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
THE FIVE MILLION
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER! "Both the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his gorgeous SUMMER REVUE
A LONELY ROMEO
FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON Moves Mon. to the Fulton THEATRE, 46 St., W. of B'way

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT
Big Musical Comedy Spiash
"TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN, Ev. 8:20 Mats. Today, Wed., 2:20

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre
MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 9800

OCEAN GROVE AUDITORIUM, New Jersey
TONIGHT (SATURDAY) AT 8:15.
Inauguration of the Musical Season
ANNA CASE
NOTED AMERICAN SOPRANO.
NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS
lecture, "THE AMERICA OF TOMORROW"
TICKETS 50c. TO $2, AT BOX OFFICE.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
Bert La Mont's Cowboy Minstrels, Billy Schoen, Harry Brooks & Co., six other acts.
All Seats 25c, $5, 50

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th. Twice Daily, Pop. Prices
PEEK-A-BOO All Summer Show.

44th ST. THEATRE Beginning NEXT MON. Evs. at 8:30. SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Has a Punch Like Dempsey's.
"KEEPS THE AUDITOR ON THE EDGE OF HIS SEAT."—Telegram.
Owen Davis' Melodrama "AT 9:45"

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
Great Dramatic Triumph, JOHN FERGUSON
MOVES TO FULTON THEATRE MONDAY.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy The Best Show in Town The Better 'Ole
with WM. A. BRADY & MRS. COBURN.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
39 EA

HOME RUN EPIDEMIC GIVES YANKEES ONE VICTORY, WHILE NINTH INNING RALLY NETS ANOTHER

YANKEES CONQUER WASHINGTON TWICE

Take Morning Game by 8 to 2 and Double by Lewis Wins Second by 6 to 5.

FOUR HOME RUNS FOR DAY

30,000 Fans See Double Victory at Polo Grounds and Hear Fight Reports from Toledo.

Duffy Lewis was ambling to the plate at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, with the Yankees one run behind and two out in the ninth inning. Bill Fewster rested a few feet from second base with the tieing run concealed somewhere about his person. Over near first base stood Roger Peckinpaugh with the winning run.

A stout gentleman moved plateward about the same time, raised a megaphone to his mouth and told some 22,000 perspiring fans that beef had fallen heavily on the outskirts of Toledo. Then he strutted back, to be lost in the holiday overflow of the press box and the crowd turned its attention again to Duffy Lewis.

Whereupon Duffy, egged on by the crowd to show what sort of a punch he ferried Lewis around to second base, the turf, and in one punch he knocked out Harry Harper and the entire Washington team. Duffy's slam carried all the way to the left field fence, drove Fewster and Peck over the plate, and carried Lewis around to second base. Having gone through the formality of touching second Lewis made his dash for the exit, escaping a few thousand who wanted to shake the old right hand. The Yankees took this game, 6 to 5, and as they had grabbed off the morning engagement 8 to 2, Lewis's hit was the end of a perfect day for Miller Huggins and league leaders. A crowd of 8,000 fans saw the morning game.

The Yankees finished the holiday with as good a lead as they owned in the morning, as both the White Sox and Indians, who are battling the local entry for pennant honors, also came through with two victories. In each engagement at the Polo Grounds the outlook was none too bright for the Huggins boys until they put over their big rallies in the late innings. In the afternoon they went to the front in the eighth, lost the lead in the ninth, and then rallied to win the game with two men out.

Peck Still Hitting.

It was another big day for Roger Peckinpaugh, Yankee shortstop and leading batsman of the American League. Peck ran his hitting streak through both games, getting a home run and two singles in the morning and two singles in the afternoon tilt. He has now gone through twenty-four consecutive games without failing to get a hit, thereby establishing one of the longest hitting streaks of recent years. Another Yankee to come through with flying colors was Bob Shawkey, who registered his tenth consecutive victory in the morning game. The Yanks pounded the ball hard in each game, getting fifteen slams in the morning battle and thirteen in the afternoon.

Jack Quinn and Harry Harper hooked up in the afternoon battle and both went the route, though Quinn was taken out during the New York rally in the ninth, Fewster delivering a hit for the veteran pitcher.

Constantly in trouble, but managed to pull out without any great damage. Inning after inning one team, or both, threatened to score, and occasionally each succeeded.

The Senators jumped into the lead in the opening inning. With one out Foster landed on Quinn for a single to right, reached second while Baker was mussing up Milan's grounder, and scored when Peck threw past first base in an attempt to double Rice at that bag. Then the Yanks got the run back on Vick's single, an infield out, and Lewis's double to right.

In the fourth the visitors broke the tie, scoring a run on Menosky's scratch hit, Shank's sacrifice and Harper's drive to centre. The lead lasted until the Yankees' fifth, when two runs were pushed over. Baker was safe on a fumble by Janvrin, and Pipp scored him with a triple to left. Pratt's single to right sent Pipp over and put the Yanks in front.

Senators Tie Score.

Menosky's double, Janvrin's scratch hit past Peck, and Harper's sacrifice fly pulled the Senators back on even terms in the sixth, and the deadlock prevailed until New York's eighth, when the Hugmen pushed over another marker. Pipp was safe when Rice dropped his drive in right field, Pratt sacrificed Wally to second, and Bodie pushed the run over with a single to right.

The ninth inning was replete with fireworks. Judge opened Washington's half with a single to left and reached second on Foster's out. Peck made a phenomenal play on Foster's drive and it proved very helpful. Milan walked, both runners moved up on Rice's infield out, and then Gharrity got one of the oddest hits of the year, a triple off Peck's knee. The ball bounded to right centre, between the outfielders, allowed two runs to score and put Gharrity on third. Then he tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate, Bodie to Pratt to Hannah.

Fewster, batting for Quinn, started the Yanks on their winning way by beating out a high bounder in front of the plate. Vick flied out, Peck was safe on Shanks's fumble, and Baker fouled out. Then came Lewis with the two-base smack which was a knockout.

Bob Shawkey scored his tenth consecutive victory in the morning game, a flock of home runs in the late innings making it easy. Shawkey had to work hard up to the time the home run epidemic hit the club, but at that he clearly outpitched his opponent, Eric Erickson, and undoubtedly would have won without all the slugging in the seventh and eighth frames. The Yankee star allowed only five hits and one earned run, the second marker, which arrived in the ninth being a complimentary.

Three home runs by a major league club in one inning may not be the record, but it certainly is a most unusual performance. With the score 2 to 1 in their favor, the Yankees took up the old war clubs against Erickson in the seventh and waved them with a vengeance. Peckinpaugh, who previously had made the single which ran his hitting streak through twenty-three consecutive games, punched a ball into the left field seats for the first home run. Frank Baker, as if peeved over the fact that the Yanks have been parking all their homers in the left field section of late, hit one high and far into his favorite garage, the right field upper stand.

Duffy Lewis raised a pop fly to left which Murphy dropped close to the foul line, allowing Lewis to scamper along to second. Murphy followed with a fancy catch off Pipp, and Pratt was thrown out at first by Erickson. Enter here Mr. Frank Perzolo, alias Ping. He had been bitten by the home run germ and he delivered a line home run, one of the lowest that ever rode from a bat, at the Polo Grounds. The ball was only a few feet in the air as it passed over Leonard's head, and it did not seem to have a sufficient carrying power, but on and on it went until it had cleared the fence in front of the left field bleachers. Lewis jogged home ahead of Ping and the ball game was officially over as far as Washington was concerned.

Baker Hits Into Stand.

The home run fever hit Baker harder than the other Yanks. In the eighth Vick greeted Whitehouse, who had replaced Erickson, for a single to left, but Sammy was picked off first and retired. Peck singled through short for his third slam of the game, and then Baker hit another into the upper stand, just to show that on holiday mornings he respects no pitcher, be he right-hander or left-hander. He got his first smash off a right-hander, the second off a southpaw.

Shawkey allowed the Senators only five hits, three of them good for extra bases. The sixth was the only inning in which two singles arrived together, and these simply made the game close until the big outbreak of home run slamming in the late frames. In the fourth inning Leonard opened on Shawkey with a double to centre and advanced on an out, but was left. In the sixth inning Judge singled to right, the next two batsmen were retired in order, and Sam Rice belted a triple to centre which chased Judge home. In the ninth Rice was left, Gharrity walked, Murphy filed to Vick, and both runners advanced when Sam's throw took a bad bound past Pipp. Shanks grounded to Pratt and Rice was allowed to run home while the batsman was being retired.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	0	3	3	0
P'k'paugh,ss	4	2	3	0	4
Baker,3b	4	2	2	0	1
Lewis,lf	1	1	2	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Pratt,2b	5	0	0	1	5
Bodie,cf	3	2	2	5	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	5	0
Shawkey,p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	37	8	15	27	12

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Rice,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Picinich,c	2	0	1	2	0
Murphy,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Erickson,p	2	0	0	0	2
a Foster	1	0	0	0	0
Agnew,c	0	0	0	3	0
W'tehouse,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMenosky	1	0	0	1	0
cGharrity	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	24	10

a Batted for Picinich in sixth.
b Batted for Erickson in eighth.
c Batted for Agnew in ninth.

Errors—Vick, Baker, Murphy.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Leonard, Bodie, Rice. Three-base hit—Picinich. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Baker, (2,) Bodie. Stolen bases—Grover, Rice. Sacrifice hits — Hannah, Baker. Double play — Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; Erickson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey, (Rice.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; Erickson, 4. Wild pitch—Erickson. Hits—Off Erickson, 11 in 7 innings; Whitehouse, 4 in 1. Losing pitcher—Erickson. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Evans.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Peck,ss	5	1	2	4	3
Baker,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Lewis,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	11	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Bodie,cf	4	0	2	3	1
Hannah,c	4	0	1	4	0
Quinn,p	3	0	0	0	3
a Fewster	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	4	13	27	11

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Foster,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Milan,cf	5	1	1	3	1
Rice,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Gharrity,c	5	0	2	5	1
Menosky,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Shanks,ss	4	2	0	3	3
Janvrin,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	34	5	10	*26	14

*Two men out when winning run was scored.

a Batted for Quinn in ninth.

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Baker, Rice, Shanks, Janvrin.

New York	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	—8
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Menosky, Lewis, (2,) Quinn. Three-base hits—Pipp, Gharrity. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, (2,) Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Harper. Double plays—Janvrin, Shanks, and Judge; Foster, Janvrin, and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; Harper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Quinn, (Milan.) Struck out—By Quinn, 3; Harper, 2.

CURVES AND BINGLES

The Yankees will attempt to grab off another pair of victories this afternoon. The Senators will furnish the opposition.

Winning two was the rule all through the American League. The White Sox, Indians, and Red Sox duplicated the performance of the Yankees.

Peck's bleacher clout in the morning game was his sixth of the year. Baker ran his string up to five, and Bodie crashed in with his fourth home run of the season.

Nick Altrock's burlesque of the big fight made the fans forget about the heat in the afternoon. The comedian even made them forget about baseball at times. A rare entertainer, this Altrock!

Pratt turned in a spectacular play on Grover in the seventh inning of the morning game, making a bare-hand stop and then a throw while off balance, which got Grover at first base.

Lewis almost made it five home runs in the morning game. In the eighth inning he hit a terrific thump into the left field bleachers, but the ball fell a few feet west of the foul rope.

Pipp hit the ball hard in both morning and afternoon games, but he did not have much success until the fifth inning of the second game, when he hit over Menosky's head for a triple.

Peckinpaugh's appearance at the plate these days is always the signal for a noisy outburst from the stand. Peck was received with silence for several years, but he has qualified this season for the "In Right" Club.

Pete Schneider and Allan Russell probably will do the tossing for the Huggins herd this afternoon. Jim Shaw will work one game for the Senators, and Craft or Whitehouse in the other. The first quarrel gets under way at 1:30 o'clock.

Both crowds were above the Fourth of July average, the attendance on this holiday always running below the Decoration Day standard. About 8,000 fans were out for the morning game and upward of 22,000 saw the afternoon battle.

Peckinpaugh was the heavy hitter with five blows in the twin bill. Vick, Lewis, and Bodie collected four hits, and Baker grabbed off three.

Gharrity got the freak triple of the year in the ninth inning of the second game. He bounced a three-bagger off Peck's knee, the oddest extra-base hit seen this season at the Polo Grounds.

Eddie Foster was not feeling well in the morning, so Joe Leonard covered third base. In the afternoon there was not the slightest symptom of illness shown near third base. Foster played a remarkable fielding game.

The Senators put up a loud wail in the ninth inning of the second game when Bill Dineen called Fewster safe at first. Fewster hit a high bounder in front of the plate and showed a great burst of speed in getting to first base. If he had not made the bag the afternoon game would have gone to the Senators, 5 to 4.

Sam Vick retired the visitors in order in the fifth inning of the afternoon game, catching successive drives by Milan, Rice, and Gharrity. Sam ranged far and wide in collecting the three wallops.

Last week the Yanks made five home runs in a game, a record of recent years. Yesterday morning they made three in one inning and four in two innings. Next!

For fancy fielding that stop and throw by Peck in the ninth inning of the afternoon game was the gem of the day. Foster was the victim. The play cut off at least one run and helped to save the game for the Yankees.

PHILLIES PROVIDE FEAST FOR GIANTS

McGraw's Men Take Both Games of Holiday Bill by Scores of 3 to 1 and 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Hitting the ball hard behind the splendid pitching of Jess Barnes and Fred Toney, the Giants took both morning and afternoon games from the Phillies today. In the morning Barnes held Coombs's men to one hit while the Giants were bunching their blows on Elmer Jacobs, New York winning by a score of 3 to 1. The Phillies' only hit in this game was a home-run drive by Cravath, over the rightfield wall in the eighth inning. In the afternoon game the Giants chased Frank Woodward to the showers in three innings and continued their assault at the expense of Gene Packard, winning by a score of 8 to 3.

Woodward was very easy for the Giants in the afternoon combat. In the first inning a single by Young, Chase's out and a double by Doyle netted New York a run, and in the third frame they fell on Woodward for five tallies. Toney led off in the third and drew a pass. Young walked, and Doyle singled to right, scoring Toney and putting Young on third. Pearce lost Kauff's fly to short right centre and it went for a base hit, Young and Doyle scoring. Zimmerman then lifted the ball into the left-field bleachers for a home run, scoring Kauff ahead of him.

In the fourth, with Packard on the hill for the Phillies, singles by Burns and Young and an error by Adams, who muffed a throw from Bancroft to head Burns off at the plate on Doyle's tap, gave the Giants another run.

Whitted hit for the circuit in the fifth and Luderus duplicated his drive in the sixth, and in the seventh the Phillies scored for the third and last time. Sicking reached first on a fumble. Clarke batted for Adams and singled to centre, putting Sicking on third, and Packard hit to right for a base, scoring Sicking.

The Giants added a superfluous tally to their total in the ninth. McCarthy walked and Toney singled to right, putting him on third. Young lifted a sacrifice fly to Meusel on which McCarty scored. Jacobs kept the Giants away from the plate for the first two innings of the morning game, turning them back in order in the first and being pulled out of a hole by a fine double play in the second. In the third Barnes got two bases on Sicking's wild peg of his grounder. Burns singled to right, Barnes pulling up at third. Fletcher singled to centre, scoring Barnes and putting Burns on third. Doyle walked and Burns scored a moment later while Pearce and Luderus were retiring Bancroft.

There was no further scoring on the part of McGraw's men until the eighth. In that frame Chase singled to left, advanced to second on a sacrifice by Gonzales, moved to third when Pearce threw out Barnes, and scored on a single by Burns.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	3	0	0
Young,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	5	0	3	2	3
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Chase,1b	3	1	2	14	1
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	7	0
Barnes,p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	35	3	13	27	14

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pearce,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Bancroft	1	0	0	0	0
D.Bader,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Meusel,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	6	1
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	4	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Sicking,ss	2	0	0	3	3
Adams,c	3	0	0	1	2
Jacobs,p	2	0	0	1	1
b Cady	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	1	*26	11

*Fletcher out, hit by batted ball.

a Batted for Pearce in ninth.
b Batted for Jacobs in ninth.

Errors—Gonzales, Luderus, Sicking.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Fletcher. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Adams. Sacrifice hit—Gonzales. Double plays—Pearce, Sicking, and Luderus; Sicking, Pearce, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Jacobs, 5. Struck out—By Barnes, 5; Jacobs, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	6	0	1	3	0
Young,rf	2	2	2	2	0
Chase,1b	6	0	0	8	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	3	3
Kauff,cf	5	1	2	5	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	2	0	3
A.Baird,ss	4	0	1	0	4
McCarty,c	4	1	2	6	0
Toney,p	3	1	2	0	0
Total	40	8	13	27	8

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pearce,2b	4	0	0	0	1
D.Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Meusel,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	14	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Sicking,ss	3	2	1	0	2
Adams,c	2	0	0	2	0
Clarke,c	2	0	1	1	0
Woodward,p	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan	1	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	3	0	2	0	3
Total	35	3	8	27	12

a Batted for Woodward in third.

Errors—Zimmerman, Adams.

New York	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Doyle. Home runs—Zimmerman, Whitted, Luderus. Stolen base—Clarke. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double play—A. Baird, Doyle and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 13; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; Woodward, 3; Packard, 3. Hits—Off Woodward, 6 in 3 innings; Packard, 7 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Young.) Struck out—By Toney, 4; Woodward, 1; Packard, 2. Losing pitcher—Woodward.

REDS KEEP UP FAST PACE.

Double Victory Over the Cardinals Marks Their Holiday Celebration.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Cincinnati Reds won twice from the St. Louis Cardinals today, capturing the morning game, 4 to 3, after playing twelve innings, and winning the afternoon contest, 4 to 2. The Reds won the afternoon game by bunching five hits with three passes in the seventh inning. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	0	0	5	3
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Groh,3b	5	1	0	0	2
Roush,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Neale,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Kopf,ss	5	1	3	3	1
Bressler,lf	5	0	1	6	1
Wingo,c	4	0	1	2	1
Ring,p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	39	4	8	36	19

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Stock,2b	5	0	2	3	3
Hornsby,3b	5	1	1	1	4
Heathcote,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Paulette,1b	5	1	1	17	1
Miller,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	5	0	1	3	3
Snyder,c	5	0	1	6	4
Doak,p	4	0	1	1	4
Total	44	3	12	35	24

Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Smith (2,) Lavan.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Wingo, Shotten. Three-base hits—Daubert, Hornsby, Heathcote. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Neale. Double plays—Rath and Daubert; Stock and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Base on balls—Off Doak, 2. Struck out—By Ring, 2; Doak, 2. Wild pitches—Ring, Doak.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	5	0	2	3	0
Groh,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Daubert,1b	5	1	2	10	0
Roush,cf	1	1	1	4	0
Neale,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	0	7
Bressler,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Wingo,c	2	0	0	2	1
Eller,p	2	0	0	0	2
Mages,lf	1	1	0	1	0
Total	32	4	11	27	10

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Stock,2b	3	0	1	2	6
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Heathcote,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Lavan,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	2
Tuero,p	1	1	1	0	1
Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	4	24	14

a Batted for Bressler in seventh.

Errors—Daubert, Kopf, Bressler.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Groh, Tuero. Stolen bases—Neale, Kopf. Sacrifice hits—Tuero, Heathcote. Double play—Stock, Lavan and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 2; Tuero, 5; Goodwin, 1. Hits—Off Eller, 4 in 7 innings; Mitchell, 0 in 2; Tuero, 10 in 6 1-3; Goodwin, 1 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, 1. Struck out—By Tuero, 1; Goodwin, 1. Winning pitcher—Eller. Losing pitcher—Tuero.

Baseball To-day, 2 games: 1st game 1:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Washington, 2. (First game.)
New York, 6; Washington, 5. (Second game.)
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4. (First game.)
Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 1. (Second game.)
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 1. (First game.)
Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (First game.)
New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 3. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3. (First game; 12 innings.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 3. (First game.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	20	.655
Chicago	39	24	.619
Cleveland	36	26	.581
Detroit	31	26	.544
St. Louis	29	31	.483
Boston	28	34	.452
Washington	26	34	.419
Philadelphia	15	43	.259

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	21	.662
Cincinnati	41	23	.641
Pittsburgh	34	30	.531
Chicago	35	31	.530
Brooklyn	32	31	.508
St. Louis	27	37	.422
Boston	22	38	.367
Philadelphia	18	40	.310

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Two games; first game, 1:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn. (Two games; first game, 1:30 P. M.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

CUBS ROUT PIRATES TWICE.

Corral Morning Game by 7 to 3 and Afternoon Game, 4 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh twice today, taking the morning game by a score of 7 to 3 and the afternoon contest 4 to 1. Miller was knocked out of the box in the morning game. In the afternoon game Vaughn kept the Pittsburgh's five hits scattered over the fifth inning, when the home team tallied its only run.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	2	2	0	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Magee,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	3	9	0
Pick,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Deal,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Mann,lf	3	0	1	5	0
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	5	0
Hendrix,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	33	7	11	27	9

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Nicholson,cf	1	1	1	0	0
Terry,ss	3	1	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	2	1	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	5	5
Southw'th,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Caton,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Sater,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Blackwell,c	3	0	1	2	0
Miller,p	1	0	0	0	2
Carlson,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	31	3	8	27	12

Chicago	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Pick. Hollocher, Caton, Terry. Two-base hit—Stengel. Stolen base—Mann. Sacrifice hit—Hollocher, Mann. Sacrifice fly—Sater. Stengel. Double play—Hollocher, Pick, and Merkle; Cutshaw, Terry, and Sater; Deal, Pick, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Miller, 1. Hits—Off Hendrix, 8 in 9; Miller, 5 in 4 1-3; Carlson, 2 in 4 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Miller (Hollocher;) by Carlson (Deal.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 5. Winning pitcher—Hendrix. Losing pitcher—Miller.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	0	1	3
Magee,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Pick,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Deal,3b	4	1	3	5	3
Mann,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Killefer,c	3	0	0	5	1
Vaughn,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	14

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Terry,ss	4	0	2	0	2
Stengel,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Nicholson,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Southw'th,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Caton,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Schang,c	4	1	0	7	2
Kopp,lf	3	3	2	1	1
Burns,1b	4	0	2	15	3
Perry,p	3	0	0	0	6
Total	34	4	9	12	24

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Vaughn, Deal, Stengel. Stolen base—Magee. Double plays—Pick, Hollocher, and Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Killefer, 2; Mann. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Adams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Adams (Hollocher.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; Adams, 2. Winning pitcher—Vaughn. Losing pitcher—Adams.

RED SOX GET BOTH FRAYS.

Tally 9 Runs in Each, While Macks Score 2 and 6.

BOSTON, July 4.—Boston won both games from Philadelphia today, 9 to 2 in the morning, and 9 to 6 in the afternoon. Gainer's double, clearing the bases in the eighth inning, settled the issue in the afternoon.

The score:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	2	3
Hooper,rf	1	1	0	3	0
Ruth,lf	4	2	3	2	0
Gainer,1b	5	1	3	10	0
Schang,c	2	0	1	2	0
Walters,e	2	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	3	1	0	1	0

GASTON CHEVROLET SETS NEW RECORD AS HE SPEEDS TO VICTORY IN AUTO DERBY

CHEVROLET BREAKS 100-MILE RECORD

Captures Auto Derby at Sheepshead Speedway in Fast Time of 54:17⅛.

NO ACCIDENTS IN RACE

Winner Makes No Stops and Leads Nearly All the Way—Crowd of 35,000 Watches Speeders.

Order of Finish.

First—Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac Special.
Second—Howard Wilcox, Peugeot Special.
Third—Dave Lewis, Meteor Special.
Fourth—Eddie O'Donnell, Deusenberg Sp'l.
Fifth—Ira Vail, Hudson Special.
Sixth—Denny Kickey, Stickel Special.
Seventh—Joe Thomas, Mercer Special.
Eighth—William Vetere, Special.

Chevrolet's time—54 minutes 17⅛ seconds. New world's record for 100 miles.

Leading the 100-mile automobile derby at Sheepshead Bay for practically the entire distance, and making no stops, Jesion Chevrolet in his Frontenac Special clipped three seconds from the world's record, winning the event with a time of 54 minutes, 17⅛ seconds. Howard Wilcox, driving a Peugeot Special, finished second, nearly three laps behind the winning car, and Dave Lewis piloted his Meteor Special into third place. In winning the event Chevrolet captured the first prize of $4,000, with $2,000 going to the second car, $1,200 to the third, and the remaining $2,800 being divided among the other five drivers. Thirty-five thousand enthusiasts cheered the victor.

There were eleven starters and eight finished. Gaston Chevrolet, in setting a new non-stop 100-mile record, lowered the time made by his brother, Louis Chevrolet, over the same course on Sept. 22, 1917. Chevrolet in yesterday's race had no car trouble, and though he was hard pressed by Joe Boyer in another Frontenac machine early in the race, after the latter car dropped out he never had to exert himself.

The individual race between "Howdy" Wilcox and Ralph De Palma was contested only for one heat, as De Palma's Packard Special broke a cylinder and was neither able to take part in the 200-mile event nor the last two heats of the 30-mile contest. In the first heat, after racing wheel to wheel with De Palma for more than four laps, Wilcox shot ahead within a quarter of a mile of the finish, winning the event by less than two feet. The judges first announced that De Palma had won, but De Palma told them that he, himself, knew that Wilcox had shot ahead of him a fraction of a second before crossing the line, and the decision was reversed, the award going to Wilcox. In order to get the forfeit posted Wilcox put his car through a solo race after the 100-mile contest.

Chevrolet Off in Lead.

In the 100-mile race the cars lined up with Joe Thomas drawing the inside post of the first line, and Ira Vail, in his Hudson getting second place, Dave Lewis's Metcor next, followed by an Aetna Special and Denny Hickey's Stickel. William Vetere had the post of the second line, followed by Joe Boyer's Frontenac, Gaston Chevrolet in the same model car, and Howard Wilcox, Tommy Milton and Eddie O'Donnel in Duesenbergs formed the third line when the start was made.

Chevrolet took the lead immediately, and completed the first lap three yards ahead of Joe Boyer. In the second lap he kept the same distance to the front, but Lewis, as a third man, had joined the pair which was buzzing around the big wooden oval, a full quarter of a lap in front of the field of racers. The Aetna Special was forced out in the third lap with engine trouble, and Milton went to the pits because of the trouble at the start of the third round.

Chevrolet and Boyer were fighting for the lead at the end of the tenth mile, with the Frenchman's Frontenac ahead of its running mate driven by Boyer. Howard Wilcox, who had been forced to the pits to change a tire, came back into the race, after losing a lap, and was making a game fight to regain his position with the leaders.

At the end of the fifteenth lap, Boyer and Chevrolet were flat to the fore of the field of cars, Boyer taking the lead for more than a lap. Dave Lewis, who had been forced out of the race, returned and was speeding his car in order to regain his place.

From this time on the race narrowed to a fight between Chevrolet and Boyer, and when the latter was forced to go to the pits in the thirty-third round because of engine trouble, and did not reenter the contest, the race was a romp for Chevrolet, who did not let his Frontenac go top speed for the remainder of the contest, and still was able to shatter the record. The remarkable part of his race is that he did not stop at the pits for repairs, while every other car in the race spent some time there. Had De Palma been able to enter the contest, and had Boyer and Wilcox been able to run through the race without going to the pits, the result might have been different, and even more time clipped from the record.

Boyer Forced to Quit.

The time at the end of the 30-mile mark was 16 minutes 15 3-5 seconds, with Joe Boyer leading, and Chevrolet following a few yards behind. At the 40-mile mark, after Boyer had been forced to drop from the race, Chevrolet was leading, with a time of 44 minutes 15 seconds. Joe Thomas was second at this point, but was more than a quarter of a lap behind the leader. Chevrolet was more than three laps ahead of the field when the black and white checkered flag was waved to his car. The remainder of the group was well scattered, Vetere completing his final lap nearly nine minutes after Chevrolet had passed the line.

In an effort to break the two-mile motorcycle record Lieutenant Arthur Chappelle drove his buzz wagon around the track at the rate of two miles in 1 minute 22 seconds, failing to touch the record, which is 1 minute 15 seconds. In Wilcox's second heat of the solo race he did the two miles in 3 minutes 28 18-100 seconds, and Dave Lewis, who stayed on exhibition after the contest, covered the same distance in 5 minutes 45 seconds.

It is estimated that more than 35,000 persons saw the races. The crowd cheered loudly when the fight returns were announced, favoring Dempsey, and when the final round was announced the shouting was frantic. During the race the audience did very little cheering, taking the events in a cold, businesslike way, and did not even give Chevrolet a congratulatory cheer when he stopped to the timers' box to learn that he had broken the 100-mile nonstop record.

No Accidents in Race.

An unusual feature of the race is that the pretty, white-lined ambulances about the race track did not serve as taxis to injured drivers, as none of the participants in the contest received any mishap. Ray Howard, who suffered a fractured skull and both legs and right arm broken, when his car upset while it was speeding more than 110 miles an hour on the trick in a tuning trial late yesterday afternoon. His mechanicians was killed instantly. Both occupants of the Peugeot machine were thrown when a steering arm snapped as the machine was mounting the bank at one of the track ends.

FIVE NEW YORK BOATS WIN.

Dibble Conquers Kelly in Schuylkill River Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Honors were well distributed in the annual Independence Day regatta rowed over the mile and a quarter straightaway course on the Schuykill River today. Philadelphia clubs won ten races, the New York A.C. three, and Union B.C. of New York two.

R. G. Dibble of Toronto beat Jack Kelly of Philadelphia in the quarter mile dash, while in the championship single race Kelly defeated Dibble. The Toronto oarsman dislocated his right thigh soon after rowing a half mile, being slightly ahead of Kelly when the accident forced him to stop rowing. Kelly finished the course first. Dibble was injured in the thigh with the Canadian Army during the war and the dislocation today was the direct result of that injury.

In the senior eight-oared race Undine Barge of this city defeated Argonauts of Toronto by four lengths in 6 minutes, 49 seconds.

The summaries:

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Potomac B. C., Washington, second; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7:45 3-5.

Senior Championship Single Shells.—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Robert G. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto, second. Time—7:50 4-5. Henry Heil r, Metropolitan R. C., New York, did not finish.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—6:49.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C., Pennsylvania Barge, Philadelphia, second. Time—7:35.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Bohemian B. C., New York, second. Time—7:49 1-3.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Union B. C., New York; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second; Fairmount, R. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7:55.

Senior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. No other competitor. Time not taken.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—8:01 2-5. No other contestant.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by New York A. C.; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, second; Potomac B. C., Washington, third; Ravenswood B. C., New York, fourth. Time—7:20 4-5.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Won by Karl Graef, Vesper B. C.; James L. Brown, Malta B. C., second; J. Elliott Newlin, Philadelphia B. C., third; H. E. M. Cox, Malta B. C., fourth; Lindley Johnson, University B. C., Philadelphia, fifth. Time—7:38.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonaut R. C., Toronto; Vesper B. C., second. Time—7:00.

Intermediate Quadruple Sculls Shells.—Won by New York A. C.; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—7:10.

Quarter-Mile Dash, Senior Single Shells.—Won by Robert G. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto; J. S. Kelly, Vesper R. C., Philadelphia, second; George W. Allison, Undine B. C., third; Harry Heilel, Metropolitan R. C., New York, fourth. Time—1:22. T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., New York, did not start.

FLYING BOATS AT REGATTA.

Air and Water Sports in Atlantic Y. C. Victory Celebration.

Air and water sports combined to make the first day of the victory celebration of the Atlantic Yacht Club a big success yesterday. The air end of the program was by far the more novel and interesting. It had been arranged by Lieutenant Mount, aero aid of Admiral H. J. Glennon, commander of the Third Naval District, and brought to Sea Gate five government flying boats from the Naval Station at Rockaway Beach.

The fleet was under the command of Commander R. W. Cabinas, who flew over with Lieutenant Musk in the U. S. No. 1584. Following the commander came Lieut. Commander J. B. Mountford and Ensign Stevens in U. S. No. 1686; Lieutenant Rogers and Lieutenant Peterson in U. S. No. 1683; Ensign L. F. Blackwell and Ensign Johnson in U. S. No. 1018, and Lieutenant Deltrich in a baby plane No. 2627. Throughout the afternoon the flyers gave exhibitions over the waters of the lower bay.

Commodore Howard C. Borden entertained Admiral Glennon, his staff and the navy fliers at a luncheon and at night at a big dinner. The water sports end of the program was interesting, although the events were not as important as the A. A. U. championship swimming races today. Several rowing and canoe races were held. McBride and Taylor, Notre Dame Canoe Club, won a tandem paddling race, and King of the Nautilus Boat Club won a tall-end canoe race.

The scene at Sea Gate yesterday brought to mind the good old days of yachting on the lower bay. In addition to the yachts of the fleet, there were at the anchorage eight submarine chasers of the United States Navy. All "dressed ship" soon after coming to anchor, forming a brilliant marine picture. Among the submarine chaser boats were Nos. 138, 239, 245, and 251.

Among the big yachts at anchor were Commodore Borden's trig, Vice Commodore Lang's Banzai, Rear Commodore Boucher's Chin Chin, and Captain F. C. Mayer's big three-masted schooner Karina. There were also more than fifty small yachts. Last night the yachts and the Government boats were illuminated. There was a big dinner at the club and a Venetian carnival. Today, in addition to the swimming races, there will be yacht and motor boat contests.

ANOTHER CHEVROLET WINS.

Louis Captures 60 and 80 Mile Auto Races at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Louis Chevrolet won both the 60 and 80 mile events at the Tacoma Speedway today. Ralph Mulford won the opening 40-mile event in 24 minutes 2 2-5 seconds. Durant finished second in the 40-mile race, with Chevrolet third.

In the 60-mile race Chevrolet led the field from the start, and won in 36 minutes 47 1-5 seconds, or at the rate of 98½ miles an hour. Mulford, Hearne, Durant, and Resta finished in the order named.

Mulford was forced out of the lead and the race in the final 80-mile run with tire trouble, Chevrolet's time was 49 minutes 19 2-5 seconds. Hearne was second and Durant third.

BEALS WRIGHT PLAYS.

Former Champion in Exhibition at Nassau Club.

The Nassau Country Club staged an exhibition doubles match yesterday afternoon in place of finishing its invitation tennis tournament, several of the contestants being unavoidably absent. Although the postponement disappointed a large Fourth of July gallery, the one match of the day offered enough exciting tennis to satisfy most of the onlookers. The veteran Beals Wright, American champion in 1905, paired with Walter Merrill Hall against another veteran, Raymond D. Little, who had Lyle E. Mahan as his partner, and the former team won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. In spite of this one-sided result, the rallies were hard fought throughout. Hall's brilliancy and the headwork of Wright proving unsurmountable obstacles to the losers. The conqueror of Norman Brookes showed himself once more one of the world's greatest doubles players, while Hall fully lived up to the high standard of tennis which he has set in the last two seasons.

BAKER EQUALS OWN RECORD

New York Runner Is Timed at 1:20 2-5 in 660-Yard Run.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 4.—Homer Baker of New York equalled his own world record in the 660-yard run here today in an attempt to better his time of 1 minute 20 2-5 seconds. The race was held in connection with a "Welcome Home" celebration to 1,200 war veterans and war workers.

Other features included "stunt" flying by aviators, a street parade and a Venetian carnival on Lake Mirror of 300 decorated boats.

GRAY DAWN FIRST AS TWILIGHT FALLS

Philip H. Johnson's 39-Footer 7 Minutes and 18 Seconds Ahead of Commodore Ford's Varuna.

LARCHMONT MANOR, July 4.—Long Island Sound yachtsmen got their first idea of the daylight-saving law at the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club here today. In the olden days the law was not in existence. As a result, sunset was at a fairly reasonable time by the clock, and the Corinthians got ashore in time to have dinner and enjoy the fun at the clubhouse. No so today. The sun set close to 9 by the old town clock, and at that hour some of the big fleet that was taking part in the regatta were still out on the waters of the Sound.

There was practically no air when Howell C. Perrin, Chairman of the Race Committee, established the starting line off Larchmont Breakwater. The postponement signal was at once broken out, and the Corinthians started the good old-fashioned game of whistling for a breeze. As is the custom on Long Island Sound, a light breeze set in from the southwest midway in the afternoon, and in the lightest of airs the big fleet of forty-five yachts were sent off on their respective courses.

The new 39-footers of the organization again were the feature craft of the regatta. Three of the new sloops were sent over a course of 20¾ miles, made up of a run, a beat, and a reach. After drifting all over the Sound for almost five and one-half hours, Philip H. Johnson's Gray Dawn managed to cross the finish line 7 minutes and 18 seconds ahead of Commodore Ford's Varuna. Georgia was not timed.

For the second time this season Ogden Reid's Lena was beaten in the race for the 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club. Today the boat that has been winning most regularly all year was led home by Adois, the property of Fred Richards.

Among the Sound schooners the winner was Allure, the property of E. P. Alker. Whiff, the property of H. Parker, led home five of the Larchmont interclub boats, the largest fleet of the division that has raced so far this year. Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder, Jr., again won among the Stars.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS O.

Start 2:30—Course, 20¾ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson.	7 38 18	5 08 18
Varuna, J. T. Ford.	8 00 54	5 30 54
Georgia, H. H. Raymond.	Not timed.	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Start, 2:40—Course, 15¾ Miles.

Adois, F. Richards.	7 24 58	4 44 58
Lena, O. Reid.	7 27 58	4 47 58
Mispah, D. R. Richardson.	7 32 47	4 52 47

L. I. SCHOONER.

Start, 2:35—Course, 15¾ Miles.

Allure, E. P. Alker.	7 36 59	5 11 59
Alicia, W. Baldwin.	7 35 15	5 15 18
Moira, O. Cowl.	Not timed.	
Algol, W. Fuller.	Not timed.	

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB.

Start, 2:55—Course, 7¾ Miles.

Whiff, H. Parker.	5 59 25	3 04 55
Barbara, C. Shields.	6 00 25	3 05 25
Sirene, R. W. Fraser.	6 03 02	3 08 02
E'bar, T. H. Lockwood.	6 03 28	3 08 28
La Cygne, A. Walter.	6 04 03	3 09 03

HANDICAP CLASS.

First and Second Divisions—Start, 2:50—Course, 7¾ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black.	5 57 51	3 07 51
Veda, W. Laurier.	6 01 17	3 11 17
Skid II., H. L. Curry.	Withdrew.	

Corrected time on Sally IX., 3:07:51; Veda, 3:09:24.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Third and Fourth Divisions—Start, 2:55—Course, 7¾ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	6 02 21	3 07 21
Arethusa, Walters & Ausberg		L
Frances, S. Wicker.	6 05 03	3 10 03
Corrected times on Frances, 2:52:21; Robin Hood III., 3:07:21; Arethusa, 3:09:07.	6 14 31	3 19 31

MIXED CLASS.

Start—3:00. Course—7¾ miles.

Kat, C. H. Appleby.	6 00 08	3 04 08
Kit, K. F. J. Seifert.	6 10 50	3 14 50
Heron, F. B. Dalzell.	6 26 29	3 21 29

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7¾ miles.

Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	6 12 47	3 02 47
Shooting Star, J. B. Shethar.	6 13 17	3 03 17
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry.	6 18 24	3 08 24
Gemini, L. M. Pierie.	6 17 36	3 07 36
Althena, A. V. Fraser.	6 18 43	3 08 43
Tera, D. Cowl.	6 24 21	3 14 21
Polaris, W. D. Wright, Jr.	Not timed.	

SAILING CANOES.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7¾ miles.

Mermaid, Leo Friede.	6 21 03	3 01 03
Yvonne, R. Armstrong.	6 35 33	3 15 33
Yvette, W. Strenger.	Not timed.	

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7¾ miles.

Tiana, A. L. Snow.	7 00 22	3 44 22
Alice, A. Griffin.	7 11 38	3 46 38
Salty, J. A. Haggerty.	7 15 07	3 50 07

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7¾ miles.

Nereid, E. Girrist.	7 09 23	3 44 23
Virginia, A. R. Bastine.	7 15 40	3 50 49

AMERICAN Y. C. DORIES.

Start, 3:30. Course, 7¾ miles.

Gnat, Mary Brooks.	7 17 01	3 47 01
Mae D., Dr. Roy.	7 16 02	3 46 02
Yan, S. Falle.		

BELL CATS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 7¾ miles.

Three Bells, E. F. Delevante.	6 57 22	3 27 53
[illegible] Hack.	7 11 59	3 51 59
Eight Bells, E. J. Schlette.	Not timed.	

JACK O' LANTERN IN FRONT.

Dyer Yacht Wins Race Over Indian Harbor Course.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 4.—In a light southeast breeze, which did not make conditions very favorable for sailing, the Jack O'Lantern won the races among the Arrow Class yachts over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's course here today. On the Indian Harbor one design class, John W. Lewis's Hiuhuhee was the first to cross the finish line.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11 A. M.

	Finishing Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.
Jack o'Lantern, L. H. Dyer.	1:06:00
Snapper, F. H. Page.	1:07:20
Windward II., Richard Meaks.	1:08:55
Bubble, Robinson Leach.	1:10:20
Comrade, A. G. Hanan.	1:11:30
Rani, C. D. Mallory.	1:12:45
Hawk, H. E. Slaven.	1:18:01

INDIAN HARBOR ONE DESIGN.

Start, 11:05 A. M.

Hiuhuhee, John W. Lewis.	1:20:11
June Bug, H. A. Sturgis.	1:22:25
Wahneta, F. B. Kimbley.	1:23:40
Salome, H. N. Whitney.	1:35:01

The Rani races for the month of June, having 56 points to her credit. The Windward II. was second with 50 points, and the Hawk, third, with 47 points in the Arrow class.

SHRIMP FINISHES IN FRONT.

Six Yachts Bunched at End of Seawanhaka Contest.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 4.—In the lightest of light southwest airs eight of the Fish Class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club sailed a drifting match off Center Island here today. The winner was W. A. W. Stewart's Shrimp. The most interesting feature of the regatta was the fact that the six yachts that finished were all bunched, and not two minutes separated the first from the last craft.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:45—Inside course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart.	5:54:25	2:00:25
Periwinkle, W. B. Appleton.	5:54:45	2:00:45
Barracuda, DeForest Hicks.	5:55:10	2:10:10
Nahma, Ralph Ellis.	5:55:25	2:10:25
Pompano, C. G. West, Jr.	5:55:33	2:10:33
Cockle, Outerbridge & Harvey.	5:55:45	2:10:45
Sea Robin, J. S. Morgan, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Shark, H. S. Morgan.	Did not finish.	

BINZEN GAINS LEG ON NORTH SIDE CUP

Defeats Bassford in Fast Court Battle by Scores of 6-2, 9-7, 6-4.

Elliott H. Binzen of the New York Tennis Club won the North Side championship at the University Heights Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated Henry H. Bassford of Pleasantville in the final round for the big challenge cup, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4. With E. H. Henderson he also reached the final round of the doubles.

It was Binzen's service that proved the greatest stumbling block to the loser, for the sandy-haired Fordham youth seemed able to win with his delivery whenever he absolutely needed the points. In the entire match Bassford broke through only three times, and two of these upsets were the result of gross carelessness on Binzen's part, who, however, kept the upper hand each time by immediately returning the compliment off the softer left-handed serves of the Pleasantville man.

The opening set was all Binzen. He won his first two service games without the loss of a point, and broke through his opponent's easily on the third and seventh. Bassford scored at the very start, and again in the fifth game, but was unable to make any headway against the fast, high bounders that came across the net with such depressing regularity. The fact that Binzen's delivery broke to Bassford's backhand forehand was expected to give the latter an advantage over the average right-hander. But it seemed to make little difference how the ball came, particularly as the server made a practice of following in to the net whenever Bassford had been forced at all out of position. The sixth and eighth games of the set were the only ones to go to deuce, the last being a long-drawn argument, in which the loser, for the first time, stroked the ball with complete confidence and almost succeeded in making a real fight of it.

He kept up his rally as the second session started, beginning with a love game on service, losing only one point on his next delivery, and then breaking through for the first time for a lead of 3—1. This was increased to 5—1 with another successful service game, and then BBinzen began a courageous pull-up, with the evident intention of finishing the argument in straight sets, if possible, and succeeded in the first temptation toward a long match. Binzen took his own service easily enough, but had to work hard to break through Bassford's delivery after the points had twice gone to deuce. A love game on service, including a spectacular smash, made it four all, and although Bassford responded with an identical score from his own delivery, closing with a deep, winning lob, Binzen again tied it up without the loss of a point. These three alternating games were indicative of the to-and-out character of the entire match. Bassford, however, was tiring well by this time, passing his opponent on either side whenever he detected the slightest opening, and putting up a sturdy defense against the onslaughts of the greatest variety of shots he was facing. After the games had reached deuce it was an absolutely even battle until on the fifteenth game Binzen achieved the crucial break. He began with two stinging drives to the corners, and then volleyed sharply across court for a 40—40 advantage. Another attempt at a clean placement sailed beyond the base line, but on the next point the winner switched to a vicious chop which just caught the corner. Binzen lost no time in closing out the set after that, but not before the only point charged against him, while his final serve was practically an ace, which Bassford barely touched with his racquet. The set score was 9—7.

When Binzen broke through Bassford's opening service in the second session it seemed to be all over. But the Mount Pleasant Club expert rallied, and, with the help of another double fault, squared the count, immediately adding a love game on his own delivery. Binzen, however, came back with another serving victory and an upset of the opposition, which sent him into the lead, 4—2, only to fall into a series of errors which again equalized the score.

Bassford took the lead for the last time when Binzen's errors continued, two outs proving especially costly. The crucial game was the ninth, which went to deuce after Bassford had poked an easy backward shot far out of court. The points alternated once more, and then Binzen practically clinched the argument by making it 6—4 using his chop more and more. With only one game needed for the match, he took no chances, but served his head off for four straight points, the 6—4 set giving him the championship and his first leg on the North Side challenge cup.

Although nearly exhausted with his efforts, the new title-holder soon returned to the court to play the remaining semi-final doubles match, in partnership with Henderson, against Albert J. Ostendorf and Francis T. Hunter. The latter team was the quicker to get under way and annexed the opening set at 6—3 by consistent volleying and overhead work. But with Binzen gradually regaining his strength and Henderson rounding into the smashing game he possesses, the Manchesterites began to score with equal regularity, and eventually struggled into a lead of 5—4 in the "double or quits" session. Ostendorf and Hunter stayed off the danger by bringing the games to deuce, and although they again lost the set at this stage, the tiresome service seemed likely to win once more, after the unauthorized call of a spectator had forced the replay of a crucial point on which the server seemed beaten by a good lob. The momentary respite made no difference, however, for Binzen and Henderson broke through after all, their 7—5 victory squaring the match. A single break in service was sufficient to decide the rubber, which went quickly to Binzen and Henderson at 6—3. The finals will be played early next week.

The summaries:

NORTH SIDE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Final Round—Elliott H. Binzen defeated Henry H. Bassford, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4.

Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson defeated Albert J. Ostendorf and Francis T. Hunter, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

SCORE BY POINTS, SINGLES.

	First Set.	Tot. Pts. G.
Binzen	1 4 4 4 1 5 4 0—32	6
Bassford	4 0 1 0 4 3 2 7—21	2

Second Set.

Binzen .0 4 1 1 2 4 4 0 4 3 4 2 4 4 4—47	9
Bassf'd.4 1 4 4 4 2 4 0 4 0 5 1 4 2 1 1—41	7

Third Set.

Binzen	4 2 0 4 4 1 2 4 6 4—31 6
Bassford	2 4 4 1 2 4 4 1 4 0—28 4

NEPTUNE LEADS STARS HOME

Calm Delays Start an Hour in Bayside Yacht Races.

There was hardly a semblance of a breeze at the hour scheduled for the starting of the holiday races at the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon and the start was delayed for an hour. The distance was curtailed to once over the four-mile triangular course. A light southwest breeze was slightly disturbing the erstwhile placid surface of the bay when the yachts got under way.

T. A. Taves won in the Star class with the Neptune, which crossed the finish line 55 seconds ahead of Benjamin L. Linkfield in the Maia. The latter beat W. L. Insiee's Taurus for the place by three seconds.

Among the Bees George Hopewell's Maybe won by five minutes and a half over H. T. Clark's Busibee.

The summary follows:

STAR CLASS—START, 4:55; COURSE 4 MILES.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Neptune, T. A. Taves.	5 55 25	1 05 25
Maia, B. Linkfield.	5 59 20	1 04 29
Taurus, W. L. Insiee.	5 59 27	1 04 36
Southern Cross, A. Knapp.	6 01 01	1 06 01

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS—START, 4:50; COURSE, 4 MILES.

Maybe, George Hopewell.	6 12 10	1 22 10
Busibee, H. T. Clark.	6 17 40	1 27 40
Vespa, H. Gaines.	6 18 22	1 28 22
Belfrat, J. Newton.	6 20 35	1 30 35

WHITE TO MEET STEARNS.

Clubmates Survive in Shackamaxon Invitation Golf Tourney.

Clubmates survived the second and semi-final match rounds of the Shackamaxon Country Club invitation golf tournament yesterday, and as a result Gardiner W. White and John N. Stearns, Jr., of Nassau, will meet in the decisive test today. Both won by comfortable margins in the morning, Stearns defeating J. J. Kane of Mahopac by 3 up and 2 to play, and White winning from H. S. Baird of the home club by 8 up and 7 to play.

Later, however, Stearns did not have everything his own way in his match with W. E. Donahue, another home golfer. The last named, who is one of the most promising of the younger players in the metropolitan district, carried the former Princeton man to the home green before the match was finally decided. In the morning, Donahue, playing steadily, won from Mark Townsend, clubmate, by 5 and 4.

In the semi-final, White met A. R. Meigs of Merion and for a time the latter held his own. Eventually, however, the Nassau man won by 4 up and 2 to play. M. Morey of the home club and Robert McAdams of Suburban will meet in the final of the beaten eight today.

The summary follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—John N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau, beat J. J. Kane, Mahopac, 3 up and 2 to play; W. E. Donahue, Shackamaxon, beat Mark Townsend, Shackamaxon, 5 up and 4 to play; Gardiner W. White, Nassau, beat H. S. Baird, Shackamaxon, 8 up and 7 to play; A. R. Meigs, Merion, beat A. C. Wills, Shackamaxon, 6 up and 5 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Stearns beat Donahue, 1 up; White beat Meigs, 4 up and 2 to play.

EIGHTH EIGHT.—First Round.—W. B. Wood, Shackamaxon, beat A. F. Jones, Shackamaxon, 3 up and 2 to play; Robert McAdams, Suburban, beat J. K. Welding, Shackamaxon, 7 up and 6 to play; M. Morey, Shackamaxon, beat W. B. Mehl, Shackamaxon, 2 up and 1 to play; Chester Williams, Yountakah, beat D. F. Herring, Princeton, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Adams beat Wood by default; Morey beat Williams, 6 up and 5 to play.

WALKER LEADS GOLFERS.

Turns in Lowest Score in Bogey Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 4.—A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County Country Club, playing almost the par of the course, allowed Colonel Bogey three strokes this morning and finished 4 up on the Colonel, thus leading a field of sixty golfers in the annual Independence Day Bogey Handicap at Ekwanok Country Club. The course and weather were ideal for scoring, and Walker was just a little better than he has been for the past few days. J. L. Becker of Pinehurst and R. H. Patton of Sankose Golf Club were tied for second place at 2 up.

The low handicap men were just outside the prizes in the best ball foursome golf competition in the afternoon. R. B. Patten of San Jose Golf Club, California, and F. A. Gaynor of Apawamis, with an allowance of eight strokes, returned the lowest net at 75. The scores:

BOGEY HANDICAP.

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. L. Walker, Richmond County, plus three, 4 up; R. B. Patton, San Jose, 6, 2 up; C. L. Becker, Pinehurst, 9, 2 up; W. H. Welborn, Woodland, 6, 1 up; G. B. Crocker, Richmond County Club, 3 even; G. L. Forman, Hartford, 6, even; P. D. Poinier, Winchester, 9, 2 down; W. S. Holcom, Scioto, 9, 2 down; H. H. Porter, Jr., Ekawona, 12, 2 down; W. A. Barker, Ekawona, 9, 4 down; L. Powell, Mohawk, 8, 4 down; E. J. Fawat, Woodland, 9, 4 down; R. H. Jeffrey, Scioto, 9, 4 down; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 11, 6 down; M. W. Dewart, Winchester, 8, 6 down; F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 8, 6 down.

BEST BALL FOURSOME.—R. B. Patten, San Jose, and F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 83-8-75; A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, and W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 75-plus 1-76; W. E. Donahue, Camden City, and William Patten, Mohawk, 76-0-76; G. B. Plante, Cance Brook, and W. K. Cleverley, Crescent, 84-8-76; W. K. Quilhot, Mohawk, and D. D. Hubbs, Antlers, 88-11-77; C. L. Becker, Pinehurst, and Burton Preston, Mansfield, 85-7-78; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, and R. T. Lee, Northampton, 85-7-78; James Barber, Englewood, and J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 90-11-79. H. F. Porter, Jr., Ekwanok, and R. B. Manning, Toledo, 90-8-82; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, and F. F. Vanderhoef, Ekwanok, 90-7-83; M. B. Johnson, Mayfield, and C. F. Lancaster, Braeburn, 94-10-84. J. D. Beals, Jr., Ekwanok, and J. J. Jeffreys, Scioto, 90-11-85.

H.S. TENNEY LEADS GOLFERS

Makes Best Score at Greenwich Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 4.—Following golf scores were made at Greenwich Country Club today:

Class A—Cup presented by President E. C. Converse; 18 holes medal play net; scores to qualify at match play.—H. S. Tenney, 81, 9—72; W. M. Bennett, 87, 14—73; L. S. Mitchell, 89, 14—75; P. R. Bonner, 88, 12—75. W. H. Croft, 82, 6—76; H. Gillilan, 94, 9—76. Duncan Edwards, 89, 13—76; E. B. Carhard, 84, 6—78; J. D. Chapman, 83, 5—78; C. M. Chester, 92, 14—78; E. P. Lynde, 82, 4—78; Dr. C. E. Martin, 88, 9—79; G. W. Vanderhoef, Jr., 88, 9—79; H. T. McGuire, 85, 15—81; P. G. Bogus, 89, 9—80; C. Truesdale, 88, 6—82.

Class B—Cup presented by President E. C. Converse; 18 holes medal play net; 16 scores to qualify at match play.—H. L. Morse, 93, 22—75; C. S. Street, 93, 18—75; S. Prentice, 91, 16—75; J. H. Reidfield, 96, 20—75; F. P. Tuttle, 98, 20—78; G. D. Weber, 96, 16—80; A. W. Johnson, 96, 16—80; W. S. Norton, 101, 20—81; H. P. Silsbee, Jr., 100, 18—82; J. R. Crawford, 98, 16—82; E. H. Peters, 101, 16—83; A. J. Perkins, 101, 18—83; W. F. Honan, 99, 16—83; D. Armstrong, 103, 20—83; N. Webb, 102, 18—84; A. C. Pier, 100, 16—84.

KING DEFENDS NET TITLE.

Again Captures Westchester Championship, Defeating Behr.

Dr. George King successfully defended his title as tennis champion of Westchester County yesterday afternoon by defeating Allen Behr on the courts of the County Tennis Club at Hartsdale, 9-7, 6-4, 6-3. For the last two years this has been a closed tournament, for which only actual residents of the county were eligible, but the array of talent in this year's draw, which contained such names as Francis T. Hunter, Henry H. Bassford and Allen Tobey, in addition to those of the winner and runner-up, placed the event on the same level as any of the local open tourneys.

Dr. King's victory was a particularly commendable one in view of the fact that he has had no other opportunity to play tournament tennis this season. His duties at the Roosevelt Hospital have made it necessary for him to confine his playing to informal matches on the private court within the grounds, which has been invaded from time to time by friendly rivals who have given the young doctor some much-needed practice. The effect of these desultory contests was clearly evident at Hartsdale, when Dr. King defeated such stars as Hunter, Henry Bassford, Tobey and Allen Behr in succession, beside winning the doubles in partnership with Tobey. His game yesterday was erratic but brilliant, tending always toward the spectacular, and overcoming even the acknowledged steadiness and court generalship of Behr. The latter mixed up his game in his usual heady fashion, driving off his forehand when speed was required, and chopping for accuracy, with a deep lob as his

HOST OF STURDY YOUNG ATHLETES COMPETE IN FOURTH OF JULY GAMES AT CITY'S PLAYGROUNDS

20,000 YOUNGSTERS IN HOLIDAY MEETS

Boys and Girls Compete in Safe and Sane Fourth of July Sports.

225,000 WITNESS GAMES

More Than 1,000 Contestants in Two Events in Betsy Head Park, Brooklyn.

New York's first peace-time safe and sane Fourth of July celebration in two years will go down in the city's history as among the most successful ever conducted. Yesterday's celebration marked the tenth annual fixture since this method of observing the nation's greatest holiday was originated by the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, and with the elimination of thoughts and worries of war which cast their shadows over the meets held in 1917 and 1918 the day was enjoyed in wholesome fashion by crowds of men, women, and boys and girls. The day's activities were conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, and were officially labeled the Victory Celebration.

Athletic meets, dancing carnivals, band concerts, and festivals of every description were conducted in every corner of the greater city where facilities permitted. And there were some corners in which the facilities did not really permit of activities of the day's celebration to be carried on in safe and sane fashion. Athletic meets were held at fifty city-owned parks, playgrounds, and athletic centres. A conservative estimate of the numbers of competitors in these meets placed the throng at more than 20,000, a record figure for the annual games.

The throng which watched as athletes, young and old, prominent and obscure, crowned and uncrowned, was reported at more than one-quarter of a million. One official, carried away in the enthusiasm of the day, declared it as his opinion that 500,000 people enjoyed the day's activities, but the more conservative were inclined to place the estimate at slightly above 225,000, in view of the intense heat, which forced many to seek the cooling breezes of the seaside, the big open country points near the sweltering city where there was a prospect of a breath of God's pure air, and other places where every one goes to get away from such humidity as covered the city yesterday.

The crowds, officials of the Park Department reported as they returned, dripping perspiration after their day's hard toil, showed a marked falling off. At some parks the spectators were numbered in hundreds, where in former years the crowds taxed the ability of policemen to keep them in check. Other parks, particularly in the Manhattan and Brooklyn ghetto sections, held crowds which overlapped on to the field after the seating and standing accommodations elsewhere provided had been filled to more than their capacity. This was particularly true of Betsy Head Park in Brooklyn ghetto, where it was estimated 8,000 jammed into the park to watch their sons, daughters, and friends compete for the Mayor's prizes, while thousands more looked on interestedly despite the heat, from outside the park inclosure. Hamilton Fish, Seward, Columbus, Tompkins Square, Macomb's Dam, McCarren, and Battery Parks also held enormous crowds, standing out in the day's activities in this respect. One illustration of the decrease of crowds was furnished at De Witt Clinton Park. Here last year 5,000 watched the sports and enjoyed the band concerts. Yesterday there was hardly a couple of hundred.

While there was a falling off in the number of spectators there was an increase in the number of competitors which impressed the city officials immeasurably. More A. A. U. athletes than ever before answered the call for starters in numerous events set aside for them and their performances were vociferously applauded. In the lot were many champions, former champions and formidable contenders for title laurels. Representatives of a majority of the local clubs competed in events, along with Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., high school and elementary school athletes.

Members of every race and creed were among those who strove for prizes. Youngsters of Irish extraction fought bitterly with the lads whose names and dialect proclaimed them to the world as Hebrew, German, Greek, Slav, and Pole, and every other race in existence was ably represented. At Columbus Park, for instance, a trio of Chinese, Yung Lee, Ching Yung, and Lee Kim, ran shoulder with the Italian and Yiddish inhabitants of the section around Baxter and Worth Street. And the sons of the Far East managed to get their names among the winners. Lee Kim was the most successful, for he carried off two first places. Kim's feat was duplicated in many other parks and playgrounds, however, where there were frequent winners of double prizes.

Cornelius Shaughnessy of the Knights of St. Antony, holder of the junior and senior national quarter-mile titles, was among the day's successful A. A. U. competitors. At Curtis Field on Staten Island, Shaughnessy was returned victor over Arthur Reilly, a clubmate, in a 300 yards race, which Shaughnessy took in 32 2-5 seconds.

Manhattan's greatest meet was conducted at Macombs Dam Park. Here prominent A. A. U. athletes were plentiful among the competitors. Joe Tighe of the Mohawk A. C. took both half-mile and a 300-yard run here, while Carl Mertens, a former Canadian star, carried the Mohawk emblem to victory in a one mile walk, which he captured in 7:50, defeating the veteran Parys Anthony of the Pastime A. C. Chick Lauth of the St. Anselms A. C. won a two-mile race.

At Jasper Oval, Dave Rosenberg of the Glencoe A. C. won a shotput event. Matty Whitehouse, Jr., recently crowned metropolitan junior broad jump champion, won in his specialty at Crotona Park, with an effort of 20 feet, 9 inches.

In addition to the athletics and concert at Chelsea Park, several boxing matches were conducted. Jimmy Duffy, a west side idol, boxed three rounds with Joe Lyons. Ray Devlin and Bobby Moore also went three rounds. Another bout brought together Willie and Frankie Margo, both products of the west side, who years ago attracted local attention with their fistic progress.

Brooklyn's most important meet was held in Betsy Head Park. An impressive idea of the enormous number of competitors who competed throughout the day in playground events was furnished here. Two of the events attracted entries of over 1,000 youngsters. Fred Teschner, junior national sprint champion, won a furlong dash at Hamilton Fish Park, while Fred L. Onken carried off premier prize in a shot put and a running broad jump.

Numerous meets were held where at least two members of one family occupied the limelight. One instance of this was furnished at Yorkville Park. The Ingle family had two victories registered for it, when Mary led a field of girl rivals in a hobble race, and James showed the way to some midget sprinters in a 40-yards dash. This is only one instance where children brought joy to watching mothers and fathers. There were many of them furnished in the huge program conducted throughout the greater city.

The summaries of the events at the various parks follow:

Twenty-third Street Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by B. McElroy; C. Lenny, second; A. Florence, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by E. Keating; F. Phillips, second; M. Schiftier, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by F. Phillips, with 40 feet; F. Keeting, with 47 feet, second; M. Schiftier, with 40 feet, third.

Rutgers Place Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by I. Nudelman; N. Korovin, second; W. Weiss, third. No time taken.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by L. Gottesman; J. Spiegelman, second; J. Gottesman, third. No time taken.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by B. Smith; S. Mendelsohn, second; S. Ash, third. No time taken.

Rivington Street Baths.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by H. Owens; D. Schoinik, second; D. Mare, third. Time—0:37 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by V. Mare; J. Harschel, second; D. Brown, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Weiss; P. Wilnofsky, second; J. Herschel, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

East Fifty-fourth Street Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by E. Rottnar; C. Norstrand, second; J. V. McElroy, third. No time taken.

100-Yard Swim. (A. A. U.)—Won by M. F. Langer; Begg, second; E. Rottner, third. Time—1:06

50-Yard Swim. (Park Playgrounds Boys.)—Won by A. Brown; A. Lundgren, second; E. Searle, third. Time—0:32.

75-Yard Swim. (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Shaw; R. Ladley, second; A. Brown, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by H. Kaesner, with 45 feet; J. Shaw, with 43 feet 8 inches, second; E. Vass, with 41 feet 7 inches, third.

Half-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Milne, Loughlin Lyceum; S. Riviat, University of Pennsylvania, second; J. McAulay, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—2:18.

120-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by H. Roche; A. Hulnick, second; W. Holza, third. Time—0:12.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by W. Roche; A. Hulnick, second; W. Holza, third. Time—0:36 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, Novice, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by H. Green; L. Lapont, second; G. Driscoll, third. Time—0:7 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Shipyards.)—Won by H. Graber, Standard; H. O'Brien, Downey, second; A. Curao, Standard, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

12-Pound Shot-put, Shipyards.)—Won by E. Berkeley, Downey; S. Wilkinson, Standard, second; A. Curao, Standard, third. Winning put—34 3-5 feet.

Cherry and Market Streets.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Casey; Colkin, second; Hughes, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Thaler; Danefsky, second; Conroy, third. Time—0:15.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Katz; Hanne, second; Courtney, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Katz; Jacobs, second; Courtney, third. Time—0:31.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Asher; T. Blenda, second; F. Mayo, third. Winner's jump—11 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Levin; H. Casey, second; H. Hahn, third. Time—0:14.

220-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Kukel; J. Reynolds, second; Parkenson, third. Time—0:25.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Reynolds; J. Kukel, second; Meyers, third. Time—4:50.

50-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by O'Brien, St. James; Tanahy, St. Theresa's, second; Masarodi, St. James, third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Jewel, St. James; Masarodt, St. James, second; Tanahey, St. Theresa's, third. Time—0:12.

Running Broad Jump, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Masarodi, with 11 feet 10 inches; Jewell, St. James, second; Tanahey, St. Theresa's, third.

John Jay Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by B. Dooley; C. Kaufman, second; A. Bolshevsky, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Seaviza; M. Blaustein, second; C. Kaufman, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Bolshevsky; W. Delaney, second; H. Hoffer, third. Winning jump—15 feet 4 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Borok; A. Skinner, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Borok; J. Jonas, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:14 2-5.

8-Pound Shotput, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Funick; N. Tuner, second; J. Vogel, third. Winning put—39 feet 7 inches.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by E. Wieman; F. X. Lavery, second; Frank Jeck, third. Time—2:40.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by E. Wieman; F. X. Lavery, second; Max Kerman, third. Time—6:20.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Schuven; S. Grossman, second; E. Sereneck, third. Time—0:27.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. A. Daly; E. Sereneck, second; E. McQuade, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Coriears Hook.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Rauch; D. Postillif, second; S. Epstein, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Merado; A. Schoenbaum, second; J. Rauch, third. Time—0:47.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Postillof with 15 feet 5 inches; J. Greenberg, second; H. Silverman, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Lences; B. Winikof, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Winikof; M. Reiter, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Darragh; R. Smith, second; J. Gerber, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Darragh; R. Smith, second; H. Wuscher, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Lewis; J. Wexler, second; S. Kait, third. Time—1:06 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Wexler; R. Lewis, second; C. Murphy, third. Time—6:10.

Queensboro Bridge Park.

40-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Carl Tabertschofer; Carpenter, second; Samuel Shampain, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Running Broad Jump—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Dennis Sheehan; D. O'Conor, second; Arthur McNally, third. Winning jump—16 feet 4 inches.

70-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Kurt Zorn; William McNamara, second; E. H. Brever, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

220-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Harley Sampson; J. Gatsky, second; William Ryan, third. No time taken.

90-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by William Osborne; Frank McNamara, second; Robert P. Snyder, Jr., third. Time—0:09 2-5.

300-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by Frank McNamara; Tom Hearnen, second; Robert P. Snyder, Jr., third. No time taken.

Half-Mile Run—(A. A. U.)—Won by Tom Lockhart; Michael Schwartz, second; Charles Kabelitz, third. No time taken.

12-Pound Shot Put—(A. A. U.)—Won by J. Steer; J. Taggart, second; Joseph Arneth, third. Winning put—42 feet 8 inches.

Half-Mile Run—(Intersettlement.)—Won by Charles Kabelitz; Michael Schwartz, second; Joseph A. Cass, third. No time taken.

220-Yard Dash—(Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by George Heard; Frank McNamara, second; Tom Hearnen, third. No time taken.

Half-Mile Run—(Torkville Athletic League.)—Won by Tom Lockhart; P. Mallon, second; Tom Hearnen, third. No time taken.

60-Yard Dash—(Parochial Schools.)—Won by William Ryan; James Gatley, second; A. De Mayo, third. No time taken.

De Witt Clinton Park.

40-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by C. Cronin; R. Barry, second; J. O'Connor, third. Time—0:05 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by K. Fields; W. Hampsen, second; H. McNally, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by C. Mulcahey; W. Hampsen, second; J. Carley, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by P. O'Connor; G. Benken, second; I. Brew, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by C. Brundage; G. Benken, second; P. O'Connor, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Jack Costello; W. Johnson, second; W. Schippel, third. Time—10:33.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by T. A. Cooke, Jr., with 43 feet 3 inches; Christos Vrettos, 40 feet 5 inches, second; Nick Yiahnia, 39 feet 8 inches, third.

One-Mile Walk, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Joseph B. Pearman; Irving Boskin, second; M. Pekete, third. Time—6:56 2-5.

Pole Vault, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. Frankel, with 9 feet 1 inch; J. Mullins, 8 feet 9 inches, second; F. Berliner, 7 feet 1 inch, third.

St. Mary's Park.

Firecracker Race for Boys.—Won by Milton Barton; Abraham Lunisfe, second.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Marion Mullen; Frieda Moiesh, second.

Dash for Victory, (for Girls.)—Won by Mildred Ruffman; Mary Alexander, second.

Dash for Victory, (for Boys.)—Won by Max Lishnoff; Gabriel Rosenheck, second.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Joseph Brichta.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Theodore Anderson; Sydney Solomon, second.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Julius Isaacson.

Quarter-Mile Run, (for Girls.)—Won by Yetta Beckovitz.

West Fifty-ninth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Owens; M. Melito, second; J. Bragley, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race.—Won by J. DePace; W. DePace, second; J. Consalve, third. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Hadick, 16 feet, 9 inches; L. Stryker, 14 feet, 6 inches, second; H. McBride, 13 feet, 10 inches, third.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by S. Chadabe; W. Grieck, second; S. Santiago, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Lap Run.—Won by H. McBride; S. Chadabe, second; F. Hornick, third. Time—0:31.

Eight-Pound Shot Put.—Won by W. Taylor, 43 feet, 11 inches; F. Gallagher, 42 feet, 11 inches, second; L. Stryker, 40 feet, 9 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Jewell; A. Merzon, second; F. Gallagher, third. Time—0:12 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Gallagher; B. L. Bergstein, second; J. Warren, third. Time—0:28.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hadick, 5 feet, 2 inches; R. Jewell, 5 feet, second; W. Taylor, 4 feet, 5 inches, third.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Murray; J. Adams, second; G. Tuckey, third. Time—5:12.

Tompkins Square Park.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Miss Hilda Westenrweig; Miss Hattie Feinman, second; Miss Tessie Lefkowitch, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Miss Hilda Sunshine; Miss Minnie Deutzch, second; Miss Dora Hardick, third.

Hobble Race.—Won by Miss Anna Schaefer; Miss Barbara Freund, second; Miss Sarah Faden, third.

30-Yard Dash.—Won by Fred Brown; John Fertig, second; Joseph Buckle, third. No time taken.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Miss Mollie Sunshine; Miss Yetta Hants, second; Miss Rebecca Klein, third.

Hudson Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Castranova; R. Carlin, second; J. Auer, third.

Potato Race, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Castranova; R. Carlin, second; D. Porfido, third.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by K. Hogan; G. Foley, second; J. McManus, third; winner's jump, 10 feet.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Martin; B. Reardon, second; G. Calzaro, third.

Running High Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Lotz; J. Rubin, second; H. Shalinsky, third. Winner's jump, 4 feet, 4 inches.

60-Yard Dash—(Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Purcell; J. Rubins, second; A. Goldscher, third.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Berrari; J. Lotz, second; J. Guerin, third.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Martin; J. Marro, second; J. Cronin, third; winner's put, 35 feet.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds.)—J. Ferrari; A. Belmonte, second; J. Guerin, third.

880-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by C. De Stefano; J. Casey, second; J. Rolla, third. Time—3:08.

Chantry Street Park.

80-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Isidore Lederman; Joseph Simon, second; Jacob Levine, third. No time taken.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Abraham Volansky; Joseph Goldberg, second; M. Pollack, third. No time taken.

Two-Lap Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Zader; J. Solovitch, second; M. Friedburg, third. No time taken.

880-Yard Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Zader; Isidore Hecht, second; Silverdollar, third. No time taken.

Curtis Field.

60-Yard Dash, Junior, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by P. Rosen; T. Seidel, second; E. Wetkowsky, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by J. Pershick; G. Alcaid, second; F. Palladino, third. Time—0:28.

Running Broad Jump, (High Schools.)—Won by Patrick Pershick; Arthur Schlitheiss, second; J. Perschick, third. Winning jump—12 feet 2½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, (High Schools.)—Won by Joseph Walters; Ray Keenan, second; William Power, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Mile Run, (High Schools.)—Won by Joseph Walters; Ray Keenan, second; F. Neubert, third. Time—5:36.

8-Pound Shot Put, (High Schools.)—Won by William Power; Arthur Staber, second; Rudolph Voeiler, third. Winning put, 38 feet 3 inches.

High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by E. J. Benziger, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. O. Harper, Knights of St. Antony, second; D. S. Nicholls, University of Pennsylvania, third. Winning jump, 5 feet 7 inches.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Shaughnessy, Knights of St. Antony; Arthur Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. McAulay, third. Time—0:32 3-5. onds.

440-Yard Dash, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Harper, Knights of St. Antony; H. Simons, Columbia University, second; H. Lynch, third. Time—0:54 3-5.

Thomas Jefferson Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Moskowitz; James Mesea, second; J. Berri, third. Time—0:5 2-5.

Running Broad Jump,—Won by H. Bashekin; L. Natarelli, second; E. Sebastian, third. Winner's jump—14 feet 2 inches.

70-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Malley; S. Cohen, second; H. Bashevkin, third. Time—0:8.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Eugene Sharp; A. Odes, second; M. Mendelsohn, third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Mile Walk, (A. A. U.)—Won by William Plant; Paul Aronson, second; Peter Mueller, third. Time—7:50.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by S. Freircin; Eddie Plant, second; Bert Plant, third. Time—2:12.

Running High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by Daniel J. Shea, with 5 feet 10 inches; George C. Trafry, Jr., second; Eddie Plant, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Catholic School Boys.)—Won by Richard Connors; William Wilson, second; Nathan Reede, third. Time—0:7 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by L. Hayman; Alexander Odes, second; Max Mendelsohn, third. Time—0:5 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (Y. M. H. A.)—Won by J. Falkenstein; E. Snyder, second; Norman Winkler, third. Time—2:30.

Riverside Park.

Victory Race.—Won by Harold Seller; George Haworth, second; James McAuley, third.

Over There Race.—Won by Ellen Eichler; Rose Conway, second; Agnes Weir, third.

Hobble Race.—Won by Frances Feskin; Grace Porter, second; Anna Marrinan, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Mary Flynn; Margaret McKeown, second; Catherine Eichler, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Francina Scott; Marion Murray, second; Josephine Eichler, third.

Yorkville Park.

40 Yard Dash—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by L. Mareus; Abraham Knieberg, second; M. Rothenberg, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Potato Race—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by J. Harris; S. Levine, second; D. Dickman, third. Time—0:06.

Running Broad Jump—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by Sol Wellhorn, with 12 feet 8 inches; J. Harris, 12 feet, second; F. Fox, 12 feet 9 inches, third.

60 Yard Dash—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by C. Thompson; C. Poussaint, second; L. Lefkow, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One Lap Dash—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by C. Thompson; C. Poussaint, second; A. Barden, third. Time—0:14.

Standing Broad Jump—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by A. Mednick, with 9 feet; J. Wolff, 8 feet 8 inches, second; D. Dickman, 8 feet 7 inches, third.

100 Yard Dash—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Saunders; J. Foster, second; E. Bland, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220 Yards Dash—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Saunders; M. Rubenstein, second; E. Bland, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Half Mile Run—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by J. Coelens; F. Ohrenberger, second; T. Sierne, third. Time—2:03.

Putting 12 Pound Shot—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Salerno, with 28 feet 5½ inches; S. Sacks, 25 feet, second; M. J. Hevlan, 24 feet 5 inches, third.

Firecracker Race, for Girls—Won by Margery O'Keefer; Frances O'Brien, second; Mary Harney, third.

Hobble Race, for Girls—Won by Mary Nagle; Margaret O'Brien, second; Mary Foley, third.

Running Broad Jump, for Girls—Won by Florence Sullivan; Lillis O'Keefer, second; Helen Cullen, third.

40 Yard Dash, for Girls—Won by Madeline Grieser; Mary Maher, second; Mary O'Day, third.

40 Yard Dash, for Boys—Won by James Nagle; John Foley, second; Joseph McCabe, third.

St. Gabriel's Park.

60-Yard Dash, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Trapain; W. Finnegan, second; R. La Morte, third.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Conway; J. Sertis, second; O. Martini, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Raubaum; H. Joseph, second; J. Servant, third.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Cavanagh; J. Baum, second; R. La Morte, third.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Richardson; E. Faller, second; H. Schwarts, third. Time—5:04.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Luisi; P. Fedowitz, second; M. Schwartz, third.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Bergman; G. Fisi, second; O. Maurer, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Magicavello; G. Fox, second; P. Morrin, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Lorretta Hoolihan; A. Roberts, second; Catherine Green, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Florence Burke; Ellen McCormack, second; Eleanor Geraghty, third.

Josephine Oval Park.

80-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Puskaring; R. Rosenberg, second; J. Moll, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by H. Manning; E. Carroll, second; A. Reilly, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

440-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Failly; H. McCrea, second; J. Gellert, third. Time—0:58.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by S. Goldmahler, with 13 feet 4 inches; C. Pickering, second; R. Rosenberg, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (A. A. U.)—Won by D. Rosenberg, with 44 feet; V. Avelis, second; E. Carroll, third.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Brown; H. McCrea, second; F. Centrell, third. Time—5:04.

600-Yard Run, (Y. M. H. A.)—Won by M. Friedman; M. Kaufman, second; L. Isaacs, third. Time—2:17.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by P. Harrigan; P. McCarthy, second; H. McGray, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

McLaughlin Park.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by B. McDonnell; W. Cassidy, second; J. Walters, third.

40-Yard Run, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Hoary; V. Le Velle, second; E. Lowery, third.

Potato Race.—Won by J. Wright; A. Di Camillo, second; E. Lowery, third.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by B. McDonnell; C. McCullough, second; H. Meyers, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Quinn; J. Walters, second; V. Luongo, third.

440-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by F. MaLaughlin; S. Eids, second; Blatchford, third.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Larney; F. McLaughlin, second; R. Walsh, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Walsh; C. Quinn, second; R. Walters, third.

Columbus Park.

40-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Carmine Mucilio; Thomas Riviello, second; Yung Lee, third. No time taken.

Potato Race, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Chiag Lung; Thomas Riviello, second; Joseph Bamasso, third.

Running Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Anthony Mamalo, with 15 feet 6 inches; Carmine Micillo, 14 feet 7 inches, second; George Dereat, 14 feet, third.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Lee Kim; Joseph Walters, second; Joseph Gentile, third.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Lee Kim; Lee Brown, second; Joseph Gentile, third.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Bartholomew Colli, with 32 feet 7 inches; Louis Mazzeo, 30 feet 10 inches, second; George Dennet, 29 feet 2 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, 120-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by George Green; Peter Gentile, second; Daniel Cafaro, third.

Five Points Playground.

Crossing-the-Brook Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Dora Mastraugelo; Mamie Ballotta, second; L. Salvaniano, third.

50-Yard Dash, (for Boys.)—Won by Carlo Bommasso; Santo Caracciala, second; Leonard Marmonde, third.

Hobble Race, (for Girls.)—Won by [illegible]

Continued on Page Fifteen.



The High Signs of Orlando

High Sign No. 23 is really "*High Sign Empty-Two.*" This Brother holds up two empty fingers—yes, Friend, they're far too empty—and even the pocket where he usually carries his Orlandos is empty too!

Maybe he's a stranger who hasn't located the Lodge—anyway even though he gives a distress signal, you can tell by his smile that the memory of his last Orlando is pleasantly present.

This sign teaches a lesson to all non-members. It shows the advantage of belonging to the Order of Orlando, and the emptiness of words to describe the plight of being without this delightful smoke.

Orlando
The Sign of a Good Cigar

Its friendly companionable charm—its faithful sympathy with your every mood—makes Orlando an essential part of all your work or play. When you are inhaling its soothing aroma and enjoying its mild *character*, things seem to *go* better—the sun seems to shine brighter—life takes on a cheerier, rosier aspect.

This is the joyful secret of the Order of Orlando—the reason why its members smoke, smile, and stay happy. And it's the reason, Friend, why you too should join the Order and turn over a new leaf—the rare, mild leaf which Nature has created for Orlando.



Presidente size, 2 for 25c. Box of 25, $3.00—50, $6.00

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank you!*"

UNITED CIGAR STORES

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

SOCONY
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Just clean, power-full, all refinery gasoline-available everywhere.

ANNUAL SAFE AND SANE CELEBRATION FURNISHES STIRRING CONTESTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

20,000 YOUNGSTERS IN HOLIDAY MEETS

Continued from Page Fourteen.

Mastrangelo; Julia Molinelli, second; Little Filomile, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Josephine Carone; Margaret Poggioli, second; Lucy Coppola, third.

Flag Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Alvera Biggio; Marie Settreducato, second; Angelina Montagana, third.

Mount Morris Park.

Broad Jump, (for Girls.)—Won by Edith Kenter; Lena Fishman, second; Bessie Fishman, third.

Hobble Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Paula Kenter; Sophie Kaplan, second; Rachael Horn, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Hannah Erlich; Hannah Shapiro, second; Sarah Greenstein, third.

Flag Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Ida Katz; Selma Penn, second; Fannie Gross, third.

50-Yard Dash for Boys.—Won by Albert Goldberg; Walter Edelman, second; Harry Frohnowitz, third.

Carmansville Park.

50-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Layton Cooley; James Scott, second; Eugene Duggan, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Joseph Norton; Charles Earney, second; Thomas Hanson, third. Time—0:20.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Layton Cooley, with 14 feet 4 inches; John Earney, 12 feet 5 inches, second; Eugene Duggan, 11 feet 6 inches, third.

One-Half-Lap Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Douglas Van Loan; Fred Childs, second; Carman Mouzi, third. Time—0:00.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by James Devlin, with 7 feet 6 inches; Louis Fries, second; George Standish, third.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by William Wixted; Morton Weiss, second; Robert Rousch, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

One-Lap Dash, ((110-Pound Class.)—Won by William Wixter; James Devlin, second; Louis Fries, third. Time—0:04 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (120-Pound Class.)—Won by George Walker; John Lennon, second; Milton Rosenfeld, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by George Walker; John Lennon, second; Sigesmond Olsen, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Peter Clett, with 36 feet 8 inches; John McAvoy, second; Milton Rosenfeld, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Bertha Raab; Margaret Cahill, second; Margaret Grier, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Lillian Connelly; Marion Matheson, second; Anna Mae Callahan, third.

Hobble Race for Girls.—Won by Helen Daly; Katherine Earney, second; Eleanor Lippe, third.

50-Yard Dash for Midgets.—Won by Morris Bilyen; Charles Fasanella, second; Donald Nunnery, third.

Dash for Victory for Girls.—Won by Mary Higgins; Kathleen Cassidy, second; Grace Bollenbaucker, third.

Bushwick Park.

50-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by A. Friedman; V. Maurer, second; T. Ryan, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race, 85-Pound Class.—Won by H. Diehl; C. Reikert, second; A. Friedman, third. Time—0:17.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by V. Maurer; H. Diehl, second; H. Ovacy, third. Winner's jump—6 feet 11 inches.

50-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Witkosky; H. Schwerzel, second; J. Witowsky, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Witkowsky; Moe Wood, second; H. Cohen, third. Winner's jump—15 feet.

100-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by G. Smith; G. Martin, second; J. Turayca, third. Time—0:11.

Mile Race—Won by E. Hearn; F. Frank, second; P. Weiss, third. Time—0:11.

Running High Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by A. Goldberg with 5 feet 6½ inches; M. Karp, second; B. Pincus, third.

Chelsea Park.

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. Filomena; A. Cadrole, second; J. San Piedro, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Horn; F. Gentili, second; J. De Stefano, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by H. Appel; J. Snyder, second; D. Dalton, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

100-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. E. Cole; J. Hayden, second; J. Dolan, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Cummings; R. Fox, second; R. C. Cole, third. Time—5:04 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Bosco, H. Denoling, second; J. Bonda, third. Time—0:07.

Hamilton Fish Park.

50-Yard Dash—Playground Boys.—Won by D. Lake; Schoenholt, second; Foskowitz, third. Time—0:5 3-5.

Running Broad Jump—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by J. Cohn, with 13 feet 2 inches; Liberman, second; Leacher, third.

50-Yard Dash—(70 Pound Boys.)—Won by I. Wishnofsky; Goldsmith, second; S. Mintz, third. Time—0:9.

220-Yard Dash—(120 Pound Boys.)—Won by E. Marias; W. Olschsky, second; Pollack, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

220-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred Teschner; Frank H. Berend, second; H. Deitchman, third. Time—0:20.

100-Yard Run—(A. A. U.)—Won by H. Deitchman; J. Wolschewsky, second; Sinnott, third. Time—2:25.

16-Pound Shot Put—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred L. Onken, with 40 feet 9 inches; J. Richtman, second; S. Korwicke, third.

Running High Jump—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred L. Onken, with 5 feet 7½ inches; William Liebold, second; Harry A. Goss, third.

New Lots Park.

50-Yard Dash—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by Max Rosenblum; Benjamin Selvin, second; Nathan Hoffman, third. Time—0:06½.

Potato Race—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by Arnold Lowenstein; Tom Browsky, second; Benjamin Selvin, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

50-Yard Dash—(110-Pound Boys.)—Won by Milton Orbach; William Harlow, second; Leon Lowestein, third. Time—0:6½.

50-Yard Dash—(P. S. A. L.)—Won by Morris Silver; Morris Golstein, second; Sydney Goldstein, third. Time—0:7 3-5.

Running Broad Jump—(100-Pound Class, P. S. A. L.)—Won by Hyman Stone; Solom Rosen, second; Jacobs Trotsky, third. Winner's jump—16 feet.

Running High Jump—(110-Pound Boys.)—Won by Abraham Geller, with 5 feet 1 inch; Milton Orbach, second; Leon Lowenstein, third.

220-Yard Dash—(120-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Glover; Solomon Miller, second; Henry Berger, third. Time—0:16 2-5.

220-Yard Dash—(110-Pound Class.)—Won by Hyman Klein; Joseph Kessal, second; Solomon Paplak, third. Time—0:28.

50-Yard Run—(150-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Glover; Samuel Leposky, second; Joseph Lowenstein, third. Time—2:34.

22-Pound Shot Put—(130-Pound Class.)—Won by Henry Berger, with 37 feet 6 inches; Harry Jankowitz, second; Max Steinberg, third.

Cretona Field.

50-Yard Dash. (P. S. A. L.)—Won by E. Leder; W. Lobell, second; M. Schlesiger, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

50-Yard Dash. (Parochial Schools.)—Won by W. Leyden; P. McLoughlin, second; E. Jones, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

50-Yard Dash. (P. S. A. L.)—Won by San Chan; F. Benninger, second; Louis Manion, third. Time—0:08.

50-Yard Dash. (P. S. A. L.)—Won by F. Galicz, B. Goodman, second; M. Heller, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

Potato Race—Won by A. Aber; H. Adelstein, second; L. Friol, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Potato Race. (Parochial Schools.)—Won by T. McMahon; T. Breen, second; J. Quinn, third. Time—0:18 2-5.

100-Yard Dash. (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Netter; H. Freyberg, second; F. J. Davis, third. Time—0:11.

Four-Lap Race.—Won by G. Feigner; C. Geoghan, second; S. Young, third. Time—1:3.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by W. Strunmer with 16 feet 8 inches; N. Bucker, with 15 feet 10½ inches, second; C. Blastus, with 14 feet 9 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by M. Whitehouse with 20 feet 10 inches; F. Mager, with 18 feet 6 inches, second; W. Netter, with 17 feet 7 inches, third.

Running High Jump, (Playgrounds.)—Won by Louis Ader with 4 feet 9 inches; M. Tarofsky, with 4 feet 8 inches, second; H. Sabre, with 4 feet 4 inches, third.

Williamsburg Bridge Park.

50-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Brisky; Philip Rechin, second; Leo Goldstein, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Goldzband; Philip Rechin, second; H. Katz, third. Time—0:10.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Silas Pechin; Irving Slotzsky, second; Sam Peritz, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Silas Pechin; Israel Pollack, second; Irving Slotzsky, third. Time—0:28.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by J. E. Roland, (14 feet 7 inches;) B. Levine, (12 feet 11 inches,) second; H. Y. Lebow, (12 feet,) third.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Al Garbow; Irving Cahn, second; Charles Horowitz, third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run, (150 Pound Class.)—Won by B. Sanacore; Irving Cahn, second; B. Schuster, third. Time—2:10.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (150 Pound Class.)—Won by Al Garbow, (38 feet 6 inches;) S. Lebow, (36 feet 9 inches,) second; B. Hyman, (35 feet 10 inches,) third.

50-Yard Dash. (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Perry; R. Sorkin, second; J. Lebow, third. Time—0:07.

Seward Park.

50-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Isidore Orenstein; Nathan Goldberg, second; Louis Blumerman, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Rubin; Abram Korn, second; Isidore Gottlieb, third. Time not taken.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Isidore Orenstein, with 13 feet; Sam Cohen, second; Ishbere Levine, third.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Greenberg; Louis Bagovia, second; Max Levine, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Tony Vita, with 36 feet 2 inches; Herman Gerswitz, second; Sidney Bernstein, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Simon D. Shuval; Sam Levitt, second; Joseph Schwalb, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Simon D. Shuval; P. E. Goldstein, second; M. Tiernan, third. Time—0:29.

Half-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. E. Gottlieb; J. Paley, second; L. Potansky, third. Time—Not taken.

One-Mile Run, (150-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Selafeld; P. E. Gottlieb, second; T. Hillman, third. Time—5:15.

Brooklyn Athletic Field.

50-Yard Dash, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Hillman, P. S. 3; Peets, P. S. 3, second; Bexley, P. S. 3, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Dickey, Boys' H. S.; Kurten, P. S. 9, second; Luxarther, P. S. 9, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Running High Jump, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Emmers, Boys' H. S., with 5 feet 4 inches; Dickey, Boys' H. S., with 5 feet 2 inches, second; Potts, P. S. 3, 5 feet, third.

440-Yard Run, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Bailey, Commercial H. S.; Maher, P. S. 3, second; Fusco, Commercial H. S., third. Time—0:56 4-5.

One-Half Mile Run. (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. Scarlatt, unattached; Barrington, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; Snyder, Kings County A. C., third. Time—2:06.

Battery Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Kopp; V. Consoli, second; W. Malone, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

Potato Race.—Won by E. Murray; J. Healy, second; J. Lineham, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. T. Shea; V. Sullivan, second; P. McAdams, third. Winner's jump—14 feet 2 inches.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Reimers; N. Frank, second; I. Klein, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run.—Won by J. Hennessey; I. Klein, second; M. F. Kelly, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot—Won by D. Collins, with 34 feet 9 inches; J. Doty, second; J. Crennan, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. F. Kelly; E. E. Lee, second; H. Cummings, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. McKenna; J. Monohan, second; T. Callahan, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Open to Sailors.)—Won by Yeoman John J. Curran; Seaman Daniel Moran, second; Seaman John Lawlor, third. Time—0:35 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. T. Murray; F. Burke, second; J. T. Bennett, third. Time—2:00.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Joseph Sterm, with 35 feet 8 inches; W. C. Brummerhop, second; M. F. Murphy, third.

McCarren Park.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Miss Mary Zareko; Miss Fannie Goldber, second; Miss Florence Frius, third.

Ring Toss.—Won by Miss Sophie Zareko; Miss Lillian McDonald, second; Miss Leah Moskowitz, third.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Miss Helen McCabe; Miss Marion Grant, second; Miss Ray Kutchuck, third.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Miss Anna Rosenthal; Miss Mildred Kouch, second; Miss Mollie Frahkowitz, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Miss Regena Kommes; Miss Frances Goldberg, second; Miss Nellie Mehnert, third.

50-Yard Dash. (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Joseph Sybel; Julius Aripotch, second; Joseph Aripotch, third. Time—0:06.

60-Yard Dash. (Parochial School.—Won by H. Schwartz; William Gilnnon, second; F. Sikroud, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by Harry T. Goerger; S. E. Hedberg, second; F. O'Brien, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

600-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by S. E. Hedberg; J. J. McAuley, second; Arthur O'Brien, third. Time—1:30.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Mauck; W. J. Bianfield, second; Louis Milofsky, third. Time—4:55.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by O. Schmitt; William Amshake, second; A. Aydoline, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Isidore Schaeffer; Robert Hall, second; Vincent Micucci, third. Time—2:00.

70-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by George Fusco; Joseph Aripotch, second; Frank Kiernan, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Louis Schleifer; Nathan Hendon, second; Bernard Lubitz, third. Winning jump—4 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Rosenthal; Charles Vitele, second; Martin Kolbrenen, third. Time—0:11.

Three-fourths-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Martens; Saul H. Sussman, second. Time—3:51 4-5.

12-Pound Shot Put, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by William Walsh; Martin Kolbrener, second; M. Marks, third. Winning put—31 feet 7½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, (Sunday Schools Athletic League.)—Won by Nat Newman; R. Rubenstein, second; Milton Kronevet, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by H. Geoger; Gerald Seon, second; Louis Schweickert, third. Time—0:38 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by S. E. Hedberg; Arthur O'Brien, second; S. Blakell, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

Pelham Bay Park.

Shoe Race.—Won by Jones Cohen; Samuel Ackerman, second; Sam Silber, third.

Three-Lap Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Bob Spear; Charles Beegan, second; Lloyd Bennett, third. No time taken.

65-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Paul Wolf; Emanuel Rosenbiggs, second; Jonas Cohen, third. No time taken.

Two-Mile Run, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. F. Murray, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Lloyd Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., second; Edward Ostendorf, Bronx Church House; third. No time taken.

High Jump.—Won by Hal S. Iver; Paul Wolf, second; H. Rust, third.

Four-Lap Relay, (Bronx Athletes)—Won by Charles Beegan; Edward Ostendorf, second; S. Bennett, third. No time taken.

Fort Greene Playground.

50-Yard Dash, (parochial school event.)—Won by J. Dernberg; E. Farrell, second; William Cunningham, third.

One-Lap Dash, (parochial school event.)—Won by Daniel Hurley; John Clark, second; G. Fowler, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Public Schools Athletic League event.)—Won by J. Dotson; W. Brown, second; E. Russell, third.

Running Broad Jump, (Public Schools Athletic League event.)—Won by E. Camines; J. Gardiner, second; J. Cowen, third.

440-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by L. Chadwick; R. Robertson, second; William Beecher, third.

Potato Race, 110-Pound Class.—Won by G. McClannhg; S. Slesson, second; E. Farrell, third.

Running Broad Jump for Girls.—Won by Gussie Meri; Sadie Mayer, second; Rebecca Epelgrad, third.

Victory Race for Girls.—Won by Sadie Schwartz; Florence Miller, second; Yetta Lobel, third.

40-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by Sarah Zedeck; Yetta Neri, second; Sarah Rabinowitz, third.

Potato Race for Girls.—Won by Dora Levy; Rose Ledesman, second; Yetta Jacobson, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Fanny Leventhal; Yetta Levy, second; Ida Penner, third.

Running High Jump for Girls.—Won by M. Hell; K. Bailey, second; M. Shields, third.

50-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by Ro Valerio; J. Cutrone, second; A. Burke, third.

20-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by Y. Goldstein; C. Conciella, second; M. Malley, third.

Obstacle Race for Girls.—Won by W. Wendel; A. Cullman, second.

McKibben Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Jack Berkewitz; Ben Braunstein, second; A. T. Reich, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race.—Won by A. Reich; E. Reiss, second; B. Braunstein, third. Time—0:15 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Mindlun; Charles Adams, second; Ben Rehberger, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Braunstein; Paul Lieberman, second; F. Celno, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Darmstadt; Paul Leibman, second; Benne Rohberger, third. Winning jump, 17 feet.

160-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Mindlun; Nat Spector, second; Frank Hall, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Braunstein; F. Celno, second; Ben Penner, third. Time—0:27.

Running High Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Bunbinder; H. Teich, second; Paul Liebman, third. Winning jump, 5 feet 2 inches.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by B. Adler; Harry Fluhr, second; P. Solomon, third. Time—2:31.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Oshin; Louis Meyerson, second; Barney Fink, third. Winner's put, 35 feet.

Red Hook Park.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Edward Wood; A. Amadia, second; J. Glinnen, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

40-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by John McFadden; John Davis, second; V. Carn, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by John Meyer; James Farley, second; James Murray, third. Time—0:26.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Charles McFadden; George Christensen, second; Thomas Reilley, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by John Reilley; Harry Deegan, second; Charles McFadden, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Peter O'Donnell; Lawrence Dotz, second; James Venuto, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by John Murphy; Charles Belford, second; William Muldoon, third. Winning jump, 4 feet 10 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by William Stryber; William Mesilch, second; Frank Morrissey, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, (150-Pound Class.)—Won by William Riegler; Joseph Reilly, second; John McLoughlin, third. Time—2:30.

12-Pound Shot Put, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Oulles; Harry Hollywell, second; Joseph McAuley, third. Winning put, 36 feet.

50-Yard Dash, (Girls.)—Won by Miss Marie Macrdon; Miss Edna Adams, second; Miss Margaret Gorman, third.

Betsy Head Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Samuel Berger; Arthur Friedman, second; Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Samuel Berger; Paul Siegel, second; Arthur Friedman, third. Time—0:47 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by [illegible] Time—0:07 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (Public Schools Athletic League Event, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Raul Radow; John Mearincore, second; Sam Tretzky, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Cornelius J. Miller; Joseph Sunstein, second; Irving Nevins, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (150-Pound Class.)—Won by Howard Thompson; Leslie Blossman, second; Abe Droseneteck, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Louis Stippman, with 31 feet 10 inches; J. Moses, 27 feet 4 inches, second; L. Seidman, 27 feet, third.

Running Broad Jump, (Public Schools Athletic League Event, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Sam Trotzky, with 17 feet 5 inches; Max Kaplan, 17 feet 2 inches, second; Abraham Greenberg, 16 feet 8 inches, third.

Running High Jump, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Lester Fabricant, with 5 feet 2 inches; Harry Golowenchick, 5 feet 1 inch, second; Irving Schulman, 5 feet, third.

440-Yard Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by L. Cassell; [illegible] second; [illegible] third. Time—0:62.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Rosenberg, with 34 feet 6 inches; J. Traber, 33 feet 7 inches, second; H. Mater, 34 feet, third.

440-Yard Dash, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Herman Browser; George Kimball, second; A. Wild, third. Time—2:12.

One-Half-Mile Run, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Herman Browser; Sam Herzig, second; A. Wild, third. Time—2:12.

Two-Mile Run, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. McNeil, Paulist A. C.; Murray Levine, Kings County A. A., second; Benjamin Minowitz, Boys' Club, third. Time—10:31.

Two-Mile Exhibition Bicycle Race.—Won by Harry Schreuer; Louis Kramer, second; Benjamin Schetzer, third. Time—6:00.

Manhattan Field Park.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Joseph Tighe; W. Wiese, second; Haskell, third. Time—2:17.

Mile Run, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by Walsen; Vanderberg, second; Scherg, third. Time—5:—.

600-Yard Run, (Closed to Bronx A. L.)—Won by L. Silver; W. Hannon, second; M. Adelman, third. Time—1:25.

800-Yard Run, (Closed to Catholic A. L.)—Won by W. Hanlon; M. Russo, second; [illegible] third. Time—[illegible]

440-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by Carl Marcy; F. Anthony, second; W. Allen, third. Time—1:05.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by L. Silver; W. Haskell, second; M. Adelman, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Joseph Tighe; W. Parey, second; Mayer, third. Time—0:38.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Ludwig; Finley, second; Harris, third. Time—0:12.

Two-Mile Run, (Catholic A. L.)—Won by Chick Lamb; M. Russo, second; R. Flagley, third. Time—11:10.

West Twenty-eighth Street Bath.

50-Yard Novice Swim.—Won by Lawrence Derry; Andrew Mestrand, second; James McDonnell, third. Time—50 seconds.

50-Yard Swim, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Frederick Taylor; George Walsh, second; Joseph Alvarez, third. Time—0:35.

75-Yard Swim, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Val. Crotty; Edward Crotty, second; Joseph Scesera, third. Time—1:47.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Frank Taylor; James Dwyer, second; Michael Murphy, third.

Fancy Diving.—Won by James McDonnell; Walter Taylor, second; Samuel Kramer, third.

Astor Place.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Victor Marc; Leo Roth, second; Charles Bremner, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Francis Roth; Leo Roth, second; Herman Hohsner, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Harold Garfunkel, with 8 feet 2½ inches; Charles Bremner, second; Max Lukofsky, third.

40-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Fred Williams; H. Berger, second; Nat W. Turim, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-Lap Dash.—Won by Albert Sedacca; Sol Schein, second; Dick Thomas, third. Time—0:35.

Running High Jump.—Won by Albert Sedacca, with 5 feet 6 inches; J. Smordinsky, second; Don Mare, third.

100-Yard Dash, (150-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rash; Leo Kopner, second; Simon Miller, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rash; Leo Kopner, second; L. Schein, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by M. Berger; E. Cullen, second; W. Bergen, third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by William Gaham, with 34 feet 6 inches; P. Feeney, second; Joseph Fean, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Lillian Conner; Jeanette McDougal, second; Myra Reilly, third.

Hobble Race for Girls.—Won by Margaret Silver; Helen Kilty, second; Dorothy Lagles, third.

Dash for Liberty.—Won by Joseph Cole; Winifred Duffy, second; John O'Neil, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Louise Smith; Jeannette Gordon, second; Dorothy Gordon, third.

Crossing the Brook Race for Girls.—Won by Helen Keating; Annette Parker, second; Elsie Morberg, third.

Colonial Park.

Running Bread Jump for Boys, (Intermediate.)—Won by Thomas Lynch; Eugene O'Neill, second; Edwin Tobin, third.

Dash for Victory for Girls.—Won by Betsy Mulhern; Catherine Mulhern, second; Alice McCall, third.

Over the Top Race for Small Boys.—Won by James O'Shay; Maurice Day, second; Richard Fox, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Minnie Beer; Ruth Kuhn, second; Josephine Clifford, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Ethel Greenberg; Julia Schensh, second; Gertrude Wahing, third.

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STATE TAXES AND BUDGETS.

In this State the Governor and a legislative committee both prepare budgets, and then the Legislature proceeds at its pleasure. It would be flattery to say that the budgets, prepared or enacted, are worthy of the name, and the pleasure of the Legislature is anything but pleasing to the taxpayers. Prohibition was estimated to cost the State $5,750,000, and that was the excuse for passing an income tax estimated by the Controller to yield from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000. When the budget guesses were prepared there was no one with foresight enough to say that since the previous budget had resulted in a surplus of several millions and the State had over eleven millions cash, and since the active times ahead promised an increase of taxes, it would not be necessary to provide such drastic relief against imaginary bankruptcy in State finances. On the contrary, the Legislative Budget Committee was thrown into a panic by requisitions by the departments for fifteen millions over the previous year's appropriations, and $38,964,416 over the State's anticipated income. Therefore, the income tax passed without debate or roll call.

Now the receipts for the year just closed are reported at $80,922,079. The increase is so nearly equal to the loss from the excise tax that the income tax reflects no more credit on those who enacted it than on those who prepared it in such manner as to embroil our relations with a friendly State which is now considering a retaliatory tax of its own. The object of New Jersey would be not to get income from its income tax but to entitle its citizens to exemption from the New York income tax under the provision for reciprocal exemptions. The exemption of New Yorkers from the New Jersey tax in consideration of the exemption of New Jerseyites from the New York tax would be a sad jest, and the joke would not be on New Jersey.

Lax as our State budget provisions are, they are thought too stringent. In the interest of precision it is required that the budget shall be "segregated," that is, that the appropriations shall be for specific purposes. The result is that there is an accumulation of unused credits which lapse into the general fund to a total of nearly ten millions since 1916. Millions mean as little to the State as billions to the Nation. In 1915 there was an excess of expenditures over receipts of $15,201,590, and in 1916 an excess of receipts of $3,712,164. The figures are the largest, but there are abundant examples of how one year's excess is corrected by an opposite excess, with no trace of anything like such intelligent control as is necessary to keep traders solvent. From 1906 to 1910 consecutively, and in several later years, the State's debt and expenditures were so moderate that no direct tax was necessary. Now a direct tax of over twelve millions is necessary, and makes local taxation burdensome. If there were hope that the income tax would enable a reduction of other taxes it might be excusable or endurable, but considering that experience shows that means will be found to spend whatever funds can be raised it is like the last straw on the camel's back.

The income tax was passed as an addition to what was called a budget. The final passage was by overwhelming vote, and the debate unworthy of the subject. Not a single item was vetoed by the Governor, and seventy-two special appropriation bills were passed. Last year ninety special appropriations were passed, according to the provision that the budget itself cannot be increased, but that additions may be made in that manner. And this condition is regarded as an improvement upon the "pork barrel" methods which preceded 1910. Any legislator may introduce these special appropriations; nobody can know how many the Governor will sign or veto, but without knowing the total the "budget" makes provision for them.

CHAMPION DEMPSEY.

For such a performance as Jess WILLARD of Kansas gave in Mr. RICKARD'S ring at Toledo yesterday, $100,000 was too liberal a compensation. Expansion is no name for it. The challenger, JACK DEMPSEY of Salt Lake City, who was paid about a quarter of that sum for his services, acquitted himself as his admirers had expected. He worked hard and nimbly in the time allowed him by the condition or the incapacity, or both, of the mammoth champion. The pride of the university town of Lawrence showed no trace of the "science" attributed to him by the prophets of his household; he must be credited, however, with an adamantine jaw and a boiler-plate midriff. Even Nature's abnormal armament could not save him. Mr. DEMPSEY'S blow is said to be like the kick of an army mule in a tantrum, but although he walked about Mr. WILLARD unceremoniously, and hit the champion where and when he listed, and with all his force, the jaw and belted girth of the mountainous man held out for three hopeless, stupid rounds, the champion's interest in the affair progressively decreasing.

Never did an idol of the P. R. do so little execution on a presumptuous challenger. Mr. WILLARD bled copiously, but he could not fight at all. He was persistent only in going down and struggling up. Before the agile DEMPSEY he was almost as inert as a babe. His fate he must have absorbed as the clangor of the signal gong died down, and youth that could not be denied sprang at him. Mr. WILLARD'S composure was remarkable. He relinquished the championship solemnly, formally, forlornly, without feeling, as if he had been smitten by destiny and could not oppose its decree.

Something was the matter with Kansas yesterday in the person of its foremost citizen. Mighty JESS was visited by doubt of his prowess on Thursday, for in a public statement—a valedictory it seems now—he said that if his faith in his powers should deceive him he would admit the "superior boxing ability" of his opponent "without quibble, excuse, or alibi." He was certainly in Mr. RICKARD'S ring yesterday, it would be futile to quibble, and excuse the late champion has none. The Willard myth was exploded, and young Mr. DEMPSEY came into his own with an ease and facility astonishing to him. The truth is the champion was no match at all for a youth as fast as the wind and with a cyclone bolt in either hand. The new champion won on his merits; he beat the Willard bulk down until it fell like a cottonwood blasted by lightning. It was not the spectacle that Toledo's visitors from forty-seven States had come to see in their zeal for championship form. An inglorious Fourth for the late champion, a red-letter day for the new!

THE NEW PARTY.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON passes unchallenged to his place as the chief statesman and leader of the new party to be organized, after the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, upon a platform of opposition to the Treaty, the League covenant, and everything that Mr. WILSON has done or may do. Senator JOHNSON has an incontestable title to the leadership of the Anti-League Party. In 1912 he made the fight for the Progressive cause; he was candidate for Vice President upon the ticket which bore at its head the name of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. More than 4,000,000 Americans cast their votes for ROOSEVELT and JOHNSON. If we may judge the sentiment of California by the typographical exuberance of its newspapers in presenting him as a candidate for the Presidential nomination next year, his own State is aflame for him. Moreover, it is understood that he has received pledges of support from a source where once was lodged the control or leadership of a considerable number of voters professing no attachment to either party. None of the other campaigners against the League approaches Senator JOHNSON in demonstrated political strength and popularity.

It is equally inconfestable that HENRY CABOT LODGE will be looked upon as second only to Senator JOHNSON in the councils of the Anti-League Party; the organization must have a name, for it cannot always be called the Johnson-Lodge-Borah-Knox Party, and the words Anti-League adequately sum up the whole body of its principles. Senator LODGE was first in the field as an assailant of the covenant, and that would entitle him to the leadership but for his habit of looking back, a failing which denotes irresolution. Senator JOHNSON never looks back. Senator BORAH and Senator KNOX, both declamatory and vehement in their protest against the League, easily take rank among its founders and guides. Mr. BORAH is irreconcilable, he is opposed to any kind of league, and that clearly gives him the precedence over the Pennsylvania Senator. Mr. BRANDEGEE of Connecticut comes in somewhere. He is inflexible; he declares that he will not vote for ratification of the Treaty until congestion is reported in a region popularly supposed to be far below the frost line.

This composition of the Supreme Council of the new party clears and predetermines the way of its convention next year. Senator JOHNSON will, of course, be its candidate for President, Senator KNOX will have second place on the ticket, then, in the event of success, Mr. LODGE will be Secretary of State in President JOHNSON'S Cabinet. We may imagine that the Massachusetts Senator will be somewhat troubled by qualms and misgivings. Can the names of CABOT and LODGE, so dear and venerable in Boston, be associated with those Johnsons and Borahs, unknown on Beacon Hill or even in State Street? But the great cause is more than Boston blood, and Mr. LODGE has gone so far in political contumacy that he will not be permitted to retrace his steps. He must stand or fall with JOHNSON and BORAH, a great triumvirate. Senator BORAH will naturally become Attorney General. Senator REED of Missouri, once a Democrat, will go into the new party and into the Johnson Cabinet, for controlling reasons of policy. He is adamant against the League, and that qualifies him. But the Anti-League organizers have already made their resolve to split the solid South. Mr. REED, therefore, we suppose will become Postmaster General. The new organization has its eye—and so has the country—upon certain other Democratic Senators of the South whose faint-hearted attitude toward the ratification marks them as promising subjects for missionary effort.

Leadership is one thing, the following is another. The fragments of the unattached group to which reference has already been made will count for something. Some strength will come from voters of German blood who voted against our going into the war and who cannot approve a treaty with Germany based on justice. It was made evident a few evenings ago that the organizers of this political venture are making appeals, very open appeals, for the support of all who are enemies of the Treaty and of the League because they are enemies of England. The simon-pure, practical-minded I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviki are mostly aliens, but the dilettante sympathizers with those causes and the conductors of periodicals published in their interest will array themselves with the Anti-League Party. Senator LODGE may balk at giving these persons the right hand of fellowship, but that will not keep them out.

Obviously, it will be a party of negation, demanding only the repudiation, the denial, the rejection of pretty much everything that the great, sound heart of the American people desire. The Republican Party will go its way regardless of this defection. The great mass of that party, its trusted leaders and counselors, demand ratification of the Treaty, they desire the establishment of the League of Nations. The Democratic Party will lose Senator REED; what else it will lose beyond that is quite problematical, but in promise and in probability not enough to give cause for any serious concern. Interest in the venture will be chiefly personal. It is a strange group, JOHNSON, LODGE, BORAH, and KNOX. The tie that binds these men in the new companionship is stranger still.

BOLSHEVISM IN MICHIGAN.

Michigan used to be regarded as one of the most conservative States in the Union. So far as the industrial part of her population is concerned, she must be one of the most radical, to judge by accumulating evidence. No one can call the Socialist Party conservative, and yet it was obliged recently to expel the entire Michigan branch for going over to Bolshevism. It is true that the Michigan men do not call themselves Bolsheviki, but they are certainly in full sympathy with the I. W. W., which is Bolshevism, and it may be well to remember when a so-called "Socialist" from Michigan comes here to make a speech, as has happened, that he is not a member of the Socialist Party at all and has no right to speak for it.

Michigan has received, within the last few years, an extraordinarily large increase in its laboring population, due to the increase in many of its industries, and a great number of the newcomers are foreigners. It is no longer the same State that it was ten years ago. Its remarkable political flukes and changes may be ascribable to that fact. It is not so many years since it sent BURROWS and McMILLAN to the Senate, yet such men would find it impossible to be elected there today. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY was as far removed as possible from that type, being a liberal and even a progressive, and yet the difficulty he had with his campaign has not had time to be forgotten.

Now comes SAMUEL GOMPERS with the emphatic statement that "the alteration in Detroit conditions has been amazing, not to say sinister and threatening." Mr. GOMPERS adds:

> It is a fierce form of radical I. W. W. teaching and preaching akin to the revolutionary Socialist of the Continent of Europe, rather than the parlor Socialist of the London Fabian Society. It is a socialism born of class division and class antagonism, and the hatred of all superiority, either mental, moral, or physical.

Mr. GOMPERS attributes the change to prohibition. The State went dry in May, 1918, and prior to that time, he says, all efforts to organize labor on I. W. W. lines had met with failure. Since that date the success of I. W. W. doctrines has been unprecedented. It is, however, a common mistake to draw conclusions from dates in this manner, and it is probable that many other causes have been at work. There is no doubt, at any rate, that the situation is disturbing. Where the laboring population of a State like Michigan turns to Bolshevism to such an extent that the Socialist Party is obliged to cast it out in a body, while North Dakota falls into the hands of State socialism and South Dakota evades it only by a trick, it is time for men who have the welfare of their country at heart to consider what remedy the time may require.

PLAYGOING AND THE PLAY.

Playgoing in New York is a habit; in London it is a matter of occasion. This is the judgment of Professor BUNTEN, writing in The Pall Mall Gazette, and Mr. BUNTEN should know, for in addition to a long experience with the English theatre he has served here as the personal representative of Sir JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON and Sir HERBERT TREE. "Over there it is 'not a question of 'Shall we go to 'a theatre?' but 'What theatre 'shall we go to?'" The accusation, for it amounts to an accusation, is probably just in the main. We are very much concerned that our evenings of leisure shall be evenings of entertainment, and somewhat less concerned that dramatic art shall cultivate us, or that we shall cultivate dramatic art. Organizations formed for uplifting their members and the theatre, such as the Drama League and the Drama Society, have encountered some hard going.

The outlook is not, however, altogether dark. Before leaving New York, Mr. BUNTEN attended the first performance of "John Ferguson," and he calls it one of the three best plays he saw here—"rather sombre, but very powerful."

For many years it has been obvious to all careful observers that there is a large public here which prefers dramatic art to the merely commercial products of the theatre. By and large, American life does make for intelligence and for aspiration. Of those who find entertainment in the exercise of their minds and their human sympathies, we have probably a larger public than London, or even Paris. The only problem is that which the Drama League and the Drama Society have attacked—the problem of organizing this public so that it can enjoy the plays it likes in time to make them financially self-sustaining. The Theatre Guild has shown us one way. It is to produce such plays. If patrons of dramatic art are alive to the signs of the times they will give less thought to establishing organizations for the production of good plays and more thought to producing good plays. They will work less on the method of the New Theatre and more on the method of the Juilliard Foundation.

DISCOVERED.

For the criticisms of its nearer neighbors, New York has learned to have a tolerance not untinctured with amusement. A Philadelphian, having sojourned among us, writes a jeremiad against the prices of local luxuries, including the hat-check boy; yet he returns to us again and again, as we knew he would all along, for a repeated portion of those luxuries. A traveler from the Hub to this city deposes that New York may be the place to have a humming good time, but that Boston is the place to live; and, as we encounter him at shorter and shorter intervals, a wonder grows whether he is not learning to prefer the whirl of pleasure to life itself. In Chicago, a Chicagoan raises the hand of horror at the wickedness of Broadway, yet he returns.

Not so EDWARD BARKER of Honolulu, H. I., whose P. P. C. to this city appeared yesterday in a letter to this newspaper. He had dot been here for a full fifty years, and great was his amazement. The erection of elevator buildings made him suspect that the ancient Island of the Manhattoes, in horror at its latter-day inhabitants, had had an eruption of gooseflesh. People in the street jostled him; and when, with a survival of mid-century courtesy, he asked their pardon, they stared at him and hurried on. As he passed our loftiest hotel, some one fell out of the top of it upon the pavement, and aroused no more sympathy from the passers-by than "a swatted fly." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Mr. BARKER utters no jeremiad. He is "impressed" with our "wonderful citizenship" and would "be proud to be one of" us. It is an amiable sentiment, with a touch of the grand old manner. But we know better what he means when he speaks of returning to Honolulu, there to live "on a pinhead in the midst of an "immeasurable cushion known as the "Pacific."

Is there a place where one lives on instead of with pinheads, where all life is pacific, and the circumambient sea a mere cushion to jangled nerves? That were the home of day-dreams innumerable. But for us of this "town or metropolis, or whatever you may call it," it can be only a day-dream. We live in the brain centre of "the new democracy, the new epoch for which we all pray." It is our task to "humanize" it—or at least to try to humanize it. Perhaps we shall fail; the odds are heavy against us. But it helps to have one visitor who sees our plight so clearly and wishes us well.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Anyhow It Was Not Fraternizing.

By general admission there is no accounting for tastes, and even the meanest who-die considerations which for some curious reason were never recorded—is still credited as holding the record for wisdom included the way of a man with a maid in winning the things he couldn't explain. It probably would be a waste of time, therefore, to indulge in conjecture why so many soldiers in the part of the American Army stationed, since the armistice, in Germany have engaged themselves to marry the fair of their new vicinage.

That they have done so seems mysterious indeed to distant observers who, not having had experience with the tedium of idle months passed in dull German towns and duller German villages, cannot realize to the full how tempting would be the only distraction these places offered—a distraction which, in addition to its ordinary charms, recognized as potent the world over, was made the more alluring by the existence of a stern military law forbidding its enjoyment. It will may be that if our soldiers had not been threatened with divers pains and penalties if they fraternized with the native population they would have remembered bitter various exemplifications of German character that the world has had in recent years, and would have had little or no inclination for the establishment of relations even closer than fraternal with young women so, to them, thoroughly alien as were, are, and always must be those living in the Coblenz sector. But the ban was there, and it was resented, as prohibitions in matters distinctly personal always are, and now the rebels against authority are confessing their disobedience of orders and asking permission to take home with them the brides they have selected.

The chances are that they will get it, sooner or later, for it was "fraternization" that was forbidden, and that word would have to be stretched far beyond the breaking point to cover the winning of a wife.

A Question With Two Sides.

That American soldiers should want to marry German girls at this time is a fact no more puzzling, by the way, than is the fact that German girls are willing to marry American soldiers. Indeed, it is considerably less mysterious, for in every war women have done something more than their share of hating everybody on the other side, and that the German women are by no means exceptional in this respect there has been abundant evidence to prove. Yet the "attentions" of enemies, and of victorious enemies at that, have been accepted, and what must have been in most cases very stumbling and awkwardly phrased "declarations" have awakened in answering flame, or at any rate have elicited the supplicated assent.

How these marriages will be regarded by the bridegrooms' relatives at home is already a subject of conversation the reverse of amiable. But are they not viewed with equal disfavor in Germany? It would not be difficult to argue that they are guilty of a double treachery to the afflicted Fatherland, as they are both a present and a future robbery of what it needs most.

But these problems are more interesting than important, for of our soldiers only 140 in all have as yet disclosed themselves as conquered conquerors. The Americans who have married French girls run far up into the thousands. The difference is significant as well as large.

Decision Rests Elsewhere.

Senator CURTIS of Kansas, when asked what he thought of the proposed promise of the United States immediately to aid France if Germany attacked her, replied that his sympathies for the French were so strong as to make him favor the proposal, but before he decided how to vote on it he wanted to hear what some of our returning soldiers had to say about it.

What he will hear, if he waits, not only from some, but from many, perhaps a large majority, of those on whose words he apparently intends to base his decision is a more or less—usually more—vigorous antagonism to anything that means more fighting. "Never again," is the phrase of which lots and lots of them are fondest, and with a curious frequency they express what seems to be the conviction that they can decide whether or not the country shall ever go to war again.

They are, of course, doubly mistaken. In the first place, their present mood is one that will pass away as soon as time blunts the memory of their hardships and their grievances. When that happens, they will become again the ordinary American, with the ordinary American's sensitive regard for his country's safety and honor, and with the same willingness they showed before to risk their lives in its service in case of need.

In the next place, if ever we have another war it will be fought from the beginning by conscripts, not by volunteers, and conscripts are not asked whether they want to go to war or not. They are enrolled, trained, and sent to the front.

There is good reason for believing that the men who fought the Germans will not be called to arms again, except possibly for the performance of some much smaller task, but circumstances, not the present opinions of returned soldiers, will determine the course of the nation, in the future, as in the past, and when they say "Never again!" they are unjust to themselves, as men often are when they speak from impulse instead of from thought.

A Suitable Home for the Kaiser.

Of all the islands that would be more or less well chosen for the former Kaiser's residence after the Allies try him for his high crimes and misdemeanors—if they convict him being understood, of course—the one named after the once famous KRUGERISM would be most appropriate. It is far down toward the antarctic, and it cannot be called a pleasant island exactly, for the weather there is one almost continuous storm, with snow when there isn't rain, and the probability of snow every day in the year. Yet life is possible there, as the whalers and sealers have proved for months at a time, and the opportunities for reflection on worldly glories and their impermanence are innumerable.

St. Helena ought not even to be considered. That island is haunted by the ghost of a man who, though he may not have been particularly good, was very certainly great, and what would WILHELM VON HOHENZOLLERN do in company like that?

Thanks from Canton Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early in January of this year I mailed to you from Shanghai, China, a communication in re the Canton (China) Hospital, asking that those of your readers who felt so disposed send souvenir postcards to the patients. It seems that the response has been very generous, and I want to assure all that the gratitude is very great. May I not now thank you for giving the matter publicity through your columns, and also extend through your popular publication the hearty expression of gratitude that has come from that institution?

W. B. BEVILLE.
Tokio, May 27, 1919.

CARRANZA OIL DECREES.

Drilling Stopped by His Soldiers, Says Head of American Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Aguilar's statements (it may be through some fault of translation) are flatly contrary to fact. On May 27, 1918, the manager of the Panuco Boston Oil Company was ordered immediately to cease work on its Panuco well and notified that a fine of 500 pesos had been imposed. On May 28 the Assistant Inspector for the district called at our lease and ordered the work stopped. Our superintendent informed him that he could not stop without direct authority from the company. If the work was stopped by force before we were able to cement, there would be a strong likelihood that the hole would be lost by caving. It was stated that the orders to stop drilling by military force were issued by General Carranza himself.

The United States State Department was kept fully advised as to developments, and we were informed that protests were made against the confiscatory action of the Mexican Government. On June 10 the Carranzista soldiers came to the lease and stopped drilling, ordering arrest in case the drilling was resumed. I have received the following telegram from our State Department:

> Your telegram June 13, despite this Government's efforts to avert such action, department is informed by American Embassy, Mexico City, that President Carranza has issued orders to stop all drilling of oil wells except where permits have been obtained. Department has instructed Embassy to protest against such order.
>
> FRANK L. POLK,
> Acting Secretary of State.

In view of the fact that General Aguilar is in direct control of the Carranza forces in the State of Vera Cruz it is impossible to believe that he is not familiar with the actual status in respect of Carranza's orders and the stopping of drilling by military forces.

In a few words, the exact situation is that by a military decree of 1915 a drilling permit was required. Subsequently to the adoption at Queretaro of the Carranza Constitution of 1917, at a time when a large part of Mexico was in arms against Carranza, it was declared that the nation had direct dominion over petroleum, contrary to the prior law under which the right to exploit petroleum belonged to the owner of the soil. Numerous attempts have been made to eliminate any question of international right by forcing the American lessees of privately owned lands to acquiesce in the confiscation of their rights. The latest move adopted has been to refuse a permit unless there is compliance with the petroleum decrees, compliance with which would mean abandonment of our rights.

The attempt was made first during the height of our war with Germany, in the obvious effort to embarrass and hamper the Allies and to aid the Central Powers. So long as the paper constitution and the paper decrees were not carried out by force and the companies were permitted to remain in possession and control of their properties the American State Department apparently were of opinion that no overt act of confiscation had been committed. Now, Americans holding valid oil leases entitling them to drill are prevented from drilling by force of arms, solely for the reason that they will not acquiesce in the confiscation of their leases. And General Aguilar, son-in-law of General Carranza, assures the American public, through the columns of your paper, (a) that President Carranza has issued no such orders, and (b) that no drilling has been stopped by military force!

IRA JEWELL WILLIAMS,
President Panuco Boston Oil Company.
Philadelphia, July 3, 1919.

An Intellectual Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 28, Hamlin Garland states that his name was unwarrantably attached to the American reply to the call of Barbusse and other French intellectuals. In justice to Mr. Garland and his many readers and personal friends, I am asking you to print the following brief explanation of how the misunderstanding arose:

In response to a copy of this American reply sent with a request for his signature, he wrote me (May 16): "I do not happen to know the precise 'noble words' you have in mind, but with the general sentiment of your lines I am in accord. I do not believe in the wiping out of patriotism nor do I think it is necessary for the live-and-let-live policy in which we 'intellectuals' believe. I have never been a Socialist—as you have guessed from a reading of my book—and the work of Lenin and Trotsky would have cured me if I had been. I am an individualist in theory. Browning, Ibsen, Whitman are more nearly my masters than Marx and Lenin. I hate despotism in the Socialists as I hate it in the Kaisers. If this is what you mean, I am with you."

I then forwarded him a copy of the published words of the Parisian and Viennese Intellectuals, with the explanation that the movement had nothing whatever to do with socialism, that it was an attempt to bring together those that think and create in the spirit, or, less lyrically, what Mr. Garland in his letter to THE TIMES calls "an amiable attempt at literary fraternization." (In passing, let me note that the forty-odd signers of the American reply represent widely diverging political faiths and social philosophies.) Not hearing again from Mr. Garland, and supposing he had received my explanation and was satisfied, I sent his name to the committee. I regret he should be be put to this embarrassment.

WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD,
Madison, Wis., July 1, 1919.

The German Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"De von Hallbaumen, upon returning to the hotel after signing the treaty, said that had they known that after signing they would be treated on a different footing from the Allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed."

Perhaps an understandable assertion on the part of Germany, who instead of realizing and admitting that she is a defeated nation, an attitude which might have brought her more lenient treatment, has all along since the armistice maintained an attitude of unbearable and irritating arrogance.

Did Germany expect that the Allies, after what they had suffered at her hands, and before she had proved her good faith, heretofore violated in many instances, expect that the Allies were only awaiting her signature to say, "All is forgiven; return to the fold, dear long lost brother," and to fall on her neck, and treat her as one entitled to respect, even friendship, instead of as outlaw to be accepted with caution, and carefully watched? That appears to be Germany's attitude. F. S. STURGIS.
New York, June 30, 1919.

BARTER.

Bills of exchange and sight drafts fade afar;
With tedious detail of the ocean trade;
And dreaming I can see, past foam and bar,
Primeval barter; in this eastern raid
Essential oils and almond seeds are spread
For gleaming cutlery and iron bars;
And every strain westward where the sun is red,
Seeking a market under alien stars.

Textiles are asked in trade for caraway,
And coriander for enameled kid;
In ardent Africa the merchants pray
For rearing mares; in their eager bid
They offer almonds and pistachio
And dates conveyed through distant desert haze
On patient camels rocking to and fro,
Through far, entrancing, slow Algerian days.

TRUE T. MEMBRAY.

MR. ROOT'S PROPOSALS.

Where Their Adoption Would Leave the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I read Mr. Root's letter on the covenant of the League of Nations, his third proposal, reserving American traditional policy, when taken in connection with his first, refusing consent to Article X., seems not quite so harmless as your editorial comment of June 29 would imply. The effect of refusing consent to Article X. is to withdraw the United States from the League of Nations so far as its most important business, the prevention of aggressive warfare, is concerned. The United States, then, no longer a member of the League in this respect, further insists by the third proposal upon no "relinquishment of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." What does this add to the rejection of Article X.? Something depends upon the interpretation to be given to the word "purely," but as in large part the reference is undoubtedly to the Monroe Doctrine, the term must include such interference with American States as was proposed by the Holy Alliance, leading to President Monroe's original declaration, and such attempts as Napoleon III.'s in Mexico. The settlement of such questions as these, the defense of American States against such aggression, the United States exclusively assumes; outside interference, the interference of the League, is not to be tolerated.

Such questions are withdrawn from the province of the League, and this is what I understand to be desired by the extreme opponents of the covenant. One probable result will be the failure of the plan to form a League; but suppose the other nations go on to organize the League without the United States, what will be the result? With reference to aggressive attacks upon the peace of a nation, the world will be divided into two great spheres, the American continents and the rest of the world. In one protection will be granted by a league in which nations have voluntarily associated themselves, whose affairs are directed by a council of nations; in the other there is no league, but affairs are directed by a single overwhelmingly powerful nation, assuming a self-appointed office and providing no way in which the voice of any other nation is to be heard. Such an imperial position for the United States, which seems inevitable if Mr. Root's plan as a whole is actually put into operation, goes far beyond any official interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine yet made, and it will be interesting to see what the other American nations will say to it. Are they necessarily excluded from the League of Nations by this action of the United States, or, if they adopt the covenant including Article X. and the United States adopts the whole Root plan, what kind of a practical situation will result? What actual steps would the United States then propose to take when a question under the Monroe Doctrine arises?

There is also a further complication. The words "purely American questions," interpreted according to the ordinary meaning of the language, exclude all such questions as have heretofore arisen under the Monroe Doctrine, like those specified above or like the Venezuelan boundary question, because the interest of a non-American State is equally involved with the American. They are not purely American questions. But historically the United States has not concerned itself with questions of war and peace which have been in reality purely American. Chile and Peru may go to war with each other, and the war may end with very important boundary changes, with no violation of the Monroe Doctrine. What about such questions in the future? Does the Root position exclude them from the field of the League, even if the American nations involved have adopted the entire covenant, and, if so, is the United States to enlarge the sphere of its action and take on this normal function of the League?

If Mr. Root's first proposal is rejected and the covenant is ratified by the Senate, including Article X., then the third proposal will be quite harmless. Possibly a large enough number of Republican Senators may consider carefully how the situation in which we should be left by the adoption of the whole Root plan could be operated practically to save us from such a difficult and illogical position.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
Newport, Vt., July 1, 1919.

LYNCHING RECORD.

Tuskegee Figures Give 28 for the First Half of This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year:

I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number (thirty-five) for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number (fourteen) for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1, and Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3, 1919.

Repeal of Wartime Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the shuffling of responsibility of ceasing the Congressional wartime prohibition between the President and Congress, it seems that the courts will be called upon to restrain the fanaticism of the prohibitionists until the constitutional amendment shall take effect. The validity of the wartime prohibition law of Nov. 21, 1918, depends on its being a necessary means to the war power of Congress. To save food or increase efficiency is no longer a necessary means to the war power. As was said in Royall v. Va., 116 U. S. 572, 583:

> "It is no answer to the objection of unconstitutionality, as was said in Pollender v. Greenbow, supra, that the statute whose application in the particular case is sought to be restrained is not void on its face, but is complained of only because its operation in the particular instance works a violation of a constitutional right; for the cases are numerous where the tax laws of the State, which in their general and proper application are perfectly valid, have been held to become void in particular cases either as unconstitutional regulations of commerce, or as violations of contracts prohibited by the Constitution, or because in some other way they operate to deprive the party complaining of a right secured by the Constitution of the United States."

As for any protection to the men still in uniform—most of whom are abroad—this is amply given by the laws of May 18, 1917, Chap. 15, Sec. 11, 40 Stat. 82, and of Oct. 6, 1917, Chap. 56, 40 Stat. 393, forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform.

RAYMOND C. BROWN.
Dover, N. H., June 30, 1919.

UNOFFICIAL RELATIONS.

How the American Soldiers Got On With the British.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I left this city in 1914, sailed for England, and enlisted in the British Army, not foreseeing at that time the probability of the United States going into the war. I served from then till April, 1919, seeing in that time three years of active service on the western front.

I would like to bring my humble observations to the notice of your many readers on the unofficial relations between the rank and file of the British Army and the incomparable army sent over by Uncle Sam.

Since I have been back in this country I have been aware of a reflection in the public of animosity supposed to have existed between the boys of the two armies "over there." This false conception is likely to prejudice still further the antagonism existing against England in a section of the American people, and I would like to do a bit in dispelling it.

Due to the exigencies obtaining "over there" at the time of America's entry into the fighting, and the celerity with which Uncle Sam delivered his credentials to Frits, the state of things was not conducive to fraternal embraces, but I can testify to the indescribable, warm feeling of welcome that swept through the Britishers as they were taking breath after the Cambrai battle of 1917, for had we not heard that on our sector, at least, the Yanks, not with machine guns and rifles, but with picks and shovels and fists, had stopped the onrush of the Germans that threatened to overwhelm us. We knew then that the "Sammies" were there, and with the goods. Our feelings of thankfulness in the knowledge cannot be described.

The feeling spread and intensified during the months, till even in those dark, heartbreaking days of March and April, 1918, when all hope might have been dead in the battered and weary ranks of the British Army, we hoped on and pinned our faith on the screeching eagle that was bristling its pinions ready to soar, and mingled with the prayers of many a lad was the vision of America's legions driving back the horde of fiends in front of us. That vision was splendidly realized, and I can testify that nowhere was that realization more fully appreciated than it was among those to whom it perhaps mattered most, the ever grateful "Tommies."

A little trench psychology, that explains, truly, I think, the little bickerings that took place between the members of different units behind the line—it is admitted that the strongest and dominating spirit of all military units is that of esprit de corps, and should be of any unit. This spirit is, I think, more intense in the British Army than elsewhere, where men serving, usually, are serving with a regiment that has been associated for centuries with their own county, and where, during the war, when time in equipping a man for active service was of utmost importance, a lot of time was spent drilling into a man "pride of regiment"; once a man was sufficiently inculcated with this spirit he was a good soldier and was willing to give his life for the honor of his regiment in any cause, glorious or inglorious. This being invested with glory and traditions of centuries was a grand thing and was the soul of many a heroic stand, often when nothing but this soul remained, but it did not make a fellow a pleasant companion after he had consumed the better part of a bottle of "Vin Rouge" and you were trying to convince him that your "mob," as he would designate your regiment, had done some little work in some battle that his regiment had been in.

A weakness of human nature, but quite true, the harder Fate knocks you, especially in the shape of 5.9's, mines, &c., the harder you feel inclined to knock the other fellow. This tends to narrow the spirit of esprit de corps, and it became quite a saying among the old soldiers that there was more fighting done and more battles won and lost in the estaminets behind the line than ever occurred in the trenches. Different units of the same brigade used to argue and fight over who had been the decisive factor in some recent engagement, and often I have seen heated arguments develop into free fights among men who would be better resting. Often the humor took the men the other way, and they would be equally noisy in their demonstrations of affection for each other. These fights were only diversions, and the great popularity of boxing among all units, which out of rest would suggest to the thoughtful mind that it was a relaxation to work some one after your trench being the repository for iron foundries hurled from behind a hill a few miles away for days on end.

Antagonistic feelings of this kind permeated the British Army and all other armies, from the smallest units to the largest organizations of the system, and this belligerency, when one knows the contributing causes, does not express the real or true sentiments of the so

NAVAL COMMITTEE TO MEET PRESIDENT

900 Men and Women to Join Governor and Mayor in Welcoming Wilson.

TO DRIVE TO CARNEGIE HALL

Tuesday's Arrival in Hoboken to be Followed by Address Here Before Leaving for Capital.

Despite the change in the plans for the reception to President Wilson when he arrives next Tuesday afternoon, going direct to Hoboken instead of being transferred down the bay from the George Washington to the battleship Pennsylvania, the committee having the reception to the President in charge will have a naval parade from Quarantine up the bay and the North River to the landing dock. Members of the Executive and the General Reception Committees, with a number of prominent citizens, will go down the bay on the steamer Correction, while others will be on the police boat Patrol. The Correction and the Patrol will leave Pier A at the Battery at noon.

The boat with the Mayor and Governor Smith aboard will precede the Presidential ship to Hoboken, and these officials with members of the President's Cabinet, will be in readiness to receive the President when he lands. The George Washington, according to the present schedule, will reach the Hoboken dock at 2:40 P. M. on Tuesday. There will be brief welcoming ceremonies by the Mayor and the Governor, and the party will then cross the river to 23d Street.

Here an automobile procession will form and escort the President and his party to Fifth Avenue, to 57th Street, and to Carnegie Hall, where the principal addresses of welcome will be made by the Governor and the Mayor. Mounted and motorcycle policemen will form a part of the Presidential escort, and special instructions have been issued to the police to be on the alert during the time the President is in the city.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structure and Secretary of the Executive Committee which is planning the reception and entertainment to the President, announced yesterday that members of the Executive and General committees will occupy seats on the platform of Carnegie Hall. Members of the committee will also receive tickets entitling them to go down the bay and to get a seat in the automobiles which will follow the President and his party across town.

Some 300 men and women have received invitations to serve on the General Citizens Committee. They are:

Abbott, Lawrence F.
Adamson, Robert.
Agar, John G.
Aldrich, Mrs. Richard.
Allen, Frederick V.
Alexander, Charles B.
Alexander, M. Gen. R. H.
Allen, Wm. H.
Bannard, Otto T.
Barry, Miss Elin. M.
Barnes, Julius H.
Barry, M. Gen. T. H.
Battle, George Gordon.
Belmont, Mrs. August.
Benedict, Russell.
Berolzheimer, Philip.
Berry, Adj. Gen. C. I.
Bertron, S. R.
Biddle, Mrs. Nicholas.
Bijur, Nathan.
Blair, Mrs. John.
Bloom, Sol.
Boswell, Miss Helen V.
Boyle, Miss M. A.
Brady, Peter J.
Brady, Wm. A.
Brady, Nicholas F.
Breed, William C.
Brown, Col. F. Q.
Brockner, Henry M.
Burch, Hon. Fay M. N.
Burden, Mrs. James A.
Burgess, Bishop.
Burns, Clarence.
Burr, William.
Caldwell, Mrs. Pope.
Cardine, Benj.
Carew, John F.
Carpenter, Miss Alice.
Carr, Mrs. Frank.
Chadbourne, Thos. L.
Chapin, Miss Marie B.
Choate, Mrs. A. O.
Clarke, John Proctor.
Cleary, Wm. E.
Clews, Henry.
Cohan, George M.
Cohen, Wm. W.
Coler, Bird S.
Collier, Barron G.
Collins, Cornelius.
Conger, Mrs. K. B.
Conley, Mrs. F.
Connolly, Maurice E.
Cooke, Robert Grier.
Copeland, Dr. R. S.
Cotter, Joseph P.
Coudert, Frederic.
Craig, Charles L.
Cranford, Mrs. Fred.
Crane, Judge T. C. T.
Crane, Mrs. Chas. R.
Crosby, Ambrose.
Cullen, Thomas H.
Cushman, Mrs. Adams.
David, Judge W. W.
Davis, Vernon M.
Davison, Gen. Gilbert P.
Day, Joseph P.
Delaney, John H.
Dickinson, James.
Dalehanty, Francis B.
Dickson, Wm. B.
Dillingham, Chas. B.
Doherty, Henry L.
Donnelly, Thomas F.
Donohue, Philip.
Dooling, Peter J.
Dooling, Frank L.
Dowling, Victor J.
Draper, Mrs. Wm. K.
Dreier, Mrs. Edward.
Dreier, Mrs. Mary.
Drennan, Thomas.
Dunn, Wm. J.
Duffy, Rev. F. P.
Dugro, Henry P.
du Pont, J. Coleman.
Dykman, William N.
Elkus, Abram I.
Enright, Richard E.
Erlanger, Mitchell L.
Faber, Leander B.
Farrell, James T.
Fawcett, Lewis L.
Fay, Mrs. Catherine.
Finch, Edward H.
Finke, Mrs. Reginald.
Flynn, William J.
Fogarty, Michael J.
Foley, James A.
Ford, Hon. John.
Fox, Robert J.
Frankel, Thaler M.
Franklin, George S.
Funk, Mrs. Antoinette.
Edwards, William.
Franklin, Mrs. G. S.
Fiebel, Mortimer.
Frayne, Hugh.
French, John J.
Gary, Elbert H.
Garvin, Edwin L.
Gavegan, Edward J.
Geigerich, Leonard A.
Gerard, James W.
Gibboney, S. G.
Gibboney, Mrs. S. G.
Gillespie, George J.
Gompers, Samuel.
Gannon, Admiral John.
Good, Mrs. Wm. H.
Goodrich, Miss Anne.
Grace, Joseph P.
Granata, G.
Greenbaum, Samuel.
Grisgolo, Luigi.
Griffin, Anthony J.
Gutherist, John P.
Guggenheim, Mrs. D.
Gunnison, F. F.
Gur, Charles L.
Hamilton, James A.
Hand, Augustus N.
Hand, Learned.
Hand, Mrs. Learned.
Hannah, M. P.
Harriman, Mrs. G.
Havenbergh, J. E.
Hartman, John R.
Harris, Mrs. Minnie.
Harries, Dr. John A.
Hay, Miss Mary C.
Hayes, Archbish. P. J.
Healy, Timothy.
Henderson, Wm. G.
Henderson, Mrs. C. H.
Hendricks, Mrs. Wm. E. C.
Hearst, Mrs. Wm. R.
Herrick, Walter R.
Hildreth, Mrs. Percy.
Hillis, Newell D.
Holt, Hamilton.
Holland, James P.
Hotchkiss, Henry D.
Hulbert, Murray.
Humphrey, Arthur J.
Huntsman, R. F. F.
Houston, Herbert S.
Hylan, John F.
Hylan, Mrs. John F.
Jenks, Almet F.
Jerome, A. F.
Johnson, Alfred J.
Jones, Miss Olive.
Johnston, John D.
Joyce, William B.
Kahn, Otto H.
Kane, Grenville.
Kapper, Isaac M.
Kaufmann, Louis C.
Kelby, Charles H.
Kelly, William J.
Kelly, William S.
Kenny, Mrs. W. J.
Kernochan, Frederic.
Kerr, Mrs. George.
Knott, David H.
Koch, Edward R.
Knox, John C.
Kohut, Mrs. Alex.
Kunz, George F.
Laidlaw, Mrs. J. L.
Lamont, Mrs. Thos.
Larkin, Mrs. William F.
Lavelle, M. J.
Lazansky, Edward.
Lehman, Irving.
Lewisohn, Sam A.
Loughlin, Frank C.
Lyon, Richard P.
Lynn, Preston P.
McAdoo, F. H.
McAdoo, William.
McAdoo, William G.
McAvoy, John V.
McCarthy, Thomas D.
McCooey, John H.
McDonald, Right Rev. Bishop Charles E.
McKinley, B. F.
McLean, Andrew.
McMinister, Mrs. W. S.
MacDonald, George.
MacFarland, Rev.
Charles S.
Mack, Norman E.
Maher, P.
Mann, Frank H.
Manning, David F.
Manton, Martin T.
Manton, Mrs. M. T.
Marino, Andrew E.
Mayer, Julius M.
Mitchell, John.
Mitchell, Richard H.
Mooney, Edward J.
Moore, John Bassett.
Moran, Robert L.
Morgan, Miss Ruth.
Morgan, William F.
Morrissey, Frank.
Mount, Mrs. Mary.
Morrow, Mrs. Dwight.
McKeever, E. J.
Mullan, George V.
Murphy, Charles F.
Murphy, Mrs. G. M. P.
Nelson, E. Right.
Newburger, J. E.
Newton, R. R.
Nixon, Mrs. Lewis.
Norris, Mrs. Jean.
Osnato, Dr. M.
Osborn, Adolph.
O'Brien, Mrs. J.
O'Connell, D. J.
O'Brien, Joseph.
Olliesheimer, Mrs. H.
O'Loughlin, E. F.
O'Ryan, Major Gen. J. F.
Osborn, William C.
Parker, Alton B.
Parsons, Mrs. E.
Parsons, Colonel W.
Patterson, F. M.
Patton, Thomas.
Peabody, George F.
Pell, Herbert C.
Pendleton, F. K.
Pennybacker, Mrs.
Pereira, Lionello.
Perkins, Miss Frances.
Philbin, Eugene A.
Pilcher, Lewis F.
Platzek, W. H.
Potter, Miss Virginia.
Prall, Anning S.
Pratt, Mrs. G. D.
Pratt, Mrs. H. I.
Prosser, Seward.
Regan, John S.
Reid, Daniel C.
Replogle, J. L.
Rickert, Thomas A.
Riegelmann, E. F.
Riordan, Daniel J.
Robinson, David.
Rogers, Henry W.
Rose, H. W.
Rowan, Joseph.
Ryan, John D.
Rumsey, Mrs. C. C.
Ryan, Allan A.
Ryan, Daniel H.
Saunders, W. L.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schwab, Charles M.
Scofield, F. C.
Seligman, Jefferson.
Shaw, William H.
Shaw, John M.
Shay, William J.
Shearn, Clarence J.
Shorenstein, H. I.
Simonit, John F.
Sinclair, H. I.
Simonson, Mrs. C. A.
Simkhovitch, Mrs. V.
Smathers, Mrs. E.
Smith, Thomas F.
Smith, R. A. C.
Smith, Alfred E.
Snyder, V. F.
Sercban, Mrs. Victor.
Somers, Arthur.
Sporborg, William.
Sporborg, Mrs. W.
Speddon, F. C.
Stanchfield, J. F.
Stettinius, E. R.
Stetson, Francis L.
Straus, Mrs. Albert.
Straus, Frederick.
Straus, Nathan.
Straus, Oscar S.
Stillman, James H.
Stimson, Col. H. L.
Stires, Rev. E. M.
Straight, Mrs. W. D.
Strachan, Miss.
Strong, Benjamin.
Strong, Charles H.
Swan, Mrs. J. H.
Swann, Edward.
Sands, Howard E.
Thayer, E. V. R.
Thomas, Ed B.
Thompson, Col. W. B.
Tierney, John J.
Tiffany, Mrs. C. L.
Todd, William H.
Treacy, J. J.
Vail, Theodore N.
Voss, Frank S.
Van Name, Calvin.
Vovel, Martin.
Wagner, Robert F.
Walker, Harry E.
Wallace, James N.
Wallis, Fred'k A.
Walsh, William R.
Wanamaker, Rodman.
Warburg, Felix M.
Werner, Mrs.
Weeks, Barrow S.
Weinberg, Morris.
West, James E.
Whalen, Mrs. G. A.
Whalen, Grover A.
Whittaker, Edw. G.
Whitehouse, J. N. deR.
Wels, John.
Wiggin, Albert H.
Willcox, Mrs. Wm. G.
Williams, Dr. Talbott.
Wilson, E. Bright.
Wilson, George T.
Wingate, Gen. G. W.
Winthrop, Mrs. E., Jr.
Winthrop, Henry R.
Wise, Stephen S.
Wadhams, Wm. H.
Woll, Mathew W. F.
Yeaks, Joseph.
Zucca, Antonio.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall is scheduled to begin at 3:30 P. M. It will last about an hour, and the President will proceed immediately to Washington, leaving the Pennsylvania Station on his special train at 4:30 P. M.

WILSON ADDRESSES MEN ON TRANSPORT

Games and Sports on Shipboard —Plans for His Arrival Are Settled.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 4, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—The Fourth of July was celebrated on board the George Washington with sports and games and a tug of war between army and navy teams.

At noon the George Washington and the Oklahoma exchanged Fourth of July Presidential salutes of twenty-one guns.

The principal event of the day was the address of President Wilson to the assembled soldiers and sailors at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The members of the Presidential party were interested observers of the morning events.

The weather continues fine, with the sea calm, the wind moderate and most of the day bright and sunny. Six American destroyers were passed this morning proceeding eastward.

Final plans have been arranged for the arrival of the Presidential fleet. The George Washington will dock at Hoboken at 4:25 o'clock Tuesday, and the Presidential party will board automobile and cross the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Thence they will proceed to Carnegie Hall, where Governor Smith and the Reception Committee will extend a welcome, to which President Wilson will make a brief response.

The party will proceed to the Pennsylvania Station, which they will leave at 5 P. M. for Washington, arriving at the capital at about 10 o'clock.

President Wilson and King Albert of Belgium exchanged wireless salutations today as a symbol of independence.

The King's message was:

"I cannot let the Fourth of July pass without conveying to Your Excellency my warmest wishes for the welfare of your magnificent country and the prosperity of the United States."

President Wilson said in reply: "Your Fourth of July message is most warmly appreciated and I beg on this anniversary of the Independence of the United States to convey to you not only my cordial reciprocation of your wishes but also the hope that a new era of independence and lasting prosperity has opened for Belgium."

DR. PESSOA SAILS TOMORROW.

Brazil's President-Elect Thanks Wilson for Welcome Here.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, yesterday sent a radio message to President Wilson on the transport George Washington in reply to the President's expression of regret that he would be unable to reach New York before the departure of Dr. Pessoa and his family. Dr. Pessoa declared that he was convinced that it was the duty of the two Governments to strengthen the friendly relations which already exist. This is Dr. Pessoa's message:

Your Excellency's kind message has just reached me. Being unable to delay my departure for Brazil, where my presence has long been wanted, I wish to thus let you know how gratified I am with the kindly welcome I have received at the hands of the Government and people of the United States.

I am leaving more than ever convinced that the duty of our two Governments, united as they are by a friendship which has become traditional, is to draw ever closer the friendly relations which exist between our two countries, and this is an easy task, for many are the ties of every kind, which unite them, great is the communion of their interests and sincere the mutual sympathy which already attracts them.

To accomplish that mission it is sufficient that they be made aware of the reciprocal advantages each has to offer and of the results to be obtained from the furthering of interests which, far from clashing, tend to perfect each other. I beg your Excellency to believe that this will be one of my dearest endeavors. Please accept, Mr. President, with my heartiest congratulations on so glorious a day in the history of your great people, my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the increasing prosperity of the United States of America.

Dr. Pessoa and his wife and daughter will leave for Brazil tomorrow afternoon on the battleship Idaho, which is commanded by Captain Vogelgesang. He will be escorted to the battleship by Beckinridge Long, the Third Assistant Secretary of State; Herbert Stabler, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, and Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn and Admiral W. B. Caperton, the officers appointed to attend him during his visit of seventeen days here. A fleet of destroyers will escort the Idaho outside the three-mile limit.

Since his return to this city from Canada and Boston, Dr. Pessoa has devoted his time to visiting libraries and art galleries, and conferences with prominent men. Dr. Pessoa and his party were the guests of Frank A. Vanderlip yesterday.

WEDS LIEUT. B. BUCHALTER.

Miss Adele Lowinson the Bride of Naval Officer at Her Home.

Miss Adele Lowinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lowinson, 600 West End Avenue, and Lieutenant Benjamin Buchalter, U. S. N., of Terre Haute, Ind., were married yesterday at 12:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Clinton Levy officiating. Miss Lowinson, who is a senior at Vassar College, was attended by Miss Rosalind Heyman as maid of honor and by Miss Berta Doun and Miss Elizabeth Lowenstein as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Buchalter, who was graduated from Annapolis in the class of 1917, had Lieutenant Joseph Buchalter, U. S. N., as his best man. The ushers were Julian Kleeman and G. R. Lewinson, who recently returned from service overseas. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to seventy guests.

Miss Elliot to Wed R. B. Corbin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Elliot of 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Elliot, to Richard Beverley Corbin of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin of Newport, R. I. Mr. Corbin is a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and of the Harvard Law School. His clubs are the Union and Harvard of this city, the Jockey Club of Paris, and the St. James Club of London. No date has been set for the wedding.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

OLD TENT EVANGEL
110TH ST. & AMSTERDAM AVE.
REV. JOHN HAM
Sunday, 4 & 8 P. M., and every night up to July 11th.

DR. A. C. DIXON
of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London
will preach Sunday and Monday at 8 P. M.
Tent Ground Seats 3,000.

NEWPORT HAS GALA DAY OF FESTIVITIES

Gov. and Mrs. Beekman and Mrs. Ward Douglas Among Dinner Entertainers.

GARDENS ARE ILLUMINATED

Clambake Club Holds Its First Bake and Gooseberry Island Club Opens for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman gave a dinner at Land's End tonight, but unlike past occasions there was not a large company and the usual music and fireworks on the lawn after dinner. The guests were Captain A. De Navarro, James W. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Captain and Mrs. Edward R. Campbell of the Training Station, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Parin, ex-Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Mrs. Austen Gray.

Mrs. Ward Douglas entertained with a dinner followed by a dance at her cottage tonight in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Jr., of Boston. The enclosed porch and gardens were illuminated in electrical effects. Mrs. Douglas had for dinner Mr. and Mrs. von Meyer, former Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Widener, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, former Lieut. Governor Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts, and Whitney Warren, Jr.

Members of the Clambake Club assembled for their first bake at the club this afternoon, preceded by the annual meeting, when these officials for the year were elected: President, Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Secretary, Edward C. Knight, Jr.; Treasurer, Walter S. Andrews; Executive Committee, Dr. Harry J. Knapp and Walker Smith, George F. Cozzens and W. Goadby Loew. Mr. Vanderbilt presided over the clambake. The club guests included army and navy officers, Captain Martin E. Trench, U. S. N., and former Ambassador James W. Gerard.

Miss Charlotte S. Pell entertained a luncheon company today for her house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Crawford of Washington and Andrew A. Bibby of New York.

The Gooseberry Island Club opened for the season today, where a number of the members gathered for luncheon, including James J. Van Alen, who came from a fishing trip in Canada to be present; General J. Fred Pierson, the club's President; Augustus Jay, Frank M. Sturgis, Horace Allain, former Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller entertained today at Honeysuckle Lodge for their guest, Miss Janet Fisher of New York, who remains a week.

Herman Oelrichs, who served as Lieutenant in the navy throughout the war and was recently released from active duty, is with his mother, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, recently returned from Europe, is occupying her cottage.

Former Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James entertained at Beacon Hill House tonight a house party which they brought from New York on the yacht Aloha. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan escorted their dinner guests tonight to the dance given by Mrs. Ward Douglas.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt was a dinner host tonight at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Perry gave a dinner at Bleak House for their house guests.

Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee of New York is the guest of her brother, Lispenard Stewart.

Paul D. Mills, Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Clothier, Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, James W. Barney, George McFadden, A. De Navarro, William Payne Thompson, W. Goadby Loew, and Mr. and Mrs. William Sturgess, Jr., are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair of Washington are among today's arrivals for the Summer.

MISS BLODGETT'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Morris Hadley on July 12.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Katherine C. Blodgett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, and Morris Hadley, son of the President of Yale University and Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, which will take place at Avalon, the country home of the bride's parents at Prides Crossing, Mass., on July 12.

Miss Laura B. Hadley, a sister of the birdegroom, is to be maid of honor, and Mrs. Samuel Colt Sloan of New York will be the matron of honor. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Elizabeth Remsen, Clara L. Lee, Frances H. Ballard, Katherine E. Biggs and Minnie F. Richards, all of this city; Eleanor Cabot and Corina Higginson of Boston and Harriet L. Barnhart, Mary A. Martin and Dorothy W. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hamilton Hadley is to be best man for his brother. The ushers, all classmates of Mr. Hadley at Yale, will be Samuel Sloan Duryee, Seth Low, Richardson Pratt, William Gammell, Jr., T. Jefferson Coolidge, 3d, Harcourt Amory, Lincoln Bayliss, Philip H. English, John W. Blodgett, Jr., brother of the bride; Kinley T. Tener, Farwell Knapp, Louis C. Zehner and Bennett Sanderson.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton will perform the ceremony.

JAPANESE TALK OF TRAP.

Tokio Papers See American Trickery in Bankers' Agreement.

TOKIO, June 4, (Associated Press.)—Apprehension that Japan's adherence to the consortium of American, British, French, and Japanese bankers organized at Paris in May to loan money to China would mean renunciation of rights already obtained by Japan in China has been persistently voiced in the Japanese press. Some of the newspapers openly charged the United States with setting a trap for Japan in China by which Japan would stand to lose a great deal and gain little by the loan combination.

The opinion was expressed that the powers' agreement would in a general way interfere with Japan's special position in China and reduce the Ishii-Lansing accord to a "scrap of waste paper."

The JIJI published a report that while the Government favored joining the consortium, military circles were opposed on the ground that it threatened Japan's special interests.

A delegation from the Constitutional Party called upon Cabinet members, including M. Uchida, the Foreign Minister, to inquire whether Japan's rights were likely to be infringed upon. The Minister said that nothing definite had been decided as to whether Japan's privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia would be excluded from the sphere of operation of the proposed financial group. The same was true as to Japan's superior rights in Shantung province.

As a matter of fact, the Minister pointed out, the Japanese Government had not itself decided its policy as to these problems; Japan had approved the consortium only in principle, and could at any time withdraw from the group should the conditions run counter to her interests. The Government had approved the project.

$300,000 BID IN LONDON FOR REYNOLDS PICTURE

Price Said to Have Been Offered for Owner, Who Failed to Get Reserve Figure.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting, "Mrs. Siddons As the Tragic Muse," was sold at Christie's today for 63,000 guineas.

The name of the purchaser is "Mr. Marshall," but The Daily Chronicle understands that the buyer was really acting in behalf of the owner, the Duke of Westminister, who bought the picture. The reserve price which he put upon it, generally understood to be 60,000, not being reached.

MOUNTAINS CELEBRATION.

Centennial of Opening of Crawford Bridle Path to be Observed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated today at Lancaster and Colebrook, which are centres for all White Mountain resorts, and airplane stunts were the features, Lieutenant Lester Morse giving an exhibition flight in his own home town at Lancaster.

At the Crawford House, Crawford Notch, tomorrow, the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Crawford Bridle Path to the Summit of Mount Washington and the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Mount Washington Railway, the first mountain railway in the world, will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. Among the speakers at the afternoon exercises will be John H. Bartlett, Governor of New Hampshire; Franklin H. Reed of the United States Forestry Service, and John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts. This is a significant event for lovers of the White Mountains, and many members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are expected to arrive over the Crawford Path from the Summit House on Mount Washington, where they will have spent the night on a trip over the entire Presidential Range from Randolph.

The first handicap golf tournament of the season is being played at the Mount Pleasant House at Bretton Woods today and will continue throughout tomorrow, with more than forty entries.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCutcheon of Locust Valley, L. I., are among the arrivals at the Waumbek Jefferson by automobile.

The patriotic trapshoot at the Maplewood Gun Club today is the big event of the week of the annual trapshooting tournament there, and more than 100 were out at the traps this morning. A large purse and other handsome prizes will be presented by the club.

The Mount Washington Hotel will open on Monday, and invitations for the opening dinner dance have been sent out by the management.

Mrs. John W. Duncan, Miss Susan Duncan, and Miss Daisy T. Simpson of New York have arrived at the Profile House, where Mrs. John W. Simpson of New York, accompanied by Miss Jean W. Simpson and Miss Ouida B. Grant of Montreal, opened Cottage 19.

PARADE AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Colonists Also Have Field Sports and Fireworks on Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 4.—Greenbrier guests and the cottage colony turned out en masse to witness the parade which was the morning event of the Victory celebration here. More than 200 soldiers from overseas marched and the Red Cross canteen contingent served luncheon after the event. Field sports, including a baseball game between White Sulphur Springs and Ronceverte, were the features of the afternoon.

During the evening a beautiful display of fireworks took place, and every one later flocked to the soda grill which was opened tonight in the Greenbrier. A jazz quintet entertained, and the opening was a success.

Ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and Mrs. Bourne came from Washington to pass the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. McKenna at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis arrived early this morning by automobile from Washington, N. C., and will pass the Summer with Mrs. Lewis's mother, Mrs. John K. Wise, at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gibson and Randall Lee Gibson of Washington, who have been at Paul Smith's camp in the Adirondacks, arrived to pass the Summer at Wiled of Sulphur Springs, where they have a cottage. C. M. Higgins of New York joined Mrs. Higgins.

Oliver E. Buck and Miss Eleanor A. Moore of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Galloway of Holyoke, Mass., Richard C. Tolman of Washington, and D. W. McLeod of Pittsburgh are others arriving from the North.

HOT SPRINGS OBSERVES DAY

Chauncey M. Depew Makes Patriotic Address—Horse Show and Races.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 4.—The celebration of the national holiday was held with much success in Hot Springs. Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is at the homestead with Mrs. Depew, made an address at the Liberty Theatre before a large audience. Mr. Depew specially emphasized the history and development of the Monroe Doctrine and told many interesting phases of the early part of the war that came to his notice in France and England.

At the horse show and races held in the afternoon honors were carried off by Mrs. W. M. Talbott, the Baroness Rosekrantz, and Miss Benoit, of New Orleans, who proved an exceptionally fine rider.

A number of tea parties were given on the lawn in the afternoon. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Walter Bruce Howe, and the Baroness Rosenkrants, who had a party of nine. The fete ended with a dance at the Casino in the evening.

Dr. and Mrs. George E. Nelson arrived at the Homestead today from New York. Other New York arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Mrs. George H. Wupperman, and Miss Josephine Wupperman. Elliot Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ford from Morristown, N. J.

$500 REWARD FOR A PEARL.

Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr., Loses Valuable Gem at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr., of New York, who with her husband, Captain Wanamaker of New York, is occupying the Morrell cottage opposite The Breakers, is offering $500 reward for the return of a round white pearl lost the night of June 26, while returning home from the dinner and dance given by Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, for her débutante daughter, Miss Fifi Widener. The jewel is said to be of immense value.

Gov. Townsend Here to Greet Troops

Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, accompanied by eight prominent citizens of that State, arrived last night to welcome the Delaware troops arriving from overseas within the next few days. They will return home with the troops. The party is making headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, where last night they attended a concert given on the roof by the Brazilian Marine Band of the dreadnought Sao Paulo.

LENIN'S ONLY HOPE IS A DICTATORSHIP

In a Recent Article He Says That That Is the Necessary Course for Bolshevism.

COMPLAINS OF PERSECUTION

Where His Agents Are Deported or Jailed — Talks of "Bolshevist Pogroms" in America.

Recent outgivings by Lenin, head of the Bolshevist dictatorship in Russia, have been published by the Foliet's Dagblad Politiken and are translated by The New Europe of June 5. In these articled Lenin continues his defense of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Part of his defense is the struggle undertaken in all countries against the destructive doctrines of the Bolsheviki. Lenin says there have been "Bolshevist pogroms" in America, but does not explain what he means by that. But the main point of Lenin's doctrine is that there must be either a "bourgeois" dictatorship or a proletarian dictatorship. He complains bitterly that the Socialists do not admit that this is the only alternative. The aim of the soviets, he says, is the complete destruction of the state organizations. The Paris commune took the first step, he says, and the soviet the second.

The New Europe, in publishing this Bolshevist pronouncement, says:

"We would direct the attention of all sane elements of labor in this and other countries to Lenin's definite abandonment of the principles of true socialism and democracy. The dictatorship of the proletariat is as incompatible with liberty, equality and fraternity as is any other kind of dictatorship."

A part of Lenin's article follows:

"Throughout the whole civilized world at present the deportation, persecution, and internment of Bolsheviki is taking place, as, for instance, in Switzerland, one of the most free of bourgeois republics. In America, too, there are even Bolshevist pogroms. From the general point of view of democracy it is simply ludicrous to see that civilized, advanced, democratic countries, armed to the teeth as they are, should dread the presence of some few dozens of individuals from starving, ruined, and scarcely surviving Russia, who have been spoken of in millions of bourgeois papers as outlaws and criminals. It is obvious that social conditions which could produce such a crying contrast to the reality must be the work of bourgeois dictatorship.

"In such a state of things the proletarian dictatorship is not only fully justified as a means to overthrow the extortioners and suppress their resistance, but is also absolutely necessary for the mass of the working men, as the only protection against bourgeois dictatorship which led to war and is preparing a new war.

"The chief thing which the Socialists do not understand, thereby just showing their theoretical shortsightedness, their dependence on bourgeois prejudices, their treachery toward the proletariat, is that, in the capitalistic community, there can be no middle course between bourgeois dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship. Any dream of a third course is merely the lament of some petty bourgeois reactionary. The experiences of a development, more than 100 years old, of bourgeois democracy and the labor movement in all advanced countries, and especially the experiences of the last five years, plainly show this. The entire doctrine of national economics and the whole gist of Marxism are eloquent of it, clearly pointing out the economic necessity of bourgeois dictatorship wherever commercial management is concerned—a dictatorship which can only be done away with by the class which, as capitalism develops, further develops, increases and strengthens itself, namely, the proletarian class.

"The other theoretical and political mistake of the Socialists is that they do not understand that democratic forms have inevitably, in the course of centuries, changed. In the republics of ancient Greece, in the mediaeval towns, in the most developed capitalistic States, democracy has had different forms and has been of varied extent. It would be the greatest folly to assume that the great revolution in the history of man, the first transfer of power from the hands of a minority of extortioners into the hands of the impoverished majority, could take place within the framework of the old bourgeois parliamentary democracy without causing vast upheavals or creating new forms of democracy, new institutions, and new regulations for working them.

"The proletarian dictatorship is like the dictatorship of other classes in that it emanates from the necessity of forcibly suppressing the resistance of the class that loses its political power. The fundamental difference between the proletarian dictatorship and that of other classes, such as the dictatorship of the great estate-owners in the Middle Ages, and that of the bourgeoisie in all civilized capitalistic countries, is simply that the first lasting and decisive attempts were a forcible suppression of the resistance of the majority of the population, the masses of the working class. In contradistinction to this, the proletarian dictatorship is a forcible suppression of the resistance of the extortioners, that is the obvious minority of the population, the great estate-owners and the capitalists.

"The forms of proletarian dictatorship which actually are already drawn up—viz., the Soviet power in Russia, the Council system in Germany, the so-called Shop Stewards' Committees, and similar Soviet institutions in other countries—all these combine to realize and signify for the working classes the practical possibility of making use of democratic liberty and privileges to an extent that was never before known in the best democratic bourgeois republics.

"The essence of the Soviet power consists in the fact that the massed organization of those very classes that were kept down by the capitalists—that is, the workingmen and the semi-proletarians—forms the steady and only bulwark for the whole power of the State and the whole of the State machinery. These very masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, are still kept from all participation in political life and from the enjoyment of all democratic liberty and right, although according to the law they enjoy an equal share in all rights, are now brought into permanent and definite touch with the democratic administration of the State.

"The equality of all fellow citizens, irrespective of sex, religion, race, or nationality, which was always promised but never carried out by the bourgeois democracy, and never could be carried out owing to the power of capitalism, has now been amply realized by Soviet power or the proletarian dictatorship, as it is only the power of the workmen that is capable of carrying it out, workmen who are not interested in private property as a means for production, or in the fight for the ever-recurring distribution of the same.

"The old bourgeois democracy and parliamentarianism were so organized as to keep the working classes at the greatest distance from the administrative machinery. But the Soviet power, the proletarian dictatorship, on the contrary, is organized so that it brings the masses of the working class into close touch with the administration. The same purpose is attained by the legislative and executive power of the State's Soviet organization, and by substituting indus-

BALLOON CARRIES OFF 2 MEN

But Later Deposits Them Uninjured on Roof of Chicago House.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Charles A. Coey and a companion had a thrilling ride in a runaway balloon which carried them out over Lake Michigan, then drifted back, and finally descended and deposited them on the roof of a house without injury.

The balloon broke loose from its moorings on Coey's farm and drifted over the southern part of the city. An alarm was given the police and Coast Guard stations, and soon numerous craft were moving along the lake shore bent on rescue.

Coey declared that the gas-bag was at least a mile high much of the time.

LOST AS BOAT OVERTURNS.

Ten to Fifteen Persons Drown in South Dakota Lake.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 4.—Ten to fifteen people are reported to have drowned when an excursion boat on Lake Madison, about forty miles northwest of this city, struck a snag and overturned late tonight.

DR. CLEMENT PENROSE DIES

Contracted Blood Poisoning While Serving in Medical Corps in France.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—Dr. Clement A. Penrose, one of the most eminent physicians of Maryland, and a cousin of United States Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, died today at the Church Home and Infirmary from blood poisoning contracted while he was in France before the war ended.

In recognition of valuable services performed for the Government in studying food conditions in the countries of the Allies during the war and suggesting improvements in the living and sanitary conditions in the training camps of the Allies, he was commissioned with the rank of Major and his work highly commended by the Food Administration.

Dr. Penrose was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1874, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins with the B. A. degree in 1893 and the M. D. degree in 1897. After serving for a time on the staffs of Drs. Osler, Halstead, and Kelly he then practiced alone in Baltimore. Dr. Penrose specialized in dietetics. He was surgeon in chief and Vice Director of the Bahama Exposition in 1903; Chairman of the Food Economy Commission, Baltimore, in 1917.

He entered the service as Captain of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps April 9, 1917, and became a Major Sept. 4 of the same year. He spent some time with the British and American armies in Europe, studying sanitation in camps and army fronts.

Dr. Penrose was a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Johns Hopkins Medical Society, and his clubs included the Maryland, Bachelors' Cotillon, Baltimore County, City, Johns Hopkins, Automobile, Baltimore Whist.

Carlton White.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Carlton White, widely known in Chicago's club and business life, died here today. He was Vice President of the South Shore Country Club, former President of the Chicago Athletic Association and head of the firm of Lusky, White & Coolidge, Inc.

Mr. White was born in Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1860. He had lived in Ch

One of The Best

Forty thousand barrels of oil and a hundred million cubic feet of gas is the actual *daily* production of the subsidiaries of the Empire Gas & Fuel Co.

Owning 22,000 acres of oil producing land and 3,000,000 acres partially proven, the Company has invested $70,000,000 in physical equipment. It ranks as one of the best producers in the United States.

We particularly invite requests for our Circular TE describing the

EMPIRE GAS & FUEL CO.

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible 6% Notes

Price 97½ and accrued interest, to yield

6.55%

A.H. Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Earnings $21,758,581 Pref. Divs. 4,034,275

In 1918 Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends

More Than Five Times Over

This margin of safety over dividend requirements and the diversity of business and location of subsidiaries operating in 22 states provide unusual safeguards for the investor.

Dividends Payable Monthly

which at present prices for the Preferred Stock

Yield 7½%

Send for Preferred Stock Circular A-2

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street, New York

Meeting the Gasoline Demand

The growing demand for gasoline has brought with it an improvement and intensification of methods of utilizing for its production the source from which it is chiefly obtained, petroleum. During the last year in particular the demand for gasoline has grown tremendously, and that the supply has kept pace with the demand has been due chiefly to the use as motor fuel of a greater proportion of the crude oil produced. Many refineries have augmented their production by what has been termed "cutting deeper into the crude."

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

Under the Sinking Fund provisions of the Trust Deed executed in favor of The Royal Trust Company on 1st December, 1909, The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, is to pay to The Royal Trust Company on 1st July, 1919, the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars and Forty Cents ($174,644.40) to be invested in the purchase of outstanding Bonds secured by the said Trust Deed.

Tenders from holders of these bonds will be received by The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, up to Friday, 1st August, 1919.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

A. E. HOLT, MANAGER.

105 St. James Street, Montreal.

CALLS FOR CURB ON MEAT PRICES

Department of Agriculture Says Retail Cost of Beef Is Not Justified.

BIG DROP AT WHOLESALE

Reduction of 25 Per Cent. Not Reflected In the Prices Charged to Consumers.

URGES FEDERAL CONTROL

Co-operation Between National and State Governments Wanted—Hoover's Advice Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In recommending that joint Federal and State supervision be effected over the "manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products," the Department of Agriculture, today, through Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary, declared that the retail prices of beef to the consuming public in every part of the nation were not justified by conditions found in the wholesale market or by the returns now obtained by the producers.

The situation which confronts the nation, Mr. Ousley says, demands drastic action, as the public is not consuming beef on anything like the pre-war scale, and as a result there is great danger that the live stock industry will suffer a decline. Producers who came to the aid of the Government during the war by increasing their stocks, he feels, should not now be forced to face such a situation and sell their stocks at a loss.

The need for the conservation of beef and lamb for export to Europe is now at an end, Mr. Ousley states, as Great Britain, Italy and other European countries have already turned to South America and Australia for these meats and require only the pork products of the United States. He adds that the present high scale of prices is undoubtedly a cause of the falling off in the public buying of beef products and that this situation should receive immediate attention, with a view to remedial legislation which would protect the consumers.

Mr. Ousley quotes figures to show that retail prices have not decreased in ratio to the decrease in wholesale prices. He also states that the packing industry is obtaining big returns from by-products as a result of the jump of almost 50 per cent. in the quoted prices of hides.

Problem Submitted to Hoover.

It is probable that this situation will be called to the attention of President Wilson upon his return, as there has been much controversy over the fact that retail prices of beef have not declined despite the large stocks which are on hand in this country. Mr. Ousley says he has communicated the facts in his possession to Herbert C. Hoover, who is now in Europe, and has invited his advice concerning measures for immediate relief.

In his statement Mr. Ousley says:

"With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for live stock, especially beef and lamb, so low to the producer, that he is actually losing money, the nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the live stock industry.

"It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with Senators and members of the House who represent live stock producing regions, and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts.

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses, which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in the future.

Urges Dual Supervision.

"The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the Government, working in co-operation with State and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the Federal Government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation, and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the States and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

"The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export, but began to import it from the Southern Hemisphere.

"The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of war, and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef-making operations.

"With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the Government, reduced the size of their beef portions and regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce.

"The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 880,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918—almost equaling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average.

"The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their own and in some cases even increased. Stocks of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle.

Keeping Up Retail Prices.

"The daily market reports of the Bureau of Markets show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about $4 per hundredweight or nearly 25 per cent. since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 16 per cent. During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"Hides, however, have advanced decidedly while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packer hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearin, tallow and other byproducts added to the increased prices of hides bring the total saving on beef costs up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

"While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent. the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced the reductions usually are only from 5 to 7 cents per pound, which means only about 10 per cent. reduction from prices prevailing March 1."

FORMS NEW CREDIT BUREAU.

National Association to Seek Safer Foreign Interchange.

The National Association of Credit Men, which has the largest membership of any commercial organization in the country, has organized what is to be known as the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau, the object being a frank and reciprocal interchange of experiences in foreign credits. A campaign has been launched to secure 300 members for the bureau. Supporting the movement are some of the leading exporters of the country. In discussing the plan J. N. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, says:

"The plan to be initiated by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men is a simple one, for it is built on the domestic interchange system so long established and bringing such splendid results. This is the psychologist time to start a movement that is going to be increased, safer foreign credits and better business in fields abroad. The system will aid our members to eliminate entirely the undesirable buyer; to keep their files up-to-date, because revision is automatic. A comparatively small group of credit men responsible for checking foreign credits has for years been kept, figuratively, in cold storage been kept figuratively in cold storage awaiting a favorable moment for launching. Now the time has arrived."

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 4, (Via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued June 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	84,064,000
Gold decreased	33,711,000
Treasury notes increased	816,468,000
Notes of other banks decreased	1,994,000
Bills discounted decreased	290,348,000
Investments decreased	1,075,000
Other securities increased	814,090,000
Notes in circulation increased	2,986,000
Deposits decreased	863,348,000
Other liabilities increased	360,070,600

Total gold holdings, 1,117,796,000 marks.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	202,177
Silver in hand decreased	402,197
Notes in circulation increased	810,815,675
Treasury deposits increased	6,000,178
General deposits increased	7,243,141
Bills discounted increased	11,836,215
Advances decreased	10,057,740

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—AT the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following Bonds:

BONDS	RATE OF INTEREST	HOW PAID	YEAR OF MATURITY	OPTION	VALUE
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
Colorado & Southern First Mortgage	4	F. A.	1918		$20,000.00
American United States of, 2nd Converted Liberty Loan	4½	M. N.	1942	1927	81,000.00
Germany, Imperial Government of, 2nd Year Treasury Notes	5	M. S.	1918		33,000.00
STATE & MUNICIPAL BONDS.					
Cleveland, O., City of	5	M. N.	1919		75,000.00
Cleveland, O., City of	4½	M. S.	1929		23,000.00
Frankfort, Germany, City of, 238000 M./2382	5	M. S.	1921		95,601.00
New York, N. Y., City of, Corporate Stock	5½	M. N.	1963		5,000.00
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien	5½	J. J.	1925		20,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Extension Bond of 1886	4	F. A.	1926		20,000.00
Delaware & Hudson First Refund'g Mortgage	4	M. N.	1943		10,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande First Consolidated Mortgage	4½	J. J.	1936		20,000.00
Houston & Texas First Mortgage	5	J. J.	1937		5,000.00
Illinois Central Extended First Mortgage	3½	A. O.	1951		22,000.00
Illinois Central Collateral Trust	4	A. O.	1952		15,000.00
Union Pacific First Ry. & Land Grant	4	J. J.	1947		10,000.00
					$419,601.00

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Year of Paid.	Maturity.	Par Value.
Del. & Hud. Bonds	4	M. N.	1943	$6,000
Balt. & O. Bonds	4½	J. J.	1925	2,000
No. Pac.-Gt. No. Co., R. & G. Coll. Trust	4	J. J.	1921	100,000
S'kiyn Rap. Tr.	7	J. J.	1921	21,000
Del. & Hud. 1st Lien Equip.	4½	J. J.	1922	50,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 1	3½	J. D.	1947	10,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 2	4	M. N.	1942	20,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan, No. 2d	4	M. S.	1938	23,000
				$181,000

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold the following bonds:

St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line R. R. Co., first mortgage, 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1941, $100,000.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. (Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System) 4 per cent. bonds, due 1941, $50,000.

Illinois Central Railroad Company and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co., 3 per cent. bonds, due 1951, $50,000.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consolidated mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent., due 2003, $25,000.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

A GREAT DETECTIVE.

A character sketch of Joseph B. Jacobs, late Post Office Inspector, will appear in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

WANT FEDERAL SYSTEM OF TRAINING YOUTH

Educators Urge Civic and Vocational Courses for All Between 17½ and 20 Years.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The Resolutions Committee of the National Education Association, in its report to the convention today, outlined various defects which it held to be prevalent in the national social and industrial life and suggested remedies which delegates said take the most advanced stand ever outlined by educators in this country.

Concerning compulsory civic, physical, and vocational training the report said:

"We urge the Government of the United States to institute and maintain a full twelve-month year of instruction, training and discipline for each young man and woman between the ages of 17½ and 20, such training to be carried on at such places and in such manner as may result to the particular advantage of the individual in the development of civic responsibility and vocational efficiency, and to bear the entire expense of this undertaking, including adequate maintenance allowance for the dependents of such students in training."

DENIES GOMPERS'S CHARGES

Prohibitionist Says Michigan Voted "Dry" by 207,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The statement by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that prohibition in the State of Michigan had advanced the cause of the I. W. W. and other radical groups to a point where the nation was menaced, was attacked today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"Mr. Gompers's statement," said Mr. Wheeler, "is a reflection upon the patriotism of loyal, sober working men. It does not represent them. If any group of men put loyalty to beer before country, the people ought to know it. When that issue is raised the champions of beer will be as lonesome as the Kaiser and his staff after their trial by the Allies. The overwhelming majority of this nation is loyal and law-abiding.

"If any answer was needed from Michigan it would be in the 207,000 majority against the wine and beer amendment at the last election. It would be interesting to know who made the investigation in Michigan and who cooperated with the investigator in Detroit."

TO HANDLE OCEAN CARGO.

Eastern Division Railroads Told to Issue Through Lading Bills.

The chief freight traffic officers of railroads in the Eastern Division were notified yesterday that the Director of Traffic has instructed that the issuance of through export bills of lading via North Atlantic ports be resumed at once. They are asked to arrange accordingly, advising on what date the practice will be reinaugurated on the road or roads under their jurisdiction, and at what office or offices through export bills of lading will be issued. This announcement was made at the office of the Regional Director of Eastern Division Railroads.

The through export bills of lading will only be issued when founded on written ocean contracts, and then only when the shipper gives written guarantee that any storage charges accruing at the seaboard will be paid, in accordance with the tariffs published by railroads reaching the North Atlantic ports.

Before the acceptance of commercial freight in carloads for export, a "G. O. C. Permit," issued by the Traffic Control Manager in the port of export, on application from the agent of the steamship line booking the cargo, or from representatives of foreign Governments or from the United States Food Administration, must be presented by the shipper to the railroad agent at point of origin.

CHANCES FOR SERVICE MEN.

Discharged Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Can Take Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Soldiers, sailors, and marines who missed the opportunity to enter civil service examinations because of their absence overseas will received a chance to qualify for Government employment under an opinion of the Attorney General just rendered to the Civil Service Commission, according to an official announcement made today.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, provides "that hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and independent Governmental establishment, preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions."

The civil service act provides that examinations shall be open and competitive. The Civil Service Commission, wishing to give discharged service men every opportunity to qualify for Government positions, asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether it would be legal to open for the benefit of honorably discharged men examinations which had been closed.

HAS CLAIM ON FREE GOLD.

United States Already Has Greatest Single Stock in History.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Already possessed of the greatest single stock of gold in history, the United States could lay claim today to most of the remaining free gold of the world in payment of its favorable merchandise balance, the Federal Reserve Bulletin will say in its July issue.

The balance approximated $9,000,000,000 in the last three years, and bids fair to continue at the same rate this year, affording a problem to arrange payments without bankrupting debtor nations and still further enhancing the cost of living here through the importation of more metal.

Under the gold embargo, which recently was lifted, meaning that the United States practically the only free gold market in the world, the Federal Reserve Board issued 1,142 licenses for the export of $122,328,976 of gold and 1,500 licenses for the shipment of $302,756,003 in silver. About 705 applications of all classes were declined. The net movement under the embargo was $5,253,382 excess of gold imports and $231,732,589 excess of silver exports, heavy shipments of the latter metal having been made to British India, Hongkong, and France.

PARKER SUCCEEDS MACY.

New Head of National Civic Federation Will Assume Office at Once.

Alton B. Parker has been elected President of the National Civic Federation, it was announced yesterday, to succeed V. Everit Macy, who retires from that office because of ill-health. It is understood Judge Parker will immediately take up the duties of this office. Besides its numerous reconstruction and labor problems, the federation will continue its campaign against Bolshevism, which includes an investigation of the textbooks on history, political economy, civics, and economics used in schools and colleges.

Before accepting the presidency of the federation Judge Parker was Chairman of its department on reform in legal procedure, which watched important changes in national and State laws and worked for the reduction of the law's delays and the simplification of court procedure. One of the first tasks of the new President will be to deal with the information which has been gathered by the federation's two commissions, which have been investigating industrial conditions both here and abroad. The commission which went to Europe studied especially the work of the Whitley councils, shop steward and shop committee plans, and various bonus and profit-sharing schemes. It also observed at first hand the operation of compulsory sickness and unemployment insurance laws and the housing problem.

The first President of the National Civic Federation was Marcus A. Hanna, at one time Senator from Ohio. He was followed by August Belmont, the banker; Seth Low, former Mayor of New York City and President of Columbia University, and V. Everit Macy. Mr. Macy will act as Vice President and remain a member of the Executive Council.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor of Orange County Lighting Company, has determined to redeem on September 1, 1919, $300,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company secured by its mortgage dated March 1, 1910, to Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Company (now Orange County Trust Company) of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination $300,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on September 1, 1919, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on September 1, 1919, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 100 bonds of the denomination of $500 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 100, both numbers inclusive, and 250 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 250, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor to Port Jervis Light and Power Company, has determined to redeem on January 1, 1920, $200,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company secured by its mortgage, dated March 12, 1910, to Orange County Trust Company of Middletown, New York, Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination, $200,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on January 1, 1920, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on January 1, 1920, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company, in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.

By order of the Board of Directors.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Serial Convertible Gold Bonds of The Amalgamated Sugar Company:

Pursuant to Article III of the trust deed, dated August 1, 1918, between The Amalgamated Sugar Company and Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and William F. Kopf, as Trustees, securing the aforesaid bonds, the undersigned, as Corporate Trustee thereunder, hereby gives notice that the said The Amalgamated Sugar Company has notified it that it desires and will be prepared to redeem on August 1, 1919, by paying one hundred and two and one-half per cent. (102½%) of the principal thereof, with accrued interest to said date of redemption, all of the aforesaid bonds of Series B, Series C, Series D and Series E now outstanding, maturing respectively August 1, 1920; August 1, 1921; August 1, 1922, and August 1, 1923. Upon and after August 1, 1919, and upon deposit with the undersigned of moneys sufficient to pay said bonds and the coupons for interest then to become due thereon, all interest on the bonds so called for redemption shall cease, and said bonds and coupons will be paid at the office of the undersigned in the City of Chicago, Illinois. Appropriate Federal ownership certificates must accompany all coupons due and payable on or before August 1, 1919.

Dated, May 31, 1919.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Corporate Trustee.

By W. P. KOPF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned Trustee, under the terms of the Deed of Trust from the Virginia Coal and Coke Company, dated June 11, 1890, invites proposals at not more than par and accrued interest, for retirement into the Sinking Fund, for $11,040.00 of bonds, secured in said mortgage; bids to be opened on July 15, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Virginia. Said bonds to be purchased from the lowest bidder.

THE LYNCHBURG TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold that certain obligation arising out of an insurance policy No. 7,836,621, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars upon receipt of due proof of death of Nicholas Halaby.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Attorney Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. Attorney Proctor for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.

	($5 = £1.)
Subscribed Capital	$172,144,000
Uncalled Capital	136,281,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund	71,726,000
Deposits	$1,674,492,000
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	318,780,000
Money at Call and at Short Notice	329,045,000
Investments	308,003,000
Bills of Exchange	196,246,000
Advances on Current and other Accounts	496,068,000
Advances on War Loans	71,091,000

Overseas Branch: 65 & 66, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

North River Savings Bank

31 West 34th Street.

107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including

One Thousand Dollars

and a dividend of 5½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $7,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

CHARLES ROHDE, President.

GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secy. & Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 31 Nework Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1919, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., For Voting Trustees.

New York, June 21st, 1919.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION, 44 Whitehall Street, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. (3%) per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable August 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on July 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

By authority of the Board of Directors at said meeting given, the dividend on the Preferred Stock hereafter will be paid quarterly.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION, 44 Whitehall Street, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared payable November 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION, 44 Whitehall Street, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock was declared, payable November 1, 1919, to all Common stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

Cosden and Company

Common Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Cosden and Company of Delaware have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the common stock of the company, payable August 1st, 1919, to the shareholders of record July 7th, 1919. Stock books will remain open.

COSDEN AND COMPANY

E. McClure Rouser, Sec'y.

July 1st, 1919.

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION

71 Broadway, New York City.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, has been declared, payable July 15, 1919, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1919.

A. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co. N.-W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, June 11, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co.

OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

1—4—12—18—37

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 105 per centum of the par value thereof at the July, 1919, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Formerly New York Security & Trust Co., By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

New York, July 1st, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C. June 30, 1919. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, Room 511, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on August 4, 1919, for the construction of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 9,000 linear feet of sewers ranging in size between two (2) feet in diameter and nine (9) feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 627, District Building, Washington, D. C. LOUIS BROWNLOW, W. GWYNN GARDINER, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Purchasing and Contract Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 18th, 1919, for manufacturing 5,000 Officers' Uniforms, Woven Blue to be filled in triplicate, and there must be a guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 16, 1919, for furnishing 825 Nurses Overcoats and 825 Nurses Norfolk Suits. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

At Forty-first Street

New York

London Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator Guardian

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

Colonial Tire & Rubber Co.

Circular on Request

ALFRED R. RISSE

Specialist

50 BROADWAY BROAD 5204

SAVINGS BANKS.

Central Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of

FOUR (4) PER CENTUM

per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.

A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1919.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WM. F. PATTERSON, Vice-President.

FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.

American Savings

Buyers' Wants

Two cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 F. H., 7022, or similar; also velours and Oxford suitings. Eich, Farragut 9782.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 48 West 36th St., 4th floor.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All makes, good quality; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Susquehanna 171; state price, colors, and quantity. Delmel, 130 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—4161 and W. F. X. 4th floor, 14 East 33rd.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Duvet de Laine, Serges Wanted.—0936, 9, 833; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Stevens 4315, Joel's, or any other suitings; will pay spot cash; can use quantity. Hall, Farragut 9782.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders for Fall suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3083.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—Children's plush coats, from 8 to 14; immediate delivery; $5.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th St.

COATS.—High grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 33d. Farragut 596.

COTTON GOODS, sateens, all grades; spot deliver; under market price; also celora. Kahan & Heymann, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Biltwell Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffeta, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes; now ready for delivery; wonderful models; an out-of-town jobber; wonderful values; prices have gone up considerably, our prices same as last year, $5.50 to $16.75. Meyer Bosnlak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—7,000 wonderful styles, ready for immediate delivery; georgettes, georgette combinations, printed georgettes, beaded georgettes, crepe de chine, satin combinations, plain satins, serges, tricotines. Meyer Bosnlak, 20 West 27th. Far. 3214.

DRESSES.—3,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies, slaughtering prices; all $5.75 values, $3.75, $6.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $5.75; several jobs; very cheap. Emanuel, 4 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 133 West 23d St.

DRESSES, ginghams, voiles, dark patterns, beautiful styles; immediate delivery. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Ladies' tricotines for immediate delivery, $17.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 510, 528, silvertones, light and heavy weight velours, on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Co., 25 West 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panama, cheviots. Evans Bros.; 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

TICKING.—200,000 yards, 74x44, 2.80, 31 in. wide; sheeting, 300,000 yards, O. 4x4sd, 4 yd., 36 in., at a very low price. H. Miller & Co., 61 White St.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3337.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—We want tricotine dresses, any quantity; with your or our goods; call with samples at once. 4th floor, 20 West 27th.

CONTRACTORS on petticoats, large quantities. U. S. Underwear, 575 Broadway.

PANTS contractor wanted, out of town preferred; guarantee 2,000 pairs weekly all year. S. W., 169 Times.

Help Wanted.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; exceptional all-round office details; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Machinery house wishes to lease machine shop within one hour of New York, to be used as storage and for changing machinery to meet special orders; would consider increasing present management; about 30,000 to 50,000 square feet needed; give particulars. F 474 Times Downtown.

Machine shop work for two men; thoroughly equipped; has facilities for doing small work in quantity; will accept an order to produce finished work from reliable source. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

CAPITAL WANTED.

$300 to $3,000 yearly from a good live business that can be run in connection with soft drink parlor, confectioner shop, cigar store, pool room, barber shop, etc. Big profits operated as an individual space 6 to 17 feet wide, and 44 feet long would suit this business nicely. You control all cash taken in, only for your business out of the profits. Only a small down payment needed to start. Very pleasant business—all you need to do is to take in the money. American Box Ball Co., 2,002 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted.—A man with capital and ability to manage sales branch office of nationally advertised products; plant is located at Philadelphia, and in the past extensive sales have been made throughout the United States, England and Canada; credentials must be forthcoming. 2,011-13 East Letterly St., Philadelphia.

First-class business man, with few thousand dollars, wanted as a partner to increase manufacturing capacity of all kind celluloid articles as follows: Combs, mirrors, brushes, toilet and manicuring sets, optical goods, children's toys, &c. B 504 Times Downtown.

Loan of $100 wanted immediately by young man on salary security; will repay $5 weekly with liberal interest. R 870 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

An experienced factory man, skilled in the manufacture of fine interchangeable parts, has a combined interest with a high grade successful sales manager both having $20,000 capital or more to invest with services in an established manufacturing business with possibilities of expansion. Write with full particulars, principals only. G 429 Times Downtown.

TWO MEN WILL INVEST $25,000 OR MORE WITH SERVICES IN SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS, WITH OR WITHOUT THEIR PRESENT WAREHOUSE; STRICTLY PROPRIETARY LINE; ONLY PRINCIPALS WILL BE DISCONTINUED. BOX G. B. TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Patents.—Machine shop owner is willing to manufacture or invest capital, as partner if necessary, to manufacture. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A former New Yorker, now living in Colorado, a graduate of Harvard, with experience in mining engineering, seeks an opportunity to represent an Eastern company in the Western field; he can supply ample assurances from prominent New Yorkers as to his integrity and ability. Address X 376 Times Annex.

Graduate engineer and petroleum geologist desires to represent in advisory capacity legitimate investors in the Texas oilfields; have thorough knowledge of geological structure of large areas, and am familiar with various local conditions affecting value of lease; will represent principals only. Address T 348 Times.

WOOD SPECIALTY TO MANUFACTURE.—Will pay well for an idea featuring a high-grade article, manufactured of wood, which can be made in quantity; we are a long-established concern and will treat you fair if your idea is used; write fully. X 399 Times Annex.

Wholesale liquor house, unwilling to disband its organization, wishes to connect with another line, or represent a manufacturer on a commission basis. N 616 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Will buy shirt factory, in operation now, anywhere within 100 miles of New York, about 80 machines. F. S., 182 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPANISH BUSINESS LETTERS.—Specialty import, import; benefit by my practical experience and knowledge; send me your work and have it done well; sales letters, collection letters; letters on any subject; Guarantee first-class work. Phone Barclay 8180, Suite 2431, Park Row Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 5, for the County of Philadelphia.—June Term, 1918.—No. 4271.—In Divorce.—ANNA BEDELL, vs. HARRY R. BEDELL.

To Harry R. Bedell, late of 260 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife, Anna Bedell, has brought suit against you for an absolute divorce on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, No. 1005 Morris Building, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, July 28th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire."

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, JR., Master.

URGES ESCALATORS TO LINK UP SUBWAYS

Transit Expert Says Moving Platform Is Only Solution of Transit Problem.

WOULD HAVE SEATS ON IT

Says Use Between Times Square and Grand Central Would Obviate Steinway Tunnel Extension.

Henry B. Seaman, former Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, in an article in The Engineering News-Record, says that the moving platform is the only solution of short distance transfer or dense traffic like that served by the shuttle trains in Forty-second Street between Times Square and the Grand Central Station.

"The introduction of the moving platform into the present subway in Forty-second Street would save the bulk of the expense of the Steinway tunnel extension," Mr. Seaman wrote. "The goal to the city would be nominal. Close connections could be made with the Interborough subways which it is intended to serve, as well as with other subways, if so desired.

"In its operation there would be no intervals of waiting between trains, as with car service, since the platform is ever there and ever moving. The traffic level would be nearer the street surface. Entrances and exits could be provided at every street, or, indeed, at every store. Finally, the equipment may be so designed that when it is in full operation and has demonstrated its efficiency it may be extended through the Steinway tunnel, affording continuous passage from Long Island City.

"For the speed calculations, data were taken from rapid-transit service as it existed in New York City, average conditions being selected as follows:

Distance between express stations	2 miles
Distance between local stations	1-3 mile
Distance bet. cross streets	1-20 mile
Speed of express trains, including stops	25 miles an hour
Speed of local trains, including stops	15 miles an hour
Speed of moving platform	12 miles an hour
Speed of pedestrians	3 miles an hour
Av'ge intervals between trains	3 min.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High & Co.; J. D. Bellah, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Miss Hoban, ready-to-wear; B. S. Coltner, general mdse.; 99 John; Great Northern.

BONHAM, Texas—Graham-Crawford Co.; L. K. Crawford, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Placzu & Schetnick; I. Edelman, clothing, overcoats; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—Kawin & Co.; M. Kawin, clothing, furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Fortis Hat Co.; H. R. Portis, I. M. Portis, men's hats, caps, millinery trimmings; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; H. Rothschild, dolls, novelties, jewelry; Waldeck.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Thompson, men's, women's, children's shoes; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Kelly Cloak & Suit Co.; W. H. Kelly, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss A. Delaney, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 476 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — McAllister-Mohler Co.; C. D. Staiger, draperies; Pennsylvania.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, cosmetics, blankets; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

DETROIT—The Rug Store; S. Goldstein, furniture; Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Miss E. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; B. S. Coltner, general mdse.; 99 John; Great Northern.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.

FORT WORTH—Style Shop; Mrs. E. F. Banner, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. H. Goldstein, men's hosiery, furn. goods, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 B'way; Great Northern.

LOS ANGELES—Smith-Riddick Wholesale D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.

MONROE, La.—Monroe D. G. Co.; L. Caspari, dry goods, ladies' garments; 48 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. S. Malvern, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 8 W. 32d; Broztell.

OGDEN, Utah—Proudfit Clothing Co.; A. Proudfit, sporting goods; Commodore.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Mrs. E. A. Christian, waists; H. Gale, underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, aprons, petticoats; Mrs. A. M. Hall, furs, junior department; Room 212, 200 5th Av.

PASADENA, Cal.—Broadway Bros.; O. E. Broadway, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. Lourie, men's notions; 35 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. Bo Frank Co.; A. Siegel, gents' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cohen & Gerson; J. M. Cohen, men's neckwear; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Fabazon; Mrs. L. Ebbet, dresses; Mrs. McDermott, waists; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffett Co.; Miss W. Hoessling, art needlework, novelties; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. Dinkelspiel Co.; H. W. Brant, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., white goods; 377 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; H. E. Gates, shoes; 9 Union Square; Hargrave.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; H. Grossman, shoes; 225 5th Av.; Holland.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Style Shop; J. D. Zahrt, silks, velvets; Seville.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. P. Gerber, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick; J. H. Snarr, art embroideries, carpets, furniture; 23 E. 26th.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 1,150 B'way; Pennsylvania.

TACOMA, Wash.—Lou Johnson Co.; Miss L. Johnson, ready-to-wear; Holland.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; W. Freirich, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—Eagle Mills Mfg. Co.; W. J. Woods, representing; Wallick.

TROY, N. Y.—W. Gold, furn. goods; Continental.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, women's, infants' wear, corsets; Cumberland.

Cohen Brothers
MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Exporters Importers
An International Institution
The Leading
SWEATER HOUSE
16-18-20 West 32nd Street
New York City
Mills—Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; West New York, N. J.
Nearlinen
SMIBLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, 1819-21 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RECEIVER'S SALE

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Sept. Term, 1918. No. 1441. C. W. Gaylord vs. Keystone Plaster Co.

VALUABLE PLANT OF THE KEYSTONE PLASTER COMPANY, FOOT OF JEFFERY ST. & DELAWARE AVE., CHESTER, PENNA.,

Monday and Tuesday, July 28th and 29th, 1919, At 10 A. M. Each Day on the Premises.

REAL ESTATE—Valuable Manufacturing Site bounded by Morton & Jeffrey Streets, running from Delaware Ave. to the Delaware River, with Modern Steel, Hollow Tile & Brick mills; 2 Railroad Sidings, Wharf, etc. Also Brick Office Building, N. E. Cor. Delaware Ave. & Jeffrey St., lot 66x140 ft. Also lot S. E. Cor. Front and Jeffrey Sts., 100x140 ft. Also block S. W. Cor. Front & Morton Sts., 260x142½ ft.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT—The entire Machinery, Equipment, Office Furniture, Raw Material and Material in Process of the Keystone Plaster Co., comprising about 1,500 lots, to be sold in separate lots only. The machinery includes Conveyers, Blowers, Packers, Grain Cleaners, Broughton Mixers, Broughton Calcining Kettles, Sand Screens, Dust Collectors, Burr Mills, Crushers, Shoveling Machines, Sand Dryers, Complete Continuous Process for Reduction and Calcining System of the latest type, Modern Deck Equipment, Derricks, Portable Hoppers, Aerial Tramway, Auxiliary Hoisting Equipment, Derrick Buckets, Engine, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Motors, Blacksmith, Carpenter Shop, Cooperage and Laboratory Equipments, Office Furniture, Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment and large quantity of Raw Material, including Sand, Lime, Gypsum, Material in Process, etc.

By order of John Elliott Newlin, Receiver.

J. B. COLAHAN, 3RD, Atty. for Receiver, 1207-08 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Illustrated catalogues with full particulars, terms, list of machinery, etc., will be mailed upon application to

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, Auctioneers, 1819-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Gulf storm passed during Friday over Northwest Florida, and Friday night its centre was over west central Alabama, with greatly diminished intensity. It was attended by gales off the Gulf Coast between Cedar Keys, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi River, and rains in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The warm wave continued during Friday throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, and the Ohio Valley. On Friday the following high temperatures were reported from Eastern States: Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, D. C., 100 degrees; Portland, (Me.,) Albany, Scranton, New York, 98 degrees; Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Parkersburg, Chicago, Columbus, (Ohio,) 96 degrees.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Plains States. The outlook is that the warm wave in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes will break Saturday night, when local thunderstorms are probable in those regions.

Winds off Atlantic Coast.—North of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Gentle west and southwest winds; fair weather Saturday; probably thunder showers Saturday night or Sunday. Hatteras to Florida Straits: East Gulf Coast; Moderate to south winds; local showers; West Gulf coast: gentle variable winds, and partly cloudy.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Northern New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, fair and warmer Saturday, followed by local thunder showers, and lower temperature Saturday night and Sunday.

Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, local thunder showers, with lower temperature Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler.

Southern New England, fair and warmer Saturday; followed by local thunder showers Saturday night and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	80	64	4 P. M.	95	78
6 A. M.	77	63	6 P. M.	88	78
9 A. M.	82	66	8 P. M.	82	72
12 M.	91	72	11 P. M.	80	68

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 83; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 80; at 8 P. M. it was 90. Maximum temperature, 98 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 77 degrees, at 7 A. M. Humidity, 36 per cent. at 8 A. M., 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 29.87 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.

Tenn., Ky.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun., partly cloudy.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; somewhat warmer Sun.

Ohio—Thunder showers, with lower temp. Sat.; Sun., partly cloudy and cooler.

Ind.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun., fair.

Ill., Wis.—Fair, cooler s., thunder showers, cooler Sun. Sat.; Sun. fair, moderate temperature.

Minn., Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. and Sun.

N. D., S. D., Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat.; Sun., fair and warmer.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
1:10	222 4 Av.; Red Cross	Not given
2:12	905 3 Av.; Thomas Kenny	Not given
5:05	969 Forrest Av.; Francis Kann	Not given
9:15	17 and 19 E. 22 St.; — Meyer	Slight
9:25	487 W. 129 St.; 3d Av. Ry Co	Not given
9:30	200 Eldridge St.; H. Kaplan	Slight
9:45	213 W. 48 St.; garage	None
10:00	64 E. 4 St.; H. & A. Dir	Slight
P. M.		
12:02	514 6 Av.; not given	Not given
12:15	201 W. 141 St.; Fifty Per Cent, Profit Sharing Co	Slight
12:20	225 E. 82 St.; C. Brennan	Slight
12:35	1,760 Park Av.; Mrs. Rosa	Slight
12:50	43 W. 56 St.; J. Prastre	Slight
1:20	512 W. 156 St.; R. Nodler	Slight
1:30	63 W. 100 St.; J. Cohen	Slight
2:12	7 Oak St.; not given	Slight
2:15	2,034 3 Av.; D. Hirsch	Slight
2:20	11 Av., near 57 St., (auto,) G. Raubhsus	Slight
3:00	988 E. 169 St.; L. Schapper	Slight
3:10	471 Davidson Av.; H. Harriet	Slight
3:45	1,623 Avenue A; B. Moskowitz	Slight
4:15	8,157 Broadway; M. Applebun	Not given
5:20	13 E. 94 St.; warehouse	None
5:20	3,802 3 Av.; Greenberg Bros	Slight
6:45	186 E. 123 St.; J. J. Campbell	Slight
7:30	189 W. 116 St.; S. Crane	Slight
7:50	2,738 8 Av.; Pitoff & Co	Slight
8:10	247 E. 142 St.; not given	Slight
8:15	73 Willett St.; B. Drenstag	Slight
8:28	64 Charles St.; G. Sieples	Slight
8:25	294 E. 4 St.; S. Klempien	Slight
5:30	31 Norfolk St.; P. Shapiro	Slight
8:30	1,240 Lexington Av. (awning) not given	Slight
8:35	145 Goerck St.; not given	Slight
8:40	871 E. 178 St.; A. Baumgarten	Slight
8:45	1,586 Park Av.; H. Cohen	Slight
8:50	57 E. 110 St.; I. Freedman	Slight
8:50	108 Madison St.; I. Kolinsky	Slight
8:50	85 Sheriff St.; S. Silverman	Slight
8:50	2,450 Arthur Av.; A. Zuppous	Slight
8:50	601 E. 17 St.; A. Broadway	Slight
8:55	67 Columbia St.; S. Schwartz	Slight
9:00	213 W. 33 St. (awning); not giv	None
9:05	317 E. 8 St.; not given	None
9:05	214 Forsythe St.; S. Rosebacker	Slight
9:15	298 E. 3 St.; J. Sabro	Slight
9:20	1,536 Seabury Pl. (awning); C. Lozarnovits	Slight
9:30	412 2d Av.; J. Rae	Slight
9:30	144th St., at Park Av.; N. Y. Railways Co	Slight
9:30	607 W. 146th St.; E. Brusbecker	Slight
9:40	303 W. 127 St	None
9:40	5th Av., at 97th St.; tennis court	Slight
9:45	141 E. 119th St.; Mam'l Kohen	Slight
9:45	876 Elsmere Pl.; J. Sander	Slight
9:50	182 East End Av.; J. Broun	Slight
9:50	248 E. 80th St.; J. Fanning	Slight
10:00	27 W. 68th St.; Sam'l Harburger	Slight
10:00	Randall's Island; House of Refuge	Slight
10:10	1534 St. and Riverside Drive; (vacant lot)	None
10:35	300 Haven Av.; Dan'l Cleoman	Slight

NO VESTS FOR HIM.

Vow of a Boston Man Whom the Summer Heat Makes Miserable.

I detest the vest in Summer. But one must conceal the "gallowses," for not all men can wear these constricting belts. To me they are "causa belli." I become at once in any company "persona non grata."

Arrived at an age when the extremes of heat and cold are more sorely felt, I suffer in Summer from overclothing, underclothing, and excess baggage as to all apparel. We can't utterly forego coats in the streets—fancy shirts or no fancy shirts. It is simply intolerable to have men appear at lunch tables sans sacks of some sort. Fancy silks in shirts are no mitigation.

Was it Epicurus who so drank from the palm of the hand to show how few and simple were his wants? Vested interests or no vested interests, I'm against vests, and no vests shall be up against me!—W. B. Wright in Boston Herald.

Auctions.

Notice is hereby given that The Autocar Sales & Service Co., Inc., No. 811 West 53rd Street, of New York City, will sell at Public Auction at its garage, No. 546 West 124th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day by Chas. Thongood, Auctioneer, Autocar Truck No. 23,946, manufactured by The Autocar Company, belonging to Eugene De Maille, 67 East 94th Street, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, in order to satisfy its lien for garage charges, repairs and its lien under a Conditional Bill of Sale.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises....5:20 | Sun sets....8:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:07 2:29	8:33 8:50
Governors Island	2:44 3:27	9:11 9:50
Hell Gate	5:06 5:36	11:37 12:00

Arrived—Friday, July 4.

SS Almelo, Amsterdam, June 20.
SS Polybius, Newport News, July 2.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, June 28.
SS Lake Shasta, Norfolk, June 30.
SS Lake Buckeye, Nouvitas, June 27.
SS Vetrovia, Andreasan, June 21.
SS Lake Maitato, Manzanille, June 18.
SS Monconsile, Gibraltar, June 19.
SS Shirenbia, Norfolk, July 2.
SS Lake Callatagan, Nouvitas, June 27.
SS Lake Largo, Danzig, June 18.
SS Seattle, Brest, June 25.
SS Lancaster, Bordeaux, June 21.
SS Santa Cecilia, St. Nazaire, June 22.
SS Clan MacBrayne, Glasgow, June 29.
SS Aschenburg, Savona, June 19.
SS West Ashawa, Cristobal, June 28.
SS Jamestown, Newport News, July 2.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, June 28.
SS El Monte, Galveston, June 28.
SS Talabot, Copenhagen, June 28.
SS Santa Irene Oriental, June 28.
SS Mendocino, Liverpool, June 28.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, July 1.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, June 30.
SS Pennsylvania, Providence, July 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabian	Hull	June 18
Veendyk	Barbados	June 17
Point Judith	Gibraltar	June 18
Provertown	Dartmouth	June 18
Mas	Cadenas	June 16
Eastgate	Havre	June 17
Splender	Genoa	June 17
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Caserta	Marseilles	June 18
Arsenius	St. Nazaire	June 25
Mauretania	Southampton	June 28
Leviathan	Brest	June 29
Noordam	Brest	June 24
Baltic	Liverpool	June 28
Patricia	Brest	June 24
Muscatine	St. Nazaire	June 22
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 22
E. L. Doheny	Brest	June 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Giuseppi Verdi	Marseilles	June 22
Mt. Vernon	Brest	June 23
Manitou	Brest	June 23
Elvalle	Galveston	June 30

DUE MONDAY.

Santa Ana	Bordeaux	June 26
Calamares	St. Nazaire	June 27
Great Northern	Brest	July 1
Frederick	Brest	June 29
San Juan	San Juan	July 1
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE TUESDAY.

Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	June 27
Deepwater	Bordeaux	June 30
Louisville	Brest	June 29
Marcia	Marseilles	June 28
George Washington	Brest	June 29
Conrad	Galveston	July 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

E. F. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 27
Re D'Italia	Marseilles	June 30
El Alba	Galveston	July 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Pretoria	Brest	June 26
Valacia	Bordeaux	June 28
Nansemond	Brest	June 28
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
W. A. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Santaolivia	Bordeaux	June 28
West Apsam	St. Nazaire	June 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, B'nos Aires	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Peerless, Brest	—	12:00 M.
Zeppelin, Brest	—	12:00 M.
Tiger, Brest	—	12:00 M.
Aeolus, Brest	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
Defiance, London	—	12:00 M.
Edgemount, London	—	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Brest	—	1:45 P.M.
Mobile, Brest	—	1:15 P.M.
Troy, Brest	—	12:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

K.I. Luckenbach, Brest		12:00 M.
Clan MacMaster, Cape Town		12:00 M.
Tuscania		12:00 M.
Samland, Antwerp		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Galahad, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Alamo, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Abangares, Panama	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Wilhelmina, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Rosalia, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinedis, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		11:30 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Iroquois, Turks Isle		12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan		1:00 P.M.
Lancaster, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Cecilia, Brest		12:00 M.
Arisonan, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Patricia, Brest		12:00 M.
Von Steuben, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Brest		12:00 M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY HOPE HAMMOND, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of Samuel D. Johnson, duly verified June 23rd, 1919, that a petition was duly filed in this Court on the 7th day of June, 1919, praying that the above named Mary Hope Hammond be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to the said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the said alleged bankrupt, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not within this district so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent effort has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, and that she is not within the jurisdiction of this court.

It is, on motion of Case & Apfel, attorneys for petitioning creditor,

ORDERED that the above named alleged bankrupt, Mary Hope Hammond, plead or answer on or before the 14th day of July, 1919, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 7th day of June, 1919; and that in case of her failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against her according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 27th day of June, 1919, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known place of residence, to wit: 32 West 87th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, Southern District of New York.

Dated, New York City, June 23rd, 1919.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, District Judge.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Waaldyke, at Port Natal, June 23.
SS Clan Monroe, at Port Natal, June 24.
SS City of Birmingham, at Colombo, June 20.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, July 1.
SS Elswick Grange, at Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Hemlock, at Falmouth, July 2.
SS Flattsburg, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Stavangerfjord, at Stavanger, June 25.
SS Cressington Court, at Genoa, June 26.
SS Oanfa, at Hongkong, June 26.
SS City of Norwich, at Port Said, June 27.
SS David Lloyd George, at St. Nazaire, June 29.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Buenos Aires, June 25.
SS Admiral, at Lyttleton, June 30.
SS California, at Dunkirk, June 30.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Charlton Hall, at Buenos Aires, June 30.
SS Procida, at Gibraltar, June 30.
SS Arney, at Ardrossan, July 1.
SS Constantina, at Rotterdam, June 27.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Southampton, July 2.
SS Vauban, from Barbados, June 30.
SS City of Bombay, from Perim, June 26.
SS Amleth, from Dartmouth, July 1.
SS Saxonia, from Brest, July 1.
SS Valdura, from Leghorn, June 27.
SS Kathiamba, from Colombo, June 26.
SS Summerdyk, from Barbados, June 29.
SS Hogland, from Shields, July 3.

Passed.

SS

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WORK FOR PRIMARY

Have Promised to Support All Candidates, Regardless of Old Suffrage Views.

NOW FAVOR ELLENBOGEN

Zinke and Griffiths Among Others for Whom Women Members Wage Summer Campaign.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Vice-Chairman of the Republican County Committee and head of its Women's Division, announced yesterday that several Republican women would enter the field this fall as candidates for Assembly and Aldermanic nominations in the primaries. Intensive political work is being planned for the Republican women during the hot days of July and August, owing to the early primary election this year. The primaries will be held the day following Labor Day.

Republican women are taking active interest in the fight now in progress in the Fifth Municipal Court District. There are three candidates already in the field.

Ex-Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of the Seventh Assembly District, who was beaten for re-election last year by Mrs. Mary M. Lilly; Alexander V. Zinke of the Ninth Assembly District, and Charles H. Griffiths of the Eleventh Assembly District, have already begun circulating their designating petitions.

Mr. Ellenbogen, owing to his opposition to woman suffrage, may become a victim of the recurrence of that wrath of enfranchised women which brought him to grief in the election last year, but Katherine T. Hammer, associate leader of his district, and Mrs. Francis Yawger, who at one time was head of the Republican Women's State Organization, are openly backing him for the nomination.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club, and Mrs. Jessie Hoyt Higgins, Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, are among prominent Republican women supporting Mr. Zinke, who is regarded as an out-and-out believer in woman suffrage.

Miss Boswell said that she herself, with Miss Mary Wod, organizer of the women's forces in the Republican County Committee, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, another Republican woman of prominence, would support the candidacy of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Griffiths at one time was Republican leader of his district.

The Republican women are pledged not to vent their resentment in the general election against any Republican foe of woman suffrage who may win in the primaries. Thus, in the event that Mr. Ellenbogen, who unquestionably has more strength among the men voters of the district than either of his opponents, should be successful in the primaries, and the pledge should be loyally observed by the women voters, he would stand more than an even chance of being elected, for the district is regarded as safely Republican.

The Democrats, however, believe that the primary fight will leave enough bitterness behind to make it possible for them to elect a Municipal Court Justice from a district which invariably has returned Republicans for that office.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Dorneily, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Bankers Trust Co. Schorer—John Mulholland.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Curtin Empire Produce & Export Co; Inc.—William Aller.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Mary Grace Richardson Jacob Siris et al.—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—John Finck Louis A. Finck, ind and as exec—John Fonck, Louis Haup, and John H. Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Grosso & ano—Thomas G. Price.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Investments Bargains
Small Business Property
PROMINENT LOCATION
Net rental—Long lease.
Ideal for Estate or Trust Funds.
Only $20,000 cash required.

Broadway south of Cortlandt
SMALL PARCEL
For sale to liquidate an estate.
TERMS EASY.
Tremendous speculative value.

West Side 9-Story Fireproof
3-4-5 ROOMS.
Price $210,000. Rents $32,000.
EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT.

Fireproof Apartment
near 72nd St. & Broadway
Small suites—Moderate rents.
First mortgage 5½ years without amortization.
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Real Estate.
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Specialist in Office Buildings.
Buildings for Sale or to Rent to one tenant, entire. No small space to rent.

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In Eighties, beautiful 5-story American basement residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet floors. Immediate possession. Or $ 112,000.

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Broadway Corner 80th St.

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If taken advantage of immediately, $16,000 cash will purchase equity in 20 family apartment on Washington Heights; 5 year mortgage $20,000; rent roll $6,700; can be increased. Executor, R 339 Times.

FOR RENT
FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS
7 to 13 West 21st St.
and
6 to 14 West 22d St.
Plot containing 25,000 sq. feet
Will improve to suit tenant
KLEIN & JACKSON
501 FIFTH AVE. TEL. VANDERBILT 4520.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

FOR SALE OR RENT
ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
30 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Old Colonial Homestead
"Three master's bedrooms," three baths; in fine condition; beautiful surroundings trees, shrubbery, etc. Sleeping porche; solarium, servants' quarters; large living-room; garage; near Golf and Yacht clubs. One minute from station. Price $26,000. Liberal terms; will rent at $2,800 per annum.
AUGUST JANSSEN,
34 West 30th Street. 3207 Madison Square
July 4 and Sunday, Call Great Neck 420-J.

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5% MTGE. MONEY
Any amount for good loans. Assignments accepted.
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Distinctive home of 8 rooms and 3 baths, now being built. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot, overlooking the water; three blocks from station at
SELBA
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26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. and 33rd St. N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, now in course of erection. Plans may be altered to suit. Choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A restricted community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet sent upon request.
MALBA ESTATES CORP.
Associated with
Realty Trust
217 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4585 Barclay.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Kew Gardens
Long Island.
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
Now Building Houses
for sale or on order
from plans of distinction
Edgeworth Smith, Sales Manager. 1 W. 34th St. Greeley 5358.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SCARSDALE
IN THE "EDGEMONT ESTATE"
FIVE NEW 7-10 ROOM HOUSES,
WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS,
immediately at Scarsdale Station, on high ground; sewer, water, macadam road, with brick walks.
PRICE $9,000-$18,000
Terms to Suit.
HOUSES TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1-15.
Avail yourself of initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.
JOSEPH ELSENER, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 267.

NEW ROCHELLE
BEST BARGAIN THIS SEASON.
A Real Beauty: Hollow tile and stucco, red tile roof, beautiful grounds, full size garage; 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electric light; artistically arranged interior.
Terms Can Be Made to Suit.
WE HAVE THE BEST CLASS OF HOUSES FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE, LARCHMONT AND IN THE PELHAMS.
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302 Huguenot St., Tel. 2243, New Rochelle, N. Y.

ONE MORE HILLTOP HOME
A dream of a place. I thought the last one was gone, but here is a chance never before offered. In perfect condition. Immediate possession. Illustrated catalog of other places fill kinds of prices.
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TEN BUNGALOW SITES
with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
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ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY.
BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.
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CONNECTICUT AND NORTH
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For Sale—New Colonial style house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; price $13,500. Several other first-class homes from $7,000 up to $30,000.
HOME REALTY COMPANY.
New Rochelle Trust Company Building, Room 33. Phone 337.

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AT YOUR OWN TERMS
a beautiful home situated on the North Shore of Long Island, 35 minutes from New York, one minute from station, 5 minutes from Bay; stucco, tile roof construction; 8 rooms, 3 baths; oak floors throughout; sleeping porch; newly and handsomely decorated; photos and full particulars.
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34 W. 30th St. 3207 Madison Square
July 4 & Sunday Phone 420-J Great Neck.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Within 30 Miles of New York.
In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.
For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

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Fifteen Minutes from Penn Station.
An Ideal Suburban Development.
Houses for sale—lots for sale.
Houses built to order.
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For Rent Furnished
$400 for Season.
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TELEPHONE ME NOW.
New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 25 minutes N. Y. City; 5c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms.
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Plot nearly 4 lots, 90x100 ft. Broad verandas and house fully screened. Beautiful view of River and New York. Flower Garden.
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$13,000 BUYS
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House of 5 bedrooms, 50 acres with 1,200 peach, 300 cherry, 700 apple, 60 pear, 25 plum, 9,000 currants; 3 acres grapes, etc., etc. Beautiful stream, ½ mile from station at New Milford, Conn. (No. A-1354).
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Reception, living, billiard rooms. Sun parlor. Fireproof. 5 acres of gardens and fruit. (No. 2489).
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BARTLETT BUILDING,
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70,000 Sq. Ft. 5 story modern mill construction; brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central; good labor district.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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39 WEST 46TH ST.
TOP FLOOR APARTMENT
3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
FOR LEASE.
INQUIRE N. K. THOMPSON,
51 East 42d St.

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NEWLY REDECORATED
6-ROOM APARTMENT
$140 per Month. Immediate Possession.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS!!—TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSE SITES; corner plot, size 200x80; fronting three streets, 184th, Bennett Av., and Overlook Terrace, another corner at Bennett Av. and 186th St., size 100x86.64; both plots are one block from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3910 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5855.

BROADWAY CORNER
NEAR COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
Will lease for 21 years, 14,000 square feet at very attractive net rental.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 90 EAST 42d ST.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Loring Place and 183d St., Fordham Heights.—For sale a very desirable 10 room stone and frame residence on 2½ lot irregular plot $20,000; finest site in most restricted section of Bronx; accessible by subways, or by N. Y. C. to Grand Central Station; place in perfect condition; possession Oct. 1. C. L. Smith, 30th St. and 11th Av. Telephone 3,000 Chelsea.

Great sacrifice, beautiful home, finest location in Bronx; large ground, good site for apartment house. Jackson, 112 Times.

Waterfront plot, 50x350, Throgs Neck, Bronx; divide. Orth. 250 East 124th.

Brooklyn.

12 HOUSES
7 rooms, brick, tile baths and vestibules, $4,900; also one $4,800; take Church Av. car, get off at Brooklyn Av. walk to 980; representative will be on premises all day Saturday and Sunday. Complete Home Building Co., Inc., 1,833 Broadway, New York.

Flatbush.—$11,750; new seven-room detached; inclosed porch; all modern improvements; ready Oct. 15; see plans at this office. George S. Dantzer, 1,363 Flatbush Av. Closed Sundays.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Build this Fall and make first payment on the property in 3 years; choice one or more lots with every city convenience; five minutes' walk to New Haven station, Mount Vernon or Pelham. Particulars from Prunier, 33 Brookside, Mount Vernon.

Rye, N. Y.—A few building sites for sale; high elevation, overlooking the Sound; nothing more ideal anywhere; an opportunity for those who want the best. U. J. Magill, Rye, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 20 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holtsendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst, Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rock.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, 15 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, open fireplaces; corner plot, 100x150; modern conveniences; fine shade; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply Owner, 288 Washington Place, or telephone 975-W Flushing.

Douglas Manor.—Five lots, near water; $2,500; reason for selling, complete building plans ready. H. Peper, 1,777 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room tapestry brick house and garage on corner four lots, $12,500; asbestos roof, copper leaders, bronze screens, doors; limestone sills; parquet floors; beam ceilings; all the porcelain bath, well decorated; grounds well planted, paved; stores; high hills, 35 minutes to city, between two railroads, block from trolley; terms arranged. Phone Rutherford 1478; or write Birch, owner, 188 Hillcrest Av., Woodridge.

House, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, open fireplace, parquet floors, lot 50x125, located Hillside, No. 1; 22 miles from New York; commutation $8.64; price $4,250; terms to suit. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Conklin Av., Hillsdale, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage, man's quarters; garden; bathing, tenpin and golf; near Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 6236 Murray Hill.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
FIREPROOF OFFICE BUILDING.
BIG BUSINESS MUST CENTRALIZE IN WASHINGTON.
9-story concrete and steel construction; absolutely fireproof building; dual elevator service; dual heating plants.
Plumbing, lavatories on all floors, running water, porcelain basins in most rooms.
Building now ready for immediate occupancy; also available for hotel purposes. The only available office building in Washington, D. C.
E. H. TAGGART,
1,320 New York Av., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 20 miles. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

For remodeling, private residence, 20-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H. 8215 Times Annex.

SMALL ESTATE NOT OVER 40 ACRES; NEAR HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. H 824 TIMES ANNEX.

Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. H 825 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.

Bryant Av., near Freeman St., 7-room house; $5,900; a bargain. G. W. Nielson, 1,478 Williamsbridge Road, Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Semi-detached seven-room brick house, forty minutes Times Square, three minutes subway, parquet floors, electricity, gas, steam heat, separate porch, upstairs kitchenette, $6,750. 1,841 77th St., Bensonhurst.

Beautiful semi-detached seven-room brick; hot water heat, parquetted, electricity, shower, new screens, storm windows. Cypress 2827.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Furnished house, 9 rooms, all improvements; wonderful grounds; wide lake view; garage; near depot; only $150 a month. Phone 300 Mt. Kisco.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—For sale, NEW stucco house, all improvements and built to suit; 5 minutes to R. R. station. Phone Mamaroneck 1066. Inquire 78 Ward Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful new house, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 4 minutes to Oakland Beach and trolley; Milton Road, near Rye Beach Av., Rye, N. Y.; open for inspection. Murray Hill 4647.

New Rochelle.—Ten-room house, all improvements, high ground, 90x120; large shade trees; 10 minutes' walk to station. Phone Owner, 2645 New Rochelle.

Larchmont's best home proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS, DOUBLE BALCONIES, TWENTY ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS. HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City. I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles E. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x160; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 0896.

I have a home; seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash, balance like rent. E. R., 130 Times.

New Jersey.

Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morton St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Riedel, 6900 Bowling Green.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban homes; bargains; phone; write, come now HENSCHEL, 80 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1481-J Hackensack, 3322 Cortlandt (N. Y.).

Six room, bath, modern bungalow; all improvements; half hour out, Erie; $6,500; terms. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Tel. 3260 Derinmp.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

New Jersey.

"COME OUT TODAY
TO BEAUTIFUL ROSELLE PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes from New York on the Jersey Central from Liberty St.; 34 trains daily; commutation 11c.; any hour on the hour. Special $7,500 Houses for $6,000; easy terms. Parquet floors, gas, electric lights, and steam heat; fare refunded if you buy. See Wendell Buckley, Home Buyers' Adviser, 512 Chestnut St., on the premises. Tel. 1180 Roselle, or at 261 Broadway, New York. Tel. 6320 Barclay.

AN IDEAL HOME IN THE COUNTRY, COMMUTING DISTANCE, FEW MINUTES FROM THE DEPOT; 12 ROOMS, TWO BATHS, LARGE PIAZZAS, BILLIARD ROOM, SLEEPING PORCH, LARGE, OPEN FIREPLACE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSE; GARAGE AND COTTAGE; FOUR TO NINE ACRES OF LAND; FULL-GROWN APPLE ORCHARD; WONDERFUL VIEW OVERLOOKING LAKE; MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY. H. W. SHAW, WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.

Montclair.—Ten rooms, bath, all modern improvements; garage; convenient to D., L. & W. and trolley. 450 Washington Av., Montclair, N. J.

New York State.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 5 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 352, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Attractive 8-room cottage, over 5 acres, cemented cellar, large barn, two brooks, woods, fruit; mile from village, Litchfield Hills. Alice V. D. Pierrepont, New Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

COTTAGE AND GARAGE, CEDARHURST, LONG ISLAND.
2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, kitchen, dining room, living room, gas range and water heater; $150 per month. A. S. Rogers, 113 Chambers St., New York; phone Far Rockaway 2936.

PARTY OCCUPYING BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE WISHES TO SHARE IN SEASON WITH SMALL FAMILY. KALISH, BEACH 130TH, ROCKAWAY PARK, 330 HOUSE FROM BOULEVARD.

Beautiful stucco bungalow, 148 Norfolk St., Manhattan Beach; 4 rooms, furnished; all improvements; immediate possession; very reasonable. Telephone 920 Coney Island.

For rent until September, furnished nine-room house, screened porch, garage, garden, fine grounds. Telephone Flushing 1253 for terms.

New York State.

To Let.—117 Nelson Av., Saratoga Springs; beautiful furnished house for the month of August; five guest bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for three cars; beautiful porch, large lawn, electric light; close to race track; price $600. V 373 Times.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—Furnished country house, month or six weeks beginning on or about July 15; seven rooms, three large master's rooms, two baths; high altitude, free of mosquitoes; wonderful view of Ramapo Valley and mountains; three-quarters acre planted shrubbery, flowers, vegetables; excellent water; three-quarters mile station; taxi service. Reply P. O. Box 42, Mahwah, N. J.

Summer home in Keyport, N. J.—Accommodation for large family for the season at $3 a room; accommodations for 10; very nice surroundings. Inquire, for further particulars, Salkind, Melrose 4185.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—414 Central Av., 15-room modern house; spacious grounds; tennis court; garage. Phone Circle 1810, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Farm in North Guilford, 80 acres, modern house, 16 rooms, furnished; gas and water system; 1½-acre garden, planted; 14 miles from New Haven. For particulars apply by letter only. R. P. D., Box 118, North Guilford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Bungalow or small cottage near ocean, New Jersey, until Sept. 8; only moderate rental considered. N 853 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for Summer, small furnished house, within two hours. A., 2,088 Broadway.

FARMS.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ½ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

TO, LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
9 STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS,
75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 764 Broad St., Newark.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 330, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 54 and 54 floors; elevator; 55x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway.

71 WALL ST.
Furnished suite; stenographer and two telephones; $50 month. Mr. Wolff, Suite 15.

Sculptor's studio, 30x50; plenty of north light; F17, 219 East 56th St. Apply on premises.

Light loft to lease; 9,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1682.

Furnished offices for rent; Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

Rolltop desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 907.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,200 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,458 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small store on Broadway, between 72d and 107th Sts., for manufacturing cigarettes; would consider desirable window space; must be reasonable; business established 9 years. N 367 Times.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 331 Times.

Store above 50th St., Columbus Av., or Broadway for restaurant. B 474 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Factory space, 3,000 to 3,500 sq. ft., within 100 miles of New York City. B 156 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 153 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—1-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

38TH, 38 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Beautiful two, three, and four room apartments; just furnished; private baths, kitchenettes.

42D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 614 Madison Av., New York City.

91ST, 180 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; electric light; roof garden; immediate possession. Apt. 719.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 33d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,042.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45; nicely furnished; until October.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 6314 Mrs. Evans.

Attractively furnished 1, 2, or 3 room apartments, by month or year; meals.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH AV., (96th St.)—Two-room kitchenette suite, $125 monthly. Phone Mad. Sq. 1958.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-4 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $16-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6265.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Murray Hill 6300.

51ST, 315 WEST.—High-class, light, cool front apartment, 5 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4666.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Ainsmarie.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

51ST, 24 WEST.—Lovely apartment, south bay window, overlooking garden. 4248 Circle.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet immediately, furnished, attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call Circle 4630, Apt. 5-B.

56TH, 206 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Rodin Studios; luxurious little apartment; long, short lease. 3560 Circle.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—Newly and smartly furnished one and two room apartments; Summer prices; elevator; maid service.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Sacrifice seven rooms, two baths; cool; attractive. Plaza 2450.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Nelson.

60TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

73D, 158 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $25 weekly, $80 monthly.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes, small rooms; convenient location; Summer rates.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptional suite, two rooms, bath; electricity; piano; select residence; $20.

79TH, (Near Drive.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; every room magnificent river view; three exposures; handsomely furnished in every detail; piano; immediate possession; $300 until October, longer lease if desired. Phone 3508 Columbus.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One room apartments, private baths, kitchenette; $50-$22.50.

81ST, 204, W.—Attractively furnished, cool, three-room, modern housekeeping apartment. Elevator.

86TH, 257 WEST.—7-room duplex ground floor apt.; Summer months. Apply Superintendent.

86TH, 250 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, private bath; every convenience. Riverside 9710.

86TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptional five rooms, bath, piano, shower, &c.; one door from Drive; July to October, $100; October lease optional.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

104TH, 40 WEST.—Furnished apartments, one, two, three large rooms and bath; Summer rates; full hotel service.

109TH, 107 WEST, (Capitol Academy 1811.) Manhattan Av., 215, (Alcazar Academy 1710.)—3-8 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator. $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Furnished 6-room apartment for Summer. Apply Doble.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; $24-$26 light; maid service; rent $70; 5 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7488.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive two or three-room, Kitchenette apartment; light, cool. 68-A.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Furnished five rooms and bath, until Oct. 1; reasonable. Hoopingarner, Apartment 38.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless.

145TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished five-room apartment, exceptionally airy, $65 per month, for July, August and September. Miss Morris, 20 West 15th. Chelsea 9170.

151ST, 526 WEST.—Well furnished cozy, modern 4 rooms; ideal for two; entire or part. After 6:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday 8 to 11. References. Apt. 5, Audubon 2753.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 618 for further information; linen and maid service. If desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 8th Avs. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment until Oct. 1. Inquire Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th St.)—Four-room front apartment, furnished, reasonable. See superintendent.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 166 W. 72d. Col 1677.

CONVENT AV. 436, (149th.)—Two-room, kitchenette apartment; handsomely furnished; linen, silver; $80; lease. Call Sunday or evenings, or phone Vanderbilt 4737, Miss Mark.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Exquisitely appointed two-room apart

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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

One desirable rooms, with excellent cuisine, may be had in Upper Montclair's re-gional residential centre; five minutes in motor; 35 minutes to New York. 181 Summit Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Mane Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. specializes nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Miscellaneous.

Woodleigh offers excellent facilities for modern country life, vacation, rest or good home; abundance of good food; supervision of trained nurses; milk from farm; garage for autos; mountains, woods, river; booklet; address Mr. Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no more than three hours from New York; quiet; with refined family; no other boarders; nice location. Silas Hunter, Room 511, 280 Broadway, Telephone Worth 386.

Young man, quiet habits, wishes board within commuting distance to Grand Central Station; good, plain cooking and comforts appreciated; references gladly given. B 192 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress; would place with small family, preferably Long Island, who treats helpers well; my two white maids, from July 10 to Sept. 10 only; write immediately. Mrs. S., Box 127 Woodmere, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—Refined; speaks French, German, English fluently; music; entire charge; highest references. Klink, 425 W. 116th St. Cathedral 7640.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8375.

MASSEUSE.—Licensed, treat ladies. Housman, 103 West 109th St., Apt. 20S. (The Cathedral Plaza.)

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
REFINED YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, NEAT, WISHES PERMANENT POSITION; BEST PRIVATE SCHOOL EDUCATION; $22 TO START. X 454 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate, reliable. Gertrude Natel, 200 West 116th; Morningside 6100, evenings.

WOMAN'S SECRETARY, with 10 years' executive experience and responsibility, seeks change; minimum $1,500; particulars exchanged. Wynne, 385 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate in South America, cultured, speaks Spanish, French, some English, desires position interpreter or secretary; has had practical use of these languages. X 450 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL, 14, position during Summer; grammar school graduate. Carroll, 219 E. 74th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, college graduate, several years' experience as private accountant, can use typewriter and comptometer, desires position with firm of accountants. B 500 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without book-keepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened, audited, set up; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7360.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations. $2.50 weekly. Albert-Barat, Murray Hill 1191.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; very highly recommended, mechanic, driver, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, expert mechanic, Pierce-Arrow cars preferred, wishes private position; city or country; experience; $25 weekly. Williams, 2,345 Webster Av., Bronx, Tel. Lenox 4900.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married; skillful driver; mechanic; private position; city or country; references; 10 years' experience. N 399 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady desires to secure position for chauffeur; Pierce-Arrow; man mechanic; putting up car. Phone Pelham 1246.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' experience, city or country; references; light repairs. N 381 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.
To firms wishing foreign trade expansion: Cuban, 28 years old, offers service as export manager or assistant to American house anxious to develop Central and South American export business. Ten years' experience in foreign markets, besides English, Spanish correspondence and stenography, secretarial work, accountancy and general export shipping. Now office manager of large Havana firm. Will be in New York next August. Address E. Felix, Box 1,012, Havana, Cuba, stating kind of business, minimum and maximum salaries, and real future possibilities.

MAN.—Foreign connection in any part of the world wanted by married man, 30 years of age, can furnish excellent references as to character and business ability; opportunity considered more important than present remuneration. For interview, address Box X 457 Times Annex.

MAN (single), painter, paperhanger, handy with other tools; go anywhere. B 476 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentlemen's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th St. Morningside 9046.

SALESMAN.
First-class man, speaking English, French and Spanish, would like to travel for good firm to South America, Europe or Asia. B 174 Times.

SALESMAN, formerly employed as office manager and bookkeeper, desires position that will also give him opportunity to sell; age 25, married. B 395 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, seven years' law work, $30-$35. A 802 Times.

TRANSLATOR and correspondent in French, Spanish, Italian, and good literary English and typewriting, seeks position; a student of Exports and Imports Institute, also a D. Lit. quick answer requested. B 374 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as secretary and companion for middle-aged or elderly gentleman; good education; best of references; apply by letter to W. G. Gray, Millington, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, metals and metals manufacturing experience; quotations, purchasing, mill or otherwise. N 602 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; state full particulars and salary desired. W. 5th, 1919 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, with knowledge of stenography; must be competent, accurate, and take charge of small office; manufacturing jewelry concern; good position for right party. P 459 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, for growing export house; capable of keeping sales and purchase ledgers; reply, stating nationality, experience, and salary desired. G 445 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, take entire charge books; stenographer preferred; typewriter ability necessary; salary start $75; give phone number. B 435 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, unusual opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary. S. F., 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; must be experienced in cloak and suit line. Apply Davis & Feltman, 18 West 21st.

CASHIER wanted, female; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; salary $18. Apply B 198 Times.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 861 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young woman in bookkeeping department in Brooklyn bank; must be rapid and accurate at figures; salary $700; state age, experience, and references. X 436 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, first class, for wholesale house; salary $18; give full particulars. N 684 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL installation work offers an opportunity for girls to learn the business; experience unnecessary; essential surroundings, short hours, and good pay, with advancement if competent. Ford Mica Co., 16 Christopher St.

FORELADY, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF REPRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF HIGH-CLASS LADIES' HAND MANUFACTURING CONCERN. A. B., 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS' LUNCHROOMS.
The New York Telephone Company has openings for several capable young women to take charge of lunchrooms for girls; opportunity to learn the requirements of the work, and for appointment in charge as soon as qualified. Answer by letter only to Room 1051, 15 Dey St., New York City, stating age, education, and experience, if any.

GIRLS—A FIRM NOW ADDING girls and women to their force manufacturing small duplicate parts.
AN UNUSUAL NUMBER WHO have had similar experience during war. At present we have openings for
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
MILLING AND BORING MACHINE OPERATORS,
BENCH HANDS.
Address reply, stating experience, &c. Box 396, 300 Cable Building, N. Y.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.
An excellent opportunity for girls and women to
LEARN MACHINE OPERATING AND BENCH WORK
in new open with a leading industrial firm. Wages and working conditions are the best. Piece workers can earn from $18 TO $25 UPWARD.
K. G., 876 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS for cooking and downstairs work; must be neat and have reliable references; good wages. Phone 1831 Flushing. 12 West Beech, Flushing, L. I.

LAUNDRESS wanted; good; must have references; good place; good salary. West-chester County. N 648 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MODEL
for millinery show room; appearance and qualifications for high class 5th Av. atmosphere essential. Farrington-Evans, 362 5th Av.

MILLINERS and improvers; steady position; good salary. Mme. Mazie, 502 Nostrand, Brooklyn.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS.
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16;
large dress house; salary no object.
BEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

NURSES.—Young women between 18 and 35 to train as nurses in a registered hospital, New York State; must have 1 year high school education; short term; maintenance and salary while in training; wonderful vocational and nursing opportunity. Apply or write, Supervisor of Nurses, 203 2d Av.

PATENT WRITER; must have had considerable radio experience; occasional work. N 655 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; ONE WITH PERSONALITY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO HANDLE 5TH AVENUE TRADE. A. L., BOX 25 TIMES.

SALESLADY to sell trimmings to city dress trade on salary and commission. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

SALESLADIES.—$2.25 a day; no experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SALES LADIES wanted in confectionery store; experienced and inexperienced. Apply Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY PRESIDENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; ONE WHO HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD FUTURE ASSURED RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING REFERENCE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST. ATTENTION MR. MARKUS.

SODA DISPENSER, young lady. Apply with reference. Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SOLICITORS, charity show program, experienced; work in New York and Newport; liberal commission. Jack Goodwin & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred; Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid, G 410 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
If you are a really capable stenographer and looking for a good chance to increase your earning power, we have the job if you have the brains. You must be experienced in office work and fit yourself for an ultimate position as private secretary to president. Reply by letter, for it will be your judge. F 464 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED, LARGE UPTOWN OFFICE; HOURS, 8:30-5, NOON SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION; ALL HOLIDAYS AND 2 WEEKS' SUMMER VACATION; OLIVER MACHINE; WILL PAY SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. J 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER
Must be competent for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; good salary, bonuses and lunches. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer in large import-export house; high school education necessary. Apply in person Monday, Room 2,0001, 50 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER for three weeks during July in large chemical manufacturing plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, salary, and when available. B 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; entire charge of all office detail; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large Japanese exporting house requires competent stenographer; experience not necessary; write, stating religion and salary; advancement assured. X 436 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. J.-F. C., R 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for rapid and accurate stenographer; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Charles A. Schieren Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, having had experience in machinery business preferred; Christian firm; opportunity for advancement; salary $22. C 682 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Education, experience, and efficiency absolutely necessary; salary according to ability; hours 9-5:30. Office, 330 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position with an engineering concern. Write to G. S. Dickey, Room 618, 116 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. R 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping good permanent position; apply Monday morning, 9 A. M.; salary. Sydney-Moore, 125 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, in dentist's office, near West 70th St.; refined and pleasing appearance; kindly state religion; reference. J 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to advertising and sales manager, refined, of education and experience. Apply by letter only, Room 303, 512 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, executive ability, refinement essential; salary $20-$25. Apply in handwriting, R 384 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by daily trade publication; state experience and salary desired. Orr, 8 East 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15. Apply E 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general office routine and correspondence. Loder, 80 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER for temporary work. Apply Monday, Fiebel-Nessler Co., 144 5th Av.

STOCK CLERKS (female) for retail jewelry store, and for general detail work; permanent position; liberal salary; those experienced in the line preferred. G 460 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS, $36 monthly; big company; hours 9 to 4, Saturday, 12; rapid advancement; ages 17-23. Address "Typ." P. O. Box 30, Wall St. Station.

TYPIST.—Intelligent young woman for billing and figuring; reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 350 Times.

WOMAN TO CONDUCT PUBLICITY WORK FOR PRESS BUREAU CONNECTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE TELEPHONE AS WELL AS CORRESPONDENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAY DESIRED. R. G., Box 60 TIMES.

YOUNG LADIES studying art can make good extra money learning retouching photographs and negatives; we will teach you at pay of $10 per week while learning. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, 23, or under, by N. Y. Telephone Co., for general work in lunch rooms; permanent positions; wages $12 to $15. Apply 33 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL, refined, some knowledge of stenography, to assist in dental office, 50 per west side; kindly state experience and religion; reference. J 152 Times.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1868.) Broadway at 52d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 56TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted, a capable, experienced man in automobile line; must be able to handle sales agency and service station accounts using a perpetual inventory and render monthly profit and loss statement; give age, experience, references, and salary wanted. R 220 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH REQUIRED, FOR TEMPORARY WORK. CALL FRIDAY, 10 A. M., OR SATURDAY, 9 A. M., INTERNATIONAL AUDIT CO., 2 RECTOR ST.

APPRAISING.—To a man acquainted with the manufacturer and a business getter, a position is open as solicitor on a salary or commission basis; state qualifications in detail. R 316 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Contractor's organization has vacancy for experienced man; applicant should state age, detailed experience, and salary to start. J 130 Times.

AUDITOR; general bookkeeper, thorough, hard working, experienced man; a man with ability, willing to work hard for reasonable salary to start; can secure a good position; give full details and state what you know about income taxes; give telephone number. J 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; reference and bond required; permanent; state salary. R 371 Times.

BOY wanted in banking house; about 17, high school education, and living in good home surroundings; to begin as messenger, but with every opportunity for advancement. G 411 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, in music department; good chance for advancement for bright, neat boy. Call Monday morning in basement of the Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. B 520 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED to start as pages in a Wall Street Bank; opportunity for advancement. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall Street.

BUYER AND MANAGER Wanted.—A1 wide awake man as buyer and manager of a house furnishing department, consisting of glass, china, enamelware, &c.; one who knows his business thoroughly; a couple of hundred miles from the city. X 445 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, for Cadillac touring; must live in neighborhood. Apply, after 7 P. M., Dr. Harris, 1,672 51st St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Chandler, mechanic, wanted; state salary, experience, references. G 413 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, $30 weekly. Apply Rodrigues, 1,600 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT AND ORDER CLERK IN COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR LINE; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD PROSPECTS TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING REFERENCE, SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST. ATTENTION MR. MARKUS.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. M 480 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS of mechanics' tools wanted; must be familiar with the popular styles of hammers, wrenches, pliers, hatchets, chisels, &c.; exceptional opportunity for new high-grade man who can design and direct the manufacture of these tools; state age, experience, and salary expected in first letter. Address reply to J 97 Times.

DESIGNERS and draftsmen for large organization to do checking in engineering department on tools, jigs and fixtures, special and automatic machines, &c.; good opportunity; also need several tool designers and detailers. M. 2, 274 Times.

DIE DESIGNER with thorough experience on drawing dies for aluminum household cooking utensils; men having only this particular experience need apply; prefer man with experience as general superintendent on aluminum household cooking utensils; must know how to design dies. Address "Dies," 1919 St. James Bldg.

DOORMAN, ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, COURTEOUS, RELIABLE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, WANTED BY REPRESENTATIVE CLOAK HOUSE. CALL MONDAY MORNING. H. B. RUBIN, 2-16 WEST 33D ST.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large architectural firm requires architectural designers and draftsmen for commercial and domestic work; send samples of drawings, with experience, salary wanted and reporting date; permanent position under good conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, several experienced mechanical draftsmen, preferably men who have had thorough experience in the designing of marine, Diesel, or steam engines of large sizes; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Address Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 458 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN; ALSO DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 458 TIMES ANNEX.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, COLORED, GOOD WAGES; MUST BE FIRST CLASS OPERATORS. APPLY MANAGER, 143 EAST 39TH.

ENGINEERS.
Design engineers, checkers, and detailers wanted; must be experienced on crane and derrick work. J 91 Times.

ENGINEERS.
Engineers with experience in structural steel design; experienced men only. J 95 Times.

ENGINEER CLERKS.
Men experienced in material bill work, weighing up, &c. J 93 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Financial advertising man, one who can obtain business himself and capable of directing the efforts of others; write full particulars, experience, &c., and former business connection, and salary to start. Address X 426 Times Annex.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; to the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 9 EAST 52D ST.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE DESIGNERS.
Designers wanted who understand design, detailing, and manufacturing of locomotive cranes, steam shovels, caterpillar tractors, &c. J 96 Times.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE, ADDRESS X 440 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN to follow up orders in machinery and contracting firm. Address, stating experience and salary expected, J. W. Thomas, P. O. Box 260, Brooklyn.

MAN to assist in production department of large manufacturing concern; preferably one who has had some shop and follow-up experience. B. M., 254 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
for layout, shop detail work; men experienced in gear train work only. J 94 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MARINE ENGINEER.
Shipyard in New Jersey district requires foreman to take charge of installation of machinery; must have had one experience, preferably with some previous experience in shipyard, though this is not absolutely essential; applicant must have plenty of initiative and be able to plan work ahead for several hundred men, and see that the work is carried out after it has been planned; application will be considered which does not give full particulars of training and experience. X 422 Times Annex.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION.
An excellent opportunity presents itself for you to secure steady employment, good hourly rates, modern factory, ideal working conditions.

In addition to
TOOLMAKERS AND GENERAL MACHINISTS
we can place those experienced on MODERN MACHINE TOOLS, SUCH AS BORING MILLS, GRINDERS, LATHES, MILLING MACHINE PROFILES; ALSO A FEW GANG BOSSES, INSPECTORS AND BENCH HANDS.

Large earnings possible in many instances where piece work prevails.

In answering state experience and class of work you are familiar with.

A. P. 880 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.; MEN MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT OR CHECKING ON MECHANICAL DESIGNS; KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON MOTORS, GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, CONTROLLERS, &C. CALL AT WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., 165 7TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., FROM 10 TO 12 AND 2 TO 4, JULY 7, 8, 9. INQUIRE FOR D. L. SAWHILL.

MEN WANTED.
MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
LATHE HANDS.
MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.
POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS.
BLUM MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.
15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

METAL SPINNERS.
First class spinner on brass and nickel silver; short hours, good pay; call or write. Room 217, 200 5th Av.

OFFICE WORK.—EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH ESTIMATING, TAKING SUB-ESTIMATES, AND MANAGING FROM THE OFFICE THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRICK AND STEEL CITY BUILDINGS; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE GIVEN IN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY REQUIRED. C. RICHARD DAVIS & CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16 years; must be grammar school graduate; excellent future; salary commensurate with ability. J 120 Times.

OPERATORS, telephone switchboard, intelligent, experienced. Apply at Lind, Littauer & Co., Inc., 30 East 23d St.

PAINTERS, (2); also two painters' helpers. Apply employment office, Morgenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

PHARMACIST, registered in New York State, for work in manufacturing pharmaceutical house. Call Associated Pharmacists, 1,720 Av., Brooklyn.

PLAYGROUND WORK.—Men who are high school graduates with teaching experience, or who are college graduates or college seniors, are wanted for service in the vacation playgrounds of the city for five afternoons a week at a compensation of $1.75 or $2.50 per session. Report for practical test at gymnasium of De Witt Clinton High School, 10th Av. and 59th St., Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

PRIVATE SECRETARY; good stenographer, conversant with general office work. Campbell, 1970 Broadway.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND SPANISH PERFECTLY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES, ETC., PREFERABLY HAVING TRAVELED SAME TERRITORY BEFORE FOR ANOTHER LEADING MANUFACTURER. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH GRADE MAN WHO CAN BOOK LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON GUARANTEED MATERIAL AT MODERATE PRICES. SALARY AND EXPENSES ALLOWED. NO INTERVIEW GRANTED UNTIL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c., IN FULL. ALL REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
BAKER BROTHERS,
438-448 WEST 37TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for two men who can make good in a sales organization, where ordinary results means $5,000-$10,000 per year; they must be men of character who have proven fitness to sell securities of the highest character; to the right man an immediate income is assured, with prompt advancement to managerial position; this is an opportunity that should appeal to the best salesmen; commission. Call after 10:30 A. M. at 1,707, 33 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale automobile accessory firm wants salesman to cover southern part of Manhattan Island; must have knowledge of district and be familiar with all items of auto supplies; salary, when writing give full particulars; do not waste time writing if you have not above qualifications. N 371 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening in our sales department for a high-grade man with factory equipment experience; no canvassers required; all full particulars in confidence as to past and present connections and earning ability; commission basis. X 775 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
Qualified sales executive for bottle stoppering and specialty house; must have had long managerial experience; state age, nationality, business experience, and salary expected. X 438 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, live wire man, experienced in handling crew in field, selling for old-established firm a well-known window equipment direct to householder; towns in New Jersey; state full experience and whether salary or commission. J 128 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE; exceptional opportunity; one who has had experience organizing sales force and selling campaigns; man with automobile sales experience preferred; salary. Address X 447 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to qualify as district managers to sell Texas oil leases; others making commission $100 to $500 weekly. Apply 1,329 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

SALESMAN to call on the retail trade with good selling advertising specialty; very liberal commission. Call Saturday, 10 to 2 o'clock, 220 West 42d St., Room 1003.

SALESMEN required to sell stock for Cuban corporation; liberal commission; no advances. Bryant 2100, Extension 411.

SALESMAN for retail jewelry store; must have A-1 references; permanent position; liberal salary. G 407 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN in men's furnishing dress department. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

SECURITY SALESMEN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of vast national importance; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the connection; men and thorough workers; can use several men of this calibre. Call 10-12, 220 Broadway, Suite 1615.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experience; salary $35; Christian firm. G 434 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
Several first-class automatic screw machine operators, able to set up own work; best rates. Apply employment office, Morgenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted in wholesale house, experienced; a permanent position for a man who likes to work. Apply by letter. F. M. James Co., 20 West 22d.

SODA DISPENSER, experienced; must understand mixing of syrups. Apply with references, Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

STEEL STAMP CUTTER.
Best wages, steady employment; modern, light shop. Jos. T. Sayre & Son, 417 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, will take the place of the present Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right man who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 806 West 40th St.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY to travel with medical commission; unmarried man of the highest integrity, who can attend to business detail, take dictation, keep accounts, act as interpreter, &c. R 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must be competent and capable of development for credit department in a bank; state salary desired, age, and lunches. G 409 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Hours 7 P. M. to 1 A. M.; 6 nights; salary $30; University Garage, 1220 St. and Broadway.

TRACERS.
Man experienced in tracing structural steel and mechanical drawings and layouts. J 95 Times.

WATCHMAN, steady work, good pay and hours; understanding sprinkler system and clocks; confidence; give full particulars. G 433 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN-ENGINEER wanted, with stationary license. The Texas Company, Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN.—Electrical manufacturer in New York City has opening in the engineering department for young man, technical graduate; rapid-growing business; new field; exceptional opportunity for right man. Write to E. M. D., 1,536 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN in circulation department of a large daily newspaper; night work; excellent opportunity for a bright, ambitious man; salary to start $15. Apply 229 West 43d St., 21 floor.

Instruction.

MAKE MORE MONEY

By working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve greatest success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Circle 4054 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 16th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fullman Bldg., New York.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL,
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
26 E. 59TH ST., ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9612.
Instructions in driving and repairing.
VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES
now forming; day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 23. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Greatest profession for young men; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1918 BEARCAT.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1700 Broadway. Circle 1562.

APPERSON 1919 anniversary model; practically new.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. second series.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria.
STUTZ 1918 Roadster.
MERCER 1914 4-Passenger Sport.
MERCER 1917 6-Passenger.
MERCER 1917 Roadster.
MERCER Speedster.
FRANKLIN 1918 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Touring.
HUDSON 1918 Runabout; Landau.
MAXWELL 1919 Roadster.
LOBELL-ABORN, 289 WEST 53TH ST.

APPERSON runabout, like new, $350. $1,751 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY, (57th St.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.
1917-18 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-18 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 BUICK Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-17 FRANKLIN 5-Passenger Touring.
1916-18-17 HUDSON Touring.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Town Car.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet, khaki top.
1919 LIBERTY 6-PASS.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 NATIONAL 7-Pass. Highway.
1918 OVERLAND Country Club.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER.
BUICK 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Suburban Sedan.
CADILL

CALL FOR 2.75 BEER DEPLETES SUPPLIES

Coney Island Saloons Sell Out Their Stocks Without Satisfying the Demands.

NO TIME TO EVADE LAW

Bartenders Too Busy to Dispense Hard Liquor—Brewers Point Out Absence of Drunkenness.

The sale of "war beer," containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol, yesterday reached large proportions, and the absence of arrests for drunkenness and of evidence of intoxication on the streets was cited by representatives of brewers as corroboration of their claim that the beverage is nonintoxicating.

At Coney Island the volume of beer consumed was said to have exceeded all records, but few cases of drunkenness were reported. Many saloons exhausted their supplies of war beer. In some places barkeepers were worked almost to exhaustion, and men stood in line waiting impatiently for their turns to drink.

Most of the saloons in the city did a large business, and the sudden popularity of 2.75 beer during the hot spell seemed to have done away almost entirely with the illicit sale of hard liquor. The bartenders could not stop to hunt up the forbidden bottles, and the saloons where such acts might have been possible under other circumstances were too crowded to permit any secrecy in dealing in drinks of unquestionable intoxicating power.

It is learned also yesterday that the word had been circulated among saloon keepers to observe the law strictly, so that the best possible impression should be made on the public during the test of "war beers."

The question of employment was solved temporarily for most barkeepers, because those who lost places at saloons which closed were in great demand at the places which remained open, because of the demand for war beer during the hot spell. The temporary solution of the worries of barkeepers was illustrated at the Independence Day parade in Newark, where twenty-four barkeepers formed the last division of the procession. It was intended to have a large section of barkeepers in the parade to symbolize their patriotism in spite of certain amount of dissatisfaction with the progress of things. This plan was abandoned because of the extensive reemployment of barkeepers, and only a score could be rallied for the demonstration.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced yesterday the organization of the "Allied Citizens," to work for strict enforcement of the Prohibition law.

"The statement that the Anti-Saloon League is going to allow the liquor traffic to furnish law enforcement material and make sentiment in favor of law enforcement does not mean that the league is letting up," he said. "While the legislative department of the Anti-Saloon League is busy with reference to the next Assembly, and the law enforcement department is manufacturing munitions and weapons, the organization department is working overtime organizing divisions of the Allied Citizens.

"There are already more calls for assistance of the State organizers in the various communities than they can take care of, or than can be taken care of immediately by any staff that present funds permit. The financial department of the league is busy raising funds to push the organization work.

"The league is gratified by the fact that the subscriptions at church services and in small amounts in May and June were by far the greatest in the history of the league. These subscriptions at churches and in small amounts have almost doubled the same months last year, indicating the widespread and intense interest on the part of the public."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, July 1, in Long Island train leaving Penn Station 5:48 for Patchogue, dark-blue knitted silk purse with red stripes and steel beads, containing small sum money. Finder please communicate with D. W. S., Hostess House B, Camp Upton, L. I. Liberal reward.

LOST—Tan colored silver-fitted handbag marked N. McV., either in 7th Av subway train or in Pennsylvania Station, Long Island side, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 2; $25 reward. N. McVicker, 49 Wall St. Telephone Hanover 8100.

LOST—Suit case at 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. from automobile; one suit, 2 new silk shirts and collars and family pictures; it was picked up by a taxicab driver. Liberal reward for return of same to M. Weingarten, 15 West 36th St.

LOST—Suitcase, brown leather, two brass locks, marked J. H.; with Italian hotel stickers; lost on Bar Harbor express, June 30; $25 reward. Send by express, C. O. D., to Joseph Hudnut, Fryeburg, Me.

LOST—Pearl necklace, at 776 Lexington Av. or coming or going from 776 Lexington Av. to 39th St. and Madison Av.; $500 reward if returned to Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—July 3, brown hand-bag; initials "H. F. H." on Franklin Turnpike, in or near Suffern, N. Y.; finder please notify O. B. Hewitt, 96 Washington Av. Suffern, N. Y. Telephone 90 M.

LOST—Thursday morning, 97th St., near Drive, small bar pin, 9 sapphires, few small diamonds; liberal reward, no questions asked. Scheuer, 310 West 97th. Riverside 8648.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St.; phone Columbus 126.

LOST—Ladies' velvet hand bag, containing money, 50 trip ticket, Westfield, N. J.; automobile licenses, vicinity 34th St.; reward. Blydenburgh, 17 Battery Place, Room 1024. Phone Whitehall 1300.

LOST—In vicinity of 136th St. and Broadway, leather wallet containing notes in name of Alfred Hahn; reward and no questions asked. Return to Alfred Hahn, 33 Walker St.

LOST—On way to Manhattan Beach, leather purse initialed L. F. D., containing $50 bill and 2 membership cards, with name Louis F. Dunn. Reward. Phone 8612 Audubon. Apartment 81.

LOST—Thursday evening, a brown leather bag, in Rockville Centre, containing riding boot, &c.; reward. Phone Rockville Centre 471-W.

LOST—At Rye Beach Restaurant, blue silk bag, containing small sum of money, brown switch, &c. Finder will please call Yonkers 136. Reward $10.

LOST.—Between 89th and 91st St., Amsterdam, and Columbus Av., July 2, envelope, containing army selection papers; finder rewarded. L 180 Times.

LOST.—Hudson seal stole, with squirrel collar, in taxi, Thursday night. Reward Apartment 62, 215 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Tuesday, 2 P. M., ladies' wrist watch at Park Av. and 42d St.; reward. Please return to 103 Park Av., Room 513.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, Tuesday, July 1, 1919; reward. Phone Delgado, 3010 Rector.

LOST—A two-skin pins marten scarf, Times Square section, perhaps Strand Theatre; liberal reward. X 441 Times Annex.

LOST—Platinum solitaire ring; liberal reward. Slayer, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Main 6840.

LOST—Bank book No. 689062, Dime Savings Bank, cor. 6th Av. and 40th St. Kindly inform bank if found.

LOST—Cameo brooch, at Rector's or taxi, Monday night; reward. Telephone Cathedral 7865.

LOST—Between New York and Mamaroneck, purse, money, papers, keys; reward. C. E. Kaufmann, 77 Broad St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin at Sea Gate on Sunday; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Coney Island 1813.

$75 REWARD

return platinum and diamond bowknot pin, single loop, double ends, lost June 27, between 6th and Lexington Avs., 42d and 96th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD.

No questions asked, return 3-stone diamond pendant and chain, lost June 23, vicinity Riverside Drive and 86th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for pearl and diamond ring, diagonally set, lost within last week, either in New Rochelle or New York City, or on railroad train. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST.—Friday, July 4, at Long Beach, Japanese spaniel; female. Liberal reward. E. L. Van Buskirk, 730 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

PRAISES OMSK REGIME.

Gen. Dobryonsky Says Government Is Composed of Democrats.

General Alex Dobryonsky of the Russian National Army was the principal speaker last night at an anti-Bolshevist meeting held by the American Carpatho-Russian Congress in Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. The small attendance—about 200 persons—was said by the leaders to be due to the distribution of circulars by the Bolsheviists saying that the meeting had been called off. Policemen guarded the building, while detectives were scattered through the audience.

General Dobryonsky, who entered the Russian Army at the outbreak of the war and served on seventeen different fronts and was technical aid of the Kerensky Government, said that Bolshevism, which was not a Russian product, but a German product, would be crushed in Russia. He warned Americans that the same procedure followed in Russia might be attempted in this country. The Government at Omsk, he said, was composed of Democrats, who place the principles of country above those of party, for it was partisanship which had been the ruin of Russian politics. Dr. J. E. Connor, former United States Consul in Petrograd, spoke.

PREMIER SENDS MESSAGE.

Clemenceau Tells the Cincinnati French and Americans Fought Happily United.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 4.—A message from Premier Clemenceau of France was read today at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati at the Essex and Sussex Hotel. The message said:

To the Society of the Cincinnati, which formerly numbered among its guests Frenchmen who were fired with the love of liberty and independence, I address the cordial and affectionate greeting of the Frenchmen of the twentieth century. They have been happy to fight as of old, side by side with the armies of the United States in the great struggle for the liberty of the world and the independence of the peoples.

Messages were also read from Field Marshal Sir Dougless Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; Premier Robert Laird Borden of Canada, and General Pershing.

SEEKS TO EARN ALIMONY.

Sheriff Finds No Law to Release Husband Held in Jail.

Sheriff David H. Knott and his counsel are trying to find a way to release David Goldhaber, a civil prisoner, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail since March 3 last, because they believe that unless they can do so Goldhaber may be a member of the Alimony Club for the rest of his life. He was arrested in August, 1917, on the application of his wife, Anna, because she was suing him for a separation and was afraid he would leave the State if he should be directed to pay alimony.

Goldhaber got a bond, but his bondsman surrendered him on March 3 last. The order under which he was arrested fixes no period for his incarceration, and in his plea to the Sheriff to help him out of his fix he said he owed no alimony when he was arrested, and because he has been in jail since last March he has been unable to earn anything to pay the sum that has accrued.

Sheriff Knott's counsel has assured him that there is no law under which he can release Goldhaber.

WANT JOYCE KILMER POST.

Flatbush Ex-Service Men Seek American Legion Charter.

Among the applications for Charters in the American Legion received this week at State Headquarters, 140 Nassau Street, was one from the service men in Flatbush, Brooklyn, who asked that their post be named the Joyce Kilmer Post, in memory of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer of the 69th Regiment, who was formerly on the Staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It had been expected that newspaper men in New York City would organize a post in Manhattan bearing the same name. The name of Don Martin, correspondent for The New York Herald, who died in Paris, of pneumonia, after exposure at the front, has also been suggested for the newspaper post in Manhattan.

Another charter applied for this week is from Cedarhurst, L. I., and is named in honor of General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Eastern Department, who died about six months ago.

NEGRO FIGHTER IS SHOT.

Attacks Policeman with nKife and Is Seriously Wounded.

In an encounter with Price Hargrave, a negro, 25 years old, who was trying to resist arrest after a crap game was broken up yesterday by the police, Patrolman Pasquale Damiano of the Special Service Division shot the negro in the right thigh. The negro attacked the policeman with a knife and kicked him before Damiano was compelled to shoot him. Hargrave was removed to the St. John's Hospital in a serious condition, a prisoner. Damiano was attended and was able to go home.

Damiano with others in the Special Service Division surprised Hargrave and several others who were playing crap in Dean Street near Albany Avenue. Edward Johnson, 29 years, of 43 Albany Avenue, and Ralph Richardson, 24 years, of 1,086 St. Mark's Avenue, were arrested. Hargrave and another player fled. Policeman Damiano chased Hargrave, who ran into the hallway of his home at 1,825 Dean Street. Here the negro fought Damiano. Except for a bruise on the face, where he was struck by Hargrave, Policeman Damiano escaped serious injury. Hargrave was charged with felonious assault.

BUREAU WILL CONTINUE.

Organization to Publish Information Regarding War Charities.

It was announced here yesterday that the National Investigation Bureau, organized during the war to furnish to the public information upon the standing of war charities, would be continued as the National Information Bureau. Barry C. Smith is to remain as Director, and the offices are to be at 7 Madison Avenue.

"Both the contributing public and the national agencies which meet certain standards will be represented in the new organization," said Mr. Smith. "The establishment of reasonable national standards of administration and work, compiled by the country's leading social workers, will be one of the objects of the bureau, in addition to acting as a clearing house of information concerning social agencies. The bureau also will undertake to assist such national agencies in their efforts to adapt their programs and their work to each other and to the communities, in which they are located."

The Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A. and more than twenty-five other organizations are co-operating with the bureau.

DROWNS IN FAMILY'S SIGHT.

Wife and Children Were Watching Man Bathing in Delaware River.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—In the presence of his wife and three children, who were watching him from a houseboat in the Delaware River, Hubert Morgan, 30 years of age, was drowned this afternoon. The body has not been recovered. Morgan, who lived at 865 Centre Street, Trenton, was invited by a friend to spend the holiday with him on his houseboat. Morgan took his wife and family along. After dinner he went in swimming. He was seen to throw up his hands and calls for help were heard, but before aid reached him he had gone down for the last time.

HOTTEST JULY 4TH; MERCURY HITS 98

City's Heat Wave Is Tempered, However, by Little Humidity and Light Breezes.

FEW VICTIMS REPORTED

Bather Is Killed at Coney Island When He Seizes Charged Wireless Antenna.

The temperature reached 98 degrees yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the hottest weather ever recorded on any July 4, and within 4 degrees of the heat record of New York City, which was made on Aug. 7 of last year when the mercury reached 102.

The highest temperature reached on July 4 of last year was 79 degrees, and the average temperature for July 4 in the 38 years in which official records have been kept is 72 degrees.

In was one of New York's best qualities of heat, however, since it was accompanied with light breezes and very little humidity. The humidity at 8 o'clock in the morning was 36 degrees; at 1 in the afternoon 25, and at 8 o'clock 30. The rise and decline of the temperature is shown as follows:

3 A. M.	70	3 P. M.	95
6 A. M.	71	4 P. M.	90
8 A. M.	81	5 P. M.	98
9 A. M.	82	6 P. M.	96
10 A. M.	84	7 P. M.	96
11 A. M.	86	8 P. M.	90
12 M.	88	9 P. M.	86
1 P. M.	94	10 A. M.	85
2 P. M.	96	11 P. M.	80
2:30 P. M.	98		

Fair and continued warm weather today, with showers and lower temperature on Saturday night and Sunday, with gentle to moderate winds, was officially predicted by the Weather Bureau.

Prostrations and deaths from heat were not numerous, partially on account of the weather and partly because it was a holiday, which enabled about half of the population of the city to escape to the beaches, while thousands who remained at home took refuge from the heat in shady spots in the parks, under the artificial breezes in their apartments, or by lingering near the placid waters of the Catskills.

There was but one officially reported spot in the nation which was hotter yesterday than this city, and that was Boston, where the temperature was 100. While the effect of the heat itself was not deadly, there was a long death list in the bathing resorts around New York, where probably half a million people kept themselves cool.

One of those who died in the water was killed by electricity. This was Sol Posner, 24 years old, of 1,827 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, who swam out from the foot of West Thirty-sixth Street, Coney Island, and took hold of a charged electric wire, one of the antenna of the United States Radio Wireless Station at West 137th Street. The shock rendered him unconscious instantly. Other bathers brought him to shore and an ambulance was summoned, but the physician pronounced him dead.

John A. Moylan of 22 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday in a dive off a bulkhead at Rockaway Beach, into shallow water, breaking his neck. Philip Ackerman, 16 years old, of 337 East Fifty-sixth Street, was drowned while bathing in the East River at Fifty-sixth Street.

The following prostrations by the heat were reported yesterday:

BENEDICT, CHARLES; 22 years old, 857 St. Nicholas Av.; overcome at 421 East 159th St.; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

EBBENINON, ALEXANDER, 256 West 3d St.; prostrated at 8th Av. and 4th St.; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GUTSCHO, CATHERINE, 14 years old, a telephone operator; overcome at 408 East 52d St.; attended by an ambulance surgeon and sent to her home, at 314 East 53d St.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, clerk, 31 years old, 567 3d St., Brooklyn; overcome in front of 43 East 49th St.; taken to Bellevue Hospital and then to Presbyterian Hospital.

SIMPSON, BENJAMIN, 44 years old, an engineer on the U. S. Maine; overcome at Boston Road and 180th St., and was removed to Fordham Hospital.

TURNBULL, EWEN J., 53 years old, Hartsdale, N. Y.; prostrated at 123d St. and Amsterdam Av., and taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

A total of twenty-five accidents, seven fewer than reported last July 4, were recorded by the police up to late last night.

The following table is a comparison of the records since 1912:

	Fatalities.	Accidents.		Fatalities.	Accidents.
1912	1	39	1916	0	51
1913	0	88	1917	0	93
1914	1	118	1918	0	28
1915	0	176	1919	0	25

But ten accidents directly due to firearms and firecrackers were reported by the Police Department. None of these proved fatal.

The following hospitals reported Fourth of July cases: Bellevue, 1; Flower, 2; Knickerbocker, 2; Lincoln, 2; New York, 1; St. Vincent's, 9; St. Joseph's, 1; Yonkers, 1, and Volunteer, 1.

Sixty fires were reported by the police from 1:0 Thursday morning last midnight. There were eight fires reported between 1:00 o'clock and noon yesterday, seventeen between noon and 6:45 last night, and thirty-five fires reported between 6:45 and midnight. The damage done at the majority of the fires was trifling.

101 DEGREES IN BOSTON.

Thousands from Tenements Spend Night on the Common.

BOSTON, July 4.—The thermometer in the Weather Bureau at the top of the Federal Building recorded a maximum temperature of 101 degrees today, the highest point of the summer and two degrees higher than yesterday's top figure. At 9 o'clock tonight it had fallen only to 90.

Low humidity and a light breeze made the heat more bearable, but there was much suffering in the crowded tenement districts. Thousands went to the Common to spend the night on the grass.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Heat records for Independence Day in Philadelphia were broken today when the Government thermometer touched 100.2 degrees. One death due to the heat was reported. The number of prostrations was not large.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The warm wave, extending over the East today, was chiefly remarkable for the size of the area covered, taking in everything from the Mississippi Valley east to the Atlantic Coast. Predictions were for a fall in temperature by Saturday night, and general thunderstorms.

100 Czechoslovacs Sail for Home.

Czechoslovac veterans to the number of 100 sailed yesterday for Europe after a three weeks' stay in this country. They were the first crippled victims of the Russian campaign to reach New York, and while here each member of the party was fitted with artificial limbs by the Red Cross, and also received medical and dental treatment. So that the veterans can keep their new limbs in repair during the journey home, Rosney Bazan, who lives in Prague, received training in artificial limb construction during the stay of the party in this city.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

HERTZOG TALK HERE STIRS SOUTH AFRICA

Ominous Move Seen in Adaptation by Nationalists of Commando System for Elections.

GOLD MINING CRISIS GRAVE

Ostrich Feather Industry Revived by American Buying—Union's Asiatic Problem.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—Country-wide interest is manifested in the interview with General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist delegation, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 8, in which the General prophesied what was likely to happen in the Union if the delegation's mission to the Peace Conference in Paris should prove a failure—as it did. Newspapers of all parties comment upon it at length.

The Cape Times, quoting General Hertzog's statement that they (the Nationalists) "would rather see the South African Union broken up than not to have a free Union," points out that this declaration is in direct conflict with the resolution adopted by the Nationalist Congress eighteen months ago, which expressly declared that whatever the future fate of the Union might be, it must be treated as one indivisible unit.

As to Hertzog's remark that "there is every probability that there will be fighting if the Union remains under the English Government"—under the English Government being, of course, a gross misrepresentation—The Cape Times says:

"The Nationalist leader very well knows that if his mission fails, as it will fail, and if he accepts the verdict, there is not the least danger of civil war in South Africa. But he also knows perfectly well that there is no means by which his aim can be attained which will not of necessity precipitate bloodshed in South Africa. The ominous feature of his New York statement is that it seems to imply that he has no intention of accepting the verdict when it is given and means to carry on his disruptive propaganda after his return to the point of civil war. If the Nationalist leader seriously intends to force that issue, we need not doubt that constitutionalism in South Africa will know how to reply."

The Argus comments:

"It is to be hoped that the lawabiding people of South Africa will note that while in this country the Nationalist leaders are professing to be unalterably devoted to constitutional action, in America they are openly predicting bloodshed if they do not get what they want."

Nationalists Uphold Hertzog.

De Burger, the Nationalist Party organ, calls "simple and logical reasoning," General Hertzog's statement that civil war will result if the independence movement is not persisted in; that the feeling is already in the people and will not let itself be juggled away, but finds a constitutional expression and peaceful tendency in the present National movement. "But," it goes on, "the Government and its organs will not understand it because they are saturated through and through with the policy of force."

With regard to General Hertzog's statement that they would rather break up the Union than have it remain dependent, De Burger says that represents the views of all republicans. As for the resolution of the Federal Council of the National Party in July, 1917, to abstain from active republican propaganda for the present, that has lapsed, says De Burger, in view of the circumstances of the war, and no longer holds now that the war is at an end.

In this connection ominous significance is seen in an announcement that the Transvaal Nationalist Executive plans the reorganization of the whole electoral machinery by the adaptation of the commando system to the electoral needs of the party. Under this scheme, which is distinctly suggestive of the formation of skeleton cadres, there will be in every constituency a chairman who will bear the title of "Election General," and he is to be assisted by election commandants and election field cornets. Those who do not vote are to be reported to the head committee, presumably for the purpose of being disciplined.

After years of agitation the Union is to have its own mint for gold, which will relieve the mines of exporting raw gold. However, the condition of the gold-mining industry, which has been growing increasingly serious since the war started, is becoming critical. Briefly, the situation is this: The Witwatersrand mines had a war tax aggregating $5,000,000 in one year, which, however, had to be reduced by half the following year. The price of stores added an additional working cost per ton of about 90 cents. Not being able to pass this on to the consumer, some of the low grade mines were forced to shut down and others are about to do so.

Analysis of the Situation.

A technical analysis of the situation as submitted to F. S. Malan, Acting Prime Minister, shows that on the Central Rand six mines out of sixteen were worked at a loss for the three months ended February. These six employ 2,271 Europeans and the shortage amounted to $140,000, while the expenditure in wages and stores amounted to $12,387,940 for the last year. Out of thirteen mines in the Near East Rand, five had losses in the three months amounting to $145,000. They employ 2,518 Europeans, and last year they expended $15,083,520. Of nine mines on the West Rand five worked at a loss which aggregated $153,700. The profit of the other four was $172775, leaving a credit balance of $6,175, which, of course, is insufficient to meet capital expenditure, interest on debentures, taxation, and other charges. The unprofitable five employ 1,156 Europeans and they expended in wages and stores last year $6,976,810.

The grand totals show that forty-six mines on the Witwatersrand employ 22,085 Europeans. Thirty mines made profits aggregating $8,173,775, sixteen showed deficits amounting to $488,540 during three months, and the total expenditure on stores last year was over $125,000,000. Of course the figure of working profit is not all distributable, as out of it has to come interest on debentures, loans, capital expenditure, Government taxation, and to a certain extent miners' phthisis contributions. The eight richest mines, which are on the Far East Rand, show a working profit for the three months of $5,808,940.

Sir Evelyn Waller, President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, in a letter to the Acting Prime Minister complains of the failure of the Government to take action to avert the impending crisis, despite repeated urgings and warnings. Even a request to recruit an experimental number of native laborers from north of latitude 22 degrees south; that is, in tropical Africa, with a view to offsetting in a measure the great shortage of labor resulting from the war, has not been acted upon, and Sir Evelyn says:

"The position foreshadowed by the Chamber so many times is now at hand. So far as we can see, nothing can now prevent a number of important mines, employing a large number of Europeans and upon whose operations the prosperity of a considerable section of the Witwatersrand depends, from ceasing operations in the next few months."

The menace of the grave problem which the unemployment and distress that this shutting down would involve moved the Government in replying, through the Secretary of Mines and Industries, to urge, should the closing down become unavoidable, that this be done with the maximum possible interval between the dates selected for this action by the different mines. The Government also considers that the appointment of a formal commission to report on the reasons and necessity for the closing down of each mine before the date of cessation of operations would have a valuable effect and would tend to keep public opinion informed as to the causes which are operating in connection with the industry. Such a commission should, in the opinion of the Government, be composed of a Government representative and one or more representatives of the Chamber and of the workers.

But while the gold mines are languishing, the ostrich industry, after years of neglect, is beginning to pick up, owing to active buying by American importers. Ostriches during the war were a drug on the market, and many farmers went out of the business. The birds, so to speak, could be had for the taking. They were even slaughtered, and what flesh they furnish was sold as food. While it makes excellent soup, however, the meat is too tough for eating and was little in demand.

The ostrich feather industry reached the pinnacle of its prosperity in 1913, when 1,023,307 pounds were sold for $14,763,585. From 1914 to 1918, as compared with the preceding five years, exports fell by upward of 1,000,000 in weight. In 1913 the number of birds was estimated at 750,000. An unofficial but expert estimate places the number at present as approximately 450,000.

Unwelcome East Indians.

If the Pacific States of America have a problem on their hands in connection with Japanese immigration, British East Indians have been and are causing much perturbation of spirit to the whites of South Africa. According to the census of 1911, the Indian population was 150,000—30,000 more than in 1904. Trading is their specialty, and in this form of competition they are a grave menace.

For instance, there are in the peninsula, upward of one thousand Indian keepers of grocery and other stores dealing in the necessaries of life. Living "on the smell of an oil rag," as their embittered white competitors affirm, they have driven many of the latter to the wall, while others are on the verge of giving up in despair. An investigation by a cost of living commission disclosed that in the case of retailers the Indians lived 60 per cent. and in that of wholesalers 30 per cent. cheaper than the European dealers.

The money these diplomatists accumulate is sent to India, and the owner follows it after disposing of his business to a fellow Indian. Often one man owns a shop some one else manages, while yet another's name is over the door, which fact will impel the reader to the correct conclusion that insolvencies with trifling assets are frequent.

With native cunning they circumvent legislation as easily as a Nationalist does his oath of allegiance. In 1885—for the problem has been a long-standing one—a law was passed prohibiting Indians not already landowners from acquiring land in the Transvaal, although it did not prevent them from trading or leasing ground. Lately, they have got around this prohibition in a perfectly legal manner by forming limited liability companies. A discussion in the House of Assembly a few days ago brought out that 370 such companies were registered in the Transvaal in March of this year. Since then twenty-four more have been recorded and fifty are actually being formed. As it was pointed out, obviously a company is distinct from an individual, and although A and B acquire land, they can register themselves as the A and B Company, purchase land, and it is a legal transaction.

It is being urged that the provisions of the law of 1885 be extended to limited liability companies controlled by Asiatics, and this probably will be done. An agitation is also being carried on for Government action to escheat all property here owned by Indians and deportation of the latter—to British East Africa, for example, if the deportee elects to go there. There is scant chance, however, that such a drastic measure will be resorted to.

STARCHING WATERMELONS.

A New Way Found to Keep Them From Becoming Diseased.

A woman who was about to buy a watermelon in an Eastern city market recently noticed that the stem was covered with a bluish, starchy paste, which she took to be a disease. Otherwise the melon seemed to her a choice specimen of the melon grower's art. She could not, however, be persuaded to take it until she had looked over many others in the dealer's assortment and found that all were similarly "affected."

Many careful buyers may have the same experience in buying watermelons this year, but they need have no fear of inferior quality because of the unusual appearance of the stem. It is not a disease, but a means of preventing one of the most serious diseases of watermelons which growers of the Southeastern States have to contend with in shipping.

This treatment, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, prevents stem-end rot, and consists in painting the freshly-cut stem of each melon with a paste made of bluestone mixed with starch. The paste should be put on the stem only, but some growers, through carelessness or haste, may smear it on the rind, which lessens the attractive appearance but not the quality of the melon.—Weekly News Letter.

2 Injured in Brooklyn Rooftop Fire.

Policeman William J. Clark of the Gates Avenue station, Brooklyn, and Fireman Patrick M. Sullivan of Engine Company 230, were severely burned in a fire on the roofs of dwellings at 704 De Kalb Avenue, and 217 to 231 Tompkins Avenue. Clark was helping Mrs. Sarah Burg to the street, when a burning skylight fell on him. He was removed to his home at 206 Nassau Avenue. Fireman Sullivan and others were caught by a back draft, and Sullivan was so badly burned that he was taken to the Bushwick Hospital. The police said the trouble had started from a mattress on the roof, set on fire by boys. The damage to the buildings was about $5,000.

Twenty-five Cents

RAMESES CIGARETTES

Nobody ever changes from RAMESES CIGARETTES Nobody!

RAMESES

LAMMASCH HAS HOPE IN LEAGUE COVENANT

A Compromise, Like Peace Treaty, but Begins New Order, Says Austrian Ex-Chancellor.

SUGGESTS TWO CHANGES

Central Council, Likely to Have Bias in Present Membership, Should Include More States.

In an article on the League of Nations in the Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna on June 6, a copy of which has just been received here, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, who was for a short time Chancellor in the dying hours of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who was one of the Austrian peace delegates at the Paris Conference, discusses the League of Nations covenant as drawn by the allied and associated powers. While he finds it, as well as the entire German Peace Treaty, far from perfect, he voices hope in it as an auspicious beginning of a new and better order, the full fruition of which he hopes will be realized a few years hence, when the natural bitterness of the worst afflicted belligerents has been assuaged and mutual confidence is again possible. Professor Lammasch's article follows:

"The idea of the League of Nations is to constitute an association of free peoples, who have united of their own choice in order to settle peaceably the disputes that arise among them and to foster their welfare mutually, without national hatred, without economic envy, and without political selfishness. From this ideal the League of Nations, as it has been laid out in Paris, is still quite far removed. And still it must be welcomed as the beginning of an evolution, let us hope not very far removed, toward those exalted aims.

"Even as the entire Peace Treaty of Versailles and that of St. Germain, the plan of the League of Nations also bears the sign of an internal schism, yes, of a self-contradiction: the old and the new diplomacies are contending in it for victory. It is not hard to understand why many still do not quite trust the new diplomacy which emphasizes psychical methods, and are still unwilling to do without physical methods. Certainly no one capable of surveying beyond the immediate future to any extent at all can assert that the old diplomacy with its brutal methods of annexation and of mercantile and other violations could have achieved as much toward the desired goal or would have been able in the future to do so. These methods always have failed to achieve permanent results and have always had repercussions.

"But only a few are able to trust entirely to the new system, the solution of conflicts by inner and spiritual rapprochement of the peoples. Particularly in the case of races and lands which, like France and Belgium, have suffered directly in this war from its very beginning till its very end, it would be an almost superhuman demand to make.

"While all other peoples during the war were only temporarily or indirectly stricken by it, even though its after-effects may prove unspeakably more severe for them hereafter, Belgium and France during these entire four terrible years have stood under this terrible impression. This renders it easy to understand why thereafter they unite all possible means in order to ward off from them the return of such a calamity. Unfortunately in this they overlook the fact that these methods are irreconcilable, that they paralyze the one, upon which self-ruling peoples must place their trust, by means of the other, upon which the old régimes of force had according to their nature concentrated all their hopes.

"For this reason it is a mistake to make the War Council as one party with a few indecisive reinforcements the central organ of the League of Nations. Yet it is nothing else, if the Council of the League of Nations established for the government of the world, and even for the execution of world law, consists of the new five great powers, and the States which are not altogether independent of them—Belgium, Greece, Brazil, and Spain. But for the beginning they believe that only in the maintennnce of that physical power that helped them win the war can they find their salvation and safety. Once they have recovered to any degree at all from the terror that still dwells in all their limbs, once they gain the conviction that the power which so long caused them to tremble has neither the power nor the will to menace them hereafter, then they will realize that that central organ of the League of Nations requires a different constituency.

Council Overburdened.

"In the second edition of the covenant of the League of Nations, which was brought about with the co-operation of the neutral countries, particularly Switzerland and The Netherlands, in March of this year, the possibility of such a change by reason of the admittance of other States is provided for. The practical necessity of such a supplementing of the existing arrangement will presently appear, too. The problems set before the League of Nations are so manifold that the leading statesmen of those nine peoples would not possibly be able to deal with them in addition to their own obligations. For the preparation of plans of disarmament for all States, investigation of reports concerning the administration of the less-developed nations, and, above all, the settlement of all conflicts in which the disputant parties have not reached an agreement by arbitration or which are not ruled to be without doubt purely justiciable under Article 13, Section 2, and sent before an arbitral court.

"Can anyone believe that the nine members of that high council will be able adequately to handle those enormous problems? In the first or few years at least, there will be added to the tremendous demands made upon the time of these members of the council a great number of individual problems arising with Germany and German Austria out of the Peace Treaty. And can one suppose that the unanimity required under Article 5, for decisions in the most of the cases, can often be attained, when one considers that Greece is represented in it side by side with Italy and Japan side by side with the United States of America?

"Thus there will doubtless be imperative an unburdening of the council at least as concerns its judicial or arbitration (mediation) functions. A certain contraction of its activities may ensue through the earliest possible establishment of the supreme international court contemplated in Article 14, and to which an impetus is further given by the plans in Articles 415 and 423 of the Peace Treaty with Germany with respect to the important questions of the international labor organization.

Present Council Biased.

"But the most important would be to create an organ that would unite the necessary absolute confidence in its impartiality with the equally necessary authority, for the differences that are not capable of a judicial or arbitral decision through lack of those general norms upon which such a decision could be based. In the latter respect (the necessary authority) the verdicts of the Council will not be lacking. But how about the former? Its members will be statesmen who in all their decisions must needs, as a matter of duty, take into consideration first and foremost the effects thereof on the interests of their own State. And it is precisely the interests of the Great Powers that embrace the whole world, so that they can hardly be completely disinterested in any conflict whatsoever between other States. Therefore unity among them will occur just as seldom and their judgments will just as often have the character of a lame compromise as the decisions of the diplomatic conferences of blessed or unblessed memory.

"Therefore the action of mediation for the settlement of conflicts of interests that arise out of national aspirations, economic jealousies, or the change of social conditions that may evolve, should be set on a new basis which has guarantees of the impartiality of the investigation and decision as well as the assurance of its execution.

"This might be possible by the change, not too deeply penetrant, of two articles of the League of Nations covenant. Even if these changes cannot yet be effected in the Peace Conference, a further development in this direction will assuredly not be much longer impeded. Attempts in this connection are already in many quarters in evidence, and therefore, in spite of the serious considerations aroused by the present constitution of the Council of Nine States, the covenant of the League of Nations, as included in the Peace Treaties, should be accepted. In contrast with the foredoomed atrophy of the system of the Congress of Vienna, it at least seems to be capable of development."

OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

First Known Use of Tar and Feathers Was in the British Navy.

An English army officer recently applied a coat of tar and feathers to an English naval officer who had unpardonably offended through relations he had established with the army officer's wife. The injured husband and his brother tied the offender to a tree and gave him a coat of tar and feathers in regular White Cap style.

The account will surprise many readers throughout the English-speaking world because of the widespread impression that the punishment of tar and feathers is something peculiarly American, and that the practice originated with and is confined to mobs in the wilder or more remote sections of the United States. But the practice did not begin in America and is, in fact, English in origin.

The first known use of tar and feathers was in the British navy 730 years ago. It is on record that in 1189 Richard of the Lion Heart, when about to start on the Third Crusade, ordered that such of his sailors as were found guilty of theft should be covered with "boyling pitch" and feathers or down and then strewn upon them.

This ancient employment of boiling pitch of course meant death, while the modern application of pitch heated only enough to run and smear is not necessarily fatal. The modern American practice is, therefore, a more merciful adaptation of an ancient British substitute for the usual hanging of a thief.

—Cheyenne State Leader.

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SUMMER SUITS

Thousands of Brand New Summer

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cooler, with probable local thunder showers Sunday; cloudy, moderate temperature Monday.
For full weather report see Page 21.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,443. ... + NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919. 98 PAGES. In Nine Parts, Including Pictures and Magazine Section (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

R-34, FUEL NEARLY GONE, ASKS QUICK HELP; BELOW BAY OF FUNDY, MAKING FOR MONTAUK; HANDLEY-PAGE IS WRECKED IN NOVA SCOTIA

EX-KAISER'S SONS OFFER TO SUFFER IN HIS STEAD

Eitel Friedrich Asks George V. to Accept Surrender of Himself and Brothers.

PENALTY MAY BE DEATH

Statement on 'Highest Authority' That London Court Will Be 'Absolutely Unfettered.'

NEW PRESSURE ON HOLLAND

United Demand for Extradition of William Is Expected to be Effective.

BERLIN, July 5, (Associated Press.)—Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia, second son of the former German Emperor, has sent the following telegram to King George:

"To his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland:

"In fulfillment of the natural duty of son and officer, I, with my four younger brothers, place myself at your Majesty's disposal, in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by our sacrifice to spare him such degradation.

"In the name of Princes Adalbert, August Wilhelm, Oscar, and Joachim.

"EITEL FRIEDRICH."

Court May Impose Death Penalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—It is stated on the highest authority that the international tribunal created to try the ex-Kaiser will be absolutely unfettered, and that it will have power to impose any penalty it may think the crimes of the accused demand—even the death penalty, if it considers such a fate warranted by the evidence brought before it.

There is no truth in the story that the American delegates consented to the trial of the ex-Kaiser only on the understanding that the death penalty was not inflicted.

So far the names of the five judges to be chosen from Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan have not been settled upon, but the probability is that each country will send the head of its judiciary—for example, the British Lord Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President of the Court of Cassation in France.

Communications have been passing for some days between the allied and associated powers and Holland regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. The request for his extradition is being made by all the powers banded together against Germany during the war. The Dutch Government, while protesting as a sovereign power against the alleged violation of the right of asylum, does not feel able to resist such a request, and there seems to be no doubt that the imperial culprit will be handed over to the British authorities. Holland at the same time making it clear that she is yielding only to superior force.

With regard to the trial of other persons charged with offenses against humanity during the war, they are to be handed over at once to the countries in which the alleged crimes were committed as soon as the treaties are ratified. As Germany has announced that this will be done forthwith, it is expected that the murderers of Captain Fryatt and Edith Cavell will be in London before many days are over. The perpetrators of U-boat outrages will also be with them, and the trials will take place at once.

It is possible that, as most of the outrages were committed by commanding officers in the German army or navy, their trials will take place before properly constituted naval and military courts-martial. The prisoners will be allowed to have their own counsel and call any witness they desire.

Premier Surprised Americans.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the ex-Kaiser would be tried in London was a surprise to the members of the American peace delegation. None of them had ever heard of any such arrangement, and all were mystified over Mr. Lloyd George's declaration. According to their view, it is possible that an agreement was

Continued on Page Five.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly) Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD See advertisement on Page 4, Section 4.—Advt.



British Dirigible, R-34, Now Making for Montauk, L. I., After Urgent Appeal for Help.

Handley-Page Forced to Descend; Wrecked in Nova Scotia Town

Hits Fence in Landing at Parrsboro Race Track and Smashes Into Tree—None of Crew Injured—Engine Trouble Forced Landing—Further Flight Impossible.

By FREDERICK WYATT,
Wireless Operator on the Handley-Page.
Special to The New York Times.

PARRSBORO, Nova Scotia, July 5.—The plane Atlantic crashed on a forced landing here and is useless for further flight. The front starboard engine failed after thirteen hours of flight. No one was injured.

The first sign of trouble was noticed about 1 o'clock this morning, and at first it appeared that one of the plugs had blown out. Major Gran, the navigator, and one of the mechanics crawled out through the skylight and examined the engine. It was found that a leak had sprung in the joint between the engine supply pipe and the oil tank, which is situated between the two engines.

We were at this time approaching the coast line, and it was agreed that the safest and best thing to do was to cruise around about the coast line until daybreak and then land in the most convenient spot.

The faulty engine was stopped and it was left to the three remaining engines to keep the machine up. A "C Q" call was given on the wireless and a message stating that engine difficulty had occurred was sent out. Our position was also given and stations were asked to look out for us. The altitude was about 2,000 feet, which was retained until dawn.

As daylight appeared we descended to 500 feet, and a field was chosen in which to land, but as it proved to be unsuitable the engines were opened out and the plane ascended, but not before touching the ground. We finally landed in a field owned by the Mayor, Captain Salter. This proved to be very bumpy and caused our undercarriage to give way just after touching the ground, one of the four wheels being completely detached and smashed.

This caused the nose of the machine to dip, with the result that it was crumpled up. The pilot, Major Brackley, had a marvelous escape. He was apparently thrown forward at the same time that his seat doubled up. Admiral Mark Kerr and Major Gran were also in the nose at the time, but fortunately escaped injury. The wireless operator and the two machinists, comprising the rest of the crew, went behind the petrol tank before landing and escaped with nothing more than a few bumps. In addition to the damaged nose and under carriage, one wing was found to be broken, it being ripped off its hinges and the fabric stripped. The damaged engine has a large hole in its crank case, pieces of which hit the rear prop and chipped the edges.

All the Marconi wireless instruments are undamaged. These worked well on the trip, especially the directional compass, which was the first of its kind to be installed on an airplane. Under the circumstances the crew are to be congratulated on their escape; also that the weather was clear. Otherwise loss of life would doubtless have occurred on the forced landing.

Great excitement prevails here among the townsfolk, the damaged plane attracting many visitors. It is expected that the Atlantic will be dismantled and returned in two cases now lying at Harbor Grace in which the plane was brought from England.

[Mr. Wyatt's dispatch shows that the biplane experienced her first trouble half an hour after he had sent a wireless message to THE TIMES announcing that at 12:30 yesterday morning, Greenwich mean time, the Atlantic was making eighty-five knots an hour and approaching North Sydney.]

Vice Admiral Kerr Tells of Handley-Page Flight

By VICE ADMIRAL KERR.
Special to The New York Times.

PARRSBORO, N. S., July 5.—Everything went well. The Rolls-Royce engines worked splendidly and the Marconi wireless installation, sending, receiving and directional, was excellent. The oil pipe to one engine broke, so Major Gran and Engineer Arnold twice climbed out on to the engine and endeavored to make repairs. Pieces of broken metal did some injuries to parts of the machine. We made for the coast and circled round, waiting for dawn. When we landed on an old race course the machine crashed, as an unexpected inequality in the ground broke the under carriage. Reduced engine power prohibited us from rising again.

Special to The New York Times.

PARRSBORO, N. S., July 5.—The Handley-Page biplane Atlantic, voyaging on its attempted nonstop flight

Continued on Page Three.

TERRACE GARDEN DANCE PALACE. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 2 to 12. DANCE IN THE OPEN AIR.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia.—THE GREENBRIER. European Plan. Open Year-round. THE WHITE. American Plan. Opens June 28. Bookings at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

London Hears German Assembly Will Ratify Treaty Tomorrow

LONDON, July 5.—The German Cabinet discussed this morning the questions of ratification of the Peace Treaty and future diplomatic service, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch received by way of Copenhagen.

The German National Assembly, this dispatch says, will ratify the treaty on Monday, and Dr. Müller will outline the Government's future foreign policy.

BOSTON PREPARES FOR THE DIRIGIBLE

R-34 Could Land on Island in the Harbor if She Went There.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Word that the R-34 had passed to sea from Yarmouth and was headed toward this city aroused much speculation here tonight as to her probable landing place. Should the dirigible be able to go as far as Chatham she would find there men accustomed to handling dirigibles, as Chatham became a dirigible base during the war.

It is thought doubtful, however, whether a suitable landing place could be obtained on Cape Cod for so large a dirigible as the R-34, and whether enough men could be concentrated there to handle the big airship properly if she should arrive tomorrow.

There are large fields in the vicinity of Boston and on at least one of the islands in Boston Harbor where an emergency landing might be made. Airplanes have used particularly Franklin Field and an aviation field in Saugus.

At the navy yard tonight it was said that it would probably be impossible to get any naval vessels ready in time to get away tonight in addition to the Bancroft and the Stevens.

There are about ten destroyers at the Boston Navy Yard in addition to the two already out.

The cruiser Birmingham, a high-speed scouting vessel, is at Boston, and will be sent to sea as soon as possible. Several submarine chasers, probably totaling ten or twelve, stationed along the Maine coast will be sent out as a result of Admiral Benson's order to rush out all available craft.

The navy converted yacht Satilla sailed this afternoon from Machias Bay, Maine, to the assistance of the R-34.

The submarine chaser 467 left Bar Harbor, Me., this afternoon to aid the R-34.

The destroyers Bancroft and Stevens at the Boston Navy Yard got up steam this afternoon under orders to proceed to the assistance of the dirigible at top speed.

The destroyer Stevens sailed at 3:45 o'clock. She expected to make about 22 knots an hour. The Bancroft followed her.

Hotel Sevilla, 6th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $3.50; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Planned To Resume Trip to Mineola After Taking On Fuel at Boston

Word from the R-34 Received at Roosevelt Field—Experts Had Left Here for Boston to Aid the Big British Dirigible.

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, Mineola, L. I., July 5.—The intention of Major Scott, commander of the R-34, to proceed on Sunday to Mineola, after re-fueling at Boston, was announced in the following message received at headquarters here at 11:04 tonight after being relayed from the Naval Department of Communications at Boston.

"R-34 will put into Boston and refuel. Will proceed to Mineola on Sunday. Keep dirigible informed of weather conditions and changes through the Commandant of the First Naval District."

It was said at the field tonight that it was possible for the R-34 to reach Mineola Sunday if the refueling at Boston involved a minimum of delay, but that there was serious doubt that she will be able to refuel and get away from Boston tomorrow.

British officers said that Commander Scott, if he ran completely out of fuel, could drop an anchor and remain adrift above the sea until rescue came, or, if he reached land, could anchor in a tree or else descend completely to earth, if the conditions for landing were right. In the event of running out of gasoline while over water the dirigible, it was said, would drop a "droque," or sea anchor, which is a large canvas container that fills with water and reduces drift by two-thirds.

Early tonight Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lucas of the British Air Force received a wireless from Major Scott, commanding the R-34, asking if it was possible to get hydrogen and petrol to Chatham, Mass., early tomorrow, the message from the commander of the dirigible adding that he desired to land at the Massachusetts port, which is on the southern edge of Cape Cod, eighteen miles east of Barnstable. Colonel Lucas immediately replied that Chatham was too small for a landing, and asked Major Scott if it was not possible for him to make Montauk Point, where the United States Navy maintains one of its principal dirigible bases. Later in the night the message announcing the decision to go to Boston was received.

The first message from Major Scott to Colonel Lucas read:

"Captain R-34 wishes to land at Chatham, —— miles from Boston. Can you supply gas and hydrogen early tomorrow there? SCOTT."

It was recalled that Chatham was the port at which the NC-4, the American seaplane that subsequently flew across the Atlantic, put in for repairs following the engine trouble that caused the plane to lose several days during the jump from Rockaway to Halifax.

A wireless message received later from the R-34, relayed here from Boston, read:

"P. Q. D. Rush help. Making for Boston from Bay of Fundy, 23 knots. Come quickly. Gasoline giving out. Send ship. High power off, except ½ kilowat set. R-34."

The message presumably was intended for Roosevelt Field. It was intercepted at Boston at 9:36 tonight and sent over the long-distance telephone to the field here.

As soon as this message was received the following officers were dispatched to Boston to aid in preparations for handling and refueling the R-34 there: Capt. T. T. Craven of the United States Signal Corps, Commander Max Field, Major Hug Fuller of the Royal Air Forces, and Commander J. J. Quinn, in charge of the American dirigible T-R at Rockaway Point.

A large body of mechanics was kept in readiness until a late hour to be sent to Montauk Point, in case it might be found possible to attempt a landing there. This message was sent to the R-34:

"Impossible to land at Chatham. Proceed to Montauk if possible. If not let us know where you will land. We have men and supplies ready to be rushed to you. We can get them to Montauk by daylight."

The message from the R-34 indicated to officers here that the high power radio set was out of commission, and they feared if this was true that it would be difficult for naval craft to locate the dirigible in the dark.

Colonel Lucas in a second wireless to Major Scott tonght assured the commander of the R-34 that in the event he was not able to make Montauk a flotilla of United States destroyers from the Atlantic fleet would be within a short distance ready to take the dirigible in tow whenever the commander gave the word. These destroyers, he added, would keep in close touch with the dirigible during the voyage down the New England coast.

Colonel Lucas also pointed out that it would not be necessary to send either gas or hydrogen to Montauk, as there is already an ample supply at the naval base there which the Navy Department will order given over to the R-34. The bluejackets and soldiers who have been trained to anchor the giant airship, he added, could be rushed to Montauk Point by special train in a few hours. The anchorage personnel is now at Roosevelt Field.

Asked concerning his objections to Chatham as a landing place, Colonel Lucas said that the field at that place was too small and, furthermore, that owing to its isolated location, it would be very difficult to get a large amount of fuel and hydrogen to the place before the airship arrived.

Shortly before noon today a radio signed by Major Scott was received in which he stated that he then expected to arrive at Mineola early tomorrow morning. This cheerful news, however, was short lived for soon thereafter another wireless was relayed to Hazlehurst

Continued on Page Two.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, protects Babies from hot weather ills.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Key West. Distributed at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

DESTROYER BANCROFT IN TOUCH WITH HER

Now Trailing the R-34 as She Makes for the Long Island Coast from the Bay of Fundy.

EARLY MESSAGES HAD GIVEN CAUSE FOR ALARM

"Rush Help, Come Quickly, Gasoline Giving Out," Reported the Big Airship—Battled With Head Winds and Storm All Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.—This message received at Otter Cliff, Maine, wireless station at 1:29 A. M. from the R-34 was received at 2:10 this A. M. by the Navy Department:

"Will land Montauk. Will report time later."

The big British dirigible, after coursing all day yesterday across Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, was early this morning about 115 nautical miles southwest of Yarmouth, N. S. She had been variously reported as heading for Boston or Chatham.

At 11:09 P. M. the Navy Department received this message by way of the Otter Cliff wireless station, telling of the R-34's great shortage of gasoline, which had bothered her all day, and of her need of help:

Following received from R-34:

Position R-34, 67 degrees 30 minutes west, 43 degrees 20 minutes north. Course southwest by south by magnetic compass.

Flying 1,500 feet. Come and meet us. Making for Boston. Rush. Very short gasoline.

This message was preceded only an hour and a half by a message that caused alarm for the safety of the dirigible and led navy officials to order all available vessels in the Boston naval district to hurry out to her aid.

This message, which was received at 9:36 P. M., read as follows:

"Rush help. Making for Boston from Bay of Fundy at 23 knots. Come quickly; gasoline giving out. Send ship."

Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, at once sent this message to Rear Admiral Dunn, commander at Boston:

Communicate to all stations along the Maine coast to get out everything available immediately and get in touch with and keep in touch with R-34. Render every assistance possible. Keep the department informed of action taken.

Soon after this message went out word came that the destroyer Bancroft, which started out of Boston in mid-afternoon to find the R-34, had begun to trail the dirigible. A message from the Otter Cliff station filed at 11:30 P. M. reads as follows:

U. S. Bancroft trailing the R-34.

The destroyer Stevens has passed the dirigible. This report came from her at Otter Cliff:

U. S. Stevens at 11:30 P. M., (Washington time,) reports position 45.50 north; 66.50 west.

Orders were sent from Washington to the Stevens to proceed at full speed toward the dirigible's location, trying to establish radio communication.

Early this morning this message came from the Bancroft, showing that the R-34 might be able to reach Chatham. It read:

To Commandant First Naval District: Position 41.52 north, 68.04 west. Headed for Chatham at 23 or 24 knots. R-34 thinks fuel will hold.

Later the Otter Cliff Naval Station reported this intercepted message from the Bancroft to the R-34:

We see you are heading for Chatham, course 230 degrees, speed twenty-three knots. Keep me informed your movement.

If the dirigible finds it possible to continue at twenty-three knots and her fuel holds out, navy officials think she can reach Chatham between 6 and 6:30 o'clock this morning.

200 Men Sent to Montauk Point to Land R-34.

At 9 o'clock last night 200 members of the army and navy aviation personnel were ordered from Mineola to Montauk Point to assist in landing R-34, should she be able to come there as she has been advised to do.

Cruised Slowly South All Day Against Head Winds.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—Baffled by head winds much of the day, and turned from her course down the coast of New Brunswick late this afternoon by a thunder storm, the big British dirigible R-34, from Scotland, was this evening off the west coast of Nova Scotia in the vicinity of Yarmouth.

A message received here reports that she passed over Saulnierville, midway between Digby and Yarmouth, at 8:35 P. M.

The fact that the dirigible did not land at Digby (northwest of Saulnierville) despite favorable conditions, was interpreted by naval officers here as indicating that she had enough fuel to carry her to Mineola, N. Y., despite the serious shortage which had slowed up her speed.

A little before this the dirigible was sighted over Digby, flying so low that members of the crew were plainly visible. The dirigible cruised

about for several minutes, and observers thought that she was seeking a landing place.

Before the R-34 was sighted over Digby she had last been reported as in the vicinity of Patridge Island, N. B., (across the Bay of Fundy from Digby.)

She was then on the direct route to New York, but left the course to avoid a severe electrical storm which was raging along the New Brunswick coast.

A message from Bridgetown, N. S., saying that the R-34 passed over Smith's Cove, near there, at 6:50 o'clock, indicated that the dirigible flew straight across the Bay of Fundy from St. Martin's. The bay is about thirty miles wide at this point.

The R-34 spent most of the daylight hours cruising in a generally southwesterly direction over Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, most of the time at slow speed.

Her progress down the coast was reported here from various sources thoughout the day.

The first message reaching here was a wireless to the Admiralty station at 10:30 A. M., which stated that the dirigible was between Halifax and Canso (150 miles north of here). Her exact position was not given. The airship reported "all well."

Another wireless message, received at 12:30 P. M., stated that the R-34 was at the south end of the Bay of Fundy, between Yarmouth and the Grand Manan. [Apparently an error.]

At 1:30 P. M., according to a dispatch from Parrsboro, (north of Minas Basin,) she passed over that town, where eight hours before the Handley-Page machine had come to grief. Parrsboro reported that she appeared to be in good shape and going strong.

At 2:20 P. M. the R-34 passed over Maitland, Hants County, N. S., fifty-three miles northwest of Halifax. Apparently she was headed for the Bay of Minas, a tributary of the Bay of Fundy.

A wireless message from the R-34 during the afternoon said that she was well on her way down the Bay of Fundy and was hugging the coast, (presumably that of New Brunswick). Her only trouble, the message said, was the diminishing supply of petrol, resulting from the strong head winds she had encountered since early morning.

Messages passing between the R-34 and H. M. S. Cumberland during the afternoon and intercepted here, indicated that the French cruiser Somme might proceed to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy to give assistance to the dirigible in case of need. The Cumberland told the R-34 that the Somme could reach her position more quickly than could the British cruiser.

At 4:15 P. M. the R-34 was in direct communication with the wireless station at Bar Harbor, Me.

The naval authorities arranged late in the day to have tugs stationed off St. John's, N. B., to assist the R-34 if they were needed. From her position and the speed at which she was then traveling, it was believed that she would be off St. John's Harbor at 6 o'clock tonight.

Was Close to St. John's, N. B., at One Time.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., July 5.—The wireless station at Patridge Island reported at 8:30 P. M., that the R-34 was close by at that time. Constant communication between the station and the dirigible has been maintained all the afternoon.

A telephone message tonight from St. Martins (30 miles northeast of St. John's) reported that the R-34 passed there at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, local time. She was flying low and going slowly.

The message was delayed by a thunderstorm.

Our Warships Out on Rescue Errand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Following the receipt of messages from the R-34, asking aid from the United States Navy, four vessels, two of them, the Stevens and the Bancroft, destroyers of the latest type and capable of thirty-five knots an hour, were started out early today to the rescue of the giant British airship.

The converted yacht Satilla was sent from Machias Bay, while the Bancroft, Stevens, and the Submarine Chaser 407 went out of Boston.

Tonight the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard ordered out all available naval vessels to join in the effort to get in touch with the R-34.

The Navy Department also late tonight sent out broadcast a late message from the dirigible, asking for help and saying she was making for Boston.

Here are the messages received and sent by the Navy Department today in regard to the R-34:

Intercepted message from Commander Scott of R-34 to British Air Ministry read:

Flying across Nova Scotia. Strong head winds. Petrol beginning to run short. (Signed) COMMANDING OFFICER.

Message received by commander of naval district at Boston, from Lieut. Commander Lansdowne, U. S. N., on the R-34:

Could destroyer proceed, if required, to southern end of Bay of Fundy to take his Majesty's airship R-34 in tow? (Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Message from Admiral Dunn, Commander at Boston, received at Navy Department at 1:40 P. M.:

U. S. S. Satilla left Cross Island, at lower end of Machias Bay, Me., at 12:30 to the assistance of the R-34. U. S. S. Stevens and U. S. S. Bancroft will leave Navy Yard at Boston about 3 P. M. to the assistance of the R-34. Submarine chaser 407 ordered from Bar Harbor to the assistance of the R-34. (Signed) H. O. DUNN.

Message from commander of R-34 by way of Otter Cliff, received at 1:30 P. M.:

Position 45 degrees 21 minutes north, 64 degrees no minutes west. Course southwest, true. Running out of fuel, after flight from Britain. Please tell me if your destroyers are coming.

(Signed) COMMANDING OFFICER.

Navy Department message to Commander Scott of the dirigible:

U. S. S. Satilla left Cross Island, Me., at 12:30 P. M., to assist you. Two destroyers leaving Boston will communicate with you. The following was received from the commandant First Naval District, to Navy Department: U. S. S. Satilla left Cross Island, at lower end of Machias Bay, Me., at 12:30 to the assistance of the R-34. U. S. S. Stevens and U. S. S. Bancroft will leave Navy Yard, Boston, about 3 P. M. to the assistance of the R-34. Submarine chaser 407 ordered from Bar Harbor to the assistance of the R-34. (Signed) BENSON, Chief of Naval Operations.

Message from Commander Scott of R-34, received at 3:08 P. M.:

Position noon, 75th meridian time, latitude 45 degrees 21 minutes north, longitude 64 degrees, no minutes west. Course southwest, true. Speed, 20 knots. Standing down coast New Brunswick and Maine. Petrol running short. Please have destroyer meet us at the earliest possible. (Signed) R-34.

Received at 5:07 P. M., from destroyer Stevens:

In accordance with orders, Commandant 1st Naval District, am proceeding to assistance of R-34. 14305 G. M. T., (2:30 P. M. Washington time.) (Signed) U. S. S. Stevens.

Received at 5:15 P. M., from destroyer Bancroft:

Proceeding to assist R-34. 3:30 P. M. (Signed) U. S. S. Bancroft.

Received from Otter Cliff at 9:35 P. M.:

Canadian press informs me that R-34 flying over Dominion Atlantic Railroad from Digby, Yarmouth, about 8 P. M., (Washington time.) Please inform Commandant First Naval District in order to route destroyers accordingly off Yarmouth.

Received at 10:30 P. M., by long distance telephone, from the Commandant at Boston:

Sending out all available craft in yard to assist R-34. Unable to get into communication with the destroyers Stevens or Bancroft since they left.

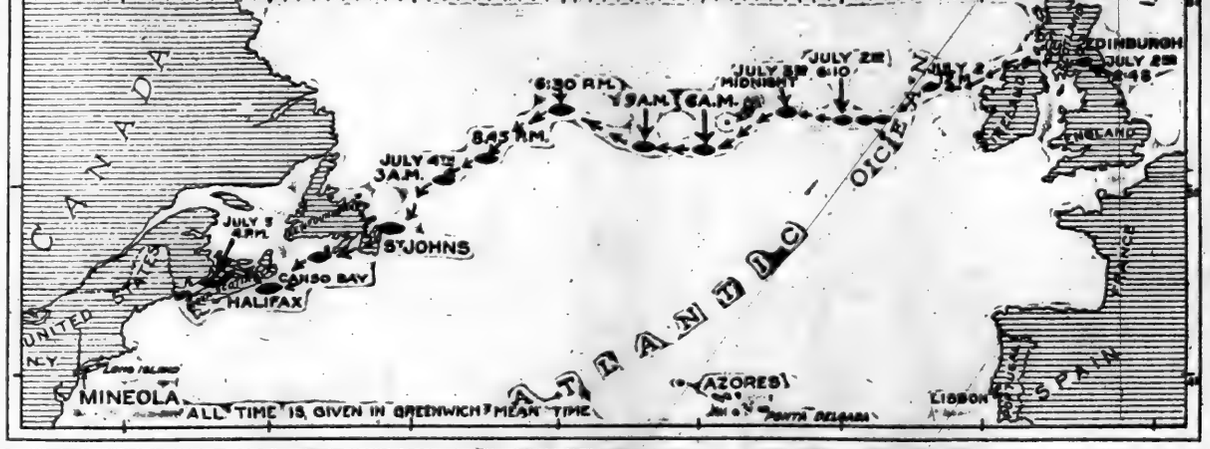
The commanding officers of the naval vessels sent to the assistance of the R-34 are: Stevens—Commander F. M. Robinson; Bancroft—Lieut. Commander H. F. Haslit; Satilla—Lieutenant R. F. Eaton; Submarine Chaser 407—Boatswain W. J. Smith.

Commanders of the vessels were instructed to attempt to intercept the R-34 in the Bay of Fundy, establish radio communication as quickly as possible, and keep the commandant at Boston informed of the progress of the search.

Position of R-34 at 11 o'Clock Last Night—Parrsboro, Where Handley-Page Stopped.



Course of the R-34 from Scotland to the United States



fibles at the plants of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., at Inchinnan, near Edinburgh, when the war ended, but orders for the speedy completion of the airships were not rescinded. This work progressed so rapidly that both of the huge craft were ready for their trial flights last March. Within two days of each other, both of the big ships completed their trial flights satisfactorily and were accepted by the Admiralty. They were armed with machine guns, bombing apparatus, and other war materials and held in readiness in their hangars at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, for any duty that might be assigned to them if the Germans failed to live up to the terms of the armistice.

When it became apparent that the Germans would not continue hostilities the Admiralty decided to dismantle both aerial cruisers and send them on a peaceful voyage to this country. They were to have started at the same time and to have taken different courses. When workmen began to go over the R-33, however, they found that the job of tearing down all the war equipment was so great that it was decided to remodel only the R-34 immediately for the Atlantic crossing.

The R-34 is of the same dimensions as the Adriatic, one of the big liners plying between New York and Liverpool. She is about 670 feet long with a beam of about seventy-nine feet, and from the top of her cigar-shaped gas bag to the lowest point of the five gondolas she measures about ninety feet. The capacity of her gas bag is about 2,200,000 cubic feet, and it was estimated that about one-third of this volume would escape in the flight over the sea.

She has slung under her cigar-shaped bag five gondolas to carry the members of her crew and the motors to furnish power. One of these gondolas is forward and is for the use of the commander and the navigator, and also carried the radio instruments. The five motors are of the Sunbeam Maori type of about 250 horse power, and with 2,500 revolutions would give the huge dirigible a speed of about seventy miles an hour in still air. Winds at her tail would add to this speed greatly, and head winds would detract from it, so that her average speed is between thirty and forty miles an hour. Two of the motors were to have been kept in reserve.

All of her gondolas were inclosed by glass and all were connected by a huge platform, so that the commander and the members of the crew could pass easily from one to the others. In these gondolas were cooking apparatus so that the men could prepare hot meals and sleeping quarters for the thirty men who could be carried aboard as members of the crew and passengers.

When the war equipment was stripped from the big vessel about six extra gasoline tanks were added, and it was estimated that her cruising radius in favorable weather would be close to 8,000 miles. Changes made her total freight and fuel capacity about twenty-one tons, the weight of the balloon itself and all the other equipment amounting to about thirty tons.

As a battle cruiser she had carried two four-inch guns, several machine guns, four bombs, weighing about 580 pounds each, capable of destruction in an area of 40,000 square feet, and eight smaller bombs, weighing about 250 pounds each. With all these changes made it was estimated that the proportion of the space assigned to the carrying of fuel would permit the ship to take on between 6,000 and 7,000 gallons of gasoline.

No definite figures on the cost of constructing the R-34 or of making the alterations were given by the British Government when the vessel started her flight to this country, but English experts had estimated the original cost at between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000. The constant wear and tear on the delicate fabrics and materials in the gas bag and exposure to the weather, as well as the cost of operation, was estimated to have increased this original expense to the British Government several times.

Experts in the Royal Air Force had pointed out just before the flight was begun that the hydrogen in the bag was not confined to a single chamber, so that one puncture would not cause the ship to descend. The silken bag had more than fifteen separate chambers, and the entire bag was stretched tightly over a flexible metal frame which was re-inforced strongly by wires.

Under the plans for the alteration of the ship a powerful wireless apparatus was installed and tested out in several flights. It was estimated then that the range of this radio apparatus would be about 1,500 miles. One of the special pieces of apparatus attached to the radio plant was a directional finder, and one of the experiments to have been conducted on the trip was with the device. It was hoped that a simple method of finding would be evolved so that the radio operator could receive messages from two stations, one in Europe and one in America, and, by automatic calculation, determine the exact position of the airship. Meteorological apparatus also had been installed in the gondola with the radio plant.

In the uncertainty preceding the acceptance of the peace terms by the Germans the R-34 made a long journey over the North Sea. Little information about the flight was given out by the Admiralty and officers refused to discuss a report that, during her flight, the ship had been over Copenhagen, and they denied knowledge of orders that were said to have carried her over the Baltic. In returning she was forced to hover over her hangar several hours because of bad weather that would have made her landing dangerous.

On the trip to this country the crew was to have stood four-hour watches. Three men were to have watched the gas bags constantly, and three were to have kept their eyes on the motors. Other duties on the deck were to have been performed by regular watches, and the officers were to have had the duties similar to those of the same officers on a vessel at sea. The commander was Major G. H. Scott of the Royal Air Force, with Major Cooke, R. A. F., as the navigator. Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., was assigned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to observe the flight for the American Navy. Another observer, for the British, was Brig. Gen. E. T. Maitland, head of the balloon section of the Royal Air Force.

PLANS TO RESUME TRIP TO MINEOLA

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Field by the Navy Department which was to the effect that the dirigible was running short of fuel and asking that an American destroyer be sent to meet the airship so as to be ready to render assistance in the event of emergency. Two destroyers were immediately ordered to proceed full sped to the Bay of Fundy above which the R-34 was when the message was sent.

The receipt of this message occasioned the first real pessimism at the aviation fields and several officers expressed the opinion that in the event the dirigible was taken in tow by the destroyers she would be guided into one of the New England naval reservations. They mentioned the naval stations at Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Chatham, Mass., and Boston as probable havens for the giant airship if she had to make a port of call for more fuel before continuing her voyage to New York.

It was the opinion of naval officers here that the destroyers now speeding to the assistance of the R-34 should be in touch with the dirigible before midnight. The destroyers ordered to this duty were said to be among the newest and speediest in the navy. It is believed that by tomorrow a flotilla of the navy's fastest destroyers will have established communication with the dirigible. If necessary it was said that several flotillas, now based on Newport and Boston, could be hurried to the rescue of the airship. Rear Admiral Charles W. Plunkett is in command of the destroyer force now in the North Atlantic.

One of the American officers suggested tonight that it might be possible to refuel the R-34 at sea. This has been done on previous occasions, he said, and there are ships now available at Boston which could be rushed to the dirigible with sufficient gas to make it possible for her to make Montauk under her own power. Lieutenant Little of the Montauk Air Station was one of the officers who suggested refueling at sea as a possible solution of the trouble that has overtaken the R-34.

The weather reports received this afternoon and tonight are all favorable for the R-34.

American and British naval officers who have been at Roosevelt Field for the last few days awaiting the arrival of the R-34, said that it would be a tremendous task to remove the million gallons or more of gas, stored here, for recharging the ship before she starts on her return trip.

It would also be a very difficult task to find another trained crew to look after the landing, refueling, and repairing if a decision was reached not to land her here.

The men to whom has been intrusted this task at Roosevelt Field are trained for just such work, and every one is in the service of the United States, and subject to the orders of their superior officers. They have been drilled to the point of efficiency and, in the opinion of experts, it would be a grave mistake to remove the landing base from here.

Thousands of people journeyed to Roosevelt Field this morning and again this afternoon in the expectation of seeing the R-34 land. They came from all parts of Long Island, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and remained for hours in the vicinity of the big flying fields, hoping that the giant airship would put in an appearance. Not until late in the afternoon did the crowd become convinced that there was no possibility of the R-34 making New York today or probably for several days to come.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 98 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News Section.
II. News Section, Financial, Business.
III. Editorial Section.
IV. Drama, Music, Special Articles.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Real Estate and Want Section.

BIGGEST AIRSHIP BUILT.

R-34 Is 670 Feet Long—Kept Up by 2,200,000 Cubic Feet of Gas.

The R-34 is one of the two largest dirigibles in the world, the other ship of similar size being the R-33, a craft almost exactly like the R-34 except for minor dimensions. Both were built with the idea that they would carry heavy loads of bombs to drop upon Berlin and other German cities.

A few minutes before the armistice was signed the British Air Ministry called into conference some of the best experts among the Allies, and told them that it had been decided to build lighter-than-air bombing machines, larger even than the Germans had sent on unsuccessful sallies over London. It was reported, unofficially, that some of the ideas for these war machines that were to beat the Germans were taken from the Zeppelin that went down in flames near London while it was on a bombing expedition.

Work was being rushed on the dirig-

CALL HUNGARIAN OFFICERS.

Communists Force Them to Help Organize the Red Army.

In its efforts to put the Hungarian Communist Army upon a real war footing, the Soviet Ministry of Military Affairs not only called to the colors practically all the able-bodied men in the territory under its control, but also ordered every reserve officer up to 45, and every retired professional officer up to 60 years of age to report at once for service, according to a notice printed in the Pester Lloyd of May 31.

The shortage of clothing obtaining in the ranks of the Communist Army early in May was sharply revealed in an appeal issued from general headquarters by William Böhm, the Commander in Chief of the Red forces, calling for the collection of all underclothing that could be spared by the civilians, including the women, for the purpose of providing the soldiers with a change of linen, thus enabling them to bathe and avoid becoming "verlaust." General Böhm warned the bourgeoisie that if a goodly supply of linen was not forthcoming directly, he would ask the Soviet Government to requisition all surplus underclothing and white goods.

BELGIANS HONOR FOURTH.

Celebrations Held in Many Places, Especially at Antwerp and Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—American Independence Day was celebrated in many places in Belgium, especially at Brussels and Antwerp. A luncheon was given at the American Legation, Burgomaster Max proposing a toast to America and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister. The latter responded in a feeling manner.

A feature of the celebration at Antwerp was a parade of American, Scotch, French, and Belgian troops to the theatre, where Mr. Whitlock spoke. The Americans later participated in field games near the city. During the day there was a ceremony at the stadium where the Olympic games will be held next year, the first stone of the edifice being laid. The Burgomaster presided at the ceremony, which was attended by civil authorities and allied officers. The stadium will seat 28,000 persons.

In his address at the opening of the Stadium Minister Whitlock told the assemblage of allied officers and men they would have to fight just as hard to maintain peace as they had fought to win the war.

WEATHER NOT UNFAVORABLE.

Special Report Sent to R-34 from Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Weather conditions are not likely to add to the hardships of the R-34, according to the special report flashed to the airship tonight from the United States Weather Bureau. The upper winds for the next twenty-four hours along the North Atlantic Coast will be westward and northwestward, and moderate. Local squalls and rainstorms are likely, however.

E. H. Bowie, Supervising Forecaster, explained that the upper winds, above the 1,000-foot level, were chiefly important to the aeronauts. The prediction concerning them is based on the bureau's work with pilot balloons, which have been released each day at 4 P. M. from several stations over the United States, while along the Atlantic Coast they have been sent up twice daily for some time.

CRAFT IN 3 LONG RACES.

Two for Motor and One for Sailing Boats This Week.

Long distance racing appears on the horizon and will hold the attention of metropolitan yachtsmen over the coming week-end. Three important races have been arranged, two for motor and one for sailing craft. One is the annual Poughkeepsie and return race of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay, a contest for screw-driven craft, and the others are the annual Block Island races of the New York Athletic Club, one for sail and one for power yachts.

From a point of historical interest, the sailing boat race will be the most important struggle. It will be the fourteenth annual contest given by the Winged Foot club, and its resumption has created a great deal of interest among the owners of small sailing yachts. The contest is open to decked or cabin yachts in cruising trim of 20 to 35 feet on the water line. There is no restriction on either crew or sails. The time allowance is ten minutes per over-all foot. Yawls and auxiliaries race with a 5 per cent. extra allowance. The distance is 100 miles from Huckleberry Island to the West Harbor at Block Island.

GERMANS READY TO CONFER.

Will Discuss Details of Turning Over Coal, Dyestuffs, &c.

PARIS, July 5, (Associated Press.)—Baron Kurt von Lersner of the German peace delegation has sent a note from Versailles to the conference saying that German experts are prepared to meet those of the Allies for consideration of questions involved in turning over to the allied countries the coal, dyestuffs, shipbuilding materials, and other commodities specified in the Peace Treaty.

The note also expressed the desire to discuss at the same time, or at an earlier date, the agreement regarding occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. Baron von Lersner says the Germans signed this convention with the understanding that they would have an opportunity to discuss it.

Kolchak Envoy Arrives in Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—General Dragomiroff, on a special mission from Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk All-Russian Government, arrived here today.

The Scissors Test Take sample piece of tube ¼ inch by 3 inches. Stretch to 9 inches or three times its original length. Cut on the edge with the scissors. The cut should not be more than ⅛ inch across the sample. If the strip tears apart the rubber is inferior.



Stretch a sample strip of good tube—red or gray. Snip it on the edge. It cuts—but it does not rip.

Now try it with an inferior tube. The slightest cut and it rips across. Make your dealer prove that the tube he sells will stand the Norwalk Test.

The Scissors Test Proves That Norwalk Tubes Do Not Rip

1. Neither blow-out nor puncture can destroy a tube which will not rip.
2. Cuts remain little, clean-edged holes, which can be easily repaired.
3. Norwalk Tubes are guaranteed not to rip as other tubes.

Norwalk Tubes, both red and gray, set a new standard—floating stock*.

File away a dated sample of Norwalk Tube and others and compare them at the end of a year.

Norwalk Non-Skid fabric and cord casings are just as good as Norwalk Tubes.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write to

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American Motors, Inc., Exporters, 100 Broad St., N. Y. City.

NORWALK TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Makers of Casings, Cord and Fabric; and of Tubes, Red and Gray
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*Floating stock is exactly equivalent to 24K gold. A tube which sinks does so because it is loaded with cheap minerals or reclaimed scrap rubber which saps its strength. Norwalk Tubes float. You are going to learn a lot more about Norwalk quality. But don't wait. Start saving your mileage money now. Ask us for a sample of Norwalk rubber.



NORWALK
TUBES and CASINGS.

Redfern Corsets
Back Lace Front Lace
Distinctive Blouses and Hand-Made Lingerie
At all high-class stores and at the
Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue
(Just above 42nd Street)
Shop closed all day Saturday during July and August.

SLAYER OF GIRL SAYS HE'S SENATOR'S SON

Young New Surrenders to Police in Los Angeles and Confesses.

HAD BEEN ENGAGED TO WED

Quarreled Over a Postponement—His Mother Tells of Early Marriage—Senator Denies It.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 5.—Harry S. New of Glendale, Cal., walked into police headquarters early today, informed detectives that there was a dead woman in his automobile and that he desired to give himself up as a murderer. He led the police to a car outside, where the body of Frieda J. Lesser, 21 years old, was found.

New, according to the police, said he had quarreled with the young woman at Topango Canyon, several miles from the city, when she refused to marry him, and had shot her. She had a bullet hole through the head. New was charged with murder and held without bond.

New told the police, they said, that he was the son of United States Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, and his claim was corroborated by relatives of the dead girl, who said they had known New and his family in Indiana.

"We didn't understand each other," said New, according to Detective Sergeant Davidson, "and so I shot her, and here I am. There she is, too," he added, as he gazed at the dead girl.

New, 30 years of age, told the officers, according to their statement, that he was engaged to Miss Lesser. He said he had borrowed a revolver from his mother, Mrs. Lulu M. Burger of Glendale, and had driven with the woman to Venice, then through Hollywood, and finally up the Topango Canyon road, where their quarrel culminated in the shooting. He told the officers, they said, that for three hours afterward he drove around town, trying to make up his mind to surrender. New is of slight build. He showed no evidence of excitement and the officers said he had not been drinking.

The fact that the slain girl was the daughter of Emil Lesser, suspected of being a German secret agent, was established today when her mother admitted that her husband was being sought by United States secret service operatives. Mrs. Lesser stated that her husband disappeared about a year and a half ago when he learned that Government officers were seeking him. His clothing was found on a pier at Venice, but no further trace, rewarded a prolonged quest. Subsequently Mrs. Lesser figured with her daughter in a number of suits in Los Angeles courts to collect many thousands in life insurance held by Lesser. During one of these trials it developed that Lesser had been suspected of four murders in Birmingham, Ala., from which city he came here several years ago.

Late today young New, after a long and stoical acceptance of the tragedy he had brought about, broke down and sobbed a complete confession.

"Frieda and I were engaged to be married for a long time," he said. "Yesterday we, accompanied by several others, drove to Hermosa Beach and after our return I took her for a ride in order to discuss our coming marriage, which was to have taken place tomorrow night. We drove to a lonely canyon several miles away and talked over our future. During our conversation Frieda told me the wedding would have to be postponed, as she intended seeking a nurse for an operation which would prevent our child being born. Enraged at her stand, I drew a revolver from a pocket of the machine in which we were sitting, and shot her through the temple. She dropped in the bottom of the car. I picked her up, but she had died almost instantly. After that everything was perfectly clear to me. I remember driving about for four hours holding her hand in one of mine while with the other I steered the car. Often I stopped and kissed her cold face, as if that would bring back to me the spirit I had sent to eternity.

"At length I decided my best course was to surrender to the police. Therefore I drove to Central Station, delivered her body to the police, and gave myself up.

"I loved her and still love her. I only hope to receive the death penalty that I may join her in the hereafter.

"I am the son of Senator New of Indiana. I was educated at Culver Military Academy and at Notre Dame."

New was working as a truck driver at the American Sash and Door Factory here. Miss Lesser was a stenographer at the same place.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senator New issued a statement tonight denying that he and Mrs. Burger ever were married or divorced.

When shown a dispatch from Indianapolis quoting Mrs. Burger, Senator New said:

"The only thing I care to add is that the statement from any source that Mrs. Burger and I were ever either married or divorced at any time or under any name is absolutely untrue."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—Mrs. Lulu Burger, mother of Harry S. New, who murdered his sweetheart in California today, was overcome with grief when she learned the details of the tragedy. "He was a model son, and never gave me a minute's trouble in his life," she said. "I know the poor boy was not in his right mind or he never would have done such a thing."

He had spoken the truth, she said, when he said he was the son of United States Senator Harry S. New.

"We were married when we were mere children. I was only 16 at the time. We lived happily together for sixteen years. Harry is now 30 years of age. He was never arrested before in his life, and neither smokes nor drinks.

"The girl he killed comes from a German-Jewish family and Harry met her a couple of months ago. I pleaded with him not to go with her. Harry made a remarkable record while in the army. He enlisted with Battery A and went down to the Mexican border, where he soon won promotion as a corporal. It was while on the border that he contracted tuberculosis. He had an honorable discharge, and made an effort to get back into the army, but they would not accept him. The fact that he had the dreaded disease constantly preyed on his mind, and I am sure that he was unbalanced."

Miss Lesser's father, who committed suicide at Ocean Park, in California, after being charged with being a German spy.

Mrs. Burger, whose second husband is dead, is planning to leave on an early morning train for Los Angeles. She said she would obtain the best of legal talent to defend her boy.

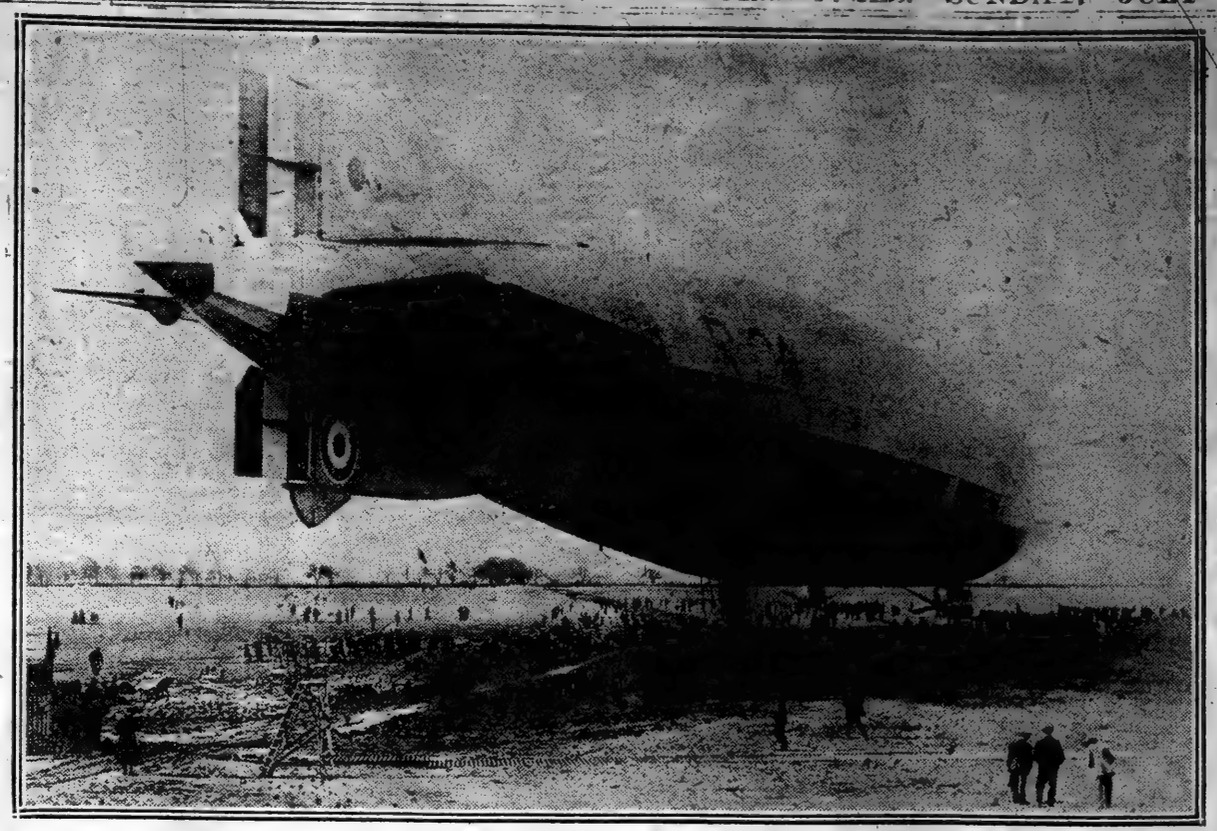
MESCAL BAN STIRS MEXICO.

Governor of Sonora Is Denounced for Prohibition Decree.

AGUAPRIETA, Sonora, Mexico, July 5.—According to Deputy Jose Pesquiera, who has just returned from Mexico City, the order recently issued by Governor Calles of Sonora decreeing death to those persons caught in Sonora in the manufacture, transportation or wholesaling of mescal, has caused a tremendous wave of indignation at the national capital, which may result in the abrogation of the order.

Recently in the national Chamber of Deputies Deputy Jose Pesquiera of Sonora charged Governor Calles with assuming powers reposing only in the President of the republic, that of imposing a death penalty for an offense in time of peace.

The Legislature will not meet again until September, after Governor Calles's term expires, and in the meantime the State, at least officially, will remain dry.



Rear View of R-34 Just After Landing from Trial Trip That Preceded Her Present Flight.

HANDLEY-PAGE FORCED TO DESCEND

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

from Newfoundland to New York, crashed to earth here at an early hour this morning and is badly damaged. Admiral Kerr, who commanded the airship, gave the details of the accident.

While over the Parrsboro area an oil feed of one engine broke and the crew realized that they would have to come down. They circled about for two and a half hours looking for a suitable landing ground and finally decided on a field that looked, from their low altitude, to be clear and free from obstruction. In the attempted landing, however, the machine encountered some wire and the smash occurred.

Admiral Kerr, Major Brackley, the pilot; Major Gran, the navigator, and Frederick Watt, the radio operator, escaped injury.

Admiral Kerr stated that they constantly knew their location; that the plane's instruments were in perfect shape and that the machine came to grief solely through being forced down by the broken oil feed.

After leaving Harbor Grace Admiral Kerr shaped his course in a direct air line for Mineola, Long Island. The plane successfully crossed from Newfoundland over the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon and then headed for Nova Scotia. They then struck Louisburg, and continued their course in a straight line over Nova Scotia.

The plane was making direct for the Bay of Fundy when the engine trouble developed, and as the night was very dark it was impossible to find a safe landing place. They located their position as off Parrsboro, and for nearly three hours the big plane circled about and cruised up and down over the waters of Minas Basin until after the break of day. In the meantime the drone of the engines aroused the people of Parrsboro, who hurriedly dressed and proceeded to the shores of the basin.

They lighted great bonfires on the beach and the crew of the plane flashed signals by light, but the shore folks could not read them.

Then daylight came. The plane headed in over the town and the crew located what they thought was an open field. This proved to be the old horse race grounds. The plane started to descend slowly. Coming down she crashed into a spruce tree and a little later became entangled in a barbed wire fence. In her efforts to get free the plane was badly damaged.

She struck the ground with great force, one wing being smashed and all the undergear being carried away.

The crew alighted, greatly fatigued after a strenuous night. They soon abandoned the plane and proceeded to a hotel and went to bed.

Admiral Kerr has not announced his plans for the future, but it is likely that what remains of the plane will be dismantled and the flight abandoned.

People from all parts of the country today visited the field where the plane rests, partly buried in the soft turf.

Admiral Kerr, Major Gran, Major Brackley and Wyatt are at Broderick's Hotel, the Handley-Page biplane being in a field about one and a quarter miles distant.

Parrsboro is on the northwestern shore of the Bay of Fundy and is a town of something over 3,500 inhabitants. It was about 1 o'clock this morning when the biplane was heard overhead, partly enshrouded in fog.

The breaking loose of a connecting rod on the right hand motor, which smashed through the oil casing on both sides, practically disabled one engine. The pilot brought the plane down in a curve, and on hitting the ground encountered a barbed wire fence, which punctured two of the tires. This added to the difficulty, and when the plane stopped it was found to have suffered a great amount of damage.

Two wheels were wrenched off, a third had collapsed, and the lower pin on the right wing was ripped and splintered so badly that it is almost a wreck. Many of the guy wires were broken or had torn away from their fastenings.

It was 5 o'clock when the plane landed.

Admiral Kerr and his companions expressed themselves as exceedingly thankful to have come to earth so safely. Admiral Kerr, who tried at once to get into communication with New York, reported having had an uneventful trip up to the time of the landing. All had been confident of reaching New York in time to give a welcome to the dirigible R-34.

After passing over five islands, about twenty-four miles distant from Parrsboro, the weather clouded and the biplane took a sharp turn over the Bay of Fundy due north toward Parrsboro. Had the accident not happened, the plane would have passed into the Bay of Fundy area about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Admiral Kerr did not believe the airplane was damaged beyond repair. He said he would take it apart and ship it to New York. Colonel Stedman, business manager of the flight, is expected here to superintend the work, which will need some time and the importation of a number of mechanics. Meantime Admiral Kerr and his associates will remain here.

Early last night the Handley-Page machine was in communication with the dirigible R-34, and learned that although the flight of the big machine was progressing satisfactorily it had been found that their petrol supply was getting short and that a scout plane from Boston had been requested to meet them near the Nova Scotia coast to replenish the supply.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the R-34 was observed within about ten miles of Parrsboro, having passed over Five Islands at 12:40. She was flying about five thousand feet up.

Admiral Kerr was a very much interested spectator and it may be surmised that he viewed the passage of the big balloon with mixed emotions. Later a message from Advocate Harbor, thirty odd miles further along the coast, said that the dirigible had passed over that point flying somewhat low and at slow speed.

Atlantic et be Dismantled.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 5.—The Handley-Page flight to the United States is definitely off because of the mishap resulting from the landing in Nova Scotia, according to Lieut. Col. E. W. Stedman, the expedition's engineer in charge of construction.

Colonel Stedman, who came to St. John's this morning upon the receipt of a telegram that the Atlantic voyage from Harbor Grace had proved unlucky, said that it would take a week or more to transport a new engine and undercarriage and the parts now available at the aerodrome to Parrsboro.

He expressed the fear, subsequently confirmed by Admiral Kerr in press dispatches, that the work of rebuilding could not be carried out in Parrsboro, and pointed to the long delay incident to disassembling and transporting the monster biplane elsewhere.

Next would ensue an extended period of rebuilding, testing and trial flights. For these reasons, Colonel Stedman said, it was almost certain he, upon whom the decision rested, would decide to take mechanics from the Harbor Grace aerodrome to Parrsboro, take the machine down, crate it and ship it away. Whether the parts will be transported to England or sent to the United States is as yet undecided. It is known that the American Handley-Page concern is anxious to possess the world's biggest airplane for exhibition purposes, but it is not unlikely that the home office will decide that a plane which has met so many vicissitudes is not the one to be sent to America as an example of the biggest and best the firm can build.

Colonel Stedman, and the mechanics and experts who assisted during the long months of preparation for the transatlantic cruise, which suddenly was abandoned in favor of the flight to the United States in the hope of beating the R-34 there or landing at the same time, while deeply disappointed that the Atlantic did not perform better, are greatly delighted that the Newfoundland-England flight was abandoned.

They are sure the breaking of the oil pipe, which caused the landing, would have happened just about the same time had the Atlantic been headed eastward, and that would have meant a forced landing in mid-ocean in the darkness. What the consequences of that would have been is only a matter of vain conjecture.

It is Stedman's expectation that the crew who flew the Atlantic will quit her now, even in the most unlikely event that a decision should be reached to repair her and continue the flight.

ATLANTIC CITY DISAPPOINTED.

Many Had Hoped to be Passengers on Handley-Page.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 5.—The news of the disabling of the Handley-Page biplane caused disappointment to thousands who had expected to see her here today. Many of them hoped to be taken up on her as passengers, and one of the visitors was willing to pay Admiral Kerr $5,000 to be carried to Mineola to see the British dirigible R-34 from the air.

A party of six was made up, ready to pay close to $10,000 for passage on the same trip. The biplane could have made a fortune carrying passengers at from $50 to $500 each.

ORDER MAINTAINED IN GERMAN STRIKES

Government Troops Take Precautions in Berlin, but Workers Avoid Outbreaks.

RAILROAD TIEUP IS BROKEN

Street Transportation Still Crippled—Pupils of Continuation Schools Strike.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—The situation in general was eased today by a fairly complete return of the railway men to work. Their demands have not been granted, but the great majority of them felt that a continuation of the strike at the present time would bring serious hardships to the whole population.

By tomorrow it is expected that the railway services will be running as usual, though local traffic on some lines may not be promptly resumed, as time may be required for this.

Among tramway workers and those employed on the overhead and underground railways there seemed in the course of the day an increasing inclination to abandon the strike for the time being.

As far as the strikers are concerned, they have not occasioned the slightest disorder in the city, the people of which behaved in orderly, good-natured fashion under the annoying conditions. Last night there was considerable tension in Berlin. Troops were rushed to all important points and the streets were barricaded. In Wilhelmstrasse the people openly talked of a big roundup of Independent Socialists and Communists.

That and officers going about with revolvers in their hands gave the impression of certainty that something serious was about to happen, but the night and day passed without disorder. This evening the same Wilhelmstrasse people are willing to confess that the whole thing was nothing more than a fit of nervousness on the part of the military authorities.

Strike in Continuation Schools.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5, (Via Copenhagen.)—The pupils of the Continuation Schools, mostly sons and daughters of workmen, have declared a general strike in Berlin, demanding the abolishment of school fees, and that class hours shall count as work hours.

About a dozen of these schools had to be closed yesterday because the boys placed pickets at the entrances, and then by argument or force caused every pupil to join the strike. In the Wrangelstrasse School, which usually counts about 4,500 pupils, not one was permitted to enter. The teachers and principals locked the classrooms. In the streets the strike pickets were so numerous and violent that the police dared not interfere. The tailors' and printers' apprentices behaved the most violently. The merchant apprentices were the only ones refusing to enter the movement.

Conferences With Labor Leaders.

BERLIN, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Leaders of the striking street railway employes and the municipal and Government officials continued their conferences tonight in an effort to settle the strike. At a late hour the prospects were not favorable to an immediate adjustment of differences.

The strike, which is in its fourth day, is proving a grave menace to the economic life of the city, especially as traffic between Berlin and the suburbs has not been resumed on account of the lack of available rolling stock. The Government again placed a large number of motor trucks at the disposal of the public today. They were liberally patronized by men, women, and children.

Government advices from Frankfort, which is at present the center of Communist activities among the railway workers, indicate that the strike is spreading from Frankfort to other large cities in Southern and Western Germany. Many trains from Berlin toward Southwestern Germany are being held up.

ESCAPE FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

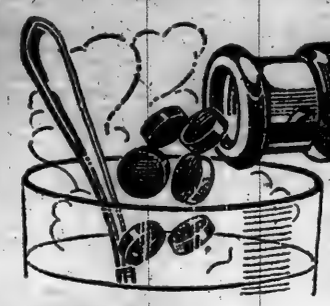
Five Aliens Swim to Land, but Four Are Recaptured.

Five aliens who were awaiting deportation escaped from Ellis Island yesterday by swimming across the bay. Four of them were arrested by railroad police as they were trying to find their way out of the railroad yards at Jersey City. No trace of the fifth man had been reported last night.

Byron H. Uhl, deputy Immigration Commissioner at the Island, said none of the prisoners was of the group of radicals rounded up by Federal authorities for deportation. Two, who said they were Aaron Manning and Donald Smith, were West Indian negroes, about 16 years old. The others were Henry Kaltix, a Frenchman, and John Lemware, a 13-year-old stowaway. The name of the fifth man was not given out.

Argentina Recognizes Poland.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Argentina formally recognized the independence of the Republic of Poland today.



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Hot Water
Quick Relief

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FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

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MONDAY
Clearance Sale
Boys'
Washable Suits
Sizes 2 to 10 years

Reduced for the First and Only Time This Season, to
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As our stock of washable suits are kept practically complete, we do not need to apologize for the selections. They are most extensive, and embrace a wide range of models, materials, and color schemes.

MODELS—Regulation or belted middy, junior norfolk, sports, Dutch, camping, beach and military styles.

FABRICS—These include poplin, drill, galatea, repp, chambray, and cotton khaki, of admirable qualities.

COLORS—Plain, or striped effects, as well as plain white, or white trimmed with contrasting colors.

NO CREDITS *NO EXCHANGES*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

GRANT CONFERENCES ON GERMAN REPARATION

Weimar Government Indicates Desire to Begin Compliance with the Treaty.

PARIS, July 5.—Germany has indicated her desire to begin immediately her compliance with the terms of the Peace Treaty regarding reparations. Her request for oral conferences of German economic experts with allied experts has been granted.

The conferences will begin early next week, according to present indications.

A permanent reparations commission has not yet been appointed by the Allies. Until it is constituted, the commission which has been created to name various conference commissions will act in the German negotiations. The American member of this commission is John Foster Dulles.

The fact that these negotiations will be personal marks the new status of the relations between Germany and the Allies.

REJECTS LENIN OVERTURE.

Rumania Refuses to Withhold Aid from Ukrainians and Kolchak.

GENEVA, July 5.—The Rumanian Government has refused the request of a Bolshevist delegation recently sent by Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevist Premier, that the Rumanians cease giving aid to the Ukrainians and to the forces of Admiral Kolchak, according to an announcement by the Rumanian Bureau at Berne.

The Bolshevist delegation had proposed peace and a guarantee to Rumania of the possession of Bessarabia if the Rumanians acceded to their request.

250 Seek Marriage Licenses.

More than 250 couples applied at the Marriage Bureau in the Municipal Building yesterday for licenses to wed, and the clerks of City Clerk P. J. Scully's staff said that this established a record for a single day. Long lines of prospective brides and bridegrooms were formed in the corridor, and extra rooms were opened to accommodate the crowd. The clerks in some cases used filing cases for desks.

CELEBRATION ON THE RHINE.

American Soldiers in Germany Observe Independence Day.

COBLENZ, July 4, (Associated Press.)—A salute of forty-eight guns—one for each State in the Union—flashed out over Coblenz at noon today from the ancient walls of the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, echoing up and down the Rhine and Moselle valleys as the first part of the army's program in celebrating the Fourth in Germany.

This was the first time that American artillery has barked from the famous fortress which tops the 400-foot rock promontory on the east bank of the Rhine, opposite the point where the Moselle joins Germany's most famous river. The salute was fired from the 75's of the 17th Field Artillery and the roar of the same guns was heard before by Germans who opposed the 2d Division at St. Mihiel, in the Champagne and in the battle of the Argonne. The salvo today, however, did not disturb the Germans, as the army's plans were well advertised in the newspapers.

The Fourth was celebrated throughout the American-occupied area today, all duty being suspended except what was absolutely necessary. The afternoon was filled with athletic activities such as boxing, track meets and ball games, and the evening was devoted to theatrical performances and pyrotechnic displays at the headquarters of various units.

For the Coblenz district Ehrenbreitstein was again the centre of attraction in the evening, the 17th Field Artillery putting on an exhibition of fireworks surpassing anything ever dreamed of by the Germans. American, French, English, and even German fireworks were used, consisting of colored rockets, parachute lights, and flares which were used at night as signals in warfare. Rockets abandoned by the Germans after the armistice were used in this way.

The 4th Engineers also staged a fireworks display on the east bank of the Rhine opposite army headquarters here, thousands of Americans and civilians lining the promenade along the river to watch the blaze of glory in celebration of American Independence.

Says People Want the League.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 5.—Homer S. Cummings, Democratic National Chairman, at a meeting of Democrats of Eastern Washington today, declared that 80 to 90 per cent. of the people of the United States are in favor of the League of Nations.

SOCIALISTS SWEPT VIENNA.

Details of City Election Show Overwhelming Defeat of Clericals.

Details of the elections of May 4 found in Vienna newspapers recently received here show that the victory of the Austrian Socialists in the campaign for the capture of the Board of Aldermen of the capital and of the Diet of Lower Austria was more complete than indicated in the brief cabled account and that the Christian Socialist Party (the political body representing the anti-Semites, clericals, and reactionary capitalists) was a poor second, after having dominated the situation for nearly twenty-five years.

Of the 165 members of the Vienna Board of Aldermen the Socialists elected 100, the Christian Socialists 50, the Czechs 8, the German Nationalists 3, the Jewish Nationalists 3, and the Bourgeois Democrats 1. The popular vote cast by the various parties was as follows: Socialists, 368,203; Christian Socialists, 177,883; Czechs, 55,803; German Nationalists, 34,546; Jewish Nationalists, 12,075; Bourgeois Democrats, 20,149. The Socialists sent 16 women to the board and the Christian Socialists 6.

The new Diet of Lower Austria is composed of 84 Socialists, 45 Christian Socialists, 8 German Nationalists, and 3 Czechoslovaks. Five of the Socialist members are women, two of whom come from Vienna.

VENIZELOS TELLS THE GREEKS.

Says the World Commences to Breathe.

SALONIKI, July 4.—Premier Venizelos's announcement to his people of the signing of the German Peace Treaty at Versailles was issued today by General Paraskevopoulos in an order of the day to troops. The message reads:

"The world commences to breathe. The strongest of our enemies recognises his complete defeat and accepts the heavy but just conditions of the Allies.

"The signing of this peace will be followed rapidly by the submission of our more direct enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey, and this latter action will restore liberty to many thousands of our brothers in the Greek irredenta, as well as to the peoples living there, and will enable Greece again to become a rich State and to enjoy the benefits of peace assured by the League of Nations. The Greek Army may be proud of its participation in this gigantic work."

JUNKERS PROCLAIM FIGHT FOR MONARCHY

German Conservatives Announce 'War on the Government'—Stockhausen Heads 'League.'

LONDON, July 5.—The German Conservative Party has issued a proclamation, signed by Ernst von Heydebrand, the party's leader in the old Reichstag, stating that the party "declares war on the Government and intends to use its whole strength to re-establish the monarchy," according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—General von Stockhausen, leader of the newly established German Monarchical League, told the Berlin correspondent of the Allgemeine Handelsblad that all former officers of the old army were much dissatisfied with the Government, according to a dispatch received here today.

General von Stockhausen was quoted as saying that the officers' dissatisfaction was over the signing of the "scornful peace treaty." He said the officers were soldiers, not politicians, and could not be expected to agree to surrender their own commander. The officers, he said, were no longer willing to support the Government in military operations.

The correspondent transmitted a report that General von Stockhausen's officers and troops intended to take military action against Poland on their own initiative.

GERMANS TO LEAVE RIGA.

Allies Arrange an Armistice with the Esthonians.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—Through the mediation of allied representatives an armistice between the Esthonians and Germans has been signed at Riga.

It provides that all German troops shall leave Riga and that the Germans shall evacuate Letvia at the earliest possible moment.



A summer sojourn in the city will prove doubly delightful if spent where the rooms are immaculate, the service efficient, the food unsurpassed and the prices reasonable. Discerning visitors choose the
Hotel Wolcott
31st Street by Fifth Ave New York

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BORICLOR TOOTH PASTE
Whitens teeth, heals gums, prevents Pyorrhea. Prescribed by Dentists. Made by the makers of BORINE, the best antiseptic mouth wash.

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New French Hats
Just Arrived on the S. S. LA SAVOIE
New Colorings
New Fabrics
New Motifs
The first herald from Paris of what the smart vogue will be for early Autumn.
On View Tomorrow and Following Days on the 3rd Floor
This establishment will be closed all day Saturdays during July
The Avenue at Fifty Second Street New York
667 Boylston Street
Paris Boston Newport

FOOD RIOTS GROW IN NORTHERN ITALY

Soviets Established in Many Places in Tuscany and the Romagna.

BLOODSHED IN FLORENCE

One Killed and 20 Injured—Prices Fixed by Chamber of Labor, Which Assumes Control.

FLORENCE, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Carabineers fired upon crowds here today. Disorders are increasing and the ransacking of shops is widespread. One person was killed and twenty injured in the rioting today.

Strengthened by rowdies, the crowd has abandoned itself to the general sacking of all shops without distinction, destroying what it is unable to carry away. One entire street is flooded with petroleum, gasoline, wine, beer, and olive oil.

The noise of firing in the outskirts of the city has increased the alarm caused by the food riots here.

The red flag has been hoisted in many places, in Tuscany and in the Romagna district, by what are termed local Soviets. These organizations throughout the Romagna district, in addition to imposing rules for gathering and selling food, are also issuing decisions in controversies under the authority of the red flag.

All available supplies from shops have fallen into the hands of the crowds or of the organizations.

Cavalry and infantry detachments reinforced carabineers on guard in this city this morning, many of the units appearing with fixed bayonets. During the early morning striking workmen paraded the streets and shoe and drygoods stores were ransacked. These disorders happened in sections of the city which were not closely guarded, but which have since then had adequate police protection. Some of the paraders wore red armbands.

Chamber of Labor Cuts Prices.

The only shops respected by the rioters were those bearing the inscription "This shop is at the disposal of the Chamber of Labor." The Chamber of Labor apparently has become the only authority to which the people pay any attention. It issues orders every little while. The automobiles and cabs permitted to use the streets must bear a sign reading "Circulation allowed by the Chamber of Labor." The local authorities seemingly have made no effort to oppose the Chamber.

All the newspapers have suspended publication because of a strike of printers. The sale of newspapers from other cities is prohibited.

One of the manifestos issued by the Chamber of Labor announced that all goods which had been sold at prices fixed by the Government would hereafter be sold at half that price. All other goods including medicine, it was ordered, should be sold at a reduction of 70 per cent. from the previous price.

Wherever the Chamber of Labor is able to exercise authority, goods are being transported to special warehouses under the red flag, even street cars being pressed into this service. Large quantities of supplies are being turned over to the municipality in the Piazza Signoria, the chief square of the city. Money taken from shops is also being placed in the care of the municipality or the Chamber of Labor. Thousands of boxes of matches are being distributed free to the crowds.

Conditions at Bologna Improved.

BOLOGNA, July 5.—The situation created by disorders over the cost of living has been improved considerably by the receipt of foodstuffs which were requisitioned immediately on their arrival.

Fixed prices for standardized meals have been imposed upon restaurants here. The prices set vary from 85 cents to $1 for a meal, according to the class of the restaurant.

VITERBO, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Crowds today attacked and ransacked shops. They attempted to storm the Mayor, whom they charged with failure to take measures to bring about a lower cost of living.

All Ancona Stocks Seized.

ANCONA, July 4, (Associated Press.)—The entire stock of foods and other necessaries in the city are now in the control of the Chamber of Labor. These stocks have been labelled with inscriptions reading: "Goods requisitioned and at the disposal of the people."

Large contingents of troops occupy the town, but crowds met with no resistance in seizing stocks of food. The soldiers were applauded by the people, who gave them part of the wine stocks requisitioned. Men in the crowds shouted: "Come on, boys! You deserve a drink, too!"

PALERMO, July 4. (Associated Press.)—Thirty-one of the principal fish merchants were arrested here today charged with being starvers of the people. The arrests were made after the merchants had been denounced by crowds.

Rome Papers Urge Price Cuts.

ROME, July 4, (Associated Press.)—The press today urges the Mayor of Rome not to wait for the repetition here of riots of the character of those in Romagna and Florence, but to "prevent action by the people" by imposing a reduction of 50 per cent. upon all prices of foodstuffs and clothing. If the producers and shopkeepers refuse, their licenses must be withdrawn and their goods confiscated, it is urged.

Commenting on the situation, the Tempo today says:

"The present conditions are the consequence of the failure of the policy of the Governments during the last few years in the diplomatic, financial, and economic fields. Thus Italy is confronted by the fact that her national and territorial problems are unsolved and that her economic activity is in decay. In addition to her financial disaster, there are a halt in production and a limitation in supplies. She is a worse than defeated country."

A decree authorizing the requisition of all goods of prime necessity was issued by the Prefect at Bologna today, according to dispatches received here, as a result of the disorders there over the cost of living.

Military motor trucks were said to have been put at the disposal of the Bologna Chamber of Labor to transport to the city markets goods requisitioned throughout the district.

FOR FRENCH GENERAL TIEUP.

One-Day Strike Ordered for July 21 by Arrangement with Italians.

PARIS, July 5.—The Executive Committee of the Federation of Labor has issued an order to all labor unions in France for a general strike of twenty-four hours on July 21, as arranged with the Italian labor organization.

The order says that the significance of this "international demonstration" will be set forth in a subsequent communication.

THINKS RIOTS INEVITABLE.

Italian Senator Says They Must Come After Any Great War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—"We must go through a period of riots, sacking of shops, and other disturbances of this kind, which are inevitable after a great war," said Senator Maggiorino Ferraris, one of the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference. "I remember that after the war of 1866 against Austria, which was trifling compared to the present conflagration, disorders of the same kind as those occurring now went on for about two years, and I, who was then a young man, went every day with other boys to see the mob break into shops, pillage, and carry away foodstuffs and clothing."

But the majority of people think that something might have been done to spare Italy the present troubled conditions, which are further upsetting all internal activities, already so much disturbed by the war, and are plunging Italy into a very grave situation.

There are foreign and internal causes for such a state of things. Once the war was over the allied and associated Governments were so absorbed in the gravity of the other problems confronting them that they ignored conditions in this country. Italy had reached the limit of her resources in continuing the war for nearly four years. Nothing, or almost nothing, was done to let her allies, especially America, know of the enormous sacrifices Italy had made.

So when the armistice was concluded and the Peace Conference began Italian problems were kept in the background.

The visit of President Wilson revived the hopes of all the Italians, who thought they had found in him a champion of their urgent needs and their just claims. Their disillusion was great when six months of discussion in Paris had passed without the adoption of any measure aiming to satisfy Italian desires. This disappointment was accompanied by a decrease in coal, wheat, and meat supplies.

To this must be added the fact that from last December this country was practically without a Government, as the Premier and the Foreign Minister, with most of the other important Italian officials, went to Paris for the peace negotiations. The price of everything increased fabulously, causing requests for higher pay from all classes of labor—requests which the Government granted. This increased the circulation of State Bank notes, the value of which was constantly depreciated, which had an immediate effect in the further rise of the prices of necessities.

So when Orlando returned from Paris he was overthrown because the country condemned both his foreign policy, from which it had reaped only disillusions, and his internal policy, which rendered the conditions of living almost impossible.

TURKS OCCUPY AIDIN.

Greeks Evacuate Asia Minor Town, Taking Civilians with Them.

PARIS, July 4.—Turkish troops have entered Aidin, which the Greeks have evacuated, taking with them the civilian population, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Temps.

Aidin, on the Menderi River, fifty miles southeast of Smyrna, was entered by Greek troops late in May, announcement of the occupation of the place being officially made at Greek General Headquarters on June 1.

BIG FIVE DISCUSS HUNGARY.

But Reach No Decision—Opening the Danube Also Considered.

PARIS, July 5.—The Allied Council, with Premier Clemenceau presiding, and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, also present, today considered questions relating to Hungary and the opening up of the Danube. No decision was reached.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

EVERY REQUIREMENT OF THE SUMMERTIDE WRAP IS MET IN

Knitted Wool Capes with Angora Scarf-Collar

A PROTECTIVE wrap for Mid-Summertide that does not readily crush—that will give comfortable warmth without being burdensome—and yet be appropriate for any occasion—these are the qualities embodied in this, the most versatile of Summertide capes.

A graceful all-enveloping wrap—clinging and light in weight, knitted of soft wool in a Bedford weave, with a large Angora scarf-collar that is unusually attractive and may be draped about the figure in a number of ways,—according to the hour, the occasion or one's mood.

Just the type of wrap for motoring or for the beach and light enough to wear over the filmiest evening frock.

In delicate pastel shades, sports colorings or practical street shades, with Angora scarf-collar in unusual and artistic color combinations.

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MISSES COAT SHOP Second Floor

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP Fourth Floor



Misses' Navy Blue Taffeta Silk Frock, copy of a Premet model. 58.00

Women's Navy Blue Georgette Gown, beaded and embroidered. 98.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Navy Blue in Feminine Fashions for Mid-Season Points With Unerring Judgment to the Autumn Mode

Misses' Navy Blue Taffeta Frocks

Misses' frocks of taffeta silk are enjoying a vogue which is gaining momentum daily. Just as fashionable as the fabric itself, is navy blue, the predominant color. Pleated frills, bouffant draperies or tunics and short sleeves are means by which the mode is cleverly interpreted in models of chic and youthfulness.

Twenty-nine Fifty to Seventy-nine Fifty

Women's Navy Blue Georgette Gowns

Navy blue Georgette is fashioned into becoming gowns for Mid-Summertide and has the added distinction of foreshadowing the Autumn mode. Models with their charming simplicity accentuated by pleats, tucks or hemstitching; also models elaborated with beading, embroidered designs, unexpected puffs or unusual tunics.

Twenty-nine Fifty to Ninety-eight Fifty

Misses' Navy Blue Georgette Frocks

The Georgette frock has an enviable position in the domain of style and when it is navy blue, it lends its fascinating charms to any informal occasion. It may be of unassuming simplicity with tucks or hemstitching as the sole adornment, or it may be designed with swirling draperies, beadwork or embroidery.

Twenty-nine Fifty to Eighty-nine Fifty

Women's Navy Blue Taffeta Gowns

Navy blue taffeta continues on its fashionable career and when made into gowns for Mid-Summertide with a hint in every line of the Autumn mode, they are irresistible. Simple models for informal wear are shown with tucked, tuniced, frilled or corded models for the more ceremonious occasions of Summertide.

Twenty-nine Fifty to Seventy-nine Fifty

Misses' Navy Blue Tricolette Frocks

For Mid-Summertide and early Autumn wear, tricolette and other fibre silks are favored fabrics, and navy blue the preferred color. Straight simple lines or clinging tunics emphasize the beauty of the materials, and elaborate designs in silk, metal thread or cord embroidery add appreciably to their smartness.

Forty-five to Sixty-nine Fifty

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

Women's Navy Blue Tricolette Gowns

The fashion possibilities of tricolette are inexhaustible just as the uses of a smart tricolette gown are innumerable. Designed on simple straight lines or elaborated with embroidered designs, a navy blue tricolette gown possesses the positive qualities of style, becomingness and adaptability.

Forty-nine Fifty to One Hundred Sixty-five

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Navy Blue in Mid-Season Millinery

Coming events cast their shadows before and the hats of navy blue silk duvetyn or velvet give the first glimpse of the Autumn mode. These dark hats of luxurious fabrics add an interesting note to Summertide gowns. Other navy blue hats are shown in tulle, Georgette, taffeta or hair braid.

Sixteen to Forty-five Dollars

FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP — Fourth Floor

MAKE FINAL PLANS TO GREET PRESIDENT

Executive Will Make Speech Here, but Will Avoid Treaty and League of Nations.

NAVY SHIPS WILL PARADE

Hoboken School Children to Welcome Him Before His Arrival in New York.

President Wilson will be welcomed officially to the United States Tuesday afternoon by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan at Carnegie Hall, shortly after his arrival from France, and before he starts for Washington. On Thursday the President will address the Senate.

This information was made public yesterday by Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. He said the President would be greeted at the pier on his arrival by the school children of Hoboken, who will form lines through which he will pass to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Crossing the Hudson on a city ferryboat, he will be received on the New York side by the official reception committee, including the Governor and the Mayor. The Presidential party then will motor along Twenty-third Street and up Fifth Avenue to Carnegie Hall, where the President will make a sohrt address in reply to the welcoming speeches.

Information received from Washington was that the President has approved the plans for his reception and that he will land at 2:30 o'clock. It was the understanding at the White House that the President will not touch on the Peace Treaty or the League of Nations in his address in this city. He will leave on a special train at 5 o'clock and will arrive in Washington at 10 o'clock.

The latest radio from the George Washington indicates that the vessel will reach Ambrose Channel at noon.

Plans for the reception had to be changed when it was learned that the Chief Executive would leave the George Washington at Hoboken. The original plan called for him to leave the ship down the bay, and board the battleship Pennsylvania, which will be used by members of the Cabinet.

It is likely that the change will result in a naval parade, not originally on the program. The Pennsylvania in the lead and other welcoming vessels following, it is expected, will furnish a brilliant marine pageant in keeping with the greeting of the President in Hoboken and New York. In the procession will be a large number of craft, including the police boat Patrol, carrying members of the Executive and General Reception Committees.

The boats Correction and Patrol will leave the Battery at noon for Quarantine. Men from all walks of life and representatives of all sections of the country will be on board to take part in the formal welcome to the long absent Chief Executive. The George Washington will be preceded to her berth by the vessel carrying the Governor and the Mayor.

The General Committee to welcome the President includes 300 men and women, who will take part in the automobile parade from the ferry to Carnegie Hall. Mounted and motorcycle police will form the President's escort.

5,000 Police to Guard President.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, and Secretary of the committee arranging the reception, said last night that 3,000 policemen would be lined up on West Twenty-third Street and along Fifth Avenue. It is also expected that the procession will be headed by several companies of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Others will bring up in the rear, and with these and others who will stand at attention at the Manhattan terminal of the ferry, the total number will be about 2,400. Colonel John C. F. Tillson, stationed at Governors Island, will command the military escort.

Plan Parade in Hoboken.

A short parade in Hoboken, from the pier where the George Washington will dock to the ferryboat, will also take place. The route will be from Pier 4 along Washington Street to the Fourteenth Street ferry house. School children will sing their welcome in appropriate songs.

The Pennsylvania was prepared yesterday to be in readiness Tuesday for the trip down the bay with the members of the Cabinet. Fresh paint was applied where it was needed, the decks were holystoned, and the guns were polished. Vice President Marshall will be with the Cabinet party, which also will include a large delegation of army and navy officers.

The Pennsylvania will sail under the four-starred blue pennant of Admiral Wilson, the new commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and former commandant of the American forces at Brest. With Admiral Wilson will be Rear Admiral Britten, his chief of staff; several Captains, a number of Commanders, Lieutenant Commanders, and Ensigns. The crew numbers 1,200.

Intimate friends will accompany Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker and Vice President Marshall. Many Senators and Representatives also will be present. The navy vessels will fire a Presidential salute of three-pounders.

In addition to the boats which will take the welcoming committee down the bay, the ferryboat Mayor Gaynor will also make the trip, carrying relatives and friends of the troops on the Presidential transport. Commissioner Whalen announced that the Mayor Gaynor will leave the slip at the foot of Whitehall Street promptly at noon. A limited number of tickets will be available, and requests for them should be made in person as early as possible tomorrow in Room 602 of the Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Streets.

NOT FOR MILITARY ALLIANCE.

Agreement with France a Simple Proposal.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD U. S. S. OKLAHOMA, (escort ship of the George Washington,) July 4.—Reports coming by wireless that a military alliance is proposed between America and France are misleading. It can be stated authoritatively that no alliance is intended.

What President Wilson will lay before the Senate is a proposal to make a specific promise to France, on condition that Great Britain makes the same promise to France.

Thomas W. Lamont, who is aboard the George Washington, was asked his opinion of the effect of the treaty signing upon world business conditions. Mr. Lamont replied that he could not talk until he had made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, but added:

"I will say one thing, and that is that it is a mistake to come back from Europe wrapped in gloom. If the treaty is ratified promptly we shall have every right to be cheerful. All Europe has hungered for that signing, and as soon as the treaty once becomes a fact we shall see new life and vigor appear. It does not require the five months I have spent in Paris to be able to prophesy that."

Mr. Lamont said that he and Norman Davis would proceed immediately to Washington to report at the Treasury. After that he expected to resume work at his office.

FRANCE HONORS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. French of Washington Gets Legion of Honor for War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The French Government has awarded the Legion of Honor to Dr. William J. French of Washington in appreciation of his work in charge of the Children's Bureau, which he established in Paris as a war relief measure.

Under the direction of Dr. French, the American Red Cross, in conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation, decided during the earlier days of the war that Paris, as the centre of the life and thought of France, should have a permanent demonstration of American social service methods, and made a proposal to that effect to the French Government.

Dr. French, with his corps of nurses and doctors, began in a small way with a few clinics, but the needs of the various districts, with their poor housing conditions, their swarming child life, the under-nourishment of their babies, soon crowded the waiting rooms, and caused the clinics to be increased to fifteen a week, five at each dispensary.

The Children's Bureau of the 19th Arrondissement of Paris will be continued by the French, as they regard its work as being of permanent value.

Dr. French will return to the United States in a few weeks.

LONDON WELCOMES TROOPS

City Regiments Back from War Get a Hearty Reception.

LONDON, July 5.—London had her own victory celebration today—quite distinct from the national celebrations to be held on July 19—when the London regiments which participated in the war after a review by the King at Buckingham Palace marched through the streets to Tower Hill.

It was the most spectacular military event in London since the armistice. Twenty thousand men participated, and London, a great lover of spectacles, gave her own sons a welcome which would be hard to surpass.

EX-KAISER'S SONS OFFER TO SUFFER

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

reached by Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando that William Hohenzollern should be placed on trial in London, but they cannot understand how any such agreement could have been made without their knowledge.

It is known that Secretary Lansing, who is Chairman of the Commission on Responsibilities which made the report as to the culpability of the ex-Kaiser and other Germans, obtained his first knowledge on the subject when he read today's newspapers containing the announcement by Mr. Lloyd George.

The Paris edition of The London Daily Mail says that if the ex-Kaiser is surrendered by Holland he will be brought to England in a British warship and placed in confinement in the Tower of London to await the outcome of his trial.

In its final note to the German Peace Plenipotentiaries the Allied Supreme Council promised to furnish the German Government within one month the names of the persons who under the terms of the treaty must be surrendered by Germany for trial on charges of violating the rules of war and humanity. No specific reference was made in this or other communications to the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, as he was outside of Germany territory. The list to be furnished before the end of this month will contain the names of those alleged to be responsible for the wanton destruction of Louvain and the deportations from Lille and other places. When these are surrendered they will be tried by military courts. The Louvain offenders are to be brought to trial in Brussels, while the court which tries those who ordered the deportations from French towns will probably be tried in Paris. The names of certain submarine commanders will be included in the list. These, it is reported, are to undergo trial in London.

When the chief representatives of the allied powers decided upon the trial of the ex-Kaiser they are understood to have entered into an agreement that the death penalty should not be imposed. This decision was the outcome of several considerations, among them the belief that the ex-Kaiser's execution would make a martyr of him and sow the seeds of the most intense hatred, which could never be removed from the minds of the German people. By the terms of the Versailles Treaty Germany assents to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by international court appointed by the five great powers. As the former Emperor is outside of German territory the German Government assumes no obligation to surrender him. How possession of the ex-Kaiser's person will be obtained by the Allies is a question which has not been discussed. The belief prevails that the five great powers will unite in the request to the Dutch Government to surrender him. That such a request will be resisted is generally conceded.

Holland is in a peculiar position. There is evidently considerable apprehension in that country over the danger of ultimate German vengeance should the Hohenzollerns be given up. At the same time Holland desires to avoid offending the victorious Allies. The difficulties of her position have been increased by the report that the Crown Prince has escaped from Dutch territory, where he was interned. Throughout the British peace contingent the greatest indignation was expressed on the assumption that the report was correct, and strong sentiment developed in these quarters in favor of sending a sharp note to the Dutch Government with the intimation that the only way in which it would be able to retrieve itself would be the surrender of the ex-Kaiser.

Since then there has been increasing feeling here that Holland was showing a bad spirit toward the allied powers by harboring the ex-Kaiser, and this is likely to develop into pressure to compel the powers to demand his extradition.

It is worthy of note, however, that a strong sentiment to the contrary has developed also in the allied countries. That it prevails in Great Britain was indicated by Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday.

In the American peace delegation considerable sentiment prevails that no good would be accomplished by bringing the ex-Kaiser to trial. It is suggested that it would open up possibilities of embarrassment and of bitterness that might well be avoided.

TOWER AS WILLIAM'S PRISON.

Londoners Agree as to That, but Are Divided as to Place of Trial.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—Intense interest has been aroused here by the announcement that the former Kaiser is to be brought for trial to London, and there is a good deal of quiet satisfaction over the news agency report which represents President Wilson as agreeing to the trial if it took place in London, "where its fairness would be assured." It is also stated by the same agency that the assent of the Americans was given only on the understanding that the death penalty would not be enforced.

There is much speculation as to the place of the ex-Kaiser's imprisonment and the actual scene of the trial. It is generally assumed that he will be kept in the Tower of London, which has been the prison of so many crowned heads before him. It would be easy to provide for him fitting lodgings there, and all the associations of the gloomy pile would add to the historic impressiveness of the trial. It is also suggested, however, that some mansion in a quiet countryside, not too far from London, would be a better place of detention.

Unfortunately, when the scene of the trial is considered, the first place that springs to mind is almost out of the question. Westminster Hall is the noblest hall in England and has witnessed many State trials, notably those of Charles I., the seven Bishops, and Warren Hastings; but at the moment it is undergoing the costly process of restoration. It is littered with scaffolding to the very roof, and it is doubtful if that could be removed and the court room made ready in any reasonable time.

Another place considered is the banqueting hall in Whitehall, through which Charles I. passed on his way to the scaffold. It is now a military museum, and its trophies would need to be cleared away; but the chief objection to it would be the lack of accommodation for those with business at the trial.

No one favors the Old Bailey Criminal Court of London because of its sordid associations, and objection is taken to the civil law courts on the ground that it would be a serious matter to impede their regular business. So the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, Middle Temple Hall, or Lincoln's Inn is suggested instead.

No official announcement of the names of the British members of the international court has been made. Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead are both held to possess all the qualifications needed, but at the moment Lord Sumner, who did highly important legal work in Paris, seems to be the favorite candidate. It is remarked that the United States will have no difficulty in choosing a representative, and Chief Justice White, Elihu Root, and Charles E. Hughes are all mentioned as men eminently fitted to sit on this great bench.

The trial, it is said, will be conducted in English, and the ex-Kaiser will be entitled to have German and, if he wishes it, English counsel. Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney General of England, is expected to lead for the prosecution.

DUTCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

Resents the Idea of Allied Interference with the Hohenzollerns.

Special to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, July 4.—The Dutch press continues unanimous in its tone of righteous indignation over the attitude of the Allies in the matter of Holland's ex-royal guests, bitterly resenting interference and still failing or refusing to see the political significance of harboring these personages and insisting that both Hohenzollerns are free to return to Germany or go where they like and that there is no question of "esconce."

The Handelsblad remarks that if the League of Nations demands the surrender of the Hohenzollerns the Dutch Government is at liberty to banish both on the ground that they have no passports, but that the ex-Kaiser can never be extradicted for the offenses mentioned in the Peace Treaty. The Telegraaf, which is usually well informed, gives a résume of the position of the ex-Kaiser, citing the well-known Dutch laws of extradition, &c. It suggests the possibility of his appearing before a tribunal at his temporary residence, the hearings to take place behind closed doors.

The Telegraaf says that the discussion of extradition has reached a more definite stage, and that the Government will probably take its stand on the Dutch law under treaties. It also observes that if the ex-Crown Prince is well watched it is in order that his departure should not have the appearance of flight. It says it is doubtful whether the ex-Kaiser will be extradited, but quotes the Dutch Premier's speech of Dec. 20, in which he referred to the possibility that the allied Governments might wish to negotiate with the Dutch Government as a preliminary to agreement on a definite residence for him and expressed Holland's wish to co-operate in a settlement which would maintain her honor.

These discussions are now proceeding, the allied Governments having begun negotiations with the Dutch Government through the British legation here.

AMERONGEN SUITS HIM.

Ex-Kaiser Plans to Stay All Summer, If Not All Autumn.

AMERONGEN, July 3, (Associated Press.)—William Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, has decided to stay here at least until the end of the Summer and perhaps throughout the Autumn, owing to the difficulty which has been encountered in finding a suitable dwelling elsewhere. The health of both the former Emperor and Empress remains very good, despite the worries of the last few weeks.

The miserable weather has somewhat hindered the former monarch's log-sawing operations, but whatever the nature of the weather, he passes two or three hours daily at his favorite occupation, taking shelter with his assistants beneath a garden shed when the downpour of rain is most severe. He expects to complete the sawing of his six thousandth tree this week.

No visitors are now at the castle except Dr. Kriege, once the former Emperor's official doctor, who is occupied in liquidating the Hohenzollern property in Germany.

AGAINST TRIAL IN LONDON.

Editor of Daily News Says William Wouldn't Get Justice There.

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LONDON, July 5.—In what great hall in London shall the trial of the former Kaiser be held? What are the limits of his possible punishment? Who will be tried with him?

These are questions which occupy—with their answers—great space in the London dailies. They are the subject of much discussion among the English people.

Under the surface of the sensation caused by Lloyd George's announcement of a sensational secret in the House of Commons I find and feel a deeper sense of unreality about the whole transaction. Will the ex-Kaiser be tried at all? Will Holland give him up? Why was London selected as the place of the proposed trial? In England the feeling against him is only less bitter than in France. Finally, the ex-Kaiser is the first grandson of Queen Victoria. He is the son of a British Princess Royal. He is a first cousin of King George.

"These are elementary facts of the situation," said Alfred Gardiner, editor of The Daily News, the great Liberal organ, "and it seems an act of extraordinary thoughtlessness that has raised delicate and even painful complications which are involved in the trial of William Hohenzollern within musket-shot of Buckingham Palace."

Speaking for the Liberals, Mr. Gardiner declares that a fair trial in England is utterly impossible. He denounces the proposed "course of action as one that sacrifices the self-respect of the nation to the vulgar limitations of a Roman triumph."

He says the Allies propose to make themselves the court, the jury, and the prosecutor, before whom the chief enemy is to be brought for trial, and declares: "Here is a scheme for keeping the wounds of war open and the mind of the country excited and inflamed."

It is admitted that there is no law that can make Holland give up the person of the ex-Kaiser for trial. The Tory Morning Post says:

"The Allies can force Holland to deliver up the fugitive to whom she has given sanctuary. If she chooses to protect enemies of the Allies, there is no law to make her alter her decision. It is a question of power and policy."

The alleged insistence on the part of America that the ex-Kaiser should not be sentenced to death enrages a part of the British press, but Mr. Gardiner points out that to make a martyr of him would probably result in the imperial forces of Germany coming back to power.

Meanwhile there is speculation as to which great hall shall be devoted to the imperial trial. Shall the Kaiser be kept in a country house and hauled through the streets of London daily, with the possible danger of mobs?

The British Admiralty is said to have submitted a list of seventy-one minor culprits to be tried by minor military tribunals. France, Belgium, and the other Allies are said to be preparing similar lists. The present German Government is reported to have expressed a willingness to hand over all desired papers and records of the Imperial German Government.

BAKER BARS REVIEW IN ALL ARMY CASES

Refuses Lieut. Col. Ansell's Recommendation—Certain Prisoners to be Re-examined.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Recommendation by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell of the Judge Advocate General's Department that the case of every military prisoner now under sentence be sent to the Board of Review of which he is head for a re-examination has been disapproved by Secretary Baker. Certain specific cases will, however, be examined again with the object of determining whether further clemency should be allowed.

Secretary Baker said today that the 1,100 military prisoners returning from France under arrest would receive the same opportunity for having their cases reviewed. It was originally intended, he said, to have this done by officers of General Pershing's staff. The rapid withdrawal, however, of the American Expeditionary Force caused a change of plans.

BATTISTI'S REMAINS FOUND.

Austrian Attempt to Prevent Honoring of Italian Patriot Failed.

When the Italian troops entered Trent, following the signing of the armistice with Austria-Hungary last November, they immediately placed a guard of honor over the grave in the courtyard of the castle where had been buried the remains of Dr. Cesare Battisti, the Socialist Deputy from Trent in the old Austrian Reichsrat, who had joined the Italian forces at the entry of Italy in the world war and had been executed in the Summer of 1916 for so-called treason, following his capture by the Austrians. The residents of the city began to bring flowers to the grave and flock there in great numbers to pay their tribute to the memory of the beloved martyr.

After three days, however, says a belated report found in the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, it was discovered that Battisti's remains had been removed from the shallow grave in the courtyard by Major Podiornyi, the Hungarian commander of the castle of Trent, on October 21 and been buried in a common mass grave in the city cemetery by an Austrian Army chaplain. The remains were exhumed with due ceremony by the Italians and received papers and records of the Imperial German Government.

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Introduce New Themes in Paris Corsetry Ideas

PARIS "STEP-IN" CORSETS OF SILK JERSEY *Very Special* 25.00
Exquisitely finished corsets, embellished at top and bottom with lace.

PARIS DEMI-DRESS CORSELETTES *of* WASH SATIN *Very Special* 9.50
Featured in Pink, White and Yellow.
Lace trimmed at top and bottom.

TOPLESS "LACED FRONT" CORSETS *of* FLESH SATIN 6.95
Very lightly boned, elastic finish around top.

SPORTS *and* EQUESTRIENNE CORSETS 2.95 *and* 3.95
Reduced from higher prices.
Various styles of laced front or back models—all sizes.

BRASSIERES 1.50 *and* 1.95
Reduced from higher prices
A variety of models in all over lace and of lace and ribbon combinations.

BANDEAUX 1.00
Made of "Everlasting" washable satin.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Maternity Apparel
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS
Voile Dresses, closing out entire balance. *Formerly $19.50 and $24.50.* 10.50 and 16.75
Frocks for Afternoon or Street, of Satin, Crepe de Chine, Foulard or Georgette Combinations. 29.50 and 34.50
Gowns of Tricolette, Georgette or Foulard, clever models. *From* 45.00
Mme. Leonard in personal attendance

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Greatly Reduced Prices Monday

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Tailored Suits — *Formerly 39.50 to 65.00* 25.00
Suits of serge, tricotine, gabardine, tweed mixtures and worsted checks.

Tailored Suits — *Formerly 59.50 to 85.00* 38.00
Desirable models and colorings in tricotine, men's wear serge or gabardine.

Tailored Suits — *Formerly 65.00 to 110.00* 48.00
Distinctive suits in tricotine, gabardine, Cheruit twill or tweed mixtures.

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Gingham Frocks — *Formerly 29.50 to 32.50* 18.50
Of Anderson Scotch gingham in varicolored plaids and checks.

Summer Frocks — *Formerly 23.50* 19.50
Organdie or voile, with self-pleatings, flutings or fine laces.

Silk Frocks — *Formerly 45.00* 35.00
Russian blouse model of striped Habutai silk in light Summer colorings

WOMEN'S CAPES & COATS

Capes and Coats — *Formerly 59.50 to 85.00* 40.00
Exclusive models of velour or tricotine in the season's desirable colorings.

Silk Evening Wraps — *Formerly 95.00 to 135.00* 58.00
Exquisite wraps of satin, taffeta, brocaded or faille silk, lined with chiffon.

Duvetyn Capes — *Formerly 135.00* 75.00
Capes of all duvetyn or duvetyn combined with self color satin.

SPORTS APPAREL
Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.
That sense of true association with environment is realized in the Sports and Country Clothes originated by this Shop. Style themes, materials and colorings are distinguished by an exclusivity which sets them apart from the commonplace.
Featured are Topcoats and Capes of the natural, pure "Worumbo" Camels Hair; of Wul-Buk—an exclusively new sporting fabric, of glace kidskin and sheepskin leathers, of knitted fabrics. Jackets and sports blouses of silk, knit wool, gingham, handkerchief linen or men's silk shirtings.
Suits of Shantung, Cricket cloth, hand loomed Canadian homespun, Scotch Shetlands, wool jersey, knit silk and other appropriate fabrics. Skirts for tennis and golf of Shantung, Bedford cord, cricket cloth and plaids.

RIDING TOGS
For the Hunt, Cross Country and Formal Riding that observe every detail that accords with the strict clothes etiquette of the equestrienne.

New Versions in MILLINERY
Taffeta silk is charmingly translated into hats with embroidered motifs, Angora trimmed or designed with stitchery. Duvetyn Tans in all-over stitchery or embroidered. All Felt Hats or in combination with leather.

Exclusive Originations In VELVET BEACH COSTUMES
Elegancies in Beach Costumes of velvet—hand decorated, satin striped or stenciled.

White Pussy Willow Bathing Suits
EMBROIDERED IN BLACK WOOL
Delineate a strikingly effective combination.

BREAKFAST JAQUETTES
There is a subtle allurement in their grace, piquancy and lack of unnecessary embellishments.
Taffeta Silk 12.75 | Armure Rousseau 18.50
Gros de Londre 26.50 | Chiffon & Crepe 19.75

Greatly Reduced Prices Monday

MISSES' TAILORED SUITS

Tailored Suits — *Formerly 49.50 to 65.00* 25.00
Suits of serge, Poiret twill, tricotine or worsted checks. Sizes 14 to 18.

Tailored Suits — *Forme ly 59.50 to 75.00* 36.00
Various types of suits of serge, Poiret twill or tricotine. Sizes 14 to 18.

Tailored Suits — *Formerly 69.50 to 98.50* 44.00
Distinctive models of tricotine or Poiret twill. Sizes 14 to 18.

WOMEN'S SUMMER SHOES
Dress and Sport Models
REDUCED TO
6.75
Not all sizes in every style, but collectively all sizes.
Patent, dull leather, white or colored pumps. White canvas lace boots, hand-turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.
High and low sport shoes of white buckskin with tan calfskin trimming, leather soles, military heels.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Pure Silk Hosiery — *Special at* 1.80
Medium weight silk in black, white and colors, reinforced mercerized lisle garter top.

Clox Silk Hosiery — *Special at* 3.95
In black or white with hand-embroidered, plain or novelty clox in a contrasting color.

Lace Inset Silk Hose — *Special at* 6.95
Fine black silk hosiery with inserts of imported lace in various patterns.

LEVIATHAN BRINGS 3,500 OFFICERS HERE

War Department Order Fills Half of Troops' Quarters with Waiting Casuals.

SEE SAVING OF $1,000,000

Giant Ship Making the Round Trip Under 15 Days Praised by Admiral at Brest.

Setting a new ocean record for round trips of troop ships, the Leviathan came in from Brest last night bringing approximately 3,500 officers and 3,830 enlisted men. Of the first group 3,348 were casual officers from every branch of the army service, who had been suddenly ordered on board at Brest. They were surprised to find they had been assigned to troops' quarters and not to so-called first-class accommodations, as the army regulations prescribe, and would eat their meals standing up, like an enlisted man.

Hundreds of these officers, it was declared, had protested. Many asserted that such action was conducive to breaking down the discipline of the army.

One aviator went so far as to dispatch a wireless message to Senator Johnson of California, requesting him to come to the ship on her arrival in order to view the accommodations given to officers, but the Senator could not be located nor was it known whether or not the message had been sent as filed.

Colonel Robert S. Knox of the Regular Army, who was the troop commander appointed to bring the officers and men across, admitted that there had been "some growling" at first, but said it wore off during the voyage.

He said that he personally had partaken of every meal served on board during the voyage. As to quarters, he explained that the officers had received twice the space used for enlisted men. He added that he had forwarded his report of the trip to the War Department in Washington.

Official "Rush" Order Issued.

Colonel Knox gave out a copy of an order, issued at the port of embarkation in France, that brought about this innovation in bringing the officers home, as follows:

TROOP MOVEMENT OFFICE, EMBARKATION SECTION.
Pier 3, Base Section 5, June 24, 1919.
Embarkation order No. 815.

1. In order to relieve the present congestion of first-class passengers, now in the A. E. F. awaiting transportation to the United States, the War Department has decided that on the return trip of the U. S. S. Leviathan it will be used for transporting first-class personnel. A sufficient number of troops will be placed aboard to care for the necessary guard and fatigue.

2. It should be understood that there are not a sufficient number of staterooms on this vessel to accommodate the 5,000 passengers it is proposed to transport. To accomplish this, troop compartments must be utilized, but assignment will only be made to within 50 per cent. of their capacity. The limited accommodations for messing will require the use of troop galleys, and the best that can be accomplished will be a cafeteria system.

3. In order to expedite and facilitate the handling of such a large body of officers, it will be necessary to organize them into companies, each to be commanded by a Captain. The designation of these companies will be the ship's compartments in which they will be quartered. The strength of each company will be limited to the capacity of its compartment.

4. In the absence of records and the limited time in which to complete organizations and make assignments, consideration cannot be given to relative rank within the receptive grades.

5. Officers must bear in mind that this decision of the War Department is to meet the sudden release of so many officers from duty, which has resulted in a surplus of approximately 21,000 first-class passengers over and above the space available between now and July 20. The War Department, in arriving at this decision, has considered the interest of officers in their desire for an early return to the United States.

6. Colonel Robert S. Knox, Infantry, is announced as commanding officer of troops aboard the U. S. S. Leviathan. The commanding officer of troops is authorized to detail such personnel aboard the Leviathan as he may deem necessary to complete his administrative organization. By command of Major Gen. HELMICK.

DANIEL VAN MOORHIS,
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

DENNIS F. BARRY, First Lieutenant Infantry, Assistant Embarkation Officer.

The big ship looked different when she swung into her dock at Pier 4, Hoboken, from what she had on previous arrivals. There was a noticeable lack of the noisy enthusiasm that troops show in nearing land, and there were no cheers from the officers as the debarkation band on the pier played popular hits of Broadway.

Pershing Stadium Builders Back.

There was one large unit on board, the 59th Pioneer Infantry, which with 70 officers and 2,108 men had its nucleus in the old 1st National Guard of Delaware and was commanded by Colonel J. W. Reed, of Wilmington, an old Delaware National Guard officer. The unit went across last September and has been doing pioneer work along construction lines. Of late six companies have been engaged in building the Pershing Stadium outside of Paris, companies B, C and D being left behind to continue the work.

This unit was detailed to do the policing of the ship and the fatigue work by Colonel Knox.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, in command of the port of embarkation, in Hoboken, was one of the general officers who returned from a trip of two months on the other side. Whether the sending back of the large number of officers yesterday was one of the results of his trip could not be learned.

Make Record Trip Under Fifteen Days.

The actual time of the ship in making the round trip was 14 days, 21 hours and 41 minutes from Ambrose Channel to France and return. The distance is approximately 6,400 miles.

In Brest, it was said, forty-two hours were consumed in coaling and in taking on the 7,329 officers and men. The ship's officers were complimented by Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, the American naval commander at Brest, for the quick work.

Among the passengers brought back on the Leviathan was Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, who has been serving on the Naval Armistice Commission at the Peace Conference.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois of the Army Air Service returned from twenty months' service in France. General Foulois paid a tribute to the organization by the navy of the recent Atlantic flight by Lieut. Commander Read.

Other general officers returning on board were Brig. Gens. Leslie J. McNair, Briant H. Wells, and William T. Wood.

There were four deaths during the voyage. Walter Orchid, a cook, of Silver, Texas, died of tuberculosis on June 29; Private Edward Breeding, Co. D, 532d Engineers, of Indianapolis, from tuberculosis, on July 1; Private Carl Ham, cook, 320th Labor Battalion, of Covington, Ga., from heart disease, on July 1, and Corporal Clarence Cook, 327th Labor Battalion, of Lyons, Ga., from broncho-pneumonia, on July 3. All the bodies were brought to port.

$1,000,000 Saved to Government.

The Leviathan is in command of Captain E. H. Durell, U. S. N., and Commander Staton, the executive officer, said that more than $1,000,000 had been saved by the Government in bringing the casual officers back in the manner which was in force on the Leviathan.

Prisoners Missed on Mount Vernon.

The transport Mount Vernon also reached her pier in Hoboken yesterday, with 5,750 troops from Brest. Two of the fifty military prisoners on board when the last roll was called failed to respond to their names. Armed guards searched the ship, inspecting even three empty boilers, but no trace of the prisoners was found. As the troops landed every soldier was scrutinized and his identity established before he was allowed to debark. The missing prisoners' names were not made public.

The men on the Mount Vernon were mostly casuals from the Motor Transport and Supply Service, about 3,000 of the troops being negroes. Major R. C. Rodgers, Chief Motor Transport Officer of the First Army, was the ship's commander. On the Mount Vernon also returned Brig. Gen. Charles H. Wheeler, who was Chief of Ordnance of the American forces.

The Italian liner Caserta arrived yesterday from Marseilles with 453 casual troops, commanded by Colonel W. F. Hase, and five civilian passengers. Most of the soldiers had been students at Beaune University. Among the civilian passengers was Miss Winifred F. Winnington, an employe of the British Admiralty in Italy during the war, who is on her way to visit her father in Victoria, B. C.

The transport Patricia, which left Brest on June 24, docked in Hoboken yesterday at Pier 15. She brought home 2,849 passengers, mostly of the 21st and 28th Engineers, and fifteen general prisoners.

13,000 COME FROM FRANCE.

Mishaps to Virginia and Huntington—The Transport Schedule.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Expected transport arrivals are:

Great Northern, New York, July 7.—852d Transportation Company, Base Hospital 103, detachment Evacuation Hospital 29, Guard Company No. 1, Company B, 526th Engineers; 83d and detachment 86th Depot Companies, sixteen casual companies, Field Hospital 337, 166 casual officers, 22 wives.

President Grant, Boston, July 10.—Field and staff, 1st and 2d battalion headquarters, supply and headquarters companies; medical detachments and companies B, C, D, F, H, and K, 339th Infantry; 23d, 24th, 29th, 37th, and 124th Transportation Companies; 97th, 99th, and 100th Depot Companies; 852d Motor Transport Company; 65th Sanitary Squad, 115th and 116th Guard Companies, 14 casual companies, Camp Hospitals 41 and 68, 30th Sales Unit, 41 casual officers, including Brig. Gen. William P. Jackson.

Tolos, New York, July 10.—Headquarters and Medical Detachment Groups B, C, and D; 308th Repair Unit, 541st Motor Truck Company; 829th Motor Transport Company, 223th and 273d Military Police, 414th Service Park Unit, Meat Handling Section 503, 37 casual officers.

Housatonic, Newport News, July 12.—20th and 28th Service Companies, 20th Engineers, 691st Motor Transport Company, 321st Fire Hose Company, Company D, 310th Service Battalion; 870th Transportation Company, Camp Hospital 5, seven casual companies and 49 officers.

Walter A. Luckenbach, New York, July 11.—Field and staff, headquarters and medical detachments, Companies A, D, E, and F, 309th Engineers; 318th Supply Company, 116th Transportation Company, Base Animal Transport 302, Supply Company 305, Salvage Companies 13, 316, and 319; refrigerating plant 502, 830th Motor Transport Company, five casual companies, section 8 of group E, 320th Repair Unit.

Valacia, New York, July 10.—Depot Service Companies 87 to 96.

Pesaro, New York, July 12.—Detachment 33, Signal Service Company.

Santa Olivia, New York, July 11.—248th Guard Company, 445th Motor Truck Company.

Noordam, New York, July 8.—Had additional to previous list three corps artillery park, Companies B and D, and one casual company.

BOSTON, July 5.—The battleship Virginia and the cruiser Huntington brought more than 3,000 returning soldiers here today. The trip of each vessel had been prolonged by mishaps. The Huntington lost one of her propellers Tuesday, and, when several days out from Brest, the Virginia had machinery trouble because of which only one propeller could be used.

Aboard the Huntington originally scheduled to go to New York were 1,816 officers and men, comprising the following units: 400th Aero Squadron, 47th Aero Squadron, Camp Hospital 12, Camp Hospital 119, Veterinary Hospital 17, 64th, 35th, and 41st Depot Service Companies. The Veterinary Hospital and the remount squadrons had been in Germany.

The Virginia brought Companies C, D, E, and F of the Third Corps Artillery park, 318th, 313th, and 321st Field Remount Squadrons, Base Animal Transport Company No. 301, 313th Motor Transport Company, Evacuation Hospital 27, three casual companies and nineteen casual officers.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 5.—Nearly ten thousand officers and men arrived here today from France aboard the transports Pi Sol, Shoney, and Mercury. Aboard the Pi Sol were the 346th Field Remount Station, 320th Hose and Truck Company; Companies 133, 843, 47, 875, 866, and 839 of the Transportation Corps; 16th Engineer Service Company; 549th Engineers and three casual companies.

HINDENBURG SAYS "TRY ME."

Declares His Responsibility for Military Acts Since August, 1916.

LONDON, July 5.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, former Chief of the German General Staff, declares that he is responsible for acts of German Main Headquarters since August, 1916, and also the proclamations of the former Emperor William concerning the waging of warfare. He asks President Ebert of Germany to inform the Allies to this effect, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Field Marshal arrived in Hanover on Friday, the dispatch says, and telegraphed the following message to President Ebert:

"The signing of the Peace Treaty gives me occasion for declaring that I was responsible for the decisions and acts of Main Headquarters since Aug. 29, 1916, and also that all proclamations and orders of his Majesty, the Emperor and King, concerning the waging of warfare were issued upon my advice and upon responsibility. I beg you, therefore, to inform the German people and the allied Governments of this declaration."

The declaration by Field Marshal von Hindenburg that he was responsible for acts committed by the Germans and for proclamations of the former Emperor is the second to be made by a German leader since it was officially announced that the Allies purposed to place on trial political and military leaders of Germany for causing the war and for violations of the rules of warfare.

The other leader who assumed responsibility for the acts of the Emperor was Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, who was the German Chancellor at the beginning of the war.

CALL STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

2,500 Motormen and Conductors Demand Increase in Wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Unless something unforeseen develops before 4 o'clock tomorrow morning 2,500 union motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Railway Company will go on strike at that hour because of the deadlock between the employes, the company, and city officials over the men's demand for an increase in wages of 12 cents an hour.

The City Council made a final effort this afternoon to avert a strike by granting the railway company a sufficient extra allowance under the Taylor plan, whereby the city controls the car fares, to pay the men the increased wage they demand, but it was rejected by President John J. Stanley of the street car company, who informed the council he would not use the extra allowance, although it was sufficient to pay the higher wages requested, because the council had not responded favorably to the company's demand for an increase of the stockholders' dividends from a guaranteed 6 per cent. per annum to 7 per cent., and had not given the company a three cents a mile increase in maintenance, as was requested, to make up a deficit. Mayor Davis and the City Council oppose the additional 1 per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

Following this meeting representatives of the union met Mr. Stanley in a final attempt to reach an agreement, but late today announced they had been unable to effect a settlement and the union ordered the men to carry out their strike at 4 o'clock.

600 Sail for Britain on Orduna.

The Cunard liner Orduna sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 600 cabin passengers, among them the Earl of Glasgow, who has been British Transport Officer at Vladivostok. He goes home to retire after forty-five years in the navy. Discussing prohibition, he said: "Scotland will never go dry." Also on board were Major Gen. J. D. McLachlan, retiring Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington; A. R. O. Shanahan, Consul General of Uruguay to Belgium; A. Maurice Low, Washington newspaper correspondent, and George E. Roper, who will represent the Independent meat packers in Europe.

TO BACK BOSTON WRITERS.

Other Departments Will Walk Out If Strike Is Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—A strike of the newspaper writers of Boston will be called in the very near future and it is not at all unlikely that the firemen, engineers and electricians of all the local newspaper plants will walk out with the writers. The writers took a strike vote two days ago and left the date to be set by their committee. The vote was taken after a series of conferences with the publishers, who refuse to recognize the union.

President William O'Connor of the News Writers' Union will call the attitude of the publishers to the attention of the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting tomorrow, asking that some action be taken. The compositors and linotype operators are at present asking that their wage agreement, signed only three months ago, be reopened, and the news writers expect to have their cooperation in the event of a strike.

METHODISTS FAVOR LEAGUE

Minute Men Indorse Covenant, Following Address by Daniels.

COLUMBUS, July 5.—Methodist Minute Men had their celebration today of the Methodist Centenary here. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, a Minute Man of the Methodist Church, South, delivered an address on problems confronting the Church. He recommended strongly ratification of the League of Nations covenant referring to it as "the noblest covenant the world has known, a patriotic Sermon on the Mount," adopted by all allied nations of every clime and every tongue and every faith."

Resolutions approving the League of Nations and the planned unification of the two branches of the Methodist Church were adopted at the close of the meeting.

President Wilson has taken under advisement acceptance of the invitation of centenary officials to spend a day at the exposition, and will make his decision known when he arrives in Washington. Officials said they had received this word today from the President aboard the George Washington.

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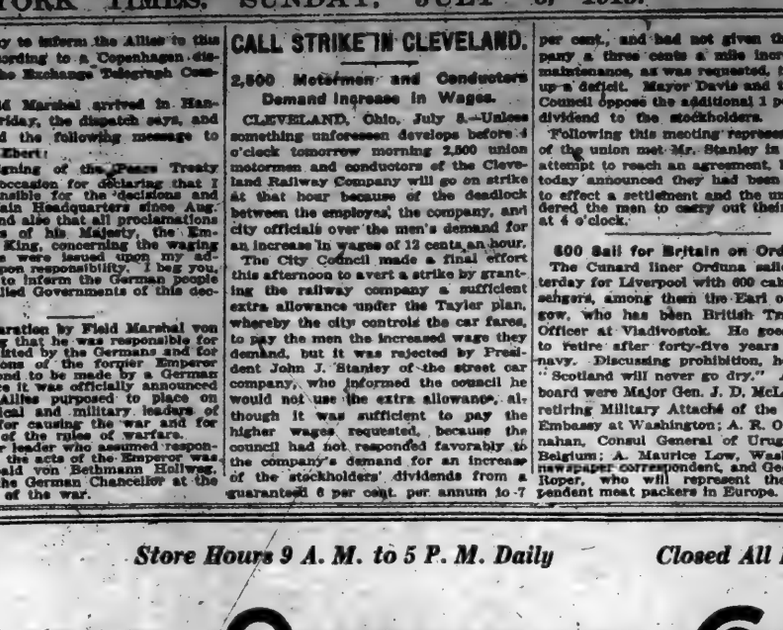
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Women's Higher-Cost Dresses

An accumulation of the season's most desirable models, comprising flesh and pastel tinted beaded Georgettes, Taffeta and Silk combinations, and smart Satin Frocks.

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Presenting an attractive assortment of Women's and Misses' Sport Skirts. Simple styles of Cotton fabrics and more elaborate models in the new Silk weaves.

Skirts of Washable Surf Satin, also White Pique and Honeycomb; shirred model, detachable belt. *Special* 3.95

Skirts of White Cotton Gabardine; smart tailored models, novelty pockets, detachable belts. *Special* 5.90

Skirts of Superior Gabardine; mannish pockets trimmed with pearl buttons; detachable belt. *Special* 7.90

Skirts of Crepe de Chine; accordion pleated model in flesh and white. *Special* 15.00

Skirts of Fan-Ta-Si Silk; the season's most desirable weave, in white and pastel tints. Novelty pockets and belt. *Special* 16.75

Other Modish Sport Skirts of Gabardine, Pique, Baronette Satin, Silk Poplin, Georgette Crepe, Fan-Ta-Si and Poulette Silk, 2.95 to 35.00.



Women's Silk Blouses

Plain and embroidered Georgette, Washable Satin, Net and Crepe de Chine; trimmed with Val. and Filet lace, vestees and tucks; also the new button-back model.

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Women's "Roselle"
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Summer models of flowered Cotton Mesh Cluny and novelty Lace, brocaded and plain pink Satin; *sizes 34 to 48.*

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Beaded top, tight and open shell knee; regular and extra sizes.

Special 69c

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Pink Batiste Bloomers, tailored and lace trimmed. Reinforced. *Special* 50c

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Envelope Chemises in flesh and white Lingerie; tailored or lace trimmed.

1.00 1.50 2.00

Lingerie Petticoats

Embroidered and lace trimmed petticoats; also tailored models in sateen and pique.

1.00 1.50 2.00

Lingerie Corset Covers

White Lingerie embroidered and lace edged.

50c 75c 1.00

OWENS, POLICE HERO, HERE FROM FRANCE

Captain in Army, Decorated by France, He Receives a Gala Greeting Down the Bay.

WAS CITED BY PERSHING

Former Police Mates, from Their Boat Patrol, Hail Him as Future Sheriff.

Patrolman Martin Owens, the first member of the New York Police Department to volunteer for foreign service in the war, returned yesterday on the Leviathan. Owens first volunteered for the ambulance service in France and drove a car donated by the Legion of Honor, of which he now is a member. He also now wears the bars of an army Captain.

Owens was a first grade detective before he went to France. After the United States entered the war, he left the French ambulance service and entered an officers' training school, from which he was graduated as a Second Lieutenant. For valor under fire he was made a First Lieutenant and later Captain.

The former policeman received a hearty welcome home by members of the Mayor's Committee and many of his old mates on the force, who went down the bay to meet the Leviathan on board the police boat Patrol. The Police Glee Club sang and there were cheers when Owens was plainly seen among other returning warriors on the vessel, and waved his handkerchief to his friends on the patrol.

Plans for a police dinner to Captain Owens have been completed, except setting the date, and this will be determined as soon as it becomes known when he will receive his release from camp, which will probably be the middle of next week.

In yesterday's welcoming party were Frederick M. McCloy, as master of ceremonies; Detective Sergeant John Fitzpatrick, Captain "Marty's" former "partner" when he was engaged in ferreting out crime for the city; Lewis J. Owens, a brother; Mrs. John Willigans, and Mrs. Owen Fitzsimmons, his sisters; Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, Owen Fitzsimmons, and Miss Emma Smith, a relative of Captain Owens and recently returned from war work in Italy.

In addition there were the following detectives, all close friends of the returning fighter: George Neun, Thomas Horan, George Andrews, Thomas Gotman, Thomas Kennelly, William Hemmerick, William Hussey, "Jack" Armstrong, John J. O'Connell, and George Snel.

Of the Police Glee Club's songs, led by Patrolman Patrick Fitzgibbons, the one that seemed to please Captain Owens especially was Sullivan's "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." The Municipal Band, directed by James Cunningham, played "How Dry I Am."

Is Hailed as "Sheriff of Kings."

After the Leviathan proceeded upstream the friends of Captain Owens were taken to Hoboken in a police launch. There was a wait there of three and one-half hours till the Captain appeared. As he came through the gates at Pier 4 he met a chorus of yells:

"Hello there, Sheriff!"

"Three cheers for the next Sheriff of Kings County!"

The returned soldier looked somewhat bewildered as he remarked:

"Say, I'm just as glad to see you as you are to see me, but please explain this sheriff proposition. Where do you boys get that from? You know we don't have sheriffs in Uncle Sam's Army—at least, they are not called that."

Here Detective Sergeant John Fitzgerald interrupted.

"Why, Marty, the fact of the matter is they've started a boom for you as sheriff in the City of Churches," he explained.

"Well," returned Captain Owens, whose home is at 1,163 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, "that's a surprise."

The returned fighter, who was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by France for conspicuous gallantry in driving his ambulance, was not inclined yesterday to talk of his experiences. He wore his cross, which bore two stars, and the French Volunteer Ribbon, given to all Americans who served in the French Army.

Captain Owens brought home a commendation from General Pershing for unexceptionally good work at Chateau Bellinges on June 9, when, under a heavy shell fire, with the assistance of two privates, Stephen Dresser, of Bath, Me., and Harry Mathis, of Cincinnati, he rescued two American soldiers who were lying wounded on the ground in a direct line of fire.

Dresser was later killed by a machine gun bullet and Mathis was badly wounded. On this occasion Captain Owens was gassed twice.

VICTORY, SLOGAN OF ELKS.

Members Gather for Convention and Celebration.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 5.—Delegations of Elks began to arrive today for the "Victory" reunion of the Grand Lodge, which will open on Monday, and will continue for the rest of the week. Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce M. Campbell, and his cabinet got here this morning.

Sharp rivalry has already been injected into the convention for the next meeting place. Atlantic City, which entertained the Elks last year, is starting a movement that would make the resort the permanent reunion headquarters. Chicago, as the "Summer resort of the West," is putting in a lively campaign for the 1920 meeting, while Los Angeles has sent special delegation on with souvenirs. Louisville, also is attracting much attention.

Two candidates have entered the lists for Grand Exalted Ruler. They are Alfred T. Brophy of Brooklyn and Frank L. Rain of Flarbury, Neb.

Maude Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army will speak at the Tuesday session, thanking the Elks for their part in the war drive. The order contributed more than $200,000 to the Salvationists.

The Elks plan to make an appropriation of $50,000 for an educational campaign among discharged soldiers to instruct them in benefits open to them, under legislation enacted during the war.

SUFFRAGISTS HAIL TEXAS.

Eleven Red Seals Mark Ratifications on Official Map.

In the presence of many officers and prominent members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, exercises were held yesterday in the offices of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, to mark the ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment by the Texas Legislature. This also marked one-fourth of the way the advocates of woman suffrage will have to go before the Federal amendment can become effective. Texas was the ninth State to ratify. Ratification by thirty-six States is required, and already two others have taken such action.

Since the amendment was submitted to the States by Congress, a red ratification seal has been placed on a map of the United States hanging on the wall in Mrs. Catt's office for each State coming out for Federal Woman Suffrage. At the present time the big map carries eleven seals for these States that have ratified: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa. These States ratified the amendment in the order named.

Present at the ceremony were Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has been in charge of the work of the Suffrage Steering Committee in Washington for the last two years; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone Blackwell, one of the early Presidents of the national suffragist organization; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, historian of the suffrage movement in America; Miss Rose Young, editor of The Woman Citizen; Miss Clara Hyde of California, Mrs. Catt's Secretary, and several of the National Executive Board of the National American Suffrage Association, including Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, and Miss Esther B. Ogden.

It is the intention of the organized suffragists to present their big "war" map, when the record is complete, either to the Congressional Library or to some national museum.

Swiss Make New Citizenship Laws.

BERNE, July 5.—The Swiss Federal Council has just submitted to Parliament a bill to make the naturalization laws more rigid. The bill requires that before citizenship is granted the applicant must reside in Switzerland for six years.

MEXICO SEEKS SUPPORT IN OUR NEWSPAPERS

Attempts to Subsidize Them for Propaganda Reported to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Reported attempts by the Mexican Government to purchase the support of American newspapers for spreading Mexican propaganda, in connection with a recent defense of Mexican policy towards American oil operators issued by General Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, have been called to the attention of the State Department. The situation is being watched by officials here. The Monterey, organ of the Carranza administration, the first to call public attention to it, said, in discussing the advisability of a propaganda campaign in the United States:

"Our chancellery should know all the details of this grave situation, sound all opinions and direct an active press campaign in the United States. This last is of the utmost importance. Not 1,000 or 100,000, but 1,000,000 pesos, if it is necessary, should be spent in purchasing Yankee newspapers (there are those who will not refuse the business) so that they will defend us, and in subsidising writers of some prestige who will translate the arguments which our own chancellery will give them. It is necessary to prepare in the very bosom of the United States a great part of public opinion in our favor, taking advantage, in order to do this, of the political divisions between Democrats and Republicans."

General Aguilar, just before he sailed for Europe, said that "the only order issued has been that the Mexican law be enforced."

It was pointed out here that General Aguilar must have referred to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution and the decrees of President Carranza to make effective that law. In official circles it was said this law declared:

"In the nation is vested legal ownership of petroleum," and "only Mexicans by birth or naturalization have the right to acquire ownership in lands or to obtain franchises to develop mineral fuels in the Republic of Mexico."

CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

Brooklyn Man, Ex-Army Officer, Reported Prisoner in Mexico.

A message was received yesterday by Mrs. Mary E. Foster of 643 Macon Street, Brooklyn, that her son, Lieutenant Harry L. Foster, had been captured by the bandit Zamora in a train holdup some distance northwest of Colima, Mexico. Foster was recently discharged from the army at Nogales, Ariz., and with a companion, L. A. Curtis, started on a trip through Mexico and Central America to Panama.

The telegram telling of Foster's capture by bandits came from a friend, Lieutenant W. E. Doriand, stationed at Nogales. Lieutenant Doriand said that he had what he considered reliable information that the train on which Foster and his companion were traveling had been wrecked by bandits near Coquimatlan. The passengers had been robbed and it was reported that several had been killed. Since the holdup, Lieutenant Doriand stated, no word had been received at Nogales from Foster and Curtis. Lieutenant Foster is 25 years old and was formerly on the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle.

MEXICAN I. W. W. ACTIVE.

Threats of Serious Trouble Again in the Southern Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Agitation by the Industrial Workers of the World has been renewed in Mexico, according to official reports received here. While no actual violence has been reported, it was said there had been threats of serious trouble.

With the forcible deportation recently of several leaders who caused the strikes in Mexico City, Mexican authorities thought that they had suppressed the I. W. W. agitators.

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—Francisco Villa and sixty followers were seen going southeast toward Satevo, Chihuahua, yesterday afternoon, a telegram from Chihuahua City today stated. Satevo is forty-five miles southeast of San Andreas, where Villa captured or killed forty home guards and executed the Mayor Tuesday.

SEA CALLS NIGHT BATHERS.

Moon and Stars for Company in Coney's Surf Now.

Bathers on Brighton and Coney Island beaches are enjoying a new diversion in night bathing. There have been such bathers in the past, but they were few and far between, and were known generally as "queer bathers." This season, however, for some reason which old frequenters of the seaside are unable to explain, on clear, warm nights, any number of men, women, and children may be seen disporting in the surf.

It has been axiomatic among bathers that sunshine was a prime requisite to good bathing, the idea being that the sun not only tempered the water but warmed and dried the bather on emerging from the surf. Bathing by moonlight or star light, it would seem, is also not without its enjoyment. The night bathers flock to the beaches after the big bath pavilions have closed their doors and sent their followers homeward. They remain in the water until 9 o'clock or much later if the night is clear.

Many of these bathers come to the beaches in automobiles. They arrive already clad for the water, wearing outer coats or garments over their bathing apparel. On clear nights, the Ocean Parkway and Surf Avenue are thronged with their automobiles parked in long lines. The old Dreamland site, now a recreation park, is a favorite haunt of these bathers. There is a cluster of picturesque rocks at the end of Ocean Parkway which is also a meeting place for them.

The bathers, however, are by no means confined to automobile folk. Many of them are Summer vacationists or natives who cannot find time or opportunity to go in bathing in the daytime. These don raincoats over their bathing suits and then walk from their abodes to the beaches.

Several bathers who were asked about the sport said that their work prevented them from bathing in the daytime, so they had tried the water at night and had discovered it was not at all bad.

"A friend, a bather of long experience," one of the night bathers said, "suggested that I try it. I did and I have been a visitor here nightly for the past two weeks. I was afraid that on coming from the water I would find it too chilly. When I finish my bath I walk briskly up and down the beach. The night breeze quickly dries out one's wet garments, and I do not suffer from cold at all.

"Of course, it is better if you can have the sun, but there is something about the water on a night when the moon is clear, or the stars are bright, that makes bathing at night wonderfully attractive and mysterious. I have now introduced half a dozen of my friends to the sport and they are as enthusiastic about it as myself. Naturally, you have to be a real salt-water fan to like it.

"It has many advantages. The beaches at night are not overcrowded; the water appears to be fresher and clearer, and the surf is not filled with popping heads and feet, and with plenty of room on all sides you may dive through the surf and swim to your heart's content without fear of fouling some one."

SLAVS SEE CLEMENCEAU.

Premier Prolitch Presents Economic and Financial Questions.

PARIS, July 5.—Premier Clemenceau today received a delegation of Jugoslavs, among them being Stoyan Protitch, the Jugoslav Premier, and M. Trumbitch, President of the Jugoslav Committee in Paris.

They presented to M. Clemenceau questions relating to the economic and financial position of Jugoslavia.

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BOYS' SUITS—SPECIAL

"Made in Our Own Shops"

IN these regular 28.50 and 24.50 boys' knicker suits, which we are reducing, is exactly the same strictly custom tailoring and workmanship that is obtainable elsewhere only at greatly advanced prices.

19.50



Khaki Riding Suits, 12.50.
Extra Khaki Riding Breeches, 6.50.

Introducing these suits to you at this price, we believe will prove a wise investment. Parents who are particularly critical about their boys' appearance rarely think a sale is advantageous to them.

Yet, that is exactly the type to whom this Best & Co. opportunity is directed.

Come in and see the same superior custom fabrics and custom workmanship in these suits as in our men's clothes. Over 40 years' experience in outfitting boys has proven to us that superior fabrics and workmanship are the cheapest in the end for boys. You will come back to buy later whatever the price.

Sizes 7 to 18 years

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

You Never Pay More at Best's

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

MIDSUMMER FASHIONS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Offerings of the NEWEST FASHIONS in apparel and accessories which have developed during the Summer. Hints of new Fall tendencies you will find. The prices in most cases are as low as those prevailing upon clearances where the FASHIONS are old and the materials warm and unsuited to Midsummer social activities.

WOMEN'S MIDSUMMER BLOUSES
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

200 of each style will be offered for the first time Monday. One of voile, hand-embroidered, the other of heavy quality Georgette crepe. Both with lacy frill fronts. An opportunity to replenish at a saving of fully one-third. Special 6.85

WOMEN'S MIDSUMMER MOTOR COATS
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

Two smart English models of genuine Worumbo cloth, the newest thing for motor wear or the Country Club. Of brocaded polo cloth, one coat is developed with large pockets, leather buttons and inverted pleat. The other is an English raglan model thoroughly masculine in outline and detail. Leather buttons. Half lined.

Brocaded polo cloth, natural color. Special 69.50

English raglan model, natural color. Special 79.50

WOMEN'S NEW MIDSUMMER SKIRTS
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

Catering to the Midsummer vogue for separate skirts of exclusive design, Best & Co. offers tomorrow two new models. Of heavy quality plaid kumsi-kumsa, one skirt has effective new pockets and cuff hem. The other as developed is fan-ta-si with folded girdle and slit pockets. Summer colors and all white. Fan-ta-si. Special 18.75

Kumsi-Kumsa. Special 35.00



WOMEN'S TAFFETA SUITS
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

in a new draped Tuxedo model is ideal for Midsummer wear. Cool and delightfully wrinkle-proof, a taffeta suit is an indispensable adjunct to any wardrobe. Of navy blue taffeta, it has a loose front and the *chic* intricacy of detail in workmanship that bespeaks its quality origin. With this suit in traveling one is independent of luggage. Special 45.00

MISSES' DRESSES
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

Of that cool Summery type of which almost every one now feels the need. Prettily colored voile or all white if you prefer, with decorative buttons and narrow lace collar, it makes an excellent beach or country frock. Wide enough skirt to be comfortable for tennis and other sports. Many choice Summer colors.

Misses' sizes. Special 12.75

MISSES' GEORGETTE DRESSES
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

All white or navy blue, cool and appropriate for the Summer *dansant*. In navy blue for Midsummer traveling or general use, it is just that type that every young woman needs. Unequalled for coolness, it is gracefully box pleated and of superior quality Georgette. Wide grosgrain ribbon is its ornamentation. *Illustrated.*

Misses' sizes. Special 49.50

MISSES' SEPARATE SKIRTS
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

mean a Summery appearance and another change for a warm day. It is difficult to choose which model to describe, the one of fancy striped pique with its cleverly shaped pockets, or the ones of airy voile, which are transparent and cool. Fashioned for service, all of them are easily and quickly laundered. *Misses' lengths.*

Special 6.95

For Children's Summer Reading

Summer is primarily a rest and recreation time; reading for that account is oftentimes more welcome than when it goes along with the appointed tasks of school.

Choose books now for your Summer reading lists. Our Children's Book Shop in has prepared lists for different Lilliputia ages of boys and girls and the librarians in charge are glad to offer suggestions.

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Established 1879
Occupying Our Entire Fourth Floor

SMALL GIRLS' SWEATER CAPES
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

Such a wee garment as this is to be a brand new *style feature* for little sister, yet that is exactly what this quaint sweater cape of light-weight wool with a large shawl collar of brushed wool is. An assortment of fancy colors in *sizes 2 and 3 years.* Special 11.50

BLOOMER DRESSES
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

These little bloomer dresses are *practical* as well as *comfortable* for they protect underwear from wear and tear of strenuous play. Cotton crepe, hand-smocked with collar and cuffs of white poplin. Pockets and belt across back are other features. Pink and blue. *Sizes 2 and 3 years.* Special 3.75

DRESSES OF CROSS-BAR MUSLIN
of Standard Best & Co. Quality

A new model dress to wear under the cape is of white cross-bar muslin. Hand-smocked, with the diminutive collar, belt and cuffs edged with fine lace and hand run line in contrasting color, it is a dainty enough little frock to please the *most fastidious* of mothers. *Sizes 2 and 3 years.* Special 4.25

You Never Pay More at Best's

HONOR BRITISH NAVY IN BOOK OF VERSE

Rhymes of Americans Who Served in the Grand Fleet Gathered and Published.

COMRADES OF THE MIST

Poems by Officers and Men Tell of Warm Regard That Grew Out of Common Cause Against the Hun.

Officers and enlisted man of the American dreadnoughts that served in the Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir David Beatty, as units of the Sixth Battle Squadron, are mailing to relatives and friends, both here and in England, copies of a book entitled, "Comrades of the Mist and Other Rhymes of the Grand Fleet." Just such a book was never before compiled for the reason that never before in history was there a squadron that served in the same capacity as did the squadron commanded by Admiral Hugh Rodman during the great war. This squadron was made up of the New York, which was Rodman's flagship; the Texas, Wyoming, Arkansas and Florida.

As the title indicates, the volume is a tribute to the officers and men of the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir David Beatty. The book contains thirty-nine poems, written by officers and bluejackets of Rodman's command. It was compiled by Lieut. Commander Eugene E. Wilson, U. S. N., and is printed and copyrighted by the New York publishing house of George Sully & Co. By their courtesy THE TIMES is able to print some of the verses written by American officers and enlisted men who served under Rodman and Beatty in the North Sea in 1917-18.

The first copy of the book went to Admiral Rodman, the new commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, and the second to Admiral Beatty. Hundreds of other copies are now in the mail-bags on the way to officers and men of the British service who served side by side with the Americans in the war, while other hundreds are finding their way into civilian homes in America and in Great Britain.

The dedication of the book reads: "To our Comrades of the Mist—the officers and men of the British Grand Fleet, this volume is affectionately dedicated."

In a foreword Commander Wilson writes that "in collecting these verses the names of the authors have been ascertained and are given under the titles where possible," and he then adds that "after months in the North Sea I feel capable of assuming the responsibility for the others, no matter how reckless it may seem."

"It is hoped," concludes Commander Wilson's foreword, "that these rhymes by reflecting some of the spirit of the Grand Fleet may help to bring out of its self-imposed obscurity Britain's splendid 'Silent Service.'"

The place of honor in the book is given to the verses "Comrades of the Mist," written by a bluejacket of the dreadnought Arkansas, the inspiration of them being Sir David Beatty's farewell message to his American comrades.

COMRADES OF THE MIST.

Where the long bridge spans the mighty Forth,
Twixt towering headlands bold,
And thin white fog drifts silently,
Dank and gray and cold,
There lean gray ships at anchor ride,
Their guns by the salt breeze kissed.
Ah, they are the flower of Britain's power,
Our Comrades of the Mist.

When the North Wind whipped the frothing sea,
And drove the biting spray;
When the great fleet smashed the towering wave
And sped upon its way;
When the mighty ships rolled heavily,
And driving rain squalls hissed,
How proud were we to sail the sea
With our Comrades of the Mist.

Down through the years that are to come,
When we've gone our several ways,
To the farthest corners of the earth,
That bask in the sun's warm rays,
We'll dream of the days when we were part
Of Britain's strong mailed fist—
When we kept the s-a and nations free,
With our Comrades of the Mist.

There are two expressions in the British service that every man who ever served alongside them knows. One is "Cheer-O" and the other is "Right-O," and "Cheer-O" inspired one of Rodman's young gunners to write the following:

CHEER-O!

The British have a funny word—
Cheer-O!
At first it seemed a bit absurd—
Cheer-O!
They say it when we joined the fleet,
They say it now when e'er we meet,
T'll smilingly we all repeat,
Cheer-O!

They say it when they take a drink—
Cheer-O!
They say it in their sleep, I think—
Cheer-O!
They'll say it when they meet the Hun,
They'll fire it with the opening gun,
They'll sing it when the battle's won—
Cheer-O!

In the dark days of the Spring and early Summer of 1918, when the German hordes were sweeping forward in France, and when the whole allied world was in gloom, Lieutenant H. E. Cressman, U. S. N., who was of the Sixth Battle Squadron, showed his contempt for the Germans by penning these verses, which he captioned "Der Tag."

When eau de cologne comes from limburger cheese,
When the jelly fish swallows the whale;
When kangaroos roost on gooseberry trees
And grasshoppers feed upon quail;

When the laws of gravity cease to exist
And the rivers all run up hill;
When young Americans no more enlist
To shoot at "All Highest Bill";

When bumblebees whistle "Die Wacht am Rhine";
When feathers are found upon frogs;
When the mule is blessed with a voice divine,
And humming birds prey upon hogs;

When submarines swim through the air at night;
When powder won't burn in our guns,
Then maybe our allies will give up the fight
And the world will be ruled by the Huns.

Verses that have appealed with particular force to Admirals Beatty and Rodman are said by officers of the Sixth Squadron to be those that are captioned "When the Grand Fleet Goes to Sea." These were written by an enlisted man, and they tell the story of those mysterious but unsuccessful forays of the Grand Fleet in search of the German High Seas Fleet. These verses, which follow, are by many considered among the finest penned by fighting men in the course of the war.

Here follows "When the Grand Fleet Goes to Sea.":

The low scud flies across the skies,
The rain beats hard on deck;
The white-caps pelt the armor belt,
The tide-rips roar in the neck.
The white mist sweeps in flying sheets,
And dank is the speeding spray;
The black hulks loom in the drizzling gloom
Two cable lengths away.

There comes a rift as the fog banks lift
To the height of the turret tops;
The sirens scream, a searchlight beam
Swings dead ahead and stops.
And in its light there sweep in sight
Destroyers steaming free;
The speeding craft glide swiftly aft,
And onward out to sea.

The sun breaks through and reveals the blue
Behind the hovering gray;
The rain squalls slack, the wind shifts back,
And drives the mist away.
There on the beam comes now a gleam,
As ships turn sharp about,
Swing to the tide and swiftly glide—
Light Cruisers standing out.

Off on the bow the shore line now
Glows green in the morning light
Against gray stack and turret back
And masthead's towering height.
The huge ships turn, and down astern
Are lost in the haze alee;
As propellors sing and rudders swing—
Battle Cruisers out to sea.

The moist wind dies, the clearing skies
Shed warmth on the placid bay;
The lazy steam from off the stream
Drifts upward and away.
With hulls unseen, but topmasts lean,
Thrust out above the white,
The Battleships have left their slips,
And slowly pass from sight.

The sun comes out and puts to rout
The last of the vapory screen;
And there, behold, twixt headlands bold
No sail or craft is seen;
But far away on horizon gray
A myriad speck drifts on,
Till a deep smoke pall obscures it all,
And the Battle Fleet is gone.

Oh, wondrous hour! Oh, mighty power!
Oh, work of mortal man!
Your cause is just—guard well your trust,
As only real men can;
Stand fast for right throughout your fight
To keep the ocean free;
We stand or fall, we stake our all,
When the Grand Fleet goes to sea.

On the Arkansas there served a bluejacket who expressed his utter contempt for the German submarines in these verses which he called "Sea Going Mother Goose":

Ten little submarines, all new and fine;
Depth charge got one and then there were nine.

Nine little submarines, exponents of hate;
Sky-gun potted one and then there were eight.

Eight little submarines, floating under heaven;
Seaplane dropped a bomb and then there were seven.

Seven little submarines, up to naughty tricks;
One fouled a cruiser's wheels and then there were six.

Six little submarines, didn't look alive;
One lost its bearings and then there were five.

Five little submarines headed for the shore;
One hit a big rock and then there were four.

Four little submarines in a heavy sea;
One was flooded through a hatch, then there were three.

Three little submarines, getting mighty few;
One got in a mine field and then there were two.

Two little submarines, playthings of the Hun;
Fritz got tangled in the nets and then there was one.

One little submarine feeling mighty sore;
Skipper blew the damn thing up, and now "there ain't no more."

What follows under the title "Scotland Forever," and also the work of a bluejacket, tells its own story:

Sandy McNab is the canniest Scot
That iver came oot' th' heather;
The mon is see thrifty his knees are a' bare,
No matter how chill is the weather.

When puffin' his pipe, if the baccy he smokes
Ha' cost 'im a couple o' pence,
He gets nae enjoyment at a' frae th' weed,
Cause he's worried aboot the expense.

An' if he be smokin' a wee bit o' Jock's
That he borrowed when Jock never saw,
He rams the old pipe so dom fu' o' the stuff,
That he can't make the bloomin' thing draw!

The story of the surrender of the German fleet is recorded in these verses:

THE SURRENDER.

1. *The Vanquished.*

Their dull hulks loom against the gloom
Of the fog bank's dismal gray,
Their pace so slow we scarcely know
The ships are under way.

The smoke, dead black, creeps from the stack,
And hangs as a listless pall;
Black standards drape like funeral crape
And death lies over all.

The silent guns of the sullen Huns
No more their voices use;
Yet mute, acclaim the burning shame
Of the High Sea Fleet's last cruise.

2. *The Victors.*

Our bright sides gleam in the sun's tinged beam
Where it streams through the morning haze;
The bow waves curl in foaming swirl,
As we speed our several ways.

The force draft roars while gray smoke pours,
And is lost far down alee,
Our colors fly at topmast high—
Bright flags of victory.

Our guns are manned and ready stand,
To speak with throats aflame,
To the Cult of Might who dared not fight,
And would not play the game.

3. *The Faith*

O God to Thee, we of the sea
Give thanks for the wondrous light
That reveals Thy power in this Thine hour,
The hour of Truth and Right.

The song, "Good-Bye-e-e-e," has the last page of this little memorial of the Grand Fleet. It tells the story of the departure of the American ships for home, and when the bluejackets of the famous Sixth Battle Squadron sing it, this is what they say:

Yankee ships are under way,
Standing out to sea—
British ships escorting them,
Colors floating free;
Signals, passing ship to ship,
Flash "Good luck and pleasant trip!"
Parting cheers on every lip,
Singing, "Good-bye-e-e-e!"

British ships are turning now,
Standing toward the shore;
Yankee ships are steaming on—
Home-bound pennants soar;
Misty eyes with sorrow gaze;
Thoughts return to happy days;
Friends are lost in distant haze—
Grand Fleet days are o'er.

Yankee thoughts now homeward fly,
Far across the sea;
Christmas in our native land
Beckons you and me.
Yet our hearts must long retain
Memories of the message plain,
"Britain wants you back again.
Good luck and 'Good-bye-e-e-e!'"

These are a few of the verses to be found in Commander Wilson's book. The book sells for $1, and is for sale at all first class book stores.

NAME EXCHANGE STUDENTS.

Interchange of Scholars Between America and Sweden Announced.

The names of ten American college students who will each receive $1,000 to enable them to go to Sweden to study in exchange with ten Swedish students who come to America, were announced yesterday by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, which arranged the interchange. The men appointed are:

Samuel G. Frants of Princeton, N. J., Princeton University; Harry F. Yancey of Urbana, Ill., University of Missouri; Chester C. Stewart of Wilmington, Del., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harry W. Titus of Laramie, Wyo., University of Wyoming; Robert C. Sessions of Worcester, Mass., Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Clarence N. Ostergren of Hoboken, N. J., Sheffield Scientific School; William S. Moir of Boston, Mass., Yale Forestry School; Henry M. Meloney of Syracuse, N. Y., State School of Forestry at Syracuse University; Rudolph E. Zetterstrand of Munhall, Penn., Sheffield Scientific School, and Thomas Fraser of Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois. Four of these men will study chemistry, two hydro-electrical engineering, two forestry, and two metallurgy.

In making the announcement the American-Scandinavian Foundation says that the interchange of students is proof that American and European students are freed from the dominance of German learning and German universities. A few years ago, it is said, these twenty American and Swedish students would have gone to German universities.

PESSOA GOES HOME TODAY.

President-Elect and Party Will Make Voyage on U. S. S. Idaho.

President-elect Epitacio Pessoa of Brazil and his party will leave here this afternoon for his home on the battleship Idaho, commanded by Captain Theodore Vogelgesang. A farewell concert in honor of Dr. Pessoa was held last night in the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria by the Marine Band of the Brazilian dreadnaught Sao Paulo, which has been here for some time.

Acting Secretary Phillips of the State Department sent from Washington yesterday the following message to President-elect Pessoa:

"On the eve of your departure from this country permit me to avail myself of this occasion to express to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States the pleasure they have felt and the gratification given to them by your visit to the United States and its capital.

"Your manifest interest in the welfare of this country and your sympathetic personality will always be pleasantly recalled by all who have had the good fortune to be presented to you. Your visit cannot fail to unite more closely than ever our two republics in the spirit of mutual affection and goodwill. I sincerely hope that both you and Madame Pessoa will have a comfortable and agreeable voyage on the U. S. S. Idaho."

VINCENT ASTOR ROBBED.

Sailor Accused of $1,000 Theft While on Submarine Voyage.

A young seaman, who was a member of the crew which recently brought the surrendered German submarine U-117 to this country, is awaiting trial by court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, charged with the theft of a wallet containing $1,000, the property of Vincent Astor.

Mr. Astor, who served abroad during the war as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, reurned on the German submarine. During the trip he lost his pocketbook, and it is alleged that the young sailor under arrest found and kept it.

Store Closed Saturdays During July and August

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Great Offering Tomorrow

Ideal Values—Women's and Misses'

Delightful Midsummer Dresses

Crisp, cool, daintiest Silks and Cottons—
A truly wonderful variety of fashionable models.

Chic Organdy & Voile Dresses
Appropriately designed for seashore, mountain and afternoon wear; charming colorings. 12.75

Attractive Taffeta Dresses
Entirely new models, delineating novel drapings and pleating; navy, brown and black. 19.75

Beautiful Georgette Dresses
A wealth of exquisite models beautifully beaded, embroidered and tucked; navy, flesh, white. 29.75

Stunning Satin Frocks
Hosts of youthful models of clever style originality; black, navy and taupe. 35.00

Finest Silk Tricolette Dresses
Models of striking elegance, masterfully tailored in black, navy, white, rose, taupe. 50.00

Newest Sport Skirts—*Specials*

Fine washable white Gabardine - - - 3.95
Richest washable Surf Satin - - - - 6.95
Best quality All-Silk Poplin - - - - 14.75

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 FIFTH AVE., AT 36TH ST.

The Price

THE one thing about a necklace of Oriental Pearls which one can never forget, is the one thing about a necklace of Técla Pearls, which one need not remember—

The price!

Técla
398 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix Paris

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MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Exceptional Values

are now being offered in two selected assortments of

Women's Summer Blouses

exceptionally low-priced; comprising

LINGERIE BLOUSES

of voile, dimity, linen and dotted swiss, many of which are lace-trimmed or hand-embroidered,

Variously priced, $1.90, 2.65, 2.90 to 4.90

SILK BLOUSES

of China silk, crepe de Chine and crepe georgette,

Variously priced, $4.75, 5.25, 5.75 & 6.25

These are all smart models, designed for this season. The silk blouses may be obtained in white, flesh-tone, navy and black, but not in every style.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

A Clearance Sale

to begin to-morrow, in the Department for Misses' Dresses, will offer exceptional values in

Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses

with lace-trimmed collar and cuffs, at the greatly reduced price of

$29.00

Also in Misses' Taffeta Dresses

at $22.50

All of these Dresses are in smart, pretty styles, and have heretofore been marked at much higher prices. The sizes, however, are not complete.

(Second Floor)

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made, and will go into effect to-morrow (Monday) morning, in the prices of a quantity of

Women's and Misses' Shetland Wool Sweaters

as a result of which very unusual values will be offered in

Slipover Sleeveless Sweaters

at . . . . $2.75 & 4.75

Coat Sweaters

Without sleeves . . at $2.75
With sleeves . at 2.75 & 3.75

(Sweater Department, Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

to New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island points is in active operation.

The Department for Women's Cotton Frocks

offers unusual buying advantages throughout the entire stock, which embraces a great variety of dainty, chic and altogether charming Summer dresses, very moderately priced.

Important Reductions

have been made in the prices of a number of

Pretty Cotton Frocks

in a diversity of styles and fabrics, now irresistibly priced at

$7.75, 9.75, 11.75, 15.00, 18.00, 21.00 & 28.00

also in

Summer Coat Suits

of cotton gabardine

now offered at $15.00 & 18.00

Excellent values are to be found in the Summer assortments of Cotton Skirts, in white and the smart color effects.

(Madison Avenue section, Third Floor)

A Sale of Women's Silk Underwear

very specially priced

will be an event of seasonable interest for Monday and Tuesday.

These dainty undergarments are very well made, of the most desirable silk fabrics, and particularly appealing for Summer use.

The values are most attractive.

Nightrobes	.	$4.95,	6.85,	10.75
Envelopes,		2.45,	2.95,	3.90, 5.75
Camisoles,		95c.,	1.50,	1.95, 2.90
Bloomers	.	.	.	2.95, 3.90

Undergarments priced over $5.00 are subject to the War Revenue tax.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

Semi-made Dresses

of fine-twill navy blue serge at the specially reduced price of

$14.75

are a feature of seasonable and economic interest in the Department for Catalogue Merchandise, on the SIXTH FLOOR.

To the feminine vacationist who is pressed for time in the preparation of her outing wardrobe these semi-mades represent an unqualified boon. The styles are attractive, the materials excellent, the decorations (of silk embroidery in some instances, of braiding in others) in the best possible taste; while the dresses are so nearly completed that almost anyone with a knowledge of sewing can readily add the finishing touches.

These Dresses are among the best values ever offered in this Department.

(Sizes incomplete)

DISCLOSES TREATY TO DIVIDE TURKEY

Text of the Anglo-French Secret Agreement Is Published in Paris.

ITALY IN LATER COMPACT

Obtained Smyrna and Adalia Subject to Russia's Consent in August, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Word reached Washington today that Le Temps of Paris had published the text of the Anglo-French secret treaty for the partition of Turkey, which has been the basis of the negotiations at Paris for the settlement of the Near Eastern question.

The agreement as published throws light on the recent statement by Premier Clemenceau that it might require six months to complete the Turkish settlement.

There was originally an agreement respecting Anatolia signed by France and Russia, initiated by France, which was followed by an Anglo-French treaty covering Turkish territories generally. In 1917 a third treaty was signed by England, France and Italy.

After the meeting of St. Jean de Maurienne, on the initiative of the British Government, memoranda dated Aug. 21, 1917, were exchanged by Great Britain, France, and Italy. Italy accepted the Anglo-French arrangements, and in her turn secured two zones, one a "green" zone and one a zone "C," which gave Italy, among other districts, the regions of Smyrna and Adalia. The agreement respecting the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea was extended to Italy.

The Anglo-Franco-Italian Treaty was concluded "subject to the agreement of the Russian Government." The Russian Government collapsed. A few weeks ago England and France authorized Greece to occupy Smyrna, carrying with the authorization an indication of its annexation to Greece.

Text of Treaty of 1916.

The complete text of the Anglo-French treaty of 1916 for the partition of Turkey is contained in a letter dated May 9, 1916, from M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. The text follows:

"(1.) France and Great Britain are disposed to recognize and to protect an independent Arab State or a confederation of Arab States in the zones 'A' and 'B' indicated on the annexed map, under the zuzerainty of an Arab chief. In the zone 'A' France and in the zone 'B' Great Britain will have a right of priority in regard to all enterprises and local loans. In the zone 'A' France and in the zone 'B' Great Britain will alone provide advisers of foreign officials when requested by an Arab State or by the confederation of Arab States.

(2.) In the blue zone France and in the red zone Great Britain will be authorized to establish such administration, direct or indirect, as they desire and as they shall judge convenient to establish after agreement with the State or confederation of Arab States.

"(3.) In the brown zone there shall be established an international administration whose form shall be decided after consultation with Russia, and then in agreement with the other Allies and the representative of the Shereef of Mecca.

"(4.) There shall be accorded to Great Britain, first, the ports of Haifa and Acre, secondly, the guarantee of a definite quantity of water from the Tigris and the Euphrates in the zone 'A' for the zone 'B.' His Majesty's Government, on its part, pledges itself never to enter into negotiations with a view to the cession of Cyprus to a third power without the previous consent of the French Government.

Ports Allotted for Trade.

"(5.) Alexandria is to be a free port for the commerce of the British Empire, and there shall be no difference of treatment in port dues nor any special advantage refused to British mercantile ships or British merchandise; there shall be free transit via Alexandretta and the railways traversing the blue zone, whether this merchandise be destined for or originate from the red zone, zone 'B' or zone 'A'; and no difference of treatment shall be made directly or indirectly, against English merchandise on any railway, nor against English merchandise or ships in any port serving the above mentioned zone.

"Haifa shall be a free port for the commerce of France, her colonies and her protectorates, and there shall be no difference of treatment or advantage in the matter of port dues, which can be refused to French ships or French merchandise. There shall be free transit for French merchandise via Haifa, and the English railway across the Brown Zone, whether these goods originate from or are destined for the Blue Zone or the Zone 'A' or the Zone 'B,' and there shall be no difference of treatment, direct or indirect, as the expense of French merchandise upon any railway line, or at the expense of French merchandise or French ships in any port serving the above-mentioned zones.

"(6.) In the Zone 'A' the Bagdad Railway shall not be prolonged southward beyond Mosul, and in the Zone 'B' northward beyond Samara until a railway uniting Bagdad and Aleppo by the Valley of the Euphrates has been completed, and that only with the help of the two Governments.

"(7) Great Britain will have the right to construct, administer and be the sole proprietor of a railway uniting Haifa with the Zone 'B.' She will have, further, a perpetual right to transport troops at all times along this railway. It must be understood by both Governments that this railway must facilitate the junction of Bagdad and Haifa, and it is further understood that if technical difficulties or the cost of maintenance of this line of junction in the Brown Zone render the execution of it impracticable the French Government will be disposed to consider that the line may traverse the polygon Barries-Kela-Maril-Silbrad-Tell-Hotada-Mesuire before reaching the Zone 'B.'

To Maintain Turkish Tariffs.

"(8) For a period of twenty years the Turkish customs tariffs shall remain in force throughout the Blue and Red Zones as well as in the Zones 'A' and 'B,' and no increase in the rates or alteration in advalorem or specific duties shall be made save with the consent of both powers. There shall be no internal customs between any of the Zones mentioned above. Customs dues leviable upon goods destined for the interior shall be exacted at the ports of entry and transmitted to the administration of the zone for which goods are intended.

"(9) It is understood that the French Government will never enter upon any negotiations for the cession of its rights, and will never cede the rights it possesses in the Blue Zone to any third power except the Arab State or the Confederation of Arab States, without the previous consent of His Majesty's Government, which on its part gives a similar assurance to the French Government in regard to the Red Zone.

"(10) The English and French Governments, as protectors of the Arab State, will agree not to acquire, and will not agree to the acquisition by a third power of territorial possessions in the Arabian Peninsula, or the construction of a naval base in the islands off the east coast of the Red Sea. This, however, shall not prevent such a rectification of the frontier of Aden as may be judged necessary because of the recent aggression of the Turks.

"(11) The negotiations with the Arabs for the frontiers of the State, or the confederation of Arab States, shall proceed in the same way as before in the name of both powers.

"(12) It is further understood that measures to control the importation of arms into the Arab territory shall be considered by both Governments."

Special Guarantee Made.

To this letter Sir Edward Grey replied on May 15, asking for a special guarantee, which was given to him the same day in the following letter:

"By his communication of this date your Excellency has expressed the desire, before answering my letter of the 9th of this month relative to the creation of an Arab State, to receive the assurance that in those regions which shall become French, or in which French interests should become predominant, British concessions and rights of navigation, together with the rights and privileges of all British religious, educational and medical establishments shall be maintained. It should be understood, on the other hand, that the same rights should be recognized to France by the King's Government in the sphere allotted to England.

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the French Government is ready to sanction the various British concessions of date anterior to the war in the region which shall be allotted to it or which shall come under its control. As to the religious, educational, and medical establishments, they would continue to function as in the past, it being always understood that such a reservation does not involve the maintenance of the rights of jurisdiction and of the capitulations in these territories."

To this letter of M. Paul Cambon Sir Edward Grey replied on May 16, 1916, accepting in the name of the British Government the text of the agreement embodied in M. Cambon's first letter.

TO CONFER ON COLONIES.

Franco-British Agreement on Kamerun and Togoland Sought.

PARIS, July 5.—Henri Simon, Minister of Colonies, is expected to leave tomorrow for London.

He will confer with Viscount Milner, the British Secretary for Colonies, in an effort to conclude a France-British agreement relating to Kamerun and Togoland, the former German colonies in Western Africa.

PROMISE RELIEF FROM HOT SPELL

Mercury Tumbles Eight Degrees in an Hour and Storm Clouds Appear in the Sky.

THUNDER SHOWERS ON WAY

Lower Temperature Comes After Two Sweltering Days—Many Prostrations Reported.

The severe heat, which had continued for more than two days, eased off last night, when the temperature, which had remained close to 96 degrees for eight hours beginning at noon, suddenly dropped eight degrees in an hour, while winds of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour increased the relief, and a cloudy sky seemed to promise showers.

A thundershower came up unexpectedly in Western New York State last night, and following it, the Weather Bureau issued the following forecast:

"Cloudy and cooler, with probably local thunder showers Sunday. Monday, cloudy, moderate temperature. Wind, moderate north and northeast."

The continuance of unusually high temperatures without relief for forty-eight hours increased considerably the number of heat prostrations, many being officially reported during yesterday. Tens of thousands of persons left their houses in the evening intending to spend the night sleeping in parks or on the beaches, but the threatening turn of the weather which set in after 8 o'clock gave them some anxious moments and sent some of them home.

Shady spots in Central Park and in other parks were all taken up during the afternoon. In thickly crowded parts of the East Side fire plugs were opened, and streams of cool water sent swirling along the gutters. Children swarmed into them, and men and women cooled themselves by wading. Back of the Traffic Court in Mott Street, two hydrants were aimed in such fashion that the streams from them met in mid-air and broke into a fan-shaped curtain of water. Hundreds used this as a shower bath.

Two days of continuous heat had been absorbed by the walls and roofs of buildings, and by their interiors, so that they maintained an even temperature last night by releasing their surplus heat, and the sudden drop in the temperature was not appreciably felt for several hours. With a refreshing breeze and a lower temperature out-of-doors, apartment and tenement houses were deserted, and families which did not join the exodus to the parks and beaches took to the roofs and fire escapes.

The subways in the evening were crowded with people with suitcases, satchels, and even pillows and cushions, headed for Coney Island and other places, for a night's lodging beside the ocean. Some seemed to welcome the possibility of being caught in showers during the night.

The weather record for the day follows:

	Temp.	Humidity.		Temp.	Humidity.
8 A. M.	82	52	3 P. M.	96	33
9 A. M.	85	45	4 P. M.	96	32
10 A. M.	88	45	5 P. M.	95	32
11 A. M.	89	38	6 P. M.	94	33
12 Noon	94	33	7 P. M.	92	33
1 P. M.	95	32	8 P. M.	94	34
2 P. M.	96	32	9 P. M.	86	38

The following prostrations were officially reported:

BROWN, ARTHUR, 19 years old, 532 Lenox Avenue; overcome at 3,652 Broadway and taken to St. Lawrence Hospital.

CRANE, Mrs. JOHN, 207 Grand Avenue, Astoria, L. I., overcome in Central Park near Sixty-sixth Street and returned home after receiving medical attention.

FIORITO, SALVATORE, 47 years old, 4,499 Third Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 177th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, and taken to Fordham Hospital.

GIBSON, RICHARD, 38 years old, 30 West 126th Street, overcome at his home; taken to Harlem Hospital.

JUSKO, JAMES, 24 years old, 244 East Twenty-first Street, overcome at 28 West Twenty-third Street; taken to New York Hospital.

LOPEZ, CARLOS, 20, 965 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan, overcome while playing ball at Prospect Park; attended at Kings County Hospital and sent home.

MARTONI, JOSEPH, 44 years old, 100 Bowery, overcome at 169 West Street; taken home after receiving medical attention.

MOLNAR, ISIDOR, 27 years old, a clerk, of Aldone, N. J., overcome at Broadway and Eighth Street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

O'HANLON, ALEANDER, 24 years old, a laborer, 75 Walcott Street, Brooklyn, collapsed at his home; taken to Fordham Hospital.

ROTHENOVITE, MARY, 28 years old, 248 Monroe Street; overcome at 208 Madison Street and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

SACKER, BENJAMIN, 253 Cherry Street; overcome in the street, but returned home after receiving medical attention.

SHANNAKIS, TEPPINO, 30 years old, 307 Seventh Avenue; overcome at 161st Street and Washington Avenue; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

TINER, BEN, 21 years old, 3,874 Third Avenue; overcome in front of 1,567 Broadway; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WALSH, MAY, 29 years old, 66 East 127th Street; overcome in front of 1,647 Park Avenue; taken to Harlem Hospital.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, 1,961 First Avenue; overcome by heat at his home; taken to Reception Hospital.

HOT WAVE AT AN END.

Washington Expects Normal Temperatures by Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Relief from the hot wave which has spread over the Eastern half of the country was promised tonight by the Weather Bureau. Thunderstorms and rain are expected to break it up, beginning tonight, and by Monday temperatures may reach normal.

Boston and Baltimore, each with 102 degrees, took top place today, while Washington was next with 101. Philadelphia, Albany, Harrisburg, Penn., and a few other points registered 100. The New York maximum was 96.

Heat Kills Two in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—The excessive heat resulted in the death of two persons in this city today. Mrs. Nellie Bantangelo, 40 years old, of 58 Beech Street, was standing watching the Independence Day parade yesterday when she collapsed on the sidewalk. Mrs. Mary Guret, 35 years old, of 508 Straight Street, was overcome in her home yesterday. Both died at St. Joseph's Hospital today. A large number of prostrations were reported. The thermometer reached 100 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FIGHT BATHING SUIT PARADE

Rockaways Order Scantily Clad Persons from Streets.

With the advent of the holiday and the hot spell there was a big rush of people to the Rockaways, and many who went did not know of regulations adopted by residents of that section against wearing bathing suits on the street. As a result the police have had considerable to do in the last three days.

At the office of Sheriff Mitchell, in Long Island City, yesterday, it was said that deputy sheriffs from the Rockaways had reported ordering many persons off the streets. The most persistent offenders, it was said, were young women, from 17 to 25, who seem to want to show the latest designs in bathing suits. The Sheriff has directed that no arrests be made unless the offenders refuse to obey orders, or persist in parading the streets after they have been warned.

The local Business Men's Association has appealed to all merchants to refuse to serve persons who call at their stores in bathing suits. Most of the merchants have agreed to observe the request.

REVEALS RED PLOT TO WIN AMERICANS

Letter to Berlin Communist Headquarters Shows Propaganda on the Rhine.

EMONTS CHIEF AGITATOR

Leader of Bank Employes Distributed Appeals from Cologne Headquarters.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3, (Via Copenhagen.)—A letter to Communist headquarters in Berlin, which forms the principal evidence against Herr Emonts, the leader of the bank employes, who has been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the Government, also deals extensively with his Bolshevist activity among the American and British troops occupying the Rhenish districts.

The letter is dated Berlin, April 18, and explains that the general strike of bank employes "has not left me any time to report on my agitation among the British and American troops of occupation. I began my agitation at the outbreak of the German revolution by wirelessing to the American troops to lay down their arms in order not to interfere with the success of the German proletariat, but Editor Solimann of the Rhenish Gazette, a Government Socialist, interfered, compelling me to return to Berlin.

"Having conferred with Members Rosa Wolfstein and Leo Jogisches I was commissioned to continue my agitation among the American troops. I went to Düsseldorf and Cologne, reconnoitring from there the occupied districts to organize a regular agitation, for which I had selected the home of a female member in Cologne as headquarters, while our handbills were printed in a secret establishment in Düsseldorf, not being furnished by Berlin headquarters.

"Soon American and British troops found their way to my Cologne headquarters and began drawing up their own texts for handbills. The March riots, however, interrupted the connection with Berlin headquarters, which had been solicited for larger funds, and numerous arrests destroyed the organization for our handbill agitation. Am informed by the Cologne headquarters that American troops urgently requested my presence about Easter.

"If the general banking strike permits at all, I shall certainly go to the occupied districts to inform myself regarding the progress made and will extend the organization there if you furnish the money, which ought to be no object, considering the importance of spreading our ideas among the Americans."

Concluding, Emonts urged the Communists immediately to start "action" in Berlin, beginning with a strike of electrical workers.

ERZBERGER IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen Papers Say German Leader Is There Incognito.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The evening Social Democratic papers say that Mathias Erzberger is now in Copenhagen incognito.

He was seen in Odense on his way to the capital.

HASKELL'S ARMENIAN POST.

Colonel Appointed High Commissioner for the Four Great Powers.

PARIS, July 5, (Associated Press.)—Colonel William Haskell was today appointed High Commissioner for the four great powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy—in Armenia. He will have entire charge of all economic questions in the country, with most extended powers, reporting to the Council at Paris. All relief organizations in Constantinople, Georgia, and the provinces throughout Turkey, will report to him.

Colonel Haskell recently returned from Rumania, whither he went in connection with the distribution of relief to the population.

POLES CONCILIATE GERMANS

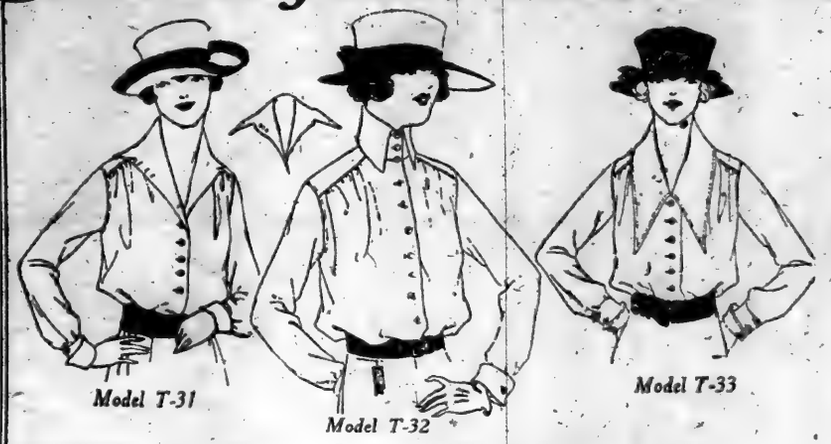
Premier Tells Thorn Delegation of a Policy of Concessions.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3, (Via Copenhagen.)—It is reported here that the Polish Republic shows much willingness to concede to the German districts which, according to the Versailles treaty, become Polish, a certain measure of independence because of economic and cultural differences.

Delegates from Thorn to Warsaw have received assurances from the Polish Prime Minister that his policy was one of conciliation, and that he wished to meet the German demands as far as possible.

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Offerings of unusual interest to vacationists, at

Remarkably Low Prices Tomorrow

Surf Satin Bathing Suit, 4.95
An extremely smart model, featuring square neck and armlets; novel pockets attached to belt; piped in contrasting color. Obtainable in black only.

Taffeta Bathing Suit, 12.50
Simple, but smart is this Bathing Suit of excellent quality Taffeta, in stunning sash model. Obtainable in navy with white stripes.

Charming Silk Sweater, 19.75
Beautiful new Sweater of pure Silk, in clever tuxedo model; fancy weave. May be had with smart belt or sash that ends in silk tassels. Summer shades.

Washable Gabardine Skirt, 6.95
A handsome model, exceptionally well tailored in fine quality gabardine, smartly trimmed with row of tucks and pearl buttons; pocketed; smart detachable belt. White only.

Crepe de Chine Negligee, 19.75
Beautifully made of heavy crepe de chine; accordian pleated bottom; overjacket of Silk chiffon trimmed with exquisite lace, smart shirring and ribbons.

Negligees and Sacques, 3.95
Two dainty and unusually charming negligees of fine dotted Silk Mull. Colors: Copen, Flesh or Orchid. The Dressing Sacque is of heavy Crepe de Chine, in smart tailored model; shirred in back. All shades.



CASAQUE

A SUMMERY BLOUSE LAID OUT TO CONFORM TO VARIOUS SERVICE DEMANDS IS PRESENTED IN WHITE CREPE DE CHENE. THE SHOULDERS HAVE A RAGLAN EFFECT, AND THE THREE-QUARTER SLEEVES HAVE FLOWING CUFFS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN THREE ARTISTIC FOLDS. THE HEM ALSO TERMINATES IN THREE FOLDS. TWO DELICATE STREAMERS EXTEND GRACEFULLY OVER THE SHOULDERS AND DOWN THE FRONT AND BACK.

$15.00

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Smartest Dresses for Mid-Summer and Early Fall Wear

Specially Priced Tomorrow

Silk Tricolette Gown
69.50
An elegant new gown of marked distinction, fashioned of fine Tricolette of lustrous Sheen. Especially smart is the new Camargo skirt. The golden tan vestee is of embroidered Georgette. Silk and gold metallic embroidery adorn the softly crushed girdle.

New Satin Dress
45.00
Exquisite new dress of rare grace and youthfulness, beautifully developed in soft, lustrous satin, and richly encrusted with embroidery motifs. Admirable details are the smart Russian blouse and unique tunic skirt. Dainty vestee and cuffs of pleated Georgette.


Crepe Satin Dress, 49.50

Taffeta Evening Gown
49.50
Smart, graceful, and true to the spirit of youth is this gorgeous new gown of soft Taffeta, with its smart tiered skirt of silver lace, and dainty ruffle trimmings. Contrasting color ribbon streamers flow from the waistline, where a tiny nosegay is portrayed.

Georgette Crepe Frocks
39.50
A diversity of smart, winsome dresses, fashioned of Georgette crepe. Some devoid of any ornamentation; others delicately and lavishly decorated with various beads, pin tucks, ruffles, and hemstitching. Obtainable in flesh color, white or navy.

Cool, Dainty Dresses for Summer
An extraordinary collection of cool Summer dresses, in a splendid variety of bewitching designs. Carefully executed in plain or figured Voiles and Georgette, Organdie, Gingham, Chintz, Dotted Swiss and other fabrics of equal beauty. Many reveal smart and effective trimmings.
Very Specially Priced Tomorrow
9.75 14.75 24.50

WOULD AID EUROPE BY PRIVATE FINANCE

Adviser to Peace Conference Says Time Is Ripe to End Governmental Loans.

5 YEARS TO REBUILD TRADE

Oscar T. Crosby Says Only Individual Initiative Can Bar Peril of Future Wars.

Oscar T. Crosby, financial adviser to the American delegation to the Peace Conference, here from Paris yesterday, declared that the United States Government should not continue to loan money to the European nations, as one Government to another, but the channels of trade andfinance sould be opened so that all financing might be done on the initiative of private groups, with the result that within five years, he believed, barring the complete overthrow of Governments, Europe would be back to its normal condition of pre-war times. Mr. Crosby talked at the University Club here after landing in Hoboken from the transport Mount Vernon. He was, until a few months ago, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the armistice was signed was President of the Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases and Finance.

In expressing his views on the financing involved in the rehabilitation of Europe, Mr. Crosby indorsed the opinions already published by the Federal Reserve Board. He was in the Treasury from the time the war opened, and has been interested in the floating and placing of Government loans. During the war, he said, it was necessary to lend money to other Governments as a war necessity, just as it was necessary for individuals to give up their lives, and as such it received his hearty approval.

"But with the ending of the war," said Mr. Crosby, "such loans ought to stop for they have in them to seeds of possible trouble, of future wars. The only solution is for private initiative to be left to work out the problem. Groups of European bankers, who are familiar with the situation in their own countries must get together and make a survey of the conditions which they have to meet, and then submit them to American bankers for approval. This, in effect, would of course be the approval of the institution itself. In this way the use of the money will be subjected to same scrutiny as would be accorded to money loaned to a private individual. This would not be the case if the money were loaned to the Government. Moreover, in all probability it would be reloaned to the industries of the foreign country at a lower rate than would be required of Americans, and since in the last analysis the money belongs to the American people, they would have just complaint were they to be placed at such a disadvantage.

Calls for "Regular" Banking Now.

"Let the whole affair be a regular banking transaction with all the care that goes into such a transaction, for when the borrower is compelled to show the soundness of his resources it is all to the good and the waste of money is prevented. The rates will be what the market calls for, and not the low rates that its Government always makes. Governments should not be mixed up in those affairs. If there is any change in the administration the trouble, the seed of which has been sown, is likely to crop up. If the transactions are private and trading is opened up without restrictions, Europe will be on its feet again within five years. Of course, this statement is made with the reservation that revolution does not sweep Europe in the meantime. Whether this will happen nobody knows.

"The amount of money needed for the rehabilitation of Europe has been grossly exaggerated in many quarters. It will not be necessary for the industries to go back immediately to the same status that they enjoyed before the war. Stocks need not be replenished to the full. They can take a little and earn a little, then take a little more and earn a little more. This will be exceedingly difficult, no doubt, but it can be done. They can get along with less than they have been accustomed to spend just as an individual does when he is in reduced circumstances.

"There must be freedom in trading, and the application of a great many minds will be needed so that there may be the greatest possible movement of initiative. And another reason opposed to a Government loan is that the financial burdens of the Government are already great enough. The Government must not take any more upon itself, but rather less. The willingness to pay taxes will not last, for the enthusiasm of war gradually dies down.

"The unrest in Europe I believe will die down to normal in a short time," Mr. Crosby continued. "In France the strikes have been serious. They seem to have both a political and economic significance. For one thing, they are a protest against intervention in Russia. The people believe hat the Russians should be allowed to carry out their experiments so that if it fails it will have proved its fallacy. And I concur in that opinion.

"If other nations put down the communistic régime by force of arms Socialists the world over will say that the experiment did not have a fair chance to succeed, and they will be anxious to try it again. But if we are right in believing its fundamentals to be false, and it consequently falls, then we shall have done with it.

"The other cause of the strikes is the 'malaise' resultant from the necessity of adjustment to the higher cost of living and the cheaper money. The French, among others, find it hard in the transition period to get used to the new conditions, but the strikes are only symptoms which will quickly pass away witha return of normal trade relations."

URGES 20 BILLION LOTTERY.

French Deputy Would Give $10,000,000,000 to Devastated Areas.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 5.—A $20,000,000,000 international lottery is the latest suggestion for aiding the sufferers of the devastated region. The Matin says that Deputy Guislain of the Nord Department has brought before the Chamber of Deputies a law providing tickets for that amount to be placed on sale in allied and associated countries. Of the amount $10,000,000,000 would be set aside for prizes and the remainder distributed to the inhabitants according to the proportion determined by the law already in force concerning war damage.

Guislain's proposal has been handed over to the Budget Committee for consideration. A similar project was put forward by Deputy Labroue of Gironde. He advocates the reestablishment of the French national lottery to amount to $6,000,000,000 whereof only one fifth would be reserved for prizes, with drawings monthly during a period of five years.

Woman's Service Clubroom to Open.

A reception and tea will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the opening of the new Summer reading and writing rooms at the headquarters of the National League for Woman's Service, 257 Madison Avenue. A musical program will start at 3 o'clock, an hour before the tea. The clubroom is to be a social meeting place for the women who continue their volunteer relief work in New York during the Summer.

RANKING CHAPLAIN RETURNS

Maj. Thomas J. Dickson Has Taken Part in All Varieties of War.

Major Thomas J. Dickson, ranking chaplain of the United States Army, arrived from Germany yesterday on the transport Mount Vernon after two years' service abroad, most of which was spent at the front. Chaplain Dickson went to France with the First American Artillery expedition. He was chaplain of the 112th Field Artillery, the regiment which fired the first American shot in the war. He was on duty with the First Division at the front, in all their battles and on their night marches. He went with the first flag across the Rhine.

Major Dickson wears all the battle stars of the First Division, and he took part in actual hostilities, having operated a machine gun during the heavy fighting of Verdun.

In addition to this service, he was in action with the 2d, 4th, 32d, 42d, 80th, Gordon Highlanders, Foreign Legion, Algerian Troops, 139th French Division, and other organizations. He was senior Chaplain with the combat troops on the American front, and probably saw more different phases of fighting than any other American officer or soldier in Europe.

He is a veteran of the Spanish-American and the Mexican border wars, has been cited in General Orders, thanked on the battlefields of Europe, and congratulated before troops by the President of the United States for services he rendered during the Philippine insurrection.

REPATRIATING AMERICANS.

Fighters Against Germany Under Other Flags Speedily Regain Citizenship.

Steps to remedy as speedily as possible the technical loss of citizenship that has arisen because of the impetuous valor of many American boys have been taken by the Bureau of Naturalization and the Department of Labor. Many American boys were eager to fight the Germans by the side of those nations which championed the democracy of the world. They flocked over the border to volunteer in the Canadian companies or sailed across the sea to enlist directly in the armies of the French or the English. Then came an order from the United States which made Americans who joined the armies of other countries forfeit their citizenship. As a result of this order 9,000, is is said, became Canadians overnight.

While the war continued they did not care whether they were formally American citizens or not, but with the signing of the armistice came thoughts of home, and protests from the boys themselves and from their friends and relatives poured into Congress. So Congress amended the law to read as follows:

"That any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens or before any Consul of the United States, and certificated copies thereof may be sent by such court or Consul to the Department of State and the Bureau of Naturalization."

SWISS BAR MME. BELA KUN.

Dictator's Wife, Said to Have Much Money, Excluded at Frontier.

GENEVA, July 4.—Mme. Bela Kun, wife of the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, arrived at the Swiss frontier yesterday, but was not allowed to cross by the authorities, who applied the new law controlling the entry of aliens.

The wife of the Hungarian Bolshevist dictator is said to have had a large sum of money in her possession, with which, it is supposed, she intended to engage in Bolshevist propaganda. She also had several large trunks and many servants with her.

Following the refusal of the authorities to permit her to enter Switzerland, she went to Innsbruck.



Two Unusual Summer Frocks at the Usual Price of One

ALL the year round, and the continent over, the Maxon Shop is famous for rare values in original Model costumes. But just now there are especially alluring offerings of hot-weather toilettes! Sheer, cobwebby lingerie frocks of net and lace—crisp silken street frocks—adorable cotton and sport dresses—Maxon-priced $11 to $89—worth in reality up to $190! Rarely two models alike.

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1587 Broadway at 48 St.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

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Opening at 9 o'clock Tomorrow Morning

The Annual Midsummer Clearance Sale of

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS





Every Suit in regular stock (excepting Full Dress clothes) **Reduced in Price for This Occasion**

Four groups, all in complete range of sizes as the sale starts.

$32.75
$36.75
$43.75
$56.75

Clothing that is typical of this store's standard—made to rigid specifications with a tailored-to-measure air—well above the commonplace.

Summer Suits and Suits for wear the year round

Flannels, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds

A range of patterns and a variety of models so comprehensive that every man can be suited.

With high grade clothing becoming scarcer and scarcer, and authorities predicting very much higher prices for next season, many men will take advantage of this opportunity for substantial savings in the selection of one or more suits for present and early Fall wear.

No charge will be made for necessary alterations.

Fourth Floor

Men's Oxfords

In the July Clearance

at $6.25

Tan or black oxfords, smart styles on English lasts. Complete range of sizes.

Several lines of

Men's Oxfords

Sizes incomplete

Have been marked to close

at $4.85

Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts

A Midsummer Clearance

at $1.85

Every Shirt in the assortment has retailed here at a much higher price.

Made of woven and printed madras. Percales and fine mercerized fabrics, in a selection of neat and novelty stripes. There are also shirts of white mercerized materials, with collars attached and single band cuffs.

One of the Best Shirt Values we have announced this season.

Ground Floor

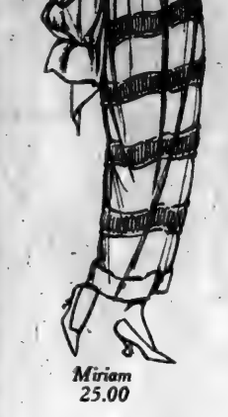
47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

Announce for Monday a

Special Sale of Silk Dresses

EVERY PRICE STATED HERE IS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE SAME MERCHANDISE IS QUOTED ELSEWHERE



Miriam 25.00



The Ritz 25.00



"La Basque" 25.00



Boulevard 22.50

Note, the gowns above illustrated have been faithfully reproduced in style, material, and trimming, from the newest Paris modes, at one-quarter to one-third the cost of the original—their exclusiveness is unquestioned, the price truly remarkable.

MIRIAM—*Introducing the new Cascade fringe around collar and skirt. The smartest thing today in Navy and Black Taffeta—(in Satin 29.75)* **25.00**

THE RITZ—*Smart, draped tunic Georgette over Satin, with covered buttons, in Navy and Black. All sizes for women and misses* **25.00**

LA BASQUE—*Very dashing long line model in Taffeta, trimmed with accordion ruffles. Strikingly original in Black and Navy* **25.00**

BOULEVARD—*Fascinating Taffeta Frock, new bustle skirt, finished with loop buttonholes, large bow sash* **22.50**

WE WILL CLOSE OUT

Monday

At Most Remarkable Reductions

Smart Silk Frocks

Formerly to 39.50

In all the finest materials—Chiffon, Taffeta—Tucked Georgettes, Beaded Georgettes, Printed Georgettes, Tucked Crepe de Chine, Beaded Crepe de Chine, Newest Satins, Taffeta Combined with Georgette, Pongee Sport Models White Skirts with Copen or Rose Overblouses. The new ruffle skirts, draped, tunic, surplice collar, vestees, tucked, shirred, pleated, ruffled, beaded or embroidered effects. In fine assortment; mostly every size. Most astonishing bargains ever offered.

14.95

All MUST GO, HENCE THE GREAT REDUCTIONS.



Le Victoire 25.00



La Promenade 25.00



"Trouville" 19.75



"Lorraine" 25.00

LA VICTOIRE—*Simplicity is the keynote of this charming Georgette frock, button trimmed waist and beaded tunic skirt, all shades* **25.00**

LA PROMENADE—*Smart afternoon frock of fine Taffeta, accordion plaited waist, pockets, and ruffles. Tres chic, exquisite model. Navy and Black* **25.00**

TROUVILLE—*A smart Taffeta Frock in Navy and Black, seen on the Boulevards of Paris today* **19.75**

LORRAINE—*A beaded motif of bowknots on waist, sleeves, and tunic skirt is a fascinating feature of this extremely smart Georgette dress* **25.00**

OVERTURN IN PERU WAS VERY SWIFT

Leguia, Assuming the Presidency, Says That Pardo Plotted to Keep Him Out.

GO HE LET SOLDIERS ACT

Crowd Acclaims New Chief, Who Promises a Government of Justice.

LIMA, Peru, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Augusto B. Leguia assumed office as Provisional President of Peru late today and took up his residence in the Government palace as a result of the successful overthrow of President Pardo earlier in the day.

Señor Pardo, all his ministers, and a number of high officers of the army and navy are in prison, Pardo being detained in the penitentiary. Virtually no fighting and no casualties marked the overthrow of the Pardo government. Leguia is supported by virtually all the army and naval forces in Lima, and public opinion here is apparently behind him.

The revolution began at 3 o'clock in the morning with an attack on the palace by two regiments of troops, aided by police. By 6 o'clock President Pardo had been deposed and Señor Leguia proclaimed Provisional President. The movement was similar to that which resulted in the overthrow of President Guillermo Billinghurst on Feb. 4, 1914.

It was announced late today that President Pardo would be placed on trial on charges of having violated the constitution and conspired against the institutions of the republic. It is alleged that the Government, in refusing to obey the order of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus proceedings in connection with the newspaper El Tempo, was a violation of the constitution. Another charge against Señor Pardo is that he attempted to buy the votes of members of Congress to carry out his plans to annul the election of Señor Leguia as President and place the candidate of his own party in power.

The inauguration of Señor Leguia as President, it is said, will probably take place within two months. The Provisional President holds that he received 140,000 votes of the 200,000 cast in the recent Presidential elections.

The Fourth of July had been proclaimed as a national holiday by President Pardo. Thousands of persons thronged the streets today cheering for Leguia. A crowd assembled before the Government palace and called for a speech.

The Provisional President, speaking from the balcony of the palace, declared that he intended to organize a strong Government on a popular basis and increase the army and navy to the status they had held during his previous term as President from 1908 to 1912. He said that he would defend the principles of justice and right which triumphed in the great war and would associate Peru without reserve with the cause of the Allies. He intended, he said, to extend every facility for the introduction of foreign capital to aid in the development of national resources.

Señor Leguia in a statement to The Associated Press said that he had made every effort to avoid deposing President Pardo by force, but that it had become increasingly evident that a conspiracy was afoot to deprive him of the office to which he was chosen in the recent elections. Money, he said, was used freely in an effort to buy sufficient votes of members of Congress to annul the elections.

Last night, Señor Leguia asserted, he learned of a plot to arrest him and send him into exile, and, as a last resort, he gave orders to the army chiefs favorable to him to go ahead with their plan to overthrow the Pardo Government. Señor Pardo and his Ministers, he added, would be dealt with justly, as he had no personal animosity against any member of the recent Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Official notification of a change in Government in Peru was received by the State Department today in dispatches which stated that Auguste B. Leguia, was installed as President of Peru, following the seizure of President Pardo by two regiments of soldiers at his palace.

The immediate effect of the Leguia revolution in Peru will be, it was predicted today, to delay the appointment of an Ambassador from the United States to Peru, an advancement of diplomatic rank authorized by Congress. Peru's legation here has already been raised to an embassy, the State Department having received Dr. Don Francisco Tudela y Varela as Ambassador. The Ambassador is at Atlantic City and attachés at the embassy today declined to comment on the change of Government at Lima.

Whether this Government will sever diplomatic relations with Peru, as was done with Costa Rica, American Minister Hale having been recalled from that country, could not be learned today, and it was believed that the decision will await the arrival of President Wilson. In every respect the Government's refusal to recognize the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica has not worked happily, most of the Latin-American countries having recognized, his régime and the diplomats of some Latin-American countries have criticised the American policy toward Costa Rica, declaring that the Costa Ricans, themselves were satisfied with Tinoco's administration.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips issued this announcement after reading his official advices from Peru:

"Official dispatches to the Department of State from Lima report that President Pardo of Peru was seized at his palace by two regiments of soldiers early yesterday, imprisoned at the penitentiary with several members of his Cabinet, and August B. Leguia installed as President.

"The first dispatch announcing the attack on the palace stated that shortly after 10 o'clock last night, after President Pardo and others had been imprisoned, the army was patrolling the City of Lima. A later dispatch stated that during the attack two soldiers were killed and three others, including a subordinate official, were wounded. Among those imprisoned, beside President Pardo, were the Minister of War, the Chief of Staff of the Peruvian Navy, and the Prefect of Callao. A new Prefect of Callao is now in power. The Chief of the Staff of the army and forty of his men escaped.

"The American Legation was to have held a reception yesterday in celebration of the Fourth of July, but all invitations were canceled because of the Government situation.

"The change of government, according to rumors in circulation in Lima, is because of reports that plans to nullify Leguia's election had been made by the Pardo Government."

A hint that the United States may not place the revolution by violence in Peru in the same category as that in Costa Rica, which put Federico Tinoco in the presidency of the latter country, was contained in the last paragraph of the announcement, which stated that the change of government, according to rumors in circulation in Lima, is because of reports that plans to nullify Leguia's election had been made by the Pardo Government.

In Costa Rica, Tinoco, facing certain defeat in the national elections, overthrew the Government and installed himself in the executive chair, afterward going through an alleged election in which he was chosen President. That was early in 1917, and the United States Government, in an official announcement by the State Department, declared that it would not recognize governments set up by revolution.

The State Department's announcement in the Costa Rica case was intended, according to official comments at the time, to discourage the revolutionary tendency in Latin America, especially the resort to violent means of obtaining control of governments. The policy has not been strictly adhered to in respect of non-American countries.

Couch Hammocks—$13.75

Good quality Khaki duck. All steel frame with galvanized link fabric spring. Soft cotton top mattress.

Romelink Hammocks.....$19.50
Upholstered Back Hammocks.....$28.00
Englander Hammocks.....$17.50

Fifth Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Japanese Rugs—$19.50

Size 8 x 10 feet—extra heavy quality Oval Reed Rugs. Reversible and suitable for indoor or veranda use.

Size 9 x 12 feet.....$27.50

Japanese Oval Braided Cretonne Rugs
8 x 10 feet.....$24.50
9 x 12 feet.....$32.50

Fifth Floor.

Women's Capes
$19.50



A collection of high grade Capes, extremely smart models, short, medium and long effects, all lined throughout with Foulard or Peau de Cygne.

Capes of fine Bolivia, Evora, Velour Cloth, Tricotine and Serge, in navy and the fashionable lighter shades.

The price in many instances represents less than actual original cost.

Third Floor.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Begin Monday, July 7

A twice-yearly occasion, a time when we place on sale all surplus lots, discontinued lines, odd lots, and broken sizes, all cut pieces and short lengths

Every item will be priced for quick selling. Every department in the house will contribute.

In every instance the merchandise involved will be marked at exceptionally low prices.

Note—Departments that have no merchandise to close out have made several large advantageous purchases of seasonable goods and these will be placed on sale during this event at prices which will make it worth your while to attend and participate in the remarkable values offered.

Georgette Blouses
$5.00



A collection of charming models, appropriate for Midsummer wear. Excellent quality Georgette Crepe. Bead or Silk Embroidered Lace Trimmed Frill Jabot and Over Blouse Effects.

In flesh, white bisque, grey and combinations of colors.

White Silk Sport Blouses, heavy quality Habutai in tailored model with Tuxedo collar and soft French cuffs, edged with tiny pleatings.....$5.00

Third Floor.

Women's Tailored Suits

A number of Tailormade Suits go into this July Clearing Sale priced at less than wholesale cost. A wonderful opportunity for those who come tomorrow.

Serge, Poiret Twill, Striped Tricotine and Shepherd Checks. Coats silk lined.

Mostly navy blue and black; all sizes up to 52 (not all sizes in every style). As long as they last

$25.00 and $39.50

Third Floor.

Long Silk Gloves
$1.00 a pair

Eight button length Milanese quality Silk, in choicest shades of pearl, light and dark grey, pongee, mastic, taupe and in white.

Two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, white, black, pongee, grey.....65c
One-clasp Cotton Gloves, grey, tan, brown and primrose shades.....65c

Ground Floor.

Girls' Dresses
$3.50



Voiles in smart checks and dainty plain colors; pretty models for girls of 8 to 14. Sheer white organdie collars, cuffs and vestees.

A Most Exceptional Value.

Girls' Serge Capes, with adjustable white pique waistcoats and collars. Sizes 8 to 16 years.....$5.00

Third Floor.

Corsets
$1.95–$2.95
and up to $9.75

Fashionable models of leading makes, including Mme. Irene, Elente, Lord & Taylor Special and American Lady Corsets of Coutil and Broche. Styles for all types of figures, and though sizes are incomplete, excellent choosing.

Second Floor.

Taffeta Silk
$1.78 yard

36 inch Navy Blue Dress Taffeta Silk, chiffon finish.

Colored Crepe de Chine.....yard $1.50
White Sport Tussah.....yard $1.58
Washable Satin in white and evening colors.....yard $1.88

Ground Floor.

Tots' Dresses
$2.75

For little folks of 2 to 6, ten pretty models, in checked and plain Organdies, Dimities, Persian Lawns, White and fancy Voiles; many have touches of hand work, smocking and colored stitching.

Rompers, in Chambray and Plisse Crepe; sizes to and including 4 years.$1.95

Fourth Floor.

Alarm Clocks
$1.25

Reliable timekeeper of dependable make, nickel case, with bell top; regulation size.

Slipper Trees, 2 pairs.....25c
Hangers, light weight—dozen.....60c
Glove Stretchers.....5c
Whittemore's Shoe Dressing, black and dark brown.....20c
"Albano" White Dressing.....20c

Ground Floor.

Silk Hand Bags
$1.95

Moire and faille silk, one piece gathered model, with self covered frame, silk lined. In black, taupe, brown or purple.

Carriage Bags, Morocco and Seal..$5.00
Suede Bags, grey and tan.....$2.95
Suede Bags, grey and tan.....$1.25
Vanity Cases with 4 fittings.....$2.95

Ground Floor.

Piver's Extracts
$1.25

"Azurea" and "Floramye" Perfumes, in one ounce bottles.....$1.25
Witch Hazel, pint bottles.....23c
Peroxide, pint bottles.....19c
Refreshing Smelling Salts, in tinted liquids.....$1.25
Calox Tooth Powder.....15c
Whisk Brooms, large size.....35c

Ground Floor.

Taffeta Silk
$1.78 yard

36 inch Navy Blue Dress Taffeta Silk, chiffon finish.

Colored Crepe de Chine.....yard $1.50
White Sport Tussah.....yard $1.58
Washable Satin in white and evening colors.....yard $1.88

Ground Floor.

Misses' Polo Coats
$22.50 and $29.50

Genuine Polo Cloth Coats, all wool, light in weight and in the natural and darker tan shades. Three-quarter and full length models for sport and motoring wear. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Suits, Capes, Coats and Dresses, Spring Models marked to close in many instances at less than original cost. A limited number only, and sizes are incomplete.

Third Floor.

All Silk Hose
$2.00 a pair

Women's Black Silk Hose, of exceptional quality and durability.

Boot Silk Hose, in black, white, suede and brown, full fashioned; a pair.....65c

Ground Floor.

Fox Scarfs
$55.00

Selected pelts, in the animal effects so fashionable. Choice shades of Taupe, Lucille, Baum Marten, also Black; silk lined.

Fourth Floor.

Wool Scarfs
$3.95

Imported "Alpaca" yarns in every smart sport color; fringed ends.

Net Fichus, pleated ruffles.....95c
Organdie Vestees, dainty styles.....95c
Oriental Lace Vestees.....50c

Ground Floor.

Semi-Made Skirts
$3.95

Smart Sport Skirts of fine quality white cotton Gabardine, in various straight line models with new pockets, separate belts and large pearl buttons; 26 to 36 inch waist measure.

Semi-made Skirts in white pique, colored silk and cotton crepes, etc..$2.98

Second Floor.

Boys' Wool Suits
$9.75

Norfolk models with extra Knickerbockers; broken lots; sizes 7 to 18 years.

Other Norfolk Suits.....$13.75
Colored Sport Blouses.....95c
Palm Beach Knickerbockers.....$3.25

Fourth Floor.

Smart Sailors
$5.95

Correct new blocks, narrow, medium and wide brimmed Sailors of 5 millimetre Italian Milan, double brim, semi-mushroom styles.

In the natural color with band and bow of white faille ribbon. Silk lined and tailor finished.

Fourth Floor.

Sport Ribbon
85c yard

Smart combinations of brilliant colors, on tan crash grounds; width 8¼ inches.

Wash Ribbon, serge weave, feather edged, pink, orchid, white, No. 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 5—

75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.90 and $2.50 per piece

Ground Floor.

Silk Pillows
$1.50, $2.75, $3.50

In the most wanted colors and effective round shapes; a collection of well made Pillows at greatly reduced prices.

Baby Pillows—Madeira hand-embroidered.....$2.25, $3.25

Fifth Floor.

House Dresses
$1.65

Striped Percale in a neatly made model, collars and cuffs trimmed with chambray.

Second Floor.

Swiss Negligees
$3.95

Dotted Swiss in Empire model, Cluny lace trimmed in effective fashion; elastic at waistline.

Dotted Voile Breakfast Coats.....$3.95

Second Floor.

Women's and Girls' White Low Shoes
$3.95

White Canvas Sport Oxfords with rubber soles and heels. White Canvas Oxfords with military heels.

Women's Pumps and Oxfords
$4.85

Footwear from regular stock reduced—white canvas, tan, patent and other leathers; all sizes but not in each style.

Women's Fine Pumps
$7.65

Gun metal, glazed kidskin and fine white canvas, with various heels.

Second Floor.

Night Gowns
$1.95

Dainty Summer models, sleeveless or with pretty short sleeves; sheer Batiste trimmed with effective laces. A choice assortment of styles from which to select.

Second Floor.

Silk Petticoats
$6.95

Fleur de Soie Silk, soft and serviceable, in white; hemstitched hem; paneled back and front.

Second Floor.

Wool Dress Goods
In Lengths Only
98c, $1.25, $2.38 yard

Broadcloths, Jerseys, Storm Serges, Velours, Plaids, Poiret Twills, All Wool Challies and other weaves. Wonderful values at these reduced prices.

Second Floor.

Irish Dimities
38c yard

Printed Irish Dimities in dainty figures, stripes, checks and dots on white grounds.

Novelty Cotton Dress Voiles..yard 30c
Imported and Domestic Ginghams..yard 48c

Second Floor.

Brassieres
50c

Bandeau model in figured pink material, dainty and durable; hooked back style.

Allover Lace Brassieres, hooked front style.....98c

Second Floor.

Union Suits
85c

Women's Union Suits, gauze weight, bodice top and shoulder strap styles, tight or loose knee. A group of odd Suits, all of which were much higher priced.

Ground Floor.

Fireside Chair



"The better kind," made in Lord & Taylor workshop.

$39.75

Sixth Floor.

Gate Leg Table

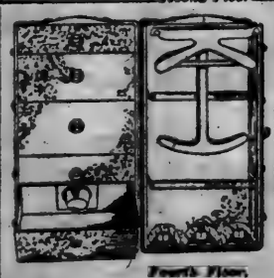


Solid Mahogany, with Drawer, Size 42 x 42 inches.

$34.75

Sixth Floor.

Wardrobe Trunks

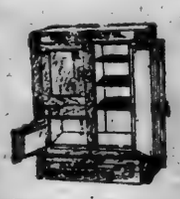


45 inches high, 34 inches wide, 22 inches deep; fibre covered; 12 hangers.

$35.00

Fourth Floor.

Refrigerator

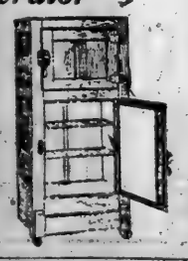


Alaska "Star" seamless porcelain lined, side icer chamber, height 45 inches, width 31 inches, depth 18 inches, ice capacity 95 lbs.

$39.00

Seventh Floor.

Refrigerator



Alaska "Star" Apartment house style; enamel lined; height 51 inches, width 23 inches, depth 17 inches; ice capacity 95 lbs.

$22.50

Seventh Floor.

ARRAIGN CAFE MAN FOR WHISKY SALE

Proprietor of Place Patronized by Politicians Is Held for Trial in $500 Bond.

CITE DECISION IN 1856

Anti-Prohibitionists Say Court of Appeals Found Dry Law Unconstitutional.

John H. Voege, proprietor of the café at the corner of Centre and Franklin Streets, across the street from the Criminal Court Building, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock yesterday on the charge of having violated the War Prohibition act by selling whisky.

The complaint was made by Special Agent Pasquale Pignuolo of the Department of Justice, who said that Voege had sold him a glass of whisky across the bar on July 3. Voege was held in $500 bail for a hearing on July 14. He furnished the bail and was released. Voege's place is well known as a centre for politicians.

The several arrests made both by the police and Department of Justice agents on July 3 showed that the sale of spirits and even heavy wines was attended with danger, and this fact, together with the great popularity of war beer during the hot spell, has resulted in general observance of the law as to liquor of more than 2.75 per cent. alcoholic strength.

Cite Old Decision.

The National Association Opposed to Prohibition issued a statement yesterday calling attention to various inconsistencies in the application of prohibition laws and drawing conclusions favorable to the association's cause from a decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in 1856, when the State Legislature sought to make the State dry by a legislative act. The association said:

"Now that prohibition has settled over the country in a fog of confusion, causing even Congressmen to fear that it will precipitate perennial turmoil, as one of their committeemen admits, the public mind turns to the judiciary branch of the Government for some promise of definite and permanent relief.

"To the United States Supreme Court will go the low-grade beer disputes; to the United States Supreme Court the case of Rhode Island, which has legalized 4 per cent. beer in the face of national prohibition; to the United States Supreme Court the case of Ohio, which has directed that an election be held on the wet or dry issue; to the United States Supreme Court the claims of California grape growers against confiscation, and so on down the list of bewildering contentions.

"One of the main arguments that will undoubtedly be laid before the distinguished jurists when the whole issue is carried to the highest tribunal in the land, will be conveyed in the text of the opinions of the Justices of the New York State Court of Appeals when, in 1856, they declared void and unconstitutional the prohibition law passed by a State Legislature and very similar in its provisions to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

After citing several passages of the decision, the association argues that it has a specific bearing on the present situation as follows:

Impossible of Enforcement.

"Justice Selden then showed that the law was impossible of enforcement in requiring that the owner of alcoholic beverages should remove them to a private dwelling in which there was no restaurant, no hotel, no dance hall, &c., for the reason that some of the men who had come into possession of such liquors legally had no such private homes sufficiently spacious to store such bulk. Concluding his opinion, the Justice wrote:

"'I am unable, therefore, to resist the conviction that in both branches of Paragraph 17 the Legislature has transcended the just limits of its power and trenched upon the constitutional provinces of the judiciary.'

"Chief Justice Denio of the Court of Appeals was brief in summing up the case. He wrote:

"'In these cases I have arrived at the following conclusions: That the several provisions of the act under consideration do in effect annihilate and destroy the rights of property which the citizens of this State possessed, at the time it took effect, in intoxicating liquors. This, in my opinion, cannot be done consistently with the provision in the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'

"One of the arguments brought out against the constitutionality of the law was that it interfered with the operation of treaties made in good faith by the United States with countries which imported the prohibited commodities of trade."

TO WAR ON PARK VIOLATORS

Police and Magistrates to Punish Those Who Abuse Privileges.

Chief City Magistrate McAdoo advised the Magistrates yesterday that vandalism in the public parks required severe punishment of all offenders to abate the nuisance and abuse of park privileges. It was said that Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin had complained to Police Commissioner Enright that many persons throw bottles, food, and newspapers on the grass, and that trees and shrubbery have been mutilated by bottle-throwers, who use them as targets.

Commissioner Enright intimated to the Magistrate that he would order raids on violators of the park regulations, and suggested that when prisoners are arraigned they be punished severely as a warning to others. Gallatin told the police he could not keep the parks in proper condition with the force of men at his disposal because of the great amount of refuse thrown about.

Vienna's Deficit $60,000,000.

According to correspondence from Vienna printed in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on Juen 4, teh steady increase in the wages paid to the municipal employes, together with the unsatisfactory financial results of the city's experiments in municipal ownership and operation, have wrought such havoc with the Austrian capital's finances that it faces a deficit of about 500,000,000 crowns ($60,000,000 at normal exchange) for the fiscal year 1919-20. The city officials are planning to put out a new loan and also to multiply and increase the municipal taxes.



Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

SALE

FORTY-NINE styles of modish, perfect-fitting ShoeCraft Shoes can now be purchased at a 20% reduction. Cool white footwear and smart pumps and Oxfords in black and brown are available in gratifying variety; also boots which will be priced much higher in the Fall. An exceptional opportunity for the woman with a long, slender foot.

Styles Illustrated

COLUMBINE
Turned sole, 2¼" Louis heel. White calf, black buck, patent, gun metal, brown kid. Regularly $14; now... $11.20

RAMBLER
Welted sole, 1½" heel. Gun metal or brown calf. Regularly $14; now..... $11.20

HYACINTH
Turned sole, 2¼" Louis heel. Vamps of black buck, patent, brown or white kid; matching quarters of moire. Regularly $17; now..... $13.60

CANTERBURY BELLE
Welted sole, 1½" baby Louis heel. White buck or patent leather. Usually $15; now $12.00

Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-6.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.—Closed All Day Saturday

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Exceptional Sale

4,000
MEN'S SHIRTS

$2.45

Made of fine woven Madras in an extensive assortment of both conservative and striking patterns.

Collar sizes 13½ to 18—Sleeve lengths 34 to 36.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T—MAIN FLOOR

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* **West Forty-third Street**

Closed All Day Saturday During July and August

BLACK DRESS SILKS

"Made in America"—Nearly Pure Dye, Offering Extraordinary Values Monday.

Black Dress Silks bearing our own name; recommended for durability; desirable textures; reliable qualities; especially featured for Fall.

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins; (yarn dyed) fine quality and weight **$1.75 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins; (yarn dyed) finer quality, **$1.95 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins; yarn dyed; finer and heavier quality **$2.25 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, 36 ins; (yarn dyed) excellent quality, **$2.50 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins; superior quality, **$2.85 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, 36 ins; very superior quality, **$3.25 yd.**

SUMMER FROCKS

For Misses and Small Women

Special Offering To-morrow

Voile Dresses
In crossbar effects; apron front skirt; organdie collar and cuffs; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
$7.50

Summer Dresses
Figured and Foulard Voiles, new effects in collars, vestees and cuffs; light and dark colors; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
$11.50

Misses' White Voile Dresses

Also Nets, many smartly embroidered in eyelet effects; yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with Valenciennes lace; 14-16-18 years,
$14.50

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUITS AND FROCKS

Final Clearance Sale—Priced Exceptionally Low

The assortments include the most favored models of this season; developed in most desirable fabrics and attractive colorings; suitable for sport, town and country wear.

Women's Smart Suits
Of Serge, Check Worsted, Tricotine, Satin and Taffeta,
at $19.75 to 98.50
Formerly $32.50 to 195.00

Women's Attractive Frocks
Of Taffeta, Foulard, Tricolette, Georgette and Serge,
at $16.50 to 48.00
Formerly $25.00 to 85.00

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Clearance Sale Short Lengths—Main Floor

At One-Third to One-Half Less Than Regular Prices!

LENGTHS from One to Six Yards, in this season's most fashionable textures and colorings. Included are Plain and Printed Voile, Organdie, Dimity, Batiste, Imported Dress Linen, Gingham in plain colors, Plaids, Stripes and Checks; also Silk and Cotton materials in a variety of weaves.

PORCH & BEACH DRESSES

Featuring smart models Monday on the Second Floor

SIMPLE MORNING DRESSES chosen for their attractiveness and practicality; developed in Voile, Dimity, Gingham and Percale in light and dark colorings; long or short sleeves; various styles; all sizes; at the following attractive prices:

$2.95, 3.75 to 6.50

HOUSEHOLD IRISH LINENS

Advantageously Priced To-morrow

All Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, full bleached
$3.95, 7.00 and 8.50

Napkins—$5.90, 7.50 and 8.50 dozen

All Linen Huckaback Towels, hemst'd; dz. 6.75, 9.75, 12.00
Union Huck Towels, hemstitched; dozen 4.75, 5.40, 7.50
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed;...dozen 2.95, 4.50, 5.90
All Linen Pillow Cases, hemst'd;...pair 2.95

Japanese Luncheon Sets, Embroidered; white; 18 pcs.; scalloped; set $1.50

Japanese Luncheon Sets, Blue and white printed, 1.50

Bungalow Luncheon Sets, Irish Linen; 13 pieces; neatly scalloped;...set $1.95

Irish Union Linen Sheets, hemst'd;..pair 8.75

200 Dozen Madeira Linen Tea Napkins
Hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered; assorted corner designs; regular values $13.00 a dozen..... SPECIAL $8.75

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Remarkable Offering To-morrow on the Main Floor

Glove Silk Vests and Bloomers

VESTS, embroidered fronts and tailored tops; pink only,

BLOOMERS, superior quality; well reinforced; in pink,

Specially featured at

$2.50 per garment

Glove Silk Vests
Good quality; tailored or bodice tops; pink only,
Special **$1.95**

Combination Suits
Silk Lisle; bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps; regular, also extra sizes; pink only,
Special **$1.95**

KNOX HAS NEW PLAN TO SEPARATE LEAGUE

Hopes to Have Covenant Cut from Treaty in Committee This Week.

OPPOSES FRENCH ALLIANCE

Senator Hitchcock Says He Doubts Wisdom of Binding America, but May Vote to Ratify It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Abandoning his resolution asking, in effect, that the Peace Conference separate the League of Nations covenant from the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, it became known today, will make an attempt to have the separation effected in committee when the treaty comes before it next week.

The time for accomplishing the object sought in Mr. Knox's resolution as directed to the Peace Conference ended when Germany signed the treaty. The Pennsylvania Senator, however, is determined not to allow his effort to drop, but will carry it now to the Senate itself. He wants the League covenant cut from the treaty so that the Senate may proceed at once to ratify the treaty, while taking its time in debating the covenant.

Senator Knox's plan is, when the Foreign Relations Committee considers the treaty, to move that the covenant be separated from the treaty. This, it is certain, will precipitate a brisk fight, led by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee. Mr. Hitchcock will be backed by the other Administration Senators.

Exactly how the Republican members will line up on Mr. Knox's motion is problematical, but it was predicted by one of the committee today that nine of the majority Senators would be likely to support it. If that prediction proves true, the motion would prevail. The committee's recommendation to separate the covenant from the treaty would then be put before the Senate. A majority vote would be required to adopt it.

Administration Senators insist that the majority of the Senate would not vote for separation of the covenant, but Senator Knox believes the committee's recommendation would be upheld.

Opponents of the League of Nations expressed the belief that if the covenant is taken from the treaty it would make the fight for qualifying reservations easier. The opponents of the League, in that event, they argued, could not be accused of delaying ratification of the treaty while devoting ample time to considering the League of Nations.

If Mr. Knox's motion as carried in committee his plan is to provide in the resolution ratifying the treaty that any immediate obligations imposed upon America under the treaty, so far as they affect the League of Nations, be turned over to a diplomatic commission until such time as the United States might accept membership in the League. In this way, Mr. Knox argues, America would carry out any temporary obligations while not committing itself to join the League until the Senate acts upon the covenant.

Opposition to Alliance.

Opposition to the agreement entered into between the United States, Great Britain and France to protect the latter country against German aggression, it developed today, is not confined to the Republican side of the upper body. Senator Hitchcock today expressed himself as inclined to doubt the wisdom of the United States entering into such an alliance.

"I do not consider such an agreement necessary," said Senator Hitchcock. "If we are to accept the League of Nations, it seems to me that no outside agreement to protect France is required.

"But I do not say that I shall vote against approving the agreement, because to reject it might cause some embarrassment, since the United States has given its word to France, along with Great Britain.

"The agreement speaks of an 'unprovoked attack' by Germany upon France, as the motive that would impel the United States to go to France's aid. Some persons might argue that this would give France occasion, in the event of some future dispute, to maintain that Germany had made an 'unprovoked attack,' in which event France could call upon the United States and Great Britain to resist.

"Of course, Congress could decide for itself if there actually was any 'unprovoked attack.'

"If Congress decided such to be the case, then the United States would have to aid France. But if Congress decided that an attack was 'provoked' we would not be obligated to intervene. In that way, Congress, after all, would be able to determine any participation by the United States in aid of France so that the agreement would not be so absolutely binding, as it might seem at first.

"But naturally, the United States would hesitate before renouncing any obligation imposed.

"It is not unconstitutional and does not take away from Congress any right to declare war that it has now."

Republican Senators, almost to a unit, are against the Anglo-French-American agreement. They maintain that it usurps the prerogatives of Congress as the war-making body. And they contend that it argues against the practicability of the League of Nations as a deterrent of war.

Senator McNary of Oregon, one of the ultra-conservative Republicans in the upper body, announced himself today as opposed to the agreement and that he would vote against its acceptance.

BLIND FUND GIVES $10,000.

Helps the Union of War Blinded, a French Mutual Aid Society.

In pursuance of its policy to help the 36th and 100th Depot Companies, 823d Gunners who lost their sight in the war to help themselves, the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies of 550 Fifth Avenue has donated 50,000 francs ($10,000) to the Union des Aveugles de Guerre, or Union of War Blinded. This organization, recently founded in Paris, is a mutual benefit society, of which General Mazoury, who was blinded in the war, is the head, and Commandant Sallerin, also a distinguished soldier, is an official.

The following letter from a pupil of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund's Industrial School at Neuilly, addressed to George A. Kessler, Chairman of the Fund's Executive Committee, testifies to what the sightless soldiers themselves think of the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation undertaken for them by the Fund.

Dear Sir—I feel that I should fail to perform the most sacred of duties on leaving the Knitting School, my re-education having been completed, were I not to thank, as I ought to, the great-hearted persons who have enabled me to learn a new trade. Thanks to them, I hope to be able to continue to support my family.

I beg you to believe in my gratitude and to accept my sincere thanks.

P. HERON,
Former Painter and Decorator.

Paul Heron, who has a wife and two children, was a soldier in the 41st Colonial Regiment. He was blinded by shell fragments and his right foot was smashed at Tavannes on Aug. 1, 1916. For nearly five days he lay wounded on the ground. Then he was picked up by the Germans and sent to Germany as a prisoner, where he remained for four months until exchanged. In addition to his injuries he was rendered deaf. He was decorated with the Military Medal and the War Cross for gallantry in action. His re-education was paid for by one of the friends and supporters of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

FUR REPAIRING & REMODELING

Special Summer Prices

Fur Coats, Muffs or Neckpieces can be remodeled or repaired now at a much lower cost than in the Winter Season, with the additional advantage of having the work completed in time for delivery in the Fall.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

SUMMER STORE HOURS

Store Opens at 9 A. M.
and Closes at 5 P. M.

Closed all day Saturday during July and August.

Clearance Sale

100 SMART WRAPS

For Women

19.50

formerly 29.50 to 45.00

A choice selection of fashionable Coats and Wraps have been marked for immediate clearance. In the assortment are Sport models in Satin and Serge, rippling Capes and graceful Dolman Wraps, also dressy Silk Coats. All are stylish models, lined throughout with Silk. Odd sizes.

Will Close Out

225 WOMEN'S SUITS

150 beautiful Suits in fine, heavy quality Crepe de Chine and Poulette in attractive sport colorings.

24.50 and 29.50

75 fashionable Sport Suits of all-wool Jersey in Rose, Red or Gray.

12.50

An Annual Event

"UNDERMUSLIN WEEK"

Prices Less Than To-day's Wholesale Cost

Exquisite Underthings of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine that vie with the petals of the rose in softness of texture and tint—and of Nainsook, delightfully fresh and sheer.

Night Gowns of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine—lace-trimmed models. **3.95**

Night Gowns of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine effectively lace trimmed. **4.95**

Envelope Chemises of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine, tailored or lace trimmed. **1.95, 2.75 and 3.95**

Drawers of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine, lace trimmed. **2.75 and 3.95**

Bloomers of Flesh Color Satin or Crepe de Chine. **2.95**

Bodices of Flesh Color Satin..... **95c, 1.45 and 1.95**

Night Gowns of fine Nainsook, adorned with lace and embroidery. **95c, 1.45 and 1.95**

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery. **95c, 1.45 and 1.95**

Billie Burke Pajamas of fine Pink Batiste, trimmed with blue stitching, also in White Cotton Crepe. **1.95**

Envelope Chemises of Pink Batiste..... **95c, 1.50 and 1.95**

Chemaloons made of Flesh Color Batiste, with bloomer leg—lace trimmed. **1.95**

Effective Models

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

38.00

Afternoon and Street Dresses of surpassing style and beauty have just arrived, fashioned of plain, striped or figured Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, Foulard or Satin. Some fall into tailored line—others are deftly draped or adorned with smart tunics. New collar effects and vestees are introduced to lend a dressy touch.

COTTON FROCKS

7.50, 10.00 and 16.50

They are fashioned in the very prettiest of Mid-Summer styles in all the colors one would desire. Those of Voile are charming, with their pretty patterns of flowers, checks, stripes or plain colors. The ones of Checked Organdie are irresistibly attractive. The Linen and Gingham models display new style notes certain to win favor.

Skirts are plain, ruffled, tucked or adorned with tunics. Net and Organdie collars and vestees embellish the waists. Some styles are favored with a girdle of gay ribbon—others have sashes of self-material.

A Sale of Unusual Importance

SUMMERTIME BLOUSES OF VOILE AND ORGANDIE

2.75

Presenting the Greatest Values Offered This Season

Here are quite the daintiest versions of the Summer blouse yet displayed, effectively trimmed with tucked and embroidered Organdie Valenciennes Lace and Net footing. Artistic touches of eyelet embroidery and fine tucking are also employed.

(FOURTH FLOOR)



1. A cleverly designed Blouse of sheer, crisp Organdie. The collar and vestee are finely tucked and Valenciennes Lace insertion winds its way throughout. The closing at the side is finished with tiny buttons of pearl. **2.75**

2. An interesting variation of the slip-on Blouse, fashioned of fine, sheer Voile. The criss-cross tucking in front is most effective, as is also the rounded neck adorned with finely plaited ruffle. The cuffs turn back and are finished with the frilling. **2.75**

3. An air of naive simplicity pervades this dainty model of Voile embellished with fine Valenciennes Lace combined with eyelet embroidery and hemstitching. The opening is at the side. **2.75**

4. One of the prettiest models in the assortment—a Blouse of Voile with becoming collar and vestee of embroidered Organdie combined with fine pin tucks and Valenciennes Lace edging. **2.75**

5. Unusually becoming to all types is this round neck model of Voile adorned with an eyelet-embroidered collar that is edged with Valenciennes Lace. The front and back are prettily tucked. **2.75**

6. This Voile Blouse is made distinctive by an oddly shaped collar of Organdie. Dainty net footing is its only adornment. Opens at the side. **2.75**

7. A square-neck model that has undeniable charm. Note the smart vestee of embroidered organdie. Fine tucking and Valenciennes Lace insertion are used as trimming. **2.75**

8. A youthful model of White Voile. Finely tucked and edged with Valenciennes Lace, combined with dainty hand-embroidery. **2.75**

9. All-over embroidered Organdie Blouse with trimming of fine tucks and lace insertion. The closing at the side is invisible. **2.75**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Complete color assortments of the new and scarce shades of Crepe, Crepe Chiffon and Voile.

Printed and embroidered Georgette Crepe in attractive styles. yard **2.50 to 5.50**

Bathing Suit Silks and Satins in large variety, also Plain and Novelty Sport Silks. yard **3.50 to 7.50**

Rich Silks and Satins for wedding gowns. Black Silks and Satins of standard weaves at very attractive prices.

IN ADDITION:

5,000 Yards—*White Sport Satin*

40 inches wide.....yard **3.95**.....regularly 4.50

1,000 Pieces

Chinese Natural Ecru Pongee Silk

yard **1.50** regularly 2.00

COTTON DRESS GOODS

Specially Priced

20,000 yards Novelty Printed Dress Voiles,—sheer crisp quality in a complete range of new styles and colors; 38 inches wide. yard **35c**

Dotted Swiss,—White ground with colored dots in the latest fashionable colors; 36 inches wide. yard **55c**

Imported Organdie,—sheer transparent finish in a variety of new Summer Dress colors; 40 inches wide. yard **90c**

White Longcloth, — soft finish; excellent laundering quality; 10 yards in a length. length **2.65**

Summer Weight

WOOL DRESS GOODS

All Wool Jersey Cloth,—new desirable colors for dresses, sport coats, and bathing suits; 54 inches wide. yard **2.95**

Navy Blue All Wool Dress Serge,—fine French twill; correct weight for mountain or seashore wear. yard **1.95**

Novelty Plaid All Wool Skirting in a choice variety of sport styles and colors; also subdued tones for town use. yard **1.85 to 6.50**

Most Extraordinary Sale

WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

Despite the fact that really good Silk Underwear is hard to procure and is steadily soaring in price, we are marking lovely Underthings of excellent quality Glove Silk at amazingly low prices for this sale.

Glove Silk Vests,—band top; Pink only **2.45** regularly 3.25

Lisle Union Suits with Glove Silk top; Pink only. **1.65** regularly 1.95

Glove Silk Bloomers,—superior quality..... **2.95** regularly 3.75

Lisle Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless styles. **65c** regularly 95c

July Sale

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Prices quoted will prevail for this sale only

The Hosiery offered is new—McCreery Quality—taken from regular stock.

Thread Silk Hosiery,—superior quality in Black, White, Brown or Gray. pair **1.95** regularly 2.50

Thread Silk Hosiery; fine gauge in Black, or Brown. pair **1.65** regularly 1.95

Thread Silk Hosiery in Black, White, Gray or Brown.....regularly 1.50 pair **1.25**

Clearance Sale

Children's Lisle Socks,—White with colored tops.....formerly 50c and 65c pair **35c**

July Clearance

CORSETS.

Priced for Immediate Disposal

The assortment includes Madame Irene, Gossard, La Vida, C/B, American Lady, R & G, Bien Jolie, Nemo and Stylish Stout Corsets.

Every odd corset in the entire stock in all standard makes. Many styles will be discontinued on account of lack of materials. Not every size in every style, but all sizes in the lot. Sizes range from 20 to 36.

C/B, R & G, American Lady and Bien Jolie Corsets.

95c, 1.75 and 2.95

formerly 1.50, 3.50, 5.00

Mme. Irene, Successo, La Vida, Nemo, Bien Jolie, Gossard and Stylish Stout Corsets.

3.95, 4.95 and 7.95

formerly 6.00, 8.50 and 15.00

Men's and Women's

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Exceptional Values

Men's sheer, pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand hemstitched; ¼-inch hem. regularly 18.00, doz. **12.00**

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—soft finish; regular size. regularly 7.20, doz. **6.00**

Women's sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with tape edge..... regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50**

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs:

With narrow hems.....regularly 4.20, doz. **3.50**

With initials.....regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00**

Special Offerings

WAVY HAIR SWITCHES

Excellent quality Naturally Wavy Hair Switches in all shades; made on three separate stems.

18-inch Switches.....**4.95**

20-inch Switches.....**8.95**

MME. BRESHKOVSKY PRAISES AMERICA

4,000,000 Russian Orphans Appeal Through Her for Chance of Education, She Declares.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TOLD

"Grandmother of the Revolution," in Final Plea, Asks Help to End the Bolsheviki.

Catherine Breshkovsky, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who left the United States on June 23, gave to A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau here, the following farewell to the American people, which Mr. Sack made public yesterday:

"To a person that has spent half of her seventy-five years in prisons and Siberia's snow, it seems a miracle to have come a second time from Russia to America and to have had a chance to make an extensive tour of the United States, making many, many good friends and acquaintances.

"The first time it was the despotism of the Czar's régime that forced me to call the attention of the American people to the sufferings of my good people. This time I came here to say that Russia, delivered from the old slavery, suffers under the despotism and cruelty of thousands of criminals called Bolsheviki.

"I came to say that not only war with Germany, but also the terrible anarchy thrust upon Russia by the united forces of her enemies, has cast Russia into a hell of disorder, bloodshed, and ruin. This evil has increased the loss of human life to such a degree that now Russia has no less than 4,000,000 orphans who are doomed to perish under terrible circumstances if nobody comes to offer them a succoring hand.

"And as my first visit to America left an impression of readiness and desire to aid in helping the sufferers, it emboldened me to come again and tell the truth about this new epoch of very hard times, being sure that the hearts of the American people will not be deaf to the question of rescue of a whole young generation from the peril of becoming unworthy members of mankind.

"And if the five months of my first sojourn in this beautiful country were one of the moments which furthered a reciprocity of good feeling between both great countries, I hope that my second appeal to the sympathy of America's citizens will not remain without any attention on their part.

"Leaving the hospitable country that showed me so much indulgence and friendship, I returned to my suffering yet beloved and blessed Russia with a promise not to be forgotten, not to leave my little grandchildren without any resources to get an education such as human beings deserve.

"With thanks and love, I send my good-bye to all those who have understood my sincere desire to see Russia and America strong and faithful friends throughout all their future, so rich and beautiful in heroic possibilities. Long life to America! Long live Russia!"

TO OPEN COLUMBIA SCHOOL.

Lecturers and Students Arrive for University's Summer Courses.

Teachers and others from many States began to arrive yesterday to attend the twentieth Summer session of Columbia University, which opens Monday. The university gymnasium, where registration is being carried on, was packed from early morning and it is expected that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the school. Figures for the first two days of registration show the enrollment to be much larger than last year, that for Wednesday, the first day, being almost double that of 1918.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the welfare of students from other cities. The Young Women's Christian Association and the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls are cooperating with the Summer school authorities.

Many well-known educators from universities East and West are arriving to take their places on the Summer School Faculty. Among the institutions represented are Yale, Princeton, Wellesley, Dartmouth, Johns Hopkins, and the Universities of Chicago, California, Minnesota, Virginia, and Nebraska. Women form a large part of the teaching staff, Director J. C. Egbert stating that of about 400 instructors more than 100 are women.

Colleges and schools of Greater New York have a substantial representation on the Faculty. New York University, City College, Fordham, and various public and private institutions, among them Horace Mann, Stuyvesant High, Jamaica High, Social Motive, Union Theological Seminary, Drew Theological Seminary, and Lincoln High School being included.

HUNT LIBERTY BONDS.

District Attorney Seeks Securities Left with Lilly & Co.

The question of what has become of Liberty Bonds pledged by customers for trading accounts with the brokerage firm of J. Frank Lilly & Co., at 42 Broadway, was the subject of investigation at the District Attorney's Office yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke said these Government bonds valued at thousands of dollars, had disappeared and that no trace could be found on the books of the concern as to the manner of their disposal. He has obtained from the owners the numbers of many of the bonds and announced that he would list the numbers with the Federal Reserve Bank tomorrow in an effort to trace them.

"These bonds were placed with Lilly & Co. by its customers to finance their trading operations and buying accounts," said Rorke. "The denominations of the bonds range from $50 to $1,000. We have not been able to find any of these bonds or the manner of their disposal except an amount of $850, which were brought to this office by Charles W. Cleveland, manager of the Philadelphia office of Lilly & Co.

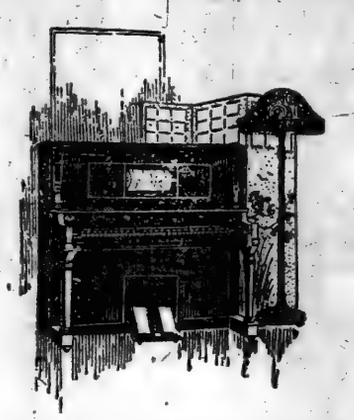
The District Attorney, who had asked the police to find J. Frank Lilly, said yesterday that no clue to his whereabouts had been obtained after a week's hunt for him.

HANGS HIMSELF IN HOTEL.

Embroidery Manufacturer's Body Found in Room at the Braddock.

Henry Hois, 46 years old, of 780 Edgecombe Avenue, a manufacturer of Swiss embroideries, committed suicide by hanging himself at the Braddock Hotel, 1193 Eighth Avenue, some time between July 3 and yesterday. He registered at the hotel July 3 under the name of "E. Hallner." A clerk at the hotel found Hois's body hanging from a transom of July 5.

His room. Mrs. Hois was summoned and identified the body as that of her husband. Mrs. Hois said her husband, who operated an embroidery factory at 434 East 166th Street, had been in ill health and had threatened to end his life. She had last seen him alive on July 3.



WE HAVE obtained the agency of the well known Jacob Brothers Player and have just received a fine shipment of these splendid instruments.

Jacob Bros.
PLAYER $600

This is one of the finest players made. It is sweet in tone, responsive in action and altogether desirable.

Value—we really cannot give a full idea of this player's value at $600—you must see it—play it yourself.

Payments Arranged.

MATHUSHEK
37 West 37th Street
Telephone Greeley 976-977

PAUL BERNARD
The Women's Shop for Values
22 East 34th St.
Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Retiring Partner Necessitates the Immediate Sacrifice of Our Entire Stock

At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Nothing Reserved. Every Garment Must Be Disposed of at Once.

Silk and Cloth Dresses
Former prices to $25.00
Dresses of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Serge and Wool Jersey. An assortment of smartly clever styles in great variety..... 9.75

Dresses — Figured Georgette, Beaded Georgette, Satin and Taffeta Silk. *Values to $35.* 14.50
Dresses — Beaded Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Tricotine and Taffeta Silk. *Values to $45.* 19.75
Dresses — Tricolette, Satin, Beaded Georgette, Crepe Meteor. *Values to $59.50.* 24.00

Cotton Dresses
Values to $10.00
Over 200 Dresses of plaid and check Gingham and Voile, in a variety of dainty designs, to close at..... 4.75

Cotton Dresses — Plaid and Checked Ginghams and figured and flowered Voiles. *Values to $15* 7.75
Cotton Dresses — Organdies, Ginghams. *Values to $18.50.* 9.75
Cotton Dresses — Dimities, Voiles and Organdie, Linon and figured or plain Voile. *Values to $35.* 12.75

Tailored Summer Suits
Values to $50.00
Serges, Poiret Twills and Wool Jersey, smartly tailored, suitable for sport and street wear, to close at..... 18.75

Capes and Wraps
Former prices to $27.50
A collection of about 150 Capes in a variety of wanted materials and styles; some partly lined, to close at..... 8.75

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"



now present
Newly Created
MID-SUMMER STYLES
for
TOWN—COUNTRY
MOUNTAIN OR SHORE

Our workrooms have been unusually busy during the past few weeks designing fashions from fresh, new fabrics for wear during the Warm Summer Months

Sheer Frocks
of organdie—linen—crepe—net and lace
$35—$55—$75

Summer Wraps
softly draped styles and cape effects
$95—$125 and up.

Evening Gowns
handsomely beaded and sequined styles
$145—$165 and up.

Country & Travel Suits
in tricolette—silk or wool jersey—taffeta and satin
$65—$95—$125.

Hand Made Blouses
in batiste—net and lace
$25—$35 and up.

Summer Furs
scarfs and separate pieces in mink—fisher—sable and light soft furs
$125—$150 and up.

Also continue their

Clearance Sales

Various lines are grouped for prompt disposal regardless of cost or former prices.

Fashionable Suits
Formerly to $95—at $48
A large selection of models suitable for sport occasions as well as street and semi-dress styles.

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly to $150—at $45 and $75
For all occasions—an extensive selection of desirable styles in taffeta—satin—printed silks and tricotines.

Coats and Capes
Formerly to $195—at $65 and $95
Stunning models in tricolette—duvetyn—velour—bolivia—tricotine and gabardine, including styles suitable for Fall.

Evening Wraps
Formerly to $145—at $45 and $65
The last of many high class styles in satin—taffeta and faille silks.

Lane Bryant

Great Annual July
Clearance Sale
for *Stout Women*

Closing out all high-grade garments from our regular stock. New styles, popular materials. All specially designed to fit and become the stout figure.

30% to 50% Reductions
Sizes up to 56 bust

Capes and Coats — of Serge, Mohair, Silk Faille, Pongee, Velour and Tricotine. For street, sport and motor wear. Formerly 34.50, 42.50 to 69.50. 16.50 to 39.75

Summer Suits — Including newest styles in Serge, Silk Jersey, Faille Silk, Taffeta, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey and Mohair. Formerly 39.75 to 110.00. 21.50 to 59.75

Cotton Dresses — Dainty creations that will be a delight during the hot summer weather. Newest styles in Voile and Linene. Very specially priced. 12.75 to 19.75

Silk Dresses — Models suitable for every occasion. Fashioned of Taffeta, Silk Meteor, Crepe de Chine, plain and flowered Georgette. Formerly 39.75 to 69.50. 24.75 to 44.50

Summer Blouses — Sheer cool blouses of white Voile, Silk Crepe de Chine, and Georgette in white and colors. Formerly 3.00 to 12.50. 1.95 to 8.95

Summer Skirts — Wash skirts of Pique, Linene and Gabardine. Also skirts of Mohair, Taffeta and Satin. White and colors. Formerly 6.95 to 39.75. 3.95 to 24.50

Bathing Suits — Closing out Mohair and Surf Satin suits. Black and navy. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42. Formerly 5.00 to 7.50. 2.50 to 3.45

Underwear — Many bargains in all kinds of silk and cotton underwear for stout women. Sizes up to 56 bust. Nightgowns, envelope chemise, petticoats, camisoles, drawers, bloomers and union suits at very low prices.

Extra Special

Voile Dresses
Figured Cotton Voile, sheer, dainty and cool. Very new style, especially becoming to stout figures. Collar and cuffs of hemstitched white marquisette. Panel front. Serviceable light colors. Sizes up to 56 bust. Value 10.00. Special Price 7.95

Linene Dresses
Charming straight-line models of exceptional becomingness to stout figures. Natural linen color. Smart roll collar. Buttons trim front. Novel button trimmed pockets. Sash girdle. Sizes up to 56 bust. Value 15.00. Special Price 11.95

21-23 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant Just West of 5th Ave.

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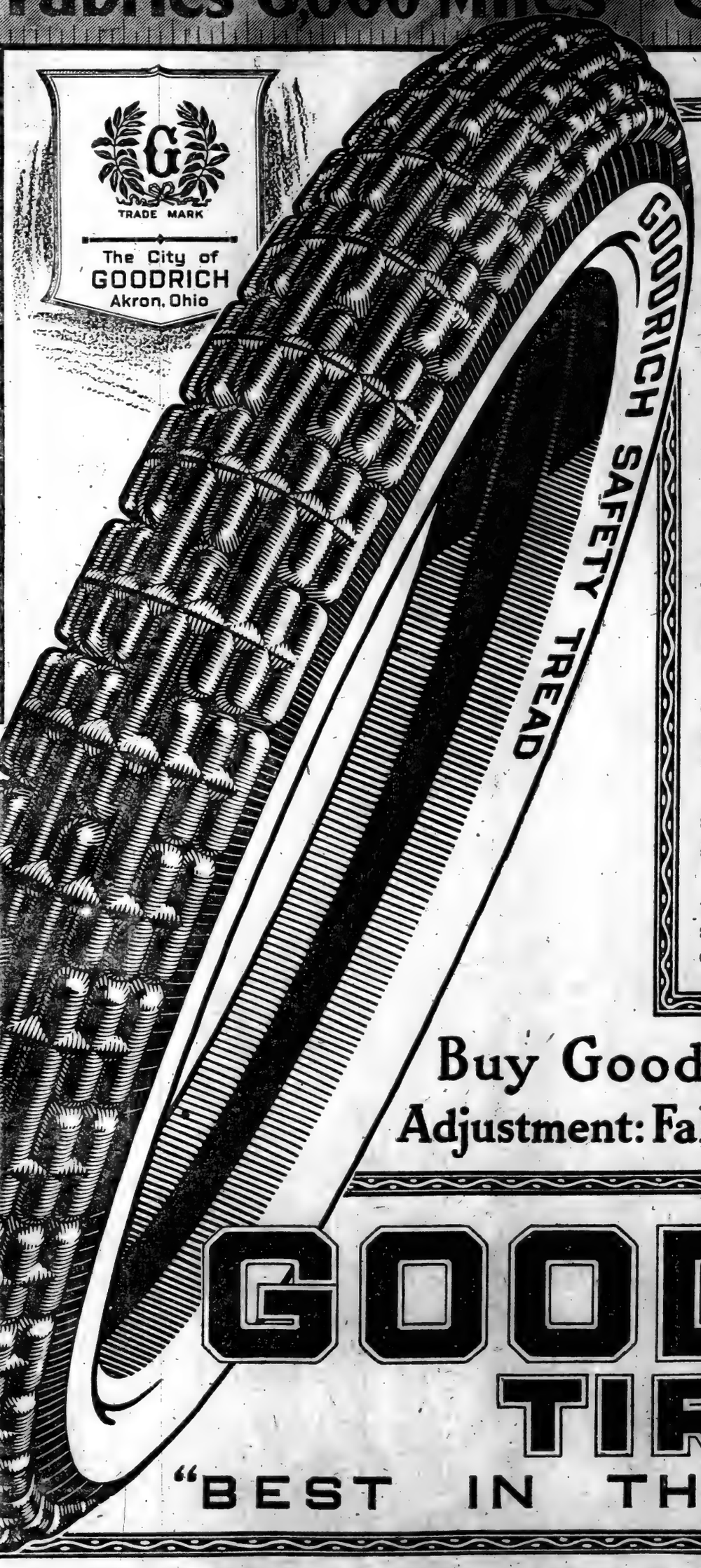
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YANKEES CAPTURE ONE-HALF OF LOOT

Huggins's Men Divide Day's Spoils with Senators Before 25,000 Fans at Polo Grounds

CLOSING GAME IS ERRATIC

Visitors Pile Up Eight Runs in First Inning and Win, 11 to 5, After Losing by Score of 6 to 4.

While 25,000 baseball fans sat sweltering in the equatorial weather up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Yanks and the Washington Senators went through nearly five hours of baseball that was as torrid as the atmosphere. The Yankees took the first encounter despite Clark Griffith and eighteen of his players. The score was 6 to 4. In the second clash, however, Miller Huggins's boys turned right around and gave the Senators the game by a margin of 11 to 5.

The nightcap game was a scream. There was more bad baseball crowded into one inning in this conflict than is ordinarily provided in three major league games. And the sad part of it was that all the objectionable playing was contributed by the Yankees. They seemed affected by the heat, and their playing almost made the fans forget their victory earlier in the afternoon.

Everything happened in the first inning. The Yanks didn't have a chance to get settled in their defensive positions behind Allan Russell before the Senators had the game safely tucked away in their bat bag. Russell, Peckinpaugh, Ruel, and Vick all aided the visitors on their victory path, making, between them, a total of five errors in the first inning, which means a batting display by the Senators which resulted in eight runs. Play might just as well have been discontinued right here, for there was no chance of a recovery for the Yanks.

Russell was derricked before the inning ended, but not until the eighth run had been counted. At that time nobody seemed to care much whether Russell stayed in the box. Among the blows which resounded off his delivery was a home run drive into the lower tier seats of the right field grandstand, made by Mike Menosky. This thump resulted in three Washington runs. Bob McGraw relieved Russell when the game was absolutely lost, and held the mound until the eighth, when Halas batted for him. Bob was not touched for two runs, one of them a circuit clout by Joe Leonard in the eighth. O'Doul finished the game and was tickled for the eleventh run.

Pete and George Exiled.

In the fifth inning of the first encounter the Senators took the lead and shelled Schneider and Mogridge off the mound. Judge started with a pass, and took second on Foster's single to centre. Schneider was taken out here and replaced by Mogridge. Milan beat out a bunt filling the sacks. Rice doubled to right centre, scoring Judge and Foster, and putting Milan on third. Pichnich followed with a triple to left, scoring Milan and Rice and putting the Senators in front. Mogridge was then lifted and Nelson sent to the hill and there was no more Washington scoring.

In the sixth the Yankees hammered Craft out of the game and scored enough runs to insure victory. Pipp and Pratt were walked to start the inning. After Bodie had grounded out McBride threw badly to Judge on Hannah's grounder, Pipp scoring and Pratt reaching third. Nelson injected his two-base blow to left centre, scoring Pratt and Hannah, and Lute scored later when Peckinpaugh nicked the left field fence with a double.

Manager Griffith tried every trick in his bag to retrieve the game thereafter, but to his sorrow he ran out of tricks. Walter Johnson was enlisted as a pinch hitter for McBride in the seventh and rapped out a single, but Miller Huggins promptly lifted Nelson with signs of a change in the score and sent Shawkey in to keep the Yankees in front. And Bob did.

Their fighting in the opener, together with the terrible heat, evidently sapped all the vim in the Yankees. At any rate their playing gave this impression. The Senators hopped on Russell in the opening inning of the nightcap game, and, with a salvo of blows and a crumpling of the defense about him, chased Allan to the cooling atmosphere of the showers. With one down Foster and Milan both singled. Rice popped to Peckinpaugh and then the storm broke. Mike Menosky drilled a home run into the right field stand, manufacturing three counters. Russell's wild peg to Pipp on Gharrity's bunt gave the Washington catcher two bases. He scored on Shanks's blow to centre, and Shanks got to second when Ruel let Bodie's return throw through him. Janvrin singled to centre, scoring Shanks and then Peckinpaugh fumbled Shaw's rap to short.

Leonard bounced a single over Pratt's head to right, scoring Janvrin and putting Shaw on second. Vick then muffed Foster's fly in right, and Shaw scored. When Russell let Vick's throw get away from him at an attempt at the plate for Shaw, Leonard raced over the rubber with the eighth Senator run. Russell was replaced by McGraw at this stage of the proceedings.

Pretty Soft for Shaw.

With this display of weakness by the Yankees the task of Jimmy Shaw was immeasurably easier. Jimmy pitched for the Senators, and, through the flying start his team gained, went through the nine innings to success. Jimmy wasn't invulnerable, however, not by a jugful. He was reached for eleven safe blows, including a ball of doubles, but no amount of heavy stick-work could pull the Yankees out of the depression they made in that horrible first inning.

Lute Nelson and Bob Shawkey collaborated in the first game and gave the Yankees an even break on the day's pastiming. Pete Schneider started this game for the Yankees and was removed from the hill in the fifth, mainly because of wildness. George Mogridge took up the burden, but was ineffective, and Lute Nelson was summoned to the mound, after the Senators had overtaken the Yanks and were leading by 4 to 2. Nelson checked the Senators and in the sixth propelled home a brace of runs with a double to left centre, putting the Yanks in front again. Lute got shaky in the seventh and was relieved by Shawkey, who kept the Yanks' lead intact to the finish.

Clark Griffith called on eighteen players in an effort to win this game, but to no avail. Changes were made in the Washington batting order and field layout with a rapidity which confused everybody in the park. At times there was no telling who was who, and it seemed the broiling fans didn't much care.

The Yankees hopped on Craft in the fourth inning and got a two-run lead. After Lewis's demise Pipp bounced a single off the right field wall and Pratt pumped a blow through second. Bodie doubled to the right field wall, scoring Pipp and chasing Pratt to third, from which station Del scored, while Hannah was being thrown out at first.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Leonard,1b	0	0	0	2	0
Pr'paugh,ss	4	0	1	4	2	Judge,1b	2	1	1	5	0
Baker,3b	4	0	2	2	0	Foster,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	2	2	8	1	Rice,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	2	3	Pichnich,c	5	0	1	2	1
Bodie,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Menoskey,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Hannah,c	4	1	0	7	3	aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	2	0	1	0	2	Murphy,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0	Shanks,ss	2	0	1	0	2
Nelson,p	1	1	1	0	0	McBride,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	2	Janvrin,2b,ss	4	0	0	3	1
						Craft,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	13	Whitehse,c,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bAgnew	1	0	1	0	0
						Gill,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
						Grover,2b	0	0	0	1	0
						Total	33	4	10	24	10

a Batted for Mogridge in fifth.
b Batted for Whitehouse in eighth.
c Batted for McBride in seventh.

Errors—Schneider, Picinich, McBride.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6
Washington	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Bodie, Vick, Rice, Nelson, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Picinich. Stolen bases—Pratt, Rice. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pratt; Hannah and Pratt; Shawkey, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on base—New York, 7; Washington, 13. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 7; Nelson, 2; Shawkey, 2; Craft, 2; Whitehouse, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 3 in 4 innings, (none out in 5th); Mogridge, 3, (reclined, no batsmen); Nelson, 3 in 2 1-3; Shawkey, 1 in 2 2-3; Craft, 9 in 5 1-3; Whitehouse, 1 in 1 2-3; Gill, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; Nelson, 2; Craft, 2. Winning pitcher—Nelson. Losing pitcher—Craft.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,1b	5	2	3	9	0	Vick,rf	5	1	3	0	0
Foster,3b	4	2	1	1	1	Peck'p'gh,ss	5	1	1	1	3
Milan,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Rice,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Lewis,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Menosky,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Pipp,1b	4	1	1	15	1
Gharrity,c	3	1	0	5	0	Pratt,2b	2	0	0	6	8
Shanks,ss	3	1	2	1	4	Fewster,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Janvrin,2b	4	1	2	1	3	Bodie,cf	4	1	3	3	0
Shaw,p	4	1	0	1	3	Ruel,c	4	0	1	1	5
						Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						McGraw,p	3	0	0	0	1
						Halas,cf	1	0	0	0	0
						O'Doul,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	11	11	27	9	Total	38	5	11	27	22

Errors—Milan, Vick, Peckinpaugh (2), Pipp, Ruel, Russell (2).

Washington	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—11	
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5

Two base hits—Vick, Bodie (2), Baker. Home runs—Menoskey, Leonard. Stolen bases—Foster, Menoskey, Shanks, Janvrin. Sacrifice hit—Gharrity. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 8. Base on balls—Off McGraw, 6; O'Doul, 2; Shaw, 2. Hits—Off Russell, 6 in 2-3 of 1 inning; McGraw, 4 in 7 1-3; O'Doul, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By McGraw, (Shanks). Struck out—By Shaw, 5. Wild pitch—McGraw. Losing pitcher—Russell.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Washington, 4. (First game.)
Washington, 11; New York, 5. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 6. (10 innings.) (Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 8.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 15; Boston, 3. (Second game.)
Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	39	21	.650
Chicago	40	24	.625
Cleveland	36	27	.571
Detroit	33	27	.550
St. Louis	30	31	.492
Boston	28	34	.452
Washington	27	37	.422
Philadelphia	17	43	.283

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	40	21	.656
Cincinnati	42	23	.646
Chicago	36	31	.537
Pittsburgh	34	31	.523
Brooklyn	34	31	.523
St. Louis	27	38	.415
Boston	22	38	.366
Philadelphia	18	41	.305

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Game starts 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn. (Game starts 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

GIANTS HIT RIXEY HARD AND WIN, 10-8

Phillies Drive Causey and Dubuc from Mound Before Being Conquered—Doyle Gets Homer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Facing Eppa Rixey for the first time in two years, the Giants today pounded the offerings of the big left-hander savagely, winning from the Phillies by a score of 10 to 8. It was fortunate that they found Rixey's southpaw slants to their liking, for their own pitchers were roughly treated by the Phillies.

Cecil Causey, who started, gave way to Pat Ragan in the fifth. Pat pitched to only one batter, retiring the side, and Dubuc went to the hill in the sixth. He lacked effectiveness, probably because the intense heat had sapped his strength, and in the ninth it was necessary for John McGraw to call on Ferdie Schupp to choke off an incipient rally launched by the Phillies.

The Giants began their scoring in the second inning, rushing two runs over the plate on Kauff's single, a double by Zimmerman, a single by Al Baird, subbing at short for Arthur Fletcher, and a sacrifice fly by McCarty. In the third Chase's double, Doyle's infield blow and Kauff's sacrifice fly resulted in another tally for the Giants, and in the fifth Doyle increased the total of runs to four by hammering the pellet over the right field wall.

The Phillies tied the score in their half of this inning, falling on Causey, who had allowed only one hit in four innings, for five solid swats and driving him to the showers. Whitted started the carnage with a double to right centre and went to third when Bancroft was tossed out by Al Baird, Cady, batting for Adams, also was retired by Al Baird and Chase, Whitted crossing the plate with the Phillies' first run on this play. Rixey slammed a double to right and Callahan duplicated his blow, Rixey trotting over the rubber. Pearce beat out a hit to Zimmerman and Doug Baird singled to right, scoring Callahan and Peace. At this point McGraw decided that Causey had had enough and called Ragan in from the bull pen. Meusel made a fine catch of Paul Detlevenon on a line to deep centre, but Kauff dragged the pellet down with his gloved hand after leaping into the air.

A single by Al Baird and a double by Lee King, who batted for Ragan, gave the Giants another in the sixth, but the Phillies counted once more in their half of the sixth. With Dubuc pitching, Whitted singled through the box and Bancroft doubled to left, scoring Whitted.

The Giants dented the plate twice in the seventh, aided by an error on the part of Luderus. The Phillies' first sacker muffed a batted pop fly by Young, and after Chase had expired on a pop fly to Bancroft, Doyle doubled to right center, Young pulling up at third. Kauff hoisted a sacrifice fly to Callahan, Young scoring and Doyle taking third. Zimmerman singled to right, scoring Doyle. Singles by McCarty and Burns, a base on balls to Young and a single by Chase gave the Giants another run in the eighth.

The Phillies reached Dubuc for two runs in their half of the eighth on Whited's double, Bancroft's triple and Cady's sacrifice fly.

With Frank Woodward in the box for the Phillies in the ninth, Rixey having retired in favor of a pinch hitter in the previous inning, the Giants tallied their last run. Kauff hit one against the screen that tops the right field wall for a home run, Zimmerman chased him home with a single to left.

Callahan led off in the Phillies' half of the ninth with a swat over the right field wall for the circuit. Pearce then flied to Young, but Doug Baird got a hit when his fly to short centre fell safely between Kauff and Doyle. Meusel singled to right, putting Baird on third, and Dubuc gave way to Schupp. Luderus popped to Zimmerman and Whitted hoisted to Young, bringing the rally and the game to a close.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Callahan,rf	4	2	2	0	0
Young,rf	4	1	0	7	0	Pearce,2b	4	1	2	2	2
Chase,1b	5	1	3	11	1	D.Baird,2b	5	0	2	5	2
Doyle,2b	5	2	3	2	4	Meusel,cf	5	0	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	3	3	0	Luderus,1b	5	0	0	7	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	3	1	2	Whitted,lf	5	0	3	2	0
A.Baird,ss	5	1	2	3	4	Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	4	2
McCarty,c	3	1	1	0	0	Adams,c	1	0	0	8	0
Causey,p	2	0	0	0	0	Cady,c	2	0	0	2	0
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0	Rixey,p	3	1	2	0	2
aKling	1	0	1	0	0	bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Dubuc,p	2	0	0	1	1	Woodward,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	40	9	17	27	15	Total	39	8	15	27	10

a Batted for Ragan in sixth.
b Batted for Rixey in eighth.

Error—Luderus.

New York	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	—8

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, King, Doyle, Kauff, A. Baird, Whitted, (2,) Rixey, Callahan, Bancroft. Three-base hit—Bancroft. Home runs—Doyle, Callahan. Sacrifice hit—Pearce. Sacrifice flies—McCarty, Kauff, (2,) Cady. Double plays—Doyle and Chase; Bancroft and Cady; Baird and Pearce. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 1; Rixey, 2. Hits—Off Causey, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; Ragan, 0 in 1-3; Dubuc, 8 in 3 1-3; Schupp, 0 in 2-3; Rixey, 14 in 8; Woodward, 3 in 1. Struck out—By Rixey, 3. Winning pitcher—Dubuc. Losing pitcher—Rixey.

TIGERS DEFEAT WHITE SOX.

Dauss Pitches Strong Game and Delivers Timely Triple.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Detroit staged a rally in the fourth inning today, and by bunching hits, one of which was a triple by Dauss, with a sacrifice, an error, and a successful squeeze play, made enough runs to defeat Chicago. The score was 6 to 3. Dauss pitched a good game, and was given good support in the pinches, three double plays stopping the locals when they threatened.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	1	0	3	2	Leibold,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Young,2b	4	0	2	3	6	E.Collins,2b	4	1	0	2	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	0	0	0	Weaver,ss	4	0	2	1	6
Veach,lf	4	0	2	5	1	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	9	0	Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Shorten,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	0	17	0
Jones,3b	2	0	1	2	2	McMillin,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Stanage,c	3	1	1	5	0	Schalk,c	3	0	2	2	3
Dauss,p	4	1	2	0	3	Faber,p	2	0	0	0	5
						aJ.Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	14	Shellenb'k,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	32	3	8	27	19

*Gandil out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Faber in eighth.

Errors—Veach, Weaver, Schalk, Faber.

Detroit	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two base hits—Veach, Weaver. Three base hit—Dauss. Stolen bases—Veach, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Young, Jones (2), Bush. Double Plays—Veach and Stanage; Dauss, Young and Heilman; Dauss, Bush and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; Shellenback, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 8 innings; Shellenback, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, 2; Dauss, 4. Losing pitcher—Faber.

Southern Association.

New Orleans at Birmingham. (Postponed—rain.)
Atlanta, 0; Mobile, 0. (Five innings—rain.)
Memphis, 7; Chattanooga, 4.
Little Rock, 8; Nashville, 2.

American Association.

Toledo, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 2.
Louisville at Columbus. (Postponed—wet grounds.)
St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 0.

Baseball To-day 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR REDS.

Moran's Men Hit Three Pitchers in Victory Over Cardinals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The Reds made a clean sweep of their series with St. Louis by knocking Goodwin out of the box in the first inning today, and forcing Bolden to leave in the second. The score was 8 to 4. Meadows was also hit freely in the fifth and sixth innings. Luque was pounded hard, but had perfect control, and received very fast support. The batting of Daubert was a feature.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roth,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Smith,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	3	6	0	Miller,1b	4	2	3	7	2
Hugh,3b	3	1	1	2	3	Stock,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Roush,cf	3	2	1	0	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Neale,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Hornsby,3b	4	1	2	2	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	1	Heathcote,rf	4	0	1	6	1
Ernsler,lf	3	0	0	5	0	Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Wingo,c	4	1	1	6	0	Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	2
Luque,p	2	1	1	0	4	Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bolden,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	8	9	27	11	Meadows,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aFaulkete	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	4	10	26	14

Cincinnati	4	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	—8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Daubert, Roush, Kopf, Hornsby. Three-base hits—Daubert, Grob, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Rath, Luque, Stock. Double play—Heathcote, Lavan, Stock, Miller, and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Goodwin, 1; Bolden, 1; Meadows, 3. Hits—Off Goodwin, 3 in 1-3 inning; Bolden, 3 in 1; Meadows, 4 in 6 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Goodwin, 1. Struck out—By Luque, 5; Meadows, 3. Wild pitch—Meadows. Losing pitcher—Goodwin.

MACKMEN WIN TWO.

Babe Ruth's Two Home Runs Fail to Save Red Sox from Defeat.

BOSTON, July 5.—Philadelphia won both games from Boston today by final inning rallies, taking the first, 5 to 3, and the second, 8 to 6. Babe Ruth made two home runs in his last two times at bat in the second game, his first drive landing in the right field bleachers, and his second scaling the left field wall.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	0	1	6	3	Lamar,cf	5	1	4	5	0
Thomas,3b	3	1	0	1	4	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Hooper,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Strunk,rf	4	1	2	1	1	Ruth,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Burns,1b	4	2	2	6	1	Barrow,c	3	0	1	9	0
Kopp,lf	3	1	2	1	1	Schang,c	4	0	0	1	2
Dugan,ss	2	0	0	2	4	Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	4
McAvoy,c	4	0	0	5	2	McNally,ss	1	1	1	0	2
Rogers,p	3	0	0	2	2	Shannon,3b	4	1	1	2	2
						Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	7	27	19	aMcInnis	1	0	1	0	0
						bBush	0	0	0	0	0
						Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	34	3	13	27	12

a Batted for Dumont in seventh.
b Ran for McInnis in the seventh.

Errors—Strunk, Lamar.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, McNally, Shannon. Three-base hit—Kopp. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Vitt. Sacrifice flies—Dugan (2). Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Rogers, 1; Dumont, 1. Hits—Off Dumont, 4 in 7 innings; Caldwell, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell (Thomas). Struck out—By Rogers, 2; Dumont, 1. Wild pitch—Dumont. Losing pitcher—Caldwell.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	1	0	2	4	Lamar,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Thomas,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Vitt,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Walker,cf	3	1	0	2	1	Hooper,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Strunk,rf	4	2	0	0	0	Ruth,lf	5	3	2	5	0
Burns,1b	4	1	2	13	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Kopp,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Barrow,c	4	0	1	4	2
Dugan,ss	5	0	2	3	1	Scott,ss	4	0	2	3	3
Perkins,c	4	1	1	5	1	McNally,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	6	Shannon,2b	3	0	1	0	4
						Jamesp	2	0	0	0	2
Total	37	8	8	30	16	aSchang	0	0	0	0	0
						Janes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	6	9	30	16

a Batted for James in ninth.

Errors—Thomas, Walker, Lamar, Shannon, (2,) James, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—6

Two-base hits—Johnson, Burns, Hooper. Home runs—Ruth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Walker, (2,) James, Shannon. Double plays—Thomas, Witt and Burns; Burns, Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 5; James, 3; Jones, 1. Hits—Off James, 5 in 6 innings; Jones, 3 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, 1; by James, 1. Wild pitch—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Jones.

BROWNS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Burke's Men Open Series with Indians and Win Game, 6 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Sothoron pitched St. Louis to a 6 to 2 victory over Cleveland in the opening game of the series today. The locals bunched their hits in four innings, while Sothoron was very effective with men on bases until the ninth, when he eased up and Cleveland made two runs.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	3	1	2	2	0	E.Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Wamb'g's,2b	3	0	0	1	6
Tobin,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Sisler,1b	4	2	2	9	2	Wambs'g,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Williams,cf	4	2	2	2	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
E.Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Lamte,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Gerber,ss	4	0	0	2	2	aHarris	1	0	0	0	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	5	1	bEvans	1	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	2	2	Johnston,1b	4	1	1	16	2
						Ehmke,c	3	0	3	6	1
						Jasper,p	2	0	0	0	0
						cJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
						Uhle,p	0	0	0	0	1
						dThomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	9	27	10	Total	34	2	8	24	19

a Batted for Lamte in ninth.
b Ran for Harris in ninth.
c Batted for Jasper in seventh.
d Batted for Uhle in ninth.

Errors—Gerber, (2,) Gardner, Uhle.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Gardner, Austin, Williams, (2.) Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen base—Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Gedeon. Double plays—Gerber and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Jasper, 1; Sothoron, 1. Hits—Off Jasper, 7 in 6 innings; Uhle, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron, (Elmer Smith.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Jasper.

SKEETERS TOPPLED AGAIN.

Newark Extends Its String of Victories by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

Pat Donovan's Newark Bears continued their winning strides yesterday afternoon with another victory over Bill Donovan's Skeeters by 2 to 0. Newark was restricted by Rube Zellars to 4 safe blows, while Stryker for Newark let the home team down with three.

Zellars put Newark safe on the score sheet in the first inning, when, following a scratch hit by Davis, he walked the next three men, forcing Davis home with what would have been enough to win. Bill Donovan has secured Third Baseman Tom Fitzsimmons from the Brooklyn Dodgers and he will be in the double-header against the Bears which ends the series tomorrow.

The score:

| NEWARK. | AB | R | H | PO | A | JERSEY CITY. | AB | R | H |

JACK DEMPSEY, NEW HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION, ANNOUNCES HE WILL DRAW THE COLOR LINE

DEMPSEY WILL MEET ONLY WHITE BOXERS

New Champion of Heavyweight Division Announces That He Is to Draw Color Line.

NEXT BOUT MONTHS AWAY

Willard's Conqueror Swamped with Stage and Circus Offers—Wears New Honors Modestly.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—In the first statement he has made since becoming the heavyweight champion of the world, Jack Dempsey announced today that he would draw the color line. He will pay no attention to negro challengers, but will defend his title against any white heavyweight as the occasion demands. Dempsey said tonight that he would not fight again for seven or eight months at least.

The challenger and his manager, Jack Kearns, left at midnight for Cincinnati, where Dempsey will open a vaudeville engagement. It is stated that he is to receive $7,000 for his week's appearance. Kearns received several telegrams today making theatrical offers to the new champion.

The largest of these offers came from a vaudeville agent in Los Angeles, who offered the champion $10,000 a week for twelve weeks. Kearns stated that this sounded very attractive, and Dempsey may accept the offer. The tour will include all the leading cities on the Pacific Coast.

After Dempsey finishes his engagement in Cincinnati he will accept a week's engagement with a circus now showing through the Middle West. After that he may accept the coast offer. Eventually Dempsey will arrive in New York, where he expects to be a theatrical attraction. Almost all the other champions have made a lot of money through theatrical engagements and Dempsey does not propose to let the grass grow under his feet.

Dempsey wears his new laurels with a modesty which would shock many of the pugilists of other days. On Friday evening, after he won the title, Jack and his lawyer drove into town from Jack's camp and had dinner at the Secor Hotel. As soon as he came into the hotel the guests swarmed around him, and he could hardly make his way through the mob into the dining room. Then there was a rush for tables by guests, which was only stopped when the room was roped off and no one else was allowed to enter. Outside of the hotel the sidewalks were jammed with a curious crowd trying to get a peek at Jack through the windows.

No Wild Celebration.

Jack did not spend his first night as champion in a wild celebration, but retired about midnight. He was up at 6 o'clock this morning, his usual hour of getting up while training. He got out his car and took a spin out to his training camp at the Overland Club at Point Place. There he took off his collar, rolled up his sleeves and started to sweep out the tonneau of his car. Jack didn't mind soiling his expensive silk shirt of gaudy stripes, nor did he trouble to take off the patent leather pumps he was wearing.

"Well, Mr. Champion, how do you feel this morning?" Jack was asked.

"Fine," answered Dempsey.

"Could you take on another one today?"

"Never felt more like it in my life" was the champion's answer.

Jack then went on to say a few things about the people who said that Willard showed a lack of gameness in not coming up for the fourth round.

"They're wrong, I think," said Jack. "Willard is a fine fellow. He is a brave man and a tough one to beat. He took a lot of punishment and stood up under it until he couldn't stand any longer. He's no quitter.

"I heard from my mother in Salt Lake City last night," said Jack, a smile beaming over his face, "and I'm glad she is so happy over my winning the title."

Romps With Children.

After Jack got through cleaning his car he spent some time playing with the children who live in the neighborhood of his camp. There is a Summer colony at Point Place and while Dempsey has been training there he has become a friend of every child in the neighborhood. Jack took a swim in the bay, an enjoyment he was deprived of during the latter part of his training.

Dempsey says that when he has finished his proposed theatrical engagements he will take on anyone who wants to challenge for the title. He will follow the demands of the sporting public in his fights, for he does not believe in disappointing the people who pay for the game.

His statement that he has drawn the color line means that Jack will pay no attention to any challenges which might come from Harry Wills, who is just now the king-pin of the black heavyweights. Next Spring it is not improbable that Dempsey may be matched to fight Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight, or Jim Becket, the new English champion.

Willard will remain at his house on Parkwood Avenue for a few days, until he entirely recovers from the injuries he received in the fight. Willard is showing remarkable recuperative powers and he was able to see out of both eyes this morning. Frequent applications of cracked ice served to reduce the swelling, and the swelling on the right side of his face was also noticeably reduced. Jess went out for a short automobile ride this morning.

Back to the Farm.

Willard has been eating heartily since the fight and has consumed more food since yesterday than he had for several days before the fight. He has been on a diet for a long time to reduce his weight, and has refrained from eating much. He has not eaten more than two meals a day since he went into training. Mrs. Willard is with her husband and they plan to go back to their farm in Lawrence, Kansas, just as soon as Willard is ready to travel.

Willard has no excuses to offer. He wants to retire and just be thought of as plain Jess Willard. He is happy to think that he can go and settle down and not have to worry about fighting any more. Willard wants the public to think well of him and he said yesterday that if he had in any way served to elevate the boxing game during his ring career he would like to feel that the public gave him credit for even that much.

Willard said that he had always done his best to play the part of a clean, honest sportsman, and that his record has been blotted with any semblance of crooked work. In all of his career, including this last disagreeable affair with Dempsey, Willard says that he has always been honest and given the best that was in him.

Ray O. Archer, Willard's pal and manager, said it was too bad that charges of quitting had been brought against Jess.

"Jess was beaten," says Archer, "and we have no excuses to offer. He was game to the core. Those cries of 'Yellow' were most unjust. Would you want a blind man to fight? Jess was knocked down and got up seven or eight times in the third round before he couldn't see. Jess didn't want to go into this fight in the first place. The public demanded the fight and Jess responded. He hadn't fought for more than three years, since March, 1916. He did his best to get into trim, but he had passed the fighting age. I don't want to detract any credit from the new champion. Dempsey is a fighter from the word go."

Dempsey will be presented with the gold and diamond belt emblematic of the heavyweight championship, which was offered by the Army, Navy, and Civilian Board of Boxing Control. The belt is now being made and will cost, according to the statement made by Promoter Tex Rickard today, about $20,000.

Weighed Only 187 Pounds.

The fight fans still left in the city are discussing the announcement which was made by Manager Jack Kearns today that Dempsey weighed only 187 pounds when he went into the ring. This is nearly ten pounds lighter than he was supposed to have weighed. No announcement of the weighs of the men was made at the ringside, for the Dempsey people did not want Willard to know that Jack was trained down so fine. His condition, however, at this weight was good, although in the second round it could easily be seen that Jack was very tired after pounding Willard so hard in the first round. There was more actual fighting in that first round than there would be in ten rounds of an ordinary fight.

Jack Skelly, the former featherweight, who was the alternate referee of the bout, said today that he honestly believed that Dempsey was the hardest hitter the ring has ever known. Skelly said that he hits harder than even John L. Sullivan used to hit. Willard says that there was more power behind Dempsey's punches than he ever thought was possible.

The official statement of the receipts of the fight will not be given out until tomorrow. The accountants of the Government are still working on the figures, and Promoter Rickard said that he would give out figures of the attendance and receipts tomorrow.

Frank Flournery, who was associated with Rickard in promoting the fight, told Mayor Schreiber's secretary, De Witt Fisher, today that he thought the receipts would not figure much above $700,000. This amount is a big surprise because Rickard had banked on a million-dollar gate.

Of this amount it is estimated that the city of Toledo will receive about $42,000, while the Government tax will come to more than $54,000. The city has already received $30,000 of its share.

Rickard was very much disappointed in the attendance and the receipts because the people out this way told him that the fight could draw heavily from all the cities in the Middle West. As a matter of fact, local people did not attend the fight in large numbers at all. Practically all the high priced seats went to sporting men from other cities. Rickard said that if the fight had been held in New York or San Francisco, all the tickets in the $10 and $15 sections would have been grabbed up. There was no gallery crowd at this fight at all. The popular priced seats did not sell.

Tex Through with Ohio.

The fact that there are 20,000 men on strike in the city had its effect on the attendance in the lower priced seats. That and the reports of limited railroad facilities, together with the reports of Toledo being over-crowded all tended to hold down the attendance. Rickard will never promote another fight in Ohio, that is certain.

While the fight drew the greatest receipts ever taken in at a glove contest, Rickard went to enormous expense to stage the affair. Among the principal items of expense were: Arena, $150,000; Willard, $100,000; Dempsey, $27,500; Government tax, $12,000; City of Toledo, $42,000. This makes a total of $373,000, without numerous other incidental expenses. The promoters will receive as their share an amount much smaller than they figured on.

Some of the money which was taken by the city will be used to aid the children and the poor of the city. The children are to be sent to Summer camps and many of the little ones who have never had a chance for a real vacation will now enjoy themselves as a result of the fight having been held here.

The big arena will be auctioned to the highest bidder as it stands. Practically all the lumber can be salvaged with very slight damage. The lumber was furnished by local firms, who pooled their interests in the big contest.

Rickard Asks Investigation.

Promoter Tex Rickard has asked the Army, Navy, and Civilian Board of Boxing Control to make an investigation of the charges made by W. Rocap that Rickard and Willard were in league in arranging the bout "to double-cross the public." Rickard's letter is as follows:

Army, Navy, and Civilian Board of Boxing Control, 340 Madison Avenue, New York.

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith a copy of an article written by W. Rocap, containing a most serious allegations against the honor and good faith of myself and Jess Willard. This article, I understand, has been distributed throughout America.

Mr. Rocap asks your board to institute an investigation. I join him in the request, as I most have preferred a court of law, where Mr. Rocap's testimony would be given under oath, but I am quite willing to have this matter tried out before the tribunal of Mr. Rocap's own choice. I am confident that a committee of good sportsmen will see justice done.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) TEX RICKARD.

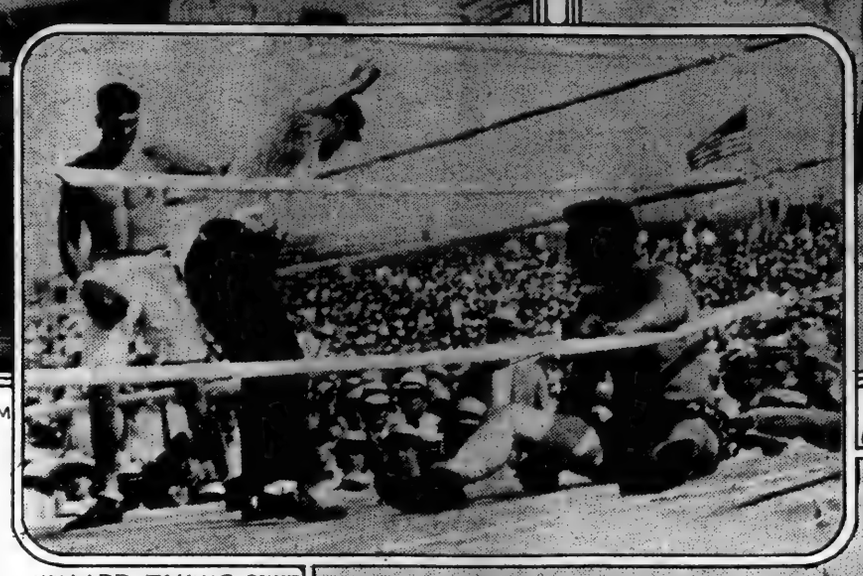
Offer Dempsey $30,000 for Bout.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Fight promoters connected with a local sporting club today wired Jack Dempsey, the new heavyweight champion, guaranteeing him $30,000 for an eight-round bout here on Labor Day with Willie Meehan. The latter has consented to meet Dempsey.

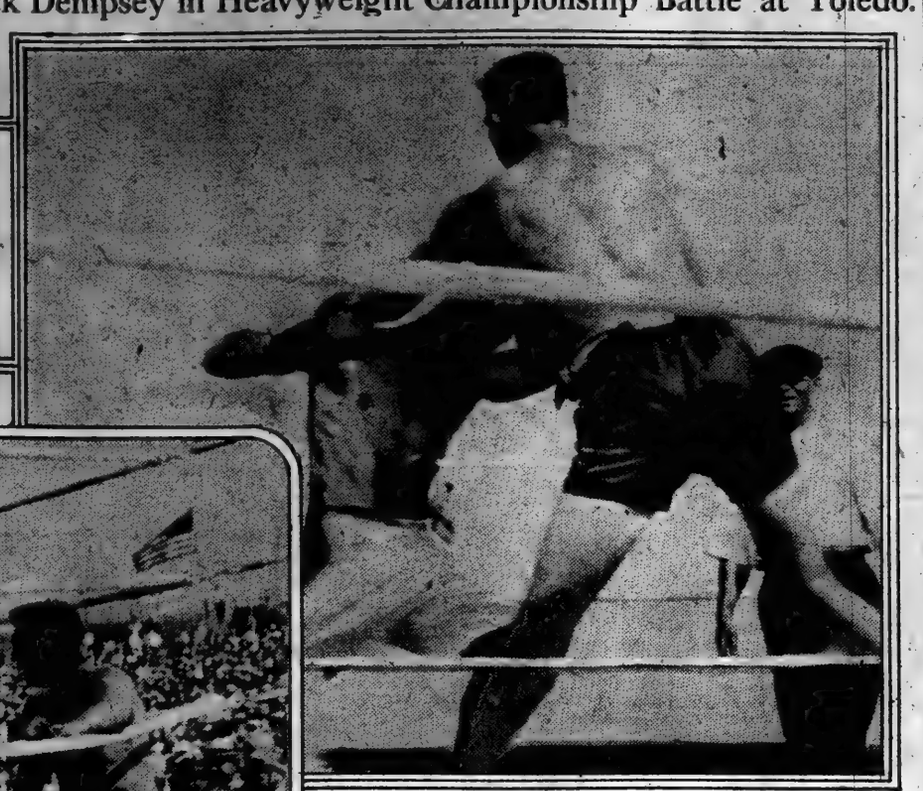
How the Towering Willard Fell Before the Onslaught of Jack Dempsey in Heavyweight Championship Battle at Toledo.



DEMPSEY WAITING FOR WILLARD TO RECOVER FROM BLOW JUST LANDED.

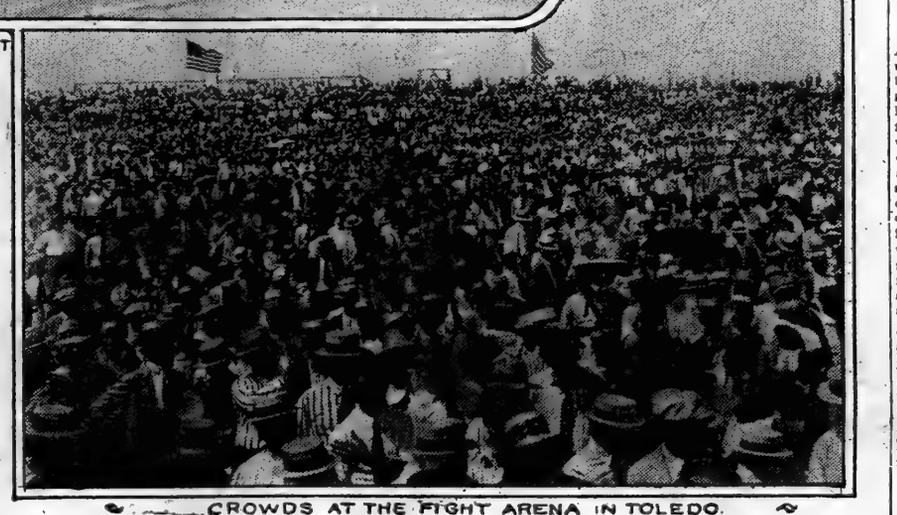


WILLARD TAKING COUNT IN FIRST ROUND.



DEMPSEY LANDING TELLING BLOW IN FIRST ROUND.

(PHOTOS © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE)



CROWDS AT THE FIGHT ARENA IN TOLEDO.

PLAN TO WELCOME DEMPSEY

New Champion Will Make His Home at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—Jack Dempsey, the new heavyweight champion, will make his home here, where he did considerable training for his bout with Willard. He is a member of the Elks' Lodge of this place.

Chief of Police William D. Walling was today selected to head a reception committee which will welcome back to Long Branch the new champion of the world, his manager, Jack Kearns, and his trainer, Jimmy DeForest, of this city. The committee will be composed mainly of Long Branch Elks, business men and various local organizations.

Chief Walling wired Jimmy DeForest today requesting information as to the time and day he intended to return here with Dempsey, and on receiving a reply he will consult with the various members of the committee and announce definite arrangements.

MLLE. LENGLEN VICTOR.

Wins Women's Tennis Singles Championship at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, July 5, (by Associated Press.)—Suzanne Lenglen of France won the women's tennis singles international championship here today, by defeating Mrs. Lambert Chambers of England, 10—8, 4—6, 9—7.

Suzanne Lenglen, described as "the "Little Lawn Tennis Wizard," is 20 years old, and came into the front rank of tennis players five years ago, when she won the world's hard court championship for women, defeating Mme. Golding. She also played as a partner with the famous Australian champion, A. F. Wilding, who was killed in action at the Dardanelles in 1915. For one so young she is said to use remarkable generalship, playing with a dash comparable to that of a masculine expert.

Mlle. Lenglen, whose approaching marriage adds a touch of romance to her present victory, developed her skill in the South of France. Small of stature, she is nimble and lithe, and frequently recovers a seemingly lost shot.

AMERICANS WIN EVENTS.

Have Wide Range of Victories at Pershing Stadium.

PERSHING STADIUM, France, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Warren Pershing, fourteen-year-old son of the commander of the American armies, today saw his father's soldiers trounce Canada in baseball, beat Australia and France in the medley relay race, make a clean sweep of the shotput, take first place in the high jump, defeat Italy in the tug of war semi-finals, and win lively boxing bouts in the stadium. The boy, uniformed and wearing a Sam Brown belt, shook hands with the King of Montenegro and Premier Venizelos of Greece during his stay at the inter-allied games.

Marshal Foch and General Pershing presided today at the Inter-allied games. Marshal Foch was given a guard of honor made up of a composite regiment from the American forces on the Rhine. The band played the General's march. The medley relay race, which was won by the United States, was run in 7 minutes, 40 seconds. Australia was second and France was third.

Tie Golf Match at Hackensack.

R. C. Kennedy and C. S. Conklin tied for the President's Cup at the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, the former having a score of 8, 13—67, the latter, 79—12—67. The match to decide the winner will be played next week.

In the first round of the July tournament, with sixteen to qualify, the six best scores are:

C. S. Burbank, 88, 20—68; C. C. Smith, 82, 13—69; R. Z. Clarendon, 89, 16—73; J. H. Abeel, 85, 12—73; H. S. Kennedy, 91, 18—73; J. C. Barclay, 89, 15—74.

W. A. W. Stewart's Shrimp Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 5.—For the second time in two days, W. A. W. Stewart's Shrimp was the winner in a Fish Class race over the inside course of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The race that the little craft won today was the first contest of the second series. It was sailed in a light, fluky breeze, from the southwest that hardly gave the craft steerage way. Commodore Ralph Ellis's Nahma was second.

NORTH SIDE DOUBLES TODAY

Richards and Behr to Meet Binzen and Henderson.

The final round of the North Side doubles championship will be played at the University Heights Tennis Club, 207th Street and Harlem River, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, this year's Metropolitan and Manhattan champions, will face Elliott H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson, who were runners-up in the recent invitation tournament of the Amackassin Club, Yonkers.

Richards is the holder of six national titles, while Binzen is the new North Side individual champion. The match is sure to attract a large gallery.

Kretts Double Winner on Links.

W. K. Kretts was a double winner yesterday on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club. He carried off the prize for a seventy-two holes medal play handicap event which began Friday and ended yesterday, with a score of 302. Two strokes behind him came H. W. Pratt, with 304. In a match play handicap against par Kretts scored his other success, leading the field two down to par.

ENGLISH BOXING DECLINES.

Unruly Conduct of Spectators Degrades Sport Abroad.

Boxing in England is in a precarious condition just now, according to latest exchanges from Great Britain. The greatest danger to the sport is said to be the unruly conduct of spectators in disapproving the referee's decisions on occasions. There is a concerted movement, also, for the abolition of the sport, and the foolish and unruly conduct of disgruntled spectators at boxing matches is regarded as aid to the opponents of boxing.

One of the exchanges has the following to say concerning the situation:

"The future of boxing—at any rate of professional boxing—largely depends on the conduct of its votaries. Opposition to public contests is even now being organized with certain guerrilla parsons and other professional 'wowsers,' who still believe that glove-fighting is a brutalizing business not only for the boxers themselves, but also for the spectators. These people hope to turn to account the forces of reaction to pacifism, which invariably follows a period of world-warfare.

VEGA LEADS THE GEMINI.

Wins Second of Championship Races at Manhasset Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 5.—R. D'Oench, sailing the Vega, won the second of the series of races for the championship of the Star class of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this afternoon. The Vega crossed the finish line 1 minute and 24 seconds ahead of the Gemini, owned and sailed by R. M. Pirie. Five of the little yachts started, and a light breeze from the south compelled the winner to cover the six-mile course in almost two hours and a quarter.

The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:35. Course, 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Vega, R. D'Oench	5:48:08	2:13:08
Gemini, R. M. Pirie	5:49:32	2:14:32
Cynosure, H. P. Kingsbury	6:01:18	2:26:12
Orion, K. Thayer	6:02:28	2:27:20
Dione, G. Duerr	6:08:50	2:33:50

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS IN TOWN AND OUT

Conference to Decide Date of Meet.

Athletic followers of the local district are awaiting the announcement of the date and place for holding the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior outdoor track and field championships. The Championship Committee has a meeting scheduled for Tuesday night, when disposition of the fixture will be made. New Jersey looms up as the likely choice of the committee. It is understood the committee has under consideration offers from Newark, Hoboken, and Elizabethport. Newark officials want to conduct the meet at Weequahic Park, while the Singer Employes' A. A. has applied for permission to hold the meet at Elizabethport. The committee also is considering conducting the games at Stevens Tech Field, Hoboken, where the junior games were held recently.

Western Golf Tourney at Cleveland.

This year's western open golf championship tournament is expected to surpass any previously held. The tournament will be conducted at the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, July 23 and 25, and will consist of seventy-two holes. The title was last won by Long Jim Barnes, professional at the Sunset Hills Club, St. Louis, who led the field in the 1917 tournament at the Westmoreland Club, Chicago, with a score of 288. No tournament was held last year.

Leonard to Fight White.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Charley White of Chicago will probably soon clash in a bout for the title. This was disclosed recently following a conference between the two boxers, their managers, and Tex Rickard at Toledo, Ohio. It is understood plans were discussed for promoting the bout in the arena where Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey boxed for the heavyweight title. Leonard and White are said to have agreed on terms for the bout.

Riverton Club to Hold Carnivals.

The Riverton Yacht Club is planning an active swimming season. Charles B. Duborow, Chairman of the club's Swimming Committee, has arranged for a series of aquatic carnivals, the first of which will be held July 12, when swimmers of national reputation will compete in several events ranging from 50 yards up to 500 yards. Teddy Cann, Hul Vollmer and Leo Giebel, all of the New York A. C., are among those who have entered for the races. Miss Elizabeth Bleibtry, Miss Charlotte Royle, Miss Josephine Bartlett, Miss Eileen Riggin and Miss L. Brown are some of the leading women swimmers who will compete.

Harley to Return to Ohio State.

The football outlook at Ohio State University has taken a decided bound with the prospect of the return of Chick Harley, regarded as one of the best half backs developed in Western colleges since the days of Billy Heston. Harley, a lieutenant in aviation, recently went to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., for his honorable discharge from the service. He plans to return to Ohio State in the Fall and will be eligible for the gridiron eleven. When he played with the Buckeyes two years ago Harley was the most important factor on the team with his kicking, running, and forward passing. With Harley's return Ohio State is expected to make a strong bid to retrieve the lost Conference Championship.

Notre Dame's Finances Firm.

The war's exigencies didn't make any inroads on the athletic finances of Notre Dame University, according to a recent announcement by Athletic Director Knute K. Rockne. The Notre Dame Athletic Association reported that while football returns were not up to the standard and the increased cost of paraphernalia militated against any profits from sports, nevertheless, there was no loss on the university's activities.

Preparing Harvard Stadium for Fall.

Work has already been started on the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge in preparation for next season's gridiron events. Denis Enright, veteran caretaker of Soldiers Field, is in charge of resodding the field, which at present is in poor condition, owing to the fact that the field was worn bare by the various military exhibitions and other contests held there during the war. Percy Haughton and Leo Leary will render all possible assistance to Head Coach Robert T. Fisher during the coming football season. Among other coaches that will be sought are Derric Permenter, Paul Withington, Richard Wigglesworth, Malcolm Logan, Gilbert Browne, Huntington Hardwick, Harry Dadmun, and William Snow. Edward Casey of Natick is slated for the captaincy, but the election will not take place until the Fall.

Baseball Game Between Local Clubs.

The New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. baseball teams will clash at Travers Island, the Winged Foot country grounds, July 20. Great rivalry exists between the two clubs.

Large Entry for Boxing Contest.

Many entries have been received in the three classes for the New York A. C.'s amateur boxing tournament to be conducted tomorrow night. Another tournament is scheduled for July 21.

Chinese Athlete at Wisconsin.

Wisconsin University has among its students a Chinese athlete who has shown promising ability in track and field sports. He is H. H. Hsieh, who was sent to this country by the Chinese Government to be educated. Hsieh has returned impressive performances in running races.

Jap Billiard Pro Tours Country.

Koji Yamada, Japanese professional billiardist, who lives in San Francisco when he is not touring the country in exhibition matches, has joined the ranks of benedicts. Yamada was recently married to his childhood sweetheart, Miss Tumika Matsumota. The Oriental cue wielder will take his bride on a honeymoon trip to this section of the country.

Chicago to Open Stadium.

Chicago's Stadium in Grant Park will be officially opened August 16 with what is expected to be the greatest relay carnival ever conducted in Chicago. Everett C. Brown, former A. A. U. President, who was one of the hardest workers for the stadium, is in charge of arranging the program and is planning a comprehensive card of events. Mr. Brown also has started a movement to bring the Olympic Games of 1924 to Chicago.

EAST MEETS WEST AT NET THURSDAY

Leaders of Country in Tennis Gather for Matches at Cincinnati.

The American centre of tennis shifts this week from the metropolitan district to the Middle West, with no more local fixtures of prime importance until the topnotchers gather again at Seabright near the end of the month. The big event of the week is the East vs. West team match at Cincinnati, beginning Thursday, in which each section of the country will be represented by half a dozen of its leading players. Some of the Eastern representatives will probably stop off at Pittsburgh to take part in the Western Pennsylvania championship, which is now in progress, and the entire aggregation is fairly sure to proceed to Chicago later for the national clay court championship, beginning at the South Side Tennis Club July 14. Meanwhile, there is also the Central States tournament at St. Louis, with S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn figuring as the present title holder.

The New York State championship will again be decided at the Yahnundasis Club, Utica, N. Y., and entries close with Edwin Fuller Torrey, Box 146, Clinton, N. Y., on July 15, the tournament opening on the following day and continuing through an entire week. Ichiya Kumagae is the present champion, and judging by his recent defeat of William T. Tilden, 2d, in the Great Lakes event, it will be a difficult matter to dethrone him. The Woodmere Club of Woodmere, L. I., announces an open tournament for men during the same week, and on July 21 the famous Longwood singles and New England sectional doubles begin in Boston, entries closing with Edwin Sheafe at the Longwood Cricket Club, July 18. For the next few days there will still be some tennis at Pleasantville, in the Eastern New York event, but the attention of the fans will be directed chiefly toward Cincinnati and Chicago.

On paper, the East-West match would seem a walkover for the racquet swingers from the Atlantic Coast. William M. Johnston of California, national champion in 1915, is the only Westerner of undeniable topclass, and as he has been for a year in the navy, with limited tournament experience since his discharge, his game will be a doubtful quantity. Samuel Hardy and Ralph H. Burdick are recognized players of high rank, the latter being placed last year in Class 5, just outside the "first ten," and the former in Class 6, at No. 16. But beyong these three the West has no representatives capable, according to past performances, of giving the Easterners a battle. Axel Gravem, who was last season a Sergeant in the United States Army, appeared in the national championship at Forest Hills, but was beaten by Lyle E. Mahan in straight sets in the first round. A. L. Green, Jr., and Robert Kinsey, who completes the Western team, do not exist so far as national tennis records are concerned. Such stars as Maurice McLoughlin, T. C. Bundy, John Strachan, Walter T. Hayes, and Roland Roberts are conspicuous by their absence.

On the other hand, the East will be represented by both the national champion, Robert Lindley Murray, and the runner-up of last season, William T. Tilden, 2d, with the latter probably heading the list because of the high quality of his play this year. The third man will be Ichiya Kumagae, who has beaten both Tilden and Murray this season, but is rated below them officially. After the Japanese star comes S. Howard Voshell, Metropolitan, Bronx County, Long Island, and Central States champion, with a few more titles besides that are not worth mentioning. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, the leading exponent of the chop-stroke, is fifth on the list, and the youthful prodigy, Vincent Richards, holder of four senior and two junior national titles, completes the team. The Eastern combinations for doubles will be Tilden and Richards, national title holders, indoors and outdoors; Voshell and Johnson, and Murray and Kumagae. The teaming of the Westerners has not been announced, but will scarcely make an impression on such strong combinations. Even without former champion Richard Norris Williams, Walter Merrill Hall, Frederick B. Alexander, or Nathaniel W. Niles, the Eastern team would seem to be an unbeatable array of tennis talent. But past performances do not always count in this most uncertain of games, and it may be that some of the unknown Westerners are merely lying in wait to spring a sensational surprise. In any case, there will probably be another intersectional match later in the season, when both East and West can produce their full strength, and any decision rendered at Cincinnati this week must be considered merely tentative.

LEANDER CREW WINS.

Defeats American Shell in English Cup Race.

HENLEY, July 5, (By Associated Press.)—The Leander Rowing Club defeated the American first crew in the final for the Leander Cup here today. Leander was one and one-half lengths ahead at the finish, the time being 7 minutes 45 seconds. The race took place in a downpour of rain.

Rowing forty strokes to the American thirty-seven, the Leander crew was, nearly clear at the quarter-mile post and increased its lead to a length and a half at the halfway mark, which was maintained to the three-quarter post. The Americans then gained half a length through a spurt, but Leander made a great effort near the finish and overcame this.

Wilson, rowing in the American boat, was weak from a fever which he suffered yesterday.

In the Leander Cup elimination heat rowed between the American first crew and the New Zealand army crew, the latter, rowing a faster stroke, was half a length ahead at the quarter-mile. The Americans took the lead at three-quarters of a mile and, although rowing a slower stroke, gradually forged ahead. The Americans, threatened by the indifferent steering of the New Zealand boat, were compelled to give way, but straightened out in the last fifty yards, the crew winning a great race by one and one-fourth lengths.

ORIOLES SPRINTING AWAY.

Dunn Has Gathered Another Strong Club at Baltimore.

With the long lead the Baltimore Orioles have gathered it looks as if Manager Jack Dunn is going to make another great spurt, as he did a few years ago when he practically tow-roped his field.

Back in 1914, when the Federal League invaded Baltimore, Jack Dunn banded together an aggregation of baseball players that went out and ran away from other International League teams in the fight for the pennant. Many of the players Jack had on his payroll at that time are today stars in the major leagues. It was in 1914 that Dunn dug up Babe Ruth. The Baltimore team was hailed as the best minor league club ever gotten together. When Independence Day rolled around the Birds had the pennant race sewed up, and it was declared on all sides that the Orioles couldn't possible lose the flag. But Baltimore fans gave Jack and his team the cold shoulder. Their sympathies were with the Feds and, as a result, Dunn was compelled to get rid of his star players. Dunn's team then started to slide and finished the season in sixth place with a percentage of .483, having won seventy-two games and lost seventy-seven.

SHELTON TO ACT AS SCOUT.

Former Quarter Back of W. Va. U. Will Have Observer's Role.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 5.—Andrew Kemper Shelton, W. Va. U., '09, under whose leadership the Mountaineer baseball team has won twenty-eight games, lost seven, and tied one in the last two years, has been added to the football coaching staff for this Fall and will assist Coaches McIntire and Fuller chiefly as scout. West Virginia has made a practice of sending duly accredited scouts to watch the play of important opponents in their big games which precede those with the Mountaineers, and it is expected that in this rôle Shelton will be a star. On his return from witnessing these games he will give the formations of opponents to the second squad, which will "try them out" against the Varsity.

Shelton is recognized as the best quarter back who ever wore the Old Gold and Blue of West Virginia. He played here in the seasons of 1907 and 1908 when the teams were strong and when good records were made, and was a star in every department, and especially at advancing the ball. He was also a baseball player of note at the university and had six or seven years' successful professional experience before returning here last Spring to coach the nine.

TRACK MEET FOR K. OF C.

Victory Games Are to be Held at Celtic Park.

Entry blanks are now being sent to the various clubs of the metropolitan district for the coming victory games of the Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus, which are to take place at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, July 20.

Events open to athletes affiliated with the A. A. U. are 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 2-mile run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; 1-mile relay race.

The Connellan mile invitation scratch, special trophy for this event to become permanent property of athlete winning same three times. Events closed to councils of the Knights of Columbus, Long Island Chapter.

Inter-council medley race, handicap, 1½ miles, four-man teams; 100-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap. Entries close Saturday, July 12, 1919, with Anderson Sporting Goods Company, Room 58, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn; William Farrell, 90 Penn Street, Brooklyn; J. J. McAuley, 81 Huron Street, Brooklyn; Diegel & Clust, 15 John Street, New York City.

The entire proceeds of the games will be used for the maintenance of the Long Island Chapter Hospital Bed Fund and Free Employment Bureau. Dancing will follow the games.

GIEBEL TAKES NEW TITLE.

Wins 880-Yard Swimming Championship in 13.18.

Drawing away steadily from a field of three other swimmers and winning as he pleased, Leo Giebel, the metropolitan 500-yard and ten-mile champion, added the 880-yard title to his string at the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. The event was the feature of the swimming end of the aquatic victory celebration arranged by the Sea Gate organization. Giebel won by a good twenty yards from John Noonan, the Navy champion, who also is a member of the New York Athletic Club. Clarence Ross, the Erasmus Hall High School star, finished third, ten yards astern of Noonan. The time was 13:18.

The summary:

880-Yard Metropolitan Championship Swim for Men.—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C.; John Noonan, New York A. C., second; Clarence Ross, New York A. C., third. Time—13:18.

Fancy Diving, Metropolitan Championship for Men.—Won by Fred Stegbung, New York A. C., with 129.2 points; second, Rudolph Stacke, New York A. C., with 121.5 points; third, Thomas Hirschfield, City A. C., with 118.1 points; fourth, Thomas McKee, New York A. C., with 117.9 points.

110-Yard Swim (Handicap for Men.)—Won by Henry Gebel, New York A. C., (9 seconds handicap); second, Kenneth Sutherland, unattached, (7 seconds handicap); third, John Curran, New York A. C., (10 seconds handicap). Time—1:11 1-5.

Fancy Diving—(Handicap for Women.)—Won by Miss Alice Lord, 24 points handicap, with 93.22 points; second, Miss Katherine Brown, 33 points handicap, with 93.5 points; third, Mrs. Bertha Tomkins, 10 points handicap, with 87.44 points. All members of the Women's Swimming Club.

Donohue Leads Field of Golfers.

F. E. Donohue led the Class A sweepstakes field in a morning round yesterday on the links of the Montclair Golf Club with a card of 78, 8—70. Class B laurels went to H. B. Campbell, whose card showed 91, 20—71. In the afternoon the Class A winner was Paul Harrison with 78, 8—73. In Class B W. T. Smith returned the best card at 93, 18—75. J. Hodgson carried off the Class A prize for the best selected score in thirty-six holes with 71, 3—68. Class B prize went to C. B. Harrison with 91, 11—80. H. B. Campbell won the Trustees' Cup, which was competed for over thirty-six holes. His first card was 91, 20—71, and his second showed 92, 20—72.

EASTERN NEW YORK STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OPENS WITH NEARLY 100 PLAYERS ENTERED

CHAMBERS BEATEN AS NET PLAY OPENS

Yields to Croley in First Round of Eastern New York Tennis Tourney.

ANDERSON'S ADVANCE FAST

Disposes of Three Opponents—Many Private Courts Used for Contests.

With the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club as its headquarters, but with nearly every private court in Westchester County requisitioned for the occasion, the Eastern New York State championship got under way yesterday at Pleasantville, N. Y., and the big list of nearly one hundred entries was rapidly cut down, in spite of tropical weather, by the intelligent and forceful methods of the local tournament committee.

Interesting matches abounded on the opening day, one of the earliest of the first-round encounters bringing together Charles Chambers, former Brooklyn champion, and Leon Croley of Yonkers. The latter won after a stirring three-set battle, in which superior condition was really the deciding factor. Chambers was at no time lacking in stroke, both offensive and defensive, and sailed through the opening set in impressive fashion for a 6—3 victory. But with Croley coming more and more strongly, he found it impossible to keep up the fast pace in the noon-day heat, and the match was soon squared by an identical score. Chambers still had splendid control of his shots in the rubber, but lacked the physical strength to put the necessary speed into his returns. His wrist refused to give the proper "top" and carrying power to his hook-drive, and the ball found the net with increasing frequency off his racquet. Croley maintained his steady play, and by converting every set-up into a point and profiting by the mounting errors of his opponent, he eventually claimed the match with a 6—4 session.

Fox Surprises Tobey.

A surprise came in the easy defeat of Allen Tobey in straight sets by J. W. Fox, the new champion of Nassau and Queens Countries. There was a misunderstanding as to the score in the opening set, but after this had been adjusted and an umpire appointed, the Harlem Club star sailed through to a speedy triumph, the brilliancy of Tobey's strokes having no terror for his steady mid-court game.

A. Von Bernuth's elimination of J. H. Steinkampf in straight sets was also unexpected, the loser going scoreless in the opener and collecting only three games in the second session. The Columbia man was too steady for Steinkampf, who has had little opportunity for tennis this season and has practically limited his game to doubles.

Harold Throckmorton, the New Jersey champion, had a hard time getting past the strong game of George Garbe, who astonished the ranking star by taking the second set from him at 7—5 and running the rubber to the same score before admitting defeat. Throckmorton was erratic, but his opponent played steadying tennis and earned a good percentage of his points.

The big hero of the day, however, was the veteran, Fred G. Anderson, of Kings County, who won three hard matches, two of which went the limit of sets, and advanced thereby to the fourth round. The old Long Island champion was already calling on his reserve strength in pulling out a three-set victory over H. G. Benedict in the morning hours. Later he was carried to 10—8 by C. H. Boocock in the second set of their encounter, and finally he had to go through three more sessions before disposing of Fred Pianisani. The latter had previously gone through a hard three-set match against Sigmund Spaeth, winning at 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, with a smaller but better distributed total of games. Pianisani's opening victory was over E. Landay, whom he eliminated with surprising ease in straight sets, while Spaeth scored at the start over W. A. Bradley, the old club champion.

Behr Wins Two Matches.

Allen Behr, although arriving late, put two victories to his credit, his second victim being George S. Groesbeck. Paul Martin also scored twice, his defeat of A. J. Ostendorf being particularly commendable. Others to reach the fourth round were Frank Fall and J. W. Fox, the latter easily eliminating H. R. Mulford, who had achieved a surprising victory over Paul Nelson, the recent conqueror of F. C. J. Imm. P. L. Jay Gaston made the late stayers sit up with amazement over his impressive, straight-set defeat of Dr. William Rosenbaum, and H. W. Forster added to his laurels with a similar triumph over Leon Croley. Gerald Emerson put himself into the running by winning a hard match from H. R. Hathaway, who had previously out-guessed that stubborn driver, F. P. Adams, in two scintillant sets. The doubles begin today.

The summaries:

Eastern New York State Championship.—Singles. — First Round — Fred Letson defeated George M. Wheeler, 6—3, 6—3; H. B. Mulford defeated Richards Bradley, 6—1, 6—1; Allen Tobey won from Harry Lamb by default; J. W. Fox won from Dr. George King by default; Fred G. Anderson defeated H. S. Benedict, 7—6, 5—7, 9—7; C. H. Boocock defeated E. Raymond, 6—2, 6—2; Sigmund Spaeth defeated W. F. Bradley, 7—5, 6—1; Fred Pianisani defeated E. Landau, 6—3, 6—2; Leon Croley defeated Charles Chambers, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. W. Forster defeated C. A. Hammons, 6—1, 6—1; Harold Hastings defeated R. V. Lake, 6—1, 6—3; A. von Bernuth defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 6—0, 6—3; W. H. Pritchard won from H. H. Manchester by default; L. A. Coffin, Jr., defeated B. W. Stair, 6—4, 6—4; Henry H. Bassford defeated C. A. Anderson, 6—0, 6—3; W. J. Toussaint won from E. H. Henderson by default; T. Whitall won from J. Ostendorf by default; A. J. Ostendorf won from S. W. Merrill by default; W. O. Schmelke defeated Donald Stralem, 6—1, 6—1; Paul Martin won from Vincent Richards by default; J. D. Ewing defeated B. J. McClure, 6—3, 6—1; Harry Sachs defeated W. E. Houghton, Jr., 7—5, 6—0; Francis T. Hunter defeated C. S. Jamison, 6—0, 6—2; F. T. Osgood defeated C. C. Tuttle, 6—4, 6—4; H. D. Ewing defeated J. M. Read, 6—1, 6—3; W. H. Benedict defeated F. M. Bundy, 6—7, 6—3; Gerald Emerson won from H. Wiesehither by default; H. R. Hathaway defeated F. P. Adams, 6—2, 6—4; W. J. Rose won from A. A. Bassford, Jr., by default; Allen Behr won from E. H. Binzen by default; G. S. Groesbeck won from R. J. Sommer by default; Arthur Vave won from Bruno Arnsonie by default; Louis Bry won from K. Scoddard, 6—0, 6—2; Dr. B. F. Drake defeated C. H. Low, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—W. J. McCarroll won from G. S. McLean by default; J. Beaver won from J. Smith by default; Harold Throckmorton defeated G. O. Garbe, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5; J. J. Mooney defeated Phillip Ives, 6—1, 6—3; Kenneth Ives won from H. P. O'Boyle by default; P. L. Kynaston defeated R. D. Golden, 6—0, 6—4; L. Lamb, Jr., defeated A. H. Frey, 7—5, 8—6; Alex Iler won from R. H. Cooper by default; H. R. Mulford defeated Fred Letson, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; J. W. Fox defeated Allen Tobey, 6—4, 6—2; F. G. Anderson defeated C. H. Boocock, 6—2, 8—6; F. Pianisani defeated E. Spaeth, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; H. W. Forster defeated L. Croley, 7—5, 6—1; A. Von Bernuth defeated H. Hastings, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; L. A. Coffin, Jr., won from W. H. Prichard by default; J. Ostendorf defeated T. Whitall, 6—1, 6—3; P. Martin defeated W. O. Schmelke, 8—6, 6—5; J. D. Ewing defeated H. Sachs, 6—0, 6—1; F. T. Hunter defeated F. T. Osgood, 6—2, 6—3; W. H. Benedict defeated H. D. Ewing, 6—1, 6—4; G. Emerson defeated H. R. Hathaway, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated W. J. Rose, 6—0, 6—1; G. S. Groesbeck defeated Arthur Vave, 6—3, 6—1; E. H. Arnold defeated J. Feeter, 6—0, 6—1; Frank Fall defeated C. Leonard, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; Kenneth Ives defeated A. J. Brunsell, 6—3, 8—6; T. Moore won from D. Clarkson by default; C. T. Woodford won from W. M. Fischer by default; H. L. Bowman won from Catesby Jones by default.

Third Round—J. Beaver won from W. R. McCarroll by default; P. L. Kynaston defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—2; A. Behr defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6—2, 6—1; Lowell Lamb, Jr., won from A. Iler by default; J. W. Fox defeated H. R. Mulford, 6—0, 6—2; Fred G. Anderson defeated F. Pianisani, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4; Frank Fall defeated B. Sheridan, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1; Paul Martin defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 7—5, 6—3; H. L. Bowman won from C. T. Woodford by default.

Some of the Thoroughbreds Which Have Made Turf History During the Local Racing Season.



TROMPE LA MORT AGAIN HOME FIRST

Wins Second Race of Week, Outfooting Lanius and Hollister in the Brookdale.

For the second time this week, Joseph E. Widener's imported chestnut colt Trompe La Mort flashed in as the winner of a good race at the Queens County Jockey Club meeting, when he captured the feature of the card yesterday. The long established Brookdale Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, was the race. Its value was $3,600 to the victor.

G. D. Widener's imported Lanius finished second, and another importation, the favorite, A. K. Macomber's Hollister, was third. As when he won on last Tuesday, at seven furlongs, good odds were laid against Trompe La Mort. The name means death cheater, but this week he has saved many a backer's life, and this time the colt was at 4 to 1.

The supporters of Hollister and Lanius were confident that Trompe La Mort does not fancy a distance and could win only in the sprinting division. Fairbrother, although he had the top weight of 121 pounds, was quickest at the barrier, but he took a steadying pull on Trompe La Mort, while Salvestra opened up a lead of a half length, attended by Hollister.

Trompe La Mort was let out a bit at the half-mile pole, and as Salvestra had shot her bolt and was done for, he went through to the lead. Hollister did not rate along with Trompe La Mort, and the latter put out, opened up a lead of three lengths at three-quarters. At the mile Trompe La Mort was leading by two lengths and running under wraps, but Hollister had only the advantage of a head on Lanius, who was making a belated run.

It was a ding-dong finish between the two through the last furlong, Loftus making a whipping finish on Lanius, while Fairbrother, who had Trompe La Mort on the rails, rode him out desperately but without resorting to whip or spur. Trompe La Morte was first by a nose, while Lanius finished a length and a half ahead of Hollister, third. The time was not very fast, 1:50 2-5, which is a second slower than the record.

Mrs. Payne Whitney's colt, the Glen Riddle Farms' big chestnut colt, Man o' War, shouldered the impost of 130 pounds and made a runaway race of it. Off in the lead, Loftus kept him in front all the way, increasing the advantage to nearly two lengths at the head of the stretch. Here Hal Parr's Ralco, which had been running second, drew up somewhat, but Man o' War was never forced to unlimber his guns, and won sailing away by a length. R. F. Carman's Ace of Aces, the added starter, was never in the hunt.

The Brook dodged the steeplechase, as the topweight of 173 looked too much of a burden to tote for two miles and a half, so the field was limited to three. His plural, Brooks, J. E. Davis's big brown gelding, had 150 pounds up and ran as a colt throughout. First at the start, he led by eight lengths at the mile. Nicklaus took a restraining hold during the second mile, as the other two, of whom Belle o' the Sea was now second and Royal Arch third, were plainly very tired. Brooks won as he pleased by four or five lengths. The time, 4:58, was announced as a track record for the distance, but the old-timers said this means little. The former mark was 5:00, made by Experionist, on Nov. 10, 1916, but they pointed out that the course has since been entirely rearranged, and although now it has eighteen jumps, it is faster than the old course.

In the betting Man o' War, at a prohibitive price, were the only favorites to win. In the first race the 7 to 1 Adele upset the wise ones, and in the two-year-old race W. H. Henry's Walk the Plank, the suggestively named chestnut gelding by Cock o' the Walk—Privateer, won by a head from Samuel Ross's Cormoran, at 18 to 5, while the favorite, Marmite, was all to the bad. Venal Joy bolted to the outer rail in this race and walked in.

A. L. Aste's Pollu, in his second start of the season, was a strong favorite for the closing race. Pollu, however, did not raise a gallop. The finish was a gallop, on the other hand, for John E. Madden's imported three-year-old Courting Colors. He won by a length, the imported King Agrippa being second, a length and a half before Wilfred, third.

The summaries:

Mahopac Golf Club Anniversary.

The Mahopac Golf Club comes of age this month. On July 19, 1898, an informal meeting to consider organization of a golf club was held; on July 29, 1898, the club was formally organized; on February 3, 1899, it was incorporated; in the Summer of 1899 it commenced play on a nine-hole course laid out by Jack Bickary; in the Summer of 1900 it built its club house; in the same Summer a new nine-hole course was laid out by Tom Bendalow, using some of the old holes and creating some new ones. The club now has an eighteen-hole, six thousand-yard course, half of which it owns and half of which it leases.

HEAT MARS TROTTING MEET.

Eight Owners Refuse to Start Horses at Parkway Track.

The heat at the Parkway Track yesterday afternoon spoiled the matinee. Eight owners refused to start their horses, as they were afraid of the horses becoming unstruck.

Burdale, a bay colt by Bingara, won the opening heat by five lengths from Josephine B. and Sandy Anna in 2:24. As he came under the wire he pulled a shoe. Frank Hurley, his driver, had to withdraw the stepper. The race was later won by Sandy Anna in straight heats.

The summaries:

2:40 CLASS, TROTTING.

Sandy Anna, ro. f., by San Francisco;			
Small	2	1	1
Josephine B. b. f., Aronson	3	2	3
Burdale, br. c., Hurley	1	dr	

Time—2:24; 2:24; 2:32½.

2:20 CLASS, PACING.

The Ranger, blk. g.; Beraeth	1	1
Wyomac, ch. g.; Kelly	2	2

Time—2:20; 2:19½.

SELL GLEN LIGHT FOR $3,000

One of Twenty Race Horses Sold at Auction at Aqueduct.

Twenty racehorses in training, the property of various owners, were sold by auction in the paddock at Aqueduct yesterday.

Prices ruled low. Imported Liberty Girl, a three-year-old filly by Neil Gow—Kirka, brought $1,150; Brynhild, a three-year-old filly by Imp. The Curragh—Fairy Sprite, brought $1,400, and Glen Light, also three years old, a chestnut colt by Imp. Glencairn—Lights Out, was bought for $3,000 by E. F. Whitney.

Aqueduct Summaries.

FIRST RACE.

For mares, three years old and upward; selling; purse $1,204.95. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Adele, 4	107	Nolan	7-1	5-2 1st
Marmite, 5	103	McAtee	2-1	4-5 2d
Dottie Vandivar, 3	104	Wida	16-5	4-5 3d
Keen Jane, 3	105	Ambrose	15-1	6-1 4
Ormonda, 3	109	Ryan	5-2	6-5 5
Nan Knoehr, 3	115	Loftus	15-1	6-1 6
Verne, 4	107	Glass	12-1	15-1 7
Valerie West, 3	111	Erickson	7-1	8-5 8
Miss Bryn, 3	107	Corey	60-1	20-1 9
Madame Byng, 3	107	Collins	20-1	8-1 10

Time—1:15 2-5.

Start good for all but Ormonda; won easily. Adele, br. f., by Burgomaster—Elizabeth D.; owner, Curb Stable; trainer, J. J. Murphy. No bid for winner.

SECOND RACE.

The Glendale Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; value $2,000. About two miles and a half.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Brooks, 6	150	Nicklaus	7-10	out 1st
Belle o' the Sea, 4	133	Bush	4-1	7-10 2d
Royal Arch, 4	138	Crawford	5-2	1-3 3

Time—4:58.

Start good; won easily. Brooks, br. g., by Leonid-Insolence; owner, J. E. Davis; trainer, M. Brady.

THIRD RACE.

The Tremont, for two-year-olds; value $6,000. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Man o' War, 2	130	Loftus	1-10	out 1st
Ralco, 2	115	Butwell	10-1	1-10 2d
Ace of Aces, 2	112	Collins	40-1	3-1 3

Time—1:13.

Start good; won easily. Man o' War, ch. c., by Fair Play—Mahubah; owner, Glen Riddle Farm; trainer, L. Feustel.

FOURTH RACE.

The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value $3,600. One mile and a furlong.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Trompe La Mort, 4	121	Fairbrother	4-1	6-5 1st
Lanius, 4	113	Loftus	6-5	1-5 2d
Hollister, 4	114	Buxton	17-10	1-5 3d
Bondage, 5	98	Richcreek	9-2	3-2 4
Salvestra, 4	100	Erickson	7-1	2-1 5

Time—1:50 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Trompe La Mort, ch. c., by Verwood-Marsina; owner, J. E. Widener; trainer, T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,204.95. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Walk the Plank, 2	107	Ambrose	18-5	6-5 1st
Cormoran, 2	107	Nolan	2-1	7-10 2d
Ladylike, 2	104	Buxton	11-5	4-5 3d
Barley Water, 2	104	Erickson	30-1	10-1 4
Marcelle M., 2	104	Corey	15-1	8-1 5
Acid Test, 2	102	Pierce	7-1	5-2 6
Venal Joy, 2	102	Seideman	25-1	10-1 7
*Bolted.				

Time—1:01.

Start good; won driving. Walk the Plank, ch. g., by Cock o' the Walk—Privateer; owner and trainer, W. H. Henry.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,204.95. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Courting Colors, 3	98	Pierce	10-1	4-1 1st
King Agrippa, 4	110	Davies	12-5	8-5 2d
Wilfreda, 3	103	Richcreek	6-1	3-1 3
Indian Spring, 3	93	Wida	20-1	8-1 4
Robin G'dfellow, 3	106	Buxton	12-1	5-1 5
Joe Joe, 3	105	Pickens	30-1	10-1 6
Barebird, 3	106	Mountain	40-1	15-1 7
Indiscreet, 3	106	Corey	30-1	12-1 8
Pollu, 3	105	Walls	9-5	4-5 9
Princess Theo	105	Nolan	30-1	12-1 10
Searchlight, 3	103	Collins	20-1	8-1 11
Malice, 4	101	Erickson	50-1	20-1 12
Title, 3	98	Wessler	8-1	3-1 13
Nanette Flack, 3	98	Coltiletti	40-1	15-1 14

Time—1:40 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Courting Colors, imp., ch. g., by King William—Silver Grey; owner, J. E. Madden; trainer, W. B. Walker.

BONNIE MARY BEST OF SEASON'S FILLIES

Has Scored Victories in the Fashion, Juvenile, and Great American Stakes.

This week will mark the grand climax of the Queens County Jockey Club's meeting at the fast Aqueduct track, where the horses have been running so true and so speedily that the attendance has broken all records. However, this has been the case at every meeting this Spring, for a renaissance of the sport has set in with a force and power that has amazed even the most sanguine and optimistic of turf supporters. With the opening of the Empire City Jockey Club's meeting at Yonkers next Saturday, there will be a change of scene that will serve as an agreeable variation in environment until the time comes for the annual Summer exodus to beautiful Saratoga.

Aqueduct form has been faithful to the results at the earlier meetings and there has not been any upsetting of a popular idol to force a change of the ideals. There have been some newcomers, notably in the two-year-old races, which may have class enough to join in public regard with the earlier stars of the younger division, always the most attractive subject for speculation and conjecture among all who take an interest in racing. Possibly in Cobwebs, the chestnut filly by Broomstick-Morningride, which won the maiden race on Thursday last in a hand gallop and set the new track record of 0:57 2-5, two-fifths of a second below the old mark, E. F. Whitney has a youngster that will train on, for greater achievements. Cobwebs, named after one of the Irish-bred polo ponies of Mr. Whitney's international team mounts, is certainly peerless in breeding. Cobwebs will strengthen Mr. Whitney's cards, for he has in Wildair, also by Broomstick, another performer of promise.

Brookholt Promising Colt.

Another two-year-old, recently graduated from the maiden class, which is expected to be a stake factor is Brookholt, a handsome chestnut colt by Ballot-Bracilla. Brookholt won in mud fetlock deep at Aqueduct, on June 27, beating a field of eleven. This colt, which is named after Alex. Smith Cochran's Long Island estate, was bred by John E. Madden and sold to Mr. Jones, an Oklahoma oil magnate, a short time ago. It is reported that in private trials Brookholt and took the precaution to put Johnny Loftus up. America's peerless jockey gave a fine ride to the colt and was in the van throughout, winning without having to touch Brookholt with whip or spur. Lofonda, also from Edmund D. Riddle and J. K. L. Ross have respectively a first and second call this season, believes with the other critics that Brookholt is a colt of much future promise.

Bonnie Mary's Conquests.

In the Great American, on June 28, at Aqueduct, P. A. Clark's bay filly, Bonnie Mary, won on a cuppy track in time only one-fifth above the record, made by W. R. Coe's Terentia, with 112 up, in July of last year, over going that was lightning fast. Bonnie Mary toted 127 pounds on a holding course, which accentuates the merit of the performance. Mr. Clark's Head Over Heels, one of the season's two-year winners, that has always broken from her fields with a big lead, could never shake off Bonnie Mary, which ran throughout with bulldog courage. In adding the Great American to her Belmont Park successes, the fashion and the Juvenile stakes, Bonnie Mary established an undisputed claim to be thus far the queen of the season's fillies. She is bred in the purple, as the dam, Belgravia, is by Ben Brush, out of Bonnie Gal. Belgravia is a half sister of that dam of Dieguito, which won the Jockey Club Stakes of 50,000 guineas in Great Britain and twenty years ago was the most famous horse there.

Taking up 126 pounds, Bonnie Mary lost to Mr. Whitney's Panoply, on July 4, and they will meet again at even weight this week at Aqueduct.

In the colt division the same high place has been gained by Samuel D. Riddle's chestnut colt Man o' War, winner of the Keene Memorial at Belmont Park and the Hudson States at Aqueduct. This son of Fair Play and Mahuboh was bought by Mr. Riddle at the auction sale of August Belmont's yearlings last Summer for $5,000. He is the best of the produce of Fair Play as yet to come to the races, with the possible exception of Stromboli. According to Jack Joyner, who developed Fair Play for Mr. Belmont, Man o' War is the perfect image of his daddy. He should inherit speed, for Fair Play, after the retirement of Colin, was the three-year-old champion of 1908.

One of the highly rated two-year-olds that has not as yet been sent to the races is J. W. McClelland's Hasten On, by Great Britain-Crystal Maid. He is well engaged for the future meetings and may be the star of the Summer and Fall. Great Britain is by The Commoner and Hasten On is bred in keeping with his good looks, for the dam, Crystal Maid, is by Hanover-Margarine. The latter a full sister to Rhoda B., dam of Orby. Richard Croker's English Derby winner, and the sire of Grand Parade, this year's Derby victor.

Sir Barton and Eternal.

While J. K. L. Ross's Sir Barton, by his victories at Louisville and Belmont Park, is undoubtedly the highest performer of the three-year-olds, the fine race revealed by James W. McClelland's Eternal, the brown son of Sweep and Hazel Burke, in the Brooklyn Handicap will keep many guessing as to the outcome when he next meets Sir Barton. Eternal is royally bred and a grand horse in conformation, the dame, Hazel Burke, being a granddaughter of Reclare, which was the dam of Tradition, second to Artful in the Futurity of 1904, beating Sysonby, which finished third.

Eternal cost $2,000 at auction in 1917. He wintered at Bowie, and was developed by Kemboll Patterson, who is a brother of the late Charles T. Patterson, developer of Ornament, Hamburg, and Omar Khayyam, and also of Rodman Patterson, who rides for Major Robert L. Gerry. Eternal won his maiden race at Aqueduct last July, then he went to Saratoga, where he won the $30,000 Hopeful Stakes. He was not eligible for the Futurity, and his next great achievement was at Laurel Park in October, when he beat Billy Kelly, the two-year-old sensation of the Saratoga meeting, in the $30,000 John R. McLean Memorial Cup match.

Eternal was beaten in the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Withers, but in the latter two races he was second to Sir Barton. He was unplaced in the Latonia Derby, taken by Be Frank on a heavy track, but Eternal was all horse in the Brooklyn Handicap. He galloped home from the eleven starters, doing the mile and one-eighth in 1:49 4-5. John Odom, the timer, states freely that in his opinion, if the wind had not been against Eternal on the home stretch he would have covered the route in 1:48 without trouble.

Purchase, Samuel C. Hildreth's two-year-old star last year, and second by three lengths to Eternal in the Brooklyn, is also one of the season's three-year-olds always to be considered, and at the coming meetings he may turn the tables on both Sir Barton and Eternal. At least his Long Island contingent swears that he will.

Lucullite the King.

Lucullite, son of Trap Rock and Lucky Lass, is the king of the all-aged division, without doubt. He was bred at August Belmont's Nursery Stud, and Trap Rock, his sire, is an own brother to Tracery, which was the racing wonder of 1911 in Great Britain. It is a fact not generally known that Mr. Belmont turned down an offer of $200,000 for Tracery from Lady James Douglas and later refused to place a price on him. Lucullite is a horse of great bulk and fine length and is the best ever sired by Trap Rock, and a better horse than his sire ever was.

Lucullite was the pick of the two-year-olds in the early part of 1917. At Saratoga, in August of that year, he was kicked by Rosie O'Grady, when skirmishing at the post for the Hopeful Stakes and one of the bones in his left hind leg was fractured. For two weeks splinters of bones worked out of the sore left by the impact of Rosie O'Grady's hoofs. He was not much use to Mr. Hildreth last Spring or Summer, but is now a grand horse in any company.

So much for some of the stars of the racing carnival that is drawing the attention of thousands daily to Aqueduct. There are no assurances that the list of champions may not gain accessions during the five days still left for the meeting. Among the stakes to be decided are the Borrow, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Iroquois, for three-year-olds, down for to-morrow; the Handicap, the Bramble and the Astoria, for two-year-olds, on Tuesday, is which Bonnie Mary will be penalised; the Campfire and the Gazelle, on Wednesday; the Dwyer Stakes on Thursday and the Myrtle on Friday. The meeting will close in a blaze of glory.

BEST TROTTERS TO RACE AT SYRACUSE

Arrangements Point to a Banner Harness Meeting During Week of State Fair.

With the plans that are now being made the harness horse races, which will be a big feature of the New York State Fair at Syracuse during the week of Sept. 8 to 13, promise to be a sensation in the trotting world. The entries forecast a record race week, and the early closing events have a bumper entry list of the best horses.

A real race of the sidewheel brigade will be seen in The Syracuse, the $3,000 stake for 3:10 pacers, for which there are nineteen named. Every horse named is training well and is counted on as having a chance to win. Near the top of the list is Betty Blacklock, by Blacklock 2:04¼, the entry of Mr. Geers. Betty came to him last Fall after the season was ended in the North to get a little post-graduate work in his hands. She turned her score card in one day with a mile in 2:07, which was good enough to convince Mr. Geers that she was stake material.

The next one that has come a long ways to be heard is Captain Mack, 2:05, by The Bondsman. The Captain was raced in the far Northwest last Fall, where he was considered the best of the pacers eligible to classes as slow as the 2:10 pace. His reputation was so good when the season closed that Fred Cline, the Indianapolis pacing horse judge, hastened to the West and paid $5,000 for him.

One regarded as the probable winner is the bay gelding Direct C. Burnett, 2:07¾, but eligible to the 2:10 pace. He is a Western product, although his sire Direct Hal, 2:04¾, the unbeaten son of Direct, 2:05¾, was owned in New York at Wellsville by Cobb Bros., who have been prominent in the harness-horse field for many years. The Burnett pacer was second over a half-mile track last year to Coleen, 2:04¼, in 2:07¾, and never paced a disappointing race. He was one of the show horses at the record meeting held at Poughkeepsie June 14, when a number of colts were marked, and in company with Directum J., 2:01¾, the Burnett pacer was trained for the entertainment of the visitors.

In the entry list appears the name of Frank Dewey, 2:03¾, owned by John H. Farnum of Boston. The Dewey pacer won a heat at Readville, Mass., last Summer, making his present record, and Cox has said that he is the best pacer and the best racehorse in the Bingen family, from which he hails. He is training ideally over at Dover, N. H., where the man from Manchester, N. H., lives, trains, and seeks enjoyment from the world.

The next name is that of Harper, 2:03¾, by McEwen, which fell into bad company a couple of seasons ago and went on a ringing tour under the name he now carries. He formerly raced under the name of Highland Mac, and was a good horse, and should have raced under his right name and right class as long as he was able to face the starter. But Harper was fortunate, after all, so he fell to the ownership of one of New York's honorable sportsmen, Eugene D. Scribner of Gloversville, N. Y., who owns him now and in whose colors he will race at the State Fair.

Hollyrood Billy, Irish Voter, Jeannie Castle, and Kathleen Gale are the next quarter on the program. Kathleen Gale has a "dark night trail" down at Lexington, Ky., last Fall, and she may be the really and truly dark horse. She is owned by George F. Fitch of Hamilton, Ont. Jeannie Castle is owned by the estate of the late W. P. Murray of Cleveland, Ohio, is trained by Mayor B. O. Shank of Worth, Randall, Ohio, who is not prone to go away from home with one that has little if any chance in the horserace.

Monday's Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Housemaid, 117 pounds; Thos. F. McMahon, 100; Apple Jack 2nd, 103; Osgood, 95; Mash, Karma, 110; Overmatch, 110; Aunt Dinah, 95; *Goldvale, 90; Scotch Verdict, 105; Jack Leary, 108; *Paddy, 108; Torchbearer, 132; Sweeplet, 90; Orderly, 117; Maneuvre, 100; Court Gallant, 108; Favor, 110; *Jessie's Lassie, 95; Sedan, 110; Unwise Child, 95; Ting a Ling, 115; Hubbub, 110; Poacher, 118; Billie B., 116; Nightstick, 122; Right Angle, 112; *Cobalt Lass, 103; Happy Valley, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-old and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Malice, 103 pounds; *Gala Dress, 98; Buckward, 113; Alma B., 108; *King John, 113; Hirwood, 2d, 113; Opaler, 108; C. M. Miller, 115; Tapageur, 108; *Tie Pin, 106; *Mountain Rose, 113.

THIRD RACE.—The Borrow Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and up; one mile and a sixteenth. Uncle Mahone, 110 pounds; Ticket, 116; African Arrow, 114; Game Cock, 115; Marchesa 2d, 105; Daddy's Choice, 114; Snapdragon 2nd, 110; Kilts 2nd, 110; Lord Herbert, 108; Frederick the Great, 114; Tenedos Son, 110; Air Maid, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile. Leading Star, 117; Chasseur, 108; Thunderclap, 117; Blairgowrie, 108; Duchess Lace, 108; Natural Bridge, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Millrace, 108 pounds; Lasciva, 115; Comme Ci, 106; *Sunny Hill, 109; *Linnia, 103; Charles Francis, 118; *Mary Belle, 111; Hasin, 115; Paddy Dear, 118; Blitch in Time, 103; *Plurenal, 95; John I. Day, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Teacher's Pet, 112 pounds; Le Chevieux, 115; Furlough, 115; Annee, 115; Captain Alcock, 115; Annee, 115; American Boy, 115; Gladiator, 115; Sir Clarence, 115; Midian, 115; Eastern Glow, 112; La Rambiee, 112; Pointex, 115.

*Apprentice allowance.

Note.—The second race of regular program failed in 1:11; the fifth race received 28 entries, was divided and will be run as the second and fifth races.

Peckinpaugh and Cravath Still Leading Major League Batsmen

Yankee Shortstop, Showing No Let-Up in Heavy Hitting, Has Mark of .382—Pirates First Team to Steal 100 Bases.

Roger Peckinpaugh of the Yankees, showing no marked let-up in his heavy hitting, continues to lead the American League batsmen with the high average of .382. Peckinpaugh also is the leading rungetter of his league with 46 runs. Sam Rice of the Senators holds the distinction of having made the greatest number of safe hits, 75, while Doc Johnston of the Indians remains at the head of the base runners with 15 thefts.

Eddie Cicotte of the White Sox has displaced Herb Thormahlen of the Yankees, who had the best winning percentage among the pitchers when last week's averages were compiled. Cicotte is in front, but he is being crowded by Bob Shawkey of the Yankees, with Thormahlen next in line. Jack Quinn and Ernie Shore of the Yankees also are among the front runners.

Peckinpaugh established a season's record for consecutive hitting on Wednesday when he got a hit off Jim Shaw, this being the twenty-first consecutive game in which Peck had batted safely. Babe Ruth previously went through twenty games without a break.

Another Yankee to do some record making during the week was Bob Shawkey, who won his ninth straight game on Monday and his tenth straight on Friday. On the latter day Peck ran his hitting streak up to its twenty-fourth game.

In the National League Gavvy Cravath continues to be the hitting king, though the Philadelphia veteran has taken a drop during the past week. He had a mark of .378, including the games of July 3.

Ivy Olson has scored the most runs, 71, and also punched out the most hits, 77. Carson Bigbee has stolen the most bases, 19. Dubuc, Mitchell, and Bailey are in a tie for the leading pitcher; each has three wins and nary a lose. Causey, Adams, Barnes, Douglas, and Vaughn have each won nine games.

The Pirates, living up to their name, were the first major club to steal 100 bases this year; they pilfered their century on July 2 off the Cards.

Ed Konetchy probably set a modern record for consecutive hitting by banging out ten hits in ten straight times at bat. Koney began his streak last Saturday by getting three hits off the Phillies; in his next game he rammed out five hits in as many trips to the plate, and in the next game, on July 1, Ed shot out hits his first two times up for a total of ten straight base hits; he is the fifth player to garner five hits in one game this year in the National League.

Following are the records up to July 1, inclusive:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
Northrup, Boston	11	9	1	4	0	.444
Thorpe, Boston	21	66	7	23	4	.411
Ames, St. L	13	5	0	2	0	.400
Cravath, Phila	53	170	30	64	8	.376
Young, N. Y	57	221	31	75	10	.340
Southworth, Pitts	45	156	24	50	15	.321
Williams, Phila	46	181	28	58	6	.320
Roush, Cin	56	207	28	66	6	.319
Burns, N. Y	56	216	29	68	14	.315
Wingo, Cin	53	99	13	31	2	.313
Konetchy, Bklyn	60	220	23	68	7	.309
Holke, Boston	56	208	19	64	6	.308
Maisel, Phila	53	201	22	62	9	.307
Z. Wheat, Bklyn	62	247	34	74	6	.307
Hornsby, St. L	61	222	30	68	7	.306
Clemens, St. L	35	85	7	26	1	.306
Deal, Chicago	48	164	16	50	1	.305
Shotton, St. L	52

YACHTSMEN ARE DISPLAYING KEEN INTEREST IN SPORT, THOUGH SEASON HAD TARDY START

YACHTING SEASON WELL UNDER WAY

First Summer After War Finds Interest Keen in Sailing and Power Classes.

SMALLER CRAFT POPULAR

Wealthy Boatmen Favor Class O and Other Lighter Boats Instead of Large Yachts for Racing.

Even though the present yachting season is later in starting than in a normal year, the outlook for midsummer racing indicates fair weather, with brisk breezes ahead. While this cannot be called a normal year, because many of the yachts were taken by the Government for war service and have not been refitted for racing, there has been great activity among the smaller boats which were not suitable for belligerent activities. The only yachts which have been in commission during the last two Summers have been little craft.

The question in the minds of yachtsmen at present is the evolution of the racing craft.

The sport had reached a turning point in the Summer of 1914, and slowly the motorboat was beginning to interest the men who were fond of the water. Power boats have their advantages, and when one of the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club was turned into an auxiliary, the sailing contingent began to shake its head and wonder where it all would end.

New Class Popular.

From a yachting standpoint, the most interesting feature of the year was the appearance of the Larchmont 30 foot class. The yachts were designed by William Gardner and were launched early in the Spring of 1917. The boats were built to fill a long felt want. The ever increasing cost of yachting had forced Corinthians to turn their attention to smaller yachts. A boat was needed that would not carry too large a crew and that still would be comfortable. It was decided that Class O, as the 30 foot division is called, would ideally fill the bill.

At the time the yacnts were designed there was considerable talk among yachtsmen regarding the "Marconi rig." The rig receives its name from the fact that the gaff is missing and that the mast greatly resembles the upright of a Marconi wireless station aerial mast. James B. Ford, Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, owner of Varuna, one of the new boats, decided that the craft should carry the new rig.

The other yachts of the division are Georgia, the property of H. H. Raymond and P. D. M. Strachan; Nimbus, which belongs to J. F. Feder, and Philip H. Johnson's Grey Dawn. These craft all carry the regular gaff rig. Judging by the work of the yachts during the informal racing of 1917, the Marconi-rigged craft was decidedly the fastest. Possibly it was because the yacht was sailed by Butler Whiting, one of the cleverest amateur skippers on Long Island Sound. The Varuna won six firsts and two seconds out of ten starts. Georgia won three firsts and two seconds.

Last year the yachts were not put in the water, therefore, there was unusual interest when three appeared at the starting line in the annual Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on June 1. It was the real début of the class in the racing game. Although Varuna was beaten, there is a belief in the yachting world that Commodore Ford's craft will win the series prize during the race week of the Larchmont Club.

N. Y. A. C. Takes Hand.

The other interesting feature of the year is the appearance of the New York Athletic Club as the promoter of yacht races. Although the Winged Foot club has many well-known Corinthians enrolled in its ranks, the club has heretofore contented itself with the holding of a long-distance race each season. Next Saturday the organization will resume its annual Block Island race for both sail and power craft. However, the resumption of the classic is by no means as important to yachtsmen as the club's announcement that it will give an open regatta for all classes on Aug. 2.

With the entrance of the Class O sloops, the largest divisions to race were the Long Island Sound schooners and the scrappy thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club. There have been about eight thirty-footers on the Sound this season. So far, the best work has been done by Lena, the property of Ogden Reid. Fred Richards has also been doing exceedingly well in his Adois. Among the Long Island Sound schooners, Moira, the property of Clarkson Cowl, and E. P. Alker's Allure, have been doing the best work.

Star Class Popular Also.

There has been the usual fleet of Stars out this Summer. There are no less than sixty-seven of these popular little yachts registered in the class. Ten or a dozen have brushed up for each race held so far this season on the Sound. In addition, the yachts on the Long Island side of the Sound have been holding some interesting Sunday brushes. The racing in the division is always so keen that it is hard to say which has been doing the best work. C. E. Hyde's Hydra, W. L. Inalee's Taurus, Altair, the property of E. V. Willis, George A. Corry's Little Dipper; Snapper, the property of Adrian Iselin Jr.; Saturn, owned by George W. Elder, Jr., are some of the yachts that have been up in the leading berths all Summer.

NAUTILUS CLUB WINS.

Takes Lead in Rowing Events at the Atlantic Club.

The Nautilus Boat Club won the principal honors in the rowing and canoeing end of the aquatic celebration of the Atlantic Yacht Club which began on July 4 and finished yesterday. The eight-oared barge of the organization, under the command of Cox C. W. Ruprecht, had no great difficulty in defeating both the Varuna Boat Club and the Brooklyn Rowing Club for first prize. In the four-oared gig race the Nautilus oarsmen took both first and second place.

The summary:

ROWING RACES.

Eight-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Nautilus Boat Club; second, Varuna Boat Club; third, Brooklyn Rowing Club.

Four-Oared Gig Race.—Won by Crew No. 1, Nautilus Boat Club; second, Crew No. 2, Nautilus Boat Club; third, Brooklyn Row-ing Club.

Single Scull Race.—Won by E. V. Mitchell, Brooklyn Rowing Club; second, John Keating, Varuna Rowing Club; third, F. Gaib, Nautilus Boat Club.

CANOE RACES.

Paddling Canoes, (Singles.)—Won by E. King, Nautilus Boat Club; second, F. Heimer, New York Canoe Club.

Tail-End Race, (Singles.)—Won by E. King, Nautilus Boat Club; second, J. McBride, New York Canoe Club.

Paddling Tandems.—Won by McBride and Tailer, New York Canoe Club; second, Heimer and Pimm, New York Canoe Club.

Tilting Contest.—Won by Godfrey and Heimer, New York Canoe Club.

Sailing Canoe Races, (Canvas Canoes.)—Won by T. Smith, New York Canoe Club.

Sailing Canoes, (Peterboro Canoes.)—Won by M. Pimm, New York Canoe Club.

Northrop to Brewers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—Jake Northrop, former Indianapolis and Louisville pitcher, and late of the Boston Nationals, has been purchased by Manager Rowland of the Milwaukee American Association club.

Yachts Again Filling Their Sails in Breezes with Revival of Sport on New York Waters.



48 YACHTS COMPETE AT NEW ROCHELLE

Largest Fleet to Race This Season Out at Annual Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 5.—Commodore C. A. Marsland and the members of the New Rochelle Yacht Club were well repaid today. During the war the organization, in the face of considerable opposition on the part of some of its members and yachtsmen in other clubs, insisted upon carrying out its full racing program. It took the stand at the request of the Navy Department and was followed by several of the other Long Island Sound organizations.

The club held its thirty-fourth annual regatta today and had no less than forty-eight yachts at the starting line. It was the largest fleet that has raced so far this season on Long Island Sound.

When Chairman George P. Granbery established the starting line off the entrance to Echo Bay, the wind was light, and so fluky that the committee decided that it would be absurd to attempt to start the yachts. After waiting for a half-hour, the New York Yacht Club thirty-footers, the largest class to fill, were sent away on a 15½-mile contest. It was twice around a 7¾-mile triangle, and as the wind came at the start the yachts had a run, a reach, and a beat.

As the afternoon advanced the northwest breeze died away, and the good, old southwest air that springs up regularly each afternoon came lightly across the Sound. It completely changed the race. On the second time around the triangle the yachts had a run, a beat, and a reach. At the finish Rowdy, the property of C. Belsky, was the leader, defeating Ogden Reid's Lena by 4 minutes and 2 seconds.

Two of the Long Island Sound schooners were sent over a shorter course. The winner was E. P. Alker's Allure. Sirene won in the Larchmont Inter-Club class. As usual, the Star class had the most starters, no less than thirteen of the popular little fellows coming to the starting line. Saturn, the property of George W. Elder, Jr., which has been doing most consistent work this Summer, again was the victor, defeating Altair, the property of E. V. Willis, by 1 minute and 52 seconds over a 7¾-mile course.

The summary:

N. Y. YACHT CLUB THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 15½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Rowdy, C. Belsky	6:48:50	3:58:50
Lena, Ogden Reid	6:52:52	4:02:52
Alois, Fred Richards	7:04:22	4:14:22
Mizpah, D. R. Richardson	7:06:35	4:16:35

LONG ISLAND SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 11 Miles.

Allure, E. P. Alker	6:37:50	3:42:50
Moira, Clarkson Cowl	6:42:23	3:47:23

NEW ROCHELLE YAWLS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Mady M., C. Myrtek	5:45:05	2:45:45
Guardinia, C. Marsland	6:17:57	3:17:57
Scud, W. H. J. Ehler	6:22:18	3:22:18

YACHTS RACED SUBJECT TO MEASUREMENT—HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 11½ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	6:33:10	3:28:10
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	6:33:48	3:34:48
Veda, W. Laurier	6:50:08	3:48:08

Corrected times—Sally IX., 3:19:50; Veda, 3:33:41; Wasaka, 3:34:48.

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 11½ miles.

Sirene, R. W. Frazer	6:40:53	3:30:53
Ptar, T. B. Lockwood	6:41:56	3:34:48
Barbara, C. Shields	6:49:22	3:39:22
La Cygne, A. Walter	6:50:28	3:40:28
Whiff, H. Parker	6:50:36	3:40:36

HANDICAP CLASS, THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 11½ miles.

Arcadian, F. H. Raymond	6:49:50	3:34:50
Robin Hood III., G. E. Cartland	6:49:57	3:34:57
Arethusa, Walters & Ausberg	6:50:50	3:35:50
Frances, S. Wickes	7:01:32	3:46:32

Corrected time on Frances, 3:16:28; Arcadian, 3:28:23; Arethusa, 3:34:40; Robin Hood III., 3:34:57.

CLASS U.

Start, 3:20. Course, 11½ miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	6:40:22	3:20:22
Tern, W. T. Hornidge	6:49:55	3:29:55
Feather, A. Clarke	6:50:58	3:30:38

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7¾ miles.

Marmaid, Leo Friede	6:31:50	2:56:50
Bool, N. B. Brown	6:33:02	3:06:02

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 7¾ miles.

Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:58:36	2:28:36
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:58:28	2:28:28
Mais, B. L. Linkfield	6:00:00	2:30:00
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	6:00:20	2:30:20
Taurus, W. L. Inalee	6:01:50	2:31:50
Aris, George Abbott	6:02:12	2:32:12
Shooting Star, G. B. Shethar	6:02:12	2:32:12
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	6:02:40	2:32:40
Banshee, M. Egerton	6:05:46	2:35:46
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	6:19:10	2:49:10
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	6:19:20	2:49:20
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	6:27:42	2:57:42
Tiny Star, N. Black	Did not finish	

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 3:35. Course, 7¾ miles.

Thane, A. L. Snow	6:32:10	2:57:10
Altee, A. Griffin	6:32:11	2:57:11
Salty, J. A. Haggerty	Did not finish	

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:35. Course, 7¾ miles.

Nereid, D. Gariet	6:27:15	2:57:15
Virginia, A. B. Bastine	6:36:11	3:01:11

BELL CATS.

Start, 3:35. Course, 7¾ miles.

Three Bells, E. P. Delavante	6:50:58	3:15:58
One Bell, J. H. Hack	6:53:16	3:18:16

SETS COURSE MARK WITH 70

Donaldson Makes Record for 18 Holes at Norwood Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—"Jimmy" Donaldson broke the 18-hole record today for the Norwood Golf Club. He covered the course in 70, a reduction of four strokes. His card follows:

Out .....4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4—36
In .....3 5 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—34—70

OAKMONT COURSE READY FOR TOURNEY

National Amateur Golf Matches Are to be Played There in August.

Although it was a matter of regret that the national amateur championship had to be postponed from 1917 to this year, it's an ill-wind that blows no good. Two years ago, the United States Golf Association, at its annual meeting, awarded the title event to the Oakmont Country Club in Pittsburgh. The course at that time was not all that the officials desired, and it was the intention to do as much work as possible before the tournament was held.

Since that time, however, the club has made many improvements not only to the course, but to the club house as well, so that when the golfers gather there in August for the postponed tournament conditions will be very near perfect.

Oakmont, according to those who have recently been there, presents a grat test, one where accuracy is going to count tremendously. To the new bunkers that were installed a few years ago many more have been added. All of the greens are well guarded and there is plenty of artificial trouble along the fairways, together with rough that is difficult to play out of with satisfactory results.

The man who can play straight as a string and get plenty of bite to his ball on the approaches will do well at Oakmont, but there are only a few players on that order. The tees are in fine condition, and exceptionally large. Owing to the nature of the soil, largely clay, the ground is apt to be hard by August, which will help in getting distance.

On the Oakmont course several of the Pittsburgh amateurs will be distinctly formidable in the championship, especially W. C. Fownes, Jr., winner of the national title in 1910. Davidson Herron, the youthful golfer who made a fine showing in the qualifying round of the national at Detroit in 1915, has been playing excellent golf.

Talent from this section will not be lacking with such men as Oswald Kirkby, Metropolitan title-holder; Max Marston, the Baltusrol golfer who has thus far won four medals in as many qualifying rounds and two invitation tournaments; Gardiner White, of Nassau; D. F. Sawyer, the Siwanoy representative who at one time held the Western championship; H. Walker, the youthful Richmond County lad who reached the final round of the "Met" tournament and last week captured the intercollegiate title at Merion; J. Simpson Dean, the far-driving Princeton golfer, and others.

It is doubtful if Jerome Travers, four times national champion, puts in an appearance this year, but Francis Ouimet and Charles Evans, Jr., present champion, will be on hand, and "Chick" will do his best to retain the title, for as he put it himself, "he can't afford to lose both championships."

Eddie Styles of Old York Road remarked the other day that he had better go away in search of a reputation. After making a fine showing in the South last season Styles ran into a slump when the tournament game started in Philadelphia. After making the turn in his championship match with Fred Knight last week Styles showed a flash of the form which made him a much-feared golfer, and he took four straight holes from his opponent. Styles got his putting straightened out some time ago, but is now having difficulty with his tee.

Max Marston, winner of four medals in as many qualifying rounds, and two tournaments so far this season, and his partner, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Eastern champion, won the play-off of the tie for the Fridolyn Golf Cup last week. They defeated Mrs. H. C. Smith and J. W. Platt of North Hills, the latter named pair taking 91 to 85 for Marston and Mrs. Barlow.

McLuckie Wins Canadian Title.

TORONTO, Ont., July 5.—W. J. McLuckie of the Kanawanki Golf club of Montreal won the Canadian amateur golf title this afternoon from G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, by six up and four to play.

TRACK MEET FOR POLICE.

Gold Watches for Prizes at Field Day.

Nineteen track events, one of which is open to civilian competitors who are members of the A. A. U., will contribute to the athletic feature of the first of the two police field days at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, July 19. Six hundred and eighty-five entries have been received by Frederick A. Wallis, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of the celebration, and F. Fennelly, chairman of track events. The gigantic task of deciding handicaps is now being studied by a corps of athletic experts.

In each event, except the tug-of-war contest, relay and pursuit races, gold watches will be awarded for first, second and third prizes. In the excepted events, gold timepieces will be given as first and second prizes. While an entrance fee of 10 cents was exacted for expenses, the prizes have been donated by a benefactor of the Police Department, who has requested that his name be withheld. The donor has generously given $10,000 for the purchase of watches, and the contract for the prizes has been awarded.

The 1,000-yard run, a handicap event, is open to A. A. U. members, civilian competitors. The following contests will be participated in by members of the Police Department only: 150-yard dash; 100-yard dash for policemen on force fifteen years or longer; 75-yard dash for policemen in department twenty-five years or more; tug of war (Olympic style for Traffic Division; 660-yard relay race, four men to a team, open to inspection districts and probationary patrolman; one-half-mile bicycle race; four-mile motorcycle race, and a ten-mile motorcycle race.

These events are open to policemen and members of the police reserve: One-half-mile walk, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running high jump, shoe race, tug-of-war (Olympic style), open to police inspection districts, one team representing each; two-mile bicycle race.

The following are closed to police reserve: 100-yard dash; eight-mile motorcycle race.

A point trophy will be given to the inspection district scoring the greatest number of points in events for both.

JACK O' LANTERN WINS.

Dyer's Boat Leads Indian Harbor Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 5.—The Jack o' Lantern, owned by Leonard H. Dyer, was the winner among the Arrow Class races over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course today.

The summary:

START 12:05 P. M.

Yacht and owner.	H.M.S.
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	1:47:28
Snapper, F. S. Page	1:48:41
Winward Second, Richard H. Meaka	1:50:10
Bubble, Robinson Leach	1:51:58
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	1:55:40
Hawk, Ralph E. Blaven	2:01:25

Barry to Ask Release from Frazee.

BOSTON, July 5.—Jack Barry announced tonight that he would seek an unconditional release from H. H. Frazee, President of the Boston American League Club, who recently traded him to the Philadelphia club. Barry had a conference today with Connie Mack at which it was decided that he would not join the Athletics. If Barry obtains his release he may sign with some other big league club.

YACHT REGATTA SCHEDULED

Indian Harbor Club to Hold Races on Saturday.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold its thirty-first annual regatta on Saturday, July 12. The start will be off Great Captain's Island, and the courses will be the regular yacht club courses.

Yachts from O class from Larchmont, some of the New York Yacht Club's forties, and New York Yacht Club's thirties, all the handicap classes, Larchmont one-design, star classes, Seawanhaka-Corinthian classes, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club classes are also expected.

WANT TITLE MEET AT EARLIER DATE

I. A. L. Proposes Amendment to A. A. U. to Hold Junior Championships in May.

Radical changes in the rules governing local A. A. U. championship competition will be made if the plans of the Intersectional Athletic League meet with success. The I. A. L. officials, representing the so-called smaller clubs of the district, have announced their intention of urging an amendment to the rules favoring an earlier date for the local A. A. U. Association's junior track and field championships.

The decision to submit the proposed amendment was reached at the last meeting of the league, which, incidentally, was one of the stormiest in the history of the I. A. L. The representatives of the district's smaller organizations are bent upon making a strong fight to gain their point.

It is proposed to urge the Metropolitan A. A. U. officials to conduct the junior track and field championships late in May. Adoption of such an amendment is regarded as automatically crippling the New York A. C., whose athletes are recruited, principally, from among the colleges. Several years ago when there was a tendency towards revolt by the smaller clubs, the A. A. U. rules were changed so as to make it necessary for athletes, in order to compete as members of the club, to be registered with that club for a period of at least three months prior to a title meet. This rule, it is understood, was adopted at the behest of the small clubs' representatives for the primary purpose of checking the activities of the New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C., both of which clubs held uninterrupted sway in the local association's title games.

This rule is still in force, and it is to change this rule that the Intersectional A. L. officials are seeking. The adoption of the proposed amendment, by which the A. A. U. would conduct its title games in May, would eliminate the New York A. C.'s athletic stars of the colleges, for, an athlete cannot compete for a club in open competition during the athlete's academic or school year. If the games were held late in May, therefore, the college athletes would be lost to the Mercury Foot club, for they cannot transfer their registration until their college year expires.

The decision to seek a change in the rules came as a result of the New York A. C. success in the recent title meet. Officials of the smaller clubs held the opinion that they are the main support of the Metropolitan A. A. U., and are therefore entitled to consideration. At the I. A. L. meeting it was unanimously voted to submit an amendment to this effect. The matter was put over until July 12, when another meeting will be held at the Paulist A. C., when it is planned to put the amendment in the proper form to be submitted to the A. A. U. officials for consideration.

The proposal is looked on with disfavor by prominent athletic officials. One prominent official yesterday declared that the New York A. C. does more in one year for amateur sport than the smaller clubs do in several years. The primary reason, he said, is that the New York A. C. is the country's leading athletic club, and has unlimited funds with which to carry on its activities. The organization, the official declared, supports teams in every branch of amateur sport, conducts at least two track and field meets annually, promotes amateur boxing tournaments every month, and is one of the mainstays of the A. A. U. in national competition. The small clubs, through lack of funds, the official said, must depend on the A. A. U. for transportation and other expenses if they are to send an individual to the national championships. The New York A. C., in the case of national title meets, selects a number of its stars for the games, and undertakes the athletes' expenses without seeking any aid from the A. A. U.

With regard to the activities of the New York A. C. college stars, this official declared that the New York A. C. representatives who compete in these title meets are not newly acquired athletes, but members of years' standing. Being such, he said, it is only necessary for the athletes, immediately upon leaving college or school, to transfer their registration back to the New York A. C., from whence it was transferred when they entered their colleges or schools. Under these circumstances, the official said, an earlier date for the championships would work no more harm on the smaller clubs, many of which, it was claimed, also depend to a great extent on college athletes.

FRENCH BOXERS COMING.

Criqui and Others to Invade This Country in Autumn.

Jake Carey, the well-known Rochester (N. Y.) promoter, who has been in France directing athletics for the Knights of Columbus since last November 6, is back home and has much interesting sporting news for American fans. He declares that next Autumn there is going to be an invasion of French boxers. Five, and possibly six, stars are coming here. They are Criqui, the bantam; Vitte and Marcel Denis, lightweights; Bora, a featherweight, and de Ponthieu, another featherweight, who has been here once before.

"In addition to this quintet," said Carey, "it is likely that Carpentier will come, too, but it is doubtful if he will box here. He has lost much as a fighter.

"The party of French stars will be piloted by Jack Hanlon. Give the French boxers another year and they will give our boxers plenty of trouble. They are always in condition; that's why they are so successful. Criqui, the bantam, is a wonder, and de Ponthieu is faster than when last here."

JUNIORS IN NET TOURNEY.

Boys' Singles Begin Tomorrow at Westchester Club.

The Country Club of Westchester announces junior and boys' open singles tournaments on grass courts, beginning Monday, July 7. The boys' singles are open to boys who had not reached their fifteenth birthday by March 1, 1919. The winner is eligible to play in any one of the sixty-six boys' tennis centre championships, winners of the latter events being eligible to play in the boys' national championship at the West Side Club, Aug. 25. Play commences tomorrow at 11 A. M.

The junior singles are open to boys who had not reached their eighteenth birthday by March 1, 1919. The winner is eligible to play in any one of the junior tennis centre championships, whose winners are eligible to play in the junior national championships. Play commences Thursday, July 10, at 11 A. M.

WHITE VICTORIOUS IN 3 EXTRA HOLES

Defeats Stearns for Honors on Shackamaxon Links After Stirring Match.

After a sensational match that was carried three extra holes, Gardiner W. White of Nassau captured chief honors in the Shackamaxon Country Club invitation tournament, defeating John A. Stearns, a clubmate, in the final round yesterday. Stearns, it will be recalled, won the medal in the qualifying round on Thursday, and has played well throughout the tournament. His meeting with White was no exception to this rule, for the former Princeton golfer had the Nassau man down all the way. White lost the first hole by missing a short putt, while at the second he sliced his drive to the rough and Stearns became 1 up, winning there in 5 to 6. He increased this advantage at the third, after White pulled his drive to the left of a trap and took 5. Stearns won in 4. Three putts at the fourth cost White that hole, and Stearns became 4 up at the fifth. There both had poor iron shots, White's ball landing against a tree.

White won his first hole, the sixth, when Stearns got in trouble and took 6. The next was halved, and White won the eighth, Stearns taking three putts. Both got in the water at the ninth on their second shots, but White overran the hole on his approach and lost in 6 to 5 for Stearns. The latter had made the outward journey in 41 to 44 for White, and at that point Stearns was 3 up.

White reduced this advantage by winning the tenth, after Stearns's second putt fell short of the cup and he took 3. To the eleventh White sliced his mashie shot and his opponent became 3 up again, only to have the former win the twelfth in 4 to 5 when Stearns got into trouble. The next two were halved, and White won the fifteenth, when Stearns once more needed three putts. A half at the sixteenth left Stearns 1 up going to the seventeenth, where White's tee shot landed close to the cup and he ran down the putt for a 3. Stearns, on the other hand, got into the water and gave up the hole.

Now all square, the pair proceeded to the home hole. There White had the honor and he sliced his ball into the woods, while Stearns got a beautiful drive straight down the line. White recovered well and was on the green on his third shot, leaving himself a ten-foot putt. On his second, Stearns was within eight feet of the cup, and White then putted, getting to within three inches of the flag. Stearns on his third stymied himself and took 5 for the hole. The last named made the round in 85 to 83 for his opponent.

Both got 5's at the first extra hole, and 4's at the next. At the third extra, or twenty-first hole of the match, Stearns was short on his second shot, whereas White was on the green, and the last named was able to make it in 4, to 5 for Stearns.

The card read as follows:

White, out	4	6	5	5	5	4	5	4	6	—44
Stearns, out	5	4	4	3	6	5	5	5	5	—41
White, in	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	—39—83
Stearns, in	6	3	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	—44—85

Extra Holes—White, 5, 4, 4; Stearns, 6, 4, 5.

According to Peter O'Hara, the Shackamaxon professional, considering the terrific heat, both White and Stearns deserve great credit for their rounds.

GOOD YEAR FOR FOOTBALL.

Leading Colleges All Expect a Before-the-War Season.

The coming football season gives promise of being one of the best in the history of the game, equalling the years before the war, when the Yale-Harvard contest drew more than 70,000 spectators to New Haven.

Last season few of the universities had regular elevens, the S. A. T. C. teams being the nearest thing to a college squad that was attempted. In many institutions even this form of the sport was dispensed with, cutting an entire year from football records. The teams of the universities were badly crippled in 1916 and 1917 through the loss of players who enlisted in either American or foreign service.

Harvard's plans include opening the training season at least two weeks before college commences. Designated players will report to a training camp in Maine early in September for preliminary work, before going to Cambridge.

Yale football candidates will report at Reggie Brown's Summer place two weeks before the opening of the university. A large number of former Yale football men have returned to their studies.

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, who has coached Cornell elevens for six years, will be in charge of the athletic work at Yale, and will have supervision over football. Judging from the teams he has turned out at Cornell, where athletics are not as whole-heartedly sanctioned by the faculty as at Yale, he should develop an organization which ought to be a strong bidder for the title of the Big Three.

Princeton will begin work early, and many good players will be on deck when the first day comes. Among these is Keck, who played a great game as freshman tackle on the Princeton 1917 team. Others include Harvey, McCauli, and such prep school players as Garrity, De Stefano, Dickinson, and Lourie.

Cornell will open the season several weeks ahead of the university opening, which takes place about Oct. 1. "Speedy" Rush will have charge of the Big Red team, and he has given Summer training directions to a squad of more than 120 men who reported in the Spring for preliminary football talks. Cornell hopes to develop an eleven which will equal the best turned out by Sharpe, hoping to beat Penn in the Thanksgiving game. Toward these two goals Rush will drive in training his men.

MAYBE SAILS WELL IN CALM.

None of the Stars Make Course at Bayside Yacht Club.

Such a light breeze was stirring when the signal was given for the start in the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club on Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon that only half of the yachts ventured to sail the course. None of the stars attempted to make the route and only two of the five Bayside Birds that were in readiness set sail. Five of the Bayside Bees ventured the conditions and covered the short four-mile course in fairly good time.

George Hopewell, sailing the Maybe, won in the Bee class, crossing the finish line nearly two minutes in advance of H. P. Clark in the Busibee. In the Bayside Bird class John Johns in the Teaser won over young Mr. Teller, who sailed the Woof, owned by his father, Commodore William R. Teller.

The summary:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, four miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Maybe, George Hopewell	4:50:50	1:10:50
Busibee, H. P. Clark	4:52:46	1:12:46
Befirst, J. Newton	4:59:35	1:19:35
Beatrice, F. W. Mack	5:04:31	1:24:31
Vespa, H. Gaines	5:04:40	1:24:51

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, four miles.

Teaser, J. Johns	4:43:01	0:58:01
Woof, W. R. Teller	4:44:47	0:59:47

DR. SHARPE REACHES YALE.

New Director to Keep in Touch with Athletic Situation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5.—Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Yale's new athletic director, has arrived in this city, and, although he will not close his formal connection with Cornell athletics till Aug. 15, he will make his residence here and will be in constant touch with Yale athletics from the present time. He has already held a football conference, meeting Dr. Billy Bull, Dr. Arthur Brides, and Jack Owsley, who will compose Yale's resident coaching staff. Owsley resides here and Bull and Brides will take up their local residence beginning about Sept. 1. The Yale squad will report about Sept. 10.

It was announced today that George C. Moseley, end rush in 1916, would probably coach the Yale ends this Fall. Bull will direct the backs, Brides the linemen, and Owsley will coach in strategy and backfield play. Besides, Herman P. Olcott, "Beau" Olcott, will be available for the line coach. He will be permanent director of freshman athletics at Yale, beginning this Fall.

Word has been received that Herbert Kempton, the former Exeter star and Yale freshman quarter back will return this Fall. He and Chester La Roche will battle for the quarter back position. As both are extremely valuable, one will be shifted to half back. Jim Braden, who will be one of the backs, will remain here all Summer.

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TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 302,150

War Department and Marine Corps Give Out New Lists Containing 488 Names.

24 DEAD IN THE ARMY LIST

Four Missing and 433 Wounded Also Named—27 Lost in the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 5.—One army casualty list, containing 461 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,039. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. One Marine Corps list was issued today, which contained 27 names, bringing the total for that arm up to 6,111. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 302,150.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. July 5.	Total.
Killed in action	33,652	3	33,655
Lost at sea	734	..	734
Died of wounds	13,500	1	13,501
Died of accident	5,004	12	5,016
Died of disease	23,429	8	23,437
Total	76,409	24	76,433
Wounded (87% returned to duty)	212,576	433	213,009
Missing and prisoners not including prisoners released and returned)	2,059	4	2,063
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	295,578	461	296,039

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	101	2,615
Wounded	121	3,131
Missing	..	143
Total	222	5,889
		222
Grand total		6,111

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen. General. Corp. Corporal.
Col. Colonel. Bgl. Bugler.
Maj. Major. Mch. Mechanic.
Capt. Captain. Wagn. Wagoner.
Lt. Lieutenant. Mus. Musician.
Sgt. Sergeant. Fire. Fireacher.
(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

CALLAN, A., 29 Spencer Pl., Bklyn...(WS)
CAMERON, A. S., Buckham Court, Brooklyn ..... (WU)
CAPPOLA, S., 105 Sullivan St. ..... (WU)
CICHNOCKI, J., 22 Stockton St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DOYLE, J. J., 4,402 4th Av., Bklyn.... (WL)
DOYLE, J. M., 606 Macon St., Bklyn.. (WL)
HELLER, C. J., 365 1st Av., L. I. City. (WL)
McAVINCHE, P. J...516 3d Av. ..... (WL)
MAHER, J. A., 220 East 33d St. ..... (WL)
MULLER, W. E., 350 Hooper St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
MULLINS, J. J., 68 Lexington Av.—Sgt. (WL)
MURPHY, J. E., 169 Willis Av. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, W. S., Woodside.—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MURRAY, F. A., 590 West 178th..(WL)
MURRAY, J. A., 344 East 92d St. ..... (WL)
MURRAY, J. T., 1,372 Sterling Place, Brooklyn ..... (WL)
MURRAY, N. V., 5,524 6th Av., Brooklyn.—Corp. ..... (WL)
PEISE, ..., Corona ..... (WL)
PLUNKETT, R., died June 8, 1920 80th St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
REILLY, E. J., 3 West 34th St.—Sgt. (WL)
REED, R., 263 Fair St. ..... (WL)
RHEINHARDT, W., 127 Nail St., Brooklyn.—Corp. ..... (WL)
ROSENBLATT, D., 127 Ridge St. ..... (WS)
ROTH, P. K., 423 7th St., Bklyn.—Lt.. (WL)
SCHULTZ, Hanson St.—Sgt. ..... (WL)
SOLOMON, B., 475 2d Av. ..... (WL)
STEFFENS, F., 135 Kent St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
WEBB, A. C., 3,678 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn—Lt. ..... (WL)
WEBER, F. J., Astoria—Corp. ..... (WL)
SOLINSKI, I., 1,480 Madison Av. ..... (WL)

NEW YORK STATE.

CASE, B. E., Syracuse ..... (WU)
CURRAN, E., Johnstown ..... (WL)
FARAONI, L., Rome—Corp. ..... (WL)
GARAFALO, F., Buffalo ..... (WL)
HEMBDT, J. H., Hornellsville—Sgt. ..... (WL)
McGOWAN, L., Hornell ..... (WL)
McGOWAN, R., Hornell—Corp. ..... (WL)
McSTAY, R. J., Newburg ..... (WL)
MARSHALL, N., New Rochelle ..... (WU)
MASON, W., Albany—Cook ..... (WS)
MILLER, C., Hunter—Bgl. ..... (WL)
PAPROSKE, J. E., Buffalo ..... (WL)
PEDZIKOWSKI, ..., Buffalo—Cook ..... (WS)
PINNEY, N. W., Highland Falls—Lt. (WL)
PLOWKIO, S. J., Yonkers ..... (WL)
POLIMENI, G., Schenectady ..... (WL)
POOLE, L. C., Albany ..... (WS)
RICHARDS, F., Watkins Plains ..... (WL)
ROSENBAUER, F., Webster ..... (WL)
ROSENZWEIG, B., 6 Ludlow St. ..... (WL)
SCHOFIELD, J. H., Port Jervis—Corp. (WL)
SCOFIELD, A., Yonkers ..... (WL)
SPAULDING, E. S., Erieville ..... (WL)
TAYLOR, D. R., Buffalo ..... (WL)
VAUGHAN, J. P., Springville ..... (WL)
VERNIER, C., Auburn ..... (WL)
VLIMEN, L. S., Hempstead—Sgt. ..... (WL)
WASZK, F., Albany ..... (WL)

CONNECTICUT.

DEAN, W. A., Niantic ..... (WS)
GRAGO, S., New Haven ..... (WL)
GUARINO, J., New Haven ..... (WL)
JACOBOWITZ, ..., Bridgeport ..... (WL)
KING, E. H., Westville ..... (WL)
MICHAEL, J., Torrington ..... (WL)
PETELEN, S. E., Danbury—Mch. ..... (WL)
POKROP, E. F., New Haven—Corp. ..... (WL)

NEW JERSEY.

GIGER, G. J., Newark—Lt. ..... (WL)
LUTOSTANSKI, S., Guttenberg ..... (WL)
MARISCANO, S., Perth Amboy ..... (WL)
MARKER, C., Montclair—Sgt. ..... (WS)
McGUIRE, J. H., Princeton ..... (WL)
MOORE, T. W., Arlington ..... (WU)
MURPHY, W., Jersey City ..... (WL)
MUZZI, G., Long Branch ..... (WU)
PINTORE, D., Jersey City ..... (WL)
SONANTO, M., Passaic ..... (WL)
TURNER, W. H., Camden ..... (WS)
VALTER, H., Lodi ..... (WL)
VAN BUREN, W., Newark ..... (WL)
VAN HEST, G. F., Woodbury ..... (WL)

OTHER STATES.

CARR, B. H., Tague, W. Va.—Corp. ..... (KA)
DUNNING, H., Deep Water, Mo.—Corp. (DW)
FINES, J. L., Louisville, Ky. ..... (DA)
FOSTER, J. B., Nista, Tenn. ..... (DD)
FOSTER, R. M., Covington, Tenn. ..... (DA)
GIBSON, F. J., Bateson, Texas ..... (DD)
GRIFFIN, W., Mineola, Texas ..... (DD)
HAMRICK, C. C., Laurel, Miss.—Corp. (DA)
HARP, P., Hatton, Ky. ..... (DD)
HORNER, B. C., North Miami, Okla. (DD)
JOHN, A., Detroit, Mich. ..... (DA)
JOHNSON, K., Loveland, Ohio ..... (DA)
NELSON, G. E., Stockholm, Sweden—Sgt. ..... (DD)
NUTTER, R., Easton, Minn. ..... (KA)
OAKES, J., Carriersville, Tenn. ..... (DA)
POTTER, W. D., Davidsburg, Mich. ..... (DA)
ROWE, L., Beaver, Ohio ..... (DA)
SHAFER, V. V., Bellevue, Mich.—Corp. (DA)
SILVERTSEN, I. J., Ft. Blakely, Wash. (DA)
SNIKER, A. J., St. Paul, Minn.—Corp. (DD)
SWENSON, A. M., St. Paul, Minn—Cpl. ..... (DA)
TANNER, H. A., Flasher, N. D. ..... (DD)
WALLING, F. Y., Salem, Ore.—Sgt. ..... (DA)
WILLIAMSON, L., Martin, Tenn.—Sgt. (DD)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
GOLD, J., 24 Essex St.	(KA)	(MA)
GRAHAM, J. B., 1,253 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
MARCHESE, COSIMO, 172 Graham Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
MORRIS, F., 1,139 Broadway, Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
MOSKOWITZ, M., 40 Bristol St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
MOSES, H. G., 183 Clarkson St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
PIPER, A., 1,025 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
WALLACE, J. W., 139 Albany Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

KEENE, T. J., Cohoes ..... (KA) (MA)
MIHALCZO, E., Yonkers ..... (KA) (MA)

NEW JERSEY.

LESTER, R. W., Westwood—Sgt. (KA) (MA)
RYDELL, C. K., Asbury Park..(KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ASHBY, J. E., Roseburg, Ore. ..... (KA) (MA)
BROWN, R. B., Kingman, Kan. ..... (KA) (WL)
BOGER, H. H., Aurora, Ill.—Lt. ..... (DW) (MA)
BUSACKINO, M., St. Louis, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
CHRISTIANSEN, J. B., Westhoff, Texas—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
DOWD, R. A., St. Louis, Mo. ..... (KA) (D)
EINSCHUTZ, F. A., Halethorp, Md. ..... (KA) (MA)
FARRACCA, A., Philadelphia ..... (D) (WU)
FISHER, R. R., Wetumka, Okla. ..... (KA) (MA)
GABRIELLE, A. F., Philadelphia—Corp. ..... (DW) (MA)
GALLINA, C., New Orleans, La.—Mch. ..... (KA) (D)
GILBERT, G. V., Judsonia, Ark. ..... (KA) (D)
HOSFORD, W. H., Menomonie, Wis. ..... (DW) (MA)
ILLO, J. D. J., Illo, Del Norte, Col. ..... (KA) (MA)
JEFFRIES, C. B., Columbus, Ohio ..... (KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, W. Y., Macon, Ga. ..... (KA) (MA)
JOHNSTON, J. C., Breckenridge, Penn. ..... (KA) (MA)
KENNEDY, G. F., Whitebear, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
KENNEDY, J. E., Hydro, Moon. ..... (KA) (D)
KENNEY, Ephralm, Utah—Corp. ..... (KA) (WS)
KLEIN, G. J., Pilot Grove, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
KIDD, H. L., Madan, N. D. ..... (KA) (MA)
LASCHINI, J. R., Brawley, Cal. ..... (DW) (MA)
LESTER, B., Dallas, Texas ..... (KA) (MA)
LETT, B., Tiffin, Ohio ..... (KA) (MA)
LUPO, F. Z., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... (KA) (MA)
McCANN, J. P., Sr., Virginia ..... (KA) (MA)
MANOS, N., Sparta, Greece ..... (KA) (MA)
MARSCHKE, A. B., Enderlin, N. D. ..... (KA) (MA)
MEIER, H. C., St. Louis, Mo.—Sgt. (KA) (MA)
MESSICK, R. R., Colonial Beach, Va. ..... (KA) (MA)
MICHALSKI, W., Kettle River, Minn ..... (KA) (MA)
MICKELSEN, M. T., Dannebrog, Neb. ..... (KA) (MA)
MILLER, E., Shepherd, Texas ..... (KA) (MA)
MILLER, M. R., Germania, W. Va. ..... (KA) (MA)
MILLER, R. M., Unionville, Penn. ..... (KA) (MA)
MITCHELL, G., Jennings, Fla. ..... (KA) (MA)
MOE, E. R., Spooner, Wis. ..... (KA) (MA)
MOENING, N., Rawson, Ohio ..... (KA) (MA)
PIDCOCK, H. O., New Marshfield, Ohio ..... (KA) (MA)
PUTT, C. A., Guntown, Miss. ..... (KA) (MA)
SHENK, M. N., Hummelstown, Penn. ..... (KA) (MA)
SHFAR, J. E., Brock, Ind. ..... (KA) (D)
SWENSON, H. A., Albert Lea, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
WALDORF, W., Winona, Minn. ..... (KA) (D)
TIGHE, V. D., Perry, Iowa ..... (KA) (D)
VON OERTZEN, R. T., Fayette, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
WALLACE, I. W., Hodgensville, Ky ..... (KA) (MA)
WASHBURN, F. E., Los Angeles, Cal. ..... (DW) (MA)
WILBUR, B. W., St. Paul, Minn. ..... (D) (MA)
WILSON, A., Boston, Mass. ..... (KA) (MA)

Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK STATE.

KARNATZ, H. J., Niagara Falls ..... (DW)

NEW JERSEY.

TOULSON, J. C., Salem ..... (KA)

OTHER STATES.

CASEY, T. R., Mechanicstown, Ohio ..... (KA)
CHARD, E. F., Winchenden, Mass. ..... (DW)
HAWK, ..., Lewis Mills ..... (DA)
MARTER, T. E., Port Huron, Mich. ..... (DD)
SIMONSON, H. O., Ada, Minn. ..... (KA)
SOKOSKY, J., Wendel, Penn. ..... (DW)
STACHE, M., Chicago, Ill. ..... (DW)
TEBBE, M. G., St. Louis, Mo.—Corp. (DW)

Revised Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
STEINKAMP, C. W., 829 Columbus Av.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

LUMLEY, J. R., Utica ..... (KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ASBURY, W. T., Dunlow, W. Va. ..... (DW) (MA)
BROWN, L. H., Tunkhannock, Penn. ..... (DW) (MA)
CARTER, G. L., Elmer, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
CHIFETZ, H., Fall River, Mass.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
DAHLQUIST, O. E., Randall, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
DANZ, W., St. Louis, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
GRUVER, F. B. Asotin, Wash. ..... (KA) (MA)
HARTT, P. M., Bloomington, Neb. ..... (KA) (MA)
JONES, A. A., Minneapolis, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
LESTER, J. L., Waco, Tex. ..... (KA) (MA)
MORRIS, C. D., Oakwood, Mich. ..... (KA) (MA)
FLOENGES, L., Indianapolis, Ind. ..... (KA) (MA)
SCHILMPERGER, A. H., New Ulm, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
STOREY, A. M., Wichita, Kan. ..... (KA) (MA)
WATERS, R. A., Cincinnati, O.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)

CELEBRATE AT CRAWFORDS.

Senator Weeks Speaks at 100th Anniversary of Bridle Path Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDS, N. H., July 5.—Summer residents of the White Mountains congregated at Crawford House today to observe the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Crawford bridle path to the summit of Mount Washington, eight and a half miles distant, and the opening of the Mount Washington railway, which occurred fifty years ago today; also at the same time the opening of the Twin Mountain House and the entry of the Barron family into the White Mountain hotel world, where they were so potent in developing the region as a summer resort.

Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire was unavoidably absent and was represented by Senator James A. Tufts of Exeter, who spoke upon the significance of this occasion. Chairman Paul Jenks, President of the New England Trail Conference, under whose auspices the exercises were held, and Councillor Frank W. Burt, former editor of Among the Clouds, a newspaper published on the summit of Mount Washington, each gave an interesting talk upon historic events connected with the opening of train and railroad, and United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who came from his birthplace and Summer home in Lancaster to speak upon the importance of Government ownership of the great White Mountain Forest Park of 400,000 acres, which was largely made possible through the Weeks bill. Senator Weeks declares that the Government should acquire an additional 400,000 acres in order to fully protect the great water sources of New England, the four great rivers that rise in the White Mountains.

A sign in the shape of a shield bearing appropriate inscriptions was unveiled and dedicated standing at the entrance to the Crawford path and was the gift of the United States Forest Service.

Many motored to the Maplewood for luncheon today and saw the last events in the week's program of trap shooting.

Mrs. Eleanor Ashby arrived from New York to visit Mrs. William A. Barron at the Crawford House.

Curry-Talcott Wedding July 19.

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Talcott, daughter of Mrs. Edward Wyckoff Harris of New York and Rye, and Francis H. Curry of Southampton, England, will take place on Saturday afternoon, July 19, in the Presbyterian Church at Rye. Mr. Curry was recently demobilized from the British Air Service, and is to be connected with the Standard Oil Company at Buenos Aires. His brother, Major T. A. Curry, O. B. E., is to act as his best man at the wedding. Major Curry was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services with the British Ministry of Shipping in connection with the American overseas troop movement.

O'Brien-Ferrin.

The wedding is announced of Dr. Francis Paul O'Brien, who has charge of Americanization work in New Britain, Conn., and Miss Livia Ellen Ferrin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Ferrin of Montclair, N. J., which took place at the home of the bride on June 27. The Rev. Allen Ferrin, an uncle of the bride, officiated. The bride received a Master's Degree at Columbia University. Dr. O'Brien also received his M. D. at Columbia. After their honeymoon at their Summer home in Northern Pennsylvania, Dr. O'Brien and his bride will return to New Britain.

Miss Dorothy D. Koues Engaged.

Miss Helen Koues of 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, and Lawrence, L. I., daughter of the late George Ellsworth Koues, announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Dorothy Dudley Koues, to George Ide Malcom, son of Mrs. George I. Malcom of 116 East Sixty-third Street. Miss Koues was introduced to society several seasons ago, and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Malcom served overseas with the United States Mine Force, having returned recently.

DR. NATHL. B. POTTER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Prominent New York Physician and Surgeon Succumbs After a Long Illness.

ONCE COLUMBIA PROFESSOR

Editor of Medical Works and Consulting Physician to Several Hospitals Here When Stricken.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in Santa Barbara, Cal., of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, for a number of years a prominent physician and surgeon of this city. Dr. Potter had been ill for several years and had gone to California in hope of benefiting his health. He grew better at times, and there appeared some hope for his ultimate recovery, but the improvement in his condition proved not to be permanent, and the disease was gradually sapping up his vitality.

Dr. Potter was born in Keesville, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1869, the son of George Sabine and Mary Gill Powell Potter. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1888 and from Harvard in 1890, and from the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M. D. four years later.

Besides a wide practice, Dr. Potter had been professor of the clinical department at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Columbia University; chief of the medical department of St. Mark's Hospital; consulting physician to the French Hospital, to the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, and to the Central Islip State Hospital.

Dr. Potter had edited various medical books, including the first and second editions of Sahli's Diagnosis and the first and second editions of Ortner's Therapeutics.

He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, New York State and County Medical Association, Harvard Medical Association, Officer de l'Instruction Publique and member Correspondent de la Société Médicale des Hôspiteaux de Paris. He was also a member of the University Club.

In 1906 he married Miss Mary Sargent of Brookline, Mass.

PALMER ESTATE $2,334,311.

Appraisal of Drug Manufacturer's Property Filed in Brooklyn.

The appraisal of the estate of Lowell M. Palmer, President of the E. R. Squibb Company, drug and chemical manufacturers, who died Sept. 30, 1915, at his home, 206 Clinton Avenue Brooklyn, was filed yesterday with Surrogate G. W. Wingate in Brooklyn. It places the net value at $2,334,311.

Most of the estate goes to Mr. Palmer's children. Their names and the amounts assigned to each follow: Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., $164,543; Carleton H. Palmer, $198,095; Florence E. Welcher, $148,952; Grace M. Johnson, $136,118; Lillian C. Fry, $139,766, and Ethel J. Palmer, $146,374.

Among the real estate holdings are a one-half undivided interest in property on Newtown Creek, between Freeman and Rink Streets, Brooklyn, valued at $487,500, and an interest in the Palmer buildings, 40-46 Doughty Street, Brooklyn.

Included in the assets are a claim for $960,710 against the City of New York, based on a judgment for property taken for barge canal purposes; notes signed by an unspecified lime company, $210,548; a note signed by Theodore Welcher, a son-in-law, $100,000; five notes signed by Farnum Chemical Company; notes of the E. R. Squibb Company, Academy of Music, $1,250; 1,135 shares Lowell M. Palmer Company, $32,302; fifty shares Palmer Waterfront Land and Improvement Company, $1,400,750; 2,500 shares common stock, E. R. Squibb Company, $227,250; 100 shares preferred stock, E. R. Squibb Company, $102,000, and 700 shares, Borden Condensed Milk Company, $74,900.

There is a claim against the estate of $210,783, the nature of which is not stated.

New Yorkers at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 5.—Mrs. John C. Mallery arrived at the Homestead today from New York and will be here for the Summer season. Mrs. Mallery was at the Homestead during the greater part of the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pritchett also arrived today at the Homestead from New York. Other New York arrivals today are Miss Jessie Savage, James E. Leach, and Charles March.

The address former Senator Chauncey M. Depew made on the morning of the Fourth of July in Hot Springs has been pronounced the most notable he has made in years. Mr. and Mrs. Depew are making their annual visit at the Homestead.

Wed to Lieut. John S. Reitenbaugh.

The marriage is announced of Miss Evelyn S. Quinn, daughter of Mrs. Richard Quinn of Rockville Centre, L. I., formerly of 303 West 122d Street, this city, and Lieutenant John S. Reitenbaugh, which took place last Thursday evening at the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. F. H. Handsfield officiating. Lieutenant Reitenbaugh returned recently from overseas after spending nearly two years in the air service. The couple, after a short honeymoon trip, will make their home at 48 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre.

George Bennett Hanford.

George Bennett Hanford, 65 years old, organizer and promoter of industrial and financial enterprises, is dead in the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., following an operation. Beginning business in New York City in the paper trade he built up the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company. He was a director in a number of concerns in this city, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del., and was the first president of the Belmar Club of Belmar, N. J., which he helped to organize. As a promoter of corporations he had an office at 25 Broad Street.

The Rev. Dana Mills Walcott.

The Rev. Dana Mills Walcott, for forty years pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rutherford, N. J., father of Harry M. Walcott, the artist, died Friday night at his home, 132 Mountain Way, that place, at the age of 79. Born in Natick, Mass., he was graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary. He was for some years associated with Evangelist Moody until 1876, when he went to Rutherford to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, two years later accepting the pastorate of the Congregational Church there.

Dr. Henry S. Oppenheimer.

Dr. Henry S. Oppenheimer, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, specializing in eye and ear treatment, died yesterday at his home, 276 Madison Avenue, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Dr. Oppenheimer was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876, since which time he had been practicing in this city. He was very much interested in war work and did considerable work for enlisted men without charge. The funeral will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock at his late home.

T. P. Shonts's Condition Unchanged

Although the best of the last two days had proved very trying on the patient, the condition of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was said to be unchanged late last night by the attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 49 East Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Shonts, who has been ill for several weeks, continues in a serious condition.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW'S FUNERAL

Simple Services Conducted by Rev. Caroline Crane at Moylan Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Simple but deeply impressive funeral services were held this afternoon at the home at Moylan for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, for many years the leader in the cause of woman suffrage in the United States. The services were conducted by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. There was a profusion of floral tributes sent by friends and by various suffrage and civic organizations from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Catt fastened the suffrage pin upon the dress of Dr. Shaw as a symbol of the highest honor the women of the world had to offer. The pin is an American flag with a diamond star for each State which voted for suffrage before the national suffrage amendment passed Congress. There was also upon Dr. Shaw's breast the Distinguished Service Medal, conferred upon her by the Government for her war work, and the jeweled American flag worn by Susan B. Anthony.

Telegrams of condolence have been received from many Government and woman suffrage officials, including Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Interior Franklin D. Lane, Vice President Marshall, William C. DeLanoy, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; Miss Gertrude Well, President of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, President of the League in Kentucky; Mrs. Henry Ware Allen, in Kansas, and Mrs. Charles Gellhorn, in Missouri.

Augustus Chasey Doan.

Augustus Chasey Doan, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Iowa Central Railway, and Treasurer of the Shippers and Manufacturers' Export Corporation, 5 Nassau Street, died yesterday morning at the A. R. Stern Hospital, 306 West End Avenue, following an operation.

Mr. Doan was born in Edgewood, Penn., Jan. 10, 1860, and entered the railway service in 1889 with the Pennsylvania Railroad as clerk in the assistant engineer's office. He came to New York in 1901, and since then had been, consecutively, clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, clerk in the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Company, and from March, 1902 to date he was secretary of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Iowa Central Railway.

Mr. Doan had made his home for the last fourteen years at the San Remo Hotel. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Doan, and sister, Mrs. Charles V. Covert of Trenton, N. J.

Isaac H. Klein.

Isaac H. Klein, President of I. H. Klein & Co., insurance, 105 William Street, President of the Merchants and Shippers' Insurance Company, and prominently identified with a number of charities, died last night at 7 o'clock at his home, 231 West Ninety-sixth Street, following an operation.

Mr. Klein was born in Bridgeport, Conn., fifty-eight years ago, and came to New York about forty years ago, being engaged in the insurance business for nearly all of that time. Mr. Klein has been President and a Trustee of the Madison House. He was a member of the Ethical Society, Progress Club, Harmonie Club, and the Grove Club at Far Rockaway. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Theresa L. Klein.

Chandler W. Riker.

Chandler W. Riker, for forty years a prominent attorney in Newark, N. J., died Friday night at his home, 422 Mount Prospect Avenue, that place. Born in Newark sixty-three years ago, Mr. Riker attended Princeton University, then went abroad to study at the Polytechnic School, Hanover, Germany, and the University of Berlin. In 1879 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School and admitted to the bar in New York the same year. He later began practice in Newark, and was City Counsel in 1894 and Prosecutor of Essex County from 1898 to 1903. He was a member of the firm of Riker & Riker and his clubs included the Essex, Somerset, New York Harbor, Maine Country and the University.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN WAHLERS, 70 years old, a pharmacist, died on Friday at his home, 119 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain GEORGE T. GLADDING, who was of the fourth generation of sea Captains in his family, died Friday at his home in Bristol, R. I., at the age of 82.

GUSTAVE A. FORSTER, a photo-engraver and a member of the Typographical Council, No. 1,757, R. A., died on Friday at his home, 333 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain JOHN B. SHELDON, 63 years old, of the construction department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died Friday at his home in North Kingsland, N. J.

ADOLPH LASHANSKY, 63 years old, of the sales department of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in this city, died Thursday at his home, 168 East Ninetieth Street.

DESIRE THOMAS LUPIEN, 68 years old, for twenty years with the Manufacturers Trust Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 104 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS H. NEVILLE, a civil war veteran and a charter member of Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., died at his home, 111 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. HARRIET G. SABIN, wife of N. Henry Sabin and daughter of the late Daniel A. Jones of Chicago, died yesterday at her home in Williamstown, Mass. The funeral will be held at the home Monday.

JACOB GUNNERSON, 74 years old, a retired ship carpenter who was for many years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died of heart disease on Thursday at his home, 4,811 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNTHER, widow of Frederick Gunther, a hatter in this city, and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-five years, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 534 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, aged 92 years.

Mrs. MARION LOWRY MINOTT, wife of Frederick S. Minott and daughter of the late Commodore R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., died Friday. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the St. James Episcopal Church, Lyme, Conn.

Miss MARY LOUISE LUDINGTON, whose home was at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, daughter of the late Charles H. and Josephine Noys Ludington, died suddenly yesterday. The funeral will be held at Lyme, Conn., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

FRANCIS K. McCULLY, 79 years old, one of the first members of the Board of Brokers of New York, later the New York Stock Exchange, and a stock broker in Patterson, N. J., for the last fifty years, died yesterday at his Summer home in Cresco, Penn.

Mrs. ADA MANNE, wife of the Rev. Ray E. Manne, pastor of the Williams Avenue M. E. Church, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. Mrs. Manne was born in Spartanburg, Penn., and had shared her husband's activities in church work.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT, 59 years old, County Assessor of Marion County, Ind., died Friday at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel Sandfarrum, 26 West Sixty-first Street. He was born in New York, but early in life went West, and for many years had lived in Indianapolis, where he was active in politics.

THOMAS FLETCHER, 79 years old, President of the Baker and Consumers' Pressed Yeast Company of Paterson, N. J., and interested in other enterprises of that place, is dead at his Summer home, Franklin Lake, N. J. He was for three terms a member of the Paterson Board of Education, and was a leader in Catholic circles in Northern New Jersey.

GEORGE FOLSOM, artist, died Tuesday at his home, 140 East Eighty-third Street, at the age of 60. He was one of the two artists of The World when Joseph Pulitzer acquired the newspaper in 1883. A pioneer of pen-and-ink newspaper illustrations, for many years his signature, "Fol," appeared on pictures of court scenes, theatricals, weddings, and other news events.

Lieutenant WILLIAM E. DORAN, for twenty years in the service of the United States Army, died Friday at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., and the body was brought yesterday to the home of his brother, Joseph A. Doran, 9 Trowbridge Street, Astoria. He served with distinction in the Philippines, and was with General Pershing in the Mexican troubles, receiving a commission for his bravery.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE GREEN, 78 years old, who was commissioned by the British Government to take charge of Queen Victoria's own personal exhibit during the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, died Friday at the home of her son, Frederick L. Green, 77 Percy Street, Flushing, L. I. Mrs. Green, who was the widow of John G. Green, was born in London, England, and came to America forty-seven years ago.

Born.

DAVIDOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Davidowitz of 760 W. 180th St., End Av., announce the arrival of a daughter, Jean Phyllis, on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at Sterns Sanitarium, 77th St. and West End Av.

FINE.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Fine, a son, July 4, at the Bedford Private Maternity, Brooklyn.

GREENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Greenberg (née Alice Mayer), of 624 West 180th, announce the birth of a daughter, July 5.

JANOVER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julo L. Janover announce the birth of a daughter on June 28.

PITEGOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pitegoff, 703 West 179th St., announce the birth of a son, Saturday, June 28.

PRENSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Prensky, (née Rae Manischewitz), formerly of Cincinnati, announce the birth of a daughter, July 4. Cincinnati papers please copy.

RADER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rader, (nee Frances Davis), 8 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, July 4, at Flower Hospital.

SCHONBRUN.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. Schonbrun, a daughter, July 4, at the Bedford Private Maternity, Brooklyn.

Confirmations.

GROSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Pincus Grossman of 2,194 51st St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Eugene Leonard, to take place Saturday, July 12, at 9:30 A. M., in the Temple Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St. and Benson Av., Bensonhurst. At home Sunday, July 13, from 3 to 5 P. M. No cards.

MUENZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Muenz announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Kenneth, Saturday, July 12, 1919, at Temple, 215 East 52d St. At home Sunday, July 13, 1919, 3 to 6 P. M., 165 East 86th St.

Engaged.

ABRAMS—HIRSH.—Mrs. S. H. Hirsh announces the betrothal of her daughter Beatrix Winifred to Henry Abrams of this city, who has been a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Reception will follow in the Fall.

BERNSTEIN—BARON.—Mr. and Mrs. David Baron of 1,831 Madison Av., now at 52 Gibson Place, Far Rockaway, announce the engagement of their daughter, Essie, to Harold B. Bernstein.

COOK—SCHLANSKY.—Mrs. M. Schlansky of 736 West 181st St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillian, to Arthur Cook of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAVIS—LIPKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Lipke of 408 Manhattan Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Jean, to Mr. Norman Davis.

ENGEL—STURZ.—Mrs. Carrie Sturz wishes to announce the betrothal of her daughter Minnie to Harry M. Engel. At home Sunday evening, July 13, 1919, at 8,120 19th Av., Brooklyn.

GOLDBERG—GOLDFARB.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldfarb, 2,080 Beck St., Bronx, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta, to Mr. William Goldberg on July 4.

GOTTLIEB—ROTHSCHILD.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham B. Rothschild of 3,647 Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia, to Mr. Herbert H. Gottlieb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gottlieb of 302 West 86th St. Announcement of reception later.

HEIMERDINGER—ROSENBLUM.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rosenblum of 490 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Harold L. Heimerdinger.

JACOB—MYERS.—Mr. Saul S. Myers of 318 West 100th St. announces the engagement of his sister, Florine, to Mr. Benj

GAIN $99,000,000 IN EARNING ASSETS

Reserve Banks Also Report Large Increase in Holdings of War Paper.

DECLINE IN GOLD RESERVES

Total for the Week Is $18,000,000 and $72,900,000 Since June 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Friday being a national holiday, the Federal Reserve Bank statement was issued as at the close of business on Thursday, July 3. The statement indicates increased borrowings by member banks and large issues of Federal Reserve notes, accompanied by further good withdrawals.

Gold reserves show a decline of $18,800,000 for the week, and of $72,900,000 since June 6, the Friday preceding the removal of the gold embargo.

An increase of $59,200,000 is shown for war paper on hand, while other discounts went up $17,800,000 and acceptances $26,100,000. As against a total increase of $103,100,000 in bill holdings, the banks report liquidation of about $4,000,000 of Treasury certificates, their total earning assets thus showing an increase of over $99,000,000.

Compared with this large increase in total investments, interbank borrowings underwent substantial liquidation, the amount of war paper held under discount for other banks showing a reduction from $122,600,000 to about $88,000,000, while the holdings of acceptances purchased from other banks declined over $3,000,000.

Government deposits increased $62,700,000, reserve deposits declined $25,400,000, while the "float" carried by the Reserve Banks went up $29,000,000. Other deposits, including foreign Government credits, show an increase of over $13,000,000, with the result that net deposits work out $21,300,000 larger than the week before. Federal Reserve notes in circulation exceed by $53,200,000 the previous week's total. New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco accounting for most of the increase, while total cash reserves declined $20,900,000. The banks' reserve ratio shows a decline from 52.1 to 50.8 per cent.

Following the payment of the regular semi-annual dividend the banks were able to increase their surplus by $31,500,000, besides retaining 10 per cent. of their net profits, or $5,200,000, in profit and loss account. Their surplus amounts now to nearly 100 per cent. of their paid-in capital.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$105,428,000	$172,407,000	$373,711,000	$95,020,000	$182,631,000
2—New York	853,170,000	1,818,155,000	878,969,000	762,915,000	203,310,000
3—Philadelphia	127,492,000	189,316,000	402,715,000	208,310,000	217,587,000
4—Cleveland	202,564,000	154,302,000	440,767,000	217,587,000	109,640,000
5—Richmond	66,527,000	94,995,000	231,199,000	109,640,000	117,320,000
6—Atlanta	75,030,000	88,948,000	211,656,000	117,320,000	284,413,000
7—Chicago	421,100,000	284,413,000	757,937,000	429,248,000	62,298,000
8—St. Louis	92,970,000	62,298,000	233,036,000	104,250,000	82,922,000
9—Minneapolis	82,922,000	61,217,000	163,774,000	55,191,000	84,832,000
10—Kansas City	81,460,000	84,832,000	240,912,000	80,298,000	94,044,000
11—Dallas	32,334,000	55,056,000	123,706,000	42,807,000	47,908,000
12—San Francisco	185,064,000	124,759,000	346,806,000	90,630,000	201,212,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$382,947,000	$314,133,000	$421,927,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	564,290,000	597,046,000	524,303,000
Gold with foreign agencies	----------	----------	16,272,000
Total gold held by banks	$947,238,000	$911,181,000	$962,502,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,155,278,000	1,113,824,000	962,075,000
Gold redemption fund	126,435,000	122,779,000	34,533,000
Total gold reserve	$2,128,946,000	$2,147,784,000	$1,959,110,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	66,407,000	68,472,000	56,053,000
Total reserves	$2,195,353,000	$2,216,256,000	$2,015,163,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,632,639,000	1,573,483,000	563,496,000
All other	262,380,000	244,557,000	513,286,000
Bills bought in open market	330,879,000	304,558,000	211,947,000
Total bills on hand	$2,225,707,000	$2,122,598,000	$1,288,729,000
United States Government bonds	27,130,000	27,130,000	42,749,000
U. S. Victory notes	377,000	335,000	----------
United States certificates of indebtedness	200,068,000	204,104,000	*17,350,000
All other earning assets	----------	----------	26,000
Total earning assets	$2,453,282,000	$2,354,167,000	$1,348,854,000
Bank premises	11,634,000	11,257,000	----------
Uncollected items and other deduct. from gross dep	742,527,000	686,063,000	669,257,000
Fire per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	9,956,000	9,714,000	725,000
All other resources	10,306,000	10,551,000	10,163,000
Total resources	$5,423,108,000	$5,288,008,000	$4,044,162,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$82,811,000	$82,764,000	$76,163,000
Surplus	81,087,000	49,466,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	126,828,000	73,614,000	128,386,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,687,608,000	1,713,030,000	1,389,697,000
Deferred availability items	561,896,000	534,420,000	527,580,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	128,698,000	115,693,000	117,509,000
Total gross deposits	$2,514,530,000	$2,436,757,000	$2,143,184,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,552,348,000	2,499,180,000	1,701,560,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	181,570,000	177,185,000	10,635,000
All other liabilities	10,762,000	42,656,000	21,477,000
Total liabilities	$5,423,108,000	$5,288,008,000	$4,044,162,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	50.8%	52.1%	61.7%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	61.7%	64.2%	80.6%

*Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Banking Conditions of the Nation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's more important Clearing Houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, June 25, and July 2, 1919.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by reserve districts for all centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting Clearing Houses by Federal Reserve Districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. Week Ended June 25	July 2	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. Week Ended June 25	July 2
New York	$4,643,892,000	$5,063,924,000	$1,779,949,000	$2,093,919,000
Albany	22,107,000	----------	70,719,000	----------
Binghamton	3,065,000	3,765,000	1,859,000	2,181,000
Buffalo	59,702,000	76,372,000	41,022,000	57,145,000
Passaic	3,430,000	3,983,000	618,000	469,000
Rochester	27,111,000	36,115,000	474,000	573,000
Syracuse	12,473,000	16,617,000	671,000	769,000
RECAPITULATION.				
New York	$4,749,680,000	$5,207,778,000	$1,823,693,000	$2,155,056,000
Boston	456,529,000	507,765,000	249,880,000	281,025,000
Philadelphia	376,702,000	440,783,000	400,169,000	371,985,000
Cleveland	484,348,000	594,845,000	482,715,000	510,022,000
Richmond	154,456,000	186,288,000	141,829,000	140,041,000
Atlanta	192,792,000	221,183,000	153,516,000	154,118,000
Chicago	859,322,000	1,104,930,000	834,118,000	856,086,000
St. Louis	206,404,000	236,358,000	158,250,000	176,440,000
Minneapolis	71,612,000	70,594,000	79,088,000	80,226,000
Kansas City	250,277,000	289,040,000	401,947,000	402,784,000
Dallas	127,837,000	141,275,000	197,831,000	186,928,000
San Francisco	350,021,000	398,712,000	258,792,000	257,346,000
Total	$8,875,730,000	$9,891,561,000	$5,212,128,000	$5,541,037,000

HUMAN APPEAL FOR JOBS.

Col. Woods Sends Out 500,000 Posters to Get Work for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—More than half a million copies of posters, entitled, "Put Fighting Blood in Your Business," have been distributed from the office of Colonel Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of finding jobs for soldiers.

The poster is printed in colors and is designed to call to the attention of the nation and particularly employers, the duty they owe of giving employment to returned service men. In the upper left-hand corner of the poster is a shield similar to that of the United States, bearing the names Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Marne—and in the lower right-hand corner are printed the words: "Here's His Record—Does He Get a Job?"

The base of the picture is a line of fighting men.

The poster is being displayed in railroad stations, churches and other public places. The Boy Scouts have been enlisted to aid in its distribution.

EXPECT 1,000,000 TO STRIKE

But Leaders Are Unable to Estimate Number Out for Mooney.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Most labor unions in San Francisco prolonged their July 4 holiday to last over July 5, so it was not possible for employers or labor leaders to estimate today the number who have joined a general strike on behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Fourteen labor unions of San Francisco voted to join the strike, S. Schulberg, executive officer for the International Defense League said. Schulberg asserted 1,000,000 workers in the United States and Canada would join the strike.

Black-Eyed Rats.

It does seem that it will require a pretty strong imagination to conjure up anything of real value in the alleged breeding of white rats with black eyes. It may have been worth five years of work and the production of more than 2,000 specimens to achieve this result, but the layman is certainly to be pardoned if he feels that the same energy and patience devoted to finding some means of exterminating the common or gray rat, which is an acknowledged pest, would have been of greater benefit to humanity.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

WAR EXPENDITURES 550% OF NORMAL

Treasury Disbursements for Year Ended July 1, 1919, $34,841,386,515.

DEFICIT IS $333,342,024

Actual Cost of Hostilities Less Than Apparent Because of Civil List Inclusion.

The total disbursements by the United States Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, reached the tremendous total of $34,841,386,515, against total receipts of $34,508,044,491, showing thereby a deficit on the year's operations at the Treasury of $333,342,024. In the previous year the receipts, which amounted to $20,858,879,098, exceeded the disbursements, which were $19,911,391,924, by $447,487,174.

In the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1916, the last full year before the war, total receipts were only $838,408,900, and the disbursements were $759,666,159, leaving a balance of $78,737,810. The disbursements in the fiscal year just ended exceeded those of 1916 by $34,081,720,356, or about 450 per cent.

Last year's huge outlay does not represent net cost of the war. Because of a system of cross entries in the Treasury statement the total footings are considerably increased over the actual cost. The item shown in the table as Checks and Warrants Paid, which totaled $14,816,638,170, represents a much closer approximation of what the war actually cost than does the total of all disbursements. Even that, however, is not an absolute calculation of the war cost, for it includes the cost of operating the civil establishment, as well as the military. Of the other items shown in the disbursements most of them represent investments by the Treasury, as, for example, Loans to Allies, Farm Loan bonds bought, Panama Canal costs, &c.

Interest on the public debt last year required $619,215,569, against $189,742,277 in 1918, and less than $24,000,000 in preceding years. This charge is likely to increase this year, as the Victory Liberty Loan notes will carry full year's interest in the next annual exhibit, whereas in the last year they required interest for only a few months. Incidentally, the Victory Loan payments totaled only $3,467,840,957 during the fiscal year just ended, as compared with allotments of $4,500,000,000. As most of this additional $1,000,000,000 will be paid in early in the present fiscal year, the interest charges will rise accordingly. Also, charges for sinking fund may be expected to appear soon, so that the debit side of the war loan account should rise rather than diminish for the next few years.

Loans to the Allies (obligations of foreign Governments purchased, is the official designation) will almost surely fall off considerably, as the present authorization for such investments is limited to $10,000,000,000, and $9,102,235,016 has actually been paid out. Of this total, $3,479,256,266 went out in 1919; $4,738,029,750 in 1918, and $885,000,000 in 1917. Congress, notwithstanding the appeal of Mr. McAdoo, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, has refused to increase this authorization and shows no disposition to increase it now.

The credit side of the Treasury account, receipts, shows some interesting comparisons with other recent years. Customs receipts, since the Underwood tariff went into effect, have fallen off steadily, despite the record imports which the Custom House has been reporting lately. Income and profits tax receipts, however, have risen enormously. More than $3,000,000,000 was paid into the Treasury on account of these taxes last year, against only $125,000,000 thus received in 1916. Other tax receipts have also expanded very greatly, as will be seen in the accompanying table. War bonds, including the Victory Notes, brought into the Treasury $11,367,447,913 last year, and for the full war period to date $20,318,502,482. Payment on account of the various war issues last year and for the full war period have been as follows:

	1919.	Total.
1st Lib. Loan	$2,604,345	$1,908,129,442
2d Lib. Loan	1,134	3,807,865,969
3d Lib. Loan	937,436,919	4,175,161,557
4th Lib. Loan	6,059,504,557	6,959,504,557
Vic. Lib. Loan	3,467,840,957	3,467,840,957
Total	$11,367,447,913	$20,318,502,482

Certificates of indebtedness issued last year amounted to $17,182,244,390; and the total redeemed was $16,302,787,763, leaving a debit balance for the year of $879,456,627. For the three years during which these certificates have been resorted to by the Treasury the emissions have totalled $26,891,181,390 and the redemptions have been $24,126,457,234, leaving a balance still outstanding of $2,764,724,156.

Treasury Operations by Fiscal Years.

RECEIPTS.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Customs	$184,457,867	$179,998,383	$225,981,934	$211,866,222
Income and profits tax	2,018,783,687	2,314,008,292	860,006,142	124,867,439
Other ordinary	1,942,640,992	1,164,541,845	536,548,154	440,746,835
Panama Canal tolls	6,374,390	6,036,345	5,672,244	2,654,877
War bonds	11,367,447,913	7,566,035,812	1,393,018,756	----------
Certificates of indebtedness	17,182,244,390	8,790,732,000	918,308,000	----------
War Savings	793,177,806	307,092,391	----------	----------
Postal Savings	289,280	1,020,940	1,794,860	1,803,500
Retirement of bank notes, &c.	22,625,186	29,415,090	41,693,045	56,866,403
Total	$34,568,044,491	$20,358,879,098	$3,475,159,935	$829,403,969
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Checks and warrants paid	$14,816,633,170	$7,444,593,048	$1,018,402,740	$758,408,950
Loans to Allies	3,479,256,266	4,738,029,750	885,000,000	----------
Bonds, notes, &c., retired	16,302,787,763	7,193,064,228	$50,605,243	35,903
Interest on public debt	619,215,569	189,742,277	23,232,377	22,900,869
Farm Loan bonds bought	86,580,427	65,018,297	*8,880,315	----------
Panama Canal	13,190,522	19,368,009	19,782,509	18,620,573
Bank notes, Federal Reserve notes retired	23,713,798	21,625,225	40,574,116	24,635,010
West Indies Islands	----------	----------	25,000,000	----------
Total	$34,841,386,515	$19,911,391,924	$2,051,477,300	$759,666,159
Credit balance	†$333,342,024	$447,487,174	$823,682,635	$78,737,810

*Subscription to Farm Loan banks. †Debit balance.

WAIVED SILVER RESTRICTION

Glass Says Limitations on British Were Removed Last August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Glass issued a statement tonight in which he made it plain that there is no obligation upon the British Government prohibiting it from buying any silver at a higher price than a dollar an ounce while the Pittman act remains in force. While it is true that there was an arrangement with the British Government that contained such a limitation, Mr. Glass makes it plain in his announcement that there had been a waiver of the limitation by the American Government. Mr. Glass's statement follows:

"The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been directed to a statement made in a bullion circular issued in London to the effect that the agreement between the British Government and the United States Government covering the sale to the former by the latter of 200,000,000 ounces of silver, bound the British Government not to buy any silver at a higher price than $1 per ounce while the Pittman act remained in force.

"On August 15, 1918, a public statement was made by the Treasury Department to the effect that it had been made a condition of the sale of silver under the Pittman act that the purchaser of such bullion should not pay a higher price for silver in other markets than those of the United States, and the Federal Reserve Board at the same time announced that thereafter that export licenses for silver would be granted only for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war and only in cases where the silver to be exported had been purchased at a price which did not directly or indirectly, exceed $1.01½ per ounce 1,000 fine.

"The arrangement with the British Government did, in fact, contain the limitation quoted above, but said limitation was subject to waiver by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, and was, on Aug. 15, 1918, waived to the extent of permitting purchases by the British Government at a price not exceeding $1.01½ per fine ounce.

"Subsequently, on May 8, 1919, announcement was made by the Federal Reserve Board that licenses for the export of silver bullion or silver coins of foreign mintage would thereafter be granted freely and without condition as to price or otherwise. At the same time, the British Government was notified that the Secretary of the Treasury had, until further notice, waived the provision of the existing arrangement with the British Governmetn limiting that Government and the Secretary of State for India to a price of $1.01½ per fine ounce in respect of silver purchased by them in the United States or elsewhere."

National Bank Call for June 30.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Controller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, June 30.

Call for State Banks for June 30.

ALBANY, July 5.—A call for a statement of the condition of State banks, trust companies, and private and individual banking institutions at the close of business on Monday, June 30, was issued today by Superintendent Skinner of the State Banking Department.

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	--	125	--
Ansonia Co., pf.	100	--	--
Arkwright Mills	175	--	--
Barnard Mfg. Co.	140	--	--
Bourne Mills	130	--	--
Border City Mfg. Co.	122	--	--
Chace Mills	155	--	--
Charlton Mills	150	--	--
Cornell Mills	185	--	--
Conanicut Mills	110	--	--
Davol Mills	120	--	125
Dwn Mills	--	190	185
Flint Mills	200	--	--
Granite Mills	140	150	--
Hargraves Mills	102½	106	100
King Philip Mills	--	195	--
Laurel Lake Mills	145	--	150
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	140	--	--
Luther Mfg. Co.	160	--	--
Merchants Mfg. Co.	175	--	--
Mechanics Mills	130	140	--
Narragansett Mills	150	--	--
Osborn Mills	130	--	192½
Parker Mills	100	103	102
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	130	--	--
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	102½	--	--
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	200	250	--
Seaconnet Mills	130	135	132½
Shove Mills	130	145	--
Stafford Mills	130	--	--
Stevens Mfg. Co.	120	85	--
Tecumseh Mills	180	--	--
Troy C. and W. Mfg.	600	--	--
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	235	--	--
Wampanoag Mills	148	--	143
Westamoo Mills	145	160	--

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Fla., Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Thunder showers Sun. and Mon.

Ind. and Ohio.—Thunder showers and cooler Sun.; cloudy Mon.

Mich.—Cloudy Sun.; fair and warmer Mon.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Sun.; fair and warmer Mon.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sun.; fair and warm Mon.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Mon. and Wyo.—Fair and warm Sun.; thunder showers and cooler Mon.

CERTIFICATES ALLOTTED.

Total of $326,468,000 Borrowed on Series T-6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Glass announced today that the final amounts of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series T-6, dated July 1, and maturing on Sept. 15, was $326,468,000. This, with $526,138,000 of certificates of Series T-4, dated June 3 and maturing on Sept. 15, 1919, makes the aggregate amount of certificates maturing on the latter date $852,606,000. The Treasury does not desire to borrow a larger sum in anticipation of income and profits tax payments due in September and no further certificates of this maturity will be issued.

Subscriptions reported to date for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T-7 total $390,387,500, which, with $238,711,500 of certificates of indebtedness of Series T-5 subscribed for and allotted on or before June 9, and that issue definitely closed, makes the total amount of certificates of indebtedness, subscribed for and allotted to date, of the maturity of Dec. 15, 1919, $629,099,000. Subscriptions are still being received in large amounts for certificates of Series T-7.

Detailed figures by Federal Reserve districts of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T-6 follow.

Fed. Res. Districts.	Subscriptions Allotted.
Boston	$14,188,000
New York	129,254,000
Philadelphia	14,730,000
Cleveland	20,661,000
Richmond	10,753,000
Atlanta	15,152,000
Chicago	46,616,000
St. Louis	11,203,500
Minneapolis	10,000,000
Kansas City	8,222,000
Dallas	6,221,500
San Francisco	12,134,000
Treasury	17,543,000
Total	$326,468,000

FARES DOUBLED IN VIENNA.

Increase in Rates on Street Cars Made Necessary by Wage Raises.

Since June 12 users of the street cars of the Austrian capital have had to pay 100 per cent. more than before that date, according to reports found in Vienna papers just received here. The basic fare, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, was raised to 20 heller, (12 cents at normal exchange,) and the special rate prevailing up to 8 o'clock in the morning was fixed at 40 heller. All other rates were advanced in the same proportion.

It is estimated that the increased rates will bring in 100,000,000 crowns a year, but this will be more than eaten up by the wage raises recently obtained by the operating personnel. The Christian Socialist (Clerical) minority in the Board of Aldermen refrained from voting on the proposition to increase the fares.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 5.—Charters filed:

Federal Discount Corp., securities of all kinds, $4,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George Steinler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

Royalty Syndicate, Inc., $3,000,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Mines Holding and Operating Corp., $3,000,000; T. L. Croteaum, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Snap On Thread and Tire Co., $1,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Texas Moon Oil Co., $1,500,000; James J. Flannery, L. S. Dumesnil, H. D. Benner, all of New York.

The Speed Automatic Co., machinery, tools, &c., $500,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

The Rhinock-Flexner Can Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Youngoo Leather Co., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Jones Never Loosen Rubber Heel Corp., $250,000; James B. Jones, John R. Walker, Charles T. Resser, all of New York City.

White & Pierce Co., civil and electrical engineers, &c., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Van Sooten, Mayer & Co., stocks, bonds, &c., $150,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Federal Trading Corp., importing and exporting, $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, George C. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

Delta Finance Co., real estate, $100,000; Edward W. Cooch, Leonard E. Wales, Agnes B. Bray, of Wilmington.

John Taylor & Co., investment brokers' business, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, of Philadelphia.

Foreign Exchange.

Sterling exchange was steady today, with demand bills at 4 76 1-16@4 76 3-16, cables at 4 76 5-16@4 76 7-16, commercial bills at 4 75 15-16@4 76 1-16, documentary bills for acceptance at 4 75 15-16@4 76 1-16, and seven-day grain bills at 4 75 13-16@4 75 15-16. Francs were steady, with demand bills at 6.45@6.46, cables at 6.44@6.45. Guilders were steady, with demand bills at 39 3-16@39 5-16, cables at 39 5-16@39 7-16. Lire were steady, with demand bills at 6.45@6.46, cables at 6.44@6.45. Marks were nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Kronen were nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Rubles were nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Bills on Austria were nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Czecho-Slovakia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Poland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Finland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Jugo-Slavia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Greece was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Rumania was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Portugal was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Spain was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Switzerland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Sweden was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Norway was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Denmark was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Holland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Belgium was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Germany was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Austria was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Hungary was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Turkey was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Bulgaria was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Serbia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Montenegro was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Albania was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Armenia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Georgia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Russia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Siberia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Manchuria was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Mongolia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Tibet was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Nepal was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Bhutan was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Sikkim was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Afghanistan was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Persia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Arabia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Mesopotamia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Syria was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Palestine was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Egypt was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Abyssinia was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Eritrea was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Somaliland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on Italian Somaliland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on British Somaliland was nominal, with demand bills at 1.50@1.60, cables at 1.50@1.60. Exchange on French

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Closed All Day Saturdays

Announcing A Million Dollar Sale for July That Strikes A New Blow at the High Cost of Living

$1,000,000 Worth of Desirable Merchandise at Prices from 10 to 40% Under the Market

The question for thoughtful people to consider right now is not what do things cost TODAY, but what will they cost in the next few months to come. Every head of a home, every man and woman who has to look a family budget in the eye, should awake to the advantages of buying now for future needs, for Gimbels will make prices that defy the market and may not be duplicated in months or perhaps years.

The question naturally arises, if Gimbel stocks are growing in value by leaps and bounds, why not hold them for the future since goods are so scarce and present retail prices so comparatively low?

The answer is, Gimbel Stocks are so enormous that we could hardly get another dollar's worth into the stores and warehouses, due to the placing of orders far ahead at old prices, and new merchandise is arriving daily from sources few stores can reach.

Divided as Follows:

$30,000 worth of waists and wash dresses for $20,000.
$75,000 worth of sheets and pillow cases for $60,000.
$75,000 worth of pianos and players for $60,000.
$60,000 worth of linens, towels, etc., for $48,000.
$20,000 worth of sewing machines for $18,000.
$12,000 worth of trunks for $9,000.
$30,000 worth of silverware for $27,000.
$60,000 worth of drugs and toilet articles at $48,000.
$20,000 worth of millinery for $15,000.
$36,000 worth of wash goods for $27,500.
$25,000 worth of plain and figured seamless Wilton rugs for $20,000.
$90,000 worth of furniture and bedding for $72,000.
$22,000 worth of grass, rag, and mohair rugs for $18,000.
$10,000 worth of linoleum for $7,500.
$30,000 worth of carpets for $20,000.
$75,000 worth of house furnishings for $60,000.
$62,000 worth of dress goods for $47,000.
$36,000 worth of silks for $27,000.
$100,000 worth of hosiery and underwear for $83,000.
$40,000 worth of undermuslins for $32,000.
$35,000 worth of gloves for $22,000.
$80,000 worth of shoes for $70,000.
$60,000 worth of china, lamps, etc., for $38,000.

And Smaller Lots Covering Nearly Every Section of the Store

The Enormous Purchasing Power of Three Big Gimbel Stores—

The Striking Ingenuity of Three Gimbel Organizations!

New York remembers how Gimbels sold over One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Oil Stoves during the coal shortage of 1917, when no other store in New York could show over a few dozen stoves at a time.

New York remembers how Gimbels dominated the Electric Fan market during the excessively hot Summer of 1917, with Fans to burn, without competition.

New York remembers Rug and Carpet Sales, Silverware and Linen Sales, Sales of Sheets, Muslins and Blankets, Sales of Piece Goods, Piano Sales, Hosiery Sales; and many other stocks of merchandise at times when the supply elsewhere was too scarce for advertising mention.

These conditions were not flukes; this was not the result of good luck, but represents a merchandising ingenuity and a merchandising power to which we proudly refer without false modesty.

And the same reasons lie at the bottom of this determination to sell $1,000,000 Worth of Desirable Merchandise at prices considerably under the market.

A Sale That Demonstrates How Intelligence Rightly Applied Can Master Adverse Conditions

The merchandise that will go into this event was selected from Gimbel regular stocks and is not being offered now at "cut" or "reduced" prices—let that be clearly understood.

But the prices we have placed on this merchandise, because of the basis on which we bought it, are so attractive now compared with present market values and with what they must be later as to make this an even greater attraction than the customary bargain sale.

Hundreds of items will be offered at "Old" prices, in direct competition with prices that many stores have been compelled to advance from 10 to 40% on similar goods.

Gimbel Buyers are now scouring the world in search of new merchandise. We are finding goods in towns and in countries overlooked by most stores in normal times, and we promise our patrons a generous supply of hundreds of articles that many stores will be "out of" in the immediate future.

In this event one sale will follow another of desirable merchandise of the best kinds for home and every member in it at prices that will stand alone.

Not To Forget Gimbels Downstairs Stores!

$200,000 of the Million Dollar Selection Represents Lower Priced Merchandise in Our Bargain Subway Stores.

Enormous quantities of Shoes for men, women and children at extraordinarily low prices considering the present conditions of the shoe market.
Thousands of yards of silks, dress goods, wash goods, and other fabrics by the yard.

Great groups of clothing for men and boys—the scarce kinds, at prices well worth noticing.
Carpets, rugs, upholstery goods, china and glassware, all in the event at distinct savings from today's market value, to say nothing of what prices will be later.

Women's, misses' and children's apparel at the same time offered in July Clearance at prices under the normal markings.
You are urged and invited to visit every section of the Downstairs Stores for these attractions.

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS Section 2

E SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919. E

FINDS CITY NEEDS 14,552 APARTMENTS

Reconstruction Commission Offers Figures Based on Past Building Operations.

BRONX LEADS NEW WORK

Brooklyn Follows, with Manhattan Third—Shifts of Population Considered.

NO DECREASE IN DEMAND

Inflow Due to War Industry Believed to Have Offset Reduction in Immigration.

To supply accurate data on the actual need for apartments in New York City the New York State Reconstruction Commission has been compiling figures supplied by the Superintendent of Buildings, to show just how far the city is lagging in its building program, and yesterday the result of this work was announced. Up to this time the real condition has been a matter of conjecture. The conclusion reached is that the real present need is 14,552 apartments, and the commission says: "This is as close as we can come to a scientific statement at the present time."

The calculation is based upon the average number of buildings and apartments erected in the years previous to the war, combined with a consideration of the shift in population and the number of vacant apartments which have been filled in that time. From this is subtracted the number of apartments which will probably be ready for occupancy in the Fall.

From 1914 until 1916, 1,271 buildings were put up each year. This gave an average of 21,517 apartments each year. If this rate had continued there would have been erected in 1917 and 1918, 2,542 buildings containing 43,034 apartments. In 1917 and 1918 only 890 buildings were erected containing 16,947 apartments. This means that if the population continued normal the shortage would be 26,087 apartments.

Many vacancies existed at the beginning of this period and in the meantime some of them have been filled, thus decreasing the above figure by that number. In 1917 35,635 apartments were vacant, and in March, 1919, only 21,482. Nearly 10,000 of those vacancies which were filled were in the old law tenement houses, almost all really unfit for habitation.

These 14,153 vacancies which were filled reduced the 26,087 normal shortage to 11,934, but do not supply the final figure, because a certain number of buildings were destroyed.

In March, 1917, there were 972,810 apartments in the city, and between March, 1917, and March, 1919, 16,947 apartments were built, but instead of the total of 989,757 which should have resulted, in reality there were only 982,-826. In some way 6,831 apartments had been destroyed. Adding this to 11,934, the total real need at the beginning of 1919 becomes 18,765. As to population, it has been estimated that whatever loss the city may have suffered from a lack of immigration was offset by the influx of war workers, so no correction has been made.

Thus far in the year 1919 plans have been filed for 278 buildings containing 4,675 apartments. If all these buildings are completed in the very near future the 4,675 new apartments may be subtracted from the total shortage of 18,765, which will give a real present need of 14,090 apartments.

In Manhattan plans for twenty-one apartment houses have been filed with 661 apartments, averaging five rooms to an apartment. In the Bronx plans have been filed for fifty-six apartment houses, with 1,854 apartments, averaging just short of four rooms to an apartment. In Brooklyn plans have been filed for 163 buildings, with 1,630 apartments, averaging a little more than four rooms. Plans have been filed for thirty-eight houses in Queens, averaging eleven three-room apartments.

The Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering announced yesterday that 1,275 cases had been settled during the week. Every type of settlement was reported, ranging from the granting to the landlord of all he asked to compelling the profiteering lessee to turn the houses back to the owner.

Convict Tests Prisoners' Law.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 5.—Morris Rathanson, who has served more than eight years in Sing Sing for manslaughter in Manhattan, yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus which will allow him to go to court Thursday to test the prisoners' compensation law. Supreme Court Justice W. P. Platt signed the order. He is the fourth prisoner who has tried to get the higher courts to interpret this law. The question all have raised is the right to have ten days taken off every thirty of their sentences for work well performed. The Prison Department allows ten days off in every forty.

Ray Negro Stole $9,000 in Jewelry.

George Brown, a colored butler of Arverne, Long Island, was arraigned before County Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny in the first degree. It is alleged that he stole jewelry valued at more than $500 from the home of Santiago Perez-Pena, formerly Cuban Ambassador to the United States, at 1,416 Cedar Avenue, Arverne, Long Island. The jewelry was the property of Mrs. Perez-Pena. Brown pleaded not guilty. The detectives claim that the jewelry stolen amounts to close to $9,000. Among the pieces taken are several platinum pins set with diamonds, two gold watches, and numerous other platinum and gold pieces set with various precious stones.

PRESIDENT WANTED TO BE A SAILOR

Tells Crew of the George Washington of His Boyhood Ambition.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 5. (Associated Press.)—President Wilson might have been an American sailor, he told the seamen of the Washington today in the course of a stirring tribute he paid to the American Navy and the part it had borne throughout the war. His speech to the crew was made when the sailors assembled between decks to give the President a hearty greeting as he moved about among them.

It was the navy, he said, which had put the army in the fighting field by safely transporting two million men across the Atlantic and it is the navy now that is engaged in the prodigious task of promptly and safely returning the great host back home again. His continued thought and his pride during the dark days of the war, he said, were those men of the American navy who performed the dangerous duties out at sea.

The President then disclosed his youthful wish to become a sailor, a wish that would have taken him into the American navy if he had not been dissuaded from it by his parents. The sailors cheered their commander in chief as he concluded his talk.

The sea today is as smooth as a lake with a gentle breeze blowing and a bright sun shining.

The President continues to receive by wireless many messages of congratulation on America's part in the war and in the peace. One message is from the Sultan of Persia; another from President-elect Pessoa of Brazil. The President of Panama sent greetings from "the smallest country declaring war against Germany."

General Pilsudski, Polish Chief of State, sent a message reading: "It was your voice, Mr. President, which first lifted itself to proclaim the rights of our nation."

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 4, (By wireless to the Associated Press.)—"This is the most tremendous Fourth of July ever imagined, for we have opened its franchise to the whole world," said President Wilson in a stirring speech to soldiers and sailors massed on the deck of the Presidential steamer this afternoon.

The men gave Mr. Wilson three cheers as he appeared among them and began his address by greeting them as "my fellow citizens." It was a striking picture, with several thousand khaki clad doughboys and blue jacketed sailors crowding the decks, lifeboats, and rigging with the President, bareheaded and earnest, in their midst. His theme was "The New and Enlarged Meaning of the Fourth of July" and the war has borne America's message of liberty and independence to the remotest corners of the earth. He spoke of the future to America and said:

"You cannot earn a reputation like that and not live up to it."

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President Wilson's Fourth of July address on the transport George Washington, sent by wireless, reached the White House today, but it had been so badly garbled in transmission that it was decided not to attempt to make it public. This was said to be the first time that the wireless had failed to bring a public address of the President in such condition that it could be intelligently deciphered.

LEGION FOUNDS 71 POSTS.

War Veterans' Organization Adopts Names of Soldiers.

Seventy-one posts of the American Legion, the association of world war veterans, have already been formed in this State and applications for twenty-five more charters have been received, according to an announcement made yesterday by Major C. W. Wickersham, Chairman of the State Branch at 140 Nassau Street. This is the first announcement made of the growth of the organization.

The first charter was issued on June 2, said Mr. Wickersham, and up to June 21 charters had been issued to forty-four posts. In the succeeding five days charters were issued to twenty-seven more posts, making the total number of posts actually formed on June 26 seventy-one. The posts in New York City are:

MANHATTAN.

The President Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 1.
Sergeant Isaac N. Freedman Post No. 5.
Nelson A. Miles Post No. 9.
William Lloyd Garrison Post No. 15.
Joseph Hodges Choate Post No. 16.
Greenwich Village Post No. 16.
Cannoneer's Post No. 22.
Tiger Post No. 23.
Yorkville Post No. 26.
Barbara Fritchie (Women) Post No. 43.
Riverside Post No. 51.
Murray Hill Post No. 56.
McKenna Post No. 76.

THE BRONX.

Quentin Roosevelt Post No. 5.
William J. Bergen Post No. 17.
John Frederick Bryan Post No. 19.
Walter Heckman Post No. 33.
Lieutenant Harry Conroy Post No. 27.
George Dahlbender Post No. 58.
Melrose Post of the Bronx No. 75.

BROOKLYN.

Long Island Founders Post No. 2.
Edith Cavell (Women) Post No. 10.
Central Branch Post No. 13.
Lincoln Post No. 29.
Harry Ragovin Post No. 45.
Old Glory Naval Post No. 49.
108th Infantry Post No. 106.
Peter Pocaro Post No. 54.
Lieutenant Herbert Jackson Post No. 55.

STATEN ISLAND.

James S. Slosson Post No. 53, St. George.

LONG ISLAND.

Wilbur E. Colyer Post No. 28, South Ozone Park.
Quentin Roosevelt Post of Oyster Bay, No. 4.

Major Wickersham also announced that Lieut. Col. George E. Roosevelt had been appointed Chairman of the Employment Committee and that Samuel Rupinton had been designated War Risk Insurance Officer for the State.

Susan B. Anthony Portrait Accepted

The National American Woman Suffrage Association announced yesterday that its gift of a portrait of Susan B. Anthony to the Natural History Museum in Washington had been officially accepted. The portrait was painted by Miss Sarah J. Eddy, and has hung for two years in the association's headquarters at 1,026 Rhode Island Avenue. Before that it was in the office of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, when she was Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee in the first New York State suffrage drive.

Hunter College Announces Courses.

The Hunter College Summer Session announced yesterday a series of sixty-hour advanced courses in biology, geography and science, bookkeeping and business practice, Latin, Spanish and French. Classes will be held from July 7 to Aug. 12. The object of the courses is to exempt those who take them from examinations in these subjects for teaching licenses in the junior high schools. Candidates for the language courses must have had at least three or four years' previous study.

BANKERS EXPECT BIG FALL INVESTMENTS

Several Large Offerings Are Contemplated, Following the Vacation Season.

SUMMER BUYING IS QUIET

Foreign Trade and Municipal and State Financing to Develop on Large Scale.

Bankers who have been studying the investment market look for a general let-down for the next month or two, or until the vacation season is over, and money, which has begun to flow West for the crop moving season, starts back into its usual channels. There are many gigantic propositions hanging over the investment market, but few, if any, of these are expected to materialize for some little time to come. Meanwhile, the investment bankers do not look for dullness, in the usually accepted sense of the word, but for a less vigorous market than they have been having, and a much less vigorous one than they expect in the Fall.

The greatest investment proposition now in contemplation is the huge foreign financing corporation which Henry P. Davison and others have been discussing. The amount most frequently spoken of as likely to be agreed upon for the capitalization of this company is $100,000,000. If it is decided to make it a Federal company, with the Government an active participant in the venture, very little of this sum may be asked of the public. In fact, if the company is made a Federal affair, it is not improbable that the entire capital will be subscribed by the Government.

However, in all the plans thus far discussed a feature has been the proposal to appeal to the American investing public to purchase whatever securities the foreign finance corporation will issue. In this respect, it has been variously estimated that the company would have to offer anywhere from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in debentures, and possibly even more. That this money will have to come from the private investor or private institutions is evident from the statements bankers have made and from the recent utterances of the Federal Reserve Board which, in its July bulletin, states emphatically that the time has come for Governments to go out of the banking business, especially as regards foreign trade, and for private enterprise to carry on the work.

Another huge offering likely to come into the investment market early in the Fall is the $250,000,000 of equipment trust certificates, which it is proposed to issue under the plan reported last week by the special committee of bankers appointed by the Association of Railway Executives to evolve a plan for financing the $400,000,000 of railway equipment purchased by the Railroad Administration and allocated to the railroads. That plan, it will be recalled, provides for the creation of a $148,000,000 National Equipment Corporation, whose entire capital stock will be purchased by the Railroad Administration, and which will issue the $250,000,000 in equipment trust certificates. Bankers feel reasonably certain that the certificates will not be offered on the market much before Fall, as there are many details to be worked out and as the Railroad Administration has still to approve the plan. Also, it may be found necessary or desirable to secure some sort of Congressional action in this matter, and if so two or three months, at least, are expected to pass before the definite offering can be arranged.

Still another big financing proposal comes from the South, where a $100,000,000 foreign trade corporation has already been launched, and where it is now proposed to form a $400,000,000 corporation along similar lines to take care of domestic business. The foreign trade corporation has been organized and a call sent out for the first installment of $25,000,000 capital. This has been apportioned among the Southern cotton-growing States. The domestic corporation is still in the tentative stage, but if it is brought into being it is believed probable that a public offering of its securities will be made in the North as well as the South, if for no other reason than because of the suggested size of the company.

Foreign Government loans in fairly considerable volume are looked for. Two weeks ago the Government of Sweden secured a $25,000,000 loan from a syndicate of American banks, and it is understood that two or three other neutral European countries are preparing to negotiate with American bankers. Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark are mentioned in this connection, and bankers say there is more than a remote possibility that some of these, if not all, will be arranged in advance of the completion of the big plan for financing Europe.

Municipal and State financing is expected to develop on a rather large scale. A good deal of this business has been coming into the market recently, and much more is looked for During the war period, while the Federal Government was demanding and receiving first call on the investment market for the Liberty and Victory Loans, the States and municipalities were restrained from making their usual appeals for new capital. Now that the Government is virtually through with its big issues, these demands are coming along steadily, and, thanks partly to the big demand for tax-exempt securities, bankers believe that the offerings will continue.

The Summer is rarely a good time for investment offerings. Potential buyers are hard to find. Either they are on vacation and do not want to think about business or they are making preparations for the Fall activities and have not the time for studying investments. During the last two Summers the let-down was not so great as usual, because money was more plentiful and vacations were scarce, but this year, with the big demands known to be coming in the Fall, and because of the general desire to secure the vacations which were denied or curtailed last year and the year before, the investment market is not expected to develop any decided activity before September, at the earliest.

WILL OF SARAH MEAD FILED.

Document Disposes of Estate Valued at $600,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—The will of Mrs. Sarah Mead, mother of ex-Supervisor George Mead of Lewisboro, has been filed for probate. A fortune of about $600,000 is to be divided among six daughters, four sons, and eight grandchildren.

Each grandchild is to have $5,000 set aside for it, the income to be used for its education and maintenance, and the principal to be paid when the beneficiary is 25 years old. Mary Fitzgerald, a maid, receives $2,000.

Will Extradite Mrs. Lundgren.

It was announced at the Prosecutor's office in Hudson County, N. J., yesterday that an application would be made tomorrow to Governor Runyon at Trenton for the extradition of Mrs. Bessie May Wilkins Skeels Lundgren, who was acquitted of murder at Andover, Mass. Mrs. Lundgren was indicted in Hudson County in September under the name of Mrs. Skeels on a charge of murdering her brother, Albert, in whose body, it is alleged, traces of arsenic were found.

Abyssinian Mission Here on Mauretania to Congratulate America on Victory

When the Cunard liner Mauretania came up the bay yesterday she flew the flag of Abyssinia, the first time that flag, it was said, had ever been displayed by a steamship at this port. The flag, of green, yellow, and red horizontal stripes, with a yellow ephinx, flew over a mission sent by the ruler of Abyssinia to carry greetings and congratulations upon the successful end of the war to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Prince Nadeo heads the mission, and with him are Rendiva Gebrau, Alo Hirouy, and an interpreter.

The Mauretania arrived several hours ahead of her scheduled time, and for that reason Prince Nadeo and his staff landed without being officially welcomed. They were the centre of much interest as they waited upon the pier. They were long, white, flowing robes that half concealed white silk shirts and white trousers. Accompanying the mission was Major Leroy King, in civilian clothes. His mission was ended when he saw the Prince through the customs lines, and, with T. Oakley Rhinelander, who met them at the pier, escorted them to the Biltmore Hotel.

The mission was officially welcomed by Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long, who was informed of their early arrival by officials of the Cunard Line. The stay of the mission in New York will be brief, as they will go direct to Washington. The Abyssinians, perhaps, were the only persons in New York who did not find fault with the weather. They said it was delightful.

Just how long the Prince and his party will stay in the United States was not announced. It is expected that before their departure they will visit some of the larger cities.

Sir Joseph Ward, former Premier of New Zealand and delegate to the Peace Conference, was another distinguished passenger. He had been accompanied part of the way by the Right Hon. Frank Massey, who landed at Halifax where the Mauretania disembarked 3,800 Canadian troops. New Zealand said Sir Joseph is satisfied with the peace terms, especially as regards the disposition of Germany's former possessions in the Pacific.

One effect of the war that pleased him, he said, was that there had been brought about a better international feeling, especially between the United States and New Zealand. New Zealanders regard this country in a most friendly light, and they are pleased that there is a better understanding between the countries and a closer bond of friendship, he said.

Premier Paderewski of Poland sent greetings to the people of this country through Richard Ordynski, former stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House, who went to Poland with him. Mr. Ordynski predicted that Paderewski would be the first elected President of Poland. The message to America is contained in a letter of thanks for the support given by the United States to Poland and her cause.

Irving T. Bush spent six weeks in England, and during that time he traveled by airplane to France and return, an hour and fifty minutes by airline. The trip, which ended when the Mauretania arrived, was the second that Mr. Bush has made since the signing of the armistice. In England Mr. Bush arranged for the erection of a large building across the way from Fishmongers Hall, near London Bridge, to be used as an international sales building. The original plan, he said, had been to build a skyscraper, but the laws of London restrict he height of buildings. Floor space was gained by building thirty feet below the street.

Mr. Bush's company proposes to erect a similar building in Paris. This country, he said, is now taking a leading position in commerce, and he thought we would get much of the South American trade. Asked about the prospect of Germany reopening steamship connection with New York, he said he did not see where they could get piers in this city if they did try to resume business.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsay also were on board. They go to Newport, where they will spend three weeks. The Earl, who comes from Scotland, referred to himself as a "wet Earl in a dry country."

The life mission of Mme. Clara Novello Davies, mother of the author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," is to get the whole world to singing, she said, adding that she had returned after a short stay in England to begin her work here. "Everyone can sing," she said, "and my purpose is to liberate the human voice, even in those who think they cannot sing.

Douglas V. Eskell, real estate expert, returned to New York with plans for handling the high rent problem. In England, he said, the law forbid the raising of any rent of 75 pounds or less a year. Higher rents may be raised 10 per cent, he said, after the landlords get a court order.

ARMY ISSUES CALL FOR MORE RECRUITS

Must Discharge Selective Service Men in Regular Army Before Sept. 30.

OFFER NEW OPPORTUNITIES

No More Men to be Accepted for European Service — Organizing Large Searchlight Division.

The Army Recruiting Service announced yesterday that its offer to accept men for service with the American forces in France and on the Rhine had been withdrawn, and that efforts would be devoted to seeking men for all branches of the service in Siberia, the Philippines, Hawaii, and other places outside the United States where American troops are stationed. No figures on the number of men enlisted in this city for service in Europe were available yesterday, but recruiting officers said that it would be several hundred, and that every man who was physically fit would be sent on foreign duty.

"Reduction of the strength of the army ordered recently will not affect the educational or vocational opportunities offered by the service," said Major C. B. Howard yesterday. "The need for the best young men for the army is still felt. We can use every man we can get in the branch of the service to be chosen by him. The discharge before Sept. 30 of all the selective service men and of men of the regular service whose enlistment periods expired since April 6, 1917, creates hundreds of vacancies in all the regular army units.

"These vacancies will be filled by voluntary enlistment of qualified applicants. Men who enlist now will have a great advantage by being in the service as demobilization progresses. Men who are qualified for the noncommissioned grade will be sure to win early promotion. This fact seems already impressed on the young men who seek infantry and cavalry service, which lead among the combatant arms."

There was no waning of interest among prospective recruits during the last week and between fifty and seventy-five were accepted for service every day, so that the estimated total for the week was more than 300. More than 200 have been applying each day for enlistment at the stations in this city and in Hudson County, N. J., comprising the metropolitan district, and hundreds have been rejected because of minor physical defects. Some men with physical defects that might be corrected easily were accepted for service.

Another branch of the service in which men were to be trained for good civilian jobs was announced yesterday, and several men were accepted for the service in the afternoon. This opportunity is in a new searchlight division being organized at Camp Humphreys as part of the 56th Regiment of Engineers. Men who know nothing about searchlights are to be trained as engineers and searchlight operators. In telling of the new service Major Howard said that he expected that there would be a great demand for men with this experience as aviation progressed.

One of the men who applied for enlistment yesterday, expressing preference for service with the regular units in France, was James J. Lave of 300 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who had served more than a year overseas with Company A, 165th Infantry, which was one of the regiments in the Rainbow Division. He said that he was fighting too hard too much of the time to see as much of France as he wished.

"I was discharged about two months ago, and business opportunities were not what I expected," he said. "I decided to enlist again in the army, see more of the world, and learn a trade, so that I could make some money when I get back to civil life. The army is about the only place I know of where a fellow can get something for nothing."

Other veterans who enlisted yesterday were Raymond Silvas of 260 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn, who was in the 310th Cavalry and 56th Field Artillery, and Theodore Beach of the 158d Depot Brigade.

USE FILMS TO HELP SOLDIERS GET JOBS

Vocational Division of Re-employment Bureau Adopts New Device in Its Work.

BOOMS INDUSTRIAL LINES

Aids Many Ex-Service Men Who Formerly Held Office Jobs Find Places in Trades.

That the thousands of former service men now returning to civilian occupations, who want outside work at wages high enough to meet the present cost of living, may have an opportunity to select vocations for which they are best fitted, the Re-employment Committee for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines will begin tomorrow a series of motion picture exhibits at the bureau, 500 Pearl Street.

Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary of the committee, said last night that this innovation is being resorted to because most of the men must take up new kinds of work. Because of the scarcity of office positions open in New York at this time the vocational advisers of the bureau are urging men who seek such positions to take up trades instead. The pictures are designed to convey to the men an idea of what is required of men employed in various industries.

A great many office positions left by men who entered the service, according to Major Warren Bigelow, the director, have been filled by older men, boys or women, and in most cases the returning men dislike to oust persons who are giving satisfaction.

"Knowing," said Major Bigelow, "that hundreds of the former soldiers and sailors are willing to work with their hands, the bureau is exerting its machinery to satisfy the applicants, and at the same time to meet the wants of New York employers who need skilled workers. It is believed that many men will by this means find useful occupations, instead of returning to places now held by women.

"Appreciating that beginners in some trades are not paid as high as office workers, the vocational experts are pointing out that once the men master the trade in which they are interested it may be only a short time before they are earning more than they could receive in an office.

"Hundreds of the men who went to the training camps flabby, without knowledge of manual labor, unused to anything but office duties, have returned greatly improved physically, and now prefer out of doors hard work. They do not know just what trade they would like. Hence, the vocational department is introducing the motion pictures as a first aid to the man seeking a new vocation."

Scores of former office men are being sent to shipyards around New York, the heads of which want all the husky service men they can get.

The vocational division is open to every former soldier, sailor, or marine who wants to study the field of opportunities. Mr. Smith, the Executive Secretary, said that more than 600 clerks have consulted the vocational advisers since the inception of the division, and more than 250 of them have decided to change the vocation. Almost 700 unskilled men have been interviewed, of whom 300 have been directed to apprenticeships. More than 600 men have enrolled for the special courses, and 130 have been directed to educational institutions. The division, Mr. Smith said, has made forty-eight investigations of special cases.

Figures show that it has cost the bureau about $5.78 to get a job for a former service man. Only in exceptional cases has a man been sent to a position paying less than $20 a week. The cost of placing men is steadily decreasing. Had the bureau been receiving the first week's pay of each man it has placed, it would have received a gross profit of $76,230 since it began operations on April 14.

RED CROSS PLANS HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Department of Nursing Calls for Intensive Fight Against Preventable Disease.

WAR COMMITTEES TO HELP

Organizations to be Formed in Every Community to Assist in Public Health Education.

A call to all the nurses of the American Red Cross to devote their efforts to the prevention of disease was issued yesterday by Clara D. Noyes, acting director of the Department of Nursing, through the publicity division of the Red Cross. She pointed out that the organization could save as many thousands of lives in health education as it had saved in disasters and in the war hospitals.

"The need for such activity is great," she said. "About 18,000 American soldiers have met battle deaths with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. Here at home 300,000 babies and young children have died, many of whom might have been saved had they received nursing care and possessed the strength which might have been theirs had their mothers known how to safeguard their own health. The nation's roll of infant mortality is nine times as long as its roll of honor.

"Contagious diseases reap great harvests of suffering, both on the part of the child and its parents, and often bring serious handicaps to future vitality and strength. Many can recall the times when they waited at a sick room door, facing the realization that, if scarlet fever did not take their child's life it might leave it with defective eyesight or hearing. In spite of antitoxin, diphtheria alone killed 15,000 children last year.

Toll of Tuberculosis.

"The condition of the public health is as grave among adults as among children. The nation loses between 150,000 and 200,000 young men and women in the prime of life from tuberculosis. These deaths, which are a complete loss to the nation, are almost entirely preventable. About 500,000 more are bedridden all the time from this one cause. The influenza epidemic has a world casualty list of 6,000,000. The greatest war in history has no such record as this.

"The fact that this disaster is unnecessary and largely preventable makes it worth talking about and worth doing something about. In the last two or three decades great discoveries have been made in scientific medicine; discoveries which have made known the causes underlying disease, the channels through which diseases are communicated and spread, and the means of safeguarding these channels and thus checking the spread of disease.

"The country has greater natural health advantages than the city, and probably had a lower sickness and death rate some thirty years ago than did the city. With the congestion of city life the menace to the health of city people became so serious that it was necessary to build up administrative machinery for protecting the public health. In the last two or three decades the cities, facing this danger, have taken advantage of the discoveries of scientific medicine and have built up strong protective and preventive health activities. So successful has this application of scientific public health measures been that the cities have not only overcome that handicap, but now are actually safer places in which to live than is the country.

Difficulties in Campaign.

"It is much more difficult to apply scientific public health procedures in the country than in the cities, because of the distances between homes. Public water, sewer and scavenger systems are not feasible in the country. Nor is it easy to provide adequate medical, hospital, nursing and public health facilities. The country, trading on its natural advantages, has lagged behind in joining the modern public health crusade. It is now, however, wide awake to the fact that it has been lagging behind, and that its mortality and morbidity rates are higher than those in the big cities.

"If there could be in every village, town and country throughout the nation such an organized group of health protectors as is the problem of rural sanitation and health would be solved. This group would not only be the vehicle through which the national Government and State agencies could distribute literature and obtain a hearing for their plans, but would also be an instrument for pointing out to the State and the Government their duties and obligations to the rural communities throughout the country.

"The Red Cross is developing, in its chapters and branches, committees on nursing activities, to act as volunteer health promoters for the very purpose of filling these gaps. The Red Cross has in every hamlet and town just the group that might form this nucleus to study health matters, to help local health authorities, to extend local health work, and to support and strengthen the health activities of the State and the Government. Many plans, both national and State, are under way for the promotion of public-health work and public-health nursing in the country.

"The work these committees are being organized to perform will not be superficial or haphazard, but will be carefully formed, painstaking, and thoroughgoing. They will be provided with information, guide-working plans, suggestions, and assistance from the start in such a way that they may have a groundwork of accurate knowledge on which to build their efforts to improve local health conditions. A strong staff of advisers is being built up in the divisions, whose entire time will be given to helping the committees with this work. No effort will be made, however, to develop country work according to city patterns. Instead every effort will be made to work out entirely new patterns for rural and small-town health activities, and the people themselves will help to make these patterns.

"While the Committees on Nursing Activities are getting under way with their studies and plans, the first group of public health nurses to undertake the technical part of their work is being prepared in various postgraduate schools. The demand for public health nurses so far outruns the supply that every effort must be concentrated for the next few months in preparing far greater numbers of them.

"A wide-awake, active committee can do very much toward preparing the ground while waiting for the appointment of a public health nurse. Her activities will be far more productive if this preparation is made before she arrives. Efforts for the next few months, therefore, will be directed toward getting all of this preliminary study and work started.

$100,000 for Famous Bull.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 5.—King Pontiac, a famous blooded bull owned by Mrs. Helen Massenat, has been sold to the owner of a large western stock farm. The price is reported to be $100,000.

NOW REBUILDING SERBIAN RAILWAYS

American Mission Tells of the Progress of Its Work in Central Europe.

The American Relief Administration yesterday made public the report sent to Herbert Hoover, Director General of Relief in Europe, by Colonel William G. Atwood, director of the Division of Communications in Central Europe. He reported that he found railroads generally in fair condition when he began work last March, except in Serbia, "where the destruction was almost complete." The report says in part:

"When the American Mission began operations Trieste was clogged with 41,000 tons of relief supplies, and Fiume with 12,000 tons, and the daily movement was only 700 tons from Trieste, and nothing from Fiume. Since March 23, the mission has moved from Trieste 178,000 tons, a daily average of 2,100 tons. Some days we exceeded 4,000 tons of supplies. About 125,000 tons were delivered to the Austrian Republic, and 52,000 tons to Czechoslovakia.

"Speed and great economy were obtained by arranging the shipment of supplies for Czechoslovakia by Hamburg and up the Elbe to Prague. Since April 1, 142,000 tons were shipped from Hamburg for Czechoslovakia. The American Relief Administration has forwarded 18,000 tons of supplies from Fiume for Jugoslavia. It has supervised the distribution of transportation within the various countries, directed redistribution of commodities existing there, exercised general supervision over the available coal supply, and aided in the increase of coal production.

"Oil was obtained for various countries from Ukrainia in spite of some military attacks, the officers in charge delivered a great part of this oil to its destination. The American Mission has furthered reconstruction and the rehabilitation of railroads and their equipment, and has given the Serbian railroads technical advice and aid in purchasing $11,000,000 worth of plant and equipment from American army stocks."

PHYSICIANS MUST REGISTER

State Narcotic Control Commission Sets Final Date as July 10.

Walter R. Herrick, Chairman of the State Narcotic Drug Control Commission, issued a statement yesterday in which he declared that physicians dispensing drugs must re-register with the commission on or before July 10. The statement was addressed to the 9,000 physicians, dentists, and veterinarians of the city, and was in part as follows:

"All physicians, dentists, and veterinarians are compelled to re-register, but of the 17,000 in the State only 8,000 have so far complied with the law. If those remaining have not registered by July 10 proceedings will be instituted immediately.

"The law specifically stated that all of those who prescribe, dispense, or administer drugs shall be registered and shall re-register during the month of June just past. If the law is not complied with it rests in the discretion of the Commissioner whether their licenses shall be revoked or whether they shall be prosecuted as violators of the public health law."

CEREAL EXPORTS GROW.

Argentina Needs More Elevator and Storage Space.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Cereal dealers today sent a petition to the Minister of Public Works asking for a material increase in elevator and storage room along the docks here to accommodate the greatly increased exportation of cereals which has followed the signing of the treaty of peace between the Allies and Germany. The Government has promised to set aside a large area in the new port exclusively for grain exports.

President Irigoyen has sent to Congress a bill authorizing the Government to spend 23,000,000 pesos for the purchase of seeding, bags, and twine to be resold to small farmers, who in past years have been the victims of speculators in these commodities. It is provided that the Government shall not sell supplies to any farmer working more than 200 hectares (494 acres).

PERSHING'S LONDON VISIT.

3,000 American Soldiers May March in British Peace Celebration.

LONDON, July 5.—It is understood that General Pershing has postponed his visit to London to July 17, and plans to remain here until July 19. He may be accompanied by a composite regiment of 3,000 American troops, representing all the units still aligned with the Allies in France.

If this date is adhered to opportunity will be provided for the Americans to take part in the peace celebration of July 19 and march with the British troops.

The program for General Pershing includes the presentation of an award of honor, luncheon with the King, and a dinner at the House of Commons.

OPEN POLICE CLUBHOUSE.

All Bluecoats in City Are Invited to Become Members.

The police of the city were advised in a circular sent out yesterday that the police clubhouse has been opened at 145 Riverside Drive. The circular, signed by Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, as President, reads:

To all members of the Police Department:

Announcement is hereby made that the Police Clubhouse, 145 Riverside Drive, the existence of which was made possible by the generosity of Special Deputy Commissioner John A. Harriss is open for the use of members and those desiring to join the club.

Members of the Police Department are eligible, and are cordially invited to join. There is no initiation fee charged.

The dues for the different ranks are as follows:

The dues for the different ranks are as follows:

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, $60 annually; Inspectors, $50; Captains, $40; Lieutenants, $30; Secretaries, $25; civilian employes, $24; Sergeants, $20; Corporals and Patrolmen, $10.

This is an excellent opportunity for all to avail themselves of the privileges of becoming a member of a well-appointed club, and it is hoped the offer will meet with a generous response and that the membership will be promptly and quickly taken up.

If all members of the uniformed force, excluding the civilian employes, should join the club the dues would aggregate $131,503 annually. The roster shows there are 11 Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, 23 Inspectors, 100 Captains, 534 Lieutenants, 779 Sergeants, 9,387 patrolmen, 300 civilian employes, and 11 secretaries.

New Life Lease for Barrel Murderer

OSSINING, July 5.—A notice of appeal was served today on Warden Edward V. Brophy of Sing Sing automatically staying the execution of Antonio Sansone, convicted in Manhattan, but better known as the Brooklyn barrel murderer. Sansone was to die next week. His lawyer, however, appealed to the Court of Appeals. So Sansone will have several more months to live in Sing Sing death house.

DEFENDS BRITISH LIMIT ON IMPORTS

Sir Auckland Geddes Offers No Guarantee of Early Relief.

RECOVERY IN EXCHANGE

American Chamber of Commerce in London Looks for Change This Month.

DROP IN NEW SHIPPING

Strikes and Coal Shortage Cut Down British Estimate for 1919 by One-half.

LONDON, July 4.—In its review of commercial and economic conditions in Great Britain during June, the American Chamber of Commerce in London says that with the disbandment of the Imports Counsultative Council little change may be expected in import restrictions on American goods before September.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, the report says, has informed Parliament that the Government has a draft of a trade policy prepared in every detail and covering all trades, but it cannot yet be divulged. Sir Auckland claims, it is added, that the policy of restricting imports is justified because it protects British manufacturers and supports sterling exchange, and, therefore, he cannot guarantee that the restrictions will be entirely removed after September.

The drop in sterling exchange in New York during June, the Chamber's report declares, is considered here to be the result of the United States temporarily withdrawing financial support from the market. Recovery is expected during July.

It is increasingly certain, the report continues, that American exports to Europe must suffer eventually unless Americans by buying more foreign goods and securities enables foreign countries to pay for imports."

In discussing the shipping and coal situation, the Chamber's report says:

"The Ministry of Shipping estimates that because of strikes and the coal shortage only 1,000,000 tons of British shipping will be launched in 1919 instead of 2,000,000 tons as anticipated. British ships carried only 33.6 per cent. of United States exports in April, compared with 50.9 per cent. in April, 1913. Great Britain's surplus of coal in 1919 for export is estimated officially at 20,000,000 tons. The pre-war surplus for export was 77,000,000 tons. This complicates Great Britain's ability to pay for imports. Strong opposition is developing in business circles and in parliament to nationalisation. The Government declares itself as not committed to any policy on coal, and says that it has virtually agreed to exclude roads, docks, and harbors from the transport bill."

The Ministry of Food will continue until next Spring to control prices and distribution until things are normal. The Ministries of National Service and Reconstruction and of Shipping will be dissolved shortly.

There is a prospect, the report says, that Fall and Spring clothing will be much dearer because of the removal of the control of wool, although re-establishment of control is being considered. The Government is taking steps to give financial assistance to the development of trade in South Russia and the Near East.

The drought has caused a scarcity of hay and lights crops of oats and barley, the report continues, while the failure of the mangold crop is not favorable for a normal milk supply next Winter. The oil well recently struck in Derbyshire, it is added, is not important.

CONDEMN DOMINION PLAN.

Irish Unionist Alliance Calls It an Imperial Danger.

LONDON, July 5.—The Irish Unionist Alliance, replying to a manifesto issued recently by the "Irish Dominion League," asserts that the first act of any freely elected Parliament in full control of Irish economic and military resources would be to proclaim an Irish republic.

"The alliance trusts and believes that those concerned for the peace, order, and progress of Ireland," the reply says, "will resolutely decline to support a policy which, if successful, would constitute an imperial danger of the first magnitude."

A manifesto issued on June 27 by the "Irish Dominion League" proposed the establishment of self-government in Ireland, but with Ireland remaining within the British Empire.

SIGN AGREEMENT IN BRAZIL.

American Chamber of Commerce Negotiates Arbitration Compact.

RIO JANEIRO, July 4.—The Chambers of Commerce of Brazil and the United States today signed an arbitration agreement similar to that in effect between the Argentina Chamber of Commerce and the United States organization.

During the last two weeks of June eight North American steamers and five schooners entered this port. The total for the last six months is 101 against total arrivals during all of the last year amounting to 77.

Honor for Marshal Petain.

PARIS, July 5.—Marshal Petain was received today as a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. M. Thibault, the Chairman, in introducing the Marshal, compared him to Turenne in the love he showed for the soldiers and in inspiring their confidence. The Marshal, in reply, paid a warm tribute to the French soldier before whom, he said, "we cannot bow enough."

COMMENDS ITALY'S REGIME IN ALBANIA

Prof. Charles Upson Clark Says Material Prosperity Has Been Brought.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GIVEN

Attack on Methods of Balkan Propaganda in a Reply to Mr. Cassevetes.

Charles Upson Clark, member of the American Academy at Rome, in a statement issued yesterday took issue with the views concerning Italy's part in Albania expressed by N. J. Cassevetes, Director of the Pan Epirotic Union in America.

"Mr. Cassevetes takes issue with Italy's procedure in Albania, and holds that serious friction has arisen there between Italians and Albanians," said Professor Clark. "It is not worth the space to contest his misstatements about the reasons of Italy's presence in Albania. We all know that Italy is there for two reasons: first, the mandate from the powers, and, second, the necessities of the war, which was fought over unfortunate Albania as over still more unfortunate Macedonia.

"The Treaty of London gave Italy a free hand, expressly stating that she might follow military necessity. It roughly indicated the Voyuss River on the north and east and the Chimarra district on the south. Mr. Cassevetes forgets that it was the equivocal position of the Greek Government during the early part of the war under King Constantine which made it almost as necessary for our consistently faithful ally, Italy, to guard against the south as against the Austrians.

"Needless to say it was irksome to the Albanians to have their country fought over; and no people with strong desires for absolute independence enjoy supervision by foreigners, no matter how beneficent. We had the same experience in Cuba. We freed the island, gave the Cubans roads, schools, Post Offices and what not, just as the Italians are doing in Albania and we were puzzled and hurt to find that the Cubans nevertheless could not wait for us to get out. The more reasonable Albanians realize, however, that they have no chance to survive if left alone and have welcomed, or at least tolerated, Italian protection.

Tells of Works of Improvement.

"In contrast to Mr. Cassavetes, I must add my bit of testimony to that of General Scrivens and that of all the American Red Cross members back from Albania with whom I have talked. We all admire immensely the road building, the medical work, the agricultural experiment stations, and all the other agencies for local improvement established under great difficulties by the Italians.

"I had graphic proof one day last September of the way the Albanians themselves feel about it. I saw hundreds of refugees on the Fieri front who had come through the Austrian lines—over 5,000 came through in one day—because they preferred to be on Italian-Albanian territory. I talked with scores of educated Albanians during my trip, which took me several hundred miles back and forth through Southern Albania, going down into Greek Albania at Janina, and then entering Macedonia at the Bulgarian town of Florina which the Greeks have been governing since the second Balkan war, (and they do not allow the town children to use their native tongue in the schools, either.)

"The Albanians were perfectly ready to admit the great material improvement and prosperity brought by the Italian administration. Some wanted the Italians to stay for some years at least; others wanted to be independent at once. But if the alternative were the division of Albania between Jugoslavia and Greece, for which Mr. Cassavetes is conducting a subtle propaganda, not one of them would have hesitated a moment. They would prefer an Italian protectorate indefinitely.

"Contrary to Mr. Cassavates's statement and to Greek and Turkish practice, the Albanian language is used in the primary schools under the Italians. Brighter looking and more contented school children I have never seen anywhere.

Freedom for Mohammedans.

"Mr. Cassaveter disclosed an animus against the Italians because they give full religious freedom instead of driving out the Moslem population, as do the Greeks. Delvino is an instructive example. This town, down near the Greek border, was occupied by the Greeks during the Balkan wars. They drove out the Mohammedans, half or more of the inhabitants, and replaced them by Greeks. Any boundary commission in 1915 would have pronounced Delvino wholly Greek, (either Greek orthodox Albanians or Greeks by race and language.)

"When the Italians occupied Southern Albania word passed around that no religious discrimination was made any longer, and those Moslem Delvinians began flocking back. Then they made the further discovery that under the Italian law they could sue the Greeks for damages for being dispossessed. Nothing of that kind had ever happened in the Balkans.

"Every one of them brought suit. The court calendar was so glutted—85 pending at one time—that in self-defense the Italian Judges had to set a time limit after which none could be brought. While I was there all the mosques which had been closed under Greek domination were open again.

"Mr. Cassavetes brings up again the Albanian atrocities against the Greeks. I do not wish to touch again the horrible chapter of the Greek atrocities in Southern Albania. Any one with curiosity agout Greek atrocities in general should consult the report of the Carnegie Commission on the Balkan wars. No doubt there have been reprisals. There will always be until self-determination and religious tolerance reign in the Balkans.

Assails Balkan Propaganda.

"I cannot close without warning my fellow-countrymen about the methods of Balkan propaganda. They are repugnant to our traditions and our ways.

"Let me give an example in this particular sphere. The Albanians of Southbridge, Mass., and of Brockton, Mass., sent cablegrams last Spring to the American peace delegation in favor of Albanian independence. In each case Greek propagandists sought to belittle the effect by stating officially (if the Pan Epirotic Union is official) that the dispatches were sent by Moslem Albanians.

"On learning this the Southbridge Albanians went to the Selectmen and Representative Calvin De Paige, showed them the church membership rolls, and had to go to the expense of a new cablegram to Paris affirming their Christian membership, as certified by the Selectmen and Mr. Paige. Those in Brockton went to the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools, whom the Greeks had got to sign a statement that these Albanians were Mohammedans, and convinced them that of sixty Albanians in Brockton only five were Moslems, and the Mayor and the Superintendent of Schools gladly telegraphed the rectification to Paris. These are fair samples of Pan Epiry to propaganda."

NEW LIST OF ARMY HEROES.

Corporal W. P. White Among Latest Batch Honored with War Cross.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department today gave out a list of citations which contains the following names:

Corp. WILLIAM P. WHITE, Co. D, 165th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne, between Oct. 14 and 29. Attached to the regimental liaison group, Corporal White time and again traversed three kilometers to the front lines, proving the swiftest and surest runner. For three days and nights he worked unceasingly under terrific artillery and machine-gun fire, accomplishing his mission when other runners failed. Next of kin: Mrs. Carrie White, mother, 418 East 142d Street, New York City.

Other awards are:

Captain Otto L. H. Hine, Dental Corps, 139th Infantry, Muskogee, Okla.; First Lieut. John S. Loomis, 133d Machine Gun Battalion, Dallas, Texas; Lieutenant Lovick P. Lingo, 328th Infantry, Milledgeville, Ga.; Second Lieut. Hardin F. Horton, (deceased,) 131st Infantry, Ithaca, N. Y.; Supply Sergeant Alexander L. Huddock, (deceased,) Chester, Penn.; Gunnery Sergeant Martis S. Rodgers, Co. M, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Gordo, Ala.; Sergeant William Ruppal, Co. D, 6th Infantry, Caldwell, Ohio; Sergeant Lawrence E. Rue, Co. E, 123d Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.; Corporal William L. Harris, (deceased,) Co. E, 101st Infantry, Malden, Mass.; Corporal Carroll E. Head, Co. C, 111th Field Signal Battalion, Strawn, Texas; Corporal Melvin B. Johnson, (deceased,) Co. M, 127th Infantry, Clearbrook, Minn.; Corporal Claude V. Jones, Co. M, 328th Infantry, Clarita, Okla.; Corporal Charles H. Richmond, Co. H, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Theological Seminary, Va.; Private (first class) Otto M. Hagerman, Co. A, 304th Infantry, Kokoka, Mo.; Private (first class) Charles F. Hellman, (deceased,) Co. G, 320th Infantry, Immerville, Mass.; Private (first class) Jonathan A. Householder, Medical Department, Section 526, U. S. A.; A. S. North Erwin, Penn.; Private Elgin La Graw, Co. A., 357th Infantry, Morrison, Col.; Private Raymond Harrell, Co. K, 11th Infantry, Murphysboro, Ill.; Private Alva Kane, Medical Department, Prisoner of War Inclosure, Richelieu, Stillwell, Kan., and Private Arthur Kreuger, Co. B., 131st Infantry, Chicago, Ill.

ARMY MAN DISAPPEARS.

Corporal Stevens Was to Have Been Married Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—Corporal Charles Stevens, who has seen service overseas and in the Philippines, has been missing from his post in command of a recruiting station here since last Wednesday, it was announced today. Another soldier has been put in charge.

Corporal Stevens was to be married this afternoon to Miss Anna Schotanus, a Sound Beach girl, whom he met here two months ago. She and members of her family are grieved and puzzled by his disappearance.

No reason for Corporal Stevens's conduct is given. His home is in Springfield, Mass.

CHOPS OPEN A "BOMB."

Inspector Than Finds Object is Only a Block of Wood.

Not since Captain Fay plotted to sink ships in this harbor for Germany by attaching bombs to their hulls has there been so much excitement among the harbor police as there was yesterday, when a pitch-covered object was discovered drifting peacefully past 140th Street in the North River. An excited voice notified Police Headquarters over the telephone that there was a "dangerous looking object floating near the shore." Two policemen were sent in a motor boat to pick up the object and take it to the Marine Division Headquarters, at Pier A. They found it, and while a curious crowd watched from the shore, pulled it carefully from the water and set off for the headquarters. The "mine" was put into a pail of water and then every one sat down to await the arrival of Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles.

Eagan gave one long look at the "mine" and then, with an axe, began to belabor the supposed bomb with all his might. It was found to be a block of wood covered by a mesh of wires. Eagan said it probably had been used as a floating mark to designate a launch's anchorage.

NOVEL DOOR DEVICE.

By It Householders Can Get Parcels Without Being Disturbed.

One of the exhibits at the Model Homes Exhibition recently held in London was a door of novel construction that has been patented in Great Britain under the name of the "Receivador." According to Vice Consul Leroy Webber, who is at Nottingham, the door is a double one and is constructed with compartments into which tradesmen may insert parcels without disturbing the occupant of the premises. Inside the house another door gives access to the compartments, and the mechanical feature of the contrivance is the alternating interlock. This device makes it impossible for both the outer and the inner door to be open or unlocked at the same time.

When the tradesman, after inserting his package, closes the outer door of the compartment and turns the knob, this action automatically locks the outer door and unlocks the inner door. When the occupant of the apartment removes the package the process is reversed. The doors and locks are being manufactured in Nottingham, and the inventor claims that his idea completely revolutidnizes shop-to-home delivery service. The patentee is an American citizen at present residing in Nottingham, and he has already made application for patent rights in the United States. The device appears to be similar to one now in use in one of the newest local hotels.

Drop Anti-American Propaganda.

RIO JANEIRO, July 4.—Anti-American propaganda advertisements which have been printed in a local newspaper for some time past have been discontinued during the last six days, as a result of a conference between North American business men and the proprietor of the paper.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Edward V. Ells, United States Director of Public Information in Denmark, will speak on "What the Return of Schleswig Will Mean to Denmark" at All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, Brooklyn, at o'clock this afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Robert E. Speer will preach at the morning and afternoon services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church today.

The Rev. Dr. Ford C. Ottman will preach at the morning and evening services in the Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, 122d Street and Mt. Morris Park West, today.

Lieutenant Commander Read, who crossed the Atlantic in the NC-4, is announced to speak before the Great War Veterans' Association at the Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings will speak on "The New Democracy" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this evening.

The new Summer reading and writing room of the National League for Women's Service at 267 Madison Avenue will be opened with a tea and musical Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Conference Week at the Bible Teachers' Training School at 541 Lexington Avenue will begin Wednesday. It will include lectures on "The Progress of Religious Thought from Homer to Christ," by Professor T. R. Glover of Cambridge.

Captain F. A. Waugh will lecture on "Dwarf Fruit Trees for Suburban Homes" in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AMERICANS TOOK 60,000 PRISONERS

Revised Statistics Show More Than 59,000 Major Casualties Among U. S. Troops.

CAPTURED 12,000 GUNS

357,000 Men Sent as Replacements to Reinforce Divisions on the Battle Line.

Revised statistics showing the total major casualties suffered by thirty American divisions in the battles of St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, Flanders, and other operations on the western front have been made public by the War Department. The figures also give the latest official tabulations on the number of light and heavy artillery guns and machine guns captured by each division, the number of replacement troops sent to reinforce them, and the number of prisoners captured by these divisions during the war.

The total shows major casualties of more than 59,000. The German prisoners captured by the Americans totaled more than 60,000. More than 12,000 artillery pieces and machine guns were captured. Replacements totaled approximately 357,000 men, two divisions, the 1st and 2d, regulars, calling for replacements of several thousand more than the full strength with which they entered the battle line. The same official tables show the American units advanced a total of 747 kilometers, the greatest advance by any single division being 71¼ kilometers, made by the 77th or Camp Upton division. A kilometer is approximately five-eighths of a mile.

The figures on captured artillery and machine guns, as shown in the table, do not include the final statistics of the 1st regulars, which would add at least 1,000 pieces to the total.

The major casualties suffered follow:

Div.	Cas'l's.	Div.	Cas'l's.
2	5,250	91	1,762
1	5,248	28	1,662
26	3,800	80	1,385
3	3,617	90	1,625
32	3,213	82	1,385
4	2,986	37	1,250
42	2,900	29	1,117
77	2,864	35	990
5	2,802	88	488
79	2,594	7	326
27	2,580	81	270
78	2,500	33	211
35	1,825	6	132
30	1,772	85	66
33	1,712		
	1,738	Total	59,586

Following are the number of artillery pieces captured:

Division.	No.	Division.	No.
2	343	79	22
80	127	37	14
5	98	43	28
32	93	80	24
28	86	30	21
30	81	33	16
4	51	35	16
77	44	28	15
90	42	26	9
91	33	78	4
		Total	1,387

The machine gun table follows:

Division.	No.	Division.	No.
1	1,501	79	313
2	1,350	37	303
5	802	29	250
80	641	80	220
42	495	72	190
91	471	35	128
28	45	6	98
30	43	25	63
33	414	78	43
77	335	4	29
32	313	7	23
26	294		
		Total	9,073

The number of prisoners captured follows:

Division.	No.	Division.	No.
2	12,620	80	1,818
1	8,469	37	1,466
80	5,083	42	1,317
33	3,943	29	933
30	3,54[illegible]	43	843
28	3,148	91	781
4	2,758	77	760
91	2,413	80	640
5	2,405	78	396
27	2,868	79	382
3	2,240	7	66
32	2,113		
90	1,570	Total	80,068

The table showing the number of replacements sent to each division follows:

Division.	No.	Division.	No.
2	38,343	79	6,346
1	30,206	33	5,413
3	24,157	37	5,358
18	21,717	29	4,977
90	4,437	80	4,495
82	20,140	7	4,112
4	19,696	6	3,397
42	17,253	78	3,190
26	14,411	92	2,920
77	12,728	8	2,784
5	12,411	80	2,354
91	12,170	81	1,996
35	10,605	83	781
32	8,402		
89	7,839	Total	350,864
37	6,389		

The kilometers advanced by each division included in the tabulation is shown in this table:

Division.	Number.	Division.	Number.
77	71¼	4	24½
2	62	36	21
42	55	37	21
1	51	79	19½
3	41	82	17
26	37	84	12½
80	37	27	11
32	36	28	10
33	36	92	8
89	36	29	7
91	34	81	5¼
37	30¾	7	4
35	29¾		
5	29	Total	747
90	28¼		

The replacement table shows that the twenty-nine divisions it covers totaled in men who participated in battle approximately 1,140,000. The fighting strength of a division is 27,000 men, which adds to the replacements a total of about 783,000 men, who were in the divisions when they first entered the battle zones.

Red Cross Dead Letter Post Office.

The following should call at the Communication Bureau, American Red Cross, at 5 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City:

Curves, H. W., in regard to Gull Curves; Djeenge, Augusto, in regard to Maria Djenge; Francois, V. E., in regard to Hubert Saint; Ghenda, Maria, in regard to Regina Barsolai; Pourre, Idalie, in regard to R. Demeulemeester; Samson, Karl, in regard to Carl Samson; Shipper, Josie, in regard to Johann Shipper; Tisian, Alleino, in regard to Navarre Zina; Tramasme, Mrs. Cesarine, in regard to Francois Jean De Mayer; Viet, Julia, in regard to Madam errin.

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Wm. Courtney, Inc.,
579-581 West B'way. Tel. 3[illegible]

RED CROSS DROPS CASUALTY BUREAU

Hereafter Adjutant General's Office Will Be Sole Source of Information.

TURNS TO PEACE WORK

Communication Branch Will Continue Its Task Until Soldiers Are Demobilized.

The American Red Cross has discontinued its supplementary service which has heretofore given information regarding casualties and sickness among the troops of the American Expeditionary Force, and hereafter, beginning tomorrow, the Adjutant General's Office in Washington will be the sole source of information on such matters, it was announced yesterday by Ethan Allen, Manager of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. Mr. Allen said that the action is in line with the Red Cross policy of turning from war activities, which have practically come to an end, and devoting all resources, both material and personal, to the Red Cross peace program, which includes the great movement in the interest of public health and community sanitation.

The transfer of the work of the Casualty Bureau to the War Department does not mean that the Bureau of Communication ceases to function, Mr. Allen said. Only the Casualty Bureau is affected. Even certain features of the work of the Casualty Bureau in the Atlantic Division will be conducted, he said. New York, being the principal port of debarkation of troops, affords exceptional opportunity for eliciting information about soldiers. During the remainder of the demobilization period, therefore, the Bureau of Communication of this Division will continue its inquiry work among the men as they return, especially making an effort to ascertain whether a man, whose family is worried about him, returned with his military unit or was left overseas.

Through field directors at various camps, also, returned comrades will be interviewed in reference to missing men or for details of their death and burial. Civilian communication between this country and enemy countries is to be continued as heretofore through the division office. The Bureau of Communication is forwarding, through the Insular and Foreign Division, to Red Cross commissions in foreign countries inquiries in reference to relatives who have been lost track of on account of the discontinuance of mail service and other conditions occasioned by the war.

Baker Commends Work.

The bureau also essays to answer questions concerning the establishment of mail service to the new countries which have come into existence, having in mind particularly the new boundary lines established by the Peace Conference. Information as to forwarding money to Europe will also be available.

The bureau will also continue to distribute photographs of graves of soldiers.

Miss Margaret H. Lawson, director of the bureau, in a recent report showed that in this division alone there are on file 4,754 reports received from officers and men regarding the whereabouts of soldiers.

The transfer of the work of the Casualty Bureau to the Adjutant General's Office was arranged after a conference with Secretary of War Baker and Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee, Mr. Allen said.

Secretary Baker, in a letter to Dr. Farrand, compliments the Red Cross Bureau of Communication for its work during the war, saying:

"I am glad to take this opportunity to express to you and your fellow workers in the Red Cross the appreciation of the War Department for the aid which the Red Cross has so generously and so helpfully given to our soldiers and their families in this important field of information and communication."

The Bureau of Communication was established in May, 1917, as a means of assisting the War Department in supplying information to friends and relatives of soldiers. During the war this department had its searchers in all the hospitals, where they secured information from the men and passed it on to national headquarters for transmission to families at home. Through these searchers, too, the fate of thousands of soldiers have been determined and relatives informed. It was the practice when a request from a relative was received as to the whereabouts of a soldier to make inquiry of members of the man's unit. Searchers were also active on the transports bringing troops to this country and in the demobolization camps.

Department to Take Up Work.

During the fighting the Adjutant General's office was unable to keep up with inquiries sent to him, and often the desired information was not on file in Washington. With the return of the bulk of the army and the signing of the Peace Treaty, the War Department finds that it is now able to handle all inquiries. Upon receiving assurances from the War Department that the Adjutant General's office can now cope with the situation and give prompt responses to all inquiries received, Dr. Farrand arranged to discontinue this branch of service.

In his letter to Dr. Farrand Secretary Baker says that where the desired information cannot be obtained from the records in Washington a request for information by cablegram or courier will be made. In resuming responsibility for this work, Secretary Baker suggested that relatives sending requests include in their inquiries the following items of information:

The full name of the soldier, not merely the initials of his first and middle names.

The army serial number, not the draft or registration number, the serial number often being the only means of distinguishing between soldiers of the same name.

The soldier's organization stated as fully and accurately as possible.

The date when the soldier was last heard from and his location at that time.

The relationship of the writer to the soldier.

The following subscriptions of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by the following relief committees:

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions Last Week.	Total to Date.
American Com. for Devastated France, Inc.	52 East 30th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$68,678	$1,016,177
American Jewish Relief Committee	20 Exchange Place.	Arthur Lehman	218,050	10,854,518
American Jugoslav Relief Committee	511 Fifth Av.	Walter Jennings	874	219,622
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Hotel Biltmore	Mrs. R. L. Bayliss	995	448,878
American Women's Hospitals	247 Madison Av.	Dr. Rose Radcliffe, M. D.	10,344	598,877
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	975	244,021
Duryea War Relief, Inc.	0 East 30th St.	C. E. Warren	690	243,517
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 45th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	4,295	883,475
Free Milk for France	1 West 89th St.	H. B. Cooper	4,387	151,300
French Tuberculur Children's Fund	501 Fifth Av.	C. H. Sabin	5,118	296,000
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	18,453	123,032
Stage Women's War Relief	505 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	119	245,223
Serbian Aid Fund	1 Madison Av.	O. T. Bannard	1,412	220,125

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Miscellaneous gifts	$1,213
Schools	431
Brooklyn Committee	385
Washington Irving High School	364
Olean Committee	338
Sunday schools and clubs	291
Anonymous	250
Sister Mary Adelaide and Others	219
H. S. Spencer and C. Francois, University of Illinois	215
Self Denial Club, Richmond H. S., and C. S. Haviland	200
Patriotic associations and business employes	201
Mrs. J. H. Henry and U. S. Naval Hospital	200

TRADING FRENCH MAIMED.

Mahoning Valley War Chest	$400
Various gifts	100

DURYEA WAR RELIEF.

Miss Gertrude B. Whittemore	$600
Various gifts	140

SERBIAN AID FUND.

Lewis County War Chest	$1,000
Dayton War Chest	800
National Allied Relief	471
Pupils, Jamaica H. S.	274

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS.

Auxiliary No. 8	$1,800
Auxiliary No. 212	1,160
Auxiliary No. 295	1,000
Auxiliary No. 278	818
Auxiliary No. 270	240
Auxiliary No. 208	200
Various gifts	464

FRENCH TUBERCULAR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Charles Steele	$4,128
Mrs. William Butterworth	200
S. P. Sanders	220
Various gifts	1,140

DEVASTATED FRANCE COMMITTEES.

Baltimore Campaign Committee	$20,000
Los Angeles Committee	15,000
Mahoning County, Ohio, Committee	10,000
New England Division	1,985
New Bedford Committee	500
Girls' High School, Brooklyn	300
Philadelphia Committee	900
Mrs. William Kales	500
Lynn, Mass., War Chest	450
Various gifts	294

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

Illinois Committee	$187,000
New York City Campaign	78,000
Oklahoma Committee	50,000
International Com., Y. M. C. A.	10,000
North Dakota Committee	32,000
Texas Committee	46,000
Ohio County, W. Va., War Chest	30,000
Kentucky Committee	23,434
Indianapolis War Chest	23,000
Michigan Committee	35,000
Wisconsin Committee	17,789
Connecticut Committee	15,451
Dayton War Chest Association	12,500
Massachusetts Committee	90,000
Kansas Committee	40,000
Pittsburgh, Penn., Committee	4,175
Indiana Committee	6,400
Walpole, Mass., Committee	1,000
Philadelphia Committee	4,000

Sunday School Times	$1,000
Gen'l Conf. Seventh Day Adventists	3,053
Tennessee Committee	300

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

Syracuse War Chest	$15,000
Lewis County War Chest	800
Dayton War Chest Association	625
Children's Tin Box Fund, Boston	343

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF.

Southern Ohio Committee	$50,000
Minneapolis Committee	13,860
Texas Campaign	37,000
St. Louis Committee	12,500
Arkansas Campaign	23,110
Paterson, N. J., Committee	15,000
Georgia Campaign	11,650
Trenton, N. J., Committee	8,000
Bayonne, N. J., Committee	5,000
Baltimore Committee	2,000
Scranton Committee	1,000
Davenport and Moline Committee	1,000
East Cleveland, Ohio, Committee	1,750
Rochester, N. Y., Patriotic Fund	6,584
Butte Committee	2,000
Sheboygan, Wis., Committee	5,000
Summit County, Ohio, W. W. Council	2,500
Dayton Committee	2,500
Cambria County War Chest	2,000
Pernambuco, Brazil, Committee	1,000
Northampton, Mass., War Chest	1,000
Winchester, Va., Committee	1,000
McKees Rocks, Penn., Committee	282
S. Newman's employes	208
Daughters of Judah	200
Dayton Committee	913
Goldsboro, N. C., Committee	730
St. Paul Committee	600
San Bernardino Committee	501
Albuquerque Committee	500
Dallas, Texas, Committee	445
Muncie, Ind., Committee	250
St. Paul gift	400
Monongahela Committee	100

AMERICAN JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE.

Dayton War Chest Association	$500
Various gifts	174

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

Washington, D. C., Committee	$1,000
Headquarters girl Y	767
H. F. Benjamin	300
G. C. Decker	200
Various gifts	220

Red Cross in Rumania.

The American Red Cross has made public a report made by Lieut. Col. H. Gideon Wells of Chicago, the American Red Cross Commissioner to Rumania, in which Colonel Wells states that American food and medical supplies saved a large part of the Rumanian population from starvation and successfully combatted the spread of typhus fever.

"American food provided by the Hoover Administration and by the American Red Cross through the generosity of our people saved the day for Rumania," said Colonel Wells. "She was in pretty bad shape when relief finally reached her. From the members of the royal household down to the humbler classes every one you talk with in the country admits that America's practical help came just in time. None of the war-stricken countries we have assisted could be more grateful. Of course, conditions in some parts, especially in the mountain districts, are not what they should be, but the situation everywhere is so much improved and the people so hopeful that one cannot help feeling optimistic about Rumania's future.

"A successful effort has been made to get food, medicines and needed supplies in some measure to all parts of the country. The idea has been to supply the people with enough food to tide them over until the coming harvest. All signs indicate fine crops. Work on restoration of the transportation facilities was progressing finely when I left a few weeks ago.

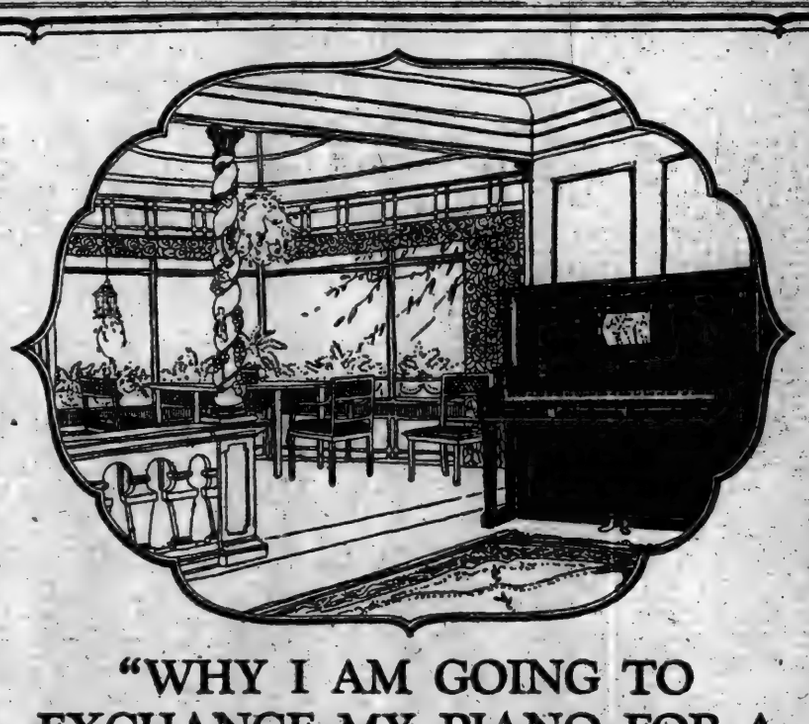
"The United States Food Administration has delivered about 125,000 tons of food to the Government for distribution to the people. The Red Cross is distributing supplies from ten different points in the country. One of the Red Cross units looks after the needs of several hundred small places. Villages off the main lines of travel are reached by automobile. Typhus is still prevalent in parts of the country, but the doctors and nurses appear to have the situation well in hand."

Colonel Wells says there was an area of about 30,000 square miles, with Bucharest, the capital, as its central point, in which the population was close to starvation when American relief arrived. There were fifty-four Red Cross workers in his party. Through the cooperation of the Government with several Red Cross officers who preceded the commission preliminary arrangements for the receipt and rapid movement of the supplies was so complete that within twenty-four hours after the relief ship docked supplies were being forwarded, and in ten days every part of the country was receiving its quota.

"Our commission is claiming the Red Cross record for fast work in that connection," continued Colonel Wells. "When you realize there were only eighty-four locomotives available in the country after the invaders withdrew you have a better idea of the many problems we had to overcome. The twenty automobiles we had with us helped out a lot at that time. We found the hospitals without much in the way of surgical dressings. Red Cross headquarters in Paris solved this problem by sending us about fifty carloads.

"American women who made these dressings will be interested to know they are being used throughout Rumania for baby clothes and for various apparel used by grownups. The women use some of the dressings for head bands. Used garments sent from America together with clothes made from material supplied by the Red Cross are rapidly replacing the tattered clothing seen in many places. Our Commission supplied 650 sewing machines to help this latter work along."

Colonel Wells says the allied governments sent several hundred thousand parts of uniforms to the Rumanian Army, forgetting to send any trousers with the consignment. The result is that the Rumanian forces present rather a patched-up appearance. Supplies are now being sent by rail from Paris to Bucharest, the trip taking three and one-half days. France, at the request of Queen Marie, has loaned Rumania fifty locomotives.



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	Can Doz.
Mattituck Brand Early June Peas, No. 3 cans	16c $1.85
Gold Leaf Ripe Olives, 9 ounce cans	29c 3.40
Pel-La-Co Okra Tomato Sauce, large cans	15c 1.75
Connewago Refugee String Beans, No. 2 large cans	19c 2.20
Harum Whole Beets, large cans	15c 1.10
Monogram Butter Beans, No. 3 cans	23c 2.70
Hartlove Spinach, large cans	22c 2.60
Maine Style Corn, No. 2 can	15c 1.75
California Tomatoes, No. 2 cans	12c 1.85
California Tomatoes, large can	19c 2.20
Lenox Liberty Cabbage, 13 ounce can	7c .80
Pork & Beans, large can	15c 1.75
Royal Lentils in Tomato Sauce, No. 2 cans	15c 1.75
Tiny Lima Beans, No. 1 can	15c 1.75

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

U-No-Me Brand Tomato Soup, reg. size cans	8½c
Pure Spanish Paprika, 1¼ ounce bottles	10c
Spanish Pure Olive Oil, quart cans	1.10
Cane & Corn Syrup, 10 ounce cans	8½c
Libbys Sweetened Condensed Milk, 11 ounce cans	14c
Reliable Baking Powder, pound cans	15c
Philips Digestible Cocoa, half pound cans	35c
King-Ko Seeded Raisins, 12 ounce cans	14c
Kitchen Bouquet, fine for soups	25c
Pure Cider Vinegar, quart bottles	14c
Bloomingdale Pride Worcestershire Sauce, 5 ounce bottles	18c
Bloomingdale Pride Pure Fruit Preserves, all kinds, in 15 ounce jars	40c
Tea Garden Jelly, all varieties, 8 ounce jars	22c
Fresh Roasted Barley, pound	12c
Karo White Corn Syrup, 2½ pound cans	16c
Quaker Hominy Grits, 1½ pound packages	9c
Van Lills Vegetable Chow Relish, 11 ounce jars	8½c
Apple Butter, delicious, 11 ounce cans	8½c
Prepared Buckwheat Flour, 18 ounce packages	8½c
Kingan Potted Meat, 3¼ ounce cans	8c
Calif. Sardines in Tomato Sauce, large flat cans	18c
Ice Cream Salt for freezing, 50 pound sacks	75c

BULK CEREALS

Fancy Whole Head Rice, 5 pounds	67c
Fresh Rolled Oats, 5 pounds,	32c
Granulated H

The Merchant's Point of View

At this time of year there is usually a drop in the activity of retail buying for very obvious reasons. Seasonable wants have been attended to for the most part, and the purchasing, therefore, is apt to be mainly of odds and ends of extra articles needed and of things that commend themselves as bargains. This year, however, the slack has not been so noticeable and bargains are wanting. In many localities there seems to be a plethora of money and an eagerness to buy which the prevailing high prices of merchandise do not seem to check. This phenomenon is ascribed by some to the belief, which has been sedulously cultivated, that still higher prices are to prevail in the future and that, consequently, it is the part of prudence to take time by the forelock and buy now. Be this as it may, there is no doubt but that the continuance of brisk consumer buying has had much effect in inspiring the feeling of confidence which prevails in the primary markets and which has had so much to do with encouraging the large trading there. There are, of course, other factors tending toward the same end, principal among them being the assurance of bumper crops and of the employment of labor at high wages. Not the least satisfying sign is that exhibited in the reports of the commercial agencies which show a smaller number of business failures in the first half of the year than was shown at any previous similar period in two-score years.

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A Possible Check to Inflation.

Suggestive and possibly threatening to the large and varied tribe of profiteers in this country are the regulations concerning fish which have been passed by the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature. These include, among other things, the dictum that "maintaining or increasing unreasonably the price of fish commonly used as food is hereby declared to be a crime." This, however, is made to apply specifically only in cases in which some one in combination or association with others enters into an agreement or understanding to that effect. There seems to be no reason why it should not be made to apply to any one concern alone. Such legislation as to food goes back, in English-speaking countries, beyond the time of Queen Elizabeth and has been enacted in this country as affecting bread and other substances. Nor does there seem any reason why similar legislation may not be adopted affecting other necessaries of life than food. The State of Massachusetts, while it is about it, might prayerfully consider the output of her cotton and woolen mills and shoe factories to discover whether their profits are not unreasonably large because of the inflated prices they have been able to force on their output. It seems highly probable that if the process of inflation on everything that the people eat, drink, or wear is pushed much further the overwhelming public demand for regulation will produce results that will be highly unpalatable to the profiteers. Too much insistence on higher prices for the future is apt to be hazardous.

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Foreign Commerce for the Year.

Although the complete figures are not yet available of the country's foreign trade for the fiscal year just ended, the approximations show a total of $10,000,000,000 in round numbers. Of these values the imports were about $3,102,000,000 and the exports about $6,806,000,000, showing an excess of the latter amounting to about $3,704,000,000. This excess, or balance of trade, is greater in value than was the total of exports and imports combined in any one year prior to 1912, and almost equal to the similar totals of 1912 and 1913. By groups, the imports when compared with those of the preceding year were practically the same with regard to crude materials used in manufacturing, foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals and manufactures ready for consumption. An increase is shown in those of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured and in manufactures for further use in manufacturing. In the exports a decrease is shown of nearly $300,000,000 in manufactures for further use in manufacturing, doubtless due to the cessation of demand for war materials and the like. Exports of manufactures ready for consumption were practically stationary, while those of all other groups of exports showed increases. Imports from Europe and South America showed decreases, and those from Asia were practically the same as in the year before, while those from North America, Oceania, and Africa increased. As to the exports, these showed increases to all the grand divisions, the largest gain—that to Europe—being over $500,000,000. Taking up specific countries, increases in imports for the eleven months ended with May were shown from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Maxico, Brazil, Japan, Australia, the Philippines, and Egypt. There were decreases in those from France, Italy, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Cuba, Argentina, China, and the British East Indies. Decreases in exports were shown only to Russia, United Kingdom, and Cuba.

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Consuls to Resume Their German Posts?

In anticipation, it is said, of a speedy resumption of trade with Germany the Consuls to that country have been asked to return to their posts. Their presence in those places is very much to be desired for many reasons. Reports from them will show real conditions in the various localities, especially in industrial and trade matters, and will prove helpful to producers and exporters here. For a long time the outside world has had to depend for its information in these things on the "observations" and inferences derived from outsiders whose opportunities for getting at the facts were extremely limited. The main manufacturing and producing countries are particularly anxious to know the kind of figure Germany is to cut in foreign trade, what lines it may be depended on to produce speedily, what the production costs are to be as compared with the prewar period, and what kind of a market it will afford in the near future for products from without. The customs men will, incidentally, also wish to discover what the changed market values are in order to enable them to assess duties to correspond. How far, also, substitutes are to be retained in the German scheme of manufactures is another important matter which will have a very vital bearing on the quantity of raw materials which the country will need. What trained observers on the spot will be able to ascertain on all these matters will be a very material asset to business here.

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Japanese Ask for Protection.

In these days when so much is heard here of the fear of commercial competition from Japan, it is somewhat consoling after a fashion to learn that the Japanese are asking for a protective tariff against this country and Great Britain in shipbuilding. They do not say, however, this is needed to protect them from American and British "pauper labor," although insisting on their inability to meet the competition from the two countries. Their request is that the duty be taken off of shipbuilding material imported into Japan. To many Japanese this seems like a bit of assurance, considering that the shipbuilding industry gained perhaps more than any other one in the tremendous war profits that were made in that country. What the shipbuilders want is the abolition of import duties on the material which they use. If this, however, were to be done, it would seriously cripple the iron and steel industry of Japan, which has been able to grow only because of the duty imposed on imports of the metals from abroad. It is recognized in Japan, even if it is not here, that import duties increase the cost of the articles to those who use them and that the native, not the foreigner, pays the tax. So it may get down to the question of whether it is better to try and build up the iron and steel industry as a more basic one, or to let it shift the best it can while permitting the builders of ships to buy their material where they can get it cheapest. Even the low wages in Japan do not result in turning out iron and steel as cheap as in this country, or even in Great Britain. Wages are not the only factor in costs of production.

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Cotton Prospects and Cotton Goods.

Apparently the report by the Department of Agriculture on the cotton situation has been thoroughly discounted by the professional traders. The general belief had been that conditions would be shown to be very unfavorable, and the speculation had been on that basis. When the Government estimates were finally made public there was nothing shown in them that altered conditions for the worse. So, by way of reaction, the quotations moved downward until the last day of trading for the week, when they shot up again on the basis of a storm approaching from the Gulf. It should be remembered, however, that the cotton plant has frequently proved a surprise to those who have wagered on its being true to predictions. It is quite hardy and every once in a while has a way of recovering from an apparently hopeless condition. While, therefore, the guess or "estimate" just now places the season's yield at 10,986,000 bales, it is within the possibilities that it may exceed this total by a million bales or more. The goods market has been more active than is usual at this time of year. Wholesalers have been ordering more freely in view of the better distribution and the increasing demands from retailers. Bleached and printed cloths are being pushed up in price to correspond to the market values of the unfinished material. Fine fabrics have come in for a large share of attention. In all lines of knitted wear the reports are quite optimistic.

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Wool Supplies and Woolens.

Little variation is shown in the wool situation from week to week. Larger quantities are coming in from abroad, while the marketing of the domestic clip goes on apace. Figures were given out during the past week by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture showing the consumption of wool in the mills. These indicate the use during May of about 55,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, which is a very good showing for the time of year and denotes fairly active machinery. If this average should be maintained for the year it would mean a greater consumption for the period than for any similar period prior to the war, and even for the year 1917. Despite the quantity of wool available, prices both here and in Great Britain keep to high levels, especially for the finer sorts. In England much dissatisfaction is expressed because the prices of woolen fabrics and, consequently, of clothing are very much higher than even the cost of the wool warrants. As a result there is an agitation for Governmental restriction of profits. In the goods market here the main matters of interest are questions of deliveries and of when orders will be taken for Spring goods and at what prices. It is remarked that, no matter how scarce fabrics have been reported to be at various times, there has not yet been a time when what was wanted could not be had if one were willing to pay the price. The cutters-up are busy on their Fall orders and remain very bullish as to prices. None seems to worry about cancellation of orders. Some even suggest higher prices for what has been already ordered on the ground that labor costs have advanced so much since the orders were taken.

RECOMMENDING IS NOT ALWAYS WISE

It May Sometimes Prove a Detriment to Those for Whose Benefit It Is Intended.

From time to time complaints are heard in local business circles to the effect that some wholesale houses are not as accurate as they might be in giving out credit information at the request of a competing concern. Whether this is done with a deliberate purpose or not is open to question. It has been charged, however, that this is the case, the intention apparently being to pass on a bad account and all that goes with it. However this may be, the assertion is now made that many houses also follow this practice in giving references to employes who are taking other positions.

"One of the things that I have learned since this country went to war and the labor situation became so complex," said the general manager of a well-known concern yesterday, "is not to take at face value written or spoken references dealing with men who are about to join your organization. I have found from experience that many business houses 'crack up' man who are leaving them a great deal more than these men deserve.

"On the strength of the recommendations of the firm he left, I took on a young man about a year ago to handle our export business and gave him the two-year contract he demanded. Within three months he had mixed things up so that we had to take on another man to do his work. The first man is still with us, and is drawing an executive's pay for doing work that any $30-a-week clerk can do. I am seriously thinking of buying him off and firing him, for every time I see him it spoils me for the rest of the day. And yet he came here with a recommendation from his former employers that fairly oozed with tears of sorrow because he was quitting them to come to us. In the simpleness of my heart I 'fell' for it, but I can plainly see now that the tears they seemed to shed were tears of joy.

"Now, why should any concern play a trick like that on another one? I will admit that we are pretty close competitors, but that is no excuse for their action. Even if we were sorry for the young chap—which I doubt very much—they could have given him a less rosy background. It probably would have been better for him if they had, for it resulted in our giving him a job that was too big for him. His failure in it will probably make him lose faith in himself, for when I stop to think things over I am sure that he did not realise what a 'big' man he was until his ex-employers told him about it in his recommendation. It would have been a lot better for all of us if they had told the plain truth about him. We had a less important job that we could have given him, and in time he might have worked up to something really good. As it is, his chances are very badly spoiled."

Talks with other men on the general subject of recommendations brought out several things of interest, most of which bore out the contention of the executive quoted. In some cases it was asserted that no faith whatever was put in them, and that they were never asked for. All that was done in a case of this kind was to take the applicant's name and record, and then put him through the usual routine. If he showed up satisfactorily he was taken on with no more ado. If he did not, the employing firm was not at all interested in the good work he was alleged to have done for Smith & Brown.

One case of this kind concerned the main office of a manufacturing corporation with plants in several parts of the country. So marked is the antipathy of the employing executive of this office that he will not even accept a recommendation issued to a man who has been employed at one of the plants and who wants to "land a job" in New York:

"Why should I concern myself with what a man has done on another job, even with our corporation?" he asked. "If he is a clerk, all I want to know is that he has done clerical work and where he has done it. How can I gauge his ability in decimal figuring, which is a big factor in the clerical work in our sales division, unless I try him out with some actual business problems? We have a standard series of tests which we apply to all our applicants for clerical positions, and if a man can't pass it, he has no chance whatever of getting a job. This rule is absolute now, and the only time it was ever broken to my knowledge resulted in our taking on a man who misplaced a decimal point in a calculation that cost the corporation several hundred dollars. This man was literally shoved into the position, against my best judgment, by a man higher up."

Another case where a highly-paid man did not meet the requirements of a new position, although he came to it with a great reputation, had to do with a textile house that had been selling to the jobbing trade only, but wanted to abandon this method of distribution in favor of going to the retailers direct. It took on a highly recommended man to organize its selling force and to get the new system under way as smoothly as possible. While there had been no question of the good work this man had done on the job he left, he failed miserably in the new position, and within a few months asked to be released from his contract. He is said now to have a third job, and to be doing well at it. The trouble with this man, according to an officer of the concern for which he did not make good, was that he was not an organizer. Given an organized staff to begin with, he could make things hum, but he seemed to lack utterly the ability to gather together an efficient selling force.

A sales manager for a firm that is known all over the country made the somewhat surprising remark that he would rather take on his staff a man who had been selling ink than one who had been handling a similar line of goods for a competing house. "Salesmanship is salesmanship wherever you find it," he said, "and the only difference between selling shoes and selling hardware is the difference in the words that are used. If I am impressed with a man who has never sold our line of goods, I would much rather give him a chance than a highly recommended man who has. One of our men used to sell pipes. Another was a bookkeeper before he came to us. Our leading salesman formerly sold furnace accessories, which is a far cry from our goods. All three of these men are successful with us, and yet men who have had experience with competing lines have often fallen by the wayside. There is no way of telling from a letter of recommendation what a man can do for you."

British Standard Clothing.

The British Ministry of Munitions has announced increases in the retail prices to be charged for retail standard ready made clothing. In suits made of Grade 3, woolen cloth, the increase is from $14 to $15.82. Where Grade 1 cloth is used, the price goes up to $21.28 from $20.44. There are 750,000 yards of standard cloth being released by the Government for the needs of demobilised soldiers. This is enough for 200,000 suits, but it is not thought that suits will become more plentiful in the stores, as the calls of the War Office are still heavy and the supply of labor in the factories is not equal to the demand.

Japanese Zinc Industry's Plight.

During the war the Japanese zinc industry enjoyed large profits on ore which was imported from Australia and the French Indies. The signing of the armistice, however, dealt this industry quite a blow, and it is reported that it now costs $200 a ton to produce Japanese zinc, while the market price is only $187 a ton. It is expected that this will result in a request for subsidies and import protection, since the Japanese deposits are of such inferior quality that competition with imported ore cannot be successfully met.

NOT TO KNOW TOO MUCH.

Sales Manager Thinks This a Good Thing for a Salesman.

Whether it is better for a salesman to know all there is to know about the goods he is selling or not was the question brought up by the sales manager for a well-known line of woolens and specialty fabrics. While many arguments have been advanced by experts in salesmanship for a proper and thorough knowledge of the merchandise to be sold, this sales manager from his experience holds a contrary opinion regarding the value of such information. He prefers the psychological effect on the salesman of knowing little about his wares except that they are first-class in every respect.

Armed with the confidence that peculiarly enough comes from such ignorance the salesman, he claims, can more often win a sale than if he is stocked up with a mass of details regarding raw material, manufacturing processes and other factors in the production of what he has to sell. His opinions may be looked upon with a degree of scorn by many self-styled sales experts, but the fact remains that his organization has been highly successful in all its endeavors. The product sold by the concern has always been extensively advertised both directly and through its customers.

"Our sales policy," he said, "is to keep our salesmen just as meagerly informed about the product they sell as is consistent with the sale of the merchandise. By that I mean that if the salesman knows the weight of the fabric, the price, and in general what it is composed of, he has enough information to carry him along. We do not equip him with a whole mass of information about the processes used, the percentages of different raw materials, the kind of dyes employed, and the rest of the details most houses believe it is necessary for a salesman to have at his finger tips.

"Just take an incident that happened in my own case. I went into a tailor shop and picked out a piece of imported goods that looked like an exceptionally fine fabric. I knew there was cotton in it, but the manipulation was so excellently done that I did not consider it a drawback. I had the cloth made up into a suit and in a short time I might just as well have been clothed in a burlap bag. There was 70 per cent. cotton in the goods, it turned out, where I had imagined the cotton did not amount to more than 50 per cent. The tailor who sold me the goods, however, did not go into details concerning the construction of the cloth and, if he had, I most certainly would have picked something else. I don't think it was quite the right thing for him to pass off a piece of material like that on me, but his selling method was quite correct in that he let me form my own opinion without the aid of a whole lot of data to make me change my mind.

"Where a concern has an article to offer of the best quality there is little need of turning that article inside out supposedly for the benefit of the customer. It only causes a lot of confusion in the customer's mind, and more often than not results in that of making one.

"Sooner or later I expect to see a fabric law passed in this country, and that will automatically supply all the information necessary to the buyer. It will certainly relieve the salesmen who are now forced in many instances to be storehouses of confusing knowledge."

IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY.

Meetings Between Garment People and Makers of Materials.

Beginning this week, a series of group meetings of active and associate members of the Associated Dress Industries of America will be held in the newly enlarged quarters of the organization in the Holland House. A special meeting room has been provided for this purpose, and it is anticipated that the meetings will bring about a better understanding between manufacturers of the materials used by the dress trade and the dress manufacturers themselves. In arranging this series of meetings Executive Director David N. Mosessohn pointed out yesterday that closer cooperation between the two is essential to the betterment of the industry as a whole, as well as of individual businesses.

"There must be closer and more definite understanding between buyer and seller if the dress industry generally is to continue making headway," he said, "and this understanding can only come about by the personal element which is sure to follow when both sides meet and discuss their problems, and ways and means are devised to meet the different situations as they arise from time to time.

"The group meetings will take up every problem confronting the manufacturer of dresses and the producer of the materials that go into them. They will extend over a period of one year. They will be held at short intervals, and all active and associate members will have the opportunity of voicing their grievances, as well as of expressing themselves in matters of vital importance to the industry as a whole.

"I have found a number of our members with some splendid ideas of how the dress industry can make better headway and how trade abuses generally can be limited. These suggestions are very valuable, and we want them as quickly as possible so that this national trade organization can take suitable action and furnish a remedy which will cure any evils that the trade may possess."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Japan Reports Higher Prices with Small Amount in Sight.

The Japanese raw silk market is still advancing, due to the heavy demand that is coming principally from American and native buyers. Shishiu No. 1 is now being quoted at 2,330 yen per picul, an advance of 80 yen in the last week. The market is extremely active, and a further rise in prices is expected. Visible stocks of old silks are almost nil, and new silk is coming into the market only in small quantities.

Canton is unchanged and quiet. Importers bought very large quantities of these silks at the beginning of the season, but have not yet re-entered the market. An active buying movement, however, is anticipated in the near future. Shanghai is also advancing for all grades, and steam filatures have been almost completely sold up for deliveries to the end of the year. The current crop is reported 30 per cent. short of last year's. Tastless and tussaleasing some of the silk it has been holding. The quantity, however, has not been very large, and whatever has been offered in this market has been eagerly absorbed.

In the local market a large volume of business has been done during the last week at steadily rising prices. Manufacturers appear to be well covered now for July and August, but are willing to contract for September shipments or later. The prospect for the future is promising, and the activity may continue for some time to come.

Bids Asked for Rolled Steel.

The Salvage Board of the New York District Ordnance Office has sent out requests for bids on 742,085 pounds of 1 5-16 inch cold rolled steel. The bars are ten to twelve feet in length and the analysis in percentages is about as follows: Carbon, 14; manganese, 90; phosphate, 19; and sulphate, 15. The material is located at the John Thomson Press Company, Long Island City, and the price is asked on a gross ton basis F. O. B. cars or on the grounds at the plant. The bids will be opened on July 21.

Tax on Salesmen in Jamaica.

The Government of Jamaica has instituted a tax on commercial travelers representing foreign business houses, which has been effective from June 1. Commercial travelers are required to register, reports Consul Charles E. Asbury at Port Antonio, and pay an annual tax of $48.66. Failure to register and pay the tax involves heavy penalties, including imprisonment.

WHAT TO DO WITH FAULTY FABRICS

Plan Suggested by the Adjustment Bureau of the Cloth and Garment Trades.

In addition to the settlement of disputes arising between buyers and sellers in the woolen trade over faulty goods or improper deliveries, the Adjustment Bureau of the Cloth and Garment Trades will also operate a Service Department, which, it is hoped, will establish standards of value where none exist today. The adjustment or judicial service of the bureau has been accepted by operators in the trade as filling a real need and, though the service feature has not been emphasized in previous descriptions of what the bureau is planning to do, it is considered by those in charge as of almost equal importance.

To give an idea of what the Service Department of the Adjustment Bureau hopes to accomplish, it is necessary to follow the procedure generally carried out in the rejection of faulty goods by the garment manufacturers. The material may be shipped direct from the mill to the buyer or may pass through the local selling office on its way to the buyer. In the event that the shipment passes through the hands of the commission house or mill agent, the goods may or may not be examined. In case they are not, the first man actually to pass upon the quality and condition of the fabric is the sponger employed by the buyer. If the sponger finds the material is not up to the proper standard for one reason or another, the buyer is notified and, in case an adjustment is not reached with the mill, the goods are rejected and turned back. If no ready market offers itself for the material, the mill representative may decide to ship the goods back to the mill where an attempt is made to rectify the imperfections. Holes may be sewed up, the goods redyed, or brushed up and finally rewrapped for shipment.

Examiners and spongers who have had a fair amount of experience in the business claim that it is not at all difficult to tell when a piece of goods has been previously rejected. This is especially the case, it is explained, when the material is wrapped up again in the stockroom of the local selling agent. Where the rejected fabric is sent back to the mill for repairs of various kinds there is less likelihood of such discovery, although representative spongers assert that even in such cases the difference may be told between an entirely fresh piece of goods and one that has been freshened up for re-sale.

To provide a simpler means for handling imperfect materials the Mutual Adjustment Bureau will take in the faulty goods and put them into shape for sale. Certain stamps will be used to mark such goods that they may be easily designated and known by fixed standards. Thus a second that has only slight imperfections will be in grade A, another not so good will be put in the second or grade B class.

While the trade has always had a general knowledge of what such standards meant, there has never been a set of specifications adopted actually setting forth what the various grades called for. When these specifications are definitely laid down and carried out in the grading of goods buyers and sellers will benefit equally as the grading will be accomplished by a disinterested party and, consequently, will be fairer to both than if one of the interested parties were to establish the grade.

Not only is this grading expected to furnish definite help to the trade in the way of classifying goods other than first quality, but the expense entailed under the present methods will be in a large way overcome. Instead of being compelled, as at present, to return imperfect goods to the mill for rehabilitation, all that will be necessary when the new bureau starts its Service Department will be to turn over such material to that organization for the work required, proper grading, and mill wrapping. It was stated by one of the executives of the bureau that methods will be used to overcome the signs that tell the sponger he is dealing with material that has previously been rejected. In discussing the advantages of the new plan to the mill and the garment manufacturer, this executive said:

"We believe that the adoption of fixed standards for seconds will be welcomed by both the seller and the buyer. In the past, the keen mill agent might have been able to get more for his seconds than he will under the new system of grading, but we don't think that the additional money paid him adequately repays for the time and trouble wasted in putting such goods into shape for sale. When it is necessary to ship back goods over long distances to the mill in order to have the faults removed, there isn't much profit on the transaction. In my opinion, the sale of seconds has been a fifty-fifty proposition. Sometimes the mill put one over on the customer and vice versa, so that both the mill and the manufacturer have everything to gain and nothing to lose under the new grading system. Just because a piece of goods has failed to 'get by' once is no reason why it should be judged on that fact and not on the real quality it represents. Once the stamp of its grade is put on a piece, it may pass through a half dozen different hands and still be sold for that grade and not for something inferior. This is where the benefit to the mill will lie and, on the other hand, the buyer will have our guarantee of grade, which will protect him from accepting a second that is really a third."

Nottingham Laces Revive.

With the exception of the strong demand for lace nets from the United States, few of the orders which are being booked by the Nottingham manufacturers are for large quantities, but they are numerous enough to give fair prospects of returning prosperity. Inquiries, reports Vice Consul Leroy Webber, are coming from practically all parts of the world. The orders being placed are chiefly for fillet laces and novelties. The stabilization of prices is having an excellent effect on all branches of the industry, and confidence is slowly but surely reasserting itself. The embroidery section is also expecting a boom in the near future.

Import Restrictions Removed.

All restrictions on the importation into India of any American manufactures or products, with the exception of gold and silver coin or bullion, and cocaine, reports Consul General James A. Smith at Calcutta, have been removed. Importation of cocaine and similar drugs is forbidden at all times except under a license granted by the chief customs officer at the place of import. The importation of gold and silver coin and bullion is restricted in that the Government reserves the right to purchase all such imports.

British Check Hosiery Imports.

The British Government has restricted the importation of silk hosiery made both from natural and artificial silk, and cotton hosiery containing 25 per cent. or more silk, according to cable advices received by the British Embassy. Licenses will be granted for the importation of these articles at the rate of 50 per cent. of the imports of 1916.

Auctions.

"A One Day's Sale in Upper Gallery."
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Wise Auction Building
428 Columbus Av. at 81st St. "L" Station.
Tuesday, July 8, 10:30 A. M.,
High Class Furnishings from the
KING, FOOTE AND SPIEGELBERG ESTATES
Bedroom, Dining Room, Library and Living Room Furnishings.
NOTE:—50 Domestic Rugs and Carpets Sold Tuesday, 4 P. M.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.

FOR CONFIRMING ORDERS.

New Form in the Waist Industry Said to be Well Received.

The movement recently started by the United Waist League of America for a standard confirmation of order form in the waist industry is rapidly coming to a head. Final ratification of the form will be made at a meeting that is to take place at the headquarters of the league, 29 East Thirty-second Street, on Tuesday afternoon. Following the adoption of the new form plans will be made for its distribution.

The proposed form will be the first of its kind ever adopted by any branch of the women's garment industry. It was said yesterday by M. Mosessohn, Executive Director of the league, to fill a real need and to give protection to both the manufacturers of waists and the houses from which they buy goods. At the present time every manufacturer of piece goods has an order blank of his own, and there are no two alike in the entire industry. In some instances the order blank is one-sided in character, and the clauses it contains have been the means of causing considerable trouble to waist manufacturers when disputes arose.

The main object in preparing the form in question, Mr. Mosessohn said yesterday, has been to be fair to both sides and to show no favoritism or partiality to either the buyer or seller. Comments from active and associate members, he asserted, indicate that the project is very well thought of.

BLONDINE NOW FOR HATS.

Coarser Feathers of the Kind Were in Use for Dusters.

Blondine, after many years of obscurity, was recently reintroduced by a clever French feather manufacturer and widely taken up in this country. Today, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, it is virtually assured that blondine is to be used for Fall to a considerable extent. Concerning it the bulletin continues:

"What is blondine? Because we felt that many of our members were not quite certain as to the source of this popular trimmings, we asked one of the foremost experts in the field to give us the answer. He says that blondine comes from the Rhea, a South American bird. It is often called a vulture, but that is a misnomer. During the years when the millinery trade was not using blondine the coarser type of it was favored by the feather duster manufacturers. Now that this plumage has again been adopted by the millinery trade, feather dusters are getting scarce and blondine more prominent.

TO HELP THE FUR TRADE.

Collecting Agents Are to Act for Monthly Auctions Here.

Somewhat after the manner of the Pioneer Hudson's Bay Company, representatives in every State of the Union, including Alaska, and every Province of Canada are soon to be appointed by the Metropolitan Fur Exchange, Inc., of this city. These men will act as central collecting agents for furs to be sold at the monthly auctions of the exchange, as well as at its semi-weekly floor sales.

Each of these representatives will keep in close touch with his territory and, as most of their work will be done among farmers and trappers of the outlying districts, it is expected by officials of the exchange that many of the agents will in time come to assume a position somewhat like the Factors of Canadian Northwest fame. These agents will co-operate with the twenty-nine foreign representatives of the exchange in helping the movement to make this city the fur centre of the world.

Sales of Imitation Jewelry.

Largely increased demands for imitation pearls and rhinestone jewelry are reported from manufacturers located in the Bush Terminal Sales Building. Joseph H. Meyer Brothers state that insoluble, indestructible imitation pearls are selling in large quantities throughout the country and a new factory is now being opened to take care of the increased demand. South America and Cuba, according to the Roman Jewelry Manufacturing Company, are good customers for rhinestone bar pins and hair ornaments.

Exporting Rag Dolls.

American made hand-painted rag dolls seem to be better favored than the imported article. One company manufacturing a line of such dolls is exporting them to South American ports and New Zealand. The demand is said to be in excess of the supply. Among the novelties in the lines are rag penguins, reproductions of the arctic bird, and also knitted dolls that can be used as pillows.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. M. Shulman has been elected Vice President of the Beacon Underwear Company, manufacturer of women's silk underwear of this city, and has resigned from the Birkenfeld-Strauss Company and the Radcliff Underwear Company.

William A. Bolton has been added to the sales force of William Iselin & Company to cover the Middle Western territory. He succeeds Walter D. Lemmon, who traveled that part of the country for the firm for twenty-three years.

J. King, formerly with the Liggett Company, will handle the Cleveland territory for the Pompeian Manufacturing Company. The company will have a new talcum powder on the market to be known as Pompeian Fragrance.

Miss Pearl H. Berke will handle dresses in the women's ready-to-wear department of the Bush Terminal Sales Building, which will be opened about July 15. All merchandise handled by this department will be bought outright and shipped direct from the building.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Grossman; H. Edison, women's ready-to-wear; Commodore.
BALTIMORE—The Phillipsborn Store; W. J. Herr, ready-to-wear millinery; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. Bobinsky, women's wear; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Hubbard, Smith & Co.; F. E. Smith, fancy goods; Somerset.
CHICAGO—Davis & Dierson; M. Davis, furs, goods; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—H. Rothman Co.; H. Rothman, clothing; Union Square.
DALLAS, Texas—Rick Furniture Co.; A. C. Rick, carpets, furniture, curtains, house-furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
FLORENCE, Ala.—J. J. Douglas Shoe and Clothing Co.; J. J. Douglas, clothing; Arlington.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Style Shop; Mrs. E. F. Baaner, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—Miss M. Newman, notions, millinery, ladies' wear; Latham.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Goldberg & Hirsch; A. Hirsch, clothing, men's furn. goods, shoes, women's clothing; Woodward.
HOUSTON, Texas—C. W. Scott Mfg. Co.; D. E. Curtis, piece-goods, cotton underwear, men's, boys' work clothing; 366 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Golden Co.; G. Goldon, shoes; Pennsylvania.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; D. Wile, women's cloaks, suits, waists, children's wear, toys; 120 West 32d.
MENOMINEE, Wis. — Waterman-Ehrhart Co.; B. H. Waterman, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—J. Fine Co.; J. Fine, dress goods; Pennsylvania.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mrs. Authents-Eustis Co.; B. Kahn, interior decorations; Pennsylvania.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—S. Zeibelman & Co.; A. Katz, mdse. manager; 43 Leonard.
NEWPORT, Ky.—Welsh Bros.; W. F. Walsh, carpets, housefurn. goods, furniture; Park Av.
PASADENA, Cal.—R. D. Davis, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Harris, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart & Co.; E. Lougee, women's ready-to-wear; 16 East 36th.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Greenberg, furs; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; Commodore.
TAMPA, Fla.—A. Rippa Co.; A. Rippa, dry goods, notions; Broadway Central.
WICHITA, Kan.—E. W. Isaacs, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

TAPESTRY IN SCOTLAND.

Effort to Establish the Weaving of It in That Country.

The largest piece of tapestry yet produced in Scotland has just been completed. It is a panel measuring 32½ by 13½ feet and represents a Highland hunting scene; designed by a Scottish painter. The panel was produced by weavers in the employ of Lord Bute, who has been endeavoring for some time past to revive tapestry weaving in Scotland.

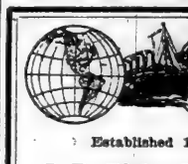
The completion of this panel, the first of a series to be executed, has relation to a scheme under consideration by the State authorities which is expected to receive official sanction shortly. Sir George Frampton considers that tapestry weaving might be taught to disabled men, but was necessary first to satisfy the British Ministry of Labor and Pensions that weavers would find employment before official sanction was given to the course of training and funds provided for carrying it on. The arrangements are said to be practically completed, the men selected, and the looms ready, and instruction will be given by experts at the London County Council School of Arts and Crafts.

Salesmen Licensed in Norway.

Commercial travelers in Norway have to take out a trading license costing them $26.80 for each thirty-day period of their stay in that country. The local police authorities supply the license, which must be obtained by every traveling salesman who is not an inhabitant of the country. To be an inhabitant one must reside uninterruptedly in the kingdom for at least one year.

NEOLA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Nearlinen
Linings Manufactured
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-MOLLINS CO. New York.



Established 1847
C. B. Richard & Co.
29 BROADWAY NEW YORK
International Shipping Agents

EXPORT SHIPMENTS FINANCED AND FORWARDED
Can we be of service to you?
Write or phone for information.
Phone: Whitehall 500.

Buyers' Wants

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 296 Times Downtown.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

Offerings to Buyers

Two cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds, bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 B'way.

DRESSES, ginghams, voiles, dark patterns, beautiful styles; immediate delivery. Arsetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 834 8th Av.

TRICOTINES.—U. S. 907 navy; also Andrew 5782 navy; immediate delivery. Madison Square 6716.

WAISTS.—Georgette, georgina, crepe de chine, jap silks; also middies; attractive prices; immediate delivery. Famous Waist, 99 Greene. Spring 4734.

Allied Industries.

ANY good merchandise accepted; sell your silk underwear and waists at next to retail prices by using our three offices and cooperation. The Awray Co., 1,400 Broadway. Telephone Greeley 2873.

Help Wanted.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERKS wanted; 19 years; good penmanship; those experienced in wholesale notion trade preferred. G 421 Times Downtown.

L. WERTHEIMER Dept. Stores, 810 West 181st St., have several good positions open for glove dept., assistant to buyer muslin underwear, babies' dept., and dry goods; permanent positions; liberal inducements.

SALESMAN — To make resident buying offices; must be familiar with and have personal acquaintance of buyers of middies, smocks, waists, infants' and children's dresses; salary and commission; exceptional proposition for high-grade man. Abe Millman, 20 West 33d St.

SALESMAN to handle as side line a high-class embroidery of cotton produced in this country, and the best money value on the market; those calling on the art needle trade and department stores preferred; commission basis. Address Circle Clik Co., 648 West Indiana Av., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN for New York and various parts of the country; an exclusive line of men's pocketbooks and wallets for the better trade; leather goods salesman with following preferred; commission. N. B., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for New York and various parts of the country; an exclusive line of men's pocketbooks and wallets for the better trade; leather goods salesman with following preferred; commission. N. B., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to sell popular-priced line of waists; for city; salary or commission; good opportunity. 165 Times.

SALESWOMAN to sell fashions to the wearing apparel trade on a salary and commission basis; previous experience not necessary. D 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; entire charge of all office detail; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

CHICAGO SALESMAN, with car, to represent Eastern manufacturing men's wear line in Chicago vicinity; six years' experience, large acquaintance, 30 years old, married, A-1 Chicago and New York references. Address or inquire at Home Supply Co., 118-116 Nassau St., City.

SALESMAN, live wire, traveling entire South, well acquainted with the trade, desires side line, preferably buttons, linens or fancy linens. F 307 Times.

SALESMAN, opening Chicago offices, wishes high-class lines; commission. T 396 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, with wide experience as factory manager and master mechanic in electric, machine, and foundry. C 14 Times.

WE BUY:
Accounts Receivable
Non-Notification Plan
Trade Acceptances
Loan on Merchandise
Further information gladly given upon request
CONTINENTAL CREDIT CORPORATION
1 Wall Street New York
Phone Rector 901

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & CO.
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MERCANTILE BANKERS,
587 5TH AVE. (COR. 48TH ST.)
Accounts Financed. Merchandise Loans.
ACCEPTANCES DISCOUNTED.

LEVISON & CO.
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MERCANTILE FINANCING

Auctions. | **Auctions.** | **Auctions.**

MACHINERY, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
Comprising Entire Plant Contained in 36 Buildings,
Brunswick Avenue and Laurel Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
SMITH & JAFFE PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer
Will

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMISSION BUSINESS IN WHICH IN 1918 TRANSACTED NEARLY $1,000,000 BUSINESS SHOWING A HANDSOME PROFIT REQUIRES $50,000 TO $100,000 IN CASH AND GUARANTEES TO PROVIDE FOR FURTHER EXPANSION; THE BUSINESS IS WELL ORGANIZED AND HAS STRONG REPRESENTATION ABROAD. THE GROWTH OF LONG-STANDING AFFILIATIONS; IT IS CONTROLLED AND MANAGED BY A YOUNG MAN (BRITISH-GENTILE) OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPORT EXPERIENCE. IT OPERATES AS BUYING AGENT FOR OVERSEAS FIRMS AS FOREIGN SELLING AGENT FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, AND AS IMPORTER OF PRODUCE; THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS DESIGNED TO INTEREST THE SILENT PART OF AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WHOSE REPUTATION IN AS UNIMPEACHABLE AS THE PROPOSITION PRESENTED. G 427 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

We are engaged in the manufacture of a commodity that sells universally and of only manufacturers of this article in United States; we want to secure a factory with railroad facilities in New York district; must have at least 40,000 square feet; will give 7% cumulative preferred stock and a bonus of common stock for such property; only principals will receive consideration. G 8 Times.

GROCERY MAN with $2,000 wanted to take over grocery privileges in restricted resort section; I can furnish necessary additional credit and backing; an exceptional man with keen business foresight and necessary capital; an unusual opportunity is offered for assured large returns during the coming season; investigate. X 457 Times Annex.

Automobile line; rare opportunity for business man with $7,500 who wants to be active as partner in established automobile concern, best location Manhattan, which controls distributing agencies for large territory for the best selling storage battery in the market; present partner intends to retire. J 214 Times.

PRINTING—SAVE MONEY—QUICK.—500 bond letterheads, $1.50; envelopes cards, bills, same; samples sent; circulars, booklets, folders, labels, prospectuses, stock certificates; everything reasonable. Call's Big "Hurry-up" Printers, 880 6th Av. (52d-53d).

A WINNER.—WE MANUFACTURE PATENTED, RAPID SELLING, NEW LINE OF MERCHANDISE; WIDE FIELD, LARGE PROFIT; COMPETENT MAN CAN SECURE EXCLUSIVE SALES RIGHT FOR THIS TERRITORY; SEE THESE GOODS; $2,500 REQUIRED; GIVE PHONE. ADDRESS R 898 TIMES.

Machinery house wishes to lease machine shop within one hour of New York, to be used as storage and for changing machinery to meet special orders; would consider engaging present management; about 30,000 to 50,000 square feet needed; give particulars. P 474 Times Downtown.

A truck a day running from New York to Trenton and Philadelphia each week; special rates on contracts; this is your opportunity to have your freight delivered quickly to these points; Transportation Co., 100-102-104 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.

Wanted, party to invest with agent understanding the business, to operate a SLATE QUARRY and MILL; A1 paying proposition; trade prices doubled past year; large demand; ready to start. Address EXCELLENT CHANCE, R 623 Times Downtown.

Machine shop work for two men; thoroughly equipped; has facilities for doing machine work in quantity; will accept an order to produce finished work from reliable sources. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

If you have intelligence and push, and can invest $5,000, we will teach you the advertising business, and give you partnership in an established advertising business. H. H. 90 Times.

WANTED, FACTORY.

40x80, with steam and electric power and gas; fireproof building preferred; Jersey or Long Island. Room 614, 26 Cortlandt St.

STOCK BROKER with a clientele to handle $100,000 worth of treasury stock, showing a profit of $25,000. For personal interview see Mr. Heinitsh at McAlpin Hotel Tuesday.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?—Have equipped office, sales organization and wide business experience. P 495 Times Downtown.

WANTED—HARDWOOD STUMPAGE, PREFERABLY MAPLE; NEW YORK OR NEW ENGLAND. X 138 TIMES ANNEX.

Collections.—We collect anything, everything, anywhere and everywhere. Thomas Co., Room 1610, 220 Broadway.

Hotel.—Former owner retired wealthy; always temperance house; will sell or rent, unfurnished; 140 rooms. Retired, 149 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$10,000 TO $25,000.—AMBITIOUS BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS IN WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR WISHES TO BUY ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP IN SOME GOING BUSINESS IN THIS OR ANY OTHER LINE; COMMISSION LINE PREFERRED. WILL CONSIDER ONLY AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. X 467 TIMES ANNEX.

An export and import house of several years' standing, with foreign connections well established, representing exclusively four large factories of staple merchandise, also selling under their own brand, desire to expand their selling organization and want additional capital. You are dealing with principals and all communications will be strictly confidential. G 428 Times Downtown.

An experienced factory man, skilled in the manufacture of fine interchangeable parts, has a combined interest with a high grade successful sales manager for $50,000 capital or more to invest with services in an established manufacturing business with possibilities of expansion. Write with full particulars, principals only. G 429 Times Downtown.

TWO MEN WILL INVEST $25,000 OR MORE WITH SERVICES IN SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS, WITH OR WITHOUT THEIR PRESENT WAREHOUSE; STATE PROPOSITION FULLY; ONLY PRINCIPALS WILL BE DISCONTINUED. BOX G. B. $25 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

We have numerous clients wishing to buy drug stores, garages, lunchrooms, restaurants, soda fountains, bowling alleys, cigar stores; ready cash; quick buyers; absolutely confidential. Times Square Investment Co., 1212 Times Building.

We have several clients wishing to invest capital for expansion in established, going jobbing or manufacturing concerns; only such wanted that can stand fullest investigation. Times Square Investment Co., 1212 Times Building.

Young business man, (Christian,) with $2,000-$3,000 for active interest in growing concern; take active part; beginning Aug. 1 or Sept. 1; details in first letter. Mark, Box 81, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Business man of means is ready to interest himself in manufacturing proposition of established and successful standing; no others need apply. Address L. Hoffmann, 1,949 85th St., Brooklyn.

Any good merchandise accepted; sell your silk underwear and waists at next-to-retail prices; by using our three offices and co-operation. The Awray Co., 1,400 Broadway. Telephone Greeley 2672.

Patents.—Machine shop owner is willing to manufacture or invest capital, as partner if necessary, to manufacture. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

Manager Wanted.—Capability for big business; large export, import corporation; nominal investment desirable; exceptional opportunity for high-class man. N 606 Times Downtown.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS in foreign and domestic territory for salesmen with Ford car and capital; make big money in a business for yourself; article sells on merit; The Stover Carburetor Co., 38th E. 135th St.

Invest $1,000 with services in sound, going business; active, energetic young man; manufacturing preferred. Active, 1,815 3d Av.

$5,000 to invest in business standing investigation with services by man familiar importing; answers confidential. N 767 Times Downtown.

Would invest $2,000 or more in sub-manufacturing or manufacturing of waists or dresses or any other good proposition. H 6 Times.

Executive, experienced in wholesale grocery line, would invest $3,000 to $5,000 with services in wholesale grocery or merchandise brokerage business. P 134 Times.

Engineer, young man, with business experience and some capital, wishes to become actively interested in any substantial business. G 18 Times.

Money to loan on second mortgages in Connecticut; will buy mortgage notes. X 294 Times Annex.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. N 660 Times Downtown.

Established business wanted; have $8,000; transiently located house furnishing, hardware store considered. P 8 111 Times.

$10,000 and services, with wide experience as factory manager and master mechanic. G 13. Times.

I have $15,000 or more to invest in active business. B 109 Times.

What good industrial have you to finance? Must have merit. Box 64, 2,127 3d Av.

Like to buy a good business; have $5,000 to $10,000 cash. H 13 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Big profits to man or woman investing $300 to $1,000 in merchandise; handling my business in suburban and New Jersey cities. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St., after 4 P. M. any day. Worden.

$20,000 wanted to enlarge and take control of growing dyestuff plant; unlimited opportunity for progressive business man. B 509 Times Downtown.

Young man wanted with $3,000 to $5,000 capital in well-established wholesale business as branch manager; right party will be given thorough training. G 189 Times.

Wanted, men living out of town sell services and device to automobile owners; $300 required. R 382 Times.

Promoter to finance Pennsylvania oil and gasoline proposition. Box 325, New Bethlehem, Penn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—Automobile tire company now operating a chain of branch tire and accessory stores is ready to make full partnership arrangements in any live city with local young man who is ambitious, honest, and has good past record; you must be able to put in equal investment with us in local company, you to own one-half interest; $3,000 to $5,000 necessary; we have a new and unique tire selling plan which is proving highly successful; we will mail you details upon application. This is an unusual opportunity for you to get into business for yourself, and build for the future. Address Y 1M Times.

HERE'S A HOTEL WAITING for the right hotel proprietor to open it; the Hillock House, Greenwich, Conn., on Long Island Sound, has been entirely redecorated, renovated by me; plumbing, kitchen equipment perfect; needs only furnishings which can be gotten in 24 hours; waiting list of guests ready to occupy at once; 35 rooms, 14 new baths; 300 feet frontage Long Island Sound; adjoins Indian Harbor Yacht Club; 50 minutes New York; year-round trade; can be purchased from me at advantageous terms; write, phone, or call; act at once. Laurence Timmons, opposite railroad station, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 456.

$300 to $5,000 yearly from a good live business that can be run in connection with soft drink parlor, confectioner shop, cigar store, pool room, barber shop, &c., &c. Big profits operated as an individual space 5 to 17 feet wide, and 44 feet long would suit this business nicely. You control all cash taken in, pay for your business out of the profits. Only a small down payment needed to start. Very pleased to show all you need to do is to take in the money. American Box Ball Co., 1,902 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL BUSINESS MEN, with $10,000 to $50,000 capital, to open stores in various cities in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey selling tires and tubes backed by a campaign of full-page ads. in Saturday Evening Post and other national magazines. Exclusive control of territory to the right men, assuring a big future. None but business men of reputation and experience considered. Correspondence confidential. Address Stanford, Sales Director, Room 1010, 264 5th Av., New York.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER OF AN AUTOMOBILE TIRE COMPANY OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO A MAN WITH CAPITAL TO JOIN HIM IN TAKING OVER THE EXCLUSIVE SALES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY OF AN EXCEPTIONAL LINE OF HEAVILY ADVERTISED AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND TUBES OF UNUSUAL SALES MERIT; $25,000 INVESTMENT REQUIRED; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES TO BE EXCHANGED. X 873 TIMES ANNEX.

$10,000 to $15,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article real merit required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field; investor acquires liberal interest; many contract expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured; really excellent opportunity for able executive, active, energetic, successful record; preferably sales manager experience. H 15 Times.

We want $100,000 to carry through a real estate purchase and resale. The property is in the heart of the city. Transaction can probably be completed within four months resulting in a most unusual profit. The money may, if desired, constitute a second lien and still have a broad equity margin. To serious replies full particulars will be supplied. Address Franklin, N 675 Times Downtown.

Have business established in Baltimore, Md., exporting to South America, which is growing rapidly; desire to get in touch with New York, where there are more facilities for shipments; if I can find right party with capital to extend business, will consider to fix an appointment. Address Francis, 2,608 Madison Av., Baltimore, Md.

First-class business man, with few thousand dollars, wanted as a partner to increase established manufacturing of all kind celluloid articles as follows: Combs, mirrors, brushes, toilet and manicuring sets, optical goods, children's toys, &c. B 504 Times Downtown.

A growing manufacturing concern owning a large and up-to-date plant, and with a ready market for many times its present output, needs additional capital for expansion purposes; openings in the organization are waiting for men of capacity that have money to put into the business. Room 512, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

A PRODUCING OIL COMPANY, REQUIRING ADDITIONAL CAPITAL FOR DEVELOPMENT, OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO A REPUTABLE BROKER OR UNDERWRITER WHO IS IN A POSITION TO HANDLE A PROPOSITION OF THIS CHARACTER; REFERENCES REQUIRED. P 477 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Factory Superintendent wanted by concern manufacturing aluminum, tin, galvanized ware, capacity 2,000 per day; $4,000 experience this particular line not essential; investment $10,000 for interest in business; plant near Philadelphia. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

An advertising novelty company, with ample capital, doing profitable business, requires an able office man to assist present manager; party must acquire an interest in the business, which will be sold at a reasonable figure to right party. Louis Block, 1,133 Broadway.

Investors, are you interested in manufacturing of article already on the market netting excellent returns? My capital not sufficient for present business on proper scale of production, &c.; this is a legitimate proposition that can stand strictest investigation; brokers, triflers don't answer. D 90 Times.

Successful manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage sales department; $600 to $1,500 necessary; to handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted Manufacturers' representatives, greatest phonographs on earth; must invest $2,000 to $10,000 insure earnestness and secure exclusive territory, or open stores; business absolutely safe; profits very large. "Phonograph," 123 Times.

Very attractive opportunity for active party controlling $150,000, competent to participate in management of old-established manufacturing concern where expansion possibilities are unlimited; investigation welcomed. Roberts-Frost Company, 506 5th Av.

Wanted.—Secretary for large concern, which is only one of its kind in United States; must make investment, but only on condition that you are suited and that we are suited, after a trial; Wonderful opportunity for a young man who is a hustler. G 6 Times.

Partner with $4,500 may obtain half interest established garage repair shop, vulcanizing and retreading business, eight miles from 42d St.; no better location in Jersey; lots of work. Owner, 618 76th St., Brooklyn, 4th Av. subway.

Positions open with hardware manufacturing concern near Philadelphia, salesman, shipper, correspondent, cost clerk; desire investment $2,000 for interest in business; salary according to ability, $1,500 up. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Multigraphing, printing, stenographic company, established, reputable, requiring more equipment and working capital, will take associate, lady or gentleman, $1,000, $1,500, or sell small amount stock without services. J 166 Times.

Export house, recently established, with splendid connections in all parts of the world, handling a few specialties for which there is a tremendous demand, wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000; highest references. H 19 Times.

Active party with capital to join and extend operations of high-class, profitable business covered by broad patent; strictest investigation invited. Call Mr. Hogan, 1,777 Broadway, New York.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Are you seeking associates with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Party wanted with $5,000 to $10,000, well-established high-class, very profitable manufacturing business; office or factory man; salary, share of profits, and security; send phone number, rating. J 317 Times.

Wanted.—Salesman with some capital to become financially interested in candy manufacturing company; no candy experience necessary, but must be good salesman. D 83 Times.

Opportunity.—Large yearly profits easily possible selling machines which earn a 100 per cent. necessity; $10,000 required to control State; no correspondence; interview. Universal, R 280 Times.

Capitalist partner wanted for pharmaceutical laboratory, Mexico City; immediate; excellent references. Dr. Tova Hernandez, Chalchicomula, Pue., Mexico.

Leather goods salesman with small capital to invest in growing leather goods concern; good opportunity for right party. G 414 Times Downtown.

Accountant wanted by co-operative manufacturing concern near Philadelphia; investment $5,000 for interest in business; salary $3,000 up. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

A safe and sane wholesale mercantile business is looking for a wide-awake young man to add $10,000 capital to help expand growing business. B 207 Times.

Advertising solicitors (2) wanted, with $10,000, to buy controlling interest trade paper covering auto field: N 748 Times Downtown.

Wholesale remnant business; partner, $25,000; profitable line; am Christian; opportunity. H 14 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Manufacturer desires electrical specialties; devices or supplies having possibilities of large sales wanted. What have you? North Philadelphia, Penn., P. O. Box 5,861.

Business woman, desirous going Virginia; can I transact business for you there? X 488 Times Annex.

Foot specialty selling extensively; chiropodists, distributors, sales organizations wanted. P 1014 Times Harlem.

Mechanical engineer desires connection with promoter or banker to establish machine factory; references. X 456 Times Annex.

Export house, recently established, with splendid connections in all parts of the world, handling a few specialties for which there is a tremendous demand, wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000; highest references. H 19 Times.

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Mechanical engineer desires connection with promoter or banker to establish machine factory; references. X 456 Times Annex.

Stock salesman, large foreign clientele, wants legitimate stock to sell. B 216 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

(Continued from page 4.)

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

MACHINE SHOP, FULLY EQUIPPED OF FACTORY TO MECHANICS, NOW OPEN FOR CONTRACT WORK OR MACHINING IN ANY OF ITS BRANCHES; INVENTIONS DEVELOPED AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK OUR SPECIALTY; DIES, MOLDS AND METAL PATTERNS MADE; ALL GOODS ALSO BRASS, BRONZE, AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS CALL, WRITE, OR PHONE BREEDEN MFG. AUTOMATIC MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS, 37 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AM LEAVING FOR JAPAN SHORTLY TO LOCATE PERMANENTLY, AM FAMILIAR WITH THE COUNTRY AND BUSINESS METHODS, WOULD LIKE TO MAKE CONNECTION WITH ONE OR TWO RESPONSIBLE HANDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING SELLING AGENCIES OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATION; HIGHEST REFERENCES FURNISHED AND REQUESTED. M. F., 604 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EUROPE.—Manufacturers and exporters opportunity; American officer, being discharged in France, wishes to represent American merchants abroad; college man with varied experience, embracing manufacturing and export; fees moderate or commission basis. Further particulars write Saylor, Attorney, 27 Cedar St., or direct to Lieutenant Morgan, Caledonian Club, London.

Company owning largest feldspar deposit in America and with output already contracted for several years ahead, wants reliable brokerage house to underwrite its new issue. Will make a very attractive interest issue besides being a sound business proposition. For full particulars communicate with Albert Shorey, 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Greeley 2026.

EXECUTIVE will invest small amount of capital, with services, in an old-established and substantial business where the qualifications he possesses can be profitably applied; long and varied experience in business organization and administration, finance and research work; references must stand rigid investigation. H 73 Times.

I AM GOING TO CHINA TO LIVE PERMANENTLY, JULY 14; I AM 19 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OPEN MIND AND OPTIMISTIC NATURE; IF YOU HAVE AN ARTICLE TO INTRODUCE ON COMMISSION TO TRANSACT, GIVE ME A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD. 1238 AUDUBON AVE., N. Y. C. E 80 TIMES.

DETROIT is on the threshold of the truest prosperity of its history; two mechanical engineers of several years' selling and professional experience and with a wide acquaintance in this city are starting an engineering sales organization. The writer will represent manufacturers of the highest grades of engineering products. X 465 Times Annex.

If you have a pressed glass product we can help you develop its sales by manufacturing it for you at lower prices than you could get anywhere else. Our big sales force is building a large business that adequately takes care of all profit and overhead; hence, we can afford to fill the remainder of our capacity at cost figures. This is an opportunity for you. Act now. D 42 Times.

Graduate engineer and petroleum geologist desires to represent in advisory capacity legitimate investors in the Texas oilfields; have thorough knowledge of geological structure of large areas, and am familiar with various local conditions affecting value of lease; will represent principals only. Address T 849 Times.

WOOD SPECIALTY TO MANUFACTURE.—Will pay well for an idea featuring a high-grade article, manufactured of wood, which can be made in quantity; we are a long-established concern and will treat you fair if your idea is used; write fully. X 899 Times Annex.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Demobilized officer, American, Regimental Adjutant, served at front and staff G. H. Q., first-hand knowledge present conditions Near East, can inform reliable manufacturers, exporters, financiers, organizers of sound projects. Address M. C. B., Box 343, Tenafly, N. J.

Manufacturers interested in creating a demand for their product in Latin American countries at a minimum cost should find it advantageous to get in touch with a reputable long established firm with active progressive connections in that part of the world. H. S. Gray, 120 Nassau, Downtown.

A former New Yorker, now living in Colorado, a graduate of Harvard, with experience in mining engineering, seeks an opportunity to represent an Eastern company in the Western field; he can supply ample settlement from prominent New Yorkers as to his integrity and ability. Address X 376 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

Experimental work, tools, models, instruments, light machinery, general manufacturing; over twenty years' specialized experience; customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers and Inventors' Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

EXECUTIVE position.—Army officer just discharged, A. B. L., La. Ex., Harvard, desires position with industrial, financial or manufacturing corporation in the employment department or any other department where executive ability, enthusiasm, and energy are required; also have about $2,500 to invest. R 394 Times.

Engineer Salesman, energetic and technically trained, in touch with large industrial concerns here and in the South, having established office in New York, is desirous of obtaining the agency of meritorious mechanical equipment and supplies. Box 434 Times, 2 Rector Street.

TRAVELING REPPRESENTATIVE, with sound experience and knowledge of India and the Far East, is prepared to establish connections for first-class pre-war American manufacturers; splendid references. F 210 Times.

Representative, (29,) college graduate, knowledge French, now employed, desires to return to France permanently; would communicate with American manufacturers desiring foreign representative or needing man in French branch. N 718 Times Downtown.

AGENCY FOR GERMANY.—Capable young American, brought up in Germany, with commercial experience here and abroad, good organizer, wishes to be agent in Germany for reliable concern; Al references. R 342 Times.

Constantinople and Near Eastern markets open to all products and propositions; big profits; I know the country, speak French, Armenian, Greek, and Turkish, with years of American operations. What have you? References. J 280 Times.

$25,000 TO $50,000.—EXECUTIVE WILL INVEST, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES, IN BUSINESS REQUIRING CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION; PRINCIPALS ONLY; REPLY IN DETAIL. P 220 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE AGENCY WANTED.—Financially responsible and able client desires agency for good auto for Pittsburgh district. Communicate with United Finance Co., 120 4th Av., Pittsburgh.

HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.—Owner of large, magnificent resort, year around hotel, desires co-operation; will sell interest to treasurer, vice president, president or steward with $5,000 to $25,000 money secured; salary if active. Fortune, E 61 Times.

AMERICAN, possessing successful mercantile sales experience, ability and capital, seeks connection with manufacturer desiring to establish export trade with Mexico. Address Apartado, 4382 Mexico City.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.

Am prepared to handle whole outputs of any commercial line having necessary space including labor and sales organization. P 478 Times Downtown.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION desired; engineer, fluent French, German; best references; wide foreign acquaintance; American; familiar with Continent. N 457 Times Downtown.

MADRID, Spain.—Well-connected, enterprising seller, with agents in various Spanish cities, will consider sale of American products on 10% commission; best references. Reply X 417 Times Annex.

Rotary-Photogravure expert, well connected in art printing, printing machinery, antique art agents, magazines, &c., here and abroad, would represent first-class house. A. B. 54 Times.

Small manufacturing plant manufacturing a stationary folder; big holiday seller; good profits; $2,000. Capital Spec. Co., 489 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Sales agency wanted for city and environs; will introduce any appliance or product suitable for office or factory use; exceptional references. X 466 Times Annex.

EXPORTER, valuable foreign connections, leaving for Europe, is open to represent manufacturers here and abroad. N 464 Times Downtown.

Norwegian gentleman at present in city desires to secure a sole representation for first-class automobile in Norway. N G 135 Times.

Importer, experienced, educated, familiar office routine, capable correspondent, desires position of trust; highest credentials. N 708 Times Downtown.

Gentleman visiting frequently SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE open commissions. R 340 Times.

Big chance to connect with import and export; little money required. N 655 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—French gentleman desires represent reliable American firm in France. H 2 Times.

Entertainer of responsibility will manage road house, &c., on commission. F 211 Times.

SALES ORGANIZATION desires exclusive or territorial selling rights of meritorious article or line. P 498 Times Downtown.

Stocks and bonds salesman will negotiate with reliable parties having clean proposition to sell. J 189 Times.

Security salesman, high-grade man, clientele investors, desires connection proposition. M 73 Times.

Exporter, established New York, would consider representation foreign countries; big business. E 67 Times.

SECURITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants propositing to finance. X 443 Times Annex.

Aggressive stock salesman-promoter will market any meritorious, attractive securities. X 486 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

High-salaried sales manager, with office in Syracuse, will represent meritorious investments in Northern New Jersey; references. P 96 Times.

Cost engineer, accountant, 31, seeks connective connection; experience covers heavy construction and manufacturing accounting; R 630 Times Downtown.

WHAT DO YOU want made? Sheet metal work, metal stamping; prompt delivery. Originator, 258 Broadway.

We have three Broadway offices and organization. Have you any merchandise or proposition for us? Legitimate. B 879 Times.

FOR SALE.

Club house or small hotel for sale at Camden, So. Carolina; centre outdoor, Winter sports; pine belt; at golf course; latest location; five suites; private baths, public baths; latest sanitary system. Dining room, sun parlor, ballroom, &c.; modern in every respect; new; beautifully equipped and furnished; includes attractive bungalow, three bedrooms, living and bath; unusual opportunity; tract 800 ft. by 1,000 ft. (one-fifth of acre); price $17,000; one-half cash. Address P. O. Trustee, Atty., Camden, S. C.

WHO WANTS A BUSINESS?

$10,000 cash buys old-established manufacturing business; quadruples; sums or opportunity buyers and manufacturers; profits unlimited business; American selling; unimpeachable references. Graham, B 158 Times.

Manufacturing Business.—Well-known manufacturer unfortunately sells, owning full capacity, complete equipment, large stock, organized sales force, show rooms, no labor troubles, season just starting; account illness sell outright $50,000; right investigation. Eaton, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6100.

Attention, Rooming House Proprietors!—Why pay excessive rents and worry about your unsatisfactory lease when I can sell lease, lot, and possession of old-established place? Excellent neighborhood; profit yearly over $4,500; investment small. Wolff, 1,168 Lexington Av., (65th St.)

Good opportunity for party of means returning to France or Italy; will dispose of wonderful patent right, which is a big moneymaker; stand strictest investigation; principals only. Box 60, Room 210, 1,464 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FAIRY OPERETTA, complete with scenery, libretto, music, costumes, printing; splendid opportunity established; seeking with schools, churches, &c. "Desbar," 68 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Hardware, agricultural machinery, and repair business, established seventeen years, heart of Pennsylvania mining section; stock inventories $70,000; owner and business open to right investigation. Roberts-Frost Company, 506 5th Av.

100-room, modern, up-to-date hotel; established; European plan; catering to a select high-class trade, one minute from Boardwalk; all accommodations for surf bathers; fully furnished; owner selling, ill health. For full particulars address E., 1,463 Gazette Office, Atlantic City, N. J.

New, unused equipment for sale; benches, connections for 54 bemedithing machines, motors, shafting, starters ready for use; also privilege full lease for months improved; left space, lower Broadway. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Established, well-advertised firm, buying Liberty bonds, holding lease of large office at most desirable location, will sell fixtures, lease, and good-will of business, suited for same or any other business requiring prominent street display. N 649 Times Downtown.

An old-established, medium-sized department store for sale, located in Wilmington, Del., one of the busiest cities in the United States; owner retiring; unequaled opportunity; best location. Write X 462 Times Annex.

For sale—Attractive ladies' apparel shop with well established reputation, catering to exclusive clientele in a fashionable location; must sell; owner abroad. Apply, for interview, G 419 Times Downtown.

KNOW YOURSELF before choosing a vocation or changing your position. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, vocational analyst, 2 East 44th Street. Murray Hill 2720. Consultation $25. By appointment only.

Attractive opportunity to purchase old-established high-class and exclusive millinery and ladies' furnishing business; owing to exclusive clientele in nearby prosperous residential town. Particulars Roberts-Frost Co., 506 5th Av.

Prosperous art embroidery store located busy avenue, popular resident section; $5,000 net profits 1918; price $8,500. Roberts-Frost Co., 506 5th Av.

FOR SALE, BASIC PATENTS COVERING AUTOMOBILE DEVICE SOLD BOTH AS ACCESSORY AND TO MANUFACTURERS. BOX 208 HATAVILLA, N. Y.

Ladies' retail dress shop for sale; one of the prominent stores in West 116th St.; sacrifice. For full particulars apply Goldberg Brothers, 85 East 116th.

$18,500 secures office agency and mail order business of protected specialty essential; safety of automobilists. Particulars Roberts-Frost Company, 506 5th Av.

Patented call bell; no electricity or battery required; long and short distances; stamped metal; sell or royalty; principals only. H 16 Times.

Furnished house, near 72d subway express, "L" stations; 16 beautiful rooms; rent $165; income $480; electricity; parquet floors; $3,000 required. Winters, 15 West 42d.

For sale, owing to death of active principal, an established art novelty business offering attractive returns to very small investment. B 522 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Good paying men's furnishing business, sales, $62,000 year; cheap rent; good lease; large corner store; unusual opportunity. Freund, 20 Delancey St., New York.

Garages, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, private and commercial; capacity 40 to 200 cars; $2,500 upward. Particulars, Crowe, Times Building.

Storage warehouse, East Orange, netting $5,000 yearly; five-story building; sell business, real estate, $90,000. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Successful multigraph business for sale, reasonable; experience not necessary; good opportunity for advancement. N 710 Times Downtown.

Newest large restaurant, pastry bakery, Newark; excellent location; splendid business. Want partner $20,000. Will sell outright. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Furnished house, West 70s, 14 rooms, 3 baths; rent $150; straight lease; large income; $2,500 required; others. Cusack, 2,136 West 72d.

Technical graduate desires selling position with common marketing technical specialties. F 206 Times.

Will buy shirt factory, in operation now, anywhere within 100 miles of New York, about 50 machines. P. S., 182 Times.

Valet business, yearly income $3,000, long established; sell cheap on account of death. X 496 Times Annex.

Patented Article for sale, $3,500. William Gessler, 1,966 Clinton Av., New York City.

Corner Hotel in Boston, good paying, very reasonable, sale or lease. V. F., 457 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PLACER GOLD AND PLATINUM WASHERS.—Lancaster's "1919" hand and power combined panning, screening, and concentrating machine; automatically rapidly SAVE all values, portable, self-contained, sectionalized for coolie and mulebank transportation; price $600 upward; coconut, cocoa, cequito huskers, dryers, crushers, Soya bean and pea hullers, splitters and separators. Lancaster Mechanical Products Manufacturers, 37 Liberty St.

Patents.—Write for our free illustrated guide book, "HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT." Send model or sketch and description for our free opinion of its patentable nature. HIGHEST REFERENCES. PROMPT SERVICE. REASONABLE TERMS. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 1007 Woolworth Bldg., New York City. Phone Barclay 0171. Main office, Washington, D. C.

For $5 I'll write a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business; announcements, stock prospectuses, mail order campaigns quickly prepared; established reputation; (34th year.) Rosenblum, Adv. Expert, 1,493 Broadway. (42-43d.) Bryant 8053.

FASTEST PRINTERS ON EARTH; QUICK AND EFFICIENT SERVICE; 1,000 white Bristol cards, 1,000 5XXX envelopes, 1,000 bond letterheads, 1,000 bond billheads all for $11.25, delivered to all parts of United States. Suburban Printery, 1,338 Park Av. Phone Harlem 8877.

For $5 I'll write two circular letters so convincing and forceful they must bring you business; my prospectuses and combination letter-folders get quick results; everything in the trade. Snyder, Hyde, 23 West 42d. Madison Square 8140.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

Stock salesmen who are desirous of increasing their earnings should keep informed of new offerings. Send your name and address for our mailing list of investment securities. J. F. Taylor & Co., Inc., 44 Broad St., City.

Stock prospectuses quickly prepared for any business; my follow-up investment letters bring quick results; established reputation, (24th year.) Rosenblum, Advertising Expert, 1,493 Broadway, (42-43d.) Bryant 8053.

If you need sales promotion; want more business, or have something worth while to market, I can help you. H. S. Swanson, 808 8th Av., Madison Square 1200.

WE EQUIPPED to furnish light brass castings, machined, we can keep several passes busy the year around. P 508 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Wanted to borrow, $10,000 on controlling interest large business for 90 days; will pay bonus; this will stand strictest investigation, and is caused by financial difficulties of owner of stock. G 9 Times.

Money to loan, $1,000 and up, on merchandise shipments financed; commercial loans. D. Sylvan Tabor & Bros., Bankers, 26 Washington St., New York. Bowling Green 8374-7349.

What have $7,000 or $10,000 worth preferred 7% stock, large company; will pay bonus; opportunity. G 7 Times.

COAL TRADE SITUATION.

There are no signs of the letup in the wholesale anthracite demand which some people in the trade felt sure would get in an appearance around July 1, according to the current issue of Seward's Journal. If any easing up is to occur this year, now is the logical time to look for it. Many people are away on their vacations, and retailers are not being pressed harassed with demands for early delivery. Yet they have come up on a cumulation of orders on their books that they fear it will be impossible to fill them all unless a heavy tonnage is handled during the Summer, and so they are making urgent requests for increased shipments.

In past years the Fourth of July has often marked the turning point in a dull bituminous market. That will not be the case this year, for the worst period of depression was experienced several weeks ago. Business has been looking up since then, but it may well be that the revival will proceed at a faster pace from now on.

HAVE TOO MUCH GOODS.

High priced goods bought and paid for by Japanese firms have been accumulating at American Pacific terminals

The Copper Stocks

Our special circular discussing the Metal situation and the outlook of leading Copper shares is now ready for distribution. Send for circular A-48.

E. W. Wagner & Co.

Established 1887, Chicago

Members: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NY COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

33 New St. (Ground Floor) New York

Branches: Mad. Av. & 42d St. / 105 West 82d St. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / 810 Broad St., Newark.

Long Beach, L. I., Castles-by-the-Sea

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade

International Harvester Company

Reviewed in a Special Letter. Copy upon request.

61 Broadway New York

Branches: 1 E. 44th St. and 1128 Broadway

The Process of Readjustment

With normal business conditions returning, security prices should more accurately reflect real intrinsic values and earning power. As some stocks have already enjoyed very substantial advances, careful discrimination in purchasing is necessary at this stage of the readjustment period.

Our Investment Department will be glad to suggest stocks which, in our opinion, are

Suitable Investments for Business Men.

We have recently issued circulars on Southern Pacific, Swift International, Central Petroleum Preferred, American Light & Traction, American Steel Foundries. Any of these are available on request.

MacQuoid & Coady

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 Wall Street, New York. Tel. Rector 9970

Expansion of American Industrials

The Investors' Opportunity

We are Investment Underwriters furnishing Capital only to those manufacturing concerns that are able to show a satisfactory condition of affairs—dividend payers—seeking capital for legitimate expansion.

WE OFFER

A 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Carrying a substantial bonus of Common—on a most attractive basis.

Particulars on request for Circular C-8.

I D No11 & Company

Investment Underwriters

25 Broadway New York

Desirable Investments

In stocks and bonds are indicated in our financial reports.

We issue a financial letter each week as a comprehensive review of latest official reports of the leading corporations, with critical comment on general conditions related to the Steel, Copper, Oil, Motor, Railroad, Public Utility and other groups and the various individual companies.

Statistical manual: Standard Oil Review; Bond pamphlet giving income yield of many attractive issues; special bond offerings.

Any of the above will be sent on request. Stocks carried on reasonable margin in large and small amounts. All facilities provided for investors. Correspondence is invited.

ESTABLISHED 1880

PAINE, WEBBER & CO.

Members of New York Stock Exchange

25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK — 82 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT yielding 6%—7¾%

P. W. Brooks & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

HAS PLAN TO MAKE CURB STOCKS SAFE

New York Association Prepares Questionnaire as Basis for Investigations.

TO GET FULL INFORMATION

Will Require Sworn Statements from Dealers in New and Unlisted Stocks.

A questionnaire has been prepared by the New York Curb Market Association as a basis for investigation of new and unlisted stocks and securities offered for sale on the Curb, which must be filled out and sworn to by all promoters and dealers in stocks to receive permission for trading with brokers or others. All the Exchanges have notified District Attorney Swann that the officers and members will co-operate in his investigation of fake promoting schemes in the financial district, and the questionnaire is the first practical step by the Curb Exchange to assist the authorities.

In addition to information required to be furnished concerning details of the organization of companies, stocks and bonds issued and authorized, outstanding, pooled, or in escrow, and the par values of common and preferred shares, the promoters, agents, owners, dealers, or brokers must state if there are liens against the property, amount and nature of bills payable on account of purchase of property and improvements made, and the amount of unsecured claims against the company. An important feature of the questionnaire is provided for under the title "Statement showing consideration received from the stocks and bonds issued and outstanding to date, as follows:"

"This statement must specify the actual amount issued for and the actual value of the same; cash, notes, real estate, leases, plant, equipment, patents, organization, promotion, commission, salaries, &c., and must correspond with different items as given to the company and carried on the books."

A corporation in business for five years or more must state the gross and net earnings for five years, and a corporation existing for a shorter period must state earnings from date of organization. Rate and amount of interest on bonds and rate and amount of dividends for the same periods are to be given. In addition to the names and addresses of officers and Directors their former connections must be given. Some of the other questions to be answered are:

"Have the officers and Directors paid for their stock? How, (cash or service or both?) How was property acquired? How much paid in cash or securities? To whom were securities issued and the amount? Are there any payments due on the property, and how much? What arrangements have been made to assume liens or indebtedness against property, so that it will not revert to original holders? What securities are you now offering? For what purpose are securities to be sold? From whom purchased?"

The questionnaire concludes with these queries: "What direct investigation have you or your agents made to induce your sponsoring these securities for distribution? Do you believe in the management and future of the company? How do you propose to maintain a market for the stock? Have you a call, option, or contract, and on how much stock? If you are the promoter, give detailed statement of business activities for the last five years and four references.

"If you are permitted to offer these securities to the public through the New York Curb Market Association it is understood and agreed that you will assume fully the responsibility for its marketing."

Bulgaria Puts Up Import Bars.

The Bulgarian Food Controller has made an official announcement, according to the American Charge d'Affaires in Sofia, to the effect that no merchandise will be admitted into Bulgaria without previous consultation with and authorization by his department.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1919.	
July 5	*$4,455,780,346	$7,186,584,086
June 28	4,343,994,622	7,225,856,202
June 21	5,094,250,018	8,230,[illegible]
June 14	4,828,663,078	8,216,719,963
June 7	5,017,224,625	8,260,[illegible]
May 31	*3,960,663,140	6,864,979,362
	1918.	
July 6	$6,338,864,757	$9,230,418,696
June 29	5,691,631,005	8,675,982,186
June 22	5,802,586,713	8,801,613,625
June 15	5,289,119,668	8,244,066,429
June 8	5,425,883,228	8,259,692,947
June 1	5,201,213,010	8,059,384,511

*Five days.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Revenue receipts:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$117,963	$117,963
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,881,671	1,881,671
Miscellaneous	8,075,803	8,075,803
Miscellaneous revenue	130,341	130,341
Total receipts	$9,705,796	$9,705,796
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	5,697,881	5,697,881
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	14,290,739	14,290,739
Expenditures	4,007,917	4,007,917

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following corporate announcements of dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Pay.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Pere M. pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 19
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Brooklyn City	$5	Q	July 15	July 2
Ch. Serv. Bank. ers' Shares	$3.50	M	Aug. 1	July 1
Comm. Ry. & L. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Green & Coates				
Sta. Phila.	$180	Q	July 7	June 23
Manchester Tr., L. & P.	2	Q	July 15	July 1
Pac. Gas & El.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Ph. & Mt. Ferry	$3	—	July 1	June 16
York Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	July 21
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. B. Sugar	2	Q	July 31	*July 12
Am. Cigar	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Am. Glue pf.	4	—	Aug. 1	July 19
Am. Lt. & Trac.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Am. Lt. & Trac. pf.	$12	Bix	Aug. 1	July 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Can. Explosives	1½	Q	July 25	*June 30
Can. Explosives	1¾	Q	July 15	*June 30
Cen. Fdy. 1st pf.	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Comwth.-Edison	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Cosden & Co.	12½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 7
Curtiss Aeropl. & Motor pf.	2¾	—	July 15	June 30
Ed. El., Boston	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Eureka P. L.	4	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Fisher Body pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 21
Globe-Wern. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	*June 30
Gt. Lakes T. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 28
Hero., 2wdr. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Holly Sugar	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Ind. Pipe Line	$2	Q	Aug. 25	July 18
Kelly-Spd. Tire pf.	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Kelly-Spd. Tire	75c	Bix	Aug. 1	July 17
Lukens Steel	$1	Q	July 15	June 30
Midvale Steel	$1	Q	Aug. 1	*July 15
Midway Gas	50c	—	July 15	June 30
Do pf.	$1.40	Q	July 15	June 30
Midwest Refin.	$3	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Midwest Refin.	50c	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 15
Nat. Ice & Coal 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 20
Nat. Licorice	2½	—	July 1	July 1
Nat. Licorice	2	Ex.	July 1	July 1
N. W. Tel.	$1.50	Q	July 1	*June 20
Old Domin. S.S.	6	—	July 15	June 21
Pacific Dev.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 15
Pub. S. of N.Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Pub. S. Inv. pf.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Santa Cec. Sug.	1¾	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Do pf.	3½	—	Aug. 1	*July 25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*Oct. 25
Stroke Bros.	2½	Acc	July 15	July 10
Tran. & Wms.	$1.25	—	July 20	June 7
Un. G. & El. pf.	2½	—	July 15	June 30
U.S.Rub. 1st pf.	2	Q	July 31	*July 15
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*July 16
U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 7
Do pf.	87½	Q	July 15	July 7
Willys-Overland	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday July 5, 1919

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,732,400	$34,191,000	$306,000	$6,410,000	$34,335,000	$1,999,000	$746,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,210,000	43,785,000	1,792,000	8,490,000	59,711,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,997,000	24,547,000	983,000	3,784,000	25,211,000	1,236,000	1,454,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,815,700	121,877,000	9,931,000	29,544,000	144,582,000	3,830,000	3,777,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,781,000	83,142,000	1,058,000	6,838,000	38,069,000		
National City	25,000,000	52,512,200	528,947,000	14,818,000	93,293,000	(a)542,408,000	19,911,000	1,425,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,781,500	84,111,000	1,602,000	8,081,000	57,077,000	4,702,000	445,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	948,700	19,252,000	439,000	2,254,000	16,587,000	540,000	196,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	106,100	4,177,000	134,000	537,000	4,010,000		253,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	5,915,300	154,773,000	1,597,000	18,700,000	101,401,000	5,187,000	4,969,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,658,700	308,360,000	2,095,000	33,846,000	288,742,000	4,844,000	
Pacific Bank	300,000	1,134,900	18,354,000	901,000	2,748,000	18,620,000	50,000	
Chat. & Phenix National	2,500,000	3,063,000	114,647,000	5,508,000	12,367,000	92,952,000	10,779,000	2,224,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,482,000	138,713,000	5,356,000	14,358,000	129,220,000		150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,269,300	43,583,000	927,000	5,535,000	33,344,000	237,000	901,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,900	34,840,000	1,829,000	2,776,000	24,850,000	4,000	
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,290,700	129,403,000	6,395,000	18,062,000	129,136,000	3,728,000	
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,311,700	41,442,000	710,000	3,355,000	24,961,000	14,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,019,300	203,186,000	1,397,000	21,586,000	148,700,000	2,991,000	4,947,000
East River National	1,000,000	643,500	8,529,000	273,000	1,265,000	9,372,000	772,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,149,000	19,909,000	857,000	2,425,000	16,607,000		842,000
First National	10,000,000	32,347,800	332,099,000	1,331,000	20,267,000	151,717,000	893,000	8,772,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,318,500	121,204,000	3,308,000	15,562,000	109,971,000	1,644,000	1,444,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	449,900	12,349,000	730,000	1,822,000	12,044,000	626,000	200,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,779,000	138,000	1,426,000	9,856,000		
Chase National	10,000,000	18,463,300	338,471,000	6,641,000	30,046,000	208,740,000	11,304,000	1,100,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	25,739,000	1,001,000	2,574,000	16,240,000		
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	5,108,000	263,000	1,004,000	7,092,000		
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	8,383,000	276,000	847,000	7,872,000		
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,070,700	18,838,000	1,872,000	2,794,000	16,262,000	17,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,377,000	14,232,000	328,000	1,979,000	13,247,000	31,000	354,000
Fifth National	250,000	395,000	9,195,000	235,000	1,011,000	7,759,000	408,800	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,597,200	51,744,000	1,037,000	5,215,000	45,133,000		70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,827,500	27,965,000	407,000	2,739,000	20,561,000	2,157,000	1,126,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,420,800	22,775,000	837,000	1,772,000	11,910,000	412,000	412,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,327,500	14,420,000	381,000	2,230,000	18,510,000	288,000	396,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,000,000	2,289,800	45,788,000	850,000	4,311,000	26,123,000	5,757,000	
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	315,004,000	884,000	35,080,000	258,310,000	10,222,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	70,455,000	599,000	7,089,000	52,514,000	6,253,000	
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,525,700	313,590,000	3,172,000	56,211,000	(b)497,339,000	30,525,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	13,509,000	306,000	1,304,000	10,785,000	556,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,094,700	101,019,000	1,013,000	8,373,000	76,606,000	8,633,000	
People's Trust	1,200,000	1,612,800	20,151,000	1,013,000	2,008,000	27,178,000	1,787,000	
New York Trust	3,000,000	10,677,100	100,885,000	462,000	11,035,000	88,119,000	2,455,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,500,700	27,142,000	506,000	1,517,000	17,024,000	1,932,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	885,400	20,870,000	487,000	2,737,000	19,048,000	195,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	48,290,000	764,000	5,283,000	35,832,000	1,121,000	
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,228,800	16,387,000	445,000	1,500,000	11,579,000	613,000	50,000
Irving Trust	2,250,000	1,197,800	47,695,000	2,272,000	7,735,000	52,495,000	1,014,000	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,006,800	25,006,000	4,198,000	16,650,000	(c)151,890,000	10,070,000	
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	672,500	16,342,000	691,000	2,353,000	15,573,000	425,000	
Total	$200,550,000	$370,841,300	$4,828,904,000	$93,818,000	$557,846,000	$3,947,694,000	$160,818,000	$38,117,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,530,700	$17,023,000	$2,243,000	$685,000	$17,582,000	$35,000	
Bowery	250,000	812,300	5,346,000	446,000	30,000	5,060,000		
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	24,860,000	2,256,000	2,687,000	27,407,000	4,000	
State	2,000,000	07 100	32 095,000	4,027,000	3,5 1,000	45 5 ,000	3,322,000	
Total	$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$99,324,000	$10,972,000	$7,401,000	$95,643,000	$3,361,000	
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$40,934,000	$1,040,000	$2,779,000	$24,582,000	$747,000	
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,206,300	23,544,000	800,000	1,561,000	14 850 000	420,000	
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$64,480,000	$1,840,000	$4,271,000	$39,432,000	$1,167,000	
Grand total	$213,300,000	$392,360,800	$4,991,708,000	$105,730,000	$569,527,000	$4,082,771,000	$165,346,000	$38,117,000
Change			+$65,109,000	−$3,235,000	+$18,769,000	+$89,140,000	+$9,309,000	+$2,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $100,725,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $30,895,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $57,868,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $14,107,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $42,633,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $8,945,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,848,581,000	$92,972,000	$518,760,000	‡$3,906,681,000	$163,635,000	$37,876,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	99,136,000	10,084,000	7,272,000	93,534,000	4,836,000	
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	63,716,000	2,033,000	4,207,000	40,300,000	1,194,000	
Grand total	$5,011,433,000	$105,089,000	$530,239,000	‡$4,042,535,000	$169,665,000	$37,876,000
Change	+100,337,000	−758,000	−$4,920,000	+$22,464,000	+$2,585,000	−$114,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks May 12, 1919; 14 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $732,485,000 in avg. statement; $821,783,000 in actual statem't.

†United States deposits deducted, $330,527,000 in average statement and $238,099,000 in actual statement.

‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R'v'e in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'v'e in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$567,846,000	*$518,024,760	$39,821,240	+$5,754,880		$518,769,000	†$513,037,580	$5,722,420	−$58,180,480
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,072,000	7,406,000	17,216,120	261,900	+ 210,300	$10,086,000	7,272,000	16,9 9,720	816,280	+ 811,900
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,840,000	4,271,000	5,914,800	196,200	+ 164,800	2,033,000	4,207,000	6,045,000	186,000	+ 225,150
Total	$11,912,000	$569,523,000	$541,155,660	$40,279,340	+$7,149,980	$12,117,000	$530,239,000	$536,922,300	$6,433,700	−$57,643,430

*$513,200,220 on net demand deposits and $4,824,540 on net time deposits.
†$508,128,530 on net demand deposits and $4,909,050 on net time deposits.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business July 3, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates		$187,418,448.75
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board		188,803,989.22
Total gold held by bank		$340,717,487.96
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents		280,739,065.00
Gold redemption fund		24,629,100.00
Total gold reserve		$656,085,902.96
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.		50,094,128.52
Total reserves		$706,189,731.47
Bills discounted:		
Secured by Government war obligations	$74,448,830.96	
All others	45,573,526.47	
Bills bought in open market	118,047,329.56	
Total bills on hand	$853,189,705.98	
U. S. Government bonds	1,301,800.00	
U. S. Victory notes	50,000.00	
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	57,332,500.00	
Total earning assets		$911,853,905.98
Bank premises		4,006,406.52
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits		191,617,780.12
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes		1,854,200.06
All other resources		2,633,024.10
Total resources		$1,818,155,040.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in		$21,469,700.00
Surplus		22,922,051.13
Government deposits	$22,902,051.91	
Due to members—reserve account	678,024,554.34	
Deferred availability items	141,400,242.81	
All other deposits	168,639,900.22	
Total gross deposits		$961,218,849.28
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation		762,914,560.66
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability		35,901,000.00
All other liabilities		3,728,385.18
Total liabilities		$1,818,155,040.19
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$941,195,085.00	
Against which there are deposited with F. R. Agent:		
Gold	280,739,085.00	
Commercial paper	853,169,700.96	

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$823,071,300	+ $5,548,300
Gold	8,118,800	− 901,100
Currency and bank notes	24,954,400	− 1,043,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	59,736,100	+ 3,814,100
Deposits	747,374,600	+ 37,335,500
Reserve on deposits	119,917,000	+ 2,963,100
Percentage of reserve, 20.8 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,139,101,300	− $14,414,400
Gold	11,052,200	− 15,100
Currency and bank bills	21,709,800	+ 518,700
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	236,216,100	+ 7,975,800
Deposits	2,273,548,800	+ 61,959,400
Reserve on deposits	517,508,800	+ 10,137,500
Percentage of reserve, 17.9 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$811,220,400	+ $6,533,100
Gold	8,474,700	− 208,000
Currency and banknotes	17,187,600	+ 543,400
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	36,734,700	+ 177,200
Total deposits	856,745,800	+ 13,861,600
Net deposits	777,319,305	+ 11,753,500
Reserve on deposits	149,574,500	+ 436,700
Percentage of reserve, 20.5 per cent.		

RESERVE.

	State Bks.	F.C.	Trust Cos.	F.C.
Cash	$31,619,300	15.09	$74,073,800	12.40
Deposits in banks and trust companies	9,844,100	06.77	34,839,200	06.34
Total	$21,663,300	21.79	$108,913,000	19.83

*Deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City, exchanges and deposits for United States Government proceeds of sale of bonds.

British Import Restrictions.

Chemicals of all descriptions, electrical goods and apparatus, including electrical plant and machinery of all kinds and all insulating materials, scientific, mathematical and optical instruments, tungsten powder and ferro tungsten, have been placed under import embargo in the United Kingdom. The prohibition does not apply to goods imported under license from the Board of Trade.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.
1919	10	6	6
1918	6	6	6
1917	4½	2½	3½
1916	4½	2	2½
1915	2	1½	1½
1914	5½	1½	1½
1913	6	3	4½
1912	6	3	4½
1911	3½	2	2½
1910	3½	2	2½
1909	3	1½	1½
1908	5½	1½	1½

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Colonial	$11,729,000	$306,000	$1,102,000	$1,316,000		$13,631,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	5,944,817	9,745	14,540	713,345	$222,610	6,804,267
International Bank	6,716,136	173,977	548,344	407,131		7,345,435
Mutual	10,793,000		187,000	1,702,000		12,280,000
New Netherlands	7,843,000	4,000	$158,000	1,482,000	44,000	6,778,000
Washington Heights	2,768,000	78,000	253,000	164,000		2,945,000
Yorkville	10,736,000	*1,152,000	387,000	313,000		12,534,000

*Includes $1,161,000 average amount of balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

BROOKLYN—						
First National	10,816,000	5,500	252,900	$11,300	$27,700	8,473,300
Mechanics	21,488,800	344,700	1,468,000	4,108,300	5,300	24,152,800
National City	7,400,000	4,300	256,300	638,600	317,000	7,974,000
North Side	4,917,314	46,549	380,161	547,301	1,295	6,053,149
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	5,053,000	25,000	312,000	1,500,000	50,000	12,512,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN—					
Hamilton	$8,576,000	$454,000	$738,000		$8,490,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics'	8,675,927	221,032	683,936	$293,412	9,165,071

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Bank of Cuba	$1,882,200	$50,000	$96,063	$325,208		$2,001,183
Bank of United States	10,920,249	6,200	418,900	1,594,400	$623,000	10,225,700
Broadway Central	1,941,500	100,000	24,100	163,600	79,000	2,206,500
Bronx Borough	2,684,100	900	156,000	141,508		2,056,843
Chelsea Exch. Bank	4,943,000		593,000	194,000	23,000	4,920,000
Europe (Bank of)	1,569,025	$125,000	208,158	245,122		4,295,200
Gotham National	3,425,000		541,000	1,200,000	518,000	5,570,000
Harriman National	29,491,000	45,000	890,000	2,151,000	558,000	29,502,000
Public National	45,475,040	37000	1,379,000	4,170,000	2,011,000	45,263,000
Twenty-third Ward	3,662,048	84,000	251,700	657,800	28,000	4,504,300
Westchester Av. Bk.	2,102,400	14,200	90,000	146,500		2,158,800
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	2,383,300	8,000	359,000	125,900		2,635,000
Homestead	1,380,800	128,500	83,200	218,700		2,130,900
Montauk	1,530,000	5,000	141,000	150,000		1,900,000
Peoples National	5,988,000	2,500	194,247	125,613	266,000	4,282,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
Hudson County	5,250,700	30,800	158,400	686,400	48,100	5,240,500
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
Fire. National	8,444,900	7,700	178,500	254,400	25,900	9,286,100
Second National	7,261,871	9,986	208,175	942,347	176,572	8,007,372

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—					
American	$4,791,214	$459,821	$373,702		$4,425,655
Central-Union	204,105,000	*27,838,000	9,607,000	$1,645,000	215,386,000
Empire	40,241,600	2,820,000	5,205,000	2,501,300	47,940,900
Equitable	180,122,000	*20,944,000	4,052,000	23,234,000	227,420,000
Fulton	5,130,900	*1,241,800	209,900		6,040,400
Hudson	5,405,100	642,600	1,529,700	318,400	6,417,100
Mercantile	18,645,600	*1,569,600	605,700		17,662,900
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust

STEEL TRADE BOOM ALREADY UNDER WAY

Buying Continues to Increase and Midsummer Period Has No Effect on Movement.

PRODUCTION PICKING UP

Figures for June Show Gain Over Those for Previous Month—Many Building Projects Started.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Production of pig iron in the United States in June was at the rate of 26,100,000 tons a year, against a rate of 25,100,000 tons in May, which was the lowest since April, 1915. The record rate was reached last September, 41,900,000 tons a year.

The increase in the production from May to June was chiefly on the part of merchant furnaces, and as the merchant capacity in blast did not increase materially, it appears that in May some of the stacks were not operating at their fullest possible rate., With a well-designed furnace a competent manager can readily curtail production by a considerable margin, and as furnaces did not wish to accummulate stocks, such curtailments have been common. With the better demand lately experienced for pig iron, the furnaces in blast can readily dispose of their full output, but there is little disposition on the part of idle furnaces to blow in. Such action awaits the development of another pig iron buying movement, the recent movement having come to an end.

In finished steel products the buying continues to increase. The improvement in the market dates from about the second week in May, and has been continuous since. Even the advent of the July-August midsummer period, proverbially a dull one in the steel trade, does not seem to have affected the activity, and this is regarded as conclusive proof that a major movement in the steel market is already under way.

Demand for oil-country goods, so long a prominent feature of the steel market, is unabated, and the lap weld departments of the pipe mills are now filled up solidly with business for many weeks, with the certainty of full operation during the remainder of the year. Prices for tubular goods are steady all along the line, and in lap weld the mills could probably advance prices without difficulty, but there is no disposition to do this. Taking tubular goods as a whole, bookings during June were probably one-fourth to one-third in excess of a month's productive capacity, lap weld orders greatly exceeding capacity and butt weld orders falling somewhat short of capacity.

Auto Trade Is Best Customer.

There is a widespread demand for sheets, the automobile trade being the most active customer of the sheet mills as has been the case since the first of the year. The wire mills are filled almost to capacity, the demand having been particularly good for nails, in which line the mills are well filled for the Summer. Demand for plates and rails continues light. While there is still occasional shading in the sheet market, there is not enough to attract serious attention, and there is certainly considerable less than there was a month ago.

The mills are rolling less tonnage for ship plates than the current consumption, as stocks accumulated during the war are still being worked off. There is scarcely any consumption in freight car building, as there have been practically no orders booked from domestic roads since the 100,000 cars placed by the Railroad Administration last year, even the major part of these cars being in dispute, as the railroads refuse to accept deliveries, and the building of cars awaits the making of definite arrangements. There is a moderate demand for plates for tank and other lines. The Navy Department has accepted bids for 20,000 tons of steel, chiefly plates, recently turned down, and the 14,000 tons requisitioned from the Carnegie Steel Company under special rule is now to be brought into the form of a regular order. The plate market continues quotable on the basis of $2.35 for tank plate, but there is a frequent shading by the smaller mills, generally of $2 to $2.a ton.

Inception of building projects involving the use of large tonnages of steel is increasing steadily, and it is in that quarter that the steel trade has most need of improvement. Lettings of fabricated steel jobs in June are expected to show a tonnage equal to 75 per cent. or more of the fabricating capacity for a month, the report for May buying shown 49 per cent., or double the 24½ per cent. previously reported for April. The joint terminal for Cleveland, under project for several years, is likely now to be undertaken in a very short time. It will involve about 60,000 tons of steel, and will be financed by private interests. Bids are in for the Hanna Building in Cleveland, involving about 10,000 tons of structural steel.

In Pittsburgh the heaviest works in sight are the new bridges over the rivers, there being several to be built at intervals replacing those over the Alleghany, which the War Department has ruled are an unreasonable obstruction to navigation, as well as other bridges over the Ohio River below this city. Up to date, however, the shape mills are but poorly employed. They have been operating at much less than 50 per cent. capacity. They have a little tonnage in connection with shipbuilding, but practically none for steel car building, and they can readily take care of any demands the fabricating shops may make.

Our Exports Double That of British.

Iron and steel exports of the United States in May were more than double those of the British, the figures being 447,050 tons, and 208,179 tons, respectively. Before the war exports of the United States did not altogether reach 3,000,000 tons in any calendar year, 1912 showing the nearest approach, but Great Britain exported about 5,000,000 tons in that year. Exports of the United States have been increasing continuously since the low point of last February, when the exports were only 234,733 tons. During the war exports averaged about 500,000 tons a month.

All prices in the iron and steel industry are steady or firm, and some show an advancing tendency. Heavy melting steel scrap is up again, with Pittsburgh mills bidding from $18.50 to $19 or higher, but obtaining hardly any offerings, as scrap is scarce, and the limited tonnages available are being held for still higher prices. The dealers appear confident that the scrap market is going to advance so as to afford them an eventual profit on speculative purchases made, but it is interesting to consider the bearing the additional sales will have on the situation, when it appears that twice as much is still to be sold as has been sold to date.

The last important sale of Government material was the 24,000 tons of shell billets at Rochester, 5-inch diameter, in 12-foot pieces. This would be excellent heavy melting steel, and in time, but quite a long time, might be worked off for re-rolling. The successful bidder paid $20.25 free on board, and it is understood that this was about $4 a ton more than consuming mills bid. The lowest available freight is about $3. Foundry cast is in fair request, but only in small lots.

One of the largest independent tin plate interests is now operating full, while other independents are operating at improved rates. The leading interest, which only the week before last was doing as low as 65 per cent. of capacity, has jumped to 80 per cent. They will operate all their mills the full six-teen turns next week, and in addition their Gary (Ind.) plant is now practically completed. Some of the mills there will be started next week. The original plant contained twelve double mills, and the addition is of the same size, making in all twenty-four double mills, so that the Gary plant, as enlarged, will be the largest individual tin plate plant in the world.

Stocks of tin plate accumulated during the war for special purposes have been diminished more rapidly than was expected in most quarters, and while they acted as a brake to the market, the liquidation is now moderately complete. The stocks were in the hands chiefly of those who undertook special war work and are not ordinarily consumers of tin plate at all. So far as concerns new production for the domestic market, the $7 basis price has been maintained very well.

There has been a slight clearing up in the situation of ferromanganese prices. The recent developments in the market raised a few doubts, as the domestic producers had had a price of $125, delivered, for 80 per cent., while the British were quoting $120, c. i. f., which amounted to about the same thing. Then some of the domestic producers suddenly dropped their price to $110, at which they effected sales of a few thousand tons, after which they let it be understood that they had returned to the $125 quotation. The British producers evidently had no opportunity to quote on the business. Meanwhile the market on 80 per cent. ferromanganese, domestic and British, can be quoted at $115 to $120, delivered, according to freights.

Pig iron markets generally have quieted down, and there is now little activity outside of small lots for early delivery. The furnaces that are in operation are considerably sold through the third quarter of the year, with some tonnage sold for fourth quarter. The furnaces are indisposed to make further sales, and if buyers take their iron as contracted for, the market can easily remain steady for several weeks, with prospects that with a fresh development of demand prices would advance. The Valley market is firm at March 31 prices as follows: Bessemer, $37.86; basic, $25.75; foundry, $26.75; forge, $25.75. Freight from Valleys to Pittsburgh is $1.40, but detached furnaces with lower freights may occasionally give their freight advantage to the buyer. W. P. Snyder & Co. report their computation of average prices on sales reported by Valley furnaces in lots of 1,000 tons and over, during June, at $27.95 for Bessemer and $25.75 for basic, these being the regularly recognized prices, and agreeing with the averages in the two months preceding.

Connellsville furnace coke for spot shipment advanced to $4.25 late last week, due to fears of a holiday shortage. Many predictions are made that the spot market will follow the majority of precedents and react after the holiday this week. However, there are others who assert that whatever production was lost on account of the holiday will not be made up, and furnaces will find that they have overbought. The spot market is quotable firm at $4.25, except in the case of consumers who tried to make provision against the holiday, and in some instances they did up to $4.40. Values may be quoted as follows: Furnace, $4; foundry, prompt, $4.50@$5; foundry, second half, $5@$5.50. Last week's production in the Connellsville region rose to a total of 138,633 tons, an increase over the previous week of 7,400 tons, and, of course, this will show a marked decrease this week, with nothing doing at the ovens from Thursday night until Monday morning.

COTTON REACTS ON REPORT.

Professional Market Discounts Low Condition Figures.

The highly professional character of the cotton market was shown last week when, upon publication of the Government's crop report, as of June 25, which quite met the pessimistic expectations of the trade, it reacted rather sharply, instead of taking the usual course and advancing. Ordinarily a condition of 70.0 at the end of June would constitute the strongest possible bull argument. This year, added to the low condition figure, there was an official prediction for a crop of less than 11,000,000 bales, as against the trade's forecasts of more than 12,000,000 bales figured on the Government's May 25 report. Yet the market went down on the news. On Thursday, the last business day of the week, it rallied well, but was still 100 points or so below the high record prices for the season, made on June 27, before the Government's advices were made public.

In acting in that manner, the cotton market duplicated its performance of a month earlier. It was recalled that, beginning with March, when the bad weather set in, the section belt, the market was steadily bulled on May 26 it reached the highest for the season to that time. On the first option sold at 32.70, October at 32.20, and January at 31.70. Then it started to react, and when the Government report as of May 25 came out on June 1 and showed a condition of 75.6, against 82.3 the previous year, the market, instead of continuing its rise as it was expected to do, sold off until on June 6 it was $20 to $22.75 a bale below the May 26 prices.

After that reaction it again started to claim and on June 27 it made new high records, with July at 34.40, October at 34.43, and January at 34 cents. Those prices represented gains from the bottom of the reaction of $28.25 to $34.25 a bale. But again the market became heavy and even last week a report of a condition of 70.0 and an estimated crop of less than 11,000,000 bales failed to stimulate it. It fell until the close on Wednesday, when prices were down $12 or $13 a bale from the top. On Thursday the market recovered more than half of this loss. Many in the trade were convinced the mine action that day that the decline had spent itself, and the now looked for another advance.

The solution of the problem as to why the market should act in so contrary a manner in the fact of such bullish news was believed to be the fact that there is a tremendous speculation now on foot. There had been plenty of private crop estimates and the talent was fully aware of the precarious position of the growing crop and of the heavy demands being made on the visible supply. Thus, knowing in a very good general way what to expect, the market had discounted the Government's figures and upon realization of the situation prices fell. Profit taking was the primary cause for the reaction.

That it was a reaction and nothing more seems reasonable to suppose. The cotton situation is anything but cheerful. The visible supply is large, but not nearly large enough to offset the poor condition of the growing crop. The situation in this respect is so bad that, probably without being aware of it, condition forecasters are already revising downward the figures of potential demand. A month ago when it looked as if the visible would be in the neighborhood of 17,000,000 bales by the beginning of the new season on Aug. 1, the experts were talking of a demand of 17,500,000 bales and predicting a shortage. Now that the Aug. 1 supply figures are being estimated at no more than 15,500,000 bales, the potential demand has been cut by most people by at least 500,000 bales, and by some a full 1,000,000 bales.

In the meantime the demand goes on at a heavy pace. The domestic demand is strong, and apparently domestic spinners have not cut their requirements noticeably, while the foreign trade continues very good. Exports this past week made a new high record for the season, with 169,324 bales going forward, against 111,184 bales moving the previous week, and 150,149 bales shipped abroad in the week of June 21, which was the previous high record.

The present season has been backward and to date the crop has suffered heavily because of excessive rains, which have prevented proper germination and have brought out grass and weeds in great quantity. June, usually a month of improvement, has this year been a month of serious retrogradation, as witnessed by the falling off in the condition reports of May 25 and June 25, which showed condition of 75.6 and 70.0 respectively.

From now on the crop will have to improve materially if the market demands are to be met. Last year the condition moved backward alarmingly toward the end of the season, and prices rose accordingly, going above 37 cents for October and to 36.50 for December in the first week of September. It is considered not at all improbable that a similar situation will be seen this year unless a most heroic improvement in crop conditions is realized.

This Store Will Be Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Lexington at Fifty-ninth

BLOOMINGDALES

One Block from Park Ave.

NEW FROCKS KEEP COMING

To Show What Fall Fashions Will Be —and to Give Milady Just the Gowns for Formal Wear in the Country.



Each visit to the Dress Section on the Second Floor reveals some new-season dresses of unusual loveliness. A few outstanding features for the autumn are

—a slight increase in the fullness of the skirts
—a decided drop in the waistline
—a very emphatic leaning toward black fabrics
—a certain prominence of materials that cling

The gown at the left, for example, is slimly fashioned of Navy Tricotine and has a long bodice embroidered in a most effective criss cross pattern. The long, slender collar increases the general trimness of line. The skirt is tightly pleated. Price $65.

And the satin charmeuse gown at the right has panels of silk floss that fall softly over a crushed girdle of brilliant blue satin. The skirt has two turned-under panels that sway gracefully without adding any width to the silhouette. Colors in black, navy and taupe. Price $55.

$25 to $85

is the range of prices—and the style range is sufficiently varied to assure your finding an entirely becoming gown

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

1500 Pairs of Womens Low Shoes

Priced Less in Our July Clearaway



$4.25



A clearaway, in this store, means a gathering together of this seasons desirable goods in incomplete lines. Then comes a general price cutting. The size ranges are naturally incomplete—but there are plenty of good shoes in every size.

Black Suede Oxfords
Patent Leather Oxfords
Black Calf Oxfords
Tan Kid Oxfords
Gray Kid Oxfords
Dull Colonial Pumps
Patent Colonial Pumps
Satin Pumps
Black Pumps

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

Final Clearance Sale in Our

Greenhouse on the Roof

10000 California Privets (3 years old), 2c each, or $1.50 per 1000.
5000 Flowered Shrubs (4 to 5 feet high), 10c each.
Rose Bushes, varieties innumerable; choice of them for clearance, 10c each.
Fruit Trees, extra large, 25c.

Bloomingdales—Roof

JOAN OF ARC

Patron Saint of Liberty



The Maid of Orleans makes an appeal to the three most ennobling influences in human life: love and respect of womankind; devotion to the highest religious ideals; patriotism in its highest expression. The statuette is an exact reproduction of the sculpture by Chapu in Luxembourg, is eighteen inches high, and is artistically finished in colors. $5.00

Bloomingdales—Lexington Avenue Level

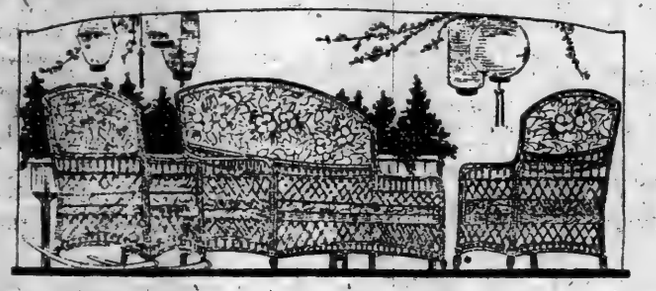
Can Happen!

In our advertisement last week appeared the announcement of a sale of stamped nightgowns at 59c. We knew the value was good and we anticipated the demand with a stock of 1728 pieces — ordinarily enough for several days selling. At 11 oclock in the morning the last gown was sold. We took orders then for some 1800 more gowns, which orders will be filled at the advertised sale price, although they cost us todays advanced wholesale cost.

Bloomingdales always makes good—at any cost.

The Annual Reduction Sale on Reed and Fibre Furniture

Our entire stock of Reed and Fibre Furniture has been subjected to the most radical price reductions. So radical, in fact, that no orders can be taken for future delivery. Only the necessity for immediate clearance, to make way for our big August Furniture Sale, can justify such low prices on furniture of such unmistakably high grade.



THIS THREE-PIECE REED SUITE: $74.25

Nicely finished in a rich Ivory, with upholstered backs and loose seat cushions covered in fine quality cretonne in a beautiful design. The seat of the fancy settee measures 42x20. The arm chair and rocker are large and very comfortable. The reed is worked out in a very pleasing design.

FIVE-PIECE REED SUITE: $107.00

A rich gray enamel finished suite, with effective diamond crosswork design worked out in red and black. Harmonizing design cretonne used for the loose seat cushions which are set over spring seats.

Set includes Settee, Arm Chair, Rocker, Table with glass top over cretonne, 24x24, and wicker lamp 24 inches high with two lights, and cretonne paneled shade.

FIVE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $107.75
Suite includes settee, chair, rocker, lamp and table finished in gray enamel with rose and black decoration.

THREE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $90.00
Settee, chair and rocker in a handsome Ivory finish, with cretonne upholstery.

SEVEN-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $251.00
Settee, arm chair, side chair, rocker, side rocker, stool and two extra pillows. Ivory finish, with cretonne upholstery.

THREE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $72.75
Settee, chair and rocker finished in an exclusive mulberry and yellow color scheme.

THREE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $132.50
Settee, chair and rocker in a beautiful gray enamel artistically set off with red and black diamond pattern design.

FIBRE REED ROCKER: $5.50
A high back model finished in brown stain.

WING CHAIRS or ROCKERS: $19.75
Of Fibre Reed construction, upholstered in excellent quality cretonne in floral effects. Loose seat cushions over spring seats. Finished in cream shellac or brown stain.

THREE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $100.25
Settee, arm chair and rocker finished in old Ivory with effective decoration of brown and blue. Two extra cushions.

SIX-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $189.50
Settee, arm chair, arm rocker, side chair and side rocker, all finished in gray and rose enamel.

THREE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $74.25
Settee, chair and rocker, nicely finished in Ivory shellac.

FIVE-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $154.75
Settee, chair, rocker, side chair, ottoman, in a beautiful Ivory enamel finish, with cretonne upholstery.

FOUR-PIECE SUITE
DOWN TO $111.50
Settee, chair, rocker and table, finished in a striking lavender and white enamel.

ARM CHAIRS or ROCKERS: $12.50
Arm chairs or rockers of excellent Reed construction, finished in cream shellac or brown stain. Covered in pretty cretonne of a good grade. Backs upholstered. Loose seat cushions set over spring seats.

Bloomingdales—Fourth Floor

We Purchased 2000 Pieces of Aluminum Cooking Utensils

At Just Half Price



A dealer, weary of begging manufacturers for merchandise on the one hand, and trying to explain the necessity for high prices on the other, decided to quit business. He closes out his stock to us at exactly one-half his former prices.

Each piece 99% aluminum. Vessels drawn from one sheet and are without seams.

Quantities are quoted to prevent disappointment—and to show the need of early shopping Monday.



Lipped Sauce Pans, 445 pieces; 1 quart	19c	Preserving Kettles, 60 pieces; 6 quart	1.19
Lipped Sauce Pans, 385 pieces; 1½ quart	32c	Preserving Kettles, 60 pieces; 8 quart	1.29
Lipped Sauce Pans, 195 pieces; 2 quart	39c	Sauce Kettle, with covers, 120 pieces; 6 quart	1.25
Lipped Sauce Pans, 95 pieces; 3 quart	59c	Sauce Kettle, with covers, 45 pieces; 4 quart	79c
Lipped Sauce Pans, 40 pieces; 4 quart	69c	Windsor Kettle, with covers, 108 pieces; 2 quart	79c
Stewpans, with Cover, 204 pieces; 1½ quart	32c	Windsor Kettle, with covers, 69 pieces; 4 quart	98c
Preserving Kettles, 60 pieces; 3 quart	69c	Fry Pans, 45 pieces; 10 inch	59c
Rice Boilers, 85 pieces; 2 quart	1.29	Pudding Pans, 72 pieces; 1½ quart	25c
Pudding Pans, 66 pieces; 4 quart			49c

Bloomingdales—Basement

Mothers—Heres a Big Sale of

BABYS FROCKS: $2.39

—a Very Small Price Indeed

Daffodils, forget-me-nots and pale pink roses—thats what these dear little dresses look like. The batiste and voile of which they are so artfully fashioned is available in yellow, blue, pink, Copenhagen or tan. There are white dresses, too, with contrasting collars and cuffs.

The sizes range from one to six, and the styles are appropriate in every detail. Just a little hand embroidery and shapely collars and cuffs.

Do not let the daintiness of these frocks give you a mistaken idea of their durability. Batiste and voile are eminently practical fabrics—and these frocks are so lacking in frills that they will launder excellently. The price is so low that it needs no word from us.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919.

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Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th Street
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,563 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....161 Bruyn. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....613 Globe-Democrat Building
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East of Mississippi River. By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
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DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
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TRADE AND POLITICS.

With the signing of the treaty at Versailles by the greatest number of nations ever associated for so great a cause politics stands adjourned, or at least is referred to the politicians. They will continue their wrangles for many a month, doing their best to attract popular attention to issues which all but they regard as settled, in so far that the world may turn its attention to more pressing questions. The doctrinaires may discuss principles, but the bulk of mankind is more interested in topics which cannot be postponed any more than the next meal. The world is short of everything, and the world knows exactly what it means to be short of food and goods. No nation has anything like all that it wants, and the nation which has most finds that its abundance is being bought away from it by those who have so much less that they must overbid or perish.

There never was so much food in sight and in prospect anywhere as here at this moment, and yet the universal hog last week sold at its highest price in a free market. There's no telling what wheat would sell at if Government control were relaxed, and the home price were allowed to rise until the world price should condemn millions to starvation. In the same week that our coal output is said to be 64,000,000 tons short the British output is reported 70,000,000 short, and the countries which formerly looked to England for coal now look to us for scores of millions of tons. We are worried by fear of next Winter, but the foreign countries which are clamoring for our coal want it now to prepare their next meal and to weave the cloth for today's garments. The full list cannot be called. It includes every human want, to a total so beyond measurement that the best estimates vary by billions. Nobody thinks that the instant supply of a single billion of surplus goods would meet the demand, and no nation except ourselves has a billion to spare of anything. We can spare several billions if working conditions of payment can be established.

On a greater scale the situation is the reverse of that which made England the richest country in the world, and which already has made us the world's shining mark, with a prospect of making our primacy impregnable. But we are falling below our opportunity, not to say our duty. Our money market rate is double or triple England's, although we have billions of potential credit. Securities of like class sell lower here than in London. In our prostration England bought our prime securities, collected interest for years, and sold out at a premium of billions. Now like billions are pressed upon us, but our backwardness is so great that enemy nations are trading together before we start business with friends. Neutrals are buying our goods for resale to Germany, making a middleman's "shave," where we might make larger profits by direct dealings. Germany is disposing of steel to neutrals, underselling both England and ourselves. It is admitted that we are slow, but it is said that when we get our momentum the world never saw such business as we shall do.

That this is not an idle boast appears from the overture, played in the minor key of hundreds of millions, as an appetizer for the billions to come. Thus firms of Pittsburgh, Chicago, and New York last week joined in a contract for the reconstruction of the region of Nancy, France, to a total of $250,000,000, which may be doubled. France officially announces that it is planning to import a million tons of American coal, in a special fleet, to make good the loss of imports from England, and the budget reported informed the Deputies that this reconstruction scheme is on a scale of 40,000,000,000 francs. Mr. HURLEY notifies France that 200,000 tons of shipping ordered here in 1917 will be transferred, and that he approves another order for 500,000 tons. Those are not small orders, but they are bigger in their promise than in their totals. It has been said that we had little to hope from the reconstruction of Germany's damages because the work would be done in primitive fashion in which the buildings were originally erected. It now appears that the ruined regions are in a position somewhat like that of a man who has collected on a policy of insurance against fire loss. He rebuilds better than before. In like manner backward Europe is bringing itself up to date marvelously. The Belgian Minister of Railways has decreed electric installation on the kingdom's railways, making a beginning in August. Six thousand miles of railways in France must be reconstructed, and it is said that 5,000 will have electric power. We are pioneers in that art on a great scale, but it is likely that there soon will be more miles of main electric lines abroad than here. We shall do the work because we are best fitted, and because our railways with their deficit, and with no billions of indemnity to rely upon, cannot afford such betterment when others are overbidding for capital. Belgium and France are not alone in this modernizing work. The new Poland intends to provide its ancient cities with power, sewer, and water plants, and Baltimore engineers were looking them over last week. Italy is buying our shoe machinery, and so on interminably. Clearly we must bid high to keep our goods or imported labor, and there is no present hope for those whose joy depends upon a fall in our price scales.

HAVE THEY A GOVERNMENT?

The treaty has been signed by duly accredited plenipotentiaries of the Government of Germany—a Government which, presumably, means to live up to its word, however much private citizens may assert that the Germans will never keep the promise that was wrung from them by force without stint or limit. And the Government which has bound itself by this continuing promise is a continuing institution; as SCHEIDEMANN'S Cabinet stepped out, when confronted with the task of signing the treaty, to make way for a stop-gap Cabinet of men who had no reputations to lose, so SCHEIDEMANN or some of his colleagues may come back at any day. But President EBERT continues, the National Assembly continues, the army which nominally owes allegiance to NOSKE, EBERT'S Minister, continues.

There is a Government in name, and when we read of the determination to make no concession to strikers in Berlin, to call out the machine guns if there are any signs of the return of Spartacus, it seems to be a Government in fact. But it is different when we come to the diversions of the Junkers, the old army officers, the militarist class.

General HOFFMANN sits on the eastern frontier and refuses to get out. NOSKE has dismissed him, but he refuses to be dismissed. He does not recognize the treaty. He announces his intention to hold East Prussia against the Poles, treaty or no treaty, NOSKE or no NOSKE. His supporters boast that ERZBERGER and GROENER cannot throw him out. It looks as if on the eastern frontier General HOFFMANN is the Government of Germany.

The German Government has promised to surrender the Kaiser and the authors of atrocities. The "League of German Men and Women for the Protection of the Freedom and Life of WILLIAM II." will have none of this. It will protect the Kaiser and "the brave U-boat commanders who gambled their lives in steel coffins for the Fatherland." Being Germans, they are sincere in their solicitude for the safety of the murderers of women and children; to the German mind the murder of non-German women and children is no crime, cannot even seem a crime to non-Germans; the only conceivable reason why the Allies want the U-boat commanders given up for punishment is that these men by unlawful means almost won the war. But it is not a question of motive; it is a question of fact; and the fact is that after the German Government has promised to give up offenders this league promises to build around the Kaiser and his submarine commanders "a wall of bodies" to protect them against their enemies.

Officers of the General Staff resign, but say they will withhold their resignations if the Government accedes to the wishes of the General Staff against its own word and refuses to give up the Kaiser. Two thousand men have offered themselves as a bodyguard to General VON DEIMLING in case the Allies demand his surrender for trial. The Government has promised, the Junkers say they will annul the promise. What answer will be given to them by this Government which is so valorous against rioters on the streets of Berlin, but seems so careless of insults and disobedience from HOFFMANN and his like? If the Crown Prince or some other leader should gather the forces of reaction in an actual attempt to overthrow the republican Government, they would probably be beaten; but they do not need to overthrow it; they are at this very moment defying it, disregarding it, announcing to the world that they will not let it keep its word. There seems to be no need for Junker revolution; the Junkers are in power already.

THE PUGILIST'S FAME.

WILLIAM HAZLITT, who in the judgment of CHARLES LAMB was "one of the finest and wisest spirits breathing" when "in his natural and healthy state," wrote a lively essay about the prizefight between TOM HICKMAN, the "gasman," and BILL NEATE, which he witnessed after exposing himself to discomforts on the journey to the ringside such as pilgrims to Toledo the past week did not endure. Was HAZLITT "in his natural and healthy state" when he reveled in a gladiatorial combat between two bruisers with pickled hands and described their blood-spilling valor as "the high and heroic state of man"? Though the answer be a firm No, the question intrudes incorrigibly, Who won? BILL NEATE, who gave the "gasman" his quietus in the eighteenth round. "Where am I? What is the matter?" asked TOM HICKMAN. It had been a gory exhibition, but to see it HAZLITT regarded himself as privileged. One of his companions on the way back was reading the "New Eloise," which prompts the friend of WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE, and LAMB to say: "Ladies, "after this will you contend that a love "for the Fancy is incompatible with the "cultivation of sentiment?"

Physically HAZLITT was not strenuous. He did not box or engage in any sport requiring pluck and endurance. He was "awkward in his gait" and flabby. "He gives his hand," some one says, "as if it were the fin of a fish." And yet HAZLITT adored pugilists. He must have regretted that he never saw TOM CRIBB defend the title. In his unhealthy state WILLIAM HAZLITT would rather have been champion of England than essayist, critic, and biographer of NAPOLEON. As a matter of fact, most of the individuals seen at a bout between professional boxers—a euphemism for prizefighters—are unsubstantial, scant of breath, and noncombative. But from EPEUS to JESS WILLARD human beings, including the gentler sex, have admired strong, aggressive, conquering men, and there is no quarreling with an instinct. If a man is weak, with the spirit of an armadillo, there may be no limit to his idolatry for a champion of the world.

The superior pugilists, the paramount men of brawn, have always been put on a pedestal by the populace. The fact is that men and women, without regard to class and condition, dearly love a champion. It was so in England in the time when men fought with bare hands and fought like brutes to injure and cripple one another, with the merest pretense of fair play in the rules. Nevertheless, the champions walked apart like men of heroic mold, and the nobility and gentry, Ministers of State, scholars, literary men, and the professions bowed down to them. If you call the roll of the champion bruisers of England you will see how they were adored, petted, and privileged. First, JOHN BROUGHTON, (1705-1783,) "the father of British pugilism," who is said to have invented the boxing glove, He was patronized by "the elite of society," and had a great and powerful friend in the Duke of CUMBERLAND, who once backed him for £10,000, losing the money. BROUGHTON died rich for that time, and lies under an imposing stone in Lambeth Church. JOHN, known as "Gentleman," JACKSON, (1769-1845,) the first "scientific" boxer, consorted with the highest if not the best in the land. Lord BYRON was a stanch friend, declaring JACKSON'S manners to be "infinitely superior to those of the fellows of the college whom I meet at "high table." According to TOM MOORE, the champion made more than £1,000 a year as a boxing instructor. At the coronation of GEORGE IV. he was dressed as a page to guard the entrance to Westminster Abbey. It was MOORE who said that the respect paid to "Gentleman" JACKSON was "highly comical." In one of his fights "Gentleman" JACKSON held MENDOZA helpless by his long hair (all pugilists had pigtails in that day) and beat him into submission. "A colossal monument," paid for by admirers, marks the place of JACKSON'S burial in Brompton Cemetery.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, ("Bendigo,") born in 1811, was a champion who died in the odor of sanctity, becoming a dissenting minister after many celebrated battles. He preached powerfully in Holborn Circus. There, however, he never faced as many people as saw him fight Deaf BURKE at Heather, when 15,000 were present. Bendigo, Australia, is said to have been named after this pugilist. TOM CRIBB, (1781-1848,) as fair a fighter as ever drew on a glove, "bore a character of unimpeachable integrity and unquestionable humanity," and lies under a monument in Woolwich Churchyard "representing a lion grieving over the ashes of a hero." TOM sparred before the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. After this popular champion beat MOLINEAUX, the American negro, a second time, Holborn was impassable when the victor came to London, and his patron, Captain BARCLAY, collected £10,000 for him. The greatness of JOHN GULLY, (1783-1863,) is summed up in the description, "prizefighter, horseracer, "legislator, (M. P.,) and colliery proprietor." He won the Derby three times, and was married twice, each of his wives presenting him with twelve children.

Among British champions the foremost hero was, of course, TOM SAYERS, (1826-1865,) who battled for two hours and six minutes with the American JOHN C. HEENAN, (the Benicia Boy,) at Farnborough on April IV, 1860, a spectacle which is said to have emptied Parliament and closed the courts. That prolonged contest gave the spectators more for their money than the brief but sanguinary set-to at Toledo where DEMPSEY made an end of WILLARD in three rounds. It was the most famous of all fights for the championship, a wonderful exhibition of pluck on the part of the smaller SAYERS. Appropriately his tomb in Highgate Cemetery is guarded by a recumbent mastiff. The champion's admirers raised a fund of several thousand pounds for him after the draw with HEENAN.

In America champion pugilists from TOM HYER down have been famous men, some of them notorious. Prizefighting was in ill repute here until the superman, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, came upon the scene to be idolized by the crowd; but native humor and a sense of proportion have saved democracy from venerating its prize-ring heroes. They get rich, some of them, in an age of commercialized sport, but they do not attain public standing. If JOHN MORRISSEY went to Congress, the political conditions in this city were the reason. Mr. SULLIVAN aspired, but in vain.

MINORITY RULE.

Events in the United States, beginning about the year 1916, make necessary a revision of some of the conceptions of our system which have passed current from the foundation of the Republic. It used to be said that the majority ruled; but one can hardly examine these events without coming to the conclusion that the minority, if properly organized, has at least as good a chance to rule as the majority.

This is said in no carping spirit, but in recognition of a fact which was true a hundred years ago, but which has not always been present to the minds of men. Most of the acts of legislation which have been passed are no doubt good and for the public welfare. The majority, however, was not even consulted about them, and much less did it ever express an opinion about them. The majority must organize if it wishes to be heard. In this country it is not the majority that rules; it is organization. The best organized party, faction, or interest will generally win, so far as legislation is concerned. This is not necessarily true about elections, in which parties ill organized, or hardly organized at all, have made splendid campaigns for their candidates and have frequently won; it is true, however, as regards legislation.

In giving examples, we do not wish to be understood as hinting that the measures passed at the instigation of minorities were evil; we wish only to emphasize the fact that, good or bad, they were not instigated by majorities. Take, then, the public acts which have come about through the influence or threats of the labor organizations, admittedly a minority of the whole people. The railroad trouble of 1916 was settled by a virtual yielding to all that the labor men wanted, and settled under the threat of a strike. Whether or not the settlement was in the public interest is not the question; the point is that the labor men were organized, and the passengers, shippers, and public were not. The consumers never organize. Labor has performed wonderful services in the war, and we have no idea of being captious at its expense. The fact remains, though, that in that case the Government yielded instantly to the demands of a minority, and that in all probability it would not have so yielded if the other party in interest—the public—had been organized.

Organization—it all comes back to that. Woman suffrage has been eminently successful through its alert, skillful, and trained organization. It is clear that the majority of women were not interested in getting the vote, did not care whether it was bestowed on them or not. Nevertheless, in many States, including some of the most important, it has been bestowed upon them without regard to their wishes, and this merely because the suffragists were organized and those who were uninterested, whether men or women, were not. It is true that there is an Anti-Suffrage Association, but this consists only of women who have sincere convictions in opposition to the bestowal of the vote and are willing to fight for their opinions. Most women do not want to fight.

Prohibition is another illustration. Perhaps the most dramatic proof of the fact that organized minorities dictate so much of our legislation is to be found in the case of California. That State voted by an overwhelming majority against prohibition, and hardly had it done so than the Legislature reversed the popular vote and ratified the amendment. In most of the "wet" States there was no referendum at all. The Anti-Saloon League simply dictated to the Legislatures the form their action should take. It was organized. The "wets" were not; that is to say, the man in the street who opposed prohibition had no way of making his influence felt. Such organizations as did oppose prohibition were under the handicap of being accused of control by the liquor interests, and their cause was lost before they could fight for it.

How is it that organization is so much more powerful than majorities? Does anybody seriously believe that the legislators who have voted at the behest of minority organizations believed them to be in the majority? Not at all; but your politician understands his business, and knows what he must do to keep his office. He knows that the majority of the people in his district may not want the legislation that some insistent and organized minority is forcing upon his attention. He knows, however, that the minority, being organized, has a memory, and will carry his case to the polls at the next election. He also knows that the majority, being unorganized, will be indignant for awhile and gradually forget about it. There is no machinery to keep its memory active. This is a fact in American politics, a fact which our forefathers, with their belief in the efficacy of majority rule, never took into account.

THE POET IN ACTION.

O. HENRY once said that "whenever "a troubadour lays aside the guitar and "takes up the sword, trouble is sure to "follow." True words these must seem to Signor NITTI and his colleagues of the Italian Ministry, wondering how to get the country back to a peace basis over the veto of that unruly minnesinger and retired Lieutenant Colonel, GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO. This bard has tasted blood, and he likes it. In 1915, when his eloquence turned the decision of the Italian people, hesitating on the brink of war, he did a great service to Italy and to civilization; as an aviator he served with real distinction, and his flight across Vienna, dropping handbills which explained how easy it would have been to drop bombs instead, was one of the most spectacular achievements of the war; more recently, as leader of the dehards who would annex everything and defy the world, he may have shown bad judgment, but at least indulged in the prerogative of a patriot. But he must do still more.

It seems that a few days ago the Nitti Government refused to let him speak at a public meeting. Now the censorship is lifted, and GABRIELE exalts his horn. If he had not been prevented from speaking, he says, by the "armed swashbucklers and swaggering henchmen" of the Government, he would have said:

> Down with these infamous vultures who fatten on carrion, who want to bury all heroism under their bureaucratic bodies! If it does not elevate our souls to creative power, of what use is our cult for heroes? If I followed my instinct and impulse I would tonight [illegible] fly over the Palazzo Braschi [where the Ministerial councils are held] and burn it to the ground. With one of the iron bludgeons which I carried away from the battlefield of Faiti I should go and disembowel the plump old statue of the Triton who is scattering his insipid spray with the same imbecility as those old demigods whom he so well portrays. With my old wings of the Carso, riddled by a hundred bullets, I should fly over the Parliament building and discharge on it all the bombs which I spared the Schönbrunn Palace.

Yet a hypersensitive and prudishly conventional Government would not let him say this to a crowd. A denial of free speech!

But the critical will discover a certain failure to fit the action to the word. If he followed his instinct and impulse he would drop benzine bombs on the Cabinet and prowl the streets disemboweling statues; but he does not follow his instinct and impulse. Such a reservation is familiar enough in the case of our parlor Bolshevist bards, who take their heroism out in talk and hope that some obscure person in the audience will follow their instinct and impulse and do the dangerous work that they are afraid to do. But D'ANNUNZIO'S personal courage is beyond any question; he has proved it a thousand times. If he really desired to see the Cabinet burned to cinders, he would go out and drop his can of benzine.

Then what is the matter with him? Apparently, he is slowly working out a new metaphysic of art, and does not know yet whither it will lead him. He is abolishing the frontier between the Word and the Deed. "Of what use is our cult for heroes," he asks, "if it does not elevate our souls to creative power?" His cult is the cult of Italy as an eternal living force, an inexhaustible reservoir feeding the fountains of culture and the springs of action. As cults go, it is an excellent one; there is none better fitted to elevate the soul to creative power. But creative power may take different forms; hitherto it has been supposed, even by D'ANNUNZIO, that elevation of the soul might attain adequate and honorable expression through creative art. Now, however, he has tasted more highly spiced fare, and could no more go back to poetry than a tiger could return to a diet of lettuce and nuts after his first meal of raw beef. Nothing but action is a worthy expression of creative power, and preferably action involving blood and fire; a theory which makes D'ANNUNZIO dangerous in a world where the average man, particularly after the experience of the last five years, likes his blood diluted and his fire at long intervals, with an extinguisher close at hand. So long as "Il Fuoco" flamed out into nothing more dangerous than the coruscations of verbose rhetoric it did no great harm; but it is ominous when a great poet feels that he can best express artistic inspiration and creative impulse, not by writing a poem, but by setting fire to the Parliament building and smashing landmarks dear to Baedeker.

And the infection is spreading; another poet, SEM BENELLI, has lately devoted himself to persuading the citizens of Fiume to raise an army of their own. However, BENELLI is but a timorous neophyte; he raised the army but would not command it. Of what use is the cult for this hero, if it does not elevate his soul to a sufficient creative power to make him willing to lead the embattled Fiumans, in full confidence, against General MISITICH and all the hosts of Jugoslavia? Still, BENELLI has started; he may yet become an adept like Master D'ANNUNZIO.

All this is splendid enough, but the poets are deficient in the social conscience. Just now the world wants a rest; it had hoped that the war's emotions, recollected in subsequent serenity, might issue in compensatory art; and now it learns that the artists have outgrown art and can express themselves only by arson and assassination. It would be regrettable, but quite intelligible, if society found itself compelled to put the poets under restraint; the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, but the proper weapon for a troubadour is the guitar. D'ANNUNZIO'S art has gone to his head; he would serve the world and Italy better if he would permit his head to go to his art.

EDUCATIONAL GOLD.

Dean WEST of Princeton urges the study of the classics as one means of maintaining "the gold standard of education." It is a notable phrase, with a more notable thought behind it. In the effort to meet the practical needs of the world after the war, many universities are relaxing the classical requirements. Even Princeton and Yale no longer insist upon Latin and Greek for entrance. With this change we need have no quarrel. The sum of modern learning cannot be contained in a pint pot. Great range of choice in studies is inevitable. Yet now and always the humanities, if only the term is truly interpreted, must remain the chief interest of mankind, and its most ennobling educational influence.

The American Classical League, in which Dean WEST is a leading force, holds that education worthy of the name "involves training of the mind, not for "the sake of money, place, or power, but "in order to develop our boys and girls "to their highest mental and moral excellence, to make them masters in "thought and in expression." Without this we shall lose "the saving belief in "discipline and duty, which is the "greatest educational benefit of the "war." From such a statement to the educational theories of H. G. WELLS may seem a far cry. But is it? In his recent pamphlet on "The Elements of Reconstruction" WELLS says: "The "antagonism of science versus the "classics in education is perhaps the "most mischievous, and certainly the "silliest, of all confusions of issue." The clear issue is that we shall know "about "the mind of man, the purpose of his "life, the nature of the universe." Is not this also humanism?

The humanism of WELLS is less concerned with the study of dead languages than classicists would perhaps desire. His idea is that mankind shall study man directly, in the closest possible contact. "Philosophy; the history of the world "from its problematical beginnings to "the present; the story that physical "science has to teach—ethnology and "archaeology, anatomy, embryology, biology; these, together with the social "sciences that necessarily spring out of "historical and biological teaching, constitute and alone can constitute the "liberal education which must be the "substance of a nation's culture." This is the essence of humanism, and it is broad enough to include sound training in the classical languages and literatures. And would not PLATO have taken much the same point of view? Mr. WELLS thinks so. "He "would have said nothing of compulsory "Egyptian or Sanskrit. He would have "said that 'the backbone stuff' must be "a clear and critical knowledge of one's "self in relation to God and the universe."

In his conception of the end of education also, WELLS is in similar harmony with the spirit of Dean WEST. "True "education makes a man know how to "rule and to serve." That alone enables a people to achieve "a massive national intelligence" and "the sense of a common purpose and adventure." If this is lacking, "the majority of homes in the "community will be materialistic in the "narrowest sense, unstimulating and unproductive." Externally the two ores may seem to have little resemblance, but they assay the same educational gold.

A STOCK OF 3-CENT STAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find myself with a quantity of three-cent stamps on my hands. An inquiry at the New York Post Office the other day elicited the information that they could not be redeemed, and this has been confirmed by a letter from the Postmaster himself. I have written him a second time to protest against this ruling, in the belief that I have been defrauded by the Government of money paid to it in good faith. If, as an individual, in business or in private relations, I had so treated any one, I should be guilty in my own eyes of an act of dishonesty, a real breach of faith.

I have no use for these three-cent stamps. If, instead of advancing money to the Government, I had kept it, I could now use it to buy two-cent stamps. Why am I penalized for advancing money to the Government?

CHARLES A. COUTEEN.

New York, July 4, 1919.

AN EARLY AIRSHIP TEST.

Former Consul in Switzerland Recalls First Zeppelin Flight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the first lighter-than-air ship is approaching our shores from the Old World, a brief story of the first sailing of a Zeppelin may be of interest. On July 2, 1900, I was Consul General of the United States in Switzerland, and Count Zeppelin invited me to be present at the trial ascent of his famous airship at Manzell, on Lake Constance.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the great ship, 400 feet long and 42 feet in diameter, containing seventeen separate balloon compartments filled with hydrogen gas, was drawn out of the shed and securely moored to the float. In twenty minutes all was ready for the ascent, and the ship left its moorings with Count Zeppelin in charge of one of the gondolas and Eugene Wolf, the famous explorer, in charge of the other, while Baron Bosetus accompanied the party as meteorologist. In twenty minutes after the ship left the shed it was released from its moorings and commenced its first journey through the air. The sight was a thrilling and imposing one, and was witnessed by a great multitude.

At the moment of the ascent the wind was blowing at the rate of about twenty-six feet per second, giving the operators a good opportunity to test the ability of the air wheels to propel the great ship for the first time against the wind. The cigar-shaped structure ascended slowly and gracefully to about thirty feet above the raft. The balances were then set to give the ship an ascending direction. The propellers were set in motion, and, amid the cheers of 50,000 people, the airship that had cost over $200,000 started easily on its interesting trial trip.

At first the ship moved east against the wind for two miles, and turned at an elevation of about 400 feet, and, making a rapid sail to the westward for about five miles, reached an altitude of 1,500 feet. It was then turned and headed once more to the eastward, and after traveling about a mile against the wind, it suddenly stopped and dropped about 500 feet, and, floating slowly backward to the west about three miles, it sank to the surface of Lake Constance, the gondolas resting easy and safe upon the water. The time of the trip was fifty minutes. This was believed to have been the first time that a lighter-than-air ship had actually been navigated against the wind.

The cause of the sudden stoppage and sinking of the ship on its flight was occasioned by a mishap to the steering apparatus. The raft was brought up and the colossus was placed in it and floated back to the shed. The flight at that time was of intense interest, and Count Zeppelin told me that he was satisfied that the trial test had proved that the problem of air navigation, for which he had labored so many years and at great financial sacrifice, had been in a large measure solved.

JAMES T. DU BOIS.

Hallstead, Penn., July 2, 1919.

MR. GOMPERS'S WARNING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before reading Mr. Gompers's report to the Judiciary Committee in THE TIMES this morning I had learned from other sources the effect of prohibition on the laboring man. The effect of putting so many people out of business, of depriving the poor man of what he considered his inalienable right was bad enough. But now, not only in Detroit, but everywhere else, the class distinction, and consequently the class hatred, has crystallized into this dangerous form. "The rich can stock up their cellars for years to come, but the poor must suffer all the deprivation inflicted by the law."

G. NASH MORTON.

New York, July 4, 1919.

THE WATCH ON SCAPA FLOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Veritas, in today's TIMES, finds fault with England for allowing the Germans to sink their fleet at Scapa Flow.

Some of our ships were there, with observation balloons up, but I don't suppose that even our men could see through the decks of the ships and observe what was going on below, though this was expected of the English.

Poor old England has been charged with being the cause of a lot of calamities with which she has had nothing to do. Though I have not seen her blamed as yet for the recent Italian earthquake, I am expecting it.

New York, July 4, 1919. VERITASSER.

PROHIBITION AND THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without any disposition to evade Southern responsibility in connection with the prohibition amendment, or to underrate the sufferings caused thereby, may not a Southerner ask our so contemptuous and angry critics how it is that eleven States (or shall we say fifteen?) have imposed their will on the rest of the forty-four that voted for the amendment? Or is it that the Southern States are to blame for enticing their weaker sisters from the path of virtue by their bad example? Let our modesty be our defense there; we had not expected that our leadership would have such recognition.

EDWARD GRAY.

Richmond, Va., July 2, 1919.

"THOU OF THE VAST DESIGNS!"

"Thou of the vast designs," Whose laws removes
Themselves and Thee from mortal finding, just
When mortal reason seems about to prove
Itself Thy equal, though evolved from dust!

Thou, Maker of design and stuff, be more!
Be flaming Will to blend our souls with Thine.
Increase by this Thy triumph-heavy score—
Bid frágile clay reveal the Man Divine.

Dust of the earth, shot through with mystic gleams;
Brief whiles aglow with inklings of the God;
Mind, and a soul, alight with star-fed dreams;
Thy hope fulfilled—Man sprung from out the clod!

Oh, but more hotly burn! Wear down the dross
Of ignorant conceit that checks our fires.
Thou flame of Heaven, rest not till answering flame
Leaps upward evermore, nor ever tires;

Nor ever sinks and dies, as here, oppressed
By noxious airs that damp the aspiring spark;
Enamored still of the celestial quest—
To lessen, life by life, the encroaching dark.

Light Inexhaustible, Thy urgent Will
Alone initiates what good we know;
Compel our faith by patient power and skill;
The darkness baffles, but [illegible] grows!

MARIE L. [illegible].

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON THE PEACE TREATY AND OTHER SUBJECTS

RATIFY THE TREATY

Responsibility to New Nations Already Assumed—Other Objections Considered

New York, July 2, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clemenceau has called the Treaty of Versailles "a good peace." It is a good peace. It is designed to end the "state of war" with Germany and facilitate dealing with her accomplices—Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. It will open the way to reviving that state of industry upon which depends the life of Europe and the health of the world. It is a good peace because it promises to hold the allied and associated powers interlocked in a reasonable unity during the perilous period of readjustment, because it strikes hard at vengeful Germans, Bolsheviki, and malcontents in every land who hoped, who still hope, that dissensions among the powers may plunge Europe into a chance-medley wherein each mischievous group might find opportunity.

Accredited representatives of the powers having made the treaty with Germany, it is now submitted for whatever ratification their several laws and policies may prescribe. Any one of the great allied and associated powers is in a position to jeopardize the work of the Paris Conference by repudiating the treaty, but only the United States is suspected of so mischievous a design. It is true that "repudiation" is not uttered by even the most hostile Senators. Milder critics even shy at the word "amendment," for this suggests that reopening of the conference they sincerely wish to avoid and, I believe, are determined to prevent.

"Reservations," "explanations," "understandings" are the favorite tags to the treaty. As many as they please, if none shall induce our brothers in arms either to execute the treaty leaving the United States to make its own terms with Germany or, in weariness of spirit, to reconvene the Conference in order to consider the Senate's objections—and also the flood of proposals from all parts of the globe, including Germany. If I remember aright, the Knox resolution recited that "the treaty could be easily so drawn" as to meet the Senate's objections. Will the sponsors of the resolution demonstrate an easy way to alter the treaty?

Opposition in the Senate centres upon the League covenant and especially on Article X. "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Mr. Cleveland's phrase, "we are confronted by a condition, not a theory," counsels us to lay our course by the realities. Instead of dwelling on the idea that some day the council might drag the United States into a foreign quarrel to its hurt, let us mark the greatest of our immediate obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

While Article X. and other articles of the covenant may well call for more thorough debate, more deliberate decision than these perilous hours permit, it will appear that if the whole covenant were wiped out the general treaty commits the United States to a responsibility for foreign boundaries so immediate and heavy that the alleged contingencies of Article X. become of secondary importance. The basis of the Treaty of Versailles, which will be broadened by treaties with the rest of the Central Powers, is the new boundaries within the danger zone of Europe. If, in fixing these boundaries, none of the allied and associated powers guarantees them forever, each is concerned in their stability during Europe's convalescence lest relapse bring catastrophe. The United States, conceding this concern to its friends in Europe, cannot honorably or safely deny concern for itself. Indeed, some of the more critical frontiers are those of the new States which America has so greatly encouraged. Holding the treaty boundaries intact through the time of readjustment, the allied and associated powers may in a season of comparative security effectuate their urgent responsibilities at home and abroad. And they may find it expedient to revise more than one decision recorded under the tremendous pressure of a "state of war."

Now in this season the whole covenant will be scrutinized the world over with a view to improving it, and the United States, calmly measuring its obligations, may, if it finds these really embarrassing, "after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal," (Article I.) This notice may be absolute or it may be conditioned upon the satisfaction, meanwhile, of stated objections and doubts by amendment or authoritative interpretation.

Of all the intemperate objections to the League none implies such fear or contempt for any compact looking to a better order in the world as the charge that withdrawal may be lawfully forbidden by whatever the League may be pleased to call "unfulfilled obligations." That this interpretation of the clause might practically emasculate the expressed right of withdrawal demonstrates its perversity. Only a league of free nations is intended and with this conception "unfulfilled obligations" cannot hold unwilling members. For every obligation within the purview of the clause is such and only such as may accord with a State's right to withdraw. This right is fundamental, supreme. Its reservation is a declaration of independence which in case of need each State will effectuate on its own motion. If, peradventure, a State withdraw under charge of an unfulfilled obligation there will be a proper case for arbitration.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

The Only League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We talk of a guaranteed peace, but how is peace to be guaranteed? With co-operation. We cannot have co-operation when Senators preach the negative. Of course, there will be several men in Congress who will think it their duty to save the world from itself. To men like Senators Johnson and Reed harmony of nations is out of the question. We cannot think merely within our own shores of our own liberties, of our own development, but that modern civilized nations are so interconnected, their common interests are so great, that unless they exercise some coercion over their unruly and criminal members the fabric of civilization may be shattered.

As one sensible man said: "Each of us has our particular and peculiar brand of peace that we would like to fasten on a helpless world, but in Paris are gathered the greatest minds of every people under the sun, and their labors will not come to naught. As Americans we cannot free these subject peoples and then leave them to die for the want of a helping hand. Those men who would make the League a matter of party politics will be guilty of a crowning political blunder." Perhaps if President Wilson had taken Senators Johnson and Reed to Versailles his road might have been easier.

We started out to be of service to the world, and we must be of service now. We have got to make the League of Nations a real League of Nations, and not a Johnson and Reed League of Nations. Let us all be true Americans, who stand by our President through thick and thin, as our forefathers did when the Constitution of the United States was drawn up, Americans who stand by our allies, Americans who are 100 per cent. loyal to their country and its doctrines, Americans who are Americans and nothing but Americans.

JESSE ROCKMAN.

New York, June 28, 1919.

Lodge Quoted for Lodge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a matter of sincere regret to all those who are disinterestedly anxious to see the United States take its proper place among the nations which have fought autocratic Germany and her allies to a standstill, to watch the proceedings of certain Republican Senators during the last few months. Mr. Lodge was formally selected Republican Senate leader when the present Congress was called in extraordinary session, and he therefore must be held largely responsible for Republican displays of partisanship toward the Peace Treaty and the covenant of the League.

There are faults which can be found with the treaty and with the covenant of the League, and if this were not so, it would be truly surprising, even though Mr. Lodge, Mr. Borah, and Mr. Knox, with all their political acumen and accumulated knowledge of the affairs of state, had themselves been appointed sole constructors of the treaty. No one understands better than Mr. Lodge the enormous difficulties in the way of making a treaty which must harmonize the very divergent views of so many parties, and no one knows better than he how any treaty under the circumstances must be a compromise, for did he not extoll the greatness of Washington for smothering his own criticisms of the Constitution of the United States, in order that the document as it emerged from the Constitutional Convention might be adopted? Let Mr. Lodge testify in his own words, quoted from his "Life of Washington," Vol. II., Page 39. Washington had written to Governor Randolph as follows:

> There are some things in the new form [of the Constitution] I will readily acknowledge which never did, and I am persuaded never will, obtain my cordial approbation, but I did then conceive and do now most firmly believe that in the aggregate it is the best Constitution that can be obtained at this epoch, and that this or a dissolution of the Union awaits our choice, and is the only alternative before us. Thus believing, I had not, nor have I now any hesitancy in deciding on which to lean.

And then Mr. Lodge goes on to comment as follows:

> Thus the few letters to a few friends extended to many letters to many friends, and traveled into every State. They all urged the necessity of adopting the Constitution as the best that could be obtained. What Washington's precise objections to the Constitution were is not clear. In a general way it was not energetic enough to come up to his ideal, but he never particularized in his criticisms. He may have admitted the existence of defects in order simply to disarm opposition, and doubtless he, like most of the framers, was by no means completely satisfied with his work. But he brushed all faults aside, and drove steadily forward to the great end in view. *He was as far removed as possible from that highly virtuous and very ineffective class of persons who will not support anything that is not perfect, and who generally contrive to do more harm than all the avowed enemies of sound government.* Washington did not stop to worry over and argue about details, but sought steadily to bring to pass the main object at which he aimed.

Mr. Lodge might do worse than to emulate the great example he so keenly appreciated and so greatly admired. Mr. Borah is a negligible quantity, because he has so successfully contrived to be on the wrong side so often. Mr. Knox might ponder with profit the foregoing description of Washington's attitude.

L. K. COMSTOCK.

New York, July 3, 1919.

Faith in the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the confusion of events now happening, let us not forget that our country was drawn into the world war because our entire people appreciated the unpleasant fact that there was in 1917 a very fair chance of the Kaiser's overpowering Europe, and then, in a very short time, turning his attention to adding the United States to his proposed World Conquest. So when the Kaiser committed acts of brutal hostility, which he thought we were unable to resent, the United States joined the Allies and so saved the liberties of all nations. Our country, with the most stupendous effort known in history, within twelve months, mustered, armed and equipped an adequate force, and what was, if possible, still more wonderful, landed 2,000,000 fighters in France. This could only have been accomplished by the united and universal work of the hands and brains of the people of our country.

The war, as it progressed, developed on the part of both contestants, vast improvements in the art of killing our fellowman, and its culmination was reached, just at the time of the cessation of hostilities, by the United States manufacturing a poisonous gas which could be dropped from airplanes, not to kill individuals, not hundreds, but wipe out an enemy's entire population. Consider, please, what this meant. It was that the inventive genius of man (or the devil) had produced the means by which the entire population of this planet could be obliterated. Hence, to preserve the human race, this poisonous gas must never be utilized—there must be no more war. Peace and brotherly love between all the people on earth becomes an absolute necessity for the preservation of mankind on this planet. This is not chimerical, but an undoubted fact.

The Peace Congress was not primarily assembled to meet such conditions, but gradually the great truth forced itself upon the delegates and it became their imperative duty, not so much to make peace with the Central Powers, but to prevent, if they possibly could, the recurrence of wars.

The strongest minds of each of the great nations of the world Allies had gathered in Paris, and after necessary months of most careful research and deepest consideration, have formed the League of Nations, to guarantee that peace and to stimulate that brotherly love which is positively required to preserve humanity. As these men were not Gods, of course, this League is not perfect. Perfection could not, by human agencies, be reached at a single step. But if such an aggregation of distinguished men, such as never before assembled, cannot produce a basis of mutual agreement to secure the peace of the world, who can? If it cannot be done, alas for humanity! These greater minds than those of Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George never have before worked together for the world's good. Never before was the auxiliary wisdom of the three great nations brought to the aid of such great leaders, wisely to settle the destinies of nations. Never before was there gathered a more brilliant or learned galaxy, from all parts of the world, to assist a Peace Conference in fairly and justly deciding the many difficult questions which faced them. If these master minds, assisted by the wisdom of all the allied nations, cannot frame a union which will prevent future wars and lay the foundations for justice and peace in the world, then the destiny of man is hopeless, and the human race risks being wiped from the face of the earth.

Let it be further noted that not a single statesman in the entire world has suggested a better or even any kind of a practical league.

Let us then accept that made as the best which man's mind can conceive and in good faith endeavor to carry it out. Time and experience, not the foresight of man, can demonstrate its practicability. There is but one way—try it honestly, and use its powers of amendment to shape it to suit conditions.

The acceptance of the League of Nations is not a party measure of a very small fraction of the world's people, it is not the political act of a political leader, but it is a means, and it appears the only means, by which the actual lives of the people of the world can be preserved. Its adoption should not be a matter of politics, but of the absolute safety of mankind. It is sincerely hoped that the United States Congress and the Governments of the world will appreciate the gravity of the situation, rise above petty jealousies and act as men. C. IRVINE WALKER.

Charleston, S. C., July 2, 1919.

PETER MAKUSHIN.

The Kind of Man the New Russia Looks To for Salvation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to tell your readers about my friend Peter Makushin of Tomsk, Siberia, who passed safely through all troubles of the Czarist régime, who is now struggling against the Bolshevist tyranny, and who personifies the future Russia, free, enlightened, immortal.

Peter Makushin has ambition to be a public benefactor. He owns the largest printing house in Siberia and keeps a store of all things necessary for schools, from pencil to piano. All his profits he applies to establishing schools, reading rooms, and libraries all over Siberia. "Every Siberian village must have a library," he said, "and I will see to it that there shall be money for it." He made an arrangement with the city authorities of Tomsk, making them trustees of the capital which he deposits and which his heirs shall continue to pay till there will be 1,000,000 rubles, ($500,000.) Then the capital shall be applied to establishing libraries in all villages of Siberia, and the surplus, if any, shall be used for pensions to teachers.

Imperial authorities did not approve of Peter Makushin's activity. When at Tomsk the Black Hundred decided to make away with big anti-monarchists, Makushin was on the list of victims. There was a terrible pogrom; many prominent men were killed, burned alive, or imprisoned. Makushin escaped because his friends warned him in due time and he hid himself in the woods.

"The House of Sciences Founded by Peter Makushin," so reads the sign, ("My epitaph," said he,) on a large building erected by Makushin at Tomsk, where it is proposed to open courses of all sciences for men and women who could not study in regular universities. This building was ready many years ago, but the imperial authorities withheld their permission to open the courses.

The Czar is gone, but the old tyranny remained and largely increased under the Bolshevist misrule. Makushin was several times arrested, his money confiscated, and he was treated as a suspected enemy to the Soviet authorities. "We want your capital. Where have you hidden it?" asked a Bolshevist emissary, not satisfied with the cash money found in Makushin's house.

"Yes, my capital is hidden in hundreds of villages, in schools and libraries, and in pensions to the teachers. All the men around you, provided they are not illiterate, were taught in my schools and were reading my books. That is where my capital is hidden," replied Makushin. And the Bolsheviki were ashamed to maltreat such a man. He was permitted to leave the prison. "Thank you for freedom," he said. "I have a 'House of Sciences' and I promise you to build an 'Academy of Sciences.'"

Peter Makushin made it known to his children that, according to his will, they will receive only their salary, and all profits will go as heretofore to schools and libraries and pensions to teachers.

Russia will not perish as long as there are public-spirited men like Makushin, and there are such men and women who are working with the single object in their lives to make Russia free, enlightened, and prosperous.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., July 3, 1919.

VIEWS ON IRELAND

Opinions Condemning and Supporting the New Appeal of De Valera's Followers

New York, July 1, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the son of an Irishman I am naturally in sympathy with Ireland's aspirations for freedom. As a born American who has always lived here my loyalty is due first to the country of my birth.

I regret to see that the Sinn Fein leaders are mixing American politics with Irish affairs with the possibility of antagonizing many Americans who are disposed to be friendly to Ireland, but have definite ideas that American affairs should be conducted without outside interference. Mr. de Valera, his Secretary, Mr. Boland, Judge Cohalan, and others of their associates are violently attacking the covenant of the League of Nations as it now stands and President Wilson personally for his part in making it, thereby allying themselves with the Republicans in the United States Senate and with the German people, who, we are told in today's dispatches, are attacking Mr. Wilson with the greatest bitterness.

I believe the great majority of the people of the United States are friendly to the Irish cause, and I also believe the great majority favor the League of Nations. If I ally myself with the Sinn Fein I will find myself associated with the opponents of the League. But I have to consider the League as an American first and all the time. As an American I favor the League and so must antagonize Sinn Fein. And this, I believe, will be the attitude of millions of Americans in a few days when President Wilson shall have landed and begun his fight for the League against the Republican Senate. The remedy is for the Sinn Fein to adopt the rule, "Hands off American politics." W. M. C.

A Sailor in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sinn Fein question is very much before the public at present and for this reason I wish to relate some facts concerning my contact with Sinn Feiners while in Ireland. I was on duty with the United States Navy in Queenstown, Ireland, for several months during the war. While there I heard the United States hissed several times by many different groups of Sinn Feiners. I saw and participated in some of the riots that followed such demonstrations of contempt and dislike. I saw Sinn Feiners walk down the street behind two American naval officers, and when their offensive remarks concerning these officers were ignored I saw them spit on these men in uniform, who then turned and fought in blind rage, orders to the contrary entirely forgotten. These are things I saw. They were not local incidents, but occurred wherever our service was located in southern Ireland. Any sailor who was assigned to duty in this region has seen similar occurrences.

I am not well informed upon the political conditions of Ireland. I do not know whether the demands of Sinn Fein are just and practicable or not, moreover I am not interested in their success or failure in gaining that which they demand. What I am interested in is the sympathy, encouragement, and aid their party is receiving in this country.

The Legislature of my native State passed a resolution supporting Sinn Fein when the people of that faction were hissing the flag that those same legislators so dramatically protect in their speeches. The Mayor of Boston receives and commends their so-called President. The people of New York give money to finance the cause upon street solicitation. These things cause any United States Navy man who was in Ireland a little amazement and thought. I hope all of them conclude, as I do, that it is ignorance of our experiences that allows some of the citizens of this nation to sympathize with and assist a body of men who without provocation from our part were persistently insulting to the flag and uniform that represents the United States in foreign waters.

A SAILOR WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

New York, July 1, 1919.

Fears Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wonder of the present situation in New York is the fact that Americans, in supporting or tolerating the Irish invasion, are unwittingly fostering civil war in Ireland. That is always the ultimate resort of a house divided against itself.

One would have thought that the war of North and South would have stood as an example to Americans of something to be avoided. It can only be supposed that it is a specimen of human illogicality in view of the existing outcry against "entangling alliances."

The countenancing and support of Irish propaganda, or Bolshevism under another name, as it undoubtedly is, threatens entanglements of the most menacing description.

AN ENGLISH LOVER OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 28, 1919.

Wouldn't Listen to De Valera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was born and bred in Ireland of real Celtic stock. I graduated from one of the colleges where the professor of mathematics, who is now prominent in our public press, taught. I have traveled through Ireland, met many of its prominent "patriots," and am in touch with present conditions there. As an American citizen who believes in the Americanization of the alien, I am astounded at the sincerity with which many good Americans, some of Irish extraction, some not, give ear to the peripatetic President of the phantom Irish Republic, de Valera.

My Irish relatives tell me he is looked upon as a visionary and mystic over there. By devious means he has gained admission to this country. He is installed in palatial quarters at the Waldorf, and the gullible pay the bill. He is going up and down the land denouncing our ally, Great Britain. He advocates rebellion in Ireland, the dominance of the Sinn Fein spirit—"for ourselves"—and he and his companions are asking Americans to participate.

During the war de Valera and his dupes were the friends of Germany—our enemy. The aid and succor they could give her were bountifully given. Our marines were stoned by the Sinn Feiners in the streets of Cork, our flag was insulted, our cause derided. If a subway route to Germany existed these gallant Sinn Feiners would be wearing a Hun uniform to help make the world safe for autocracy. They now ask for American aid to make war on our ally. The League of Nations is assailed. That well-known American patriot, O'Leary, is given a new field for his pernicious activities, and trusting Americans and gullible Irish, men and women, are fed on a tissue of misrepresentations and parted from their money. What has become of our 100 per cent. Americans? Which is our greatest danger—Bolshevism within or Sinn Feinism without? Why isn't de Valera deported as an undesirable alien? Why don't true Americans wake up? What has become of our patriotic organizations?

COMMON SENSE.

New York, July 2, 1919.

Complications of the Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from G. Ashton Oldham in your issue of July 1 reads so well that it must have some influence. It is unfortunate that one of his intelligence should be so sadly misinformed.

I do not think that the Sinn Fein movement is sound, and feel at times quite put out with the policy of its leaders. My hope is in the Dominion idea, but such erroneous statements as Mr. Oldham's, prompted by sentiment and possibly prejudice, suggest the idea in Ireland's case that perhaps radicalism is the only remedy. He overlooks the percentage of Irish soldiers in the conflict; the Carson rebellion; the violation of many pledges to Ireland by England, including the tabling of the Home Rule bill in 1914; that Ireland's position in the conscription affair was the same as that of Australia and other provinces. It would require columns of space properly to analyse his various misstatements.

I wish it were so that the fundamental causes and effects of the Irish question could be publicly debated with the single idea of clearing away the misunderstandings that hold us, notwithstanding our desire to know the truth and nothing else, which all would read before finally deciding as to which side is in the right. F. S. G.

New York, July 2, 1919.

Wants More Details.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard many violent denunciations of England for oppressing the Irish, and recently in the theatres of New York the entertainments have been marred between acts by fervent appeals for financial aid for the down-trodden Irish, who were represented as slaves and vassals of Great Britain; but not once have I heard it specified what these wrongs consist of. So am naturally curious to know in what way the status and treatment of Ireland differs from that of Scotland and Wales. Also, why are not the people of Ulster down-trodden, the same, as their southern neighbors? I might further ask why Richard Croker went back to live in shackles, after having breathed the air of freedom under Tammany Hall.

A frank answer and explanation of these questions might win more converts to the so-called Irish cause. As near as I can make it out, England's oppression of Ireland consists principally in not allowing the unscrupulous parasites of South Ireland, who would neither work nor fight during the war, to exploit their more industrious and prosperous neighbors to the north of them. Presumably their aim is to inflict on their brethren a similar system to that which Tammany has fastened on Greater New York. Ne c'est pas?

SOUTHERNER.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 1, 1919.

De Valera's Reception.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to newspaper reports, Mayors of cities and many U. S. Government officials are hastening to do honor to De Valera and his associates and busying themselves to assist the Irish campaign, so called.

I am of Irish parentage and proud of it, but I have never been able to see why Ireland should be entitled to ask conditions different from any other country in the world. Many hundred years ago Ireland came under the Government of England according to the then world-accepted custom. Much more recently, in fact less than one hundred years ago, the United States took forcibly from Mexico a huge slice of territory and today holds it with even less right or reason.

If the people of that part or other States, say, for instance, North Dakota or Utah, were to decide to set up republics of their own and break away from the United States, would they be allowed to do so any more than the Southern States were allowed in 1861? Further, if these people sent emissaries into other countries asking money and assistance, would not the United States consider it an unfriendly act if city and Government officials in those countries vied with one another in publicly honoring and assisting these emissaries as is now being done for De Valera and associates?

We all know that John Bull has had the human faculty for making mistakes, but I believe in fair play.

I do not think De Valera and his associates should be honored and feted by public officials and at public expense.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, July 3, 1919.

A Reply to Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, G. Ashton Oldham, seems to nurse a tremendous grouch because the American public is taking a strong interest in Irish affairs, that in fact have become the special concern of our Government, its officials and ruling bodies, who would respect the honor of our country, that has pledged itself so specifically and has demanded so much in sacrifice. The incidents of war mentioned, the Lusitania, Roger Casement, the under-sea boats, are irrelevant to this question, which Mr. Oldham clutches with a straggle hold as though these incidents of war really did concern us and the Irish question. All of them practically happened before our advent into the war.

There are greater and far more potent proofs of other doings and heroics that he has closed his eyes to, while silencing his pen. What will he or you say to the 40 per cent. of total fighting force under our flag who were Irish, or of Irish descent, in the land forces, and nearly 60 per cent. in our sea forces? These are the men and boys who did the big things, and they, every one insists, joined by their relatives and friends, that our country will have betrayed them and will have been false to the professions made to us and to them by those who spoke and acted for our Government if Ireland alone of the white races must remain subject to a tyrant's unwelcome dominion. The pretension that we must not offend England, either as a policy or through gratitude, or the Monroe Doctrine, will not hold in the face of our own particular right and duty whereby the citizen soldiers and citizen voters demand that their legislators and rulers ring true and do that which they have so often professed. Ireland has the same right that Cuba received, with a more influencing difference by numbers of her children now citizens loyal and true, while Cubans were a very inferior minority.

The latter of "Virginian" may be answered by calling to mind the assurances made to Americans of Irish birth or extraction that, unlike Virginians and many Canadians and Southerners, they did not have in mind a British victory when they fought and died. Neither did the deluded soldiers from the North, Centre, West and South of Ireland, have any idea of adding to England's greed until they found that Mr. Carson and his faithful troops in the North remained safely at home and under arms while they died fighting, as they supposed, to save Belgium and France.

"America First" evidently likes the Serbians, who, one would believe, are numerically very powerfully represented in this country—and by history noted for chivalry. He is much concerned to tell us that $60,000 died for their country, while he has forgotten, (or, not forgotten, his truly British mind won't conceive,) that they had the privilege of dying and fighting for their own country, while the Irish, the Egyptians, the Hindus and others were never permitted that pleasure as they followed the will-o'-the-wisp promises made by England and ourselves, whose mentor and guide smiled upon the Irish pleadings during the war, though never once mentioning Ireland among the nations to be benefited by victory.

Mr. "Ennis Killen" seems to have forgotten that the Irish would be indeed ungrateful did they forget to appreciate the efforts of one clean English statesman, who saw "the light and truth" so firmly and so deeply as to revolt against the injustice of his so-called Christian Government and who cheerfully gave up his life as a proof and a protest against its iniquities.

Your bevy of writers may find many who will admire their deliberate attempts to rekindle a pro-British sentiment, but the war, with its aftermath, the peace league and its hypocrisies, cannot turn the great mass of citizens from the resentment that is rising in them as they now clearly see the many deceptions that have been worked upon them.

J. H. D.

New York, July 3, 1919.

Sinn Fein Claims the Credit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sinn Fein is trying to take the credit for the 5 per cent. of loyal Irishmen who fought in the war, but these very Irishmen at that time loathed the very name of Sinn Fein. They would like the credit for the Irish-Americans who fought, but they forget that these men fought because they were Americans and because America was fighting for herself as well as for England and France. Ireland had nothing to do with the case.

Why do not the Sinn Fein forget the woes of Ireland 300 years ago and think of the woes of Belgium, Armenia, Poland today? Can they justify the Dublin rebellion by their hatred for England, when the object of the rebellion was to help Germany? Why do we so soon forget that Sinn Fein is scurrilously attacking England now, when we know England herself furnished 70 per cent. of the men who fought under the British flag and when we know every family in England is in mourning for one, two, or perhaps three who will never be able to raise their voices in protest against the Sinn Fein abuse of Great Britain.

GEORGE McMAHUS.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1919.

From an Irish Veteran.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Irishman who served for four years with the British armies during the World War I would like to voice my feeling for De Valera and his followers.

I was compelled by force of circumstances yesterday to listen to a lady orator propounding the rights of Ireland and "freedom." Among the charges she made against England was that aviators were sent to bomb women and children. I don't believe there is a single person, fair-minded or otherwise, in this country who would believe that statement, as surely there were no more gallant men than those forming the Royal Flying Corps. This lady referred at great length to the casualties that the American army suffered in France for democracy; but she didn't tell her audience what the Sinn Feiners had done toward democracy while the American and allied armies were fighting for same. I could have told her that Sinn Fein organizations were working hand and glove with the German submarines in supplying them with gasoline and foods. She didn't; further, tell them of the insults that were heaped upon American sailors stationed at Queenstown to such an extent that it was necessary that all leave to the city of Cork be forbidden to the American sailors. She didn't tell them when the Huns performed probably their most ruthless act of the war and brought it closer to the shores of Ireland than in any period in the sinking of the little packet boat Leinster and causing the death of several hundred Irish women and children. Incidentally, this was not a clarion call to these Sinn Feiners to enlist in the army and avenge this horrible deed.

Irishmen for all time have been noted for their chivalry and, even had they grievance against England, their place was fighting with the Allies; but only the real Irish were there. The Sinn Feiners are not Irish; they are a discredit to Ireland, and anybody who contributes money to their infamous cause is offering a direct insult to every gallant American and allied soldier who gave his life in the theatres of war in the cause of humanity.

ANTI-SINN FEINER.

New York, July 2, 1919.

Anglo-American Relations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It certainly seems to me that American salvation rests on a strong Anglo-American alliance, which may or may not be helped by a League of Nations. I believe that the American Government is making a grave mistake in allowing the Sinn Feiners to beg funds from the American people to further their revolutionary movement against one of our foremost allies, England.

ERNEST R. SLADE.

Newark, N. J., July 2, 1919.

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN

An Uncertain Situation Created in the Far East by the Peace Treaty

New York, July 4, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The declination of the Chinese delegates to sign the Peace Treaty is no surprise, because they could not do otherwise. Their plea for a reservation was rejected without expressed reason, and even their request to make a declaration when signing was not allowed. The suggestion that they make a statement after they have signed was too clever to induce them to sign. For they have not forgotten the consequence of the signing of the twenty-one demands. It was the only alternative they could choose. They are supported by the people, and our people will never regret this decision, no matter what may come to them.

The Council of Three owes China an explanation. Despite the protests made by our people through their delegates and the criticism of the world press, the Council turned a deaf ear to us. Were these protests and criticisms unreasonable or unjustified? Why did not the Council make it clear to the public that it was free from any unjust action on the Shantung settlement? Inasmuch as it did not or could not, and as it refused China the right to make reservation, it is left to be interpreted that the Council must have sinister motives, which the world will yet discover.

The question now arises: Did the Council of Three respect China as an independent nation? If so, why should her right to make a reservation be denied? It is supposed to be a peace made by all the allied and associated nations with Germany, not a peace dictated by certain big nations, at which the rights of smaller nations are sacrificed for these big nations. Why should China, as an associated nation, suffer alone for making such a peace?

Will the treaty "liberate great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty"? China has been trying to find the way, but she was denied the opportunity at the very day when the treaty was signed. What is the hope for this liberation?

Does it "end once for all an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion"? It itself proves that a small group of men could dictate the rights of China in Shantung and the fortunes of the people of Kiao-Chau. It must be noted that in the treaty there is no mention made about the return of Kiao-Chau to China.

Does it "substitute a new order under which backward nations' populations shall be no more subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation"? Is this new order to include the Far East? In view of the fact that "the inalienable rights of nationality" of Kiao-Chau and Shantung could be given to Japan, it seems that the Far East is not included.

This treaty has created a new situation in the Far East by the Shantung clause. China feels humiliated by the denial of her right to make reservation, indignant over the failure of friendly countries to give her helpful assistance, and fearful of the aggression of Japan. She is new isolated, but she will work out her own salvation. We have confidence in her.

But what we are afraid of is that this treaty fails to make a lasting peace in the Far East. It promotes hateful feelings of the Chinese toward Japan. China is powerless. She can do nothing. But the moral awakening of the people is not a thing that counts little. Our people are awake. They begin to know how to assert their rights. They will never forget this humiliation.

J. S. TOW.

Looks to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article as to the treaty, under "Some Consequences of Compromise," you have stated very clearly that China has refused to sign the treaty because the conference would not allow her delegates to make reservations or to set forth declarations of their attitude, &c., as regards the Shantung settlement, but in your article on the same date, June 30, you said that "the Chinese had better have signed with a reservation, or done so and given out a statement of their grievances, which in course of time might have been adjusted." I would like to point out that the Chinese delegates did offer to sign with a reservation, but this was refused them, and the world knows full well that China has very "delicate" reasons for not signing the treaty. The delegates have in their hands the interest of one-quarter of the human race. China cannot afford to stake her destiny without calculating the chances of the dice, so to speak! She cannot lean her future on a reed and fare accordingly. For it will undoubtedly involve the interest of America in the Orient should unrest prevail as a result of autocratic Japan having a supreme rule in the territory which is sacred to every heart of the Chinese.

"The true measure of civilization is to be able to look steadfastly into the future."

News from China has arrived with renewed assurance that they have profound faith in the American people who, with their fair-mindedness, shall view the whole question in its true light and see to it that the ideal of democracy and the principle of righteousness for the United States, which has made so much sacrifice for other nations, and in this expediency, we trust may not in the end be defeated. T. HSIEH,

Director China Society of America.

New York, July 3, 1919.

China's Case for the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About three years ago I published a letter in THE TIMES suggesting that, as we had a Monroe Doctrine for America, it was only fair that we should recognize the right of Japan to a similar doctrine for Asia. But I never intended that we should recognize the right of Japan to become the Prussia of Asia. The surprising thing is that the Peace Conference should have assented to the transfer of German rights in Shantung to her. No wonder the Chinese delegates refused to sign the treaty, especially after China had been encouraged to enter the war with the promise of a seat at the peace table. However, bad as the treaty is, if I were a Senator I should vote for ratification.

Now here is a chance for the Round Robin Senators to score a point. When the treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, is ratified, let them put through a resolution inviting China to submit her case to the League. Mr. Wang, Chinese delegate at Versailles, has already announced his intention to appeal, but such a resolution would add great moral weight to her claims. This is a fine opportunity for that part of the world which is not morally bankrupt to serve notice upon Japan that the League will not countenance plunder.

But the Round Robins will never do that, for it would be calling on the League to act first under Article X., to which they so strenuously object—guaranteeing territorial integrity and political independence to the members of the League. Note that they omit to say that this guarantee is only against external aggression. This is exactly what is happening to China. While the only danger today may be to China, it threatens the peace of the world for tomorrow. If the Round Robins will not protest, will not some Senator, friendly to the League and to the cause of justice and peace, do so; unless when he returns President Wilson can give some convincing reason, not yet made public, for not acting just now?

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

University of Arkansas, June 30, 1919.

THE PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS.

Strengthened Position of the Nacionalista Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cable reports received from the Governor General of the Philippine Islands confirm the news item issued by The Associated Press some time ago to the effect that the Nacionalista Party in the Philippine Islands has triumphed overwhelmingly at the polls, and that it is again in power.

The elections just held were general elections, that is, for Senators, (one-half of the total number,) for Representatives, (the total number of elective, which is 81,) for members of the Provincial Boards, and for municipal offices, (Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Municipal Councilmen.)

The Nacionalista Party has been in power since the year 1907, when the first elections for Assemblymen were held. The opposing party then was the Progressive Party, but a little later a so-called third party appeared and, combining with the Progressive Party, the present National Democratic Party was formed. This is the party which was defeated at the polls on June 3 last.

The following is the partial result of the elections:

For Senators:	
Nacionalista	9
Democrats	2
For Representatives:	
Nacionalista	65
Democrats	5
Independents	8
For Governors:	
Nacionalista	34
Democrat	1
Independent	1

These figures clearly establish the fact that the Filipino people are in accord with the policies of the Nacionalista Party, the party now in power, and the one responsible for the sending of the mission to this country to ask for the independence of the islands.

The Filipino people have been enjoying the right of suffrage since the year 1900, when the first trial on self-government was given them by the American people through General Orders No. 40, Series of 1900, promulgated by the then Military Governor General Otis, and providing for the reorganization of the municipalities. Under the Municipal Code, which the American Philippine Commission framed, the right of suffrage was exercised every two years, until the year 1907, when the new electoral law became in force and when the Legislative Assembly was first organized. The increase in the number of electors since then is as follows:

	Voters Registered.	Votes Cast.
1907	104,966	96,251
1909	208,845	192,975
1912	248,154	235,786
1916		480,699
1919	(Not available yet.)	

The irregularity in the series of years is due to the changes made in the duration of the service, which in the beginning was two years, later four, and then reduced to three.

The electoral body has increased year after year. Although the exact figures are not available for the year 1919, there is every reason to believe that the new electoral body is about double that of the year 1916, approximately 1,000,000 out of a population of about 10,000,000, actually enjoying the right of qualified suffrage.

The last election shows that the country is discreetly conservative with respect to stable offices, at the same time that it gives due recognition to men of worth who have rendered positive services to the country. In general, there has been a great change in the elective personnel of the Government, only two having been re-elected in the Senate, 29 in the House of Representatives, and 11 in the office of Provincial Governor.

The new generation, that which is American in thought and language, is also well represented. It has a representative in the Senate, (the Hon. Bernabe de Guzman;) eight in the House, (Messrs. Sebastian, Virata, Alba, Quirino, Binag, Benitez, de la Rosa, and Aquino,) and one in the Provincial Governorship, (Mr. Rojas.) It is certain that by the next general elections many more of these young men will be elected to the Legislature and to the Provincial Governorships.

JAIME C. DE VEYRA,

Resident Commissioner from the Philippines.

New York, July 1, 1919.

The Trouble at Brest.

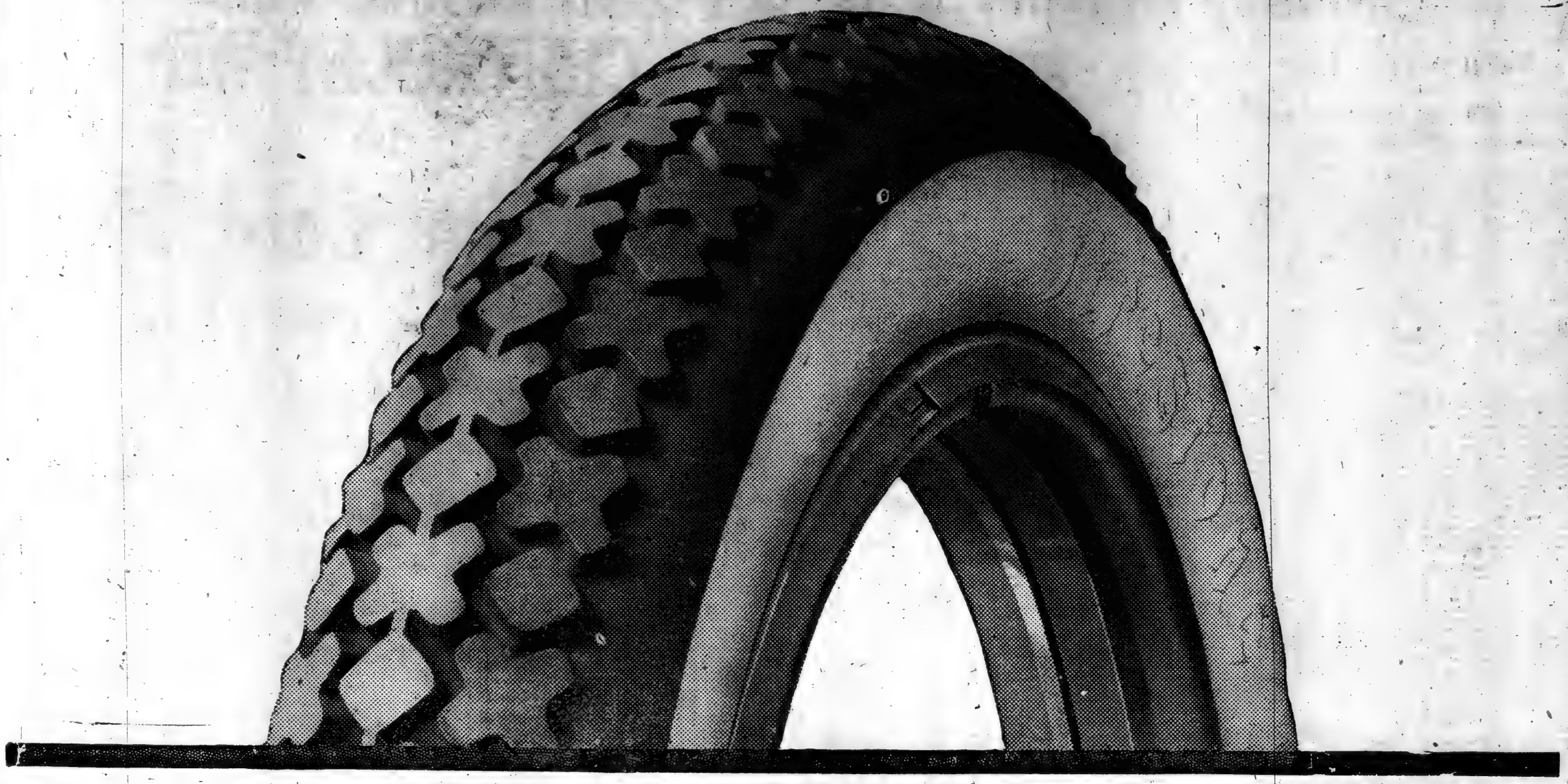
To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your issue of today that "An American naval officer, who is said to have been drinking heavily," caused a riot in Brest. I do not believe it was the first time he had been drinking heavily. Why is it that it is almost always a drunken officer who causes shooting and riots? I can answer that question for the army. If a noncommissioned officer or private gets drunk and behaves in a disorderly manner, he is promptly punished, while the officer is not. Two reasons exist for that: First, the difficulty of getting together a general court to try the officer, and, secondly, the dislike of the scandal coming to the regiment or other organization from the trial. If an officer is useless, his commanding officer usually tries to get him transferred to some other organization where he can finish his career of crime.

F. A. de PEYSTER,

(Formerly Major 23d Pioneer Infantry, U. S. A.)

Watervalt, Suffolk Co., N. Y., July 1, 1919.



Larger—With a New Tread

Firestone

CORD TIRES

NOW READY—the Firestone Cord Tire with its newer, larger standard of size and with its new tread. Car owners will be interested to know that they can secure immediate delivery of this improved Firestone Cord.

The discussion regarding this tire has centered about its two most noticeable features: larger size and new tread.

When the tire industry approved larger tires in each rated size, Firestone decided to build the largest the industry would endorse. You'll be impressed by the extra girth and air capacity of these Firestone Cord Tires. And you'll see for the first time the new tread—the cross and square construction.

This represents the work of Firestone engineers over a long period. The angles of this tread provide against side slip or skid. With a "toe hold" in mud or snow for traction, it moves forward easily, with no suction hollows retarding progress or consuming extra power.

That this tread could be brought out first on the new, larger girth cord tire makes it a doubly attractive purchase for car owners.

In addition to the advantages of great size and special tread, superiorities that can be seen at a glance, this tire has below the surface the qualities that count in rolling off the miles. More rubber *in* the cord and *between* the cord layers.

Protection, life, buoyancy, quicker action. Less heat, slower deterioration. More miles and more months of use. The quick action and resilience of this new Firestone Cord reduce drag on the engine and make a larger percentage of its power available for use.

The first users of this new Firestone Cord tell us that nothing to equal it had been produced before. It is the cap sheaf on the remarkable Firestone record during the last twelve months. Surprising as are the results from this tire, it is the sort of surprise Firestone users expect.

This tire is just another materialization of the Firestone idea—travel on rubber at lowest cost, or, briefly stated—most miles per dollar.

That is the Firestone creed, developed from the ideal of one man, Mr. Harvey S. Firestone—and now not only the working rule of his organization but the guidepost of the whole industry.

The fact that over 90% of the Firestone workers own stock in the Company adds a practical angle to the working out of that idea that every car owner will understand. It means that the entire organization is intent on making Firestones earn first place. Most miles per dollar is earning it.

In this bigger, better cord tire the Firestone builders have put their best. You are entitled to the economy, comfort and satisfaction which that means. Good dealers are ready for your demand now.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

NOTES ON CURRENT ART.

THE twelfth annual Summer exhibition of paintings by American artists has just opened at the Knoedler Galleries. It contains pictures by John Sargent, Abbott Thayer, William M. Chase, Gari Melchers, J. Alden Weir, and many other famous Americans with hardly a sprinkling of minor names. One finds a certain mellowness in the general tone of the walls that tells the story of how many years have passed over many of the paintings, giving them that valuable "skin" upon which the incompetent count to their undoing, but which is the glory of either the inspired or the scientific colorist.

Seventh Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings.

The Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington announce that the Seventh Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings will open to the public on Sunday, Dec. 21, 1919, and will continue until Sunday, Jan. 25, 1920.

Former Senator William A. Clark, a member of the Board of Trustees of the gallery, has again generously offered the sum of $5,000 for "the William A. Clark Prize Awards," to be distributed as follows: First prize, $2,000, accompanied by the Corcoran Gold Medal; second prize, $1,500, accompanied by the Corcoran Silver Medal; third prize, $1,000, accompanied by the Corcoran Bronze Medal, and the fourth prize, $500, accompanied by the Corcoran Honorable Mention.

The exhibition will be confined to original oil paintings by living American artists not before publicly exhibited in Washington. The last day for receiving pictures offered will be Nov. 21 at agencies in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and Dec. 1 in Washington.

The last exhibition of this nature held by the Corcoran Gallery was visited by many thousands of persons. Forty-five paintings were sold, aggregating $67,900.

The circulars and entry cards giving the personnel of the jury and detailed information will be issued to the artists on or before Oct. 15, 1919, and these circulars may then be had upon application to the gallery.

A New Group at the Museum of Natural History.

Frederic Blaschke has designed and executed for the Museum of Natural History a group representing a camp of African pigmies in the Belgian Congo. The scene is a return from the chase and the central figure, a young huntsman, carries an antelope on his back. His hunting dog squats in front of him, a mother holding a baby watches him and other figures in the group are a boy and an old woman who is in the doorway of the hut in the background, a structure like a beehive, built over bent sticks tied with vines and covered with large leaves. The artist based his work on casts from life, photographs, and other material and information obtained by Herbert Lang during the Museum's Congo expedition of 1909-15. The following information concerning the life of the pigmies is given in the report of the completion of the group:

"It is in such camps as this that the African pigmies—the most primitive of the known living races of Africa—live in groups of about one hundred. In earlier times they may have roamed over the greater part of the continent, but today they are for the most part confined to the northeastern part of the great West African rain forest. Light-yellowish-brown to black in color, in stature they range from 50 to 68 inches. They live mainly by the hunt, and shift camp from time to time to obtain better hunting grounds. The pigmies are too poor to buy many wives. The mothers show great fondness for their children, whom they protect from disease and mishap by attaching about their waists such potent charms as monkeys' tails, turtles' skulls, and cocoons. African pigmy babies derive as much amusement from their rattles—made of wickerwork—as does any other variety of baby. The adults, too, wear charms against evil spirits and their human enemies. The number of charms worn makes up in some degree for the pronounced lack of clothing characteristic of such tribes."

The Work of the Children's Museum at Detroit.

The Bulletin of the Detroit Museum of Art gives an encouraging account of the success of the Children's Museum in that city. The Children's Museum has been in existence about a year and five months. During this period it has developed two lines of activities: The loaning to the city schools, and other educational organizations, collections for classroom use, and the holding of exhibitions in the Children's Room, in the Detroit Museum of Art. The biological, historical and geographical material which the Art Museum has come into possession of, but which does not properly come within the scope of an art museum, has formed a nucleus for these collections. This material, together with gifts and loans of special collections, and the valuable assistance given by teachers and by friends of the Museum in the actual installing of exhibits, have made it possible to hold five exhibitions in the Children's Room. These exhibitions have proved of value to the schools, for many classes with their teachers have visited them, not to mention the hundreds of boys and girls who have come either with their parents or alone. Last Spring the Children's Museum was open three week day afternoons. This year it has received visitors every week day and Sundays from 2 until 6 P. M.

It is planned to have the exhibits cover topics which are especially interesting to children, and which relate, where possible, to the various lines of grade work. An attempt is made to give a general résumé of a topic in a broader and more complete form than it would be possible to treat it in any classroom because the exhibit is the composite work of a number of people with material derived from various sources. It is intended that a part of every exhibit shall be the work of children; for example, when the "History of Detroit" was exhibited the groups through the centre of the room showing in miniature the "Huron Village," the "Coming of the French Under Cadillac," "The Stockade," and "Fort Lernoult," were the work of children, made during class periods in their respective schools and later brought to the museum and arranged by them in the Children's Room. Through the help of the English department of the city schools paragraphs descriptive of prominent men and important events in the history of the city were written by seventh grade boys and girls, the best papers selected and placed beneath the picture or the document which required explanation.

Glimpses of Old Japan.

The Japanese Gallery of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts has recently undergone some changes and received some new installations which are deserving of especial mention. The windows of the gallery have been lowered in height so as to conform more nearly to dimensions appropriate to the exhibition of its contents; shoji (rice paper screens) have been installed to modify the incoming light, and some old temple carvings of great age and rarity have been placed at the top of the windows and over the entrance door.

These carvings are described in the bulletin as having originally supported the heavy roof beams of an edifice. They were themselves supported upon the tops of columns, or upon corbels emerging from the upright framing of the building of which they formed a part. "Fashioned out of heavy timbers of cryptomeria wood, they are 6 feet in length by 6 inches in thickness and some 19 inches in height; but by reason of the perforated cutting of the design, after the cunningly deceptive manner of these versatile and imaginative folk, their bulk and weight are lost sight of and they appear light and graceful. These fine examples disclose conspicuously the peculiar power of observation of the Japanese artist, the power of what one may call instantaneous vision, possessed by no other people, which enables him to catch the pose of the flying bird, the motion of the sweeping wave, the furtive movement of the timid, lurking wild life, and, through his skilful craftsmanship, to visualize them for the amusement and delight of those of us who lack this almost superhuman keenness of sight and photographic mental retention of action seen. Without unnecessary detail or elaboration, all these qualities are exhibited in the new sculptures referred to."

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

IN asking public support for the Parks and Playgrounds Association, George Gordon Battle, President, outlines the organization's plan as including playgrounds on vacant lots wherever available, roofs and yards in connection with institutions and settlements, hospitals and institutions, street play centres with traffic closed by police every afternoon, baseball leagues in all districts, and daily excursions to outlying parks.

"What is New York going to do for its great child population of more than one million during the hot Summer months when all nature calls for recreation and play?" asks a bulletin issued by the association. "Have we afforded the proper facilities for guaranteeing the future citizens of the city the opportunity for normal growth? If we have not, then the city must pay for it in the future with a weaker population.

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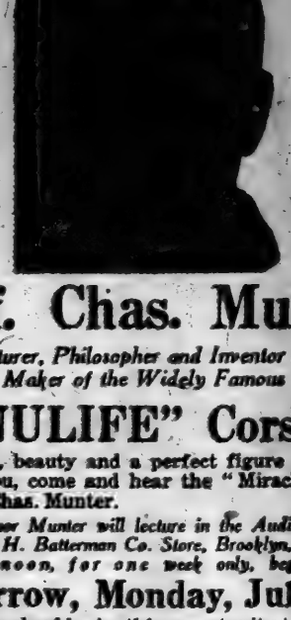
Amounting to $373,473., is being sold for $162,150.

(Inventory as of April 5, 1918.)

AN INSTANCE: An Imported Carrara and Volterra Marble Sun Dial after Original by Michael Angelo at the Old Bridge in Florence, Italy. Was $895.00.
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First

In June The New York Times published 1,733,450 agate lines of advertisements, the largest volume ever published in one month in the history of The Times.

In six months of 1919 The New York Times published 8,797,937 agate lines of advertisements, a gain over the corresponding period of 1918 of 2,143,649 lines, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

CHEVROLET WINS
on
Goodyear Cord Tires

Establishes New World's Record for One Hundred Miles

GASTON CHEVROLET, in a Goodyear Cord Equipment Frontenac, established a new record for one hundred miles at Sheepshead Bay, July Fourth, in a wonderful non-stop run. Chevrolet's time for the distance was fifty-four minutes, seventeen and one-fifth seconds, clipping two and four-fifths seconds from the previous record.

Howard Wilcox, in second place; Dave Lewis, third, and Eddie O'Donnell, fourth, also traveled on Goodyear Straight Side Cord Tires.

This new world's record again demonstrates the great durability and security of Goodyear Cord Tires. It is evidence of the quality which has made Goodyear the greatly preferred tire among car owners—a preference which has exceeded our ability to supply even with the world's greatest daily production.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than any other kind.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

SUMMER FASHIONS OF BRITISH WOMEN

LONDON, June 20, 1919.

ALL sorts of reports have gone to America since the war ended—all about what women were and were not wearing, which makes it doubly interesting to be right on the spot seeing what is happening in this femininely vital direction.

A first day among Englishwomen gives the impression that they are quite as gay and as gayly dressed as their American sisters across the ocean, whatever the fine points of difference in their attire may be. There is no feeling of poverty and distress and made-over clothes. The conclusion naturally is that, if the Englishwomen have been clever enough to help win the war, they have shown a double ingenuity in keeping themselves attractively gowned at the same time.

There was a time when the reports received in America from abroad seemed to indicate that women from henceforth forevermore would be garbed in uniforms. It rounded ominous enough, but when one actually sees the uniforms and how really smart they are—from the highest to the lowest—the predicted possibility does not seem so hideous. Because the women in England have been at this business of wearing uniforms for a far longer period of time than have the American women, they do the thing with more grace and feeling of being at home in their uniform fixings. The consequence is that they bring all of their feminine education at being attractive to bear upon the newly acquired regalia.

Even the little elevator girls in their Summer uniforms of blue or gray heavy cotton material have a distinct charm about them. These are made mostly in smock style, they are properly short and properly long, they have becoming collars closed at becoming angles, with no attempt at low or pointed necks. And the caps—they are the sweetest of all. They are gathered into a band that fits the head or into a visor band as the case may be, from which point of contact they fly off in a bit of a spirit of abandon, almost always ending by fitting the shape of the head. The more pretentiously tailored uniforms are just as attractive and just as much ahead of their American cousins as anything that is tailored in England usually is. They are altogether smart and make any gathering the more interesting for their being.

Just now the London season is in full swing. There are the races revived for the first time since the war. They are wonderful as far as the clothes are concerned, for every one is looking her happiest. Clothes are doing their best to show the revived cheerful feeling of the country. Then there is the opera; also the Russian Ballet, dancing to crowded and extremely well dressed houses. The restaurants at lunch, at tea, and at dinner are filled to overflowing, so much so that the possibilities of a meal are slim unless the table has been engaged in advance.

The June days are what the English insist upon calling hot, though they know nothing of the wilting collar and the heat-spent spirits of New York. On the streets the women are dressed in quite summery looking clothes, which, through the day, are worn without extra coverings, and toward evening are covered with lightweight wraps. Parasols rather startle an American.

The street hats are, it seems, not nearly so graceful in shape or in line as are those generally worn in America. Most of the Summer ones are of blocked straws or satins stretched over hard and unresisting foundations. The most popular are flared and wide of brim over the face, while they are made short in the back and turn up there, giving the whole shape rather the look of a poke bonnet without being that in any very marked degree. The women love trimmings of feathers. So partial are they to this form of hat ornamentation that they do not seem to be in the least particular about what sort of a feather it shall be. Sometimes it is curled, sometimes it is glycerined, and again it is the regular old-fashioned, tightly curled sort.

Then there are many hats trimmed with roses—big, whopping roses—put on in great bunches. There is nothing of the wreath of graceful garden flowers that we have had in New York this season, and no tendency at all to wear the flat, futurist-looking flowers. Hats of tulle trimmed with feathers are seen everywhere. Often they are large and often quite small, fitting the head and allowing the feathers to do the artistic work in falling around the face.

All of the English street clothes are worn short—short of skirt and short of sleeve. In both cases the custom is much more general than in America, where we have been doomed to long skirts for the past months. A long New York skirt looks decidedly out of place on a London street. Neither are the English skirts tight to any great degree. They fetich the leadpencil silhouette, but they do not in any way exaggerate the tightness of the skirt. Once in a while one sees a French girl, and then one realizes that the English skirts are not short after all. The French are really going the limit in that direction, having their skirts reach a distance midway between the knee and ankle.

As for the sleeves, they are following close upon the heels of the fashion set by the French, and are worn extremely short—that is, they end four or five inches from the shoulder line and are provided there with some sort of modest trimming—perhaps a long fringe, perhaps a short one, perhaps a row of ribbon quilling, and so on. With them long kid gloves are worn, and that is where the English are more fortunate than the women in America. They can buy nice gloves for a good deal less than we can at home, even though their prices have soared enormously and terrified them.

In London there are not nearly so many capes and dolman wraps as we have in America. The Englishwoman rather seem to prefer loose, long coats. These are, many of them, very elegant. One is made of black satin, heavy and rich in quality and lined with royal blue panne velvet. On the big, loose, wrapping collar the velvet appears as a facing, and makes a frame for the face, and that is the only relief from the black except that the sleeves are loose at the wrists, and there the blue appears again shining from the inside.

Most of the dresses both for street and for evening wear are some form or other of the chemise frock. The straight, one-piece effect is the popular one, nearly everything one sees, in fact, being one version or another of that cut of dress. That, really, is one reason why the dresses are short, as a chemise frock, unless it is provided with an underskirt, does not permit itself to be cut long and still to remain graceful in line.

At the opera and at the theatres and restaurants in general one sees a great deal more of evening dress than in America. This may not have been the case during the war—they say it was not—but now it is universally so.

One ancient and quiet English lady was heard to say:

"They tell me—I have not seen them, and I do not wish to—that the backs of the evening dresses are cut clear to the waist."

They are, indeed, but not always. Some of them are quite modest and good looking at the same time.

All of the accoutrements that accompany evening clothes are well thought out. For instance, while artificially waved hair is seldom seen, there is always an attempt to make the hair look lovely by adding some sort of garnishing in the way of a simple or elaborate headdress. Everything from feathers that wave in the air to a simple band of narrow brocaded ribbon is worn over the hair, quite plainly, usually with a fringe waving somewhere about the face.

The feather fan, made of a single long feather with a tortoise shell tip for a handle, is the popular ornament for evening. There will be a gown all of black spangles and a feather fan of this sort in bright green. Another brilliant combination is a simple gown of gray chiffon and a single feather fan of a delicious mauve.

Then there is much lace—lace for evening scarves, lace for trimmings for evening gowns, lace for flounces on a plain straight skirt, lace for the little short sleeves—in fact, lace wherever it can be conscientiously used. And it is often the most lavish lace that seems to tell its own story of having been in the family for countless years, making its appearance now as an after-wartime luxury.

Indeed, ostrich is the trimming of the moment in London. It is used for fringe on skirts, for bands of trimming around blouses, for neck edgings, (and here it is most becoming,) and always and forever for hats, be they for evening or daytime wear.

London, for the first time in five years, indulges in the ever-favorite sport of dressing. If she is not striking any decidedly new note after so long a rest, she is most certainly living up to her old-time reputation with a vengeance.

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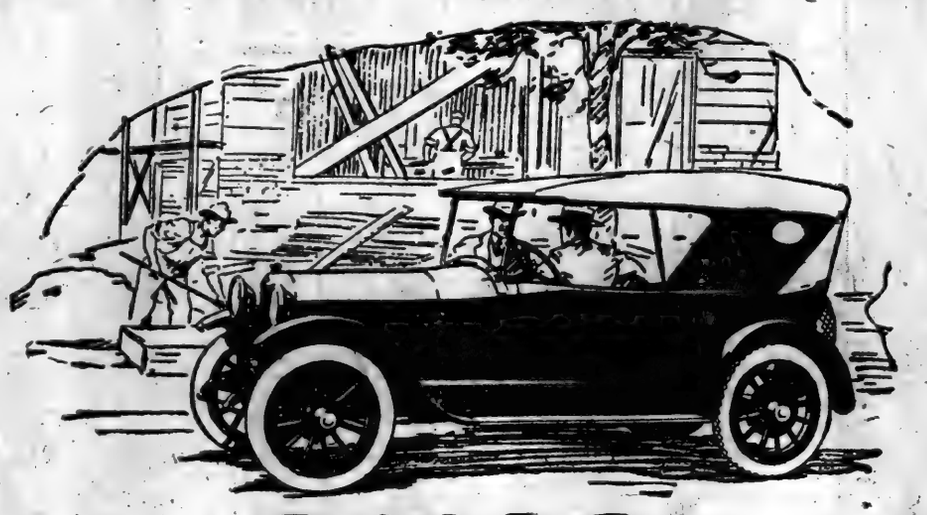
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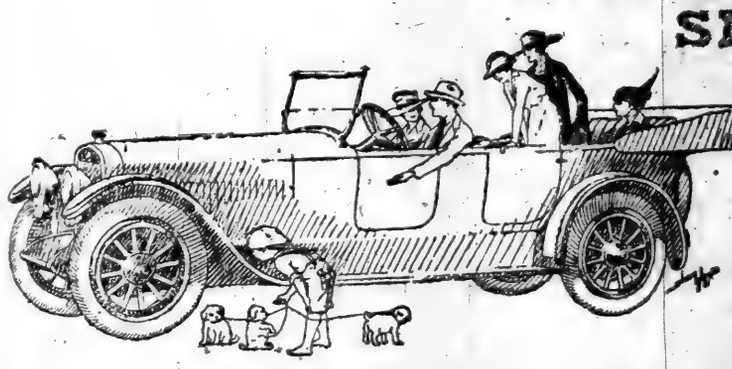
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NAPOLEON AND THE KAISER

Parallel Between the Cases of the Two Suggested by Trial in London Plan

WHATEVER may be the decision of the Interallied Council regarding William Hohenzollern, there is much in his present situation which suggests the disposition which the Allies of another century made of Napoleon Bonaparte. The late Emperor of Germany also may have his Saint Helena and end his days in exile on some far distant isle.

Although the proceedings against the Kaiser are without precedent and represent a new effort to prevent the recurrence of future wars, he, like Napoleon, is arraigned at the bar of the nations as an arch disturber of the peace of the world. More exactly the situation of the War Lord suggests that of Napoleon just before his exile to the Island of Elba. The Allies had made good their invasion of France in 1814. Two million men were at hand to crush the remnants of that Grand Army which Napoleon had led into Russia. The Man of Destiny, betrayed by many of those whom he had advanced to riches and power, was on April 6 constrained to abdicate.

"The allied sovereigns," to quote from the document penned by Bonaparte's own hand, "having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France."

The Allies meanwhile had taken possession of Paris and there they held a council as to what should be done with Napoleon. The treaty which they finally drew up provided that he and the Empress Maria Louisa should retain their titles during their lives. To him the sovereignty and the right of ownership of the Island of Elba was assigned, with an annual income of $500,000, to be paid by France. The private property of Napoleon, however, whether as extraordinary or as private domain, was to revert to the crown.

Mock Sovereign of Elba.

The Allies of that day believed that they had settled the affairs of Europe for good and all in the conferring of this mock sovereignty. Although for twenty years the military operations of Napoleon had kept France in a mad whirl of glory, and had terrorized the Continent, wise ones believed that the star of the Man of Destiny had set forever. The affection which many of the French people had for him, the dislike which they felt for the Bourbons, and misunderstandings among the Allies themselves made it possible for Napoleon to return and to conduct that brilliant yet unsuccessful One Hundred Days' Campaign which ended in his overwhelming defeat at Waterloo.

When the time came to decide upon the fate of Napoleon after he had broken his Elba parole, much harsher conditions were imposed. Only a slight change in affairs would have resulted in his being landed on the coast of England and taken to London for trial, as is now proposed in the case of the whilom Emperor of Germany.

Napoleon became the prisoner of England by surrendering himself to her. The Kaiser in the first gloom of defeat when he fled from Germany had intended, according to all accounts, to surrender himself to the British. The reputation of the dwellers on John Bull's island for justice and fair play is worldwide. This is evidenced not only by the original plan of William Hohenzollern but also in the correspondence between Napoleon and the representatives of Great Britain.

The Kaiser took refuge in Holland; the deposed Emperor of the French upon the Island of Aix. In the offing were warships of Great Britain. Before the break of day on the 11th of July, 1815, the Duke of Rovigo went with a flag of truce to inquire if a French or neutral vessel conveying the Emperor and bound for the United States could pass unmolested. As this request was not granted and he feared capture by the troops of the restored régime of the Bourbons, Napoleon decided to give himself up to the British.

Napoleon's Attitude.

He did not consider that he had been guilty of any high crimes or misdemeanors for which he might be placed on trial. His attitude is better expressed in his own words in the following letter sent to George IV., then Prince Regent:

"Royal Highness: Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the hostility of the principal powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to sit down at the fireside of the British people. I place myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

General Gourgaud, who was commissioned to take the letter to London, received from the Emperor the following instructions: "My Aide de Camp, Gourgaud, will repair on board the English squadron with Count de Las Casas. He will take his departure in the vessel which the commander of that squadron will dispatch to either the Admiral or to London. He will endeavor to obtain an audience of the Prince Regent and hand my letter to him. If there should not be found any inconvenience in the delivery of passports for the United States of America, it is my particular wish to proceed to that country. But I will not accept of any passports for any colony.

"In default of America, I prefer England to any other country. I shall take the name of Colonel Muron or of Duroc. If I must go to England, I should wish to reside in a country house, at a distance of ten or twelve leagues from London, and to arrive there, in the strictest incognito. I should require a dwelling house sufficiently capacious to accommodate all my suite. I am particularly anxious to avoid London; and this wish must necessarily fall in with the views of the Government. Should the Ministry be desirous of placing a Commissioner near my person, Gourgaud will see that this condition shall not seemingly have the effect of placing me under any kind of confinement, and that the person selected for the duty may, by his rank and character, remove all idea of an unfavorable or suspicious nature."

General Gourgaud was never allowed to land in England, and Napoleon's letter was sent to the Court of St. James's by other hands.

Death Penalty Favored.

It was not the intention of England, however, to permit her arch enemy to live within her territory after a manner which would have been as comfortable as the way in which the German Emperor now resides in Holland. When Napoleon reached Plymouth on the Bellerophon all hopes of his being received as a distinguished guest soon vanished. The Privy Council deliberated as to whether or not they should give the Emperor up to the vengeance of Louis XVIII., order him before a court-marshal to be tried for his life, with every probability of being beheaded or shot, or to consign him to exile on some distant shore. According to Count Montholon, the Duke of Wellington urged the council to adopt "bloody and terrible determinations." The Duke of Sussex was largely responsible for the sparing of the life of the noted prisoner.

The presence of Napoleon, even in the Harbor of Plymouth, was a disturbing factor. Thousands of persons went out in small boats to get as near to the vessel on which he was held as the guards would permit. When he appeared on deck he was greeted by the applause of the multitude. Some of his partisans, such as Abbott, declare that, enemy as he was of England, he had a hold upon the popular imagination. Volleys of musketry were often discharged to keep the people away from the warship, for a three-hundred-yard limit had been established. While the Ministry debated, the interest of the populace grew so intense that finally the Bellerophon was ordered out to cruise until all the details concerning the captive could be settled.

There was no trial in the sense of that which is now contemplated for the head of the Hohenzollerns. Napoleon was regarded as the common enemy of Europe, and every country had been so embroiled that there was none which could be called neutral. The Allies were content to let England dispose of Bonaparte as she willed.

The result of the deliberations of the Privy Council was made known on the evening of July 30, 1815, when Sir Henry Banbury, Under Secretary of State, came on board and read it to the Emperor. It was as follows:

Napoleon's Sentence.

"It would be inconsistent with our duty toward our country and the Allies of his Majesty if General Bonaparte possessed the means of again disturbing the repose of Europe. It is on this account that it becomes absolutely necessary that he should be restrained in his personal liberty, so far as this may be required by the foregoing important object. The Island of Saint Helena has been chosen as his future residence. Its climate is healthy, and its local position will allow of his being treated with more indulgence than could be permitted in any spot, owing to the indispensable precaution which would be necessary to employ for the security of his person."

Sir George Cockburn, to whom was delegated the task of conveying Napoleon to the isle of exile, was instructed to recognize him not as an Emperor but simply as a General. The deposed ruler's baggage was searched and $25,000 in gold and all his valuable personal effects were removed. He was permitted to retain $2,500 with which to pay his personal servants. From the time of his departure until his death Napoleon may be considered as a political offender condemned to imprisonment for life.

The legal status of his case has been a matter of dispute ever since. One of his defenders characterizes the treatment of Napoleon as "trampling upon the British Constitution and in defiance of all justice and law, in that it condemned an illustrious foreigner to imprisonment for life without trial and even without accusation." The same authority declares that the "Ministers were so fully conscious of the illegality of the measure that they did not venture even to sign their names to the act."

Napoleon protested vigorously against this treatment and on the advice of an English lawyer he reduced his protest to writing. He maintained that he went voluntarily on board the Bellerophon and not as a prisoner.

"I am the guest of England," he wrote. "I came forward with confidence to place myself under the protection of the laws of England. * * *

"I appeal to history. It will say that an enemy, who made war for twenty years against the English people, came spontaneously, in the hour of misfortune, to seek an asylum under her laws. What more striking proof could he give of his esteem and confidence? But how did England reply to such an act of magnanimity? It pretended to hold out a hospitable hand to the enemy, and, on giving himself up with confidence, he was immolated."

The banishment of Napoleon was subsequently legalized by an act of the British Parliament. The champions of Napoleon maintain that such an act was an ex post facto law and that its passage was an admission that the treatment of Napoleon was without warrant of law.

Parallel with Mary of Scotland.

Mackintosh in his history of England draws a parallel between Napoleon and Mary Queen of Scotts. "Neither of them," he says, "was born a British subject, or had committed any offense within the jurisdiction of England; consequently, neither of them was amenable to English law. The imprisonment of neither was comformable to the law of England or the law of nations."

Mackintosh justified the treatment of Napoleon upon the plea of necessity, for the statute declared that "it is necessary for the preservation of the tranquillity of Europe and for the general safety that Napoleon Bonaparte should be detained and kept in custody, and shall be deemed and taken to be, and shall be treated and dealt with as a prisoner of war."

That he was not a prisoner of war, according to legal views at the time, is evidenced by the fact that the law which was passed established his status as such.

So instinctive is the British love of fair play that there were several lawyers in Great Britain retained by British subjects for the purpose of rescuing this common enemy from the grasp of the Ministry. One plan was to swear out a writ of habeas corpus, and to bring him before the highest courts of England. Another effort contemplated citing him as a witness in an important trial to prove the condition of the French Navy and in that way establish his status. When this became known Lord Keith, the Admiral in command of the squadron at the time, got into his barge and thus escaped the officer sent to serve the writ and put to sea and remained out several days to avoid service. The Admiralty Board and Lord Keith were both alarmed and perplexed by these efforts on behalf of Napoleon, and the entire Ministry breathed easier after the captive was well on his way to Saint Helena.

Whatever may be the outcome of the trial of William Hohenzollern, who so avowedly patterned his life on the Napoleonic standard, it may contribute toward preventing wars for conquest and for personal ambition.

NIPPON IN NEW YORK

By TAKEO OKA.

NOW that the Atlantic has been crossed in the short span of sixteen hours by airplanes, the world has become a very small place indeed. Already aviators are turning their eyes to the Pacific. Soon we may expect to see the United States of America and Japan drawn much closer together by quick aerial transportation and with the shrinking of the ocean may the mutual understanding and friendship of our two nations become the greater. But New Yorkers need not wait for quick aerial transportation to visit Japan. Japan has come to New York.

The exact number of the Japanese in this city remains a mooted question. A conservative estimate places the figure at 5,000, but some maintain there are as many as 7,000, this figure including about 300 Japanese women. There is no "Jap town," similar to Chinatown, but the somewhat gregarious points are an uptown section near Dyckman Street, East Fifty-eighth Street, and thereabouts and downtown Brooklyn Bridgehead. By vocation, we could safely classify these as students, business men, and wage earners, with numbers increasing in the order mentioned.

The captains of industry represent more than fifty large concerns, the majority and more reliable of which are downtown wholesale houses dealing in everything, from expensive silks, the ubiquitous Oriental bric-à-brac, outlandish kimonos, sometimes exorbitant cloisonné, miniature gardens, goldfish, flimsy toys, down to the hardly dispensable popular-priced coffee set. Five employment agencies, high grade according to their assertions, are doing a brisk business sending forth butlers, valets, cooks, waiters, and other domestic workers. The first named have established so good a reputation that they are finding their way into the movie world and threatening to displace the proverbial dignified English butler.

Tired Jap Business Men.

The Nippon Club at 161 West Ninety-third Street boasts all American fittings, from billiard room to bar, in addition to several floors furnished in Japanese style, where the tired business men feel again the spell of home in far Nippon. Four organizations managed by Japanese missionaries work to retain their converts, lest they go astray in pagan New York. Banks could be counted on the fingers of one hand; however, boarding houses are not of negligible numbers, coming close to forty. On the other hand, one news bureau monopolizes whatever business there be. Besides, there are eight art-ists restoring and repairing art wares, six physicians, five photographers, three tailors, two confectioners, and one insurance agent.

Dr. Jokichi Takamine of the Takamine Industrial Company has broken into the company of "Who's Who." Two Japanese nonresidents are residents here, on screens, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Sessue Hayakawa, animated stars; their flimsy projections to be seen at any of the New York movie theatres. Mme. Tamaki Miura of "Butterfly" fame is known to all New York music lovers. A few Nippon danseuses, dancers, jugglers, and pedestal acrobats of vaudeville description complete Japan's contribution to New York's footlights.

There are two vernacular newspapers, one weekly and the other semi-weekly. Doubtless any subscriber to any other New York newspaper could dispense with these without serious danger of backwardness in news. In consequence their readers hover in the neighborhood of the unlucrative two thousands. The parlor game, commonly christened "tamaya," among my compatriots, has practically become one of the standard features of Coney Island and other New York Summer resorts. From a mercenary point of view the business is good and forms the best Summer side line. Really you need not be an infallible shot in order to turn a cigarette package target into your coveted prize at 50 cents or win a 5-cent doll by rolling away dollars at the Japanese ball game. Business is business, the Japanese has learned.

Cooking for Yourself.

This metropolis may boast of no less than a dozen Japanese restaurants. Your casual visit will introduce you to fresh sliced fish taken raw, seasoned bamboo shoots, and lotus root and pickled radish served on the same table with "sukiyaki," palatable at least to the Japanese. "Sukiyaki," a compound word still unauthorized in any standard English dictionary, is the Japanese "quick lunch," eaten while being cooked on a small charcoal table stove. Beef, onions, cabbage, beancurd, and other vegetable additions, not forgetting Japanese soy, sugar, and a little sake, are ready to be prepared in a shallow pan à la japonaise on the fire. The rest devolves upon you and your company, ladies not honorably excluded! A great time saving it is for the proprietor, this having his guests prepare their own meals! Though a fairly comprehensive menu is obtainable, Geisha girl entertainment, the Japanese equivalent to New York's cabarets, is still unobtainable. Rice cakes have risen to a conspicuous place lately and have usurped a position in the bill of fare of chop suey restaurants. Their taste is the same as in Tokio, but their price is different, as any sen-belya-san (Japan rice-cake man) in New York City can tell you.

At the Nippon Athletic Club, 250 West 108th Street, you may tackle the jiu-jitsu expert, who will initiate you by degrees into the gymnastic complexity of the art, defensive as well as offensive. But American boxing equals the Japanese kenjitsu or swordplay.

How to tell Japs from Chinamen in this melting pot of the world is a hard question to answer. The writer himself recently mistook a citizen from the Celestial Kingdom for a Nipponese; and Americans make more wrong than right guesses at distinguishing the two. These Oriental denizens, however, carry a very delicate shade of difference in physiological characteristics.

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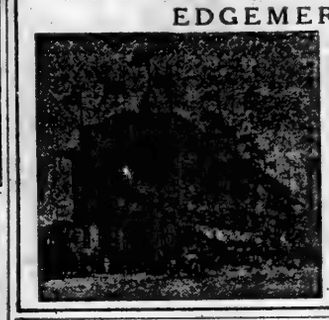
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Brooklyn Hall	40
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Elmwood	30
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NEW PARK HOUSE
Summ

WHY IS A NATION?

How Land, Language, Kinship, and Government Figure in the Formation of the Different Countries

This article is from the July number of The American Boy. The writer is a clergyman and student of international affairs and won in 1914 the $1,000 Carnegie peace prize with an essay on "The Maze of the Nations."

By GAIUS GLENN ATKINS.

RECENTLY a group of men in Paris, upon whose decisions all the world had been waiting, made a new map of the world.

Of course their new map is like the old one in many ways. They cannot change the hemispheres or continents; the seas and islands, mountains and rivers are the same, but as far as boundary lines go, Central Europe, Western Asia, and even Africa, are greatly changed. We shall have to study geography all over again. Germany, Russia, Poland, Austria and Hungary, Italy and the Balkan States and Turkey in Europe and Asia all have new frontiers.

Any number of things have been taken into consideration in running these new boundary lines, but the one big thing by which the peace council sought to guide itself was nationality. They have protected and preserved, as far as possible, existing national rights, resurrected nations like Poland which have been long buried under the oppression and greed—of their neighbors, and brought together peoples who speak the same language and belong to the same races, and they have done all this in the hope of securing more settled conditions in Europe and the promise of lasting peace for the world.

All this gives a new importance to nationality. What is a nation? And why is a nation? And what good does a nation really do? Could we do without nations altogether? Some people are proposing that we try that, for while the peace council has sought to make nationality a more distinct and clean-cut force in the world than ever before, there are revolutionists who tell us that the word for the future is not nationalism but internationalism and that the nations are hindrances and not helps toward the real brotherhood of man. It is a good time to try to understand what a nation really is.

The Land Itself.

To begin with, a nation is a body of people with a government and institutions of their own, who have lived together for a long time in a land which they love and which is real to them because they know its hills and valleys and have traveled its roads and because their dead are buried in its soil. There are other things, of course, besides just having a territory of their own which make a people a nation, but they must have this to start with. The size does not greatly matter. Switzerland is not so big as one of our smaller American States and Holland is no larger, but how great they really are!

France is the soil of France as well as the soul of France—mountains, valleys, quiet flowing rivers, wheat fields, orchards, vineyards, and stately cities, and the Frenchmen who love France so truly love her very soil—the fields which were their fathers' before them, the quiet villages in which they have always lived, or the city streets which they know so well. When they fight, that is really what they fight for.

When a people have thus long dwelt in a land it becomes saturated with their spirit; each name has its meanings and associations—this plain recalls a battle, that city a siege, this village a poet, and that mountain valley a saint. So the land makes them what they are, and they make the land what it is. They cannot bear to be separated from it or to think of strangers possessing it.

A nation would be nothing without its territory, and the territory would be poor indeed were it not for its rich human associations.

Racial Kinship.

The second thing which makes a nation is racial kinship. This needs explaining. The Century Dictionary defines race as "a great division of mankind, having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities." In ways which we do not clearly understand—for the beginnings of it all are older than any history—the whole world of man has been divided into races. We distinguish them by their color, the shape of their faces, their eyes, and other marks. So we have the Caucasians, who are white; the Ethiopians, who are black; the Mongolians, who have an olive-tinted skin; the Malays, who are brown, and the American Indians, who are red.

These foundation races (as we may call them,) have in process of time been divided again and again until we have, from the Caucasian race alone, Hindu, Persian, Armenian, Jew, Greek, Latin, Slav, and Teuton and combinations of racial stock which make it difficult to readily classify the modern nations. The Scotch, the Dutch, and the Germans are really to just one branch of the race of humanity, yet they have been changed through their history and the conditions of their lives that one would speak of the English race or the German race and not be much misusing the word.

In this freer way a race may be defined as a body of people with a common ancestry, common memories, a common language, and common characteristics of body, mind, and even soul that set us to distinguish them from their neighbors and make them distinct forces in history.

So defined, race is one of the great and persistent human facts, needing to be reckoned with as engineers must always reckon with running water. Even small peoples like the Poles seem to have been submerged in neighboring States and forgotten as a nation, the racial instinct still persists. They will not become one with their conquerors and in the end the map makers have to put them back on the map—a nation once more. Much of the confusion in Europe in the last one hundred years has grown out of the refusal of the more ambitious races to recognize racial rights, especially in Eastern Europe where race mixing runs high and the different races are all mixed together like the pieces of a picture puzzle. It is no easy task to so put those crooked parts together as to satisfy these restless peoples and respect all the rights involved.

When a race has had a fair, free chance and has lived for a long time as the English or the French in a land which they have made their own, then have the foundations of a rich and lasting national life.

Of course there is always the possibility of races into new racial strains. Thus have taken Anglo and Saxon, Norman and Dane, with a touch of the Celts who lived in the fair English forests when Julius Caesar landed on English shores, to make the England we know and honor today, and beyond debate the English stock is richer through the blending of so many elements; but even so there must always be one strong race which outnumbers, outmasters, and absorbs the others, or else we should get no true national unity or any true national spirit.

Some one has called America the "melting pot" because we are receiving and reoasting so many peoples, but we have been able to do it and become a nation only because the English-speaking strain in America has always been so strong as really to assimilate and give character to all the rest. If America were divided between three or four races equally strong we should never really become a nation. As it is our national life is strongly affected by the many kinds of peoples who live under our flag, and it will not be until they are more perfectly assimilated than they are now that we shall secure, for every boy born under the American flag, the rich national feeling which is the birthright of every English or French boy; but we are sure that the "melting pot" will do its work and the time is coming when every one in America will think of America as his motherland—America and none beside.

The Part Language Plays.

Then, a nation is made by its language. Language and race are really very closely related, but people who belong to different races and speak the same language can really live together better than people who belong to the same race and speak different languages. Language binds us together in all sorts of wonderful ways. Those who speak the same language are friends by right of their common tongue; their words are bonds, and not barrier, and through the virtue of their common speech everything which they do tends to bring them still more closely together. The first thing a conquering nation does with a conquered people is to try to make them change their language and forget their mother tongue, and that always breeds bitter discontent. It is impossible to say in a sentence what the English language has meant to the English people or the great part it has played in making England what she is.

Government and Laws.

A nation is made also by its Government, laws, and institutions. It would be possible for a people to live in a land which they knew and loved, to belong to the same race and to speak the same language, and yet not to be really a nation had they no Government of their own, for it is through their sovereign Government that they belong to the family of nations, securing their rights, securing the respect of others, and taking their proper part in the conduct of the world's affairs.

Governments are made by the temper and ideals of their people, and in turn influence greatly the ideals and temper of their people. Some nations seem to prosper best under the rule of Kings, others have no use for Kings—they love best to govern themselves; but under any circumstances the Government is a necessary part of the life of a nation; and so with law. The English have one system of law which really came to them out of the northern forests, the French another which they have inherited from Rome itself, and it is easy to see, though not easy to briefly explain, that a nation's life is very greatly influenced by its laws.

What Men Have Done, and Do.

Beyond this a nation is made by its history, by the experiences, that is, of the centuries, by what the people of a nation have done or borne together, by their struggles for liberty, by their growth in wealth and commerce. The past of a people belongs to every newborn child; every American boy owns the whole history of America. It makes him what he is, its heroes are his heroes, its glory his glory. The spirit of his nation is about him like light and air. It helps him to understand himself as belonging to something so great that he can only be proud of it, and it is the supreme loyalty of his life, and pass it on to others still more enriched.

A nation is made also by its musicians and by those who build its cathedrals, its palaces, its monuments, by those who paint its pictures, who write its poems and create its literature, for these help the people of a nation to understand themselves, quicken their pride, and give them a common soul.

And above all a nation is made by the hard things which its people have shared together, by remembered sacrifices and shining heroisms, by great leaders in whom all the nation seems to live again as the America of the revolution lived in George Washington or the America of the civil war in Abraham Lincoln. Indeed our heroes and leaders reveal us to ourselves. Abraham Lincoln is a better definition of America than all the words in all the dictionaries.

What It All Means.

A nation, then, is a body of people living in a land which they love, sharing the instincts and characteristics of a common race, bound together by one tongue, having a government of their own which is respected and recognized among the nations, with their own peculiar laws and institutions, with their own history, their own honored and loved leaders, their own high and heroic memories, a flag which symbolizes all the rest, a name rich in meaning, and a consciousness of destiny and force too great to define.

Now, it is impossible to overestimate what this means either to the citizens of any nation or to the world. Within their own frontiers the people of a nation live together as friends and brothers, they are taught to seek the same things, to defend and safeguard the nation, to exalt and enlarge it. Nations compare themselves with other nations, meet them in commerce and statecraft, in friendship, or in war, and so in the end great nations of the world today gather up in themselves the greatest forces in the world. We could not live without them. America means too much to every American boy, France too much to every French boy, for them ever to think of America or France as ceasing to be. We should feel as if the sun were taken out of the sky if we had no motherland; we know that we owe to our native land the greater part of what is really worth while in our lives.

We do not want, then, to see nations destroyed or their spirit impaired. We want rather to see every nation enriched in the great qualities of national life and service and yet to see the unjust ambitions and the undue pride of the nations so restrained that no one of them shall do harm to the others and that they may live together not as enemies but as friends. A world in which the nations are always fighting together would be desperately unhappy, but a world in which each nation would bring its distinctive character, its wealth, its achievements, nay, its very soul into such an international fellowship as would make us all comrades is an ideal which today lies like light along the horizon of the future. The League of Nations proposes to safeguard the spirit of nationality and at the same time to consecrate it to something greater than itself by bringing the nations together in an organization which has its own great laws, its own great courts and its own great ways of enforcing international rights and obligations.

It seems to many of us that this is really the end toward which forces of history have been working for centuries and that we cannot be sure of unhindered national development, any nation of us, unless we are willing to try to create a true family of nations. A world in which each nation may go on through the years living its own life, respecting the rights of other nations, and contributing its own part to an ordered and peaceful world is an ideal so great that every one of us might well be proud to live for it and, if need be, even to die for it.

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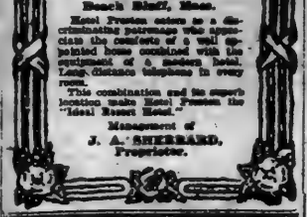
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URGENCY OF AMERICANIZATION

Felix Warburg Discusses Methods of Dealing with the Foreign-Born

RECENT bomb outrages, the generally growing unrest in the United States, various manifestations of a changing order are focusing the attention of race assimilation, education, and the general improvement of living conditions, better to conform with the true ideals of Americanism. That Americanization and all that it implies is much misunderstood is conceded by all who have made a study of the subject, and that a new angle on it must be developed in the public conscience is a growing conviction. Such is the expressed opinion of Felix M. Warburg. As a member of the Executive Committee of Community Councils of National Defense, Chairman of the Joint Board of Distribution of Jewish War Relief, one of the moving spirits of the consolidation of the different Jewish Charities, Mr. Warburg has observed the situation from many angles.

"The war brought home many truths to a number of people," said Mr. Warburg in answer to a question regarding his point of view on Americanization, "but probably one of the most striking came home to us in the United States. We raised an effective army, but of the first 2,000,000 drafted men, 200,000 men could not understand or read their orders. We had an American army in which men could not speak American. We went to Europe to fight for democracy, while at home 10 per cent. of our adult population cannot read the laws it is supposed to frame. One of our big States spends $8 per year for the education of each child. What kind of Americanism is that?

"Americanism should not stop with the taking out of a naturalisation paper, and yet such has been the prevalent view of it. Surely the basis for citizenship is the establishment of not only a common language, but also common thought. It is not sufficient to send an immigrant to a night school four times a week to make an American of him. There is no doubt that the knowledge of the language is essential to good citizenship, but there are many who know the language, and yet who are not true Americans. The fact that twice as much is expended on chewing gum as on school books in the United States is significant. But is that true Americanism?"

This viewpoint on just what Americanism represents is indicative of the changing attitude toward the whole question on the part of thinking Americans. That it is not only the alien who needs to become a better citizen is apparent. So long as there are tenement slums and illiterate Americans the fundamental principle upon which this Republic is founded has not been carried out, and the native-born also need to apply themselves to the task of becoming better Americans. A United States that offers nothing but the east side sweatshop or a coal mine is naturally not the America that Americans want, but improvement is needed elsewhere as well.

Most immigrants upon arriving here find themselves working in trying conditions. The novelty of the surroundings and of the work adds greatly to the fatigue that would result normally from long hours and, in many cases, unsanitary environment. At the end of the day the average immigrant has little energy left for anything, especially if it involves any mental effort. There needs to be a very strong incentive to send such a person to a night school, and when that is lacking there results the appalling high percentage of non-English-speaking citizens. It also opens the door to the exploitation of the immigrant by unscrupulous members of his own race, which works to the detriment of the country, for the immigrant blames all his misfortunes on America and not on his own ignorance and inability to protect himself.

There is a gap between the alien and American that needs to be bridged, and this cannot be done by institutional methods. The approach must be a human one through an intimate contact with the life of the people. Community efforts through small community groups are one of the most effective means for providing a vehicle of contact between the residents of a neighborhood, no matter what its character and how the Government affects it.

"It is our duty," continued Mr. Warburg, "our duty as citizens of the greatest Republic in the world to see to it that every man, woman, and child has a chance. And a chance implies education, the ability to read and understand, the opportunity to take advantage of existing laws, and, lastly, to vote intelligently.

"The America we show to new arrivals is not the America we want to see ourselves. On the contrary it is that part against which we are all struggling as citizens—the exploiting, grabbing side of it. To counteract this side of life and to recruit the immigrants into the ranks of those who are fighting this menace intelligently we must approach them through the only open channel, that of human interest. For we cannot hope to get a better America if a large proportion of the population is unconsciously working against our best efforts. On the other hand nothing can be forced on a human being. To be successful in any undertaking, it is essential to first interest the people in it, or to approach them through a medium in which they are already intergated. It is here that the community group is invaluable.

"Every human being, no matter how strange in a strange country, is deeply concerned with the surrounding conditions of his life, for it is that which affects him directly. It is difficult to interest people in questions of national policy, since they lack the imagination to see how it would influence their lives. But approach them through a moving picture show, or a meeting, or a desire for a clean street, and the contact is established. There is always some local problem of interest through which a contact can be established. It is on this principle that Community Councils work. In New York, the city is divided into small districts, and the citizens are urged to form a council. When they register they do so along special interest lines, so when the particular committees are actually organized, each of the residents is drafted into membership to take up the work he is interested in. By approaching a resident through the particular subject he is interested in, gradually he can be made to participate in all the activities of the local council. With the feeling that the council is his organization, the immigrant will ask to have English classes established, and will see to it that they are, just as at present many of the councils have been inviting speakers on the League of Nations and on the high cost of living. As a rule, people only need to be given the instrument and shown how it can be used, and they will grasp the chance eagerly to get what they want. Labor unions are successful because they make the appeal that goes home. The same principle must be applied to Americanization. Just as bettering of wages and of working conditions in general is a part of Americanism, so is the making of conscious citizenship an essential to the building up of this country along thoroughly democratic lines.

"It is not only a question of duty that the foreign-born should be given every opportunity for betterment. It is a question of economy. Make the immigrant a conscious American, a human being who understands what this country stands for and is striving for, and he will make a better workman, a stronger asset to the building up of this country. He will carry forward the great principle of freedom, the most stimulating of all ideas, instead of unconsciously acting as a brake on its development, thus becoming not only a dead weight, but even a handicap in our social development. Americanization, in short, must really give every man, woman, and child the opportunity which is all that anybody asks."

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Other Instruction and Summer Camp Advertising Section Four, Page Four.

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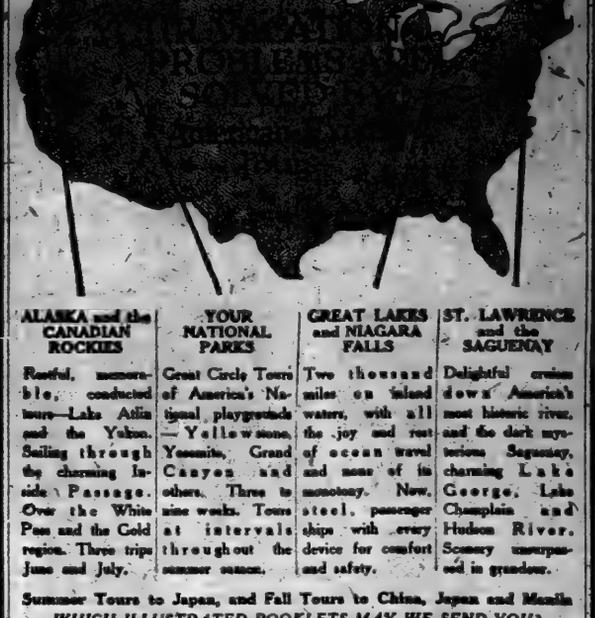
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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919.

OUR LITTLE BILL AGAINST MEXICO UNDER GEN. CARRANZA

An Array of Circumstantial Evidence in Regard to the Damage Done to American and Other Non-Mexican-Owned Property as a Result of Active Disorders, Unsettled Conditions, and Neglect

By WALLACE THOMPSON,
Formerly American Vice Consul at Monterey, Mexico.

THE after-dinner orator roars his boast of "two billions of American dollars in Mexico" and moans his claim of "five hundred millions of damage" done to these pioneer American dollars. Whereupon the Mexican (of whatever political complexion) wails his protest that three-quarters of those American dollars were made out of Mexico herself, and our State Department, with characteristic loquacity, says not a darn thing about how much the damage claims really are. Up to the present time few have attempted to bridge the gulf between the orator and the Mexican, and no one that between the orator and the abysmal silence of the State Department. We live in an age of "convictions" and we choose our figures according to our convictions.

Eight years ago an American consul in Chihuahua, Mr. Marion Letcher, wrote a report in which he estimated (frankly without figures) that the total foreign investments in Mexico were $1,641,034,180, distributed as follows:

American	$1,057,770,000
British	321,302,900
French	143,446,000
Various	118,535,380

These figures have been enthusiastically assailed, especially as regards the comparatively small sum allotted to the British, but they remain to this day the only official estimates available. I have recently, however, been able to find another compilation which will, I fear, be something of a shock to the jingoes. It was worked out also by Americans, but this time by the research department of the greatest single corporation operating in Mexico, with full access to all Mexican Government figures and to the stock books of most of the great American companies. The total is almost identical, but the distribution is startlingly different:

American	$1,055,000,000
British	670,000,000
French	285,000,000
German	75,000,000
Spanish, Dutch, etc.	190,000,000
Total	$1,875,000,000

The latter figures are said to include the foreign investment in the national debt of Mexico and the distribution, as far as can be worked out, of the holdings of the securities of all companies operating in Mexico. Consul Letcher's figures doubtless were based on the nationality of the corporations to a large extent, although it is known, for instance, that more than two-thirds of the invested capital of such a corporation as the National Railways of Mexico came from Europe, although the companies which went into the merger of the Mexican railroads were all incorporated under American laws.

Which Are Correct Figures?

When this new compilation of investment distribution first came to my hands, I was, I may admit, inclined to "split the difference." As careful a study of the American investment field as it is possible to make has, however, convinced me that the new figures are much more nearly correct than those of Consul Letcher, with this exception—that I do not believe that they include the American investment in the $215,000,000 of Mexican Government, state and municipal bonds held abroad.

On the other hand, neither Consul Letcher's figures nor the other compilation represents the actual value of American investments in Mexico at the time of the fall of Diaz in 1911. It is important that this fact be both remembered and also left out of the actual consideration of the investment. This last is necessary for two reasons—to make the study absolutely just from the Mexican viewpoint and also because I shall try to estimate only the actual cash loss and not the potential damage under the confiscatory legislation which Carranza is now threatening to enforce. We must never forget, however, that whatever the Mexicans claim regarding the "exploitation" of their country's resources of natural wealth and labor by the foreign corporations, it is all balanced and overbalanced by the material advancement which was alone made possible by the capital, industry, and long vision of these same foreigners and by the vast, unmeasured improvement in social conditions among the Mexican workers as the result of their more than benign handling of the problems which confronted them.

The damage claims, whether filed with our State Department or as yet unreported, which Americans hold against Mexico must be divided into two categories. First is the actual harm already done, including physical destruction of property; the loss of return on account of unsettled conditions, the terrible and unwarranted taxes assessed, the loss in actual value through inability to realize on Mexican property now or for years to come, on account of the loss of the world's confidence in Mexico, and the intangible but none the less real loss of the value which existed in the mere presence of industrious and capable organization, now destroyed.

The Potential Damage.

Second is the potential damage which will become actual if Carranza is allowed to carry into effect his legislation making foreigners incapable of holding property in Mexico, and his confiscatory plans of the proposed "nationalization" of oil and redistribution of land. I need hardly mention the third form of damage claims, which I can not consider here—those arising from the killing of over 300 Americans and the maiming and raping of many hundreds more.

Just here I can picture President Carranza's "press department" in Washington preparing to state that "Mexico has always paid her bills, including all damage claims." This, however, is not quite literally true. She has paid foreign damage claims at the points of foreign cannon, to be sure, and President Diaz, in that long rule which even Mexicans say is "the anomaly of Mexican history," paid all the bills presented to him. But the only "convention" which ever sat to adjudicate American damage claims was hardly the success that would justify any such sweeping assertion of Mexico's probity.

In 1839, after years of turmoil, and after a show of force, President Jackson called a convention of Americans and Mexicans together to consider American damage claims. The convention sat from 1840 to 1842, allowed $2,000,000 in damage claims, rejected $1,000,000, and when it adjourned left $3,000,000 still pending. Under an arrangement of twenty installments Mexico paid three; the rest were defaulted and were paid by the United States, the slate being wiped clean after the Mexican war of 1847-48. Finally this war, which as schoolboys we were taught to regard as a sort of "blot on the national escutcheon," was the result of continued outrages to Americans and continued diplomatic jockeyings with an Uncle Sam who even then was much the same model of patience which he is today.

In the public discussion of the damage which has been done to American properties in Mexico, our clear appreciation of the situation has been sadly befuddled by the overemphasis on the potential harm from the so-called "socialistic" or "bolshevist" tenets of the new Mexican Constitution. There have been vast losses, yet it seems as if most of what we have heard has been the things which will happen if Carranza is allowed to proceed along his "bolshevist" way. There is reason enough for this fear and for this emphasis, and one of the great battles being fought in the world today is that which the oil companies are putting up, not alone for themselves, but for the very principles of property rights. But so far nothing serious has really happened, and it is no disparagement to those efforts to point out that Mexico, and particularly the wily gentleman who now occupies the Mexican presidential chair, have always tried to get all they could and have often carried the misnamed "American" bluff to astonishing lengths—but have as consistently retired when the game turned against them.

The Oil Companies' Case.

The oil companies, against whom Carranza is directing the first of his proposed fights against foreigners, are trying, at tremendous cost of money and labor and diplomacy, to turn the game against the Mexican President. They are attacking from all sides, through the press, through Washington, and in Mexico itself. The danger is tremendously real, and if they lose the next step will doubtless be the expropriation of all foreign-owned properties, including mines, and the next the practical confiscation of all foreign-owned lands, payment for these, under the Carranza constitution, to be in State bonds guaranteed by nothing but the possibility that the peons who get the land will make their installment payments therefor promptly and conscientiously.

In this article, I reiterate, I am intentionally avoiding taking these "potential damages" into consideration. I want, if possible, to give a comprehensible picture of what has already actually happened to American investments in Mexico, rather than of what may happen.

Most of the American money now in Mexico went to that country during the thirty-four years of Diaz rule. This period was marked not by blind aberration of the foreigner, as the Carrancistas now state, but by a sane and far-seeing realization that foreign capital must come to Mexico if her national and economic potentialities were to be developed. Foreigners were encouraged generously by franchises recognizing the privileges of pioneers in protection and in assistance in the form of exemption from taxes during their organization period, (the term was usually for ten years,) the idea being to allow them to import machinery without duties and get on their feet as quickly as possible. Practically none of them were given land, for there is no Mexican Government land worth having—all land of the slightest value was held in the great haciendas.

Railway Enterprises.

The first and the greatest American corporations to enter Mexico were the railroads. These held concessions, but Mexico had learned from her own Government's experience with its transcontinental lines, and the subsidies and grants were infinitesimal compared with those given to our Union Pacific, for instance. It is worth noting also that there have never been such scandals as our great railroads reveled in, and that virtually every cent was invested in the lines themselves. The Mexican railways, which were consolidated in 1907 into the National Railways of Mexico, were never paying ventures for the builders, and until the merger few if any dividends had ever been paid by any of the lines. For about four years following the merger conditions improved greatly, but in 1912 troubles began, and by 1913 all was chaos and destruction.

From then on to today the story of the railways of Mexico has been a tragic romance. It can be reduced to figures, necessarily cold in the telling, but every figure the result of dramatic and realistic incident and picture. The National Railways of Mexico, a property worth over $250,000,000 as a physical plant alone, was taken over by the Carranza Government on Dec. 4, 1914, and since that time the bondholders have received not a cent of interest and the physical property has been crushed and battered and all but destroyed. On Jan. 1 of this year $32,000,000 of back interest was unpaid; the defaulted payments on fixed charges have been and are piling up at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. The Mexican Government meanwhile is collecting from the operating commission $1,500,000 a month—a sum arbitrarily set for the commission to turn in by any means available, whether by higher rates, scrimping of repairs, or deterioration in upkeep.

Run-down Equipment.

Of the more than 800 locomotives owned in 1914, only 333 (by the notoriously inaccurate Mexican Government figures) are said to be running. The rest lie at the bottoms of canyons or are rusting in banks of hundreds in shop yards, as I have this year seen and counted over 100 in Monterey. The freight cars have decreased from 18,000 to 7,000, and usable passenger cars are virtually unknown off the main lines today—all wantonly destroyed or stolen and converted into dwelling places for "deserving revolutionaries." Three-quarters of all the bridges on the 8,000 miles of line are damaged, dozens of them beyond repair, owing to the diabolical perfection of the methods of destruction used by various Mexican patriots. The tie replacements are seven years behind; nearly 20,000,000 are needed, worth over $17,000,000. Other items in the $70,000,000 replacement bill are $30,000,000 for cars, $12,000,000 for locomotives and $4,000,000 for rails.

This loss has been the result of two forms of destruction—the depredations of the fighting factions (including always an overwhelming percentage of Carrancistas) and the cumulative destruction of neglect and failure in upkeep. Instances multiply. During one month, (March, 1914,) seventy trains were blown up while running at thirty to forty miles an hour; the patriots used to connect up their dynamite with electric batteries, sight along two sticks from their safe retreat in the bushes and then set off the charge under whatever section of the train caught their fancy.

At one time in Monterey in 1915 Carranza troops burned 800 loaded freight cars; today their skeletons are everywhere along the Monterey sidings, for all the world to see. One of the long bridges on the line to Piedras Negras, on the American border, was wrecked by running a train of loaded coke cars with two locomotives on each end out on the bridge, firing the train and blowing up the bridge when the coke had heated the steel red hot; this bridge was utterly destroyed. A similar trick on the Tampico line was to take out a rail, then set fire to a train of oil cars and run it full speed on the bridge, where it was derailed, and the same process was followed as with the coke train.

The rotting of the ties on the road has left most of the branch lines all but impassable, save to the Mexican engineers, who know each bump and are quite willing to "take another chance." The wrecked bridges, jacked up on timbers, have uncomfortable and terrifying "dips." The list can be multiplied indefinitely. Yet perhaps the most expressive sights to be seen in Mexico today are those banks of rusting engines, 100 in Monterey, 200 at Aguascalientes, others at San Luis Potosi, Mexico City, and Guadalajara. These engines were only slightly damaged when they were sidetracked, but through the failure of the Government to furnish repair materials they have been gradually stripped of parts to repair other engines, the brasses have all been removed and sold for junk, and the whole terrible field of ruin left like a desert waste.

Compensation Provision.

There is in the Mexican railway law a provision for compensation in case the railways are taken over "for military purposes." It is estimated that under this law the damages collectible are only $10,000,000 a year—less by $2,000,000 than the default in the fixed charges. The estimated $70,000,000 of physical damage, a mere estimate until an actual valuation can be made, is presumably collectible. The bill of the railroads is, however, as follows: Physical losses, $70,000,000; defaulted interest to June, 1919, $58,000,000; total $128,000,000. It is believed that about one-third of the bonds are held by Americans, so that their loss is $40,000,000. In addition, there has been an individual loss in the disposal of the bonds by small holders at sacrifices as great as 80 per cent. It is even said that the Carranza Government had hopes of being able to buy up the railway bond issue when its policies had reduced the quotations to less than 30 per cent. of par. Only the lack of money prevented this coup for Government ownership, it is said.

In the above I have treated only with the National Railways of Mexico. Outside of this system the only important lines in Mexico are the Mexican Railway (British owned) and the Southern Pacific in Mexico. (American owned.) The former has suffered more than the National Railways even, but the latter's bill for damages, while heavy, sinks into relative insignificance.

In the confines of a general article little space can be given to the skirmishes on the Mexican railway situation—a situation almost Teutonic in its colossal blunders, splendidly American in the elements which have gone to save it from utter wreck. The long years of patient railway building, the hundreds of miles of rock-ballasted lines across unproductive wastes, all done under American management, gave Mexico a system that has held together despite the wreckage of bandits and the ravages of time and neglect.

The traffic of the nation moves today, not in the wheezy trains which the Mexicans maintain, but overwhelmingly in a system of privately owned locomotives and cars operated by the American Mining and Industrial Companies at staggering expense. Their 100 locomotives, in perfect repair, (kept so in their own new shops,) and their nearly 3,000 freight cars probably represent half of the railway equipment running on the National Railways today, and they probably carry far more than half the freight. They pay full freight rates, in addition to furnishing the trains, and it is no exaggeration to say that but for these American companies and their magnificent efforts to save what is to be saved of their Mexican properties Mexico would today be stagnant—a land of chaos comparable only to the period of fifty years ago, before Diaz ruled.

The great oil business of Mexico owes its existence primarily to American enterprise. Of the $300,000,000 of cash invested in the oil fields, $200,000,000 is American. Today, even after the colossal production during the war, only a small portion of this investment has been recovered, for only two companies, the Mexican Petroleum (American) and the Eagle (British), are paying dividends. The oil business in all lands is so speculative that its returns are quoted not as "dividends" or "interest," but as "recovery," for until the great investment in drilling, tanks, pipe line, refineries and ships is got back there is no surety that the venture itself will prove profitable. For this reason the losses of the oil companies through the Mexican revolutions can be only an estimate.

From sources which I have been able to cover I place the actual physical losses at about $5,000,000 for the American companies. This seems like a very small item, but it does not count the failures of most of the 300 companies which have put money into Mexican oil and the sums paid in taxes or lost through oppression; nor does it take into consideration the potential losses if Carranza enforces his "nationalization" plan. These last would be perfectly legitimately included here, for, as I say, they jeopardize the "recovery" of the investment still remaining unpaid for. Carranza is now seeking to enforce the provisions of his new constitution, which make all the property of the nation and its exploitation a matter of concession, like gold and silver. The oil companies are fighting this plan, for they entered Mexico and invested millions in oil lands and leases from individuals (no land was ever given them) under a mining law that left coal and oil the property of the owner of the land, unlike gold and all other minerals.

The Battle of Ebano.

The actual bill of our oil companies includes, as the chief single item, a $2,000,000 loss due to the Battle of Ebano, fought over American property in the Spring of 1913. Oil, tanks, pipe lines, and refinery buildings were destroyed, a single cannon ball igniting a tank containing 850,000 barrels of oil, all of which was burned. The item of direct thievery (largely by Carranza troops) is only about $200,000, but petty destruction, murderous assaults, the killing of nine valuable employes, all American citizens, and the tribute to bandits and Carrancistas pile the total up. Tribute has been levied, first by the Carrancistas, and since January, 1915, by Manuel Peláez, a rebel leader, to a total of about $2,000,000, Peláez's figure being a regular $20,000 a month.

The ravaging of the oil wells is full of picturesque and terrible incident. The most striking and costly was charged against a prominent Mexican official, who was said to have demanded from the Eagle Oil Company (British) tribute to the sum of $10,000. This was not forthcoming, so the Mexican proceeded to carry out his threat of "shutting in" the great "El Portrero" well, one of the most famous in oil history, which had been a steady producer for two and a half years of 30,000 barrels per day.

He succeeded in capping it, and before the casing was finally blown out, the oil had broken through the ground in dozens of places, including the bed of a neighboring river. The whole countryside was in imminent danger of a terrible holocaust if the oil on the river flowed away and ignited, as it surely would, and by superhuman efforts this oil was skimmed off. But all other attempts to save the oil and repair the damage were almost fruitless, and for months the seepage went on, until at last the well was reduced to salt water and $20,000,000 worth of oil has been lost. It is probable that this bill for damages will fall upon the United States, for it was through the instrumentality of our State Department and its emphasis of the Monroe Doctrine that Great Britain was restrained from taking action.

Carranza's Tax System.

Another item to be noted is the great Carranza tax system, now in full force, and said to cost the oil companies $1,000,000 per month. This may be recognised in time as legitimate, but it violates the letter of the franchises of most of the companies. To this bill of losses will also be added the cost of shutting down the wells twice, at the orders of our State Department for all Americans to withdraw from Mexico during the disorders. On each occasion about one month's production was lost.

I have noted above the far-reaching possibilities of destruction to oil properties entailed in the Carranza "nationalization" plans. While these are in abeyance pending "investigation and legislation" the oil companies have other battles, such as the Government levies for dredging the river at Tampico, the requirement of special licenses to drill each well, and the virtual curtailment of all development work. These are part of the big fight against the threatened danger of confiscation, however, and cannot be dwelt upon here. The well-drilling license plan has recently developed as a point of international controversy, but whatever the ultimate result of the discussion the actual money loss in the individual cases is nothing. The well-drilling license is a Carranza trick to enforce tacit acceptance of his "nationalization" plan, and the oil companies must oppose it on principle.

$200,000,000 In Mines.

About $200,000,000 of American money has gone into mining in Mexico. Practically all of it has been legitimate business investment, in low grade or old abandoned bonanza properties, in mills, and in smelters—the speculative period of bonanza mining such as we have had in our own West was passed in Mexico a century before American money began to flow across the Rio Grande. Our American investment could, therefore, by no means be regarded as a speculative venture, and the margin of return was relatively very small—so small, in fact, that Mexicans did not and would not now consider such mining as legitimate investment. We are therefore justified in taking a serious and calculating business view of the damage done to American mining properties under revolutionary rule.

From sources available, I would estimate the damage done American mining properties in Mexico at $15,000,000—this is very conservative. There has been little wanton destruction of mines, such as the Germans practiced in Northern France. One instance, however, stands out, and this was to a coal mining property in Northern Mexico—the Aguijita, less than 100 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. In May, 1913, it was charged that a prominent Mexican official demanded $50,000 from the manager of this property, owned by American and other foreign capital. The money was not on the ground, and there was no telegraphic communication with Mexico City, so it could not be paid. The property was then wrecked by Carranza soldiers, several hundred coke ovens being blown up, the mines fired and flooded, buildings burned, etc.—damage estimated at $1,000,000.

Some other incidents of this sort are recorded, but the largest physical damage to Mexican mines is indirect, due to the driving off of workers and the murder of the American engineers, so that great mining properties were abandoned temporarily, with the result that the water came in and tremendous values in timbering and stoping have been destroyed. In some instances the damage caused by water has mounted up to vast sums; one great mine, the Tiro General, an American property, for instance, will require $300,000 before it can be operated again. Other properties, abandoned from time to time during the years when railway traffic was interrupted, have similar bills for repairs, and hundreds of other mines, great and small, have been kept closed through the most profitable period mining has ever known (that during the Great War,) with vast losses, although the ore is, of course, still in the ground and will some day be taken out.

Effect of the Laws.

The decrees and laws put into effect by the Carranza Government in its efforts to raise money have had a terrible effect on mining. There have been new export taxes on metals—for instance, 5 per cent. on lead, copper, and zinc—where before nothing was assessed, and in some cases, as more recently in that of copper, definite sums per pound have been assessed, with the result that the falling copper prices caused the closing of great properties like that of Cabanea (American) and El Boleo, (largely French.) Silver and gold were taxed 10 per cent., as against 2½ per cent. in the old days; during the war the export of gold was prohibited and half of the value of the silver exported required to be returned in gold. Taxes on mining [illegible] increased tremendously, so that in 1916 a group of forty-five American companies estimated for the American-Mexican Commission sitting in Atlantic City, that where in 1912 they paid $96,000 in taxes on claims, the new laws would have collected $560,000, and where in 1912 their export taxes were $1,733,000, the export taxes on the same quantity of metal (if it had been taken out, which it was not) would have been $7,000,000.

During the war, high metal prices alone kept the mining business going in Mexico. Since the armistice, hundreds of mines and all but a few smelters have been closed down, and only the high price of silver, which continues, allows those that are left to keep running. No effort has been made to ease the burden since the war, and even during the era of high prices it was impossible for even the mines which were operating to do the development work which alone makes possible the continued operation of mines under modern conditions.

Owing to taxation, heavy freight costs, scarcity of materials and of labor, bandit raids and uncertain supplies, the science of mining in Mexico has slipped back thirty years. This in a phrase, sums up the reason for the losses and the conditions which make it impossible for mines to operate today where in times of ordered, intelligent government they were running and supporting hundreds of thousands of Mexican workmen in comfort and peace.

Land and Cattle.

Figures presenting the case of the land and cattle companies are almost impossible to obtain, for these interests have never organized as the oil and mining men have. Roughly, however, it is estimated that $50,000,000 of actual American money has been invested in land in Mexico, and although the titles to the properties still remain, (always subject to Carranza's proposed confiscation of foreign property rights,) the loss in capital invested, of live stock and crops, can probably be placed at over $10,000,000. The land companies and individual American holders of lands have, however, been the greatest sufferers, perhaps, of all the interests, for the actual worth of the land they occupied was infinitesimal compared with the value which their very presence and industry created for it, and it seems hardly likely that in any years that we shall see these men will ever return to revive those values.

The Mormon colonies of northern Chihuahua, near Casas Grandes, (recently in the news as Villa's objective in his retreat from Jaures,) were among the most prosperous, in a comparatively large way, of all the agricultural sections of Mexico. Here the "desert blossomed as the rose" and the American colonists, industrious and prosperous, were becoming valuable contributors to the Mexican national wealth. All this has been swept away, houses burned, cattle run off, men, women, and even the children murdered and maltreated, and the whole enterprise all but destroyed. The case is paralleled all over the country. While I was in the Monterey Consulate last Winter, we had continued reports from an aged American, married to a Mexican woman of high class, whose great ranch in one of the richest sections of our district had been repeatedly raided and stripped of hundreds and sometimes thousands of head of cattle and horses, his crops, to the very seed corn, stolen by bandits and Carrancista soldiers in successive raids. Millions of dollars have been invested by Americans in tropical plantations, and some at least of the properties were of great potential value. The story of the wrecking, raiding, pillaging, and murdering on these properties would cover pages and the sums actually lost and the values destroyed by the interruption of development run up into great totals.

At the other end of the country, in Sonora, the records show the systematic ruin of the Yaqui Delta Land and Water Company, which, beginning under President Madero, had invested $3,000,000 in land, surveys and experiment stations, and was turning a great property, worthless except for grazing, into a paradise of irrigated farms. Since the Carranza Government took charge in Sonora this company's property has been despoiled, and by means of confiscatory legislation, new interpretations of franchises and overwhelming taxation has been reduced to ruin, and within the month the franchise has been completely annulled. The Mexicans have no plans and no money to do this vast development themselves, so that the destruction of this property, pushing it back to the mere value of grazing land, is utterly wanton and deprives Mexico of a great agricultural development which she sorely needs.

In industrial, public service, banks and other classes of investment American money has been put into Mexico to a total of about $50,000,000. Most of the industrial and public service corporations are owned by foreigners in Mexico, the only exceptions being a few manufacturing plants and undeveloped public service institutions belonging to Mexicans. The majority of this capital is, however, British, French and German, American money having gone into the other interests described above. Much of this industrial property has been destroyed, and the public service corporations have been taken over by the Government on various pretexts, and without payment, for the money they have earned has gone into Carranza's war chest. There remains, however, the possibility of damage claims, which in these cases can be easily established.

Case of Rubber Companies.

Of the American corporations engaged in industries a typical case is that of the Continental Rubber Company, which has invested $5,000,000 in the guayule rubber business in north central Mexico. In 1910 the guayule exports of Mexico were 28,000,000 pounds, worth in the market approximately $20,000,000, and of this the Continental exported the largest share. Today the guayule exports are practically nothing on the part of the companies, while the guayule shrubs on their lands are being cut and shipped by roving bands of bandits and peons.

The vast Hacienda de Cedros, covering 2,000,000 acres, was bought by the Continental Rubber Company nearly fifteen years ago, when its value was around $300,000. At the height of the guayule business its worth was many times this sum, but today, with all the chances of a future recognition of the title of the American company it could not be sold for its original cost. Like all foreign properties in Mexico which have been successful, the value of this property was in the industry of the Americans who owned and managed it—a value that cannot be estimated or set down in figures in a damage claim.

The Mexican Banks of Issue, the backbone of the credit system of Mexico, were owned only in small part by American interests. Their destruction and the wiping out of the entire Mexican financial system that was built up by Diaz must not be forgotten, however, in trying to get a picture of the destruction wrought by the Mexican revolutionary bandits and Governments. The paper money systems which scourged the country from 1913 to 1916 cost foreigners unrecorded millions of dollars, owing to the fluctuations of the paper pesos. The upsetting of credit, which those who study the situation soon find was due largely to Carranza decrees (whether justified by circumstances or not) has set Mexico back nearly fifty years, and has depressed values of property and investment beyond any calculation but the most careful studies by experts in finance as well as industry.

I spoke earlier of the potential damages threatened by the confiscatory legislation and the anti-foreign attitude of Carranza. In closing they must be restated, although I have sought to avoid the inclusion of claims based on the threat merely. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the alleged total of $500,000,000 in claims includes many postulated on this attitude of Carranza. We have, it must be remembered, recognized the Carranza Government, which was created and made possible as a power by that recognition and our subsequent support of it as a real Government. The confiscatory decrees and legislation are, therefore, legally a part of the system our Government supports.

If they are carried out, in the nationalization of the oil lands, in the supertaxing of the mining business, in the eliminating of foreigners as property holders, in the cutting up of all large landed estates and paying for the land in unguaranteed state bonds—if all of these are carried out, the damage claims of Americans alone will justly reach toward a billion. In such a case the whole accumulation of years of industry in Mexico will indeed be wiped out, for no vestige of tangible or negotiable title will remain. More than all, from the purely financial point of view, the rights of all foreigners will have been destroyed in the same way—and our government, as the sole guarantor of Carranza as de jure ruler, must stand as the guarantor of his obligations as well.

No one who watches Mexico believes that this will come to pass. The bugaboo which Carranza has raised are for "moral effect," and though individuals will suffer as thousands have already suffered, in their persons and in their property, the pressure upon Carranza from outside and from within is sure, ere long, to bring about a complete revision of his governmental plans, if he remains in office. The damage claims will then revert back to the actual physical destruction and the actual money lost, as I have tried to estimate it here.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN MEXICO

[There have been many estimates of our investments in Mexico and the damage done to American property there. The figures below are regarded as very conservative—probably "rock bottom."]

	Cash Invested.	Physical Damage.
Railroads	$150,000,000	$40,000,000
Oil	200,000,000	5,000,000
Mines	200,000,000	15,000,000
Land and cattle	50,000,000	10,000,000
Industrials and public service	50,000,000	10,000,000
Total	$650,000,000	$80,000,000

This investment of $650,000,000 had grown in value until in 1910 it was said to be worth $2,000,000,000.

Damage claims aggregating $500,000,000 are said to be filed with the American State Department. In this are included legitimate claims for additional losses due to the following causes:

Destruction of new values created by the American energy which has now been driven out.
Destruction of business through confiscatory taxes and uncurbed banditry, making operations impossible.
Destruction of original values through unstable government.
Destruction of entire financial and credit system of the country through Government decrees.
Losses in profits which would have been made during present era of high prices.

Potential damage which would wipe out virtually all values will become actual if President Carranza carries out his confiscatory "Constitution of 1917" and his subsequent decrees, including the following:

Making foreign corporations or individuals incompetent to own property in Mexico unless foreign citizenship is renounced.
Appropriating all corporation-owned land, giving in return unguaranteed State bonds of virtually no value.
"Nationalization" of oil, making oil subject to denouncement, when the entire oil-producing system is now founded on the principle of its belonging to the land itself.
Prohibiting any foreign corporation or individual from owning anything within 60 miles of the frontier or 30 miles of the seacoast.

THE FLOURISHING JULY DRAMA---MOTION PICTURES

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THERE appears, after all, to be one agency more potent than even the weather in determining the date when the new and fragile theatrical season may be said to be under way. Previously announcements of early openings were subject always to sudden hot spells; this year—and regardless of the weather—the accustomed Summer quiet is being violated abruptly by new productions—and productions designed not as Summer shows, but as next Autumn's shows.

Aside from the fact that business is somewhat more brisk than is usual at this time of the year—and that fact alone would not tempt a producer to hazard an early Summer production of a play that he thought well of—the reason is to be found in a rather panicky fear on the part of producers that other managers will anticipate them with plays along similar lines. It was this fear which brought "Friendly Enemies" to the Hudson on July 22 of last year—a week or two in advance of "Allegiance," which did not turn out to be particularly similar after all—and it is again this fear which is operating at present.

The early opening of "At 9:45"—so early that it must be classed as one of last season's productions—was prompted by the fact that A. H. Woods, George Broadhurst, and Cohan & Harris all were preparing plays similar in mood, if not in story. For a day or two Mr. Broadhurst planned to balk Mr. Brady by rushing his murder mystery—a play entitled "The Crimson Alibi"—into the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in advance of Mr. Brady's première at the Playhouse, and it was this fact which impelled Mr. Brady to cause his own entertainment to be booked hurriedly at the Forty-eighth Street and then rebooked at the Playhouse.

Mr. Woods, also, was said to be considering sending posthaste to Boston for "A Voice in the Dark," also a murder mystery, and opening it hastily at the Republic Theatre. As for Cohan & Harris, "The Acquittal" was tested in Atlantic City during the last week, and it was reported that not more than three weeks would elapse before its presentation here.

Similarly, the coming to town of "The Five Million" this week is not caused entirely by the fact that it is of timely theme. It deals with some aspects of the returning soldier, and so does "Civilian Clothes," by Thompson Buchanan, and so does "Jim's Girl," by Earl Carroll and Thomas J. Gray.

Now, also, comes Thomas Dixon with a play on a Bolshevist theme, and determined that none shall be ahead of him in submitting such a play to the New York public. To this end he will offer his opus, yclept "The Red Dawn," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Aug. 4, thereby anticipating by one week the première of Eugene Walter's Bolshevist drama, "The Challenge," at the Selwyn.

It is seriously to be doubted, of course, whether priority of production is of any considerable aid. The theory of the survival of the fittest applies nowhere so aptly as in the theatre; unquestionably the result would have been the same, a season ago, had the première of "Allegiance" preceded that of "Friendly Enemies." As for the theatrical managers, they know it full well, of course, but in the excitement of the race it is occasionally lost sight of.



The Comedy Genius of Lew Fields Is Finding Expression These Nights in "A Lonely Romeo," One of the Multitude of Summer Musical Shows.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Lightnin	Gaiety	Aug. 26
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 9
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Listen Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan & Harris	Feb. 17
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
She's a Good Fellow	Globe	May 5
John Ferguson	Fulton	May 12
Peek-a-Boo	Columbia	May 19
La La Lucille	Henry Miller's	May 26
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 2
A Lonely Romeo	Shubert	June 10
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 28

BENNETT AND "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

PROPAGANDA for John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," which will be offered to New York in the late Autumn, has been appearing plentifully in these parts in recent weeks, and now the play itself is to be published in advance of production. It will be brought out by Houghton Mifflin Company during the next few days, with an introductory note by Arnold Bennett, descriptive of the play and its appeal. It is with Mr. Bennett's note that these particular lines are concerned.

"This play," he writes, "was originally produced by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre last year, and it had a great success in Brimingham. But if its author had not happened to be the artistic director of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, the play might never have been produced there. The rumor of the provincial success reached London, with the usual result—that London managers magnificently ignored it. I have myself spoken with a very well-known London actor-manager who admitted to me that he had refused the play.

"When Nigel Playfair, in conjunction with myself as a sort of Chancellor of the Exchequer, started the Hammersmith Playhouse (for the presentation of the best plays that could be got) we at once began to inquire into the case of 'Abraham Lincoln.' Nigel Playfair was absolutely determined to have the play and the Birmingham company to act it. I read the play and greatly admired it. We secured both the play and the company. The first Hammersmith performance was a tremendous success, both for the author of the play and for William J. Rea, the Irish actor, who, in the rôle of Lincoln, was merely great. The audience cried. I should have cried myself but for my iron resolve not to stain a well-earned reputation for callousness. As I returned home that night from what are known as 'the wilds of Hammersmith,' (Hammersmith is a suburb of London,) I said to myself: 'This play is bound to succeed.' The next moment I said to myself: 'This play cannot possibly succeed. It has no love interest. It is a political play. Its theme is the threatened separation of the Southern States from the Northern States. Nobody ever heard of a play with such an absurd theme reaching permanent success. No author before John Drinkwater ever had the effrontery to impose such a theme on a London public.'

"My instinct was right and my reason was wrong. The play did succeed. It is still succeeding, and it will continue to succeed. Nobody can dine out in London today and admit without a blush that he has not seen 'Abraham Lincoln.' Monarchs and Princes have seen it. Archbishops have seen it. Statesmen without number have seen it. An ex-Lord Chancellor told me that he had journeyed out into the said wilds and was informed at the theatre that there were no seats left. He could not believe that he would have to return from the wilds unsatisfied. But so it fell out. West End managers have tried to coax the play from Hammersmith to the West End. They could not do it. We have contrived to make all London come to Hammersmith to see a play without a love interest or a bedroom scene, and the play will remain at Hammersmith. Americans will more clearly realise what John Drinkwater has achieved with the London public if they imagine somebody putting on a play about the Crimean war at some unknown derelict theatre round about 250th Street, and drawing all New York to 250th Street.

"'Abraham Lincoln' has pleased everybody, and its triumph is the best justification of those few who held that the public was capable of liking much better plays than were offered to the public. Why has 'Abraham Lincoln' succeeded? Here are a few answers to the question: Because the author had a deep, practical knowledge of the stage. Because he disdained all stage tricks. Because he had the wit to select for his hero one of the world's greatest and finest characters. Because he had the audacity to select a gigantic theme and to handle it with simplicity. Because he had the courage of all his artistic and moral convictions. And of course because he has a genuine dramatic gift. Finally, because William J. Rea plays Lincoln with the utmost nobility of emotional power.

"Every audience has the same experience at 'Abraham Lincoln,' and I laugh privately when I think of that experience. The curtain goes up on a highly commonplace little parlor, and a few ordinary people chatting in a highly commonplace manner. They keep on chatting. The audience thinks to itself: 'I've been done! What is this interminable small talk?' And it wants to call out a protest: 'Hi! You fellows on the stage! Have you forgotten that there is an audience on the other side of the footlights, waiting for something to happen?' (Truly the ordinary people in the parlor do seem to be unaware of the existence of any audience.) But wait, audience! Already the author is winding his chains about you. Though you may not suspect it, you are already bound. * * * At the end of the first scene the audience, vaguely feeling the spell, wonders what on earth the nature of the spell is. At the end of the play it is perhaps still wondering what precisely the nature of the spell is. * * * But it fully and rapturously admits the reality of the spell. Indeed, after the fall of the curtain, and after many falls of the curtain, the spell persists; the audience somehow cannot leave its seats, and the thought of the worry of the journey home and of last 'buses and trains is banished. Strange phenomenon! It occurs every night."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"The Veiled Adventure," with Constance Talmadge, a Select picture, directed by Walter Edwards, written by Julia Crawford Ivers, with the cast including Harrison Ford, Stanhope Wheatcroft, Vera Doria, Rosita Marstini, T. D. Crittenden, Eddie Sutherland, Margaret Loomis, and Vera Sisson; "Getting the Camard's Goat," an Outing-Chester picture; an analysis-of-motion picture; the Topical Review; "Topics of the Day"; "Trying to Get Along," a Mack Sennett comedy; Oley Speaks's "On the Road to Mandalay," sung by Bruce Wayman, in his first appearance since returning from the aviation service; Hayden Wood's "Garden of Roses," sung by Marguerite Lamaro; excerpts from "La Gioconda," by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde and Alois Reiser conducting; Herbert Sisson and Ralph H. Brigham at the organ.

GEORGE M. COHAN—D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms," with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp, opened May 18.

PARK—"The Challenge of Chance," with Jess Willard, opened June 18.

BROADWAY—Mack Sennett's "Yankee Doodle in Berlin" and the Sennett Bathing Girls, second week.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "Mary Regan," with Anita Stewart; Tuesday, "The Man Beneath," with Sessue Hayakawa; Wednesday, "Gates of Brass," with Frank Keenan; Thursday, "The Veiled Adventure," with Constance Talmadge; Friday, "The Man Who Won," with Harry Morey, and "Be a Little Sport," with Albert Ray and Elinor Fair; Saturday, "Dust of Desire," with Ruby de Remer; Sunday, "In His Brother's Place," with Hale Hamilton.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Woman Under Oath," with Florence Reed; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, "The Lady of Red Butte," with Dorothy Dalton.

RIVOLI—"The Firing Line," a Paramount-Artcraft Special, with Irene Castle, adapted for the screen by Clara Beranger from Robert W. Chambers's novel; directed by Charles Maigne, with a cast including Robert V. Steele, David Powell, J. H. Gilmore, Rudolf de Cordova, Charles Craig, Philip S. Rice, Robert Schabel, Frank Losee, Isabel West, May Kitson, Jane Warrington, Anne Cornwall, and Gladys Coburn; an Educational Corporation's picture showing the uses of spruce gum in the war; a Harold Lloyd comedy; the Pictorial; the third and fourth movements from Tschaikovsky's "Sixth Symphony," by the orchestra, Erno Rapee and Joseph Littau conducting; "Asleep in the Deep," sung by Emanuel List; "None But the Lonely Heart," sung by Edna Mampel; Gounod's "Fanfare," with J. Van Cleft Cooper at the organ.

RIALTO—"The Fear Woman," a Goldwyn picture, with Pauline Frederick; written by Irois Forrester; directed by John A. Barry; with a cast including Milton Sills, Walter Hiers, Emmet King, Harry S. Northrop, Ernest Pasque, Bevery Travers, and Lydia Yeamans Titus; Major Jack Allen's picture of a leopard hunt; the Magazine; Mack Sennett's "Trying to Get Along"; Liszt's "Thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody," by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; "Il Baccio," sung by Rosa Lesa; "The Road to Mandalay," by Greek Evans; "Marche Romaine," with Arthur Depew at the organ.

CENTRAL—"Open Your Eyes," dealing with social evils, for adults only, opened June 29.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "In Search of Arcady," with Billie Rhodes, and "Sunnyside," with Charlie Chaplin; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Spark Divine," with Alice Joyce; Friday and Saturday, "One of the Finest," with Tom Moore, and "His Prehistoric Past," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival).

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Marie Dressler, "Kiss Me," (musical comedy,) Lightner Sisters and Newton Alexander, Bernard and Duffy, Joseph E. Bernard in "Who's She?" Ota Gygi and Maryon Vadie, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Charles King and girls in "Dream Stars," by Hassard Short; Ben Welch, Ivan Bankoff and company, Sybil Vane, Burns and Frahito, Paul Decker and Company, and others.

ROYAL—Joseph E. Howard and Ethelyn Clark, Nat Nazzaro and Atlantic Fleet Jazz Band, Bert Fitzgibbon, Lillian Fitzgerald, Arthur Havel and Company, Mellette Sisters, Harry and Grace Ellsworth, Kartelli, and others.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

ORPHEUM—Four Mars Brothers, Emma Carus, Larry Reilly and Company, Ryan and Healy, Officer Vokes and Don, Harry and Emma Sharrock, William Ebs, Musical Johnstons, and others.

BUSHWICK—Rigoletto Brothers, Andrew Mack, Stan Stanley, Williams and Wolfus, "Indoor Sports," Una Clayton and Company, Jennie Middleton, and others.

NEW BRIGHTON—Jack Norworth, Amelia Stone and Arman Kalis, Gretchen Eastman, Joe Laurie and Alsen Bronson, Toto, Harry Mayo, and Basil Lynn, McMahon and Diamond, and others.

IN THE NEWS NET.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "Broken Blossoms," which opened its New York run at the George M. Cohan Theatre on May 13, will be withdrawn on July 13, it is announced, and replaced on the following day by Mr. Griffith's "The Fall of Babylon," a spectacle based on the Babylonian episode in "Intolerance." In the cast are Constance Talmadge, George Fawcett, Elmer Clifton, Tully Marshall, Mildred Harris Chaplin, Elmo Lincoln, Pauline Stark, Seena Owen, Alma Rubens, Ruth Darling, Loyola O'Connor, Winifred Westover, and Kate Bruce.

William Faversham and Maxine Elliott are preparing to become independent motion picture producers, it is announced. They have purchased the screen rights to H. de Vere Stacpoole's "The Man Who Lost Himself" and intend to obtain other material for photoplays. They will appear in the pictures themselves.

Constance Binney, now leading the cast in "30 East," has been engaged as a star by the Realart Pictures Corporation, and her first photoplay will be a screen version of "Erstwhile Susan," in which Mrs. Fiske appeared on the stage.

The first John Emerson-Anita Loos-Constance Talmadge picture, made according to the recent arrangement announced in these columns some time ago, is "A Temperamental Wife." It was directed by David Kirkland and will be distributed by First National.

A catalogue of "Motion Picture Films Valuable for Education," in which 650 travel, scenic, nature, and science pictures are listed, has been issued by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Orrin G. Cocks is in charge of its distribution at the convention of the National Education Association at Milwaukee.

WRITERS AND THE SCREEN.

ROBERT J. WILDHACK has an interesting article in the June issue of The Authors' League Bulletin, copyrighted by the Authors' League of America, in which he discusses motion pictures from the point of view of a writer who makes a distinction between the written and the pictured story and does not believe that the same man should be expected to compose both.

Mr. Wildhack says:

"It is probable that our best fiction writing authors will never deal extensively, in unpublished material, with the motion-picture producers. It is logical that they should not care to do so. The reason is fundamental. It should be obvious.

"The moving picture has reversed the traditional method of telling a story with written text and interpolated pictures; the illustrations tell the story with interpolated text. And the less text necessary, the better the story teller's task is done.

"No wonder that the author (the gifted and skilled literary professional) is not happy in the photoplay field. Most of his skill and training goes for nothing. Only the bare plot and the fewest possible necessary 'title' texts are wanted from him—and he rarely has a call for the latter. The artistry of his style, the felicity of his apt expression, his subtlety and thoroughness of observation and comprehension and sympathy, the illuminating quality of his analysis of motive and character, even the fundamental skillful development of that bare plot, all these and more are of no value in that field, are not wanted because they must be expressed in words, and they are what make him an author.

"The ability and reputation of an author rest not only upon the conception and birth of an idea, but upon the complete development and clothing of that child up to its début, a finished, rounded, full-blown story. The labor, the pleasure, the responsibilities, and the satisfactions are all the author's.

"The picture play is the product of a dozen individual persons or departments, (counting the actors as one,) of which the author is asked to be merely the first in point of time. The author is asked to hand the naked, newborn infant plot-idea over to the tender mercies of the other eleven to develop, dress, and launch on to the light waves of the projector arc, with no meddling from its parent. The moving-picture producers offer to pay well for this. Most established authors will not do it!

"It would seem obvious that almost every element of an author's work which goes to sustain his reputation must be told in words. Granting this, an established writer will prefer to stay in his own field and leave the photoplay field to those who may wish to develop themselves into something corresponding to the author in his field, but not duplicating him. This so-far-unnamed professional will have to combine the abilities and training of the following, at present, individual co-workers: Synopsis writer, (or plot-idea man,) play doctor, (or editor,) continuity writer, director, (who bosses the actors and should also boss the camera man,) art director, (under whom would work the interior designer and the exterior location hound, and the property man,) title writer and cutter, (who cuts and assembles the completed scenes and titles according to the sequence of the continuity scheme.) Such a moviemaker (for want of a better title for him) will have to have the pictorial composition sense of the writer, illustrator, and mural decorator, and, first of all, a compelling feeling for dramatic values, and a sense of humor.

"He is coming in quantity. A few of him are here, but—he can't make pictures fast enough, if he does all these things, to satisfy the present demands and conditions in the 'industry' or movie-publishing business. One man, who does all of this and more, (he is the star actor also,) made three pictures during the year in which he was to make eight.

"This discussion started with the assertion that the photoplay reverses the traditional method of telling stories with text and picture. It is true, however, that its method is older than the author's. Primitive man told stories in pictures long before he had a written language. The older method is universal in its appeal to human emotion and understanding. Any one written language is a limitation.

"The text of the competent author, the literary artist, needs no pictorial embellishment, illustration, or explanation. Likewise, the product of the competent, (name needed corresponding to author,) the motion-story-picture artist, needs no written embellishment, text, or explanation. Certainly in each instance the pictorial or textual embellishment will be often, and perhaps generally, a welcome and illuminating augmentation of the quality and completeness of the story telling, supplying a little of what is beyond the limitations of the other medium. A telling bit of the spoken word, of the characters in the story, will be valuable, entertaining, and instructive in a photoplay just as a delineation of the construction or appearance of some object, scene, or action will be valuable in the illustrations for a written work.

"They are two arts. They employ two distinct methods.

"Why, indeed, should the author make himself over to fit another art than the one he has made his own?

"Why should he sell to the photoplay producer, in the first instance, even for what seems a lot of money for just a simple, little piece of manuscript, a plot idea which will make a serial, a book, perhaps a play, and then perhaps a motion picture, with all it would have meant to have written and published it, to boot?

"When the established author does respond to the demand or request of the picture folk for stories, he will usually deliver something inferior to his best in the publishing field. He is accused of this now, and when the indictment is fair and true, there is evidently a reason for it.

"Superior creative work is dependent upon a compelling inspiration, an undivided interest, and a happy enthusiasm. The author cannot feel these things so intensely in any work except his own art. He will do his characteristic best in his own familiar field.

"The motion story picture is not the author's art."

Rex Beach does not make the distinction emphasized by Mr. Wildhack, and in the same issue of The Bulletin he presents his views on the subject. Space does not permit the reproduction now of what Mr. Beach has to say, but his article will be printed in this department at the first opportunity.

GOLDWYN'S PLANS.

GOLDWYN PICTURES will be sold on merit, and on merit alone, beginning with the season of 1919-20.

This is the announcement that comes from the Goldwyn offices. It means that the company is another of the big ones which have abandoned the "star series" and "program" methods of renting films. Apparently the old systems, recently almost universally adhered to, are about doomed.

"The exhibitor will book each production only after he has actually viewed it on the screen," says the Goldwyn announcement. "He may book one picture, two or three or four, as he pleases."

The company's plan is to release four productions a month. Into the making of each of these, it is promised, will go all of the talent, time, and work that can be of service to the picture.

Accompanying the announcement was a statement from Felix F. Feist, Vice President of Goldwyn, who said in part:

"The Goldwyn policy means that no longer will the exhibitor be given any opportunity to feel that a good picture must carry with it a bad one, or that the quality of production can be compromised to meet a specified sales price. The exhibitor will no longer, at least when buying Goldwyn pictures, be placed in the position of a blindfolded man who puts out his hand and takes whatever he finds in front of him. As producers we voluntarily choose to give the exhibitor the widest possible power of selection.

"For the exhibitor this means a new avenue to profit. It assures him that the Goldwyn organization will concentrate on every picture in production, advertising, exploitation, and publicity to the utmost. This is not mere rhetoric on our part."

Among the first productions to be released by Goldwyn under its new policy will be:

"Upstairs" and "Empty Paradise," with Mabel Normand; "The Peace of Roaring River" and "The Stronger Love," with Pauline Frederick; "Heartease" and "Lord and Lady Algy," with Tom Moore; "Almost a Husband," with Will Rogers; "The Golden Song," with Geraldine Farrar and Lou Tellegen; "Strictly Confidential," a screen version of Jerome K. Jerome's "Fanny and the Servant Problem," with Madge Kennedy.

As the Eminent Authors' Company is so closely identified with Goldwyn, it is of interest in this connection to note that the first pictures it will produce are:

Rupert Hughes's "Cup of Fury," Gertrude Atherton's "Perch of the Devil," Leroy Scott's "Partners of the Night," Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Amazing Interlude," Basil King's "The Street Called Straight," Gouverneur Morris's "The Wild Goose," and Rex Beach's "The Girl from Outside."

THE MUSICAL COMEDY OUTLOOK

PRODUCERS of musical plays are preparing for the coming season on an unprecedented scale. The last few years have demonstrated that this form of entertainment is the most stable of the theatrical forms, and there is no reason to expect that the vogue of the musical piece will be less in the season to come. Nearly every entertainment with a comedian and a chorus has made money during the last year, although the recent premature collapse of one or two of the Summer shows indicated that there were exceptions.

Be that as it may, it is a year full of musical shows, as well as other things, to which the playgoer may look forward. The easiest and most popular way to turn out a musical comedy is to take a farcical comedy of years agone—preferably, but not necessarily, a successful one—and trick it out with girls, melodies, and dances. Many of the most successful musical comedies of recent seasons have been built on this basis, and the number of this kind in the offing is large. The advantage of such a start in the building of a musical piece is obvious: the librettist inherits a ready-built plot, and generally finds it easier to adhere to it than to depart from it.

"The Road to Yesterday," which Minnie Dupree played with great success some seasons ago, will blossom forth as "The Dream Girl" this year, with Glen MacDonough as the adapter and Edgar McGregor the producer. Rol Cooper Megrue's "Seven Chances," the tale of a man who wooed seven girls—and accordingly well suited to the musical comedy stage—is in process of becoming "Among the Girls." It has already been played on the road, and after being made over by P. G. Wodehouse, it will be brought to New York in the Fall. Raymond Hubbell is the composer in the case.

Guy Bolton is doing a pair of old farces for Comstock & Gest—W. H. Post's "Never Say Die," which served William Collier for a season, and the well-known "Brewster's Millions." In the latter piece Harry Fox will have the rôle of the youth who must a spendthrift be. George M. Cohan, if the gossip be true, is turning his hand to an adaptation of "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," played by Douglas Fairbanks just prior to his discovery of the films. It is a breezy tale of an American youth who introduces American methods into a mythical kingdom.

Joseph Weber will re-emerge as a producer with "The Little Blue Devil," the name being Clyde Fitch's "The Blue Mouse," made over by Harold Atteridge. Another of Mr. Fitch's comedies, "Girls," will be musicalized, and it is probable that Nan Halperin of vaudeville fame will have the leading rôle. Otto Harbach has gone to the films for the inspiration for one of his librettos, and in collaboration with Rudolf Friml has written "The Little Whopper." Its film original was "Miss George Washington," played by Marguerite Clark.

One of the great London musical successes is "Monsieur Beaucaire," originally a Booth Tarkington novel and later a play. It will be produced here, by Mr. Erlanger and the Millers, father and son. Mr. Erlanger will import also a French farce entitled "Chouquette et Son As," which Mr. Wodehouse is now in process of making over. Ivan Carryl will write the score for this one.

"See-Saw," which Henry W. Savage will offer in Boston early in August and later in New York, also is based upon a play, albeit an unproduced one. It was originally "Love Insurance," a novel by Earl Derr Biggers, and was subsequently made by him into a play—and there it stopped. Oliver Morosco, among his musical productions, is preparing two musical versions of old plays—Augustin Daly's "The Lottery of Love" and Avery Hopwood's "Sadie Love." The latter will be known in musical form as "A Full Honeymoon."

"Just Around the Corner" will be musicalized, with Louise Dresser in the principle rôle. Musical versions of "I Love You" and "Sleeping Partners" are also unofficially announced, thereby bringing the number of known musical adaptations to sixteen, with as many more probably in the making.

To turn to original works, the Hippodrome, of course, will have its annual musical spectacle some time in August—doubtless, as is the Hippodrome policy, bigger and better than ever. George V. Hobart has written "Buddies," a musical comedy which will have no less than three stars—Donald Brian, Wallace Eddinger, and Peggy Wood—and which will open in Boston on Aug. 4.

A musical comedy from England, now titled "The Officers' Mess," but which will bear another name here, will be offered at the Vanderbilt Theatre during the week of Aug. 18, with William Kent as the leading comedian. Both Miscia Elmah and Fritz Kreisler, it is said, have turned their hands to the composition of light music for Broadway consumption. William Le Baron will write the book and lyrics of the Kreisler piece, "The Bridal Knot," and Charles B. Dillingham will be the producer. Rumor has it that Samuel Shipman will be Mischa Elman's collaborator.

"Oh, Uncle" is impending at the Casino, and "The Passing Show of 1919" will put in a July appearance at the Winter Garden. Mr. Morosco, in addition to the plays already mentioned, is also preparing "His Lady Friend" for Charlotte Greenwood, whose extreme length was last revealed here in "So Long Letty." Also from the Morosco laboratory will come "Wanted: A Thrill!"—book by Glen MacDonough and score by Alfred Goodman.

"Aphrodite," announced for the Century in the Autumn, is to be classed among the musical plays, as is "Mecca," the successor to "Chu Chin Chow," probably to be revealed here in March. Also under the Comstock-Gest management, of course, will be the annual offering at the Princess, on this occasion the work of P. G. Wodehouse and Jerome Kern. "See You Later," a musical comedy which has been several seasons in the making, will be offered here by the same firm early in the season, and a little later "Phi-Phi" and "Bal Tabarin" will be imported from Paris.

Mr. Woods, although he has vowed several times never again to touch the musical stage, probably will produce Earl Carroll's "Call a Taxi" during the coming season. (He is known to have paid a large advance royalty upon it, at all events.) Anne Caldwell and Jerome Kern, whose first collaboration has resulted happily in "She's a Good Fellow," will work together again on "Dear Friend Wife," also to be produced by Charles B. Dillingham.

Chicago is at present seeing two musical shows which will undoubtedly come to New York next season. One of these is "Sunshine," with Richard Carle as the comedian, and its presentation here will mark the first appearance of Mr. Carle on the local stage since Mr. Cohan's 1916 revue. The other Chicago opus is "Angel Face," with music by Victor Herbert.

John Cort is preparing another revue along the lines of "Listen Lester," and by the same authors. It will be entitled "Just a Minute," and probably will be brought to the Knickerbocker Theatre in September. Mr. Cort is also planning to present Eddie Leonard, the vaudeville minstrel, in a musical comedy called "Roly Boly Eyes," after Mr. Leonard's celebrated song. Edgar Allan Woolf has been writing it.

Mr. Woolf will contribute also the book and lyrics of a piece in which Mae Murray, late of the films, will return to the stage. John W. Bratton and Edward A. Paulton are writing "The Peach Girl," and Lieut. Leon De Costa, who wrote the music for "You Know Me, Al," the 27th Division show, is doing the same for "Fifty-Fifty," which will be seen here soon. William Lennox and Margaret Michael will turn out the book and lyrics.

Jack Norworth is preparing a revue under the title of "New York Nights," and presumably it is coming this way. Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield are to be seen in "Look Who's Here," written by Frank Mandel, Edward A. Paulton, and Silvio Hein. Clifton Crawford will blossom forth in "I Love a Lassie," a work largely of his own authorship, and George Anderson, husband of Fritzi Scheff, has already tested a musical comedy, entitled "There and Back," on tour.

Rida Johnson Young, Thomas J. Gray, and Herbert Stothart are turning out an original piece for Arthur Hammerstein, and Mrs. Young and Lee Roberts are doing another for the same producer. "Oh, Very Well," a musical play by Sydney Stone, said to be a well-known English actor and author, will be produced in New York during the season by Arthur Klein.

Those established favorites of the musical comedy stage, the Messrs. Stone and Jolson, will continue another season in their respective vehicles, "Jack o' Lantern" and "Sinbad." So, too, Miss Sanderson and Mr. Cawthorn will spend another year in "The Canary," and Nora Bayes will take "Ladies First" on tour again.

Irene Bordoni, who came out of the varieties and the musical shows with "Sleeping Partners," will be seen next season in a play entitled "Collette, Come Across"—non-musical, if the reports are to be believed. Ray Goetz, who recently became Miss Bordoni's husband, will be the producer.

A variety of coming events of more than the usual interest were made known during the week. Chief among these, perhaps, was the fact that Lionel Barrymore, ere the next season has passed into history, will be seen as the scheming jurist, Mouzon, of Eugene Brieux's "The Red Robe." Mr. Barrymore, as already announced, will begin the season as Neri in "The Jest," but will leave that piece in December. The production of "The Red Robe"—its title will be changed to "The Letter of the Law"—will be made by John D. Williams and Henry Neagle.

Cleves Kinkead, who has allowed several seasons to slip past since "Common Clay" created its furor here, will be represented in New York next season by "The Mood of the Moon," which the Shuberts will produce. A. F. Thomas, who has been somewhat more faithful to his muse than Mr. Kinkead, has written "Poor Mother," and Charles Frohman, Inc.—in its new guise as a Famous Players-Lasky subsidiary—will make the production. Maurice V. Samuels, another occasional playwright, has written "His Wife," in collaboration with Pauline B. Crawford, and the Shuberts will give it its chance. Edward Peple is putting the finishing touches to "Her Birthright," and it will be exposed to the air by Edgar McGregor.

There is no end, it seems, to the dramatic works in which Booth Tarkington will directly or indirectly be concerned next season. Word now comes that his novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons," is being dramatized by Stuart Walker, and probably will be produced by him in his Indianapolis stock theatre this Summer. Mr. Walker will also produce a Tarkington play—written in collaboration with Harry Leon Wilson—entitled "The Gibson Upright," and still a third is not entirely beyond the probabilities.

Edward Childs Carpenter's comedy of "The Cinderella Man," a New York success of three or four seasons ago, has recently been produced in London, and apparently with results gratifying to all concerned. Impending in London also is "Three Wise Fools," which the author, Austin Strong, went abroad to stage. Barring postponements, which may be less general abroad than here, it will have its London première during the next few days.

The next week or so will see "Oh, Uncle," one more musical show, ensconced at the Casino. Philadelphia has lately been viewing it with approval.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

JULY'S second week will bring no less than three attractions to the city, although a pair are Summer revues whose premières have been several times postponed. There will be, in addition, a new comedy.

GAIETIES OF 1919—*Tomorrow night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.*

This is the Shuberts' Summer revue, built on elaborate lines, and presented by an overflowing company. Ed Wynn and George Hassell will head the list of entertainers.

The postponement was necessitated by changes in both the entertainment and the theatre. The interior of the house has been elaborately redecorated, following the general lines of the Shubert Theatre, across the street. Provision has been made for dancing in a section of the lobby, and there will even be a tea garden for those whose evening is not complete without something of the sort.

THE FIVE MILLION.—*Tuesday night at the Lyric Theatre.*

With this production the Messrs. Comstock and Gest will do their bit toward prying the lid off the exceedingly young season. "The Five Million" has until recently been known as "Welcome Home," and rumor has it that it is being brought to New York both because it is timely—it deals with the returning soldier—and also because one or more other comedies with a similar theme are somewhere in the offing.

At all events, here it is—with Ralph Morgan, late juvenile of "Lightnin," as its principal player. Others in the cast will be Beatrice Noyes, Sue MacManamy, Robert McWade, William B. Meehan, [illegible] Abbe, James Gleason, Edward Poland, Purnell Pratt, Harry Harwood, Percy Helton, Helen Barnes, Marjorie Poir, Amy Ongley, Lucille Webster, Marie Ahearn, June Holbrook and Harry MacFayden.

GREENWICH VILLAGE NIGHTS—*Tuesday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre.*

The much-postponed Village musical show, with a cast headed by Bessie McCoy Davis.

"John Ferguson" defying July and all that it means to a drama, will be seen tomorrow night and hereafter on the stage of the Fulton Theatre, to which it will be transferred from the Garrick.

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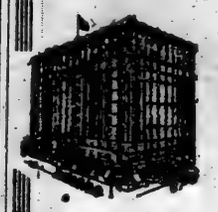
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WHY NOT PHOTOPOEMS?

EXHIBITORS realize that a multiple-reel photoplay, cannot make up a whole program. They are using magazine, news, scenic, travel, and educational pictures more and more to supplement features and comedies, and, in the opinion of many, these films are the favorites with thousands of people. They are popular with all.

Not entering the field in a spirit of unfriendly competition with any of these unusually worth-while pictures, photopoems might come to enrich programs, to add to the artistry and attraction of the screen. They would also be one more competitor of the photoplay, and the photoplay, to be spurred to its best efforts, needs all of the rivals that can be put against it. Good photopoems would mean better photoplays.

Photopoems would bear about the same relation to written poems as photoplays should, rather than do (as a rule) bear to stage plays. They would, of course, be largely composed of scenery, not just the scenery of nature, but any scenery that might be effective in helping to express an idea. For the photopoem would be built around an idea; it would be something more than a series of associated pictures. It would be distinguished from the scenic or travel picture principally by this idea, which might take the form of a story, when the photopoem would be narrative; or it might be essentially emotional, and the photopoem would be a lyric. There could be dramatic photopoems, which, in one particular, would be distinguished from photoplays in that they would be concerned rather with a single episode or incident than with a more or less intricate and involved plot. That photopoems should be poetry in pictures, without words, is taken for granted, in the same way that photoplays should be plays in pictures, without words; but it is probable that, as photoplays have not yet won their independence from the speaking stage, photopoems would not at first be free from words. Their ideal, however, would correspond to that of the photoplay, and progress toward it would be made.

Photopoems have been approached, or suggested, by the scenics of a number of individuals, notably W. A. Van Scoy of the Post Pictures Corporation and Robert C. Bruce of the Educational Films Corporation. Mr. Van Scoy's pictures have been accompanied by verses thrown on the screen, and his latest, "The Cloud," was a series of pictorial illustrations for Shelley's poem of the same name. Mr. Bruce has connected his pictures by the thread of narrative, as has also Katharine Hilliker in lighter vein in arranging Outing-Chester scenics. The efforts of all of these persons have been happy. Their results have been highly entertaining. But they have not attempted to create photopoems in the sense in which the word is used here. They have not composed moving-picture poetry.

If photopoems are attempted it is probable that many of them will be screen versions of printed poems already established, and, while any art, to reach its highest form, must have its own original and peculiar material, a good start might be made by adaptation, especially as written poetry is so largely a matter of word-pictures which might easily be converted into screen pictures.

It is natural for one considering the possibilities of photopoems to cast about in his mind for printed poems that could be made into picture-poems, and at once many works suggest themselves. Alfred Noyes, for example, has written a number of narrative poems which, it seems, could become interesting photopoems. So has John Masefield. The mention of Masefield's name suggests "Dauber," part of which is included in that author's "Salt Water Poems and Ballads" under the caption, "Sea Pictures"—unconscious testimony to its adaptability to the screen.

Just to indicate a few of the "sea pictures" that might be made from the text of "Dauber":

As the ship sailed on,
"The bursting West was like an opening flower,
And one man watched it till the light was dim,
But no one went across to talk to him."

The one man standing silhouetted against the red west, with the ship's rail and stays cutting the illumination with black lines—there is a picture for the opening.

All of the hands on the ship called the man "Dauber and despised him," because he was not of their kind. He was more delicately molded than they, a youthful visionist who dreamed of painting marine pictures some day and had come to sea to learn

" • • • how the sails look, full or being furled,
And how the lights change in the troughs and slopes,
And the sea's colors up and down the world,
And how a storm looks when the sprays are hurled
High as the yard • • • "

But the ship's crew had no use for this "daubing, useless article," and when they found his "still wet drawings" hidden under a boat

"They smeared the paint with turpentine until
They could remove with mess-clouts every trace
Of quick perception caught by patient skill,
And lines that had brought blood into his face.
They wiped the pigments off, and did erase,
With knives, all sticking clots. When they had done,
Under the boat they laid them every one. • • •
They chuckled then to think how mad he'd be
Finding his paintings vanished into air."

Here is a picture in contrast with that of Dauber seeking to learn from the sunset.

Other pictures made from the poem would develop the struggle of Dauber's life, his pitiful effort to be a sailor so as to be a painter, his supreme love of the sea continuing in a life where there was no love for him. The poem is rich in pictures, not only of Dauber and his rough companions, but of the sea and the ship, and the pictures, units of beauty or meaning in themselves, would all together, tell a poignant human story.

For example:

"All through the windless night the clipper rolled
In a great swell with oily gradual heaves
Which rolled her down until her timebells tolled. • • •

And:

"So the night passed, but then no morning broke—
Only a something showed that night was dead.
A sea-bird, cackling like a devil, spoke,
And the fog drew away and hung like lead. • • •
Where the sun should have risen it streaked bloody."

And when the storm came, Dauber was called on deck with the others.

"He struck a ringbolt in his haste and fell—
Rose, sick with pain, half-lamed in his left knee;
He reached the shrouds where clambering men pell-mell
Hustled each other up and cursed him. • • •"

The struggle of the men aloft with the wild sails could be shown in exciting scenes and the eager, ineffectual part played in it by Dauber. Then there would be the scene after the men had come down and were being served with liquor.

"Beside the lamp-room door the steward stood
Ladling it out, and each man came in turn,
Tipped his sou'wester, drank it, grunted 'Good!'
And shambled forward, letting it slowly burn.
When all were gone the Dauber lagged astern,
Torn by his frozen body's lust for heat.
The liquor's pleasant smell, so warm, so sweet,
And by promise long since made at home
Never to taste strong liquor. Now he knew
The worth of liquor. Now he wanted some.
His frozen body urged him to the brew;
Yet it seemed wrong, an evil thing to do.
To break that promise. 'Dauber,' said the Mate,
'Drink, and turn in, man; why the hell's eye wait?'
'Please, Sir, I'm temperance.' 'Temperance are you, hey?
That's all the more for me! So you're for slops?
I thought you'd had enough slops for today.'"

The men were called again, and Dauber, by a heroic struggle, overcoming physical pain and weakness, beating back the coward frozen self of him that whined," reached the deck.

"'Here's Dauber,' said the Mate, 'on deck the first.
'Why, holy sailor, Dauber, you're a man!
'I took you for a soldier. Up now, come!'"

It was the beginning of Dauber's brief tragic triumph. In the next storm "the Dauber was the first man over the rail." The men went up.

"Three to a mast they ran; it was a race.
'God!' said the Mate, 'that Dauber, he can go.' • • •
The Dauber on the fore-topgallant yard
Out at the weather yardarm was the first
To lay his hand upon the buntline-barred
Topgallant yanking to the wester's burst."

Out on the yard, he fought against the wind to stow the sail. And then,

"There came a gust, the sail leaped from his hands,
So that he saw it high above him, gray,
And there his mate was falling; quick he clutched
An arm in oilskins swiftly snatched away.
A voice said, 'Christ!' a quick shape stooped and touched,
Chain struck his hands, ropes shot, the sky was smutched
With vast black fires that ran, that fell, that furled."

And when he felt

"• • • blackness settling on him, and great pain:
And snow beneath his fingers wet and soft • • •
He knew it was he who had fallen."

So Dauber and his dream of painting died—and the ship went on.

"Fair came the falling wind; a seaman said
The Dauber was a Jonah; once again
The clipper held her course, showing red lead,
Shattering the sea-tops into golden rain.
The waves bowed down before her like blown grain;
Onwards she thundered, on; her voyage was short,
Before the tier's bells rang her into port."

And the sailors set about making things shipshape.

"Then in the sunset's flush they went aloft,
And unbent sails in that most lovely hour,
When the light gentles and the wind is soft,
And beauty in the heart breaks like a flower."

All of this can only suggest the possibilities of a photopoem in "Dauber." Why doesn't some one make it—and other photopoems?

COMING PHOTOPLAYS.

METRO has obtained the screen rights to thirty-six plays and novels which will be released in film form under the recently announced plan of renting single pictures, which goes into effect on Sept. 1. Among the first releases will be:

"Fair and Warmer," with May Allison, adapted by George D. Baker, directed by Herbert Blache; "Please Get Married," with Viola Dana; "Lombardi, Ltd.," with Bert Lytell, supervised by Maxwell Karger, a Screen Classics production; "The Willow Tree"; "The Right of Way"; "Shore Acres"; "The Man Who Stayed at Home"; "The Yellow Dove," and "The Native Born."

The ParamountArtcraft releases early in September will be "The Witness for Defense," with Elsie Ferguson, and "The Valley of the Giants," with Wallace Reid.

Other pictures to come through the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation are "Twin Souls," based on Avery Hopwood's "Sadie Love," with Billie Burke, directed by John S. Robertson; "L'Apache," with Dorothy Dalton, the first Ince production to be made in the East; "April Folly," with Marion Davies, a Cosmopolitan production.

The corporation will distribute "Fires of Faith," the Salvation Army picture, beginning Aug. 3.

Select Pictures will release this month:

"The Better Wife," with Norma Talmadge, and "The Way of a Woman," with Clara Kimball Young, adapted by Eugene Walter from his own play, "Nancy Lee," and directed by Robert Z. Leonard.

William Fox's screen version of "Checkers," which is said to be one of the most spectacular films made recently, will be released within the next few weeks, it is announced.

World Pictures will release George Kleine's "The Girl Alaska" in August.

J. Warren Kerrigan's first appearance as an independent producer of his own photoplays will be in "A White Man's Chance," to be released by Hodkinson this month. Lillian Walker is the leading woman.

The title of the photoplay in which Violet Mersereau will appear under the direction of Herbert E. Hancock for H. and H. Productions, Inc., is "Love Wins." Its tentative title was "The Collar Line."

Theodore C. Deitrich announces the formation of a new producing company to be known as Deitrich-Beck, Inc., which will picturize the works of Louis Joseph Vance, with Doris Kenyon as the star. W. W. Hodkinson will distribute the pictures.

Frank Reicher has been engaged by World Pictures to direct Montagu Love in a five-reel feature.

WRITERS AND THE SCREEN.

Replying to Mr. Wildhack's article printed on Page 2 of this section, Rex Beach wrote as follows in the Author's League Bulletin:

"Mr. Wildhack's article is interesting not only by reason of what he says, but also by reason of what he leaves unsaid. Any thoughtful expression of opinion about motion pictures is especially interesting at this time because of the rapidly growing recognition of the author's place and importance in the screen world. Whether Mr. Wildhack is entirely correct in his conclusions is another matter. Like many who write of the movies, he appears to err in attributing to the art those failures and shortcomings which are peculiar to the business. Upon the screen he sees reflected not the shadows of the players, but the crimes of the producers.

"Channing Pollock's recent sulphuric comments on the vertical drama were directed at the malpractices of the trade—he had no quarrel with the pictures themselves—but Mr. Wildhack argues that the screen as a medium of expression is not suited to the author, and declares that writers will not be happy in availing themselves of it. That remains to be seen. Let's give them a chance to try before we decide.

"Nor can I agree with him that an author's main stock in trade is words, and that the skillful use of them in plot development, style, character, analysis, and the like is what makes him an author. How about the plot itself? Is there no importance to the idea, the theme, the story upon and about which the words are draped?

"There are some conspicuous word merchants who deal in the English language, but the general public doesn't clamor for their wares. They write for the 'thinking class'—the elite, the discriminating. As a rule they scorn the crass commercialism of magazines and movies and such inartistic catch-penny devices. However, literary masterpieces live because they have been and will be read not by the few, but by the many. That was true in the time of Homer, and even today the first move made by an editor when he receives a manuscript, or a gentle reader when he buys a book, or a T. B. M. when he sinks into an orchestra chair, is to look around for John Henry Plot. If Mr. Plot is too long delayed in arriving or doesn't come at all, the editor usually sends regrets, the reader yawns, and the tired business man falls asleep. It's a sad state of affairs and awful tough on art, but it can't be helped.

"To the writer who deals exclusively in verbiage, the screen offers even less satisfaction as a medium of expression than does the stage or the page, and as Mr. Wildhack truly states such a one will do his characteristic best in his own familiar field. There are, of course, definite and irksome limitations to the celluloid art—many of our greatest writings cannot be translated into any other form—but to the author with a moving, living story which is capable of visualization, it offers a field as wide or wider than the printed page.

"Ten million Americans go to the movies every day—or else figures lie. We are picture mad, and the rest of the world is not far behind us. In Great Britain, to quote a recent dispatch, there are 4,000 picture theatres, and it is proposed to build 4,000 more. France has 1,400 movie houses, and 3,000 new ones are planned. In Italy there are 1,000, and that number is soon to be trebled.

"The film speaks every language. All it requires to make it eloquent is the magic juice from the transformer. This whirling globe of ours is tangled up in celluloid like a dancing darky in the serpentine paper of a carnival. The day has come when an author can tell his tales to black and white and brown and yellow men the world around, provided he has a tale to tell.

"Superior creative work is dependent upon a compelling inspiration, an undivided interest, and a happy enthusiasm. Could anything stimulate more inspiration, arouse more interest, awake more enthusiasm in a writer than a world-wide audience, daily growing in size and advancing in intelligence? Why say that our best fiction-writing authors will never deal extensively in unpublished material with motion picture producers? True, there is every reason why they should not do so at present, but who knows what may happen in an art or a business that whirls along at a rate too fast for the eye to follow?

"Now, as to the difference in methods. There is, to be sure, a certain technique to the photodrama, but the greater part of that technique—so-called—is confined to the working out of continuities, and consists largely of studio directions and camera terms, which no author need waste time in learning. So far as I can discover, however, there is no inherent or basic difference between the written story and the photostory.

"Arthur Stringer refers ecstatically to the motion picture as 'this marvelous new art of sunwriting,' and resents the attempt to 'tog it out in the buskin of the drama and lace it up in the shoddy shoes of the written story.' He even forecasts, with a vagueness befitting those who see darkly as in a projecting room the coming of a brand-new technique neither of the stage nor the story. For my part I can discover nothing in the moving picture except an illustrated story. The more perfectly the story lends itself to illustration the better the result. The photoplay as an art form, distinct and peculiar to itself, does not as yet exist. I very much doubt if it ever will."

FROM THE SCREEN SHOPS.

Edward José began studio work on his first independent production, "Mothers of Men," last week. The photoplay is an adaptation by Charles Whittaker from the novel of the same name by Henry William Warner and De Witte Kaplan. Lumsden Hare will have the leading male rôle and Margaret Courtot will play a prominent part. The production is being made at the Norma Talmadge studio in East Forty-eighth Street.

Albert A. Kaufman, formerly Eastern production manager for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has sailed for England to work on the production program of the Famous Players-Lasky British producers. Hugh Ford expects to leave soon to join Captain Kaufman.

An example of the work and patience sometimes required for the making of a short scenic film is the case of W. A. Van Scoy's Paramount-Post picture, "Come Watch With Me the Passing Night." Mr. Van Scoy is said to have spent five months making pictures in Washington, California, Oregon, and British Columbia. The scenic as completed was cut from 900 feet of film.

More than 180 subjects have been dealt with by the Ford Educational Weekly, which, it is said, will be distributed throughout Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa, it being Mr. Ford's plan to show the rest of the world to America and America to the rest of the world by means of motion pictures.

Priscilla Dean has been chosen as "Queen of the Air" by the Aerial Club of Canada, and will participate in the peace celebration now being held at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dr. William Greene and George Haynes have just returned from Guatemala with several thousand feet of negative for Prisma.

Ouida Bergere has been engaged to make the adaptation of "The Country Cousin" for Elaine Hammerstein, who will be starred in the production by Selznick.

Amedee J. Van Buren, who produces comedies starring Mrs. Sidney Drew and Ernest Truex, has announced that he will pay as much for two-reel scenarios suited to either of the players as another producer would give for five-reel subjects. "Writers should bear in mind," he says, "that the Drew and Truex comedies are of the polite type, and questionable situations and slapstick action are taboo."

The State Health Film Company's "Open Your Eyes," now at the Central Theatre, will be presented at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia tomorrow. It is already on exhibition in Boston.

The "Lost Battalion" episode of the war has been put into a motion picture with Lieut. Col. Whittlesey and many of the survivors of his battalion in the cast. It was shown at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last Wednesday. E. A. MacManus is the producer of the film.

Willard Vander Veer, an Outing-Chester camera man, has returned from service with the Signal Corps in France and expects to return to his peacetime work, leaving soon on an extended journey in search of pictures. Charles Hugo has been added to the Outing-Chester staff of camera men, and will make an Eastern trip soon.

The Bioxbe Film Corporation's "Young America," with former service men in the cast, was shown at Wurlitzer Hall last Tuesday.

HOPKINSON SONGS HEARD.

Through the publication of six songs of Francis Hopkinson, and the singing of examples of them at concerts arranged by the City Chamberlain, both in Manhattan and, more recently, in Brooklyn, a wide interest has been aroused in the friend of Washington, who is now called "America's first composer." Judge Hopkinson's life spanned the years 1737 to 1791. Some facts about him were told by Professor Arthur Hobson Quinn, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address at the memorial concert in Central Park, in part as follows:

"It is with real pleasure that I come as the representative of Francis Hopkinson's native city and of the college of which he was the first matriculate, to join in this tribute to the man whose versatility of talent made him one of the leaders of thought of the eighteenth century. A poet, a musician, an essayist, a statesman, a jurist, a dramatist, Francis Hopkinson may rank even with the many-sided Franklin in the varied phases of his creative activity. His poetry has a quality rare in this country before 1800 and his essays are of even greater literary value and had far more political effect.

"As a witness to his ability as a painter there hangs in the halls of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania his portrait, painted by himself, after the original by Robert Pine, while his priority in this country as a musical composer is emphasized by this occasion tonight.

"It is with even greater pleasure that we think of Hopkinson the patriot. It was not only that he signed the Declaration of Independence; that he took his part in the direction of his country's finances, and that he designed, at the request of Congress, the Stars and Stripes of our national flag, master of satire that broke the illusion of British superiority to the Colonies and gave heart to the American cause. The greatest asset which the British armies had at the outset of the Revolutionary War was their reputation for success and the glamour of their imperial prowess had clothed them with the atmosphere of a demi-god. When Hopkinson had caused thousands of his fellow-countrymen to laugh at them in his 'Battle of the Kegs' and his 'Maker of Pin Heads,' the first step had been taken toward victory. Men are not afraid of that at which they laugh.

"Every true American who reads the words of Francis Hopkinson will feel, I am sure, that a nation can remain great only when it remembers its great past, will see the significance of celebrating the deeds of a man whose voice speaks clearly across the century to hearten all of us, who in spite of doubts and dangers, of socialism and imperialism, have not yet despaired of the Republic."

ACTIVITIES OF MUSICIANS.

Thomas Burke, a new tenor at Covent Garden, was born of Irish parents in Lancashire, where he is "still interested in pig farming." He studied in Italy under Ernesto Colli.

Alexander Jimitch Savine has produced a Serbian opera, "Ksenia," the title rôle of which was sung by Lillian Blauvelt. During the war Mr. Savine gave Serbian concerts in Zurich.

Aubrey Yates, tenor, recently made his début as a singer in Utica, N. Y., after having come from England to join a theatrical stock company at the Majestic Theatre in that city in 1915.

"Liberty, My Liberty," a march song by Dorothy Dare, was sung as an encore in the Lewisohn Stadium concerts by Forrest Lamont, tenor of the Chicago Opera Company. The song was inspired by the stories told to Miss Dare by returning soldiers of the first sight of the Statue of Liberty on their homeward voyage.

Compositions by the students and Faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music will be on the program of a coming conservatory night at the famous "Pops" in Symphony Hall, Boston. The works chosen are Chadwick's "Rip Van Winkle," Henry Dunham's "Aurora," Stuart Mason's "Carillon," and a waltz by Allan Langley of the graduating class.

Opera Chorus School Hearings.

The Metropolitan Opera Company has just held hearings, not for stars but for those who may become so, in a school where American singers interested in grand opera receive instruction in sight reading, foreign languages, and repertory, free of charge, in evening classes. This is the Opera Chorus School. The entire membership takes part every season in those performances at the Metropolitan, where the demands of the score impose the use of larger choral masses. The young singers thus have opportunity, says Edoardo Petri, the director, to hear at close range the greatest singers in the world.

OPERA WAR TAX CHANGES.

From the first imposition of the war tax on amusements a season and a half ago to the close of opera performances last April the holder of a pair of Metropolitan seats for all representations in that most costly theatre must have paid over $250 to the Government. If few, in fact, did so, the reason is, of course, because it is rare of late years for subscriptions to cover more than one or two of the performances in each week. The newspapers—a supposed "free list"—were privileged to pay the full sum. Now, however, a change has been made in the ruling under the new law.

It is decided in the regulations that newspaper critics who review a theatrical performance or moving picture are not subject to the tax. They are included in the list of "bona fide employes," the regulations say.

There will be a disposition in some quarters to quarrel with this legal view of the function of criticism, however favorably the financial aspect is regarded. But there is balm in Gilead:

"The boy who returns a ball batted over a fence, admitted free to a baseball park, need pay no tax. He is classed a bona fide employe. Others in this class are the officers and directors of the club corporation, members of the home team and substitutes, ticket sellers, newspaper reporters and telegraphers who 'cover' the game, boys selling peanuts and 'pop,' boys selling newspapers, the manager, players and substitutes of the visiting team, and members of the band employed by the club for the opening game."

Thus the operations of national sport are made to contribute to an understanding of the magnum opus of art, the grand opera. It is all in the day's work. The removal of tax, infinitesimally begun, is welcome.

MOZART'S "IMPRESARIO" AGAIN

William Wade Hinshaw has purchased from Albert Reiss the hitherto exclusive production rights of H. E. Krehbiel's clever English paraphrase of "The Impresario," a comedy with music by Mozart, which was sung with such distinction and success by the Society of American Singers in its intial season at three local theatres in 1917. Mr. Hinshaw announces that "The Impresario" will be revived by the society, now under his management, at the Park Theatre early next Fall.

David Bispham is expected to renew his great success in the title role, with Lucy Gates and Ruth Miller as the prima donnas, Craig Campbell as Mozart, and Bertram Peacock as the Nephew. Indeed, it is planned to send this little opera to several nearby towns, under the direction of Sam Franko.

Other one-act operas without chorus to be sent on tour include the "Maid Mistress," by Pergolesi; "Bastien and Bastienne," by Mozart; "Il Signor Bruschino," by Rossini, to which Sigmund Spaeth has made an up-to-date libretto; "Las Précieuses Ridicules," by Anselm Goetzl, book translated from Molière by Alice Mattulath; the "Rose of Auvergne," by Offenbach, and "Cox and Box," by Sullivan.

Mr. Franko's orchestra will be taken on all trips outside of the city, and its leader will conduct most of the older comedies, both at the Park Theatre and on the road tours.

COMPARATIVE AIR STRENGTH.

THE War Department has made public the following comparison of the airplane strength of the Allies and the enemy at the time of the armistice:

French and Belgian Front.	No. of Planes.
French	3,321
German	2,730
British	1,758
American	740
Belgian	153
Total allied	5,972
Total enemy	2,730
Italian front.	
Italian	812
Austrian	622

A comparison of the balloon strength of the allied and enemy air service at that time follows:

French and Belgian front.	No. of Balloons.
German	170
French	72
British	43
American	23
Belgian	6
Total allied	144
Total enemy	170
Italian front.	
Italian	32
Austrian	26

A MODERN ALMANAC.

ONE of the almanacs of the sixteenth century bore the following title: "Pronostycacyon of, Master John Thybault, medycyner and astronomer of the Emperyall Majestie, of the year of Our Lorde God MCCCCCXXXIJ, comprehending the iij partes of this yere, and of the influence of the mone, of peas and warre, and of the sykenesses of this yere, with the constellacions of them that be under the vij planettes, and the revolucions of Kynges and princes, and of the eclipses and comets."

We are still prognosticating on the subjects of "peas and warre, and the revolucions of Kynges and princes," but the United States Public Health Service in its Health Almanac for 1919 is not content with chronicling our various ills, but preaches prevention of the "sykenesses of this yere."

In addition to the monthly calendar of health hints and notable events, this almanac discusses such topics as the following: Control and prevention of infectious diseases, as pneumonia, common colds, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, smallpox, trachoma, hookworm disease, and other diseases; importance of clean drinking water; care of the teeth; care of milk in the home; what the United States Public Health Service is doing to protect the health of the people of the United States. No charge is made for copies.

GAS IS GOING UP, TOO.

FIGURES compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor show the advances in the price of gas for household purposes were general among American cities during the year ended April 15, 1919. The increases varied from 5 per cent. to 45 per cent., the latter being the advance in Buffalo, which went from $1 gas to $1.45.

A general increase also was registered in the cost of natural gas and in manufactured and natural gas mixed. In Kansas City the price of natural gas went from 60 cents to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The advance to consumers of the District of Columbia was from 90 to 95 cents. Following is the report prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the prices of 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes:

Manufactured Gas.	1918.	1919.
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00
Baltimore	.78	.73
Birmingham	.95	.95
Boston Co.—A	.90	1.00
Boston Co.—B	.85	1.10
Boston Co.—C	.80	.95
Bridgeport	1.00	1.10
Buffalo	1.00	1.45
Butte	1.485	1.485
Charleston	1.10	1.10
Chicago	.755	.88
Cleveland	.80	.80
Denver	.85	.95
Detroit	.75	.79
Fall River	.95	.95
Houston	1.00	1.00
Indianapolis	.85	.90
Jacksonville	1.25	1.25
Manchester	1.00	1.10
Memphis	1.00	1.00
Milwaukee	.75	.75
Minneapolis	.77	.82
Mobile	1.10	1.35
New Haven	1.00	1.10
New Orleans	1.00	1.30
Newark	.97	.97
New York	.80	.80
Norfolk	1.20	1.20
Omaha	1.15	1.15
Peoria	.85	.85
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00
Portland, Me.	1.00	1.40
Portland, Ore.	.85	.779
Providence	1.00	1.30
Richmond	.80	1.00
Rochester	.95	.95
San Francisco	.85	.90
Scranton	1.15	1.80
Seattle	1.25	1.25
St. Louis	.75	.75
St. Paul	.85	.85
Washington	.90	.93
Natural Gas.		
Buffalo	.30	.45
Cincinnati	.35	.35
Cleveland	.30	.35
Columbus	.30	.30
Dallas Co.—A	.45	.45
Dallas Co.—B	.30	.30
Kansas City	.60	.80
Little Rock	.40	.45
Louisville	.648	.648
Pittsburgh	.30	.35
Pittsburgh Co.—B	.275	.35
Manufactured and Natural Mixed.		
Los Angeles	.68	.75

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FILING

SOCIALISM AND MEDIOCRITY

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

In these piping times of peace when the body politic is afflicted with socialism, bolshevism, and other cutaneous disorders, it is a pleasing and a profitable task to reread "Socialistic Fallacies," by M. Yves Guyot, who for years has been a determined and consistent opponent of the bleak and dismal "science" and the author of a number of books on the subject. Luckily for those who can't read French, "Socialistic Fallacies" has been translated and should prove a manual to combat and confute the sophistries of socialism with the writer's arsenal of arguments. M. Guyot has been a Deputy, a Municipal Councilor, Minister of Public Works. He advocated the revision of the Dreyfus case, and he was political editor of "Le Siècle" (1892-1903.) He is also editor of "Journal des Economistes" (since 1909) and editor of "L'Agence Economique et Financière" (since 1911.) He has written much about the great war and its causes (also translated) and kindred themes. Therefore a man who knows what he is talking about.

In his drastic attack on socialistic fallacies he thus concludes: "There are three words which socialism must erase from the façades of our public buildings, the three words of the republican motto: Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. Liberty, because socialism is a rule of tyranny; equality, because it is a rule of class; fraternity, because its policy is that of class war." M. Guyot might have quoted Napoleon, a realist, a cynic in politics, for he knew its seamy side, who said, tell men they are equal and they won't bother about liberty. And in this matter men may change, mankind never.

Socialism, that word of so many meanings, has itself become meaningless. Guyot shows us each variety, analyzes its particular fallacy, and though not a victim to the craze for statistics, he furnishes many pages of figures to match those of his adversaries. He attacks Karl Marx on his weakest flank, and, incidentally, proves him not to have been a proletarian, but the son-in-law of a Prussian Junker. The selfishness of Marx, his tyrannical behavior, his unphilosophical wrath, when opposed by two such intellectual giants as Bakunine and Lassalle; his jealous attitude toward Ferdinand Lassalle, especially after his tragic death, are all well known. These traits do not reveal a man overflowing with true brotherly love. Able, but frequently unscrupulous, men amuse the idle and attract the multitude—such are the leaders of the cause which has made such headway in Germany, adds Guyot, whose words in the light of contemporaneous history are positively prophetic. These leaders are plagiarists, with some variations, of all the communist romances originally inspired by Plato. Their greatest pundits, Marx and Engels, have built up their theories upon a sentence of Saint-Simon and three phrases of Ricardo's. Our author gives these examples: "German socialism is derived from two sources: (1) The French doctrine of Saint-Simon, 'The way to grow rich is to make others work for one,' which in Proudhon's mouth becomes 'the exploitation of man by man.' (2) Three formulas of Ricardo, viz., (a) labor is the measure of value; (b) the price of labor is that which provides the laborer in general with the means of subsistence, and of perpetuating his species without either increase or diminution; (c) profits decrease in proportion as wages increase." Formula (b) became the "iron law of wages" enunciated by Lassalle. Inverted dogmatism all these stale subterfuges.

The French doctrines and Ricardo's three formulas were transformed into the theory of Rodbertus, "the normal time of labor," and the "surplus labor" theory of Karl Marx and Engels. Guyot calmly demonstrates the fallacies of these sonorous assumptions. He asks the whereabouts of the Utopias of Fourier, of Cabet, of Louis Blanc's organisation of labor, or of Proudhon's bank of exchange—that Proudhon who has been permanently saddled with Brissot's famous phrase: "Property is theft." ("Philosophical Examination of Property and Theft," 1780.) No Socialist has succeeded in explaining the conditions for the production, the remuneration, and the distribution of capital in a collectivist system. No Socialist has succeeded in determining the motives for action which an individual would obey. When pressed for an answer, they allege that human nature shall be metamorphosed, but that the individual remains a constant quantity! Rank materialism all this, and absolutely without vision.

Socialism is a hierarchy on a military basis imported from Germany. Karl Marx did not concern himself with the incentives to action which are to be placed before men in communistic society, and his followers carefully evade the question. When they do attempt to deal with it, they fall into grotesque errors, as did the late French leader, Juarès. Kautsky asks how the workman is to be made to take an interest in his work, and he can find no incentive other than the force of habit. Like mechanical toys, men will do the same thing every day because they did it the day before. This is merely teaching tricks to animals, the organization of reflex action causing the individual mechanically to do tomorrow what he did yesterday. Nor is this a discovery of scientific socialism; the organizers of churches, of armies, discovered the trait long ago, employing it as a means of discipline under the sanctions of allurement and coercion; allurement, by preferments, decorations, and honorary distinction; coercion, by means of more or less cruel and rigorous punishments. Bebel declared that "a man who will not work has not the right to eat." This is being condemned to death by starvation; and a man who does less work than, in the opinion of the executive, he ought to do shall be put upon a restricted diet; so, after all, the collectivist ideal ends in servile labor. To replace a King or a President there will be an "executive," which means several instead of one tyrant. Good old King Log is always a better ruler than King Stork. For one thing, he is not so voracious as the ferociously hungry feathered biped. Socialism, then, is only one more straitjacket to torture the individual.

It may be said that man is ready for every form of sacrifice save one: nowhere and at no time has he been found to labor voluntarily and constantly from a disinterested love for others. Man is only compelled to productive labor by necessity, by the fear of punishment, or by suitable remuneration. The Socialists of today, like those of former times, constantly denounce the waste of competition. Competition involves losses, but biological evolution, as well as humanity, proves that they are largely compensated by gain. Furthermore, there is no question of abolishing competition in socialistic conceptions; the question is merely one of the substitution of political for economic competition. If economic competition leads to waste, and claims its victims, it is none the less productive. Political competition has secured enormous plunder to great conquerors, such as Alexander, Caesar, Tamerlane, and Napoleon; it always destroys more wealth than it confers upon the victor. The Socialist formulates a theory of robbery and calls it "restitution to the disinherited." Disinherited by whom? Disinherited of what? Let them produce their title-deeds! They call it expropriation, but that is a misnomer; what they set out to practice is confiscation. Georges Bernard says that "socialism will be a régime of authority." On this point Guyot grimly agrees with him. In reality it will be the most oppressive spiritual and material system ever invented by man.

Socialist action has a depressing effect on all fixed capital, and, he continues, "in order to carry on a policy of preserving the political equilibrium, of giving a few bones to the demagogues to gnaw, concessions are made to the policy of spoliation." What, then, remains of socialism when we come to close quarters with it? And what are the prospects of this spoliation and tyranny? The socialistic party cannot balance up a governmental majority without destroying government itself, for it cannot admit that government fulfills the minimum of its duties, (this was written before 1914.) When a strike breaks out the intention of the strikers is that security of person and property shall not be guaranteed. Socialist policy represents contempt for law, and all men, whether rich or poor, have an interest in liberty, security, and justice, as the private interest of each individual is bound up with these common blessings. But Socialists despise them all. "The socialism of Karl Marx's disciples betrays a long apprenticeship to servitude," declares M. Reinach.

A law the object of which is to protect each man's property is supported by all who possess anything, and where is the man in advanced societies who is incapable of being robbed because he possesses nothing?

A law of spoliation may be passed and carried into effect, but in the event of its results becoming permanent it runs the risk of destroying the government which has assumed the responsibility of it. Socialist policy is a permanent menace to the liberty and security of citizens, and, therefore, cannot be the policy of any government, the primary duty of which is to exact respect for internal and external security. If it fail therein it dissolves and is replaced by anarchy; and, inasmuch as every one has a horror of that condition, which betrays itself by the oppression of violent men banded together solely by their appetites, an appeal is made to a strong government and to a man with a strong grip, and then the risk is incurred of relapsing into all the disgraces and disasters of Caesarism. In several sections of this admirable work, M. Guyot scrutinises the various Utopias from Plato to Proudhon. Sir Thomas More, the Kingdom of the Incas, Campanella, the Jesuits in Paraguay, Mosely, Robert Owen, Fourier, the American Phalanx, the Oneida Community, Cabet, the Icarians, and other unsuccessful experimenters. Utopia is always within sight, but never reached. It is, in the charming parlance of the hour, a pipe-dream; these Utopias always cut their throats to spite their thirst. And precisely where socialism was expected to be a buffer against world-wars, it dismally failed.

From time to time the everlasting busybody asks himself why a plea for mediocrity is not a fitting theme to interest ambitious essayists. Supermen and supper-rogues have been done to the death in print, yet few words are accorded to the garden variety of the human plant. Instead we are keyed to the loftiest pitch; exaggeration is a national neurosis. We are all professional altruists, and, as every one knows, altruism is the art of making our neighbor unhappy because of our oppressive happiness. And yet not a word for mediocrity, which is the backbone of our nation, the staple of its political, artistic, and literary productions. Not a word for the man in the street, whose collective opinion—King Opinion, the most despotic of tyrants—rules us, whose vote counts heavier than the vote of the "exceptional" being perched on the house-top. (A majority of exalted souls would turn America into a wilderness.) And all because the excellent word "mediocrity" is become debased in meaning. At one time it stood for the golden mean, for a happy equilibrium of forces, moral and physical. It spelt happiness to its possessor—we refer to the mediocre temperament—and if a man had enough money to keep the wolf from the door he was content. That is the precise word—content; to be contented is a gift of the gods. But to us nowadays it means that you are merely commonplace, without social ambitions; without intellectual eminence. And this is not well.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are a united nation of over one hundreds millions of people, we are each in his own fashion endeavoring to escape the imputation of mediocrity. Alas! in vain. Number is mediocrity. We think and drink to order, vote as we are bidden by our wives, and wear the clothes given us by destroyers of sartorial taste. Wherefore, then, this mad desire to be exceptional? Whence this optimism that shudders in the presence of genuine art and espouses the vulgar because it better agrees with flat nerves? Let us acknowledge the truth. It is because, happily for us, we are all mediocre; because genius is not a normal condition of humanity, and that talent is much less rare than our national vanity admits. However, let us pluck up courage. The future—which is said by some to belong to socialism—will work out the problem of mediocrity, especially if socialism is involved; mediocrity and socialism are not poles asunder. Concrete houses filled with people who will eat, drink, and think alike will cover the land. Everything will be of concrete, even our political opinions. In his concrete Capitol a concrete President will devise concrete laws. Art, music, and literature will be so concrete that our native Gradgrinds, hungry for hard facts, will be ravished into the seventh concrete heaven. Made a law, mediocrity will do away with our present mortifying doubts, deceptions, and pretensions. O Happy Time! And this coming age of concrete, wherein all must walk and look alike, is it not a dream compared with which Dante's Inferno would be a Garden of Armida?

Said a great poet-philosopher: "And many a man has gone into the desert and suffered from thirst with the camels rather than sit about the cistern with dirty camel drivers." No wonder William James wrote that "the whole atmosphere of present-day Utopian literature tastes mawkish and dish-watery to people who still keep a sense of life's more bitter flavors." And how much more that is insipid and mawkish will follow under socialistic regimentation! "Is it not the chief disgrace in the world not to be a unit; to be reckoned one character; not to yield that peculiar fruit which each man was created to bear, but to be reckoned in the gross, in the hundreds of thousands, of the party, of the section to which we belong, and our opinion predicted geographically as the North or the South?" These words were not uttered by a Socialist; they emanated from the crystal-clear intellect of our greatest Individualist, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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SUMMER-NIGHT MUSIC IN THE OPEN AIR

THE Metropolitan Opera Chorus will greet the stars of no operatic order—starts that "fought against Sisera," in the Prophetess Deborah's song to that warrior of old-time—when those present-day artists appear tonight, assuming fair weather and clear skies, in the first popular Sunday concert at the Stadium.

With the Stadium Orchestra, conducted by Arnold Volpe, will appear two other assisting guests. Carolyn Cone Baldwin is a pianist already known in the concert field, while Percy Hemus, baritone, has added a war record as army camp song leader to his former activity in promoting programs of American songs.

Tomorrow will be "Symphony Night" again, starting the second week of the nightly series to run for two months to come. Samuel Gardner, violinist and composer, will be heard with the orchestra, as he has been with others at the height of the Winter season, as well as formerly with the Kneisel Quartet.

Another operatic program is arranged for Tuesday, a miscellaneous list Wednesday, and so on through the week, with distinguished guests. Last evening's first popular Saturday night bill introduced the Stadium Quartet, including Idelle Patterson, Lillian Eubank, Ernest Davis and Earl Tuckerman.

HALF WAY AT COLUMBIA.

A sixth week, opening tomorrow, will start the second half of the series of free band concerts at Columbia University, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman. On Monday, July 14, it is planned to give an entire French program there in honor of Bastille Day.

For tomorrow the program will be made up of request numbers, including Thomas's "Mignon" overture, Sibelius's "Finlandia," Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thais," and excerpts from Wagner's "Lohengrin." The soloist will be Elia Palow, soprano.

On Wednesday's list will be Granados's "Marche Militaire," Rossini's "Barber of Seville" overture, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah," and excerpts from Wagner's "Mastersingers." Community singing will be a feature, and the soloist will be Vincent C. Buono, cornet.

Next Friday's list will present Ganne's "March Russe," Wagner's prelude to "The Mastersingers," Moszkowski's "Spanish Dances," Rubinstein's "Kamennoi Ostrow," "Songs of Scotland," excerpts from "The Mikado" and "Daughter of the Regiment," and cornet solos by Ernest S. Williams.

NEW SYMPHONY "FIRSTS."

Like the question of old, "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?" it has lately been asked, "Is there no end to the number of orchestras that can be recruited in New York?" The limit seems not to have been reached, especially when organizations the country over still send to this city for recruits. A full orchestra, however, has just been formed for what it is hoped will be permanent service in New York.

The personnel of the first instrument players of the New Symphony Orchestra, which Artur Bodansky is to lead next season in ten pairs of concerts at Carnegie Hall, includes many of the best-known and efficient orchestral players in America. Among them, it was announced, are: Concert master, Arkady Bourstin; assistant concert master, Alberto Bachman; first and solo 'cello, Cornelius Van Vliet; first viola, Jacob Tuschinsky; first flute, Daniel Maquarre; first clarinet, Henri Leroy; first horn, Dominick Caputo; first bassoon, Benjamin Kohon; first trumpet, Pietro Capodiferro; first trombone, Charles Casumano.

Of Mr. Bourstin, who comes from Odessa, Russia, it is said that he is accounted one of the best of the younger men among orchestral and solo players, and has had wide experience in orchestral work in Europe. As to another player, an official note says the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra "lost one of the most important vertebrae in the backbone of its personnel" when Cornelius Van Vliet, 'cellist, decided to join the ranks of the New Symphony.

The position of first flute was difficult to fill, especially as several of the works Mr. Bodansky will produce require a flute player par excellence. In Daniel Maquarre it is believed the New Symphony will have one of the best to appear in New York next season. Henri Leroy, a virtuoso, will lead the clarinets. A cable received from him from Paris, where he went to spend the Summer, says that he will return to America in time for the preliminary rehearsals of the orchestra, which begin on Sept. 10.

ACTIVITIES OF MUSICIANS.

Bruce Weyman, baritone, just returned from France, will appear at the Strand today. Mr. Weyman, who served two years as an air pilot, had a narrow escape from death on Armistice Day, Nov. 11 last, when he fell with his plane from an altitude of 5,000 feet.

Hugo Riesenfeld has engaged Greek Evans for a long term as soloist at the Rialto and Rivoli. Mr. Evans is a baritone and studied in New York. His engagement is a result of the auditions held by Riesenfeld every Saturday at the Rialto.

At the Rivoli this week the orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee and Joseph Littau will play the third and fourth movements of Tschaikovsky's Symphony "Pathetique." Edna Mampel, contralto, will sing "None But the Lonely Heart," by Tschaikovsky.

Frieda Hempel, the former Metropolitan soprano, now at Loon Lake, will go to the Canadian Rockies for a month before beginning an all-season concert tour early in October.

Eleanor Spencer, pianist, will sail for Holland on Wednesday, by the New Amsterdam. She is the first American concert artist, it is said, to plan a European tour since the war.

FRENCH OPERA COMING.

The French-American Association for Musical Art announces that Richard G. Herndon, its General Manager, has just returned from Paris, where he engaged for an American tour the entire company from Le Gaieté, with more than sixty members and an orchestra of thirty. This is a Government theatre, presenting opera comique. The director will be Henri Casadesus, founder of the Society of Ancient Instruments, which has for two years been heard in American concert halls.

"M. Casadesus and his former organization," Mr. Herndon said, "will commence their tour early in the season, and during this time the plans for the visit of the opera company from Le Gaieté will be completed. The arrangements contemplate a season of eight weeks in New York at one of the best-known playhouses, to be followed by an engagement in New Orleans at the French Theatre for four weeks. Thereafter the company will play limited engagements in important cities of the United States and Canada."

Besides Magdaleine Brard, Raymonde Delanois, and Raoul Laparra, already announced, two new musical artists, whom the French will send over this year, are Micheline Kahn, harp, and Yvonne Astruc, violin, who are to appear in joint recitals. Mr. Herndon expects visits from Camille Chevillard, conductor of the Lamoureux Orchestra; Gabriel Pierne, the composer, conductor of the Colonne Orchestra, and Alphonse Catherine, who appeared here last season as guest-conductor with several symphony orchestras. Some further plans have been delayed because so many of the younger artists are still in the French Army, and it will be several weeks before they are demobilized.

The Bamberger Store will be closed all day every Saturday during July and August.

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75.00 ROYAL WILTONS, 67.50.—High quality rugs of a standard make. In the popular 9x12 size. Regularly priced at 75.00; on sale at 67.50. In the 8.3x10.6 size, regularly 68.00, at 61.75.

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62.50 SEAMLESS AXMINSTERS, 56.75.—Finest quality Axminsters in small and all-over and Oriental effects. Brand new rugs of the 9x12 size. Shown in the 8.3x10.6 size, regularly 55.00, at 49.50.

54.50 SEAMLESS RUGS, 48.50.—Rugs of wonderful texture, suitable for almost any room in the house. There is an extensive assortment. In the 9x12 size, regularly 54.50, at 48.50.

LIBRARY AND LIVING ROOM RUGS.—Wilton rugs that are exceptional because of their quality and design. There are many patterns to choose from, and the colorings we know will please you. 9x12, regularly 75.00, at 67.50. 8.3x10.6, regularly 68.00, at 61.75.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

A corset that conforms to Fashion's demands

The Redfern Corset

Women who wear the Redfern declare that it is a perfect foundation for the fitting of smart costumes.

It emphasizes all that is best in your figure—and improves the poor lines—because it fits easily and naturally, without pressure.



Both front-lace and back-lace models are here in styles suited to every figure type, from the slender woman who wears the lightest of girdles to the full-figured type that requires very careful consideration.

Built exquisitely of finest plain and fancy fabrics, high quality webbing and selected boning. Consult our fitters as to the model best suited to your figure. Priced 3.50 to 15.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.



The 'Peggy Hopkins' Hat

A beautiful, wholly feminine creation that has created a stir in fashion circles.

Here at 18.00

Plus 30c Federal Tax

This hat is charming—developed in taffeta with fine straw facing in self-color, and trimmed with a softly arranged wreath of ostrich flues that merge in the back into a deep, full tip that curls over the brim.

In front, tucked in the feathers, is a French flower cluster.

Shown in white—rose—jade—French blue—Peking blue—beige.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Damp weather is nothing in the life of the woman whose hair has

a Permanent Wave

In fact, the damper the weather the prettier and more natural the wave.

The new permanent waving process insures a very attractive wave, which will remain in until the growth of the hair destroys it, usually a matter of several months.

Inquiry will convince you of its splendid worth. Consult our expert.

Our Beauty Parlor also features the newest methods of scalp treatment—violet ray massage—facial massage—manicuring—and children's hair cutting, in their own barber shop.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Mail or Telephone Your Orders

Patrons of the Bamberger Store, living in the beautiful suburbs of Newark, may have their orders filled promptly and carefully at times when it is not convenient to visit the store by mailing or telephoning them.

Motorists who are wont to use their cars when shopping will find adequate parking facilities here at all times.

Important

(Monday Only)

In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While quantity lasts; no mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders."

Women's 2.00 Canvas Outing Pumps (Keds) Priced 1.35
Sturdily constructed pumps of white canvas, with rubber soles and low rubber heels. Sizes 2½ to 6, regularly 2.00 at 1.35. On sale Second Floor.

32c Plain White Voiles, 19c Yd.
40 inch pure white crisp voiles, made of an excellent grade combed yarns. This material is adapted to the making of women's blouses and dresses. On sale while the quantity lasts at 19c the yard. First Floor.

6.00 Wool Nap Blankets, 4.50
White wool nap blankets, the 72x80 inch size, finished with pink and blue borders; also wool nap plaid blankets in the 66x80 inch size, mostly blue and white combinations. Because of slight imperfections, they are placed on sale while the quantity lasts, at 4.50 pair. First Floor.

Women's 50c Tea Aprons, 38c
These are made of fine cross bar materials, trimmed with self hemstitched ruffles. Fashioned with neat pockets, and tie strings. On sale Second Floor.

5.00 and 6.00 Sun and Rain Parasols and Umbrellas, 3.75
They are made of a heavy grade taffeta in plain colors, mounted on wide spread 10 rib, 22 inch frames. The plaid silk umbrellas are of the 26 inch size, fitted with a neat assortment of handles. On sale while the quantity lasts. First Floor.

Children's Oxfords at 95c Pair
Play oxfords, about 150 pairs in the entire lot, sturdily constructed of good leathers in sizes 5½ to 12½. On sale while the quantity lasts. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. Second Floor.

Women's 1.00 Boudoir Slippers, 79c Pr.
Figured crepe boudoir slippers, in very beautiful colors, neatly bound and finished with silk rosettes. The colors are rose, light blue, pink, lavender and copen. LIMITED QUANTITY. Third Floor.

25c Turkish Bath Towels, 19c Each.
Fine bath towels, made of soft yarns, very closely woven. They are all neatly hemmed and finished with colored borders. On sale First Floor.

3.25 Radium Alarms, Priced 2.50
Medium size clocks, with black dials and white numerals, radium dots and hands. Good time keepers, fitted with loud alarms. Regularly 3.25 at 2.50. First Floor.

Thirty Reed Baby Carriages on Sale at 25.00

Fine round reed body and hood upholstered in corduroy. Finished in shellac, natural color.

Tubular pushers with enameled cross handle. Rubber tired steel wheels, which make for easy and comfortable riding.

The carriages go on sale while the thirty last—at 25.00.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

A Kodak on Every Summer Trip You Make!

Then you will have a record of the pleasure of that trip that will last for years recorded in your album.

Films, supplies, kodaks, and cameras here in large and comprehensive assortments.

All roll films developed at 5c per roll with order for printing.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

The Newest White Skirts for Women Are 7.98

Made of fine white voile, shirred all around, with crush belt finished with pearl buttons and loop buttonholes, and deep silk-braid embroidery in floral and scroll designs to form a border above the hem.

A hundred of them have just arrived. They are splendidly suited to vacation purposes. Wear one with a dainty white voile blouse and it takes on the aspect of an unusually smart one-piece dress.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

A Summer Resort for Your Furs

Your valuable furs will benefit by a vacation spent in our cold-storage vaults. Over a million dollars' worth of furs in them now—let yours join them. 'Phone "Market One" and say, "Cold Storage."

Bamberger's—Eighth Floor.

Women's 6.50 Fiber Sweaters 4.95

Just one hundred and sixty-five fashionably cut models.

If you need a new sweater for your vacation—buy now.

These sweaters are particularly good—made of selected, lustrous fiber with mercerized cotton back, with sailor collar, sash and good-size patch pockets.

In the beginning there will be green—white—purple—canary—Chinese blue—rose—black-and-white.

On sale while the quantity lasts, at 4.95

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

An Offer of Beautiful Crepe de Chine Casaques at 17.95

These same blouses are being sold in New York at 29.50.

The most fashionable over-blouses of the season.

Made of high quality, firmly woven crepe de chine in exquisite colors—with striking embroidery designs worked in heavy wool blended with metal threads.

Deep self-color silk fringe finishes the bottom, sash and sleeves.

We suggest wearing this blouse with a soft satin skirt, white or self-color. It will make a stunning costume.

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NEW FEDERAL BUDGET PLAN

A Discussion of the Good Bill Now Before Congress as a Step Toward Economy and Efficiency

By J. P. CHAMBERLAIN,
Director of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Columbia University.

Congress has for years "talked" about adopting a national budgetary system. During the last decade half a dozen budget bills have been introduced in both the upper and lower houses. Several have met with approval by the House of Representatives, though none has received a favorable vote by both House and Senate.

Three budget bills sponsored by Representative James W. Good of Iowa, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois have passed their initial reading at the current legislative session. They represent the first important steps in the nation's plans for thrift during the post-war reconstruction period.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a special study of the budget systems of the leading European nations. He presents here his views upon a budget system suitable to America's requirements. He also discusses points for and against the Good bill, which is considered the most comprehensive of budgetary measures submitted thus far to Congress.

EVERY student of the question recognizes the need for a budget system in our National Government. Both political parties have gone on record as favoring a budget, many political leaders have declared themselves in favor of it, and none has so far ventured openly to oppose it.

Business organizations everywhere raise their voices against the costly inefficiency involved in the present system of providing for the financial needs of the Government, and since the income taxes have begun to press very hard on individuals and business institutions, the cry for economy is becoming louder. It is, however, one thing to want a budget system and quite another to determine the ways and means by which the system shall be put into effect, and exactly what the system shall do.

There are budget systems in almost all civilized countries, but copying foreign institutions is not always a wise way of legislating; they must be adapted to the local conditions under which they are to function. The conditions at Washington, the mass of legislation and custom that has already grown up involving the presentation of estimates for expenditures and revenue must be taken into consideration. Further, in preparing legislation, due reflection must be given to the limitations on the manner and form of the estimates which the departments may send in to Congress, and, most important, the organization of Congress itself into committees with the allotment to various committees of the appropriations for different activities of the Government.

A Complex Problem.

Both executive and legislative branches of the Government are concerned in a budget law. The executive understands its own needs; it alone has the information upon which the estimates for expenditures can be intelligently based and it knows the result of the existing tax laws; it can best estimate the probable effects of a change. The preparation of the estimates of revenues and expenditures, which is the capital point of the budget, must, therefore, be a duty of the executive branch of the Government. The legislative branch, however, votes the appropriations; the budget must be presented to the Legislature in such shape that it can use the information to the best advantage in preparing and acting upon the appropriation bills introduced.

In Great Britain there is no searching examination of the budget made in the Legislature. The budget is introduced by the Government of the day, which is in effect a committee of the majority of the House of Commons. The House is bound to pass the budget presented to it, as the majority members were elected to support the decisions of this committee of their leaders. In the House of Commons, therefore, the debate on the budget is limited to a debate on questions of policy, in which the opposition may attack the policy of the administration, not the single items in its budget.

The budget is considered in Committee of the Whole; the appropriations provided for and the new taxes to be levied are embodied in bills which are introduced by the Government, the steering committee of the majority party, and these bills are not seriously debated. The British budget, then, is brought in for the information of the country at large and of the members of the House in regard to the condition of the Treasury and the financial needs, expenditures, and revenue of the Government.

It is not presented to Parliament as a basis for the action of committees of that body which are to decide whether they will follow its recommendations, either as to expenditure or as to revenue, and which may completely reverse the decisions of the executive in regard to any item or in regard to the general policy.

Contrast to British System.

Wholly different is the situation in the United States. There is no link between the Legislature and the Executive corresponding to that supplied by the British Ministry. Frequently, even the President represents a different party than that of the majority in either house. He may differ in policy in regard to expansion of the activities of the Government, an increase in the army or navy, or appropriations of large sums for various social improvement projects. There is, furthermore, in Congress itself not that strict party control of the members in all matters which prevails in Parliament.

Consequently, the British system of budgetary legislation is not practical in the United States; but this does not mean that a consideration of British methods will not aid Americans in planning an improvement in the chaotic mass of statutes and regulations which now govern the reporting in Congress and the action by Congress on public finance and expenditure. It is also true that the informative value of the orderly British budget to the public is an element in the situation of great importance in America as well as in England.

It must be remembered that Congress must have from the Executive information which it can use for the preparation of the annual revenue and appropriation bills. In the United States, estimates for expenditures are made up in each division and bureau of the ten great departments. These are forwarded to the department Secretary, who, after consultation with the bureau chiefs, decides which bureaus should have increases and what changes in the financial status of the bureaus should be made. This is necessary in order that the interests of the department as a whole and not any single bureau may predominate in the estimates.

Independent Estimates.

An independent establishment, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, makes up its own estimates and sends them to the Secretary of the Treasury. In each department notes are prepared showing the reasons for increases and other information which the department chiefs think Congress should have.

The estimates are made up and forwarded on or before the 15th of October of each year to the Secretary of the Treasury. This official binds them together and forwards them to Congress on its assembling in December.

The President, the responsible head of the Administration, is not responsible for the estimates, as there is no attempt at co-ordination of the needs of the various departments in the interest of the governmental organization as a whole. No attempt is made by any responsible officer of the Government to bring the estimates for expenditure within the estimated revenue of the Government, so that the "outgo" will not exceed the income.

The Secretary of the Treasury separately sends to Congress a revenue report comparing the estimates for the coming year, and a statement of the actual income of the Government during the last fiscal year. Congress must receive the estimates in a prescribed form, so that they can be divided and sent to the different committees which are to draft the appropriation bills.

Thus, each committee receives a statement which can be compared with the estimate and the actual appropriation of preceding years, so that it will know what increases are asked for specific heads of expenditure. Each committee then proceeds to consider each head of expenditure. It calls before it the officers who are asking increases in appropriations and questions them closely. The result is that increases are frequently cut. But bureau chiefs, knowing this in advance, customarily ask for much more than they actually need, hoping that the anticipated reduction by the committee will still leave them with the increase they deemed necessary.

Each appropriation committee introduces its bills separately and the bills proceed through both houses of Congress without being brought under the jurisdiction of one committee for co-ordination. Of course, the revenue committees are informed as to the probable total of the expenditures; but they have no right to protest against extravagant expenditures, because of the difficulty of raising new revenue.

Evidently, changes should be made in this system, both in the Administration and in the legislative handling of the accounts of the nation. There should be in the Administration the power to bring together all estimates and to compare them with revenue. The administration bears before the country the responsibility for the total of the expenditure and revenue, which means the responsibility for any new taxes laid to meet new outlays.

Suppose, for instance, that both Army and Navy Departments request large increases, while at the same time the Interior Department asks for a great sum of money to provide farms for soldiers. The Administration should decide in each case not only whether the end sought is desirable, but, if the national income is not sufficient to provide for all, which departments should receive the increase. Furthermore, if the Administration believes that, despite a deficit in income, all three increases are necessary to the public interest, it should be prepared to assume the responsibility for new taxes or a new bond bill to provide them.

No Light Task.

Responsibility for estimating expenses of Government is not a light task, and it should not be imposed upon the Administration without due consideration. Bureau chiefs will always be excessive in their demands, and the Administration, without an independent force of its own to check up these demands, is helpless before them. Any budget bill, therefore, must provide the Administration with a sufficient force of experts to investigate the reasons for increases in estimates and to investigate the use of money in the past.

Needless to say, this force, acting from year to year to secure economy, will be the greatest factor for improvement in Administration methods which will be devised. If the Administration must assume responsibility for estimating before Congress and before the country, its object always will be to make these estimates as low as possible.

In our system of government there is but one officer upon whom this responsibility can be put, and that officer is the President. He is the head of the Administration and in him is vested the decision in respect to its policy. He also is more and more recognized as the chief of his party, so that a financial policy decided upon by him will be the result of consultation with party leaders in Congress as well as earnest consideration with Cabinet officers, both in their capacity as heads of the great departments and in their capacity as advisers.

The part of Congress in financial legislation must not be underestimated. It is Congress that frames the revenue bills and passes the revenue acts; it is Congress that decides upon the financial policy of the country, both as to expenditures and as to revenue. The administrative budget must be presented to Congress in such form that it can act upon the estimates therein contained and in such form that the requests for expenditure and suggestions for revenue of the President can be compared with the final grants and taxes authorized by Congress.

The Bill Before Congress.

The Good bill to establish a budget, now before Congress, takes cognisance of the actual facts. Until Congress is ready to change its rules and to organize so that it can make use of a scientific budget, it must receive the estimates so arranged as to respond to its needs.

The Presidential responsibility for the estimates, though not so easy under the present complicated scheme as under a simple and uniform plan, can be established for the items of expenditure requested. In addition, responsibility can be placed upon the President for balancing expenditure and revenue and for suggesting new taxes to cover a deficit in revenue. This responsibility is placed upon him in the Good bill. To carry out this duty effectively, a force is given him to make investigations in the administrative organization. If these investigations should disclose waste and inefficiency, requests for departmental increases could be cut to meet actual needs. Committees of Congress need no longer waste so much time in quizzing bureau chiefs as to why they want four stenographers at $1,500, and whether three at $900 or one at $1,200 and one at $900 would be sufficient. More time could then be given to the important items of expenditure and to the general policy of the committee.

Recognising that the present method of submitting estimates is unsatisfactory, Mr. Good has provided for an experimental budget to be prepared by the President, with the aid of his technical force, and submitted to Congress at the next session, in December. This budget will not be constructed from a theoretical standpoint, but will be made up by the men who have been going over the estimates and have been examining into the organization of the various departments in Washington.

With this budget before it, Congress can easily ascertain what changes in its rules and organization will be necessary if it is to accept the budget proposed as its working statement of the revenue and expenditure needs of the Government. If it is ready to make the changes it can easily establish the scientific budget as the sole budget to be presented.

The advantages of this procedure are manifest. Congress could not at the present time intelligently reorganize its committees and change its rules to accommodate its organization to a statement of expenditures and revenues whose form it does not know. Without careful examination of the subject Congress probably would be unwilling to adopt a budget bill which would set out the form of a scientific budget in sufficient detail to enable Congress to adjust its organization to the new requirements.

No delay is involved in accepting Mr. Good's proposal, and there is the great advantage that the preparation of a plan for submission to Congress will be made by men having a duty to perform which opens to them the departments of the Government.

The interest of Congress in the expenses of the Government is not limited to the passage of the appropriation bills. As guardians of the public purse members of Congress are interested in knowing that the sums appropriated are applied to the purposes for which they are expressly appropriated and that they are not wastefully or extravagantly used. It is extraordinary that up to the present time no organ of Government has been created which makes it possible for Congress to carry out this duty. The audit and control of Government funds is vested in the Controller of the Treasury and six auditors, also connected with the Treasury Department, and, therefore, connected with and responsible to the executive and not to the legislative branch of the Government.

Office of Controller General.

Mr. Good's bill changes this undesirable situation in the simplest way possible, by creating the office of Controller General of the United States and by vesting in him all the powers of audit and control of the expenditure of the appropriations voted by Congress. He is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but he is made entirely independent of the Executive, because he can only be removed at the request of Congress. He is further tied up to Congress by his duty to report directly to that body and to its committees. Members of his staff may be detailed to sit with committees whenever they desire information as to the amounts and expenditures of the Government.

A committee of Congress to function with the Controller General is also provided for, so that Congress will have not merely a general and indefinite but a direct means of communication with the important auditing department.

It cannot be claimed that Mr. Good's bill is the last word in budget legislation. It must be remembered, however, that the first word must be spoken before the last word can possibly be uttered; it is not on earth but in heaven that "the first shall be last." Many further reforms will be necessary in the accounting system of the Government before an ideal system of public control and accounts is in effect; but these reforms will follow necessarily from the first, and it is perhaps wise in legislation, as in other paths of life, to walk before you run.

WITHOUT RED TAPE

WHEN he was in the army, the buck private could communicate with his superior officer only through military channels. Now, that he is out of it, I want him to forget military channels and tell his troubles directly to me. The red chevron on the discharged service man's sleeve does not mean that the army is through with him. We are not through with our men until we have put them into the job which fits them and for which they are fitted."

In these words Colonel Arthur Woods, who as assistant to the Secretary of War has been charged with the duty of obtaining employment for discharged soldiers, summed up the attitude of the War Department toward the men whom it has just returned to civilian life.

Colonel Woods does not believe there is any real shortage of employment—on the contrary, he maintains that the real shortage is in labor. "There are more than enough jobs to go around," says Colonel Woods. "The problem is to get the jobs and the men together. And that is what Colonel Woods intends to do—to introduce the soldier without a job to the job without a soldier.

"These men," says Colonel Woods, "have just come back from participation in the greatest experience that will occur in your lifetime or mine. They are veterans, trained by hardship, discipline, and loyalty to high ideals to take their place as more useful and more valuable citizens of America than they ever were before. They need work, but the work needs them just as much. What we intend to do is to act as a helpful point of contact among all the organizations in the United States which are so splendidly endeavoring to put our returned soldiers into jobs fitted for their abilities and training."

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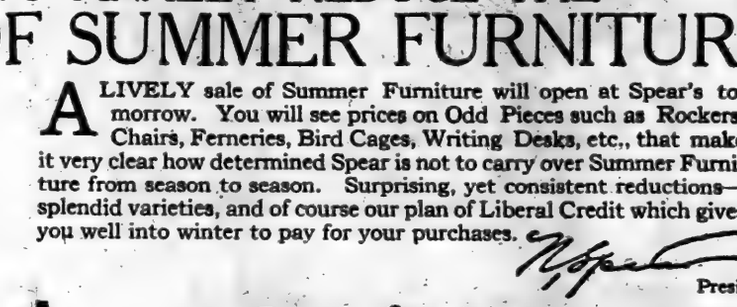
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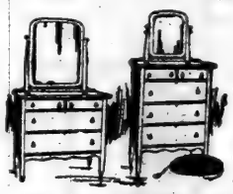
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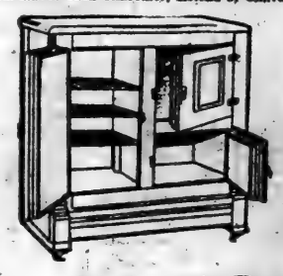
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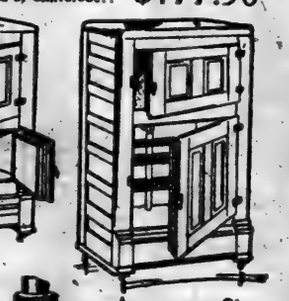
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Current History Magazine

PROBLEMS FOR THE RETURNING PRESIDENT

His Supporters Say Public Is Behind Him in His League of Nations, Industrial, and Mexican Situation Program

ON the eve of the President's return to Washington his supporters are asserting with every appearance of confidence that the tide of public opinion throughout the country is setting strongly in his favor. They say, in short, that the nation is behind his policies in regard to the numerous problems he will now have to face. These problems divide themselves into four main groups:

First.—The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. The President stands committed to the ratification of the document without change, and it is known that he will carry to the Senate and take before the country an uncompromising attitude on this line. Thus, there will ultimately be driven into one camp all who stand out against the acceptance of the League of Nations constitution as it now stands. Here is the biggest issue and one which, until it is settled, will transfer the centre of world interest from Paris to Washington, for it is recognized by other powers that the future of the League of Nations is bound up with what action is taken by the United States.

Second.—Finding a basis of co-operation with a Republican Congress for the passage of reconstruction legislation, the railroads, shipping, labor, soldiers' farms. This presses on the Peace Treaty as only second in importance. At present many Republicans are bitter toward the President. They still harbor resentment over his appeal to the voters just before the last election, and assert that the first move for a better understanding must come from the President.

Third.—Smoothing out troubles that threaten the Democratic Party from within. At the head of these stands Burleson. Some members of the Democratic National Committee hold that the Postmaster General has become too heavy a load for any party to carry if it is to win the next election, and it is fairly certain that soon after the President has returned an effort will be made to bring about Burleson's retirement. Democratic chances would be improved, some Democratic politicians assert, if two other members of the Cabinet could be induced to resign.

Fourth.—Mexico. A solution of the Mexican situation must soon be found. The Allies, in need of money, will soon press their large claims against Mexico. In order to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, recognized by the League of Nations, it is said that all negotiations for a settlement must take place through the United States, and that if ultimately it is necessary to bring pressure to bear this will be done through the United States. A few days ago the Senate adopted a resolution, introduced by Senator William H. King of Utah, calling on the Department of State to report the number of claims filed by Americans against Mexico and the number of Americans killed there, and to make known what had been done to obtain an accounting from Mexico. Some of the Republican leaders, such as Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, and Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, are outspoken that the time has come for the protection of American rights in Mexico, even if direct force has to be applied, and there are other indications that the Republicans are preparing to drive this issue to definite decision.

"Strong Peace" Helps Him.

In his favor in the clash on the first issue the President has the fact that what is considered a strong peace has been imposed on Germany, and that in the carrying out of important terms of the treaty the machinery adopted is the plan he has championed for a league of nations. He took a great chance in going to Europe, for failure to make a peace acceptable in American eyes would have been chiefly charged to him, whatever the cause, and the fact that the dark outlook at Paris changed some weeks ago and pointed to success is considered by his adherents the main factor in the turning of the tide in this country toward the President.

Upsets, of course, are yet possible, for if disorders should not be suppressed in Germany, or if the smaller wars left over in Europe are not held in check with a promise of soon being stamped out, efforts will be made to put the responsibility on the President. It will be argued that, after all, the wrong policy was followed in making peace. No little, thus, depends on how the peace works and later how the League of Nations shows up when it begins to function.

Soon after his arrival in Washington the President will open the fight by addressing Congress in favor of ratifying the Peace Treaty as it stands. In this address it is expected that he will give new facts as to how the treaty was negotiated—some of the difficulties that were encountered—and to point out by illustrations how indispensable the League of Nations is to the execution of the treaty, and seek to show that the terms can only be enforced by the instrumentality of the League. Mr. Wilson's supporters expect it to be one of the most powerful appeals he has ever made, going into some detail on points that have hitherto been discussed by him in generalities.

Country's Attitude Toward League.

By the effect of this address will be determined, it is understood, the number of speeches the President will make to the country in behalf of the League. If there are signs that a strong opposition will hold out against the unconditional ratification of the League, then the President, it is expected, will take the issue to the country from one end of the United States to the other. A seasoned Senator, who is experienced in appraising public opinion, and whose mind is now rather poised on the subject of the League, divided the opinion as to the League into four main classes.

First Class—A small number of people who are bitterly opposed to the League as deadly dangerous and who are preparing to fight it to the death.

Second Class—A much larger number who are strongly opposed to the League in its present form, leveling their heaviest criticism against Article 10, guaranteeing territorial boundaries. These would stand out in a fight against ratification without amendment. In this class is included those more partisan Republicans who are against the League because of its origin with a Democratic President and who want to see it changed, as needing improvement, by the Republicans.

Third Class—A still larger number, believed by the Senator to be a majority of the people of the United States, who accept the League as it stands, or who, indorsing it in the main, think any attempt to change it would endanger the whole. In this class are those partisan Democrats who are for the League because they regard the League of Nations as an achievement that will give the Democratic Party a long lease of life in office.

Fourth Class—An overwhelming majority of the people who are in favor of some sort of a league. In this class are large numbers who have given the League little thought other than to accept the statement of League advocates that such an organization of the nations of the world would do away with, or greatly lessen the likelihood of, future wars. On that proposition they wholeheartedly unite, and there is no doubt that this is the chief strength of the League propaganda. A main effort of the antis, which seemed to be making some headway about six weeks ago, was to arouse the fears of this great majority that the League would create a super-government and that the American people would be in danger of becoming the slaves of wills not their own. This has fallen flat, according to the Democrats.

Voice of the Public Heard.

Supporters of the President count on the swinging of this overwhelming majority, who are in favor of some league, in favor of the League as offered, and they do not doubt, if its voice can be united and directed toward Washington, that the treaty will be ratified by a large margin. This expectation is strengthened, they think, by the fact that thus far the Senate has been notably responsive to public opinion in favor of a league that has reached Washington. Democratic Senators who threatened to break away from the Administration line, receiving reports of the strength of this public opinion, which they believed unimpeachable, are now outspoken for the League. The failure of the Republican Senators to unite on any program against the League constitution as drawn, springs from the fact that each time such opposition has been attempted it has become apparent that opposition would be interpreted as an effort to defeat the League, and this would be a disastrous party move. Democrats in Washington have sought to manoeuvre the Republicans into the position of making a fight on the League idea. Presumably to prevent this from happening, Will H. Hayes Republican National Chairman, made a visit to Washington declaring while there, after numerous conferences, that he was "for a league."

The Republicans are still looking for some way to change the League Constitution without risking the treaty and thus running counter to public opinion, but efforts until now have resulted in a division into groups ranging from those who were against any League to those who were for ratification with reservation by resolution, including some who, it was known, would vote for ratification if the issue was that or rejection of the treaty.

"What we should have done," said a Republican in Washington, who views events from their political side, "was to come out strong for the League, and, brushing aside fears, taken the position that what we wanted to do was to improve it, to make a good idea better." It is expected that the antis will line up as to a form of attack before the treaty is before the Senate, once some sort of reservations or interpretation is placed on the meaning of articles around which the most controversy rages.

Hitchcock Predicts Success.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who has led the fight for the League on the Democratic side, said in Washington the other day with regard to the coming clash:

"I think the League will be ratified by September. Every attack the Republican leaders have started so far has proved a failure. I am confident there are enough independent Republicans in the Senate who are going to stand behind the independent Republican sentiment of this country which favors the League; that Senators who have declared to their constituents that they are in favor of a league of this sort will vote for ratification when the test comes. Every newspaper poll has shown an overwhelming sentiment for the League. In a vote taken by sixteen newspapers scattered over the country but acting together the vote showed 107,644 for the League and 33,407 against." Mr. Hitchcock said he had a list of forty-two Republican newspapers in leading cities of the country which were supporting the League, and that this list was by no means complete.

No one will predict how the President and the Republican Congress will get along together. There are two bodies of opinion. One, as voiced by a Democratic Senator, is that the Democrats and the Republicans and the President will work together effectively for the putting on the statute books of legislation necessary for the country and the partisan spirit will not be permitted to obstruct the best possible solution of the important problems. The other is that the ideas of the President and those of the conservative Republicans, who are in control in both houses, will inevitably come into conflict, and that here again, if hard pressed, he will appeal to the country over the head of Congress. In the President's message at the opening of Congress there was one passage which has aroused more comment and speculation as to its real meaning than any other. After referring to the situation between capital and labor, and saying that we could not achieve our proper success as an industrial community if the old antagonism between capital and labor continued, he said:

"We must find another [road] leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but a genuine co-operation and partnership based on a real community of interest and participation in control.

"There is now, in fact, a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it."

Labor and Industry.

What the old-line Republican leaders, who make their keynote a return of the individualism and unhampered initiative which reigned before the war, would like to know is what the President meant by "a participation in control" and "a new organization of industry." There is apprehension in some quarters that the President, after the Peace Treaty has been got out of the way, may call for a closer co-operation between workers and employers along the lines now being undertaken in England, in the appointment by that Government of a big joint committee to work out a plan. There the demand of the workers is that they shall have a larger say in the decisions that concern them. On this point the President said in his message:

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based on the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable."

Out of this may come one of the great issues of the next Presidential campaign. Bernard Baruch, who has been in Paris with the President, said in Paris a short time ago: "Labor never again will be satisfied with old conditions. A proprietary share in what he produces must be given to the working man, and he has got to be taken into the management of the corporations by which he is employed. The workingman must sit on the Board of Directors. These conditions are here and should be promptly recognized. Capital instead of hanging back and passively resisting should run to meet the advancing conditions, or else labor may not be satisfied with merely what it is entitled to and may demand more than its share." By "workers," those who work for salaries as well as those who work for wages are assumed to be meant.

The Burleson Difficulty.

In the Democratic Party itself the talents as a harmonizer which the President is reported to have used in Paris may be soon called into service. Certainly some answer will have to be given to the strong demand from some of the party leaders for getting rid of Burleson. He is considered to be a weight in three ways; first, with business men owing to their dissatisfaction with the postal service; second, with the labor classes because of the troubles the Postmaster General has had with the employes organized in the Post Office Department; third, with the smaller political leaders in the States who assert that through Burleson's so-called civil service system many Republicans have obtained postmasterships which Democrats should have had. The defeat of a Democratic Senator in one of the Western States in the last election is attributed to the disappointment of Democrats who saw Republicans getting offices to which, under a Democratic Administration, they felt they were entitled.

But the outcome as to Burleson is considered uncertain owing to the well-known habit of the President of sticking to his appointees. Another member of the Cabinet whom some of the Democratic Committeemen would like to see out is Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston. Those who are opposed to him say that his course has made him unpopular with the farmers and that in an election the farmers are one of the important factors.

"THERESE" SUNG OVERSEAS

The first departure in London's season from the well-trodden track of opera was made at Covent Garden recently, when Massenet's "Thérèse," a short work in two acts, produced about a dozen years ago at Monte Carlo, was sung for the first time in England. It is not among the varied baker's dozen of the late French composer's works known to New York.

Nothing could have been more nicely calculated, declared The London Times, to reconcile the public to the prevailing policy of ringing the changes on "old favorites." "Every one seemed intensely relieved when 'Thérèse'... was over, and the audience could prepare to enjoy 'Pagliacci,' with its vivid movement, color, and melody. For in 'Thérèse' Massenet had to set a very poor book—and we all know how poor Massenet could be when he had nothing in either the dramatic situation or the words to stimulate him."

The critic continued: "Imagine a story of the French Revolution, (1792 is the date,) in which nothing happens until, just before the final curtain, the heroine denounces herself by shouting 'Vive le roi!' on which the mob suddenly rushes in to carry her off to instant death! The whole of the two acts is occupied by the display of Thérèse's wavering affections between Thorel, her husband, and a noble-minded revolutionary, and Armand, her Royalist lover, whom Thorel protects.

"She indulges in tepid love scenes with each in turn, to which Massenet wrote tepid music. There is a pretty minuet with a harpsichord in the orchestra toward the end of the first act, when Armand recalled the fêtes of Versailles, and the composer seized the opportunity for a touch of local color. There are scraps of soldier songs and crowd songs behind the scenes, but such things are insignificant attempts at relief from the long periods when the three characters, or two of them, stand and sing drearily about their unconvincing emotions.

"The only plausible excuse for the infliction of 'Thérèse' was that it served to introduce Miss Lelia Megane, a young singer of ability, in a part in which she would not have to face comparison with the famous contraltos of the stage. No doubt it was kindly meant. Through most of the opera one could only feel that she was making the best of a trying situation, and at the end be glad that she got such hearty appreciation and so many flowers for her reward.

"M. Maguenat was generally impressive as the noble-minded revolutionary, M. André Gilly filled the rather ungrateful part of the ignoble Royalist lover adequately, and Percy Pitt was very assiduous in getting all that could be got from the orchestral score without allowing his players to obscure the beauties of Miss Megane's voice.

"The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, together with Commander and Lady Patricia Ramsay, were present in the royal box."

RARE AMERICANA IN SALE

Included with Much Else of Great Value in Eighth Part of Henry Huth Collection

THE eighth part of the famous library collected by Henry Huth and his son, Alfred H. Huth, will be sold at Sotheby's, in London, this week. It consists of items from the letters T to V inclusive. Only one more part of this great collection of printed books, illuminated manuscripts, autograph letters, and engravings remains to be dispersed. Next to the Robert Hoe library it is the finest ever sold by auction.

There are in this part several items of particular interest to American collectors. One of them is "McFingal: A Modern Epic Poem," by John Trumbull, Hartford, Conn., 1782. It is in the original American calf binding, with gilt lines, and contains the autograph signature of George Washington on the title and his bookplate inside the cover. Books from the library of the first American President, with autograph and ex-libris, are hardly ever seen in England.

Two rare books about the Colony of Virginia are in the collection. One is entitled "A True Declaration of the Estate of the Colnie of Virginia," London, 1610, in binding by F. Bedford. It is a tract of the utmost rarity. No copy has been offered for sale by auction in England since 1911, and no copy before that date is recorded in English auction catalogues. The other book is "A Perfect Discription of Virginia. Being a full and true relation of the present State of the Plantation, their Health, Peace and Plenty, the number of people, with their abundance of Cattell, Fowl, Fish, etc., with several sorts of rich and good Commodities, which may there be had either Naturally or by Art and Labor." It was published in London in 1649 and is excessively rare.

There are works by Amerigo Vespucci, including his "Mundus Novus," without place or date, but probably printed between 1502 and 1508. Another rare undated edition of the same work was printed about 1504. Copies of the first dated edition, the first edition in German, about 1505; an edition published by Regmannus Philesius, and first editions of the "Poesi Novamonti" in French and in German are all scarce. Rare editions of the romance "Tablante de Ricamonte" are dated Toledo, 3513, and Seville, 1574. "Tales and Quicke answers very mery and pleasant to rede," black letter, London, 1535, is the first edition and the only copy known. Its connection with Shakespeare is well known. Richard Tarlton's "Jests," 1638, contains a portrait of him showing the flatness of his nose, which he got by parting some dogs and bears.

From Tiber to Thames.

"The Sculler, Rowing from Tiber to Thames, with his boate laden with a hotch-potch, or Gallimawfry, of Sonnets, Satyres and Epigrams," London, 1612, is the earliest publication by John Taylor, "the water poet." His "Memorial of all the English Monarchs," 1620, contains a fine impression of the full-length print of Charles I., probably by Elstracke. Taylor's "Travels and Circular Perambulation," 1636, is said to be unique. Taylor's "Feast," 1638, is a tract that was unknown until the present copy was discovered.

"Terentius," Paris, 1536, bound for the Duc de Rivoli, is a rare edition. "Testamentum Novum Graecum," a manuscript of the twelfth century, written on 219 leaves of vellum, was formerly in the possession of M. Libri. With the exception of some liturgical books and fragments of the Scriptures of the eleventh century, the Meerman collection, so celebrated for ancient manuscripts, chiefly Greek, had not a single manuscript of the four Gospels which could compare with the present one.

The New Testament in English, a manuscript on vellum with illuminated borders and ornamental initials, was written about 1420. William Tindale's "New Testament," as dated 1534. "The New Testament," English and Latin, translated by Miles Coverdale, is present in the first and second editions. There are many other editions of this work, including the first edition in French, in Irish, in Spanish, and in Welsh.

"The Tincker of Turvey, his merry pastime in his passing from Billingsgate to Graves-End. The Barge being Freighted with Mirth and manned with these Persons: Trotter, the Tincker; Yerker, a Cobbler; Thumper, a Smith; Sir Rowland, a Scholler; Bluster, a Sea-Man," London, 1630, is rare, only two or three copies of this edition being known. "Tom Tell Troath," printed in Holland in 1627, is a severe attack on James I. for the manner in which he acted toward the French Protestants in promising assistance, and then not rendering it. "Tom Tyler and His Wife," 1661, is excessively rare. It contains a catalogue of all the comedies, tragedies, tragi-comedies, pastorals, masques, and interludes that were ever yet printed and published. Here is found a record of Wager's "Cruel Debtor," of which only a single leaf remains.

Concerning Charity.

"Traite sur la Charite" is a manuscript on paper of the seventeenth century. It is bound in red morocco, the edges painted with flowers. It is probably the work of Dadier, Le Gascon's son-in-law. "The XII. Profytes of Tribulacion," black letter, was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530. "Historia del Virtuoso Cauallero do Tungano," 1528, is the story of an Irishman. It is remarkable that all the old printed editions, whether in Latin, German, Dutch, or Spanish, are of great rarity. George Tuberville's "Epitaphes, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets," black letter, 1520, is the only perfect copy yet discovered.

Thomas Tusser's "Five Hundredth points of good husbandry," 1577, is an edition of the greatest rarity. Of William Tyndale's "Exposition of the first Epistle of Seynt. John," 1531, only two or three copies are known. "Vade Mecum for Malt Worms, or a Guide to Good Fellows," 1720, is from George Daniels' library, who, in a note on the flyleaf, says he "knew not of another copy." "Habes Lector; Hoc Libello," by Joachimus Vadianus, Vienna, 1515, is the first edition. With the exception of the Letters of Columbus and Vespucci and the first Decade of Peter Martyr of 1511 there seems to be no other single publication up to 1515 comparable with this little book in point of historical and geographical interest, so far as the new discoveries affect the geography of the ancients and are interpreted by it.

"Ad honorem Trinitatis," by Petrus L. de Valian, is the author's original illuminated manuscript on twenty-three leaves of vellum, presented in 1500 by him to Isabella, Queen of Spain. "De Re Militari," by Robertus Valturius, 1472, is the first book printed in Italy with Italian woodcuts. Adriaen Van der Donck's "Bes chryvinghe van Nieuw Nederlant," Amsterdam, 1655, is an extremely rare book about New York. The second edition of the same work, dated 1656, has a folding map of the New Netherlands which that does not contain. Sir William Vaughan's "The Golden Fleece," 1626, has the scarce original folded map of "Newfound Land described by Captain John Mason."

A Columbus Letter.

"In laudem Serenissimi Ferdinandi," by Carolus Verardus, Basel, 1504, has the Columbus letter of which this is the seventh impression. "Le Verger Cesteste," Paris, no date, with A. Verard's large device on the last leaf, is very rare. Of "Odes in Imitation of the Seaven Penitential Psalms," by R. Verstagen, 1601, only three other perfect copies are known. "A pitilesse Mother," by Margaret Vincent, 1616, is the only copy known. The third edition of the "Opera," by Virgil, Rome, 1473, is said to be equal in rarity to the two which preceded it. "Eneydos," of Virgil, printed by William Caxton, is one of eighteen copies, nine of which are imperfect. "Vitas Patrum," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1499, is a fine specimen of old English typography. "Legend a Aurea," 1493, was printed by Wynkyn de Worde after William Caxton's death.

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In Peace and War Use
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A prominent British Government officer, in a speech about the war to a large body of business men in N.Y. City recently said, "After the tired soldier has returned from a 12 mile tramp, with swollen and aching feet, is there a mother, who, if she knew, would not go out and get some Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their Shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package now. Sold by drug and dep't stores everywhere.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cocoanut Oil Makes
A Splendid Shampoo

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is better than some expensive soaps or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.



WHY AMERICA SHOULD ACCEPT MANDATE FOR ARMENIA

Various Reasons Explained—Time Has Passed When This Country Could Stay "Isolated" and "Disentangled"

By JAMES W. GERARD,
Ex-Ambassador to Germany.

THE acceptance by the United States of America of the proposed Armenian mandate is not a humanitarian duty only. It is the duty of America to help Armenia to organize her Government on a permanent basis because it is one of our fundamental political ideals that we should contribute, whatever we reasonably can, toward the emancipation from oppression and tyranny of struggling and deserving communities, provided, of course, we can do so without endangering our own safety, and without interfering with the fixed and recognized rights and duties of other nations.

The view still held by a few persons that we can and should cling to the outworn policy of "isolation" or "nonentanglement in foreign affairs" has been conclusively discredited by the war that has just ended. The outstanding fact which we must now recognize, whether we like it or not, is that our will to remain "isolated" or "disentangled" is equally dependent upon the will of other nations.

It is an obvious fact that common prudence dictates the necessity of relying upon ourselves—upon our own physical force—for our safety and for the protection of our institutions. But far-seeing statesmanship and our recent international experiences tell us in certain terms that it is by insuring, in so far as practicable, the safety of the rightful possessions and institutions of other nations and peoples, which share our political and social ideas and ideals, that we can best serve ourselves.

We must, to be sure, rely upon our fighting men and upon our great navy for the defense of our frontiers and of our rights; but we must not fail to encourage, within the limits of reason and international law, of course, the growth and security of institutions like our own, which relatively serve to strengthen and insure our own.

Our Interest in Near East.

It has been stated with apparent sincerity that we should keep out of foreign commitments, such as accepting a mandate or pledging ourselves to the maintenance of the integrity of the territories of other nations against aggression from without. Reason and experience alike suggest the contrary cuorse. The majority of the great wars of history, like the one that has just drawn to a close, have sprung from small nations and small issues. If we were to decline to take the Armenian mandate, another nation must take it, and that nation will be likely to attempt to exploit it. Without a contented Armenia the peace of the Near East will be disturbed, and consequently the peace of the world. We must be interested in Armenia, in the Balkans, and in the boundaries of the great nations, because we now know that we cannot quietly enjoy peace on this side of the Atlantic if there is war beyond it.

It has been also said that we must not commit ourselves in advance to make war on the side of a certain nation without knowing the merit of the case. Under no law, divine or human, can we be forced to make war in defense of a bad cause. The League of Nations covenant provides that the members of the League shall not be obliged to make war on a nation alleged to have committed an offense, unless the decree of the council is unanimous. It simply means that the American representative in the council, who must take his orders from the Congress of the United States, which has the power to declare war, shall not cast a vote in favor of making war, unless he is so directed by our Government.

What we are asked to do, which we ought to do, is that we must not wait until the outbreak of war to make up our minds as to which side we shall take, but we must in advance reserve to ourselves the right to so adjust things as to reduce to a minimum the causes of war, which right imposes on us, of course, a co-extensive duty. Experience has shown that international conventions and courts of arbitration, excellent and necessary instruments and institutions as they are, cannot deter an ambitious and greedy nation from armed aggression, unless it be opposed by an organized superior force. A superior force cannot be organized exactly at the time when it is needed. It must be ready for use whenever needed. What is now being attempted is, of course, a great experiment, since all other experiments have failed. It is our duty to test the efficacy of this new experiment which, no doubt, needs improvement, and shall be improved upon as trial and experience suggest.

Reasons for Accepting.

The following facts and reasons establish, in my opinion, a clear case in favor of our accepting the Armenian mandate:

1. It is the duty of Christian America to respond to the call of Christian Armenia—the world's first Christian nation.

2. Among the sixteen or more nations that are to be made into statehood, none has suffered as much as Armenia and none has contributed more to the success of our cause than Armenia. On these grounds alone she deserves our prior sympathy and support.

3. If it was necessary for us to pledge all our resources for the overthrow of an autocratic militarism which threatened the life of free institutions, it is now a sacred and imperative duty to make our contribution toward insuring the permanence of the fruit of our sacrifices so that we may not have to go again through similar experiences.

4. The system of mandatorial administration is a great step forward in the new order of things which is intended to discourage exploitation of the weak by the strong, and thus remove one of the chief causes of war among nations. And America, having taken the lead in advocacy of the adoption by the great nations of this historic charter for human liberty and happiness, cannot, with honor to itself, decline to have a share in the care of its own child.

5. The Armenian, an Alpine Aryan, like the Swiss, North Italian, and most Greeks, since his emigration to Asia Minor over 3,000 years ago, has been a stumbling block in the way of Asiatic invaders toward the West and has kept aflame in the Near East the light of Western civilization and Christianity amidst hardships that would have ground to the dust a weaker nation. We cannot now decline to extend a helping hand to a nation which has done so much for our faith and our civilization.

6. The Armenians have made considerable contribution to the winning of the war, which entitles them to the right to claim our aid in the organization of the framework of their Government. In the beginning of the war the Armenians turned a deaf ear to the Turkish offer for autonomy in consideration of the united support of the Turco-Germans, which support would have helped the Turks to overwhelm the Russian-Caucasus front and enabled them to reach Middle Asia, and which at the same time would have forced Russia to bring divisions from the Austro-German front to the Caucasus. And again in 1917, when Germany, balked on the Western front, and encouraged with the defection of Russia, turned her attention to the East, the Armenians improvised a force of 50,000 men, took over the Caucasus front, which was over 250 miles long, and deserted by the Russians, betrayed by the Georgians, harassed by Tartars and Kurds, and without any help from any outside force, fought the Turkish Army for seven months, and thus frustrated the Turco-German scheme. They did these things relying upon our good faith and upon our pledges. Can we now break faith with them? It is useless for us to wish them to have independence, unless we are willing to make it possible for them to insure that independence.

A Mandatorial Example.

7. The view held by certain Americans that, if it is our duty to help Armenia, we should not be directed by a group of nations, such as a league of nations, to perform that duty has great merit. But we cannot, under the new scheme of things, extend the required help except under a mandate. Moreover, by an unselfish performance of our duty in Armenia and our withdrawal at the end of the fixed period we shall set an example to other mandataries, and thus make the mandatorial duty "a sacred trust of civilization," which will lend force and sanction to the sanctity of the covenant of the League of Nations.

8. The Armenian mandate is for a brief period only; and we can, if we choose, limit our responsibility.

9. It does not impose upon us the task of teaching self-government or of ruling the Armenians, but helping them and co-operating with them, in an advisory capacity, during the formative period of their State.

10. It is the safest and most attractive responsibility in the list of mandates, and one that promises in its effect a larger good to the world than any other mandate.

11. It is a safer responsibility than even Poland or Czechoslavokia would be. There will be no one nation along the boundaries of Armenia strong enough to disturb seriously the peace of the Armenian State.

12. The view held by certain interests that unless we accept a mandate also for Anatolia the Turks would be likely to harass the Armenians, and thus make our task heavy, is a prejudiced one. A similar argument could be urged in 1878 against the creation of an autonomous Bulgaria. There are two facts in this connection that must not be forgotten: (1) The Peace Conference will no doubt reduce the military institution of the Turk within limits required for home defense, as it has done in the case of Germany and Austria; (2) The Turks will not be able to put in the field a larger army than can the Armenians. Experience has shown during the last war, as it has always in the past, that an armed Armenian can well take care of two armed Turks. We need have no worry about the ability of the Armenians to take care of themselves, once they are organized. Moreover, should Armenia be attacked from without, it becomes the duty of the League of Nations to take joint defensive steps, as it would in the event of any other member of the League, small or big, being attacked under similar circumstances.

13. It does not involve us in any international difficulty, since we would be going there in response to an invitation from the great nations and Armenia.

14. It does not impose upon us any military burden, because following the completion of the occupation of the country and the disarmament of the armed bands and individuals, the Armenians can easily create a force of 75,000 men for home defense. The Delegation of Integral Armenia has already informed the Peace Conference that the Armenians have in Caucasus Armenia at least 75,000 men who have seen service in the Russian Army, and who would form the nucleus of the proposed Armenian force, provided we supply them with necessary equipment. The Armenian Republic in the Caucasus, which has been now functioning for over a year, has a force of over 30,000 men. The opinion advanced by certain Americans who, for reasons of their own, would like to see America take a joint mandate for Armenia and Anatolia on the grounds that the Armenians are scattered and that they constitute the minority in Turkish Armenia, has no practical merit. In 1914 the Armenians in Turkish Armenia numbered 1,403,000, the Turks 943,000, and the Kurds 482,000. That is, the Armenians constituted the plurality of the population. Probably one-half of the Armenian population of Turkish Armenia has been destroyed by the Turks. According to Turkish testimony, more than one-half of the Moslem population of Turkish Armenia has likewise perished from privation, pestilence, &c. The Armenians in proposed Armenia will constitute over 65 per cent. of the population, because the proposed Armenia shall include Caucasus Armenia, where there is an armenian population of about a million and a half, and also over 1,000,000 Armenians who live in other parts of Turkey and the contiguous regions of Russian Armenia and elsewhere. Also with the establishment of an independent Armenia, the majority of the Turks would be likely to move into Turkey, as they have done when Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece were severed from Turkey. When we remember the fact that in 1914 the Turks constituted only 25 per cent. of the population of Turkey, then we will see that the Armenians are in an infinitely better position in point of numbers than the Turks have ever been.

15. We may have to land on the Black Sea and Mediterranean shores of Armenia a few thousand marines as a notice on the population that America has assumed the task of organizing the Armenian Government, which will have an incredibly great steadying effect upon the population. Our principal task will consist in aiding the Armenians materially, which shall be done by way of loans. Armenia can be made a self-supporting nation within five years. In proportion to its size—and it is the most extensive among all the newly created States, except Arabia, which is largely a desert country—Armenia is the richest country in the world in natural resources. It has a healthy and vigorous climate and excellent soil for all agricultural purposes.

16. We are the only disinterested nation that the powers and Armenia implicitly trust, and one that can make the independence of Armenia a reality. Armenia is the great highway that links Europe with Asia and has a commanding position on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Without a stable government in Armenia, there can be no peace in the Near East, and once the Near East is in turmoil, it will inevitably involve us in international difficulties.

17. Germany started the war of world conquest with the immediate purpose of securing the domination of Turkey, and particularly the Armenian part of it, since it is the most desirable portion of the former Turkish Empire. Armenians are the only people capable of self-government and of representing us in that land. Without them Germany will naturally be tempted to make a new bargain with the Turks for another adventure in the East.

18. The principal reason that induced the Turks to attempt to get rid of the Armenians was that they they were a barrier between the Turks of Anatolia and the twenty-four or more million Turanians beyond Armenia. It was the plan of the Turks that once they were able to effect a junction with their congénères of the Caucasus and trans-Caspian, they would set out on a campaign of militant pan-Islamism, with the ambition of dominating the destiny of the world. An organized Armenia looks up the Turks of Anatolia and does away with any pan-Turanian peril in the future.

Influencing 100,000,000.

19. If we take the Armenian mandate, Armenia will become the outpost of American civilization in the East. Our missionaries and our educators in the Near East can carry on their work of civilization through Armenia, and our business interests can establish their branches there and thus stimulate American commerce in the Near East. Within a radius of 500 miles of the boundaries of Armenia, there are to be found over 100,000,000 people who should be receptive to American ideas and methods.

20. If we were to decline to take the Armenian mandate, another nation will; then the American missionary and educational activities will receive not only a definite check in the Near East, but they will be substituted by those of the mandatary. And if that mandatary is a non-Anglo-Saxon nation, then the Armenians will naturally drift away from Anglo-Saxon civilization, and we shall have thus lost a great opportunity for the propagation of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the Near East.

21. Armenia should not be mixed up with any other neighboring region or nation. If we were to accept a mandate also for Anatolia, that would deter a great many Armenians in that region from moving into Armenia. That would also necessitate our remaining there for an indefinite period, since the Turks cannot be taught self-government in a generation. Anatolia is a Moslem country, so that it is best for a Moslem-ruling great nation to take charge of it. The organization of the Armenian Government is very much similar to assembling the scattered parts of a machine, putting them in their respective places, and harmonizing them, and once the machine has been set up it can be turned over to its owner. The parts of the machinery of the Armenian Government exist, but they are scattered and in certain cases need the care of an expert mechanician. In the case of Anatolia there is no machine in existence and no material for making one. Likewise, the opinion held by certain persons that a joint mandate for Armenia and Anatolia would be advisable, because it would insure for them the advantages of administrative and industrial efficiency, is devoid of any merit. Armenia is a separate and distinctive geographical unit, clearly defined by mountains, hills, rivers, and seas, and possesses necessary resources and facilities for an independent development. The plan that is advocated for Armenia and Anatolia would possibly be a good one for the Balkans, if it were possible to secure the consent of its various nationalities; but it is an absolutely unnecessary and impracticable one in the case of Armenia.

22. Armenia will become an independent nation if we help her. Otherwise her liberation will be short-lived and she will be lost to civilization forever.

BIGGER HEADS FOR MEN

The following from The London Times possesses elements of curious interest:

"Are men's heads growing larger? This is a question which manufacturers of hats are asking just now, for the orders which are coming through at present reveal a marked increase in sizes. The standard sizes formerly were 6⅞, 7⅛, 7⅛, but now these are by no means popular. Instead, the majority of hats are made in sizes from 6⅞ to 7⅛.

"A man wearing a hat over size 7 used to be credited with a superabundance of brains, and if a hatter was asked to get a friend a size 7¼ hat he usually had plenty of banter or flattery ready, suited to the customer's taste.

"Manufacturers are inclined to the belief that it is a result of the war. One manufacturer said that pathologists he had consulted were of opinion that the incessant gunfire on the western front had caused men's heads to increase a little in size, and it had been proved that men suffering from shell shock after leaving hospital could not wear the cap they had before they were stricken down.

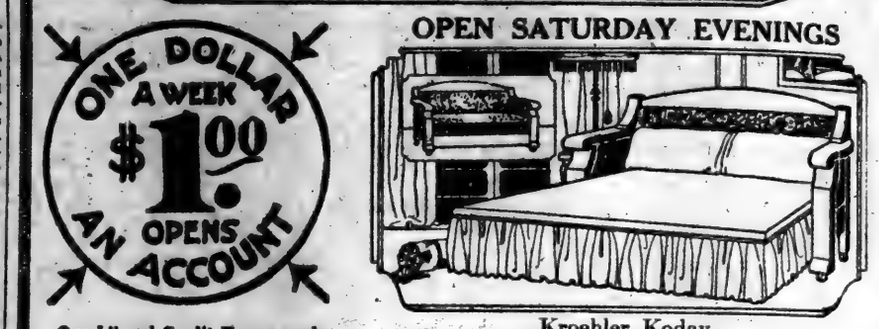
"Mr. Read of Messrs. T. & W. Walker, hat manufacturers of Denton, believes in another explanation, though he does not definitely assert its validity. He says: 'A soldier when he fits on a khaki cap in the store gets one which will come well down over his head with the peak level with the eyebrow. It fits the head firmly, and by constant use it becomes slightly larger and covers more of his head than any hat he ever wore before. He leaves the army and tries on a stiff or soft hat of the size he usually wore, but, having acquired the habit of a fuller head covering, he cannot get his old size to fit comfortably, and instead of having a 6⅞ he has a 7 or a 7⅛. He finds this size covers the head well, and does not blow off easily."

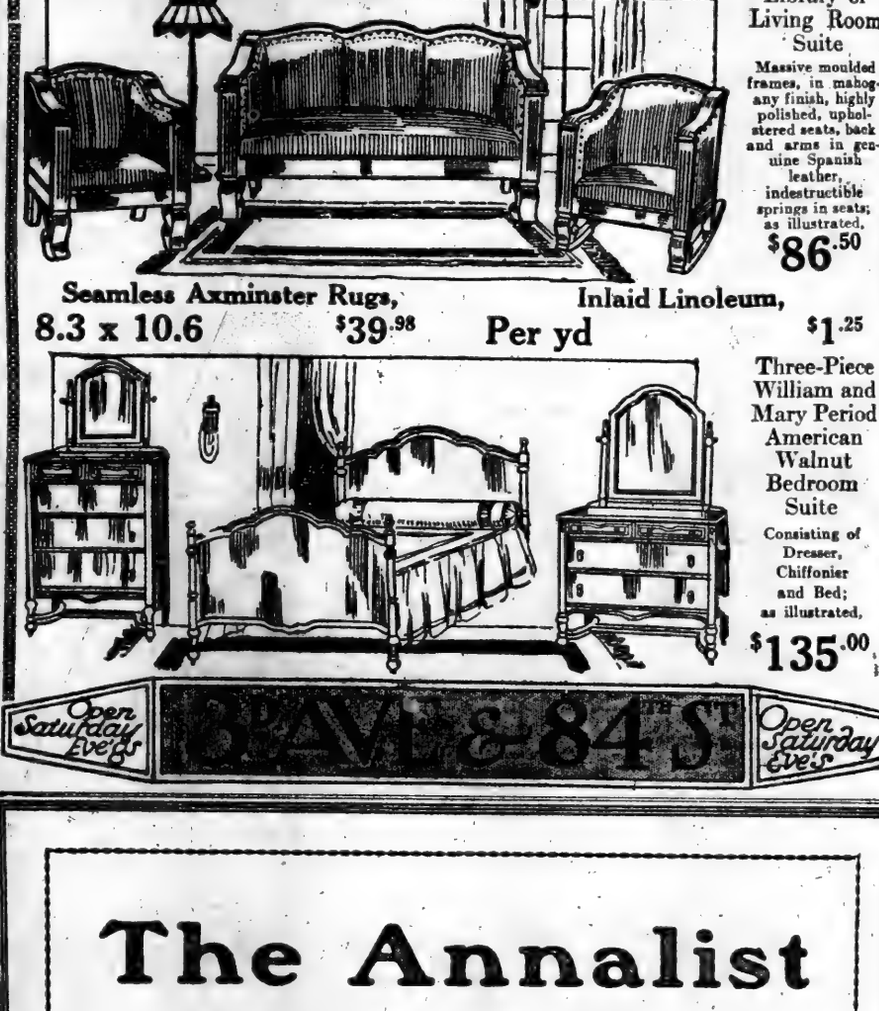
PEDDLING IN UNIFORM.

WHEN you see a man in uniform peddling souvenirs do not jump to the conclusion that he is a poor soldier in need," says a bulletin issued by the Re-employment Branch of the War Department. "In all probability he is an impostor, using the American uniform as a stock in trade for making a living. It is your duty to notify the nearest policeman and have his case investigated."

Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War, has written to the Chief of Police in every city in the United States asking for the co-operation of the police in dealing with the peddler and street faker in the uniform of the army or navy.







ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Pneumatics Effect Big Savings for This Brooklyn Truck Owner

"I find that Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires enable us to handle more business with the same number of men. Consequently I have discontinued the use of solid tires. Also, the Goodyear Cords save 15 to 20 per cent in gasoline and reduce our repair bills. We have had no engine trouble since adopting them."—Joseph H. Lowenstein, Dealer in Paints and Dye-Stuffs, Throop Ave. and Hopkins Street, Brooklyn

WHEN this Brooklyn business man, Mr. Joseph H. Lowenstein, saw Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires at the Motor Truck-Show last January, he wanted them for their cushioning qualities.

It did not occur to him, then, that while helping his truck to cover more ground than when solid-tired, these rugged Goodyear Cords would also deliver mileages that would compare well with those run up by many solid tires.

Today his set of the big pneumatics have traveled 10,518 miles and are still strong, still ready to travel rough pavements and haul full loads for a considerable distance.

On top of this, Mr. Lowenstein has cashed in on their cushioning power as he expected to do—has saved 15 to 20 per cent in fuel and has reduced repair bills, experiencing no engine trouble at all.

Indeed, Mr. Lowenstein is convinced that the easy-rolling pneumatics will increase the life of his truck by 50 per cent.

Certainly his experience evidences the wisdom of choosing truck tires to fit hauling conditions—a method employed by the Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations here in Greater New York.

Their service includes a study of hauling conditions, a recommendation of the proper *type* and *size* of Goodyear Truck Tire—either Solid, Cushion or Pneumatic—and inspection-attention designed to prevent any wasting of their inbuilt mileage.

Even the *possibility* of savings from such service certainly calls for your investigation of it, if you are a truck owner.

Goodyear Solid, Cushion & Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Burrows & Archer, Franklin 796, 56 N. Moore St., N. Y. City
W. L. & J. T. Callister, Hollis 6300, Queens, L. I.
Couch Haas Co., Prospect 8100, Bedford Ave. and E. Pkway., Brooklyn
Day & Night Service Truck Co., Chelsea 3980, 352 W. 16th St., N. Y. City
Eriksen Wagon Works, Greenpt. 2442, 12 Frost St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ideal Truck Tire Serv. Co., Spring 5565, 39 Kenmare St., N. Y. City
Nelson Truck-Tire & Wheel Shop, Inc., Prospect 3020, 431 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn
N. Y. Wheel Co., Columbus 200, 356 W. 50th St., N. Y. City
H. Ray Paige Co., Gramercy 3999, 1360 Ave. A, N. Y. City
W. C. Plumer, Fordham 3103, 2365 Webster Ave., N. Y. City
Sanderson & Tait, Astoria 2285, Long Island City, N. Y.
Washington Hgts. Auto Tire Wks., Audubon 6017, 1219 St. Nicholas Ave.

Solid Truck Tire Service Stations

Bronx Tire Works, Melrose 5075, 400 Morris Ave., N. Y. City
Harrolds Motor Car Co., Astoria 2700, Long Island City, N. Y.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Tompkins 656, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Kruger Bros., South 5309, 436 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Queens County Tire Rep. Co., Flushing 602, Flushing, L. I.
The Roberts Tire Co., Mad. Sq. 8766, 342 E. 25th St., N. Y. City
Alex. J. White, Yonkers 4212, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Auto Supply Co., Circle 4960, 1789 Broadway, N. Y. City
Geo. Leveene Co., Columbus 3, 125 W.761 68th St., N. Y. City
Harry Veghte, Circle 2077, 155 W. 51st St., N. Y. City
Fred Vogler, Barclay 6217, 158 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Weaver Ebling Auto Co., Schuyler 9641, 2230 Broadway, N. Y. City



Un-retouched photograph showing the condition of one of a set of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires after traveling 10,518 miles on a motor truck owned by Joseph H. Lowenstein, Brooklyn

GOODYEAR
AKRON

LOW SPEED FOR MOTOR AT RAILROAD CROSSING

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.
President of Stewart Automobile School.

Now that the touring season is here, it may be wise to call the attention of the motorist to a subject usually disregarded—that of railroad crossings. The Long Island Railroad is continually issuing warnings to drivers not to take chances, but still many people are killed on the tracks every year through their own carelessness. Some are so eager to get across that they even drive through closed gates.

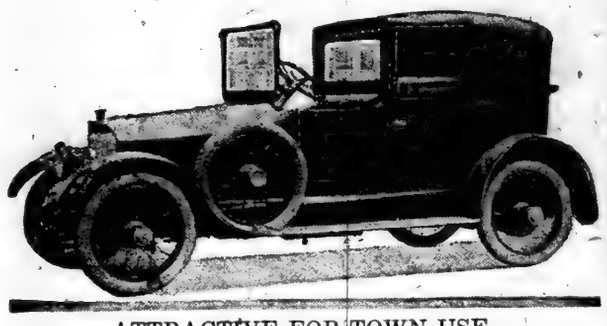
The usual method of crossing tracks obscured from view is to drive on high gear, throttle down. To drive on high gear requires a certain amount of gas and if the amount is reduced too much, the engine will stall. By shifting into second speed all such danger is overcome. Then the engine is turning faster and it is not so easy to stall. Furthermore, the car may be driven across the tracks at approximately the same speed. The impression prevails that the car may be speeded up more readily on high gear in the event of a train approaching, but the distance is short and a full throttle opening on second speed will send the car forward with greater certainty.

This brings up a matter of importance, that of opening the throttle too suddenly. If the accelerator pedal is pressed too quickly the engine sometimes stalls. This is because the air valve yields readily to the increased suction, giving a sudden rush of air before the spray nozzle can respond with enough gasoline. Whether the throttle is opened by hand or foot the driver should open it gradually enough to give the engine time to respond.

No matter how great the danger may be, the throttle must be opened gradually. This does not mean to hesitate, but at a speed which will not cause the engine to choke and struggle before accelerating.

Stalling the engine with the train approaching at high speed is a dangerous experience. There is no time to start the engine, so the operator who keeps his presence of mind will use the starter to pull out of danger. As he realizes his predicament he quickly shifts into low speed and presses the starting pedal. The car moves forward slowly, but it moves! Keeping this fact in mind, a driver may save his own life and also the lives of those with him.

When starting down a steep grade it is advisable to place the gears in low speed. The rear wheels will then turn the engine, a movement requiring considerable effort. This produces a very good braking effect. A light car on a moderately steep hill will stop, and a heavy car will move slowly, but always under control. This is called "using the engine as a brake." It should be practiced from time to time so that the driver may become familiar with it. When the brakes fail you may be too rattled to think out the best thing to do. Practice this method frequently until it becomes as easy as any other operation, and it may be very helpful in some unlooked for emergency.



ATTRACTIVE FOR TOWN USE.

The new Biddle brougham model shows graceful lines with its sharp pointed radiator, aluminium body, and white wheel equipment.

Highway Construction Exhibits.

Complete exhibits designed to show the various types of highway construction in use in the United States, together with photographs illustrating the effect of roadside treatment and scenes of interest to be found along the highways of the United States, will be shown this year at fifty-seven fairs under the supervision of Government authorities.

TIRES IN HOT WEATHER.

Keep Up Air Pressure—Outside Heat Does Not Injure Fabric.

Most motorists have a wrong impression about the increase of air pressure in tires in warm weather, according to a rubber company manager. The belief is quite common that on hot days the air pressure may increase to the point of causing a blowout. The heat does not come from the temperature of the air outside, but from the natural flexing of the tire as it rolls over the road or street.

"As this heat is due to the bending of the tire," he explains, "the same amount of heat is created regardless of the outside temperature. Most tire users believe that to overcome this effect the pressure must be decreased, and the common practice is to run tires at a lower pressure on hot days. This increases the bending of the tire carcass and the motorist actually aggravates the condition that he seeks to relieve.

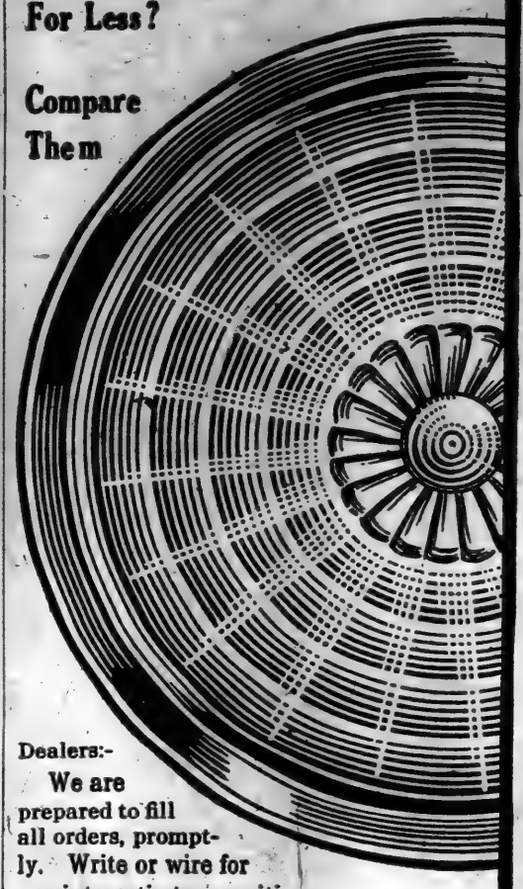
"It is true that on a very hot day the air pressure in tires that are used continuously increases slightly, but never sufficiently to cause any injury to the tire. There is more danger in decreasing the pressure than in permitting it to increase, for after the tires have rested a while the air pressure will drop and there is always the danger that the motorist will omit to put in enough air to bring the pressure up to the required point."

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Why Pay More For Less Light — When You Can Get More-Lite For Less?

Compare Them



Dealers:-
We are prepared to fill all orders, promptly. Write or wire for our interesting proposition.

More-Lite Prices

6 to 8½ in. dia. $1.50 | 9½ to 10¼ in. dia. $2.00
8⅝ to 9¼ in. dia. 1.75 | 10½ to 11¼ in. dia. 2.25

MORE LITE AUTO LENS

More Light—Less Cost

More-Lite Lenses will give you the light you want—

At about half the cost of other high grade diffusing lenses.

More-Lite Lenses comply with all headlight laws.

They have been accorded a high candle power rating in New York state.

They give a light that is wide spread and far-reaching, but free from glare.

A safe and a satisfactory light for both city and country driving.

No fine focusing nor special tilt of lamps required.

More-Lite Lenses are easy to install and when once installed require no further attention.

Why, then, pay more for less light, when you can get More-Lite for less.

Made in all sizes to fit all makes of cars. We pay the War Tax.

If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Same price, postpaid.

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"Small Service Is True Service." Wordsworth

We are fully equipped to serve every make of starting and lighting battery—from the mere testing or watering to the complete rebuilding.

Come in and talk over your battery problems with us—let us find the real solution for you.

When you want the absolute dependable best we can supply you with an "Exide" Battery.

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West End Ave. & 64th St.
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TIRES LESS
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Standard Makes—mileage guaranteed. We help you keep down the High Cost of Autoing.

30x3½	$10.33	36x4½	$23.93
34x4	18.70	35x5	31.14
34x4½	22.19	37x5	32.24

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TUBES Any Size $3.59 | One Additional Tube $1.00
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TIRES SAVE 40% TO 50%
Guaranteed to be New, Fresh Stock Not Made Over or Retreaded Tires. Orders shipped C. O. D. on Approval. No Money in Advance.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
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32x3½	11.85	13.60	2.50
31x4	16.25	18.15	2.65
33x4	17.00	18.95	3.00
34x4	17.25	19.50	3.20
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All Other Sizes in Stock.
Tubes Guaranteed 1 Year.
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CHANDLER SIX $1795



Announcing

The New Series Chandler Dispatch

THE Chandler Dispatch, for a year past, has outsold all other cars of the sport type. The Chandler factory has been unable to build this car in quantities which could fill the demand. Its popularity is one of the high spots in motordom.

And now comes the new series Dispatch—a snappy, handsome car. Thousands of alert Americans, who appreciate Chandler quality, welcome the new Dispatch. You, too, will be delighted with it if you wish a really good car, with style in design and beauty in finish and unexcelled in its ability to *perform*.

The new series Chandler Dispatch is handsomely upholstered in bright finish hand buffed leather. It seats four passengers in the ultimate degree of comfort. Its finish is in the beautiful new Chandler Rainbow Blue, richly lustrous.

You are asked to pay much more for cars which might perhaps be compared with the Chandler. And cheap cars sell for but little less.

Early Orders Will Be Given Early Delivery

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1795 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1795*
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1875
Convertible Sedan, $2695 *Convertible Coupe, $2595* *Limousine, $3095*
All Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

HULETT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Inc.
SUCCESSORS TO BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
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Elsey Motor Co., Concourse at 188th St. Bronx, N.Y. Farrell Auto. Co. Brooklyn.
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Directions

Use O-Cedar Polish the O-Cedar Polish Way

First, remove mud, dust, etc., from your car by washing with water in the usual way.

If you have used oils, or wax, it is best to use Ivory Soap to remove them.

Pour about 4 ounces of O-Cedar in a pan and add a quart of warm water. Saturate a clean cloth in this and go over the body of the car. Do not attempt to clean too much at a time—take one side of the body or a fender first. Follow by rubbing with a dry cloth. But little rubbing is required to produce a hard, dry, lasting lustre.

O-Cedar Polish is Sold by All Dealers

25c to $3.00 Sizes

O-Cedar Polish
for your Automobile

gives a hard–dry–lasting lustre that does not collect dust. Easy and simple to use. No hard rubbing necessary.

Channell Chemical Company, Chicago Toronto London Paris

MOTOR TRUCK CARAVAN TO CROSS CONTINENT

War Department to Start Transport Corps Train from Washington Tomorrow to Show Need of Good Roads

Under the auspices of the War Department a motor truck transport train will leave Washington tomorrow, starting from Lafayette Square, in front of the White House, on a trip across the continent to San Francisco. It will be the largest aggregation of motor vehicles ever started on a trip of such length. It is designed, primarily, to demonstrate two important features to the American public. First, it will be a demonstration on behalf of the Government to show the need of an improved system of national highways, and, second, it will illustrate the efficiency of the army's transport system, which did so much in this country and abroad to win the war.

Two complete truck companies of war strength, consisting of a total of forty-two army trucks, including all of the standard makes used by the Government during the war, as well as a number of the "B" type designs, accompanied by five staff, observation and reconnoissance passenger cars, a complement of motor cycles, ambulances, tank trucks, mobile field kitchens, mobile repair shops and signal corps searchlight trucks, and a personnal of 289 army officers and men, will make the long journey.

No record will be attempted on the trip and every opportunity will be provided for road meetings in the main centres on the route, at which talks will be made by recruiting officers on the benefits of the Motor Transport Service and by officers of the Engineering Corps on highway improvement.

The daily runs will average 75 miles and it is expected that the truck train will arrive in San Francisco by Sept. 1. It will be under the command of Colonel A. Owen Seaman of the General Staff from Washington to Salt Lake City, Utah, at which point General Charles B. Drake, chief of the Motor Transport Corps, will take command. General Drake thus describes the object of the trip:

"We hope in conducting this first transcontinental run of an army transport convoy to give an exhibition to the general public of the vast development of the motorized branch of the army and of the motor vehicle for military purposes, which development is conceded to be one of the principal factors contributing to the winning of the war. It is also hoped that the trip, in addition to providing experience and data required by the War Department, will serve the purpose of indicating the need for the immediate development of transcontinental highways and of through interstate connecting roads as military and economic assets. This trip over the Lincoln Highway is in a measure the War Department's contribution towards the good roads cause, a movement in which the army is vitally interested."

Vice President and Field Secretary H. C. Ostermann of the Lincoln Highway Association has been appointed as official pilot for the trip, and the association will co-operate in every way possible to provide the best road conditions.

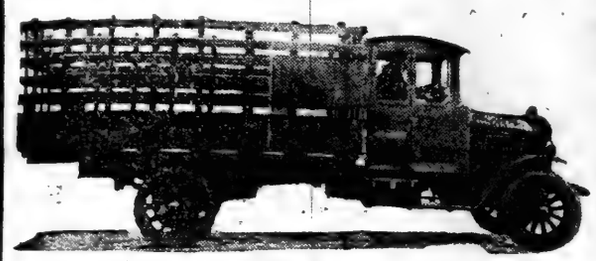
Good road advocates regard the War Department's authorization of the transcontinental convoy as one of the best recommendations which could be presented to Congress for the passage of the Townsend Highway bill. This bill, introduced by Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, provides for the immediate establishment of a Federal highway commission of three experts to be appointed by the President and appropriates $425,000,000 for the construction of an adequate main system of Federal highways to be laid out by the commission and constructed by the Government and to constitute at least 2 per cent of the existing highway mileage of the United States.

While the convoy will, in the main, follow the route of the Lincoln Highway, numerous detours will probably be made and in some instances stops of a full day are planned. The Governors of eleven States along the route have offered their co-operation. A request for good road holidays will also be made in many important localities.

The selection of the Lincoln Highway as the route to be followed establishes it as the first Atlantic to Pacific military highway and presages its ultimate selection as the backbone route of any Federal highway system.

At the point of embarkation in Washington a monument will be erected. It will bear on it in gold outlines a map of a proposed system of national highways. It is proposed that all road mileage of national highways shall begin from that point. A similar monument will be erected at the end of the journey in Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

The longest previous convoy trip undertaken by the army was from Chicago to New York. The great West has never been crossed by an army truck train.



GOOD PROTECTION FOR DRIVER.

Heavy-duty type of Ward La France two-ton truck with thermostat equipment for economical fuel use.

FLYING IN INDIA.

Many Native Princes Keen on Aviation, Says Lord Montagu.

Lord Montagu in a recent address before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts in London discussed with enthusiasm the great possibilities for commercial flying in India. Many of the great Princes of that country, he said, were keen on aviation.

Whether the most important factor in flying, meteorology, be considered, or easily made landing grounds, or local supplies of liquid fuel, he regarded India as an ideal country for aviation. From September to June on nine days out of ten the weather was perfect for flying, the visibility exceedingly good, and the average air currents under ten miles an hour in velocity.

In regard to mail service from England, Lord Montagu said that the route as now worked out—via Cairo, Damascus, and Mesopotamia—was by no means the most direct, and that something like 1,000 miles would be saved by following a direct line from Cairo via Akabah to Basra, the distance being only 700 miles between Cairo and Basra.

With the exception of the flight over the Channel, France, and Northern Italy, no serious climatic disadvantages existed. As regarded imperial or international control, the present air routes to India passed, with the exception of France, Italy, and Creta, entirely under the direction of the British Empire.

Lord Montagu mentioned that Major Tweedie had recently landed at Annandale, and though he believed the machine in which he was flying was slightly damaged, he was the first person so far as he knew to land at a hill station in India, and certainly the first person to land in Simla in an airplane.

WISCONSIN'S TRAFFIC LAW.

Will Bar Sale of Narrow-Tired Farm Wagons After July 1, 1920.

Wisconsin has just enacted a highway traffic act which, after July 1, 1920, will bar the sale of the two-inch tired farm wagon, but will permit the sale of buggies with tires of that width. It provides that no wagon, except those drawn by horses for pleasure uses, seating less than eight persons, with tires less than three inches in width, shall be sold in the State after the date mentioned.

For motor truck use the maximum gross weight is limited to 24,000 pounds, including vehicle and load. New York State permits a total load of 28,000 pounds. The width of load body in the Wisconsin law is limited to 96 inches and the length to 30 feet.

Permits may be granted for the operation of trains of tractors, trailers, or wagons not exceeding 100 feet in length between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. in routes specified. If necessary to transport a single article weighing 12,000 pounds or more, a permit may be granted upon depositing a bond or certified check to hold the unit of government granting it harmless from any claim, and conditioned upon the restoring of any street or culvert which may be injured through transporting the article.

NEWS OF THE AUTO TRADE WORLD.

Announcement has just been made that C. C. Hanch has accepted the position as general manager of the Maxwell Motor Company, in charge of Maxwell and Chalmers cars. He was Treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation for several years and recently returned from Europe, where he went after the signing of the armistice as a special representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to investigate motor trade conditions.

George S. Morrow of 1,761 Broadway, near Fifty-seventh Street, announces that he has taken over the Eastern distribution of the Templar car. It is a four-cylinder light car. Mr. Morrow handles the Sazon car in this territory.

The Reo Company of Lansing, Mich., has just added a new machine shop covering ten acres. Production is expected soon to reach 160 passenger cars and 100 trucks per day.

Since March 1, when H. B. Hall, Vice President of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation, took charge of the company's export business, Bethlehem trucks have been contracted for in thirty-two countries in Europe, South and Central America, and the Far East.

Announcement is made by the Silvex Company of South Bethlehem, Penn., manufacturers of the Bethlehem spark plugs, of the establishment of an export office at 149 Broadway, in charge of Edwin T. H. Hutchinson.

J. Hauvette-Michelin, Vice President of the Michelin Tire Company and United States director of the organization, has announced that in celebration of the final conclusion of the war he has arranged to insure all the employes of the Michelin Company in America without cost to them.

The Morten W. Smith Company announce the appointment of Lewis B. Moore as salesmanager of the Bessemer Truck, for which they are the local distributers.

Keystone tires will hereafter be guaranteed for 6,000 miles. This larger guarantee is now given in lieu of the former guarantee of 4,000 miles.

A. L. Wendover has been appointed branch manager for the United States Tire Company at 1,790 Broadway. He succeeds G. C. Gaillard, who assumes other duties.

The output of the Goodyear factories is 25,000 tires a day and it will be 30,000 tires a day, it is announced, before July 1. The company recently developed a plan of factory management which involves the principle of an employes' council of industrial relations.

Just Call
Circle 1600
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DEPARTURE
BEARINGS
239 W. 56th St.
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STORAGE BATTERY
SERVICE STATION
Test? Sure!
Drive around any day and ask us to test your battery solution with a hydrometer. If you aren't used to making this test yourself you will be surprised to see how easy it really is.
If your car is a new one be sure to have your battery registered and get the benefit of Willard 90-day Battery Insurance. At the same time ask for a copy of the booklet, "Willard Service and You." It tells all about the Willard Service and Adjustment Policies that are of so much importance to you whether your car is a new one or not.
We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.
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FLATBUSH
Caton Ave. and East 2d St
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Flushing 3881.

THE NEW
Studebaker
BIG-SIX
IN providing complete motoring satisfaction the New Seven-Passenger Studebaker BIG-SIX offers the utmost in individuality and charming appearance. Its 120-inch wheelbase insures perfectly balanced riding qualities. The 60-horsepower motor with its two-range carburetor and hot-spot intake manifold makes possible unusual speed and power under every driving condition.
Equipment includes *cord tires*, shock absorbers, tonneau extension light, oval plate glass windows in rear of Gypsy top, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, silver-faced jeweled 8-day clock and magnetic speedometer mounted on a circassian walnut—finished instrument board, and many other conveniences.
See it—*ride in it*—and you will understand why it is probably the most popular car in New York today.
The new Studebaker Service and Repair Station, located in the heart of New York, on West 77th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, represents an investment of nearly half a million dollars. It has been equipped with the most modern appliances and operated by factory experts for the especial benefit of Studebaker owners in the Metropolitan district.
The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Salesrooms: Broadway at 56th Street
SERVICE AND REPAIR DEPT.: 219-223 West 77th St.
"Just off Broadway"

Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs
Specially adapted for truck, tractor and high powered cars. Our 3450 Insulator and patented asbestos gasket construction makes them more dependable. Ask your dealer.
Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Distributed by:
Lowe Motor Supply Co. B'way & 55th Street Circle 1566
A. J. Picard & Co. 9 W. 61st St. Col. 1651
Motor Car Equipment Co. 19 W. 62d St. Col. 974.
Whitmore-Sim Co. 1976 B'way Col. 843
W. E. Prudden Hardware Co. 258 West 52d St. Circle 1931.
James Martin 134 W. 52d St. Circle 5339
Times Square Automobile Co. B'way & 50th St. Circle 8340
Champion "Heavy Shunt" B43, Price $1.50 Specially adapted for Trucks, Tractors and heavy service trucks

THERE is only one Cadillac, and, for most excellent reasons, there can be only one.
The Cadillac did not spring full-fledged, into the possession of its beautiful readiness, and ease, and reliability.
As well ask a boy to arrive, over night, at the poise, and mature judgment of a man.
The qualities which distinguish the Cadillac—steadily and progressively developed by a skilled group of designers, engineers and craftsmen—have been seventeen years in the making.
The Cadillac of today, is the fruit of thousands of forward-looking yesterdays.
Through these earnest, painstaking yesterdays, this corps of master workmen has brought the Cadillac to the world-wide precedence which it enjoys today.
Everyone feels, in the Cadillac, a definite, superior, something, which few are able to express in words.
That definite something is the well-rounded completion and co-ordination which can only come when trained minds work together, through years of devotion and development.
Back of the Cadillac which you buy today, are more than 75,000 of the same eight-cylinder type.
The deep-seated satisfaction which you feel, the economy, the ease and the certainty which you enjoy, all flow out of the experience gained in the development of this type.
There is only one Cadillac, and there can be only one.
Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Broadway at 62nd Street
Inglis M. Uppercu, President
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY - DETROIT, MICH.

JORDAN
You cannot afford to carry extra weight
THE extremely light car of short wheelbase vibrates up and down.
The extremely heavy car, whose wheelbase also is short considering its weight, cannot escape the wear and tear of side sway.
You cannot afford to carry extra weight. Yet who would sacrifice it at the cost of jerky up and down vibration?
The Jordan Silhouette has banished both difficulties forever.
It is the lightest car on the road for its wheelbase.
Yet it possesses that peculiar *balance* which cannot be attained in cars weighing twelve to fifteen hundred pounds more—nor in extremely light, short cars.
Its whole tendency is toward forward movement.
It is a new kind of a car. And heralding the new, it has naturally marked the passing of the old.
Picture the perfectly balanced chassis of finished mechanical excellence equipped with this new custom style all-aluminum body. Style—dash—individuality—and perfect riding comfort.
Built in both four and seven passenger. Optional colors Brewster Green and Burgundy Old Wine.
McCURDY-BRAINARD COMPANY, Inc.
1895 Broadway, Cor. 63rd Street
Telephone Columbus 6812
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK PITTSBURGH
JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

GREATEST VOLUME
In six months of this year The New York Times published 8,797,937 agate lines of advertisements—recording a gain of 2,143,649 agate lines over the corresponding period of last year, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

Contrast Between Ruin and Prosperity—After Wars Ended in 1871 and 1918

From Le Temps of Paris.

FOUR months after the armistice was signed on Jan. 28, 1871, twenty days after the treaty of peace was signed on May 10, 1871, France, crushed by a war of six months which had cost her 13 billions, invaded, ruined pillaged, sacked, overrun, began on the 1st of June, 1871, by a first installment of 40 millions the payment of the indemnity of 5 billions; at the end of June she had paid 125 millions, almost the amount produced by the new tax on tobacco, which we imposed at this juncture.

So, seven months after the armistice, France had paid 125 millions. Seven months after the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, Germany, who was not invaded by us, nor pillaged, nor sacked, nor overrun, has not paid a half-penny, not a farthing of the indemnities of reparation which we presented to her in a note which she is yet discussing.

Eight months after the armistice, we had, in 1871, paid a billion; two years and four months after the treaty of peace, we had paid 5 billions 315 millions. When will Germany, who hesitates, when will she decide to sign and resign herself to keep the treaty?

At the time of the armistice, Jan. 28, 1871, France had a million in the bank. How many billions had Germany in the bank on the day of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918?

The ransom of 5 billions was payable in gold, in silver, in money or specified values; our banknotes (except 125 millions) were excluded; our goods were excluded as means of liberation. Germany can pay us "en nature," (goods, material, natural or manufactured products.)

We have paid Germany 273 millions in gold; where is the German gold? 239 millions in silver; where is the German silver?

The French Treasury had paid to the departments, general and particular, for damages caused in 1870 and 1871 by the war provoked by Germany, 604 millions. The damages not repaired by the Treasury represent 535 millions; altogether, 1 billion 139 millions. Where are the damages caused by us in 1914-18 for the departments, general and particular, of Germany with the exception of air bombardments which we carried out as reprisals?

Paris, bombarded by the German guns, paid in 1871 a ransom of 200 millions. Where is the ransom paid in 1919 by Berlin, spared by the Allies?

The communes of France paid in 1870-71, 708 millions as war tax to Germany. Where is the war tax to France by the communes of Germany respected by the Allies, who have stopped the war at the borders of our frontiers to save human life?

The war of 1870 cost Germany one billion and a half. Germany exacted and we paid a ransom of 5 billions 315 millions: that is, three times and more than the war cost them, (exactly three times and a half.) The war of 1914 has cost us 300 billions, (the provisional valuation possibly to be reduced.) We demand, and Germany will pay us—if she ever pays—to us and our Allies, a provision of 125 billions of which the share of France will be 50 billions, which will be six times less than the war cost us.

Germany, by the war of 1870 which she had looked for, premeditated, wished, declared, and won, made out of us a profit of 350 per cent., (3 billions and 315 millions.) By the war of 1914, which Germany looked for, premeditated, wished, declared, and lost, France undergoes a loss which it is impossible to estimate, but which under the provisional survey may reach 600 per cent.

In the war of 1870 Germany made us pay more than she had lost. In the war of 1914 we are making Germany pay less than we have lost, unless our basic right is accompanied by basic reparation.

After a war of six months the victorious German found himself with finances more solid than before the opening of hostilities. After a war victorious France finds herself with finances less well established than before the commencement of hostilities. Through her fault? No. By the crime of Germany, who has hurled her aggression without cause and prolonged her defense without hope.

The losses of the war, the ransom of rapine of five billions were, in 1871, apportioned in France among 36 millions of inhabitants. The losses of the war, the indemnities of reparation, inflicted on Germany, will, in 1919, be apportioned among 73 millions of inhabitants; the 25 billions of the first installment in proportion is equivalent to 62 billions and a half.

French rentes had fallen from 72.65, the price on July 1, 1870, to 52 francs in June, 1871, at the time of the first levy of two billions; that is a fall of 27 per cent. German rentes stood at 72 francs in July, 1914, and are now at 64 francs (making reservations for the complex elements of the problem, interior taxes, fall of the mark, &c.) That is a loss of 11 per cent. Which proves that at least in Germany they have faith in her credit, in her revival, and in her resources. However, the 5 per cent. issue made by France in June, 1871, at 82.50 francs reached par in 1874, three years after. Why cannot Germany, whose soil and industries are intact, have a revival as rapid? She who aspired to dominate the globe by right of the native superiority of her race, should she not give to the world the same spectacle of stoical courage that the "degenerate" race of France of whom M. de Kardoff, thunderstruck by her recovery, said at a full session of the Reichstag on Nov. 18, 1874: "The French Nation has given the world an example of financial power such as no other nation has ever given." Germany owes it to herself, she owes it to her pride, not to fall below this precedent of the hereditary enemy, and ought to deserve in three years the same eulogy from an astonished France.

Germany knew how to demand and knew how to obtain in the two years before the war (1911-13) almost two billions of taxes for the purpose of precipitating the conflict of 1914. She ought to know how to ask, she will yet find if she looks for it well, the billions necessary to pay for the folly of her pride for death and for ruin. With these two billions she knew how to raise them upon private fortunes alone; in one single year (1913) she raised 1 billion 250 millions for the purpose of preparing her work of death and opening the era of war. All the fortunes have not suddenly disappeared in Germany. She must again raise from them the necessary billions to repair her work of death and to open the era of peace.

Doubtless Germany pretends that she is ruined. She declares herself incapable of paying the sums which the thoughtful and unanimous agreement of the Allies have demanded from her to repair the damages which she alone is responsible for. But does she plead her misery on account of genuine incapacity to pay or in order that she may guard her capacities for revenge?

S. BAUMANN & BRO

NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH STR.

July the Month of Sales.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Shoppers! This Is Your Harvest Month!

Farmers must wait until September for their harvest—but the SHOPPERS' HARVEST IS NOW. July is the big bargain sale month. The goods must go now! Are YOU going to profit by these reductions?

Greenpoint Enamel Bed

$12.98



Two-inch continuous posts, heavy cross rods and fillers. 4-ft. 6-in. only. Only a limited quantity of these beds at $12.98

"We Make Terms to Fit"

Plain Figure Tags on Everything

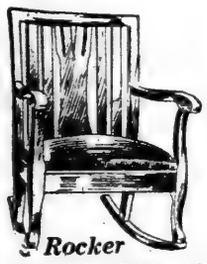
MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE



Grass Rugs 9 x 12 $14.98

4-Piece Queen Anne Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite

Four pieces, consisting of Buffet, 60 inches wide; China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table, 48 inches, 6 feet extension; as illustrated; at $259.50



Rocker

In Mahogany finish, with upholstered leather seat and indestructible springs, at.. $15.98



Complete with Imperial Roll-Edge Mattress. One motion of the hand converts the couch into a full-size bed for two adults.... $25.50

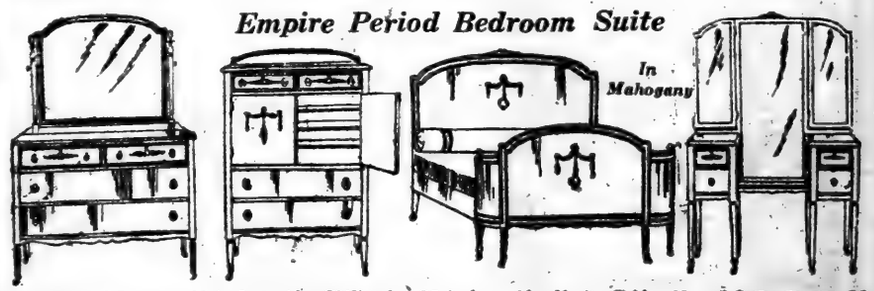


Porceloid Side Icer

Hygienic, as illustrated..... $24.98

Empire Period Bedroom Suite

In Mahogany



Consisting of Dresser, 48 inches wide; Chifforobe, 36 inches wide; Vanity Table, 48 inches wide; Bed, in full size; 4 pieces; as illustrated, at $235.00

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.

A 5-cent fare takes you to THE STORE ACCOMMODATING'S Own Entrance at Hoyt St. Subway Station by East or West Side Lines.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

SUMMER STORE HOURS: Opens at 9 A. M. and Closes 5 P. M. Closed All Day on Saturdays During July and August.

An Expert of the Montessori System will be present at our Montessori Exhibit during the period from

July 7th to 11th

to explain to parents the great advantages of this system for teaching children while they play.

This expert comes to Abraham and Straus from the Child Education Foundation, the only authorized school in America of the Montessori System, and has had practical experience in teaching the method.

Parents, and all those interested in children, are cordially invited to attend.

Fourth floor, West Building.



Splendid Sale of Blouses $1.29 and $1.89

All with the style charm of far higher-priced models

Whether you want an all-white Blouse, or one with a touch of some delicate Summer-color, you are sure to find a becoming model in this collection of fresh, dainty Blouses just out of the tissue wrappings of their packing cases.

At $1.29—Almost unbelievably pretty are the Blouses shown at this absurdly low price.
—tailored and lingerie styles
—checked voile, dotted Swiss
—satin striped and cross-barred batiste
—satin striped voiles.

At $1.89—Charming affairs, made of white or flesh-pink voile.
—one interesting peplum model with elaborately embroidered front
—a slipover style hand embroidered and crocheted buttons.
—round neck style with ribbon drawn through the casing, lace and hemstitching for trimming. Many tailored styles included.

At both prices a full range of sizes from 36 to 46 may be had.

Second floor, East Building.

Vacationers and stay-at-homes will be Equally pleased with these

Stunning Silk Skirts

Silk Skirts for sport wear with simple blouses and smart sweaters — silk Skirts for wear with elaborate blouses for "dress up" occasions—silk Skirts for traveling wear with simple blouses and separate coats—hardly a Summertime costume need that cannot be supplied with some kind of silk Skirt.

Silk Poplin Skirts, $13.75
Made in gathered model, with two tab pockets and broad belt—navy black, beige, taupe, flesh and oyster. Sizes 25 to 32 inch waistband.

Baronet Satin Skirts, $13.75, $14.75
Several smart models, all with pockets and belts—navy, Copenhagen, turquoise, taupe, flesh, white and black. Sizes 25 to 32 inches, at $13.75 and $14.75. Sizes 35 to 38, at $16.50.

Crepe de Chine Skirts, $16.50
In graceful accordion pleated style—black, navy, flesh and white. Sizes 25 to 32 inch.

Street floor, Central Building.

White Milan Sport Hats, $2.79,

Instead of $3.98

Two nice things about these attractive new Hats are that they "go well" with any color frock or suit or sweater and that the sun, no matter how bright, does not "fade" the color.

Grosgrain ribbon bands finish them all, making them ready to put right on and wear.

Seven different styles — semi-cushion brim, floppy and straight brims, mushrooms, rolled brims and straight sailors.

Street floor, East Building.

Charming Taffeta Frocks

for young women of 14 to 16

Any of these pretty silk Dresses will serve well into the Fall season, for the styles are up to the minute and are wonderfully youthful and becoming. The materials and trimmings are every bit as nice as one finds ordinarily in more expensive Dresses.

At $16.98

Georgette crepe is combined with taffeta silk to make these particular frocks, while ruchings of the taffeta serve for trimming.

At $24.98

Exactly the same style is selling in New York at $39.50—a model with accordion pleated bodice, the skirt trimmed with rows and rows of knife pleated taffeta frills placed upright.

Second floor, Central Building.

Delightful Cotton Dresses

300 of Them—Very Unusual at

$8.98

Everything that women will wish for in the way of charm, coolness, newness, in summer dresses they will find in these—and at a price that is less than it would be ordinarily.

Materials are sheer and attractive:
Plain-colored Voiles and Organdies
Figured Voiles, Checked Organdies.

Styles are most attractive. A plain-colored organdy dress has a graceful fichu, edged with a ruffle, and tying in the back. A plain-colored voile has a wide tucked effect in the skirt, made by rows of fagoting; and the new bell sleeves. The figured voiles, in Georgette and foulard patterns, and the checked organdies are exceptionally smart.

Sizes are 34 to 44. Also a remarkable group of newly-purchased

Satin Dresses at $17.98

In taupe, black and navy blue; with irregular and round tunics, Georgette sleeves, some with vestees of Georgette, and trimmings of buttons or embroidery. 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Handsome Cretonnes, 28c. Yd.

There are 2,500 yards of these very decorative Cretonnes at this low price.

They are in floral and verdure designs, appropriate for draperies, furniture coverings, and couch cushions; and will harmonize with a great many different Summer furnishing schemes.

Cretonne-Covered Cushions, 69c. Each
Full size; regularly priced at $1.25.

Ready-to-Hang Awnings, $1.79 Each
Regularly $2.45; in 30, 36 and 42-inch sizes; tan and white stripes.

Third floor, Central Building.

Many fine investments for the home in the

Semi-Annual Rug Clearance

There are Rugs for Summer floors and piazzas.

There are Rugs for dining room, living room and bedroom, in sizes, colorings and designs to suit practically every preference.

All are in qualities that we have picked to give good service—from well-known makers—and all are marked at sharp reductions from former prices. Some of the groups:

Hearthside Rag Rugs
Old-fashioned mixed centers; with band borders in contrasting colors of blue, rose and green.
6 x 9 ft. ..... $6.50, reg. $8.50
7½ x 10½ ft. ..... $9.85, reg. $12.25
9 x 12 ft. ..... $11.75, reg. $15.50

Lorraine Fibre Rugs
Chinese, Medallion and all-over designs—in a wide range of colors.
6 x 9 ft. ..... $8.94, reg. $14.89
8¼ x 10½ ft. ..... $13.48, reg. $22.74
9 x 12 ft. ..... $14.48, reg. $24.24

Crex de Luxe Grass Rugs
In discontinued patterns.
6 x 9 ft. ..... $10.95, reg. $14.75

Japanese Rush Rugs
Made of heavy twisted rush—that will stand all kinds of wear and weather.
6 x 9 ft., square ends.... $10.00, reg. $13.75
8 x 10 ft., square and oval ends ..... $17.00, reg. $21.85
9 x 12 ft., square and oval ends ..... $22.50, reg. $27.50

Crex and Lenox Grass Rugs
A mixed lot in a good range of colors, about 100 in all.
9 ft. x 10 to 12 ft., $10.75, reg. $13.85 to $15.00

Japanese Jute Rugs
Made to our special order. In Blues, Taupe, Gold and Rose.
6 x 9 ft. ..... $19.50, reg. $25.00
7½ x 9 ft. ..... $25.00, reg. $31.50
8 x 10 ft. ..... $31.00, reg. $37.50
9 x 12 ft. ..... $42.50, reg. $50.00

Third floor, East Building.

Women's White Shoes, $3.95 Pr.

1,000 pairs, regularly $5.95

Made of white Ostend cloth in two smart styles—Shoes that are especially fit for Summer and vacation wear in that they are cool and comfortable and can be kept clean easily.

One style has hand-turned soles and covered Louis heels, the other has light weight welted soles and white welting, and low covered Cuban heels. Both lace models.

Women's Smart Dress Oxfords At $5.95 a Pair
Regularly $7.95
Fine dull black kidskin, made perfectly plain, with flexible welted and stitched soles and leather Louis heels.

Second floor, West Building.

Men's Summer Oxfords At $1.98 a Pair
Regularly $2.50
Made of white canvas with rubber soles and heels.

Third floor, East Building.

A Fine Summer Sale of Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Cottons

The wanted fabrics of the minute, at important savings in price.

Summer dressmaking goes on apace—all sorts of clothes, from bathing suits to pretty cotton frocks, are being busily made to take away on the Summer trip.

And here are the materials—desirable all; at prices that are much below the market.

Colored and Black Chiffon Taffeta $1.24 Yard from $1.75

Today's wholesale cost equals the price at which we shall sell these silks Monday. All silk, in fine color-range, which includes black. 35 inches wide.

Navy Blue Storm Serge, $1.39 Yard, from $1.98

41 inches wide; all wool; medium and dark navy blue.

Street floor, West Building.

Printed Voiles, Remarkable at 24c Yard

An entirely new shipment of these pretty 38 to 40-inch printed cotton Voiles, at this marvelously low price.

All are in this season's designs; on light and dark grounds; and offered at about half their real value.

Subway floor, West Building.

Sale of China Dinner Sets *At Greatly Reduced Prices*

Some of the handsomest designs in Imported China Dinner Sets from the great A. & S. stock are specially reduced in price for an interesting July sale:

At $29.50; Regularly $39.75
100 pieces; richly decorated in a wide conventional border pattern on fine imported china.

At $45.00; Regularly $57.50
100 pieces; in a pretty rosebud design on tan background; with gold line and coin gold handles.

At $53.50; Regularly $62.50
100 pieces; conventional border pattern; gold line and coin gold handles.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, $75.00, from $89.75
A handsome set, with coin gold band on fine white French china; coin gold handles; 100 pieces.

Chocolate and Tea Sets $4.98, from $7.98 $5.98, from $8.98
Three charming hand-enameled designs, in blue, pink or yellow.

Subway floor, Central Building.

BREVITIES

Men's Blue Serge Suits, $22.50.
Second floor, Hart Street.

Women's Wool Jersey Suits, $22.50; were $27.50 to $29.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Extra Size White Nightgowns, $1.26.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Silk Capes and Wraps Greatly Reduced in Price.
Second floor, Central Building.

American Lady Corsets, $2.98 for $5.00 grade.
Second floor, East Building.

Smart Worsted Scarfs, $3.48; regularly $5.98.
Street floor, Central Building.

Charming New Negligees of Flowered Silk, $12.98.
Nottingham Balcony, Central Building.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, $10.49 and $12.50; regularly $14.98 and $17.50.
Street floor, East Building.

Beach Umbrellas, $5.98; regularly $7.28.
Sporting Goods Store, Fourth floor, West Building.

Women's Cotton Stockings, 19c pair.
Second floor, East Building.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 79c garment.
Street floor, East Building.

Men's White Nightshirts, 98c; regularly $1.48.
Street floor, East Building.

Dainty Flouncings, 98c to $2.50 yard; regular $1.50 to $3.98 grades.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c and 15c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Gloves, 49c Pair.
Street floor, Central Building.

"Priscilla" Marrowfat Peas, 14c can; regularly 18c.
Counter deliveries only.
United States Food Administration License Number G-03078.
Third floor, West Building.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $11.75; formerly $14.75 to $16.75.
Second floor, West Building.

Summer Bed Spreads, floral designs printed on white, $2.89 to $3.98.
Subway floor, West Building.

White Skirting reduced to 78c yard; regularly 85c to $1.49.
Street floor, Central Building.

Havana Cigars, $1.74 for box of fifty; from $2.25.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

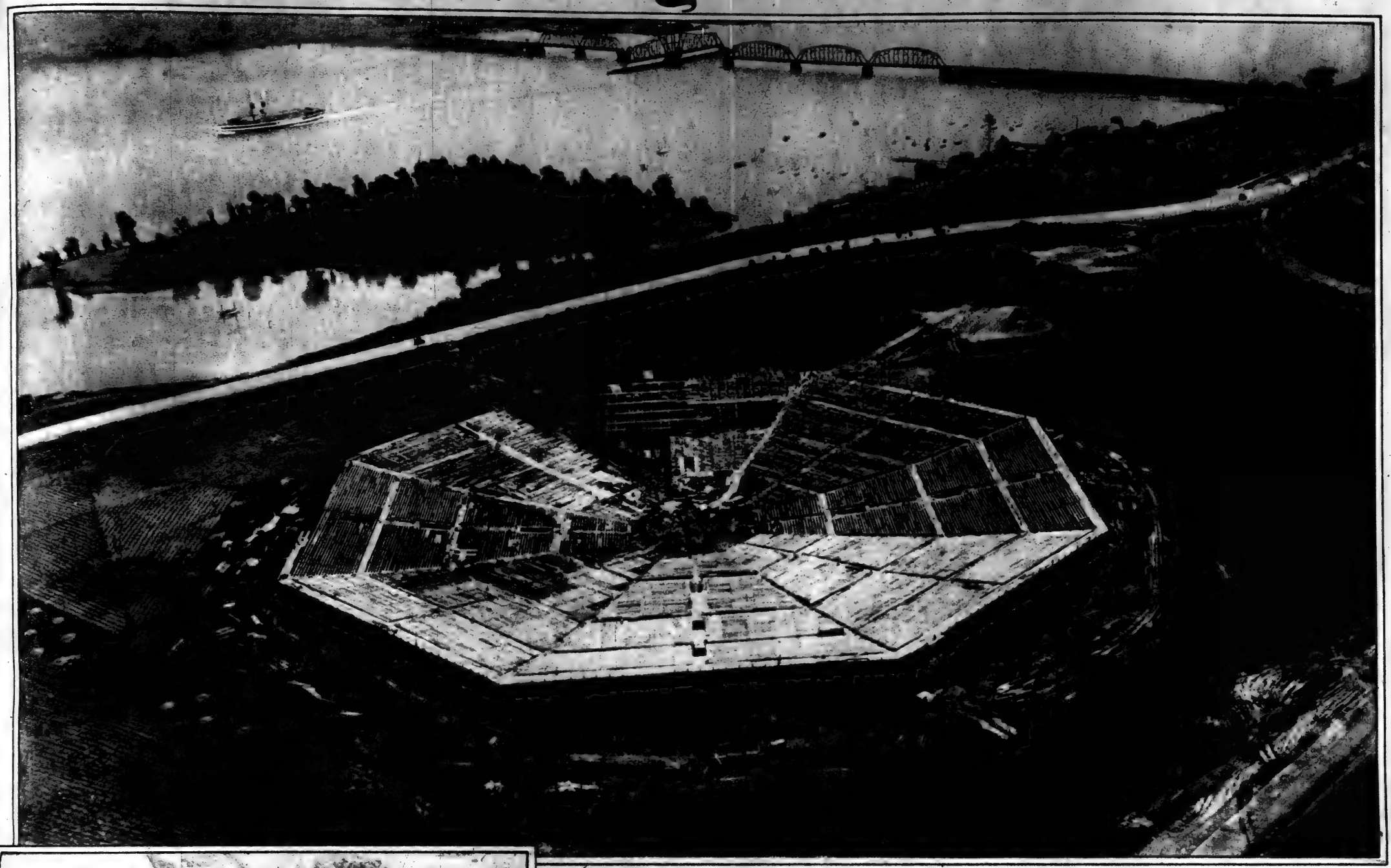
Floor Lamps, $8.49; regularly $10.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

A. & S. Zinc Ointment, 7c; from 10c.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Sunday,
July 6, 1919

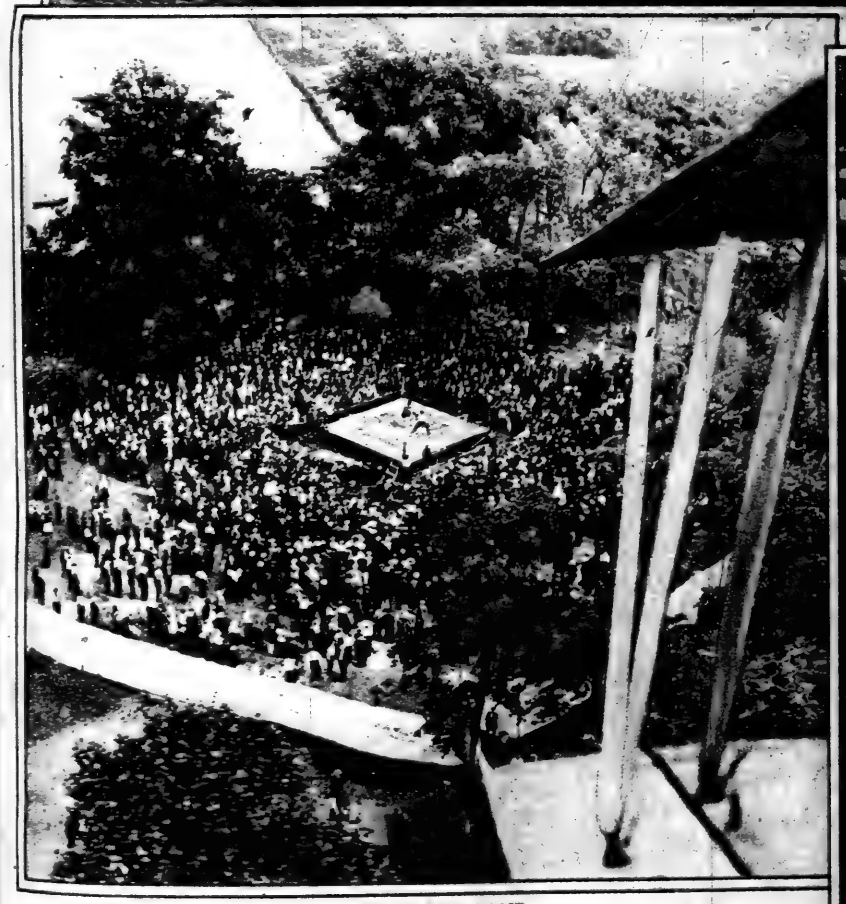
The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 5
In Two Parts



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE ARENA, SCENE OF THE WILLARD-DEMPSEY FIGHT, ON LAST FRIDAY, JULY 4, IN BAY VIEW PARK, TOLEDO, OHIO, WITH A REACH OF THE MAUMEE RIVER AND ITS DRAWBRIDGE IN THE BACKGROUND.

(From Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLARD'S TOLEDO CAMP,
Where He Trained for the Great Fourth of July Fight, as Seen from the Air, Willard and His Sparring Companion, Hempel, Being in the Ring at the Time.

A Wing of the Plane from Which the Photograph Was Taken Has Intruded Into the Picture at the Right.

(From Underwood & Underwood.)



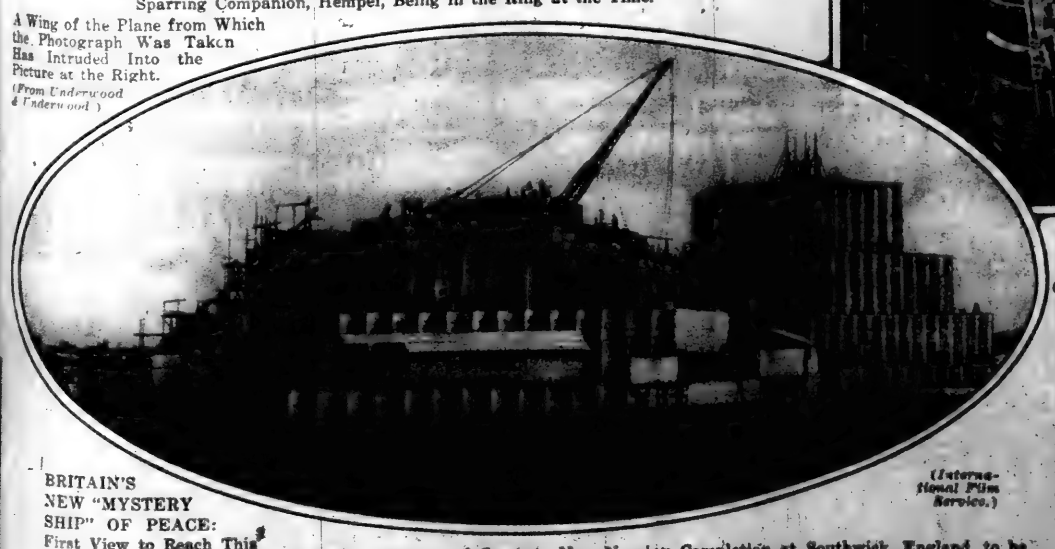
THE FIRST ENGINEERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN THROWING A PONTOON BRIDGE, 1,450 FEET LONG, ACROSS THE RHINE AT HONNINGEN, in Record Time, 41 Minutes, Beating the Best German Effort by More Than Three Hours, and the Best Previous American Time, Made by the Second Engineers, by 17½ Minutes.

(From Times Wide World Photos.)

WOODROW WILSON, PEACE-MAKER: MAJOR SIR WILLIAM ORPEN, A. R. A., One of the Most Celebrated Living English Painters, Engaged in Paris on His Portrait of the President, the Latter and Other Important Members of the Peace Conference Having Sat for Him as the Official Portrayer of the Delegates.

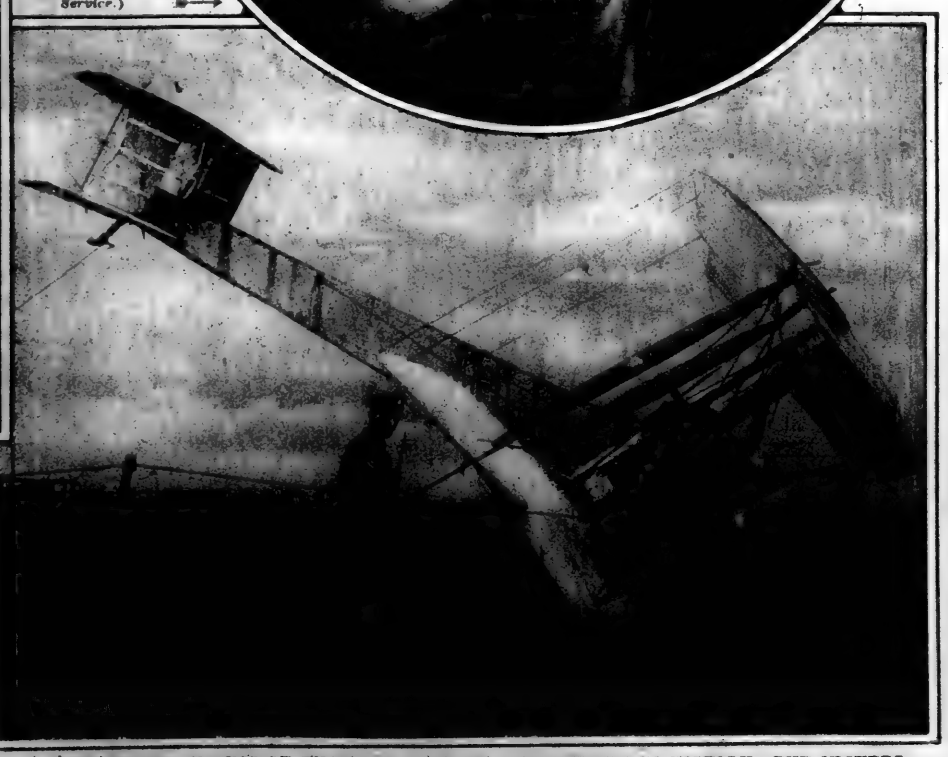
(International Film Service.)



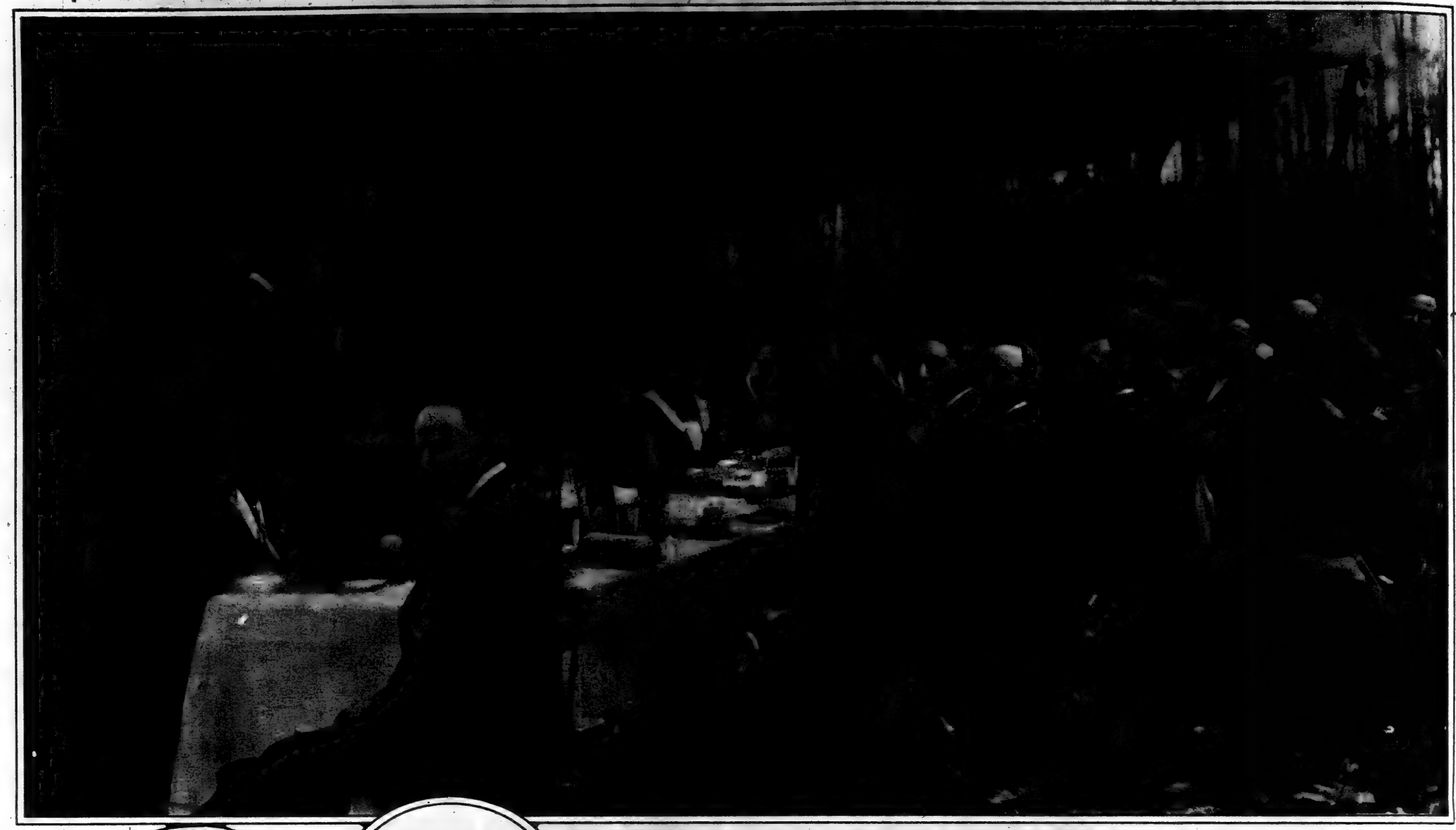


BRITAIN'S NEW "MYSTERY SHIP" OF PEACE:
First View to Reach This Country of the Tower-Like, Sectional Structure of Concrete Now Nearing Completion at Southwick, England, to be Used in Salvaging Merchant Vessels Sunk by German Submarines on the British Coast. Groups of as Many of the Hollow Cells or Blocks as Necessary Are to be Sunk and Attached to the Ship, Their Buoyancy, When the Water Is Pumped Out, Bringing the Vessels to the Surface.

(International Film Service.)



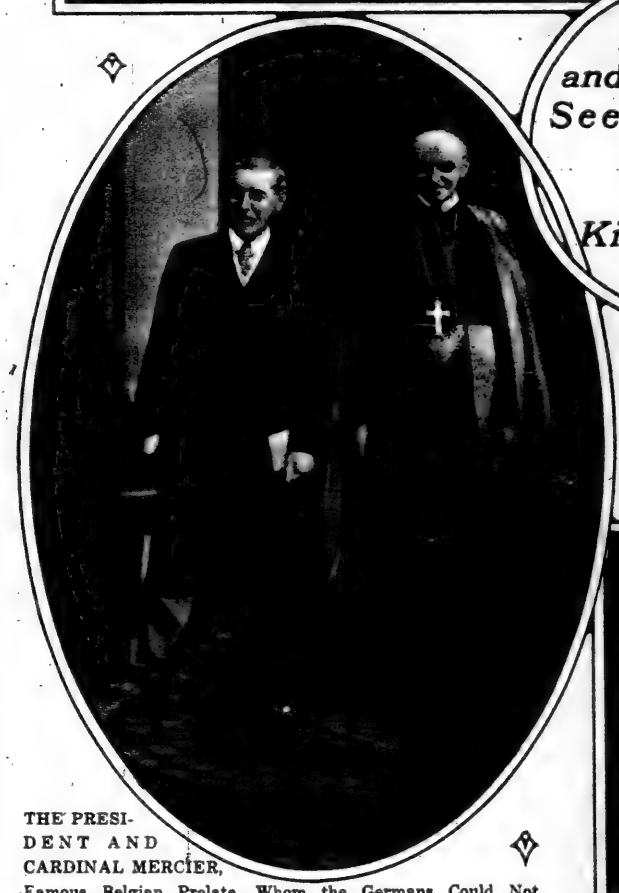
AN UNDIGNIFIED ENDING OF THE MOST FAMOUS AIR JOURNEY IN HISTORY: THE VICKERS-VIMY AIRPLANE,
Which Made the Nonstop Transatlantic Flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, Standing on Her Nose in the Derrygeelagh Bog, Clifden, Ireland. *(International Film Service.)*



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON, AS GUESTS OF KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS, HAVING THEIR FIRST BREAKFAST ON BELGIAN SOIL.
This Meal Took Place in the Devastated Forest of Houthoulst, the Only Roof Over Guests and Hosts Alike Being a Piece of Striped Canvas Stretched on Saplings to Prevent the Fall of Caterpillars from the Trees to the Table.
Seated at the Table, Beginning at the Left, Are: Miss Margaret Wilson, King Albert, the President, and Mrs. Wilson. Opposite Mrs. Wilson Are Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and Rear Admiral Grayson, President Wilson's Physician.

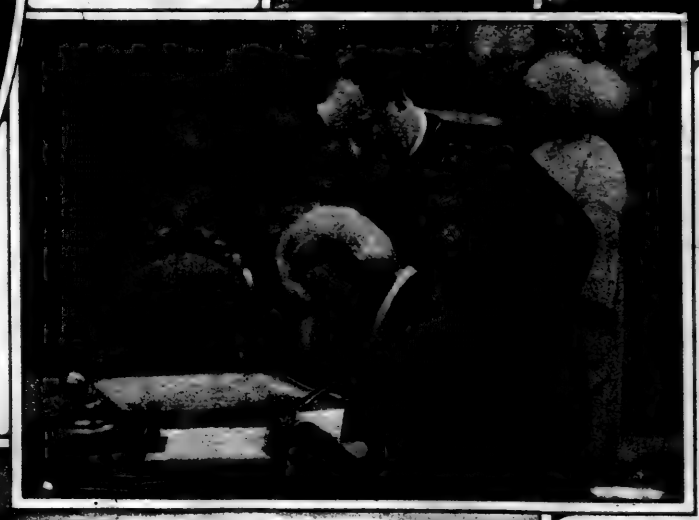
President and Mrs. Wilson See War-Torn Belgium as King Albert's Guests

(Photos © International Film Service.)



THE PRESIDENT AND CARDINAL MERCIER,
Famous Belgian Prelate, Whom the Germans Could Not Frighten and Dared Not Hurt, Standing Together at the Entrance to the Cardinal's Residence at Malines.



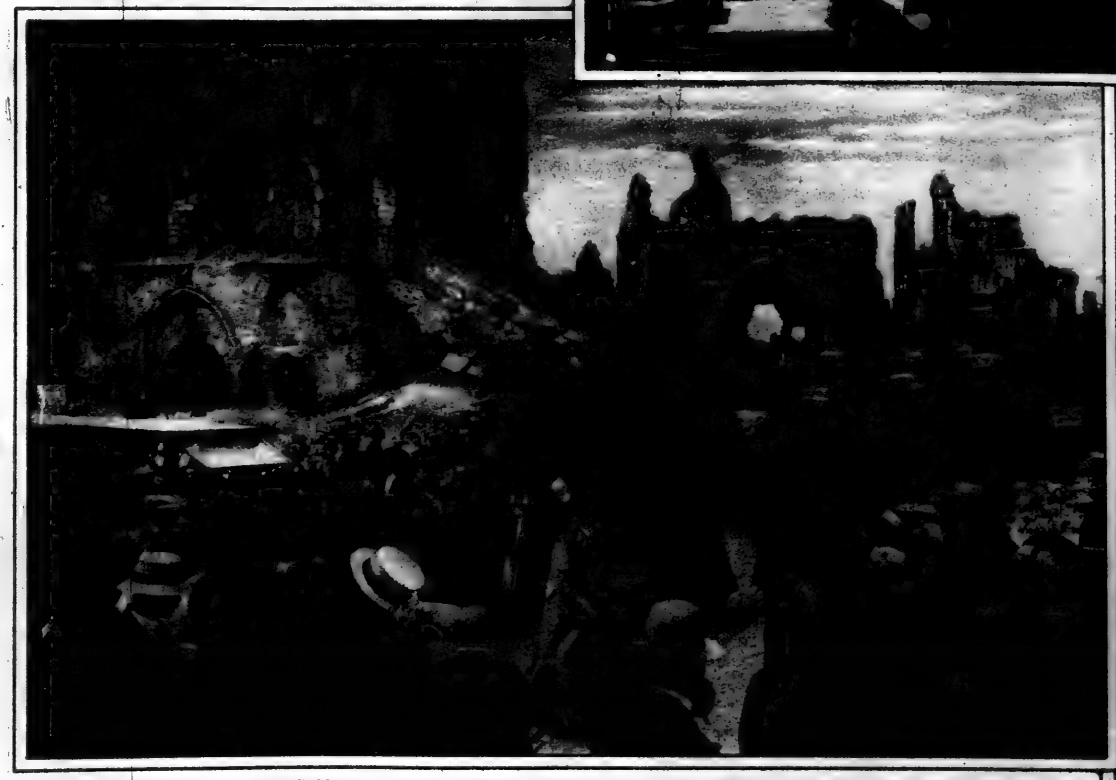


THE PRESIDENT GREETED BY CHEERING THRONGS ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE CITY HALL AT OSTEND, THE BUILDING STILL BEARING THE SCARS OF THE CONFLICT.

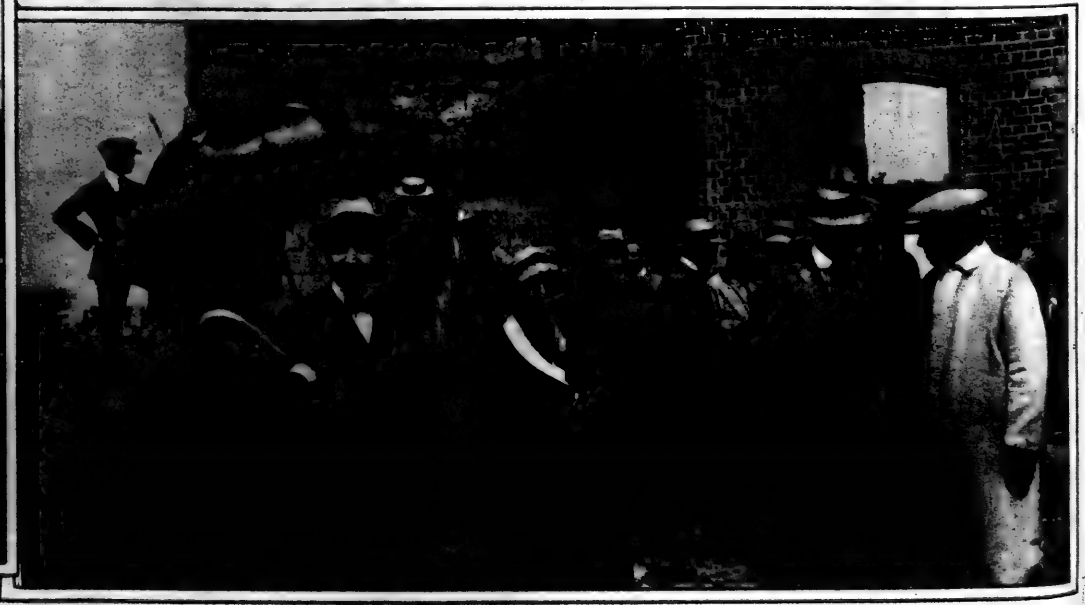
PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNING HIS NAME IN THE GOLDEN BOOK IN THE CATHEDRAL AT LOUVAIN.
At the President's Elbow Stands a Belgian Priest, Who Wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and, Just Behind, Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians.



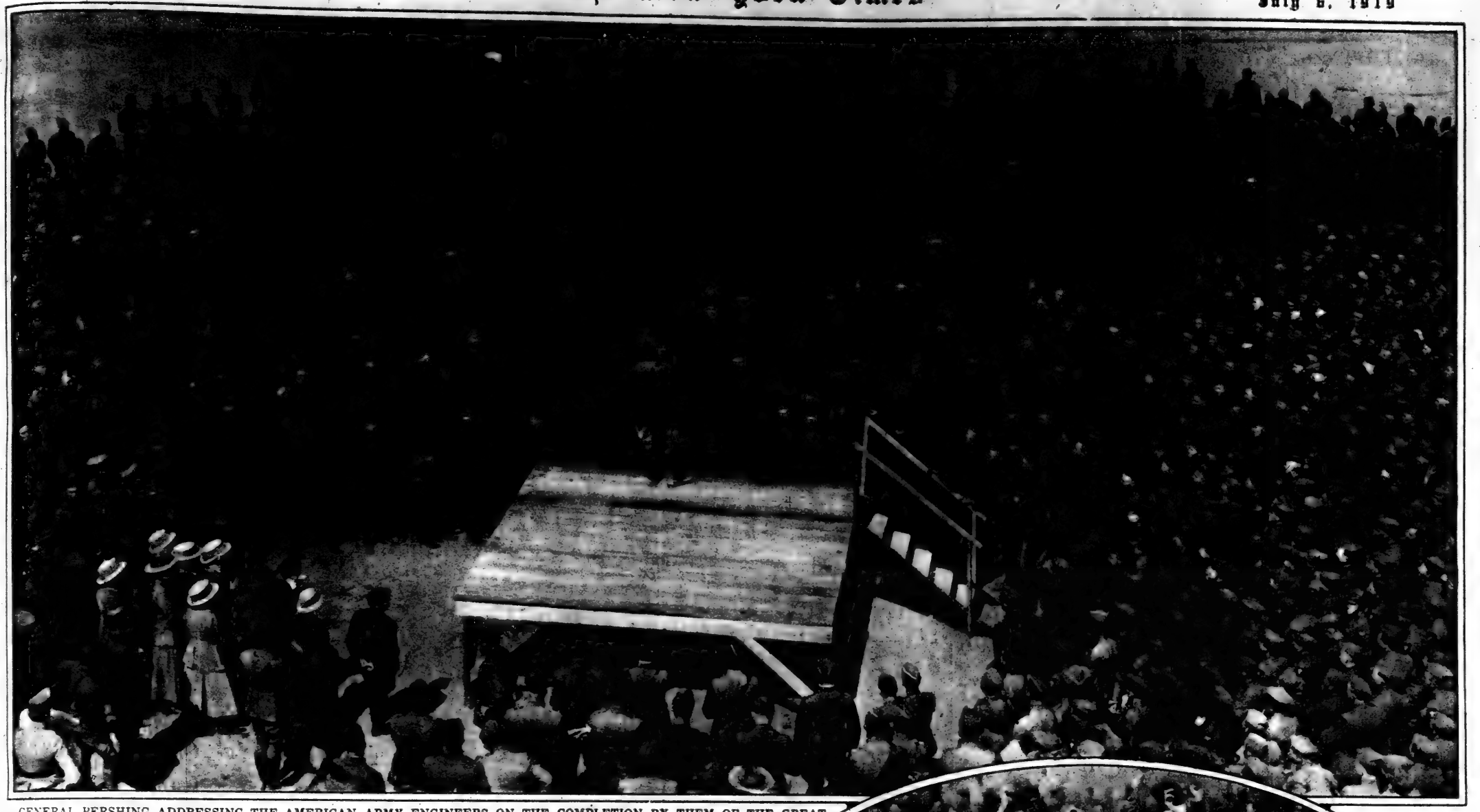
PRESIDENT WILSON VISITING WAR-RUINED SECTIONS OF BELGIUM WITH KING ALBERT AT HIS SIDE.



PRESIDENT WILSON, IN TOURING CAP AND DUSTER, ABOUT TO LEAVE YPRES, WHERE HE VISITED THE RUINS OF THE FAMOUS CLOTH HALL, BYSTANDERS RESPECTFULLY BARING THEIR HEADS.

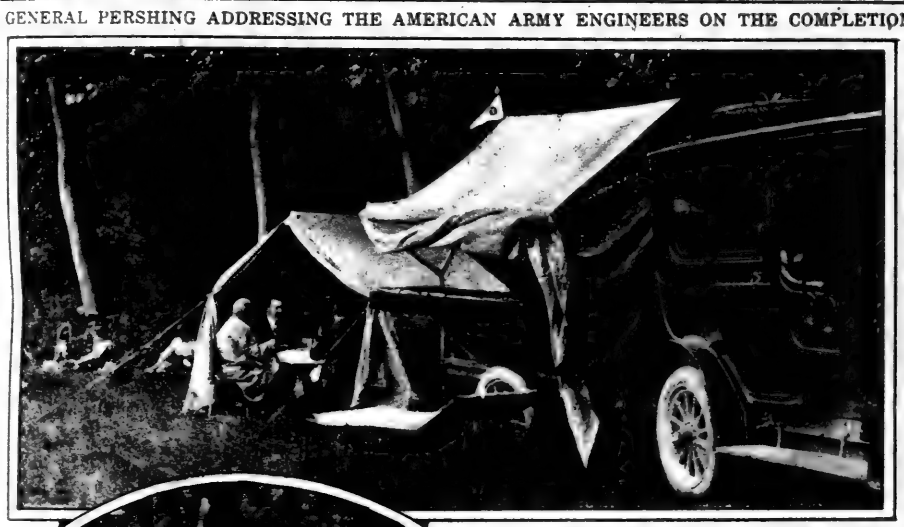


THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY VISITING RUINS NEAR NIEUPORT.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Mrs. Wilson, Baron Carton di Wiart, Miss Margaret Wilson, Brand Whitlock, and President Wilson.



GENERAL PERSHING ADDRESSING THE AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS ON THE COMPLETION BY THEM OF THE GREAT STADIUM, NEAR PARIS, NAMED IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(International Film Service.)





GENERAL PERSHING, A GOOD DEMOCRAT AS WELL AS A GREAT COMMANDER, SURROUNDED AND CHEERED BY HIS MEN AFTER HIS ADDRESS TO THEM IN THE PERSHING STADIUM.

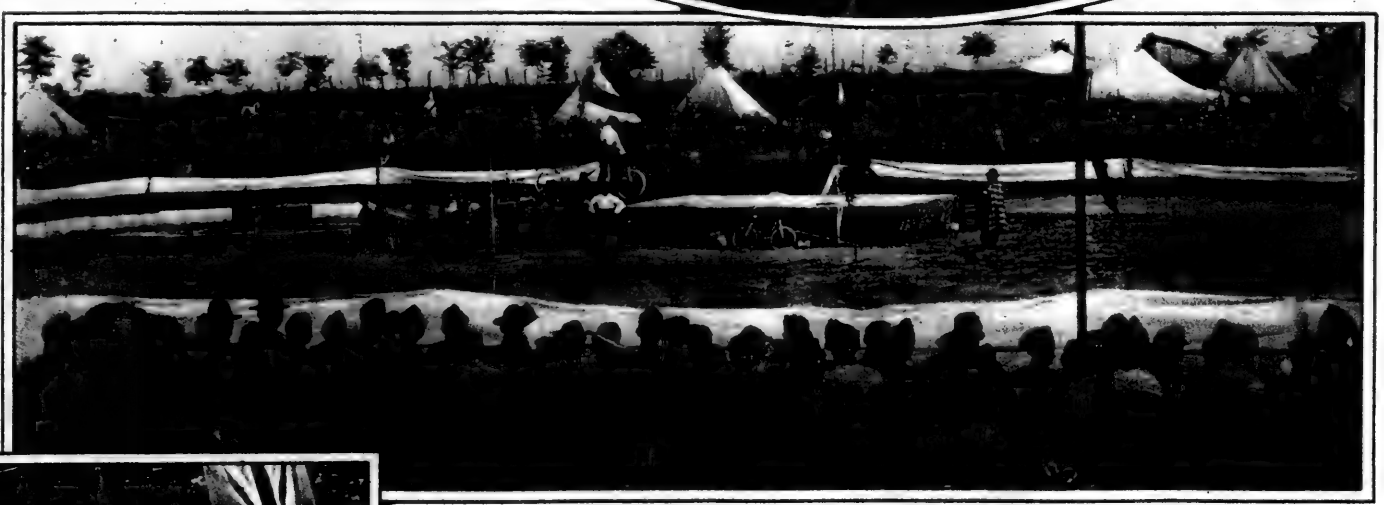
(International Film Service.)



MEMBERS OF THE TOURING CLUB OF FRANCE, on Their First Outing Since the World War Began Five Years Ago, Camping for Lunch in the Forest of Marly.

(International Film Service.)

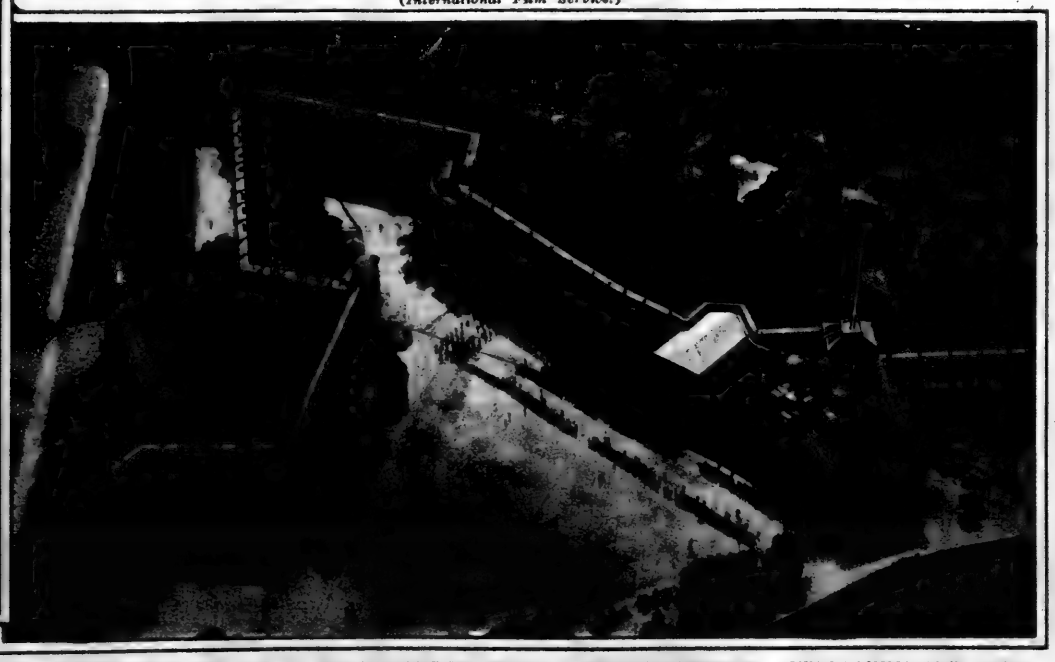
M. AND MME. PAUL POIRET, the Former a Noted Paris Couturiere and Soldier, at a Corner of the Table of "The One Hundred," All Members of the Touring Club of France, Now Just Revived After the War.



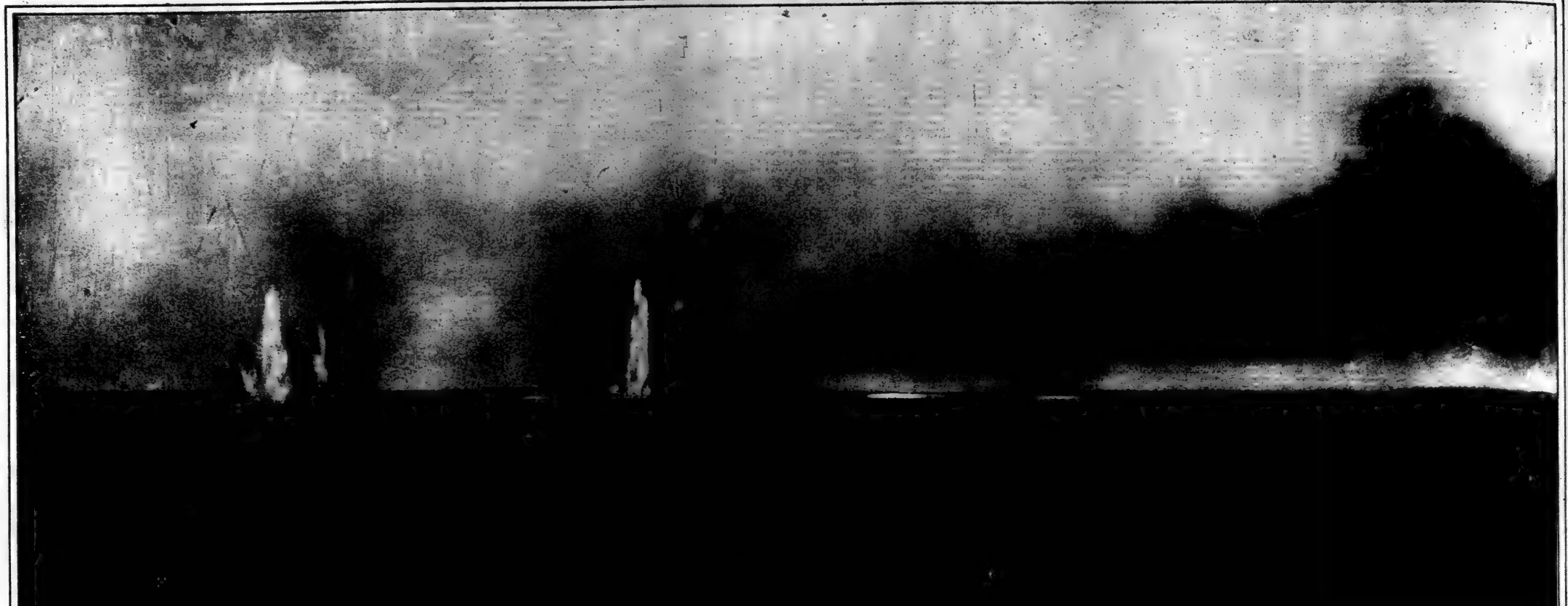
VIEW OF THE CIRCUS GIVEN FOR THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ENCAMPED AT BORDEAUX.
(International Film Service.)



READY FOR THE PLUNGE: START OF THE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP RACE IN LAKE ST. JAMES, BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS, Participated in by Competitors from the American Expeditionary Force, and Won by the Team of the Army of Occupation, 24 Points Against 17. (International Film Service.)



FIRST VIEW FROM THE AIR OF THE FAMOUS FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN, OVERLOOKING THE RHINE AT COBLENZ, OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS, THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING FROM ITS MAIN FLAGSTAFF. (From the Photographic Section, American Air Service.)



A BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND, GREATEST NAVAL SEA FIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR: THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP LION MANOEUVRING WITH GERMAN SHELLS EXPLODING AROUND HER.

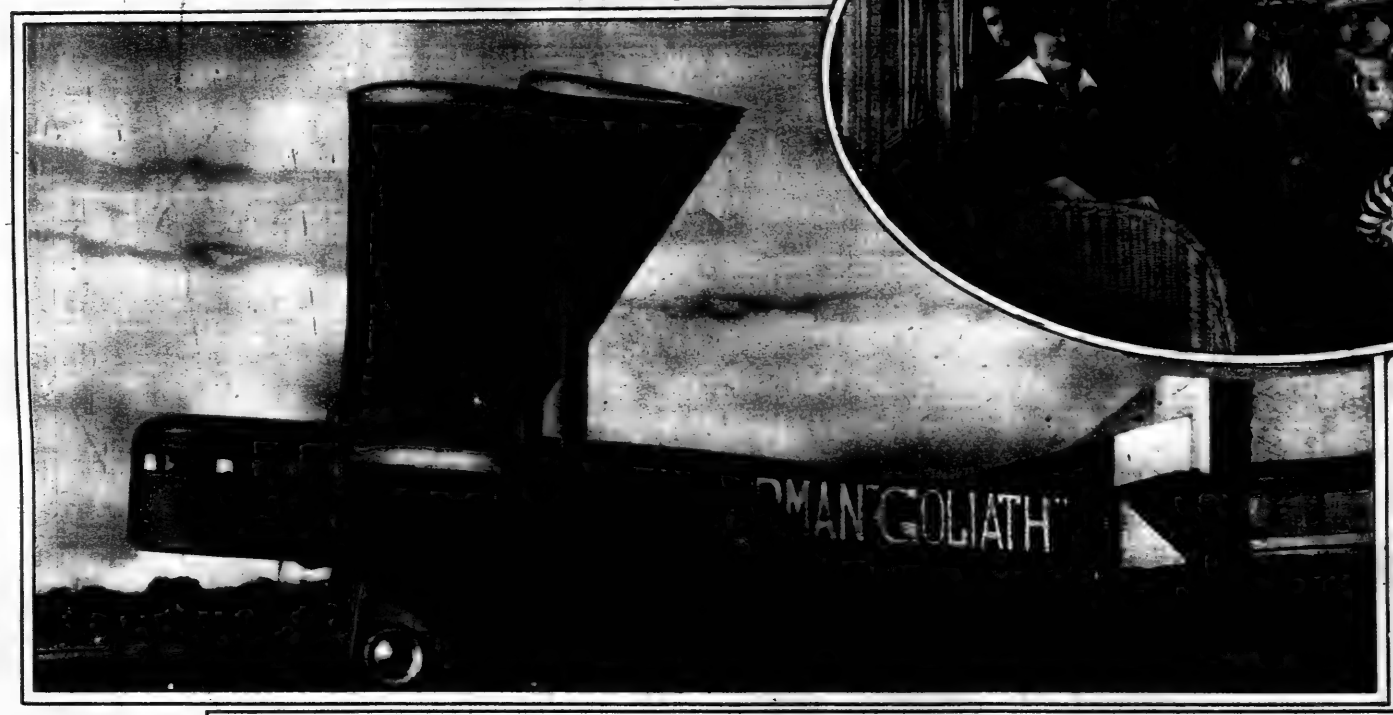
From a Photograph Taken from a British Destroyer, Also in Action, Shortly Before the Queen Mary Blew Up Under German Shellfire. This Picture Is Now Released for the First Time for Publication in America. (© *Central News.*)



INTERIOR OF THE FARMAN AIRPLANE GOLIATH, SHOWING A NUMBER OF HER PASSENGERS ALREADY IN THEIR SEATS FOR THE AIR JOURNEY FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

(© *International Film Service.*)





THE GIANT FARMAN AIRPLANE GOLIATH,

One of the Largest of French Fliers, Which Has Been Making Regular Trips Between Paris and Brussels, at the Moment of Leaving the Ground With All Her Twenty-five Passengers in Their Places. The Goliath Recently Reached an Altitude of 16,732 Feet While Carrying Twenty-seven Persons, Including the Two Pilots.

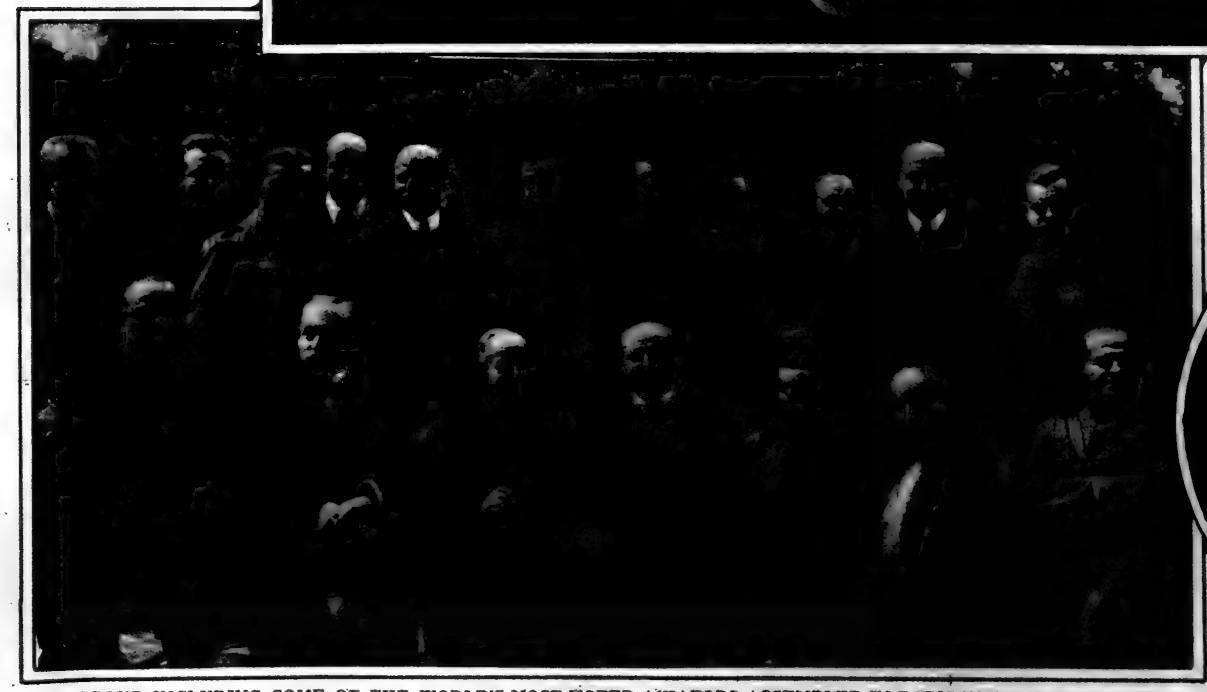
(© *International Film Service.*)



COMMODORE E. C. BENEDICT,

Viewing the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club Races on Long Island Sound from His Yacht The Oneida, Flagship of the Event.

(*Edwin Levick.*)



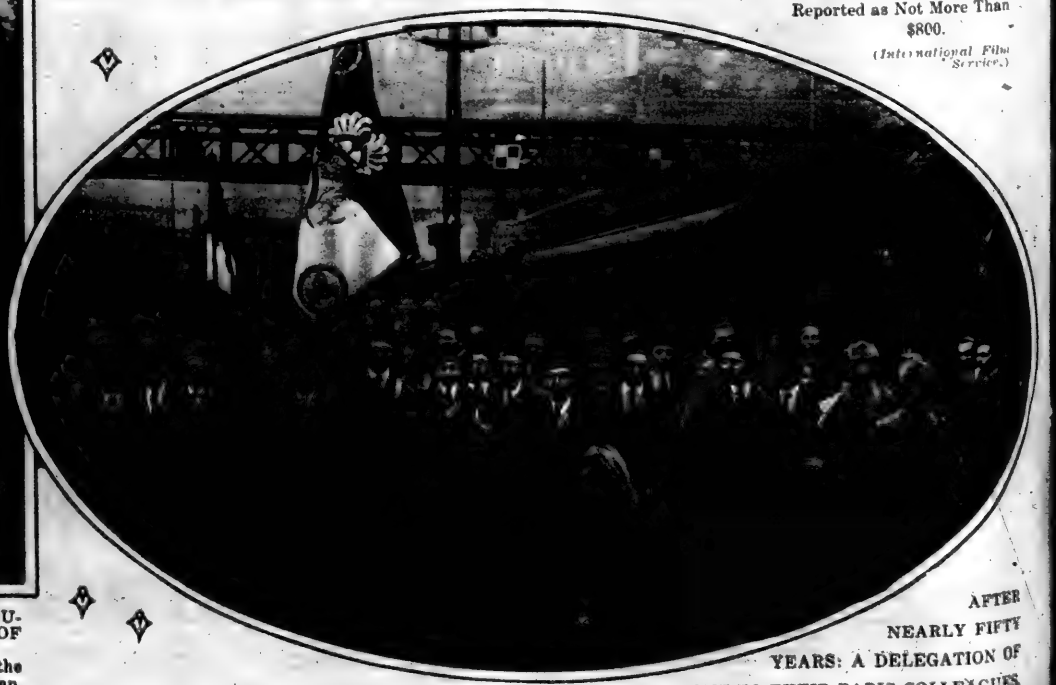
A GROUP INCLUDING SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST NOTED AVIATORS ASSEMBLED IN PARIS TO DO HONOR TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ, U. S. N., PIONEER TRANSATLANTIC PILOT, AND OTHER COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN NC FLIERS.

Seated on the Sofa in the Centre Are President Deutsch of the Aero Club of France and Lieutenant Commander Read. Standing in the Left Background Are M. Bleriot, First Man to Fly the English Channel, and Lieutenant Roget, First Man to Fly the Mediterranean.

(*International Film Service.*)

"THE MOSQUITO," ALSO CALLED THE "JITNEY" AND THE "FLIVVER OF THE AIR," and Said to be the Smallest Practical Machine in the World, in Flight Near Paris. Its Cost of Construction Is Reported as Not More Than $800.

(*International Film Service.*)



AFTER NEARLY FIFTY YEARS: A DELEGATION OF STUDENTS OF STRASBOURG ARRIVING IN THE CAPITAL ON A VISIT TO THEIR PARIS COLLEAGUES.

(*International Film Service.*)



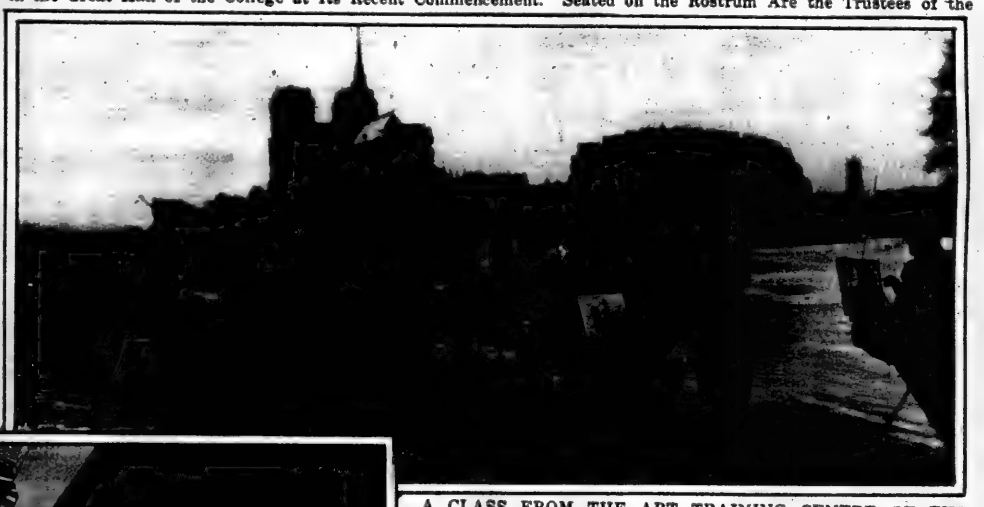
PRESIDENT SIDNEY EDWARD MEZES, OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Just Returned from Paris, Where He Was the Head of the Peace Conference Advisory Committee on Political, Geographical, and Ethnological Subjects. Addressing the Class of 1919 in the Great Hall of the College at Its Recent Commencement. Seated on the Rostrum Are the Trustees of the College and Their Guests.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT WILSON'S RING, with His Name Written by Himself in Shorthand Inscribed Thereon, Which He Used as His Seal in Signing the German Peace Treaty.
(From "Rings," by George Frederick Kunz.)



FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM G. McADOO Handling the Trowel at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the United States Assay Office in Wall Street. Standing Immediately Behind Him Is the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass of Virginia, Who Also Took Part in the Ceremonies.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





REAR ADMIRAL MAYO, RETIRING COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, CONGRATULATING HIS SUCCESSOR, ADMIRAL WILSON,
on the Command of One of the Finest Aggregations of Sea-Fighting Strength Afloat, the Scene Taking Place on the After Deck of the Atlantic Fleet Flagship, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Lying in the Hudson Off Ninety-sixth Street.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A CLASS FROM THE ART TRAINING CENTRE OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE
Receiving Instruction in Outdoor Painting from Harry B. Lachman of Chicago. The Scene Is Beside the Seine in Paris, with the Cathedral of Notre Dame in the Distance.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



ADMIRAL HENRY BRAID WILSON, New Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, in Succession to Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



FERDINAND FOCH, MARSHAL OF FRANCE AND GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN EUROPE, WITH HIS COMPLETE STAFF.
This Is, So Far as Known, the First Photograph of Marshal Foch and His Aids to be Received in This Country.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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"You may use my testimonial to the value of WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL"



MARION DAVIES
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Your hair simply needs frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, but it cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soap. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it. This is why leading motion picture stars, theatrical people and discriminating women use

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COCOANUT OIL
FOR
SHAMPOOING

This clear, pure and entirely greaseless product cannot possibly injure, and does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle no matter how often you use it.

Two or three teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and has the appearance of being much thicker and heavier than it is. It leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and fluffy, wavy and easy to manage.

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"It keeps my hair looking its best and is so easy to use."



ETHEL CLAYTON
"I like WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL because it leaves my hair soft and lustrous and easy to manage."

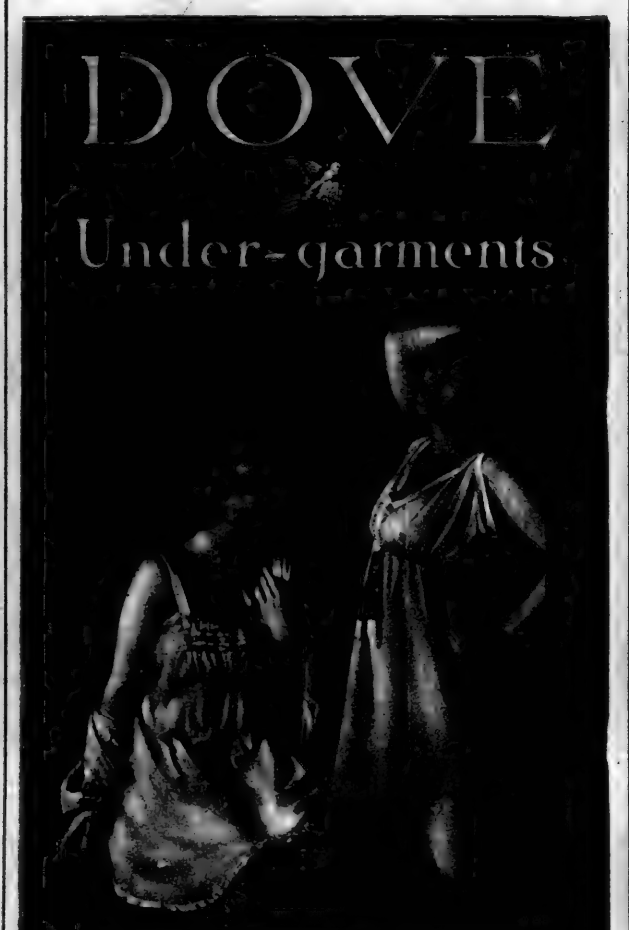


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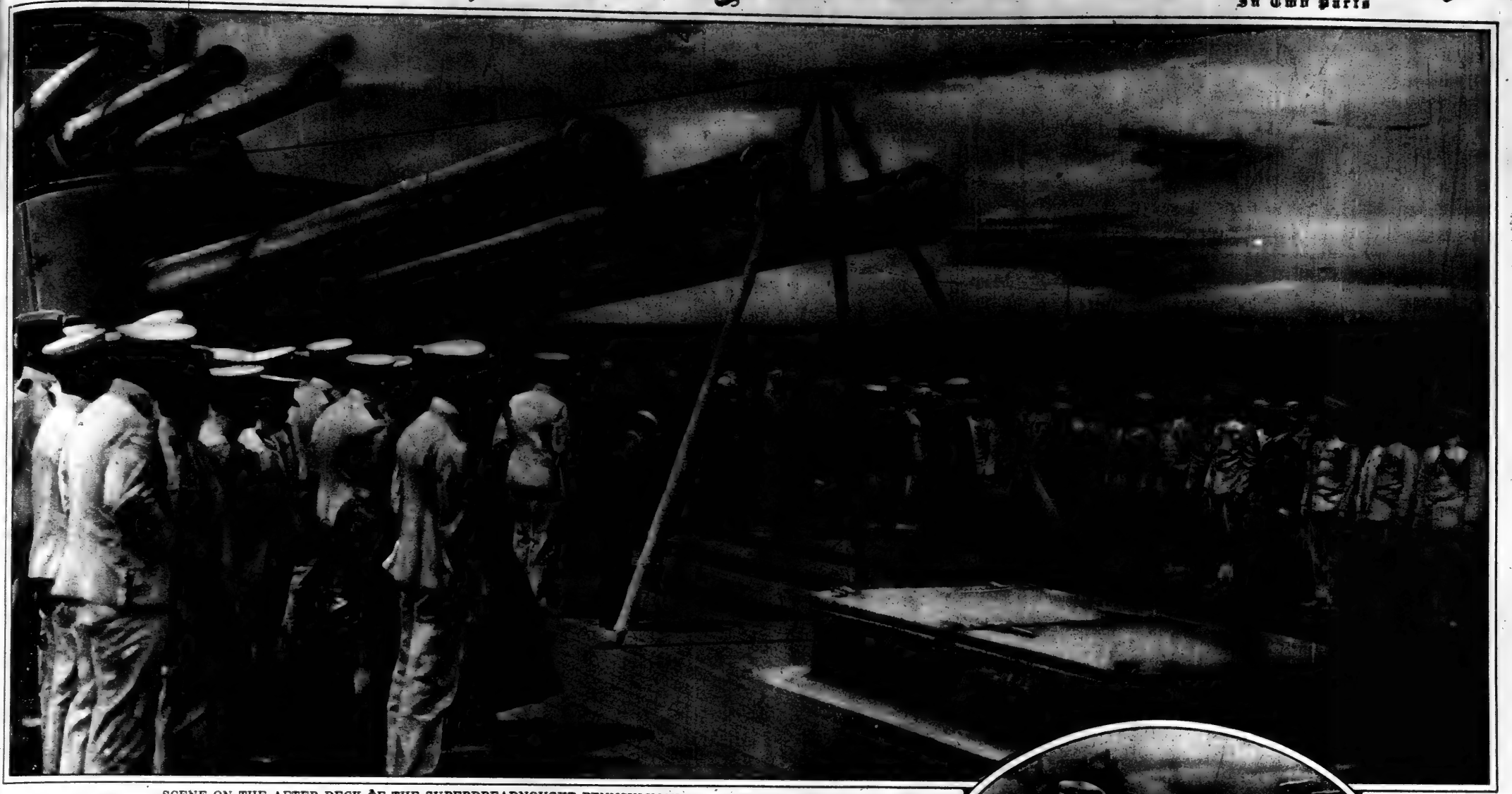


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SCENE ON THE AFTER DECK OF THE SUPERDREADNOUGHT PENNSYLVANIA, FLAGSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, During the Decoration by the French Government of Thirteen American Naval Officers with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Captain de Saint-Seine, Naval Attache of the French Embassy in Washington, Conferring the Honors.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H. GLENNON, REPRESENTING SECRETARY DANIELS OF THE NAVY, WELCOMING HOME THE NC TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT COMMANDERS.
He Is Here Shown Shaking Hands with Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read, Commander of the NC-4, First Ship of the Air to Cross the Atlantic. At Commander Read's Right Are: Commander H. C. Richardson, Commander John H. Towers of the NC-3, and Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger of the NC-1.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CAPTAIN DE SAINT-SEINE PINNING THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR ON ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO, Who Retired on Last Monday as Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.



WILLIAM J. MULLIGAN, JR., Receiving from Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Conferred by the Holy Cross College on His Father, William L. Mulligan, Chairman of the Knights of Columbus War Activities, Still at His Post in France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



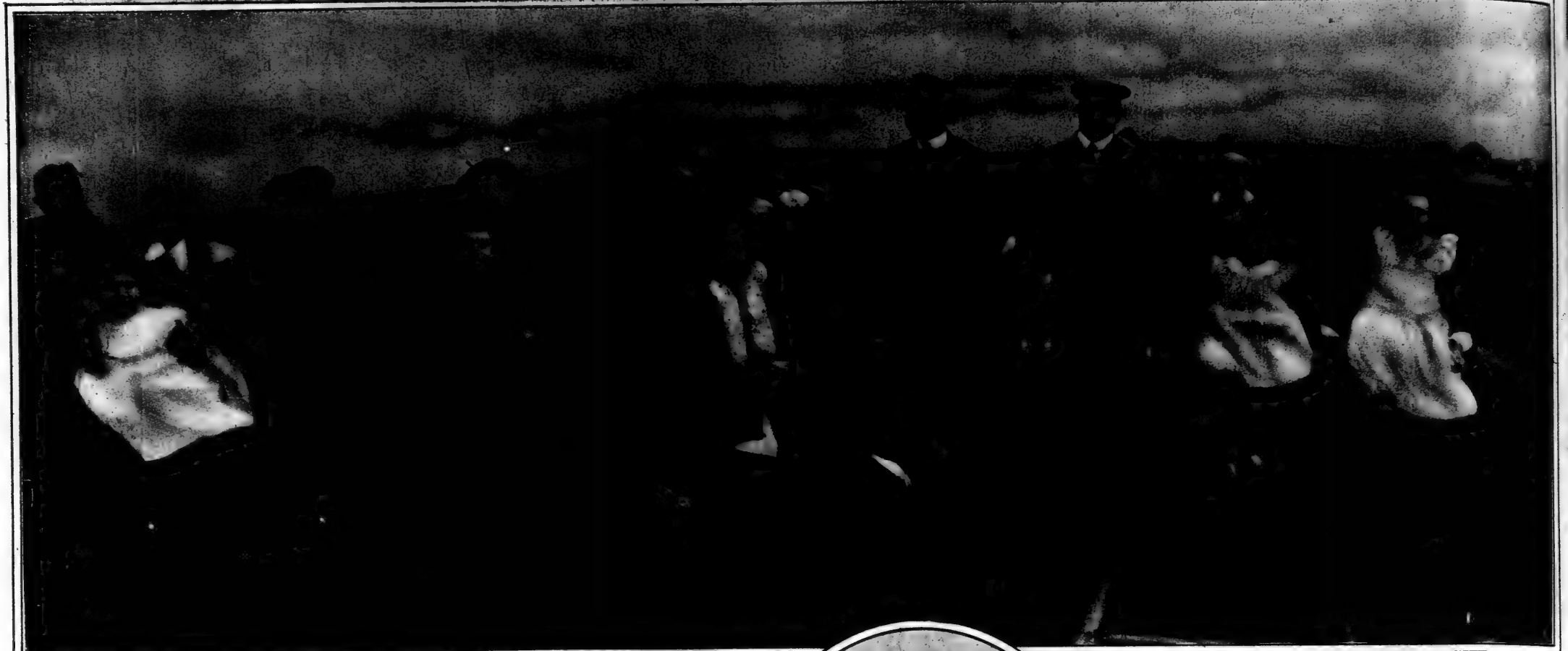
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALBERT CUSHING READ, THE "COLUMBUS OF THE AIR," AND MRS. READ, WHO CAME ON TO NEW YORK TO WELCOME HIM HOME.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ADMIRAL HENRY B. WILSON,
New Commander of the Atlantic Fleet; Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Admiral Mayo, and Captain de Saint-Seine, on the Deck of the Pennsylvania.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE U. S. S. ZEPPELIN, BRINGING HOME THE NC TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT COMMANDERS AND THEIR CREWS,
Approaching New York, Escorted by Submarine Chasers, Dirigibles, and Seaplanes of the American Navy.
(Paul Thompson.)



FREDERICK WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, FORMER GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, Dressed as a Dutch Fisherman, Even to Reefer and Wooden Shoes, Out for a Romp with the Children of the Island of Wieringen, in the Zuider Zee, His Secretary and Guardian Accompanying Him.
From a Photograph Taken on Sunday, March 23 Last, and, So Far as Known, the Latest to be Received in This Country. (Times Wide World Photos.)



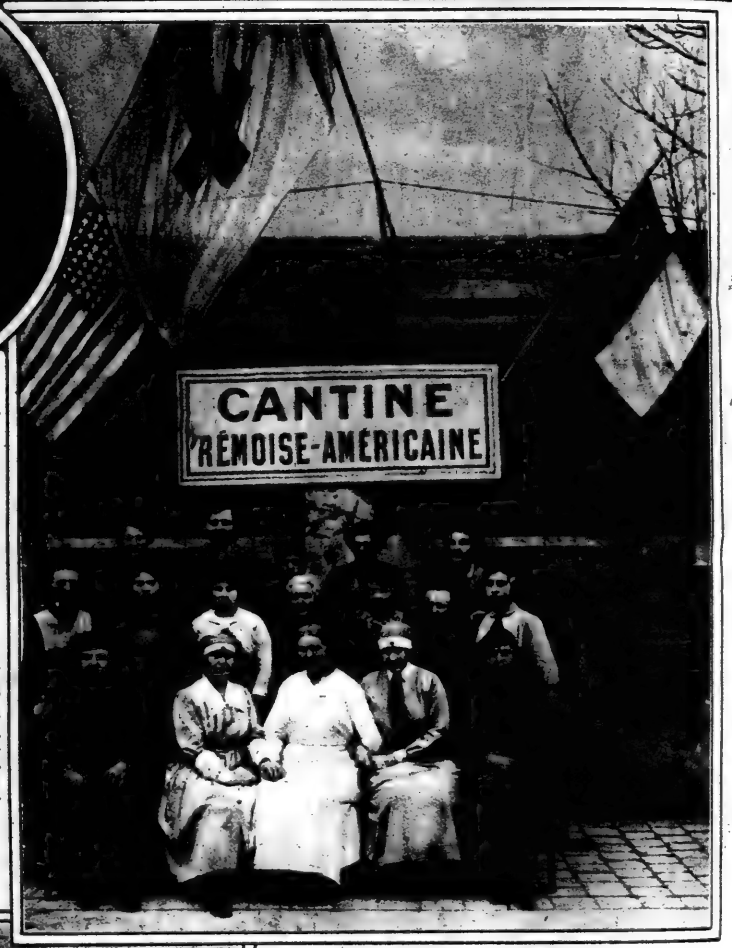
SEÑORITA EPITACIO PESSOA, Wife of the President-Elect of Brazil, a Visitor, with Her Husband and Daughter, to the United States. From a Studio Photograph Taken on Her Arrival in Washington. (© Clinedinst.)



MADAME MENESSIER,
Her Husband, and Their Children, in the Courtyard of Their War-Ruined Home in the Ardennes, Immediately After the French War Cross Had Been Awarded to Her for Her Bravery in Sheltering French Soldiers Trapped Within the German Lines.



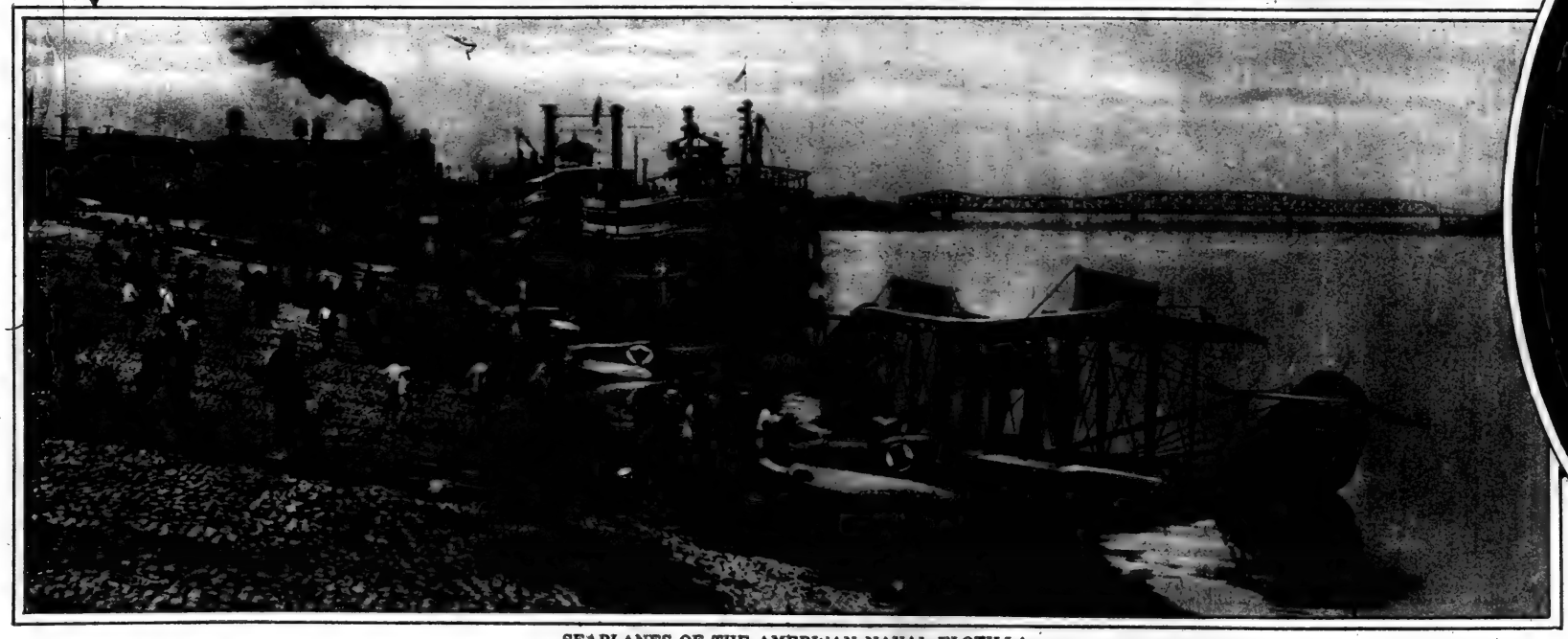
A ONCE PROUD EMPEROR'S SOUVENIR GIFT TO A FRIEND: A SECTION FROM THE 1,000TH BLOCK OF WOOD Sawed by the Former Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Amerongen on March 15 Last, and Sent by Him to One of His Followers.



MLLE. FOURRIAUX,
an "Old Maid of Orleans," Who Remained in the War-Torn City of Rheims Throughout the War, Aiding All Within Her Power, the French Government Recently Awarding Her the War Cross for Bravery and Patriotic Services.
She Is Here Shown Seated in Front of the American Red Cross Canteen at Rheims, Between Miss Bennett of New York City and Miss Cassie Biddle Porter of Washington, Red Cross Workers in Charge of the Canteen.



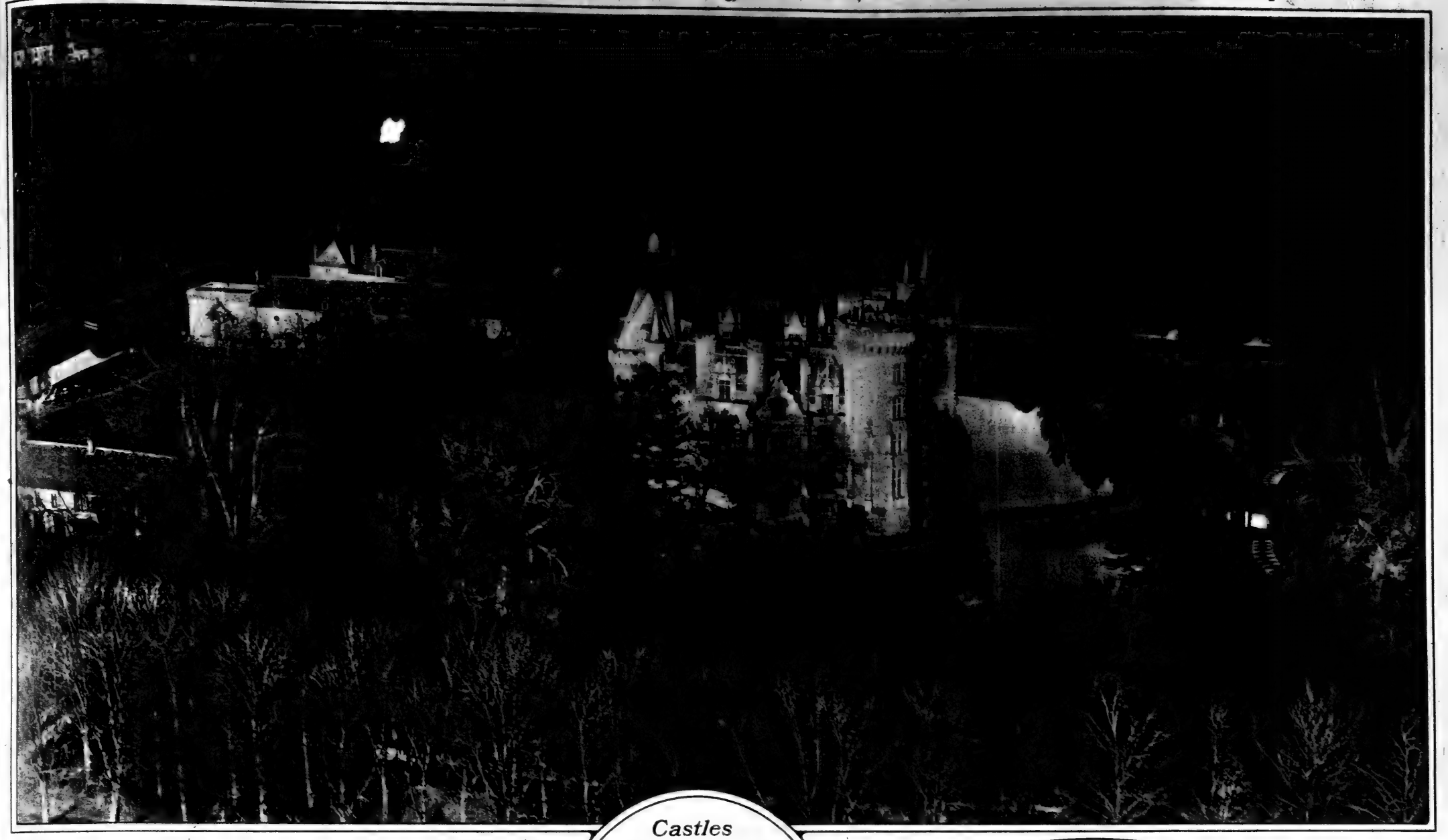
THE GERMAN U-BOAT K-5,
Now a War Trophy of the American Navy, Steaming Up the Mississippi on Its Recent Visit to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Intermediate Cities.



SEAPLANES OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL FLOTILLA,
Which Recently Made the Pioneer Trip of Their Class Up the Mississippi River, Moored on the Levee at Memphis, Everywhere Exciting Great Interest. In the Background Are Two Ancient Mississippi River Steamers Such as Mark Twain in His Youth Piloted Between St. Louis and New Orleans.



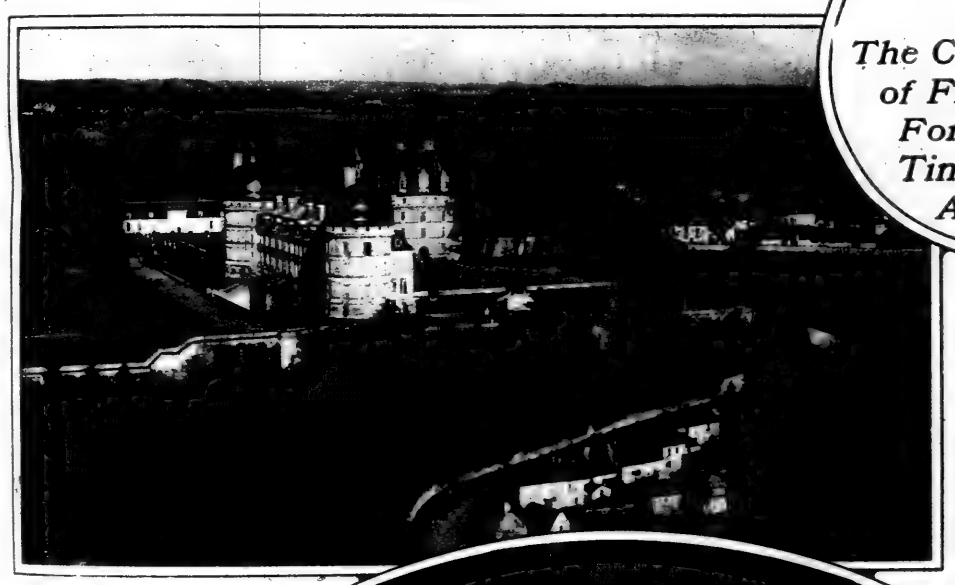
MISS GLADYS E. EMLIN
of Columbus, Ohio, and a Sophomore at the Ohio State University, Chosen to be "Miss Centenary," Representing the Spirit of the Great Methodist Centenary Celebration at Columbus.



THE CHATEAU DE LA MOTTE-FEUILLY, IN THE LOIRE COUNTRY, ON THE ROAD FROM CHATEAUROUX TO MONTLUCON.

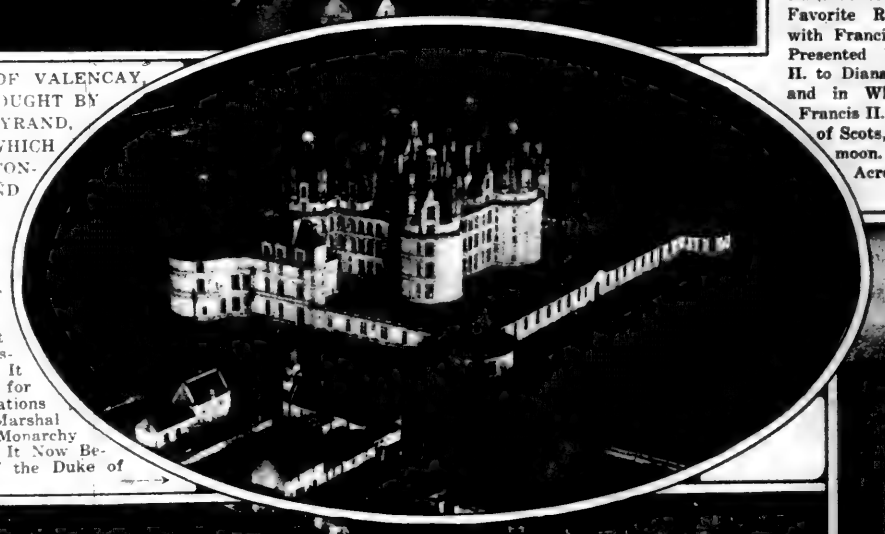
Castles From the Air: The Chateau Land of France Seen For the First Time from an Airplane

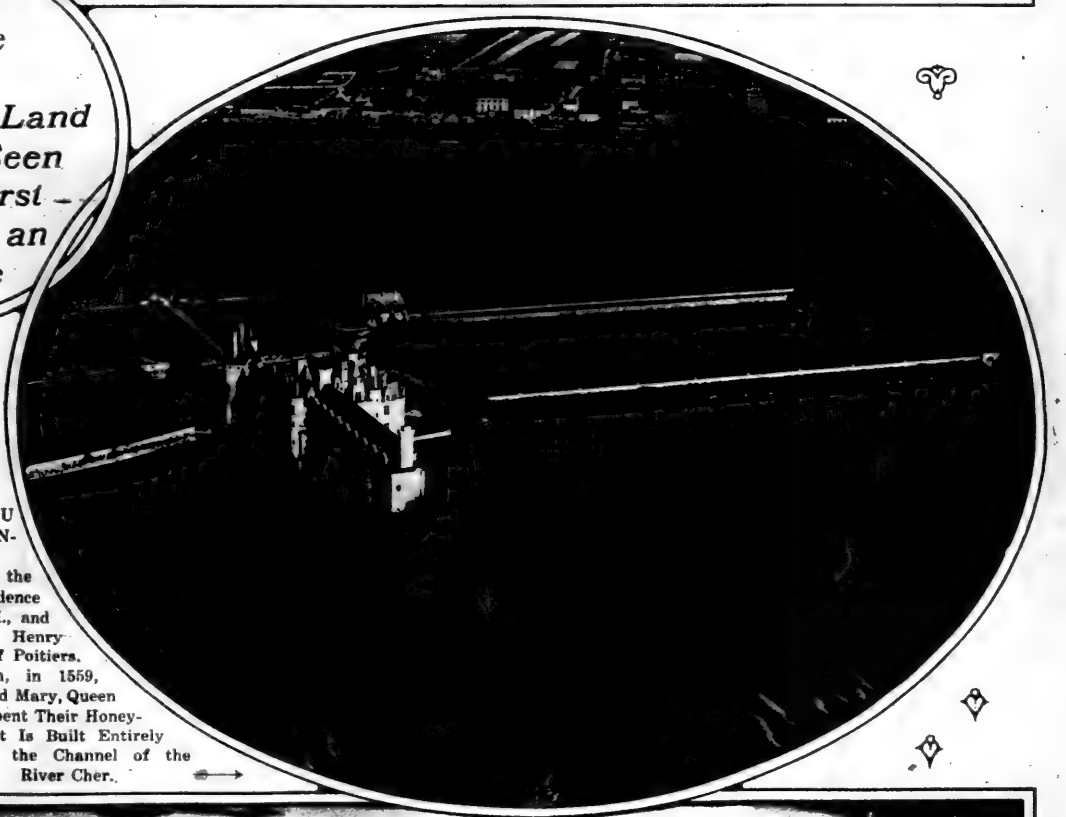
(Photos © International Film Service.)



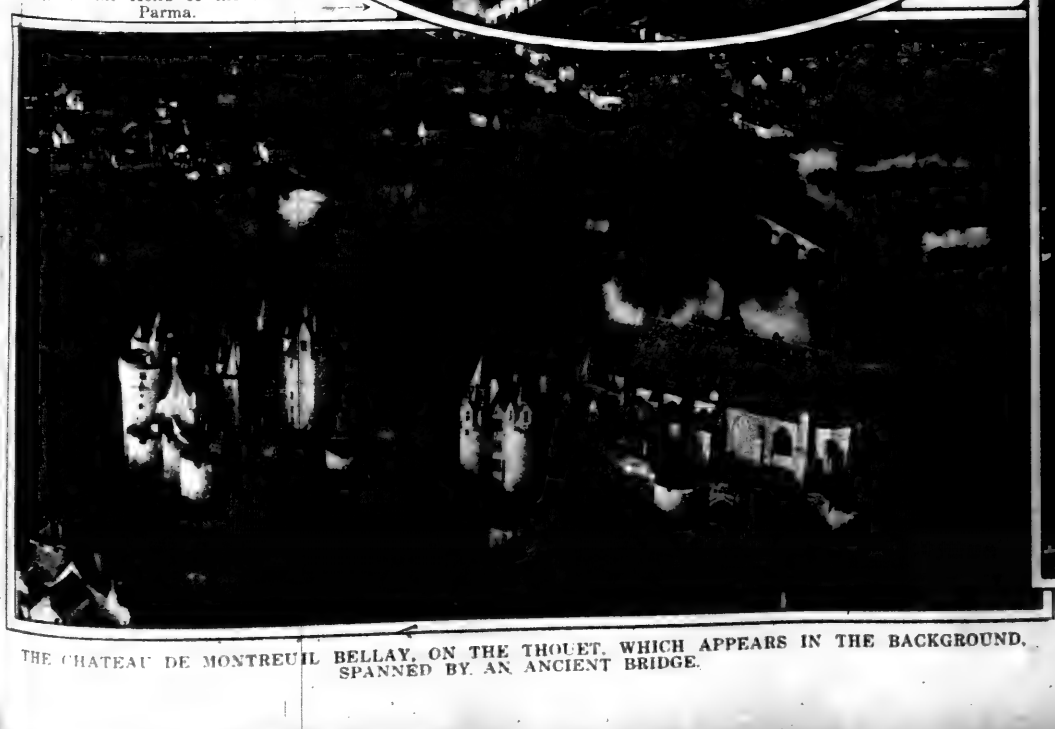
THE CHATEAU OF VALENCAY, BUILT IN 1540, BOUGHT BY PRINCE TALLEYRAND, 1805, AND IN WHICH NAPOLEON CONFINED FERDINAND VII. OF SPAIN IN 1807-14.

THE CHATEAU OF CHAMBORD,
One of the Finest Palaces of the Renaissance in Existence. It Was Built in 1519 for Francis I. with Alterations by Louis XV and Marshal Saxe, to Whom That Monarchy Presented It in 1748. It Now Belongs to the Heirs of the Duke of Parma.





THE CHATEAU OF CHENONCEAUX,
Built in 1515, the Favorite Residence with Francis I., and Presented by Henry II. to Diana of Poitiers, and in Which, in 1559, Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots, Spent Their Honeymoon. It Is Built Entirely Across the Channel of the River Cher.



THE CHATEAU DE MONTREUIL BELLAY, ON THE THOUET, WHICH APPEARS IN THE BACKGROUND, SPANNED BY AN ANCIENT BRIDGE.



THE CHATEAU DE RIGNY USSE,
in Which the Marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII. Was Solemnized in 1491. It Is Regarded as a Masterpiece of Fifteenth Century Military Architecture. A Wing of the Airplane Here Intruded Into the Picture.



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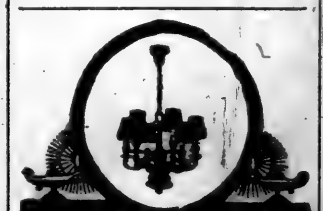


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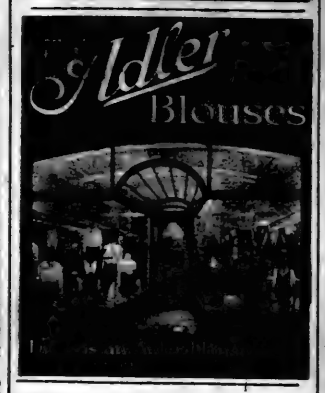
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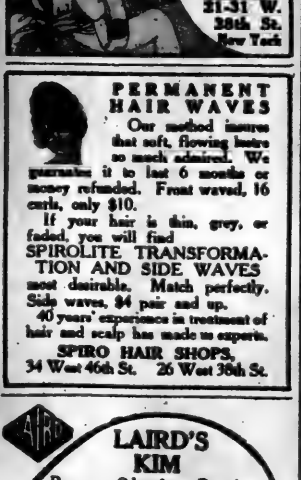
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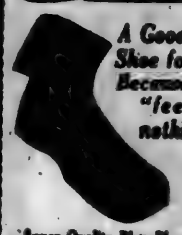
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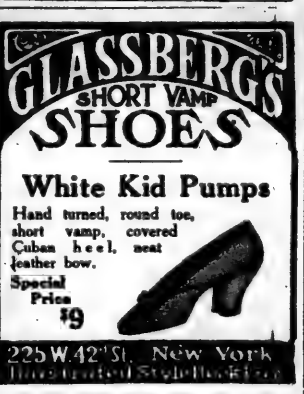
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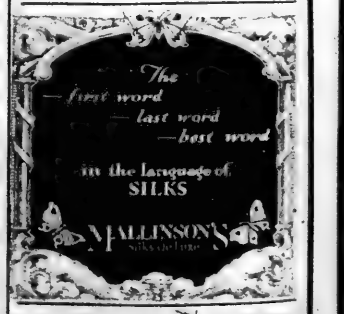
Style 19N *Crepe de Chine, White, Flesh, Navy.*

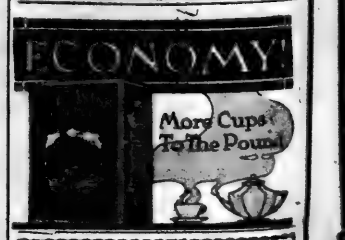
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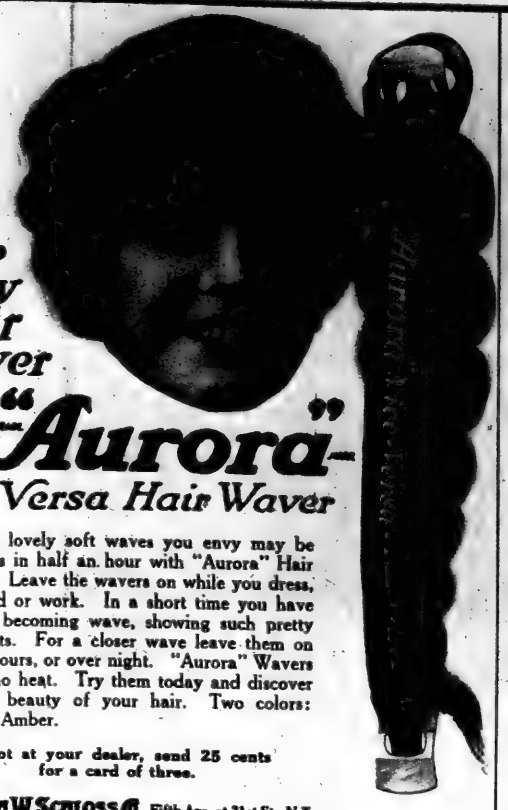
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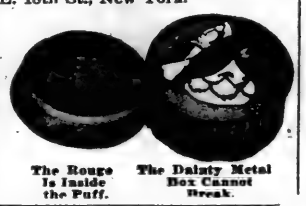
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And the grim, inscrutable figure of Destiny.
Who spoke, saying—"Follow me, Child.
No man may escape his Good or Evil Destiny."
But the Mother handed the Child the Staff of Good Health.
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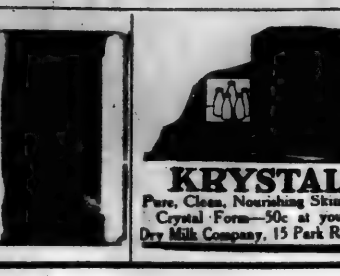
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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION Section 7

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES

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ALL GERMANY A BREAD LINE

American Who Walked One Thousand Miles Through the Country Found Everybody Preoccupied with Food, Not Hate

HARRY A. FRANCK, author of several books of vagabond travel, has just returned from a thirty-five-day walking tour through the heart of Germany.

Mr. Franck was a Lieutenant in the Intelligence Service of the United States Army for almost two years and saw two months' service at Coblenz before he received his discharge on April 12. From May 1 to June 4 he followed his old custom of getting acquainted with a country by walking through it. During that period he covered about a thousand miles of Germany afoot.

"Did you go through as an American officer, an American gentleman of leisure, or what?" Mr. Franck was asked. He laughed.

"'What,' I guess," he answered. "I went through in the clothes I am wearing now, an old gray suit, an older brown hat, heavy army shoes, and a rucksack. Afraid of not being allowed to enter the country if I divulged my American nationality, I went up into Holland and passed over into Germany at the Dutch border as a Hollander without the least trouble. I speak the German language well; my costume was one with which the German is familiar. I had, besides, armed myself with several letters of weighty appearance but of no importance. One of them, for instance, was given me by a man of the Hoover committee. When carefully read it would show absolutely nothing, but the letterhead and the written matter under it looked imposing. At any rate, it served its purpose.

"Later I discovered that there was no need of this subterfuge; that the Germans were not only willing but anxious to speak with Americans and American correspondents. Before half of the trip was over I reached the point where I declared my nationality at every point; in fact, I pretty near came to wearing an American flag stuck in my hat.

"My first objective was Berlin. It is always better to start at the heart of things and work your way out to the edges, rather than to nibble around the border. From Berlin I went up into the northern provinces, then back to Berlin again; from there as far east as Germany extends now, and back to Berlin; then to Posen and last to Munich.

"The trip from Munich north lasted over two weeks, in which time I covered six hundred miles, the longest walking stretch I made in that country. I had the unique experience of flying into Berlin from Weimar in an airplane which had participated in the bombing of Paris and London.

"The thing that makes the biggest impression on the mind of the person walking through Germany today is the prevalent state of hunger. Food is the consuming topic of conversation. The very rich people talk about it because it costs them so much to feed themselves; the very poor because they can't afford to feed themselves. I never went hungry, because I had plenty of money with me. When I left the area of occupation you could buy twelve marks for one dollar. There was one dinner in Germany that cost me five hundred marks; that is about $41. To the Germans sitting down at that table, however, five hundred marks meant more than $41. It meant about $125.

"This topic of food does not escape even the best minds in Germany. I had occasion to interview Hermann Sudermann, the German novelist and playwright. By that time I had openly declared myself an American. Time and again I got his mind working on some question of state or economics pertaining to the future of Germany, but always he would go just so far and no further. He kept circling back to the subject of food. Things were in a bad way in Germany, the people wanted a stable government, but what about food, food, food? Now that the war was over, why couldn't he get the meals he wanted, as he wanted them, and when he wanted them. His health was ruined, his digestion was ruined, his happiness was gone. How long would the Germans suffer in this way? That was the run of his talk. But it didn't look to me as though he had suffered much. He seemed stalwart and robust, not at all a picture of malnourishment.

"A friend of mine had a similar experience with Gerhardt Hauptmann, the playwright. The latter, too, was sorely distressed over the subject of food.

"Both of these men, however, and indeed the vast majority of Germans, made bold to express themselves on one vital point. That was that Germany was not responsible for the war, that it had been forced upon her and that she could do nothing but defend her national integrity. Moreover, all of them declared their armies had never been beaten by the Allies, but had been starved out by the food blockade.

"I met the expression of this opinion time and again. Not with heat or bitterness of any sort, but with a firm, quiet conviction of its truth.

"The most amazing thing about the Germans at this time is their apathy at what is going on in their country and their apparent lack of bitterness toward anything American. It has at times seemed to me beyond human comprehension. I haven't yet got down to the psychology of it. I have heard and read and in times past seen the 'choleric old German.' He seems to have passed out of existence today. It may be he has been starved out. At any rate, he is obsolete. It may be, of course, that he is 'playing possum' and lying low because he understands that he is the under dog. It may be, too, that the world got an exaggerated image of him based entirely on the reports of the activities of the German Army.

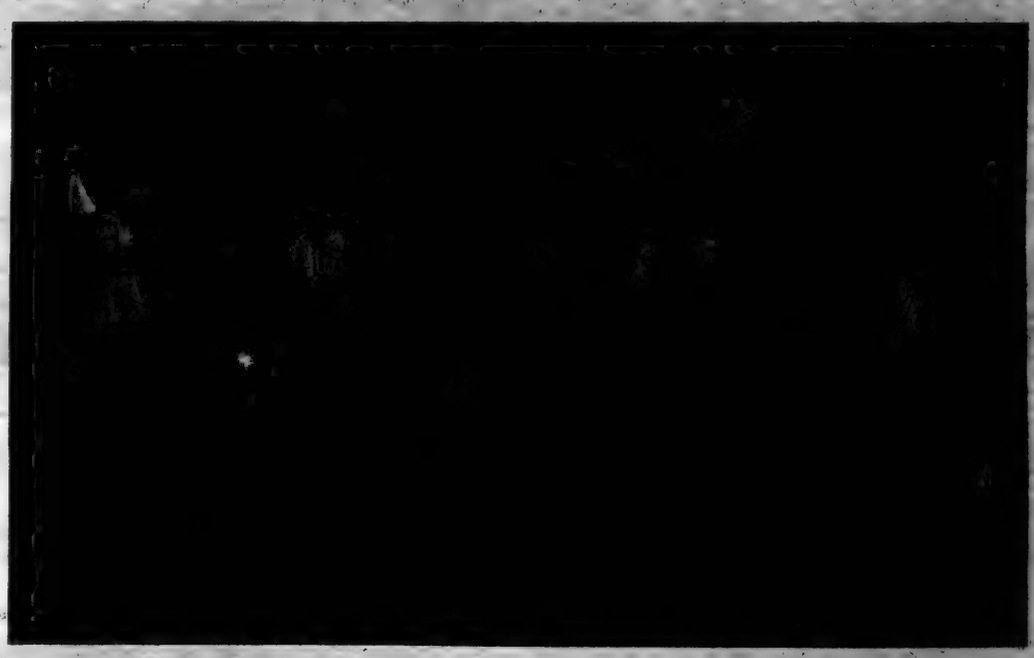
"The one thing that the German will get choleric about is his lack of beer. Beer in Bavaria, the land of German tipplers, has been reduced from 11 per cent. alcohol to 2 per cent. It is a sorry mess to drink, and I, who hardly ever indulge in it, carried off two and a half quarts one day without suffering any ill-effect other than feeling a distaste for the beverage.

"Tobacco is almost unknown in Germany today. People stand in line for hours to purchase a half-length cigarette made out of some horrible agglomeration of dried corn floss or wheat.

"Standing in line may have had something to do with the lack of spirit in the present day German. He stands in line for everything. The Germans are still on rations. He has tickets for bread and tickets for potatoes. Those are his chief means of sustenance. The bread is horrible, beyond description; black, sour, and hard. Nevertheless, he guards his ticket. He would starve without that.

"I don't mean to say that you can't

(Continued on Page 14)



Bavarian Volunteers, with Bread, Beef, and Flowers, After Downing the Spartacist Movement.

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About an hour passed. Then the door opened and the financier was saying good-bye to Mr. Preston.

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People show this man favor and seek his friendship. He is able to win the confidence of influential men in business. Many things which others ask for and are refused, he gets. How he does it is told in this story.

LET me ask you this: There is a big business deal to be put through. It involves millions of dollars. Putting it through depends wholly on one thing—getting the backing of a great financier.

But this man is bitterly opposed to your idea and to your business associates. Seven of the most able men and women in all America have tried to win over this financier. They failed—dismally and completely.

Now, could you, a total stranger to this man, walk in on him unannounced, talk for less than an hour, and at the end of that time have him completely won over to your side—so favorably impressed that he agrees to furnish you with financial backing?

Could you?



"At luncheon one of our directors said, 'Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?' And Preston answered, 'You're on!'"

Let me tell you how it was done. For a long time the directors of our company had felt the handicap of limited capital. We had business in sight running into a million dollars a month. But we couldn't finance this volume of sales. We simply had to get big backing, and that was all there was to it.

Because of trade affiliations, one man—a great financier in New York—controlled the situation. Win him over and the rest was easy. But how to win him?—that was the question. No less than five men and two women—all people of influence and reputation—had tried. They were all repulsed—turned down cold and flat.

You know how a thing of this sort grows on you and how bitter utter defeat is. Well, we were talking it over at a board meeting when one of our directors announced that he knew of only one man who could possibly put through the deal—a man by the name of Preston.

So it was agreed that Preston was to be sounded out at luncheon the following day. He proved to be a fine type of American. At 34 years of age he had become president and majority stockholder of a thriving manufacturing business rated at three-quarters of a million dollars.

Preston was deeply interested, as anyone would be over the prospect of closing such a big deal. The director in question said casually, "Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?" Preston looked out of the window for a moment, and then quietly answered, "You're on."

I WENT along with Preston simply as a matter of form to represent our interests. Aboard the 10:25 train out of Chicago we headed for the smoker and got to talking with the crowd there.

It was not long before I remarked the attitude with which Preston was received by those with whom he came in contact. His conversation attracted a group of people who listened eagerly to his words. To a singular degree he had the gift of making a favorable impression upon people simply by his way of talking. It was easy for him to make friends, and invitations to "look them up" were pressed upon him by men aboard the car.

And so it went all the way to New York. People we met in the course of the trip showed a marked liking for Preston. They enjoyed his companionship and listened with respect to his words.

The next morning we called on the great financier—the man who was so bitterly against us and had flatly turned down seven of our shrewd influential representatives.

I waited in the reception room—nervous, restless, with pins and needles running up and down my spine. Surely Preston would meet the same humiliating fate.

About an hour passed. Then the door opened, and the financier was saying good-bye to Mr. Preston. There was a genial smile upon his face and his manner was warm and friendly.

"Well?" I said to Preston as we left the building.

"Well?" echoed Preston.

"Did he give you any encouragement?"

"Why, yes," Preston replied with a smile, "he agreed to the proposition—he is going to give us his financial backing!"

His answer was a distinct surprise to me. Certainly I had not expected him to win a complete victory in so short a time under such difficult circumstances.

The whole thing had me puzzled. I wondered how Preston was able to exercise such power over men's minds—to win them over so thoroughly to complete confidence in himself.

The next morning I hurried to Preston's room, told him my thoughts, and asked him the secret of his power.

Preston laughed good-naturedly. "Nothing to it—I—well—that is—" he stalled. "I don't like to talk about myself, but I think I have mastered the knack of talking convincingly, that's all."

"But how did you get the knack?" I persisted.

Preston smiled, and said, "Well, there's an organization in New York that tells you how to do it. There's really nothing to study. It's mostly a knack which they tell you. You can learn the points in a few hours. And in less than a week it will produce definite results in your daily work.

"Write to this organization—the Independent Corporation—and get their method. They send it on free trial. I'll wager that in a few weeks from now you'll have a power over men which you never thought possible. But write and see *for yourself*." And that was all I could get out of the amazing Preston.

WHEN I returned home I sent for the method Preston told me about. I began to apply the principles to my daily work, and soon I was surprised to find how much my power over men and women was increased. I don't like to talk about my personal achievements any more than Preston does, but I'll say this:

When you can acquire the knack of talking convincingly, it's easy to get people to do things you want them to do. That's how Preston impressed those people on the train—how he won over the financier—simply by talking convincingly.

This knack of talking convincingly will do wonders for any man or woman. Most people are afraid to express their thoughts; they know the humiliation of talking to people and of being ignored with a casual nod or a "yes" or "no." But when you can talk convincingly, it's different. *When you talk, people listen and listen eagerly.* You can get people to do many things you want them to do. And the beauty of it all is that they think they are doing it of their own free will.

In committee meetings, or in a great crowd of any sort, think what it means to be able to hold the attention of all when you talk—to win them over to accepting your ideas.

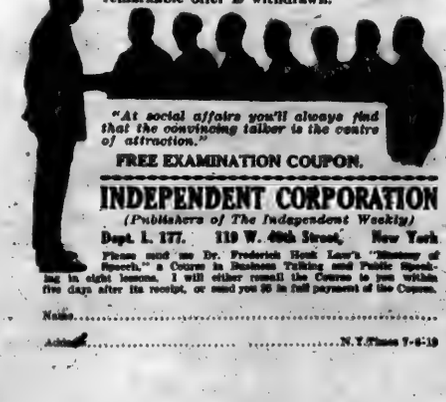
Talk convincingly and no man—no matter who he is—will ever treat you with cold, unresponsive indifference. Instead, you'll instantly get under his skin, make his heart glow and set fire to his enthusiasms. Then again it helps in social life. Interesting and convincing talk is the basis of social success.

You can go after anything you want if you know how to talk convincingly. You've noticed that in business, ability alone is not everything. Many a man of real ability, who cannot express himself well, is often outdistanced by a man of mediocre ability who knows how to talk convincingly. There's no getting away from it, to get ahead—merely to hold your own—to get what your ability entitles you to, *you've got to know how to talk convincingly!*

THE method Preston told me about is Dr. Law's "Mastery of Speech," published by the Independent Corporation. Such confidence have the publishers in the ability of Dr. Law's method to make you a convincing talker that they will gladly send it to you wholly on approval.

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"No wonder he's glad to see me come home!"

How Doughboy Critics Make for Better Movies

By HOMER CROY,
Author of "How Motion Pictures Are Made."

DURING the war the movies had a fair tryout. In France there was every kind of entertainment from sleight-of-hand artists to Congressmen. That was the kind of competition that the movies went up against. Every kind of entertainment under the sun was there, including the Swiss bell-ringers.

Did the movies stand up? They did. They were the biggest success the army had in the way of entertainment.

It is the opinion of the writer, who was engaged in showing motion pictures overseas, that the day of the motion picture is just beginning. Motion pictures are still holding on to the furniture. They have not yet got out into the middle of the floor and essayed any fancy feats. Their day is just beginning. They are going to enter more and more into the lives of the people. They are as yet elemental.

With all the entertainment and distractions that came pouring into France after the armistice the troops began to tire. For a while it was all minstrels. Each division had its minstrels and routed them from Paris to the Pyrennes. It seemed at one time as if half the boys in the army had burnt cork behind their ears and that the rest of them were polishing up on the buck-and-wing.

About the time we got rid of them the female impersonators came along. Pass down a company street of a morning after drill and it seemed that half the men in the company were practicing carrying an imaginary skirt.

With the passing of the female impersonator came the musical comedy till the supply tents were piled with silk hats. The army was entertaining itself and the various welfare associations were also entertaining it till it was black in the face. And then came comedy teams, girl rag singers, jugglers and hypnotists till the boys were begging for a few moments to themselves. Just as a man would sit down to write a letter he would be dragged out to be entertained. Never did he know when the privacy of his billet would be invaded by some one with a pack of trick cards, or some earnest person from Iowa with a message. There were more "messages" delivered in France than there were men. The average soldier was the subject of more "messages" than he was inoculations. He would get up in the morning and go about his work hopefully, but before noon some one would see him standing on the corner and proceed to deliver him a message. Along in the afternoon he would be cornered again and another message crammed down his throat. Before he would get his mess kit washed two brothers would climb up on an ammunition box and make a useful citizen out of him.

Up against all this competition motion pictures went. They were the most successful means of entertainment put on in France. They could be depended on at all times and they cost less. Instead of sending a troupe of doubtful actors over an uncertain railroad a box of film was sent by truck and the show put on according to schedule. When the actors did not arrive motion pictures were called in at 7:50 and the show went on.

But putting them on was not easy. It meant work, as most things worth while do. The job was handled under contract for the different welfare associations by the Community Motion Picture Bureau. It was the biggest proposition ever tackled by a film company. It was difficult because the troops were always on the move. Catch up with them today and they would be gone tomorrow. And then when we did catch up with them—what about the electricity? That was a prime, vital essential. If there isn't light there isn't any picture.

But how to get light out in the woods and in villages where the brightest illuminant was a candle? That was what we faced. We tried taking gas with us for a while, but it wasn't a success. And then we tried an equipment that would manufacture current, which we could take around on a trailer behind an automobile, and it worked. And that was what we used through the war—a portable storage battery outfit. It manufactured its own electricity, so that wherever the boys went we could go, too.

We didn't worry about the theatre. Any theatre would do. Often we didn't have any at all. We would stop our portable equipment in the public square, near the ever present Hôtel de Ville, start our engine going, pump up the batteries, and put on a show with the heavens above for a roof and the earth below for a floor.

Under such obstacles we played—and held our crowds. To all kinds of audiences we played. The smallest was an audience of four—on a gun carriage. The largest was in Longwy, France, totaling 7,000.

In films the men wanted the best. They were content to put up with an indifferent legitimate, but when it came to films they wanted the best. And we tried to give them the best. Many of the programs we had there were better than here on Broadway. One evening, I remember, at the Cirque de Paris in Paris, we had Charlie Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms," Mary Pickford in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and a two-reel news weekly.

When I left we were putting on 4,000 motion-picture shows a week. Before so many of the troops had gone we had put on as many as 4,600 in a week. It is a record that will stand.

We had a startling variety of theatres. Some were in châteaus and some were in cow stables, but we could always be sure of an audience. All we had to do was to start the engine going so that they could hear the noise and the men would turn out. Our theatres were always filled. One evening a boy hung throughout the performance to a beam by his arms. We watched him, fascinated, but he did not drop. We thought it a worthy testimonial.

The men in France wanted to see the best in motion pictures. They will continue to demand the best. The demand for better motion pictures will grow. Motion pictures will advance faster than any of our other arts. The war has been an impetus. The good days are ahead. Better pictures will be made with a constant, steady growth toward the best in acting, directing, and mechanical presentation.

Debatable Lands in Central Europe

(Continued from Page 7)

mote and desolate districts. All of them, the Food Commission and the various agencies for relief of the civil population, stand for civilization's latest amazing adventure. They are the agents of the forces of humanity; they are the practical acknowledgment that society is indivisible; the admission of the world's responsibilities toward misfortune; they are the forerunners of a new society. It may be that they have come too late, and that all of them represent a forlorn hope of a dying order.

Though the Food Commission had power, there was and is no strong Government with which to deal—at most a man or a group of men who understand that the object of this economic control is to stabilize conditions in these distracted countries. So the men who have the work to do live as though in the familiar nightmare of having the absolute necessity of accomplishing an impossible task.

The frontiers of countries are not the only debatable lands. Here in Trieste one sits on a sort of spiritual divide. On the one hand are the Americans and English, who see life from the economic basis, who translate existence into terms of food, transportation, coal, and production. These men spend the hours of their days and nights in attempting to re-establish communication and in beating down artificial barriers between countries, that there may be a flow of coal and materials where it is needed, so that the people can be fed, so that manufacture can be resumed. They are continually hampered, their work perpetually checked, by the Governments and the military authorities of the various countries.

Now, a peculiar thing is this: The nearer you get to the scene of action the less repulsive becomes the idea of feeding the enemy countries. I have heard one officer after another say things like:

"Had I stayed at home I wouldn't have realized the necessity of feeding these people." These men who have been through these countries have seen how bitter is the want of the women and children. So here in Trieste America's action seems part the conduct of a sentimentalist and part the conduct of a petulant child.

England looked the matter in the face without anger and without emotion. "If these people don't eat, they won't work. If they can't work and manufacture, they can't pay indemnities," they reason. Besides, a starving community is a breeding place of Bolshevism. So up to April 1 England has been sending a thousand tons of food a day. Through Trieste we send food to Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and North Serbia. Italy has sent 48,000 tons of grain and 4,000 tons of fat, one-third of which she contributed, one-third France, and one-third Great Britain.

In Trieste one sees reflected as in a mirror the faces of the Central Empires and the Balkan States. Here come the men who see at first hand the conditions of the countries about whom the Peace Conference has been debating. Here come down from Serbia and Bucharest the Red Cross men of the Balkan Commission. Men from the Food Commission come up from Albania or down from Budapest or Vienna. And as one listens one hears the fires of future wars crackling and burning all about the horizon, while the sky is blackened by the ever-thickening clouds of revolution, and spread out before one are all the forces which made and unmake civilization. Here one learns what has impeded the progress of the work of the Food Commission.

Cars! that was their perpetual cry. Food and transportation—today they are dependent one on another. Blow up a bridge, destroy a tunnel, let the stock of lubricating oil and friction metal run low, and the people starve. Cars and the permits for cars to move, that is the pressing problem of the Food Commission and the Red Cross alike. I saw two small instances of the difficulties that confront these harassed men every day.

At Agram I happened to run into an American officer in charge of the food trains. He had been there for two weeks while successive nationalities held up his cars. And as he was the only officer in charge, he had remained on duty in the yards night and day. He had had no hot food, because looting of all the trains of supplies can be avoided only by constant vigilance. All of the cars go out under guard, and the men sleep with them. There is no end of such stories. They occur daily.

Even more pressing than the need for cars is the need for coal. Germany's coal production for the first two months of the year is only a third of her production in 1918.

Formerly production was stimulated by food and the prick of a bayonet. But today the miners are tired; they have no clothes. Besides that, the cost of labor per ton of coal in the Rühr district in 1916 was 7 marks; in January, 1919, 24½ marks. The people don't need to work so hard, and so they don't.

The figures for Czechoslovakia show an equal diminution. Yet if Germany is to survive as an industrial State, and if the neighboring countries are to live, there has got to be more coal. Lack of coal in the eyes of the Food Administration translates itself into terms of unemployment. Continued strikes have also helped to lower the production of coal, and a significant detail of this was told me by a man who had been investigating this question.

"There is an unbelievable solidarity," he said, "in the same class of labor throughout Europe. The miners in the coal fields of the Rühr Valley have somehow been in communication with the Welsh miners. Whenever the miners elsewhere have forward a demand, so have they. Each group knows exactly what the other is doing. How they communicate, no one knows. They only know they do."

Meanwhile, without coal, food cannot be moved without coal, the worn and depleted rolling stock cannot be repaired. How to increase the coal output is one of the tasks of the Food Control.

To feed the peoples of the world, to make it possible for the world to work, are their tasks. Against them they have the unleashed ancient hates, which coursed unchecked, and the tired people.

As you hear these men talk who have come back from Poland, from Germany, from Hungary and Rumania, and who have traveled up over Serbia's mountainous back, you hear the echo of the deep discontent of the people, and finally you feel a presence back of these countries of great onrushing forces—a mighty stirring of all the people of the earth. They are tired of the political game which their leaders are playing. They are tired of working for profits. They are tired of military authority, and their rebellion is rooted deep in age-long injustice.

In Rumania, again, there are large tracts of land today which lie uncultivated. Rumania exported two things, oil and grain, and it was from the estates of the great proprietors who kept the people in peonage that wheat was exported. Perhaps 200,000 people shared the wealth that resulted therefrom. The people now are tired of this. They do not wish to work any longer for a lei and a half a day. The people are tired of working for other people's profits.

"That is a fact that will have to be faced," they will tell you here in Trieste. "You may think this right or wrong; it makes no difference, it is a fact. The people are tired."

Has the peace offensive stopped it? They have against them the cumulative hatreds of Central Europe; they work in a fog of suspicion and suspense and through a hopeless tangle of diverging economic interests. Meantime the people grow more impatient daily. The fate of Central Europe is balanced on the edge of a sword.

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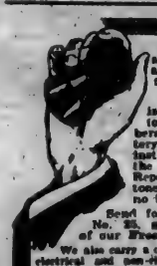


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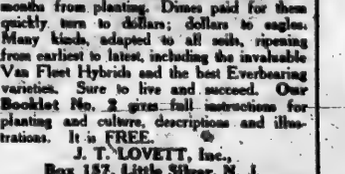
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Can the United States Get 500,000 Volunteers?

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By EDMUND FRANCIS HACKETT,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. A.

CAN we raise an army of half a million volunteers in time of peace?

Secretary Baker says we can. To the Senate Committee on Military Affairs he has stated not only that such an army could be raised by voluntary enlistment in peace time, but that to raise it would be no more difficult than to enlist an army of 100,000 men.

So eminent an authority as Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, on the other hand, holds that since the war is over voluntary enlistments in large numbers are a thing of the past.

Which is right?

In the answer, or, rather, the facts which underlie the answer, is found testimony which, unquestionably, is of great national significance. It is food for thought no less to the advocates of a small army, and a minimum of preparedness, than to the protagonists of universal service; while to those who fear militaristic tendencies or who believe that our peace-time army is merely a parasitical institution, in which officers loaf and look pretty while enlisted unfortunates black their boots and mow their lawns, it may be something of a revelation.

In favor of Senator Chamberlain's contention there is much to be said, admittedly. Before the war, service in the ranks of our standing army was more often frowned upon than applauded. The man who enlisted was generally believed to have been a ne'er-do-well, one who had sought the army as a final refuge. Popular misconception of the peace duties of the army and ignorance of its achievements as a semi-civic institution successfully withheld from the service credit and applause that were its due. Furthermore, the term of enlistment was seven years, and the pay only $15 monthly, neither of them considerations likely to attract men of character or ambition in any considerable number.

On every hand, too, we hear of the discontent of the discharged soldier—his grievances, real or fancied, and his criticism of the army generally—and this we are more prone to dignify than to minimise. Just or unjust, balanced or absurd, such criticism is eagerly seized upon and passed about.

All this the Senator from Oregon undoubtedly knows, and that it does not make for ready acceptance of Secretary Baker's assertion is not to be denied. What Senator Chamberlain apparently does not or did not know, however, and what obviously makes a tremendous difference in Mr. Baker's favor, are the actual facts and figures of the army recruiting during the last three months.

For despite popular misconception of the peace army of former days, and despite popular indifference to the peace army that is to be; despite, too, the grievances of the discharged soldier, it is a fact that in less than four months the army has enlisted more than 60,000 men, or 20,000 more than General McCain declared the peace-time maximum for any one year.

Furthermore, as this article is written, the rate of enlistment shows a monthly increase really astonishing. Enlistments for May were about 20,000. June enlistments are expected to be closer to 25,000. August enlistments may total 30,000.

In other words, if the present rate of enlistments continue for any appreciable period of time, it is not too much to assume that the army may soon be filling its ranks at the rate of 40,000 a month, or approximately half a million men a year.

Nor is it such extraordinary optimism which lends color to such a possibility either. Facts no less remarkable than the figures themselves back it up, and it was these facts, in all probability, which convinced the Secretary of War that in the future recruiting for the army in time of peace should be comparatively easy.

The first of these important facts is the general policy that now governs all army enlistments. Compared with that of pre-war years, this policy is of immense significance, even more important than the fact that the pay of the private is now double what it was before the war.

Reduced to simple phraseology, it is a guarantee to all recruits that "square pegs will not be thrust into round holes." During the war thousands of men in service, officers and enlisted men alike, found themselves misplaced—doing the thing for which by training and taste they were the least fitted.

Acting upon the lessons learned from war experience, the army in effect now says to all men to whom the service might appeal: "Choose your branch of the service. If you are ambitious and wish training in any particular trade, choose the branch that teaches that trade. Your future is up to you; but we guarantee you a square deal."

In that one change of policy the army has set up for itself something, the beneficial results of which already are incalculable. The old feeling that the army was a mere machine—detached, mysterious, bloodless—is beginning to change. The old misconception of its functions in peace—the feeling that it did nothing but mark time and wait for another war—that, too, seems destined to die suddenly. The conviction that there are opportunities in the army for bright and ambitious young men was inevitable, once it was discovered that, under the army's new policy, vocational training was practically assured to all who wanted it.

And the belief that the army is destined to change greatly in the near future—to become perhaps the nation's greatest training school, a "university in khaki" in actual fact and, as such, accessible only to men of character and high ambition—that is slowly beginning to form. The proofs of it are incontestable, and on these proofs, doubtless, Mr. Baker bases his convictions about army volunteers now and of the future.

First in importance as proof are the recruiting figures already referred to. To any one cognizant of the facts set forth above, they must speak volumes. Next in importance, though even more significant than the figures, is the attitude of the press, the country over. The press has already shown that it considers the army's newest offer to recruits as news—unusual news. Not merely the sort of news that is "played up" notably one day, to die dismally the next, but as a "running story"—one in which the element of continuity assures it protracted treatment. For nearly four months now, recruiting news has received such treatment in the press, the direct result being columns of editorial opinion, amazing in their unanimity of viewpoint as to the merits of the army's offer and its significance to the nation.

Literally, millions of dollars' worth of free publicity, which has covered every State in the union, has already heralded recognition by the country's press of the constructive value of the army's newest policy; and apparently it is only a beginning.

The type of recruit now entering the army is more proof of Mr. Baker's contention—proof of the highest kind. Character, pre-eminently superior to any enlisted heretofore in this country, is daily becoming more and more an outstanding feature of the army's recruiting campaign. Character even is indicated in the figures of the rejections. Conservative estimates already place rejections during the last three months at from 120 to 150 per cent. more than acceptance figures. Character, above all, stamps the majority of men who thus far have been accepted. Three months ago it was currently accepted as a fact that overseas veterans would not re-enlist, now or ever. On June 14 General March, in his weekly interview, alluded not only to the fact that 52,643 recruits had enlisted up to that date, but that 63 per cent. of that total were re-enlistments.

This fact is unquestionably one of the strangest developments of the campaign, for character unquestionably stamps the great majority of the veterans who have re-enlisted. They are not joining again for more fighting—they've had quite enough of that, they declare—but, failing to find what they think they deserve in the form of opportunity in civil life, they are going in for the very concrete opportunity the army now has to offer.

Incidentally, it may be stated as a fact that the army in offering such men an education and vocational training, along with pay and "keep" for a one or three-year course—whichever they choose—is doing more to solve the problem of the discharged soldier practically—in the way the latter would have it solved—than any or all other agencies now operating toward that end.

As to what is actually meant by "character" in its relation to the new army, the following is a fair example. It is a voluntary evidence given by a young man enlisted during the week past. Twenty-two years old, he was earning up to the Saturday night preceding his enlistment the sum of $24 weekly. Physically fit, provident and ambitious, his aim was to go to a technical school to prepare to become an architect. Unable to do so because of the expense, he was beginning to despair when he read an advertisement about opportunities open to ambitious young men in Uncle Sam's new peace army. In the Construction Division he read that there were chances to learn practical construction work and to gain a knowledge of its many allied trades. Suddenly it dawned upon him that with such a basic training realization of his great ambition would come comparatively easy, so without hesitation he immediately resigned his position as draftsman and within twenty-four hours had enlisted as a private in the Construction Division of the army.

This instance, typical of the hundreds already tabulated by the recruiting service, and indicative of the type of men now enlisting, cannot be accepted as other than a strong light on the whole army problem in its relation to the people. It proves not only that the army, under its new policy, is building for the future in the way the public would have it build, but that in so building it is erecting for itself an edifice of public opinion calculated to meet all tests of time.

Secretary Baker was unquestionably right.

Recruiting for the army on such a basis is certain to prove more and more easy.

Half a million volunteers can be procured in time of peace and with scarcely more effort than would be needed to get 100,000. Now if half a million volunteers in one year's time the dream, it seems to be.



Field Cooking: A Typical Scene Where Men of the U. S. Army Are Encamped. Air Service Photo.

All Germany a Bread Line

(Continued from Page 1)

buy better food if you've got the money for it. But the majority of Germans can't afford to buy food other than that issued by the Government. The rich Germans are living as well today as ever. Their pockets are being touched, it is true, but apparently they can afford it.

"The cities are crowded beyond limit. It is no unusual thing to read an advertisement in the newspapers offering a reward for information of rooms to be let. All classes seem to think that their economic salvation lies in getting into the larger cities. Every week-end, however, sees them in line at the railroad stations waiting to get a ticket to get out into the country to see whether they can hunt up some food. Here, too, the German has been trained into a state of doglike patience. The train service has been greatly impaired. There are only one-third as many express trains running as formerly; about one-half as many local trains. When I first got into Berlin I did not know that I could buy a railroad ticket at the hotel. I went over to the railroad office. I got there at 8:30 and waited until 9:30, when the office closed. I got no ticket. Neither did scores of others. I went again at 12:30 that day when the office again opened to sell tickets for the next train. I waited until 1:30 and again left with no ticket. That experience is repeated over and over again for the poorer Germans. It is little wonder that they have reached their present state of submission.

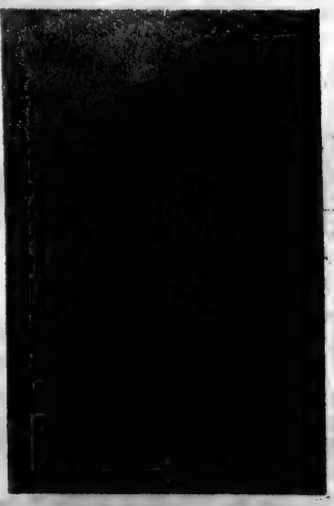
"I have been asked several times what sort of government the mass of people seem to want. It's a very difficult question to answer. The mass of people have no definite views on the subject. Give them food, work, and the means to take up the sort of life they led before the war and I hardly think it will make much difference to them in what form the ruling powers are dressed. One thing is certain. Germans are not naturally republicans. They are accustomed to, and thrive best, under authority from above. You ask them whether they want the Kaiser back and they shrug their shoulders; you ask them whether they want a socialistic form of government, and you get the same response. The only thing about which they are really definite is their hatred of the Crown Prince. Nobody wants him back again!

"Perhaps the strongest indications of the new order of things in the country are the daily full-page advertisements calling upon the men of Germany to volunteer in the army. That, for Germany, who was accustomed to call out an allotment of men when she wanted them, is indeed a come-down. The appeal to their patriotism is made from two angles. Almost every poster calls upon the German to join the army to protect the country from enemies from without and from within. The enemies from within, it need hardly be mentioned, are the Spartacides.

"That movement died a sudden death. In the German the sense of order and respect for the powers that be is too deeply ingrained to make for revolution. I was in Munich during the so-called Spartacist riots there. They were not, however, terrible. Windows were broken and people injured, it is true, but it was never a revolution that assumed national proportions.

"The call for volunteers to quell the movement met an overwhelming response and short shrift was made of the petty uprising. During the evenings at Munich you could occasionally hear shots fired and the sound of men rushing about and shouting, but it was not very alarming. To me it sounded most like a lot of mischievous college boys making things lively in a small university town. The only real riot I witnessed took place around the carcass of a horse that had been shot down in the public square. The people were fighting each other to get a chance at the body to tear flesh from the skeleton.

"Most indicative, perhaps, of the German rule of efficiency is the manner in which they are handling the unemployment situation. Therein, I think, lies their strongest bulwark against Bolshevism. The German has faith in the powers of his Government. In most of the factory districts today the factory hands are receiving from 6 to 10 marks a day irrespective of the fact that almost all the plants are standing idle. That is controlled by Government law. The result is that the German is ready to bide his time until things return to their former state.



Lieutenant Harry A. Franck.

"There is, of course, a very real danger that this enforced idleness may make a loafer of the German. I remember an incident in Coblenz that showed the attitude of the idle toward work. I was billeted with a Judge, a wealthy man who employed several servants about the house. He wanted a man one day to do some odd job around the grounds. I happened to be with him when he offered a German laborer ten marks for a day's work. The man grew fairly apoplectic at the offer. When he could find his tongue he exploded with the words, 'You have a fine nerve offering me two marks for a day's work.' 'But I didn't offer you two marks, I offered you ten,' answered the Judge. The reply to this was, 'Yes, I heard you say ten, but that is only two more than I get for being out of work.'

"I think that was the only indication of rancor, with one exception, that I saw throughout the entire trip. The rest was as tame as a walk through Connecticut. I never carried arms and never had occasion to regret it. Only once throughout the trip did any one in Germany think it was hazardous for an American to walk unarmed through their country. That person was a woman, a writer. It may have been that her imagination rebelled at the lack of danger in circumstances which really should have been so full of danger and adventure. To be quite frank, I was a little disappointed myself. I had armed myself with all the lingual and physical accoutrements of a Hollander or a German of any one of the provinces of the country and found that I needed none of them.

"The exceptional show of rancor I mentioned was connected with an interview with Ludendorff. It was after the peace terms had been presented to him. He had sent out a notice saying that he would be willing to talk to the correspondents in the city if they would come to see him at a specified hour. At the hour a large number of us gathered in the anteroom of his chambers. We were there but a short time when the door opened from Ludendorff's room and his secretary came out pompously and told us that Ludendorff had changed his mind and would not talk for publication. The only thing left for us to do was to leave. We did.

"A little later in the day we again received a report that Ludendorff would see us and make a statement if we again appeared at his chambers. Again we patiently fell into line and again we stood about in the outer room waiting for him to show himself. After some time his secretary opened the door and ushered him in. He took an imposing attitude before us with the peace terms in his hand. 'Gentlemen,' he finally rasped out, 'if these terms are what the Allies mean by Wilson's Fourteen Points, then the Allies can go to hell.' Before we could catch our breath he was gone.

"Ludendorff, however, is not typical of Germany. That incident stands out because it was so alien to the sentiment expressed by the rest of Germany."

Listing 200,000 Wounded Doughboys

If you want to find out about Private John Jones, who was returned to America among the sick or wounded, it makes no difference whether you live west of the Rockies, south of the Mason-Dixon line, or up in the furthest corner of Vermont, just communicate with the office of Miss Enid Yandell, Debarkation Records Department, American Red Cross, at 70 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., and in five minutes Miss Yandell or some member of her staff will tell you all about him.

"There's no magic in it at all, says Miss Yandell, who is widely known as a sculptor. "It's just my filing system, and a very simple one at that."

But, simple or not, Miss Yandell has created the most complete file of American sick and wounded in existence. Furthermore, she continually makes good her boast to find within five minutes the whereabouts of any wounded soldier. At least a score of times each day Miss Yandell is called upon to tell to which one of the forty-two general hospitals, sixteen base hospitals, seven camp hospitals, or eight debarkation hospitals Private John Jones has been transferred. And she always can tell.

Every boat arriving at the ports of New York, Newport News, Philadelphia, or Boston and carrying sick and wounded, turns its list over to Miss Yandell. The hospitals to which the men are taken send her the names and addresses of the nearest of kin of these men. Triplicate cards are made under Miss Yandell's direction. One of these cards is sent to the Bureau of Communications at Washington so that relatives may be immediately notified of the man's arrival. When the man is well enough to be transferred to the general hospital nearest his home, the Debarkation Records Department in Hoboken again advises Washington, and his relatives are so informed.

To date, Miss Yandell has more than 200,000 cards on file representing all the men who have come back to America on the sick and wounded lists. Twenty-two thousand names were entered during the past month and 20,000 more are expected to arrive during June, with 8,000 scheduled for July. This will leave, according to Miss Yandell, 10,000 sack or wounded still to be transported. Only 83,000 of the cards represent actual battle casualties, the remainder standing for accidents and cases of illness.

The success of her system, Miss Yandell says, is due the excellent organization of the bureau. There are six file clerks, eight typists, a chief clerk and an assistant, all of whom have visited the docks and hospitals and understand why everything is done in just the way it is done. The cards to them mean human beings, not mere slips of paper.

"If one of the clerks drops a card, she feels as badly as though the card were the wounded soldier himself," Miss Yandell says.

Miss Yandell undertook to keep the debarkation records last January. Since that time she has brought fame to the department. She has the record of never having lost or misplaced a single name in the 200,000 she has listed.

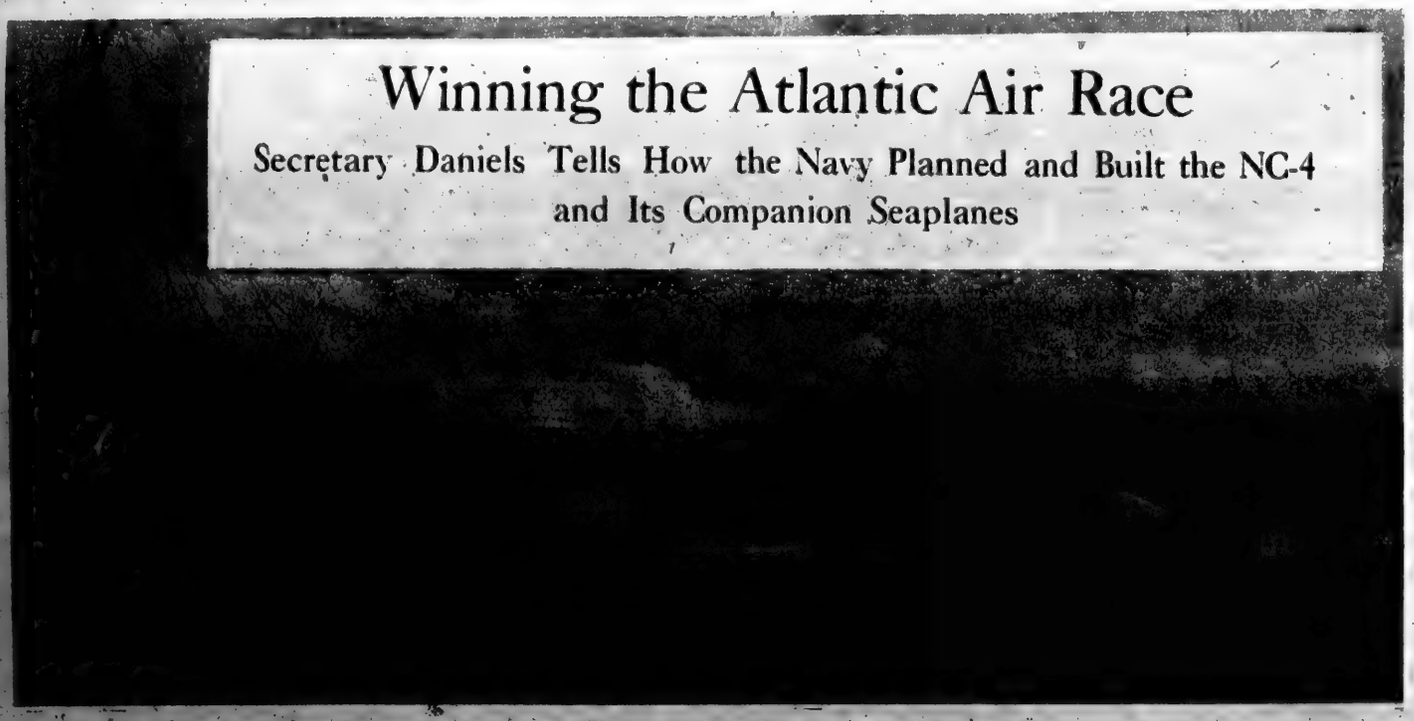


Red Cross Photo.

Miss Enid Yandell's Office Force for Listing the Whereabouts of Wounded Doughboys. Miss Yandell Is Seated Third from the Right.

Winning the Atlantic Air Race

Secretary Daniels Tells How the Navy Planned and Built the NC-4 and Its Companion Seaplanes



The NC-4 at Ponta Delgada.

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

THE Secretary of the Navy's own account of the steps by which the Atlantic flight was approached and prepared for, so that the honor of the first crossing by air was won by an American naval plane manned by an American naval crew, is contained in the following interview with Josephus Daniels. Secretary Daniels, after an exhaustive survey of the preliminary work which made the performance of the NC-4 possible, takes occasion to point out that the fact that it was the navy which prepared, arranged, and accomplished the feat furnishes the final argument against merging the navy's air force with that of the army, as has been proposed by those who favor the British plan of a department of the air co-ordinate with those of war and marine.

Mr. Daniels said:

"It may be possible that the impression is abroad that the navy transatlantic flight was a spectacular advertising scheme devised by the navy for ulterior reasons, among which was the desire to 'beat out' all competitors and lay claim to the British newspaper prize for the first overocean air voyage. Such, indeed, was not the case. As spectacular as the successful feat of the NC-4 really proved to be, and as gratifying as the premiership in overseas flying has become to naval aviation, as epoch-making as the whole project is bound to be, it was not the result of hurried, feverish, hastily concocted adventure, but the result of a long-prepared program of the navy's air force, involving the use and co-operation of the entire machinery of the navy, from Secretary to signal boy.

"It should be remembered by every one that the NC boats are a product of the navy, the men who solved all problems in connection with the planes and their motive power were the officers attached to the various bureaus and who were carrying out other duties of professional responsibility while the NC boats were being planned and built. In other words, the personnel engaged in the routine work of naval aviation rather than highly paid specialists were responsible for designing, building, and testing the giant seaplanes used on the transatlantic voyage.

"The transatlantic flight was born a war measure. Our entry into the war came at a time when the U-boat was at its greatest activity; hence the necessity of our participation in the anti-submarine warfare, speedily and without reservation. Seaplane stations were established overseas and active co-operation undertaken with the French, Italian, and British air forces in driving the Hun underseas boat from the narrow sea lanes of Europe.

"While our naval aviators were the first American war unit to arrive in France after the declaration of hostilities, the transportation of seaplanes and equipment was a different matter. The difficulties involved in getting men and supplies across the Atlantic during the trying Summer of 1917 will never be forgotten by those handling army and navy matters during that period.

"Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, an officer selected for the position as much for his far-seeing vision and initiative as for his administrative and technical ability, suggested the possibility of a large seaplane for bombing submarines which should be capable of crossing the ocean under its own power, being equally at home in the air or on the water, thus releasing valuable shipping space for men and supplies.

"In a memorandum to Commander J. C. Hunsaker, in charge of the aeronautical division of the bureau, dated Aug. 27, 1917, the Admiral called attention to the desirability of such a seaplane, and studies were immediately undertaken by the Aircraft Division to develop a large seaplane of great power and radius of action in which the Liberty motor could be used. This may be considered the birthday of the NC type of seaplane and the navy's transatlantic flight.

"Further studies by Admiral Taylor resulted in the preparation of tentative plans for determining the size and characteristics of design necessary to produce a seaplane which should be large enough to insure endurance sufficient to cross the ocean under its own power, combining, also, great seaworthiness as a factor of safety under difficult flying conditions. In addition to their ability to fly from the United States to the seaplane operating bases abroad, these planes were to be depth-bomb carriers and were to be heavily armed with machine guns capable of firing in every direction as a protection against attacking enemy aircraft.

"On Sept. 10, 1917, in response to a request from Admiral Taylor, Glenn H. Curtiss and two of his engineers arrived in Washington to discuss with the bureau the proposed design. As a result of this conference the adoption of a short hull, with an elevated tail assembly supported by outrigger struts, was decided upon. It was thought that such a design would, while reducing weight and giving latitude for machine-gun fire, insure the maximum seaworthiness so greatly desired.

"Accordingly plans were then prepared in the bureau for two boats along the lines determined, one to be driven by three motors and one by five. A careful study of the plans disclosed the fact that the three-engine boat would undoubtedly perform as successfully as the five-motor type, and could be built much more quickly. Admiral Taylor accordingly directed the bureau to concentrate on plans of the three-engine type.

"Detailed drawings were used to construct a three-foot model, which was built exactly to scale, and, in order to actually proportion the arrangement and area of the tail surfaces needed to guarantee stability and correct balance during flight, the model was tested in the wind tunnel at the Washington Navy Yard. It will be readily understood that as available aeronautic engineering experience failed to supply data sufficient for computations, the need of the most exhaustive tests was imperative.

"As progress was made in these tests, it was discovered that so much time would be required on the part of the draftsmen of the bureau's designing force, already overburdened with details of rapid expansion due to war necessities, that it would be impossible for the few members of the staff to continue making the necessary plans and details. Following out the procedure long since established by the navy, that is, the utmost co-operation with the manufacturing interests of the country, a course which has many times proved its wisdom, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Buffalo was called upon to complete the drawings of the bureau's design and contribute as much of its own ideas as seemed of value which might develop under the control and supervision of the bureau.

"Accordingly a contract was made with the Curtiss Company, who took over the complete work under the direct oversight, however, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the bureau placing Commander C. G. Westervelt, U. S. N., in complete charge, with an office at the Curtiss plant in Buffalo.

"Active work beginning early in October, Commander H. C. Richardson, U. S. N., was also ordered to Buffalo for temporary duty in connection with the hull design, he having been extremely successful in the design of seaplane pontoons. A series of hull models were made and tested in the towing basin of the Washington Navy Yard, where their planing properties were carefully investigated. The best of the series was eventually adopted for the design of the boat, which proved to be novel in form and construction, but which was entirely successful in breaking away from the water under an unprecedented load.

"In view of the fact that the design force of the bureau and of the Curtiss Company worked in conjunction on this plane, it was designated NC-1, the 'N' representing the navy, the 'C' the Curtiss Company, and the '1' indicated the first of a series of Navy-Curtiss boats. The name in itself indicates the close co-operation between the navy and the manufacturing interests of the country, inasmuch as ideas and designs were chosen and incorporated on the basis of suitability and merit without reference to source. As fast as elements of the design were completed they were approved by the bureau. No part of the design was accepted, however, without thorough discussion and investigation.

"During this time co-operation with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Division of Aeronautics, in charge of Commander A. K. Atkins, was maintained in order that the designs for a power plant might not hold up the project, but be carried forward simultaneously with work in connection with the design and installation of the motive power of the NC planes. Lieut. Commander S. M. Kraus was designated project manager. He was ably assisted by Lieutenant G. M. Brush, U. S. N. R. F., and Lieutenant J. L. Breese, U. S. N. R. F. These officers early recommended the power plant arrangement which was finally used, although for a time it was not looked upon with favor by all concerned.

"Some time in December the work on the NC-1 was transferred to Garden City, N. Y., owing to a change in business arrangements on the part of the Curtiss Company, which was taken over by the Curtiss Engineering Corporation. About the time that the work was transferred to Garden City, Commander Westervelt notified his bureau, concurring with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, that the design promised sufficient success to warrant construction, and requested authority to have four of the type built.

"I granted the authority for the construction, laying great stress, however, on the fact that this work must in no way interfere with the demands of airplane construction which would curtail in the least measure the war work then in progress. Contracts were made with the Curtiss Aircraft Corporation at Garden City, N. Y., the work to be under the supervision of Commander Westervelt, and the motive power under the direct supervision of Captain of Engineers N. B. Hall, United States Coast

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I Was a Little Worried About Myself

I WAS sitting at home reading Across the table my wife was busy with her sewing. Close by my daughter was engrossed in her lessons. It was a home scene typical of the average American family.

I laid down my newspaper and sat back in meditation. My wife was quick to catch my mood. "What is it, John—business?"

"The most important business in the world," I answered. "The business of keeping well—of guarding against a premature breakdown.

"I am forty years old. I am earning a pretty good salary. But suppose something should happen? Suppose illness should come and I should be way from business for a long time—perhaps incapacitated. It wouldn't take long for our savings to disappear.

"I'm not inclined to worry over my health, and I'm not a health fanatic. But I wonder if I really know whether I am 100% well or not?

"Those little attacks of indigestion that I get from time to time, and the occasional sleepless nights—are they isolated symptoms or are they Nature's warnings of some hidden disease that I don't even suspect—working somewhere inside like a U-boat?

"You, yourself—and Bessie there—you both go to the dentist regularly whether your teeth ache or not, but neither of you has ever had a thorough going-over by competent physicians—men who specialize in this kind of work.

"Here and there, for more than a year now, I've been reading about the Life Extension Institute. I find mention of it in magazine editorials and in newspapers—the character of men behind it—its sincerity—its opposition to fads and quacks and charlatans—the high ethical plane on which it is conducted. It is undoubtedly doing a great work and I—"

I got no further. The door bell rang—visitors were announced—and the evening passed merrily along. The question of health was temporarily forgotten.

Fact is, I forgot it entirely for three weeks. And then one day I missed one of my friends from his old accustomed place.

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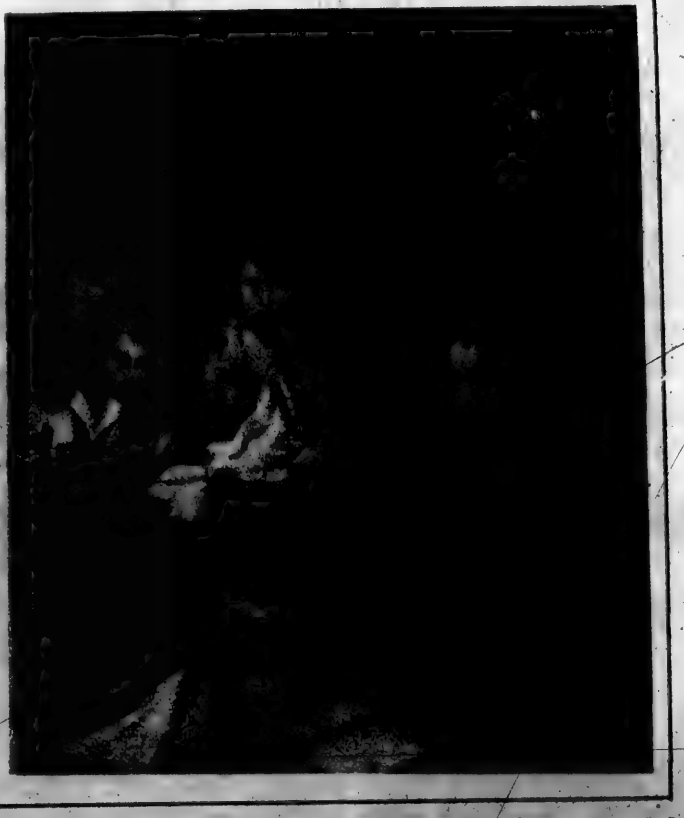
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THEY told me how he had been suddenly stricken—how everybody expected him to pull through because of his strong constitution—how a sudden weakness developed that no one had expected—and in five days he was gone. People were all saying how well he had looked previous to that last sickness—that he had never been ill before in his life, etc., etc. I tell you, it set me thinking. Could it be possible that I, too? Well, I was going to know! It took me only about three minutes to fill out that Life Extension Institute coupon and send it in. That very week I took their complete physical examination.

I have never had anything like it in my life. They didn't miss a single part of me. They tested my heart, lungs, abdomen and kidneys—took my blood pressure—made a microscopic examination of my blood—tested my eyes and ears—examined my teeth—pored over my personal history blank for hereditary disease—told me about the quarterly urinalyses—literally made a spot map of my body and my entire life.

I feel that that examination has added ten years to my life. You can't imagine what a load it has taken off my mind. I now know exactly where I stand and just what I've got to do if I want to live out my allotted three-score-years-and-ten.



The Life Extension Institute is one of the greatest factors for good in the country today. It was founded just about five years ago by ex-President Taft, Alexander Graham Bell, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, Robert W. de Forest, and one hundred other forward-thinking men in this country and abroad.

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THE Life Extension Institute is a public-welfare organization on a self-supporting basis. Two-thirds of the profits are set aside in a trust fund for public health work of a national scope.

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Big business men realize the value of keeping fit. Over 165 well known business houses in all parts of the United States have extended the privilege of the health services of the Institute to all of their vital important employees. Among these concerns are the Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. of Pittsfield, Mass.; The Solvay Process Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich.; Strathmore Paper Co. of Mittineague, Mass.; the Old National Bank of Spokane, Wash., and the Interstate Trust & Banking Co. of New Orleans, La.

More than 100,000 men and women have been examined by the Institute and have received in addition its guidance and instructions! It makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute has its Head Office right here in New York, and a staff of 5000 physicians in all parts of the country.

Examinations of subscribers who live in New York and vicinity are made at the main office of the Institute, 25 W. 45th Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Visitors are always welcome at the office of the Institute. Women physicians are available at the main office for women members who prefer them.

The Institute gives to all its members appropriate hygienic guidance and instruction, but does not include in its service medical or surgical treatment. If the impairments found are serious, the member is told of the need of medical, surgical or dental attention, and is informed of the type of treatment that would be most advantageous.

It is difficult to put this into words without the tinge of commercialism, but it is more important than anything else on your business or social calendar.

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Guard, representing the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

"It was found that the unusual size of the boats made it necessary for the navy to build a separate building sufficient in size to permit of the complete assembly of two NC boats at one time. It also developed, as I had feared, that the Curtiss Engineering Corporation could not do all the work on these boats without seriously hampering the general construction of war contracts already under way. It therefore became necessary to sublet the hulls, tail beams, wings, control surfaces, struts, wing tip floats, metal fittings, gasoline tanks, and other items to various contractors of proved dependability, and then assemble the materials at the Curtiss plant at Garden City.

"The NC-1 was completed and flown on Oct. 4, 1918. The tests were entirely satisfactory, demonstrating the correctness of the design, and the performance on the water and in the air was in accordance with the information gained by the tests in the wind tunnel and towing basin at Washington. No structural weaknesses were evident, and the speed was fully up to expectation. The actual performance of the finished boats justified the confidence placed in the designing experts of the bureaus concerned.

"Continued flying tests of the NC-1 were made with a view of improving the original design; many changes were tried out; some being found advantageous were incorporated in the NC-1 and in the three other boats then under construction.

"The power plant exceeded all expectations; the Bureau of Steam Engineering succeeded in increasing the reliability and economy of the Liberty motor and making improvements resulting in an 11 per cent. saving in fuel economy, with an indefinite prolongation of life, without carbonization or ignition troubles. The bureau also designed the first application of an electric starter to Liberty motors for aircraft which was particularly successful, the pilot being able to start the motors from the cockpit.

"The Bureau of Steam Engineering, desiring to avoid the installation of any material not proved in actual service, installed standard bureau equipment, with the exception of the propellers. The bureau, in deference to the views of various officers connected with the transatlantic flight, installed propellers of proprietary design on the NC-1 for trial. These propellers were successful in accomplishing the desired results, but, owing to structural weakness, were removed and propellers of bureau design substituted, making the complete power plant of navy design.

"The Bureau of Steam Engineering at its experimental laboratory at about this time perfected carburetor adjustments on high-compression Liberty motors which increased the fuel economy. They were therefore substituted for the low-compression motors on the NC-1. This increased the lifting capacity of the boat to such an extent that with the three engines she was able to get off the water and fly easily with a total weight of 24,700 pounds, 2,700 pounds in excess of the designed load.

"During November, 1918, the NC-1 was thoroughly tried out. A round trip was made from Rockaway, N. Y., to Washington via Chesapeake Bay, and nine persons were carried, while on Nov. 25 a world's record was established for passenger-carrying, when fifty-one persons were on board. It had been intended to carry fifty persons, but a stowaway was found on the return to Rockaway, undoubtedly the first man in the history of aviation to stow himself away on a seaplane for the purpose of making a voyage. These flights indicated that no further improvements in the performance with a power plant of three Liberty motors could be expected. It had been hoped, however, that, with geared motors, some further improvements in performance might be made, but the geared engines, being still in the experimental stage, could not be installed. It was believed, however, that the addition of more power would enable the flying part of the NC-1 to sustain a greater load, therefore it was decided to add a fourth engine.

"Accordingly, the NC-2 was provided with four Liberty engines arranged in two tandem pairs, and in March, 1919, the NC-2 was tested successfully, flying with the enormous weight of 28,000 pounds. The NC-3 and NC-4, completed in April, 1919, were also fitted with four high-compression Liberty motors, but with an arrangement advocated previously by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, two engines being arranged in a central line tandem, driving a pusher and a tractor propeller, respectively, the other two engines being installed on the wings as tractors. A further change was made, the pilot's centre nacelle being removed and a pilot's cockpit placed in the hulls.

"The NC-1 was remodeled in conformance with the NC-3 and NC-4. The weight of these boats, fully equipped with all instruments and accessories, was 16,874 pounds, and when ready for overseas flight, fully equipped with crew, radio, ice and water, spare parts, oil and fuel for the flight of 1,400 sea miles, the weight reached the total of 28,000 pounds, the useful load capacity being over 43 per cent. The full load speed was eighty-five miles per hour.

"The hulls of the NC boats are forty-five feet long, with a ten-foot beam. The bottom has a double plank 'Vee,' with a single step and an easy flaring bow in order to give the necessary speed to be driven through a seaway, to take the air, and provide a cushion to reduce the shock of landing.

"The designers were unusually successful in combining great strength with the lightness required for flying. The hull is divided into six water-tight compartments with water-tight doors, and the arrangement provides for a forward cockpit for the navigator, two cockpits for the pilot and his assistant, a compartment for the crew off watch, space for gasoline tanks, and, in the after compartment, space for radio men and apparatus. The hull weighs one-tenth of a pound of boat per pound of displacement, and a careful selection of materials was necessary to produce this lightness of construction. The keel and planking, which is double, is of Sitka spruce; longitudinal strength is obtained by two girders of spruce braced with steel wire, and a thin layer of muslin, set in marine glue between the planking, gives water-tightness.

"Constructing wings out of all proportion to anything before built necessitated an enormous amount of research and experiment in order to arrive at the best material, disposition of weight, and necessary strength. The main wing spars are hollow spruce boxes, the ribs are of bridge truss design, while diagonal bracing is furnished by steel cables placed in pairs.

"The power plant of the NC planes, as stated, consists of four high-compression Liberty engines, fueled by nine 200-gallon tanks; the engines and tanks so located that the weights are concentrated near the centre of the boat in order to permit of easy manoeuvring in the air. The tanks were made of sheet aluminium, reducing the weight of the usual copper tanks about one-half.

"The radio equipment installed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering was directly in charge of Lieut. Commander R. A. Lavender and was adequate, and in the case of the NC-4 was record-breaking in its scope and performance.

"A radio telephone set with a twelve-volt storage battery was also used, there being a transmitter for this set as well as one for the telegraph. One feature of the telephone set was a microphone with an anti-noise device so constructed that the noise of the motors was not heard.

"Another radio installation was the radio compass. On the tail of each machine was mounted a set of revolving coils, the coils being revolved until the radio waves, which are picked up on two methods of connection, are of the same strength. This indicates the direction of incoming waves, and by reading the position of the pointer on the coil scales the bearing of the signaling radio station is determined. By using the intercommunicating telephone the pilots and navigating officers can be given the course determined by the radio compass, which, in turn, by the same means, can be transmitted to the other planes in the division. The entire radio equipment on each seaplane weighs approximately 200 pounds.

"The untried feature of the transatlantic flight was navigation. Each seaplane was equipped with three special instruments—the aerial sextant, a course and distance indicator, and a drift and speed indicator.

"The speed and drift indicator is used in conjunction with bombs which ignite upon striking the water, giving off a cloud of smoke and a bright light. By sighting smoke in the daytime or light at night the navigator, using the speed and drift indicator, determines the velocity and the direction of the wind.

"A projection chart of the Atlantic Ocean was also specially constructed, enabling the navigator to make calculations in less than a sixth of the time formerly required. All the advanced navigational equipment was compiled or invented by Lieut. Commander Byrd.

"All these mechanical contrivances and adjustments are the work of our naval officers, and are the result of intense application on the part of a small group who have been the backbone of naval aviation since its beginning, and who were particularly invaluable during the war just closed.

"When it became certain that the three seaplanes could successfully undertake the transatlantic voyage, Captain N. E. Irwin, then Director of Naval Aviation, was given permission to carry out the project. This, of course, meant the participation of the fleet.

"Five battleships were to be stationed in the Atlantic as meteorological ships, fifty-two destroyers were placed on stations along the route, ten of them being designated as meteorological ships in addition to their station duties. Nine destroyers were in reserve along the line of flight to relieve any of the station ships when necessary. A further detachment of five destroyers proceeded to Lisbon as a substitute detachment to be used in emergencies; these, together with four supply ships, four seaplane tenders, the destroyer flagship Dixie at Newport, and the force commander's flagship Rochester, at Lisbon, completed the complement.

"Valuable lessons have been learned in relation to transatlantic flying by heavier-than-air craft. The practical value of the multi-engine seaplane for ocean service has been demonstrated. The successful flying of the NC-4 and the remarkable performance of the NC-3 when forced by navigational difficulties to land in rough water, yet being able to taxi 200 miles under her own power to Ponta Delgada, clear up any doubts regarding the seaworthiness and airworthiness of large seaplanes of the NC type. Further development will undoubtedly bring out a combined aerial-boat type of seaplane with auxiliary power for surface cruising and with increased fuel economy, permitting sustained flights of long duration, with the added ability of planing indefinitely.

"With the lessons learned respecting long-distance aerial navigation, future developments should bring forth additional instruments to make accurate navigation even through fog and storms a certainty. Without entering into a discussion respecting the use of lighter-than-air craft for overocean flights, it is not too much to say at this time that transatlantic flying by heavier-than-air craft, particularly seaplanes, is now a definite reality, and will soon be a commonplace occurrence.

"The great lesson learned in this transatlantic experience, however, is the fact that naval aviation is obviously able to carry out its functions without calling on the assistance of a third air service organization. The destinies of naval aviation are in safe hands, and its problems and functions are such that only navy trained personnel can be expected to perform the arduous and truly nautical duties involved in its operation. Taken from the hands of the navy, the future training of personnel, the development of navy aircraft, and the operation of naval aviation, and placing those highly important duties in the hands of a third united air service, would be retrogression, and not to be thought of at the present time."



U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS DECORATED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT, JUNE 25, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
Left to Right, Standing: Vice Admiral H. B. Wilson, Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Rear Admiral R. Earle, Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Captain N. E. Irwin, Captain F. Lyon, Captain A. G. Howe, Commander L. H. Maxfield, Captain T. T. Craven, Lieut. Commander R. M. Hinckley, Commander J. H. Klein, and Lieut. Commander J. A. Gade.
Sitting: Lieutenant Charles Tavera, French Naval Attaché; Captain Saint Seine, French Naval Attaché; Admiral Benson, and Secretary Daniels.

Work of an American Etcher

Art at Home and Abroad



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"Old Mill, Nantucket." From Etching by F. W. Mielatz.

THE death of Charles F. W. Mielatz this month removes from the restricted field of American etching a strongly individual talent.

He is best known to the public of the present day by the considerable number of plates which he dedicated to picturesque streets and buildings of New York City. The constant and rapid changes in physiognomy of the city lend to such subjects a special interest that has less to do with their intrinsic merit than with the feeling for place which Americans are developing as their historic past slips further and further into the background. The plates are well worth liking for themselves, however, the artist having chosen his material in obedience to his personal taste, and not with the antiquarian collector in mind. He began early in this kind. The "Washington Arch" was done in 1889 and shows in the foreground a pool dotted with giant water lilies, over which the younger generation is not a little puzzled, as nothing of that sort gives point to the ending of the Fifth Avenue stage ride today.

In the same year he did "Rainy Night, Madison Square," with a low building and a big sign where the Flat-iron Building now lifts its triangular bulk. Horse cars and a hansom cab with the characteristically ebullient nag add to the appearance of antiquity. "The Old Door: Houston Street," done in 1903, is one of the pleasantest of these records of old New York. The brick work of the building wears the stains of time and weather, the iron railing of the steps is lovely in design, and the doorway is one of the finest of its type. Just why the artist should have yielded to the temptation to introduce human interest in the shape of a pillowy scrubwoman sprawling on the steps cannot be explained, but the whole race of etchers is inclined to such vagary. In the "Porch of the Old Custom House," the "Door of the Astor House," and such severely architectural subjects, the character of the building is scrupulously expressed. The mood of the deeply enlisted translator, eager to render every shade of meaning in a difficult original, is felt in plates of this kind. The etcher's own emotion is held strictly within bounds; he puts himself at the service of his subject. Except, that is, in the instances where a definite antipathy between him and his subject springs up. The "West Washington Market," "Cherry Street," and "The Dewey Arch" are examples of plates in which the most intelligent effort and conscientious workmanship cannot avail to effect a true understanding between the spirit of the subject and the mind of the etcher. A recent plate, the "Bride's Door, St. Thomas's Church," done in 1917, is in all respects the most satisfying interpretation of an architectural subject made by Mr. Mielatz. Yet even in its exquisite precision, its vigorous contrasts, its sharp and clean detail, there is a hint of weariness, of the rigidity of a hand holding itself by force to its work. There is nothing of the casualness of the pretty plate called "The Toy Shop," the most vagrant and delightful of the group to which it belongs, and nothing, certainly, of the deeper vagrancy, the young freedom and ease of the early landscape subjects. It is with these last that we come to the essential Mielatz, to the man who loved nature as one does love what is denied. For many years a sufferer from asthma, which probably was not helped by the irritating acids and fumes of the etching process, Mr. Mielatz could not make his escape at will from towns and houses. To measure the extent of the deprivation it is necessary to study the landscape plates and read their unmistakable message. The early ones and the two or three that belong to the artist's later years tell the same story—of a deep love of nature. There are two mill subjects in which quite opposite methods are used. One is the "Old Mill, Nantucket" and belongs to the earliest years of the artist's accomplishment; the other, the "Mill at Block Island," is a comparatively late plate. The Nantucket plate is pure etching and one of the broadest, most delicately vigorous of his works. It is filled with sunlight, and in the strong, brusque line that carries us up the rugged hill to the picturesque building on its crest the independence of the isolated little island is expressed. The line rambles, yet keeps its general direction without uncertainty. The detail of the irregular hill path is suggested without meticulous statement. We feel the air about the old mill and are made aware of the touch of time. It is a cheap little plate, the impressions, when you find them at all, selling for only a few dollars, but aesthetically and technically it is worth many of the more elaborated New York subjects.

The Block Island mill is dry point and the effect of the burr is so important in the result that it is essential to see the plate in a very early impression to realize its beauty. The richness and subtlety of the dry point process are developed to an extraordinary degree, and a veil of tone is thrown over the print that makes it as mysteriously deep and tender as a fine mezzotint. In response to the appeal of the method, Mr. Mielatz lavished his careful craftsmanship upon an opulence of detail not to be found in any of his other plates. The sensitive gradations of tone produced by his obedient point evoke the reality of the scene with a fullness that checks the imagination. The Nantucket mill in its youthful, energetic execution is the finer product of intellect and feeling, but the other, nevertheless, expresses the temper of the artist with wonderful delicacy and is, perhaps, the plate that most completely represents him in the fullness of his powers.

The two plates taken together are interesting as illustrating the very different points of view of two schools in etching, one that of the devotee of pure line who thinks that the linear etching most nearly fulfills the function of the medium as a means of artistic expression; the other that of the craftsman who naturally thinks in terms of painting and expresses his thought by graduated tone instead of line. It is unusual to find in the work of one man such adequate illustration of opposing doctrines.

Soft-ground etching also has enlisted the catholic sympathies of this constantly exploring technician, and it would not be easy to find a more charming example of a mixture of processes through which complete artistic integrity has been achieved than "The Road to the Sea," in which soft ground, aquatint, and roulette are brought harmoniously together to produce an effect of singular buoyancy and outdoor freshness. This plate belongs to the year 1890, and the following year the artist produced his "King's Bridge on the Harlem," in which the structure of the bridge itself is given due importance and recorded with a firm authoritative line, but which owes its beauty chiefly to the light in the sky and water, a clear radiance in which the scene takes on a loveliness beyond any mystery.

"The Quiet Hour" of 1889 is the most nearly perfect example of this quality in the landscape work. It is a quality that calls for emphasis on the part of any one attempting even a cursory comment, since it expresses the essence of his talent. Not in shadows or in hinted forms, but in light and definition and open spaces, must we look for his strength as an artist. This delightful river scene, old-fashioned enough in its composition, one that any contemporary of Sir Seymour Haden would approve, with its compact trees, its river grasses, its old house with smoke rising from the chimney, (a second title for the plate is "The Old Homestead,) differs from similar work by etchers of the period in this quality of pellucid light.

Another adventure into what the purists would consider one of the bypaths of the etcher's art is the handsome little aquatint of St. Luke's Hospital. Again, as in the mill pictures, a climbing composition, the steps up the hill leading to the building by a gracefully irregular course that hints rather deceptively at leafy hollows and country joys in the abundant foliage on either side. The great structure, its dome taking the light like a crown, offers on the crest of the hill an imposing contrast to the wayward approach, dominating the surroundings by the dignity of its architecture. The bluish ink in which the impressions are printed has a certain appropriateness to the sentiment of the composition, although it was chosen as appropriate to the original intention of reproducing the subject on blue china for the Society of Iconophiles.

A still more unusual plate is the one called "'A Clean Break: Trout," or "Leaping Trout," which is a reminiscence of a Florida experience some twenty years ago. The drawing of the fish leaping upward to the temptation of the fly is excellent and convincing, but the sense of motion is not quite vigorously given. The scale is very large and probably interfered somewhat with the ease of the artist's mind, as all violent changes of scale must interfere where the rhythm of one's mental operations is sensitive.

To look through this series of prints, the fruit of nearly thirty-five years of scrupulous labor and flexible thought, is to feel that if one misses the sentiment of Mr. Mielatz one misses what is most worth while in his work. Direct and simple, it is never at any moment degraded or changed to sentimentality. The feeling behind the expression is genuine and strong. Obviously he was deeply in love with the visible world in its picturesque aspects, but its picturesqueness for him was not merely of the surface. He was content to sing its praises with a certain carefulness of statement, without obtruding himself or his feelings, and this native reserve obscures to a degree the finer qualities of the artist's mind which thus unconsciously are forced to the background. It is not a passionate art, but it is more than interesting, it is lovable in its honesty and modesty and soundness, and it especially addresses itself to the public that cares for an experimental mind, one not content with exploring a circumscribed region, but youthfully eager to conquer in new fields and susceptible to the humility of the scrupulous craftsman.

Joseph E. Jacobs, Master Detective

The Late Post Office Inspector Was Dreaded but Liked by Offenders Whose Capture His Ingenuity, Courage, and Tenacity Made Possible

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

HAD Joseph E. Jacobs been as good a teller of tales as he was a detective many of the things concerning his career to be recorded here would have been familiar to all. The Post Office Department, where he was for so many years an Inspector, misses him; the police realize that a strong and resourceful ally has gone, and the underworld breathes the easier for the fact that he is no more, but of him the general public knew comparatively little.

The wholesale plot to send through the mails a consignment of bombs which might have hurled out of this world a score of prominent citizens was frustrated, but at this writing its perpetrators have not been found. Inspector "Joe" had worked on the matter some, but, as his days were numbered, he could give little attention to it. It was just the kind of a case which appealed to the wonderful power of analysis of the man and to his bulldog tenacity. He almost wept when he was out of the game and the running, and the mystery of it was on his mind up to his death last month, when the master detective followed that slender clue to the realm which is beyond mortal ken.

Once of these days some one with patience will write a book about Inspector Joe. When that is done much unwritten history should emerge, for this modest Viking sought always to give credit to none one else for the wonderful feats which he performed year after year, and a story of his life would need deep digging into the records.

Jacobs was born in New York City on Oct. 29, 1859. He first entered the Government service as a pension examiner. His quick mind was the means of unearthing so many frauds that it was natural that she should go into some kind of secret service. He was made a Post Office Inspector in 1889, and assigned to the Washington district, which embraced not only the District of Columbia, but several States as well. His talents were so recognized that in 1893 he was transferred to the much larger field, the New York Division, which included only the State of New York, but had the New York City Post Office, the most important postal centre in the country. He was not bound down to the city and State, however, for his duties took him all over the United States.

What made him a great detective was, more than anything else, that indefinable quality, intuition. He had keen observation, one of the most logical minds in the country; caution, combined with a singular daring, and a stubborn, dogged way of hanging to everything he undertook, even if it took him years to accomplish what he set out to do. But above all these qualities was that mysterious sense of his.

Take the North Platte affair, for instance. He was walking down the Bowery one clear Winter evening with a Pinkerton detective. A man passed them, who wore a rough fur cap, which evidently he had made himself, and swinging a shiny black oilcloth satchel, shaped like a carpet bag.

"Looks queer," said Jacobs. "Let's see about it."

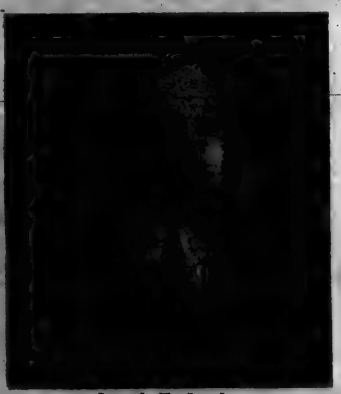
He turned just in time to see the stranger go into a saloon, into which the two detectives followed him. The man set down his bag, bought a drink, reached deep into a waistcoat pocket, counted out something and went his way. He repeated this operation in two more saloons. Jacobs stepped up to him as he was leaving the last one and asked him how he was and especially how long he was going to stay in the city.

"Better take a walk with me," suggested the Inspector, and within a few minutes the carpetbag knight was in the Mercer Street Station, detained on the word of Jacobs, who said he wanted to be sure of the man's whereabouts for the next twenty-four hours.

Chief Inspector Ashe was awakened at the Astor House, where he was then living, and Jacobs requested that a dispatch be sent to North Platte, Neb., for any information about a Post Office robbery in that neighborhood.

Word came back from the Postmaster next morning that his own office had been robbed of $2,800 worth of stamps. Lacking a few cents' worth, the whole amount was found in the bag of the man with the fur cap. There was nothing else in it but a timetable on which was underscored in pencil the name of the station, North Platte. The thief had reached New York about the time his ready cash was exhausted and he was buying drinks with stamps when Jacobs saw him in the saloons. By the next day he would have cashed in his stamps at a convenient "fence."

Among the duties of the Inspector was



Joseph E. Jacobs.

the tracing of thefts of all kinds from the mails, and sometimes these were the work of clerks in the stations. He was especially successful in ferreting out these inside thievings. His method of work was characteristic. If, for example, a bundle of letters of complaint were turned over to Jacobs, he would first separate them into classes according to localities from which they came. Often for an hour or so he would sit at a table shifting the complaints about and piling them, with all the zest of a solitaire fiend. He saw or heard nothing else, so intent was he on his game. Then a sudden move, a quiet smile, and Inspector Jacobs was off on the trail. He had in some cases by a process of deft elimination fastened the guilt upon a certain clerk at a certain window in a Post Office station and his investigations and the confession of the criminal himself confirmed his intuition.

Post Office thefts of this kind often go on for long periods before the criminal is caught, but Jacobs always went on the theory that sooner or later the successful thief would throw caution to the winds. His ability to judge human nature on sight was almost uncanny.

His fine eye for detail made him unusually valuable in detecting the inside thefts, for he would be able to see the slightest unusual move. He and his partner, C. C. James, were often stationed in "lookouts" in the galleries or the upper parts of large Post Offices from which they watched the motions of scores or hundreds of employes.

There had been stolen from one Post Office $22,000 in currency. The Jacobs elimination method had traced its disappearance to a very respectable looking, well dressed employe who had a responsible position. The Inspector watched him secretly for weeks. He rented a room opposite the house where the man lived with his parents and kept his suspect under observation from a hole in a window shade. The clerk was confronted one evening in the cellar of the house by a quiet-mannered, resolute man.

"Dig it out again," said Jacobs, pointing to the coal bin, "and then come with me."

The clerk, who spent most of his evenings at home, had been seen moving about in the house and several times he had passed a window which was only partly curtained. Jacobs had calculated to a nicety that the man was on his way to the cellar. It proved that the whole amount was cached in a box under the coal and that the culprit had been going to it, taking a small allowance for spending money and restoring the rest to its hiding place.

A good example of Jacobs's tenacity was shown in his capture of a man who had taken $40,000 from a mail pouch in this city. He suspected a clerk in the Grand Central Station by the name of Connolly who had disappeared. The Inspector traced the man to Chicago through various letters and clues, but on going there lost the scent. For months afterward he kept working on the case while looking after a few other details for the department, and then the word came which took him to San Francisco and his quarry. The almost inevitable way which criminals of that class have of writing to women was the cause of the thief's downfall.

Early last year a mail wagon standing on a ferryboat bound for Weehawken was robbed of $350,000 in bonds. Jacobs worked for several months on the case, captured the robbers, had them convicted and recovered all the bonds. From a detective point of view, this feat was not spectacular, but the way in which Jacobs went about it was a fine example of inductive reasoning, through which he gained first the confession of an employe who was implicated and then traced the man who was the brains of the plot.

Jacobs caught desperate criminals and brought to justice yeggmen who were the terror of the country. His taking of Whitey Sullivan and "Goat" Hinch, who had killed the watchman of the bank at Cobleskill, N. Y., and who were both sent to the electric chair, was one of the most courageous exploits in his long career.

He arrested Mott Haven Red and Pawtucket Johnny, who had looted the Post Office at Highland, N. Y., and had taken a large quantity of stamps and $2,000 in currency. The burglars were sent to prison for long terms.

Although Jacobs went armed, he never shot a man. He had a manner which was so convincing and firm that criminals just went along without resistance. His reputation as a man of iron nerve was such that not even hardened offenders who saw certain death in front of them thought it worth while to fight him.

Probably no Inspector in the service ever took longer chances than did he, and yet he was so wary and cautious at times that he surprised his associates. When they saw the outcome of the case, however, they understood how far-seeing he had been. He was once on the quest of an employe of the Post Office who had stolen thousands of dollars worth of stamps by an ingenious method. The guilt of the man seemed so evident that any other detective might have invaded the house where he was stopping and placed him under arrest without a warrant. Jacobs, however, was unwilling, and on the following morning the man came out from the boarding house which Jacobs had been watching all through a Winter night. Unmolested he went to the Federal Court House and surrendered himself. This he had done on the advice of a relative who was high in the councils of the political party then in control of the national administration. Jacobs did not know of the relationship, but he had a sixth sense of some kind which told him to keep his hands off.

At times there was something almost psychic in his penetration. He seemed to have an outreach into the future which awed his intimates, even though they chaffed him about it.

On the bulletin board of the quarters of the Post Office Inspectors for this division in the New York General Post Office there is a slip of paper in the Inspector's firm writing which he posted there on Aug. 29, 1918. It is as follows:

"Germany is licked now. War will end Nov. 29. J. E. J."

The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11 showed that he was only eighteen days off in his prophesy.

A fellow-Inspector had meanwhile broken into verse, which he pinned beneath the prediction:

There was an Inspector named Joe,
Who prophesied sometime ago
That the Kaiser was beat, clear off his feet,
Now, how did Inspector Joe know?

Under date of Nov. 12, Jacobs again put himself on record to the effect that the Emperor of Germany would be hanged in England one of these days.

How the Inspector knew or sensed things which were beyond the knowledge of many men was due more than anything else to the incisive and rapid reasoning powers which he had cultivated. His remarkable work in hunting out enemy aliens was a notable example of his methods, although this phase of his activities, from its very nature, cannot be publicly discussed.

Few men had such a genius for friendship as did Joseph E. Jacobs. It has been said that some of his remarkable success was due to his policy of "give and take." He helped other detectives in the Police Department or connected with the private agencies and received from them aid and information in return.

For his personal glory and advancement he cared so little that in giving out stories of captures to newspaper men he was chiefly anxious to see that others got credit for the work, although often they had had only a small part in it under his direction. Often he had heated arguments with reporters, who had, in his opinion, given too much prominence to his part in some sensational capture.

In his kindliness of nature he often appeared as an intercessor for some criminal whom he had caught after months of hard work. He had been known to arrest one, and, on finding he was penniless, to slip him a $5 bill with which to buy food other than the plain prison fare. Feared as he was by wrongdoers, there were few with whom he came in contact but had a liking for him.

Jacobs was often selected as a guard for Presidents. He was a favorite with the late Theodore Roosevelt. When the Colonel was going on long journeys he invariably asked that "Joe" be assigned to look after him. Often the Inspector went ahead of a Presidential visit and arranged with local police for the proper guarding of the Executive.

The wide range of this detective's friendship was revealed at his simple funeral out in Flushing. It was attended by former members of the Cabinet, by prominent leaders who had been Postmasters General, by officers of the Detective Bureau, by the heads of prominent agencies, by scores of his former associates in the department, and by citizens who knew little about his activities in his calling, but who admired and loved him as a man.

U-Boat Commander's Tale to Captain He Sank

Von Henchendorf Says Shell from American Destroyer Hit the U-151 After Spectacular Raid on Shipping Along This Coast—A Story of Adventure on the High Seas

WHEN Captain Waldemar Knudsen, a ruddy Norwegian veteran of the seas, brought the weather-beaten Winnebago into this port not long since for repairs, he brought also an unwritten chapter of submarine history.

It is highly improbable, for instance, that in the archives of the United States Navy Department there is any record that a shell from an American destroyer struck the U-151 near the Strait of Gibraltar a short time before the signing of the armistice. Yet that is what Graf von Henchendorf, commander of the submarine, told Captain Knudsen. The craft was submerging when its superstructure was torn away by the missile, but was able to make its way to Kiel and, so the commander says, sank a British steamship on the way.

But what seems to Captain Knudsen most amazing was that von Henchendorf had been commander of the U-151 when it sank his ship, the Winneconne, off the American coast.

It was not the first time a vessel had been sunk under Captain Knudsen. He was commanding the Norwegian ship Esther when she struck a mine or was torpedoed in the North Sea in March, 1916, and he and the crew spent two days in lifeboats before they were picked up. His treasured sextant was all he saved. Being out of a command thereafter, he found a berth with the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation, headquarters at 8 Bridge Street, New York, and assumed charge of the Winneconne. The vessel was in coastwise service, and was laden with coal sixty miles off Atlantic City on June 2, 1918, when the U-151, during its spectacular raid of



Damaged Portion of the Submarine U-151 Made Into a Swimming Pool by Clearing Away the Wreckage.

American shipping along this coast, warned his men to take to the boats before their ship was destroyed.

The commander of the submarine—Graf von Henchendorf, Captain Knudsen was to learn long afterward—allowed the men to take their personal belongings into the boats with them. Captain Knudsen's first thought was of his beloved sextant, which he had hugged through two perilous days in the North Sea, and he took that with him; but he wanted also to get a new sextant on the Winneconne, to which he had become somewhat attached. He had left it in the cabin, with $60 in cash and $200 worth of drinkables, ranging from ale to champagne. But the squad from the U-151 would not permit him to return to his ship.

No lives were lost in either of these war emergencies. After the Winneconne was sunk, Captain Knudsen was assigned by his new employers to command their ship, the Winnebago, and was at New Orleans when the United States Shipping Board requisitioned the ship to take a cargo of foodstuffs to Europe.

The Winnebago set forth on April 30, proceeded to Falmouth for further orders, and was directed to take the cargo to Hamburg. The Allies had begun feeding their vanquished enemies.

At Hamburg the orders imposed by the joint American and German control were strict. Only Captain Knudsen was permitted to go ashore during the four days the ship spent there discharging her cargo, and he made the journey on a motor launch. A ship chandler on the craft fell into conversation with him, learned that he had been torpedoed, and said that the Captain of the Texel, who had been in that port, had talked with the commander of the U-boat which had sunk his ship off the American coast.

Now, the Texel was sunk on the same day as the Winneconne. This, therefore, must be the commander who had sunk Captain Knudsen's ship!

Whereupon the ship chandler asked whether the Captain would like to meet von Henchendorf.

"I would," said Captain Knudsen. "I would like to ask him what became of that brand-new sextant on the Winneconne. Also, I would like to ask him who drank my $200 worth of booze."

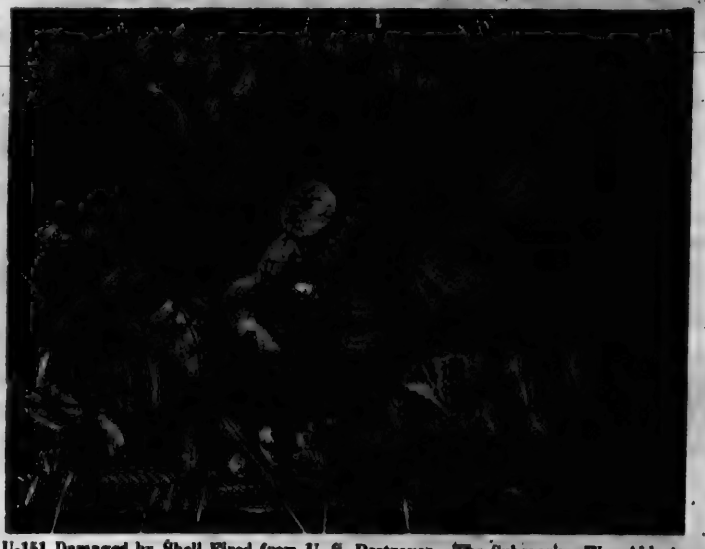
So an appointment was arranged at a Hamburg restaurant, and the two seafaring men, one a lover of the sea and the other a lover of destruction, struck hands.

"He told me he knew nothing about that sextant," said Captain Knudsen, skeptically. "He said he didn't get my booze, either, and that he didn't allow his men to have it. Must have gone down with the ship, he said.

"His First Lieutenant was with him, Captain von Kohler, who had commanded the sea raider Möwe before going to the U-151. He told me how the Möwe camouflaged herself, so that sometimes she had three funnels and sometimes only one, and how sometimes her mast was thirty feet high and sometimes only ten. He was proud of the Möwe's adventures and her long list of sunken ships.

"And von Henchendorf told me about that time the American destroyer came near being the death of him.

"He said that when the U-151 left Bremerhaven on that trip she was bound for the Mediterranean, but that she stopped at the Azores and blew up four British steamers at Ponta Delgada, in addition to shelling two small Portuguese men-of-war. Then she proceeded to the Strait of Gibraltar, and had sunk a British steamship when, as she rose after submerging, he took a look through the periscope to see whether any other ship was in sight. There were two lenses to this periscope. Through the distance lens nothing was visible, but when he looked through the short-range lens he saw an American flag and four stacks,



U-151 Damaged by Shell Fired from U. S. Destroyer. The Submarine Was Able to Make the Port at Kiel. [From a Photograph Made by Commander Graf von Henchendorf.]

and a huge bulk bearing down on him. He knew it was an American destroyer, but did not make out her name. Instantly he gave the order to submerge.

"Now, when a submarine submerges she goes down slightly by the bow. That fact probably saved the U-151 from destruction, for the shell took off the fo'c'stle head and ripped away the steel plates like paper. The wound it made, judging by the picture von Henchendorf gave me, looks like a terrible injury, but it was on the surface. The heart of the submarine was untouched.

"When the shell struck, von Henchendorf said, he was thrown to the floor, and the lights of the U-boat were extinguished. The first thing was to switch on the lights from the emergency dry storage batteries, but soon there was a slight explosion, and those went out, too. The submarine submerged until von Henchendorf saw that the pressure was 83, whereas 75 was supposed to be the maximum the U-151 could stand, and he gave the order to rise. To his amazement he found that this was possible. The submarine's air pumps and water pumps, her air chambers and water chambers, were intact!

"After that von Henchendorf had the raw edges of the steel plates sawed away and made a kind of swimming pool of the deck of the submarine, in which the men used to take salt baths when she was floating at the surface. He gave me a picture of that, too.

"Well, they got back to Kiel, submerging during the day for the most part and traveling at night. Commander von Henchendorf said he went through the North Sea mine fields, and then, after he had passed them safely, sighted a British ship loaded with 500 horses, or thereabout, and sank her. He told me that the terror and suffering of the horses as they swam about in the sea affected him more than anything else he had seen during the war. He took the submarine away from the spot to escape the sight, but returned an hour later, and found one horse still living. He said he destroyed the poor brute with his revolver."

Soon after the U-151 got back to Kiel the armistice was signed, and then the mutiny in the German fleet broke out. Commander von Henchendorf told Captain Knudsen that when he went to his cabin one morning he found the table set and petty officers ranged about it. They told him that rank was no more in the navy. But von Henchendorf said he refused to eat with his inferiors and went ashore for food; an interesting commentary, if it be true, of the German faculty for compromising with superior force oven though refusing to compromise with an upset of caste convention!

Commander von Henchendorf said that when Noske instructed him to take the U-151 to England to surrender it under the armistice terms he declined, and he thus reports his reply: "I have sworn allegiance to the German flag and to the German Kaiser, not to the Red flag." Apparently Noske took this in good part. The U-boat commander did not say that he offered any rebuke or sought to inflict any punishment. He said Noske paid each of the German sailors who accompanied the fleet to England 500 marks.

Formerly von Henchendorf had been a Captain on a Hamburg-Australian Line ship, and when Captain Knudsen saw him he was on duty on the line's pier at Hamburg, apparently as a superintendent.

New Yorkers in the Army

IF the gathering of complete military statistics proceeds as slowly henceforth as it did after the civil war, fifty years will elapse before there is a final record showing how New York State's soldiers were distributed through the United States Army of 1917-1919.

The War Department at Washington has figured that men from New York State in all parts of the army numbered 367,864. As everybody knows, two divisions were formed primarily of New Yorkers—the 27th and 77th. The Rainbow (42d) Division had one regiment (165th) from the Empire State, and the 78th Division contained drafted men from up State. But outside of these divisions there were scores of thousands scattered through every branch of the military service. Some 10,000 New Yorkers fought in the 82d Division.

Debatable Lands in Central Europe

Fiume and Trieste Are Gateways to Areas Which Are Scorched with Racial Hatreds—Their Fate Is "Balanced on the Edge of a Sword"

By MARY HEATON VORSE.

TRIESTE and Fiume, themselves debatable lands, are the antechambers of the debatable lands of the earth. Through them forever echo the voices of the world's unsolvable hates.

Trieste is a white city mounting three hills. Austria builded her quays, which file in procession down the wide sweep of the esplanade, but it was Italy that terraced the hills outside the town, planted them with vine and fig, and painted the little houses on them pink; but if her aspect is Italian, Trieste still is the door to Jugoslavia and the Central Empires.

At the present moment Trieste aits aching under the exasperation of suspense, the nerves of her people on edge. Every one is waiting for something to happen; every one has the air of listening for news.

"Under which Government is business to be accomplished?" they ask, for Trieste is first of all a business town. Commerce built it, and commerce will maintain it. All its streets are flooded with the soldiers of Italy. Everywhere are men in gray-green, while every café and every hotel is crowded with Italy's officers, openly hostile toward the French, aggressive even toward the Americans, whose country has not upheld their claims to the Dalmatian coast in full.

The civilians are a dejected lot. Snuffy old women in black drag through the streets with that resigned air that only the women of the Central Empires have ever attained; there are young women, too, who go trailing through the streets, brooms in hand, with the air of those who have never hoped for anything. Throughout the shifting crowd shamble spectres of men, former Austrian soldiers—lean, famished men who look as if they had lived on very little for a long time, looking for a job much as a hungry dog goes sniffing for a bone.

The clothes the people wear are patched like Joseph's coat. You see shoes tied on with wire; shoes tied on with rags; shoes tied on with flapping soles, which are kept from yawning too widely by string. One has the sense of being in a country where everything is lacking, even though Italy has replenished Trieste shops, and people go to the fountains for water with pails and tubs of bright blue enamel ware, evidently bought yesterday.

Every little while, through the crowd that is less than half civilian and half gray-green, comes an American. One is never out of sight more than a moment at a time of the khaki of one's own country or of England. They are not pervasive, but they are unescapable, and their activity centres around the Hotel Bristol, where are the offices of the Food Administration, and the Hotel Savoia, in whose tea rooms and cafés you may hear more of the news of the Central Empires and of the Balkans than in any other place in Europe.

The armies of the nations swarm Fiume's streets. There are the little Tonkinese, and tall black men from Madagascar dressed in mustard-colored uniforms, with the scarlet fez on their coal-black heads; there are other black troops who wear the blue beret of the Chasseurs Alpines. These black and yellow men swarm over Albania. In Serbia they guard the Bulgarian prisoners who work at repairing roads. Black and yellow men infest the States of the Balkans; they are like the irruption of a disease, and the people fear and hate them.

In Fiume you no longer feel the strain of suspense. Here is conflict. The air is full of it. The Jugoslavs are sullen, but if they are quiet they are crouched to spring. The Italians are openly aggressive. There is menace in the very air; it seems as though this menace were something audible, and that you may hear it snapping and crackling, and that presently war will come roaring down again over the land.

But Trieste and Fiume are mere antechambers to the debatable lands. The Czechoslavs are fighting with the Hungarians; the Hungarians the Rumanians. There is trouble over the boundaries of Poland. Croats and Serbs in the very heart of Jugoslavia break out into conflict. A revolutionary group in little Montenegro protests against becoming part of Greater Serbia. The Albanians tremble at the name of Greece. One hears stories of American officers being waited on by delegations of Albanians asking for an American protectorate and an Englishman being offered the Albanian crown.

These old racial hates express themselves not only along the debatable frontiers, but also in the damning of all economic life. Economically Central Europe is a madhouse at this moment. Until yesterday Italy had an embargo on trading with Jugoslavia. Rumania will not sell oil to Czechoslovakia, or Czechoslovakia steel to Rumania. Each might use those things to make war on the other. Hungary cannot get coal from the Czechs nor wheat from the Banat. There is trouble in Laibach between the Italians and Jugoslavs. Italy closes the border. There is a railway strike in Austria, and Jugoslavia closes the border for fear the strike will spread.

All these dissensions have affected the work of the Food Commission and the Red Cross. Trieste was the point of departure for the distributing system of the Food Administrations. Here came the ships from America and from Australia. The supplies of wheat and lard are spread out fanwise from Serbia up through the Central Empires, a constant stream of blood flowing into the emaciated bodies of these countries. Here private enterprise was eliminated, and so was profit, and the laws of competition were suppressed.

Here, too, came the ships of the American Red Cross. All the supplies for the Serbian Commission for Northern Serbia passed through the endless channels of military authorization here in Trieste, and again in Fiume. So must the supplies of the English Serbian Relief.

On the front of the Bristol Hotel is a small pasteboard sign, hung there as if at random. It announces that here are the offices of the Economic High Control. That little pasteboard sign, so casual, so ephemeral in appearance, has behind it more political power than ever Caesar possessed, since it furnishes the food supply to the western world. The ships of the world are its also. It has the fate of millions of people in its hands, for it can decide if they are to be fed or are not to be fed. Beside its power, it is a new signpost in history, for it is the first peace offensive ever carried on by the earth's great nations. It is the first formal recognition by the powers that the basis of life is economic and not political.

It is one of those new forces evolved under war's necessity—the first effort made in the world's history to regulate the affairs of men by economic means instead of by force or political means. It is such a new project that we have only begun to realize its significance. No one as yet has plumbed its power. Behind it is the force of England, America, France, and Italy, and the resources which those great countries and their colonies represent. It is an enterprise new in the history of the ages, for never before have the nations of the earth banded themselves together to feed the peoples, ally and enemy alike.

There are four commissions—American, English, French, and Italian, (Anglo-Saxon and Latin)—and as one comes in contact with the various groups one realizes that Italy and France, while keeping to their agreement, have no overwhelming interest in the affair. It is England and America which have a vision about the matter.

The Governments of France and Italy have made an international agreement. Their officers are here to fulfill that agreement, while the officials of England and of America have a peculiar Anglo-Saxon imagination about their task. It is the Anglo-Saxon people who have taken on their shoulders the task of feeding these people and of giving relief to the civil population. There has been throughout the war no place too remote and dangerous for the Scottish women to establish hospitals. The American Red Cross gets its supplies and workers to inaccessible districts by oxcarts.

The Food Commission has been selling food to the Governments at cost. The Serbian Relief and the American Red Cross have given their supplies away.

The Serbian Commission of the Red Cross today forms part of the Balkan Commission, but it has existed since 1916 in Southern Serbia. It has had little recognition. It works in plague-stricken towns. It fights typhus and famine. Its members die of typhoid. They live in godforsaken, inaccessible holes. The commission in North Serbia gets its supplies only at the good-will and pleasure of the Italian Government through the ports of Fiume and Trieste. Their food goes down rivers in barges, by crawling trains, by camion, and oxcarts, into re-

(Continued on Page 15)

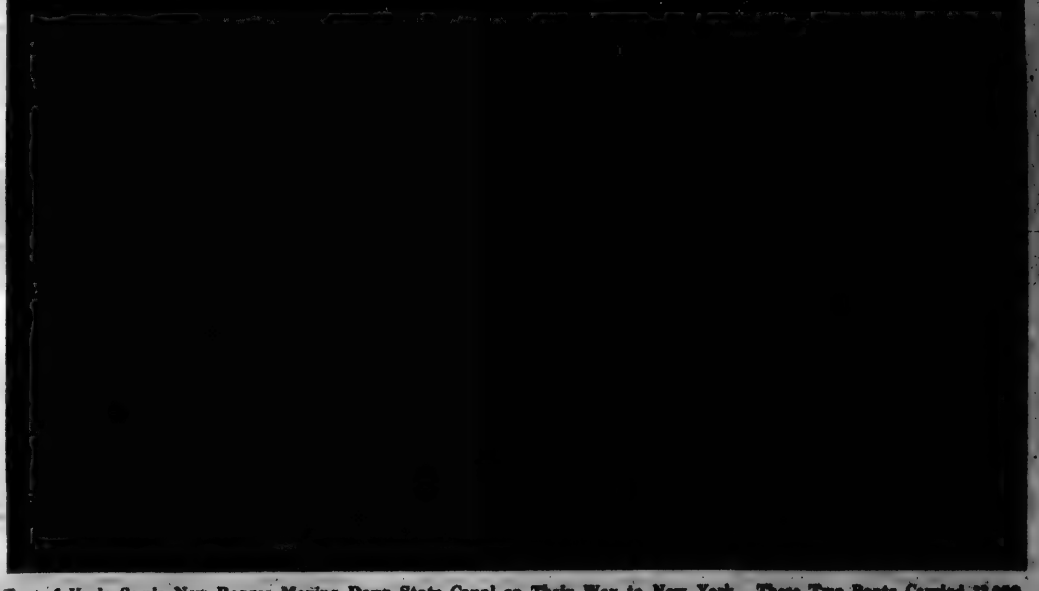
Massive Barges in State Canal

WHEN ten massive steel barges, owned by the United States Government and forming but a small part of the Federal barge line, passed recently through the Waterford Locks they brought to a successful conclusion the first trip ever taken on the new channel by modern steel barges.

Each of these vessels carried 16,000 bushels of grain, more than double the capacity of the old canalboat, and each is 150 feet in length, 21½ feet wide, and has a capacity of from 600 to 800 tons on a ten-foot draft. The boats on this occasion moved in tows of two, but will in the future move in fleets of four, one barge being self-propelled and especially designed for use on the Barge Canal.

At the time these ten barges passed through the new canal State Engineer Frank M. Williams was called to the Waterford Locks to witness the passage of two giant United States Navy coal barges. Both these boats were 115 feet long, 31 feet wide, and had a maximum capacity of 1,200 tons.

Before the present canal season is over about 100 new steel and concrete barges will be in operation on the United States Barge Line, while a great many more boats will have been placed in commission on the different independent lines, which are now looking forward to a season of exceptional activity. Aside from these general lines manufacturing corporations are operating their own fleets.



Two of Uncle Sam's New Barges Moving Down State Canal on Their Way to New York. These Two Boats Carried 32,000 Bushels of Grain and Were a Part of a Fleet of Ten.

Frivolous Thoughts of a Food Controller

Now That the Serious Work Is Past, He Looks Back with Mirth on the Weeping Ladies Who Cajoled Him Into Giving Sugar Permits

By RALPH D. SMITH,
One-Time Food Administrator of Broome County, N. Y.

AS I look back upon my term as a county cog in the Hoover machine, the comic sidelights of the Food Administrator's work overshadow the serious side. Now that the war's over, who wants to think of serious things, anyway? It's good, after a long time, to laugh a little.

My first realization of what a County Food Administrator had to do came with an avalanche of bundles. Upon being informed, just after my appointment, that there was a box on the ground floor of the office building larger than Noah's Ark, I went down and impressed some of my legal friends into putting it in the elevator. A few men got out of the car. A cynic reminded me that the elevator was not for freight, and I observed that neither was it for cattle. Then everybody else got out and I rode up officially straddling the box. It contained the Food Administration's pledge cards, the kitchen and window cards, thousands of them, all to be distributed throughout the county.

At once came the period of secret complaints, every one accusing every one else. The rules were changed so often that we were all more or less bewildered to know just what they were, and on more than one occasion I was told by some violator that the very thing now complained of I had but yesterday said he could do. Having done so much talking and to so many people, I never knew just what I had said.

The consumers at first gave the most trouble. High-browed women would demand from their grocer wheat flour without the substitutes or sugar in forbidden lots. Meeting a refusal, they would declare that they could get accommodated at some other store, and, if the grocer still refused, bounce out of the store in a rage. The bakers complained that their competitors were selling pure wheat bread, or bread with substitutes put in with a lady's powder puff, while they alone were using the proper mixture. The early Summer of last year found me the most important man in the county. We had been doing fairly well with our wheat and meat restrictions, but not enough in the sugar line. We acted. I never realized before what a rumpus the curtailment of sweets would make. My offices at once became the headquarters of the horde desiring emergency sugar orders and such others as had any business with the Food Board. They began to pour in at 9 o'clock in the morning, and would come in in droves all day long. I now speak several languages. Some of the foreigners still call me "Commissioner Smeeze."

I thought that by this time the war was won, but soon found it had just begun. That was when the canning season came upon us last Summer. Everybody knows what the canning slip was—a covenant to the effect that the purchaser, who could buy sugar in certain quantities only upon signing and presenting a slip to the dealer, would use the sugar only for canning. And when this regulation was followed by the one prohibiting the sale of more than twenty-five pounds of sugar to any one for canning, except on a written order from the Food Administrator, I was amazed to learn how vast an army of women dwelt in this portion of our State.

Canners appeared from all sections. In mighty throngs they moved toward the Food Administrator's office. Humming and buzzing, they flitted in and out of the elevator. They invaded my offices unceasingly through the Summer and Fall. One dame presented herself on a late November day, demanding a canning order. The phrase "Meet me at the Food Administrator's" became current. I became a prophet, a seer, and a specialist in dietetics.

There were all kinds of canners: Demure, militant, coquettish, and some with spiritual faces, like the Sistine Madonna, who would open their big blue eyes at me and piously request an order for a third or even fourth allotment of twenty-five pounds of sugar for canning, assuring me that they were putting up a great deal of fruit for the coming Winter and would use the sweetening for no other purpose. I felt that women with such faces must tell the truth. The orders at times were shuffled out like playing cards. But what could a chivalrous Food Administrator do? Then there were the home bodies, plump and comfortable, the motherly, wifely kind, the kind that fill the big armchairs, capsize boats, and block doorways. There was no question about this kind, either, I thought. They looked equally truthful. Another class reminded me of "Mona Lisa." When one of these asked for a canning order she would squint and look me right in the eye. They, too, got their permits. Then there was the Nell Gwynne kind, pretty and pert, prancing into the office and demanding their canning orders. I was afraid of them and obeyed.

Alternate trustfulness, doubt and utter lack of faith seized me. Finally I mentioned my state of mind to my assistant, who thus far had been discreetly silent.

"They're fibbing to you, Mr. Smith," she said. "They're all alike."

When I ruled that making apple sauce for immediate consumption was not canning I became much disliked. Some of the ladies pouted at me. A few wept. I asked my assistant what to do when the tears began to flow.

"Let 'em cry," was the hard-hearted answer. "They're only nervous. They always do that when they want something and can't get it."

We were constantly invaded by invalids and cranks. The cranks would complain about everything; the invalids railed against the substitutes. "They don't eat well," one told me. Another said the "Hoover cow feed" had brought on his old rheumatism. During the Spring and Summer the stories about German food-poisoning schemes ran riot. The people that had found glass in their sugar! They would announce that they had been glassed with as much heroism as though they had been gassed on the field of battle. One day in October an excited old lady, fairly leaping over the railing in the main office, dashed past my assistant and deposited a pound bag of sugar on my desk. The deputy was sitting beside me.

"Glassed!" she shrieked. We attempted to calm her, but she got worse. Somebody gave her a glass of water. Assuring her that we would investigate the matter, I examined the sugar under a small microscope. There was not a sign of glass. I subjected the lady's tongue to a similar examination. Not a scratch there. Finally the deputy and my assistant and myself ate some of the sugar. The old lady calmed herself and departed.

But all of us know, of course, that the nation's great accomplishment in food conservation couldn't have been effected without the hearty co-operation of our women. I know that those who plagued the county administrator were the exceptions. And yet, when a few days ago I met my assistant, now employed elsewhere, and asked if she still entertained her opinion about the women who wanted sugar for canning only, she replied:

"Absolutely."

I turned away saddened.



There Were All Kinds of Canners.



An Excited Old Lady Fairly Leaping Over the Railing.

A Clemenceau Peace

By GUSTAVE HERVE.
(Translated from the French by A. Bolsaert.)

THE Germans are obstinately bent on shouting everywhere that it is not a Wilson peace we offer them but a Clemenceau peace. Their grief has made them wild.

The old "Tiger" has never told any one what conditions he would have imposed upon Germany had he been the only master of the hour. But it is not difficult to guess what those conditions would have been.

To begin with, he would have reduced to nought the whole Bismarckian fabric, and freed the whole of Germany from the Prussian hegemony imposed by him in 1866. All the States of Northern Germany absorbed by Prussia in 1866 beginning with Hanover, would have come to life again. This done, the State of Southern Germany would have been advised that they should resume their independence in the German Confederation, and there is no doubt that the Bavarians would not have had to have such an invitation made to them twice. Now, let the Germans reread the Versailles proposals: German unity, such as made by iron and fire in 1866 and 1870, is intact; not only this, but it is re-enforced, since, owing to the disappearance of monarchy in Saxony, Bavaria, and other German States, the Berlin clique will be able to pass the Prussian roller over the last débris of liberty in old Germany.

That is not all. If Wilson had not been there the entire left bank of the Rhine would have been made a neutral State under the suzerainty of France, which would have occupied "in perpetuum" all the bridge-heads of the Rhine from the Dutch border to Alsace.

Is that all? No.

To make sure that the Germans would pay us at least part of the billions they owe us, we have seized as a pledge the Sarre coal mines, which, in 1913, yielded 13,000,000 tons of coal. As military masters of the whole line of the Rhine, we would have seized, as pledge, until all owed us by Germany was paid in full, including our 180 billions of war expenses, the very rich coal mines of the Ruhr, on the right bank of the Rhine, the production of which is far in excess of 100,000,000 tons annually, and on which the metallurgical industry of Germany and nearly all her chemical industries rest.

Then—but only then—would the Germans have had reason to howl that they were being reduced to real economic serfdom.

The Germans have not a Clemenceau peace offered them.

They may thank President Wilson for it.

THAT LAST NIGHT OF KING ALCOHOL

Hilarity and Gloom Vied with Each Other as New York Said a Hesitant Farewell to J. Barleycorn—Broadway's Queerest Celebration



By BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.
Illustration by Carlo de Fornaro.

WAS last Monday night the funeral of old John Barleycorn or the wedding night of Bacchus and the chemical blonde daughter of Gambrinus?

It was both. There was a wake over a corpse that may only be playing 'possum, and there were merry village bells over the union of Mild Wine and Meek Beer.

And thereby hangs a strange tale that New York will tell till the last swan sits on the ruins of the Casino in Central Park and squawks its last squawk at the tottering towers of lil' ol' Manhatta-by-the-Battery.

The purely psychological panic that preceded the edict of the Department of Justice leaving in doubt the fate of beer culminated in one of the most amazing, paradoxical, and puzzling nights that had ever been seen in New York. Nothing happened, yet most tremendous things were taking place. New York simply refused to take prohibition seriously. When was there ever such a crazy-patch of humor, pathos, thanksgiving, cursing, threats, expectation, denunciation, singing, sneering, put on exhibition before? Good-natured assent to the decree that sent John Barleycorn to a perhaps brief interment—until the wand of the Prospero in Washington should call him again from the vasty deeps—looked into eyes that spelled social TNT. The brandied hiccough met the Hooligan howl of the highball. The cork that has popped since the birth of the Adam of Omar Khayyams sounded to some like a far-off call to arms of all the Red Ink Guards of revolt. To others it was the beginning of a new era, when the whisky agent ceases from hitting in and John Barleycorn lies at rest.

Monday night proved that New York was a very sober city. It takes more than one prohibition act to get it "soused."

Everybody looked during the afternoon as if he stood at some new kind of Armageddon. It was the boozers' Marne without a Joffre in sight. It was the Gimmillennium. To millions, 1919 A. D. was the year with two New Year's Days. Tuesday, July 1, was the beginning of the year 1919½. Monday was the end of the great razzle-dazzle in New York.

People went about their business maunderingly sober. Expectation, rumor, innuendo, were as rife as maggots in a trench. Little old New York, that had never taken water, literally, figuratively, or constitutionally, had the Katzenjammer of fear and disillusion on its soul.

The old town had got over many "a morning after"; but here was, for many, mentally, a "morning after" before the shades of night had begun to sop up the daylight. The Peace Treaty, the League of Nations, old Doc Wilkins, the Lusk Committee, the baseball score, were matters of no earthly consequence. What would it profit a man to gain the knowledge of the day's "extras" if he lost his suitcase of joy-water?

All roads led to the booze store. In spite of the fact that hundreds of saloons had handed it out straight that they would not be "canned," the lines of pilgrims, on auto, afoot, in ambient passing rigs, and even pushing wheelbarrows and go-carts, improvised New York into a home-made Mecca. If all the bottles of whisky, wine, and beer that were purchased in the twelve hours preceding midnight of last Monday could have been piled on top of one another in City Hall Park they would have made the Woolworth Tower look like a coalbin in the house of an ant.

The strangest of all phenomena of this strangest of all days in the city's history was the way thousands clambered down off the water wagon and thousands who had been in every condition of inebriety, from the merely "lit up" stage to the daily "I won't go home until morning" condition, began as far back in the past as last Saturday to clean up, taper off, wash out, and take all the other measures to clamber on top of the orange cart.

Old rounders and young rounders, who had disappeared for months and years from the hotel bars, the late restaurants, the jazz houses, and the common garden variety of gimmill, crawled out of their somnolent respectability and made their way back to the dives of their ancient chinfests, and went to it with a grim determination to have "one last good one" before the whistle blew. At the corner of the Rue de Booze and the Great Wine Way, which the initiate will recognise as Forty-second and Broadway, early Monday afternoon the writer counted seven men of his acquaintance who had come forth on this Last Day to materialise their vision of that "fine old sense that's coming to me yet" that every ex-tank carries pocketed deep down in the cells of his brain. Never had any prodigal son such greeting as those who returned to the fold. They seemed like heralds and avant couriers of the immortality of John Barleycorn & Co.

It was, per contra, the vision of pink elephants, green nannygoats, and the flying snakes of the Apocalyptic dry dawns at the end of the week that drove others to sobriety. These latter exhibited their "will power" in public like a Houdini doing the handcuff trick on the street corner or a Sandow, growing decrepit, who could still lift a barroom on his shoulder with a smile. They had beat the time clock to it. They not only helped put up the shutters on the Palace of Revels run by Bacchus, Barleycorn, Lim., but they actually got down and began to clean up the "mess of their lives," as one of these perverse citizens put it, as he dropped an eighth-of-an-inch quinine shell into his system to jazz along the depression into a smile.

But as the shades of night began falling fairly fast along about 8 o'clock Dry-Face waned and Rye-Face waxed. The "uxries" on the street flouting the staccato type that wine and beer were to be allowed to hold carnival on the coffin of old J. B. and Five Stars were like a sudden message from Mars, and the newsboys were, literally, Mercuries bearing tidings from the gods—from at least two of them anyhow, Bacchus and Gambrinus.

But nothing can hold back a New York crowd that has made up its mind long beforehand to celebrate something or other. The great Booze Cantata was on in earnest, and all the cops' horses and all the cops' men couldn't put curfew together again. Double-deck dinners were eaten early, for on this solid foundation of food there was to be erected an abiding pousse café of wine, beer, brandy, whisky, and gin that would reach to the eyes and keep the brain swimming and bobinating till Nox bowed them in sleep.

Some laid a firm foundation of porterhouse for the fuming chimney of drink; others laid foundations of lobster and chicken and spaghetti; others tessellated their interior groundwork with the plain and simple bean and carpeted it with veal and corned-beef hash. A few ate not at all, declaring food was persona non grata in such a court.

Between 11 and 12 the well-known alcohol igloos from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth were lined ten deep. It was the final bargain sale. Outside street vendors sold a march called "The Death of Personal Liberty." Nobody believed it.

The lobster palaces and the dance halls made a big noise, but over many of the parties there was the air of reminiscence—of the days when every night was New Year's Eve, when whisky was taken as a chaser, when no one went home until Pete Dailey had officially announced at the old Metropole that "Broadway was closed for the night," which meant the milkman was getting sunburned outside.

After 12 o'clock the diners and drinkers abandoned wine and beer, and until 1 A. M. drank whisky and brandy, where they were to be had, and grinned at one another like boys who had stolen apples.

At "Jack's," where the highball has been king for thirty years, Old John Barleycorn died a slow, agonizing death, and his final rattle was not heard until a wee sma' hour. In the Room of a Thousand and One Jags the Old Gang held forth against the wrath to come behind great trenches of Scotch and rye purchased before that fatal hour when J. B. emerged from the death house and tottered to the chair. Papa John Dunstan sat calmly in the corner talking to Grandpère "Jim" Wakely about Cycles of Virtue and Spasms of Humility. Rising at 1 A. M. he sang, as has been his custom for many years, "McCarthy's Daughter," ordered the curtains drawn, and pronounced with dignity a benediction and valedictory on the late J. B. The Old Gang then formed in line and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," but whether *he* was Sir John Dunstan or ex-Mogul John Barleycorn has not been learned at this writing.

Down in Greenwich Village, where the poetic proletariat wages war with the bourgeoisie landlords, nothing of interest happened. Nothing can disturb your true Olympian. They who dwell in the eternal, like Harry Kemp and Jack MacGrath, wot not of current events. July 1 awoke only a languid interest in the nut-cellar of the Brevoort and the Turkish corners of Polly's. The denizens of the former and the inmates of the latter rooms rattled on as usual on their favorite airy-fairy themes, knowing that the bouncer would turn up as usual at midnight. Besides, beer and red ink had been preserved to them, at least for a while.

It was at Mouquin's, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, famous rendezvous of artists and painters, that the strangest of sights was to be seen on this strangest of strange nights. The café was deserted at midnight, probably because John Barleycorn had meant nothing at this place. Deserted by all but one customer, a famous sketch artist, who stood upon a table making furious speeches in French and Pennsylvania Dutch on the iniquities of prohibition, while his friends stood outside peering through the glass at him. The waiters were all asleep.

It was early in the morning of July 1. The dawn was coming up a fiery John Barleycorn red in the northeast. A well-known ten-twenty-thirty actor was leaning against a "wet paint" sign at Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, His straw hat was rimless, his eyes were glazed.

"T'day's glor'us day," he muttered. "Sits July Firs'—r'turn of the penny postcard—d'partur'l whiskee. S' law of comp'nsation!"

There is something in this. The return of the penny postcard seemed to interest New York more than "making a night of it."

Postscript.—As everybody knows, Monday night did not really end all sales of strong drink in the big town, and he who knows how can get whisky or gin just as easily as "light" wine or 2.75 beer. It's just a question of winking at the bartender in many places. But the procedure since July 1 has been too complicated for open celebrations, and perhaps genuine prohibition is descending upon us gradually, after all.

New York City's Spotless School

No. 93, in Queens, Last to be Built Under the Pre-War Contracts, Is Presented as a Model of a Modern Hygienic Educational Plant



"Inspection, Heads." Brown Bros.

PUBLIC SCHOOL 93, Queens, is the very newest public school building of the New York City school system and a model as to structure and as to the personal cleanliness and hygiene of the children. Not the least cause for the commendable condition of its pupil body is the environment under which they are taught the essentials of their education.

The school was the last one to be put up under the pre-war contracts. It is an illustration therefore, of the latest improvements that the educational leaders of the city have devised for the proper housing of children during lesson time. Height, light, breadth of room, are the outstandingg features of all the classrooms. The same is true of the playrooms and the gymnasiums.

The advantages of study under conditions of this kind are obvious. One of the hardest battles the teacher has to wage is that of insisting on the need of living under clean and sanitary conditions, the evil effect of dirt upon health and morals and the importance of personal hygiene. In a school where rooms are ill-lighted and damp, where the walls and stairs are dirty with years of accumulated dust, the problem is a very serious one. The child, even more than the grown-up human being, reacts easily to the environment about him. How, for instance, can he be conscious of no sense of wrongdoing in scribbling on a wall that has been scribbled upon by two generations before him? But the child is rare, indeed, who would ruthlessly deface a wall that is a shining example of cleanliness and beauty. Therein lies the answer to the happiness of the results in the school in Queens. The school was opened new and clean. The effort of the teachers and Principals was to keep it that way. From that was developed the desire for strict adherence to all the rules of hygiene.

The outstanding feature of the hygienic work of the school is the daily morning inspection. This is mapped out by the syllabus of the Board of Education, and is followed more or less conscientiously by all the schools in the city. The purpose of the inspection is outlined as follows:

"1. To inculcate habits of personal cleanliness by inspection of each pupil. (By arousing each pupil's enthusiastic interest and pride in his own personal appearance and by stimulating a desire to attain a perfect class record in cleanliness, neatness, and good health.)

"2. To discover symptoms of illness and to prevent contagion.

"3. To establish co-operation between the home and the school.

"4. To establish close co-operation between the school medical inspection service and the class teacher for the benefit of the health of the children."

The class inspection consists of several steps. First of all the teacher examines the blouses, shirts, dresses, and collars of the children, noting the cleanliness and order of all. Ties, hair-ribbons, handkerchiefs, and the order of the hair are then given a close inspection.

This general inspection is followed by special individual attention, carried on in the following manner, according to the rules of the syllabus:

"Class at attention. Sleeves are rolled up. Desk tops are put down. Hands and arms are placed on the desk palms down. Each pupil is inspected for the following points before the teacher passes on to the next:

"Hands and arms inspected for cleanliness and rash.

"Nails are carefully observed as to cleanliness and biting. Children should have their nails cut short and take a pride in their appearance.

"Teeth are displayed by having the lips drawn well apart. Emphasis should be placed on good mouth hygiene. Charts displaying a clean, even, healthy set of teeth may be hung about the walls of the classroom.

"Face. Neck. Ears. Head. These are carefully observed as the teacher passes from child to child, up and down the aisles. The ears and neck are inspected by having the child draw his collar from the neck and turn his head first to one side and then to the other. Heads are bent forward, the hair pulled up from above and behind the ears, braids are pulled up and uncleanliness of the scalp and the hair is noted. This close inspection affords an opportunity for the teacher to discover cases of contagion and to refer them for exclusion to the Principal, doctor, and nurse."



A Class of Very Young Ones. Brown Bros.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

INTO the boiling caldron of discussion over the League of Nations covenant the Macmillan Company is this week casting an argument in its favor in the form of a book by Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain, who served at the front with the A. E. F. and therefore knows something about the conditions of warfare which the covenant seeks to prevent in the future—which is more than can be said of its conspicuous opponents. It will have an introduction by William Howard Taft and is indorsed as an authoritative presentation of facts and arguments for the League by President Lowell of Harvard University, Senator Hitchcock, and Dr. Stephen G. Wise. The author is said to make a vigorous, cogent, straightforward, and comprehensive presentation of the reasons why the United States should ratify the covenant.

The "O. Henry" Hotel at Greensboro, N. C., opened its doors to the public with a housewarming celebration on last Wednesday evening. Among the guests of honor were the author's widow and her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Cesare, wife of the cartoonist, and Professor C. Alphonse Smith, head of the Department of English in the United States Naval Academy, the authoritative O. Henry biographer. It was agreed among the guests that no memorial could be more appropriate for "O. Henry" than a hotel, and that no other would have more pleased his fancy. "A lot of famous writers," said one guest, "have houses they once occupied preserved in their honor. But O. Henry lived most of his life in hotels. A hotel is representative of him as no house could be, and representative, too, of his stories, which were chiefly concerned with the transient guests of life, the waifs and strays of present-day existence who found in hotels and restaurants the setting for so many of their poignant adventures." A portrait of Sidney Porter hangs in the lounging room of the hotel, the silver and linen is all marked with his familiar pen-name, and in many of the rooms illustrations from his works decorate the walls.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for publication on July 15 "What America Did," by Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly, which they describe as "an everybody's book about the war" because it gives the kind of concise, comprehensive account of the important activities and achievements of the United States in the preparation for and prosecution of the war which everybody wants to know about and preserve as a record. It is said to cover the chief developments in the making of the army from the registration for the draft to the battle of the Argonne, the expansion and activities of the navy and the development of the air program, while half the volume is devoted to civilian activities in which are described under nearly a score of separate chapter headings such great works as the financing of the war, the mobilizing of the railroads and of food, fuel, trade, and industry for efficient warmaking, the work of women and of the Red Cross, and the combating of enemy spies and propaganda at home and abroad.

Alfred A. Knopf announces a book on the life of Roosevelt, entitled "Great Heart," by Nell MacIntyre, with an introduction by General Leonard Wood. It gives a comprehensive view of the entire career of its subject, but is unique in that it groups his various phases of achievement under separate chapters instead of narrating the events of his life in chronological sequence.

"Their Mutual Child," a humorous novel by Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, will be ready for publication by Boni & Liveright about the middle of July.

Brentano's have secured and will publish at once a new book of plays by George Bernard Shaw.

A London newspaper has recently been agitating the question, perhaps by way of relaxation from the problems of the Peace Conference and the labor situation, of what is the finest love story ever written, and has brought out so much eager discussion that its columns have teemed with replies. The majority verdict apparently was in favor of Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," and opinions varied all the way from "Aucassin and Nicolette" to Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel" and Joseph Conrad's "Lord Jim."

Mary Johnston, who has been very busy all Spring finishing a new novel which Harper & Brothers will publish in the Fall, when asked recently what she had most enjoyed reading during the last year, replied that it had been the rereading of "Faust" and the poems of Walt Whitman.



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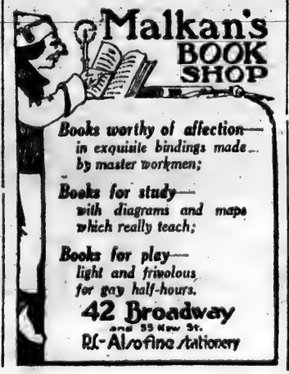
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Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1919 — EIGHT PAGES

ECHOES OF A FAMOUS LITERARY RIVALRY

Recent Publications That Recall the Personalities of Dickens and Thackeray, Together with the Controversies Waged Over Their Respective Claims to Primacy in the Art of Fiction Writing

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

DICKENS, READE, AND COLLINS, SENSATION NOVELISTS. A Study in the Conditions and Theories of Novel Writing in Victorian England. By Walter C. Phillips, Ph. D. New York: Columbia University Press, 1919. 236 pp. $2.

THE DICKENS CIRCLE. A Narrative of the Novelist's Friendships. By J. W. T. Ley. With portraits and other illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 363 pp. $3.

APPARENTLY the fierce war that was long waged between the perfervid and intolerant partisans of Dickens and the calmer but equally opinionated admirers of Thackeray is at last losing most of its bitterness now that both of these objects of loyal worship are slowly retiring into the literary background. They may not have been surpassed by any of the more recent story tellers, but they have been more or less crowded out by the novelists who are nearer to us in their themes and their methods. With the coming of a new century the author of "Pickwick" and the author of "Vanity Fair" ceased to be contemporary favorites of the novel-reading public; they became "classics"—and that is a hard fate to befall any story teller who had once tasted the sweets of popularity.

There is a disenchanting element of truth in Mark Twain's cynical definition of a classic as "a book that everybody praises and that nobody reads." So long as a writer stays alive and retains his vogue we read his books because we like them; but when he departs this life, and when his works are promoted from the parlor table to the locked bookcase which contains "the classics," we are likely to peruse them rather from the sense of duty than from the promise of enjoyment. Complete sets of an author's books are often for external use only; and the single volume containing the acknowledged masterpiece is often girt about by a learned introduction and by a heterogeny of scholarly annotations, which make it appear difficult to approach. By this critical apparatus we are rather repelled than allured, and we postpone the dutiful perusal day after day and sometimes year after year, until at last the masterpiece accumulates the dust of ages, having been read by title only, like a bill in the Legislature.

Although I was early sealed of the tribe of Thackeray, and although I have not been tempted to reread any of Dickens's books for at least a dozen years, I am inclined to think that Dickens, who had the larger audience while they were both alive, still has it after both have been dead for half a century. There have been more biographies of Dickens than of Thackeray, more complete editions, more reprints in the various cheap series intended for every man, more volumes of anecdote and reminiscence like this of Mr. Ley's on "The Dickens Circle." Perhaps the majority of the best judges incline to the opinion that Thackeray is by far the finer artist; yet there are not a few contemporary critics of good repute who are prone to use offensive language toward those who, like myself, confess frankly that they can no longer read Dickens with any expectation of pleasure.

I wonder what these critics of good repute will say about this book by Mr. Phillips? Certainly he does not hesitate to call Dickens a "sensation novelist" and to link him with his friends, Wilkie Collins and Charles Reade, as delighting in horror for its own sake. Mr. Phillips not only makes this charge, but he proves it. The admirers of Dickens no longer defend his wilfully manufactured pathos; but they are ready to die in the last ditch in defense of his humor, his power of creating character, and his benevolent humanity. Mr. Phillips says little about his humor and less about his pathos; he centres his attention on the theatricality of Dickens's expedients, a theatricality which is the result of his desire to be dramatic at all costs.

Where the thin-and-thin adherents of the rivals had been content to consider them as individuals, set over against each other, Mr. Phillips sees them as chiefs of rival clans, rallied around opposing standards and obeying discordant theories as to what a novel ought to be. On the one side there is Dickens influenced by Scott and by Byron, perhaps also influenced by Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue. On the other there is Thackeray, descended from Fielding and appreciative of Jane Austen. Reade and Collins stand close to Dickens, holding the same theory as to the true theories of novel writing and applying this theory each in his own fashion. And treading the same path as Thackeray come Anthony Trollope and George Eliot.

Mr. Phillips calls the novel of the Dickens-Reade-Collins group "dramatic," and he calls that of the Thackeray-Trollope-Eliot group "domestic." These labels may not be scientifically exact, but they are suggestive. As I read Mr. Phillips's pages I could not avoid the thought that he would have found help in the paragraph of Henry James's illuminating criticism of Anthony Trollope, in which the British-American critic declared that there were two kinds of fiction—that which aimed to excite the emotions of surprise and that which aimed to excite the emotions of recognition. The "dramatic" trio wished to startle us, to "make our flesh creep," to force us to cry out: "Well, I didn't expect that!" The "domestic" trinity desired to reveal human nature, to lay bare the heart of man, and to encourage us to say: "Well, that's so. I never thought of it before, but that is just what he would do. It's what that kind of man had to do to be true to his nature!"

Thackeray made only one effort to write a play for the stage; Trollope and George Eliot refrained from even a single venture, (the "Spanish Gipsy" is only a "closet-drama," so called.) Dickens had thought of going on the stage as a young man, and began by writing two unpromising farces. He was fond of acting, and his readings from his own works were histrionic triumphs. Reade began and ended as a playwright; he testified that he was by native gift a dramatist forced by bad laws to be a novelist. Wilkie Collins brought out half a dozen dramas; and although he was not really successful in the theatre, he never relinquished the ambition to be accepted as a dramatist.

Mr. Phillips quotes (p. 136) the artistic creed that Collins once declared: "Believing that the novel and the play are twin sisters in the family of fiction, and that one is drama narrated, as the other is drama acted, and that all the deep and strong emotion that the playwriter is privileged to excite, the novel writer is privileged to excite also, I have not thought it either politic or necessary, while adhering to realities, to adhere to every-day realities only." In fact, Wilkie Collins adhered to every-day realities only in so far as this adherence did not interfere with the working of his private formula for interesting readers. "Make 'em laugh; make 'em cry; make 'em wait!"

Reade novelised "Peg Woffington" from "Masks and Faces," the comedy he had written in collaboration with Tom Taylor; he novelized "It Is Never Too Late to Mend" from his own play "Gold"; he took the framework of "Hard Cash" from "Les Pauvres de Paris," by Brisebarre and Nus, a French play, from which Dion Boucicault had earlier adapted the "Streets of New York." His story "White Lies" is derived from "Château Grantier," a play by Auguste Maquet, and "Foul Play" (which he wrote in collaboration with Boucicault) was more or less inspired by another French piece, the "Portefeuille Rouge." Bearing these influences in mind, we need not be surprised when Mr. Howells tells us that, in reading Reade's stories, "you seem to be reading a dramatization of his novels rather than the novels themselves."

Mr. Phillips has no difficulty in showing by extracts from Dickens's correspondence that the author of "The Tale of Two Cities" had a similar predilection for surprise, tension, suspense, climax, and all the other elements needed for the successful utilization of situation and of sensation. Dickens could be truly dramatic; but he did not dislike being boldly melodramatic. He enjoyed bold and even brutal effects akin to those which we associate with the Elizabethan tragedy-of-blood. He had no hesitation in accumulating horror on horror's head. There is no denying the power, the naked strength, with which the scene of Sikes's murder of Nancy is set before us, and Dickens gave us a dozen other scenes only a little less brutal. It is no wonder that he had a deep admiration for "Notre Dame de Paris," in which Hugo also reveled in the gruesome and the abherrant.

Perhaps it did not come strictly within the field of Mr. Phillips's inquiry, but he might have noted that in one respect Dickens declined to be governed by the tradition of the theatre. One of the first rules to be impressed on the 'prentice playwright is "Never keep a secret from the spectators"—a sound rule for which Lessing gives good reasons. Dickens delighted in keeping secrets from his readers; and even now, forty-nine years after his death, there is incessant discussion over the mystery of "Edwin Drood." Possibly this enjoyment of mystery-mongering was intensified in Dickens by his association with Wilkie Collins, who has left us in the "Moonstone" one of the very best of mystery stories.

But there is a superabundance of this mystery-mongering in "Nicholas Nickleby" and in "Barnaby Rudge," composed long before his association with Wil-

(Continued on Page 361)

LATEST FICTION BY MRS. RINEHART, MR. C. MORLEY, SAX ROHMER, AND OTHERS

DANGEROUS DAYS. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. George H. Doran Company. $1.60 net.

MRS. RINEHART'S new and very long book is one of those thoroughly conventional novels which one reads with a haunting sense of having done so before. Save for two brief intervals, when it moves first to Washington and then to Paris, where the story closes on the day of the signing of the armistice, the scene is laid in an unnamed American city, apparently somewhere in the Middle West. The period chosen is that covering the two years from 1916 to the Autumn of 1918, and, with a very few exceptions, the characters all belong to that fast, new-rich set which exists in practically every city in the country, and whose love of flirtations and devotion to the insidious cocktail bulk so large in our popular fiction. The hero, Clayton Spencer, is a middle-aged man, extremely handsome, the wealthy owner of a steel mill, engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and decidedly pro-ally in his sympathies. He is married to the usual pretty, selfish, shallow, unintelligent, extravagant, and luxury loving wife, Natalie. She is and has been for some time entirely out of sympathy with him, does her best to alienate from him and to spoil their only child, Graham, a boy in the early twenties; takes no interest whatever in the war, save when it threatens to make her uncomfortable or to endanger her son, and amuses herself by flirting with the architect who is building a magnificent country place for her. Contrasted with her, of course, is "the other woman," Audrey Valentine, who conceals a noble nature under a mask of frivolity, and gives Clayton the companionship he does not get from his wife. Then there is the usual German spy, engaged in plotting the destruction of the munitions plant, and the usual devoted butler, who had lived with the Spencers for years.

Yet stereotyped as it all is, the story somehow holds the reader's interest. The author has managed to inject a considerable amount of life into her people, and gives them a number of deft touches of characterization, making them real enough to cause the reader to regret certain of the expedients she has permitted herself to use for the furtherance of her plot. Natalie, for instance, is well done in her shallowness, her utter inability to see any point of view but her own, or to understand any argument which does not exactly accord with her wishes; and just because she is well done, one is the more impressed by the false note struck toward the end. Such a woman as Mrs. Rinehart has portrayed would never have let go her hold on the wealth and social prestige which were hers through and by her husband; the only reason for her behavior is that it enables the book to have a happy ending. Up to this moment, however, she is a good representative of a certain type of woman, to whom the war never was and never became anything but a nuisance, and her scenes with her husband and with her son contain a good deal of admirably natural dialogue. The son, Graham, whose philanderings with his pretty secretary, Anna Kline, have so much to do with the bringing about of the catastrophe which is the story's long-foreshadowed climax, is an average sample of the rather weak type of youth, not vicious, but in a fair way to be ruined by overindulgence and too much money, while Clayton and Audrey are neither of them uninteresting. The development of their love affair is well worked out; it progresses steadily, side by side with the changes in their characters brought about by the stress of war, and one closes the book with a belief that they really are well mated. It is to be wished, however, that the author could have devised some less strained and more convincing expedient for bringing Audrey into the munitions plant on the night of the explosion. Herman Kline, Anna's father, is another cleverly sketched character. A typical German, he had come to this country in the pursuit of "peace and plenty," regarded women as "breeding animals" who had "no place in the affairs of men outside the home," appropriated his daughter's earnings, and beat her with a leather strap in the affectionate Teutonic fashion when he thought she was not giving him all she received.

The effects of the war on these various people form the principal theme of the book. The point of view which the author has chosen to represent as typical is that one of indifference, of regarding the war as "a daily newspaper drama" up to the time of our own entrance into it, which was undoubtedly the attitude assumed by a large section of the American people. It is the attitude upon which our fiction has laid much stress, and this is regrettable, for, though it is true, it is only a part of the truth. While there were many who long regarded the war with more or less callous indifference, there were also many who were actively pro-ally from the very beginning, many who today have consciences free from the stain of even one hour of shameful neutrality, and it is scarcely to our honor as a nation that the less honorable and the less clearsighted among us should be those so frequently presented as typical. One cannot but feel that Clayton Spencer was not especially discerning in his choice of friends and as-

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sociates if in 1916 "among the men he knew best, in business and in the clubs, the war still remained a magnificent spectacle," and he, with his great and genuine interest in it, a species of curiosity.

The book is necessarily without the descriptive bits which gave charm to "The Amazing Interlude," but though rather jerky in construction it is agreeably written, most of the dialogue being both easy and natural. Of the various minor characters portrayed in its pages, the clergyman, Dr. Haverford, is particularly lifelike.

THE HAUNTED BOOKSHOP

THE HAUNTED BOOKSHOP. By Christopher Morley. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.60 net.

IT was a second-hand bookshop, housed in an old brownstone house over in Brooklyn, and it bore the somewhat unusual name of "Parnassus at Home." The ghosts which haunted it were no ordinary spooks, but "the ghosts of all great literature," and they no doubt felt very much at home there. For Roger Mifflin, proprietor of "Parnassus at Home" as formerly "Parnassus on Wheels," dearly loved books, realized their value and importance, and talked about them in so delightful a manner that one cannot help rather resenting the romance which presently intrudes and more or less interferes with his conversation. It was a certain young man named Aubrey Gilbert who started the romance, and Mr. Aubrey Gilbert was not at all literary. In fact, when Roger Mifflin remarked that all his advertising was done by Stevenson, Browning, Conrad, and company, Gilbert regretfully remarked that he did not know the firm. He was himself connected with an advertising agency, and he had a bold and adventurous spirit—so bold and adventurous that although he lived in New York, he made nothing, absolutely nothing at all, of going to Brooklyn, went there in fact in quite a casual manner, and that, too, before he ever saw Miss Titania Chapman, the pretty assistant in Roger Mifflin's bookshop. Soon after this event, things of a most varied and exciting description began to happen to him. As he himself said: "I've had my scalp taken open twice, had a desperado lie in wait for me in my own bedroom, spent two night vigils on Gissing Street, and endangered the biggest advertising account our agency handled." All of which was is great measure due to a copy of Carlyle's "Oliver Cromwell."

But, although Mr. Aubrey Gilbert had adventures in plenty and a love affair as well, the charm of the book lies in the character and discourse of the whimsical, book-loving Roger Mifflin. True, there are moments when his remarks are of a distinctly irritating kind, showing a tenderness for the Hun, which almost if not quite warrants Gilbert's assumption that he is pro-German. Apart from this serious defect, he is a most agreeable companion for any reader of bookish tastes, and his discussion with his fellow-booksellers at that one meeting of the Corn Cob Club, to which the reader is admitted, makes one wish for an opportunity to attend more of those gatherings. The author's style is unusually agreeable, and, though the book is by no means short, one closes it regretfully.

SECRET EGYPT

TALES OF SECRET EGYPT. By Sax Rohmer. New York: Robert M. McBride. $1.60.

THESE "Tales" are described on the cover of the book as "stories of the sinister and mysterious East" by the author of the famous Fu Manchu stories." Unfortunately this description leads you to anticipate more thrills and eerie sensations than are realised on investigation. The "Insidious Dr. Fu Manchu," Sax Rohmer's earlier creation, is a much more uncanny and awesome personage than Abû Tabâh, the hero of the first six tales in the book. Abû Tabâh, secret agent of the Egyptian Government and keeper of Egyptian morals, has access to all the closed doors of Cairo and is regarded by the poorer class as a magician, having dealings with the djinn and the efreets. The chief habit of this white-turbaned, black-garbed creature seems to be gliding in like a snake, when least expected, and slipping out again in the same mysterious manner. His aim in life is to foil the plans of those who would despoil Egypt of her ancient treasures or corrupt the morals of the people. Truly a worthy ambition, but Abû impresses one as being far from a worthy character.

The first six stories are similar in that they delineate the pitting of the wits and fighting blood of an Englishman against the subtlety and mysterious powers of the Egyptian, with the latter invariably the victor. The Englishman is the Hon. Neville Karnaby, who relates the stories. He is agent for dealers in Egyptian relics, and is not above double-crossing both his own employers and the natives for his own profit. Abû Tabâh's mission is to prevent the Hon. Neville from securing the relics and costly jewels which the English firm that he represents wants to duplicate for European markets. Wily and scheming as the Englishman is, the Egyptian always manages to defeat him at his own game. We have no objection to his defeating the Englishman, but we should like to know just how it was done, and Sax Rohmer does not elucidate. He simply gives an O. Henryesque twist to the plot at the end of the story, leaving the Englishman defeated and baffled. Now, being told that Abû has turned the tables on Karnaby is not enough. The fun is in watching the wheels go round. Sax Rohmer does not afford you an opportunity to do this, and the stories lose accordingly.

The other six tales, composing the second half of the book, do not concern Abû Tabâh and Karnaby. Each one has a different set of characters and a different plot. They remind one more of the Arabian Nights tales, and are more successful than the first half of the book, which is rather monotonous. The inclusion of some leading European character with wholly commercial interests, such as stealing some costly jewel from a fabulously wealthy Arab or Egyptian or excavating the tomb of an ancient ruler for priceless relics, precludes the atmosphere of passion and voluptuousness permeating tales of the Arabian Nights variety from becoming stifling or even oppressive for the most puritanical reader. There is enough local color to lend romance to the stories, however.

The titles of the tales are masterpieces for rousing the curiosity and suggesting those characteristics of mystery and romance generally attributed to the East by all Occidental writers, for instance "The Death Ring of Sneferu," "The Lady of the Lattice," "Breath of Allah," "The Whispering Mummy," "Lord of the Jackals," "Lure of Souls," &c. "The Whispering Mummy" is the best tale of the first half, and "Pomegranate Flower" is the best of the second half. If you like to dream over the fascinating Orient, with its hashish and perfumes, its veiled ladies and eunuchs, its harems and lattices, its bazaars and mosques, its tombs and its mummies, you will revel in these Eastern tales of Sax Rohmer's.

STORIES BY CLEMENS

THE CURIOUS REPUBLIC OF GONDOUR. By Samuel L. Clemens. Boni & Liveright. $1.25 net.

THE casual reader would probably be inclined to consider it a mere matter of course that everything Mark Twain ever wrote was long since issued in book form. Yet here we have some seventeen brief sketches, most of them taken from a series written for The Galaxy from May, 1870, to April, 1871, while the others appeared in The Buffalo Express, which have never before appeared in bound volumes. Several of them are timely, not to say topical, articles, while to one at least—that which is entitled "The European War"—the events of the last four years have given a sarcasm very unlike that intended by the author. "The Curious Republic of Gondour," too, which tells of an extraordinary country where certain individuals had more than one vote, and the suffrage was so arranged that educated men—and women—held the balance of power, has now become doubly ironical. In Gondour "property, character, and intellect were able to wield a political influence, • • • a candidate for office must have marked ability, education, and high character, or he stood no sort of chance of election." All of which forms, quite unintentionally of course, an amusing commentary on certain political agitations of the present day.

"A Couple of Sad Experiences" enforces the truth which more than one author has learned to his cost; that it is nearly if not quite impossible to write a burlesque "so wild that its pretended facts will not be accepted in perfectly good faith by somebody." Two or three of the sketches are so entirely timely that the changes brought about by the years have inevitably extracted a good deal of the fun from them, while the seven letters grouped together under the title "Mr. Goldsmith's Friend Abroad Again" refer to the treatment accorded the Chinese in San Francisco shortly after the close of the civil war, and are in essence tragic rather than funny. The volume, however, is by no means without sketches representing its author's characteristic form of humor. "Curious Relic for Sale," "A Reminiscence of the Back Settlements," and several others will probably appeal strongly to the many devotees of Samuel L. Clemens, all of whom will be duly grateful to the publishers for discovering these little sketches and reprinting them in their attractive Penguin Series.

THE TOYS OF PEACE

THE TOYS OF PEACE. By H. Munro, (Saki.) With frontispiece. John Lane Company.

SOMEWHERE within the blood-sanctified soil of France lies the body of Hector Hugh Munro, who for a time adopted the pen name of "Saki." A successful author, a man over 40, and of slight physique, he nevertheless sought the fighting line, enlisted as a private soldier and was shot down while crossing No Man's Land on his way toward the enemy's trenches. Satirist and brilliant stylist, a writer whose gayety softened the sting of his wit, he was also one of those few who saw the danger to which most men were blind—extraordinarily, almost miraculously blind it seems to us now as we look back upon the years just preceding the great war—the danger of German aggression. So he wrote "When William Came," a book whose very cleverness hid its seriousness from the majority of readers. That, indeed, was his way—a way to which this volume of collected tales and sketches bears witness—to cloak serious purpose with a glittering outer garment of wit and gayest irony.

Take, for instance, "The Toys of Peace," well and wisely chosen as the opening tale in the book and the one which gives an appropriate name to the entire collection. In the nine or ten pages which so amusingly describe how the Bope children received their uncle's well intentioned gift of "peace toys" and what they did with it there lies beneath the fun a discerning comment on certain facts of child nature, which is but human nature in embryo. Most of the stories and sketches in the volume are short, and many of them are of the lightest and most amusing type—vers de société in prose. It is therefore with a certain shock that one comes across that grim story, "Interlopers," or the pathetic, lovely little idyl called "The Image of the Lost Soul." Even in the trenches, when, as his friend, Rothay Reynolds, who prefaces the volume with an admirable and sympathetic memoir, tells us, the physical strain so taxed his strength, his gayety does not seem to have failed. The last tale in the book, written at the front and entitled "For the Duration of the War," is the lively account of a literary hoax which this same war made possible. There are no less than thirty-three tales and sketches in the book, and to comment on all of them is obviously out of the question. They show an understanding of the foibles and weaknesses of human nature, but never a contempt for it, nor any degeneration into bitterness. The arrow of the satirist is winged with kindliness; always there is in his work that quality which enabled him to close the brilliantly ironical "When William Came" with a memorable picture of the boys of England flinging their indomitable defiance in the very face of the triumphant Kaiser. They are very gay, very amusing, these brief, witty little stories of the days before the war. Yet the very enjoyment with which one reads them but makes keener one's sense of the tragedy which occurred on that November day when their creator fell, shot through the head by a bullet from the Hun.

LABRADOR DAYS

LABRADOR DAYS. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

TO speak of the Labrador is at once to bring to mind the names of two men, one of them Norman Duncan, the other that of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, whose work among the Labrador folk has been so highly and so justly extolled. Dr. Grenfell himself has already told us some of his experiences among these simple people living far away in the North, and now he comes forward again with a volume containing eleven stories, stories which taken together give a clear and an interesting picture of life as it is lived up there on the Labrador coast, amid snow and ice and bitter wind, with their ally, the treacherous sea, lying always in wait for its victims. It is a country where heroism is a commonplace, and the earning of one's daily bread implies a perpetual struggle with the more sinister forces of nature, a perpetual gamble in which the stakes are life and death. "There's Trouble on the Sea," the tale which opens the volume, is typical of all the rest; it begins gayly enough, with a bright, warm sun shining over "a placid sea," and a merry picnic party; it ends with a desperate fight for life, when a sudden storm strikes the boat "like the hammer of Thor," and ice and wind and a raging sea offer little chance of escape to the brave men on board, stanch and faithful to the last though they are.

"Nancy" tells the story of a Labrador wife, and next comes one of the most thrilling stories in the book, "Sally's Turns." Sally was the nickname presently bestowed on a young man who had formerly been called "The Chief," and he might have borne it to the end of his life but for what happened on that terrible night when in the midst of a literally blinding snowstorm he went to the rescue of the men who, overtaken by the storm, were adrift on the White Hills. It would be a shame to spoil the simple, heroic story by outlining it, but certain it is that "The Chief" then more than earned his right to the title. Several of the stories have to do with the doctor's own trips among the fishing folk, and one gives an interesting sketch of those little known people, the Eskimo. How one of their great men was killed and what happened to his murderer form the theme of a tale which offers more than one glimpse of the customs and ideas of these dwellers in the extreme North. Most of the narratives, however, have to do with the sea, and recount incidents of almost incredible daring, such daring as that of the skipper of "The Leading Light," or of old Uncle Rube, when he went to fight his arch enemy out amid "The Red Island Shoals." There is certainly nothing dull in this record of what occurred on various "Labrador Days."

THE KING'S WIDOW

THE KING'S WIDOW. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

IMAGINARY kingdoms have been cropping out all over the Balkans ever since George Barr McCutcheon delighted lovers of light romance with "Graustark." But somehow this idea in any of its later guises lost its original appeal. None of these make-believe countries possessed the charm of Mr. McCutcheon's invention. There is such an air of romance about "Graustark" that you find yourself wishing the country actually existed so you could seek adventure there. The half-dozen little monarchies, whose political intrigues compile the plot of this story, however, would never lure one from his native land, where one thinks twice before committing murder.

Nordernreich has earned the reputation of waging aggressive wars and conducting them quite devilishly enough to delight the Teutonic mind. She also has the name of being treacherous, of establishing Kings and kingdoms, only to have them destroyed for her own increase of power. Before the world war, Nordernreich's last dastardly act was to support the young Leonhardt of Vreide, whose mother was English and whose father was of pure Pannonian ancestry, in his claim to the throne of Pannonia, and then to assassinate him on the eve of his coronation. The assassination was easily accomplished without involving Nordernreich, for a gang of ruffians were hired to stage a mock revolution and attack Leonhardt in the streets of the capital. And so the body of the assassinated sovereign was borne in state to the cathedral to be wept over by the loyal Pannonians, who loved their young ruler-to-be but who did not penetrate Nordernreich's duplicity at the time. Then came the war, and local tragedies faded before bigger issues. with the coming of peace, however, rumors began to circulate that Leonhardt of Vreide was alive, that another, presumably Michael Ferolitz, his best friend and aide de camp, whom he greatly resembled, had been slain in his stead and the Pannonian claimant of the throne was waiting in hiding for the time to be ripe for appearance.

Nordernreich scarcely gave credence to these rumors, but she found them disturbing and not at all to her liking. In order to preclude Pannonia's slipping from her grasp, she plans to gain complete control of the country by marrying her pawn, Theobald of Grenzenmark, to Princess Evadne of Killstria, and setting the royal couple on the throne of Pannonia. Prince Theobald is a handsome spendthrift, who is willing to marry any one capable of paying his debts, but who is not such a bad sort at heart. The Princess Evadne might have looked upon him favorably had it not been for the rumors of Leonhardt's survival, for though few people except the political powers of Nordernreich and the relatives of Evadne knew, she had been married by proxy to Leonhardt when she was merely a girl. Leonhardt had sent Michael Ferolitz to represent him at the wedding ceremony. Evadne was to join her husband in Pannonia, where the marriage was to have been confirmed, as soon as he was crowned King. She was en route to Pannonia when the news of the King's assassination was conveyed to her. Heart-broken and nerve-shattered, the little girl-widow sought the seclusion of her country place on the Karneru See, and there she had remained ever since. During the five intervening years she had from time to time received very mysterious messages, which led her to cherish the hope that perhaps the King was alive all

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

J. A. B.—Can you give any information about "Mrs. Grundy," who is so often referred to as a most consorious person?

"Mrs. Grundy" is a mythical person whose opinions on social topics are deemed of such importance that when anything unusual happens in society the question that is asked at once, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" In Thomas Morton's popular comedy, "Speed the Plough," which was originally produced Feb. 8, 1798, at Covent Garden, London, there is a reference to Mrs. Grundy, although she is not one of the dramatis personae. In the play there is a farmer's wife and near neighbor to Dame Ashfield, also a farmer's wife who is jealous of the good fortune of the Grundys. In the play she says to her husband: "If our Nellie were to marry a great Baronet I wonder what Mrs. Grundy would say?" To which her husband replies: "Why don't thee letten Mrs. Grundy alone? I do verily think when thee goest to t'other world, the vurst thee'll ax'll be if Mrs. Grundy's there."

It has also been said that the use of the phrase followed the appearance in Washington of Felix Grundy and his wife. Grundy was first a member of the House of Representatives and subsequently a United States Senator. He was a loyal supporter of President Jackson and opponent of Henry Clay. His wife became a leader of the social set, and her opinions naturally carried great weight. Hence arose the comment on any particular occurrence of "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

Life

E. A. M.—Where does the inclosed verse appear and who is its author?

Life! We have been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
'Twill cost a sigh, perhaps a tear.
Then steal away—give little warning,
Choose thine own time.
Say not "Good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning!"

The lines quoted above are from the last stanza of the poem "Life," by Anna L. Barbauld. The poem is printed in full in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, The World's Best Poetry, Vol. III., and in many other collections of verse.

Camden's "Britannia"

S. M. C.—Will you tell me something about a book with the title "Britannia, or a Chorographical Description of the Flourishing Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland," by William Camden?

The book about which inquiry is made was originally written by William Camden in Latin and was published in 1586. There have been many editions and translations of it. The translation of the book by Bishop Edmond Gibson was published in London in 1806, and was in four volumes. Camden was born in 1551 and died in 1623. "Britannia" was his most important work and was regarded as a most remarkable book. He also wrote in Latin "The Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth." He founded the Camden Professorship of History at Oxford University, of which he was a graduate. There is an English literary society called after him.

We Are Coming

S. B. THOMPSON.—Where can I find an old poem containing the line:

We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

The poem was very popular during the civil war. It is printed in many collections of verse. You will find it in American War Ballads, compiled by George Cary Eggleston and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and also in Heart Throbs, Vol. II., published by the Chapple Company of Boston. The author of the poem was James Sloane Gibbons.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ADELE ALFKE.—The poem asked for by "E. O. B." in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 8 is from "Sonnets from the Portuguese," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The whole of the sonnet quoted is as follows:

I thought once how Theocritus had sung
Of the sweet years, the dear and wished for years,
Who each one in a gracious hand appears
To bear a gift for mortals, old or young;
And, as I mused it in his antique tongue,
I saw in gradual vision thru my tears,
The sweet, sad years, the melancholy years,
Those of my own life, who by turns had flung
A shadow across me. Straightway I was 'ware,
So weeping how a mystic shape did move
Behind me and drew me backward by the hair
And a voice said in mastery while I strove,
"Guess now who holds thee?" "Death," I said. But there,
The silver answer rang—"Not Death, but Love."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. John D. Patten, Washington, D. C.; Charles Nagel, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Isadore H. Dix, New York; Jennie A. Baldwin, Bridgeport, Conn.; Emily R. Sugden, Windsor, Conn.; Miss J. F. English, Jersey City, N. J.; Warren H. Cudworth, Camp Upton, N. Y.; Florence Filoramo, Jersey City, N. J.; Ruth M. Howard, New York; George Z. Collier, Middleburg, N. Y.; Lucille Grebene, Ithaca, N. Y.; John C. Kirby, Long Branch, N. J.; Emily D. Pierce, Plymouth, Penn.; Mrs. Frank W. Garrison, South West Harbor, Me.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va., and Flora J. Henry, Des Moines, Iowa.

"The Men of the Alamo"

A. H. SABIN.—The poem written about the battle of the Alamo for which A. D. Williams inquired in your issue of June 8 is probably the one by James Jeffray Roche entitled "The Men of the Alamo." The last stanza runs as follows:

But far on San Jacinto's field the Texan toils are set,
And Alamo's dread memory the Texan steel shall whet.
And Fame shall tell their deeds who fell till all the years be run.
Thermopylae left one alive—the Alamo left none.

The poem is printed in "Ballads of American Bravery," published by Silver, Burdett & Co., and in "Poems of American History," published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

"Little Boy That Died"

CHARLES S. WILBER.—The poem for which "W. L. W." asked in THE BOOK REVIEW for May 4 is "The Little Boy That Died," by John D. Robinson. It is printed in "Choice Selections" No. 7, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. There are eight stanzas in the poem.

Information about this poem was also furnished by Mrs. F. C. Agnew, Plattsburg, N. Y.; John W. Emmons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clarence Willis, Bath, N. Y., and R. Wisehart, Denver, Col.

Creation of Woman

WILLIAM ORR.—The selection on the creation of woman, sought by "R. B. B." was sent to me in 1905 by the Rev. Robert Workman Orr of Brechin, Scotland. He prefaces the quotation with this note:

"The Mystic Rose: a Study of Primitive Marriage," by Ernest Crawley, M. A. Macmillan Company, (see notice Spectator, March, 1902, Page 335,) contains a quotation from a Sanskrit text dealing with creation of woman so striking and delightful that we cannot forbear to quote it at length. Where could be found a more enchanting example of that natural magic which Matthew Arnold found to be the special character of Celtic poetry? Passage is taken from "A Digit of the Moon," translated by F. L. Bain. This book is published by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Confessions of St. Augustine

HAROLD H. BOWMAN.—Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in THE BOOK REVIEW as to the authorship of "Thou madest us for Thyself, and our heart is restless, until it rests in Thee." The words may be found in the introductory paragraph of the "Confessions" of St. Augustine.

"Neptune's Steeds"

M. A.—The poem for which "M. D." asked in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 25 is doubtless "Neptune's Steeds," by William Lawrence Chittenden. It is printed in his book entitled "Ranch Verses," which was published by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York, in 1905.

Pitcairn Island

CARROLL J. DALY.—It may be of interest to the inquirer concerning the Pitcairn Island to learn that Mark Twain wrote a very clever and humorous account of the island, "The Great Revolution in Pitcairn." This article may be found in Volume XX. of the uniform edition of Mark Twain's works published by Harper & Brothers of New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

GEORGE R. McGRAW.—Through the columns of your paper some one may be able to give me the name of the writer of the book from which the following lines are taken, beginning:

Twenty bridges from Tower to Kew
Wanted to know what the River knew;
For they were young and the Thames was old,
And this is the tale that the River told:
I walk by boat before London Town
Five hours up and seven down;
Up I go, and I end my run
At Tide-end town, which is Teddington.
Down I come, with the mud in my hands,
And plaster it over the Maplin Sands.
But, I'd have you know, these waters of mine
Were once a branch of the River Rhine;
When hundreds of miles to the East I went,
And England was joined to the Continent.

He Was So Human!

ELIZA H. GILBERT.—Can any of your readers help me find the author of the following lines and the complete poem from which they are quoted:

He was so human! Whether strong or weak,
Far from his kind he neither sank nor soared,
But sat an equal guest at every board.
No beggar ever felt him condescend,
No prince, presume; for still himself he bare
At manhood's simple level, and where e'er
He met a stranger, there he left a friend.

The Winged Victory

A. L. T.—Can any of your readers tell me about some beautiful verses entitled "The Winged Victory"? I can only recall two lines:

From what far distant height did'st thou descend, to light our way,
Clearing with snowy wing Time's dusky veil of twilight grey?

I would like the name of the author and where the poem can be obtained.

In the Spirit

W. B. TURNER.—Can any of your readers tell me where may be found the full poem by Frederic M. H. Myers, from which these lines are quoted:

And from thee, o'er some lucid ocean-rim
The phantom Past shall as a shadow flee;
And thou be in the spirit, and everything
Born in the God that shall be born in thee.

Panama

C. F. H.—Can you gain some information for me from your readers concerning the following quotation? Should be glad to know the author and where I can find the rest of the poem. It is a song or poem by the workers at Panama:

Got any rivers they say are unpassable,
Got any mountains you can't tunnel through?
We specialise in the wholly impossible,
Doing the things that none other can do.

The Boatman

THOMAS B. SOUTHGATE.—Will some reader tell me where I can find a poem which I read in an old copy of the New Eclectic Magazine in 1878? The opening lines, as near as I can remember, are as follows:

Half sleeping, still, I stand among the silvery trembling sledges,
And hear the river rolling strong, through mists that veil its edges.

I believe the poem was called "The Boatman" or "The Voyage of Life."

"The Chosen Tree"

GORDON BLANDING.—Would any of your readers be good enough to tell me where I can find the poem called "The Chosen Tree," of which the first stanza runs something like this:

A bird built her nest in a fair green tree
In the midst of a beautiful wood,
And lined it with feathers and made it so soft
As only a mother could.

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ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE IN AERIAL WARFARE

SKY FIGHTERS OF FRANCE. Aerial warfare, 1914-1918. By Lieutenant Henry Farré. Englished by Catherine Rush. Illustrations from paintings by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50.

THE FLEDGLING. By Charles Bernard Nordhoff. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

NIGHT BOMBING WITH THE BEDOUINS. By one of the Squadron, Lieutenant Robert H. Reece. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

NO other arm of the military forces of the Entente Allies and America has had its exploits celebrated in so many books as have been written about the air services of these several nations. They began to come considerably later than did the personal experience books of the infantry, with all their harrowing and appalling accounts of the trenches and trench fighting and the methods of warfare that the Germans were forcing into the conflict. The vanguard of books about service at sea forestalled them a little. But when once they were started the stream of their volumes flowed on and steadily increased. The public seems to be avid of them and, apparently, cannot get enough of their accounts of hazardous flights and battles in air. The wonder and the mystery and the thrilling peril of it all still gild these descriptions of the air service, the joyful, buoyant youth of most of those connected with it enhances their appeal, and the lone wanderings through space which characterized so much of its work touch it with the reflected romance through which the modern world views the knights-errant of centuries ago.

And, indeed, it would be a stolid public that did not find these books of air adventure endlessly thrilling. Even the reviewer whose task it is to read one after another of them cannot feel the hundredth one any less fascinating than was the first. These three that are reported here certainly do not yield a whit in thrilling interest to any that have gone before. That by Lieutenant Henry Farré of the French Air Service is a particularly handsome volume, large and carefully made, with wide margined pages and artistic binding. Its frontispiece in colors is from a painting by Lieutenant Farré of Guynemer, famous French ace of aces—a keen, handsome, spiritual face, with a touch of sadness in its expression. There are two dozen other illustrations in black and white reproductions of paintings by the author, among them being portraits of the American airmen, William Thaw and Raoul Lufbery. Most of the other illustrations are dramatic scenes of combat by day and by night, of the bombarding of submarines by seaplanes, of night bombardments and other perilous adventures. The eighteen chapters tell in lively style of his experiences and adventures in the air. The first describes his journey from Buenos Aires, where he was when the war broke out, to Paris and the difficulties which he experienced in entering the aviation service. Some of the chapters are more generalized and deal with a wider range of flying principles and experiences. There is one on aerial photography, another on sea-aviators and another on night flying. One describes his association with Guynemer while painting his portrait. A great deal of the narrative in most of the chapters is in the form of crisp and lively conversation between himself and his associates.

Mr. Nordhoff was one of those young American ambulance drivers in the earlier years of the war who later entered the French Air Service. His volume is composed of extracts from letters written to friends and from diaries and in part, apparently, from memory in order to fill in the narrative. It begins in January, 1917, while he was still with the Ambulance Service. But with our entrance into the war he decided to become an aviator and, desiring to get into the game as quickly as possible, he enlisted in the Foreign Legion for assignment to aviation service, and afterward worked at the front with the famous Lafayette Escadrille. He describes his training at Avord and at Pau and then devotes the latter half of his book to his experiences and observations at the front. It is all written very frankly, even to open confession of occasional twinges of fear, and covers a very great and interesting variety of deeds and thoughts and feelings.

The "Bedouin" Squadron was so called because as a unit it was constantly moved from place to place and also because its individual members were wanderers at heart. It was a part of the British Air Service and was formed in the Autumn of 1917 for long-distance bombing from the Nancy front. Lieutenant Reece has written a very readable account of its work and of the personalities of some of its members. The first chapter has notable value because of the brief but graphic outline it gives of the rapid development of air fighting in the world war from the few clumsy machines of the first months, which did nothing but fly a few miles back of the enemy lines, look around and fly back, to the varied importance of its work during the final months. He says that the Royal Air Force had in operation when the armistice was signed over 20,000 airplanes, 30,000 aviators, and 200,000 mechanics and other personnel.

MODERN ENGLISH STORIES

THE GREAT MODERN ENGLISH STORIES. An Anthology. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boni & Liveright. $1.75 net.

IT is now some years since Mr. Edward J. O'Brien first began to make his diligent and determined way through the formidable piles of the current American magazines, and emerge therefrom with what he pronounced, ex cathedra, to be the best short stories of the year. Now, after delving valiantly into a larger harvest than that of a single year, he comes forward with a volume which he calls "The Great Modern English Short Stories," containing tales written by English authors during the last forty years—a volume which by certain of its inclusions and omissions fills the reader with a most intense and profound amazement.

For, in this volume, which is supposed to represent the very best of modern English short stories, there is not, incredible as it may seem, a single tale by Leonard Merrick—Leonard Merrick, whom the masters of his own craft have but recently united to honor as never living writer was honored before; Leonard Merrick, he of whom Barrie wrote that in presenting an edition of his work to the public, his fellow-writers were giving that public "about the best thing we have got!" After one has recovered in some measure from the blank astonishment produced by this extraordinary omission, the others, surprising as they are, seem less utterly inexplicable. Yet it is with something of the stunned bewilderment of one slowly rallying from a knockdown blow that the reader notices the absence of May Sinclair, of Oliver Onions, of Guy Fleming, of Sir Hugh Clifford, of Gilbert K. Chesterton—to mention only those names which immediately spring to mind. And in view of these omissions, it is with only mild wonderment that one regards certain of the inclusions—such, for instance, as George Egerton's "An Empty Frame" or Gilbert Cannan's "Birth," two of the several tales in the volume which, though sufficiently well done short stories, cause one rather to smile when they are prefaced by the adjective "great."

Though there is so much that is amazing about the volume, its opening selections cause no surprise whatever. Thomas Hardy's "The Three Strangers" and Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night" are old familiar stand-bys of all those who take it upon themselves to edit volumes of short stories. Rudyard Kipling's "Three Musketeers" and "Wee Willie Winkie"—he is the only writer two of whose tales are herein printed—are sufficiently representative of his genius. Of the tales chosen from the work of younger or somewhat less popular writers, Algernon Blackwood's exquisite "The Man Who Played Upon the Leaf" is a happy selection from that past master of the art of expressing the well-nigh inexpressible, even though it shows nothing of his power of portraying terror. W. H. Hudson's "An Old Thorn" is a story which would do honor to any collection, and one is glad to find something from the pen of that fine and able writer. D. H. Lawrence, also, deserves to be here, even though "A Sick Collier" is a sketch rather than a short story. Caradoc Evans, as yet better known perhaps to the critics than to the general public, takes his place here with a story called "Greater Than Love," which—though one may be inclined to question its being the best of the tales gathered together in the volume entitled "My People"—is a good example of his grim and forceful work. Thomas Burke of "Limehouse Nights" is another of the less well-known writers whose names find a place in Mr. O'Brien's list, and his story called "The Chink and The Child" ought to inspire a longing to become better acquainted with his work in those readers who still remain more or less ignorant of it. The same remark applies to John Trevena, who, as Mr. O'Brien truthfully declares in his "Introduction," has been "most undeservedly overshadowed by the inferior work of that other Dartmoor story-teller of talent, Eden Phillpotts." Yet another story which should serve to quicken interest in the work of its author is "The Ghost Ship," by Richard Middleton, a really delightful bit of fantasy. Besides those mentioned, the volume contains a dozen or so more tales, including examples of the work of such popular and well-known writers as Hugh Walpole, Maurice Hewlett, Sir J. M. Barrie and H. G. Wells—the two latter being somewhat unworthily and unsatisfactorily represented—and various others. The book concludes with brief biographies and also bibliographies of all the authors mentioned.

AMERICAN POETRY

The New York Times Review of Books:

APPRECIATING the generosity of the review of my "The New Era in American Poetry" as well as the editorial accompanying it, I feel compelled to point out what I consider a fundamental misapprehension in both of them. The editorial begins by admitting that one is always living in "a new era of poetry and art," but objects to the theory (and its implications) that this is "the new era in American poetry." "The author," your reviewer complains, "is constantly reminding us of 'the era,' 'the new spirit,' 'the new influences,' and so forth." • • • What both articles seem to find objectionable is not only the definite article but the very definite quality that is making our contemporary poetry so positive a thing. Without the "new spirit," constantly and freshly affirmed, there would be no health, no vitality in any art; without these liberating and even conflicting tendencies we would have not only a static but a stagnant art. Professor John L. Lowes in his excellent treatment of "Convention and Revolt in Poetry" has emphasized the perennial need of "new tendencies," "new movements," even of "new eras," to save the arts from becoming hard and fixed in the conventions which were the distressing radical innovations of yesterday.

But this general misunderstanding disturbs me even less than a few of your reviewer's astonishing misconceptions. "The fact remains," (I quote from the second paragraph) that when a poet's work chimes with the music of social and political reform that continually runs on in the back of the critic's mind, that poet is "American," "indigenous," "democratic"; when it fails to do so, he is "sterile," "artificial," "devitalized." Nothing could be less true. The opening chapter on the "indigenous" work of Robert Frost is the most laudatory one in the entire volume. I would therefore be interested to know just which "social and political reform" is celebrated in "North of Boston" or "Mountain Interval." What, can your reviewer tell me, is the "social" message in the "vital" work of Edwin Arlington Robinson that makes my chapter on him so appreciative? Because of what "reform" urged in "Man, Women and Ghosts" do I praise the gifts of Miss Amy Lowell, with whose political views I am in total disagreement?

Without pausing for the proverbial reply, I skip blithely to the second column where, after a few most gratifying paragraphs, your reviewer returns to the charge that "Mr. Untermeyer's tendency is generally less to try the spirits than to acclaim them, especially if they happen to be 'protagonists and prophets' rather than merely 'decorators.'" The shoe, I admit, is almost over the instep. But then: "This fondness for the protagonist-prophet spirit explains why Maxwell Bodenheim receives heartier praise than John Gould Fletcher!" Surely here is a sentence to bring mirth to Olympus, Chelsea and Greenwich Village. For if there is anything that Bodenheim is not, it is a "protagonist-prophet." Bodenheim is not only the most adroit of our "decorative" poets, (it is his amazing verbal dexterity and purely fantastic designs that many besides myself have praised,) he hates poetic prophecy and propaganda as much as your reviewer hates anarchy.

It is such errors in fact as well as interpretation that negate the validity of a review which, in the main, has been a source of immodest pleasure to

LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

New York, June 30.

"SMALL THINGS"

The New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE been reading with interest and not a little reminiscent amusement your review of Margaret Deland's latest book, "Small Things." Now, it may be that I can throw some light on the series of events that shaped Mrs. Deland's attitude toward the American soldier, and may account also for the article by her that roused so much comment when it appeared in Harper's some time ago.

It so happens that I was among the first permissionaires to arrive in Aix les Bains in February of 1918, the same time when Mrs. Deland was there, and my remembrance of her is quite distinct.

To understand perfectly the whole affair you must first know that the one thing that rouses an almost murderous rage in a soldier is to have thrust upon him a persistent and determined sympathy. This was Mrs. Deland's first mistake, and her second was her credulity.

She came to France all primed to feel sorry for those "poor heroes," and sympathize she did. As a result, the word was quietly passed around that here was "game"; I know, for I helped pass it. Mrs. Deland wanted all the horrors of war, and she got them. She got more second-hand shudders during that week than the army got at first hand during the whole war. She was systematically and sedulously "stuffed" with wild tales and bogus thrills by every soldier she could capture or corner.

I make no excuse for our conduct; it was bad manners and ill breeding, but at best a soldier's sense of humor is crude. If Mrs. Deland had come to us and simply asked for information we would have given her the truth, but she came with a preconceived idea, and we simply told her what she expected to hear. To tell the truth, I don't see how any one could believe the rot that she accepted without question.

How she could transform a six-foot doughboy, as full of fight as a wildcat and four times as dangerous, into a snivveling cross between a C. O. and a hysterical schoolgirl I don't see, but there is the story, and you can guess the answer yourself.

JULIAN C. DORR.

New York, June 29.

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BOETHIUS: THE THEOLOGICAL TRACTATES and THE CONSOLATION OF PHILOSOPHY, the former with an English translation by H. F. Stewart, D. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and E. K. Rand, Ph. D., Professor of Latin in Harvard University, the latter with the English translation of "I. T." (1609.) revised by H. F. Stewart; PLUTARCH'S LIVES: DION AND BRUTUS, TIMOLEON AND AEMILIUS PAULUS, with an English translation by Bernadotte Perrin; VIRGIL, in two volumes. Volume II., AENEID VII.-XII., THE MINOR POEMS, with an English translation by H. Rushton Fairclough, Professor of Latin in Stanford University; PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE, with an English translation by W. H. S. Jones, M. A., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, in six volumes. Vol. I.; CICERO: LETTERS TO ATTICUS, with an English translation by E. O. Winstedt, M. A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, in three volumes. Vol. III.; THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY, edited by E. Capps, Ph. D., LL. D., T. E. Page, Litt. D., W. H. D. Rouse, Litt. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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In the book of Boethius—the "Consolation of Philosophy" and the "Theological Tractates"—special interest attaches to the publication of the 17th century translation by "I. T." Of "I. T." nothing is known. He may have been John Thorie, a Fleming born in London in 1568, a Fellow of Christ Church, who was "a person well skilled in certain tongues, and a noted poet of his times," but his known translations are apparently all from the Spanish, and the identity of "I. T." remains unsure. As the editors of the present volume say:

> Boethius was the last of the Roman philosophers, and the first of the scholastic theologians.

This volume of his work, they add, serves to prove the truth of both these assertions. The translation of Pausanias is not, as was originally intended, a plain translation, but has been enriched by notes, dates, maps, &c., which make the "Tour" as a whole more intelligible to English-speaking readers. This volume, the first of six, contains books I. and II. of the Greek author's work.

FROM A PRAIRIE GARDEN

LETTERS FROM A PRAIRIE GARDEN. By Edna Worthley Underwood. Marshall Jones Company. $1.50 net.

The author of this book explains in a short "Foreword" that these "Letters from a Prairie Garden" are not fiction, but genuine letters written to a famous artist by the woman whose voice he had accidentally heard over the telephone. They were both at the same hotel, and he finally managed to have a talk with her over the wire. These letters were the result of that talk—or rather a part of the result, for only the woman's side of the correspondence is given, though we learn that the man nicknamed her "Woodnymph." The letters are concerned with such subjects as pictures and ancient authors, and descriptions of the author's imaginary travels. They are written in a graceful if somewhat self-satisfied style, many of them resembling short essays of a rather pedantical kind, and having for their themes such matters as Leopardi's life and poetry, the Cinara of Horace, Berni, Chopin, and legends of China, India, and Persia. The author takes great delight in the ancient world, is very fond of Herodias, "a splendid, tawny beast without a soul, who rests and brings back joy to me after the presence of modern women," and is proud of her preference for being "a lord of dust, an emperor of dreams," who despises money as "one of the soft and padded cushions for the couch of mediocrity."

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the while. The situation was trying. Evadne was only 26. She was surpassingly beautiful and full of the fire of youth. Her life still lay before her, but she was helpless. She had not the assurance that her husband actually was alive nor that he actually was dead.

When the Nordernreich emissaries arrive with Theobald, Evadne is in a dilemma. The Prince is altogether charming, despite his prodigal ways. Moreover, he immediately falls heels over head in love with the Princess, and this is flattering when one is 26 and has had no attention for five years. He offers her his love, a throne, admiration, and the gayety of Court life after years of grief, loneliness, and solitude. Yet Evadne hesitates. Suppose that Leonhardt, whose memory she cherishes, is alive! Finally she is on the point of accepting Theobald's offer, when she finds a little message, hidden among the accessories of her dressing table, bearing these words: "Attention, Madame la Reine! Vous n'etes pas veuve."

Meanwhile your suspicions have been aroused by a certain Stephen Worons, a Polish waiter who is employed by Nordernreich to spy on Evadne. The Princess takes a great aversion to the man the moment she sees him. This repulsion culminates in hate and fear as she realizes that he is a spy and also that he has a hypnotic influence over her. You are permitted to know, however, that Worons is in some mysterious way connected with Leonhardt, and when Worons saves the Princess from drowning you feel sure that Evadne has put the Pole in the wrong category. He is a spy, no doubt, but he is on the right side of the fence. He is in league with Kilistria and Pannonia, and is double-crossing Nordernreich.

It is not until the very end of the story that the entire secret is disclosed—but what it is, of course, cannot be told here.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE SHADOW OF THE PAST. By F. E. Mills Young. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

THE shadow to which the title of this novel refers is that which the Boer war left hanging over the relations of the different races in South Africa. The principal character in the book is a young English engineer, Guy Matheson, whom a German spy tricks into carrying a message to some of the disaffected Dutch living far out in the Karroo. Guy has already met and been strongly attracted by an English girl, Brenda Upton, but when he sees the beautiful Dutch maiden, Honor Krige, he entirely forgets Brenda. Honor's father had died during and because of the Boer war, and she hates England and the English, although she herself is only half Dutch, her mother being a renegade Englishwoman who had married a Boer. Honor's hatred has embittered her whole nature, and she fancies that all other South Africans of Dutch descent feel as she does, and that the country will revolt at the first opportunity—a belief sedulously fostered by the German spy.

Then comes the great war, and the brief, half-hearted South African revolt, so effectually suppressed by General Botha and those other South Africans who, like him, were clear-sighted enough to see that, "We can't get anything through wat that we haven't got." They were in the majority, despite the efforts of those Germans who, while they had "lived on seemingly friendly terms with their English neighbors for nearly a lifetime, had been steadily sowing dissension among the peoples of the country." It speaks well for the good sense of the Boers that these truly Teutonic methods proved so ineffectual, they having learned through experience that "the word of a German is binding only in as far as it serves his own end." The extremely long and very slow-moving story ends at the time when the abortive character of the South African revolt was becoming apparent.

RUSTY MILLER

RUSTY MILLER. By Joslyn Gray. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

Joslyn Gray's latest book for young people is the story of a boy and a girl at a village high school. The boy, Reuben Cartwright, was an orphan, and had rather a hard time of it until that quaint and kindly spinster, Miss Penny, took him to live with her. This she did after he rescued a forlorn white cat which had managed to climb to the top of a tree and couldn't manage to climb down again. As for Rusty herself, her real name was Jane, but because of the color of her hair everyone called her Rusty. Her parents were poor and shiftless people, living at some little distance from the village, and she came to stay with Miss Penny and work for her board so that she might attend the high school. Her hair was a great trial to her, and for a long time she herself and most of those about her believed her to be hopelessly plain. But this was because all her dresses—which a cousin sent her—were red and consequently very unbecoming.

She is a very virtuous and self-sacrificing heroine, who ultimately transforms her shiftless family in true story-book fashion, while Reuben is an acutely noble hero. They become fast friends. Both are ambitious, both want above all things to go to college, and both are on the way there when the story comes to an end.

THE THUNDER BIRD

THE THUNDER BIRD. By B. M. Bower. With frontispiece by Anton Otto Fischer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Readers of "Skyrider" remember Johnny Jewel. Those who have not met him in that book will be glad to make his acquaintance in "The Thunder Bird." Johnny—John Ivan Jewel—is a ranchman in Arizona, who wants to fly. In "Skyrider" he got his airplane and won his sweetheart. In "The Thunder Bird" he has all manner of interesting adventures and ends up as an aviator in the United States Army—a Second Lieutenant—just before the declaration of war. One may surmise that there will be another book of skyrider Johnny.

In this volume Johnny has various ups and downs. He is in good luck, and all goes well. He loses his temper, and all goes very ill indeed. He owes money and resolves to pay it, and he finds a way of earning money with his airplane that seems on the face of it both easy and wonderful. But one of the things that Johnny learns, in the adventures of "The Thunder Bird," is that neither men nor things are quite all that they seem. And there are some strange incidents connected with this business of merely flying back and forth across the Mexican border.

Johnny tells Captain Riley, U. S. A., all about it. And when Captain Riley sends him after a criminal he gets him, double-quick. And always he is the same Johnny, slangy, gay, brave. This is an interesting, vigorous tale.

BIG FLAT

BIG FLAT. By Henry Oyen. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

This is an interesting story of American determination and achievement. Martin Calkins owns a large stretch of "worked-out" lumber country in the West. His neighbors' land is "worked out," too, good only for the extraction of wood pulp from the few poor trees that are left. They are all poor at Big Flat, and, with the exception of Martin, none of them is enterprising. Yet when a Chicago promoter tries to induce them to sell their holdings Martin is able to persuade them all to keep their land, and to try to make something of it after all.

Martin Calkins is a young man, little more than a boy, whose father's death has left him owner of a great deal of land but of little besides. The story begins with his refusal to sell his property, and the promoter's threat to ruin him unless he does. It goes on with the determined effort to turn the lumber land into farms, and it ends with success for Martin and his friends. But it is an exciting story from beginning to end, and it has an unexpected thread of romance. More than once Martin is on the edge of ruin, but even the enemy's last great attempt is outwitted and Martin's courage wins.

The novel is interesting not only for its incident—the climax is very dramatic, indeed—but for its pictures of life in a little-known part of the country, and for the unusual situation on which its plot depends.

THE EDGE OF THE WORLD

THE EDGE OF THE WORLD. By Edith Bliss. Illustrated. Britton Publishing Company. $1.50 net.

This story is all about an elderly woman known as "Mother Lee," who lived in a little house called "Cottage Home," near a great cañon. There she ran a sort of restaurant for the woodchoppers, trappers, and quarrymen of the neighborhood, who paid her what they chose. Besides these, she received occasional strangers and more than a few tramps. Also, Mother Lee cared for all the stray children, to whom she preached many lengthy and highly moral discourses, most of which are reproduced for the benefit of the reader. In the course of years the children grew up, and several love affairs and marriages took place. Most of them turned out well, and one of the youths presently had a home of his own in which there was a piano "handsomely decorated with a scarf of hand-painted lilies on turquoise-colored plush." The book closes with the demise of Mother Lee.

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LITERARY SECTION

OF

The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1919.

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CHANGING FICTION

Is fiction destined to lose its specific character as fiction and to become a sort of sublimated essay on morals, theology, sociology, with illustrations, "modern instances," taken from individual experiences in the game we call life? A list of current or forthcoming publications is usually as definite and reliable an indication of the tendencies and changes through which literature is passing as any book on the subject that could be written. A complete catalogue of forthcoming books offers in condensed form a history of future literature. Just now, with the great war period closing behind us and an age bristling with new and unpreshed influences stretching before us, the possibility—the certainty, indeed—of coming changes in literary tastes and forms of expression, some of them radical enough, in all probability, opens up vistas for interesting conjecture. One marked change, indeed, that has been noted recently by literary critics generally is to be found in the spirit and the content of our current poetry. Whether it is due to the war or whether the individual critic approves it or not the poetry typical of today differs widely in form and theme from the poetry of less than a decade ago. The so-called society verse, the musical love poem that pleased mainly because, in language and sentiment, it was an remote from everyday, prosaic experience — youth's "Woeful ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow"—has lost in popularity, superseded, apparently, by a muse that delights in portraying rugged realities, and that in its search for beauty evinces a strong liking for matters that hitherto have belonged almost exclusively to the domain of the psychologist or, at the least, to the student of abstract morality or theology. That this new type of poetry appeals to the popular taste seems sufficiently evident when we learn from one of our leading publishers that a single volume of this kind of verse now on his list has sold nearly 100,000 copies in the last two or three years, while most of the books that he has by another well-known exponent of this "new poetry" are to be found in the "best-seller" class. Naturally, with this gratifying experience to guide him, this publisher does not hesitate to choose for his next season's books as many promising titles as he can get from the "new" poets.

BUT the significant changes in our current and forthcoming literature is by no means confined to poetry. From the same publisher who found a phenomenal response from the public to books of new poetry, we learn that the popular taste in fiction is undergoing a similar change. Men and women, it appears, demand more than mere entertainment from the novels that they read. Or, perhaps, it might be more accurate to say that novel readers find more entertainment in the fiction that takes for its theme some searching problem of life or thought than in the fiction that depends for its interest on intricacies of plot or charm in character drawing. In other words, the demand is for fiction of a more serious purpose than was formerly the fashion, and hence the vogue of the "light novel," at least according to the publisher already cited, is destined to a very speedy and sensible decrease. The remarkable popularity of IBANEZ is, of course, traceable to this change in the popular taste for fiction. Such a novel, for instance, as his "The Shadow of the Cathedral" is concerned primarily with a historical study of the influence of the Church on the national life and thought of Spain. The book does not depend for its interest on plot, and very little, comparatively speaking, on character drawing. That such a book should achieve a popular success with readers of fiction is unquestionably significant of the radical changes that this department of literature is passing through in this country. The same may be said, although in a less degree, of this author's "Blood and Sand" and "La Bodega." The one is, before all else, a study and condemnation of bullfighting in Spain, the other an analysis of the evils attending the custom of wine drinking in that country. In both the plot—just as happens in the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"—has only a secondary interest. Yet there is no question that the vogue of IBANEZ, the author of these books, is one of the leading features in the fiction of the last few seasons. Other recent novels having a like serious purpose have met with a cordial reception, not perhaps so marked as in the case of IBANEZ, but of sufficient weight to indicate the change in popular taste. Hence, it is not surprising to learn that in the lists of publications for next season "serious" books are in the ascendant; while in fiction, the novel that has a serious purpose—or problem—for its prime motive, with the story, or character, interest of secondary importance, holds the right of way.

AS to the question of "seriousness" in fiction, what novelist or short-story writer would deny to his work that somewhat vaguely defined quality? Of the novels that have withstood the march of years there are few in which some touch of this quality, slight though it may be, is altogether lacking. In much that he wrote, entertaining and humorous though he undoubtedly was, DICKENS had an avowedly serious purpose in view. The same can be said of his contemporaries in the art of fiction. THACKERAY was the satirist of society, TROLLOPE was its historian—there is not a better document in Victorian social usage and character than TROLLOPE'S novels—READE was the corrector of its abuses. WILKIE COLLINS comes as near as any to those writers whose fiction is intended solely to entertain, whose novels are concerned, first and last, in the unraveling of a fascinating and intricate plot. And if the day has gone by for such an absorbing story as "The Moonstone" or "The Woman in White" it seems a pity, indeed! One gathers, however, from the achievements of the great fiction writers of the past that for a novel to be inspired by a serious purpose does not detract necessarily from its purely artistic value, the quality that makes it entertaining, producing in the reader that intellectual relaxation belonging from time immemorial to the province of the story teller. Whether or not this desirable combination of the serious and the entertaining will actually be found in the new type of fiction promised for us in this coming season is the test of the literary adaptability—and genius—of our novelists.

Automobile Handbook

An illustrated volume entitled "Putnam's Automobile Handbook" has been added to the series of useful reference books published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It contains a practical and carefully written treatise by H. Clifford Brokaw and Charles A. Starr on the care and management of the modern motor car. Mr. Brokaw is the Principal of the Automobile School of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City, and Mr. Starr is an instructor in the school.

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

PRUSSIANISM AND PACIFICISM. By Prentiss Bigelow. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

An account of the last seventy years of Hohenzollern rule, beginning with the flight from Berlin of the first Wilhelm in 1848 and ending in the escape of his grandson in 1918 to Amerongen.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. By William Harbutt Dawson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $5.

A history, for the general reader, of German thought and progress during the last fifty years.

A HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Paul Goodman. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A short and concise account of the achievements of the Jewish race from its earliest days as a Syrian tribe to the present time.

THE MEN WHO MAKE OUR NOVELS. By George Gordon. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60.

Biographies and characters of forty-eight contemporary novelists.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 8vo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons.

An account of the commemoration celebration of the centenary of Lowell's birth recently held under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York in February of this year.

CUBANS OF TODAY. Edited by William Belmont Parker. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Series of 120 biographies of representative living Cubans.

DICKENS, READE, AND COLLINS. By Walter C. Phillips. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press.

A study in the conditions and theories of novel writing in Victorian England.

WHAT IS AMERICA? By Edward Alsworth Ross. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A brief account of the social developments of this country since 1776.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE. By Arthur Howe Schlesinger. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: The F. J. Heer Printing Company. A biography.

Poetry

LEGENDS OF THE NEW WORLD. By William H. Babcock. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Narrative poems based on various legends of the discovery of America.

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RHYMES GRAVE AND GAY. By Carolyn and Gordon Hillman. 12mo. Boston: The Cornhill Company. $1.

Collection of short poems, a number of which have appeared in The Boston Transcript, Town and Country, The Spur, &c.

MAN-O'-WAR RHYMES. By Burt Franklin Jamess. 12mo. Boston: The Cornhill Company. $1.25.

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Series of letters, illustrated, by a well-known American aviator.

TRAILING THE BOLSHEVIKI. By Carl W. Ackerman. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The author describes his experiences and the conclusions gained by him during his travels up and down Siberia while that country was under the control of the Bolsheviki.

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. By Bertram Benedict. 8vo. New York: Bureau of Nation Literature. Two volumes. Volume I.

The first volume of the history takes the war up to what the author calls the indirect peace negotiations that commenced toward the close of the year 1917.

INVENTIONS OF THE GREAT WAR. By A. Russell Bond. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.75.

The author is managing editor of The Scientific American and describes in the present volume some of the inventions that were brought out during the war.

THE LONG ROAD TO BAGDAD. By Edmund Candler. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two Volumes.

An account of the Mesopotamia campaign by a former "eyewitness" of the British Army.

SOCIAL STUDIES OF THE WAR. By Elmer T. Clark. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Describes the social conditions existing in Europe during the war, and discusses American obligations in the European crisis.

A STOP AT SUZANNE'S AND LOWER FLIGHTS. By Greayer Clover. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Letters and prose sketches by a young American soldier who served with the French camion convoi and later as a cadet in the American Aviation Service.

ON THE COAST OF FRANCE. By Joseph Husband. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Tells of the activities of the navy in its fight with the submarine.

LES BATAILLES DE LORRAINE. Par General Palat. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Chapelot.

A description of the battles taking place in Lorraine from Aug. 23 to Sept. 12, 1914.

THE BOY WITH THE GUNS. By Lieutenant G. W. Taylor. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.

Describes, from notes and letters, the experiences of a young English soldier who died in the war. There is an introduction by Sir James Crichton Brown.

F. A. C. O. T. S. By Raymond Walter. Oblong 8vo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $2.50.

Tells the story of the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary, Kentucky.

Fiction

LAST LETTERS FROM THE LIVING DEAD MAN. Written down by Elsa Barker. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

The third volume in a series of letters supposed to have been written by a dead man.

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CONVENT LIFE. By Martin J. Scott. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.60.

The author, who is a priest of the Society of Jesus and a member of the Woodstock Faculty, writes on the meaning of the religious vocation.

BRITISH LABOR AND PROMISE OF A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

BRITISH LABOR AND THE WAR. Reconstructors for a New World. By Paul U. Kellogg and Arthur Gleason. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.

WITHIN a few days the European Commission of the National Industrial Conference Board returned from its travels and reported as the result of its observations abroad that "politics and labor will not mix; they should be divorced." That is an American view which contrasts with the British view presented in this book. The commission found that the determination of labor to bring about radical changes in Government and industry is stronger in England than in France and Italy. This book is the history of how it happens that the most conservative country in the world comes next to Germany and Russia in the leadership of the new departure. It would not be accurate to say that it is a justification of the difference between the labor movements of England and the United States, with a preference for the British, because the writers are rather boosters than defenders of the British position. The merits of the book are something apart from the demerits of the positions taken, and it may be said candidly that the one is as undeniable as the other. The authors write with intimacy of knowledge and with the authority of actors in the events. Their thumbnail portraits of the British leaders are good reading, and valuable in contributing to the understanding of a critical period in industrial history. It is a big book, over 500 pages, with liberal quotations of authorities, but that is a good fault, for it makes the book a source book as well as a history. It is hardly going too far to say that it is unique and indispensable in its field.

But when it comes to approval of what it presents so attractively it is necessary to draw the line, and commend the book only to those who want to outrun American labor in its plans for the welfare of its class. It is no wonder that Mr. Gompers returned from his trip to Europe in a mood similar to that of the commission quoted above, for the authors rather emphasize than conceal the breach between British and American leaders. The point is worth insisting upon, for British missionaries are coming to convert us to the British view, and forewarned is forearmed. Those who think that Mr. Gompers is sufficiently progressive in championing labor's interests will share his resentment that he was asked to sign an application for credentials to a British labor conference which contained the word socialism and omitted the word labor. Upon his refusal the matter was explained as an accident or an incident of British management, and it was arranged. But the authors say that Mr. Gompers's speech declining to confer with the German Socialists "left the British labor leaders cold." It was delivered in the name of American labor, and was approved in the United States outside of American labor circles. Mr. Gompers himself is generously treated, but the difference between the points of view of American and British labor, and the authors' sympathy with the British, is clear.

The point at which they differ is rather one of principle than practice. British labor seeks to benefit its class through politics. American labor seeks to benefit its class by the use of its economic power, having no political party of its own, and using any political party to gain its end. Any politics based on class is obnoxious, but the American sort is the less so. It admits of preference for citizenship over unionism and does not seek reconstruction of social institutions for class advantage. The reconstruction of the British labor movement in politics is just a year old. Its aim is "the producers' control in the shop, plant, and national industry—self-government in industry. The difference between collective bargaining and workers' control is at that invisible line where wages and hours pass over into status. It is where labor ceases to be bought as a commodity. It is where a shared management takes the place of autocratic orders and leads on to producers' control." That, too, is aimed at in some American labor circles, but it is as a detail, not as an object for the sake of which political institutions shall be scrapped and reconstructed. The authors think so well of the National Guild that they declare it to be like "Socialism, Christianity, and brotherhood."

The sentiment is beautiful, but the collocation might well add Bolshevism or one big union to the trinity. Lenin and Trotzky also have fine words at command, but they have lost confidence in either their aims or their ability to realize them. American sentiment favors co-operation between capital and labor, their partnership rather than the domination of either. Both have rights, and it is as necessary that one as the other shall submit to the common rule for the common good. "The common ownership of the means of production" is a policy which should be decided by the vote of citizens as citizens and should no more be enforced by class procurement than defeated in that way. It is not singular that British labor favors continuance of Government management as during the war. Just so our railway brotherhoods agitate for Government operation of the railways for their selfish interest. But there is no mistaking the revulsion against Government management of the public utilities in the United States, and there are plentiful proofs that there is a like sentiment in England outside labor circles. The reason is clear—war management raised wages and cheapened living costs. The bread bill paid by the British taxpayers, like the railway costs bill paid by the American taxpayers, staggers those who would be glad to support anything which promises so beautifully as the British new departure in labor politics, if only they could believe in its realization. On both sides of the ocean the war showed that Governments must be intrusted with the management of whatever must be done regardless of cost. In no other way can such costs be found, for taxpayers cannot endure them beyond a limited time and for the greatest objects. But war measures as a permanent policy are impossible. The old ways will be improved upon in details after the war as before the war, but the "new social order" projected by the British adventure into politics will be realised about the same time with the other sort of socialism which Russian experience has slain.

The world has yet to see its best days. The position of labor will continue to improve. But the United States is glad that Russia rather than itself tried the Marxian route, and is willing that England shall try the similar route so alluringly presented by the authors. But for itself the United States prefers its own way, and its own leaders, rather than the British missionary, Arthur Henderson. The cable reports the retirement of W. A. Appleton, who may be described as the British Gompers, or leader of unionism. The cable quotes him as predicting disaster for his country as a result of the promises which labor politicians are making to the workers. Those promises are nowhere better set out than in this book, and the promise and the prediction may be said to be poison and antidote without asserting which is which.

ECHOES OF A FAMOUS LITERARY RIVALRY

(Continued from Page 357)

kie Collins. It is characteristic of the shrewdness of Poe as a critic that in his reviews of "Barnaby Rudge" he first solved the mystery and then pointed out that Dickens would have written a more interesting story if he had refrained from mystery-mongering, telling his tale simply and keeping no secrets from his readers.

Collins was a past master of plotmaking and Dickens was not, although he took unending trouble over these mechanical details. In reading most of Dickens's novels we try to forget the plot; and there are not lacking among his ardent admirers those who like the "Pickwick Papers" best, partly because of its freshness and partly because it has not even the pretense of a plot.

In the epilogue of "The Wrecker," a tale in which Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne tried their hands at mystery-mongering, they expressed a disparaging opinion of the type of novel to which their story belonged. "The mind of the reader, always bent to pick up clues, receives no impression of the reality of life, rather of an artless, elaborate mechanism, and the book remains enthralling but insignificant like a game of chess, not a work of human art." Here we have an acute description of "The Moonstone," for example, enthralling but insignificant. And Dickens was renouncing his birthright as an exuberant humorist and as a creator of character when he strove in vain to put together an elaborate mechanism.

It remains to be said that Mr. Phillips has preceded his analysis of the sensational devices of Dickens, Collins, and Reade as writers of the "dramatic" novel, with a detailed investigation into the conditions of the publishing business in England in the midyears of the nineteenth century. He describes the rise of the popular magazines; and he explains the effect which the exigencies of serial publication imposed on the story teller. He traces the history of the three-volume novel; and he calls attention to the distension which this awkward form forced upon the novelist. He collects a mass of useful information, not otherwise easily accessible, about the rewards of authorship in Victorian England. And the result of these inquiries is valuable, because the economic interpretation of literary history is as important as the economic interpretation of every other form of history. Men of letters must earn their living somehow; and they are attracted to the literary form which happens to be most remunerative at the moment. This accounts for the dominant position of the drama under Queen Elizabeth, of the essay under Queen Anne, and of the novel under Queen Victoria.

Mr. Phillips has given us a doctorate dissertation which is continuously readable and which has also the solid merits we have a right to expect in a doctorate dissertation. Mr. Ley's book is also the result of laborious research; it is carefully documented; but it is none the less little more than a gathering of personal gossip. In his enthusiastic devotion to Dickens, Mr. Ley has been led to investigate the history of Dickens's relation to his leading contemporaries. With some of these Dickens was intimate, with others he was friendly, and with not a few he was only casually acquainted. Mr. Ley sees Dickens as the centre of Victorian literature, and he is a little inclined to see all the other British writers of the midyears of the nineteenth century as stars of varying magnitude revolving about the sun.

So we have chapters on Browning, Landor, Rogers, Jeffrey, Hood, Carlyle, Tennyson, considered solely as members of the Dickens Circle. Mr. Ley even goes so far as to include within this magic ring Thackeray and the Brookfields! It is only fair to add that Mr. Ley is scrupulously exact in his statements as to the degree of intimacy. He is frank in presenting evidence which shows that Canon Brookfield was never intimate with Dickens, and in quoting Brookfield's hostile criticisms of one or another of Dickens's stories. He is equally honest in quoting from a letter of Macaulay declining to review "American Notes," because he found it "vulgar and flippant," and also "at once frivolous and dull."

Mr. Ley has made the mistake of giving a bad title to a good book—that is to say, to a good book of its kind. It is a volume to be heartily recommended to all devout worshippers at the Dickens shrine. It is also a volume which provides a vista of the men of letters of half a century ago, a vista down which it would be well for the strenuous souls of today to glance before parading their contempt for Victorian literature. There were giants in those days.

GRAND FLEET RHYMES

COMRADES OF THE MIST, and Other Rhymes of the Grand Fleet. By Commander Eugene E. Wilson, U. S. Navy. New York: George Sully & Co. $1.

ONE gets in these verses a realizing glimpse of the life of that portion of our navy stationed with the British Grand Fleet during the months of dull waiting in the North Sea for the enemy ships to come out and give battle. The combination of monotonous days and tensely expectant nerves was not good for the morale of the ships' personnel, and among the means contrived for its upkeep on the battleship Arkansas was a weekly newspaper called the "Arklight." Practically everything in it, Commander Wilson says, was written on board, and from it he has selected the twoscore poems that compose this volume. A few of them were written by others, to whom credit is given, but the most of them are his own work. The opening poem, which gives its title to the volume, is a tribute to the British Grand Fleet, the "Comrades of the Mist," with which the American squadron of battleships co-operated. "When the Grand Fleet Goes to Sea" gives a graphic picture of the scene when the British battle fleet set forth to find the enemy. It begins:

> The low scud flies across the skies,
> The rain beats hard on deck;
> The white-caps pelt the armor belt,
> The tide-rips roar in the neck.
> The white mist sweeps in flying sheets,
> And dank is the speeding spray;
> The black hulks loom in the drizzling gloom,
> Two cable lengths away.

Chaplain S. W. McClelland is represented by a poem that considers the German fleet hidden away behind Heligoland, "Shackled like slaves in timidity," and concludes, "Pity the ships that skulk inside!" A merry or a thoughtful note characterizes several of the poems, such as that describing the "Sea-Surgery" practiced on two destroyers, one of which was riddled forward and the other aft. They were the Zeus and the Nubian, and it is declared that "they sewed the parts together"

> And made the good ship Zubian
> The smartest craft that floats.

"The Mine Force" celebrates the perils of the men who laid the great mine barrage across the North Sea. A description of how "Armistice Night" was celebrated in the Grand Fleet makes one of the longest of the poems. The little book is a memento of one phase of our participation in the war that is well worth having.

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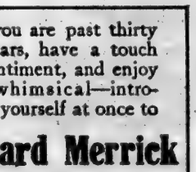
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DEMONSTRATORS

for drug and [illegible] city and road work [illegible] between 12-1. S. Sternau & Co., Inc., 417 5th Av., Room 1003, New York.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER on fine hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear; HIGHEST SALARY. Exceptional, 457 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—High-class gowns; exceptional opportunity to right person; liberal salary, interest in business; state full information; confidential. E 60 Times.

DESIGNER on tailored waists; exceptional opportunity; permanent position. Ben & Ade, 1105 Madison Av.

DESIGNER, millinery; one accustomed to the best city trade. R 885 Times.

DICTAPHONE.

Desirable opening for dictaphone operator, in office large grocery corporation; 9:30-5:30; luncheon, advancement; give full education, experience and salary expected. Address "Dictaphone," P. O. 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, competent and experienced; permanent and desirable employment with large financial institution for one who can qualify. B 513 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer wanted; experience with advertising agency preferred, but not essential; permanent. Call Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman, thoroughly competent and experienced; good salary; permanent position; in answer state age, education, experience. J 172 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, first class, for wholesale house; salary $18; give full particulars. N 684 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE operator, good salary, permanent, pleasant work. Call 5-6 Educators' Association, 286 5th Av.

DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER.—High class permanent position; start $35. U. T. Kilroy, 114 Liberty St. Room 702.

DRESSMAKER.

All year round position, with splendid opportunity for advancement, is open in the Butterick Publishing Co. for a young woman under 30 who has had dressmaking experience.
Apply in person or by letter, giving experience, to
H. Ballin,
Butterick Building,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

DRESS BUYER.
A WOMAN OF TASTE AND SENSE OF VALUES WHO IS CAPABLE OF ATTRACTING THE TRADE OF WOMEN OF DISCERNMENT. FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW ON WEDNESDAY SEE M. M. S. HECHT AT HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Splendid opening in our accounting department for Elliott-Fisher operator; position permanent, conditions congenial; luncheon; advancement as earned. Apply Employment Department, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 180 Bay St., Jersey City.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.—Reliable young women to operate elevator in electric power house, upper West Manhattan; 8-hour day; salary, $16; previous experience desirable but not essential; state age, &c. J 161 Times.

ENGRAVING.

LORD & TAYLOR

Require a thoroughly experienced

ORDER CLERK

for their

STATIONERY ENGRAVING

DEPARTMENT.

Apply Employment Office,
5th Floor.

Convenient for Harlem People

Residents of Harlem will find the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, a convenience for the insertion of advertisements in The New York Times.

If intended for the classified columns of the daily edition of The New York Times advertisements must be received at the Harlem office before 6 P. M. the day prior to publication and for the Sunday edition before 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

EXAMINER.
PACKER.

GOOD POSITION FOR EXPERIENCED EXAMINER AND PACKER OF FINE GARMENTS.

HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 57TH ST.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY wanted by large Jewish charitable institution; must be an expert bookkeeper and good stenographer and one capable of assisting the superintendent in the executive management of the institution; an applicant with experience in a charitable institution would be preferred. R 847 Times.

FILE CLERK.

Experienced girl, preferably on geographical card files for nationally known investment banking house; good chance for advancement for energetic worker. Address "P. F.," P. O. Box 922, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

FILERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS.—Several young ladies, preferably high school graduates, experience unnecessary; wages, $10-$13 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. B 186 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced; $15; rapid advancement. T. S., 405 Times.

FITTERS.

HARRY COLLINS

OFFERS CONSENTIAL EMPLOYMENT TO SKIRT AND WAIST FITTERS WITH BIG AV. EXPERIENCE; THOSE WILLING TO SPEND SUMMER IN NEWPORT OR MAGNOLIA PREFERRED.

9 EAST 57TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

FITTER.

for high-class dressmaking house; waist and skirt combined; applicants must be able to furnish exceptional references as to workmanship and executive ability. A. T., 831 Times Downtown.

FORELADY.

thoroughly familiar with all branches of dress manufacture; salary no object to competent woman. S. N., 870 Times Downtown.

FORELADY EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO SUPERVISE CANDY PACKERS; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY FOR ENERGETIC WORKER. APPLY MONDAY, THE H. J. RIGBY CO., 162 WEST 36TH.

FORELADY, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF REPRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF HIGH-CLASS LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURING CONCERN. A., B., 966 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FORELADY ASSISTANT.
Manage examining, boxing, and home work department; motion factory; excellent future; steady position; give age, salary, experience. J 308 Times.

FRENCH GIRL

FOR TRANSLATION WORK; MUST KNOW THE FRENCH LANGUAGE PERFECTLY AND HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH AND KNOW HOW TO OPERATE THE TYPEWRITER; DO NOT REPLY UNLESS YOU CAN FULFILL ALL THE REQUIREMENTS. WRITE, GIVING FULL INFORMATION AS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, AND QUALIFICATIONS TO A. F., BOUVET, BUTTERICK BLDG., 223 SPRING ST.

GENERAL ASSISTANT. — Business office, small publication; must use typewriter and understand filing; best character references. F 221 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, for Flushing, L. I.; two in family; no washing, plain cooking; $30 per month. Write 49 N. 23d, Flushing, L. I., or phone 4456 Stuyvesant.

GIRLS' LUNCHROOMS.

The New York Telephone Company has openings for several capable young women to take charge of lunchrooms for girls; opportunity to learn the requirements of the work, and for appointment in charge as soon as qualified. Answer by letter only to Room 1051, 15 Dey St., New York City, stating age, education, and experience, if any.

GIRLS—A FIRM NOW ADDING girls and women to their force manufacturing small duplicate parts.
CAN PLACE A NUMBER WHO have had similar experience during war. At present we have openings for
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
MILLING AND SCREW
MACHINE OPERATORS,
BENCH HANDS.
Address reply, stating experience, &c., Box 395, 200 Cable Building, N. Y.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.
An excellent opportunity for girls and women to
LEARN MACHINE OPERATING AND BENCH WORK
in new open shop of leading industrial firm. Wages and working conditions are the best. Piece workers can earn from $18 TO $25 UPWARD.
H. C., 876 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRL
over 16,
FOR OFFICE WORK;
position permanent; short hours; half day Saturday year around. Apply to Mr. Van Winkle, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and MacDougal Sts. Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

GIRLS, OVER 16, IN STOCK AND MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS; ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND FEATHER BUSINESS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; WHOLESOME SURROUNDINGS. ALFRED L. SIMON & CO., 725 BROADWAY.

GIRLS.—Electrical insulation work offers an opportunity for girls to learn the business; experience unnecessary; congenial surroundings; short hours and good pay, with advancement if competent. Ford Mica Co., 14 Christopher St.

GIRLS IN FINANCIAL OFFICE.
Young girls wanted by large financial institution for indoor messenger and similar positions. Apply, stating age, salary desired, reference. N 674 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted; a young girl, about 17 or 18, for clerical work; good opportunity for advancement; answer in own handwriting; state salary to start. R 696 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, PACKING, WRAPPING CANDY; CLEAN WORK, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. COME FOR WORK. THE H. J. RIGBY CO., 162 WEST 36TH.

GIRL OPERATORS,
AN INDEPENDENT
INCOME FOR YOU.

You are a girl with a mind and hands and health. We need you and offer you good pay. Set your capabilities to making money for [illegible]

We are the biggest producers of the beautiful silk gloves, silk underwear, silk stockings,—a high-grade industry and a wonderful open shop factory.

Inexperienced or otherwise, you can have a steady position with us all the year, good hours, pay that increases as your ability grows. An ideal opening for the right young woman.

APPLY IN PERSON,
JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
AT NEW BUILDING,
CORNER TAAFFE PLACE
AND DE KALB AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
Take De Kalb Av. Car.

GIRL OPERATORS.
A POSITION FOR KEEPS
AND GOOD PAY.

Do you think you are brainy and an easy learner? If you do, we have a good position for you in our big, open shop factory at making beautiful silk articles—gloves, underwear, stockings, &c. The greatest industry of its kind.

Pay begins when you start in; your position is steady the year round, and you are fixed right by earning good pocket money for Saturdays and Sundays, with things so expensive nowadays.

APPLY IN PERSON,
JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
AT NEW BUILDING,
CORNER TAAFFE PLACE
AND DE KALB AV., BROOKLYN.
TAKE DE KALB AV. CAR.

GIRLS, AMERICAN, INTELLIGENT, FAMILIAR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; WAGES $15 WEEK. N 636 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, 14 or older, to learn sweater knitting; steady work, good pay. Greenhut Mills, Rider Av. and East 149th St., near 3d Av.

GIRLS, SMART,
for showroom wholesale millinery house; splendid opportunity. Import Flower, 23 West 46th.

GIRL, young, to work in stock room and as office assistant. Call Monday, 10 A. M., 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

GIRL, to learn hand coloring and pictures; $10 paid while learning; rapid advancement. Retrograph Co., 523 West 41st St.

GIRLS to sew on labels and buttons on ladies' suits. Singer Bros., 136 Madison Av.

GIRL for labeling and wrapping; pleasant surroundings; permanent. Dunal Co., 102 West 101st St.

GIRL.—Extra, as general helper; young, willing, for Newport; call 9:30 A. M. Monday, Mrs. Sharp, 26 West 11th St.

GIRL.—Clerical work, knowledge of typewriting; salary $10 start. Newman, 17 West 46th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

GIRLS to fold dresses; experience unnecessary; good salary. Queen Costume, 114 West 30th.

GIRLS to address envelopes at home. Reply in own handwriting. B 219 Times.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR to cut stencils and operate addressograph; salary $18 weekly; good opportunity for ambitious girl. N 678 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate to learn posting ledger accounts in office of monthly magazine; good surroundings; good associates; $10 weekly while learning; must be good penman. P. W. S., Box 46, Station D, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, an experienced housekeeper for private house; must be unmarried and have good references; state age, nationality, religion; give full particulars; right place for right party. Hammond, Box 34, P. O. Station O.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent woman take charge of home Freeport, Long Island, business woman, one child; good home, good wages. Call all week after 10, 48 West 50th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable woman for business couple doing out or in. Call Apt. 2B, 240 West 72nd St.

HOUSEWORKER. — Girl, white preferred; half time; no cooking; prefer one living nearby; apply mornings. Beebe, 66 Central Park West.

HOUSEWORKER, plain cooking; small house; adults; no laundry; salary $50; references. 130 North 20th St., Flushing, L. I.

HOUSEWORKER for one lady; small apartment. Call 9-12, 144 East 36th, Apt. 3C.

JAPAN.
WANTED, EDUCATED BUSINESS WOMAN, EXPERIENCED WITH FOREIGN CIPHER CODES, AND GOOD ACCOUNTANT, TO MANAGE INSIDE WORK, IMPORTERS' OFFICE; TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN FAR EASTERN BUSINESS PREFERRED; SALARY $50. J 284 TIMES.

LADIES.—Five bright, capable ladies wanted to travel, demonstrate and sell toilet specialties to dealers; $25 to $50 per week commission; railroad fare paid. Write at once. Goodrich Drug Company, Department 673, Omaha, Neb.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady requires a competent trustworthy French maid; must be a good seamstress, a talker, and have good disposition, good health, and speak good English; references necessary; best wages and good home for the right one. Leroy, Box 84, T. O. Station O.

LADY, front office cashier and bookkeeper wanted for hotel; must be good bookkeeper; do not apply if you have no hotel experience. Inquire 783 5th Av., Executive Office.

LAUNDRESS wanted; good; must have reference; good place; good salary; Westchester County. N 648 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS for two. Apply Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 122 Nagle Av., Apt. 20.

Leading export concern requires the following:
GIRLS to work in sample department.
TYPISTS (Billing Clerk).
STENOGRAPHERS.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.
CLERKS, good at figures.

Address, stating salary and full particulars, N 602 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced; salary $12; permanent position if satisfactory. C., 839 East 134th St., Bronx.

L. WERTHEIMER DEPT. STORES,
619 WEST 181ST ST.,
have several good positions open for glove dept., assistant to buyer muslin underwear, babies' dept., and dry goods; permanent positions; liberal inducements.

MATRON; white; take charge ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend to passengers and sell toilet articles; call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

MILLINERY,
H. ARNOLD,
11 EAST 36TH ST.,
REQUIRES THE
SERVICES OF
MILLINERS

TO WORK WITH MAN DESIGNER; HIGHEST SALARY; SATURDAY HALF-DAY ALL YEAR.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
FOR SHOWROOM,
with wholesale trimmed hat experience only.
SMOLEN, 5 WEST 37th.

MILLINERY
COPYISTS, PREPARERS.
FIRST-CLASS WORKERS,
not satisfied in present positions,
SEE US:
HIGH SALARIES;
DAYLIGHT WORKROOM;
Saturday half-day all year.
S. SCHILLER, 42 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY FRAME MAKERS.
Closing half-day Saturday all year round. Nettie Gordon, Inc., 605 Madison Av., N. Y.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROTHERS & CO.,
REQUIRE
MILLINERS FOR HOME WORK; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK.
APPLY DEPARTMENT H,
7 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERY
Designer,
High-Class Model
Hat House,
Apply by letter, stating
Experience, &c.
H. C., 279 Times.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, MAKERS, HIGHEST SALARIES PAID FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS.
Closing half-day Saturday all year 'round. NETTIE GORDON, INC., 605 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

MILLINERS,
PREPARERS, COPYISTS.
Apply all week.
KNICKERBOCKER TRIMMED HAT CO.,
484 5th Av.

MILLINERY COPYISTS,
TRIMMERS AND PREPARERS;
experienced; call all week; good pay.
MEYERS & EDLESON,
15 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY — EXPERIENCED COPYISTS AND MAKERS ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK; PLEASANT WORKROOM; YEARLY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. TRIMMER, 37 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY.
Wonderful opportunity for first class trimmer; those who worked for best houses only; salary no object; full particulars in letter, strictly confidential. J 211 Times.

MILLINERY MODEL
for millinery show room; appearance and qualifications for high class 5th Av. atmosphere essential. Farrington-Evans, 382 5th Av.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED MAKERS, TO WORK WITH DESIGNER; YEARLY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. TRIMMER, 37 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY SALESLADY
accustomed to selling exclusive retail trade; closing half-day Saturday all year 'round. J 185 Times.

HOLEMAN & MITTENTHAL,
MODELS—SIZE 14
LARGE DRESSING ROOMS
HAS IMMEDIATE POSITIONS FOR
SEVERAL SIZE 18 MODELS;
PERMANENT POSITIONS TO EXPERIENCED AND ATTRACTIVE YOUNG
WOMEN.
38 WEST 37TH.

MODELS.
Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent positions to experienced and attractive young women.
G. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
130 MADISON AV.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

MODELS.
EXPERIENCED,
HIGH CLASS, TALL;
SIZE 16 MISSES,
FOR COAT AND SUIT SALESROOM.
LONGEST SEASON.
HIGHEST SALARIES.
SINGER BROS.,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS,
TO TRY ON
COATS AND WRAPS;
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
HIGHEST SALARIES.
AMSTERDAM & SACHS,
128 MADISON AV.

MODELS WANTED.

SEVERAL TALL, SLENDER YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS MODELS FOR SUITS; EXCELLENT POSITIONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES TO THOSE QUALIFYING. APPLY ALL WEEK.

A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

STYLISH AND EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES, BUST 16 AND 36, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT SHOWROOM; GOOD POSITIONS AND PAY FOR COMPETENT PERSONS. CALL ALL WEEK, ROOM 1805, 1-16 BROADWAY.
S. HIRSCHBEIN.

MODELS.
DRESS HOUSE REQUIRES SEVERAL MISSES' MODELS, SIZE 16; HIGH SALARY AND LONG SEASON.
LONDON STRAND,
46 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS,
Size 36 or 16,
for high-class coat house; good salary; steady position. Apply all week,
I. WEINSTEIN BRO., INC.,
159 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16 AND 36.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOW ROOM, COATS ONLY.
APPLY
GEORGE WOOD & CO.,
105 MADISON AV.

MODELS, size 16; stylish girls to try on misses' coats and suits; good salary; long season. Apply all week, I. Silverman & Sons, 23 East 20th.

STOCK CLERK.—Young woman wanted by wholesale leather goods and novelty firm; only those having experience in above line need apply; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement to saleslady; liberal salary; state fully past experience. R 356 Times.

MODELS.—SIZE 16; STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON; APPLY ALL WEEK. HARRY KITZINGER & CO., 1,833 BROADWAY.

MODELS.
SIZE 16 AND 36 FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.
M. & H. RENTNER,
7 West 33d St.

MODELS.
Five stylish models, size 16, with perfect figures, to try on dresses. If you answer these requirements steady position with $25 salary weekly awaits you.
PILLER BROTHERS,
16 West 32d St.

MODEL.
SIZE 16, TALL, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN SHOW ROOM OF FINE DRESS HOUSE; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; EXCELLENT SALARY. APPLY ALL WEEK. BUD SMOLENS & CO., 176 MADISON.

MODELS.—Junior for coats and suits; good salary; long season; apply all week. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,833 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 18.
SHOWROOM MODELS;
HIGH-CLASS, GOOD-LOOKING

P. K. WILSON & SON
Importers and Manufacturers
130-132 Fifth Avenue,
New York, July 5, 1919.

The New York Times:

We were very much pleased with the results obtained through the Help Wanted advertisement recently placed in The New York Times.

P. K. WILSON & SON.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, WITH IMPORT AND EXPORT EXPERIENCE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE IN NEAR EAST, WILLING MAKE CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS; MUST BE TACTFUL TYPIST IN FRENCH AND IF POSSIBLE GERMAN, STENOGRAPHER, NOT OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE; SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES; WRITE, GIVING BRIEF HISTORY, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, DEPENDENTS, IF ANY, AND RELIGION; REFERENCES WILL BE ASKED ON INTERVIEW. F 108 TIMES.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, AND HAVE HAD SIMILAR POSITION IN OFFICE OF GARMENT MANUFACTURER; MUST COME HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; SALARY NO OBJECT. J 203 TIMES.

READER for clipping bureau, about 30, previous experience preferred, but not essential; must be alert; no literary ability necessary or desired; permanent position, pleasant surroundings, reasonable hours. D 59 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit, can use the services of a refined, well-bred woman who has had business experience or who is susceptible to training; such a woman can earn on a liberal commission basis upward of $5,000 a year in a clean business that brings her in contact with people of the highest standing; full particulars requested in application. R 346 Times.

RESTAURANT AUDITORS.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
33d St. and 7th Av.,

requires restaurant auditors. Apply or write to Mr. Smith, Employment Manager.

SALESLADIES
THE ADLER BLOUSE SHOPS

have several very exceptional opportunities for saleswomen to develop into managers. APPLY 19 WEST 36TH ST. BETWEEN 8-10 A. M.

SALESLADIES,

must be accustomed to handling high-class trade.

JOSEPH,
622 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES

for our waist department; good inducements.

ROBINSON,
25 WEST 42D ST.

SALESLADY in toilet goods department in drug store; hours, one week from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., other week from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.; good salary to start, with rapid advancement. Call Monday. Hetherington, 58 East 42d St.

SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; ONE WITH PERSONALITY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO HANDLE 5TH AVENUE TRADE. A. L., BOX 85 TIMES.

SALESLADY for high-grade food product, willing to travel; give full particulars regarding references, which will be held confidential, and salary required. W 671 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, (3,) experienced, for ladies' specialty store, handling hosiery, gloves, &c.; unusual opportunity for advancement to buyer; salary $25. Wallace Women's Wear, 25 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESLADIES, experienced in stationery business, to wait on trade on retail floor; good salary to call Monday. Eugene H. Tower, Inc., 311 Broadway.

SALES LADIES wanted in confectionery stores; experienced and inexperienced. Apply Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SALESLADY to sell trimmings to city dress trade on salary and commission. Import Stik Co., 170 5th Av.

SALESLADY to take charge of a showroom misses' dress house; youthful appearance essential. Henry Hunvald, 115 West 27th.

SALESLADY to wait on trade in dress house; steady position, right party, 114 West 30th, 1st floor.

SALESMANSHIP.—Lady who has the qualification for selling an office device will be given opportunity to demonstrate ability on liberal salary and commission basis. Call after 9:30 Monday. F. Smart, Accounting Machine Co., Inc., 156 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

require experienced saleswomen for

NOTIONS,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
WAISTS,
SHOES,
ART EMBROIDERY,
INFANTS' WEAR,
KIMONOS.

All of the above positions offer good salaries with every opportunity for advancement.

Store closed all day Saturday during July and August.

Apply Employment Office, 9th floor.

SALESWOMEN.

EXTRA AND SPECIAL.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

wish to engage several well appearing and experienced saleswomen to work two or three days each week; excellent opportunity.

Apply Employment Office, 9th floor.

SALESWOMEN.

BEST & CO.,
UPTOWN AV. AT 59TH ST.

PAY HIGHEST SALARIES WITH COMMISSIONS.

Store hours, 9 to 5 P. M.; five days a week.

Misses' Dresses and Suits,
Ladies' Suits,
Infants' Wear,
Hosiery,
Shoes.

Employment Entrance, 7 W. 35th St.

SALESWOMAN, stationery, competent to take full charge of small business, do buying; store victrolas, kodaks, &c.; good opportunity; would sell or keep half interest. Inquire P. O. Box 284, Port Chester, N. Y.

SALESWOMAN.—A bright woman to represent a high grade custom corset; capable woman working five hours daily can earn $25 per week in commissions while learning; tuition free. N 5 Times Annex.

SALESWOMAN to sell fashions to the wearing Apparel trade on a salary and commission basis; previous experience not necessary. D 44 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Donge Ink Co. will pay very liberal commission to saleswomen selling their product. Address G. Bacon, 40 West 9th St.

SALESWOMEN to sell banking securities; $100 weekly commission; splendid opportunity. G 5 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; GOOD POSITION; EASY HOURS; GOOD SALARY; DOWNTOWN NEW YORK; REPLY IN HANDWRITING, STATING EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, NATIONALITY, EXACT DATE OF BIRTH AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 519 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY to manage large manufacturing company; expert stenographer, keen and alert; several years' experience, permanent; excellent opportunity. Apply Room 1405, 434 St. Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising agency; exceptionally capable; state experience, references, salary expected, confidential. R 304 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Woman about 30, with general office experience, in corporation office; must be rapid, accurate and good grammarian. D 76 Times.

SECRETARY.—Large corporation in downtown district has position open for a high school graduate; give age, education, and experience. W 670 Times Downtown.

SLIPSTITCHERS
WANTED
MEN'S NECKWEAR—HIGHEST PRICES.
WORK THE YEAR ROUND.
LEARNERS TAUGHT
BY
COMPETENT TEACHERS.
KEYS & LOCKWOOD,
38 E. 17TH ST.

SODA DISPENSER, young lady. Apply with reference. Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SOLICITORS.—Clever talkers, neat appearance, to interview society ladies at seashore resort; big money, commission basis; high-class advertising proposition. 1,452 Broadway, suite 712.

SOLICITORS, charity snow program, experienced; work in New York and Newport; liberal commission. Harry H. Goodwin & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER.

A stenographer capable of working into a secretarial position as assistant to our chief executive; one who has had some experience and can take accurate dictation and type correctly; a position that offers splendid chances for development. Call at once.
KNICKERBOCKER MAIL ORDER CO.,
3 WEST 19TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; dictaphone operators, $15-$25; typists, $12-$20; new positions daily for high class business women; also many positions for beginners, both typists and stenographers; no fee; substitutes needed. Call the Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER, GOOD GRAMMARIAN, UNDERSTAND PUNCTUATION, EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE DETAIL, ORDER, &c.; LARGE MANUFACTURER. REPLY, GIVING DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. E R 867 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, able to assume responsibility; excellent opportunity for young lady of high mental capacity and ambition; salary $25; knowledge of bookkeeping and reasonable experience desirable, but not essential; give references. L., J 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary of executive ability, able to explain line in absence of President; neat and attractive young woman desired for sales office in International Buyers' Club; salary $30. Apply Buchanan Syndicate, 118 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 5-6 years' experience; only those neat appearance and accurate worker need apply; one familiar with automobile business preferred, but not essential; good salary. Elsey Motor Co., 2,442 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience required; must take and transcribe letters accurately, with fair degree rapidity; short hours; salary $18 to start. Gotham Paper Stock Co., 31 Ferry St.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, in long established real estate and insurance office. Address, stating experience and salary expected. Box 165, 3,108 Av.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; permanent position; excellent chance advancement; salary to start, $17. Apply Hauck Mfg. Co., 11th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for experienced stenographer; good salary to start, with chances for advancement; experience in paper line preferred. Address Opportunity, 485 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (by a Christian firm,) possessing high school education and using Underwood machine; state age, experience, and salary. N 683 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good salary; chance for advancement; with progressive house. Call Henry Hyman & Co., 77 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience in commercial work; rapid and accurate; good wages, pleasant surroundings, and permanent position. J 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist. — Experienced in office routine; one who understands billing; steady position in wholesale house. G 458 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in office routine; state age, references, and salary expected. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Engineering department large corporation, downtown Manhattan; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for three weeks during July in large chemical plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, salary, and when available. R 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent; capable of filling position private secretary in cotton future brokerage office. Apply Room 417, 25 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman; publishing house; $15 to start; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, telephone. N 719 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian firm, engineering experience preferred but not necessary; refined and willing; give age, experience, and salary expected. J 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience; good position for a young lady who is looking for quick advancement; must have initiative, be quick and willing. Box J 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, in dentist's office, near West 70th St.; refined and pleasing appearance; kindly state religion, salary expected; reference. J 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant to bookkeeper; rapid and accurate at figuring; state reference and salary wanted. B 217 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; office work; high school graduate; permanent position; Call Monday 9-10 A. M. Pictorial Waist Co., 806 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By large manufacturing concern in the Bronx; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 1009 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; simple bookkeeping, publisher's office; permanent position open to competent, cultured woman. B 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for purchasing department; accuracy required; also prefer knowledge of filing and card system. Apply Kohler & Campbell, 60th St. and 11th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in office of publishing corporation; a neat-appearing, efficient young woman; steady position. B 327 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for manufacturing concern in Bronx; state age, salary desired, and experience, else not desired. D. L., 1285 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE OF COLLECTION AGENCY; PERMANENT; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. J 209 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience general office routine and correspondence. T. Ashley Dent, Rooms 1416, 101 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; beginner preferred; state salary. R 323 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; state experience, and salary desired. J 212 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, to charge small office; apply by mail only. F. Friedman & Son, 126 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, young, intelligent, independent; writer fully; salary expected. P 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and edidhone operator wanted in busy Christian law office; good salary. Hall, 437 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—TYPIST, RAPID AND ACCURATE; STEADY POSITION. SAMUEL SHERMAN, 9 DESBROSSES ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm; one with experienced preferred; state salary and age. J 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by Christian firm; start, $20 to $25, according to ability. J 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have real estate experience; only capable need apply. Stitenham, 55 West 37th St., 2-4 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER in large office; good position with rapid advancement. Confectioner's Exhibit Bureau, 1133 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of billing; must be accurate; salary $15. J 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with high school education; good opportunity for girl with initiative. O. 3., Box 48, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, available for technical emergency work. Morningside 4265.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH TWO YEARS OR MORE EXPERIENCE; RAPID OPERATOR; $16. LANGSDORF, 72 SPRING ST.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; only with long experience need apply; good position for right party; salary $25. K. L., 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Address Box 107, 1619, St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—State education and experience; salary to start, $20. D 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and ambitious. Albert A. Sen, 5 East 46th.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We have two very good opportunities open for stenographers in the buying offices of our stores.

Accuracy in transcription essential and ability to advance into responsible positions necessary.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.

A purchasing office of a large mercantile establishment can use the services of a competent stenographer. Good salary to start and a real opportunity to advance. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.

If you are a really capable stenographer and looking for a good chance to increase your earning power, we have the job if you have the brains. You must be experienced in office work and fit yourself for an ultimate position as private secretary to president. Reply by letter, for it will be your judge. F 404 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in office of old-established wholesale concern, young lady, 18-22 years of age, who has had a high school education; excellent opportunity for beginner who is competent; hours 9 to 5:30 P. M.; Saturday, 12:30; permanent position, with advancement assured if ability is demonstrated; state age, education, and salary desired. N 688 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED, LARGE UPTOWN OFFICE; HOURS, 8:30-4, NOON SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION; ALL HOLIDAYS AND 2 WEEKS' SUMMER VACATION; OLIVER MACHINE; WILL PAY SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. H 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, to assist in office; good penman, rapid figurer; $15 to start. Newmark & Daniger, Inc., 34 34th St., Bush Bldg., No. 1, Brooklyn, 30 minutes from 14th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER for tabulating work; excellent opportunity for accurate worker possessing attractive personality; experience in tabulating statements more essential than stenographic ability; pleasant surroundings; Christian firm; salary $20-$22. P 473 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Must be competent for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; good salary, bonuses and luncheon. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large manufacturing concern, also to assist generally in office duties; young lady about 18 to 20 years; must be quick and have had experience; state age and salary desired. Address "S. M.," Box 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take English dictation and translate correctly into Spanish or Portuguese; experienced typist; state experience, and salary desired. N 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer in large import-export house; high school education necessary. Apply in person Monday, Room 2,0001, 50 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; entire charge of all office detail; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large Japanese exporting house requires competent stenographer; experience not necessary; write, stating religion and salary; advancement assured. X 430 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. J. F. C., B 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent; good opportunity for advancement; $22 to $25 to start. Call Henry Hyman & Co., 77 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, rapid, good business acumen; wholesale fruit firm; position open Monday, July 14. Apply by making telephone appointment, Franklin 1122, Kimball.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be rapid and capable transcribing notes; no other need apply; permanent position. Willard Storage Battery Co., 413 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for rapid and accurate stenographer; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Charles A. Schieren Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, by wholesale auto supply house, near Circle; one familiar with L. C. Smith typewriter preferred; salary $15 per week; give age, education, and business experience. R 536 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to advertising and sales manager, refined, of education and experience. Apply by letter only. Room 303, 512 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator; must understand filing; give experience in detail; replies confidential; good salary. K 796 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; must be experienced. Apply, stating salary, J 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of corporation downtown; must be neat and accurate worker; state experience and salary expected. G 447 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in office chemical concern; salary to competent party $25. Chemicals, N 677 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. R 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent female stenographer wanted in law office; state experience, age, and salary expected. N 750 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate; steady position; only thoroughly experienced need apply. Spiro Mfg. Co., 66 East 121st.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; woman stenographer, one year or more law experience; state age, nationality, and salary. Address Box C-21, Room 213, 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by large wholesale stationery and toy house, Jersey City. Write, stating particulars and salary wanted. 490 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, for public stenographic office; must be experienced; permanent position. 16 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER in busy law office; state references, experience, salary desired. B 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, by importing house. Morimura Bros., 53 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, conscientious worker, for engineering dept. J 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opportunity for experienced, ambitious girl; good salary. D. D., 803 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper's assistant, experienced in ready-to-wear. Normandie Waist, 2 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; neat, capable, refined. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,780 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $18. Apply B 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of general office work; state age, experience, salary expected. A. K. D., 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, with prominent automobile concern; state experience. J 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large publishing house; apply, stating experience and salary expected. E. P. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for temporary work. Apply Monday, Fishel-Nessler Co., 124 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced in filing. J 117 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.

Exceptional opportunity for ambitious young lady; no literary; must have had some experience, be rapid, and very accurate; chance to work into position of responsibility with excellent future.

A. E. MACADAM, INC.,
25-125 LEXINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.

Well educated, experienced stenographer for nationally known investment banking house; good chance for advancement for hard-working worker.

Address "P. L.," P. O. Box 893, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

At least one year's experience; good pay; good advancement. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
197 DEPEYSTER ST.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN LARGE CORPORATION FOR EXPERIENCED GIRL; SALARY $20; GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE. M 689 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—A beginner, who has had little or no experience, but who has actually qualified as a stenographic graduate, and who is really serious about securing active employment; needless to say, she must measure up to mental alertness, best of appearance, and ability to direct her work without constant supervision. 9 A. M., Mr. Mullaly, 12 East 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY to attend to details in busy executive's office; must be experienced, neat, quick worker. Give experience, age, and salary wanted. K A 294 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for large wholesale house; must take quick dictation and transcribe correctly and neatly; state age, experience and salary wanted. M A 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by Harry Kissinger & Co., 1,223 Broadway; must have long experience and be a quick, neat worker.

STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing concern, located Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; applicants must be thoroughly acquainted with general correspondence and office routine; excellent chance for advancement. F. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising agency offers good position to an experienced, rapid, ambitious stenographer who is capable of handling quick dictation, good speller and grammarian; salary to start $20; no beginners or agency applicants. Address with references and past experience, J 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman wanted by busy executive private secretary; must be experienced commercially and have good references; position permanent; salary no object; call Monday between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. F. B., Room 1310, 354 Fourth Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—By concern manufacturing highest class of art and architectural metal, with ability to conduct small office routine; pleasing appearance and personality; Christian; tactful and references essential. Call Plaza 111, extension 118, Monday only.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists who will use the noiseless typewriter; positions secured without charge. Apply Employment Department, Noiseless Typewriter Co., Room 611, 233 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity with large corporation for a bright stenographer, downtown Manhattan; hours 9-5, Saturday half holiday pay, experience, and salary desired, also telephone number. B 582 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; PLEASANT POSITION; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BERGDORF & GOODMAN, 616 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.

some knowledge of bookkeeping, young lady of quiet disposition, 18 to 23 years of age, resident of Brooklyn; state qualifications, salary expected, &c. R. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK, who is experienced and competent, to install a filing system in the financial office of large corporation. Apply giving particulars as to age, experience, and salary desired. N 713 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

High salaried position secured without cost for dictating machine stenographers; free instruction; takes but a few hours to learn; ask for our booklet. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 114 Liberty St. Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; must know office work and accustomed to detail; prefer one having knowledge of exporting general lines to South America; explain all in first letter, including salary wanted. P 494 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 529.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-French wanted by a Brooklyn paper corporation; one with experience preferred; must be rapid and accurate; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, state salary. B 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by firm of interior decorators and architects; young woman as stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Answer in own handwriting. Salary $15 to start. K 491 Times Annex.

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STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady, good at detail, competent to assume responsibility; neat, writes good hand, has had business experience. Telephone for appointment Franklin 2422, Department D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export firm requires a competent stenographer to take dictation in English and French; permanent position to right party; state experience and salary to start. G 890 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising department stenographer; must be experienced with details of large general machine advertising; send full particulars of experience, salary and telephone number. B 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED IN SECRETARIAL WORK PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED. E K. 497 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER,

experienced and accurate, with personality and tact; familiar with secretarial duties. Apply Monday, Tiffany Studios, 45th St. and Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young lady in large office downtown; must be rapid and accurate; excellent chance for advancement; state age, experience, salary desired. G 464 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and office assistant wanted by wholesale jewelers; one capable of corresponding, preferred; state age, experience, salary desired. R 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

and general office assistant, familiar with Underwood machine; must be experienced; good opportunity; state salary. G 449 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

BY CHRISTIAN FIRM; ONE POSSESSING INITIATIVE AND WHO IS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. J 184 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, conscientious, quick in transcribing notes; $25 to start and bonus; state experience. G 466 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate and accustomed to detail; exporting experience preferred, but not essential; salary $17. O 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position; must be experienced, accurate, rapid; good opportunity; salary $15. Room 154, 9th floor, 68 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER in office large mfg. plant; some experience necessary; good opportunity; state salary. N. M., 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be intelligent and capable; steady position; good salary. Imperial Hygienic Co., 126 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, expert law; $25. Call Monday, De Lorria, 67 Wall St. Hanover 8133.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical assistant in small office; state experience and salary desired. B 199 Times.

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Forty cents an agate line.

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City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be good at figures. Chuck Davis & Co., 15 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; absolutely. Telephone Rector 7979, or write Room 1613 at 90 West St.

STENOGRAPHER, reasonable experience. Apply J. G. Stratten Co., Inc., 10 East 23d.

STENO-TYPIST.—H. S. graduate for reporting work; good accuracy necessary, 175 words per minute. D 60 Times.

STOCK GIRLS,
neat, to assist models in showroom.
RENTNER, 2 WEST 38D.

SUPERVISOR,
25-30 years of age, over department in a large downtown bank; must have good experience, tact, and ability to meet and handle people; knowledge of stenography and typewriting desirable but not essential; good salary, lunches, and other benefits; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. R 618 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, to operate one of the busiest boards in Wall Street; must be bright, thoroughly experienced and of active worker; in reply state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address N 689 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST. —Experienced; call or write Room 15, 133 West 40th.

TEACHER, dancing; children's private classes; October; references required. X 404 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD GIRL and file clerk of neat appearance, efficient. Apply De Forest Co., 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO
$1,200 A YEAR.

A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK, READY FOR DELIVERY.

THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND A VERY GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE.

FOR PARTICULARS
INQUIRE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

THE FITZWATER STUDIO has opening for one or more high-

B. BLUMENTHAL & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of Buttons
15-17-19 East 26th Street
New York, July 3, 1919.
The New York Times:
The results from our Help Wanted advertisement which appeared in the Sunday edition of The New York Times were most gratifying. It brought the desired party for the position advertised.
B. BLUMENTHAL & CO.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN WANTED.

We want a real, "live-wire," clean-cut, forceful, and experienced advertising man who has made good and can prove it. If possible he should have had experience in the technical field and be generally familiar with engineering products. A knowledge of export trade will also be helpful.

For such a man, one of the leading engineering publications has a real opportunity. The man to fill this position must be prepared to prove himself worthy of the opportunity, however.

Write, stating fully your age, nationality, complete experience, and ideas as to salary. Unless you are prepared to furnish all these details in your letter, do not write.
J 170 Times.

ADVERTISING CORRESPONDENT.

Wanted, for the staff of a large publicity organization, an experienced advertising man capable of handling correspondence with clients, writing copy, &c. Initiative and the ability to complete ideas are the prime requisites, plus practical knowledge. We prefer a man under 35 and one who has had at least five years' experience in the advertising field. This is an exceptional opportunity for the young man with vision who can recognize opportunity when it opens up. A salary equal to the services given will be paid at the start, with every chance for a growing future. Join Lumsden, or any one who has not held the same position in the advertising field for at least two years, need not reply to this advertisement. Please state fully your record, experience, salary desired, age, present position, nationality, and education. All letters will be treated in the strictest confidence. Specialist, J 74 Times.

ADVERTISING PROMOTION

Manager to develop advertiser prospects for old-established trade publications. Wonderful opportunity for right man, capable of designing, planning and carrying through hard-hitting campaign by mail, backed by personal salesmanship. Moderate salary to start. State qualifications fully. Box No. R 319 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN.

Excellent chance for ten quick clean-up solicitors on theatre curtains; a six weeks' campaign. Commission basis. Best men will have chance of permanency. Call Monday 2 to 4. Lee Lash Studios, Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING.—A LARGE, NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CLOTHING MANUFACTURING FIRM IS CREATING A POSITION THAT WILL EMBODY THE DIRECTION OF ART WORK IN CONNECTION WITH ITS ADVERTISING. THE POSITION WILL EMBRACE DEALING WITH ARTISTS AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF LAYOUTS AND REPRODUCTIONS. THE POSITION WILL COMMAND A SUBSTANTIAL SALARY AND SHOULD BE ATTRACTIVE TO A MAN OF THE HIGHEST ARTISTIC SENSE WHO ALSO HAS THE TECHNICAL AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY REQUIRED IN THIS WORK. J 178 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, preferably college graduate or soldier returned from overseas seeking position with publisher of high-grade trade journals; drawing account and commission; chance for independent man with ability to learn selling end of publishing business, thereby making himself really valuable. Apply, by mail only, Howard Lyman Bill, Inc., 373 4th Av., New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
WHO WILL ALSO DIRECT CIRCULATION MANAGER. WANTED BY RAPIDLY GROWING NEW YORK FINANCIAL WEEKLY; ONE WHO KNOWS METHODS AND CAN SECURE GENERAL NATIONAL BUSINESS; SALARY; REFERENCES. G 416 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Automobile advertising man, one who can retain business himself and capable of directing the efforts of others; write full particulars, experience, age, former business connection, and salary to start. Also several ad solicitors wanted. B 201 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted, experienced, for distributing display cards 2-in-1 shoe polish to retail trade. New York and vicinity. Apply 10 A. M. Monday, July 7. F. F. Talley Corporation, Ltd., 16 East 42d. Salary and expenses.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted for big convention number; established publication; those experienced in soliciting garment manufacturers preferred; quick returns; commissions paid promptly. Call Room 901, 47 West 34th St.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITORS for export magazine wanted on good commission basis; liberal drawing account will be granted to an satisfactory results obtained; would also consider to give agency as side line G 440 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Juniors, semi-seniors, seniors with auditing experience, age 28 to 40; state age, education, experience, references, salary; no applications considered unless full qualifications given. F 493 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER
OF PROVED ABILITY, WITH AMBITION TO LEARN FINANCIAL BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; INCLOSE SAMPLES OF RESULTFUL ADS YOU PLANNED AND WROTE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. G 418 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER
who has the ability to write diversified lines of copy; a man who can deliver, not dream; to write in detail, experience and salary expected. Peck Advertising Agency, 347 5th Av.

ADVERTISING.—College graduate, who can learn to write advertising; experience unnecessary, but must have knack of writing; bring samples. If any. 4:30 Monday. Caxton Advertising, 9 East 40th St. Mr. Ford.

ADVERTISING MAN, publicity department large organization, capable selling, preparing general sales promotion; state age, experience, salary expected. G 454 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, high-class men only, for annual seashore society event; commission basis. 1,481 Broadway, Suite 712.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, trade paper; ample field; liberal commission to right man. G 465 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY

WITH AN EXCELLENT CHANCE for advancement and development

with a large manufacturing company for a young man, with a general knowledge of cotton goods, preferably, with some actual mill experience executive ability important; state experience, age, salary; applications considered confidential.

ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, 463 TIMES DT.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN for repairing generators, starting motors, ignition systems for all make of cars; also men familiar with car circuit and wiring. J 149 Times.

ALTERATION DEPT.
REQUIRE
FIRST CLASS
TAILORS ON MEN'S
GARMENTS.
Light workrooms; good wages.
Best & Co., 7 W. 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

APPRAISING.—To a man acquainted with the manufacturer and a business getter, a position is open as solicitor on a salary or commission basis; state qualifications in detail. R 318 Times.

ARTIST.—Experienced photo retoucher and wash artist on mechanical subjects; steady position, excellent opportunity for first-class man; give in particulars, experience and salary; answer in strict confidence. J 156 Times.

ARTIST for general art work in advertising agency; good figure man with original ideas and ability to create striking durmmies in wash and pen. Call, Odels Advertising Service, 145 West 20th St.

ARTISTS AND RETOUCHERS.
Men experienced on designs, lettering; also retouchers on machinery and mechanical subjects. Apply The Iron Age, 239 West 39th.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Contractor's organization has vacancy for experienced man; applicant should state age, detailed experience, and salary to start. J 130 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—Only experienced men need apply; must be good on full size details, working plans; state last employer, and salary wanted. R 261 Times.

ASSISTANT TO
ADVERTISING MANAGER.
A large, progressive department store in the Middle West wants a young man with several years' department store experience, one accustomed to writing straightforward, intelligent copy for the better-class trade and capable of directing the efforts of other copy writers. He must be willing to adapt himself to the styles and policies of a successful institution.
In reply state age, experience in detail and salary desired. All replies will be held in strictest confidence until satisfactory interview is held.
B 179 TIMES.

ASSISTANT to manager of lumber export concern wanted; conversant in hardwood lumber business; perfect correspondent; only first-class man, well recommended, need apply; state salary during past year. D 84 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with good knowledge of general accounting; accurate at figures; good penman; references required. Woodlife Co., 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUDITOR
wanted; a department store sales auditor to go to Washington; the store is one of the largest in the city and offers an exceptional opportunity and liberal salary. Apply to H. H. Levi, between 9:30 and 2:00, Monday, care Alfred Decker & Cohn, Room 634 5th Av. Building, New York City.

AUDITOR, general bookkeeper, thorough, hard working, experienced man; a man with ability, willing to work hard at a reasonable salary to start; can secure a good position; give full details and state what you know about income taxes; give telephone number. J 157 Times.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
SALES MANAGER OF EXPERIENCE WANTED.
Industrial corporation, about to offer balance of its authorized but unsold capital stock, invites applications from high-grade, capable men used to earning more than $4,000 yearly. Proceeds raised to be used for additional working capital:
We manufacture machines that are broadly protected by patents in the United States and foreign countries. We are selling and shipping our product to the Government and large users. Our sales abroad. Our enterprise is identified with the third largest American industry, is capably managed, and the officers and Directors are high-grade, successful men, and among our stockholders you will find the names of America's well-known men.
It is a real opportunity for an enterprising man. In replying, please give full particulars concerning yourself, so that we can get properly acquainted, it being understood that everything will be treated in strictest confidence. Compensation based on salary and commission basis. J 167 Times.

BANK rack man, (mail department,) on night force, from 6 P. M. to 3 A. M. Apply Monday morning, National City Bank, 55 Wall St.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AVE., AT 35TH ST
require.
STOCK BOYS IN THEIR
CLOTHING DEPT.
Good salaries and working conditions, with opportunities for advancement. Applications held in strictest confidence. Only those 18 years and over need apply.
Employment Entrance, 7 W. 35th St.

BILL ENTRY CLERK, ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR; MUST HAVE THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED. J 185 TIMES.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, experienced repairing motor truck chassis. Call H. G. Fallerius, American Railway Express, 216 East 44th.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced young man, about 25, who has had about five years' bookkeeping experience in manufacturing concern; capable in handling accounts receivable and accounts payable, cash books, independently, with some experience in analysis work; one who wishes to go to small country town in Connecticut; salary $15 for a beginning; chance for prospect in making good; state nationality and references. X 453 Times Annex.

BOOK SALESMAN.—We have an opening in the investment security business for a young, successful, intelligent book salesman who realizes the limitations of his present business; the right man can double or treble his present earning capacity, and his future is only limited by his own abilities; commission basis. G 443 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by publishing house; must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping and capable handling and controlling accounts; fine opportunity for advancement; salary $22-$25. Call Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Popular Science-McCall Distributing Corp., 225 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by publishing house; must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping and capable handling and controlling accounts; fine opportunity for advancement; salary $23-$30. Apply Owen Magnetic Co., 1 West 124d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assist auditor, accounting department, trade association; accounting student prefered; salary to start $20 a week, increase rapid if capable; state in detail age, previous experience, salary expected. G 453 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. Experienced man, about 35; good penman; familiar with use telephone; permanent; $30 weekly start; rapid increase. S. T., 300 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by wholesale woolen house; must be able to check remittances; bill posting; state age, references, and salary expected. Future, 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED.
Who understands controlling accounts.
KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced in curb brokerage work. Splendid opportunity. Reply fully stating salary expected. N 467 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One familiar with cost accounting; please communicate in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. F 214 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; reference and bond required; permanent; state salary. R 371 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — EXPERIENCED. APPLY J. C. STRATTON, INC., 10 EAST 32D ST.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; state experience and salary. J 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale butter house; state age, experience, business references, and salary expected. G 469 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for individual ledger. Westchester Av. Bank, 1,060 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced man; state age, salary, and experience. M. C., 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man can apply today. Pinehurst Garage, 161 East 72d St.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN to take charge of shipping department, large wholesale stationery and toy house; write, stating particulars and salary wanted. X 429 Times Annex.

BOY, about 16 years old, to attend door; 8th Av. establishment; good opportunity; chance of advancement; must be well recommended. Write H. E., Box 75, Room 1202, 220 West 42d.

BOYS.—Downtown bank has opening for several boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; in your reply state age, experience and salary wanted. N 729 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOYS . . . . . BOYS
16 TO 20 YEARS OLD
to learn
ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT TRADE
WE WANT
Bright American, ambitious boys, not loafers who only watch the clock.
WE OFFER
$12 a week for one year only. If you make good we will then give you production work and $15 a week. Third year, $18 a week. Further raises according to ability. During first two years we will give you thorough mechanical training, practically and theoretically.
MAKE APPLICATIONS IN WRITING, GIVING DETAILS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, AND FORMER OCCUPATION.
R. S., 722 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY WITH GOOD EDUCATION, ASSIST IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC; WAGES $10 START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY ADVANCEMENT. CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. CO., 130 WASHINGTON PLACE.

BOY.—Intelligent, bright, progressive boy wanted for growing magazine, to make himself generally useful; $10 to start, $12 after first month; good opportunity learn publishing business. Asoth Magazine, 1,400 Broadway. Call Monday morning.

BOY WANTED.
Boy, bright, willing worker, legible hand, generally useful, in real estate office and insurance; chance for advancement. Leonard Davidson & Co., Inc., 2,391 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOYS, good-mixed, to deliver lightweight packages and assist generally in shipping department of wholesale waist and fur house; good salaries paid and excellent opportunity for right boys. M. Cohen & Bros., 31 West 27th St.

BOYS IN BANK,
under 18 years, in a leading bank downtown; excellent chance to advance for neat, alert boys; good salary, lunches, and other benefits; state age, schooling, experience, if any, and salary. R 419 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED
in office as typist; excellent opportunity for advancement; must be rapid and accurate and of good education; previous experience unnecessary; $12 to start; address in own handwriting. Opportunity. D 66 Times

BOY, 16 to 17, in music department; good chance for advancement for bright, neat boy. Call Monday morning in basement of the Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

BOY.—Young man for office; a fine opportunity for learning bookkeeping and banking; rapid advancement; high school graduate preferred; salary $10. J 185 Times.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. B 520 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy wanted in law office; opportunity to study law. Beaudy, Mooney & Shipment, 38 Pine St., N. Y. City.

BOY of good address to work in office during Summer vacation; good opportunity for business training; small salary. Apply Carbona Products Co., 503 West 50th.

BOY, bright, in the office of an insurance company; must be a good penman and come well recommended. N 667 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, as understudy for salesman, by wholesale glove house; good pay and steady position. S. M. Hohl, 470 4th Av. Apply Room 1002.

BOY.—Must be neat and congenial; hours 7:30 to 5:30. W. T. C., Box 6, Station C, New York City.

BOYS WANTED to start as pages in a Wall Street Bank; opportunity for advancement. Apply to Mr. Metz, 46 William Street.

BOY to assist in office of large manufacturing concern; write stating age, nationality, salary desired, &c. R 603 Times Downtown.

BOY (16) in automobile supply store; good education; references required. Apply, 9 A. M., 253 West 47th St.

BOY wanted, about 16, in office of fire insurance company; one with experience necessary; state salary. N 724 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office; must be neat and willing worker; state age and experience, if any. N 701 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, for office; state references, salary expected. F. W., 104 East 14th St.

BOY in uptown bank, for messenger work; state age and salary. F 218 Times.

BUSINESS letter writer, experienced, to develop mail order agents campaign for publication house; modest salary, with possibilities. Applications by mail only, giving references and experience. Phillips, 1,123 Broadway.

BUYER and manager wanted for hosiery, underwear, jewelry, leather goods, toilet articles and notions; old established house in strong financial standing has steady position with liberal salary open for capable man. Interview Mr. James Pierr, at Prince George Hotel; 28th St., New York, all this week. Pierr & Co., Moline, Ill.

BUYER.
ONE FOR LADIES' COATS AND SUITS; ANOTHER FOR CHILDREN'S COATS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH EVERY PHASE OF MANUFACTURING, AND BE ABLE TO HANDLE CONTRACTORS. EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY. CALL
RITTER BROS.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

BUYER.—Carpet and drapery buyer wanted by Kahn-Furchgott Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Give full references, salary expected, how long experience, and if you are able to manage and increase a successful department. Big opportunity.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, experienced in jewelry, leather goods, notions, &c., for large resident buying office; excellent opportunity for an intelligent and conscientious worker; state experience, references, age, salary; in confidence. J 125 Times.

BUYER, for medium size department store in Altoona, Penn.; live wire, to take care of hosiery, underwear, and kindred line departments. F. A., 219 Times.

BUYER for shoes, in medium size department store, Portsmouth, Ohio; state where last employed, and salary wanted. Write A. Bein, care Hotel Bressin, New York City.

CABLE CLERK REQUIRED; MAN EXPERIENCED WITH FOREIGN CIPHER CODES, WHO IS ALSO GOOD AT FIGURES AND CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY IN AN EMERGENCY. OFFICE; GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT MAN. J 129 TIMES.

CABLE CLERK in leading export house, one with knowledge of compilation of private codes preferred. Permanent position. Address stating salary, full particulars. N 390 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married man, in country, near New York; must be able to take care of car and willing to help generally about place; excellent living quarters; give references and state wages expected. P 465 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR - COOK - HOUSEWORKER. — Couple, white, for family, two adults, in country, seashore, less than hour from New York; permanent, all-year round position; first-class references necessary; good wages. D 65 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; private family; all-year service; country in Summer; state experience fully, wages, age, and references. N 715 Times Downtown.

CHECKER in wholesale house; must have railroad experience; don't answer unless you state age, experience, salary expected, former employers. S 10 Times.

CHEMIST OPPORTUNITY.

A live one for the man who seeks a future in a big field. The chemist we want will test dyes and textile materials, make experiments, and have at his disposal a laboratory in a great, modern factory. An interesting chance for ex-army man particularly.

Apply in person.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
At New Building,
CORNER TAAFFE PLACE
AND DEKALB AV., BROOKLYN.
Take DeKalb Av. Car.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CHEMIST.—Magnesite and asphalt company desires young graduate; research and experimental work; opportunity becomes superior firm. F 220 Times.

CLERK in printing plant, with knowledge of paper, to keep payroll records and do general clerical work; state age, salary expected, education, religion, and qualifications. N 676 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, QUALIFIED FOR IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING ENTRY WORK; A BUSINESS STATING FULL PARTICULARS G 23 TIMES.

CLERK.—INFORMATION DESK; MIDDLE-AGED MAN; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. &C. F A 146 TIMES.

CLERK to issue job orders and material requisitions from detailed drawings in electrical shop. Give experience in full and salary wanted. G 472 Times Downtown.

CLERK, junior, experienced; men's furnishings; good wages; references. Miller, 50 East 42d.

CLOTHING SALESMEN
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require
CLOTHING SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED; ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.
Employment Entrance, 7 W. 35th St.

COLLECTORS. — Wanted, American men with experience as collectors to work three or four hours each evening; this is a good opportunity to earn extra money, particularly for those similarly employed during the day; salary and commission. J 147 Times.

COLLECTOR, experienced in tracing and the collection of hard installment accounts, for Manhattan and Bronx; salary, commission and bonus; exceptional opportunity for a man who can produce results. F 1012 Times Harlem.

COLLEGE STUDENT, not over 22 years, as companion to boy of 12; must be athletic; give all qualifications first letter. E 66 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY WANTED.
Man, single, graduated from colleges within the last three or four years, about 25 or 26 years old, conversant with double entry bookkeeping, interested in accountancy and business; willingness, ability to learn, industrious disposition, and ordinary good habits desired more than experience; we have the experience; to the right man—the man who can see more than a mere job—secretarial position is open which he can develop to the extent of his ability; advertiser has several interests constantly increasing which must be studied and managed during his absence; applicant must be a man of good home training, intellectually and socially desirable; all correspondence intrusted to advertiser will be treated in strict business honor and confidence; don't suggest an interview; state qualifications, ideas, religion, and references fully in first letter; consideration given to earnest man only. X 475 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT,
thoroughly trained in handling quantity of complicated sales detail work; executive ability essential; state age, experience, salary expected. X 2. 149 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT large trade credit organization; knowledge of credit, capable handling credit report; state age, previous experience, lowest salary expected. G 453 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Capable man for cost and purchasing, able to conduct intelligent correspondence for large manufacturing plant; splendid opportunity and the right salary to one with ability. H 9 Times.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

COST WORK.
YOUNG MAN, experienced in figuring and assembling cost in manufacturing business, familiar with distribution of overhead expense.
Reply, mentioning experience, religion, education, and salary you will start for.
This is a good opportunity to work into a high-grade position.
C. W., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COST CLERK, junior, at least one year's experience with cost department work; $17 week to start; state age, education, and experience. H. L., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COUPLE wanted, country; wife, general housework; man, gardener, general, useful; small home and room; references. 220 Washington St.

CREDIT MAN AND CORRESPONDENT, PREFERABLY ONE WITH FURNITURE EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX 70, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CREW MANAGER, thoroughly familiar with organizing and managing traveling, canvassing crews, is offered immediate $3,000 salaried position with liberal bonus. Only absolute, proficient live wires need apply. Address by letter: state full particulars; all communications confidential. American Distributing Co., 803 5th Av.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 495 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS of mechanics' tools wanted; must be familiar with the popular styles of hammers, wrenches, pliers, hatchets, chisels, &c.; exceptional opportunity for a few high-grade men who can design and direct the manufacture of these tools; state age, experience, and salary expected in first letter. Address reply to J 97 Times.

DESIGNERS and draftsmen for large organization to do checking in engineering department on tools, jigs and fixtures, special and automatic machines, &c.; good opportunity; also need several tool designers and detailers. M. E., 274 Times.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER
On fine hand embroidered ladies' neckwear. HIGHEST SALARY.
Opportunity, 436 Times Downtown.

DIE DESIGNER with thorough experience on drawing dies for aluminum household cooking utensils; men having only this particular experience need apply; prefer man with experience as general superintendent on aluminum household cooking utensils; must know how to design dies. Address "Dies," 1519 St. James Bldg.

DOORMAN, ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, COURTEOUS, RELIABLE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, WANTED BY REPRESENTATIVE CLOAK HOUSE. CALL MONDAY MORNING. H. B. RUBIN, 9-16 WEST 33D ST.

DRAFTSMAN for consulting engineer's office at Rochester, N. Y.; must be thoroughly experienced designer, practical and theoretical, in reinforced concrete factories and steel construction according to most modern practice, and prepared to come at once, if possible; write application in full, giving references, experience, age, reference, and expected salary at start; if possible, send samples of work done; position is permanent for the right party; one with some experience in power plants and heating preferred. X 478 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large architectural firm requires architectural designers and draftsmen, commercial and domestic work; send samples of drawings, with experience, salary wanted and reporting date; permanent position under good conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, several experienced mechanical draftsmen, preferably men who have had thorough experience in the designing of marine, Diesel, or steam engines of large sizes; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Address Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 466 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.
Designing draftsman on structural steel; must be first-class man. Apply in person or by letter, giving age, nationality, education, experience and salary desired, to Employment Bureau, The Take-A-Torque Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

DRAFTSMAN; GOOD MECHANICAL LAY-OUT MAN; PREFERABLY TECHNICALLY TRAINED FOR AIRPLANE WORK; MUST HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE. L. W. F. ENGINEERING CO., INC., COLLEGE POINT, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN for a cut stone plant; must be capable of making working drawings and layout work; only those having had experience in this line need apply. Henry Hanlein & Son, 417 East 106d St.

DRAFTSMEN. — SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN; ALSO DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 463 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class experienced mechanical draftsman wanted; experience on optical instruments desirable but not essential. Kollmorgen Optical Corp., 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR.—First-class man on architectural and ornamental iron work. Apply Rahtz & Schuizer, 21 East 137th St., New York City.

DRUG CLERK, junior, with best city references; $20 to start, with exceptionally good opportunity for advancement. J 154 Times.

DRUGS.
Experienced drug man for handling drugs in a warehouse. Apply L. K. Liggett Co., 240 West 4th St., near 8th Av. and 13th St.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN to take charge of domestic department in a busy, popular-priced department store at Utica, N. Y.; good position for live one. Call for interview or write M. J. Federman, 37 West 26th.

EDITOR-WRITER.
ONE WHO COULD PUT HUMAN INTEREST INTO A TEXTBOOK ON ECONOMICS IF NEED BE; GOOD NEW YORK POSITION ON FINANCIAL WEEKLY; EXPERIENCE IN FINANCE NOT AS ESSENTIAL AS HUMAN INTEREST APPEAL; REFERENCES. G 417 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
experienced in manufacturing production work where electro-chemistry is involved.
Work is of a supervisory nature and will require an experienced engineer who has made up engineering records, reports, specifications and tests.
Position will pay $2,500 to start and has very fine future connected with it.
Should be about 30 years of age.
Kindly mention your age, experience, education, religion and any information that will indicate you are qualified for a position of responsibility along the lines mentioned. Address Electrical, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, COLORED, GOOD WAGES; MUST BE FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS. APPLY MANAGER, 143 EAST 39TH.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNER wanted; good opportunity for first-class party. J 134 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical, first-class man with shop experience, to be thoroughly at home in development of small sized machinery; state experience and salary expected. W 884 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS.
Design engineers, checkers, and detailers wanted; must be experienced on crane and derrick work. J 91 Times.

ENGINEERS.
Engineers with experience in structural steel design; experienced men only. J 95 Times.

ENGINEER CLERKS.
Men experienced in material bill work, weighing up, &c. J 92 Times.

ENTRY CLERKS wanted; 19 years; good penmanship; those experienced in wholesale notion trade preferred. G 431 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, must have practical experience; state experience, references, and salary expected. F 1001 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE TO MANAGE
a publicity campaign for repeal of legislation, must have executive ability and capacity to complete organization; conduct a national retail association and be a competent typist; applicant must give age and state fully experience, position held, references and expectations; also whether now employed. Address Executive, 484 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE wanted by growing specialty business as office manager; must have proven ability; unusual opportunity for right man; give experience, references, and minimum salary to start. G 426 Times Downtown.

FIELD ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS.
Several high grade engineers and construction superintendents with reinforced concrete factory building experience, also several with large housing construction experience. Location of work possibly in the Middle West. Only men of long practical experience in this class of work and with best references need apply. In applying state age, education, amount of previous experience, and positions held; also state salary expected. X 405 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, EXPERT, CAPABLE OF INSTITUTING AND MAINTAINING FILING SYSTEM; STATE QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY DESIRED. R 614 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN
FOR STITCHING ROOM.
A manufacturer of high-grade children's wash clothes wants a FOREMAN for stitching room. He must be a man with experience in making this class of goods.
Burlington is a healthful, happy, modern town of 25,000 population, beautifully located on the shores of Lake Champlain. It is a college seat, and all educational, civic, and living conditions are the finest—a splendid home for your family. The plant itself is built to insure pleasant working surroundings inside and out.
Write, at once, giving references and experiences.
THE O. L. HINDS COMPANY,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FOREMAN
for tool and production grinding department; must be able to supervise 35-50 men accustomed to very accurate work; applications of only first-class men; state age, particulars, and salary expected. B. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,220 Broadway.

FOREIGN BANKING.
Assistant with experience of foreign investments; must speak and write Spanish fluently; other foreign languages desirable; systematizer, able to compile and present financial and commercial information; in first letter give qualifications, references, nationality, and salary expected. Address Box F 479 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MAN wanted in large downtown bank who has had experience in handling documentary export bills; one who is familiar with the adjustment of shipments in trouble a good future is assured. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. F 483 Times Downtown.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR.—Wanted, experienced French translator; must know English well and operate typewriter; state references and salary. P 465 Times Downtown.

FUR SALESMEN
wanted to carry a moderately priced line of misses' and children's furs on consignment basis as a side line for all territories. J 169 Times.

GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT, nights; 35-45 years old; experienced handling men. Address Garage, 1619 St. James Bldg.

GENERAL MAN.—Manufacturing and jobbing house requires general man capable of handling contractors, purchases, credits, and salesmen; must be live wire; full particulars to secure interview; replies confidential. X 435 Times Annex.

GENERAL MAN.—Manufacturing and jobbing dress house requires general man capable of handling contractors, purchases, credits, and salesmen; must be live wire; full particulars to secure interview; replies confidential. X 436 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

GLOVES
LORD & TAYLOR
require experienced
GLOVE SALESWOMEN.
Apply Employment Office,
9th floor.

HAT MAN, capable of taking charge of men's hat department in high class store; Must have New York experience. B 523 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER, experienced. Apply Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., below Rector.

JEWELRY (retail) requires an assistant to the manager; must be a capable and aggressive salesman and have a thorough knowledge of watches and diamonds; state age, references, previous experience, and salary expected; only first-class men will be considered. Address F. C. Box 101, Wall St. Station, New York.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 3 EAST 52D ST.

LAWYER.
Young man admitted to bar who has had experience qualifying him to take care of the legal end of collecting accounts and such other legal matters as may pertain to a large retail business; address in strictest confidence, stating age, qualifications and salary expected. Address Legal, 575 Times Downtown.

LAWYER WANTED.
An experienced and skilled brief writer can obtain a permanent position with a large firm; compensation according to ability. Give age and state in detail education and experience. G 415 Times Downtown.

Leading Export concern require the following:—
Spanish-English Stenographers.
German-English Stenographers.
Portuguese-English Stenographers.
Spanish Stenographers (only.)
English Stenographers (only.)
Young Men with knowledge of French or Spanish.
Clerks.
Competent Export Leather man.
Address, stating salary, and full particulars, N 691 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced in handling 5,000 accounts; steady; good penman; accurate; come well recommended. Goodman Cellar Co., 58 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE DESIGNERS.
Designers wanted who understand design, detailing, and manufacturing of locomotive cranes, gun mounts, caterpillar tractors, &c. W 96 Times.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS for night work; steady work, good pay; union. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St.

MACHINISTS
BENCH HANDS.
ASSEMBLERS.
HEAVY LATHE HANDS.
ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS.
TOOL MAKERS.
DIE MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS
AUTOMATIC SCREW
MACHINE OPERATORS
AND
SURFACE GRINDERS.
Steady, permanent jobs for those who can make good in open shop operating under the best conditions.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,
OILERS,
COAL PASSERS,
ASH MEN,
LABORERS.
Apply tomorrow morning, New York Edison Power House, 38th St. and 1st Av.

MACHINIST, all around. Apply Wireless Improvement, 47 West St., below Rector.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. KEPT GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS X 460 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER wanted for large retail ladies' ready-to-wear store in Kansas City, Mo.; only men capable of earning $5,000 to $10,000 per year, with past successful records, need apply Tuesday between 2 and 3 P. M. Mr. Freed, 277 Fifth Av., New York City.

MANAGER AND BUYER wanted for established millinery department out of town; apply Tuesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock. I. Freed, 277 Fifth Av., New York City.

MANAGER wanted for corporation starting many branch stores and agencies for sale of superior phonograph; must be experienced and successful; references. D 87 Times.

MANAGER for candy store. Reply in confidence, stating qualifications and salary to start. R 372 Times.

MAN wanted in office of manufacturing concern, over 23 years of age; knowledge of bookkeeping and general work; good opportunity

$7,000 REPLIES.

More than $7,000 replies were received at the various offices of The New York Times on Monday, June 30, in box numbered advertisements published in The New York Times Sunday, June 29.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—THREE SUPER-SALESMEN WHO HAVE BEEN EARNING AT LEAST $4,000 A YEAR, BUT WANT A CHANCE TO MAKE $10,000 AND OVER; ONLY MEN WHO KNOW HOW TO CLOSE IMPORTANT CONTRACTS REQUIRING REAL SELLING ABILITY; MAN HAVING A POSITIVE PERSONALITY AND WHO KNOWS HE CAN SELL THE SECURITY IF IT IS RIGHT, HONEST, AND HAS GOOD TALKING POINTS; EXPENSES AGAINST A LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID ONLY TO THE MAN WHO CAN PROVE HE HAS THE ABILITY; PREFERABLY A MAN OF WIDE BUSINESS OR SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE; TO SUCH A MAN A RAPIDLY GROWING INVESTMENT BANKING FIRM WILL OFFER A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT CONNECTION; IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE POSITION WILL BE OFFERED TO THE MAN WHO MAKES GOOD; WRITE US, GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF, ALSO TELEPHONE NUMBER. R 86 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
"We want to get in touch with two of the best specialty salesmen in New York; we have openings sufficiently remunerative to be interesting to top-notch producers; this is an opportunity to connect permanently with a concern of the highest repute and rating, conducting a nation-wide business; we supply a business-promotion service, and as the remuneration is on a liberal commission basis producers are guaranteed a maximum result for business secured; do not reply unless you are a high-grade man, able to meet and convince executives of large interests, have an earning capacity in excess of $5,000 annually, and are willing to make long trips. J 99 Times.

SALESMAN.
I want three men with strong personality to handle a gilt edge security on salary or commission. This offers to the man who has successfully sold high-grade specialties a permanent connection which should prove attractive to the highest priced salesman in New York City. J 144 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have positions open to men of strong personality who are accustomed to interviewing people and closing contracts. Experience in the field of journalism or insurance preferred. Applicants must furnish first-class credentials and work on a strictly commission basis from leads furnished on book publication; only men who value their services at better than one hundred ($100) dollars per week will be considered. Appointments will only be made on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst. with those who call personally at executive offices, 220-224 West 42d St., Suites 2,307-2,308-2,310.

SALES ENGINEER.
An excellent opportunity is offered by a large, well known company for a man thoroughly acquainted with automobile engine design and construction who has also had sales or sales promotion experience; in replying give your experience in detail, also age, married or single, religion, and salary desired; no letter will be considered which does not cover these points, which will be held in strict confidence. G 490 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER.—Wanted, a thorough tire salesmanager; one who knows the art of proper disposition of tires from factory to dealer; we have a wonderful tire, a great proposition for the dealer; an exceptional position is open to the right man, if one can be found; write at once to first-class and who wishes to grow with the livest tire company in America; adequate salary. Colonial Tire & Rubber Co., 1,922 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
We have an exceedingly attractive proposition for 3 men of unusual ability; these men must have a record of achievement and a capacity for further growth. We are about to manket the lowest-priced calculating machine which bids fair to become a world commodity; drawing account against commissions. W 607 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale automobile accessory firm wants salesman to cover southern part of Manhattan island; must have knowledge of market and be familiar with all items of auto supplies; salary; when writing give full particulars; do not waste time writing if you have not above qualifications. N 871 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening in our sales department for a high-grade man with factory equipment experience; no canvassers required; all full particulars in confidence as to past and present connections and earning ability; commission basis. K 172 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Large New York automobile accessory jobber has opening for high-grade salesmen to cover Pennsylvania; previous experience in line and thorough acquaintance with trade in above territory necessary; state salary or commission. J 136 Times.

SALESMEN, TWO YOUNG MEN 25 YEARS OF AGE FOR SALE OF SECURITIES. Experience helpful, but not essential; ambition, tact, and enthusiasm absolutely necessary; good salary and commission. Apply Monday, 9-1, Mr. Wood, Room 805, 516 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Several experienced canned meat salesmen for specialty work outside of New York; good opportunity; salary and expenses; do not apply unless you are experienced in this line. G 495 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, men experienced in hiring and handling business of circulation department of publishing house; salary, commission and part expenses; out of town work; replies confidential; references. J 216 Times.

SALESMAN.—Crew managers who can produce; business service of national importance; salary and commissions to those who qualify; men earning $100 week up. Mr. Milburn, 200 5th Av., Room 617.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Atax Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMAN with established trade among shoe manufacturers in city and vicinity to represent shoe buckle manufacturer on wire or side line, drawing against commission. C 460 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high grade, to call on manufacturers, jobbers, retailers with chemical specialties; side line; straight commission; state line and territory; big earnings. Perfection Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing, N. Y.

SALESMEN, experienced in stationery business, to call on trade around city; also men to wait on trade on retail floor; good salary. Call Monday, Eugene H. Tower, Inc., 311 Broadway.

SALESMEN, experienced in selling nonintoxicating beverages to the hotel and soda fountain trade; unequal opportunity for right men; salary and expenses. G 454 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN acquainted with wall paper jobbers; experienced; missionary work advertised soap products; salary or commission. Clensel, 206 East 51st.

SALESMAN, high class, to sell cutlery to department and drug stores; commission basis; experience in line not absolutely necessary. N 706 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced packing house line, for metropolitan district; unusual opportunity for right man; salary and expenses. G 457 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, strong, big commission, side lines for auto accessory, hardware and tire men; exclusive territory; repeat orders. Call or write, Room 824, 1,777 Broadway.

SALESMAN, familiar with the sale of surveying instruments; state experience, compensation, and particulars. N 815 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Handle line of broad silks, catering to city dress manufacturing trade; must be experienced; commission. Address Silks, L 819 St. James Building.

SALESMAN for Middle West, popular price leather and misses' suits; commission basis. B. Lasker, 128 West 39th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.
One of the leading rubber manufacturers needs two salesmen for the New York district. The type of man we want is one who has sold goods long enough to know that he can sell and one who has seasoned enough so that he can satisfactorily represent the organization as well.

Our company manufactures a standard and diverse line of quality products and has a business policy which is known for its fairness and squareness the world over. Our line is well known and well established, but we must have regular salesmen—men who are business getters—to maintain our position and get the increase in sales which our ability to satisfy the market justifies.

The men we want are now selling, but want to get with a larger organization where they will be more dangerous competition for a future and a larger success possible of attainment; or they have been in the army and do not care to go back to the company for which they were selling before.

We want men between the ages of 27 and 35 or a little older. Men who know they can produce because they have produced. Loyalty and ability are recognized by increases in salary and by promotion to greater responsibilities. We pay straight salaries only and want men who are looking for a permanent connection.

In your reply we will expect you to sell yourself. Give your age, education, experience, present earnings, and any other information which you believe will assist us in deciding whether to offer an interview. All letters will be treated strictly confidential. Interviews with those who look fitted will be arranged this week. If you do not believe in blind ads and have answered very few or none, try this one. This is the exception, and you are all the more likely to be the man we want.

Address replies to
N 396 Times.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proved ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory, and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
221 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.
A million-dollar concern whose product is sold nationally has an unusual opportunity for an expert salesman in its special department of its business. To be eligible applicants must be between 28 and 45, with strong personality, successful sales record, and a proven earning capacity of $5,000 net or more. The successful applicant will be required to travel extensively, negotiating with executives, securing specifications for an efficiency service already being used by hundreds of corporations throughout the United States. A successful producer may reasonably expect his commissions to exceed $10,000 annually. This is a permanent connection, with a steadily increasing income. Appointments may be made only with those stating age and sales experience. J 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced stock salesman to follow high-class leads and sell the preferred stock, carrying a large bonus of common, of well founded industrial which has already received the stamp of approval from the better class of investors; commission and drawing account if desired to man with good record; only high-grade men need apply; full details of experience in first letter if interview is desired; through this connection within about four months the right man may acquire a prominent position of great value. Address P 529 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—I CAN PLACE FEW SALESMEN WITH REGULAR GR. BY Y. ROUTE, VISITING BAKERIES, HOTELS AND STEAMSHIP LINES, TO SELL SAVON EGG COMPOUND; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; EXCELLENT, WELL PAYING SIDE LINE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; REFERENCE REQUIRED. ANSWER MAIL ONLY. ROOM 64, 51 MAIDEN LANE.

SALESMEN.—A New York investment house, financing high-grade industrial enterprises, whose directors include bankers, stock exchange members, and prominent manufacturers, offers a very unusual opportunity to real salesmen to earn large immediate commissions and to gain a permanent connection with a live organization. Daily inquiries from prospective investors and strong office co-operation. In order to secure consideration qualifications must be fully stated. P. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.
The New Era Manufacturing Co. has several districts open in this city which they can offer to men who possess selling ability to sell a widely advertised check writer on a liberal commission basis. See Mr. Sloan after 10 A. M., 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN to travel entire State of Jersey selling our lines; man carrying kindred line preferred; commission basis with drawing account; must have best references; when applying give full details as to past experience. Harris Suspender Co., 504 Broadway.

SALESMAN who has the qualification for selling an office device will be given an opportunity to demonstrate ability on a liberal salary and commission basis. Call after 9:30 Monday. F. Smart, Accounting Machine Company, Inc., 156 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by a large mercantile concern manufacturing collars and shirts, to travel the Virginias; must be experienced in this line; drawing account against commission; reply giving past experience; drawing account expected, &c. B. S., 388 Times.

SALESMAN.
Specialty man to call on retail drug, hardware and department stores. State age, experience and salary expected. Apply by letter only. Sterno Canned Heat, John and Gold Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, under 25, to learn to sell livestock, in old established business; must know stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for right party; salary; write for appointment. N 621 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covering drug, hardware, and stationery trade, New Jersey and New York, to carry alarm clocks and low-priced watches as side line, on commission; state full particulars. R 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell exceptional office appliances in New York City and adjacent territory; $15 salary and liberal commission. Standard Envelope Sealer Manufacturing Co., 42 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—City salesman with a good following among drug, grocery and department stores; salary and commission. Chemical & Drug Mfg. Corp., 16 Platt St., City.

SALESMAN (stationery) competent to take full charge of small stationery, kodak, and Victrola shop; good opportunity; would sell. Address P. O. Box 236, Fort Chester, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted by manufacturer to specialize on fruits and syrups, drug and confectionery trade, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; salary. F 230 Times.

SALESMEN.—Coffee-Cola starting national campaign; expenses paid, commission basis; great opportunity for big men. Phone Mr. R., Hanover 7963, for appointment.

SALESMAN, experienced, men's furnishings; excellent opportunity. Apply 8 East 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.
We want applications from men who can show by past records they are BIG producers of volume. If you are such they can sell any proposition that HAS merit.

Ours is an advertising, business-building service of great merit that appeals only to the biggest houses.

We are interested in the substantial type of "business-getter"—men of strong personality, strong character, who are accustomed to dealing with big executives—men who possess the faculties of presenting their story clearly and forcibly.

To the man we select we will assign permanent territories; give them the fullest co-operation; canvass their field thoroughly by means of direct-mail matter, securing leads, &c.

This is a lifetime opportunity for several men who have REAL sales ability to make permanent connections with a responsible and LIVE New York corporation whose men are now earning incomes of $10,000 a year. This opening is made possible by enlargements of business now under way.

Compensation is strictly commission—traveling expenses will be advanced, but we prefer men who are financially able, and have sufficient confidence in their ability, to finance themselves.

In your reply, please outline your experience—tell us what you have sold, houses you have represented, age, nationality, earnings in the past, &c. Your letter will be held in the strictest confidence. B 351 Times.

SALESMAN—Large corporation with well established business, desires highly trained salesman with executive experience to sell soap products, who is capable of successfully selling public institutions, hotels, hospitals, office buildings, factories, etc., in New York City. Opportunity for advancement to position of assistant to sales manager. Give age, complete and detailed outline of previous selling experience and salary expected. Exceptionally opportunity for right man. B 459 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We want one or two experienced men with good references, sound common sense, and strong personality to work in New York and adjacent towns; large income and quick promotion for those who can qualify; this is a real opportunity for a man of refinement, married preferred, with an eye for the future; work highly dignified, and congenial; if now employed, it will pay you to change; securities commission; call after 10. 1034 Singer Bldg.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

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SALESMAN, experienced, men's furnishings; excellent opportunity. Apply 8 East 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish-speaking) salary, $40. Box 483 Times, 1 Times Sq.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted to take charge of export shipping department; must be familiar with Spanish to type, and understand Spanish correspondence. Apply 2d floor, Graham Paper Co., 30 Church St.

STUDENT or man discharged from the service as houseman at Hostess House, 30 East 23d St. Call.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted at once, experienced building contractor; state salary, references, and what secured. 134 Times.

SUPERVISOR.
A large manufacturing organization needs a man about 30-35 years of age who has had charge of a force of from 50 to 100 employees of typists, multigraph operators, and two printers. The work put out is sales promotion material.

We do not want a correspondent or advertising man, but a man who knows something about the make-up and insurance of such material, knows how to get efficiency, and is experienced in handling detail and routine, and knows how to deal effectively with a group of female typists and multigraph operators.

The department will be located in Hoboken, and we prefer a man who lives near there. The position pays a reasonable salary to start, adjusted as results are produced.

Apply by letter, giving us your age, education, experience in detail, and your present salary. Training in our methods will be provided.

Address replies to
N 197 Times.

SUPERVISOR.—Night work; large concern; middle-aged man preferred; must have experience handling men; give age, nationality, experience, married or single. Address Supervisor, 1019 St. James Bldg.

TIMEKEEPER.—Hours 7 P. M. to 1 A. M.; 6 nights; salary $9; University Garage, 132nd St. and Broadway.

TIRE SALESMEN wanted to sell to dealers; we want real salesmen who can sell a real tire if they have a real proposition to offer to real dealers; good salary and commission proposition. Colonial Tire & Rubber Co., 1,922 Broadway.

TOOL and DIE MAKERS, experienced, with knowledge of assembling small machines, as working foreman of shop just starting the manufacture of office devices; must have executive ability to enable him to build up a large force and become superintendent of plant; exceptional opportunity for the right man; location central New York State; give experience and salary expected. D 71 Times.

TOOL MAKER AND DESIGNER

for automobile ignition parts and accessories firm, doing stamping, screw, milling, and assembling work; state experience, age, salary expected. Tool, 194 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS, AI Draftsmen, (3,) wanted, thoroughly experienced in designing tools, jigs and fixtures; state age, nationality, shop and trade experience in detail, references and salary expected. John Thomson Press Co., Long Island City.

TOOLS.—Steady position open for man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of edge tools, milling, hardening and tempering. Address, stating age, experience, references, salary, A. D., 134 Times.

TRACERS.
Men experienced in tracing structural steel and mechanical drawings and layouts. J 93 Times.

TYPIST.—Young man, capable typist on report work, good penman and have knowledge of accounting; moderate salary to start. Reply, stating age, nationality, and salary expected. B 184 Times.

TYPIST.—Young man to operate typewriter and take charge of records in engineering office. Call afternoon. George White, 15 Morris St., Exchange Place, Jersey City.

TYPEWRITER, repair man, experienced, who understand all makes; good pay; steady work. Apply Star Typewriter Co., 427 Broadway.

WANTED, AT ONCE,
$15,000 SALES MANAGER.

High-class sales manager wanted immediately to take charge of large, profitable trade already developed. Article is NATIONALLY ADVERTISED and is the fastest selling specialty on the market.

The man we want may not read want ads.; if you know him, clip this and send it to him; he must possess a superabundance of energy and enthusiasm; must be fully capable of directing a sales organization; must know the drug and department store trade in Boston and New England, and must have gilt-edge references; he must be fully experienced and capable of earning from $10,000 to $15,000 per year.

Write for appointment, stating fully your qualifications, to

FITZGERALD MFG. CO.,
TORRINGTON, CONN.

WANTED.
A man to specialize on JELLY POWDERS, CARAMEL PASTE, CRYSTALLIZED WORK. Position out of town. Apply X 473 Times Annex.

WANTED.
A SECURITY SALESMAN WHO CAN SELL A TRUE TRUSTEE.
For such a man we have an opening that will pay from $5,000 to $15,000 per year; commission basis. Address G 444 Times Downtown.

WANTED, SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO SELL POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF WAISTS; FOR CITY; SALARY OR COMMISSION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. J 148 TIMES.

WATCHMEN.
Permanent employment; other men; good workers; good wages.
Apply, Best & Co., Employment Entrance, 7 W. 20th St.

WATCHMAN, steady work, good pay and hours, understanding sprinkler system and clocks; give full particulars, confidential. Box 434 Times, 3 Rector St.

WATCHMAN-ENGINEER wanted, with stationary license. The Texas Company, Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City.

WHOLESALE GROCERY SALESMAN.
One with experience only need apply to take charge of an established route; young man preferred; good and permanent position for right party, with splendid opportunity for advancement; highest references required. Address, giving experience and salary expected, Wholesale Grocer, P. O. Box 18, Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG MAN.—Electrical manufacturer in New York City has opening in the engineering department for young man; technical graduate; rapid-growing business; new field; exceptional opportunity for right man. Write to E. M. D., 1,358 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN for miscellaneous work in our advertising office; prefer one who has had some experience with cuts and drawings; location Long Island. Apply to Schieren Co., 30-38 Farry St., (near Brooklyn Bridge,) New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—Banking house desires young man knowing French for commercial L. C. department; good future; apply in French, giving age, nationality, salary desired, reference. Address J. L., P. O. Box 628, City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 19 to 25, to assist in office and sample room; must be experienced in wholesale shoe house; modest salary to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. See Mr. Corr after 10 A. M., Max Kaiter Mercantile Co., 34 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to fill vacancy, in shipping, general office work; permanent position, good pay to one who can fill position gradually; state previous experience. H 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with selling ability wanted in high-class retail store; salary $15 and commission; address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. N 88 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in office work (detail), correspondence, &c.; having had publishing or trade journal work preferred; give full particulars and salary expected. H 236 Times.

YOUNG MAN is wanted in the office of a wholesale publishing house; one who is energetic and has initiative; very good chance for advancement; salary, $16 to start. J 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to make himself generally useful; salary $12 per week to start. Address, in own handwriting, giving age and references. N 746 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG AMERICAN CHAP WANTED; CLEAN CUT, WITH TWO YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN BILLING, TO RUN REMINGTON ACCOUNTING MACHINE. APPLY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., INC., 374 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MEN, two, to investigate trade conditions among New York City merchants; those with selling experience among grocers and druggists preferred; those men will be necessary; salary $30 per week; permanent position with chance for advancement. Write, giving full details as to experience. Must have the best of references. X 476 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 24 FOR MECHANICAL WORK ALONG BLOCK TYPICAL LINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY GIVING PARTICULARS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, BOX H 490 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 21 TO 25, WITH SOME EXPORT EXPERIENCE, GOOD APPEARANCE AND EDUCATION, IS OFFERED EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AT SATISFACTORY STARTING SALARY IN EXPORT DEPT. OF LARGE CHEMICAL HOUSE; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, NATIONALITY. G 452 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, part or entire time, to locate owners anywhere having high-class used cars for sale; we buy them, paying you large cash commission; experience unnecessary. 601 Times.

YOUNG MAN for cost department of large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; must be good at figures; write, stating age and salary desired, &c.; good chance for advancement. T A 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24-30, for office work; must be neat, good writer, willing; salary to start $12; good chance for a hustler. R 626 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 21, one to assist in accounting department at automobile manufacturer; experienced typist preferred. Apply Bowen Motor Co., 57 West 58th St.

YOUNG MAN for shipping department of motion picture laboratory; experienced preferred; good pay. Craftsmen Film Laboratory, 251 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 61.

YOUNG MEN TO TAKE CARE OF STOCK IN RAW MATERIAL AND MADE-UP DEPARTMENT OF CLOAK HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. 9 A. M., 225 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN
to assist in office work; quick and accurate at figures; good penman. Griffin Cutlery, 14 37th Av.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in shipping department. Write, stating age, salary, experience, Wholesale Woolens, 104 East 14th.

YOUTH, 16-17, for export office manufacturer; opportunity to learn export business for hard-working and ambitious young man; state education, experience, salary expected. Write N. Y. Co., Room 611, World Bldg.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

We are pleased to announce that 25 of our Post-Graduate students have successfully passed the recent examinations and are now Certified Public Accountants.

We offer to the ambitious man who possesses bookkeeping experience the finest training in accounting that years of experience has developed.

All work under the personal direction of George L. Vannais, C. P. A., President of the Connecticut State Board of Accountancy.

Only those well grounded in bookkeeping accepted.

VANNAIS ACCOUNTING INSTITUTE, INC.,
150 Nassau St. Beekman 5882.

MEN WANTED
EARN $35 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men or all ages; small salaried positions lead into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience; recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C.

MILNE'S School of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Drop your card or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MAKE MORE MONEY
by working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve greatest success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A. BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN ANOTHER RECOGNIZED STATE; INFORMATION UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. P 471 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RIG DRAUGHTS
of
WIRELESS OPERATORS.
We have more calls than we can fill; our course will fit you for one of these paying and healthy positions in a surprisingly short time; class now forming. Call, write or telephone at once.
U. S. M. RADIO SCHOOL,
157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 9051.

FREE LESSON IN EXPORTING
TOMORROW, JULY 7TH, AT 5:15 P. M. NEW CLASS STARTING; 8 WEEKS' INTENSIVE TRAINING IN PRACTICAL EXPORT METHODS; SUMMER COURSE COSTS LESS, TIME LESS. COME OR WRITE EXPORT & IMPORT INSTITUTE, WORLD BUILDING.

WILL EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK!
Big demand for Motion-Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographers; 3 months' course covers all. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Phone or write for Catalog or call and investigate. N. Y. School of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL FOR DRAFTING.
Skilled draftsmen earn big money, and are in constant demand; drafting taught in all its branches in the only completely equipped day and evening drafting schools in Manhattan; special two weeks' course just starting. Call, write or telephone today for free pass. 157 East 86th St., New York. Lenox 9051.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; no late business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 30 Church street, New York.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL,
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
25 E. 59TH ST., ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9417.
Instructions in driving and repairing. VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; send for catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1848,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' course. Graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 25 West 42d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$18 Men, July 7, day or night, pays for six weeks' Summer course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy and mail. Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES
now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market and Ballots 20. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 215 West 57th.

The Page-Davis Correspondence School wants to get in touch with two young men anxious to make high weekly writing advertising. Address 148 Page Bldg., Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGERS' COLLEGE.
Domestic and export classes, mail and private instruction; prospectus free. Tribune Bldg.

ACCOUNTING, bookkeeping, engineering, draughting, mathematics, English taught privately. Mondell, 220 Madison Av.

ENGINEERING and Mathematical Institute, Temple Building, 104 Nassau St. Beekman 3693.

MACHINIST TRADE.—Lathe, tool grinding, blue print, taught practically; $30. School, 4 West 125th.

AUTOMOBILE Starting, lighting, ignition systems; instruction in operation, repair. 261 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

GROWING MEN AND WOMEN
GET MEASURED FOR MORE PAY
TRY FOR ONE OF THESE JOBS

Accountants,	Business Correspondents,
Auditors,	Correspondence Supervisors,
Cost Accountants,	Traffic Managers,
Business Managers,	Foreign Trade Experts,
Sales Managers,	Bank Executives,
Advertising Managers,	Certified Public Accountants,
Credit Men,	Collection Managers.

The following facts and figures are given for the benefit of wide-awake and ambitious office men and women of fair education who are now earning moderate salaries and who would be willing to devote about six hours a week of spare time to home study for the purpose of increasing their efficiency and incomes.

During the three months ending May 1st, 1919, 715 men and women who are being given specialized vocational training by La Salle Extension University reported important promotions and salary increases which are here stated in dollars and cents.

THE ACTUAL FIGURES.

The present annual earnings of these 715 La Salle members as reported amount to $1,194,760. Their combined annual earnings at the commencement of their training was $912,000. Annual salary increase as result of La Salle Training $423,060. The records of the University show that 271 of these 715 members have completed or nearly completed their training, while 873 are not yet halfway through.

Bear in mind these figures are averages. The average inexperienced clerk earning $18 or $20 per week has increased his earnings $8 to $9 per week; the $40 a week bookkeeper has increased his earnings $18 to $20 per week; the $3,000 accountant has increased his income $1,500 per year; the $75 a week sales manager to $6,000 a year General Manager. The lowest salary reported is $1,200 per year, the highest $17,000. The occupations range from unskilled factory laborer to Secretary-Treasurer and Certified Public Accountant.

BE READY FOR BUSINESS ADJUSTMENTS.

The period from November 1st to January 1st is the time of business changes and adjustments. To secure interview relative to opportunities open to you, telephone or write at once, stating age, education, experience, present position, line of work most desired, and give address and telephone number.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.
General Eastern Office.
Telephone Bryant 6020.

ACCOUNTING
COST—C. P. A.—EXECUTIVE.
Why put in two, three, or four years learning accounting when you can accomplish the same results, or better in less than one year, by intensive practical training methods? Call.

LEARN THE BEST PAYING PROFESSION under the guidance of over fifteen prominent, practicing Certified Public Accountants. We have a great number of students enrolled who have spent from one to three years in earning accounting from accredited colleges and schools.

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING STUDENTS from other schools or executive accountants, desiring additional intensive technical training, can take entrance examination and start in advanced units.

NO BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. We have more requests for expert accountants than we can fill. More C. P. A.'s are numbered among our students and graduates than any other similar institution in America.

ACCEPTED APPLICANTS GUARANTEED SATISFACTION. Come in and satisfy yourself as to the foregoing statements; low tuition; easy terms; home study. For catalog, write or phone WORTH 248.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY,
309 BROADWAY.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Several positions with one of the best stock exchange firms; salary $1,800-$2,000.

ACCOUNTANTS for one of the best export firms, desire several accountants; good experience; some knowledge of Spanish preferred; good personality; apply for South American assignments; salary $2,500.

For large export corporation; must have expert experience and be able to handle correspondence; salary $3,100.

AUDITORS—Large commercial firm desires two traveling auditors; good experience; unmarried; salary to start $1,800.

SALESMEN—One of the largest and best commercial firms in line desire several salesmen, not over 28 years of age; highest character and good personality; excellent opportunity for future; salary commensurate.

Large commercial firm requires several highest type salesmen to travel; strong personality; must be unmarried; salary $2,100-$2,600.

SHIPPING CLERK—One of the best export and import firms; experienced in export shipping; salary $1,800.

Large stationery firm, with actual experience in similar line; salary $1,500.

BOOKKEEPER for large export firm; familiar with cost work; salary $1,800.

For large export corporation, several good bookkeepers; salary $1,800.

For large insurance company, good young man bookkeeper; salary to start $1,200.

For old reliable export house, good bookkeeper; salary $1,200.

For large chocolate firm, good experience, with some knowledge of purchasing; salary

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 50c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 35c)	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 50c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c

	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

TRAVELING SALESMAN,
not over 45,
who would like to locate in
New York City,
and who can furnish undoubted
evidence of ability as
a salesman, is wanted
for position worth
$5,000 to the right man.
Drawing account against commissions.
Call on J. H. Huntington,
105 West 40th St.,
after 10 and before 1 o'clock,
Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT of experience; banking preferred. R 330 Times.

ARTIST wants position with furniture company designing and painting furniture or water color sketches of interiors. G 10 Times.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.
Assistant advertising manager, college woman, thoroughly competent to take full charge mail order or circulation departments, who has had valuable experience with one of the largest publishing houses, desires connection with firm or agency where successful mail order copy, form letters, follow-up circulars are essential for bigger results. N 752 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, dictaphone operator, stenographer, and typewriter; very capable; thoroughly competent to assume complete charge of office handling correspondence; salary $30. B 522 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, American Jewess; cannot work Saturdays all year; conscientious, executive ability, balances; salary $25. F 1003 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, brokerage experience, executive ability, correspondent, knowledge balance sheet, financial statement, college graduate; salary $40. P 470 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 9 years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, etc.; A1 references; Christian; salary $22. G 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—7 years' experience; full charge of office. P 481 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, willing worker, capable, experienced. N 673 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, double entry, trial balance; salary $25. E 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, jedger clerk; 3 years' experience; capable, Christian; $18. W 698 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced handling orders, billing, stock; also rapid typist; $25. B 518 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires secretarial position, stenography, typing; year's business experience. F 1005 Times Harlem.

COMPANION or companion housekeeper to refined lady by capable, experienced, cultured lady; good sewer and reader; cheerful disposition; references. Plaza 7569. D. 8 East 64th.

COMPANION TO LADY; children over four; educated, refined, capable; excellent city physician's reference. Mrs. Browne, phone Audubon 2000.

COMPANION to lady or governess, accomplished French lady; languages, excellent musician. Mademoiselle, 61 West 80th.

COMPANION to Lady, Governess.—Teacher desires summer position; can massage, manicure. N 471 Times Annex.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress; would prefer to work with; preferably country house, who treats helpers well, my two white maids from July 15 to Sept. 10 only; write immediately. Mrs. S., Box 127 Woodmere, L. I.

COOK.—Young woman, downstairs worker, small family; $15 week. Manley, 725 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER desires permanent position as seamstress in private family; willing to assist with chamber work or children. R 301 Times.

DRESSMAKER and tailoress, formerly with Louise, 14 East 54th St. Louise, by day or at home, will go out of town. Phone 6444 Yonkers. N

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

DRESSMAKER, gowns coats, remodeling, $4 daily. Write Miss Hensley, 510 West 156th.

FILE CLERK, experienced, knowledge of different systems; salary, $25. N 738 Times Downtown.

GIRL, refined, 18, high school education, wishing to spend Summer out of city, would go as companion to young girl, or mother's helper; care of walking child; references. Stein, 971 Westchester Av., Bronx.

GIRL wishes position family going to Europe. Help with children, invalid lady, in return for passage; remain until suitable substitute is found. F 1007 Times.

GIRL.—Intelligent, light-colored girl of pleasing personality, wish position in literary environment. C. Noble, 212 West 136th St.

GIRL wishes general housework. 240 West 140th. Care Gumbs.

GOVERNESS.—Lady leaving for abroad wants to place her French-Swiss governess, with her several years, physical care, highly recommended. Apply Room 614, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th and Broadway.

GOVERNESS, English, nursery, desires re-engagement; traveled extensively abroad and south; excellent European references; speaks fluent French and Italian; willing to go abroad. X 491 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Refined; speaks French, German, English fluently; music; entire charge children. Mrs. Klink, 425 W. 146th St. Cathedral 7640.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, well educated, young French lady. Cranford 453-W.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, trustworthy, excellent cook, French-American, wishes position where a girl or cleaning woman is kept. S. T., 621 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman wishes position; take full charge of small home; five years' references. Hansen, 151 West 86th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, efficient woman wants daily care of small apartments. D 11 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady wishes position in small family; salary $60. F 233 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of initiative; will take full charge; exceptional credentials. Z 54 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, competent cook, city or country. Florence Skelton, 46 West 66th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing, refined American; country preferred. Field, 64 West 70th. Academy 1410.

LADY wants side lines, shirtwaists, neckwear, novelties, hosiery, and underwear. B 162 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine family or gentlemen's; use air drying. Gannaway, 175 West 4th St.

LAUNDRESS, colored, would like work home. Write 809 West 63th St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced, refined woman, trained in household economics, wishes a position as traveling housekeeper in a home; can also act as social secretary and lady's companion; references. G 11 Times.

WOMAN, refined, tactful, unencumbered, desires position anywhere, housekeeper or hostess housekeeper, private hotel or club; highest credentials. C 419 Times.

WOMAN'S SECRETARY, with 10 years' executive experience and responsibility, seeks change; minimum $1,500; particulars exchanged. Wynne, 383 Central Park West.

YOUNG GIRL, 16, wants place in country; light housework, farm preferred; plenty of outdoor chores. Call 1125 Madison Av. Phone Lenox 9144. Oliver.

YOUNG GIRL, 14, position during Summer; grammar school graduate. Carroll, 219 E. 74th.

YOUNG LADY of refinement, (25,) well educated; unusually proficient outdoor sports, expert swimmer, tennis, golf, &c., drive car, companion secretary to lady or anything where my qualifications can be of service. X 489 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate in South America, cultured, speaks Spanish, French, some English, desires position interpreter or secretary where she can make use of these languages. X 450 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, capable, experienced, desires typewriting at home. Miss Nathan, 230 East 80th St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1890.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125th St. Morn. 6816.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, A1 credit man, (39,) long and varied commercial experience, familiar all matters concerning exports, imports, foreign exchange, and traffic, presently employed, desires change; salary $6,000. G 663 Times Dontown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT.
Thoroughly experienced costs, credits, collections; Christian, age 39; college education; best credentials; bond; salary $40; immediately available. R 396 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—I am looking for a position that is looking for a man who has been educated for it by fifteen years' of valuable experience in manufacturing and important government work; minimum $5,000. P 491 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, college graduate, experience with C. P. A.; good references. F 515 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, SYSTEMATIZER.
American, 36, disengaged at present as traveling accountant, available Sep. 1 or 15 for permanent engagement in or near city; thoroughly experienced manufacturing costs and tax work, and particularly desirous of connecting with concern having an accounting problem on their hands; familiar all modern financial statements; excellent penman; best of references as to ability and integrity.
X 495 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Office of accountants experience, installing system, desires change where exceptional interest and strict adherence to business is rewarded by promotion; can take entire charge. Address Accountant, 125 East 24th.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, college graduate, several years' experience as private accountant, can use typewriter and comptometer, desires position with firm of accountants. B 500 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, SYSTEMATIZER, EXPERT SOLVING COMPLEX PROBLEMS, ABLE EXECUTIVE; AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. F 1013 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager; experienced general accountant and executive; thoroughly familiar financial statements, tax reports, &c.; salary $4,200; available Aug. 1. B 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate, 27, 7 years banking and public accounting, wishes to connect with stock brokerage house where future will depend upon loyalty and ability; excellent references. D 82 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, experienced in public accounting, supervising accountant for large manufacturing corporation; open for temporary engagement; located in city. B 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, married, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, desires position with firm of accountants; salary, $30. F 510 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, statements rendered; defalcations detected; by experienced public accountant; charges reasonable. A 803 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, on staff of public accountants, can handle engagements during spare time; expert work; reasonable charges. 804 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; sterling credentials; cost and accounting systems installed; periodical audits. Box 2, 468 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 182 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 8000.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING, experienced man open for engagements evenings and Saturdays; would work for professional man. R 619 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, passed C. P. A., wants position C. P. A.'s office; salary no object. R 386 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, senior at N.-Y. U., experienced, seeks connection with C. P. A. H 12 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Efficient; 2 years' certified; experience; temporary assignments, accountants; reasonable. J 180 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Combining in an exceptional way analytical power, common sense, merchandising experience, and forceful executive ability; skilful in originating and carrying out broad and practical constructive policies; employed, but not satisfactorily. B 506 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,

capable executive, experienced with both manufacturer and agency, desires position with firm in New York. He has initiative, energy, and can be trusted to handle department efficiently; good writer. X 416 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Married man; 34, familiar all forms advertising and sales promotion, desires change; qualified take complete charge, analyze fields, lay out programs and carry through in detail; 16 years' practical and advertising experience; mostly along lines of mechanical equipment; would also consider connection with good publisher as solicitor. Address R 617 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Specialized in nutrition, foods, chemistry, agriculture; university degree and journalistic training; 4 years with manufacturing concern coodinating educational campaigns, writing booklets, articles for trade papers, &c. E 79 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 41, good executive, with extensive experience 7 years head of editorial department; the largest manufacturing concern in the United States, seeks position with wider scope. X 421 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Catalogue and circular work; capable copy writer and sales correspondent; 9 years' executive experience; understand thoroughly and will accept position in any branch of advertising; salary secondary. N 382 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER available for aggressive exporter, manufacturer, agency; capable merchandiser; export agency experience; 12 years; fair salary, plus bonus preferable; investigate. B 203 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT. — Two-fisted man with agency experience on copy, dealer service, displays, selling; sound ideas; capable writer; $40 plus opportunity. B 202 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, long experience on general trade and export publications, extensive acquaintance Eastern territory, seeks engagement. F 86 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Conscientious young man, 17, desires position with advertising agency; 3 years' clerical experience; excellent references. B 530 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, mail order; part time if preferable. C. H. Williams, 135 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL and engineering experience, my officer, expecting discharge, interested in first-class farming proposition; will go anywhere; willing to prove ability by accepting share in profits as remuneration. X 452 Times Annex.

A TECHNICALLY TRAINED MAN, age 22, 1919 civil engineering graduate, now employed by railroad, desires position with manufacturing concern where education received will be of advantage. N 680 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced typist; high school graduate; can take charges from call; accurate at figures. H 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double-entry; typist; clever cut, good personality; 7 years' manufacturing experience; books opened, closed; trial balances rendered; legible penman; experienced corporation controlling accounts; age 27; references; $35. N 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced; capable taking entire charge; executive ability; senior accountancy student New York University; credentials. C 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28; 8 years' experience, double entry; assistant credit man; highest references and bond furnished. P 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, college graduate, knowledge accounting, honor student, seeks position where initiative counts. N 657 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 32; thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and office manager; 15 years' commercial experience; excellent references. N 713 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, accounting student; ambitious; not afraid of work; excellent references; salary $30. P 468 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant, 38, take charge, modern methods, controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting, factory cost; $35. P 462 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; 8 years' experience; competent to take full charge, trial balance; financial statements; highest credentials. N 859 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, 8 years' experience in manufacturing and export; full charge; A1 reference. N 721 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced, capable handling complete set, seeks responsible position. G 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, general ledger, postings, wishes work evenings. N 742 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, general ledger, trial balance, wants opportunity to advance. N 744 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, general utility man, 40, competent, experienced, to take full charge, or as assistant to executive. F 228 Times.

BOOK SELLER, (30,) experienced in foreign and domestic book trade, is open for engagement. H 194 Times.

BOY, 15½, office; 3 years' high school; neat and energetic. R 528 Times.

BOY, (18,) high school graduate, desires permanent position. Stolper, 785 Jennings St.

BUTLER.—Japanese, first class, wants position family; wages $25 week up; 4 years last place. Yamanash, 117 West 63d.

BUYER, &c.—Man, 35, knowledge of Spanish, acquired during four years' stay in Central America, a thorough bookkeeper and business man, desires position as buyer or other responsible position in Latin America. X 485 Times Annex.

CARETAKERS.—Middle-age American couple would like position caretakers, city or county. Supt., Blue Ribbon Farm, Westport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (29,) married, desires private position; careful driver; 12 years' experience; best of references; highly recommended by former employer; will start immediately; reliable, honest. Charles Brindise, 141 West 100th St.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, competent, wishes position private family; best references; 5 years last employer; any car; Brooklyn preferred. Write W. F., 918 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; high class; single man; long experience on all motor vehicles; city or country; year-around position; best references; highly recommended by last employer. L. 11 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,962 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10376.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic, careful driver, 10 years' experience, excellent references, wishes position private family. Wolkow, care Schmidt, 106 West 90th St. Phone 6643 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, with more than average ability; careful driver; excellent references; all repairs; courteous, obliging; city, country; reasonable salary. T. J., 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, six years' experience, competent in every respect, wishes position with private family, city or country; reasonable salary. Charles Koser, 2,297 Ryer Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, expert mechanic, Pierce-Arrow cars preferred, wishes private position; high year of service; $35 weekly. Williams, 2,345 Webster Av., Bronx. Tel. Lenox 4606.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic, careful driver, desires position with private family; five years' experience; good references; go anywhere. Tanaka, 141 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Thoroughly experienced; American; foreign cars; careful driver; courteous, obliging, neat, pleasing personality; go anywhere; references. E 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 22, wants private position, city or country; well experienced; references; salary, $30. 14 Arcana, 119 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanician; 16 years' experience; seven years in one position; A1 references. Brown, Morningside 2874, 2,232 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position, city or country; age 25; 5 years' experience; best of references; 3 years in last place. Jack Seidner, 220 East 10th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married; skilful driver; mechanic; private position; city or country; references; 10 years' experience. N 380 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position in country; single, middle-aged, Irish-American; careful driver and repair man; references; N. Y. and N. J. licenses. B 220 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 7 years' experience, excellent references, desires position, city or country. Reilly, 113 East 77th St. Rhinelander 4752.

CHAUFFEUR.—Two years' experience on high-grade cars; good mechanic; American, 24 years, age, married; best references; all year; country preferred. Berry, 459 E. 135th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 27; touring or country preferred; long experience; first-class reference from first-class people. Write H. P., Box 7, 1,335 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good, experienced man wishes private position; first-class references; neat, reliable, careful; Cadillac preferred. Eby, Cirgle 1560.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience; any car; city or country. Louis W. Schwartz, 1,214 Grand View Av., Far Rockaway. Phone 148 Far Rockaway.

CHAUFFEUR, (38,) single, wishes position private family; seven years with last employer, Carlson, 38 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—15 years' experience; good mechanic; single; references; anywhere. D 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, experienced 15 years' references. 134 East 84th. Murray Hill 11.

CHAUFFEUR wants position for July, August; first-class man. Inquire for Adam O. Goldbergen, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, single; seven years' experience; city or country; first class references. V. S., 210 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, position on Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; run any car. Morningside 9623J. R 315 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, desires private position; city or country. Chauffeur, 2,050 83d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, honest, reliable, wishes position, city or country; best references. F 308 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady desires to secure position for chauffeur; Pierce-Arrow; man mechanic; putting up car. Phone Pelham 1246.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, private family; 9 years' experience. Millard Short, 860 10th Av. 629 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience French, American cars, 9 months French Army as mechanic. E. Flincker, 30 West 100th.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic; excellent references; $30 week; carfare. E 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, city or country. E. Buckbee, 920 10th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; last experience in U.S. army; splendid references. Harry A. MacNussen, 1,005 Lexington Av.

CHEMIST, five wire, manufacturing experience on chrome liquors for tanning and textiles, paints, dyes and textile aids, looking for situation in a plant manufacturing or intending to manufacture above. No objection to location. B 180 Times.

CHEMIST, 20, Yale graduate, desires connection with progressive chemical firm in any capacity; references furnished. X 437 Times Annex.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with eight years' business experience as factory Superintendent (soaps and specialties) and in engineering work, (sugar-potash investigation and factory valuations,) desires position; recent army discharge. N 396 Times.

CHICAGO SALESMAN, with car, to represent Eastern manufacturing men's wear line in Chicago vicinity; six years' experience; large trade acquaintance, 39 years old, married, A-1 Chicago and New York references. Address or inquire at Home Supply Co., 110-116 Nassau St., City.

CLERICAL.—Young man, high school education, desires clerical position. 830 Prendenville St., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 27, desires responsible position; capable, conscientious, trustworthy; knowledge of stenography. Box 36, 326 Ninth St. Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,
good executive; three years' business; typist; auditor; any reliable position. N 654 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Executive position desired by energetic American; long and varied experience foreign exchange and commercial credits; would prefer to connect with financial institution where competent and faithful service will be appreciated.
P 478 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, age 24, ten years' experience with large manufacturing concern; references, seeks permanent position. F 206 Times.

COTTON and SILK CONVERTING MAN.—First class house only; can assume responsibility. S 9 Times.

COUPLE.—Refined, middle age, American couple are seeking employment city or country, where the combined efforts of a practical, experienced business couple would be appreciated; not too proud to work. Supt., Blue Ribbon Farm, Westport, Conn.

COUPLE, Finnish, wish position in country; man chauffeur, useful; wife cook or housework. Haden, 129 East 120th St.

CREDIT EXECUTIVE

with ten years' practical experience handling credits and collections of a large corporation doing an annual business of over $5,000,000; thoroughly competent to take full charge of credit and collection department of a large manufacturing or jobbing corporation; good appearance; ambitious, diplomatic, resourceful, and dependable; credentials will stand the acid test. Write B. L. 201, Room 405, 110 West 34th St.

CREDIT MAN, ASSISTANT, AMBITIOUS, AGE 28, EXPERIENCED; SALARY $35; REFERENCES. R 846 TIMES.

DENTIST.—Prosthetic dental student wishes work with practicing dentist, full or part time; best references; moderate wages. Address G. W. M., 253 East 50th St.

DESIGNER, mechanical, 22 years' experience designing special automatic machines, developing labor-saving devices, &c., wants permanent position. Max Dering, 60 Madison Av., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMAN, chief, Patent Office expert; graduated mechanical engineer; 22 years' experience; highest references; five languages. X 466 Times Annex.

DRAFTING.—Temporary, July 14 to 28, by expert tool designer. Box 173, Floral Park, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 16 years' experience; calculation, layout, and checking. F 198 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, good all around; 11 years; wishes position. P 507 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, A-1 detailer, machinery, tools, designing experience, desires position. N 702 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, all-around experience, desires part-time sketches and working drawings. R 491 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; makes street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 979 6th Av. Circle 1434.

EDITOR.—Right years in publishing business who has done considerable writing, would like to make connection with publishing house of repute. R 824 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—College trained; practical experience; a recent graduate of war industries course on employment administration; 34 years old; efficient and progressive. F 213 Times.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN WANTS JOB; PREFERABLY AS EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT; CORNELL GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; FOUR YEARS IN DRAFTING ROOM, FOUR MONTHS CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT; REFERENCES PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS. R 240 TIMES.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN WANTS JOB; PREFER, American, 25, capable in charge of medium-sized plant; excellent knowledge of factory management, handling employes and getting results, wants responsible connection; would act as assistant till familiar with product. R 853 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE AS MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS,

involving CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION or RESEARCH; STRONG ABILITY FOR WORKING OUT LARGE ENTERPRISES; twenty years broad and successful experience in practically all mechanical branches; small, medium, and heavy work; special rapid duplicate production; shops, foundry, mills, industrial and power plants; live, progressive, and practical LEADER, obtaining the best from men and equipment, with tact and common sense methods; STRONG, INFLUENTIAL PERSONALITY; desires to connect with reputable party in need of EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE with corresponding compensation; released from ordnance service. P 500 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Are you looking for one to take charge and produce results in your present enterprise? Would one understanding and experienced in organization, administration, production, construction, accounting and finance; possessing supervisory ability, irreproachable character, with diplomatic personality, be an asset to you? I am eager to negotiate with responsible directors, boards or officials of developed or undeveloped corporations. N 380 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, 39 years' experience, including army active service, engineering and construction, and as manager and sales manager, manufacturing, with extensive travel in foreign countries, is convinced that broad-mindedness, diplomacy, and initiative to act in emergencies; am desirous of connecting with a reliable firm where services will be appreciated and future assured. R 324 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Do you require a man who considers his work the foremost part of his life? Previously employed as office manager; experienced bookkeeper, but prefer the selling field; will appreciate interview for any position open; age 29; married. Address R 334 Times.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 37 years old, married, technical training, 15 years' experience on construction and maintenance, now holding important executive position, desires to change to substantial position with future; have initiative and ambition; highest reference. N 361 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Energetic young man, (25,) good education and proved business ability, who has successfully managed office personnel of 200, desires executive position with growing busines concern; best references. F 216 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Army Major, 30; has held high executive sales position; knowledge of export; has visited extensively, India, South Africa, Continental Europe. What offers? Major J. A. B., 51 West 37th.

EXECUTIVE desires to connect with large concern as secretary-treasurer or comptroller in charge of accounting and financial department; willing to locate in the West. H 20 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Export; energetic Argentine desires executive position; thorough knowledge banking, export detail; Spanish, French, Portuguese; A1 references. P 616 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE seeks connection with growing mercantile house; thorough jewelry experience; future more desirous than salary. S 8 Times.

EXPERT IN FOODSTUFFS. — Can manage export department; practical man with thorough knowledge of meats, groceries, and canned goods; now with Government food agency; untiring worker who gets results; college graduate; 32 years old; salary $4,000; highest recommendations. E 69 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.

To firms wishing foreign trade expansion; Cuban, 28 years old, offers services as export manager or assistant to American house anxious to develop Central and South American export trade; thorough experience in foreign markets, besides English, Spanish correspondence and stenography, secretarial work, accountancy and general export shipping. Now office manager of large Havana firm. Will be in New York next August. Address E. Feltz, Box 1,012, Havana, Cuba, stating kind of business, minimum and maximum salaries, and real future possibilities.

EXPORT, EUROPE AND FAR EAST.

Graduate sales engineer, (29,) 9 years' experience along mechanical and electrical lines, including three years in export, linguist, understanding business and technical English, French, Polish, Russian and German, desires a change to connect with concern interested in export to the above; present connection with U. S. Govt. P 518 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Pharmaceutical chemist, with medical training, thorough knowledge of drugs, chemicals, and proprietaries, 30, energetic, good appearance, capable salesman, wants position with mercantile or exporting house; sales secondary to desirable connection. D 58 Times.

EXPORT.—Danish-American, just discharged from the army, fluently French and German, seeks position; prefer import and export house where good connections in Scandinavia can be of use; excellent references. G 21 Times.

FARM MANAGER AND GARDENER, experienced on all farm crops, vegetables, flowers, greenhouses, farm machinery, engines; expert with poultry, horses, cattle; management of help and general upkeep of gentleman's country estate, by American, married; personal and written references. E 61 Times.

FARM SALESMAN desires permanent position with firm engaged in developing and colonizing Western farm lands; 7 years' experience in successful propositions as assistant resident manager; references exchanged. X 494 Times Annex.

FARMER.—Would like position as manager, superintendent, or working foreman; thoroughly understands care of an estate, or farming for both pleasure and profit. Supt., Blue Ribbon Farm, Westport, Conn.

FARM, GARDEN, CAMP.

Business man, willing worker, wants outdoor work for clear living accommodation and small pay. N 709 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Practical experience with two systems; student of others; capable managing filing and mailing department. B 211 Times.

FOOD EXPERT, 28 years old, college graduate; executive in Government organization; knowledge of provisions and canned goods; export experience; first-class references. F 217 Times.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Advertiser is 32, single, high school graduate, with knowledge of scientific management; speaks, reads, and writes in French, German, Italian, and Spanish; desires connection where capacity is appreciated; willing to go abroad. Address Capable, D 86 Times.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman; married; systematic organizer of help, temperate, trustworthy. X 493 Times Annex.

GARDENER, married; thoroughly experienced, competent; charge country estate. F 210 Times.

HEAD WAITER, very efficient and capable, pleasing personality and appearance, speaking three languages, desires permanent position in hotel or first class restaurant; excellent references. Refined, 135 East 94th.

HOUSEBOY.—Filipino, 21, discharged from navy, desires position as houseboy; best references; awarded scholarship by Columbia University. R 357 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Single Japanese; good position; go anywhere; no cooking; references. E 58 Times.

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING FIRM.

Am a Captain of the regular army, retired; am also a Harvard graduate; have taken short course in School of Business at Columbia University; am a good linguist, and have traveled extensively; I am looking for a position with a future with an importing and exporting firm in New York. I should gladly take a small salary. All I want is a start.
X 492 Times Annex.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

American having vast experience in importing and importing various commodities in the Orient, thorough knowledge of language and trade customs, would like to connect with reliable American house. E 62 Times.

INSURANCE EXPERT, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION AS AN INSURANCE MANAGER WITH INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION. F 212 TIMES.

JAPANESE BUTLER, VALET; nice family; references; long experience. Yates, 141 East 56th St.

JAPANESE COOK, VALET; entire charge bachelor's apartment; references. Kaye, 141 East 56th St.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT,

thoroughly understands the business and can get results; seeks position. P 507 Times Downtown.

MAN, middle-aged, desires position as valet or as companion; good references as to integrity, geniality and loyalty; no family obligations to prevent traveling or living out of New York; good personal appearance, healthy, intellectual. D 68 Times.

MAN.—Foreign connection in any part of the world wanted by married man; 40 years of age; can furnish excellent references as to character and business ability; future opportunity considered more important than present remuneration. For interview, address Box X 497 Times Annex.

MAN who can speak, read, and write Spanish and English, speak French and Italian fairly, has some knowledge of automobiles, wishes position with firm where such knowledge is needed; honorably discharged from army. Jos. Bertran, 59 Huntington St., Brooklyn; phone Hamilton 1304.

MAN AND WIFE to take care estate; all around to every respect; long experience; wife first class general housekeeper; each 30 years old; best references; personal interview desired. J. Mase, 494 South 17th St., Newark, N. J.

MAN OF IDEAS,

now advertising manager of large Western manufacturing company, wants bigger opportunity. X 453 Times Annex.

MAN, active business, Christian, is temporarily available several hours daily; no canvassing. Phone Monday Cathedral 7100, Apt. 47.

MAN, 28, experienced purchasing agent, wants position buying or selling. N 743 Times Downtown.

MAN, (single,) painter, paperhanger, handy with other tools; go anywhere. B 476 Times Downtown.

MAN, 28, A. B., LL. B., wishes to affiliate with mercantile, banking, or legal firm; A1 references. A 805 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Up to the minute man of intelligence, personality and initiative would appreciate unusual legitimate offering. H 66 Times.

MARINE ENGINEER, M. E. degree Cornell, 1914, wants position; operating, executive, teaching experience. H. C., 594 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

MASTER MECHANIC, 25 years' experience, wants position, city or country; speaking several languages; understands boilers and engines, and able to build and repair all kinds of machinery; references. P 462 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentlemen's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th St. Morningside 9046.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING graduate, Belgian University, 28, single, five years' machinery and industrial plant design, knows French, desires position offering opportunity for advancement. D 86 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—College graduate, ex-naval officer; 7 years' manufacturing and naval engineering experience; hold marine engineer's license; best of references. X 490 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in design, manufacture, and maintenance of printing and binding machinery. B 165 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Technical graduate, 24, seeks opportunity, sales, expert or engineering. N 714 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN; executive ability; experienced sales manager; clean record; desires responsible position; city references. D 61 Times.

PHYSICIAN, just released from service, 7 years' experience, desires salaried position; efficient. H 8 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, also experienced in managing real estate, formerly employed as manager rental department of large realty development company in South; best of references upon request; salary $30 per week. R 326 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.

MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, LONG EXPERIENCED IN BUYING ALL COMMODITIES EXCEPT TEXTILES, DESIRES TO BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH LARGE CONCERN; WOULD BE INTERESTED IN EXPORT HOUSE; CAN GIVE BEST OF REFERENCES. R 318 TIMES.

SALES EXECUTIVE, with 15 years' practical experience of an unusually valuable nature; will consider immediate connection with progressive organization; minimum compensation, one year, $700 per week and commission arrangement; references exchanged. 389 Times.

SALESMAN and executive, just returned from France, desires new business connections; four years as department manager, five years as salesman with manufacturing concern; am 27 and married. B 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—WEST, SOUTHWEST.

Experienced traveler, highest commendations from employer, has light, compact commission line, for all towns, with drawing account; also consider commission only. R 608 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR SCANDINAVIA.

University man, (27,) intimately acquainted with Scandinavia, wishes position with American infra.; 9 years' successful sales experience in U. S.; willing to travel abroad. R 311 Times.

SALESMAN.

First-class man, speaking English, French and Spanish, would like to travel for good firm to South America, Europe or Asia. B 174 Times.

SALESMAN.—Are you looking for a salesman? If so, I am looking for you; have been selling goods for 25 years, both wholesale and retail; should be glad to interview you. D. P., 415 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, neat appearing, educated, experienced, desires connection with reputable growing concern; excellent credentials; presently employed. F 1016 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER, PROMOTER, (38,) for Rocky Mountain section, headquarters in Denver. Manufacturers of advertised merchandise write one month to Victor F. Newman, Ward, Colorado.

SALESMEN.—If you have been successful in selling specialties, insurance, or service, you can earn real money with our sales managers' Atlas, which is nationally known; salary and commission. R 329 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.—High-grade technical graduate wishes position as selling representative; specialty marketing technical specialties. F 295

B. T. BABBITT
15 W. 34th St., New York.

July 3, 1919.

The New York Times:

Our advertisement in The New York Times produced over 100 replies, and as a result we have secured the man we were seeking.

B. T. BABBITT.
Per S. J. Dunaway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC, model 53, 8-cyl. touring, with extras; first-class condition; run 12,000 miles; price $1,400. Telephone 9225 Cypress, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1918 landaulet; has run 3,500 miles; is in perfect condition; can be seen at 166 East 76th st. after July 7; no dealers. Telephone Rhinelander 2559.

CADILLAC 1917, touring 1917 coupe; also limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" 1916 touring, in fine condition; price reasonable. 533 West 27th St. Chelsea 9885.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; best condition; can be seen tomorrow. Colonel Crawford's car. 235 West 50th St.

CADILLAC 1919 roadster; almost new; guaranteed perfect; make offer. Meyer 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; make offer. Meyer, 123 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1919 roadster, almost new; guaranteed perfect; make offer. Meyer, 123 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 7 passenger 1916 in exchange 7% guaranteed stock. N 747 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1919 touring; practically new; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; perfect beauty; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; perfect beauty; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC 1919 touring; practically new; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CHALMERS five-passenger touring; splendid condition; three new tires; $750. 206 Amsterdam Av., (at 70th,) or Phone Columbus 8328.

CHANDLER Touring Car; newly painted; good condition. Apply 211 West 57th St. Telephone Schuyler 5360, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Must sell quick. Good bargain.

CHANDLER 1918, Dispatch Model; blue; run 6,000 miles; $1,700. Lenox Av. Garage, Lenox Av., 140th St.

CHEVROLETS, all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment, balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Simon, authorized Chevrolet dealer, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

CHEVROLET 1919 CARS.
Immediate deliveries; tourings and sedans; divided payments; authorized dealers. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway, (68th.)

CHEVROLET 18 Runabout; equipped wire wheels extra tires; appearance and mechanism perfect; $475. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1301.

COLE "AERO-8" SPORT MODEL.
Like new throughout; immediate delivery.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
221 West 58th St. (Broadway.)

CROW-ELKHART 1919 touring; purchased in April; will sacrifice. N 374 Times.

CUNNINGHAM sedan, 1918 model; thoroughly overhauled, newly painted; first-class condition. 112 East 75th, fifth floor. Rhinelander 2012.

CUNNINGHAM Suburban Sedan; delivered now; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS.
Peerless 56, seven-passenger touring. Maxwell sedan, $850 complete. Oakland cabriolet, Amesbury, $900. Oakland Sensible Six runabout, $750. Overland 90, runabout, $600. Empire 5-pass. touring, $500. Overland 6, seven-passenger, $750. Overland 85, touring, $450.
All cars conditioned; ready for immediate delivery. Deacon Holmes Garage, 305 West 79 h. block west of Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS' sedan and coupe; all used; Dodge Brothers' cars offered for sale by us have been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop, and all repairs found necessary have been made. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,243 Pulaski St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

DODGE sedan, practically new; has excellent tires; if you are looking for a car, don't fail to see it; lots of extras. Ask to see Mr. Ross's car, Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.
Van Tassel & Karney's Sales Ring, (established 1887,) 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles, passenger and commercial, by auction. Least troublesome and quickest medium for both sellers and buyers. More prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so list yours now. Auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 3625.

FORD lighting sets complete, generator, battery, lamps, &c.; sale price $17.50; regular $40 outfit; all parts for all cars. Puritan Machine Co., 245 West 55th St.

FORD TOURING, 18, $425.
20th Century Auto Co., 250 W. 54, nr. B'way.

FORD, 1918; ambulance body; ideal camping car. Hamilton, 150th St. and 7th Av.

FRANKLIN Series 8, Touring, 5-passenger.
FRANKLIN Series 9, Berline, 7-passenger.
FRANKLIN Series 9A, Town Car.
WHITE 4-cylinder, 45 H. P. Town Car.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept., R. G. Kop, Mgr.,
225 West 58th St., East of B'way, 4th Floor.

FRANKLIN Chummy Four roadster; excellent condition; can be seen Sunday, 10 A. M. to 12 at Hotel Hargrave, 724 and Columbus Av.; no dealers need apply.

FRANKLIN 1916, Series 8, 5-passenger touring; condition perfect. Bedford 5892.

HUDSON TOURING, 1918; excellent condition. Like new; two new tires, bumpers, &c.; any demonstration. 4,816 Branden Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

HUDSON LATE 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Special trimmings; mechanically perfect.
Cole Used Car Dept.,
221 West 58th St. (Broadway.)

HUDSON 1919 Super-Six 4-passenger coupe; light use six months; mileage 3,700; practically as good as new. Address Y 6 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger touring; first class in every respect. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

HUDSON 1918 super six, seven-passenger touring; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

HUDSON sport model; repainted; in first-class condition. Wright, Columbus 9800.

HUPMOBILE, practically new; beautiful beyond words; bargain. 1,126 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, runabout; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

HUPMOBILES.—1917 tour., 1918 roadster; like new. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

JORDAN 1918, 7-passenger touring; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

LANCIA Special Sedan; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LEXINGTON 1918, convertible sedan; fine condition throughout.
LEXINGTON 1919, convertible sedan, demonstrator; practically good as new, tires paint, etc.
LEXINGTON 1918 and 1919 tourings; both very exceptional values; act quickly.
DODGE 1917 touring; fine condition; mechanically perfect, tires, etc.
CHANDLER 1917 touring; newly overhauled.
STUTZ 1918 runabout; five new cord tires.
HUPMOBILE 1918, five passenger touring; thoroughly overhauled.
OVERLAND 1917 touring; perfect condition; good tires, etc.
Used Car Department.
LEXINGTON MOTOR CORPORATION,
Broadway & 61st St. Phone 1260 Columbus.

LEXINGTON 1917 chummy roadster, four passenger, like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 W. 57th.

LEXINGTON, 1917, 5-passenger, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

LOCOMOBILE.
Latest Model
Special 4-pass. tour.,
With Wire Wheels,
Condition GUARANTEED,
Reasonably Priced.
E. M. Brock, Exch. Car Dept.,
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
(1st St., West of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; latest model 48; practically new; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5672.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917, 48, touring; condition perfect throughout; new tires. Telephone 5503 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 7-passenger touring; perfect condition, like new; fully equipped; private. Moody, 254 West 54th. Circle 6449.

LOCOMOBILE, 1918, 4 PASSENGER.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

MARMON 1918 touring car; also 1917 limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 34, 1917, seven-passenger touring, like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

MAXWELL sedan, $750; like new; fully equipped; electric self-starter. 306 W. 79th.

MERCER close-coupled touring; leaving city, will sell reasonably; good paint, good mechanically; new special top, wire wheels; 6 tires, 3 new. See at Quartville Garage, 110 West End Av.

MERCER 1917 speedster; cord tires, top, windshield; wonderful condition; fully guaranteed.
GILLHOOLY & WHALEN, 257 WEST 58TH.

MERCER speedster; snappy little car; has five brand-new Ajax tires; if you want a car of this type, don't fail to see it. Mr. George Smith, 415 East 54th.

MERCER 1917, 4-passenger; also earlier Raceabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER, 1918, 6-passenger, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

MERCEDES special, 4-passenger sport. 228 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL Cabriolet, 1918; fine, like new; four new tires; $1,200. Pardee, Islip, L. I. Particulars 657 I Murray Hill.

OAKLAND.—Small five-passenger; like new throughout; perfect condition; $675. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 58th St.

OAKLAND "6" touring, 1918-19; good as new; exceptional. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th.

OAKLAND cabriolet; beautiful Amesbury body, 4 passenger; like new; fully equipped. Cost $2,300; will accept $900. 306 West 79th.

OLDSMOBILE, recently purchased, for sale at discount; two weeks delivery. F 234 Times.

OVERLAND Springfield sedan, 5 passenger. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 landaulet; in class by itself; mechanically perfect. Columbus 898.

PACKARD 1917 twin six, 7-passenger; excellent condition throughout; reasonable. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 58th St. See Mr. Christie.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1918 model, 3-25, five-passenger; phaeton body; beautifully painted; five brand-new tires and tubes; run less than 6,000 miles; like new. Hayden, 1,403 Broadway, Room 205. Bryant 5941.

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PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., town brough.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 66 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., brough. land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., roadster.
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PIERCE-ARROW limousine; very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

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PREMIER runabout for sale, electric starter, excellent condition; used privately; cost $2,735; sell $725. Tel. owner, Bowling Green 7772.

REO "6" 7-passenger car in fine shape; reasonable price. 533 West 27th. Phone Chelsea 9885.

ROAMER 4-passenger sport model, late 1917, first-class condition, slip-covers; newly painted; 5 wire wheels; new shoes; classy car. Owner leaving for Japan. 324 5th Av. Phone Mad. Sq. 7732. Seen Monday; no dealers.

ROSS 8 cyl., Hayes-Miller sedan body; cost $4,500; just thoroughly overhauled; owner going away; price $2,000; if you intend buying a car, see this one first. 116 East 75th St.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 OWEN MAGNETIC LIMOUSINE.
1918 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1918 OLDSMOBILE ROADSTER; CONVERTIBLE SEATS.
1918 NATIONAL TOURING.
1917 MARMON LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SIMPLEX 38 shaft drive, Quinny sport body, Victoria top; $1,500. Phone Closter 243.

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STANDARD 8 chummy roadster, 1917; condition right; price right. Chelsea 9885. 533 West 27th St.

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STUDEBAKER economical family car, light six touring; equipped with two extra auxiliary chairs accommodating seven passengers; an exceptionally comfortable and economical family car, rebuilt, refinished, and fully guaranteed; this car offers wonderful value at $785. Cannot duplicate elsewhere. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway and 58th St. See Mr. Christie.

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STUDEBAKER 1917 four-cylinder, 5-passenger; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger; 1918 Dodge coupe; 1915 Cadillac 7-passenger touring; 1917 Dodge touring; 1917 Hup. touring; 1917 Studebaker 5-pass. runabout; 1917 Pathfinder 4-pass. roadster; Paige limousine landaulet; 1915 Flat 5-passenger, selfstarter; 1916 Winton touring. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 238 West 54th. Phone Circle 113.

STUTZ 1918 bearcat speedster; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1917, four-apsenger; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 6-passenger touring, like new; starter and lights; $1,000. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

STUTZ 1916; owner going West; will sacrifice; can be seen 205 West End Av. Telephone Monday morning, Cortlandt 5316.

STUTZ 1918 4-passenger; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 roadster; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

STUTZ, 4-passenger, 1916, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

STUTZ 1918 Bearcat; also 1917 Stutz Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'dway.

STUTZ roadster, 1918; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 W. 49th.

SUNBEAM for sale; six-cylinder, 25-horse power, Grand Prix Racer; equipped with four-seated touring body; one of the fastest, most comfortable and flexible cars in America; 110 miles per hour on track, 5 to 85 as geared; recently overhauled by Automobile Club of America. Driscoll, 5th floor, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

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(1) 5-ton "WHITE" chain driven power dump, with a set of brand new tires.....$4,800
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FULTON TRUCKS.

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RESPONSIBLE trucking concern, owning new, up-to-date equipment, open for steady work, either on contract, by the day, month or year; only responsible firms wanted. R. D. King & Co., Inc., 324 Jackson Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

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DESIRE CONTRACT for trucking with 3½ ton motor truck. H. Kraus, 23 Darvall St., Corona, L. I.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

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LOCOMOBILE, about 1912 model, in first-class mechanical condition; body not of interest; state motor numbers, size of tires, condition of tires, &c. H. F. Hering, P. O. Box 1180, New York, N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car wanted; 38 or 48 H. P.; series two or three; spot cash; positively no dealers; write, describing condition, mileage, equipment, tires and car number. Nathaniel, 459 South River St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BUICK used touring car; no earlier than late 1917 model; would consider Hup or Dodge. A. Wallerstein. Phone New Rochelle 2677.

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USED ADDING MACHINES OF EVERY MAKE; FULLY GUARANTEED; BACKED BY A NATION-WIDE SERVICE ORGANIZATION OF EXPERTS.
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New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 29 West 42d St., near Broadway.

Dress Shop.—Fixtures, with mirrors and window lights; must be sold by Monday. 54th St. and 7th Av. Circle 408.

Addressograph, late model; fine condition; cheap. Mathewson, 1,777 Broadway. Circle 3069.

Lady's handsome diamond and pearl crossover ring, English make; a bargain for $300. Apply Lovell, Prince George Hotel.

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For Immediate Sale—Owner, leaving country, well beautiful imported dining room and living room furniture at sacrifice; highest class workmanship; also bed room suite; new refrigerator and different household furnishing at great bargain for quick buyer. Owner, 65 Park Av., Manhasset, L. I. Tel. M. 441.

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Willow furniture; big reductions; bargains. Long Beach Willow Co., 220 East 41st St.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 3 months, for $5.
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FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
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19 Barclay St. Tel. 4738 Barclay.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3795.

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28TH, 29 EAST.—One large room, also small room; meals served.

MADISON AV., 213. (32d.)—Rooms, attractive; excellent table; references.

West Side.

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58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; excellent table; reference.

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70TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single; excellent table; private boarding house; summer rates.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, well appointed house; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.
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79TH, 114-122 WEST. (Verde, parlor street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

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81D ST., 11 WEST.—Large rooms with board; parlor dining room; electricity; reference.

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88TH, 316, WEST.—Attractive, large room, near Riverside Drive; table a specialty.

90TH ST., 231 WEST.—One or two gentlemen can have exceptionally large front room; all improvements; fine home cooking; private residence, overlooking Riverside Drive.

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RIVERSIDE, 222, (94th St.)—Cool room; private bath; single; food. Apt. 34, Jandorf. 9861 River.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable two, three; French spoken; table guests; references.

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Semi-invalid or elderly person can have comfortable, sunny room and board; spacious porches; nurse's care, &c. 2,574 East 19th St.

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Chilean young man desires room and board with private family. N 712 Times Downtown.

Board or room in French family, with opportunity for conversation. S 17 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family. E 77 Times.

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Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management.
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Young Gentile couple, Bay Shore, owning attractive home near beach, desire couple as paying guests; large front room, private bath and bathhouse; only with highest references acceptable; $60 weekly; accommodations for motor if desired. B 172 Times.

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Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with oiled streets, green lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals, for two persons, $33 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, get off at the East Orange Station; hotel one block.

In the northern hills of Jersey, 45 minutes from Hudson Terminal, beautiful home; open dining rooms; 12 acres ground, lawns, flower gardens, shade trees, dairy, vegetables and fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to be within commuting distance. For particulars inquire Wexler, Sparkill, N. Y. Telephone 338W Piermont.

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At Montclair Manor, in beautiful residential section, exceptionally attractive accommodations; screened piazza; sleeping porch; all conveniences; 35 minutes to New York. 37 Hillside Av. Phone 2377 Montclair.

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South Orange, N. J.—Beautiful home and location; large room and board; couple only; references. 117 Scotland Road; 30 minutes on Lackawanna. Tel. 291.

Will accommodate couple, Christian private home; large, cool room; single beds; all improvements; 30 acres; mile station; taxi service; telephone. Box 86, Westwood, N. J.

The Carlton, 121 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; fine home cooking; phone 383 South Orange.

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Boarders wanted; adults; farm; home comforts; all conveniences. Mrs. Wm. H. Wilcox, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

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Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Private home opened to quiet adults; paying guests. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 631 5th Av.

Country Board Wanted.

Retired couple want large room, twin beds or two connecting rooms, private bath, and board; private family positively no boarders; must be highest grade, on or near beach, within 50 miles New York; give price weekly, monthly, location, full particulars. S 4 Times.

Southern couple and child, age seven, want good accommodations at once in country; Long Island or Westchester, with refined private family; need good food, not fancy; child has mild case whooping cough. I. L. Sanger, 62 West 58th St., Riverside 9841.

Board wanted for the Summer, country or suburbs; Christian young woman; when stating terms, please indicate attractions in the way of amusements, &c., offered or available; also, approximately, number of other boarders in the house. Y 2 Times Annex.

Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no more than three hours from New York; quiet; with refined family; no other boarders; nice location. Miss Hunter, Room 511, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 888.

Traveling man and wife, no children, desire two rooms and private bath, with board, in private family; near New York; permanent if satisfactory; please give terms, particulars, first letter. C 82 Times.

Young man, quiet habits, wishes board within commuting distance to Grand Central Station; good, plain cooking and comforts appreciated; references gladly given. B 192 Times.

Two rooms for four Jewish adults and child, in refined boarding house; Far Rockaway or Rockaway Park; terms; full particulars. Blumberg, 282 Grand St.

Gentleman and wife desire board until September; private family preferred; commuting distance; references. P 519 Times Downtown.

Mother and daughter desire accommodation in refined private family; Long Branch, Long Island, preferred; state terms

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Short, west side; long, short lease.
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ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

Coolest apartment; two enormous rooms; private bath; $75. Phone Mad. Sq. 8270.

Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; 2 months; July 10. Phone Vanderbilt 7034.

LEXINGTON AV., $12.—Studio apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, exclusive. Superintendent Russell.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY,
TEL. PLAZA 6586. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

MADISON AV., 1,070, ($1st.)—Elegantly furnished, antiques, corner seventh floor; 3 master's bedrooms, bath, maids' rooms, bath; to responsible party to November. See Superintendent.

578 MADISON AV.,
56TH-57TH STS.

Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Seen 2 to 5:30 P. M.

MY FAMOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master rooms. Phone Murray Hill 6—. Mrs. Evans.

PARK AVENUE, 80TH STREET.
Corner apartment, 3 baths, showers, 3 large bedrooms, extensive, airy exposure; near subway; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent.

PARK AVENUE, 850.—Immediate possession, short or long lease; rent reasonable; tenth floor; south, east and north exposure; can be seen Sunday or any time. Telephone Rhinelander 373.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 1, 2, 3 rooms, baths; southern exposure; Summer rates; Autumn selections.

TO SUBLET, furnished corner apartment of sitting room and 2 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms overlooking Madison Square Park, including service linen and laundry, rent $125 per month; July 12 to Oct. 1, with privilege of renewal. Inquire Apartment 901-B, 37 Madison Av.

Two large studio rooms for two business women, large apartment below 116th St. East, one block subway; immediate possession; kitchen privileges. Box K, 1,059 3d Av.

UNUSUAL attractive floor, mahogany furnishings, Oriental rugs, large, airy; sacrifice Oct. 1, perhaps few months longer; immediately until Oct., less than price unfurnished; $275 for rental period. Plaza 1606.

Will lease or sell lease and furnishings of two apartments. Ella Okane, 6060 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., (28th St.)—Two-room kitchenette suite, $150 for 2 months. Tel. Madison Square 1056.

8TH, 60 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished, for 3 months; elevator; $80 a month; references.

10TH, 20 WEST.—Sublet Summer, apartment, 2 rooms, bath; cool, attractive. Call evenings.

11TH, 73 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, to Oct. 1, $90, adults only.

11TH, 101 West.—Two rooms and bath; modern; $65.

11TH ST., 140 West.—Attractive large living room, sleeping room, bath; references.

11TH ST., 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric light, linen, maid service; immediate possession; seen any time.

20TH, 36 WEST.—Apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $55. Keir.

23D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

23D, 96 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

24TH, 12 WEST. (The Mansfield.)—Bachelor apartments, several small suites for Summer months; complete hotel service; special rates, excellent location.

27TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building, cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no objectionable applicants; highest references; $45-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6285.

27TH, 21 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Bryant 9275, after Sunday. Pillsworth.

27TH, 31 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, comfortable; Sunday, 2. Mrs. Booth.

27TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

27TH, 115, WEST.—Studio 80 feet long, furnished satin panelled walls; piano, two bedrooms, bath; $200 per month. Barry Gregor 1305.

27TH, 16 WEST.—Very attractive two rooms, kitchenette; bath; hot water; conveniences; moderate rent.

27TH ST., 48 West.—Roof garden, two rooms, bath, kitchen; very attractive; $250 per month to Oct. or Sept. 20, 1920. Kemp, Tel. Bryant 556.

27TH.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure. $90. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 541 Fifth Av.

28TH ST., 27 WEST.—High-class, light, cool front apartment, 5 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4666.

34TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $22 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $32 a week; special monthly rates.

34TH, 34 WEST.—Lovely apartment, south bay window, overlooking garden. 4248 Circle.

34TH, 29 WEST.—(near 5th Av. and University Club)—Handsome one and two room suites, private baths.

35TH ST., 350 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; fully furnished; north side, front; Modern apt., immediate possession; $75 to October. Columbus 7340, Apt. 7E.

37TH ST., 124 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchen apartment; silver and linen; private phone. See Superintendent, on premises Graham.

37TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet immediately, furnished, attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call Circle 4630, Apt. 2-B.

38TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive 4-room apartment; grand piano; July to October, $90. Cooper. Apply hallboy.

140 WEST 55TH ST.
Nicely furnished; two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen, complete; $125 monthly.

39TH, 137 WEST.—Apartment, 5 rooms, bath, sublet 2, 3 months; furnished, linen, silver; gas, phone, lights. Inquire superintendent, 140 West 57th.

39TH ST., 127 WEST.—2 rooms and kitchen; electricity; $60. Phone 5917 Circle.

39TH ST. 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

39TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, fully furnished, for Summer months; immediate possession; can be seen by appointment Monday or Tuesday between 12 and 12. Telephone Rhinelander 3586.

39TH, 200 WEST.—Rodin Studios; luxurious little apartment; long, short lease. 2560 Circle.

39TH ST., 100 West.—Ideal two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; restaurant in building. Apply Apt. 5-Y.

39TH ST., 38 WEST.
Studio, facing park, 2, 3, 5 rooms, baths, and kitchenettes; Autumn selections.

40TH ST., (38th West.)—Furnished apartment; two rooms, private bath, electric light, phone; also side rooms; running water. Curran.

40TH, 365 WEST. (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments, bath, kitchenettes; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $36 up.

40TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished 2-3 room apartment, kitchenette; maid service; near Park; references exchanged.

40TH, 40 WEST.—VERY LUXURIANTLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO OR THREE ROOM SUITES, KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

71ST ST., 30 West.—Fully equipped kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

72D, 141 WEST. (Hotel Hamilton.)—Two rooms and bath, completely furnished, to sublet until Sept. 1. Apply Apartment 902.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes, small rooms; convenient location; Summer rates.

75TH, 128 West.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; also separate room, $20. Phone Murray Hill 6—.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One room apartments, private baths, kitchenette; $30-$32.50.

79TH ST., ((near Drive.)—Seven rooms, two baths; every room magnificent; river view, three exposures; handsomely furnished in every detail; piano; immediate possession; $200 until October; longer lease if desired. Phone 3058 Columbus.

79TH, 207 WEST.—Sacrifice six rooms, furnished, to October, 1920; $8,000. Schuyler 9600.

79TH, 305 WEST.—Bargain, 3 rooms, 6th floor, southwest exposure; $100.

79TH, 280 WEST.—Handsome 5-room apartment, 2 baths; indefinite lease. De Leon.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Sacrifice lease to 1920; sell furnishings $1,500. Schuyler 9600.

84TH, 139 WEST.—Two rooms, adjoining, handsomely furnished; kitchenette, private bath; Summer rates.

90TH, 219 WEST.—3-room apartment, attractively furnished, for 2 months; $75 monthly. Apartment 2B.

90TH, 100 WEST.—Sacrifice, 3 wonderful rooms, hotel services. Schuyler 7450. Armond 81.

91ST, 304 WEST. (82.)—Cool, attractively furnished, modern 3-room housekeeping apartment, elevator service.

93D ST., 214 W.—Desirable three rooms, clean and comfortable; kitchen privileges; business women or couple. Hurley.

95TH, 73 WEST.—Attractively furnished corner 2-room suite, with grand piano; electricity; elevator. Schuyler 5049, Apt. 7.

96TH, 257 WEST.—7-room duplex ground floor apt.; Summer months. Apply Superintendent.

97TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette; references; $100 monthly.

97TH, 323 WEST. (Riverside.)—Private house, 1, 2 large rooms adjoining bath; kitchenette; $40-$50; independent airy studio $45.

98TH. (West End.)—New building, 5-room private apartment; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice for Summer season at less than unfurnished rent; bargain. Columbus 3974.

98TH, 163 WEST.—Floor occupied by doctor will be vacant July 5; also room adjoining bath; telephone; business couple or gentlemen.

98TH ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$80.

99TH, 300 WEST.—High class, cool elevator apartments, 1-2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; beautifully furnished; few doors from Drive; references; $35 to $150 monthly.

99TH, 310 WEST.—Sublet immediately, 6-room apartment, furnished, piano; July-October, $100.

99TH ST.—3-room corner elevator apt., opposite Central Park; bachelors, nurses or family, $250 monthly. River 6068.

99TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptional five rooms, bath, piano, shower, &c.; one door from Drive; July to October, $100; October lease optional.

99TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

99TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suites, private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

99TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST. (facing Park.)—Four-room furnished apartment, modern improvements, elevator; $100 month. Address G 22 Times.

99TH ST., 215 West. (Cor. Broadway.)—Exquisitely furnished seven all outside rooms apartment; sacrifice Summer; bargain on immediate rental.

99TH, 207 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; until October. Apt. 8B.

99TH, 617 WEST.—Apt. 3B.—Unusually attractive five-rooms and bath, second door from Drive; July 15-Sept. 15; $100 per month. Phone Riverside 7125.

100TH, 603 WEST.—Bargain, 3 rooms, 6th floor, southwest exposure; $100.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Charming kitchenette suite; large, cool rooms; entire floor, modern residence; linen, service; without lease.

102D, 1 WEST.—Seven room furnished apartment; rent, now to October, $125 monthly. See Supt. on premises. McCann.

104TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished apartments, one, two, three large rooms and bath; Summer rates; full hotel service.

104TH ST., 133 WEST. Apt. 20.—Exceptionally furnished 4 rooms, elevator, all improvements. Call Sunday.

106TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive corner apartment; 1 cool outside rooms; well furnished; 10 to 4. Phone Academy 2310.

107TH ST., 220 West.—Leaving for West; must sublet attractively furnished apartment; six large, airy rooms; elevator. Apt. 61.

109TH, 107 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. (Alcazar, Academy 1710.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

109TH ST., 220 West.—Four rooms of five-room apartment; three months; longer if desired; ninth story; fireproof building; concession made for owner occupying fifth room through July. Apt. 62.

110TH, 210 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—12th floor, 7 rooms, 3 baths. Russell Reed, 30 Church St. Cortlandt 7884.

111TH ST., 610 WEST.—Bargain, five rooms and bath, completely, elegantly furnished home, $100 monthly; immediate possession. Apt. 53.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7488.

113TH, 535 WEST.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, complete, light, cool; $70. Avalo.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Three beautifully furnished, cool, airy rooms; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

115TH ST., 411 WEST.—Cool 3-room apartment, attractively furnished; $35, until Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive two or three-room, kitchenette apartment; light, cool. 63-A.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Furnished five rooms and bath, until Oct. 1; reasonable. Hoopingarner, Apartment 3E.

121ST ST., 419 WEST.—Beautifully furnished three-room apt., $35; sublet July 7 to Oct. 1; reference. Apt. 3E.

122ND, 600 WEST. —Attractively furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $65.

122ND ST., 611 WEST.—Four rooms, front, $65. Apt. 2B.

142D, 616 WEST.—Elegant 3 rooms furnished; one door from Riverside. Superintendent. Audubon 8078.

149TH ST., 695 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Five rooms, all improvements, reasonable. Watson.

147TH ST., 610 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, on suite or singly; near Riverside.

148TH, 232 WEST.—Completely furnished apartment 4 rooms; piano; July 15 to Oct. 1. Apply 19 East 17th.

151ST, 526 WEST.—Well furnished cozy, modern 4 rooms; ideal for two; entire or part. After 6:30 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday 8 to 11. References. Apt. 3, Audubon 2753.

152D, WEST.—Beautiful 4 rooms; reasonable. Apt. 1, 48 St. Nicholas Place.

158TH ST., 530 WEST.—4 large rooms; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

159TH, 550 WEST. (6344 Audubon.)—Beautiful Broadway corner, 5 rooms, all outside, elevator, 6th floor; 10 windows. Dent.

170TH, 705 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Sublet furnished to Oct. 1, 4 front rooms, ground floor; river view; $65; references. Tel. St. Nicholas 4020.

180TH ST., 519 WEST.—Sublet nicely furnished 5-room apartment; piano, Victrola. Superintendent. Tel. St. Nicholas 9878.

ACADEMY ST., 662.—Modern three-room furnished apartment; sublet reasonably Summer months; accessible Dyckman St. subway, Broadway cars, Hour, St. Nicholas 2460, Apt. 5.

ADJOINING WASHINGTON SQ. WEST, at $65 monthly, 6 rooms, bath; until Fall; possession; bargain. Pepa, Washington Sq.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
TWO AND THREE ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE; $60 TO $80 MONTHLY UP; FURNISHED; TELEPHONE. ELEVATOR SERVICE; MAID SERVICE OPTIONAL; NO OBJECTIONABLE OR QUESTIONABLE TENANTS; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
THE WILSONIA,
238-239 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT.—Three rooms newly furnished with bath and shower, all outside rooms, southern exposure, leaving city will sell furniture reasonable; long lease with sale; best nature reasonable; long lease with sale; best location, Washington Heights, Audubon 813.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Grey, Apartment Specialist, 522 West 72d. Columbus 9074.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. —Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 254 W. 72d. Col. 836.

A FINE 5-room apartment, with bath; electric light; telephone and maid service; beautifully furnished; Central Park West, near 72d St.; price $100 a month. Robert M. Fuller, 7 East 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

AT ONCE.
Most desirable Summer apartment; three front rooms, kitchen, bath; attractively furnished; $40. West 119th. Works.

ATTRACTIVE, cool, four rooms, very high class; reasonable. Phone Sunday Tremont 2012.

BEAUTIFUL 4-room apartment, near Plaza Hotel, overlooking Central Park; large living room in antique setting, grand piano, open fireplace; restaurant in building; $200 for Summer months, or long lease. Phone Morningside 6790, 23.

B'WAY, (190th St.)—Corner elevator apartment, 4 large rooms, handsomely furnished; splendid view; rent low. Stryker, 1,265 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,131.—Beautiful furnished seven-room apartment; Victrola, private phone; fronting on Broadway. Apt. 3 north. Knoehr.

BROADWAY, (Corner 165th.)—Nicely furnished six rooms, bath; plenty sunshine; subway buses; rent short, long lease. Audubon 1358.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 41b.—Sublet furnished, July 15 to Sept. 1; six-room apartment; all outside; cool, light. Telephone 4164 Riverside. H. Robert.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th St.)—Four-room front apartment, furnished, reasonable. See superintendent.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. E. Van Winkle, 186 W. 72d. Col. 1977.

CLAREMONT AV., 196.—Desirable, front, six-room, elevator apartment; completely furnished; till October or longer. Superintendent, Apt. 3A.

CORNER apartment, furnished; every comfort; less than unfurnished. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 591 5th Av.

CONVENT AV, 456, (149th.)—Two-room, kitchenette apartment; handsomely furnished; linen, silver; $60; lease. Call Sunday or evenings, or phone Vanderbilt 4171, Miss Mark.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity in furnished, near Fifth, two rooms, bath and kitchenette until Oct. 15; $125 monthly. B 213 Times.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Furniture and lease for 17 months, 7 rooms and 3 baths apartment; south, east and west exposure; new, modern building, two elevators, facing park; all large, light rooms; 3 bedrooms; possession now or in October. F 8 Times Annex.

FOUR ROOMS.—Unusually attractive furnishings; sublet until October 1. See Superintendent, Ponce Audubon 7105.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Exquisitely appointed two-room apartment, bath, electrified kitchenette; restaurant and maid service in building; new, modern apartment house, near Plaza; lease to October, 1920. Phone 6080 Plaza.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Luxuriously new, modern 4-room housekeeping apartment; leased to October, 1920; overlooking Central Park, near Plaza; restaurant in building. Phone 6240 Rector.

FIVE OUTSIDE ROOMS, overlooking Harlem Valley, until Oct. 1. Burlew, 400 West 160th St.

FIVE to 8 rooms, within hour; yearly lease. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

FORT WASHINGTON AV.—Well furnished, four-room elevator apartment; high-class neighborhood; immediate possession to Oct. 1. Tel. 3812 St. Nicholas.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th.
Furnished Studio to Rent
to Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 73.—Exceptional apartment; fine, large cool rooms; modern furniture; July-August, $120 month. Hyman, Audubon 6350.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT on Riverside Drive, 10 rooms, handsomely furnished; owner will sell furnished. R 626 Times Downtown.

HOTEL ANSONIA.—SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENT, WITH HOTEL AND MAID SERVICE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; UNTIL SEPT. 15; REFERENCES. X 200 TIMES ANNEX.

HOTEL ANSONIA.—SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENT, WITH HOTEL AND MAID SERVICE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; UNTIL SEPT. 15; REFERENCES. X 200 TIMES ANNEX.

MORRIS AV., 471.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; beautifully furnished; new apartment; cool southeastern exposure; one block Jerome Av. subway station; sublet until Oct. $60. Inquire Wilson, Phone Fordham 1183.

NICELY furnished apartment on West 103d St., near Riverside Drive, from July 15 to Oct. 1, with privilege of purchasing furniture and extending lease after Oct. 1; rental $250 per month; references and guarantee required. X 227 Times Annex.

OGDEN AV. 1,435.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, newly furnished, near Washington Heights Bridge; very reasonable if taken at once. Call superintendent. Phone Tremont 502.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676, (CORNER 145TH ST.)—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT OF FIVE ROOMS, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; SEVENTH FLOOR, ALL OUTSIDE. COOL, COMFORTABLE. RENT FOR TEN WEEKS $700. IMMEDIATE ACTION, LEAVING FOR EUROPE MONDAY. TAYLOR, APARTMENT 7C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, five large rooms, to responsible tenant, $65, which is less than rental unfurnished; seen by appointment. Audubon 4160. Brownson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884.—Two choice furnished apartments, four and six rooms; excellent location; river view; long or short lease; responsible tenants only. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view; all outside rooms; charmingly furnished; private apartment; sacrifice Summer season; bargain on immediate rental. Telephone Gray, Columbus 2974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—7 room modern apartment; nicely furnished; 3 rooms facing river; for summer; private telephone. B3451 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280.—Beautifully furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Schuyler 9600. Apt. 9W.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—6 rooms, 2 baths; facing park; 3 months; reasonable. Phone Morningside 7028.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 750.—Five beautiful rooms for Summer; $80. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 638.—5-room apartment to Sept. 30, furnished or unfurnished; exceptional for auto and chauffeur. 4-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near.)—New building; five rooms, two baths; $100. Riverside 3766.

SMALL, COMPACT SIX ROOM, FURNISHED APARTMENT; TWO BATHS; TENTH FLOOR; ELEVATOR SERVICE; FOR RENT UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST AT REASONABLE FIGURE TO PARTY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES. G 461 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STUDIO APARTMENT.—Large room, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand piano, Victrola, Oriental rugs, &c.; quaint Greenwich Village neighborhood; can be had immediately two months; possibly three; rent, $100 per month. Address E 21 West 9th St., near 5th Av.

THREE-ROOM and bath (kitchenette) apartment, near 125th and Broadway; less than $200 until Oct. 1. P 463 Times Downtown.

To rent for the Summer, furnished apartment, 13 large outside rooms, 4 baths, $400 a month. Write, furnishing references, to J 195 Times.

THREE ROOMS, bath, housekeeping, elevator; 4 to 6 weeks; reasonable. Audubon 2826.

Two-room suite, kitchen privileges, in private home; clean, homelike, two quiet couples business people preferred. D 81 Times.

TWO-ROOM apartment; 6 windows; subway block; near Drive. Audubon 4186. Smith.

WEST 126TH AND EDGECOMBE AV.—TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS, HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED 5-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT; VIEW OF THREE RIVERS; OPEN FOR INSPECTION. TEL. AUDUBON 9109. APPLY AT APARTMENT HOUSE.

WEST END AV., 574, (89th.)—Seven large outside rooms, flooded with light; delightfully cool; magnificent furnishings; Steinway grand piano, Victrola; desirable location. Mrs. Black, Apartment 12B. Phone Schuyler 5600.

WEST END AV¼¼ 738, (96th.)—Corner; five unusual, large, outside rooms, furnished, $75.

WEST END AV., 254, (75th.)—Elegant, cool, parlor floor, bath, electricity, kitchenette.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished 1, 2, or 3 room apartments, by month or year.

Furnished—Bronx.

Three-room airy outside apartment, telephone, electricity, shower; until October $35 month covers expense. Phone Osborn, Westchester 286.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
For rent, 1st October, first floor front apartment, 6 rooms, bath, and kitchen, $70 per month; rear, same floor, two rooms, bath, and kitchen, $30 per month; all light rooms. Letters only, L 93 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Three rooms and bath, furnished; all improvements; cool and very desirable; suitable for men or couple; opposite Hotel Bossert. Apply Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St. Phone 2291 Main.

STATE ST., 122, (near Borough Hall.)—Attractively furnished front apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath, maid service; occupancy from July 15; $60 month. C. W. Bethel.

AVENUE C, WEST 408.—Three rooms front, furnished apartment complete; improvements, including telephone; July, August, September, Flatbush; $40.

To let, Brooklyn Heights, attractively furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; on corner. X 400 Times Annex.

Twelve lots, including corner; residential section in Flatbush. C. Anchell, 356 Lafayette St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—Long Island.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., (20 minutes from Times Square.)—Handsomely furnished 3-room new apartment, adjoining golf links, tennis courts; $65 month. Care janitor, 186 23d St.

Furnished room, with bath, use of kitchen and dining room, for light housekeeping, to reliable party; 12 minutes from Grand Central. E 73 Times.

Gardens apartment, furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75. Phone 6736 Forest Hills.

Furnished—New Jersey.

East Orange.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment in two-family house; 5 minutes' walk Lackawanna Station, 20 minutes tube; long lease if desired; reasonable. Address or call 9 Halstead Place.

Furnished—Miscellaneous.

Washington, D. C., 1,907 I St., N. W., convenient location; accommodations good.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

127TH, 5 EAST.—5 rooms, bath, electricity, and kitchenette; other rooms.

149TH, 108 EAST.—Modern eight rooms, bath; suitable for physician. Apply premises.

177TH, 45 EAST.—Sublet, bargain, 4 room apartment; all conveniences; for interview write Anders, 19 East 49th St.

204TH ST., 135 EAST.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

177TH, 742 EAST.—Desirable apartment, 3 rooms and bath.

207TH, 22 EAST.—5-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

ENTIRE FLOOR, two enormous rooms, kitchenette, bath, open fireplaces, wall sconces, roof garden; near Plaza; occupancy Aug. 15; appointment 11 to 2. Circle 3966.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
940 MADISON AV., 80TH ST.,
2 to 10 Rooms—Moderate Rents,
One Desirable North Light Studio Apt.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
62 East 122d St., adjoining Mt. Morris Park; 12 large rooms, bath, steam, $55.
AMES & CO., 36 West 31st St.

PARK AV. and 74th St.—Corner apartment; suitable for doctor; private entrance on avenue; eight rooms, two baths; $4,000. Telephone Murray Hill 2410.

PARK AV., in 70s.—Nine rooms, two baths; southeastern exposure; all light rooms; $4,000. Telephone Murray Hill 2410.

PARK AV., 1,229; corner 90th St.—Sublet, eight light rooms, two baths; immediate possession, or October. Apartment 6.

STUYVESANT PARK.—Attractive apartment; rooms and bath; furniture for sale. Stuyvesant 6722.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—2, 3, 4 rooms and bath; fireproof house, elevator and hall service; $960 to $1,000; business and social references required. See Superintendent on premises. Van Veorst Apartment, 123 Waverly Place. V. Morris.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
19 East 9th St.; studio apartment, one large room, skylight, bath, new, $75.
AMES & CO., 36 West 31st St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms; suitable business couple; accessible to all transits.

12TH ST., 23 WEST.—Separate apartment, 1 small room and bath; modern; unfurnished; suitable one person; $30 month.

47TH, 107 WEST.—Studio apartments, 1-3 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Tailor.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Apartments, newly decorated, each consisting of two large, sunny rooms, kitchenette, parquet floors; gas and electricity included.

52D, 40 WEST.—Apartments, 2 and 3 extra large rooms and bath; floors for doctor or business.

127 WEST 97TH ST.
A few desirable suites of 3 rooms, bath, serving pantry; rent $900 to $1,300.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.
Telephone Columbus 1833.

72D ST., 320 WEST, (adjoining West End Av.)—Nine rooms, foyer and three baths; unique arrangement of large, light rooms; short walk, couple cars; $3,900. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Telephone Columbus 5118.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large rooms, bath; ground floor; $70. Janiter.

86TH ST., 61 WEST.—Contents of 6 rooms, with two months free rent and one year lease for immediate possession, for $500. O'Connell.

86TH, 340 WEST.—5 and 4 rooms and kitchenettes, $950-$1500.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—Sublet, sacrifice; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, third floor, private house, $250. Phone 5849 Riverside.

97TH, 140 WEST.—5 rooms, bachelor or housekeeping apartment; light; moderate.

98TH, 220 WEST, and B'way, (Apt. 2-A).—Immediate; 7 rooms, 3 baths; bargain sublet, $150; seen any time. Write H 10 Times.

106TH, 222 WEST. (Riverside.)—High class two large rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Drive.

113TH ST., 601 WEST, (Forrest Chambers.) —Sub-lease 9 rooms, unfurnished, for 8 years. Cath. 7160, Supt.

117TH ST., 116-18 WEST.—Doctor or dentist, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements, telephone; $60. Supt. or A. W. J. Petrie, Inc., 31 Nassau St.

122D, 540 WEST.—6 rooms, bath, 2nd floor; high class elevator building next Columbia, Broadway; immediate possession; $78.00. Burnside.

124TH ST., 112 WEST. (near Lenox Av.)—7 exceptional rooms, steam, electricity, $80.

137TH, 616 WEST.—5, 6 and 7 rooms, $70-$100.

144TH, 619 WEST.—5 and 6 rooms; $50-$65.

151ST, 502 WEST.—6 and 7 rooms, $60 to $75.

165TH, 540 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath, $55; 5 rooms, $60, to Oct. 1; $60 for next year; all modern improvements.

574 WEST 179TH ST.

3 ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $55.
TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
PREMISES, OR
SHAW & EBBITT, INC., 4,032 BROADWAY.

171ST, 501 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, $47.50; all modern improvements.

176TH ST., 752 WEST. (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; immediate occupancy; $70. Apply Supt.

180TH, WEST.—Six large, seven-story rooms, available August; some pieces of furniture for sale; $60 per month to October, additional from Oct. 1. F 96 Times.

180TH, 707 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, $55; all modern improvements; very desirable apartment.

180TH, 718 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, $50; 5 rooms and bath, $60; all modern improvements; splendid apartments.

180TH ST., 600 WEST.—5-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; $65 until Oct. 1, $65 after. Apart. "4F" or Supt.

183TH, 551 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, 5th floor, $50; all modern improvements.

190TH, 540 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, $50; 5 rooms and bath, $60; top floor, all open; high-class house.

190TH, 550 WEST.—Four large suitable rooms, southern exposure, to lease from July 15, $58.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Attractive, unfurnished, 8 rooms and bath, for immediate possession; references required; apply superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Opposite Grant's Tomb; five rooms, front; Sept. 1; concessions September; $60 month. Inquire Apt. 21.

CONVENT AV., 470.—Sublet; lease after Oct. 1st. 3 outside rooms; bath, elevator; concession if taken immediately. Apply Superintendent.

FIFTH AV. at 126th.—Spacious living studio and kitchen; good light; summer or permanent; extremely reasonable. Phone Vanderbilt 8483.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

FOUR beautiful rooms, $60; five rooms, $70; two rooms, $40; all front apartment; high class elevator house; near Broadway; immediate possession; telephone St. Nicholas 333.

Good, small apartment, preferably neighborhood West 70s; lease October or before. T 215 Times.

NAGLE AV., 65, Dyckman Station.—Five rooms, all improvements; convenient subway and cars; country surroundings; rent reasonable. Superintendent.

PARLOR floor, basement, and yard, in Greenwich Village; suitable for family with children; $85. Phone Farragut 4858.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 256, (cor. 96th St.)—7-room apartment, cool and attractive, on 6th floor overlooking Hudson River; to sublet from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; $150 monthly. Inquire Superintendent on premises, Apt. 8 B, Peter Stuyvesant.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280.—3 rooms and bath, all outside, and large; immediate possession; long term. Apt. 8D. Mortz, Ignico 2342.

21 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
From Oct. 1, 5 rooms and 2 baths, in most beautiful new house on Riverside Drive; $3,000 per year.

625 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
2-3-4 rooms, small housekeeping apartments; rent $60 per month and up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884, (Near 158th St.)—Four rooms and bath, top floor, $60; high-class house; non-elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 748, (Cor. 152d St.)—Apartments six-seven rooms, $85 up.

Seven-room apartments in Wellsmore, corner 77th St. and Broadway, to September 15th. Write or phone W. L. Case, 48 Fifth Ave. Phone Murray Hill 6540.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 460, (155d St.)—Unfurnished apartment of 5 low rent to Oct. 1; 7 rooms, elevator, 2d floor, front; lease can be had from Oct. 1. See Superintendent on premises.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

UNIVERSITY AV

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

WILL pay cash at once for deeds to property in Manhattan and Bronx. J. E. Mauzer, 220 Broadway.

Small country estate, not over 50 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. H 635 Times Annex.

Party from out West will purchase good paying houses in Manhattan. M. W. 321 Times.

FARMS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Have a Home and Business Combined.—Buy a poultry or fruit farm in beautiful Northern Westchester. If interested, address N. Nicoll, Granite Springs, Westchester County, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

High class, intrinsic value farm; 138 acres, no waste land, free city water in perpetuity in all bldgs. and hydrants; on Albany Post Road, Rhinebeck; elevation 400 ft.; residence 13 rooms, bath; hot water heating, 3-story barn 40x40, carriage house 30x60, two-story barn 30x75, hog house, poultry house, granary, &c., 250 apple, 68 pear, 30 cherry, plum and peach trees in full bearing; pictures and details this office; price $16,000. No. 10684. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway.

Twenty-three acres, 1 hour from New York. State road, 5 minutes from station; fruits, water, buildings, and benefits. Mount Ivy, Rockland County, N. Y.

Farms.—Pictures and details sent on receipt of your requirements; state price limit. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EQUIPPED POULTRY FARM.

Includes about $8,000 worth of stock and equipment; modern house, 8 large rooms, hardwood floors, complete bath, combination gas and electric lights, furnace heat, laundry with set tubs, Kewaunee water system; 2-story feed house; 225 feet of modern laying houses for 1,200 birds; complete brooder house; stove system for 3,000 chicks; 5 acres of land, old shade, beautiful grove; corner property; trolley; land fruited with 200 bearing peach trees, apples, pears, grapes, berries. Stock consists of about 1,200 layers and pullets, incubators for 1,000 eggs, brooders, equipment complete. A high grade home and farm, with paying poultry plant. Price $16,000, $4,000 cash. Write today; also send for our illustrated Farm Catalogue. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

Farms.—Pictures and details sent on receipt of your requirements; state price limit. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Vineland 8-acre fruit and chicken farm, with lake. $6,500, 1 mile to station, others; crops make $600 per acre; 26 acres, $10,000; farm for $7,200. Frank Rothman, Vineland, N. J.

Farms.—Pictures and details sent on receipt of your requirements; state price limit. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Commuting farms; farms everywhere. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farms.—Pictures and details sent on receipt of your requirements; state price limit. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ¼ mile from Honesdale, Penna.; lies in ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

Michigan.—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Exchange for improved property, Michigan farm, over 300 acres, with lake and spring brook; two hundred acres of crops, balance pasture and timber; best of buildings and equipment; one hour's drive from Detroit; immediate possession; a farm without an "if." Owner, Allen L. Lamphere, 625-26 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Acreage Wanted.—Submit any tracts you have suitable for cultivation; any State, East or South, to farm proposition company now forming, and which may be interested in purchase; give full particulars. Box B 510 Times Downtown.

Farms Wanted.

Westchester County.—Within 30 miles Grand Central Station, 40 acres tillable soil; near station; 8-9 room house; bargain; give description, location. F 220 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

SHOWROOM TO SUBLET.

Suitable for dress jobber; fully equipped; beautifully decorated; 1,200 square feet; rent $2,800; 4-year lease; best building in New York wholesale dresses. Room 1003, 2 West 33d; immediate possession. F 191 Times.

CHOICE FACTORY PLOTS.

3,000 SQUARE FEET AND UPWARD, with LOANS, Building and Permanent. ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY, Bridge Plaza Building, LONG ISLAND CITY.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STS., 8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG. STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS, 75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE. S. H. STONE, AGENT, 133 BROADWAY, OR ANY BROKER.

VACANT STORE.

Northwest corner 146th St., Broadway, one-half block from subway, facing Hamilton Theatre, suitable for men's furnishing; rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply on premises or 1,042 St. Nicholas Av., Room 8. Phone Audubon 3306.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS, ALL LIGHT.

High ceiling, 50x90, new wood floor; immediate possession; ideal scenic studio, or any purpose; also one-story buildings, 2,500 and 7,200 feet. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 137th. Telephone 1920 Harlem.

Office for Rent.—Part of large, light, airy office for rent, either furnished or unfurnished; office occupies entire floor, desirable neighborhood. Apply Marines Magazine, 35 East 28th St., New York.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

GARAGE—STABLE OR STORAGE.

Buildings in Seventies; rent, $500. Long-term lease. For further information, WOLFF, 1,192 Lexington Av., (81st St.)

Many desirable lofts, 4,500 to 10,000 square feet; Feb. 1 possession; one large light loft, immediate possession; centrally located. Phone Gresley 4942.

Six-story and basement loft building, about 35,000 square feet; electric elevator; vicinity East 34th St.; reasonable rent. Simon, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

Neatly furnished private office between 26th and 47th Sts., wanted; references. F 209 Times.

STORAGE LOFTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; 50x100; large elevator; excellent service; moderate rent. 410 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Parlor floor to let, suitable for doctor, dentist or other light business purposes; near Penn. station. 308 West 30th.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Furnished suite; stenographer and two telephones; $50 month. Mr. Wolff, Suite 15.

STORE NEAR BROADWAY.

352 West 50th St.; auto accessories; $50. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Sculptor's studio, 30x50; plenty of north light; F17, 219 East 58th St. Apply on premises.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 339, 80 Church St. Best location in New York.

45d, 249 East.—A small ground store loft for rent; size 21x56 feet; rent $40. Apply Southern & Marshall, 247 East 43d St.

Near Times Square.—Private furnished offices, $50; unfurnished, $45. "Location," R 381 Times.

Large, light office on Broadway, between Reade and Duane Sts. B 501 Times Downtown.

31ST ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.

Parlor store; large show; 1,500 sq. ft.; $2,500. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Desk room for rent, with or without stenographic service; location Times Square; reasonable; state particulars. N 368 Times.

Fifth Av., 15th St.—35 ft. cool studio, or office; Summer or permanent; extremely reasonable. Phone Vanderbilt 3428.

For Rent.—Store in South Yonkers, 25x100, at trolley junction; urgent need for large, high-class candy store. X 442 Times Annex.

Part of machine shop for rent; equipped for light work; centrally located. Call 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

Desk room in nicely furnished office; fully equipped. Circle 2315.

Small office to sublet, modern building; immediate possession. Hand, 29 West 34th.

Roll-top desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Furnished offices to let. Apply Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

STORAGE LOFTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; 50x100. 410 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Office space, roll-top desk, service, $25. Room 213, Wilson Building, Broadway-33d.

Brooklyn.

Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 12,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Nicon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

Brooklyn fireproof factory, 28,000 f eet; possession of three floors soon; $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,200 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,488 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Queens.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

5,000 TO 50,000 SQ. FT. SPACE.

WILL BUILD factory building to suit requirements. Location as selected. Rail sidings if desired. For sale with small initial payment. Carrying charges under 30c per sq. ft., or will rent.

ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY, BRIDGE PLAZA BUILDING, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED FACTORY.

40x80, or larger, with small boiler, electric power and gas; if possible small ice machine; fireproof building preferred. Write to Simpson, 26 Cortlandt St., Room 614. Phone Cortlandt 3624.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 331 Times.

LOFT OR PART OF LOFT.—Dress jobber desires loft or office building; would consider space with suit house, between 27th and 34th Sts. M. Saul, 308 5th Av., Room 1717.

ILLUSTRATOR DESIRES UNFURNISHED DRAFTING PLACE IN LIGHT OFFICE; DOWNTOWN SECTION PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. F 496 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Space on west side, between 26th and 40th Sts., for small machine shop; prefer ground floor, with telephone service; would consider investing in established shop. B 164 Times.

LARGE FACTORY WANTED

New York City or vicinity; with or without railroad siding. Address E. H., 33 West 51st St., New York City.

Responsible shipping firm desires 1,000 feet office space, south Wall St., west William St., Manhattan. N 509 Times Downtown.

Wanted for rent in the metropolitan district, about 30,000 square feet floor space for heavy manufacturing. R 365 Times.

Wanted to sublease, small office or private desk room downtown below Brooklyn Bridge. N 632 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Factory space, 3,000 to 3,500 sq. ft., within 100 miles of New York City. B 196 Times.

Wanted, a store for commercial stationery in busy business section; rent about $3,000 yearly. N 528 Times Downtown.

Office space wanted, 150 sq. ft., 42d St., between Broadway-Madison Av. S 15 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Richmond.

The Willows, Huguenot Park, Staten Island.—One or more furnished rooms with running water, tiled baths; electricity, housekeeping privileges, verandas, lawns, boating, bathing, fishing; hour from Manhattan. Tel. 1628 Tottenville.

Wanted.—Small cottage or two rooms; use of kitchen; 45 minutes commuting; not Jersey; prefer Westchester. P 511 Times Downtown.

Highest Hill.—Grand stone bungalow, overlooking ocean; $350 season. W 652 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

To Rent for balance of season, house situated at Scarsdale, N. Y.; 5 bedrooms, bath, sitting room, dining room, and kitchen; large porch, nice lawn with shade trees; garage; conveniently located. Tel 257-M White Plains.

For Rent.—Furnished, season or year; will sell; Port Chester; modern house, four master's chambers, three baths, garage; high elevation; gardens; convenient to station, trolley. H 5 Times.

Westchester County.—10 rooms, 2 baths, 8 acres; light, high, elevation; commuting distance New York; $100. H. C. Ardsley, New York. Box 32.

Bungalow for Summer.—Large plot, boating, bathing, fishing; easy terms. Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, 40 West 32d St. 9800 Madison.

Delightfully cool airy home on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, for July and August; very cheap. W 673 Times Downtown.

Rye, N. Y.—Six-room furnished bungalow to rent for Summer; three minutes from Oakland Beach. Apply Mr. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Croton-on-Hudson.—12-room house, 3 baths, garage; beautiful view; $600; July to October. Riverside 2785, Bates.

Nicely furnished 8-room apartment in Yonkers; attractive location; splendid view of Hudson. Telephone Yonkers 5878-W.

Long Island.

Great Neck Station, L. I.—For rent, 9-room house, furnished, all improvements, one bath, lot 50x100; trees, screened verandas, garage, near station, golf links, and bay; three months or longer, at $200 per month. C. D. Boynton, Elm St.

BELL HARBOR, L. I.

For Sale.—Ideal seashore cottage 45 minutes from Broadway; fully furnished; 11 rooms, garage, two cars; possession at once. E. R. Vollmer, Beach 126th St., Rockaway Boulevard, Belle Harbor.

PARTY OCCUPYING BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE WISHES TO SHARE FOR SEASON WITH SMALL FAMILY. KALISH, BEACH 136TH, ROCKAWAY PARK, 3D HOUSE FROM BOULEVARD.

Bellport, L. I.—On Great South Bay, cottage to rent; shore front; 16 rooms, three baths; electricity; near village and golf and tennis club. Write B. K., Box 19, 125 East 34th.

Seven-room, comfortably furnished home to let for month of August to reliable adults; screened porch, garden; commuting distance New York City; rent $100. Webb, 285 Myrtle Av., Flushing, N. Y.

Sea Gate.—One, two large, airy elegantly furnished rooms; near beach; private family. Bernstein; telephone 3520W, Coney Island.

Furnished 7 room house, Bayside, L. I., empty Oct. 1. Phone Bayside 227. C. Clark.

Furnished six-room house for five weeks; garage; $75; references requested. 124 Grove St., Hempstead. Phone 194-W.

Will rent whole or part of beautifully furnished home; garage. Bayside 250.

New York State.

For Rent—From July 20 to Sept. 5, farm bungalow, plainly furnished; used by owner as residence when on the farm; four bedrooms, dining and living room; servant's room and kitchen detached; private lake for bathing and fishing; price $100 per week, including milk, fresh vegetables, use of horse and double-seated buckboard; also services of gardener and farmer to care for yard, garden, and animals; references required. E. L. Hoad, 233 Broadway.

For rent July 15 to Sept. 15, 3-story 12-room house, beautifully furnished, newly decorated; 7 family bedrooms, 2 baths; large living room, music room, grand piano; porches, shaded lawns, big garden, garage; resident general housekeeper if desired, also useful man and laundress by day; near Broadway subway, in fine suburb, half way from city. Telephone Bowling Green 7066 for terms.

For rent, Summer, furnished, Ellenville, N. Y., Shawangunk Mountains, beautiful residence, 4 acres; fine trees; garage; superb interior; fireplaces, electric lights, three baths; commodious, complete; was rented for $800; lessee unable for personal reason to occupy; will rent to October, because now late, for $500. To see photos call on McMullen, 277 Broadway, City. Address W. D. Cunningham, Ellenville, N. Y.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Adirondacks, Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lakes George, Champlain, Adirondacks Co. Box 492 City Hall Station, Manhattan. Tel. Bedford 1315.

Catskill Mts.—For rent, furnished, at Palenville, newly decorated 10-room cottage, attractive surroundings, abundance of shade, running spring water; near country club and excellent trout stream; rental to desirable tenant $200 for season; bathroom installed at $50 additional rental; illustrated booklet. Highland Estate, Palenville, N. Y.

On Fourth Lake, Adirondacks, 200 feet from shore, cottage, fully furnished; 6 large rooms, porch, cooler; every camp advantage; for rent to responsible party, season, $250. Owner, 1,865 Benedict Av., Bronx.

ADIRONDACKS NEAR PAUL SMITH'S.

Beautiful camp, 6 bedrooms, baths, electric lights, garage, boats; supplies delivered; ice; photographs, full information. Osgood, N 709 Times Downtown.

To Let, Sullivan County; season; furnished cottage. Box 47 Sloatsburg, New York.

New Jersey.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, with weakened mentality, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium. Large modern house, spacious grounds, automobiles, wheelchairs, attentive nurses, experienced physician.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

7-room field stone cottage and 100 feet water front, launch and boathouse for sale at a sacrifice; located on River Styx, Lake Hopatcong. Address Jacob E. Muller, Landing, N. J.

BASS LAKE.

Bungalows, 3, 4 and 5 furnished rooms; rent week or month; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Summit.—High and healthy; shaded; 9 room modern house; screen porch, garage; fine outlook. Richards, 90 Mountain Av. Phone 1213M.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—Furnished country house, ninth or six weeks beginning on or about July 15; seven rooms, three large master's rooms, two baths; high altitude, free of mosquitoes; wonderful view of Ramapo Valley and mountains; three-quarters acre planted shrubbery, flowers, vegetables; excellent water; three-quarters mile station; taxi service. Reply P. O. Box 43, Mahwah, N. J.

Leaving city, must sell at once new six-room house; plot 80 by 120 feet; 35 minutes from New York; restrictions; sewerage system; all improvements. Call today, Friday, or Saturday of this week, 9 Maitland Av., West Englewood, N. J.

Large and small, comfortably furnished front rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; bath, electric light, telephone, garage; meals optional; easy commuting distance New York; private family. S., 13 Everett Place, Maplewood, N. J.

Summer home in Keyport, N. J.; accommodations for large family for the season at $8 a room; accommodations for 10; very nice surroundings. Inquire further particulars, Sulkind, Melrose, 4195.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—414 Central Av., 16-room modern house; spacious grounds; tennis court; garage. Phone Circle 1610, N. Y.

South Orange, N. J.—July and August, 6-room house; every convenience; hour from New York. N 946 Times Downtown.

Ocean front bungalow, five rooms; near Monmouth Beach, $350. Hennessey, North Long Beach Station.

Connecticut.

Litchfield Hills.—8 rooms, bath; brooks, views, woods; balance season $250. Phone Vanderbilt 1204.

Unusual opportunity just developed, eight-room furnished house, all improvements; one hour fifteen minutes from Grand Central; 6-cent trolley fare to popular bathing resorts; only $125; July and August. Owner, Box 62, Norwalk, Conn.

Farm in North Guilford, 90 acres, modern house, 16 rooms, furnished; gas and water system; 1½-acre garden, planted; 14 miles from New Haven. For particulars apply by letter only. R. F. D. Box 118, North Guilford, Conn.

For Rent.—Furnished six-room house; sleeping porch, all improvements; garden, boats; near salt water. N. P., 23 Cove Av., East Norwalk Conn.

Laurel Beach, on Sound, Conn.—Shorefront stucco house, furnished; 8 rooms, bath; garage. Patton, 1 Elinor Place, Yonkers.

Attractively furnished house, directly on the water, at Rowayton, Conn. Address H., Rowayton, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PA.

For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Maine.

Belgrade Lake.—Furnished 9-room house, bath, ice, fuel; barn; 20 acres on the lake; great fishing; rent $300; price $5,000. Send for pictures and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Hampshire.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3428 Morningside. Write Apartment 8C, 587 Riverside Drive.

For Rent.—Lake Sunapee, N. H.; cottage, furnished for housekeeping; large rooms and piazza, boathouse, tennis court, garage. Apply Mrs. Bridge, 1 West 93d. Riverside 3551.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Monterey, 12 miles Great Barrington, near Lake Garfield; 6-room bungalow, complete, bath, cast iron toilet, and bowl downstairs; artistic furnishings; small garden; garage; pictures on application. H. Chadburn, Monterey, Mass.; $250 season.

Rhode Island.

Residence to let for summer; furnished for light housekeeping; a fine house; beautiful spot; near beaches; garage. Apply to O. A. Littlefield, Block Island, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

Private Bungalow, suitable three persons; one hour from N. Y.; ideal place for vacation. G. L. Ceder, R. F. D. 43, Norwalk, Conn.

Bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, large garage. Aug. 1 to Sept. 15; terms $150; ice and wood furnished. Mrs. M. H. Fletcher, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

12-room Colonial house, 120 years old; fine condition; furnished in antiques; Berkshire hills. Y 4 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Small Summer cottage wanted; furnished; easy commuting from 125th St.; either on Hudson or Sound shore; will pay $100 for August and September. Give particulars. E. B. Clark, 1,400 Grand Concourse. 3687 Tremont.

Responsible couple desires 5-6 room, completely furnished house, on or near beach, within 50 miles of New York; 2 months; must be first class; give price, location, full particulars. S 5 Times.

Small furnished cottage or bungalow wanted for August, September, October; Great South Bay, L. I. Sound, or Mass. coast; give full particulars. P. S., 116 Times, or phone 4184 Plaza.

Wanted, an old farmhouse or Summer home for Jewish mothers, within 30 miles of New York, crudely furnished to accommodate 20; rent must be reasonable. Address 318 East 82d St.

A well-furnished 6-room cottage wanted until Sept. 1, with bath; one hour commuting distance; near bathing beach; give all particulars. N 735 Times Downtown.

A small furnished camp in Adirondacks for four weeks from Aug. 23; family of 2 adults; references. Albert W. Meisel, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished house or bungalow wanted from July 15 to Sept. 15, in mountains by refined Jewish family; state full particulars. S 6 Times.

Wanted—Large, airy room and use of kitchen for rest of season; Arverne, Edgemere, or Far Rockaway. Room 1709, 200 Broadway.

Family of three adults want furnished house until Oct. 1, within one hour of New York; four master's bedrooms desired. Neale, 46 West 57th St.

Wanted—Camp or tent, furnished; Lake Champlain; July-August. Camp, F 1008 Times Harlem.

Bungalow or small cottage near ocean, New Jersey, until Sept. 8; only moderate rental considered. N 653 Times Downtown.

Wanted by four adults furnished house not more one hour out; Sound Shore preferred. S 14 Times.

Cottage near ocean, August; within fifty miles; moderate rent. Emery, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Until Oct. 15.—Adult family; four master bedrooms; vicinity Portchester to New Rochelle. Telephone 9925 Schuyler.

10-room house; seashore preferred. C 84 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Will rent one-family bungalow, not over 30 minutes out. S 2 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON.—4 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping accommodations; modern private house. M. Shaw, 251 Rich Av. 1843 W Mount Vernon.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Part two-family house or bungalow; modern improvements; reasonable rent. F 1007 Times Harlem.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

PRIVATE HOUSE, WEST 70TH ST.

3 story, brownstone, 10 rooms; modern, well furnished.

EARLY POSSESSION.

Selling price reasonable.

Rental $2,700, furnished only.

J 115 Times.

Own your own modern apartment in Greenwich Village; best transportation facilities; the heart of New York City; convenient terms; particulars by appointment only; give telephone number when writing. H 71 Times.

Rare opportunity.—Private house, 3 story, modern, well furnished; located West 70th; rental $2,700 to desirable tenant. Owner, J 178 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Private house, 3 stories, modern, well-furnished, located West 70th; rental $2,700 to desirable tenant. Owner.

FROM September, furnished house, eight rooms, near University Heights; references required; adults only. For particulars phone Fordham 2738.

Handsome house in first-class condition, West 88th St., near Columbus Av.; price, $25,500. B 521 Times Downtown.

To let, house, west side, long lease, alterations allowed, favorable terms. C 502 Times Downtown.

Attention! 70th St. and Lexington Av. Dwelling for private or professional use. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av., (81st St.)

Eleven room dwelling and garage, lot 85x114; Bedford Park; $7,500; very cheap. Edward Polak, Inc., 287 Tremont Av.

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Bronx.

A sacrifice, one-family; big runway; garage; near Concourse; $11,500. Wallace, 2,504 Valentine Av., near 198th St.

Bryant Av., near Freeman St., 7-room house; $5,900; a bargain. G. W. Nielson, 1,478 Williamsbridge Road, Bronx.

Queens.

Need $1,000 cash, fine 7-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; land 100x100; 35 minutes out; bargain $7,500; easy monthly payments. Long, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

At New Dartans.—Handsome Colonial home, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; corner plot; $14,500; bargain. B 170 Times.

Brooklyn.

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165 Midwood St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; exclusive neighborhood; near Prospect Park and new subway; one family, 2-story and basement, brick, 10 rooms and bath; possession at once; $8,500, mortgage $4,500. Brighton Beach "D" to Prospect Park Station, or Flatbush, Rogers or Nostrand Av. cars to Midwood St.; seen any time.

For Sale.—On Sterling Place, Brooklyn, close to Flatbush Av., three-story and basement, brownstone front, ten rooms, hot-water heat; entire property in excellent order; your own agent. Address J. Dean, 11 Whaley St., Freeport, N. Y.

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Strictly modern, detached duplex, large separate porches, parquet floors, electric light, two separate steam plants; splendid location; near subway, Flatbush, reasonable. N 696 Times Downtown.

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Attractively well built modern 8 room house, hardwood floors, open fireplace; all improvements; refined neighborhood; 35 minutes Manhattan; plot 50x100; worth $10,000, price $7,700, cash $2,700, balance, mortgage. Apply 29 Broadway, Room 480, Manhattan.

Bargain. Colonial house, 10 rooms, open fire places; 11 acres; ocean views. Princes Bay Realty Co., 20 Broadway, Manhattan.

City Houses Wanted.

I want an apartment of 7 or 8 all outside rooms, or portion two-family house, or would consider detached house in city or within commuting distance, with option to purchase after a year; occupancy Oct. 1; rental $50-$60, or less; good location necessary; suitable for couple and 5-year-old daughter; state full particulars. F 234 Times.

PRIVATE HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attractive four-story, basement, 21-ft. house in the West Seventies, near Central Park; 15 rooms, 8 baths; full dining room extension; parquet floors; gas, electric light; beautifully decorated. All order; immediate possession. Owner, R 399 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY WANTS TO RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 72D AND 110TH STS. AND BETWEEN WEST END AVE. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR ON DRIVE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. M. M., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Will buy one or two 1-family residences, 7 rooms, modern in every respect; not less than 40x100 feet and 15 to 20 miles from Brooklyn Bridge. Write, fullest details, Cassidy, 2,391 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madison Av. dwelling in the Thirties at reasonable price; suitable for bachelor apartments or doctor's residence. E. A. Trodwell, 41 Park Row.

Will buy or rent furnished or unfurnished residence. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 361 5th Av.

Wanted bungalow or cottage, furnished, about forty minutes Times Square; must be reasonable. R 388 Times.

Wanted—Furnished house, modern convenience, $1,000 cash, between 65th-89th. S 8 Times.

Wanted—One-family house, Bedford Park or Fordham section; price about $10,000. Write Box 148, 3,013 3d Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

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Westchester County.

One of the most complete and attractive places in the State, 673 feet above sea level, five miles from Brewster, three miles from Carmel, two from Croton Falls; about 45 acres, facing a beautiful lake.

House is of stone, low English type, and contains three rooms on first floor in addition to dining room, kitchen, and laundry; second floor has five master bedrooms and three baths; also two maids' rooms and bath. Three bedrooms and bath in Farmer's Cottage. The interior of the house has been completely refinished and is furnished throughout with choice antique furniture.

Garage; stable if required; vegetable garden. Unlimited supply of pure water by gravity from neighboring springs. Season, $4,000. Address B. F. White, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

POSSESSION OCTOBER FIRST.

A perfect home in one of the best sections of White Plains; ample porch, large living room with open fireplace, oak floors, artistic fixtures, four large master's rooms and tiled bath on second floor, two rooms and bath on third; large plot; price $12,500. R. Franklin Hull, 8 Court St., White Plains. Phone 1423.

AT COLONIAL HEIGHTS, YONKERS' RESTRICTED SUBURB.

New brick and stucco fireproof house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 sleeping porches; attached fireproof garage every modern improvement; splendid views over Westchester hills; 10 minutes from Tuckahoe station; $18,000; may consider renting. Address Executor, 1,501 Nelson Av., New York City. Telephone Lenox 1450.

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Well-built home, 15 minutes' walk from railroad station; seven large rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors, electricity; hot water heat, garage; owner built same for his home; through change of business compelled to sell. Answer Larchmont, P. O. Box 361.

Furnished house, 9 rooms; all improvements; wonderful grounds; wide lake view; garage; near depot; only $150 a month. File number 2440, Bond for catalog. MERRIAM. Phone 800 Mt. Kisco.

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LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful Colonial house at Long Beach for rent, two blocks from ocean, consisting of spacious living room, library, smoking den, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four master bedrooms, three baths, large billiard room, ample quarters for four maids; garage, two cars, quarters for two men; two porches, three balconies; beautifully furnished; at sacrifice rent. Apply Sunday on premises, southeast corner of Penn St. and Long Beach Blvd., or telephone 324 Long Beach.

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Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, 15 rooms, bath, hardwood floors, open fireplace; corner plot, 75x190; southern exposure; fine shade; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply Owner, 288 Washington Place, or telephone 975-W Flushing.

7-room house, with garage, overlooking the bay; big plot, 100x100; has water front rights; very high land; select locality; easy commuting; price $7,500, $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. Bay, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Seashore bungalow, six rooms, bath; also extra toilet, tubs and garage in cellar; six lots; water, gas and electricity; easy commutation; $7,000. Hoffman, 7 Hayes St., Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

$4,500.—Easy terms, immediate possession; detached; bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; verandas; half hour out. Minoia. Owner, 9,146 116th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Lovely Home.—Complete every detail; also cottage; sacrificed. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 361 5th Av.

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Gentleman's beautiful residence, elegantly heated and in elegant condition; one of the best locations in Far Rockaway; large, beautiful lawn, tennis court; contains 12 large, airy rooms, 3 baths and five toilets; this is beyond very question one of the finest homes going abroad. Apply to Walsh & Jones, Inc., 1,919 Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Tel. Far Rockaway 17.

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FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, HEIGHT PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS, DOUBLE PIAZZA, TWENTY ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOM; HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 2 TO 5 P. M.

JAMES J. EMERY, FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City. I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles M. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 443M Freeport.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x160; beautifully landscaped; ten-room house; cost $15,000; will take $9,500 for quick sale. For photographs and particulars call on Mr. Marine, Room 604, 1,500 Broadway.

New California bungalow, nearing completion; eight large rooms and bath; charming, restricted environment; convenient schools, shops, golf, beaches, &c.; one minute from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; $8,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,500 Broadway.

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with two acres of beautiful grounds, private dock, on the Hudson, hour out; will be sacrificed for $30,000; actual water front; no railroad tracks. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

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Only $20,000 cash required.

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For sale to liquidate an estate.
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Price $210,000. Rents $32,000.
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Small suites—Moderate rents.
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A most attractive 5-story American Basement Dwelling, in Nineties. Very fine electric fixtures, decorations, and parquet floors in all master's rooms; hot water heat; 14 rooms, 3 baths. To the purchaser of a perfect home, with all its appointments and environments, this is an opportunity. Apply

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3 story brick, 9 rooms, bath and 2 toilets. Size 18.8x62.
PRICE $10,000
Great Bargain
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One of the following may be of interest to you—

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—AN EXCEPTION
An unusually wide house, convenient to 86th Street subway and elevated and crosstown, 3-story, with three rooms on second floor, beautiful condition, two modern baths; electric light; parquet floors, and ready for immediate occupancy. Yard an attractive feature; beautiful lawn, shrubs and trees.

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We have a beautiful hollow tile and stucco house, with about one acre of ground, directly on the water at NEW ROCHELLE, with sea wall boat landing. 8 rooms, three baths; wonderful porches; garage; in perfect condition; we are able to offer this at a bargain price. Send for photos or 'phone for appointment.

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A handsome stone and stucco residence, complete in every detail, 9 rooms, 3 baths, modern improvements. Two fireproof garages. Corner plot, 100x200. For further particulars apply 8-4261.

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Ten minutes' walk from station.
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Half acre, beautifully landscaped; vegetable garden. Stucco residence, large living room with fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch on second; 2 rooms, bath on third. Garage with chauffeur's quarters and bath. For further particulars apply 8-3266.

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PELHAM MANOR
Shingle residence, spacious porches, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on second; 2 rooms and bath on third. Garage. Plot 100x125; fine trees. For further particulars, apply 8-1266.

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FIVE NEW 7-10 ROOM HOUSES, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS,
immediately at Scarsdale Station, on high ground; sewer, water, macadam road, with brick walks.
PRICE $9,000-$10,000
Terms to Suit.
HOUSES TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1-15.
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$3,500 CASH

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$16,850 1st mortgage $9,000, 5½ per cent.
ROCHELLE PARK
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12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 2 BATHS.
OWN BLOCK FROM NORTH AVE.
House about 60 ft. long by 30 ft. wide. Gas and electricity; big porch.
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On plot 75x120 ft., freshly painted house, 7 rooms and 2 baths; reception hall, 2 open fireplaces, all improvements; out-of-town owner wants to make quick sale. R. O., 120, Times.

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At exclusive Greenacres; 10 rooms, 3 baths; built by owner; all improvements; superb site on ridge; fine view; 200 foot road frontage; see today. Tel. White Plains 2260. Sole Agent, Maxwell Smith, Harrison, N. Y.

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On the Sound
20 minutes from Grand Central. (Sound Side of R. R.)

Restricted residential section, high ground, winding roads, with paved water, gas, electricity. Can build a home for you in accordance with your requirements, although the knolls and old oak trees, which make an ideal setting for an all-year residence, give minutes' walk to station and only a short walk to school, churches and Sound. $700 cash, balance on monthly payments like rent, will enable you to own your own home in this beautiful section.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.
11 East 43d Street.
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LOOK, PEOPLE!
At These Home Bargains

AT NEW ROCHELLE
New stucco house, 7 rooms, tiled bath, gas, PRICE electricity, hot water; ONLY best; built-in purchase used as rooms (heat $6,500. 50) in winter. 5 minutes to bathing, fishing and boating. Plot 75 feet front.

ANOTHER NEW COSEY HOUSE $14,000. Small amount of cash required on both. These can't be beat anywhere at prices.

AT MOUNT VERNON. 7 room house, all improvements; 6 1 2 from station. Choice PRICE ONLY $7,500.

Give them the once over. Easy terms.

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35 miles out; one hour Grand Central. Charming 12 acres; joins estate 2 miles long; 14 room house, tiled, library, billiard room, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, steam heat, gravity water. Large garage, with improvements; stable, laundry; fine shade; fruit. Special and urgent opportunity. $25,000. Worth $35,000.

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Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.
GEORGE B. CORSA,
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TEN BUNGALOW SITES
with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
AT HARMON
one hundred trains a day. BEAUTIFUL RIVER REACH.
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Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,
of Plots fully improved, immediately marketable. Graded, gravel, paved, city water, electricity. On Post Road, ½ mile station. Opposite Town Hall and golf links. Plots 75 x 150 feet. Beautifully landscaped. Appealing and surroundings of highest order. Suitable trade anywhere on the Grand Central in exchange. Tel. Scarsdale 1811. Robert Av., Scarsdale. Tel. Murray Hill 6640.

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WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER AT
GREENACRES AT HARTSDALE

a bungalow building site, near to the depot, adjoining the Bronx Parkway, with sewerage disposal, water, gas and electricity, where a $5,000 building may be erected. Many of these in a small section, Scarsdale, hitherto an impossibility.

HERE IS THE CHANCE.
Scarsdale Estates,
Robert H. Hurley, Pres.
11 East 43d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6640
Offices at Depot Plaza, White Plains and Hartsdale Stations.

OPEN EVERY DAY.
Send for Booklet.



RIVERDALE BARGAIN
Fine Old Colonial House

This beautiful old residence contains 14 rooms and two baths, and is finished in hard wood. It stands on nine old shade trees. There are approximately 14 city lots; situated as it is just uptown in New York City it offers a splendid bargain for a discriminating buyer. It must be sold at once.

GEORGE HOWE,
527 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

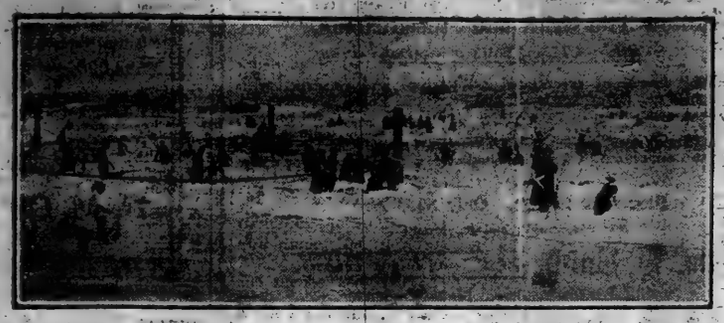
A Great Bargain

A gentleman's country seat, commanding location from Grand Central Terminal. House, 10 rooms, numerous baths; garage, cottage, stable; accessible to railway station; 11 acres land. Will sell to close estate for $27,000; cost $150,000.

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AT LAKE MAHOPAC
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS
situated in most beautiful section, near New York; surrounded with rustic, Only one hour and fifty minutes from N. Y. If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences and is not dear, come to Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av. Madison Square 6000.

Ocean Front Facts



THE SUPPLY of OCEAN FRONT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY—within the COMMUTING ZONE—is very limited and can never increase.

If a BUNGALOW facing the real ATLANTIC—with your front yard the finest OCEAN WHITE SAND BATHING BEACH in AMERICA—appeals to you—INVESTIGATE TODAY—as the supply is practically exhausted. DO NOT WAIT—even if this Summer's problem is solved.

(Forty minutes from Broadway)

West End Seashore Bungalows, Inc.
405 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Telephone 1050 Murray Hill.
JAMES H. GRIFFITH, Jr., Manager.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester
Estates, Farms and Residences

CROTON-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Beautiful 5-Acre Estate.
Exceptional Opportunity.
Situated on the top of Mt. Hope in the vicinity of other attractive estates, this beautiful small estate commands magnificent views of the Hudson River and the surrounding country. The grounds are attractively laid out, and the house is of modern construction and design, containing 11 rooms and bath and other modern conveniences. We have been authorized to offer this property at a great bargain for immediate sale.

HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Attractive Estate.
This fine property commands a splendid outlook over the Hudson River. The house contains 18 rooms and 3 baths and is in excellent condition. The outbuildings, which include gardener's cottage, stable, garage, and other farm buildings, are in splendid shape. Fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out drives and flower gardens, riparian rights on the Hudson River. A wonderful bargain for a quick buyer.

AT CHAPPAQUA.
Beautiful Elevated Farm Estate.
This exceptional property on State road contains 8 acres of tillable land; fine old trees, all kinds of fruit, fine water supply. The house, which has been remodeled and made a very attractive home, contains 11 rooms and 3 baths. All improvements. 5-car garage. Wonderful views in all directions. A real bargain for a quick sale.

IN PELHAM HEIGHTS.
Beautiful Colonial Residence.
This attractive modern residence of Dutch Colonial design is situated on one of the most desirable avenues in a very large plot of ground, beautifully laid out. The house contains 11 rooms and three baths. There is a large garage for two cars. A real bargain for a quick buyer.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Attractive Modern Home.
containing living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 4 master bedrooms, and bath. Located in fine park. Offered for $8,500.

BARGAIN IN YONKERS.
Attractive Modern Homes.
We have been instructed to sell at once 6 beautiful modern cottage situated in a most desirable location in South Yonkers on a plot of good size. The houses contain 6 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; is near the school and close to trolleys and railroad station. Price, $7,000.

WOODS OF LARCHMONT.
Attractive Modern Homes,
containing 9 rooms and bath, living room with marble open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and bath. Hot water heat. Large corner plot. Ten minutes to station. Price, $7,500.

PARK HILL-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Beautiful Colonial Homes.
Unusual Opportunity.
Fine modern Colonial residence situated on one of the most desirable locations in this beautiful park, containing 12 rooms 3 baths. Wonderful trees, lawns, artistic gardens. In an environment of fine estates. Owner has moved to Boston and will sell at great sacrifice to quick buyer.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialists in Suburban Country Properties

NEW ROCHELLE

This new, modern six-room cottage ready for occupancy August 1st. Every known improvement. Price $7,000. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance $100 a month.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 6320

NEW ROCHELLE
A Real Bargain.

House, 12 rooms, tiled, electricity, newly decorated, all modern improvements. Price $8,500.

H. B. DOWNEY 261 Fifth Ave. Tel. 2900 Gramercy
FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT

Exceptionally artistic house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, many other features; large garage, barn, cottage and servant's living quarters. Owner's duties confined entirely this year. Furnished if desired.

5 Room Bungalow,
For Sale Only
Small cash payment.
L. E. W. Bogart.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Write for Booklet "F"

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

LAND is the most secure of all investments, therefore it is called, in contradistinction to other types of investment, REAL ESTATE.

TRANSPORTATION and accessibility are the fundamental principles that enhance the value of REAL ESTATE. Improved transportation has brought Forest Hills Gardens within fifteen minutes of the centre of Manhattan.

BUILDING operations have been resumed. The increased cost of building is offset by the low price of the land. Many people are purchasing plots and having plans prepared. Our belief that prices are staple—even though higher than pre-war prices—is confirmed by the fact that the SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO. is at present building 22 houses, costing over three-quarters of a million dollars. We urge upon those contemplating owning a home the early selection of a building site.

THE REAL ESTATE business is in a better position now than at any time since 1907, therefore land prices are sure to increase.

BUY LAND NOW

37 West 34th St., New York. Forest Hills, Long Island

NEW ROCHELLE

Choice high location, 47 acres, beautiful surroundings; forest shade trees; rare shrubbery. Most attractive Colonial house, 14 rooms, large verandas and sun parlor. Rooms large and airy and attractively arranged. Several utility buildings, including greenhouses, chicken houses, etc. Fine vegetable and flower gardens.

A gentleman's estate and farm combined, only 20 miles from Grand Central Station.

This property not generally known to be in market, but will be sold at a surprisingly low figure, as quick action by owner is desired.

$21,500 New Colonial house, 11 rooms, 3 tiled baths, white enamel finish; perfectly appointed; ¾ acre.

$12,000 Beautiful modern home; finest condition; 10 rooms, tiled bath, all improvements. Garage. Plot 70x160.

$8,500 New Colonial house, 7 rooms, gas, electricity, tiled bath, hot water heat; large plot.

McCANN BUILDING
11-13 North Av. Tels. 739 and 731.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

JAMES McCANN

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS
$2,500 Acreage for $600.

We are authorized to offer 78 acres of high, fertile land fronting on Purdys St., Harrison, N. Y., at this unusual price per acre; surrounded by the beautiful estates of Whitelaw Reid, Olivet Harriman, Mrs. William Reid, &c. this is ONCE IN A LIFETIME opportunity for the man who wants either a fine farm or an estate; magnificent trees, fine driveway to old farmhouse, which could easily be remodeled.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE of 12 Acres overlooking BYRAM LAKE, near MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
Modern house, 14 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms. Stone garage for 3 cars. Several other buildings; fine fruit trees. Tennis court. Price $22,000, free and clear. Agents will call with beautiful photos to show really interested parties.
Anderson Realty Co.,
Sole Agents, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We Have Under Construction
Nine Modern Stucco Houses,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths;
Ready for Occupancy in August.
For particulars see
EDWIN W. FISKE REALTY CO.
14 DEPOT PLACE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Sagamore-Brontville Est. 1852.
Houses and Plots for sale in all approved residential sections. Any real question this is from one of the town's best residential parts. 501—5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6640.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY

HEATHCOTE HILL,
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Improved, restricted residential plots, equipped with trees, gutters, sewer, water, beautiful views of Sound; can be bought on easy terms and the building of your home financed for you. CHAS. E. BAXTER, 30 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACE VALUE
$13,600

Large house, modern, in excellent condition, ready for occupancy; 9 rooms, 2 baths, and 2 servants' rooms and billiard room; need writer, on plot 100x130, in excellent community; $2,000 cash will take it; photo and plans can be sent to you if you are interested in purchasing such a home. D. E., 96 Times.

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE
Main line New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.
Consisting of 12 Rooms
three baths and garage, four acres of ground, in select suburban restricted residential section, with beautiful shade trees and lawn; only thirty minutes from city; must be seen to be appreciated.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Ave.

BANK FORECLOSED

And I offer a hollow tile country house of four master's chambers and three baths (servants' section of four chambers); five acres, well planted, and big orchard; electricity, gas, vapor heating system; stable and garage; located on Harlem division N. Y. C.; 25 minutes out; price is $30,000; cost former owner $35,000. F. C., 101 Times.

OLD HOMESTEAD

At Scarsdale, the centre of a community of high grade residences; farm house type of 10 rooms on good sized plot; can be had if in 1 with 150x200 feet; $2,000 cash and 5 mortgage for $12,000, will not rent. F. H., 99 Times.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

For small, refined family, luxurious colonial home; 9 large rooms and 2 baths; garage; stucco exterior; large plot, 100x200; choice restricted section; convenient to school and train station; an unusual home.

Price $20,000. Convenient Terms.

F. J. THILL, Agent, 27 Prospect Av., Prospect Sq., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

Six fine homes, immediate occupancy, stucco, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, in restricted section; convenient to school, train and station.

PRICES $9,500 TO $12,500.

F. J. THILL, Agent, 27 Prospect Av., Prospect Sq., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

At Kew Gardens, L. I.

16 Mins. from Penn. Station, N. Y.
Eighty Electric Trains Daily

Beautiful Modern Ten-Room Hollow Tile Brick and Stucco Home,

Within 4 Mins. Walk of Station

A "REAL" home, of exceptional architecture and construction, with best quality of woodwork and hardwood floors; large living room, dining room and sun parlor with open fireplace; billiard room; three baths, lavatory and four toilets; laundry and large daylight cellar; plate glass windows; copper screening throughout; electric light and gas; sewer connection; stucco garage; fine shade trees, shrubbery, lawns and flowers.

Plot 9500 Sq. Ft. Only $25,000.

For Photographs and Particulars

Thos. H. Todd, *Select Long Island Properties*
402 Madison Ave., New York
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CEDAR BAY ESTATE

CEDARHURST, L. I.

A refined residential community, 40 minutes (electric service) from Penn. Station, New York, and 5 minutes' walk from Cedarhurst railway station. Bordering on Jamaica Bay, within walking distance of the ocean. Good roads, cement sidewalks, gas, electric light and water—schools and churches. Lots from $300 to $850. Delightfully cool location, suitable for bungalows of artistic type, for houses or for investment.

Before signing a lease for an apartment in town let us show you what a country and seashore home will cost you to maintain. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

CEDAR BAY ESTATE
665 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Plaza 9676.
or
Far Rockaway 1145.

LITTLE NECK--LONG ISLAND

One of the choicest developments in Greater New York. 320 lots. Streets, Sidewalks, Curbs, Water, Shade Trees, etc. Ready for builders or operators. Within 10 minutes' walk to depot and beach.

Most Unusual Opportunity
Price About Cost of Improvements

Stonleigh Realty Co., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. OR Booth-Haugaard & Jobes, Inc., 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N.Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM

A suburban community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills. At the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Here will be found the glorious all year outdoor life. Golf and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound. 38 minutes from 42d Street by excellent express service.

BUILDING PLOTS
Are now offered on very reasonable terms. Every assistance given to Home Builders.

Wood, Dolson Co.
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE

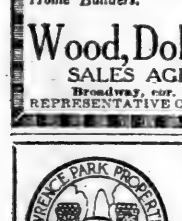
Owner will Sacrifice
Fine Colonial Stucco Home.

9 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms. Large living room, open fireplace, glass enclosed sun parlor, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Plot 75x140. Garden, garage. Restricted park, near schools, station, etc.

ASKING $14,500. OPEN TO OFFER.
TERMS CAN BE MADE.
We have the best houses for sale and for rent. New Rochelle, Pelhams, Larchmont.

T. J. SULLIVAN
20 NORTH AV. TEL. {2790 {3756
Office Open Sundays.

Bronxville, Westchester County, New York



For 25 years the Lawrence Park Properties have been recognized as a standard of the best type in out-of-town home communities. Highly restricted and protected. 30 minutes from Grand Central on electric trains. Golf and tennis, excellent schools and beautiful surroundings. Send for 1919 list of homes and plots.

LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO.,
Bronxville, New York.

PELHAM

New Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, high land; short walk from station; immediate possession; easy terms.

RYE SECTION

1 to 8 acres, beautifully wooded; all improvements on street; 5 minutes auto from station; very attractive terms to home builders.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 6441.

BRONXVILLE BARGAIN

$18,500 ON EASY TERMS
OVERLOOKING PARKWAY AND BRONX RIVER. ABOUT HALF ACRE, FACING THREE AVENUES.
28 Minutes from Grand Central.

House 12 rooms, newly decorated, new roof, all improvements, 2 tiled bathrooms, garage for 2 cars; poultry house; fruit and shade trees, fine lawns and fountain, shrubs and flowers.

7 Minutes' Walk to Station and Street Cars. House unoccupied; cost me over $20,000; owner lives opposite corner Cassilus Ave. and Howe Place, Armour Villa Park. Phone Bronxville 512.

NEW ROCHELLE.
GENUINE BARGAIN.

Beautiful country home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large sleeping porch, screened and glassed in; all the most exclusive appointments; 2-car garage, with 4 living rooms and bath; grounds, 100x125; choice, high location.

PRICE, $20,000.
HOME REALTY CO.
New Rochelle Trust Co. Bldg., New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Exceptionally desirable, 11-room house, 2 baths, all improvements. Price $9,000.
WRITE R. S., 113 TIMES.

Unusual Opportunity

To purchase well built house, 10 large rooms, well arranged, all modern improvements; plot 50x150. Two-car garage; hot water heat, electricity, open fireplaces; large veranda; beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers; only 6 minutes' station; immediate occupancy. $15,000. Terms.

★O'CONNOR & AGENCY★
321 Huguenot St. Tel. 936
New Rochelle, N. Y.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

You can purchase a most desirable home. Can be purchased right. Located in the choicest residential section of Port Chester, New York, at 24 Webster Place. Improved with a Modern Dwelling. Also three plots to the west on North Regent Street. Making a total frontage of 400 feet on two streets. Can be purchased separately or as one parcel.

LINCOLN TYLER, ATTY.,
51 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

THE BEST Small Estate in Westchester

A little beauty with 13 acres, 10-room, modern house, two baths; garage, gardener's cottage; abundance of trees, shrubbery, gardens, &c.; 30 miles out, in beautiful country. A $35,000 value for $25,000. Get in touch with this quickly.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

100 ACRES.

NEAR GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB
A gentleman's estate; solid stone residence, tile roof; unobstructed view of Sound and surrounding country. Five master's bedrooms, four master's baths, large sleeping porches, ample servants' quarters; large garage and gardener's cottage. Owner very anxious to sell, or may be rented furnished.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

LARCHMONT

Desirable house, 9 rooms and hot water heat, all improvements, garage; plot 100x100; price $8,500. Easy terms. Write L. T., 115 Times.

MONTCLAIR

THERE IS ONLY ONE — AND OUR OFFICE IS THE "GATEWAY" TO IT

THOUSANDS HAVE ENTERED THROUGH IT. IT'S OPEN TO YOU. TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE A HOME, WE OFFER A SELECTION OF THE FINEST PROPERTIES TO BE HAD IN MONTCLAIR. HERE ARE A FEW SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

$17,000 Elizabethan residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage; lot 75 ft. front.

$20,000 Hillside residence, hollow tile construction, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; tile roof; fine location.

$22,000 Modern residence, built for owner. Excellent finish. 11 rooms, 3 baths; large veranda and solarium; hot water heat; garage. Lackawanna district.

$30,000 Handsome mountainside residence with beautiful lawns, shade trees and shrubbery, 14 rooms, 4 baths. Magnificent view. Most select section. Garage.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT MONTCLAIR, CONSULT

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Bankers, Opp. Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

$32 MONTHLY

Pays Interest, Water Taxes and Insurance.



A brand-new home, contains 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths; everything modern; situated on plot 175x166 feet; has tremendous living room, with huge open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry; 7 fine bedrooms; large verandas; concrete open terrace; beautifully finished interior; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat, sleeping balcony; $3,500 on easy terms secures title; balance 1st mortgage of $5,000; 300 ft. elevation; superb views; near pretty lake; only 5 min. walk to Ex. Sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 47 min. by train to New York. Write or telephone FREDK. G. ELLIS, 160 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt.

"AN IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE"

We will sell for approximately half its cost, an ideal country home situated 47 miles from New York on the Lincoln Highway, and 3 miles from Princeton, N. J.

There are 142 acres of fertile farm land in cultivation. The estate also includes a charming and spacious stone dwelling, modern fireproof garage, greenhouses, hot-beds, gardens, lawns, stables, and complete farm buildings, including cottages for employes. Pure spring water is pumped by electricity to all buildings.

The Estate is complete in every respect, containing everything that could add to the comfort of the house, beauty of the grounds, and efficiency of the farm. It may now be purchased for less than the actual amount spent for improvements.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
Jos. Garnean Co., 19 West 24th Street, New York City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN, $5,000, EASY TERMS

AND $7,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HOME.



Easy Commutation to N. Y. City. Express Service.

Ten big rooms, three tiled baths, porte cochere entrance, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, hardwood trimmed; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to railroad station; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; corner plot, 191x206 ft. Write or phone GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Hotel, 71st and Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 8460 Columbus.

GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN-COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN

47 Min. on Train to New York City. Easy and Pleasant Commutation.
$6,500 on Easy Terms and $9,000 1st Mortgage Buys It.



13 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, fine billiard room, big open fireplace, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak, old ivory and mahogany finished trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to R. R. Express Station; high ground; overlooking beautiful lakes and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; almost an acre of beautiful grounds. Write or phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Phone 6634 Audubon.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

Frame and Stucco House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, all modern improvements, at Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers. Trees, lawn, ideal place for children in most beautiful and accessible suburb near New York City.

Write or phone Dayton & Bailey, 84 William Street, New York City. Tel. John 8928.

FOR SALE—Real Bargain

at Colonial Heights; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful plot; every improvement, gas, sewer, &c.; only 30 minutes out; near depot and stores. Particulars L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN

Must settle estate at once; beautiful 10 room house, Kew Gardens, plot 80x170, all improvements, price $18,000. Apply G. Underhill Macy, 151 East 80th St., New York City. Telephone Lexington 8758.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

500 ACRES

Suitable for an estate, game preserve or farm; located among the hills of Westchester County, within 1½ hours commuting distance from Grand Central Station; 2 hours by motor. Dwelling house, barns, cottage and other buildings. For sale at a great sacrifice, $125,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200, Murray Hill

SCARSDALE

An English brick home with three acres.

In the choicest, highest section of Scarsdale, perfectly built home, seven master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, four baths; two-car garage with apartment for chauffeur; complete and perfectly appointed in every detail. Offered for 20 per cent. lower than regular list price. Send for particulars or photos.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

A Great Bargain

A gentleman's country seat, commuting distance from Grand Central Terminal. House 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage, cottage, stable; accessible to railway station; 55 acres land. Can be bought at a sacrifice.

HENRY R. LOUNSBERY,
7 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. 6624 Murr. Hill

SOME HOTEL PROPRIETOR

who acts today can open this Hotel in 48 Hours.

THE HILLOCK HOUSE OF GREENWICH, CONN., (ON SOUND,) may be purchased from me now and be made ready for reception of guests within 24 hours. Right now there is a waiting list of patrons ready to take rooms and pay highest rates.

The house has 35 rooms, 14 baths (new) and has been entirely renovated by me. Every room repainted, walls repapered, ceilings redecorated; woodwork, floors, kitchen equipment in perfect condition; only furnishings are required and these can be gotten from New York in one day.

Beautiful lawns and shade trees; 200 ft. frontage on L. I. Sound, 200 ft. on shore road; verandas extend to water's edge; property adjoins Indian Harbor Yacht Club; beautiful Sound view. Year-round location; 50 minutes New York.

A little Miss for right proprietor.
Write or phone me at once. I will make the terms right.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
REAL ESTATE
OFF. R. R. STATION. TEL. 484.
GREENWICH, CONN.

FOR RENT
FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS
7 to 13 West 21st St.
and
6 to 14 West 22d St.
Plot containing 25,000 sq. feet
Will improve to suit tenant
KLEIN & JACKSON
521 FIFTH AVE. TEL. VANDERBILT 4830.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

LARGE FACTORY WANTED

New York City or Vicinity

With or Without Railroad Siding.

Address E. H., 33 West 51st St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COMPLETE Magnificent Gentleman's Estate, Bay Shore, L. I.

About 400 acres. Mansion, stables, greenhouses, cow and pig stables, chicken houses, Lodge, Superintendent's Cottage, etc. Several lakes and wonderful trees, about ½-mile waterfront with private canal.

For Sale to Settle Estate. May divide. Apply to

CHARLES V. BOSSERT, Executor, 1335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Water Front Plots

Nassau Point on Peconic Bay

Also known as Little Egg Neck. Nassau Point is a peninsula about 2½ miles in length and ½ to ¾ miles in width, dividing Little Peconic Bay from Great Peconic Bay.

The land is rolling and hilly, heavily wooded, and surrounded by a wide white sand beach 5 miles in length.

This wonderful property, consisting of 500 acres—considered by many the finest waterfront property on Long Island—is now being offered in plots of from 1 to 15 acres at unusually attractive prices to early and desirable purchasers.

Nassau Point Club House now completed and available to members and their friends.

Nassau Point Club Properties, Inc.
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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47 MILES OUT.
OF FOUR ACRES, ADJOINING SEVERAL LARGE PROPERTIES.

An attractive 16-room house, bath, hot water heat, electric light, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, trim, completely furnished, ready for immediate occupancy. Combination stable and garage, chicken house; gardener's cottage; handsome trees, shrubbery; half mile to water. Excellent value at $10,000, half cash. Will rent for season for $800.

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$18,000—Splendid Colonial, 8 rooms, bath; large grounds and garage.

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$9,950—New Dutch Colonial, 7 rooms and bath.

$8,250—New semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath.

Ed. Hassels, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 2276, or
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FOR SALE IN AN IDEAL SECTION OF LONG ISLAND

6 room house, with large plot of ground, $2,950.

6 room house, with one acre of ground, beautiful trees, lots of shade, $4,350.

9 room house, worth $34,000. Will sell at $14,500. A real home.

Also a very attractive home with over two acres of ground, one block from station, modern improvements, $12,000.

$1,000 participation call at Room 2, 26 W. 44th St. Phone 6 P. M. McWHORTER, 1270 B'way, N. Y. City.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE

Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 2 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

For sale—price $60,000—on liberal terms.

Apply Box 686, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

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$15,000—Stucco, hollow tile residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage, plot 80x125. $11,000

$11,000—Frame dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage, 100x125. $11,500.

$10,250—Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, enclosed porch, 80x100 garage. $10,500.

$8,250—Colonial home, 7 rooms, bath, corner plot, 60x100. $8,850.

$8,500—Semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, bath, breakfast and sleeping porches, 40x125. $8,500.

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Phone 841 Bayside. Bayside, L. I.

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Modern house, 12 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, 80 feet porch, all screened, hot water heat; 1/3 acre, fine shade; garage; excellent neighborhood; 17 minutes depot 16 block trolley; $8500; cash $2500. WM. L. MURRAY, Opposite Depot. Other Bargains. Open Sundays.

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SPECIALIST IN LONG ISLAND PROPERTY

Along the Sound and in the Hills. In the commuting zone and further out. Homes, Building Plots, Acreage and Estates.

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Modern Architecture

Was never better exemplified than the new 17-room house that we are offering with four acres of ground; has never been occupied; 7 baths; hot water heat; electric light; large living room, billiard room, open fireplaces; overlooking an attractive lake, within 300 feet of Golf Club, Yacht harbor and swimming pool, two blocks from stores and market; all the advantages of a large estate with the accessibility of a village home. Owner will build garage to match dwelling.

AN EXCELLENT BARGAIN AT $50,000.

$15,000 CASH.

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$15,000 Will Buy
AT YOUR OWN TERMS

a beautiful home situated on the North Shore of Long Island, 35 minutes from New York. One minute from station; 5 minutes from Bay; stucco, tile roof construction; 8 rooms, 3 baths; oak floors throughout; sleeping porch; newly and handsomely decorated; photos and full particulars.

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34 W. 30th St. 2307 Madison Square
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20 acres, with fine home, beautiful trees and extensive views; over 18-hole golf course; 25 minutes by electric train; house has 16 rooms, 4 modern baths, electricity and gas; new gardener's cottage, large stable and garage; plenty of garden and fruit; very reasonable price and terms.

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NEW FLUSHING HOUSES

$15,500 to $20,000; finished July 15. Brick and hollow tile, garages and every improvement. On Beech St., west of Parsons Av., Flushing.

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Oaks Section, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, 40x100, fine condition. Price $4,000, $1,000 cash. M. J. McCord, 34 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 973. Open Sundays.

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WE HAVE A FEW APARTMENTS OF
8, 9, AND 10 ROOMS
FOR LEASE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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Corner Apartment of
12 Large Light Rooms

including living room 30 x 19, dining room panelled in quartered oak, salon, music room (or chamber), 3 master's sleeping rooms, each one having its connecting bathroom; 2 personal maids' rooms and bath, tile kitchen, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Unquestionably one of the finest appointed apartments in New York.

Price $6,000 per annum.
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From October 1.

9-10-11 Rooms—3 Baths
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4 MASTER'S BEDROOMS
Southern Exposure. Cold Storage.

Also DOCTOR'S SUITE, separate entrance, consisting of office, waiting room, laboratory and lavatory.
Driveway Into the Building.
Immediate Possession. Can Be Seen Any Time.
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Foulk-Bolmer Estates have a home ready for occupancy Sept. 1st, 8 rooms, 3 baths; verandas 12x26; all conveniences; 16 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; alterations can yet be made to suit buyer; $14,000. Lots and Plots for sale. Homes built from approved plans.

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Shelter Island; 40 acres unimproved; beautiful homes adjoining properties; bathing, sailing, fishing, golf, good roads and casino; reasonable; terms. F 221 Times.

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WILL SACRIFICE FOR $2,500, easy terms, and $5,000 first mortgage, much less than cost today. Year-round Colonial home, on plot 100x160 feet; tastefully decorated; ready for occupancy; 7 big rooms, tiled bath, a huge open fireplace, sleeping balcony and all modern conveniences; exclusive refined surroundings; in New Jersey's most popular residential section; country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating rights on privately owned lakes run with the property; splendid views; 900 feet elevation; excellent commuting facilities to New York City; I have plans and full details. Write or phone CURTIS SMITH, 443 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 9857 Prospect.

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200 Satisfied Home-Owners in Refer To.
50 More in Course of Construction
Some Now Ready for Occupancy.
Values from $4,500 to $15,000.

$1000 obtains a full Warranty Deed; balance monthly; 5 and 7 rooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, water, sewer, paved streets; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 25 min. N. Y. City; 5 cent commutation.

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West Shore or N. Y., Susquehanna R. R.

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BEAUTIFUL HOME ON THE HILLSIDE
Montclair—Price $65,000

Built for his personal use with every possible comfort, convenience, and appointment; 9 master's sleeping rooms and 4 bathrooms, separate servants' rooms and bath; palm room 20x30 ft., with open fireplace; main rooms hung in silk; billiard room; 2 acres of beautiful grounds with depth of 800 ft.; immediate possession.

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Beautiful country home for sale, complete in every detail, with all modern improvements, six master's bedrooms, five baths, large living room, library, dining room, billiard room. Large grounds, trees, shrubs, garden, vegetable tract; garage with housekeeping apartment; buildings are of stone, substantial and of superior construction. Everything in perfect order.

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"ALONG THE LACKAWANNA."
Lots—Cultivated Sites. Lots—Large Open.
Lots—Small Size. Lots—Close Open.
Lots and Lots of Lots.
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Fine suburban residence of brick stucco construction; centrally located in best section; 12 rooms, all improvements; large piazza and garage; shade, lawns and shrubbery; lot 75x230. Terms reasonable.

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Modern residence, attractive living quarters; 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, unusual closet space, choice hardwood floors, hot water heat; garage. Plot 120x250. First-class condition throughout. Price, $19,500. W. WINSLOW, 324 Montclair Av.

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$15,000
Best Section of Montclair

Fine old fashioned house, 13 large sunny rooms, living room 26 feet, steam heat, fireplaces; large lot, 160 feet square; beautiful lawn, fine shade and fruit trees, including elms, maple, pine, tulip, apple, cherry, pear; garden with grape vines; barn arranged for garage; convenient to schools, stores, library, churches; ideal family home. Write to Owner, 287 Fourth Avenue, Room 810, New York City.

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Plot 70 x 200, Price $8,000.
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Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. S. R. Dresscher, 262 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., N. Y.

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of exceptional beauty and value. Dwelling eight rooms and bath. Outbuildings, 14 acres. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

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New House AT MONTCLAIR
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Very substantially built, Colonial residence containing living room, dining room, sun parlor, breakfast porch, well equipped butler's pantry and kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch; interior in ivory and mahogany. Plot 75x150 feet. Garage. Choice of decorations and lighting fixtures. Possession August 1st.

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Old Dutch Colonial Home

with 13 acres under cultivation and 12 acres wood, with white woodwork, floors, bathrooms, gas system, real brook; located on edge of village with easy commuting to New York. Splendid views, abundant fruit; excellent water supply. Garage, outbuildings. Eight miles from Montclair. For sale at half actual cost.

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A DEFENSELESS HOME

is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

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THE IDEAL STOCK FARM
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This perfectly appointed farm claims attention of highest grade buyers; Orange County, overlooking Hudson; superb location; at State road; station at property; seven minutes' drive large city, two hours New York; over 100 acres, equals any other 200 acres in production; house on beautiful site also worth price; 12 spacious rooms; 8 master rooms, 5 master bathrooms; own electric plant; wonderful water system; stream, pond; cottage, chauffeur's apartment; fine hot water heat; all improvements; fine outbuildings in county; room for 20 horses, 75 cows; very complete certified milk plant; 3 silos; 2 manure pits; fine, complete poultry plant for 4,000; astonishingly complete property; cost $200,000; yours for less than one-third; prompt action necessary.

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Ready for immediate occupancy; eight master's sights and tents, four bathrooms, twenty-one foot launch with Gray engine, canoe, guide boat, wood, ice, blankets, linen and silver included.

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Wonderful bargain; magnificent State road; everything brand new and up to the minute; beautiful dwelling, 15 rooms, gorgeous baths; sound-proof floors; real fires; handsome decorations; wonderful lake; waterfalls; trout brook; abundant fruited; rare flowers, shrubbery; 30 acres cost $47,000; $22,000 buys it.

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340 Acre Dairy Farm

90 miles from N. Y., 1 mile from Station
OLD COLONIAL STONE HOUSE.
10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electric light and gas; 3 tenant houses; 2 complete sets of farm buildings; modern equipment; all buildings in finest possible condition.

75 Head of Holstein Cattle,

80 of them registered; 6 horses; all necessary farming implements; 2,000 apple trees, normal yield 3,500 barrels per year; one of the richest and most productive farms in the East; in one family for three generations.

For further information apply to
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FOR SALE, 105-acre farm on beautiful Lake Charlotte, Columbia County, 1,000 ft. above sea level; most ideal Summer retreat in the state; 2-story dwelling house; barns, hennery, ice house, garage, dancing pavilion, &c.; 500 ft. waterfall, suitable for mill or electric plant on grounds; private fishing reservoirs; fine gardens; picturesque surroundings; must be seen to be appreciated; excellent 55 a Summer hotel or private country home; present owner retiring; cheap; no dealers. Address Benjamin Davidson, 100 Broadway. Phone Rector 930.

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High altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings; 18 room dwelling, all improvements; furnished if desired; lawn and shade; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farm-house 200 ft. from the place; accessible to three railroad stations, within auto distance of New York. Address R. E. E., Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

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For Sale

Bridgeport, Connecticut

Plot 60x300, about eighteen thousand square feet fronting on three streets, with two-story factory building 60x80 feet and other buildings. Located in the heart of Bridgeport, seventy-five feet from railroad station. For particulars address G. Drouve Company, 42 Drouve Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, or your broker.

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Charles N. Downs, Executor
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$13,000 BUYS

(Amid Exquisite Scenery)

House of 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 50 acres with 1,200 peach, 300 cherry, 700 apple, 60 pear, 25 plum, 9,000 currants; 3 acres grapes, etc., etc. Beautiful stream. ½ mile from station at New Milford, Conn. (No. A-1354)

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High Class Community, Modern Improvements; for particulars Apply
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New Colonial house, all modern conveniences; fully furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; large living room, library, and dining room, each having large fireplace; four large master's rooms and bath, maids' room, bath, and dining room; superintendent's cottage, barn, garage, outbuildings, and farm equipment, including finest Jersey cattle, horses, poultry, etc.; 260 acres, ice pond, three brooks; very desirable property, now offered before.

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An attractive nine-room cottage, completely furnished; all modern conveniences, bath and shower bath, electric lighting, etc. Fireplace in living room. Very easy housekeeping distance from good golf course. Rest furnished to right bidder; large remainder of season, including October, power, plenty of fruit of all kinds; farm-$800. INQUIRE OF OWNER, 41 house; 200 ft. from the place; accessible to three rail-DE AVENUE, YONKERS. TELEPHONE road stations, within auto distance of New York. Address R. E. E., Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

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The property has railway siding facilities with both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, near the Lachine Canal. Electricity may be obtained from two large hydro-electric plants. Good level rock foundation a few feet below the surface makes the property suitable for heavy plants.

Exemption from taxation could be arranged.

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$2300 Farm Bargain. In the Cool Suburbs, Convenient.

Live town, 2 main line railroads out of New York; 10 acres loam tillage, 2 acres wood; 500 peach trees, 100 apples, other fruit, berries; 2-story house, veranda, splendid shade, good-sized barn, poultry house, corn crib. Pennsylvania owner cannot use, hence makes quick-selling price, $2,300, very easy terms. Details Page 45 Catalog Bargains 29 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-G Nassau St., New York.

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Farms, Estates and Country Homes.
Allsizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.
G. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N.J.

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90 Acres, Bordering Lake, In the Beautiful Litchfield.

Hills, boating, bathing, fishing; very accessible section; famous for charm and health, air with "the snap" to it; 2 miles R. R. station. Fine old remodelled house, 14 rooms, steam heat, bath, lavatories, charming dining room, open fire, butler's pantry, inviting living room, open fire, shaded verandas; lawns overlooking lake which farm borders; garage, &c. Suitably divided tillage, wire-fenced pasture, excellent trout brook; estimated 1,000 cords wood, fruit. Owner with another large place makes quick sale sacrifice to secure desirable neighbor, $7,000, part cash; best bargain this exclusive section. H. V. JOHNSON, Winsted, Conn.

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70,000 Sq. Ft. 6 story modern mill construction; ground floor bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator; Central; good labor district.
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Apply on Premises to
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One block from Broadway.
Four to eight rooms, from October 1.
Highest class service in every respect.
Select tenancy. Rent $65 to $110. Apply on premises, or W. C. KOHN, Agent, 547 8th Av.

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TOP FLOOR APARTMENT
3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
FOR LEASE.
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Southeast corner 93th St.; seven or eight large, light rooms; no courts; highest class service; rent $1,500. Apply Superintendent on premises, or W. C. KOHN, 547 8th Av.

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55th Street

(Corner 7th Avenue)

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Modern Elevator Apartment House

Newly Furnished

Hotel Service

One and two rooms and bath

$65 to $135

References Required.

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Housing conditions have become complex. Rentals are difficult to get and desirable houses for sale are scarce. The best solution of this problem is to build your own home now, in a suburb within New York City which offers all the conveniences of the city and the advantages of the country. These attractive features can be found in Fieldston, located in Riverdale-on-Hudson, 244th Street, near Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station.

Visit Fieldston and see the many building operations in progress. Let us show you desirable building plots and give complete information regarding our plan of financing. Decide now as to your course of action and plan a house as you would like to have it. The advantages of Fieldston are many. Let us explain them to you.

Phone or write for further information.

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In Excellent Condition

Seven stories and basement, at 41 West 21st St.; plot 25x100. Every lease expires Feb. 1st, 1920. Rent $11,000. Price low. Terms easy.

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Visit Fieldston and see the many building operations in progress. Let us show you desirable building plots and give complete information regarding our plan of financing. Decide now as to your course of action and plan a house as you would like to have it. The advantages of Fieldston are many. Let us explain them to you.

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City or Country Property

NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL.

We want you to send full particulars. It will cost you nothing for listing your property. Neither will it cost you for advertising. We pay all expenses. You pay a regular commission when we have consummated a sale—no exclusive sale expected. No property listed in excess of fair valuation.

A. G. NELSON
47 West 34th St., New York.

German Plotting and Labor Unrest in Spain.

Two important articles in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, are a review of the labor situation in Spain and a story of the Kaiser's plotters in that country, and, besides, 30,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 20 other big features. On news stands.—Advt.

SUBWAY CELEBRATION.

42d Street Property Owners to Celebrate Extension of Service.

The extension of subway service by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, will be celebrated by the Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association on the evening of Wednesday, July 9, when the additional subway is placed in service.

Up to the present time the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been operating only two tracks from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, necessitating a termination of express service at Fourteenth Street with only local service from there to Forty-second Street.

The completion of subway work north of Forty-second Street makes it possible for the local service to be extended to Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and the express service to Forty-second Street. It is this extension of the express service to Forty-second Street that is the particular occasion for a celebration by the Property Owners' Association.

Arrangements for the event are in the hands of Edward W. Forrest, secretary of the association, who is planning for a delegation of business men and others of the association to take a special trip by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening which will run through from Fifty-seventh Street to Coney Island; to emphasize the fact that the Times Square district will then be linked up closely with Coney Island. It is expected that the running time will be a little over thirty minutes.

In the matter of securing the landing place at East Forty-second Street for sound steamers and at West Forty-second Street for river steamers, a special committee consisting of Louis Stern and Messrs. Boden, Williams, and Whitney has been appointed to take the matter up with officers of the steamboat lines. The friendly attitude of Dock Commissioner Hulbert has already been stated. In fact Mr. Hulbert has expressed his own belief that these boats should make stops at Forty-second Street.

PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

The Week's Offerings in Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

Tuesday, July 8.

By Henry Brady.

Emerson Place, s. 477.1 ft e of Prescott Av, 215.3x405x211x294.3, vacant; Charles H. Jacob against Cornelius Kahlen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John J. Dwyer, referee; due, $25,583.16; taxes, &c., $16,000.

58th St, 715 Elias, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.4, five-story stone tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Lawrence J. Michaels et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John Mulholland, referee; due, $16,974.11; taxes, &c., $800.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 22 East, n s, 79 ft w of Madison Av, 16x102.2, four-story dwelling; Charles Rasmussen against Bella C. Cohn et al.; Larkin & Perry, attorneys; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $4,811.30; taxes, &c., $61.30.

90th St, 139 West, n s, 238.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.9x100.8, five-story tenement; Margaret Stumpf against August W. Mehler et al.; Hiers & Abberley, attorneys; James O'Farrell, referee; due, $4,040.30; taxes, &c., $450; subject to a first mortgage of $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

114th St, 178 East, s, 118 ft w of 2d Av, 18x 100.11, four-family tenement; Josephine Lachat against Cornelia G. Golden et al.; Ferries & Storck, attorneys; Theodore K. McCarthy, receiver; due, $10,784.41; taxes, &c., $344.

Wednesday, July 9.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 51, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; United States Trust Co., trustee, against Crown Holding Co. et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; William H. Brady, referee; due, $12,107.08; taxes, &c., $3,125.54.

60th St, 405 East, n s, 183 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, 4-story tenement and stores and John S. Jacobus, trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; John V. Hewitt, referee; due, $10,206.84; taxes, &c., $363.

51st St, 524 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, 4-story tenement and stores and 2-story garage; Henry Schmeri, Savings Bank v. Make Beck et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; Robert M. Miller, referee; due, $11,770.58; taxes, &c., $580.

Columbus Av, s, Harrisa.

60th St, 403 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, 6-story tenement and stores; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; action No. 1; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; D. Fowling, referee; due, $17,075.23; taxes, &c., $305.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

18th St, 116-118 West, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 190.9x25.4x90.6; 4-story shop and 4-story tenement and store and 4-story rear shop; Adolph D. Bendheim against District Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, attorneys, James A. Lynch, referee; due, $41,201.66; taxes, &c., $1,744.81.

Thursday, July 10.

By Henry Brady.

Spring St, 321-323, n s, 20.3 ft w of Greenwich St., 40.6x40, two 3-story tenements and stores; Maronic Board of Relief against Clarence J. Luce et al.; Shearman & Sterling, attorneys; Charles A. Peabody, referee; due, $8,178.52; taxes, &c., $154.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

45th St, West 116-118, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av., 40x100.4, 5-story hotel; Manhattan Saving Bank v. Samuel E. Rosenbaum et al.; Rapallo & Kennedy, attorneys; Henry M. Brigham, referee; due, $137,629.84; taxes, &c., $5,000.

Friday, July 11.

By Henry Brady.

East 21st St, 310-312, s s, 107.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42x96.9, two four-story tenements, store in No. 310; Caroline H. Field against Lessing Realty Corp. et al.; Samuel P. Savage, attorney; Thomas G. Flaherty, referee; due, $19,482.90; taxes, &c., $360.70.

BRONX EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 7.

By George Price.

East 183d St, 541, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x100, five-story tenement; Lenox Hill Hospital against Frieda Hart et al.; Edw. Rathbone, attorney; Henry K. Davis, referee; due, $15,850.59; taxes, &c., $1,805.

Tuesday, July 8.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brown Place, 190-192, n e corner 136th St, 50x90, five-story tenement and stores; Phillip Rhinelander, executor, against Henry D. Maisel et al., action 2; Peter A. Abeles, referee; due, $30,891.23; taxes, &c., $4,-904.53.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Brown Place, 190-192, n e corner 136th St, 50x90, five-story tenement and stores; Phillip Rhinelander, executor, against Henry D. Maisel et al., action 1; Scott, Gerard & Bowers, attorneys; Peter A. Abeles, referee; due, $50,942.22; taxes, &c., $6,350.90.

By James J. Donovan.

Plimpton Ave, 1838-1844, w corner Featherbed Lane, 138.6x78x2.1x27.6x171.5, 1-story stores and vacant; George McK. Brown, et al. v Hillcrest Building Co., et al.; Edward J. West, attorney; C. Arthur Arnstein, referee; due, $21,900.42; taxes, &c., $548.18.

By Joseph & Co.

Park Av, n w corner 182d St, 100x178, vacant; Mary B. Slevin v Jay Tee Bee Holding Co.; Michael J. Mulqueen, attorney; Louis Fabricant, referee; due, $10,179.86; taxes, &c., $508.

Wednesday, July 9.

By James J. Donovan.

169th St, 61 East, n s, 75.8 ft w of Creston Av, 25.1x84.9, 2-story dwelling; Lawrence Gibney v. Micah A. Trumper, et al.; Alfred R. Hunnell, attorney; Matthew C. Griffin, referee; due, $3,579.01; taxes, &c., $93.68.

Hollywood Av, w s, 223.5 ft n of Coddington Av, 75x97.11x98.11, vacant; also

Crosby Av, s e corner, La Salle Av, 100x 187.4x100, vacant; Henry Riess v Nathan Lashner, et al.; Kidd, Dayton & Kennedy, attorneys; Howard C. Kelly, referee; due, $3,013.41; taxes, &c., $432.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

Any amount for NEW JERSEY Property.
Any amount private; or
Combination (w straight & 6) 5 & 6. Dem.
Frank T. Wilhoit, 42 Broad St. (Tel. 4081) Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS MODERN RESIDENCE

Modern, ten rooms; large lot; West Pine Boulevard. Perfect condition. Exchange for high-class New York apartment or residence. J. A. Webb, 412 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Saturday, July 5.

With name and address of conveyancer and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s 4 & 4th Sts, 124.6x100.11x 110x161.8; 140 West 69th St. Corp. to Samuel Borchard, 249 West 69th St., mtg $435,000, all liens; July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $160

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Borchard to Spokane Arms Realty Corp., 249 West 69th St., mtg $390,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, same $1

BROOME ST, 113, s s, 25x100; Joseph Solomon to Morris Weisbart, 1,344 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $21,100, July 1 ..... $100

CHRYSTIE ST, 226, w s, 24.6x100; Sophia Meyer to Bertha Mahn, 421 East 83d St, b. and s., all liens, June 27; attorney's.

Weil & Mayer, 8 Beekman St $50

CONVERSE AV, s w corner 169th St, 99.11x 100 ft; Converse Court Corporation to Broadway Building and Realty Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $130,000, all liens, July 2; attorneys, Howland & M. 132 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Broadway Building and Realty Co. to Wiese Realty Co., 299 West 163d St, mtg $105,000, all liens, July 1; attorney Isidore Wilkind, 299 Broadway $1

CROTON AV, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x80.8; Cecil C. Corbin, Jr., to Augusta Eichner, 268 East 126th St, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Isaac Hyman, 119 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine M. Oakley, (Kansas) to same, q. c., Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kate W. Griffin to same, q. c., March 26, 1918; attorney, same $1

EDGECOMBE AV, 109, s s, 14 ft s of 136th St, 17x80; Alda Holding Corp. to Morris McCahill, 570 West 160th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Herman A. Metz, 170 Broadway $100

EDGECOMBE AV, 113, e s, 196.10 ft s of 140th St, 17.8x74.10x16.11x77.2; E. P. Galbraith to Charles and Mary McGuire, 6 Bradhurst Av, all liens; attorneys, Alexander & Ash, 96 William St $1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 99.83x18.8x87.10x99.1; William Lane to A. D. Winston Construction Corp., 320 Broadway, mtg $46,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Kantrowitz & R., 320 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, 214 to 218 East, n s, 60.4x 51.4, (foreclosure) June 5, 1919); Schuyler E. Day, referee, to Jos. H. Schwartz, 17 West 113th St, June 30; attorneys, Kraetzer & Sears, 309 Broadway $50,000

LENOX AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 116th St, 80x 135; Hattie Kaliman et al. extrs. &c. to Alfred Geller, 70 West 113th St, all liens, June 27; attorney, E. H. Perskin, 149 Montague St, Brooklyn $110,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Geller to Olden Realty Corp., 134 Lenox Av, all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, w s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x 85; M. S. Burrill to Shoolbred Corp., 27 William St, all liens; attorney, Thos. D. Day, Jr., 27 William St $1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 100.11x115; Land Estates, Inc., to Hyman Weithorn, 211 East 114th St, mtg $9,000, b. & s., all liens, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LUDLOW ST, 168, e s, 24.9x90; Barney Waller to William B. Gunsahr, 200 Bay 22d St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000; address, 314 Rutledge St, Brooklyn $10

MADISON AV, 1,437-39, e s, 50.11 ft s of 96th St, 80x100; George H. Jackson to Williams Realty Co., 816 Sutton Av., Brooklyn, mtg $25,000, July 1 ..... $100

MADISON AV, 535, s e corner 54th St, 18.5x100; Henry Prellwitz and another, executors, &c., to Lydia Hickox, 507 Madison Av, all liens, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, n s corner of 116th St, runs e 70x s 100.11x e 50x s 100.11 to n s of 117th St x w 120 to av x n 201.10 to beginning; Quality Homes to De Kalb Realty Corp., 30 Church St, mtg $363,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, J. Ch. Abramson, 30 Church St $100

NORTHERN AV, 80, s w corner of 180th St, 100x75; Rhreon Realty Corp., to Gustave Realty Corp., 616 Lenox Av, all liens, July 2; attorney, Lawrence I. Gerber, 256 Broadway $1

PINE ST, 88, s s, 28.9x81.9; Underwriters' Building Co. to Edmund L. Mooney, 11 East 59th St, mtg $45,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 224 ft s of 127th St, 108.7x95 irregular; Sussex Holding Co. to John Peter Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $145,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way 100

SAME PROPERTY; Jules Realty Co. to Ralph Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, July 2; attorney, same $1

1ST AV, 172, e s, 76.11 ft s of 11th St, 17.9x 94; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., to Joseph Lamato and another, 853 East 180th St, mtg $8,000; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

4TH St, 186 West, w s, 76 North Cornelia St, 20x51.10 ft; Bertha Reinberg to Felice Calamari and another on the premises, mtg $6,000, July 2; attorneys McDonald, R. & M., 315 Broadway $1

5TH ST, 221 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; 5th St, 223 East, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; Daniel Noailly to Bella Chodorov, 235 East 5th St, mtg $41,000, all liens; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway $100

9TH ST, 310 East, n s, 25x92.3; Lena Morris to Abr. Morris, 310 East 9th St, ¼ part, all liens; attorney, L. Morris, 299 Broadway $1

13TH ST, 4 East, s s, 25x100.8; S. Marcus to Thomas Snell, 322 Lexington Av, March 12, 1919; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 6 East, s s, 25x100.8; Robert Barko to same, all liens, April 12, 1918; attorneys, same $100

129TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 1st Av, 19.10x49.7 to e l. of Stuyvesant Ct. (closed,) x 28.9x 66.8; George W. Aeriaelli et al. to Yetta Bolzer, 248 East 2d St, mtg $61,000; M. Bolzer, 248 East 2d St $100

215T ST, s s, 117 ft w of 2d Av, 42x92; Alex. Greif to Rosa Brand, 28 West 130th St, ¼ part, mtg $42,000, July 1; attorney, A. Kreisberg, 149 Broadway $1

207TH ST, 134 East, n s, 19x84; Mary Rigby to American Novelty Finishing Works, Inc., mtg $7,000, all liens, June 16; attorney, Jacob Marx, 258 Broadway $100

207TH ST, 340 West, n s, 25x92; Romer J. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., ¼ part all title, June 18, mtg $13,-000 ..... $1

54TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.3; Anna A. Kealy to John J. Radley, 542 5th Av; a. t., b. & s., c. a. s., all liens, June 15 .....

98TH ST, 322 West, s s, 21x100.2; James W. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., mtg $8,000, June 18 ..... $1

43D ST, 310 West, s s, 25x100.4; James W. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., mtg $10,000; address, 729 South St, Peekskill, N. Y $1

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Anson C. Fromm to Herman Gutterman, 312 Manhattan Av, ¼ part, mtg $10,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

47TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.4x92.6, irregular; Sussex Holding Co. to Realty Corporation to Marguerite M. Smith, 5 Chestnut Av, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., mtg $56,700, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.4x92.6, irregular; Sussex Holding Co. to Realty Corporation to Marguerite M. Smith, 5 Chestnut Av, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., mtg $56,700, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 4 East, s s, 25x100.8; S. Marcus to Thomas Snell, 322 Lexington Av, March 12, 1919; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 6 East, s s, 25x100.8; Robert Barko to same, all liens, April 12, 1918; attorneys, same $100

129TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 1st Av, 19.10x49.7 to e l. of Stuyvesant Ct. (closed,) x 28.9x 66.8; George W. Aeriaelli et al. to Yetta Bolzer, 248 East 2d St, mtg $61,000; M. Bolzer, 248 East 2d St $100

215T ST, s s, 117 ft w of 2d Av, 42x92; Alex. Greif to Rosa Brand, 28 West 130th St, ¼ part, mtg $42,000, July 1; attorney, A. Kreisberg, 149 Broadway $1

207TH ST, 134 East, n s, 19x84; Mary Rigby to American Novelty Finishing Works, Inc., mtg $7,000, all liens, June 16; attorney, Jacob Marx, 258 Broadway $100

207TH ST, 340 West, n s, 25x92; Romer J. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., ¼ part all title, June 18, mtg $13,-000 ..... $1

54TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.3; Anna A. Kealy to John J. Radley, 542 5th Av; a. t., b. & s., c. a. s., all liens, June 15 .....

98TH ST, 322 West, s s, 21x100.2; James W. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., mtg $8,000, June 18 ..... $1

43D ST, 310 West, s s, 25x100.4; James W. Sillcox, Jr., to Romer J. L. Sillcox, Peekskill, N. Y., mtg $10,000; address, 729 South St, Peekskill, N. Y $1

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Anson C. Fromm to Herman Gutterman, 312 Manhattan Av, ¼ part, mtg $10,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

47TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.4x92.6, irregular; Sussex Holding Co. to Realty Corporation to Marguerite M. Smith, 5 Chestnut Av, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., mtg $56,700, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

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LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys Washington Heights Apartment House Held at $225,000.

EIGHTH STREET LOFT SOLD

Private Dwellings in Demand—Active Buying in the Suburbs for Homebuilding.

The six-story apartment house, 370 Fort Washington Avenue, held at $225,000, has been sold by Nassolt & Kennedy, Inc., to Samuel Katz for investment. The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100, shows a gross annual rental of about $30,000. Henry S. Mansfield represented the sellers, the buyer paying all cash above the mortgage.

Buys Eighth Street Loft.

The American Realty Company, Inc., J. E. Mautner, President, purchased from the Warren Holding Corporation the six-story fireproof loft building, 55 West Eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 94, held at $45,000. Max Monfried, attorney, represented the purchaser.

Private Dwelling Sales.

William B. May & Co. sold the four-story modern high-stoop residence, 25 East Seventy-sixth Street, for Rosa Kaufman to a purchaser who will occupy after making extensive alterations. This house is 20 feet wide and is located between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It was held at $80,000.

The Duross Company sold for Thomas Snell his four-story and basement brownstone residence, 34 West Twelfth Street, on a lot 21 by 103, to Mark H. Dix, who is to improve the property for his residence and private studios. The assessed valuation of this property by the city is $19,000.

Tenement Deals.

Charles R. Faruolo sold for James L. Breese, executor, to an Italian investor, the six-story tenement, 438-440 East 117th Street, on a lot 37.6 by 100, consisting of twenty-eight families and three stores.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Anna T. E. Kirtland, Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, trustee, to Daniel B. Freedman, 78 West Sixty-eighth Street, the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, running 100 feet on the avenue and twenty-five feet on the street, five-story apartment house with stores. The property was held at $85,000.

Mrs. Emma D. Gardner sold to an investing client of Henry S. Mansfield the two five-story flats, 1,470-1,472 Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100. The houses will be renovated and modernized by the new owner and will be held for investment.

The Bronx Market.

D. A. Trotta sold for Elizabeth Williams the two-story, two-family dwelling, now nearing completion, on a plot 33 by 100 on the north side of Burke Street, 67 feet east of Bronxwood Avenue.

Fred Oppenheimer resold for the Acra Realty Company, Inc., the three-story and basement private dwelling, 51 Adrian Avenue, near West 225th Street subway station, to the Justrite Realty and Mortgage Holding Company, who immediately sold it over to Mortimer M. Burger.

S. H. Frankenheim bought from the O'Gorman Estate the three-story dwelling, 406 East 142d Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.

H. F. Byrnes sold for H. Seekampf to Schwartz & Rosenberg the five-story new law apartment house on plot 42.6 by 102, on the northwest corner of 188th Street and Tiebout Avenue. The property was held at $75,000.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust sold for the Alco Building Company the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling 2,131 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to Ernest Bocker, the present tenant.

I. Salzberg sold for J. E. Algeo to L. Oberstein a two-family brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, known as 1,347 Fifty-fifth Street.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to the Noios Realty Company, a firm of builders, a plot 80 by 100, on the southeast corner of Nineteenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Fenwick B. Small sold for John B. Taylor a plot 300 by 120 on the west side of East Eighth Street, 100 feet north of Avenue C, to Max Cohen, who will erect semi-detached brick dwellings with garages.

The Realty Associates sold 2,032 Eighty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, a two-story brick, two-family semi-detached dwelling, on a lot 23.8 by 100, to Emil J. Lustgarten, through Leon Luft, broker; 697 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, a four-story and basement brick store and flat building, 20 by 100, sold to Mendel Spinner and Joseph Zaranda, through Samuel and Esther Jacobs, brokers, and 385 Greene Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 106.7, sold to Mary Carroll through Mr. Cartwright.

The Bulkley-Horton Company sold 258 Clinton Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, to William B. Greenman.

Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov sold for Wood, Harmon & Co., in Midwood Manor, to the Miller-Berg Construction Corporation the southwest corner of East Seventh Street and Avenue J, a plot 60 by 100 feet. Builders will at once improve the site with a high-class one-family house.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Mary Gill of Long Island a frame dwelling on St. Stephen's Place, New Dorp, to Carl P. Grieshaber, who will make extensive improvements to the property.

Thomas V. Barry sold for George W. VanVredenburgh two one-family houses, 45 and 47 Van Buren Street, New Brighton, to J. Crane.

The Princes Bay Realty Company sold for Fred Tillinghast his residence on Princes Bay Road, Princes Bay, to E. Dobbs of Tottenville, S. I.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estates of Tappan Zee a plot in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Theo. D. Bull of New York City; also a large plot in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to S. A. Breding, who will shortly begin the erection of a home.

The Cooley Realty Company sold for Miss S. J. Gensler 10 Overlook Street, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Mrs. Jennie L. Hubbard; also for the Wynnewood Realty Company the three lots on Wynnewood Road, Pelham Manor Heights, to Martin J. Alger of Mount Vernon.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for the estate of Millard F. Smith a house on Millard Avenue, Bronxville Terrace, to George Hussey, and for Mary Miel a house in Sunnyside Park to Lissette Wallenstein, and a house in Armour Villa Park to W. N. Lawrence for H. K. Fullarton.

M. A. Broderick sold, at Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, for David Fulton Estate to J. R. Glassford, a modern dwelling and garage, with large plot, on the north side of Villard Avenue; also 163 Highland Avenue, Yonkers, a two-family dwelling and garage for Mrs. Emily Hustice of Elmhurst, L. I., to Conrad Heine.

Fish & Marvin sold for Edward J. Moberg his new stucco house, located on Highbrook Avenue, at Pelhamwood, to Arthur D. Koppel of this city. The property was held at $12,500; also two acres on Harmon Avenue, at Pelhamwood, Pelham, for Louis A. Moore and Edward E. Pollock to Arthur R. Lewis, who intends to erect a home for his own occupancy. The property was held at $20,000, and for the Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Company twenty-five lots in Pelham Manor to the Mount Vernon Homes Company. The property was held at $21,000.

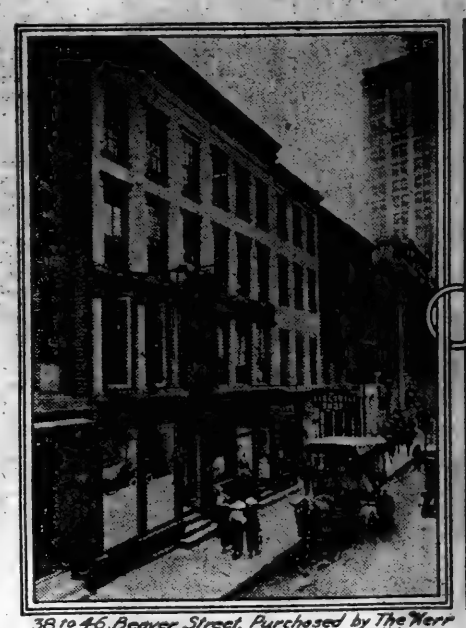
J. A. Migal purchased through Fish & Marvin the five and one-half acres that lie on either side of Ely Avenue, in Pelham Manor. This acreage is to be divided into four plots, upon which will be erected four modern homes.

New Brunswick Estates Acquire Large Arlington Holdings.

William S. Fairchild sold to the New Brunswick Estates, Inc., thirty-six one-family houses, located on Harper Place and Chestnut Street, Arlington, N. J. The consideration was approximately $90,000. J. L. Feibleman & Co. negotiated the sale.

IMPROVED REALTY MARKET CONDITIONS SHOWN BY ACTIVE BUYING THROUGHOUT MANHATTAN

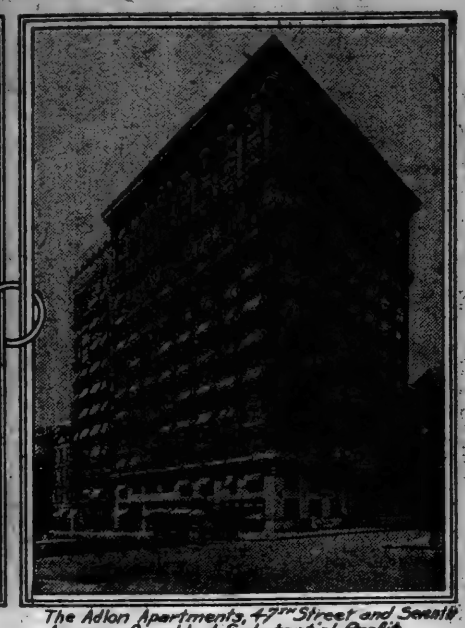
Sites in the Financial District Puurchased for the Erection of Skyscrapers—Important Purchase in the Pennsylvania Station Zone, Where Building Boom Is Predicted —Resale with Substantial Profit in Times Square Section



38 to 46 Beaver Street, Purchased by The Herr Steamship Company as Site for New Building.



The Beaver Building 82-84 Beaver Street, Purchased by The Munson Steamship Company.



The Adlon Apartments, 47th Street and Seventh Avenue, Resold at Substantial Profit.

That the realty maket is on the boom was shown conclusively by the volume and importance of last week's transactions. For a short week it was by far the most active five days brokers and operators have experienced in many months. The investor, both large and small, was also a very strong factor, while the sales were scattered over Manhattan from the Battery to the Dyckman section.

The demand for suburban property is also showing a daily increase, owing to the lack of apartment houses in the five boroughs.

The buying for occupancy movement in the business section of the city south of Brooklyn Bridge is also impelled by lack of suitable office and loft room.

There was a rumor in circulation last week to the effect that the erection of a new Broadway skyscraper as large as the present Equitable Building was being considered.

Important among last week's transactions in the financial section was the purchase of the Beaver Building, 82 and 84 Beaver Street, corner of Pearl Street, by the Munson Steamship Line.

This fifteen-story office building occupies a plot of 7,000 square feet, 122.3 on Beaver Street and 136.9 on Pearl Street. It was sold by the estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman, and was held at $1,500,000.

The Munson Steamship Line has occupied a large space in the building since its erection in 1903. The balance of the space is devoted chiefly to marine insurance and shipping interests. The line acquired the entire building, according to its own statement, in order to safeguard its interests and assure adequate office space for its office force at all times.

This is the third sale of a large downtown office building consummated by William A. White & Sons in the last twelve months, the three transactions aggregating between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. It is characteristic of the recent activity in downtown real estate due to the shortage of office space, which has made it necessary for shipping, banking, marine insurance, and other large interests to acquire their own buildings in order to assure themselves of permanent quarters of sufficient size for their needs.

Another deal in the financial section was the purchase by the Herr Steamship Company of the old building at 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 Beaver Street, having a total frontage of 99 feet on Beaver Street and running through to 8 South William Street. The total area of the plot is 10,000 square feet.

On this plot the George A. Fuller Company will construct for the steamship company a twelve-story office building, which is to be known as the Kerr Building. The work of tearing down the old structures will begin within ninety days, and the new building will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1920.

The owners will occupy the first, second, third, and fourth floors and the basement. Warren & Wetmore have designed the building.

The Kerr Steamship Company was the pioneer American corporation to send a steamship to Europe unarmed through the submarine zone at the time when the Germans threatened to sink any vessel, whether enemy or neutral, that dared to enter the proscribed zones. The company sent the Rochester, manned by a Yankee crew and commanded by a Yankee skipper, to Bordeaux.

The property was bought from the United States Realty and Improvement Company, Paul Starrett, President, and the City Investing Company, Robert E. Dowling, President, through the Broad and Beaver Street Company.

The deal was negotiated by Douglas Grant Scott.

In the section just west of Broadway Frazar & Co., exporters and importers, purchased from the Alliance Realty Company their property known as the Trinity Court Building, 70-76 Trinity Place. Brooks & Momand were the brokers in the transaction.

This is considered by many as one of the best remaining sites downtown for the erection of a modern skyscraper type building, and it is probable that the new purchasers will improve the plot with an up-to-date building.

The present six-story ornamental iron front building has a frontage of 104 feet, facing Trinity Park, and is surrounded by the United States Steel Building, the United States Express Building, and Trinity Building, and faces directly down Wall Street.

Frazar & Co., originally established in 1836 by the grandfather of one of the present partners, have, for many years conducted a general export and import business, and the extension of their activities, coincident with the general growth of American foreign trade, has resulted in rapid increase in the personnel of their New York organization.

For the present, the headquarters and executive offices of the firm will remain in the Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church Street, various departments being transferred to the new building as fast as space becomes available. It is expected that by the time present leases expire the company, with its various affiliated and associated firms, will occupy the entire building.

A quick and substantial profit was made in the Times Square section by Robert E. Simon, operator, through the resale of the Adlons, two thirteen-story apartments at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, on a plot 150 by 100, to Bing & Bing, apartment builders.

The houses contain ten stores and 142 apartments. The property was held at $1,500,000 by Mr. Simon, who acquired the houses recently through Leitner, Brener & Starr, and Nathan Wilson, from the builders, the Adlon Construction Company, J. C. Graef, President, and now resells at a substantial profit. The property was resold through the same brokers.

In addition to a large amount of cash, Bing & Bing give to Mr. Simon the Belvidere, at the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 150th Street, a six-story elevator structure, on plot 100 by 100, held at $325,000. The house contains accommodations for thirty families, and was bought by the sellers from the Lewisohn estate. Another property given in part payment is the one-story stone building, on plot 50 by 100, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, adjoining the Lexington Avenue Opera House and right at a station of the new subway. It was valued at $125,000.

In the Pennsylvania Station zone, Mr. Simon purchased from the Hegeman and Aycrigg estates the eight old three, four, and five-story buildings at 115 to 131 West Thirty-third Street. The properties have a frontage of 200 feet on the north side of Thirty-third Street and a depth of 100 feet, abutting the Herald Square Hotel on Thirty-fourth Street. On the south side of the street is the new Pennsylvania Hotel and Gimbel Brothers' store.

Adjoining the property on the east is the building of Hook and Ladder Company 24, and to the west is a fifty-foot plot which Daniel P. Morse, President of the Parmelee Realty Company, recently squared by purchasing at auction for $42,500 the gore lot at No. 135.

Three properties separate this plot from the Smith estate property at 141 to 153 West Thirty-third Street, running through to Thirty-fourth Street, which Morris Krim recently secured under a long lease, with option to purchase for improvement with a four-story office and commissary building for the Hanover Lunch Company.

Another recent transaction involved the Frank J. Cassidy property at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, which has been leased for a long term at 5 per cent. net on the valuation of $900,000, equaling a rate of $200 per square foot.

Before the erection of the Pennsylvania Station the Cassidy corner was available at $30,000. In 1908 the value jumped to $168,250 and was bought in 1907 for $400,000 by Ralph L. Spotts, who resold for $435,000 to Ranald H. Macdonald, who, in turn, sold to Mr. Cassidy for $450,000.

No price was mentioned in connection with Mr. Simon's purchase. It was stated that an offer of $90,000 a lot was declined by the sellers twelve years ago, when the "boom" incident upon the coming of the station affected all owners in this district.

MANDATORY LAWS TO INCREASE BURDEN OF TAXES ON REAL ESTATE

A new and particularly vicious and costly form of mandatory legislation is demanding the close attention of all taxpayers, according to Leo Day Woodworth, Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, New York.

Discussing the new charges against real estate, Mr. Woodworth says:

"Mandatory legislation is such as requires a minor jurisdiction to act in a prescribed way without regard to its own intentions or judgment.

"New York, like probably every city in America, has its budget increased by salary and supply items over which it has no control, and for which its administration cannot be held responsible at the polls. Whether or not these budgets would be smaller or the money expended to any better advantage under a greater amount of 'home rule' may be doubted—but that is not the question. The functions and jobs are decreed by an outside and irresponsible but superior authority.

"New charges of unlimited millions and billions are threatened today which must increase all State taxes upon property and persons—it being conceded that so-called indirect taxes have been developed to their limit. Furthermore, this threat involves permanent and further encroachment by the Federal Government on the sources of State revenue. In fact, a Federal real estate tax is by no means an impossibility.

"Under the guise of 'State aid' various groups of self-styled reformers and reconstructionists are seeking to establish national bureaucratic control of functions which were never contemplated as necessary or proper for Federal control—which were and probably are generally believed to be within the sphere of 'self-determination' reserved to the sovereign States in the Union.

"The issue is now drawn between two lines of future development:

"1. Exercise of personal discretion by all citizens in the voting and control of public welfare projects. It is a truism that a sense of personal responsibility begets personal interest and develops ability—among office holders as well as among citizens!

"2. Surrender of all such personal discretion to Federal bureaus manned by political appointees, and empowered to rule or wreck, according to personal ability or bias or whim, the effects to be nation-wide rather than localized. Can any such plan develop individual initiative, encourage popular interest, or lead to anything except a bureaucratic paternalism?

State Aid Projects.

"Among the various nationalization schemes which involve annual Federal appropriations totaling in the billions, and which force the States to make corresponding appropriations on terms and conditions made by Federal bureaucrats, the following are of especial interest:

"(a) Country Roads — $286,750,000 already available on a fifty-fifty basis for State projects to June 30, 1921. In addition to this 'State aid' the motor producing interests propose a Federal system of roads to be built at the rate of $200,000,000 per year. Nothing is said about the cost of subsequent maintenance!

"(b) Common School Education—$100,000,000 for 'State aid' on a fifty-fifty basis, this to be in addition to the Smith-Hughes, Smith-Lever, and various present laws which nationalize through such subsidies vocational, agricultural, and domestic education. Demand is already voiced 'to restore the balance which the National Government has destroyed in the several State school systems by devoting a fund now to civic, humanistic, and health education equal to that spent on vocational, domestic, and agricultural education.'

"(c) Land Settlement—$500,000,000 to be available on a seventy-five-twenty-five basis of 'State aid.' The object, method, and distribution of this fund are so indefinite and apparently indefinable that the entire sum is to be dumped into the hands of an executive department, with a particularly strong leaning toward socialistic ventures.

"(d) Labor Employment—$4,000,000 as a starter. The controversial features of this project should receive serious consideration.

"Americanization, illiteracy, conservation of natural and human resources, child labor, housing—all are watchwords which create sympathy and may overcome sincere opposition to this extension of Federal power. If these and similar projects are to be nationalized, it would be far better to eliminate divided authority and a shifting of responsibility by clearly nationalizing the function and placing the cost directly and entirely on the National Treasury.

"A more irresponsible and costly and ineffective plan than 'State aid' could hardly be devised.

Taxpayers Should Awake.

"This danger of Federal mandatory (and usually bureaucratic) legislation through 'State aid' measures, superimposed upon the manifold evils of present mandatory legislation as to our cities, threatens a tax burden of confiscatory proportions. The State personal income tax can be increased but slightly. A larger State direct tax is the only certain means for meeting an increased budget.

"Will we remain silent and permit our Congressional delegation to remain ignorant of our opinion on increased burdens?

"Can the real estate interests profit by their own lassitude in the past?

"Will tenants and owners remain quiescent in view of their costly lesson as to the effect on rents and investments of great increases in their tax burdens?"

WANT ASTORIA FERRY.

Board of Estimate Asked to Order That It Be Continued.

The following paragraph from a brief submitted to the Board of Estimate asking for the continued operation of the Astoria and Ninety-second Street Ferry, gives a fairly good idea of the growth of Queens Borough, and of the importance of its area for residential and manufacturing purposes:

"In 1915," says the brief, "there were only sixteen cities in the United States with a population larger than the Borough of Queens; Long Island City, which has just begun to develop, is conceded to be the largest industrial centre in the United States. But unless proper transportation is afforded this section its industrial growth will be seriously retarded.

"The traffic on the Queensboro Bridge has increased tremendously since its opening, and has almost reached the limit of its vehicular capacity."

Paragraphs from other parts of the brief read:

"During a fifty-four-hour period in December, 1918, after the opening of the Queensboro Bridge, 8,447 vehicles of various kinds used this ferry. Should this ferry be abandoned, the produce brought daily by from 250 to 300 farm trucks would be deflected to the Wallabout Market, thus producing an unequal and improper distribution of produce in the city and resulting in increased cost to the people of congested communities.

"Within an area of 2,000 lots, the State of New York has purchased a barge canal terminal at an enormous expense. There is no such terminal on the upper east side of Manhattan, and it is our belief that the placing of this terminal in close proximity to the Astoria Ferry was for the purpose of enabling the business and manufacturing interests of the vast territory adjacent to the ferry terminal at Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, who have paid so much toward the cost of the canal, to partake of its advantages.

"The abandonment of the ferry will make this barge terminal of little value and will probably result in its abandonment by the State."

TIRE INDUSTRY FOR WEST.

Local Brokers Find Site for $25,000 Project at Los Angeles.

One of the largest industrial projects of the last decade has just been located at Los Angeles, Cal., on a site acquired by the Cross & Brown Company of Manhattan. Following is a summary of the project as outlined by Donald W. Brown of the brokerage firm:

"Henry W. O'Melveny, an attorney, has just organized the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and the Pacific Cotton Mills Company, both of California, with a capital, respectively, of $20,000,000 and $5,000,000.

"Ascot Park, Los Angeles, and adjoining land aggregating 600 acres have been purchased by these companies as the site of an immense plant, work upon which is to be begun soon, and which will be completed and in operation in about one year.

"The company will spend $4,000,000 in the erection of a rubber manufacturing plant, and $1,500,000 on the cotton mills. It will also lay out a large tract to be known as Goodyear Park, and erect 800 fine houses for its employes. It is purposed to make of this one of the most highly developed industrial residence districts in the world.

"The rubber plant will have a capacity of 3,000 tires a day, an annual business approximating $15,000,000, and will employ 2,500 operatives. The cotton plant will have 33,000 spindles, a capacity of 75,000 pounds of cord fabric, and 5,000 pounds of woven fabric each week. Its annual business will approximate $7,500,000, and 2,500 operatives will be employed at the plant. Ultimately both industries will be expanded, it is contemplated, to four times the above capacities. F. A. Sieberling, the moving spirit in these great enterprises, is President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

"The site just purchased is admirably adapted to the needs of a great industry, and was selected from among a great number of offerings made during a three months' close investigation of all the available opportunities in the Pacific Coast region. Ascot Park, 160 acres, was purchased from the Huntington Land Company, and the remaining 220 acres from James Slauson. The average price paid for the entire tract was $2,500 an acre.

"Eighty acres will be used for the rubber plant and cotton mills; another tract of eighty acres will be held in reserve for the establishment of other big industries of a nature to be disclosed later on. Many important changes will be made in the vicinity of the plant to provide equipment and facilities both for the plant and the housing community. These will include extensions of existing railroad lines and spurs as also of the electric and power lines, street car service, sewer, water, gas, and telephone systems, highways, and streets."

ACTIVITY IN WESTCHESTER.

Many Important Suburban Building Operations Scheduled.

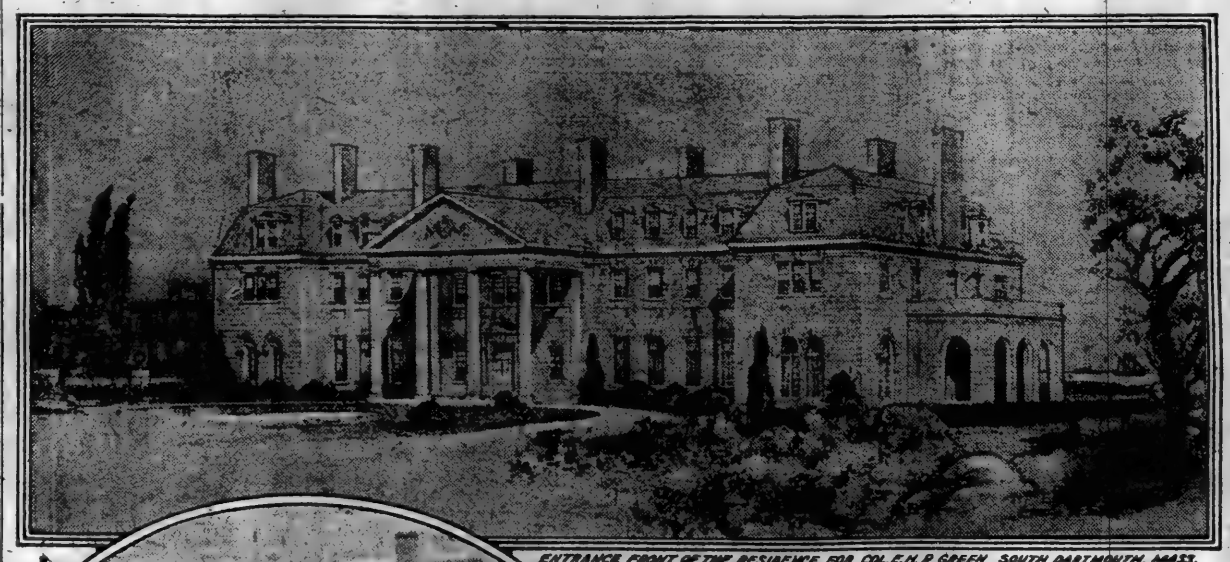
During the last two months there has been a big increase in the number of deeds and mortgages filed in the Westchester County Register's Office and real estate men say that this shows that there is a boom in the real estate market of the county. Within the next six months large sums are to be spent in the county on new buildings. One of the biggest construction jobs, which will give hundreds of men employment, will be the erection of a $1,000,000 country club at Rye on the Sound by a corporation headed by John McE. Bowman, who is the head of a chain of hotels in Manhattan. Work of preparing the site, which will embrace 600 acres, was started last week. The clubhouse will contain 400 rooms and will be one of the finest country clubs in the United States.

The announcement that Government Base Hospital 38 at East View will be closed about July 15, and that the new Westchester County Hospital and Penitentiary, which has been used as a military hospital and barracks since January last, will be returned to Westchester County, means that a large sum will have to be spent in transforming the penitentiary to its original condition and this will give work to many men, especially returning soldiers from overseas.

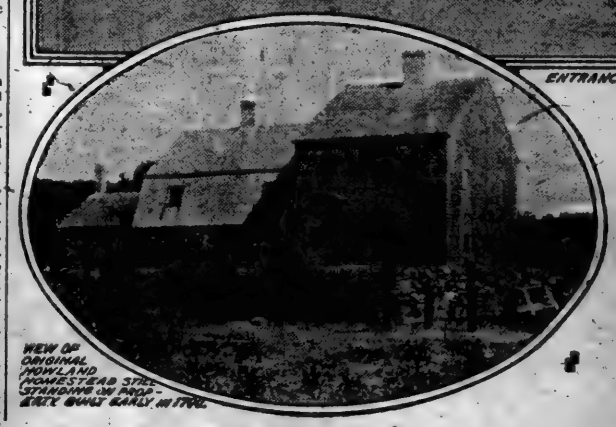
A large number of other important building operations in the county will soon be under way. An addition will be added to the dormitory building of the College of New Rochelle, while a reinforced concrete sub-station is to be built for the Chevrolet Motor Company at Tarrytown.

There has been a falling off in the number of plans filed with the Building Department in White Plains, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers during the past week, but it is expected that July will be the banner month, as many operators intend to erect cottages and bungalows in these cities. The total outlay for building operations in Westchester County during the remainder of the year will be more than $3,000,000. Real estate men are greatly interested because of the announcement that more than $2,000,000 is to be expended in improving the State roads in the county, which will greatly enhance the value of property.

PALATIAL HOME FOR COLONEL E. H. R. GREEN, SON OF HETTY GREEN



ENTRANCE FRONT OF THE RESIDENCE FOR COL. E. H. R. GREEN, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS. ALFRED C. BOSSOM, ARCHITECT.



VIEW OF ORIGINAL HOWLAND HOMESTEAD STILL STANDING ON FOUNDATION BUILT EARLY IN 1700.

Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late "Hetty" Green, has broken ground for what will probably be one of the finest and most imposing country dwellings in the East.

The house is to be located on the old Howland estate at South Dartmouth, Mass., which occupies a point of land on Bussard's Bay, with a clear view of the ocean on three sides.

The first recorded deed of this property was made to Colonel Green's ancestor, named Howland, in 1667, and was recorded in England. On this property the original Howland homstead was erected and is still in existence.

The property consists of a tract of land about 200 acres in extent and is conducted as a farm, having all of its own farm buildings already completed, its greenhouses, &c. The general landscape work is now in hand and will include perennial gardens and rock gardens, terracing, &c. In fact the complete development is now under way. The contracts call for the work to be completed about this time next year.

The house, which is from plans by Alfred C. Bossom of Manhattan, will be built entirely of granite with a slate roof. The ledge rock all over the property is granite, but the material used will be cut in Providence and brought to the site.

The actual house is 230 feet, and its terraces, &c., bring it up to nearly 275 feet. Colonel Green is building it now so as to create employment, realizing that a house of this type is practically 95 per cent. labor.

All of the interior will be in keeping with the character of the outside. The main living room will be about 60 by 35 feet, and none of the bedrooms less than about 30 by 30 feet.

HOW PROHIBITION AFFECTS REALTY

Owners of Saloon Property Engaged in Readjustment to New Conditions.

3,220 CAFES IN MANHATTAN

Heavy Demand for Space and Increased Rentals Will Offset All Predicted Losses.

By AARON RABINOWITZ,
President of Spear & Co.

The dry wave is at last upon us. With the prospect of only a temporary respite at best before the constitutional amendment takes effect, owners of saloon-rented property are actively engaged in the process of readjustment to the new condition and in the renting of their space left vacant by the passing of the saloon.

On July 1 there were approximately 3,220 saloons in Manhattan, most of which were located on corner sites. This does not include the 416 other places where liquor was sold but could not be consumed on the premises. What the effect on the renting market when this space is thrown back on it be a material loss in income, and how many of these saloon sites will be absorbed by other lines of business?

Those who are following the situation in New York City are unanimous in the opinion that owners of property along Broadway, or in other good business districts, have little to fear so far as loss of income is concerned, now that the country has gone dry. For, with the heavy demand for space and with the general upward trend in New York City rentals, those stores which have been rented for saloon purposes will have a higher rental value when thrown into the market than when the existing leases were made.

Leases already drawn bear out this contention.

The southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue has been sublet by the café which occupied it, and the deal carried with it an appreciable bonus. Buildings at Broadway and 145th and 181st Streets, both of which contained saloons, have been rented at substantial increases over the previous amounts called for in the leases.

The northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-first Street has been leased for $11,000, and the tenant will pay for the cost of alterations. When the saloon occupied the building the approximate rental was $5,200 a year.

A store at Fourth Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, which rented for $10,000, has been leased for $13,500. Another Brooklyn store, for which a saloon paid $7,000, has been rented for $15,000. The Seventh Avenue corner increased in value on account of the completion of the new subway, and the Bronx crosstown line has been the important factor in adding to the rental value of the building at 145th Street.

Alteration and improvement offer, perhaps, the readiest means for facilitating the process of transition from saloon to other income-producing usages and for insuring against a loss in rentals. The saloon in Hotel McKenzie, Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street, returned a rental of $9,500. After alterations costing $30,000 the property is rented and now brings in $26,000 a year. The southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street was occupied by an unattractive tenement with a corner saloon. The property was assessed for $70,000. It was transformed by alterations into a most attractive structure, and it now returns a net rental of $12,000, or the equivalent of 6 per cent. on a valuation of $200,000.

There is an impression that large cigar corporations and drug stores will absorb much of the space to be released. Brokers representing two of the large cigar companies in the city assure us that the entire number of saloons to be taken up in Greater New York will not be over 150. The proportion for Manhattan will be much smaller.

Drug stores, delicatessen and French pastry shops, and bakeries will rent a considerable number of the empty saloons, but, taken together with the cigar stores, this demand will hardly absorb more than 500 saloons. The Liggett Company has taken over twelve saloon properties in the last few weeks, and is reported to be in the market for a few more centrally located stores.

The stronger craving for sweets when liquor is not obtainable will cause an increase of candy stores and soda fountains here in New York as in other cities where prohibition has been tried, but the difficulty in securing new fountains before the middle of next Summer will render improbable any marked increase of soft-drink establishments.

Restaurateurs are a factor to be considered, and a number of leases have been drawn covering good saloon sites where restaurants are soon to be opened. Some notable leases for this purpose cover the southwest corner of Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, the West Forty-second Street, and the northwest corner of Broadway and Eightieth Street.

But here again the corner site is of no particular advantage, and, furthermore, the average saloon has occupied space much too small for a large restaurant of high-class type or for the so-called bakery and lunch room. The space cannot be leased for the restaurant in addition to that which the saloon has occupied this source of demand will not be heavy.

It seems highly probable that, after allowing for all the space demand which can be foreseen, there will remain a very considerable number of the 3,220 saloon sites for which a use as profitable as their present one cannot be found at once. Where the present lease call for a period later than the beginning of prohibition, we believe that many saloon proprietors will open up some business of their own rather than permit the stores to lie idle and unproductive.

It is inevitable that prohibition will cause a temporary loss to owners of saloon-rented property in local sections. Ultimately most of this space will be utilized at rentals as good or better than those which now prevail. The growth and development of New York realty insures this, and the process of absorption will be facilitated by intelligent alteration and improvement of this space. But in good business districts the question of renting will not be one of "wet" or "dry," but rather a matter of supply and demand, with the present demand outrunning the space available.

Aside from the effect of a temporary loss of income in residential sections, we can foresee no marked changes in property valuation here as a result of prohibition.

New York is singularly free from the saloon dive. The only effect which prohibition is likely to have on real estate values here, other than that mentioned, is the one which will result indirectly in those limited districts where an increase in purchasing power comes when earnings are no longer spent over the bar.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; moderate temperature.
☞ For full weather report see Page 25.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,444. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 40 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

R-34 CROSSES OCEAN, LANDS SAFELY HERE; FUEL ALL BUT EXHAUSTED IN 108-HOUR TRIP; BATTLED WITH FOG AND STORMS FOUR DAYS

SMUTS PROTESTED AGAINST PUNISHING FORMER KAISER

Recalled Rejected British Demand on Boer Republic That Prolonged War.

LATER DROPPED OBJECTION

But His Protest at Versailles Treaty Signing Echoed His Previous Sentiments.

DECISION STIRS OUR ENVOYS

None Knew of Plan for London Trial—Suppose Leaders Made Private Agreement.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—It is now possible to clear the mystery surrounding one of the most interesting episodes of the Peace Conference. Point is given to the story by the declarations of the British Prime Minister Thursday indicating that the allied powers had definitely determined upon the trial of the ex-Kaiser. Additional interest is furnished by the explanatory bearing of the episode on the statement issued by Jan Smuts, British Minister of Defense and member of the War Cabinet, immediately after he signed the Peace Treaty on June 28.

General Smuts indicated in the statement that he signed the treaty under protest. One of his reasons for objecting to the terms imposed on Germany is related directly to the mystery which it is now possible to clear up.

On April 28 the peace plenipotentiaries held an open plenary session in the cloakroom at the Quai d'Orsay to consider certain proposed sections of the German treaty. Among these, according to the agenda for the session, was a resolution providing for holding the ex-Kaiser responsible for the crimes connected with the world conflict. Representatives of the press were admitted to the plenary session.

The other matters included in the agenda were disposed of, and then the session was adjourned abruptly without any reference having been made to the provision for bringing the ex-Kaiser to book.

Why the resolution pending before the Peace Conference to indorse the provisions for punishment of the former Emperor and his partners in the offenses against international morality, the sanctity of treaties and the laws and customs of war was passed by was not explained. No explanation was obtainable. Those who presumably knew the reason preserved silence.

On May 6, the day before the original draft of the Peace Treaty was handed to the German plenipotentiaries, another plenary session of the Peace Conference took place at the Quai d'Orsay. But, contrary to prior practice, it was held behind closed doors. After the session it was announced to the press that the previous resolution indicting the ex-Kaiser had been adopted. This was true.

No incident attended the acceptance of the resolution. The delegate from Honduras had mentioned the communication that his delegation had addressed to the conference on the subject of punishments, but Premier Clemenceau, who presided, cut short the discussion by declaring that if no objection was offered the resolution would be recorded as unanimously adopted. There was no objection.

All that happened in the inner councils of the Peace Conference between the open plenary session of April 28 and the secret plenary session of May 6 has not been told. This dispatch has to do mainly with what occurred just prior to April 28.

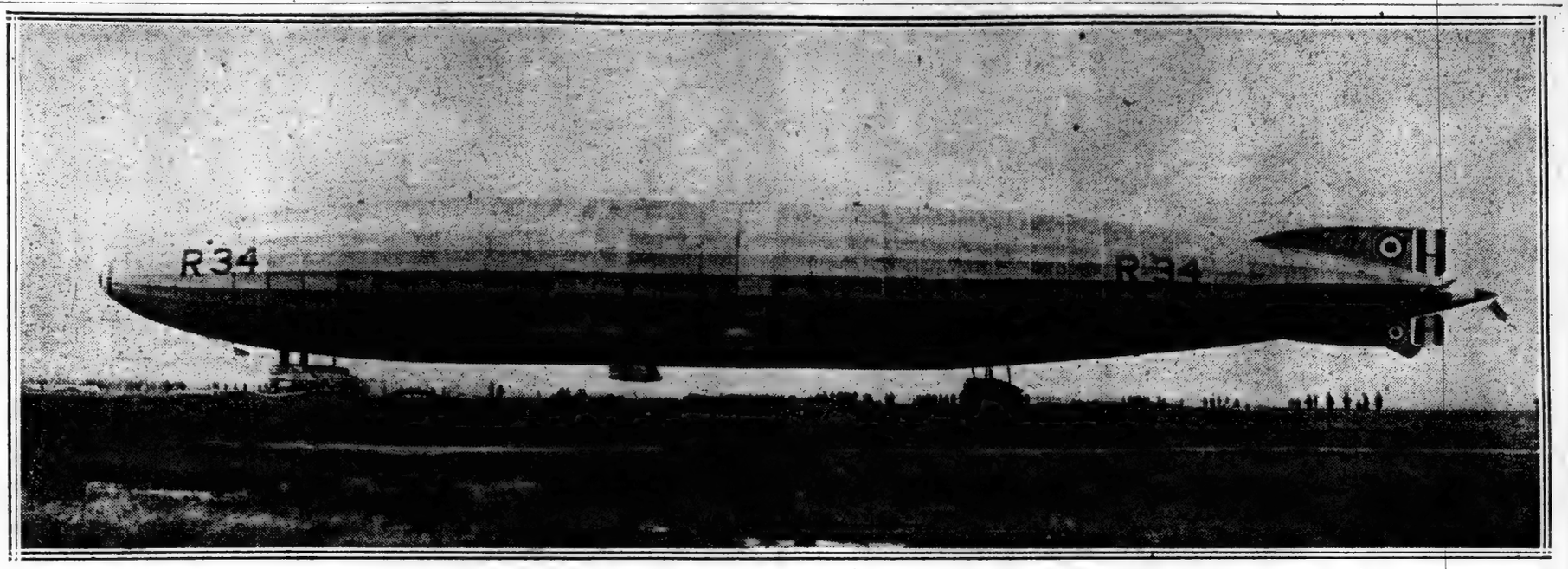
General Smuts was responsible for the failure to bring the resolution forward for action as provided in the agenda.

The story of this hitherto undisclosed episode goes back to the days of the Boer war. At that time General Smuts and General Louis Botha commanded troops engaged in hostilities against the British Government. When the Boers made overtures for peace Great Britain laid down preliminary conditions, among them surrender of certain officers named. Smuts and Botha would doubtless have been included in the list of those whose surrender was demanded. The British demand was rejected and hostilities continued.

When General Smuts learned in April of the Big Four proposal to include in the Peace Treaty a provision for punishing the former Emperor and German officers he protested. He recalled the British demand in the Boer war and claimed that as a result of the impossibility of the Transvaal Government complying with it hostilities had been prolonged two years. He is understood to have contended that the punishment of the ex-Kaiser and other highranking Germans would cause a bitterness among the German people that

Continued on Page Fourteen.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE GIANT DIRIGIBLE R-34 AFTER SHE HAD SETTLED IN ROOSEVELT FIELD. © Paul Thompson.

Maitland's Log of R-34's Flight; Day by Day Story of Pioneer Voyage

Representative of British Air Ministry Says Valuable Data Were Obtained—Many Photographs Taken of Scenes From the Clouds.

By BRIG. GEN. E. M. MAITLAND,
C. M. C., D. W. O., Representing the British Air Ministry.

London, England, for Air Ministry:

Atlantic flight by rigid airship R-34 from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island, New York, via Newfoundland:

Distances covered were as follows: East Fortune to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 2,050 sea miles. Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to New York, 1,080 sea miles.

It was originally intended that this flight should have taken place at the beginning of June, but owing to the uncertainty of the Germans signing the peace terms the British Admiralty decided to detain her for an extended cruise up the Baltic and along the German coast line. This flight occupied fifty-six hours under adverse weather conditions, during which time an air distance of roughly 2,400 miles was covered.

At the conclusion of this flight the ship was taken over from the Admiralty by the Air Ministry, and the airship was quickly overhauled for the journey to the United States of America.

The date and time of sailing decided upon was 2 A. M. on the morning of Wednesday, July 2, and the press representatives were notified by the Air Ministry to be at East Fortune the day previously.

Started Ahead of Schedule.

At 1:30 A. M. on the early morning of Wednesday, July 2, the airship was taken out from her shed and actually took the air twelve minutes later, thus starting on her long voyage exactly eighteen minutes in advance of scheduled time.

1:42 A. M., Wednesday, July 2:

The R-34 slowly arose from the hands of the landing party and was completely swallowed up in the low-lying clouds at a height of 100 feet. When flying at night, possibly on account of the darkness, there is always a feeling of loneliness immediately after leaving the ground. The loneliness on this occasion was accentuated by the faint cheers of the landing party coming upward through the mist long after all signs of the earth had disappeared.

The airship rose rapidly 1,500 feet, at which height she emerged from the low-lying clouds and headed straight up the Firth of Forth toward Edinburgh.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock the lights of Rosyth showed up through a break in the clouds, thus proving brilliantly that the correct allowance had been made for the force and direction of the wind, which was twenty miles per hour from the east.

It should be borne in mind that when an airship gets out on a long distance voyage carrying her maximum allowance of petrol she can only rise to a limited height at the outset without throwing some of it overboard as ballast, and that as the airship proceeds on her voyage she can, if so desired, gradually increase her height as the petrol is consumed by the engine.

An airship of this type, when most of her petrol is consumed, can rise to a height of about 14,000 feet.

15.5 Tons of Petrol at Start.

For this reason the next few hours were about the most anxious periods during the flight for Major Scott, the captain of the ship, who, owing to the large amount of petrol carried (4,900 gallons weighing 15.8 tons) had to keep the ship as low as possible and at the same time pass over northern Scotland, where the hills rise to a height of over 3,000 feet.

Owing to the stormy nature of the morning the air at 1,500 feet—the height at which the airship was travelling—was most disturbed and 'bumpy,' due to the wind being broken up by the mountains to the north, causing violent wind currents and 'air pockets.'

The most disturbed conditions were met in the mouth of the Clyde, south of Loch Lomond, which, surrounded by high mountains, looked particularly beautiful in the gray dawn light.

The islands at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde were quickly passed. The north coast of Ireland appeared for a time, and shortly afterward faded away as we headed out into the Atlantic.

The various incidents of the voyage are set down quite simply as they occurred, and more or less in the form of a diary. No attempt has been made to write them as a connected story. It is felt that, by recording each incident in this way, most of them trivial, a few of vital importance, a truer picture of the voyage will be obtained.

Easily Speed 38 Knots.

Time, 6 A. M., July 2.—Airship running on four engines with 1,600 revolutions. Forward engine being given a rest. Air speed 38 knots—land miles per hour made good 56.7. Course steered 298 degrees north, 62 degrees west. Course made good 30 degrees north, 71 west. Wind northeast 15 1-3 miles per hour. Height 1,500 feet. Large banks of fleecy cloud came rolling along from the Atlantic, gradually blotting out all view of the sea. At first we were above these clouds, but gradually they rose higher, and we plowed our way into the middle of them.

7 A. M.—Nothing but dense fog estimated by Harris, the meteorological officer, to go down to within fifty feet of the water and up to a height of about 5,000 feet.

Suddenly we catch a glimpse of the sea through a hole in the clouds, and it is now easy to see we have a slight drift to the south which was estimated by both Scott, the Captain, and Cooke, the navigating officer.

A few minutes later we find ourselves above the clouds, our height still being 1,500 feet, and beneath a cloudy sky with clouds at about 8,000 feet. We are therefore in between two layers of clouds, a condition in which Alcott and Brown found themselves on more than one occasion on their recent flight from west to east.

An excellent cloud horizon now presents itself on all sides, of which Cooke at once takes advantage. These observations, if the cloud horizon is quite flat, ought to prove a valuable rough guide, but cannot be regarded as accurate unless one can also obtain a check on the sun by day or the moon and stars by night.

Cooke reckons it is easy to make as much as a fifty-mile error in locating one's position when using a cloud horizon as substitute for a sea horizon.

Breakfast at 1,500 Feet.

7:30 A. M.—Breakfast in crew space up in the keel consisted of cold ham, one hard-boiled egg each, bread and butter, and hot tea. We breakfast in two watches, generally about fifteen in each.

The first watch for breakfast was Scott, Cooke, Pritchard, Admiralty airship expert; Lansdowne, Lieut. Commander, United States Airship Service; Shotter, engineer officer; Harris, me-

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PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES On Your Library Table.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.



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THE FIRST AERONAUTICAL STOWAWAY.

William Ballantyne, Who Hid on the R-34 and Had to Be Brought Along.

Stowaway Hides in Rigging of R-34; Discovered Stricken With Fever

One of Original Crew, Dropped to Save Weight, Was Bound to See Land Where They Pay $100,000 to a Prize Fighter.

That the first crossing of a lighter-than-air ship should lack none of the excitement connected with a seagoing voyage, there was a stowaway.

W. W. Ballantyne, a rigger, who was once a member of the crew, was told a few days before the dirigible "hopped off" that he would not be taken on the flight. Ballantyne, who was a prize-fighter before he enlisted, went to the head coxswain and learned that it was necessary to lighten the crew by three men and that he was one of the "unlucky ones." The way he changed his luck was told in this way by the stowaway:

"I'd worked hard, I had, blarsted hard, on the bally blimp, but that didn't matter so much. You see, I'd never been to America, had my heart placed on it, and my mind, too. So I sneaks out a bit before midnight, about two hours before the R-34 left Scotland. I hides in the rigging. No one saw me and we were off. When the balloon was about 200 feet up I changes my position to a more comfortable one. I hid between the gas bags No. 6 and No. 7 at the stern of the ship.

"I forsaged some food and water and intended to remain there until the end of the trip, unobserved, I hoped. But I was outa luck. I took sick. I guess I was the only man aboard who was sick on the trip. I remained stowed away until I was on the point of becoming delirious from fever.

"When we were about sixty miles out Sergeant Watson stumbles over my head, and of course he takes me to the head coxswain. The officers couldn't do nothing then, and I saw one of 'em smile—so I knowed I'd see the land where they pay $100,000 for a man to get in the ring for three rounds.

"I wish you'd tell your newspaper that I'd like to take on some one at 126 pounds. There is a little house in England what could use the winning end of the purse. I'm only going to be here a day or so, but maybe some American could fix it for me."

Ballantyne lay for twenty hours in his hammock with a fever of 102. After being treated by the doctor he took his place and worked his way across.

"I certainly did more work than any other two, but that was nothing. I made the trip and here I am. I don't know what they intend to do with me. That's up to Commander Scott, and he hasn't said a word to me as yet, but it's coming, I know. I am not worrying about the punishment they are planning for me now. The big thing for me is that I made that trip, and here I am."

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from New York, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

Lansdowne Tells How R-34 Battled 51-Mile Gale in Memorable Voyage

American Navy Observer Says Fuel Was in Danger of Exhaustion From Struggle With Storms During Cruise Between Old and New Worlds—Crew Confident They Would Succeed.

By LIEUT. COMMANDER ZACHARY LANSDOWNE, U. S. N.
American Naval Observer on the R-34.

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The British Air Ministry, upon deciding on the transatlantic round trip flight of H. M. A. R-34 to New York, generously extended an invitation to the United States Navy to send a representative along, and I have been this most fortunate individual.

I have been with the R-34 since June 1, and had the opportunity of making the fifty-seven-hour flight to the Baltic during the middle of the month. This trip convinced me that the airship was equal to anything, and limited only by the amount of fuel she could carry. Major Scott, the commander; Major Cook, the navigator; Lieutenant Harris, the meteorological officer, and others were old friends of mine, dating back to 1917.

I reported for instruction in the Spring of 1917 to General Maitland, then Colonel Maitland, in charge of the airship section of the British Admiralty, and I served in England at British air stations until February, 1918. It is due to the courtesy of General Maitland and the British Air Ministry that I have been able to make this flight, and my early instructions and practical experience were received at their hands.

It is peculiarly fitting that General Maitland, who remained head of the British Airship Service throughout the war and who was responsible for its great success, should have pushed this remarkable flight to a successful conclusion. It is unfortunate that General Maitland is not stopping awhile in America, as he is one of England's pioneer airmen, and also one of her most delightful gentlemen.

Major Scott is easily the world's most capable airship pioneer. He has forgotten more about airships than most of us ever knew. It has been demonstrated that he was the proper man for the undertaking of the difficult task assigned to him in crossing the Atlantic from east to west against the weather.

The R-34 is a 2,000,000 cubic feet rigid aircraft, 650 feet long. She has a complement of thirty officers and men and a lift of about twenty-five tons. I was detailed as a regular member of the crew. Major Pritchard and myself were opposite members of the crew who performed the same duties and shared the same hammock, "four on and four off." The man off duty made use of the hammock.

Get Ready for the Start.

It was planned for the R-34 to leave the Royal Naval Air Station at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, at 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 2. At this hour the greatest lift is obtainable. After a hearty dinner Tuesday night the ship's company again was fed at midnight. After this I went to my cabin and slipped into flying clothes. These consist of silk-and-wool underclothes and a flying suit fitted with parachute harness. I previously had placed on board the little baggage I was taking.

I arrived at the station shortly before 2 o'clock British Summer time, or 1 o'clock Greenwich Meridian time. The weather had been consistently blustery for the preceding twenty-four hours. I estimated that it was still blowing about twelve miles an hour on the deck, and there was a thick mist overhead. The landing party, consisting of about 400 men and 150 girl "Wrens," were standing by, to be of service. A number of women, including wives and friends of the officers, also were present, as well as a score of newspaper men, including several American correspondents.

After bidding good-bye to Colonel Hunt, commander at the East Fortune Station, and a number of his officers, I went to my place in the ship, as our order was passed for the crew to take their flying stations. The ship then was carefully weighed off, the engines tested, and all controls thoroughly tried out. The R-34 carried as part of her ballast half a ton of water, and when the process of weighing off was being gone through a great quantity of water was spilled over the spectators, thoroughly drenching many of them, but failing to dampen their enthusiasm.

Leave Old World Behind.

At 1:17 o'clock the landing officer took charge of the ship, and immediately gave the order to "walk" the R-34 from her berth in the big hangar. In response, the landing party sprang to the sides of the big dirigible and quickly ran her out into the open. When well clear of the hangar, the instruments recording ballast again were read, to ascertain the difference the atmosphere had made in the lifting capacity of the big bag.

Just as the minute hand of our watch recorded 1:42 o'clock, the order was given to "let go." The ship rose gently and gracefully, taking the air as easily as a lark. Swiftly it climbed higher and higher, and as the mist crept in below us, the waving figures were absorbed, one by one, in the damp grayness that enveloped us. A few faint cheers rose to us as we mounted, and then, as one man, we settled to our work, for the big dirigible was at last off on her voyage between the two worlds.

Fairly away, we looked about us to see with what means we were to make the trip. It is true, the work of preparation had been going forward theoretically for months and practically for weeks. The first thing we investigated, not unnaturally, was the larder. A great quantity of cooked meats, including hams, roast beef, sausages, and beef steak pies, were piled up in the store room.

You must not think that our trip was a succession of cold meals. We had only to get out one of our aluminium cooking utensils and go into the

Continued on Page Five.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address E. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

TO START BACK TOMORROW

Parachute Brings First Air Pilgrim to American Soil.

SHIP'S LANDING PERFECT

Great Dirigible Settles Easily on Even Keel, Balancing Gas and Ballast.

PERIL IN FUEL SHORTAGE

Will Fly Over New York Early Tomorrow Before Beginning Return Voyage.

The British dirigible R-34 arrived at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning, circled the field three times to make observations, and at 9:21 o'clock the first overseas air pilgrim Major John Edward Maddock Pritchard, landed upon American soil, after a parachute drop of 2,000 feet.

This completed the longest flight in history, the distance covered being 3,200 miles, not counting the mileage forced upon the flyers by adverse winds. The time consumed was a few minutes more than 108 hours. The big airship brought over thirty-one persons, one of whom was a stowaway, and a tortoise shell cat.

Major G. H. Scott, the commander, announced last night that the R-34 would fly again an hour before daybreak tomorrow morning, and would pass over New York City at about daybreak before starting homeward.

A fortunate turn of the wind at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning made the success of the flight possible. Four times on Friday night and early Saturday morning heavy squalls and thunderstorms had threatened to cripple or smash the flying colossus. Taking these experiences as mere matters of course, Major Scott decided at the first sign of favorable weather to attempt to complete the trip as contemplated in the beginning, by landing at the original objective point, although it involved careful calculation of mileage to be covered against the scant stock of gasoline remaining.

Tossed Like a Dory in Storm.

During the worst of the storm on Friday night the big airship was suddenly tossed aloft 500 feet and pitched about like a dory in a heavy sea. For a time there was great danger that a vital part would be smashed and a landing forced on the rough water, but the workmanship and material in every part of the 630-foot air giant proved flawless and Commander Scott got his craft safely through. His officers and men were at a loss to find words to tell their admiration for his navigating and for the staunch flying gasbag itself.

After the weather for once during the trip got behind the ship Major Scott turned her nose away from Boston and towards Montauk Point, wirelessing news of the sudden shift in his course. When the wind continued favorable Major Scott decided, as one of his officers said, to take a "sporting chance" by flying on seventy miles further to Mineola, although he knew that this was possible only with favorable wind.

Scores of mechanics and navy men were nearing Montauk Point when the dirigible first appeared on the horizon off the Long Island coast. They had not believed it possible that the R-34 could arrive at Montauk Point before noon, considering her position and apparent condition, when she was sending out distress signals and hurry calls for help until about 2 o'clock in the morning from near Boston. But she was off the Point shortly before 8 o'clock, some time before workmen and equipment from Mineola could arrive to take care of her if she should land. Naval officers and men on their way to the Point got their first information of the change in plans when they saw a long slate-colored pencil just above the horizon, with which it nearly blended. Its course plainly showed that it would pass some distance from Montauk Point and continue to Mineola.

Naval officers and expert workmen were on their way to Boston and Chatham, Mass., as well as to the tip

Officers of the R-34, with the Giant Dirigible in the Background.



© Paul Thompson.

Left to Right: Lieut. Commander Lansdowne, United States Naval Airship Service; Lieutenant Wallace Durant, R. A. F., Wireless Officer of the R-34; Lieutenant Guy N. Harris, Meteorological Officer; Major J. E. M. Pritchard, R. A. F.; Brig. Gen. E. M. Maitland, C. M. G., D. W. O., British Air Ministry; Lieutenant H. F. Luck, R. N., Second Officer of the R-34; Lieutenant J. D. Shotter, R. N., Engineer Officer of the R-34.

of Long Island, at that time, and those remaining at Mineola did not learn that the R-34 was coming there until 8 o'clock, when a Curtiss workman at Port Jefferson called by telephone and said he had seen her flying inward over the island and undoubtedly making for Mineola.

Thousands Sight Skyship.

In the meantime thousands of Long Islanders had seen the big craft overhead, looking like an enormous tin fish with a slightly blunted nose and a fine tail, but with lines of grace and delicacy. While no one had warning of her coming, hundreds of automobiles were soon headed for Mineola, and about 10,000 persons witnessed the arrival over the field and the perfect descent.

At 8:35 o'clock the R-34 became visible from Mineola Field, looking at first like a splinter split off from the bluish horison in the northeast. A thin line of light beneath it made it distinguishable at first at a distance of about twenty miles. Slowly it disengaged itself from the blurring lines where the earth and sky met, and gradually its bulk began to develop. As it approached the field it rose for better observation, and at about 9 o'clock stood out in the sky in its full superdreadnought proportions, its painted skin responding to the sun, which had become bright a few minutes before, and giving off a dull, metallic gleam between lead and aluminium in tint.

It glided through the air with such smoothness as to give the suggestion that it was motionless and the spectator moving. Like the buzz of a midsummer noontime, the hum of its motors produced no disturbing effect on the quiet.

The ship approached the landing place at a height of about 2,000 feet, coming from the east northeast and passing first over Mitchel Field, named in honor of ex-Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. It swung around the skirts of Roosevelt Field, while its commanders studied the details of the landing place. The manoeuvres for observation took the dirigible three times around the field before she came to a stop. After 9:11 it shut off its motors, and hovered, like a fixed object, 2,000 feet above the ground.

First Man to Land.

Wig-wag communication was opened between the dirigible and the field, and Major Scott was informed that Major Fuller, who was to have been in command of the landing, was not there, having started for Boston when the R-34 purposed landing there. Major Pritchard, the second officer on the dirigible, was then directed to land and take charge of the ground work when the dirigible descended. At 2,000 feet Major Pritchard jumped with a parachute, swinging around and around in circles and moving slowly downward. His descent occupied two minutes and he landed rather heavily at 9:19, slightly injuring his hip. Under his directions 600 workmen were disposed in eight groups to tie down the great gas envelope which, though sure and steady in the air, is inclined to be erratic when chained to an alien element.

After these forces had been deployed in precise order the dirigible began to release gas and descend. It moved down on an even keel, as if it were a great weight being lowered by an invisible crane. It kept precisely over its anchorage with an accuracy of navigation that would have been the despair of any deep water skipper proud of his skill in docking his ship. She gained a little speed as she sank down the last 1,000 feet, and when about 300 feet up she suddenly released a great flood of water ballast, which spread into a sheet and then poured in a torrent to the ground, showering the workmen under it. This water was dropped from canvas tanks in the hull to steady and delay her descent.

The landing of a big dirigible is a very delicate operation. It requires nice balancing by the skipper in releasing water and gas in the last few feet of the approach to the ground in order to bring a state of equilibrium as the machine touches the earth, thus preventing a jar which might disjoint the light skeleton on which the metal-plated skin is stretched.

As it was making the final descent, the main mooring line was tossed to workmen waiting to receive it and thrust it through a massive iron ring, with concrete anchorage, which bridles the big machine until it has been securely fixed by eight anchors.

Pinned Down Like Gulliver.

The line, which is about six inches thick, made a bullseye in its drop, falling squarely over the main anchor. The workmen, who rushed to catch it on the bound, were flung to the ground and rolled about, as if by the lash of a gigantic whip, but they subdued it in a second and rushed with it to the iron ring. An instant later it was dragged through this opening and the gas bag was secured. A few moments later the crews of men were pinning it down like Gulliver, attaching anchors all along the hull to prepared anchorages of concrete and steel, sunk deeply into the earth.

The British officers, accompanied by their American guest, Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, climbed out of the gondola to receive the official greetings of the Government of the United States and the hearty congratulations of brother seamen and flyers in American and British uniforms. Those who expected to find them worn and wan from their unparalleled experience were astonished to see them all in the finest fettle and spirits, ruddy and vigorous, wide-awake and full of fun.

The crew followed them to land, on which none had set foot for nearly five days, all the members being in good health and spirits, except one man, who had suffered a smashed thumb, the only accident of the cruise.

Stowaway the Crew Star.

The star member of the party was the stowaway, William Ballantyne of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who registered a new adventure in the history of the human race by smuggling himself across the Atlantic Ocean in midair. This Ballantyne, who is 22 years old, is a rigger on dirigibles, had sailed with the R-34 in its sensational flight over Germany and the Baltic and would no be left out this time, when he was dropped from the roll of the crew because he was the thirtieth man and it was thought necessary to cut the crew to twenty-nine, to reduce weight and conserve fuel.

But the "rigger," while pretending to accept his fate with good grace, planned, with the probable connivance of some of his pals, to hide in the ship the day before she started. He climbed up from the gondola into the space between the outer skin of the dirigible and the bottom of the gas-container. This is the space into which the crew climbs for sleep, exercise, and rest. It is rather dark there normally, and Ballantyne hid himself by climbing to the top of a beam which runs the length of this chamber. He took good care not to be put back, because he did not disclose his presence on board until the ship had been six hours in flight.

Major Scott admitted that he had been informed of this man's disobedience of orders, when he discussed the voyage yesterday. "He probably had help from other members of the crew in stowing away," said Major Scott. "I don't doubt that. We felt that we had to cut the crew and so we left him off, but he would not have it."

"Will he be court-martialed or anything?"

"Possibly something of the kind," said the commander, with a smile. "Perhaps his punishment will not be very heavy."

Major Scott said, however, that the romantic stowaway had not been treated as a guest. "We worked him proper," he said. "In addition to that, he didn't have a hammock."

"We have not measured the distance of the trip with accuracy," said Major Scott, "but it is close to 3,200 miles, without counting the extra distance which had to be covered because of adverse winds."

The time of the R-34 for the transatlantic crossing is slightly greater than the steamship record made by the Mauretania, which in September, 1909, made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 4 days, 10 hours, and 41 minutes. This is better by approximately two hours than the time of the dirigible, which took 4 days, 12 hours, and some odd minutes. The R-34, however, starting from Edinburgh, covered a much greater distance. The rate of speed of the R-34 in covering the 3,200 miles was 29 2-5 knots per hour.

When he was asked how much fuel he had left when landing, Major Scott said:

"I don't know exactly, but I think about three hours."

Other officers of the R-34 thought that there was less than an hour's fuel and that it was touch and go in the last few minutes whether the flier could reach Mineola and make a landing under safe conditions. The commander of the dirigible was not inclined to talk, but at the Garden City Hotel he good naturedly answered questions, under constant interruptions from Congressmen and men escorting pretty women demanding to be introduced to him, and others who felt that the great air navigator should not be allowed to get away without meeting them.

Badly Treated by the Wind.

"We often flew as low as 400 feet from the ocean in the course of the voyage," he said. "When the wind was high we flew low, and when the wind was low we flew high. We didn't get very good treatment from the wind.

"We made the flight in 108 hours and some odd minutes. We expect to make the trip back much faster, probably in seventy hours. We expect to fly again about an hour before daybreak on Tuesday morning on our return trip, and will fly over New York at just about daylight.

"We used our five engines when we needed them; that is, when we were facing stiff winds. We were only using three this morning, because we were coming in easily with the wind in our favor. All of the engines came through in first-class condition. They are Sunbeam motors."

"Why did you decide to go to Boston and then come on here?" he was asked.

"We were meeting severe headwinds, and knew that if they continued we could not get here, and it would be necessary to land in Boston. We could have made our way to Boston, however, regardless of how strong the wind became.

"We had ticklish times with the weather on four occasions, the worst in a thunderstorm. I would not say that it was really serious, but it was very nasty and very unpleasant. It might have been serious if it had broken the planes or taken the rudder. At one time, in the worst storm we went through, we suddenly shot upward about 500 feet, and had a very unsettled time.

"We will return with the same party that we brought over, including our stowaway, but with the exception of Lieut. Commander Lansdowne, who will be replaced by another American officer."

Worst Weather On This Side.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Maitland of the Royal Air Forces, the official observer on the flight and a man credited with a very large share in building up England's greatness in the air during the war, said:

"The trip was just fifty-nine hours from land to land, from Ireland to Newfoundland. During the whole trip we hardly ever saw the Atlantic. The worst part of the trip was in passing through the thunderstorms between Nova Scotia and New York. They troubled us very much. The navigation was perfect. It could not have been more accurate and excellent. With the clouds, the horizon, the sun, moon or stars to guide us, and with the help of the wireless direction finder, we never once lost our position. We saw and were in communication with the American destroyers in the Bay of Fundy, and they very kindly offered us assistance, but we found that we did not need it. I believe the decision to come on all the way to Mineola was reached about 2 o'clock this morning.

"I regard the dirigible as the ideal form of transatlantic travel. There was no sea sickness on board. I am a poor sailor myself, but I never felt the movement of the dirigible at all. The ship pitched a little bit in the thunderstorm; pitched rather than rolled.

"We had cheery, comfortable quarters and were on a perfectly even keel virtually all the way over. I wish to emphasize that the object of this flight is to demonstrate the future use of the rigid dirigible machine for transatlantic work. It was in every way successful."

The men aboard the dirigible slept in hammocks slung in the cavern at the bottom of the hull, between the gas container and the lower part of the shell of the machine. The crew worked in four-hour shifts, and at the end of their periods of work climbed up from the gondola, which is the combined cabin and engine room of the ship, into the living quarters in the subhull. Here they had their meals and exercise, as well as sleep. A phonograph discoursed at intervals, and the tortoise-shell cat prowled about to be made much of by the crew. "Sandy," the famous fox terrier, which has accompanied the R-34 on other flights, was left at home. According to Major Scott, he feared the dog could not stand such a long trip.

Not a Wee Drap Aboard.

Cold meat was the staple of the menu, although hot dishes were sometimes provided, but there was plenty to eat. Some of the Americans who greeted the British officers suggested with mock eagerness that, coming from Scotland, and from Edinburgh, it was highly probable that the dirigible had landed with contraband of America's newest and best-known law. This was solemnly denied, however, and it was asserted that there was nothing on the ship except a bottle of "sick" brandy, for medical use only, and that, as a matter of fact, there had been no occasion for its use.

The comfort enjoyed in general by those who made the trip did not extend to Lieutenant J. T. Shotter, the engineer officer, who had to give almost continuous attention to the motors, nor to Lieutenant Guy Harris, the meteorological expert, who was kept constantly busy studying atmospheric conditions and "nosing" out storms and dodging them. Lieutenant Harris kept dodging them on Friday, but they came so thick that he could hardly get out of the way of one without hitting another.

"It was an extremely rough trip," said Lieutenant Harris, "but we have a wonderful old boat, and she was commanded by the most wonderful man in the Air Service.

"On this side of the Atlantic you have some of the most extraordinary weather I have ever experienced. For instance, yesterday I was leaning out of the window on one of the cars, and an icy-cold blast struck me in the face, and about two seconds later another blast came so hot that I had to take my head in again.

"Outside of the weather conditions there was nothing eventful in the trip. It was the sort of trip anybody could make. A girl could make it.

"The first two days we never saw the sea at all, because we were up above the clouds all the time. We didn't see any ships until we were off Newfoundland, and then we saw one ship, the Seal, going from St. John's to Halifax."

Lieutenant Harris was asked as to the reason for the contradictory messages appealing for help, followed by the announcement that they could proceed on their way.

"We had to play it safe," he said. "We did not know how many headwinds we might encounter and we were running very short of fuel.

"Knowing the weather conditions of the United States, I was a great deal worried. I have been worried all through the trip about the condition of the ship when it arrived here, and about the difficulties in sizing up weather conditions here. I want to express my appreciation of the United States weather services. You see, while the ship is here, if she should get 'bumped,' it would be my funeral. It is quite a relief to have such a fine weather service to rely upon.

"You can see how much weather accounts for, when you remember that almost half the total time of the trip was occupied in getting from Newfoundland here. We got such bad bumps yesterday that I would not go through them again for a thousand pounds.

"At one moment yesterday the old ship shot up 800 feet into the air in one up-swoop. If it had gone down, that way, we would not have been here.

"As far as the actual crew is concerned, they did four hours on and four hours off, but men on special jobs like Major G. H. Cooke, the navigator; Lieutenant Shotter, and myself did not have it so easy. We were working practically all the time, snatching sleep, when we could get it, a few minutes at a time. I think I got about four hours altogether."

Lieutenant Harris explained that, while the meals were usually simple enough and cold, the ship's company was occasionally treated to a hot steak pudding, which was achieved by cooking on the exhaust of the engines in a specially contrived oven. Hot beef tea and hot coffee were produced in the same fashion, but cold meat, bread, butter, and "excellent English jam" were the mainstays of the diet.

Illustrating the even keel and lack of motion of the big dirigible in ordinary weather, he said that shaving was no more serious operation than in the bathroom of a house on a solid foundation.

"The worst part of the voyage was the fact that you could not smoke. That was the devil of it. It killed me, you know."

Less Than Half an Hour's Fuel.

One of the engineer members of the crew said that there was less than half an hour's fuel in the tanks of the R-34 after her landing, and that the situation during the final hour was dangerous.

"We were fighting headwinds all the way until early this morning, when the wind suddenly veered around at the last moment. Things were getting desperate. We were 180 miles away with only four hours' fuel left, when we had our first bit of luck. The wind veered round and saved us, but I think an examination of our tanks would show about half an hour's fuel left, or less. That means that if we had been only a few minutes later in getting here we might have had a serious time of it trying to get down."

Lieutenant Rex F. Durrant, the wireless officer, made this statement:

"We used the wireless range finder, known as the 'maximum method' in the British Air Service. It had a range of 300 miles. All the Canadian wireless stations helped us a good deal in our navigation, especially when we were near Cape Race, where a storm gave us a good bumping.

"In our transmitting set, we used continuous waves with a range of 1,200 miles and the wireless telephone with a hundred-mile radius, and an auxiliary continuous wave set and an emergency spark set. All of these sets functioned perfectly throughout the voyage. We were never out of wireless touch.

"Up to the time that we passed Newfoundland, we were in direct and constant communication with Clifden, Ireland, despite severe static. We were in touch with the Air Ministry every two hours throughout the voyage. We hailed the Air Ministry Wireless Station on top of the Hotel Cecil in London, half way across the water. In mid-Atlantic we were in direct communication with Clifden, Canada, and the Azores.

"We carried a 400-foot trailing aerial for use on all sets, except the direction finder, which is worked by coils. The small spark set worked extremely well. Cape Race read it at 300 miles, although it was only one-tenth of an electric horse power."

Lieutenant Durrant, who has devised many of the wireless devices used by British air fleets during the war, said that some important lessons in the use of the wireless had been learned on the trip.

"I am devising a bigger coil for the direction-finding set," he said.

"Also it has been proved by our experience beyond a doubt that continuous waves will be the future means of wireless tranmission."

Major John Edward Maddock Pritchard, who descended in the parachute yesterday, said:

"We received word by wireless telephone and signals that Major Hugh Fuller had gone to Boston. As we did not know what arrangement had been made to land us, it was thought best that I come down to see that all was correct, just a normal parachute descent of about 2,000 feet."

To Australia a Year Hence.

At this point a reporter asked the Major what he thought of the chances for a dirigible flight from England to Australia.

"There is no chance of a direct non-stop flight to Australia with this ship," he answered. "Roughly speaking, I think that in about a year's time we will have a ship that will make the nonstop flight to Australia as easily as this one made the trip here."

Another member of the technical staff was Lieutenant Harold F. Luck, who, with other duties, combined that of ship's surgeon.

"I don't know why I should act as the ship's doctor," said he, "but that

Continued on Page Three.



© International Film Service.

Major G. H. Scott, R. A. F.,
in Command of the R-34.



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Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N.,
American Observer on the R-34.



SHOULDERS

THE HIGH-LINE SHOULDERS OF THE MODEL SKETCHED WILL PROVE COMFORTABLE AND RETAIN THEIR GRACE.

$50

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

Woolworth on Fifth Avenue

Astonishment has been expressed that a five and ten cent store is so successful on fashionable Fifth Avenue.

Because the wealthy frequent the Avenue, it is assumed that all are wealthy and that small coins are disdained.

It is sometimes believed that open-handed prodigality is an attribute of wealth. It may be in buying old masters, yachts or tiaras, but commercially the relatively poor are the "spenders."

In the circle of your own experience, who spends most on patent leather shoes, "nobby clothes" or other foibles?

The market possibilities for luxuries has increased greatly in the past ten years.

The war-made "free spender" has raised his standard of living.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

R-34 WILL START BACK TOMORROW

Continued from Page 2, Column 6.

was one of my assignments. Fortunately, I had nothing worse to deal with than a smashed thumb, and I think that got all right.

"We had ill-luck coming across, although, to put it another way, we had a lot of luck to land at all. The ship stood up under everything like a Briton. Everybody was jolly, and the skipper was the cheeriest man in the bunch. We got a lot of fun out of having our tortoise-shell cat along—it has no name, as far as I know—but we were sorry that Sandy, the dog mascot, could not be with us. Your Commander Lansdowne is a hearty sort of a man, and seemed to have the time of his life on the trip."

It was officially announced last night that, while the R-34 will carry out its plan to fly over New York City, it will not be possible to accept the invitation of the United States Navy Department to fly over Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington as well. The original plan of turning around and starting back within a few hours after arrival was abandoned because of the necessity for a thorough survey of the ship because of the exceptionally hard conditions under which it operated during the voyage. From the outside the R-34 looked as fresh as a new toy, and no serious troubles are known to have developed internally, but it was thought safer to overlook her closely.

The first American to greet Major Pritchard on his descent by parachute was Lieutenant Frederick W. Blake, who ran to his side when the Major appeared to come down rather heavily. Major Pritchard admitted that he had a pretty stiff bump, but said it was nothing. Major J. N. Barney of the Medical Corps arrived at the side of the sky visitor at the same moment and helped to extricate him from the ropes of the parachute, in which he had become enmeshed.

Commander Albert C. Read of the NC-4, the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, was one of those early at the field to greet his rivals in flying achievement. The official welcome was extended on the field by Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, who read a letter of congratulations from Secretary of the Navy Daniels. As soon as this ceremony was over, the British officers hurried to the officers' quarters at Roosevelt Field to have a bath and a change of clothes. Considering the weather at Mineola, they were glad to be divested of the bulky flight clothing, which consists of heavy outerclothing and double undergarments, one of silk and one of wool. The members of the crew at the same time rushed for shower baths, one comfort which the big machine did not afford.

Hundreds of automobiles drove up to the park during the afternoon, but little interest was taken because of the military regulations kept the public about half a mile away from the machine. Unable to see the detail of the R-34, most of the spectators were satisfied after a glance and went away.

Several visitors will inspect the machine today, among them Congressman Hicks of the Aviation Committee of the House, who was invited by Major Scott to look over the "old boat."

Army and navy officers at Roosevelt Field took every precaution to guard their charge. From 3 P. M. until dark they permitted the hundreds of spectators to approach within 100 feet of the dirigible, moored upon the field, although they were ordered to "keep moving." At dark every one not concerned was ordered out of the field and guards were placed at each gate to prevent any one from getting inside, unless he could show proper credentials. Searchlights were kept playing upon the R-34 and the space about it, not only on the ground but in the air as well, to protect it against approach. Guards were stationed along the roads near the field and permitted no automobiles to get near the gate.

Inside the field mechanics were refueling the dirigible, making the few necessary repairs and overhauling to fit her for the return trip.

800 Men on Duty.

The 800 or more men who had been drilled in the handling of balloons were kept busy for several hours after the R-34 landed. They were called upon frequently to shift the big craft with each change of the wind. These men will work in relays, but all will be available in the event of an emergency. One relay will be at their posts during the entire time the dirigible is at Roosevelt Field. When the start for home is made the entire crew will be brought into use to see that no accident occurs when the dirigible is in readiness.

Mechanics, going over the big craft late yesterday afternoon, discovered that the rear gondola had been somewhat damaged when the R-34 landed here. The damage was to the bottom, but it will be repaired within a few hours, the experts say. It will in no wise interfere with the flight home.

Thousands of spectators who were at or near Roosevelt Field when the heavy storm broke in the afternoon fled for shelter. Hundreds who had come in automobiles and left them parked in nearby fields and roads scurried back to get out of the rain and made themselves as comfortable as possible.

Others who had walked to the field tried to get what shelter they could from trees a quarter of a mile away. The rain came down heavily and scores were drenched. There was little wind accompanying the storm and it had no effect upon the dirigible. Mechanics and officers directing them in the work kept looking after the big craft worked in slickins, but the military police were ordered before they were relieved from duty and oil skins provided.

It was announced at the field that the big dirigible will be allowed to rise about one hundred feet tonight. This can be easily accomplished as the steel anchor hawsers are so constructed that they can be reeled out as needed. It is planned to bring the machine down again in the morning, the elevation being taken as a precautionary measure to prevent accident to the big bag during the night.

Greetings to The Times.

The R-34 brought with it a letter from the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which greetings were expressed. It said:

"Greetings from the London staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES carried by the R-34, Great Britain's first airship to cross the Atlantic Ocean."

Several pieces of mail were brought over in the airship, one of whose missions was to demonstrate that mail, passenger, and commercial dirigibles were feasible. Among the letters was a letter of greeting from King George to President Wilson.

The British Naval Ministry has requested the United States Navy Department to send with the dirigible another representative on the trip to England. The American to travel on the return trip is Lieut. Col. W. A. Hensley, United States Air Forces.

"The Lady," as the crew proudly referred to the R-34 in speaking of her, "behaved wonderfully well," said a member of the crew, "but at one time we thought that she had gone back on us. That was during the severe storm we ran into, but she pulled us through, all right. Some of us were airsick, but not seriously, mostly headaches. Most of us had to sleep along the keel, where the ventilation was not of the best. We are not making any kick against that, though, but that explains where we got the headaches.

"We were not permitted to smoke on the entire trip. That was some hardship, believe me, but we managed to make the best of it. There was plenty of coffee and cocoa aboard and we thought we had plenty of water, but toward the end of the trip the water was getting low, and we drank very little of it, because we did not know when we were going to get more.

"But, say, none of us would have missed this trip, even if we had nothing to eat or drink, to say nothing of having no smokes. Headaches and all, we had the trip of our lives.

The voyage successfully completed yesterday was the second great flight of the R-34, the wonderful endurance of the machine during both severe tests filling the crew with confidence. Speaking of the earlier voyage yesterday, Lieutenant Harris said:

"On that time we left East Fortune, Scotland, on the 17th of June and we landed back at 4 o'clock on the 20th. It was roughly speaking a 2,000-mile trip. We went over Kiel, Rostock, and Copenhagen. It was quite a good show. The Danes were pleased and they gave us quite a good time. I think it rather spoiled us."

FEW AT MONTAUK SAW R-34.

Big Dirigible Passed Over Town While Most Folk Were Abed.

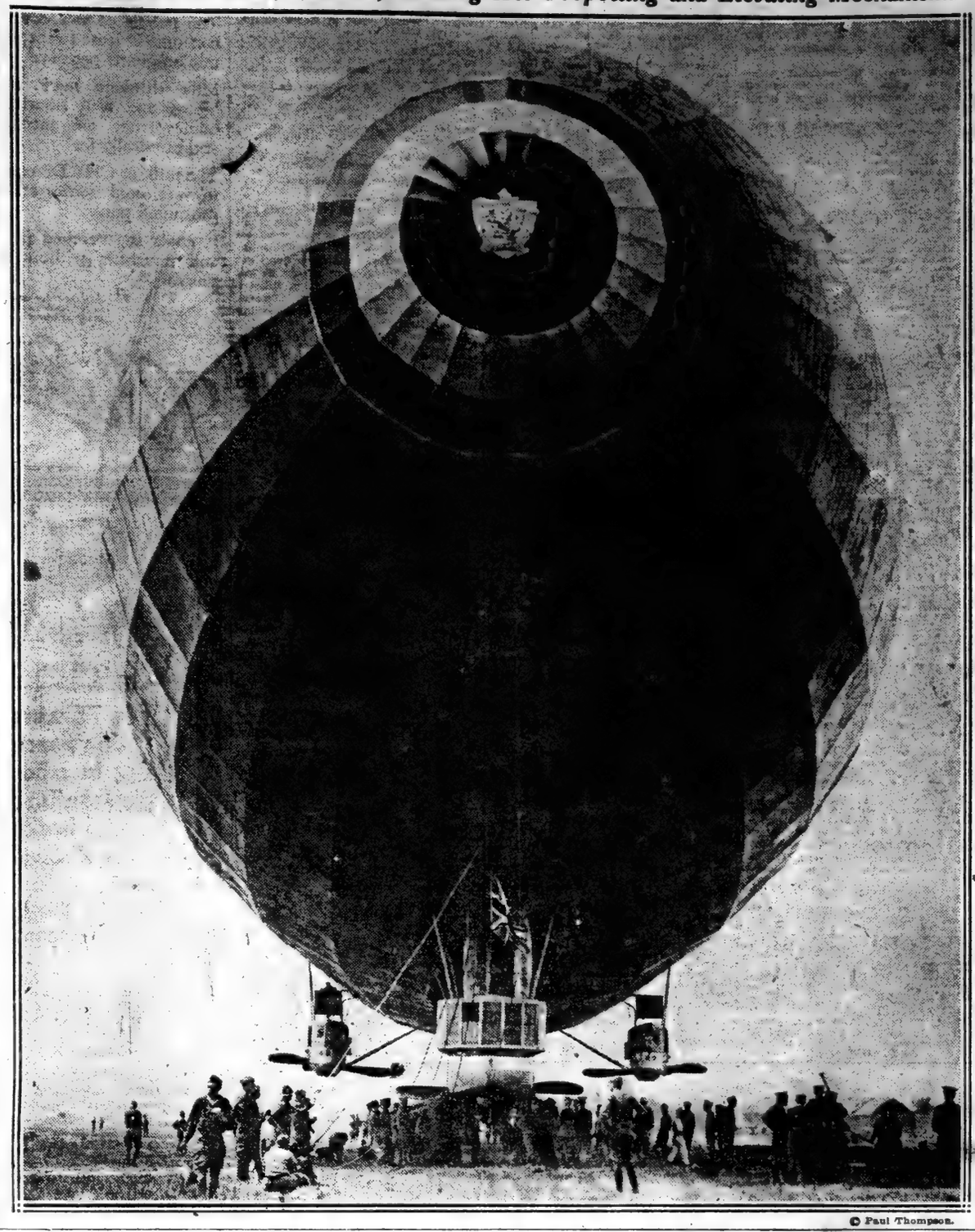
Special to The New York Times.

MONTAUK, L. I., July 6.—The British dirigible R-34 passed over this place this morning at 7:30 o'clock, when only a few persons were up to catch a glimpse of her. She appeared to be between 1,500 and 2,000 feet in the air and making a speed of perhaps forty miles an hour. When first seen the dirigible was headed in a westerly direction. As it passed over Montauk it slightly changed its course to northwest, and quickly again to west. The gondolas of the aircraft appeared as mere specks under the huge gas envelope, and the members of the crew could not be distinguished at all.

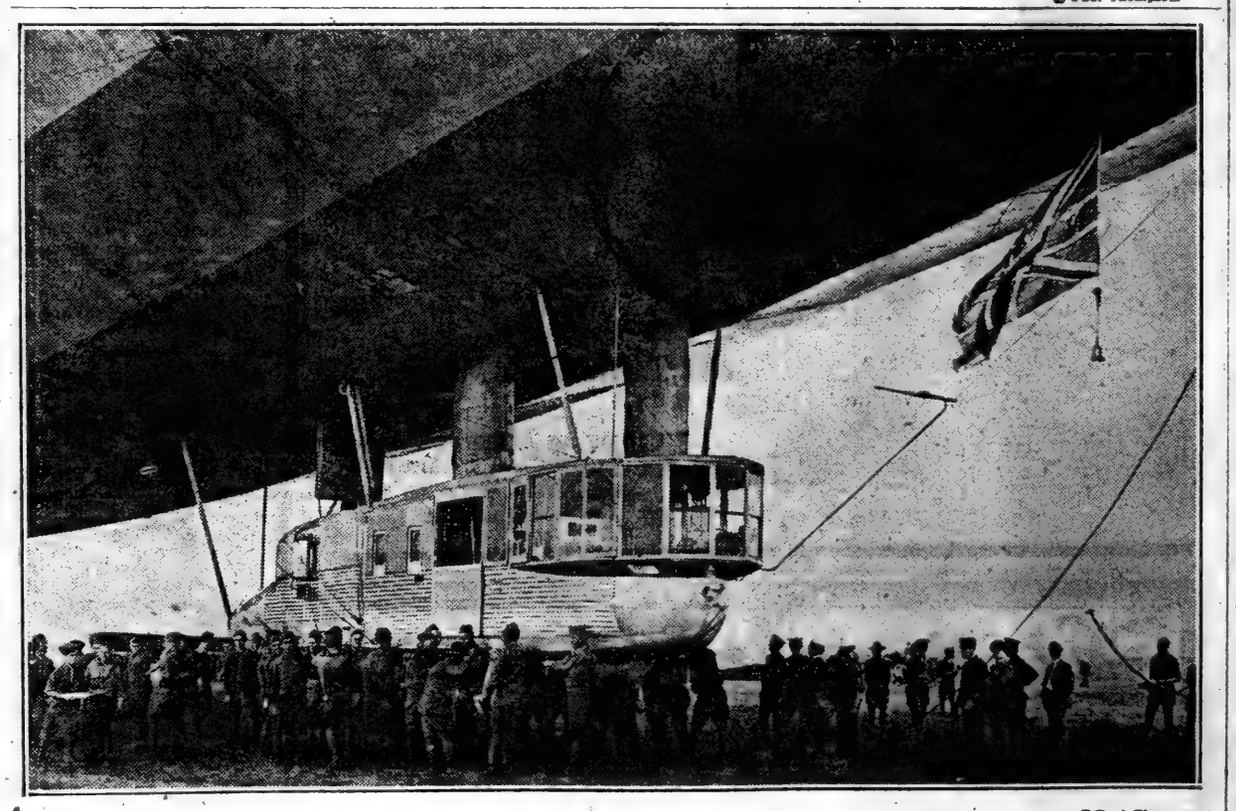
With the passing of the R-34 a detachment of 250 men from New London, who were sent here on destroyers at midnight to prepare for a possible forced landing of the airship, were sent back to their station. The successful landing at Mineola gave relief to navy officials under command of Lieutenant Babbitt at the Montauk Naval Station, to whom had been assigned the almost impossible task of preparing a safe landing place for the dirigible without time to prepare suitable anchorages.



Striking View of R-34, Bow On, Showing Her Propelling and Elevating Mechanism.



© Paul Thompson.



© Paul Thompson.

Forward Gondola of the R-34.

352

Winged Money!

How long will your heirs live in comfort?

VERY shrewd but equally unscrupulous men are preying on those who possess ready money. In a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* an authority on financial matters tells how. The following direct quotations from his article will give you a glimpse of methods and tendencies which might rob your family of comforts in the years to come:

"It has been said that no matter how often the crop of wheat, cotton, or other basic products might fail, the crop of those who nibble at enticing but worthless stocks never fails."

Your heirs may not possess your own type of business judgment. They might accept the proposals made by salesmen of such securities.

"These salesmen are paid as high as three hundred dollars a week."

Plainly—they must find many victims in order to earn these salaries. Your wife might be one.

"It must be remembered that those clever promoters are often helped by expert journalistic talent. The operator in question is said to have paid numbers of really able newspaper men to write for him."

Part of the game is, of course, to make securities *seem* as high-class as they really are low-class.

In the light of such facts don't you feel the need of protecting your heirs with definite safety measures? Wouldn't you prefer to endow the money you leave with the same quality of cool-headed business judgment that enabled you to make it? You can, by establishing—

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND

for safeguarding the money you leave

The plan is this:

1. A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide periodical income for definite objects. All such investments are passed on by our Board of Directors' permanent Committee on Investments.

2. Life insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.

3. We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.

4. Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to *whom* you wish and *when* you wish and in the *amount* you wish.

The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Avenue office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.

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IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

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IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

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FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

A new service

After your GLOBE Sprinkler System is installed an expert GLOBE inspector will see that the system is always in perfect working condition.

This new idea in sprinkler service is worth looking into.

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GLOBE Sprinklers protect the property of Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.

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UPTOWN
Branch Opens Today
309 MADISON AVENUE
2 Doors Below 42d St.

When in vicinity of Grand Central Station call and get acquainted with the New Branch of

Cash the Nut Man

"If It's a Nut We Have It."

Our new store will carry the same grade of high-grade nuts that we handle downtown—same service—same prices.

Peanuts 15c. Quart

Our leader: Old-fashioned Virginia Jumbo Peanuts — fresh roasted twice daily. Deliveries anywhere.

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"NUTS IN THE DIET" on request.

CHAS. S. CASH

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Elastic Glazing Composition

is used in preference to putty by the Penn. & D., L. & W. R. R., the U. S. Government, on the Woolworth Bldg., etc. Recommended by most architects. Most economical glazing composition in the world. Outlasts the glass, never peels or cracks, not affected by heat or cold, wet or dry.

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One lb. Sample, 23c by mail.

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appetizing

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"always fresh"

The Choice of Good Housekeepers

Sold Everywhere

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RICH Gravies

THEY prevent waste because they make the meat go farther. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with plenty of the sauce with the Frenchy tang—

A-1 SAUCE

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION.

Today's issue of The Annalist contains an outline of the great American foreign trade corporation which is planned to aid the reconstruction of Europe and maintain the dominating commercial position of the United States. 10c on news stands, $4 a year —Advt.

MAITLAND'S LOG OF R-34'S FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

teorological officer, myself, and half the crew.

Conversation during breakfast reverted to the recent flight up the Baltic, and in the adjoining compartment the graphophone was entertaining the crews to the latest jazz tunes, such as 'The Wild, Wild Women.'

It might be interesting at this stage to give a complete list of the crew, showing their various duties:

Officers.

SHIP'S OFFICERS.

Major G. H. Scott, A. F. C., Captain.
Captain G. S. Greenland, 1st Officer.
Second Lieutenant H. F. Leck, 2d Officer.
Second Lieutenant J. D. Shotter, Engineer Officer.
Brig. Gen. E. M. Maitland, C. M. G., D. S. O., representing Air Ministry.
Major J. E. M. Pritchard, (Air Ministry.)
Lieut. Commander Z. Lansdowne, O. B. E., U. S. Naval Airship Service.
Major G. H. Cooke, D. S. C., Navigating Officer.
Lieutenant Guy Harris, Meteorological Officer.
Second Lieutenant R. D. Durrant, Wireless Officer.
W. O. W. R. Mayes, Coxswain.

Warrant Officers and Men.

ENGINEERS.

Flight Sergeant Gent.
Flight Sergeant Scull.
Flight Sergeant Ripley.
Sergeant Evenden.
Sergeant Thirlwall.
Corporal Cross.
Lg. Air Craftsman Graham.
Corporal Gray.
Air Craftsman Parker.
Air Craftsman Northeast.
L. A. C. Mort.

RIGGERS.

Flight Sergeant Robinson.
Sergeant Watson.
Corporal Burgess.
Corporal Smith.
L. A. C. Forsaith.
L. A. C. Browdie.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY OPERATORS.

Corporal Powell.
A. C. Edwards.

Air Ministry Sends Greetings.

11 A. M.—Still ploughing our way through the fog at 1,300 feet. Sea completely hidden by clouds and no visibility whatsoever. Stopped forward and two aft engines and now running on only two wing engines at 1,600 revolutions. These are giving us an air speed of thirty knots or 33.6 miles per hour. This is the airship's most efficient speed as she only consumes on the two engines twenty-five gallons of petrol per hour.

Wind is east seven miles per hour and so we are making good forty miles per hour and resting three engines.

"Cooke is now on top of the airship taking observations of the sun, using the cloud horizon with a sextant. The sun is visible to him but not to us, the top of the ship being eighty-five feet above us down here in the fore central cabin.

Our position is reckoned to be latitude 55 degrees 10 minutes north and longitude 14 degrees 40 minutes west, which is equivalent to 400 miles from our starting point at East Fortune and 200 miles out in the Atlantic from the northwest coast of Ireland.

We are in wireless touch with East Fortune, Clifden, on the west coast of Ireland, and Ponta Delgada, Azores, and messages wishing us good luck are received from Air Ministry, H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, and others.

11:45 A. M.—Lunch—Excellent beef stew and potatoes, chocolate, and cold water.

Talk "Shop" at Lunch.

The talk, as usual, was mainly 'shop,' dealing with such problems as the distribution of air pressure on the western side of the Atlantic, what winds were likely to be met with, what fog we should run into, the advantages of directional wireless for navigational purposes, cloud horizons, and the like.

Scott, Cooke, and Harris, in comparing their experiences and expounding their theories, were most interesting and illuminating.

12 noon.—Watch off duty turned in for their routine four hours' sleep before coming on for their next period of duty—only two hours in this case, as it is the first of the two dog watches.

The sleeping arrangements consist of a hammock for each of the men off watch suspended from the main ridge girder of the triangular internal keel which runs from end to end of the ship. In this keel are situated the eighty-one petrol tanks, each of seventy-one gallons capacity; also the living quarters for officers and men, and storing arrangements for lubricating oil for the engines, water ballast, food, and drinking water for the crew. The latter is quite a considerable item as will be seen from the following table of weights:

	Gallons.	Pounds.	Tons.
Petrol	4,900	33,300	15.8
Oil	..	2,070	.9
Water	..	..	8.0
Crew and baggage	..	..	4.0
Spares	..	550	.2
Drinking water	..	800	.42
Total			24.32

Life in the keel of a large rigid airship is by not means unpleasant. There is very little noise or vibration except when one is directly over the power units—a total absence of wind and except in the early hours of dawn greater warmth than in the surrounding atmosphere.

Getting into one's hammock is rather an acrobatic feat, especially if it is slung nigh, but this becomes easy with practice; preventing one's self from falling out is a thing one must be careful about in a service airship like the R-34.

There is only a thin outer cover of fabric on the underside of the keel on each side of the walking way, and the luckless individual who tips out of his hammock would in all probability break right through this and soon find himself in the Atlantic.

Get Plenty of Exercise.

It is surprising the amount of exercise one can get on board an airship of this size. The keel is about 600 feet long, and one is constantly running about from one end to the other. There are also steps in a vertical ladder to the top of the ship for those who feel energetic or have duty up there. By the time it comes one's turn to go to bed one generally finds one is very sleepy and the warmth of one's sleeping bag and hum of the engines soon send one to sleep.

8:15 P. M.—Sea now visible at intervals through the clouds—a deep blue in color with a big swell on. Our shadow on the water helps us to measure our drift angle, which both Scott and Cooke worked out to be 21 degrees. Running on the forward and two aft engines, resting the two wing engines. Speed—making good forty-nine miles per hour.

Durant, the wireless officer, reports he has just been speaking to St. John's, N. F.—Rather faint but quite clear signals. As we are still in touch with East Fortune and Clifden and have been exchanging signals with the Azores since reaching the Irish coast, our communications seem to be quite satisfactory.

Remarkable rainbow effects on the clouds: One complete rainbow encircled the airship itself and the other, a smaller one, encircled the shadow. Both are very vivid in their coloring.

3:45 P. M.—Excellent tea consisting of bread and butter and green gage jam, also two cups of scalding hot tea, which had been boiled over the exhaust pipe cooker fitted to the forward engine.

See Little of Ocean.

Fruitarian cake was also tried for the first time—rather sickly to taste, but very nourishing. The whole assisted by Miss Lee White on the gramophone. We would one and all give anything for a smoke. Greenland, the first officer of the ship, is vainly trying to discover the culprit who used his toothbrush for stirring the mustard at lunch.

4:30 P. M.—Still in fog and low clouds and no sea visible. We have hardly seen any sign of the Atlantic since leaving the Irish coast, and we are beginning to wonder if we shall see it at all the whole way across.

5 P. M.—Tramp steamers 'S. S. Ballygally Head, outward bound from Belfast, destination Montreal,' picked up our wireless on their Marconi spark set, which has a range of thirty miles only. She heard us, but didn't see us as we were well above and completely hidden by the clouds. She gave her position as latitude 54 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 18 degrees 20 minutes west, and reported as follows:

"Steering south 80 west true, wind north, barometer 30.10, overcast, clouds low.

(Signed.) "'SUFFREN, Master.'

"They were very surprised and most interested to hear we were R-34 bound for New York and wished us every possible luck.

5:30 P. M.—Messages were received from both H. M. S. battle cruisers Tiger and Renown, which had been previously sent by the Admiralty out into the Atlantic to assist us with weather reports and general observation. They reported respectively as follows:

H. M. S. Tiger.—'Position 36 degrees, 50 minutes north, 36 degrees, 50 minutes west, 1,027 millibars, falling slowly, thick fog.'

H. M. S. Renown.—'Position 60 degrees north, 25 west, 1,027 millibars, falling, slowly, cloudy, visibility four miles.'

Harris's deductions from these reports were to the effect that there was no steep gradient and that therefore there was no likelihood of any strong wind in that part of the Atlantic.

Set Clock Back Half Hour.

6 P. M.—Scott increases height to 2,000 feet and at this height we find ourselves well over the clouds and with a bright blue sky above us. The view is an enchanting one—as far as one can see a vast ocean of white fleecy clouds, ending in the most perfect cloud horizons.

Two particularly fine specimens of windy cirrus clouds, of which Pritchard promptly obtained photographs, appear on our port beam, also some 'cirrus ventosus' clouds, curly clouds (not like a blackcock's tail feathers,) all of which Harris interprets as a first indication and infallible sign of a depression coming up from the South.

We hope that this depression, when it comes, may help us, provided we have crossed its path before it reaches us. If we can do this we may be helped along by the easterly wind on the northwesterly side of the depression.

It is interesting to note that as yet we have received no notice of this depression coming up from the South in any weather reports.

6:40 P. M.—Put back clock one-half an hour to corrected Greenwich mean time. Time now 6:10 P. M. Position: Latitude 53 degrees, 50 minutes north; longitude 20 degrees west.

"We have covered 610 sea miles, measured in a straight line, in 17 hours, at an average speed of 36 knots, or 40 miles per hour. Depth of Atlantic at this points 1,500 fathoms. At this rate, if all goes well and if that depression from the south doesn't interfere, we should see St. John's—if visible and not covered in fog as it usually is—about midnight tomorrow, July 3.

"6:55 P. M.—Wireless message from Air Ministry via Clifden states:

"'Conditions unchanged in British Isles. Anti-cyclone persistent in Eastern Atlantic—a new depression entering Atlantic from south.'

"This confirms Harris's forecast and is an admirable proof of the value of cloud forecasting.

Sea and Sky Invisible.

"7 P. M.—The clouds have risen to our height and we are now driving away through them with no signs of the sky above or the sea underneath. Scott reckons the wind is northeast by east and helping us slightly. Airship now very heavy owing to change in temperature and 12 degrees down by the stern. Running on all five engines at 1,600 revolutions, height 3,000 feet.

"8 P. M.—We are just on top of the clouds, alternately in the sun and then plunging through thick banks of clouds. The sun is very low down on the western horizon and we are steering straight for it, making Pritchard at the elevators curse himself for not having brought tinted glasses. Ship now on an even keel.

"8:30 P. M.—Scott decided to go down underneath the clouds and increases speen on all engines to 1,800 revolutions to do so. Dark, cold, and wet in the clouds and we shut all windows.

We see the sea at 1,500 feet between patches of clouds. Rather bumpy.

We now find ourselves between two layers of clouds, the top layer 1,000 feet above us and the lower layer 500 feet below, with occasional glimpses of sea.

9 P. M.—The sun is now setting and gradually disappears below the lower cloud horizon, throwing a wonderful pink glow on the white clouds in every direction. Course steered, 320 degrees; course made good, 299 degrees. Air speed, 44 knots; speed made good, 55 miles per hour.

All through the first night in the Atlantic the ordinary airship routine of navigating, steering, and elevating, also maintaining the engines in smooth running order, goes, watch and watch, as in the daytime.

Again Reset Clock.

The night is very dark. The airship, however, is lighted throughout, a much enlarged lighting system having been fitted. All instruments can be individually illuminated as required, and in case of failure of the lighing system all figures and indicators are radiumized.

The radium paint used is so luminous that in most cases the lighting installation is unnecessary.

8:20 A. M. Thursday, July 3.—The clock has been put back another hour to correct our time to Greenwich mean time. Position: Longitude 35 degrees 00 minutes west; latitude 53 degrees north.

Cooke got position by observation on sun and a good cloud horizon and considers it accurate to within thirty or forty miles.

Our position is over the westbound steamship route from Cape Race to the Clyde and momentarily crossing the eastbound route from Belle Isle to Plymouth.

We are well over half way between Ireland and Newfoundland and are back again on the Great Circle route, having been slightly to the south of it owing to the drift effect of a northerly wind.

Good weather report from St. John's.

12:45 P. M.—Durrant is speaking S. S. Canada on our spark wireless set so there may be a chance of our seeing her shortly as the sea is temporarily visible. The second wireless operator obtains his direction on our directional wireless so that we may know in what direction to look for her. All we know at the moment is that she is somewhere within 120 miles.

Captain David in command wishes us a safe voyage. We gaze through our glasses in her direction, but she is just over the horizon.

2 P. M.—Slight trouble with starboard amidships engine; cracked cylinder water jacket. Shotter, always equal to the occasion, made a quick and safe repair with a piece of copper sheeting, and the entire supply of the ship's chewing gum had to be chewed by himself and two engineers before being applied.

4:30 P. M.—We are now on the Canadian Summer route of steamers bound for the St. Lawrence, via Belle Isle Strait and over the well known Labrador current. There are already indications of these cold currents in the fog which hangs immediately above the surface of the water.

Scott and Cooke spend much time at chart table with protractors, dividers, stop watches and many navigational textbooks, measuring angles of drift and calculating course made good.

Aerial navigation is more complicated than navigation on the surface of the sea, but there is no reason why, when we know more about the air and its peculiarities, it should not be made just as accurate.

5 P. M.—Harris unwisely shuts his hand in door of wireless cabin; painful but not serious. Flow of language not audible to me, as the forward engine happened to be running.

6 to 7 P. M.—We are gradually getting further and further into the shallow depression which was reported yesterday coming up from the South Atlantic. For the last four hours the sea has been rising and now the wind is south-south-east, forty-five miles per hour. Visibility only a half mile. Very rough sea and torrents of rain. In spite of this the ship is remarkably steady.

At 8 P. M. Scott decides to climb right through it, and we eventually came out over the top of it at 3,400 feet.

8:30 P. M.—We have now passed the centre of the depression exactly as Harris foretold. The rain has ceased and we are traveling quite smoothly again.

To the west the clouds have lifted and we see extraordinarily interesting sky—black angry clouds giving place to clouds of a gray mouse color, then a bright salmon-pink clear sky, changing lower down the horizon to darker clouds with a rich golden lining as the sun sinks below the surface. The sea is not visible and is covered by a fluffy gray featherbed of clouds, slightly undulating and extending as far as the eye can reach. The moon is just breaking through the black clouds immediately above it.

On the east we see the black ominous depression from which we have just emerged, while away more to the south the cloudbed over which we are passing seems to end suddenly and merge into the horizon.

We are getting some valuable meteorological data on this flight without a doubt and each fresh phenomenon as it appears is instantly explained by the ever-alert Harris, who has a profound knowledge of his subject.

9 P. M.—One of the engineers has reported sick-complaints of feverishness.

A stowaway has just been discovered, a cat smuggled on board by one of the crew for luck. It is a very remarkable fact that nearly every member of the crew has a mascot of some description, from the engiher officer, who wears one of his wife's silk stockings as a muffler around his neck, to Major Scott, the Captain, with a small gold charm called 'Thumbe Up.'

We have two carrier pigeons on board, which it has been decided not to use. Anyway, whether we release them or not, they can claim to be the first two pigeons to fly the Atlantic.

4:30 A. M. Friday, July 4.—Wonderful sunrise, the different colors being the softest imaginable; just like a wash drawing.

7 A. M.—Height 1,000 feet. Bright blue sky above, thin fog partly obscuring the sea beneath us; sea moderate; big swell.

The fog bank appears to end abruptly ten miles or so away toward the south, where the sea appears to be clear of fog and a very deep blue.

Standing out conspicuously in this blue patch of sea we see an enormous white iceberg. The sun is shining brightly on its steep sides, and we estimate it as roughly 300 yards square and 150 feet high. As these icebergs usually draw about six times as much water as their height, we wondered whether she was aground, as the depth of water at that point is only about 150 fathoms.

Another big iceberg can just be seen in the dim distance. These are the only two objects of any kind, sort or description we have as yet seen on this journey.

8:15 A. M.—Fog still clinging to the surface of the water—water evidently must be very cold. Extraordinary crimpy wavelike appearance of clouds rolling up from the north underneath it. Harris has never seen this before. Pritchard took photographs.

On port beam there is a long stretch of clear blue sea sandwiched in between wide expanses of fog on either side, looking just like a blue river flowing between two wide snow-covered banks. Cause—a warm current of water which prevents cloud from hanging over it. This well illustrated the rule that over cold currents of water the clouds will cling to the surface.

9 A. M.—We are now over a large icefield and the sea is full of enormous pieces of ice—small bergs in themselves. The ice is blue-green under water with frozen snow on top.

A message reaches us from the Governor of Newfoundland:

To General Maitland, Officers, and Crew R-34:

On behalf of Newfoundland I greet you as you pass us on your enterprising journey. HARRIS, Governor.

Replied as follows:

"To Governor Newfoundland:

"Major Scott, officers, and crew R-34 send grateful thanks for kind message with which I beg to associate myself.

"General MAITLAND."

Land in sight. First spotted by Scott on starboard beam. A few small rocky islands, visible for a minute or two through the clouds, and instantly swallowed up again.

Altered course southwest to have a closer look at them. Eventually made them out to be the northwest coastline of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

Our time from Rathlin Island—the last piece of land we crossed above the north coast of Ireland—to north coast of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, is exactly 59 hours.

2:30 P. M.—We are crossing Newfoundland at 1,500 feet in thick fog, which gradually clears as we get further inland. A very rocky country, with large forests and lakes, and for the most part no traces of habitation anywhere.

Message from St. John's to say that Raynham was up in his machine to greet us. We replied, giving our position.

3 P. M.—Again enveloped in dense fog. Message from H. M. S. Sentinel giving us our position. We are making good 38 to 40 knots and heading for Fortune Harbor.

We have passed out of Fortune Harbor, with its magnificent scenery and azure blue sea dotted with little white sailing ships, and are now over the two French Islands, Miquelon and St. Pierre, and steering a course off Halifax, Nova Scotia. The French flag was flying at St. Pierre and was duly dipped as we passed over.

7:45 P. M.—Passed over tramp steamer S. S. Seal, bound for Sydney, Nova Scotia, from St. John's, the first we have seen.

8:15 P. M.—Clear weather. Sea moderate. Making good thirty miles per hour on three engines. Northern point of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, just coming into sight. Lighthouse four flashes. We should make Halifax 2:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Saturday, July 5, 2:30 A. M.—Very dark, clear night. Lights of Whitehaven show up brightly on our starboard beam, and we make out the lights of a steamer passing us to the east. Strong head wind against us. Making no appreciable headway.

Scott decided to turn inland to avoid southwest wind barrage flowing up the coast. Crossed coast at Goose Island, Country Harbor.

Miles and miles of endless forests. Here and there a clearing with a hut or two, a few cows and an acre or so of cultivated land. Any number of small rivers and lakes.

10:20 A. M.—We are down as low as 800 feet over huge forests. Lovely resinous smell of pines which we inhale with delight. Stacked tree trunks look like bunches of asparagus from above.

Put the 'wind up' a big brown eagle.

We all agree we must come to Nova Scotia for shooting and fishing.

Petrol Problem Serious.

12:30 P. M.—Lunch.

The petrol question has become distinctly serious. Shotter has been totaling up our available petrol resources with anxious care. We have 500 miles to go to New York, and if we don't get any wind or bad weather against us will do it all right with two engines, assisted occasionally by a third engine. We cannot afford to run all five at once owing to the petrol consumption.

Lieutant Commander Lansdowne, United States Naval Airship Service, sends signal on behalf of R-34 to United States authorities at Washington and Boston to send destroyer to take us in tow in case we should run out of petrol during the night.

The idea, if we would then be towed by the destroyer during the hours of darkness and at dawn cast off and fly to Long Island under our own power. Let us hope this won't be necessary.

It is now raining and foggy, which is the kind of weather that suits us now, as rain generally means no wind.

3 P. M.—Passed Haute Island in Fundy Bay.

3:30 P. M.—For some little while past there had been distinct evidences of electrical disturbances. Atmospherics became very bad and a severe thunderstorm was seen over Canadian coast, moving south down the coast.

Scott turned east off his course to dodge the storm, putting on all engines. In this, fortunately for us, he was successful and we passed through the outer edge of it. We had a very bad time, indeed, and it is quite the worst experience from a weather point of view that any of us have yet experienced in the air.

During the storm some wonderful specimens of cumulo mammatus were seen and photographed. These clouds always indicate a very highly perturbed state of atmosphere and look rather like a bunch of grapes. The clouds drooped into small festoons.

7:30 P. M.—We are now in clear weather again and have left Nova Scotia well behind us and are heading straight for New York.

Particularly fine electrical disturbance type of sunset.

9:30 P. M.—Another thunderstorm. Again we have to change our course to avoid it, and as every gallon of petrol is worth its weight in gold, it almost breaks our hearts to have to lengthen the distance to get clear of these storms.

July 6, Sunday, 4 A. M.—Sighted American soil at Chatham.

4:25 A. M.—South end of Mahoney Island. Scott is wondering whether petrol will allow him to go to New York or whether it would not be more prudent to land at Montauk.

5:30 A. M.—Passing over Martha's Vineyard; a lovely island and beautifully wooded. Scott decided he could just get through to our landing field at Hazlehurst Field, but that there would not be enough petrol to fly over New York. Very sad but no alternative. We will fly over New York on start of our return journey on Tuesday night, weather and circumstances permitting.

Landed 1:54 P. M., Greenwich mean time, or 9:54 A. M., U. S. A. Summer time, at Hazlehurst Field, Long Island. Total time on entire voyage—108 hours, 12 minutes.

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LANSDOWNE'S STORY OF R-34 IN STIFF GALE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

engine room, and soon we had a piping hot meal ready. Regularly we heated our broths, tea, and cocoa in this manner. And we had on board thirty hard-boiled eggs, and at our first meal, by way of celebration, I suppose, every man aboard had one of the eggs.

Uncover a Stowaway.

I say every man, but I am in error, for we had gone only a short distance when we discovered we had thirty-one instead of thirty souls aboard. Somehow at some time a lad with a hankering for adventure had eluded the strong force of guards and had stolen aboard the R-34. He got down right next to the keel to a safe hiding place. The only name he ever gave us was Ballantyne. He speedily became a favorite on the ship, and proved useful in many ways. In fact, he got the job of keeping our food hot.

As we all were warmly clad, none of us exerpienced the slightest chilliness after we got well under way. All the way across the ocean we were busy shedding burdensome aviation garb. We certainly discovered one thing on this flight, and that was that no one need fear the cold. One of the first things we did was to don our lifebelts, which, in addition to keeping one afloat, were designed with a parachute attachment that insured against a too-rapid descent in case of accident.

Returning to our flight, immediately after the ascension from East Fortune the navigation officer quickly pulled the R-34 up to an elevation of about 1,000 feet. When this height was reached the ascent was checked and Major Scott ordered full power ahead on all four engines. Fortunately, at the start we had a following east wind, which added to our pace. High over the fog we sped across Scotland. After a few hours at this speed Major Scott ran the ship up another 500 feet.

I started the flight off duty, and as it was misty and disagreeable, I soon quit my post on the starboard side and turned in below. Each man had to share one hammock with another member of the crew. While one man slept his hammock partner was on duty. The sleeping quarters were down near the keel underneath the big bag. The approach to the hammocks was along what we call "cat's walk." This was a board fifteen inches wide, and a misstep meant that one might plunge through the linen canvas on either side of the board, and down into the ocean.

Off Ireland by Morning.

Flying at the comparatively low altitude over the hill sections of Scotland, the going was a bit bumpy, and we were all shaken up. Four hours after I turned in I was called to do my trick, and I found that we were clear of the Scottish coast. It was broad, clear daylight. We already were off the Irish coast, and far below I saw a steamship following along the same course we were taking. It was beautiful to see the green and the cliffs of Ireland standing out so clearly in the brilliant sunshine after our inauspicious start amid the fog.

Taking advantage of the good weather, Major Cook set a course at 310 degrees per standard compass for America. At 5:30 o'clock in the morning this course was changed to 298 degrees. Every one was at his post, cheerful and brim full of confidence. I had good opportunity to mark this spirit, since for the first two hours of my watch I had the comparatively simple task of watching the condenser valves. When 6 o'clock came along I took the steering wheel for a two-hour trick, and speedily found that keeping the mammoth dirigible to her course was a big task. When I finished my work at the wheel the breakfast call sounded—that hard-boiled egg meal—after which I once again turned in.

At noon I again went on duty. The weather was clear and so hot that it set every one complaining. This warmth was due partly to the fact that we were flying at an altitude of 1,200 feet through clouds. At this hour the ship's clock was turned back thirty minutes. We soon found that the assembling at mess was to be one of the pleasantest items of the trip. This was not because we were especially hungry, but because we liked to get together and "swap" conversation.

Sails Slowly to Save Fuel.

Throughout the afternoon we held true to our course, maintaining our 1,200 feet altitude. We were considerably assisted by a following northwest wind of twelve knots, but we were not making much speed, as Major Scott, to save fuel, had ordered all but two of the engines shut down.

As night came on the ship's commander decided to increase the speed, and the third engine was put in commission. I want to say right here, that throughout the trip, we never experienced the slightest trouble with our engines.

By 4 o'clock that afternoon—ten time, as my flying companions termed it—we checked up and found that we were already more than 600 miles westward. When tea was served we began to get real homelike. The phonograph was started, and we had our beverage, jam and biscuits, to the stirring accompaniment of "Back Home in Tennessee," "The Memphis Blues," and a number of other jazz melodies. We all wanted to dance, but airships have not reached the ballroom stage yet.

I then went on the dog watch, 4 to 8, in order to break up the monotony of the schedule arranged for Major Pritchard and myself. This breaking up of watches had been planned in advance so that the men, each in turn, might have an opportunity of observing flight conditions at different times of the day.

At 6 o'clock, still favored by the northeast winds, our position was latitude 53.50, longitude 20 west. At this hour the hands of the clock again were set back half an hour. Every four hours regularly we received full weather reports. We were in touch with St. John's, Nova Scotia, East Fortune, Scotland, and the Azores, as well as the Air Ministry in London.

First Weather Troubles Begin.

The reports showed that there were two areas of high barometer in the Atlantic, and we were advised that the indication was that this condition would continue for some time. We got our first touch of unpleasant weather between 7 and 8 o'clock, when we ran into a nasty rain squall. To avoid this, we ran up to 8,000 feet and passed over the squall. Later we came down again to 1,200 feet. That night for supper, in celebration of our progress and avoiding the squall, we put cheese on the menu.

The morning of July 3 dawned clear. I was kept down below much of the morning, and we began to experience a peculiar sensation of sleepiness, which we could not explain. Despite the brilliance of the day, we could not see the ocean, for a blanket of clouds was beneath us. Later we ran into a cloud pocket—that is, clouds were above and below us—and to avoid this we added 2,000 feet to our altitude, rising to nearly 4,000 feet. This was our height record up to that time.

Navigator Cook, despite the unfavorable conditions, succeeded in taking an observation. He fixed our position at latitude 52.00 north, longitude 32.30 west. Conditions improving, the R-34 was driven down within 600 feet of the water to ascertain the direction of the wind and the drift. The clocks then were set back an hour.

This routine watch on and watch off continued without incident. We soon found that life aboard the big dirigible was virtually the same as life aboard a steamship. There was no thought of uncertainty. We were bound for America, and we knew we would get there. It was simply a question of the exact time of our arrival, a matter that was always in doubt, due to our not knowing when to expect good or bad weather.

Fight a 51-Mile Wind.

In latitude 52.25 north, longitude 40.40 west, we ran into our first area of depression. This was encountered off Newfoundland. It was quite severe, and we soon found through our instruments that we were bucking a wind of about forty-five knots an hour, south by west. This meant we were encountering an opposition wind of about fifty-one miles an hour. This necessitated our putting into commission all our engines at full speed. Although this was absolutely necessary, it cut deeply into our petrol supply.

We finally passed through the centre of this depression, having gone somewhat to the north of our mapped-out course, in an effort to escape the heaviest part of the storm. At 7:14 o'clock in the evening we had another bit of bad luck. We ran into a thick fog, while flying low to get wind and drift better. Throughout our troubles here H. M. S. Tiger, stationed at latitude 55 north and longitude 40 west, St. John's, N. F., gave us invaluable assistance through constant wireless advices.

One picture at this difficult time stands out distinctly in my mind. While the wind was howling and our petrol supply was dwindling perhaps to such a point as to imperil our safety, I had occasion to go below. As I entered the sloping quarters I saw two English officers coolly chatting.

"Rather a hasty bit of weather," said one as I entered. Before I could reply the other, who was peering into a small mirror, busily lathering his face, said: "Not half as rotten as this new shaving soap some one wished on me." Up to that time, I

Continued on Page 6.

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Developed in a wide variety of materials, in flesh color and white. Front and back fastenings.

Main and Third Floors.

LANSDOWNE'S STORY OF R-34 IN STIFF GALE

Continued from Page 5, Column 2.

have to confess that I had not thought of shaving. To make the confession complete, I did not shave until we had safely come ashore.

Hurdle an Iceberg.

Throughout the hours until that time we were compelled to fight unceasingly against adverse winds. Steadily our supply of petrol diminished. Just when the first signs of gloominess began to appear the wind shifted, the blue-black clouds broke as though torn apart by some giant hand, and we saw the west flaming in a beautiful sunset. I need hardly say we took heart at this and hailed it as a happy omen. Throughout the remainder of the night, notwithstanding the clearing conditions, we could not keep any definite check on the wind. Sailing along through the dark hours, a trifle uncertain as to our exact direction, we kept on.

In the morning we found ourselves rising high above the fog that lay like foam on the ocean. We had a chance to get some good sights. Major Cook located us at latitude 50 north and longitude 50 west. To get the sights we had to go up more than 5,000 feet. As the day wore on the wind became lighter and the fog trailed off in vanishing wisps.

As we headed westward, the gas in the tail of the ship was expanded by the sun, and the stern became very light, making it necessary to start up another engine to maintain an even keel. Throughout the trip, we were reluctant to use our full engine power, because of the necessity of conserving our fuel.

About this time, we experienced the first real novelty of our trip. We had an opportunity to view an iceberg from overhead. It was a great, jagged mountain of white, with a base as broad as from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue on Forty-second Street. We were all watching out, for fear the cold from the berg might affect the gas bag above us. To avoid this, we went up and over the berg, not quite as gracefully, but just as effectively as a hunter takes a fence.

See Land After Fifty-nine Hours.

About 12:50 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4 we caught our first glimpse of land far ahead, and dim in the fog we saw Newfoundland. In a short time we were over the land, and every man gave a cheer. We had crossed from Scotland to Newfoundland through fog and squall in fifty-nine hours.

We passed over Newfoundland through a heavy fog, but, dipping now and then, we caught a more or less good view of the wild and picturesque country. One might think we were greatly relieved when we saw the land sliding below us, but that was not the case. As a sailor, I felt we had nearly made port, and the remarks of my companions indicated that they experienced the same feeling.

General Maitland had brought along some official mail in a pouch. As we passed over a town he dropped the bag, attached to a parachute, over the side, and we saw it float easily down to its destination.

We sailed in over Nova Scotia on a westerly course, making about forty-six knots an hour, with every one in high spirits. We were all confident we would reach New York the following day, although we were not out seeking any speed records. Just before we made Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, we ran into strong headwinds. This was at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 5. To escape the severity of the wind, Major Scott cut across Nova Scotia to the headwaters of the Bay of Fundy. He set a course to follow the St. Mary's River Valley to the westward. This was an excellent piece of headwork, and saved us many precious hours of petrol.

We soon found it was better going in the Bay of Fundy, as we met favorable winds there. We were still worried over the depletion of our gasoline or petrol supply. Consequently, we steamed slowly, seeking every favorable wind, that we might reach our destination. We were determined we would not break our flight, not even to refuel.

Coming down the Maine coast, we encountered some exceptionally heavy thunderstorms, but we succeeded in dodging them, for the most part. I happened to be at the elevating wheel when we struck the first squall. We were flying at an altitude of 600 feet. In a few seconds I found that the altitude meter registered 1,100 feet. Although we had the rudder hard down, we had been bounced up 500 feet. Those who were in the hammocks were nearly thrown out by the suddenness of the blow. Thunderstorms in airships should always be avoided, if possible.

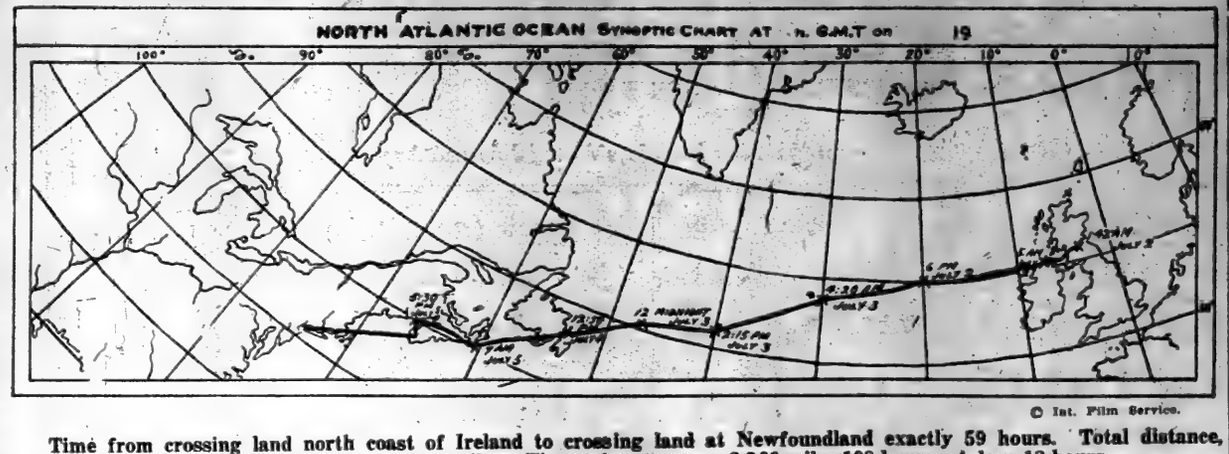
First Man Lands in Parachute.

The Navy Department was taking excellent care of us all this time. They had arranged to have us land near Boston if it should become necessary. Fortunately, due to the rare skill of Major Scott and that of Lieutenant Sholter, the engineer, we made our destination Sunday morning at 9:54 o'clock. Both Major Scott and General Maitland expressed their delight at the thorough preparation which had been made for their reception at Roosevelt Field.

In accordance with our plans, Major Pritchard went over the side in a parachute as we came over the field. We were then 2,000 feet in the air. His jump was made that he might supervise the work of descent. When we were safely pulled down, our official records showed that we had covered somewhat more than 3,000 miles and that our elapsed flying time was a trifle more than 108 hours.

I thoroughly believe that the future of the airship for commercial aviation has been established. That the airworthiness of these craft was proved by this flight is beyond doubt. I make this assertion from my personal observation aboard the R-34. I earnestly hope America will keep pace with our progressive cousins across the sea in the development of commercial aviation. Such co-ordination I firmly believe will augment, if that is possible, the close relationship that binds the two great English-speaking peoples.

Official Chart of the R-34's Flight.



© Int. Film Service.

Time from crossing land north coast of Ireland to crossing land at Newfoundland exactly 59 hours. Total distance, Edinburgh to New York, 3,200 miles. Time taken to cover 3,200 miles 108 hours—4 days 12 hours.



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Major John Edward Pritchard, R. A. F., Who Landed from the Big Dirigible by Parachute.



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W. J. Edwards, Wireless Operator of the R-34, and "Jazz," Her Mascot.

LANSDOWNE AN AIR EXPERT.

Has Specialized in Navy Aviation Since December, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The official records show that Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne was born in Greenville, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1888. He obtained an appointment in 1905 as midshipman in the Naval Academy from the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio, and was graduated in 1909. He has served on the U. S. S. Virginia, the U. S. S. McCall, the U. S. S. Essex, and for a time was attached to the branch Hydrographic Office at Cleveland.

On Dec. 6, 1916, he began his career in aviation, when he was assigned to the Pensacola Air Station for training. He remained there until March 15, 1917. He later was attached to the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, in Brooklyn, from which he was sent to Akron, Ohio. He was then ordered to London for instruction in dirigibles under the British Admiralty.

He reported for that duty Sept. 8, 1917. He then further trained at Royal naval air stations at Wormwood Scrubs, England, and Cordin, England. He remained under instruction with the British forces until Feb. 27, 1918. He was then ordered back to the United States, where he was on duty at various stations, notably Akron, Ohio; New London, Conn., and Rockaway Beach, L. I., from where he was ordered to report to the U. S. Naval Air Forces in France, and on Oct. 29, 1918, was designated to command the Quipavas Naval Air Station.

On Jan. 7, 1919, he was detached and sent to Brest, and on March 15 was assigned to temporary duty in connection with tests of dirigibles being manufactured for the navy. On May 24, 1919, he was ordered to Naval Headquarters at London, and later was assigned to his present duty as representative of the United States Navy on the R-34.

He was appointed as Ensign in the permanent line of the navy June 5, 1914. He was promoted to Lieutenant June 5, 1917. He was promoted to Lieut. Commander, his present rank, Aug. 1, 1919. His home is in Grand Rapids, Mich.

BANCROFT ESCORT TO CHATHAM

Destroyer Stood By R-34 Off New England Coast.

BOSTON, July 6.—Handicapped by an incomplete crew and equipment, the destroyer Bancroft, which was sent from here yesterday to the assistance of the R-34, got in touch with the dirigible about 502 miles outside Yarmouth Harbor and escorted her to Chatham. The destroyer first spoke to the dirigible at 11:05 P. M., but before a complete answer could be received the ship's radio apparatus broke down.

While repairs were being made rockets, "blinkers," and searchlights were put into action. These mediums were soon exhausted, as the supply of rockets was small and the electric control of the "blinkers" and searchlights went out of order.

At 11:30 o'clock, when the radio picked up another message from the airship, the dirigible was overhead. When the R-34 asked for rocket or flare signals Ensign G. W. Stuart, Jr., contrived a "blinker" by utilizing a suit box fitted to an incandescent light.

The destroyer's radio set improved after midnight and the air and water craft were in constant communication until 4:30 A. M., when the R-34 hovered over Chatham. Most of the way from Yarmouth to Chatham the dirigible maintained an average speed of 25 knots an hour and flew at a height of 1,500 feet.

The Bancroft had been in commission only four days.

The destroyer Stevens did not locate the R-34, and the radio sets on the Bancroft and at Otter Cliffs, Maine, were the only ones in touch with her during her flight off the New England Coast.

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The Money Outlook

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Money flows to the source of highest return, and thereby an abnormal Wall Street money rate is reduced to normal proportions. Of course, the shifting of money for payment of Government bond subscriptions creates a temporary ruffle in the money market, as do the half-yearly payments of interest and dividends, and the need of agricultural sections during harvest for actual currency to pay labor.

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Government Sale of Music Stands—2,100

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis.



GLEAVES WELCOMES R-34 TO AMERICA

Admiral, for Daniels, Congratulates Officers on Their Great Voyage.

LUNCHEON FOR VISITORS

British and Americans See Strengthening of Ties Between Two Countries.

SAY AIRSHIP IS A SUCCESS

Maitland and Scott Predict Use of Dirigibles for Commercial Service.

The officers of the R-34 were officially welcomed at a lunch given in the Garden City Hotel yesterday. Vice Admiral Gleaves, who presided, in a greatly applauded speech, congratulated the officers over the successful flight of the dirigible and welcomed them to this country in the name of Secretary Daniels and both branches of the service.

Speakers predicted the girdling of the world in a few years by great lighter than air machines. They pictured the dirigible of the future, five times larger than the R-34, carrying 200 tons dead weight, and journeying with passengers, cargo, and mail to the far corners of the world.

The welcome that England gave to the men who crossed in the NC-4 could have been no warmer or more cordial than the reception which met the officers of the R-34 by both the army and navy. It was not a gathering for the perfunctory exchange of greetings, but rather there prevailed the spirit of comradeship. It was a meeting of the officers of two countries who had tested each other in the days of trial.

The men of the R-34 came to the Garden City Hotel direct from the naval officers' quarters on the field. They had had but a brief time, comparatively, in which to wash and dress for the occasion. From the very minute they stepped ashore the American officers vied with each other in looking after their comfort and providing for their wants. They shared their uniforms with the Englishmen. For this reason it was hard to distinguish some of the visitors when they gathered in the dining room at the Garden City Hotel. Some of them were garbed as American officers. General Maitland wore white duck trousers, a white silk shirt, and a dark scarf about his neck. Another British officer appeared as an officer of the naval flying service. He was kept busy explaining that he was really an English officer and not an American. The speeches were brief. Admiral Gleaves presided.

"By order of the Secretary of the Navy, I am here to congratulate these aviators in the name of the Navy Department and the United States Navy," he said. "General Maitland and Major Scott, this marks a red letter day in aviation.

"One hundred years from today what we see now will be put in a frame and hung up as a curiosity because it marks a development in the navigation of the air. Four hundred years or more ago the great navigator of all times left the seas, and brought his frail craft to anchor on these shores. Today we saw the airship dropping from the clouds. Within the last few weeks the Atlantic has been spanned three times by the air, and today out of the clouds these people of the purple twilight have dropped down in our midst.

"I understand, General Maitland and Major Scott, that it was an act of Providence that landed the ship in this particular spot. Well, it got here and there is no reason for excuses or explanations. It was accomplished, and we are here to welcome them. You have accomplished a great achievement. It will go down in history."

Sees Closer Friendship.

Then the Vice Admiral's voice took on added seriousness as he spoke of the friendship between Great Britain and the United States, and the flight of the R-34 as another cord to bind the countries closer.

"There is a deeper significance: It is that your ship has spun a cable across the Atlantic which binds still closer the great nations of the world. In the last four years Great Britain and America have been brought into close contact by blood and iron—a union never to be severed, except by the disruption of the whole civilized world. It is the duty of every American and British officer in season and out to preach this doctrine. It was a gracious act on the part of the British Admiralty to invite an American officer to cross on the ship. It was unselfish, altruistic, and none will fail to appreciate that demonstration of good feeling."

Vice Admiral Gleaves then introduced General Maitland.

"I want to express my sincerest thankfulness and appreciation for the kind words spoken in behalf of Major Scott, the other members of the R-34 and myself. I am not going to tell you of our trip. Major Scott is here to do that, but I would like to mention two experiences. We set out to cross the Atlantic, and we hardly saw it. We hugged the clouds all the way across. At times the clouds were over and under us, and at one time I began to wonder if we would ever see it. I was surprised at the absence of motion. I am a bad sailor, and susceptible to seasickness. It did not bother me. I believe that in the days when we will be crossing by air these airships will be sought after by persons subject to seasickness.

"The Air Ministry had a definite object in sending us out, to fly from east to west and back. It was to demonstrate what airships will ultimately do to establish commercial service. This not only between England and America, but all around the world. I believe that within a few years there will be regular commercial service.

"This will not be with ships of which our own is a grand pioneer. She is not big enough for the job, and we had anxious times owing to petrol, but with ships bigger and speedier we will have no trouble—airships five times larger than our own. I venture to hope that in the future these ships will have a hundred miles an hour and have two hundred tons lifting capacity and will carry passengers, mail, and fuel. When they do they will play a big commercial part between the two countries."

General Maitland spoke of the appreciation felt by the men for the cordial way in which they had been received. He was glad also, that a representative of the army was to go back with them, and he spoke of this as another thing which will bring the two countries, through better understanding, closer together.

Vice Admiral Gleaves, in introducing Major Scott, spoke of the possibilities of the airship, and he said that Admiral Beatty had been quoted as saying that the airship of the future will take the place of the cruiser. He reported having heard that the admiral said he would rather have one airship than six cruisers.

Major Scott modestly denied the assertion of General Maitland that he would tell about the trip. The main fact, he said, was that "we left England with the intention of crossing, and we got here."

"We had the wind against us nearly all the way," continued Major Scott. "The wind was favorable at the start and again at the finish. That we could come across at such odds speaks well for the future. There is one thing that I want to say now, and that is that the arrangements for landing here were absolutely wonderful. I don't think we could have landed in England and found any better arrangements."

Major Scott said rather humorously that he knew the arrival of the R-34 had occasioned some trouble and he said he wanted to apologize to the navy for the request for help and the trouble that had been caused. Things would have gone well had the big dirigible not met head winds, for, as it was, he said, he had just enough petrol to come through. He thanked the American Navy for the positions given, the weather reports, and the hearty co-operation.

In speaking as the representative of the army, General Charles T. Menoher, Director of Army Aviation, began by pointing out that perhaps few knew that the reason for the efficient work in landing the dirigible was because many of the men who carried out that task had been trained in England.

"I look for greater development in lighter than air rather than heavier than air craft," he said. "I believe it is almost a matter of a few years when we will have ships five times larger and of greater capacity than that which arrived today. If they can carry 200 tons deadweight they can carry a battalion armed and equipped."

Commander Read, who spoke next, said that since the crossing of the NC-4 two other aircrafts had journeyed across the Atlantic, and that the last was the most important of the three. But, he added, he was not going to prophesy. Speaking of the development of air navigation, he said:

"I am hoping this country will back it as they ought to, but I fear they will not. England is. I hope they do, for the development of the science, and second, to give us in the next war the same buffer that the navy gave us in the last war."

Major Cook, the navigator, said that the credit belonged to Scott for the navigation of the air; finding a way does not present a great problem. He spoke briefly, and he, too, touched upon the friendship between the two countries and the appreciation of the men of the R-34 for the comradeship that had met them when they landed here.

Colonel Archie T. Miller, commanding all army activities on Long Island, briefly welcomed the British crew, told them how glad the men of our army were over the safe accomplishment of their journey and welcomed them to the field. Other speakers were Laurence La Tourette Driggs, President of the American Flying Club, and Louis Tracy.

The whole affair was marked by lack of formality. It was the officers of two countries meeting after a task that had been well done. After the lunch the entire party were assembled on the steps of the Garden City Hotel, where they posed for the official photographs of the War Department.

During the luncheon a letter from the Royal Air Force Club of London was handed to L. L. Driggs, President of the American Flying Club, by Brig. Gen. Maitland. The letter was in reply to one sent across the Atlantic by Mr. Driggs on the American seaplanes NC-3 and NC-4 to the London club. The officers and crew of the R-34 will be the guests of the American Flying Club during their stay here.

The crew of the R-34 were the guests last night of the army officials at a dinner in their mess hall at Mitchel Field. About four hundred were present, including several women. There was no speech making. An orchestra furnished the music for the dancing which followed. The crew were taken in automobiles to the Garden City Hotel, where they will remain overnight. They probably will visit New York tomorrow.

Colonel Archie Miller, in command of the air forces on Long Island, presided at the dinner. Among the prominent invited guests were Brig. Gen. L. E. C. Charlton, British Air Service Attaché; Major Gen. Charles P. Menoher, commander in chief of the American Air Service; Major Hugh Fuller, representing the British Air Ministry; Lieutenant Frederick W. Lucas, and Colonel W. A. Hensley, U. S. N., who will make the return trip on the R-34 in place of Lieut. Commander Lansdowne.

R-34 SLIGHTLY HURT BY STRIKING GROUND

Contraction of Gas Brings Giant Airship Low and One Gondola Is Battered.

The change in temperature which followed the rain, and a slight wind shift about 7 o'clock last night, placed the R-34 for a time in danger. The temperature change contracted the gas in her, and she came down so low that her aft gondola pounded against the ground, smashing a section of the hand rail.

Lieutenant Byork rallied quickly his force of some 500 men, and, using the tanks which stood ready, began pumping gas into her. Gradually the great air liner arose until her gondolas cleared the ground.

Through unsatisfactory valving of her water ballast, the R-34 did not rise on an even keel. Late at night she hung above the field with rays of a dozen powerful searchlights playing upon her. She looked like a great fish diving, an illusion which was assisted by the mist and rain and by the red, white, and blue circles at her bow. These gave her the appearance of having a great eye. A force of men was engaged in remedying the ballast defect, and across the field in the darkness could be heard the shouts of command accompanied by the noise of the generators supplying the searchlights.

The bow of the R-34 was apparently 125 feet above the field, and the tail possibly 300 feet up. Brig. Gen. L. E. C. Charlton, aviation attaché of the British Embassy, said it had been decided to raise the ship well off the ground to avoid accident. The casual detachment that was trained in handling and anchoring dirigibles is directing the work.

The R-34, afloat in a sea of light, can be seen for miles. Many cars were parked along the roads around the field while their occupants watched the wonderful picture.

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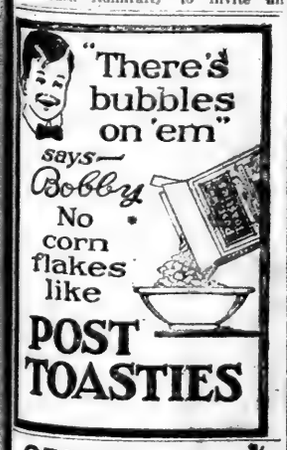
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This Is of Intimate Personal Concern to You

Coal consumers have not *bought* for Fall and Winter uses. Result: Production up to June 14 is *short 64,000,000* tons or *one-eighth* of the total amount the country must have if it is *to escape shut-down factories—closed public utility plants—discomfort in the home.*

The movement of crops is impending. When that begins the opportunity to make up the shortage in coal *will be gone.* Cars and motive power must be shared with grain and other export products.

Coal *cannot* be stored at the mines; its production must keep pace with the capacity of cars turned over to the mine operators. Cars cannot be sent to the mines unless the coal has been ordered. The orders must come from *YOU*—the coal user.

Gov't Chiefs Warn YOU

Government chiefs have issued *warnings* to buy coal *now.* Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, warns:

"Buy *now*—in August or Autumn will be too late. A big coal shortage is coming."

Director General Hines, of the United States Railroad Administration, warns the coal consumer that: **"Unless he buys his coal this Summer, he is going to find it difficult to get it this Fall and Winter."**

Secretary of Labor Wilson says: **"Those who postpone buying coal in the hope of lower prices are speculating in the future misfortunes of the nation."**

Remember your plight in the winter of 1917 and 1918—the coal shortage that caused *personal discomfort and industrial loss.*

Remember the action that averted a duplication of this *distress* in 1918—the early buying and storing of adequate stocks for home and business use.

Then face this fact. You must buy *now* if you are to have coal to operate your factory, heat your home, store, school and other buildings.

Dealers in your own community will tell you facts that concern the local situation. Let nothing delay you.

BUY YOUR COAL NOW!

National Coal Association

Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

FINDS SEA FLYING VERY DULL BUSINESS

Lieut. Shotter, Who Kept a Diary on the R-34, Thinks Taxicab Driving Much More Exciting.

STRANGE TRICKS OF THE FOG

Crossed Ocean Almost Without Seeing It—Trip Too Monotonous to Appeal to Travelers.

Lieutenant J. C. Shotter, the engineer officer, kept a diary during the voyage of the R-34, in which he jotted down many of the important and unimportant happenings day by day. The following extracts, beginning with the afternoon of Wednesday, the first day of the flight, were made public last night:

Wednesday afternoon.—Fog periodically clears and we can see the sea for a minute or so. Every one's eyes are awfully sore with the bright light reflected from the fog. Am feeling very tired, not having up to the present time been to sleep in my hammock. That makes twelve hours and forty-five minutes on our journey, and I gather from the navigating car we are about 700 miles west of Ireland. With our present headway we should sight Newfoundland this time Thursday—that is, tomorrow. Isn't America a long way?

I suppose at this moment, whilst I am trying to scrawl these few lines in between my duties, the whole aviation world is awaiting developments. I cannot realized in my own mind that we are actually on a transatlantic voyage.

If an airline is organized in the future between London and New York, I am certain that passengers will be fearfully bored unless amusements are organized. One can see at the best only a vast expanse of sea, and at the worst, fog or an awfully downcast sky which the Atlantic alone can bring.

Our gramophone has been a Godsend to us during meal times. We have quite a lot of American "rags." I saw two of the younger members of the crew do a rag of sorts.

The sunrise this morning was gorgeous. The light was reflected by the clouds into different hues and every one remarked at the beauty. This would at least be a little distraction from the cloudy monotony for prospective passengers on transatlantic voyages.

If we carry on like this, we can boast, if we get over, of having crossed the Atlantic and never seeing it.

Various ships are calling us and appear to get quite frantic to give us their positions and barometer readings. One ship, the Olaf, bound to Copenhagen, was particularly obliging. Stephenson was the master of her. We are out of wireless touch with Great Britain, but St. John's is carrying on for us.

I am very tired and I shall be glad to get somewhere. Every one is in good spirits. The gramophone has unfortunately broken its mainspring and we are making frantic endeavors to repair same.

The mess cooks are now preparing our 8 A. M. meal—cold ham, hard boiled eggs, and, of course, hot cocoa.

The commander has just told me that we shall probably reach Newfoundland by tonight, but we shall not see it, of course.

I am just wondering if my wife and boys are getting any news of me. I sincerely hope so. Hers is the harder task. I am stopping the flying life after this flight for my wife's health.

Thank God, the fog has at last lifted and one is allowed to see the water. I say "water," because that is all one can see. I have had three hours' sleep and I feel top-hole, ready for most anything.

They are now preparing the midday meal—cold roast beef, cold potatoes, bread, cheese and chocolate. We were to have had beefsteak, but the two wing engines, which are fitted with cookers, are stopped for general adjustments, so we are taking cold lunch instead.

The novelty of this flight has passed now, and one has settled down in quiet determination to "get there." We have a chart hanging in the crew space, marked every nine to twelve hours by the navigator, Major Cooke. The crew can then see where we are.

Just had tea at 4 o'clock, with General Maitland, Majors Scott and Cooke and Lieutenant Harris. The topic of conversation, of course, was when we should cross the coast, thereby being the first to do so from east to west.

One realizes how awfully lucky Hawker and Grieve were to be picked up by the steamboat, considering they had been looking for one only about thirty minutes with a defective engine. We have never seen a ship of any kind since leaving the north of Ireland.

1:45 Friday morning—We appear to be making good headway and we are said to have crossed the coast, but cannot verify this owing to the fog.

I am looking for dawn. The nighttime is endless and the crew seems more fit for sleep than for work. I always mean my own engine crew when I say "crew." The riggers don't come into contact with me, with the exception of meal times.

The pilot's car looks very miserable at present. No lights except chart lamps. We had one of the riggers' crew sick for a few hours, but he seems O. K. now. I have scarcely time to write these notes; there is always something awaiting attention. Engineer of one of these ships is indeed a lively way of earning one's living. I often wonder why I do it—much more excitement driving a taxicab.

Just had a shock. Opened the engine room window. It is a large affair. Two men can lean out. I looked out and saw another engine room opposite and a man's figure looking out. Ye gods! My heart beats frantically.

Only the reflection from a close bank of very thick white fog. You get extraordinary sights up here in this beastly fog—uncanny sights, I think.

I suppose we are somewhere near this Handley-Page machine now. I hope they have good luck and get over safely. I admire these heavy pilots after seeing what they have to cover. The ordinary interested "Atlantic flight" reader cannot conceive the dangers and perils for the airplane men. I take off my hat to them.

I am more than convinced as we travel on that there will not be a transatlantic airplane service for a considerable time.

This ship is pitching and rolling very badly again now, due to the cross-currents, I suppose. Fancy, more than a thousand miles to go yet. I think with a little luck we ought to get to New York about Friday evening.

Great Joy, at 12:50—At one time we sighted Newfoundland. St. John's, someone said. It looked bleak and lonely. The barren country is most uninteresting to us, but nevertheless we thoroughly enjoy the sight of land.

We are now making forty-two knots and approaching a town named Fortune (?) Here we endeavored to parachute letters down to the Government of Canada. The parachute burst and the package dropped well clear of the town, I think. I saw people start toward the spot. We hope so.

Just had a shave and feel much better now. Two officers are writing letters home to post at New York. Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne and myself are sitting together writing notes. Two men are playing pitch and toss with washers. Another group off watch are around the gramophone, which was repaired by the engineers.

Six o'clock, Friday.—Strange to relate, just discovered a "stowaway"—a cat—the ship's mascot, but somehow I had not seen it before. It is looking longingly at one emergency pigeon, which by the way must be tired of this confinement.

Eight P. M., Friday.—Have just sent my wife a message, (wireless,) via the steamship Megantic and St. John's: "All's well."

Just heard that the Handley-Page is making good headway. May he have tons of luck. It is indeed some flight.

I am feeling very tired now and have developed a bad cold in the head—most uncomfortable. Shall be very thankful to land.

Twelve Fifteen.—Halifax in sight, about thirty miles ahead. Mistake—not Halifax. Still steaming along on three engines.

Three Forty-five A. M., Saturday.—Running on five engines.

It is now 2:45 P. M. Saturday—I have hardly time to write of all the anxious moments we have experienced since I last noted here. In the night the weather was very bad from Newfoundland, and we had to cut across Nova Scotia to get into the Bay of Fundy, where the weather is much better, and we are proceeding on our way at twenty knots to New York. We hope to get there some time tomorrow. Our petrol is getting extremely low, and, on the whole, I am having a very anxious time.

WASHINGTON ELATED BY LANDING OF R-34

Daniels Sends Message of Congratulation to Major Scott Upon His Great Feat.

ANXIOUS FOR SHIP'S SAFETY

Radio Calls for Assistance Had Created Alarm Among Navy Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and officers of the Army and Navy generally were gratified today when official notification came from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, that the great British rigid dirigible R-34 had landed safely shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Messages received during the night showed that the men in charge of the dirigible were sticking to their task of trying to bring the great airship safely to Roosevelt Field, but there were fears that this might be prevented by exhaustion of its stock of petrol. Steps had been taken to care for the dirigible if it should be forced to land at the Chatham Naval Station, Montauk Point, or some other point on the coast.

Immediately after the news had been officially received, Secretary Daniels sent this message of congratulation to the commanding officer of the dirigible:

Major G. H. Scott, commanding the R-34.

The American Navy extends its greetings to you and the heroic crew of the R-34, and congratulates you on the success of your great flight across the ocean. The arrival in America of the first lighter-than-air craft to cross the Atlantic marks another decided advance in the navigation of the air. Coming so soon after the flights of Read, Alcock, and Hawker, it completes a remarkable series of achievements in aviation in which British and Americans may take a just pride, and which have served to increase the cordial relations and comradeship of the two navies which have prevailed throughout the war. America joins with Britain in honoring you and the service you represent. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Admiral Benson praised the officers and crew of the R-34 for the successful navigation of the great dirigible across the ocean in the face of heavy wind and weather odds. He said he had been advised that the R-34 had not only arrived all right, but that everything was in good shape on its arrival.

Admiral Benson went to his office this afternoon, and was there tonight, to be in close touch with the situation and to be able to give any orders promptly, in the event of an emergency. He received from Major Scott and the British Royal Air Force officers at Roosevelt Field certain messages of an official character, with a request for their transmission to the British Admiralty, and this was done. As the messages were official in nature, they were not made public.

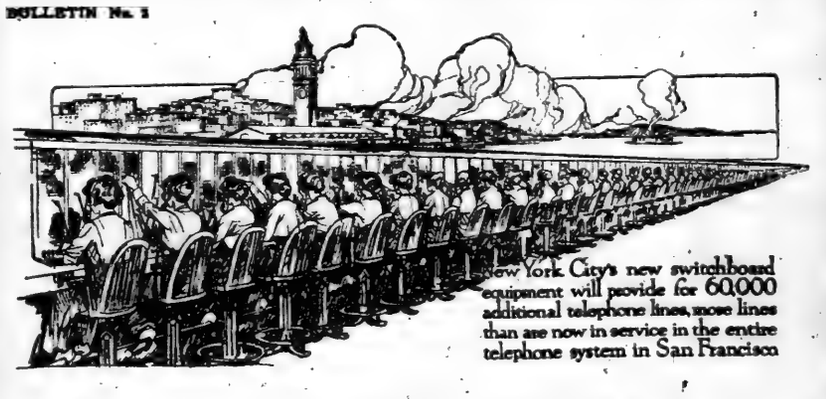
The fact that the R-34 had arrived safely after various wireless appeals for help had been picked up during the night and early this morning led to some speculation in unofficial quarters as to whether the R-34 had sent them or whether they might not have been sent by amateur operators. This is not the official Navy Department view.

"We assume," said Admiral Benson, "that all these messages received by the Navy Department were genuine. We not only assumed that the appeals came from the R-34, but acted upon them. We have no reason to believe they were not genuine."

Officers believe the messages were sent out by the R-34 as a matter of precaution more than anything else. It was pointed out that there was little gasoline left when the R-34 landed, and the opinion was expressed that Major Scott, with such an important task on his shoulders as the safe handling of an airship of such great value, did not care to take the chance of being caught in the air away from a base without fuel with which to navigate his craft.

The most natural thing in the world, naval officers say, was for him to anticipate a dangerous situation that might develop, and to make certain preparations for an emergency before that emergency should develop.

BULLETIN No. 1



New York City's new switchboard equipment will provide for 60,000 additional telephone lines, more lines than are now in service in the entire telephone system in San Francisco

New Central Office Switchboards To Help Carry New-York's Big Telephone Load

WHEN it is realized that it takes nearly a year to construct a Central Office switchboard and that our Restoration Program for 1919 includes seven such switchboards and additions to eighteen existing switchboards, it is possible to gain some idea of the immensity of the task of providing the necessary additional telephone facilities for New York City.

These new switchboard facilities will not only relieve the congestion caused by the excessive demands in those districts where they will be installed, but they will result in a general improvement in the quality of the service rendered *throughout* the Greater City.

To provide additional switchboard facilities on so large a scale that they would be able to handle the entire telephone traffic of a busy American city such as San Francisco, is no small task—yet it is only a *part* of the program for restoring to New York City

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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Buy Only the Better Tires, Now

The better tires—made to give the greatest mileage—will cost you less than half former prices now that the SAVOLD rebuilding system is assured.

Some car owners swear by Goodyear Cords. Some say they use nothing but Goodrich tires. Some bank on Pennsylvania Vacuum Cups. Others buy only Republic "Staggard Studs" or Kelly-Springfields or Firestones or Fisk Cords or United States tires or Federals or one of the other well-known makes. But there are still thousands of car owners in every state who buy cheap tires. And the man who buys cheap tires pays the poor man's price—the highest price of all. *Cheap tires like cheap shoes give out before their time and are done for.*

Ask any man on the inside of one of the big tire factories—

making any of the better tires. He'll tell you that the body of his tire, the carcass with its expensive fabric, side-wall and bead, is so soundly and faithfully built that it will outlast the tread, the rubber strip that touches the ground taking the road shock and rub, **by many thousand miles.** The tread, with its studs or cups or other non-skid feature, goes on, outside the fabric or cord with its layers of gum and breaker strip, like a sole goes on the bottom of a shoe. The tread, like the sole, costs only a small fraction of the big cost of the body or carcass of the tire.

Putting on a new tread or sole and re-building your worn tire is a simple piece of work IF you use the same exacting methods that the good tire makers use in building the original tire, AND if you have their large volume of business and their tremendous purchasing power.

A man to re-tread and re-build your worn tires, like your cobbler and your tailor, should be in your own neighborhood. Your tire should be re-treaded and rebuilt before your foot is on the ground—before the fabric begins to show.

But a little, individual tire re-treader cannot use the process or get the material and equipment of the big tire maker. Tire re-treading with cheap equipment and an easy process has been tried. It has proven unscientific and unprofitable, as car owners know.

The SAVOLD re-building system combines scientific production, volume, unlimited buying power and rigid control of every man's work. It means that car owners will insist upon buying none but the Better Tires, thus getting **the greatest tire mileage known, doubled and sometimes even tripled—at half the cost.**

Nation-wide Service.

The New York SAVOLD plant at 227 to 245 W. 61st Street is now ready for inspection. It will soon be in full operation. Plans are rapidly nearing completion for the operation of similar plants in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe and Joplin, Mo., San Francisco, Los Angeles and other big centers. Additional plants and stations will be equipped as rapidly as the right men are secured in each car community to measure up to the high standards of the SAVOLD organization.

Mr. Car Owner—If you have been tempted to buy cheap tires—

—because the first cost of the better tires is a little more, now is the time to stop. A cheap tire like a cheap shoe does not stand repairing and rebuilding. Buy Only the Better Tires now, because:

They give you the greatest mileage known, and in addition, under the SAVOLD rebuilding system, they give you this original mileage again, and in some cases, a third time—at half the cost of the new tire.

This country will soon be spending fourteen hundred millions of dollars for new tires every year. The SAVOLD rebuilding system makes it possible for every tire user—not only the big car user—but all men alike, to take advantage of the big mileage in the better tires.

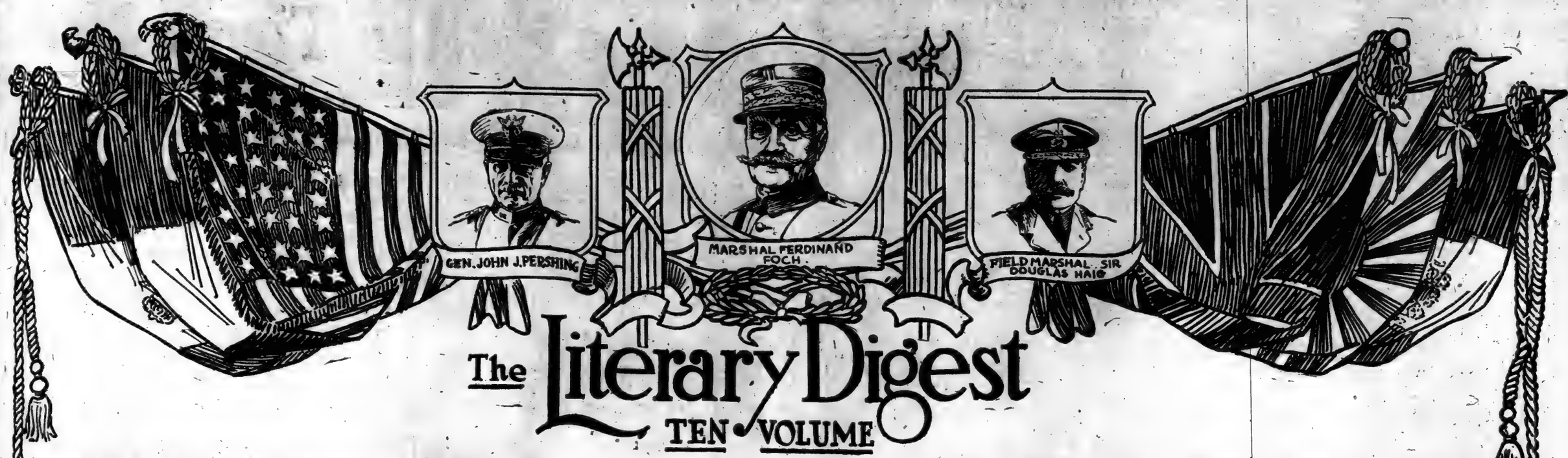
It will minimize our present colossal national tire waste. It will promote the use of quick delivery motor cars for people and merchandise, at a lowering cost for the people and the goods. It will benefit, you, Mr. Car Owner, and every other man who gets a dozen eggs or crate of berries or package of laundry delivered by motor.

The SAVOLD rebuilding system is "a needed new national element—real, basic and permanent—promoting the simple fundamentals of success and safety in the productive forces of this country."

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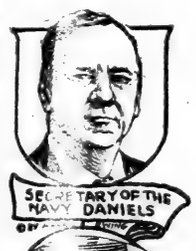
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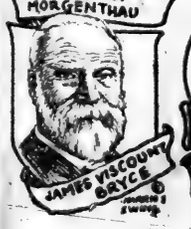












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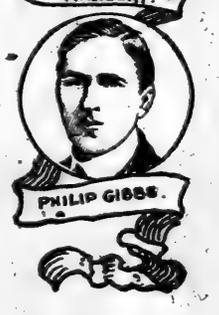












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R-34 AND R-33 BUILT FOR BOMBING BERLIN

As Battle Cruisers, Each Carried Four-Inch Guns and 580-Pound Bombs.

DIRIGIBLE IS 670 FEET LONG

Gas Bag Has Capacity of 2,200,000 Cubic Feet—Five Motors of Sunbeam-Maori Type.

The R-34 is about 670 feet long, with a beam of about 79 feet, and from the top of her cigar shaped gas bag to the lowest point of her five gondolas she measures about 90 feet. The capacity of her gas bag is about 2,200,000 cubic feet. A sister dirigible is the R-33. The two airships were built originally to bomb Berlin and other German cities. The two vessels are the largest dirigibles in the world, as long from end to end as the ocean steamship Adriatic.

Under her cigar shaped bag the R-34 has five gondolas to carry the members of the crew and the motors to furnish power. The forward gondola is for the use of the commander and the navigator and also carries the radio instruments. The five motors are of the Sunbeam-Maori type, of about 250 horse power, and with 2,500 revolutions enable the airship to make 70 miles an hour under favorable conditions.

All the gondolas are inclosed by glass and are connected by a huge platform so that the commander and the members of the crew may pass easily from one gondola to the others. The gondolas are equipped with cooking apparatus so that hot meals may be prepared for the thirty members of the crew.

When the war apparatus was stripped from the vessel six extra gasoline tanks were added and it was estimated that this gave the dirigible a cruising radius of about 5,000 miles. Changes made her total freight and fuel capacity about twenty-one tons, the weight of the balloon itself and the other equipment amounting to about thirty tons.

Shortly before the signing of the armistice the British Air Ministry called into conference some of the best aerial experts among the Allies and announced that it had been decided to build lighter-than-air bombing machines, larger even than the Germans had sent over London. It was reported unofficially at the time that some of the ideas for the super-dirigibles were to be taken from one of the Zeppelins that had been brought down in flames near London while on a bombing raid.

Ready for Emergencies.

Although the war ended while work was being carried on in the construction of one of the dirigibles, orders for the speedy construction of the twin aircraft were not canceled. The dirigibles were turned out at the plants of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., at Inchinnan, near Edinburgh. The work was carried on so rapidly that both craft were ready for their trial flights last March. They completed their trial flights within two days of each other and were accepted by the Admiralty. They were armed with machine guns, bombing apparatus, and other war material, and were held in readiness at their hangars at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, for any emergency in the event the Germans failed to sign the armistice.

When it seemed quite certain that the Germans would not give cause for the continuance of hostilities, it was decided to dismantle both cruisers and send them on a peaceful trip to the United States. It was at first planned to start them at the same time, but on different routes. However, when the work of dismantling began it was found that it would take so much time to dismantle the ships of their war equipment that it was decided to remodel only the R-34 for the Atlantic crossing.

As a battle cruiser the R-34 carried two 4-inch guns, several machine guns, four bombs, weighing about 580 pounds each, capable of destruction in an area of 40,000 square feet, and eight smaller bombs, weighing about 250 pounds each. It was estimated that the changes necessary to make the dirigible a harbinger of peace rather than of war would permit it to carry between 6,000 and 7,000 gallons of gasoline.

Although no definite figures have been made public of the cost of construction or the making of the alterations, it has been said that British experts figure the cost at between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000. It was pointed out in the building of the airship that the hydrogen in the bag was not confined to a single chamber, so that one puncture would not cause the ship to descend. The silken bag has more than fifteen separate chambers, and the entire bag is stretched tightly over a flexible metal frame which is reinforced strongly by wires.

A powerful wireless apparatus was one of the additions made to the dirigible after the dismantling process began. The range of the apparatus is estimated at something over 1,500 miles. One of the special pieces of apparatus attached to the radio plant was a directional finder which was the subject of experiments during the trip. Meteorological apparatus was also installed in the gondola containing the radio plant.

Just before the peace terms were accepted by Germany the R-34 made a mysterious trip over the Baltic. The officers were reticent concerning the voyage, and it was reported that the ship had navigated for some time in the vicinity of Copenhagen. Returning to the hangar, the dirigible had to remain aloft for several hours. During the trip across the Atlantic the members of the crew were assigned to watches just as on board ship. Some were detailed to watch the gas bags and others were assigned to the motors. The commander was Major G. H. Scott of the Royal Air Force, with Major Cook, R. A. F., as the navigator. Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., at the invitation of the Royal Air Force, was assigned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to observe the trip as a passenger for the United States Navy. The British naval flight observer was Brig. Gen. E. T. Maitland, head of the baloon section of the Royal Air Force.

FIRST PLANNED STOP AT CHATHAM STATION

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 6.—A strong wind that came up suddenly prevented the R-34 from stopping at the United States Naval Air Station here early this morning to replenish her fuel. Wireless messages sent to her during the night from the air station advised that the big dirigible go on to Montauk Point if possible.

The strong wind would have made it impossible for the small crew to have handled the dirigible with the limited facilities and with a stiff wind blowing. Captain N. R. Chase, commandant of the air station, saw that the heavy wind from the northeast was a direct aid to the progress of the airship, and in an exchange of wireless messages it was decided that the R-34 should continue to Long Island with the favoring wind.

At 1 o'clock in the morning Captain Chase received messages from the American destroyers and directly from the dirigible saying that it was imperative that the fuel tanks and the hydrogen bags be replenished at the station. The commandant replied that gasoline and limited supplies of hydrogen were available, but that his landing field was small, and that fewer than 100 men remained at the station to man the ropes. Most of them had had no experience in the handling of dirigibles, all the trained men having been sent last week to Roosevelt Field, Mineola, to aid in handling the craft upon her arrival there.

When he received the message Captain Chase at once sent orderlies to Chatham, South Harwich, Harwichport, Brewster, Orleans, and other villages near by to summon as many civilians as possible to handle the guy ropes, if it became necessary for the dirigible to come in. About 200 civilians responded, and with the naval aviation men at the air station stood by even after a radio message from Major Scott had reported that he had decided to take advantage of the northeast wind and finish the flight on Long Island. Fire bells were rung in all the towns to summon the civilians.

Although the naval crews remained on duty until long after daybreak, they caught no glimpse of the dirigible as she passed off Cape Cod. Civilians who had been attracted to the shore by the flashing searchlights of the destroyers Bancroft and Stevens as they convoyed the airship reported catching a glimpse of the R-34 as she passed off Monomoy Point, eight miles from Chatham, shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. They reported to the air station that she did not seem in distress, and this information, coupled with the reassuring messages from Major Scott, caused abandonment of the plans for the reception of the dirigible.

RAYNHAM NOW READY FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 6.—Another week, if the weather behaves, should see the end of Newfoundland's aviation thrills and the departure of the last of the fliers who came here in the hope of crossing the Atlantic. The three American seaplanes, one of which made the first ocean crossing; Hawker and his Sopwith, which had such an exciting midocean failure; Alcock and Brown, with their Vickers-Vimy, which achieved the first non-stop flight across, and the Handley-Page, which now lies crippled and helpless in a Nova Scotia village, all have come and gone, and there remains only Raynham and his Martinsyde.

After Friday's successful trial flight he is practically ready, though he may decide to go up once more, and he now but awaits weather. Today he reiterated that he is in no hurry, and will not depart till he gets ideal weather. But if weather prophets be correct the change should come with the full moon of next Sunday, and then he and his navigator, Lieutenant Biddlecomb, should be off.

It is now nineteen days since Alcock and Brown got away in the very last hours of ideal conditions, which persisted for a week, and though there has not been another favorable opportunity for crossing, another week surely should see a change. Hawker waited some thirty-six days before he hopped off in less than ideal weather, but that was earlier in the year, and past records indicate that at this season the periods when easterly winds present themselves all the away across the Atlantic should not be so widely separated.

MARKS THE CLIMAX OF OCEAN VOYAGES

R-34 Crosses Atlantic Just 100 Years After First Steamship Trip.

427 YEARS AFTER COLUMBUS

Sail, Steam, Seaplanes, Airplanes, and Dirigibles the Successive Steps in Journeys to Europe.

The successful flight of the R-34 marks the culmination of attempts to cross the Atlantic by various means of transportation, beginning with the voyage of Columbus in a sailing vessel in 1492. In 1819 the trip was made under steam power by the American steamship Savannah and sailing vessels and steamers remained the only modes of travel between Europe and America until the hydroaeroplane NC-4 made the voyage through the air less than two months ago, but with various stops. On June 15 Alcock and Brown accomplished the feat without a stop in a heavier-than-air machine, a Vickers-Vimy biplane, and now a lighter-than-air machine, the R-34, has turned the trick without a stop.

The first successful crossing began as an attempt to discover the marvelous province of Cipango and the conversion to Christianity of the Grand Khan, to whom Columbus had received a royal letter of introduction. The town of Palos was ordered to find for him two ships, and these were soon placed at his disposal. In contrast to the great rivalry among naval officers to take part in the first flights of the airplanes, seaplanes, and the dirigible, it was impossible to get crews together for the ships of Columbus despite the fact that indemnities were offered to all criminals and broken men who would serve on the expedition. With the help of the Pinson brothers, crews were finally secured. The expedition consisted of the Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina, with 120 men all told. They started on Aug. 3, 1492, and after a voyage of seventy days reached the Island of San Salvador in the New World. Honors were heaped upon Columbus at the Court of Barcelona when he returned. He entered the city in a triumphal procession, and when received by the King and Queen he told the story of his wanderings, after which he was served and saluted as a grandee of Spain.

For more than 300 years wind power remained the sole means for propelling ships across the ocean, until in 1819 the Savannah, a vessel fitted with steam power, made the trip. She was of 350 tons burden, with a length of 100 feet, and crossed from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-five days. In her, however, the engines were purely auxiliary; she was fitted with full sail power, and when the wind was fair or the seas too bolsterous for steaming the paddle wheels were unrigged and taken on deck. The beginning of real transatlantic voyages under steam was made by the Sirius and the Great Western. The Sirius started on April 4, 1838, and the Great Western four days later. They arrived in New York within twenty-four hours of each other. The Sirius made the voyage in eighteen days and the Great Western in fifteen.

Just 100 years after the sailing of the Savannah three successful flights have been made across the Atlantic, one in a hydroaeroplane, another in a biplane, and now the third in a dirigible. The NC-4, in charge of Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, left Trepassey, N. F., on May 16, and reached Horta, in the Azores, in 15 hours and 18 minutes, having covered the 1,200 miles at an average speed of 78.4 knots.

On the 14th of last month Alcock and Brown started from St. John's, N. F., and the next day landed at Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles, which they covered in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

The only previous attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible was made on Oct. 15, 1910, by Walter Wellman and Melvin Vaniman. They started out from Atlantic City with a crew of four men, including an Englishman, an Australian, and two Americans. Their objective was whatever point on the coast of England, Ireland, or France the wind might carry them to. Adverse weather, however, made it impossible for the dirigible America to reach its destination, and it was finally picked up by the steamer Trent half-way between New York and Bermuda. The men were rescued, but the dirigible was abandoned.

First Atlantic Voyages from Columbus to Scott

First dirigible, (lighter-than-air,) R-34—British—left East Fortune, Edinburgh, 1:48 A. M. Greenwich mean time, 9:48 P. M. New York time, July 2; arrived Mineola, L. I., 9:21 A. M., July 6, 1919. Distance—3,200 miles. Time—108 hours.

First hydroaeroplane, (NC-4—American—from Trepassey, N. F., to Island of Horta, Azores, May 16, 1918. Time—15 hours 18 minutes.

First aeroplane, (heavier-than-air,) Vickers-Vimy biplane—British—from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14, 1919. Time—16 hours 12 minutes.

First steamship, Savannah—American—from Savannah to Liverpool, 1819. Time—25 days.

First sailing vessel, Santa Maria—Spanish—commanded by Christopher Columbus, from Palos, Spain, to San Salvador, 1492. Time—70 days.

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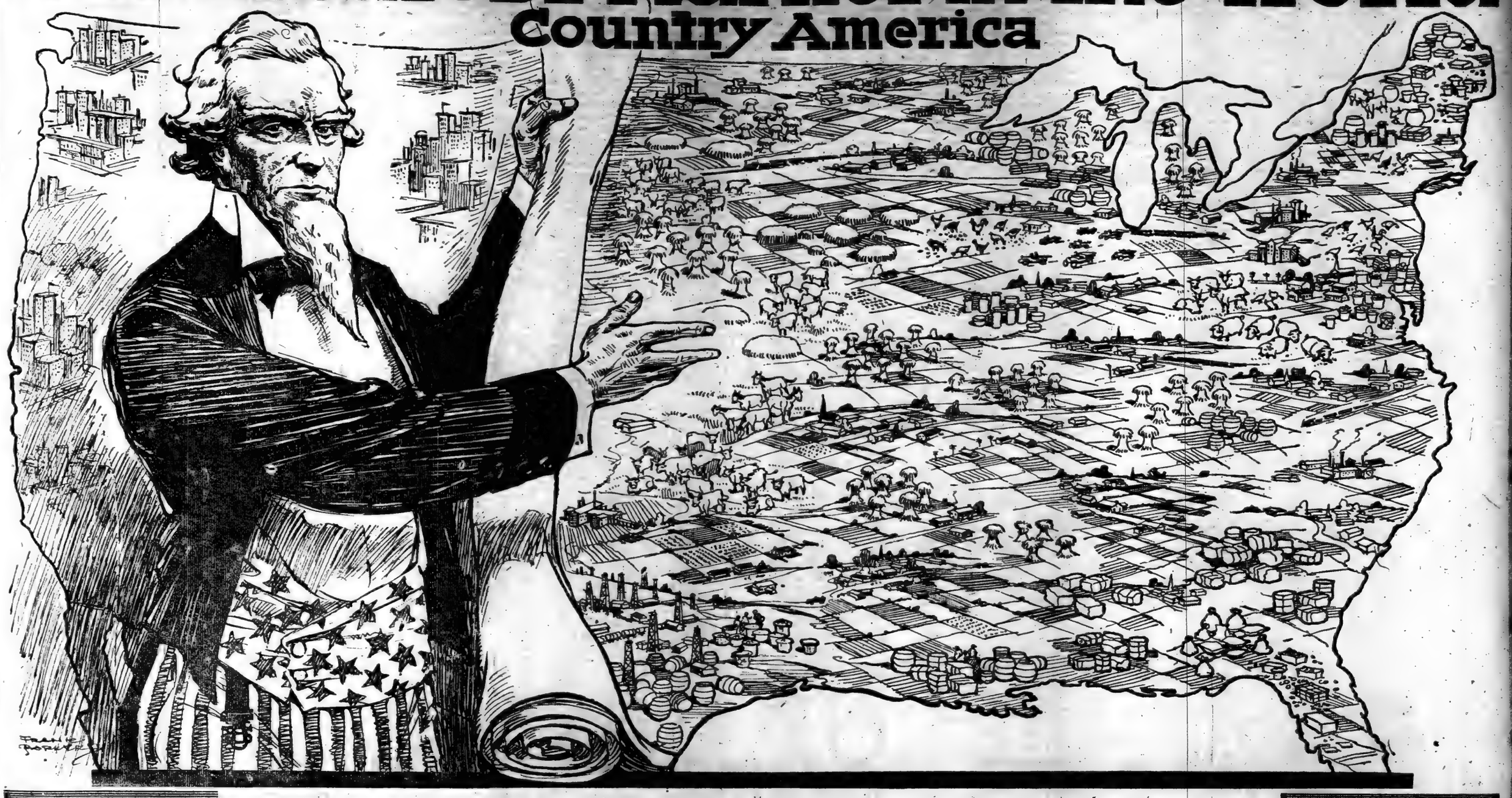
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SUCCESS OF R-34.

The landing of the British dirigible R-34 yesterday at Mineola, after a voyage of 108 hours from East Fortune, Scotland, the distance traveled through fog, gales, and thunderstorms being, via Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 3,200 miles, was a spectacle that any forward-looking man in the world would like to have seen for recital to his grandchildren. Those persons who were on the ground to view Major PRITCHARD dropping by parachute two thousand feet from the airship, the first arrival of its kind in America, are to be envied. THE TIMES regrets only that Americans were not pioneers in navigating a "blimp" across the Atlantic, but it congratulates Major SCOTT and his ship's company, including Lieut. Commander ZACHARY LANSDOWNE, U. S. N., who did his bit, upon having accomplished the thing handsomely against odds of weather and failing gasoline. With a following or favorable wind and clear skies, the trip could have been made in much less time, certainly in two and a half days, if the course had been laid straight for New York from the Irish coast.

This first transatlantic voyage was experimental, a trial trip, a test of airworthiness, and speed was not considered important. Some of the Zeppelins had done badly in violent winds. R-34 was built for any weather, and if she could not ride out a gale of wind or make her way through fog safely, the designers would have failed or her navigators would be at fault. She encountered all kinds of weather and very little of the best. Because she had to buffet head winds and proceed cautiously in blanket fog, the time came when Major SCOTT was anxious about his petrol supply holding out. It was fast going when he reached Montauk, but with sound judgment he decided to take the risk of a catastrophe and headed for Mineola. The American naval representative on board declares Major SCOTT to be "the best air pilot in the world," a tribute that reflects relief from an anxiety that everybody on R-34 must have shared in the last hours of her voyage.

The landing seems to have taken as long as the docking of the Leviathan, but the great dirigibles, for all their size, are delicate craft and must be handled tenderly. The time is coming when they will be made fast and anchored down in a jiffy. While the mariners on R-34 speak of "bumpy" weather, no one was airsick. General MAITLAND, the official observer for the British Government, who has had a good deal of experience, says that "traveling by dirigible is the only way to travel." So said the passengers on Zeppelin VII., who paid $50 apiece for a luxurious ride from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf (300 miles) on June 22, 1910. R-34 is naturally a great advance on Zeppelin VII., and as it has been demonstrated by the British dirigible's success that commercial use of such airships on the Atlantic passage is practicable, the day cannot be far off when passengers as well as freight will be regularly carried across the ocean.

SUPPORT THAT WEAKENS.

Speaking at the meeting of the Irish Progressive League on Friday night, PETER GOLDEN made a statement of profound truth which his compatriots would do well to ponder. "The Irish cause is too sacred," he said, "to be in the hands of any politician whose hands are polluted and "unclean." It happened that he was talking about the President of the United States, an official whom he and his friends seem to regard as beholden to the Irish agitators to do their bidding and no other; and because President WILSON has regarded himself as the President of the American people and not of a racial faction he was hissed and booed at the meeting. But that was incidental, though significant.

Mr. GOLDEN was right. The Irish cause is sacred to Irishmen, it has aroused much sympathy throughout the world and notably in America, though that sympathy does not always extend to some of its manifestations. It is a cause which deserves better than to be in unclean and polluted hands. But the hands of many who are foremost in its advocacy here are far from spotless, and everybody in America knows it. The Irish have injured their cause here in past years by the excessive and violent words and deeds of some of their leaders, but they are injuring it more today by the character of some of their leaders and supporters. A few of their supporters are nothing but inveterate enemies of England who would harm England even if they had to harm their own country to do it; there are more who are enemies of America, or of "bourgeois" society. Sinn Fein is not Bolshevism; one would think that a national movement in which the Catholic Church has played so important a part as in the Irish struggle for freedom would be somewhat unsympathetic to Bolshevism; but the Bolsheviki here and their friends are loud in advocacy of the cause of Ireland; the "Ambassador" of the Soviet Republic of Russia anticipated everybody else in recognizing the Irish Republic.

And there is another group—some of its members are Irishmen and some are not Irishmen—composed of men whom we knew as friends of the enemy, as workers for the enemy, as men who bent all their efforts to nullifying the work which was being done on the battlefield by American soldiers. The case of Ireland before American public opinion is not being decided on its merits because its leaders will not let it be so decided; many who would like to be friends of Ireland, it seems, cannot be either Kaiser-lovers or friends of Kaiser-lovers. Intelligent Irishmen ought to realize that the Irish cause is suffering more from this sort of backing than is England; the support of the pro-Germans and revolutionists is costing more than it is worth.

THE COMING TRIAL.

It is lucky for WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN that his trial is to take place on English soil—not at all because the English will be more sympathetic with him than another nation might be, but because there is a traditional fairness and impartiality about English justice which no other country, not even our own, has been able to surpass. The object of the French and Italian courts is to obtain a conviction; the aim of an English court is to administer justice. Our own practice is marred by far too much opportunity for delay, by devices of technicality that cheat justice of her due. It is not going too far to say that within a period covered by the life of a generation the future of a criminal has been almost a gamble here, with personal or local prejudices entering so largely into the decisions of court and jury that it has been sometimes regrettably hard and sometimes regrettably easy to predict the outcome. We need go no further than the stern convictions of seditionists in the West and their easy acquittal, or most indulgent treatment, in the East to vindicate what we say about the uncertainty of American justice.

But in England justice is justice. The personality of the accused is forgotten the moment he takes his place in the dock. Few technicalities intervene. A change of venue on the ground of local prejudice is of rare occurrence, for the reason that the English mind cannot conceive of a prejudice overruling the orderly processes of justice. Of course, this has not always been the case. It is the present-day course of justice in England, coming from a rigid pruning which has cut away all the unjust rules that once made it so hard for an accused man to obtain justice in an English court. Our friends in France and Italy are still struggling with that problem, and have not yet solved it; and we ourselves are not the nation to cast a stone at them.

It is fair, too, that the Graf who was once a Kaiser should take his place in the dock, instead of having some place of semi-honor assigned to him. He is not impeached; he is indicted. If WARREN HASTINGS had a place of his own before the House of Lords, if President JOHNSON was able to absent himself altogether from his trial, there is no precedent there that can excuse WILLIAM from the dock. They were accused of public misdemeanors committed by virtue of their office; he is accused of high crimes. He is being tried as CHARLES STUART was tried, for crimes committed by an individual. There is no design, we believe, to humiliate him; but for the crimes of which he is accused there is no place for him but the place where men accused of crime always stand.

HOW IT WORKS.

We are not very reverent toward our forefathers; it is not the fashion. Still, there must be moments when some of us realize that WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, PINCKNEY, MADISON, and the rest were not altogether uninformed, even though they did not know anything about telephones and airplanes. They had the idea that this should be a Government of the people by and through representation of the people. Out of date as they are, they were quite convinced that the people could not and would not govern themselves in a mass, but could and would do it through the principle of representation. About a century and a quarter later there arose individuals who proclaimed that this theory involved "distrust of the people," and in one way or another they succeeded in imposing upon the people direct primaries, referendums, and other forms of direct legislation.

The public has had some experience of the new idea in the last ten years; it confirms our belief in the wisdom of the fathers. It is perhaps true, as the men who imposed direct legislation and direct primaries upon us have argued, that the people ought to take seriously their new responsibilities. The fact remains, however, that they don't. Candidates are nominated by one-fifth the total party registration and the initiative and referendum have become almost as much a joke as the recall. The proponents of the movement for the abrogation of the principles of HAMILTON and JEFFERSON have said that, if the people refuse to take part in direct legislation, it is their own fault if things go wrong; a poor solace when the people find themselves saddled with bad laws made by incompetent legislators.

The latest instance of the kind is reported from Portland, Ore. There are 94,470 registered voters in that city. A special election was held about a week ago to decide whether school bonds should be issued, to the extent of $2,500,000. We are not near enough to Oregon to know whether the proposed issue was praiseworthy or not. The only fact in which we are interested is that out of the 94,470 registered voters only 5,146 went to the polls. The bond issue was defeated by a vote of 3,276 against it, while 1,870 voted for it. At the same time there was an election for School Director, at which the magnificent total of 5,876 votes was recorded. "In other words," says The Oregonian of that city, "one eligible citizen in about nineteen or twenty went to the polls."

The Oregonian speaks of "the total inadequacy of the popular verdict." But so it goes the country over. Perhaps some day we may return to the idea that "those who rose at Boston, at Philadelphia met," were not such ignoramuses about the way to set up a democratic republic as the counsels of the last ten years would have us believe.

CLEARING THE PATH.

In McClure's Magazine Mr. GOMPERS says: "American labor does not "necessarily ask for more law. Our "movement has never sought a "wealth of law, it has asked only "such law as is needed to clear the "path to progress. The great task "has been to secure the removal of "law that blocked the path." That might almost be called poaching on the preserves of BUCKLE. In his "History of Civilization" BUCKLE wrote: "Every great reform which "has been effected has consisted not "in doing something new, but in un-"doing something old. The most "valuable additions made to legisla-"tion have been enactments destruc-"tive of previous legislation, and the "best laws which have been passed "have been those by which some "former laws have been repealed." That was written of the Corn Laws. They did not establish free trade in food, but repealed old laws which prevented it and thereby obstructed the growth of industrialism by making dear the food of factory workers. The wealth of legislation which Mr. GOMPERS says labor has not sought has come upon us in such floods that it is bewildering to think of the good which may be done by repealing statutes.

The New York Legislature at its recent session considered 4,000 bills, but fortunately only 645 were approved by the Governor. It has been stated that within the last five years 65,000 laws have been passed by our legislative bodies, or 60,000 more than Parliament passed for the British Empire. But there is recompense in considering how much good can be done by the repealers of statutes which attempt to do more than keep the peace, make life and property secure, and do for the health and morals of all only that which individuals cannot do, or fail to do for themselves. Addressing the Albany Law School graduates, Judge CRANE of our Court of Appeals made remarks worth consideration by those who think that the short and royal road to desirable things is through the Legislatures:

> Many people today think if they can pass laws enough we can force men to be kind and generous. History is full of tragic failures resulting from such ideas. Paternal Governments have never thrived. A man who is not better than the law allows is a danger to society, for we do not look to the civil code or the court decisions for our morals. Stability in government and in rules of property and commerce requires that changes come gradually and infrequently, or else we have what the present Socialists are showing us—chaos.

For example, the Statute of Laborers, enacting that wages should be fixed by law and not by competitive conditions, was re-enacted thirteen times, and left labor subject to the market as it found it. The Statute of Laborers was passed because labor taking advantage of an exceptional condition of scarcity to demand whatever wages could be got. Labor has procured the enactment in many legislative bodies and in the Council of the Nations at Paris of the principle that "labor is not a commodity." Whether labor be called a commodity or not, for whatever reason, and whether by statute or by definition of dictionaries, it will continue in the main to respond to the law of supply and demand as truly now as when the Statute of Laborers was passed for the relief of employers in the middle of the fourteenth century. Mr. GOMPERS is right in saying that progress is rather by repeal than by enactment, and there can be no distinction drawn between statutes for labor and statutes for capital.

PROPHETS, MAJOR AND MINOR.

In its lumbering way, the old world has done pretty well of late in keeping pace with the prophecies of mechanical advance. We have fought in the air, very much as Mr. H. G. WELLS predicted; and, though the fireproof skyscrapers of New York have not been able to burst into flames under the onslaught of a German air fleet, they would doubtless have done their best to oblige if sufficiently encouraged. Now a giant dirigible has crossed the Atlantic, somewhat in the manner of RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Night Mail."

In the exploit of R-34, to be sure, there are certain shortcomings. The passage from land to land took more than one night; there were none of those "sixteen-second miles" as to which Mr. KIPLING is so eloquent. Like the Night Mail, R-34 encountered a storm northeast by east of Newfoundland; but, instead of driving on through it, she was unheroically obliged to dodge. We shall never know whether it was one of those electric storms which KIPLING describes so vividly, full of "pits" and "vortices," "slides," and "wulli-was"—whatever a wulli-wa may be. Nor have we any scientific data as to how a meteor, flaming through the elements on an electric spree, renders them static in a flash, ironing out vortices and wulli-was in the well-known manner of oil upon troubled waters. And we have not learned anything about the miraculous Fleury gas, which operates in the manner of ammonia in a cooling plant, yet manages to drive an aerial turbine with such rapidity in revolution that the air "bells" behind it if you allow it to go full tilt. Let us not forget, however, that Mr. KIPLING wrote of the year 2000. We have still eight decades in which to catch up with him.

In one respect Mr. KIPLING'S prophecy is completely, triumphantly justified. When the Night Mail stood by to rescue the crew of an ancient, aluminium-patched twin-screw "tramp airship," an obsolete relic of the year 1970, the rescued Captain dodged back at the last moment, at the risk of his life, and reappeared with the ship's cat. R-34 also has its beloved mascot, and so doubtless will all craft that go over the sea, till the last syllable of recorded time.

The future of mankind and its institutions is a much more difficult matter than airships. There Dame Nature, erratic often, insists on her say. Prognostication is confined necessarily to the major prophets. Mr. WELLS has of late tried his hand at Bolshevism, only to prove himself an incorrigible minor. Though they had just repudiated the national debt, he declared them "straight" and "probably honest." They were "profoundly wise"—indeed, "altogether wiser than our own rulers." They were "much better educated" than the diplomatists of the Foreign Office, who were "limited" men and "crudely ignorant" of "the world of modern ideas." The Bolsheviki were "intimately acquainted with social and economic questions" and were "working their ends so well"—as the future appeared to the prophetic soul of Mr. WELLS—that the world would be left a hopeless straggler in the march of enlightenment unless it entered into a "systematic co-operation" with them.

As a result of this prophetic utterance, Mr. ARCHIBALD SPROTTORTS, in his "Noted English Seers," ranks Mr. WELLS considerably below Old MOORE in the art of vaticination. The difference boils down to a matter of method. Old MOORE sees hieroglyphics and proffers his own personal interpretation of them. But his attitude toward this interpretation, far from being cock-sure, is notably modest and judicious. As to his hieroglyphics for 1919, he deposes: "Old MOORE does "not say that what we see in the "picture will be brought about." It is an admirable method, leaving the reputation of the hieroglyphics above all possible reproach, now or hereafter. Mr. WELLS'S standing with the Foreign Office would be higher if, when looking into the seeds of time, he had placed somewhat less reliance upon his ability to say which grains would prosper. The only safe rule for the minor prophet is to confine himself to man-made mechanical invention and to God-given cats.

GERMANS HUNGRY BUT HEALTHY.

In yesterday's Sunday TIMES Magazine there was printed the entertaining and veracious narrative of an American Lieutenant who toured Germany as a German tramp. He found his disguise unnecessary, and before his thousand miles were walked he was able to avow his Americanism and to dispense with the letters with which he had provided himself in case of need. What surprised this first-hand witness most was the apathy of the German people and their lack of bitterness toward America. The rate at which the fräuleins are preparing to marry American soldiers in Coblenz, as the cable reported at the week end, makes this credible. Also the cable supports Lieutenant FRANCK in his testimony about the German lack of food. For one dinner he spent 500 marks, and food is the first topic among rich and poor everywhere at all times. British officers reported many cases of distressing malnutrition, especially among children, even babies receiving spinach brew instead of milk. As the German male adults are drinking 3 per cent. beer instead of 11 per cent., and as their bread is "black, sour, and hard, horrible beyond description," the fact that Germans, old and young, are underfed may be taken as established.

How, then, is the testimony of these unimpeachable witnesses to be reconciled with the experience of American life insurance companies in Germany? The New York Life Insurance Company reports, first, that the total mortality in Germany during four years of war was 95 per cent. of the company's standard mortality, and, second, during the eleven years before the war (1902-13) the total mortality in Germany was 107 per cent. of the same standard. The precision of this testimony is as undeniable as the character of the witnesses who have testified to death and disease in Germany from the same causes as contributed to the betterment of vitality, according to the insurance company's experience. Using the company's words: "It is "probable that this has been the re-"sult of the restriction of diet, limi-"tation in the consumption of alco-"holic beverages, and the large "amount of exercise which Germans of middle life, the bulk of our "assured, have had to stand." On the record this 12 per cent. improvement in vitality is the result of the strains of war. That is at least as surprising as the psychology of German apathy and friendship for the Americans. Four American companies did an insurance business of many millions in Germany, and it is agreeable to find that their German results do not call for reinforcement from American profits, but rather tend to increase them.

BOLSHEVISM AND FREE SPEECH.

Nothing could better illustrate the difference between democracy and the new autocracy than the crushing out of free speech wherever the Bolsheviki are in control. The Americans of the eighteenth century believed in free speech and a free press. That idea is contrary to the whole constitution of Bolshevism. Beginning, as they do, with a denial of equality and liberty, with the assertion that the industrial part of the population has the right to rule despotically over all other parts of it, it is quite logical for them to put the idea in practice by preventing the governing classes from having the right to freedom of speech.

In Russia all newspapers have been suppressed except those which are officially the organs of Bolshevism. Now come the Reds of Florence, who have determined that no newspapers shall be read by the population of that Red-ridden city, at least for the present. Possibly, after they have had time to organize, they will follow their Russian example and permit the publication of official organs of their own cult. At present, however, the people of Florence are deprived of any way of getting news concerning their own condition or that in other cities of Italy.

So far as the Florence newspapers are concerned, the deed was accomplished by the device of ordering a strike of printers, as a result of which no Florentine newspapers are now being published. But there was still a chance that the Florentines might learn the truth through some newspapers from other Italian cities, so the Chamber of Labor, which has taken over the reins of government in that city, has prohibited the sale of any newspaper not published in Florence. Presumably the people get their ideas of what is going on from some Bolshevist bulletin, or do not get them at all.

What a long step from the eighteenth century American idea that freedom is founded on a free press! And yet it is not a step backward, but a step sideways; for Bolshevism has nothing in common with democracy, and runs a different course.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sentimentalists All Will Applaud Him.

Senator MEYERS of Montana has endeared himself to all those friends of the dog whose affection for that very estimable animal is unguided and uncontrolled by reason, and is merely a form of unthinking sentimentality. This he has achieved by the introduction of a bill forbidding the use of dogs for the sort of investigation and experimentation that is described by its enemies as "vivisection."

He supports this absurd proposal, first, on the irrelevant truth that, of all animals, dogs best earn and most appreciate the friendship of human beings, and serve them with a devotion that is intelligent, unselfish, and unlimited. His particular plea, however, for the dog's exclusion from all biological laboratories is the magnificent work that these animals have done with and for the soldiers in the course of the great war. There is no exaggeration in the Senator's praise of the war dogs, but again his facts are irrelevant to his conclusion.

Like all foes of the practice upon the perpetuation of which the progress of medical science largely depends, Senator MEYERS starts with the assumption that all "vivisection" is torture, and therefore cruel. The assumption is false. Practically all animal experimentation that involves the cutting of live tissues is, and must be, painless, and if there is any infliction of torture on living animals it is done by a few persons whose interests are the reverse of scientific and whose crimes can be punished adequately under the laws already existing in all civilized countries. And that is all that any law could do.

An Exemption Without Justification.

Animal experimentation is either right or wrong. Whether it is the one or the other depends in part on the motive of the experimenters and in part on the results they attain. That the motive usually is good is admitted by all except the fanatics who, in dense ignorance of the whole subject, believe that all who claim to seek knowledge in this way get a savage or insane joy from the infliction of pain on helpless animals. That the results have been of inestimable value, not only to human beings but also to animals, has been so often and so clearly demonstrated that further argument with those who deny it is a waste of time. Their denial shows the form of ignorance called by theologians "invincible."

Senator MEYERS is not in this class, apparently. By attempting to guard only the dog from the vivisector he practically admits, as regards other animals, the utility of vivisection, for utility is its only justification. But the Senator is himself curiously inconsistent in basing his demand for the dog's exemption chiefly on the fact that in the war men used dogs in a way that often brought on the animals deaths far more painful than the worst of those inflicted in the laboratories. If dogs could speak, possibly they would protest as strongly against being carried into battle for a cause not their own as against what happens to them after they have been tied and anaesthetized in the operating trough. Possibly, also, in the one case as in the other, their generous ardor to serve their masters would make them give their lives willingly and bravely.

If the biologists could learn from such animals as rabbits and guinea pigs all that can be learned from dogs, biologists certainly would not use the dogs in their investigations. For biologists, like Senators, have hearts, and are not destitute of sentiment, or even of sentimentality. They cannot do without dogs, for reasons too technical for discussion here, and the Meyers bill, if passed, would hinder, really and seriously, the advancement of medical science.

Seemingly They Disagreed.

Light, but not leading, as regards the always interesting subject of feminine psychology, is to be derived from the comments of WILLARD'S wife and DEMPSEY'S mother on the result of the fight between the two men in Toledo. Mrs. WILLARD said that, while she was sorry her husband was defeated, she was glad of it, too, for now, having no championship to defend, he would become a private citizen again and he and she would be able to live in peace. Of DEMPSEY'S mother it is reported that she "shouted with joy" on hearing the news of his victory, and said, "I am overjoyed."

These expressions of opinion, or emotion, in appearance, at least, and on the surface, are widely unlike—so widely that nothing at all can be learned from them as to the reaction to prizefighting of women closely related to prizefighters or closely associated with them. Neither of these women manifested any disapprobation of pugilism except that one disliked its disturbance of ordinary family life. If the mother had been having any anxiety except as to whether her son would win or lose, she did not disclose it. One glimpses in the remarks of both these women a high appreciation of fight championships as productive of money and of a notoriety not easily distinguishable from glory.

Assuming that Mrs. WILLARD is sincerely glad, everything considered, that her husband was beaten, and that Mrs. DEMPSEY is as sincerely glad that her son won, there is illustrated anew the fact that women are individuals, disagreeing on all subjects just as men disagree. Yet one still hears occasionally talk about "the woman vote," and it is from women that it most often comes! As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a "woman vote" on any imaginable issue.

Reflections on Great Preparations.

So elaborate and expensive were the preparations made at Mineola for anchoring and protecting of the dirigible balloon R-34, that even her safe arrival at her chosen destination would not have proved much more about the present commercial practicability of her kind of aerial navigation than her enforced demand for succor from an old-fashioned slave of the ocean's surface proved as to the present certainty of flight between points far apart.

A "ship" that cannot be moored without the help of 500 men is not very promising to financiers interested in the transportation business as a business. The little army that assembled at Mineola was a reminder of the line of warships that stretched from Newfoundland to the Azores. Such things are possible only for Governments, and for Governments only when they do not have to consider cost.

The airplane, now, is different—in every respect far more like those best of aerial navigators, the birds, and, incidentally, it is an invention purely American, while the dirigible for many a year will recall the Zeppelin to the mind of every observer.

PEACE AND WAR.

I stood one morning on a misty bridge,
Like God, above the turmoil,
And underneath men toiled in peace.
Against the current of the Seine
Stout tugs puffed on, almost in vain,
To haul the heavy barges, loaded high
with coal.
And on the other shore great factories
And engines, breathing black and white,
Darkened the misty air into a denser fog.
From out the mist there came a train of
guns,
All gray and slender, like young animals—
Guns drawn by gypsy horses and guided
by men.
Men tall, men short, men bearded,
But all in blue and mingled with the
mist,
Sitting erect upon the caissons,
Stiff with the pride and love of War
Which each man, half ashamed,
Hides in his deepest heart.
Before the column rode the Colonel,
Upright, with bristling white mustaches,
And hard as Justice on his great white
horse.
Then, one by one, the sleek guns passed
Beneath the arch into the thick gray
mist,
And left behind the monotone of toil
That men call Peace.

LEWIS BROMFIELD.

DEFINES "NEW DEMOCRACY"

Dr. Giddings Says That It Must Embrace Entire People.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, speaking on the "New Democracy" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night, emphasized the fact that it must be a political organization, an industrial, religious, and educational organization, of the entire people and not of any one class.

"Those people who talk about a social revolution have no hesitation in saying that the tables are to be turned; that the capitalists must go; and that all men who work with their brains must go unless they will agree to perform a part of the lowlier duties of life; and the rule of the world has to pass into the hands of the manual workers.

"That sort of thing is not democracy, but on the contrary, it is wholly antagonistic to democracy. Democracy has never been rightly defined by any one except Abraham Lincoln; it is 'of the people, for the people, and by the people.' It is not government 'by' one class, 'for' the same class, and 'of' all the other classes.

"In the socialist world it is said that there will be only one class. They say that there will not be any privileged class, nor any capitalistic class, nor a favored class of any sort. I contend, however, that there will be two classes at least. The first one will be the larger; the one whose motto will be 'Let George do it.' The second one will consist of those who will do it, and will do us. You will never get rid of these two classes.

"In the book by Lenin called 'Soviets at Work,' he says that the Bolsheviki must have the services of the best of the bourgeois experts, and says further, 'If the transformation of human society into a socialistic one is to be a success we must have the specialized knowledge and experience of the best products of the capitalistic classes.'

"He means that after he gets the machine running the Soviet socialism will produce its own experts. Grant it. But when the experts have been produced can we trust a world which obviously engaged upon a different job and doing the job in a different way, do you think that this will please the other members of the socialist democracy? You know it will not. The first thing they will do is to cut down the wages and increase the hours of the objecting workers. And this means oligarchy without discussion.

"Democracy does not necessarily give us liberty; it is the majority rule and the majority may hate liberty. I am not at all sure that the people of the United States desire liberty, for if they did they would not have enacted the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. I don't believe that it is consistent with anything that this country has ever stood for."

DR. PESSOA SAILS.

Escort for President-Elect of Brazil, Representing the Government.

Epitaceo Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who arrived in New York on the steamship Imperator on June 20, left for Rio de Janeiro yesterday on the battleship Idaho. His immediate party included Mrs. Pessoa, his daughter, Senorita Laurita; Captain Armandon Burlamqui of the Brazilian Navy, and Mrs. Burlamqui; Lauro Muller, Jr., Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, and Mrs. Muller; Marucio Nabuco of the Brazilian Foreign Office, and Pessoa de Queiroz, Secretary to the President-elect.

The Presidential party left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and motored to the Battery, escorted by a squad of motor cycle policemen. The accompanying party included Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral W. D. Caperton, U. S. N., retired; Gustavo Barosso, Eugenio C. Preta, and J. M. Nye, Howard Candee, and Sylvester Brierton, detectives detailed to guard the distinguished guest.

Just before Dr. Pessoa reached the Battery the police boat Patrol, carrying Mayor Hylan, Mrs. Hylan, Miss Virginia Hylan, Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Grover Whalen, arrived at the dock. The Mayor's party were escorted to the pier by policemen of the Marine Division in command of Captain James W. Hallock. When the presidential party arrived, the Municipal Band on the Patrol, under the leadership of Peter Mitchell, played the Brazilian national anthem. Dr. Pessoa exchanged greetings with Mayor Hylan and Mr. Wanamaker, and Mrs. Pessoa presented Mrs. Hylan with a bouquet of orchids.

Mayor Hylan and his guests were about to leave the Patrol when Secretary Long extended an invitation to them to go down the bay on the Manhattan.

The Municipal Band played "Home, Sweet Home" as the Manhattan left the pier. The Patrol and Manhattan reached the Idaho at 2:30. The crew paraded in white uniforms and the marines wore their light khaki. Crews on nearby revenue cutters and torpedo boat destroyers stood at attention when the signal flag of the Idaho was hoisted, announcing the arrival of the distinguished guests.

A steam launch from the battleship ran alongside the Manhattan and took Dr. Pessoa, Mrs. Pessoa, Senorita Laurita, Mayor Hylan, Mrs. Hylan, and Mr. Long to the Idaho. As Dr. Pessoa ascended the gangway leading to the deck of the battleship, the Brazilian flag was raised on the mainmast while the guns thundered a presidential salute of twenty-one guns. On its second trip the launch brought over the other members of the party.

Dr. Pessoa expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been accorded him during his stay in the United States. The entire party were shown about the warship and after all had been photographed, Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Wanamaker, Commissioner Whalen, Mr. Long, and the other members of the committee said good-bye to Dr. Pessoa and wished him success in his administration.

Just before the official party left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Captain Burlamqui was awarded a Navy Department decoration in recognition of the part that the Brazilian Navy played in the war.

LIMA QUIET AFTER UPSET.

Legua Government Anxious for Our Recognition.

LIMA, Peru, July 5. (Associated Press.)—Normal conditions have apparently been restored here after yesterday morning's revolution, which upset the Government of President Pardo and set up a provisional Government headed by President-elect Legua. No troops are visible. Business and social activities are proceeding as usual. Quiet prevails also in the provinces.

The provisional Government, however, established a cable censorship this afternoon.

Now that the revolution is accomplished, the chief topic of conversation is on the probability of American and British recognition of the new Government.

The unopposed assault on the palace took place simultaneously from two sides at 3 o'clock Friday morning. President Pardo and General Zuloaga, Minister of War, were in the President's private office after a prolonged conference. Half a dozen soldiers, led by an artillery Captain named Alcalde, gained entrance on one side of the palace while two regiments of gendarmes entered on the opposite side.

Captain Alcalde entered the President's private office and demanded the President's surrender. Señor Pardo then took up his revolver, which was on the table. He was made a prisoner, however, and escorted to the police barracks. There, turning to Captain Alcalde, he said:

"You have saved my life. I wish to present you with my revolver as a remembrance of me."

Colonel Martinez, Chief of Staff, held the Santa Catalina barracks with the 5th Regiment several hours, refusing to surrender to the revolutionists until finally convinced that the rest of the army had gone over to Señor Legua.

PRINCETON ALUMNI TO RAISE BIG FUND

Plans for $14,000,000 Endowment Have Been Completed and Committees Named.

TO INCREASE SALARIES

Regional Chairmen to Have Charge of Campaign in All Parts of the Country.

Plans for the $14,000,000 endowment fund campaign which Princeton University is about to begin have been virtually completed, according to a statement from John Grier Hibben, President of the university. At the Princeton commencement President Hibben explained to the alumni that a large fund was necessary to increase the salaries of professors and to take care of the normal growth of the university.

"Of the first $6,000,000 to be raised, the income of $2,000,000 is to go directly to increasing the salaries of the teaching staff," President Hibben said. "The income of another million is called for to provide an adequate staff and adequate salaries to continue the preceptorial system. Three million dollars will be necessary to endow professorships now existing or to be created with adequate salaries. These are the first items in the budget of the Endowment Committee, which is to begin work immediately to raise the necessary funds.

"We have come to a point in the history of the university when these men must be paid a living wage. That is why we are starting this endowment, and the very first money given is to be set aside for increasing the salaries of the Faculty. I am not in favor of erecting any building on the campus, unless it be a dormitory that yields income, until we have squared our account with the Faculty."

H. B. Thompson of New York and Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Chairman of the Central Committee. The others on the committee are James Barnes, William Church Osborn, Charles Scribner, Walter E. Hope, Henry C. Irons, Percy R. Pyne 2d, Frank C. Landon, Charles W. Halsey, and D. Q. Brown of New York City; President John Grier Hibben and Henry B. Fine of Princeton, and Curtis M. Willock of Defiance, Ohio.

Prominent Alumni to Aid.

Since it aims to make a nation-wide appeal to all Princeton alumni and friends of Princeton to develop the plans to make Princeton a national university, there have also been appointed on the committee prominent alumni and trustees who are to take charge of the campaign in different sections of the country. Cyrus H. McCormick has accepted the Chairmanship for the Chicago district, William Cooper Procter for Cincinnati, Hugh Richardson for Atlanta, Ga.; James D. Denegre of St. Paul, Minn., for the Northwest, John McWilliams, Jr., of Los Angeles, Cal., for California, Dr. M. W. Jacobus of Hartford, Conn., for New England, and Uzal McCarter for New Jersey. Other regional Chairmen are still to be appointed.

"The remaining $8,000,000 is to be used for carrying out the normal development of the university, much of which had already been decided upon in connection with the plans to develop Princeton along the lines of a national university," said President Hibben.

"For this reason one of the important items is a fund of $1,000,000, the income of which is to be used to make it possible for bright young men in distant States to come to Princeton without increased cost to them.

"One hundred and thirty-seven of these regional scholarships are to be endowed as a permanent individual memorials to the 137 Princeton men who lost their lives in the war."

NEGROES APPEAL TO LEAGUE

Want Clauses Inserted in Covenant to Guarantee "Full Liberty."

PARIS, July 5.—William Trotter of Boston, representing the National Equal Rights League, sent today to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, a long petition asking that certain clauses be inserted in the League of Nations covenant. These clauses, the petition said, were designed to secure for American negroes and other racial minorities "full democracy."

The petition told of the part taken on the battlefront by negroes of the United States and other countries.

"It is notoriously indisputable," the petition said, "that colored Americans are deprived of or denied, either in law or in fact, full liberty and democracy."

The petition made the statement that none of the various treaties and conventions for the League of Nations covenant contained a word intended to secure liberty and democracy to the colored citizens of the allied and associated powers.

GET NATIONAL CHARTER.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Extend Scope of Organization.

Notice has been received at 32 Union Square, national headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that a national charter has been granted to the organization by Congress.

Although the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which is open only to men who have fought under the American flag, was organized in October, nineteen years ago, this is the first time it has applied for a national charter. It has, however, been chartered in New York, Pennsylvania, and several other States.

Ministers Get Belgian Decorations.

It was announced yesterday at the office of Pierre Mali, Consul General of Belgium, that King Albert had designated the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland as officer of the Order of Leopold, and the Rev. Roy B. Guild as Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. The decorations were presented by Major Pierre Blommaert, Chaplain in Chief of the Belgian Army, and were in recognition of services rendered by Dr. MacFarland and Dr. Guild as Secretaries of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in developing the interest of the churches in relief work in Belgium.

Greek General Hails the Treaty.

SALONIKI, July 5.—General Parasekevopoulos, Commander in Chief of the Greek forces, has addressed messages of

REHEARSE GREETING TO THE PRESIDENT

All Preparations Complete for Welcome to Nation's Executive When He Lands Tomorrow.

HOBOKEN CHILDREN TO SING

Official Exercises to be Held in Carnegie Hall, Where Mr. Wilson Will Speak.

Rehearsals of the school children who are to take part in the reception to President Wilson when he leaves the George Washington at Hoboken tomorrow were held yesterday. The children will sing songs of welcome to the President as he steps from the big transport.

The President will be welcomed officially by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan. He will cross from Hoboken in a ferryboat to Twenty-third Street, and then will motor to Fifth Avenue and to Carnegie Hall, where the formal reception will be held. In answer to addresses by the Governor and the Mayor, the President will make a short speech, after which he will go to the Pennsylvania Station to take a train at 5 o'clock for Washington. He is due to reach the capital about 10 o'clock at night.

Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, together with other members of the Cabinet and members of Congress and their families, will go down the bay on the dreadnought Pennsylvania to welcome the George Washington. In the marine procession that will follow the Pennsylvania will be the police boat Patrol, carrying the Governor, the Mayor, the official welcoming committee, and a group of distinguished citizens. The George Washington will be preceded to her berth by the welcoming vessels, after which the formal exercises will begin.

The plans include a short parade in Hoboken from Pier 4, where the George Washington will dock, along Washington Street to the Fourteenth Street ferry house.

All is in readiness on board the Pennsylvania for the trip down the bay. The decks have been holystoned and the guns brightly polished. The Pennsylvania will bear aloft the four-starred blue pennant of Admiral Wilson, the new Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet and former commander of the American forces at Brest. Accompanying Admiral Wilson will be Rear Admiral Britten, his Chief of Staff, several Captains, a number of Commanders, Lieutenant Commanders, and Ensigns. The crew numbers 1,200.

Arrangement for the reception to the President will be completed at the Hall of Records today, at a meeting of the Reception Committee, to which Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, has been invited. The parade to Carnegie Hall, as announced by Commissioner of Plant and Structures Whalen last night, will be made up as follows:

A squad of motorcycle policemen, in command of Lieutenant Anthony Howe.

Three platoons of mounted policemen, in command of Lieutenant Wood.

United States Army Band from Governors Island.

Regiment of soldiers, sailors and marines, in command of Colonel John C. F. Wilson, stationed at Governors Island.

Automobile with eight detectives of the Police Department.

Car No. 1.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, accompanied by automobiles on either side with Secret Service men, in command of Captain Joseph Murphy, who has been with the Presidential party since it first left the country.

Car No. 2.—Vice President Marshal and Mrs. Marsha., Joseph P. Tumulty and Rudolph Wanamaker.

Car No. 3.—Miss Margaret Wilson, William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, and Miss Behan, escorting Mrs. Wilson.

Car No. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Judge Martin T. Manton, Chairman of the Municipal Citizens' Committee.

Car No. 5.—Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Car No. 6.—Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Under-Secretary of State.

Car No. 7.—Members of the President's party, Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick, and T. Lamont.

Car No. 8.—Major Gen. Thomas F. Barry, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Judge Elbert H. Gary, and Harry F. Sinclair.

Car No. 9.—Alfred J. Johnson, ex-City Chamberlain; Herbert S. Houston, Abram I. Elkus, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

Car No. 10.—John F. Sinnott, secretary to the Mayor; Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, and Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner.

Members of the General Citizens' Committee will fall in behind in automobiles three abreast.

Commissioner Wanamaker, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, has requested that residents and business houses along the line of March unfurl the American flag in honor of the President.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE NEARLY COMPLETED

He Holds a Long Conference on His Ship With American Economic Experts.

ABOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—President Wilson had an extended conference today with Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick, Norman H. Davis and Thomas W. Lamont, members of the Supreme Economic Council.

The conference, it is understood, related to features of the President's message to Congress, dealing with economic phases of the reparations clauses, the lifting of the blockade when Germany ratifies the treaty and other questions.

The President's message is nearly finished. Several parts of it, now incomplete, will be concluded early this week, so as to permit delivery of the message soon after the President's arrival in Washington, probably on Thursday.

Alderman Gilmore Shows Gain.

The condition of Alderman Edward V. Gilmore was said at Bellevue Hospital last night to be slightly improved. The hospital authorities announced that Mr. Gilmore was resting comfortably.

DEMAND ON JAPAN MADE BY WASHINGTON?

Said to be Pressing for Satisfaction for Attacks on Americans at Tientsin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Tokio and Washington are engaged in a diplomatic duel over the Tientsin affair, the outcome of which is being watched with interest by the envoys of all other nations, says the Washington correspondent of The Tribune, in a dispatch tonight.

He further asserts that the "United States demands satisfaction for the attacks upon and inhuman treatment of American soldiers by Japanese soldiers at Tientsin last March, and for the indignities suffered by the American Consul and American Army officers when interceding for the protection of the Yankee doughboys."

Japan, contending that the affair was an ordinary "soldiers' brawl," in which one side was no more to blame than the other, has sought to appease the United States by expressing regret to the officials concerned for the occurrence. According to Tokio, Colonel Wilder, commander of the American troops at Tientsin, presented an American expression of regret to the Japanese General, and Japan thereupon consented to an exchange of regrets.

The State and War Departments deny that Colonel Wilder delivered an expression of regrets. The United States does not concede that incident closed, and Acting Secretary of State Polk is pressing for full satisfaction by the Japanese Government.

ELKS READY FOR MEETING.

National Convention Will Open Today at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 6.—Elks of the entire country are assembled here for their Peace and Victory Convention, which opens tomorrow. The early arrivals went into the surf, lolled on the beach, and "fanned" over the coming election of a Grand Exalted Ruler. The election promises to be exciting. The Grand Exalted Ruler will be picked Tuesday morning at a meeting on the Steel Pier. The candidates are Frank L. Rain of Fairbury, Neb., and Albert T. Brophy of Brooklyn. The rivalry is more than intersectional. Rain is the "administration" candidate. He has the backing of the men in power, and they say he will get 1,300 votes if 1,600 are cast. Brophy does not believe this. He has been an Elk since 1903. All New Jersey is with him, he says, barring the Atlantic City lodge, which has been swung by Mayor Bacharach to the side of Rain, and New York City and State are strongly supporting him. He also says New England has swung in for him, and many parts of the West.

The Elks begin business tomorrow morning at a meeting on the Steel Pier. Bruce A. Campbell, Grand Exalted Ruler, will preside and receive reports from the Committee on War Relief and the Grand Secretary.

The order has nearly 600,000 members. The Elks gave up their clubhouses for Government purposes, helped to sell Liberty bonds and War Stamps, helped the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, and organinzed the first relief committee and built the first reconstruction hospital. Fifty thousand Elks went into the service. Many were killed. The service flags of the lodges here bear gold stars. A total of $2,270,000 was disbursed to various agencies during and after the war.

The only regret of the Elks is that their fellow-member, General Pershing, could not join in the celebration.

ALLIED GAMES COMPLETED.

General Pershing Presents Medals and Greets Winners.

PERSHING STADIUM, FRANCE, July 6, (Associated Press.)—The interallied games closed today with the presentation by General Pershing of the medals to the winners. The American track team carried off President Wilson's trophy, a sculpture of "Jason and the Golden Fleece." General Pershing shook hands with at least 450 athletes.

The American baseball team beat Canada 12 to 1 in the deciding game of the series.

A crowd of 30,000 and three United States bands celebrated the American triumph in the track and field events, loudly cheering the negro private, Sol Butler, as well as Brig. Gen. Wolf, the American broad jump and rifle champions, respectively.

Norman Ross, United States swimming champion, received a great ovation when he stepped down from the tribune with six medals in his hand. Vermeulen, a French private, winner of the cross-country Marathon, was equally applauded by the Americans and French.

General Pershing faced the salutes of eighteen nations in presenting prizes, but answered all with his famous international salute, which pleased all the participants.

The closing ceremonies in the stadium were marked by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the flags of the eighteen allied nations came down immediately.

The United States Band, a composite made up from the army of occupation regiments, then played the Marseillaise," while the Tricolors went up, showing that the stadium was French property henceforth. The American battalion marched off, the G. H. Q. Band playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The final touch to the inter-allied festival was contributed by the United States District of Paris Band playing "Madelon."

The multi-colored throng of athletes marched out of the stadium to the strains of the famous "Sambre et Meuse."

Unveil Tablet to Dean Grosvenor.

LENOX, Mass., July 6.—A tablet in memory of the Very Reverend William Mercer Grosvenor, D. D., was dedicated this morning in Trinity Episcopal Church by the Rev. Frederick S. Davies, Bishop of Western Massachusetts, who preached a memorial sermon. Dr. Grosvenor was rector of this parish from 1890 to 1895, and later Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Among the donors of the tablet were Mrs. John S. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, Harris Fahnestock, Giraud Foster, Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Charles Lanier, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Mary A. Tappan, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

T. P. Shonts Improves Slightly.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier said last night that the break in the heat spell had resulted in some improvement in the condition of Theodore P. Shonts, confined to his home for some weeks past. He added, however, that Mr. Shonts was still seriously ill.

BRITISH SOVIET RULE COMING, SAYS WHITE

But King Will Not Be Disturbed Under New Regime, Editor Thinks.

CALLS CONDITIONS CHAOTIC

Countess Turczynowicz (Also a Passenger on Baltic, Comes to Get Aid fo rLithuania.

William Allen White, the editor, of Emporia, Kan., who arrived yesterday on the Baltic, gave it as his opinion that in the near future Great Britain would have a Soviet Government, but it would begin operation without affecting the position of the King.

"The King's associates now are people who could not possibly have been within the royal circle before the war," he said.

"The Prince of Wales is going among the poorer classes and keeping in touch with their needs and desires and showing the sympathy of the royal family for them. While in London I went to Buckingham Palace and in the library I found a copy of The London Daily Herald, a radical sheet of the same class as The New York Call.

"Conditions in England are chaotic. Labor is in the saddle for the present. As a sample of conditions there take the case of the Baltic. She was due to leave on June 5, but was held up twenty days by four strikes. The men who fought in the trenches were told that they were fighting for democracy, and they said they meant to see to it that they got the democracy they had fought for.

Another passenger on the Baltic was Mme. L. C. de Goszdawa-Turczynowicz, National Commissioner of Charities for Lithuania, and her daughter, Wanda. She said she preferred not to be called "Countess" as Lithuania is a very democratic country and titles have been abolished. She said she was delegated to send American teachers to Lithuania to teach English as the people were desirous of learning American ways and customs.

Accompanied by Mary Lathrop Bent, of the United States Department of Education, Countess Turczynowicz was one of the first women to reach Germany after the signing of the armistice.

"We left Berne, Switzerland, with a ton of medical supplies and arrived in Munich the night before the revolution broke out in that city," she said. "Machine guns were mounted in the railway station. The next morning we managed to get a train for Berlin, and evidently the entire population was anxious to leave. Berlin was in a riotous state of siege when we reached there."

She was the first one to take food into Lithuania, and was the first woman permitted to pass through East Prussia for that purpose. "Although there many were supposed to be out of Suwalki when we arrived there," she continued, "the German commandant was still in charge, and examined our passports as though he still had a right to do so. The Germans have committed terrible damage in Lithuania. They burned towns and despoiled everything they could find. They did their best to make Lithuania a desert. Of four friends I had at Suwalki I learned that two had gone insane and had died from their sufferings, while two others had committed suicide. A large number of the Lithuanian children have tuberculosis of the bones, and typhus is raging through the country."

The Countess, who is the Author of "When the Prussian Came to Poland," said she had seen something of the Bolsheviki and declared that Bolshevism was "madness." "I saw Bolshevik prisoners," she added. "They were captured by the Lithuanians and the Germans and they all try to appear as innocent as lambs. They say that they were compelled to fight by the Reds. I saw a Sopwith bombing airplane which the Bolsheviki captured, together with some allied supplies at Odessa, and which later the Lithuanians captured from the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki had a large red star inscribed on the machine. Bolshevism is madness. The people kill each other and leave nothing but suffering."

Mme. Turczynowicz came to this country to get aid for her people. Through the Polish Reconstruction Commission in this country, of which she is President, she said, fifty Polish Grey Sisters, or nurses, will be sent to Poland this month. She said that Lithuania has truly a democratic cabinet, including a Jew, a Catholic, a free thinker and a Socialist, and representing every creed and every party.

Others on the Baltic included a number of Y. M. C. A. workers. The men were the Rev. G. S. Bagget, A. A. Blunt, David Brooks, Walter D. Brown, Walter Getty, and George A. Selier. Lieutenant Commander F. H. Bastedo, U. S. N., was a passenger. Others were Lieutenant M. Davidson of Bisbee, Ari.; P. A. Ralli, a Canadian merchant who was a private in the 13th Sanitary Train during the war, and Frank S. Turnbull. The Baltic brought 244 first cabin passengers and 151 second cabin passengers. Three thousand Canadian troops were landed at Halifax.

STUDIES LABOR ABROAD.

Mrs. Blatch Would Set Up Democracy in Industrial Relations.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who has been traveling in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland studying questions arising from the war in connection with legislation for women and children, returned yesterday on the Noordam and brought with her some definite suggestions for future action in this country. Among them were the necessity for limiting the hours of adult men and women and of setting the same limitations for both men and women, excluding children from all labor, organizing labor more strongly for its own protection, training children more efficiently in the uses of machinery, and the setting up of a real democracy in industrial relations.

"The question for us today," said Mrs. Blatch, "is what we are going to do about this question of the special provision for women in industry. It has been abundantly proved in England that the women who worked long hours in the munition factories under conditions that were not of the best, turned out to be healthier than those before the war who worked short hours and under better conditions. The reason was quite apparent. During the war they received wages that enabled them to eat enough to sustain them, and they worked with a spirit and a will because of the patriotic fervor they all possessed. In the future they should be given these higher wages, and the spirit will be there if they are given a voice in the control of the industry itself."

LABOR UNION BACKS WRITERS

Boston Central Organization Promises Support.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—The Boston Central Labor Union today took action on the controversy between the publishers of the Boston daily newspapers and the News Writers' Union by adopting resolutions condemning the publishers for failing to recognize the union. Moral and financial support was pledged the writers, and a committee was named to confer with the publishers in an attempt to bring about recognition.

This committee is composed of a representative of the teamsters, wagon drivers, electricians, engineers and firemen, and the business agent of the Central Labor Union.

In the event of no progress being made and the publishers remaining opposed to the News Writers' Union, the Central Labor Union, in its resolutions adopted today, promised "unreserved support" to the newsmen.

The situation here is being watched with interest in other cities of New England and New York. In Lynn, it is said, newsmen have completed their organization and the publishers are willing to meet the demands. Reports indicate that progress is being made in Worcester, Springfield, and Portsmouth, N. H.

SOLDIERS BRING BRIDES.

Nineteen Wives on Two Transports Which Arrived Yesterday.

The Noordam and the Calamares, troop ships, which arrived yesterday, brought about 4,000 officers and men of the A. E. F. The Calamares also had four officers' brides and fifteen soldiers' wives on board. Among those who brought brides were Captain A. C. Tyckson, of Minneapolis, of Company C, 329th Machine Gun Battalion, 86th Division, who married Miss Susan Bertrand, a school teacher at Chassy, where he was stationed; Lieutenant Grady D. Donathan, Oklahoma City, Okla., of Company D, 29th Engineers, who married Miss Octetta Tussoneau of Bordeaux, and Lieutenant Peter Laskey, of Pasell, Wash.

J. Rypperda Wierdsma, Managing Director of the Holland-America Line, who arrived on the Noordam, said that shipping conditions will not return to normal for some time, and thought it would be a long time before any great numbers of immigrants came to this country. The Holland-America Line is building a new ship, it is announced, to take the place of the Justicia, which was torpedoed.

Another passenger was Miss Jeannette Rankin, former Congresswoman, who returned from Switzerland, where she attended the International Congress of Women.

One of the two prisoners who were missing from the Mount Vernon when the troop ship docked at Hoboken Saturday was captured yesterday. He is a life tarmer and had obtained a full uniform from an unknown source. The other prisoner, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, has been marked "escaped."

J. D. McARDLE DEAD.

Spanned the Continent in Career as Writer and Comedian.

Joseph D. McArdle, 58 years old, of the staff of the New York City News Association, died yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. He had been in failing health for several months, but did not leave his desk until about a week ago. Mr. McArdle was born in San Francisco, and his first newspaper work was in writing news of the waterfront there. He had a light tenor voice, with some ability as a comedian, and took part in some of the first Gilbert and Sullivan operas given in San Francisco.

From the Portland Oregonian he came east in 1895 to The Chicago Chronicle, and in 1906 went to Cleveland, Ohio, for The Associated Press. In New York he was formerly a member of the staff of The Morning Telegraph and advance agent for moving picture productions by Thomas Dixon.

Professor Elwyn Waller.

Elwyn Waller, for many years professor of analytical chemistry at the Columbia University School of Mines, and from 1872 to 1885 health inspector and chemist of the New York Health Department, died yesterday at his home, 7 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J. He was born in this city seventy-three years ago and was graduated from Harvard and from the School of Mines, becoming assistant instructor at Columbia in 1871, instructor in 1877 and professor in 1885, continuing there until 1893. He was mineralogist at the Santo Domingo Exposition in 1871 and was a member of many chemical and engineering societies. He wrote many articles on sanitary and analytical chemistry.

John Bookhout Watkins.

John Bookhout Watkins, President of the John B. Watkins Company, printers, at 9 Murray Street, died Saturday at his home, 749 West End Avenue. Mr. Watkins was 63 years old. He had been in the printing business for thirty-eight years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH WILLETS COLLINS, wife of Richard S. Collins, died in her ninety-second year yesterday at her home, 117 East Sixty-first Street. Funeral services will be held there at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow, and at her late country home at Purchase, N. Y., in the afternoon.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GORDON PELTON, widow of Franklin Dwight Pelton, died last night at her home, 936 Fifth Avenue, after an illness of a year. She was one of the founders of the National Special Aid Society, which rendered service in the war. A sister, Mrs. Morton Stelle, of Paris, arrived here in response to a message telling of Mrs. Pelton's critical condition.

Colonel J. A. MURTAGH, U. S. Medical Corps, died of heart disease, Saturday at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. He entered the army from Pennsylvania at the time of the Spanish-American war, and was in charge of medical relief in the 1906 fire in San Francisco.

WILLIAM H. FORBES, for forty-nine years head of the foreign exchange department of the banking firm of F. S. Smithers & Co., died on Friday at Sound Beach, Conn. His home was at 707 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD MOMMER, 76 years old, New York representative of a Swiss spun-silk manufacturing concern, died on Friday at Bellevue Hospital. His offices were at 116 East Twenty-eighth Street, and he was a member of the Liederkranz and the Manhattan Club.

WILLIAM A. FLYNN, Secretary and General Manager of the Fifth Avenue Auction Company, is dead at his home, 100 West 130th Street, at the age of 64 years. He spent practically all his life in the auction business in this city.

THOMAS DAVID LOCKER, 68 years old, who served for many years as an engineer on the New York elevated trains, died on Friday at the home of a brother at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELISHA B. ROLLINS, for many years a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, died on Saturday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Harry Lewis, 135 Valley Way, West Orange, N. J. He was born in Wakefield, N. H., and was long a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange.

Mrs. HARRIET A. LAMADRID, wife of Dr. J. J. Lamadrid of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, at 412 Greene Avenue.

JOHN B. SUMMERFIELD, 74 years old, senior member of the firm of J. B. Summerfield & Co., note brokers, of 52 Wall Street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his Summer home at Arverne, L. I.

FRANK C. SAUTER, 49 years old, a real estate operator, died yesterday at 391 86th Street, Brooklyn. He was Vice President of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade.

Engaged.

GOLDBERG—GOLDFARB.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldfarb, 824 Beck St., Bronx, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Rita, to Mr. William Goldberg on July 4.

Married.

BLYTHE—HUYLER.—July 6, 1919, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Pott, Archdeacon of New York, Edith Mary, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Huyler, to Brent Whitehead Blythe.

SELIKOWITZ—DAVIDSOHN.—Samuel D. to Elizabeth, (Elsie,) at Hebrew Tabernacle, Sunday, June 29.

Died.

APPLEBONE.—Max, suddenly on July 6, beloved husband of Sarah, (nee Caro,) father of Florence, Charles, and Mortimer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,218 Evergreen Av., Bronx, Tuesday 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

BALL.—Suddenly, at New York, July 5, 1919, Frederick Charles, beloved husband of Lillian Mabel Ball, aged 38 years. Members of Continental Lodge 267, F. & A. M., are invited to attend funeral services Monday, July 7, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 76 West 86th St., New York City. Interment Rockland, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

BARON.—On July 6, Malvina, in her 80th year, widow of the late Samuel Baron and beloved mother of Mrs. Max H. Strauss, Henry S., Albert, Hugo S., Max D., Benjamin F., and Leo A. Baron. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, 36 West 82d St., on Tuesday, July 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Salem Fields.

BOHLING.—On July 5, 1919, John G., son of John Bohling, 110 Taylor St., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday morning, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood.

BUTLER.—Mrs. G. Lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St.

CARPENTER.—On July 4, 1919, Susanna S., widow of Henry Carpenter, in her 84d year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur W. McCoy, 212 Washington Place, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, July 7, at 3 P. M.

CLONESSY.—John A., beloved husband of Helen, and son of John and the late Mary Clonessy. Funeral from his father's residence, 2,287 University Av., near Fordham Road, Bronx, on Wednesday, July 9, at 10 A. M.; thence to The Holy Rosary Church, East 119th St. and Pleasant Av. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

COAN.—At Westwood, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, 1919, Harold E. Coan, son of John J. Coan, in his 17th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 8, 1919, at the residence of his grandfather, Lafayette Av., Westwood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Westwood Cemetery, Newark Evening News please copy.

COLLINS.—On seventh month, 6th, 1919, Sarah Willets, wife of Richard S. Collins, in her 92d year. Funeral at 117 East first St., third day, seventh month, 8th, at 10:30 A. M. Services also at her late residence, at Purchase, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DOAN. — Suddenly, on July 5, Augustus Chasey Doan of Hotel San Remo. Funeral services on Monday, at 8 P. M., at Stephen Merritt's chapel, 19th St. and 8th Av.

DOLAN.—At her residence, 1,018 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Bridget, beloved widow of Timothy J. Dolan, and daughter of the late John and Catherine Donovan. Funeral July 8, at 10 A. M.

ENTZ.—Saturday, July 5, 1919, at the New Rochelle Hospital, Bradford Pierce, beloved son of Darius Bullard and Sarah Entz, aged 13 years. Funeral services at the home, Beachmont Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Saturday, July 5, 1919, Gertrude L. Farrington, beloved daughter of Anna F. Trenton and the late William H., and sister of William A. Farrington. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 8, at 8 P. M., at her late home, 185 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

GENNERICH.—Herman Staelin, aged six months, beloved son of Herman C. and Paula Gennerich, (nee Staelin,) suddenly, Sunday morning, July 6. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GILL.—On Saturday, July 5, 1919, Caroline Johnson Blaisdell, widow of Joseph Pearson Gill. Funeral service at her late residence, 971 Trinity Av., Monday, July 7, at 8 P. M.

GODWARD.—On July 5, Mary E., beloved wife of George W. Godward, of 930 West End Av. Services CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

GREEN.—Silas, dearly beloved husband of Belle Green and devoted father of Howard J. Green, E. Vera Funeral from Mayers' Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Monday, July 7, at 9:30 A. M. San Francisco papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

GRODZENSKY.—Lena, on Sunday, July 6, age 58, beloved wife of the late Samuel Godginsky and beloved mother of Etta Levin, Lillian Rosenthal, Ida Rosenthal, Sarah Altman, Rose Lunits, Benjamin and Arthur Grodin. Funeral at late residence, 51 East 98th St., Tuesday, July 8, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAGEMAN.—Suddenly, July 4, 1919, at her home, 1,101 Grand Av., Asbury Park, N. J., Mary D. Hageman, widow of John F. Hageman. Funeral private. Interment New Brunswick, N. J.

HOLLERITH.—Ida, (nee Stimmel) July 5, beloved wife of Joseph Hollerith. Funeral Tuesday, July 8, 1919, 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 17 Post Avenue, New York City. Interment Woodlawn.

HOLZ.—Henry. MARSHALL LODGE NO. 448, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: I hereby summon you to attend an emergent communication to pay a last Masonic tribute to our worthey deceased brother, Henry Holtz, at his late residence, 160 Edgecomb Av., on Monday, July 7, at 2 P. M. A. STEPHEN AARONSTANN, Master. CARL GROBNER, Secretary.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, July 6, 1919, after a lingering illness, Jeanette, beloved daughter of John W. and Elizabeth M. Holmes, sister of George M. Holmes and Mrs. Raymond W. Tucker. 234 West Dudley Av., Westfield, N. J. Funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., Tuesday, July 8, at 3 P. M. Interment Fairview Cemetery.

HUMPHREYS.—On July 6, 1919, at his residence, 41 Hamilton Place, George W. Humphreys. Notice of funeral later.

KLEIN.—On July 5, 1919, at his home, 221 West 96th St., in his 80th year, Isaac H. Klein, beloved husband of Theresa L. Klein and brother of Jacob M. Klein, Mrs. Hugo Josephy and Mrs. Henry Bishop. Funeral services Monday, July 7, 2 P. M., at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LAMADRID.—After a lingering illness, on Saturday, July 5, 1919, Harriet A., beloved wife of Dr. J. J. Lamadrid. Funeral private. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn.

LABEE.—Gustav, July 5, 1919, beloved husband of Celia, and fond father of Belle. Funeral from his late residence, 665 West 160th St., on Tuesday, July 8, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEHMAN.—On July 6, in his 87th year Nathan Lehman, native of Alsace, beloved husband of Marie, (nee Breyfus,) and devoted father of Julius and Bertha. Funeral services at his late residence, 122 West 115th, Tuesday, July 8 at 2 P. M.

LEVY.—Abraham, in his 44th year, son of the late Michael and Sarah Levy, dearly beloved brother of Gertrude and Moses M. Levy. Remains lying in state at Mark Levinger's Chapel, 1,202 Broadway, Brooklyn. Services will be held at chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery on Monday, July 7, at 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—On July 6, at her residence, 1,452 2d Av., Minnie Lewis, in her 74th year, beloved daughter of the late Leopold and Sarah, devoted sister of the late Regina Lewis. Funeral services at Sam Rothchild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Tuesday, July 8, at 11 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

LEWIT.—On Sunday, July 6, Anna K., beloved wife of Louis Lewit, and loved mother of Florence, Edwin, and Hazel. Funeral services at her late residence, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LOOKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Thomas Davis Looker of 1,820 3d Av., New York City. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Rufus Looker, 407 Magie St., Elizabeth, Monday, July 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

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238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

WALKER.—On July 5, Lake V. Walker, beloved husband of Tillie Walker. Funeral from his late residence, 1,604 University Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

WALLER.—At his residence, 7 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, July 6, Elwyn Waller, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral private.

WATKINS.—On July 5, 1919, John Bookhout, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 749 West End Av., on Monday, July 7, at 8:30 P. M.

WATKINS.—ACANTHUS LODGE 719, F. AND A. M. You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, J. B. Watkins, on Monday, July 7, at 8:30 P. M., at his late residence, 749 West End Av., New York City.
HENRY T. FOWLER, Master.
WILLIAM E. MEARS, Secretary.

WIENER.—Levi, July 5, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, aged 50, beloved husband of Diana S. Wiener and father of Walter, Irene, and Mabel Stern. Funeral Tuesday morning, July 8, at 10 o'clock, from Saul A. Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 7th Av., at 130th St. Detroit papers please copy.

Unveiling.

GREENWALD.—Unveiling of monument of our beloved father, Moses Greenwald, at Maimonides Ground, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Sunday, July 13, 11 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Rain or shine.

In Memoriam

NIBLO.—A solemn requiem high mass, third anniversary, for the repose of Josephine Cohan Niblo will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 12.

RAFTER.—In loving memory of our mother, Cecilia Philbin Rafter, who died July 7, 1912.

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TRIED 'YANK' BLUFF ON AUSTRIAN ARMY

Even the Italian Allies Began to Fancy Our Ever-Marching Lads a Mighty Host.

SAID ALL A. E. F. HAD COME

"Stars and Stripes" Humorously Relates a Ruse That Restored the Spirit of Victory.

Under the heading, "The Yanks in Italy Scared Austrian Army with Bluff," the Stars and Stripes, the official publication of the American Expeditionary Force in France, in one of its latest issues tells the story of how constant moving of a small group was used to deceive the Austro-German forces as to the real extent of the reinforcements sent to Italy in 1918 by General Pershing. For one thing a single American regiment of infantry was made to appear, so far as the Austrians were concerned, as an entire division from the A. E. F. in France.

"The Austrian dream bubble," says The Stars and Stripes, "burst at the now historic battle of the Vittorio-Veneto, which rang down the curtain on the Mitteleuropa myth on the 4th of the last memorable November. On that interesting occasion of the collapse of the Eastern line, the Austrian hordes beat it for the tall timber behind a scrap of white rag and dougie-goose-stepped it to the tune of 'The Yanks Are Coming.' The Yanks sure enough were coming, too, but the funny part of it all was that there weren't enough of them to make a tank town holiday parade.

No amount or jaw-breaking German eloquence gassed out by howling mad kommandanturs could convince the Austrian men of the line that there weren't at least 2,000,000 devil-hounds, armed to the teeth, heading due north by east to see for themselves, doubtless, how Vienna bread is made in its home town. And thereby hangs a tale, for at this point the Yank got away with the biggest game of bluff of the war, though, to be sure, it's not called bluff now, but 'camouflage.' It was a good joke and well put across.

"Instead of there being a half-dozen toughened olive-drab divisions in the front area—as the enemy's intelligence service is said to have reported—there was only one solitary American regiment in the whole wedge of the allied drive. Three regular companies, a mere handful, but they had a 'rep.' The Austrians had got wind of how the line on the western front was being tied into all sorts of knots by the men they thought couldn't fight, and that news promptly discounted their chances of ever regaining the offensive in their own theatre of the war.

"Reports were coming in thick and fast that every road leading up to the Italian line was infested with O.D.-clad soldiers. The Italians, English, and French were more or less known quantities, but this new element was something to sit up about and take notice of. And they were divisions strong—so what was the use?

"The Allied Intelligence Service was no slouch in the game. It reported very soon the effect upon Austrian morale made by the presence of 'Americani' in the opposing line. The right dope therefore, was evidently to keep up the impression that the doughboys were there in goodly numbers, and all prepared to play it strong.

"So the 332d Infantry Regiment was split up into platoons, and the next few days and nights they gloriously did their bit by hiking. The groups of forty or fifty men were scattered among a dozen towns near the line, and when the enemy scout planes flew over to observe, the signal was given for a general move of the various groups toward the front.

"The movement was purposely poorly hidden. Nature helped in carrying the stunt through successfully, for the Italian roads in the section are lined on either side with low trees or brush. Single file along about a half mile of each of these roads went the easily identified American soldiers. To the observer above, either on the distant mountain peak or in the low-flying planes, the one man visible was the end man of the file—that meant a young army on the road.

"At night, tired, footsore and weary, but still plugging along, the platoons hiked it back over the same road. With a few hours of sleep and an intricate disguise, such as a lightning change from campaign hats to overseas, or from raincoats without packs to blouses with packs, they slowly trudged along, single file, up the road in the general direction of the line, in the broad daylight—to the enemy's eyes a brand-new army.

SMUTS PROTESTED KAISER'S PENALTY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

could never be eradicated. General Botha indorsed his stand.

As a result of the Smuts protest the Big Four—President Wilson and the Premiers of France, Great Britain, and Italy—decided that it would be unwise to attempt to obtain action by the plenary session on April 28 on the resolution calling for bringing the ex-Kaiser to trial. To take the contrary course would be likely to produce a painful and embarrassing incidents. Smuts, with Botha behind him, would have protested openly in the presence of the press against the resolution. It is supposed that Smuts threatened to take this course if the resolution was pressed. For him to have done so would have shown a schism in the British delegation and the conference, and might have encouraged Germany to resist any demand that she accept the treaty conditions.

The agenda providing for consideration of the resolution affecting the former Emperor was published confidentially for official use April 26. Everything indicates that Smuts made his protest between then and April 28, the date set for the plenary session. It seems equally clear that prior to the secret plenary session on May 6 Smuts was induced to agree to make no protest if the matter was again presented.

The demand that the ex-Kaiser should be punished was strong in France and was supposed to be strong in the British Isles. To have failed to make provision in the Peace Treaty for holding William Hohenzollern accountable for the sorrows he had brought upon the world would have created tremendous dissatisfaction in the allied countries of Europe and given an opportunity for emphasizing current attacks on the Council of Four for inclination to be too lenient in the treatment of the enemy.

Immediately after he had signed the Peace Treaty in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on June 28, and while the signatory ceremony was still in progress, General Smuts caused to be distributed among the members of the press present on that occasion copies of a statement declaring he had signed the treaty under protest.

"I have signed the Peace Treaty," he said, "not because I consider it a satisfactory document, but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war."

Read in the light of what is contained in this dispatch, the declarations of General Smuts have a clearer meaning. He said the real work of making peace would begin only after the treaty was signed.

"A new heart must be given not only to our enemies, but also to ourselves," he continued; "a contrite spirit for the woes which have overwhelmed the world; a spirit of pity, mercy, and forgiveness for the sins and wrongs which we have suffered."

And there was an obvious direct allusion to his protest against the punishment of the ex-Kaiser and the other Germans when he added:

"There are punishments foreshadowed over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion."

All this, taken with the other Peace Conference occurrences, has importance at the present time in connection with the British Prime Minister's announcement that the ex-Kaiser will be brought to trial in London.

That announcement was a surprise to prominent members of the American peace contingent who remained in Paris after President Wilson's departure. It is known that they were unaware of any such arrangement. The only explanatory suggestion made is that the decision to have the former Emperor brought to trial in London was privately reached between members of the council of the great powers with the understanding that Lloyd George should have the privilege of making the first announcement when he appeared before the House of Commons to give an account of his Peace Conference stewardship.

The Prime Minister's statement was all the more surprising, as there was a strong feeling that the Allies intended not to be too insistent upon the punishment of the Kaiser. An agreement among the Big Four that the Kaiser should not be subjected to the death penalty, which was told in a Paris dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES in April, is attributed to President Wilson in a London dispatch printed here today.

There is no doubt that a strong sentiment prevails among the members of the American peace contingent that if the ex-Kaiser is severely dealt with the bitterness in Germany over defeat will be increased greatly, and will have a deterrent effect on the effort to re-establish world peace on a secure basis.

How concerned the leading allied plenipotentiaries were over the prospect of a protest in the plenary session of April 28 against the provision for the punishment of the ex-Kaiser and the German officers was indicated by the attitude of the administrative officers of the Peace Conference.

When the agenda for that date, including the resolution relating to the Kaiser, was printed in official form on April 24 the text was cabled by the American peace delegation to the United States with instructions to give it to the press at the hour when the plenary session was assembled two days later.

After it was decided that, in view of the protest, the matter of punishments should not be considered at the session the officials of the American delegation sought to recall the release to the press. On account of the cable congestion prevailing at that time, the instructions to that effect did not reach America until after the publication of the resolution in the newspapers.

This action naturally called for an explanation, but the members of the press were unable to obtain any that seemed consistent with the withdrawal of such an important document from consideration.

Only Dead Body to Foes, Is the Crown Prince's Threat

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—"The Allies can only have my dead body. I will myself decide on my life or death," the former German Crown Prince is quoted as having said Friday in discussing a possible demand for his extradition.

This statement, reported by the British Wireless Service correspondent, was said by him to have been made to a Dutch official who talks daily with the former Crown Prince.

According to this official, Frederick Hohenzollern is in excellent health. He takes motor cycle trips daily, and frequently visits both the rich and the poor on the Island of Wieringen.

Report Inquiry Sent to Wilson.

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PARIS, July 6.—The American Commission at Paris today is asking President Wilson by wireless if he promised to support Lloyd George in a demand for extraditing the former Kaiser and taking him to London for trial.

Neither Secretary Lansing, Mr. White, nor General Bliss ever heard of any such arrangement, and they cannot believe that Mr. Wilson entered into such a compact without advising them. The Americans are bound by the treaty to demand extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland, and to send an American to represent the United States as Judge at the trial, but that is all.

The first negotiations between the Allies and the Germans will probably occur tomorrow at Versailles, when the German financial experts will meet the Allied Reparations Commission, composed of Mr. Dulles, M. Loucheur, Mr. Pell, Signor Cressi, and Mr. Morti, to arrange a tentative program to fix indemnities. This decision was reached by the Council of Five today, on Premier Clemenceau's recommendation.

Premier Bauer is requesting that the meetings begin at the earliest possible moment, and the German delegates are due at Versailles today. This action is taken to mean that Germany will positively ratify the treaty early this week.

After the ratification the German Commissioners will take up their residence in Paris and engage in daily meetings with the allied representatives.

Dutch Embarrassments Grow.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—The Minister of the Interior still refuses to make any statement regarding the status of the ex-Kaiser and his eldest son, denying that there is any reason for such a statement or that any demand for their extradition has been made or that any negotiations are proceeding.

In well-informed circles, however, it is believed that the Government will take the stand already indicated in the Dutch press, namely, that both ex-royalties are private personages and entirely free according to Dutch laws and treaties—but with the hope that the ex-Kaiser will return to Germany and thus avoid putting the Dutch Government in an awkward predicament. If he is unwilling to depart the Government will probably feel obliged to put him across the German frontier on the ground that he is a private citizen without a passport or on the ground that his presence endangers public interests—both of which are legitimate grounds according to Dutch law.

The Netherlands Government and people naturally hope not to be obliged to adopt the latter course, for a feeling of great sympathy for the fallen Hohenzollerns exists here. The Dutch say thatt he demand for the ex-Kaiser's trial is really Lloyd George's effort to make good his election promises.

It is safe to predict that even if a formal demand for extradition should be made by the twenty-three allied and associated powers the Dutch Government would refuse it; but in that case it would be obliged to detain William for a stated period.

The Allied request that the Government keep a better guard on both the Hohenzollerns was also met by an official refusal, although it was unofficially complied with.

Hohenzollerns' Plans for Departure.

The Government once more finds itself between two fires, as so often during the war. It is anxious not to offend either side or to impair its own dignity. The Dutch have the Allied Governments on one side and on the other two neurasthenic, erratic Hohenzollerns who change their minds as conditions change in the Fatherland. There is no doubt that both ex-royalties have laid their plans for departure. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the ex-Crown Prince planned to go by boat and altered his arrangements only at the last moment, on the arrival of a messenger from Berlin on the evening of June 28, who persuaded him that it would be more politic to remain for the present.

Even now there is a possibility of his departure from the Island of Wieringen in the near future, for, even if the few rural police have received orders to retain him, they could easily be bluffed, and are besides under the magnetic influence of the Hohenzollerns.

Meanwhile, messengers from Germany arrive at Wieringen almost daily, keeping the ex-Crown Prince in touch with the situation at home. It is believed here that the German feeling for a monarchical Government is on the increase, and many believe that the ex-Crown Prince is involved in reactionary plots.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant says that the possibilities of complications in the ex-Kaiser's case have been increased since Lloyd George's speech was delivered. It holds that the question of an international court of justice does not concern Holland, and that it is even possible that the Allies, perceiving that the Dutch Government cannot be compelled to deliver the former monarch, will not make a demand for his extradition, but will ask the co-operation of the Dutch Government.

The Tijd points out that the question of extradition has reached a critical stage, and that a decision may have to be taken any day. It expresses the hope that the distinguished guest at Amerongen realizes the painful position in which the Government may be placed by the extending of hospitality from which only the host runs a risk.

DIES AFTER SHOOTING GIRL.

Ex-Deserter, Whom She Refused to Marry, Jumps to Death.

Josephine Carmen, 18 years old, of 414 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., was shot yesterday morning at her home by Andrew Warshurd, 28 years old, whom she refused to marry him. Miss Carmen lived with her parents, and Warshurd, until he was drafted in October, 1917, was a boarder in the home. Warshurd was sent to Camp Dix and the same night he reached camp he deserted. He was later arrested, tried at Governor's Island and released.

Yesterday when Warshurd went to the Carmen home he asked the girl to marry him. When she refused he fired three shots at her, two taking effect in her right shoulder and one grazing her forehead. Warshurd, thinking he had killed her, jumped from the third story to the street, thirty-five feet, fracturing his skull. He died in Bayonne Hospital two hours later. The Carmen girl was also taken there. She will probably live.

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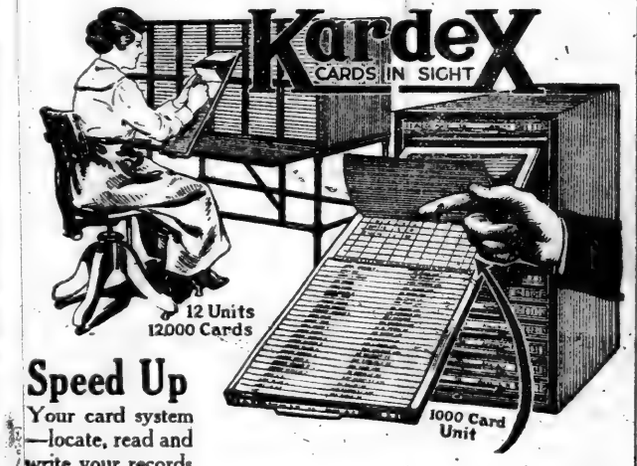
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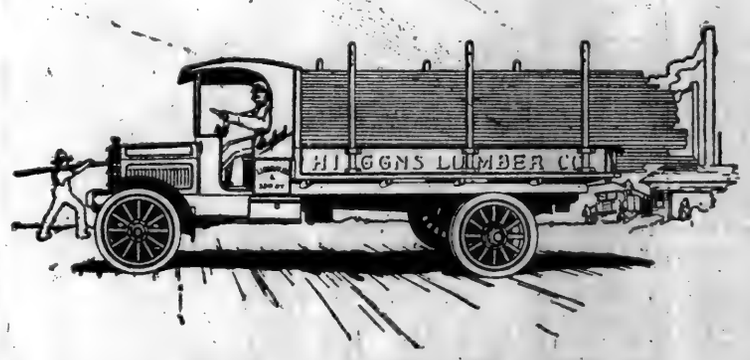
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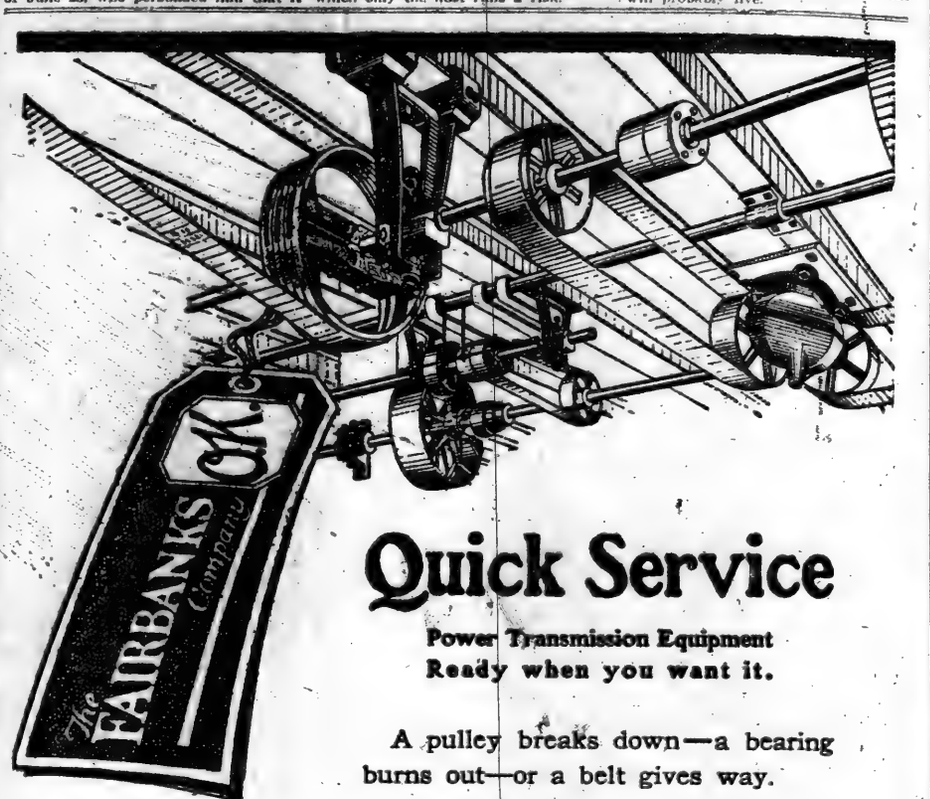
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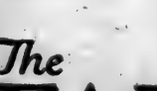
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CUT FOOD PRICES TO CHECK RIOTING

Shopkeepers in Several Italian Cities Act After Disorder.

RIOTERS KILLED IN 3 CITIES

Outbreaks Are Renewed in Florence, Resulting in More Shootings.

MOB VIOLENCE SPREADING

Country Anxiously Awaits Decision by the Ministry on the Situation.

ROME, July 5, (Associated Press.)—Shopkeepers here, learning that the riots throughout the Romagna district were spreading to other cities, decided today to reduce their prices without waiting to be forced to that course by mob violence.

The disorders that brought about these voluntary reductions were reported to have taken place at Aresso, Pisa, Pistoja, Leghorn, Genoa, Milan and Palermo. Everywhere, where there were disorders, the people obtained 50 per cent. reductions on foods and other necessities.

The shopkeepers here passed a resolution announcing reductions "as a high and unavoidable patriotic duty with a view to preventing any conflicts between consumers and shopkeepers or producers, which would be to the advantage of parties" seeking to benefit by any trouble. No reductions on luxuries were announced.

In nearly all the cities affected the mobs have become organizations recognized in a measure by the authorities with whom they have often worked in accord in the common struggle against speculators. These speculators have been called by the crowds "starvers of people."

Representatives of these organizations, termed "Chambers of Labor," may be seen hurrying along the straight, flat, dusty Emilia road which runs from Ancona to Bologna through the affected Romagna district. The representatives are distinguishable by red or black ties and red of black arm-bands, according to whether they are republicans or socialists. They rush from town to town and from village to village bearing orders and giving instructions for carriages, carts, and automobiles to be used for the transportation of food and other goods.

Many of those who attempted to resist their orders have been badly treated. Through these energetic measures the "Chambers of Labor" have succeeded in gaining control of much of the region.

More Persons Killed and Injured.

LONDON, July 5.—The Italian movement protesting against the high cost of living is spreading from the Romagna districts to Emilia and other provinces of Central Italy, according to a Milan dispatch to The Daily Mail.

Serious incidents have occurred in some places. Three persons were reported killed and many injured yesterday in disorders at Imola and Bologna.

FLORENCE, July 5, (Associated Press.)—One person was killed and seven were injured late today in a renewal of yesterday's riots over the high cost of living. There has been much firing by the carabineers detailed to keep order. Mobs again have become violent and ransacking of shops has been resumed. All workers are idle under a general strike order.

During the day goods of all kinds have been distributed to people under the supervision of the Mayor and the military command. The distribution was conducted at each store separately. Large crowds congregated at each place so as to be sure to receive the benefits of the new prices, decreed at 10 o'clock this morning by the Mayor. All commodities have been reduced from 50 to 70 per cent.

Lack of organization in opening the various shops where goods were requisitioned resulted in crowds gathering at many points in the city, where there seemed to be a chance to obtain food. The plan followed was for the Mayor's Commission to open the store, sell everything in it at the new prices, then close it and open another store. The crowds following from store to store caused great confusion.

During these municipally conducted sales, however, there was no violence. Scores of soldiers were needed to avoid too great confusion by the eager people. There were no hostile demonstrations during the early part of the day as there were yesterday.

The new scale of prices put wine, which is considered a necessary of life in Italy, at 15 cents a quart and bread at 6 cents a pound. Butter, sugar, meat, and oil prices were reduced one-half by the Mayor's decree. Other commodities considered as necessaries were ordered sold at a 70 per cent. reduction beginning this afternoon.

The most active buying was in the historic Medici Chapel quarter, where the new market house is located.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 5.—The towns in the Romagna where riots originated are slowly calming down, though anything may again cause an outbreak. The situation in Florence, however, shows little sign of improvement and the disturbances seem to be spreading through Tuscany into Umbria and even a few miles from Rome at the town of Terni, where during the war a great quantity of munitions for the artillery was manufactured.

Riots have broken out as far south as Sicily, where the excitable population of Palermo have been imitating their northern brothers. Shopkeepers here in Rome, judging that prudence is the better part of valor, have voluntarily reduced their prices 50 per cent., knowing quite well that although the Roman people are difficult to rouse to any action they cannot be kept in hand once roused.

Serious incidents, occurring just after the earthquake in the Mugello Valley, are most unfortunate for the homeless population there as many troops which were helping to build huts and sheds to house them have been hastily recalled to keep order. In the various towns the authorities are entirely taken up with the present dangerous situation and have little time to make provision for the devastated regions.

Every one is awaiting with extreme anxiety the presentation of the new Cabinet on Wednesday next, when Premier Nitti will have to set forth his program and give some indication of how he intends to handle the internal situation, not to speak of his foreign policy. Feeling against the Ministry is still very strong, but personages very close to the Premier declare the Cabinet will get a majority of votes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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MILAN, July 5.—Violent manifestations of popular discontent at the prices of food and clothing are taking place in many parts of Central and Northern Italy.

The agitation is particularly intense in the Romagna region, where the republicans dominate the situation and have even struck their own coinage.

General strikes have also started in many places in Bologna Province, as well as at Ancona and other towns. At Turin the fruit and meat markets have been devastated. The Mayor met the situation by fixing prices involving 50 per cent. reduction on the prevailing rates.

Strike Again Ties Up Cleveland Street Cars

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Street car traffic was tied up here today for the second time in eight months when approximately 3,800 motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway Company went on strike this morning to enforce their demands for a wage increase of 12 cents an hour.

Several attempts were made to start cars, but in most cases they were unsuccessful, owing to stoning and wire cutting by strikers or sympathizers.

Trolley wires were short-circuited and burned, switches spiked, cars stoned, and other damage was done. Several persons were injured by flying glass during the disorders, following which six strikers were arrested.

President Stanley of the company, announced that he would not grant the men their increase unless City Council advanced the stockholders dividend from 6 to 7 per cent. yearly.

CANNOT FIND SKULL OF SULTAN MKWIWA

Germans Dismayed by Arrival of British Official in Berlin to Ask for It.

WRITER'S SEARCH IS VAIN

Official Thinks the Dusky Monarch Was Buried After Killing in Africa.

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BERLIN, July 4, (via Copenhagen, July 6.)—Right in the middle of frantic efforts of the ditracted German Government to figure out some way of paying off the first installment of the indemnity to the Entente, to hold the Soviets of Hamburg in check, to end the street car strike in Berlin, and to keep the Poles from swarming like seventeen-year locusts over East Prussia, in walked a British officer and demanded the skull of the Sultan Mkwiwa.

It was throwing a monkey wrench right into the middle of the whole machinery. If the British officer had demanded the cession of Bavaria or a slice of the moon the Government could not have been more dismayed. But all he wanted was the skull of the Sultan Mkwiwa.

I had been looking for the skull of Sultan Mkwiwa myself. I was enthralled by that paragraph of the Treaty of Peace which tells about it. It reads:

"Within six months Germany will hand over to his Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of Sultan Mkwiwa, which was removed from the protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany."

I sent my interpreter only yesterday to the only place in Berlin where I thought the skull could be, the ethnological museum, to see if the skull was there. The interpreter came back skulless.

I went to the Colonial Office in Wilhelmstrasse and found Geheimrat Rute. He said a newspaper correspondent had been in to see him a week ago, but he did not make himself understood because he pronounced the name of the Sultan so that it sounded like "Mikeweewee."

Geheimrat Rute sent me to Geheimrat Rupple, who said the British had already been getting out a search warrant for the skull of Sultan Mkwiwa. Geheimrat Rupple had an old picture of the Sultan.

Sultan Mkwiwa passed away twenty-five years ago, as the result of a sharp sword removing his head from his body. He had been a bad, unruly African when Captain Zeulki led a German band of native soldiers after him. Chief Mkwiwa had caught his pursuers and had served them up at a state banquet.

Then Captain Prinz took the trial, ran Sultan Mkwiwa to earth, killed him, and then took his skull to prove to the natives that Deutschland was Uber Alles, even in East Africa. Geheimrat Rupple solemnly swears that the skull of the Sultan was buried near where he passed away, was never brought to Germany, and that if his Britannic Majesty wants it he can go to East Africa.

LIGHTNING HITS CAR, 5 HURT

Passengers Jump to Escape Fire—Heat Wave Broken.

Thunder showers broke the back of the heat wave late yesterday afternoon. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut the showers brought relief from the torrid weather of the past three days and according to the Weather Forecaster the heat wave has passed for the present. For a few days at least, he said, fair weather will obtain, due to the moderate north to northeast winds. The temperature did not go above 83 yesterday, compared to 96, the highest of the day previous. The rain began about 4:20 o'clock and lasted for two hours, drenching thousands of picnickers and visitors at the beaches.

Lightning struck a Franklin Avenue car bound for Manhattan from Coney Island during the height of the storm. The car was struck at Coney Island and Avenue J, and five persons were injured when the car took fire and they attempted to jump off before the car was brought to a stop.

The injured were:

BURTON, DORA, 75 Stagg Street, Brooklyn; contusions of head and body.

BURTON, ALEXANDER, husband; lacerated left arm.

BECKER, LOUIS, 138 Ridge Street, Manhattan; lacerated head and body.

SILVERSTEIN, CHARLES, 46 Eldridge Street, Manhattan; shock and internal injuries.

SILVERSTEIN, LEWIS, son of above; shock and internal injuries.

Other accidents caused injury to several score persons yesterday. Twenty-two persons were severely injured last night when a touring car ran into and upset a large automobile bus at Coney Island Avenue and Foster Avenue, Brooklyn. The injured were taken to Kings County Hospital. The police of the Parkville Station examined Abraham Mazel, driver of the sightseeing car, of 92 Sixteenth Avenue, Newark, and placed him under arrest, charged with felonious assault and reckless driving, and exonerated the driver of the touring car.

Four persons were hurt when an automobile driven by Anna T. Clarke of 30 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, skidded on to the sidewalk at Nineteenth Street and Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and ran into a group of pedestrians.

The body of Harry Paul of 981 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, who was drowned at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, was recovered yesterday. The body of Paul A. Soran of 380 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, who was drowned off Bay Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on July 4, was also recovered. M. A. Peterson, a bath house owner of Coney Island, reported to the police that he found the clothes of a man in a bathroom and that all identification marks had been removed. The police think the man committed suicide.

VICTORY SERVICES ARE HELD IN LONDON

The King and His Ministers and Soldiers Offer Prayer at St. Paul's.

SING A SOLEMN TE DEUM

Clergy of Many Denominations Give Thanksgiving at Service in Trafalgar Square.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Thanksgiving was offered for peace here today at two great gatherings, and a democratic national note was struck scarcely less clearly at the formal function in St. Paul's than at the afternoon's meeting in Trafalgar Square. The King, with the Queen and the Royal family, came to the Cathedral in state.

The King was attended by his Cabinet Ministers and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Davis, were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached, and a solemn Te Deum, that traditional celebration of great victory, was sung, and with the King and his Ministers and soldiers worshipped representative bodies of all who had done their "bit" in the war. Detachments of soldiers, sailors, and airmen and of nurses, Waacs and land girls had places in the cathedral, and outside was a great throng of Londoners, who had come not only to witness the royal procession, but to join in the brief open air services.

The King, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary were greeted with a volley of cheers, and then before the King entered the Cathedral the national anthem and Old Hundredth were sung, and a few prayers offered. Special chairs had been placed for the royal party under the dome just outside the choir, and, in accordance with the old custom, the pearl-handled sword of the City of London was laid on a cushion before the King in token of London's fealty. With the exception of the festival setting of the te deum by Dr. Charles MacPherson, the service was kept as plain and popular as possible. The hymns were, "Praise My Soul," "King of Heaven," "Old Hundredth," and "Now Thank We All Our God," and the vast congregation joined in a special prayer of praise.

Special mention was made of the merchant seamen whose "skill, prowess, and patience" were put on the same level as "the bravery and devotion of our sailors, soldiers, and airmen," and then the congregation were bidden to pray for the League of Nation.

The Archbishop and the clergy conducted the King to the west door, and there again he was greeted with a storm of cheers. The national anthem with two new verses written for the occasion was sung, and the Archbishop addressed the people of London.

The Trafalgar Square service in the afternoon was held from the Nelson Monument platform, more often given up to Socialistic harangues than to religious exercises. The Salvation Army provided a band, and clergy of all denominations met by invitation of the Bishop of London in the neighboring Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and robed there. They marched in procession to the monument with the cross before them, and many of the bystanders falling in behind. The entire square was packed, and the spectators even crowded the steps of the National Gallery. The service consisted of popular hymns, the Church of England prayers, and addresses by ministers of the many different denominations attending.

LONDON'S 'VICTORY PARADE'

Metropolis Acclaims the Organizations She Sent to the Front.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—London saw her own fighting men today and perhaps realized as never before the greatness of the effort she made in the war. The occasion was the "Victory Parade" of London regiments, and it followed the usual course. It began with a march past Buckingham Palace, where the King took the salute, then along the Strand and Fleet Street to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor reviewed the troops, and thence to Tower Hill.

As a mere military spectacle the parade could not be compared with other recent displays, but it brought out clearly what an enormous number of civilians had taken their share in the fighting. Nearly half the men who marched were in mufti—a sign that they were back at their old jobs again. Even with them the units scarcely ever numbered a hundred men, and it was common to see whole ranks of officers or sergeants. They were, in fact, a mere sample of the mighty host London raised, and even they took over an hour to file by.

It was surprising to see the number and variety of units the metropolis supplied for the war. Of course there were familiar regiments—the Honourable Artillery Company, the Finsbury Rifles, the Queen's Westminsters and so on—but there were battalions like the Sharpshooters, the Frontiersmen, the Sportsmen and the Maccabeans, that no one had ever heard of five years ago. Their equipment was most varied, and, with howitzer brigades, field artillery, frontier sections, light cavalry and labor companies, London seemed to have supplied every modern arm.

The reception accorded the soldiers was excellent. As their belaurelled colors went by they were cheered and saluted by the crowds, and every now and then there would be a wave of the hand as a marching soldier passed his own officer or called to his friends.

NEW CZECH MINISTRY.

Vienna Hears National Democrats Are Excluded—Tusar as Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 5.—A new Czechoslovak Ministry was formed today consisting only of Social Democrats and Agrarian Socialists. The National Democrats have been eliminated. The Cabinet is headed by the Socialist Vlastimil Tusar as Prime Minister. Kramar and Benesh, as delegates to the peace congress, are to resign, having been members of the former Cabinet.

It is expected that the new Cabinet will establish better relations with its Austrian neighbor.

KOLCHAK ARMY REINFORCED

Situation on Volga Front Improves —Red Army Weakened.

PARIS, July 5.—Reports from Omsk received here indicate an improvement in the situation of the army of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, while the Bolshevikl are showing fatigue and have been weakened by the transfer of troops to other points.

Admiral Kolchak is receiving reinforcements, while the new recruits mobilized during the Spring are rapidly getting into condition for service.

Bombs Damage Pay Office in Butte, Mont., And Wreck Coal Mines in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BUTTE, Mont., July 6.—Explosion of dynamite placed in the entrance of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's pay office early today damaged that and surrounding buildings in the heart of the business district.

An iron grating was blown against a building across the street, narrowly missing a street car heavily loaded with miners. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

Windows in half a dozen nearby stores were shattered, but the charge, thought by the police to have been a dozen sticks of dynamite, was not properly placed to do great damage to the brick and concrete pay office. The building is across the street from the Western Federation of Miners' Hall, which was dynamited in 1914 during a factional union controversy.

Three men have been arrested and held for investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., July 6.—A heavy charge of dynamite accurately placed under machinery at the No. 9 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company at Sugar Notch late last night caused great damage to property and has thrown 200 men into idleness.

The colliery engine was twisted into a mass of wreckage by the explosion. Following the explosion a search of the premises failed to reveal any trace of the perpetrators, and it is believed that a long fuse was used to give them a safe get-away before the explosion.

The property is well guarded. The watchmen saw no one about the place, which leads to the belief that the dynamiters had studied the situation and were well informed as to the habits of the watchmen.

There is not a clue to work on. The company records show that no men have been recently discharged. There have been no complaints, and the company officials are unable to account for the crime unless it is a plot of Bolshevists to terrorize the coal regions.

HUGE HOTEL BILL TO PEACE DELEGATES

Among Other Things the Crillon Wants $400,000 for Loss of Clientele.

HAD NO DEFINITE CONTRACT

Ambassador Sharp Said to Have Urged That the Hotel Be Trusted Not to Overcharge.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, July 15.—The American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace are sitting on a volcano which may begin eruption at any moment. Secretary Joseph Grew is worried because somebody gave permission to the waiters to open 100 bottles of champagne at the Peace Commission dance in the Hôtel de Crillon dining room, which lasted until just before daybreak this morning. Nobody knows who ordered the waiters to begin popping the corks at the dance, as only lemonade punch was ordered served. On the bill for dance incidentals this morning was an item for 100 bottles of champagne.

The Crillon has 280 rooms, with a capacity of 400 guests, and has been filled with non-paying members of the Peace Commission since it opened in November. Commissioners Lansing, House, White, and General Bliss have lived there with their families and staffs, and experts who composed special commissions.

The Crillon kept its original French staff of employes, numbering 216, and added 150 American doughboys as electricians and plumbers. There are also doormen, elevator men, clerks, cooks, orderlies, and messengers.

Seventy big automobiles, chiefly limousines, always were parked in the Place de la Concorde for members of the Peace Commission when they wished to attend conferences or to go racing through the Bois de Boulogne. Peace Conference automobiles also invariably took the Crillon residents to dinner at restaurants and to the theatres afterward.

Nobody knows how much rent Uncle Sam must pay the Crillon monthly, because no definite amount was ever fixed. This is said to be due to the fact that Ambassador Sharp urged that the Americans should not "haggle" with the French. He gave assurances that the French owners would not make exorbitant charges.

The proprietors of the Crillon, however, have already filed a claim with the Peace Commission for 2,000,000 francs allowance for loss of clientele through the fact that the hotel has been closed to regular customers. It is expected that another larger bill will be presented for wear and tear on the hotel and its furniture, for the Crillon was the foremost Paris hotel, furnished with expensive fittings, including wonderful tapestries and draperies.

The Peace Commission hopes to pay as rent the average monthly sum earned by the hotel for the five years before the war plus a certain percentage as extra profits; but it is understood that the Crillon's owners have different views.

It is believed that the hotel will be retained by the Peace Commission until October, at least.

WILL MAKE NO PEACE WITH MAGYAR REDS

Big Five Said to Have Decided That Blockade Against Bela Kun Must Continue.

PARIS, July 5.—The Council of Five reached the conclusion at a meeting this afternoon that it was impossible to make peace with Bela Kun's Government in Hungary, according to the Havas Agency. Maintenance of the blockade, it was said, was still necessary, although its effects had not been felt by the Hungarian revolutionary Government, which had appropriated foodstuffs for itself and friends.

Recent events in Budapest have indicated that the affairs of the Soviet Government there are on the verge of a crisis. Forty youths from the Military Academy and three officers were executed by the Government last Wednesday after Bela Kun had issued a proclamation that "blood shall flow henceforth, if necessary, to insure the protection of the proletariat." The executions followed an attempt by anti-Communists to seize telegraph and telephone stations and bombard Government headquarters with three monitors in the Danube.

Bela Kun in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent in Budapest, June 23, declared that "the Allied policy toward Hungary should be one of non-interference in our internal affairs, and the Allies also should raise the blockade."

Asked if the Hungarians wanted communism, he said: "The majority is passive, but the minority is active. Anyway it is impossible for us to work under capitalism, even with the latter passive."

Swiss Still Hold Up Mme. Bela Kun.

GENEVA, July 6.—The question of the admission into Switzerland of Mme. Bela Kun, wife of the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, is still under consideration. When Mme. Bela Kun reached the Swiss frontier at Buchs from Insbruck she demanded that she be permitted to cross the border. This, however, was not allowed by the authorities. Mme. Kun wore a Parisian gown and numerous diamonds.

AUSTRIANS TO KNOW THEIR FATE TUESDAY

New Articles of the Treaty Will Be Presented to Them Then.

MUST REPLY IN TWO WEEKS

No Elaborate Ceremony to Attend Delivery of Full Text of Document.

PARIS, July 6, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Peace Treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian delegation on Tuesday. The full text of the document is now in the hands of the printer.

The presentation of the terms to the Austrians probably will not be accompanied by impressive ceremonies, such as were held for the signing of the German treaty and the first meeting with the Austrians.

Ten days or two weeks are expected to be given the Austrian delegates in which to study the new articles on financial, economic, and reparation questions, and also certain boundary terms, which were not covered in the first draft given them.

The German representatives have sent a note to the Council of Five, asking which of the documents signed at Versailles must be ratified by the National Assembly. They inquire whether all three (the treaty of peace, the additional protocol, and the convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhine territories) must be submitted to the Assembly or only some of the documents.

The Allies, the Temps says, hold that all three must be approved by the National Assembly.

Baron Kurt von Lersner of the German peace delegation has informed Paul Dutasta, Secretary of the Peace Conference, that he has been appointed by his Government to be President of the delegation at Versailles.

The Council of Five will continue on Monday work on the agenda as agreed upon. The Hungarian questions, the opening of the Danube and similar matters, will, however, be put over until the military experts report a feasible plan for dealing with the situation in case Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, remains obdurate and refuses to give right of way for relief supplies.

SUMMONS BULGAR DELEGATES.

Allies Ask Sofia Government to Name Representatives.

LONDON, July 7.—General Cretien, commander of the allied forces in Bulgaria, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, has informed the Bulgarian Premier that peace delegates from that country will be called to Paris soon and that the Bulgarian Government is invited to nominate a delegation.

Ratification Bill is In.

BASLE, July 6.—A dispatch from Weimar, received today, says that a bill has been introduced in the National Assembly providing for ratification of the Peace Treaty.

CHINESE STUDENTS DENOUNCE TREATY

Protest to Premier and President —One Injures His Head Kowtowing Too Violently.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 6.—National opposition to China's signature of a Peace Treaty which does not include safeguards for the return of Tsingtau, which has been bitter and tense, is again becoming articulate. Today students interviewed the Premier and demanded assurance that China would not sign. Dissatisfied with the Premier's explanations, the students insisted upon an audience with the President, whose statement appeared more convincing to them.

An extraordinary incident happened during the audience. One student, in performing the old ceremonial of the kowtow, beat the floor so violently with his head that he had to be taken to the hospital.

PEKING, June 27, (Associated Press.)—Appointment of a new Premier and the formation of a Cabinet to replace the one which resigned recently has been delayed by discussion as to whether China should sign the Peace Treaty with Germany without reservation regarding the Shantung settlement or with such reservation.

No one in the Government, it is generally understood, wishes to risk incurring national hatred by authorizing the Chinese delegation to sign the treaty at Versailles. There is a possibility, however, it is said, that Kung Hsin-chun, the Acting Premier, may be induced to undertake such a responsibility.

Opposition to Chinese signature of the treaty, organized by students, has become active again. A student delegation, after a night-long wait at the gate of President Hsun Shih-chang's palace, succeeded in getting an interview with him. The President explained to the students the difficulties and danger that might face China if she did not sign.

POPE RECEIVES BONZANO.

Evinces Great Interest in All Problems Affecting This Country.

ROME, July 5, (Associated Press.)—Pope Benedict discussed at length today American ecclesiastical questions at a private audience given Mgr. Bonzano, Apostolic delegate in the United States.

The Pope, it was said, showed great interest in all problems now affecting the United States.

BIGGEST JULY 4 RHINE EVER SAW

Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein Blazed with Thousands of German War Rockets.

NATIVES TOOK IT CALMLY

All Coblenz Out to See the Celebration, German Musicians Even Participating.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 5.—The Americans have just finished a Fourth of July celebration the memory of which will live long in the Rhineland, and it will not soon be forgotten by the hundred thousand soldiers who staged it. In the doughboys' slang it was a "beaucoup show." The grand finale was a display of some $60,000 worth of pyrotechnics, made for the sterner use of warfare, but doing a very good job of pinch hitting for the Independence Day party.

Ehrenbreitstein has been a fortress for some hundreds of years. It has been through some score of wars, but the Yankees gave it the liveliest evening it ever experienced. Colonel E. R. Warner McCabe, commanding the 17th Field Artillery, which is the garrison for the fortress, did it.

There isn't any censorship to stop me, so I make bold to state that many bottles of wine were consumed by the Americans, there was much singing and more yelling, and the ambulance and police patrols didn't spend an ideal evening. A weary M. P. Sergeant said to me just now: "Thank God, they didn't let 'em drink after 10 o'clock!"

All Coblenz was out to see the show; but, despite the spirit and in some instances the vociferousness of the Americans, the Germans took it very mildly. The doughboys, who could not pick a fight with the Germans had to fight one another. It may as well be stated that the twenty-round open air bout staged before 5,000 in the Clemenplats, which went seventeen rounds to a knockout, was not the only public event of the evening. May I illustrate? A lad from the 1st Division says to a lad from the 3d: "We won the war, assisted by the 2d." I need illustrate my point no further.

However, it should be said that there were not so very many fights, the number of opportunities considered, and the situation was often saved by the forbearance of the Germans, who seemed of the opinion that discretion was the better part of valor.

The day started with music from many bands. Then at midday forty-eight guns—one for each State in the Union—were fired from Ehrenbreitstein. Eight or ten well attended baseball games were played in the afternoon and several boxing bouts were staged at 6:30 in Coblenz.

But the big event was the big event. Long before dark the banks of the Rhine were packed and jammed, and every window along the water front was at a premium. Soon after 9 o'clock two guns cut loose at Ehrenbreitstein and the show began. From the fortress Colonel McCabe's men discharged thousands of rockets and flares, and the 4th Division, a few hundred yards up the river, arched the Rhine with Very lights. It was magnificent. For an hour the 4th Division and the 17th Field Artillery vied with each other for the attention of the 20,000 or more Germans and seemingly countless Americans, and then Colonel McCabe had the stage to himself. Often it seemed as if 10,000 lights were hanging over the bosom of the river. Just as a particularly large number broke loose an American officer grabbed the baton from the German orchestra leader and directed "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Then the Germans played some sad piece, that wasn't "Die Wacht am Rhein." The Ehrenbreitstein fireworks show kept up until midnight, when it stopped as suddenly as it started.

The pyrotechnics were mostly German and English supplies found in the old fortress when the Americans took possession. There is a problem what to do with them until the Fourth of July idea occurred to Colonel McCabe.

"IRISH-AMERICAN" FOURTH IN BERLIN

Von Rechenau, Meyer, Dingleben, and Weiser Among Those Who Celebrated.

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BERLIN, July 5, (via Copenhagen, July 6.)—There were two Fourth of July celebrations yesterday in Berlin. Enlisted men of the army attached to the American Army mission had a basket picnic at Potsdam, and former Americans who remained in Berlin during the war and are more or less attached to Germany, held a demonstration in the old public library in Unter Den Linden in the evening. They had a grand time freeing Ireland.

The meeting was called the "Irish-American Fourth of July patriotic demonstration." Among the speakers were such prominent Irish-Americans as Herr von Rechenau, Herr Kuno Meyer, Herr Ludwig Dingalben, and Herr Christian Weiser.

Colonel Edwin Emerson of New York, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders for a time, and now is correspondent of a New York newspaper in Berlin, arranged the meeting and made an address, assuring the audience that the flag of the Irish Republic was flying all over the United States.

Fraulein Beda Duttlinger, put down on the program as hailing from Missouri, which the German who sat next to me insisted was between the counties of Limerick and Mayo, near Dublin, played the violin. Frau Kuno Meyer, registered from California, sang Irish American ballads. Frau Annie Wenerman, played several compositions from Brahms, an eminent Irish-American composer, and Herr Dingelsen rose to the occasion with "Brian Boru March" in honor of that celebrated Irish-American.

The speaking was all in German, but I gathered that Mr. Morgan, who hypnotized America into declaring war on Germany, was losing his grip, and that the German peace, established by England, was also tottering, and that America was beginning to see a glimmer of the white light of truth, Ireland would soon be free because America was waking up. After that other affiliated nations, suffering the grip of England, would be liberated, including India, Egypt, South Africa, and China.

Germany is intensely interested in freeing Ireland, this department being in charge of former Americans who have held several public meetings in Berlin in the last few weeks. Ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois and other members of the American Commission to Ireland have been invited to come to Berlin, but up to date they have sidestepped.

The most prominent of the Irish-Americans in Berlin is Professor Kuno Meyer, who occupies the Celtic chair in the University of Berlin and is an Irish-American because his wife was born in California and because while on a visit to America he had dinner at the Irish Fellowship Club in Chicago and shook hands with Roger Sullivan.

Colonel Emerson is an Irish-American because he was born in Munich, which is much nearer Ireland than Berlin is, and he lived there fourteen years of his early life.

Christian Weiser is an Irish-American because he once lived in Michigan.

A great deal was said at the Fourth of July meeting last night about General Von Steuben, General De Kalb, Colonel Von Oedtke, and other Germans who fought on the American side in the revolutionary war. From what I gathered, they did most of the fighting, with a little assistance from George Washington and native troops. Some stress was laid on the revolutionary war than on freeing Ireland. I finally got the idea that the real purpose of the meeting was to give the Germans a chance to gloat over the fact that somebody could fight England and get away with it.

Foch and Petain Will Lead the Paris Victory March

PARIS, July 6.—Marshal Foch and Marshal Petain will lead the great victory march through Paris on July 14, the aniversary of the fall of the Bastile, according to Marcel Hutin, writing in the Echo de Paris. M. Hutin says he has advance knowledge of the official program to be issued some time this week.

The triumphal march, according to M. Hutin, will be over a course from the Porte Maillot to the Place de la République. All the armies which participated in the war will be represented by picked detachments, carrying their flags.

Generals Castelnau, Fayolle, Maistre, Mangin, and Gourand will lead the section of the parade which is to include the Foreign Legion and the Moroccan units.

President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau will review the troops from their tribune at the Arc de Triomphe.

HOLD UP ACTION IN MINOR'S CASE

Our Authorities at Coblenz Apparently Have Orders for Postponement.

PARIS EMBASSY WATCHFUL

Proceedings Against American Accused as Bolshevist Agent May Have Sensational Outcome.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 5.—The case of Robert J. Minor, accused of being a Bolshevist agent, has developed complications which may make the affair a big sensation. It is still uncertain whether Minor, who has been in a military prison here for a month, will be tried by the Military Commission, headed by Major Gen. Summerall, which was appointed three weeks ago. The charges have been ready for two weeks, and the army authorities have long been prepared to push the case. Minor would have been tried had not the powers above intervened.

The orders to the American military authorities at Coblenz come from American General Headquarters, which in turn has its orders from the American Embassy in Paris, which is keeping in close touch with the case.

Minor was arrested in Paris by the French Secret Service, and when a trunkful of incendiary propaganda pamphlets was found in his hotel room he was brought to Coblenz by the French and turned over to American Military Headquarters. The point was made by his friends that the alleged offense could not have been committed in territory under the jurisdiction of the American Army of Occupation. Soon afterward his case was taken technically out of the hands of the Third Army and transferred to American General Headquarters. This was supposed to have disposed of the question of jurisdiction.

The case has aroused great interest among American soldiers on the Rhine, who have no sympathy with anything that smacks of Bolshevism. I have often heard the remark that a mistake was made in that Minor was not allowed to bring his propaganda into American-controlled territory and try to distribute it.

There is interest in Minor's case not only in America, but in France, England, Germany, and Russia. He was arrested in France after having caused the French to believe he was too deeply interested in the Paris strikes. It is alleged that he distributed propaganda in the British bridgehead. He was in Germany before entering France, and there was regarded as in sympathy with the Spartacide movement. Before that, in Russia, his activities were of a nature to be regarded as hostile to allied interests.

Minor is a man of keen intellect. He maintains silence here in prison, refusing to talk with any one but his friends coming from Paris, and declining to receive any letters until they have been censored. One of his recent requests was to be placed in touch with Frank Walsh of the Irish-American Commission.

SEND TROOPS TO AWE FRANKFORT STRIKERS

Police Unable to Cope with Railroad Situation—Berlin Tie-up Is Unbroken.

BERLIN, July 5, (Associated Press.)—The Government tonight is in possession of only the most contradictory reports respecting the status of the railway strike in Southern and Western Germany. No passenger trains are entering or leaving Frankfort, although the majority of the workers there, including the clerical forces, are opposed to the strike. The local police are unable to cope with the strikers, who are in possession of the main station, and the Government is dispatching troops to Frankfort.

It was reported from Hanover late this afternoon that the strikers had stormed the railway administration bureau there.

In Berlin the fifth day of the tie-up of the subway and surface lines finds the strikers and the operating companies further removed from settlement than ever. The companies have agreed to submit all the issues to a general board of arbitration, provided the workers report immediately for service and pledge themselves to abide by the board's verdict. Thus far this offer has been refused.

The Workingmen's Council today adopted a resolution calling on the workers to boycott all means of transportation which are opposing the strikers.

LANSING FINDS ANCESTOR.

Traced Through Archives to Zutphen, Holland, Whence He Emigrated

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—According to the Nieuwe Courant, Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, who is of Dutch descent, wrote recently to the municipality of Zutphen, Holland, asking that research be made of the archives to discover if his forefathers ever lived there.

It was discovered that a family of Lansings formerly lived in Roodenrestrat, Zutphen, one of whom went to America and was Mr. Lansing's Dutch ancestor. Mr. Lansing has expressed the hope of paying a visit to Zutphen before returning to America.

FIGHT ON LEAGUE MAY BE LONG ONE

Opposition Senators Scout Hitchcock's Prediction of Ratification by Sept. 1.

SAY PEACE TREATY CAN WAIT

Sentiment Growing Among Conservative Republicans for a Qualifying Resolution.

KNOX READY FOR STRUGGLE

Is Bent on Prolonged Debate in Committee to Push His Separation Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As the time for President Wilson's return from Paris draws near, advocates and opponents of the League of Nations are preparing for the last stages of the fight that has been raging in the Senate for nearly two months over the league covenant. From all indications the battle will go on for another two months at least.

While Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who is leading the forces supporting the League of Nations, thinks the treaty of peace, league covenant, and all will be ratified by September 1, leaders of the opposition do not agree that the fight will be ended in that time, and they differ sharply with Mr. Hitchcock's view that the covenant will be ratified exactly as it stands in the treaty.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who will move in the Foreign Relations Committee that the separation of the league coventnt from the Peace Treaty be made there, and reported upon for action by the Senate, does not expect that this can be done without prolonged debate. In the event that the committee fails to act favorably upon his motion the Senate will have before it a resolution for separation offered some time ago by Senator Sherman of Illinois. But the move, it is felt by foes of the league, would have appreciably stronger effect if reported favorably out of the committee.

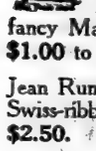
Anti-league Senators challenge the assertion of the Administration Senators that sentiment for the league is preponderant throughout the country. To test the attitude of the people various Senators, led by Mr. Borah of Idaho, will demand that a referendum vote be had, and a resolution to put the Senate on record on this point will be offered.

As to the method of expressing Senate dissent from the League covenant, sentiment appears to be growing for a qualifying resolution. Senators Borah, Johnson, Poindexter, and others of the "irreconcilalbes" insist that the only resolution they will support is one that in effect amends the League covenant. Senator Lodge and others in the conservative camp favor a resolution which would unequivocally express the refusal of the United States to be bound by any of the features put under reservation, while not actually striking out any of the covenant itself, except, perhaps, Article X., which guarantees territorial integrity of nations in the League.

To eliminate any article from the League covenant, Administration Senators say, would mean that the entire treaty would have to go back to the Peace Conference for action, and that in the meantime the United States would be in the position of being a party to the treaty. As against this opponents of the League of Nations say that the United States will be at peace with Germany after the Germanic Empire and three of the allied sign

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YANKS' ATTACK CRUMPLES IN CRUCIAL MOMENTS BEFORE JOHNSON'S SWIFT SHOOTS

JOHNSON BAFFLES YANKS AS USUAL

Senators' Hurling Ace Keeps Ten Hits Well Scattered in 3 to 1 Victory at Polo Grounds.

MENOSKY'S HIT WINS GAME

Washington Outfielder Clouts Ball into Stand with Sam Rice on First Base.

Walter Johnson tamed the Yankees before a crowd of 12,000 fans up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and while Sir Walter was applying his smoke cure the Washington Senators hopped on Allan Russell and pounded out a victory. The count was 3 to 1. It was Johnson's second victory over the Yanks in a week.

Johnson's twirling had the Yankees running second all the time, despite the fact that Walter wasn't up to his standard in effectiveness. The Yankees pounded the Senator hurling ace for ten safe blows, but Walter saw to it that most of these thumps were nullified. He had the depressing faculty of permitting the Yankees to become hopeful for a run, and then suddenly choking off the bright outlook.

Russell had only one bad inning in the nine. He had the misfortune to fall foul of Ira Washington sluggfest in the fourth, and there was no recovery for the Yankees, Allan pitched air-tight ball in every other inning, yielding only three well-scattered hits, exclusive of the fourth inning uprising. In the first three innings only nine men faced the Yankee twirler, and from the fifth to the eighth only twelve men toed the scratch at the plate. In the ninth a single and a pass threatened further Washington scoring, but the flame was extinguished before it had a chance to gain full headway.

Leonard Gets in Two Blows.

Joe Leonard, playing around the first corner in place of Joe Judge, managed to connect for a brace of hits off Russell, but neither one of them figured in the scoring. Leonard was the only Senator to nick Russell's service twice.

Leonard started the Senators on the path to victory in the fourth with a single to centre. He died, however, when Foster hit into a double play, Pratt to Peckinpaugh to Pipp. The situation seemed saved, but not for long. Milan selected one of Russell's offerings and sent it screaming to right centre for three bases. Rice followed by beating out a hit to Pratt back of second, Milan scoring.

Then Mike Menosky injected his circuit blow which gave the Senators the game. The drive landed on the coping of the right field lower grandstand and careened off into the runway separating the grandstand from the bleachers. Picinich ended the inning by lifting a high fly to Bodie in centre.

Baker's single to centre in the first was the only hit the Yankees got off Johnson up to the third, when the local athletes had their first bright outlook for a score. Hannah popped to Johnson, who didn't have to wiggle his toes for the catch, and then Russell fanned. Sam Vick rapped a single to centre and Peckinpaugh sent the crowd into a frenzy when he beat out a hit which bounced off Johnson's glove. The cheers of the multitude were showered on the Yankee shortstop for the double reason that it boosted his season's record for consecutive game hits to twenty-seven, and presented a rather rosy outlook for a Yankee marker. Baker tried to deliver the necessary punch, but forced Vick at third with a grounder to Foster for the third demise.

Johnson Niggardly in Crises.

Johnson was nicked for singles by Pipp in the fourth and Hannah in the fifth, but the big Senator hurler discouraged any further batting by turning back the Yankee hitters when the crowd yelled for action. In the sixth the Yankees broke the ice with a brace of blows which made Johnson shaky for a moment. After Baker had died by the air route to Menosky and Lewis had fanned, Pipp pickled a double to right centre. Pratt answered the entreaties of the multitude with a single off the right field wall, scoring Pipp. Ping Bodie tried to rip the cover off the ball, but only lifted a pop to Leonard for the third out.

Confusion in base-running spoiled what looked like a perfectly good Yankee rally in the eighth. Baker got his second hit of the day, a clean single to centre. Lewis rapped weakly to Johnson, forcing the Trappe farmer at second. Pipp chased Milan to deep centre for his cracker and then Del Pratt singled to right for his second blow of the game. This thump, however, brought about the death of the Yankee bid for the game. Pratt rounded first on high, oblivious of the fact that Lewis, noting the course of the hit, had stopped dead at second. Too late Pratt saw his mistake. He changed front and started back for first, but was caught flat-footed in a run up and down the path between first and second. While Janvrin and Leonard were chasing Pratt hither and yon in an effort to tag the Yankee second baseman, Lewis lit off for third from second. Pratt slid into second and immediately the attention of the Senator infield was turned on Lewis. Duffy didn't get far in his dash for third before he was compelled to again seek second and he was touched out by Leonard trying to get back to the bag.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,lb	4	0	2	10	1	Vick,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	3	Wickland,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Milan,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	1	5	8
Rice,rf	4	1	1	4	1	Baker,3b	4	0	2	0	4
Menosky,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Picinich,c	3	0	0	6	1	Pipp,1b	4	1	2	15	1
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	2	1	3
Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	1	2	Bodie,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Johnson,p	3	0	0	1	2	Hannah,c	4	0	1	1	2
						Russell,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	31	3	7	27	12	aWard	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	1	10	27	10

a Batted for Russell in 9th.

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Pipp, Russell. Three-base hit—Milan. Home run—Menosky. Double play—Pratt, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 2. Base on balls—Off Russell, 1. Struck out—By Russell, 1; Johnson, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 1. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	39	22	.639
Chicago	41	24	.631
Cleveland	36	28	.563
St. Louis	31	31	.500
Detroit	31	32	.492
Boston	28	34	.452
Washington	28	34	.451
Philadelphia	17	43	.283

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	44	21	.677
New York	40	21	.656
Chicago	37	31	.544
Brooklyn	34	32	.515
Pittsburgh	34	33	.507
St. Louis	27	39	.409
Boston	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	18	41	.305

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Game starts 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

REDS NOW LEAD LEAGUE.

Moran's Men Go Into First Place Through Double Victory Over Pirates

CINCINNATI, July 6. — Cincinnati went into first place in the National League race today by winning both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh before the largest crowd that has been on the local field in several years. The scores were 8 to 1 and 2 to 0. Sallee and Ruether pitched invincible ball, the latter winning his eighth straight game when he shut out the Pirates.

The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning to allow the Cincinnati team to catch a train for Boston.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	2	2	1	5	Bigbee,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	11	0	Terry,ss	4	1	1	0	2
Groh,3b	3	1	0	0	1	Nicholson,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Roush,cf	5	1	2	4	0	Southw'th,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Neale,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	6	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	1	6	Caton,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Bressler,lf	3	1	1	6	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Rariden,c	4	0	1	2	1	Lee,c	4	0	2	3	0
Sallee,p	3	1	1	0	1	Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	0
						Hill,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	10	27	14	Total	34	1	8	24	7

Errors—Kopf, Terry, Southworth (2.)

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	—	8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Nicholson. Three-base hits—Bressler, Sallee, Lee. Stolen bases—Neale, Nicholson. Sacrifice hits—Daubert (2.) Bressler. Double play—Terry, Cutshaw; and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in 7 innings; Hill, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Cooper, 2. Passed ball—Lee. Losing pitcher—Cooper.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	1	0	0	1	2	Bigbee,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Daubert,1b	2	0	0	11	1	Terry,ss	3	0	0	1	0
Groh,3b	3	0	1	2	2	Nicholson,lf	2	0	2	2	0
Roush,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Southw'th,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Neale,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	2	0	4
Kopf,ss	3	0	1	3	0	Caton,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Bressler,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Mollwitz,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Wingo,c	2	1	1	1	2	Schmidt,c	2	0	0	0	0
Ruether,p	2	1	2	1	5	Carlson,p	2	0	1	1	2
Total	20	2	5	18	15	Total	20	0	5	18	10

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hit—Ruether. Sacrifice hits—Rath, Kopf. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Double play—Rath and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Carlson, 2. Struck out—By Ruether, 1.

MAY'S WILDNESS COSTLY.

Pass and Wild Pitch Give Cubs Two Runs in 4 to 3 Victory Over Cards.

CHICAGO, July 6.—May's wildness enabled Chicago to win from St. Louis, 4 to 3, today, on four hits. The visiting pitcher forced in the tying run in the eighth inning, then made a wild pitch which gave the Cubs the winning counter. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Smith,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	2	1	1	0	1	Miller,lb	4	0	0	5	0
Hagner,cf,3b	3	0	2	3	0	Stock,2b	3	1	2	4	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	13	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Pick,2b	0	0	0	2	4	Hornsby,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Paskert,cf	2	0	0	0	0	Heathcote,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Deal,3b	3	1	1	1	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Kopf,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Snyder,c	2	0	0	3	1
Killefer,c	2	0	0	6	3	May,p	2	0	1	0	2
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	2	bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	1	0	0	0	0						
Bailey,p	0	0	0	0	2						
Hendrix,p	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	35	4	7	27	14	Total	31	3	7	24	12

a Batted for Douglas in fifth.
b Batted for May in ninth.

Error—Lavan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—	4
St Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Deal. Stolen bases—Stock, 2; Mann. Sacrifice hits—Douglas, Snyder, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; May, 5; Bailey, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 6 in 5 innings; Bailey, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Douglas, 1; Bailey, 1; Hendrix, 1; May, 2. Wild pitch—May. Winning pitcher—Hendrix.

American Association.

Kansas City, 7; Milwaukee, 3.
Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 0. (First game.)
Indianapolis, 2; Toledo, 0. (Second game.)
St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3. (First game.)
Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 1. (Second game.)
Louisville, 5; Columbus, 4. (First game.)
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 3. (Second game.)

Eastern League.

Worcester, 4; New Haven, 2.
Providence, 2; Hartford, 1.
Springfield, 4; Waterbury, 2. (Eight innings—rain.)
Bridgeport, 5; Pittsfield, 1.

ONE LARGE INNING WINS FOR BRAVES

Boston Does All Its Scoring in First Frame and Defeats Brooklyn, 6 to 4.

The Dodgers made a game fight against big odds at Ebbets Field yesterday in the fifth game of their series with the Braves, but fell short of victory. Six runs in the opening inning was the big handicap. Uncle Robbie's men blanked the visitors during the remainder of the contest, making four runs meanwhile. The final score was 6 to 4.

Burleigh Grimes, who started pitching for the Dodgers, evidently has not fully recovered from his recent experience under the surgeon's knife, for he was on his way to the showers before the first inning had ended. The Braves duplicated the Dempsey tactics which the Dodgers used in the second game Saturday and heaped six tallies before Mamaux took up the hurling, allowing only three hits in seven innings. Sykes pitched the next two innings and was touched for one hit.

The Dodgers had several opportunities to even the count, and the crowd of 10,000, which at first thought the task of winning the game was hopeless, cheered every attempt for a Dodger tally. One run in the first and three more in the sixth were all that Brooklyn scored, although in the seventh and again in the eighth had Dame Fortune smiled on the Dodgers, the final score might have been different.

Riggert, the first man up in the opening inning, flied to Wheat. Then Rawlings started the rumpus with a single to left, and went to second on Powell's single to right. Cruise followed with a single to centre, scoring Rawlings.

Myers threw to the plate in an effort to catch Rawlings, but Grimes put his glove in the way of the ball, deflecting it and letting it roll to the grand stand, while Powell crossed the plate and Cruise ambled to third. Cruise scored on Holke's single to right, and moved along to second when Grimes threw out Boeckel. Maranville drew a walk. Hank Gowdy, after having a hard day Saturday, cracked a double to deep centre, Holke and Maranville scampering home. Demaree sent a single to left and Wheat handled the ball poorly, allowing Gowdy to score. Riggert, coming to bat for the second time in the inning, drew a passport to first, and Mamaux was sent in to grab the game from the fire which had already made the hits sizzle over the field. Rawlings succumbed to the hurling of Mamaux, and fanned, the inning ending with six runs in and six hits on the Boston side of the ledger.

Brooklyn made a start to overtake the Braves, when Johnston, after Olson had been tossed out by Rawlings, lined a triple to Cruise. Jimmy scored on Griffith's short fly to centre, and Wheat went out, Rawlings to Holke.

Kilduff went to third in Ward's place in the first half of the fourth. In the fifth, a fast double, with Johnston as the pivot man, nipped a little spurt of the Braves. Cruise had made a single, and Holke shot a liner to Olson. The Dodger shortstop made a fine stop, tossed the ball to Johnston, who shot it to Konetchy, catching Cruise easily.

Olson drove out a home run in the sixth, traveling around the bases alone, as Mamaux, the first man up, had fanned. The ball was hit to deep centre, and made little rings of smoke nearly all the way to the fence, before Riggert, who was valiantly pursuing it, pounced on it. Johnston drew a walk. Griffith flying out to Riggert. Buck Wheat made a sharp single to right, sending Johnston to third. Myers, believing that Wheat had chosen a good spot, sent another single within a foot of the location, scoring Johnston, and sending Zach to third.

Konetchy made the fourth single of the inning, when he sent one to left, allowing Wheat to cross the pan with the third run, while Myers moved to third. Kilduff failed to come through with the necessary hit, as he popped a foul to Boekel.

In the seventh Miller opened with a single to centre, but Mitchell, who was sent in to hit for Mamaux, grounded to Rawlings, who tossed Miller out at second. Olson flied to left, Johnston hit a single to centre, and Griffith grounded to Holke, who jumped on the initial sack, pulling the curtain over an inning which had looked prosperous for the Dodgers.

In the eighth inning, it seemed that Brooklyn might make enough runs to tie the count, but the Braves' infield upset the plans. Myers caromed a hit off Demaree, the ball hitting the pitcher's shoulder and bouncing toward the third base line. Myers was retired by Maranville, when Konetchy sent a sharp bounder to him, and Kilduff drove a hit to left. With a man on first and another on second, Miller hit a fly to centre, making the third out.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Olson,ss	4	1	2	4	1
Rawlings,2b	4	1	1	3	6	Johnston,2b	4	2	2	3	5
Powell,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Cruise,lf	3	1	3	1	0	Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0
J.Smith,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Myers,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Holke,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Schmandt,1b	0	0	0	0	0
Mar'nville,ss	3	1	0	2	3	Ward,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Gowdy,c	3	1	1	3	0	Kilduff,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Demaree,p	4	0	1	0	1	Miller,c	4	0	1	7	2
						Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Mamaux,p	2	0	0	0	2
						S.Smith,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
						bHickman	0	0	0	0	0
						cKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	12	Total	36	4	10	27	18

a Batted for Mamaux in seventh.
b Ran for Konetchy in eighth.
c Batted for S. Smith in ninth.

Errors—Johnston, Grimes.

Boston	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	4

Two-base hit—Gowdy. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Olson. Stolen bases—Demaree. Sacrifice hit—Gowdy. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double play—Olson, Johnston, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 2; Mamaux, 1; S. Smith, 1; Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Grimes, 5 in 2-3 of an inning; Mamaux, 3 in 6 1-3; S. Smith, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Mamaux, 6; Demaree, 3. Losing pitcher—Grimes.

WHITE SOX TAME TIGERS.

Detroit Fails to Hit Williams When Safeties Mean Runs.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Williams's great pitching in the pinches enabled Chicago to defeat Detroit by 4 to 1 today. The White Sox did some opportune hitting. Detroit's lone run was the result of Dyer's double and a triple by Stanage.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	1	2
E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	5	0	Young,2b	4	0	0	2	6
Weaver,ss	4	1	0	5	1	Cobb,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	6	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	3	1	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	5	1	Shorten,rf	3	0	0	0	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	0	1	3	Ellison,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0	Jones,3b	1	0	1	0	1
Williams,p	3	1	1	0	2	Dyer,3b	3	1	2	0	3
						Stanage,c	4	0	2	2	1
Total	31	4	8	27	8	Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bCunningham	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	1	9	24	15

a Batted for Leonard in seventh.
b Batted for Ayers in ninth.

Errors—McMullin, Cobb, Heilman.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 1
Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	x	— 4

Two base hit—Jackson, Dyer. Three base hits—Gandil, Stanage. Stolen base—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double plays—Felsch and E. Collins, Gandil and Weaver. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2. Hits—Off Leonard, 7 in 6 innings; Ayers, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Bush); Leonard, (J. Collins). Struck out—By Williams, 4; Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Losing pitcher—Leonard.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; New Orleans, 2.
Birmingham, 4; Mobile, 1.
Memphis-Chattanooga (postponed, rain.)
Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 1 (11 innings.) First game. Little Rock, 9; Nashville, 6. (7 innings,) second game.

Baseball To-day. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—$2.00.

CURVES AND BINGLES

The Yanks close their series with the Senators this afternoon and will then take to the road. The team will not return until July 29, when it is scheduled to play Chicago at the Polo Grounds.

Manager Huggins expended all his coaching pep in the first four innings. He didn't appear on the coaching lines once after the fourth frame.

Johnson didn't exert himself too much in pitching the Senators to victory. Wickland, in the seventh inning, was the only player to have three balls chalked up for himself on the big Polo Grounds scoreboard. Everybody else was either retired or hit after having two balls called.

With Russell camping on second and Wickland threatening to get a hit, Johnson held a conference with Picinich in the seventh. The crowd rode Walter during the short confab.

A storm threatened from the second inning, but the only storm of the game came in the Washington fourth.

The Yankees shook up their bats for luck in the sixth and got a run.

Peckinpaugh's twenty-seventh game hit wasn't very convincing, but it was a hit nevertheless.

Peck made a great stop on Picinich's grounder in the seventh. The play took the Yankee shortstop off balance and his throw to first came into Pipp's waiting hands just in time to dispose of Picinich.

In the Yankees' seventh Shanks duplicated the feat, making a difficult stop and throw near second on Hannah's rap.

Nick Altrock was depressingly quiet all day. Evidently wasn't warm enough for the Washington comedian to get started.

Russell's double to left in the seventh created a lot of excitement among Shanks, Janvrin, Johnson, and Picinich, all of whom insisted that Menosky's return throw had beaten Russell to the bag. During the convention Umpire Billy Evans remained passive. When Picinich raced from his box back of the plate out to the pitcher's box, Umpire Bill thought it time to break up the assemblage, and quietly, but sternly, ordered Picinich to his position.

Picinich retraced his steps with humiliation written all over his countenance.

Shanks took a terribly long time to get his bat starting the eighth, but a few brusque words from Umpire Bill Dineen infused the Senator shortstop with ginger and pep.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	A.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	36	109	50	76	.382
Veach, Detroit	32	128	35	50	.391
Flagstead, Detroit	34	177	25	61	.345
Cobb, Detroit	36	139	33	55	.344
Jackson, Chicago	35	243	34	83	.342

National League.

Player.	G.	A.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	36	182	31	66	.363
Myers, Brooklyn	36	235	34	79	.336
Young, New York	30	236	35	79	.335
Roush, Cincinnati	32	227	34	73	.322
Williams, Philadelphia	35	181	28	58	.320

BROWNS REPEAT ON INDIANS

Stick Work of Smith, Williams, and Severeid Decide Game, 6 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The hitting of Earl Smith, Williams and Severeid was responsible for the Browns' second straight victory over Cleveland today, 6 to 3. Those players made seven of the locals' nine hits and either scored or drove in all the home team's runs.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	4	Elmer Smith,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Bronkp,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Hadley,2b	4	1	3	4	4	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Tobin,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Wood,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Sisler,1b	2	1	0	7	0	Jardner,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Williams,cf	4	2	3	1	0	Lunte,ss	2	0	1	0	2
Earl Smith,rf	3	1	2	5	0	Harris	1	0	0	2	0
Severeid,c	3	0	2	4	1	Evans,ss	0	1	0	0	0
Wellman,p	4	0	0	0	3	Johnston,1b	4	0	2	12	1
						O'Neill,c	4	0	1	2	1
						Myers,p	2	0	0	1	3
						bNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
						Phillippe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cBagby	1	0	1	0	0
						dJamieson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	12	Total	34	3	9	24	13

a Batted for Lunte in sixth.
b Batted for Myers in seventh.
c Batted for Phillips in ninth.
d Ran for Bagby in ninth.

Errors—Gedeon, Wood, Elmer Smith, Wambsganss, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	—	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	3

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Earl Smith, (2.) Severeid. Home run—Elmer Smith. Stolen base—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Gerber. Double play—Wellman, Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 5; Wellman, 4. Hits—Off Myers, 6 in 8 innings; Phillips, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Phillips, (Gerber.) Struck out—By Myers, 1; Wellman, 4. Wild pitch—Wellman. Losing pitcher—Myers.

SKEETERS STING THE BEARS

Jersey City Breaks Losing Streak at Expense of Newark.

After losing six straight games to Pat Donovan's Newark Bears, Bill Donovan's Skeeters put a stop to Newark's winning streak yesterday afternoon, achieving victory in the first game of what was to be a double-header at Jersey City, by a score of 5 to 3.

After the first inning of the second game, with three runs tallied each way, the contest was called because of rain.

The score:

JERSEY CITY, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mooers,ss	4	1	2	3	2	Miller,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Fitz'm'ns,3b	4	1	1	2	0	Davis,rf,2b	4	0	2	1	0
Bauman,2b	4	0	2	1	0	Catherin,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Kane,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Madden,c	5	1	2	5	0
Wendell,1b	4	2	2	4	0	Sargent,ss	5	0	2	3	2
Wig'worth,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Jacob,cf	1	1	0	1	0
Foley,cf	3	0	1	3	0	McAlpin,3b	1	0	0	1	1
Hodgins,c	4	0	2	11	1	Rommell,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Tipple,p	4	0	0	0	2	Walsh,2b,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Schacht,p	0	0	0	0	0	Lyons,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Thaw,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	33	5	14	27	6	Total	35	2	10	24	6

Total	35	3	10	24	11					

a Batted for Thaw in eighth.

Errors—Wendell, Foley, Hudgins, Miller, Madden

DEMPSEY STARTS CAREER AS CHAMPION BY REPAYING MONEY ADVANCED TO HIM YEARS AGO

DEMPSEY SETTLES WITH BENEFACTOR

Gives Salt Lake City Man Thousands Advanced to Help Him Begin His Ring Career.

PAYS FOR HIS TRIP ALSO

Last of Toledo's Guests for Championship Bout Depart and City Starts Counting Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—Before leaving the scene of his triumph late last night to go forth and win the fortune which awaits him as heavyweight champion of the world, Jack Dempsey squared his account with the man who discovered him. This man is A. J. Auerbach, a business man of Salt Lake City. It was he who first took an interest in Jack and helped him financially to get his start on his pugilistic career. In Dempsey's room in the Hotel Boody last evening Dempsey handed over to his benefactor $6,126.20, the giant killer's original debt plus interest, and also Auerbach's expenses on the two weeks' vacation he took to come here and see his protegé win the highest honors in the boxing world.

It never can be said that Dempsey is ungrateful to those who aided him when the sledding was rough. Auerbach's story goes back three or four years in Auerbach's store in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Ethel Clark was one of the employes. A big, raw-boned lad used to come in to see Mrs. Clark. Auerbach asked who he was. Mrs. Clark told Auerbach that it was her younger brother and that he was ambitious to become a boxer. He had appeared at several smokers and stags and had discovered that he could hit hard.

Financed and Equipped Him.

Auerbach became interested. He asked Jack if he had any money. Jack didn't have a dollar. So the business man fitted the boy out with new clothes and started him at work in a gymnasium. He was quick to learn and ready to listen to advice.

"I knew he was a real fighter and was anxious to see him succeed," said Mr. Auerbach today. "Jack was a sensation from the start. He beat Terry Kellar twice, and Kellar was considered a good man in those days. He also beat Dick Gilbert and a number of good men and I knew that my confidence in him was justified.

"Remember, he was still a minor and I made no contract with him to act as his manager. I accepted none of the money he earned, but on the contrary loaned him money.

"On Aug. 22, 1916, shortly after Dempsey became 21, we entered into a contract whereby I was to be his manager for five years, or until Aug. 22, 1921, as I was to arrange all his matches, handle his affairs, and in return receive 25 per cent. of his winnings. I have a copy of that contract with me today.

"Things went along well until Feb. 15, 1917, when Dempsey was knocked out by Jim Flynn in the first round of their contest at Salt Lake City.

"Dempsey was just a boy then, and that sudden possession of a considerable amount of money naturally went to his head. Some of his actions did not please me, and I called him into my office and had a heart-to-heart talk with him, the result of the talk being that Jack and I parted.

Offered Later Help if Needed.

"'Go and find another manager to handle your affairs, and if you ever need any help you can call on me,' I then told Dempsey, for I liked the boy if he did make mistakes, and I never lost interest in him.

"After that, things broke badly for Jack, and I frequently made him loans, until I figured it up that Jack owed me exactly $5,340.50.

"Then success came to Jack, and he began making a national reputation for himself. In the meantime he had thought over seriously our dealings, and four months ago—after the match with Willard was made—Dempsey came into my store at Salt Lake City and declared himself.

"'Mr. Auerbach, I owe a lot of things to you, and I have come to tell you that I am ready to make good. My match with Willard will earn for me more money than I can pay you the money I owe you, with interest, and that is what I am going to do.

"'But that is not all. I don't know whether this match will be held in this country, in England, France, Australia or where it will be held, but wherever it is, I want you to come to that place a couple of weeks in advance of the fight and be my guest until it is over, and you are ready to return home. I will pay your railroad fare, your hotel bills and all your expenses, and am serious that you accept. It will make me feel a whole lot better if you do.'"

Mr. Auerbach accepted the proffer. Consequently, two weeks ago he arrived in Toledo and obtained quarters at the hotel, where he remained until after the bout. Yesterday afternoon Dempsey was in a hurry to make good. Mr. Auerbach was invited by the champion to call on him at the Boody House. When the latter entered the room, Dempsey handed him a roll amounting to $6,126.20, covering the debt with interest, and the money Mr. Auerbach had spent after leaving Salt Lake City, and Dempsey's conscience was relieved.

Incidentally, Auerbach won a lot of money on the fight.

Toledo Again a Scene of Peace.

All the fight fans have gone and Toledo has settled down to its natural peace and quiet. The last of the sporting figures who have been here for weeks went away today. The hotels and restaurants have gone back to their usual prices and the wild spasm of profiteering is over. The secret card games and gambling dens which have been doing a thriving business on the quiet have closed. The sports are telling today of one man who cleaned up $50,000 on a crap game during the last week.

All the "dips" and light-fingered gentry have gone away where there is better picking.

These fights ain't what they used to be," said a sorely disappointed New Yorker sharper today. "With all the plainclothes men they had here from everywhere, and with the fight crowded with all kinds of cops, believe me, there was no cleanup in Toledo. It was the toughest trip I ever made, and I am happy to have my carfare home. I expected to take a trunkful of money out of here and have a fine Summer's vacation. The first thing I know I will have to go to work to live. These fly cops kept such a close watch on us that we were liable to get arrested for asking a stranger what time it was. I am through going to fights."

Outside of a few touches in the hotels and the lifting of a few watches and purses from rooms which were carelessly left open, there was little damage done by sneak thieves. Toledo was lucky. It fared better than most places where big fights have been held.

Chief Herbert of the local police expressed pleasure today because of the absence of trouble. He said that the presence of a large number of policemen and detectives from other cities at the ring had helped to prevent the pickpockets from working.

Becker Wins Golf Play-Off.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 6.—In the play-off of the tie for second prize in the bogey handicap tournament at Ekwanok Country Club this morning, J. L. Becker of Pinehurst Golf Club had the best of R. B. Paten of San Jose Golf Club three holes. Becker finished two down in bogey, with an allowance of three strokes, while Paten was five down, with an allowance of six strokes.

KNOCKOUT IN THIRD ROUND.

Referee Ollie Pecord Gives Official Decision on Defeat of Willard.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—Because of the controversy over the duration of the heavyweight championship contest between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey and whether Dempsey should be credited with a knockout, Ollie Pecord, referee of the Independence Day match, ruled tonight that Willard had been knocked out in the third round.

Referee Pecord also ruled that the fight ended at the close of the third round.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, requested an official ruling from Pecord because of the hundreds of telegrams he received asking if Dempsey should be credited with a knockout victory and when the bout was officially ended.

C. G. Shysler of Chicago, who operated pari-mutuel machines and a book on the contest, announced he had cleared $82,700. He said that if the contest had ended in the first round his winnings would have totaled $126,822, and if Willard had answered the bell for the fourth round they would have been reduced to $25,000.

Willard was disturbed tonight by rumors that he was dying, that he had been removed to a hospital, and that he was dead. The defeated champion has entirely recovered from the effects of the punishment Dempsey gave him and has decided to motor to his home in Lawrence, Kan., as soon as his injured eye is healed. Mrs. Willard and a few personal friends will make the trip with him.

Rickard announced that both the boxers were paid in full last night. Dempsey received $27,500 in cash, while Willard got $80,000 in Liberty bonds and the remaining $20,000 of his $100,000 guarantee in cash.

Souvenir hunters started to tear down the arena today and twenty policemen were guarding the structure tonight.

KRAMER RIDES TO VICTORY.

Beats Eaton, While Goullet Leads Madden in Cycle Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—Frank Kramer defeated Raymond Eaton, the young bicycle sensation, in the first grand semi-final of the two mile national championship race at the velodrome this afternoon, while Alfred Goullet downed Eddie Madden in the second grand semi-final. Before the final could be decided the storm broke, and the races had to be called off until Wednesday night, when the final of the championship will be decided, with Kramer racing Goullet for the two-mile title, while Madden and Eaton will fight it out for third and fourth honors.

Kramer's victory over Eaton was clean cut. Two laps from home Kramer was leading, but on the backstretch, a lap and one-half from the finish of the race, Eaton took the lead. Kramer, though, came at him with a rush going into the last lap, sprinted by him and held the lead to the tape, winning by a length.

Madden did not offer much opposition against Goullet in his semi-final.

The only professional race decided was the miss and out invitation, in which Fred Hill defeated Gus Lang, Pete Drobach, Lloyd Thomas, and Edward Byron, in the order named. Dave Lands won the one mile amateur handicap from the 85 yard mark, and Arthur Hensel won his novice.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by Arthur Hensel, Newark; Fred Spencer, Newark, second. Time—1:10 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by David E. Lands, Bay View Wheelmen, (85 yards;) E. C. Bendl, New York, (60 yards,) second; F. Harris, Philadelphia, (70 yards,) third; Nicholas Howalt, Bay View Wheelmen, (70 yards,) fourth. Time—1:52 3-5.

Miss and Out Invitation, Professional.—Won by Fred Hill, Boston; Gus Lang, Irvington, second; Peter Drobach, Boston, third; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, fourth; Edward Byron, Australia, fifth. Time—3:33. Distance—1 mile 5 laps.

O'CONNELL DOUBLE WINNER

First in 300-Yard Run and Javelin Throw at Pastime Games.

With two victories to his credit in a program of five events, William O'Connell carried off premier honors yesterday in the members' handicap games of the Pastime A. C. at Macomb's Dam Park. O'Connell, a novice, captured the 300-yard run from the 16-yard mark and won the javelin throw, in which he had an allowance of fifteen feet.

A handicap of 140 yards aided Harry Edelman to victory in a two-mile handicap run. Kyron F. Hearns was the honor man in this event and he fell short of victory by about two feet. In the 12-pound shot-put Nick Yiahnis competed from scratch and had to be content with second place to W. Steers, who was allowed three feet four inches, and heaved the leaden missile a distance of 50 feet 11½ inches.

The summaries:

Throwing the Javelin, Handicap—Won by William O'Connell, (15 feet,) with 142 feet; Lawrence Hordes, (30 feet,) with 134 feet, second; John Hannon, (10 feet,) with 132 feet, third.

300-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by William O'Connell, (16 yards;) Kyron Hearns, (23 yards,) second; Lawrence Hordes, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:34.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by Harry Brady, (1:35;) William Allen, (0:50,) second; Adolph Arnold, (1:10,) third. Time—8:29.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by Harry Edelman, (140 yards;) Kyron Hearns, (scratch,) second; Bernard McGann, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:50.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by W. Steers, (3 feet 4 inches,) with 50 feet 11½ inches; Nick Yiahnis, (scratch,) 47 feet 5 inches, second; Frank Haggerman, (12 feet,) 46 feet 3 inches, third.

SQUIRREL BROOK WINS RACE

Takes 1:10 Trot at Road Drivers' Meet.

Four heats, the greatest number necessitated this year in a harness race on the Harlem Speedway, were contested yesterday in the seventh matinée of the Road Drivers' Association before Squirrel Brook, A. Bruno's brown gelding, gained the blue ribbon in the 1:10 trot.

Three horses competed for the ribbon. The greatest excitement was manifest in the final heat. Nellie Daranda, winner of the third heat, was disqualified, leaving the field to Squirrel Brook and J. A. L. Barrington's bay gelding Leo A. The horses came down the half-mile stretch with Leo A. slightly in the van to within twenty yards of the judges' stand. Here Squirrel Brook spurted, and, trotting fast to the finish point, just managed to nose out the Barrington gelding.

Gene Carpenter's Bessie Baron suffered her second defeat of the year in the 1:06 trot. This event went to Newburn, A. Barone's bay stallion, in straight heats.

The summaries:

1:10 CLASS, TROTTING.

Squirrel Brook, br. g., (A. Bruno)	1	2	3	1
Leo A., b. g., (J. A. L. Barrington)	3	1	2	2
Nellie Daranda, b. m., (R. Citro)	2	3	1	ro

Time—1:13; 1:10; 1:10; 1:15.

1:15 CLASS, TROTTING.

Linba, b. m., (G. A. Bary)	1	1
Idolita, b. s., (G. Gall)	2	2

Time—1:22; 1:17¼.

1:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Newburn, b. s., (A. Barone)	1	1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (G. Carpenter)	2	2
Gunfire, gr. g., (A. Bruno)	3	3

N. Y. A. C. to Enter Strong Team.

Officials of the New York A. C. are marshaling the Mercury Foot athletes for the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior track and field championships. It is understood the Mercury Foot organization intends to nominate a strong team for the title. Disposition of the games will be made tomorrow night, when the Senior Championship Committee meets at A. A. U. headquarters to adopt a date and place for holding the meet. Three places in New Jersey are under consideration as likely sites for the games. It is understood applications for the meet have been received from Newark, Hoboken and Elizabethport.

Lynch Wants to Meet Herman.

Joe Lynch, a west side bantamweight who attracted international attention some time ago through his bout in England against Jimmy Wilde, is planning a campaign which he expects will result in his getting a match with Pete Herman for the bantamweight title. Edward Mead, manager of Lynch, has signed the west side youngster for a number of matches, and is also negotiating with Herman for a title match.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Fight at Toledo.

Just how good Jack Dempsey is no man who watched the big fight can tell with precision. The reason is that the new champion was not called upon to show much except how hard he can hit. In the first sixty seconds of the affair—it can hardly be called a battle, because there was really only one contestant after the first minute—Dempsey did, however, indicate two more things. He indicated that he is a cool ring general by not at once adopting his usual rushing tactics, but instead waiting and feeling Willard out. Then he indicated that he has lightning speed and a perfect eye for distance by smashing in a beautifully timed left hook to Willard's jaw the second that the bigger man gave him an opening. It was this blow which Willard himself declared afterward marked the beginning of the end. It was a smash which would probably have terminated the fight there and then if Willard has been a less powerful man. After that Dempsey was not called upon to show any more of his characteristics as a fighter except how hard he can punch. A couple of seconds after the left hook to the jaw, which jarred Willard so badly that it left himself wide open, Dempsey landed the two blows, a left to the stomach and a right to the jaw, which knocked Willard down for the first time. This was one minute after the fight began. From then on the affair was simply a hitting exhibition by Dempsey.

And the new champion can hit. There is no doubt of that, even if he is a hooker—a fighter whose chief blows are hooks. Dempsey, however, did use uppercuts during the fracas, particularly in the third round. In that round he punched Willard four times in the face as rapidly as he could deliver the uppercuts, and about five seconds later he punched Jess's countenance with three more uppercuts, also delivered as fast as he could hit.

That Dempsey is a cool, fast, powerful, hard-hitting fighter there is no doubt. How good he is on defense was not shown by the title bout. But it is certainly going to take an extremely good man to beat him for some time to come.

As far as Willard is concerned his showing was so bad as to be almost unbelievable. As one watched this bloated, inert hulk being pounded, pounded, pounded, one wondered how it could ever have won the championship of the world. While it is true that Willard did show gameness in standing the gaff, it is equally true that no man with the genuine fighting heart would have permitted a towel to take his place on the floor of the ring—no, not if he had died in the fourth round.

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The Yankees' New Popularity.

The charge has been made quite frequently in the past that New York, from a baseball standpoint, was a National League city; that the fans looked upon the Giants as their own and the Yankees as simply a bail club. There is no disputing that the fandom of the big city has always pulled strongly for the Giants, particularly since John McGraw became the moving spirit of the club, but no longer can it be said that New York's baseball following is apathetic in regard to the Yankees. The Ruppert-Huston combination, so ably directed by Miller Huggins in the current pennant chase, is now riding high on the wave of popularity and gaining more friends each day. The baseball colony of New York may be classed as not "loving the Giants any less, but loving the Yankees more."

The real answer is found in the turnstiles, and these four-pronged gates have been swinging merrily in the long home stand of the Yankees, which closes at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Never since the American League entered New York back in 1903 has a local entry in the American League race played to such crowds as the Yanks of this year have played before since they began the home stay on June 5. Some of the crowds have doubled the figure which was the seating capacity when the teams of Griffith and Stallings performed on the old Hilltop grounds at 168th Street and Broadway. The average attendance on the home stand now closing is greater than the average Saturday crowd of the old Hilltop days.

Huggins's team has played twenty-nine games since June 4, and the attendance, as figured from the daily estimates since official figures are not made public, has reached the total of 364,000. A three-game series with Chicago, covering a Saturday and a threatening Sunday, drew 42,000 fans. Detroit followed to play before 41,000 fans in four days. The St. Louis Browns, helped along by a pleasant Saturday and Sunday, drew 60,000 for four games. The Cleveland Indians, finishing a series on Saturday, played to 43,000 in three days. Then the Boston Red Sox dropped in for the Sunday date, and a crowd of 25,000 was attracted. The lowly Mackmen, playing four games from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, drew only 20,000, which was not surprising. The Red Sox, with a Saturday double-header, a Sunday game and a Monday double-header, drew a percentage on 68,000 admissions for the three days. The Senators, who finish up today, drew 30,000 on the holiday, a crowd of 25,000 for the twin bill Saturday, and 12,000 yesterday, a total of 67,000 to date on this series.

Averaging close to 15,000 per day on a stretch of twenty-five playing days between June 4 and July 6 is a new sensation for the Yankees. The players have sensed the change in conditions, appreciate the new interest, and may be expected to show the same on the field. Working for a demonstrative crowd is a long call from the silence of nearly empty stands, to which Yankee teams of years gone by have so frequently played. The owners, who literally threw away money in their efforts to get a winner since taking over the club in 1915, appear on the way to being rewarded by a winning club and the appreciation of New York fandom.

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Tardy Tennis Players.

Daylight saving has brought joy to thousands of tennis players this season, but for tournament committees it has been by no means an unmixed blessing. With tennis a possibility up to nearly 9 o'clock in the evening, many a player has acquired the habit of completing a full day's work before turning up at the courts, whereas formerly it was taken for granted that tournament play must necessarily cut somewhat into office hours. It is easy to argue that, when conditions are so favorable, tennis should be kept apart from the commercialized forms of sport by the pure and easy informality, and a consideration for individual convenience, regardless of schedules. But this applies only to tennis of the informal, free and easy kind; not to fixed matches, affecting the award of titles and trophies, the pleasures of spectators, the distribution of the news and the plans of the national association.

It is all very well for a man to stick to business right up to the limit, with the knowledge that he can still reach his club in time for a couple of hours of friendly tennis, but if he enters a tournament he does so with a full knowledge of the responsibilities he thereby assumes. And the first of these responsibilities is toward the committee in charge, who must be governed entirely by practical considerations, without regard for any individual's preferences or desires. As it is, there is a tendency on the part of club executives to be unduly lenient in the matter of defaulting tournament entries, particularly where those talented gentlemen are concerned whose presence gives "class" to the draw. There have been innumerable cases of distinct favors conferred upon ranking stars, which would have been indignantly denied those ordinary players whose entry fees cover so large a percentage of the expenses of every event.

In many instances it has been the acknowledged "good entry" who has abused the daylight saving law, often keeping an opponent waiting for hours because he knew that the match could be played after 7 o'clock, if necessary, and counting upon his reputation to save him from a default.

Some unfortunate occurrences in recent tournaments would have been utterly avoided if the old rules of promptness had been more carefully regarded, and the results of a number of matches might have been definitely affected by earlier start. If players and tournament officials permit themselves the growing laxness that has been noticeable this season, the prestige and significance of tournament tennis will inevitably suffer a severe setback.

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Maiden Jockeys.

Along with the struggle to improve the breed of horses through the medium of the race track, racing men are now finding it necessary also to do something for the development of jockeyship among the boys who ride their thoroughbreds. Accordingly, announcement has been made of a plan to hold a series of events during the Summer meeting at Empire City this month which will be open only to jockeys who have never brought home a winner. This is analogous to the maiden races which are almost a daily occurrence and which are designed to develop the horse as well as to provide an opportunity for owners.

There has been considerable complaint about the quality of the jockeyship on the local tracks this season. It is doubtful if it is fully justified, though the riding may not have been up to the standard generally desired. But this is an old criticism at the race tracks, for there is always more or less of a paucity of good riders. Old-timers like to make comparisons with other years when certain stars loomed up. But that is just like comparing the old-time ball players and pugilists with those of the present day. There is scarcely any way of determining the relative merits.

There have probably been years when a number of jockeys blossomed forth as stars at one time and raised the standard of riding. But those may be regarded as exceptional years. The riding on the local tracks this season has probably been as good, on the average, as that of most other years.

But it is certain that the fledglings of the saddle work under a handicap when they are sent out to ride against such a jockey as Johnny Loftus, as has been the case so often this year. Loftus is unquestionably the most finished rider of the present time, and a youngster is very likely to feel awed in the presence of such a jockey. There may be among the beginners some boys who have all the natural ability to become as successful as Loftus and need only a chance for development under favorable conditions.

Loftus has become so popular this year that he overshadows all the other riders. He has proved his ability by some sterling rides in which his judgment alone made the difference at the finish line. But it must be acknowledged that he has also had some of the best mounts of the year. Riding for Commander J. K. L. Ross and Sam C. Hildreth, he has been astride such great racers as Sir Barton and Purchase, not to mention a number of the stellar two-year-olds. Without detracting from his ability, it is a fact that he has had the best horses under him on most occasions. And Loftus has shown that not even he can win if his horse is really outclassed.

It is with such thoughts that the racing officials have decided on a plan to develop the jockeys. It should prove successful. The events planned will bring together boys of about equal ability and the one who comes home first is certain to gain a certain amount of confidence.

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The Yachting Season.

It is a matter for felicitation among Corinthians and among all those who enjoy watching the white sails fill and belly to the breeze and dance over rippling water in delightful contest, that yachting has leaped from its worse than moribund condition of the past few seasons to an almost normal state with a single bound. The big fellows, to be sure, are conspicuous by their absence. Many of them are war veterans and some carry honorable wounds. But there are plenty of smaller craft—fleet upon fleet of them—and the little fellows furnish the real measure of yachting enthusiasm. They were installed in high favor before the war began for various reasons, most prominent of which were the facts that for half a decade it had taken a very long purse to resist the inroads of the constantly increasing expense of racing the challenger and defender types, and, second, that tyros, fond of the attractive sport, could more readily become adept at it in the smaller craft.

Now they are sliding from the ways in many a yard—Birds and Bees and Butterflies, Stars and Comets and Meteors—and they are furnishing good fun in a fashion far more popular than in some of the great seasons of the past. Their speed tilts may lack something of the thrill felt when Elmina and her majestic rivals crossed the line, but their doings will furnish a topic at hundreds of dinner tables to each one where the glories of their greater sisters were celebrated.

Nevertheless the big yachts will return. They are needed, as well as desired. They are a necessary component of the sporting life of a great land with a sweeping seaboard.

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The Safe and Sane Fourth.

Athletic history was made Friday when New York's army of athletes, some of them prominent, but an overwhelming majority of them unheard of, competed in the tenth annual Safe and Sane Fourth of July celebration, held in this year of grace as a victory celebration, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome. The terrific heat of Independence Day held no terrors for the sturdy youth of the city, for a conservative estimate by an official in direct touch with the situation placed the number of competitors at 20,000. This is a record for the classic originated by the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, and continued to the present day through the administrations of the late John Purroy Mitchel, and the present Mayor.

Olympic Games, the world's greatest athletic attraction, cannot begin to compare, in some respects, with this great outpouring of virile young manhood. The tremendous response to the invitations for entries is accepted as a tribute to the efforts of William J. Lee, who has been for years in direct charge of the games. Further than this, it is accepted as an illustration of the ever-increasing popularity of this perfectly safe and sane method of observing the nation's greatest holiday. Once upon a time the newspapers of July 4 were quickly grabbed up to be perused for the July 4 mortality lists. These had come to be an annual feature of the metropolitan dailies, for, with the popping of light-calibre guns and the blasts from heavily charged firecrackers, burns and other injuries, and even fatalities, were bound to result. The late Mayor Gaynor showed the youth of the city a better way to observe the Fourth, eliminating the danger, and at the same time providing at least an equal amount of fun. The youngsters grasped the new idea without delay, and today the Independence Day mortality lists have disappeared, and 20,000 youngsters under the new plan are having even greater recreation than under the old plan, with the added consciousness that their recreation is of a beneficial sort.

The increased interest among the youngsters with each succeeding year is not the only feature worthy of notice. The grown-ups, fathers, mothers, big brothers and sisters, and just plain admirers of the youngsters giving their greatest efforts in friendly battles on the cinder path and field, have been attracted to the meets held in every park and playground in the city, and, like the embryo champions they are watching, the adults have come to see the advantages of this new method over the old. This was shown the other day when a quarter of a million people forgot the intense heat in order to watch the competitions in various sections of the city.

MITCHELL OUT OF OFFICE.

Gives Up Presidency of Cubs, But Will Continue to Manage Team.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Fred Mitchell, President and manager of the Chicago National League Club, who piloted the team to the pennant last year, today discarded the presidential toga for the working garb of manager. He announced that the reason for his resignation was to devote all his time to the team management.

Mitchell declared that after his club's victory today over St. Louis, he saw no reason why the Cubs should not repeat their 1918 performance, and that he felt with the duties of President lifted from his shoulders, their chances would be better if he devoted all his time to the playing end of the game. With the team in third place, Mitchell said, the crucial period for the Cubs had arrived.

His resignation as President was accepted, and William Veeck, Vice President, was elected his successor.

Tie in Golf Handicap.

Jack De Chadenedes and J. B. De Wolf tied for low net score in a special handicap on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday with 71. Their cards were: De Chadenedes, 88—17, 71; De Wolf, 83—12, 71. W. A. Mantle was third, with 84—9, 75, and E. J. Kilduff fourth, with 94—19, 75.

KAISER AT LAST VICTOR.

Rides Gibraltar Home First in German Derby at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 6, (Associated Press.)—The German Derby, for three-year-olds, was won today by Gibraltar, ridden by Kaiser, who led a crack field of twelve over the fast 2,400 metre track in 2:33 1-5. This is the best record for the race in fifteen years.

The winner, a rank outsider in the betting, was defeated Tuesday in a minor race by a mediocre horse.

INSLEE PUTS BOAT OVER LINE IN VAN

Owner of Taurus Shows Skill in Victory Over Altair on Manhasset Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 6.—W. L. Inslee, sailing his yacht the Taurus, in the fourth of a series of races for the championship of the Manhasset Bay Star Class of the Port Washington and Bayside Yacht Clubs over the course on Manhasset Bay this afternoon, gave one of the most skillful exhibitions of handling a racing yacht ever witnessed here. Skipper Inslee was among the competitors in Class A, the speediest Stars in this section starting.

A light southwest breeze greeted the little yachts as the starting signal was given. Edwin V. Willis, who won the championship last year with the Altair, was sailing that yacht along in front under the light breeze, and turning into the second lap before the breze stiffened he had a lead of 21 seconds. The Taurus was close behind him. As the breeze freshened Mr. Inslee settled down to get every inch of speed possible out of his yacht, and by excellent handling managed to reach the side of the Altair, and then drew away to win by 7 seconds. Old tars said they had never seen a more accomplished finish than that made by the Bayside sailor.

Only four seconds behind the Altair was Adrian Iselin 2d in the Snapper. Eleven yachts started in Class A, and all finished except Allen Walker's Little Bear and G. A. Corry's Little Dipper.

Gordon Curry again won with the Aquilla in Class B. As in the senior class, eleven started and all but two finished. J. R. Robinson, in the Big Dipper, and G. A. Schieren, in the Draco, retired when rain threatened.

The summary:

MANHASSET BAY HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, Four Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:25:12	1:25:12
Acadia, S. E. Raymond	4:26:46	1:26:46
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:25:55	1:25:55
Mignon, A. C. Fox	4:26:12	1:26:12
Nadia, J. C. Pirsee	4:27:17	1:27:17
Zingala, C. W. Atwater	4:30:10	1:30:10

STAR CLASS—CLASS A.

Start, 3:05. Course, Six Miles.

Taurus, W. L. Inslee	5:11:20	2:06:20
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:11:27	2:06:27
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	5:11:31	2:06:31
Moira, Donald Cowl	5:13:02	2:07:02
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	5:12:31	2:07:31
Mala, B. L. Linkfield	5:13:23	2:08:23
Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:13:46	2:08:46
Mars II., L. A. D. Percival	5:13:56	2:08:56
Aria, George Abbott	5:14:27	2:09:47
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	Did not finish.	
Little Bear, Allen Walker	Did not finish.	

STAR CLASS—CLASS B.

Start, 3:10. Course, Six Miles.

Aquilla, G. Curry	5:17:38	2:07:38
Vega, R. D'Oench	5:19:58	2:09:58
Banshee, M. Egerton	5:21:06	2:11:06
Neptune, W. T. Tevis	5:21:38	2:11:38
Polaris, W. D. Wright	5:23:24	2:13:24
Dione, G. A. Duerr	5:24:21	2:14:21
Starlight, A. Nesbett	5:25:03	2:15:03
North Star, G. L. Simonson	5:26:14	2:16:14
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	5:28:27	2:18:27
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	Did not finish.	
Draco, G. A. Schieren	Did not finish.	

HAGEN AND BRADY PLAY GREAT GOLF

Defeat Smith and Nichols by 3 and 2 in Rattling Match at Shenecossett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 6.—Sensational golf marked the play of Walter Hagen, the open champion, and Mike Brady, the runner up in the National, who, playing as a team, defeated Alex Smith and Gil Nichols on the Shenecossett links here today by 3 up and 2 to play.

Brady carried most of the burden on his shoulders, and counting him a 6 on the fifth hole, where he picked up after his partner had a sure 4, he would have broken all records here. As it was scored Mike was put down a 6, one over par, which he could have easily made, and this gave him a 34 going out. He was back in 35 for a 69.

Brady was surely master of the putting green today, sinking many long ones which enabled him to get nine out of the eighteen holes in threes. Hagen helped him on four, and the best ball of the bonebreds figured 65, just three strokes less than that of their opponents, who were not playing bad golf either.

Nichols was as steady as a clock with a 72, which was the same that the champion registered. Smith also figured in the scoring and helped Nichols in several tight places. The Wykagyl pro got around in 73. Neither of the losers could find the cup as Mike did, but on at least a half dozen holes they rimmed the tin for birdies. Among the four there were just eighteen threes made.

A large gallery followed the players, including Jerome D. Travers and several other amateurs.

The cards:

	OUT.									
Hagen	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	5	4	—35
Brady	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	5	—34
Nichols	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	—37
Smith	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	—36
	IN.									
Hagen	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	36	35—72
Brady	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	38	34—69
Nichols	4	3	4	6	3	4	4	4	33	37—72
Smith	5	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	33	35—72

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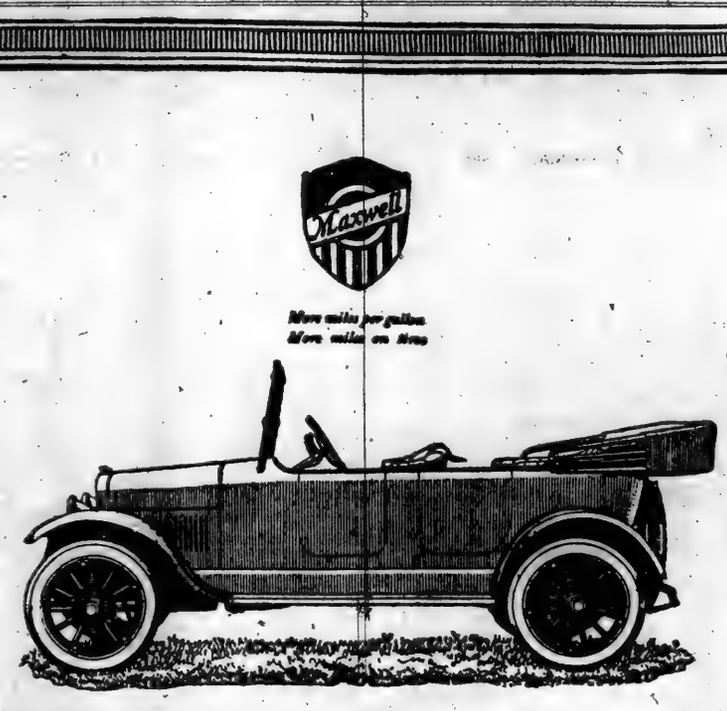
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See Thursday's Papers

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SAYS AMERICA MUST HELP PREVENT WARS

John A. Stewart Declares We Are Bound in Honor to Ratify League.

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT

Asserts Failure to Consult Other Great Americans Caused Bitterness and Passion.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISVILLE, N. J., July 6.—John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution, speaking here today, asserted that America was bound in honor to take its place in the League of Nations to help delay the outbreak of the next war.

"As one whose only office is that of citizenship," he said, "which clearly entitles him to form and express an opinion as to every matter affecting America, I will say that as a voter I will not vote for any nominee of my party who opposes the so-called League of Nations upon any political ground, or who opposes it without offering any really constructive idea as to how it may be better be amended, or something constructive in its place.

"As surely as I stand here today, after an absence of several months in Europe and with some degree of acquaintance with my fellow-Americans, I firmly believe that a great majority of American men and women, of men in civil life as well as those who have worn or who still wear our country's uniform, believe that something constructive should be done, not with the hope of preventing, but of holding back the time of the next war. And I also firmly believe that a vast majority of the men and women of war-torn Europe look to America at this time to offer something constructive in the way of bettering world conditions and of making it harder in the future for any barbarous autocracy to break the peace.

"I cannot believe, however, that President Wilson is wholly without blame, because clearly he did not avail himself of that privilege which was his of attaching to himself in the great enterprise in which he has been engaged such men as Roosevelt, Hughes, Root, Taft, Lodge, Knox, Choate, Eliot, Lowell, Underwood, Overman, Parker, Wood, Harmon, or many others who might be named, the best brains in America; for the lack of their counsel for one moment never was offset by those whom the President constituted the American delegates and his advisers.

"Hence it is that, after the accomplished fact, minus a ratification by the United States Senate; with a League of Nations constituted arbitrarily, without permission or opportunity having been given to the people of the United States to discuss its terms—that the people who, after all, must be the arbiter in this matter between Woodrow Wilson and his supporters on the one side and the opposing members of the United States Senate, Mr. Root and a multitude of others, whose standing in experience and good judgment has never been doubted, on the other side—this issue has been thrown into the arena of factional discussion, from which will be engendered a bitterness and passion which ought not to attend any controversy of such a momentous kind at this crisis in the world's affairs.

"This I say because I want to bring out the fact that in my belief the vast majority of the allied peoples want the nations to enter into a compact. Whether it be a Wilson compact or some other is quite beside the point. What people want is a constructive endeavor in the direction of delaying war; and I know that people of good-will everywhere throughout the world are looking to America to volunteer to become the keystone of the arch of such a covenant and to throw upon the side of world peace her mighty power and influence.

"It cannot be believed that America will shirk her clear duty, or permit any group of men in a gust of passionate unreason to prevent America from aiding in this almighty constructive project.

"It is not possible for America alone to clothe, feed, house, and give credit to the nations of the world, that they may soon resume their normal industrial activities, nor is it possible at this juncture for America and Great Britain immediately adequately to do this. United we can to a limited extent, but it must be not as enemies and as nations competing without good-will; for the world would be vastly a loser if we or the people of the British commonwealth permit those whose alien aims are for themselves alone—and not for others in a spirit of brotherly obligation—to drive a wedge between us.

"If our enemies have their way, America and Great Britain will emerge from the Peace Conference at Paris racked by baseless suspicion and split by enmities which are the negation of common sense and our and the world's best interests.

"The peace and welfare of the world depend to a greater degree upon friendship among English-speaking peoples than upon any other one of a dozen causations. Thinking Americans demand that America be considered first in reference to every matter of foreign relationship. But, for one, I don't believe that a majority of Americans are demanding, with Senator Borah, that America shall be isolated, that she stand aloof from every outside consideration, that she shall turn her back upon the great privilege of obligation which is clearly hers to lay. Should this be America's course, let me prophesy that no good to us will come out of it.

"Both in a spiritual as well as in an economic sense America has greatly more to lose through a war between any two nations in the world and under a status of isolation, of no entangling alliance, than she could lose if she were to bind herself with other nations to try to prevent war before the fact between any two or more given nations. If we elect to, we can become the world's pawnbrokers, for it is for us to say what we shall become; we alone are the arbiters of our own standing among the nations. The America that most of us want to think of and shout for, and work for, and fight for, and die for, is America strong to defend the right, without reckoning in dollars and cents how much so doing will cost her."

Forest Hills Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Church in the Garden at Forest Hills, L. I., tendered his resignation Yesterday and will probably accept a call he has received to become minister at the church in Orient, L. I. Dr. Kent has been pastor of the Church in the Garden since its foundation six years ago, when Mrs. Russell Sage donated the building to the community. Prior to his work at Forest Hills, Dr. Kent was for some years pastor at the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn.

BRIG. GEN. DRUM RETURNS.

Is Youngest Chief of Staff of Any Allied Field Army.

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Staff of the First American Field Army under General Pershing, and under Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse battles, arrived yesterday on the S. S. Noordam. He left America with General Pershing in May, 1917, and was on most of the fronts, at Coblenz with the Army of Occupation, and finally with the Service of Supplies, of which he speaks most highly.

"The Americans have done wonderful work, not only in the fighting," he said yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, "but also in the supply division. Some of the men had to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day at times, and when reminded that eight hours a day was the maximum in the States they said that it was no 'time' job, but a 'piece' job, and the sooner they completed it the sooner there would be peace."

Speaking of the transportation of troops, General Drum said that in twenty-four hours on a day last September, 42,700 men had disembarked at Brest. He also stated that, while 322,000 men were the most that had ever reached France in one month during the war, they were shipping them back to this country in numbers far exceeding that. In May there were 331,000, and last month, he said, 360,000 had returned.

General Drum is the youngest Chief of Staff of any allied field army, being only 38 years old. His father, Captain John Drum, 10th United States Infantry, was the first officer killed in the battle of San Juan Hill. General Drum has received a number of decorations, and also a direct citation from Marshal Foch.

PAY WAR'S DEBT TO STAGE.

Financial Leaders to Aid Campaign for the Profession.

The Actors' Fund of America is organizing a "drive" on behalf of the theatrical profession at large, in which it announces there will be no soliciting or canvassing for donations in the theatres. An official circular says that leading men of Wall Street, who as the active heads in the various wartime drives know best how freely actors and theatre men gave their services in those campaigns, have formed a committee to aid in the new drive. Among those named are James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury.

It is hoped that, by means of the proposed campaign, "the theatrical performer will be established in the place in American life which leaders in the movement believe the thespian should enjoy, and that the services and sacrifices of members of the profession during the war will be brought home to the people of this country."

On the occasion of the Actors' National Memorial Day, on Dec. 5 next, testimonial performances will be held in every theatre in the United States, tickets for which will be on sale to the general public a month in advance. This Memorial Day will be dedicated to those who made the supreme sacrifice, and to those who gave their time and talents to entertain the soldiers, both in this country and in France.

BONDANZKY PRAISES FUND.

Says Juilliard Bequest May Aid a National Conservatory.

Artur Bodanzky, now in Maine preparing for the New Symphony Orchestra's season, in an interview issued here yesterday discussed the fund of more than $7,000,000 left by the late Augustus D. Juilliard for the advancement of music in this country. He said that "what America needs most is a great national conservatory of music, with a personnel of instructors selected from the best in the world." This was the first such suggestion offered by a leading musician as to the fund, which will be administered by an independent board of trustees.

"The provisions of Mr. Juilliard's will relative to this fund," continued Mr. Bodanzky, "are so magnificent that I am free to say only in the United States could such an action happen. What musical life needs most here is a national conservatory, founded on a broad scale, with the best available teachers in the world. Such a conservatory would create an artistic and musical atmosphere wherein all the talented young Americans could be educated and cultivated. It is only in this way that we can get in the course of time great composers and musicians.

"It is just as important," Mr. Bodanzky added, "that the best works of these really great composers that such a national conservatory would develop should in all fairness receive a hearing. As those who will make musical history, they should not be forced into the position of having posterity as the sole judge of their merits. Now is the time to give hearing to the best works of our day."

RENEW BIULDING ACTIVITY.

Smaller Cities Leading in Increased Business, Says Department Report.

While there has been general stagnation in the building trades, several of the smaller cities have made a remarkable showing in the resumption of building activities, as shown in the reports on building permits for March and April, just compiled by the Department of Labor. In March, Hartford, Conn., reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of $2,549,335, which gave it third place for the month among all the cities of the country.

In the same month Fort Worth, Texas, reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of $1,566,725, which gave it seventh place. In April, Akron, Ohio, reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of $2,590,775, which gave it fifth place for the month.

Eleven cities reported an increase of more than 400 per cent. in the estimated costs of buildings covered by permits for April, 1919, as compared with those of April, 1918. They are Akron, Boston, Decatur, Galveston, Harrisburg, Lansing, Muskogee, Reading, Shreveport, Topeka, and York.

The total figures for March, 1919, show a gain of 71 per cent. over March, 1918. The April figures show a still greater improvement—a gain of 93 per cent. over April, 1918.

DECLARES JAPANESE VIOLATE AGREEMENT

Senator Phelan Says Women Laborers Come Here Under Pretense of Being Wives.

SEES SITUATION CRITICAL

Asserts Birth Rate in California Has Increased 3,000 Per Cent. in the Last Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Senator Phelan of California in a dictated statement today sounded a warning against what he characterized as the threatened "end of the white race in California" through Japanese aggression. The Senator declared that the Japanese were breaking the "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and the United States as to the restriction of immigration of Japanese laborers by sending women who, it is pretended, are the wives of Japanese already in this country.

As a result of the Japanese aggression, the Senator said, the birth rate of Japanese in California has increased 3,000 per cent. in the last ten years, while that of the whites has decreased approximately 9 per cent. Unless this propagation of the Japanese is checked, he declared, it would in time mean the "end of Western civilization."

"I was surprised and alarmed," said Senator Phelan, "to read the official statement that one-third of the births outside of incorporated cities and towns in Los Angeles County, California, were Japanese. That means that one-third of the rural population are substantially Japanese, and as the rural population is the backbone of every country, the gravity of the situation must appeal to all thinking men and women.

"The 'gentlemen's agreement' stipulated that no laborers would be given passports from Japan, but women are given passports on the theory that they are the wives of the men who are already here. The women work in the fields as laborers and so circumvent the agreement and then they give birth to children and thus defeat the purpose of the agreement by increasing the horde of nonassimilable aliens who are crowding the white men and women of the land.

"If this is not checked now it means the end of the white race in California, the subversion of American institutions, and the end of our Western civilization."

Four Buildings Burned in Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 6.—A riverfront fire, which the police say was started by firebugs, burned four buildings in Peekskill, menaced several more, illuminated the Hudson Valley for miles, and aroused the entire community early today. The firemen had a hard battle to prevent a conflagration. A large frame warehouse owned by the Matthew Clune estate and another owned by Mrs. Geberhard Koch were found ablaze shortly after midnight. Mrs. Alice Engel's family, who lived in the Clune building, had a narrow escape, as did another family living there. Four more families who had lived in the Koch building were left homeless.

TERMINALS CONGESTED.

Excursionists Rush for Home at Approach of Storm.

The crowding and congestion that marked the departure of thousands of New Yorkers over the Fourth of July and week-end holidays on Thursday was re-enacted to a lesser degree last evening at all the railroad and ferry terminals. Holiday makers took warning at the gathering of the storm clouds during the afternoon and made a concerted rush for trains and boats. Most of the roads were caught unprepared for the heavy traffic, which anticipated by four or five hours the expected homeward trend of travel.

To add to the confusion those who did arrive in the city after a delayed trip found themselves unable to leave the terminals because of the storm, so the each incoming train added its quota to the already overcrowded station buildings.

Officials at the Pennsylvania Station estimated that 15,000 persons arrived at the Thirty-third Street terminal over the lines of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Roads between 4 and 7 P. M. Trains from Rockaway, Long Beach, and other island resorts were between thirty and sixty minutes late. Almost identical conditions prevailed at the Hudson Terminal. At the Brooklyn Bridge the overhead structure station across Park Row protected thousands of returning vacationists.

Crowds of pleasure seekers who had been at Midland and South Beach and other spots on Staten Island rushed toward Manhattan when the clouds indicated that a heavy shower was near. At 4 o'clock the Manhattan-bound boats were jammed to the rail, the inner cabins being almost breathless owing to the congestion, and as evening drew near the congestion became ever greater. An added burden on the municipal boats was the return of many automobile parties that had been out of town for over the Fourth.

AMERICAN GIFT TO FRANCE.

Student Soldiers Raise $15,000 to Send French Here.

PARIS, July 5.—A fund of 74,500 francs (about $15,000) to send fourteen French students to American universities next year has been raised by the American army students in France. The fund was presented today to M. Lafferre, Minister of Education, by Lieutenants H. W. Woodward and D. B. Ryan, chairman and secretary of the students' association.

The scholarship fund was raised by voluntary individual subscriptions among members of the association following courses at French universities who wish by this gift to show their gratitude for the advantages enjoyed through the French nations' generosity. M. Lafferre, in receiving the fund, spoke of the benefits derived by both nations from the exchange of students. He said he was greatly touched by this spontaneous gift from the thousands of young men who came to France to fight and remained to study.

TO EXPLAIN AIMS OF LEGION

World War Veterans Plan a National Speaking Campaign.

Plans for a national speaking campaign to present the ideals and aims of the American Legion were announced yesterday at headquarters of the New York State branch of the World War Veterans. Organization of the 4,000,000 service men into local posts also is contemplated.

The United States will be divided into fifteen zones to present the plans of the legion to veterans and aid them in the formation of the posts. In addition to the zone speakers, Lieut. Cols. Theodore Roosevelt, John F. J. Herbert of Massachusetts and John W. Inzer, former army chaplain, will tour the country.

THE SCREEN

Cut to two or three reels in length, with many pictures that serve only as padding eliminated, "The Veiled Adventure," at the Strand, would be a thoroughly delightful light comedy. The principal part is played by Constance Talmadge, and in it she shows that she is a good deal more than just Norma Talmadge's sister. Not only is the younger Miss Talmadge attractive, but she has a talent for pantomime, at least for amusing pantomime. As Geraldine Barker she catches the spirit of light comedy and is always the brightest spot in the photoplay.

Some of her actions, looks, gestures are eloquent. She is aided by a capable cast, including Harrison Ford and T. D. Crittenden, while Walter Edwards, the director, presumably is responsible for many well-composed pictures and subtle touches. In one case in particular he uses a close-up of Miss Talmadge's eyes with pleasing effect. The girl finds another woman's scarf in her fiance's pocket. Only her eyes indicate what she thinks about it, but a full length picture with words to explain it could not say as much.

The story is chiefly about a capricious girl who sets out to teach a lesson, or rather three lessons, to a young man who says that taking money from a member of one's family is stealing, that even a little fib is a sin, and that he would never think of eloping with any one. She makes him add and abet in a family theft, tell a big, black lie, and finally asks her to elope with him. Then she marries him.

But the story is not allowed to be itself. It is burdened with a lot of dead weight in the form of superfluous words and side issues of plot.

"Getting the Cavalier's Goat," also at the Strand, is an Outing-Chester scenic showing what magnificent views of mountains and rivers one has when he goes looking for wild sheep and goats.

The Topical Review is interesting.

"The Firing Line," at the Rivoli this week, is a Robert W. Chambers novel in words and moving pictures, with Irene Castle as a Chambers girl brought to life. R. V. Steele and David Powell are suitably Chambersian men.

The story is probably well known. Sheila is the belle of Palm Beach when Garry Hamil comes into her life. They love each other, but—tragedy—she is married. She had accepted Louis Malcourt two years before, when she had learned that she was not really one of the socially preferred Cardrosses, but only a foundling adopted by the family. But she had not loved her husband and had gone on enjoying herself as Miss Cardross. Malcourt is willing to be divorced, but Sheila will not divorce him, not even to marry Garry, because that would hurt Mr. and Mrs. Cardross, who have been so kind to her.

Instead she makes a great renunciation, tells her foster parents of her wedding, and remains her husband with proper ceremonies and announcements. The shock almost kills Garry, however. He lets himself be caught in a storm and nearly dies from a fever that follows. While he is sick Malcourt finds out how much he and Sheila love each other, so he takes his father's advice and shoots himself. The father was dead, and sent the advice through an athletic table.

Some of the pictures in "The Firing Line" are well made. Malcourt's suicide, for example, is effective without a scene of the actual shooting. He is seen walking into the woods at night, then a deer is pictured standing quietly by a lake, the man is shown putting the pistol to his head, and the next moment the deer starts suddenly and dashes away. There are also a number of beautiful scenes of seaside and mountains. Charles Maigne directed the production.

An Educational "War Spruce" tells the interesting story of how great spruce trees are cut and brought to the mill for manufacture into airplanes.

The Pictorial is entertaining and the overture, the third and fourth movements of Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique," was applauded by yesterday's audience with unusual enthusiasm.

The photoplay at the Rialto is "The Fear Woman," with Pauline Frederick in the leading role.

RAISE EXECUTIONER'S FEE.

Remuneration Doubled of Official Who Carries Out Death Sentences.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 6.—The price paid by the State of New York for executing the death sentence of murderers in Sing Sing, attendants there disclosed today, has increased. State Executioner Hulbert's fee has been made $100 per person electrocuted, instead of $50, the price at which he originally took the job.

When Executioner Davis resigned, four years ago, the State decreased the executioner's fee. Davis received $250 for each person executed. He once received $1,500 for a morning's work when he put to death six robbers who murdered Mrs. Mary Hall at Croton Lake, Westchester County. When Hulbert was appointed the fee was reduced from $250 to $50 per person. Hulbert complained that, as wages were going up generally, the State should allow him more for his services, so the fee was increased to $100.

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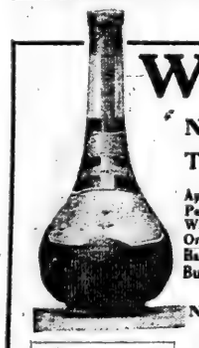
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Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Best Show in Town. The Better 'Ole. WITH MR. & MRS. COBURN

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

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Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. 8TH MONTH. Your journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing A Little Journey. With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE

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LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2. George White's SCANDALS OF 1919 with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Wed. & Evenings at 8:30. Sat. at 2:30. LIGHTNIN. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique.

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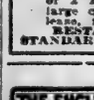
GLOBE, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "Dillinghamesque—Best on B'way."—Dale. SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

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LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Mats. Wed. and Sat. SEAT SALE NOW. TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20. F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Will Present Their First Offering of the New Season. A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY. THE FIVE MILLION. By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.

Owing to the Sensational Success of the Season's Sole Surviving Dramatic Hit. JOHN FERGUSON. St. John Ervine's Powerful Play. MOVES TO-NIGHT To Fulton Theatre the of B'way. Phone Bry. 700. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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Under the Auspices of the Music League of the People's Institute. OPEN AIR CONCERTS TONIGHT, 8:30 P. M. SAMUEL GARDNER, Violinist. SCHUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY. Stadium Symphony Orchestra. ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor. Tues., 8th—Sue Harvard, Soprano; Henry Weldon, Bass. Wed., 9th—Marie Tiffany, Soprano; Emily Gresser, Violinist. Thurs., 10th—Brahms's Symphony No. 2; Ilya Schkolnik, Violinist. Steinway Piano Used. 8,000 Seats, 25c, 50c, $1.00. LEWISOHN STADIUM. of the College of the City of New York at 137th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Auto. and Dollar Seat Entrance, 136th St. and Convent Ave. IN CASE OF RAIN, concert takes place in Great Hall, 140th St. and Convent Avenue. TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE AND METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO. All-Summer Show.

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way 43rd St. Twice Daily, 2:40-8:40. D. W. GRIFFITH Repertoire Season. Now Playing Broken Blossoms Last Weeks. COMING—"THE FALL OF BABYLON"

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RIALTO Times Square. Pauline Frederick. "The Fear Woman." Soloists, Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

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STRAND B'way at 47 St. Constance TALMADGE in "The Veiled Adventure." Sennett Comedy. Strand Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. BILLIE RHODES. "In Search of Arady." CHARLIE CHAPLIN. "Sunnyside."

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. FLORENCE REED in "The Woman Under Oath." Also Great VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ANITA STEWART, "MARY REGAN."

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Bankers, brokers, business men and investors may get from The Annalist, weekly, the summary of the stock and other markets. The Annalist also publishes correctly compiled financial charts and reviews, enabling business men to form correct conclusions of business movements. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—In Room 2, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
McCarthy & Kirkham, Ingram & T Co
Cranford Co.
Note.—Admiralty cases set for trial before Judge Mack for July 14 and 15 will appear on calendar for the 17th and 18th inst.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity arguments.
Investment Registry, Inc
Morrison, Same
DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—In Room 231, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
Trial calendar:
Leopold Harris.
James Frelich.
Leopold Harris.
Leopold Harris et al.
Henry Harris.
Albert S. Goodman.
L. Harmowitz et al.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 367, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Master—Isidor Feuer.
McGuire<Tug Charles A McCaffrey.
Habicht<Comp Gen Th Cranford.
Habicht & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.
Frank Cutris.
Eugene Clinton.
Meyer Kabnic.
Ignatius Lefko.
J. Heinman et al.
G L Gowez et al.
Pleading:
Francis Kay.
Frank Cutris.
Leopold Harris.
Ignatius Lefko.
J. Heinman et al.
G L Gowez et al.
Pleading:
Francis Kay.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 228, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M.
Cohn<Zubow, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hyman<Coverlet Co.
Silverman<Cheney.
Mayers<Mills.
Burton<Unity Film Mfg. Co.
Re CNY (Amethyst St.)
Rosenblatt<Nat Surety Co.
Miller<Miller.
Re New England Rug Co (Eisenberg.)
Re same (Loeb.)
Re Dobson.
Moore<Moore.
Director Gen of RR<Riverside Drug Co.
Re Wm H Clothing Co.
Armstrong<Armstrong.
Hart<Hart.
Wayne Co<Union & New Haven Trust Co.
Friedman<E W Rity Co
Misbert<Silberberg.
Curran<Buckley.
Wilkens<Fed Taxpayers' Assn. Inc.
Canistraci<Manhattan Sand Co.
Silverstein<Skinner.
Block<Koch.
Weinchell<Weinchell.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Re same<NY Life Ins & Trust Co.
Cruden<City Mortgage
Gruthanker<Standberg
Zinn<Burnstein
Bower, Candee & Co<Venture Fwdg. Co.
City Real Est Co<Rogers, C.
Frederick<Peterson.
Danner<De Maille.
Rimrose<Milton.
Morrison<same.
Mentor Jersey City Printing Co.
De Cesa<MacNeille.
Re Slaughtenesy (Rhinelander Av.)
Rosenbach<Rosenbach
Fischer<Willoughby.
Aron<Cameron.
Rutan<Northland.
Reigen Sup Co.
Friedman<Ames Trans-fer Co.
Barnes Rapid Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Wolff<Coney Woolen Mills.
Hamill<Sullivan.
Keator<Rock Plaster Mfg. Co.
Ackerman<Goehler.
Lesser<Lefferz.
Romanyecin<Fischer 2 Cs.
Cannizzaro<Manhattan Sand Co.
Part II—Cheregan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion for probate.
Edward M. Magnin, H. H Schroeder.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
Isaac Derby, Georgianna B. Wright.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Wolf<Goldstein.
Levitt<New England Casualty Co.
Mesolstrano<Bachman.
Bernard<Engelfanger
Green<Tanenbaum, Inc.
Hamburger<C A & R Export and Import Corporation.
Frankfort<Rosenmeyer & Flaherty Co. Inc.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Smith<Deane
Cushman<Hall.
Radosky<Fisher
Part II—Cullen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte motions.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte motions.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
McDonald<same.
Homes<Camp.
Kirkland<Kirkland.
Peo ex rel Sondern<Walsh (2.)
CNY<Klein.
O'Rourke<O'Rourke.
Wilson<Riefe.
Horowitz<Abeles.
Upthett<Frank.
Pricoff<Ahrens.
Mattoni<Cort Film Co.
Todd<Consol Marine Engineers.
Gibson<same.
Peterson<same.
Woolridge<Shea.
Freidman<Rodstein (2.)
Rinaldo.
Meinick<Victoria Silk Co.
Depositors Assets Co<Goldberg.
Hoppe<Alfonso-Adatio Ban Co.
Re C ittapani.
McLaughlin<Consolidated Marine Engs.
Ocean<Assn of Marine Engs.
Dolaro<Dolaro (2.)
CNY<Goodskin.
Goldman<Goldman.
Northcroft<Northcroft.
Schneider<Davidson.
Galgano<Haydt.
Fins<Fischer.
Mark<Bayer.
Sturges<Gold Theatre.
De Sio<De Sio.
NY Title & Mtg Co<Watterson.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Barke<Baudouine.
Harring<Standard Shipbldg Co (3.)
Smoller<Smoller.
Harton<Liberty Realtine Engine Mfg.
Reach<Solomon.
Brody<Brody.
Levy<Levy.
Hoen<Pearson.
Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe (2.)
Boardman<Doyle.
Brod<Kaufman.
Weiland<Weiland.
Re Helmeke<Doscher.
Wyanoke Pub Co<Farmer
Grunewald<Grunewald
Halpin<Evans Bros. Same<Evans.
Footett<Footett.
Stanley & MacBibbons Co<Nat Surety Co.
Maffitt<Pacheteau.
Gabel<Gabel.
Glaser<Glaser.
Deli Bono<Del Bono.
Lang<Lang.
Busch<Busch.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Robert Freeman.
Louise E Schumway.
Harry P Hoagland.
John Andrews.
Estates of:
John E Ingersoll.
Christina Dprener.
Abraham Blankowitz.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERMAN CUTLERY IMPORTING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 7, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 288 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silverware.

CHARLES H. GRIFFITHS, Trustee.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Trustee, 280 Broadway, New York.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIAS, Deland's, 6%s, American 15032, silvertones, wanted; spot cash; any colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silver tip and frost glow. Kramer, 2 West 33d, 11th floor, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIA, De Land's, 6%s, 9900, wanted; spot cash. Gotlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Frost glow and silvertip bolivia. Farragut 3023.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Spring and Fall shades; kerseys and light weight velours in Spring and Fall shades; heavy weight velours in Fall shades; polo cloths; Buckley & Cohen's, Hartigans, and De Land's silvertones; cotton plush and any material suitable for children's coats. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d St. Mad. Sq. 2344.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silvertones and kerseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 132 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—110 navy and Burgundy; will pay cash. Pit Best Cloak, Farragut 4963.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—112 Leventhal & Hurowitz. Gramercy 8296.

CHAMELEON CORD, Tinseltone, and Silvertone Wanted.—Suiting weight; for cash. Weinreb & Horowitz, Madison Square 3060.

CHAMELEON CORD, also Pinestone Wanted.—In all colors. Call Madison Sq. 3670.

CHAMELEONS, Tinseltone and Plumette Wanted.—All colors. Greeley 4605.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look at manufacturers' lines Tuesday, 9 A. M., in Room 541, 621 Broadway, Dealers' Mercantile Co., Dallas, Texas.

CLOTHING Wanted.—Of every description. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders cloth and plush coats; better grade. Call with samples, mornings. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line; also on plush coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,338 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' and ladies' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber, settled with union, placing orders Mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cloth coats. Call with samples, 40 West 25th St., 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats better grades. Call 29 W. 35th, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for better grade. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs Spring capes, dolmans and suits. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' and children's, also Spring. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COHRURY Wanted.—White, wide wale, any width; cash. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 256 Times Downtown.

CREPE-DE-CHINE Wanted.—Quantity flesh and white for cash. T. Debany Co., 401 4th Av., city.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and all other Fall styles. Call with samples, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffeta, and velveteen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade snappy Fall models. Third floor, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better dresses for Fall. Call all week. Arthur Cohen, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk, satin, tricotine; must be snappy styles; call all week. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins; contractors, bring samples. 12 West 22d, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs satins, taffetas, serges, tricotines, tricolettes, and velvets. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and taffetas. Call all week, 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted. — High-class tricolette, Paulette and tricotine; bring samples. Call all week, 8th floor, 42 East 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Newest Fall models; better grade only. Call Thursday. Floor, 46 W. 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voile, gingham, wash, of all kinds. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES wanted for Fall; jobbing; submit samples. Freund, 1,215 Market, Philadelphia.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FROST GLOW wanted; Bachman's; any Fall colors; for cash. Treeline Silk Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

GABARDINE wanted for wash skirts; also serges and silvertones; spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays and Percales Wanted.—For cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

KAKARA LAMB Wanted.—Salt's black. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d St.

LACES Wanted.—Open for large quantities of laces and nets to close out for spot cash. Madison Square 7656.

LININGS Wanted.—Saul satin and others. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

MATELAN Wanted.—Hind & Harrison; also Blumenthal silk three-inch stripes. Farragut 6650.

MELROSE, Crepella, Cashmere, Serge, Bedford Cord, Pressed Art Silk, Bengaline, Seco, Nainsook, Lawn wanted; all in white; half wool navy serge. Freund, 1,215 Market, Philadelphia.

NAVY TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity; pay cash. Dicker & Ginsberg, 22 West 32d St.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool; also De Land's 100, all shades. Greeley 4377.

PANAMA Wanted.—Also woolen poplins, any quantity or quality, spot cash. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

PANAMAS wanted for cash; PNA, BPNL, 800, 228. Spring 5372.

PILE FABRIC Wanted.—An open for black caracul cloth; can also use short lengths. Telephone 6640 Cypress.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Furnoss, polotex, nupshur, ungava and Hudson Bay; also seal plushes. Greeley 4605.

PLUMETTE, Joel's, 107, American 15032, silvertones, all colors, wanted; spot cash. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

PLUMETTE.—Joel's 107 wanted, spot cash. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10, 40-40, peco H. & H., Ungava, Yukon, Poltex, Hudson Bay, &c.; sealskin, beaver, serges, tricotines, silvertones, broadcloth; all makes. Phone or write, Hydol Plush Co., 30 West 27th. Chelsea 8352.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H. & H 200, Auffmerdt, Peerless, T-10, peco; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES Wanted for Cash. Madison Sq. 3908, Extension 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, H. & H., Peerless, and 4040. Merit Co., 133 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—H. & H., Dobson, peco, T-10, 40-40; cash. Farragut 9386.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Lands H22, 9600; also Buckley & Cohen, 490. Greeley 4695.

POLO CLOTH Wantgd.—American 15035, De Land's 9600, Holmes's 2205, all colors. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land 9600 or similar, all colors. Fit Best Cloak, Farragut 4963.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Susquehanna 171; state price, colors, and quantity. Deimel, 730 Times Downtown.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, black, Burgundy, taupe, brown, burelina, all colors. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Susquehanna 171; state price, colors, and quantity. Deimel, 730 Times Downtown.

SATEENS wanted for petticoats; white, black, colors, and fancies. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SATINS AND TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors; open for quantity. Shapiro, Lewis & Co., 180 Madison Av.

SATIN AND CHAMELEUSE Wanted. Youthful Made Dress Co., 31 East 32d.

SATIN Wanted.—Large quantity, for cash. 1119 West 23d, Room 300.

SECO and All Kinds of Silk Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Black and blue, one piece to five hundred. Hoffin, Norfolk, Va.

SERGES Wanted.—No. 3182 American Woolen serge, or similar number, spot delivery. Robert A. Keller.

SERGES Wanted.—Twenty-five pieces each 7120, 528, 54280, 7008, 7614 navy and black; spot cash. Farragut 9207.

SERGES Wanted.—WFX navies only; will pay cash. Jacob Lashin, Farragut 4963.

SERGES Wanted.—619, 4032, 104, 115, 4031, 9054, 9055, 235. Gramercy 1818.

Buyers' Wants

SERGES and broadcloths wanted; 638, 9038 navy, F & H or botany, black only, any quantity for cash. Treeline Silk Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

SERGES AND PANAMA Wanted.—Open for cash quantity 6301 or 7301, also 7614 black and navy Panama. Barash, 38 West 20th St. Chelsea 7908.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—Storm serges, all makes; also cotton warp poplins 9054, 67094. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds; any quantity. Gramercy 7068.

SERGES Wanted.—White storm, 60 or 64. Madison Square 1368.

SERGES Wanted.—4031 and W. F. X. 16 East 33d St., 4th floor.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, novelettes, printed bolivia, novelties, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, pink and light-blue, white wash satin, Shantungs, velveteen, black, navy, brown, 32-inch twill-back. Weinberg, 137 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for three-thread crepe de chine and georgette for cash. Room 12, 9th floor, 404 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub silk; also in the greign. Gramercy 5112.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suits, in all shades, will pay spot cash; call with samples. Freudenfall, Goetz & Braff, 6 West 18th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Joels or Stevens, lightweight, or other makes; will pay 34.25 spot cash. Hersog Cloak and Suit Co. Mad. Sq. 5468.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 827, Walworth 3901, Stevens's 4315; also American 15030, 15032, all colors; quantity for cash. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 5838.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deland 9600, color 11-12-13; 15032, color 303-306. Louis Rosenhein & Co., 319 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Joels, Stevens, Bachman; also Andrew gold-tone. Kramer, 2 West 33d, 11th floor, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, and Serges Wanted.—All grades; for spot cash. Grampercy 1074.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, 15032, 15007; also F & H or 315 broadcloths. Greeley 4695.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suitings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grogan, Chelsea 9663.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3903.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Drop stitch and plain. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

TRICOTINE SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, kerseys or similar, all colors. Chelsea 6018.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, for cash. Gramercy 1815.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7930.

TUB SILK Wanted.—In black and white; quantity no object. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

TWEED Wanted.—For cash; Grant S. Kelly No. 275. Farragut 3767.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use any quantity in velvets or velveteens, plain back or twill back; any colors; submit samples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 106 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity 24-inch twilled back velveteen; navy only; for cash. Telephone Greeley 2754.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for K-544 or similar, brown, navy, taupe and Burgundy. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d St.

VELOURS Wanted for Cash.—Americans 032 and Forstmann & Huffman or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Jullliard 3116, 2119, all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Forstman's 836 shade; also Botany 771; cash. Farragut 5739.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight velours, all colors, for cash. Greeley 4377.

WAISTS Wanted.—Waist manufacturers: What have you to offer from Spring season for cash? One or one thousand dozen. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large and small quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Serges, 500 pieces, poplins, American woolens and others; tricotines and tricolettes. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

YALAMA wanted, botany, brown only, any quantity, for cash. Treeline Silk Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS CONTRACTOR, making only high-class work, desires to connect with a few jobbers who can keep his plant busy and can supply material; tricotine samples ready to prove workmanship. Write P. S., 22 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AUTO COATS.—Mohair, linen, Shantung, to close out. Seliger, 11 West 17th.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS.—Jullliards 110, Radium broadcloth, Holmes kersey X.X.X.X. in all shades, also all wool oxford suitings for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS.—Jullliards, 110, all colors; Botanys, 262, 394, black; Stevens, 7023, 6106, black; also tricotines. Grossman Bros., 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 6833.

BROADCLOTHS—No. 651, Parker Wilders & navy, 4 black, $3 net. Michel & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany in all colors. Cohen & Benowitz, 220 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botanies 582 regina, all colors. Phone Farragut 5206.

CHAMELEON CLOTH, tinseltones, silvertones,, polo cloth, Holden & Leonard's, in ends, by children's junior coat manufacturer. Orchard 7376.

COATS.—Southern, Western, Eastern buyer, what are you looking for? Wonderful bargains to offer. Plush, cloth, children's, and pile fabric coats of every description; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Girls', juniors plush, velour, and silvertone, plain and fur trimmed; snappy models, $2.75 up; extraordinary values. Copeland Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS for Jobbers.—Buy from the business house in New York; a wonderful line of smart styles, surprisingly low prices. 5 Nevick, 46 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—High class; finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close. Mosenthy & Stollerman, 38 West 27th.

COATS.—Spring, straight line; 800 pieces all wool serge, navy, Ford model, $5.75; 125 Spring suits to close out; $20 dolmans, sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours and novelties to close out; attractive styles. Rosen & Son, 122 West 28th.

CHEVIOTS.—McKenney 010/3 1007 N 96, 5102. Farragut 2262.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $3 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 6th Av.

COTTONADES.—Beekman Remington goods, cheap. Call Spring 6688.

COTTON DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Bilt-well Dress Co., 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds. Bachrach and unbleached goods. Meyer Bartish Mfg. Co., 545 B'way.

COTTON GOODS, Gatesns.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also voiles. Nathan & Hayman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—15,000 yards shepherd plaid, small check, cotton suiting, cheap. Farragut 7286.

DRESSES.—Full line ready; serges, tricothes, satins, and georgettes, $8.75 to $37.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fell behind what you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffeta, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes; now ready for out-of-town buyers; wonderful models; exceptional values; prices have gone down considerably, our prices same as last year, $5.50 to $16.75. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 5,000 printed voiles on the racks, $3.75 to $6.75; and it's worth a trip from No Man's Land to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; all $5.75 values, $4.75; $6.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $5.75; several jobs; very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 figured voiles, dark and light shades; silk foulards, satins, taffetas; specially low priced for July sales; on racks for immediate shipment. Belsam & Schirmer, 27 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 cottons, dark and light patterns, for after 4th of July sales; also navy georgettes in stock. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Wash dresses, printed voile, dark shades, snappy styles, for immediate delivery; price $4.75 to $8.75. Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th St.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 133 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $6.75 to $15; ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—July sales, washables, silks, wool; unusual values. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES, Ginghams, Voiles, Prints, Linen, Satin, Taffeta, Tricottines, Serges.—Today's delivery. Milton, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—1,500 georgette satins and cotton dresses on hand to close out. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses, dark serge, snappy styles, at a price. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES. — Contractor has 2,000 cotton dresses, good assortment, cheap. 119 West 23d St., Room 300.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, $6.50; satins, $7.50 up; best values in town. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton dresses to close out at a price. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Several thousand georgette and cotton; immediate delivery. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES. — 450 dozen children's wash dresses; special price; good for export. Koehrmeyer, 38 West 21st.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—We have on our racks 5,000 cotton dresses to be sold at a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses to close out. Epstein & Warsaw, 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 8604.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool French serge dresses to close out, $6.75. Athens Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Big job lot cotton dresses, cotton voiles to be sold cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 111 West 17th. Chelsea 4047.

DRESSES.—500 georgette to close out at sacrifice price. Bimo Dress Co., 233 5th Av.

DRESSES.—French linen to close out very cheap. H. Greger Co., 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Girls' juniors' serges, velvet, bargain prices. 3d floor, 38 West 29th.

FURMOSS, sofurra, nuphur, polotex, and Hudsonmink beaver. Greenberg, 29 West 38th. Greeley 4695.

GABARDINES.—Navy; good quality. Madison Square 1820. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; reasonable. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

GINGHAMS.—Manvilla plaids, 32-inch; spot delivery. G. & S., 529 Broadway. Spring 7528.

JAPANESE HABUTAI.—8 momme "first choice"; spot delivery; limited quantities. D 102 Times.

JERSEYS.—Worsted and ribbed; will sell cheap. Bohnstein, 303 5th Av.

LACING CORD.—200,000 yards O D., 100,000 yards white; suitable for shoes and leggin laces; will sell below market price. E. C., 441 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATINGS for boys, brown and oxford, 22-ounce. Chelsea 6872.

OXFORDS, light weight all wool; Botany serge, 220 navy; tricotines, Paul M. Fried, 122 East 25th St. Mad. Sq. 5071.

PETTICOATS.—2,000 to close, changeables, &c., 45 each. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

PIQUE.—Wonderful quality; big sacrifice. New York Textile Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

PIQUE, Voiles, Cambrics, Percales, and Ginghams.—Big sacrifice. Lad. Sq. 5290.

PLUSHES.—Nuphur, Furmoss, 4014, Mintex beaver, artex and Amtermble. Gram. 1807.

PLUSHES.—4041, Pearson's, Egyptian seal, all colors. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL. — Lorraine 3617, navy, black and green; also gabardines. Gotlieb, Greeley 1120.

POPLINS AND POM POM.—Geolosh 2124, 1207S, 170 Diagonals, Mohairs, Sicilians. Wm. Becker, 39 West 25th St.

POPLINS.—American; all shades. Schwartz.

SATEEN. — Black, lustic, and plain finish; also flowered on black or white; spot delivery. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

SATINS.—Black and navy, 36 and 40 inch; for immediate delivery. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SATIN GOETZ, best yarn dye, cotton back. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

SECO.—Jap silk and all kinds of lining. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SECO NAVY in exchange for white. Murray Hill 8261.

SERGES. — Botanys, Garfields, Whitmans, Americans, Jullliards, Amoskeags, Brightwoods, all popular numbers on hand; also tricotines. I. Deutsch, 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 6833.

SERGES.—Arlington, Botany, Cleveland, &c., in storm and fine men's wear; poplin coatings; immediate delivery. Blumenberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th floor.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 619, 528, silvertones, light and heavy weight velours on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4461.

SERGES.—Newport 818, 7713, 4031, 4032. Abraham Bunin, 34 East 21st St. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—4031, 150, V. S. L., $1.58; W. F. X., $2.30; S. B. G. H., 90 cents; cream 36, 57½ cents. Wm. Becker, 39 West 25th St.

SERGES.—0034, 11432, 819, 3851, 4040, fine men's wear poplins, 8158, SKW Morris Fischer, 1170 Broadway. Madison Sq. 2238.

SERGE.—Double X 36-inch all wool serge, 50 pieces; 97½c to close out. H. R. Schwartz, 127 West 36th.

SERGES.—7120, 1464, 7301, 528, 225, 858, all navy. Gramercy 6238.

SERGES.—619 Garfield 14 navy 3 black; reasonable. Shaffel, Mad. Sq. 8079.

SERGE.—W F X 11, Navy 5 black, original ticket, $2.35 net. Farragut 9086.

SERGES.—7614, 619, 41-102, 4032, 3865; others. Gramercy 7089.

SERGES.—54280 navy, $2.57½; also W. F. X., $2.30, navy only. Farragut 3216.

SERGES.—Will exchange black, brown, or tan for navy. Madison Square 684.

SERGES.—50 pieces, navy, 54280, original ticket, $2.65 net cash. Greeley 6216.

SERGES.—4031, 32-36, 41-102, 4032, navy and 10125, cheap. Shelton, Bronx 1128.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—8096, Cleveland 9038, Garfield 619, Botany 819, 780 navy and black, Amoskeag 7812, 7614, 7301, Whitmans & Lorraine 8096, 3865, Jullliards 4031, 54280, 54280, 41102, Jamestown 9038 men's wear, Cleveland 819, Whitmans 774, PFL, 8BGL, PMA, SPJ, also light weight velours and big variety of all wool fancy skirtings in Cleveland, Jamestown and Broadcloth plaids and stripes. Many numbers on Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—7120, navy, 15 pieces, $2.70; Brightwood 4032, navy, $2.80; Amoskeag 7812, navy, $2.90; poplins, Brightwood 4016, at $2.35. Miller Woolen Co., 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

SERGES. — 4032, 4040, 6560, 9814, 884, 2205, WFX, 4031, PFL, black broadcloth and all kinds of plaids and stripes; also white gabardines. Joseph H. Mirkus, Gramercy 4032-5744.

SERGES.—7512, 7120, 54280, 9054, WFX, 4032, 4040, 4031, 54280, VFL, 87, 4032, navy, black, reasonable; on 60 days. Gramercy 182-854.

SERGES.—7512, 7120, W. F. X., 4031 navy, reasonable. Farragut 2.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—1,000 pieces 56 inch, 500 pieces overcoatings, 1,500 pieces suitings. H. K. W., Americana, 15180, all colors. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d St. Gramercy 9647.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032, Jullliards 3124, Holmes 184; also Orinoquebec and Dobsons, Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SILVERTONES in all colors, also 7120 serge in navy. Call and see Cohen & Benowitz, 220 5th Av.

SILVERTONES.—Kerseys, Holmes 184, 226, 4X, 32744; Bandols 850; Buckley & Cohen, 93. Wm. Becker, 39 West 25th St.

SILVERTONES.— 806, 10007 and others. Gramercy 6238.

SILVERTONES.—15030, 15032, all colors; also 845 U. S. serge. Madison Square 6028.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Velours, and Serges for sale. 24 East 21st, Room 708.

SKIRTS.—Dissolving business; 2,000 to close out; splendid assortments, all materials, genuine bargains; see us at once. Hirsh & Breit, Inc., 16 West 37th St.

SKIRT MANUFACTURER, specializing in popular-priced silk skirts for the jobbing trade, only best Fall numbers, now ready. Call Ruby Skirt Co., 440 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Silk; 10,000 novelty skirts in stock at lowest prices; best styles and assortment; popliins, $1.40 up. New York Silk. New address, 244 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—Silks, striped and plain poplins, 15,000; to close out, $1.25 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Wash; thousands of dozens; silk, linen, gabardines, Susquehanna poplins; Fall lines ready. Milton, 54 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna and high lustre 8-ply silk poplin skirts, $3 up. Harrison Skirt Co., 38 West 21st.

SUEDINES.—American 13058, all shades. Farragut 2416.

SUITS.—Boys' Job 300 to close out, $3.85. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

SUITS.—Closing out balance of tricolette and paulette. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

TRICOLETTES, Silk Paulettes, and Cotton Back Paulettes in all shades, 36 and 48 inch, for immediate delivery. 5850 Farragut.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, assortment of all popular makes. Phone, 10 to 12, Madison Square 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINE.—907; also Andrews & Read's tricotine; velours, 11050 American. Madison Square 3388.

TRICOTINES.—Navy American 12075 taupe reindeer; also Forstman velours. Farragut 5750.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5052, Gera Mills, and Ethan Allens for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

TRICOTINES.—U. S., Gera, and Joel's; silvertones, Joel's and American; poplin, all colors. S. Z. Stein, 125 East 23d.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield 4718. Shapiro, Madison Square 1516.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, tan, and copen; Poiret twill, navy. Madison Square

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Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes. Properly selected bonds issued by States, Counties, Cities, School Districts and Towns because of the Exemption of Income from Federal Income Taxes, compare favorably as to net income, with other bonds, subject to those Taxes. We offer Municipal Bonds yielding 4½% to 5%.

Preferred Stocks

We will furnish upon application our booklet descriptive of Preferred Stocks which in our judgment combine the features of efficient management, steady earning power and security, yielding 6½% to 7½ income.

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. 15 State St.
New York Boston

July Bond Circular

We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

5⅜% to 6%

Write for List A

Wood, Gundy & Co.
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25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat. Bk. Pyrene Mfg. Co.
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Telephone 1111 Broad.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Signs of Definite Business Improvement Appear in Many Directions

The stock trading community has once more displayed the facility with which it may be surprised by the obvious. Information from many centres of industry, showing that improvement in manufacturing and distribution was under way, had been accumulating for a month or more, but it seemed to come upon the consciousness of the security market last week as something almost new. So stocks were again bid upward with considerable speed, and the more optimistic speculators began the discussion of discounting processes which would have to do with the great business the country looks for, as foreign demand, amplified by the necessities of peace time, supplements domestic purchases of goods. As a matter of fact, there were developments during the week which laid much emphasis on current conditions in industry and worked to make strong what before had not been sufficiently positive to convince many persons that things were looking up. In the iron trade, for instance, evidence of more active buying than at any other time during the year was presented in figures showing that output in June scored an increase over the preceding month. Ever since September of last year, when iron making reached its wartime peak, the monthly reports had disclosed steady declines of production. The activity or sluggishness of the blast furnaces is the weathervane for the steel industry, and had the testimony of the pig iron figures not been enough, there was convincing matter in steel trade comment, namely, that June had brought a 50 per cent. increase of new orders and of specifications against old orders to the Pittsburgh district, as compared with May. It is through the banks that a check can be kept on the country's manufacturing and agricultural, as well as financial, condition. For this reason significance much more than that entailed in private reports may be attached to the Federal Reserve Board's monthly comment on the outlook. The letter for July was as cheerful as one could well wish. The board painted a picture of prosperity which promised to involve nearly every line of endeavor, based on a vision of a "very large output of goods and almost unprecedented financial returns to manufacturers, agriculturists, and laborers" during the current year. The prospect of business expansion, which had seemed more or less remote before, became real and present to numerous speculative buyers of securities. Study of the returns to mercantile agencies showed that, while in the main they did not much more than reiterate what had been reported the week before and the week before that, still there were references to bare shelves among retailers, to renewed activity in mill output—unusual for midsummer—to the early appearance of buyers of Autumn lines and to a display of confidence among bankers through the initiation of new enterprises, sufficient to indicate that what had been foreshadowed was beginning to come true. By more than one competent observer of business conditions the statement has been made in the last few days that the "corner has been turned"; that is, that American business has completed the inevitable period of uncertainty and wavering, of slackening operations at mill and mine, which follow after great wars. The rising trend of prices in many directions denotes shortages of goods, and this, too, as the country stands at a threshold of a demand from abroad which promises to be without parallel. The tentative proposal by the French Budget Committee that approximately $8,000,000,000 be devoted to industrial reconstruction presages a tremendous expenditure which should be laid out in large part in the United States.

The recounting of business expansion and the natural inference which goes with it that the future contains better things than the present carries an invitation to speculation. The Reserve Board apparently realized this in the offsetting discussion in its letter of the heavy demand upon credit that is in prospect. Quite likely the renewal of buying for the rise of stocks last week was influenced to a degree by the return of call loan rates to the 6 per cent. level, but such purchases, if made on a basis which entailed too liberal a dependence upon borrowed money, were as perilous as those which preceded the recent rise of demand funds to 15 per cent. The Reserve Board is urging upon member banks that the rediscounting privilege be used sparingly when funds acquired through it are to finance stock market transactions, and it is to be kept in mind that the board has not yet made any suggestions, based on the inquiry it instituted a few weeks ago into the disposition of loans. The time has arrived, also, to pay full attention to the certainty that before long the financing of reconstruction work in the allied countries will bring a new and great influence into the credit market. Already American firms have arranged to rebuild a French city and its environs at a cost whose minimum is expected to be $200,000,000, and whose maximum may reach $500,000,000. While the terms and payment hinge upon agreements in respect to the German indemnity, it will doubtless be necessary for temporary financing to be done on this end, and the contract appears as only a fraction of the job to be accomplished in the war-stricken countries. The crops have to be moved to market by and by, and by the middle of the current month large bank transactions incident to income tax and Victory Loan have to be put through. The expectation of relatively easy call money rates for the next few weeks is based on the fact that mid-year payments have been met and the money largely returned to the banks, but without allowance for credit demands as yet unmeasured.

The labor surplus which seemed so disturbing three months ago has been reduced to less than normal proportions in some of the industrial districts, according to most recent reports. In fact, a shortage is mentioned as a serious possibility at steel mills in the Central West before Autumn operations begin. In view of the short working day which has been made general in a number of industries, the question arises whether or not the country will be able to deal adequately with a heavy inflow of orders in case there should be a really substantial increase, more than is now expected, in the next two or three months. The steadily increasing movement of aliens out of the country for visits in the home lands is looked upon with apprehension in quarters where a shortage of common labor has been experienced, and doubtless the situation will become more aggravated before it improves. Yet it is reasonable to think that later the return flow of immigration will be larger than the outward movement. The people who are now going back will find things quite different from what they were before the war, especially in regard to the cost of living. The savings that formerly would have been enough for a worker to retire upon will be rapidly eaten up, and America may seem a more economical and desirable place to live in, not only for the man or woman who goes home, but also to relatives who have suffered the vicissitudes of war.

Sterling and franc exchange moved strongly against London and Paris last week, while most of the other European exchanges turned further in favor of New York. The Saturday rate of 4.50 for sterling checks showed a decline of 8¼ cents to the pound from the maximum quotation the week before. The franc rate of 6.44 was 22 centimes under the preceding week's highest quotation. So substantial a recession as that of sterling—francs have been lower this year—indicated the play of forces which, for one thing, would make valuable for our trade an early completion of the joint plan for financing European reconstruction. Low sterling rate aids British exports, and the exports of countries which clear through London, but they work against exports to those nations from this side.

Your Income

With a new price level established for living costs, your income becomes a matter of vital concern to you.

Municipal Bonds

with their Income Tax Free features should constitute a part of every individual's investments.

Write for Circular B-96 of Municipal Bonds.

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Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
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Great American Insurance Company

STOCK

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 5, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,433,780	143,925,397
Same period a year ago.	1,628,111	74,796,462

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	89.68	86.19	89.68	69.73
Same period a year ago.	72.78	71.62	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	ADAMS EXPRESS	55	53	55	— 2½
18,800	Advance Rumely	53⅝	44¼	51½	+ 7½
5,200	Advance Rumely pf	76	73	73¼	+ 1⅝
41,300	Ajax Rubber	104	100¼	104	+ 5
5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
12,500	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
41,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	47½	44	46⅝	+ 2⅜
300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	94½	94½	*94½	+ ⅛
1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	109	107½	108⅝	— ⅛
500	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100½	99¼	99½	— ⅛
100	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44	..
200	Am. Bank Note pf	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
18,500	Am. Beet Sugar	91½	88	91	+ 4½
4,500	Am. Bosch Magneto	105	102	104	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy	93	93	93	..
200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	165	165	165	— 6½
140,800	Am. Can	63⅝	57⅝	61⅝	+ 4⅝
300	Am. Can pf	109⅝	104½	105⅜	+ 2⅛
17,000	Am. Car & Foundry	112	109⅝	111½	+ 1
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf	118	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅜
13,700	Am. Cotton Oil	63⅜	60¾	62⅞	+ ⅝
3,900	Am. Drug. Syndicate	12¾	12	12¾	..
1,000	Am. Express	90	90	90	+11
34,500	Am. Hide & Leather	36½	33½	35	+ 1⅝
28,500	Am. Hide & Leather pf	134⅝	128⅝	133½	+ 5
3,000	Am. Ice	66	63½	65½	+ 3
1,300	Am. Ice pf	75¼	73½	74¼	— ⅛
114,400	Am. International	114⅝	108¾	112⅝	+ 2⅝
21,000	Am. Linseed	81	77	80¾	+ 2⅝
300	Am. Linseed pf	97	97	97	..
82,300	Am. Locomotive	94½	85⅞	93⅝	+ 6⅞
100	Am. Locomotive pf	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	+ ⅛
800	Am. Malting 1st pf. ofs. of dep., sta	66	65½	66	..
51,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85⅝	82⅞	84⅝	+ ⅝
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	109⅛	109	109	+ 1
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	..
700	Am. Snuff	124	120	121	+ 1½
100	Am. Snuff pf., new	95	95	95	+ ⅛
58,700	Am. Steel Foundries	45½	42	43⅝	+ 3½
32,200	Am. Sugar Refining	140½	132½	139½	+ 6½
24,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	115⅞	112	114½	+ 1⅝
1,200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	97½	97	97½	..
7,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	105⅝	103¼	104½	— ⅛
8,700	Am. Tobacco	234⅛	215¾	232½	+16
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101¼	101	101	..
27,500	Am. Woolen	124½	119½	122⅜	+ 3⅛
2,200	Am. Woolen pf.	110	108⅝	110	+ 1
12,000	Am. Writing Paper pf	52⅜	50	50¾	— ⅛
10,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	24½	22¾	24⅜	+ 1½
1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	61¼	58	61¼	+ ½
35,900	Anaconda Copper	74⅛	73	74¼	+ ⅛
3,700	Associated Dry Goods	55⅞	53	53½	— 2⅜
200	Associated Dry G. 2d pf	77	77	77	+ 2
700	Associated Oil	92½	92	92	— ½
17,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	100⅜	101⅛	+ 1
1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	85⅞	84½	*85⅜	— ⅛
300	Atlantic Coast Line	101½	101	101	..
5,200	Atl., Gulf. & W. I.	178⅜	173	*177	+ 3½
176,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	112⅝	104⅛	112⅛	+ 7⅜
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107½	107½	107½	— 3½
23,300	Baltimore & Ohio	44	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	56	55	55	..
6,200	Barrett Co.	139⅝	137	138½	+ 3½
1,000	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1,600	Bethlehem Steel	92	87	89	+ 7½
61,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	97¾	86½	94⅛	+ 6½
100	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
1,900	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf	112½	111¾	112½	+ ⅝
5,500	Booth Fisheries	22⅜	21½	21¾	— ½
100	Brooklyn Edison Elec	100	100	100	+ 1
19,300	Brooklyn Rapid Trans't	37⅜	29⅝	30¾	+ 1
2,800	B'klyn R. T. ctfs. of dep.	97	95	96⅝	— ½
300	Brown Shoe	103	103	103	+ 1
300	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	..
400	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec	104	103	103½	..
10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
600	Burns Brothers	152	150⅝	151	— 1⅛
400	Butterick Co.	34	32½	32¾	— 2
4,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	15¾	15⅜	15	..
51,000	Butte & Superior	34½	27⅜	34⅜	+ 3⅜
6,400	CADDO C. O. & R.	45⅞	44	44½	..
28,200	Californ'a Packing	73	69½	72	+ 3
12,700	California Petroleum	39¼	34½	38½	+ 3½
1,300	California Petroleum pf	60	57	59	+ 2½
700	Calumet & Arizona	70	68½	70	+ ½
11,500	Canadian Pacific	160	154	157½	+ 2½
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100	100	100	+ ½
4,800	Central Foundry	27	22¾	26⅝	+ 3½
11,100	Central Foundry pf	54¼	50⅞	53	+ 3
113,800	Central Leather	110⅝	106¾	110	+ 4
200	Central Leather pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
100	Certain-Teed Products	42	40⅝	42	— 4
42,300	Cerro de Pasco Copper	65⅜	61¼	64	— ⅛
1,600	Chandler Motor	244⅜	239½	244½	..
3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅛	62⅜	*64⅞	+ 2¼
100	Chicago & Alton pf	13	13	13	— 2
700	Chicago Great Western	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
500	Chicago Gt. Western pf	27	25½	*27	..
5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	42¾	41⅜	43⅜	+ 1⅝
3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	60½	58	60⅛	+ 1½
1,025	Chicago & Northw	101	99¾	*101	+ 1⅛
100	Chicago & Northw. pf	129	129	*129	..
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	81½	81½	81½	— ½
7,000	Chicago, R. I. & Pac	28⅝	27⅛	28⅜	+ ⅝
2,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf	79	76	79	+ 2⅜
1,700	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf	67¼	64	67¼	+ 3½
54,300	Chile Copper	28⅜	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
9,300	Chino Copper	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅜
600	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	51	50½	51	..
100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	72	72	*72	+ 2½
1,700	Cluett-Peabody	95½	87⅝	95	+ 8
25,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	48	52	+ 2½
100	Colorado Southern	23½	23½	23½	— 1
100	Colorado South. 1st pf	54½	54½	54½	+ 2½
22,800	Columbia Gas & Elec	62⅝	60½	62⅝	+ 3½
400	Computing Tab Record	51	50½	50½	+ 1½
2,600	Consol. Cigar	73½	70⅝	70⅝	— 2¼
500	Consol. Cigar pf	85¾	85	85½	— ½
1,500	Consolidated Gas	100½	100	100	— ½
26,300	Con. Interstate Cal. Min.	17¾	15½	17	+ 1⅝
14,000	Continental Can	99	95	98	+ 3
100	Continental Insurance	71½	71½	71½	+ 1½
188,200	Corn Products Refining	93⅝	82	93¼	+12
600	Corn Products Ref. pf	109	108	109	+ ⅛
960	Crex Carpet	62½	58	62½	+ 8½
100,600	Crucible Steel	115	93⅝	115	+20½
1,150	Crucible Steel pf	105	101	105	+ 4
109,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	40⅝	35⅞	40⅜	+ 4⅝
7,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	87½	84⅝	86⅝	+ 2
55	Cuban-American Sugar	195	195	195	..
300	DEL. & HUDSON	109	107⅜	107⅜	— 1
200	Del., Lack. & West	200	197½	197½	— 2½
300	Denver & Rio Grande	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6,500	Denver & Rio Grande pf	12	11	11½	— ¼
10,200	Dome Mines	14⅜	13¼	14	+ ⅜
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅞
5,100	Elk Horn Coal	38⅝	36⅜	37½	..
2,200	Emerson-Brantingham	40⅜	37¼	39	— 1
17,100	Endicott-Johnson	95	80	94	+14
1,060	Endicott-Johnson pf	103½	102⅝	103½	+ ½
6,700	Erie	18⅝	17¼	18¼	+ ⅝
3,900	Erie 1st pf	31	29	31	+ 1½
400	Erie 2d pf	21½	20½	21½	+ 1
19,700	FAMOUS P.-LASKY	114½	100	†113½	+ 6⅝
18,100	Famous P.-Lasky rights	2¼	1	1⅞	..
500	Federal Min. & Smelt	16	14⅜	16	+ 1½
200	Federal Min. & Sm. pf	43	42¾	43	+ 1½
500	Fisher Body	85	83½	83½	— 1½
100	Fisher Body pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ 1½
42,700	Freeport Texas	56⅜	48½	56	+ 6¾
6,300	GASTON, W. & W.	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅛
200	General Chemical pf	106	106	106	+ 2
18,600	General Cigar	85	79¾	83½	+ 1⅝
1,600	General Electric	166	165	165¾	..
39,900	General Motors	242½	231½	241	+ 5
1,400	General Motors pf	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
1,800	General Motors deb	91	90	91	+ 1
36,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	83⅜	80½	183⅜	+ 3½
1,000	Goodrich pf	104½	103¾	104½	+ 1
2,100	Granby Consol.	68	65	66	— 3
5,700	Great Northern pf	97	95	*96⅜	+ ⅛
9,300	Great Nor. ctfs. for ore p	47	45½	46¾	..
2,500	Greene-Cananea Cop	45½	43⅝	44	— 1½
1,500	Gulf States Steel	71⅞	68	71¾	+ 3½
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	39½	38½	39⅝	+ 1⅛
12,800	HASKELL & BARKER	66	63	65	+ ⅛
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99½	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
82,900	Inspiration Copper	69⅝	63½	66¾	+ 2
7,300	Interborough Con.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5,400	Interborough Con. pf	29⅛	26⅞	27¾	— 1⅞
800	Internat. Agricul.	28	25½	25½	— 2
800	Internat. Agricul. pf	85½	84	*84	+ ½
17,000	Internat. Harv., new	149	146¾	148⅝	+ 6
500	Internat. Harv. pf., new	120	118½	120	+ ½
125,300	Internat. Mer. Mar.	56¼	51⅝	56	+ 3⅝
26,300	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	119¾	116¾	119¾	+ 2¼
35,900	Internat. Nickel	37⅞	32⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
60,800	Internat. Paper	67⅞	65	67½	+ ⅝
1,300	Internat. Paper pf., sta.	78⅝	77	78⅝	+ 1⅝
2,900	JEWEL TEA	41	38	38½	+ ½
400	Jewel Tea pf.	84	80	80	— 4
18,800	Jones Bros. Tea	30	32½	38½	+ 6
600	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	23	22	23	— ⅛
41,600	Kelly Springfield Tire	135	126½	133⅜	+ 7⅝
100	Kelsey Wheel	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	100	100	100	..
26,400	Kennecott Copper	41½	39¾	40⅝	— ¼
62,200	Keystone Tire & Rub	115	102⅝	115	+13
22,900	LACKAWAN. STEEL.	89½	84⅜	86¼	+ 4⅝
100	Laclede Gas	68	68	68	— ½
2,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	35	33	35	+ ½
5,900	Lehigh Valley	53	51	*51⅜	— ⅝
1,800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	73	70	70½	— 3½
9,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	203	185	202½	+17½
200	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	..
400	MANHATTAN ELEV	88	87	87	..
4,300	Manhattan Shirt	32½	30½	32	+ 1½
300	Marlin-Rockwell	67⅜	65	67⅜	— 2½
2,100	Maxwell Motors	49⅛	47½	49	+ ⅞
1,300	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	77	76	76	— ⅝
1,400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	38⅝	37½	38⅝	— ⅞
2,500	May Dept. Stores	109¼	108⅝	109	— ⅛
30,900	Mexican Petroleum	187	183	187	+ 2½
4,300	Miami Copper	28⅝	27⅝	29	..
48,500	Midvale Steel	54	51½	53½	+ 1⅝
3,300	Minn. & St. Louis, new	18½	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	94	92	94	+ ⅝
1,900	Mo. Kan. & Texas	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	19½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
78,600	Mo. Pacific	34½	32	34	+ 1½
1,000	Mo. Pacific pf	57	55½	57	+ ¼
3,100	Montana Power	80½	77	79½	+ 1½
2,900	NATIONAL ACME	38¾	37½	38¼	— ⅛
100	National Biscuit	129½	129½	*129½	+ 1½
1,100	National Cloak & Suit	82	80	82	+ 3
19,400	National Con. & Cable	23	21½	22½	+ ½
4,900	National En. & Stamp	82¾	79½	81⅜	+ 1
400	National En. & St. pf	102¾	101½	101½	— ⅝
2,400	National Lead	81½	80	81½	+ 1
200	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4,300	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅞	19⅜	19½	..
700	New Or., Texas. & Mex	38½	38½	38½	..
5,000	New York Air Brake	128	123	125¾	+ 1½
9,500	New York Central	81	79	80⅝	+ ⅝
100	New York, C. & St. L.	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ 2
2,600	New York Dock	40½	38½	38½	+ 1⅜
400	New York Dock pf.	60	59⅜	*59⅜	+ 2⅜
4,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32	31	31½	+ ½
500	N. Y., Ont. & West	22⅜	21¾	22	..
100	Norfolk Southern	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1⅛
3,200	Norfolk & Western	107¼	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅛
100	Norfolk & Western pf	76	76	76	— 1
6,600	Northern Pacific	97¼	96	*96⅝	+ 1⅜
4,400	Nova Scotia Steel & C	83½	82¾	*83	+ 2
52,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	58⅝	57	58⅞	..
200	Ohio Fuel Supply	50	49½	*49¾	— ⅝
1,400	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8	8½	..
32,800	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
1,100	Owens Bottle	58½	57¾	58	— ½
1,300	PACIFIC MAIL	39⅝	38½	39	+ ½
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	29	30	— ¼
21,300	Pan Am. Pet. & T	37	34	37	+ 3
2,500	Penn. Seaboard Steel	39¾	36	39⅝	+ 3½
8,900	Pennsylvania Railroad	46	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	52	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
600	Peoria & Eastern	14	13½	13½	— ½
20,000	Pere Marquette	23	21½	22	..
500	Pere Marq. prior pf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅝
300	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co	50	45	50	+20
100	Pettit, Mul. & Co. 1st pf	100	100	100	..
26,900	Philadelphia Co.	41⅜	39½	*41½	+ 2⅝
80,400	Pierce-Arrow	57	53	55⅞	+ 1½
400	Pierce-Arrow pf.	106	103½	106	+ ½
8,800	Pierce Oil	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
100	Pitts., Con., Chi. & St. L.	65	65	65	..
37,900	Pittsburgh Coal	89⅝	86¾	89	+ 3½
300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93½	93	93½	..
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	..
7,400	Pittsburgh & West Va	40	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅜
400	Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf.	84	83½	83½	— ½
700	Pond Creek Coal	19¼	18½	18¾	— ⅛
11,000	Pressed Steel Car	87⅞	85	87⅝	+ 2⅛
100	Public Service, N. J.	92	92	92	..
500	Pullman Co.	127	126½	127	+ ½
9,100	Punta All-gre Sugar	65	59½	63	+ 1½
1,200	Punta Alegre Sugar rts	3½	3½	3½	..
7,000	RAILWAY STEEL SPG.	95¼	92	94½	+ 2½
200	Railway Steel Spg. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ 1
8,000	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	23¾	24	..
32,300	Reading	89¾	86½	89¾	+ 1⅝
16,600	Remington Typewriter	86⅞	78	84½	+ 5½
57,600	Republic Iron & Steel	98¾	92	97⅝	+ 4⅞
300	Republic Iron & S. pf	104⅜	104¼	104	— ⅜
1,000	Republic Motor Truck	53⅜	52¾	53½	..
2,050	Royal Dutch, Am. shs	114	111¼	113¾	+ 1
66,330	Royal Dutch, N. Y. shs	114⅜	110⅝	114½	+ 2⅝
1,200	ST. JOSEPH LEAD	14⅜	14	14½	+ ⅛
16,000	St. Louis-San Francisco	22¾	21	22⅜	+ ⅝
200	St. Louis-San Fran. pf	32½	32½	32½	+ 1
100	St. Louis Southwestern	21½	21½	21½	— ½
800	Savage Arms	75¾	70	74⅝	+ 5¾
1,900	Saxon Motor	11	10	11	+ ⅛
100	Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	19	19	19	+ ⅛
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	205	205	205	— 2½
800	Shattuck-Arizona	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛
153,200	Sinclair Oil Refining	65⅝	60¾	64½	+ 3
16,900	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	76	71	73¾	+ 2¾
300	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	97½	94⅜	95	+ ⅝
70,800	Southern Pacific	108	105¾	107⅝	+ 1⅝
200	South. Porto Rico Sug. pf	115	112	113	+ ½
9,100	Southern Railway	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Southern Railway pf	67	66¾	67	..
100	Standard Milling pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
5,300	Stromberg Carburetor	56⅜	53	54	..
88,000	Studebaker Co	109	103⅜	108½	+ 3
1,200	Studebaker Co. pf	101	100	100½	..
22,900	Stutz Motor	84	72½	83¾	+10¾
2,600	Superior Steel	47	44½	46⅝	+ 1⅜
14,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13½	13	13¾	— ⅛
8,200	Texas Co.	275	265¾	273	+ 3
200,600	Texas & Pacific	70⅜	66⅜	68⅜	+ 1⅝
1,700	Third Avenue	25½	23¾	24	— ½
94,200	Tobacco Products	115	99

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The Public Utility Situation

Our July circular, which contains a survey of the public utility situation, will be mailed upon request.

Write for Circular B-11

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FARM LOAN BANK PLANNED IN PANAMA

Mission Returns After Economic Survey at Request of Republic's President.

A PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE

Institution Will Be Established for Commercial Training of Young Men of Both Continents.

The American mission headed by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Director General of the Southern Commercial Congress, which made an economic survey of the Republic of Panma, have returned with a preliminary report. The survey was made at the request of the Panama authorities, and was begun about May 7, when Dr. Owens went to Panama.

Dr. Owens, who with his party arrived Saturday on the steamer Colon, and went to Washington yesterday, said the results of the work had established a basis for similar development of commercial and financial possibilities in all of the southern American republics, which, with the necessary co-operation of the different Governments, would, it was hoped, assure them of greater prosperity and mutual advantages in their relations with the United States.

"The survey of the Republic of Panama," said Dr. Owens, "establishes a precedent in organization work in the Latin-American countries. With the successful launching of the agricultural bank and other plans of economic reorganization in Panama, it is expected that other Latin-American countries will provide for similar plans for the establishment of like reforms to solve their internal economic problems.

"The mission submitted two laws, one providing for a farm loan bank and another for an agricultural extension service similar to the United States law to reach all provinces of Panama. The law for the agricultural bank will be submitted to the Advisory Council in Washington, composed of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Commissioner George W. Norris of the Federal Farm Loan Board; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, member of the International High Commission, and John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union.

"These laws, with amendments to other laws providing for the economic reorganization of Panama, will in a few weeks be submitted by President Porras to the National Assembly of Panama, which is to be convened in special session to receive the report. President Porras had the opportunity as Minister to the United States to observe the inauguration of the Federal farm loan system here, and is fully imbued with the determination to secure corresponding legislation for his own people.

"The mission is of the firm conviction that a system of agricultural finance will be just as successful in Panama as it has been in the United States," said Dr. Owens. "The one great need is for the spirit of co-operation to be fostered between Panama and the United States, and that we should adopt as a policy plans to assist Panama in the solution of problems along all lines of common interest to the two countries."

Dr. Owens also announced the plans for a general commercial educational system for Panama, Central and South America, to be known as the Pan American College of Commerce, at Panama City. The decision to locate the college at Panama, Dr. Owens said, was due to the belief in the future business and commercial activities that are expected to come from the development of trade through and in the vicinity of the Canal Zone.

The course of instruction, selection of instructors, and the presentation of the plans for the college to the republics of Central and South America have been placed in the hands of John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, and Dr. Owens. "The college will be a training camp for the young men of the Americas for the foreign field of business," said Dr. Owens. "It will include in its course of instruction the most practical work as to commerce, shipping, banking, and the standardization of the foreign trade relations of all the countries of the western world." It is expected that the institution will open on Jan. 1, 1920.

FEAR CONTROL BY PACKERS.

Wholesale Grocers Allege Railroad Tariffs Are Discriminatory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States in a complaint, which will be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow, allege that through unjust and discriminatory provisions in the railroad tariffs the packers have been enabled to extend their influence outside the sale of slaughtered animals and that the packers threaten to gradually acquire a dominating control of the purchase, sale, and distribution of the principal food products of the country.

"At the present time," says a statement issued on behalf of the association, "the packers have a special expedited service in their peddler cars and refrigerator cars very analogous to that of passenger train service so far as fresh meats and packing house products are concerned. We do not object to this; but the packers have ingeniously secured changes in the tariffs of the railroad companies, permitting them to put into these cars of fresh meats various other food products.

"As a result, the packers secure that same expedited service on cheese, rice, cereals of all kinds, dried fruits, peanut butter, soap, soap powder, talcum powder, canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, olives, catsup, beans, prunes, table sauce, preserves, jams, syrups, crushed fruits, grape juice, canned milk, and other commodities handled in the ordinary grocer's store. In large portions of the country the packer can practically guarantee delivery within a day or so of the time the order is received, while the shipment from the wholesale grocer is delayed from two to ten times as long in transit.

"The grocers insist that these other food products should not be shipped with fresh meats and packing house products, which results in this unjust discrimination in service. It ought not to be necessary for a man to be a packer in order to be a successful merchant in prunes."

NEED 36,069 NEW HOMES.

Reconstruction Commission Increases Estimate for Fall Housing.

In addition to the figures on the shortage of apartments compiled by the New York State Reconstruction Commission announced on Saturday, the commission issued yesterday data which raise the original estimate by 21,517. This correction is made necessary by the failure to account for the average normal increase of population during the year.

The original statement of the commission gave the need for apartments on Jan. 1, 1920, as 14,552, but that figure was based upon the population on Jan. 1, 1919. "However," the supplementary report continues, "in order to find the present need—that is, the number of apartments which ought to be under construction now in order to fill the need this Fall and Winter—an allowance must be made for the normal increase of population from January, 1919, to January, 1920. The number of apartments needed a year to meet the normal increase of population is 21,517. If this is added to 14,552, a total of 36,069 gives the number of apartments which ought to be under construction now in order to house the people of Greater New York next Fall and Winter."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 30	4.59¾	4.59¾	4.59¾	4.60¼	4.59½	4.59½
July 1	4.56¾	4.57	4.57	4.60	4.57½	4.57½
July 2	4.56¼	4.54½	4.54½	4.57	4.55¼	4.55¼
July 3	4.53	4.51¼	4.51½	4.54	4.53¼	4.53½
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.51	4.51
Week's range—						
High				4.59¾		4.59¾
Low				4.50		4.51
Same week last year—						
High				4.76⅝		4.76¾
Low				4.75¼		4.76¼
Year to date—						
High				4.7666		4.7656⅝
Low				4.50		4.51
Corresponding period last year—						
High				4.7660		4.7656
Low				4.75¼		4.76¼

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 30	6.44	6.47	6.47	6.43	6.45	6.45
July 1	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.48	6.45	6.45
July 2	6.50	6.53⅛	6.53⅛	6.50	6.51⅛	6.51⅛
July 3	6.55	6.62	6.62	6.53	6.60	6.60
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	6.73	6.72	6.73	6.70	6.70	6.70
Week's range—						
High				6.44		6.43
Low				6.73		6.70
Same week last year—						
High				5.71⅛		5.69⅞
Low				5.71⅛		5.69⅞
Year to date—						
High				5.45⅝		5.44⅛
Low				5.75		5.76
Corresponding period last year—						
High				5.70⅝		5.68⅝
Low				5.75⅛		5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
June 30	5.43	5.40	38.9375	39.00	7.96	7.94
July 1	5.43	5.40	38.9375	38.875	7.94	7.92
July 2	5.45	5.42	38.9259	38.75	7.96	7.91
July 3	5.49½	5.47½	38.80	38.75	7.93	7.91
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	5.51	5.49	38.1875	38.8125	7.96	7.94
Week's range—						
High	5.43	5.40	38.9375	39.00	7.96	7.94
Low	5.51	5.49	38.1875	38.8125	7.96	7.94
Same week last year—						
High	3.98	3.94	51.00	51.50	8.80½	8.80
Low	4.00	3.96	50.00	50.875	8.81	8.80
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.56¼	42.81¼	8.36	8.33
Low	5.51	5.49	38.1250	38.8125	8.70	8.68
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.97	3.93	51.00	51.50	8.32	8.33
Low	4.56	4.51¼	42.75	43.25	9.15¼	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
June 30	23.45	23.65	25.45	25.65	24.75	24.95
July 1	23.40	23.60	25.40	25.60	24.70	24.90
July 2	23.40	23.60	25.50	25.70	24.60	24.80
July 3	23.30	23.40	25.40	25.60	24.55	24.75
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	23.00	20.00	25.00	25.20	24.30	24.50
Week's range—						
High	23.45	23.65	25.50	25.70	24.75	24.95
Low	23.00	23.20	25.00	25.20	24.30	24.50
Same week last year—						
High	30.875	31.25	35.20	35.65	31.875	31.75
Low	30.70	31.10	35.00	35.00	31.20	31.60
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	30.125	29.35	29.00	28.25
Low	23.00	23.20	24.70	24.95	24.30	24.50
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	35.50	36.00	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50

	Spain. Dem.	Spain. Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Rubles 100. Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
June 30	19.76	19.96	10.10	10.20	10.00	10.10
July 1	19.70	19.78	10.05	10.25	9.90	10.10
July 2	19.67	19.85	10.05	10.25	9.90	10.10
July 3	19.62	19.70	10.05	10.25	9.90	10.10
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	19.62	19.70	10.05	10.25	9.90	10.10
Week's range—						
High			10.10	10.25	10.25	10.10
Low			19.62	19.70	10.05	9.90
Same week last year—						
High			27.75	28.00	14.60	14.40
Low			27.30	27.50	14.10	14.00
Year to date—						
High			20.90	21.05	17.65	17.60
Low			19.62	19.70	9.60	9.50
Corresponding period last year—						
High			29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75
Low			24.05	24.15	12.50	13.00

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	83.00	83.10	133.50	133.75	123.50	123.65
Low	83.00	83.10	133.50	133.75	123.50	123.65
Same week last year—						
High	79.00	79.25	120.00	120.25	113.00	113.25
Low	78.00	78.25	118.50	118.75	111.50	111.75
Year to date—						
High	84.00	84.10	133.50	133.75	126.00	126.25
Low	83.00	83.10	133.00	133.25	123.50	123.65
Corresponding period last year—						
High	78.00	78.25	118.50	118.75	111.50	111.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	103.50	103.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	INDIA. Bombay. Cab's.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem.	INDIA. Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	49.50	49.75
Low	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	49.50	49.75
Same week last year—						
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.75	498.75	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.75	498.75	50.00
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	50.00	50.125
Low	35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50	49.50	49.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.48	35.73	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

	GREECE. Dem.	GREECE. Cables.	Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cables.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	19.25	19.30	51.50	51.75	51.50	51.75
Low	19.20	19.25	51.50	51.75	51.50	51.75
Same week last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.50	52.65
Low	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.50	52.65
Year to date—						
High	19.25	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	19.20	19.25	50.75	50.90	50.75	50.90
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.25	52.65
Low	19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.25	43.50	27.75	27.875
Low	43.25	43.375	27.75	27.875
Same week last year—				
High	44.90	45.00	25.15	25.25
Low	44.00	45.00	24.90	25.00
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low	43.125	43.25	25.10	25.25
Same week last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.94	27.14
Low	43.73	43.83	24.90	25.00

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
CORN. June 30	$1.81	1.77½	1.77¼	1.75	1.55⅝	1.53½
July 1	1.80½	1.79⅝	1.78⅞	1.77⅛	1.57	1.55
July 2	1.83¼	1.80¼	1.83½	1.79½	1.62½	1.58
July 3	1.87	1.84⅛	1.85⅛	1.82⅝	1.63½	1.61½
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	Holiday.					
Wk's rg.	1.87	1.77½	1.85½	1.75	1.63½	1.53½

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
OATS. June 30	69¼	67⅝	69¼	67¾	70⅝	68⅝
July 1	69¼	68	69¼	68¼	71	69¼
July 2	71	70	71¼	70	72⅝	71¼
July 3	71¾	70⅝	71¾	70⅝	73	72
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	Holiday.					
Wk's rg.	71¾	67⅛	71¾	67¼	73	69⅝

Provisions.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD. June 30	$34.32	$34.00	$34.35	$34.00	$34.35	$33.80
July 1	34.50	34.17	34.50	34.17	34.20	34.07
July 2	35.06	34.70	34.97	34.70	34.87	34.80
July 3	35.17	35.07	35.25	35.05		
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	Holiday.					
Wk's r	35.17	34.00	35.25	34.00	34.87	33.80

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS. June 30	$28.00	$27.70	$28.10	$27.80
July 1	29.22	27.85	28.85	28.02
July 2	28.65	28.45	28.70	28.55
July 3	28.75	28.70	28.85	28.75
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	Holiday.			
Week's range	28.75	27.70	28.85	27.80

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK. June 30	$51.75	$51.25	$49.60	$49.20
July 1	51.85	51.40	49.90	49.75
July 2	53.35	52.10	50.80	50.25
July 3	53.90	53.00	51.50	51.00
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	Holiday.			
Week's range	53.90	51.25	51.80	49.20

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 30	$33.90	$33.31	$33.75	$33.06	$33.57	$32.95
July 1	34.92	34.15	33.90	32.85	33.70	33.08
July 2	33.35	33.40	33.12	32.16	32.98	31.98
July 3	33.50	32.00	32.46	31.85	32.22	31.09
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	Holiday.					
Week's range	33.92	32.00	33.90	31.85	33.79	31.85

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
June 30	$33.36	$32.80	$33.27	$32.72
July 1	33.50	32.40	33.26	32.35
July 2	33.05	31.66	32.90	31.85
July 3	32.91	31.38	32.90	31.39
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	Holiday.			
Week's range	33.50	31.38	33.25	31.39

SPOT COTTON.

	New York.	New Orl'ns.
June 30	$34.90	$33.00
July 1	34.15	33.00
July 2	33.40	32.00
July 3	34.35	33.35
July 4	Holiday.	
July 5	Holiday.	
Week's range, high	34.90	33.35
Week's range, low	33.40	32.00

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All bonds offered are direct general obligations payable from an ad valorem tax levied on all of the taxable property within the issuing Municipality.

		MATURITY	YIELD
$30,000	Buffalo, N. Y., 4s (Tax exempt in N. Y.)	1924-30	4.25%
800,000	Hartford, Conn., 4¼s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1920-27	4.30
205,000	Hartford, Conn., 4½s " " " "	1959	4.30
60,000	Elmira, N. Y., 4½s (Tax exempt in N. Y.)	1934	4.30
140,000	Groton, Conn., 5s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1920-42	4.40
24,000	Lynn, Mass., 4s	1928	4.40
283,000	Hartford, Conn., 4s and 4½s	1933-36	4.40
25,000	New Haven, Conn., 4s	1936	4.40
35,000	Waterbury, Conn., 4½s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.40
152,000	Bridgeport, Conn., 4½s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1934-36	4.40
15,000	Jersey City, N. J., 4½s (Tax exempt in N. J.)	1961	4.40
50,000	State of California 4½s (Tax exempt in Cal.)	1934	4.45
12,500	State of Oregon 4s	1934	4.45
100,000	Westport, Conn., 4¼s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.45
35,000	East Haven, Conn., 4½s " " " "	1936	4.45
68,000	Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	1936	4.50
253,000	Bridgeport, Conn., 4¼s and 4½s	1933-36	4.50
16,000	Waltham, Mass., 4s	1921-22	4.50
90,000	Waterbury, Conn., 4¼s and 4½s	1931-36	4.50
104,000	Cleveland, Ohio, 4½s	1933-36	4.50
15,000	Duluth, Minn., 4¼s	1935	4.50
25,000	Des Moines, Iowa, 5s, Sch. Dist.	1933-38	4.50
150,000	North Bergen, N. J., 5s	1925	4.50
10,000	E. Hartford, Conn., 4½s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.50
25,000	Sioux City, Iowa, 4¼s	1936	4.50
163,000	New Britain, Conn., 4s	1936	4.50
20,000	State of Tennessee 4½s	1936	4.50
25,000	Des Moines, Iowa, 5s	1936	4.50
50,000	Boston, Mass., 4s	1936	4.50
68,000	Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	1936	4.50
33,000	Bond County, Ill., 5s	1922-29	4.55
20,000	Canton, Ohio, 5½s	1934-36	4.60
35,000	Flint, Mich., 5s (Tax exempt in Mich.)	1934	4.60
79,000	Effingham County, Ill., 5s	1920-35	4.60
10,000	Superior, Wis., 5s	1926-28	4.60
25,000	Omaha, Neb., 4½s	1934	4.60
14,000	Nashville, Tenn., 5s	1924-30	4.70
125,000	Greenville, S. C., 5s	1939	4.70
375,000	Memphis, Tenn., 5s	1925-49	4.70
200,000	Knoxville, Tenn., 5½s	1920-29	4.75
24,000	Asheville, N. C., 5¼s	1920-52	4.75
77,000	Spartanburg County, S. C., 4½s	1923-26	4.75
45,000	Scotts Bluff County, Neb., 5s	1930-32	4.75
25,000	Harris County, Texas, 4¾s	1953	4.75
15,000	State of Louisiana 5s, Port Commission	1949	4.80
42,000	Alexandria County, Va., 5½s	1925-49	4.85
200,000	Bisbee, Ariz., 5½s	1920-39	5.00
50,000	Greenville, N. C., 6s	1920-44	5.00
50,000	New Bern, N. C., 6s	1922	5.00
47,000	Cedar City, Utah, 6s	1930-39	5.25

Arrangements can be made for delivery any time during July.

Circular giving complete description of any issue will be sent upon request.

This comprehensive and diversified list of $4,539,500 in amount and 50 in number of issues offered, representing as it does bonds issued by cities and other municipalities in the New England, Atlantic, Southern, Middle West, Western and Pacific Coast States, is illustrative of our countrywide facilities for the purchase and sale of large amounts of Municipal Bonds.

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NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM.

The leading article in today's issue of The Annalist discusses the differences which must be adjusted before Congress reaches an agreement on a National Budget System. On news stands, 15 a years—Adv.

OUR July circular contains a list of carefully selected investment issues comprising

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Chart showing 1918 earnings, surplus, book value and yield from indicated 1919 Dividend

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PEACE PUTS SPUR TO BUILDING INDUSTRY

Eleventh-Hour Orders Flood Producers in Nearly Every Department.

CEMENT ACTIVITY GREAT

Pressure for Brick Forces Manufacturers to Try to Break Strike.

Actual signing of the articles of peace brought about a sharp turn in the movement of building materials last week.

In fact, the volume of eleventh-hour orders indicated to many firms that actual confirmation of specifications for almost every kind of basic building commodities was withheld almost with one accord until the war was officially ended. On June 30 the flood of orders, many from unexpeted sources, turned the month's record into one of almost record-breaking proportions.

Portland cement offers a notable example. Inquiries for that month were twice what they were in May, far more than the Spring movement as evidenced in the month of April, five times that of March, ten times that of February, and thirty times that of January, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Last-minute orders put June nearly 500 per cent. ahead of the same month in 1918, 300 per cent. above that of 1917, 400 per cent. ahead of that of 1916, and 550 per cent. ahead of that of 1915. The volume of inquiries exceeds every month during the last five years, with one exception, that of October, 1916, which month exceeded the number of inquiries for June, 1919, by only a few thousand barrels. Instances are known where companies already are endeavoring to purchase cement from other mills in order to fill the orders they took earlier in the Spring.

Pressure for common brick has become so great at the instance of forward buyers anticipating the building movement for the remainder of the year that at a meeting of the brick manufacturers held in the middle of the week it was decided to offer the brick barge captains $10 a month advance, making their monthly wage $125, and if the offer is not accepted they will take necessary steps to break the strike by putting into effect an entirely new organization for manning the barges and unloading them. Wholesale prices remain at $15 per thousand, with the usual extra charge for delivery.

In the suddenly tightening market for general building materials burlap manufacturers have notified the hydrated lime manufacturers that in view of the scarcity of this material they will have to advance the prices of their bags; and accordingly the quotation on hydrated finishing lime in cloth was advanced last week to $24.60 a ton. This change in quotation, however, does not mean a higher price to the consumer, which fact emphasizes the attitude of the building material distributers of this market to keep delivered prices at existing levels as long as possible.

Instead of the 10 cents per bag rebate on empty sacks, the rebate is now 20 cents, so that the actual cost is $20 a ton to the consumer, as it was when the price of the returned bag was 10 cents and the quoted price $22.60 per ton. In other words, the commodity itself has not advanced in price, merely the container.

This fact is also true of the containers for portland cement. Cotton cement bags have been advanced to $200 a thousand from $180, and barrels now cost 75 cents instead of 35 cents, which shows why the price of this commodity is generally expected to advance the coming Autumn.

The foreign stone market is not likely to budge from its present price level, although the market was advised last week that shipments of marble from Italy had been resumed.

Labor conditions on metropolitan district building operations is the sole retardant to a rate of construction progress than easily could pass all expectations. In nearly every case contractors are quoting their prices on contingencies of further labor adjustments after the first of the year, regardless of whatever agreements have been made in the recent past. The only hope of avoiding further wage increases lies in the remote possibility of the cost of living receding between now and the first of January and a sharp turnabout in the supply of labor.

The cost of building materials is almost completely in strong hands, and it may now be said to be almost completely stabilized as far as this year is concerned, except in so far as extended delivery dates are concerned.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 5, 1919.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	1,091,535	458,752	600,590
Tuesday	1,168,535	360,587	552,209
Wednesday	1,463,990	346,830	Holiday.
Thursday	1,710,990	Holiday	697,702
Friday	Holiday	277,950	566,164
Saturday	Holiday	184,012	202,665
Total wk.	5,433,780	1,628,111	2,588,420
Year to date	143,925,397	74,796,462	103,813,676

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$11,150,000	$5,058,000	$2,011,900
Tuesday	11,157,000	5,066,000	2,519,700
Wednesday	8,003,700	5,254,000	Holiday.
Thursday	10,350,000	Holiday.	2,266,400
Friday	Holiday	3,683,000	2,564,000
Saturday	Holiday	2,195,000	1,815,600
Total wk	$40,661,200	$21,256,000	$11,197,600
Yr. to date	640,490,789	771,134,000	520,136,650

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	July 5, '19.	July 6, '18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$7,746,500	$3,261,500	+$4,485,000
Liberty	29,485,300	15,150,000	+14,335,300
Foreign Gvts	3,176,500	2,739,500	+ 437,000
State	9,000	------	+ 9,000
City	244,000	105,000	+ 139,000
Total all	$40,661,300	$21,256,000	+19,405,300

SWISS CELEBRATE FOURTH.

Members of Federal Council Attended Reception at Our Legation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 5.—Never in the history of Switzerland has there been such a magnificent Fourth of July celebration as took place yesterday at the American Legation at Berne. It was a double celebration, that of peace and the American Independence Day. Never in Swiss history has the Federal Council been so largely represented at a diplomatic festivity.

The building of the American Legation was covered with American colors, and at night the grounds were brilliantly illuminated.

All the allied legations and the French Embassy officials attended. Minister Stovall, whose popularity in the Swiss Capital is large owing to the work he has done during the last five years, received the guests. An orchestra played patriotic airs, and the reception ended with a ball.

Today Major Schelling, Assistant Military Attaché, gave a reception to allied military attachés and officers of the Swiss army, some of whom arrived by airplane.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 30	10	6	6	6
July 1	8	6	8	8
July 2	8	5	5½	6
July 3	6	5	5	6
July 4	Holiday			
July 5	Holiday			
Week's range—				
High	10			6
Low	5			6
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	3½			3½
Year to date—				
High	15			10
Low	3½			4
Corresponding period last year—				
High	6			6
Low	1¾			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 30	6	6	6
July 1	6	6	6
July 2	6	6	6
July 3	6	6	6
July 4	Holiday		
July 5	Holiday		
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5½	5½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5½
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	
Low	3¾	3½	3½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5%
4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....nom

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	Within 15 Days. Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Richmond	5	4½	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4½	4½
Dallas	5½	4½	4½
San Francisco	5½	4½	4½

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Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 30	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 1	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 2	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 3	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	Holiday.			

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
June 30	2¾	3¾	3¼	29f 77c
July 1	2¾	3¾	3¼	29f 77c
July 2	2¾	3¾	3¼	29f 84c
July 3	2¾	3¾	3¼	30f 25c
July 4	2¾	3¾	3¼	30f 25c
July 5	2¾	3¾	3¼	30f 25c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
June 30	53½	99½	62f 35c
July 1	53½	99½	62f 35c
July 2	53¾	99½	62f 20c
July 3	53¾	99½	61f 82c
July 4	53¾	99½	61f 82c
July 5	53¾	99½	61f 82c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 30	53d	$1.08¼
July 1	53d	1.07¼
July 2	53d	1.07¼
July 3	53¾d	1.07¼
July 4	53¾d	1.07¼
July 5	53¾d	1.07¼

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200,000 New Brunswick, N. J., 4½s	1928-58	4.40%
250,000 Milwaukee, Wis., 4½s and 5s	1922-39	4.45%
50,000 Toledo, Ohio, 5s	1934	4.50%
420,000 Summit County (Akron), Ohio 5s	1923-39	4.55%
175,000 Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio, 5s	1923-38	4.55%
70,000 East Youngstown, Ohio, 5½s	1934-41	4.80%
15,000 McCormick County, S. C., 5½s	1934-36	5.00%
40,000 Van Zandt County, Texas, 5½s	1930-43	5.25%

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Five Per Cent. 50 Year Gold Bonds,

DATED OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Default in the payment of interest due April 1st on these bonds, and the complications arising from existing conditions of the Company render necessary a foreclosure of the mortgage. At the request of holders of large blocks of the bonds, the undersigned are acting as a Committee to represent all depositing holders. Copies of bondholders' agreement may be obtained from and bonds deposited with either depositary.

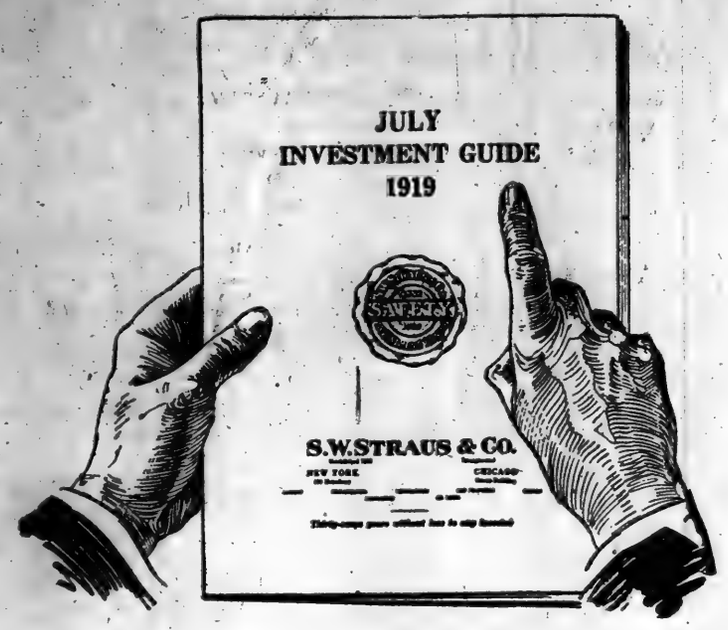
All Coupon Bonds deposited shall have coupons due April 1, 1919, and all subsequent coupons attached, and Registered Bonds shall be accompanied with such instruments as may be required to vest absolute title in the Committee.

Dated, July 1, 1919.

HENRY P. NASH, JR., Secretary, 27 Wall Street, New York City.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD,
OGDEN MILLS
} Committee.

COLLIN, WELLS & HUGHES, Counsel.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City.
KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY, 342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
} Depositaries.



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Negotiations are being carried forward for acquisition of other independent oils. Position of this stock described in current issue of the "Financial Forecast."

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URGES AMERICANS TO INVEST IN ARGENTINA

South American Republic Wants to Trade with Us, Says Former Finance Minister.

MUST CHANGE OUR CUSTOMS

Wonderful Future, as Country Is Developed, Pictured by Dr. Ricardo C. Aldao.

Dr. Ricardo C. Aldao, former Minister of Finance of Argentina and now attorney for all the shipping interests in that country, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship Baltic, after a visit to the important financial centres in England, France, and Belgium. He depicted Argentina as a country of great natural wealth, but needing development, in which the American investor could be sure his capital would be safe. One requirement, if the traders of the United States are not to lose the opportunity, he said, is that the American must understand the peculiarities of the Argentine people.

"The long acquaintance of Europeans with our people," he said, "has given them that understanding. The American ought to cater to the peculiar domestic tastes for particular colors and forms that exist among us, if they are to succeed. They have a good chance in our market, for they can supply the goods we want more quickly than their competitors. We want manufactured products, and we can export raw materials, especially wool and hides. Forty per cent. of the exports of the United States to South America now go to Argentina, and our total trade amounts to $1,500,000,000.

"The European has made it a custom to give us at least three months to make payment, and in some cases as long as nine months. This is imperative in a country which is just developing, but the American practice demands cash. We give notes at 6 per cent. interest usually, and thus make up for the lack of ready capital. The agents of the foreign manufacturer go to the purchaser, and when satisfied as to his reliability, take his note, and the bill of sale is made negotiable paper.

"Another favoring factor in the situation is the improved friendly attitude of the Argentinian for the American. He feels that the United States was the only country that went into the war absolutely without a selfish purpose, and that its goal was justice, freedom, and democracy. In consequence, if the American will offer at least as good terms as his competitors, he will win the preference.

"Argentina offers to Americans an even better investment field than China, into which much money is now going. There are enormous prospects, also, for those who want to work in the country. Perhaps the public utilities offer the most lucrative investment of all. Argentina is really interested in the development of Pan-Americanism."

Another demand was the right to boycott any merchant who had a labor difference anywhere, even outside the port. They would thus have put the ship owner in a position where he could not make a contract with another business man who might be having trouble with his employes. When a law was proposed in Congress which would have declared the act of boycott a crime affecting the public the strike waned.

"Argentina is not a suitable ground for strikes, for salaries are enormous. Stevedores who work eight hours receive a daily salary of twelve pesos or $5.50 at night. If they voluntarily work two hours more they get eighteen pesos or $8. Housing conditions are not what they should be, for it is a general practice for small families to live in one room, but the city of Buenos Aires is planning to build 10,000 homes of five rooms each for its workers.

"To carry our exports and imports, we are relying for the most part on ships America is building. Exports have been held back for a long time because of the lack of bottoms and the high freight rates. During the last year 2,000,000 tons of cereal products have piled up. Big factories have been burning corn for fuel. The largest electrical plant in the capital has been doing that for two years, while coal has been $90 and $100 a ton. With the building of ships, we expect to do a tremendous trade."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 5, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$40,661,300	$1,640,490,789
Same period last year	21,256,000	771,134,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.91	77.75	79.05	76.60
Same period a year ago.	76.78	76.68	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87½	59	⅛	ADAMS EXP. 4s....62	62	62	+ 1	
79½	73⅜	21	Alb. & Susq. 3½s... 76	75⅜	76	— ½	
93	92⅝	1	Ala. Gt. So. 5s.....	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛	
34	26	1	Alas.G.M.cv.6s,Ser.B 28	28	28	— 1	
112½	100	1	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s.106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— 2⅜	
103⅛	97	14	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s... 99	98½	98⅝	+ ⅜	
100	98	10	Am. Dock & I. 5s...100	100	100	+ ⅜	
100½	99⅜	10	Am. Hide & L. 6s...100	100	100	..	
93	84	9	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s. 89⅜	88½	89¾	— ⅛	
86	83⅜	12	Am. T. & T. col. 4s. 84⅜	84½	84½	— ⅛	
104⅜	100⅜	123	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	— ¾	
94	90	37	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s. 90⅞	89⅝	90	— 1	
99⅞	98	1	Am. Wr. Paper 5s. 99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1⅜	
88⅜	86	12	Armour & Co. 4½s.. 87⅞	86⅞	87⅝	— ⅝	
85½	80⅞	54	A., T. & S. F.gen.4s. 81½	80⅝	81¼	— ⅛	
70½	74	2	A.,T. & S.,F.adj.4s. 74	74	74	— ⅛	
76½	73⅜	23	A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta. 74½	73⅜	74½	— ⅛	
102¼	93⅜	43	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.102	100⅝	102	+ 2	
81	77½	6	A., T. & S. F., T. S. L. 4s..... 78	78	78	— ⅛	
78	74	2	A., T. & S. F., Rky. Mt. 4s 74	74	74	..	
97½	93½	1	At.&Ch. A. L. 1st 5s 94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛	
85½	80½	116	At. Coast L. 1st 4s. 83¾	80⅜	81⅝	— ⅛	
78½	73⅝	10	At. C. L.,L.&N.col.4s 76	75¾	76	— ⅛	
88	82	4	At. C. L. unif. 4½s. 85½	85	85⅜	— ⅛	
82½	73⅜	54	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s 73	73⅜	73⅜	— 1⅛	
82¼	77	31	Balt. K Ohio ref. 5s. 78	77	78	..	
89½	87½	20	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s. 88⅜	87½	88½	— ⅜	
80	73	78	B. & O. conv. 4½s.. 76⅜	75½	76	..	
86¾	83	40	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s. 84½	84½	84½	+ ⅜	
78	71¾	9	B. & O. P. L. E. & W. V. 4s.... 73¼	72⅜	73¼	— ⅜	
68	63⅜	6	B. & O. Tol.-Cin. 4s 63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛	
96¾	95½	9	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.. 96¾	96½	96½	+ ⅛	
92	87	7	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.. 92	91½	92	..	
89½	80	37	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s 85¾	87½	87⅞	+ ⅜	
97	92	3	Braden Copper 6s... 96¼	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛	
86	75	12	B. R. T. 7s, 1921.. 80	80	80	— 2½	
78	73¼	8	B. R. T. 7s,'21, ctfs. of deposit 78	74	78	+ 4⅜	
93½	93½	1	B & S. tr. m. s. f. 5s 93½	93½	93½	+ 3⅛	
83⅜	80	1	Bush Term. 5s..... 82	82	82	..	
82⅝	79½	12	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s 82⅜	80¾	82⅜	+ 2⅜	
96½	92	9	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s. 92	92	92	— 1	
95¼	91	2	Can. South. con. 5s. 94	94	94	+ ⅜	
68	68	1	Cent. Br. U. P. 4s. 68	68	68	— 9½	
98	93½	11	Central Leather 5s. 97¼	96⅝	97	— ⅛	
83	78	13	Central Pacific 4s... 79	78½	79	..	
85⅜	82⅞	12	Central Pacific 3½s. 83½	83	83¼	+ ⅛	
106	102	1	Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s.102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..	
99¼	98½	134	Cent. of Ga. 6s.... 98⅝	98½	98½	— ⅛	
99½	97¼	1	Ches & Ohio con. 5s. 98	98	98	..	
91⅝	84⅝	127	Ches. & O. cv. 5s.. 89¼	89	89¼	— ⅜	
85¾	77⅜	10	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s. 81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅜	
83½	78	10	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s. 78⅜	77	78½	— ⅜	
55	50½	1	Chi. & Alton 3s..... 51	51	51	— 1½	
40	35⅜	17	Chi. & Alton 3½s.. 37¼	37¼	37¾	— ⅜	
83	80	14	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s. 81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛	
98½	95⅜	265	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s... 96¼	95⅞	96	..	
95¾	93⅝	1	C., B. & Q. Jt.4s,reg. 93½	93½	95½	— ⅛	
76½	73¼	4	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s 75	75	75	— ⅝	
83¾	82½	19	C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s. 83⅜	83¼	83⅝	..	
77½	70¾	2	C. & E. I. gen. 5s, U. S. M. & T. ctfs. 77	77	77	— ⅛	
35½	22	11	C. & E. I. 1st ref. 4s 32½	32	32½	— 1	
95½	90	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.. 93½	93½	93½	..	
63¾	59¾	56	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s. 60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛	
83½	83½	5	C., L. S. & E. 4½s. 83½	83½	83½	—13⅝	
76½	71¾	17	C.,M.& St. P. gen. 4s 72¾	71½	71¾	— ⅜	
84⅜	79	1	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s 79	79	79	— 1⅜	
74¼	68½	28	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s 68	68	68	— 1⅛	
84⅜	81½	..	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25 82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— 1⅛	
81⅞	74	14	C., M. & St. P.cv.5s. 78¼	78¼	78¼	..	
82	75.	18	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s 77¾	76⅝	77¼	— ⅝	
99	97	3	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s..... 99	99	99	..	
99⅝	99⅜	9	C.,M. & St. P. deb. 6s. 99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜	
83	80⅜	6	C. & N. W. gen. 4s 81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛	
100⅞	98⅛	6	C. & N. W. gen. 5s. 99½	99⅜	99½	..	
95⅜	93	6	C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s.... 94	94	94	— 1⅜	
75½	75⅜	11	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s. 75½	75¼	75¼	— ⅛	
76⅜	70	60	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s 71	70	70½	— ⅛	
107	103	27	C., St. P. M. & O.6s.106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	— ⅛	
89	85	1	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.. 85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	..	
65	61	13	C. & W. I. con. 4s.. 64½	64½	64½	..	
125	108	50	Chile Copper 7s.....125	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅜	
94½	81½	378	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s 94½	93¾	94½	+ 1¼	
94½	82½	310	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.... 94½	92¾	94½	+ 2¼	
72¾	68	3	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s 69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛	
82⅜	78	3	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s..... 81¼	80½	80½	— 1⅝	
80½	73½	8	Col. Industrial 5s... 80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛	
80½	77¾	10	Col. & So. ref. 4½s. 80½	80	80¼	+ ⅛	
85	82¾	1	Comu.-Tab. Rec. 6s.. 85	85	85	..	
104⅝	100	551	Con. Gas cv. 6s... 102	102¼	102⅝	— ⅜	
94	92¼	3	Cumberland Tel. 5s. 93¼	93¼	93¼	+ 1	
94⅜	90⅜	1	DEL. & H. cv. 5s.. 94	94	94	+ ⅛	
75⅛	69½	24	D. & R. G. con. 4s. 71	70⅜	70½	— ⅛	
59	45	1	D. & R. G. 1st ref.5s 58½	58	58½	+ ⅛	
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s. 94	94	94	..	
103¾	102⅜	4	Det. River Tun. 4½s. 81	80¼	80¼	— ⅛	
81	79½	1	ED,EL ILL.BKLN.4s 80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..	
57½	52½	14	Erie gen. 4s..... 54½	54	54	— ⅜	
70½	65	19	Erie 1st con.4s.... 66	65	65½	— ⅛	
52	46½	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A... 48	47½	48	+ ⅛	
51	46	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.. 48	47½	47¾	— 1½	
57	48	35	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.. 51	50½	50⅝	— ⅛	
101	96½	..	Erie & Jersey 6s.... 99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛	
98	95	10	Ev. & T. H. con. 6s. 96¼	96½	96¼	+ 1¼	
85	81	3	FLA.E. COAST 4½s. 82½	82½	82½	— ⅜	
109	106⅜	1	Fre. Elk. & M. V.6s.107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅜	
101⅜	97½	32	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s 98½	98	98⅜	+ ⅛	
98	95	2	Granby Con. cv. 6s.. 97	97	97	+ 2	
15	6⅜	20	Gr. R. & W. deb.,B 14⅜	14	14⅜	..	
89	80½	4	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.. 86	86	86	..	
80	74⅞	5	Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s. 74½	74½	74½	— 5½	
92⅜	92⅜	2	H.E. & W. T. 1st 5s. 92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..	
66¾	54	71	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s. 61¾	60⅞	60⅞	— 1	
19¾	14	41	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s. 18¼	17⅝	18¼	— ⅜	
77½	71½	1	ILL. CENT. 3½s,'52 71⅜	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅜	
77⅜	73	1	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53.... 73	73	73	— ⅛	
95	87½	7	Ill. C.C.,St.L.& N.O. joint 4s 88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	— 1⅝	
97¼	96⅜	72	Ill. Cent. temp. 5½s. 97½	97	97¼	..	
84½	78¾	12	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.... 80⅝	80	80	— ⅜	
86	82¾	23	Illinois Steel 4½s.... 86	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅜	
98¾	95	8	Indiana Steel 5s..... 97	96½	97	+ 1	
42¾	37¾	84	Interboro.-Met. 4½s.. 40¾	39½	39½	— ⅜	
40⅜	29¾	1	Int.-Met.ctfs. of dep. 38	38	38	— 2	
75½	65	147	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.. 73½	73	73	— ⅛	
96	93	5	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s... 96	96	96	..	
83	76½	9	Int. Agricultural 5s. 83½	83	83⅛	+ ⅛	
103⅜	97	267	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s... 98¾	97⅜	98	..	
48	42	12	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s... 46¾	46¾	46¾	..	
80	76⅛	2	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.... 77½	77½	77½	— ⅜	
82	80¾	8	JAS. F.& CLEAR.4s 81½	81	81	+ ⅛	
90	88¾	1	K.C.& MEM. RDG.5s 88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1⅝	
88½	81⅝	1	Kan. City So. 5s..... 85	85	85	— ⅛	
81	76	6	Kan. City Term. 4s.. 79	78½	79	..	
102½	99	3	Kings Co. El.P.M.6s.100	100	100	..	
97	86	18	LACK. STL. 5s, '50.. 96¾	94½	96¾	+ 2¾	
97	92¾	5	Laclede Gas ref. 5s.. 92½	92½	92½	+ ⅜	
90	86½	2	Lake Shore 4s, '28.. 88¼	88	88	— ⅜	
89	86	21	Lake Shore 4s, '31.. 87⅝	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅜	
109	97¼	2	Lehigh Val. Coal 5s.100	100	100	..	
102⅝	101¼	36	Lehigh Val. col.tr 6s 101¾	101¼	101¼	..	
114⅜	111	28	Liggett & Myers 7s.. 113⅝	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛	
94	89¾	2	Lorillard 5s 92	92	92	+ 1	
113⅛	109¾	10	Lorillard 7s 113⅛	113	113	..	
88⅝	83⅜	5	Louis. & N. unif. 4s. 85½	85½	85½	+ 1	
73	71	12	L. & N. So. M. jt. 4s 73	72½	72½	+ 1	
100	97½	1	Louis. & N. col. tr.5s 97⅝	97½	97½	..	
101⅝	101¼	3	L. & N., Pen.& At. 6s.101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛	
91	86	53	MIDV.&LE RTL. 5s.. 90¼	89¾	89½	— 1	
89	87¾	1	Milwaukee Gas 4s... 87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— 1⅜	
82	80⅝	25	Mil. & Nor. con. 4½s 82	80½	82	— 8½	
49	41½	9	M. & St. L. ref. 4s.. 47¾	46⅞	47⅝	+ ⅜	
89	83⅜	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. con 4s 85	84½	84½	+ ⅛	
66	62	21	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s. 66	65¾	66	+ 1	
37½	29	30	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.. 34½	34½	34½	— ⅛	
30	28	5	Mo.,K. & T. ext. 5s. 29	29	29	— 1	
48	41	2	Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s ctfs. of dep. 42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛	
36	28½	3	M.,K.& T.2d. c. of d. 34	34	34	..	
100	98⅞	13	Mo. Pacific con. 6s. 99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛	
63½	57⅜	50	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s. 61½	61	61½	..	
92	88½	5	Mo. Pacific 5s, '26.. 91	90½	90½	— ⅜	
105¾	102⅜	1	Mobile & O. new 6s.103	103	103	+ ⅜	
95⅜	91⅝	40	Montana Power 5s... 93¾	92⅜	92⅝	..	
73	72¼	1	Morris & Essex 3½s. 72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..	
96¼	94	5	NAT. TUBE 5s..... 99	98½	98½	— ⅛	
62½	50	34	N. O. T. & M. inc.5s 58	57	58	..	
61	61	2	N. O. & Ld. 4½s, ex Jan. coupon.... 61	61	61	..	
68¾	65⅞	8	N. O. Terminal 4s... 68¼	67	68	+ 1	
103	99½	1	N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.103	103	103	+ 3	
101½	97	132	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s... 99½	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅜	
86	80⅜	1	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s. 80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— 3⅛	
73	70	14	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s 71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛	
86	82	25	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34. 84	83⅛	83⅞	+ ⅛	
84	80	6	N. Y. C.& St.L.1st 4s 83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	+ 1⅛	
86⅜	83	35	N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s 84½	84½	84½	— ⅛	
94	89⅜	2	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s 91	90	90⅝	— ⅛	
91	87	2	N. Y. Munic. Ry. 5s.. 90	90	90	— 1	
53	50	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 3½s, '54... 50¾	50¾	50½	+ ⅛	
88	80	18	N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv. 6s 81⅜	81	81½	— ⅛	
55	50	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '47 55	55	55	+ 2	
59½	52	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56 54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛	
70	64	4	N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s 67⅜	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛	
16½	16½	47	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.... 15½	15	15	— ⅜	
16½	11½	10	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s ctfs. of dep..... 14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛	
101½	100⅜	70	N. Y. Tel. s. f. d. 4s.101	100⅝	101	+ ⅛	
91½	87⅜	24	N. Y. Telephone 4½s 88½	88	88	— ⅛	
62	52	1	N. Y. St. Rys. 4½s.. 55	55	55	— 2	
54	42⅜	13	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.. 50	49	49	— 1	
86½	79	37	Norf. & W. con. 4s... 81	79	81	— ⅛	
82	79⅜	5	Norf. & W. div. 4s... 81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅜	
110	106	146	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. p.108⅜	107⅜	108⅜	+ ⅜	
86	83¾	10	N.&W.,Poca.,C.&C.4s 83¾	83¾	83⅝	— ⅜	
69½	66	8	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s. 68	67	68	+ 1⅞	
86	80⅞	53	Nor. Pacific 4s..... 81⅜	81	81⅜	+ ⅛	
61⅞	58¼	15⅝	Nor. Pacific 3s..... 59⅜	59⅜	59¾	+ ⅛	
83	79½	13	Nor. Pac. 4s, reg.... 79⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ 1⅛	
90	85½	1	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s.. 88	88	88	..	
91	87⅛	11	Nor.St.P.1st & ref.5s 89	89	89	— ⅛	
88	84½	10	ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s. 86⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛	
79⅛	75½	7	Ore.-W. 1st ref 4s.. 77½	76⅝	77½	+ ⅛	
89	85¼	7	PAC. GAS. & EL. 5s 88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	— ⅛	
83	80⅜	1	Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s... 82	82	82	..	
93¼	90⅝	6	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s... 91	90⅝	91	— ⅜	
89¼	85⅞	1	Penn. 4s. 1948..... 85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	— ⅛	
97⅜	81⅜	38	Penn. gen. 4½s..... 86⅜	86¼	86¼	— ⅛	
97⅞	94	104	Penn. gen. 5s..... 95	94½	94¾	— ⅛	
96¼	93½	10	Penn. con. 4½s..... 96	95½	95¾	+ ⅛	
98½	97⅛	16	Penn. gtd. 4½s..... 98	97½	97½	..	
98	96⅜	10	Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.. 98	98	98	+ 1⅛	
90	85⅝	13	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.... 88¼	87⅝	87⅞	+ ⅝	
94	91	1	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22 93	93	93	..	
140	100	17	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.117½	117	117	+ 1½	
112⅜	85⅝	42	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.106	106½	105⅝	— ⅛	
91	88⅝	21	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G..... 91	91	91	+ 2	
86⅜	82⅜	25	READING gen. 4s..... 83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛	
96¼	95⅜	16	Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40 94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	..	
73½	63⅝	1	Rio G. W. 1st 4s..... 73	73	73	..	
72⅜	67	1	R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s 69	69	69	— 1	
96⅜	94	20	ST. L., I. M. & SO. gen. 5s 96¼	95½	95½	— 1	
77½	73¾	1	St. L., I. M. & So. Rivs. & Gulf 4s.... 76	76	76	..	
82½	78½	3	St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s..... 79	79	79	— 3	
98	96¼	1	St.L.& S.F.Ry.gen.5s 96¼	96¼	96¾	— ⅛	
64	50	73½	St.L.& S.F.pr.lien 4s 61½	60½	61¾	+ ⅝	
71	63¾	44	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s 66	65	65½	— ⅛	
56	40½	61	S. L. & S. F. inc. 6s. 50⅜	50	50	— ⅛	
75⅝	73½	8	S.L.& S.F. pr. lien 5s 75	74½	74½	— ⅜	
64½	58	14	St. L. & S. W. 1st Term. 5s 63	62½	62½	— ⅛	
65½	57½	3	St. L. S. W. con. 4s 63	62½	62¾	— 1	
74	66½	1	St.P.,K.C.&St.L. 4½s. 70	70	70	+ ⅛	
108⅜	100½	1	St. P. M. & M., M. C. 6s..... 108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛	
68	64½	22	San A. & A. P. 4s... 67	66½	66½	— ⅛	
60	54½	4	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s. 56⅜	56½	56½	— ⅜	
53	47½	82	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s. 51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜	
74	70	4	Seab. A. L. g. 4s. s. 70	70	70	— ⅜	
12	9½	2	Sinclair Oil 7s,W.W.141	141	141	..	
100	95	40	Sinclair Oil 7s..... 100	99⅝	99⅝	..	
93½	90	6	So. Bell Teleph. 5s.. 91½	91½	91½	— ⅜	
115	100	181½	So. Pac. cv. 5s..... 108½	108¼	108¼	+ ⅞	
87⅜	82⅜	67	So. Pac. cv. 4s..... 86	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛	
53½	79½	64	So. Pac. ref. 4s..... 89¼	89	89	— ⅛	
56⅜	52⅜	15	Southern Ry. 5s..... 53⅜	53	53	— ⅛	
69	66	76	Southern Ry. Gen. 4s 66⅜	65½	66	— ⅛	
68¾	64	6	So.Ry.,M. & O.col.4s 68½	67⅞	67⅞	..	
96	91	1	TENN. COP. cv. 6s. 92½	92¾	92½	..	
103⅛	100½	26	Texas Co. deb. 6s...103	102⅝	103¼	+ ⅛	

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TO FIGHT DRY LAW FROM NEW ANGLE

Untermyer Tells of Plans of British Investors in American Breweries.

SAYS POOR MAN SUFFERS

Proposes to Seek Hearing Before President if Efforts to Reach Committees Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 6.—British investors in American breweries will fight prohibition from a new angle, it was announced today by Samuel Untermyer, attorney, at his home, Greystone, here today. Mr. Untermyer will represent the British interests who have over $40,000,000 invested in the breweries in this country. The attorney declared today that he will fight on the ground that Congress has no power to enact war legislation in time of peace.

The fight will be made in co-operation with the United States Brewers' Association, represented by Elihu Root. It will be insisted, among other things, that if "bone dry" prohibition is actually intended to be enforced, and against rich and poor alike, drastic provision must be added to the law for the search and seizure of liquor in private dwellings, which, according to Mr. Untermyer, has been deliberately omitted, and which omission means, in effect, complete immunity for the rich man who can store away his liquor for years to come and who has done so in many cases already, while the poor man who cannot afford this luxury is discriminated against even to the extent of light, non-intoxicating beer.

One of the three test cases in which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals recently decided that the wartime prohibition law did not mean that all beer was prohibited, and that it applied only to beer that was proven to be intoxicating, was brought by the Clausen-Flanagan Brewing Company, which is a British corporation, the bonds and stocks of which are now, and have been for over thirty years, owned in Great Britain. Mr. Untermyer organized this corporation in England at that time and has been ever since then, and is now, a director of the corporation, representing its interests in this country. Three breweries in Boston, among the largest there, were acquired by the British investors through Mr. Untermyer at about the same time at a cost of over $3,000,000. There are still others owned in St. Louis, Chicago, Rochester, and other cities, so that there is today considerably over $40,000,000 of English and Irish money invested in breweries here.

On Friday last, Mr. Untermyer, on behalf of the interests he represents, which include also American owned breweries, telegraphed Representative Volstead, who is chairman of the House Sub-Judiciary Committee, having the prohibition legislation in charge, asking for an opportunity to be heard before the bill is finally reported. He was told that no such opportunity could be given at this time, because the bill already was out of committee and is not likely to be recommitted.

It is understood from Washington that a like application was made by Mr. Untermyer on Thursday for a hearing before the Senate sub-committees to Senator Sterling, who is Chairman of the sub-committee that is framing the Senate bill.

To Seek Hearing Before President.

If neither committee will hear the brewers in any event, it is purposed to ask a hearing on this question before the President when the bill reaches him.

"This proposed action of Congress," said Mr. Untermyer, "will be challenged before the Congressional committee if permitted, but if not permitted it will in any event be challenged when the bill reaches the President, and, if necessary, in the courts. No objection will, however, be made to inserting in the bill a provision that will effectively prevent the sale of any beverage that contains any alcohol whatever, however slight, including light beer, to be drunk on the premises where sold. Such a provision will render rational prohibition enforcement possible and is the only practicable means by which it will ever be made enforceable, for it will eliminate the saloon and place the poor man, who cannot stock his cellars with intoxicating liquors, on a par with the rich man at least to the very limited extent of being able to buy and drink with his meals at home a harmless, non-intoxicating beverage which a large part of the civilized world regards as helpful and nourishing food.

"I do not believe that the courts will countenance any such senseless and inappropriate legislation. It is the duty of Congress to ascertain by inquiry what percentage of alcoholic contents is in fact intoxicating within reasonable limitations so as not to include beverages that are clearly harmless and non-intoxicating, such as beer with less than 3 per cent. alcoholic contents. Congress cannot evade that duty to the destruction of legitimate business investments amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars that were built up under the protection and encouragement of Federal and State Governments ever since we became a nation—a business that has contributed and is today contributing hundreds of millions of dollars annually to the Federal revenue, to say nothing of the tribute collected by the States.

"I agree to the wisdom of the popular verdict that in the interest of humanity and for the good of future generations the saloon that is the breeding place of crime and the cause of so much of the world's misery must go, and that with it there must go the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, but it has not been decreed by the people by this amendment that Congress shall be given the power to enact this vicious piece of class legislation that sacrifices the poor man's innocent habits while tolerating in the rich man the continued license for the prevention of which the amendment was passed."

BRIEUX ON AID FOR BLIND.

French Author Tells of Need of Vocational Work.

Eugene Brieux, a French author, in the current issue of the American Journal for Care of Cripples, discusses the situation of the blind from the viewpoint of the blind man. He asserts that while it is easy enough to re-educate the blind it is much harder to educate the public.

"People who can see know nothing of the life of the man who has lost his sight, and on meeting a blind man are often so deeply moved that their judgment is completely upset," he says.

"Because of such people we advise those of our blind pupils who will come in contact with the public—salesmen, for example—to wear dark glasses. These will spare the nerves of those persons who are so moved by the misfortune of others that they take to flight, believing, doubtless, that suffering ceases to exist when they do not see it. Smoked glasses calm their nerves.

"The greatest trial of the blind is their state of dependence on others. You may meet a blind man in the street accompanied by his guide. The blind man is young, healthy, and alert; the guide is a nice old gentleman, who out of kindness is taking a blind soldier for a walk. You would suppose on seeing them that the blind man needed to be carried. The good gentleman grasps him tightly by the arm, in the manner of a policeman taking a man to the police station. He is making a great effort, is grave, silent, self-important, absorbed. His eyes never leave the blind man's feet, with the result that they both collide with a tree or a lamppost. All who are fortunate enough to have their sight owe the blind a protection which need not be the less effective because it is exercised from afar. One must have sufficient kindness to be willing to help the blind without their knowing it.

"How is one to help them? The answer is simple—by giving those that can work a job. With a dictaphone and a typewriting machine, a blind man is a perfect secretary, an excellent stenographer, and typist. He must be given employment. Not out of charity, but because he is as good a worker as anyone, because he is an active and intelligent man, and far less handicapped than is supposed.

"On the other hand, the State has not fulfilled all its duties toward our blind soldiers in awarding them a pension. It must secure work for them, and give the simple artisans a monopoly of the articles that they produce. The public must buy these articles solely from the blind. In a word, when we are with a blind man we must forget that he is blind, so that he may forget it himself. And yet we must never cease to think of him, though he must not know that."

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER THE INDENTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Indenture, dated November 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of International Traction Company, has adjourned the sale of the securities pledged under said Indenture from June 28, 1919, to July 9, 1919, and that said Trustee will offer said securities for sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on July 9, 1919.

A description of said securities and a statement of the terms of the sale are contained in the notice of sale heretofore published, of which copies may be obtained at the office of said Trustee, at 140 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 25, 1919.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Indenture of International Traction Company, dated November 1, 1912.
By F. J. H. SUTTON, Vice President.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's 41st Consecutive Dividend

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Central Savings Bank
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CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
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FOUR (4)-PER CENTUM
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HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
118 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 21, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

142ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1919, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Secy.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
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ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
135th Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
4% PER ANNUM,
payable on and after July 15th, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
H. F. Hutchinson, Pres. L. F. Ferris, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS. SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers Street, New York
The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum
ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10th, 1919, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1st, 1919.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	81,850	224,610	247,900	$180,000
Tuesday	93,160	250,415	300,625	191,500
Wednesday	183,500	322,255	355,735	72,000
Thursday	316,410	379,495	270,800	267,000
Friday	Holiday—			
Saturday	Holiday—			
Total	674,920	1,185,775	1,221,310	$711,500

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	6¾	22,000	*Aetna Explosives	13	10	12	+ 2¼
65	51	1,200	*Air Reduction	58	55	56	..
67½	60	4,400	*Allied Pack., Inc.	63½	64½	65½	— ½
1⅛	1	300	*Am. Chem. Prod.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
51	34	3,600	*Am. Malt & Grain	50¾	49¼	50	— ¾
12	2½	2,500	*Am. Writ. Paper.	12	10	10½	— 1½
19¾	18	300	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
16	5	2,000	Annapolis Ferry	8	7⅞	8	..
27⅝	23	24,000	*Bethlehem Motor.	27⅝	23	27¾	+ 1
10⅛	8½	6,900	*Br.-Am. C. C.	9⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
7½	4½	2,400	Br.-Am. Tob., rts.	5	4½	5	— ⅜
30	21⅜	2,900	Br.-Am. Tob. Cou.	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	4	10,500	*Chalmers Motors.	11	9¾	11	+ 1⅜
37½	36	5,900	*Clinton-Wright	37⅜	36¼	37	+ ⅝
25⅜	13⅞	10,100	*Colonial Tire	123⅜	20½	22	+ 2½
8½	6½	23,300	*Continental Candy	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
166	82	3,810	*Cramp Shipbuild.	166	143	165	+25
124	118	200	*Cudahy	120	120	120	..
1	⅞	1,000	Cu Noor Chem.	1	⅞	1	..
14	10¾	200	*Du Pont C. pf.	12¾	12½	12¾	..
9¾	8½	2,600	*Excello Tire & R.	9¾	8⅝	9	— ⅛
33	25⅜	1,500	*Godchaux Sugar	33	28½	33	..
98	98	200	*Godchaux Sug. pf.	98	98	98	..
62	52⅜	21,600	*Farrell Coal	61½	59	60⅝	+ 1⅝
44⅝	29	49,000	*Fisk R. T., w. i.	44⅝	35	44⅝	+ 9¾
80¾	39	12,900	*Gen. Asphalt	80⅝	72	80⅝	+ 6¾
122	87	2,400	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	122	111¼	120	+ 8½
⅛	⅛	1,360	Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	2	22,500	*Havana Tob.	6¾	3¾	6¾	+ 2¾
20	3	32,000	*Havana Tob. pf.	20	19	19	+10
9⅝	6	8,000	*Hayden Chem.	7⅞	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅝
13	9	1,600	*Hocking Val. P.	13	12	13	+ 2⅝
12	8¾	9,200	Hupp Motor Car	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅝
53½	29	900	*Int. Products	53½	53½	52½	+ 1½
35	10⅝	13,700	Inter. Rubber	26	23	23⅝	— 1⅝
34½	19½	500	*Libby, McN. & L.	31	30	30¾	..
83	27½	6,100	*Lima Loco.	83	73	74	+ 7
5⅞	4	57,000	Marconi of Am.	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
31¾	23	14,700	*Martin Pr. Corp.	31¾	29	31¾	+ 1⅝
73	59¼	100	*Mexican Invest.	60	60	60	..
81½	47	800	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	80	79	81	+ 2
50	16	3,450	N. Y. Shipbuild.	50	48½	50	+ 6½
8	2¾	5,000	Nor. A. P. & P.	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	76,000	*Livingston Oil	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	10,000	*Mariand Tr. Oil	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	1,500	*McCoombs P. & R.	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
35	21	2,200	*Merritt Oil	25	27¼	27½	— ⅛
4½	2¼	500	Met. Petroleum	3¼	2¾	3¼	..
16	10½	2,800	*Mex-Penuco Oil	16	13⅝	15	..
2½	1⅝	3,000	*Middle States Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
136	125	2,900	*Midwest Ref.	182	177	182	+ 1
1⅝	1¼	5,200	*Midwest Tr. Oil	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
5⅞	2	2,500	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
7	4	45	*National Oil	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
75	46	4,500	*Northwest Oil	64	60	61	— 3
2¼	1*	10,000	*Ohio Ranger	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
64	16	105,000	*Omar Oil & Gas.	64	52	64	+ 9
7	1⅝	9,700	*Orient Oil & Gas.	7	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	7,000	*Osage Na. Oil Sy.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
17⅛	11¼	4,300	*Pennok Oil	15	14⅜	15	— ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
172	172	5	Eureka Pipe Line	172	172	172	—16
197	163	75	Ill. Pipe Line	197	185	197	..
404	316	100	Ohio Oil	375	371	374	+ 5
800	630	10	Prairie Oil & Gas.	747	735	747	+ 7
350	292	20	South Penn. Oil	328	328	328	+ 8
294	227	170	Stand. Oil of Cal.	279	275	277	+ 3
761	688	178	Stand. Oil of N. J.	747	729	747	+29
395	272	195	Stan. Oil of N. Y.	279	272	279	+ 7
141	107	73	Union Tank	138	132	138	+ 8
460	346	20	Vacuum Oil	446	444	446	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	⅝	4,800	*Allen Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	18,500	*Allied Oil	1⅛	⅞	1	..
2⅜	1⅛	18,200	*Amal. Royalty	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
1	⅞	10,000	*Barnett Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	3	9,300	*Boone Oil	3⅝	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
78	18	87,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	70	67	70	+ 3
1⅜	1⅛	7,400	Burk. Van C. Oil	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	4½	200	Circle Oil	4¾	4½	4½	..
41⅝	35¼	7,800	*Cit. Ser. B. H. Sh.	41⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+ 2
61½	37	5,500	*Com'wealth Oil	50¼	56	58⅜	— 1⅜
1⅝	⅝	5,100	*Con. Am. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4⅞	3¼	200	*Continental Pet.	3¼	3½	3½	..
16½	6¼	5,700	*Continental Ref.	12¾	11⅛	12¾	+ ⅜
16⅝	6¾	23,800	*Cosden Oil	13¾	11	12	+ 1
1⅞	⅛	8,900	Efford Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	1,500	Elk Basin Pet.	9½	9	9½	+ ½
9	6¼	5,250	Ertel Oil	7¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
42	4	43,500	*Esmeralda Oil	20	16	20	..
4	2	5,500	*Federal Oil	3¼	3	3¼	..
8¾	3½	9,200	Glenrock Oil	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
132	116	420	Gum Cove Oil	120	118	120	+ 1
65	33	1,600	*Hercules Oil	37	33	37	+ 1
40¾	10	9,300	*Home Oil & Ref.	20¾	20	20¾	..
144½	75	100	*Houston Oil	118	118	118	..
6¾	4½	4,400	*Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7⅞	5⅜	5,000	*Indiahoma	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
85½	16⅜	1,600	*Inter. Petrol.	30¼	20	22	— ¼
38	24½	17,000	*Invincible Oil	33	30¾	37½	+ ¾
8	6¾	16,800	*Island Oil & Tr.	⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	10,000	*Lance Creek Roy.	1	⅞	1	..
3	1⅜	76,000	*Livingston Oil	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	10,000	*Mariand Tr. Oil	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	1,500	*McCoombs P. & R.	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
35	21	2,200	*Merritt Oil	25	27¼	27½	— ⅛
4½	2¼	500	Met. Petroleum	3¼	2¾	3¼	..
16	10½	2,800	*Mex-Penuco Oil	16	13⅝	15	..
2½	1⅝	3,000	*Middle States Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
136	125	2,900	*Midwest Ref.	182	177	182	+ 1
1⅝	1¼	5,200	*Midwest Tr. Oil	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
5⅞	2	2,500	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
7	4	45	*National Oil	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
75	46	4,500	*Northwest Oil	64	60	61	— 3
2¼	1*	10,000	*Ohio Ranger	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
64	16	105,000	*Omar Oil & Gas.	64	52	64	+ 9
7	1⅝	9,700	*Orient Oil & Gas.	7	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	7,000	*Osage Na. Oil Sy.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
17⅛	11¼	4,300	*Pennok Oil	15	14⅜	15	— ¼

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	6¾	10,700	*Pitts. Texas	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	8	14,300	*Producers & Ref.	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
6	⅛	100	*Rangeburnett Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2½	⅛	2,800	*Ranger Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅞	.25	3,500	*Ranger Homer Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
24	7¾	4,300	*Rickard Tex. Co.	24	21¾	24	+ 2
2	.45	4,600	*Rock Oil	½	½	½	..
7⅝	2¼	8,200	*Ryan Oil	6¼	5¼	6	+ ⅝
64⅝	35	90,000	*Salt Creek Prod.	63½	59	63½	+ 4¼
⅞	⅝	7,200	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
62¾	40	86,100	*Sinclair Con. Oil	62¾	58¾	62¾	+7
65	22	11,200	*Sinclair G. Corp.	60	57	60	+ 2½
7	2¼	700	*Southern O. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
86	22	195,000	*Southwest Oil	32	32	30	—17
7	4	3,700	*SouthwestP. & R.	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	11,850	*Stanton	1⅝	1⅝	1½	..
5	4	11,700	*Tex. Kan. Oil	4⅜	4	4	— 1
6	2¾	8,000	*Texas R. O. & R.	5	4½	4¾	— ⅛
1⅜	.11	4,575	*Texas Oil & Ref.	1¼	1⅛	1	+ ⅛
8¾	7	13,700	*Texas Pr. & Ref.	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅛	5,500	*Texas Steer Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	6,300	*Texon Oil Land	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
48¾	45¾	19,000	*Transcont. Oil	47¾	45¾	47¾	— ⅜
64	50	58,400	*United Texas Pet.	53	50	51	— 2
2¼	1	1,300	United W. O., new	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6	300	*Valverde Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5	⅞	11,500	*Vacuum O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17⅝	14½	500	*Ventura Con. Oil	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
6	2	4,300	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
1½	⅜	900	*Virky Tex. O & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4¼	3¼	2,500	Wayland O. & G.	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
24	22½	12,200	*White E. O. & R.	23½	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
38	6	1,800	*W. St. O. & L., new	6¾	6	6⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅜	4,500	***Y" Oil & Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34	5	6,800	*Adel. M. & M.	28	26	28	..
2	.33	45,000	*Al.-Brit. Col. M.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	19,200	Alaska Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅝	⅛	1,600	*Allied Gold	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	1,160	*Am. Hond. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	1,800	*America Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
82	36	2,600	*Ariz. Butte	170	63	65	— 5
1¼	½	400	*Ariz. Silver	½	½	½	+ ⅛
6	2	4,500	*Atlantic	4	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
1⅝	1	1,500	*Atlantic O. & R.	1⅝	1⅜	1¼	..
80	45	112,000	*Beicher Divide	80	55	78	+22
½	¼	62,500	*Beicher Exten.	44	31	43	+11
½	⅛	11,500	Big Ledge Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
38	8	2,000	*Booth	10	8½	8½	— ½
60	42	84,000	Boston Montana	60	52	57	— 1
43	27	10,500	*Caledonia Min.	41	40	41	..
2¼	1¼	2,500	Canada Copper	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	.53	23,700	*Candelaria Silver	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
2¾	1¼	9,400	*Cascade Silver M.	2	1⅝	2	..
16½	8	7,000	Cashboy	10	8	8½	..
5¼	1	1,000	Cerbat & S. M. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	6,900	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	10,000	Con. Cop. Mines	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	8,200	Cresson Gold	4½	3¾	4	+ ⅛
42	18	3,000	*Crown Cresus G.	19	18	19	— 2
28	12	5,000	*Divide Charter	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	1¾	2,500	El Salvador Silver	4	3¾	4	..
2¾	1¼	11,800	Eureka Croesus	2¼	2	2¼	..
80	52	300	*Florence Silver	75	75	75	..
1⅜

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

To the Depositors of Preferred and Common Stock of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., under the Stockholders' Protective Committee Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917.

Terms of Settlement formulated by a Committee appointed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court, and embodying the plan proposed by him, have been approved by that Court and accepted by the representatives of large holdings of the various classes of securities of the Company. Pursuant to the provisions of such Terms of Settlement, J. & W. Seligman & Co., as Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, have applied to Judge Mayer for his approval of an amendment of said Plan so that the same would conform to the provisions of the Terms of Settlement, and authorize the Readjustment Managers to carry out the provisions thereof with respect to the Preferred Stock deposited with them. Said approval by Judge Mayer was duly given June 10, 1919.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned have approved as fair and equitable the Terms of Settlement formulated by the Committee appointed by Judge Mayer as aforesaid, and will carry out which Terms of Settlement with respect to the Preferred Stock said Plan of Readjustment has been duly amended. You are further notified that to enable the Preferred Stock deposited with the undersigned to participate in said Terms of Settlement the undersigned Stockholders' Protective Committee named in the Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917, pursuant to clause Eighteenth of said Agreement, has adopted said Amended Plan of Readjustment, dated June 10, 1919, and has filed said Amended Plan of Readjustment with Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, the Depositary named in said Deposit Agreement.

Under the provisions of said Deposit Agreement, any depositor may at any time within twenty days after June 30, 1919, the date of the first publication of this notice, may file with the Depositary a written notice of dissent from said Amended Plan and his desire to withdraw from said Deposit Agreement, specifying the dates and the numbers of all Certificates of Deposit held by him. Upon the filing of such notice of dissent and the payment to the Depositary for the account of the Committee of his pro rata portion of the expenses and disbursements of the Committee (which proportion has been fixed by the Committee at one dollar and fifty cents per share of Preferred Stock and at seventy-five cents per share of Common Stock) such Depositor shall be entitled to receive from the Depositary, upon surrender to it of the Certificates of Deposit with properly executed transfers thereof, and upon the payment of all stamp taxes required by law, Preferred and (or) Common Stock to the amount set forth in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered. Any Depositor failing to file such notice of expressed dissent as above mentioned shall be conclusively assumed to have assented to and ratified said Amended Plan.

If the Amended Plan of Readjustment become operative, it is contemplated that all expenses, whether under the Deposit Agreement or the Amended Plan, will be paid out of the Estate and that no payment of any kind will be made by depositing Security holders. If the Amended Plan should be abandoned, no charge will be made against Preferred or Common Stock deposited under the Deposit Agreement for expenses incurred under the Plan of Readjustment or for compensation for the Readjustment Managers and the Committee will have the discretionary right to apportion the expenses under the Deposit Agreement of September 29, 1917, among the two classes of securities deposited under said Agreement and not withdrawn.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

HENRY AUCHU, Chairman,
JUSTUS VON LENGERKE,
JOHN RICE,
ASA K. DeWITT,
F. E. BALDWIN,
HOWARD BAYNE,
STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF COLLATERAL

Notice is hereby given that, default having been made by EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION in the payment of the principal of its five per cent. Five-Year Convertible Gold Bonds dated as of March 1, 1913, secured by a collateral trust indenture dated March 1, 1913, between Eastern Power & Light Corporation and The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and in the payment of certain interests due thereon, the undersigned THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under said collateral trust indenture, pursuant to the authority therein contained, will through and by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 14-16 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 15, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in a single lot or parcel, the collateral pledged by said Eastern Power Corporation under said collateral trust indenture and all rights, rights of action and claims of the undersigned as such trustee against Eastern Power & Light Corporation and against any person or persons.

The collateral to be sold is as follows:

2,405 shares of the common stock of The Colonial Power & Light Company, of the par value of $100 each.

1,000 shares of the preferred stock of Claremont Power Company of the par value of $100 each.

8,000 shares of the common stock of Claremont Power Company of the par value of $100 each.

1,801 shares of the common stock of Clarendon Power Company of the par value of $100 each.

12,482 shares of the common stock of West Virginia Traction & Electric Company of the par value of $100 each.

$283,000 principal amount of the Temporary First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Colonial Power & Light Company.

$396,000 principal amount Claremont Power Company Thirty-Year First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

36,000 shares of preferred "B" stock of Reading Transit & Light Company of the par value of $50.00 each.

73,000 shares of the common stock of Reading Transit & Light Company of the par value of $50.00 each.

$85,000 principal amount of past due notes of Claremont Power Company.

At the sale of said securities and said rights, the bid of the highest bidder will be accepted, but before the same are struck off such bidder will be required to pay on account of the purchase price 10% thereof either in cash or by certified bank check payable to the order of The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, and in case such bidder shall fail to make such payment said securities and rights will immediately again be offered for sale without further notice and the bidder failing to make such payment will be held liable for any deficiency. The balance of the purchase price of said securities will be payable and the securities will be delivered and must be taken and paid for in full at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, at or before 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of July 16, 1919. (Failure by any successful bidder to take and pay for the same at or before the last mentioned time will be deemed a forfeit and be deemed a surrender of all claim to the securities so purchased and all payments theretofore made on account of the purchase price thereof.

The undersigned by the terms of said collateral trust indenture above mentioned has the right at the said sale to bid for and purchase said securities. Conditions affecting said sale or other particulars may be announced at the time of the sale.

Dated, June 14, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
As Trustee under collateral trust indenture Eastern Power & Light Corporation, dated March 1, 1913.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Notice of Redemption of Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes, Series B and Series C.

To each and every holder of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes, Series B and Series C, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, issued under the Trust Indenture, dated July 15, 1918, between Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Company, and Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that Bethlehem Steel Corporation has elected to exercise its right to redeem, and will redeem and pay, on July 30, 1919, all of its Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes of Series B and Series C, then outstanding and not previously exchanged, as provided in the Trust Indenture under which said Notes were issued, for Consolidated Mortgage Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, of said Corporation; that interest on said Series B and Series C will cease on said redemption date, July 30, 1919; that the holders of said Notes of Series B and Series C are required on said redemption date to present them for redemption and payment to said Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the office of Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; and that on presentation and surrender at said office as aforesaid of said Notes of said Series with all coupons maturing on and after January 15, 1920, they will be redeemed at said, Notes of Series B at 100% at the principal amount thereof, and Notes of Series C at 100% of the principal amount thereof, and in each case with interest accrued thereon to said redemption date.

Dated New York, June 18, 1919.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
By E. B. HILL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND Rock Removal.—United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 7, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
A. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	66
Anac. & Pot. River, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	93
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Arls. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	83	86
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '36	7	Jan. & July	90½	95½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.		45
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	87
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	99½
Do deb., '23	6	Feb. & Aug.	107	107½
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July		80
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July		98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	73	84
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	97	97½
Cent. Power & Lt., '22	5	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	94½	
Charleston City Ry. '22	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '09	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Clt. Serv. Jer. Sec., B.	7	Jan. & July	149	
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	94
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	82	89
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Conn. Ry. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	74	79
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	74	79
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	5	Jan. & July	85	88
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) cons., '50	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94½	
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	84	
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Ellis & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.		80
El Paso Elec. coll., '49	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st s. f., '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	55	65
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	91	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '40	4	May & Nov.	53	59
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	83	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	87½	89
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '25	5	Jan. & July	91	95½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70½	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Nash.R.& L. 1st con., '52	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ds, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	93
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	93
Newark Pass. Ry., '20	5	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	56	60
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	67
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norfolk Ports. Tr., '37	5	June & Dec.	75	78
Norf. Ry. & Lt. '49	5	May & Nov.	87	90
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr. '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	83	86
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	76	80
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con. '28	5	Jan. & July	77	79
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	84
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	95½
Riverside T. '60	5	Jan. & July		80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	82	85
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Car. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '33	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Dec.	75	
Syracuse Lgt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	77
Syracuse Light & Pwr., '51	5	June & Dec.	85	
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	
Twin States Gas & El 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	80
United El. of N. J., '46	5	June & Dec.	72	75
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	88	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	98	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '46	4	Mar. & Sep.	70½	71½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	51	52
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Unit. Util. gen., '37	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	82½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	69	70
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	65	80

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	99½	102
American Ice, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	
American Malting, '26	5	June & Dec.	99	
Barrett Mfg., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Buf. & Sus. Iron 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '23	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	100
Chl. Pneu. Tool, '21	5	Jan. & July	99½	
Du P. de N. deb., '36	5	June & Dec.	92½	96
Gen. Asphalt deb., '25	6	Apr. & Oct.	94½	
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	
Monon Coal 1st, '36	6	June & Dec.	54	60
Nat. Cond. & Cable, '27	5	Apr. & Oct.	91½	93
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '36	6	May & Nov.	96½	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Cl.	Period	Date.	Last Div.	Quotation July 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	15	16	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	76	78	
Am. Gas & El. (Bos.)	50		Q	Jul 1, 19	133	136	
Do pf. ($50)	50		Q	May 1, 19	41½	43	
Am. Light & Trac.	100		Q	May 1, 19	250	255	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jun 2, 19	72	75	
Am. Public Utilities	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	13	16	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 14	10	20	
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	37	42	
Do 1st pf.	100		Q	May 15,19	60	62	
Associated Gas Invest.	50				11	14	
Bay State Gas, cum. pf.	50		S	Jun 2, 19	75	80	
Buffalo Gen. Electric	25		Q	Jun 30,19	107½	109½	
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	84	86	
Capital Traction	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	80½	80½	
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	100		Q	Jun 1, 19		45	
Charles.Con.R.G.& E.	100				40	50	
Cities Service	100		M	Jul 1, 19	398	402	
Do pf.	100		M	Jul 1, 19	19½	19¾	
Do Bankers shares	42.5c		M	Jul 1, 19	41½	41¾	
Colorado Power	100		Q	Apr 15,19	24	26	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jun 16,19	99	102	
Columbus Elec. pf.	100		S	Jul 1, 19	73	80	
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	100			Nov 1, 18	28	30	
Do pf.	100		Q	May 1, 19	83	85	
Conn. Power pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	78	85	
Con. Trac. of N. J.	100		S	Jan 15,19		61	
Eastern Texas Elec.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	57	60	
Do pf.	100		S	Jul 1, 19	80	85	
Elec. Bond & Share pf	100		Q	May 1, 19	92	93	
El Paso Electric	100		Q	Jun 15,19	102	104	
Essex & Hudson Gas	100		S	Jan 1, 19	112	120	
Federal Light & Trac.	100				13	14	
Do pf.	100			Sep 1, 14	49	51	
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	100		S	Mar 15,19	65	68	
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	100		S	Jul 1, 19	75		
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	100				50	70	
Do pf.	100		Q	May 15,19	88	95	
Miss. River Pr. pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	46		
Nashville R. & L. pf.	100		Q	Apr 1, 19	65	68	
Newark Con. Gas	100		S	J. & J.	78	82	
Niagara Falls Power pf.	100		Q	Apr 15,19	102	104	
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	100				11	13	
Do pf.	100		S	Jan 15,19	58	63	
No. States Power	100			Jan 20,18	70	72	
Do pf.	100			Apr 21,19	90	92	
Pacific Gas & Electric	100		S	Jun 2, 19	57	60	
Do pf.	100		S	Mar 1, 19	87	90	
Pacific Gas & Electric	100		S	Apr 21,19	85	85½	
Do pf.	100			May 15,19	88	90	
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	100			Apr 10,19	78	88	
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	100			May 1, 19	90	95	
Republic Ry. & Light	100			Jul 15,18	17	19	
Do pf.	100			Apr 15,19	57	58	
Southern Cal. Edison	100			May 15,19	87½	90	
Do 1st pf.	100			Apr 15,19	99	102	
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	100		S	Jun 1, 19	100	105	
Standard Gas & Elec.	50				33	35	
Do pf.	50		Q	Jun 14,19	43½	46	
Tampa Electric	100		Q	May 15,19	117		
Temp. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	100					6½	7½
Do pf.	100				22	24	
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	75	80	
United Light & Rys.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	49	50	
Do 1st pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	74½	76	
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c		Q	Apr 22,19	16½	17	
United Utilities	100				5	15	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jul 1, 19	85	92	
Washington Gas	50c		Q	May 1, 19	32	33	
Wash. Ry. & Electric	100		Q	Jun 1, 19	25	40	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jun 1, 19	58	68	
Western Power	100				22	24	
Do pf.	100		Q	Apr 15,19	72	74	
West. States Gas & E.	3-16		M	Jun 30,19	15	20	
Do pf.	100		Q	Jun 15,19	15	80	
Wisconsin Edison	$2		S	Jul 1,18	31	36	

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par Cl.	Period	Date.	Last Div.	Quotation July 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	40	45	
Brooklyn	1,500,000	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	500	510	
Cent. Union	12,000,000	5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	465	475	
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	Q	Jun 30,19	365	375	
Commercial	500,000				130		
Empire	2,000,000	†3	Q	Jun 28,19	295	305	
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	460	485	
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 19	440	460	
Fidelity	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	220	230	
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,19	230	240	
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	245	260	
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	404	408	
Hamilton	500,000	8	Q	May 1, 19	258	265	
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30,19	130	140	
Irving Trust	22,500,000	1	Q	Jul 1, 19	‡	660	
Kings Co.	500,000	7		May 1, 19	840		
Law.T. & T.C.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	137	140	
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 19	175	185	
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	160		
Merc. Tr. (N. D.)	1,000,000	2		Dec 31,18	230		
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,19	365	375	
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,19	620	635	
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 30,19	785	800	
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	280	300	
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	5			92		
Title Gu. & Tr.	5,000,000	5	S	Jun 30,19	415	420	
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 1, 19	875	925	
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 19	440	450	

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par Cl.	Period	Date.	Last Div.	Quotation July 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	255	
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 30,19	70	75	
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,19	248	253	
U. S. Fid.	800,000	1	S	Jul 31,18	115		
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	May 1, 19	300	325	
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 10, 19	70	75	
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jul 10, 19	500		
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	Q	Apr 30,19	950		
Great Amer.	5,000,000	†6	Q	Apr 15,19	402	407	
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	85	95	
Home Fire	6,000,000	†2½	Q	J. & J.	580	570	
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	135	140	
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,19	94	98	
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	155	165	
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	248	253	
N. Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	115	125	
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*10	S	J. & J.	185	205	
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	39	42	
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22,19	45	60	
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	102	108	
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3		Jan 1, 17	50	60	
Westc'r ($100)	1,000,000	50c	Q	May 1, 19	37	39	

*And 5% extra. †And 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	5		J. & J.	21½		
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	25		Jan 1, 19	40	80	
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Apr 15,19	10½	11⅜	
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2		Jan 1, 19	50	75	
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4		Jan 15,19	120	160	
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½		Feb 1, 19		190	
Ninth Av.	800,000	2		Jan 15,19		110	
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½		Mar 20,19		95	

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par Cl.	Period	Date.	Last Div.	Quotation July 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jul 1, 19	370		
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 19	255		
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	133	136	
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	180	185	
Bat'ry Pk. N.	1,000,000	8	S	Jul 1, 19	215	230	
Bowery	250,000	*3	Q	May 1, 19	425		
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000				123	140	
Bronx Nat.	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 19	155	165	
Bronx Boro.	150,000				120	130	
Bryant Park	200,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	150	160	
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	500,000	3		Jul 1, 18	27	33	
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	200	215	
Chem. Nat.	7,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	200	210	
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3		Apr 1, 17	135	150	
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Jul 1, 19	545	555	
Citizens Nat.	1,500,000	52½	Q	Jul 1, 19	245	250	
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	462	
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	b2	Q	Jul 1, 19	340	360	
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	225		
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,19	165		
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 19	180		
Commonwlth.	1,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 19	220	230	
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	247	249	
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	110		
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	5	Q	May 1, 19	400	410	
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2		Jun 16,18	148		
Europe	1,000,000	5		Jan 13,17	135		
Fifth Av.	200,000	112½	Q	Jul 1, 19	1800	2100	
Fifth Nat.	225,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	200	225	
First Nat.	10,000,000	25	Q	Jul 1, 19	1925		
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	185	205	
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	200		
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	200		
Guaranty	25,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	780	790	
Hanover Nat.	5,000,000	8	S	Jul 1, 19	840		
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 5, 19	340		
Imp. & T.Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 19	570	580	
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	††355		
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jul 1, 19	335	365	
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 19	290		
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	215	225	
Mech. & Met.	4,000,000

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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
New 2-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 4c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms.

John A. Baldwin
80 Malden Lane, N. Y.
Telephone John 5047.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARTLETT BUILDING,
218-228 High St., Newark, N. J.
70,000 Sq. Ft. 5 story and mill construction brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central; good labor district.
Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

452 Riverside Drive
2 ROOMS AND BATH
Elegant Housekeeping Apartment.
$30 per Month. Immediate possession.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
City Houses Wanted.
PRIVATE FAMILY WANTS TO RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 72D AND 110TH STS. AND BETWEEN WEST END AV. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR ON DRIVE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. M. M., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Westchester County.
Pleasantville, N. Y.—Large 12-room house with attic; needs repairing; 10 minutes from station; price $5,500. W 674 Times Downtown.
$8,950.—6 rooms, all improvements, 20 minutes out; 50x100. Offenbach, 99 Wickes Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers.
Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.
I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City. I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles E. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.
Gentleman's country home, within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x100; beautifully landscaped; ten-room house; cost $15,000; will take $9,500 for quick sale. For photographs and particulars write Mr. Marine, Room 604, 1,260 Broadway.
I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash. M. C., 139 Times.

New York State.
SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE
with two acres of beautiful grounds, private dock, on the Hudson, hour out; will be sacrificed for $20,000; actual water front; no railroad tracks. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2896 Beekman.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 3 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 852, Lake Placid, N. Y.

New Jersey.
Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $8,500; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morton St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Riedel, 6900 Bowling Green.
Beautiful suburban home, modern and up-to-date; nine rooms, 2 baths; all appointments; large plot, shade, shrubbery, garage; exclusive section; choice location; near railroad transit; within easy reach of city; asking $15,500; reasonable terms. F 1019 Times Harlem.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FURNISHED.
BAY HEAD.—BUNGALOW, NEAR YACHT CLUB; LOT 100X150 FEET; SHADE; OCEAN BATHING, SAILING, FISHING, RUNNING; SACRIFICE PRICE. X 484 TIMES ANNEX.
Seven-room bungalow, 35 minutes from Jersey City, beautifully located; 30 fruit trees, garage, &c., $6,500. Owner, R. P. Shenk, 271 West 125th.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
New Jersey.
NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
TELEPHONE 7804 MARKET.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 819, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
Sale or to Let.—120 Spring St. Room 40, 1 East 42d.
Bronx—For Sale or To Let.
Great sacrifice, beautiful home, finest location in Bronx; large grounds, good site for apartment house. Jackson, 112 Times.
Queens—For Sale or To Let.
Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 3,609 Broadway. Audubon 2366 or Long Beach 222.
Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.
Will sacrifice two new-law walk-ups, one corner elevator, three cold water flats. Need money for business. P. R. 545 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. H. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.
Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61; Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rock.
At Woodmere, L. I.—One and one quarter acres with cottage in need of repairs; will sell for $7,000. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, Inc., 1,919 Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Tel. Far Rockaway 17.
Sacrificing.—Family complications compel to sell excellent cor. plot, 100x100, at L. I. Station, forty minutes from Broadway; value $5,000; sacrifice for $3,800; terms. J. B., 777 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 20 miles. Edward Brownlee, 110 West 40th St.
For remodeling, private residence, 20-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H 821 Times Annex.
Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. H 825 Times Annex.

FARMS.
Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.
For Sale.—85-acre farm located ¼ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; well fertile; stream running through; 45 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Brooklyn.
$100 for whole Summer; quaintest, coolest spot in city; furnished 13-room frame house, all improvements; 30 windows, screens; yard 130x130 feet, trees, lawn, flowers, garden, 15 minutes from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island, stores convenient, best section. 1,273 Pacific St. Tel. Bedford 10428.
Westchester County.
Nicely furnished 8-room apartment in Yonkers; attractive location; splendid view of Hudson. Telephone Yonkers 5878-W.
Long Island.
Furnished house for small family, balance of season; directly on Long Island Sound; must have bathing beach and garage; price no object; best references given. Write, stating full particulars, D 91 Times.
New Jersey.
Leaving July 15 six months' trip abroad; will rent my comfortable 8-room home, furnished, to refined family; detached house; garden; pleasant; convenient location; $75 monthly. Phone Leonia 786-W, or write E. R. Manning, 275 Leonia Av.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—414 Central Av., 15-room modern house; spacious grounds; tennis court; garage. Phone Circle 1810, N. Y.
South Orange, N. J.—July and August, 8-room house; every convenience; hour from New York. N 646 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AV. AND WALKER STS.,
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG., STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS, 75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY.
OR ANY BROKER.
Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.
Neatly furnished private office between 20th and 47th Sts., wanted; references. P 209 Times.
STORAGE LOFTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; 50x100; large elevator; excellent service; moderate rent. 410 West 52d. Columbus 514.
Storage space, 534 East 20th St.; 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 25x134; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.
71 WALL ST.
Furnished suite; stenographer and two telephones; $50 month. Mr. Wolff, Suite 13.
Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 529, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.
Desk room for rent, with or without stenographic service; location Times Square; reasonable; state particulars. N 368 Times.
Rolltop desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.
Light loft to lease; 2,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1062.
For Rent—Part office or desk room. 917, 1,123 Broadway (25th St.)
Brooklyn.
Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 13,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Nixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.
Wanted for Business Purposes.
LOFT OR PART OF LOFT.—Dress jobber desires loft of office building; would consider space with suit house, between 27th and 34th Sts. M. Saul, 303 5th Av., Room 1717.
Wanted—Furnished or unfurnished office from 400 to 1,500 square feet floor space, in downtown financial or export district, preferably on Wall St. Ring Mr. Florian, Hanover 3663.
Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 381 Times.
Responsible shipping firm desires 1,000 feet office space, south Wall St., west William St., Manhattan. N 559 Times Downtown.
Wanted.—Factory space, 3,000 to 3,500 sq. ft., within 100 miles of New York City. B 196 Times.
Office space wanted, 150 sq. ft., 42d St., between Broadway-Madison Av. S 15 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
84TH, 155 EAST.—Sublet furnished apt., 2 rooms and bath. Apply W. J. Adams.
86TH, 152 EAST. (Shiffen Court.)—7-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.
40TH ST., 146 EAST.—Artistic apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, until Sept. 31. Apt 4D.
82D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Dauchy, L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.
MADISON AV., 1,270.—Four-room elevator apartment; electricity; $75. Magor, Lenox 4329.
MY SPACIOUS 8th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 8514. Mrs. Evans.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—Brooklyn.
OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $65; ground floor in elevator house; 186 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.
Small bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, by army officer returning to New York about Sept. 1. Address X 418 Times Annex.
Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St.; permanent; West Side preferred. Phone 2513 Madison Square.
Unfurnished.
Two gentlemen require, unfurnished, two or three-room and bath modern apartment; well lighted, well heated, service; assured cleanliness; year lease from September or October; notwithstanding Square section preferred; state particulars. D 80 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.
36TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.
50TH, 119 EAST.—Neatly furnished room; comfortable; all conveniences.
87TH, 18 EAST.—One or two rooms, private bath; housekeeping; telephone; reasonable.
38TH, 225 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.
61TH, 74 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—With French family of 2; rooms, $4.50; only tenant; top floor, 4 flights. Ackerman.
53D ST., 31 EAST.—Large front room; private house; select neighborhood.
MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single rooms; electricity, gas, phone. Ed Krebl.
MADISON AV., 180, (Near 34th St.)—Single and double rooms, reasonable; telephone.
West Side.
21TH ST., 237 WEST.—Breezy room, kitchen privileges; hot water always; dainty apartment; call after 5; $4. Henry.
12TH, 34 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; one medium, 2 small; sreferences.
60TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen; references.
48TH, 151 WEST.—High-class, immaculate room; private bath, abundance hot water. $10.
81ST, 11-13 WEST.—Furnished large and small rooms.
52D, 254 WEST.—Elegant, large room; clean; running water, bath, telephone, conveniences.
53D, 57 WEST.—Clean, light, airy rooms, double, single, baths; reasonable; references.
57TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.
72D ST., 305 WEST, (studio apartment.)—Two furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette to be had in three days.
107TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful two, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; maid service.
79TH ST., (Linear Drive.)—Seven rooms, two baths; every room magnificent; river view, three exposures; handsomely furnished in every detail; piano; immediate possession; $200 until October; longer lease if desired. Phone 368 Columbus.
81ST, 101 WEST, (3E.)—Cool, attractively furnished, 3-room housekeeping apartment; elevator.
91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$80.
95TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.
104TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished apartments, one, two, three large rooms and bath; Summer rates; full hotel service.
107TH, 107 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. (Alcazar, Academy 1719.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$70 monthly; weekly rates. Main Offices, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.
113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7483.
127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $65.
140TH, ST., 503 WEST.—3-room, completely furnished apartment; 8 weeks, July 10; $15 per week. Reid, 1211 Audubon.
ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Ava.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. Is; 8th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.
APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenettes, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
222-229 WEST 60TH ST.
BUSINESS women to share apartment with lady; everything for housekeeping. D 103 Times.
CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle. 156 W. 73d. Col 1077.
CONVENT AV., 438, (149th.)—Two-room, kitchenette modern elevator apartment; handsomely furnished; linen, silver; $70. Call evenings, or phone Vanderbilt 4737, Miss Mark.
EXCEPTIONAL opportunity in forties, near Fifth, two rooms, bath and kitchenette until Oct. 15; $125 monthly. B 213 Times.
FRONT bedroom, also kitchen, until September; elevator apartment on West End Av. Phone 8578-J Riverside.
PINEHURST AV., 80.—Modern four-room apartment Washington Heights, to sublet. Inquire from Superintendent. St. Nicholas 1662.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884.—Two choice furnished apartments, four and six rooms; excellent location; view long or short lease; responsible tenants only. Superintendent.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 700.—Five beautiful rooms for Summer; $90. Odell, 5400 Audubon.
SMALL, COMPACT SIX ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT; TWO BATHS; TENTH FLOOR; ELEVATOR SERVICE; FOR RENT UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST AT REASONABLE FIGURE TO PARTY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES. G 467 TIMES DOWNTOWN.
WEST END AV., 738, (90th.)—Corner; five unusual, large, outside rooms, furnished, $75.
Furnished—New Jersey.
East Orange.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment in two-family house; 5 minutes' walk Lackawanna Station, 20 minutes tube; long lease if desired; reasonable. Address or call 9 Halstead Place.
Furnished—Miscellaneous.
Washington, D. C., 1,907 I St., N. W., convenient location; accommodations good.
Unfurnished—East Side.
90TH, 22 EAST.—3-4-room elevator apartments.
APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 685 5th Av. Plaza 3674.
Unfurnished—West Side.
47TH, 107 WEST.—Studio apartments, 1-2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Tailor.
67TH ST., 1 WEST, (Hotel des Artistes)—Duplex studio apartment, foyer, two rooms, bath; free cooking service. Inquire Room 702 or manager.
84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large rooms, bath; ground floor; $70. Janitor.
97TH, 9 WEST.—3 rooms, bachelor or housekeeping apartment; light; moderate.
106TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class two large rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Drive.
117TH ST., 116-18 WEST.—Doctor or dentist, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements, telephone; $60. Supt. or A. W. J. Petrie, Inc., 31 Nassau St.
143D, 506 WEST, (Lafayette Apartments.)—Recently refinished, 4-5-6-7 rooms; white enamel finish; decorate suit; reasonable.
574 WEST 176TH ST.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, $42.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $46.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
PREMISES OK
SHAW & EBBITT, INC., 4,062 BROADWAY.
104TH, WEST.—Six large, convenient rooms, available August; some pieces of furniture for sale; $55 per month to October, additional from Oct. 1. F 66 Times.
NAGLE AV., 65, Dyckman Station.—Five rooms, all improvements; convenient subway and car; country surroundings; rent reasonable. Superintendent.
UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
West Side.
143D, 606 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining shower bath; elevator. Scott.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 314, (94th.)—Housekeeping suite, large handsome room, overlooking Hudson. Noble.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 325, (74th.)—Room, private bath, business women, student; reasonable.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 358.—Large cool rooms, running water; private family. Apt. 25.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath, single or in suites.
WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.
WEST END, 604.—Handsomely furnished large front room; all improvements; refined home.
WEST END AV., 777, (75th.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; all conveniences; private house.
WEST END AV., 344.—Cool, modern, furnished second floor front room, bath, electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.
Bachelor quarters with bath and kitchen privileges desired by two young men; permanent; must be moderate; give full particulars; references furnished. B 224 Times.
Young man wants medium sized room; 85 weekly; apartment house preferred; 70th to 110th West. Phone Bryant 0277.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.
38TH, 29 EAST.—One large room, also small room; meals served.
MADISON AV., 213, (86th.)—Rooms, attractive; excellent table; references.
West Side.
47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated.
81ST ST., 19 WEST.—Large room with bath; table board; reference.
70TH, 23 WEST.—For the Summer season, large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.
79TH, 114-123 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.
79TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also table board; 2 meals, $4 per week; 3 meals, $10.
79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cuisine.
82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.
102D, 344 WEST.—Handsome suite, gentleman or family; single rooms; table guests.
120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large room, first class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2128.
WEST END AV., 524.—Large, small rooms; house thoroughly appointed; board optional.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Richmond.
THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Two Years Under New Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.
Westchester County.
Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3244 Yonkers.
Westhaven.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 504 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1064 Yonkers.
New Jersey.
Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.
Connecticut.
Boarders Wanted.—Adults; farm; home comforts; all conveniences. Mrs. Wm. H. Wixon, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.
Miscellaneous.
Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.
Country Board Wanted.
Board wanted for the Summer, country or seashore, by two Christian young women; when stating terms, please indicate attractions in the way of amusements, &c., offered or available; also, approximately, number of other boarders in the house. Y 2 Times Annex.
Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no children there; hours from New York; quiet; with refined family or other boarders; nice location. Miss Hunter, Room 611, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 388.
Map and wife, grown daughter, boy of 3, desire accommodations as paying guests; private home preferred; salt water bathing; commuting distance. Address, giving full particulars, D 98 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, college trained, connection accounting firm desired; permanent. N 753 Times Downtown.
ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.
Assistant advertising manager, college woman, valuable mail order experience, desires position promotion dept. of publishing house. N 752 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, willing worker, capable, experienced. N 673 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' thorough experience; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Miss R. Phone Harlem 9790.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 3 years' experience; capable, Christian; $16. W 668 Times Downtown.
CASHIER.—WOMAN WISHES TO CONNECT WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRM; A1 CASHIER AND ACCURATE ASSISTANT ON BOOKS; MAKE OUT MONTHLY STATEMENTS; READY TO TAKE POSITION IMMEDIATELY; SALARY $18. D 94 TIMES.
CLERK, experienced handling orders, billing, stock books; rapid typist; $25. B 518 Times Downtown.
COMPANION or companion housekeeper to elderly lady; capable, experienced, cultured lady; good sewer and reader; cheerful disposition; references. Plaza 7589. D. S East 64th.
COMPANION, bright, cheerful young woman with nursing experience, for two ladies staying in the city. L 29 West 70th.
COOK, competent, colored; country. Beckels, care Dreasmaker, 2,223 7th Av. Audubon 4089.
GIRL, 18, bright, ambitious, high school student, desires clerical position. R 1202 Times Bronx.
HOUSEKEEPER, intelligent American, economical, home training, good cook, go laundress, desires refined home, small family; good wages; references. D 97 Times.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady wishes position in small family; salary $60. F 233 Times.
LAUNDRESS, first-class; take laundry home. Haynes, 69 West 99th.
LEDGER CLERK, typist, experienced switchboard operator; $20. Junge, 209 Troy Av., Brooklyn.
MASSEUSE, licensed, facial; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.
OFFICE WORKER, young woman, intelligent, experienced, also switchboard operator, with seven years' business experience, desires position with possible chance of advancement; $16 per week to start. Ambitious, N 736 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Having finished my education, I am anxious to secure employment in some good house as stenographer and typist; have some experience. Miss Tangemann, 308 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, educated, refined; good correspondent; capable of shouldering responsibility; executive ability and initiative; legal, banking, commercial experience; best references; salary, $40. F 517 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER and typist, (22,) thoroughly experienced and reliable, desires good position; best references. D 104 Times.
STENOGRAPHER and typist, six months' experience, accurate and willing. 100 West 77th, McCullough, Schuyler 1605.
STENOGRAPHER, 18 months' experience; willing worker; references; $15. B 685 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; reliable; references; $18-$20. R 608 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, efficient, intelligent, experienced; best references; $20. E. B., 49 Debevoise St., Brooklyn.
TYPIST, EFFICIENT. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; $12. N 749 TIMES DOWNTOWN.
TYPIST, knowledge stenography; two years' experience; rapid; references; $15. N 583 Times Downtown.
YOUNG GIRL, Christian, desires permanent position as clerical worker; high school education. Miss Anna Wienke, 231 East 92d St., City.
Employment Agencies.
BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 8162. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.
HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1890.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
ACCOUNTANT, ex-soldier; must work for public accountant; salary no object; 4 years' executive bookkeeper's experience; have done some accounting work in spare time; N. Y. U. graduate, B. C. S. degree, Delta Mu Delta member. Confident, B 478 Times Downtown.
ACCOUNTANT, 34, university graduate, C. P. A., and manufacturing experience, knowledge of statistical methods, desires connection with concern where advancement is possible. D 72 Times.
ACCOUNTANT.—Reliable service, books opened, audited, systems; special bookkeeping accommodations small firms, reasonable. Albert-Barst, Murray Hill 1191.
ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7309.
ACCOUNTANT.—Senior New York University, salary no object; accounting firm preferred. H. Stern, 1,269 5th Av.
ACCOUNTANT.—14 years' experience bookkeeping for small organizations; audits, systems; moderate fee. F 236 Times.
ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT, (21,) at present employed. Karo, 849 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.
AUDITOR.—Varied experience, clean record, executive, Protestant, 30 years old; present employers winding up; salary $50 week. D 96 Times.
BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28; 6 years' experience, double entry; assistant credit man; highest references and bond furnished. F 514 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, age 33; thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and office manager; 13 years' commercial experience; excellent references. N 745 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, experienced, references, college graduate, seeks position with future; salary secondary to opportunity. R 844 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, 22, experienced bookkeeper, seeks position with commercial firm or accountants. N 757 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 3 years' experience, accounting student; moderate salary; references. F 1025 Times Harlem.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 22, thoroughly experienced; excellent references; moderate salary. B 507 Times Downtown.
BOY, (18,) high school graduate, desires permanent position. Stolper, 785 Jennings St.
BUYER, &c.—Man, 35, knowledge of Spanish, acquired during four years' stay in Central America, a thorough bookkeeper and business man, desires position as buyer or other responsible position in Latin America. X 485 Times Annex.
CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4065.
CHAUFFEUR wants position in country; single, middle-aged, Irish-American; careful driver and repair man; references; N. Y. and N. J. licenses. B 220 Times.
CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; own Cadillac 3 years' experience; overseas soldier; best reference. Burns, 307 Lenox Av.
CHAUFFEUR wants position for July, August; first-class man. Inquire for Adam O. Goldberger, 376 Amsterdam Av.
CHAUFFEUR, 27, desires private position; city or country. Chauffeur, 2,050 83d St., Brooklyn.
CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, position on Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; run any car. Morningside 0623J. R 315 Times.
CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, city or country. H. Backbee, 920 149th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.
CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 10 years' experience; discharged from army. Telephone Columbus 982.
CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position country. 1103 Morningside. 345 W. 120th, Vanzandt.
COLLEGE GRADUATE, 32, would represent reliable and substantial concern in South America; capable and hard worker; speaks Spanish. P. H., 263 West 125th.
DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, experience automatic machinery, tools, jigs, fixtures; college student. F 1034 Times Harlem.
EXECUTIVE.—Energetic young man, (25,) good education and proved business ability, who has successfully managed office personnel of 200, desires executive position with growing business concern; best references. F 216 Times.
EXECUTIVE seeks connection with growing mercantile house; thorough jewelry experience fitters more desirous than salary. S 3 Times.
EXPORT MANAGER:
To firms wishing foreign trade expansion: Cuban, 26 years old, offers services as export manager or assistant to American house anxious to develop Central and South American export business. Ten years' experience in foreign markets, besides English, Spanish correspondence and stenography, secretarial work, accountancy and general export shipping. Now office manager of large Havana firm. Will be in New York next August. Address E. Felix, Box 1,012, Havana, Cuba, stating kind of business, minimum and maximum salaries, and real future possibilities.
FOREMAN.—Automobile repair shop; thorough mechanic, executive ability, wishes position. F 1022 Times Harlem.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
American having vast experience in exporting and importing various commodities in Orient and through knowledge of language and trade customs, would like to connect with reliable American house. E 62 Times.
MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, thoroughly understands the business and can get results; seeks position. F 501 Times Downtown.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, 24, seeks opportunity, sales, export or engineering. N 714 Times Downtown.
OFFICER, recently discharged, desires position where there is an opportunity to advance; salesman preferred. J. K., 1284 Times Bronx.
SALESMAN.
At present I represent over a Southern territory a very well known hosiery and underwear house of this city; I am 22, have handled these lines for 3 years; wish to handle these lines for 8 years; wish to hear from high-class firms who have territories open and who would appreciate a real live wire road salesman. Address B 223 Times.
SALESMAN, 25, would like to connect with reliable firm, selling staple article preferred; accustomed earning $3,000 to $4,000 per year; A1 references. Michael Ruber, 351 Tompkins Place, Glendale, L. I.
SALESMAN—Dress jobber in Boston will take in popular priced line of coats and suits; big following in New England; commission basis. Room 305, 611 Wash. St., Boston.
SALESMAN with following to sell silks, woolens, or supplies to ladies' apparel trade; commission. "Advertiser," 1,034 Kelly St.
SALESMAN, 23, high school graduate, experienced, desires

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an Agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 50c)	50c
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Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE.—Practical, middle-aged, in home for elderly persons; refined; $50 a month. 594 North Broadway, Yonkers.

NURSE.—Practical, competent; nervous patient; seaside. Call 253 18th St., West New York, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be neat and have good handwriting; typist preferred. 11 Methot, 29 West 34th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick, correct at figures, neat penmanship, typist, one with experience preferred; state particulars, salary. (198 Times.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer machines, to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work, good pay. Kroeskin Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

OVER $1000

THE FIRST YEAR

Is the amount paid to

TELEPHONE OPERATORS,

$12.00 PER WEEK

is paid while learning.

Apply week days.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,

MANHATTAN,

29 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRONX

420 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN

21 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

1226 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT, one who knows English stenography preferred. The Foreign Products Co., 170 Broadway.

SALESLADIES
THE ADLER BLOUSE SHOPS

have several very exceptional opportunities for saleswomen to develop into managers.
APPLY 19 WEST 36TH ST.
BETWEEN 8-10 A. M.

SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; ONE WITH PERSONALITY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO HANDLE 5TH AVENUE TRADE. L. BOX 45 TIMES.

SALESLADY to take charge of a showroom misses' dress house; youthful appearance essential. Henry Hunvald, 115 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience required; must take and transcribe letters accurately, with fair degree rapidity; short hours; salary $18 to start. Gotham Paper Stock Co., Ferry St.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, in long established real estate and insurance office. Address, stating experience and salary expected. Box 165, 3,103 24 Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent or substitute; must be competent, efficient, rapid Underwood operator; good pay. Call at once, ready for work, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, having had experience in machinery business preferred; Christian firm; opportunity for advancement; salary to $25. 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good salary; chance for advancement; with progressive house. Call Henry Hyman & Co., 9 Chambers St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in office routine, state age, references, and salary expected. Importer, 7 Station G, Brooklyn, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience; good position for a young lady who is looking for quick advancement; must have initiative, be quick and willing. Box J 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for purchasing department; accuracy required; also prefer knowledge of filing and card system. Apply Kohler & Campbell, 50th St. and 11th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; beginning salary $15. Apply in own handwriting. F 429 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, large manufacturing concern; permanent; $22; telephone for appointment. Columbus 9700.

STENOGRAPHER.—July 14 to 28; slight knowledge bookkeeping; $19 week. W 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, knowledge of bookkeeping; state salary and experience. J 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience general office routine and correspondence. T. Ashley Dent, Room 1416, 101 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER in expert office; state full particulars by mail. Room 1,409, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, take charge small office; apply by mail only. I. F. Friedman & Son, 128 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and ediphone operator wanted in busy Christian law office; good salary. Hall, 437 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.

Exceptional opportunity for ambitious, competent young lady; no learners; must have had some business experience, be rapid, and very accurate; chance to work into position of responsibility with excellent future.

A. E. MACADAM, INC.,
83-105 LEXINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.

THERE IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, WHO ALSO KNOWS BOOKKEEPING AND CAN MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN A FAST-GROWING CONCERN.
APPLY 2 EAST 30TH ST.
BARTON ROMPER CORP.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—By concern manufacturing highest class of art and architectural metal, with ability to conduct small office routine; pleasing appearance and personality; Christian; tactful; and references essential. Call Plaza 111, extension 12, Monday only.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists who will use the Remington typewriter; positions secured without charge. Apply Employment Department, Remington Typewriter Co., Room 611, 233 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 528.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED,
to assist in office; good penman, rapid figures; $15 to start. Newmark & Daniger, Inc., 54th St. and Park Ave., Brooklyn. 20 minutes from 14th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY CAPABLE YOUNG LADY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN. SHERR BROS., 345 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Capable and experienced; also one secretary, for general office work, including typewriting. War Camp Community Service, Entertainment Bureau; Phone Vanderbilt 2358, Ext. 9.

STENOGRAPHER.
experienced and accurate, with personality and tact; familiar with secretarial duties. Apply Monday, Tiffany Studios, 45th St. and Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer in large import-export house; high school education necessary. Apply in person Monday, Room 2,0001, 50 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER.—West side real estate office wishes competent stenographer, preferably with real estate experience. Apply Monday A. M., 9 to 11. Sharp & Co., 2,011 Broadway. (69th St.)

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent; good opportunity for advancement; $22 to $25 to start. Call Henry Hyman & Co., 77 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be rapid and capable transcribing notes; no other need apply; permanent position. Willard Storage Battery Co., 418 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to advertising and sales manager, refined, of education and experience. Apply by letter only. Room 302, 213 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position with an engineering concern. Write to G. S. Dickey, Room 616, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator; must understand filing; give experience in detail; replies confidential; good salary. K 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy law office; state references, experience, salary desired. B 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, mercantile experience. Apply J. C. Stratton Co., Inc., 10 East 33d.

STOCK GIRLS,
neat, to assist models in showroom.
RENTNER, 2 WEST 33D.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $16. Apply B 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced in filing. J 117 Times.

STOCK GIRLS to learn stock in fine underwear establishment; good wages; closed holidays, Saturdays, July and August. Full pay. Apply after 9 A. M., Brand, 3 East 46th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted, experienced, to assist with office duties. Apply at Schroeder & Co., 53 West 39th St.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,300 A YEAR.

A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK, READY FOR DELIVERY.

THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND A VERY GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE.

FOR PARTICULARS
INQUIRE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 823, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST, &c.—Young lady to do filing and typing; one with some knowledge of stenography; give age, references, and salary expected. S. S., 467 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and General Clerical Worker.—Good position to one who qualifies. Individual Drinking Cup Co., 220 West 19th St.

TYPIST, addressing, filling in letters; must be experienced; $2.50 day; Monday, 5:30. Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

WAITRESS; experience; references; sleep out. Woman's Club. Apply Monday, 133 East 40th.

WOMAN TO CONDUCT PUBLICITY WORK FOR PRESS BUREAU CONNECTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE TELEPHONE AS WELL AS CORRESPONDENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAY DESIRED. B. G., Box 60 TIMES.

YOUNG GIRLS to learn trade in high-class ostrich feather shop. H. Methot, 29 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADIES.

THE ADLER BLOUSE SHOP
have several vacancies in their School for Saleswomen; ladies are promoted from the school to desirable positions as saleladies or managers; salary starts immediately.

APPLY 19 WEST 36TH ST.
BETWEEN 8-10 A. M.

YOUNG LADIES
with ability to solicit help wanted advertising over telephone; salary and commission basis.
ROOM 207, 621 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY; experienced in double entry bookkeeping and general office work; those with experience only need apply. Kaufman, 30 East 20th St.

YOUNG LADY, bright, for light office work; good handwriting. Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., 520 West 48th.

YOUNG WOMEN,
16 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE,
FOR TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH WORK.

Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely essential.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
REGULAR ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY TO THE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMEN, 25, or under, by N. Y. Telephone Co., for general work in lunch rooms; permanent positions; wages $12 to $18. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE EARNING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6007 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1,465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMEN,
learn to operate Burroughs bookkeeping or calculating machines. Beginners are paid $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks. BURROUGHS SCHOOL FOR OPERATORS, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, 51 Chambers St., Opposite City Hall. Tel. Worth 1061.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 2723 for our new catalog.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; graduates registered; Summer rates. 33 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Monday, July 7, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 2 East 23d St., near 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ESTABLISHED 1907.
CAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Practically every line, $18-$30; beginners, $12-$16; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; bookkeeper, $25; assistant bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $12-$20; dictaphone, $22; monitor, $12; plug, $18; clerical, $12-$18.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 499 Fifth Av.
STENOGRAPHERS (100)..... $15-$35
FRENCH-SPANISH ..... $25-$40
BOOKKEEPERS ..... $25-$50
TYPISTS ..... $15-$20
Switchboards, Dictaphones, Ledger Clerks.
Free Registration. Call all week.

STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, AGENCY,
158 BROADWAY.
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS.
IMMEDIATE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerical; numerous excellent opportunities.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; comptometer operators, $15; bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Highfill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER with four years' legal experience; start work Monday; salary $25; call early. G. W. Evelyn Agency, 300 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR.—Only those having considerable experience need apply. Call Monday morning, Room 822, 1,328 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted for big convention number; established publication; those experienced in soliciting garment manufacturers preferred; quick returns; commissions paid promptly. Call Room 904, 47 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
FOR
FAR EAST.

OLD ESTABLISHED AMERICAN CONCERN WANTS A MAN UNDER 30 YEARS OLD TO TAKE CHARGE OF ACCOUNTING WORK FOR A BRANCH FACTORY IN CHINA.

SALARY MODERATE TO START, BUT AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR A MAN WITH EXECUTIVE QUALIFICATIONS TO DEVELOP WITH THE GROWTH OF THE ENTERPRISE.

X 462 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT to manager of lumber, expert concern wanted; conversant in hardwood lumber business; perfect correspondent; only first-class man, well recommended, need apply; state salary during past year. D 94 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; permanent position, with highest pay; must be absolutely first-class man, understanding magnetos, carburetors, and general motor overhauling. Lowa's Garage, Inc., at junction So. Broadway and New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, by wholesale woolen house; must be able to check remittances; posting; state age, references, and salary expected. Future, 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED.
Who understands controlling accounts.
KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—One familiar with cost accounting; please communicate in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. J 214 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be competent on payroll work; also drawing out trial balances; quick figurer; give full particulars and salary expected. F 1021 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT — EXPERIENCED. APPLY J. C. STRATTON, INC., 10 EAST 33D ST.

BOY WANTED.
Boy, bright, willing worker, legible hand, generally useful, in real estate offices and insurance; chance for advancement. Leonard Davidson & Co., Inc., 2,391 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY wanted, bright and ambitious, wholesale dry goods house, good opportunity for advancement; only boys desiring permanent position need apply. N 645 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy wanted in law office; opportunity to study law. Beasley, Mooney & Shipment, 38 Pine St., N. Y. City.

BOY of good address to work in office during Summer vacation; good opportunity for business training; small salary. Apply Cachean Products Co., 901 West 29th.

CLERK.—Man or girl who is thoroughly familiar with converting books of a patent converting house; only those with long experience need apply. Write direct to Cesser Mills, 49 East 21st.

CLERK wanted by retail stationer and printer; experienced preferred; hours 8 to 6. G 430 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Capable man for cost and purchasing; able to conduct intelligent correspondence for large manufacturing plant; splendid opportunity, and the right salary to one with ability. H 9 Times.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

CUTTER wanted on dresses. Joseph Ladies, 18 West 46th.

DESIGNERS of mechanics' tools wanted; must be familiar with the popular styles of hammers, wrenches, pliers, hatchets, chisels, &c., exceptional opportunity for a few high-grade men who can design and direct the manufacture of these tools; state age, experience, and salary expected in first letter. Address reply to J 97 Times.

DESIGNERS and draftsmen for large organization to do checking in engineering department on tools, jigs and fixtures, special and automatic machines, &c.; good opportunity; also several general designers and detailers. M. Z., 274 Times.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER
On fine hand embroidered ladies' neckwear.
HIGHEST SALARY.
Opportunity, 426 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for consulting engineer's office at Rochester, N. Y.; must be thoroughly experienced designer, practical and theoretical, in reinforced concrete factories and steel construction according to most modern practice, and prepared to come at once, if possible; write application in full, giving education, experience, age, references, and expected salary at start; if possible, send samples of work done; position is permanent for the right party; one who has done experienced in power plants and heating preferred. X 478 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK. GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 468 TIMES ANNEX.

DRUGGIST.
Experienced drug man for handling drugs in a warehouse. Apply L. K. Liggett Co., 340 West 4th St., near 8th Av. and 13th St.

DRUGGIST.—Registered clerk, $35 weekly. Call at once. Kinsman's, 601 8th Av.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.—Otis traction, high-speed cars; experienced men; $18. Apply after 10, Starrett, 220 West 42d.

ENGINEERS.
Design engineers, checkers, and detailers wanted; must be experienced on crane and derrick work. J 91 Times.

ENGINEERS.
Engineers with experience in structural steel design; experienced men only. J 95 Times.

ENGINEER CLERKS.
Men experienced in material bill work, weighing up, &c. J 92 Times.

EXECUTIVE TO MANAGE

a publicity campaign for repeal of legislation, must have executive ability and capacity to complete organization and conduct a national retail association and be a competent typist; applicant must give age and state fully experience, position held, references and expectations; also whether now employed. Address Executive, 484 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; to the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JOB PRESSMEN or prover in color engraving plant; steady position. Quadri Color Co., 810 East 23d St., 7th floor.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE DESIGNERS.
Designers familiar with modern design, detailing, and manufacturing of locomotive cranes, steam shovels, caterpillar tractors, &c. J 96 Times.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS for night work; steady work, good pay; union. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St.

MAN 21 to 30, with mechanical and selling ability; territory open; require small investment which will be amply secured in replying; give full particulars. K 776 Times Downtown.

MAN for night work; must be highly recommended; position steady; salary good to right man. P. Co., P. O. Box 42, Station W, Brooklyn.

MAN with Ford car; experience unnecessary. The Auto Light Control Co., Inc., 800 Forest Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE, ADDRESS X 440 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER wanted for large retail ladies' ready-to-wear store in Kansas City, Mo.; only men capable of earning $5,000 to $10,000 per year, with past successful records, need apply on Tuesday between 3 and 5 P. M. Mr. I. Freed, 277 Fifth Av., New York City.

MANAGER AND BUYER wanted for established millinery department out of town; apply Tuesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock. I. Freed, 277 Fifth Av., New York City.

MANAGER, nights, 6 to 12 P. M. for candy store. Reply, with references, D 83 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.: MEN MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT OR CHECKING ON MECHANICAL DESIGNS; KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON MOTORS, GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, CONTROLLERS, &C. CALL AT WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., 165 7TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., FROM 10 TO 12 AND 2 TO 4, JULY 7, 8, 9. INQUIRE FOR D. L. BARHILL.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN for layout shop, detail work; men experienced in gear train work only. J 84 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN WANTED.
MACHINISTS.
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
LATHE HANDS.
MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.
POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.
19TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Splendid opportunity is offered youth about 18 years of age; legible writer; state salary desired; experience unnecessary. C 518 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16 years; must be grammar school graduate; excellent future; salary commensurate with ability. J 120 Times.

PATENT WRITER; must have had considerable radio experience; occasional work. N 668 Times Downtown.

PHARMACIST, registered in New York State, for work in manufacturing pharmaceutical house. Call Associated Pharmacists, 1,723 8th Av., Brooklyn.

PRESSMEN wanted; high grade offset pressmen to work out of town; good pay; excellent working conditions; must be very high-grade men and understand offset process thoroughly; exceptional opportunity. For particulars apply at once by letter only to Lowrance & Knight Co., 18 Maiden Lane, New York City.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Permanent, well established wholesale dry goods, hosiery, underwear and notions house, seeks to connect with reliable representative of agency with office in New York City, where complete line can be conveniently displayed; must have following and established trade, and handle other non-competitive lines catering to dry goods, variety 5 cent and 10 cents stores, general stores; will share part rental of office, commission basis, an attractive income awaits proper party. Reply, giving line and class of trade you handle, with prospects for the sale of our lines. Address R. M., 433 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established 5000 than 4 years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—To make resident buying offices; must be familiar with and have personal acquaintance of buyers of middies, smocks, waists, infants' and children's dresses; salary and commission; exceptional proposition; high-grade man. Abe Millman, 20 West 33d St.

SALESMEN WITH EXPERIENCE SELLING OILS AND GREASES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL PRODUCER; COMMISSION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. N 694 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN wanted, energetic, reliable hustlers, sell popular price, well advertised swimming belts, canoe cushions, &c., dealers, bathing pavilions, boat clubs; commission only. Safety-at-Sea Corporation, 1,358 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
Pearl buttons; want experienced man, to sell jobbers and manufacturers, from stock and import; opportunity to become department manager; state salary desired; confidential. J 77 Times.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; men earning $30 to $80 weekly in commissions; we can train a few more; real sales proposition; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. See Mr. Robiole, 244 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for the South, to handle skirts as full line or side line; only those with good following and references need apply; excellent opportunity for right man; salary or commission. J 108 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE; exceptional opportunity; one who has had experience organizing sales force and selling campaigns; man with automobile sales experience preferred; salary. Address X 447 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Crew managers who can promote business service of national importance; salary and commissions to those who qualify; men earning $100 weekly. Mr. Millburn, 200 5th Av., Room 617.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Atex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMAN with established trade among shoe manufacturers in city and nationally to represent shoe buckle manufacturer as main or side line, drawing against commission. G 460 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Responsible men in every city in United States to sell new lines exclusively, appoint sub-agents, manage business in his territory; commission. F 1018 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, traveling, sell high-class millinery; salary; splendid opportunity. J 210 Times.

SALES MANAGER wanted; folding boxes and labels for Pacific coast plant. Address 1,457 Broadway, office 1011A.

SALESMEN, (3,) closers, for business service that sells; no books; we demonstrate; commission. Mr. Earle, 120 West 32d.

SALESMAN, clothing and tailoring experience; good salary. Adler, 44 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8 A. M.

SALESMAN, clothing and tailoring experience; good salary. Adler, 44 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8 A. M.

SALESMAN in men's furnishing dress department. M. Lambert, 38 Cortlandt St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
Several first-class automatic screw machine operators, able to set up own work; best rates. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SECURITY SALESMEN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of vast national importance; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and thoroughly workers; can use several men of this calibre. Call 10-12, 220 Broadway, Suite 1015.

SECRETARY TO AN OFFICER OF A LARGE RETAIL MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.

Must be fully experienced in this capacity; thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting required; state fully particulars as to education, experience, age, former business connections, and salary desired, and whether now employed. Address Secretary, Box 472 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced, of good appearance and address; sales ability desired; references required; excellent opportunity for right man. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway, at 68th St.

SODA DISPENSER wanted. R. A. Wilkinson, 1 Madison Av., No. 11 Arcade, N. Y.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY to travel with medical commission; unmarried man of the highest integrity, who can attend to business detail, take dictation, keep accounts, act as interpreter, &c. R 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, large manufacturing concern; permanent; $22. Telephone for appointment, Columbus 9700.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—One month; temporary position. Empire Rubber Co., 148 Chambers St.

STOCK SALESMAN, New Haven, dividend-paying industrial issue; $30 salary and commission. Apply Monday, 1 P. M., 1,545 Broadway, Room 606.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Ten men with telephone experience to sell high-grade securities; salary or commission. Apply 32 Nassau St., Room 1,006.

STONE HAND for foundry backup; good pay, steady work; union; day work. McGraw-Hill Company, 10th Av. at 36th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS, A1 Draftsman, (2,) wanted, thoroughly experienced in designing tools, jigs and fixtures; state age, nationality, when and travel experience in detail, references and salary expected. John Thomson Press Co., Long Island City.

TRACERS.
Men experienced in tracing structural steel and mechanical drawings and layouts. J 93 Times.

WANTED.
A man to specialize on
JELLY WORK.
CARAMEL PASTE.
CHOCOLATE WORK.
Position out of town.
Apply X 473 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Electrical manufacturer in New York City has opening in the engineering department for young man, technical graduate; rapid-growing business; new field; exceptional opportunity for right man. Write to E. M. D., 1,328 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, wanted, one with high school education preferred, to assist in office; must have knowledge stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for advancement; only those who are not afraid of hard work need apply; state references and salary. F 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, with some clerical ability; knowledge of provisions preferred; good salary to start; an unusual future for the right party. P. C. Co., P. O. Box 42, Station W, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a live wire, man thoroughly understanding waist business, to take charge of department; good salary to start; references required. Lee Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

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HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living, splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated booklet "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

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RIBBLE-DOW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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AMERICAN SIX 1919 TOURING, run less than 1,000 miles; excellent condition throughout; forced to sell; can be seen by appointment. Phone Plaza 9260W, after 5 P. M. Martense St., Flatbush 9260W, after 5 P. M. Monday.

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1916 PACKARD, 1-25 runabout, wire wheels.
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BUICK.—1918 6-cylinder touring; almost new. Wiener, 217 West 48th, garage.

BURRELL'S
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of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

BARNES TELLS PLANS FOR LABOR CONGRESS

Says Washington Conference Will Consider 8-Hour Day and Minimum Wage.

DEFENDS POLICY ON RUSSIA

Asserts Bolsheviki Force Intervention by Active Propaganda to Overthrow All Governments.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, July 6.—George Barnes, representatives of labor in the British War Cabinet, discussed with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today on his return from Paris the forthcoming international labor conference at Washington.

"It will take place," he said, "on Oct. 1. This is a copy of our agenda:

"1. The application of the principle of the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week.

"2. The question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

"3. Women's employment, (a) before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit; (b) during the night; (c) inunhealthy processes.

"4. Employment of children, (a) minimum age of employment; (b) during the night; (c) in unhealthy processes.

"5. Extension and application of international conventions held at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"Each country will send four delegates, two representing the Government and one each for the employers and the workmen.

"We do not intend to ask for any coercive measures at first, as we believe the assent of the representatives of the Government will compel them in honor to carry out the recommendations of the conference.

"I may also point out that our own Government is already taking action on some of the questions given above. Sir Robert Horne has bills ready for introduction dealing with the forty-eight-hour week for all industries and a naational minimum wage. This will strengthen the hands of our representatives at Washington."

Asked about Russia and the attitude assumed toward the British action there by the British Labor Party, Mr. Barnes replied:

"They tell us to leave Russia alone. They seem to assume that Bolshevism and the Russian people are synonymous terms. As a matter of fact, they are not. A great many people inside the Bolshevist area are opposed to Bolshevism. Outside of that area almost the whole mass of the people are opposed t it, and when they ask us to let Russia alone they forget that it is Russia that will not let us alone.

"We have the amplest evidence that Bolshevist agents are at work in India, in Afghanistan and in Egypt stirring up the people against us, and even in this country they have their agents. I wish heartily we could let Russia alone, and I am not without hopes that in a very short time we shall be able to do so, but I would remind those people who are so anxious to defend Bolshevism that it has a consistent policy. It is the determined foe of representative Government. It suppresses violently every expression of opinion opposed to it, whether in the press or in public meeting. It announces its desire to see this policy carried out all over the world, and it is taking steps wherever possible to see that such a state of affairs is brought about in all other countries.

"Is that the policy which its friends in this country want to see introduced here? If think we are entitled to ask that question of them when they criticize our policy toward Russia."

SPLIT ON TARIFF POLICY.

Republicans on Ways and Means Committee Object to Fordney's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Divergent views in Republican ranks on tariff and revenue legislation threaten to develop into a keen party dispute, according to members of the Ways and Means Committee, unless the present differences are quickly composed.

These differences, which were accentuated in the campaign of insurgents against seniority rule before Representative Fordney was elected Chairman, have increased in intensity as the committee has considered tariff legislation. The feeling against Mr. Fordney among independent Republicans in the committee is that he represents the "old school" of protective tariff thought. His idea is that the country needs a tariff like that of Payne and Aldrich.

Mr. Fordney's Republican critics say that he is almost alone among Republicans of conservative views in demanding at this session an omnibus tariff bill. Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has expressed himself in accordance with President Wilson's view that a scientific tariff bill cannot be written until normal conditions return.

Mr. Fordney announced a month ago that there would be hearings with the idea of framing a new tariff bill. Since then, during hearings on bills to increase duties on dyes, potash, and magnesite, many Republicans have been convinced that it was impossible to pass such a measure. They want bills reported to protect the dye and potash industry and other industries that grew up out of war necessity.

In the last ten days much opposition has sprung up against Mr. Fordney's leadership in revenue matters. Fordney's refusal to report a bill increasing the duties on dyes, and providing a licensing system, so that the House could consider the bill next week, has been followed by ten days' absence from Washington, and the committee's work has come to a standstill.

It is predicted that if Mr. Fordney does not accept the advice of old friends and change his attitude on tariff legislation, a combination of insurgents and conservative members of the committee will assume authority in the committee.

It is said that Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, representing the conservative element, and Representative Longworth of Ohio, of the independent faction, will direct the committee in its policy on tariff matters.

PRAISES R-34'S FEAT.

Commander Read Says Dirigible Made a Wonderful Trip.

Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read yesterday addressed members of the British War Veterans' Association at a meeting held in the Anderson Galleries, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Captain F. C. Badgley, President of the association, presided and introduced Commander Read. Commander Read said he was delayed in reaching the meeting as he had come from Roosevelt Field, where he had helped to welcome the commander and crew of the British dirigible R-34 and had taken luncheon with them at the Garden City Hotel.

Commander Read said the airship had made a wonderful trip, and that the fact she was a few days late meant nothing to the crew. He told the audience that the British airship had encountered strong head winds and at times made but twenty knots an hour.

"When you fight nature," said Commander Read, "you surely are up against it and have a hard time."

The speaker expressed the belief that the dirigible on her return trip to her anchorage in Scotland would accomplish the trip in half the time it had taken her to reach Long Island.

As to the story of his own flight from Far Rockaway to Plymouth, the commander said he had told the story so often that it was threadbare. After saying it was a navy undertaking that had accomplished many of the things, he said the NC-4 started out with the reputation of being a lame duck. His chief worry, he said, when he arrived at the Azores was the fear that the many small boats in the harbor would crash into his seaplane and ruin his chances of making Lisbon and Plymouth.

He said that when he and his crew reached Lisbon they were told they were returning the visit of Columbus; at Plymouth that they were returning the visit of the Pilgrim fathers, and in Paris that they were returning the visit of General Lafayette.

GREET ROCKEFELLER AT 80.

Neighbors Plan Surprise Today Before He Goes to Maine.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—John D. Rockefeller will be 80 years old on Tuesday, but his neighbors plan to give him an informal celebration tomorrow, the reason being that Mr. Rockefeller is to accompany his son and his family to Seal Harbor, Me., on Tuesday to spend the Summer with his grandchildren, who are now growing up to be young men and women.

What form the celebration will take has not been told, but the neighbors admit there may be a brass band, which is Mr. Rockefeller's favorite form of music, and they are going over to wish him "returns of the day." It is certain Mr. Rockefeller has a big surprise in store for him.

"I feel as well as I did forty years ago," he told one neighbor at church this morning at Pocantico, where he drove down with his son and family and shook hands with all the congregation.

REDUCES ATLANTIC ROUND TRIP RECORD

Transport Great Northern Makes Voyage to Brest and Return in Twelve Days.

TAKES MAIL TO PRESIDENT

Proceeds to France, Unloads, Reloads, and Reaches This Port Ahead of Geo. Washington.

The United States naval transport Great Northern, commanded by Captain Stafford Doyle, established what is believed to be a world's record for a transatlantic round trip last night, traveling from New York to Brest, France, and back in twelve days, one hour and thirty-five minutes. The Great Northern had previously held the record of thirteen days and forty-three minutes. She docked in Hoboken shortly before 10 o'clock. The nearest approach to this record was made by the Mauretania, which made a round trip between New York and Queenstown, which is a route 500 miles shorter, in thirteen days and six hours.

Captain Doyle said the record for the Great Northern could have been even better, but the United States Navy boats were restricted to certain routes and could not travel over the northernmost or short route. On July 5 Captain Doyle received radio calls from the dirigible R-34, which was running out of fuel. Captain Doyle said: "We heard her talking; calling for oil, but when we heard the destroyers answering her call we kept on our course."

On the 24th of June, at 5:37 in the evening, the Great Northern left the Ambrose Channel light vessel, bound for Brest, with orders to make full speed and transmit in mid-ocean official communications and important mail for the President, to be delivered to the George Washington at sea. The information was that the George Washington was to leave Brest the same day that the Great Northern left New York. However, the George Washington did not leave Brest until the day before the Great Northern arrived in Brest, June 30.

The George Washington was by wireless located at sea and mail delivered to her. The Great Northern stopped in midocean and headed to the ship so as to afford the most advantageous position for delivery to the destroyer Tarrell, which came alongside. The transfer of mail occupied but four minutes. As soon as the mail was delivered to the destroyer the Great Northern again proceeded full speed on her mission to Brest, where she arrived at 10 o'clock at night and left five hours later, having taken on board in the meantime 3,183 officers, passengers, and troops and the necessary fuel to enable her to make the return trip to the United States. The baggage left by the Leviathan was also taken on board and this further delayed the departure of the Great Northern from Brest.

The Great Northern unloaded in Brest 5,000 dozen eggs, 7,000 pounds of fruit, 3,130 passengers and troops, and four lighters of baggage in the darkness amid a drizzling rain. "This shows the efficiency of a United States Navy crew," said Captain Doyle. "They can't be beaten. Always ready is our motto."

The Commander of the United States naval forces in France sent the following radio to the Great Northern:

The commander of the United States naval forces in France again congratulates the Captain, officers, and crew of the Great Northern on the turn around just made to Brest. The fact cargo was discharged and troops taken on board so satisfactorily during the few hours of darkness is most creditable. HALSTED.

The Great Northern not alone intercepted the George Washington with President Wilson aboard heading for New York, but went into Brest and again passed the George Washington and is in port two days before the President's ship. President Wilson sent Captain Doyle and the crew of the Great Northern a wireless message of congratulations on their feat.

WHERE CHILDREN FARE ILL.

Institutional Children Compare Poorly with the Home-Bred.

The educator who said that "nothing is so unequal as the equal treatment of the unequal" is vindicated by the reports of the psychologists who have found that orphans reared in institutions have a lower mental average than those brought up in the normal surroundings of home. After reasonable allowance has been made for the probability that many public charges are the progeny of parents themselves unfit, it seems to have been demonstrated that institutional care does not contribute to proper development of the young.

Two recent studies of the difference between institutional children and others have been made in Ohio and New Hampshire. In the former State only 37 per cent. of institutional children were found to be mentally normal; in the latter only 40 per cent. As the children grow older the disparity becomes more marked. It is impossible even in well-regulated orphan asylums to give unequal children the unequal treatment which the nature of their separate psychologies demands. Inequality of treatment does not imply unjust discrimination. But it is practiced with good effect by the wise parents of children of varying temperaments, and it is possible in the present state of society only in the well-regulated home.

The depressing effect of association of promising children with the less hopefully subnormal is also a strong reason for adoption of the home-finding policy in the case of each normal or nearly normal child. Importance of favorable early environment cannot easily be overestimated. The point is particularly worth emphasizing in view of the experience of institutions which are committed to the home-finding principle, that requests for children for adoption exceed the available supply.—Oregonian.

The World's Great Need.

What the whole world needs now is the fishing cure. There is no other balm so effectual for strained nerves and wearied souls. Fishing is said to encourage falsehood, but we believe that is a slander invented by would-be humorists who never fish except for stale jokes. On the contrary, it encourages nearly all the virtues. It's difficult to conceive of a true fisherman who is not a philosopher and a good citizen. Let's halt the world's business and go a-fishing. It is a sure cure for that tired, worried feeling.—Baltimore Sun.

SEE IMPROVEMENT IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Desire to Go North Largely Caused by Poor Educational Facilities, Says Survey.

WAR HAMPERED PROGRESS

Short Terms, Poor Buildings, and Low Salaries Handicaps Reported as Being Overcome.

The exodus of the negro from the South during the war as a result of the favorable labor conditions elsewhere has brought the educational authorities to a realization of the need of dealing with this problem, and they believe that a lack of educational facilities, to which is attributed much of the desire to go North, has already been remedied to a certain extent, says the advance sheets on negro education, just issued, which will be included in the Biennial Survey of the Bureau of Education. Short terms, poor schoolhouses, and low salaries continue to hamper the work of the public schools, but the official reports of State Superintendents show that these officials are trying to increase the school facilities of the negro and are calling the attention of the public to the matter, says the Survey.

Various private funds have been established to aid in the upbuilding of negro schools, and these have been used during the last year to considerable advantage. The Jeanes Fund, says the report, provides for traveling teachers, whose business is, working under the County Superintendent, to introduce into the small country schools simple home industries; to give talks and lessons on sanitation, personal cleanliness, and the like; to encourage the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds, and to conduct gardening clubs and other kinds of clubs for the betterment of the school and the neighborhood. The number of these teachers has been increased and their work has been so effective that one Superintendent has recommended in his official report that similar Supervisors be employed for white schools. The co-operation of the General Education Board has enabled these teachers to organize home makers' clubs during the Summer months, when the teachers give demonstrations of cooking, canning, and preserving.

The Slater Fund provides for the building of county training schools, and the Rosenwald Fund has made it possible to erect a number of rural school houses. The Phelps Stokes Fund, which financed the investigation of negro education, continues to co-operate with the Bureau of Education. Its work has been the maintenance of an information bureau, giving expert advice to schools and keeping before the public the educational needs of the negro.

In summing up the necessity for public interest in the education of the negro, the State Superintendent of North Carolina says:

"This question of negro education is, after all, not a question of whether the negro shall be educated or not, for it is impossible for any race to remain in this great Republic in the twentieth century uneducated. The real question is, therefore, how he shall be educated and by whom it shall be done. If his education is not directed by us, others that do not understand our social structure, that are ignorant of the nature and needs of the negro and have false notions of his relation to the white race in the South, will take charge of it. Our safety, then, lies in taking charge of it ourselves and directing it along lines that shall be helpful to him and to us and in harmony with our civilization and society and with his nature."

Flies from Shore to Town and Back.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 6. — A. R. Crossman, a member of Crossman, Sherman & Company, brokers, at 7 Pine Street, New York City, flew to New York and back again this afternoon. Mr. Crossman, who is also a Captain of New York's police reserve, needed papers to complete the preparation of a transaction. The papers were in the firm's office. It was impossible to make a train connection and get back to Atlantic City by tonight, so he took an aerial taxi with Bob Shank of the Traymore line at the wheel.

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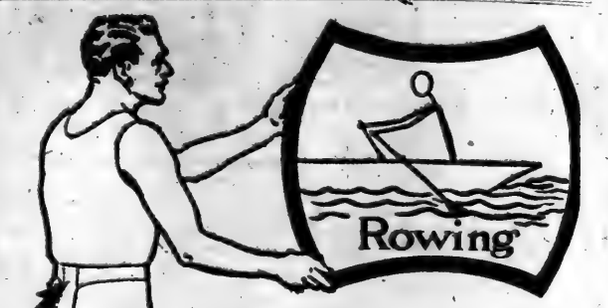
SOME day I might turn my needle to Ready-To-Wear Clothes that really look like a Custom Tailor's, because made by a Custom Tailor. The bright original, not a pale carbon copy. Benched, not botched. Pure long-staple worsted, not short-clip wool.

Meanwhile, Mohair and Shantung Silk Suitings, to your individual measure, $30. Tropic Weight Worsted Suitings, to your individual measure, $40. Custom distinction and drapery; genuine journeyman hand tailoring; 21 years' experience in the merchant tailor's guild.

Army and Navy Uniforms Of Smartest Set-up

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
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21 Years On This Corner

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is made to stand the greatest exertion. It's the *active man's underwear for hot weather.*

The belt is "split." This means extra large opening in the seat without lessening the strength of the garment. Can't sag at the back. No bunching in the seat. Will not pull or bind or interfere with the freedom of motion in the slightest.

Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is *loose-fitting* but made to fit. *Soft, comfortable, cool,* because made of fine, soft cotton *interlooped* so as to make a thin porous garment—light and strong. Unlike muslin and similar underwear, it keeps the body cool by absorbing the perspiration without becoming soggy and chilly if a draft happens to strike you.

Low neck, sleeveless, knee length. As carefully made as a tailored suit.

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See Thursday's Papers

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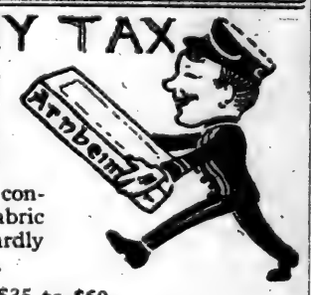
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Wednesday; moderate temperature.
Per full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,445. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 600 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HOLE TORN IN SIDE OF R-34 AS SHE STRAINS AT ROPES; START OF HER RETURN VOYAGE DELAYED TILL TOMORROW; PRESIDENT HOME TODAY WITH HIS TREATY MESSAGE READY

WILSON TO GIVE BROAD OUTLINES OF SETTLEMENT

Will Discuss Treaty and Conference Work in 5,000-Word Talk to Senate.

DETAILS FOR COMMITTEE

President Will Emphasize in Speech Here His Pleasure at Being Home.

GREAT WELCOME ASSURED

Forty Warships to Escort His Ship to Pier, Meeting Her Thirty Miles Out at Sea.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 7, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—The President's message, to be delivered to Congress on Thursday, is completed. The message contains about 5,000 words, devoted to the Peace Treaty and protocols and the work of the Peace Conference.

It is understood that these Peace Conference subjects are dealt with on broad, general lines without taking up the large questions of the treaty in detail, as this will probably come later when the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress examine the details.

The President also will have an opportunity to go over these matters with members of the committees. In this examination of the terms he will have the co-operation of a number of specialists now returning with the Presidential party, who have dealt with the detailed branches, such as those concerning reparations, territorial readjustment, and economic questions.

President Wilson's speech at Carnegie Hall, New York City, tomorrow afternoon will be extemporaneous. He will confine himself to an acknowledgment of the greeting given him and his satisfaction at being home again. Questions relating to the Peace Treaty and the work of the Peace Conference will be reserved for discussion until the President makes his report to Congress.

The Presidential party is looking forward with anticipation to being on American soil again, and all arrangements have been made for reaching New York early Tuesday afternoon and Washington Tuesday night. It is expected that the outcoming fleet of warships will be met Tuesday morning, when the first salutes will be exchanged, and the combined fleets will proceed together. Sandy Hook should be reached about noon, and the fleet will then move slowly through the Narrows to the upper bay. The soldiers and sailors on board are anxiously awaiting their first sight of the Statue of Liberty.

The wireless telephone was working during the night and this morning with the naval radio station at Tuckerton, N. J. Despite unfavorable static conditions the voices of those ashore were heard distinctly here, and conversations were carried on successfully.

The weather is hot and humid, the sea is smooth and the sky cloudy. The first breath of the heat wave, which prevailed along the Atlantic coast, was encountered yesterday. It was accompanied by humidity and considerable fog and the ships slackened their pace to twelve knots an hour. President Wilson rested a good part of yesterday, but spent some time on the upper deck. With Mrs. Wilson, he visited wounded soldiers in the deck hospital.

WARSHIPS TO ESCORT PRESIDENT INTO PORT

Hoboken and New York Will Vie in Welcoming the Chief Executive Home.

The U. S. naval transport George Washington, bringing President Wilson home, is due to enter Ambrose Channel about noon today. The liner will be met about thirty miles east of Sandy Hook by four dreadnoughts and thirty-six destroyers from the Atlantic Fleet, and as she passes abreast the ironclads will fire a salute of twenty-one guns in the President's honor. This tribute will be the first of many welcoming ceremonies that await the President.

As the Presidential ship enters the harbor she will be under the escort of forty-five warships, the flagship Pennsylvania, flying the pennant of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, leading the way with the George Washington directly astern, flanked on one side by the superdreadnoughts Oklahoma and Utah and on the other by the Delaware and the North Dakota. Ahead, astern, to starboard, and to port will steam forty American destroyers, four of which, the

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. HARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, Uniontown, Pa. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

German Federal Committee Approves Treaty; Argentina First to Ratify League Covenant

BERLIN, July 7.—The Federal Committee has approved ratification of the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Entrance of Argentina into the League of Nations without reservations has been approved by the Argentine Senate, the State Department was informed today in dispatches, quoting Buenos Aires newspapers of Saturday. The approval was by a unanimous vote.

The action of the Argentine Senate, according to information at the State Department, makes that republic the first nation to assent through its treaty ratifying body to the League of Nations covenant.

WILSON WILL MEET SENATE COMMITTEE

Will Ask Foreign Relations Members to Discuss Treaty at the White House.

SENATE A TIE ON LEAGUE

Republicans Trying to Find Reservations Formula That Will Poll a Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At a White House conference toward the end of this week President Wilson, according to word at the Capitol today, will give members of the Foreign Relations Committee an intimate view of the Peace Treaty, dealing especially with features that have aroused criticism here.

This conference, it is said, was urged upon the President by Democratic Senators as a means of acquainting the Foreign Relations Committee with facts deemed essential in considering the treaty and the League covenant. President Wilson is said to have indicated in a wireless message to a Democratic Senator that he would invite the entire committee to the White House and reply to any questions that might be put to him.

One report had it that Mr. Wilson would have a conference Wednesday night with four or five Senators known to favor the League covenant, and also Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee and leader of the opposition. Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee, said tonight that he had not heard of any such conference for Wednesday night, but understood that one might be held later.

Anti-League Senators have insisted that much in the League covenant and in the treaty needed elucidation. They will want enlightment on Article X., involving guarantees of territorial integrity, the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan, the alleged failure to make adequate reservations as to the Monroe Doctrine, and the alleged lack of reservations on domestic questions, such as immigration and the tariff.

On any points about which opponents of the League want enlightenment, it is stated, President Wilson will give all the information that he can.

Senate leaders will formulate no program concerning the treaty until the President appears before that body on Thursday. Announcement was made to-

Continued on Page Four.

NOSKE DERIDES TALK OF REACTION

Says German Republic Was Never in Less Peril of a Junker Coup.

EXCUSES RASH GENERALS

Realizes That Treaty Outrages Their Honor, but Relies on Their Patriotism.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6.—"Never since the proclamation of the German Republic was there less danger of reactionary attempts to regain power than at the present moment," said Gustav Noske, the Federal War Minister, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, with whom he was discussing the never-ceasing rumors of a coming military coup. "My only fear is that when the Entente insists on the fulfillment of the so-called dishonoring paragraph of the treaty, namely, that calling for the extradition of certain military leaders, the fiery natures of some of the officers may give me serious trouble, which, however, I hope to overcome by an appeal to their sense of duty to the Fatherland. This appeal has never failed with our officers of the volunteer army, even when it was heeded at the cost of military caste and family traditions."

THE TIMES correspondent called Herr Noske's attention to a recent report in Die Freiheit of a mass meeting of students in Leipsic at which an unnamed officer appealed to the youths not to desert the officers when, in two weeks' time, they should be compelled to declare against the present Government.

"We know all about that meeting," said Herr Noske. "It occurred four weeks ago and, according to that officer's statement, Germany should have been in the midst of an anti-republican conflagration for the last two weeks. I am quite aware that there are many officers who would prefer a monarchy to a republic; but they know only too well that the moment they tried to make use of their men and under-officers for monarchical ends they would find themselves completely deserted. We are prepared even for a military revolt and—"

"I am aware," THE TIMES correspondent said, supplementing Herr Noske's hesitating statement, "that in any such

Continued on Page Seven.

Six Dead, 20 Hurt in New Fight at Fiume; Serb Troopship Halted by Threat to Sink It

ROME, July 7. (Associated Press.)—New clashes between the French and Italians at Fiume are reported in advices from that city. The casualties so far reported number six killed and twenty wounded.

General Savy, commander of the French troops at Fiume, says in an interview published yesterday in the Giornale d'Italia that the action of some of his soldiers who recently offended Italians in that city by cheering for Jugoslavia was "most deplorable." He pointed out, however, that it would be a "mistake to generalize and make the fault of a few that of the whole French contingent."

General Savy says he did his best to be neutral in the question of Fiume, especially as he has in his command some Serbian troops, but he adds that he understands the position of the Italians, and that "if he were in their place he would have acted likewise." Expressing his regret for the incident, he says:

"I am sorry there should be any feeling between two peoples who have fraternized at the front against the common enemy. Italy ought to be compensated for sacrifices, and when Fiume is assigned to Italy I shall be the first to rejoice from the bottom of my heart."

The National Council at Fiume yesterday passed a resolution enumerating the incidents caused by the attitude of French soldiers there, an attitude considered offensive to the feelings of the populace. The resolution asked withdrawal of the French troops, as their presence endangered friendly Franco-Italian relations.

Prevents Troops from Landing.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 6.—The Fiume correspondent of the Corriere della Sera reports that Jugoslav troops made an attempt to disembark at Martinschizza, in rear of the Italian forces holding the armistice line. General Graziolli, the Italian Commander of the interallied contingents, having been forewarned of this design, informed the French General Savy, and asked him to thwart this move, as one likely to lead to unpleasant incidents. On General Savy's replying that he had no power to interfere, but would seek instructions from General d'Esperey, Commander in Chief of the Eastern armies, whose headquarters are at Constantinople, General Graziolli said he would take independent action.

When the huge transport, requisitioned by the French, belonging to the Hungary-Croatian Line, appeared before Martinschizza Bay, crammed with Serbian and Jugoslav soldiery, General Graziolli sent forward the Italian destroyer Stocco to order the steamer to return immediately to her port of departure, threatening that otherwise he would send her to the bottom of the sea.

The Serbo-Jugoslav transport took the wiser course.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 16.—Advt.

NIXON ESTABLISHES 2-CENT TRANSFERS AT 99 CITY POINTS

Grants Temporary Relief to New York Railways Co. After Hearing Experts.

TO CONTINUE FOR ONE YEAR

Provision Is Made for the City to Reopen Proceedings at the End of Six Months.

MAYOR AGAINST MOVE

Asserts in Statement That He Is Also Opposed to Public Officials Who Favor It.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon issued an order last night granting Job E. Hedges, as Receiver of the New York Railways Company, authority to charge 2 cents for transfers at ninety-nine of the 113 points of the street railway system throughout the city where transfers heretofore have been given free. Receiver Hedges had asked for authority to charge 3 cents for such transfers, and the Commissioner held a hearing all day yesterday, taking testimony of experts as to the necessity of abolishing free transfers in order to help out the crippled finances of the street car lines.

Commissioner Nixon issued the order after Assistant Corporation Counsel Kohler had definitely advised that such a course was not necessary. The Commissioner stated that it was imperatively necessary to charge for transfers if the lines were to be saved from disintegration. The order, he said, would continue in force for one year. In the meantime, he said, the city would be able to make the necessary appraisals, and if at the end of six months the city was not satisfied with the appraisals of the Receiver it is authorized to apply to have the proceedings reopened.

That Commissioner Nixon's order would meet with the decided opposition of the Mayor and other city officials was shown earlier in the day, when it was reported that the Public Service Commission would give its decision in the matter by night. The Mayor issued a statement in which he declared that he was not only opposed to abolishing transfer privileges, but was also opposed to public officials who favor it. The Mayor's statement was taken to mean that he would request the Corporation Counsel to bring action in the courts to restrain the received from carrying out the commission's order.

Move to Save Lines.

After Receiver Hedges and others had testified at yesterday's hearing regarding the necessity of charging for transfers, Commissioner Nixon announced his decision, as follows:

"The receiver who makes this application is an arm of the Federal court. He has appeared before this commission, stating in substance that if some immediate relief is not granted he will be compelled to disintegrate the lines under his control. Such a course, if possible, should be avoided. Having in mind the interests of the city and its taxpayers, the commission has resolved to grant the receiver temporarily a measure of the relief which he seeks. It has determined to empower him to charge 2 cents for transfers at points where he is legally entitled to charge for them.

"This relief, as stated, is temporary. The order will continue in force for one year. That will enable the city in the meantime to make the necessary appraisals. If at the end of six months the city is not satisfied with the appraisal of the receiver, it is authorized to apply to have this proceeding reopened. This hearing, therefore, is adjourned to July 7, 1920. This order is made upon condition that the lines of this company are not disintegrated. If they are, by order of Judge Mayer this commission will make such further order as the situation demands. Counsel for the respective parties will agree upon the form of the order."

Later Commissioner Nixon issued a statement in which he reviewed the finances of the New York Railways Company at length, and the necessity for the appointment of a receiver. He said:

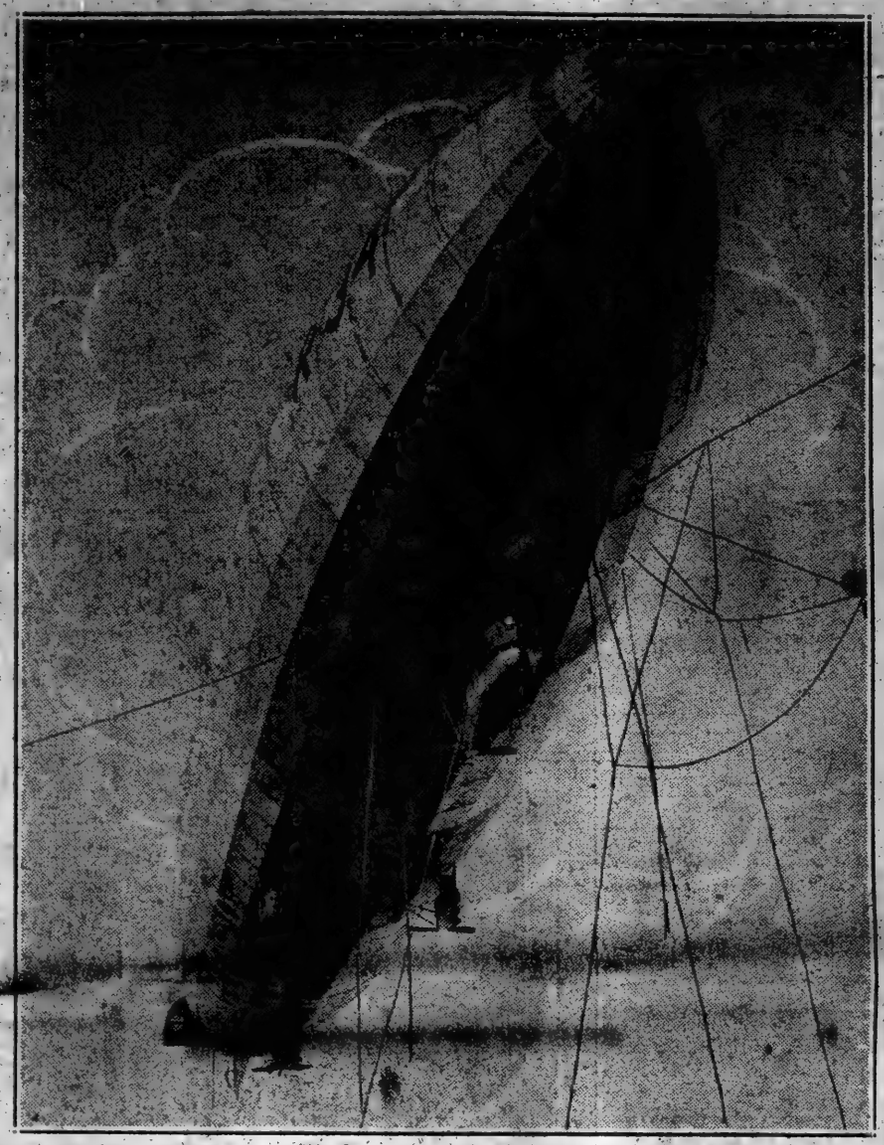
Reviews Road's Finances.

This case concerns the application of the receiver of the New York Railways Company to charge 3 cents for transfers at all intersections of lines where there are no specific requirements by local franchise to furnish free transfers. It is really a continuation of the New York Railway Company's application in April, 1917, Case No. 2212, where the company asked for a charge of 2 cents for transfers. During the pendency of the application the Court

Continued on Page Eight.

MAGNIFICO—A cigar known by its bouquet. Mild, too. Of Key West make. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

COLGATE'S TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.



(© International Film Service.)

R-34 WHEN SHE SHOT UPWARD, TEARING A HOLE IN HER FORWARD UNDERBODY.

LONDON IS COOL ON KAISER TRIAL

Many Regard Lloyd George's Announcement in the Commons with Misgiving.

DECISION WAS COMPROMISE

Limitation of Charge and Penalty Are Attacked as Opening Many Difficulties.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—The cheers which Lloyd George evoked in Parliament by his announcement that the ex-Kaiser would be put on trial in London are recalled today as another instance of the allegation that the Premier knows the House of Commons better than he does the country.

Outside of coalition politicians, it is difficult to find men of light and leading who do not regard the proposed trial with misgiving, and in many quarters it is openly denounced as a blunder of the heaviest calibre.

It is pointed out that the decision arrived at in Paris is a compromise both in substance and in form, and Paris dispatches even state that the American delegates were surprised at the form which Lloyd George's announcement took. It is declared that the Americans were opposed to the proposal and the French cool about it, but the former are said to have deferred to British pressure on the understanding that the indictment should be limited to the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg and that in the event of conviction the death sentence should not be passed, or at all events not inflicted.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"It is clear that M. P.'s who applauded that the press which approved Lloyd George's announcement had a very imperfect idea of what was actually being proposed. They had vaguely in their minds the idea of an arch criminal being brought to justice for a long catalogue of political and other crimes, by which the way was launched and its conduct characterized — the conspiracy with Austria, the Serbian ultimatum, the violation of Belgium, the murder of Captain Fryatt, the adoption of poison gas and submarine frightfulness, deportations, and so forth—and they certainly had no idea that the indictment was to be limited, as The Times now tells us, to the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg.

"They imagined that in some way legal ground was to be provided by the plea that the defendant had broken international law and that the clear demand for his extradition could thus be presented to the Dutch Government. But if limited in the way proposed, a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, alleged in the treaty, the treaty stands outside all legal procedure as hitherto known, and the demand for extradition will have to be made on political grounds, which leave room for the widest argument, and the trial, if it takes place, will be confined to an incident which, though of great importance, is still only a very small part of the total indictment against the ex-Kaiser.

"Proceedings of such narrow scope, attended with such difficulties, political and legal, seem likely, on the face of them, to involve the Allies in all manner of risks and embarrassments without any corresponding advantages, if the trial takes place and conviction is secured."

ALLIES TAKE STEPS TO DEMAND KAISER

Bonar Law, Announcing This, Says Official Representations Have Not Yet Been Made.

LONDON, July 7.—"The Allies have not yet made by any official representations to the Dutch Government regarding the extradition of the former German Emperor, but necessary steps are being taken in the matter," Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman, said in the House of Commons today. His statement was made in reply to a question by a member.

In reply to a further question as to whether any unofficial communication had been sent to the Dutch Government, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"I would rather not say."

Another member then asked:

"Is the spokesman for the Government aware that nobody particularly wants the ex-Kaiser to be brought here?"

This question was received with

PARIS, July 7.—The question of the trial of former Emperor William was on the program for discussion by the Council of Three for several days while President Wilson was still in Paris, Reuter's Paris Bureau says today in an article regarding recent statements by the members of the American peace mission that Premier Lloyd George's statement on the subject in the House of Commons had come as a surprise to them.

The bureau which says that its in-

Continued on Page Five.

CARDINAL GIBBONS USES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

R-34 RIPS FABRIC AND BREAKS GIRDER

Army of Men, Straining at Mooring Lines, Find Her Hard to Manage in Gusty Wind.

NO DELAY THROUGH MISHAP

Day Devoted to Repairs and Overhauling—The President's Daughters Among Visitors.

Plunging like a fractious horse and straining at her mooring lines in the gusty wind early yesterday morning, the R-34 twisted and broke one of her fore minor girders and tore a four-foot hole in the bow of her fabric envelope before those in charge could ease off the cables and bring her to rest above Roosevelt Field. The damage was more spectacular than serious, and by late afternoon the damaged fabric had been cut out and the work of re-covering the hole was under way. The principal work yesterday was repairing and overhauling the engines, and at this task a force of mechanics worked all day and into the night.

The R-34 had been at anchor all night with her nose close to the ground and her tail lifted heavenward, and there had been reports all during the dark hours that the men were having their work cut out for them keeping her steady. With the coming of daylight the special duty gangs, at least 300 men, began the work of getting the great ship again on an even keel. This was no small task. The coming of the warm sunlight expanded the gas in her bags and gave her greater buoyancy.

A gust of wind caught the forward rope while slack. The forward end of the huge balloon sprang upward, the momentum for a moment carrying the rope away from the men who held it. Then as the rope ran out to its anchor and the mooring held, the big gas bag stopped with a jerk, the tautened rope tearing off some of the outer fabric through which it ran. The anchor line itself which runs through the outer skin to the inner framework held, and hard pulling on the rope presently brought the bow down again to a level with the hill.

When the men finally got the ship's nose on a level with her tail she hung

Continued on Page Two.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unconditional Food, protects Babies from hot weather ills.—Advt.

EPOCA TUBE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

EARLY START FOR R-34

Officers Expect to Pass Over City and Then to Head Across Ocean.

WORK ON ENGINE REPAIRS

Mechanicians Put In Busy Day, "Tuning Up" Machinery in Preparation for Flight.

MAITLAND VOICES THANKS

Expresses Appreciation for Reception Given to Dreadnought of the Air by Americans.

Weather Bureau Warns R-34 of Ill Winds Ahead

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Weather conditions will not be favorable for the return flight of the R-34 during the next forty-eight hours, according to a weather report forwarded to the airship at Mineola late today by the Navy Department. The forecast, prepared by the Weather Bureau, follows:

"Moderate north-northeast and northeast winds. Fair weather next forty-eight hours. Conditions not favorable for return flight within next forty-eight hours, as weather will remain threatening over the sea and heavy winds will probably be encountered as far east as longitude 65.

"We are positively going to start on Wednesday," said General E. M. Maitland last night at Mineola. "We hope the winds may change, but wind or no wind, we will get away then."

Major G. H. Scott, commander of the British dirigible R-34, announced definitely at Roosevelt Field at 1:20 o'clock this morning that the giant aircraft would not start on her return voyage to Great Britain until tomorrow morning.

Earlier in the night Brig. Gen. E. M. Maitland, who is special representative of the Royal Air Ministry on board of the R-34, said, in explaining the delay, that although twenty-four hours of unremitting work had been put on the engines, there still remained a number of slight repairs to be made.

The American officers assisting the British, Colonel Archie Miller of the Army and Lieutenant Henry W. Hoyt of the Navy, said they were planning for another day's stay of the R-34. It was pointed out that, in addition to engine trouble, the prevailing winds predicted for the next forty-eight hours were adverse to a flight toward Europe. If the engines had been in first-class shape, it is probable that the big ship would have sailed this morning, wind or no wind, but the combination reconciled Major Scott and his men to the delay.

During the morning the straining of the aircraft against the cables with which she was leashed tore a rent four feet square in the covering of the bag, but this was soon repaired, and had nothing to do with the decision to delay the flight.

With many searchlights illuminating her entire length of 650 feet, the R-34 floated 100 feet above the field last night, while American and British mechanics toiled unceasingly to put the five giant motors into shape. The superstructure of the dreadnought of the air made a striking picture against the black sky. Her nose was pointed downward, perhaps twenty-five feet nearer the earth than the stern, and all in all she resembled a giant fish poised for a dive. Standing out sharply in the glow against the dark background, she made a beautiful spectacle for tens of thousands of persons who came down after nightfall to see her.

The enforced delay is irksome to officers and crew alike, but like good sportsmen they are making the best of the situation.

Will Start Wednesday Sure.

"First of all," said General Maitland, when he was asked about the prospects for the flight, "will you say for me that we can never be grateful enough for the splendid reception you Americans have given us? Your soldiers and sailors here on the field have taken as great an interest in laboring over the R-34 as we have.

"In all probability we will leave sometime between midnight and dawn Wednesday morning. We have been hoping against hope all day that we could get off tomorrow, but I have just learned that the repairs have not been completed on our motors. Besides, the weather is against us. There is a wind blowing dead against us now, and the weather reports say this condition will continue for forty-eight hours more.

"We positively will start not later than Wednesday. We hope the winds will change, but wind or no wind, we will get away then. We plan now to sail over New York City and then to

head out over the Atlantic. If the weather is favorable at the start, we probably shall take the southern course, going about 400 miles north of the Azores, but, if strong winds are blowing in an unfavorable direction, we probably will go north and return along much the same route as that by which we came. In either case we will cover at least 3,000 miles.

"There is nothing serious the matter with the airship," he continued. "Tomorrow will be taken up in getting the engines in good shape and loading our fuel. We shall take as much gasoline as the ship will carry. Whether we shall have a shortage by the end of the trip depends wholly on weather conditions.

"We want to get away as soon as possible, for every hour that an airship remains anchored to the ground without a shed to protect it is perilous. A high wind, more particularly a swirling gust, might carry away the moorings, and, in addition, there is a constant strain on the various parts."

General Maitland was asked about the damage done to the R-34 yesterday, and replied:

"The damage consisted of tearing away the parts of the airship to which the mooring ropes are made fast. As a result, we have had to resort to an inferior method of anchoring, and I fear a high wind would do much harm before we leave. It would not take a heavy gale to carry away the airship altogether."

Predicts Much Larger Airships.

General Maitland said that the personnel of the crew would remain the same as on the voyage to this country. "We shall all go back," he said, "except the stowaway." He said the stowaway would doubtless be returned to England by steamship.

The General was asked about Great Britain's plans for building bigger airships. He referred to his statement yesterday that he believed a ship would be constructed within a year which could make a non-stop flight from England to Australia.

"I expect the development in lighter than air craft will be startling to any one not in close touch with recent progress," he said. "Do you realize that the R-34 is virtually obsolete? We are building an airship in England today that is twice as large, and I hope in a year or so we will have one five times her size. With the increase in size, the practicability of transatlantic flight increases. The larger the airship is, the more efficient it becomes."

General Maitland explained that as the size of the dirigible is increased its power to carry weight is increased in a much higher proportion. In other words, while the R-34 can lift and carry twenty-one tons, a dirigible of twice its size could carry several times that weight.

"Another point in favor of the larger airships is that they can be made far more windproof. There will be no need of a shed for the airship of the future. As I see it, they will be built in a shed, just as an ocean liner is constructed on ways. Then, every six months or so, just as the ocean liner is sent to dry-dock, the airship will go into a shed for repairs and general overhauling. Also, the crews of the bigger ship will not have to be increased to any great extent, I should say. For the ship twice as big as the R-34 we will probably need ten more men. We will have vastly more space for light freight, mail and passengers.

"We did not expect to do great things on this trip. Our only plan was to demonstrate to England and to America the feasibility of transocean flying. We hope, from the experience gained on this trip, commercial aviation connecting England and America will be developed."

Thinks New York Was in Danger.

It was suggested to the General that the voyage of the R-34 proved there was never reason to fear a German Zeppelin raid on New York.

"I am not so sure of that," he replied. "Such a raid might not come this year, but if the war had continued it certainly would have come in another twelve months. Remember that the R-34 is not so large nor so powerful as some of the later Zepps."

Lieutenant Guy Harris, meteorological officer of the R-34, was eagerly watching meteorological data from London last night. A great deal depended upon these reports, he said, since world conditions as well as local weather reports had to be taken into consideration before the cruise was attempted.

"I am responsible for the R-34 being caught in bad weather. If harm should come to her as a result of adverse weather conditions which I had failed to report, I might be shot at sunrise," he said jocularly. "The R-34 certainly will not start this trip until fairly good conditions prevail, although the ship can stand any weather we may meet, even in the stormy Atlantic.

"In the Baltic cruise, for twenty hours we encountered a most violent gale. The R-34 lived through it, and, indeed, hardly noticed it, except that she slowed down. We would not leave in that kind of weather now, because this voyage is not a naval necessity and not much depends upon the speed with which we reach the other side."

Lieutenant Harris said that some pictures of extremely interesting cloud formations had been made on the trip over. These were taken, he said, not because of their beauty, but because various types of cloud indicate to skilled observers the weather that may be expected.

While work was being done on the motors the crew was having a needed rest. Last night the men came to New York. Major Scott, commander of the craft, stayed at Roosevelt Field superintending the work on the ship.

Hundreds of Men Hold Ship Down.

While they were working on the dirigible the 300 or 400 enlisted men, who were holding the big dirigible to her moorings by main strength all the afternoon, had no light task. Under the command of Lieutenant J. J. Quinn, the soldiers, for hours at a stretch, clung to the ropes and to the handrails of the R-34 to lessen the strain on the cables which held her to her concrete anchorage.

Lieutenant Quinn, commander of the American blimp C-4, spent the day, megaphone in hand, standing about thirty feet out in front of the nose of the airship. Two hundred soldiers hung on to the ropes, while fifty or sixty clung to the front gondola, and as many more to the stern. Lieutenant Quinn shouted orders from time to time, and the men swung the ship to the right or left in obedience to his commands. As the big air craft floated several feet from the ground, the position of the men on the gondolas, who had to stand, hands high above their heads, became uncomfortable in the extreme. It was explained that the Government was taking every precaution against a second accident like the one earlier in the day when the strain on the cables under the nose of the dirigible ripped a big patch out of the outer fabric.

At the close of the shift of one detail of men, when the soldiers, most of them overseas men awaiting discharge, began to grow hungry, one humorist started a cry for mess.

"No food, no balloon," he shouted.

"No food, no balloon," echoed his companions.

To the rhythm of that cry they swung the big dirigible back and forth, as their officers directed. The work of these men goes on all night, new shifts coming on to relieve the weary.

Great Throng Sees Airship.

The crowd that visited Roosevelt Field, according to estimates at the military headquarters, numbered several hundred thousand. By automobiles and on foot, all day long and even until after midnight, men women and children poured in a never ending stream through the gates of the field. They were prevented by the military police from approaching very near the dirigible.

Even at this distance all but the most minute details of construction of the great aircraft was visible from every part of the field. At night, as she hung gleaming in the glare of the search lights, the big ship was visible for miles.

On its homeward trip, the R-34 will carry twenty-five pounds of mail. About 100 official letters have been received at the New York Post Office from officials in this country, congratulating British officials on the success of the trip. About 200 letters had been received yesterday from newspapers and private individuals marked for transmission to England by the dirigible. These were all put in the mailbag of the R-34. The postage on each letter was 2 cents, the regular rate.

R-34 Illuminated by 25 Searchlights Last Night While Repairs Were in Progress.



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R-34 RIPS FABRIC AND BREAKS GIRDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

so low that the bottoms of her gondolas were within four feet of the ground.

The great airship was practically freed from her mooring lines. She was held in position by a small army of men who hauled and pulled at the ends of lines that extended from her in every direction. It was hard work, but every man was apparently working with the best will and an smiling. Hour after hour they hung on until relieved by others.

Major J. E. M. Pritchard, in charge of the dirigible, looked at the long list of things needed to be done to put the engines into perfect condition, and gave it as his opinion that the R-34 would not be able to start upon her return trip to England before Wednesday morning. The repairs consisted mostly of replacing small parts that showed wear and in tightening and adjusting other parts. The Major explained that these things were to be expected after a flight of more than 100 hours.

It was explained that the performance of the R-34 had been creditable in every respect, and the fact that she was slightly damaged in the uncertain wind was considered a very small misfortune, when it was taken into account that anchoring a dirigible of the size of the R-34 in an open field was a matter of constant danger. As for the damage, he added that in England it would not have caused comment, and he figured out that the cost of repair would be about $35.

Yesterday was a day of activity for every man assigned to duty at Roosevelt Field. Major Scott was at work on his report, General L. B. O. Chariton, Aviation Attaché of the British ambassy, was almost constantly on the scene, and Major Pritchard was hard at it directing the men.

Keeping R-34's head to the wind was a task that required the skill of those who directed the job. These were men who had been trained for their work in England, and they did it well. Twenty feet from the pointed bow, and armed with a megaphone almost as big as himself, was an American Navy officer. He gave the orders that steadied the R-34 to every uncertain burst of breeze.

"Haul away to the right," he would shout.

A sailor with another megaphone stationed half way down the body of the dirigible would quickly relay the order. At the order the long lines of men would give in that direction. The great hull of the R-34 would swing as they gave ground.

"Steady!" would come the officer's command. The long lines would stand fast. The dirigible, not so quick to obey the spoken command, would drag them about before she too obeyed. The men hanging to the hand rails about each gondola would be dragged this way and that. Sometimes they would be lifted off their feet and hung suspended in the air. To the officer's warning to keep the gondolas from dragging the ground they would put forth all their strength, and sometimes this was a task that strained their muscles.

All day long and into the night the swaying lines held the R-34 fast. It was, "Haul to the right," "Haul to the left," and "Steady" all the time.

Through the hole torn in her fabric and wicked to make repair easier could be seen the interior of the great hull, the bags that hold the gas and the great metal ribs of the monster. One could also see the twisted girder that had given way under the strain of the wind. It was denied that this broken part was important to her strength; rather its purpose was to prevent the outer covering from collapsing.

At work inside the envelope were men repairing the damage, and the task of overhauling the engines went along all day. There were faint sounds of hammers against metal and the clank of machinery. A head would pop out of the "engine room," and an English voice would inform an officer that "We have tightened the bearing," or the voice would call for a piece of rubber hose, a bolt, a screw, or some other thing needed at the moment.

Under the envelope, in the shadow cast by the great ship, it was comparatively cool, but out in the sunlight, where the trailing lines were manned by American soldiers, it was hot. Under the hull, in the shadow, were grouped the officers who had charge of the work, those who had no duty to perform, and the civilians fortunate enough to get past the inner lines. This inner line was marked at intervals with white flags. Between the flags paced armed sentries. The number of those within this inner line was small, for the sentries, as well as those at the outer lines, obeyed the letter of their orders. With the exception of three or four distinguished visitors, no one was allowed to climb aboard the gondola or make his way through the twilight of the envelope to see the eighty tanks where petrol is stored, or view the other marvels of the first dirigible to cross the Atlantic.

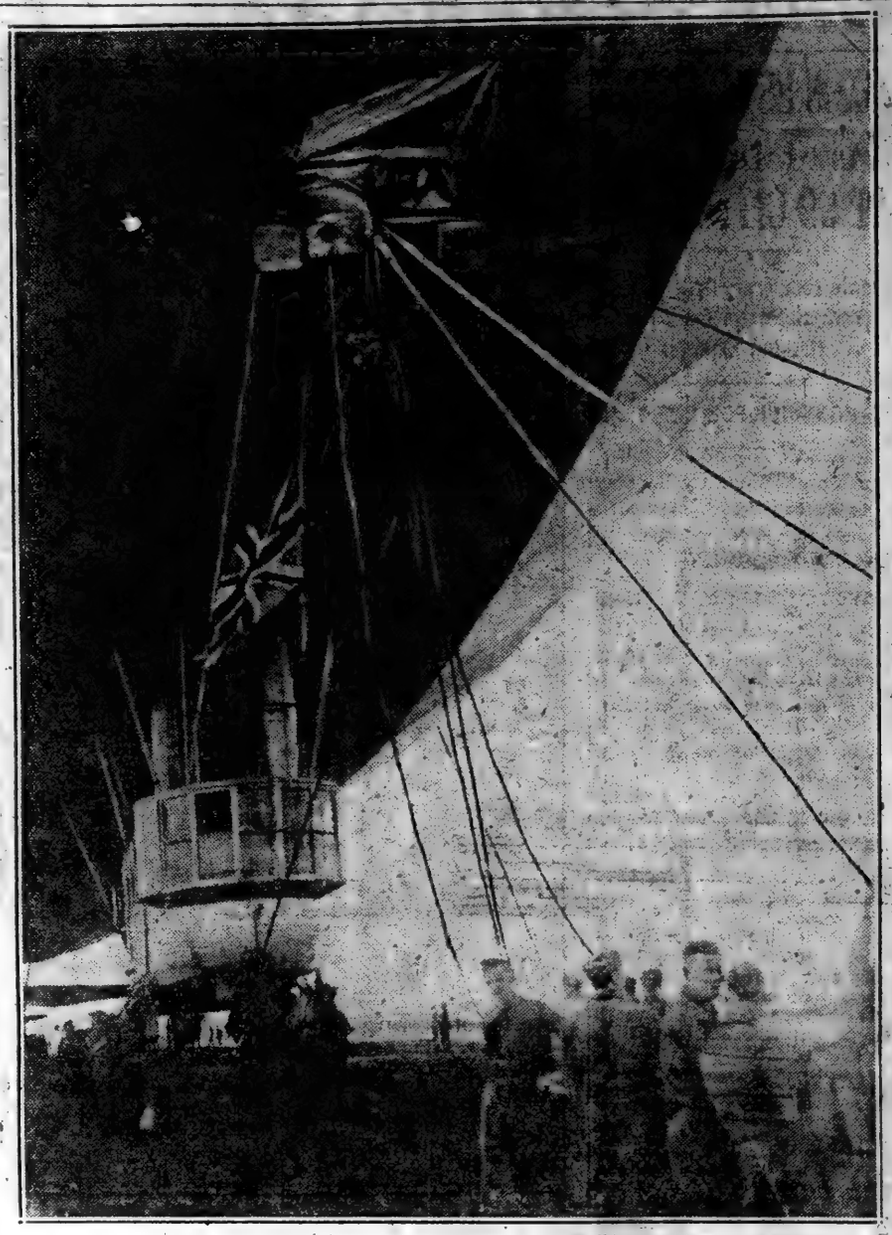
Among those who did have opportunity to view the mysteries of the R-34 at close range were the President's daughters, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and two of Mr. McAdoo's children. They telephoned in the early afternoon to Colonel Archie Miller, in charge of the army's aviation activities on Long Island, at Hazelhurst Field. General E. M. Maitland readily gave the permission. Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre, and Miss McAdoo were welcomed at the side of the dirigible by General Charlton and Major Pritchard. It was quite a task to lift the visitors up to the narrow entrance into the forward gondola while the soldiers hanging to the hand rails held the car as steady as they could. The visitors were lifted on board one at a time, and one made the trip of inspection under the direction of the Major and was lifted back to earth again before the other made the trip. They climbed the narrow iron ladder from the pilot house into the envelope and took a look about before they left.

No Material Damage Done.

Major Pritchard, between directing things and answering questions, found time to explain the accident to the R-34 and to talk about the plans that were being carried forward under his direction.

"No material damage has been done to the ship," he said. "She was simply shaken about when being hauled down and as she jumped in the gusty wind it tore some of her minor girders. These have nothing to do with the main structure of the ship. The tear in the fabric is about four feet square and it can be seen that this tear is about the place where the mooring lines run. The damage will not in the slightest interfere with the sailing of the ship.

"It must be thoroughly understood that mooring a ship like this on an open field is dangerous. We might lose her. All this was understood by the British Government. The Government knew of the conditions to be met on this side before we sailed. One great purpose in sending the R-34 across the Atlantic was to show England's friendship for this country and to strengthen the bonds of that friendship. When it was decided to send her the British Government wanted the American Government to build a shed in which to house her. This could not be done, so the British Government, knowing the risks, decided to send her anyway. So if the R-34 were to get away or be wrecked we would simply stand by with the knowledge that a difficult task had been well done.



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Hole Torn in the R-34 When Her Bow Got Away from Those Holding It

"The work done today has been mainly going over the engines and taking on gas and petrol," said the Major, pointing to the great piles of cylinders that contain the gas and to the long lines of canvas hose leading away from the airship. Through this hose soldiers were "feeding" gas into the bags concealed in the envelope. Then he pointed aft to where, at a safe distance, was a great tank containing gasoline that was being pumped into the tanks.

"It looks now as though there was very small chance of getting away tomorrow morning, not before Wednesday morning," he said, thoughtfully.

"There is a long list of minor repairs to be made to the engines, such as fitting slipping clutches and replacing valve springs. There is nothing extraordinary in all this. The repairs are only such as would be expected after such a long flight. More than 100 hours in the air is quite a long time.

"After all, engines for air duty are not as reliable as heavy engines. They can't be in the nature of things.

"So far today we have put in about 500 gallons of petrol. We will take somewhere near 5,000 gallons. I estimate that we have now about 100,000 cubic feet of gas. We will take on in the neighborhood of half a million feet before we start. Of course, gas will leak when taken through a fabric hose and it may be we will use up a million cubic feet before we get our supply aboard."

On the return voyage of the ship the United States Army will be represented by Colonel William N. Hensley of the Aviation Service. He will take the place of Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, who represented the United States Navy on the voyage westward.

"I am looking forward to the voyage with much pleasure," Colonel Hensley said. "I have more confidence in dirigibles as I think they are safer to ride in, but of course the airplane is more interesting."

Colonel Hensley is one of the men in the service wearing two wings on the left breast, signifying that he is capable of running lighter than and heavier than air machines. Colonel Hensley was born in Nebraska and was graduated from West Point in 1905. Before the war he was in command of the Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal., and during the war was Division Superintendent of the Southwestern Division, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. He said that after he arrived in England he expected to visit France, Italy, and possibly Germany to study the aviation programs there.

It was pointed out by the Colonel that the R-34 was not the biggest dirigible ever built. The Zeppelin, ZZ-72 was twice as large as the British ship, he said, and had a capacity of three million cubic feet of gas.

When darkness came last night and the last of the sightseers had departed the great searchlights were again turned upon the R-34, and she could be seen for miles around. On board there was no cessation of activity and the shouts of command and the noise from the workmen carried across the field.

EARLY START NECESSARY.

By Leaving in the Night, R-34 Can Carry Larger Fuel Supply.

Up to the hour of postponement of the return flight of the R-34, last night, preparations had been under way to have the ship loaded to capacity by midnight. These were abandoned when it became certain there was no possibility that the engines could be overhauled in time for a start this morning.

The ship is expected to be in readiness by nightfall for an early getaway tomorrow. The early starting hour is necessary, Major Scott said, because before sunrise the temperature is not so high as to affect the petrol supply. By starting before sunrise, he explained, he could take on 4,500 gallons of fuel—"not enough to play about with," he added, but sufficient to last throughout the cruise, if favorable winds are encountered along the route he plans to follow.

The determination not to have the dirigible pass over Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities before starting eastward, General Chariton said, resulted from the unanticipated situation which the Britishers found upon their arrival. They had expected to find a sheltered spot instead of one that is exposed. To remain for long without the protection of a hangar, General Chariton said, was to run a "willful risk" for which the Air Ministry did not care to assume responsibility. Accordingly, it was decided to weigh anchor at the earliest possible moment and start for home.

Before the R-34 ventures eastward, the weather reports of conditions off the New England, Canadian, and Nova Scotia coasts, will be scanned carefully. Yesterday these charts showed unfavorable northeast head winds exceeding in velocity twenty-five miles an hour, and extending to an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Army and navy officials who are handling the dirigible received a temporary scare shortly after 10 o'clock last night when the stern suddenly began to settle. Quick action by an army balloon officer, who ordered a man to climb into the car and release several tons of water ballast at the stern, prevented damage being done to the craft. Relieved of the water, the stern rose into a correct position. A gradual settling of the craft was expected until about 2:30 o'clock in morning, when the hydrogen in the bag reaches its highest point of contraction, and precautions were taken to prevent a sudden dropping of the ship.



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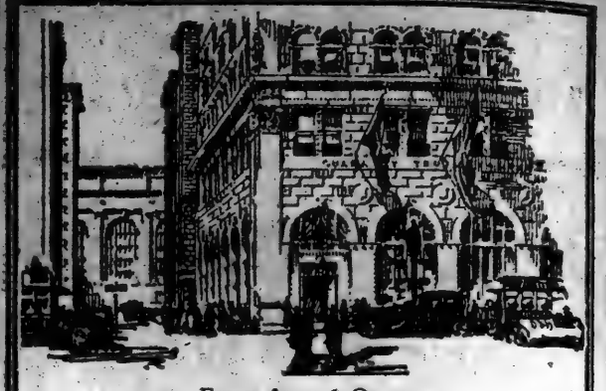
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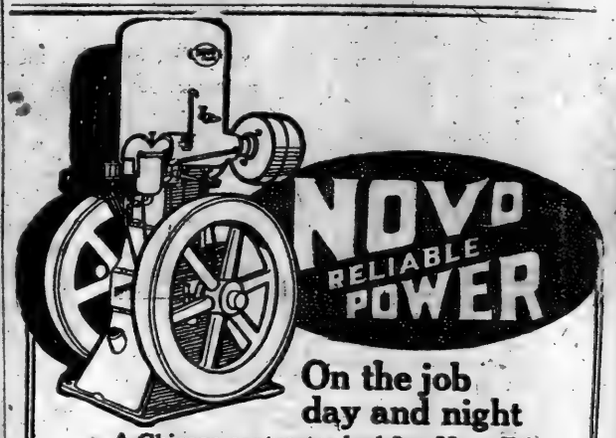
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TELLS HOW NAVY WENT TO R-34'S AID

Washington Gives Out Log of Messages to and from British Dirigible.

PATROL BOATS SENT OUT

Notified at 8:21 o'Clock Saturday Evening Aircraft Would Push On to Destination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department today made public this log of messages received from and sent to the British dirigible R-34 on July 5 and 6:

11 A. M. Received at the Navy Department:

For the Commandant of the Second Naval District.

Could destroyer proceed, if required, to southern end of Bay of Fundy to take His Majesty's airship in tow?

LIEUT. COMMANDER LANSDOWNE, U. S. N., for the commanding officer of the R-34.

11:30 A. M. The following message has been sent by the Chief of Naval Operations to the commandant of the First Naval District:

U. S. S. Satilla, Crors Island, Me., to proceed to position of R-34 and render any assistance that may be necessary.

The commandant of the First Naval District has also been directed to send two destroyers immediately to render any assistance that may be necessary.

1:15 P. M. Received at the Navy Department:

Satilla left Cross Island, Me., 12:30 P. M. to the assistance of the R-34. COMMANDTNT FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT.

1:40 P. M. Received at the Navy Department:

Satilla left Cross Island, Me., at 12:30 P. M. to the assistance of the R-34. U. S. S. Stevens and U. S. S. Bancroft will leave Navy Yard, Boston, about 8 P. M., to the assistance of the R-34. Submarine No. 407 ordered from Bar Harbor to the assistance of the R-34. COMMANDANT FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT. DISTRICT.

1:50 P. M. Received at the Navy Department, by way of naval radio station, Otter Cliffs, Me. (Signals strong:)

Position, latitude 43.21 north, longitude 64 west. Course, southwest, true. Running out of fuel after flight from Britain. Please tell me if your destroyers are coming.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE R-34.

2:19 P. M. Sent to commanding officer of the R-34 from the Navy Department:

U. S. S. Satilla left Cross Island, Me, 12:30 P. M to assist you. Two destroyers leaving Boston. Will communicate with you.

CHIEF OF OPERATIONS.

The message from the Commandant of the First Naval District was quoted to the R-34 and sent at the same time as the above messages.

3:08 P. M.:

Position noon 73th meredian, latitude 43:21 north, longitude 64:00 west. Course, southwest, true. Speed, 20 knots, standing down coast New Brunswick. Petrol running short; please have destroyers meet R-34 at the earliest possible.

4:07 P. M.:

First District, Boston. Sub. chaser leaving for assistance of R-34 at 13:45 (1:45) P. M. from Otter Cliffe, Me.

5:07 P. M.:

In accordance with orders from commandant of the First Naval District am proceeding to assistance of R-34. 2:30 P. M. U. S. S. STEVENS.

5:20 P. M.:

Proceeding to assistance of R-34, 3:20 P. M. U. S. S. BANCROFT.

7:35 P. M. From Otter Cliffs, Me.:

Following received through heavy interference from R-34: "Gasoline. R-34 wished land Chatham. Can you supply hydrogen and (2) gallons gasoline early tomorrow morning. R-34.

8:21 P. M. From Commandant Third Naval District:

R-34 expected to arrive early Sunday morning. Dinner will be held at Garden City Hotel about noon Sunday.

9:35 P. M. From Otter Cliffs, Me.:

Canadian Press informs me that R-34 flying over Dominion Atlantic Railroad from Yarmouth about midnight G. M. T. (8 P. M. Washington time.) Please inform commandant First Naval District in order to route destroyers accordingly off Yarmouth.

10 P. M. From commandant Boston Navy Yard:

Sending out all available craft in the yard to assist R-34. Unable to get in communication with Bancroft or Stevens since they left.

11:09 P. M. From R-34, received at 11:09 P. M. (Washington time) from Otter Cliffs:

Position R-34, 67:30 west, 43:20 north, course southwest by south by mine compass.

(Note: 85 miles southwest of Yarmouth, N. S., headed directly for Boston over the Gulf of Maine.)

Received 11:23 P. M.:

When at 67:20 west and 43:20 north, the R-34 sent the following dispatch: "Flying 1,500 feet. Come and meet us. Making for Boston. Rush—very short gasoline."

12:27 A. M., July 6. From Boston Yard:

U. S. S. Bancroft trailing R-34—24405.

The following order was sent from Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, to Rear Admiral Dunn, Commandant First Naval District:

Communicate with all stations along Maine coast. Get out everything available immediately and get in touch and keep in touch with R-34. Render every assistance possible. Keep Department informed of action taken.

Washington, 1:15 A. M. The following dispatch from the Bancroft to the R-34 was intercepted:

We see you are heading for Chatham on course 270, try speed 23 knots, keep me informed of your movements. The following dispatch from the U. S. S. Bancroft to the commandant of the First Naval District: Position 42:51 North 68:04 West, speed 23 knots or 24 knots. R-34 thanks fuel will hold out. (Time 12:53.) Weather report, wind northeast ten miles, clear temperature.

9:53 A. M. Sent by naval radio for the United States Weather Bureau to the R-34 at Roosevelt Field:

Moderate northeast winds. Fair weather next 48 hours. Conditions not favorable for return flight within next 48 hours, as weather will remain threatening over the sea and head winds will probably be encountered as far east as longitude 55 degrees.

2:01 P. M. Received by the Navy Department from radio department New York.

2:01 P. M. R-34 is still here. We will inform you on all matters pertaining to her.

Secretary Daniels today received this message, through General Charlton, the British attaché, from the Air Ministry of Great Britain:

The Air Council desires to express their most cordial and grateful thanks for the co-operation and assistance of the United States Navy rendered to H. M. S. R-34.

AIR MINISTRY.

SAVES AIRPLANE AND CREW.

Mine Sweeper Makes Rescue Five Miles from Ambrose Light.

The navy's mine sweeper Falcon "swept up" an airplane, with its pilot and observer, yesterday, after they had been forced into the ocean by engine trouble, about five miles southeast of the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The ship first hoisted the pilot, then the observer, and finally the plane on deck, and brought them to port.

The Falcon was towing a naval target when her officers saw the plane, which had come from the New Jersey shore, alight on the water.

2,000,000 Francs for Air Prizes.

PARIS, Sunday, July 6.—Henri de la Meurthe Deutsch, President of the Aero Club of France, has given the club 2,000,000 francs to enable it to organize aviation competitions.



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Col. W. N. Hensley, U. S. A.,

Who Will Replace Lieut. Commander Lansdowne as American Observer on the R-34's Return Voyage.

MAYORS EXCHANGE GREETINGS BY R-34

Hylan Receives Letter from the Lord Mayor of London and Sends a Reply.

FIRST AIRSHIP MESSAGES

London's Chief Executive Rejoices in Friendly Rivalry Between England and America.

Mayor Hylan yesterday received a letter from Horace Marshall, Lord Mayor of London, brought here by the airship R-34. Mayor Hylan sent back an answer by the same conveyance.

The letter from the Lord Mayor follows:

The Mansion House,
London, E. C. 4.,
June 11, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:—

I am sending you, by airship R-34, this message of friendship and good will on the part of the City of London for the great and famous American city over which you so worthily preside. I trust it will reach your hands in due course, and be the first of its kind in that new method of civil and commercial intercourse which I have no doubt, will be the great feature of the years to come. I am sure you will rejoice, as I do, in observing the keenness and the friendly rivalry with which our fellow countrymen are so enthusiastically engaging in this enterprising pursuit.

I shall welcome a reply from you by the same means if you will thus favor me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) HORACE MARSHALL,
Lord Mayor of London.

Mayor Hylan answered the Lord Mayor of London as follows:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
July 7, 1919

Hon. Horace Marshall,
Lord Mayor of London,
The Mansion House,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have your message of friendship of June 11 just delivered to me by the airship R-34. Accept my heartiest congratulations on the first crossing of the Atlantic by a dirigible.

The successful trip of the R-34 demonstrates for all time that transatlantic navigation, through the medium of lighter-than-air craft, is not only possible but practicable. The big British dirigible successfully accomplished one of the three tremendously significant pioneer achievements in aeronautics.

Major Scott and his crew of the R-34 have made a vast contribution toward the conquest of the air, and the courageous enterprise has justly received universal plaudits. These gallant men are deserving of our highest felicitations for their daring and persistency. Following so soon in the wake of Read, Alcock and Hawker, it completes a remarkable series of aerial adventures. Out of the sum total of the experiences of these aviators will come knowledge which will expedite the placing in common use of aerial ships for civil and commercial communication.

America and Great Britain take great pride in the glowing success of aerial ventures which have been accomplished since the dark clouds of war have been swept from the horizon.

With best wishes for continued and greater success in this branch of science which is destined soon to revolutionize present-day means of travel and transportation, I have the honor to be

Sincerely Yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor.

Mayor Hylan's reply was sent at once to be ready for the start of the R-34.

RADIO TO AID MAILPLANES.

Post Office to Have Stations to Guide Fliers in Fog.

The Post Office Department has contracted for three radio stations, the first of a chain of wireless communicating centres in various cities to be used primarily for the direction of mail-carrying airplanes handicapped by fog, it was announced here yesterday by Emil J. Simon, manufacturer of radio apparatus.

Stations will be established at Bellefonte, Penn., and Cleveland, and at some point on Long Island or near Newark. Others will be erected at Washington and Chicago. Each station will have a steel tower 200 feet high and a range of approximately 400 miles to mail airplanes and approximately 700 miles between stations.

AIR CONQUEST ENDS AMERICA'S ISOLATION

Senator Edge Tells Elks' Convention We Cannot Stand Aloof from Old World.

WOULD SAFEGUARD RIGHTS

Says This Country Will Not Become Minority Stockholder in International Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—United States Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey declared tonight at the opening of the convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks that the United States cannot hold aloof from the problems of the world. The recent conquest of the Atlantic Ocean by airplane and dirigible have destroyed America's isolation, he said.

At the same time he sounded a warning lest the rights of America should be lost sight of at this time. The American people, he asserted, are opposed to the country being "a minority stockholder in an international corporation."

Senator Edge, Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City, and Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, Grand Exalted Ruler of the order, delivered addresses at an immense meeting tonight on the Steel Pier.

Senator Edge in his address said in part:

"This is a crucial period in the history of our country. The President will arrive this week with the treaty of peace. The conflicting sentiment and opinions in the country must be massed in a melting pot of reason and conciliation, in order that we may determine our great problems in the interests of America and humanity, not in the interests of partisanship and self-aggrandizement.

"I have never taken the extreme view that we should toss Europe aside out of our thoughts and make war and treaties for America only. It might have been possible for us to lock ourselves up in our own closet a hundred years ago and draw the curtain on international activities, but I submit it is not possible or practicable today.

"The world progresses, and we must progress with it. Recent events, like the transatlantic flights of airplanes and the successful landing in this country of a great dirigible, carrying twenty-three persons across the ocean in a few days, speak eloquently of the fact that America's international responsibilities are different from what they were yesterday.

On the other hand, while frankly admitting those responsibilities, it is our province and our duty to insist that the sovereignty of America be protected, that we forfeit no American right or privilege unnecessarily, in our frank and honest way, to conciliate the differences of peoples the world over, and meet the new international situation created by the war and by the march of progress.

"The American people, I believe, are opposed to America being a minority stockholder in an international corporation, yet they see the necessity of a corporation as a protector of peace, and they have no objection to America occupying in that corporation a position which is consistent with home-made Americanism, and at the same time America's duty toward the world.

"The necessity for the nonpartisan, impartial attitude of everybody, official and private citizen," concluded Senator Edge, "is not more urgent during the war than it is in this crucial period of peace."

Mr. Campbell, in his speech as ruler of the Elks, said:

"As we teach Americanism let us drive from our midst every element opposed to it, and every person who does not give full and undivided allegiance to our country, its institutions, and its flag, and who is not willing to subordinate everything to the one idea of free and democratic government and leave America for those who believe in but one flag. That flag is the glorious Stars and Stripes.

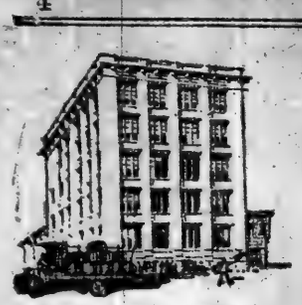
Bruce Campbell, Grand Exalted Ruler, disappeared into the air today while his wife and his brother officers of the Elks hunted for him. He went up in an airplane to an altitude of 2,200 feet and flew ten miles out over the Atlantic as the guest of W. W. Mountain, an officer of the Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation, who is an Elk himself.

Mrs. Rain, wife of the administration candidate for the next Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, also made a flight today.

The election of a Grand Exalted Ruler will be held tomorrow. Last minute reports give Frank L. Rain, of Fairbury, Neb., a decided advantage over Albert T. Brophy, of Brooklyn, the independant candidate.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 5th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 18.58 cents per pound.—Adv.





Reinforced concrete building now being built for The Star Publishing Company, Long Island City. Edward Kahn, Architect.

If a contractor wants to build your new factory or warehouse on the cost-plus-percentage basis, there's a very simple question he should be willing to answer:

Get him to tell you about the volume of business he did in 1918. Then ask him how much he has this year.

If it's a great deal less than last year he may have a larger organization than he needs now, and that means a big overhead or over-manning your job.

If this year's volume compares favorably with the first half of 1918, it not only means low overhead, but that he got his business after the keenest competition in years, and there must be good reasons. You can safely consider him for your job.

Going to build? Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy."

McCreery's
English
Clothes
PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR MESSRS. JAMES McCREERY & CO.



THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY LOWER THAN THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES WARRANT
$33.50 UP
James McCreery & Co.
Second Floor
5th Avenue & 35th Street
There are three convenient elevators in the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

BIXBY'S
DOUBLE A
AA
BROWN
Shoe Polish
for dark tan & brown shoes
High Class polish for high class shoes. Made originally for the Army Officers' shoes, but now that the war is over — for *your* shoes. A dauber with each bottle.
A Liquid—25c

CORTEZ CIGARS
FOR MEN OF BRAINS
MADE AT WEST
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO. DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful
Frederic H. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Explanation of the Peace Treaty.

The full text of the Germans' correspondence with the Allies, the proposals and counter-proposals, the interpretation and exposition of the various phases of the German Peace Treaty, appear in complete form in the July **CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE**, thus anticipating the actual text itself. The Treaty is explained in detail. This one feature covers 25,000 words, in the July number, and, besides, there are 29 other big features in the magazine. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

URGE UNITED STATES TO BUILD AIR FLEET

Navy Men Want Government to Undertake Comprehensive Airship Program.

R-34 HAS PROVED ITS VALUE

Giant Craft Called Essential for Scouting and Communication Service.

There were two principal topics of conversation yesterday on the dreadnoughts that will go down the bay this morning to welcome President Wilson on his return from the Peace Conference at Paris. One was the homecoming of the President, and the other the arrival at Mineola of the British dirigible R-34.

The R-34 is a naval airship, and for this reason holds a peculiar interest to the officers and men of the American Navy. Whether the United States will do as the British Government has done, and give to its own naval service a fleet of great dirigibles is a question every officer in the American service would like to have answered.

"The airship of the R-34, or Zeppelin, type," said one naval officer, "is a naval arm of the first importance. The voyage of the R-34 of more than 3,600 miles without stop for fuel or gas emphasizes the great value of these giant dirigibles for long scouting flights for purposes of communication between sea and shore, and various other services of prime importance in wartime. Their use in peace time is of almost equal importance."

Concerning the dirigible as an auxiliary of the navy, The Army and Navy Journal this week prints an article in which it refers to the proposed creation of a great American naval air fleet.

"The proposed outlay of approximately $13,000,000 for rigid, lighter-than-air craft," it says, "is a move founded on sound principles, as it will increase the efficiency of our fleets by giving them increased and necessary facilities for spotting and scouting in battle and in convoy work during the war. The fine weather generally prevailing in the Pacific and the Caribbean, together with the great areas over which scouting would have to be carried on in the event of war, would give to the rigid airship a value almost inconceivable.

"It is but common sense to recognize that unless a start is made in the near future in building airships of the rigid type, the lead already taken abroad would entail almost insurmountable difficulties for those in the United States who aim to compete with the leaders in this branch of aviation activity. Reconnaissance at the present time would seem to be a major rôle of naval aviation."

"The vast power which may now be applied in military operations, both on land and sea, the high speed with which large forces may be moved, the great number of units making up armies and fleets, and the immense areas over which operations extend, make the prompt and accurate procuring of intelligence of supreme importance. Certainly from high in the heavens, information of movements, dispositions and numbers can be most readily procured by lighter-than-air craft. It is known that the Zeppelin, were able to fix the position and disposition of the British fleet on the day following the battle of Jutland.

"Admiral Jellicoe in his book, 'The Grand Fleet, 1914-16,' states: 'The German Zeppelins, as their numbers increased, were of great assistance to the enemy for scouting, each one being, in favorable weather, equal to at least two cruisers for such a purpose.'

"We know now that the European nations engaged in the world war have created organizations as well as an interest which will insure on their parts further immediate and rapid progress in the mastery of the air, particularly through the use of the rigid airship, in which the United States has not even made a start. The problem for us is to gain a place abreast with the leaders in a field which offers tremendous possibilities.

"And to the United States Navy belongs great credit indeed for its foresight, its enterprise, and its recognition of this absolutely necessary auxiliary to the fleets, that it has adopted a program which promises to win for the United States its rightful place abreast of the leaders in this field. Let us turn a deaf ear to the low voice of the old conservatism warning against progress on the ground that some steps toward it may be faulty. That low voice is the same as that which history records as protesting against the use of metal as a material for the construction of the hulls for warships, and against the abolition of the lofty spars and sails as an auxiliary if not a primary means for the propulsion of these vessels."

NEW ARMY AIR RECORD.

Lieut. Fetters Makes First Flight Across the Cascade Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department was notified tonight that Lieutenant Jay M. Fetters, flying from Portland, Ore., to points in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, where the airplane had never been seen before, had reached The Dalles on the return trip, having covered 1,457 miles in 1,180 minutes. He was the first aviator to cross the Cascade Mountains, making twenty-five landings.

Captain Howell H. Smith, in a De Haviland Bluebird plane, on his flight from San Francisco to Ogden, Utah, averaged for the distance of 693 miles a speed of 142 4-5 miles an hour, and on the return trip to San Francisco he covered a distance of 655 miles at an average speed of 130 7-10 miles per hour. He flew at an altitude of 9,000 feet.

DISMANTLE HANDLEY-PAGE.

British Expedition Abandons Plan to Fly to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 7.—Orders recalling Frederick Wyatt, Marconi wireless operator aboard the Handley-Page Atlantic, to London," and the declaration today by Lieut. Col. E. W. Stedman, constructing engineer of the expedition, that he, too, is expecting to be summoned home, are taken as final indication that the Atlantic's flight to the United States, interrupted in Nova Scotia when the oil feed pipe broke, has been called off for good.

It was learned today that in addition to the trouble with the lubricating system the radiators, which were substituted when those first installed proved inadequate, worked unsatisfactorily, and that the water in them boiled.

Information received here by the Marconi engineers who installed the wireless aboard the biplane is that the sending, receiving, and direction finding apparatus worked well to the end. They say this is the first time "the wireless compass," as the direction finding installation is often called, has performed well in the air.

It is cold and foggy here today again, and Raynham therefore decided not to try the second flight, which he expects to make before "hopping off" for the other side in his rebuilt Martinsyde.

PARRSBORO, N. S., July 7.—The work of dismantling the Handley-Page biplane Atlantic, which crashed here on Saturday while on a trip from Newfoundland to New York, began today. Vice Admiral Kerr stated that as yet no definite plans had been made as to the disposition of the plane. He said that he might go to New York before returning to England.

Bider, Swiss Pilot, Killed by Fall.

BERNE, July 7.—Oscar Bider, reputed to be the leading Swiss aviator, was killed today in a fall from a height of 3,000 feet near Zurich. Bider, who was the chief pilot of the Swiss Army, was performing acrobatic tricks preparatory to a public exhibition.

WARSHIPS TO ESCORT PRESIDENT INTO PORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Woolsey, Tarbell, Conner and Yarnall, have been with the President since he left Brest. The Oklahoma also helped to convoy him across and will now become a unit of the main dreadnought squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Pennsylvania left her anchorage opposite Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon and proceeded to a point opposite Tompkinsville, S. I., where early this morning she will be boarded by Vice President Marshall and the members of the Cabinet, who, as soon as the George Washington is sighted by the welcoming fleet, will extend their greeting to the President by wireless telephone.

When the George Washington enters the harbor the guns of Fort Hancock will fire the first land salutes. Fort Hamilton and Wadsworth, within the harbor proper, repeating the compliment ten minutes later, and Governors Island still later.

Somewhere down the Bay, probably off Quarantine, the official welcoming committee appointed by Mayor Hylan, will join the Presidential party. The members of this committee being on the municipal steamers Correction and Patrol.

When the George Washington reaches the Government pier reservation in Hoboken the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet will proceed by launches to the pier to join the welcoming ceremonies that will attend the landing of the President.

On duty when the President arrives will be 1,400 policemen from the Jersey City and Hoboken forces. Mayor Griffin of Hoboken and Mayor Hague of Jersey City will head the New Jersey welcoming committee, while several thousand school children will be massed in River Street and will greet the President with The Star-Spangled Banner" as he leaves the George Washington to embark for Manhattan on a special ferryboat. That part of Hoboken through which the President will pass on his way to the Fourteenth Street Ferry will be a mass of flags, and during his progress through the city twenty-one aerial bombs will be exploded in midair.

The President will land at Twenty-third Street about 2 o'clock. Automobiles will take him and his party to Carnegie Hall, where Mr. Wilson will make a brief speech in answer to addresses of welcome by Mayor Hylan and Governor Smith. Immediately after the exercises in Carnegie Hall President Wilson will go to the Pennsylvania Station to take a special train for Washington.

The George Washington was in almost constant wireless communication with the flagship Pennsylvania yesterday, the message stating that the President's ship would be off the Ambrose Channel Lightship between 11 A. M. and noon today and at her pier in Hoboken at about 1:30 P. M. The plans for his welcome were wirelessed to President Wilson, who replied that they were in every way satisfactory, adding a word of hearty greeting for Governor Smith. Mayor Hylan, and the members of the sub-committees charged with the work of arranging the welcome.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are due from Washington early this morning. Accompanying them will be Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary and Mrs. Glass, Secretary and Mrs. Lane, Postmaster and Mrs. Burleson, Attorney General Palmer, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, and Secretary and Mrs. Baker. Acting Secretary Polk and Mrs. Polk, who are at Southampton, L. I., will join the party on the Pennsylvania this morning, as will also ex-Secretary and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, and Mr. and rs. Francis B. Savre. Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Sayre being married daughters of the President.

The police arrangements for safeguarding President Wilson during his two hours' stay in New York are the most elaborate ever planned for the safety of the Chief Executive of the nation. Police Commissioner Enright will be in personal command of the men. Police lines will be maintained from end to end of the route followed by the President to and from Carnegie Hall, and only persons bearing special passes will be permitted within the lines.

Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Welcoming Committee, issued a formal request to heads of business firms and householders along the line of march which the President and his escort will follow to put out American flags as a tribute to the President. The line of march will be from the Twenty-third Street ferry east to Fifth Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh, and west to Carnegie Hall at Seventh Avenue. The return route will be east in Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, south to Thirty-third Street, and thence to the Pennsylvania Station.

The order of the parade is as follows:

A squad of motorcycle policemen, in command of Lieutenant Anthony Howe.

Three platoons of mounted policemen, in command of Lieutenant Wood.

United States Army Band from Governors Island.

Regiment of soldiers, sailors, and marines, in command of Colonel John C. F. Tillson, stationed at Governors Island.

Automobile with eight detectives of the Police Department.

Car No. 1—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, accompanied by automobiles on each side, with Secret Service men in command of Captain Joseph Murphy, who has been with the Presidential party since it first left the country.

Car No. 2—Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Joseph P. Tumulty and Rodman Wanamaker.

Car No. 3—Miss Margaret Wilson, William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. McAdoo, and Miss Behan, secretary to Mrs. Wilson.

Car No. 4—Secretary of the Treasury Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Judge John M. Mantes, Chairman of the General Citizens' Committee.

Car No. 5—Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Car No. 6—Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, and Under-Secretary of State.

Car No. 7—Members of the President's party, Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick, and T. Lamont.

Car No. 8—Major Gen. Thomas F. Barry, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Judge Elbert H. Gary, and Harry F. Sinclair.

Car No. 9—Alfred J. Johnson, ex-City Chamberlain; Herbert S. Houston, Abram I. Elkus, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

Car No. 10—John F. Hinnott, secretary to the Mayor; Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, and Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner.

Members of the General Citizens' Committee will fall in behind in automobiles, three abreast.

At Carnegie Hall policemen will act as ushers. The police lines around the hall will be established an hour and a half before the President arrives, and only holders of tickets to the hall and special police passes will be permitted to pass through.

Carnegie Hall has been especially decorated for the ceremony. Those who had charge of the decorating were: Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Straight, widow of Lieut. Col. Willard Straight; Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. George Kerr, and Mrs. S. Sporborg.

The members of the Citizens' Welcoming Committee will assemble at Pier A before noon, when the official city steamers are scheduled to leave for the lower bay to join the naval escort. After the George Washington docks in Hoboken the members of the Citizens' Committee will be landed at Twenty-third Street.

Among the members of the committee who will go down the bay are Governor Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mayor and Mrs. Hylan, Robert Adamson, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Otto T. Bannard, Mrs. August Belmont, Adj. Gen. C. H. Berry, Nathan Bijur, Nicholas F. Brady, Thomas L. Chadbourne, John Proctor Clarke; Maurice Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Bertram Cruger, Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling; Frank L. Dowling, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Henry P. Davison, Charles B. Dillingham, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, J. Coleman du Pont, Abram I. Elkus, Police Commissioner Enright, the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, who was chaplain of the 165th Infantry; Leonard A. Giegerich, Frederic R. Coudert, Rear Admiral John J. Glennon, U. S. N.; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.; Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A.; Judge Augustus N. Hand, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Hamilton Holt, Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff, Hotchkiss, Herbert S. Houston, Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks, Otto H. Kahn, Dr. George F. Kunz, George W. Loft, Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo, Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, Norman E. Mack, Judge Marvin T. Manton, Alfred E. Marling, Judge Julius M. Mayer, Robert L. Moran, Byron R. Newton, Charles F. Murphy, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Postmaster Thomas F. Patten, William Church Osborn, George F. Peabody, Eugene A. Philbin, Alan A. Ryan, Jefferson Seligman, Charles M. Schwab, R. A. C. Smith, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Willard Straight, District Attorney Edward R. Swann, Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Theodore N. Vail, Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner, Felix N. Warburg, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry L. Stimson, Benjamin Strong, General George W. Wingate, and Judge William H. Wadhams.

Admiral Wilson, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, issued final orders yesterday for the President's reception at sea. The dreadnoughts Utah, North Dakota, and Delaware, now at anchor in the North River, will get under way at 7 A. M. and proceed to Tompkinsville anchorage to join the Pennsylvania. At 7:05 A. M. the four dreadnoughts will proceed to sea.

At the same time thirty-six destroyers, under Rear Admiral Charles F. Plunkett, will leave their North River anchorages and will overtake the battleship division about the time it reaches the open sea. The destroyers are the Caldwell, Craven, Gwin, Radford, Stockton, Manley, Little Kimberly, Sigourney, Gregory, Stringham, Dyer, Colhoun, Stevens, McKee, Robinson, Ringgold, McKean, Harding, Gridley, Fairfax, Taylor, Bell, Mahan, Murray, Israel, Maury, Luce, Lansdale, Stribling, Balch, Shaw, Chauncey, Wells, Rodgers, Ingram, and Banorott.

As soon as the destroyers have overtaken the battleships the fleet will proceed at a uniform speed until the George Washington is met and the vessels have turned and assembled in formation for the homeward escort. The orders issued by Admiral Wilson stipulate that there must be no cheering on any of the ships, "as the navy regulations do not authorize cheers."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Climatic conditions prevented the carrying out today of plans for establishment of wireless telephone communication between the capital and the George Washington on which President Wilson is returning from France. Secretary Daniels had planned to use the wireless telephone to deliver to the President the first greetings of welcome.

LEAGUE CAN END FRENCH AGREEMENT

American-British-French Treaty a Temporary Measure, Says Paris Paper.

PARIS, July 7, (French Wireless Service.)—Le Petit Parisien, explaining the agreement entered into by the United States and Great Britain to come to the aid of France in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany, says:

"For the first time a convention of this kind is made public directly after its conclusion. This may be called an act of diplomacy accomplished in the face of the whole world; one, all the more decisive, for not being kept secret in the Chancelleries.

"The circumstances relative to its conclusion are known. The League of Nations cannot operate immediately. Years may go by before it really comes into force, and in the meantime France may again be the victim of aggression. The danger of aggression menaces France more than any country, which is a member of the League, America being far away, and England more than ever protected by the seas.

"Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George realized that France needed an immediate guarantee, the simple proclamation of which would keep in check any desire for aggression. The agreement published answers the purpose. It will come into force if any unprovoked act of aggression is made against France. But who could imagine our country capable of provoking a war?

"The treaty does not impose any obligation on France, but her allies have bound themselves by it to provide her with the guarantees they deemed necessary. Finally, the treaty will remain in force until the League of Nations decides the League itself is sufficient guarantee against aggression.

"Such is the meaning of this unprecedented agreement. It will not be possible to misconstrue it."

WILSON WILL MEET SENATE COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

day that the President would address the Senate at 12:15 o'clock that afternoon.

As soon as the Peace Treaty is formally submitted to the Senate it will be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee. After that will come the effort of Senator Knox to separate the covenant from the treaty. The outcome of this proposal is in doubt, but the general impression is that the committee will not undertake such a separation, but will leave that question to the Senate itself.

Outside of the White House conference, Senators speculated today upon what method the President might use to keep in touch with the Senate committee during its deliberations. It was suggested by some that he might delegate some one for this task. The committee would want some one familiar with events at Paris, so that the reasons lying back of features embodied in the treaty might be explained.

Secretary Lansing was suggested as the logical man for the work. Some recalled reports by cable that he had opposed the Shantung settlement, and were disposed to regard him as a good man to give the information wanted if he felt at liberty to speak freely.

Secretary Lansing, it is understood, will not arrive from Paris before July 15. Senator Hitchcock suggested today that President Wilson, through some medium, would see that the Senate committee had full information in its deliberations.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip, thinks that Mr. Lansing should be the one to consult with the committee.

"I assume that the President will not consult with the committee any more than he did before he went away," he said today. "I do not see that he has changed his attitude toward the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee will want considerable information about what went on at Paris, and some one ought to give it who attended the conferences. If Mr. Lansing can be spared by the White House, he would be the man."

Senator Borah said today:

"I see no occasion for any one appearing before the Foreign Relations Committee to interpret the treaty. The Senate is not concerned in the reasons why certain things (such as the Shantung disposition) were included in the treaty. It has no concern why the League of Nations was written into it. The only concern of the Senate is whether the treaty, as it stands, is a document such as it wishes to ratify. The next generation will not be bothered about reasons why, but the stern provisions of the treaty and of the League Covenant will be the things over which they will be concerned.

"For myself, I would not be influenced in my attitude toward the League of Nations by any explanations that might be offered by the President or any one else. I am against the League Covenant because of the things to which it commits the United States, and I intend to oppose these in the Senate and to vote against them."

Efforts of Republican leaders to find how the Senate will stand on reservations to the League Covenant have been futile, because of the diverse attitudes of the opposition Senators. While most of the Republican Senators favor reservations of some kind, there is no agreement as to how far these should go. Borah, Johnson, Poindexter, and one or two other radicals insist that they will vote for no reservations that do not have the effect of amending the covenant. Conservative Senators, led by Mr. Lodge, favor less drastic reservations, but such as would express refusal of the Senate to be bound by the features objected to.

Apparently the Senate is a tie on any resolution that would amend the covenant. Forty-seven of the 49 Republican Senators are said to favor a qualifying resolution of some character. Rather than have the League rejected Senator McNary of Oregon, and Senator Colt of Rhode Island would vote against reservations. Senator McCumber of North Dakota, decided a few days ago for a qualifying resolution, and the opposition Senators count on him.

One Democrat, Reed of Missouri, is certain to vote against the League. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, has been counted upon to take the same position, but his attitude is said to have changed. He intends, it is now said, to stand with the Administration forces on final vote.

These shifts of two Republican and one Democrat give a total of 48 votes on each side.

Anti-League Senators are trying to reach a definite agreement on a qualifying resolution, hoping to swing Senator Colt into line. Senator McNary is regarded as almost certain to vote against any resolution that would invalidate the League covenant, although he would not vote against mild reservations.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., President of the Republican Publicity Association, issued a statement today, urging that the Foreign Relations Committee, in its deliberation over the League covenant, ascertain why "bargains" were made by American delegates at Paris so as to save the covenant. He asked for inquiry on eleven points, as follows:

1. Is Mr. Wilson the principal author of Article X. of the League covenant, by which we would be bound for all time to preserve "the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of all members of the League?

2. Why does Mr. Wilson insist that the absurd language of Article XXI. protects the Monroe Doctrine, particularly in view of the fact that England's authorities positively assert that it does nothing of the kind?

3. Under what theory was it that the British Empire has six votes in the League while the United States and other nations are allowed but one each?

4. Why was the British Empire given control, in the form of mandataries, of about four-fifths of the captured German Colonial territory. This in spite of the fact that the British Empire already controlled one-quarter of the total land area of the whole world?

5. What was the so-called America scheme for a League of Nations? In what respect did it differ from, and why was it discarded in favor of, the British plan?

6. Just what were the considerations that induced Mr. Wilson to agree to urge the Senate an alliance, guaranteeing protection of France in the event of another war with Germany?

7. Is it not a fact that upon the rejection of the League of Nations by the United States Senate it will be promptly discarded by the other signatory nations and a separate peace with Germany proceeded with immediately?

8. Was there an accurate report, stenographic or otherwise, kept of the proceedings of the various commissions which transacted the real work of the Peace Conference? If so, is there any reason why the Senate should not be put in possession of a copy of every such record?

9. What is the true and unabridged story of the China-Japan-Shantung controversy?

10. Where did Mr. Wilson derive his authority, either as President of the United States or as its Peace Commissioner, to issue what amounted to an appeal to the Italian people to overthrow their Government?

11. Why should a portion of the Turkish Empire be selected for administration by the United States as mandatary?

Senator Brandegee received today from Governor Holcomb of Connecticut a letter reading as follows:

"I noted in The Hartford Courant this morning that you stated, referring to the League of Nations, 'We shall never vote for it until hell freezes over,' and as further statement, 'I will leave the Republican Party the moment it stands for the League.' I agree with the sentiments and approve of the forcible language. I am willing to go fifty-fifty with you on both propositions."

CALLS LEAGUE WAR TRUST.

Senator Johnson Says It Has Been Stripped of All Idealism.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—United States Senator Hiram Johnson of California, speaking here tonight, declared that the proposed League of Nations was not in reality an association to prevent war, but "a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust."

"In its very creation," declared the Senator, "it has been stripped of every idealistic purpose it ever had. It contains within itself the elements of many wars, and worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations.

"This League of Nations, with the men who really wrote it, was meant to obtain peace only in so far as peace maintained forever inviolate their territories and their subject peoples, and it was meant that this kind of peace should be obtained by the exercise of the power and the force of the United States."

Summing up his arraignment of the League covenant, the Senator said:

"In a word, this League means that American boys shall police the world, that all the tottering nations of the earth shall be upheld by our blood and our bone, that Europe, Asia, and Africa may draw upon us in their every dispute and quarrel, that no nation will be at the mercy of European and Japanese diplomats who never had and never will have any sympathy with our aspirations or our ideals, that we with our glorious past shall guarantee the territorial integrity of every country on earth and the bondage of every suffering people in anguish begging for freedom, that we destroy our Monroe Doctrine and submit controversies on the American hemisphere to determination by foreign powers."

DENIES DISLOYAL SPEECH.

Nonpartisan League Organizer Explains Statement at Lakefield.

Jackson, Minn., July 7.—Joseph Gilbert, former non-partisan league organizer and co-defendant with President A. C. Townley, testified in District Court this afternoon that he had not conferred with Townley regarding the speech which Gilbert made at Kenyon in 1917 and at Lakefield in 1918, and that Townley had not conferred with him regarding addresses made during the war.

Townley and Gilbert are on trial charged with conspiracy to foster disloyalty by means of public speeches and literature.

Much of Gilbert's testimony concerned the speech he made at Lakefield Jan. 23, 1918. He was arrested while making the speech. The indictment charges that Gilbert, in this address declared:

"Your boys are better off on the farms than in the trenches, 5,000 miles away. Who will feed these boys when they are in the trenches 5,000 miles away?"

Gilbert testified today that he said:

"Why the boys on the farms are rendering just as valuable service toward winning the war as the boys in the trenches."

"I also said who would feed the boys in the trenches if all would be at the front," Gilbert added.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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BEGINNING JULY 1, 1919, it will receive on deposit from old and new customers, OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS, PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COLLECTION; or in other words, eliminate the exchange charge for collection of checks, which is now prevalent.

Many New York merchants have thought it advantageous to maintain out-of-town bank accounts for the purpose of securing free collections. MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY now offers to such depositors the opportunity of securing the same privilege in our own City. The only reservation we make in this connection is, that compensating balances must be kept and where accounts prove to be unsatisfactory or unprofitable, a monthly service charge will be made.

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BROOKLYN OFFICES
774 Broadway, corner Sumner Avenue
84 Broadway, corner Berry Street

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
NATHAN S. JONAS, PRESIDENT.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

July Clearance Sales

now in progress involve groups of Summer Apparel very attractively priced—

Suits — For Town, Country and Sports
Regularly $85 to $155
at $48 to $65
Of bombinette wool jersey, serge, tricotine, satin taffeta and in navy, black, white and light shades.

Dresses — Sheer Summer Styles
Day Dresses—Even'g Gowns
Regularly $65 to $145
at $35—$45—$75
Of organdie, linen, dimity, crepe, printed silk and chiffon, Georgette crepe, satin, taffeta and net.

Coats and Capes — For Beach, Motor and Town
Regularly $75 to $125
at $35—$55
Fashionable styles in tricotine, velour, twills and novelty materials—in smart street shades and high color, richly lined with plain and figured silks.

Separate Skirts — Sports & Country Club Styles
Regularly to $45 at $25

WASHABLE COTTON SKIRTS AT $8—$10—$12

Mary's
751 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
TUESDAY WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
JULY 8th, 9th and 10th
MARY'S HATS
formerly selling at
$18 to $30
will be offered at
$10 $12 $15

COUNCIL CONSIDERS CHECK ON BELA KUN

Clemenceau Asks for Inquiry as to Strength of Forces Available to Use Against Him.

MIGHT MEET 200,000 ARMY

Allies Fear French Force Is Too Small, but Hesitate to Allow the Rumanians to Fight Hungarians.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, July 7.—Premier Clemenceau appeared suddenly at the session of the Supreme Council, whereupon the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, withdrew.

Mr. Hoover, who was present, repeated his statement that the revictualing of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Russian provinces, and Rumania was practically crippled by Bela Kun's refusal to permit communication through Budapest, whence all the railway lines radiate.

Under Clemenceau's urging, the Council requested its military advisers to investigate Bela Kun's military strength and the number of allied troops which could be quickly thrown against him.

There are small French forces near Vienna, and Serbian and Rumanian forces to the southward. It is understood that the Allied Military Intelligence Bureau reports that Bela Kun's strength is spreading and that 200,000 Hungarians might rally to his support, although not half could be equipped.

Bela Kun has artillery available but no means of communication. It is asserted that he has been maintaining himself largely with allied supplies stolen from Hoover's relief trains which he seized.

The French and Americans think the French force at Vienna is too small to cope with even the unorganized Hungarian rabble, but are loth to permit the Rumanians to advance against Bela Kun for fear they will go on when once they begin their offensive. The Czechoslovaks cannot be organized against the Hungarians because Bela Kun is preventing communication and the transportation of supplies.

Crack Italian cavalry might be rushed against Bela Kun by rail, but it is understood that the Italians would expect compensations for interfering with Bela Kun which America could not agree to.

SERVICE MEN HOLD JOBS.

Committee Says Only a Few Have Quit Work Once Found.

Denial of a report that former service men were not holding on to the jobs obtained for them was made in a statement issued last night by Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Re-employment Committee for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, at 505 Pearl Street. He admitted that a small percentage of the men quit work when they found they were not suited for the particular job or that conditions were not satisfactory, but averred that this percentage was not any larger than that of civilians who were changing positions.

"Out of 836 former service men who were interviewed one day recently at the Re-employment Bureau, it was found that 412 were new registrants," said Mr. Smith. "Of the other 424, there were 54 men who had not been referred to a position and 173 who had been referred to but one job. There were 78 who had been sent to two openings, 49 who had been sent to three places, 29 who had been sent to four, 24 who had been directed to five employers, 9 who had been sent to six, 3 who had been sent to seven, 3 who went to eight, and 2 who had gone to nine local offices to find a job.

"There were 42 men," he continued, "who had been previously placed once; 7 who had obtained positions twice, 2 who had got jobs in three places, and 2 who had received employment in four different organizations.

"Hundreds of men have visited places only to find that the job had been filled before they arrived. Sometimes a man goes to nine employers but fails to connect. When we find a man has failed to get a job after being sent to several openings we make a special investigation to ascertain the cause."

Major Warren Bigelow, Director of the bureau, said that a woman who lives in Sherbrooke, Canada, has written him asking that he help locate her missing husband, who may be in New York City. The man sought is F. J. Pinfold, 37 years old, about five feet seven inches tall, weighing 136 pounds, thin in the face, and has "a dimple in the chin."

Pinfold served with the Royal Engineers, Marine Section, of the Imperial forces. He formerly lived in Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco. His wife has been left to support their 12-year-old boy, and has just come out of a hospital. Pinfold disappeared on June 23, the woman wrote, and he wore at the time his military trousers, a brown coat, and a dark blue cap.

WOMAN KILLED BY SENTRY.

Fired at Auto When Her Husband Drove Into a Camp Street.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 7.—Mrs. Edward J. Shafer of Williamsburg, Va., formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., was killed today when a sentry at camp Alexander fired at an automobile in which she, her husband, and their two children were riding, in an attempt to halt the machine. Private Nichols, Company I, Twelfth Infantry, the sentry, is charged with murder.

He said he ordered the machine to stop when Shafer turned into one of the camp's side streets which was closed to visitors. The order was not obeyed, the guard said, and he fired at the automobile's tires. The bullet struck Mrs. Shafer in the back.

Shafer said he did not know the street was closed to visitors and that he did not hear the guard's command to halt.

Offers to Divide Salary with Men.

George A. Stanley, President of the New York & North Shore Traction Company, which operates lines of trolley cars from Flushing to Whitestone, in Queens Borough, and to Hicksville, in Nassau County, announced to the Board of Directors yesterday that he would give part of his salary to increase the wages of the motormen and conductors. Their wages are to be increased 3 cents an hour. The company has asked the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission to allow it a fare increase of 2 cents, but has not received a favorable reply.

Iakowliw Ukrainian Chief at Hague.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Referring to the cable dispatch from The Hague June 16, please publish that the Ukrainian Envoy Extraordinary at The Hague is Mr. Iakowliw. Your correspondent was talking with Koulichere, Secretary of the mission.

UKRAINIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

The dispatch referred to included an interview with "Ukrainian Envoy Plenipotentiary Koulichere," in which the relations of the Ukrainians and the Poles were discussed.

American Coal Sent to Switzerland.

BERNE, July 7.—Several steamers have arrived at Rotterdam with American coal for Switzerland. This coal costs from 170 to 180 francs a ton, against 123 francs 40 centimes for German coal. The American coal, however, is delivered unconditionally, while Germany, France, and Belgium require return shipments of cattle, condensed milk, cheese, and other products.

Airplanes Watch Firing on Moving Sea Targets

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Army Air Service reported tonight through Captain Glidden that for the first time firing at moving sea targets was observed from airplanes off Fort Hancock. This was a coast artillery experiment, and was characterized as successful. Heretofore observation from airplanes has always been on stationary targets.

Lieutenants Barksdale and Yost made the observations from a Curtiss plane, which was equipped with both receiving and sending wireless. Lieutenant Bernard Tooher, pilot, and Lieutenant Robert Best, observer, manned a relief plane, in case something should happen to the first plane. From a third plane photographs were taken by Lieutenant Harry H. Young and Burt E. Hinckley.

Nine shots were fired from twelve-inch forty-calibre Barrett coast defense rifles. The first three were ranging shots. Of the remaining six, five would have reached a target the size of a battleship. The moving targets were ten feet wide, 150 feet long, and thirty feet high.

WILL TRY TO TALK TO MARS.

Prof. Todd Will Go Up in a Balloon from Fort Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—Professor Avis Todd of Amherst College is to make a serious attempt to communicate with the planet Mars from a balloon which will be sent up from the War Department Balloon School at Fort Omaha next Sunday. The balloon will be piloted by Captain Leo Stevens, head instructor for the War Department, and will be sent to the highest point ever reached by man, if present plans are carried out.

Captain Stevens already holds the world's records for ballooning, having reached a height of 29,500 feet some years ago. He expects to take Professor Todd above that height next Sunday. One of the big spherical balloons used by the War Department will be used in the flight, and from thirty-six to forty hours will be consumed.

Professor Todd has worked for years on the idea of communicating with Mars, and reports at Fort Omaha are that he has now perfected his instruments and expects his next effort to be successful provided he can rise above 30,000 feet. Six years ago, with Captain Stevens as his pilot, he made an attempt to get into communication with Mars, but the balloon only got 22,000 feet high. The following year Professor Todd climbed a high peak in the Andes Mountains and set up his instruments, but found that proximity to the earth interfered.

KAISER HAS AMPLE MONEY.

Considered Likely He Will Retain Much of His Fortune.

AMERONGEN, June 14, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The former German Emperor has been discussing his financial problems for more than a week with Dr. J. Kriege, who has been in charge of the imperial estates and funds in Germany since the Hohenzollern abdication.

The former Emperor is not short of money, as he possessed a considerable amount on deposit in Holland before the war began. This was added to appreciably while hostilities were in progress. During the few weeks preceding his abdication, William and his followers transferred further large sums in ready cash.

But William is troubled as to the fate of his real estate. He possessed no fewer than fifty-five castles, hunting boxes and country seats scattered over the empire. The revenues of these properties are for the present, at least, in the hands of the new Government, which hitherto has paid from their proceeds all Herr Hohenzollern's bills forwarded to Berlin for settlement.

These accounts have been quite formidable, as the imperial refugee is called upon to pay for everything he consumes, as well as for his accommodations and the upkeep of his suite, besides paying the wages of the gardeners and domestics of the Bentinck estate who render him services while wood-cutting or in the household.

The expenses of the Dutch guard of gendarmes on duty around the castle also fall on the Hohenzollern purse.

The German Government's intentions concerning the former Emperor's private fortune cannot be learned here. Germans recently from the Fatherland say that there is a great deal of purely personal sympathy for William among all classes, and that it is likely he will receive a large portion of the value of what he owned. They say it is probable that most of the castles and country houses will be sold and the cash paid to William's account, but a number of them may be retained as Government property to be used for the purposes of local Government headquarters. This they consider an equitable arrangement which would not deprive the ex-monarch of his rights as a private citizen as, they believe, would be the case if his property were confiscated.

ALLIES TAKE STEPS TO DEMAND KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

formation comes from authoritative conference circles, adds, that because of more urgent business coming up, discussion of the question by the council was postponed.

Nevertheless, the agency says, it is known that President Wilson had expressed himself strongly as to the place for the holding of the trial, and it asserts that there is every reason to believe he was fully cognizant of the decision to try the ex-Emperor in London.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, former Chief of the German Staff, has written to Marshal Foch appealing for his support of efforts to prevent the extradition of the former German Emperor. Von Hindenburg offered to place his own person "fully and absolutely at the disposal of the allied powers."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg sent a telegram to President Ebert of the German Government on Friday, in which he assumed full responsibility for the war orders and proclamations issued in the name of the Emperor, according to a Copenhagen dispatch received in London Saturday.

ASSERT PLACE OF TRIAL WAS FIXED CASUALLY

French Give This Version, but Others Say the Kaiser Question Was Discussed Fully.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—According to French versions, the decision to try the ex-Kaiser in London was reached by the Council of Four in the most casual way. In French official quarters it was said this evening that during a session of the Council Premier Lloyd George asked: "Is there any objection to trying the Kaiser in London?"

Nothing was said by any of the others present, according to the account given. The inference drawn from what was said today was that the allied peacemakers forgot about the incident until they read Lloyd George's announcement in the House of Commons that if had been decided to have the ex-Kaiser's trial take place in London.

This version does not agree with information obtained from other sources, according to which the manner of the trial of the ex-Kaiser was talked over by the members of the Council of Four at some length. The initial proposal was that the trial should take place in Washington, it is said, and after this had been vetoed by President Wilson there was some consideration given to having the former Emperor brought to Paris to answer charges before some tribunal povided by the Versailles treaty. When this had been rejected as unwise, London was suggested, and there was evidently an agreement reached which justified the statement by Lloyd George.

One of the interesting features is that nothing appears in the minutes of the Council of Four regarding an agreement to place the ex-Kaiser on trial at any particular place. It is explained in this connection, however, that the Council kept only meagre records of its proceedings. During most of the time the Council was in session no secretary was present.

BERLIN INTEREST KEEN IN EX-KAISER'S FATE

Hears That if Holland Enters League He Will Be Handed Over—Lloyd George Assailed.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—The serious strike situation in Berlin and the tie up of railway traffic over the western and southern regions of Germany yield place in interest in today's Berlin newspapers to the question of the fate of William of Amerongen.

Vorwärts has it from a "well-informed quarter" that if Holland refuses to hand over the ex-Kaiser the Allies will be content to let the matter rest there, but if Holland enters the League of Nations she will have to agree to hand him over.

Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons calls forth comment only from the extreme conservative press. Count zu Reventlow, who is quickly getting back to all the violence of his war and pre-war rhetoric, declares in the Deutsche Tageszeitung that the speech was pervaded by "a spirit of lies, insults, and bigotry."

The Tägliche Rundschau seems to take great comfort in the British Premier's statement regarding the part Great Britain played in the war, which proves to its Junker mind that "the war was England's war" and that "England was, is, and will be our enemy."

The Deutsche Zeitung says that despite all Lloyd George says, Germany "is not at the end of her tether. The spirit of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck will again help us to victory. The future belongs to us."

DEBATE GERMAN CONSTITUTION

Decision at Weimar That Naturalized Citizen May Be President.

WEIMAR, July 6, (Associated Press.)—The German National Assembly is still debating the new Constitution, and has indorsed the article qualifying any male citizen, native or naturalized, who has attained the age of 35 years, for the office of President.

The naturalization provision was included owing to the realignment of the German frontiers, depriving many former German subjects of their nationality.

The Constitution provides that the President shall be chosen by popular vote.

DUTCH PRESS SUGGESTS EX-KAISER BE EXILED

But if Allies Insist on Surrender They Want Fair and Impartial Trial.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 6.—Commenting on the proposed surrender of the ex-Kaiser the Vaderland says that the desire to have vengeance on the German monarch for the evils of the war may be called foolish and unjust by some, but that it must be acknowledged that among the masses, who want to see him before his judges the feeling shown has its value. So long as these people see in him the embodiment of all the evil of war it is natural, it says, that they should wish to see him punished.

This journal asks if the British Government might not perhaps be glad to be helped out of their difficulty by the refusal of Holland to surrender the ex-Kaiser. It is of the opinion that the Dutch Government will follow strictly the legal forms, and that if they allow his surrender it will take place and that otherwise it will not. But Wilhelm II, it says, might be asked to leave the country and he could go nowhere but to Germany and, according to the Peace Treaty, the Germans would have to give him up.

The Vaderland also refers to the possibility of coming to agreement with the powers by which the ex-Kaiser might be banished to some distant island. This would be very different from giving him up to a trial by a court of his enemies.

It takes a great deal to rouse the Dutch people to any show of emotion. Whatever they may be feeling, it does not appear that they feel the question of the surrender of the ex-Kaiser is very vital. They did not ask him to come to Holland, but whatever happens they deem it must be done decently and according to the traditions of civilized and intelligent nations.

The Nieuws Van Den Dag writes:

"We feel that incitement to war or the lightly beginning of war is the greatest crime against humanity. We would rather see great criminals judged than small ones punished. Every anti-militarist must agree that such a criminal, however highly placed, should not escape his just retribution, and if there is an opportunity to judge him our country must not help him to escape.

"We, therefore, would put aside all legal scruples and traditions and would give up the ex-Kaiser to a court of justice which should inquire whether and how far Wilhelm of Hohenzollern deserves punishment for having caused or neglected to prevent war. But it must be a court of justice worthy of the name, one giving guarantees of impartial examination and a just sentence according to the customs and rules of civilization.

But there is a curious chapter in the Treaty of Versailles regarding guarantees which does not satisfy these conditions. We can hardly credit that such men as Lloyd George and Lord Curzon can have publicly declared the ex-Kaiser shall be tried in London by a court of the great powers. If the request to surrender him were made in such circumstances the answer must be that no civilized State where justice is held in honor would answer thus.

The Nieuws van den Dag suggests that agreement might be arrived at by which the ex-Kaiser could be removed to a place where he could do no further harm. The paper goes on to ask what would happen if the great powers should press the point to extremes, and concludes that the ex-Kaiser is not worth a single drop of Dutch blood, and that Holland would give way to force, which it could not oppose.

PERSHING TO LEAD TROOPS.

Will Head First Foreign Force to Pass Under Arc de Triomphe.

PARIS, July 7, (The Associated Press)—General Pershing and the members of his staff will ride at the head of American troops on Victory Day, France's national holiday, July 14, the commander of the American expeditionary forces will pass under the Arc de Triomphe, leading a composite regiment of American soldiers.

It will be the first time since the arch was erected that a General commanding a foreign army has had such an honor bestowed upon him. Other American Generals will take part in the parade. They have not yet been chosen, as the blending of France's national holiday into a victory day, commemorating her triumphs, was decided upon less than a week ago.

The regiment which will represent the American Expeditionary Forces is now being selected and is gathering at Pershing Stadium, so that companies may be formed and commanding officers appointed.

FOR JUSTICE TO THE JEWS.

Pichon Tells of France's Strong Support of Measures.

PARIS, July 7.—M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, replying to a communication from members of the Chamber of Deputies asking information as to the attitude of France in the Peace Conference with regard to the Jews of Poland, Rumania and other countries, declares that from the beginning of the conference the French Government endeavored to obtain thorough consideration of the Jewish question, and asked that conditions of absolute equality be granted the Jews in new or enlarged States.

These efforts, M. Pichon says, resulted in the treaty already signed by Poland guaranteeing complete liberty and equality to Jews in political and religious matters. M. Pichon's communication in conclusion eulogizes the part the allied powers have taken in the defense of minorities, but asserts that no country was ahead of France in such defense.

SAYS JEWS OPPOSE REDS.

Those in Russia of All Classes Are Struggling Against Bolshevism.

A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, made public last night a cablegram he had just received from M. M. Vinaver, the recognized leader of the Russian Jewry and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party, who is now in Paris, in which Mr. Vinaver said:

"The entire Russian Jewry struggles against Bolshevism. This is true with regard not only to the bourgeoisie, but to the democratic classes of the Russian Jewry as well. It is sufficient to say that not a single Jewish Socialist faction has joined the Bolsheviki. All political factions of Russian Jewry are struggling against Bolshevism.

"The great majority of the Jewish population, including many of the poor, are being cleansed by the Bolsheviki with the so-called bourgeoisie, and every place where the Bolsheviki rule, the Jewish population, with a few insignificant exceptions, is suffering and starving.

"Only through establishment of a stable democratic regime can Russia be saved and with Russia the great part of the Jewish people who live within her boundaries. The American Jewry would help their brethren living in Russia very much if they would help us in our work of building up an anti-Bolshevist democratic Russia."

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An Important Sale of
2500 Men's Shirts
At $1.20
These are good shirts, smartly patterned, and very carefully made. Such an offering is very rare, and only because of an unusual trade opportunity is such a sale possible. The cloths are all closely woven, and come in
Neat Candy, Triple and Cluster Stripings, on light and dark grounds.

Made of Government Leather
Men's Cowhide Belts
Special at 55c
Leather for Government use had to be the finest procurable, in itself a recommendation of the sturdy quality of these belts. They come in three widths, and in two colors—Black and Cordovan. You never saw better belts at one dollar.
Saks & Company
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Saturday, July 19, and Saturday, July 26
Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay
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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

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HAND-MADE BLOUSES
FIRST came the news by cable that Lingerie Blouses were in high favor with chic Parisiennes — that some notable examples were worn at the Races. Then the new blouses arrived and their vogue is readily understood. Their unusual styling and air of fragile daintiness make them absolutely irresistible.
Fashioned of sheer voile, batiste or organdie in white or pastel tints, with soft collars, becoming necklines, engaging frills, hand embroidered designs or laces, and exquisite needlework.
7.50 to 85.00
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Hand-made French Voile Blouses in white or pastel tints.
18.50 Tax .35 Price Including Tax 18.85
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At Reduced Prices

"Polar Cub" Electric Fans
Throw a powerful breeze at a very wide angle, direct or alternating current.
6-inch . . . . . $4.95 | 9-inch $7.75
Electric Fan, oscillating, 8-inch, operates on direct or alternating current $12.75
Electric Fan, non-oscillating, 8-inch, 1 speed . . $9.00
Electric Fan, non-oscillating, 8-inch, 3 speed . . $9.85
Electric Fan, 8-inch, operates direct or alternating current $7.95
Electric Desk Fan, 12-inch, direct current . . . $25.00
Colonial Electric Fan, 8-inch, 3 speed, solid brass blades and guard, direct current $14.00
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Just enough "Turkish" —how much is that?
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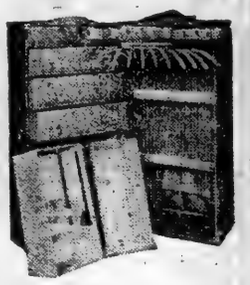
Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis.

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FOIL ANARCHIST PLOT TO WRECK ROME

Sixteen Conspirators Seized Four Hours Before Time Set for Explosions.

SOUGHT TO WIN SOLDIERS

But Emissaries Who Approached Suburban Garrison Were Fired Upon and Dispersed.

ORDER REIGNS IN FLORENCE

Food Strike Declared Off and Troops in Control—Demonstrations in Other Cities.

ROME, July 7. (Associated Press.)—An anarchist plot to attack the central part of Rome by means of hand grenades and other explosives has been exposed by the arrest of sixteen of the conspirators four hours before the time fixed for carrying out the plans.

About the same time thirty anarchists motored to Fort Prat Alata, four miles from Rome, and tried to induce the garrison to join in an attack on the Rome market places. The soldiers fired on the anarchists and seized several of them. The others fled.

The city remains tranquil.

Quiet Restored in Florence.

Quiet has been restored in Florence and several other cities, where disorders have marked the food situation. Demonstrations against the high cost of living and against food profiteers, however, have occurred in Milan, Leghorn, Alessandria, and Brescia.

Premier Nitti declared to newspaper men that the sole cause of the recent disorders was economic. He appealed for their support in pacifying the radicals.

The Italian Socialist organizations have decided upon a general strike for July 20 and 21 as a protest against allied intervention in Russia and Hungary.

"Salus publica suprema lex," (the public welfare is the supreme law,) the ancient motto of the Romans, is being applied by the Italian Government at this critical moment of the national life of Italy.

"The Government closed one eye, indeed, in some cases both, for so long that the people took the law in their own hands," said a leading Italian statesman. "They were aiming at giving a harsh but deserved lesson to profiteers. It was right that the people should punish those who made millions through the suffering of the entire population, which for over four years strained every nerve in the face of the greatest struggle of its history. With pitiless energy, however, as pitiless as its leniency heretofore, the Government now intends to repress any attempt to transform a just protest into something more serious."

Florence has been occupied by military forces, and the mobs now know that the machine guns of the troops were not taken there merely for show. The same thing has happened at other rebellious centres, especially at Ancona and Brescia, where many persons were wounded.

In Genoa, where the uprising against the cost of living took a most orderly form, the people imposed a reduction in all prices, watching the carrying out of this order and preventing any violence against shopkeepers. They intervened whenever attempts were made to ransack shops, putting down the disorderly elements with much greater energy than the police ever used. At Milan the people have presented an ultimatum, demanding that the prices of all necessities be materially reduced by Tuesday.

A mob ransacked nearly all the shoe shops at Palermo, the troops being called out too late to prevent pillaging. When they appeared they were received with applause, the crowd shouting to the soldiers: "No firing, boys! We aren't at the front! Here we are all brothers, and all are against the vampires who have starved us."

From all towns where disorders have occurred the same report is coming. A week ago everything could be bought at high prices, but now the shops are closed, goods are lacking, and nothing can be found. Entire families in many places are in despair of finding something to eat.

Count Olgiati, Prefect of Florence, has been removed from office. He was transferred to that city from Milan during the war, after he had been unable to prevent a general strike in Milan.

Florence Strike Declared Off.

FLORENCE, July 6.—The food strike here was declared off at midnight Saturday. All is calm in the city.

Although there is a large colony of Americans in Florence, no American property was damaged in the disorders Friday and Saturday, so far as can be ascertained.

Large crowds assembled in the streets this morning, unaware that the strike had been declared off officially.

Rome Officials Cut Prices.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 5.—The usual picturesque market scene of placid housewives buying their morning supplies from stands piled high with vegetables, fruits, and flowers displayed under gay-colored umbrellas was turned today into one of excitement, shrieking, and yelling. The municipal authorities, foreseeing trouble if the high cost of living was not reduced, had issued a decree fixing the price of all necessities at half their former figure. They had also sent a great number of carabinieri to see that the new decree was carried out.

Many merchants at first refused to sell their wares at the reduced rates, but, seeing that the authorities did not mean to be trifled with and that they were liable to arrest or heavy fines, finally gave way—not, however, before having caused a great deal of excitement and discussion. The people, being hardly able to believe their good luck, bought freely, soon clearing the stalls of everything they contained. In the centre of the city every shop had two carabinieri stationed at the door who questioned every woman as to the prices she had been made to pay. If she had been overcharged they forced the shopkeepers to return the extra money. The Mayor of Naples is applying the same system in that city.

The Giornale d'Italia, publishes a solemn appeal to the Italian people not to indulge in further excesses of destruction. The strikes which have occurred, it says, are only local so far and can easily be suppressed, but if they are allowed to spread the movement will inevitably fall into the hands of men without scruples, while the working men, especially those with families, will remain in the same position as before, perhaps even worse, as every one, in joy of seeming liberty, will refuse to work, every one wishing to command and no one to obey. If this should happen, it continues, food would soon begin to be scarce, foreigners would leave the country, capitalists would not invest money, and in a week prices would have again risen, thus making way for disillusion and discontent.

The writer ends by setting before his readers the terrible example of Russia, which has been able to live, although disorganized, because it possessed within its boundaries natural riches, such as coal, oil, wheat, and metals. "But what would happen to Italy," he asks, "if, frightened by our momentary superficial revolutionary fever, foreigners should refuse to send us coal? We should die of railway paralysis in three weeks. But in Italy we are only facing local episodes caused by the high cost of living. In Italy one plays at revolution as a child plays with firearms. In Italy one throws snowballs down hill, hoping that they will not become avalanches. And, as is always the case when one has to do with an intelligent child, a warning to reflect may prevent disaster. Therefore we ask every one to reflect."

2,355 OHIO TROOPS ARRIVE.

Had a Close Call in Fog at Sea—Deny Spur Camp Yarns.

The transport Edgar F. Luckenbach arrived here yesterday from France after a narrow escape from a collision with another vessel in midocean during a fog. While nearing New York the transport also lost a propeller. The ship that almost rammed the Luckenbach was a large Atlantic liner, but her identity was not learned. It was said she came so close to the transport that an object might easily have been tossed to her deck from the Luckenbach.

The transport brought thirty-one officers and 2,325 men. The troops were mainly the rear guard of the personnel of the Spur Camp, situated at Le Mans. During the war the Spur Camp was known as the Second Replacement Depot, through which all the troops of the A. E. F. passed on the way to the front.

Lieut. Col. Frank A. Hunter, an attorney of Columbus, who resigned his seat in the Ohio State Legislature to enter the service, commanded the returning troops. He was also commander at Spur Camp. He denied the published reports that the men suffering from physical defects were forced into the labor battalions. He said the men in the labor battalions were volunteers and joined in order to remain longer in France.

The Spur Camp, he added, had the record of being the model camp of the A. E. F. Regarding certain criticisms there, Colonel Hunter said that these erroneous reports had become so current that the soldiers received letters from their wives and families saying they they "never wanted to hear from them again."

COL. HOWLAND RETURNS.

Commander of Old 69th Speaks in High Praise of His Men.

Colonel Charles R. Howland, who commanded the old 69th Infantry on the march into Germany, returned yesterday on the transport Santa Ana which docked at Hoboken. Colonel Howland was in command of 1,379 troops on board. He is a regular army officer and a native of Jefferson, Ohio. Colonel Howland marched at the head of the 69th Regiment from France to Remagen-on-the-Rhine, where the regiment held the approach of the Ludendorff Bridge. Colonel Howland explained that the Germans built three bridges across the Rhine, using prisoners of war. One was called the "Crown Prince," another "Hindenburg," and the one at Remagen "Ludendorff."

"The old 69th Regiment is the finest organization in the American Army," Colonel Howland said. "Those boys have grit. We marched into Germany without a man dropping out of line and some of them walked through the mud with the soles worn clear off their shoes. They have wonderful grit."

Colonel Howland said he would not think of leaving New York without calling on Father Duffy. "He is the finest man in the world," said Colonel Howland. "I want to see Lieut. Col. Anderson, Major Kelly, and Major Henry A. Boots.

Speaking of Major Boots, Colonel Howland said: "Major Boots is a soldier, every inch of him. There is not an officer in the French Army, the American Army, the Belgian Army or the German Army alive today who performed such a feat as Major Boots performed. He had orders to charge and capture a certain objective, and when his men were half way to the destination they ran completely out of ammunition, so he ordered his command to fix bayonets and they actually took the objective."

POLES AND GERMANS CLASH.

Several Killed and Wounded at Kattowitz, Upper Silesia.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—Several persons were killed and a large number wounded in disturbances Sunday at Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, according to advices from Beuthen. Germans and Poles took part in the disorders.

A mass meeting has been called at Kattowitz by the Germans to protest against the occupation of Upper Silesia by the Polish Army of General Haller, and to express a desire for the occupation of the region by American troops.

Four thousand Poles who came into the city from the surrounding country, it is said, attacked the meeting and threw the speakers from the platform. The casualties occurred in a fight between the Poles and the police and military.

French Cite American Aviators.

PARIS, July 7.—The Journal Official today prints citations of seven American aviators for their work in the Lafayette Escadrille. Those cited are William Thaw of Pittsburgh; Kiffen Rockwell, (dead) of Atlanta, Ga.; Robert Soubiran of South Boston, Mass.; Julian Biddle, (dead); Paul F. Baer of Mobile, Ala.; George E. Turnure of New York, and James Norman Hall of Colfax, Iowa.

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WARN THAT ITALY MAY BREAK AWAY

Must Join Germany, Russia, and Japan if Left Out of French Alliance, Says Bureau Here.

NOT BACKED BY EMBASSY.

Official Sanction Claimed, but Officials at Washington Deny Authorization.

Italy will be forced into an alliance with Germany, Russia, and Japan if she is not taken into the alliance already drawn up by the United States and Great Britain for the defense of France, according to a statement made yesterday by the Italian Bureau of Information through Captain Alessandro Sapelli and Henry Rood, the director of the Bureau. According to these men, the statement was made officially as representing the sentiment of the present Italian Government.

They declared that it was intended to be no suggestion of a threat, and that it was far from Italy's desire to link with those who had been her enemies during the war, but that if she were isolated politically and economically there would be nothing else for her to do. Above all, they maintained that the Italian people were deeply hurt by "the slap in the face" they had suffered when ignored in the understanding of the other three powers.

The immediate occasion for making public this position was an editorial in The London Morning Post appearing on Sunday and cabled yesterday to the Italian Information Bureau. In referring to it Mr. Rood said:

"The editorial deplores the fact that Italy has not been included in the Anglo-French-American Alliance, for it presents a danger not only to Italy, but to those other countries themselves. It also gravely deplores the current feeling that if Italy's isolation is affected, she will seek a rapprochement with the Central Empires. 'We believe that this suspicion is based on an absolutely false conception of Italian national sentiment,' it continues, and then, after reminding the British of the services rendered to the Allies, asserts that the cause of Italy is largely misunderstood in the allied countries, and emphasizes the fact that 'Italian delegates to the Peace Conference were not treated as they should have been.' The editorial concludes with the statement that 'fortunately, Italy knows that England is and always has been her true friend.'

"Now, there is no possibility of Italy forming an alliance with Central Europe unless forced to do so by being thrown overboard again, as she was in 1880, when, principally through the action of France, Italy was compelled to seek new allies in what became the Triple Alliance. It has always been an axiom of European statesmanship that no continental power can exist alone."

Mr. Rood was asked whether Italy desired an abrogation of the understanding framed between Great Britain and the United States on one hand and France on the other, or an invitation to Italy to join the other three. The answer of both the speaker and Captain Sapelli was emphatically that Italy wanted to be one of the group, that she had been deeply hurt by the slight offered her, and that there was no disguising the fact that a bitter feeling had recently grown up in Italy toward the Allies.

"Italy," said Mr. Rood, "needs protection from invasion by the Slav hordes from the east just as France needs protection from the Germans, and it was a foolish move on the part of Clemenceau to protect himself only along the northern border and at the same time leave the back door open in the south. Italy stands as a barrier to the movement of the eastern races. There is not the slightest danger of its being penetrated by Bolshevism.

"The present food crisis is not political but entirely economic. The Chambers of Labor, which in some cases, have taken over the control of affairs, correspond to the central unions in this country, and have no official connection with the Government, but the purpose is entirely economic. This can be said on the authority of a member of the staff of the Italian Embassy, who passed through New York last week. He said that the one reason why Bolshevism had not spread in Italy was that the whole people were united on the Fiume question. That issue kept them together, he declared.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that in Milan, for instance, manufacturers have got together with the laborers and have amicably settled hours of labor and wages. Another measure that has been taken by the Government has been the old age pension bill. This was passed about a month ago, but has not yet been ratified by the present Ministry. It provides for the payment of pensions to be derived from a fund, 50 per cent. of which will come from the funds of the unions, 10 per cent. from the Government, and the remaining 40 per cent. from the individuals themselves."

Both Captain Sapelli and Mr. Rood were emphatic on the problem of Fiume, the people of which, they said, had voted for annexation to Italy, because they felt that Italy was an organized Government which could protect the city, whereas Jugoslavia was not yet stable. It was because the people of the city themselves wanted annexation, they said, that Italians were interested. In connection with the Fiume dispute, they also said that secret messages to the Serbian Army had been intercepted.

"These orders gave instructions," said Mr. Rood, "to provoke military incidents with the Italian troops who are doing police duty in certain Adriatic areas in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the object being to report to the world that once more the Italian soldiers were butchering the Jugoslavs.

"Colonel Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., who was in command of the Red Cross work in the Balkans, received a report from his representatives in Montenegro and Albania which described atrocities committed by the Serbian soldiers among Albanians and Montenegrins. These reports have been forwarded by Colonel Anderson to the Peace Conference. The Montenegrins are refusing to submit to occupation by the Serbian Army. King Nicholas has cabled that all he asks for the Montenegrin people is that the Allies grant them protection while they hold an American election to decide for themselves whether they wish to remain a monarchy, or become a republic, or unite with some other Balkan State.

"The Allies should remember what they owe to Italy. In 1914, three days before England declared war, the Italian Ambassador visited Viviani at 1 o'clock in the morning to tell him that the 600,000 French troops stationed along the Franco-Italian border might safely be removed, for Italy had no intention of fighting with the Central Powers. It is conceded that these troops were enough to turn the tide at the Marne and thus

"In October, 1918, Italy was prepared to smash right through to Vienna and make a peace on the basis of an unconditional surrender, but the troops were restrained. Ludendorff admitted in the Demokraten Politiken of Stockholm that he was compelled to ask for an armistice on the western front within six days, because, to the amazement of the German High Command, the entire Austro-Hungarian Army had collapsed under the terrific attack of the Italians.

"The United States has lent to Italy $1,000,000,000, but not one cent of this has gone to Italy. It simply went to purchase supplies produced right in this country. Now it is necessary for the United States to supply Italy with the things she needs which formerly came from Germany. This is especially true of food. She also needs fuel, lumber, and steel.

"However, if she cannot get economic aid, and is isolated politically, she will have to turn to Germany. Germany in turn will have allied herself with Russia, and ultimately Japan will come in. Italy does not desire this, and it can only be a possibility if she is forced to it."

Not Authorized by Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At the Italian Embassy it was said tonight that it had never authorized any statement to the effect that if Italy were not taken into the Anglo-French-American agreement she might be forced into an agreement with Germany, and eventually with Russia and Japan.

If such a suggestion was made by the Italian Bureau of Information, it was stated at the embassy, it was without the authority of the embassy.

FRANCE DECORATES RHEIMS

City Gets Legion of Honor for War Heroism of Its Citizens.

PARIS, July 6.—President Poincaré, accompanied by several Senators and Deputies, went to Rheims today and gave the city the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The decoration was given, President Poincaré said, in addressing the people of Rheims, "in solemn homage to the heroism of your great city."

The citation accompanying the decoration read:

"Martyr town, that an enraged enemy has destroyed because he could not continue to occupy it! Sublime population, that has given the greatest example of abnegation and disregard of peril and has displayed the most splendid courage in remaining for more than three years in continual danger, only leaving when ordered to do so! You have manifested a deep faith in the future of France, like the heroic French maiden venerated in Rheims, whose statue is erected in the centre of the city."

WANT MEDICAL RELATIONS.

French Organize to Co-operate with American Physicians.

PARIS, July 7.—The Temps announces that an organization has been formed with the object of establishing permanent relations between American and French physicians and surgeons.

Several commissions have been appointed by the organization. One of these will have in charge the establishment of a course of teaching for American physicians visiting France, and another the founding of a bureau of information.

A third commission will examine into means of organizing an exchange of articles on medical and surgical subjects between the journals of the United States and France.

MURDERS IN ASIA MINOR.

Thirteen Persons Slain Near Sokia —Greek Soldiers Mutilated.

SALONIKI, July 7.—Eleven Greeks and two Jews of French nationality have been killed by unidentified persons near the vicinity of Sokia, fifty miles southeast of Smyrna, according to the Athens Agency. The Sokia district is occupied by Italian troops.

In districts not occupied by allied troops the inhabitants are being recruited forcibly. A number of Moslems, who resisted, were shot. A number of Armenians and Jews were wounded during a reported attack by a band of Turks on Pergamus.

Bodies of several Greek soldiers were found mutilated.

Fall Kills Two Cuban Aviators.

HAVANA, July 7.—Two Cuban aviators, Sergeants Santiago Aleman and José Diaz, were killed this morning, when the airplane in which they were flying caught fire and fell in flames near Columbia Barracks. The bodies of the aviators were badly burned. The machine was destroyed.

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CAPT. FRYATT'S BODY RECEIVED AT DOVER

British Pay Military Honors to the Victim of German Court-Martial.

SHOT AS A "FRANC-TIREUR"

But British Held He Broke No Law in Trying to Ram a German Submarine.

LONDON, July 7. (Associated Press.)—The body of Captain Charles Fryatt, executed in 1916 by the Germans for attempting to ram a submarine, was brought to Dover today on board a British destroyer escorted by vessels of the Dover patrol.

The casket, on a gun carriage, was drawn solemnly from the destroyer to the railway station accompanied by a naval escort and representatives of the civil authorities. It was placed in the station under a military guard for the night. It will be taken by train tomorrow to London, where national memorial services will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The case of Captain Charles Fryatt has been classed with that of Edith Cavell. He was Commander of the British steamer Wrexham on March 28, 1915, when the German submarine U-33 ordered the Wrexham to stop near the Maas lightship. Captain Fryatt, acting, as he afterward said, under orders of the British Admiralty, attempted to ram the submarine. The German U-boat narrowly escaped by diving. His exploit was hailed in England as a brilliant one, and no attempt was made to keep identity a secret. Instead, the British Admiralty gave him a gold watch for his "brave conduct" and he was mentioned in the House of Commons. Thus the Germans learned the identity of the mariner who had attempted to sink their submarine.

More than a year afterward, on June 24, 1916, Captain Fryatt was captured by the Germans, together with the steamer Brussels, which he was piloting from Rotterdam to Tilbury. German warships took the Brussels into Zeebrugge. About a month later, July 28, the announcement came from Berlin that Captain Fryatt had been executed by shooting after a trial before a German court-martial. The German official statement declared that the Captain was executed for a "franc-tireur crime" against armed German sea forces. The trial was held at Bruges on July 27. The British Foreign Office had learned about ten days before that Captain Fryatt was to be tried, and through the American Ambassador in Berlin, James W. Gerard, had endeavored to provide for his defense before the German court.

The British Government asserted that Captain Fryatt's action in steering his vessel toward the submarine was essentially defensive, and that he had an undoubted right to act as he did. It was pointed out that the German prize regulations provided that in case a merchant vessel offered armed resistance the members of her crew, when captured, should be treated as prisoners of war.

The killing of Captain Fryatt aroused intense indignation throughout England and the sympathy of all allied Governments and peoples. Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons that England would not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation had been made for the "murder of Captain Fryatt." After the armistice and the overthrow of the German Emperor and his Government, the new Government in Germany undertook an investigation of the trial, and a German commission decided that the shooting of the British Captain did not violate international law. It expressed regret at the rapidity with which the sentence was executed.

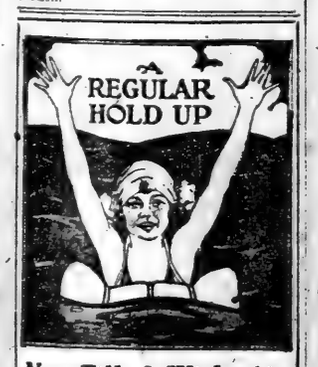
ROMANS RETURN TO CAVES.

Exorbitant Rents Drive Italians to Prehistoric Apartments.

ROME, June 23.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Cave-men," relics of prehistoric days of human housing, live in Rome side by side with institutions of art and learning.

The caves are under the very shadow of the British Art School and the Italian College of Modern Arts, within a short distance of the National Stadium. On the other side of them is the Porta del Popolo, through which, before the days of railways, all pilgrims to Rome passed.

The reversion of Romans to the caves is not retrogression, it is evasion. Rents in Rome have been so extortionately high that these Romans have sought refuge in the tufa rocks of Rome. All efforts of the municipal police to eject the tenants from the caves have failed. The "cave-men" would go away, but return as soon as the eyes of the police were in another direction.



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GERMAN ROADS TO REOPEN.

Strikers to Resume Provisionally—Food Riots in Westphalia.

FRANKFORT, July 6. (Associated Press.)—The railway strikers, who have been holding up traffic service in southern and western Germany, decided today to resume work, but insist that their demands be met. The workers will hold themselves in readiness for united action in case the Government's decision is adverse.

BERLIN, July 6, (Associated Press.)—The Government has been sending troops to important points affected by the strike of railway men in southern and western Germany.

The important centre of Frankfort tonight was completely in the hands of the strikers and Berlin was unable to communicate with the main station there. Trains from Berlin bound for occupied territory west of the Rhine are being held up by the Frankfort strikers. Southbound and westbound trains are also being held at the junction points in Hanover, Lehrte and Wittenberg.

The action of the strike leaders in quickly moving their headquarters from Berlin to Frankfort apparently outwitted the Government. The strategy of the strikers in moving to Frankfort, it is believed, was for the purpose of being able to deal a blow at the chief centres of the Prussian and Hessian railroads.

At Wittenberg Government troops are manning and dispatching food trains from Hamburg. At Hanover the students of the technical college are volunteering as enginemen and firemen.

There has been no change in the strike of the street railway men in Berlin. The populace was unable to make the usual Sunday excursions to nearby points and, instead, went to the various camps around the city. The Government announced that the suburban and belt line service would be resumed Tuesday.

The referee in the wage dispute between the banks and their employes has filed his report, which represents a compromise between the concessions offered by the banks and the demands of the workers. Both sides are asked to accept or reject the referee's verdict by July 11. An intensified state of siege has been proclaimed in Paderborn and Oeynhausen, Westphalia. The proclamation was issued after riots over the high cost of food had taken place in those towns.

GIRL KILLS CHICAGO LAWYER

Waits in His Office and Shoots Man She Alleges Betrayed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Seventeen-year-old Margaret Selthamier was waiting for Attorney Benjamin Burr this afternoon when he returned to his office at 106 North LaSalle Street. Her half sister, Marie Larson, divorced wife of George Hermes, was with her.

"Well, what about it?" asked Miss Selthamier.

Burr smiled indifferently, and before he could speak the girl drew a revolver and opened fire. Two bullets hit the lawyer, one in the neck and one in the back above the hips.

"For God's sake, stop shooting, Margaret," he murmured, as he sank to the floor.

She continued firing until the six chambers in the revolver had been emptied. The three were alone in the office.

Stanley F. Suchana, machinist, working on the third floor, found the girl standing beside the body, the revolver still in her hand. Her half-sister was near her.

"I wish there had been more bullets," she said, calmly. "He's still alive. I meant to kill him."

She and the half-sister were arrested and while in the police station word came that Burr had died.

"Gee, I'm glad of that," she said, "he had it coming to him. He threw me down."

Subsequently the girl told a long story of alleged betrayal by Burr while he was obtaining a divorce for her mother two years ago.

NOSKE DERIDES TALK OF REACTION

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

emergency it is planned that the Socialist and other labor parties' organizations will immediately declare a general strike all over Germany, which would make the transport of a single regiment impossible, even if the officers should not be deserted by the rank and file, and that it is asserted that such a military revolt would die a natural death within one week."

Herr Noske smiled, but showed no inclination to discuss details.

"But is not the Westarp-Heydebrandt ukase to the National People's Party, demanding the restoration of the monarchy under the Hohenzollerns, to be regarded as open rebellion against the present Government?" asked THE TIMES correspondent.

Giving Hope to Reactionaries.

"The present German Government is the most liberal imaginable," answered the Minister, "granting everybody freedom of speech and of the press, and so long as Westarp and Heydebrandt refrain from actually conspiring to create an upheaval they can talk as much as they like. It would be astonishing if they talked differently, after their families for centuries have lived off and in behalf of the Hohenzollerns, in whom they saw the embodiment of everything great and noble in the world. There is no accounting for one's ideals.

"But it is one thing to please one's self and one's clique with heroic pictures and grandiloquent talk, and a different thing actually to depose the dominating republican power. Westarp and Heydebrandt are much too shrewd to attempt anything of that sort, knowing that they would make themselves morally ridiculous, and we certainly can afford to let them talk."

"But didn't they feel backed by Generals Hoffmann and Berne, who threatened open rebellion and war against Poland?" asked THE TIMES correspondent.

"Now you have named two high officers whose attitude is the best proof of my contention that duty to the Fatherland outweighs all other considerations with them. I can quite sympathize with their horror at signing the Versailles treaty—especially, seeing that they are honest soldiers, at the so-called 'dishonor paragraph.' They may have said a little too much—that is the nature of our old school Generals—but it was not meant for publication and was never intended to provoke a revolutionary spirit against the Government; and when those Generals quieted down and saw things in the unmerciful truth of daylight, they dutifully made up their minds to make the best of the situation and help the Government fulfill its contract with the enemy."

"But if in the eastern frontier where those Generals command," interposed THE TIMES correspondent—"the Baltic States, with East Prussia, Courland, Esthonia, and Lithuania—which States are to act as an incubator from which monarchism will spread again to the east and west."

Blames British for Baltic Crisis.

"Doubtless there are such wild schemes," assented Herr Noske, "and the military and political confusion in the Baltic provinces have considerably helped them flourish. But this confusion is mainly due to the Entente's indiscriminate interference. The English commander wants this, the French that, and the German commander, having been on the spot longer than either, knows that neither is possible. The Americans, too, have arrived in the Baltic provinces, but they have confined themselves principally to benevolent aid for the suffering people.

"The English are really responsible for all the confusion. They hope to gain a permanent foothold in the Baltic provinces for furthering their political and mercantile purposes in Eastern Europe. It is generally forgotten that the armistice conditions compelled Germany to keep troops in the Baltic areas to ward off the Bolshevist danger. Until the English arrived the Germans were quite in unison with the native Government, and the military forces held the Bolsheviki at bay. When the English interfered, trouble between the natives and the Germans arose. Now the Entente wants us to evacuate the Baltic provinces, but that cannot be done quickly because only one railway is available, and the rolling stock is reduced by the armistice conditions.

"It is charged, you say, that thousands of German soldiers have deserted and joined the Baltic army which is alleged to serve the interests of the Baltic Barons. It would not astonish me if some adventurous youths, fearing a life of drudgery in vanquished Germany, preferred military service in the Baltic provinces; but their number cannot be large if my information is correct. The Baltic army, consisting not only of the Baltic Barons, but the mass of the masses of the German Baltic people, was always much larger than either the Lettish or Esthonian army, and, with the German regiments, was mainly instrumental in preventing Russian Bolshevism from inundating Western Europe and perhaps the whole world.

"Now the Germans have been ordered home, and immediately the Bolsheviki bombard Riga, where many thousands of German subjects are in mortal danger. Nevertheless, the Entente will not permit German ships to call at Riga and remove them, simply because England wants to keep the German flag from all Baltic ports, reserving them for British ships exclusively, no matter how many Germans are killed or maimed."

"Have you noticed that Die Freiheit is accusing some of your regiments in Berlin of anti-Semitism, insinuating that they are pledged to take a leading part in the pogroms that are predicted?" asked THE TIMES correspondent.

"Please let the world know that neither a reactionary revolt nor anarchist coups or pogroms in which either or both classes of extremists would take part are possible at the present time," said the War Minister with apparent conviction, "for the simple reason that none of the elements in question will fulfill their threats, knowing that if they do so they will be treated without mercy.

"Certainly there are anti-Semites among my officers. I cannot command them to change their ideas, but there is no anti-Semitic regiment. Large numbers of our people are incensed at the fact that most of the names of the Bolshevist leaders in Russia, Hungary, the Baltic Provinces, Austria, and Germany are clearly Jewish—even the Berliner Tageblatt deplores that fact—but if some anti-Semitic fanatics should incite the masses against the Jews in Berlin or anywhere in Germany they would find my officers and men ready to deal with them as quickly and as radically as we have suppressed all other uprisings."

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SULZER TESTIFIES ON STOCK LOSSES

Says Lilly & Co. Owed $3,600 or More on His Trading Account.

DENIES INTEREST IN FIRM

Employes at Kilroe's Inquiry Are Unable to Tell If Sulzer Holdings Were Sold.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer was invited in the District Attorney's office yesterday and questioned concerning his trading account with J. Frank Lilly & Co., brokers of 62 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm and the District Attorney several days ago requested the police to arrest Lilly, following an examination of complaints from some 200 customers. The books of the concern showed that Mr. Sulzer had received a check for $7,000 a few days before Lilly disappeared.

Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe in the course of his examination of ex-Governor Sulzer put many questions to him as to his relation to the brokerage concern.

"You were not interested in the firm at all?" was asked.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"You didn't act as counsel for the firm?"

"No. I was just a customer," said Mr. Sulzer, adding that he was "sent there by a friend."

"But you were a frequent visitor at the place?"

"I never was at the office more than half a dozen times in my life."

"Reports we have received," said the Assistant District Attorney, "would indicate that you were a frequent visitor, that you were in close touch with Mr. Lilly, and that you were even in private conference with him."

"There is no truth in that," retorted Mr. Sulzer.

"In fact, it was assumed that you had a financial interest in the firm."

"There is no truth in that. In fact, if I had known on June 25 that Lilly & Co. were not absolutely responsible I would have closed up my account then, but I thought they were perfectly good and that they were doing a very good business. I will leave this memorandum with you, Mr. Kilroe."

The memorandum referred to by ex-Governor Sulzer contained a statement of his account with Lilly & Co. on June 25. He said the firm then owed him $4,650.76.

"At that time I owed Lilly & Co. $8,244.24, and Lilly & Co. owed me 200 shares of C., C., C. & St. L. railroad stock and 1,000 shares of United States Steamship stock, having a market value of about $13,000," continued Mr. Sulzer. He asserted that, in accordance with these transactions the amount due him was approximately $4,650 in excess of the amount obtained by check, and that assuming the firm's statement of the account to be correct, the amount due him was at least $3,000.

Assistant District Attorney Rorke, who examined the securities seized at Lilly & Co.'s office, said he had not yet found Governor Sulzer's securities. Mr. Rorke will ask stock exchange houses to place valuations on the securities taken from Lilly's saf-

NIXON ABOLISHES FREE TRANSFERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

of Appeals decided in the Quinby case that the Legislature had not given the commission power to increase street railway charges above those fixed by local franchises.

In line with this decision, the commission held in the Third Avenue Railway case, No. 2211, also an application for a charge of 2 cents for transfers, that its power to grant the desired relief was limited by local franchise provisions, which fixed the maximum single fare at 5 cents, and pointed out that relief must be sought from the city as represented by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Following this declaration, the New York Railways Company did not pursue its application in Case No. 2212, but turned to the city for a modification of the franchise restrictions. When the city did not act upon the application, the company again turned to the commission, which body as then constituted went out of office before action was rendered.

The case has been presented to the commission as a matter of great emergency, and it has been so considered by the commission. The property has been operated by a receiver since March 20, 1919, and there is a motion before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to separate some of the leased lines on account of default in the payment of rent. The case has been presented by counsel of the receiver from the standpoint that if no financial relief is now granted the court will authorize the separation of the property, but that with relief the present system may be maintained.

Six-Month Return $300,000.

Commissioner Nixon pointed out that the greater portion of the case before Judge Mayer had been presented on the basis of operating results for the six months ended March 31, 1919, and he said that for these six months the operating income above operating expenses and taxes, exclusive of any allowance for reserves, amounted to $300,000 in round figures, and that, accordingly, the earning power of the company at present fares had been set at about $400,000 a year. He continued:

Testimony was presented showing that a three-cent fare charge for transfers would bring a maximum additional revenue of $900,000 a year, so that if the application be granted the company would have available a total income above operating expenses and taxes of about $1,300,000 a year. This would be far from being an adequate return on the investment. It would not even be sufficient to pay rents on the leased properties, but would enable the receiver to pay the rentals on the most important lines and thus keep the heart of the present New York Railways system together.

Counsel for the receiver believes that if only the least profitable lines were now cut off from the system the owners would finally be compelled to accept a substantial reduction in their present rentals and the properties could be brought back into the system with greatly reduced rent charges. The present operating condition of the company was as presented that conclusions might be misleading. While the income above operating expenses and taxes for the six months ended March 31, 1919, amounted to only $300,000, this does not properly show a present earning power of only $400,000 a year. Stating the operating results separately by months, it appears that the low return of only $300,000 for six months was due to the very exceptional months of October, November and December, when traffic was demoralized on account of the influenza.

The Commissioner stated that in January operating conditions began to improve and in March, the last of the six months' period, the net earnings above operating expenses and taxes amounted to $109,238, or over 50 per cent. of the total for the entire six months. For April, he said, the net earnings were $188,585, for May the gross receipts were about $34,000 greater than April, while in June they were about $5,000 less. Figures for operating expenses and taxes for these two months, he said, were not available, but if they were in the same proportion as for April the net earnings above operating expenses would be about the same as for April. He then said:

April is considered a typical or average month of the year. Its gross receipts are not the greatest of the year, but about normal, as are the expenses. If, then, the April results for this year be taken as representing what may reasonably be expected during the next year, we have resultant net earnings in excess of $400,000 per year. On the other hand, the commission realizes that maintenance of the property has probably not been adequate because of lack of resources, that there has been no allowance for reserves, which should properly be made, and that huge present obligations exist that must be paid. The commission is thoroughly convinced that in spite of the great improvements in operating conditions since the beginning of the year the company is not now earning and is not likely to earn a fair return upon its investment, if indeed it will hereafter be able to earn even rentals on leased lines. The commission, after careful consideration of all the facts, has decided to grant conditionally a charge of 2 cents for transfers.

Average Return Not 6 Per Cent.

Commissioner Nixon said that on the basis of the return to the State Tax Commission it is shown that the average return since the reorganization of the company in 1912 has been under 6 per cent., and during the last year has been far below fixed charges. The Commissioner said in closing:

The case, however, is not a simple one in spite of the company's financial difficulties. I believe that, except where there are specific requirements for free transfers at intersections of two lines, the commission possesses ample authority to deal with transfers as may seem reasonable under the circumstances, and I am now acting according to this view.

My decision is this: I shall allow a charge of two cents for transfers at all points except where free transfers are now legally required. But this permission shall extend only to July 1, 1920, and is further conditioned upon the entire New York Railways system being kept together as at present constituted. Under ordinary circumstances I should consider a charge for transfers as wholly unreasonable, resulting in gross discrimination between different classes of passengers and different parts of the city and in establishing a disjointed system of rates.

But in the present case the choice is between an unreasonable system of rates and dissolution of the service. Which of these evils will cause the greater inconvenience to the public? The answer to my mind is clear, and I therefore seek to maintain the unity of the present system at the cost of a very unsatisfactory method of charging for service.

Rates to Gain Time.

The charge for transfers becomes reasonable only because it would be more unreasonable to permit the collapse of the service. My thought in limiting the increase to one year is in part to await further traffic development, but chiefly to make possible a satisfactory permanent settlement between the companies and the city.

The present franchise under which the company operates is unreasonable in two respects, first, restrictions on fare, and, second, the permanent or long-time rights granted in the streets. Neither restrictions nor privilege is justifiable. Both should go, the one with the other. My desire in granting temporary relief is to obtain sufficient time to get these adjustments.

I hope that the city may be prevailed upon to consent to a flexible fare, while the company or the various financial interests will, in turn, give up their long-time or permanent rights in the streets. If these two things be accomplished it would then not be difficult to determine the value of the property and to fix reasonable rates. The city would then have the way clear for any transportation policy that may seem reasonable in the future, while the company would have safeguarded its investment in street railway property. But unless the two things be accomplished there can be no final satisfactory settlement. In the end the charge for transfers would prove unsatisfactory and probably unworkable. It is justified only as a financial makeshift to gain time for settlement along proper lines.

This is Mayor Hylan's statement:

I am opposed to abolishing transfers in any part of the city, as that will mean an increase in fare and will place an additional burden on the people. I am also opposed to public officials who favor it. Many people purchase homes in different sections of the city on the representation and with the distinct understanding that they can get to and from their homes for a five-cent fare, and they should not be denied this privilege.

These transit corporations have been permitted to use valuable privileges and over $200,000,000 of the city's money has been spent to construct the lines which these corporations are now operating, and yet they complain that they are not making money. It is time that public officials, both administrative and judicial, understood that the people have some rights.

The last session of the Legislature was requested to pass legislation which would give the municipality the right to take over and operate our public utilities, but this legislation was not passed. A bill was presented which had the approval of the conference of Mayors, which was in the interest of the transit corporations. I opposed this bill, as its object was to saddle the City of New York with the property of the transit corporations at an exorbitant price, thereby placing a further burden upon the people and bringing about higher taxation.

The corporations do not want the City of New York to take over and operate the transit lines unless they get an exorbitant price for their equipment and franchise rights. This legislation was defeated and the reform organizations favored mandatory legislation which was passed and placed upon the statute books, which will place a burden upon the people to the extent of from fifteen to twenty million dollars, thereby increasing the tax rate from twenty to twenty-five points. The purpose of this mandatory legislation is to add additional burden on the city so that it cannot take over the transit lines, as there will be no available funds for such purpose.

More Appraisal Is High.

At the hearing before the commission on the request of Receiver Hedges for 3-cent transfers Frederick C. Wood, assistant to General Manager Hedley of the Interborough, when cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel Edgar J. Kohler, said that a 3-cent transfer charge would increase the income of the company from passenger transportation by $839,000, while the 2-cent charge would increase it by about $746,000. He was not prepared to give figures on the basis of a 1-cent transfer charge. Such a charge, he thought, would decrease the number of passengers by 20 per cent. On a 2-cent basis he figured the reduction would be 40 per cent., and on a 3-cent basis about 50 per cent.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Kohler asserted in substance that the effort of the bondholders to separate the Eighth and Ninth Avenue railway lines from the New York Railways Company was merely a "bluff" to compel Commissioner Nixon to grant the company authority to charge for transfers, and in this he was supported by Corporation Counsel Burr. Dr. Edward W. Bemis, an economist member of the Advisory Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has appraised street railways of many cities, testified for the city. He declared that the appraisal submitted was too high, and added that if it had been fair in the beginning the company would not be in its present predicament. He advised a one-cent transfer charge, and said that a higher charge would drive people to the elevated and subway lines.

When Receiver Hedges took the stand he was asked by Mr. Kohler if he was opposed to the return of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines to their owners.

"I am," replied Mr. Hedges.

"You are still opposed to it?"

"Yes. I sincerely hope the court will not sever those lines. I hope we can keep the system going as it is. I have a very pronounced conviction that those roads should not be severed. That is my hope and I shall hold that opinion until the court issues an order to the contrary."

EDITOR HELD FOR SPEECH.

Howwich, Arrested by Scranton Police, Notifies Martens Here.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 7.—Nickolai Howwich, editor of The Novy Mir, a New York publication, who says he is a personal friend of Lenin and a former co-worker of Trotzky, was held under bail here this afternoon on charges of seditious utterances. He was arrested following a radical speech at a mass meeting in which he advocated the use of force.

Howwich is a naturalized citizen, a graduate of the University of Petrograd and took his Master of Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania, but upon being arrested he at once communicated the fact to L. A. C. Martens, the so-called Soviet Ambassador to this country.

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DRAMA

By John Corbin

"Gaieties of 1919" Big and Gorgeous.

THE SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919, a revue in two acts and twenty-five scenes. Dialogue by Edgar Smith. Lyrics by Alfred Bryan, with additional songs by Blanche Merrill. Music by Jean Schwartz. Produced under the personal direction of J. J. Shubert. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Principals — [illegible] Wynn, Stewart Baird, Marjorie Gateson, Julia Ballew, Ted Lorraine, Gladys Walton, Harry Fender, Marguerite Farrell, George Hassell, Augustus Minton, William Kent, Fannie Fox, Ina Williams, Kay Kendall, the Glorias, Freda Leonard, Kathryn Hart, Liora Hoffman, Gilda Gray, Hermone Jose, Frank Kingdon.

"The Shubert Gaieties of 1919" opened last night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, with Ed Wynn as the chief funmaker, beginning even before the curtain rose, and a large cast of singers, dancers, specialists of this or that. The show spread its elaborate self over many scenes in two acts and ran late without tiring.

The "Gaieties" is a revue of the now well-known type, the kind of extravaganza that gets itself talked about in the provinces and attracts tourists by the thousands—and incidentally New Yorkers. Its scenes run all of the way from "the lounging room of a suburban mansion," through Greenwich Village, to "a hotel in Paris," traveling from shore to shore by airplane. One whole scene is devoted to the shimmy.

The shimmy, in fact, goes through the whole show, conversationally and physically. Every one talks about it, and does it. Apparently it is one of the things relied upon to make the show go.

But it is not the only thing. For example, there's the scenery, which is elaborate, full of color, often charming and novel. Some of the sets appeal delicately to the eye. Others make their impression with a loud noise. One of the most attractive, because of its lighting effects and the dancers in it, is that of "The Lamp of Love." The dancers are Gladys Walton as the Moth, and Ted Lorraine, as the Flame. Liora Hoffman also sings in this scene, as in another, and by pure voice she won as much applause as any principal in the performance.

Comedy, sometimes clever, sometimes rough without wit, plays a large part in the show. First of all, of course, there is Ed Wynn, who comes on before the curtain goes up to introduce Mr. Plot, whom he immediately sends away, saying that he is not wanted in "The Gaities." Plot comes back just once more, is promptly banished, and that is the last that is heard of him. But Wynn goes on. Every time it is necessary to shift the scenery he comes out with his conversation and the audience is in no hurry for the next act.

There are others in the show besides Wynn, however. There is Steward Baird, who sings, and William Kent, who cuts up as well as leads in a song or two. Marguerite Farrell scored last night with "I'm Irish," and the audience wanted more of Ina Williams every time she appeared. Ted Lorraine's voice and dancing make the performance better than it would be without them. There are also dancing numbers by the Glorias and White and Clayton. Others noted in the cast are Gilda Gray, Harry Fender, Kuy Kendall, Kathryn Hart, Marjorie Gateson, and George Hassell.

Costumes in musical revues have outrun words to describe them. Those in "The Gaieties," in this sense, are indescribable. Beau Nash might do it—no one else can. But they are there to be gazed upon and wondered at. And some of them are to be admired, even by men unfamiliar with their technicalities.

"The Gaieties of 1919," therefore, is a summer show, extravagantly staged, elaborately presented. For those who will not miss the sparkle and wit lacking, it has about everything desired for the season's amusement.

Some of the songs that seemed to catch the ear of last night's audience were "Baby Vampire," by Julia Ballew; "Don't Take the Girls Away," by William Kent and chorus; "Crazy Quilt," by Ina Williams; "Beautiful American Girl," by Stewart Baird; "Beatstreet Blues," by Gilda Gray; "What Are We Going to Do?" by Marjorie Gateson, and "Cosy Corner," by Julia Ballew, Kuy Kendall and chorus.

BOY TRIES TO END LIFE.

Had Been Released Following Arrest as "Juvenile Delinquent."

Herman Zaritsky, 11 years old, of 119 East 108th Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon after being released on bail from detention on a charge of "juvenile delinquency." He and two other boys, it is said, broke into the stationery store of Isaac Raskowitz of 124 East 104th Street, and after stealing $30 worth of candies and cigarettes, were arrested by Detective Mancini of the East 104th Street Precinct.

The other boys, Samuel Gordon, 14 years old, of 120 East 108th Street, and Samuel Shapiro, 12 years old, of 326 East 102d Street, were released on bail also, but Zaritsky felt ashamed after Desk Lieutenant McNeil had lectured him for his act, and while walking home with his mother said that she would have no more trouble from him, as he was going to kill himself. Thereupon he ran toward the East River, followed by his mother, who screamed for help. Patrolman McNamara heard her cries, and caught the boy just as he was about to jump into the river. Zaritsky was again taken to the stationhouse, but Lieutenant McNeil decided that the boy would be safer at the Children's Society, and he was sent there. The three boys will be arraigned at the Children's Court this morning.

Mgr. Taaffe Ends Long Pastorate.

After forty-seven years as Rector of St. Patrick's Church, at Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Taaffe has resigned and will become Pastor Emeritus. He was ordained fifty-six years ago, and celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood here in 1913. Born in Dromard, County Longford, Ireland, in 1837, Mgr. Taaffe was an alumnus of All Hallows College in the old country. At St. Patrick's he has built a girls' school costing $100,000, and remodeled a boys' school at a cost of $40,000, the two schools now having 1,000 pupils enrolled.

Marie Dressler at the Palace.

Marie Dressler heads the bill at the Palace this week. "Kiss Me," a musical tabloid by William B. Friedland, featuring Ethel Corcoran in singing and dancing, is also prominently on the program. Others are Maryon Vadie and Ota Gygi, dancer and violinist; Bernard and Duffy, comedians, in "Have a Smile"; Joseph E. Bernard in Willard Mack's "Who Is She?" the Lightner Girls and Newton Alexander, Edith Foyer, the Four Harmony Kings, and the Yip, Yip Yaphankers. There are also motion pictures of the R-34 made by the Kinogram Company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest have accepted for production in the early Fall a Chinese musical comedy entitled "The Rose of Cathay," by Guy Bolton, with music by Armand Vecsey.

Morris Gest received word by cable yesterday that Mlle. Gulda, who staged the dances for the London "Chu Chin Chow" and is coming to America to do the same work for the second "Chu Chin Chow" here, has sailed on the Olympic.

"John Ferguson" moved from the Garrick to the Fulton Theatre last night to get more room for the people who want to see it.

May Vokes has been engaged by John Cort to play the leading feminine comedy role in "Three's a Crowd."

Mme. Pessoa, wife of the President-elect of Brazil, has written to John E. Golden thanking him for her visit to "Three Wise Fools," and for permission to produce the play for charity in Brazil. Mme. Pessoa's daughter, Laurite, will take Miss Manken's part.

"Up in Mabel's Room" will reach its two hundredth performance tonight at the Eltinge Theatre, and "La Lucille" will celebrate its fiftieth at the Henry Miller.

Hence Adaree and Lewis Sloden have been engaged by the Shuberts for "Oh Uncle," which will be seen here next week.

Flora MacDonald has been engaged by Thomas Dixon for "The Red Dawn."

Robert Edeson has left the cast of "The Good Bad Woman" and is now under the management of A. H. Woods. He will appear next month in "The Woman in Room 13," and later in the season will have a new play.

TELLS OF FORD EDITORIAL.

Blake Says Border Failure Meant Anarchy—Policy on U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 7.—"We considered that Henry Ford was opposing the Government in protecting its citizens on the border, and that without such protection government did not deserve the name and became anarchy," said Tiffany Blake, chief editorial writer of The Chicago Tribune, when asked in the trial of the Ford libel suit today to explain his attitude of mind at the time of approving the editorial, "Ford Is an Anarchist."

In response to a question by Weymouth Kirkland of Tribune counsel, Mr. Blake began to picture homicide, pillage and outrage by Mexicans, but Attorney Alfred Lucking stopped his narrative by an objection. Mr. Blake said that the policy of The Tribune had been nothing but strict Americanism, and quoted repeatedly Decatur's toast, which appears at the paper's masthead:

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong."

In expounding this Mr. Blake said that The Tribune's policy on the submarines before the American declaration of war on Germany had not been as strict as that adopted by the American nation, in which The Tribune coincided when the declaration was made. Mr. Blake testified that The Tribune had regarded the submarine as an implement of war which the United States might find necessary to employ at some future time in protecting its long coast line, and that, insisting on the doctrine of visit and search, it had held that a submarine should not be treated differently from other vessels merely because it traveled beneath the water.

Immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania, he said, The Tribune believed war logical, but after the long controversy between President Wilson and the Kaiser, the newspaper could not see its way clear to indorse plunging the nation into war at the cost of thousands of American lives over mere technical legal points. At all times, he declared, the paper announced its resolution to be squarely back of the President when argument had given way to action.

One editorial in regard to which he was questioned remarked that "in regard to violations of our national rights, the United States seemed to be adamant toward Germany but flexible toward Great Britain."

The editorial added that this might be taken as an indication that the Administration believed that war with Germany would be the ultimate solution in obtaining the country's greatest good, and that in giving this much indication President Wilson was to be commended, because it was the nearest he had come to letting the people into his confidence.

"We always ended our discussions when the President came to a decision," said Mr. Blake.

He denied the statement in one of the opening addresses of the plaintiff's counsel that The Tribune was actuated by pro-German or capitalistic motives in its policy toward Mexico, or any other policy. As to Standard Oil and International Harvester influences, he said they never came into The Tribune office.

MISS BOYD KILLED IN MAINE.

New York Artist's Car Was Struck by Passenger Train.

KITTERY, Me., July 7.—Miss Jean Boyd of New York died tonight as a result of injuries received when an automobile was struck by a passenger train at a crossing on the York Beach branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad today. Mrs. Henry Tuck of Mount Vernon, N. Y., her sister, was slightly injured.

Miss Boyd, who was an artist, had maintained a Summer home at Kittery Point for several years. Her sister had been staying with her there.

To Begin Assembling NC-4 Today.

The NC-4, in which Commander Read made the first flight across the Atlantic, which is now aboard a lighter at Pier 39, Brooklyn, will be taken today to Sheep Meadow, Central Park, where, after is it assembled, the machine will be on exhibition. The work of assembling the seaplane will take from four to seven days, it was said last night. It is expected that the NC-4 will reach the Seventy-ninth Street pier in the North River at 8 o'clock this morning.

TROOPS TO RETURN SOON.

War Department Announces Units Assigned to Early Convoy.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—These organizations have been assigned to early return:

Company D, 301st Water Tank Train; Evacuation Hospital 15; Evacuation Ambulance Company 33; Laundry Companies 516, 527, 530; Sales Commissary Unit 30; Service Park Units 302, 361, 394, 404, and 409; Repair Unit 327, section 6, group B; Field Remount Squadron 313; 329th Infantry, First Battalion Headquarters Medical detachment Companies B, D, and F; 337th Field Hospital; 813th Pioneer Infantry Headquarters; First Battalion, Companies A, D, L, C, I, K, and M; Headquarters Second and Third 815th Pioneer Infantry Headquarters; First and Second Battalion Companies A to L inclusive, and Headquarters Company, Medical detachment Supply Company; Companies I, K, M, and Third Battalion Headquarters; Motor Transport Companies 620, 623, 624, and 520; Service Park Units 367, 402, 414; Motor Truck Companies 412, 418, and 541; Graves Registration Units 301, 302, and 305 to 313 inclusive; Mobile Laundry Unit 322; Ambulance Company 44; Hospital Trains 36, 43, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63; 816th Pioneer Infantry Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company Headquarters; First Battalion Companies A, B, C, and D, detachment Company E, Company F, and Medical detachment.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 7.—The transport Aragon arrived today with 3,000 officers and men. Units aboard included the 1st Pioneer Infantry Repair Unit 222, group A, sections 1 to 4, inclusive; group B, headquarters and sections 5 to 8, inclusive, and group C, section 9, 10 officers and 353 men, the St. Nazaire Dental detachments 60 and 64, and several casual companies.

"Greenwich Village Nights" Postponed.

The opening of "Greenwich Village Nights," scheduled for this evening at the Greenwich Village Theatre, has been postponed again. The revue will be given next week.





Be a Rocky-Mountaineer this Summer!

Ask for the Booklets You Want

"Colorado and Utah Rockies"
"Rocky Mountain National Park"
"Mesa Verde National Park"
"Zion National Monuments"

"Pike's Peak or Bust," was the half-comic, half-tragic legend carried by the prairie schooners crossing the great plains back in '49. Pike's Peak, then, meant gold. If you didn't find it, you "went bust."

Pike's Peak is there today—more than 14,000 feet altitude—and other equally impressive peaks of the Rockies—Longs and Grays, Buckskin and Ouray, Spanish and Culebra.

And great ranges of mountains, too—Sequache, Sangre de Cristo, San Juan, Uncompahgre, Wasatch, Uintah, Oquirrh—noted in song and story.

But now you go there in luxurious trains, on rails of steel.

You go for the gold of renewed health, the silver of vacation rest.

There is no possibility of failure, no going broke. Everywhere you find a multitude of wilderness outing joys, just around the corner from resort hotels. And, if you search for it, the fabled pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Summer Excursion Fares

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip—or apply to nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States R. R. Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty St., New York City; 602 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICES
264 Broadway, 31 West 42nd St., 57 Chambers St., 114 West 42nd St., 320 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

P. S. C. HEARINGS IN BRONX.

Deputy Glennon Will Inquire Into Service Matters in That Borough.

Deputy Public Service Commissioner Edward J. Glennon will begin next week to hold public hearings in the Bronx on matters affecting that borough. Heretofore all public hearings have been held before the commission at its Manhattan offices. The first of the hearings will be on the complaint of Richard J. Lynch against the Bronx Gas and Electric Company for not supplying gas to his property.

The Deputy Commissioner will also hold a hearing upon the service of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in connection with the transfer at 149th Street on the Jerome Avenue line.

The Deputy Commissioner held a hearing yesterday on the Interborough subway service to-learn if the company was obeying the commission's order to file a schedule of operation. Captain George F. Caggett, Chief of the Transit Bureau of the commission, put in evidence several reports showing the cutting off of trains and criticising the company for abandoning trains in the face of heavy overloading.

After Arthur E. Peacock, counsel of the company, had declared that the company was living up to the commission's order, the hearing was adjourned for two weeks to give the Transit Bureau time to make further observations.

BROOKLYN WINS A CANNON.

Gets One Captured from Germans for Loan Work.

Brooklyn wins a captured German cannon as a reward for the largest oversubscription of the five boroughs of New York City in the Victory Liberty Loan. Nine other communities in the Second Federal Reserve District also get cannon as prizes, according to announcement yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee. Here are the winning cities and towns:

Brooklyn, Wallkill, Ulster County; Union, Broome County, and Deferiet, Jefferson County, New York; Paterson, Bayonne, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, and Scotch Plains, Union County, New Jersey.

The captured German cannon will be distributed very soon, upon orders from Washington.

GANGSTERS BATTLE POLICE.

Passersby Wounded by Bullet During Scuffle on Sidewalk.

Returned to police duty unharmed after eighteen months' service with the military police overseas, Patrolman Patrick Hackett, of the East Fifty-first Street Station was badly beaten by gangsters yesterday morning. He was saved from possibly fatal injuries by the arrival of Detective Michael Fitzgerald of the Fifth Inspection District.

When John Burke, a bartender, of 226 East Forty-sixth Street and Thomas Burke, a chauffeur, of 230 East Forty-third Street finally were overcome by Hackett and Fitzgerald all four were badly used up, and John Maher, 17 years old, of 227 East Forty-seventh Street, a passerby, was on his way to the Flower Hospital with a bullet in his leg.

Hackett told five men who were loitering at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street to move on. They argued with him until Fitzgerald joined the policeman. Twenty minutes later, as Hackett reached Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, two men attacked him. Hackett said John Burke got his club away from him and felled him. The two Burkes then began to beat him, he says, cutting open his head.

Hackett drew his revolver and fired three shots. One of the bullets wounded Maher, who crawled on hands and knees to a near-by restaurant.

Fitzgerald heard the shots and ran to Hackett's assistance. When arraigned before Magistrate Tobias, in the Yorkville Court, both Burkes waived examination. They were placed under $2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

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NEW AMSTERDAM
Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 900 SEAT $1.50
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN
ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 50c to $2
"A whirlwind of Jazz, Fun and Pretty Girls."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919
with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Tom'w & Evenings at 8:20. Sat. at 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
A Celebrated Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce

GLOBE, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. "Diffinghamesque—Best on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
8TH BIG MONTH COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!

PRESIDENT DE VALERA
of the
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
will speak
to the
People of New York
at
Madison Square Garden,
Thursday, July 10th, 8 P. M.
Admission Free.

"H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Young Men and Women Wanted to Volunteer for Chorus and Dancing.
Musical Comedy to be given for men in uniform. Rehearsals every Monday, Thursday, 8:15 P. M., Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st St.
Apply in person or 'phone to
Volunteer Entertainment and Training Bureau of War Camp Community Service,
Vanderbilt 3556,
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily. 25-50-75. MARIE DRESSLER Lightner Girls & Alexander, Bernard & Duffy, Vadie & Gygi, Eddie Foyer, others and "KISS ME."
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. CHARLES KING BEN WELCH IVAN BANKOFF & CO. SYBIL VANE, others.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 NORTON SHER & CO., DORO-[illegible] All Seats THE RICHMONDS & CO., PAT-RICK & OTTO, 6 oth. big acts. Reserved $1, $1.50, $2
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.
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FOUR ORCHESTRAS. ACTED PROLOGUE.
LAST WEEKS
ENGAGEMENT AGAIN EXTENDED
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BROKEN BLOSSOMS
COMING
"THE FALL OF BABYLON"
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE
ICE-COOLED THEATRE. TWICE DAILY.

RIVOLI RIALTO B'way, 49th St. Times Square. IRENE CASTLE "The Firing Line"; RIVOLI ORCHESTRA; Pauline Frederick "The Four Horsemen"; Selznick Comedy; RIALTO ORCHESTRA
B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY Thea. at 41 St. Cont. Noon-11:30 (Pop. Prices). Mack Sennett's YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN; Mack Sennett Bathing Beauties. Also BOTHWELL BROWNE in Forsen.
81 St. Theatre, W. 52d St. Evs. 8:15 FLORENCE REED in "The Woman Under Cover" Also Orpheum VAUDEVILLE.
PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. BILLIE BURKE "In Search of Anvody." CHARLIE CHAPLIN. "Sunnyside."
STRAND B'way at 47 St. Constance TALMADGE in "The Veiled Adventure"; Sennett Comedy. Strand Orchestra.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. SESSUE HAYAKAWA, "The Man Beneath."

BROOKLYN.
STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN CONEY ISLAND.

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WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th St. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. THE SEASON'S BURSTING JOY RIDE.
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MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.

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Owen Davis' New Melodrama "AT 9:45"

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BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER! "Made the game for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his own SUMMER REVUE A LONELY ROMEO
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EAST IS WEST
ASTOR with FAY BAINTER Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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8TH MONTH Your journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing
A Little Journey
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE.

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BIGGEST THING SINCE THE ARMISTICE!
The SHUBERT and WINTER GARDEN
GAIETIES 1919
MUSICAL KINGDOM OF GIRLS
125 PEOPLE—26 SCENES
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW

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THE FIVE MILLION
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.

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JOHN FERGUSON
ST. JOHN ERVINE'S SENSATION
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Phone Bryant 709.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

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Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy
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LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

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THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

President WILSON will be greeted and welcomed today as a great American who has accomplished a great work. The cavilings have been so insistent as to obscure at times the greatness of the work and the man. It is not to be expected that they will decrease, for the approach of a Presidential campaign makes for partisanship; but now that the work is done, so far as it could be done in Europe, the opposition is beginning to fall into a dimmer perspective. The President's political enemies continue their fault-finding with the Treaty and the League, but they have become more cautious, the heart has gone out of them as they have had it borne in upon them that the country approves Mr. WILSON'S work and looks with disfavor on their tactics of partisan obstruction.

Of course, his work is only half done. He had his difficulties in Europe, and now he comes to confront others here. But they will be less formidable than they seemed a little while ago, and his triumph is assured. The voices of Republican newspapers, especially in the West, are rising in angrier protest than before against the attempt to commit the Republican Party to a policy of opposition to the League of Nations. This country wants peace, and welcomes the covenant as a sincere effort to secure it. The sober judgment and desire of the American people have inclined in that direction the more the Borahs and Poindexters and Johnsons have preached the old doctrine. What do we care for abroad?

And this in spite of the fact that the President himself, with his usually potent speech and personality, has been absent and silent, and that the clamoring group of Senators have been incessantly at work. Mr. TAFT and many others have been check-reins on the Johnsonian gallop, but no one but the President himself can speak for the President and for what he has done. His tour of the country will be met, we firmly believe, with such popular acclaim that nothing done against him in his absence will be able to endure. It must have been galling to a man of his nature, working there for months for the good of his own country and the world, to feel that every ill-informed or ill-willed man in public life was privileged to flout him in his absence, while he, because of those very labors, bore an imposition of silence. Some such feeling LLOYD GEORGE has manifested, but from the President no word of any kind has come except the generalities to which he was condemned during his brief visit to this country in February.

Now the tables are turned; and we shall be much mistaken if the Republican Senators do not have to come to a new reckoning with the people. They are reported to be debating among themselves whether to follow his itinerary or precede it. They will find before long that it makes little difference which they do. The American people know that Mr. WILSON has labored whole-heartedly and unselfishly to make America a potent influence for good and the world safe from war, and that eminence and quality of service will not go unrecognized. It would be hard to think of a great President being rebuked by the people for his labors in their behalf.

A STRIKE FOR DIVIDENDS.

The Cleveland trolley men struck on Sunday, and we are told that "trolley "wires were short-circuited and "burned, switches spiked, cars "stoned, and other damage was done. "Several persons were injured by "flying glass during the disorders, "following which six strikers were "arrested." There is not novelty enough about that to call for remark, but the position of the company is one perhaps never before taken. The City Council offered the company funds sufficient to pay the increased wages demanded, but the company declined to accept them unless the Council also authorized an increase of dividends by 1 per cent. Hitherto capital has adopted TOLSTOY'S policy of non-resistance, even the Chinese hunger strike being too militant for pacifist capital. It hitherto merely has withdrawn itself from investment in railways and public utilities, and the public has gone on short allowance of their services. But that is different from a strike for increased dividends. In form capital's strike merely stands on existing conditions, confronting the city with a "war" between capital and labor, as the result of the company's refusal to join the strikers to raise fares against the public. That or bankruptcy is always the indirect result of an increase of dividends beyond earnings.

In Cleveland it would be a direct result, for the Cleveland Council controls fares. In this city there was a weak movement for co-operation between the companies and their employes to get an increase of fares for their joint interests. That was blocked by the opposition of the city authorities, who would not allow an increase of fares for any consideration, considering it popular to force the companies into financial inability to maintain services on the scale which the public wants. Cleveland passengers now will have opportunity to take sides between the company, which is offering to maintain old fares if it is protected in operating under the old wages, and the Council, which favors labor over capital. The disorders show that there is no scarcity of labor at the established rate of wages.

In Canada there is an attempt to prevent the increase of fares by reduction of costs. That would be an addition to the dividend fund in fact although not in form, but it would come from public funds as directly as the demand under the Cleveland capital strike for dividends. The Canadian argument in both Toronto and Montreal is that the companies were taxed when they were making profits enough to allow taxes for their franchise to come before dividends. The franchise has lost its value under the war increase of costs, and the tax is virtually paid by the riders rather than by the carriers. As the tax collectors were partners in the companies' profits, they also should share the losses, and by foregoing taxes would enable the companies to maintain their solvency and services at the old rates.

In New York also the companies' tax payments have increased with costs and wages, while profits decreased, but the receiverships show that cannot continue. The connection between the solvency of the companies and the comfort of their passengers is so close that there is little difference between the cost of living for the companies and their riders. If the fares are increased the connection will be no closer, but it will be clearer to some who do not see it now.

KNOWING THE ENGLISH.

Whether Germany will be able to take up arms again within a decade or a generation is at present a matter of conjecture. But about the industrial war there can be no question—it is already declared. A nation that was overrunning the world, by force of commerce as by force of arms, has been shorn of its outlying possessions and turned back upon itself, having no means of subsistence except the industry of its brain and hands. With perhaps a single exception, it is the most prolific of modern nations. The population of its two chief rivals, England and the United States, is relatively static. In a word, the condition precedent to all great invasions of the past has been restored, and in an intensified form. A distressed and disliked but prolific and high-spirited race is looking over its narrow borders into a world of comparative luxury. Though future warfare be limited to trade, it will not be less bitter; presumably the victory will not be less decisive. The situation has long been obvious; but there is danger that we may lose sight of it in the rejoicings of peace and in the enjoyment of the hectic prosperity with which we are surrounded. More than ever before, it is necessary that Englishman and American shall understand each other.

In times of peace, such understanding is largely a matter of the good sense and enlightenment of individuals, and it does not come easily. Even in our relations as allies there has been cause of friction covered by forbearance. A strong basis of fact exists for the notion that our boys won the war; but it is equally obvious that, except for England's quick sense of the world's peril in 1914, except for her heroic endurance through the long years in which we tarried, there would not have been a war for us to win. This issue resulted in much shedding of tunics upon the village greens of France. The case was aptly put by a recent correspondent, himself an American who fought three years in the English Army. On the fighting line, English and Americans had only enthusiasm for each other and comradely gratitude. The other feeling was engendered behind the lines.

The sad truth is that neither Briton nor American shows at his best in familiar conversation. However firmly the Briton is convinced of the superiority of his people, he becomes wretchedly unhappy if any one comments on it. His native pride becomes hopelessly entangled with his conventional modesty of demeanor. The American is conventionally expressive, especially when ill at ease—prone to say what he feels and sometimes, in the way of eager good comradeship, a trifle more. When he expresses appreciation of England how is he to know that the gloom which falls upon his guest is the result, not of arrogance, but of a shyness as great as his own?

Let no man think that these differences are small. Like the perfection of which MICHAEL ANGELO spoke, family life is made up of a thousand trifles. But family life is no trifle. It is as a family that England and America stand together against the conquered but still indomitable German. And we stand not only as the rivals of Germany in commerce, but as the rivals of each other. The industrial war upon which we are embarking has many elements that call for prudent consideration, none more so than this element of Anglo-American cordiality. Against each other and for each other, we must fight fair; more than that, we must fight with the closest mutual comprehension. The Germans will do their best to drive a wedge between us. Too often they have done so. And they will not do their work stupidly.

THE COLGATE PRICE CASE.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Colgate case continues to be discussed by manufacturers and retail merchants. In Virginia the Colgate company was indicted for violation of the Sherman act because it had refused uniformly to sell its products to dealers who did not sell to the public at prices which the company suggested or specified. The District Court sustained a demurrer which asserted that the indictment failed to charge a violation of the Sherman act or any other Federal law. Upon appeal the Supreme Court decided in favor of the company by unanimous vote, and said:

> In the absence of any purpose to create or maintain a monopoly, the Sherman act does not restrict the long recognized right of trader or manufacturer, engaged in an entirely private business, freely to exercise his own independent discretion as to parties with whom he will deal. And, of course, he may announce in advance the circumstances under which he will refuse to sell.

This probably foreshadows the character of the court's decision in several pending cases in which manufacturers are accused of violating the Federal Trade Commission act by conduct like that of the Colgate company—withholding goods from dealers who did not sell at suggested or specified prices. Orders recently given to certain manufacturers by the Commission direct them to discontinue attempts to maintain resale prices, and forbid them to "impose "any penalties whatever on pur-"chasers for failure to adhere to or "observe such prices." Refusal to sell again to such retailers is, of course, a penalty, but the Supreme Court says it may be lawfully exacted. In most cases the resale prices suggested or required by manufacturers of specialties are reasonable. The right to insist upon them appears now to have been established, for the court of last resort says the producer "may exercise "his own discretion as to parties with "whom he will deal," and "may an-"nounce in advance the circum-"stances under which he will refuse "to sell."

ON R-34.

"Thunderstorms in airships should always be avoided if possible," says Lieut.-Commander ZACHARY LANSDOWNE in his story of the voyage of R-34 across the Atlantic. But apparently a thunderstorm may be too quick for a dirigible. Passing down Fundy Bay "atmospherics became "very bad," General E. M. MAITLAND records in his log, "and a severe "thunderstorm was seen over Cana-"dian coast moving south." Major SCOTT put his helm up, so to speak, with the design of fleeing from the black wrath to come, in which, however, he was not quite successful. The fringe of the storm caught R-34 in its embrace. "We had a very bad time," says General MAITLAND; "indeed, it is "quite the worst experience from a "weather point of view that any of "us have yet experienced in the air." What might have happened if the vortex of the storm had whirled the airship about and the jagged lightnings had struck at her, it sends a chill down the spine to think of. Of what use would the flying clothes with the parachute harness have been?

The master of a ship on the salt sea, which seems solid and sustaining by comparison with the air, is indifferent to an "electrical disturbance"; it may set his hull or his cargo on fire—that is the worst that may happen. The skipper up aloft in the sky with thunderheads bearing down upon him fears that if he fails to escape the storm a lightning bolt may rip his fabric and explode the great envelope, or the gasoline tanks may be set off like a string of firecrackers, in which case there would be no wreckage. Until a dirigible passes through a great storm centre it will not be known how she fares in such a convulsion. It is significant that when R-34 ran into the edge of a great blow she bounced up 500 feet with "the rudder hard down." The storm never gripped her, nor did she have an intimate experience with lightning. Science may be able to provide immunity, but at present no air pilot desires contact with lightning or cares to encounter the hurricane force of wind.

July and August are not the months that timid travelers would choose for sailing across the Atlantic through the air, but until meteorological conditions above the sea are better known, (and more about them will be known after the return trip of R-34,) it will not do to mark the Summer months as perilous. Some of the Winter gales might be worse for dirigibles than the season of thunderstorms. There can be no guarantee of security on a ship of the sea or on a ship of the air. The dirigible is surely coming into commercial use, and there will always be demands for tickets and berths, no matter what the dangers of navigation prove to be.

Life on R-34 seems to have been pleasant enough when winds were not rude and thunderstorms kept their distance. The cloud effects were an entrancing kind of scenery, the air had a tonic effect, appetites were keen, and Lieut. Commander LANSDOWNE became drowsy when he wanted to stay awake. An air voyage to Europe would apparently rout insomnia. After reading General MAITLAND'S log every man or woman with imagination will feel a desire to know the sensations of a voyage in a dirigible. What could be so rare as a flight in June or in mellow September, when winds are laid? It is a consoling thought, by the way, that even in Summer electrical storms are not common on the North Atlantic. What an opportunity the dirigible on a steady keel will afford the astronomer!

Major SCOTT and his ship's company are to return to Scotland with the least possible delay, and with the prevailing Summer winds they should have a swift and easy passage back. Their adventure will stimulate American interest in aeronautics. They are the first to come to the Western Hemisphere in a real ship of the air. Their achievement is not a sporting event, but a pioneering expedition that will prove of great value to civilization. America would like to play the host to these Argonauts of the air who have made a brief visit of so remarkable a character, but if they must go at once it wishes them bon voyage all the way across.

SMUTS AGAINST THE WORLD.

It is impossible to put aside the suspicion that General SMUTS'S opposition to the trial of the ex-Kaiser, an opposition which he threatened to carry to the extent of a speech in plenary session of the Conference with newspaper men from all the world within hearing, was greatly influenced by considerations of South African politics. The story told in Paris that the British Government, when opening negotiations with the Boer leaders after the South African war had become a guerrilla struggle, had insisted on the surrender of certain Boer commanders, among them SMUTS and BOTHA, and that sympathetic recollection of those times influenced SMUTS'S attitude toward the Kaiser, will require a great deal of corroboration before it can be accepted. It is true, as SMUTS said, that the South African war lasted nearly two years after the first overtures; but hitherto it has been supposed that the obstacle was the unwillingness of the Boers to assent to formal extinction of their independence. Certainly the Peace of Vereeniging, finally concluded in 1902, provided complete amnesty for everybody.

There was no parallel between the cases of the Boer officers and WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN; they had not committed a "supreme offense against in-"ternational morality and the sanctity "of treaties," nor indeed any offense at all. There was no reason why they should have been given up, or asked for, and the entire course of events makes it extremely improbable that the demand was ever made. There is good reason, both moral and practical, for asking for the surrender of the Kaiser. Moreover, the allegation that the South African war was protracted by this supposed demand is beside the point, in view of the fact that the present war is already over, and has been over since Nov. 11. To be sure, a statesman who has seen and experienced the good results of the policy of conciliation pursued by the victors in South Africa may reasonably plead for "a spirit of pity, mercy, and forgiveness"; but there was nothing in South Africa which called for such an excessive amount of forgiveness as the crimes committed by the army which swore personal allegiance to the Kaiser, or by the ruler and statesmen who began the war. More probably General SMUTS had in mind the vigorous activity of the Nationalists in South Africa—repressed, when they broke into rebellion, by BOTHA and himself and other sensible men, but now active and vociferous. He may have thought that a South African politician would fare better hereafter if he had made a display of mildness toward the defeated enemy.

However, a plenary session with all correspondents present was not the place to say all this; and while General SMUTS, like, perhaps, the delegate from Honduras who was so unfeelingly shut off, would have liked to say his say, it was well that he was not permitted. Somewhere between April 28 and May 6 he was convinced that he could afford to let the rest of the allied world have its way; and the fact that he was eventually satisfied with making a general statement about the Peace Treaty is plausible reason for thinking that the whole affair was largely intended for an Afrikander Buncombe.

It may be true that the Germans will resent the trial of the Kaiser—at least, that some Germans will. But those Germans who will resent it will resent anything; their resentment at losing the war can hardly be heightened by anything else. The whole question is a matter of practical expediency as well as of justice. An example must be made of a ruler who used his enormous power for an attack upon a peaceful world. There is good reason for thinking that the example of NAPOLEON might have been followed, that the allied Powers might by their own authority have relegated him to an exile as safe as any can be made in these days of aviation. He must receive exemplary punishment, and he must be removed to some place more remote than Amerongen, where he cannot be made the centre of Legitimist plots disturbing to Germany and the world.

As for resentment, there would be universal resentment if the greatest criminal of the war—the criminal whose "supreme offense against in-"ternational morality and the sanctity "of treaties" made the lesser crimes possible—should escape without any punishment but the loss of his throne, and this a loss which he might ultimately retrieve. Nobody supposes that the Kaiser is going to be hanged; aside from the express stipulation that his life was to be spared, which has been credited to the American delegation, we may suppose that the other allied leaders can recognize that such a punishment as this is far too slight for theoretical justice and far too heavy for practical desirability. After his trial the Kaiser will be no worse off, materially, than he is today; we all know that he will end his days in some country house, probably as comfortable as the castle at Amerongen, where he will have enough to eat, and a garden to walk in, and any number of logs to saw up. But he will have been sent to this easy prison after a solemn trial by judges of the highest character, after a full inquiry into the crime with which he is charged, after the presentation of all evidence and opportunity for counsel for the defense to make all possible pleas for the prisoner. The moral effect of such a sentence will be long in dying out; and those Germans who resent it will by such a feeling give one more proof that they are determined to be, as EDUARD BERNSTEIN has called them, moral accessories after the fact to the Kaiser's crime.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Only Airships Have Been Stormbound.

For so many weeks now, have readers of the papers been considering atmospheric conditions chiefly in relation to the journeys of airplanes and dirigible balloons that there has been created a widespread impression that all through these weeks, on the North Atlantic Coast, at least, this year's weather has been notably bad and stormy. As a matter of fact, even in Newfoundland, there has been nothing at all remarkable about it, unless it be that storms have been both less numerous and less severe than usual.

Ships that sail or steam the surface of the sea have gone quietly and successfully about their businesses, and only the fragile craft of the air have watched the skies with anxiety and been obliged to postpone their departures through many weary days of waiting. Even they, incidentally, have shown fear of the weather only when voyages prolonged to the very limit of known—or hoped—possibility were in contemplation.

The war taught the operators of airplanes that they had little to fear, when flights of a few hours were in question, from any except the most violent of tempests, and from fog, which made flight useless. The dirigibles, too, have been tested in bad weather until their commanders think only about the perils of rising and landing in high winds. Once aloft, they do not mind gales, if only they blow in the right direction.

In the era of aerial navigation that seems to be approaching, meteorology will be studied as never before, even in the days of sailing ships. The steamships have caused this important science to be neglected, far to them weather is of small account except as it affects coal bills and disturbs the digestive operations of passengers. In time the aviators may come to know as much about cyclones as do the migratory birds, for they are learning fast under the compulsion of necessity.

Distance and Time Are Different.

Just why the R-34 chose the course she did, instead of one considerably further south, has not yet been explained. Her route was, indeed, a close approximation to the "great circle" connecting her point of departure and her destination. It was therefore the shortest she could have followed, but it also took her into a region where storms and fogs are so frequent that they may be said to constitute climate rather than weather, and the navigation of such a region did not tend to the conservation of the precious fuel on which arrival depended.

Great circle sailing is fine for steamships, and even vessels moved by the wind rightly aspire to keep the shortest course, but aircraft might often profit by departing from the old-time navigator's ideal.

A Precedent Hardly Relevant.

Much consolation and something of hope have been gained by our "liberals, radicals, and defenders of radicals"—that is, by our Bolsheviki, near-Bolsheviki, and friends of Bolsheviki—from reading up the case of JOHN WILKES and assuming that the judicial action taken in regard to the seizure of WILKES'S papers would, or should, control our own courts when they come to consider the so-called raids on the Rand School and the office of that much admired MAGAZINE.

Yet between the ancient and the modern instance there is hardly any likeness, and their differences are so great that the bearing of the one on the other is almost purely imaginary. In the first place, WILKES, though a rather obnoxious person, from most points of view, was the foe of a British administration, not of the British Government as distinct from that administration. He hated HALIFAX and BUTE, and made himself hated by them because of scurrilous attacks in his paper, The North Briton, but it was merely factional or partisan warfare that he conducted with his sharp and ruthless pen.

His object, so far as he had one beyond the satisfaction of his joy in controversy, was not the overturning of the British Empire or the abolition of its Constitution, but the return of the Whigs to power. As a member of Parliament, his legal immunities were violated when under a general order issued by Lord HALIFAX his papers were seized and he was himself imprisoned. This was so obviously an abuse of authority that it was severely denounced by the Lord Chief Justice as subversive of right and liberty, and WILKES had the pleasure of seeing his enemies made to pay heavily for what they had done.

More Than Politics Is Involved.

If the "defenders of radicals" could prove that the objects of their anxieties and the subjects of their indignations were doing no more here than WILKES did in London, and that they were the victims of arbitrary and lawless power exercised by the Minister of a would-be tyrant, then the judgment to which they appeal might serve their purpose. But, of course, they can do no such thing. The warrants used in New York the other day were issued by Magistrates at the request of a legislative committee on more than reasonable suspicion that the evidence found would be found. If there were any irregularities of procedure, our courts are open, but resort to them will have its dangers, for the evidence secured disclosed not the malice of a bitterly partisan politician, but an elaborate propaganda in action for the substitution of Bolshevist methods and principles for the constitutional democracy under which most of us are living, if not in complete satisfaction with it, at least with no desire to change it for the system so brilliantly inaugurated in Russia by Messrs. LENIN and TROTZKY.

WILKES was no model of the proprieties, but he managed to make himself regarded with favor by no inconsiderable group of sensible Britons as a champion of liberty. At least once he had a good, a perfect, case against real oppressors. It is not a case lightly to be recalled by people who in reality or pretense are trying to establish Soviet government here and throughout the world.

A LEAGUE FOR REPUBLICANS.

Reservations and Interpretations If They Must Have Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the main, the League of Nations is acceptable to a preponderating percentage of the people and of the Senate. A League in some form is inevitable. It may well be that we shall find that the Senate will be willing to accept the present covenant if it can be convinced that it means what we are told that it means, and this point can be safeguarded by the adoption by the Senate either of reservations of contemporaneous interpretations which, if not subsequently rejected by the other nations, will operate as an assent to the American position. Thus we would be in no danger of a realization of the fears of those who justify opposition to the covenant on the ground that it is susceptible of an interpretation clearly not now in the minds of the framers of the document.

The basic idea of the League of Nations is wholly in accord with the well-established Republican principles and Republican traditions. In his last speech delivered in 1901, President McKINLEY said:

"No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. The period of aloofness is past."

President Roosevelt, in his address before the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in 1910, said:

"It would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others."

And the New York Republican State Convention made this formal and far-seeing declaration in its platform at the Saratoga Convention in July, 1918:

"We favor the immediate creation by the United States and its allies of a League of Nations to establish, from time to time to modify, and to enforce, the rules of international law and conduct. The purpose of this League should be, not to displace patriotism or devotion and loyalty to national ideals and traditions, but rather to give to these new opportunities of expression in co-operation with the other liberty-loving nations of the world. To membership in this League any nation might be admitted that possesses a responsible Government which will abide by those rules of law and equity, and by those principles of international justice and morality which are accepted by civilized people."

There is no danger that President WILSON will perpetuate his power through his advocacy of the League unless the Republicans make a partisan issue of the covenant. The League is an idea born out of the agony of war, out of the determination that the incalculable waste of life and treasure shall hereafter be neither the aim nor the fate of civilized nations. McKinley, Hay, Roosevelt, Root, Choate, and Taft sponsored it before Mr. WILSON came into power. Republicans who commit the mischievous error of encouraging an unwarranted prejudice against the League because Mr. WILSON, through the accident of position, is its champion, may give the President a coveted issue for 1920, and in doing so may endanger the chances of the confirmation of a covenant which has great potentialities for enduring peace.

CHARLES D. HILLES.
New York, July 5, 1919.

HAIL!

Lo! what a glory shines upon the seal
A radiance till now unknown is born
Upon the pathway of the sun. Forlorn
Were else the breathless, waiting land;
for he
Who sailed in knightly quest into the
dawn
Bore in his heart his people's sacred vow
That Might and Wrong, throughout the
seas gone
Supreme, must yield to Right and
Justice now.
And he, for him and his eschewing
aught
Of selfishness, amid dark counsels
fraught
With doubt, a covenant secure should
build
Of lasting peace. And now, the vow fulfilled,
He comes: a champion who would not
fail—
The faithful knight who found the Holy
Grail.
CHARLES A. TOWNE.

WEAKNESS OF PROHIBITION LAWS.

They Will Not Enforce Themselves, but Must Depend on the Support of Public Sentiment.

By CECIL W. BROWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the reformers are winning victories with little or no opposition, and are in full control of all, or nearly all, of our legislative bodies, it may not be out of place to point out to them, and to those they are endeavoring to convert to their doctrines, the reason for their ultimate and absolute failure. Failure will result whether or not the Supreme Court decides as constitutional that monstrous piece of legislation (for it is in no way fundamental) known as the Eighteenth Amendment.

In 1904 James Coolidge Carter prepared, at Dr. Eliot's request, a series of lectures to be delivered before the Harvard Law School. Due to the author's death, these lectures were never delivered by him, but were published in 1907 by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title, "Law: Its Origin, Growth and Function." These lectures most admirably developed the fact that law in its true sense is nothing more or less than custom, and such has been the case from prehistoric times. Hence, since law is self-created and self-existent, and is the fruit of the myriads of concurring judgments of all the members of society pronounced after a study of the consequences of conduct touching what conduct should be followed and what should be avoided, it is impossible to make law by legislative action. In order that this statement may not appear too sweeping it might be well to state that no reference is here had to adjective law, but only to substantive law, and largely to private substantive law. Nor does it refer to that mass of legislation which deals with a State in its corporate capacity.

It is not denied that customs change, and as they change it is within the province of a Legislature to formulate what the new custom is. It, however, no statutes were passed the common or unwritten law would take care of itself.

It is manifestly impossible to cause the destruction of all liquor, even in the relatively small territory of the United States, nor in fact does the amendment prohibit its manufacture. The inhibition is purely against certain uses. That thousands of cellars of the well-to-do are fully stocked is the subject of daily comment, particularly by those whose circumstances did not permit them to do likewise, and who, in consequence, feel keenly what is to them purely class legislation. It is idle to argue that when this stock is gone custom will change and the demand for liquor will cease. The stock will never be gone until some way is found to prevent fermentation.

If there is no likelihood of custom changing to this radical extent—for it has changed decidedly in favor of temperance, (not teetotalism) in the last twenty years—how, if Mr. Carter's premises are correct, is the law to change? The answer is simple: The law won't change, legislation to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following is quoted from the tenth lecture of the series mentioned above:

"Take, for instance, the case of laws prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks. The evils of drunkenness are so manifest that great numbers of excellent people are impressed with a conviction that some measures must be taken to repress them. The first efforts in this direction were a resort to what are called moral methods. The attempt was made to arouse a public sentiment so strong as to prevent men from indulgence, and discourage the sale of the mischievous article; but the results of such efforts are generally too slow and gradual to satisfy aroused and earnest minds. Besides the desire of doing good, the selfish determination is formed of carrying out a purpose, and the purpose comes to seem so important that no inquiry is made concerning the means except to consider what will be most effective. It suits the judgment, of some and the temper of others to convert the practices they deem so mischievous into crimes, and they think if nothing else will prevent indulgence in them, the fear of heavy punishment will at least be effective, and, indeed, many think that the force of law is so great that the mere enactment of a prohibition law will accomplish the desired end, and all are inclined to believe that even if the laws are ineffective for the purpose for which they were enacted, they will at least do no harm. But men forget that their acts, whether in enacting and attempting to enforce written laws, or of whatever other nature, are subject to the great law of causality and will draw after them their inevitable consequences.

"The law when enacted will not execute itself. It requires the active interposition of man to put it in force. Evidence must be found and prosecutions set in motion, and as this is a task in which good men are commonly found to be unwilling, or too indolent, to voluntarily engage, others must be sought for who will undertake it. The spy and informer are hired, but their testimony is open to much impeachment, and is met by opposing testimony often false and perjured. The trials become scenes of perjury and subornation of perjury, and juries find abundant excuses for rendering verdicts of acquittal or persisting in disagreements, contrary to their oaths. The whole machinery of enforcement fails, or, if it succeeds at all, it is in particular places only, while in others the law is violated with impunity. Attempts are made to insure a more general and effective execution of the law by imposing the duty of detection upon the ordinary policemen, and giving them summary powers. This enables such officers to extend indulgence for a price, and makes their places positions of value which speedily fall into the hands of those who will not scruple to sell their indulgences, and bribery and corruption on a vast scale are the result. The necessity felt by the violators of the law to purchase protection carries the struggle for the control of the police establishment into politics, and mischiefs almost endless follow. An especially pernicious effect is that society becomes divided between the friends and the foes of the repressive law, and the opposing parties become animated with a hostility which prevents united action for the purposes considered beneficial by both. Perhaps the worst of all is that the general regard and reverence for law are impaired, a consequence the mischief of which can scarcely be estimated.

"If, at the expense of all these evils, the reformation sought by the law were really and fully effected, the benefit would not be worth the price paid for it, but it generally turns out in the end that the legislation is wholly ineffective, and that the condemned practices, through successful bribery and by various devices, are carried on much to the same extent as before the enactment of the law. * * *

"Those features of the use of intoxicating drinks which are the sources of evil, such as drunkenness in public places, and disorderly resorts, are condemned by custom and directly lead to violence and crime. Laws designed to suppress these practices are in accordance with the true principles of legislation. Intoxication in public may, therefore, be punished, and the traffic may be restricted to a class of persons of approved responsibility. If the laws of this character we now have do not accomplish all that may be fairly expected from them, the fault lies in lack of proper execution arising mainly from the negligence and indifference of citizens themselves. * * * Moral ends can never be gained except by moral means."—CECIL W. BROWN.

Providence, July 5, 1919.

DECREE AGAINST GERMANY.

Versailles Document Viewed as Such Rather Than a Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The document which was executed at Versailles will be a treaty of peace among all of the other nations that executed it, but it is something quite different so far as Germany is concerned, and it is to be regretted that international usage and practice perhaps provided no means of emphasizing the distinction.

Germany's position at Versailles presents the case of an unwilling defendant convened before a court of justice having entire right to adjudicate, with ample power to enforce its decrees, and it was with a view of impressing this distinction, not only on Germany, but on the whole world, that the representatives of the allied Governments and the United States in returning to the German delegates, on June 16, the revised terms of the treaty, also delivered to them, through Marshal Foch, the opinion of the court. The reasons assigned in this opinion are known by all intelligent and soundly constituted people the world over to be beyond controversy, and to constitute a basis, as deep as human thought can penetrate, for the decree against Germany expressed in the treaty of peace between the other nations.

The most that can now be said is that when Germany shall have performed the terms of the decree, (which, of course, may be amended if circumstances justify amendment,) she will, for the first time since Aug. 2, 1914, be in position to ask of the allied nations and the United States a treaty giving consideration to the will of the German Government and people.

Since the period mentioned there could be no agreement between the will and purpose of the German Government and people, of the one part, and the will and purpose of the Governments and peoples of the allied nations and the United States, of the other part. The cessation of hostilities must necessarily have been accomplished by a decree based on victory, and not by a voluntary treaty of peace.

The world, then, may well be inquiring why the signature of Germany's delegates was required to the decree against her embraced in the treaty of peace between the other nations. The answer is obvious. It was to afford evidence to the world that Germany had full notice of the provisions of the decree against her, as awarded by the allied nations and the United States, just as it is the practice in courts of equity for the counsel of the losing party to indorse on the decree the fact that it has been examined by him before it is entered by the court and made operative against his client.

G. M. DILLARD.
Norfolk, Va., June 29, 1919.

So Villa Must Be Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading article in your Sunday Magazine for the 22d discusses at some length the question, Is Pancho Villa alive or dead? A client of mine, the head of a large mining enterprise in Chihuahua, who knew Villa well in the days prior to the Columbus raid, has, within the last forty days, had a personal interview with him that lasted several hours. F. W. S.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 28, 1919.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw's Place Among the Pioneers of the Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Woman Suffrage Association is deeply appreciative of your comprehensive sketch of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, which is essentially accurate. Will you permit me to correct one slight error? It says that when Miss Susan B. Anthony resigned the Presidency of the association, in 1900, the choice of her successor rested between Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and that Miss Anthony finally designated the latter, as being the more experienced, and Dr. Shaw was made Vice President at Large.

Both women were eminently qualified for the position, although Dr. Shaw, as the older of the two, had been longer engaged in work for the suffrage. She could not accept the Presidency because it carried no salary with it and she was entirely self-supporting. She had been Vice President at Large ever since Miss Anthony gave up that office to accept the Presidency, on the retirement of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in 1892. She continued to hold it, as it allowed her time and freedom for paid lectures. When the state of Mrs. Catt's health compelled her resignation, in 1904, Dr. Shaw was obliged to accept the Presidency without salary. Immediately after Miss Anthony's death, in 1906, Miss Mary E. Garrett of Baltimore and Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, her devoted friends, raised among a group of suffragists, as a memorial to her, a fund of $60,000, to be paid in yearly installments of $12,000. Then for the first time in its history the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer of the association received salaries for work which consumed practically all of their time.

When the five years were ended the annual receipts of the association enabled it to continue paying $2,500 to the Secretary and $1,000 to the Treasurer, which she used to pay a bookkeeper. Dr. Shaw never again received a salary, but she gave some paid lectures, and generous friends looked after her bank account. This was always the case with Miss Anthony, who never received a dollar of salary for her fifty-five years' labor. During Dr. Shaw's two years of strenuous and absorbing work for the Government, which finally resulted in her death, she never received or would have accepted a dollar. After the resignation of the Presidency, in 1915, a few appreciative friends, men and women, arranged for an annuity of about $3,000 a year. Mrs. Catt inherited independent means from her husband, and has given thousands of dollars to the cause. The Leslie bequest was not made to the National American Suffrage Association, which is entirely dependent on individual contributions.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
New York, July 3, 1919.

For the Real Championship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have a new champion, I would suggest a three-round bout between Mr. Dempsey and the head of the Anti-Saloon League.

JOSEPH DELLA VALLE.
New Haven, July 5, 1919.

OFF TO SEEK TRADE IN ARCTIC LANDS

Leden Expedition Sails Tomorrow for Exploration in Northern Waters.

WILL DEAL WITH NATIVES

Plan Survey of Mineral Products and Food Supplies—Ethnologists in Party.

The first arctic expedition for the purposes of commercial exploration will leave New York tomorrow on the 136-foot yacht Finback, in charge of the Norwegian explorer Christian Leden. While the head of the party is essentially an ethnologist, other members of the expedition will seek information for the group of Boston bankers and Americans of Norwegian birth who are financing the enterprise, regarding the desirability of investing in the resources of the North.

The project has been in preparation for two years, but has been held up by the war. No news has been given to the public up to this time because of the fear of competition in the field to be explored. Even now the names of the backers are being withheld and the particular regions have not been divulged.

Leden's expedition will be the only one in the arctic this Summer except that started last year by Roald Amundsen from Norway. The two will probably not meet each other, as Amundsen is making for the pole, while Leden will explore the island north of Hudson Bay, west of Greenland, and also the northeastern corner of the American mainland.

Leden has been in the north on four other expeditions, three times in Greenland and once in the arctic part of Canada, and it was on this last expedition that he discovered mineral deposits which on this trip he will explore for their commercial possibilities. In 1909 he went under the leadership of Knud Rasmussen, the expedition being financed by the Carlsberger Foundation.

In 1910 he led his own party to East Greenland, the funds being supplied by the King of Norway. Again in 1912 he went to Greenland, and in 1913 he traveled through North Canada, and spent three years among the Eskimos to the north and west of Hudson Bay. This time he was supported by the King and Queen of Norway and the University Museum of Christiania. He also had a commission from the Geological Survey of Canada, which is under the Department of Mines.

To Trade with Natives.

All of these expeditions were primarily for ethnographic and anthropological research work, but incidentally the last revealed minerals of apparently great value. These consist principally of copper, iron, and possibly gold. The length of time taken in preparation has been caused by the difficulty in getting the right kind of supplies, especially in the matter of food, and of suitable exchange articles with which to pay off the Eskimos.

Money has no lure for these people, but sweets of all kinds, like sugar and molasses, and tea, do. During the war these were not easily obtainable. Other attractions for the Eskimos are tobacco, matches, knives, and needles. The only kind of needles of native manufacture are made of bone. They are difficult to make and more difficult to sew with.

For the women Leden will take looking glasses, colored handkerchiefs, beads, and fancy articles of all kinds. The Eskimos have a reputation for little desire to bathe, but they do like perfumed soaps, which they use with glee when they get it.

Another difficulty experienced has been in the getting of the right kind of men to form the crew, but this has been overcome, for they will have as leader a famous old Arctic captain, George Comer, a member of the Explorers' Club. He will bring the ship back in the Fall, while the party will make its way overland. The chief difficulty, however, was to get a suitable ship in which to make the voyage.

The requisites for such a voyage was that it be especially strong and not too large. Leden considers himself lucky in being able to procure a strongly-built yacht belonging to a well-known Boston yachtsman named Foster. He built the boat in 1916, and lavished money upon it to make it the very best possible. Fashioned of superior materials on the fisherman's model, it is expected to weather the dangerous arctic seas.

It is fitted with a 250 horse power Sterling engine such as is used on submarine chasers and in the smaller boats of the navy. The boat will go at ten knots on the engine alone and with a favorable wind will make sixteen knots. She is fitted with electric light and wireless apparatus having a receiving range of 3,000 miles and a sending range of 600 miles, so that she will get the news of the world all the way up.

There will be eight men in the crew and seven in the exploring party. They expect to reach their destination by the end of this month, even before the breaking up of the ice. Mr. Leden would not state the exact landing place when he told of the voyage last night, but said that it would be somewhere north of Hudson Bay and near Baffin's Land. They will travel over the ice in pursuit of polar bears, and when the ice breaks will continue after them in the motor launch they will have on board. They will also take along two American whaling boats for sailing along the coast and into the inlets, and will have canoes and dories to take over the ice.

To Take Records of Language.

Mr. Leden told last night of the special work in which he is personally interested. For his work in ethnography he will take with him instruments for taking measurements of the bodies of the Eskimos. He will have phonographs to record the music and language of the people, and will, of course, bring back with him specimens of all the utensils, household accoutrement, and clothing which they use. A record of their customs will be made.

"For instance," he said, "it is interesting to note the way in which these people get their fuel. They dig under the snow for the lichen which grows on the rocks and then, after they have shaken the snow out of it, use it for their fire. The peculiarity of lichen is that it will burn even after it has been soaked by the rain.

"For food we shall have little worry because anybody with a gun and the energy to go out and hunt there is not danger of starvation. For instance, on my last expedition the little sailing boat which I was using was wrecked and I lost nearly all my supplies. For eight months of the year I lived on raw, frozen meat, which is just as easy to digest as cooked meat, especially if there is fat in it. It is better than cooked meat for the cooking takes out certain salts that have then to be supplied by the use of vegetables. And all fear of scurvy is eliminated. Caribou, which exists up there in great quantity, is the best venison I have ever tasted.

"Whale meat and walrus are very good eating, and are extremely nourishing. Seals and bears exist in plenty, while splendid salmon can be caught all Summer. The eggs from wild geese and duck, and from the eider ducks and sea gulls are palatable. However, the birds themselves are not eaten unless the big game becomes scarce. The arctic caribou and the musk ox will some day, I am sure, become of commercial value for food, as they may easily be domesticated. The wool from the musk ox is also of very fine quality.

"When I get to the North I expect to see some native tribes who have seen little of white men before, and in two of those tribes are many who have never seen a white man. One of the tribes has seen only five white men in all their history, and they killed them all. They came at different times, and undoubtedly were unfamiliar with the language of the natives and could not make their mission understood. The first was a Canadian traveler, who went there fourteen years ago, and then came two Americans. Two Catholic priests were killed in 1916. I shall not have any trouble, for I speak the language, which is practically the same throughout the North.

"I shall take with me a moving picture outfit with which I shall show the Eskimos how the white man lives. The films will give him an idea of city life, and country life. He will see trains, and motor cars, and airplanes. The only difficulty about some of these is that the Eskimo idea of an evil spirit is a sleigh with harness but no dogs. He sees it move along without any visible means of propulsion. He calls it the 'tornrask,' and he is very likely to think the motor car a tornrask.

"The last time I came out of the North was two and a half years after the war had started, and I knew little about it until I got into the civilized parts of Canada. In fact, it was about a year before I knew that there was a war at all. And now this is the first Arctic expedition to start out since the closing of the war, and the first with a commercial purpose, with the possible exception of that of Frobisher many years ago when he went up to Baffin's Bay to load his ship with gold. He brought the gold back but found out to his sorrow that it was only iron pyrites. Sir John Franklin went out in search of a northwest passage which he thought might have a commercial value, but he lost his life in the attempt."

ALBERT SPALDING TO WED MISS MARY PYLE

American Violinist, Decorated for War Service, Betrothed to Society Girl Noted for Beauty.

An interesting engagement that will be formally announced on Thursday is that of Miss Mary Vanderhoef Pyle of this city and Albert Spalding, the famous American violinist. Miss Pyle is the daughter of Mrs. William Scott Pyle of 375 Park Avenue and Oakdene, Bernardsville, N. J.

Miss Pyle is prominent in society and is noted for her beauty. Mr. Spalding is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Spalding of New York and Florence, Italy. He returned here last month after several years' service overseas as a lieutenant, abandoning his career to go into the war. He went over in November, 1917 as a liaison officer, and was later sent to Italy, where he received his training as a flier. He was then detailed as aid to Major F. H. La Guardia, a member of Congress who served in the American Air Service in Italy.

Mr. Spalding was honored for his service in Italy, having been decorated by the Italian Government with the Cross of the Italian Crown, the highest decoration that can be conferred upon a foreign citizen. Last March he took part in an American concert in Rome, the program comprising all American music, receiving an ovation.

The violinist was born in Chicago on Aug. 15, 1888, and his mother was a noted pianist. At the age of 10 he played before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and made his professional debut in 1908 at the Nouveau Theatre, Paris. He is the only American violinist who ever appeared at La Scala, in Milan, and has appeared in practically every country of the civilized world.

He has appeared as soloist with the New York Symphony, New York Philharmonic, Boston Symphony, and many other famed musical societies. His compositions are well known, including many American folk-lore compositions and musical settings of poems of Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley.

His clubs are the Century, Friars, and the Rumson Country Club of Rumson, N. J. His Summers, before the war, were spent at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

The wedding is to take place in the immediate future, and will be a quiet one.

LEGUIA NAMES CABINET.

Provisional President of Peru Expected to Issue Call for Elections.

LIMA, Peru, July 4, [Delayed.]—As a sequence to the overthrow of the Pardo Government this morning, with Augusto B. Leguia assuming the office of Provisional President, a new Ministry was sworn in tonight, headed by ex-Premier Melitor F. Porras as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In addition to Dr. Porras, the other members of the Cabinet are:

Minister of the Interior—MARIANO H. CORNEJO.

Minister of Justice—ARTURO OSERES.

Minister of War—General CARLOS ABRIL.

Minister of Finance—ISMAEL D. IDIAQUEZ.

Minister of Public Works—SALVADOR GUTIERREZ.

Povisional President Leguia is expected to issue a decree tomorrow calling for general elections for Senators and Deputies throughout the republic, entirely reconstituting the present Congress. These elections will be held some time this month.

Jas. Speyers Off for Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of 1058 Fifth Avenue have left for a trip to the Pacific Coast. They have been spending the early Summer at their country home at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

Mrs. Grace W. Rives Left $3,000,000

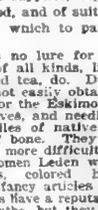
Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The will of Mrs. Grace W. Rives was probated here today. Letters testamentary were granted to William C. Rives of Washington and Arthur Adams of Quincy, Mass. According to the petition the personal estate will not exceed $3,000,000. All of the estate, both real and personal, was bequeathed to her son, William C. Rives of Washington.

Joseph D. McArdle's Funeral.

The funeral of Joseph D. McArdle, well-known newspaper and theatrical man, recently assistant city editor of the New York City News Association, who died Sunday at Bellevue Hospital, was held at Hugh P. Connelly's Mortuary Chapel, 402 East Seventy-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock last night. The Rev. Father Cunningham of St. Monica's Church, sang the service. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery this morning.

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NEWPORT TO GREET COUNT DI ZOPPOLA

Entertainments for Italian Aviator and His Bride, Formerly Miss Edith Mortimer.

MISS URQUHART ARRIVES

Virginia Girl and Her Fiance, Lieut. George H. Warren, Jr., Get Their Marriage License.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Members of the cottage colony will entertain soon in honor of Count and Countess Mario Di Zoppola, the latter formerly Miss Edith Mortimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who are expected here between July 15 and 20 to visit the parents of the Countess. The Count and Countess are on their honeymoon, planning to sail for Italy July 28, when the Count, who is a Captain in the air forces of the Italian Army, will resume his duties.

Sumner Gerard of New York and Miss Betty Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., in the first golf tournament on the links of the Newport Country Club a few days ago were the best players in medal play handicap.

Registered at the club today were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Miss Cass Canfield, Cass Canfield, Jr., the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Stanley Mortimer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, James T. Banks, Jr., Herbert Judge of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Judge; E. P. Pearson, Ogden Reid of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse; J. F. Archbold of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Sunnyfields Farm; W. F. D. A. Rutherford of London, at Hill Top Inn; Ralph M. Johnson, Miss Linzee, Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Margaret Perin, Mrs. William Disston of New York, visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr.; Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, George McFadden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer of Boston, guests of Mr. Ward Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

During the coming Fall the marriage of Miss Lucy Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson of New York, and Lieutenant H. Casimir De Rham, son of Mrs. De Rham of Newport and New York and nephew of Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, will take place in Southampton, L. I., or in New York. Miss Patterson is to come to Newport to visit Mrs. De Rham, mother of her fiancé, who recently returned from overseas duty with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Miss Katherine Augusta Urquhart of Charlottesville, Va., who will marry Lieutenant George Henry Warren, Jr., of Newport and New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, in Trinity Church July 12, arrived today, to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. James A. Stillman, who entertained for Miss Urquhart tonight and in whose honor a number of other entertainments will be given, including a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Warren. The young couple obtained their marriage license at the City Hall this noon. Miss Urquhart is 22 and her fiancé 29.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman was a luncheon hostess today.

Miss Amy Townsend of New York is at Bateman's. Post Mitchell of New York is at Pine Lodge for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will arrive from Staatsburg the latter part of the week.

Miss Hancox Wed to Shepard Nash

Mrs. Howard Morgan Cowperthwait announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Marie Wall Hancox, to Shepard Nash on last Saturday in St. Thomas's Church. Mrs. Nash is a daughter of the late Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox and a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wall. Mr. Nash is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Abner Nash of Lumberton, N. C. He was with the first Aviation Service, A. E. F., at Issoudun.

Wed to Major C. H. Pangburn.

The marriage is announced of Major Clifford Hayes Pangburn of the American Red Cross station at Camp Dix, N. J., and Miss Marjorie Metcalfe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Metcalfe, which was celebrated on July 2 at the home of the bride's parents, 2,707 Morris Avenue, this city. Mr. Pangburn is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Pangburn of New Haven, Conn., and is a Yale graduate of 1912. Mrs. Pangburn is a granddaughter of the late Robert Metcalfe of South Orange, N. J.

Marzall-Dwyer.

The marriage is announced of Miss Catherine Marcella Dwyer, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Dwyer of 575 West 159th Street, and Ensign John A. Marsall, U. S. N., of Chicago, which took place on July 4, the Rev. Frahy officiating. A dinner was served afterward at the Hotel Plaza. Miss Marie Davis attended the bride, and Ensign Harold D. LosKamp was best man. The couple will spend the Summer at Shawnee on the Delaware.

Miss Amy Hahn Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Hahn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hahn of 26 West Ninety-first Street, to Emanuel Grossman of Brooklyn. Miss Hahn is spending the Summer at the Edgemere Club, Edgemere, L. I.

Bushnell—Palmer Engagement.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Winthrop Bushnell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ericsson F. Bushnell of 145 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, and Monmouth Beach, N. J., to Carleton H. Palmer, a son of Lowell M. Palmer of Brooklyn.

Miss Bogert to Wed W. C. Strunk.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Bogert of Harrington Park, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary L. Bogert, to Walter C. Strunk of this city. Miss Bogert is a graduate of the Dwight School at Englewood, N. J. Mr. Strunk is a mechanical engineer, and was graduated from Swarthmore College, class of '09.

Shearson—Dodd Betrothal Broken.

It was announced yesterday that the engagement of Miss Janet Shearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shearson of this city, and John M. Dodd had been broken by mutual consent. Mr. Dodd is the son of Mrs. E. R. Burnett of 27 West Seventy-third Street.

Mount Washington Hotel Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 7.—The opening of the Mt. Washington Hotel today marked the real beginning of the White Mountain season, and many invitations were sent out by the management for the opening dinner this evening. All day long parties arrived by automobile, some from New York and other cities and others motoring from various other White Mountain points to spend the day.

Among the guests are Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White of New York, who have been at the Mt. Pleasant House to await the opening of the hotel. Manager C. J. Root entertained many members of his organization, and several private dinner parties were also given.

JOHN GERRIN FOUND DEAD.

Former Superintendent at Hotel McAlpin Locked in Gas-Filled Flat.

John Gerrin, 40 years old, who before his retirement a year ago on account of ill health had been for seven years Superintendent of Service at the Hotel McAlpin and is said to have originated the idea of regular military drills for hotel employes on the hotel roof, was found dead in his apartment, 123 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon by his wife, upon her return from a shopping trip.

She found the door to the apartment locked from the inside. Detecting the odor of gas, she called Superintendent John Prem, of the building, who forced open the door. Gerrin was found sitting in a chair in the kitchen, his body fallen over the gas range, the jets of which were open. Dr. Butler, who responded to a call to Bellevue Hospital, worked over Gerrin for nearly three hours but was unable to revive him.

DR. AMOS J. GIVENS DEAD.

Prominent Alienist Was Proprietor of Stamford Hall Sanatorium.

Dr. Amos J. Givens, an authority on mental diseases, proprietor of the Stamford Hall Sanatorium, which he established in 1881, died last night at his home in Stamford of heart disease, after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Givens was 80 years old, and went to Stamford from Middletown, N. Y., where he was connected with the State Hospital. His Stamford sanatorium became one of the largest and best known in the United States, and had treated some of the most prominent people of the country.

Dr. Givens ranked high as an alienist and a specialist in nervous diseases. He was President of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Stamford. Surviving are his widow and three adopted children.

GEORGE R. WEBB DIES.

Organized Street Railways and Telephone Companies in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—George R. Webb, capitalist and organizer of street railways and telephone companies, died here today of heart disease at the age of 60. Mr. Webb began his business career with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Subsequently in connection with Harry Parr he constructed the Baltimore & Northern Railroad. Then with Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, he consolidated the street railways of Baltimore, and for a short time he was the President of the amalgamated companies.

Mr. Webb's activities rapidly broadened. He organized the Maryland Telephone Company, the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, Wilmington Light and Power Company and the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh.

At a later period, with Baltimore associates, he consolidated the United Railways of San Francisco, and with Pierre S. du Pont and Harry P. Scott he consolidated the street railways and light and telephone system of Wilmington, under the name of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY MAYOR, a resident of Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, and widow of Frederick Mayor, died on Saturday at her home, 313 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 90 years.

Mrs. ANNA K. LEWIT, wife of Louis Lewit, a manufacturer of infants' wear, died on Sunday at her residence, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY KIRBY, widow of Robert Kirby, a builder, died in her eighty-first year, yesterday at her home, 1,410 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in England and left a son and three daughters.

LORENZO ARNOLD, for many years in the employ of the Behrmann Shoe Company, in Manhattan, died yesterday as a result of injuries he received in an automobile accident three months ago. Mr. Arnold was 86 years old and lived at 128 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH SONNENSHEIN, 53 years old, wife of Isaac Sonnenshein, a produce dealer in Wallabout Market, died yesterday at her home, 270 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM F. HAWXHURST, for forty-five years in the employ of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 1,151 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of Bedford Lodge, 574, F. and A. M.; Constellation Chapter 260, R. A. M., and Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templar.

Miss FRANCES MERRITT, a retired school teacher, died at her home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Saturday, aged 78 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN DURBUR, 79 years old, widow of Henry W. Durbur, who was a picture frame manufacturer of the old City of Brooklyn, died at Stroudsburg, Penn., on Saturday and the funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, 423 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. She was born in Bristol, England.

Mrs. PHOEBE A. FISK, wife of Samuel R. Fisk of Rockville Centre, L. I., a well known newspaper man of Nassau County, died on Saturday.

HOLMES C. BUCHER, 42 years old, traffic manager of the Phelps Dodge Copper Company of this city, died Sunday night in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM A. FINN, 54 years old, general manager of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., died Thursday at his home, 100 West 130th Street, and was buried Sunday at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. MARY E. GODWARD, wife of George W. Godward, President of the Godward Realty Company, 200 Broadway, died suddenly Saturday afternoon at her home at 127 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Godward was born in this city fifty-six years ago. The funeral will be held at the Campbell Funeral Church at 11 o'clock this morning.

JOHN G. BOHLING, who for many years had been in the banking business in this city, died Saturday at Fort Paine, Ala. He was born in New York forty-four years ago and lived at 110 Taylor Street, Brooklyn.

HARRY M. MEAD, who was an auditor for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with offices in this city, died yesterday at his home at Sound Beach, Conn., of influenza. He was born in Athens, N. Y.

CHARLES GALLAWAY, 60 years old, of 84 Van Houten Avenue, Passaic, N. J., who was chief engineer at the Madison Square Hotel, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon in the taxicab he had engaged to take him from the hotel to the Erie ferry at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

CHARLES L. LINK, a retired patrolman of the 47th Precinct, died Sunday. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from the home of his sister, Mrs. C. Maesinger, 2,036 Second Avenue, thence to St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, East 104th Street.

Born.

GELLMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. I. I. Gellman, (nee Kitty F. Cohen,) wish to announce the birth of a son, June 24, 1919.

Engaged.

PALMER—BUSHNELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Ericsson F. Bushnell of 145 West 59th St., New York City, and Monmouth Beach, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winthrop Bushnell, to Mr. Carleton H. Palmer, son of the late Lowell M. Palmer, Brooklyn.

Married.

DEBBAR—ASCHEIM.—July 5, by Rev. Dr. Debard, Bec, daughter of Mrs. Mollie Ascheim, to Herbert J. Debbar.

NASH—HANCOX.—July 5, 1919, at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, Marie Wall to Shepherd Nash of Lumberton, North Carolina.

Married.

NORRY—LAUGHLIN.—July 7, 1919, First Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, Mrs. May Wilson Laughlin to Charles Wilmot Norry.

PANGBURN—METCALFE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, July 2, 2,707 Morris Av., New York City, Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Metcalfe, to Mr. Clifford Hayes Pangburn, Major American Red Cross, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Died.

APPLEBONE.—Max, suddenly on July 6, beloved husband of Sarah, (nee Care,) father of Florence, Charles, and Mortimer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,212 Bryant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BARON.—On July 6, Malvina, in her 86th year, widow of the late Samuel Baron and beloved mother of Mrs. Max H. Braun, Henry S., Albert, Hugo C., Max D., Benjamin F., and Leo A. Baron. Funeral from residence of her daughter, 35 West 83d St., on Tuesday, July 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Salem Fields.

BLUM.—After a short illness, Clarence Blum, beloved son of Alice and the late Isaac Blum. Southyrn papers please copy.

BOHLING.—On July 5, 1919, John G., son of John Bohling, 110 Taylor St., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday morning, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood.

BORTHWICK.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, July 7, 1919, James Tytler Bothwick in his 80th year. Relatives and friends, also members of HOBOKEN LODGE, No. 106, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 104 Lincoln Av., Newark, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8:30 o'clock.

BUCHER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 6, 1919, Holmes C. Bucher, in his 42d year. Services at his late residence, 1,121 Gresham Road, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M.

BURDETT.—At her home in Edgewater, N. J., Mrs. Emma Watkins Burdett, daughter of the late Charles S. Watkins, in her 82d year. Funeral private.

BUTLER.—Hattie, aged 50. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 19th St.

BRADY.—On July 6, 1919, Hugh J. Brady, aged 61 years. Services at his late residence, 122 William St., Orange, N. J., Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

CLOHESSY.—John A., beloved husband of Helen, and son of John and the late Mary Clohessy. Funeral from his father's residence, 2,387 University Av., near Fordham Road, Bronx, on Wednesday, July 9, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Holy Rosary Church, East 119th St. and Pleasant Av. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

COAN.—At Westwood, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, 1919, Harold E. Coan, son of John A. Coan, in his 17th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 8, 1919, at the residence of his parents, Lafayette Av., Westwood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Westwood Cemetery. Newark Evening News please copy.

COLLINS.—On Seventh Month, 6th, 1919, Sarah Willets, wife of Richard S. Collins, in her 82d year. Funeral at 117 East 61st St., third day, Seventh Month, 8th, at 10:30 A. M. Services also at her late residence at Purchase, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COLLYER.—After a brief illness, Edith A., wife of Louis G. Collyer, in her 53d year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 135 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday morning.

DURVUR.—Saturday, July 5, 1919, at Stroudsburg, Penn., Elizabeth A. Tassmore, widow of Henry W. Durvur, aged 79 years. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Stoddard, 433 73th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 8, 2:40 P. M. Interment Evergreens.

ENTZ.—Saturday, July 5, 1919, at the New Rochelle Hospital, Rudolph Pierce, beloved son of Justus Bulkley and Sarah De Forest Entz, aged 15 years. Funeral services at the home, Beachmont Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Saturday, July 5, 1919, Gertrude Farrington, beloved daughter of Anna F. Fenton and the late William H., and sister of William A. Farrington. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 8, at 8 P. M., at her late home, 166 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

GANS.—Gus M., of Little Rock, Ark., brother of Sol Gans of Little Rock, and Mrs. William Kay of New York. Services at Universal Funeral Chapel, 597 Lexington Av., at 12 A. M. Funeral at Little Rock, Ark.

GODEFFROY.—On July 7, 1919, Adolph E., son of the late Adolph E. and Antoinette Godeffroy and dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth H. Godeffroy, in his 59th year, at his home, Neversink Lodge, Godefroys, Orange County, N. Y. Funeral private.

GODWARD.—On July 5, Mary M., beloved wife of George W. Godward of 328 West 82nd Av. Services CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

GOLDSTEIN.—Abe J., in his 38th year, of 200 Fox St., Bronx, beloved son of Annie and of the late Louis Tevje; beloved brother of Arthur, Joe, Tom, Charles, Leah Sherwin, Rebecca Finkelstein, Birdie Hirsch, and Rae Goldstein. Funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 8, at 10 A. M., from chapel of Meyers & Co., 238 Lenox Av. Interment at Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Flushing, L. I. Please omit flowers.

GOLDSTEIN.—August. Officers and members of Bronx Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 871, are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother at his late residence, 238 St. Ann's Av., this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

LEO J. EHRHART, Exalted Ruler.

GOLDSTEIN.—Abe J. On Monday, July 7, our dear friend and associate employe of the firm of Arthur Goldstein & Co., passed away, and we desire to express our deepest regret in the loss we sustained. While his connection with the firm was that of a relative, yet we always found him a very congenial fellow-worker, a true friend, and one whose integrity and fairness was never questioned.

We owe it to his memory to inscribe these words, "We have lost a valuable friend." We also extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

EMPLOYES OF ARTHUR GOLDSTEIN & CO.

GREENWOOD.—On Monday, July 7, 1919, Mary Greenwood, daughter of the late Fanny Lammer and John Greenwood of Brooklyn. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Av. and 50th St., on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

GRIFFEN.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on July 7, Louisa M., daughter of the late Stephen C. and Jane Field Griffen. Services will be held at her late residence Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Union Cemetery, New York.

GRODZINSKY.—Lena, on Sunday, July 6, age 56, beloved wife of the late Samuel Grodzinsky, and beloved mother of Etta Levin, Lillian Rosenthal, Ida Rosenthal, Sarah Altman, Rose Lumits, Benjamin and Arthur Grodin. Funeral at late residence, 51 East 98th St., Tuesday, July 8, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRODZINSKY.—Lena. CONGREGATION KEHILLATH JESHURUN with deep regret announces to its members and shareholders the death of Lena Grodzinsky, the wife of our late member, Samuel Grodzinsky. Funeral Tuesday, 11:30 A. M., from her late residence, 51 East 98th St.

JOSEPH POLSTEIN, President.
HENRY M. MAYPER, Secretary.

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Died.

GUSTMAN.—Samuel. Services Hayes's funeral parlor, 238 Lenox Av., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HANLON.—Ellen H., on July 6, in her 67th year. Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Edward B. Hanlon, 6,714 Dyre Av., Bronx, Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

HICKS.—Suddenly, in London, on June 27, Captain Percy S. Hicks, late 20th Lancers, (Indian Army,) in his 48th year.

HOLLERITH.—Ida, (nee Stimmel) July 5, beloved wife of Joseph Hollerith. Funeral Tuesday, July 8, 1919, 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 17 Post Avenue, New York City. Interment Woodlawn.

HUMPHREYS.—On July 6, 1919, George W. Humphreys. Funeral service at his late residence, 41 Hamilton Place, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNTER.—On July 7, 1919, Ella Jane, beloved wife of James F. Hunter. Services at the residence of her brother, 946 6th Av., Wednesday, July 9, 3:30 P. M. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—At Port Chester, N. Y., July 7, 1919, P. Edward Johnson of 1,127 3d Av., New York City. Funeral services will be held at 14 East 36th St. Wednesday, July 9, 2 P. M. Members of Jeptha LODGE, No. 464, F. and A. M., OSCAR THE SECOND, and THE CHAUFFEURS' CLUB are invited to attend.

KAISER.—On July 7, aged 80 years, Jennie, beloved wife of Samuel, and beloved mother of Dora Schwab. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from the chapel of Basil A. Rothchild, 2,068 5th Av., Wednesday, July 9, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KATZ.—Louis M., aged 44. Funeral Tuesday, July 8, at 4 P. M., from residence, 2,700 21st Av., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

KATZ.—Louis M., on July 7, 1919, at Memorial Hospital, . Members of MAIMONIDES LODGE please pay last respects to our beloved brother at his late residence, 2,700 21st Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 8, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers.

KATZ.—At Bayshore, L. I., on Monday, July 7, 1919, Solomon Katz, in his 75th year, beloved father of Alma Newberger and Irene Strauss. Funeral service at Universal Funeral Chapel, 587 Lexington Av., on Wednesday, July 9, at 11 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester .

KORFF.—On July 7, 1919, at Orange, N. J., Madeleine M., widow of Dr. John H. Korff and daughter of the late Hon. John R. Johnston of Geneva, N. Y., in her 80th year. Interment at convenience of family.

LASEK.—Gustav, July 5, 1919, beloved husband of Celia, and fond father of Bella. Funeral from his late residence, 965 West 160th St., on Tuesday, July 8, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIT.—On Sunday, July 6, Alma K., beloved wife of Louis Lewit, and loved mother of Florence, Edwin, and Hazel. Funeral services at her late residence, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LINK.—On July 6, 1919, Charles L. Link, retired patrolman 47th Precinct, N. Y. P. D. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. Moesinger, 2,030 2d Av., on Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Lucy's R. C. Church, East 104th St. Interment St. Raymond's.

LUDINGTON.—In New York City, on Saturday, July 5, 1919, Mary Louise Ludington, daughter of the late Charles H. and Josephine Noyes Ludington. Funeral services at Lyme, Conn., on Tuesday, July 8, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MAC PHER

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FIVE HITS IN NINTH TOPPLE SENATORS

Outburst by Murderers' Row Turns Yankees' Impending Shutout Into 3 to 2 Victory.

BAKER'S HOMER TIES SCORE

Singles by Lewis, Pipp, and Pratt Decide Battle—Peck's Hitting Streak Reaches 28th Game.

Miller Huggins's famous Murderers' Row, extremely passive for eight innings came into evidence yesterday in all its fury in the ninth, when the Yankees and Washington Senators clashed in the closing game of their series at the Polo Grounds. In this final frame the members of this famous death-dealing combination vented their pent-up wrath on Eric Erickson and Harry Harper and turned what looked like a Yankee rout at 2 to 0 into a Yankee victory by a score of 3 to 2.

J. Franklin Baker, Maryland agriculturist and run producer, was the big noise in the Yankees' victorious outbreak. Baker tickled a home run into the far reaches of the upper right field grandstand, scoring Roger Peckinpaugh ahead of him, with the two runs which pulled Miller Huggins's tribe even with the opposition. Duffy Lewis, Wally Pipp, and Derrill Pratt, other capable members of the famous Row, followed with a bevy of singles which put the finishing touches on Baker's terrific thump. Pratt injected the final and decisive blow, for it was his single off the right field wall which scored Lewis with the winning run before a putout had been registered in the final frame.

Baker's circuit clout was the second of the day. Val Picinich, the Senator catcher, garnered one of Ernie Shore's slants into the left field bleacher section in the second frame, giving the visitors their first marker. Alongside of Baker's punch, however, Picinich's four-ply wallop paled into insignificance.

Sad Blow to Erickson.

Baker's mighty blow in the ninth came like a letter from home. The Yankees previously had been mesmerized by the pitching of Eric Erickson, in whose powerful right arm were placed the hopes of Clark Griffith. Erickson had gone along through eight innings yielding but four scattered hits, and with first base the general deadline for most of the ambitious Yankee base runners. Baker got as far as third in the fourth stanza, and in the eighth Muddy Ruel, running for Catcher Hannah, became acquainted with the surroundings of the second corner. In every other inning, exclusive of the ninth, but three men faced the Washington hurler, which indicates that Mr. Erickson was well supplied with the substance commonly referred to as "stuff."

The entreaties of the crowd pulled the Yankees out of their morbid condition in the ninth, and after a short-lived experience with the Huggins artillery Mr. Erickson shuffled off the field in a dazed condition, headed for the cooling showers. A two-run advantage which the Senators enjoyed from the seventh frame was shoved into the discard and everybody was sent home happy.

Roger Peckinpaugh launched the Yankees off on their winning rally with a clean single to center. Erickson was cautious in serving to Baker, and before the Senator hurler realized it, Umpire Evans had called off three balls. Erickson burned over a strike, and started to whiz another past Baker, but Frank fooled him. The Yankee third-baseman swung with all the power in his shoulders and sent the horsehide [illegible] among the seats in the upper right field grandstand. Bedlam broke loose with the blow, and as Baker trotted over the rubber following Peckinpaugh, he was acclaimed with applause which reverberated vociferously throughout the stands. Fans who had started dismally for the elevated exits came scurrying back to their seats to be in at this critical situation, and with everybody settled comfortably in his or her seat again the Yankees went right out and won the game.

Pratt's Hit Ends It.

Duffy Lewis lashed a single just out of reach of Janvrin to right field, and Clark Griffith went into a frenzy. The Washington leader signaled Erickson off the hill and summoned Harry Harper into the fray in an effort to prevent the inevitable. Harry wasn't up to the occasion, however, for his left-hand offerings took terrors for the Yankees. Pipp bunted the first ball offered him and reached first safely, while Joe Leonard stumbled in his eagerness to field the slow roller. Lewis raced to second. Derrill Pratt followed with a single which bounced off the right field stockade, chasing Lewis home from second with the winning run.

Long Ernie Shore started the game for the Yankees and twirled impressively for eight innings. Picinich's home run in the second started the Senators' scoring, and in the seventh an error by the redoubtable Ping Bodie resulted in another Washington marker. Ernie turned back the fighting Senators in every other inning, despite the fact that he was reached for nine safe blows.

Erickson rapped a single to Center starting the seventh, and when Bodie let the pill roll through him Eric raced to third. Leonard followed with a grounder to Pratt, who chose to kill off Erickson at the plate, but the Washington pitcher beat the throw and Leonard raced on first. A snappy double play by Baker, Pratt and Pipp saved Shore from further pounding in this frame.

In the eighth another ticklish situation confronted Shore, but he rose to the occasion and turned back the Senators.

Rice beat out a hit to Pratt, starting the inning, but was forced on Menosky's rap to Shore. Picinich beat out a bunt down toward third, Rice reaching second. Shore tightened his grip here and fanned Shanks. Then Janvrin skied to Bodie for the third out.

Senators Threaten Frequently.

Picinich's circuit drive into the bleachers in the second came like a bolt out of the blue. In the third, with two down, Foster and Milan singled, but the threatened trouble was averted when Rice forced Milan. The fourth found the Senators again threatening to score, but again Shore repulsed them. The Yankee twirler winged Menosky to start the inning and Picinich followed with a sacrifice. Shanks died by the air route to Bodie, and then a wild pitch sent Menosky to third. Janvrin fanned, ending the inning.

Jack Quinn went to the hill in the ninth after Manager Huggins had lifted Shore in an eighth-inning attempt at salvaging the game. The veteran started poorly, but recovered before any damage could be accomplished. Erickson drew Pipp out of position with a hard grounder starting the inning, and Quinn, covering first, dropped Wally's throw. The Yankee relief hurler took a firm grip on himself here, however, and disposed of Leonard, Foster, and Milan in order.

The Yankee outlook didn't hold anything bright in the early innings. Duffy Lewis got off to a bad second on Foster's poor throw to first, but the Yankee fly chaser was promptly caught napping off first and thrown out by Picinich. In the fourth, with two down, Baker singled to center and hurried to third on Lewis' rap to the same garden. In the pinch Pipp was fanned.

Roger Peckinpaugh got a single to centre in the sixth, lifting his hit record to twenty-eight consecutive game hits. Two were out when Peck got his blow, and the Yankee shortstop was thrown out for the third demise trying to pilfer second.

Wickland Misses Opportunity.

In the seventh, with two down, Truck Hannah singled sharply to left. Manager Huggins immediately had visions of a productive rally and started utilizing his strategy accordingly. The Yankee leader called Ruel out of the dugout to run for Hannah and motioned Samuel Vick to bat for Shore. Vick was resting during the fracas because of an injured leg. He worked Erickson for a pass, and Fewster was summoned to run for the injured outfielder. Al Wickland, playing right field in Vick's absence, had the chance of a lifetime to attract favorable attention to himself, but fell down hard. Al rolled a grasser to Janvrin and was an easy out at first, drowning the Yankee hopes.

Shortly afterward followed the Yankee uprising which has been chronicled above.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	4	1	2	1	1
Baker,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Bodie,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	4	0
Ruel,c	0	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	3	0	0	1	0
aVick	0	0	0	0	0
bFewster	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	14

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,1b	5	0	1	10	0
Foster,3b	5	0	1	2	2
Milan,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Menosky,lf	4	0	1	1	2
Picinich,c	3	1	1	4	2
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	4	0
Erickson,p	4	1	1	0	2
Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	9	*24	10

* None out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Shore in eighth.
b Ran for Vick in eighth.
Errors—Bodie, Quinn, Foster.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Leonard. Home runs—Picinich, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Picinich. Double play—Baker, Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 10. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Erickson, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 9 in 8 innings; Quinn, 0 in 1; Erickson, 7 in 8 (none out in 9th); Harper, 2 (retired no batsmen). Hit by pitcher—By Shore (Menosky). Struck out—By Shore, 4; Erickson, 4. Wild pitch—Shore. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Erickson.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Washington, 2.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Cleveland, 2.
(10 innings.)
Chicago, 9; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 6.
(First game.)
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
(10 innings.)
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 14; St. Louis, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	40	32	.556
Chicago	41	35	.539
Cleveland	40	33	.548
St. Louis	38	31	.551
Detroit	38	32	.543
Boston	30	34	.469
Washington	28	34	.452
Philadelphia	17	45	.274

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	45	21	.682
Cincinnati	44	23	.657
Chicago	37	31	.544
Brooklyn	34	32	.515
Pittsburgh	35	33	.515
St. Louis	27	40	.403
Boston	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	18	41	.305

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

GIANTS TAKE TWO AND REGAIN LEAD

Phillies Are Easy in Opening Game of Double Header, but Carry Second to 10th Inning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Giants climbed back into first place in the National League pennant race today and in that position they return home to make a long battle against the Western contenders. Their drop into second placed, even if only for a few hours, served to make them realise the danger of the situation and spurred them on to better efforts today. As a result, they up and smote the hapless Phillies twice in the double header this afternoon, winning by scores of 10 to 5 and 7 to 2. The final contest made their fifth straight victory over the Phillies, but they had to go ten innings to gain the verdict.

After a comparatively easy victory in the first game, the Giants encountered some very good pitching by Hogg in the second contest. The Philadelphia hurler allowed only five hits up to the tenth inning, when with one man out he seemed to go to pieces. The Giants seized the opportunity to bang out five hits and piled up enough runs to make victory certain.

The first game was a slugging bee in which the Giants did most of the slugging. They drove both Packard and Woodward from the mound and found Murray, who was last in the box, as easy as the others. In all, they gathered eighteen hits and won easily. Barnes allowed only five hits in the eight innings he was on mound duty for the Giants.

The Giants returned to New York tonight, where they will remain until late this month. They will meet all the Western clubs during their home stay, and it is the feeling among the New York players that this month may decide the pennant race, or at least have a very important bearing on it. This is the opportunity McGraw hopes his men will seize to gain such a lead that they will not be in danger when they again take to the road.

Benny Kauff started the batting spree which landed the Giants back in the lead today. He opened the second inning of the first game with a single, moved up on Zimmerman's out, and tallied when Chase hit safely for a base. Chase went to second on the throw to the plate, and Gonzales hit to Bancroft, who attempted to head off Chase at third. However, the throw was bad and the ball hit the runner, Chase romping home as the ball rolled out into left field.

The Phillies made one in their half on a fumble by Chase and a single by Luderus.

The Giants pounded Packard hard in the third and sent him to the clubhouse. Four singles in a row by Young, Fletcher, Doyle, and Zimmerman and a force play by Chase figured in the scoring of three runs.

Ear trouble by Kauff, Zimmerman, and Chase and an error by Pierce added two to the total for the Giants in the next inning. Murray was in the box in the sixth for the Phillies. Murray was a trifle wild. Singles by Doyle and Zimmerman and a pass to Kauff gave McGraw's men another pair of runs. In the ninth inning Gonzales doubled and Burns sent him home with a single for the final run of the contest.

The Phillies picked up a run in the sixth inning. Kauff lost Callahan's fly in the sun and it went for a double. The runner advanced on an out, and scored when Kauff got an infield tap. In the ninth Perritt went to the box, with the score 10 to 2, and the Phils added three hits and three runs. Burns reached Hogg for a single the first time up in the second game. He dashed for second, no one covered the base for Cravath's good throw, and the ball went into centre field, Burns scoring on the error. The Giants did not score again until the sixth, when Fletcher hit the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run.

The Phillies made their runs in the seventh. Luderus singled, Whitted sacrificed, and Meusel scored while Bancroft was being retired. Adams sent Luderus home with a single to left.

Hogg had fanned Burns in the tenth, when he weakened without warning. Young walked, and Fletcher doubled off the right field wall, scoring the outfielder. Fletcher counted on a single by Doyle. Kauff and Zimmerman followed with safe hits, filling the bases. Chase chimed in with a single to right, scoring Doyle and Kauff, and Zimmerman went to third, from where he tallied on a sacrifice fly by McCarty. Toney finally closed the inning with a fly.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Young,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	1	3
A.Baird,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	2	2	2	4
Kauff,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Zim'rman,3b	5	1	3	1	1
Chase,1b	5	1	1	14	0
Gonzales,c	5	1	2	8	0
Barnes,p	4	0	1	0	2
aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	44	10	16	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Pearce,2b	5	1	2	2	0
D.Baird,3b	5	0	1	0	4
Meusel,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	8	1
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Sicking,ss	1	1	0	0	2
Cady,c	4	0	1	4	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Woodward,p	1	0	0	0	0
Murray,p	1	0	0	0	1
bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	10	27	12

a Batted for Barnes in ninth.
b Batted for Murray in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Chase, Pearce (2.) Bancroft.

New York	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—10
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Callahan. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Gonzales, Young, Burns, Luderus (2.) Sicking (2.) Cady (2.) Cravath (2.) Double plays—Doyle and Chase; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; Woodward, 1; Murray, 2. Hits—Off Barnes, 5 in 8 innings; Perritt, 5 in 1; Packard, 5 in 2 1-3; Woodward, 3 in 2 2-3; Murray, 6 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Barnes, 5; Murray, 3. Winning pitcher—Barnes; losing pitcher, Packard.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Young,rf	4	1	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Zim'rman,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Chase,1b	3	1	1	12	2
McCarty,c	3	0	1	4	1
Toney,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	37	7	10	30	17

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Pearce,2b	4	0	1	2	2
D.Baird,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Meusel,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Adams,c	4	0	1	8	1
Hogg,p	2	0	0	1	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	8	30	9

a Batted for Hogg in tenth.
Errors—Fletcher, Meusel, Adams.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Kauff, Fletcher, Callahan. Home run—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Burns, Baird. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice hits—McCarty. Double play—Chase and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 7. Struck out—By Toney, 5; Hogg, 3.

TO ASK WAIVERS ON BARRY.

Connie Mack Preparing to Release Veteran Second Baseman.

BOSTON, July 7.—Connie Mack announced tonight that he would ask for waivers on Jack Barry, and if they were not obtained he would give him an unconditional release. Barry, who is a second baseman, was recently traded by the Boston American League Club to Philadelphia, but refused to report unless given a three years' contract.

Eastern League.

Pittsfield, 5; Providence, 3.
New Haven, 8; Waterbury, 1.
Worcester, 10; Bridgeport, 1.

American Association.

Columbus, 6; Louisville, 3.
Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 3; Memphis, 3; first game.
Chattanooga, 3; Memphis, 2; second game.
Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 0.
New Orleans, 6; Atlanta, 4.
Mobile, 7; Birmingham, 5.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelp'a.	52	194	31	67	.304
Myers, Brooklyn	66	235	34	79	.336
Young, New York	63	245	37	81	.331
Roush, Cincinnati	62	227	34	72	.332
Kelly, New York	63	267	39	78	.321

American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	57	205	51	78	.380
Veach, Detroit	66	233	36	81	.348
Cobb, Detroit	60	196	34	67	.342
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345
Jackson, Chicago	66	247	34	84	.340

SKEETERS' HITTING MAKES GAME EASY

Bill Donovan's Team Takes Opener of Series with Reading by Score of 9 to 2.

Heavy hitting and perfect fielding proved a winning combination for Bill Donovan's Skeeters in their opening of a series with Charlie Doolin's Reading team in Jersey City yesterday afternoon and enabled the home players to carry off the victory by a margin of 9 to 2.

Jersey City harvested fourteen hits, twelve off Donahue, who retired in favor of Barnhard at the end of the sixth frame. Russell for Jersey City was found for ten hits, but proved effective with men on the bases. Wigelsworth with two singles and a triple, led at bat for the winners.

The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moore,ss	4	1	1	1	6
Fitzs'nds,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Bauman,2b	4	2	2	2	4
Kane,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Wendell,1b	4	1	2	11	1
W'lsworth,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Foley,cf	4	2	2	3	0
Hudgins,c	4	0	2	6	0
Russell,p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	36	9	14	27	14

READING.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Weiser,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Hummell,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Walsh,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Sheridan,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Doolan,as	3	0	0	4	3
Schwartz,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Konnick,c	4	0	1	6	1
Doolin,c	0	0	0	1	0
Donahue,p	1	0	0	0	0
Barnhard,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	33	2	10	24	12

Errors—Konnick, Doolan (R.)

Jersey City	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	—9
Reading	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Doolin. Three-base hits—Wigelsworth, Konnick, Sheridan. Stolen bases—Foley (2.) Hudgins, Hummell. Double plays—Moores and Wendell; Moores, Bauman and Wendell; Sheridan, Doolan, and Hummell. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Reading, 6. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; Donahue, 2. Hits—Off Donahue, 12 in 6 innings; Barnhard, 2 in 2.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

Batteries—Harscher and Beagough; Holtman and O'Neill.

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	1	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

Batteries—Martin, Higgins, and Fisher; Herscher, Sandberg, and Deufel.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	50	30	.714
Toronto	48	30	.690
Newark	38	33	.535
Buffalo	35	34	.507
Binghamton	33	34	.493
Rochester	31	38	.449
Reading	30	38	.388
Jersey City	24	44	.353

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Binghamton at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

BAD DAY FOR PITCHERS.

Six Boxmen Yield 31 Hits While Pirates Defeat Cardinals, 14 to 9.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today, 14 to 9, in the hardest-hitting game of the season at Forbes Field. All five visiting pitchers were batted hard, and the only reason Mayer was kept in the game was because his team was always in the lead. He was hit especially hard in the last four innings.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	5	2	3	1	0
Terry,ss	5	2	3	0	4
Stengel,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Southw'th,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	2	2	4	3
Saier,1b	5	2	1	10	0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	6	0
Caton,3b	4	2	2	0	5
Schmidt,c	3	2	1	4	0
Mayer,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	39	14	15	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Miller,2b	5	1	1	2	4
Pratt,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Hornsby,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Shotton,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Heathcote,cf	5	2	3	4	0
Lavan,as	5	1	2	1	1
Snyder,c	5	0	1	7	1
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
Sherdell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Bolden,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMcHenry	1	0	0	0	0
Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	1
cFishburn	1	0	1	0	0
Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	9	13	24	12

a Batted for Sherdell in fourth.
b Batted for Holden in seventh.
c Batted for Tuero in eighth.
Errors—Terry, Cutshaw, Miller.

Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	—14
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	5	—9

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Lavan, Fishburn, Terry, Cutshaw, (2). Three-base hits—Shotton, Stengel, Schmidt. Home run—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Southworth. Double plays—Lavan, Miller, and Paulsetta; Caton, Cutshaw, and Saier. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on balls—Off Ames, 3; Bolden, 2; Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Ames, 3 in 3 1-3 innings; Sherdell, 3 in 2-3; Bolden, 3 in 3; Tuero, 4 in 1; Goodwin, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bolden, (Saier). Struck out—By Sherdell, 1; Bolden, 1; Mayer, 1. Wild pitch—Sherdell. Losing pitcher—Ames.

BROWNS ON TOP IN TENTH.

Austin's Triple, with Coveleskie's Wild Heave, Beats Indians.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A triple by Austin and a wild pitch by Coveleskie in the tenth scored the run that gave St. Louis its third successive victory over Cleveland today, 3 to 2. As a result St. Louis moves into fourth place, Detroit having lost to Chicago. The locals tied the score in the ninth on two straight triples, after Morton had held them to three hits.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	3	2
Tobin,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	4	1
Williams,cf	2	1	1	5	0
E.Smith,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Severeid,c	4	0	1	6	1
Hocker,p	3	0	0	0	3
aDemmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	35	3	6	30	10

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wamb'g'a,2b	4	0	1	2	6
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wood,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	1	0	3
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Lunte,ss	2	0	0	1	3
Harris	1	0	0	1	0
Evans,as	1	0	0	1	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	6	3
Morton,p	4	0	0	0	3
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	2	5	*30	17

* Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Hocker in 9th.
b Batted for Lunte in 6th.
Errors—Austin, Severeid, Sothoron, Morton.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Gardner. Three-base hits—Gedeon, Tobin, Austin. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Speaker, Elmer Smith. Sacrifice hit—Wambsganss. Double plays—Gedeon, Gerber, and Sisler; Wambsganss and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Off Morton, 3; Hocker, 4; Coveleskie, 1. Hits—Off Hocker, 5 in 8; Morton, 5 in 3 1-3. Struck out—By Morton, 4; Hocker, 3; Sothoron, 3; Coveleskie, 1. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Winning pitcher—Sothoron. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

Miss Truax Wins Two Swims.

Miss Carol Truax beat Miss Vivian Leavitt in a 100-yard swimming race held on Mirror Lake. Miss Truax also won a victory in the 100-yard swim at Lake Placid during the welcoming celebration for soldiers and sailors.

Giants vs. St. Louis To-day, Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RED SOX TAKE BOTH GAMES.

Defeat Mackmen, 2 to 0, in Opener, and Follow with 8 to 4 Victory.

BOSTON, July 7.—Boston ended its home stay today by taking both ends of a double-header from Philadelphia, 2 to 0, and 5 to 4. The first game was a duel in which Sam Jones had the better of Naylor, with Ruth and Hooper starring in the field.

Perry was bumped for three runs in the second inning of the second game, in which the hitting and fielding of Strunk, Dugan and Shannon were features. Peacock weakened in the eighth and was relieved by Mays. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar,cf	4	0	0	4	1
Vitt,3b	2	1	0	1	4
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Ruth,lf	3	0	1	3	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Schang,c	4	0	1	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Shannon,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Jones,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	8

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Thomas,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Strunk,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Koop,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Dugan,ss	3	0	0	1	4
MaAvoy,c	3	0	0	7	0
Naylor,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	0	3	27

RICKARD'S ESTIMATE OF GATE RECEIPTS AT TOLEDO FIGHT NOW DWINDLES TO HALF A MILLION

RECEIPTS OF FIGHT NOT OVER $500,000

Official Accounting Still Incomplete, But Rickard Estimates That Sum as Total.

WILLARD STARTS HOME

On Way to Kansas with Wife and Friends in Seven-Passenger Motor.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7.—Jess Willard, dethroned heavyweight champion of the world, tonight is on his way to his Lawrence, Kan., home and permanent retirement from the ring. Willard, accompanied by his wife, and two personal friends, began the long motor trip late this afternoon.

The defeated champion is making the trip in a seven-passenger car he purchased here during his training period for his contest with Jack Dempsey. Willard expects the trip will take about a week. The swelling over his left eye had entirely disappeared, and the only marks he bore were a slight discoloration over the eye and a cut lip.

The task of checking up the gate receipts and attendance of the Independence Day battle proved so stupendous that Promoter Rickard announced tonight that the official accounting would not be completed until tomorrow. Rickard, however, estimated that the receipts would not exceed $500,000, which came as a big surprise, as Rickard had said a week ago that the advance sale had reached that figure.

Allegations made by William G. Rocap, a sporting writer of Philadelphia, that there was collusion between Rickard and Willard in promoting the championship match were investigated today by the Toledo Boxing Commission, under whose license the contest was staged. The commission gave Rickard a vote of confidence and invited Rocap to present any evidence he may have.

The commission, of which Mayor Schreiber and C. H. Wall, Director of Public Safety, are members, adopted a resolution declaring that it had been unable to find any evidence of collusion, that the contest was conducted squarely and honorably, and that Rocap be notified to present all proofs, if he has any, to the commission within a week, or "forever hold his peace."

The refusal of the Ohio Board of Motion Picture Censors to allow pictures of the contest to be exhibited caused disappointment here. Hundreds of persons waited outside of picture theatres hoping that the picture would finally be approved. Frank K. Hall of New York, who, with Rickard and Willard, owns the picture, said $200,000 would be lost in Ohio because of the board's action.

OHIO BARS PICTURES OF FIGHT.

Rodenburg Act May Also Prohibit Their Display Elsewhere.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—The Willard-Dempsey fight pictures may never be seen by the public. In Ohio, at least, they will not be placed on exhibition. The Ohio censorship board today officially rejected the pictures as being unfit to be exhibited in public.

The probability of the pictures being shown in other states is believed to depend upon what construction is to be placed upon the Rodenberg act, which prohibits prize fight pictures being handled in interstate commerce.

If the Rodenberg act does not bar pictures of boxing bouts and the Willard-Dempsey fight is construed under the act as a boxing bout, then it is believed here that the pictures may be shown in other states if approved by the state censor boards.

Under the Ohio state law the fight was considered to be an boxing match.

KAMINS WINNER ON POINTS.

Gets Verdict Over Seeman in N. Y. A. C. 110-Pound Bout.

A rushing aggressive which swept aside the defensive efforts of his rival earned Dave Kamins of the Clark House A. A., National and Metropolitan A. A. U. 108-pound boxing champion, a decision over Sol Seeman of the Brooklyn A. A., New York State titleholder, last night in their bout at the New York A. C. The youngsters clashed in a special bout at 110 pounds. Kamins took the judges' award at the expiration of three interesting rounds.

Kamins, an awkward southpaw boxer, did the aggressive work in each of the three rounds. There were times when his execution was faulty, for Seeman frequently upset the rushes of the national champion with well-calculated blows to the face and body. The Brooklyn lad, however, lacked initiative and seldom went on the offensive. This resulted in Kamins's gaining a lead in points which stood with him to the final bell. The large crowd of spectators did not agree with the decision of the judges, and openly voiced their disapproval.

Four knockouts were recorded during the tournament, all in the first round. Two of the decisive results were furnished in the 110-pound class and the other two in the 130-pound class for novices.

R. Bright of the Mercury A. C., a newcomer in amateur boxing, added another victory to his list when he outpointed Edward Kreger, Pastime A. C., in their session at 128 pounds. This contest was among the most interesting of the night, with both boxers working willingly throughout.

In the 140-pound class N. Rosenblum, ultimate winner of the prize, was forced to go four rounds against Otto Favenza, Pastime A. C., in order to gain his way through the semi-final round. In the final Rosenblum defeated B. Freibaum in three rounds.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—L. Goldberg, 71st Regiment, defeated J. Mecca, unattached, one round, referee's decision; C. Solsberg, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated M. Geller, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—Goldberg defeated Solsberg, three rounds, judges' decision.

128-Pound Class, Special Bout.—H. Bright, Mercury A. C., defeated E. Kreger, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

140-Pound Class.—N. Rosenblum, Clark House A. A., defeated O. Favenza, Pastime A. C., four rounds, judges' decision; B. Freibaum, Clark House A. A., defeated H. Pitt, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Rosenblum defeated Freibaum, three rounds, judges' decision.

130-Pound Class, Novice.—F. Maxwell, Union Settlement A. C., defeated R. Thies, Morningside A. C., one round, referee's decision; E. Nemerowsky, Brooklyn A. A., defeated T. Buck, Brooklyn A. A., one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—Maxwell defeated Nemerowsky, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Special Bout.—J. Epstein, Mercury A. C., defeated L. Green, Brooklyn A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

110-Pound Class, Special Bout.—Dave Kamins, Clark House A. A., defeated Sol Seeman, Brooklyn A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

Olympia A. A. to Stage Bouts

Promoters of the Olympia A. A. of Philadelphia are making plans for an attractive card of six-round bouts proposed for the Philadelphia National League Baseball Park July 14. Negotiations are progressing for bouts between Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, and Pete Herman, holder of the title. Battling Levinsky and Harry Greb, the Pittsburgh light-heavyweight, and Lew Tendler, persistent challenger of Benny Leonard, and Joe Welling of Chicago.

BUTLER PRAISES RACING.

Is Necessary Adjunct to Breeding, He Declares.

President James Butler of the Empire City Racing Association, whose Summer meeting will be inaugurated on Saturday and will continue to Thursday, July 31, is an optimist on the subject of racing, and he is also a firm believer in the necessity of trials of speed in connection with the horse breeding industry. Mr. Butler has an extensive breeding stud at East View Farm in Westchester County, with the celebrated sire Pebbles, by Ben Brush, at its head.

"Without racing," said Mr. Butler yesterday, "we would be all at sea in the matter of horse breeding. This applies with equal force to the trotting as well as the running turf, and, by the way, the best of the trotters that I have bred and raced in the past all had a strain of thoroughbred blood in their pedigrees. It is only by breeding the best to the best that we make progress, and we only get a knowledge of the weak spots in a man's or horse's make-up by setting him a task that will call for a supreme effort.

"The thoroughbred long ago established a record for courage and endurance. He is a dominating influence in the horse world, improving every other breed with which he is crossed. Racing therefore means something big in an economic way to every country where it is permitted, as well as furnishing a stirring means of recreation to the public.

"The man who witnesses the great turf battles of the year gets a lot of pleasure from the sport, but the individual who derives the greatest return of all is he who breeds and races the product of his own stud. When you follow the youngsters from their earliest days in the paddocks by their mother's side up through the various breaking and training processes and then see them battling with others of their kind, and bringing your colors home in triumph, there is a satisfaction that nothing else approaches.

"While I have not seen a race this year," resumed Mr. Butler, who lost his son Pierce in the battle of the Argonne, "I understand that the crowds are greater than at any time since the days prior to the Hughes anti-racing legislation. It was only natural that the pendulum should swing back. The public have always been fond of racing, and I look for the sport to go on making new friends constantly. We expect to share in this increased patronage at Empire, where extensive preparations have been made for the comfort of our guests. The clubhouse has been greatly enlarged and the accommodations are equal to any on the Metropolitan racing circuit. It will be our endeavor to give the very finest of racing during the period of our meeting."

CUDGEL HAS TOP WEIGHT.

Will Carry 130 Pounds in Empire City Handicap.

The following are the weights for the Empire City Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, to be run Saturday, the opening day of the Empire City Jockey Club meeting:

Cudgel	130	Papp	103
Sun Briar, (imp.)	129	Blue Laddie	100
Old Rosebud	129	Boniface	100
Dominant	127	Bally	105
Westy Hogan	126	Enfilade, (imp.)	103
Sunny Slope	125	Alibi	104
Star o' Master	123	Gloomy Gus	104
Exterminator	122	King Plaudit	103
Midway	120	Aurum	102
Onkar Kh'yam (imp.)	120	Foreground, (imp.)	102
Purchase	118	Salvestra	100
Lanius, (imp.)	115	Tombolo, (imp.)	100
Tr. la Mort, (imp.)	115	B. Shannon, (imp.)	100
Tippity Witchet	114	Recount	98
Sunflash 2d, (imp.)	114	Zenith	98
Vindex	112	Kashmir	98
Jack Hare, Jr.	112	Thunderclap	97
Roamer	112	Sycamoor, (imp.)	97
Corn Tassel, (imp.)	112	The Tryman, (imp.)	97
Spur	111	Balistrade	97
Regal Lodge, (imp.)	110	Siesta	95
The Snob	110	Star Class	97
Bayard	110	War Machine	95
Headstrong	110	Osgood	93
Be Frank	109	Grimalkin	92
George Starr	108	Friendless	90

PLANNING A RECORD MEET.

Crack Athletes Expected to Compete in Camp Dix Games.

The biggest athletic meet ever held in this country is planned by the Knights of Columbus and the Amateur Athletic Union for the men still in the service, or who have been honorably discharged, at Camp Dix, N. J. The great meet will cover two days, Sunday, Aug. 31, when the preliminaries or trial heats will be conducted, and the finals on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1.

It is expected that many of the stars in America will compete, for most of the lads who hold world's track and field records, and swimming marks, too, helped Uncle Sam in his recent trouble. Most of the lads who are at present competing in the inter-allied games in Paris will probably enter.

One of the features of the meet will be a marathon run, over a twenty-mile route, from Trenton, the State capital of New Jersey, to Camp Dix. The swimming meet will be held in the new pool recently opened by the Knights of Columbus at Camp Dix.

This monster meet, which will be the American athletic world's way of celebrating victory, was planned by Secretary Frank Wandle of Camp Dix, and Sam Dallas of Philadelphia, President of the A. A. U. Originally the idea was to confine the games to the army, but upon consultation it was deemed best to have the games for the benefit of boys of all branches of the service, whether mustered out or still in the service.

Mass Athletics Fail in Big Ten.

The innovation of mass athletics in the colleges composing the Western Intercollegiate Conference did not attract the success expected, according to the reports submitted by the colleges holding membership in the Big Ten. The failure of the plan was disclosed with the announcement of Coach Robert Zuppke of the University of Illinois that the winners would not be announced. Coach Zuppke was one of the judges. Only three universities submitted results of the mass athletics activities. They were Chicago, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Rain interfered with the plans of the other universities.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. *Hackamore, 113 pounds; Betalinda, 113; Feather, 106; Hush, 109; Toucanet, 107; Marcelle M., 107; Who Cares, 112; Master Bill, 112; Steve, 106; Farsan Dore, 118; Clarabella, 110; Shillelagh, II., 112.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. *Rockport, 101 pounds; Poor Butterfly, 109; *Zinnia, 96; *James, 101; *Lord Herbert, 101; Diadi, 109; *Dragon Rock, 101; Chester Two, 114; Charles Francis, 106; Miss Bryn, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Handspring Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Leading Star, 98 pounds; Luculite, 125; War Cloud, 120; Sunny Slope, 126; Naturalist, 134.

FOURTH RACE.—The Astoria; for fillies two years old; five furlongs. Indiscretion, 109 pounds; His Choice, 109; Sekket, 109; Panopy, 124; Kallipolis, 118; Toujours, 116; Sub Rosa, 109; Wendy, 112; Germa, 109; Flying Flower, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bramble Handicap.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Sunny Slope, 126 pounds; Natural Bridge, 97; *Bondage, 103; Ballet Dancer, II., 95; Balustrade, 96; Luculite, 134; Thundercisp, 100; Recount, 106; Bally, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions; for maidens, three years old and upward; one mile. Henry G., 115 pounds; Cromwell, 112; King Agrippa, 106; Somewhere in France, 105; Honokua, 115; Clamer, 113; Rodgers, 112; Courting Colors, 112; Phantom Maid, 107; Dahinda, 107; Yvette, 107; Frogtown, 112; Dotia's Best, 105; Athlone, 107; Daydos, 113.

TICKET OUTFOOTS FIELD AT FINISH

Miller's Veteran Wins Barrow Handicap—Loftus Set Down for Two Days.

Andrew Miller's brown five-year-old horse Ticket won the leading event at the Queens County Jockey Club meeting yesterday, the Borrow Handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth. He led a field of nine starters easily, and rewarded his supporters handsomely at 15 to 1.

The veteran campaigner fancies a cushionlike track flattened by an overnight rain, and such were the conditions yesterday, as well as when Ticket won before at Aqueduct, on June 27. The odds in the previous victory were 8 to 1. On July 4, too, Ticket was second to African Arrow, at 3 to 5 for place in a three-horse contest.

Kilts 2d was the pacemaker, while Ticket was the last to get into motion at the start. Kilts 2d set a merry clip, with African Arrow and Frederick the Great, the favorite, the contenders until the last sixteenth, when Ticket, which had been gradually improving his position, made his effort and sprang into the lead. He won by a length and a half, with Kilts 2d the same distance before Daddy's Choice, which finished third.

Although Frederick the Great did not make good, the favorites won in three of the six races, but twice by a margin so close that each time the throng was on its feet, cheering the horses on. Housemaid was favorite in the first race, and gained the verdict from Ting-a-Ling, with Johnny Loftus riding, by a nose. It would have been a wider margin, except that Loftus started a bumping match in the last half furlong and permitted Ting-a-Ling to carry Housemaid to the far outside of the track. Only the gameness of J. J. Hallenback's mare saved her, or the roughriding would have got Ting-a-Ling home in front.

There was no appeal made to the judges or stewards on behalf of Housemaid by owner, trainer, or jockey, Davis having the mount, and the offense was so flagrant that none was necessary. Ting-a-Ling was disqualified, which placed Thomas F. McMahon in second and Sedan in third place. The stewards suspended Loftus for two days. He was allowed to fill his engagements for the day, as usual, but did not bring either of his three other mounts home first.

The other close finish furnished by the successful favorite was in the fifth race, for nonwinners since May of two races. G. W. Loft's imported colt John L. Day was the medium of a plunge and backed to 9 to 5, but he had only a nose the better of the outsider, G. E. Hall's Sunny Hill, at the wire. Only the judges' decision could determine the result. There was a sigh of relief from the multitude when they saw John L. Day's number run up. The two were in front throughout, Sunny Hill only being supplanted in the last few strides.

In the two-year-old race for maidens, at six furlongs, that closed the card, James Butler's Teacher's Pet, an outsider, and the Brighton Stables' Furlough, the second choice, were the leaders to the stretch. Then Furlough was being acclaimed the winner, when the favorite, Gladiator, in a true gladiatorial manner, mowed down the field with a dazzling rush and nipped Furlough by a length or so on the post.

In the second race, at a mile and a sixteenth, E. C. Griffith's imported Harwood 2d nosed out Goaler, also an importation, at the finish, while Tapageur, the favorite, was lost in the ruck. Harwood 2d pulled up lame after the race, and the trainers said the old gelding has probably been his last race.

The Iroquois Handicap, at a mile, was a three-length victory for Blairgowrie, while the favorite, Natural Bridge, gained the place by the same margin from Duchess Lace. Leading Star, the early speedster, finished last.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,115.16. Six and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Housemaid, 4	117	Davis	6-1	1
*Ting-a-Ling, 6	117	Loftus	5-2	even 2
T. F. McMahon, 3	100	Pickens	20-1	12-1 3
Sedan, 5	110	Fator	8-1	even 4
Swoopler, 4	107	Schreck	30-1	12-1 5
Happy Valley, 4	110	Callahan	10-1	4-1 6
Jack Leary, 3	106	Seidman	60-1	20-1 7
Orderly, 6	115	Carroll	15-1	6-1 8
Master Karma, 3	110	Obert	20-1	8-1 9
Overmatch, 4	113	Metcalf	100-1	40-1 10

*Disqualified.

Time—1:18 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Housemaid, b. m., by Broomstick-Rebel Page; owner, J. J. Hallenbeck; trainer, F. M. Taylor. No bid for winner.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,115.16. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Harwood II., 5	115	Davies	3-1	2-1 1½
Goaler, 5	108	Fator	7-1	5-2 2¾
Mr'tain Rose II., 4	112	Hamilton	18-5	3-2 3½
King John, 4	113	Richcreek	5-1	2-1 4
Topageur, 5	108	Shutt'ger	11-5	4-5 5
G. E. Miller, 4	115	Coulins	3-1	6-1 6
Tie Fin, 5	108	Wilds	20-1	8-1 7
Gala Dress, 5	98	Wessler	7-1	5-2 8
Malice, 4	103	Erickson	60-1	20-1 9
Alma B., 5	103	Pearce	60-1	20-1 10

Time—1:46 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Harwood II., imp., ch. g., by Cicero-Dictate; owner, E. C. Griffith; trainer, G. R. Bryson.

THIRD RACE.

The Barrow Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; added money $1,215.16. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Ticket, 5	114	Shut'ger	15-1	6-1 1½
Kilts II., 5	122	Davis	18-5	3-2 2½
Daddy's Choice, 6	114	Kummer	10-1	4-1 3
African Arrow, 4	114	Loftus	6-1	5-2 4
Tenon Bon, 4	118	Fairbr'er	7-2	6-5 5
Belle Mahone, 5	110	Wessler	15-1	6-1 6
Game Cock, 4	112	Walls	6-1	8-2 7
F'd'k the Great, 4	114	Fator	4-1	8-5 8
Air Man, 6	114	Burns	30-1	10-1 9

Time—1:47.

Start good; won handily. Ticket, br. h., by Ballot-Princess Orna; owner, Andrew Miller; trainer, A. J. Goldsborough. No bid for winner.

FOURTH RACE.

The Iroquois Handicap, for three-year-olds; added money, $1,415.16. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Blairgowrie, 3	108	Ambrose	16-5	even 1
Natural Bridge, 3	112	Fairbr'er	9-5	8-5 2
Duchess Lace, 3	103	McT'gart	20-1	7-1 3
Chasseur, 3	108	Fator	7-1	2-1 4
Leading Star, 3	117	Walls	11-5	7-10 5

Time—1:39.

Start good; won easily. Blairgowrie, ch. c., by Knight of the Thistle-Belle of Pequest; owner, R. H. McC. Potter; trainer, A. G. Blakeley.

FIFTH RACE.

Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two races since May 14. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
John L. Day, 4	108	Kelsay	7-5	1-2 1nk
Sunny Hill, 4	108	Preece	15-1	6-1 2½
Millrace, 4	108	Kummer	12-1	5-1 3nk
Lucius, 5	118	Haynes	4-1	5-2 4
Paddy Dear, 5	118	Loftus	15-1	6-1 5
Sasin, 5	112	Metcalf	15-1	6-1 6
Mary Belle, 5	111	Richcreek	5-1	2-1 7
Stitch In Time, 4	103	Sp'dem'n	15-1	6-1 8
Zinnia, 5	103	Hamilton	30-1	10-1 10
Flurried, 3	98	Wilds	30-1	10-1 10

Time—1:46 4-5.

Start good; won driving. John L. Day, imp., b. c., by Day Comet-Beautiful Sight; owner, G. W. Loft; trainer, M. Hirsch.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $1,115.16. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Gladiator, 2	115	Kelsay	3-5	1-2 1½
Furlough, 2	115	Loftus	3-1	8-5 2¾
Le Glouesx, 2	115	Walls	20-1	8-1 3½
La Rabley, 2	112	Ambrose	15-1	6-1 4
Teacher's Pet, 2	115	Pickens	10-1	4-1 5
American Boy, 2	115	Rice	10-1	4-1 6
Eastern Glow, 2	113	Ensor	15-1	6-1 7
*Ace of Aces, 2	115	Collins	15-1	6-1 8
Captain Alcock, 2	115	Burwell	10-1	4-1 9
Sir Clarence, 2	115	Ruff	100-1	40-1 10
*Midian, 2	115	Fator	15-1	6-1 11
Pointex, 2	115	Davies	50-1	20-1 12

Time—1:14 2-5.

*Coupled.

Start good; won easily. Gladiator, b. c., by Superman-Letawanna; owner and trainer, W. Booth.

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WOMAN HEADS NEW BUREAU

Mrs. Wadsworth to Have Charge of Husbandry Work.

AVON, N. Y., July 7.—This region, which has long enjoyed the reputation of producing half-bred and three-quarter-bred horses of the highest quality, has been honored by the Federal Government through the appointment of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, the head of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, as a specialist in the work of animal husbandry.

This indefatigable horsewoman undertook the work of general purpose horse improvement in the valley a decade ago, and working in conjunction with the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club, she has long maintained at "Ashantee" thoroughbred sires of the type necessary for the work in hand.

The excellence of the plan challenged the attention of the authorities at Washington, and the official designation followed. A permanent Bureau will be established at Avon, and it is Mrs. Wadsworth's intention to have a horse in every eight square miles of territory. This will obviate the hardship of bringing mares from 16 to 20 miles as is done at present; in fact one enthusiast, Mr. Harry Gale of East Aurora, brought a mare fifty-six miles to be bred to Estimator, one of the best horses in the valley.

No part of the Empire State surpasses the Genesee region in fertility. There are pastures of blue grass the equal of anything in Kentucky or Virginia. The purest of spring water comes from a limestone source. The country is peopled by farmers of intelligence, and it was not a difficult task to enlist their sympathies and aid when Mrs. Wadsworth and Lieut. Col. Shiverick inaugurated the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association. Mares were donated by the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club and by members of the parent racing organization; by Mrs. Wadsworth herself, and by friends of the horse in various parts of the country who believed in the movement.

There are now seventy selected mares under the care of the association, and there are hundreds of superb young thoroughbred, half- and three-quarter bred horses from foals up to four-year-olds, to give testimony of the value of the plan.

"We who live in the valley," said Mrs. Wadsworth a few days ago, "have always believed that we can breed as good horses here as in Kentucky or Virginia. We have hoped that some gentleman interested in racing will establish a track in this vicinity and give us a chance to prove it. To that end we pledge our cooperation. Our climate is equable. Pastures come early and furnish an abundance of the finest grass until late in the season. They do not dry up in July and August, because of the abundance of shade. Thousands of acres of blue grass can be bought or leased much lower than the same acreage in Kentucky.

"We have already shown," resumed Mrs. Wadsworth, "what can be done in hunter type production. What cleanbreds we have produced have size and bone. To illustrate, let me say that I have just sold to Mrs. Charles Rice of Boston a four-year-old mare, Autumn Days, by Shot Gun, out of Jenny Mac, by Macbeth. This mare's dam stands 15.1 hands, but her daughter is well over 16 hands and weighs 1,265 pounds. She is an ideal steeplechase prospect, but is destined for the hunting field.

"There is growing interest in the so-called half bred everywhere, and I believe that the time is ripe for the establishment of a stud book for hunters, chargers and remounts. Such a work would be an invaluable guide to breeders, as the genealogy of the dams could be traced in every instance through such a channel.

"Many hunters which are called half bred are in reality three-quarters or seven-eighths bred. Let us have the breeding of these dams under affidavit if necessary. Keep our data and be clear. There would be no need of recording the sires, as only thoroughbreds would be used, and these would be already enrolled in the American Stud Book.

"The work should be under the care of the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club at the outset," said Mrs. Wadsworth in conclusion, "but I believe that in time it would carry such a powerful appeal that the Federal Government would want to take it over. The Genesee Valley Breeders Association would be willing to undertake the task of inaugurating the movement, working of course under the supervision of the Jockey Club, which has done so much for the preservation of our best type of horse."

SWIMMERS IN TITLE RACES.

Two Metropolitan Championship Events at Lake Hopatcong July 18.

The majority of the district's leading swimmers will compete for the Metropolitan A. A. U. women's half mile and men's junior national one mile titles at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., July 18. This is evidence in the entries already received for the two title races, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Alamac Athletic Association.

Miss Charlotte Boyle, the Sea Gate star, captured the women's 880-yard title last year, when the race was conducted at Rye Beach, N. Y. Miss Boyle is expected to defend her title. The men's junior national race is expected to attract every local swimmer eligible for the title. Entries will be received up to July 15 by H. Lats, Mount Arlington, N. J.

A 220-yard handicap swim will be conducted in addition to the two title races. Other events include canoe tilting contests and other aquatic novelties.

FRANK DEWEY WINS AT NORTH RANDALL

Feature of Grand Circuit Opening Is Grilling Race—Record Crowd in Attendance.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Frank Dewey, driven by Walter Cox, today won the eleventh renewal of the Edwards Stake, of $3,000, for 2:08 pacers, the feature of the opening of the 1919 campaign of the Grand Circuit harness racing season at North Randall, after a grilling race. Three of the fourteen pacers qualified as heat winners.

The only upset of the day came in the one-mile dash for three-year-old trotters, which was won by Kentucky June, third choice in the betting. The final race fell to the undefeated half-mile star Grace Direct.

Notwithstanding the street car strike, the largest crowd that ever witnessed the opening day's racing at North Randall was present.

The summaries:

2:30 TROT, FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Value $580.

Kentucky June, b. f., by Manrice, (W. Fleming)				1
Little Lee, ch. g., by Axworthy, (McDonald)				2
Nibila, b. f., by Silika, (Engleman)				3
A. Betty Arnold Watts, b. f., by Junior Watts, (C. Trainor)				4
Atalanta, b. f., by Atlantic Express, (W. Trainor)				5
Mabel Worthy and Harvela also started.				

Time—2:10.

2:22 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Joseph Guy, b. h., by Guy Axworthy, (Ryde)	1	1	1	
Silko, b. g., by Silko, (White)	4	3	2	
Harmony, b. g., by Tregantle, (Murphy)	7	2	3	4
Molly Knight, b. f., by General Watts, (Geers)	2	6	5	
Tommy Direct, b. g., by Director Joe, (McDonald)	3	4	6	
Baron Dedorses, Prince Hal, Alice Mokn, Cord Axworth, Robert Bennett, Betty Thornton, and Virginia Bingen also started.				

Time—2:06¾; 2:00¾; 2:12¾.

FOREST CITY, TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Value $1,600.

Natalie, ch. f., by Peter the Great, (Thomas)	1	1	1	
Dudette, br. f., by Etawah, (Geers)	3	2		
Harvest Horn, b. g., by The Harvester, (F. G. Jones)	2	4		
El Stout, ch. g., by El Canto, (Stout)	4	3		

Time—2:16½; 2:17¾.

THE ADWARDS, 2:08 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $3,000.

Frank Dewey, b. h., by John Dewey, (Cox)	12	2	1	1
Darvester, br. h., by The Harvester, (Murphy)	9	1	2	2
O. U. C., b. g., by C. The Limit, (Ward)	1	12	6	3
Ed Carter, b. g., by Cup Bearer, (Whitney)	3	2	8	ro
John R. Braden, b. h., by John R. Gentry, (J. Thomas)	6	8	3	ro
Jay Hickwood, Peter Mauer, Ethel Chimes, Maggie Wreath, Highland Lassie, Mowrer Boy, Alexander the Great, Kathleen Gale, and Ormonde also started.				

Time—2:06½; 2:04¾; 2:04¾; 2:12¾.

2:06 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $1,500.

Grace Direct, b. m., by Walter Direct, (Beck)	1	1	1	
Jay Mack, ch. h., by Liberty Jay, (Whitehead)	2	2	2	
Symbol Baron, blk. m., by Symboiter, (McMahon)	5	3	3	
Rascal, b. g., by Sunglass, (Willis)	3	4	4	
Betsey Hamlin, blk. m., by Lorenzo Hamlin, (Moore)	6	5		
Edward F. and Little Battiste also started.				

Time—2:06¾; 2:04¾; 2:06¾.

One of the feature events on the program at North Randall is the Tavern "Steak," which will have its tenth renewal. This was originally established for amateurs in 1910, and became popular at once. On the first running there were so many entries that it was raced off in two divisions.

In 1914 the association made the Tavern "Steak" open to professionals and amateurs, since that time the former showed in front in all of them. Dick McMahon won it in 1914 with King Clansman, while Geers followed the next year with The Guide. Fred Edman defeated Busy's Lassie in 1916 with Grand Chimes and placed the record of the race at 2:06¾. In 1917 the battle was between Early Dreams and Royal Mack, Murphy winning with the latter. He also made another bid last year with Allan Watts, but was defeated by Prince Loree in 2:06¾.

The popularity of the Tavern "Steak" is shown by the fact that thirty-one nominations were received in it this year. Some of them have fallen by the wayside while Truxton, one of the first horses named, is now in Denmark. Cox named him as well as Mignon, which has been on the sick list, his good four-year-old McGregor the Great, and Brother David. Murphy also has four to pick from, his group being Lotto Watts, Mariondale, Constantine the Great, and Peter Vaughn.

The Edwards Purse has, since it was established, been the first big pacing event of the year. Murphy won the first one with George Gano in 1910 when he kept him in front almost all the way down the line. He was followed by The Abbe and Vernon McKinney, who placed the record of the race at 2:03¾, where it remained until last year when A Game of Chance lowered the colors of Peter Look in 2:03¾. In the interval the first moneys have been paid to the owners of Joe Patchan II., Del Rey, Peter Stevens, Russell Boy, Ben Earl, and Colonel Armstrong.

Twenty-two nominations were received in the Edwards Purse this year and a large field can be looked for when the horses turn for the word next Wednesday. Cox has won this race twice and will make an effort to land it again with the handsome Frank Dewey. If he is beaten there is very apt to be a new record for the event. Frank Dewey will take the word with Peter Look, who made such a bold bid last year, Omonde, Dan Hedgewood, Darvester, Captain Mack, or Mowrer Boy from the Kline stable, Edna Early, Red Beaver, Peter Maurer who paced in 2:09¾ over the half-mile track at Rockport, and either Direct C. Burnett, Ethel Chimes, or Sanardo from the Murphy stable.

According to the reports, Geers is going to make a very bold bid for the Futurity Sweepstake for three-year-old trotters with Hombigbee, as he has been in 2:07¾. In this event, the Etawah gelding will be expected to take the word with either Princess Etawah or Brunloff from the Ellis stable, as well as Dark Flower, Peter L., Abbie Putney, and Sunny Sue. The winner of this race will give the public a line on what First National and a few others, which are not named in it, will be expected to meet in the National Stallion Stake at the Cleveland August meeting.

BRADLEY WINS NET MATCH.

Mount Pleasant Boy Now Eligible for National Preliminary.

Richard Bradley of the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club won the qualifying round of the National Boys' Tennis Championship, played yesterday at the Country Club of Westchester. He is now eligible to play in the New York division, the winners of this playing in the finals next month.

Bradley won from Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., of the Country Club of Westchester, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. The contest was closer than the score represents, Rawlins growing wild in the latter part of both sets. The players alternated in winning games on service in the opening of the first set. The match stood three-all at the end of the sixth game, and then Bradley, by steady work, took the remaining three games.

The winner came through in pinches in the second set, and beated Rawlins' lead of one game, when the score stood 2—1 at the opening of the fourth game.

Bradley disposed of Albert Aiken in the first round, 6—1, 6—0, and Rawlins beat Ernest Kuhn, 6—3, 9—7.

K. OF C. ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Long Island Chapter to Hold Games at Celtic Park July 20.

What in all probability will be one of the biggest athletic carnivals of the outdoor season will be the coming games of the Long Island Chapter, K. of C., to be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Sunday afternoon, July 20.

The program, which consists of ten events, is expected to attract many of the star athletes in the East and West. The list of open events is as follows: 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; two-mile relay race, one-mile relay race.

The events closed to members and Councils of the Long Island Chapter are the Inter-Council relay, 100-yard dash, handicap, and 600-yard run, handicap. The big feature of the program will be the Connellian mile special scratch invitation race.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of some of the most prominent men in the Amateur Athletic Union and every effort will be made by them to make the coming games the best athletic carnival held by the Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus.

GERMAN ENTRIES BARRED.

Jockey Club of England Puts Ban on Horses of Enemies.

Ostracism of Germany, as far as racing and breeding are concerned, is the policy that has been adopted by the Jockey Club of England. The proposition that no entries for races in the future will be received from German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish subjects has been formally put before the club for a vote and it has been carried. It was also decided that application for admission to the Stud Book of horses owned by the enemies shall be accepted.

In speaking of this action of the Jockey Club, The Field says the following:

"It was decided that no application for admission to the Stud Book of horses owned by enemies shall be accepted by Messrs. Weatherby, and, further, that they (Messrs. Weatherby) are requested to give special consideration to the circumstances under which horses were purchased from Belgian owners, and the doubt which must prevail as to genuineness of certificates received from Germany.

"As regards the theft of Belgian horses, Lord Jersey told a curious tale to his fellow-members, a tale of disgraceful behavior which

NEWTON PREPARES RAND SCHOOL ACTION

Comes Here to Support Petition to Supreme Court to Revoke Charter.

McADOO HEARS ARGUMENT

Counsel for Socialist Society Demand That He Vacate the Recent Raid Order.

Papers have been prepared by Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger in support of a petition to the Supreme Court, to withdraw its approval of the charter granted in 1901 to the American Socialist Society, conducting the Rand School of Social Science, which was raided on June 21 by agents of the Legislative committee investigating seditious activities and propaganda in this State. The papers were being held last night for the purpose of awaiting the approval of Attorney General Charles D. Newton, who was expected to decide today whether to proceed with the action or not.

The petition to the Supreme Court, it was explained last night by a person familiar with the proceedings, is a necessary preliminary to a formal action for the forfeiture of the charter under which the American Socialist Society is operating the Rand School, or to an alternative petition to have the affairs of the society, which is a membership corporation, placed in the hands of a receiver.

The recent conviction of the American Socialist Society in the Federal courts on charges of having circulated seditious literature through the publication and broadcast sale of Scott Nearing's pamphlet, "The Great Madness," has furnished the State authorities with what they declare to be an essential ground for the proposed action. The raid, in which a truck-load of radical literature, correspondence and other documents was seized, has afforded the Attorney General, it was said last night, justification for charging in his complaint against the American Socialist Society that the Rand School up to the present time has continued to circulate literature as objectionable as the pamphlet that fell under condemnation in the Federal courts.

Attorney General Newton, who arrived in this city last night from Albany, said that he would make no comment on the proposed action against the Rand School until he had had an opportunity to examine the evidence in support of the petition. Deputy Attorney General Berger said he did not feel at liberty to discuss the matter at all.

Lawyers representing the Rand School and the American Socialist Society appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday to demand an oral hearing on their petition to vacate the search warrants under which the Rand School was raided and the big safe of the Society of the Commonwealth Centre, owner of the building at East Fifteenth Street, in which the school is being conducted, was forced open.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo informed S. John Block and I. M. Sackin, attorneys for both societies, that under orders of his physician he was leaving the city for some weeks at least and had turned the case over to City Magistrate Charles E. Harris, who will be Acting Chief Magistrate during his absence.

The lawyers indicated that they would not proceed before Magistrate Harris and insisted that Chief Magistrate McAdoo should hear their argument. The Chief Magistrate told counsel for the Rand School that he felt certain that he was well within the law in turning the case over to his substitute on the Magistrate's bench.

Counsel registered a further protest against the disposition made of the papers seized in the raid, which, they declared, had been brought to the Prince George Hotel and turned over to counsel for the Legislative Committee instead of being left, as the law provides, in the custody of the Chief Magistrate who issued the search warrants. Since then some of the correspondence and other documents seized in the raid have been introduced in evidence before the Legislative committee. Chief Magistrate McAdoo announced that he had ordered all the seized correspondence and other papers brought forthwith to his office, there to remain in the custody of the court. The papers have been in the custody of the Legislative committee ever since the raid on the Rand School.

It was said last night that additional documentary evidence affecting that institution would be introduced in evidence when the committee resumes its public hearing today. The Legislative committee is scheduled to meet at the City Hall at 10:30 this forenoon.

SOCIALIST OFFICE MOBBED.

Speaker at Columbia, Penn., Beaten and Leader Threatened.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 7.—A mob of 3,000 persons tonight attacked W. W. Cox, about whom nothing is known here, while he was in the act of addressing a labor meeting on a street corner of Columbia, the largest borough in this county.

Cox, after being roughly handled eluded the crowd, but was discovered later on board a trolley car and dragged to the street, where he was severely beaten. Chief of Police Campbell and the Town Constable, the only police protection in the borough, finally fought their way through the mass and placed Cox under arrest. He was hurried to the lockup.

With Cox out of its reach, the crowd turned its attention to the Socialist headquarters and completely ransacked the place. This done, the citizens of the borough marched to the home of J. P. Brenner, a prominent Socialist. Constable Blair appealed to the crowd to be calm and promised to place Brenner under arrest.

The officers entered the home of Brenner by a rear window and found him in a room on the second floor with a loaded shot-gun in one hand and a loaded revolver in the other. He was arrested and sent to the lockup.

JAPAN EXPLAINS ITS STAND.

Wants Its "Rights" Excluded from Consortium to Aid China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Baron Takahaski, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is reported in advices received from Tokio today as having declared that Japan's "rights" in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Shantung will be excluded from the operations of the new consortium for loaning money to China.

According to these advices the Kenseikai party, the opposition party in the Japanese House of Representatives, is attacking the Japanese Government's intention to join the new international banking syndicate for China on the ground that economic loans are not excluded from the business scope of the new consortium.

Baron Takahaski has issued a statement to the Japanese press replying to the attacks and stating his belief that he does not err in subscribing to the new enterprise. The Kenseikai party has stated its position in a resolution just passed, to be that Japan's economic loans should be made in an open market. It considers the action taken by the Japanese Government as regrettable. The party also wants to place all special "rights," as stipulated in treaties, outside the new consortium.

It also wants the conveyance of old loans to the consortium to be made at the option of the parties concerned, and wants the economic loans to be handled by the new syndicate, to be confined to those relating to railways and canals.

Baron Takahaski has taken the position that if Japan does not subscribe to the new consortium and takes independent action, Japan would be internationally isolated, because, as he sees it, China, which is just now anti-Japanese in its sentiment, would then seek funds in America. In the statement just issued at Tokio, the Japanese finance minister asserted that Japan's rights in Manchuria and Mongolia were to be excluded from the new loan group, and that the rights in Shantung were also to be excluded as they are taken over from Germany.

FREIGHT BOAT BLOWS UP.

Submarine Chaser Rescues Belle Harbor's Crew of Five.

The 75-foot double decked freight boat, Belle Harbor, belonging to the Rockaway Beach Excursion Line, caught fire last night going from Sheepshead Bay to Rockaway Point with provisions for the Summer colony at that place. After the crew of five had been taken off by a submarine chaser the freighter blew up and sank.

The freight boat left Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and was nearly opposite Rockaway Beach when she developed engine trouble. A passenger boat, the Manhattan of the same line, took her in tow and later the engine trouble being remedied, the Belle Harbor started again under her own steam. More engine trouble followed and a fire started in the engine room.

The crew signaled for assistance, and just after they were rescued a gasolene tank exploded and blew off the top decks, the ship sinking.

Death Sentence for Walters.

William Walters, 19 years old, of No. 417 East Sixty-eighth Street, convicted of the murder of Leo Rubin, a grocer at 312 East Seventieth Street, on March 29, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to die in the electric chair during the week of Aug. 18. May Berry, 331 East Eighty-first Street, and Walter's sister, Marguerite, were arrested for attempting to aid Walters in an escape from the Tombs Prison. Sheriff Knott, who sent Under Sheriff John Cogger to Sing Sing Prison with the condemned man, said the death house was filled with prisoners awaiting execution. This is the first time in the history of the new death house of its cell capacity being exhausted.

HYLAN FOR CLEAN STREETS.

Tells Enright to Arrest People Who Throw Paper About.

Mayor Hylan yesterday requested Police Commissioner Enright to get after people who litter the streets with paper. In a letter to the Commissioner the Mayor wrote:

"The Street Cleaning Department is bitterly complaining because of the large volume of paper that is strewn about the streets and in the parks of the city. It is a violation of the ordinance to throw paper in the public thoroughfares and same should be discontinued.

"The police should give immediate attention to violators of such ordinances, and summon the offenders to court. The people want the city streets kept clean, and must aid in this work by refraining from throwing their refuse in the streets.

"Likewise do not let up in your campaign in putting an end to speeding in the streets of this city. Pedestrians have some rights, and the police should do their part to see that they have the opportunity to exercise the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by law, and not be run down by speeding vehicles."

GEO. H. PRIMROSE STRICKEN

Little Chance for Recovery of Veteran Minstrel and Dancer.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 7.—George H. Primrose, who acquired fame and popularity a generation ago as a dancer with the minstrel show of Primrose and West, is seriously ill in a hospital here. His physician announced today there is small chance for recovery. Primrose is 66 years old.

George H. Primrose, who was born in London, Can., made his first appearance on the stage with McFarland's Minstrels, in Detroit, Mich., as an "infant" clog dancer, at the age of 15. While a member of Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrel five years later, he met William H. West, with whom he formed a co-partnership that existed for nearly thirty years. From 1898 to 1903, Mr. Primrose was associated with Lew Dockstader in Primrose & Dockstader Minstrels, and since then headed his own company except for such periods as he appeared as a vaudeville headliner.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Stevens, Cmdr. L. H., to aid and flag sect. of Pacific fleet.

Richardson, Cmdr., ordered home and await orders.

Mitscher, Lt. Cmdr. M. A., ordered home and await orders.

Read, Lt. Cmdr. A. C., ordered home and await orders.

Scanland, Lt. Cmdr. F. W., to command subdivision No. 10.

McIntyre, Lt. Cmdr. E. A., to Naval Academy.

Barnes, Lt. Cmdr. G. C., and Smith, Lt. Cmdr. C. W., to the Zeppelin.

Shea, Lt. Cmdr. F. L., to the Chicago.

Baugh, Lt. H. V., to the Connecticut.

Cohen, Lt. M. N., to the 0-11.

Radford, Lt. A. W., to aide of staff and flag of Div. No. 1 of Pacific fleet.

Ferguson, Lt. D., to Langley Field, Va.

Lahman, Lt. H. J., to the Vermont.

Dorney, Lt. W. A., to the Aeolus.

Theis, Lt. J. H., awaiting orders.

Devlin, Lt. F. B., to naval recruiting station at Pittsburgh.

Curtis, Lt. S. J., to the Harrisburg.

Parker, Lt. E. N., to the Kittery.

Gilley, Lt. R. F., to the Santa Teresa.

Carlson, Lt. E., to the Culgoa.

Stevenson, Lt. E., to the Lake Crescent.

Moore, Lt. R. H., to the George Washington.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Bloomburgh, Col. S. D.; Henderson, Maj. R. J., and Babcock, Maj. H. E., to Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.

Coffey, Maj. A. M., to Gen. Hosp., at Ft. Bayard.

Breed, Maj. N. P., to Camp Upton as member of Board of Medical Examiners.

Dewitt, Maj. F. H.; Sanborn, Maj. F. R., and Lynch, Capt. E. E., to Camp Sherman.

Merrill, Maj. W. O., to Camp Grant.

Freer, Maj. A., and Brumbach, 1st Lt. E. S., to Hosp. No. 19, at Otisen, N. C.

Duckwall, Maj. B. F., to Camp Meade with overseas replacement depot.

Following assigned to Air Service and to instruction at Medical Research Laboratory, Hazelhurst Field:

Campbell, Capt. H. C.; Shoemaker, Capt. W. R., and Goodyear, 1st Lt. H. M., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.

Bendick, Capt. J., and Meagher, Capt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Dickinson, Capt. W. P., to Astoria, L. I., with 69th Inf.

Dunning, Capt. M. B., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Stayton, Capt. C. A., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Devoe, Col. R. G., to insp. at Hosp. No. 10, in New Haven, Conn., and Gen. Hosp.

Smith, Capt. W. W., to insp. at Medical Research Laboratory, Hazelhurst Field.

Stoddard, Capt. J. K., and Jobson, Capt. A. M. C., to Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson.

Knotts, Capt. R. E., to Hosp. No. 45 at Hampton, Va.

Pavy, Capt. A. B., and King, 1st Lt. E. N., to Hosp. No. 43 at Hampton, Va.

Johnson, Maj. H. A., to Hosp. No. 31, at Camp Meade, Penn.

Thomas, Capt. H. B.; Friedman, 1st Lt. S. S.; Wetherell, 1st Lt. F. S.; Deering, 1st Lt. G. E., and Kemp, 1st Lt. L. S., to Hosp. No. 41 at Fox Hills, N. Y.

Ryan, 1st Lt. T. J., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. Henry.

Hunter, Capt. J. R., to Hosp. No. 1 at Ft. McHenry.

Freedman, Capt. C. B., to Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco.

Strumwasser, Capt. S., to Air Serv. Depot at Garden City, N. Y.

Pollock, Capt. H. K.; Underwood, Capt. C. A., and Campbell, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Sherman as med. examiners.

Edge, 1st Lt. C. L., to Camp Normoyle.

Felt, 1st Lt. D. E., to Hosp. No. 30 at Ft. Des Moines.

Goodwyn, 1st Lt. T. P., to Hosp. No. 6 for discharge.

Nesbit, 1st Lt. W. E., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Dorsey, 1st Lt. H. C., to Hosp. No. 8 at Otisville, N. Y.

Maisien, 1st Lt. S., to Hosp. No. 10, at New Haven, Conn.

Mayo, 1st Lt. A. T., to Ft. Slocum.

MacMichael, 1st Lt. E. H., to Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson.

Baker, 1st Lt. F. P., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp. at Hot Springs, Ark.

Powers, 1st Lt. R. A., to Letterman Gen. Hosp. at San Francisco.

Gardner, 1st Lt. W. E., to Hosp. 21, at Denver, Col.

Charles, 1st Lt. R. L., will report to Surg. Gen.

Kelly, 1st Lt. T. J., to Port of Embarkation, at Newport News.

Kirksey, 1st Lt. O. T., to Ft. Riley.

Rosenberger, 1st Lt. A. L., to Hosp. 31, Carlisle, Penn.

Doege, 1st Lt. K. H., to Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Levy, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Dix.

Shirley, 1st Lt. A. R., to Hosp 4, at Ft. Porter, N. Y.

Sanitary Corps.

Gerstenzang, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp 16, at New Haven.

Riesenberg, 1st Lt. M., to Chillicothe, Ohio.

Davidson, 1st Lt. L., to Base Hosp. at Ft. Bliss.

Infantry.

Oury, Col. W. H., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Cornell Univ.

Wittenmyer, Col. M., to recruiting duty at Ft. Logan.

Dichmann, Col. H. M., to treatment at Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Fran.

Goodrich, Col. P. M., and McDaim, Col. C. to Camp Meade with overseas replacement depot.

Conrad, Col. Eben, to Madison Barracks, N. Y., with 65th.

Albright, Col. F. H., to Ft. George Wright with 21st.

McClellan, Col. B. F., to Camp Shelby with 38th.

Jouner, Lt. Col. B. A., to Chicago.

Bendel, Lt. Col. G. S., relieved from duty with Director of Purchase.

Terrell, Lt. Col. F. E., detailed as prof. of mil. science, at Kansas State Agric. College.

Hathaway, Capt. L. R., permanently appointed.

Stephens, Capt. J. W. G., and Rawls, Capt. W. A., Jr., permanently appointed.

Atkins, Capt. M. D., to Joplin, Mo.

Riecke, Capt. H. A., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.

Northrop, Capt. F. C.; Alexander, Capt. H. A., and Post, Capt. F. H., hon. discharged.

Hermann, Capt. J. R., to Presidio, with 44th.

Clark, Capt. J. W., to treatment at Hosp. No. 2, at Sheridan.

Meyers, Capt. H. W., to Los Angeles, for temp. duty.

Griffin, Capt. C. C.; Clark, Capt. M. W., and Burgess, Capt. F. V., to Disciplinary Barracks, at Ft. Leavenworth.

Following to Ft. McIntosh, with 37th: Bogan, Capt. L. D.; Hockwald, Capt. H. Schulz, Capt. O. C.; Corso, 1st Lt. W. H. Kelley, 1st Lt. R. Murphy, 1st Lt. W. M. Brown, 1st Lt. R. N.

Coast Artillery.

Long, Col. J. L., to Ft. Wright.

Murphy, Col. T. B., to Hoboken, N. J. cavalry.

Conrad, Lt. Col. C. H., Jr., placed on detached officers' list.

Greer, Capt. J. P., relieved from present assignment with A. E. F., France and from duty with Sorbonne Univ. detachment, Paris, detailed asst. to Mil. Attache, Belgrade, Serbia.

Galley, Capt. J. E., to Camp Meade.

Putnam, Capt. H. L., permanently appointed.

Air Service.

Dodd, Col. T. F., command Langley Field.

Lathrop, Maj. E. A., to St. Paul as cmdg. off. of Air Service Mechanics' School, St. Paul, Minn.

Cope, Maj. J. D., to New York for temp. duty.

Stokes, Capt. J. W., relieved from present duty as asst. to Mil. Attache at London and will proceed to Wash. for temp. duty and discharge.

Dubilin, Capt. J., to San Antonio.

Jiskra, 1st Lt. J. B., to Omaha, Neb.

Wilson, 1st Lt. J. R., to Chicago.

Stanley, 1st Lt. G., to treatment at Army Aviation Hosp. at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Rogers, 1st Lt. H., to Wash.

Kiady, 1st Lt. C. A., to Detroit for discharge.

Engineers.

Randall, Lt. Col. G. B., to Camp Grant for discharge.

Church, Maj. E. C., to Governors Island, N. Y., for discharge.

Haynes, Capt. A. R., to Camp Lewis for discharge.

Symonds, Capt. G. R. B., to Camp Humphreys.

Marburg, 1st Lt. E., Jr., to Camp Meade.

Field Artillery.

Pearce, Col. E. D., to command Coast Def. of New Orleans, at Jackson Barracks, La.

Heimick, Lt. Col. C. G., and Starbord, Lt. Col. A. A., to Wash.

Heard, Lt. Col. F., to Camp Grant, with 11th.

Force, Maj. J., to Camp Meade.

Eneboe, Maj. E. T., to Camp Knox.

Jacobson, Capt. C. W., to Univ. of Ga., as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.

Arthur, Capt. L. C., Jr.; Dixon, Capt. R. H., and Murphy, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp Ft. Bliss, with 82d.

Allen, Capt. F. E., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Echols, 1st Lt. O. P., permanently appointed.

Signal Corps.

Strider, Maj. H. E., to Caldwell, N. J.

Hart, Maj. H. W., to Charleston, S. C.

Kennedy, Capt. S. P., to Hosp. 21, at Denver, Col.

Appenfelder, 1st Lt. F. A., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Ordnance.

McPhail, Maj. T., and Williams, Capt. S., to Aberdeen Prov. Ground.

Hagans, Capt. W. H. P., to Chicago.

Holmes, Capt. W. W., to Columbus, Ga., as cmds. off. of 144th Ord. Depot Co.

Dowell, Capt. H. R., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Austin, Capt. T. B., to Toronto, Ont.

Andrew, Capt. H. C., to Washington.

Kelley, 1st Lt. W. D., to Morschrn, N. J.

Hill, 1st Lt. W. E., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Durkee, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Meade.

Eyrick, 1st Lt. G. J., Jr., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Quartermaster Corps.

Douglas, Maj. J. N., to Camp Knox.

Blake, Maj. F. J., to Los Angeles.

Lansing, Capt. L. S., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Stalker, Capt. J. R.; Luce, Capt. R. S., and Wheeler, Capt. H. W., to Wash.

Noor, Capt. B., Jr., to Camp Custer.

Hill, Capt. F. W., hon. discharged.

Hunter, Capt. H. C., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver, Colo.

Bremerman, Capt. C. F., to El Paso, Texas.

Maney, Capt. L. J., to Eagle Pass, Texas.

Shepard, Capt. N., to San Antonio, Texas.

Wardrop, 1st Lt. M. S., to Camp Travis.

Carter, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Grant.

Miscellaneous.

Howell, Col. D. L., and Cole, Col. E. T., U. S. A., ret., relieved from active duty.

Hayne, Col. P. H., Gen. Staff, will report to Chief of Staff.

Agnew, Lt. Col., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., to San Antonio, Texas.

Bullard, Lt. Col. D. R., U. S. A., to Camp Gordon for discharge.

Boothe, Lt. Col. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Governor's Island, N. Y., for discharge.

Boothe, Lt. Col. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.

Putney, Lt. Col. E. W., C. A., 1 month.

Church, Maj. E. C., Engrs., 15 days.

Hecox, Maj. F. C., M. T. C., 15 days.

McKain, Maj. C. L., Inf., extended 7 days.

Scott, Maj. R. E., M. C., extended 1 month.

Smith, Capt. E. W., Inf., 1 month.

Rinn, Capt. W., Inf., 2 months.

Blanchard, Capt. H. D., F. A., extended 15 days.

Clark, Capt. J. W., Inf., 1 month.

Burdett, Capt. W. C., Inf., extended 1 month.

Webb, Capt. R. A., M. C., 1 month.

Haynes, Capt. A. R., Engs., 15 days.

Barendse, 1st Lt. J. M., Inf., 1 month.

Marburg, 1st Lt. E., Jr., Engs., 14 days.

Booth, 1st Lt. R. E., F. A., 14 days.

Hayes, 1st Lt. T. G., M. T. C., 30 days.

Simons, 1st Lt. L., Inf., 20 days.

Transp to France as members of National Screw Thread Commission.

Smith, Capt. R. H., tanks, to Camp Meade, with Tank Corps.

Heiskell, 1st Lt. M., Engs., to Wash., for discharge.

Caruso, 1st Lt. A., Ambulance Ser., to Washington for discharge.

Ashton, 1st Lt. J. H., Rail Transp. Service, to Camp Upton.

Trammell, 1st Lt. S. C., W. S., to Washington.

Howells, 1st Lt. O., Vet. Corps, to Ft. D. A. Russell.

Manders, 1st Lt. G. H., Dent. Corps, to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

George, 1st Lt. R. S., Dent. C., to treatment, Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard.

Resignations.

Taylor, Capt. G. S., F.A.

Jordan, Capt. R. C., Jr., C.A.

Landolt, 1st Lt. H. L., Inf.

Challiss, Capt. J. V. H., F.A.

Gwilliam, Capt. M. R. M., Inf.

Gile, Maj. R. D., Air Ser.

Leaves.

Porter, Col. R. S., M. C., extended 15 days.

Lacey, Col. F. E., Gen. Staff, 14 days.

Goodrich, Col. P. M., 10 days.

Moses, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 month.

Richie, Col. C. S., Engs., 1 month.

Comby, Col. L. L., extended 20 days.

Fuger, Col. A. S., F. A., extended 15 days.

Winslow, Cnf. E. E., Engs., 10 days.

Diehmann, Col. H. M., Inf., extended 1 month.

Randall, Lt. Col. G. B., Engs., 15 days.

Bullard, Lt. Col. D. R., U. S. A., 15 days.

McLean, Lt. Col. A. F., Cav., extended 1 month.

Edwards, Lt. Col. G. M., M. C., extended 15 days.

Harry, Lt. Col. S. A., Inf., 10 days.

Haines, Lt. Col. H. H., Transp. Corps, 15 days.

Boothe, Lt. Col. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.

Putney, Lt. Col. E. W., C. A., 1 month.

Church, Maj. E. C., Engs., 15 days.

Hecox, Maj. F. C., M. T. C., 15 days.

McKain, Maj. C. L., Inf., extended 7 days.

Scott, Maj. R. E., M. C., extended 1 month.

Smith, Capt. E. W., Inf., 1 month.

Rinn, Capt. W., Inf., 2 months.

Blanchard, Capt. H. D., F. A., extended 15 days.

Clark, Capt. J. W., Inf., 1 month.

Burdett, Capt. W. C., Inf., extended 1 month.

Webb, Capt. R. A., M. C., 1 month.

Haynes, Capt. A. R., Engs., 15 days.

Barendse, 1st Lt. J. M., Inf., 1 month.

Marburg, 1st Lt. E., Jr., Engs., 14 days.

Booth, 1st Lt. R. E., F. A., 14 days.

Hayes, 1st Lt. T. G., M. T. C., 30 days.

Simons, 1st Lt. L., Inf., 20 days.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—In Room 2, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Viele (B & B Otsego Co.) vs. Ber White Coal Co (Penn RR.)

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Trial calendar:

L. Harmowitz et al. vs. Last day to file demurrer: Benjamin Gordon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Forbes (Hylan, (2.)) vs. Franklin Savings Bank (Frankfeld.)
Parker (Parker, (2.)) vs. Same (Klaber Realty.)
Re McKay.
Wetsel (N Y Tribune, Inc.) vs. Same (Klaber.)
Harris (De Mesa, (2.)) vs. Totta (Federal Line, Inc.)
People State of NY (Blaser.) vs. Leyland Shipbuilding Co (Canadian Bank of Commerce.)
Ludlam (Ludlam.)
Mayer (Meyer.)
Re McGill.
Zweig (Orac Realty Co.)
Giglio (Giglio.)
Martin (Binghampton S S Co.) vs. Pacific Coast Borax Co (Shippers' Nav Co.)
Kannagraph Co. (Stampagraph Co.) vs. Rubin (Krooks, (2.))
Bloomingdale (Bloomingdale.) vs. Banks (Lieberman.)
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co (Ulmer.) vs. Western Dev Co (Harvey.)
Cohen (Cohen.) vs. Brusca (Mead-Morrison Mfg Co.)
Raymond (National Nassau Bank.) vs. Henry (Elmendorf.)
Julian (Coleman.) vs. Carus (Bassick.)
Sanders (Roman Baths.) vs. Murray (Lentz.)
Keller (Keller.) vs. NY Title Ins Co (White.)
Korostoff (Hartford Accident (Lindem Co.) vs. Schussler (Ozdoba.)
Strauss (Bristol.) vs. Sivins (Feinberg.)
Segar (Hutton.) vs. Natl Sur Co (Seaich.)
People ex rel. Ferri (2nd Ord Sons Italy.) vs. Sirob (Cathrem-Phenix Natl Bank.)
Rose (Rose.) vs. Drewitz (Drewitz.)
Rooks (Hefsky (Tomback.) vs. People ex rel McConnell (Schmickl.)
Mashos (Reynolds, Inc.) vs. Denbosky (Denbosky.)
Murphy (Atkinson.) vs. Purdy (Purdy.)
Dexter (Dubin.) vs. Sotsky (48th St Co.)
Met Sav Bank (P W Holding Co.) vs. Quinn (Quinn.)
Gibson (Quicksilver Mining Co. (2.)) vs. Lewis (Stern.)
Reilly (Cox.) vs. Hill (Gimbel Bros.)
Hescheles (Golden.) vs. Stanton (Stanton.)
Lion Brewery of NY (Sofield.) vs. Ballone (Amer Railway Express Co.)
Bank for Savings (Lendesman.) vs. De Normandie (Bay View Hgts Land Co. (2.))
Re Columbia Trust Co. (Southack.) vs. Rector (Rector.)
Levison (Weinstein & Brecher, Inc.) vs. Re Wengrofsky.
Goldfader (Berkelheimer.) vs. Schwartz (Un Ry Co.)
De Barrios (Barrios.) vs. Brecher (McBarron, (2.))
Yglesias & Co (Hued.) vs. Sweedler (Leibowitz.)
Re Shubert Theatrical Co. (Gailand) (Shubert Theatrical Co.) vs. Oestreicher (McBarron.)
Brecher (Schlanger.) vs. Jackson (Joice Co.)
Alliance Selling Assn (Morgan & Hamilton.) vs. Cutler (Cutler.)
Attanasio (Attanasio.) vs. Hinda (Glaceman.)
Kreielsheimer (Prosper.) vs. Re Irving Fire Ins Co.
Clinton Point Stone Co (Cons Machy & Wrecking Co.) vs. Re FBO Clothing Co.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Julius E Rosenblum, Daniel Zitter, Peter Biltmald, Harold L Colton, Ernest W Auzal, (2.) Aron Dateszold, Peter Hayden, Frank Fiegleith, Charles F Reilly, James P McQuaide, Henry Hilton, Michael Reid, Nathan M Markwell, Ray S Morrison, Emily M Copp, Amos F Eno, Girardo Formelaro, Edward Hughes, Margaret Carton, Filippo Carnevale, John E Keogh, Salvatore Musumeci, Dora Zagon, John Hackett, Samuel Ipp, Edward Hughes, Nicolo Lopes, Carlena B Diamond, Reuben H Weaver, Isidor Sloonov, Richard Stahl, Frances B Hegeman, William Ziegler, Max Both, John W Hunt, Anna Held, (2.) Catherine Radigan, Henry Amy, Johanna Cohen, Henry Hess, Sr., Elizabeth Morrison, Treadwell Cleveland, Emma Baxter, William Sheehan, Emil Wolff, August Freutel, Gideon Fountain, Ellen Meaney, Kochi Ida, Alfred L M Bullowa, John O Erckens, Sylvester C Hill, Joseph B Richards, Alexander Morrison, John R Carter, TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Christopher Flanagan, Frank B Fesson, Adeline Grant, Kate McLoughlin, Jos G MacDonough, Sarah A Porter, Dora B Ferreira, Henry S Oakley, Marion E Solomon, Cornelia Carroll, Thomas Finnerty, Giuseppe Caradonna, John C R Eckerson, George Maiess, Michael J Nolan, Patrick J Waters, James L Carter, Pietro Zapolari, Joseph Higgins, Amanda Downs, Anna A McAlpin, Herbert A Craft, Lewis F Montayne, George J Jackson, Laura Borchardt, Anna H Field, Veronica V Beck, Harry C Stahl, Alice Ketcltas, Edward Clarke, Thomas Gilnery, R A Timmerscheidt, Catherine Coffey, Elsie Stiebling.

Estates of—Issue of fact:

Charles Flack, Augustus Flack, John W McClellan, Siegfried Koppal, John McMahon.

Wills for probate:

Annie E P Allen, Anna M Douhitt, John Pommer, George Andonian, Frank H Sloan, Emile Kendewatter, Sarah Maas, Jacob Blaumer, John H Reeves, Maybelle Mamlok, George O'Reilly, Charles W Coleman, Emilie Bischof, Catherine Masterson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

White Robinson, Inc (Stone Grass Co.) vs. Cummings (Kalbach.)
Rosen (Randelman.) vs. Paolo (same.)
Dunahan (Burnett.) vs. Cumming (same.)
Hicks (Davis.) vs. Savino (Sano.)
Munta (Chaimowitz.) vs. Vinegar (Kandel.)
Fisher (Bauchle.) vs. Domins (Kresge.)
Smith (Goldstein.) vs. Gimbel Bros (Sire.)
Rainer (Vessel (2.)) vs. Camarinos (Karakinikis.)
Lupo (Hauck.) vs. Prinder (Duggan.)
Persig (Simon.) vs. Weitzman (Friedman.)
Edelman (Herskowitz.) vs. Simon (Fan Tan Dress.)
Blumenreich (Stonemor Realty Co.) vs. Amer Watch & Diam (Princess Hat Wks.)
Kleitman (5th Av Amusement Co.) vs. Raisler Heating Co (Nestor Holding Co.)
Hamburger (A & B Export & Imp Corp.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—St John's Guild (Rudford Franklin—Mark Rafalsky.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A.M.

Sellepi (Sellepi.) vs. Liam J Maule (same)
Richer (Liberal Trading Co.) vs. Re Margaret or Margaret C Cordes (same.)
Fortuna (A Tickle & Jarain Co.) vs. Re James or James C O'Connor (same.)
Parenis (NY Butchers Calfskin Assn.) vs. Barr (Jackson.)
Flannery (Holland.) vs. Re Liberty Av (Newsberger.)
Betts (Gutman.) vs. Keowan (Caville et al.)
Maloney (Shechey.) vs. Re Annunziata (Pallazzo.)
O'Brien (Corwith.) vs. Hofner (Moskowitz.)
Holfcster (G I & B RR & ano.) vs. Peo ex rel Wohl (Leo.)
Terolo (& Carlizzo & Co.) vs. Taylor (Taylor.)
Henry (Dalswell.) vs. Wiener (Fox.)
Lingold (Baum.) vs. Cohen (Delancey & Eldridge Rty & I Co.)
Re Silly.
Mann (Mann.) vs. Murphy (Lane.)
Insler (Sappoe.) vs. Mfrs Trust Co (Michaels.)
Ruland (Tuthill, Co. Treas.) vs. Mikelsen (Alco Stable Co.)
Vescare (Bailey Co.) vs. Reichenthaler (Kentucky Derby Co.)
Werner (same.) vs. Smith (Smith.)
Feeley (Segrist.) vs. Re Mary Carey.
Payne (Payne.) vs. Ryder (Bell.)
Zingone (Morrissey.) vs. Wallach (Beadleston & Woerz, Inc.)
Krauss (Krauss.) vs. Re E 92d St (Oeschler Corp.)
Culkin (Shults Bread.) vs. Re Kalman Bess.
Butterfass (same.) vs. Noethiger (Jeffries.)
Re Florence M Williams (alleged incompetent.) vs. Herborg (Stige.)
Re Theodore Phillips (same.) vs. Mead (Seymour.)
Re Mary or Mary W Root (same.) vs. Cosden (E E Paul Co.)
Re William Fiekbohm (same.) vs. Courdy (Raheb.)
Re Martha Martenka (same.) vs. Benner (Walsh.)
Re Alonzo L Latham (same.) vs. Market (Lowenthal.)
Re Mary or Mary L Alexander (same.) vs. Stern (Bauer.)
Re William or Will- vs. Same (Darling.)
Re Mary or Mary L Alexander (same.) vs. Samb (Dietz (2.))
Re William or Will- vs. Weitzus (Friedman.)
PART II.—Kelby J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Peo ex rel Harding (Cantor et al. Comm.) vs. Krauss (Krauss.)
Peo ex rel Gans (same.) vs. Gulin (Nicolay.)
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M:

Wills of:
Franz Epp.
Phebe Clark.
Rafeal Grayefsky.
Edward Esterbrook.
Libertas Chalmers.
Sarah Peake.
Anne Brown.
William Barrett.
Henry Gelbahan.

Administration of:
George Zeltman.

Accountings of:
Frederick Miller.
Charles Wilson.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Wills for probate:
Annie T. Oakley.
Rose Butler.
G. Gubenkian.
Margaret A. Van Horsen.
John Lennon.
Fisher A. Baker.
Anna M. Van Schaick.

Executor's acc't'g.:
Mary F. Flockhart.

R. B. Van Cortlandt.
Timothy McQuade.

Temporary administrator's accounting:
Sarah H. Bush.

Administrator's accounting:
John J. Barthel.
Frank Reilly.

Compulsory acc't'g:
Alfred Todd.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Children's Wear Featured.

Retail stores throughout the country have come to see the importance of children's and infants' wear departments, according to the representative of such a line, and as a result trade in such goods was never so big. In tracing the rise of such departments, this wholesaler stated that formerly the idea was to get a woman interested in goods of this character only as a means to obtaining her patronage in other parts of the store. While this idea is still considered sound, he said that the profits in infants' wear have become much more important factors than they were. Women are asking for the best kinds of goods in this class and are more willing to pay fancy prices than if they were buying for themselves.

Progress of Domestic Laces.

The domestic manufacturers of laces are putting forth their efforts to hold the gains they made during the war with good results. While the tendency among these houses during the war was to create their business along quantity lines, more attention is now being paid to quality, and even the most critical buyers are forced to admit that some of the home product compares very favorably with the best imported materials. Several houses in particular have confined their work to original designs carried out in the finest workmanship, and representatives of wholesalers carrying both domestic and imported lines are generous in their praise of the progress made in lace making in this country.

After the Spring Silks.

Buyers in the silk market at present are making active inquiry for the new Spring lines. The manufacturers, however, are not quite ready to talk the new season, as they feel the problems of the old one have yet to be fully settled. Several advances made on standard lines during the last few weeks have not served to ease the demand even a bare trifle. In fact, there seems ground for believing that such increases have only stimulated the buying element. It appears to be the opinion in the trade that the coming season will show fewer novelty lines than ordinarily, each house being content to make the standard specialty that will give it less trouble than some new style that might put kinks into production.

To Produce More Summer Clothes.

The shortage which has occurred in men's Summer clothing has, according to one clothing manufacturer, fastened the attention of not a few houses on this branch of the industry. Concerns making a specialty of such garments are laying plans for big increases in production for the 1920 season, and orders for fabrics suitable for this kind of trade are double and treble what they were a year ago. Furthermore, to guard against uncertain deliveries, goods will be taken in just as quickly as they are turned out by the mills, whereas the usual delivery time was October, November and December, with the bulk of the shipments coming in the last month.

Hand-Painted Hats.

Hand-painted women's hats along sport lines are finding an active call. One manufacturer, the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association says, is doing extremely well with hats of this type. "One model is in navy felt on the beret effect and has an allover painted design of field flowers. On sailors and side-roll models the hand painting appears on the crown and upper brim. Looped silk floss is combined with a hand-painted motif to ornament another design of orchid felt with a medium-size roll brim. Another novelty in the millinery line is the use of patent leather. This material is being used more now as one of the principal materials instead of as a trimming, as formerly.

Questionnaire on Luxury Tax.

Returns on the questionnaire on the luxury tax recently sent out by the National Retail Dry Goods Association are just beginning to come in. The organization, through the inquiry addressed to its members, is endeavoring to find out just how the tax is affecting stores throughout the country from the standpoint of the collecting expense, the trouble caused customers and the sentiment among customers regarding the tax. While the association is not just ready to say what the results of the canvass will be, it is understood the stores are finding in some cases that the cost of collecting the tax is as much as the tax yield.

Slow Clothing Deliveries.

Manufacturing clothiers, now that the conditions affecting the Fall season are seen in a clearer light, are no more hopeful over the delivery question than they were several months ago. Piece goods deliveries continue to be slow, and no amount of persuasion can hasten them. Even the first trade of firms from out of town markets have proved fruitless where it was thought that the appearance of these important personages might have some effect on local mill agents. The same situation which the mills face in regard to their productive efforts is met in the clothing factories, and the result of both slowing down is bound to be late delivery, clothiers assert.

BUSNIESS NOTES.

Ostrich feathers valued approximately at $100,000 and consigned direct from South Africa will be sold at auction on Thursday, July 10. Merchandise will be ready for inspection tomorrow at 9 o'clock at the warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, 46-52 Great Jones Street.

B. G. Flumacher, formerly with the Turner Halsey Company, has been appointed manager of the Textile Export Department of the Carawel Company, Inc., international merchants, 309 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

DIBERT E. REID, broker of 20 Broad St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: George Duffey, $320; Schuyler T. McGovern, 1909, and Thomas R. Arden, $1,940. It is claimed that Reid has admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt.

ARON HARSTER, manufacturer of dresses at 85 East 116th St.—Judge Hand has issued an order dismissing the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 14, settlement on the 25 per cent. basis having been accepted by all of the creditors.

VICTORY BAKERY, INC., at 539 East 168th St., has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,810 and assets of $100. Among the largest creditors are Washburn Crosby Co., $885; P. Smith, $587, and Jaburg Bros., $561.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports ninety-two failures in the United States for the week ended July 2, against 112 for the previous week, and 208, 179, 192, 300 for the corresponding weeks 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. The New England States had 11; Middle, 26; Western, 40; Northwestern, 5; Southern, 19; Far Western, 12. Canada had 9, against 5 for the previous week. In the United States about 86.9 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 5.8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Avila, Elenteria—C. C. Francisca.....$870.19
Burgess, Gelett—N. Bishop, costs.....118.05
Billings, William P.—W. J. Hudson & Co.....38,004.71
Cowles, John S.—J. Farson, costs.....154.00
Franco American Lamp Company, Bert Fasenberg and Daniel Samulson—Manufacturers Trust Company.....270.80
Cafe De Paris, Inc.—D. H. Lesar.....2,252.50
Fineblock Realty Company—Lawyers' Mortgage Company.....1,921.94
Gaston, Clara D.—C. Booth.....11.87
Havermeyer, Hector, Jr.—B. J. Phair 182.54
Hill, Ira L.—M. C. Scoggin.....819.70
John Corell & Co. and John Corell—H. Bernard, admr.....2,109.84
Longacre Construction Company—Abendroth Bros.....1,101.39
Jablin, Morris—American Woolen Company of New York.....3,108.71
Megson, John J.—Ma Romoff.....145.41
Lieben, Rolf H.—C. Constantinidi, et al.....152.60
Same—C. Steedhal, costs.....112.28
Lash, Victoria—W. W. Ritchie.....173.06
Mast, Jos.—Littman.....459.86
McKay, George—U. S. Title Co., Inc.....100.85
Matteborn Realty Company—Lawyers' Mortgage Company.....2,377.43
Pendleton, Frank—N. Nathanis.....207.38
Peterson, Lillian H.—Coler & Co.....511.43
Poppenhusen, Thomas M.—Franklin Simon & Co.....447.13
Rodisky, Louis—A. Orinstein.....199.04

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMISSION BUSINESS WHICH IN 1918 TRANSACTED NEARLY $1,000,000 BUSINESS SHOWING A HANDSOME PROFIT REQUIRES $50,000 TO $100,000 IN CASH, AND GUARANTEES TO PROVIDE FOR FURTHER EXPANSION. THE BUSINESS IS WELL ORGANIZED AND HAS STRONG REPRESENTATION ABROAD. THE GROWTH OF LONG-STANDING AFFILIATIONS IS DESIRED AND MAJOR AGED BY A YOUNG MAN (BRITISH-GENTILE) OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPORT EXPERIENCE; IT OPERATES AS BUYING AGENT FOR OVERSEAS FIRMS AS FOREIGN SELLING AGENT FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, AND AS IMPORTER OF PRODUCE; THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS DESIGNED TO ENLIST THE SUPPORT OF AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WHOSE REPUTATION IN AS UNIMPEACHABLE AS THE PROPOSITION PRESENTED. G 427 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Hotel manager wanted, to run Summer hotel; valued at $50,000; interest will be given in the business to responsible party desiring additional income; applicant must furnish first-class references. Y 22 Times Annex.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$5,000 to invest in business standing investigation; only services by man familiar investing; answers confidential. N 767 Times Downtown.

Have $1,000 to invest, partner or purchase, manufacturing women's wear. F. and S. Business Exchange, 299 Broadway, Suite 1201-1200.

Texas man desires to buy resident buying office; order business; cash. F 1033 Times Harlem.

Salesman will invest $1,000 in established business; principals only. H 249 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A BIG BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY is offered by a large Western manufacturer of a well known article to establish a jobbing business in any part of New York or Pennsylvania having good shipping facilities and in a good manufacturing or farming territory. Only investment necessary is in stock of goods to be carried, for which there is a demand. The line is well known and advertised. Address "District Sales Manager," Y 222 Times Annex.

Export house wants active partner, with $10,000, who can invest $5,000 immediately; full particulars given at interview; telephone for appointment. 3423 Farragut. The Quinte Co., 1,123 Broadway.

I want to borrow $7,500 for one year; will pledge stock, secured by New York real estate worth $20,000 as security; principals only. H 35 Times.

Interior decorator, established business, requires partner; must be interior decorator; capital required $5,000. F 235 Times.

Wanted, man for position of treasurer of an established business; must invest $1,000. F 275 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Have you an automobile or cash enough to buy one? If so, we can start this asset earning you many dollars each week. We are manufacturers of a patented auto accessory. You can make your income as big as you have the ability to expand. Start in any territory. We have an unusual opportunity that will interest large capital as well as small, entirely new and a clean-cut proposition. Room 222, Columbus Circle Bldg., 1,854 Broadway.

Am going to France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany if possible,) on a merchandising errand for the firm I now buyer for, will gladly execute a number of commissions, importing, exporting or establish agencies for reputable firms; have exceptional executive ability and knowledge of the business world; references furnished. F 1083 Times Harlem.

A former New Yorker, now living in Colorado, a graduate of Harvard, with experience in mining engineering, seeks an opportunity to represent an Eastern company in the Western field; he can supply ample assurances from prominent New Yorkers as to his integrity and ability. Address X 476 Times Annex.

Sales agent, acquainted with wholesale grocers, hotels and restaurants; Greater New York, wants representation products of merit. F 270 Times.

AGENCY FOR BRITISH ISLES, English salesman, thoroughly acquainted, desires represent reliable concern. E 84 Times.

Would like to secure agency or selling rights for meritorious article; Christian; have capital. N 782 Times Downtown.

Have $1,500 to invest in garage business, want partner with $900, who is an expert automobile mechanic. H 28 Times.

FOR SALE.

Paying dairy farm, with or without stock and tools, has a lot of timber; wonderful view; boats; beautiful spring water; high altitude; grand place for Summer hotel or Summer home; has graphite deposit. Y 9 Times Annex.

Manufacturer of art embroidery wants a man with $5,000 to take over a running business in connection with one by the best employes; satisfactory terms can be arranged. Bond Corp., 15 East 22d.

Concession in magnificent hall, newly decorated, opposite principal hotels, facing ocean; dancing or other diversion. Pos. 512 Sewall Av. Phone 1623-J, Asbury Park.

Shoes.—35,000 pairs men's leather shoes; good assortment; suitable European or domestic market; average price $3.12½; July delivery. Exporter, D 89 Times.

Ladies' retail dress shop for sale; one of the prominent stores in West. 119th St.; exceptional offer. For full particulars apply Goldberg Brothers, 85 East 10th.

For Sale.—Patented 5 and 10 cent household necessity; sell outright or on royalty basis. Communicate P. Rotter, 252 West 34th St., New York City.

Will buy shirt factory, in operation now, anywhere within 100 miles of New York, about 50 machines. F 8., 183 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICED.

SPANISH BUSINESS LETTERS.—Specialty export, import; benefit by my practical experience and knowledge; send me your work and have it done well; trial letters, collection letters; letters on any subject; Guarantee first-class work. Phone Barclay 8130. Suite 2431, Park Row Building.

FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, deals with the great trade topics of the day and furnishes useful and reliable information on stocks and bonds; banking, foreign and domestic commerce and manufacture. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

Fire Record.

	Owner. Loss
A.M.	
12:05—185 Rivington St.; Morris Liber.	Not given
3:25—510 W. 17th St.; Merchants' Refrigerating Co.	Not given
5:35—3d Av. and 105th St.; Inter. R. R. Co.	Slight
7:00—72d St. and Broadway, auto, U. S. A.	Not given
8:05—2,470 Hughes Av.; Tony Dever.	Slight
9:20—70 E. 112th St.; Not given.	Slight
P.M.	
1:35—480 Cherry St.; Not given.	Slight
2:10—36th St. and 3d Av., auto of Co. 611, Motor Transport Corps, U. S. A.	Slight
4:35—433 E. 48 St.; Seaboard Storage & Warehouse Co.	Slight
5:10—433 E. 48 St.; Seaboard Storage & Warehouse Co.	Slight
6:15—219 W. 140 St.; M. Collins.	Slight
6:30—583-85 Greenwich St. (fence); no owner given.	Slight
6:55—187 West 52d Av.; G. Cohen.	Slight
7:45—2,235 S 4th M. Blackburn.	Slight
8:00—127 E. 113 St., (dumbwaiter;) M. Ott.	Slight
8:25—234 Central Park West; C. Stone.	Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Leave of Absence (without pay)—Patrol. T. R. Foster, 1068, for 4 days, from 12.01 A. M., July 9.

Applications for Full Pay While on Sick Report Approved—Patrol. Fairley Black, 39th, from 10:45 P. M. June 25, during disability; James McNaughton, 70th, from 12:53 A. M., June 18, during disability; Michael O'Brien, 101st, from 1 P. M., June 22, during disability; John Fox, 113th, from 9 P. M., June 25, during disability; C. A. Bunel, 120th, from 10:30 P. M., June 17, to 12 noon, June 27.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M. on dates specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: July 8, Fireman 2d grade W. L. McLean, Eng. 21; July 9, Fireman 2d grade C. F. Hornberger, Eng. 257; July 10, Fireman 1st grade Charles Kelly, Eng. 5.

The members of the department band will report to Deputy Chief J. J. Muir at Pier A, North River, at 11:30 A. M. Tues., July 8.

Resignations: Ununiformed: Fireman J. E. Dunn of H. & L. 40, to take effect A. M. July 9. Uniformed: Fireman 2d grade Andrew Grady of H. & L. 30, to take effect A. M. July 13.

Retired: Engineer of Steamer William Cunningham, Eng. 276, on an annual pension of 1900, to take effect 8 A. M. July 10.

Special leaves of absence: Lieut. Robert Laird, Eng. 44, for 96 hours, from 8 A. M. July 10; Engineer of Steamer J. E. Collins, Eng. 211, for 9 hours, from 8 A. M. July 8; Fireman 1st grade James Kiernan, Eng. 286, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. July 8; Fireman 4th grade T. W. Donigan, Eng. 16, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M. July 8.

The Civil Service.

City.

Medical and mental tests for telephone operators, Grade 1, will be held on July 19. There are eighteen candidates. The same tests will be held on July 15 for laboratory assistant, there are seventeen candidates.

Applications for inspector of gas, Grade 2, will be received until July 24, and for laboratory assistant (pathology) until the same date.

United States.

The commission announces for July 16 an examination for buyer, for men, at New York. Vacancies in the office of the Port Utilities Officer, Port of Embarkation, New York, at $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in spelling, 5; arithmetic, 15; penmanship, 5; letter writing, 15; copying and correcting manuscript, 10; experience, 50.

Applicants must show that they have had at least one year's experience in the position of buyer or purchasing agent of various commodities, or that they have been employed for at least two years in positions in which the purchase of commodities on a large scale was involved. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

John D. O'Meara has been nominated for Attendance Officer, at $1,200 a year.

Public School 83, Richmond, will be discontinued as an independent school in September and made an annex to Public School 11.

A class will be organized on Sept. 15 in the building of the Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at Castleton Avenue, New Brighton, as an annex to Public School 16.

As a result of the recent announcement of the Board of Examiners that it would accept satisfactory completion of certain courses in approved institutions in lieu of written examinations for certain promotion licenses, Hunter College Summer School offers a 60-hour course in geography and elementary science to meet this need of teachers. Dr. S. L. Ammerman, a science teacher in Washington Irving High School, will conduct the course. Instruction will continue daily during the term of the Summer session.

The vacation school at Public School 134, Brooklyn, will be transferred to Public School 40, and the playground in Public School 58, the Bronx, to Public School 37.

Classes in evening school 2, Manhattan, will be transferred for the Summer session to Public School 62.

Evening school 70, Manhattan, will be made an annex to evening school 40 during this Summer.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the appointment of Mattie Rives as supervisor of domestic art in vacation schools for this Summer.

The appointment of Miss A. Rhode as a kindergarten teacher in Public School 235, Brooklyn, has been recommended.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forecast:

The air pressure is high and rising over the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic, and New England States and in the far Northwest and is low off Cape Hatteras and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. During the last twenty-four hours there were showers and thunderstorms along the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf States, Colorado, Northern Arizona, North Dakota, and Minnesota; fair weather was general in other regions.

Normal temperatures for this date prevail generally over the United States.

The outlook is for generally fair weather during Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River except that local thundershowers are probable in the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, and Upper Michigan.

Moderate temperatures will continue generally east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds off Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, gentle to moderate variable, mostly north and northeast, partly cloudy weather.

Sandy Hook to Hatteras—Moderate north and northeast, cloudy; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate variable winds and local showers.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate temperature.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy on the coast, fair interior Tuesday; Wednesday fair, mild temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	62	69	4 P. M.	77	80
6 A. M.	63	67	6 P. M.	75	72
9 A. M.	70	75	9 P. M.	69	67
12 M.	75	76	11 P. M.	64	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., and Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues.; unsettled Wed.

Minn.—Showers and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Neb.—Thunder showers and cooler Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers and cooler Wed.

East Tex.—Cloudy in north Tues., unsettled and showers in south; cloudy Wed.

West Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Procario, Rudolph and Kincenzo—De Lisa & Co., April 22, 1912.....$151.22
Layman, Hebrun H.—J. Knowles; June 17, 1919.....928.63
Posner, Samuel, Alfred Posner, Edwin Posner and Walter D. Goodale—G. D. Eglee, June 5, 1918.....106.08
Seidel, Chas. F.—Commonwealth Hotel Const. Corp.; May 26, 1919.....107.30
Amerio, Lorenzo—L. Olivieri; Dec. 4, 1918.....327.60
Weber, Joseph—M. Weber; May 16, 1919.....2,937.51
O'Reilly, Mary H.—C. B. Starkie; May 25, 1916.....294.48
Eckhardt, Peter C. and Louise—F. Frey; Mar. 25, 1916.....185.45
Burns Bros.—M. Artuck; Dec. 9, 1916.....445.06
American Piano Co.—J. Dockweiler; April 22, 1916.....2,647.86
Same—Same; June 13, 1918.....136.96
Same—A. Draughte; June 12, 1919.....135.45
Same—Same; April 21, 1916.....8,149.20
Eisenberg, Felix E.—Leavy & Jacobs, Inc.; Dec. 19, 1917.....537.63
Voth, Richard C.—Nil. City Bank of N. Y.; June 19, 1914.....9,734.15
Elliot, William and Clarence C. Burger —C. Goely; June 18, 1918.....863.90
Victor Hole Co.—H. S. Bisco; July 1, 1919.....1,952.11
Deane, Mary M. E.—J. S. Hopkins; Oct. 22, 1917.....423.00
Deane, Zoe C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.; Oct. 8, 1918.....253.20
Power, Camille C. D.—J. A. Fischer; June 17, 1915.....106.85
Deane, Mary M. E.—I. Roth et al.; May 15, 1916.....541.35
Deane, Mary M.—B. Borchardt; Dec. 24, 1914.....336.34
Fay, Chas. E.—One Hundred and Nineteth St. Realty Co.; May 12, 1916.....111.91
Stokes, Wm. E. D.—H. L. Stoddard; June 18, 1918.....1,101.70
Huber, Theresa M.—H. Nassoi; Feb. 4, 1919.....139.41

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....3:33 | Sun sets.....8:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:00	6:13	10:57	11:04
Governors Island	5:38	5:53	11:41	12:00
Hell Gate	7:52	8:01	3:00	2:58

Arrived—Monday, July 7.

SS Louisville, Brest, June 20.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, Gibraltar, June 25.
SS Monterey, Havana, July 3.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, June 30.
SS Lake Crystal, Antilla, July 2.
SS Charybdis, Bermuda, July 5.
SS Yanshill, Liverpool, June 29.
SS Taunton, Antilla, July 2.
SS Flint, Immingham, June 22.
SS Siam, Brest, June 23.
SS Port Stanley, St. Thomas, June 26.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, St. Nazaire, June 28.
SS Cabos Tres Forcas, Seville, June 16.
SS J. E. O'Neill, Tampam, June 27.
SS Pennant, Galveston, July 2.
SS West Kyalo, London, June 23.
SS Santa Ana, Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Atenas, Cristobal, June 30.
SS Cranemere, Cristobal, June 28.
SS Puerto Rican, San Juan, July 2.
SS Creole, New Orleans, July 3.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville.
SS Rayo, Port Arthur, June 28.
SS Tex Tilly, Seattle, June 7.
SS City of Everett, Philadelphia, July 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabian	Hull	June 14
Vesodyk	Barbados	June 17
Torrevieja	Dartmouth	June 17
La Savoie	Bordeaux	June 19
Oklahoma	Brest	June 29
Eastgate	Havre	June 16
Splender	Genoa	June 12
Frisqui	Havre	June 17
Muscatine	St. Nazaire	June 23
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorita	Brest	June 21
Hamilton	Brest	June 27
El Valle	Galveston	June 30
Frederick	Brest	June 30
Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	June 27
Dorpsater	Bordeaux	June 25
Marcia	Marseilles	June 23
George Washington	Brest	June 25
Comal	Galveston	July 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 5

DUE TOMORROW.

E. F. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 27
Re D'Italia	Marseilles	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 2
Nansemond	Brest	June 28
Yarrowa	Brest	June 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Valacia	Bordeaux	June 26
Santa Rosalia	Brest	June 24
Pesaro	Marseilles	June 23
Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 30
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
W. A. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Santaolivia	Bordeaux	June 26
West Apalpa	St. Nazaire	June 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Valacia	Bordeaux	June 29
Roma	Marseilles	June 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abangarez, Panama	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Wilhelmina, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Rosalia, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vindella, Gladgow		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Iroquois, Turks Isle		12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan		1:00 P.M.
Lancaster, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Cecilia, Brest		12:00 M.
Arizonan, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Patricia, Brest		12:00 M.
Von Steuben, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caronia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Brest		12:00 M.
G. Washington, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Ana, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Leviathan, Brest		12:00 M.
Louisville, Brest		12:00 M.
Kentuckian, Brest		12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kentucky, at Dalny, June 27.
SS City of Shanghai, at Calcutta, June 28.
SS Banffshire, at Port Natal, June 29.
SS Mongolian, at Rio Grande, July 2.
SS Clan Malcolm, at Colombo, July 3.
SS Great City, at Havre, July 3.
SS Aurania, at Gibraltar, July 5.
SS Duca Degli Abruzzi, at Gibraltar, July 5.
SS Hermione, at Tampico, July 3.
SS Borneo Maru, at Yokahama, June 28.
SS Clan Stewart, at East London, June 23.
SS Tanafjord, at Australasia, June 26.
SS Gothic Prince, at Yokahama, July 1.
SS Tajima Maru, at Yokahama, July 1.
SS Borland, at Bergen, June 29.
SS Italia, at Genoa, July 2.
SS Fullerton, at Havre, July 3.
SS Jacques Cartier, at Havre, July 3.
SS Wilson, at Havre, July 3.
SS Oaklands Grange, at Antwerp, July 4.
SS Lanaing, at Aarhuus, June 26.
SS Starlite, at Campana, July 3.
SS Clan Kenneth, at Singapore, July 5.
SS Olympic, at Glasgow, July 6.
SS Aquitania, at Southampton, July 7.
SS Santa Luisa, at Callao, July 3.
SS Nordkap, at Buenos Aires, July 3.

Sailed.

SS Salerno, from St. John, N. B., July 7.
SS Kazemble, from Orsk, June 28.
SS Tarantia, from Genoa, July 2.
SS Kerlew, from Barry, July 4.
SS Michigan, from London, July 5.
SS Carolina, from Halifax, July 6.
SS Cabo Menor, from Seville, June 30.
SS Valdura, from Leghorn, June 30.
SS Korean Prince, from Santos, July 2.
SS Saint, from Montevideo, July 2.
SS Wynooche, from Antwerp, July 2.
SS Victorious, from Liverpool, July 6.

Passed.

SS Brunswyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Celtic Prince, Singapore for New York, passed Perim.
SS City of Norwich, via Port Said for Manilla, passed Perim.
SS Hellig Olav, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Narvik, New York for Gothenburg, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Svanhild, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Aquitania, New York for Southampton, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Madura, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Lake Linde, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Remier, New York for Antwerp, passed Dungeness.
SS Saxoleine, New York for Dunkirk, passed Dungeness.
SS Kettner, New York for Antwerp, passed Dungeness.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at C. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, via Seattle—SS Chyniont, July 5.
Japan, Korea, China—SS Canada Maru, China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Kashima Maru, July 7.
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Philippine Islands and Netherlands East Indies.

These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS D. HOPKINS and EDWARD BOYD, individually, and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of HOPKINS & BOYD, Bankrupts.—No. 30611.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of John L. Lyttle, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Stonegood, U. S. Auctioneer, No. 389 Broadway, New York City, on July 8, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

3 shares of Southern Railway Co. preferred stock, Trust Certificates;

21 shares of the capital stock of the Varian Realty Co.

Also all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in a policy of life insurance for $5,000 on the life of the bankrupt, Louis D. Hopkins, in the U. S. Life Insurance Co.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, June 26, 1919.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

J. HARRY HULL, Attorney for Trustee, 37 Liberty Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—BY ORDER OF George Addison Hutt, Albany County Judge and Acting Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims or demands against Jacob C. Yarell, late of the city of Albany, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at her place of transacting business as such executrix at the law offices of Charles J. Tobin, No. 85 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., this 13th day of January, 1919.

MARGARET BEATH FARRELL, Executrix.

CHARLES J. TOBIN, Attorney for Executrix, 85 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Carmania.....July 12
Carmania.....July 22
Orduna.....Aug. 5
Caronia.....Aug. 9
Carmania.....Aug. 16
Royal George.....Aug. 30
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania.....July 11
Aquitania.....July 26
Aquitania.....Aug. 23
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia.....July 17
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George.....July 26
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Columbia.....Aug. 23
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland.....July 12
Haverford.....Aug. 7
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic.....July 12
Celtic.....July 22
Cedric.....July 22
Adriatic.....July 24
Lapland.....Aug. 2
Baltic.....Aug. 16
Celtic.....Aug. 30
HALIFAX—SOUTHAMPTON
Olympic.....July 17
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

(a) South America
Regular Sailings From ENGLAND to Brazil AND THE Argentine
by Royal Mail & Nelson Line
(b) CENTRAL AMERICA
(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co
(a&b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co
(a) Nelson Lines
SOUTH AFRICA
BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents, 20 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Bryant 2360. Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
DIRECT JL SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO TO NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaia, Macassar
Sailing dates and rates on application.
S.S. BILLITON S.S. SOERAKARTA
S.S. BINTANG S.S. TJISALAK S.S. NIAS
J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., Gen. Agts. Passenger Office, 461 Market Street. General Offices, 1 Pine St., San Francisco

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Falmouth & Boulogne-Sur-Mer
S. S. NOORDAM.....July 16
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....Aug. 2
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM.....Aug. 20
For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN
Denmark Norway Sweden
First Class Only
First Class Cabin Only
First Class Only
First Class Only
First Class

GEN. HINDS PRAISES TEAM WORK IN WAR

Chief of Artillery Says That All Branches of the Service Co-operated with Allies.

FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

E. C. Detlysen, Here from Genoa, Tells of Italy's Need of Raw Materials.

Team work won the war, said Major General Ernest Hinds, Chief of Artillery, of the A. E. F., who returned yesterday on the Giuseppe Verdi. He said that it was the universal opinion in the army, from General Pershing down to the buck private, that all branches of the American Army service, co-operating with the other allied soldiers, pushed the war to a quick and vigorous finish after the turning point at Château-Thierry.

The people of the United States, he said, ought not to forget that the brunt of the war fell on the British and French before the United States entered with its reserves of young and enthusiastic men. In the later Summer of last year, after Château-Thierry, when the possibility of ending the war in 1918 was conceived, men were hurried in great numbers into battle with perhaps insufficient training, he said, and many lives were sacrificed, but this did not compare with the number of lives that would have been sacrificed had not that effort been made and had the war continued for another Winter. He asserted that had England and France been unable to supply the Americans with artillery the war would have been lost.

General Hinds said that when the armistice was signed there were no guns of American manufacture, made after we entered the war, in use in the front lines. He made the statement by way of illustrating that it takes eighteen months to turn out large guns. However, he said that when the armistice was signed artillery made in the United States was being turned out in quantities and was arriving in France, but none of it had reached the battlefront when the armistice was signed. General Hinds praised the American artillery units. He said that the officers developed with great rapidity and showed the result of their education and native intelligence. General Pershing, he continued, expressed himself as well satisfied with the work of the artillery.

Advocates Military Training.

General Hinds advocated a year or less of universal military training for American boys when they reach the age of 20 or 21. He said the young men could well spare a year at that age, and declared that within five years after serving their period in the army they would be just as far ahead in their chosen pursuits as if they had not given a year to the country. He maintained that a year in the army would give them the discipline they need. After their training, he suggested, the young men would be put in the reserves. He did not think this would tend to establish militarism in the United States.

"It will be good for the men physically, and will be of as much benefit to them as to the country," he added.

General Hinds wears the decorations of the Legion of Honor, and the corresponding Belgian and Italian decorations together with the American D. S. M. He went to France in September, 1917, assigned to the staff of General Pershing. His first command in France was the artillery school at Saumur. Then he was placed in command of the artillery of the First Army Corps and later, when the office of Chief of Artillery was created, he was designated to fill the place.

Lieutenant Thomas Jones of Chicago, also on board, has the distinction of having served in six major operations with the 6th Marines. He was cited for bravery and commissioned an officer from the ranks. He was never wounded or gassed.

T. Hart Anderson, Jr., Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, arrived with his wife and four months' old daughter.

Says Italy Needs Raw Materials.

E. C. Detlysen, sub-manager for the National City Bank at Genoa, said that Italy needs raw materials badly at the present time. The greatest need is for cotton, but an immense field for all kinds of American products exists in Italy, and Italians are anxious to do business with America.

Another casual was Private William T. Ritchie, Jr., of Rahway, N. J., son of the landing agent of the line. He was liaison runner with the 16th Machine Gun Battalion. At the interallied games in Coblenz he won the one-mile race.

Twelve Red Cross and twenty-eight Y. M. C. A. workers from Italy said that the biggest job in Italy at the present time, especially in Sardinia, is the combating of German propaganda. For this purpose they said that $60,000 lire have already been spent in Sardinia alone. Marcell Didelot, a Belgian, 11 years old, came over as a stowaway. He was sent to Ellis Island.

WANTS CITY GARBAGE AUTOS

Queens President Would Displace Rented Teams with Trucks.

In a statement issued yesterday through Public Works Commissioner Frank X. Sullivan of Queens, Borough President Connolly indicated that he intended to ask the Board of Estimate to provide city-owned automobile trucks for the Street Cleaning Bureau, and to thus abolish the system of hiring privately owned horses and carts to do the work. This statement was the answer of the Borough President to demands for an increase from $4.50 a day to $8 a day for teams, and from $3.25 to $5.50 a day for horses and carts. The statement of Commissioner Sullivan said:

"The owners of teams and trucks hired by this department are apparently unable to rent their trucks to the city at the price that the city allows for such hire. It is unfortunate that this condition exists. The Borough President under the circumstances believes that it would be best to make application to the Board of Estimate for the purchase of automobile trucks. This will eliminate the hiring of teams and trucks."

The cart and truck owners made their demands upon the borough administration after organizing a union. As the result of a strike yesterday it was impossible for the Street Cleaning Bureau to remove all of the garbage in Queens. It was said last evening that orders had been given to transfer to the Street Cleaning Bureau teams and auto-trucks of the Highway Bureau and in addition automobile trucks would be hired, so that beginning today there would be no delay in making collections by the Street Cleaning Bureau.

Wheat Director Aids Exporters.

All shipments of wheat flour to destinations in the Western Hemisphere may be exported from the United States under a General License H. S. 250, without applying for individual licenses, according to an order, effective yesterday, of the United States Wheat Director. This action is expected to facilitate the business of American exporters, jobbers and millers to a considerable degree.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How much "Turkish"? 11

Some men don't like any "Turkish" at all.

See Thursday's Papers

—NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR CIGARETTE —It may even make you like your present cigarette better

TO THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

Somewhere someone needs me as assistant. I am 23, excellent business training, good address. Used to doing big things. Secretary, advertising, reporter, stenographer. Just back from overseas. Box 139 Times.

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

CONQUEST OF THE ATLANTIC, a feature of the July Number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a complete, exhaustive, consecutive account of the conquest of the Atlantic by aircraft, covering each undertaking in detail, and, in addition, the full text of the correspondence between the Allies and the Germans, which completely explains the Peace Treaty, together with 20 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

PACKARD TRUCKS ELIMINATE EXPENSE OF RESERVE EQUIPMENT

One of the most successful eastern trucking contractors has one rule for his business. It is "Keep Moving." It is a good rule—especially now when increased activity in local transfer work and short-haul freighting call for the efficient use of motor trucks.

"KEEP MOVING" in a truck requires ability to *keep moving all the time.* It calls for reserve of power—a "high factor" of stamina and quality.

With the ordinary truck, "keep moving" means a truck or two trucks in reserve all the time. Two or three trucks to do the work of one.

You are apt to find it in a truck like the Packard, with records in a hundred different lines of business in every part of the globe—records of useful work, mileages of a hundred thousand and upward.

Trucking contracting and motor freight transportation call for very accurate cost keeping. But the most nicely adjusted rate sheet cannot keep its balance if the trucks are unreliable. And an increasing ratio of repair charges cannot be met forever by an increase in rates.

The trucking contractor—the man who is going to sell transportation, must buy the trucks on the basis of delivering transportation at known cost. Part, at least, of his investment must give him insurance that he will be able to maintain his rates.

* * *

The Packard name on a truck constitutes such insurance.

If any man or concern interested in buying such a truck will inquire for a schedule of Packard prices, he will find that even the first cost of such insurance is the lowest he ever saw.

The final cost is no cost at all because, considering the life of a Packard truck—100,000 miles—and the low cost of upkeep during its life, there is no truck on the market can compare with it.

The Packard Freight Transportation Department is available to any business man for facts and figures in trucking costs and cost keeping.

There is no charge made and no obligation entailed.

By telephone, mail or at your local Packard showroom.

Packard Trucks Are Now Available For Immediate Delivery

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK

Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

LIVE TOWNS GROW ALONG GOOD ROADS

Business follows established trade routes. Encourage the building of good roads in your section by investing your profits in road bonds.

FIVE Years in Service— a Pair of Truck Tires

Well may the Ernest Eulert Mustard Mills, 675 Morgan Street, Brooklyn, lay claim to a national record for tire service.

Twin Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires, they announce, on the left rear wheel of one of their 3-ton truck have been serving faithfully day in and day out for *five years*—piling up 40,000 miles and still taking the sledge-hammer blows of the road with an even inch-and-a-half rubber tread left.

Such service—the most noteworthy recorded—proves convincingly:

That De Luxe Tires have exceptional durability.

That De Luxe Tires possess a live, flexible, rubber compound that will not deteriorate no matter how the years roll by.

And with these essentials can carry your loads anywhere at lowest cost.

Mileage adjestment, 10,000 miles.

We Sell and Apply De Luxe Tires

AKRON RUBBER TIRE CO.
324 W. 52nd Street. 'Phone Columbus 2965

DALTON, C. J.
90th St. & 1st Ave. 'Phone Lenox 9380

SCHOONMAKER CO., INC.
89 Walker St. 'Phone Franklin 3218

SERBER RUBBER CO., INC.
451 W. 16th St. 'Phone Farragut 7119

GOODRICH De Luxe TRUCK TIRES



SAYS SEVEN MEN RAN WAR FOR US

Representative Graham Assails Activities of National Defense Advisory Commission.

"A SECRET GOVERNMENT".

It Continued Its Operations, He Says, After Being Told of Their Illegality.

CITES WARNING BY GARY

It Charged "Flagrant Disregard" of Anti-Trust Laws in Purchase of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The charge that the Council of National Defence and its advisory commission operated in violation of the anti-trust laws, and by "destroying competition" permitted "big business" to fix extortionate price levels and thus add to the tax burdens which the people must bear in paying the war costs, was made today by Representative William J. Graham, Chairman of the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Mr. Graham referred to the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense as "the secret Government of the United States," and asserted that it had continued its operations after it had been warned by Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, and others that flagrant violation of the law was being practiced. Mr. Graham alleged that inefficiency in supplying materials also was chargeable against the commission, and that when General George W. Goethals was asked to become Quartermaster General of the army he accepted only on the condition that the council should have no authority to order purchases and fix prices or otherwise interfere with his administration of his post.

The committee has authorized Chairman Graham to make a thorough investigation of the minutes of the Council of National Defense. He says that the Attorney General's office after the complaint made by Judge Gary on May 31, 1917, held that the activities of the Council were matters of "national" policy rather than legal questions.

"While the committee has proceeded only a short way with its investigation," Mr. Graham said, "it is already evident, taking these minutes, Judge Gary's warning, and the Attorney General's opinion in conjunction with the highly important testimony of Major Gen. Goethals, that the effect was seriously to increase the cost to the Government—and that means to the people—of almost everything the Government had to buy in order to prosecute the war.

"The Sherman law and the Clayton law were passed primarily to protect the people from extortion by 'big business,' as Judge Gary well appreciated. And when those safeguards against extortion which the Congress had placed on the statutes, largely at the instance and on the insistence of the people, to protect the people from extortion, were flagrantly and wantonly ignored and violated, the people suffered from unduly high prices, from extortion. Nor did the fact that the Government was making the purchases and paying the bills make any difference, for it is the people who have had to contribute the money, in the form of income and profit taxes, by buying bonds and War Saving Stamps, &c., and who will have to go on making sacrifices to pay for that extortion for many a long year.

"When the Congress passes laws at the instance of the people to protect them against the rapacity of 'big business,' and the Administration flagrantly violates those laws and lets 'big business' fix its own prices on the goods the Government must buy and for which the people must pay, what other result could you expect?"

Judge Gary's Warning Quoted.

In substantiation of his charge that the council and its advisory commission had operated in violation of the anti-trust laws, Mr. Graham made public excerpts from the letter which Judge Gary wrote to the commission in May, 1917. These paragraphs are quoted:

"We are anxious to do everything we can to assist the Government, and have complied with their request for detailed information regarding all of our business, including the steel mill. We are very doubtful, however, as to how far it is safe or proper for us to co-operate with some of the committees that are endeavoring to assist in the matter. I was called to Washington a few weeks ago in connection with some of this committee work, and found that they were operating in flagrant disregard of the Sherman law, the Clayton law, and the other statutes that are supposed to regulate business, particularly big business.

"The Government officials who were sitting in at this conference admitted that they had no authority for doing so, and upon a little further inquiry we were advised that the Government officials' presence at the conference would not in any way protect us."

Discussing his investigations, Representative Graham said:

"An examination of these minutes discloses the fact that a committee of seven men chosen by the President seemed to have devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control, and selected Herbert Hoover as its Director, determined on a daylight saving scheme, and, in a word, designed practically every war measure which the Congress subsequently enacted—and did all this behind closed doors, weeks and even months before the Congress of the United States declared war against Germany.

"The act establishing the Council of National Defense, approved Aug. 29, 1916, made six members of the Cabinet members of the council, and in addition provided for an advisory commission of seven to be appointed by the President. The members of this advisory commission were Hollis Godfrey, Howard E. Coffin, Bernard M. Baruch, Samuel Gompers, Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald, and Daniel Willard.

"It appears from the minutes of the advisory commission and the council, which were kept separately, that practically all of the measures which were afterward considered as war measures were initiated by this council and advisory commission, adopted by the council, and afterward acted upon by Congress. In many cases, a considerable period before the actual declaration of war with Germany, this advisory commission was discussing matters which were thought to be new legislation, conceived by reason of the necessities of war. For instance, on March 3, over a month before the war declaration, the advisory commission indorsed to the Council of National Defense a daylight saving scheme and recommended a Federal censorship of the press. The question of Federal censorship of the press was further discussed on March 24, two weeks before the declaration of war.

"On Feb. 18, about two months before the declaration of war, Commissioners Coffin and Gompers made a report as to the exclusion of labor from military service and the draft was discussed.

Plan for Sales to Government.

"In several meetings, long before the war was declared, this advisory commission of seven met with the representatives of the manufacturing industries and formed an organization of them for selling supplies to the Government, which organization was well perfected before the war was declared. This method consisted of having the representatives of the various businesses producing goods which the Government would have to buy form themselves into committees, so that they might be able to sell to the Government the goods direct which their industries produced. In almost every meeting that this advisory commission had before the declaration of war they discussed and recommended to the council (which consisted of the Cabinet members) these plans for fixing prices and selling to the Government.

"When war was declared, on April 6, this machinery began to move, headed by the advisory commission of seven men, who were in effect, as shown by these minutes, the active Government of the United States, so far as the purchase of supplies was concerned. So far as I can observe, there was not an act of the so-called war legislation afterward enacted that had not been before the actual declaration of war, been discussed and settled upon by this advisory commission. At times the activities of this advisory commission were such as greatly to embarrass the Cabinet, and it became necessary for the Cabinet to protest against them.

"The minutes also show that this advisory commisaion were advised that they were violating the law in permitting committees of the Council of National Defense to direct purchases from their own companies, as will be apparent from a letter read by Mr. Baruch on June 1 to the Commissioners, which he had received from E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Production, of the advisory commission.

"Afterward, when there was evidently a discussion in Congress as to the illegality of members of the commission on the council buying from themselves, the council discussed this general policy, and it was suggested that 'this embarrassment might be removed by the plan of the committees reorganization now under consideration.' The council minutes show that on account of this so-called embarrassment the War Industries Board was created, and the committees appointed by the National Chamber of Commerce, so that no part of the method of buying was changed in the slightest degree so far as I can observe."

Clarkson's Categorical Denial.

WASHINGTON, July 7. (Associated Press.)—Categorical denial of Chairman Graham's charges was made by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council of National Defense, in a statement issued tonight.

"The advisory commission of seven Mr. Graham's committee," Mr. Clarkson said, "showed at the outset a tendency on the part of a majority of the committee to disclose that the Administration had taken no preparedness steps before entering the war, whereas the truth was that, owing to the almost providential presence of the Council of National Defense, created by Congress itself eight months before, a great many far-sighted plans had been initiated by the Council acting alone, as well as on the advice of its advisory commission.

"The Advisory Commission of seven men was throughout the war composed of at least three and probably four Republicans, as was the huge majority of the Council's committees. The council's minutes, which I furnished to Mr. Graham's committee with the hearty consent of Secretary Baker, Chairman of the Council, and voluntarily supplemented with those of the advisory commission, disclosed beyond any question that the Council had in the most constructive way looked far ahead into the immediate future to the end of preparing the country for war.

"It is my deliberate judgment that if the Council, utilizing the greatest experts in the leading industries and utilizing them in a wholly non-partisan way, had not taken its foreshanded steps, America would not have laid in time the foundation for mobilizing its industrial resources which made possible the winning of the war.

"The Council's minutes having disclosed these facts to Mr. Graham, he addressed himself to the Council's system of procuring supplies for the War Department. That matter was threshed out long ago before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and the intimations against members of the Council's Committee on Supplies died of their own weight at the end of the hearings, more than a year ago. Council Committee members under the stress of an unprecedented emergency were undoubtedly in some cases placed in the apparent position of doing business with themselves, whereas that never was actually the fact, and not a scintilla of wrongdoing was ever disclosed, and it is believed that the law was complied with throughout."

TOKIO'S PEACE CELEBRATION

Emperor Reviews Army and Navy Forces—Lantern Parades at Night.

TOKIO, July 7. (Associated Press.)—An extensive official celebration of the signing of peace took place today. The Emperor was present at a special review of the army and navy forces, while throughout the empire salutes were fired.

The municipality of Tokio was the host at a largely attended luncheon, in the course of which cablegrams of felicitation were dispatched to the Mayors of the principal allied cities. During the evening there were several lantern processions. The city was profusely decorated.

Will Send Relief Supplies to Isolated Kuban Field

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The American Red Cross announced today that a new mission to take American relief to the suffering people in an isolated part of Eastern Europe will leave St. Nazaire, France, in a few days with 3,000 tons of clothing, food, and medical supplies. It is bound for the Kuban district of Russia, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and is in charge of an American Red Cross unit headed by Major Robert Davis of New York City and Captain Henry Adams of Boston. The Red Cross learned a few weeks ago that both Cossack soldiers and civilians of this Kuban district were greatly in need of medical supplies and clothing. Typhus had also broken out.

ADMISSION MADE BY SENATOR NEW

Says He Knew Slayer's Mother in His Youth, but Denies Marriage.

SAYS HE MADE AMENDS

Declares Citizens of His Home City Are Best Judges of What His Life Has Been.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator New of Indiana tonight issued the following statement regarding the arrest in Los Angeles on a charge of murder of Harry S. New, who says he is a son of the Senator:

"I have just this to say about this whole deplorable matter: More than thirty years ago, when I was in my twenties and unmarried, I knew Mrs. Burger. There was never at any time a question of marriage between us. Conditions arose which I did not care to dispute which resulted in my doing everything in my power to make amends then and later. Whatever I did in that direction was of my own accord and no one else had anything whatever to do with it. The affair was ended thirty years ago. Since that time the people of my home city are the best judges of what my life has been. I never have shirked any responsibility that has come to me and I never shall."

Young New Is Insistent.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 7.—Harry S. New, held here for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Frieda Lasser, last Saturday, said again today that the story that he is not the son of Senator New of Indiana is untrue. He declared that the Senator and his mother were divorced years ago, when he was too young to understand any of the details, and added that his sister had told him that Senator New is coming here to assist in his defense.

He said that he was born in Indianapolis and that he is 23 years of age. He went to school at Indianapolis and later moved to Denver with his mother, where he attended a Jesuit school. The family have lived in California about two years.

New says he was in the Indiana National Guard during the trouble on the border, and was stationed at Brownsville. During the recent war, he said, he was in the Remount Depot at Camp Kearny.

New said that when he was a boy the Senator, then publisher of The Indianapolis Journal, took an interest in his career and wanted to send him to Notre Dame University, but the boy refused to go. Later, he said, the Senator sent him to a university in Denver, but after two years here young New gave up.

He became a farm hand, he added, and later took a job as elevator starter in the Merchants' Bank Building in Indianapolis.

Continuing his story, New said:

"Before I enlisted with the Indiana Guard for service on the border I was in Texas working. I caught typhoid. My employer wired Senator New at my direction, and word came back at once that I was to have every attention, regardless of expense.

"The last time I saw my father was after I had left the border with the troops and been mustered out. He was very pleased that I should have enlisted. He said that was what he would do if he were younger; that it was what he had done during the Spanish-American War. We had quite a long talk that time, and he told me again if I were ever in trouble to call on him.

"Hundreds of people in Indianapolis will tell you that Senator New was my father, and that they have seen us walking together up the street and around the circle many times.

"I called only once at his home there. Each time I was in the city I went to his office, and he was always glad to see me and to help me.

"I once asked him about a position with the Bedford Stone and Construction Company. He is its President, and he said, 'I'd gladly give you one Harry, but there's nothing I can offer that you couldn't get yourself.'

"I had a brother, the son of Senator New and my mother, but he died when I was a young fellow."

CASE AGAINST MINOR DROPPED BY ARMY

American Correspondent Released by the American Authorities at Coblenz.

COBLENZ, Sunday, July 6, (Associated Press.)—Robert J. Minor, the American newspaper correspondent and cartoonist who has been under detention here by army authorities pending an investigation, has been released, it was learned today. No formal announcement was made, but officers said the case had been dropped on orders from higher authority.

It is understood that Minor will be returned to Paris, where he was arrested a month ago by the French at the request of the British. The latter refused to prosecute him, turning over certain alleged evidence to the American authorities. It is said that this was in connection with an alleged conspiracy to spread radical propaganda among soldiers within the British and American areas.

The investigation which has been made by the Americans has carried them through various part of France and Germany, and even Russia, where Minor spent nine months before going to Düsseldorf early this Spring.

REPORT LANSING RECALLED BY WILSON

Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, to Take His Place if Well Enough.

LONDON, July 7.—Secretary Lansing, says a Havas dispatch from Paris, is reported in conference circles to have been recalled by President Wilson and will leave France tomorrow, (Tuesday.)

PARIS, July 7.—Announcement was made today that Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State in Washington, had been asked to come to Paris to take the place of Secretary Lansing as head of the American Peace Mission, if Mr. Polk's health would permit.

An Associated Press dispatch on June 29 said that Secretary Lansing expected to return to the United States about the middle of July.

American Ambassador and General on a Mission to Report on Kolchak

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, left Tokio today for Siberia on an extended trip which will take him as far as Omsk, the seat of the Provisional Government headed by Admiral Kolchak, to report to President Wilson on the situation. It is understood that the according of full recognition of the Omsk Government in place of the present quasi-recognition that has already been granted by the allied and associated Governments will follow the report of Ambassador Morris, provided this is favorable.

Ambassador Morris will be met at Vladivostok by General William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia, who will accompany him to Omsk and will also make a report on conditions there and in the rest of Siberia.

It was due largely to the reports of Mr. Morris, it is said, that the partial recognition was accorded the Kolchak Government. He has been on several inspection trips through Eastern Siberia and is understood to have advised Kolchak on several occasions as to the attitude of the allied and associated Governments at the request of the officials in Paris and there already existed a basis of understanding between the American and the Siberian diplomats.

General Graves will report on the military organization of the Omsk Government and the plans for the future as far as divulged in confidence to him. It is not likely that his report will be made public until the Russian question has been settled. It is probable that General Graves will visit the fronts in European Russia before returning to Vladivostok.

POWERS AT ODDS OVER GERMAN SHIPS

America, Britain, and Japan Would Sink or Destroy Them —France Favors Division.

ADMIRALS CAN'T SETTLE IT

And the Whole Matter Is Likely to be Referred to the Allied Governments.

PARIS, July 7.—The Commission of Admirals appointed to consider the disposition of the remaining German warships submitted its report to the Council today. In effect, the report states that no recommendations on the question are possible until some matters of policy have been decided by the powers.

The probability seems to be that the whole question will be finally referred to the Governments of the powers concerned.

As the situation stands, Japan and the United States are understood to favor breaking up or sinking the remaining warships. Great Britain approves the plan to break them up, while Italy agrees to their destruction conditionally; but if this plan is not carried out Italy insists upon having her share of the vessels, in case they are divided among the powers. France opposes the destruction of the vessels and desires their distribution. Some of the smaller powers, notably Poland, approve the plan to destroy the vessels.

Removal of the censorship upon communications with Germany was on the program for discussion at the session of the Allied Council this afternoon. It is understood that the Supreme Economic Council has recommended that the censorship be lifted coincident with the raising of the blockade. The recommendation, it is thought probable, will be approved.

Discussions with the Germans with regard to terms of the Peace Treaty regarding reparations were to have been begun early this week, but it developed today that the beginning of the oral exchanges had been postponed until Thursday, the German representatives having failed to arrive from Berlin.

AUSTRIANS FEAR MAGYAR INVASION

Plan for Advance by Army of 14,700 Found at Vienna Legation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 6.—All Vienna is upset by continued publication of a police report in the newspaper Neur Tag that the Hungarian Government plans to take possession of Vienna with a part of the Red Army acting jointly with Vienna Red Guards.

Th plan is said to have been minutely prepared and is to be carried out on a signal to be given by the Hungarian Legation. According to this scheme all public buildings of strategic value are to be occupied, including the Parliament House, the Imperial Castle, most of the hotels, where at present many Americans and Englishmen are living, the courthouses, the police stations, and the Entente missions.

A Bolshevist army of occupation numbering 14,200 infantry and 500 cavalry, with 200 machine guns and 150 cannon, is expected, which is to be reinforced in Vienna by the Red Guard, estimated at 5,000 men. A large store of hand grenades and dynamite is said to have been discovered in the building of the Hungarian Legation.

The Hungarian Ministers Csobel and Fenyoe are violently attacked in the Vienna press and their recall is expected, since the police report is founded on evidence obtained at the Legation.

TELLS AUSTRIA TO APPLY.

Allied Council Approves Her Desire to Join the League.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—In a communication to the Austrian Peace Delegation the Council of Foreign Ministers this afternoon indicated that they approved the Austrian desire to be admitted to the League of Nations without delay and suggested that the Austrian Government put in immediately an application for admission. The application will be passed upon at a meeting of the League in Washington in October.

AUSTRIAN TREATY DELAYED.

Unlikely to be Delivered Before the End of the Week.

PARIS, July 7.—The revised Austrian peace treaty will probably not be delivered to the Austrian delegation before the end of the week.

"The Austrian Government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a union with Germany," Dr. Otto Bauer, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in an address delivered last week at the congress held by the Councils of Workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Temps.

Austria, "small and ruined," the Foreign Secretary is quoted as declaring, could only exist by the permission and assistance of the Entente, and that is why it was abandoning the idea of uniting with Germany at this time, as Austria was not the powerful enough to bring about a union without the consent of the Entente.

The essential thing for the present, the Secretary added, was the "maintenance of the unity of the proletarian front."

ASSERTS THAT 76 GOT BOGUS DIPLOMAS

District Attorney Tells Court Impostors Are Practicing Law and Medicine Here.

WILL TRY TO GET NAMES

Dannemora Prisoner Offers to Reveal Facts if Leniency is Granted to Him.

The District Attorney said yesterday that seventy-five men were illegally practicing medicine and law here under fictitious diplomas, adding that he would try immediately to reach and punish each of these impostors and put an end to this menace against the public health and the fraud upon justice.

"Dr." Nicholas Clements, 44 years old, of 2,500 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, who is serving a sentence of from two to five years in Dannemora Prison in connection with a prescription of which his patients complained, pleaded guilty before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to the charge of selling a bogus medical diploma to Abraham Lasinsky of Brooklyn for $1,500.

After Clements had pleaded guilty he appealed to the court for leniency, declaring that if clemency were granted to him he would make public the names of those who are now practicing as physicians and lawyers in New York by means of bogus credentials he had sold to them. Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora, who prosecuted Clements, said to the Court:

"Your Honor, if this man does expose these fakers by making known their names and addresses it will probably create a sensation in medical and legal circles, because probably as many as seventy-five men have obtained credentials from Clements."

Mr. Pecora told Judge Rosalsky that Clements did a flourishing business for several years by selling fraudulent diplomas or credentials. He sold to Abraham Lasinsky what purported to be a diploma issued by a college of medicine and surgery at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Pecora said this institution went out of existence ten years ago.

Lasinsky is now serving an indeterminate sentence of six months to three years in the county penitentiary, given on his plea of guilty to the illegal practice of medicine. Through Lasinsky it was learned of the diploma mill activity of Clements. When the District Attorney sought for Clements it was found that he had been convicted in Bronx County in July, 1918, for fraudulently labeling medicine bottles with the words "Neo Salvarsan," after some of his patients had complained of this drug to District Attorney Martin of the Bronx. District Attorney Swann then had Clements brought here from Dannemora on a special writ.

The County Medical Society, which brought about the arrest of Lasinsky, and the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association have offered assistance to the District Attorney in exposing and prosecuting the impostors. Pecora will question Clements to obtain the names of the offenders. Judge Rosalsky remanded Clements until July 24, and the degree of his punishment will depend upon his willingness to aid in apprehending the impostors.

ASSERTS MEXICO FAILS TO PROTECT AMERICANS

State Department Official Says Repeated Representations Bring No Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The State Department, according to information obtained from a high official today, has been making repeated representations to the Mexican Government demanding the protection of American citizens in Mexico and the punishment of those who have been guilty of the recent outrages during which Americans have been murdered in the Tampico and other districts over which the Carranza Government purposes to have control.

While these representations, he said, have been met with statements by the Carranza Government that it would deal with the situation, no real results have been accomplished. The murders committed in the last few weeks took place, he added, after the State Department had several times warned the Carranza Government that it would be held strictly responsible for the protection of Americans in Mexico. Today the State Department made this announcement:

"Acting Secretary of State Phillips announced today that the Mexico Foreign Office has advised the American Embassy at Mexico City that strict orders had been issued to the military authorities at Tampico to pursue and capture the men who attacked and killed John W. Correll, an American citizen, near Colonia, 37 miles north of Tampico, on June 16."

The Executive Committee of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, at a meeting at 120 Broadway yesterday, decided to use its utmost endeavors to make the murder of John Correll of Ada, Okla., an American citizen, the attempted murder of his 16-year-old son Joseph, and the assault upon Mrs. Correll, twenty miles from Tampico, on June 16, an international issue—to make the affair a test case to determine once and for all whether or not American citizens can be protected in Mexico and elsewhere.

Instructions were issued to take immediate steps to look up the widows, orphans and other dependents of American citizens murdered in Mexico in order that they may be organized for concerted action in pressing their claims for justice and reparation. Ways and means to this end the national association has open at work at its offices at 347 Fifth Avenue, compiling a list of murdered Americans, from date of the there.

ALL SOUTH RUSSIA RALLY KOLCHAK

Anti-Red Parties, from Monarchists to Socialists, Unite to Support Him.

LAUD DENIKIN'S SACRIFICE

Resurrection of Russia Under Constitutional Government Their Aim Voiced at Joint Meeting.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EKATERINODAR, South Russia, June 29, (via London, July 6.)—Politics here have lost the enthralling interest that attached to the great military movements, but certain important developments are taking place that must be noted.

I witnessed a singular and inspiring spectacle at a crowded political meeting held here yesterday. On the right of the Chairman, Todoroff, sat Krivoshein, one of the ablest Ministers of the late Czar's Government and author of Stolypin's scheme of land reform; and on the Chairman's left sat Miakotin, the well known Socialist publicist. This meeting was an expression of unity of all the political groups represented here.

General Denikin's army order announcing submission to Admiral Kolchak has cleared the air, smoothed away differences, and broadened the whole horizon. Three groups—the Society of National Union, including former Government officials, Nationalists and Octobrists; the National Centre, including Cadets and business men, and the League of Regeneration, including Populists, Socialists, certain Menshevist groups, and Right Social Revolutionaries—all joined to celebrate the re-establishment of one central government in Russia.

A speaker for the Left dwelt on the fact that acceptance of Kolchak's leadership meant that the country would be led through the inevitable phase of a dictatorship to a National Constituent Assembly. Kolchak, he said, was not a dictator oppressor, but a dictator liberator.

Savich, speaking for the Right group, said:

"My friends and I are Constitutional Monarchists, but we will loyally serve any form of government established by the will of the people as expressed in a legally elected National Assembly."

Cadet Astrov emphasized Denikin's great act of self-abnegation.

There was a great ovation to General Holman and the members of the British Mission present.

A resolution was adopted by all three groups. It declared complete unanimity in appreciation of Denikin's historical act, and the prediction was made that the country would receive with great joy the news of the resurrection of the Russian State as one whole, also that Admiral Kolchak, the supreme Governor, who purposed to bring the country to constitutional government, would be regarded by the masses of people as the one who delivered them from the Bolshevist tyranny as head of United Russia, while his government would secure international recognition.

It was a most impressive event of national revival and the very antithesis of reaction.

PARIS, July 7, (Havas.)—General Dragomiroff, who arrived here Saturday to represent Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, said today he came especially because of the difficulty of communication between Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Southern Russia. He explained that he would transmit communications between the two leaders, particularly keeping Admiral Kolchak informed of the political and military situation in Southern Russia.

Sergius Sasonoff and other Russian representatives here had a conference with General Dragomiroff, who expects to remain in Paris two or three weeks.

ALLIES HELP KOLCHAK, AIMING AT PETROGRAD

Paris Council Joins in Urging the Finns to Attack the Russian Capital.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—The Council of Foreign Ministers today took further steps toward the recognition of the Kolchak Government.

The council instructed the Chargés d'Affaires of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy at Helsingfors to support the proposal from Kolchak that the Finns join in a general attack on Petrograd.

FUGITIVE RED ARRESTED.

Levien, for Whose Capture $7,500 Was Offered, Taken at Wiesbaden.

BERNE, July 7.—Dr. Levien, one of the leaders of the Communist uprising in Munich last April, has been found at Wiesbaden and arrested, according to information received from Germany by the Swiss police.

Levien was believed to have escaped to Switzerland.

Dr. Levien fled from Munich early in May and in June the Bavarian Government offered a reward of 30,000 marks for his capture. Another Bavarian Communist leader, whose name was almost similar—Levine Nissen—was executed in Munich on June 7.

CONFIRMS RED VICTORY.

Esthonian Bureau Tells of Reverse to Forces That Menaced Petrograd.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The Esthonian Bureau announces that the Russian volunteer army which has been advancing victoriously toward Petrograd has suffered a reverse.

The volunteers have been obliged to abandon, successively, the Fortress of Krasnayagorka opposite Kronstad; the town of Koporje, and several stations on the railway. The bureau says that the Russian volunteers are now in full retreat.

A London dispatch under date of June 28 reported the capture of a Russian Bolshevist Government wireless message claiming the recapture of Krasnayagorka Fortress by the Bolsheviki.

An Esthonian dispatch, reaching London the same day by way of Stockholm, admitted the evacuation of Krasnayagorka after the guns and fortifications had been destroyed.

Salvador to Observe Peace Day.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, July 4.—The National Assembly enacted a law today making June 28 hereafter a national feast day, in celebration of the establishment of peace through the signing of the draft of Versailles.

Chicago Adds Millions to Personal Assessments

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Personal property valuations in Cook County have rolled up hugely over the figures for 1918, according to figures completed today by the assessors for reference to the Board of Review. The total for 1919 is $837,454,697, and of this $831,027,033 is credited to the City of Chicago.

Last year's figures after the Board of Review had completed its work, reached $782,130,270, a gain for the county of $105,326,408 this year.

Today the assessors added a $10,360,000 valuation to the property of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, hitherto escaping taxation. It is expected the company will offer resistance and carry its fight to the Federal Supreme Court.

ROCKEFELLER AT 80 GREETS 100 GUESTS

Plays Golf and Has a Band Concert on His Estate at Pocantico.

CAKE AT BIRTHDAY DINNER

Grandchildren Blow Out Candles Early, Preparing for Trip Today to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 7.—John D. Rockefeller admitted today that he hoped to live to be 100 years old, and then he will "just begin to live," he said. Mr. Rockefeller celebrated his eightieth birthday today, although that event does not happen until tomorrow. It was put ahead one day because tomorrow Mr. Rockefeller will leave with his son and family for Seal Harbor, Me., to spend the Summer.

Mr. Rockefeller enjoyed a concert this afternoon by the New York Military Band, of fifty pieces, and it was while talking to the musicians that he told of his ambition. In shaking hands with Edwin Franko Goldman, the conductor, he said:

"I hope you live to be 80 and be well, and I hope you live to be 90 and be well, and then I hope you will just live to be 100 and then you will just begin to live. That's what I expect to do."

Fine cool weather marked the day, and the national flag flew from the pole at the Pocantico estate this morning when Mr. Rockefeller played his usual game of golf with a few friends. He attributes his good health, he said, to golf and a tablespoon of olive oil which he takes daily.

After the game and a cool bath, he dressed up for the reception this afternoon. He wore a gray cutaway suit, with a flower in his buttonhole, and was in the best of spirits.

"Do you know," he said to Mr. Goldman, "I had an ambition to be a musician when I was a boy? I played the piano. I practiced six hours a day and drove my mother crazy. She then drove me out of the house.

"I've always loved music and I have admired musicians. I never could understand, however, how a man could make notes and write music without playing the instrument."

The band drummer, who was nearby, remarked that musicians wished they could make the kind of notes that Mr. Rockefeller was famous for. The Oil King laughed heartily at the sally.

The concert began at 3 o'clock and was not over until 5. It opened with "The Star Spangled Banner," and was followed by old-time songs, negro melodies, selections from Wagner, and ended with "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

During one of the intermissions Mr. Rockefeller asked to have the band play "Smiles." It made a big hit with him.

Grandchild Scared by a Drum.

"You see, I'm up to date. I have to be with grandchildren growing up," he added. Then he took young Winthrop by the hand and escorted him over to see the drums. The little fellow took the sticks, and as he hit the drum it made a much louder noise than he expected, and he was so frightened that he wanted to run away.

Another piece that pleased Mr. Rockefeller was a cornet solo by Ernest Williams. He played a "Columbia Polka," and Mr. Rockefeller clapped and asked him to repeat it.

Mr. Rockefeller and his son mingled freely with the musicians and were solicitous of their comfort.

"I've heard much about the Rockefellers," said one musician as he went away, "but it was all wrong. They are real Americans and there is nothing snobbish about them. Why, our car broke down and we had to walk part of the way. Young Mr. Rockefeller was out putting the chairs in position for us when we arrived. I didn't know who he was. I thought he was a porter or something, and I was ordering him to do things, and when I learned who he was—well, I didn't have wind enough left to play my instrument."

100 Guests at Birthday Party.

The concert was held in the tea garden and the band played under the arbor. About 100 guests were present and many of them danced. Mr. Rockefeller did not try any steps, but his son and daughter-in-law never missed a dance.

Mr. Rockefeller also invited his guests indoors, where Archer Gibson at the organ played Handel's Largo and others of Mr. Rockefeller's favorites. Then the musicians had sandwiches, lemonade, and ice cream and were sent to the station in automobiles.

There was a big dinner party later at the Rockefeller home. On the birthday cake were eighty candles, and each grandchild had an opportunity to try to blow them out. The dinner lasted until about 9 o'clock, when good night was said, for tomorrow Mr. Rockefeller and his family leave early by auto for New York to take a train for Seal Harbor. It will be the first time the elder Rockefeller has gone to Maine.

Mr. Rockefeller was born July 8, 1839, at Richford, N. Y., and was christened John Davison. Davison being his mother's maiden name. He moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. Since the death of his wife, who was Laura Spelman, and the loss of the old Cleveland home by fire a few years ago, he has discontinued his custom of spending his Summers in the West.

Use Airplane to Seek Wire Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Airplanes now are used for "trouble-hunting" along the Panama Canal Zone telegraph lines, the air service announced today. A seaplane piloted by Lieutenant J. R. Duggan and carrying Major Prescott was sent from Balboa to San Carlos, fifty miles south, to repair a break, completing the round trip and the task itself in an hour and fifty minutes. By horseback over jungle trails the trip would have taken three days.

NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM.

An outline of the various plans for a national budget system is contained in the leading article in this week's issue of The Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c. on news stands, $4 a year.—Adv.

ASK HOUSE TO KILL WARTIME DRY LAW

Minority Report on Enforcement Bill Challenges Power to Enact Measure.

APPEAL FOR BEER AT LEAST

Assert Definition of "Intoxicating" Goes Beyond Original Act and Is New Legislation.

SEE STATE RIGHTS IGNORED

Volstead Takes Action to Bring Early Discussion of His Bill to Enforce Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Five members of the House Judiciary Committee in a minority report on the Prohibition Enforcement bill made public tonight, declared Congress should repeal the wartime prohibition act or at least lift the ban in so far as it relates to the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

While this report was being prepared Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee announced that he had asked for a rule to make the General Enforcement bill in order for immediate consideration with a view to calling it up tomorrow in the House. There was no assurance, however, that debate would begin at once, and the general view was that consideration would go over until Thursday.

Mr. Volstead said that so far as he was aware there was no intention of separating the measure so as to put before the House a straight bill for enforcement of the wartime law. Members said last night one man's guess was as good as another's as to whether the prohibition question would be called up tomorrow.

The minority report, signed by Representative Igoe (Missouri), Steele (Pennsylvania), Gard (Ohio), Democrats, and Dyer (Missouri) and Classon (Wisconsin), Republicans, based its objections to the enforcement bill reported out by the committee upon three principal grounds, and challenged the power of Congress to pass it, because in defining intoxicating liquors it went beyond the original act, and was therefore new legislation.

Oppose Defining "Intoxicating."

On the general question of the wartime act and its enforcement the minority report held:

"That the provisions for the enforcement of wartime prohibition carry a definition of intoxicating liquors which extends the prohibition beyond that of the original act, and to that extent is new legislation, which Congress has not the right now to pass under the war power. We believe the original act should be repealed.

"That as to constitutional prohibition, Section 2 of the amendment provides that:

"'The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,' and the bill presented is wholly upon the theory that the action of Congress is supreme and totally ignores the concurrent power of the several States. It goes beyond the prohibitions of the constitutional amendment, particularly in defining 'intoxicating liquors,' so as to include beverages that are not, in fact, intoxicating."

The views of the minority as to enforcement of the wartime act were set forth as follows:

"The provisions for enforcement of the War Prohibition act contain a definition of intoxicating liquor which is in effect new legislation. The act of Nov. 21, 1918, prohibited the sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and also beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes. In the recent cases in New York, where this statute was construed, it was held that only intoxicating beverages were included, and that beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight was within the statute only if intoxicating, which was to be determined as other questions of fact. Whether or not the original act of Nov. 21, 1918, can be sustained as valid under the war power, it seems to us that at this date, under the peace conditions that now exist, Congress is wholly without power to extend the provisions of that act so as to include all beverages which contain in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol and call them intoxicating.

Says War Activities Are Ended.

"This legislation can not be justified on the theory that the original act being valid and in force any amendment thereof extending its provisions would likewise be valid. The power of Congress rests wholly on the war power, and the conditions existing at this time are such that not only should the act not be extended, but it should be repealed.

"War activities have ceased, the treaty with Germany has been signed, orders for the demobilization of the army will have been carried out in a few weeks, contracts for supplies for the army have been cancelled, control of the wires by the Government has been ordered terminated, and restrictions upon trade have practically all been removed. As to all other subjects of legislation Congress is proceding upon the theory that the war is over.

"On May 20 last, in his message to Congress, the President said:

"'The demobilization of the military forces has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers.'

"Instead of extending the act to include beverages not now included in the prohibition, Congress should at least lift the ban to the extent suggested by the President.

"If, however, the act is valid and is not to be repealed, the other provisions will materially aid in its enforcement and should be adopted."

The minority contended that prohibition enforcement, under the constitutional amendment, could only be legally brought about by joint State and Federal action. A lengthy discussion of the phrase "concurrent power," as used in the amendment, with the presentation of Supreme Court opinions on analogous constitutional points, was presented to develop the conclusion.

Urges Rights of the States.

"To which Government does the citizen owe his duty to observe the Eighteenth Amendment?" the report said in presenting conclusions of its signers on the point. "The answer is simple. The State surrendered to the Federal Government prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purpose and simply reserved the power that in the enforcement of the amendment the legislation should be concurrent.

"We cannot eliminate from the Constitution that concurrent power to enforce its provisions which was given to both Congress and the several States. No law would be passed in pursuance to the Constitution which failed to observe this provision. Joint or consonurent legislation is necessary for the enactment of proper enforcement legislation.

Buyers' Wants

Five cents per word each insertion.

BEDFORD CORD Wanted.—White, all wool, plain or fancy weave. L. Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Stevens 6110, in shades brown 552 and Copen 472. Louis Rosenheim Co., 119 West 23d.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silver tip and frost glow. Kramer, 2 West 33d, 11th floor, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Bachman Cypress 19168, or similar, all colors. Phone Chelsea 9313.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Frost glow and silvertip bolivia. Farragut 3023.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 9805.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silvertones and Verseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, gold, green and tan; call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 83 West 23d.

BROADCLOTHS, VELOURS Wanted.—All shades; any quality. Lieberman & Dorf, Farragut 2930.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and brown. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

BURELLA Wanted.—DeLand's silver tip; all colors. L. Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d.

CHAMELEON CORDS, Tricotines, and Silvertones Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Farragut 6436.

CHAMELEONS, Tinseltone and Plumette Wanted.—All colors. Greeley 4695.

CHEVIOTS, Meltons, Three-quarter Cloakings Wanted.—A. Feinman & Son, Chelsea 4914.

CLOTH Wanted.—Stoney & Starkey, 30-inch coating; all colors. Farragut 8202.

CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 84355. Hanauer & Armstein, Madison Square 1868.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders cloth and plush coats; better grade. Call with samples, mornings. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' cloth coats all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,833 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' and ladies' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats. Call with samples all week, 12th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber, settled with union, placing orders. Mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cloth coats. Call with samples, 40 West 25th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on coats and suits, 9 to 12 A. M. 236 5th Av., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grades coats. 1st Floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for better grade. Sixth floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade; jobbers, 4th floor; call all week. 38 W. 32d St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide wale, any width; cash. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Fancy voiles, organdies, and batistes suitable for manufacture cotton waists. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 256 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Submit swatches, quantities, and best price for cash. Box X 614, 1,265 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, all counts. F. Rice, 100 5th Av. Chelsea 8636.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3 thread, and Wash Satin Wanted.—White plush, black and navy. See Mr. A. Goldberg, Meyer Goldberg & Sons, 134 West 26th. Farragut 146.

CREPE-DE-CHINE Wanted.—Quantity flesh and white for cash. T. Debany Co., 401 4th Av., city.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Five-thread navy and taupe; also crepe meteor. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on popular to highest grade satin, meteor, Georgette, tricolette, serge, and tricotine dresses; samples, daily, 9 to 5. Wiener, 20 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on snappy styles of tricotines, tricolettes, satins, and Georgettes. Call all week, 25 West 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses trimmed with long fringe; also serges, wool jerseys, etc. Call all week 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silks, Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and all other Fall styles. Call with samples, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffeta, and velveteen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—White dresses; will look at infants' 2 to 6 and 6 to 14; Wednesday all day. Ely & Walker Drygoods Co., 56 Worth St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins; contractors, bring samples. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and taffetas. Call all week, 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better dresses for Fall; call all week. Arthur Cohen, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber of stout suits open for a few good numbers in stout dresses. 164 West 25th St., 11th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high-grade tailor made dresses; looking all week. 130 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on tricolettes, serge, and tricotines. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin, serge; also jobs in coats; spot cash. Room 718, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2680.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes; jobber buying large quantity. 1st floor, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Jobs; last season's or this season's. D 135 Times.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on serge dresses. Furman, 80 Union Sq.

DUVET Wanted.—De Land's, F. & H., or similar; quality; all shades. Greeley 6629.

FLANNEL Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of 36-inch flannel for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Racoon and natural opossum. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th St.

GABARDINE wanted for wash skirts; also drills; large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GARFIELDS Wanted.—4718 navy. Madison Square 2094.

GEORGETTES, Georgenes Wanted, in large quantities; open for all shades. La Rose Waist, 23 West 32d.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All colors. Store, 26 West 32d.

GINGHAMS, Percales and Chambrays Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7268.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales wanted for cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 470, 108, 715, 463, 2230, 2303; large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 115 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16 or 17 inch fibre in larger quantities; immediate or future delivery; submit samples. 11th floor, 115 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

KAKARA LAMB Wanted. — Salt's black, Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d.

KERSEYS Wanted. — Juilliards, 2002, in brown; also American 15035; all colors; cash. Greeley 2030.

KERSEYS Wanted.—16-ounce goods, black, navy, and brown. Chelsea 6018.

KERSEYS Wanted.—American 112, all colors, for cash. Spring 4896.

KITTINS' EAR CLOTH Wanted.—Juilliards No. 6717, in reindeer; also 110 broadcloth, all shades. Chelsea 9535.

LACES Wanted.—Open for large quantities of laces and nets to close out for spot cash. Madison Square 7056.

LADIES' SPRING SUITS Wanted.—All colors, large and small lots jobs. Dalkowitz Bros. Co., San Antonio, Texas. 25 West 32d St.

MATELAN Wanted.—Hind & Harrison; also Blumenthal silk three-inch stripes. Farragut 8850.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Jobber wants serge and cloth middies for Fall. Room 25, 1,193 Broadway.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool; also De Land's 109; all shades. Greeley 4377.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Serges and tricotines. Silverfarb & Halprin, 38 West 26th.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Quantity, pacific cotton warp or similar; also French serges. Spring 8849.

PANAMA Wanted.—We are open for 7802 or Brightwood goods. Call Farragut 9084.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Buyer for large Western jobbing concern is open for shirtings, silks, fibre silks, silk stripes and cottons. Call with samples. Mothers Friend Mfg. Co., 123 5th Av., New York City.

PLUSHES Wanted.— T-10, 40-46, spce H. & H., Ungava, Yukon, Foltex, Hudson Bay, &c.; sealskin, beaver, serges, tricotines, silvertones, broadcloth; all makes. Phone or write, Hydol Plush Co., 50 West 27th. Chelsea 9332.

PLUSHES Wanted. — H. & H., Auffmordt, Peerless, T-10, spce; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4378.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All Qualities. Madison Square 3008, Ext. 14.

POLAR CLOTH Wanted.—De Land's 9000. FitBest Cloak, Farragut 4962.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 818, Stevens 1073, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Drusin & Son, Farr. 8486.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—All kinds, 9000 or similar; spot cash. Weinreb & Horowitz, 3000 Madison Square.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, De Land's 9000, Helme's 2205; all colors. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035; also Raritan silvertone; cash. Madison Square 6523.

POPLIN Wanted.—American navy 9010 and black serge 820, U. S. or similar, also Duvet de Laine, 852 shade. Madison Square 6560.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, black, Burgundy, taupe, brown, burella, all colors. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Susquehanna 171; state price, colors, and quantity. Delmel, 730 Times Downtown.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610 American, 4763 F Brightwood, or similar; all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 9850.

POPLINS Wanted.—Brown, taupe and burgundy, all wool. Farr. 684.

RARITAN'S MIXTURES 1839 wanted for cash. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

SATEENS wanted for petticoats; white, black, colors, and fancies. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black, quantity; must be cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

SATINS Wanted.—Peau de Cygnes. Room 1414, 305 5th Av., after 11:30 A. M.; Madison Square 1606.

SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Printed. Farragut 9642.

SATIN AND CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Navy, black, taupe. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

SATIN Wanted.—40 inches wide, navy and black; also charmeuse. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th.

SATIN Wanted.—Large quantity for cash. 119 West 23d St., Room 300.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot net cash for 54289; will pay $3.45; also want 100 pieces of 7120 tricotines 11433. Manufacturer, 4765 Vanderbilt.

SERGES Wanted.—Twenty-five pieces each 7120, 523, 54259, 7008, 7614 navy and black; spot cash. Farragut 9257.

SERGES Wanted.—4002, 87, XX 54289, 7120, 4050, quantities for cash. Weinstein & Davidoff. Mad. Sq. 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, mannish, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for U. S 125 and Gilbert 8200. Phone Mad. Sq. 1858.

SERGES Wanted.—4061 and 54289, for cash. Phone price to Drucker, Madison Square 1787.

SERGES, Tricotines, Silvertones, &c., Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 6512, 7120, 104, 11433, 10707 and others. Gramercy 795.

SERGES Wanted.—6936, 828, 235, 8200 and Gera 964. Gramercy 1899-6728.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds, any quantity. Gramercy 7059.

SERGES Wanted.—French serges or mannish serges. I Frank, 48 West 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 104, 1464, 519, 11433, 10707. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity, all wool, navy; cheap. Greeley 1541.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS, Taffetas, Peau de Cygnes Wanted.—In solid colors and changeables; open for large quantities for cash. Lewis Hurwits & Co., 186 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy fancy linings and peau de cygnes. Karpas, 23 West 26th.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub silk; also in the greigh. Gramercy 6112.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suits, in all shades, will pay spot cash; call with samples. Freudenfall, Goetz & Braff, 6 West 18th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Joels or Stevens, lightweight, or other makes; will pay $4.25 spot cash. Herzog Cloak and Suit Co. Mad. Sq. 5466.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15030, 15032, K 544, De Land's 9600, 40-40, Peco plush, tricotine velour, jersey, chameleon cord, and tinseltones; spot cash. Knickerbocker 256.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 8839.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 327, Walworth 3961, Steven's 4315; also American 15030, 15032, all colors; quantity for cash. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, De Land's 9600, Lawrence 818, 819. A. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th St. Farragut 9850.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deland 9600, color 11-12-13; 15032, color 303-309. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 23th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Joels, Stevens, Bachman; also Andrew gold-tone, Kramer, 2 West 33d, 11th floor, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Sultings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grapes. Chelsea 9653.

SILVERTONES Wanted for Cash.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's, or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—B and G, 438, all colors; also H. & L., 718 tinseltone, silvertone 602. Greeley 2030.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash, American 15032, 15030, 16007, Arthur Joel, Saxonia, and Andrews. Spring 6372.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight silvertone de laine, plumana, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 8668.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones and Botany Yalama. Pasternack, 310 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen, 801; all shades; will pay cash. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, 15032; all colors; will pay cash. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 153 Madison Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Parkside, Holden Leonard, Joel's or similar; all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 8120.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity. A. H. Gittleson, 89 W. 29th.

SILVERTONES AND TRICOTINES Wanted. —Will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 46 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any make suiting weight. Phone Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Americans, 15035, 15032. Atwood Cloak & Suit Co., 148 West 24th.

SILVERTONE, Black River or similar Wanted.—Also Polo cloth. H. Drusin & Son. Farr. 8486.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, Leonard 602 Reade's or Andrews' 6196. Goldtones. Farragut 2612.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Tinseltones, any quantity. A. Schwartz & Co., 20 West 33d.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Style 15032, all shades, for cash. Farragut 4089.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, 15032, or similar coatings. Greeley 3183.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples for Fall line. Room 25, 1,193 Bdway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, 15030; or similar. Farragut 9642.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's American; any quantity; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8548.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Fall skirts; will furnish cloth if desired. 9 East 26th, Room 1116.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber buying Fall skirts. 1st floor, 19 West 25th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, placing big stock orders, on snappy style coats and suits. Call with samples all week, 8th floor, 8 West 19th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders suits, better grade. Call with samples, morning. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall suits and coats; call with samples. 1,140 Broadway, 11th Floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call with samples all week, 12th floor, 122 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders suits and coats, the better grade. 1,210 Broadway, first floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on snappy suits; call with samples. 8th floor, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th, 9th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Room 1808, 15 East 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing large orders; jobber. 7th floor, 39 West 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders. Lipman & Biener, 32 East 31st St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and navy; medium price. Victor Garment Co., 1,101 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—In evening shade. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th.

TAFFETA Wanted. — White and evening shades. Madison Square 1692.

TAUPES Wanted.—Nos. 17, 16, 85, stay bindings, Nos. 8, 14, 20; immediate delivery. Franklin 4108.

Buyers' Wants

TINSELTONES, CHAMELEON CORDS Wanted.—Holden Leonard, all colors; pay cash. Farragut 2816.

TINSELTONES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. L. Levy & Co., Madison Square 8277.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Raritan 1372, chinchilla. Mad. Sq. 2604.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 580.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted. —36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Letzler & Co., 1 East 28th St.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Drop stitch and plain. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—For cash, navies and all shades, U. S. 997, botany 8005, gera 50341, 10604, Arthur Joel, Cleveland, Ethan Allen, Brightwood, Dobsons and others. Spring 5372.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Velours Wanted.—Any quantity; any make. Wilson & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, good quality, spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 32d St. Madison Square 964.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Black only, large and small quantities for cash. Max Greenberg & Co., 112 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Whitman's cotton warp, 36-inch; open for quantity. Rosenwits, Chelsea 1911.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for 54 pieces navy Garfield 4713 for cash. M. M. Goldstein, 25 W. 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity. A. H. Gittleson, 89 W. 29th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any quantity Bill Rite Dress, 12 West 23d. Madison Square 2947.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Socolia, U. S., Soldos, Dobson's, Gera, and any other makes. Gramercy 4493.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3062.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All qualities; open for 50 pieces. Harry A. Roman, 22 W. 22d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

TRICOTINES AND SILVERTONES Wanted. —All makes. Chelsea 6018.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, for cash. Gramercy 1815.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S., Cleveland or Scotia; cash. Madison Square 9039, ext. 31.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7930.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; any mill. Pasternack, 310 5th Av.

TUB SILK Wanted.—In black and white; quantity no object. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—All makes; call with samples. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

TWEED Wanted.—For cash; Grant S. Kelly No. 273. Farragut 3767.

VELOURS Wanted.—We pay cash for Cora velours 50338 or similar; also lightweight silvertones for suitings. Schwarts Bros. Chelsea 9356.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 632, all shades, or similar, silvertones, Joel's, all shades. Leavy, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., Botany, Clark & Denis, or similar; quality; also silvertones, tricotines, and broadcloths; pay cash. Madison Square 509.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 (or similar,) navy, green, and burgundy, also lightweight silvertonnes, tricotines and broadcloths. Goldberg. Farragut 90.

VELOURS Wanted for Cash.—Americans 663 and Forstmann & Huffman or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, suitable for dresses, Forstman or botany; popular shades. 4th floor, 302 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, black, and navy; cotton mixed; can use chaviots at low prices. Greeley 4845.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight suiting velours, all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield, 5116 or similar; also tricotine. S. & M. Bernstein, 40 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, navy brown, reindeer. Noah Levy, 185 West 29th. Farragut 2879.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, suitings, Stevens, Juilliards, or Lawrence. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarke & Dana, or similar quality, any shade; for cash. Chelsea 3110.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity black and all colors. Lawrence 8084, P. S., 23 Times.

VELOURS Wanted. — Cotton warp, all shades; any quantity. H. Drusin & Son, Farragut 3486.

VELOURS, Botany, Yalama, F. & H., or similar Wanted.—All shades; spot cash; also velour checks. Chelsea 3120.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Reikes & Hautman, 15 West 20th.

VELOURS, Duvet de Laine, Yalama Wanted. —Good. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for reindeer velour, for cash. Madison Square 1942.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight, all wool; will pay spot cash. Farragut 6456.

VELOURS Wanted.—632, American; all colors; brown preferred. Plaza 7406.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; all colors. Kerp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight velours; all colors, for cash. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suitings. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors. Pasternack, 310 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use any quantity in velvets or velveteens, plain back or twill back; any colors; submit samples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 606 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6511.

VOILES Wanted.—Piece goods, printed voiles, dark brown, to close out. Hudson Costume, 22 West 27th.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples Georgette waists. Bluebird, 334 5th Av.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large and small quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

Contracts Wanted.

Contract work desired on overgaiters and children's leggings; complete plant. N 786 Times Downtown.

DRESS CONTRACTOR making popular price work, desires to connect with a few jobbers who can keep his plant busy and can supply material. J. A., 801 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS.—Juilliards 110, Radium broadcloth, Holmes kersey 2x2, 15x2, in all shades; also all-wool oxford suitings for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS.—110, all colors; 382, 384, 7022, 6106, black; tricotines, serges; all popular numbers. Isadore Deutsch, 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 9839.

BROADCLOTH, 112, silvertones, 15062, suedine 13058 and 15085, shade 307. Spring 4688.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors, F. & H. and Botany. 6872 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTHS and velours in all popular numbers. Israel Cummings & Bros., 25 West 25th St.

CAPS.—Baby christening caps in stock. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, chiffon, georgette and voile dresses to close out. Handler, 15 West 24th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 87 fancy dresses to close out. Tannenbaum, 486 Broadway.

CLOTH.—Kessel's and others; ¾ goods; colors and black; reasonable. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

CLOTH.—Have 20 pieces Stoney & Starkey mixture; cheap. Greeley 1544.

COATING SILVERTONES, Poplins, and Serges.—Immediate delivery. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 237 4th Av., 14th floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES. — Reorganized; our only salesman, value; if it costs us 95c. you get it for $1—a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS for Jobbers.—Buy from the business house in New York; a wonderful line of smart styles, surprisingly low price. I. Novick, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—High class; finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close: Messrittsky & Stollerman, 38 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush cloth, all kinds, fur trimmed; plain, ladies', juniors', children's, infants'; reasonable. Hutner, 46 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours, and mixtures to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Suits, capes, dolmans, this spring's stock, sacrifice. Seventh floor, 45 West 25th.

COATS for jobbers at low prices. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 6th, near Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs of children's and juniors', to close out. Reikes & Hautman, 15 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—6000, white and high colors. Mad Sq. 8844.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds, dyed and bleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 345 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON POPLIN, 34,000 yards pink, blue and white, 36-inch; spot delivery. Kahn & Holbreich, 632 Broadway, 3925 Spring.

CREPE DE CHINES, changeable taffetas, georgettes, and peau de cygnes in stock for immediate delivery. Nassau Silk, 199 5th Av., Gramercy 1197.

CREPE DE CHINES.—3-thread crepe, fine quality, all colors. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st. Madison Square 2241.

DRESSES.—Full line ready; serges, tricotines, sating, and georgettes, $4.75 to $27.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fail below what you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffetas, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes; now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models; exceptional values; prices have gone up considerably, our prices same as last year. $9.50 to $16.75. Mayer Bogdan, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—7,000 wonderful styles, ready for immediate delivery; georgettes, georgette combinations, printed georgettes, beaded georgettes, crepe de chine, satin combines, linen, plain satins, serges, tricotines. Meyer Bozniak, 20 West 27th. Far. 8214.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, 11 to 15 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead; or five models, but our models are live sellers; better values, in tricotine, poulette, serge, satin, jersey. $7.75 to $27.50; voile dresses to close. Feller, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—We have our tricotine dresses ready for immediate delivery, from $14.75 up; also wonderful lines of coats and suits, at very cheap prices; be sure to see our wonderful line while in town. Abraham Lasgarten, 9 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 3,000 printed voiles on the racks, $2.75 to $6.75. And it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; all $6.75 values, $4.75; $4.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $4.75; several jobs very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 figured voiles, dark and light shades; silk foulards, satins, and taffetas; specially low prices for July sales; on racks for immediate shipment. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 cottons, dark and light patterns, for after 4th of July sales; also navy georgettes in stock. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 29th.

DRESSES.—2,000 cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have our Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $6.75 to $15; ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have on hand 500 dresses, beaded georgette and plain georgette and satin, for immediate delivery; all sizes, all colors. Merit Dress, 1,183 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery chic light and dark ground voile dresses, also small check ginghams for misses and ladies. N. Y. Dress Co., 35 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Job lot of printed voils and gingham dresses; all shades and sizes. Eagle Dress Co., 11 W. 17th. Farragut 5685.

DRESSES.—300 gingham dresses; big sacrifice; better grade. 5th floor, front, 138 West 17th.

DRESSES.—See our Fall line, now ready; specializing in serges and tricotines. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Special to jobbers, georgettes, satins, serges, tricotines; attractive prices. Chic Made, 35 West 34th.

DRESSES.—1,000 voile dresses on rack for July sale; dark and light shades. Samuel Dorf, 15 East 30th St.

DRESSES.—Tailor-made gingham and voile dresses; immediate delivery; $2.75 up. Lazar, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—July sales, washables, silks, wool; unusual values. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—1,500 georgette satins and cotton dresses on rack to close out. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Cotton, 500 good assortment of dark printed voiles; snappy styles; to close out. B. Herman, 146 West 28th.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses, dark serge, snappy styles, at a price. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 dark pattern voile dresses, also navy voiles, to close out. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, $6.50; satins, $7.50 up; best values in town. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton dresses to close out at a price. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Several thousand georgette and cotton; immediate delivery. Cohen Poloman, 19 West 27st.

DRESSES. — 450 dozen children's wash dresses; special price; good for export. Kobrinets & Saphir, 38 West 21st.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—We have on our racks 5,000 cotton dresses to be sold at a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES. — Better grades colored voile; very good assortment for immediate delivery. B. Geist, 28 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses to close out. Epstein & Warsaw, 13 West 17th St. Chelsea 8004.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool French serge dresses to close out, $6.75. Athens Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Big job of cotton dresses, cotton voile dresses, to be sold cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 111 West 17th. Chelsea 4047.

DRESSES.—Tinwered voiles dresses on hand for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Bluwell Dress, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 3,000 cotton dresses to close out. D. & D. Dress Co., 137 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Dress contractor has 2,000 cotton dresses; good assortment; cheap. 119 West 23d., Room 800.

DRESSES.—Georgette, crepe de chine, serges, satins, jerseys; cheap. Milton, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Cottons, ginghams, voiles, organdies; very cheap. Milton, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 georgette to close out at sacrifice price. Normana Dress, 270 Fifth Av.

DRESSES.—500 voile, flowered, to close out at sacrifice. Normana Dress, 270 Fifth Av.

DRESSES.—French linen to close out very cheap. H. Greger Co., 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—5,000 cotton and 1,000 georgettes to close out. 12 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 voils; close out cheap. S. G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats.—To close out. Samuels, 59 Division St. 3689 Orchard.

DRESSES.—Georgettes to close out. Suid & Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—A few hundred cotton printed voiles, to close out. Wetter, 314 7th Av.

DRESSES.—Girls', juniors' serges, velvet, bargain prices. 2d floor, 38 West 36th.

GEORGETTES is the raw; for immediate delivery. Phone 205 Stuyvesant.

GINGHAMS, Amoskeag, Berwick, Progress, stripes, plaids and plain; below market price. Goodman, 23 West 38th, 9th floor. Greeley 6115.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

GLOVES.—50 dozen men's washable tan capes, to close out cheap. Spring 8626.

HOSIERY.—180 dozen Ipswich 470 ladies' fibre, white, $4.65; 60 dozen Ipswich 2300 men's fibre, black and tan, $4.35; immediate delivery. Stevens, Broad 4880.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, 50M, ladies', 75 dozen ladies' and ladies' mercerized lisle. Gross & Mack, 621 Broadway.

JERSEYS.—Worsted and ribbed; will sell cheap. Bodenstein, 303 5th Av.

KNEE PANTS.—Large lot of cashmere and corduroy; reasonable. Reliance, 180 Bleecker St.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Tan and pearl gray; reasonable. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 21st St.

PETTICOATS.—About 100 dozen white muslin petticoats, to close out at a price. The Har-Lev Co., 35 West 32d St. Phone Madison Square 3004.

PIQUE.—Wonderful quality; big sacrifice. New York Textile Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

PLUSHES.—Furmoss, sofurra, nuphur, polotex, and 4010 Blumenthal's beaver. Greenberg, 29 West 35th. Greeley 4695.

PLUSHES.—Beaver 4014, Dobson's 388, De

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.: Miss A. B. Dalton, silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.: H. G. Cameron, coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: A. F. Clark, silks; Miss L. Carlos, waists; H. Weinstein, petticoats, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard St.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, house furn. goods; Penn.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring-Holzworth Co.: Miss H. Kipplinger, J. S. Spring, ready-to-wear; 35 W. 32; St. Andrew.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, Fall suits; 37 West 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; Penn.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.: J. B. Dance, flowers, feathers; Pennsylvania.
ATLANTA—American Hat Mfg. Co.: E. Goettinger, representing; 565 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Goldberg & Sons; J. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
AUSTIN, Texas—S. Ferris, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 25 West 33d.
AUSTIN, Texas—M. Hetes, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE — A. Eisenberg; Mrs. H. Katz, children's, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; I. Baer, rugs; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hecht, Brittingham Co.; W. L. Weideman, millinery; York.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; F. R. Fennock, domestics, blankets; 2 West 37th St.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss P. Solomon, Fall blouses; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Bauber; N. Sauber, white goods; 1,182 Broadway, Room 504.
BALTIMORE—Florence McCarthy Co.; H. Ritter, fancy notions; G. A. Tatum, neckwear, ribbons; 906 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannen, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.
BEAUMONT—The Fashion; J. E. Jones, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BELOIT, Wis.—Thompson-Butterfield Co.; Mr. Thompson, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 303 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Crane, basement dept.; A. MacArthur, coats, suits; 6 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; J. B. Saks, clothing, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. O. Woodman Co.; I. Stonehouse, furn. goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsburg, millinery; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Wall, infants' wear; basement buyers; M. Cohen, jobs suits, dresses, bathing suits, children's dresses; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; Miss Rice, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes; 243 Church.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. Phillips, hotel supplies; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; Miss A. L. Ryan, children's clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
BOSTON—W. H. Cloak Co.; Mr. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses; 43 W. 27th; Room 403.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co., basement buyers: Miss Callanhan, silk and woolen underwear; Mr. Ring, ladies' and misses' dresses; Mrs. Kanasof, ladies' neckwear; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, negligees, house dresses; Mr. Koeningsthal, men's and boys' clothing; Mr. Goldberg, men's furnishings; Mr. Dutch, children's, juniors' and girls' coats, bathing suits, children's millinery; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' and girls' dresses; Mr. O'Brien, ladies' and misses' coats and suits; Mr. Levine, shirts; Miss Duquette, sweaters; Miss Golding, waists; Miss Hickey, corsets. Upstairs: Mrs. Milliken, infants' wear; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Peck, silk and muslin underwear; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Mr. Beinson, golf, tennis luggage; Mr. Silver, overcoats, leather coats; Mr. Gowdy, specialty clothing; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. E. Adams, skirts, bathing suits; Mrs. N. C. Mackey, cotton underwear, petticoats, negligees; Miss G. Tarpey, misses' suits, coats, gowns, girls' coats, dresses; S. Falk, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, men's, boys' shoes; 470 4th Ave.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, crepe de chine, underwear; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON—Emporium Worid Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Chaloux, corsets, basement; Miss Rowell, corsets; Miss Burns, house dresses, ladies' dresses; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing, wash clothing; F. C. Kemball, women's costumes; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; Miss Reagan, boys' furnishing goods; R. A. Southworth, pictures; F. F. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts, bathing suits; R. J. Trimble, women's, children's, cotton underwear; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.: H. P. Bartlett, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO — Siegrist & Fraley; G. Smith, coats, suits; 20th floor, 213 5th Av.
BUFFALO — Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods; N. Collins, hats, caps; H. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics; 106 Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossie, wash dresses, wash skirts, Fall silk, serge dresses; 37 West 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; 2 W. 37th.
BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; R. J. Cronin, silks; N. R. Pope, representing; 23 E. 26th.
CANTON, Ohio—Spring-Holzworth Co.; M. Miller, ready-to-wear; 35 W. 32d; St. Andrew.
CANTON, Ohio—W. E. Hower & Co.; W. E. Homer, coats, suits; Bristol.
CARROLLTON, Mo.—Mrs. E. Early; children's wear; McAlpin.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Oronsky & Son; H. Oronsky, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Penn.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; F. A. Beals, notions, fancy goods; A. L. Embree, dry goods; 43 Leonard St.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Marks & Sons; L. Marks, cloaks, suits; Commodore.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Robert Schwartz Co.; R. Schwartz, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, ready-to-wear; 1140 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. B. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. M. Anning, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Simon, men's, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; M. Herz, leather goods; Mr. Van Beuren, notions; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO — Kaiser Bros. Co.; B. Kaiser, misses', children's furs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—D. S. Kozins & Co.; D. S. Komins, furs, fur coats, suits; Commodore.
CHICAGO—Hovland, Sardeson, McColm Co.; J. F. Hovland, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Liederman Bros. & Rubkoff Co.; I. Liederman, cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Zuckerman & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Amann, upholstery goods; W. Robertson, linens; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; Mr. Bentler, curtains; 1,135 B'way.
CHICAGO—A. Heyman Co.; Mr. Heyman, hosiery, sweaters; McAlpin.
CHICAGO — Hillman's; H. Kassakoff, ribbons, umbrellas, women's neckwear, wellings; Miss Epstein, dresses; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, velvets, ribbons; J. J. Finn, work shirts, chambray piece goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. Kuoers, dress cottons; F. G. Suffield, wash goods, flannels; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. G. Argus, jewelry; C. Hooker, cottons, sheetings; Miss A. Tyon, pictures; J. B. Schoninger, leather goods, stationery; E. M. Kyser, jewelry; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. A. Gates, notions; M. R. Erwin, neckwear; T. J. Thackery, furs; F. C. Busse, white goods; L. Baisley, women's neckwear; E. F. George, watches; Miss R. Baze, silverware; J. M. White, C. L. Hoskins, men's clothing; B. Fisher, A. Crocker, neckwear; B. Maher, E. Courtright, misses' coats, suits; D. McFadden, corsets; C. Habocher, furs; C. W. Leffingwell, dry goods; 1,107 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; J. C. Neuhoff, millinery; 28 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Irwin's; Mr. Berkson, coats; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Model Skirt & Suit Co.; J. B. Jacobs, jobs dresses; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI — John Shillito Co.; F. B. Woodward, men's furn. goods, gloves; 452 4th Av.; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery goods; 452 4th Av.; Navarro.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Fogus Co.; H. Bachmeyer, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 366 8th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. Alter & Co.; S. Alter, waists, dressed Churchill.
CLEVELAND—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss J. M. Ramsey, corsets; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Arms Co.; Miss B. Earl, misses', children's department; L. S. Newhaus, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bowman & Wilson Co.; T. J. Bell, domestics, wash goods; R. A. Thompson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuels, hats, caps; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Mascowitz, Fall suits; J. Ganz, jewelry, clocks, silverware; S. Kopback, notions, ribbons, leather goods; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBIA, Penn.—S. Colpan, dresses, waists; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—L. Friedman & Son; F. Freidman, men's, women's wear; 361 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; J. A. Grimes, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Ayres, waists; 6 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. E. Covert, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & N. Lazarus; G. C. Dessler, toys, baggage, sporting goods; Miss Dunlap, children's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss F. L. Berry, millinery; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss S. Hopkins, girls' dresses, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss M. Donovan, hosiery, gloves, knit goods; 6 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; Mrs. M. H. Evans, dresses, coats; Holland House.
DALLAS, Texas—I. Rude, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 13 East 16th; Penn.
DALLAS, Texas—Gus Sharstein Co.; S. Sharistein, women's wear; Breslin.
DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. M. Millerick, costumes; Room 725, 1,123 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins, D. G. Co.; C. A. Brooks, hosiery, underwear; 60 Worth.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; R. D. Evans, gents' furnishing goods; 365 Broadway.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, millinery, suits; G. Ades, boys', men's clothing; basement, 116 West 32d.
Byrnes, dresses; 225 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—The Rike-Kumler Co.; Mr. Zapoleon, women's ready-to-wear, underwear; 225 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co.; Mr. Wright, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, glassware; 37 E. 28th.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss J. B. Wendell, infants', children's wear; 200 5th Av.
DENTON, Texas—Jarrell-Evans D. G. Co.; W. F. Jarrell, dry goods; Penn.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; H. H. Howard, basement jewelry, leather goods, holiday lines; L. De Witt, basement ready-to-wear, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos, house dresses; H. H. Fisher, basement silks, woolens, domestics, linens, curtains; Mrs. Harris, art needlework, novelties; 1,150 B'way.
DETROIT—Robinson & Cohen Co.; H. Cohen, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Bristol.
DETROIT—Victor Knitting Mills; D. R. Stocker, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 366 B'way.
DETROIT—Kline's; Mrs. Brooks, dresses; Miss Landy, coats; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, hats, gloves; Navarre.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. A. Lahey, small wares; 377 B'way.
DETROIT—Detroit Princess Mfg. Co.; G. W. Moore, ladies' misses', children's dresses; 200 5th Av., Room 822.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Osborne, dresses; Mr. Gibben, basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. A. Fitzpatrick, silk, cotton waists; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Henry, housefurn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Latham.
DETROIT—O. E. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, hosiery, shirts, underwear; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Linder, wash goods, prints, ginghams; J. Beuler, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Sheffield, coats, suits; Mrs. Dewey, stout wear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. E. Kellogg & Co.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Penn.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; M. Henry, furnishing goods, toys; Mr. Gibler, basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, hosiery, muslin underwear, bags, suitcases, basement; 200 5th Av.
DOTHAN, Ala.—Saxon & Heard D. G. Co.; J. B. Saxon, women's, children's furn. goods; 6 W. 32d.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Pepper Bros. / E. Tepper, furn. goods; Latham.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; G. A. Cook, muslin underwear, infants', children's wear; M. Mayer, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
ENID, Okla.—C. H. Wright Stores; Mrs. Trimble, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bowers, millinery; Miss M. A. Johnson, cloaks; A. E. Seidl, dresses; 432 4th Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; H. Fisher, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; Miss M. Holden and F. Smith, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Prince George.
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LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. R. Collins, toilet goods, perfumery; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broden Millinery Co.; A. Broden, millinery; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—H. S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
LOS ANGELES—Kleis-Norton Co.; J. Levy, hosiery, knit goods, shirts, overalls; 366 Broadway; Cumberland.
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NASHVILLE—Armstrong's; A. Armstrong, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
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Six Story Building.
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Silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear.

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12 in...	23.50	18.25
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MERCANTILE FINANCING

Where Buying Opportunities Are Plentiful

"Merchandise Headquarters" affords you the widest range of quality goods—many items not obtainable elsewhere. Here, visiting Merchants and Buyers can inspect, compare and order their season's stocks from among the varied offerings of more than 400 representative manufacturers without leaving the Building. New lines are being installed daily, for more than 600 manufacturers have already joined this remarkable cooperative enterprise.

The goods you buy at Bush Terminal Sales Building are sold at factory prices. They are billed direct by the manufacturers.

Leaders That Even the Busiest Buyers Cannot Afford to Neglect

(Only a partial listing of individual tenants' offerings now displayed at this World of Markets that saves you time, trouble and expense. For complete directory of Bush Terminal Sales Building manufacturers and merchandise ask at Information Bureau—main floor—for copy of the latest issue of Bush Buyers' Guide)

Aprons
APRONS—Exclusive styles. Superior Quality. Unexcelled Workmanship. C. A. NEUBURGER & CO., Room 705, Bush Terminal Sales Bldg. Factory, Oshkosh, Wis.

Brassieres
"A Finish for the Figure"
C. & N.
BRASSIERES
New Fall Line now on display
Exceptionally attractive
Lace trimmed styles
Perfect in fit and workmanship
Prices as low as possible consistent with good Merchandise
WILLIAM H. CAIN CO., Room 1007.

Corset Lacers
ADMIRATION BRAND—Pink, Mercerized and Cotton, Flat and Tubular Corset Lacers. Superior Quality. Also Pink and White Elastic Lacers. All lengths. Right Prices. Prompt Deliveries.
MAX LEVISON & CO., 10th Floor.

Decorative Arts & Industries
E. & G. QUACKENBUSH—Creators of "Tiny-Tots" Line, announce new assortment of Toys for Kiddies. Bridge Prizes and Christmas Gifts for grown-ups. To be displayed on 22nd Floor. Bush Terminal Sales Building.

ARTFICIAL FLOWERS and plants for every purpose. Metal flowers; Grass Mats; Vines. A Few Items: Fall Leaf Branches, $1.75 a dozen to $6.00 a dozen; Asters, $1.50; Chrysanthemums, from $3.00 a dozen to $6.00 a dozen; Nasturtiums, $1.50, $2.50 a dozen. Cosmos Feather Flowers, $2.50 a dozen. PHILIP ROMAN, manufacturer, 132 West 44th St., N. Y. (Lines will be displayed shortly on the 22nd Floor of the Bush Terminal Sales Building.)

Furs
BOSSAK & CO., INC.—Selected assortment of proven sellers in Sets and Coats. Reasonable Prices. Immediate Delivery. Soon to be displayed 13th floor. Bush Terminal Sales Building, now at 130 W. 28th St., New York.

WM. JACKMAN'S SONS
"America's Leading Fur Line"
Comes to Sables—immediate delivery in any quantities. Soon to be displayed, 18th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building; now, 32 West 30th St., N. Y.

SAFCHIK & COMPANY.—"THE BIG VALUE FUR HOUSE." Quick sellers in Scarfs and Muffs from $2.50 to $67.50. Soon to be displayed, 13th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building. Now at 24-26 West 30th St., N. Y.

Gloves
THE CROWN SILK AND SUEDE GLOVES
Gloves—Doeskeins—Duplex
Are the highest standard quality in Silk and Suede. CROWN GLOVE COMPANY. Displayed on 24th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Housefurnishings
MODERN HOT-WATER SERVICE—Real abundance, always ready for any purpose at a turn of the faucet. Makes a Bathroom really complete and healthful. Bathing an every delight. HUMPHREY CO., Room 821.

MAHOGANY NOVELTIES consisting of Serving Trays, Nut Bowls, Candle Sticks and Smoking Sets. An attractive line at the right price. Soon to be displayed, 8th Floor. WHITE-SEIDENMAN COMPANY.

House Garments
"QUEEN MAKE"—THE FAMOUS LINE OF MORNING AND PORCH DRESSES, NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS are handled only by the most select Merchants throughout the United States. Are you among these? ISAAC GINSBERG & BROS., Room 705.

Infants' & Children's Goods
INFANTS' WHITE WEAR. One Day to six years. Flannel Sacques, Skirts, Kimonas; Infants' Coats—Catalogs and samples sent, prepaid, on request.
C. BAMBERGER & CO., Room 624.

EAR REGULATORS—Silk Net, Satin trimmed, at $4.00 per dozen. Hand Quilted Bibs, $2.25 per dozen. Genuine Leather Carriage Straps. Safety Straps and Leaders at $2.00, $6.00 and $8.00 per dozen. Our lines are the product of long and careful study of "Baby's Needs." They satisfy your customers. Complete showing now ready.
FREDERICK WM. CORDES, Room 603.

THE EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY has on sale at their Up-town Section, Bush Terminal Sales Building, everything known in Quilted Goods for adults and children. Send for illustrated catalogues. Room 620.

FELTMAN BROS. & HERMEL, INC., are now taking orders for Import and Immediate delivery on Japanese Merchandise, comprising Infants' Jackets, Robes, Quilts and Shoes. Room 681.

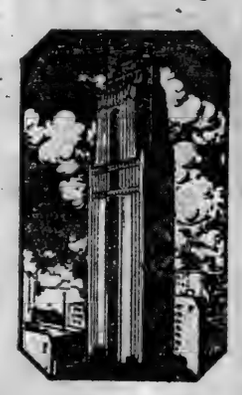
TALKING AND CRYING DOLLS. (Patented.)—Wonderful sellers. Send for sample assortment. GERLING TOY CO., Room 609.

We are now taking orders for Lingerie Crepe Rompers and Openers of very handsome patterns and attractive models for July and August deliveries. Also some pretty Gingham Rompers. Creepers of Madras, Poplin and Gingham. You can see them at Bush Terminal Sales Building. Room 603.
A. GUMAN & SON.

OUR "KIDDIEJOY" line of Juvenile Furniture Specialties such as Bassinettes, Cribs, Nursery Chairs, Play-yards Walkers, Celluloid Rattles and Toys, awakens Interest and speeds up sales in your Infants' Department. They are powerful magnets for capturing the Mothers' Trade.
HITE, JACOBS COMPANY, Room 618.

Quality Lines You'll Want to Buy - All Under One Roof

Aprons
Art Needlework
Novelties
Canes and Umbrellas
Children's Wear
Corsets, Brassieres and Accessories
Costumes and Gowns
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Draperies, Dress Fabrics and Linings
Dyes
Furs
Gloves
Hardware and Paints
Hosiery
House Garments
Housefurnishings and Home Appliances
Infants' and Children's Division
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
Knit Goods



Laces and Embroideries
Luggage and Leather Goods
Maribou Novelties
Men's Wear
Middies
Misses' and Juniors' Wear
Neckwear and Veilings
Muslin and Silk Underwear
Negligees
Notions
Novelties
Nursery Furniture
Nurses' and Maids' Apparel
Optical Goods
Overalls
Pianos and Talking Machines
Ribbons
Shipping Containers
Shoe and Shoe Accessories
Silk, Cotton, Woolen Piece Goods
Sporting Goods
Toilet Goods
Toys
Trimming
Waists
Water Heaters (Gas)
Waterproof Fabrics

Infants' & Children's Goods (Continued)
IDEAL BABY SHOE CO., Room 617.
Baby Shoes of Quality.
Baby Shoes of Newest Models.
Baby Shoes of Finest Workmanship.
Baby Shoes at Right Prices.

FOR GIFTS THAT ARE "DIFFERENT" for Layette or Trousseau, Showers, for Baby or Big Sister, just be sure to see the novelties created by JOSEPHINE JANES CO., Room 608.

CHILDREN'S COATS. Styles that take; goods well made at popular prices in today's market, should induce you to compare our line with others.
KAMINS & FRIEDLAND, Room 608.

HEADWEAR—Smartly Tailored—Featuring Beavers, Velours, etc.—Ages 2 to 8. Novelties that make a department Noted and Quoted for this class of Merchandise.
KNEALE & ROHRS, INC., Room 632.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS. Attractive models in Velour, Broadcloth, Silvertones, Duvet-de-laine, etc. Our prices are right. We invite your inspection.
MAX LESSER, Room 608.

ADA MAY displaying a new line of coral feature Frocks for Children 2 to 6. Also fine white Party Dresses, 6 to 14; daintiest materials exquisitely made. Prices are very moderate. Room 619.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS. White and Colored, from Infancy to 10 years. Most elaborate Fall line in all materials. Smart styles. Complete line of Hand and Machine embroidered Infants' Cloaks, Coats and Caps. Right Prices.
MIRSKY & LEWIS, Room 608.

S. & H. INFANT WEAR CO., INC. Novelties in hand embroidered and smocked Boys' Suits, Creepers and Rompers. Children's Dresses and Play Frocks. Room 601.

INFANTS' CAPS. Bonnets and small Hats in latest creations. Felt and Velvet Hats from 2 to 6. Complete line of Hats from 6 to 14 years. Prices $3.75 to $25.00.
MRS. PAUL SOLOMON, Room 635.

"STONEWALL" Wash Suits, Rompers and Creepers form the "Bread and Butter" portion of your stock. Guaranteed as to service—right as to style. Price Range $9.00 to $15.00. Also Flannelette Sleepers and Pajamas for children, $8.00 to $12.00.
THANHOUSER & WEILLER, Room 608.

"THISTLE" Rompers and Creepers prettily Smocked and Hand Embroidered. Fabrics of quality. THISTLE MFG. CO., Room 608.

ANOTHER "WHRILING" CREATION. Our "3-IN-ONE" Bloomer Dress should interest every Infants' Wear Buyer. Samples of this range together with our complete line are on display at Room 621. L. WOHL & CO.

WHITE DRESSES—Made of crisp, white materials in sizes for Infants, Children and Misses. We are featuring a line of Girls' Party Frocks made of Chiffon, Georgette and Crepe de Chine. We are the makers of the FAMOUS FLORENCE BRAND BABY DRESSES. These creations are wonderful "Sellers." A. W. WOLF CO., Room 602.

INFANTS' OUTFITS AND SWEATER SETS—Complete line including latest designs, now on display. Room 641, TOKHEIMER KNITTING CO., INC.

Jewelry
OUR WHITE GOLD MOUNTINGS WON THE MARKET! White Gold Artistic Mountings are our specialty and success. Examine our line. CONSOLIDATED JEWELRY CORPORATION, Room 1918.

(Jewelry Continued)
HENRY W. FISHEL & SONS, INC., Designers and Makers of "FISHON" JEWELRY, invite you to inspect their complete line of reproduction Jewelry, consisting of Bar Pins, Rings, Earrings, Shoe Buckles, Hair Ornaments, etc. Mounted in STERLING SILVER and SILVERITE. "FISHON" means quality that embodies exceptional value. Effects to retail from $1.00 to $50.00. Room 1909.

SCENTED LINGERIE CLASPS—Gold front—a Special. For originality of design, artistry of execution and high intrinsic value, you should feature a generous assortment of these clasps. HALLAM-RICE CO., 19th Floor.

LA REINE PEARLS. The only Artificial Pearl scientifically constructed and positively guaranteed to retain its beauty indefinitely. Can be washed when soiled. The most perfect copy of the genuine.
MARCEL WORMSER, 19th Floor.

WRIST WATCHES—JOHN T. MAURAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wrist Watch Specialists; makers of the bracelet that made the bracelet watch possible and the "Mauran" Watch "built for the wrist." 19th Floor.

Juniors' and Misses' Wear
CHILD'S DRESS—A special Russian blouse effect, with military touch. No. 445; Plaid Gingham and Mercerized Linene, $21.00 dozen. No. 446; Plaid, wool finish cotton Serge, $17.00 dozen.
H. CHERTCOFF & CO., Room 608.

BISSEY AND CHILDREN'S PLAY SHOES. In stock for Immediate Shipment. Oxfords and Barefoot Sandals, Medium Grade Goodyear Welts built for Service. Infants', Children's and Misses' "Mary Jane" Pumps. Patent and Sea-Island both Welts and Turns—now ready. Stock catalog listing above and fifty other lines sent on request.
L. B. EVANS' SON CO., Room 1403.

HEADWEAR—Smartly Tailored—Featuring Beavers, Velours, etc. Ages 6 to 18. Novelties that make a department Noted and Quoted for this class of Merchandise.
KNEALE & ROHRS, INC., Room 632.

MIDDY BLOUSES AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES. An exceptionally well designed line of Practical, Durable, Wearable Garments of selected Fabrics. Numbers 220 and 530 best express the season's style tendencies. You are unjust to your stock not to consider these rapid sellers before completing your Fall purchases. "Business Builders" wherever displayed.
M. & K. MANUFACTURING CO., 6th Floor.

We manufacture high grade McKAY SHOES; Infants' Flexible; Mary Janes, 3 to 6, to 8½, to 11, 11½ to 2; also Nurses' Cushion Sole Rest and Oxford.
MILLER SHOE COMPANY, Room 617.

YOUTHFUL DRESSES—Wool Jerseys, Serges, Silks, Velvets and Combinations—Styles Made and Priced Right. We invite an early inspection which will insure proper deliveries. SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, 6th Floor.

Knit Goods
CREATORS OF LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' KNIT GARMENTS. Always something new. Write for samples of our Infants' Brushed sets at $48.00 per dozen. High Grade Qualities.
GEORLUE KNITTING MILLS, Room 781.

SILK AND WOOLEN (All Knit) Sweaters and Slip-Overs
Ladies' Sweater Slips
Best of Materials
K. KATEN & CO., 7th Floor.

Knit Goods (Continued)
"FASHION" SWEATERS and Bathing Suits. Our Tuxedos and Slip-ons for Summer and Fall Wear, worth seeing. LOWENSTEIN & CO., INC., displaying at Bush Terminal Sales Building, Room 509.

LISLE AND MERCERIZED VESTS and Union Suits for children and women. V Neck, Lace and Tight Knee. Prices $4.13½, $5.00, $6.50, $8.00, $10.50 per dozen.
POTTER KNITTING CO., Room 638.

Leather Goods
KEYSTONE LEATHER GOODS COMPANY—Brief Cases, Portfolios and Music Containers retail quickly for from $1 to $50, according to style and material, and afford Merchants exceptionally good profits. Room 1702.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, consisting of Manicuring Sets, Toilet Rolls, Travelers' Outfits, Military Brush Sets, Collar Pouches and Ivory Goods at popular prices can be seen at our showrooms. STECHER & SPEILREIN CO., INC., Room 1719.

Men's & Women's Shoes
PILOT is safety and satisfaction. Dependable SHOES on display at the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 14th Floor. PILOT SHOE COMPANY.

STETSON SHOES always enjoy the reputation of "THE BEST." A complete display of men's fine shoes (featuring the famous stock models) and tailored boots for women. THE STETSON SHOE COMPANY, INC., Room 1407.

Men's and Boys' Underwear
VARSITY UNDERWEAR COMPANY will shortly have a complete display of Men's and Boys' Athletic Underwear, Union Suits, Pajamas and Nightrobes on the 12th Floor of the Building. Merchants and Buyers should inspect this line that's "Tailored—Not Merely Made."

Negligees
NEGLIGEES AND LOUNGING ROBES—Corduroy Robes, $4.00 Up. Flannels, Albatross, Crepes and Novelties at popular prices. Immediate or future delivery. Large assortment. GEORGE PADOOL, 7th Floor.

Nurses' & Maids' Apparel
HIGHEST GRADE UNIFORMS for Nurses and Maids in white and color; Cottons and Mohairs. Aprons all kinds, exquisitely made. Sheerest, daintiest materials. Bonnets, Coats. Prices moderate.
NURSES' OUTFITTING ASSN., Room 619.

Phonographs
DUOSONO—The marvellous New Phonograph, the exquisite tone production of which has captivated the public. Dealers may now obtain exclusive territory. The "Master Key to Music" and profit.
THE BELCANTO CO., INC., Room 2007.

Shoe Buckles
DE-LUXE SHOE BUCKLES, Ear Pins and Hair Ornaments, Rhinestones. Priced, $30 to $300 per doz. Various styles and sizes. Mounted in Aluminum and Platinoid.
ROMAN JEWELRY MFG. CO., Room 1921.

Silks
The McLANE SILK COMPANY will open in the near future new Sales quarters on the 4th Floor. The well known "McLane Silks" will be displayed here for the convenience of the buyer.

Silk & Muslin Underwear
DANDY NOVELTIES, in Camisoles, Bloomers, Muslin Petticoats. Keep large stocks and know that a call will make you our friends.
JOSEPH ADELSON & SONS, Room 721.

MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR. We feature a very splendid assortment of high colored Camisoles from $15.00 up.
A. GUSSOW & COMPANY, Room 720.

BLUE BIRD CREPES. Gowns, Pajamas, Bloomers. Attractive exclusive Patterns—World's largest Windsor Crepe House—Makers of Muslin, Silks, Flannels. Largest assortments. Right prices.
A. S. ISERSON, Room 724.

"BAMBOCKER"
(Patent Pending)
Makers of "AMERICAN MAID" Silk Underwear.
JACKSON STYLE CO., INC.
7th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building

"PLUME UNDERGARMENTS." Nationally advertised to four million women. Have wonderful selling co-operation. In silk, Cotton, Flannel and Silk and Cotton Novelties. Popular prices. M. MARTIN & CO., 7th Floor.

QUEENBEE GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR
Something always in stock.
Extensive line—prompt deliveries.
QUEENBEE MFG. CO., 7th Floor.

Our "BILLIE BURKE" at $9.00 and $12.00 per dozen are the BEST in the Market. Ask for samples. Both flesh and white.
RICHMOND UNDERWEAR CO., Room 734.

"DOVE" UNDERGARMENTS. Night Gowns, Pajamas, Envelope Chemises, Camisoles, Corset Covers, Bloomers, Drawers, Underskirts, Chemises, Combinations, etc. In all materials.
D. E. SICHER & CO., Room 706.

ENVELOPE PETTICOATS—Originators and Patentees. Offering Lingerie, Crepe, Flannelette. Ladies' Night-gowns, Envelope Chemises, Billie Burkes, Step-ins, at popular prices. Four weeks delivery. Fastest Growing House.
VICTORIA UNDERGARMENT CO., 7th Fl.

LADIES' SILK UNDERGARMENTS. Camisoles and Chemises in Lingerie, Jap Silk and Wash Satins. Ribbon effect Camisoles for immediate delivery. Medium priced line.
BERNARD WILLING, 7th Floor.

Toilet Goods
THERMOS BOTTLES. Render Service to people in all walks of life. Infancy to Old Age, all over the World. Thermos serves you Right—food or Drink—Hot without Fire, Cold without Ice. When and Where as you like it. Various size Bottles, Jugs and Lunch Kits. Rapid Selling Numbers for Retail Trade.
AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY, 21st Floor.

AGWALITE (A-gwal-i-te) TOILETWARE—In quality of material, design and workmanship as we good as honesty of purpose plus skilled craftsmanship can make it. ATLANTIC COMB WORKS, Exclusive makers, Room 2124.

LIQUID ROUGE $.50, $1.50, $3.00 less 1/3. Powders, all shades, $.75, $1.50 less 1/3. The distinctive qualities of our Imported Products win the favor of discriminating women everywhere. V. DARBY, 21st Floor.

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS.
Protects the gums and cleans the teeth besides. Sold in two sizes, retailing at 30c and 60c. See our display.
FORHAN COMPANY, 21st Floor.

HYGLO MANICURE PREPARATIONS—Handsome Counter Display Case of Polished Glass, stocked with a $9.50 assortment of Hyglo Manicure Preparations, now being offered for $10.00 complete. Or with order for a 12 dozen assortment of Hyglo Manicure Preparations we offer the display case absolutely free. Items in this assortment retail at 25c, 35c, 50c and $1.25. HYGLO MANICURE PREPARATIONS, 21st Floor.

"MARINELLO CREAMS"—For every different skin condition a special cream—products used and endorsed by more than half the Beauty Shops of America. Now sold by Drug and Department Stores. Displaying, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 21st Floor.

AMARI HENNA SHAMPOO is the biggest repeating Shampoo on the market. We prove demand in your own store before you buy. What do you think of that?
PRICHARD & CONSTANCE, 21st Floor.

CREME TIRA MIRA—The most wonderful of all massage creams. Used for skin bleach and cleansing cream. A remarkable skin food. You will find it pays to feature this preparation. It is now on sale together with our complete line of Perfumes, Toilet and Manicure Preparations at the Bush Terminal Sales Building. P. J. SCHUMACHER, 21st Floor.

TINTEX—The Dye Powder used like Rouge, in Flesh, Pink, Blue, Lavender (Orchid), Yellow (Maize), Peach, Ecru (Bisque), Nile Green, Silver Gray, Tan. For tinting faded and discolored Blouses, Underwear, etc. Very attractive Window Display material, as shown on "Selling Helps" Display, Main Floor, available on request. The 10c TINTEX package is developing big sales.
TINTEX COMPANY, Inc., 21st Floor.

Veilings
APPLETON, WEIL & FRANK, Importers of Firmesh Veilings and Nettings. Full line Novelty Meshes. Plain and spotted Silk Nets 72 inches, in full color range. Displayed 24th Floor.

GLENSDER TEXTILE CO., offer for your inspection all that is new in foreign and domestic Veilings and Veils. Immediate delivery. Displayed, 24th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Waists
NOVELTY, TAILORED, EMBROIDERED, and hand made Filet trimmed Waists in the very latest creations. Full line now on display. Room 506, Bush Terminal Sales Building.
DAVID HORWITZ.

The International Buyers' Club occupying the first three floors of the building has become the working headquarters of more than 13,000 prominent Merchants and Buyers. Join now and let it serve the same purpose for you!

We announce the opening of a **New Department** for the sale of **Dresses, Coats Suits, Skirts and Leather Coats** Ready for Your inspection **JULY 15th**

BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING
42d Street, East of Broadway, New York

The **Fur Department** Showing the lines of **20 Leading Manufacturers** Will be ready for inspection **JULY 15th**

An Industrial Centre

The City of Fulton, N. Y., is a thriving manufacturing city. Four railroads and the Barge Canal serve the city, and its large industries and growing population afford a splendid market for light and power.

Hence the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company are a sound investment. Earnings are over four times bond interest and excellent mortgage restrictions contribute to the safety of the bonds.

We invite requests for Circular TF, describing these bonds.

To yield

6 1/8 %

A H Bickmore & Co

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazil

6% External Gold Bonds of 1919

due serially 1922-1931 incl.

Prices to yield

6 1/4 %

Investment in these bonds is advisable and recommended, for among the many attractive features they offer diversification. This is always desirable, inasmuch as it places your funds in several countries, and consequently these funds are not at the same time subjected to the same existing conditions.

Send for descriptive circular

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Prior Lien, 6s, 1928.

Price to yield about 6.50%

Send for Circular D-31.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Abruptly, Only to Fall Back as Call Money Goes to 20 Per Cent.

Another sharp flurry in call money, which carried the rate to 20 per cent., upset a lot of speculative calculations in the stock market yesterday and a substantial reaction followed on the heels of an extensive advance. It appeared, however, as though the rise of the loan rate to a new high record for the year worked more to accelerate the afternoon decline than to start it, inasmuch as a declining tendency from top levels of stock prices was in evidence before brokers began to bid the money quotation up. The initial stage of the reaction looked like a natural product of the violent advance, in the earlier hours, when the heaviest buying of the year brought about gains running from 2 to 6 points or more among steel, rubber, automobile, and other industrial shares which have found a widespread speculative following. The turnover in excess of 2,000,000 shares, for the second time since Jan. 1, told the tale of an excited session, which was the product, in large part, of an accumulation of buying orders over the long recess.

A glance at last Saturday's statement of the Clearing House banks disclosed one reason why demand money was scarce again, to say nothing of the repeated warnings by the Federal Reserve Board and individual banks against over-speculation because of the effect on the credit market. The banks' reserve declined $57,000,000, leaving this account with a surplus above the required figure of more than $6,400,000. Loans increased $100,800,000, and in other items the July 1 financing, at a time when commercial demands were expanding, was reflected. Doubtless many traders were rudely disturbed when the call rate began to advance after loans had been renewed at mid-morning at 6 and 6 1/2 per cent., and it seemed as though the expected ease of bank accommodation had arrived to stay for several days at least. While the renewal and open market rate stood in the neighborhood of 6 per cent. until early in the afternoon, it would be interesting to know the proportion of all loans which were arranged at this level. Certainly the efforts of borrowers to fill their requirements amounted to something of a scramble, and it was learned that $3,000,000, perhaps more, was loaned on the Stock Exchange near the close of business at the maximum rate of 20 per cent. The reverse movement of stocks gained in force in the last hour and two-thirds of the morning gains were lost, many issues closing with net declines, while the general list displayed marked irregularity.

Railroad stocks gained some ground, although their firmness was rather lost sight of in the reaction of the industrials. The rails have not yet begun to show traces of speculative interest such as contemporary issues have commanded, but attention is being drawn to them as the time draws nearer for President Wilson and Director General Hines to confer over the situation of the carriers. The day's trading in industrial shares—at least the morning activity—denoted the greater emphasis laid on business improvement during the last few days, as compared with the foretnight before the steel, textile, and other industries showed proof of changing for the better. Speculators have evidently become more impressed than before the Peace Treaty was signed with the possibilities of business expansion, and the future of the markets contains interesting developments to be studied in the light of occurrences in the credit market. Cotton advanced with force in yesterday's trading, being little affected by the ebb and flow of stocks.

The foreign exchange market was once more marked by a rather general movement of rates in favor of New York. Sterling reacted 1 1/2 cents to the pound, reaching a point at 4.43 1/2 for checks, which was in the neighborhood of the lowest level of the war period. Francs receded 3 centimes. Offerings of bills in this market was reported to be heavy.

Big Increase in British Exports.

LONDON, July 7.—The Board of Trade returns for June show that imports were £122,945,635 and exports £84,562,346. There was a large falling off in the importation of grain, flour, and meat compared with June, 1918, but there was an increase in the importation of other foods and liquors. There was an increase over June, 1918, in most articles of export, but most of the total was made up of coal and manufactured articles.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS

High	20	High	20
Low	6	Low	6 1/4
Renewals	6	Renewals	6 1/4
Last	20	Last	20

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....6 1/4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 1/2@3 1/4
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 1/4@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 1/2@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5
4 to 6 months	5 1/4@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5 1/4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.49 1/2	$4.48 1/2	$4.48 1/2	—.01 1/2
Cables	4.50 1/2	4.49 1/2	4.49 1/2	—.01 1/2
France—				
Demand	6.74	6.80	6.80	—.08
Cables	6.73	6.78	6.78	—.08

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.48 1/2	$4.49 1/2
5.1813	Paris	6.80	6.78
5.1813	Belgium	6.94	6.92
	China—		
	Hongkong	83.00	83.10
	Shanghai	123.50	123.85
	Peking	163.50	163.75
40.26	Holland	$7.81 1/2	38.00
19.30	Greece	19.00	19.05
5.1813	Italy	8.17	8.15
82.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.125	51.375
	Yokohama	51.125	51.375
19.30	Spain	19.62	19.70
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.56	49.56
26.82	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	25.00	25.20
	Christiania	24.40	24.60
	Copenhagen	23.00	23.20
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.00
32.44	Rio	27.875	28.00
5.1818	Switzerland	5.53	5.50
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	9.50	9.90
	500 rubles	8.82	9.75

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market: Cents Per Kronen.

	Bid.	Asked.
Poland	*7%	*7 1/2
Austria	3%	4
Jugoslavia	6	6 1/4
Czechoslovakia	6	6 1/4
Finland	*10%	*10 1/4
Rumania	10%	11

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.45	$4.44%

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $402,960,449; balances, $66,062,501; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $456,375; Federal Reserve credit balances, $53,389,413.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $36.6250.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53 3/4d; in New York, $1.07 3/8; Mexican dollars, 82 3/4@83 1/4c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	2,081,682	405,478	501,748
Year to date	145,957,029	35,201,940	104,815,422

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53	55	100	Adams Express	55½	56¾	53¾	55¾	+ ¾
50¾	51¾	5,200	Advance Rumely	52¾	54	50¾	50¾	— 2
74½	75	1,100	Advance Rumely pf	75¾	76	75	75	— ¼
99	102	5,100	Ajax Rubber	100	105	100	100	— 4
2¾	3¼	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ½
1¾	2¼	2,500	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	— ½
47¾	48	24,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48¾	50	47	47¾	+1½
95	95¼	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	95½	96¾	95	95¾	+ ¾
109½	109¾	1,200	Am. Agri. Chemical	109¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ¾
42	44	100	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44	44	—
47½	50½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	—
90½	91½	5,800	Am. Best Loaf	91½	92	90¾	90¾	— ¾
107½	108	9,700	Am. Boach Mag	102	111½	102	107¾	+9¾
168	171	200	Am. B. S. & Fy. pf	164½	165	164½	165	—
61¼	61¾	17,200	Am. Can	61¾	63	61¾	61¾	— ¼
110½	111	5,000	Am. Car & Found	110¾	113	110¾	110¾	— ¾
63	63¾	4,600	Am. Cotton Oil	63¾	64	63	63	+ ¼
12	12¾	700	Am. Drug. Synd	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	— ¼
96	97	400	Am. Express	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
85½	86	12,100	Am. Hide & Leath	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
131½	132½	6,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	130	134½	130	132½	— ¾
60	61½	700	Am. Ice	60	60	59½	59½	— 1
73	75	1,100	Am. Ice pf	74	74	74	74	— ¼
110¾	110¾	24,000	Am. International	114	116	110¾	110¾	— ¾
80	81	1,800	Am. Linseed	82	82	80	80	— ¾
97	98½	700	Am. Linseed pf	97¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	+ ¾
93¼	93¾	14,400	Am. Locomotive	93¾	94¾	93¼	93¼	— ¾
85¾	86	22,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87¾	87¾	85	86	+1¼
122	124½	100	Am. Snuff	124	124	124	124	+3
45¾	46	10,900	Am. Steel Found	47	47	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
138½	139	9,600	Am. Sugar Ref	139¾	142	138¼	138½	— 1
113	113¾	4,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	115¾	115¾	113½	113¾	— ¾
96¼	99	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
104½	104¾	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
228	229	7,300	Am. Tobacco	225	235	230	230	— 4
100½	101	700	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	— ¼
120	120½	7,600	Am. Woolen	124½	124½	120	120	— ¾
109	110	400	Am. Woolen pf	110	110	110	110	— ¾
50¼	50¾	1,300	Am. Writ. Paper pf	50¾	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¼
24½	24½	5,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	25	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
62	62	200	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	62	62	60	60	— 3
74½	74¾	85,100	Anaconda Copper	74¾	76¾	74½	74½	+ ¾
4	5	100	Ann Arbor	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
50	53	500	Assoc. Dry Goods	54	54	53	53	— ½
75	79	50	Assoc. Dry G.1st pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ½
102½	103	15,500	At., Top. & S. F	101½	103¾	101¾	103	+1½
84¾	85¾	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
103¾	105	700	Atlantic Coast Line	101¾	103¾	101¾	103¾	+3½
172	174	1,700	Atl. Gulf & W. I	177	177	172½	173	— 4
111½	112	33,100	Baldwin Locomot	113¾	118	111¾	112	— ¼
45¾	45¾	6,000	Baltimore & Ohio	44	45¾	43¾	45½	+ ¼
56	57	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	— ¼
140½	141½	7,200	Barrett Co	138	145	138	140½	+2
1¾	2	500	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
95¾	95¾	2,400	Bethlehem Steel	96	99	95	95	+3
95¾	96¾	67,300	Beth. Steel Class B	96	96¾	95	95¾	+1½
111¾	112¾	800	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	+ ¾
21¾	22	1,600	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
29¾	30	8,600	Brooklyn R. T	31	31¾	29¾	30	+ ¼
100	104½	200	Brown Shoe	102½	103	102¾	103	—
100¾	103	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	— ¼
12½	13	2,900	Butte Copper & Z	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
34	34¾	12,300	Butte Superior	35¾	35¾	34	34	— ¼
44¾	44¾	900	Caddo Cen. Oil & R	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
71½	71¾	4,300	Cal. Packing	72	73	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
36½	37½	1,100	Cal. Petroleum	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	— ¾
69½	71	800	Calumet & Arizona	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ¼
157½	158¾	1,500	Canadian Pacific	157½	158¾	157½	157½	+ ¾
27½	28	3,200	Central Foundry	28¾	28¾	26¾	27½	+1¼
61	62	14,300	Cen. Foundry pf	63½	64	61	61	+3
108¾	109	29,800	Cen. Leather Co	110¾	112¾	108¾	109	—1
111¾	113	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	112½	112¾	111¾	112½	+ ¾
45¾	47	300	Certain-Teed Prod	44	47	44	47	+1
64¾	64¾	12,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	64¾	66¼	63¾	64¾	+ ¾
230	243	1,200	Chandler Motor	244¾	245	240	240	—4
65¾	66	4,400	Ches. & Ohio	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
9¼	10	200	Chi. Great Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
27½	28¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
44½	45	4,600	C., M. & St. Paul	43¾	45	43¾	44¾	+ ¾
69¾	69¾	2,000	C., M. & St. P. pf	69	70¾	69	70	+ ¾
100¾	101¾	1,600	Chi. & Northwest	101	101¾	100	100¼	— ¾
67½	69	6,800	C., R. I. & P	68	69¾	68	69	+ ¼
79½	80¾	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	+1¼
67½	69	400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	67¾	68	67	68	+ ¼
75¾	77	200	C., St. P., M. & Om	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1¼
27¾	28	18,100	Chile Copper	28	28¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
48¾	48¾	6,500	Chino Copper	48	48¾	47¾	48¾	— ¾
90	92	200	Cluet, Peabody	92	92	90	90	— 3
51	52½	11,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52¾	51½	52	— ¼
63¼	63¾	9,600	Colum. Gas. & Elec	62½	63	62¾	63¼	— ¾
70	70¾	300	Consol. Cigar	70½	70¾	70	70	— ¾
102½	102¾	2,500	Consolidated Gas	100¾	102¾	100¾	101¾	+1¾
109¼	109¾	1,100	Con.G. E.L.& P., Blt.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
17	17	3,000	Con. Interest. Cal.M.	17	17	17	17	— ¼
97	98	4,200	Continental Can	98	98¾	97	98	— ¾
89¾	90	71,600	Corn Products Ref	93	94¾	89¾	89¾	— 4
107	108	100	Do pf., ex div	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
115	115¾	53,700	Crucible Steel	116¾	120	115	115	—
103	107	100	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	103	105	—
41¾	42	21,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	41¾	41½	40¾	40¾	—
86	87	2,500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	87	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
110	112	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	109	112	109	110¾	+3
187½	197½	200	Del., Lack. & West	190	190	190	190	— 5
7¾	8½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8	— ¼
11½	11¾	1,500	Den. & Rio G. pf	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
14	14¾	2,000	Dome Mines	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
37	37½	1,100	Elk Horn Coal	37½	38¾	37	37	— 1
37¼	38	400	Emerson Brant	39	39	38	38	— 1
97	100	100	Emerson Brant. pf	99	99	99	99	— 2
94	94¾	1,200	Endicott Johnson	94½	95	94¼	94¾	+ ¼
103¼	105	700	Endicott John. pf	103½	104	103½	104	+ ¼
18	18¼	2,200	Erie	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
30¾	31	3,400	Erie 1st pf	31	31½	30¾	31	—
21½	22¾	300	Erie 2d pf	22	22¾	22	22¾	— ½
113½	114	6,300	Fam. Play.-Lasky	113¾	115	113¾	114	+ ¾
		2,700	Do rights	2½	2½	1¾	1¾	
15¾	16¾	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
58½	58½	18,400	Freeport, Texas	58½	59	58½	58½	+ ¼
35¾	36¾	4,800	Gaar, Wm. & Wig	36¾	38¾	35¾	35¾	— 1
82½	83	5,800	General Cigar	84	84¾	82¾	83	— ¾
166	168	3,600	General Electric	166	168½	166	166¼	—4
234	235	9,900	General Motors	242	242	228½	234	—4
92½	93¼	200	Gen.Motors pf.,ex d.	93¾	93½	93¾	93¼	—
89	90	100	Gen. Mot. deb.,ex d.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
84½	85	38,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	84½	88¾	84½	84½	+ ¾
102	104½	100	Goodrich pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
66¾	68	400	Granby Consol	67	67¾	67	67¾	—1¼
95¾	96¾	4,900	Great Northern pf	96	96¾	95¾	96	+ ¼
47¾	47¾	20,500	Gt. N.cts.,ore props	46¾	47¾	46¾	47½	+1
44½	45	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	44½	45	44½	44½	+ ½
69¾	72¾	500	Gulf States Steel	72	72½	72	72½	+ ½
10¾	11	100	Gulf., Mob. & Nor	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
64½	65	2,100	Hillside Coal & I	65¾	65¾	64½	64½	— 1
99	101¼	1,100	Illinois Central	99	99¾	99	99¾	— ¼
66	66¾	31,000	Inspiration Copper	66¾	67¾	65¾	66	— ¾
7¾	7¾	900	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
27½	28	500	Interboro Con. pf	27¾	28	27½	28	+ ¾
25½	26½	600	Int. Agricultural	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
84	85¾	400	Int. Agricult. pf	84¾	85	84½	85	+1
146	147	4,700	Int. Harvester, new	145¾	150¾	145¾	146¾	—1½
54¼	54½	19,700	Int. Mer. Marine	56	56¾	54½	54½	—1¼
117½	118	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	119¼	119¾	117¾	118	—1¼
32¼	32¼	14,800	Int. Nickel	32½	33	32¼	32¼	— ¼
68¾	69	21,700	Int. Paper	68	70¾	68	68¾	+1½
		100	Do pf., sta., ex d	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	—
37¾	38¼	500	Jewel Tea	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
78	84	200	Jewel Tea pf	78	79	78	78	—
37½	38¼	1,200	Jones Bros. Tea	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ½
22¾	23	600	Kan. City South	22¾	23	22¾	23	+1
130	132	8,200	Kelly Spgfld Tire	134	134¾	130	130	—3½
40¾	41	10,300	Kennecott Copper	41	41¼	40¾	41	+ ¼
115	116	16,100	Keystone T. & R	116	117¾	113¾	113¾	—1½
89	90	8,400	Lackawanna Steel	90	91½	89	90	+ ¼
22	23	200	L. Erie & West. pf	23	23	22	22	— ¼
32	33	2,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	33	36	34½	34½	— ¾
51½	52¾	1,400	Lehigh Valley	52	52¾	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
68	70	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	72	72	70½	70½	—
193	197	1,400	Lorillard (P.) Co	203	203	194	194	—6½
120	121	100	Louis. & Nash	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¾
29	31	1,000	Manhattan Shirt	32½	32½	30	30	—3
68	75	100	Marlin-Rockwell	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
49	49¾	1,800	Maxwell Motors	60	60¼	49¾	49¾	— ¾
73	76½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	76¾	76¾	76	76	— ¾
37	38	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	38	38¾	33	33	— ¾
108	109	800	May Dept. Stores	109	109	108	109	— ¼
187½	188	12,500	Mexican Petroleum	188	189	187	187½	— ¾
28¾	28¾	1,500	Miami Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
55	55¾	64,500	Midvale Steel	54¾	56¾	54½	55	— ¾
18¼	18¾	1,500	Minn. & St. L., new	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
		200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	96	96	96	96	—2
69¾	70	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex	69¾	70	69¾	70	— ¼
19	19¼	12,100	M., K. & Tex. pf	19	19¾	19	19¼	— ¼
93	94¾	76,800	Missouri Pacific	93	94¾	93	94	— ¾
100	100	100	Do pf., ex div	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
56¾	57¾	1,100	Mo., Pacific pf	56¾	57¾	56¾	57	—
78¾	79¼	900	Montana Power	78¾	79¼	78¾	79	—
38	39¼	9,500	National Acme	38	39½	38	38¾	+ ¾
123	129	100	National Biscuit	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¾
81	87	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	82	82	—
21	22½	3,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23	23½	22	22	— ¾
80	81	900	Nat. En. & Stamp	82¾	82¾	80	80	—1¾
82	82½	4,200	National Lead	81	83½	81	82	+ ¾
		800	Nevada Cons Cop	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
125	126	500	N. Y. Air Brake	127½	127½	125	125	— ¾
81¼	82	3,400	N. Y. Central	81½	82	81	81¾	+ ¼
31	32	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	32	32	31	31	— ¾
31	32	200	N.Y.C.& St.L.2d pf	33	33¾	33	33	+1¾
38	39¾	400	N. Y. Dock	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
32¾	33¾	5,100	N. Y. N. H. & H	32	33¾	31½	32½	— ¾
106¾	108	2,000	Norfolk & Western	106¾	108	106¾	107½	+ ¾
96	96¾	5,400	Northern Pacific	97	97	96	96½	— ¾
84	86	2,200	Nova Scotia S. & C	85	87	84	84	—1
56¾	57¾	24,100	Ohio Cities Gas	58¾	60½	57¾	58	— ¾
		100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	— ¼
11	11¼	7,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
57¼	58	100	Owens Bottle	58	58	58	58	—
29	32	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31¾	30½	31¾	—1¾
96	100¾	27,700	Pan-Am. P. & T	97¼	100¾	97¼	100¾	+1¾
39¼	40	2,100	Penn. Seab. Steel	40¾	41	39¾	40	+ ¼
45¾	46	2,500	Penn. R. R	46¾	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
52	52¾	1,500	People's Gas, Chi	52	52¾	51¾	52¼	+1
15	15¾	1,200	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
23¾	24	21,800	Pere Marquette	23¾	24¼	22¾	23¾	+1¾
66¾	67	500	Pere Marq. prior pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾
61½	63	800	Pettibone, M. & Co	60	61½	60	61½	+11½
41½	42	3,400	Philadelphia Co	41¾	42¼	41¾	41½	—
55¾	55¾	2,900	Pierce-Arrow	56¾	56¾	55	55½	— ¾
23¾	24	4,000	Pierce Oil	24	24	23¾	23¾	—
65¾	66	7,700	Pittsburgh Coal	65¾	65¾	65	65	—1
		100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94	94	94	94	+ ¾
96½	97	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97	97	97	— ¼
39¼	40	5,400	Pitts. & West Va	39¾	41	39¼	40	+ ¾
19	19¾	600	Pond Creek Coal	19	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
87	87¾	4,400	Pressed Steel Car	87¾	89	87	87	— ¾
126	127	100	Pullman Co	127	127	127	127	— ¾
63¾	65	1,200	Punta Alegre Sugar	64¾	66	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
95¾	96	2,100	Railway Steel Spr	94¾	97	94¾	95¾	+2¾
24½	24¾	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	25	25	24½	24½	— ¾
90¼	90½	40,200	Reading	89½	92¾	89½	90¾	+1¾
88	89¾	4,100	Remington Typew	89¾	89¾	82	82½	—2
99¾	100	22,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	99¾	100¾	98	98¾	+1½
104	104¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
54	55

8.20% Income and Normal Tax Free

$25,000,000 new 8% preferred stock of one of America's best known and most successful corporations is obtainable at 97½.

Ask for Circular "K."

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 6770

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$300,000
CITY OF ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA
4½% School Bonds

Due April 1, 1949

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

Price 101.65 and interest to yield 4.40%

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL ST. NEW YORK

Bought, Sold & Quoted

Indian Refining Co.
Preferred

Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Common

J. S. Bache & Co.
BANKERS ESTABLISHED 1892
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
Branches and Correspondents throughout the United States.

OIL

To protect the oil industry and investor, nothing is more imperative than to have a technical survey, analysis and report made on all new projects.

CARLISLE MASON
Incorporated
Consulting Engineers
207 Broadway New York

$150,000
Cameron County, TEXAS
Road 5½'s
DUE MARCH 10, 1949
OPTIONAL 1929
Price to Yield 5%

Cameron County, Texas, has an assessed valuation of over $17,000,000, and an estimated population of 30,000.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

CALL MONEY HITS TWENTY PER CENT.

Reaches Highest Figure Since Establishment of Federal Reserve System in 1914.

LARGE SUMS AT THAT RATE

Rapid Advance After Stock Exchange Closes — Government Action Is Hinted At.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 20 per cent., the highest rate touched since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, in November, 1914. This rate was not reached until after the close of the stock market, when, it was reported, several millions were loaned at the high figure. One large bank is known to have advanced $1,500,000 at the 20 per cent. rate, and at least two other institutions were said to have negotiated demand loans at the same rate.

The money market was rather dull at the usual time for opening and renewing quotations, which is between 11:30 o'clock and noon, and first loans were made at 6 per cent. for loans secured by good mixed collateral and at 6¼ per cent. for those entirely secured by industrial stocks. The advance did not start until well into the afternoon, and at 2 o'clock the rates quoted were 8 and 9 per cent., respectively, for mixed and all industrial collateral.

Shortly before the close of the stock market, money was bid up to 12 and 15 per cent., and after the close of the market, when many brokers found they had not provided for their requirements, the rate jumped to 20 per cent.

Following the advance, rumors were afloat in Wall Street that some action would be taken by the Federal Reserve Bank, and that a movement was on foot to reconvene the so-called Money Committee, which ceased its activities several months ago. But nothing developed at the Reserve Bank, so far as is known, and bankers who were members of the Money Committee denied any knowledge of a reassembling of that body.

In partial explanation of the flurry in money rates it was said the Government had withdrawn some of its deposits with local banks, and that it is expected to call on them rather heavily in the next few days. It was also said that a good deal of bank business had accumulated over the holiday, as banks in many parts of the country closed down for the Fourth and did not reopen until yesterday.

That the banking situation is still far from being as strong as many conservative bankers desire to see it was evidenced by the statement issued by the Clearing House Saturday, and by the weekly display of condition issued by the Federal Reserve Bank. In the former exhibit, bank loans increased $100,867,000, and excess reserve, which was $84,077,130 a week ago, declined to $6,433,700. Loans at the Federal Reserve Bank increased $131,230,982, while member banks' reserves at the Reserve Bank were diminished by $51,609,376.

These large changes, it was generally believed, reflected financial operations over the end of June and the first of July, and bankers said that a good part of the loans made to cover that period had not yet been liquidated, and that payments made by corporations for interest and dividend charges were rather slow in getting back into the banks.

Postpone Dr. Day's Hearing.

The hearing of charges brought against Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, by William M. Bennett, as counsel for the West Side Taxpayers' Association, was postponed yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hirshfield said this action was taken at the request of Mr. Bennett, who desired more time to read the answer which Dr. Day had made to the charges, and which was not handed to Mr. Bennett until yesterday. Dr. Day's attorneys protested against the postponement.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	July 5.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,720,000	$10,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	571,603,000	13,063,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	487,414,000	39,097,000
Due to banks	120,644,000	10,331,000
Time deposits	12,292,000	29,000
Exchange clearances	26,684,000	7,607,000
Due from banks	75,700,000	5,672,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Res. Bank	63,441,000	2,808,000
Cash excess and with Fed. Res. Bank	12,808,000	6,213,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	96.33	95.17	95.83	+ .49
25 industrials	115.16	112.46	112.96	— .69
50 stocks	99.84	98.81	99.34	— .01

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	99.09	98.17	98.96	+1.18
July 2	98.79	97.62	98.17	+ .68
July 1	97.62	96.79	97.49	+ .62
June 30	97.53	96.66	97.08	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July					
*1919	99.84	July 7	98.19	July 1	99.34
1918	72.78	July 6	70.48	July 18	71.67
1917	82.44	July 2	79.35	July 16	80.80
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	78.24	July 29	66.86	July 19	72.65

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	99.84	July 7	98.19	July 1	99.34
†1918	74.22	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.16
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.19	Jan. 15	73.89
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.45	Dec. 20	69.53
1916	101.02	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	83.22
1915	94.73	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.19	—.03	—1.17	+1.13

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.08	+ .02
July 4	Holiday		June 26	78.05	—.02
July 3	77.23	—.03	June 25	78.07	—.10
July 2	77.78	—.03	June 24	78.17	....
July 1	77.81	—.05	June 23	78.17	+ .05
June 30	77.91	—.12	June 21	78.12	+ .01
June 28	78.03	—.05	June 20	78.10	—.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05	June 3	76.09	Mar. 31	77.78
†1918	77.87	May 24	75.17	Apr. 5	76.65
Full Years.					
1918	82.86	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	80.18	Nov. 27	66.19	Apr. 22	66.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

PRAISES DRUG CLINIC.

Dr. Copeland Describes the Work of Registering Addicts.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, City Health Commissioner, yesterday visited the Registration Clinic at 128 Prince Street. Upon his return to his office he said he was much pleased with the work being done. In a statement he added:

"In the first place, the work is being conducted in an orderly way. The sexes are separated, and no patient is known by his name. When he comes in he receives a number, and when that number is called he has a private interview in which he reveals his name. On the registration card is pasted his photograph. The addict brings three copies of the photograph, and three cards are filled out. The seal of the State Narcotic Commission is applied to prevent fraud or duplication. One card is for the Board of Health, one for the Narcotic Commission, and one for the registrar.

"Certain addicts are exempt from registration. A bed ridden patient is not required to register; neither is a patient with a hopeless disease or any incurable or painful malady where a drug is necessary. All exemptions are dealt with by the Narcotic Commission in a confidential manner.

"Saturday and Monday about 350 persons were registered. The Health Department expects to register drug addicts immediately. I still think there is a possibility of a great many alcoholic addicts becoming drug addicts.

"At the Health Department Drug Clinic at 145 Worth Street the work is running along smoothly. The clinic is well organized, and we are treating about 600 addicts a day there. About 2,000 visit the place from time to time. We give them a two-day supply of drugs. That has cut down the amount of drug prescription, and has effected a number of cures."

GREET ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

State Department Officials Receive Delegation Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The flag of Abyssinia, one of the world's oldest governments, with traditions dating back to the days of the Queen of Sheba, was unfurled in Washington today on the arrival of a delegation from that nation.

The visiting mission consists of four members, and came to this country to present to President Wilson congratulations on the victory of the Allied and Associated Powers. It will also present certain gifts to the President.

The commissioners, who represent an independent Government of nearly 10,000,000 people, was welcomed at the Union Station by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State; Assistant Secretary Breckenridge Long, and A. K. Schmavonian, acting chief of the Near East division of the State Department.

Dedjasmatch (Duke) Nado, Governor of a large district near the Italian Somaliland border, is head of the mission, and the other members are Kantiba Gabrou, Ato Herouy, and Ato Kinkan.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.
Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅝	100
Anglo-French 5s	97⅛	97⅜
Argentine 5s	94	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	96¼	96⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96⅜	96⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	96⅜	97⅛
Chinese Government 5s	86	88
Republic of Cuba, ext. 5s, 1944	93½	....
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92⅜	93
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81¼	85½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	....
City of Bordeaux 6s	93½	93½
City of Lyons 6s	93⅜	93½
City of Marseilles 6s	93⅝	99½
City of Paris 6s	97½	98¼
Japanese 4½s	91	92
Japanese 4½s, second series	88½	91⅞
Japanese 4s	77	78
City of Tokio 5s	81	82
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	99⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98½	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	98⅝	99
United States of Mexico 5s	65	71
United States of Mexico 4s	53	54

UNITED STATES ISSUES.
Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98½	98⅝	Pan 3s, c, 1938	98½	..
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	98⅝	Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	88	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	94
4s, r, 1925	106¼	106⅝	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
4s, c, 1925	106¼	106⅝	P I 4s, '38	90	94
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96⅝	99½	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1938	96⅝	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96⅝	99½			

STOCKS.
Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus	186	....
Am Ag Ch pf	98½	101
Am B Sug pf	85	90
Am Br Sh	91	98
Am C pf	104½	106
Am C & F pf	116	118½
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	91	93
Am Lo pf	104½	109
Am Shipb	132	....
Am Sm pf, A	93	94
Am S & R pf	106	108½
Am Sug Ref pf	118	119
Am T & C	59	63
Ann A pf	10	20
Assets R	1½	2
Asso D G 2d pf	75	80
Assoc Oil	92½	94
A. B. & A	10	11
Atl G & W I pf	73	74
Bald L pf	107	109
Barrett Co pf	115¼	116
Beech Crk	20½	..
Beth St pf	98	107
Booth Fish pf	82½	84
Bklyn Ed	100	102½
B U Gas	83	90
B R & P pf	88	....
Burns Bros	148	152
Bush Ter. ex div	80	100
But'k Co pf	32	34
Calif P pf	114	..
Cal Fet pf	78	80
Can Sc. pf	45½	46
Case (J I) pf	89¼	100
C R of N J	205	225
C & S A Tel	113	..
C'tain-teed 1st pf	88	90
Chi & Alt pf	9½	10
Do pf	13	15
C & N W pf	120	122
C, St P, M & Om pf	105	110
C, C, C & St L pf	80	81
Do pf	71	74
Cl & Pitts pf	80	....
Do spec	87½	....
Clu-P pf	106¾	108
Col F pf	105	120
Col & So pf	28½	29
Do 1st pf	54	56
Do 2d pf	46	56
Comp T pf	49	51
Con C pf	94½	96
Con C pf	100	115
Cont Ins	72	77½
Crex Carp	62	64
C-Am Sug	180	185
Do pf	102	107
D & C Co pf	100	104
Det Ed	117	121
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	..	104
D, B S & A	3	4½
Do pf	6	10
Elec S & B pf	89	98
Elk Horn C pf	..	47
Erie & P	..	70
Fed M & S pf	41½	41¾
Fisher Bdy	83	87
Do pf	100	102
Gen Chem	185	193
Do pf	105¾	106
Gen Cig pf	104	105
G, M & N pf	39	45
Gulf & S 1st pf	94	98
Hartman	82	83
Homestake	85	97
Int M pf	119¾	120
Int N pf	98	..
Int P pf, ex div	100	105
Int Salt	..	84
Iowa Cent	4¼	6
K C, Pt & M pf	38	..
Kan C So pf	54½	55½
Kelly S T pf	98½	102
Kelsey Wh	55	56
Do pf	100	101
K & T M pf	12	30
Kresge (SS)	145	150¾
Do pf	103	113
Kress (S H)	78	..
Do pf	106	..
Lacl Gas	50	60
L E & W	11	11½
Ligg & M	215	225
Do pf	113	118
L-W B 1st pf	103	106
Do 2d pf	115	118
Lorill'd Co pf	110	112¾
M'kay Cos	74	78
Do pf	64	64½
Man Bch	⅛	2½
Man Elev	87	88
M Dep Sta pf	110	112
Mich Cent	109	110
M, St P & S S M 1 L	62	66
M P 1st pf	96	..
Mon P pf	104	..
Mor & Es	70½	..
N Y C & H L	116¼	120
Nat B pf	117½	122
Nat C & S pf	106	107
Nat Sm pf	101	102½
Nat L pf	110	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	26
N Y, O & W pf	22	23
Norf So	16¼	18½
N & W pf	75	77
North Am	57	60
Ohio F S	50	50½
Owens B pf	101	..
Pac Coast	40	48
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	50	70
Pac Mail	29½	30
Pac T & Tel pf	90	..
Penn M pf	46½	48
Pet-M 1st pf	97	102
Pierce-A pf	103½	109
P, C, C & St L	64	68
P, Ft W & C pf	122½	130
P & W, Va pf	83½	94
Pr Stl Car pf	102	104
P S, N J	80	86
R R Sec, 1 C stk c	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf	103½	113
R T 1st pf	98	..
Do 2d pf	..	100
Rdg 1st pf	36½	38
Do 2d pf	37¾	40
St L S W pf	84¼	85½
Sears-Roeb	234½	237¼
Do pf	117½	120
So P R S	110	175
St'd Mill	131	138
Do pf	80	93½
Sup Stl 1st pf	103	110
T P L Tr	400	500
Third Av	22½	24
Tid W O	233	243
T, St L & West	..	6
Do ctfs	4	6
Do pf	15	20
T C R T pf	85	136
2d T pf	113	120
U B P pf	90	95
Un Cig Sto pf	113	..
U D 1st pf	81½	84
Do 2d pf	120	130½
U S Ex	27	28
U S Ind A pf ex div	47¼	49¾
Va R & P	42	48
Vul Detin	14	18
Do pf	74	80
Wab pf, B	23¾	24
Wells F	67	71
W Md 2d pf	38	39½
Do pf	38	39½
W Penn pf	38	42
West Un	89½	90
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
W-Ov pf	96¾	97
Wilson pf	98	102
Wis Cent	28	30
W'w'th pf	116¾	116¾
Wor Pump pf, A	96	98
Do pf, B	79½	79

We own and offer, subject to prior sale, the bond issues described below. These securities are of a class which have long been favorites with our clients and on which the success and reputation of S. W. Straus & Co. have been largely built up.

New Issue

$1,400,000

Stratford Apartment Hotel
NEW YORK CITY

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated July 1, 1919. Interest Coupons due January 1 and July 1. Principal and Interest payable at the offices of S. W. Straus & Co. The borrowing corporation covenants to pay 4% Federal Income Tax. Callable at 102 and Interest.

SERIAL MATURITIES OR AMORTIZATION

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$40,000	Jan. 1, 1922	$65,000	July 1, 1924	$80,000	July 1, 1927
50,000	July 1, 1922	70,000	July 1, 1925	85,000	July 1, 1928
60,000	July 1, 1923	75,000	July 1, 1926	875,000	July 1, 1929

Denominations: $1,000 and $500 bonds in all maturities; $100 bonds in 1929 maturity only.

Property Mortgaged: The bonds are a direct closed first mortgage on the land and building located at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 74th Street, New York City. The building will be a fourteen-story, steel frame, absolutely fireproof structure of the most advanced design, construction, finish and equipment, containing 340 rooms and 225 baths, divided into suites to suit tenants. There will be four electric elevators. The building is now in course of construction, and its completion, in accordance with the plans and specifications, free and clear of all prior liens, is unconditionally guaranteed to the bondholders by S. W. Straus & Co. The land fronts 100 feet on 74th Street and 142 feet on West End Avenue.

Value of Property: The property, land and building, is appraised at $2,100,000.

Hotel Demand in This District: This building is being erected in direct response to the large and constantly growing demand for high-grade apartment hotel space of this character. The location is excellent, West End Avenue being between Riverside Drive and Broadway. Close at hand are many well-known hotels and private residences of wealthy New Yorkers, with the Schwab residence occupying an entire square block directly across the street. Transportation could not be better; the Fifth Avenue Bus line is one block away, the 72nd Street express station of the Seventh Avenue Subway line three short blocks away, and near at hand are the Sixth Avenue Elevated and several street car lines.

Earnings: The net annual rental earnings are estimated at $185,000, nearly two and one-quarter times the greatest annual interest charge.

Borrowing Corporation: These bonds are the direct obligation of the 305 West End Corporation, of which the President and controlling stockholder is Henry Mayer, a prominent New York business man of long experience in the ownership and operation of high-grade buildings. He comes to us bearing the strongest recommendations as to his responsibility.

Call, write or 'phone for Circular No. A-607

New Issue

$1,000,000

Flatbush Industrial Building
BROOKLYN

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated May 24, 1919. Interest Coupons due May 24 and November 24. Principal and Interest payable at the offices of S. W. Straus & Co. The borrowing corporation covenants to pay 4% Federal Income Tax. Callable at 102 and Interest.

SERIAL MATURITIES OR AMORTIZATION

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$40,000	May 24, 1921	$50,000	May 24, 1924	$55,000	May 24, 1927
45,000	May 24, 1922	50,000	May 24, 1925	60,000	May 24, 1928
50,000	May 24, 1923	50,000	May 24, 1926	600,000	May 24, 1929

Denominations: $1,000 and $500 bonds in all maturities; $100 bonds in 1929 maturity only.

Property Mortgaged: The bonds are a direct closed first mortgage on the land and building located at 14th Avenue, 36th and 37th Streets, Brooklyn, New York. The building will be a modern six-story absolutely fireproof structure of reinforced concrete, intended for light manufacturing purposes. There will be ten elevators. A spur track will give connection with both rail and water transportation. The building is now in course of construction, and its completion, in accordance with the plans and specifications, free and clear of all prior liens, is unconditionally guaranteed to the bondholders by S. W. Straus & Co. The land fronts 200 feet on 14th Avenue, 240 feet on 36th Street and 600 feet on 37th Street, occupying almost the entire block.

Value of Property: The property, land and building, is appraised at $1,525,000.

Rental Demand: The building is being erected in response to a heavy demand on the part of manufacturing corporations in this part of Brooklyn. Real estate values in this section are increasing, and the demand for light manufacturing space of this kind is in excess of the supply. Some of the structures near by, such as the Bush Terminal, are completely filled and applications of manufacturing companies for space still continue. It is in Brooklyn that a large number of manufacturing and industrial enterprises of metropolitan New York are located, principally because of the congested condition and the high rentals on Manhattan Island. Nearby are closely populated districts affording an ample supply of labor, with excellent transportation. The 14th Avenue station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway is directly across the street. A surface street car line is one-half block away and the Culver Line of the Elevated is near at hand.

Earnings: The net annual rental earnings are conservatively estimated at $160,000, nearly three times the greatest annual interest charge.

Borrowing Corporation: The bonds are the direct obligation of the Flatbush Industrial Corporation of New York.

Call, write or 'phone for Circular No. A-603

Price, Par and Accrued Interest on both issues to net 6%.

***MONTHLY DEPOSITS:** In accordance with the usual provisions of the Straus Plan, in both of the above bond issues monthly deposits of principal and interest are required so as to provide systematically for the payment of both principal and interest in cash on the days when due and to make certain that the rents as received each month are applied to the payment of the bonds. Each monthly deposit is one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest coming due during the year.*

We have purchased the above issues with our own funds after careful investigation and recommend them as thoroughly safeguarded investments.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO BOSTON PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS ST. LOUIS DETROIT MILWAUKEE

37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Amount	Security	Maturity	Yield %
	Tax Exempt in New York State		
$20,000	Buffalo, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	Oct., 1935	4.25
50,000	Tarrytown, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	June, 1920-41	4.30
125,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. 4½s	July, 1922-35	4.30
5,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. W. Wks 3½s	July, 1920	4.15
	Tax Exempt in New Jersey		
$38,000	Jersey City, N. J., Reg. 4½s	1927 & 1928	4.40
5,000	Trenton, N. J., Reg. Park 4s	June, 1929	4.40
10,000	Camden, N. J., Funding 4½s	June, 1928	4.40
118,000	Camden Co., N. J., 5s	Aug., 1925	4.00
15,000	Irvington, N. J., 4½s	Jan., 1920	4.45
10,000	Kearney, N. J., School 4½s	April, 1937	4.50
215,000	Cliffside Park, N. J., Sewer 5½s	June, 1922, to Dec., 1924	4.70
	General Market Municipals		
$1,200,000	St. Louis, Mo., School Dist. 4s	July, 1930	4.40
10,000	State of Oregon Highway 4s	Apr. & Oct., 1924-38	4.45
100,000	State of Idaho Capitol Bldg. 4½s	Jan., 1930-38	4.50
90,000	Duluth, Minn., Bridge 5s	July, 1923-28	4.50
25,000	New Britain, Conn., 3½s	Jan., 1924	4.50
240,000	Vermilion Co., Ill., Road 4s	Jan., 1929-36	4.50
10,000	Newark, O., Grade 4½s	Apr., 1928	4.55
50,000	San Francisco, Cal., Water 4½s	July, 1923-24	4.65
80,000	Hanover Township, Pa., Sewer 5s	June, 1929-49	4.70
325,000	Aberdeen, S. D., Sewer 4½s	July, 1921-39	4.75
300,000	Bingham Co., Idaho, Road 5s	July, 1929-38	4.80
15,000	Concord, N. C., Improvement 6s	Jan., 1937	4.90

Descriptive circular furnished on request

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Minneapolis Baltimore Pittsburg Cleveland

Tax Exempt in New York State
Free from all Federal Income Taxes

$150,000

Herkimer County, New York
5% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1919 Due $5,000, each year, March 1, 1920, to 1949

Coupon Bonds with privilege of full registration. Principal and semi-annual interest March 1st and September 1st, at the Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer, N. Y., in New York Funds. Denomination $1000.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and eligible to secure United States Postal Savings Deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1919)	$41,304,107
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)	$1,057,000
Less Sinking Funds	46,000
Net Bonded Debt	1,011,000

Population, 1915 Census, 64,109

Herkimer County is in the central part of New York State. It is served by the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. with Branches; electric interurban lines, and by the Erie Canal. The southern section of the county is a rich dairying region and there are also a number of extensive manufacturing industries located there. Herkimer, the county seat, is an attractive and flourishing village of about 9,000 people, located on the Mohawk River, about 15 miles southeast of Utica.

Legality approved by George S. Clay, Esq., of New York, and a certified copy of his opinion will be furnished.

Price to Yield 4.30%

Thayer, Drew & Company
111 Broadway, New York

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Arlington National Bank, located at Arlington, in the State of Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES DITTO, President.

Dated, June 27th, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

June 26, 1919.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10, 1919.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND Rock Removal.—United States Engineer Office, Room 716, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 7, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

Capital for Industries

WE are always in the market for loans in the form of first mortgage bond issues to firmly established, growing industrial concerns, in amounts of $250,000 upward.

We have ample capital and a large clientele of conservative investors who rely on us to furnish them with securities which are the obligations of high grade corporations.

A letter of inquiry will bring a prompt response, explaining the *Straus Plan* of financing.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED 1909
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

The Best Way to Obtain a Large Income

is in a conservative way is to purchase preferred stocks which are well protected by property and by earnings. Many of the strongest corporations have considered it advisable to put on the market preferred stocks, rather than bonds. This method of financing has indirectly saved money for the borrowers through decreased taxation and has directly improved the income of investors. For our recommendations of preferred stocks ask for Circular No. 457.

BODELL & CO.
Investment Securities
120 Broadway
Providence Boston

300%
Net Quick Assets

We offer the 7% Preferred Stock of a Company whose statement shows net quick assets equal to 300% of the preferred stock outstanding.

Price to Yield 7.29%

Send for Circular T-4 To-day

GEO. H. BURR & CO.
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We invite your
Cuban Business

Banco Internacional de Cuba

34 Branches throughout the Island. Personal, efficient, Banking Co-operation.

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Commercial Credits, Foreign Exchange

Head Office: Havana, Cuba.

Suitable Investments *for* Business Men

CIRCULARS on request.

SECURITIES, listed or unlisted, bought and sold in small or large amounts. Listed stocks carried on margin. Correspondence invited.

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Bought & Sold On Order.
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36 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7270

DECLINE IN REVENUE OF GREAT NORTHERN

Annual Report Shows Falling Off in Net Operating Income of Nearly $13,000,000.

TOTAL INCOME $17,340,801

President Hill Explains Signing of the Contract with the Railroad Administration.

A sharp falling off in net operating income is shown in the annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company for last year, the decline amounting to approximately $13,000,000. The operating revenue was $100,698,530, and the operating expenses were $84,429,265, leaving a net operating revenue of $16,269,275. The percentage of operating expenses to gross operating revenue was 83.84, the highest that has been reported over a ten-year period. The net operating income of 1917 was $29,316,978. The total income in the present report is shown to be $17,340,801; from which there are deductions of $9,695,229 for fixed charges, leaving net income at $7,645,572, which is the equivalent of $3.10 a share on the capital stock. In the preceding year the net income of $23,040,172 was the equivalent of $9.24 a share on the capital stock. These figures are based on actual earnings, without taking into account the Government return for lease of the road.

The total amount received from the Railroad Administration was $28,771,360, from which there was a deduction of $84,387, which was divided between the Duluth and Superior Bridge Company and the aWtertown & Sioux Falls Railway Company. With other income added the gross corporate income was $29,758,499. Fixed charges were $9,695,229, leaving a net corporate income of $20,063,269. After dividends and income applied to sinking and reserve funds there was a surplus of $1,959,844 to be transferred to profit and loss account.

In discussing the Government return and the signing of the contract with the Railroad Administration, L. W. Hill, the President says:

"The company during the last few years has expended large sums in the construction of new lines, the double tracking of important stretches of existing lines, the enlargement and improvement of division terminals, acquisition of additional equipment and for numerous other improvements, and as the results of these expenditures were not fully reflected in a substantial portion of the test period it was felt that the company, under the act referred to, was entitled to a greater rental for its properties than the so-called 'standard return' provided. Claim was therefore prepared and filed, enumerating all items upon which the company believed it was entitled to special compensation. This claim was disallowed by the Director General and his special cabinet by whom it was considered.

"The maximum compensation which under the act can be granted to any company whose condition is not exceptional, is the standard return, and only 90 per cent. thereof shall be allowed any carrier until its compensation has been agreed upon and a contract executed. It is therefore evident, that any controversy with the Director General relative to compensation, no matter how meritorious the company's contention, would involve it in protracted litigation, during which period the company would be without a contract and settlement of many of the important questions resulting from Federal operation might be greatly delayed. The company, after mature deliberation, therefore, executed a contract taking as compensation the standard return based upon the three years test period."

Bank Elects Colonel McCrea.

Colonel James Alexander McCrea was elected a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company yesterday. Colonel McCrea, who is the son of James McCrea, former President of the Pennsylvania Company, was Manager of Transportation for the American Expeditionary Force prior to Oct. 1, 1918. He was General Manager of the Long Island Railroad before entering the army.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National City Bank announces the opening of a new branch at Maracaibo, Venezuela. This is the second branch in Venezuela.

Theyer, Drew & Co. are offering $150,000 serial 5 per cent. bonds of Herkimer County, N. Y., at prices to yield 4.30 per cent. The bonds mature $5,000 on March 1, in each year from 1920 to 1949.

Field, Richards & Co. of Cincinnati, announce that Benjamin W. Lamson and Charles H. Richards have been admitted to partnership.

Moyse & Holmes, Stock Exchange members, have prepared a special letter describing the Sinclair Consolidated Corporation.

The Invincible Oil Corporation, which was formed recently, has begun business with more than $2,000,000 working capital in addition to the net quick assets of the subsidiary companies, according to announcement made yesterday. Ten wells are being drilled.

The White Eagle Oil and Refining Company is preparing to erect a petroleum cracking plant at Augusta, Kan., where it operates a 5,000-barrel oil refinery.

William Hurd Hilfiger & Co. announce the removal of their office to 80 Wall Street.

R. M. Grant & Co. have prepared their July list of municipal bonds, embracing fifty communities. The investment yield runs from 4.25 to 5.25 per cent.

Scovell, Wellington & Co., accounting and industrial engineers, have removed from the Woolworth Building to 27 William Street.

The Mercantile Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for capital stock of the Simms Petroleum Company and of first preferred stock of the Congoleum Company, and registrar for stock of the Tobacco Products Exports Corporation.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., July 7.—The bullish movement continued strongly today, which turned out to be another record day for sales, making three within a month. Prices eased off slightly on profit-taking at the afternoon close. The main quotations and sales were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
675	Tram Power	22	21¾	21¾
665	Atlantic Sugar	54	53	54
3,960	N. Breweries	188½	177	181½
25	Ames	50	50	50
140	Ames pf	95	94	95
445	Brazilian	59¾	58¼	58½
1,165	Brompton	64½	64	64½
1,390	Can Car	42¾	41	41¾
306	Can. Car pf	99	97¾	98½
445	Can. Cement	71	69¾	71
575	Can. Steamship	52	51¾	51¾
110	Can. Steamship pf	84	84	84
3	Can. Locomotive	77	77	77
2,455	Can. Smelters	31¼	30¾	31¼
2,035	Dom. Steel	70½	70	70
75	Dom. Textile	116	116	116
180	Laurentide	220	220	220
335	MacDonald	36	35¾	35¾
22,206	Montreal Power	30½	29¾	29¾
1,370	Riordon	144	140	144
950	Spanish River	44	43¾	44
375	Spanish River pf	106¾	106	106
2,575	Steel of Canada	76	74¾	74¾
3,613	St. Lawrence Flour	113½	111	111½
400	Dominion Glass	60¾	59¼	60
31,012.				

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,321,117	$1,321,117
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	4,359,971	4,359,971
Miscellaneous	19,978,806	19,978,806
Miscellaneous rev.	1,746,513	1,746,513
Total receipts	$27,386,409	$27,386,409
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	46,603,700	46,603,700
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	38,609,459	38,609,459
Expenditures	73,969,200	73,969,200

FRANCE NOW TURNS TO CONSTRUCTION

Clemenceau Hastens Residents of Occupied Area—Great Progress on Railways.

PARIS, July 7.—Premier Clemenceau has begun a visit to the devastated regions, entering the zone of protracted warfare at St. Quentin. Everywhere he received a splendid welcome. The Premier encouraged the people to question him and bring forward any complains which they had to make, and they were not slow in doing soo. In addressing the population of St. Quentin, M. Clemenceau stated that, now that peace was concluded, the work of construction and reform would be the Government's foremost care.

"The difficulties we meet at every step," he said, "cannot be resolved by old rules. New methods must be found for new requirements, and we must, above all, learn to use that free individual initiative which the republic must strive to develop. It is not good practice for a democratic country to leave everything to the Government.

"You will have to rebuild your homes, and perhaps the habit thus required by the Frenchmen of depending on himself to make the effort will contribute to still further democratize our country. You must not think that peace is a contract which ends all difficulties. No country escapes the law of work. We provide you with the conditions of existence, and it is for you to make them bear fruit, and to extract from them all benefits. One of the advantages of peace is that it is based on the unions of peoples who have saved the world. We each have need of the other. Barbarism is definitely destroyed, but only on condition that we all see to it that the stipulations of the treaty are executed."

Marked progress on the reconstruction of French transportation systems is shown in a report by M. Claveille, Minister of Transportation, to President Poincaré.

The report shows that since the signing of the armistice 564 miles of double-track railways lines and 567 miles of single-track lines have been restored on the North & East Railway.

Of 645 miles of canals that were closed to navigation, 198 miles have been opened to commerce.

Seven thousand miles of highway have been put in good condition out of 24,000 miles of roads that were damaged.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF WOOL.

Said to be Ample for All the Requirements to be Met.

The great improvement in conditions in the woolen and worsted industry since February, when he left for Europe, was a source of some surprise to A. M. Patterson of Patterson & Greenough upon his return to this country a week ago. Mr. Patterson, who as President guided the Textile Alliance, Inc., which was the vehicle for carrying out war measures in the wool industry, yesterday issued a statement in which he reviewed conditions as he found them in Europe. He expressed astonishment that the woolen men should believe they are facing an acute shortage of wool, and gave figures to prove that American requirements seem to be provided for at least as far ahead as in normal times. The supply available abroad, even at a conservative estimate, he said, is equal to the probable requirements of the world in the near future.

"After shipments of wool from Australasia to Great Britain during the current year to the extraordinary amount of nearly 3,000,000 bales," he said, "the amount remaining in Australasia on Sept. 1 will approximate 1,000,000 bales, to which must be added the new clip of over 2,500,000 bales. At the same time, the clips of South Africa and South America will come upon the market, and it must not be forgotten that they will face stocks in Great Britain which have arrived much faster than they could be used up or even handled in the warehouses. Enormous quantities have passed into private hands because the Government has been distributing wool both at auction and by allotment and has even adopted the unprecedented method of holding merino and crossbred auctions in three cities, namely, London, Hull, and Liverpool.

"The prices paid at auction have exceeded Government control prices, Mr. Patterson mentioned, where there were choice lots, but inferior wools have not fully shared in these advances, and the ultimate disposition of such wools presents a problem.

"Since the consumption and production of the world prior to the war were approximately in balance, it seems to follow," he continued, "that the consumptive capacity at present will not be equal to the task of coping with a somewhat increased production together with the considerable accumulations that have taken place during the war and of restoring the balance in any assignable time. The consumption of the United States is reduced by the reduction in hours, and the same is true in Great Britain.

"Of course, it is not yet known what supplies of wool will be given to Germany, but, however large they may be, it is not possible that the restocking of their plants and their operation at anything like normal capacity can seriously alter the situation, even if Germany's buying capacity, combined with allied indulgence, should permit it.

"In short, I feel that the diminished amount of machinery available in the world, the condition of a part of it, and the reduced working hours which affect the rest, will leave a greater surplus of wool than most people realize and will make exceeding difficult the reclothing, not to say the rapid reclothing, of that great part of the world's population which must be reclothed."

In conclusion Mr. Patterson said:

"The statistical position indicates that there is plenty of wool. If there is a scarcity in the markets where it is needed, that scarcity can be relieved from the primary markets. Nothing further is necessary to correct the present tendency than the assurance of adequate transportation facilities and the placing upon the market of those stocks which are now available.

"It is unfortunate that the wools owned in Australia by the War Department have been disposed of to the British Government. They were selected for American requirements, both as to quality and condition, and would have been a valuable addition to our stocks. The sale, moreover, has furnished an apparent justification for the exclusion of America from the London sales as well as from the Australasian market on the ground that America apparently does not require further supplies. It is, however, too late to alter this situation."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	8.50	....	8.17½	8.35
Spelter	..	7.25	..	7.35
Antimony	..	8.50	..	8.50
Quicksilver	..	$107.00	..	$92.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	..	31.90	..	31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 19½c, 30 days; on metal exchange 18½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	94	0	0	91	10	0
Copper, futures	95	0	0	92	10	0
Tin, spot	248	10	0	241	0	0
Tin, futures	245	5	0	238	10	0
Spelter, spot	40	0	0	39	5	0
Spelter, futures	40	10	0	40	0	0
Lead, spot	22	15	0	22	12	6
Lead, futures	23	0	0	22	17	6

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Brown Shoe, pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Int. Nickel, pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Miami Copper	50c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Mil. El. Ry & L. pf	1¾	Q	July 31	July 21
N.Y.C.&St.L., 2d pf	2½	SA	July 22	July 11
Western Pacific, pf	$1	..	July 15	July 10

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$325,000

Port of Seattle
Washington
5% Bonds

Dated June 1, 1919. Due Serially June 1, 1920 to 1961.

Coupon Bonds—Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest June 1st and December 1st, payable in New York City.

Tax Exempt in State of Washington. Eligible to Secure United States Postal Savings Deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual valuation (estimated 1918)	$550,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1918	279,382,000
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)	7,289,000
About 5% of Assessed Valuation	
Population (1910 Census)	284,638
" (Present Estimate)	485,000

The Port of Seattle is located in King Co., Washington, its boundary being co-extensive with that of the county which includes the City of Seattle.

Principal and interest on this issue are payable from a tax on all taxable property in King Co., Washington.

Price to Yield 4.80%

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich of New York.

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway
New York
Boston Portland, Me. Chicago
Providence Detroit



While Rome Burned

NERO sought for inspiration in burning the greatest city of the old world, while its helpless citizens watched in despair. They knew that the wiping out of all that they owned meant a loss without recompense.

FIRE INSURANCE is the protection that makes total loss a thing of by-gone days. It is the safeguard against accidents, carelessness, and all other causes of conflagration.

MARINE FIRE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
THE IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York
27 South William Street N.Y.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AGENTS

Marine Department	Trans-Marine Underwriting Agency,	27 So. William St.
Fire "	Central Fire Office, Inc.	80 Maiden Lane
Automobile "	A. Whebley, Manager.	68 William St.

Credit and Caution

All goods that are being bought and sold today, are on an inflated paper basis. When currency issues are deflated, as they must be in time, there will follow a shrinkage in values and an increase in failures.

In this period, the alert manufacturer or jobber should safeguard his credit accounts, so that he may be free to apply himself profitably to the productive end of his business.

This he will be able to do if his credit accounts are protected by American Credit Insurance.

The American's Unlimited Policy provides absolute protection against abnormal, unforeseen credit losses. Thus it safeguards profits—eliminates worry—inspires confidence. In any emergency of credit accounts there is nothing so strong or so safe.

You need such a broad *service*, and the wonder is that it can be offered to you on a scientific basis and at such a low cost. Send for full particulars.

AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. OF NEW YORK
A. B. TREAT, Gen. Eastern Mgr.
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Phone John 539-534-3365.

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A Bond for Every Buyer

Safety of principal is a universal requirement of conservative investors, though their preferences in other respects differ widely.

Your preference may be for short term issues, while another buyer, wishing to be relieved of frequent reinvestment, may prefer long term issues.

To you, ready salability and tax exemption may be items of importance, though to another investor these qualities may be of little consequence and less active on taxable bonds, because of their more liberal yields, are a better choice.

Whether your preference is for short or long term issues, taxable or tax free, those of extreme salability or of more restricted market; whether for Government, Municipal, Industrial, Railroad or Public Service Corporation bonds; for issues available in $100, $500 or $1,000 denomination; those whose interest is payable in certain months, or which conform to the trust fund or savings bank requirements of a particular state—among our offerings, any of which will meet the requirements of the most discriminating as to safety, you will find issues which will exactly conform to your needs.

Our current list will be sent upon request for Circular NA-15. If you will advise us of the nature of your investment preferences, we shall be pleased to indicate which of the issues described in this circular are best adapted to your individual needs.

Representative of our bonds, we offer Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis, Missouri) First Mortgage Collateral and Refunding 7% Bonds, due 1929. Denominations $1000, $500, $100. Price, at market, to yield about 6.95%

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS
DETROIT MILWAUKEE

Canadian Nickel and U. S. Steel

Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel. In 1917 the Sudbury mines produced 75,000,000 pounds. Without Canadian nickel America's production of munitions and armor plate would have been impossible.

The growth of the Canadian industry and the part U. S. trade played in it is shown in the following tabulation:

	Year Ending March 31, 1919	1918	1917
Canada's Total Exports	$11,120,000	$9,020,000	$8,925,000
Exports to U. S.	8,476,000	7,465,000	7,080,000

The services of the Union Bank of Canada are at the disposal of American importers and exporters. 360 branches located in all the commercial centers of Canada enable its New York Agency to offer expeditious service in the transfer of money to and from Canada.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg

New York Agency, 49 Wall St.
W. J. Dawson, F. L. Appleby, W. M. Forrest, Agents

Capital & Surplus $8,600,000

An Investment That Qualifies

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

This company, originally incorporated in 1900, is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful manufacturers of automobiles on the market. The "Packard" is a high class popular car, one of the most widely and favorably known cars made.

The Packard Motor Car Company has been a leader in the mechanical evolution of the motor; its production of the Liberty Aircraft Motor used by the United States War and Navy Departments and by Allied Governments during the war was an enviable contribution to the allies' cause.

Packard Motor Trucks share the same popularity as the company's pleasure cars. This department of the business has had a wonderful growth and enables the company to serve the public in all its requirements, whether pleasure or business.

The company's manufacturing plants located at Detroit cover 74 acres, comprise 116 buildings and employ about 10,000 in the organization. There is no mortgage against the property of the company.

The annual appropriation of 5% of net earnings as a sinking fund to retire this issue will naturally enhance the value of its preferred stock remaining outstanding.

This is a choice investment and we are pleased to offer same with our recommendation.

Price 100 and accrued dividend

The Stanwood Company
Investment Securities

111 W. Monroe St., Chicago Phone, Randolph 6530

ADVANCEMENT

In June The New York Times published the largest volume of advertisements ever published in one month in the history of The Times.

Texas Oil Operations

The second stage in the development of the Texas light gravity oil fields is under good headway, with the production totals standing around 175,000 barrels daily, an increase of approximately 15,000 barrels over the peak point of the first stage, March 13th last, when the totals stood approximately at 160,000 barrels.

Following the high point of March 13th there was a slump for several weeks of 10,000 or 15,000 barrels, but coincident with the opening up of the Northwest Extension at Burkburnett a few weeks ago, the output began climbing again, to May 20th, when it became stationary at about the present figures.

Happenings in the past thirty days in the Burkburnett "Extension" mark it as an oil pool, possibly without a parallel.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

Telephone 2841 Rector

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
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New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Boston Mex.
New England Fuel Oil

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Carried on conservative margin.

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Hendee Man'fg Co.
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FILOR, BULLARD & SMYTH

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Telephone Bowling Green 9840.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

Maturing 1921-1932

List of Offerings on Application

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Telephone & Telegraph Securities

T. L. MacDONALD

52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Telephone Broad 2357-8-9

EXECUTIVE.

An executive, financial official and business organizer, who served in this capacity with one of the war boards during the war, is now open for a permanent engagement with a sound business enterprise where real merit will win recognition. American, 38, married, 20 years' business training. Experienced export and import manager; advertising and selling experience. Trained accountant, organization, methods, etc. Credentials first class. G 474 Times Downtown.

REACTION IN COTTON AFTER EARLY RISE

Market Gains 40 to 67 Points on Accumulation of Buying Orders Over the Holiday.

CLOSES AT LOW LEVEL

Heavy Realizing Develops by Southern Interests—Crop Advices Are Poor.

A strong tone and higher prices at Liverpool and the accumulation over Sunday of many buying orders, both developments in response to the advance here last Thursday, the last trading day of last week, stimulated yesterday's cotton market considerably at the opening and after the call had shown gains ranging from 40 to 67 points, the market continued strong and on fairly good buying all around the ring mounted in the first hour to levels which showed gains over the close of last week of 85 to 102 points, the greatest gain being scored in the January option, which got up to 33.60. July and October both went above 34 cents on this bulge, the former to 34.15 and the latter to 34.04.

These prices, as it turned out, were the best for the day, for at the top there developed considerable realizing, especially by Southern interests which had been buyers at the opening. Wall Street and the Western wire houses were consistent buyers on the advance, but when the selling started around midday their support was withdrawn. In the afternoon the market lost almost all of the early gains, October selling 40 points below the opening and within 9 points of Thursday's last, while the others were within 15 to 25 points of last week's closing figures. There was very little rallying power at the close and most of the active months finished very close to the day's low levels.

Weather reports were somewhat better than had been looked for, but private crop advices were uniformly poor. The growing crop is still badly in need of some good weather and unless some develops at no far distant date the chances for the crop recovering well from its bad start will be poor. The Government's estimate of less than 11,000,000 bales was generally regarded as rather too low last week, with a majority of private experts figuring on at least 11,500,000 bales on the condition and acreage display. But some revision of these figures is now being made, and it is feared that unless growing conditions improve very decidedly, and at once, it may be found that the harvested crop will be even below the Government's initial estimate.

Exports continue to move in a highly satisfactory manner. The revised figures for last week were even higher than the preliminary report. The clearances last week, as corrected, showed 178,151 bales. Over the week-end this week the outgo was 48,872 bales, larger than for the corresponding two days of last week by 4,883 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	34.15	33.40	33.40@33.50	33.38	
Oct.	33.65	34.04	33.25	33.37@33.40	33.16
Dec.	33.50	33.80	33.00	33.00@33.08	32.95
Jan.	33.25	33.60	32.83	32.86@32.90	32.58
March	32.90	33.32	32.70	32.70@32.75	32.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, up 5 points to 34.40c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.75c; New Orleans, 32.25c; Savannah, 33c; Augusta, 32.87c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 33.50c; Little Rock, 32.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	25,561	21,316	9,020
Exports	24,583	28,639	1,391
Exports, season	5,056,664	4,677,130	4,020,408
N. Y. stocks	91,476	105,225	123,749
Port stocks	1,284,423	1,334,286	1,032,413
N. Y. arrivals	510	1,317	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was dull, at 20d for middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, of which were American, 1,000. Imports: 53,000 bales; 39,000 American. Futures opened steady, 6 to 13 points advance, and closed steady, 90 to 102 points up on the day. Prices: July, 20.35d; Sept., 20.23d; Oct., 20.16d; Dec., 20.04d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were disorganized.

BUY STEEL AND TUBE STOCK

William R. Read & Co. Purchase $17,500,000 Issue.

William A. Read & Co. have purchased the entire authorized issue of $17,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Steel and Tube Company of America, which was formed recently by the merger of the three large steel and iron companies. The stock is preferred both as to assets and dividends, and is redeemable, as a whole or in part, at 110 and accrued dividends on thirty days' notice. Application will be made to list the stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

According to figures supplied by the bankers, the gross sales of the merged companies last year amounted to $58,058,598. The gross profits were $10,200,000, and the balance available for preferred dividends, after provision for Federal taxes and all other charges, was $8,622,198, or more than seven times the preferred dividend. These earnings were made without any return from more than $25,000,000 invested in a new plant at Indian Harbor, which was not then in operation.

The financial statement shows net quick assets of $21,588,971, or about $123 a share on the preferred stock, and total net assets of $63,468,527. An annual sinking fund of 3 per cent. of the total amount of preferred stock issued, beginning in 1921, is provided, for the purchase of the preferred stock up to 110 and accrued dividends. The agreement under which the preferred stock is issued provides that the company shall maintain net tangible assets of at least $300 a share on the preferred stock and net quick assets equal to the total par value of the outstanding preferred.

EARNINGS.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT SUBSIDIARIES COMPANY, for May—

	1919	1918	Increase.
Kansas Gas and Electric Company:—			
Gross	$210,397	$198,360	$11,037
Net after taxes	58,383	55,125	3,258
Surp. aft. chgs.	22,139	22,947	*808
12 mos.' gross	2,379,068	1,829,736	549,332
Net after taxes	757,754	544,461	213,293
Surp. aft. chgs.	334,824	225,690	109,134
Bal. aft. pf. div.	200,365	92,799	107,565
Pacific Power and Light Company:—			
Gross	186,572	148,417	18,155
Net after taxes	74,117	69,463	4,654
Surp. aft. chgs.	29,731	27,725	2,006
12 mos.' gross	1,949,453	1,747,461	201,992
Net after taxes	863,895	901,022	*37,128
Surp. aft. chgs.	368,729	448,924	*80,195
Bal. aft. pf. div	179,729	267,741	*88,012
Portland Gas and Coke Company:—			
Gross	165,495	141,631	22,864
Net after taxes	98,485	87,023	2,416
Surp. aft. chgs.	40,413	37,672	2,741
12 mos.' gross	1,904,122	1,307,093	457,039
Net after taxes	850,032	688,978	167,054
Surp. aft. chgs.	368,455	242,524	160,944
Bal. aft. pf. div.	349,511	202,324	147,287

CONSOLIDATED GAS OF BALTIMORE, for April—

Gross	1,008,881	993,144	15,737
Net after taxes	336,101	397,947	*61,846
10 mos.' gross	10,774,255	8,663,398	2,110,857
Net after taxes	3,751,456	3,469,080	282,405

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC combined earnings of the utility subsidiaries for May—

Gross	2,095,011	1,712,473	382,586
Net earnings	761,413	676,770	84,646
12 mos.' gross	25,330,573	20,802,854	4,527,019
Net earnings	9,421,792	8,575,808	846,423

Does not include earnings of recently acquired Shaffer Oil and Refining Company.
*Decrease.

TO REDEEM CERTIFICATES.

Hines Issues Call to Holders to Turn Them in on July 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Certificates of indebtedness issued to meet requirements of the railroads pending the adoption of legislation by Congress adding $750,000,000 to the revolving fund of the railroad administration are to be paid in full, with interest on July 15, according to an official announcement made tonight. Arrangements have been made for the redemption of these certificates at all Federal Reserve district banks. The announcement of Director General Hines, addressed to "the holders of certificates of indebtedness issued by the Director General of Railroads," reads:

"The Director General of Railroads hereby gives ten days' notice in writing mailed to you in accordance with the terms of the certificates of indebtedness issued by him, that he will pay all of the said certificates of indebtedness in full, principal and interest, on July 15, 1919, at the Treasury of the United States in the currency of Washington, D. C., which is hereby designated, the agency of the Director General for such payment. At the option of the holders of the certificates they may be presented for payment at such Federal Reserve banks as may be announced.

"Payment will be made only upon surrender of the certificates properly indorsed for cancellation. Interest on the sums represented by the certificates will cease on July 15, 1919."

All certificates must be assigned to the Director General of Railroads for cancellation. All assignments must be made and acknowledged in the same forms as set out on the reverse side of the certificates.

John C. Spooner's Will Filed.

The will of John C. Spooner, at one time United States Senator for Wisconsin and for many years a practicing lawyer here, who died on June 11 at 205 West 57th Street, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate was not disclosed. Senator Spooner gave all his personal effects to his wife, Annie Main Spooner, and left her the income from his residuary estate. He divided his real estate among his sons, Charles Philip, Willet M. and Philip L. Spooner, and they also receive the principal of the residue on the death of their mother.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.94	$1.86¾	$1.90¾	$1.87	$1.53½
September	1.80¾	1.83	1.80¾	1.81¾	1.55¾
December	1.64	1.61	1.61½	1.62¾	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72	70¾	70¾	71	74¾
September	72¾	70¾	71¼	71	66¾
December	74¾	72¾	73¼	73¾	.....

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 81½c; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 3 white, 80½c; No. 4 white, 80c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	35.45	35.00	35.15	35.15	28.10
September	35.50	34.80	35.22	35.50	26.20
October	35.25	34.85	35.10	.....	.....
Ribs—					
July	28.80	28.55	28.67	28.72	24.05
September	28.90	28.40	28.70	28.77	24.60
Pork—					
July	.....	.....	.....	53.90	53.90	44.20
September	51.50	50.00	51.30	51.80	45.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following quotations, cents per pound, were official prices on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.50	.....	Oct.	27.65	28.20
Aug.	27.50	.....	Nov.	26.12	26.20
Sept.	28.00	29.50	Dec.	25.65	25.80

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Clos. Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	21.10	20.50	21.04	20.35
May	21.05	20.40	20.99	20.25
July	21.90	21.75	21.75	21.05
September	21.80	20.80	21.80	20.90
December	21.30	20.60	21.14	20.46

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.47	$1.45¼	$1.46
September	1.50	1.45	1.49

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts since Thursday, 17,366 pkgs. Trade more active and feeling steady to firm on most grades of creamery. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 50@50¼c; extras, 92 score, 49@49c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46@47¼c; lower grades, 45@45½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53¼c; extras, 52@52¼c; firsts, 50@51½c; seconds, 47½@49¼c. State dairy tubs, finest, 48@49½c; good to prime, 47½@48½c; common to fair, 44½@47c; renovated firsts, 48@49¼c; lower grades, 46@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46@47c; seconds, 45c; lower grades, 43@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—38,712 cases. Arrivals are decreasing but are still more than ample of the medium and lower grade qualities, which comprise the great bulk of the supply. These are still pressing for sale at weak and irregular prices. The range of 38@44c covers a large part of the stock arriving. Higher qualities not seriously affected by heat and showing a fair to large proportion suitable for best class of trade are maintained in price. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply, but the proportion of strictly fancy qualities is small; such are inquired for and rule slightly in sellers' favor. The average offerings are urgently offered at easy prices in the effort to clean up. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@53c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@45c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 35@42c; dirties, No. 1, 36@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c; under grades, 20@33c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@56c; fair to prime, 47@53c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@58c; Pacific Coast whites, 54@55c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 48@50c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, fancy, graded, 50@53c; fair to prime, 44@48c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.08	Hale & Norcross	.03
Andes	.17	Jacket	.04
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.37
Bullion	.08	Ophir	1.00
Caledonia	.16	Overman	.07
Chollar	.11	Potosi	.08
Confidence	.20	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.15
Exchequer	.40	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con	1.05

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Midway	.04
Cash Boy	.07	Mohawk	.17
Clipay Queen	.02	Myra	.02
Halifax	.11	Nevada	.07
Jim Butler	.20	North Divide	.07
McNamara	.89	Operator	.06
McN.-Crescent	.45	Rena	.06
Midway	.34	Revert	.06
Monarch	.07	Rosetta	.19
Montana	.10	Royal	.16
North Star	.06	Silver	.21
Rescue	.19	Silver King	.13
Tono.-Exten	2.75	Sutherland	.13
West End	3.05	Syndicate	.07
West Tonopah	.55	Thomson	.10
DIVIDE.		Tuggery	.06
Allied	.12	Yardi	.39
Alto	.24	Victory	.40
Annex	.10	West Divide	.10
Apex	.10	Western	.11
Belcher	.08	Wilson	.05
Belcher-Ext.	.36	Zone	.71
Ben Hur	.13	GOLDFIELD.	
Brougher	1.47½	Atlanta	.02
Burte	.17	Booth	.07
Calumet	.03	Consolidated	.17
Chariot	.07	Crackerjack	.04
Consolidated	.23	Daisy	.09
Divide City	.27	Development	.11
Divide Exten	2.13	Florence	.50
Divide-Extens	3.45	Fraction	.04
Dividend	.72	Great Bend	.02
East Tonopah	.22	Jumbo Extension	.10
Eureka	.04	Kewanas	.03
Florence	.35	Merger	.03
Gold Reef	.34	Silver Pick	.06
Gold Wedge	.07	Spearhead	.03
Grimes	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Hasmill	.06	Manhattan Cons.	.04
Hasbrouck	.50	Mayflower	.03
Hennessy	.36	Nevada Hills	.04
High Divide	.13	Packard	.23
Homestake	.30	Rochester	.15
Horseshoe	.20	Round Mountain	.28
Jim Butler	.71	Silver Mountain	.60
Jumbo	.11	Simon	1.80
Junior	.06	Simon Extension	.10
Keystone	.10	White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3¼	4	Isabella	4¾	5¾
Dr. J'pot	3	6	M. Mac	7	8¾
Elkton	4¾	5	Portland	95	100
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	16¾	17
Golden C.	160	170	Vindicator	38	42
Granite	12	15	Rose Nicol.	12	16¾

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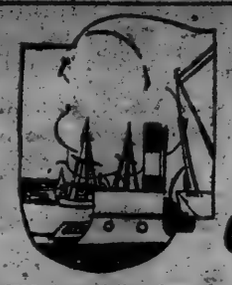
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With the exception of two large shipbuilding yards, most of the manufactures are concentrated in the suburbs of Sagene on the north side of the city. There is busy trade in the preparation of granite paving stones and in the storing of ice.

Imports greatly exceed exports, the former consisting principally of grain and flour, cottons and woolens, coffee, iron, coal, salt meat, oils, machinery, wine, raw tobacco, copper, zinc, lead and silk. Principal exports are wood pulp, timber, nails, paper, butter, leather, ice, sealskins, etc. Great Britain supplies the greater part of the cotton and woolen yarn, machinery and raw materials, the United States about half the oils and fats and a large proportion of the foodstuffs. Almost all the timber exported goes to Great Britain.

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SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.
Bankers, brokers, business men and investors may get from The Annalist, weekly, the summary of the stock and other markets. The Annalist also publishes correctly compiled financial charts and reviews, enabling business men to form correct conclusions of business movements. 10c on news stands, $4 a Year.—Advt.

CANADA TO FLOAT $75,000,000 BONDS

New Issue Placed in Hands of Syndicate Headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

WILL REDEEM OLD LOAN

Offering to Consist Partly of Two-Year Notes and Ten-Year Bonds at 5½ Per Cent.

The Dominion of Canada will offer here tomorrow a bond issue of $75,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used to redeem the outstanding portion of the $100,000,000 issue floated here two years ago, according to a statement made public yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., acting on the authority of Sir Thomas White, Canadian Finance Minister.

The new issue will consist partly of two-year notes and partly of ten-year bonds, both to bear 5½ per cent. on the face value. They will be offered at 99¾ and interest for the former, and 97 and interest for the latter, so that both classes will yield at the offering price slightly more than 5.90 per cent. The exact division of two-year notes and ten-year bonds had not as yet been determined, and, it was explained yesterday, would be governed largely by the way subscriptions were made.

The banking group which will have charge of the offering is headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and includes Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., the First National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, William A. Read & Co., and the Bank of Montreal. These banks and banking houses have organized a large distributing syndicate.

Some surprise was expressed that the new issue should be put out at such a high yield rate, considering that Canadian provincial and municipal bonds had been selling on a lower basis in the open market. The size of the proposed issue was so great that some persons believed the rate was made attractive to assure its immediate absorption by the investing public. Two years ago, when the $100,000,000 Canadian loan was floated, it was offered on a basis to yield 6.07 per cent.

The present loan, which has been talked of in financial circles for some weeks, was originally expected to be for the full amount of $100,000,000, as it was believed Canada would make every effort to refund the maturing loan because of the almost prohibitive premium on American funds in Canada. It develops that approximately $25,000,000 of the original loan has been taken up by the Dominion Government.

In a debate in the Canadian House of Commons, June 25, Sir Thomas White said "a certain portion" of the old loan "has been got in and canceled." In lieu of more definite information, it is assumed that the amount canceled was $25,000,000.

ARMY CARS OFF FOR COAST.

Plan to Demonstrate Practicability of Motor Transport.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The first complete military motor convoy to attempt a transcontinental journey left Washington today for San Francisco. Colonel A. Owen Seaman of the motor transport corps was in charge, and it was expected that the trip would be completed within sixty days.

Sixty-three trucks, including ambulances, repair shops and kitchens, comprised the train. The first stop was to be made at Fredericksburg, Va., where the train will spend the night. Before its departure the train was reviewed by Secretary Baker and a number of army officers.

The purpose of the trip, as explained by Secretary Baker, is to develop a through route from coast to coast for motor transport and to demonstrate the practicability of long-distance commercial transportation by motor trucks. Recruits for the motor transport corps will be enlisted during the journey.

F. W. Kenaday, President of the National Highway Marking Association, presented a "zero" milestone to the Government, to be placed near the White House, to mark the starting point of the trip. The stone was accepted by Secretary Baker.

RAILROAD DEFICIT BIG.

Amounted to $36,000,000 in May—Freight Business Falls Off.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Decrease in freight business continues to be an important factor in causing a deficit in the operation of the railroads. Director General Hines said today, in estimating that the deficit for Class 1 roads, those having at least $1,000,000 annual income, amounted to $36,000,000 in May. The loss to the Government in five months this year has been $272,259,183 for the large roads.

Other elements in the cost of unified operation of the nation's transportation system, such as the rentals of the smaller roads, relations with short lines not under Federal control, inland waterways, and the deficit in the express business, which Mr. Hines noted, was "due to the fact that the increase in express rates has been very much less than the increase in costs," will be made the subject of a public statement soon by the Director General.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Sixty-six new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,968,300 were chartered today. They include:

Metropolitan Stevedoring Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. E. Ringholm, H. F. Rhatigan, I. D. Walton, 43 Exchange Place.

Jericho Farms Corp., Manhattan, realty, $800,000; T. D. Day, Jr., H. Moller, S. Lewinson, 11 West 25d St.

Dekalb Feldspar Mining and Milling Co., Dekalb, $100,000; E. Johnson, E.M. Cole, E. Newine, Dekalb.

Schwarz & Forger, Inc., Manhattan, cleaning and dyeing, $100,000; W. Forger, A. W. Britton, G. Y. Reilly, 95 Cedar St.

Hadley Light and Power Co., Hadley, $25,000; W. Fowler, J. H. Smead, J. J. Breen, Hadley.

T. & R. Winter Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $200,000; R. W. Alley, C. Hearn, Jr., A. Heyman, 320 Broadway.

Kayleen Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $1,000; J. and M. Katz, N. Levine, 700 Riverside Drive.

Bullshead Harness Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Miller, I. Rosenburg, W. K. Rinsky, 434 East 166th St.

H. Orgel & Co., Manhattan, fancy feathers, $5,000. J. Klein, G. Shapiro, T. Crawford, 260 William St.

The Ideal Dress Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. W. Barnett, J. and H. E. Quinn, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

H. Weiss & Co., Manhattan, tin business, $20,000; E. O. Aspoin, A. Hild, H. Wriss, 83 John St.

Lake View Dairies, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Guttman, H. Friedman, D. Sais, 958 East 180th St.

Machan Building Corp., Bronx, $10,000; H. McMullen, J. F. McCarthy, J. J. Snyder, 120 Broadway.

M. P. Gordon Co., Manhattan, drugs and general merchandise, $25,000; J. and M. P. and R. Gordon, 225 West 106th St.

R. J. Godwin Sons, Inc., Manhattan, insurance, $30,000; F. A. Davis, W. H. Knowlton, W. P. McIntyre, 258 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Oliver Morocco Co., Manhattan, theatres, $5,000; O. Morocco, F. Underwood, J. D. Barnes, 217 West 45th St.

Nocoem Rubber Corp., Manhattan, 250 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $125,000; A. M. Burnham, S. M. Lazarus, J. Menin, 3 West 103d St.

The Kolb Carton Co., Manhattan, $50,000; F. E. Kolb, C. Cuttrell, M. A. Paulsen, 120 Weirfield, St., Brooklyn.

Superior Bronze and Aluminum Mfg. Co., Buffalo, make metal castings, $50,000; J. L. Dunn, W. D. Hopkins, E. O. Floss, Buffalo.

Italian Food Relief Co., Manhattan, canned goods, $25,000; S. S. Raubin, M. S. Heinel, F. G. Goldstein, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Beverly Improvement Co., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; J. and M. and A. Segal, 831 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Coronado Oil Co., Bayport, $5,000; W. L. Mantha, H. C. Carroll, C. C. Hibbard, Bayport.

The Lafayette Barber Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; C. H. Osborne, A. G. Thompson, F. Laurio, 63 West 140th St.

Nustyl Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; D. and R. Berg, S. B. Brill, 819 Newport Av., Brooklyn.

Deandee Holding Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; F. J. Doyle, S. Dembeck, I. F. Green, 1,305 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

American-Russia Industrial Syndicate, Manhattan, appellees, $5,000; N. G. Wixon, S. Mattison, E. N. Goodwin, 45 Exchange Place.

Tucker, Morris & Lockwood, Inc., Buffalo, stocks and bonds, $200,000; I. D. Lockwood, S. P. Tucker, R. W. Morris, Buffalo.

Cooper-Hood Const. Corp., Cold Springs, $10,000; R. Cooper, T. Hood, G. Rieger, 200 West 122d St.

Republic Silk Fabric Co., Fultonville, $10,000; W. B. Peasley, C. E. Gettman, G. Weichert, Fultonville.

Victory Engine Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. H. Atkins, C. O. Asmus, M. A. Farley, 28 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Tire Life Co., Queens, auto supplies, $100,000; F. Roffer, R. B. Martin, A. H. Hiskins, 81 Broadway.

The Van Sanford-Inman Corp., Fulton, deal in farm products, $5,300; A. A. Inman, W. E. Van Sanford, W. S. Hillick, Fulton.

42 West 38th Street, realty, $50,000; A. F. Cross, H. B. Fogson, E. Riezer, 26 Liberty St.

Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

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Victory Engine Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. H. Atkins, C. O. Asmus, M. A. Farley, 28

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WHAT THE TREATIES MEAN.

The July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, anticipates the receipt of the final copy of the Peace Treaty by printing the full text of the notes exchanged at Versailles between the Germans and the Allies, with the proposals and counter-proposals, and the rejoinder, thus completely explaining and interpreting the Treaty as finally signed. This feature, with 29 other big features, appears in the July Number. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

A. M. BAGBY SUES DE LAMAR ESTATE

Says the Mining Millionaire Owed Him $122,758 on His Investments.

6 CLAIMANTS ASK A HEARING

Trustees of $20,000,000 Property Agree to Accept Referee's Decision Without Review.

Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, capitalist, mine owner, and Director of many industrial corporations, who died on Dec. 1 last at the age of 75 years, leaving an estate estimated at $20,000,000, was accused in the Supreme Court yesterday, by six persons, of promising to take charge of their investments and guaranteeing them against loss, and of failing to make any provision for the payment of the sums due them after his death.

The suits revealed an unexplained side of the character of the man known in Wall Street as "The Man of Mystery," in that the claimants for funds of his estate contend that they sustained losses after he had taken charge of their investments, although he made a fortune himself through his control of the International Nickel Company, of which he was Vice President, and his interest in other corporations. The claims aggregate $156,037.

The largest sum demanded is $122,758, by Albert Morris Bagby, member of many clubs, who for twenty years has conducted Bagby's Musical Mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria with what was believed to be great profit. Mr. Bagby alleges that on April 15, 1915, he began trading in Wall Street under Captain De Lamar's advice and on the assurance that Captain De Lamar would reimburse any losses sustained through acting on his suggestions. He says that up to Nov. 30 last the sum due him from Captain De Lamar under their arrangement was the $122,758 sued for.

Robert Marshall claims $16,689, which he alleges he lost through following Captain De Lamar's advice. He says that on Jan. 24, 1916, the decedent requested him to buy 100 shares of International Mercantile Marine, and agreed that if he would do so, he would be protected against loss by Captain De Lamar. He bought the stock and thereafter other transactions were carried on, with the result stated.

Marie L. Curtis alleges that Captain De Lamar urged her on Dec. 1, 1915, to deposit with him $2,475, for which he agreed to pay 5 per cent. interest and to refund the money when the plaintiff wanted it. She says he retained the money until his death.

John D. Hall alleges that between Aug. 22, 1917, and Nov. 13 last he rendered services at the request of the decedent in selling for him 74,000 shares of the Dome Mine Company, of Porcupine, Canada, of which corporation Captain De Lamar was President, and 21,000 shares of common stock of International Nickel. He values these services at $11,875.

Adele Bueler says that on Jan. 4, 1917, she had an account with Prince & Whitely, brokers, which she had maintained since April, 1916, and that Captain De Lamar told her that if she would transfer the account to him and permit him to operate it he would be responsible for the loss shown by the account at the time he took it over and for all subsequent losses in the course of his operations. She said her loss was $900 at the time the capitalist took over the account, and under his management there was a further loss of $753. She asks $1,653.

Ernest R. Duff states that on Oct. 30, 1916, he deposited with the decedent $637 as security for the purchase on margin of 100 shares of Cuba Cane Sugar, which Captain De Lamar agreed to return within a reasonable time, but failed to do so.

The claims set forth in the complaints filed yesterday were all presented to William Nelson Cromwell and Alfred Jaretzki, who with the United States Trust Company are executors and trustees under the will, but they disallowed the claims on the ground of lack of proof of their genuineness.

Kenneth M. Spence, of counsel for all the plaintiffs, said in an affidavit that he believes there is reasonable basis for the claims, and that he has received that impression from talks with Alfred H. Curtis, the decedent's private secretary, and from entries in Captain De Lamar's books.

The attorneys for the De Lamar estate and the six claimants came to an agreement yesterday to have the suits heard by ex-Justice Charles F. Brown as sole referee to determine them without review of his findings in the Supreme Court.

Captain De Lamar's will left half his $20,000,000 estate in trust to his daughter, Alice Antoinette De Lamar, with the provision that if she dies childless, the principal is to go to the residuary estate. He explained that she is his only child. The will gave the other half of the estate to the Harvard University Medical School, Johns Hopkins University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University for research into the causes of disease and for the promulgation through lectures, publications, and otherwise of the principles of correct living.

Captain De Lamar was sued in 1916 for $150,000 damages for breach of contract by Katherine O'Rourke, who alleged that she was engaged for life as assistant housekeeper at his country place, Pembroke, Glen Cove, L. I., at $100 a month, and was discharged without cause. Captain De Lamar replied that the plaintiff was engaged from month to month only and was subject to the same regulations as the other servants. The suit had not been tried when Captain De Lamar died.

WOULD TAX PARADE SEATS.

French Deputy Plans Levy of 80 Per Cent. on Profits.

PARIS, July 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies imposing a tax of 80 per cent. on profits from the letting of windows and balconies for the Victory fêtes. There has been some discussion whether these profits are not liable to taxation as war profits, which also are assessed 80 per cent. Good places are reported to be selling freely at 1,000 francs each.

A stand containing seats for 320 persons is being erected in the garden of the Duke de Masse in the Champs Elysees, half way between the Place de la Concorde and the Place de l'Etoile. The proceeds of the sale of seats in the stand will be devoted to charity. Admission to the first three rows will be 1,500 francs.

The giant airplanes which have been in service between Paris and Brussels are advertised to fly over the procession on July 14, carrying passengers at 1,000 francs each. The airplanes will keep the regulation height for flying over Paris—a thousand metres.

Marshal Joffre will not ride beside Marshal Foch at the head of the troops on July 14, as has been announced, according to Intransigeant, which says that the Government has offered him a seat beside President Poincaré. The newspaper adds that the French people will feel surprised, at the least, at not seeing the victor of the Marne pass under the Arc de Triomphe.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30th, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$157,721,103.17	Capital	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	31,252,676.82	Surplus and Undivided Profits	19,999,367.34
Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	5,147,162.59	Discounts Collected but not earned	1,294,048.68
Other Bonds and Stocks	10,380,429.66	Reserved for Taxes and Interest	1,585,334.82
Banking House	2,522,250.49	Circulation	4,941,897.50
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	29,133,108.26	Acceptances, Letters of Credit and Time Drafts	8,203,881.35
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,883,413.41	Bills Payable secured by U. S. Obligations	23,000,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	5,010,854.99	Rediscounts	106,320.22
Due from U. S. Treasurer	455,010.00	Deposits: Banks $81,822,818.41; Individuals 118,046,265.63; U. S. Gov't 6,046,643.36	205,915,727.40
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit	5,850,694.42		
Interest earned but not collected	689,873.50		
	$270,046,577.31		$270,046,577.31

RICHARD DELAFIELD, President
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice President
WILLIAM O. JONES, Vice President
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice President
GEORGE M. KRETZ, Vice President
MAURICE H. EWER, Vice President
SYLVESTER W. LABROT, Vice President
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H. E. SCHEUERMANN, Asst. Cashier
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JAY D. RISING, Asst. Cashier
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ORGANIZED 1859

The Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn

Condensed Statement—Condition at the Close of Business June 30th, 1919.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts		$12,852,196.21	Capital Stock Paid In	$1,000,000.00
United States Bonds		1,945,970.00	Surplus (Earned)	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Securities		1,374,021.39	Undivided Profits	242,877.71
Exchanges	$830,163.57		Reserve for Unearned Discounts	87,118.01
Cash and Reserve	2,177,483.01		Reserve for Taxes	26,000.00
Due from Banks	165,697.39	3,173,343.97	National Bank Notes Outstanding	50,000.00
			Due Depositors	13,278,772.87
			United States Deposits	762,000.00
			Rediscounts Secured by Liberty Bonds	2,898,762.98
Total		$19,345,531.57	Total	$19,345,531.57

DIRECTORS

FRANK BAILEY, CROWELL HADDEN, FRANK LYMAN, GEORGE S. INGRAHAM, EDWIN P. MAYNARD, DARWIN R. JAMES, JR., A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, GEORGE M. BOARDMAN, G. FOSTER SMITH, President, ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, FRANK C. B. PAGE, HERBERT O. HYATT, FRANCIS H. SLOAN

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H. P. SCHOENBERNER, Cashier
ANDREW J. RYDER, Assistant Cashier
HOWARD M. JUDD, Assistant Cashier

Member of the New York Clearing House
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$102,895,285.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		10,000,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		5,504,200.00
Bonds and securities (other than U. S.) to secure U. S. deposits		3,514,540.40
Bonds, securities, &c.		7,366,418.15
Banking house		4,500,000.00
Overdrafts (secured)		156,941.27
Overdrafts (unsecured)		113.30
Due from banks and bankers		5,015,270.34
Checks and other cash items		1,162,366.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		21,129,448.67
Specie, gold		4,236,124.50
Other cash in vault		1,307,071.12
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		30,405,452.12
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,500.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		963,468.00
Interest earned but not collected		177,163.23
		$219,154,423.74

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$4,118,448.43	
Discount received but not earned	517,304.89	
		4,635,753.01
Reserved for interest accrued		164,959.60
Reserved for taxes		1,068,027.27
National bank notes outstanding		180,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$96,891,994.87	
Individual deposits subject to check	54,011,988.20	
Dividends unpaid	4,344.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,621.21	
Certified checks	$4,104,339.35	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,240,805.88	
U. S. deposits	4,586,000.00	
		165,381,154.36
Letters of credit and travelers' checks		343,146.50
"Acceptances" based on imports and exports		963,468.00
		$219,154,423.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Wm. E. Cable, Jr., Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. E. CABLE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of July, 1919.
W. J. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
C. HAYWARD PERRY,
HENRY W. HOWE,
WM. V. S. THORNE,
Directors.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

The Automobile Exchange, published daily in The New York Times, places real bargains at the disposal of those seeking used cars by noted makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

New York Agency
10 Wall Street New York, N. Y.

LONDON OFFICES
Circus Place, London Wall, E. C.
18 St. Swithin's Lane E. C.

Condensed Balance Sheet Figures of March 31, 1919

Paid up Capital	$14,325,000.00
Deposits	202,905,000.00
Notes in circulation	15,350,000.00
Cash Assets	51,370,000.00
Investments	23,875,000.00
(All gilt edged and including short term British Treasury bills $15,000,000.00 written down at or below market quotations.)	
Bills of Exchange	46,050,000.00
Liquid Assets	121,300,000.00
(Representing 54% of Banks liabilities to public.)	
Bills discounted, loans, etc	121,850,000.00
Net available profits	2,365,000.00
(After allocating $250,000.00 to reduction of bank premises.)	
Bank Premises	3,630,000.00

An allocation of $1,000,000 to Reserve fund has been made, making it $5,250,000.00, leaving $116,000.00 to carry forward.

An allocation of $250,000.00 has been also made to pension fund.

A dividend of 6% and a bonus of 1% has been declared, absorbing with dividend already paid $1,000,000.00.

Chairman surveyed mining, farming, and commercial industries dwelling at length on the progress of the latter which now show a total of upward of 5,000 factories, representing $255,000,000.00 Capital and giving employment to 114,000 people. The Bank is interested in the establishment of a concern known as National Industrial Corporation of Africa, Limited.

Above has been received by cable from the head office in South Africa by

R. E. SAUNDERS, Agent

THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30th, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$89,371,004.67	Capital	$3,500,000.00
United States Bonds (Par)	7,674,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,646,474.02
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	11,803,000.00	Circulation	2,910,770.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	5,634,499.49	Other Liabilities	18,492,814.87
Customers' Liability	2,638,570.46	DEPOSITS	122,635,295.39
CASH & EXCHANGES	34,064,279.66		
	$151,185,354.28		$151,185,354.28

Main Office, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty St.

Branches: Battery to Bronx

Canal and Thompson Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Ave. and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
5th Ave. and 33d St.
57th St. and 3d Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 105th St.
Lenox Ave. and 116th St.
125th St. at Lenox Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.

One Hundred Years of Commercial Banking

We Invite Your Account

Irving
National Bank

Woolworth Building, New York

Condensed Statement as of June 30th, 1919

Resources

Loans and discounts	$106,462,023.72
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	10,145,502.48
Other Bonds and Short-time Securities	3,380,322.60
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	270,000.00
Interest earned but not collected	408,150.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	21,864.77
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	9,408,683.34
Exchanges for Clearing House and cash items	14,636,931.22
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	12,567,339.98
Cash in Vault	3,097,439.28
Customers' liability for acceptances by this bank and its correspondents (anticipated $1,490,465.62)	6,476,318.70
Total Resources	*$166,874,576.84*

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in	$ 4,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	6,712,273.79
Discount collected but not earned	709,644.15
Reserved for taxes and interest	1,297,769.43
Circulating Notes	1,449,000.00
Acceptances by this bank (after deducting $822,582.42 held by bank)	6,432,730.05
Acceptances by correspondents for this bank's account	1,534,054.27
Time drafts of this bank outstanding	769,980.00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	5,000,000.00
Deposits	138,469,125.15
Total Liabilities	*$166,874,576.84*

Documentary and Travelers' Letters of Credit issued but not drawn against.....$15,834,731.12

General Cigars Increases Stock.

Stockholders of the General Cigar Company voted yesterday to increase the authorized capital stock from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. The arrangement calls for a new issue of $5,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. convertible debenture stock and an equal amount of new common stock to care for the conversion of the debenture shares. The new debenture shares will be offered to present stockholders for subscription on the basis of one new share for each five shares of common and preferred now held. Subscription rights will accrue to stockholders of record July 14. The price will be par plus 56 cents a share to cover the accrued dividend.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 7.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 30 francs 72 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 78½ centimes to 6 francs 83½ centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s June, 1967	102%	103%	102¾	4s Nov., 1955		92½	93	92½
4½s June, 1965	102%	103%	102¾	4s Nov., 1936		94¼	95	94¼
4½s Mar., 1957	102%	103%	102¾	3½s Nov., 1925		83	...	83
4½s Nov., 1957	102%	102%	102¾	3½s Nov., 1954		83½	84	83½
4½s May, 1957	102%	102%	102¾	3½s May, 1954		83¾	84	83¾
4½s 1934-1932	4.45	4.35	4.45	The following are quoted on a				
4½s 1919-1923	4.35	4.45		percentage basis:				
4½s Mar., 1960-50	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s 1924-1931		4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s Mar., 1934	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s 1920-1923		4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s Mar., 1952	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s 1940-1933		4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s Mar., 1966	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s 1939-1938		4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s 1932-1928		4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s Sept., 1959	97¾	93¾	97¾	4½s 1918-1921		4.60	4.37	4.60
4s Nov., 1959	93¾	93¾	93¾	3s 1940-1952		4.55	4.40	4.55
4s Nov., 1957	93¾	93¾	93¾	3s 1919-1925		4.60	4.45	4.60
4s Nov., 1956	93¾	93	93¾	3s 1926-1930		4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,435	Cities Service	416	390	410	415
2,020	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
$46,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s			150	...
$21,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s			101¾	...

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	16	Miss River Power	11½	13
Adiron Elec Power pf	76	78	Miss River Power pf	46¾	...
Am Gas & Electric	134	137	Northern Ohio Electric	20	22
Am Gas & Electric pf	41¾	42½	Northern Ohio Elec pf	68	70
Am Light & Traction	263	266	Northern Ont Lt & P	15	16
Am Light & Trac pf	98½	100	Northern Ont L & P pf	58	63
Am Power & Light	70	73	Northern States Power	71	74
Am Power & Light pf	97	98	Northern States P pf	91	95
Am Public Utilities	10¼	13	Northern Texas Elec	57	90
Am Public Util pf	38	42	Northern Tex Elec pf	77½	90
Am W W & Electric	5	6	Pacific Gas & Electric	64¾	65½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	61½	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13	Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P	14	16¾
Carolina Power & Lt	40	42	Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	94	97
Colorado Power	24½	26½	Ry & Light Sec pf	32	35
Colorado Power pf	100	102	Republic Ry & Light	17	19½
Columbia Electric pf	73	...	Republic Ry & Light pf	37	40
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	28½	30	Southern Cal Edison	98	99
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	63¾	65	Southern Cal Edison pf	100	102
Conn Power pf	78	...	Standard Gas & E, Co	33	35
Consumers' Power pf	85	87	Standard Gas & Elec pf	45½	47
Eastern Texas Electric	90	100	Tampa Electric Co	117	...
Eastern Texas pf	80	83	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	7½	8
El Paso Electric	96	100	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	22	24
Electric B & S pf	92	95	United Light & Rys	49	51
Empire Dist Elec pf	75	77	United Light & Rys pf	73	75
Federal Light & Trac	13	16	Western Power	22	24
Federal Light & Tr pf	50	53	Western Power pf	72	73
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17	West, Church & Kerr	59	62
Galveston-Hous El pf	85	88	West, Church & K pf	80	86

Railroads

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
150 Bos Elev	72	74	110 Mass Elec pf	15	75
$31 Boston & Me	35½	35¾	710 New Haven	33¾	33¾
50 Fitchb'g pf	52½	52	5 Old Colony	86	88
5 Me Central	76	76	25 West End	53½	52½

Miscellaneous.

118	Am Agr Ch	109½	109½	25	Merg'thaler
19	Do pf	99¾	99¾	180	Mex Invmt
75	Amoskeag	122	122	30	N E Tel
30	Am Bosch	111	107	340	Porto Rican
400	Am Pn Serv	1¾	1	45	Plant pf
25	Am. Sug rf	118	118	1,720	Reot-Van C
226	Am. Tel & T	105	104	975	Stewart
5	Am Wool	124	124	490	Swift
20	Do pf	110	109¾	490	Do Int'l
850	Anglo-AmCh	19¾	19¾	15	United Drug
10	Do 2d pf	21¾	21¾	10	Do 2d pf
90	Cuban-Dom	21¾	21¾	40	United Fruit
21	Edison	161	161	1,320	United Shoe
565	Eastern SS	10¾	10¾	6	Do pf
40	Do pf	44	43	44	7,200 Ventura
1,470	Fairbanks	113½	113¾	1,850	Waldorf
75	Gorton	33	32¾	25	Walworth
200	Gray-Davis	44	44	75	Wilbur-Wtch
100	Int Portland	6	6	260	Worren
50	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	50	Do 2d pf
215	Libby	51	50½		

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 4s	84¾	84¾	$26,000	Punta Sug 6s
15,000	A. G & W I 5s	83	83	1,000	Ventura 7s
5,000	Miss Riv 5s	79½	79½		

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Arundel S&G	42½	42¾	42½	11	Maryland C	99½	99½	99¾
225	Cons Coal	91	89¾	91	20	N Ama Cas	24	24	24
1,335	Consden	12	11¾	12	40	N Central	72¾	72¾	73½
550	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	10	Penn W P	87	87	87
30,000	Celestine O 2-7s	80	2.75	...	25	United Rys	16¾	16¾	16¾
40	Davison C	35½	35½	35½	20	Wash B & A	28	28	28

Bonds.

$8,000	Consden 6s	103½	103¾	103½	$1,000	Cons G 4½s	86	86	86
2,000	Consden 6s A	103½	103½	103½	2,000	Elkhorn 6s	95¼	95¼	95¾
5,000	Cons Gas 5s	89	89	89	19,000	G E S in	2½	2½	2½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm	49¼	47¾	49¼	50	Do pf	10	10	10
100	Am Snip pf	89	89	89	135	M Ward pf	106¾	106	108¾
600	Armour pf	103¾	103	103¾	15	Pub Service	90	90	90
210	Booth Fish	21½	22	22	10	Do pf	98	98	98
100	Do pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	33	Qua Oats pf	100	100	100
25	Bunte Bros	14¾	14¾	14¾	300	Rec Motor	30	29½	29½
26	C C & C R pf	84	84	84	40	Rep Truck	54¾	54¾	54¾
150	Chi Pneu T	82	81¾	81¾	20	Sears, Roeb	205	205	205
628	Cudahy	121	120	120	100	Stew Mfg	49½	49¼	49½
50	Com Edison	112	112	112	562	Stew Warn	105¾	105	105¾
1,340	Cont Met	9¾	9¾	9	9,638	Swift Inter	62	59¾	59¾
140	Dis Materl	116	116	116	1,225	Swift & Co	135¾	134¾	136¾
380	Hart S & M	39¾	39	39¾	2,045	Do rights	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Hupp M pf	102	102	102	10	Thompson	36¾	36¾	36¾
3,811	Brick	75	75	75	10,725	Un Carbide	82	80¾	81¾
2,150	Libby	31¾	30¾	30¾	900	Un Paperbd	27¾	26	27
819	Lindsay Lt	19	18½	18¾	25	Wilson	106	105¾	106¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Armour 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	$1,000	Swift 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	S S El 4½s	75	75	75					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,467	Am Stores	37	36¾	36¾	14	Penn Salt	82	82	82
4,780	Elec Storage	98¼	97½	97¾	285	Phila Elec	25½	25¾	25¾
1,000	Gen Asphalt	81¾	80¾	81	2,960	Phila R T	29½	29	29
280	Do pf	121	120	121	80	Union Tract	39	39	39
225	Keystone Tel	14¾	14¾	14¾	72	United G Im	68	67¾	67¾
1,750	Lk Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾	115	Vy Cramp	8.168	163	165
16	Minehill	52	52	52	15	York Rys pf	32	32	32

Bonds.

$1,000	Leh N e 4½s	94¼	94¼	$8,100	Phil E 1st 5s	96	95¾	95¾
2,000	Phil Co c 5s	87	87	27,000	U Ry Inv 5s	76	76¼	76

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am W G M	100	100	100	200	Okla P & R	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Do pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	520	Pitts Brew	10¼	10	10¼
960	Ark Gas	68¼	64½	68¼	350	Pitts Coal	68¼	68¾	68½
100	Cal & Ariz	70½	70½	70½	20	Pit P Glass	126½	126½	126½
1,30	Col G & E	64¾	64¾	64¾	23	R I & S	58	58	58
10	Crucible S	117¾	117¾	117¾	6,521	Riv Fast O	4¼	4¼	4¼
565	Eastern SS	10¾	10¾	10¾	460	Riv West O	28½	28	28½
40	Do pf	44	43	44	11	Stand S pf	102	102	102
1,470	Fairbanks	113½	113¾	113¾	72	United G Im	68	67¾	67¾
75	Gorton	33	32¾	32¾	115	W Carnp&S	168	165	165
200	Gray-Davis	44	44	44	75	Wilbur-Wtch	36	36	36
100	Int Portland	6	6	6	260	Worren	60½	60	60
50	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	50	Do 2d pf	77	77	77
215	Libby	51	50½	51					

Bonds.

$5,000	Independent Brewing 6s				$1,000	Sewer Pipe 6s			
		53	53	53			99	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Brass	225	230	225	Fisk Rub 1st pf	99½	101	99½
Atlas Powder	145	148	145	Havana Tob	223	229	223
Do pf	90	92	90	Do pf	109	112	109
Babcock & Wilcox	120	122	120	Ingersoll-Rand Co	173	183	173
Bliss	325	375	325	Do pf	102	105	102
Le pf	75	85	95	Merritmac Chem	95	99	92
Colt's Arms	55	60	55	Nile-Bem't-Pond	132	134	132
Columbia Grapho	410	415	370	Do pf	95	100	95
Do pf	95	96	95	Scovill Mfg	400	420	405
Du Pont	305	315	308	Standard Screw	310	345	310
Do deb pf	93	94	93	Tex & P C & O	1775	1825	1800
Draper Corp	126¾	129	127	Valvoline Oil pf	105	107	105
Fed Rub 1st pf	99¼	101¼	99¼				

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Cigar	133	136	133	MacA & Forbes	170	180	170
Do pf	90	94	90	Do pf	95	100	95
Conley Fdl	205	215	205	P R-M Tobacco	160	...	165
Gen W Helme Co	160	165	160	P J Reynolds, A	410	430	410
Do pf	106	111	106	Do B	370	385	370
J S Young	125	135	125	Do pf	108	112	108
Do pf	100	107	100	Weyman-Bruton	170	178	170
				Do pf	106	111	106

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Heavy late liquidation, which came in the wake of substantial early advance, brought material reactions throughout the list during an excited and active final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. United States Steel common, after gaining 2 points to 115¾, fell back to 112 and ended at 112¾, while Crucible moved down from 119¾ to 115, Bethlehem Steel B from 99¼ to 95¾ and Republic Iron and Steel from 100½ to 98¾. Baldwin Locomotive, after advancing almost 5 points to 116¾, was offered down to 112¾, and American Locomotive from 93 to 91¾. Pan American was the best of the oils, moving up to 101 and closing at the topmost figure. The tobacco properties suffered in the rush to sell, United Cigar Stores dropping back from 192 to 187, Tobacco Products from 107¾ to 103¾ and American Sumatra from 116¾ to 113¾. The rails were well held, Reading advancing to 92, St. Paul to 45, Missouri Pacific to 36¾, New York Central to 62¾, and Southern Pacific to 100¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Ajax Rubber	103	101	101	330	Kan City So	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	Alaska Gold	3	3	3	345	Kelly Spgf T	133¾	131½	131½
940	Allis-Chalm	49¾	46¾	48	1,320	Int Paper	77¾	69¾	69¾
220	Am Ag Ch	109	109	109	700	Kenne Cop	41¾	40¾	40¾
1,080	Am B Sugar	95¾	91¾	97¼	1,045	Key Tire	117¾	113¾	114½
4,585	Am Can	65	61¾	61¾	315	Lack Steel	96¾	95¾	96¾
240	Am C & F	111¾	111	111¾	450	Lee R & T	95¾	95¾	95¾
790	Am Cot Oil	64¾	63	63¾	540	Lah Val	51¾	51¾	51¾
585	Am H & L	38¾	35¼	35¼	750	Max Motor	50	46¾	49¾
560	Do pf	134	132¾	132¾	1,080	Mex Pet	104¾	187	188
340	Am Ice	65¾	64¾	64¾	220	Miami Cop	29¾	29¾	29¾
880	Am Internat	114¾	110¾	111	3,340	Midvale St	39¾	34¾	34¾
320	Am Linseed	83¾	80¾	81	330	M, K & T pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
570	Am Loco	90	91¾	91¾	3,420	Mo Pacific	36¾	34¾	36¾
720	Am Sm Tob	114¾	113¾	113¾	1,010	Nat Conduit	23¾	23¾	23¾
310	Am Woolen	124½	122	122	200	Nat Enam & S	51¾	51¾	51¾
550	Am Zinc	25	24¾	24¾	500	Nat Lead	83½	83	83½
3,230	Anaconn Cop	76¾	74¾	75¾	340	N Y Cent	65¾	61	61½
530	A T & S F	104	103¾	103¾	900	N Y, NH & H	33¾	31¾	32¾
210	A. G & W I	124	122	123	230	Nor Pac	93¾	90¾	90¾
6,730	Bald Loco	116¾	113	115¾	1,965	Okla C Gas	58¾	57¾	57¾
760	Balt & Ohio	45¾	44	44¾	1,080	Okla Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
5,250	Beth Steel B	98¾	95¾	96	1,340	PanAmP&T	101	97¾	101
320	Booth Fish	22	21¾	22	397	Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾	45¾
450	B'klyn R. T	31¾	30¾	30¾	210	People's Gas	53¾	53¾	53¾
540	Butte & Sup	25¾	23¾	24	310	Pere Marq	23¾	23¾	23¾
260	Butte C & Z	13	13	13	330	Phila Co	43¾	41¾	43¾
220	Cal Packing	73¾	72½	72½	750	Pierce-Arrow	37	35	35½
530	Cal Petrol	28¾	26¾	26¾	620	Pierce Oil	3¼	2¾	3¼
1,250	Can Leather	112¾	106¾	106¾	450	Pitts Coal	68¾	68¾	68¾
1,250	Cerro de P	68¾	64	64	310	Pitts & WVa	40¾	39¾	40¾
500	Ches & Ohio	65	64¾	65	350	Pressed S C	89¾	87¾	87¾
900	C, M & St P	45	44	44½	5,900	Ray Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾
230	Do pf	70¾	69¾	70¾	2,240	Reading	93	90¾	90¾
570	C, R I & P	29¾	28	28¾	1,320	Rep I & S	100¾	98¾	98¾
2,040	Chile Copper	28¾	27¾	27¾	350	Rey D, N Y	116	113	115
680	Chino Copper	48	47¼	48	500	St L & S F	23¾	22	23¾
980	Col F & I	53¾	51¾	51¾	380	Saxon Motor	11¾	11	11¾
810	Cont Can	98¾	96¾	96¾	1,025	Sinclair Oil	65	63¼	64
3,090	Corn Prod	94¾	89¾	89¾	1,520	So Pacific	100¾	107¾	108¾
4,860	Crucible St	119¾	115	115	550	South Ry	30	29¾	29¾
2,240	Cuba Cane S	42	40¾	41	2,605	Studebaker	110	105	106¾
210	Endic't John	94¾	94¾	94¾	530	Stutz Motor	109	90¼	96¾
1,520	Erie	19¾	18¾	18¾	330	Tenn Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾
310	Do 1st pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	200	Texas Co	260¾	260¾	260¾
340	Free Texas	58¾	57	57	2,680	Tex & Pac	68¾	67¾	67¾
250	Gas W & W	36¾	35¾	36	1,240	Tob Prod	107¼	103¾	103¾
530	Gen Cigar	84¾	83	83¼	530	Un Pacific	134¾	133¾	133¾
810	Gen Motors	238¾	230	233	1,050	United C S	192	187	188¾
2,200	Goodrich Co	88¾	84¾	85¾	750	U S Food P	79¾	76¾	77¼
370	Gt Nor pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	570	U S Ind Alc	144	138	139
700	Gt Nor Ore	37¾	36¾	37¼	1,380	U S Rubber	137¾	134¾	134¾
1,560	Inspir Cop	67¾	66	66	82,820	U S Steel	115¾	112	112
1,250	Int Mer Mar	58¾	54¾	54¾	900	Utah Cop	94¾	90¾	93
940	Do pf	119¾	118¾	118¾	250	Va-Car Ch	83	82	82
530	Int Nickel	32	32¼	32¼	720	West Elec	58¾	57½	58
420	Interbor Con	7½	7¼	7½	530	WhiteMotors	62¾	59¾	61¼
					350	Wilson & Co	103¼	102	102
					940	Willys-O	37¾	36¾	36

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Astna Exp	12	11¾	11¾	200	Int Rubber	29	28¾	28¾
400	Am M & G	50	50	50	30,000	Marconi Am	6¾	5¾	6¼
400	An-Am C C	19¾	19¾	19¾	4,590	Martin P C	32	30	30
2,300	Bech Mo	29¾	29¾	29¾	200	Nat C & C	79	78	78
1,500	B-Am C	10¾	9¾	10	1,100	Nat Firep	10	9	9¾
3,500	B-A T C, c	22	20	20	600	Do pf	19	18	19
4,100	B-A T C, rts	5¾	5	5	2,000	N A P & P	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,100	But Judson	30½	30¼	30½	100	N Y Trans	18	18	18
3,500	Chalm Mo	11	10	10¾	800	P T & M C	39	38	38¾
250	C I C of A	6	6	6	6,500	Phil Morris	13	12¾	12¾
1,100	C & A F	7¾	7¼	7¼	500	Pyrene M C	19	17¾	17¾
2,500	Clint-W W	37	36¼	36¼	5,000	Root & Van	40	39¼	39¼
3,000	Colonial T	25	24	24½	1,500	Savold T C	60	60	60
10,000	Con Candy	3	2¾	2¾	1,000	Savold N Y	54	55	55
1,100	Cramp S	160½	165	168	3,500	Savold Ohio	51	51	51
700	Ex T & R	9	8¾	9	2,500	S B w.s.t.cfs	16¾	16¼	16¾
4,500	Farrell Co	61½	60	60¾	5,000	Penn Ry	8¾	7¾	8
1,000	F R T, w.i	50	44	48	85,000	Tob P Exp	35	34	35
6,000	Gen Asphalt	82	80¼	80¼	170	Todd Ship	117¾	117	117
1,200	I Do pf	124	121	122	1,500	Union Carb	88	79¾	81
350	Godchaux S	34	32	34	3,500	U P Sharing	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Do pf	98	97	97	20,000	U R S, w.i	96½	92¾	93½
600	Grape-Cola	3¾	¾	¾	1,500	U S Cast I	25	25	25
1,300	Do pf	1¾	1¼	1¼	800	Wayne Coal	4¾	4	4
3,500	Hav Tob	6¾	6¼	6¼	1,200	Warren R	64	60	62
900	Do pf	25	20	20	600	Web & Hell	18	17	18
2,500	Hayden Chem	7¾	7¾	7¾					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

700	‡Anglo-Am	24	23½	24	135	‡Std Oil, N J	735	744	743
10	‡Ohio Oil	379	379	379					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800	‡Allen Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	of Me	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,000	‡Allied Oil	3	3	3	2,000	‡Northw Oil	64	63	64
5,500	‡Amal Roy	1¾	1¼	1¾	6,000	‡OhioRanger	1¼	1	1¼
2,000	‡Atlantic Pet	4¾	3¾	4¼	30,000	‡Omar O&G	6¾	6	6¾
1,000	‡Barn't G&G	¼	¼	¼	500	‡Orient O&G	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Boone Oil	8¾	9	9¾	1,000	‡OsageNation			
8,000	‡Bos-Wyo	70	68	70		OilSyndInc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	‡Can-AmO&G	¾	¾	¾	3,000	‡Pennok Oil	13½	13	13¾
2,000	‡Chickasaw	3¼	3	3¼	5,000	‡Penn Gaso	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,500	‡Circle Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	5,200	‡Pitts-Tex	15¾	15½	15¾
5,500	‡Ohio Serv				2,800	‡Prod & Ref	9¾	9¼	9¼
	B T shares	42¾	41¼	42¼	300	‡Ranger Oil	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡ComwlthPet	60	58½	59	550	‡Richard Tex	23¾	23	23¾
1,500	‡Cont Ref	12	11¾	11¾	1,000	‡Rock (pros)	3	3	3
6,500	‡Coaden & Co	12¾	11¾	12	10,000	‡Ryan Petrol	6	5¾	5¾
250	‡Elk Basin	9¾	9¾	9¾	6,500	‡SaltCkProd	65¾	63	63
1,250	‡Elford Oil	¾	¾	¾	800	‡SequoyahOAR	¾	¾	¾
700	‡Ertel Oil	7	6½	6¾	35,000	‡Sinclair Con	64	62¾	62¾
8,800	‡Esmeraldo	21	18	20	1,500	‡SinclairGulf	60½	59	59
1,500	‡Federal Oil	3¼	3	3¼	20,000	‡Southw Oil	30	25	28
2,400	‡Glenrock Oil	6¾	6¼	6¼	300	‡Southw F&R	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,500	‡HerculesPet. Class A	20	18	17½	3,250	‡Stanton Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,200	‡HomesOilRef Co of Tex	22	21	21½	25,500	‡Simms Pet	32½	31½	31½
600	‡Hous Oil	119¾	116	119¾	2,400	‡South O & T	6¾	6	6¾
350	‡Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	2,125	‡Texana O&R	1¼	1	1¼
900	‡Int Petrol	30	23½	30	26,000	‡Tex-Ken Oil	3¾	3¾	4
2,500	‡InvincibleOil	37¾	36¾	36¾	2,600	‡Tex P & R	5¾	5¾	6
2,000	‡Island O&T	7¾	7¾	7¾	850	‡Texan O&L	¾	¾	¾
42,000	‡Livingston	3¾	3¾	3¾	3,400	‡Transcont	47¾	47	47¾
1,200	‡Merritt Oil	28	27¾	27¾	21,600	‡Un Tex Pet	52	50	51
1,000	Met Petrol	3¾	3¼	3¾	1,000	Vacuum O&G	¼	¼	¼
600	‡Mex-Panuco	16	15¾	16	6,000	‡VenturaCon	17¾	17	17¾
600	‡Midw Ref	183	181	182	1,400	‡Vict

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 21st day of July, 1919, a semi-annual interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors on this bank who on the first day of July, 1919, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

Blanks for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

WE SELL WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs

The Bank for Savings

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 10, 1919.
200th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

The payment of this Dividend completes one hundred years of continuous business as a Savings Bank. During the hundred years there has been received and credited to over 1,137,000 depositors upwards of $730,000,000, including interest.

THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal July 1st, 1919.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

Liberty Loan Bonds belonging to Depositors are being received for safe-keeping without charge.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1919 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 9, 1919.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1919.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

North River Savings Bank

81 West 34th Street.
107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A Dividend of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including
One Thousand Dollars
and a dividend of 2½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secy. & Treas.

The East River Savings Institution

291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Surplus Par Value over $5,000,000.

The 142nd semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1919, and open deposits on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

OPEN MONDAYS, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

3 and 5 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852. 132D DIVIDEND
New York, June 10, 1919.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $5,000. INTEREST PAYABLE July 16, 1919. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.

Society Accounts Accepted.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFET, Sec'y.

American Savings Bank

115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
4% PER ANNUM
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1st.
DAILY 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9 A. M. to 12 M.
MONDAYS " 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. URWIN, Sec.
JOSEPH L. HASTE, Treas.

New York Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
CLARENCE L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
WALTER S. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The purchase of three Broadway apartment houses in the Washington Heights section by a firm of operators was the feature of yesterday's realty market. The transaction involved the Alfredo, a six-story structure, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 162d Street; Balmoral Court, six stories, 157 by 100, irregular, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 163d Street, and Richmond Court, six stories, 100 by 125, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 164th Street. The buildings were purchased by the Jules Realty Company, Samuel Wachs, President, from the Waimegan Realty Company. Isaac Friedenheit, President, and William S. Baker was the broker.

The houses were erected eight years ago and contain 141 apartments. They were held at $1,000,000 and return an annual rental of about $125,000. The new owners plan to alter the houses and install stores on the Broadway fronts.

Jacobs Buys on Columbus Circle.

I. Randolph Jacobs and Everett Jacobs purchased what was formerly known as the Tichenor-Grand Building, an eight story automobile building, situated on the north side of Sixty-first Street, facing Columbus Circle, 55 feet east of Broadway, being 75 by 200 feet, and running through to the south side of Sixty-second Street, from the Columbus Circle Realty Company, the stockholders of which are members of the Stoddard Estate, who formerly occupied the building with United Motor Car Company. The purchasers propose at the expiration of present leases to rent same to one of the large automobile concerns now located in this district. The brokers in the transaction were Ewing, Bacon & Henry.

The Cliff Haven Sold.

The Cliff Haven, a thirteen-story apartment house, 52 by 133.6, held at $500,000 and renting for $62,000, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 114th Street, was sold by Charles E. Force & Co., of Oklahoma, to the Winter Realties, Inc., Benjamin Winter, President. C. J. Elgar and Soil Feinberg, who negotiated the deal, also sold for Frank Upp to the Wellworth Realty Company the five-story and basement apartment at 519 West 134th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 48 by 100. The house returns about $11,000 annually. It has been held at $75,000.

Dewstown Buildings Sold.

The estate of John L. Riker sold for all cash the four-story loft building at 13 Gold Street, adjoining the corner of Platt Street, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, to Edward Malinckrodt, owner of the adjoining property at 28 Platt Street. Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney, represented the seller.

The Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee for George B. Platt, sold to the Broadway-John Street Corporation the five-story business building, on a plot 50 by 106, at 4 and 6 Liberty Place, the small thoroughfare extending through the block from Liberty to Maiden Lane, just west of Nassau Street. The building adjoins the Chamber of Commerce, and is at the rear of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Building on Broadway, and is reported to have been held at $250,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the deal. The property stands on a historic site, as it was here stood the first Quaker church in this city.

The building, 25 by 50, at 311 Washington Street, was sold to a client of William A. White & Sons, who recently sold the adjoining building at the northeast corner of Washington and Duane Streets and 139 Duane Street. The three properties cover a plot 46 by 75.

Builder Sells the De Kovan.

The Alexander Grant Construction Company sold to Vogel & Schultz the De Kovan, a six-story elevator apartment house at 714 West 181st Street, on a plot 82 by 135. The structure was erected by Mr. Grant about five years ago, and has been held at $235,000. M. L. Strunsky, in conjunction with James E. Barry of Knap & Wasson, negotiated the sale.

Brown Sells Heights Apartment.

Frederick Brown sold to Mary Campbell the five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, at 649 and 651 West 184th Street, between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue, renting for about $9,000, and held at $70,000.

Private Dwellings.

Abram Libman has sold 21 East 111th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.11, adjoining the Laura Franklin Hospital for Children on the east.

Malvina Singer has sold 546 East Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 63.8, near East End Avenue.

A client of James H. McKay bought 29 East Twentieth Street, 175 feet east of Broadway, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 86, held at $40,000. Leitner, Brener & Starr were the brokers.

Clara Sydney Taylor sold the two dwellings, 22 by 97 each, at 121 and 123 Washington Place to Oliver Harrison Smith, who will remodel the buildings for studios. The deal was negotiated by McCotter & Davis.

Thomas Snell sold the four-story residence at 84 West Twelfth Street, 21 by 103, to Mark H. Dix for improvement with studios, through the Duross Co.

Samuel Trimmer sold 34 Edgecombe Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 17.6 by 90.

The estate of Edward B. Jenks has sold to a Mr. Braunfield 543 West 147th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.

The Bronx Market.

Erich Tueckhardt bought the two-family brick dwelling at 2,065 Watson Avenue from Mrs. E. Asmus through Charles H. Baechler. The same broker sold the two-family brick house at 1,638 St. Peter's Avenue for the estate of C. M. Hitchcock to George A. Hanrahan.

James Reilly sold his residence, on a lot 25 by 100, held at $7,500, at 2,677 Eighth Avenue, to Caroline W. Fairchild through Frank R. Hewett.

Arthur Herzog bought the dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,067 Clay Avenue, from Mary A. O'Neill for his own occupancy.

Brooklyn.

Isadore Berg sold the two-story one-family house, with garage, on a plot 40 by 100, on the east side of East Ninth Street, 240 feet north of Avenue K, from plans by Nat Silverman, through Samuel Gallitska and J. Lacov.

The Nolos Realty Corporation purchased the vacant plot 107 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Seventy-first Street and Eighteenth Avenue. They have also purchased a plot of 100 by 100 feet on Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Queens Borough Sales.

Harriet H. Small sold the house on plot 55 by 155 at the northwest corner of Murray and Reech Streets, Flushing, to H. W. Bistelder through J. Albert Johntra.

The Equity Assets Corporation sold a dwelling on the west side of Alsop Street, north of Ocean View Avenue, Jamaica, to J. Bert through the Stanley Agency.

One of the important transactions in the exclusive residential section of Flushing was the sale by A. Wise of four fine residences on the north side of Geranium Street west of Jamaica Avenue. The purchasers were John Kuhlmeyn, a plot 92 by 134; M. Willets, a plot 60 by 134; M. Hoxie, a plot 100 by 120, and C. Willets, a plot 70 by 134.

The Ring-Gibson Company sold three improved plots in their Woodhaven development Cole on the north side of 113th Street, north of Roanoke Avenue, the plots being 25 by 100. The purchasers were C. Robb, O. Maurer, and H. Duckler.

W. R. Gibson Company sold five improved plots with dwellings on the west side of 119th Street, south of Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill. The purchasers were R. Vivian, S. Ford, F. Neumann, C. Wegmann, and M. Guth.

Suburban Sales.

Dr. Ralph W. Opdyke sold his residence and offices on the east side of South Fullerton Avenue, adjoining the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montclair, N. J., held at $25,000, through M. Crawley & Brothers. The same brokers sold the residence at 876 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, held at $6,000, to Charles E. Shute.

The Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Company sold a residence, held at $12,500, on Pellamdale Avenue, Pelham Manor, to Douglas H. McKean through Fish & Marvin. The same brokers sold for the Secor Realty Company a dwelling on Secor Lane, Pelham Manor, held at $12,000, to Kenneth McGowan, and for Mary N. Reinhardt a dwelling on Reed Avenue, Pelham Manor, held at $10,000, to James O. Persons.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for the S. and L. Construction Company, 3,423 and 2,424 Mott Avenue, adjoining the corner of Hollywood Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., two three-story all-year residences, to H. Bloom, for investment.

Arverne Auction Brings $216,615.

The auction of 209 Edgemere lots and Arverne houses, held Saturday, by Joseph P. Day, brought a total of $216,615, an average price per lot of $800.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By James J. Donovan.

135th St, 248 East, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 22x100, five-story tenement; K. I. Schaffner against Bossutti Realty Co. et al; Harold Fay, atty. for sale, subject to taxes, &c., $1,150; to J. Devoti for $6,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Broadway, 3,501 to 3,519, is a one and two story offices and store; A. Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, owner; G. A. Pollard, 347 8th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Duane St, n e corner of Hudson St, to a seven-story loft; Wood & Selick, 96 Hudson St, owner; H. Ahrens, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

34th St, 306 West, to a three-story dwelling and store; 306 West 34th Street Realty Co., premises, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; cost, $5,000.

54th St, 535 West, to a four-story tenement and store; A. M. Schumacher, 520 W 55th St, owner; A. C. Wein, Long Island City, architect; cost, $3,000.

65th St, 145 East, to a three-story theatre; Empire Square Realty Co., 1,947 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,782, e s, 24.11 ft n of 145th St, 22x100; Jas. H. Purdy, Sr., et al, exrs., to Benenson Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, mtg $12,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000.80

SAME PROPERTY; Purdy Estate, Inc., to same, mtg $13,000, July 1; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benenson Realty Co. to Isaac Berkow, 1,782 Amsterdam Av, mtg $13,000, all liens, July 3; attorney, same.$100

AV E, 1,044, w s, 21.1 ft s of 55th St, 16.10x92; Minna H. Neuman et al. to Louis Schneider, 300 East 52d St, all liens, July 1; attorney, Oliver B. Davis, 3,210 34 Av.....$150

AV A, w s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 46x80; John L. B. Cooke to Maude L., his wife, 251 West Hill St, Louisville, Ky., ¼ part; attorneys, Moorman & Woodward, Louisville, Ky...Gift

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n of 109th St, 26.10x 122; George L. Slawson and Frederick G. Hobbs to Thalia W., wife of Stephen C. Willett, Brookville, L. I., mtg $65,000, June 26; attorneys, Middlebrook & E., 45 Cedar St.....$100

BROOME ST, 90, e s, South; Lawyers Mtg. Co. to Harold G. Aron, 34 West 40th St, b. and s. all liens, July 3; attorney, Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

CHERRY ST, 376, s s, 25 ft e of Jackson, 25x75; Jacob Rosenberg to Isidore Kauffman, 514 South 9th St, Brooklyn, ¼ part and as trustee for ¼ part, July 1; attorney same.....$100

CHRISTIE ST, 76, e s, 25 ft n of Stanton, 25x75; Max Steinert, trustee, to Isidore Kauffman, 514 South 9th St, Brooklyn, ¼ part and as trustee for ¼ part, July 1; attorney same.....$100

MAIDEN LANE, 27, s s, 81.11 ft e of William, 20x75; Max Steinert, trustee, to Isidore Kauffman, 514 South 9th St, Brooklyn, ¼ part and as trustee for ¼ part, July 1; attorney same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lillian M. C. Crosby, individ. and as extrx., to same, ¼ part, as of June 26; attorney, same.....$2,625

SAME PROPERTY; Demetria L. Peet et al. to same, all, May 7; attorney, same.....$1

CANAL ST, s w s, at n e of Laight St, 50.5x29.9x41.7 on Laight St, 50x; Hy. J. Scheuber to George D. Bartholomew, 25 West 16th St, mtg $6,000; attorney, Randall & Larson, 149 Broadway.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 294 and 296, w s, 80.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Katherine M. Watters to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $136,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, 375, s s, 12x112; Cauh, 2d Crosby admx., to Isidore Kauffman, 514 South 9th St, Brooklyn, July 1; attorney same.....$10,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 312, e s, 24.6x100; Bertha Kahn to Max Mayer, 31 East 72d St, exr and s., all liens, June 27; attorneys, Weil & M., 8 Beekman St.....$50

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 102.3 ft s of 156th St, runs w 100.10, s 113.9 to s s of Nicholas Av, N Nicholas Av x s, 40.5 to n s of 156th St x — to Edgecombe Av x s — to beginning, foreclosure May 20, 1919; Frederick C. Hunter, referee, to Sol M. Schatzkin, Rothschild, N. J. mtg $247,500, July 1, 1913; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.....$50 Broadway.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY; Burns Brothers to College Holding Co., 115 West 30th St, mtg $240,000, all liens, July 1; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co. to Shenk R. & C. Co., 118 West 20th St, mtg $235,000, July 2; attorneys, same.....$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 163, e s, 24.11x87.6 irregular; Ararat Realty Corp. to Thomas A. Kinsley, 308 East 42d St, mtg $125,500, all liens, July 13; attorney, Jno. J. Robinson, 233 Broadway.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, northeast corner of Houston St, 121.3x3.6x119.9x16.10; Hy. Tomsuden to F. Spolansky and D. Kleigman, 613 Stone Av, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, all liens; attorney, H. L. Kunstler, 149 Rivington St.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 126th St, 20x 85; New York Savings Bank to Benenson Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Bronx, mtg $7,000; attorneys, Ettery & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 115th St, (352 West,) 81.10x84.9x27x101.5; Morningside Av East, s s, 31.10 ft e of 115th St, 43.5x72.8x35.11x86.5; Scheer-Ohnsburg R. & C. Co., to Rose Frucht, 120 West 120th St, mtg $68,500, all liens, July 2; attorney, B. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St...$100

PLEASANT AV, northeast corner 126th St, (45 East,) 40x100; Henrietta Tamor to Hannah Tamor, 25 West 112th St, all, r, t, & of Louis H. Strouse, as trustee of, and Loretta Corp.; mtg $34,000, all liens, June 25.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 224.4 ft n of 153d St, 50x112; George Schnak et al. to Christina Till, 611 West 113th St, mtg $80,000, May 13; attorney, F. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

WASHINGTON PLACE, 121-23, n s, 44x97; Clara S. Taylor, (Davidge,) to Oliver H. Smith, 178 Madison Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 313, w s, 20x80, Mervyn Realty Co. to 305 West End Corpn., 200 West 72d St, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'dway...$45,000

WEST END AV, 744 to 748 St., 82x100; 301 West End Av. Corp. to same, mtg $50,000, basement and store, July 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 42.3 ft n of 74th St, 80x100; Paterno Const. Co. to same, mtg $131,000, all liens, basement and store, July 2; attorneys, same.....$100

WEST END AV, 305, w s, 19.3x100; A. W. Gayan to same, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, same.....$100

87TH ST, 55 West, s s, 24.11x93.11; 1,029 Amsterdam Av Corp. to Arner Realty Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $31,500, all liens, April 29; attorney, Max Mosfield, 299 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, 275 West, n s, 22.2x32.1x18.1x33.5; Edward H. Herzog et al. to Geo. Darling, 275 W w of 11th S, June 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

20TH ST, 26 East, s s, 25x92; Gladys R. Dick and another to the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Assn., East 57th St, s s, q. s., all liens, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

22D ST, 23 West, s s, 32.6x98.9x31x98.9, with all title to strip 8½ adjoining on west; Seaman's Bank for Savings to Cornelius Hearn, 496 East 17th St, s s, and s, all liens, July 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, 130 West, s s, 22x100.4; 50th St, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.4; George Backer et al. to Herald Square Holding Co., 128 Broadway, all liens, July 3; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, 250 East, s s, 16.8x100.5; Joseph Gold to Edw. Kimmel, 1,063 East 51st St, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

56TH ST, 235 West, n s, 25x100.5; Rose A. Gray to Dorothy Golden, 846 Claremont Parkway, mtg $11,750, June 30; attorney, Francis B. Robert, 150 Broadway.....$1

61ST ST, 249 East, n s, 16.10x100.5; A. F. Millemann to Robert P. Bress, Southampton, L. I., mtg $8,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 541 East, n s, 17x100.5; F. Gauss to F. A. Janelli, 540 East 62d St, and another, c. a. s., all liens, Dec. 30, 1917.....$1

131ST ST, 226 West, s s, 15x99.11; Reyvan Realty Co. to Rose E. Moses, 193 West 134th St, mtg $6,250, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$300

181ST ST, 222 West, s s, 15x99.11; Reyvan Realty Co. to Rose E. Moses, 193 West 134th St, mtg $5,350, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$300

144TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; William H. Swift et al. to Nicholas Ludwig, 460 East 157th St, mtg $2,000, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,300

ANTHONY AV, w s, 273.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x100; Barbara Mauk to Solomon Slewkin, 1,762 Anthony Av, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 180d St, 24x97; Wm. A. Cameron to Mary M. Reavens, 2,383 Bathgate Av, mtg $2,500, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BECK ST, 901, w s, 36.6x100; Barclay Holding Co. to Elias Brown, 1,554 7th St, Brooklyn, mtg $39,000, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.100

BARNES AV, s e corner of 222d St, 97x105; Herinar Realty Co. to Middleboro Realty Co., 302 Broadway, mtg $33,000, July 3; attorneys, Jacob Greenfield, 302 B'way.$100

BURNSIDE AV, 386, s s, 25x121.8x30.3x 126.4; Leopold Lowras to John Mosza, 1,462 Park Av, mtg $7,000, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

CLINTON AV, 1,232-34, w s, 50x100; Lizzie Behne to Cranaman Realty Co., 260 Bowery, mtg $64,000, July 17; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 320 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,383, e s, corner, 100.10x20x irr.10x30 to Jerden Building Co., to Joseph Janoff, 823 West 163d St, mtg $41,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,383, e s, 240 ft s of 163d St, 20x30; John Gallagher to Abraham Schneider, 350 5th Av, mtg $1,000, July 1; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, 2, s, 260 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x110; Margaret A. Dolter to Susie A. Murray, 67 East 169th St, July 2; attorneys, R. R. & J. O. Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

DECATUR AV, 2,158, n s, 25x100; Chas. Feinman to Walter Lawrah, 4,560 Park Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, s w s, 31.8 ft s e of 163d St, 31.8x125x30; Stoddard Realty and Construction Co. to Ernestine Malino, 1,966 Crotona Parkway, mtg $9,900, March 20; attorney, J. E. Medino, 1,966 Crotona Parkway.....$100

ELIOT PL, 2, s s, 253.3 ft e of Jerome St, 80.8x122x33.8x128; Mabel C. Murray to Julius Sendroy, 2,134 Amsterdam Av, mtg $3,500, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,190, e s, 190.8 ft n of 169th St, 16.6x100; Rose M. Kurr to Sadie Weinberg, 567 Fox St, mtg $3,000, June 30; attorney, L. Shenfeld 120 Broadway.....$100

HORNAN AV ROAD, 2, e s, corner of Kingsbridge Road, 50x184.9x56x128.1; Jeremiah F. Donovan to Melrose Building Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $13,000, July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

HOWARD AV, 1,870, e s, 75 ft n of Bowen Boulevard, 60x100; Carl F. Spaney to Derwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, mtg $32,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOWARD AV, 1,870, e s, 75 ft n of Bowen Boulevard, 60x100; Carl F. Spaney to Derwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, mtg $32,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,000, e s, 161st, 25 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x184.9x56x128.1; Jeremiah F. Donovan to Melrose Building Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $13,000, July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

HOLLAND AV, 1,824, e s, 80x100; May Rooney to Max Novick, 1,858 Union Av, mtg $8,500, July 3; attorney, M. Leibowitz, 30 Delancey St.....$100

HONE ST, 1,035, Lot 10, map of J. J. Gleason's Bidwill Corp. to Harry Wheaton, 158 West 103d St, June 27; attorney, Harry Whelan, care of H. F. Rose & Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

KELLY ST, 775 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; East Steingarten Co. to Julius Hollander, 880 East 161st St, mtg $3,500, July 1; attorney, J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St...$100

KELLY ST, w s, 211.4 ft s of 163d St, 45.1x 101; Hans Realty Co. to Aaron Billow, 922 Kelly St, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$1

LOT 154, map of 181 lots of Varian estate; Martin N. O'Donnell to Daniel Haulihan, 1,857 Bainbridge Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 16, map of Harrington estate; Louise E. Staskbain to Otto O. and Charles J. Specktenbach, 1,787 East 180th St, mtg $3,200, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 39, map Mount Eden, except for 172d St; Anna A. Byrne to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT, 118x119, map Laconia Park; Rene Di Grazia to Benedetta Correta, 1,451 Needham Av, mtg $2,500, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 846, map of portion of Howard estate; Edward Rowan to Maria L. Lafata, 802 Van Nest Av, June 25; attorney, C. H. Bachnier, 1,123 East Tremont Av.....$100

LOT 118, map of Laconia Park; Rene Di Grazia to Benedetta Correta, 1,451 Needham Av, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOWELL ST, 1,054, s s, 80x100; Valhalla Corporation to Frederick Moser, 223 West 16th St, mtg $30,000, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 875 ft s of Tiffany St, 25x100; Barclay Bldg Corporation to Nathan Ellenbogen, 1,807 Tryant Av, mtg $6,500, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, 861, w s, 25x100; Barclay Holding Corporation to Samuel Brody, 258 East 134th St, mtg $6,500, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, n s at w s, lot 837, map Unionport, n 100 x w s 100 to be, w 25 to beginning; Pauline Kaplan to James Cashel, 1,509 Zerega Av, mtg $41,000, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Mary C. Barrett, et al, to Alexander M. Mack, 353 East 141st St, July; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 500 Willis Av.....$100

173D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Washington Av, 19x100; Catherine Bonn to Frederick Klein, 483 East 173d St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

198TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Creston Av, 25x 109.3x25.1x108.6; Eugene V. Caton et al. to Gustave Berninger, 2,180 East 198th St, mtg $4,800, July 3; attorney, Hy. A. Eberhardt, 27 Liberty St.....$100

224TH ST, s s, 171 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 33.4x114; Virginia Pleasants to Dora Frank, 3 West 120th St, mtg $6,000, July 1; attorney, I. Levison, 256 East 138th St.....$1

238TH ST, n s, 258 ft w of White Plains Rd, 25x114.6; John Burge to Jas. Hayes, 1,171 Longridow Pl, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 66-68; also Eldridge St, 88, all; Bullock Garage Co. to Samuel Lefstein, 728 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, from 10 days from 1919, to Aug. 30, 1927; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 271 Broadway.....$30,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 230, store; Louis Schleicher to Hugh C. Riley, 301 West 47th St and another, 2, 9 12 years, from July 15, 1919; address on premises.....$2,500

AV A, 97-9, all; Horwits Contracting Co. to Sam Gevirtzman, 198 Penn St, Brooklyn, 11 9-12 years, from July 1, 1919; attorney L. Lewenbraun, 118 Nassau St.....$6,050

BROADWAY, s e cor 77th St, Wellesmore Apartment, all; Louis Livingston to Farnham Realty Corp., 119 West 40th St, 21 years, from Aug. 1, 1919, two renewals of 21 years each; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$70,000

BROADWAY, 1,893, s w cor 46th St, store; Silk Realty Co. to Waldpeg Shirt Shops, 85 5th Av, from July 1, 1919, to May 1, 1923; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$17,000

BROADWAY, 2,533, all fl, s s, Lange to Adam Koppel and another, 1,040 Clay Av, 20 years, from July 1, 1919; attorneys, Breithardt & B., 309 Broadway, $3,500 and $6,000

2ND ST, 542-48, West 5th to 6th; Edna N. Wall to Victory Confectionery Co., 540 West 42d St, 5, 4, 13 years, from Aug. 1919, $1,080 to.....$1,440

143RD ST, 24 West, 2 stores w of main entrance Martha St, 5 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, Thos. F. Kane, 36 Park Row.....$1,440

Bronx.

JONES ST, s w corner of West 4th St, 24.7x 87.7x irregular; St. John's Guild against Buford Franklin, trustee, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MANHATTAN ST, n s, intersection s e Manhattan av runs w 100.3, s 50.3x s e 129.6 to beginning; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Mary C. Burke et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sheerman & Sterling.

2D ST, 215 West; Robert Alexander against Wm. Bide Building Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. W. Marquand.

54TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 7th Av, 17x98.9; James B Ford against 226 West 54th St Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling.

40TH ST, 408 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Tenement House Dept. of the City of N. Y. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sheerman & Sterling.

77TH ST, 421 to 423 East; Jaquess Cutting against Roger Connelly et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

Bronx.

2ND ST, s s, 119.8 ft e of White Plains Road, 48.1x102; Jacob S. Black against Agnes A. Havens Baker et al, action to procure judgment; attorneys, Finn & Nolan.

232D ST, n s, 50.5 ft e of White Plains Road, 50.5x62; Jannie E. Black against Agnes A. Havens Baker et al, action to procure judgment; attorneys, Finn & Nolan.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,783, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 22x100, P. M., July 3; Isaac Berkow to Benenson Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,000, $1,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sarah Gerson, 1,782 West 112th St, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,500; attorney, Otto A. Glasberg, 55 Nassau St.....$1,200

BROOME ST, 90, s s, 25x75, P. M., July 3; Harold G. Aron to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$13,000

EAST END AV, 112, w s, 16.10x82, July 1; Louis Schneider to Charlotte Derz, 420 East 120th St, 5 years; attorney, O. H. Davis, 346 East 149th St.....$1,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 236-38, e s, 127.8x37.10 x irregular, July 2; Ararat Realty Corp. to Garabed Michaelian, White Plains, N. Y.; due and interest as per bond; mtg $115,000; attorney, W. E. M. Boyajian, 160 Broadway.....$12,500

LEXINGTON AV, 675, e s, 20.6 ft s of 58th St, 20x78, June 27; Louise B. Ballhauser to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broad, due and interest as per bond, $13,000

LUDLOW ST, 108, e s, 24.9x90, P. M. June 27; William B. G

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$50,000 constructional loan wanted by responsible parties; will pay 6 per cent. interest; high-class theatrical proposition. BLUMENHEIM-REISS INC. 81 CLINTON ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Wanted—Loan of $5,000 on a quarter undivided interest in valuable New York City real estate. J 223 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine-story fireproof loft building, 22x100, for sale, 6 East 44th st.; price $85,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $45,000; 5 per cent. will take back second mortgage. R. Moller, 516 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 328.

For sale cheap, 432 East 78th St., 3-family and basement house. Inquire John T. Cogan, 277 Broadway.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN.

$7,850 buys $9,000 house; half hour out; restricted, private residence park; all improvements. Telephone 10031 Bedford, 1,241 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 2,000 feet. Broadway. Audubon 2586 or Long Beach 222.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Estate, the finest suburb in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2977 Gramercy.

Bronxville, near station.—Artistic stucco house, corner plot, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; bargain. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at Forest Hills sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

At Woodmere, L. I.—One and one quarter acres with cottage in need of repairs; will sell for $7,000. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, Inc., 1,913 Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Tel. Far Rockaway 17.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas and electricity; improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 5c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

A Real Home—Modern throughout; hot water heat; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths on second floor; corner plot, 100x180; price $8,500; cash $1,500; this property cost owner $14,000.

LEONIA HOMES REALTY CO., Leonia, N. J.

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For Rent Furnished

$400 for Season.
Long Beach (West End)

SUNSET BUNGALOW CO.,
1335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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PROPERTIES
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THE GABLES

Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and trains. English architecture; eight large rooms and two baths; just completed grounds 120x140; large plastered garage with living quarters. Cost $14,900; will take $12,900 for quick sale. $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. SCHWENCKE, Room 801, 277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JAMAICA.

Oaks Section, 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, 40x100, fine condition. Price $4,000, $1,000 cash. H. J. McCord, 34 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 978. Open Sundays.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Game and Fishing Preserve to Rent
Murray Bay, Canada.

Hunting and fishing preserve of 15 square miles, near Murray Bay, Province of Quebec, Canada. Main lodge having 4 double and 2 single master's bedrooms, with additional accommodations in tents. Complete equipment, including cookery, blankets, boats, &c. Elevation 1,500 feet. Many beautiful lakes and trout streams. Services of guide available. Rent, furnished, $1,000 season.

KENNETH IVES & CO.
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

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BARTLETT BUILDING,
216-228 High St., Newark, N. J.
70,000 Sq. Ft. 5-story modern mill constructed brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central, good labor district. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

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for Rent—

3,800 Square Feet
of Space in
Financial District

Particularly suitable for occupancy by *shipping* or *insurance* concern.

Address R 668 Times Downtown.

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READY FOR OCCUPANCY
300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

"Avoid Servant Troubles"
Spencer Arms
BROADWAY, Cor. 69th St.
Non-Housekeeping Aparts.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms
MAID SERVICE FREE; ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; RESTAURANT SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.
A few Apartments and Rooms to Sublet for the Summer.

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Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 10,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PARTY WISHES TO BUY AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE ON LIBERAL TERMS. LOCATION BETWEEN WEST END AV. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. M. C., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 50 miles. Edward Browning, 119 West 40th St.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

FARMS.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ¼ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 10 miles; good automobile roads; owner will make sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Queens.

Need $1,000 cash, fine 7-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; 1 and 100x100; 35 minutes out; bargain $7,500; easy monthly payments. Long, 47 West 34th St., Room 404.

City Houses Wanted.

PRIVATE FAMILY WANTS TO RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 72D AND 110TH STS. AND BETWEEN WEST END AVE. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR ON DRIVE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. M. M., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Two-family house, attached, on hollow tile; slate roof; seventeen rooms, three baths; separate entrances, separate porches, and separate steam heating plants; beamed ceilings; electricity and gas; room for garage; convenient to all trains and Bronx subway. Geo. M. Weller, 115 South Fourteenth Av. Phone 21-M, Mount Vernon.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room detached, all-year, corner house on lot 100x150; 2 baths, 3 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Church Av., Apt. 5L. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1050 Far Rockaway.

5 acres, St. James, on Middle County Road, corner Lake Avenue; new house, will sell for $2,500, $1,000 down, balance to suit. Apply by mail, Jaeger, 895 Kelly St., New York.

Pleasantville, N. Y.—Large 12-room house with attic; needs repairing; 10 minutes from station; price $3,500. W 674 Times Downtown.

Larchmont's best home propositions: $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 38th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

Gentleman's beautiful residence, steam-heated, in elegant condition; one of the best locations in Far Rockaway; large, beautiful lawn; tennis court; contains 15 large, airy rooms, 3 baths, 5 toilets; can be bought very reasonably, as owner is going abroad. Apply to Wackin W. Jones, Inc., 1,919 Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Telephone Far Rockaway 17.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City. I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles E. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.

New California bungalow, nearing completion; eight large rooms and bath; charming, restricted environment; convenient schools, shops, golf, beaches, &c.; one minute from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; $6,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,260 Broadway.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; 40 minutes from 1 Times Annex.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 8 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 134th St. Greeley 6896.

Delightful, suburban home, three minutes from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; improvements; seven rooms and bath; plot 80x100; $4,500; terms. Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1,260 Broadway.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash. M. C., 139 Times.

New York State.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 3 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 352, Lake Placid, N. Y.

New Jersey.

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MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
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ROOM 819, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

ON THE SOUND.

New Dutch Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra bedrooms; luxurious owner's suite, overlooking the water; hardwood floors; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; vegetable and flower gardens; garage for 2 cars and man; 5 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. Good, 187 Main St., Stamford. Murray Hill 9826.

Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at Morton St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Bloomfield 6900 Bowling Green.

Palisade, N. J.—Three modern frame houses; eight and nine rooms; two baths and lavatory; all appointments; two plots 50x105; one 113x101x122; accessible any time day or night without watch or time table; large corner with garage; $15,000; corner, $9,500; inside, $9,000. G. S. Ludlow, 33 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2252.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FURNISHED.
BAY HEAD—BUNGALOW NEAR YACHT CLUB; LOT 100X150 FT.; SHADE, OCEAN BATHING, SAILING, FISHING, GUNNING; SACRIFICE PRICE. X 484 TIMES ANNEX.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent or buy, six or seven room house, with garage; must be modern and short distance from city; write particulars. Ganger, 147 West 42d St., New York City.

Wanted, to lease small house within commuting distance; rent not over $75; house with garage preferred. Address Y 16 Times Annex, or phone Spring 8144.

Wanted—In suburbs of Jersey, new house, 6 or 7 rooms, latest improvements, on large plot; price $6,000. W. Werner, 1,288 Grant Av., Bronx, N. Y.

Couple desire to lease house, with option to buy, within commuting distance, for early occupancy. B 119 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Cottage, 8 rooms and bath, to small family during August; 2 spacious lawns, vegetable garden, verandas, small screened sleeping porch, piano, all conveniences, high ground, select neighborhood; Mount Vernon, 28 minutes to Grand Central; $120. J 220 Times.

Croton-on-Hudson.—12 rooms, 3 baths; electricity; garage; fruit; beautiful view; $600 to October. Riverside 2760, Bates.

Long Island.

Rockaway Beach.—Just completed, 4-room bungalow; everything new; cheap; for balances of season; near station, on waterfront. 54 Beach, 87th St. Meyer.

Furnished 12-room house; best location Long Beach. Phone 8723 Schuyler, 8 to 10 A. M.

Connecticut.

LITCHFIELD HILLS.—8 ROOMS BATH; BROOKS, VIEWS, WOODS; BALANCE SEASON $350. PHONE VANDERBILT 1004.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Leaving July 15 six months' trip abroad; will rent my comfortable 8-room home, furnished, to refined family; detached house; garden; pleasant; convenient location; $75 monthly. Address Owner, 702-W, or write E. R. Manning, 225 Leonia Av.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, on seashore, house, bungalow, or cottage for July and August or season, furnished, ready for immediate occupancy; Jersey shore or north shore of Long Island or along south shore of Long Island Sound preferred; close proximity to water desired; good price, according to character, size of house, location; immediate action desired. B 234 Times.

Furnished house or bungalow, near seashore preferred, for balance of season by small Gentile family; easy commuting distance to New York; good surroundings; rental not over $125 month. R 653 Times Downtown.

Furnished house for small family, balance of season; directly on Long Island Sound; must have bathing beach and garage; price no object; best references given. Write, stating full particulars, D 91 Times.

Small cottage, or part of cottage, preferably on beach, commuting New York; reasonable; highest references furnished. Rogers, phone Canal 9578.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS,
70,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY
OR ANY BROKER.

WALL ST., NO. 71.
Furnished suite; stenographer and two telephones; $50. Call 5 to 7, Riverside 9500, Apt. 6F.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Storage space, 834 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 82x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John C. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 339, 50 Church St. Best location in New York.

Desk room for rent, with or without stenographic service; location Times Square; reasonable; state particulars. N 368 Times.

Light loft to lease; 9,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1662.

Entire ground floor for office; three adjoining rooms. Apply 125 West 46th St.

For Rent.—Part office or desk. Room 917, 1,123 Broadway, South St.

Desk room in nicely furnished office; fully equipped. Circle 2315.

Loft to let for manufacturing, 25x100, on 7th Av. Phone Chelsea 5765.

Furnished private office, $20 monthly; clean, light. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Brooklyn.

Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 13,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffe & Nixon, 238 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

LOFT OR PART OF LOFT.—Dress jobber desires loft or office building; would consider space with suit house, between 27th and 34th Sts. M. Saul, 903 5th Av., Room 1717.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 881 Times.

Wanted, furnished or unfurnished office, 400-1,500 square feet floor space, in downtown, in good location; elevator. V. Leitis, 266 West 77th St.

Neatly furnished private office between 26th and 47th Sts., wanted; references. F 200 Times.

Responsible shipping firm desires 1,000 feet office space, south Wall St., west William St., Manhattan. N 559 Times Downtown.

Desk and telephone desired in office building below Wall St.; reference if necessary. R 633 Times Downtown.

Small furnished office, South 42d St. Cummings, 1,482 Broadway, Room 612.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

40TH ST., 146 EAST.—Artistic apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, until Sept. 31. Apt 4D.

54TH, 7 EAST.—Apartment, 2 rooms, bath, no kitchen; well furnished, grand piano; maid, valet service; breakfast; lease to Jan. 1 or longer; $140. Superintendent.

52D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

36TH, 64 EAST.—Four-room apartment, newly furnished, until Oct. 1; much less than rent. See Superintendent.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished 1, 2, 3 room apartby month or year; meals.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

MORRIS AV., 2,471.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; beautifully furnished; new apartment; cool southeastern exposure; one block Jerome Av. subway station; sublet until Oct. 1; $60. Inquire Wilson. Phone Fordham 3783.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 8574. Mrs. Evans.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH AV. (28th St.)—Two-room kitchenette suite, $160 for two months. Tel. Madison Square 1868.

12TH ST., 66 WEST.—3 rooms and bath artistically furnished; Steinway grand piano; entire floor private house. Chelsea 7589.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric light, linen, maid service; immediate possession; seen any time.

6D ST., 229 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

45TH, 541 WEST.—New elevator building; rooms, baths unequaled; 1-2-3-4 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6346.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.

9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

50TH ST. (Near 5th Av.)—Handsome furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath; Summer rate, $60. Ellsworth, 25 West 42d St.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; inducement for Summer. Supt.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $22 week; 3 rooms and bath, $25 a week; special monthly rates.

53TH ST, (cor 7th Av. The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $25 to $185; references required.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; piano, victrola. Mrs. Peterson.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Single room, with privilege of bath; full hotel service; desirable rates.

56TH, 209 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—3 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, fully furnished, for Summer months; immediate possession; can be seen by appointment Monday or Tuesday between 10 and 12. Telephone Rhinelander 3586.

58TH ST. (overlooking Central Park.)—Exceptional large one-room apartment, furnished for bachelor; wonderful view; $50 per month. E. F. Callan, 17 Battery Place.

60TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—4, 5, 6, 7-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

70TH.—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath; $75. Phone Columbus 1278.

71ST, 136 WEST.—Cool, charmingly furnished two room, kitchenette apartment to sublet until Oct. 1 or later if desired. Apply Superintendent, 140 West 71st St.

72D, 152 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished and decorated; electricity; maid service; Summer rates.

72D ST., 322 WEST, (studio apartment.)—Two furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette to be had in three days.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes, small rooms; convenient location; Summer rates.

76TH, (334 West End Av.)—Elegant parlor floor; electricity, private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

77TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful 3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, maid service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

77TH, 320 WEST.—Handsome 3-room apartment, 2 baths; indefinite lease. De Lux Co.

80TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—Elegantly furnished apartment six rooms; bath; piano; Summer rate; $100. Liberman, 25 West 42d.

81ST, 244 WEST, (Ile.)—Cool, attractively furnished 5-room housekeeping apartment; elevator.

83D, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished modern six rooms, until Oct. 1. Janitor or owner from 6 to 8 evenings.

85TH, 215 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished in every detail; immediate possession; lease until Oct., longer if desired. Apt. 6D.

90TH, (West End.)—New building, 5-room private apartment; exquisitely furnished; exquisite for Summer season at less than unfurnished rent; bargain. Columbus 3974.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished 4 and 5 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$50.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

97TH, 225 WEST.—Moderate rent; handsomely furnished; eight rooms, 2½ floor.

100TH ST., (corner West End Av.)—Will sublet beautifully furnished six-room apartment, three baths, southern exposure, to Oct. 1, 1920; no bachelors. Inquire S., Room 868, 140 Broadway, N. Y. C.

100TH, 107 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215, Cathedral, Academy 1710.)—5 to 8 rooms consecutively furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; $70. 4 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7463.

117TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette; $65.

138TH ST., WEST.—Seven-room apartment, completely furnished, in solid elevator apartment, or will rent 5 rooms, including kitchen, until Oct. 1. Phone Audubon 1290, Apt. 31, after 6:30 P. M.

140TH ST., 503 WEST.—5-room, completely furnished apartment; 8 weeks, July 10; $15 per week. Reid, 1811 Audubon.

142D ST., 618 WEST.—Elegant 3-room apartment, furnished. Audubon 8078. Supt.

155TH, 539 WEST.—4-room modern apartment, till October; $40. Davis, 4E.

161ST, 654 WEST.—Sublet Summer months, four beautifully furnished rooms, complete housekeeping; pianola; home comforts. Apt. 3-E.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

116th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent opportunity to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service. If desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $80 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILBONIA,
223-229 WEST 80TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 1 West 34th St. Longacre 3977.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. —Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingeman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 636.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 154 W. 72d. Col 1677.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149th.)—Two-room, bathroom, modern elevator apartment; handsomely furnished; linen, silver; $70; lease. Call evenings, or phone Vanderbilt 4737, Miss Mark.

ELEGANTLY appointed four-room housekeeping apartment 58th St., overlooking Central Park, near Plaza Hotel; restaurant in building. Phone 4668 Plaza.

FRONT bedroom, also kitchen, until September; elevator apartment on West End Av. Phone 8878-J Riverside.

Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, light and airy, handy to a number of car lines, Riverside Bus, and just a few blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2354 Riverside.

ON BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished apartment within walking distance theatre district; from two do seven rooms, one or two baths, kitchenette and kitchens; completely equipped, linen, silver, gas, electricity, and maid service included. The Passadena, Broadway and 61st St. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large bedroom, large complete kitchen, foyer hall, with use living room; high-class elevator apartment; $45; leaving city Friday; references. Greeley 1665.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Riverside apartment, facing drive, six rooms, fully furnished; pianola; $150 monthly; immediate possession; seen 11 to 5. Rogers. Phone Riverside 8408.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view; all outside rooms; charmingly furnished; private apartment; sacrifice Summer season; bargain on immediate rental. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340, (Apt. 801.)—Room, bath, at sacrifice; restaurant; three months.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 280.—4 rooms, with bath; all or part. Telephone 6978 Morningside, M. Rainey or Superintendent.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER, PART OR WHOLE HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT, BROADWAY, AROUND THE 90S. PHONE PLAZA 9690.

Three-room furnished apartments to respectable parties; $70 month. Office, 110 West 39th St.

WEST END AV., 680, (92d.)—Beautiful, all outside, cool furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, easy housekeeping; 3 months; $200 month. Tel. Riverside 5183.

WEST END AV., 738, (96th.)—Corner five unusually large outside rooms, furnished; $75.

$125 APARTMENT for $65; sacrifice account of illness; beautiful location. Audubon 9654.

Furnished—Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON.—4 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping accommodations; modern private house. M. Aron, phone 1842 W Mount Vernon.

Furnished—Long Island.

Apartment to let, furnished, for two months or more; five rooms and bath, with use of garage if required. Lount, 382 Fulton Av., Hempstead, L. I.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, electricity, and kitchenette; other rooms.

54TH ST., 120 EAST.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

50TH, 332 EAST.—Five large, light rooms, bath, all modern improvements, $65.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 965 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $50 a month from now till October, $60 thereafter; new, modern; maid service included; 463 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.,
2 to 10 Rooms—Moderate Rents.
One Desirable North Light Studio Apt.

PARK AV., 1,229, corner 98th St.—Sublet, eight light rooms, two baths; immediate possession, or October. Apartment 6.

Unfurnished—West Side.

28TH, 9 WEST.—2 or 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; 5 months, longer; unfurnished or partly furnished. Stilwell.

81ST ST., 19 WEST.—Unfurnished apartments to let; studio apartment non-housekeeping; three rooms and bath; day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Madison Square 3680.

47TH, 107 WEST.—Studio apartments, 1-2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Tailor.

60's NEAR 5TH AV.—Apartment (floor;) two big rooms, kitchenette, bath, all improvements; immediate; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

61ST, 215 WEST.—Unfurnished apartments to let; attractive front 5-room apartment, light, cool; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 9056.

71D ST., 306 WEST.
Unusually attractive parlor floor, especially suitable for physician; 2 and 3-room suits, kitchenette, and bath; overlooking Schwab's mansion, Riverside Drive, and Hudson River; immediate possession; concessions.

82D, 25 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; remodeled house; lease; immediate acceptancy.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large rooms, bath; ground floor; $70. Janitor.

90TH ST., 250 WEST.—3 and 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, all improvements; call morning.

106TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class two large rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Drive.

117TH ST., 116-18 WEST.—Doctor or dentist, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements, telephone; ref. Supt. or A. W. J. Petrie, Inc., 31 Nassau St.

142D, 600 WEST, (Lafayette Apartments.)—Recently refinished, 4-4-4-7 rooms; white enamel finish; decorate suit; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

180TH, WEST.—Six large, unfurnished rooms, available August; most desirable location for high-class tenants; rent $50 to $60. Telephone from Oct. 1, B 48 Times.

NARROW St., 3—Unfurnished, 3 rooms; elevator; long, short term; with stable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 968, cor. 97th St., for immediate occupancy, 5 room, front corner apartment facing park; $180 month; call; see superintendent on premises.

PINEHURST AV., 90.—Modern four-room apartment, unfurnished, in new building. Inquire from Superintendent. St. Nicholas 9992.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—3 elegant rooms; light housekeeping; immediate possession; $100 per month.

TO LET.—Seven room apartment; two family house; modern improvements; near Van Cortlandt Park; $60.00 monthly. 4,180 Kingsbridge Terrace.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

WEST END AV., 567.—Two rooms, bath kitchenette; rear; second floor fronting avenue; newly decorated; large, light, $100.

127 WEST 79TH ST.
A few desirable suites of 2 rooms, bath, serving pantry; rental $900 to $1,500.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.
Telephone Columbus 1828.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $55; ground floor to elevator house; 126 Prospect Park West, between 9th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by a gentleman, a small, sloppy furnished apartment or suite of two rooms and bath with private entrance; ground floor preferred, between 96th and 116th, near subway; give price and all particulars. D 107 Times.

Small bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, by army officer returning to New York about Sept. 1. Address X 418 Times Annex.

Wanted—Six, seven room apartment, new building, west side, through Summer; immediate possession; $125-$135. Call Columbus 8974.

Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St.; permanent; West Side preferred. Phone 3512 Madison Square.

Wanted, three bedrooms, living room, and bath; west, near Broadway. D 109 Times.

Responsible party wants 4 to 6 rooms. Phone Kuba, Columbus 1277.

Unfurnished.

Couple desire large living room, open fire, dining room, kitchen, bath, two maids' bedrooms, maid's room in apt. or building; below 90th St., preferably east side; studio or duplex preferred; give details, lowest price, telephone number. Merrick, Room 1222, McAlpin House.

Wanted—Six, seven rooms, not beyond 110th St., West, for Oct. 1; not over $2,400; will pay extra month's rent if accepted. Y 19 Times Annex.

Aug. 1 or 15, 3 or 4 roomed apartment, kitchen, and bath, 70th-116th St., West; not over $75; furnished, unfurnished. J. H. Hall, Box 444, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 491.

Six or seven room modern apartment, elevator building; Horace Mann School district; possession Oct. 1. F 269 Times.

Sunny 4-5 rooms, September occupancy, below 120th, West; $50 to $60. Telephone Riverside 6188.

Wanted to lease, four or five room unfurnished apartment, Bay Ridge section, Brooklyn. B 226 Times.

Five or six rooms wanted, walking distance Times Square. Adams, 104 West 48th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Two exceptionally pleasant, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; suite divided.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large attractively furnished, private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

41ST, 337 EAST.—Large cool back parlor, suitable two; running water; clean; respectable.

68TH, 222 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

ON BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished apartment within walking distance theatre shopping district; from two do seven rooms, one or two baths, kitchenette and kitchens; completely equipped, linen, silver, gas, electricity, and maid service included. The Passadena, Broadway and 61st St. Phone 4400 Columbus.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (61st-62d.)—Large room with bath, in private house.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Ed Krehl.

West Side.

22D, 250 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room suite, attractive; single rooms; select; references.

37TH, 60 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; well furnished; $55 month.

40TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen; references.

47TH, 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractively furnished rooms $8.25 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath $10.00.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Large, cool, nicely furnished rooms, bath connecting; telephone; references.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Furnished large and small rooms.

52D, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Circle 4080.

53D, 57 WEST.—Clean, light, airy rooms, double, single, baths; reasonable; references.

55TH, 129 WEST

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic; excellent reference; $30 week; carfare. F 244 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—High-class man, A-1 mechanic; references. Greeley 401; Warrick, 141 West 36th St.

COLLEGE-BRED MAN, ex-army officer, experience abroad in handling transportation and supplies, speaking French, wishes position with export firm or railroad; position leading to that of executive. B 225 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, wishes position with reliable firm, specialized in business finance and accountancy; salary moderate. P 1204 Times Bronx.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 20, capable, conscientious, reliable, seeks position of trust with responsibility. Y 25 Times Annex.

COLLEGE student, technical knowledge, anything where intelligence and push are essential; ex-service. Box 82, 524 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE STUDENT, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, desires position; salary $16. H 37 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires position, anything; prefers being chauffeur. 52 Broadway, Room 1001.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, (22,) Latin-American, college graduate, wants position as Spanish-French correspondent or any clerical work; five years' experience with Al concerns; best references. D 113 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, translator in French, Spanish, Italian, and good literary English, typewritist, college graduate, seeks position; early reply requested. D 106 Times.

COUPLE wish positions in private family; man, chauffeur, useful; wife, good cook. 2178 Lexington Av. A. & V., care Wuorinas.

DAIRYMAN, all-round man, (40,) wishes position on private estate; 9 years' reference; also has 2 sons, ages 15-20 years; good milkers. Y 14 Times Annex.

DENTIST.—Recent graduate, (Pennsylvania,) unregistered; opportunity sought; salary no object. B 230 Times.

EDITOR DESIRES POSITION WITH GROWING PUBLICATION. R. 253 Times.

ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE, WELL KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH STRUCTURAL COMPANY. THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE; WIDE ACQUAINTANCE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD; HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND EXPECTED; SALARY MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SERVICES RENDERED AND PRESENT-DAY VALUES. Y 15 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.
Jewish young man, 29, single, discharged Captain United States Army, executive ability, years manager department store, sales manager, speaks several foreign languages, crack sales-man, good personality, capable handling big responsibilities. Can you use me? F 252 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Mr. Employer, have you difficulty in finding a man to fill that position? I am looking for that position; the more work the better I will like it; I am 38 years of age; I can handle men to advantage; will travel; prompt action necessary. B 227 Times.

EXECUTIVE, successful office manager, 35; experience New York, Boston, London; employed American manufacturing concern, organizer and manager; full charge London office; all departments, credit to filing, including employment. N 780 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, having thorough experience in capacity of salesman, sales management, and as the general manager of European factory of large industrial corporation, desiring to locate in New York, seeks position with responsible firm; correspondence invited. Y 18 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Energetic young man, (25,) good education and proven business ability, has successfully managed office personnel of 200, desires executive position with growing business concern; best references. F 216 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Strong personality, sound business and financial judgment and experience, age 42, seeks position of trust. F 533 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, American, broad experience in purchasing, claims, general office work, desires permanent position with growing firm. D 119 Times.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—University graduate wishes position with reliable firm; has been teaching in the city high schools, and wants to make permanent change to the business world; firms offering opportunities for advancement please reply. N 767 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER, young man, now employed, wants to make change; good qualifications, knowledge of foreign language; $30. R 641 Times Downtown.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
American having vast experience in exporting and importing various commodities in the Orient, thorough knowledge of language and trade customs, would like to connect with reliable American house. E 62 Times.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
Customs rates, duties, classifications, liquidations, regulations, procedure, Treasury decisions expert desires position manager exporting, importing firm. R. 661 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, first-class, wishes position. Write B. Muller, 188 Covert St., B'klyn.

MAN, 28, wishes to connect with contractor or construction company to learn reinforce concrete; have been cost accountant on previous work and willing to handle any part. H 36 Times.

MAN, 34, good bookkeeper, correspondent, desires position at anything. R 645 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, 41; 25 years' office experience; inventive systematizer, capable organizer; entire time and effort devoted to duty; no outside interests, no social or domestic ties, no clock watching, no train-catching; conscientious work; efficiency guaranteed; excellent references; $100 weekly. "Office," 475 W. 57th.

MECHANIC.—Ex-soldier desires opportunity to learn automobile trade, repair man. D 64 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT, third year, seeks position in boys' camp or day camp; in summer hotel; experienced; best references. J. A. Kolk, 504 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

MINING ENGINEER and Geologist, discharged army officer, desires permanent position with mining or oil company; wide experience as examining engineer and has done geology in Texas oil fields. H 30 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER or head bookkeeper; age 39; married; twenty years office experience; last ten years as office manager; credits, correspondence, analytical reports; would be valuable to head of corporation to take charge of detail work; salary to be considered on interview. F 246 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, American, experienced, neat, accurate, desires position. 220 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, with a thorough knowledge of printing and stationery. N 783 Times Downtown.

RUSSIA.
A well-educated business man, with excellent references, thoroughly knowing the English, Russian, German, and Dutch languages, having successfully conducted an export business in Petrograd, Russia, for a period of 15 years, wants a suitable position, preferably for Russia; (previous answers to this advertisement lost in mail.) X 391 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful specialty salesman desires position with progressive concern; salary or salary and commission; must be permanent proposition with chance of development as results are produced. F 254 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, with traveling experience for large notion and novelty house, desires to make change; similar line preferable. A 806 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, honorable discharge U. S. Navy, (24,) would like to connect with house handling mechanical line. B 229 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,)
proved executive ability, competent any capacity, seeks connection with future. B 228 Times.

SALESMAN, earning rate $3,000 annually, would like to hear from concern offering greater possibilities; unmarried; strongest references. F 267 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, recently discharged sailor, desires position with opportunity to advance; ability as salesman. D 129 Times.

SALESMAN.—Art needlework; with several years' selling experience; has big following; is open for representative lines. F 265 Times.

SALESMAN, fine record, efficient correspondent, personality, pep; age 36; immediate connection; city, traveling, good commercial line. F 247 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) desires to connect with reliable concern; ladies' ready-to-wear and cotton goods experience. P 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, good appearance, experienced, desires connection with first-class concern; salary and commission; presently employed. R 640 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, age 25; seven years' experience in wholesale drug business; at present employed; salary $40; would prefer outside sales position. F 1025 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, (25,) CONVINCING; HAS SOLD MILLINERY AND INSURANCE; BEST REFERENCES. R 627 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Naval aviation officer desires position with automobile concern; college man, married; automobile salesman before service. B 233 Times.

SALESMAN, (32,) desires connection with reliable concern; salary or commission. F 1028 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 22, high school graduate, experienced, desires position men's furnishings. N 866 Times.

SALESMAN seeks line selling to cutting up trade; commission basis. G 13 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (26,) married, desires position, selling; A1 references. S. Dannenberg, 400 West 129th St.

SALESMAN carrying muslin underwear wishes kindred line for New England. F 266 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) EXPERIENCED, HARD WORKER, DESIRES POSITION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN. F 268 TIMES.

SALESMAN desires connection with boys' and girls' shoe concern; have established trade. F 248 Times.

SECRETARY.—American army officer, who was stationed in Paris long time with chief purchasing force, would consider traveling or stationary position in Europe as secretary, companion to gentleman, or representing well-established house; member A. F. and A. M.; highest references. D 124 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 26, recently returned from France, formerly New York court reporter, desires position as secretary or assistant to executive with whom ability and faithful work will offer opportunities for further development. D 123 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent, Executive; A1 references; advancement sought; salary secondary. N 774 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (26,) desires position with future; executive ability; 5 years' experience; first-class references; $30. R 634 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER FOR HIGH-GRADE, RESPONSIBLE POSITION; SALARY $25. A 807 TIMES ANNEX.

SHIPPING MANAGER, 20 years' experience, wishes to make a change; expert penman and cost estimator and fully capable taking complete charge. R 597 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, export, 9 years' experience to all parts of world, desires good connection. B 237 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean cut; 7 years' engineering, mercantile experience; capable assuming entire charge; quick, not afraid work; have brains, executive ability; excellent figurer; age 26; superior references; $25. B 594 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, high school education, recently released from service, needs position immediately; salary no object. R 637 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) 5 years' experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; honorable discharge from army, seeks position with future. N 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 2½ years' high-school, 6 months business school training, wishes permanent position; salary $18. N 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC-SECRETARY, now manager of factory and office, desires responsible position. W. Drew, 78 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced young man, high school graduate, desires position. R 632 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate from business school, desires position. 220 East 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, expert, thorough knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' experience; $25. G 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, 2 years' experience, high school education. Jenrich, 165 E. 36th.

STOCK BROKER
Salesman, telephone securities salesman, with long experience and good following, desires to make a change. R. 651 Times Downtown.

STOREKEEPER, 29, desires position; thoroughly familiar hardware and electrical supplies, capable taking charge; reliable. P 535 Times Downtown.

STORE MANAGER, experienced, 15 years managing retail cash stores, desires similar position with large company. Tactful. N 725 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, with wide experience as factory manager and master mechanic in electric, machine, and foundry. G 14 Times.

TEACHER commercial subjects; L. P. shorthand; experienced; day or night. G 402 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, with seven years' experience and technical training, at present employed, desires position with better opportunities than one held at present. D 108 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years; take charge department; desires connection. B 238 Times.

TUTORING.—College student with experience, to instruct in mathematics, physics, and other college entrance requirements. R 630 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Princeton graduate, (23;) private family or boys' Summer camp. Y 13 Times Annex.

WAITER desires evening position. C. Floyd, 237 W. 134th St. Telephone 4186 John.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) of exceptional ability, good character and liberal education, desires responsible position with good concern; experienced salesman, good correspondent, familiar with efficient business methods and capable of handling employes; import and export preferred; speaks and writes German fluently; honorably discharged from the service. F 253 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, good education, experienced office manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, knowledge copywriting, layouts, advertising firm to learn business; small types, proofreading, desires position with salary. B 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION AS COMPANION OR MORE; YOUNG BOYS; HAS EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF SWIMMING, LIFE SAVING, ROWING, SAILING, ALL ATHLETICS. H 28 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 24, ex-naval engineering officer, college education, desires position that will bring him in contact with shipping business or export-import business. B 214 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position in office of progressing firm; 5 years' general office experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; had charge of office building firm; $25 start. F 240 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school education, 2 years' experience in manufacture of machinery, desires connection with exporting house; salary to start $1,200. R 635 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN seeks position in sporting goods trade; well educated and connected. U. J. Kirk, 484 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7707.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, formerly postal clerk, last seven months credit clothing experience, desires connection with future; will travel if necessary. B 245 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Shop or production clerk, purchasing agent, machine shop, factory, or supply house; highest credentials. R 638 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23), college graduate, business experience, wishes position requiring intelligence and hard work. Klein, 137 Goerck St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with eight years' experience in all details of cloak and suit line, wishes position with reliable wearing apparel concern. B 240 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, reliable, discharged from service, 9 years' experience secretary, correspondent, salesman, desires responsible position. F 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 21, holding a responsible position with cotton goods house, desires position as salesman. P 523 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) faithful, reliable, excellent education, best references, business and clerical experience, desires promising opening. F 242 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with mercantile concern offering future; 2 years' business experience; willing, energetic. N 765 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college accounting student, conscientious worker, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, detail man, seeks responsible position. B 234 Times.

Young man, 21, two years' college training, experienced office worker; permanent position in shipping line. N 776 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-A. E. F. member, capable, reliable, trustworthy, desires position, opportunity; highest references. D 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college training, ex-army officer, capable correspondent and office executive, sales experience, wants to make good connections. F 262 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education, reliable, knowledge bookkeeping, solicits opportunity sales or office position; salary secondary. F 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, four years' experience silk manufacturers' salesrooms; acquainted with all office work; salary $22. R 646 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, honorable discharge, desires position, preferably office. N 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) knowledge of bookkeeping, office details, desires position. N 757 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with knee pants house; have experience for last seven years; also cutting. D 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Do you need an energetic and efficient young man in your business? Jos. Tremel, 391 East 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, good penman, desires a few hours' clerical work daily. Address Efficient, Box 66, 2121 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thorough office man, seeks employment with advancement. N 775 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position; salary $12. R 629 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, desires position as clerk with Wall Street house; nine months' experience. R 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, selling and business experience, desires position. R 647 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with good education, desires connection with concern offering a proposition with good prospects. H 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good appearance and education, seeks opportunity selling. F 272 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes to connect with reliable firm offering advancement; best references furnished. F 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, with chance for advancement. Morris Zellner, 435 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wishes, will paying clerical work during school vacation. F 244 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) Highly recommended; four years' general office experience. F 239 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with export concern; experienced. G 478 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, hosiery experience, desires connection with wholesale concern. F 258 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires evening employment; stenographer, typist, clerk, chauffeur. D 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, road experience, desires to represent reliable concern. R 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experience, age 20, single, stenographer, clerk, $30-$35. F 237 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS.—Several girls to learn to operate addressing machines; wages, $10 week and advancement. Efficiency Mail List Company, 225 West 57th St.

ADDRESSERS, THOSE EXPERIENCED ON ORIGINAL LETTERS PREFERRED. CALL GUILD CO., 265 WEST 23D ST.

AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMEN TO RECEIVE TRAINING AS CORRESPONDENTS.

An unusual opportunity is offered in a progressive organization where you will receive thorough TRAINING in writing good business letters.

The work is varied and interesting, and will develop your creative ability.

Not only will your environment be congenial, but we will give you hearty co-operation and make it possible for you to advance as your abilities develop.

The requirements are:

1—That you have knowledge of touch typing.
2—That you be capable of expressing your thoughts clearly in good English.
3—That you be at least 19 years of age.

STARTING SALARY $15.

Applicants will please call or phone (Chelsea 5600) as soon as possible, and ask for Mr. Hatfield. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, 7TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY,
with prospects of rapid advancement for young women between the ages of 16 and 20, to do CLERICAL WORK.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

Hours 9 to 5; Saturday half holiday the year round.

Apply between 1 and 4 P. M., New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., between Cortlandt and Dey Sts.

ASSISTANT Appointment and Reception Clerk wanted, capable of helping at other office duties; salary to begin on, $12; prefer a tall young lady of good address; apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young lady, having thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, to assist in office; salary $16 to start. Apply Jacob Benjamin, 108 West 26th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER by well established insurance brokerage office; must be energetic, competent, and accurate; state experience and salary expected. Address R 653 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be neat and accurate. Haurowitz & Goldberg, 41 West 25th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; state salary and experience. J 232 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; state experience and salary desired. Apply by letter, I. C. Herman, 367 Broadway.

ASSORTER, EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAK AND SUITS. EMPIRE CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 105 MADISON AV.

BILL CLERKS,
with experience in hotel front office. Write stating experience, references, education, Box L. 1619 St. James Building.

BILL CLERK, MOON-HOPKINS MACHINE, WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION; UNLESS EXPERIENCED OPERATOR DO NOT CALL. BRODER & CO., 48 WEST 25TH ST.

BILL CLERK wanted; competent; must be rapid and accurate at figures; good salary if efficient. Apply Horseshoe Tire Co., Inc., 144 West 65th St., N. Y.

BILL CLERK. Moon-Hopkins machine; wholesale dress house; permanent position; unless experienced operator do not call. Broder & Co., 48 W. 25th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.
GIMBEL BROS.,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require the services of experienced bookkeepers; those with department store experience preferred.
Apply employment office, 5th floor.

BOOKKEEPERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require bookkeepers with department store experience on charge ledgers.
Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER,
DOUBLE ENTRY.
Must be competent, accurate, and take full charge of office; experience with manufacturer of women's wear preferred; state full particulars, height, and salary desired. R 654 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
AND CORRESPONDENT.
Thoroughly experienced in wholesale cloak manufacturing house; excellent permanent position for capable party.
P. WOLF & CO.,
226 5th Av., near 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER for export and import firm; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and at least 3 years' experience handling complete set of books and trial balance essential. Apply until 1 P. M., Rockhill & Bieger, 23 Cliff St., N. Y. Take subway to Fulton St. and Broadway, walk down to Cliff St.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer wanted; must be qualified to keep double entry books, take trial balances, and render monthly statements; must be competent stenographer and correspondent; state salary, references, experience, and age. A 808 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER
ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER. EXPERIENCED CLOAK OR DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED; STEADY, GOOD POSITION. WRITE SAM SAMUELS, 31 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER,
thoroughly experienced in manufacturing line; must be competent and accurate; take full charge of office.
ROYAL NOVELTY, 702 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, in waist manufacturing house; one who can do typewriting preferred; permanent position for one who can qualify; state experience. Address Waists, 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography, wanted in office of skirt manufacturing house; only those having experience in similar lines need apply. Levay & Friedberg, 463 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—One who can take charge of office details; must be experienced bookkeeper; opportunity for advancement. Columbia Manufacturing Co., 110 Worth St.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, experienced double entry, capable of taking full charge; open Sundays, closed Saturdays; good opportunity; state salary expected. G 403 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; experienced; one who can take charge of office; good, steady position for one who qualifies. Globe Thread Co., Pierce and 7th Avs., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for insurance office; must know double entry bookkeeping and take trial balances; permanent position and steady advancement if competent. J. Bohm, 612 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER in wholesale underwear house; only those thoroughly experienced apply. Addison, 40 West 22d.

GIRL.—General housework; references required. 361 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, with factory experience; one who can manage both charging and shipping; also competent manager is wanted. Hirsch, 152 Bleecker St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady, familiar with general ledger, knowledge of typewriting and stenography. The American Illuminating Co., 611 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted by broad silk house; must understand complete double entry; state age and salary desired. B 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, BEGINNER; ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. PHONE GRAMERCY 2248.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER as counting room assistant, publishing business; write full particulars, also salary desired. R 664 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, over 25; general office manager, take care of stock; steady position; state salary expected. Address "Dental," 602 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Rapid, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary desired. Box J 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good position offered to bright young girl; will employ beginner if quick and accurate. L. Miller, 1,534 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography, must have at least 1 year's experience. Call with reference, 36 West 31st St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant in law office. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, age, and salary expected. N 787 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNT; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. AL LEVY & BRO., 23D EAST 33D.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, with some experience; good advancing position; mention salary. Y 12 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ready-to-wear line. Apply with references, Slater & Slater, 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in men's clothing house preferred. Monness & Son, 625 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, capable of taking trial balances. Hanauer Arnstein, 126 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; reply, giving full details, experience, &c.; must be around 30. G 483 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable and competent, to take charge of double set of books. Apply to F. Stromberg, 6 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced. Apply National Thread Co., 40-42 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of typewriting. Jacob, 37 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, take complete charge of office. Stanley Drew, 15 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak and suit house. Apply to Louis Kessler, 32 West 21st.

BUYER wanted for muslin underwear, corset and ¾ fleece for specialty store in large city in Middle West. Apply B. E. Ackinson & Co., 303 5th Av., Room 1808.

CAMP LEADERS.—College women as workers in camp for poor children; those with inclination for social welfare work preferred. Apply by letter with particulars. R 660 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS,
with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER WANTED.
Experienced cashier for downtown retail store; must be neat and accurate. Call at 1:30 P. M., Miss Bailey, Room 7, at 353 Broadway, New York City.

CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper, with some experience in foreign exchange business. Apply in person to Emil Kiss, banker, 183 2d Av.

CASHIER required to assist generally in front office of downtown hotel; easy hours; one with previous experience preferred. Apply Manager, 4 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 601 Times Downtown.

CLERK.
Capable young lady, about 20, for clerical position; must be good at figures, industrious, neat and accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable but not necessary; excellent chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary desired. R 629 Times Downtown.

CLERK for general office work; knowledge of typewriting essential; address in own handwriting, stating references, experience and salary expected. G 450 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Temporary office position for bright girl; neat writer, good at drawing; experience not necessary. Call or address Magill, 1 Madison Av., Room 160 A.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Good opportunity for experienced girl. Sweets Co., 6 West 48th St., New York.

CLERKS,
One year's experience, good at figures. McCall, 236 West 37th.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Bright young woman to demonstrate patented skirt belting in department store; state experience, what you have demonstrated, and where; name salary desired. Y 23 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER
on fine hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear; HIGHEST SALARY.
Exceptional, 447 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER for millinery; highest class retail experience necessary. M. Ritchie, 5 East 47th.

DESIGNER.—Exceptional opportunity for one highly recommended on children's white dresses. R R 158 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT. SALARY $100 A MONTH; HOURS 8:30 TO 4:30. APPOINTMENTS MADE BY TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 4816.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, neat, refined, capable. United States Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Must also be good at figures. Apply 10 East 38th St., 9th floor, 10-12 A. M.

FILE CLERK.
Large company requires young lady, about 19, quick and accurate; excellent opportunity; state full particulars, height, and salary desired. R 654 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK
in office of wholesale house for general filing on vertical files; steady position; state age, experience, salary expected. U. P., 104 Times.

GIRLS,
WOMEN.
We need additional permanent workers as listed below; applicants must be over 18 years of age; vacation workers not accepted.
ORDER PICKERS
to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.
PACKERS;
general wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments; we will teach you how.
UTILITY WORKERS
to start in sorting orders in our shipping room; advancement rapid.
EXAMINERS
on new ready-to-wear merchandise; pleasant work.
EXPERIENCE
not needed, as we will train beginners.
PAY
$10 to start.
Call at once.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS FOR PRESSING AND BORDERING, GIRLS FOR SAMPLE, AND GIRLS FOR SCALOPING AND BORDERING; GOOD PAY AND STEADY POSITION; SOUTH FOR CORRECT SERVICES. STELLA-DOBLIN CO., 625 BROADWAY.

GIRL, for office work; must have high school education and rudimentary knowledge of typewriting; stenography not necessary; answer in own handwriting; good opportunity for advancement. J 235 Times.

GIRLS, STYLISH, TO WAIT ON TRADE IN WAIST CONCERN; MUST HAVE GOOD TASTE. CALL AL LEVY & BRO., 23D EAST 33D.

GIRL, 16-17, bright, wanted as assistant in salesroom of manufacturer of upholstery trimmings. C. Weinberg & Co., 22 West 22d.

GIRLS, 16 or older, to learn sweater knitting; steady work, good pay. Kressknit Mills, Rider Av. and East 149d St., near 3d Av.

GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN FACTORY. EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO., 105 MADISON AV.

GIRLS wanted; clean, light factory work; pleasant surroundings. De Forest Radio, 1,291 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

GIRL wanted; filing; assistant on numerical work; quick and accurate. L. Miller, 1,534 Broadway.

GIRLS.—Neat appearing, assist in showroom; capable figuring. M. O., 400 Times Downtown.

GIRL to assist in office; state age, experience, and salary. P 839 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, French, experienced; take entire charge girl 13 years; close distance in country; references. Call 647 Madison Av., Apt. 35, between 10-1, Tuesday.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Fanny, 417 5th Av., Room 1023.

LADY, not over 35 years, with business experience, capable of doing sales and demonstration work; good salary to start. Apply 23 Broadway, Room 456, between 12 and 1 P. M.

LEDGER CLERK, prefer one experienced in wholesale woolen business; must be neat and accurate; steady position to dependable girl. G 485 Times Downtown.

L. WERTHEIMER DEPT. STORES, 819 WEST 181ST ST.,
have several good positions open for glove dept., assistant to buyer muslin underwear, babies' dept., and dry goods; permanent positions; liberal inducements.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

MATRON to substitute in laundry for one month; must be experienced; $75 month, room and board. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

MILLINERY
Designer,
High-Class Model
Hat House
Apply by letter, stating
Experience, Age, Salary,
H. C. 270 Times.

MILLINERY GIRL
to assist in
high-class millinery showroom.
OF GOOD APPEARANCE.
Steady position. Apply
RAWAK & CO., 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY.
SALESLADIES AND MODELS.
GOOD APPEARANCE
AND MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY
RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, TRIMMERS, AND PREPARERS WANTED; CALL ALL WEEK; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. MEYER EDLESON, 15 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY CUTTER.
Experienced; steady position guaranteed.
Apply all week.
RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY COPYISTS.
Best prices, steady position.
RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY MAKERS.
Good salary; steady; apply all week.
RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MODELS,
STYLISH AND EXPERIENCED
YOUNG LADIES, BUST 14 AND 16, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT SHOWROOM; GOOD POSITIONS AND PAY FOR COMPETENT PERSONS. CALL ALL WEEK, ROOM 1305, 1,182 BROADWAY.
S. HIRSCHBEIN.

MODELS,
TO TRY ON
COATS AND WRAPS;
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
HIGHEST SALARIES.
AMSTERDAM & SACHS,
105 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young women.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
130 MADISON AV.

MODELS,
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM; SIZE 16.
EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
105 Madison Av.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN AS MODELS IN SHOWROOM OF LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; 36 BUST; GOOD SALARY AND LARGE SEARON.
FABER & HEIN,
38 EAST 32D STREET.

MODELS WANTED
In cloak and suit house; attractive, experienced; sizes 16 and 36; long season, good salary, pleasant surroundings. Merit Co., 1,328 Broadway.

MODELS,
Size 36 or 16,
for high-class coat house; good salary; steady position. Apply all week.
I. WEINSTEIN BRO., INC.,
130 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.
5-DAY WEEK.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 32d St.

MODELS.
SIZES 16 AND 36 FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
PERMANENT POSITION
FOR ATTRACTIVE GIRL.
COHEN & EDELMAN,
35 WEST 31ST ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Must be pretty and youthful
miss.
31 East 32d St.

MODELS
STYLISH STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 47 BUST, 46 HIP; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. BERNSTEIN, BAUM, DA COSTA CO., 26 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.
SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR MISSES' SHOWROOM MODELS, 16 SIZE; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID. MAX RUBEL & CO., 156 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16; STYLISH GIRLS TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK, I. GROSSMAN & SONS, 29 EAST 20TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS.
Attractive, size 16, for high-class dress house; excellent salary; long season. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
Misses' dress house desires young lady for show room; steady work; large salary. Frank Costume Co., 1,170 Broadway, Room 410.

MODELS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, 16 AND 36; VERY LONG SEASON; PRICE NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PARTY. TURKEL & FELSTINER, 105 MADISON AV.

MODELS
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL, LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODELS,
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.
Large dress house; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODELS
16-36, attractive, coats and suit experience; steady position for reliable party.
SHAPIRO & DAVIS, 29 WEST 35TH.

MODELS, size 16, experienced, good looking, to try on coats and suits; long season; good salary. Apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS, 16'S-36'S.
LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY.
LAHM & CO.,
130 MADISON AV., COR. 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
for showroom dress house; excellent opportunity.
WINDSOR COSTUME, 38 EAST 32D ST.

MODEL, perfect 42½; must have showroom experience; steady position; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 22 West 32d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
DRESS MODELS.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 29TH ST.

MODELS, COATS,
SIZE 16; GOOD PAY; APPLY ALL WEEK. CASS-ROSENTHAL, 182 WEST 27TH.

M

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Cost six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)	40c
Apartments (to Let and Wanted)	40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 35c)	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)	40c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)	40c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)	40c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
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Buyers' Wants	10c

Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADIES.

THE ADLER BLOUSE SHOP
have several vacancies in their School for Saleswomen; ladies are promoted from the school to desirable positions as saleslad'es or managers; salary starts immediately.

APPLY 19 WEST 36TH ST.
BETWEEN 8-10 A. M.

YOUNG LADY.—Wanted, a bright young lady as telephone operator and for clerical work; must have had considerable experience on active switchboard. H 34 Times.

YOUNG LADY to do typewriting and clerical work; experience not necessary; Pratt graduate preferred. Apply Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—English-Spanish correspondent, capable of taking full charge of growing export apartment; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred. J 225 Times.

YOUNG LADY, neat penman, to handle stock book and profit work; no experience necessary. Apply, own handwriting, R. C. P. Co. of New York, Flatiron Building.

YOUNG LADY in fire insurances office to do typewriting and calling; state experience and salary. 690 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, bright, for light office work; good handwriting. Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., 520 West 48th.

YOUNG WOMEN,
17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE.
TO BECOME
LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS. VACATIONS WITH PAY. PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO

MRS. WADSWORTH,
ROOM 530, 24 LISPENARD ST.,
NEAR CANAL STREET AND
BROADWAY,
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN,
16 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE,
FOR TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH WORK.

Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely essential.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT, REGULAR ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY TO THE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMEN, 35, or under, by N. Y. Telephone Co., for general work in branch business; permanent positions; wages $12 to $15. Apply 66 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN required by high-class Christian law firm for general clerical work; high school graduate preferred. Apply in person to Mr. Jackson, Room 1514, 27 William St.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1,465) for free bulletins, "Your English Hand" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M. to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (60 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English, Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3220 for free catalog.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Wed., July 9, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; demand never so great; we qualify you in 30 days; special Summer rates. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St.; 598 West 181st St.; 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

This agency has been established since 1907, and has placed thousands of young women and men in responsible positions.

CALL,
I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

If you are employed and desire to better your conditions call and register; IT COSTS NOTHING IN ADVANCE; only a few moments of your TIME, which I am sure will be to your advantage.

The following is a partial list of positions now available:

STENOGRAPHERS, $30-$25-$20-$18.
BEGINNERS, $15.
BOOKKEEPERS, $25-$25-$20.
ASSISTANTS, $18.
TYPIST, general assistant, $23-$20-$18-$15.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$15-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $18-$15-$12.
FILE CLERKS, $15-$12.
CASHIER, $18.
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $23.
OFFICE BEGINNERS, $10.
RAND BILLERS, $15-$18.
RECEPTION CLERKS, $14.

TEACHERS, CLERKS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS.

Train in your spare time at home by the Cass method for important correspondence positions paying $1,800 to $10,000 yearly.
Full particulars free.
E. A. MANCHESTER, REGISTRAR,
112 West 42d St., New York.
Telephone Bryant 8020.

ESTABLISHED 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 226 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
STENOGRAPHERS: Practically every line, $18-$20; beginners, $12-$16; Bookkeeper-Stenographers, $23; Bookkeeper, $25; Assistant Bookkeepers, $15-$25; Typists, $12-$20; Dictaphone, $22; Monitor, $12; Pins, $18; Clerical, $12-$18.

Rose E. Boyd, Employment Counselor,
28 Liberty St.

Secretary-Stenographer to French Officer, French dictation, attractive salary; Young Stenographers for secretarial positions, $15-$20; Typists, experienced long carriage and statement work, $25.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
92 Nassau St. 499 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $15-$25
BOOKKEEPERS ..... $25-$30
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS $25
ALSO MANY SUBSTITUTES; FREE REGISTRATION, CALL ALL WEEK.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Splendid openings for stenographer-secretaries, $30-$35; accounting clerks, $30; typists, $20; typist, assistant bookkeeper, $20; many others; register free.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
300 BROADWAY. ROOM 507.
Stenographers, legal ..... $25 to $30
Stenographer-bookkeeper ..... $25 to $30
Dictaphone operator $25
TYPISTS, CLERKS, SWITCHBOARD.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Bookkeeper's assistant, knowledge typewriter, $30; stenographers, typists, clerks; dictaphone operators, $12-$25.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—3 bookkeeper-stenographers, $30; 2 secretaries, $30; stenographers, $15-$20; typists, $15; clerks, $12; no registration fee.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER $35
Exceptional Connection.
THOMPSON AGENCY,
239 Broadway, Entrance Park Place.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and addressograph operator, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, Inc., Employment Office, 27 Lawrence St., cor. 126th St. and Amsterdam Av.

ROSS-WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. Stenographers, all office assistants, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25. Numerous desirable opportunities.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm, $24; permanent position; many other splendid stenographic openings daily. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, Inc., Employment Office, 27 Lawrence St., corner 126th St. and Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted at once, by firm of public accountants, experienced senior assistants for permanent staffs in New York and Mexico City; applicants must send copies of references covering a term of years and state salary required; applications not complying with all foregoing requirements will not be considered. R 642 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with public experience, required by certified public accounting firm located in Hartford, Conn.; familiarity with Federal tax laws desired but not essential; full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required must be stated; if qualifications warrant interview will be granted. Address X 464 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

We have an opening for an experienced live wire advertising salesman, a young hustler who wants to make a place for himself for the future, who understands the value of good advertising and prefer a man who has had agency experience and knows publishers throughout the country; this is as unusual opportunity with a rapidly growing well-established and well-known advertising journal; salary. William B. Curtis, publisher, advertising and selling, 131 East 23d.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind, which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission or drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING and sales promotion man with good record, able to handle inside and outside men; salary to begin $50 per week. Carbona Products Co., 302 West 36th Street.

ARTISTS AND LETTERERS.

There are several vacancies in the art division of a large advertising service department. The work calls for ability to sketch and letter rapidly on advertising layouts; quick action on the part of the right men in getting action here is essential; call in an immediate connection; bring samples of your work with you and ask to see Mr. Lockwood, McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 10th Av. at 36th St., New York.

ASSEMBLER AND MACHINIST.

Are you a bench hand machinist who knows how to assemble parts and do it well? If you are, a job is waiting for you in our big Brooklyn business. We need just such an assembler and guarantee permanent employment, only position; good pay and rapid advancement.

Apply in person.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,

At New Building,
CORNER TAFFE PLACE
AND DeKALB AV., BROOKLYN.

Take DeKalb Av. Car.

ASSISTANT to manager of lumber export concern wanted; conversant in hardwood lumber business; perfect correspondent; only first-class man, well recommended, need apply; state salary during past year. D 84 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; permanent position, with highest pay; must be absolutely first-class man, understanding magnetos, carburetors, and general motor overhauling. Lowa's Garage, Inc., at junction So. Broadway and New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BILL CLERK, experienced; one that can bill on typewriter; wages $20. V. Z. J. & Co., 636 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS.
STERN BROS.,
WEST 42D ST.,
requires bookkeepers with department store experience on charge ledgers. Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing concern requires the assistant services of a capable young man as bookkeeper and bill clerk who can eventually assume all responsibility connected with the position; must understand double entry; to the right young man who can meet these requirements a position is offered which has excellent opportunities; state age, salary and experience. Address A. L., Box 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER FAMILIAR WITH VOUCHER RECORDS; STEAMSHIP EXPERIENCE PREFERRED BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX 455 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, to take complete charge of office of small factory; good future to competent man; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 245 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, experienced double entry, capable of taking full charge; open Sundays, closed Saturdays; good opportunity; state salary expected. G 494 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, in dress house; good salary and advancement. Eidlinger & Desmonds, 30 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position; chance for advancement; state details of experience, references, salary, age. H 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER assistant wanted by a mercantile house. Write, specifying experience, salary and references. Box V. L., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER, one who can devote part time on Saturdays. F 245 Times.

BOTTLER, experienced, wanted by Jersey City firm to bottle carbonated beverages; one who is familiar with carbonating machinery preferred; good position for steady and sober man. Krieg Fink Co., 51 Lafayette St., Jersey City.

BOY WANTED BY IMPORTERS TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT BOY. HENRY POLLAK, INC., 588 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted, bright and ambitious, wholesale dry goods house, good opportunity for advancement; only boys desiring permanent position need apply. N 645 Times Downtown.

BOY for shipping room; public school education; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, J 239 Times.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy wanted in law office; opportunity to study law. Beaudy, Mooney & Shipment, 33 Pine St., N. Y. City.

BOY.—Good opportunity for one interested in penmanship and engrossing; call all day. The DePelice Studio, 244 West 23d St.

BRAZIL DEPARTMENT.

MANAGER WANTED WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AS CHEMICALS, STEEL, AND IRON, LEATHER, DRY GOODS, TEXTILES, &c. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY WITH CHANCE TO TRAVEL TO SOUTH AMERICA. MUST BRING PROOF OF PAST SUCCESS IN SAID FIELD. PORTUGUESE ESSENTIAL. F 531 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper with some experience in foreign exchange business. Apply in person to Emil Kiss, Banker, 183 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, middle-aged married man, experienced on Packard car; wife as laundress for the country. Robt. Gair Co., Employment Department, foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Man or girl who is thoroughly familiar with converting books of a cotton converting house; only those with long experience need apply. Write direct to Conser Mills, 40 East 21st.

CLERK, one familiar with streets in Bronx. Apply G 487 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, for general merchandise. Address Pack. Box 199 Madison Square.

CLERK wanted for Bronx office; must be well acquainted in banking circles and who has had experience in commercial paper work. J 222 Times.

CUTTER, PATTERNMAKER, EXPERIENCED ON POPULAR-PRICED DRESSES. HIGHEST SALARY. 141 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH ST.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 440 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER.
On fine hand embroidered ladies' neckwear. HIGHEST SALARY.
Opportunity, 425 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE.
Young man to work in Jewish commercial house; good pay, steady work. Apply Room 1,124 Tribune Building.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, TO WORK IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.; MEN MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT OR CHECKING ON MECHANICAL DESIGNS; KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON MOTORS, GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, CONTROLLERS, &c. CALL AT WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., 180 7TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., FROM 10 TO 12 AND 2 TO 4 JULY 7, 8, 9. INQUIRE FOR D. L. SAWHILL.

DRAFTSMAN for consulting engineer's office at Rochester, N. Y.; must be thoroughly experienced designer, practical and theoretical, in reinforced concrete factories and steel construction according to most modern practice, and prepared to come at once, if possible; write application in full, giving education, experience, age, references, and expected salary to start; if desired, send samples of work done; position is permanent for the right party; one with some experienced in power plants and heating preferred. X 473 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN IN LARGE CHANDELIER MANUFACTURING CONCERN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING FULL SIZED WORKING DRAWINGS; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, P. A., 509 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, for details and tracing; must be neat letterer; also be able to make perspective drawing; state age, salary, and experience. Address D., Box 49, Grand Central Station.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical piping and structural steel, for oil refinery designing; first-class men only. Apply Room 904, 31 Union Square West.

DRAFTSMAN.—One first-class mechanical tracer; bring sample of work and apply to Mr. Buse, 16th floor, 440 4th Av.

DRAFTSMAN for detailing or patent office drawings. B 248 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical college graduate, who has had a thorough practical as well as theoretical training in small-sized machine and apparatus; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 491 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Accustomed to entering from teller. Address Clerk, Box 189 Madison Square.

FOREMAN
TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MEDIUM SIZED MACHINE SHOP MANUFACTURING LARGE MACHINERY; SHOP LOCATED IN GREATER N. Y. DISTRICT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M. W., 303 TIMES.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; to the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, steady positions. Apply, stating age, experience and wages expected. J 243 Times.

JAPANESE, take charge of house, cook, small family, Long Island; also drive Ford car to station. Apply Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

JEWELRY SALESMAN.

Experienced man, who has called on jewelry jobbers and motion boss of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to handle a line of low and medium priced jewelry; must reside in New York City; salary. Joseph E. Miller Co., Inc. For information apply to Blocher Bros., 130 West 42d St., 9th floor, between 5 and 6 P. M.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES. STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced, accustomed to handling large number of accounts; permanent position; chance for advancement; give full details of experience, reference, age and salary required. H 32 Times.

LIBRARY RESEARCH.

A gentleman engaged in political research work needs the immediate assistance of a competent man or woman for two or three weeks only in looking up data in the N. Y. Public Library; $5 per day. Address N 797 Times Downtown.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS for night work; steady work, good pay; union. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St.

MAN for night work; must be highly recommended; position steady; salary good to right man. H. P. Co., P. O. Box 43, Station W. Brooklyn.

MAN.—Hosiery house requires inside man with experience; state particulars and salary. J 237 Times.

MAN to work in electrotype foundry. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 W. 33d.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A PERSON WILLING TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WITH HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS X 469 TIMES ANNEX.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.

LATHE HANDS.

MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.

POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
13TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

MOLDER, machine men, and carpenters in woodworking establishment. Inquire Mr. Sklar, 672 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted, over 16, in claim department of large insurance company; advancement if boy is intelligent and industrious; in reply state age and previous experience. G 476 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in builder's office; good opportunity to learn the business and for advancement; no previous experience required; bring references and working papers. G. Richard Davis & Co., 30 East 42d.

OFFICE BOY.—Age about 16; immediate employment in growing shipping broker's office; must be refined and bright; splendid opportunity for right boy. Apply Room 1, 55 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for a large corporation; splendid chance for bright, energetic boy; state age, education, and salary expected. A 909 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, good opportunity for willing, reliable boy; about 18. Conron Bros., 40 10th Av.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, over 18. 326 Broadway, 6th floor.

OFFICE CLERK, Portuguese, shipment; one capable of translating English into Portuguese and vice versa, permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, Davis & Lawrence Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 10 Christopher St., City.

OFFICE MANAGER, LARGE RUBBER MANUFACTURING CORPORATION. — Must have executive ability, initiative, knowledge of accounting, and be willing to leave city; state full particulars as to education, experience, salary desired, and whether now employed. Y 17 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 18-21, with importing firm; an exceptional opportunity for one who is obliging and trustworthy; good writer, quick at figures; state age, nationality, religion, experience, references, salary desired. N 796 Times Downtown.

PACKERS for general merchandise. Address Pack. Box 199 Madison Square.

PASTE wanted; experienced man for leather sweat bands. S. Hurwitz & Son, 6 West Houston St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PATENT WRITER; must have had considerable trade experience; occasional work. N 666 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Young man to take charge of piece goods in sheet blower; must be experienced; good salary to right party. Address Colegrove, 388 Times.

REAL ESTATE RENTING BROKER

TO WORK IN SECTION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND 23D ST.; EXPERIENCED MAN WHO HAS INITIATIVE AND CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS W. P. O. BOX 378, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED.

TWO LIVE MEN TO JOIN HIGHLY EFFICIENT FORCE OF WORK SALESMEN; WONDERFUL SELLING PROPOSITION; DIRECT FRESH INQUIRIES; SEVEN PROSPECTS OUT OF TEN BUY; HIGHEST COMMISSION; EXPERT ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IN CLOSING SALES; OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME MANAGER. APPLY BY LETTER OR TELEPHONE, ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, ROOM 1113-19 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMEN
for
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 9th floor, James McCreery & Co., 34th St., employes' entrance.

SALESMAN to call on the retail drug, dry goods and department store trade in the South Atlantic States; a high-class, nationally advertised and well-established line of perfumes and toilet preparations; salary, expenses and bonus; must be experienced and well recommended; this is an opportunity for an able and hard-working salesman to form an increasingly profitable and permanent connection with one of the leading houses in the United States. Your letter will indicate whether or not you are the man for whom we are looking. S. A. 297 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN—PART TIME,
to interview business men at their homes, 7 to 9 P. M. A new and unique service proposition; territory confined to Brooklyn; leads furnished; commission basis; age, qualifications, &c., first letter. B 239 Times.

SALESMAN for fancy feathers and Rubber hats; can make big money; we have big trade out of town and city; must travel; good opportunity for man who desires to make a change; selling trade only; commission basis and drawing account. E. H. R., 608 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To make resident buying offices; must be familiar with and have personal acquaintance of buyers of middies, smocks, waists, infants' and children's dresses; salary and commission; exceptional proposition for high-grade man. Abe Millman, 30 West 32d St.

SALESMAN, INSIDE SALESMAN FOR WHOLESALE HOSIERY CONCERN; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, INTELLIGENT, AND A HUSTLER; GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M. D. SALWEN CO., 704 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Watch importers want high-class, experienced representative to sell high-class line of Swiss wrist watches in New York and vicinity; commission basis; state complete particulars. N 778 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen to cover metropolitan drug and confectionery trade; nationally advertised specialty; exclusive territory, with leads; straight commission on production. Suite 901, Selwyn Bldg., 229 West 42d St. Ask for Mr. Reid.

SALESMEN.—Live-wire producers can make big money on a security of character, merit, and quality; straight commission basis; no advances; unlimited co-operation; references required. Call Suite 1101, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN wanted, energetic, reliable hustlers, sell popular price, well advertised swimming belts, canoe cushions, &c., dealers, bathing suit clubs; good commission only; big money. Safety-at-Sea Corporation, 1,358 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; men earning $30 to $60 weekly in commissions; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. See Mr. Robiole, 244 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for the South, to handle skirts as full line or side line; only those with good following and references need apply; excellent opportunity for right man; salary or commission. J 166 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell flour in New York and vicinity; one having trade good proposition; give full particulars by mail, which will be held confidential; salary or commission. G 477 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young, wanted by manufacturers' agency for aprons, house dresses; to call established trade, large department stores; state experience, salary or commission desired. D 117 Times.

SALESMAN.—Crew managers who can produce business service of national importance; salary and commissions to those who qualify; men earning $160 weekly. M. Milburn, 200 5th Av., Room 617.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why not use time to good advantage when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Auto Tire & Rubber Co., 1,473 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to sell belting for power transmission in Brooklyn and Long Island; acquainted with trade or experienced in belting necessary; salary and commission. G 484 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED ON MEN'S CLOTHING; COMMISSION BASIS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. J. & G. CLOTHING, 84 1ST ST.

SALESMEN, travelling New England, Pennsylvania, and New York States, to carry an exclusive line of men's pants of the better grade; commission basis. Y 11 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for furniture house; experienced in installment business. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, R. T., 3,013 2d Av.

SALESMAN, FOR INSIDE WORK IN SHIP HARDWARE STORE; SALARY $12. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. R 455 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, experienced, for Western Penn.; sweaters, fancy knit goods, ladies' silk underwear, notions and specialties; salary or commission. H 24 Times.

SALESMAN, Overall concern, making a nationally advertised line of overalls and jumpers, has several desirable openings in various territories; no objection to one other line; commission basis. Y 20 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, stock; best proposition in New York; $150 a week in commissions. Suite 216, 208 Broadway.

SALESMAN with initiative to sell food products to export and jobbing trade; splendid opportunity right man; commission. G 480 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; folding boxes and labels; for Pacific coast plant. Address 1,457 Broadway, office 1011A.

SALESMAN, high-grade security; salary and commission; telephone experience necessary. Room 25, 49 Liberty St.

SALESMEN, (3,) sisters, for business novelties that sells; no books; we demonstrate; commission. Mr. Earle, 130 West 33d.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED INSTALLMENT CARPET AND FURNITURE. SPEAR & CO., 258 6TH AV.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for retail jewelry store. Aarons, 1940 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced in cameras and supplies. Willoughby's, 110 West 32d St.

SALES MANAGER, or service manager for auto truck agency, one to five ton models; good proposition; interest in business offered to man who proves capable. Write E., care Smith, 277 West 108th St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.

Several first-class automatic screw machine operators, able to set up own work; best rates. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY to head of national trade organization, must have initiative and be good correspondent, also have knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typing; college man preferred; $35 weekly to start. J 222 Times.

SECRETARY, who can talk and write English French, Spanish correctly. D 85 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of vast national importance; permanent position and ample remuneration on commission for the conscientious and thorough workers; call any day but Sun. at office, 120 Broadway, Suite 1018.

SALESMEN—PART TIME,
to interview business men at their homes, 7 to 9 P. M. A new and unique service proposition; territory confined to Brooklyn; leads furnished; commission basis; age, qualifications, &c., first letter. B 239 Times.

SALESMAN for fancy feathers and Rubber hats; can make big money; we have big trade out of town and city; must travel; good opportunity for man who desires to make a change; selling trade only; commission basis and drawing account. E. H. R., 608 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To make resident buying offices; must be familiar with and have personal acquaintance of buyers of middies, smocks, waists, infants' and children's dresses; salary and commission; exceptional proposition for high-grade man. Abe Millman, 30 West 32d St.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

SEVERAL young men trained, with lots of pep, between the ages of 18 and 21, to learn the mortgage business. Do not answer this ad unless you have lots of pep and stick-to-it-iveness. We do not want men who are easily discouraged. Salary and commission. G 473 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND ORDER CLERK, conversant with export papers; bright future for ambitious man; state age, salary; knowledge Spanish essential; $30; write fully. R 605 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant; capable of handling all details in shipping department of large wholesale house; mention full particulars, salary expected. Detail, 108 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK

STREET CAR STRIKE IN CLEVELAND ENDS

Workers Get Wage Increase and Company Agrees to Arbitrate Its Demands.

THOUSANDS HAD TO WALK

Burleson Asks Pacific Coast Telephone Workers to Submit Demands to His Board.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—The strike of 2,000 union street car men, which has tied up traction here since Sunday morning, ended tonight when President John J. Stanley of the Cleveland Railway Company accepted Mayor Harry L. Davis's proposal to arbitrate the company's demand for an increase in the dividend rate from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent.

The men's demands for a 12-cent an hour increase in wages was granted. Car service will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Mr. Stanley attaches two conditions to his offer. He insists that the council must increase the company's operating allowance and maintenance fund 2½ cents a mile to care for deficits and higher wages, and that the maximum fare provision must be eliminated from the agreement under which cars are operated here. The City Council's Street Railway Committee considered the proposition tonight.

William C. Adler, a Commissioner of Conciliation, was sent here today by Secretary of Labor Wilson to offer his services.

Automobiles, special train service, and conveyances of all descriptions transported persons to their employment today, while thousands walked. Steam trains and auto buses carried thousands to North Randall for the opening of the Grand Circuit harness horse meet. Interurban cars stopped at the city limits.

Following the disorders which resulted in injury to six persons when attempts were made to operate cars yesterday, President Stanley announced that no cars would be taken from the barns today unless two policemen were placed on each car. Mayor Davis replied that all protection possible is being given and that policemen cannot at this time be put on the 1,200 cars because of the inadequacy of the Police Force.

In the event the city fails to give adequate protection, Mr. Stanley said he would appeal to Governor Cox for troops. He said 600 men are ready to come to Cleveland to operate cars when protection is given. Many former conductorettes are also applicants, he said.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Postmaster General Burleson invited employes and managers of the Pacific Coast Telephone Companies today to submit their differences, which have resulted in a strike, to the Wire Control Board for arbitration.

The Postmaster General made the arbitration proposal after a conference with Senator Phelan of California, who said that considerable interruption to communication had resulted from the strike. The Postmaster General suggested that should both sides agree to arbitration, the strike be called off pending hearing of the case by the Wire Board.

Senator Phelan told Mr. Burleson that his information from the Pacific Coast was that the employes and the companies virtually had agreed on a wage increase, but that negotiations had been halted by differences as to whether the advance should be made retroactive.

LUDLOW, Mass., July 7.—Two hundred men and women in the preparing room of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates struck today when their demands for 15 per cent. pay increase with Saturdays off were refused. As a result of the strike the entire plant was forced to shut down at noon, throwing about 3,000 persons out of work.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 7.—Twelve hundred employes of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of leather goods, struck today because the officials refused to meet a committee from a new leather workers' union to discuss demands for a forty-eight-hour week at the present pay for fifty-five hours and the same pay for women and men on the same kind of work. The officials announced they will treat with their own employes as individuals but not with the union. They also announced that the plant, which is the largest factory in the world turning out leather belting, will be closed.

BOSTON, July 7.—More than 2,000 union cigar makers went on strike today in an effort to enforce demands for wage increase of 12 7-11 per cent. Most of the large shops were closed, but several of the small manufacturers who granted the demands were unaffected.

DENVER, Colo., July 7.—Denver faces an immediate street car strike following announcement today by F. W. Hild, general manager of the Denver Tramway Company, of sweeping reductions in wages paid employes of the company. The union men will meet at midnight to consider what action they will take.

Wage reductions are effective at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. Earlier in the day union officials announced a strike would immediately follow any wage cut.

TACOMA, Wash., July 7.—Striking shipyard workers held a demonstration today in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, who is under sentence of life imprisonment on the charge of having been implicated in the "Preparedness Day" bomb explosion at San Francisco. A parade was held in the principal streets in which the shipbuilders and striking electrical workers participated.

INVOKE GOVERNOR ON POLICE

Russian Patriots Ask Inquiry on Carnegie Hall Meeting Ban.

The canceling of the intended meeting at Carnegie Hall on the night of July 4, on the advice of the Police Department, has been called to the attention of Governor Smith in a letter from the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia. Lack of adequate police protection was assigned as the reason for the advice given by the police to the authorities at Carnegie Hall.

The committee, in its letter to the Governor, explains that it secured on June 30 a reservation of Carnegie Hall for the evening of the national holiday, and continues:

"The object was to hold a patriotic meeting and musical celebration of the representatives of Russians and Carpatho-Russians in America, representing over 1,250,000 persons, many of whom are naturalized citizens of Russian birth, and all of whom are loyal to our American democratic institutions, order and Government, and supporters of the democratic forces composing the All-Russian Government of Omsk, in Russia.

"Admission was to be had by ticket only, and the purpose of the meeting and celebration was to express the fact that the Bolshevist ideas in Russia and in America were not sympathized with by the bulk of Russian people, and that the great body of Russians resident in America were opposed to the revolutionary and illegal acts of the Bolsheviki here in the United States.

"After all our preparations had been completed, after United States Senator King of Utah had consented to address the audience, after a program of speakers and musical talent had been secured, after a large number of tickets had been sold and considerable expense had been incurred, we were notified by Carnegie Hall that, following advices from the Police Department, they feared that sufficient police protection could not be afforded and consequently the reservation for the hall was cancelled and our meeting could not be held.

"In view of the fact that this committee is composed of many Americans by birth, and is representative of the thousands of Russians resident here, many of whom are naturalized citizens, and that our meeting was to be, both in its nature and in practice, a demonstration of loyal support of the laws and institutions of the American Government, and in view of the further fact that both the owners of Carnegie Hall and the officials of the Police Department expressed their belief in and satisfaction of the nature, purposes, and loyalty of our committee and our proposed meeting on Independence Day, we feel that this matter should be brought to your attention."

The letter is signed by A. N. Dobrjansky, General in the Russian National Army, as President of the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia.

OPPOSES EXTRADITION.

Counsel for Mrs. Lundgren Appeals to Governor of New Jersey.

BOSTON, July 7.—Daniel J. Daisy, counsel for Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren, who was acquitted last Thursday of the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay of Andover, today wrote Governor Runyon of New Jersey asking to be heard in opposition to the extradition of Mrs. Lundgren in answer charges of having killed her brother, Albert J. Wilkins of Bayonne, by poison.

Counsel will contend that all the evidence available in the Wilkins case was introduced at the trial at Lawrence, and that, in fact if not technically, the jury acquitted the woman of both charges.

Mrs. Lundgren has not left her bed, according to her counsel, since she went to her home after her acquittal.

DE VALERA REPLIES TO LORD FRENCH

Asks Why Military Governor Thinks Irish Majority Would Favor British Rule.

SAYS TREATMENT IS CRUEL

To Address Irish Societies in Madison Square Garden Thursday Night.

Discussing the published report that Lord French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had said that if a vote were taken in Ireland he was convinced that nine out of ten Irishmen would favor adherence to the British Empire, and that Ireland was in a state of rebellion and anarchy, Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," took issue with the Military Governor and immediately prepared a statement for the press, which he issued yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"On what ground does Lord French base this opinion of his—this judgment that a nine to one majority in Ireland would favor the British connection?" asked de Valera.

"Is it because seven and a half centuries of repression and exploitation by England has endeared British rule to the Irishman? Is it because the British connection has given plenty room to the Irishmen to rove about in Ireland, having cut down within seventy years an increasing population of eight millions to only four millions—and replaced human homesteads by the bullock prairie?

"Is it because of the impartial justice with which British law has been administered in Ireland—that impartiality which raises one rebel to the British woolsack because he happens to belong to the minority ascendency clique, but condemns his brother rebel to the scaffold because he happens to belong only to the majority and to the common people?

"It must be very convenient for a military Governor to have a memory like Lord French's. He has forgotten the elections of last December when a bare 20 per cent. of the voters voted for the English Union and when 73 out of 105 parliamentary representatives were chosen on the direct issue of independence, separation from England and the establishment of the Republic.

"These elections were by secret ballot, and Lord French and his agents had the control of them—but perhaps Lord French is not satisfied that he exerted himself sufficiently during these elections. He only put a few hundred of the leading Republicans in jail, and removed only five successive directors in charge of the Republican election machinery, and only raided the central Republican offices a half dozen times or so, carrying off with him the election literature. He probably recognizes now that he should have imprisoned the whole Republican Party and put all the printing presses out of commission and then—well, then there might have been some sense in his nine to one.

"Lord French talks of anarchy and rebellion in Ireland. Of course there is rebellion—why should there not be? Have the Irish people no right to rise up against a system which is founded today on 'the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country,' as Joseph Chamberlain admitted it was in 1885—a system which is 'supported only by brute force and kept up by constant blood letting,' as an English Tory M. P. wrote in 1829. Of course there is anarchy—but the anarchists are Lord French, Ian MacPherson and their associates.

"Irishmen do not forget that as long as the patient will suffer, the cruel will kick. And if Lord French and his armed policemen may deprive a man of his liberty by putting him in jail without charge or trial or of his life by shooting him at will—for the crime of proclaiming the truth about English rule and loving his country—then Lord French and his policemen must expect that where there are such arrests there will be rescues, and when there are such shootings there will be some shootings back."

Harry G. Boland, secretary to the "President," said yesterday that Professor de Valera would make his first public appearance in Madison Square Garden Thursday night, when he will address a mass meeting which has been arranged by the United Irish Societies. He added that many societies are falsely stating that "President" de Valera will address their gatherings with the view of drawing large crowds. He stated that all notices of De Valera's appearances will be given out at the "White House," on the eleventh floor of the Waldorf.

DECLARES TIPPERARY SINN FEIN OUTLAWED

Chief Secretary for Ireland Takes Drastic Action to Check Their "Criminal Activities."

DUBLIN, July 7 (By The Associated Press.)—A proclamation has been issued from Dublin Castle declaring all Sinn Fein organizations and Irish volunteers in the County of Tipperary unlawful associations.

This announcement is made in a memorandum by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, enumerating a series of crimes and offenses in the past year, and stating, that as the measures already taken have failed "to check the Sinn Fein's criminal activities" the Government is compelled to suppress the organizations.

ROBS Y. M. C. A. HUT.

Thief Gets $820, but Loses It When He Meets Policeman.

An unidentified man entered the Y. M. C. A. hut at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street early yesterday morning and told the Secretary, George Blaset, he had left a suitcase there a few weeks ago.

When the Secretary took the man to the baggage room to identify the luggage he struck Blaset and rendered him unconscious. The man then went to a safe in the writing room, opened it with a key he had taken from Blaset's pocket, and took cash boxes containing $820. Soldiers and sailors were sleping in the room, but were not awakened.

An hour later Patrolman Isaam Kahn met a man carrying a suitcase in Waverly Place and asked him what was in it. With a display of indignation, the man dropped the suitcase to the sidewalk to argue with the policeman. The jar opened the suitcase and the cashboxes rolled out. The man then struck the patrolman, tripped him, and ran toward Sixth Avenue. The patrolman fired five shots, but the man disappeared. The boxes were identified when the robbery was reported.

URGES AID FOR COSTA RICA.

Salvador Proposes That Other Central American Republics Take Action

SAN SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR, July 7.—The Salvadorian Government, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua proposing mutual friendly action with reference to the establishment of peace in their sister republic of Costa Rica.

The note points out that "because of misfortunes in her institutional life" Costa Rica finds herself in a deeply disturbed condition; and proposes that the other Central American republics bend their efforts toward the complete normalization of international affairs in Central America and the restoration of harmony within Costa Rican borders.

The official Government newspaper here printed the note yesterday together with an editorial explaining the steps taken by the Salvadorian Foreign Office.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 7.—Costa Rican Government troops, according to reports received here, have burned the buildings at Puna Blanca which had been occupied by the Costa Rican revolutionists. The town previously had been evacuated by the revolutionists.

Puna Blanca is in Southwestern Nicaragua, about two miles north of the Costa Rican frontier. Reports received by the Navy Department in Washington on July 2 said that the Costa Rican Government troops had driven the revolutionists across the Nicaraguan border. A report from Managua on July 2 was to the effect that the forces of President Tinoco of Costa Rica had advanced to within two-thirds of a mile of the frontier of Nicaragua.

B. R. T. Holiday Traffic Breaks Record.

All records for heavy traffic in Brooklyn were broken on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company during the holiday period, according to figures given out by the company yesterday. On Independence Day, Saturday, and Sunday, a total of 7,379,900 passengers was carried. Nearly 3,000,000 passengers traveled on the lines on Friday.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 3462 for 100 shares Intercontinental Rubber Company, in name of George McNeir; transfer has been stopped and new certificate has been issued; all persons are warned against negotiating said lost certificate. If found, please notify Salisbury & Worth, 52 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—A $5,000 note of the Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Company, dated July 1, 1919, due November 7, 1919, at the Chemical National Bank, New York, and numbered 729; all persons are warned not to negotiate the above described note, as payment has been stopped. Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., 45 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Tan suitcase; will person who took it by mistake from the telephone room of Penn Station about 4 P. M. July 3, please return intact to the address below; no questions asked; reward, $20 or more. S. Locklin, 25 Gold St., New York City.

LOST—Lady's green, gold, black enameled Swiss wrist watch, in Russek's, Monday afternoon; valued as keepsake. Liberal reward. no questions asked. If returned to A. T. Schultz, 691 West 144th. Telephone Audubon 6067.

LOST—Black wallet, containing $36 in bills and papers valuable only to owner; lost at 29th St. and Mermaid Av., Norton's "L" Station, Coney Island; reward to finder. Charles Levine, 830 Hewitt Place, Bronx, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—Lexington four passenger chummy roadster, No. 6333, License No. 184427; light green color; reward, no questions asked. Lexington Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Col. 1260.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St.; phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Black leather wallet, on 28th St. or on Broadway between 28th St. and Hudson tubes; liberal reward. Return to New York Yacht Club, Telephone Vanderbilt 1.

LOST—Atlantic Av. station or Rockaway Beach 5:08 express, wallet containing change and wedding ring. Return to Mrs. J. G. Smith, care of Merrick, 19 Undine Av., Rockaway.

LOST—Gold bar-pin, square ends, small blue stone in center; possibly between 40th and 37th, on 6th Av; reward. Telephone Barclay 4300, Nicholl.

LOST—Between Flushing and Brightwaters, Imperial vacuum cleaner. Address N. M. Fischer, Brightwaters, L. I. Reward. Phone 871 Bayshore.

LOST—July 5, between Brighton Beach and uptown, New York, top of gold pendant set in ruby and pearls; reward. Phone 3501 Morningside, Apt. 32.

LOST.

Between 81st and Park Av. and City College Stadium, diamond onyx pin. Reward. Phone Lenox 5297.

LOST.—Gold amethyst, pearl pin, 29th St. between Fourth and Fifth Avs. Sunday afternoon; reward, Thompson & Barlow, 443 Fourth Av.

LOST—Black brief case, Bronx subway, containing two black leather covered books and lot of papers; liberal reward. Evergreen 765.

LOST—Envelope containing music, poems, &c., in taxicab or Pennsylvania Station, Monday morning; reward. D. Haight, 267 9th Av.

LOST—On Trojan boat leaving Albany Sunday, 11 P. M., two-piece sable fur; reward $25. Bond Clothing Co., 32 West 15th St.

LOST—Monday, silver watch, initials L. H., in leather wrist case, between Kappock and 231st St. subway; reward. Kingsbridge 360.

LOST.—Near Palace Theatre, cigar case, leather; lettered Smythe. Reward if returned. J. L. N. Smythe, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Black silk umbrella, white ring handle, taxi, Friday morning, 130th St. ferry; reward. Klink, 500 West 140th.

LOST—White poodle, "Tootsie," Flushing and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn; reward. 319 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Black leather suitcase containing ladies' wearing apparel; liberal reward. A. Fisher, 1368 Broadway, Room No. 1.

LOST—Thursday, bill fold with calling cards and other papers, some money; reward. Menezes. Telephone Broad 2472.

LOST—Small diamond and pearl bar pin; liberal reward. Mrs. Gross, 82 Tennis Place, Forest Hills, L. I.

LOST—Passport, in Atlantic City, on July 5 or 6. Samuel Pearl; reward. Return 316 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3735.

LOST—Blue bathing bag, Saturday night, on Riverside bus. Finder please return to Shirley Collon, 512 West 162d.

LOST—Pearl necklace, near Hoboken Ferry, Sunday night, 8:15; reward. G 488 Times Downtown.

LOST—Dark dyed sable, 8 skin scarf, on Rockaway or Merrick Road; reward. Call Harlem 780.

LOST—Automobile side curtains, Riverside Drive, June 28; reward. Fusham, 450 West End.

LOST—Two men's auto dusters; liberal reward. H. Katz, Telephone Riverside 2375.

LOST—Wrist watch, bungalows, Brighton; valued gift; liberal reward. John 6248.

LOST—By Australian soldier, pocket wallet; good reward. Y. M. C. A., 23d St.

Found.

FOUND.—Army discharge certificate. "Pasley." Phone 1600 Bryant; Extension 125.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—French poodle, name Toto; reward. Lyons, 34 East 52d.

BOILED EGGS are given a rare relish by the addition of a few drops of Lea & Perrins SAUCE. Eggs in any style are made more appetizing by the use of LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE. Have a bottle in the kitchen as well as on the table.

Italian BITTER-SWEET Chocolates



Listen Lester! you've just got to bi me a box of Hatch's Italian Chocolates They're wonderful!

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Clothing prices are going up. Next summer you are likely to pay much more.

This sale cannot continue long at the rate New York is investing in clothes.

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We can reduce the price but not the quality or style that the Hart Schaffner & Marx label stands for.

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July Tax Information

The following tax information is published for the guidance of corporations.

RETURNS on the 4½% State tax levied on the incomes of every business corporation in New York State must be filed prior to August 1st, a thirty-day extension having been granted.

THE new Federal Capital Stock tax imposes a tax of one dollar for each $1,000 of the "fair average value" of the Capital Stock in excess of $5,000. The tax is retroactive, affecting both 1918 and 1919. Reports must be filed by all corporations, with important exceptions, on or before July 31st.

Information will be furnished relative to both these reports.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
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Branch Office—GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



WHEN you find that it is possible for a Soft Collar to look as well as it feels, you will wear E & W Soft Collars for business as well as for sports. This sensible fashion has come to stay. Why don't you adopt it now?

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Morning, Afternoon and Evening Trips, Weekdays and Sundays.

LEAVING Battery Park Pier, N. Y., *9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 8:00 P. M.

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*9:30 A. M. Trip Omitted Mondays.

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See Thursday's Papers

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The flame test that convinced the Government



"Y and E"

WHETHER it's armor plate or ice-boxes, the Navy buys nothing by guesswork.

So when the Navy needed filing equipment, for use on the seas as well as ashore, they examined and tested many filing cabinets for fire and heat resistance qualities.

In their test the Navy officials applied the intense heat of a power-blast Bunsen burner to several of the best known makes of steel cabinets. The flame, measured by the pyrometer, registered 1500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Since a plain steel wall is a conductor of heat, the papers inside of the ordinary steel cabinets, began to smoulder and, almost immediately burst into flames.

But, when the Navy officers applied the flame of 1500 degrees to the "Y and E." Fire-Wall steel filing cabinet there was a far different result—

The layer of asbestos in a dead air chamber between *two* walls of steel really *protected* the papers within from the flames. The "Y and E" Cabinet proved, by this Navy Department Test, to be over *three times as fireproof as any other steel filing cabinet made.*

Five extra features —at no extra cost

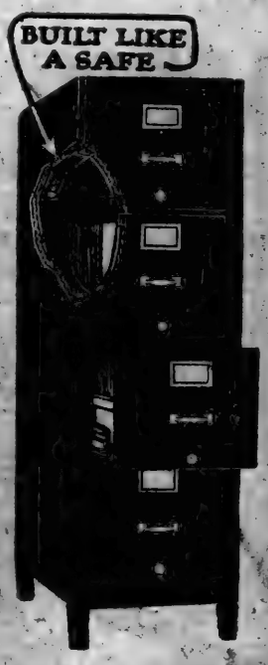
1 The layer of asbestos goes all around. It is placed at top, bottom, front, sides and back

2 The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re arrangement

3 The "Y and E" Frictionless Slides which give the drawers an easy gliding movement

4 The dovetailing safe like flanges of the cabinet drawers.

5 A "Y and E" System which enables you to keep your records with greatest convenience and at lowest cost System service without charge



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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; rising temperature; moderate east and south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,446. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS | THREE CENTS | FOUR CENTS

PRESIDENT HOME, CALLS PEACE A JUST ONE; GLORIES IN AMERICA'S NEW PLACE IN WORLD; SENATE VOTES OPEN SESSION TO HEAR HIM

R-34 AGAIN HELD UP BY ADVERSE WINDS; MAY GO TOMORROW

Decision Reached After Warning from Weather Bureau of Unfavorable Conditions.

CREW GETS A NIGHT OFF

Airship's Commander Faces Difficult Alternative Because of Danger to His Craft.

HARD FIGHT AGAINST GALE

Five Hundred Men Hang On to Ropes to Keep Huge Gas Bag from Being Torn Away.

The British dirigible R-34, now resting at Roosevelt Field, near Mineola, Long Island, will not start on its return voyage to England until some time tomorrow morning.

This decision was announced late last night by Major G. H. Scott, commander of the airship, who told the crew that the start, which had been scheduled for dawn today, would be delayed at least eighteen and possibly twenty-four hours. In consequence, the officers and crew were allowed leaves of absence for the night.

Yesterday the United States Weather Bureau at Washington recommended that the airship postpone the start of its trip at least until tomorrow, in order that it might be favored with better wind conditions. The recommendation was made in a special weather report, which was sent through the naval radio of the Navy Department to the R-34 at 10:20 o'clock in the morning. This read:

"Gentle to moderate north and northeast winds will continue over Long Island and adjacent regions during the next thirty-six hours. Moderate to fresh north to northeast winds will prevail up to considerable altitude, probably as far east as longitude 60, and will continue to blow from these directions Wednesday. Hence, a return, if attempted within the next twenty-four hours will be against head winds over a considerable part of the course. With the movement southward of the high area that is now over the region of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley, a west-southwest current will probably set in along the Atlantic Coast north of New York Thursday or Friday. As no unfavorable weather conditions are probable at Roosevelt Field in the meantime, it is recommended that the start on the return trip be delayed at least forty-eight hours."

"U. S. WEATHER BUREAU."

A dispatch was also sent from Washington to all merchant vessels and naval vessels to obtain information to forward to the R-34. This message read:

"For the next forty-eight hours all vessels are requested to forward every four hours to naval radio stations a weather observation, including the time, positions, height of barometer, temperature, force and direction of wind, and state of weather. These messages should be addressed to Naval Communications, Washington, D. C."

The decision not to start today resulted in the cessation of all work on the two engines in the rear gondola, which are the only ones that have not been thoroughly overhauled. Minor repairs necessary on these engines are expected to take only a few hours, so that the time of departure is now absolutely dependent upon the weather.

Major Scott said the plan to fly over New York City would be carried out. The big ship will arrive over Manhattan in about half an hour after it leaves the field.

Hard Decision to Make.

A hard alternative was presented to Major Scott. By delaying his departure, he faced the danger of seeing the R-34 damaged or even swept away, if the wind that had been tugging at her almost since the hour of her arrival, Sunday, should increase. Counterbalancing this incentive to early flight was the unfavorable weather report from Washington. If he should fly before daybreak this morning as he originally planned, he risked making an unsuccessful flight. On the other hand, if he allowed the dirigible to remain at Roosevelt Field, he risked seeing it destroyed.

The balance of disadvantages was considered to be against immediate flight, especially as each hour of work accomplished by the mechanics meant added insurance against a disaster from internal causes on the return flight.

"We could get away on two or three hours' notice, but our start for home will probably not be made before 2 o'clock Thursday morning," said Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Lees of the R-34's personnel. "The ship is ready for the start, except for a few minor engine repairs, which could be made as well

Continued on Page Five.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia.—THE GREENBRIER, European Plan. Open all-the-year-round. THE WHITE, American Plan. Opens June 28. Bookings at the Plaza, New York.—Adv.

Chinese to Sign Austrian Treaty, Thus Joining League

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 6.—The Chinese delegation, which declined to sign the German treaty on account of the cession of Shantung to Japan, has decided to sign the Austrian treaty. The importance of this action is that it will bring China into the League of Nations.

The delegation has heard nothing to indicate that its Government will raise objection to its decision.

'DRYS' PUSH AHEAD ENFORCEMENT BILL

Break Up Attempt at Filibuster in House and Carry Rule for Twelve-Hour Debate.

LIBERALS PLAN FOR FIGHT

But Debate on Rule Indicates That Contest in the Lower Body Is Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Following futile attempts at filibustering by the "wets," the House today adopted a rule for twelve hours' debate on the Prohibition Enforcement bill. Consideration of the bill was begun late this afternoon and will continue under general debate, perhaps until Friday, when the real fight will be staged by the "wets" to force an amendment authorizing the President to lift the wartime ban on beer and wines, and asking a more liberal definition of an "intoxicant."

The attitude of the "wets" to fight the drastic features and to delay consideration as much as possible was shown in the hour debate on the rule. Because of calls for quorums and other dilatory methods the House did not adopt the rule until 4 o'clock, when Representative A. J. Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, began his explanation of the measure. His speech was a recital of the main features of the bill as embodied in the majority report. He announced that the committee will strenuously object to any essential amendment, and is determined to pass a bill to give adequate laws for the effective enforcement of prohibition under the wartime law and the national constitutional amendment effective next January.

While there was an absence of more than 171 members today, some of whom are reported to be in Atlantic City at the Elks' convention, the "drys" received such an overwhelming support on the rule and the previous question as to indicate that the bill as reported would be accepted by the House without a change disapproved by the prohibition leaders. On the adoption of the rule the vote was 225 to 59, and on the previous question the "drys" had a still greater majority.

The debate on the rule indicated that while some of the liberals intended to fight to the last ditch, the struggle so far as the House is concerned will be hopeless, as wartime prohibition and the national amendment resolution were both passed by big majorities.

In presenting the rule Representative Campbell, Chairman of the Rules Committee, did not attempt to discuss the purposes of the bill, but contented himself with explaining the necessity of passing the measure without delay, in order to settle the dispute waging in the courts on what constitutes an "intoxicant." Representative S. D. Fess of Ohio supported the rule, while Representative Cantrill, Kentucky, and Representative Pou of North Carolina opposed it. The latter raised strong objections to the bill and surprised the "drys," by his attitude, because of his long support of prohibition.

"While I am a prohibitionist, and never touch liquor myself, and I have always supported prohibition bills," he said, "I am opposed to many features of this measure."

Says Bill Is Oppressive.

"In all the history of this Government never has there been a more drastic, a more far-reaching, and, in my humble judgment, a more oppressive measure than this bill," added Mr. Pou, who is ranking Democratic member of the Rules Committee. "I am told that in four or five States there are more illicit stills than there were saloons at any one time in the history of those States. You had better go about this thing in a reasonable way. In my judgment the State is the largest unit of enforcement. There are communities where people have been educated from childhood to drink beer and to drink light wines. You propose to legislate the morals of those people in one measure." This speech was received with applause from the floor, while cheers were

Continued on Page Thirteen.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Andrew R. Albert, Manager. Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Adv.

SENATE PRECEDENT BROKEN.

Wilson to Submit the Treaty in Public Tomorrow.

GORE FOR LIMITING LEAGUE

Republican Leaders Now Claim a Majority of Two for Reservations.

SWANSON DISPUTES POLL

Sherman Questions President's Authority to "Impose" the League on America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Disregarding precedent, the Senate decided today to receive in open session on Thursday President Wilson's communication of the Peace Treaty and his address in submitting it.

At the same time, advocates of a resolution of reservations on the League of Nations covenant gained one prospective vote when Senator Gore announced that he favored reservations. They asserted that they could now count the forty-nine votes, just enough to win.

The decision for an open session on Thursday was made by adopting a resolution offered by Senator Lodge to appoint a committee of five Senators to inform President Wilson, upon his arrival at Washington, that the Senate would "be pleased to receive his communication (on the Peace Treaty) in open executive session and that the committee receive him on his arrival at the capital and escort him to the Senate chamber."

Senator Cummins, Republican of Iowa, who was in the chair as president pro tempore, appointed as the committee Senators Lodge, Hitchcock, McCumber, Williams, and Borah. They are the five ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The naming of Mr. Borah, one of the most pronounced opponents of the League of Nations, caused a murmur of laughter among the Senators in the chamber. Mr. Borah was not in the Senate at the time. Later he announced that he would accept the appointment.

President Wilson will appear before the Senate at 12:15 o'clock Thursday to deliver his 5,000 word message. The demand for tickets to the galleries has been far in advance of the seating accommodations. Each Senator has six tickets at his disposal and something like 100 requests from persons anxious to see and hear the President. While waiting for the President's arrival the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

Reservations Demanded by Gore.

Until Senator Gore made known his attitude the League foes were not able to count more than 48 votes as assured for their side. This total, with the defenders of the League claiming 48 votes, would result in a tie.

The Oklahoma Senator revealed his position in advocacy of reservations after a conference with Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. As he stepped from Mr. Lodge's office Mr. Gore, when asked what his attitude would be when the League covenant came to the Senate for action, said that he would support a resolution of reservation that would embrace:

1. A more explicit reservation of the Monroe Doctrine.

2. Unequivocal stipulation that the United States reserves for itself the determination of purely domestic questions, such as immigration, racial equality, and the tariff.

3. A provision for a referendum to the people on the United States entering any war under the provisions of Article X. guaranteeing the territorial integrity of nations in the League.

4. A stipulation that the United States may withdraw from the League upon a declaration by Congress or proclamation by the President instead of having it dependent upon the assent of the League Council.

Senator Gore said that without a resolution of reservation to embrace the four features enumerated the United States would be committed to policies contrary to America's determination of her own affairs.

Later in the day Republican leaders, in a tentative poll, put down 48 votes as assured for reservations to the League covenant, including those of Senators Reed of Missouri and Gore. They classified as doubtful Senators Colt of Rhode Island and McNary of Oregon, Republicans.

As to the Democrats, they conceded 38 votes against reservations and classified 7 Democrats as doubtful. Counting all the Democrats, except Gore and Reed, as voting against reservations and putting down Colt and McNary as offsetting the defection of the two Democ-

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

French Would Amend League To Include Military Staff

PARIS, July 8.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to consider the Peace Treaty today adopted the report of Victor Augagneur, former Minister of Marine, on the League of Nations.

The report favors amendment of the League covenant in line with the amendment proposed by Leon Bourgeois, the French representative on the League of Nations Commission. This amendment provides for an inter-allied military and naval staff to insure execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty and the aims of the League.

The committee decided to hear Premier Clemenceau on the conditions under which the treaty was prepared.

WILSON ACCEPTED PLAN TO TRY KAISER

Concurred in Selection of London After Vetoing Allies' Suggestion of Washington.

FAITH IN BRITISH FAIR PLAY

This Consideration Was the Governing Factor in the Big Four's Final Decision.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—The facts concerning the arrangements for the trial of the ex-Kaiser are gradually coming out. When Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, Thursday, announced that William Hohenzollern was to be tried in London, the members of the American peace contingent were greatly surprised, as they had heard nothing of any such decision. Since then it has developed that the matter was fully discussed by Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, with Orlando presumably participating, and an agreement was reached that London be the place at which the former Emperor should be brought before the international tribunal, provided for in the Versailles treaty.

It now appears that President Wilson's associates in the Council of Four urged that the trial be held in Washington. They felt that this arrangement would insure a fair proceeding, removed from the influence of European animosities. Another moving reason was that the European powers were extremely anxious to put America forward as much as possible in the readjustment of world affairs. This and other circumstances indicate that Europe's leading statesmen look to America as the Moses to lead the world out of its difficulties, and are extremely desirous to emphasize the foremost position which the Republic has attained.

President Wilson, however, objected to having the ex-Kaiser removed to America for trial. His reasons were not made known, but it is supposed that he felt that the punishment of Germany's dethroned ruler was mainly Europe's business. To try him in the capital of the United States would possibly bring criticism upon the American Government for becoming too deeply involved in European politics.

As the President stood his ground in this particular, it was necessary to consider going elsewhere for what will be, if it ever takes place, the most notable trial in history. There was strong objection to the selection of Paris or any city in France. There is some reason to believe that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George voiced a dissenting view. The opposition was based mainly on the ground that, whether he got a fair hearing or not, if he were tried in Paris the German people, and probably many others, would be convinced that the verdict and penalty of the high tribunal had been influenced by the intense hatred of the prisoner existing in France. Those who took this position had in mind the passions that were likely to be revived by the press and public men, all anxious to have the man whom France regards as mainly responsible for its woes dealt with severely.

The outcome of the Big Four's discussion, the details of which were well guarded and are still only partly known, was the decision to have the trial in London. It is understood that the opinion prevailed that, next to Washington, the British capital would provide the environment best insuring an orderly and unprejudiced hearing. William's close relationship to the British royal house and the application of British rules of law were believed to be a guarantee that local influences, while not ignored, would be modified by a desire to see fair play.

Attention has been called in these dis-

Continued on Page Seven.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleanses—Whitens—Preserves—Adv.

MET BY A NAVAL ESCORT

Members of Cabinet and Other Prominent Officials Aboard Pennsylvania.

TIDE DELAYS ARRIVAL HERE

President's Ship, Accompanied by 45 Vessels, Makes Impressive Entry Into Harbor.

EXCHANGE MANY MESSAGES

Wilson Answers Greetings from Vice President Marshall and Other Welcoming Parties.

When President Wilson arrived home yesterday on the naval transport George Washington, he received at sea a naval welcome such as never before has been accorded an American President. His ship steamed into home waters under the escort of five great dreadnoughts and forty of the crack destroyers of the Atlantic fleet.

Twenty miles beyond Sandy Hook the dreadnoughts fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, while above his ship circled a squadron of ten seaplanes from the Rockaway Naval Air Station, which were later joined by an American blimp, which sailed along just above the mast tips of the George Washington for more than ten miles. The whole maritime picture which for impressiveness was rivaled only by the homecoming of the American dreadnoughts that served in the Grand Fleet under Rodman and Beatty, and the great spectacle of 1916, when the entire Atlantic fleet, as then organized, assembled for Presidential review in the Hudson.

The welcoming armada, led by the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, flying the four-starred pennant of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, the new Commander in Chief of the fleet, met the George Washington and her naval convoy at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, the dreadnought Oklahoma, which headed the Presidential overseas convoy, being first sighted by the Utah a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Just astern of the Oklahoma was the George Washington, with the President's flag stretching to the breeze from her foremast, the destroyers Tarnell and Conner forming the starboard and the Woolsey and Talbot the port escort. From the four destroyers there trailed homebound pennants of more than 300 feet in length, a foot for every day that the little fighters had been in European waters.

The procession up the harbor formed a single column of ships more than three miles in length, the Pennsylvania leading, with the Oklahoma 1,000 yards astern and the George Washington just astern of the last named dreadnought. The forty destroyers, steaming in perfect alignment, followed the President's ship. The President and Mrs. Wilson were on the bridge of the Washington, but the distance between transport and warships was too great to permit an interchange of greeting except by wireless telegraph and telephone, and it was not until the President landed at Hoboken that he had his opportunity personally to greet his daughters, Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Sayre, Vice President Marshall, and the members of the Cabinet who had come from Washington to take part in the official ceremonies.

The progress of the Washington and the escorting armada into the harbor and North River was not made the occasion of a noisy demonstration on the part of harbor craft and excursion boats. There was no continuous shrieking of sirens such as had marked the President's first departure for France and there was no wild cheering from ferryboats and other passenger-carrying vessels that passed abreast of the George Washington as she slowly made her way to Pier 4 in the Government transport reservation in Hoboken.

City Delegation Cheers.

The city steamers, Patrol and Correction, which had on board Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and the members of the Citizens' Welcoming Committee, were the vessels from which the most prolonged of the greetings by water came. On other craft, under way as well as at anchor, officers, crew, and passengers lined the rails and waved handkerchiefs in a dignified tribute to the President. Not until the Washington was abreast the Chelsea Piers in Manhattan did she get the tribute of full-dressed ships. There every one of the big American and British liners was a mass of bunting in honor of the President's return.

At 7:45 o'clock in the morning the dreadnoughts Utah, North Dakota, and Delaware and the destroyer flotillas, the latter under command of Rear Admiral Charles F. Plunkett, proceeded to sea and slowed up at a point about six miles east of the Ambrose Channel

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER Quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

Text of the President's Speech

Here is the text of the President's address at Carnegie Hall:

Fellow-Countrymen: I am not going to try this afternoon to make you a real speech. I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they are all speeches that come from the mind, and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart.

You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me. But I do not believe that the welcome you extend to me is half as great as that which I extend to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought Hoboken beautiful. I really have, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American Expeditionary Force, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again.

I do not say that because I lack in admiration of other countries. There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me as your representative on the other side of the water, and it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character. I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They had deemed her selfish; they had deemed her devoted to material interests, and they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and of peace. And when I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over—I had crossed the seas with the kind of men who had taken them over; without whom they could not have got to Europe—and then when I got there I saw that army of men, that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the highest interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say, "These are my fellow-countrymen."—it softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you.

And these boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the streets self-assertively; they did not. They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever free men lived, that they were welcome in the great Republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped to win the great battle and to show the great sacrifice. It is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the large affairs of the world, to win not only the universal confidence of the people of the world, but their universal affection. And that, and nothing less than that, is what has happened. Wherever it was suggested that troops should be sent and it was desired that troops of occupation should settle all prejudice, the assent on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to me and asked me to send American soldiers. They not only implied but they said that the presence of American soldiers would be known not to mean anything except friendly protection and assistance. Do you wonder that it made our hearts swell with pride to realize these things?

But while these things in some degree softened my homesickness they made me all the more eager to get home where the rest of the folks live; to get home where the great dynamo of national energy was situated; to get home where the great purposes of national action were formed, and to be allowed to take part in the councils and in the actions which were formed and to be taken by this great nation, which from first to last has followed the vision of the men who set it up and created it.

We have had our eyes very close upon our tasks at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that all the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were the friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its reaction upon the affairs of the world we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing. It is a privilege, therefore, beyond all computation for a man, whether in a great capacity or a small, to take part in the counsels and in the resolutions of a people like this.

I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of the interests that were near them and they have not listened to the voices of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay. When any one on the other side of the water has raised the question: "Will America come in and help?" I have said: "Of course America will come in and help." She cannot do anything else. She will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her. Least of all will she in this day of new-born liberty all over the world fail to extend her hand of support and assistance to those who have been made free.

I wonder if at this distance you can have got any conception of the tragic intensity of the feeling of those peoples in Europe who have just had yokes thrown off them. Have you reckoned up in your mind how many peoples, how many nations, were held unwillingly under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, under the yoke of Turkey, under the yoke of Germany? These yokes have been thrown off. These peoples breathe the air and look around to see a new day dawn about them, and whenever they think of what is going to fill that day with action they think first of us. They think first of the friends who through the long years have spoken for them, who were privileged to declare that they came into the war to release them, who said that they would not make peace upon any other terms than their liberty, and they have known that America's presence in the war and in the conference was the guarantee of the result.

The Governor has spoken of a great task ended. Yes, the formulation of the peace is ended, but it creates only a new task just begun. I believe that if you will study the peace you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be preserved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed. And now the great task is to preserve it. I have come back with my heart full of enthusiasm for throwing everything that I can, by way of influence or action, in with you to see that the peace is preserved—that when the long reckoning comes men may look back upon this generation of America and say: "They were true to the vision which they saw at their birth."

CITY GIVES WARM GREETING

Carnegie Hall Audience Acclaims His Work in Europe.

HAPPY TO RETURN AGAIN

Speaks in High Praise of Our Soldiers and Tells of His Pride in Them.

AMERICA THE WORLD'S HOPE

Declares Formulation of Peace Creates New Task of Maintaining It.

President Wilson returned to the United States yesterday after devoting seven months to the task of making peace for the world. All of this time, except for the interval of a hurried trip to Washington, in February, was spent in Europe.

He brought with him what he had stayed abroad so long to make sure of—the treaty of peace with the covenant of the League of Nations included.

From the moment the George Washington, bearing the President and Mrs. Wilson from Brest, was sighted at sea before noon by the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, carrying members of the Cabinet and of Congress, up to the time the President set foot on the platform of Carnegie Hall at the end of the afternoon, he was busy acknowledging the greetings of his fellow-citizens.

Battleships, destroyers, submarine chasers, airplanes and a dirigible, in an imposing naval pageant, escorted the George Washington to her pier at Hoboken, which city the President said at Carnegie Hall, "for the first time looked beautiful" to him. The guns from the forts about the harbor fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns and factories and vessels added to the din with steam whistles and sirens.

The President passed between lines of cheering school children at Hoboken and was taken upon a special ferryboat to West Twenty-third Street. He was driven slowly across the city to Fifth Avenue, and to Carnegie Hall through streets lined with hundreds of thousands of people, who gave him noisy greeting. Practically all the way the President stood in his automobile doffing his silk hat in acknowledgment of the cheers. Careful precautions were taken to guard the President, the streets were closely patrolled and detectives and Secret Service men occupied places of vantage on roofs and elsewhere along the line of the parade.

A Tune With Meaning.

The President arrived at Carnegie Hall at 5:23 P. M., and appeared on the stage at 5:37. As if to remind him of the promise he made at the Metropolitan Opera House four months ago, not to return "until it's over over there," the Police Band played "Over There" as Mr. Wilson stepped upon the stage, and a whirlwind of applause swept the auditorium. The audience arose, cheered, and blew police whistles. Cleveland H. Dodge leaped to the front of the platform, thrust his walking stick into the air, and called for three cheers for the President.

The cheers were given, and the President smiled and bowed until the uproar ceased as the band swung into, "The Star-Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of the anthem Major G. H. Scott and General M. E. Maitland of the R-34 were introduced to the President. The audience cheered again as Mr. Wilson shook hands warmly with them and extended his congratulations. The other officers of the dirigible were present an hour before the President arrived, but they felt compelled to return to the airship. With the officers of the R-34 were General L. E. O. Charlton, British Air Attaché; Major J. O. Davies, and Colonel Norman Thwaites of the British Provost Marshal General's office. The meeting was formally opened after the Police Glee Club had sung "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Rodman Wanamaker introduced Mayor Hylan, who was Chairman. The Mayor and Governor Smith offered the welcome of the city and State, and then the President was presented.

"Three cheers for Mrs. Wilson, the first lady of the land!" shouted a man in the audience. The cheers were given with a will as all eyes turned toward the centre box where Mrs. Wilson sat. The cheering broke out again when the President was introduced. The band played "Marching Through Georgia," and the President extended his hands for silence.

The President won his audience the moment he began to speak by referring to his prepared speech which, he said, came from the mind while the one he was going to make came from the heart. The applause turned to laughter when he said that, Jerseyman though he was, it was the first time he had ever thought

Baker and Lane Miss Train, But Overtake President's Special on an Electric Engine

Several minutes after President Wilson's special train left the Pennsylvania Terminal last evening Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Interior Lane appeared. They had been down the bay to meet the President. Detective George Trojan overheard the Secretaries ask each other, "What are we going to do?" "How are we going to get away from here?"

"I'll get Bill Egan, the station master," said Trojan to the Secretaries. "Rest assured that if anything can be done he'll do it in a jiffy."

Mr. Egan was located in a few minutes and told the Cabinet members there was no need for worry. He said he would send them out on an electric engine and would have the special train carrying the President slow down until they caught up to it. At 6:40 the two Secretaries were bundled into the rear cabin of the engine, and a minute later they were off.

"You'll overtake the President in no time," was the parting greeting of the station master.

"That suits us," replied Secretary Baker, "and a thousand thanks to you, Mr. Egan."

Mr. Baker said the ride in the engine recalled him of the time he rode out to the battle fronts in France. The electric engine caught up with the President's train at Manhattan Transfer, and the Cabinet members boarded the Washington-bound train.

Hoboken, where his ship landed, a beautiful city.

Most Homesick Man in the A. E. F.

The President said he had been the most homesick man in the A. E. F., and that it was with feelings that it was vain for him to try to express that he found himself in his beloved land again. His homesickness was softened by the welcome he had received, he said, and by his pride in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character. The world had deemed America selfish, but when it had seen her sons cross the water with a beautiful vision of liberty and of peace, that conception had changed.

There was applause when the President, pointing to the soldiers of the United States, said he was glad to say, "These are my fellow-countrymen." They walked the streets, he said, as if they knew they belonged wherever free men lived. He said it was a wonderful thing that this nation should have won the universal confidence of the people of the world, and made him all the more eager to return home "where the rest of the folks live."

Avoids League of Nations.

The President did not mention the League of Nations, reserving that for his address to the Senate, and the nearest he came to mentioning his political foes was when, referring to the negotiations in Paris, he said: "I am afraid some persons do not understand that vision. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of the interests that were near them, and they have not listened to the voices of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay."

Later, discussing the Peace Treaty, the President said the formulation of the treaty was ended, but a new task was just begun. "I believe if you will study the Peace Treaty you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be preserved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed. And now the great task is to preserve it. I have come back with my heart full of enthusiasm for throwing everything that I can, by way of influence or action, in with you to see that the peace is preserved, that when the long reckoning comes we may look back on this generation of America and say, 'They were true to their vision which they saw at their birth.'"

As the President closed his address the audience arose and applauded; many on the platform hastened to shake his hand, and he was escorted to the Fifty-sixth Street exit. A crowd of several hundred who had managed to evade the police cordon cheered him when he stepped into his car. Guarded by motor cycle outriders, Mr. Wilson passed between lines of soldiers who stood at attention for five blocks down Seventh Avenue. Attracted by the mounted police escort, a crowd had gathered and it cheered as the President swept past. At the Pennsylvania Station another great crowd was waiting to cheer as the President entered the building. The cheers followed him down to the track level where he boarded his train for Washington.

Mayor Introduces Governor Smith.

In his brief introductory speech Rodman Wanamaker said: "We are rejoiced to have our President home. He knows perhaps better than ever before that it is a real home. He has accomplished a marvellous mission bringing the nations together as a world force for peace."

Mr. Wanamaker then presented Mayor Hylan, who immediately introduced Governor Smith. The Governor reviewed the great task accomplished by the President since his departure on his second trip to Europe. He recalled the farewell meeting at which he presided in the Metropolitan Opera House and said the President had returned with a treaty of peace that was worthy the dignity and the honor of this country and one which the people would uphold. While the President was absent, he said, his spirit had remained here, and it was with a feeling of joy and satisfaction that American hearts welcomed him back.

"I speak for every man, woman, and child in the great State of New York," said the Governor, "when I thank God for preserving his health and bringing him and Mrs. Wilson back in safety. And in speaking for New York I believe I speak for the nation."

Mayor Hylan, welcoming Mr. Wilson on behalf of the city, said the people of New York were conscious of the honor of being permitted to be the first to greet and welcome him.

"For many months the eyes of the world have been centered on Versailles," he said. "There the plenipotentiaries of the great powers of the world have been in conference in the framing of a document of tremendous import—the Treaty of Peace—the approval of which marks the ending of the great war.

"You bring back to us a proposed treaty representing the labors of the delegation at the Peace Conference. The eyes of the world will now be directed to our national Capitol, where the treaty will be presented to the Senate for ratification. It will receive in the Senate chamber the earnest and serious consideration which a proposition of such magnitude and fraught with such tremendous possibilities should receive. It is to be expected that the proposed 'charter for a new era in the affairs of the world' will arouse feelings both friendly and hostile. A new pathway is to be blazed in international affairs and many will seek to know where the pathway ends upon which the world will enter. As soon as your duties were ended at the peace table you immediately returned to report the results of your labors which the American people are so anxiously awaiting to hear. The City of New York is honored to be the first to extend the official homecoming welcome to you."

Decorated in Nation's Colors.

The national colors were the chief decoration at Carnegie Hall. Above the proscenium electric lights spelled "PEACE." At the rear of the platform was a massed group of American flags surmounted by the President's flag. Hanging from the centre box were the city and State emblems flanking the flag of the President. On the sides of the stage and decorating the speakers' stand were rambler roses, gladioli, sweet william, and clusters of small hollyhocks.

The first comers arrived at Carnegie Hall at 1 P. M. and the doors were opened fifteen minutes later. The crowd, having read of the delay in docking the George Washington, drifted in slowly. By 2 o'clock the hall was hardly more than half filled. The Police Band in the top gallery played popular and patriotic airs, alternating with the organ. With 330 occupying chairs on the stage it was estimated that 3,500 persons heard the President.

All the seats were occupied, and the people were standing about the walls when Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall arrived at 3:22. The audience broke into applause as the members of the President's Cabinet stepped on the stage. The Police Glee Club began singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," when Cleveland H. Dodge, waving his cane to the time, urged the audience to join in the chorus. The President then entered.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, and the wife of Governor Smith sat with Mrs. Wilson in the first tier box. Mrs. Wilson was attired in gray, with hat of the same color, trimmed with ostrich feathers. Richard Daly, a traffic policeman, escorted Mrs. Wilson to her box. Mrs. Schuyler Warren, on behalf of the League of Nations Association, presented a bouquet to Mrs. Wilson. It was a patriotic bouquet made of roses, white carnations, and bluebells.

The utmost precautions were taken to guard the President at Carnegie Hall. Traffic was shut off from Seventh Avenue and between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth Streets all afternoon. Inspector Dominick Henry and 600 policemen were on guard in the vicinity. Fifty-seventh Street from Broadway to Sixth Avenue was closed during the President's visit. Inspector Henry had five captains under him, with eight lieutenants and thirty-five sergeants. Captain Walsh of the Detective Bureau had 100 picked men inside the hall and in the vicinity. Fifty uniformed men were stationed in the building. Detective Gegan of the Bomb Squad, and a detail of men examined the auditorium before the crowd was permitted to enter. All those who approached the doors were closely scrutinized, and no person with a package was permitted to enter. Six hundred Women's Police Reserves, under the command of Major Bertha Elder and Major Dean Eames, acted as ushers.

HOST ON STREETS HERE SHOUTS ITS ACCLAIM

President Stands Up in Auto All the Way from Ferry to Carnegie Hall Acknowledging Greetings.

President Wilson was acclaimed by thousands yesterday afternoon as he journeyed from the West Twenty-third Street ferry of the Lackawanna Railroad across Twenty-third Street to Fifth Avenue up to Fifty-seventh Street to Carnegie Hall, where he delivered the first speech since his return. The crowd that greeted the President gave him one of the most enthusiastic and sincere welcomes he has ever received in New York City.

The President had been expected to arrive at the Manhattan terminal of the ferry at 2 P. M., but it was two hours and fifteen minutes after that time before the President and Mrs. Wilson arrived on this side of the river. Many stood for hours in the sun patiently waiting. The demonstration began the moment his automobile came out of the ferry house, and it continued without interruption to Carnegie Hall. The police estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 took part in the welcome. It was a splendidly behaved crowd, and at no time did the police have any trouble in keeping the people within bounds.

Inspector John O'Brien was in charge of the police arrangements at the ferry and never were greater precautions taken for the safeguarding of a President. A troop of mounted police, thirty motorcycle policemen, more than one hundred detectives and three hundred uniformed men formed the cordon about the large open space that faces the ferry houses. Only persons possessing special police permits were permitted to enter the police lines.

By 2 o'clock, when it was expected the President would arrive, Twenty-third Street from the ferry to where Broadway crosses Fifth Avenue was one solid mass of people. On fire escapes, on roofs and in every window along the street other hundreds waited patiently. The crowd grew steadily, and when at 4:15 the sirens of the ferryboats signalled the approach of the Presidential party the sidewalks were jammed.

At the ferry waiting for the President were the official representatives of the State and City headed by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan. Also of the party were Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet; Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the newly reorganized Asiatic Fleet; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding on Governor's Island; ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Collector of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards, David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and practically all of the city and borough officials of New York.

When word was received the special ferryboat was nearing her slip the mounted police under command of Lieutenant G. S. Woods took up their position at the head of the long column of official automobiles while the motorcycle men manoeuvred into position so as to form a protecting line on both sides of the machine in which President and Mrs. Wilson, Governor Smith, and Mayor Hylan would go to Carnegie Hall. At exactly 4:15 the big car carrying the President reached its position at the head of the column and directly behind the mounted police. Ahead of the police were battalions of bluejackets, marines, regulars, and State Guards, who formed the guard of honor along the line of the parade.

So dense was the crowd in Twenty-third Street that it required ten minutes for the President's automobile to make the short trip from the ferry to Tenth Avenue, where the crowd became still denser, causing a delay of seveal minutes, during which the President stood in his car smiling his appreciation and waving his hat at the throng.

President and Mrs. Wilson sat in the rear seat of the automobile, while the Governor and Mayor sat in the cross-wise seats, facing them. Only the President stood up, and he remained standing every foot of the way from the ferry to Carnegie Hall. That the President was deeply impressed no one who saw him could doubt. His hat was never on his head for an instant, and there was not a time when he was not bowing and smiling to the thousands who joined in the noisy welcome.

Turning into Fifth Avenue, the President faced another great throng, which, however, was not as dense. From Twenty-fifth Street to, about Fiftieth Street the people were lined up three and four deep on both sides of the avenue. It was noticeable that the crowd apparently represented every walk and station in the life of the city. In the windows of department stores, hotels, and office buildings, men and women shouted their greeting and the President always responded with a vigorous wave of his silk hat and a smile.

In front of 324 Fifth Avenue a little girl, who was in a second story window, threw a carnation at the President. It landed in Mrs. Wilson's lap and she picked it up and handed it to the President.

"We are glad you are back." "You did the trick," and "You will win in Washington," were some of the scores of remarks fired at the President by his enthusiastic admirers.

"What do you think of New York's reception?" a man at Forty-second Street yelled above the din.

The President heard him and replied: "It is wonderful."

So it continued all along the route to the doors of Carnegie Hall.

At Fifty-seventh Street the military escort formed a single line from Fifth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, the bluejackets having the Fifth Avenue position, the marines and the State Guard the center position, and the regulars of the 22d Infantry from Governors Island the western position near Seventh Avenue.

WILSON'S DOUBLE CHEERED.

Californian, Garbed Like the President, Draws Broadway Crowd.

A large crowd, which could not be convinced that a man wearing a silk hat and carrying a cane was not President Wilson, followed him from Forty-second Street to the Hotel Astor, where he rushed into an elevator to escape the cheering throng.

President Wilson's double is R. C. Faulkner of San Francisco. He had been invited to tea at the Hotel Astor, and because his likeness to the President is so marked, thought he would play a little joke on his friends. He donned a cutaway coat, spats, silk hat, glasses with a black ribbon, &c. After his escape Mr. Faulkner said he would never masquerade as a great man again, and that he had no desire to be the President, "if that is the way you are treated."

Mr. Faulkner's nick name in California is "Woody."



President Wilson on His Arrival at Hoboken

MET BY A NAVAL ESCORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

Lightship to await the arrival of the flagship Pennsylvania, on board of which the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, and a few invited friends went out to sea. The Pennsylvania had anchored late Monday afternoon off Tompkinsville, where at 8 o'clock yesterday morning she was boarded by Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Miss Wilson, Samuel Gompers, Judge and Mrs. Adams of Indianapolis, and Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House.

The Congressmen in the official party were ex-Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, W. B. Oliver of Alabama, J. E. Raker of California, J. H. Mays of Utah, W. J. Sears of Florida, H. L. Gandy of South Dakota, E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, J. McDuffie of Alabama, and M. A. Romjue of Mississippi. Also of the official party were Commander P. W. Foote, Aid to Secretary Daniels, and Lieut. Commander Thomas B. Hasler of the staff of Rear Admiral Glennon, Commandant of the Third Naval District.

The party were the official guests of Secretary Daniels and came to the anchorage of the Pennsylvania on the new destroyer Buchanan, which bears the name of the officer who organized the Naval Academy and who in the civil war commanded, before Tatnall, the famous Confederate ironclad Merrimac. The Vice President and the other members of the party were received on the Pennsylvania by Admiral Wilson, his Chief of Staff Rear Admiral C. B. Brittain, and Captain L. M. Nulton, the commander of the flagship. Immediately the official guests were on board the Pennsylvania got under way and proceeded to sea.

Signals President's Approach.

At 10 o'clock, when the Pennsylvania was about ten miles east of the Ambrose Channel entrance, the Utah, which, with the North Dakota and the Delaware, awaited her several miles further out, signaled that she had sighted the Oklahoma coming in with the Washington and the escorting destroyers directly astern.

Admiral Wilson immediately conveyed the news that the President's ship would shortly be in sight to the Vice President and the Cabinet members. A few minutes later and just as the outlines of the Oklahoma and George Washington came dimly into view on the horizon, the first group of the seaplane squadron came into sight, speeding at eighty miles an hour, in the direction of the homecoming ships.

In a few minutes a second group of four seaplanes speeded out of the west, and by the time the George Washington and her overseas escort were within saluting distance all ten of the seaplanes were manoeuvring above the great transport. Sometimes the seaplanes would ascend to great altitudes and then in graceful evolutions come down until it seemed that they were only a few feet above the masts of the Washington.

Again they would sweep out to sea to return a few moments later. For more than three hours the seaplanes continued their evolutions before the flag plane signaled "Good Luck and Good-bye," and then the giant machines, with a single exception, headed for Rockaway. The exception was a seaplane that had engine trouble and had to land in the open sea. The machine and crew were later rescued by one of the destroyers. Neither the pilot nor the observers suffered injury as a result of the mishap.

Big Guns Roar Salute.

As the Pennsylvania arrived abreast the George Washington the officers and men came to attention and the gunners began the firing of the first salute. As the last of the Pennsylvania's guns roared out its tribute to the President the Utah began her salute of twenty-one guns, and was in turn followed by the North Dakota and Delaware.

All the time the dreadnoughts were circling into position, the Pennsylvania ahead and the Utah, Delaware, and North Dakota astern and on either side of the homecoming transport. The destroyers swung into position in two long columns, to the starboard and the port of the Washington. Within a few minutes the manouver had been executed and then escorted by the forty-five ships the Washington, proceeding at only seven knots speed, headed for home waters. Off the lightship the Utah, North Dakota, and Delaware signaled a farewell greeting to the President and left the convoy and proceeded to sea en route to Boston.

As soon as communication was established with the Washington the Vice President as the spokesman for the official party on board wirelessed the following message to the President:

U. S. S. Pennsylvania, July 8.

Mr. President: We, who now salute you, are only the advance guard of that vast army of your fellow-countrymen who joyfully welcome you to the homeland, not to the hours of rest which your arduous duties so justly entitle you to, but in health of body and strength of mind to assist in the solution of those vexing and intricate internal problems arising out of the world war so happily now concluded; to congratulate you upon the auspicious ending of your epoch-making mission and your possession while at the Peace Table of that rare blending of vision and common sense which enabled you to get all you could see and not to see anything you could not get; and to renew our pledge of loyalty and service so long as you shall continue to stand for the glory, the perpetuity and the manifest destiny of the Republic.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Had tide conditions been favorable, the George Washington could have easily made her pier in Hoboken by 1:30 P. M., the time officially scheduled for the President to leave the ship and proceed to New York. Owing to the low tide, however, the ship was unable to dock as scheduled, and so the order was issued for a general slowing up of the Presidential ship and escort, the result being that it was noon before the armada passed into Ambrose Channel and started on its leisurely voyage to the Hoboken piers. Abreast of the Ambrose Channel Lightship, James E. McLaughlin, the veteran of Sandy Hook ocean pilots, went on board the Washington and assumed command as navigator.

At Fort Hancock, the first of the harbor fortifications, was abreast the ship, the coast artillery gunners at that fort fired the first of land salutes. Half an hour later Fort Hamilton, and then immediately afterward Fort Wadsworth, the twin fortifications guarding the approach to the Narrows, repeated the compliment.

Wigwag Messages.

A few hundred yards beyond Hamilton and Wadsworth the Patrol and Correction, and the ferryboat Mayor Gaynor, the latter crowded to capacity with city guests, arrived, and then for the first time there was a lot of cheering and flag waving. The President and Mrs. Wilson, from the bridge of the Washington, waved back their appreciation. The Patrol steamed to within wigwagging distance of the Washington, and then followed an interchange of messages, some of which follow:

To President Wilson:
Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, on board the steamer Patrol, extend to you their most cordial greetings and give thanks to God for your safe return.
Governor ALFRED E. SMITH.
Mayor JOHN F. HYLAN.

William G. McAdoo sent the following message:

Welcome home to another great victory for peace and humanity.

Rodman Wanamaker sent the following message:

As the Chairman of the Executive Committee which arranged for your reception and entertainment, I wish to convey to you my very best wishes. I feel assured the American public appreciates what you have done in the cause of humanity.
RODMAN WANAMAKER.

Lieut. Col. Leon Osterrieth, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission to the United States, who was one of the welcomers on the Patrol, and who had six of the highest Belgian decorations pinned on his breast, sent the following message to the President:

To President Wilson:
Thankful Belgium welcomes you home.
COLONEL OSTERRIETH.

Among the messages wig-wagged to the Patrol by the President in reply were the following:

To Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan:
Greetings. Thanks. Grateful to be home.
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. William G. McAdoo:
I am more grateful to get home than I know how to say.
WOODROW WILSON.

To Colonel Osterrieth:
My heartiest thanks. I am delighted to have visited Belgium.
WOODROW WILSON.

To Rodman Wanamaker:
Many thanks for your message.
WOODROW WILSON.

At one time the Patrol was so close to the Washington that the President and Mrs. Wilson were able to talk by megaphone, to friends and relatives. During the interchange of good-will messages, Bernard H. Baruch, Vance McCormick, and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's aid, joined the President on the bridge and participated in the exchange of compliments. During all the time the naval blimp was sailing along just above the Washington and it was not until the Washington was off Quarantine that the blimp said good-by, and, putting on full speed, disappeared in the direction of Roosevelt Field, where the big British R-34 is waiting to return to England.

On the Correction among others were Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board; M. Casenave, the French High Commissioner to the United States, who went down the bay for the double purpose of greeting President Wilson and Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who returned to America on the George Washington as a guest of the President; William L. Saunders of the Naval Consulting Board; Supreme Court Justices Dugro, Donnelly, and Plaisek, and Chief City Magistrate William G. McAdoo.

It was 3:45 P. M. when the George Washington passed Quarantine. Half an hour later she reached the Statue of Liberty and at the same time the gunners of Governors Island were firing their tribute of twenty-one guns to their Commander in Chief. Off the statue, the Washington passed an excursion boat crowded with little children off for an afternoon's outing at the seashore. The President waved an enthusiastic greeting to the youngsters who acknowledged the compliment with the noisiest sort of a demonstration.

As the Washington passed the Battery the place was packed with cheering people. Every window in the sky scrapers facing the river was filled with people who waved their greetings, and the same was true of every pierhead and every place of vantage along the river-front from which the George Washington was visible.

Off Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, the George Washington passed a Government barge which had on board the famous transatlantic seaplane NC-4, which was being transported to the naval dock at Seventy-ninth Street, where it will be assembled for exhibition in Central Park. The President viewed the seaplane with interest through his glasses.

It was 2:26 P. M. when the George Washington passed the battery, and it was 2:50 P. M. when she turned into her pier. As she swung into position the Oklahoma fired a farewell salute of twenty-one guns, as did also the Pennsylvania. At 3:10 P. M. the President's ship was docked, and a few minutes later President Wilson had landed and was again on home soil.

The Knights of Columbus boat carried a large party down the bay to greet the President. It left the Battery shortly after noon, and came alongside of the George Washington at Quarantine. The craft headed the procession to Hoboken. Among the officials of the order on board were William J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary; William P. Larkin, Overseas Director; Daniel J. Sullivan, Director of War Activities for the Eastern-Northeastern Department; Michael S. Hogan, Supervisor of War Activities; Dr. Harry P. Swift, Chairman of the New York Chapter; Frank W. Smith, Chairman of the local War Activities Committee; Joseph J. Toomey, Chairman of the Service Stations Committee, and District Deputies George Reynolds, Frank Jones, James Coogan, and Edward A. Arnold.

CROWD AT PIER EARLY WAITING FOR WILSON

10,000 Children and Shipyard Band in Overalls Among Features of Hoboken Ovation.

It was hardly 6 o'clock yesterday morning when the first of the welcomers began to line up along River Street, Hoboken, fronting Pier 4, where the George Washington, carrying the President, was scheduled to dock. With the passing of every hour the throng swelled until the street was jammed with persons, everybody clutching a flag, and at 1 o'clock, the time the transport had been scheduled to turn into her berth, the 600 police on duty ordered the waterfront closed. Then word came that the ship would be still later, but the throng did not get impatient.

Inside the long pier the outward decorations of bunting had been duplicated. The entire length of the superstructure was a-flutter with festoons, pennants, and flags. Beginning at the foot of the two brand-new gangplanks, jutting out from the first gangway of the pier and extending halfway its length, a company of the 13th Infantry was drawn up in two lines. Where the lines of rigid infantrymen ended two trim files of Q. M. C. girls, spic and span in their olive drab uniforms, were drawn up.

Just at 3 o'clock the crack of a couple of aerial bombs right over the pier indicated that the Presidential ship was even with the pierhead outstream. Watchers saw a launch dart alongside the Pennsylvania and then race to Pier 3, the landing stage of Vice Admiral Gleaves, who, with his staff and Major Gen. Shanks, were there to greet the party.

The first to step ashore were Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, and they were immediately followed by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary Baker—carrying under his arm a copy of Brand Whitlock's "Belgium"—Secretary Carter Glass, Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Secretary William B. Wilson, Samuel Gompers, Rear Admiral H. B. Wilson, Champ Clark, and others of the Congressional welcoming party.

After welcoming the distinguished group, General Shanks and Admiral Gleaves escorted them to the upper deck of Pier 4, where they were joined by the President's daughters, Mrs. H. B. Sayre and Mrs. William G. McAdoo. All went directly to the end of the pier, were chairs had been arranged, and watched the long, slate-gray hulk of the George Washington swing slowly in around the giant Leviathan and then begin to warp into her berth.

High up on the flying bridge the President, with Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Cary Grayson by his side, was spotted. Enthusiastic waving by Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo caught his attention, and he whipped his hat off and waved it like a schoolboy. Not content with this he repeated and threw kisses down.

Meanwhile Captain Walter Bernard, Marine Superintendent at the Port of Embarkation, had his big force of men on the jump, and in nine minutes the big ship was made fast and the gangplanks run out. Although the crowd on the pier stood silent, awaiting the President's descent, it was first necessary for sailors to rip away a cocoa matting which had been laid on the gangplank and which was considered too slippery.

The President in the interval turned to Captain McCauley of the George Washington and warmly thanked him for his voyage. While Mr. Wilson was talking to the skipper, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. McAdoo and Joseph P. Tumulty ran up the gangplank. Both Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo were right heartily kissed.

The President then was joined by Mrs. Wilson, and as he stepped on the gangplank the Embarkation Band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Instantly he halted and doffed his hat until the anthem was finished. Then with Mrs. Wilson preceeding him a few feet, he walked down the gangplank and stepped on American soil once again at 3:33 o'clock. While Mr. Wilson was talking with his Cabinet, the French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, and Miss Margaret Wilson, who has been in France singing to the soldiers, came down the gangplank.

With the President leading the party started down the pier between the lines of infantrymen and girls. On the way to the pier end Mayor Patrick Griffen of Hoboken and a number of Jersey legislators greeted the President. Mayor Griffen handed the President this address of welcome:

Mr. President: On behalf of the people of the city of Hoboken permit me to extend to you a hearty welcome on your return to the shores of the United States of America from the most momentous and epoch-making conference in modern history.

Your fellow citizens on this side of the Atlantic have watched with interest and pride the manner in which you have carried to a triumphant conclusion America's part in the great war. Yours has been a task of tremendous magnitude and has been carried through with a nobility and courage characteristic of the great and powerful nation you have so ably represented at the Peace Conference.

In thus greeting you on your entry once more to the United States we, the citizens of Hoboken, feel deeply honored in that you have selected our city as the first to enter, and in that we are enabled to congratulate you on the triumphant outcome of your labors in Europe.

We pray that you will ever be blessed with health and prosperity and that you may be spared for many years to come to guide the destinies of our nation.

The Mayor walked beside the President, escorting him to his big red automobile waiting at the foot of the stairs. President Wilson was accorded a tremendous ovation by the crowds that filled River Street and extended through the side streets westward for five blocks. Before taking his seat with Admiral Gleaves and Mrs. Wilson, the President granted the request of a score of photographers and posed for his picture.

As the machine proceeded slowly up River Street the cheers of the crowd were deafening. Just as the automobile reached the park where 10,000 children waited to sing patriotic airs, a little miss, eluding the far-famed Secret Service men, darted up to the car and tossed a bunch of flowers to the President. He picked them up, lifted his hat and the children forgot all about singing while they cheered shrilly.

Until the machine reached Hudson Street the President was compelled to be on his feet constantly acknowledging the plaudits of the throng. When the car swung into Washington Street he was again on his feet, for the broad thoroughfare was a mass of cheering persons, and so great was the din that the lusty tunes of the shipyard band—musicians in overalls, and all smeared with grease—that came into line was completely drowned. All the way down Washington Street to the City Hall and thence to the ferryboat Ithaca, the President received a constant and impressive tribute.

Returning on the ship were a number of economic and financial specialists, including Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick, Norman Davis, Thomas W. Lamont and Professor Taussig of Harvard. It was said that the Supreme Economic Council at Paris had virtually ended its activities, but that Herbert Hoover would remain there until the final work had been completed.

The returning economists and experts brought back a great deal of material and information showing the economic phases of regenerated Europe growing out of the peace treaties. On the effect of the German treaty on the United States, a memorandum by Professor Taussig concerning customs duties and navigation stated:

"The United States gets no special advantages and incurs no disadvantages. We become assured for the next five years of most-favored-nation treatment as regards import duties. We become assured also of completely equal treatment, on the same footing as German ships or any others, for our shipping in German ports. A treaty will have to be concluded, for a permanent arrangement, to take effect when the five-year period is over."

A summary made from reviews made by Bernard M. Baruch dealt with how the German treaty affects citizens of the United States in their industrial property rights, such as patents and trade marks. Americans who were prevented during the war from patenting their inventions or registering trade marks in Germany or other signatory countries may do so now. The treaty provides that applications for patents in Germany may be made within six months after the treaty becomes effective. Patents may be renewed in Germany or any of the other signatory countries by fulfilling the requirements of the war period beginning August 1, 1914.

Measures taken during the war by the United States to license or liquidate German patents are recognized as valid and remain effective. Germany waives liability of the United States for infringement of patents incident to the prosecution of the war, but the right of Americans to sue for infringement during the war by the German Government or German individuals is not waived.

A memorandum by Mr. Baruch gives the effect of the German treaty on the treatment of citizens of the United States. These include the usual right under commercial treaties for the citizens of each country to enter and do business or practice professions in the other country. At the instance of the American delegation, it is pointed out, the right of citizens of the allied and associate powers to enter Germany and own land there was avoided.

The treaty, it was said, also puts American and other allied citizens on terms of equality with German citizens in matters of taxation. The provision as to citizenship takes the place of former treaty provisions with the several German States, so that Germans who become naturalized in the United States cease to have a dual nationality.

SEVERAL THOUSAND WITNESS DEPARTURE

Governor and Mayor Escort Mr. Wilson to His Special Train for Washington.

A crowd of several thousand persons gathered at the Pennsylvania Station to catch a glimpse of President Wilson as he passed through last night at the close of his busy afternoon in New York. Augmented by several hundred commuters the crowd surged toward the President when he alighted from his car. No one was permitted near him.

The arrangements at the Pennsylvania Station for the departure of the President were carefully planned. All of the entrances to the structure were closely guarded by patrolmen. Detectives and Secret Service agents scanned all who entered the station. Loitering was not permitted, and persons with bundles were escorted from the vicinity of the entrance used by the President's car.

On track No. 2 a special train waited. The President's car was the last on the train. It was the observation car Ideal, Stationmaster W. H. Egan took personal charge of making up the train and the assignment of its crew during its trip to Washington.

From the upper level the President was taken to the track platform in an elevator. Mrs. Wilson carried her flowers. At the station Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and a few others bade the President farewell. The station bands were lined up to greet Mr. Wilson with a cheer.

After five minutes inside the car the President ventured on the platform again, and as he stepped off he raised his hat and mopped his brow. He chatted with the Secret Service men near by until Dr. Grayson informed him that all was in readiness. The President returned to his car, and a few minutes later Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Mrs. Sayre, with Helen Bones, a cousin of the President, appeared. The President was informed of their arrival. He stepped out again and greeted them.

A little later Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's other daughter, appeared. The President kissed the women and returned to his car. Admiral Grayson advised Stationmaster Egan that all was ready, and the stationmaster, who has "seen off" every President since Benjamin Harrison, then gave orders for the train to leave.

Mr. Tumulty appeared just then and asked that the train be held up for a few minutes until newspaper men could receive copies of the President's address from Mr. Swem, the official stenographer. Mr. Swem told Mr. Tumulty that it would take another quarter of an hour to transcribe his notes, whereupon the newspaper men were invited to "jump aboard." They rode to Elizabeth, where they got off with a copy of the President's address.

STRICT GUARD AT WILMINGTON

President Fails to Appear When Train Passes at 9:20.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—Three local detectives, several secret service operators, and a corps of railroad policemen jealously guarded the platform and every approach to the railroad station when President Wilson passed through here at 9:20.

A crowd had assembled, but the President did not appear.



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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII

CAPITAL GREETS WILSON WARMLY

Ten Thousand Persons Gather in Station Plaza and 5,000 at White House.

WELCOMED IN ADDRESS

He Replies That He Is Confident the People Are for League of Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.—After an absence of 127 days from the United States President Wilson returned to Washington just before midnight tonight.

The President had a wonderful reception on his arrival. More than 10,000 persons were assembled in the plaza in front of the station and as the President rode through the crowd in his automobile there was great cheering.

The President responded by standing in his automobile, lifting his hat, and smiling.

Never in recent years has any other President received such a warm welcome at such a late hour. Not only were the crowds larger, but they were more demonstrative in their greeting, and there was no mistaking their sincerity.

Within the station several thousand persons were assembled behind a line formed by yeowomen in front, then young women with trumpets, symbolic of peace; then other young women holding flags of the allied nations, and last a line of young women with American flags and the flags of the States.

There was a cheer as the President emerged from the lower train platform, having Mrs. Wilson on his left, while his daughter Margaret walked at his right.

In the Presidential reception room he was officially welcomed home by members of the municipal government and 200 representatives of the Non-Partisan League of Peace of the District of Columbia. Jackson H. Ralston, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, addressed the President, and the latter replied briefly.

Mr. Ralston said:

"Mr. President:

"As co-workers in the District of Columbia and still more, as believers in the magnificent idea of the League of Nations, a promise and assurance of good to all mankind, we welcome you. You have always stood and now more than ever stand as representative of the best in American idealism. This calls for no material gain to us, even at the expense of a defeated adversary, but finds its chiefest pleasure in the advancement of the common man and the humblest nation. For them you have sought higher and broader opportunity than the past has afforded. Our welcome to you is not given to the victor in a contest of force. Rather we greet one who has planted far to the front the flag of international justice, peace and progress. To the spot where you have placed it the nations must rally. Their future triumph is inevitable.

"We welcome you as victor in the cause of righteousness and delight that you have translated American ideals into action."

The President in reply said:

"Mr. Ralston and Gentlemen: This very beautiful reception has taken me entirely by surprise. It is very gratifying surprise, and it makes me very grateful to you all.

"The very generous words in which you have greeted me are especially gratifying to me.

"I came home confident that the people of the United States were for the League of Nations, but to receive this immediate assurance of it is particularly pleasing to me. It makes my homecoming just that much more delightful.

"I have never been quite so eager to get home as I was this time, and everything I have seen since I sighted land until now has made me gladder and gladder that I am home. No country can possibly look so good as this country has looked to me and I am sure that I am expressing the sentiments of Mrs. Wilson and of all who are with me in saying that your gracious reception has made our homecoming all the more pleasurable."

When Mr. Wilson emerged from the station to enter his automobile he caught a glimpse of the colored chauffeur in charge of the White House car. The President went up to the chauffeur and shook him by the hand.

From the station the Presidential party rode to the White House by way of New Jersey and Massachusetts Avenues. This route disappointed many thousands of persons who had been waiting on Pennsylvania Avenue to greet Mr. Wilson.

The President's car reached the White House at 12:15 o'clock. There about 5,000 persons were assembled, and the large number of automobiles there set up a mighty din with their horns, while the throng cheered.

ASKS WILSON FOR COPY OF ALLEGED TREATY

Lodge Doubts Existence of German-Japanese Agreement, but Seeks Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, offered a resolution in the Senate today asking President Wilson, "if not incompatible with the public interest," to submit to that body a copy of a treaty alleged to have been entered into between Germany and Japan in October last to undertake to aid Russia in the "restoration of internal order and international power," and to give Germany assurance of Japan's assistance in trade relations with Russia under a favored nation clause; also to allow Germany to participate in Japan's treaty rights in China.

Mr. Lodge's resolution was based upon a press association report (The United Press) that such a treaty had been entered into between the two powers. This report, sent from Budapest, under date of June 20, stated that the Soviet Government of Russia had on that day sent a wireless dispatch from Moscow to Budapest giving a version of the alleged pact. As conveyed by the wireless dispatch, which was attached to Senator Lodge's resolution as a part of the newspaper report, the terms of the alleged treaty were:

1. Both parties undertake to lend a helping hand to the third treaty party (Russia) as soon as compatible with the world's political situation for the restoration of her internal order, international prestige, and power.

2. Japan undertakes the granting to Germany of advantages resulting from the most favored nation reciprocity clauses of the existing Russo-Japanese treaty.

3. Japan undertakes to permit Germany to participate, in accordance with concessions embodied in this special treaty, in Japan's preferential treaty rights in China, the parties undertaking to exclude foreign powers (United States and Great Britain) from securing further concessions there.

4. Japan undertakes the safeguarding, indirectly, of Germany's interests in the forthcoming Peace Conference, striving for minimum territorial and material advantages to Germany.

Senator Lodge's resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to send to the Senate a copy of the treaty between Germany and Japan referred to in the press dispatch hereto annexed, and to inform the Senate whether such treaty has been abrogated under Clause 2 of Article 289 of the treaty with Germany, or whether it is still in force and effect."

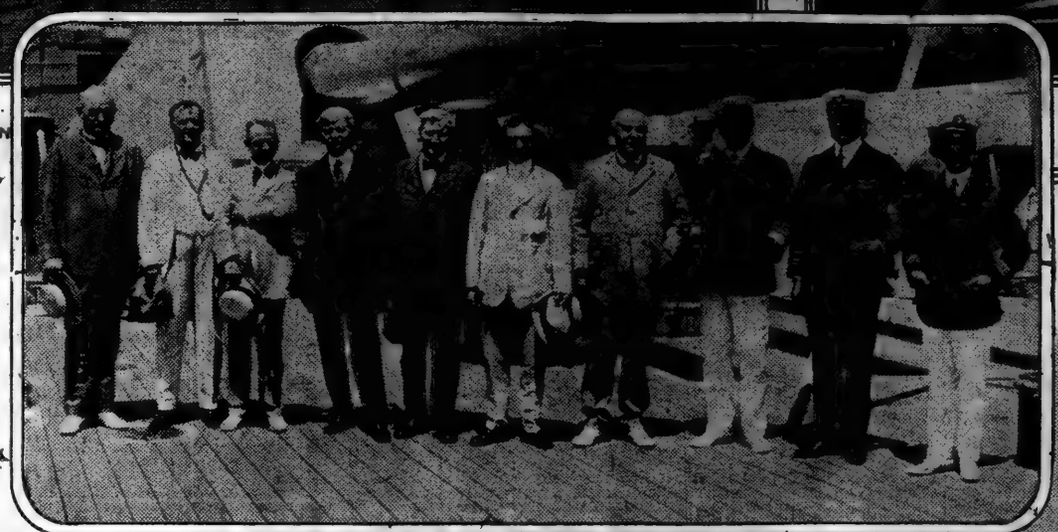
The treaty clause referred to deals with the abrogation of secret pacts.

The President's Ship and Incidents of His Arrival from the Peace Conference



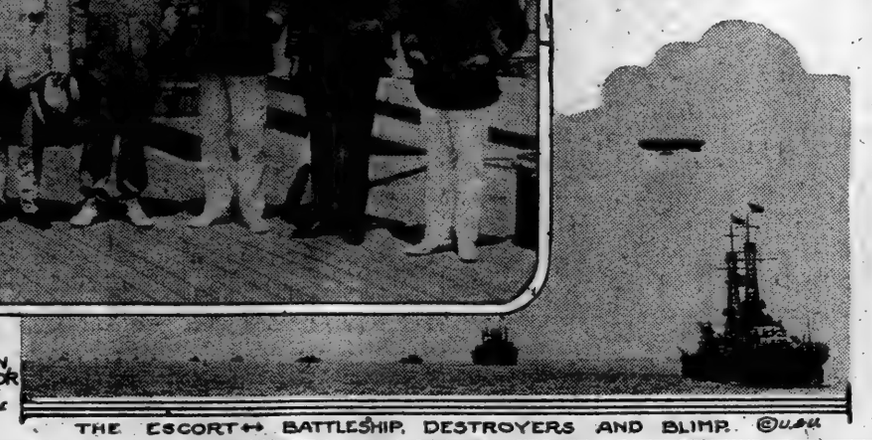


IN FIFTH AVENUE, PRESIDENT WILSON, MRS. WILSON, GOV. SMITH AND MAYOR HYLAN. © UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE NORTH RIVER. ©I.F.S.

THE WELCOMING PARTY, LEFT TO RIGHT, EX-SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS, SECRETARY GLASS, VICE PRESIDENT- MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON, SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR LANE, AND ADMIRAL WILSON ON THE DECK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.-(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



THE ESCORT—BATTLESHIP, DESTROYERS AND BLIMP. ©U&U

WILSON OUTLINES LAWS OF FREEDOM

Speech to Soldiers on Fourth of July Aboard Ship Given Out.

INDIVIDUAL IS SECONDARY

President Declares Liberty Does Not Mean Doing Whatever You Please.

The full text of the Fourth of July speech which President Wilson delivered in mid-ocean to the soldiers and sailors on board the George Washington was made public on his arrival yesterday. Only a few paragraphs of the speech were wirelessed to the newspapers on the day of delivery.

"It is very delightful," said the President, "to find myself here and in this company. I know that a great many of you have been homesick on the other side of the water, but I did not believe a man among you has been as homesick as I have, and it is with profound delight that I find myself bound westward again for the country we all love and are trying to serve, and when I was asked to make a speech and sat down and tried to think of what I should say, I found that the suggestions of this Fourth of July crowded into my mind in such a way that they could not be set in order, because this Fourth of July has a significance that no preceding Fourth of July ever had, not even the first. I think that we can look back upon the history of the years that separated us from the first Fourth of July with very great satisfaction, because we have kept the vision in America, we have kept the promise to ourselves that we would maintain a régime of liberty and constitutional government.

"We have made errors of judgment, we have committed errors of action, but we have always tried to correct the errors, when we have made them. We have always tried to get straight in the road again for that goal for which we set out in those famous days when America was made a government. So there has always been abundant justification for what was not self glorification, but self congratulation in our Fourth of July celebrations.

"I was proud of our men when I could not see them and now that I have mixed with them and have seen them I am prouder of them still, for they are men to the core and I am glad to have had Europe see this specimen of our manhood.

"I am proud to know now the men who performed the least conspicuous services and the humblest services, and performed them just as well as the men who performed the conspicuous services and the most complicated and difficult. I will not say that the men were worthy of their officers, I will say that the officers were worthy of their men. They sprang out of the ranks, they were like the ranks, and all rank and file, were specimens of America.

Sees America Trusted.

"And you know what has happened. Having sampled America that way, Europe believes in and trusts America. Is not that your own personal experience and observation? In all the counsels at Paris, whenever they wanted to send soldiers anywhere and not have the people jealous of their presence, they suggested that we should send Americans there, because they knew that everywhere in Europe we were believed to be the friends of the countries where we sent garrisons and where we sent forces of supervision. We were welcome. Am I not, therefore, justified in saying that we have fulfilled our pledge to humanity? We have proved that we were the champions of liberty throughout the world, that we did not wish to keep it as a selfish and private possession of our own, but wanted to share it with men everywhere and of every kind. When you look forward to the future, do you not see what a compulsion that puts upon us?

"You cannot earn a reputation like that and then not live up to it. You cannot reach a standard like that and then lay it down by never so little. Every man of us has to live up to it. The welcome that was given to our arms and the cheers that received us are the compulsion that is now put upon us to continue to be worthy of that welcome and of those cheers.

"We must continue to put America at the service of mankind, not for any profit we shall get out of it, not for any private benefit we shall reap from it, but because we believe in the right and mean to serve it wherever we have a chance to serve.

"I was thinking today that a new freedom has come to the peoples of the world out of this war. It has no date. It was no Fourth of July. There has nowhere been written a Declaration of Independence. The only date I can think of for this is the eleventh of last November, when the Central Powers admitted they were beaten and accepted an armistice. From that time they knew they had to submit to the terms of liberty, and perhaps some of these days we shall date the freedom of the peoples from the eleventh of November, 1918.

"And yet if that be not the date of it, it interests my thoughts to think that as it has no date for beginning we should see to it that it has no date for ending. If it began without term it should end without term, and that in every counsel we enter into, in every force we contribute to, we shall make it a condition that the liberty of men throughout the world shall be served and that America shall continue to redeem her pledge to humanity and to mankind.

Envies the Immigrant.

"Why, America is made up of mankind. We do not come from any common stock. We do not come from any single nation. The character of America is that it is made up of the best contributed out of all nations. Sometimes when I am in the presence of an American citizen who was an immigrant to America, I think that he has a certain advantage over me. I did not choose to be an American, but he did. I was born to it. I hope if I had not been I would have had sense enough to choose it. But the men who came afterward deliberately chose to be Americans.

"They came out of other countries and said, 'We cast our lot with you, we believe in you, and will live with you.' A country made up like that ought to understand other nations. It ought to know how to fraternize with and assist them. It is already the friend of mankind, because it is made up out of all people, and it ought to redeem its lineage. It ought to show that it is playing for no private hand. It ought to show that it is trying to serve all the stocks of mankind from which it itself is bred. And, more than that, my fellow-countrymen, we ought to continue to prove that we know what freedom is.

"Freedom is not a mere sentiment. We all feel the weakness of mere sentiment. If a man professes to be fine, we always wait for him to show it. We do not take his word for it. If he professes fine motives, we expect him thereafter to show that he is acting upon fine motives. And the kind of freedom that America has always represented is a freedom expressing itself in fact. It is not the profession of principles merely, but the redemption of those principles, making good on those principles, and knowing how to make good on those principles.

Discusses Freedom.

"When I have thought of liberty I have sometimes thought of how we deceived ourselves. In the war we talked about it. Some people talk as if liberty meant the right to do anything you please. Well, in some sense you have that right—you have the right to jump overboard, but if you do, this is what will happen: Nature will say, 'You fool, didn't you know the consequences? Didn't you know that water will drown you?' You can jump off the top of the mast, but when you get down, your liberty will be lost, and you will have lost it because it was not an accident; you made a fool of yourself. The sailor, when he is sailing a ship, talks about running her free in the wind. Does he mean that she is resisting the wind? Throw her up into the wind and see her canvas shake, see her stand still, 'caught in irons,' as the sailor says. But let her go, she is free. The sailor, why? Because she is obeying the laws of nature, and she is a slave until she does. And no man is free until he obeys the laws of freedom.

"The laws of freedom are these: Accommodate your interests to other people's interests; that you shall not insist on standing in the light of other people, but that you shall make a member of a team of yourself and nothing more or less, and that the interests of the team shall take precedence in everything that you do to your interest as an individual.

"That is freedom, and men who live under autocratic Governments are not free, because the autocrat arranges the Government to suit himself. The minute he arranges it to suit his subjects, then his subjects are free.

"But if I disobey the laws of freedom, if I infringe on the rights of others, then I presently find myself deprived of my freedom.

"I am clapped in jail, it may be, and if my father is a philosopher he will say, 'You brought it upon yourself, my dear fellow. You were free to do right, but you were not free to do wrong. Now, what I blame you for is not so much your malice as your ignorance.'

"One reason why America has been free, if I take leave to say, is that America has been intelligent enough to be free. It takes a lot of intelligence to be free. Stupid people do not know how, and we all go to the school of intelligence that comes out of the discipline of our own self-chosen institutions.

"That is what makes you free, and my confident ambition for the United States is that she will know in the future how to make each Fourth of July as it comes grow more distinguished and more glorious than its predecessor by showing that she, at any rate, understands the laws of freedom by understanding the laws of service, and that mankind may always confidently look to her as a friend, as a co-operator, as one who will stand shoulder to shoulder with free men everywhere to assert the right. That is what I meant at the outset of these few remarks by saying that the suggestion of this Fourth of July crowd was too thick and fast to be set in order. This is the most tremendous Fourth of July that men ever imagined, for we have opened its franchises to all the world."

GREAT AMOUNT OF WORK AWAITS PRESIDENT

Will Act Swiftly on Important Bills—May Start on His Trip Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—When President Wilson returns to his desk tomorrow he will face what probably will prove his busiest week in the White House. A vast accumulation of important matters awaits his consideration.

The President will deal with the subjects before him with as great speed as possible, so that he may make an early start on his speechmaking trip. It has been indicated that he would like to leave Washington about the middle of next week.

Among matters awaiting the President's immediate attention are bills passed recently by Congress and which carry appropriations of more than two billion dollars. Among the measures are the annual navy, army, and agricultural bills and the deficiency and sundry civil measures. There also are a number of bills of relatively minor importance ready for signing.

It appeared tonight that all the bills would quickly become law, with the possible exception of the agricultural measure, which carries a rider repealing the daylight saving law. Several requests have been made that the President veto this measure, but apparently no one in Washington knows his mind on this subject.

It was understood that the President hoped to confer tomorrow with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leading administration officials. There have been reports that the Foreign Relations Committee might be invited in a body to the White House to hear from the President his views regarding the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. White House officials indicated today, however, that so far as they knew there had been no definite decision about inviting the committee to the Executive Mansion.

No definite appointments had been made tonight, it was said at the White House, but it was expected that every minute not taken up with considerations of matters of immediate importance, such as appropriation bills, would be utilized by the President to receive callers.

Acting Secretary Polk probably will be among the first to confer with the President. Among other matters Mr. Polk will discuss with Mr. Wilson the proposal that he go to Paris to take the place of Secretary Lansing at the Peace Conference.

The itinerary of the President's "swing around the circle" still is unsettled and probably will remain so until after Mr. Wilson goes before the Senate Thursday to present the Peace Treaty.

The President's speech to the Senate, having been completed before he embarked from the George Washington at New York, will be sent today to the printing office tomorrow.

White House officials, attachés and employes were busy today making ready for the President's return. The outside of the White House recently received a new coat of paint, so the whole is spotless, inside as well as outside. The President's own office was carefully dusted and his desk polished.

HONOR OUR DELEGATES.

French Tender Banquet to Celebrate Alliance.

PARIS, July 8, (Havas.)—A banquet was tendered the American delegates to the Peace Conference tonight in celebration of the signing of the agreement by which the United States pledges herself to come to the aid of France in case of unprovoked German aggression.

Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Artistic Relations, presided. Among those present were Secretary Lansing, General Bliss, and members of the Diplomatic Corps of North and South America.

Secretary Lansing and M. Hanotaux in their speeches advocated development of economic relations between the nations which had triumphed over the common enemy.

Antonin Dubost, President of the French Senate, said that the French Parliament associated itself "with this splendid manifestation of sympathy for our friends and allies in America."

SENATE PRECEDENT BROKEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

crats, they estimated that the result would stand:

For reservations, 49; against reservations, 47.

Here is the poll of the Republican leaders as made up tonight:

For Reservations—49.

REPUBLICANS—47.

Ball,	Harding,	Newberry,
Borah,	Johnson (Cal.)	Norris,
Brandegee,	Jones (Wash.)	Paige,
Calder,	Kellogg,	Penrose,
Capper,	Kenyon,	Phipps,
Cummins,	Keyes,	Poindexter,
Curtis,	Knox,	Sherman,
Dillingham,	La Follette,	Smoot,
Edge,	Lenroot,	Spencer,
Elkins,	Lodge,	Sterling,
Fall,	McCormick,	Sutherland,
Ferrald,	McCumber,	Townsend,
France,	McLean,	Wadsworth,
Frelinghuysen,	Moses,	Warren,
Gronna,	Nelson,	Watson.
Hale,	New,	

DEMOCRATS—2.

Reed, Gore.

Against Reservations—38.

DEMOCRATS—35.

Ashurst,	Jones, (N.M.)	Robinson,
Beckham,	Hendrick,	Sheppard,
Chamberlain,	King,	Simmons,
Culberson,	Kirby,	Smith, (Ariz.)
Dial,	McKellar,	Smith, (Md.)
Fletcher,	Martin,	Smith, (S. C.,)
Gay,	Nugent,	Stanley,
Gerry,	Overman,	Swanson,
Harris,	Owen,	Trammel,
Harrison,	Phelan,	Walsh, (Mon.)
Henderson,	Pittman,	Williams,
Hitchcock,	Pomerene,	Wolcott.
Johnson (S.D)	Ransdell,	

Doubtful—4.

RPUBLICANS—2.

Colt, McNary.

DEMOCRATS—7.

Bankhead,	Shields,	Thomas,
Myers,	Smith, (Ga.,)	Underwood.
Walsh, (Mass.)		

Among the seven Democratic Senators put down by the Republican leaders as doubtful, it is thought that Senators Thomas, Myers, and Walsh of Massachusetts are the only ones who may be counted on to line up with the opposition. All have privately expressed themselves as favoring reservations on various features, but not all are expected to maintain this attitude upon the final vote. Thomas, Myers, and Walsh are said to favor reservations regarding Article X., the Monroe Doctrine and domestic questions.

Administration Senators challenged the poll of the Republican leaders after it was made known. Senator Swanson, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who is leading the fight in support of the covenant with Senator Hitchcock, said that while the vote on reservations would be close, he expected the advocates of the League to win.

"The vote on reservations will be a narrow one," he said. "One or two votes will probably determine it. I am confident that the advocates of the League of Nations as it stands will be triumphant."

Senator McCormick of Illinois, who conferred with Senator Lodge after Mr. Gore had left, asserted that the fight for reservations would succeed.

Move to Hasten Action.

Republican leaders were considering today an expeditious handling of the Treaty of Peace after it is submitted to the Senate, so that a vote may be had on the covenant within two weeks. Under the plan as presented to Senator Lodge, the Foreign Relations Committee, dominated by opponents of the League, would report a resolution of reservation upon the League covenant within a few days after the treaty was submitted. This would incorporate the features to which objection has been raised by Senate critics.

The League opponents, after the resolution was before the Senate, would endeavor to push it to a speedy vote, so that it could be disposed of before President Wilson had gone far in his swing around the circle. In this way League foes figure any "backfire" against opponents of the League in the Senate would be prevented.

Senator Lodge would not commit himself regarding the plan. He promised Senators who conferred with him on the subject to consult his confrères on the Foreign Relations Committee.

If this program is not decided upon, the Foreign Relations Committee will have before it the move of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania to report a resolution to separate the League covenant from the treaty and consider it independently. Under either plan the treaty, outside of the League covenant, would remain in committee for a considerable time before being reported.

Sherman Asks Wilson's Authority.

Senator Sherman of Illinois offered a resolution in the Senate attacking the League of Nations as drafted and calling upon the President to inform the Senate upon what "lawful authority" he had "undertaken to impose" the League upon the United States. The resolution read:

"Whereas, The President of the United States with four of the citizens thereof, have assumed at the Paris conference since December, 1918, to represent the United States Government in negotiations for a treaty of peace with Germany; further, to compose and frame a so-called covenant of the League of Nations at such Paris Peace Conference, and,

"Whereas, The document known as the League of Nations has been prepared at this conference and a tentative peace treaty has been so written into and blended with the former as to constitute an attempt to make one instrument of both, and,

"Whereas, The League of Nations is so prepared as to constitute vital powers exercised only by a sovereign independent State, and it being further evident by an examination of such League documents that the organism proposed to be created by it contains all the necessary vital organs of an independent Government, whose powers are absolute over the member nations, and

"Whereas, The Government of the United States and the American people ruled thereby are sought by the President to be made subject to such League of Nations;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the President be, and is hereby, requested to inform the Senate under and by what right in virtue of any provision or power of the Constitution of the United States, or by what lawful authority, he has undertaken to impose upon the people of this county and to make its Government subject to such powers and an organization created in the League of Nations, and by what authority he has assumed to exercise the powers claimed by him at the peace conference in so framing the League of Nations and in appointing or joining in the appointment of officers of such League whose expenses and compensation will be in part charged to the United States Government in the absence of any advice and consent by the United States Senate to such procedure, and to further inform the Senate if the Executive as one of the joint treaty making powers of our Government is vested with authority to do more under the laws than to negotiate and present to the Senate a tentative peace with Germany, and if his assumption of power to go beyond the negotiation of the Peace Treaty and bind the United States to a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, and to make war pursuant thereto in any part of the world and the other powers in the League, are within any constitutional or other power vested in the President of the United States, and if so to refer to the same for the information of the Senate."

The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee without debate.

GERMANS TAKE UP RATIFICATION TODAY

Some Days of Tension Are Expected Due to Unsettled Condition of Country.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 7.—At its Weimar sitting on Wednesday the German National Assembly will immediately take in hand the ratification of the Peace Treaty. It is by no means certain that this will pass off without excitement. There will certainly be some days of tension, since premature threats have been launched against the insecure existence of this peace. There have been religious disputes, too, among the Catholics of the Centrum Party and the Majority Socialists.

Meanwhile in several places in the west of Germany the plundering of the markets goes on, giving occasion for conflicts with the troops. These riots do not occur everywhere at once, but as if a traveling band were going about from place to place plundering and rioting, which is no pleasant idea for the safety of the public.

This disorder, however, is not so paralyzing in its effects on economic life in Germany as are the railway strikes, which still spread from place to place. Seeing that the trade unions are not participating in these strikes they may well be taken to have a revolutionary character. Though the latest reports say that the railway strikers at Frankfort have passed a resolution to resume work, there are still plenty of other disturbed centres, and this state of popular ferment in the country will be prominent before the members of the Weimar Assembly when it sits to discuss ratification.

SAYS GERMANY LOST 490 WAR VESSELS

29,685 Men of Naval Forces Also Killed, According to a Berlin Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Details of the loss of nearly 200 U-boats, which dispatches from German sources have admitted, were lost to the Kaiser before the armistice, are contained in an article in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, quoted in an official report received here today. The German paper also gave what is said to be a complete list of German naval losses during the war.

Of the U-boats, 82 were lost in the North Sea or Atlantic, 3 in the Baltic, 72 off the coast of Flanders, 16 in the Mediterranean, and 5 in the Black Sea. Fourteen were blown up by their own crews and 7 interned in neutral harbors.

Other naval losses recited by the Vossische Zeitung included: One battleship, (ante-dreadnought type,) 8 battle cruiser, 6 older armored cruisers, 8 modern and 10 older smaller cruisers, 7 gunboats, 3 river gunboats, 49 destroyers, 20 large and 41 small torpedo boats, 28 minesweepers, 9 auxiliary cruisers, and 122 trawlers and auxiliary vessels—a total of 490 warcraft in all.

According to the newspaper, the loss in men killed was 29,685, as follows:

Navy—946 officers, 5,222 petty officers, and 12,536 men.

Marines—328 officers, 1,488 petty officers and N. C. O.'s, and 8,809 men.

In Tsingtau, 10 officers, 33 petty officers, and 163 men were lost.

TO TELL LUSITANIA SECRET.

Britain Will Publish Evidence Given at Closed Inquiry.

LONDON, July 8.—The Board of Trade announces that the evidence given secretly at the inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania will be published.

Inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania opened in London on June 15, 1915, at a public hearing. The first day's session was interrupted in order to permit the Court to take evidence in secret regarding certain instructions sent by wireless to Captain Turner of the Lusitania by the Admiralty.

This was the only secret testimony taken at the public inquiry which ended June 17, but a private session was held on June 18 at which Solicitor General Smith represented the Board of Trade and Butler Aspinall appeared for the Cunard Company. Captain Turner attended the meeting. What took place at this sitting has never been made public.

HELP YOUR DIGESTION

When acid-distressed, help relieve the indigestion with

KI-MOIDS

Dissolve easily on tongue—as pleasant to take as candy. Keep your stomach sweet, try *Ki-moids.*

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

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PALL MALL

Famous Cigarettes

For The Discriminating

Plain Ends

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

PALM BEACH SUITS

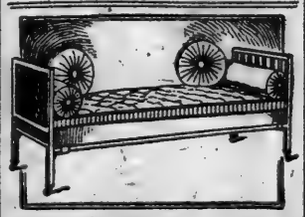
$15.00 & $16.50

Tan Blue-Striped Grey

The coolest of clothes—sightly, comfortable and thoroughly in keeping with the requirements of good taste.

ROCKINCHAIR UNDERWEAR | ARDEN SOFT COLLAR | FOULARD NECKWEAR

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE



Specialization in Bedding

Means that we are working all the time to produce the most comfortable bedding.

Hall's Bedding

means distinctive, Patented features.

Why buy ordinary bedding when you can get the best for practically the same price.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Bedding Specialists for 90 years
25 West 45th St., New York City



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Genuine is dangerous or deleterious substitutes

CLEANLINESS

"As clean as a CHILDS restaurant" is a common expression—and comprehensive.

In the matter of sanitary conductment the CHILDS restaurants are in a class by themselves—a model for others.

Cleanliness is sought and secured—in the unseen places as well as the seen.

Dishes are washed, rinsed and dried by machinery—you eat from a *sterilized* plate at CHILDS.

Real clam chowder and delicious fish cakes with tomato sauce—every Friday.

Childs



Better Family Wash At Less Cost

The WALLACH LAUNDRY has introduced a new system of taking care of the family wash. It is known as

SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK

The family wash is taken at regular intervals, weighed, cleansed, starched, dried, flat work delightfully ironed—all at 11 cents per pound. This is cheaper than it can be done at home.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars.

Wallach Laundry

330 and 332 East 59th Street

"A Branch Store or Route Man always near your home."

How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

A-1 SAUCE

Alkali in Shampoos Bad For Washing Hair

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in; about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

Whether you "crawl" or "trudgeon", use

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

after swimming for relief of muscular strain

Thos. Leeming & Co., N.Y.

A "SALE"? YES!

For good value comes to you through my making my ready-made clothes and selling direct to you. In that there is a saving of $5 to $7, not on a selected portion of undesirables, but on the whole stock. Good value, correct store service, careful fitting are the mottos of yours truly, G. N. VINCENT, 524-526

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER
5-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.

Advertisements Omitted Because of News Pressure

To make room for news it is sometimes necessary to omit advertisements from The New York Times. Today 17 columns are crowded out and 160 columns published.

R-34 ENGINES READY FOR RETURN VOYAGE

Lieut. Shotter Says Gasoline Supply Has Been Important Lesson of Trip.

DESCRIBES LAST 50 HOURS

Crew Scoured Tanks for Fuel, and Barely Enough Was Left to Fly Twenty Minutes.

Lieutenant John D. Shotter, engineer officer of the R-34, gave THE TIMES yesterday a description of the repairs made on the engines of the giant dirigible here following her transatlantic flight. Lieutenant Shotter also told for the first time of the last fifty hours of the flight, when the entire crew of the airship engaged in a hunt for gasoline, scouring the tanks which were presumably empty for the last drop of the precious petrol. When she landed at Mineola there was scarce fuel enough left for twenty minutes' running. Here is Lieutenant Shotter's story:

"Since we came down here I have been working almost as hard as I did on the flight across the Atlantic, and on that trip I got exactly four hours' sleep out of the 108 we spent over the ocean. However, with one trifling exception, the repairs necessitated by our voyage have been completed and as soon as Major Scott gives the word all five engines will be ready to take the air. We spent a great part of this afternoon running them, and I can tell you that they are working in splendid fashion.

"I have been asked all sorts of questions as to the extent of work we had to do to get the engines into shape, and I think it may possibly surprise many people when I tell you that outside of some very minor repair work, including the cleaning of caburetors and magnetos and the replacement of 60 out of the 120 spark plugs on our motors we have had to make practically no repairs. Of course we have had to tune them, which has taken time. The propellers have been cleaned by the New York firm, free of charge, of the coating of engine oil, which accumulating on the blades, eats the varnish and weakens them. The only thing left to do is to put a small piece of flexible rubber hose in one of the water pumps. That hose I expect at any minute from New York, and when it comes it will be a job of only about ten minutes to put it in.

Motors Remarkably Clean.

"We have positively not had to do any decarbonising, for the motors have all of them been found remarkably clean after the trip. Perhaps I should tell you right here that our power is supplied by Sunbeam-Maori Twos, as the make of the engines is called. There are five of them each developing 275 horsepower. With only one engine running we are able to make twenty knots in still air. With three in operation we can do thirty. That will show you that we are by no means dependent on all five running at once. Coming across, however, not once did any engine fail us.

"For my repair work I did not have to rely on the generous offers of your Government to supply us with any number of skilled mechanics, but accomplished the work with twelve of the crew of the R-34. Before we leave, our tanks will be filled with 5,000 gallons of petrol, and 200 gallons of castrol oil. The latter is a special kind of light lubricating mineral oil, a supply of which, 500 gallons, I think was sent here from England. This oil is the type used in racing automobiles. It is very efficient for lubricating, and is specially adapted to particular makes of motors. I believe your air service is going to buy the oil that we don't use. Soft fresh water for our radiators will complete our equipment so far as my department is concerned.

"For our trip we have spare parts on board for every emergency. I think a crankcase is the only thing we lack. You know we do not have to whirl the propellers to start the motors as is done in the case of heavier than-air-machines. We have an electric starter. There is also a complete lighting outfit on board, including storage batteries and a dynamo. We have a small searchlight which was used only once coming across when we signalled a destroyer in the Bay of Fundy. For flying at great heights, say 5,000 feet and more, we have an extra air jet which furnishes us with more air. We used this twice on the way over. It is very necessary in high altitudes when the air is thin.

"I am, perhaps, more fortunate than the officers in charge of other parts of the ship while we are here, for my engines are in no danger from the enforced stay out here in the open. We have got them ready and the weather doesn't bother us a bit. It is the frame that is apt to get twisted and broken by bumping around here in the wind.

Denies They Called "Rush Help."

"Our flight, of course, was a very wonderful experience, but before I tell you of it, let me say one thing. We did not give any radio call to 'rush help.' What we did ask was for a destroyer to stand by in case of emergency. We were preparing for trouble, but that trouble did not materialize. I don't know where the impression got abroad, but I have been asked many times here if we had given up hope when we called for help.

"I want to deny that we asked for 'help' in that sense. You know it would have been possible to take on fuel from a destroyer at sea, and that is what we considered for a while. We could have floated in equilibrium say fifty feet over the warship and pulled the drums of gasoline aboard by means of our winch.

"I don't think I shall ever forget the last fifty hours of our flight. Late on Friday night, after a conference, Major Scott determined to try for Montauk Point, planning to land there, refuel and come on to Roosevelt Field. At that time, our petrol was running low and it looked as though we could not reach our destination. However, early Sunday morning when we were about forty miles from Montauk, a wind came up in the right direction that drove us along at a sixty knot clip.

"It seemed a shame to have to give up when luck turned in our favor, and Major Scott asked me to see if it would not be possible to scrape up enough petrol to carry us through. I said then I would try, although I had my doubts. I organized a search party and we made a careful inspection of every fuel tank on board. We carry eighty-one of these tanks, each one holding nearly seventy gallons, arranged in a row on the grating up in the bag. Well, with all the utensils we could find that would hold petrol, we went from tank to tank, I myself carried one of the pots we used for cooking. That search yielded an splendid results, for we pumped and scraped and scoured enough fuel to get us down here. I put it all in sixteen tanks, and we came on. When we dropped down to our moorings, there was about enough petrol remaining for flying twenty minutes longer.

"When we left England we had so much petrol that we were rather careless at first about conserving it, so that as each tank grew empty there was no effort made to drain it. We simply went to a fresh tank. That was why we were able to find enough fuel to bring us along after we thought we had to stop running the motors. The big lesson of this trip for me has been that the supply of petrol is the most serious question to consider in trans-ocean flying. The most careful supervision is necessary at all times. I should say in this connection that the tanks should all be inspected and an inventory of the fuel supply taken by the engineer officer every two hours. Two engineers really are needed on a flight like this. We are able, by the way, to go at half speed on sixteen gallons an hour and full speed at twenty.

Half Speed on Return Trip.

"On our return trip we shall probably make half speed most of the time except when we run into head winds. We shall also, most likely, take the southern route, thus in a large measure avoiding the fogs we encountered on the way west. We ran into much worse weather coming this way than we expected and we intend to get away from a repetition of the same sort of conditions if possible going back.

"I was working so hard coming over that the trip for me was more commonplace than for most of the others. Once or twice, however, I took a look around and my impressions I shall never forget. On one occasion during the night we were running along in a cloud bank when I glanced outside from the open port of one of the gondolas. The bright light from the engine threw its glare on the mists, and there I saw plainly outlined the image of our craft, racing along with the silhouette of my own head clearly depicted against the clouds. It was like a mirage, and I tell you for a few minutes I had a very curious sensation.

"You know we brought along a cat, Wopsy, that is the particular pet of an engineer in the forward car named Graham. We decided at first to leave Wopsy with Sandy, our dog, since we considered the trip too long for them. However, Graham smuggled the cat on board and she made the flight in fine shape. We wished time and again that somebody had smuggled Sandy on board also if the cat was to come along, for he is the only one that can make Wopsy behave. The two are great friends, but the dog makes the cat lie down between his paws and stay out of our way.

"Wopsy was greatly interested in the two carrier pigeons we brought along as messengers. Toward the end of the flight when she got tired of her rations of bread and milk she tried to get the birds. We had to change their living quarters to save them.

Wopsy Growled Down at Dog.

"Once when passing Cape Ord on the Bay of Fundy we flew over a lighthouse. A woman and a small dog came out to watch us. The dog, I think, started to bark, although we could not hear a sound, but Wopsy, who was sitting on my lap at the time, evidently heard the noise of the barking, for she scrambled from my arms and, once on the grating, took up a position of defiance. Her tail grew twice its natural size and she snarled down at the dog hundreds of feet below us.

"From my experience, I should say that the day for transatlantic commercial aviation is still in the future. Much bigger and more powerful airships will be needed before passengers will trust themselves to a dirigible to cross the ocean. The trip is likely to be monotonous, for, as in our case, they may see nothing but fog on most of the flight. The advantages, of course, are that no one will get seasick and also, when aviation is developed to the point of commercial flying, the trip will be made in a comparatively short time. I look to see airships making a hundred miles an hour across the ocean.

"The R-34 is a type constructed chiefly for naval reconnoissance, and that is the branch of the service I have been in for the last four years. A dirigible, you know, can go out with the fleet for a week at a time. An airplane, on the other hand, had to go out and return in a few hours. The Germans have been the leaders in building lighter-than-air machines, and up to now no nation has constructed anything to equal their Zeppelins.

"I think my country will make great progress now in that branch of the science of aviation. We took some lessons during the war, you know."

RECEIVES MESSAGE BY R-34.

Speaker Gillett Gets Greetings from House of Commons.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A message from the Speaker of the House of Commons, brought to this country by the R-34, was laid before the House today by Speaker Gillett. It said:

"The Speaker of the House of Commons presents his compliments to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, and takes this opportunity of the voyage of airship R-34 to send by this unique method of communication a message of good will and friendship across the Atlantic and to add his fervent hopes for the development and improvement of the means of communication thus incorporated for the benefits of the peoples severally represented by their two great national institutions."

ENTERTAINS R-34 OFFICERS.

Transocean Fliers Tell How Chewing Gum Saved Ship.

Major H. G. Scott, commander of the R-34 on its successful over-ocean flight, was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon given to the officers of the big dirigible by Major J. O. Davies, M. C., Royal Air Forces, at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. Among those entertained were General L. E. O. Charlton, C. B.; General E. M. Maitland, C. M. G.; Colonel N. G. Thwaites, M. C.; Major Hugh Fuller, Major J. E. H. Pritchard, and Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Blakesley, who have turned their homes at Mineola into barracks for the British airmen.

One of many incidents of the hazardous journey, which were related at the luncheon, had this moral: "Take chewing gum along."

In the middle of the Atlantic the forward "Sunbeam" motor began blazing and grew very hot. A leak was discovered in its water jacket. All the different glues and putties carried in the emergency chest were applied, but none served the purpose. After a consultation about ten of the crew were called to the forward carriage. Sticks of chewing gum were given to each, and they were told to chew as if their lives depended on it. It was said that "perhaps the life of all the crew did depend on their chewing ability," for with the ball of gum the leak was mended.

A thin layer of the gum was smeared over the leaking part, and then a strip of copper was cut to fit. Over the copper, bicycle tape was bound, and a vote of thanks was passed for the gum manufacturers and the chewers.

R-32 MAKES TRIAL TRIP.

New Dirigible Smaller Than R-34, but Speedier.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—Another huge British airship, the R-32, which has been constructed at the works near Bedford, had her trial trip yesterday afternoon, and was watched by thousands of spectators. She is not quite so large as the R-34, but her expected speed is sixty-five to seventy miles per hour, which is greater than that obtained from any airship at present in commission.

Her principal dimensions are: length, 615 feet; maximum diameter, 65 feet; total capacity, 1,650,000 cubic feet; total lift, 47 tons; disposal lift, 16.5 tons; total horsepower, 1,500. The 300 horsepower Rolls-Royce engines are arranged in five units, in two forward cars, in two amidships cars, and in one after car. The propellers, each seventeen feet in diameter, are direct driven.

We ask you to try White Rock GINGER ALE

It is made from the pure sparkling White Rock water

Every first-class dealer will sell it to you—

NEW ENGLAND GREETS READ

Commander of NC-4 Praises Feat of R-34 at Boston.

BOSTON, July 8.—Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, U. S. N., who guided the seaplane NC-4 on her cruise over the Atlantic, received an official welcome to New England today from Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire, his native State, and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts. The reception was at a luncheon given for the aviator by the Boston City Club and the Aero Club of New England.

"The son of a Baptist minister," said Governor Bartlett amid laughter, "is doing a wonderful stunt when he goes over 3,000 miles of water without taking a dip."

Commander Read praised the feat of the British airmen on the R-34. "Airships," he said, "are destined for a future that very few of us realise. I think that they will be used commercially for crossing the ocean."

Flies 610 Miles at 148.44 an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A new nonstop speed record was established yesterday between San Francisco and San Diego, the Army Air Service announced today, when Captain Lowell H. Smith flew 610 miles at the rate of 148.44 miles an hour. Captain Smith was alone in a De Havilland "bluebird."

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

FURS Of the Best

ADVANCE MODELS

Are Now On View

For Sale

AT SUMMER PRICES

NC-4 IN CENTRAL PARK.

Work of Reassembling Airplane Will Begin This Morning.

The NC-4, in which Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read made the first aerial trip across the Atlantic, reached Central Park last night, where it will be placed on exhibition in the sheep meadow, opposite West Sixty-sixth Street.

Five sailors and five policemen will guard the crates and boxes containing the airplane's parts from souvenir hunters until it is set up for exhibition.

Fifty-seven navy mechanics will be housed in tents on the Sheep Meadow while engaged in setting up the NC-4. The work of reassembling the airplane will begin this morning.

BOMBING VILLA FROM AIR.

Federal Troops Using Airplanes in Pursuit of Bandits.

JUAREZ, July 8.—Airplanes recently sent north from Mexico City have been used effectively against Villa followers between Santa Rosalia and Pilar de Conchos, according to official advices received today.

News that the airplanes had been used to drop bombs on Villa men was contained in a dispatch from General Manuel Diegues, who was at Santa Rosalia, about sixty miles northeast of Parral. It gave no details.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Fourteen.

Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Offer today the following groups *at Clear-away Prices*—

A Small Group of

Suits—Formerly to $85—at $35

For street, sport and semi-dress in navy and black serge or tricotine and light shades in wool jersey or bombinette.

Suits—Formerly to $125—at $48

Higher-cost styles comprising the last of many lines—light colors and dark shades suitable for wear in town or country.

Day Wraps—Formerly to $125—at $35–$55

Coats and capes for beach, motor or town, light and dark shades in fashionable fabrics.

Dresses—Formerly to $145—at $35 $45 $75

Sheer Summer styles—Day Dresses and Evening Gowns in desirable materials and models.

Skirts—Formerly to $45—at $25

Sport and Country Club styles in Georgette satin, sport silks and novelty wool plaid materials.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How much "Turkish"?

13

100% for one man—none at all for another.

See Thursday's Papers

—NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR CIGARETTE

—It may even make you like your present cigarette better



OLUS

the only COAT CUT UNION SUIT

A union of comfort and convenience

Silk or Cotton GUARANTEED FABRICS

One Dollar and up

Chalmers Shirt Shops

LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Commodore

Hotel Pennsylvania: 317 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt St., 130 Nassau St., 110 Chambers St., 134 Delancey St., 62 East 14th St., Brooklyn Shops:

Hotel Imperial: 1407 Broadway, 1484 Broadway, Near 42d St., 1945 Broadway, Near 65th St., 204 W. 125th St., 367 Fulton St., 431 Fulton St.

Newark Shop, 178 Market St.

Bridgeport, Waterbury, Scranton, Bethlehem

DO IT TO-DAY

We refer to that contemplated change *for health's sake* from coffee to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

For Young Men and Men From The Kirschbaum Shops

Men's Suits—Special at

$30 $35 $40

Regularly $35 and $37.50 Regularly $40 and $42.50 Regularly $45 and $50

It's real economy to buy several suits NOW!

NOT even in war-times were good woolens so scarce as today. The cost of tailoring is increasing. For months to come the trend of clothing prices is sure to be upward. And at the above prices, these suits are far, far below the present level of costs.

A wide selection of fabrics, models and sizes

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR



Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

The Worst Gambler

Is a man who neglects to carry Life Insurance. He gambles with the safety and future welfare of his wife and children. They pay severely for his thoughtlessness. It is absolutely unnecessary, for every man can secure this needed protection at very low cost under the

Brill and Scott Plan

It is adaptable to every one's needs and every one's means.

$10,000 Optional Endowment Policy pays you $10,000 at age 70.

Approximate Average Net Annual Deposit:

AGE 25.....$170.80 AGE 35.....$236.90

AGE 30.....$200.70 AGE 40.....$284.80

AGE 45.....$355.00

At trivial extra cost—will pay you $850 annually in event of disability from disease or accident—no further payments required.

Write, Phone or Call for the Brill & Scott Plan.

BRILL & SCOTT

516 FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY HILL 1149

"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"



WELCOME!

NON-ALCOHOLIC CORDIALS

THEY HAVE THE FLAVOR!

Apricot, Peach, W. Cherry, Orange, Banana, Buchu Gin, Lemon, Blackberry, Creme de Menthe, Ginger Brandy, Anisette, St. Riviere, Manhattan Cocktail, Sloe Gin, Kummel, It. Type Vermouth, Fr. Type Vermouth, Strawberry

and many others

Now served by leading hotels and restaurants

Non-Alcoholic Cordial Specialties Originated and Produced by

FIALLA & EPPLER, Inc.,

44 Vesey Street, N. Y.

Phone Cortlandt 387. Established 1903.

Prompt Delivery. Send for Catalog and Price List. Wholesale-Retail



Use Cuticura For the Scalp

All druggists. Soap 25. Ointment 25 and 50. Talcum 25. Cuticura Soap is free of "Cuticura," but it's unsurpassed for the skin.

"Turner for Concrete"

R-34 AGAIN HELD UP BY ADVERSE WINDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

at sea as here, but weather conditions are unfavorable, and probably will be so far the next thirty-six hours. We were notified that we might expect head winds most of the trip home, if we should start now, so we decided to wait for better flying conditions."

To Take Southern Course.

Colonel W. N. Hensley, Jr., the American officer who will accompany the R-34 on its homeward flight, said the weather conditions were such as probably would not occur more than once a year. They were about the worst, he said, that a dirigible starting on a long flight could face.

Major Scott plans to take a more southerly course on the return trip, which will make the distance to be covered greater than the 3,500 land miles distance of the flight to this country. In view of the hard work the motors already have done, which lessens to some extent their reliability on the return trip, the officers of the dirigible are anxious to undertake the second and more arduous lap of their round-trip journey under the best possible conditions.

Hundreds of soldiers were called upon from time to time during the day to form a human anchorage for the dirigible, when winds running up to twenty-five miles an hour increased the strain on the ropes mooring the dirigible to concrete anchors. Whenever the wind became stiff enough to create a danger it was necessary to keep the R-34 down by man power. The airship cannot safely be kept down by additional ropes, as fixing it in one position would increase the danger.

The greatest danger to the R-34 is from winds that might strike it broadside. For this reason the cables which were anchored to the earth were attached to the boat just under its nose. During the shifting wind yesterday the dirigible was tacked about like a yacht as the brisk wind suddenly shifted. Under orders roared out by the officer in command, the soldiers handling the loose ropes would haul about the body of the R-34 until it was head on to the wind.

Almost Torn Away Once.

Major Frank M. Kennedy of the United States Balloon and Airship Division of the Army Flying Service, in charge of twelve officers of that division who are studying the dirigible, said that a twenty-five mile wind, striking the R-34 broadside, probably would tear her from her moorings, while a wind of thirty or thirty-five miles velocity almost certainly would start it on a wild career.

During the blow, when the R-34 was damaged on Monday, it was on the verge of breaking away at one time, when it would have started into the sky absolutely at the mercy of the wind, with a single man aboard. The dirigible was emptied of its crew when the wind became threatening, but when the danger became acute a member of the crew was sent back to deflate one of the nineteen hydrogen bags inside the cigar-shaped hull. Before he could open the 6-inch valve which released 50,000 cubic feet of gas, the dirigible was tugging so powerfully at her ropes that the officers in charge thought it was an even chance whether in a minute or two she might be soaring in the clouds with her solitary passenger.

The shifting wind gave the men watching the R-34 a scare shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when for a time it threatened to tear her from her moorings. An emergency bugle call brought more than 150 men tumbling from their barracks to aid those already at the ropes, and in a struggle lasting half an hour the big airship was brought under control and both ends moored close to the ground.

All day the wind made the task of keeping the big dirigible in hand difficult for the double crew on duty at her side. Several times she seemed on the point of breaking away, but on each occasion the men at the guy ropes got her under control, usually by shifting her positions so that she nosed directly into the wind.

The dirigible again narrowly escaped serious injury in the evening, when a sudden gust caught her tail, swinging it around in a semi-circle within thirty seconds and dragging several score of soldiers with it. The rear gondola scraped along the ground, but the men succeeded in keeping it high enough to prevent it being damaged, while a man on watch in the pilot house, by releasing several hundred pounds of water ballast, caused the cars to rise a few feet above the ground.

Gas and Gasoline Aboard.

Some of the workmen were busy yesterday in the rigging of the stern, putting a fresh coat of shellac on the propeller to increase efficiency. The motors, which were overhauled and tested, are in the four gondolas, two in the rear car, and one in each of the others. The gasoline was pumped up from the ground by hose into the tanks, which are in the bottom of the hull under the gas containers, and on either side of the keel.

The refilling of the hydrogen bags was started. The R-34 had 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas, when it left Scotland, and she arrived with approximately 2,000,000 feet. This was reduced to 1,000,000 feet by the release of gas to keep the proper balance, when the weight carried was diminished by the consumption of gasoline, which was reduced from 5,000 gallons at starting to about sixty gallons when it landed.

The pumping of the hydrogen took place simultaneously with the refilling of the gasoline tanks. The hydrogen was supplied by 5,000 metal containers each containing 250 feet of compressed hydrogen. This was fed into a large main with rubber walls which runs the length of the dirigible and connects by rubber valves with the nineteen gas bags. These bags are made of a reinforced linen fabric, lined on the inside with gold beaters skin, which is made from the lining of the stomachs of cattle and is impervious to gas. When the hydrogen is released it is allowed to circulate in the hull of the dirigible, from which it is quickly expelled by numerous ventilators.

The gas bags are each contained in separate nets, which prevent them from rubbing against the metallic skeleton and one another. All the bags were found to be in excellent condition, and it was said that virtually no hydrogen had escaped during the voyage through the skin of the bags.

Trip Has Cost Heavily.

Officers of the dirigible said it would require an elaborate calculation to arrive at the cost of the voyage. The first factor of cost would be the wear and tear on the ship, which cost $2,500,000. The 3,000,000 feet of hydrogen for the round trip costs approximately $10,500, and the 10,000 gallons of gasoline $5,000. The round trip will require 400 gallons of lubricating oil worth $350.

A large crowd was at the field again throughout the day, and they had plenty to interest them. Some were thrilled occasionally by rumors that the boat was about to start its flight, when the engineering members of the crew would start the motors to test them. All five motors were reported in good condition, one or two minor changes of parts alone being necessary.

The crowds were kept keyed up by the sight of men popping suddenly out of trapdoors at points along the backbone of the dirigible, and walking or running along the narrow, flat path extending along most of the 650 feet from its nose to its stern. Heads and shoulders occasionally would emerge from manholes in different parts of the body and shout information to officers on the ground. Members of the crew and American Army and Navy representatives traveled about in the interior of the big flier, climbing up the ladders between the gas bags reaching from the bottom to the top of the hull, and inspecting the complex organs of steel, duraluminium, rubber, linen, silk, goldbeater's skin, and light woods which constitute the vital parts of the flier.

From the ground it looked like a hazardous feat of tight-rope walking to see the men, appearing like insects, swarming along the back of the craft as it swung about and changed directions like a lazy fish, keeping its head up stream and letting its body move at the will of the current.

The American Army officers who inspected the ship came off cast down because of the immense present superiority in the air of both England and France over the United States. One officer said the reduction by Congress of the appropriations for this branch of the service had been the heaviest blow possible to the kind of preparedness this country needs.

Deplores America's Inactivity.

"The situation is not properly understood by the American people," one officer said. "There is no branch of the service more necessary under present circumstances. The question of dealing with border raids and with Mexican difficulties is the chief question before the country now.

"England has appropriated $350,000,000 for her aircraft program next year. France has appropriated $270,000,000. Our appropriation has been cut to $25,000,000.

The American officers were surprised at the arrangements for the comfort of the men. In the hull of the ship there is one large room comfortably fitted up as a dining and rest room, with a larder of light food, a phonograph, seats, and a hospital cot.

In one part of the bottom of the hull there is a slight rip in the outer skin of the dirigible, caused by the foot of a man who slipped from the fourteen-inch runway over the keel, since the ship's arrival. The man who slipped saved himself by gripping one of the ribs of the machine, or ribbings, around the gas bags. On their way to hammocks, or to work in this part of the machine, members of the crew have to walk on the narrow footing, and in case of a slip the walker is likely to fall through the frail linen cover, unless he save himself by grabbing the runway or some part of the internal machinery of the plane.

When the R-34 sails she will carry mail from officials of the Knights of Columbus in this country to William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the K. of C. war activities in Paris. The letters are sent by William P. Larkin, Director of the K. of C. Overseas Activities; William F. Fox, Supreme Director, and William J. McGinley, the Supreme Secretary of the order. Major Scott offered to carry the letters to show his appreciation of the service the K. of C. workers gave to his crew after the landing at Roosevelt Field.

The airship also will carry merchandise, according to Robert W. Pyke of Lord & Taylor. Mr. Pyke said the firm is sending an order of goods to A. J. Burrows of Strathcona House, West Bridgeford, Nottingham, England.

Cook Has a Big Problem.

The chief problem facing the cook of the R-34 is that of getting the provisions ready so that they will be in the best possible condition at the start of the trip. In consequence he is as much interested in meteorological conditions and other factors affecting the start as any of the officers. There are 125 pounds of beef and mutton to be roasted so that it will be fresh at the start. This is still in the refrigerator. Other rations will include 200 pounds of bread, crackers, and biscuits, forty-five pounds of cooked potatoes, thirty-six pounds of chocolates, six pounds of teas, pound cake, chewing gum, and jam.

Although officers of the R-34 said on landing that they had had no supply of Scotch whisky or other liquor, except a bottle of brandy for medicine, Colonel Lucas said that it had been planned to serve rations of rum on the way back, but that this detail had been overlooked until 11 o'clock on the night of June 30, and it then was so late efforts to purchase it were unavailing. He said, however, that he understood plans had been made to supply the rum.

HENSLEY TO STUDY ABROAD.

Ordered to Collect Data on Military Dirigibles.

In its endeavor to acquire all the information about military dirigibles and balloons that has been gained by the Allies during the war, the War Department has authorized Colonel William N. Hensley, Jr., to continue his observations in Europe after he has landed from the R-34 at East Fortune, Scotland. Colonel Hensley takes the place for the return trip of Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., who was the American military observer on the R-34 during the westward journey.

Colonel Hensley will study all the new types of balloons in England and France. It is probable that he may be able to get some information in Germany about the last types of Zeppelins built during the war. His stay in Europe probably will be several months, and army officers hope that a large appropriation will be provided by Congress so that America will not be outstripped in the science of ballooning by other nations.

Colonel Hensley was graduated from West Point in 1905, and was assigned to the cavalry arm of the service. He served ten years with the 13th Cavalry, a great part of the time on the Mexican border. In January, 1917, he was detached and sent to the 15th Cavalry in the Philippines. When the Philippine National Guard was organized he was designated to direct the Quartermaster branch.

In November, 1917, the War Department offered him a commission as Major in the Aviation Corps, and he accepted, although it was a reduction in rank. He spent several months at the Army Balloon School in Omaha and then was designated to organize the new school at Lee Heights, where he was quickly promoted to Colonel. Other officers in the aviation service say that he is the foremost authority on ballooning in the army.

During his service on the Mexican border in 1914, Colonel Hensley's associates were so impressed by his rigorous methods that they called him "Scrapper Bill." He was aid to Brigadier Gen. George J. Bell, Jr., at El Paso, for several years. He was a skillful boxer and football player at West Point. His wife, Matie Maynard Hensley, is a writer.

BROTHERS ENLIST IN ARMY.

Both Surprised When They Meet at Enrolling Station.

Alfred and Irving Auerbach, brothers, of 226 Hathaway Street, Wellington, N. J., received the surprise of their lives yesterday. Simultaneously, by different doorways, they entered the examining room of the Army Recruiting Station at 461 Eighth Avenue. They stripped for the examination, approached the examining officers, and then exclaimed, "What are you doing here?"

Two days ago, Alfred, without the knowledge of his brother, applied for enlistment in the army. He is two years older than Irving, but was making $5 a week less, and wanted to make up the handicap by a course in the University in khaki. The following day, Irving, who desired to improve his chances in civilian life, resigned his position and presented himself, without telling his brother, at the same recruiting station. He said that he wanted to study motor mechanics, and decided the army would prove his best teacher.

The brothers were elated at the prospect of being together in the service, and while Alfred has enlisted in the Cavalry, and Irving in the Motor Transport Corps, both have applied for service on the Mexican border, and expect to land assignments in the same section.

Enlistments in the New York district took another upward spurt Monday, when ninety-one out of 230 applicants were accepted. More than one-third of the newly enlisted men were assigned at their own request, to the Motor Transport Corps. The West Side office at 461 Eighth Avenue, had the biggest day in its history, forty-one acceptances being reported from it.

The figures for the district on Monday were:

	Applicants.	Acceptance.
East Side	103	28
West Side	72	41
Brooklyn	40	13
Jersey City	15	9
Total	230	91

The men were divided among the different branches of the service as follows: Infantry, 11; Air Service, 17; Motor Transport Corps, 32; Cavalry, 13; Engineers, 1; Medical Department, 8; Quartermaster Corps, 8; Ordnance Department, 1.

DISCARD SPECIAL UNIFORMS

Army, Following Navy's Example, Abolishes All but Three Kinds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The army has followed the example of the navy, and today orders were issued that henceforth the brilliant uniforms which have adorned officers and enlisted men will disappear. It is said that the same motives of economy which prompted the order by Secetary Daniels actuated General March, the Chief of Staff.

By the order all regulations governing the issue and use "by officers and, enlisted men" of the special uniforms are revoked, and also "all appurtenances," which means the glittering swords and brass-bound belts. The order reads:

"All provisions of Special Regulations Nos. 41 and 42, (uniform regulations and specifications,) governing the issue and use by officers and enlisted men, of the following-named uniforms, together with all appurtenances pertaining thereto, are hereby revoked:

"Dress uniform, (blue,) full dress uniform, mess jacket, (blue,) special evening dress uniform, (blue.)

"In future the uniforms of the United States Army will consist only of the following: Service uniform, (woolen and cotton,) dress uniform, (white,) mess jacket, (white.)"

Expect French Elections on Oct. 26.

PARIS, July 8.—In Government circles it is believed that the Parliamentary elections will be held on Oct. 26, according to the Echo de Paris. The last Parliamentary election in France was held on April 26, 1914, before the outbreak of the war.

TELL OF GUARDING WILKINS.

Warden and Keepers Testify in Jail Suicide Investigation.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 8.—Continuing their investigation into the circumstances surrounding the suicide of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who was convicted of killing his wife and who later hanged himself in the Mineola jail, two members of the State Prison Commission today examined Warden William Hults, Keeper John McCaffrey and Harry Smith, a trusty. The commissioners are Leo C. Weinstock of New York and George W. Davids of Poughkeepsie. They were accompanied by George McLoughlin, Chief Inspector of the commission.

Warden Hults admitted to Myron Sulsberger, who acted as counsel for the committee, that Sheriff Seaman had told him to keep Dr. Wilkins locked up and to keep a close watch upon him, and that although he had passed these instructions along to Keepers Lewis, McCaffrey and Combes, he had not given them to the other keepers. He said he had searched the cell, and had searched Wilkins, although he had not removed all his clothing. He testified that Charles N. Wysong, the doctor's attorney, had visited his client on the Saturday following his conviction and had been with him in his cell for three hours. The cell door was open, he said, but a trusty was on watch. The warden admitted that he had allowed the cell door to remain unlocked despite the orders from the Sheriff.

Harry Smith, the trusty, denied positively that he had any knowledge of the rope with which the doctor hanged himself. Keeper McCaffrey testified that in the presence of Warden Hults, Sheriff Seaman had instructed him to keep Wilkins locked up and to watch him closely. He declared that he had passed along these instructions to Keeper Mills, who succeeded him. Keeper Edwin Lewis denied that Warden Hults had told him to keep Dr. Wilkins locked up or that he had received instructions regarding the prisoner from either the Warden or the Sheriff.

Following this testimony the commission adjourned the hearings until Monday, when Charles N. Wysong will be called. It is said that several clergymen who visited the prisoner will be called on Monday or Tuesday.

Hoboken Commissioners in Sympathy.

The Board of City Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday morning unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the recognition by the United States of the "Republic of Ireland," and expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland in their fight for freedom.

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14

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It Will Be Announced That New York Has Oversubscribed Its Quota of the

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and

Honorable Edward F. Dunne

Just Arrived at New York from France Will Also Address the Meeting

Honorable Daniel F. Cohalan

Will Preside

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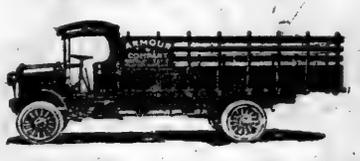
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OUTLAWS SINN FEIN FOR MANY CRIMES

Chief Secretary for Ireland Makes Public Lawless Conditions in County Tipperary.

FIVE POLICEMEN MURDERED

Sinn Fein Proclamation and Speech by Irish M. P. Incited People to "Execute" Constables.

A copy of the memorandum setting forth conditions in Tipperary County, Ireland, issued Monday at Dublin by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and announced in Monday night's cable dispatches, in outlawing all Sinn Fein organizations and Irish Volunteers from Tipperary County, was received here yesterday from British sources in London.

The memorandum recites a series of lawless acts reported to British peace officers and quotes from two documents seized by British authorities in Ireland dealing with a "boycott" of the police and measures to be taken against them.

Following is a copy of a Sinn Fein proclamation said to have been seized by the police in Tipperary:

"We hereby proclaim the South Riding of Tipperary a military area with the following regulations:

"(a) A policeman found within the said area on and after the —— day of February, 1919, will be deemed to have forfeited his life, the more notorious police being dealt with as far as possible first.

"(b) On and after the —— day of February, 1919, every person in the pay of England, (magistrates, jurors, etc.) who helps England to rule this country or who assists in any way the upholders of the foreign Government of this South Riding of Tipperary will be deemed to have forfeited his life.

"(c) Civilians who give information to the police or soldiers, especially such information as is of a serious character, if convicted will be executed, i. e., shot or hanged.

"(d) Police doctors and prison officials who assist at or who countenance or who are responsible for or who are in any way connected with the drugging of any Irish citizen for the purpose of obtaining information will be deemed to have forfeited his life and may be hanged or drowned or shot on sight as a common outlaw. Offending parties will be executed, should it take years to track them down.

"(e) Every citizen must assist when required in enabling us to perform our duty. By order."

The other document described was said to be a manuscript found on J. A. Burke, a Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, when he was arrested near Thurles, Feb. 25 last, during a public meeting he was addressing. The manuscript is said to be a draft of his speech for the occasion, which was partly undelivered, and the following are extracts from it, as contained in the memorandum:

"Now the attitude of those misguided men who condemn such incidents as the heroic rescue of Knocklong is an example of the wrong attitude to assume from a Republican point of view. These men are still laboring under the delusion that they are in a British possession. Let them get it into their heads once and for all that they are living in an Irish republic, declared by Patrick Pearse in 1916 and sanctioned by the awful sanction of a people's overwhelming choice in open voting at the last general election. To a man who believes in the Irish republic, to a man who believes that the Irish are a people worthy of freedom, to a man with an iota of respect for himself or his country, the creatures who were bearing away that young soldier of the republic to captivity and perhaps to death were not policemen, but bandits and marauders.

"In carrying out this peeler (police) boycott I would advise you to use some discrimination. Peelers may be divided in two classes. Class I are those who joined up before the majority of the Irish people declared for a republic; Class II, those who had the villiany to join after it. We should remember that the first class were able to join up without committing a capital offense against the Irish nation, and while it is impossible to excuse, it is possible to extenuate their guilt in remaining members of such a notorious body in order to make their living.

"As for Class II, those who joined up since the Irish people declared a republic, their lives are forfeit on two grounds, first of all because they have committed high treason in taking up arms against the Republic, and secondly, because they are in the position of spies caught in the act. These men pass sentence and judgment on themselves on putting on their uniform, and if they are not executed on the spot, it is owing to the excessive mercy of the Republican Government. In any other country in the world they would be lynched, and if any man shoots or otherwise destroys one of them he may rest easy in his conscience, for he is only carrying out the sentence already passed on him by the Republican Government.

"Now, with regard to the Irish Volunteers, I don't believe in talking a lot about fighting and about shooting. I believe if you have anything to say about using a gun the best way is to let the weapon speak for itself."

The memorandum tells of the measures which have been taken to curb lawlessness, but says that since July, 1918, the crimes committed by the Sinn Feiners have increased in numbers and seriousness, and that "this increase in crime has been so marked in the County of Tipperary that the Government has been compelled to suppress as unlawful associations the organizations in that County."

Some recent crimes in County Tipperary as described in the memorandum are as follows:

"On Jan. 21, 1919, between 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock, P. M., two constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary engaged in escorting the foreman quarryman of the Tipperary South Riding County Council, who was taking gelignite to the County Council quarry at Soloheadbeg in that County, were ambushed on the public road by a number of masked men, who fired at and murdered the constables. As the unfortunate policemen fell dead the murderers seized their weapons and drove away the cart containing the gelignite, some of which was found later in a field about three miles distant from the scene of the murder. The remainder of the explosive was taken.

"On the evening of May 13, 1919, a Sergeant and a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary were murdered in a railway carriage at Knocklong Station, on the Great Southern & Western Railway. They formed part of a police escort conveying a Tipperary Sinn Fein prisoner to gaol. A number of Sinn Feiners attacked the escort and fired on them rescuing the prisoner and firing at and murdering the sergeant and constable.

"About 5:30 on the afternoon of June 23, Mr. Hunt, District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had been on duty at a local race meeting, was shot dead on the public street of Thurles. There was a large crowd on the street at the time. Some of the crowd jeered at the officer as he lay dying on the street. The crowd facilitated the escape of the murderer, who had come up and shot Mr. Hunt from behind without warning. The announcement of his murder was cheered at Kilmallockera."

Canada's Finance Minister to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister of Canada for eight years, will retire from political life in a few weeks. He will probably become the head of one of Canada's large financial institutions.

WALSH AND DUNNE SEE IRISH VICTORY

Representatives of Irish Societies Return from Mission to Peace Conference.

TO ISSUE REPORT TODAY

Declare That Visit to Ireland Enabled Them to Tell Wilson of "English Misrule."

Frank P. Walsh, former Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, and Edward F. Dunne, ex-Governor of Illinois, arrived in New York yesterday on the French liner Savoie, after having spent three months in France and Ireland for the purpose of securing an audience at the Peace Conference for De Valera, Plunkett and Griffiths, the representatives of the Irish republic, and to "present to the American Commissioners the demand of Ireland to be accorded recognition as an independent nation, now functioning as a republic." They were met at the pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street by a delegation of Sinn Fein sympathizers, among them being Harry Boland, member of Parliament for South Roscommon; John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American; William P. Harvey, former chief of investigation for the War Labor Board; Basil M. Manly, Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board; George Parsons West, Joseph Shannon, and Dr. Patrick McCarton, the envoy of the Irish republic.

"The press of Europe," said Mr. Walsh, "rings with the demand for Irish freedom. Nobody, with the single exception of England, is offering Ireland a 'dominion' government. The sentiment is for a free Ireland, which means more than a dominion government can offer. Unless Ireland gets freedom within the next few weeks this feeling and support will be extended."

The first section of the report which Messrs. Dunne and Walsh will make to the Irish Societies which they went abroad to represent, will be made public at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Waldorf, but both men issued preliminary statements yesterday. Mr. Dunne pointed out the effect which he thought their mission had had upon European opinion, while Mr. Walsh recited the "grab of peoples and realms" which, he said England had made under the peace terms and declared that England had made herself dominant in the League of Nations.

After asserting that the mission was satisfied that it had accomplished most, if not all, it had set out to accomplish, and that before their arrival in Paris the case of Ireland was being deliberately ignored, and was being treated by England "with her usual unconcern and contempt," Mr. Dunne continued:

"Upon our insistence, however, that it must be considered the American Commission to Negotiate Peace made representations to the British Prime Minister urging that it should receive prompt consideration. The British Prime Minister thereupon expressed a desire to meet us in conference, and pending the fixing of a date for his conference, gave us disposable reports to visit Ireland, expressing a desire that we should visit all parts of that country, including Belfast.

"We went to Ireland and thus were able to confer with President de Valera and the members of the Irish Parliament, and to become personally acquainted with the character of British rule in Ireland. This enabled us to give to President Wilson, the American Commission and the world a true, unvarnished story of English atrocities and military misrule in Ireland. We compelled the castle authorities in Dublin, and finally the whole English and Irish press, to take to and discuss openly the scandal of military occupation and oppression.

"We compelled them to admit that the right of trial by jury, the right of habeas corpus, and all the other safeguards usually thrown around a people in civilized countries had been overthrown in Ireland, and that British dominion was sustained only by the presence of an enormous army of occupation equipped with all of the murderous weapons of modern warfare. Such influential English papers as The London News and The London Times, The London Herald and The Manchester Guardian have been forced to admit that English rule in Ireland today is a scandal and a disgrace, and that its continuance is no longer tolerable.

"In liaison and concert with the representatives of the Irish Parliament now in Paris we respectfully presented to the American Commissioners, as the Irish representatives to the world's conference, the demand of Ireland to be accorded recognition as an independent nation, now functioning as a republic. We have plainly shown to the American Commissioners that Ireland is not in the position of seeking favors from England, but is in the position of demanding from the world's conference recognition as a de facto and de jure Government, and as having the right to become a member of the League of Nations.

"The Irish race both in Ireland and abroad intends to keep up the fight for an Irish republic until the flag of that republic floats over every inch of Irish soil. When that is accomplished the Irish nation will forget the past and be prepared to enter into fair and just treaties with Great Britain looking to the mutual development and protection of both nations and the fostering of peaceful relations not only between Great Britain and Ireland but between them and all the nations of the world."

After declaring that Lloyd George had not practiced his declaration that England does not seek a yard of territory and we are in this war to defend the weak," Mr. Walsh asserted that Great Britain, since the war, had seized vast territory in Egypt, German Samoan Islands, the Bismarck Peninsula, and islands in the Solomon group. He continued:

"England likewise is dominant in the control of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond being given the Secretariat. He is now perfecting his organization in the shadow of Westminster Hall in London, his Secretarial control is second only in value to its acquisitions of territorial riches. European statesmen agree that the Secretary of the League of Nations will be a more powerful factor in holding England's imperialistic gains and further her aggressions than would be the control of a clear majority of the representatives in the body, of which England already has five to America's one."

Both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne will speak at a meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night by the United Irish American Societies. Other speakers will be President de Valera, Bourke Cockran, and Michael J. Ryan, who with Messrs. Walsh and Dunne acted as a commission from the Irish Race Convention, but who returned several weeks ago. Justice Daniel F. Cohalan will preside. Officers and men of the old 69th Regiment will escort Mr. Valera from the Waldorf to the Garden.

SAYS BRITISH TWIST FACTS.

De Valera Declares Reports of Incidents Are Misstated.

When questioned yesterday regarding the report that all the Sinn Fein organizations in Tipperary had been suppressed by the British because of inflammatory statements found in the possession of its members, Professor de Valera recited other incidents in which similar documents were supposed to have been found, and declared that they were always found to be a "tissue of falsehoods." He also gave several incidents from his own experience in which, he said, statements were twisted out of their original meaning.

"It is not quite fourteen months," continued the Irish "President," "since the British Government arrested close on one hundred Republican leaders without any definite charge and kept them for ten months in prison without daring to bring them to trial. On that occasion, too, the English Government issued a statement for the press of the world for publication in Spain, France, and every other country in Europe, as well as America. That statement was a tissue of falsehoods intended to prejudice Irishmen and Ireland's cause in all these countries. In that case, too, documents were supposed to have been found in the possession of those who were arrested which were held to justify the action of the Government in depriving all these men of their liberty.

"In my own case, an academic exercise intended to show that if Ireland were given her freedom she would be able as an independent nation to raise an army of 500,000 men, sufficient to defend herself in time of need from outside aggression was found on my desk in my home. This was twisted by the English Government into the statement that on my person was found plans for a revolutionary army fully worked out and intended to be used in co-operation with Germany.

"In this latest 'explanation' there is mention of a Sinn Fein proclamation in Tipperary. Who is responsible for that proclamation? It is much more likely that that proclamation was got out and put up by the agents of the English themselves than that it proceeded from any Sinn Fein source. Sergeant Sheridan may not be known to the American public and Tipperary was the scene of his operations also.

"There has been no such proclamation of the Republican Government covering any area, but there has been an act passed by the Republican Government asking the Irish people not to fraternize with the English force of occupation, the armed constabulary. These forces were to be ostracised socially.

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181 Patterns	101 Patterns	200 Patterns
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10% Additional for Sizes 44 or Over
GIMBELS MEN'S SHOP—4th Floor

Coal Production Dangerously Below The Safety Line

Buy Your Coal NOW

The chart below shows the *perilous* situation which confronts coal consumers today. It is an exact copy of the report issued June 24 by the United States Geological Survey.

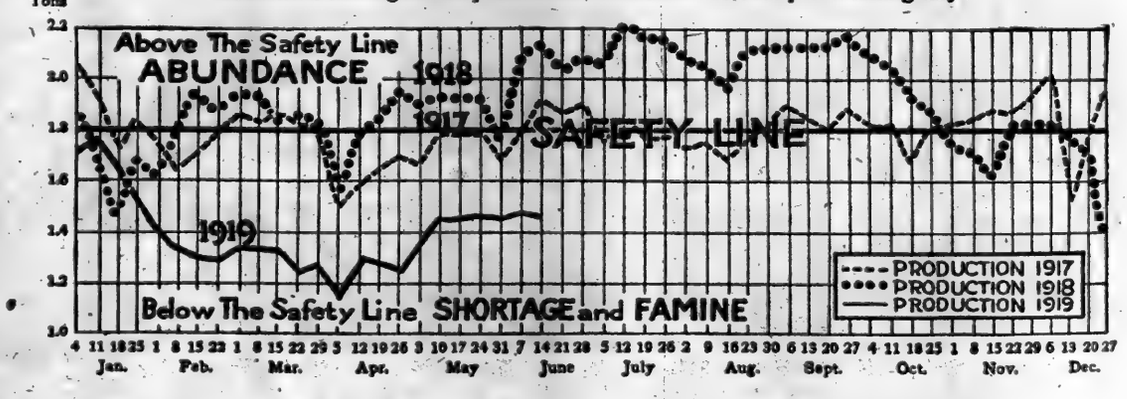
That broad, black line you see marks, in addition, the average daily coal production *essential* to meet the country's requirements for the present year.

It is the *safety line*. When the record is below that line, it shows there is *not enough* coal for the people and their industries.

Production has been on the *wrong side* of the safety line since January.

It promises to stay there unless YOU BUY YOUR COAL NOW.

Seeing is Believing
Study the Chart



Coal consumers have *failed* to buy for use during the coming Fall and Winter. Thus it has proved impossible to keep coal *moving* from the mines, and production in consequence has *badly slumped*.

Available mine labor has been *reduced* by the departure of miners to Europe. More than forty thousand already have arranged to leave.

Motive power and cars are waiting for coal transportation *now*. Soon the nation's great crops of grains and other products will congest the rails and glut the terminals. It follows that coal transportation facilities will be *sharply reduced* and coal deliveries will *suffer*.

In making public the above chart, the United States Geological Survey warns you as follows:

"The best time in the year for laying in stocks of coal for next Winter is rapidly passing, with no evidence of general buying for this purpose. The rate of production has not varied greatly since the middle of May, and averaging about 30 per cent below last year, is apparently just sufficient to meet current consumption."

How can production be increased? How can the requirements of the country be met?

BY BUYING YOUR COAL NOW.

There is no other way. No other action can avert the impending shortage. Relief rests with *you*. Conditions urge you to act.

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Lemon dish, crystal, 6 inches in diameter, gold band engraved in "Laurel" design, star-cut bottom, complete with glass fork..... $3.50

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For women, folding design, white celluloid manicure articles, standard size. Glazed calfskin case, silk lining, gilt clasp. Size 8x5½ inches closed. Complete $16.00

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Silk, Milanese, white, black or colors, 1 clasp ..... 75c to $1.25

Silk, with fancy stitched gauntlet, slash wrist. White and black or black and white, pastel, mode or grey shades, from..... $1.75 to $2.25

Silk, Milanese, 2 clasp, fancy embroidery and hem to match. White and blue, white and grey, or white and tan combinations..... $1.35

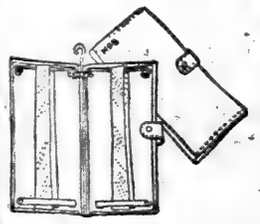
Mocha, light weight, 1 clasp, beaver, tan, Newport, buck or grey shades, leather binding $3.25

For Men

White silk, 1 clasp..... $1.50

Grey silk, 1 clasp..... $1.25, $1.50

Cross Cravat Hanger



Suitable for traveling. Hook and metal bar at top, strap fastenings at bottom to secure ties. Colored morocco case, silk lining, snap fastening. Size 14x6¾ inches folded. $5.75

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Dealers Throughout the World

WILSON ACCEPTED PLAN TO TRY KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

patches to the feeling among the American official contingent in Paris that it was unlikely that the former Emperor would be brought before a world tribunal. When the matter of holding him responsible for causing the war and providing for his punishment was first broached in the early days of the inter-allied Peace Conference, the American delegation showed indifference. It was the understanding that President Wilson shared this feeling. The opinion of the American representatives was that the fate of the Hohenzollerns was the question of least importance confronting the world's statesmen. This indifference was so marked as to put the American Peace Commission in the position of saying "It's none of our business; let's forget it."

Evidently with a view to bringing the United States into prominence with reference to the ex-Kaiser's punishment, Secretary Lansing was made Chairman of the Commission on Responsibilities, which reported to the Council of the Allied Powers on measures for dealing with the Hohenzollerns and others who had been guilty of offenses against the rules and practices of war. Mr. Lansing and his American associates disagreed with the view of the majority of the commission. They held that the ex-Kaiser and other German officials could not be brought to trial legally unless charges of specific offenses.

The Big Four, however, while seemingly agreeing with this view, reached the conclusion that the good of the world demanded the ex-Kaiser's punishment on the general ground that he had violated the sanctity of treaties and international morality.

Tacit Assent to Trial in London.

PARIS, July 7. (Associated Press.)—The agreement reached by the Allied Council that the trial of ex-Emperor William would be held in London, as announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons last week, was a tacit one, but from American sources it was learned late today that it was regarded as binding.

What purports to be an authentic account of the incident in the Council upon which the British Premier based his statement has become available from a usually reliable source. It is stated that at a meeting of the Council last week the British Premier said to his fellow conferees something as follows:

"I suppose you have no objection to the trial of the Kaiser in London."

The Premier looked about the circle, the account continues, and no one objected. Indeed, it is said Premier Clemenceau gave his oral approval.

This tacit agreement was never recorded in writing, and Sir Maurice Hankey, the British Secretary, did not include it in his regular report of the proceedings in the Council. The assumption is, however, that Premier Lloyd George later had unofficial conversations on the subject with one or more members of the Council.

GERMANS IRRITATED OVER KAISER TRIAL

Belief Is Expressed That the Allies Are About to Make a Martyr of the ex-Ruler.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—Germans deplore the announced plans of Lloyd George and other English statesmen for bringing Wilhelm II. to trial in London.

It is argued that the ex-Kaiser has almost become a negligible quantity in Germany, and, deprived of the glamour of his throne, he now appears to most Germans as an ordinary human being, somewhat hysterical, perhaps, and suffering from megalomania, which disease, combined with misunderstood historic and family traditions, led him to do things for which it is agreed that he deserves punishment.

By making him a martyr and the central figure in a great historic tragedy ending in a London court, the English, it is asserted in Berlin, have resuscitated the emotions of certain not inconsiderable circles in Germany that may prove, though not fatal, at least very troublesome to democracy.

Bethmann Hollweg's offer to take the Kaiser's place was not taken seriously. The similar offer of Prince Eitel Fritz and his brothers impressed the German masses as an idle theatrical gesture, but Hindenburg's letter to Marshal Foch is causing great uneasiness to the Government and democratic circles. It was what Noske feared when he told your correspondent that insistence on the "dishonor clause" might lead to rebellious incidents among his officers. Otherwise quite loyal officers, it is feared, will now seek to prevent the extradition of certain blacklisted leaders by force of arms.

Commenting on Hindenburg's letter, Vorwärts says:

"We have already pointed out that prosecution of defeasless individuals by the Entente is the best propaganda for them. When England exiled Napoleon to St. Helena she could at least assert that this man's monstrous genius would make him a danger in any other place. Is it really intended to place the weakling William on the same footing as the great Napoleon?"

Most German papers consider it best not to comment on Hindenburg's letter, but the reactionary press makes the most of it and Reventlow's Deutsche Tagesseitung characterizes even the offer of Eitel Fritz and his brothers as "a refreshing act dictated by manly, honorable filial minds."

"But the English insist," the paper continues, "that the Kaiser, and only he, shall make this dishonorable journey to London. Will this journey really prove dishonorable? We are not quite convinced that it will prove so."

The Tageszeitung here sounds unconsciously, perhaps, the opinion of many Germans, who still believe that Germany was unexpectedly pounced upon by the Entente, that fatal Aug. 1, 1914, and they are not convinced that the ex-Kaiser can and ought to prove this assertion which he, his statesmen, and Generals have made so often.

The Tägliche Rundschau comments:

"It is just this battle for the Kaiser which may after all awaken the decent emotions in the masses of the people which democracy and socialism seemed to have exterminated. That the Kaiser is now considered the principal culprit is the fault of the Socialists, who always contended that the Kaiser's lust for conquest caused the war and prevented a timely peace.

"Who ever met the Kaiser knew that he never possessed the qualities of a war lord. If he was guilty at all, it was of lack of energy and overestimation of the influence of the Czar and the King of England in politics. The Socialist Government pretends not to care about the Kaiser's fate, but it knows very well that if the Kaiser and his Generals are wronged the monarchical idea will be powerfully resuscitated and will endanger the republic."

DENY INTRIGUES WITH KAISER.

German Diplomats at The Hague Repel Accusations from Home.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—In Dutch official circles the opinion appears to be growing that the Allies will not demand the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. Nevertheless, all Dutchmen hope that William will leave their country.

There is every reason to believe that the Dutch Government would be willing to co-operate with the Allies in deciding on a permanent place of residence for him.

The responsible officials refuse to make any statement to the press, so that the newspapers continue to flounder in a morass of conjectures.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf remarks that it is not necessary for the Allies to demand the formal extradition of the ex-Kaiser, and predicts that if the Government should refuse to give him up on legal grounds it would receive the answer that formal delivery was not demanded. It is unlikely, it continues, that the allied and associated powers will submit to the judgment passed by the Utrecht Court, and it says that Holland will probably be asked to cooperate in slipping William to defend himself at his trial. The Telegraaf suggests that the trial could even take place without his presence.

Referring to the accusations of the Spartacide Leipziger Volkszeitung that the German Legation at The Hague is intriguing with the ex-Kaiser, members of the legation said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"We represent the present German Government and therefore know nothing of the ex-Kaiser or his plans. You must know more than we."

When accused of monarchical sympathies they merely shrugged their shoulders and smiled.

AMERONGEN'S DAY OF GLOOM.

No One Dared Speak to William of News of Decision to Try Him.

AMERONGEN, June 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The former German Emperor displayed marked irritation after reading the clause of the Peace Treaty in which the Allies announced their intention of putting him on trial on charges of violation of international morality and of the sanctity of treaties. For several hours after he had read the clause no one at the castle of Amerongen had the courage to approach him. He sat in a chair before the main entrance to the castle entirely alone and apparently in deep thought, while the former Empress and the members of his suite walked in the grounds, occasionally glancing in his direction.

Next day he seemed to be in a state of nervous agitation, for he frequently ceased his sawing and walked away, leaving those who assist him to continue the work alone. Later, however, he resumed work with increased energy, so much so that one of his assistants was forced to take to his bed for some days in order to recover from the chill caught while perspiring at the other end of the saw.

Subsequently life at the castle resumed its ordinary dullness, and since the first display of annoyance Count Hohenzollern has shown few signs of being much affected by the conditions of the Peace Treaty.

The former Emperor has sawed his 4,000th log, and it is asserted by some of his retainers that he intends to bring the number up to 10,000. The logs, which now form a large heap, are placed in piles to dry in preparation for use as fuel in the castle next Winter.

KAISER'S SUITE EXPECT DELAY

Not Convinced That Holland Will Consent to Extradition.

AMERONGEN, July 8. (Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William and his wife are apparently unperturbed by the possibility that proceedings will be brought by the Entente for his extradition from Holland.

Members of his suite have indicated in conversation with the correspondent that it was their opinion that any proceedings from allied quarters would be protracted for many months without any certainty that the Netherlands Government would consent to hand over the former Kaiser for trial.

They are almost unanimously convinced that they are here for a long sojourn and are making preparations accordingly.

GERMAN OFFICERS TURNING TO SUICIDE

Great Increase Noted Since It Was Known the Ex-Kaiser Was to Be Tried.

GENEVA, July 8.—Suicides among the German officers are increasing alarmingly, especially in Prussia, where the number of suicides is 38 per cent. more than before it became known that former Emperor William was to be placed on trial by the Allies, according to Munich newspapers.

The wives of officers are also reported to be taking their own lives.

The increase in the number of suicides is attributed not only to patriotic despair, but also to the loss of the officers' past social position.

Woman to Assist Swann.

District Attorney Swann yesterday announced the appointment of Miss Rose Rothenberg of 138 West 119th Street to be a Deputy Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $1,600 a year. Miss Rothenberg is the first woman ever appointed to the District Attorney's staff in this county. She will be assigned to the Women's Court and will begin her duties on Monday.

Miss Rothenberg was born in Roumania and came here when 7 years old with her mother. She graduated from New York University Law School in 1914 and was admitted to the Bar in 1916.



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Necco Wafers are the purest cane sugar and the finest, most likable flavors pressed and moulded into dainty disks of fascinating sweetness. They charm with their cool, fresh crispness, they delight the taste.

These delicious candies have already won their way to the hearts of many thousands of candy lovers Millions of Necco Wafers are sold and enjoyed each year.

They are popular now, and are to be made even more popular, for NECCO WAFERS are to be advertised.

In a few days newspapers reaching the millions will be telling the story of Necco Wafers in a series of dainty, desire-creating advertisements. Street cars carrying the multitudes, surface, subway, and elevated, will display cards in color suggesting the deliciousness of Necco Wafers. Soon everybody will know and want Necco Wafers.

Back of this message are the resources and reputation of the manufacturers of Necco Sweets—a great candy company, with a business built solidly on the unvarying high quality of its products.

This advertisement is to announce the creation of a greater demand than ever for Necco Wafers. Order in the following flavors—Assorted, All-Chocolate, All-Peppermint, All-Wintergreen, and All-Cinnamon.

Your jobber has them.

THREE HUNDRED

Necco products, including:—

Necco Chocolates—the de luxe creations, packed in fine art boxes.

Necco Lemon Drops—pure cane sugar, finely flavored with lemon.

Necco Sweethearts—little hearts of creamy sugar, flavored with peppermint and wintergreen.

Necco Chocolate Bars—cream and nut fillings, chocolate covered.

Necco

The seal to buy by

New England Confectionery Company

SAYS BALKANS RELY ON WILSON'S HELP

Vopicka, Back from Rumania, Declares Little Nations Must Have Port of Fiume.

REGARD AMERICA AS SAVIOR

Seek Real Peril from Bolshevism in Europe, but Germans Will Fight No More.

Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, United States Minister to the old Balkan States of Rumania, Bulgaria and Serbia, was among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French steamship La Savoie, which docked at the foot of West Fourteenth Street after a ten days' trip from Havre. Mr. Vopicka has held his diplomatic post since 1913, and this is his first return, except for a flying visit on the eve of our entrance into the war. He said he left Bucharest June 14, and made fast time to the seaboard through the kindness of President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, who provided a special train from Agram to Vienna. Mr. Vopicka was the guest of President Masaryk in Prague.

"The people of the Balkan States," he said, "look upon Americans as the saviors of the world, and upon President Wilson as a god. They need the port of Fiume, as there is none other which they can use and no other place accessible where a port might be built. In the final settlement of this and other questions they look with perfect confidence to the President and the League of Nations.

"The small nations have not yet settled down, and I saw more soldiers on my trip out of the Balkans than I did at any time during the war.

"Two years ago I came from the Balkans and pleaded with the American people to enter the war for humanity's sake, and today I am coming back from those countries, which are free and independent, thanks to the American people and to our President.

"Not all the countries are free yet. I especially refer to the Irish nation, which will be free in a short time, if a person is to believe the English press of the last month.

"I am sorry to say that even with peace signed in Paris the war is not yet over. In Rumania there are more soldiers than there were during the war, because the country has to fight the Bolsheviste of Russia and of Hungary. In Serbia and Czechoslovakia I also saw soldiers everywhere.

"From Germany there is no danger. The Germans do not want to fight any more, and their Government has to keep order in the country if bad elements are not to cause the increase of Bolshevism. From Hungary there is no danger if the Peace Conference will use its power. That there is no Bolshevism in Rumania, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland is due to the food sent to these countries by America and the splendid work done by our Red Cross.

"These new countries, freed by the efforts of our nation, need more assistance from us before they can reap the benefit of their independence. They all hope that the League of Nations will protect them from future wars. They love America and want to do business with us, but the value of the American dollar is so great in comparison with their money, that they cannot buy from us. It is for our bankers, with the help of our Government, to overcome this difficulty.

"Within a short time, the money of the new republics will be on a firm foundation again, and we will not run any risk in taking their money in proper proportions. I expect to report to the State Department the standing of the Government's mentioned and their banking institutions, and industrial firms. I expect to stay at the Biltmore four days, and in Washington three days, after which I will go to my home in Chicago."

Another passenger on La Savoie was Baron d'Estournelle de Constant of the French Republic, who was accompanied by his son and daughter. Baron de Constant, as a representative of the French Society for a League of Nations, was one of France's public men who prepared a draft for a constitution of a League for consideration by Premier Clemenceau, shortly after the armistice was signed. He said he was here on a diplomatic mission, the nature of which he declined to discuss.

In addition to a long passenger list, La Savoie brought home fifty officers and 349 men of the A. E. F.

ELKS ELECT RAIN AS EXALTED RULER

Nebraska Lawyer Defeats Brophy of Brooklyn by Vote of 1,052 to 451.

PERSHING SENDS GREETINGS

Evangeline Booth First Woman to Attend Grand Lodge—Chicago Wins Next Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—Frank L. Rain, of Fairbury, Nebraska, was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks here today. Rain polled 1,052 votes and Albert T. Brophy of Brooklyn 451. Rain was the choice of the high officers of the Elks, while Brophy ran as an independent. The Middle West and the West swung the election to Rain, who also broke up the Brophy alignment in the East.

A cablegram was received from General John J. Pershing, a member of the order. The message read:

Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, Atlantic City, N. J.: Thanks for your invitation, but shall be unable to attend the convention this year. Please extend to assembled Elks my cordial greetings and best wishes.

Commander Evangeline C. Booth, youngest daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and Dr. C. A. Prosser, Director of the Federal Bureau for Vocational Education, addressed the Grand Lodge meeting on the Steel Pier before the balloting for Grand Exalted Ruler began. Miss Booth is the first woman ever invited to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge. She expressed her sincere thanks for the $60,000 check given to the Salvation Army by the Elks. She described the work of the Salvation Army abroad and attributed it largely to the fact that the men and women of the organization had been trained in the hard school of experience among the hardships of the slums of the great cities before they were called upon to work abroad.

Dr. Prosser expressed thanks for the $250,000 given by the Elks for the work of his bureau.

Bruce A. Campbell, retiring Grand Exalted Ruler, in his final report to the convention declared that Elk lodges must not seek to evade the prohibition law. He asserted that each Elk might consider the matter for himself, but that the law must be obeyed in every case. He told the convention that one lodge which had taken action upon the liquor question had subjected itself to the penalty of suspension of its charter. Mr. Campbell urged that Bolshevists, anarchists, I. W. W.'s, and other radicals be driven from the country.

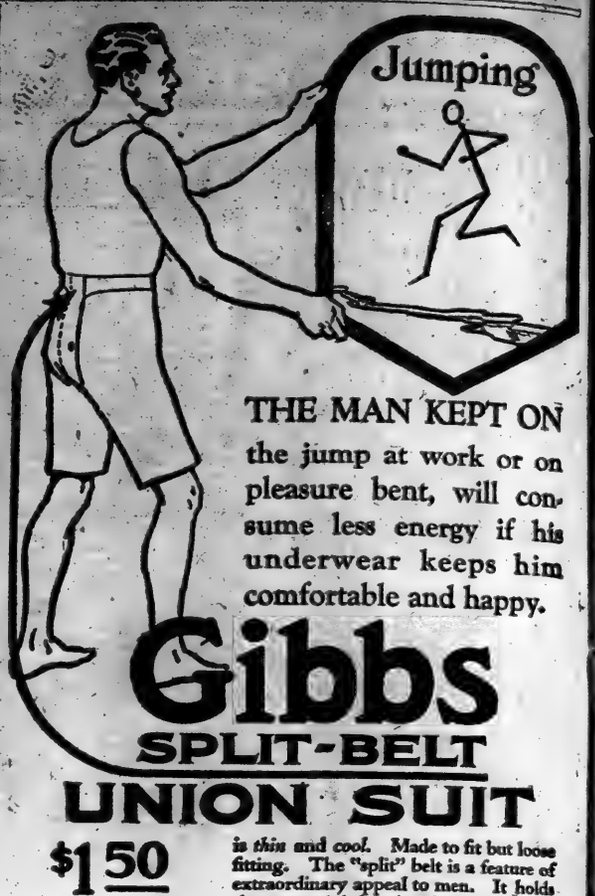
About 700 Brooklyn Elks who came to work for Brophy's election were refused admittance to the pier during the balloting.

"The administration leaders behind Rain are afraid we'd stampede the convention," they declared, as they stood around and waited patiently for the voting to be concluded. "This is the first time we were ever barred out."

Rain, the new Grand Exalted Ruler, has served three terms as City Attorney in Fairbury and four times as Prosecutor of his county. The Fairbury Lodge has a total membership of 279. It showed a gain of nine during the year. The Brooklyn lodge is the second largest in the country, with a membership of 5,530, and gained 875 during the year.

The other grand officers, elected by acclamation, are: Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—George J. F. Falkenstein, McKeesport; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—Walter Bookwalter, Indianapolis; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—C. C. Bradley, Portland; Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Grand Treasurer—Patrick J. Brennan, Dallas, Texas; Inner Guard—W. B. Merriman, Greensburg, S. C.; Tiler—Frank Hurley, Birmingham, Ala. William E. Drislane of Albany was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

The 1920 convention will be held in Chicago. Los Angeles is already in the race for the 1921 convention.



THE MAN KEPT ON the jump at work or on pleasure bent, will consume less energy if his underwear keeps him comfortable and happy.

Gibbs
SPLIT-BELT
UNION SUIT

$1.50

is *thin* and *cool*. Made to fit but loose fitting. The "split" belt is a feature of extraordinary appeal to men. It holds the seat tightly closed and perfectly smooth. When unbuttoned, the seat opening is extra large and convenient. There is absolutely no pulling or binding or uncomfortable feeling whatever.

The Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is made of fine, soft cotton *interlooped* and *keeps the body cool* by absorbing the perspiration and carrying it away from the skin. This is in direct contrast to muslin and nainsook garments which when saturated cling to the skin causing the pores to become choked with irritating perspiration with the accompanying discomforts.

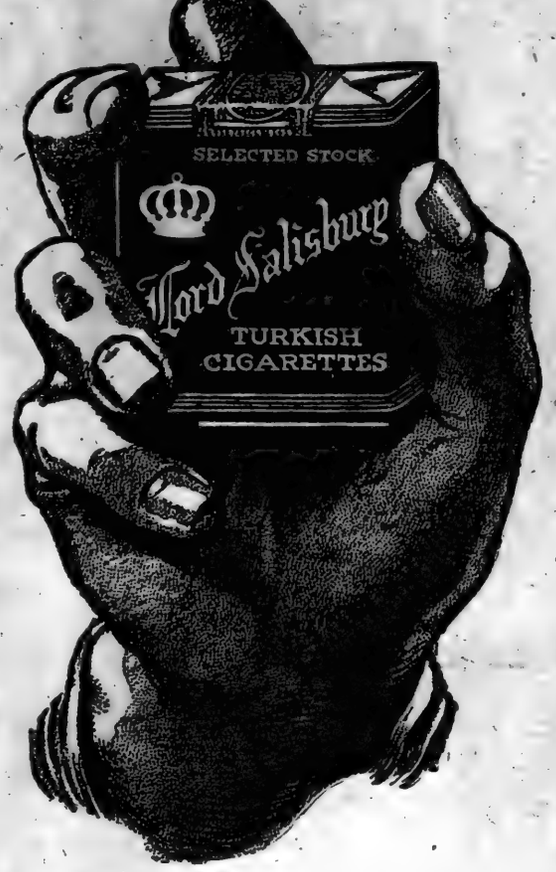
Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is as carefully made as a tailored suit. Low neck, sleeveless, knee length.

PAT. FEB. 24, 1914 Gibbs SPLIT-BELT SUIT

Look for this label in the neck

Made by
Gibbs Underwear Co.
Philadelphia

—You can't smoke the box— then why buy it?



You object to the high cost of living. But some of you forget it when you buy cigarettes. You pay for an *expensive* box, get *fewer* cigarettes, and pay a *higher* price. That's poor business.

If you bought that way for your employer, you wouldn't last very long.

LORD SALISBURY TURKISH cigarette is the inevitable solution of the cigarette-buying problem, because you get 5 extra cigarettes instead of a box.

It is the only high-grade TURKISH cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as

20 cents for 15 TURKISH cigarettes

The reason for the low price is that LORD SALISBURY TURKISH cigarette is packed in the most inexpensive and the most attractive machine-made paper package instead of the expensive hand-made cardboard box. For these practical reasons

LORD SALISBURY

TURKISH CIGARETTE is inevitable

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

—which means that if you don't like LORD SALISBURY Cigarettes you can get your money back from the dealer.



It's New!

IT'S delicious. It's cooling—thirst-quenching.

And it *tastes like more.*

A smooth, full-bodied *winey* flavor—the result of combining the finest ginger and the clear sparkling waters from Sprite Spring in the foot-hills of the Adirondacks.

Drink a glass of Beech-Nut Ginger Ale today. Compare it with your favorite ginger ale.



BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.

Beech-Nut Ginger Ale "Great!"

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
(New) STEEL SPADES, 40,000, with square point, "D" handle. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 31, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office.
Refer to S. P. D., No. 1037 GS.

Machine Tools
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F. H. NILES & CO., Inc.
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Is It Worth While to Wait?

From time to time, in an endeavor to save you from possible disappointment, we have suggested that you anticipate your future requirements for Goodyear Tires.

We have recommended that you do so by placing a reservation order with your nearest Goodyear dealer, so that when your need appears he can meet it promptly.

Very probably you have asked yourself if even the slight trouble of this precaution were justified, in view of the many good tires that are now on the market.

Possibly you have questioned if Goodyear Tires do so far excel those tires that are plentiful, as to make it worth while for you to wait for them at all.

In answer we can only point to the situation in which we now find ourselves, and the goodness of Goodyear Tires as evidenced by their present unmatched position.

Our factories are delivering the largest daily volume ever attained by a tire manufacturer; their present output approximates 25,000 finished tires a day.

Despite the immensity of this figure, which we are striving constantly to expand, our production is still insufficient fully to satisfy all public demands.

Nothing in the history of the tire industry approaches the intensity of favor in which Goodyear Tires today are everywhere held.

It is significant that this enormous demand is made up of no other thing than the normal, widespread, and steadily growing preference for Goodyear Tires.

No fictitious discounts, no delusive definite mileage guarantee, no expedients of any sort have been employed to stimulate artificially the even march of sales.

On the intrinsic merit of the product, and the service it has year after year delivered, rests the unexampled leadership that Goodyear Tires enjoy.

Certainly nothing less than conspicuous superiority could thus win and hold the allegiance of a plurality of the sensible motorists of the world.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

GIANTS MAKE MERRY AT EXPENSE OF CARDINALS AND CAPTURE GAME WITH EASE

CARDINALS CHECKED BY BENTON'S SHOOTS

Southpaw Holds St. Louis Batters to Three Hits and Giants Win by 8 to 1 Score.

ZIMMERMAN STEALS HOME.

McGraw's Men Drive Doak from Box and Make Fitting Start for Long Stay at Polo Grounds.

The banana-peel linoleum around first place in the National League race was not quite so slippery yesterday and the Giants opened their home stay at the Polo Ground by jolting St. Louis, 8 to 1, and gaining a little more dignity at the head of the parade. Branch Rickey picked out his prima donna pitcher, Willie Doak, to impress McGraw's batsmen, and Willie was punched out of the game in the sixth spasm.

Rube Benton southpawed a nifty matinee. Three hits were the best the Cardinals could do with Rube's wares and McHenry got two of these, an unproductive triple in the fifth, and a double in the seventh, which was also unproductive. The Cards would have been easily whitewashed if Al Baird hadn't muffed a throw for a force-out play in the ninth.

Heinie Zimmerman broke out into an epidemic of running and hitting. Zim evidently realized the mistake Jess Willard made in not doing enough road work and evidently has been improving his speed by jaunts along the boulevards. Heinie stole home in the sixth inning, an episode which almost turned the crowd upside down with surprise. Heinie is game. It was supposed by many that Heinie would never try to race home again as long as he lived. He tried it, you'll remember, in the Worlds Series of 1917 and finished last in the sprint.

Heinie Surprises Doak.

Yesterday when Zim had cleared the bases with a triple and was roosting on that corner as big as life, Willie Doak and Frank Snyder didn't give Heinie a thought. They believed he was safely anchored until some one made a two-bagger of something to encourage him to leave the cushion. Doak was holding the ball, reading the label or counting the stitches, when all of a sudden Zim became transposed into a streak of white and flashed down the third base line toward home. The shock was too much for Doak and he was so bewildered that the ball was glued to his hand. When he did manage to pry it free and throw to Snyder, Zim was merely a cloud of dust rolling over the platter.

Heinie got considerable attention for this, and the applause sounded so good to Benny Kauff that he decided to go out and get some for himself. Benjamin chose the eighth inning to call the attention of the populace hat he was in the game. Baird was on first as a result of Lavan's error when Benny came to the bat. Doak, mind you, had long since departed, and Lee Meadows, who wears pay windows when he pitches, was doing the serving. Kauff tagged the ball a vicious tag and sent it screaming into the right field grand stand for a home run, Baird jaunting home ahead of wee Benny.

The Giants have read in the papers how close this Cincinnati outfit is sticking around, so they decided that if they were going to play ball that yesterday would be a good time to start. Besides the Cincinnati menace, there was another reason why the Giants spruced up and showed something yesterday.

The Yankee players who didn't go away until last night were all up at the Giants. It has been suggested that the Yanks and the Giants might mingle in the World's Series in the golden Autumn, Huggins's band were doing a bit of scouting of their own. They wanted to see just how these Giants played, so the Giants gave them an eyeful. Of course, the Yankees assume a great deal by trying to learn the fine points of the Giants' playing, and the Giants assume much in showing off before their local rivals, because before October, who can tell, they might both be out of shouting distance of first place.

Those Pennant Visions.

There are a lot of folks who admit they know a lot about baseball who seem to think that the World's Series may be played out in Ohio between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Let 'em think so; everybody's got a right to his opinion. But, really, it would almost seem as if Ohio had its share of sporting events for one Summer.

Along in the second inning, Shotton cracked a long fly to right, which looked as if it was going right through the concrete wall, but Rosa Young almost pushed the wall out of the way making a pretty catch. McHenry should have known better, but he also whacked the ball out in short right. Young came in fast and gathered the ball just off the top of the daisies.

With two gone in the Giants' half of the second, Chase poled a three-bagger to the fence between right and centre, but McCarty died at first when the gallant thing would have been to coax Hal home. Fletcher got an infield hit down toward third in the fourth and McHenry made a fine catch of Doyle's smash in short centre. Fletcher went to second as Kauff died at first, and Zim's liner to centre sent Fletcher home with the first run.

Benton was in trouble in the fifth. With one out, McHenry smashed a triple between right and centre. Lavan hit to Benton, who threw home and McHenry was run down trying to get back to third. Lavan, in the meantime, tried to reach second, but he was trapped between the cushions. He was safe at second, however, when Chase made a poor throw in trying to nab him. Snyder was walked intentionally and Benton fanned Doak for the third out.

Short Hits Help Giants.

The Giants uncorked a bunch of tantilising infield hits on Doak in the fifth and the measly little taps in the lawn proved his undoing. Burns shot a grounder at Doak, who was only able to knock down the hopper. Young also got an infield hit. Fletcher then pushed them along with a sacrifice. Doyle laid one down, just out of everybody's way near second and Burns scored. Kauff rapped a single to left and sent Young home. Shotton fumbled the ball a second or two and Doyle went to third and Benny to second.

Zimmerman punctuated the proceedings with a triple to left centre, scoring Doyle and Kauff. Heinie then proved that a lot of people who have said that his legs were going back on him were getting gay with the real facts, for he put them all on the defense by boldly and brazenly stealing home.

Branch Rickey by this time had changed his original plans about what his club was going to do with the Giants, and as Doak was on a through trip from bad to worse and traveling fast, Rickey put Lee Meadows to work in Doak's job. There may be something in these stories that Meadows is nearsighted and has to wear glasses to see the plate, but then it may be that they are magnifying glasses, for he quickly got the measure of Chase and McCarty and retired the side before any damage was done.

The Giants had played almost a whole ball game without Kauff raising a rumpus, which didn't seem quite the proper thing. After Meadows had tossed Fletcher out in the eighth, Baird, who had taken Lavan Doyle's place after Larry retired with a slight limp, was safe when Lavan fumbled his bounder. Kauff pumped his homer into the grandstand, and felt that he was earning his salary.

The Cardinals got their only run in the ninth. Paulette, who had succeeded Dots Miller at first, singled to centre. Stock rolled to Zim, who chucked the ball to Baird for a force-out play. Baird muffed the throw and all hands were safe. Hornsby forced Stock at second, Paulette going to third. As Shotton was forcing Hornsby at second, Paulette registered.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	1	3	1	0	Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,r	3	1	1	6	0	Miller,lb	3	0	0	11	1
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	0	6	Paulette,lb	1	1	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	1	4	Stock,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Baird,2b	1	1	0	2	1	Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	1	McHenry,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Chase,lb	4	0	1	11	0	Lav'n,ss	3	0	0	1	5
McCarty,c	3	0	0	4	1	Snyder,c	2	0	0	2	0
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	4	Doak,p	2	0	0	1	2
						Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	8	11	27	17	Total	31	1	3	24	19

Errors—Burns, Baird, Chase, Shotton, Lavan.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	—	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—McHenry. Three-base hits—Chase, McHenry, Zimmerman. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 2; St. Louis, 5. Base on balls—Off Benton, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 9 (in 5 1-3 innings; Meadows, 2 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Meadows, 1. Losing pitcher—Doak.

ANOTHER SERIES IN FALL.

International and American Association Winners to Meet.

A post-season baseball series between the American Association and the International League pennant winning teams was decided upon at a meeting of the latter organization here yesterday. The series will consist of the best four out of seven games, play to begin about the first week of October.

While the details for the series will be arranged later it is expected that the first three games will be played in home city of the American Association pennant winning club and the remaining contests on the ground of the International League winner. The International season closes on Sept. 14, and the winning club will be obliged to remain in training until after the close of the American Association race on Sept. 28.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	21	.672
Cincinnati	45	24	.652
Chicago	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	35	32	.522
Pittsburgh	35	34	.507
St. Louis	27	41	.397
Boston	25	39	.391
Philadelphia	18	44	.290

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	40	22	.645
Chicago	41	25	.621
Cleveland	37	29	.561
Detroit	32	32	.500
St. Louis	32	32	.500
Boston	30	34	.469
Washington	28	38	.424
Philadelphia	17	45	.274

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts 3:20 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

WHEAT'S HOME RUN SUBDUES PIRATES

Drive Over Right-Field Wall Gives Dodgers Brace of Runs and Victory—Score, 2 to 1.

Brooklyn is back in the first division again, hobnobbing once more with the National League baseball aristocracy. One mighty swing by Zach Wheat accomplished this rise yesterday at Ebbets Field. Wheat lashed out at the first ball served him by Frank "Bullet" Miller, Pittsburgh pitcher, in the sixth inning of yesterday's tussle on the Flatbush frontier, and sent the ball sailing high and true over the right-field fence for a home run.

The terrific thump chased Tommy Griffith home from first ahead of the Robins' captain and gave Brooklyn a brace of runs which won the game for them. The count was 2 to 1.

Wheat's blow aroused a crowd of about 2,000 as only a productive Brooklyn hit can. The stands reeked with the shouts sent up by frantic Brooklyn fans as the popular left fielder jogged his way around the bases. Casey Stengel, who, too, will ever be popular with Brooklyn's baseball inhabitants, looked forlornly in the direction taken by the fleeting horsehide, his demeanor unbelieving and absolutely unmindful of the good-natured taunts of derision aimed at him by those seat-holders nearest to him.

Stengel had cause to become dejected over Wheat's crack. The former Robin fly chaser did his best to humiliate his old-time cronies in the fourth inning when he laid the foundation for the only run made by Hugo Bezdek's Buccaneers. The lone tally loomed insurmountable to the Robins for just two innings, when Wheat's terrific thump changed the complexion of things.

Leon Cadore was happy over Wheat's smash, for the blow enabled Leon to beat Frank Miller in one of the most interesting pitching duels seen on the Flatbush ball yard this season. The Brooklyn hurler held the prancing Pirates to five hits, all of them made up to and including the fifth inning. In the four closing frames Leon permitted but three men to face him each time. There wasn't the semblance of a pass in Cadore's offerings and his deceptive curves and shoots had the Pittsburgh batters subdued in all but the fanning, the fourth. The contest required but one hour and twenty-one minutes, the fastest of the season in Brooklyn.

Behind this pitching the Brooklyn team furnished errorless ball. Hy Myers, veteran guardian of the centre pasture, contributed a display which took the crowd by storm and gained him the day's fielding laurels. The nonchalant Hy in the sixth inning retired the side in order on fly balls, and in doing so thrilled the gathering with a trio of characteristic Myers catches. Hy made a shoestring catch and later a running catch in which he was turned partly around, spoiling what looked like Pittsburgh extra base hits.

Myers didn't confine his brilliance to any one inning. He was up and about all through the game, showing the vim and dash that has won him one of the best liked outfielders in the game. In the third frame he robbed Schmidt, the Pirate catcher, of an extra-base thump when he scooped the ball off the top of the daisies in short left after a spirited dash from his position in centre. Ivan Olson played brilliantly around the short field, accepting everything that came his way.

All the fielding gems were not furnished by the victorious team, however. Casey Stengel, in the right garden, worked like a circus performer in the second frame, spearing Myer's drive for a deep right. Stengel had a hard chase for the pill and just managed to grasp it in his uplifted hand. In the fourth Terry, Cutshaw and Mollwitz engineered a snappy double play which turned back the Robins when they first threatened to score.

Frank Miller went along smoothly for three innings. Buster Caton's wild throw to first on Krueger's grounder enabled the Robin backstop to reach second in the third inning, but he was extinguished at third on Cadore's rap to Miller and a double play followed which retired the side.

In the fourth the Buccaneers hopped on Cadore and bunched two hits for their only run. Stengel opened the inning with a double to right centre and took third on Billy Southworth's rap to centre. Stengel drew Meyer's throw to the plate with a fake attempt at scoring on Southworth's single, and on the throw the Pirate left fielder took second. Stengel scored on the next play when Olson threw out Cutshaw.

The Robins, in their half of the same inning, loomed up threateningly against Bullet Miller. Johnston singled sharply to right centre and after Griffith had skied to Southworth, was sent to third on Wheat's single to left. Myers drew a pass, filling the sacks, but, with the eyes of the anxious crowd upon his every movement, Big Ed Konetchy hit into a double play, Terry to Cutshaw to Mollwitz, ending the inning.

Krueger doubled off the right field fence in the fifth, but got no further than second base. Miller ran afoul of Zach Wheat in the sixth and the Robins won the game. After Caton had thrown out Johnston, Tommy Griffith lined a single to right centre. Wheat liked the first ball served him by Miller and sent it on an unending journey high above the right field fence. The blow won the game for the Dodgers.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Johnston,2b	3	0	1	1	3	Terry,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	2	0	1	Southw'th,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Myers,cf	2	0	0	5	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	10	1	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Kilduff,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Caton,3b	3	0	0	3	3
Krueger,c	3	0	1	4	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	1	2	0
Cadore,p	3	0	0	1	1	Miller,p	2	0	1	0	1
						Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBlackwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	27	12	Total	31	1	5	24	11

a Batted for Miller in eighth inning.
Error—Caton.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Stengel, Krueger. Home run—Wheat. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Double plays—Terry, Cutshaw, and Mollowitz (2). Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Base on balls—Off Miller, 1. Hits—Off Miller, 6 in 7 innings; Hamilton, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Miller, 1; Cadore, 3. Winning pitcher—Cadore. Losing pitcher—Miller.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 5; Memphis, 4.
New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 1.
Birmingham, 16; Mobile, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis, 6; Toledo, 0.
Milwaukee, 14; Minneapolis, 11.
Kansas City, 15; St. Paul, 11.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues.

National League.

Player. Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	39	126	31	67	.382
Myers, Brooklyn	43	157	34	78	.321
Young, New York	45	149	36	63	.329
Kauff, New York	44	161	41	78	.324
Williams, Philadelphia	43	151	23	58	.328

American League.

Player. Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	37	108	51	78	.394
Veach, Detroit	42	123	36	81	.349
Cobb, Detroit	40	104	34	67	.345
Fladsted, Detroit	34	177	25	61	.345
Jackson, Chicago	36	147	34	56	.340

REDS HALVE WITH BRAVES.

Lose First Game, 9 to 2, but Win Second, 4 to 3

BOSTON, July 8.—Boston and Cincinnati divided a double-header today, Boston easily winning the first game, 9 to 2, and Cincinnati taking the second, 4 to 3. Rudolph kept Cincinnati's hits scattered, except in one inning, of the opening game. Boston's rally in the last two innings of the second game was not enough to overcome Cincinnati's lead.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Riggert,cf	5	2	2	3	0	Rath,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Rawlings,2b	5	1	1	1	4	Daubert,1b	5	1	1	8	0
Powell,rf	4	2	2	5	0	Groh,3b	2	0	1	1	1
Druke,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Smith,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Holke,1b	4	1	1	7	0	Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	2	0	Neale,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mar'nville,ss	4	1	3	4	3	Kopf,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Gowdy,c	4	1	0	4	0	Bressler,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	1	Wingo,c	3	0	0	4	1
						Ring,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aReuther	1	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bVitzmaa	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	9	13	27	8	Total	37	2	7	24	12

a Batted for Ring in sixth.
b Batted for Mitchell in ninth.
Errors—Rath, Wingo, Rawlings, Boeckel, Maranville.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	—	9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Holke, Maranville, Rawlings. Three-base hits—Daubert, Riggert, Powell. Stolen bases—Groh, Bressler, Powell, Riggert, (2.) Maranville, Gowdy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 1; Mitchell, 1; Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Ring, 5 in 5 innings; Mitchell, 7 in 4. Struck out—By Ring, 1; Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Passed ball—Wingo.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Rath,2b	3	1	0	3	4	Riggert,cf	2	1	1	5	0
Daubert,1b	5	1	2	9	0	Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	5	0
Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	0	Powell,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Cruise,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Neale,rf	3	1	2	2	0	Holke,1b	4	0	2	6	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Bressler,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Mar'nville,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Harkness,c	4	0	0	2	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	6	0
Eller,p	4	0	2	0	1	aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
						Tragessor,c	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	4	9	27	8	Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Total	31	1	3	27	13

a Ran for Gowdy in eighth.
Errors—Riggert, Maranville.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	3

Two-base hits—Holke, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Roth, (2,) Rousch, Kopf, Neale. Sacrifice hits—Roth, Smith. Sacrifice flies—Bressler, Riggert. Double play—Roth and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 3; Nehf, 5. Struck out—By Eller, 7; Nehf, 4.

HENDRIX WINS OWN GAME.

Hits Home Run in Seventh, Beating Phillies, 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A home run by Hendrix in the seventh inning scored the winning run against Philadelphia in the opening game of the series today, the Cubs taking the game 5 to 4, making twelve straight defeats for the Phillies. Hendrix's home run and a rally in the eighth fell just short of evening the count. Smith pitched well, but received ragged support.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	3	2	2	2	0	Callahan,cf	5	0	0	3	0
Hollocher,ss	4	1	0	1	2	Sicking,2b	4	1	1	0	5
Magee,cf	5	1	2	2	0	Baird,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Meusel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Pick,2b	4	0	0	3	3	Luderus,1b	4	1	1	12	1
Mak,3b	4	0	2	1	4	Whitted,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	5
Killifer,c	4	0	1	6	0	Adams,c	2	0	0	2	1
Hendrix,p	4	1	2	1	3	Clarke,c	2	0	1	2	2
						Smith,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	36	5	10	27	13	aCravath	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	4	8	27	20

a—Batted for Smith in ninth.
Errors—Magee, Merkle, Hollocher, Callahan, Luderus, Whitted, Adams.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Smith, Meusel. Home runs—Hendrix, Luderus. Stolen bases—Flack, Magee, Pick, (2) Sacrifice hit—Flack. Double plays—Hollocher, Pick, and Merkle; Adams and Baird. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Smith, 3. Struck out—By Hendrix, 6; Smith, 4. Wild pitch—Hendrix.

CLEVELAND BUNCHES HITS.

Pounds Koob Hard and Beats Browns, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Cleveland bunched four of their nine hits off Koob in the second inning, and with errors by Austin and Tobin won the last game of the series from St. Louis today, 4 to 2.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	1	3	3	Austin,3b	3	1	0	0	0
Speaker,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Bronkie,2b	3	0	0	2	1
El.Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Gedeon,2b	1	0	0	3	0
Wood,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Tobin,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	2	8	0	Williams,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Lunte,ss	4	1	2	6	5	EarlSmith,rf	4	0	2	3	0
O'Neill,c	3	2	1	2	0	Gerber,ss	2	0	0	1	6
Bagby,p	4	0	1	0	3	aHeun	1	0	0	0	0
						Ravrield,c	4	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	3	0	0	1	3
						bDemmitt	0	1	0	0	0
						Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cJacobson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	12	Total	33	2	5	27	10

a Batted for Gerber in ninth.
b Batted for Koob in eighth.
c Batted for Wright in ninth.
Errors—Austin, Tobin.

Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Bagby. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen base—Sisler. Double plays—Koob, Gerber and Sisler; Gerber, Gedeon and Sisler; Lunte, Wambsganss and Johnston; Gardner, Lunte and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 3; Koob, 2. Hits—Off Koob, 9 in 6 innings. Losing pitcher—Koob.

Giants advance sale for seats for next Saturday and Sunday at 200 5th Ave.—Advt.

DOOIN'S MINERS WIN FROM JERSEY CITY

Reading Batsmen Pound Morrisette and Schacht, and the Skeeters Lose, 8 to 2.

Charlie Dooin's Reading team reversed results with Bill Donovan's Skeeters in their second clash in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, the Miners carrying off the decision by a score of 8 to 2.

Poor pitching on the part of Bill Morrisette in the third and fifth innings gave Reading a lead the Skeeters were unable to overcome. After three runs had been scored Morrisette gave way to Schacht, who also failed to check the invaders until five additional counts had been registered. Barnhardt, for Reading, was effective all the way.

The score:

READING, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A	JERSEY CITY, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Wisner,rf	3	2	0	0	0	Moore,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Burnet,cf	3	2	1	0	0	Fitzsim'ns,3b	4	1	0	2	3
Hummel,lf	5	1	2	5	0	Bauman,2b	4	1	1	4	1
Kunick,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Kane,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Doolan,2b	5	1	2	2	1	Wendell,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Walsh,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Wig'worth,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Sheridan,ss	3	1	1	4	2	Foley,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Doolin,c	3	1	0	6	0	Hyde,c	3	0	0	6	2
Barnhardt,p	4	0	1	0	5	aSchweitzer	1	0	0	0	0
						Morrisette,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Schacht,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Blemiller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	9	27	12	Total	31	2	5	27	9

a Batted for Hyde in the ninth.
Errors—Koonich, Barnhardt, Moores, (2,) Wendell, Morrisette.

Reading	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	—	8
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Wendell. Stolen bases—Kane, Burns, (2,) Walsh, Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Doolin, Wendell. Double plays—Bauman and Wendell; Walsh and Doolan. Left on bases—Reading, 9; Jersey City, 5. First base on errors—Reading, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morrisette, 4; Schacht, 1. Hits—Off Morrisette, 8 in 4 2-3 innings; Schacht, 5 in 3 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Morrisette, (Konnick;) Barnhardt, (Schacht.) Struck out—By Morrisette, 3; Schacht, 2; Blemiller, 1; Barnhardt, 5. Passed ball—Hyde. Winning pitcher—Barnhardt. Losing pitcher—Morrisette.

BEARS OUTBAT ORIOLES.

Newark Feasts on Parnham's Offerings and Wins, 11 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 8.—Rube Parnham, a puzzle to every club in the International League, but especially easy for Newark, was clouted hard by the Bears today, who defeated Jack Dunn's Baltimore Orioles, 11 to 5.

Parnham was hit safely thirteen times, Neward landing on him for five runs in the eighth inning. Tom Madden and Gene Walsh hit the pill hardest for Newark. Madden lined out two doubles and a single, while Walsh drove out a double and two singles.

Parnham did not have entire control, nor was he accorded wonderful support. He walked three batters and hit Ed Miller, the Newark first sacker, three times, while the Orioles made three misplays behind him.

Ed Rommel, who pitched for Newark, was hit safely ten times, but was good in the pinches and was given air-tight support.

The score:

NEWARK, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BALTIMORE, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Miller,1b	1	2	1	5	3	Maisel,3b	5	1	0	0	2
Carter,rf	3	2	2	0	0	Lowry,rf	5	2	2	2	0
Cather,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Madden,c	5	1	3	4	0	Honig,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Sargeant,ss	5	1	1	5	0	Bentley,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Jacob,cf	5	0	1	2	0	Bishop,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Davis,2b	2	2	1	5	2	Boley,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Walsh,3b	5	2	3	1	1	Schaufle,c	3	1	1	6	0
Rommel,p	3	0	0	0	3	Parnham,p	4	0	3	0	2
Total	34	11	13	27	10	Total	35	5	10	24	9

Errors—Maisel, Bentley, Schaufle.

Newark	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	—	11
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Lowry, Madden, (2,) Jacob, Walsh, Parnham. Stolen base—Lowry. Sacrifice hits—Jacob, Rommel, Davis. Sacrifice flies

WHITNEY ENTRY FINISHES ONE, TWO IN AQUEDUCT RACE

PANOPLY IS FIRST IN ASTORIA STAKES

Captures Event in Fast Time, While Wendy, Also from the Whitney Stable, Is Second.

TWO FAVORITES IN FRONT

Lord Herbert Justifies Confidence of Backers by Leading Home Field of Eleven in Second Race.

The colors of Harry Payne Whitney were again very much in evidence yesterday, when two of the best fillies in his stable, Panoply and Wendy, finished first and second in the Astoria Stakes, which was the feature on the card at Aqueduct. Panoply crossed in front of the judges' stand a good length and a half ahead of her stablemate, running the race in 0:58, which is just one-fifth of a second behind the track record, which was made by Cobwebs, also from the Whitney stable.

Bonnie Mary dodged the Astoria Stakes, in which she would have had to shoulder 130 pounds and give eight pounds to H. P. Whitney's Panoply in a 122, which included a five-pound penalty. When Panoply won on July 4 she carried the second colors to Wendy, but this time the filly bore the stable colors, while Wendy, which is a fast, erratic breaker, carried the red cap. Oddly enough, the two fillies are said to be far speedier in their trials than Cobwebs, the plain-looking filly that won in a maiden race for Mr. Whitney last Friday, and incidentally lowered the track record to 0:57 4-5. Panoply, running as a horse at exercise, won in a gallop this time in 0:58. If extended, no one knows how fast Panoply may be; perhaps only Bonnie Mary may decide this question. Flying Flower made a brave bid for the front at the half-mile, but dropped back quickly, which let Wendy, much touted, but thus far barren of achievement, secure the place.

Lucullite Wins the Bramble.

Lucullite, in the Bramble Handicap at a mile, shouldered 124 pounds and gave the lie to the rumors, industriously circulated about the track, that he had been hurt in his work, by taking the track at the start and winning all along. The grandson of Tracery simply romped in and won pulling up by six lengths.

Aside from Panoply, Lord Hebert, not Herbert, as the type persists in stating the name, was the only other favorite to win. Lord Hebert captured the second from Poor Butterfly by a head in a field of eleven starters.

Panoply's victory was quite the feature of the day. The daughter of Peter Pan-Inaugural was never fully extended, getting off in front and staying there as though a regular Miss Woodford or Artful. Flying Flower, after a slow start, came as a house afire at the half, but was never a menace to Panoply. Wendy, however, with Rice up, set sail for Flying Flower and beat her out for the place, but the effort seemed to take all that Wendy could do. She came in a very tired filly.

By the merest shadow—It was too close to use the familiar "by a nose" or "by an eyelash"—Joseph E. Widener's brown gelding, Naturalist, by Rabelais-Nature, won the Handspring Handicap carrying top weight. Naturalist waited on the two other starters, War Cloud and Leading Star, until the stretch, when he came forward as though shod with fire, to win by a whisper from War Cloud.

Toucanet Takes First Race.

The much vaunted Toucanet made her followers happy by carrying off the first race, at the odds of 6 to 1. Toucanet was in the lead from the furlong post and her backers were jubilant. Betainda, the favorite, was at no time a seeming winner, and finished fifth. For the closing race of the day, Somewhere in France was the hot tip, but Rodgers the favorite at 5 to 5. In the stretch it looked as though Somewhere in France would be first and Henry G. second, when with the vim of a hired acclaim Claquer came with a rush from behind and won the race by three-quarters of a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $706.02. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Toucanet, 2....	107	Nolan	6-1	5-2 1½
Clara Belle, 2....	109	Ambrose	10-1	4-1 2½
Who Cares, 2....	112	McAtee	9-2	8-5 3
Betainda, 2....	113	Walls	11-5	7-10 4
Blackamore, 2....	103	Hoffner	20-1	8-1 5
Miss Dora, 2....	118	Rice	20-1	8-1 6
Rush, 2....	109	Fator	12-1	6-1 7
Feather, 2....	105	Pickens	6-1	5-2 8
Steve, 2....	108	Kelsay	30-1	12-1 9
Shilelagh, 2....	112	Collins	30-1	12-1 10
Master Bill, 2....	112	Haynes	7-1	5-2 11

Time—0:59 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Toucanet, ch. f., by Vulcain-Toucain; owner, Samuel Ross; trainer, M. Smart.

SECOND RACE.

Claiming; for four-year-olds; purse $806. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lord Herbert, 4....	101	Richcreek	7-10	1-4 1
Poor Butterfly, 5....	109	Walls	13-5	even 2*
Miss Bryn, 4....	105	Pickens	40-1	15-1 3
Chester Two, 4....	114	Davies	10-1	3-1 4
C. Francis, 5....	103	Fator	15-1	8-1 5
James, 4....	101	Hamilton	12-1	4-1 6
Dragon Rock, 5....	104	Wida	5-1	2-1 7
Madi, 4....	106	Nolan	20-1	7-1 8
Zania, 4....	98	Coltiletti	40-1	15-1 9
Rockport, a....	101	Stapleton	60-1	20-1 10

Time—1:53.

Start good; won easily. Lord Herbert, blk. c., by Lord Herbert-Manzinita; owner, Mrs. T. Francis; trainer, J. Arthur.

THIRD RACE.

Handspring Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,005.02. Seven furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Naturalist, 4....	124	Fairbr'er	9-20	out 1*
War Cloud, 4....	120	Buxton	13-5	2-5 2
Leading Star, 3....	98	Callahan	10-1	8-5 3

Time—1:24 2-5.

Start good; won in a drive. Naturalist, b. g., by Rabelais-Nature; owner, J. E. Widener; trainer, T. Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.

The Astoria, for two-year-olds; added money $1,500. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Panoply, 2....	122	Knapp	7-10	1-4 1½
*Wendy, 2....	112	Rice	7-10	1-4 2*
Flying Flower, 2....	108	Ambrose	8-1	8-2 3½
Kallipolis, 2....	116	Corey	15-1	8-1 4
Toujours, 2....	116	Shutt'ger	4-1	even 5
Betty J., 2....	112	Troxler	12-1	4-1 6
Indiscretion, 2....	109	McTag't	50-1	15-1 7
Subrosa, 2....	109	Kummer	30-1	8-1 8
Sekket, 2....	109	Nolan	25-1	8-1 9

*Coupled.

Time—0:58.

Panoply, b. f., by Peter Pan-Inaugural; owner, H. P. Whitney; trainer, H. Simons.

FIFTH RACE.

The Bramble Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,005.02. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucullite, 4....	124	Ensor	4-5	1-2 1*
Sunny Slope, 4....	126	Burns	7-1	5-2 2½
Billy, 3....	110	Pickens	7-2	4-5 3
Bondage, 3....	102	Richcr'k	10-1	3-1 4
Balustrade, 3....	96	Erickson	15-1	4-1 5
Ballet Dancer, 3....	95	Callahan	20-1	8-1 6

Time—1:38 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Lucullite, b. c., by Wrap Rock-Lucky Lass; owner and trainer, H. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $706. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Claquer, 4....	115	Ambrose	15-1	6-1 1½
Somewhere in France, 3....	104	Walls	12-1	8-1 2½
Henry G., 4....	116	Fator	10-1	4-1 3½
Youngtown, 5....	112	Ensor	4-1	2-1 4
*Phantom Maid, 3....	107	Shutt'ger	9-2	8-5 5
Courting Colors, 3....	103	Kummer	30-1	12-1 6
Athlone, 4....	107	McAtee	5-1	2-1 7
Rodgers, 3....	112	Kelsay	8-5	8-5 8
*Cromwell, 3....	112	Sullivan	9-2	8-5 9

*Coupled.

Time—1:39 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Claquer, b. c., by Plaudit-Olga Netherclo; owner, Mrs. W. M. Jeffords; trainer, M. Daly.

DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL, 109 West 59th St., 19 West 44th St.—Adv.

DATE FOR SENIOR MEET.

Championships to be Held at Jersey City Aug. 23.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. senior track and field championship will be conducted Aug. 23 at Jersey City, N. J. This was decided last night at a meeting of the local Championship Committee when favorable action was taken on the application of Harry A. Moore, Jersey City's Director of Public Parks and Property. Moore submitted the application on behalf of the New Jersey Commonwealth's Chamber of Commerce.

The meet will be conducted as the opening ceremony of Pershing Field, which is part of a park at present on the site of a filled-in reservoir. It will be the first time that a local A. A. U. championship meet has been conducted in Jersey City. With favorable facilities for journeying to the city across the Hudson officials expect the meet to be among the most successful ever held.

All told, four bids, including that of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, were submitted. The Singer Employes' A. A. wanted to promote the meet at its grounds in Elizabethport, N. J. The New York A. C. proffered the use of its beautiful Travers Island grounds to the local association in the event that the Metropolitan A. A. U. decided to itself conduct the games. The other application came from Mayor Charles P. Gillen, through Harry A. Coates, coach of St. Benedict's Prep School in Newark. Mayor Gillen wanted the A. A. U. officials to utilize the Weequahic Park track for the games. The offer of the Newark Mayor, however, was withdrawn by Coates in favor of the Jersey City application.

It was decided, however, to arrange a track and field meet for Weequahic Park, Frederick W. Rubien, as a member of the National Championship Committee, awarded the national decathlon and national steeplechase championship events to the Newark officials, to be conducted Sept. 13. In addition to these two events the Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship Committee awarded its title relay race to Newark, to be held in conjunction with the two national title competitions. It is probable several other events will be added to these three tests, to round out an attractive program.

The local senior track and field championship meet will consist of nineteen events on cinderpath and field. The clubs of the district are all prepared to nominate representative teams, and the outlook is for a successful meet. The New York A. C. will be in the field for the club championship as of old. The Mercury Foot organization has an abundance of eligibles for the senior title games, and will be among the leading pretenders for the title. The Millrose A. A., too, is expected to nominate a strong and representative team, while a number of the so-called smaller clubs are understood to be preparing their members for the games.

POSTPONE NET TOURNEY.

Woodmere Club Will Avoid Conflicting Dates.

The open tennis tournament announced by the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I., for next Monday, July 14, has been postponed because of conflicts with the Greenwich invitation doubles, the National clay court championship, and the New York State championship at Utica. The Woodmere event, however, will positively take place at the earliest favorable date approved by the Schedule Committee of the National Association.

Chairman Leslie Fischel of the Woodmere Tournament Committee, announces that a number of important entries have already been promised, depending only upon the fixing of open dates. It is also announced that the women's championship of Long Island will be held at the Woodmere Club as scheduled, beginning July 28.

Among the entries already received are those of Miss Marie Wagner, New York State champion; Miss Clare Cassel, champion of Pennsylvania and Eastern States; Miss Helene Polak, the new Middle States champion, and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau.

NET TOURNEYS RUIN CHARM.

Feminine Beauty Lost Through Grueling Matches.

LONDON, June 16, (Associated Press.)—Tennis tournaments rob a pretty girl of her good looks, in the opinion of close observers of the game here.

"I have known pretty girls who, after a season or two of tournaments, have become so completely changed in appearance and manners that old friends have failed to recognise them," said a well-known player. "Their faces become hard and lined, their youthful bloom entirely disappears, and they lose much of their feminine charm. I have told my own daughter that she can play in no more than two tournaments a season. That means she cannot hope to become first-class, but I would prefer her to remain an attractive woman."

GET JOCKEY CLUB SANCTION.

Three Race Meetings Receive Approval of Stewards.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club held at the club rooms yesterday there were present Major August Belmont, H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and R. T. Wilson.

The approval of the stewards of the Jockey Club was granted to the Havre de Grace Association to conduct a race meeting from Sept. 11 to 30, and Henry J. Morris was appointed steward to represent the Jockey Club.

Approval was also granted the Maryland State Fair at Laurel for a race meeting Oct. 1 to 31. Their officials were approved and Frank J. Bryan was appointed steward.

Approval was granted the United Hunts Racing Association to conduct a race meeting at Belmont Park Terminal on Saturday, Aug. 30, in the afternoon, and Saturday, Sept. 6, in the forenoon, and the appointment of their officials was approved.

Albert Burlen was appointed Clerk of the scales. The suspension of Jockey Taplin's license was continued.

The office of the Jockey Club was instructed to co-operate with the Polo Association in forming a polo stud book, and F. R. Hitchcock and Ambrose Clark were appointed a committee to confer with the Polo Association on this subject.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling; six and one-half furlongs. Scoots, 108 pounds; Manoeuvre, 111; *Dot Vandiver, 104; Donado, 106; Accted II., 106; Grimalkin, 111; Jack Leary, 110; *Daydue, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. E. Light, 143, pounds; Garter, 143; Meloe, 143; Fair Mac, 143, †Nwood, 123; Raddest, 143; *B. Brady, 133; *Townbes, 133; Skibbereen, 143; †B. Eagle, 128.

THIRD RACE.—The Campfire Handicap; two-year-olds; five furlongs. Neddan, 124 pounds; Feodor, 117; Krewar, 110; Evergray, 112; Rubidium, 107; Truly Rural, 130; Sand Bag, 114; Carmandale, 120; Penelope, 110; King Thrush, 122 End Man, 115; Devil Dog, 115; St. Allan, 111; Light Wine, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gamelle Handicap; mares; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one-sixteenth; Fairy Wand, 116 pounds; Salvestra, 119; Millmaid, 119; Columbine, 120; Phantom Maid, 109; Passing Shower, 109; Rose d'Or, 107; War Kiss, 112; Carpet Sweeper, 99; Tuscaloosa, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Queen of Sea, 98 pounds; John T. Day, 114; Katie Canal, 101; King John, 118; *Ivy, 88; Orderly, 106; Ballast, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—Fillies; two-year-olds; five furlongs. Afternoon, 112 pounds; Jessie, 108; L'Orpheline, 108; Reynhild, 112; Penelope, 108; Rubidium, 106; Princess Mary, 108; Destruction, 108; Light Wine, 113; Lovely, 106; La Rabica, 109; Constancy, 108.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds. †Apprentice allowance of ten pounds.

Weather, clear. Track, fast.

WORLD'S RECORD IS SHATTERED BY COLT

Mr. Dudley Trots Half Mile in 1:02¾ at Cleveland Grand Circuit Meeting.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Another record crowd was on hand for the second day of Grand Circuit harness racing at North Randall today and record time was hung up in several events.

A world's record was established in the half-mile dash for two-year-old trotters, when Mr. Dudley won it in 1:02¾. He was driven by Lyman Brusie and raced the first quarter in 0:31½.

Abbie Putney made the best time of the year to date in the 2:daig three-year-old trot, when she covered the second heat in 2:05½.

Seventeen horses, the largest field ever on the track, were in the opening heat of the 2:12 pace, but three were withdrawn before the start because of the long scoring.

Three favorites were successful, with one second choice, and Mr. Dudley, fourth choice in the betting, accounting for the other events.

TWO-YEAR-OLD, TROATING—HALF-MILE DASH. Value $560.

Mr. Dudley, b. g., by J. Malcom Forbes, (L. Brusie) 1
Lucille Harvester, b. f., by The Harvester, (Murphy) 3
Sister Azoff, b. f., by Azoff, (McMahon) .. 3
Tallahatchie, b. c., by Etawah, (Geers) ... 4
Prodigal Watts, b. g., by Gen. Watts, (Wallace) 5
Time—1:02¾.

FASIG THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT, Value $1,330

Abbie Putney, ch. f., by San Francisco, (Andrews) 1 1
King Stout, b. c., by El Cauto, (Stout) .. 2 3
Brusiloff, br. c., by Peter the Great, (Murphy) 4 2
Peter L., b. c., by Peter the Great, (Edman) 3 4
Time—2:08½; 2:08½.

2.12 CLASS PACING, Purse $1,200.

Flora A., ch. m., by Altoneer, (Valentine) 6 2 1 1
Minor Hal, ch. g., by Eddie Hall, (H. Brusie) 1 2 7 3
Double G., b. g., by Silent Brook, (Sturgeon) ..... 2 4 R.O.
Wellington Direct, ro. h., by Direct Star, (H. Thomas) 3 1 9 2
Tramp Quick, b. h., by Tramp Fast, (Shively) ..... 4 5 2 R.O.
Oro Lou, Miss Abbe Brino, Big Frank D., Admiral, Nelly Rees, Billy Arlington, Pat Carmody, Direct C. Burnett, and Rex Deforest also started.
Time—2:04¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:18.

2:07 CLASS—TROTTING, PURSE $1,500.

Royal Mac., b. g., by Royal McKinney, (Murphy) 3 1 1
Peter June, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Geers) 1 2 5
Bury's Lassie, br. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox) 2 4 3
Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon) 6 7 2
Oscar Watts, b. g., by General Watts, (Hyde) 4 3 7
Axtien, Harrod's Creek, and Pittsburg also started.
Time—2:06¾; 2:08¾; 2:07¾.

2:04 CLASS—PACING. PURSE $1,500.

Bella Alcantara, b. m., by Sir Alcantara, (McMahon) 1 1 5
South Bend Girl, br. m., by Great Heart, (Sturgeon) 3 2 1
Baron Chan, b. h., by Baron Gale, (Wellman) 2 3 2
Baronwood, blk. g., by Baron Gale, (Valentine) 4 4 4
Time—2:05¼; 2:06½; 2:07¾.

THOMAS AND WOOD VICTORS

Win Men's Tennis Doubles Championship at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 8, (Associated Press.)—In the final of the men's doubles tennis championship here today, R. V. Thomas and O'Hara Wood defeated Lycett and Heath. The scores were 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

In the final of the ladies' doubles, Suzanne Lenglen of France and Miss Ryan of California defeated Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Lambert Chambers of Great Britain. The score was 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

LEADERS LEFT IN TOURNEY.

Canadian Tennis Championship Singles Reduced to 29.

TORONTO, July 8.—Eighty-four entries in the men's open singles in the Canadian tennis championships were reduced to 29, with all the favorites still in the running, when play was resumed today. The tournament opened on Monday. The ladies' singles have been reduced to eight, including Miss Beet, Miss Zinderstein, Mrs. Bickle, Mrs. Bourgue, and Miss Davidson.

The open doubles, men and ladies, began today and the ladies' doubles will start on Wednesday.

TRINITY'S STRONG LEADERS.

Prospects Made Brighter by Choice of Captains for Teams.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—The prospects of success for the various teams to represent Trinity College next season are considered to be enhanced by the selection of the particularly strong leaders chosen.

Rollin Main Ransom, an athlete from Windsor, Conn., was chosen by an unanimous vote to succeed Frank R. Fox, the retiring captain. Ransom has been a consistent winner this year in three events, the pole vault, the 100-yard dash, and the quarter-mile dash. He was also the only member of the sophomore class to win his letter this season.

The election for captain of baseball to succeed Harold Lynch resulted in the choice of James A. Nichols of Windsor, Conn. Nichols has been playing a good game in centre field, and later at third base, during the season. His batting average is also a good one.

James E. Breslin, ex-Lieutenant in the United States Army, and decorated for bravery by the United States, French, and Italian Governments, has been elected captain of the Trinity College football team for next Fall. Breslin, who was an undergraduate at Trinity when he entered the military service, has an enviable reputation on the football field as well as on the battlefields of Europe. He was captain, and played centre on the Princeton freshman team the year before he entered Trinity, and later held down the centre position on the Blue and Gold eleven for two years.

He was a member of the famous team of the Fall of 1916 that inflicted a defeat on Wesleyan and held Brown to a scoreless tie. The following year, when the Trinity team was playing a rather unsuccessful season, Breslin played rings around his individual opponents. Breslin was in France for about a year and one-half with the 42d (Rainbow) Division.

Provision was made in the election that in case Breslin decided not to return to college following his absence of two years, Edward M. Hyland, Jr., of Utica, N. Y., should be captain. Hyland has played in the backfield for four seasons and has been one of Trinity's strongest football men during his career here.

The Trinity eleven has six contests scheduled for next Fall, including several very stiff opponents. The season opens with Princeton at Princeton on Oct. 4. The other games are Connecticut Agricultural College at Hartford, Oct. 11; Amherst at Hartford, Oct. 18; Worcester Tech. at Hartford, Oct. 25; New York University at New York, Nov. 4, and Lafayette at Easton, Penn., Nov. 11.

BERRY NEW CORNELL HEAD.

As Graduate Athletic Manager He Will Reorganize Sports.

Romeyn Berry of this city yesterday announced his acceptance of the position of Graduate Manager of Athletics at Cornell University, succeeding G. Ervin Kent, who resigned last year to enter war service.

Berry, who was prominent in athletic, fraternity, and literary circles at Cornell as an undergraduate some fifteen years ago, will give up his law practice in this city and live at Ithaca in order to reorganize and develop athletics at Cornell upon a broader scale than heretofore attempted in Eastern colleges. He is a member of the American Olympic Committee, Intercollegiate A. A. Advisory Committee, and the National Collegiate A. A. Rules Committee. In outlining his plans Berry said:

"Cornell now has the largest playground and the smallest grandstand of any of the larger colleges. I am going back to Ithaca as Graduate Manager of Athletics to help develop the idea back of that fact.

"Intercollegiate competition between Varsity teams under careful faculty control is a good thing, but, of course, not enough men are directly benefited by it. The way to correct that is not to destroy Varsity sport but to encourage it, and at the same time to get all of the students on the playing field or the water between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, most of them as members of some team or crew. That's what we have been doing at Ithaca, and what we want to do to a still larger degree."

Ouimet to Lead State Team in Match

BOSTON, July 8.—Officers of the Massachusetts Golf Association announced today that interstate golf competition would be resumed on July 26, when the Massachusetts team would play Rhode Island at the Wannamoisett Country Club. The Connecticut team will play Massachusetts at the Brae Burn Country Club on Sept. 6. Francis Ouimet is Captain of the Massachusetts State team.

ONE-MAN RULE IS ON TRIAL AT YALE

Dr. Sharpe's Engagement to Supervise Various Teams Raises Old Query.

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, former Yale halfback, and one of the best who ever carried the pigskin for the Blue, will have direct charge of the coaching of the Bulldog's football teams next Fall. For the last six years Sharpe has been in charge of Cornell's elevens, where he has produced teams and individuals which have been prominent in the gridiron kingdom.

Besides being supervisor of Yale's football coaching, Sharpe is responsible for the development of the baseball team, and, while it has not been officially announced, he probably will be in charge of the basketball five. He has coached this trio of teams at Cornell.

Cornell will probably go back to the old system of specialists in each branch, Speedy Rush being the man to replace Sharpe at football, Howard Ortner, last year's captain of the basketball team, taking his place at basketball, while no choice has been made for baseball.

Yale, on the other hand, in placing Sharpe over athletics, in the position of general supervisor, has raised the old question of whether a one-man coaching system is better than individual, head coaches. There are strong arguments in favor of both systems, but Yale's athletic organization has realised that the desired result cannot be obtained by having different coaches every year with their subsequent new ideas of athletics.

Yale always has had a more or less set athletic policy, but in recent years the best results have not been obtained at New Haven.

There is no getting away from the fact, Dr. Sharpe is an invaluable man, and some of the other big institutions may follow Yale's example if they can find as competent a man. Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, Penn., and Dartmouth have—in past years—engaged specialists who developed teams which generally were championship contenders.

Of all the big institutions in the country, Chicago has employed the one-man coaching system for the best results. Ever since the Maroon university was founded, A. A. Stagg has had charge of its teams. Only in recent years have specialists been engaged to develop basket ball and swimming teams. It is true that Pat Page looks after the baseball team, but Stagg generally has something to say in the ultimate makeup of the team.

Before basket ball was recognized as a major sport in the colleges, Stagg coached and developed football, baseball, and track teams at Chicago. His success in these lines is a matter of athletic history. His untiring efforts and devotion to his work brought about unexpected victories, and he probably is the best example of what can be accomplished by the one-man coaching system.

Illinois, without a doubt, has one of the best all around college coaching staffs in the country. Athletic Director George Huff has a trio of men any university would like to have in charge of its men. These coaches get along in absolute harmony and there is no hard feeling when one coach believes an athlete can perform better in one branch of athletic activity than in another.

Michigan's coaching system is typical of Illinois in that three men of national recognised ability have active charge of the teams in the three leading branches of intercollegiate athletics. Phil Bartelme is the Athletic Director, but has nothing to do with the development or coaching of the teams. He attends to the business end, and that is all.

Fielding H. Yost, one of the greatest football coaches of modern times, looks after the gridiron situation. His ability is too well known for comment. Carl Lundgren, who learned all his baseball at Illinois and afterward played with major league teams, is supreme in the baseball situation, while Steve Farrell, recognized as one of the greatest professional foot racers who ever pulled on a spiked shoe, looks after the development of winning track and field teams.

Athletic Carnival at Ebbets Field.

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, will be the scene September 14 of a gigantic athletic carnival arranged for the purpose of securing funds with which to purchase coal for Brooklyn's needy poor during the winter months. President Charles H. Ebbets and the McKeever brothers, owners of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, will conduct the meet. The coal will be distributed in conjunction with the Brooklyn Elks' basket delivery on December 24.

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16

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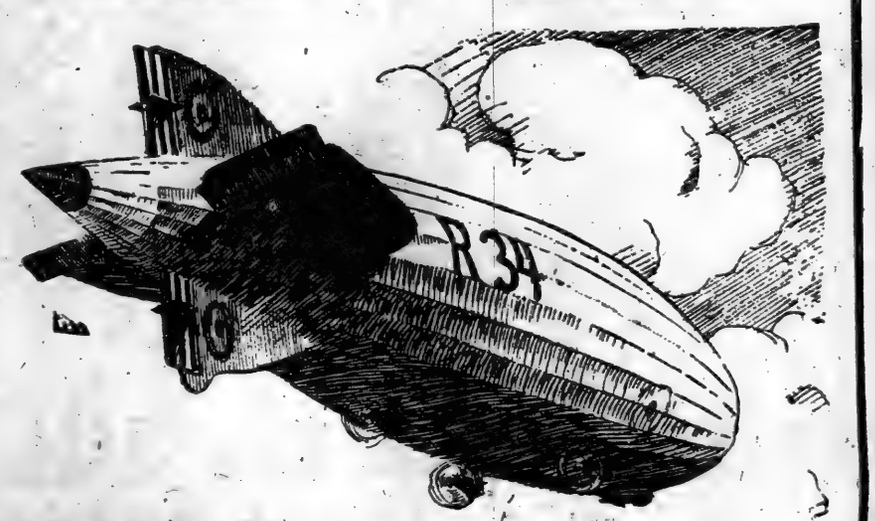
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OUR PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

The President returns, we are glad to believe, not to controversy but for counsel. The place he has filled is too high, the work he has done is too great and important to make it either seemly or safe that strife should continue over his achievements. We have come to a place of great influence and responsibility among the very foremost of the group of nations that will in future so largely guide the course of events all over the world. We must hold that place and deserve the respect and confidence to which it entitles us by being of one mind about its duties. We cannot hold it if the nation is rent and torn by the wrangling of parties and disturbed by personal and political dissension. We must feel, think, and act as a nation.

It is most gratifying, therefore, to learn that the President will at once hold conference with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In this, we think, he repairs an earlier error. He was not bound by constitutional precept or by precedent to consult with the Senate during the earlier stages of the negotiations, or at all until the Treaty was signed. But had he done so it would have been an act of manifest wisdom, for in that way he might have spared himself much embarrassment, he might have spared the country a great part, if not all, of the division of the counsel which has arisen over the Treaty and the League covenant. In Washington Mr. WILSON is President of the United States. At Paris and Versailles he was practically our Prime Minister. It is the first duty of a Prime Minister to see to it that his majority is secure. It made no vital difference to Mr. WILSON as President that he lost his majority in the Senate at the November elections; it made a great deal of difference in the performance of his ministerial duties. He would have been well advised had he taken into conference and into his confidence some of the leading members of the Senate, Republican and Democratic, before his first departure for Paris. It would have been well to renew that interchange of views with them from time to time as the negotiations proceeded. By that course misunderstanding would have been cleared away, opposition overcome, much better relations established. It is never too late to mend, and it is permitted us to hope that the meeting with the members of the Senate committee, somewhat belated, may bring about good understanding and go far to remove causes of differences between him and the leaders of the opposition party.

It is devoutly to be hoped that they may now be removed, for we do not wish to appear to the foreign nations to which we are attached by such close ties as a people who care more about their home politics than about their standing before the world and the esteem in which we are held by other peoples. The President will be able to impart to the Senators his own clear and thorough understanding of the work of the Peace Conference. With his gift of statement and exposition he will be able to clear away many serious misconceptions. The Republican Senators who now control the fate of the Treaty should and will meet the President as reasonable men, as Americans resolved that this nation shall lose nothing of the influence and power for good in the affairs of the world which it now possesses. If they feel that they have gone too far in their opposition to the Treaty and the covenant, so far that they have not carried the country with them, it may be that the President himself will feel that the country has not approved his seeming propensity for reaching grave decisions in Paris with too little attention to the state of mind in Washington. They can meet by mutual yielding, yielding rather in method than in essentials. It is a political and international situation of a good deal of gravity, it demands that the men concerned in it should rise above all minor things and proceed by union of desire and effort to the accomplishment of the far greater things depending upon them.

We think that this is the feeling which inspired the President's brief address at Carnegie Hall yesterday. He spoke the judgment of the great body of Americans when he said: "It is a just peace, and a peace "which, if it can be preserved, will "save the world from unnecessary "bloodshed." We believe he also spoke for his fellow-citizens when he added: "And now the great task is "to preserve it." The proper performance of that task is so important to the nation and the individual that it takes precedence of any personal ambition or private grievance.

Controversy over the President's work at Paris has arisen chiefly through misunderstanding, deepened it may be by more than a trace of partisan feeling; that misunderstanding it will be the President's opportunity and his duty to remove. The country wants the Treaty ratified, it wants the League of Nations brought into being. That is the real task before Mr. WILSON. He can accomplish it, we feel sure, if he approaches it in the spirit of genuine co-operation.

HOHENZOLLERN SUBSTITUTES.

Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG now writes to Marshal FOCH offering to serve as a substitute for the ex-Emperor when the trial comes off. He places his person (provided, we suppose, that he is to be tried as a substitute and not for his own crimes) "fully and absolutely at the disposal of the allied Powers."

This makes seven, so far as the count has proceeded. First came BETHMANN HOLLWEG, then the five younger sons of the Kaiser, and now HINDENBURG. Where is TIRPITZ? Doubtless we shall hear from him soon, for he has no more sense of humor than the rest. The name we eagerly look for is that of the officer who sacked and burned Louvain, Major von MANTEUFFEL. When may we expect him to offer himself as a substitute for the Kaiser? Major von BUELOW, too, he who ordered the massacres of Aerschot, why does he lag? Should not General LIMAN VON SANDERS, the responsible German authority for the Armenian massacres, imitate the example of BETHMANN and his six followers? Or Baron VON DER LANCKEN, but for whom EDITH CAVELL and Captain FRYATT would not have died? At least Lieutenant WERNHER, Commander VALENTINER, and Commander VON FORSTNER, who amused the tedium of a long war by sinking hospital ships, ought to come to the front, and doubtless they will; for the line of substitutes has evidently just begun to form.

The ex-Kaiser, or whoever it was that staged this wholly impossible farce, evidently got the idea from GILBERT'S prophetic comic opera, "The Mikado." It will be remembered that it was necessary for the Lord High Executioner to execute the sentence of death on somebody, it didn't matter whom. When Nanki-Poo recklessly offered his own person, the William Hohenzollern of the opera joyously sang:

> Congratulate me, gentlemen,
> I've found a volunteer.

The Ko-Ko of Germany and Amerongen has improved on the idea. He has found even volunteers, and doubtless the list will lengthen till it includes many others. It may even include Prince RUPPRECHT of Bavaria, the author of the deportations, and Field Marshal von MACKENSEN, who burned, robbed, and murdered all of Rumania that he could lay his hands on. Perhaps the authors of the prison-camp atrocities will join in, as well as the commercial gentlemen, outside the army, who received the stolen goods from Northern France. Of course, they are all going to be tried and punished anyway, but that does not absolve them from the duty of joining the line of substitutes for a defendant whose punishment is likely to be lighter than their own.

TRANSFER RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

Public Service Commissioner NIXON has issued an order establishing a charge of two cents for surface transfers at ninety-nine points, and leaving undisturbed free transfers where they are granted in franchises at fourteen points at the crossings of several streets with several avenues, particularly Broadway, West Broadway, and Fourth, Madison, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues. The transfer situation in New York is worse than anywhere else because the system of regulating charges is worse than anywhere else. One system of obstinate regulators is bad enough, but fares and transfers in New York are regulated in four ways—by contract, by franchises, by a duplicate system of State and city regulators, and by a Legislature which is intrusive whenever it chooses. There is a fifth check whenever insolvency makes necessary the intervention of the courts to prevent confiscation. We have arrived at the court stage and a choice of evils. Transfers can be retained if they are paid for, or the refusal of transfers will disintegrate the system, and then the charge will be as many nickels as rides are taken. That is a condition, not a theory. Transfers have been lost before, as in the receiverships of the Metropolitan, Second Avenue, and Third Avenue Companies, and they can be retained now only by a narrow margin. The company is not earning interest on its mortgages. That eliminates all question of dividends on watered capital and introduces the factor of confiscatory rates. The conditions are so peremptory that the talk of the city officials is rather exasperating than helpful. It is futile to discuss what might or ought to be done if there were years to command, or if the city had millions to spare, or if the parties concerned had learned what experience has failed to teach them.

It is useful to recall the conditions when the Interborough was taking fares from the surface cars by scores of millions. The figures were presented to the Railroad Commissioners for the current quarter of the year 1906. In that quarter the elevated and subway routes increased their cash fares by 11,813,488 nickels. The surface lines operated 754 transfer points, and increased their transfer issues by 5,251,706. Their increase of nickels was 28,568. It was an unequal contest, and would have ended much as it has even if war costs had not hastened the insolvency. The argument was that the issue of transfers cost nothing, as the passengers merely stepped from one empty car to another, and the cars had to run anyway. The argument failed at a critical point, for the cars do not have to run, in fact cannot run, if they do not earn their costs.

The contribution of public funds to the construction of the subways contributes to the troubles of the surface lines, but of that there is no fair complaint, destructive as the competition has been. No franchise is guaranteed against the results of progress or of future competition. But the companies have a grievance in the fact that city officials now are proposing profit to the city, and political advantages for themselves, by taking advantage of the conditions created by their predecessors. The promised profits, pecuniary or political, are as delusive as the morality of the proposal is doubtful.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON.

Chairman WILLIAM J. GRAHAM of the House Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department makes the damning charge that seven men, that is to say the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, conducted, or managed, or "ran" the war for the American people. "The secret government of the United States," Investigator GRAHAM, who used to be a county prosecutor in Illinois, calls this advisory committee, which included such well-known men as DANIEL WILLARD, BERNARD M. BARUCH, JULIUS ROSENWALD, and SAMUEL GOMPERS. Mr. GRAHAM must be tragic to play his part of grand inquisitor, but when he arraigns this "secret government" for taking Time by the forelock and preparing the country for war, later to provide munitions and equipment for operations in the field, he strikes a comic note.

How terrible is the count that this committee of seven men appointed by the President "devised the entire "system of purchasing war supplies, "planned a press censorship, designed "a system of food control, and "selected HERBERT HOOVER as its "Director, determined on a daylight "saving scheme, and, in a word, de-"signed practically every war measure which the Congress subsequently enacted." It seems to be true that they did all this, also thought of the Draft and planned how Labor should do its bit, in which stratagem SAMUEL GOMPERS had his share, the conspirator! "When war was declared on April 6," exclaims Mr. GRAHAM, who must imagine himself an Edmund Burke impeaching not one Warren Hastings but seven, "this machinery began to move." Thank God, it did begin to move, or the Germans might have won the war long ago. "So far as I can observe," says Mr. GRAHAM solemnly, "there was "not an act of the so-called war legislation afterward enacted that had not, "before the actual declaration of war, "been discussed and settled upon by "this Advisory Commission." What a reflection upon the capacity of Congress to carry on a war is here involved!

Another count in the Graham indictment is that the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission took liberties with the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton law in getting the United States equipped and ready for war in a hurry. There may possibly be color of truth in this charge, but one cannot imagine SAMUEL GOMPERS deliberately violating the anti-trust law. It was an abnormal time, and abnormal things were done for the defense of the nation under the great strain of preparation. Would the American people rather have had those laws for the regulation of business rigidly observed and lost the war? Did Mr. GRAHAM or anybody else invoke the Sherman and Clayton laws against the Council of National Defense and demand that the regulation of business in every detail and particular must come first, while the winning of the war could wait? To raise a clamor about the matter now that the war has been gloriously won and beneficent peace is here seems like politics, and pretty small politics—unless Mr. GRAHAM can prove that the Advisory Commission and its confederate, the Council of National Defense, trenched upon the Sherman and the Clayton laws to get rich out of the war, to "graft," to fill the pockets of their members, which would have been a betrayal of the country while feigning to serve it.

The Council of National Defense is abundantly able to defend itself and its subsidiary committees. Mr. GROSVENOR CLARKSON has already appeared before the investigating committee and is a willing witness at any time. "Council committee members, "under the stress of an unprecedented emergency, were undoubtedly in some cases," he says, "placed "in the apparent position of doing "business with themselves, but that "was never actually the fact, and not "a scintilla of evidence was ever disclosed." Mr. CLARKSON shows how indispensable the Council and its auxiliaries were to the country when he says that "in the Committee on Supplies alone 45,000 contracts involving $800,000,000 were arranged for "in 200 days at an overhead cost of "$20,000." Mr. BARUCH'S experts saved the Government $3,000,000,000 in the purchase of iron and steel products.

That some of the many thousands of men who were trusted did profiteer, or did show their friends how to defraud the Government, is only an assumption. But let the whole truth come out, no matter whom it hits and blasts. Does any man in his senses believe that the members of the Council of National Defense and of its Advisory Commission "grafted" or defied any law for personal advantage? In the heat and haste of preparing America for the war and carrying it on, money was spent lavishly and with a free hand, but it was spent to get results quickly, results that would bring victory. General GOETHALS, a public servant above reproach, admits that he was guilty of extravagance himself, but it couldn't be helped. When Chairman GRAHAM charges "secret government" and insinuates unworthy motives and graft, let it be remembered that the vote of the House of Representatives for the inquiry was 341 to 0, Representative CANTRILL declaring, for the minority, that it would be shown that "the war was won gloriously."

ITALY AND ALLIANCES.

The statement by officials of the Italian Bureau of Information here—from which, it will be noticed, the embassy in Washington withholds its authorization—that if Italy were not taken into the group of France, England, and America she might ultimately be forced to ally herself with Germany, Russia, and Japan, can hardly be called the most tactful sort of propaganda. Even if true, it comes rather unfortunately from persons who seem to speak for the Italian Government; nor does the manner of its issuance tend to make friends for Italy. The long argument on the still unsettled Fiume question makes it appear that what is offered is a downright choice—Fiume to Italy, or a German-Italian alliance. The picture of Italy's needing "protection from the Slav hordes" of a nation one-third her size lacks verisimilitude; and it will be noted that one of the authors of this pronouncement, Captain SAFELLI, is the same who not long ago accused Serbia of provoking the war "with one of her usual political assassinations."

However, the interests of a great nation should not suffer because of the ineptitude of some of its officials. There is a good deal of substance behind this somewhat maladroit presentation of this case. When the Italian spokesmen say that Italy belongs with France, England, and America, and that she wants to come into that group, they say no more than every Frenchman, Briton, and American will approve. She does belong with us and we do want her; despite recent friction, she ought to be asked to come in. It will be a bad day for Italy and for everybody else if a French Government should repeat the error committed at Tunis, which drove Italy to a thirty years' sojourn in the camp of the common enemy of Italy and France. The immediate obstacle, of course, is the irritation produced by the arguments over Italian claims which conflict with the wishes of the populations concerned, populations which have a strong claim on allied consideration.

But there ought to be a way out, particularly at a time when the Italian Government is headed by a man so well disposed toward a reasonable arrangement as is Signor NITTI. The text of the treaties between France, England, Russia, and Italy for the division of Asiatic Turkey, published a few days ago, throws much light on the inferior quality of statesmanship which some of the allied Powers have brought to bear on Eastern problems; those arrangements would have displeased MACHIAVELLI as much as MAZZINI. They were bad arrangements, they are on the way to being superseded. The chief difficulty in connection with the Italian claims in the Near East was that they dealt with Smyrna and other territory inhabited by Greeks, and at a time when Greece was already on our side France and England were willing to assign this territory to Italy. There is no room for anybody to cast any stones in affairs like this.

The Italian Government has recently displayed a conciliatory attitude in dealing with the Greeks, and though hot-headed military men on both sides are always likely to make trouble for statesmen in such disputes, it seems that these matters can be arranged satisfactorily. It should not be impossible to make a similar settlement on the Adriatic. Italy does not need either Fiume or Dalmatia, though few Italians will admit it now. Italy has, however, a valid claim on the division of such spoils of victory as do not rightfully belong to other civilized peoples. In equatorial Africa, in the parts of Asiatic Turkey not occupied by cultured races, Italy ought to have equal consideration with the other Powers. And if this equal consideration is freely accorded, a settlement of the Adriatic dispute may conceivably be much nearer. Above all, the wealthier Powers of the alliance ought to give Italy as much aid as possible in rebuilding her economic life, which underwent such a heavy strain in the war. The extreme Italian demands on the Adriatic and the Aegean can bring nothing but trouble, for Italy and everybody else; but there are aspects of the peace settlement in which the Italian claims deserve to be met willingly. We shall gain nothing by needlessly alienating our natural allies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Truly It Deserves Attention.

In language commendably restrained, General DOSKIANSKY, as President of the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia, has called to the attention of Governor SMITH the fact that the police of this city asked, and in effect commanded, that a meeting which the committee had planned to hold in Carnegie Hall the evening of July 4 be not held. The reason given for the issuance of this order was the surprising one that "sufficient police protection could not be afforded."

As the object of the purposed meeting was the equally innocent and commendable one of proving that there are many Russians here who are not Bolsheviki or friends of Bolsheviki, the committee had a right to expect protection if it could be given, and never before, so far as can be recalled, have the police of this city confessed either their disinclination or their inability to guard its residents in the lawful expression of their principles, opinions, and sentiments.

There was, of course, the probability that one or more representatives of the criminal classes would try to disturb the meeting by howling down the speakers, and there was the possibility of an attempt at its more effective termination by means of bombs. Never before, however, for those or any other excuses, have our police recoiled from the performance of a duty that required only a display of physical courage. Even now, no New Yorker will believe that our policemen, from Commissioner ENRIGHT down to the latest recruit on the force, are afraid of such dangers as might have been involved in the holding of the meeting in question. That only makes the more mysterious the issuance of the order, and only increases the public's desire to know why, for once, what looked like timidity was shown by men whose courage no accuser has ever denied.

Humiliating as Well as Mysterious.

It is this strange, puzzling, and humiliating incident in metropolitan history that the Governor has been asked to consider. No suggestion as to the action he should take was made in the letter sent to him by the committee of Russian residents, but action by him of some sort they evidently expect, and it is an expectation that will be shared to the full by everybody who has the reputation and welfare of the city at heart.

Nobody is inclined hastily to assume that the suppression of the Russian meeting was unjustified. But no justification has been disclosed or even hinted to a deeply interested public, and it will wait with an eagerness verging on impatience to hear what the Governor, from information he now possesses or can obtain, will say about it.

When one remembers some of the meetings that have been held here lately, and the sort of speeches that were delivered at them, the grievance of these sane and loyal sons of distracted Russia looms large indeed. Of course, there was no danger that bombs would be thrown at those other meetings, for all the folk who carry on propaganda in that way were either present or sympathetic. But that does not explain, it only makes more mystifying, the refusal of the police even to attempt the protection of a gathering that could have offended only those whose antagonism is a mark of honor for its objects.

Not Exactly a Treaty They Signed.

Theoretically, at least, treaties are made by and between nations more or less on an equality, moral if not physical, and when they have followed a war, though one of the negotiators may have had good reason to fear ultimate defeat, yet usually both, when they decided to stop fighting, have been able to continue it for a while longer if they had chosen to do so and had thought it worth while. These were not the conditions that existed in France on Nov. 11, for Germany then could have continued the military struggle only in utter desperation, and its inevitable and swift outcome would have been the complete destruction of her armies and the ruining of her helpless cities.

That being the case, not a few observers of events have been puzzled by the insistence of the Allies that the Germans should sign what in reality was not a treaty at all, but a statement of terms imposed on her by her conquerors. In such conditions signatures do not have their ordinary force of obligation, the signer having, as it were, a pistol at his head.

As one of THE TIMES correspondents clearly explained in a letter printed on this page yesterday, the seeming inconsistency arises from calling that a treaty which was really a decree. This decree the Germans signed, not as co-negotiators of a treaty, but as an indication or admission that the decree had been presented to them and that they knew what and all it contained. The signing by them therefore does have binding effect, though it is an effect somewhat different from that created by signing an agreement or contract that imposes reciprocal obligations.

A Difference Between the Airships.

Colonel HAYSLEY, the American officer who has been selected to make the return voyage to England on the R-34, expresses easily explicable pleasure that this privilege is to be his. He also says that he thinks dirigible balloons safer than airplanes, but he adds, "Of course the airplane is the more interesting."

The first of these statements is the expression of an opinion probably, but not certainly, correct, for dirigibles have their dangers as well as airplanes, and several of them have suffered disaster—as many, perhaps, in proportion to their number, as the airplanes that have come to grief.

As to the second assertion—that airplanes are more interesting than dirigibles—its accuracy will not be questioned by many, or at any rate not by many who can reach an agreement as to the meaning of "interest." Nobody would claim that the big balloons are uninteresting; all that the Colonel implied was that they are less interesting than the smaller and more agile machine.

The rivalry between the two types, however, is not far from equal. Each has its points of superiority to the other, and there is room for them both in the sky.

A BOLSHEVIST COLONY.

Suggestions for a Practical Test of Theories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose the United States Government, harkening to the wishes of our Bolsheviki to demonstrate the vast advantages of their philosophy, presented them with an uninhabited island of suitable dimensions and permitted—nay, encouraged—them to practice thereon the "dictatorship of the proletariat"?

Their success would be so great, of course, that all Bolsheviki remaining in this country would immediately apply for transportation thereto, but even if they did not so apply, such neglect could only be attributed to ignorance; and a beneficent Government would naturally overlook it, and transport them thither out of pure good feeling. And as these gentry are international, and scorn national distinctions, the British, French, and Italian Governments might be induced to part with some of their own Bolsheviki, who disdain their own countries, and permit them to enlarge and adorn the island colony. There, indeed, the "proletariat" could dictate to its heart's content.

As to weapons, without which a respectable dictatorship seems difficult, our Government need not concern itself—as the proletariat produces everything, it could unquestionably produce them—and the same applies to food, clothes, habitation, &c. Indeed, our own Government could not justly impair the claims of the proletariat to produce everything by presenting the colony with anything at all—save, of course, its good-will.

As the proletariat produces everything, it would in time produce newspapers, which would inform us of the success of the colony; it might—nay, as a decent dictatorship must have some one below as well as a proletariat on top—it must, in good time, produce a suitable number of fat bourgeoisie and heartless capitalists to be decently exploited, and, by way of encouragement to political doubters, executed or blown up, as the case might be. There might at first be a hitch in the manufacture of bombs, which are delicate contrivances, but resolution, no doubt, could (aided by the omnipotence of the proletariat) overcome all difficulties. And—but here I am suggesting means to omniscience. I was merely going to say that if there was no dynamite the bourgeoisie could be starved or seduced.

The great difficulty in all this, I admit, is a probable lack of bourgeoisie—but I, as a good Bolshevik, trust a sensible proletariat to produce them. For if you have no bourgeoisie or low capitalist, who in the name of Lenin and Trotsky are you to exploit or dictate to?

As a good and a true Bolshevik, I ask you to bring this humble suggestion to the public eye.

COMRADE ENINEL.
Healing Springs, Va., July 5, 1919.

Want a Trip to the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We want very much to go to the country, but there is no one to take us. The streets are awfully hot, and we have no place else to play. Won't you print this in your paper, and some kind lady will read it and come some day to take us on an excursion to the country?

GRACE DE FALCO, GERTRUDE JOHNSON, MARY SARIO, ANNA INLILL, LENA ASPIDIA, ALFREDA ALISI.
United Neighborhood House, 27 Barrow Street, July 6, 1919.

MAXIMA CARTA

(Inscribed to President Wilson, Champion and Bearer of the Covenant of Nations.)

"How beautiful are the feet of them that bring glad tidings of good things!"

Hail, newest charter of the hopes of Man!—
Greater than every scroll that hitherto
Has pledged our safety—many against few,
Few against many. Seems it but a span
Toward Freedom's goal what Runnymede began.
The past, and pattern that our fathers drew,
Incorporate here, is glorified anew,
And seals the waiting world American.

Kings are no more, but only names of kings;
Henceforth are crowned the States that serve the sphere.
Come, patient Heaven, with healing in thy wings!
Haste, Choir of Earth, with your harmonious chord!
Madness shall yield to Order. Who shall fear
When all the world gives bond to break the unhallowed sword?

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

GEN. ALLEN TAKES COMMAND

Succeeds Gen. McGlachlin at Coblenz —5th Division Departing.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 8.—Major Gen. Henry T. Allen assumed command today of the American forces in Germany. He succeeded Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, commanding the 1st Division, who had served at Coblenz in the interim between the departure of Lieut. General Hunter Liggett and the arrival of General Allen.

It is believed here that General Allen will remain in command of the American forces which are to be kept for some time on the Rhine. The 8th Infantry is on its way here to be a part of that force. A battalion of artillery is being recruited to remain, as well as auxiliary branches.

Members of General Liggett's staff are departing one by one, and General Allen is expected to announce his staff in a few days.

The 5th Division will all be away by tomorrow night. The movement of the 4th Division is expected to begin immediately afterward. It will be followed by the 2d Division.

REMOVE HOCHE'S BODY.

American Troops Join with French in Honoring Heroes' Memory.

COBLENZ, July 7, (Associated Press.)—America joined hands with France today in honoring the memory of General Hoche and General Marceau, the French military leaders who held the Rhine frontier against the Prussians and Austrians more than a century ago. Both are buried near Coblenz.

Marshal Foch, Generals Fayolle, Mangin, Degouette, Gouraud, and Weygand attended the ceremony, the Marshal and his party arriving from Mayence by steamer. Landing at Coblenz, Marshal Foch was received by Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., commander of the First Division and acting commander of the American forces in Germany; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, of the Second Division, Major Gen. Robert L. Hersey of the Third, Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey of the Fourth, and Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff at headquarters here.

The occasion of the ceremony was the transferance of the body of General Hoche from Coblenz-Lutzel to a new burial place near Weissenthurm, at the base of the monument marking the locality where the armies under his command forced the crossing of the Rhine against the Prussians in 1793. The small French cemetery at Coblenz-Lutzel, where General Hoche and General Marceau were originally buried was rededicated to the memory of the latter.

Six companies of infantry from the Third Division, a regiment of French infantry, and representatives of the British, Belgian, and Italian Armies participated in the exercises.

MAY BREAK FROM TURKEY.

Kamel Pasha Expected to Form Separate State in Asia Minor.

PARIS, July 7.—The formation of a separate Turkish Government in Asia Minor by Mustapha Kamel Pasha and Essad Pasha is indicated as a possibility in dispatches received in Peace Conference circles today from Greek sources.

Kamel Pasha, who is reported to have 40,000 troops, with forty-seven heavy guns and many machine guns, is said to have refused to comply with an order from the Government in Constantinople to return to the capital.

Essad Pasha is understood to be in Asia Minor, in the territory controlled by Kamel Pasha, and, it is said, is in touch with Kamel, presumably in the hope of forming a coalition for a new Government.

ASKS FOR STATION BIDS.

Transit Construction Commission Seeks Offers for Building of Eleven.

Bids for the construction of eleven stations on the Pelham Bay Park branch of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue rapid transit line have been asked for by Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney. The bids are to be opened on July 24, and work is to be completed within six months after the contracts are awarded. The steel work for the Pelham Bay Park branch of the city-owned rapid transit system is already being erected, and will be ready for station finish within two months.

Ten of the eleven new stations are to be located in that section of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River, beginning at Whitlock Avenue and ending at Pelham Bay Parkway. The stations will be known as Whitlock Avenue, Elder Avenue, Clason Point Road, St. Lawrence Avenue, East 177th Street, Castle Hill Avenue, Zerega Avenue, Westchester Square, Middletown Road, Buhre Avenue, and Pelham Bay Parkway. All of the stations are located above ground, and it is estimated the work will cost $650,000.

OXFORD MODIFIES RULES.

American Students Can Get A. B. Degree Without Greek.

BOSTON, July 8.—Professor Frank Aydelotte of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, announces that the University of Oxford has just passed a statute granting to graduates of approved American colleges and universities who may enter Oxford senior standing, with exemption from Greek. This makes it possible for the first time (aside from military exemptions granted during the war) to obtain the A. B. degree from Oxford without Greek.

Several months ago the Rhodes Trustees announced the abandonment of the qualifying examination in Latin and Greek formerly required of all candidates for the Rhodes scholarships, but their action did not affect the Oxford requirement of a "sufficient knowledge" of Greek for the A. B. degree.

DISPOSES OF 162 CASES.

Traffic Court Has Busy Day—Fined for Blocking Crossings.

In fining forty automobilists who had blocked crosswalks with their cars, Magistrate House in the Traffic Court said that there had been complaint that persons had been hurt because they had not crossed the street at the proper place.

"You people," he said to those brought before him, "are constantly complaining that pedestrians do not cross the street at the crosswalks, but cannot see how they can if those who operate automobiles block them."

There were 162 cases disposed of in the Traffic Court yesterday. One of those who pleaded guilty to breaking the speed law was Miss Dorothy Maide, who admitted that she drove down Fifth Avenue at a twenty-nine-mile clip. When asked what her business was, she said that she was a police reserve and a member of the Motor Corps of America. She was fined $25.

Miss Jeanette Kelly was another woman driver who pleaded guilty and was fined $20. She was charged with driving at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour on Broadway.

NEW JERSEY HIRES GRIGGS.

Former Attorney General Will Help Fight New York Tax Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—Attorney General McCran announced today that John W. Griggs of Paterson, former United States Attorney General, has been engaged as associate counsel in the proposed proceedings attacking the New York income tax law in so far as it is applicable to residents of New Jersey.

Attorney General McCran holds that the act as applicable to New Jersey is unconstitutional and discriminatory against residents of that State. The form of the proceedings has not yet been decided upon. The New Jersey State House Commission recently voted to appropriate whatever funds were necessary to test the validity of the law.

$8,000,000 NEEDED IN JEWISH CHARITIES

Schiff Outlines United Building Fund's Campaign Program to Cover Five Years.

WAR HALTED CONSTRUCTION

Chairman Says Demands Upon Hospitals and Other Institutions Have Steadily Increased.

Declaring that Jewish institutions in New York City were so badly overcrowded and in pressing need of repair and enlargement that an extensive program of construction was imperative, Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the Directors' Campaign of the United Building Fund Drive of Federated Jewish Institutions, announced yesterday that a fund of more than $8,000,000 for buildings would be raised by local Jews between July and September. In setting forth plans for the drive, Mr. Schiff explained the reluctance of the committee to undertake it after the public had grown weary of "drives," and outlined the building conditions among local Jewish institutions, which had brought about their decision to launch a United Building Fund Campaign.

"The needs of our organizations for adequate building accommodations are so great that they can no longer be put aside," Mr. Schiff emphasized. "The Bronx, with a population equal to that of the City of Boston, has no adequate Jewish hospital. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which formerly ranked at the head of Class A among child-caring institutions, has its 1,200 boys and girls crowded into a building that has become inadequate. It is impossible to permit this condition to continue. Delay in construction, which might have been forgiven under war conditions, cannot be permitted any longer. We would not properly be discharging our responsibilities to the community if we did not set out at once to remedy these conditions."

Mr. Schiff mentioned that no building operations had been made during the last five years, and told how demands upon hospitals, child-caring and other institutions had steadily increased despite their limited facilities. In order to spare the public the irritation of repeated drives for funds Mr. Schiff said that all of the institutions in need of buildings had combined in a joint appeal for funds large enough to cover not only their present actual needs but also their needs for the next five years.

To Pay in Installments.

Contributors will have the privilege of making their payments in four yearly installments. "Considering the money spent in the last decades in yearly building programs," Mr. Schiff declared, "the amount which we are now trying to raise should not seem formidable, as it will mean a yearly building program of $1,600,000 and will cover the building needs of all our institutions for the next five years."

"It was with extreme reluctance," Mr. Schiff said, "that I consented to accept the Chairmanship of the institutional boards canvass of the United Building Fund Drive. I was reluctant, not because I hesitated to assume the work and the responsibility, (for everything legitimate in the communal interest is dear to me,) but because I had hoped that drives were of the past and that reconstruction would now occupy our energies. But we must come before the public again in this institutional building campaign as the result of patriotic sacrifices and self-denials made during the war.

"For five years nothing has been done for the buildings of our institutions. During the four years of war their condition deteriorated, for no even necessary improvements could be made. Government demands on material and on skilled labor brought about these circumstances. Nevertheless, the number of dependent children failed to decrease, the number of sick and helpless did not grow less, and instead demands upon our institutional buildings increased. No institution was enabled to improve its facilities, and, indeed, it was impossible even to keep plants in good condition. Even more imperative was the need for Americanization work, a need brought home to us forcibly in the last years. This demand cannot be satisfied unless new buildings are forthcoming for this purpose. It is, therefore, with reluctance that we need come before the public in the name of the sick, the orphan, the immigrant, and the other needy ones to ask for funds to enable our institutions to care properly for these unfortunates.

Names Many Institutions.

"A Committee on Plan and Scope, consisting of Dr. Julius Goldman, Chairman; Leo Arnstein, Dr. H. G. Friedman, William Goldman, Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, Judge Irving Lehman, Max D. Steuer, Felix M. Warburg, and I. Edwin Goldwasser, has studied the building program submitted by the institutions and has approved building projects totaling at least $8,000,000. This program is the most comprehensive ever contemplated by any Jewish community. It calls for the following new building additions and improvements:

Mount Sinai Hospital—An auditorium, private pavilion, new children's building, extension to nurses' home, and changes in present buildings.

Beth Israel Hospital—Construction of a new hospital on the plot between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, facing the east side of Stuyvesant Park.

Montefiore Home and Hospital—Construction of a cottage for totally incurable patients, a new sanitarium at Bedford Hills, and needed additions to city plant.

Lebanon Hospital—Construction of a new hospital for the Bronx, involving possible amalgamation of existing hospitals in Harlem and the Bronx.

Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases—Construction of a new hospital on present site.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum—Construction of a new institution at Boston Road and Baychester Avenue.

Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society—Construction of a mess hall, gymnasium, and synagogue and improvement of present plant.

Hawthorne School — Construction of additional cottages and increased facilities for other activities.

Children's Haven at Far Rockaway—Construction of a new building at Far Rockaway.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children—Construction of a central service building and new wings for all-year-around patients.

Blythedale Home — Construction of a new building on present site.

Brightside Day Nursery — Construction of addition to present building.

Federation Centre No. 1—Construction of a kindergarten and day and night nursery in the building now occupied by the Amelia Relief Society.

Children's Clearing House and Temporary Shelter—To receive children upon commitment and prior to their assignment to respective child-caring institutions.

Home for Hebrew Infants—Construction of a building to house employes and contain a research laboratory.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes—Improvements to present building.

Talmud Torahs—Request for the construction of a number of Talmud Torahs.

Federation Settlement—

NEWPORT HOSTESSES TO PRINCE OF WALES

Mrs. Goelet and Mrs. Vanderbilt to Give Balls at Ochre Court and Beaulieu.

LIEUT. COM. READ, COMING

Will Be the Guest of Commodore James — Dr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Rice About to Sail for Amazon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—When the Prince of Wales comes from Ottawa to Newport on a warship next month his stay in Newport will be less than a week. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be the hostesses for the Prince, who will be accompanied by a military staff and attendants. A part of the Atlantic Fleet will be assigned as escort to the Prince, who is to visit Washington and New York, and perhaps other cities.

For his entertainment Mrs. Goelet and Mrs. Vanderbilt are completing arrangements for balls at Ochre Court and Beaulieu in addition to luncheons and dinner parties and other entertainments.

Details for the wedding of Miss Katherine Augusta Urquhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Urquhart of Charlotteville, Va., and Lieutenant George Henry Warren, Jr., of Newport and New York, next Saturday afternoon in Trinity Church with the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating, have been completed.

The reception will be at 4:30 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, Oaklawn, on Narragansett Avenue, as well as the luncheon. Miss Anne Urquhart, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor and her only attendant. Lieutenant Warren will have Robert L. Fowler, Jr., of New York for his best man, and Whitney Warren, Jr., Legrand B. Cannon, Hugh Cotton, Percy Pyne, Jr., Bayard Rives, and Eric Fisher Wood as ushers.

Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, U. S. N., who commanded the naval flier NC-4 in its flight from Far Rockaway to Plymouth, England, with Mrs. Read, are expected the latter part of the week to visit former Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who left for New York this week on the yacht Aloha with former Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, are returning later in the week.

Rear Admiral J. V. R. Bleecker, U. S. N., retired, has returned to his home in Jamestown for a short stay from California.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER AT LENOX

Arrives from Tarrytown by Automobile on His 80th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 8. — John D. Rockefeller, traveling by automobile on his 80th birthday, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. His party, in five automobiles, left his Pocantico Hills estate at Tarrytown, N. Y., early today. Their route was along the Hudson, crossing over to the Berkshire Hills far above Poughkeepsie, and entering the Hills at Great Barrington. Mr. Rockefeller stood the trip splendidly.

Waiting to greet and congratulate him were his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice of Williamstown, who had motored down from their farm, twenty-five miles north. The hotel management placed the royal suite at the disposal of the Rockefeller party. In the drawing room, on the centre table, was a gorgeous bowl of tea roses, in honor of his birthday. The suite has a private balcony, from which Mr. Rockefeller viewed the country to the south for miles. He thought it superb. He said the wonderful vigor of the mountain air refreshed him from the trip.

At 8 o'clock a birthday dinner was served. Seated at the table with Mr. Rockefeller were Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Miss Rockefeller, and Lawrence Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller retired early. Tomorrow his party will pass from Lenox to Pittsfield and over the new Ashford Road to Williamstown to pause at the Prentice place for luncheon. In the afternoon they will cross the Mohawk trail to the Deerfield Valley and continue eastward toward the coast en route for Deal Harbor, Me.

To Head Harvard Fund Drive Here.

The Harvard Endowment Fund Committee has appointed Gardner B. Perry of Albany as Chairman of the committee for Eastern New York to aid in the campaign for $10,000,000, which is to begin in the early Fall. Before that time the alumni of the university throughout the entire country will be organized to assist in the work. The fund is to be devoted in part to increasing the salaries of the university's teachers and administrators.

DECREASE IN MARRIAGES.

Summer Social Register Shows New England Favorite for the Summer.

The Summer Social Register for 1919, just issued, presents some interesting social statistics. An increase in the residences by the seashore is indicated, slightly at the expense of the inland residences, doubtless attributable to the number of families who are solving the servant question by closing their houses for the Summer and patronizing the seashore hotels.

While the New England coast leads in hot-weather abodes, the north and south shores of Long Island come second in favor, with a large percentage domiciled at Newport and Narragansett Pier. But the Hamptons, including Southampton, this season show the same number of families as at the Rhode Island resorts. The north shore of Long Island Sound has 447 families in Summer residences against 438 families on the Jersey coast. There are 138 families of prominence summering at Bar Harbor, and 67 on the western coast.

Canada this Summer has 198 families, and Lenox, which is more of a between-season place, has 63. In the Adirondacks are 159 families, and 142 are noted in the Bernardsville, Morristown, and Short Hills section. About the same number as last Summer are abroad—180 families, as compared with 190 last year. A marked decrease in the number of marriages since April 1 is indicated. The mortality is still greater among the men, 239 having died as compared with 191 women.

Men who have been given honorable discharge from the service have a star opposite their name. The names and descriptions of yachts, discontinued last year owing to war reasons, have only been partially restored. There are noted, however, the names of 312 yachts, of which 143 are steamers, 125 sloops, and 44 schooners.

MISS DOWNING BETROTHED.

Her Engagement to Major Philip B. K. Potter Announced in Newport.

The engagement has been announced at a dinner at Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's home in Newport of Miss Frances Downing, a daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Downing of New York and Prout's Neck, Me., to Major Philip Barton Key Potter of New York and Newport. Major Potter has very recently returned from overseas duty, having spent the greater part of the last three years in Belgium. He is a nephew of the late Bishop Potter. He and his brother, Francis H. Potter, spent much time in Newport, as lads and young men, with their aunt, Miss Sophia Blatchford. Julia Blatchford had married Edward T. Potter. His sister, Miss Alice K. O. Potter, a well-known Newport belle, who also lived with Miss Blatchford, married Newton Adams several years ago, but has since divorced him.

Major Potter and his fiancée are now visiting in Newport. He has known his fiancée for several years. She is a sister of Mrs. James Hambien of Portland, Me., and another sister married Maxwell Savage of Boston, a son of the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage. The wedding will probably take place in the late Summer or early Autumn.

CUT PASTOR'S VERDICT.

Court Finds He Can Follow His Vocation, Despite Impairments.

On the plea of the defendant, Supreme Court Justice Kapper, in Brooklyn, yesterday reduced to $30,000 the verdict of $48,000 obtained by the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish in his suit to recover for personal injuries brought against the New York Consolidated Railroad Company. Dr. Melish, who is the rector of Holy Trinity Church, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, alleged he was injured by falling through an unguarded opening in the stairway of the elevated railroad station at Myrtle Avenue and Hart Street. As a result of his injuries, the clergyman asserts he now has to walk with a limp and has lost the free use of his right hand.

"Notwithstanding these serious impairments," said Justice Kapper, "he (Dr. Melish) is still able to follow his vocation and to write without substantial restriction. The defendant insists that the verdict should not have exceeded $10,000. There must, however, at this period of time be a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollar. The diminished extent to which money will go is a factor that cannot be ignored. Hence, changed conditions in that respect demand a changed standard. Had this verdict been rendered five years ago, I doubt whether it would have been questioned, even by the prevailing litigant, that it was out of proportion and reason."

100 FOUNTAINS FOR HORSES.

S. P. C. A. Also Operates Sprinkling Cart at Docks.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces that it is now dispensing free drinking water for horses at more than 100 points in the City of New York. In addition to the society's permanent drinking fountains, where water can be obtained day and night, Summer and Winter, thirty fire hydrants have been opened with the consent of the Water Department, and a man put in charge of each to fill pails with water.

With the object of relieving the horses that are compelled to remain in line sometimes for hours at a time before delivering their loads at the docks, the society is using a 600-gallon sprinkling cart, provided with faucets so that drivers can fill pails. Water is furnished for the drivers also. More than 4,800 gallons of water have been used in a single day, or the equivalent of a 12-quart pail of water for each of 1,600 horses. The number of these wagons will be increased.

JOHN FOX, JR., DIES IN VIRGINIA HOME

Noted Writer of Stories of Mountaineers a Victim of Pneumonia at 56 Years.

ONCE ON THE TIMES STAFF

'Trail of the Lonesome Pine' and 'Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come' Among His Popular Novels.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8.—John Fox, Jr., the novelist, died at his home at Big Stone Gap, Va., today after a brief illness of pneumonia.

John William Fox, Jr., who was one of America's best-known authors, especially of novels of mountaineers and their life, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1863, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883. He was very popular in college and took prominent parts in college theatricals. On account of his good-looking, smooth face he was called upon to interpret women's characters in theatricals given by one of the chief societies. Trips were made to a number of nearby points, including Portland, Bangor and Augusta.

After leaving Harvard he came to New York and began work as a reporter on The Sun, but after a few months he decided to enter the Law School of Columbia College. Two months later he was obliged to give up his ambition for the bar, and shortly afterward became a member of THE TIMES staff. Illness compelled him, at the end of a year, to return to his home at Paris, Ky., and there to remain idle for a year or more. Since that time he had devoted himself chiefly to literature, and he also had business interest in some of the mines in the mountains of which he wrote.

Among the well-known books written by Mr. Fox, several of which were dramatised and produced on the stage, were "A Mountain Europa," "A Cumberland Vendetta," "Hell-for-Sakain," "The Kentuckians," "Crittenden," "Bluegrass and Rhododendron," "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "Christmas Eve on Lonesome," "Following the Sun Flag," "Knight of the Cumberland," "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," and "The Heart of the Hills."

Asked a few years ago how he came to know the mountaineers, he said:

"Well, I have been among them while hunting and fishing and examining coal lands. I was a volunteer policeman for five years. I slept with the people, ate and drank with them, and even fought against them."

Mr. Fox was a strong character writer, and he opened a new field in literature. A critic, in predicting some years ago the popularity which he would achieve, said of him:

"Mr. Fox has gone up from the blue grass region to the wild, rugged hills and brought down to our view a new type of character—the big, awkward, hulking, rough mountaineer, crude in manners but magnificent in manhood, all his lack of polish having a splendid contrast with his innate sense of humor, his sturdy self-reliance, and his unyielding independence of opinion and action. Mr. Fox has a command of humor as well as strength, and brings out the quaint, homely speeches of the mountaineers in words too—like laconic but lasting emphasis. His pathos is of the suggestive character. He tells you the incidents and then, suddenly stopping, leaves you to think, in spite of yourself, for hours afterward regarding the sad result which must have occurred—not simply the sad result in point of action, but the sad result upon the minds of the characters."

For many years Mr. Fox was a contributor to Scribner's, Harper's, and other magazines. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Fox was married in 1908 to Fritzi Scheff, the comic opera star, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Fox's brother, Rector K. Fox, at Seven Springs Farm, Mount Kisco. They were later divorced.

Mr. Fox got out of favor with the Audubon Societies of the United States in May, 1916, when in a magazine article he wrote that he was one of a party that shot birds in Florida. The article came to the notice of T. Gilbert Pearson of this city, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who said that Mr. Fox had violated both the Federal and State statutes.

William Storms Vanderbeck.

William Storms Vanderbeck, 72 years old, for more than forty years with the Pacific Bank at Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, died yesterday at his home, 135 West 123d Street. He was born at Englewood, N. J. He was the first President of the Pacific Bank Club and had exhibited some of his landscapes in water colors and oils. Surviving is his widow, Dr. Sara J. Williams Vanderbeck, who is a medical inspector in the New York Health Department.

Samuel Chew.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8. — Samuel Chew, 48 years old, lawyer, who saw service in the Spanish-American war and in the world war, in which he served with the Red Cross, died here today of heart disease. He was unmarried and lived with his mother, Mrs. Samuel Chew, in Cliveden, the famous Chew mansion, around which the battle of Germantown raged in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Chew was graduated from Harvard University in 1893, later studying law, and was prominent in club circles here.

BURLESON AGAIN DENIES RESIGNATION RUMOR

Postmaster General Reported as Offering by Cable to Sacrifice Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The oft-repeated rumor that Postmaster General Burleson was to leave the Cabinet popped up again in Washington today. This was a slightly different version from the usual one. While previous reports always had it that Mr. Burleson's resignation would be asked for by President Wilson, the story printed today stated that Mr. Burleson had actually cabled to President Wilson that he was willing to make a voluntary sacrifice of himself and resign, if this step would be for the best. The story was sent to Baltimore from Washington and was reprinted here.

At once newspaper men communicated with the Postmaster General through his confidential clerk, Edwin B. Smith. Mr. Burleson stated that there was "absolutely no foundation of truth in the story."

Despite Mr. Burleson's denial the belief persists that there is something "in the air." For some time many prominent Democrats have desired the Postmaster General's resignation, and some of them have communicated this wish to the President. The Baltimore story was that Mr. Burleson's action was caused by resolutions passed by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City demanding his resignation.

Representative Thomas J. Scully of New Jersey yesterday sent a telegram to Postmaster General Burleson on seeing a story that he had denied sending his resignation to President Wilson in which he said:

"Read with great regret story in the newspapers to the effect that you deny truth of newspaper announcement of your resignation. There are times when in the interest of the public a public servant must be willing to renounce his immediate personal ambitions. I believe that that time has arrived in your case. There is no considerable element in our citizenship which wishes you to continue in your present position. You have succeeded in antagonizing every one and conciliating no one.

"The great body of the citizenship believes with me that in practically every public act you have been wrong when it was humanly possible to be wrong. Having lost the confidence of the people, and occupying a position where it is important that the holder should have the confidence of the people, your duty is plain. Even if you have always been right and the rest of us always wrong, your usefulness in your present position is nevertheless at an end, since a vast majority believes you have failed overwhelmingly in your duty to your country, your President, and your party is plain."

FRENCH BAN OFF ON MOST IMPORTS

Only a Dozen Articles Are Now Barred from Admission to French Market.

PARIS, July 8.—Decrees, suppressing almost entirely prohibitions against imports into France were signed by President Poincaré today after a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the question of the high cost of living. The prohibitions, as a result, will apply to only about a dozen articles. Another decree signed by the President simplifies the customs laws.

According to the Echo de Paris, the Government is considering the issuing of the decree opening the frontiers immediately for the importation of necessary raw materials. The Firago says the Government is discussing the prohibition of the exportation of certain foodstuffs, such as butter, eggs and cheese. Other newspapers declare that the Government intends to propose a law inflicting very severe penalties on food speculators.

Boy Robber Inspired by Hamby.

When Jacob Gordon, 17 years old, alleged leader of a band of youthful highwaymen in Williamsburg, pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree in the Kings County Court yesterday, he told Judge May that he had been inspired to take up a career of crime by reading the stories of the deeds of Gordon Fawcett Hamby, bank robber and murderer, as told by Hamby. Young Gordon was charged with holding up and robbing two men in Sumner Avenue on the night of June 4.

DRYS' PUSH AHEAD ENFORCEMENT BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

heard from the galleries, where were seated representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, who followed the debate throughout the day, and even participated in the discussion before the Rules Committee.

Before the debate on the rule had ended, Representative Sabath of Illinois, called for quorum and forced a roll call. Delay was again forced by similar demands made by Representatives Caldwell and Griffin of New York. Finally the House adopted the rule by a vote of 225 to 59.

Representative La Guardia of New York denounced the bill as immature and representing hysterical thought, which, he said, was responsible not only for wartime prohibition, but the national amendment.

Representative J. W. Good of Iowa, who occupied the chair while the House sat as a committee of the whole, said he would not entertain a motion intended to delay proceedings. Immediately Representative Walsh of Massachusetts demanded recognition and insisted that the bill should be read three times as provided under the rules. This proceeding is usually dispensed with by unanimous consent, but Mr. Walsh compelled the observance of the rule. This delayed the debate for nearly forty-five minutes.

In opening the debate on the bill proper, Mr. Volstead informed the House that he was not a prohibitionist and had never belonged to the Anti-Saloon League, or the prohibition party.

SALE OF WHISKY ALLEGED.

Three Indictments and One Arrest for Prohibition Law Violations.

John H. Voege, proprietor of "Tom Foley's," a saloon at Franklin and Centre Streets; Harry Dee, a bartender in McCarthy's café on Nassau Street near John, and Jacomo Madaglia, a waiter in Farrish's chop house in John Street near William, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury charged with violating the wartime prohibition law. The violations are said to have occurred on July 3, and the indictment charges that all of the above named men sold whisky over the bar to agents of the Department of Justice.

The first arrest in Brooklyn for selling whisky over the bar since July 1 occured yesterday afternoon. The man taken into custody is Thomas Bottiero, 30 years old, a bartender at "Billy's" café, 1,628 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The arrest was made by Special Agent Edward Newman, who explained to United States Commissioner Reifschneider, before whom the prisoner was arraigned, that he walked up to the bar, asked for "whisky," and was served with it. He then placed Bottiero under arrest. The prisoner was held in $400 bail for examination next Tuesday.

VERBAL DUEL OVER FORD.

Counsel and Editorial Writer Match Wits in Libel Trial.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 8.—Today's session of the Ford-Tribune libel suit was largely a verbal duel between Tiffany Blake, chief editorial writer of the Chicago newspaper, and Alfred Lucking, chief of counsel for Henry Ford. Mr. Blake was the only witness. Editorials were read to show that in the early days of the Mexican revolt The Tribune advocated that the Mexicans be allowed to work out their own destiny.

"Then there was a considerable faction opposed to war, as Mr. Ford opposed it?" was one of the attorney's questions.

"There certainly was. Mr. Wilson ran for re-election on a platform that kept us out of war and won a victory at the polls."

Relative to a series of articles written by a Tribune staff correspondent, excerpts from which formed the basis of an editorial, Mr. Blake said:

"Mr. Ford told Mr. Wheeler that he didn't believe in history—had no use for it. We thought this was the mark of an ignorant man, and that it explained his ill-founded arguments. Mr. Ford was, by reason of his wealth, in a powerful position, and in dealing with him editorially we sought to weaken his influence."

Mr. Lucking asked where the witness had read that Mr. Ford said that the word "'murderer'" should be embroidered on the breasts of every soldier. Mr. Blake could not remember.

"And don't you know," asked the lawyer, "that the statement was made by Jane Addams, one of the greatest women in the United States, and was put in Mr. Ford's mouth by an interviewer?"

"I know Miss Addams well, and I don't believe she made such an outrageous statement," answered Mr. Blake.

The Tribune meant to characterise Mr. Ford as an anarchist, said Mr. Blake, "because his position opposing defense measures in a time of danger was notorious. He was for pulling down the flag. He said patriotism ought to be abolished. His attitude was notorious; everybody knew it. It was a background of his position so familiar to the public that it didn't need to be repeated."

Approves Bond for Haywood.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Bonds for the release of William D. Haywood, leader of the ninety-three Industrial Workers of the World convicted before Federal Judge Landis here last August, have been approved by United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne and the Court of Appeals. Haywood was sentenced to twenty years in the Federal penitentiary and was fined $10,000 last October. He is the fifteenth of the ninety-three to be released on bonds pending the appeal of their case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Missouri Restores Capital Penalty.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 8.—The Missouri Senate today passed a bill restoring capital punishment in the State, and later the Governor signed it. It is provided that the executions shall be by hanging.

John Kearney Rodgers.

John Kearney Rodgers, Assistant Treasurer of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and Vice President of the du Pont Fabrikoid Company, died last Friday at Hotel du Pont, Wilmington, Del., where he lived. He was identified with the artificial leather industry for many years, and was director of sales of the Fabrikoid Company, of Newburg, N. Y., and later of the du Pont Fabrikoid Company.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD WARBURTON ROBINSON, a real estate dealer in the downtown section of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 42 Willow Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Robinson was born in Ottawa, Canada, and for fifty-three years had lived in Brooklyn, where he entered the real estate business as a young man.

FERDINAND HOBBY, 73 years old, a bookkeeper for forty-three years in the employ of Schuyler A. Caddell, shipbuilder, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,391 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE SCHADE, a traveling salesman for the Fleischmann Yeast Company and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 39 Logan Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

Miss MARY D. UMBACH, for more than fifty years in the employ of the Methodist Book Concern, died in her seventy-second year on Monday at the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KEZIAH WHALEY, a lifelong resident of Hempstead, L. I., and grandmother of Florette Whaley, who in 1907 eloped with the Rev. Jere Knode Cooke, then rector of St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead, died yesterday at the age of 96 years. Mrs. Cooke, who was a favorite with her grandmother, was only 17 years old at the time of her elopement with Cooke, whom she married in 1918, following the granting of a divorce to Cooke's wife.

Captain CALVIN BORDEN TRUESDELL died suddenly Monday at his home at Riverside, Conn., at the age of 81.

Mrs. BRIDGET DOLAN, widow of T. J. Dolan, a tea and coffee merchant, died Sunday at her home, 1,018 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 61 years old.

GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS, a florist, general manager for Thorley, died Sunday at his home, 61 Hamilton Place. He was 61 years old.

NATHAN LEHMAN, 87 years old, wholesaler of meats, died Sunday at his home, 123 West 113th Street.

JOHN A. CLOHESSY, 43 years old, undertaker, died Sunday at his home, 2,287 University Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. KAROLIN NACHT, wife of Marcus Nacht, of Nacht & Rosen, died Sunday at her home, 161 East Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. MALVINA BARON, 80 years old, widow of Samuel Baron, a manufacturer of knit goods, died Sunday at her home, 35 West Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. HILLA STULTS HUTCHINSON, 62 years old, wife of Congressman Elijah C. Hutchinson, of the Fourth New Jersey District, died yesterday at her home at Hutchinson's Mills, near Trenton, N. J.

EDWARD J. KINANE, 56 years old, a keeper in Sing Sing prison for twenty-eight years, died Monday morning in Ossining, N. Y.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, manufacturer of cotton goods, with factories in Mexico, died last Saturday at his home in Mexico City. He was 58 years old and formerly lived here for many years. The funeral will be held at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the Campbell Funeral Church.

Mrs. JULIA PAULDING FOUNTAIN PARROTT, widow of Edward Moore Parrott, died Monday at Lake George, N. Y., in her eighty-first year. Interment will be at Arden, N. Y.

WILLIAM RANKIN, 67 years old, for many years employed at the Hall Printing Press Works, Dunellen, N. J., died at his home there Sunday night. He was a native of Scotland.

JOHN F. KERR, 63 years old, formerly Judge of the District Court of Paterson, and formerly for two terms Assemblyman in New Jersey, and recently engaged in the practice of law, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J. He was born in Paterson and was graduated from Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J.

JOHN DENNIS, 81 years old, ex-Chief of the Tarrytown Fire Department and a member of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow. He was born in Ireland.

DE LAMAR CLAIMS GROW.

Mme. Aida Is the Seventh to File Suit Against Captain's Estate.

The claims against the estate of Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, capitalist, who is alleged to have induced many friends to permit him to operate speculative accounts for them in Wall Street by guaranteeing them against loss, and then failed to make provision for the payment of the sums due them at the time of his death, Dec. 1 last, were increased yesterday when Mme. Frances Alda Casazza, wife of the Metropolitan Grand Opera impresario, became the plaintiff in the seventh suit against the estate of Captain De Lamar.

John J. Curtin, who appears for Mme. Alda, arranged with counsel for the De Lamar estate to have the claim of his client heard with the other six cases which have been referred to ex-Justice Charles F. Brown, because the proof in all cases will be similar. It was said yesterday that many more claims are likely to be filed, because Captain De Lamar had many friends and it is believed that his enthusiasm over his own success in the stock market led him to induce many professional men and women, especially musicians, to try their hand at the game, and to permit him to advise them.

Born.

COHEN.—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, Montreal, Canada, on Sunday, July 6, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen of 20 East 97th St., City.

KINSTLER.—To Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Kinstler (nee Frances Mandelbaum) a son, July 7, New York Nursery Child's Hospital.

Engaged.

POTTER—DOWNING.—Mrs. Mary C. Downing of New York and Prout's Neck, Me., announces the engagement of her daughter Frances to Major Philip Barton Key Potter of New York.

STRUNK—BOGERT. — Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Bogert of Harrington Park, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary L., to Mr. Walter C. Strunk of New York City.

Married.

GUERTIN—SHAW.—July 5, 1919, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Arnold A. Hopp, Amityville, L. I., Alice Dowdell Shaw to Henri Pierre Guertin.

SLINGLUFF—MARSHALL. — On July 5, at Washington, D. C., Lieut. Commander Frank Slingluff and Helen Floyd-Jones Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Floyd-Jones of St. Louis and widow of Elliott Marshall of Montclair, N. J.

WYCKOFF—GRACE.—At Calvary Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Raymond Brown, July 7, 1919, Katherine Jordan, daughter of Mrs. E. L. Grace of Camden, N. J., to Captain H. E. Wyckoff, M. T. S., U. S. A. San Francisco papers please copy.

Died.

BORTHWICK.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, July 7, 1919, James Tytler Bothwick, in his 68th year. Relatives and friends, also members of HODGKEN LODGE, No. 106, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 134 Lincoln Av., Newark, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8:30 o'clock.

BURDETT.—At her home in Edgewater, N. J., Mrs. Emma Watkins Burdett, daughter of the late Charles S. Watkins, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

CHALMERS.—VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., N. Y.: Announcement is made with deep regret of the death of William Chalmers, (1st Company). WILLARD C. FISK, President.

COLLYER.—After a brief illness, Edith A., wife of Louis G. Collyer, in her 53d year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 135 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday morning.

CORYELL.—Emma W., widow of Edwin M. Services at residence, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Essex, Conn.

COWDERY.—Charles H., in New York City, July 4; age 62. Funeral services at Winchester, Mass.

GALLOWAY.—Dear Sir and Brother, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of CONCORD LODGE, No. 30, F. & A. M., to be held at 24 Van Houten Av., Passaic Park, N. J., Wednesday evening, July 9, 1919, 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of paying our last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Charles D. Galloway. Trains leave Chambers St. ferry, Erie R. R., at 6:35 P. M. By order F. R. Thalmann, Master; W. L. Finch, Secretary.

GILBERT.—Samuel, on June 7, of 68 Heyward St., Brooklyn, dearly beloved husband of Anna Hilda and dear father of Harriet, beloved son of Henrietta, and loving brother of Henry I. Louis, Nathan, and Mrs. Aaron Larkey. Services at MEYERS FUNERAL PARLOR, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral Thursday, same place, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Zion Cemetery.

GIVENS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 7, 1919, Dr. Amos J. Givens. Funeral private.

GODEFFROY.—On July 7, 1919, Adolph E., son of the late Adolph E. and Antoinette Godeffroy and dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth H. Godeffroy, in his 70th year, at his home, Neversink Lodge, Godeffroys, Orange County, N. Y. Funeral private.

GREENWOOD.—On Monday, July 7, 1919, Mary Greenwood, daughter of the late Fanny Lammer and John Greenwood of Brooklyn. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Av. and 5th St., on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

GRIFFEN.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Louisa M., daughter of the late Stephen C. and Jane Field Griffen, died Seventh Month, 7th, 1919. Funeral from her late residence on Fourth day, Seventh Month, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

HICKS.—Suddenly, in London, on June 27, Captain Percy S. Hicks, late 30th Lancers, (Indian Army,) in his 48th year.

HIRSCHFIELD.—Louis, beloved husband of the late Emma, father of Nancy Adelson, Hannah Kahn, Ida Harris, David L., Nat C., Bennett, Harry, and Joseph S. Funeral Thursday, July 10, 3 P. M., from his late residence, 903 Tinton Av., Bronx. Sioux Lodge, No. 61, I. O. P., and Kurlander Young Men's Mutual Aid Society respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

HOBBY.—Suddenly, on July 7, Ferdinand Franklin, beloved husband of Sarah J. Hobby. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,391 Dean St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 9, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HUNTER.—On July 7, 1919, Ella Jane, beloved wife of James F. Hunter. Services at the residence of her brother, 948 6th Av., Wednesday, July 9, 2:30 P. M. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, July 8, 1919, William M. Jackson, husband of Anna M. Jackson. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 221 East 15th St., New York, Thursday, July 10, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

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Unveiling.

SCHIFFMAN.—Dear friends and relatives, you are respectfully invited to attend the unveiling of tombstone of my late dear beloved wife, Beatrice Schiffman, at Mount Lebanon Cemetery, on Sunday, July 13, 1919, at 3 P. M. Take Myrtle Avenue train, change at Ridgewood for Richmond Hill car to cemetery.

In Memoriam

GUEDALIA.—In cherished memory of Isaac Guedalia, beloved father of the late J. L. Guedalia, died July 9, 1902.

GUEDALIA.—Jack: In loving memory of "My Darling," born July 9, 1887, died Oct. 6, 1918. MAUDE G. GUEDALIA.

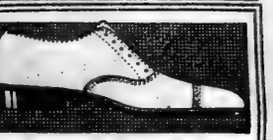
NIBLO.—A solemn requiem high mass, third anniversary, in loving memory of Josephine Cohan Niblo will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 12.

SCHERZINGER.—In loving memory of my mother, Anna Durr Scherzinger, entered into rest, July 8, 1916.

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Only one answer can be right for you.
See Thursday's Papers
—NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR CIGARETTE
—It may even make you like your present cigarette better

SWEDISH SEAMEN STRIKE.

They Demand 8-Hour Day and a Standard Wage on Small Ships.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—The strike declared by the Swedish Seamen's Union which began on Saturday is affecting the entire Swedish commercial fleet. The dispute originated in the refusal of ship owners to accede to a demand for an eight-hour day and a standard wage on ships under 700 tons in the Baltic and 600 tons in the North Sea.

An arbitration commission has gone to Gothenburg to intervene.

T. P. Shonts Continues to Improve.

Late last night it was announced by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, the physician in attendance on Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that the condition of the traction head showed continued improvement at his home, 930 Park Avenue, where he has been seriously ill for several weeks.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Liberal reward for small diamond and sapphire veil pin, last Monday evening, July 7, at Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, or Steeplechase, or Luna Park; finder please return to T. B. Terhune, 470 Park Av., New York.

LOST—Certificate for 10 shares General Refractories Co. stock, in the name of J. W. Edwards. Finder will please communicate either with the General Refractories Co., 111 Broadway, or Dr. Edwards, 218 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday afternoon, brown fox necklace on Coney Island train, about 1:30; reward. The Lewis Dairy, 217 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Monday, July 7, presumably in 116th Av. shopping district, necklace of fine French beads; reward. Notify H. S., 96 Broadway; phone Rector 3596.

LOST OR STOLEN—Lexington four passenger chummy roadster, No. 6353, License No. 184427; light green colors; reward, no questions asked. Lexington Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Col. 1260.

LOST—At Long Beach, near Brighton Hotel, July 4, platinum watch, initials S. G. on back in blue enamel, edge of watch inlaid with diamonds; $50 reward; no questions asked. 469 5th Av., eighth floor.

LOST—Gold breastpin, buckle shape, set with small diamond and several rubies, 5th Av. and 34th St. shopping district, Tuesday. Please return to Meirowitz, S.rand Roof, Broadway and 47th St.

LOST—Black leather wallet, on 28th St. or on Broadway between 28th St. and Hudson Tubes; liberal reward. Return to New York Yacht Club. Telephone Vanderbilt 1.

LOST—Tuesday morning, between Astoria and the Drive, 117th St., gold lover's knot lavaliere, diamond centre; liberal reward. Telephone 2955 Astoria.

LOST—Between, Flushing and Brightwaters, Imperial vacuum cleaner. Address N. M. Fischer, Brightwaters, L. I. Reward. Phone 371 Bayshore.

LOST—Black brief case, Bronx subway, containing two black leather covered books and lot of papers; liberal reward. Evergreen 765.

LOST—Monday, silver watch, initials L. H., in leather wrist case, between Kappock and 231st St. subway; reward. Kingsbridge 360.

LOST—Will Fred Schultze Branks communicate with Howard & Co., as the card received was not clearly understood. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—Brown scarf, Rockaway Beach train to 34th St. entrance Penn. Station, Sunday morning; reward. Murphy, 1,003 6th Av., city.

LOST—Watch fob, made of 3 French and 1 British coin; heirloom; liberal reward. W. C. Reeves, 119 Lexington Av.

LOST—At Bayside, L. I., tire carrier and two tires on rims; finder rewarded. Telephone Riverside 617.

LOST—Broadway, between 16th and 46th Sts., cameo brooch encircled with pearls. S 47 Times.

LOST.—Automobile side curtain, Riverside Drive, June 28; reward. Susman, 100 West End.

LOST—Black leather brief case, containing bathing suit and camera; reward. L. Friedland, 41 Pinehurst Av., N. Y.

LOST—Broad St., medal, inscribed Thomas Elli. Owner, Metropolitan Rowing Club, City.

LOST—Three-stone imitation turquoise ring, perhaps Brooklyn; $5 reward. J. H. P., Room 1401, 96 William St.

LOST—Thursday, bill fold with calling cards and other papers, some money; reward. Menezes. Telephone Broad 2472.

LOST—Pearl necklace, near Hoboken Ferry, Sunday night, 8:15; reward. G 488 Times. Downtown.

LOST—Dark dyed sable, 8 skin scarf, on Rockaway or Merrick Road; reward. Call Harlem 780.

LOST—Two men's auto dusters; liberal reward. H. Katz, Telephone Riverside 2375.

LOST—Thursday, in Broadway car, large cape; reward. 207 West 98th St. Apt. 2-C.

$150 REWARD.

Return of circle diamond brooch, lost July 3, between Deal Casino and Post Office at Elberon, N. J. Sidney Lowenthal, 84 Ocean Av., Deal, N. J.

Found.

FOUND.—Army discharge certificate. "Pasley," Phone 1000 Bryant; Extension 125.

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a road will wear out—certainly a tire must wear out—

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THE MOHAWK RUBBER CO.
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DRAMA

By John Corbin

Comedy with Returned War Hero.

THE FIVE MILLION, a comedy in three acts, by Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. At the Lyric.

Ruth Hunter	Sue MacNanamy
Mary	Marie Ahearn
Ada	Lucile Webster
Rhy MacDonald	Helen Barnes
Lili	June Holbrook
Phil Bishop	James Gleason
Nini Bishop	Marjorie Poir
"Mac"	William E. Meehan
Albert Weaver	Purnell Pratt
"Midge" Monahan	Beatrice Noyes
Douglas Adams	Ralph Morgan
Grant Adams	Percy Helton
Jefferson Adams	Charles Abbe
Otis Weaver	Robert McWade
Colonel Van Alstyne	Edward Poland
Dan Monahan	Harry Harwood
Al Higgins	Harry MacFayden
Queenie	Amy Ongley

The infant theatrical season was advanced another notch last night with the presentation at the Lyric Theatre of "The Five Million," a comedy having the returned war hero as its central figure. Some half a dozen plays of similar mood being in the offing, the early premiere of this particular piece finds ready explanation.

Seasonable it certainly is, and highly entertaining into the bargain. It is breezy, humorous, and peopled with the standard types of the American semi-rural comedy; it has the advantage of telling its somewhat conventional story amid a new atmosphere and for new reasons, and it wins handily. One might perhaps have wished for a little more heart, a trifle more of sincerity, for it is obvious that the authors set out to write a timely comedy possessed of popular appeal, and did it willy-nilly. But succeeding audiences, caught up early in the swirl of the piece, are unlikely to have their enjoyment marred by this lack.

In form and content the play is of the "Turn to the Right" school, which means that the Messrs. Bolton and Mandel have selected wisely. Having done so, they have also builded well; the piece is once more a shrewd compound of humor and sentiment, with several ringing patriotic speeches surely they must have been heard to ring miles distant—thrown in for good measure.

It is of a hero of the American air service, reported dead, who returns to his home village to find his law practice disposed of, his sweetheart false, and the shadow of an uncommitted crime hanging over him. With him comes his cronies, the comedy character—one has married a French wife, the other finds his place in business usurped by the wife he left at home. The other ingredients include the inventor who is all but defrauded out of his life work, a scheming lawyer and his slacker son, a stamping G. A. R. veteran, and others.

Out of them all the authors have fashioned a fast-moving and workmanlike comedy, and one which may safely aspire to all the success which has attached to its predecessors of similar vein. It abounds in good lines, and contains several characters that are none the less amusing simply because they have been seen in plays before.

The piece is acted in the proper key by a cast composed almost exclusively of players of prominence hereabout. The hero is Ralph Morgan, a sensitive and upstanding young actor who gave some indication of his quality as the juvenile in "Lightnin'" and takes another step forward in his current rôle. His returned comrades are James Gleason and William C. Meehan, the former undeniably amusing and the latter effective as always, although on this occasion inclined to speak indistinctly.

Percy Helton, back to Broadway after a year or more of service, justified his first-night welcome by his work as a weak brother of the hero, and Robert McWade and Purnell Pratt ably sustained the villainy of the evening.

The heroine was the once slangy Beatrice Noyes, now emerging as a leading woman and struggling nobly with a rôle which required her to be over-coy. The faithless sweetheart was well played by Sue MacNanamy, and good performances in lesser rôles were given by Marjorie Poir and Helen Barnes.

Lecture—a technical discussion of "Fundamentals of Accounting, Basic Statements for Opening Books, and Elucidation of Accounting Propositions"—will be given at Pace Institute Friday evening, July 11, 6:05 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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'PINAFORE' ON THE RECRUIT.

War Camp Community Service is to Give a Performance.

The New York War Camp Community Service announced last night that a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be held this Summer on the land battleship, U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square. The Volunteer Entertainment Bureau is to furnish the crew, and a large chorus will be drawn from various community singing groups, which will drill on Monday and Thursday evenings at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

William G. Stewart, stage manager of the Hippodrome, is in charge of the production, and the rôle of Dick Deadeye will be sung by Francis J. Tyler, a veteran of the Savage Opera Company.

Columbia Summer Session Chorus.

The annual Summer Session Chorus has been formed at Columbia University, and rehearsals will be held thrice weekly by Professor Walter Henry Hall—on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings at 5 o'clock—in Earl Hall, on the campus at 116th Street and Broadway. Two concerts are planned for the session's close, that on Aug. 11 presenting Handel's "The Messiah" and on Aug. 22 Horatio Parker's "The Dream of Mary."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Jessie A. Eustace has been engaged by Charles Emerson Cook for a part in Martin Brown's farce, "An Innocent Idea." In which Robert Emmett Keane and John Westley will be featured.

Leoncina Mesquers, manager of the Spanish Opera Company, will present "Dreams of Three," a Spanish musical comedy revue, by Manuel Fenella and M. Caballero, at the Cort Theatre, beginning Monday night.

Ted Lorraine and Gladys Walton, dancers in "The Shubert Gaieties of 1919," have formed a partnership and will be known hereafter as Walton and Lorraine.

Major Scott, commander, and the other officers of the British dirigible R-34, have accepted the invitation of Charles B. Dillingham to attend the performance tonight of "She's a Good Fellow," at the Globe Theatre. Four boxes have been reserved for the party.

Buy your car more power



Turn all the gas you buy into power. Make sure that none of it leaks past your piston rings. Make certain all your gas is compressed and turned into power. You can do it by installing the genuine McQuay-Norris Leak-Proof Piston Rings.

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Their exclusive two-piece design insures equal action all around the cylinder wall. That's why they are the only piston rings of their kind. There's no such thing as a "leak-proof type" of piston ring. Leak-Proof is the trade-marked name of this particular ring. Be sure you get the genuine.

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PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. "Full of Suspense."—World.

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ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT. Big Musical Comedy Splash "TUMBLE IN" SELWYN, Ev. 8:20. Mts. Today & Sat., 2:20

The Season's Sensational Success JOHN FERGUSON NOW Fulton W. 46th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. AT THE Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER! "Gets the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram. LEW FIELDS in his gorgeous SUMMER REVUE A LONELY ROMEO. FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. The Best Show in Town. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. The Better 'Ole With MR. & MRS. COBURN

CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way at 47th. Its dangers lurk everywhere "OPEN YOUR EYES" To social evils which menace you. Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous (Inc. Sun.) 11 to 11. Prepared under supervision of U. S. Public Health Service.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

IRELAND'S CASE by Ireland's President HEAR President De Valera at Madison Square Garden Tomorrow Evening at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION FREE.

44th St. Theatre, East West of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:10. FIRST MATINEE TODAY. Biggest Thing Since the Armistice! "Has everything desired. Extravagantly staged elaborately presented."—Times. SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919. MUSICAL KINGDOM OF GIRLS. 125 PEOPLE—25 SCENES. "Marvel of a Show."—Journal of Commerce. "Glittering, tuneful, bewildering."—Mail.

THE R-34 OF COMEDY HITS

The enthusiastic, cheering and capacity audience said last night in greeting the new season's biggest and best comedy success.

THE FIVE MILLION

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest's first offering of the new season.

LYRIC THEATRE. B'way and 42nd St. First Pop. Mat. Today

COOL SPOT—COMEDY HIT. EAST IS WEST. ASTOR With FAY BAINTER. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. UP IN MABEL'S ROOM

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. 8TH MONTH. Your journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing A Little Journey. With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE

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NEW AMSTERDAM. Pop. Mat. Today. NO SEAT OVER $2. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN. ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2. Pop. Mat. Today, 50c to $2. George White's SCANDALS OF 1919 with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Today & Evenings at 8:30. Sat. at 2:30. LIGHTNIN. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 MATINEE TODAY

Cort W. 48 St. Beginning Mon. Ev., July 14. Seat Sale Tom'w (CART OF 50). SPANISH OPERA CO. in "DREAMS OF THREE"

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Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. 8TH BIG MONTH. COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus*, or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—In Room 3, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty:
Norden Damps<Munson SS Line et al.
Ber White Coal Co<Tug Ashburne.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy calendar discharges.
Louise Bellom,
Charles N. Bellom,
Henry Bergman,
Pauline King.
Max Berkowitz,
H. Yourstone,
Samuel Menkes,
Nora V. Zhitlowsky,
Edward Reynard,
John Barlis,
Emma Falitzy,
Abraham J. Meyer,
Walter L. Hart,
Barnet Shadiro.
Under objections:
Hirschel Mayers,
Frank Timmers,
Leonard M. Davis,
Joseph Iorn,
M. and H. Glaser,
Walter E. Welborne.
Adjourned cases:

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
On trial:
Cohn<Zubow.
Motion calendar, at 2 P. M.:
U S<North Shore Development Co et al.
Tilobre<Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Navigation Co.
Herschoop<C. M & St P Ry Co.
Am Engineering Co<Met By-Products Co.
Am Engineering Co<Caselleth & Meaklin.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 310, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. On trial.
Cochrane<Garvan.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. On trial.
U S<George T. McQuade et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Koehnle<Koehnle,
A T Boddington Co<Hines
Berlin<Peifer.
Marcolis<Kahn.
Re Jones<Barretts,
P & H Dyeing Est.
Otis<Interior Metal Mfg Co
Sprague<Foster.
Outwater<Delman.
Wolf<Wolf (2.)
Frank<Frank
Tannenbaum<663-665 Broadway Co.
Mercan<Hall
Re East 233d St (Baychester Av.)
Newmark<Rosenbluth<Mt Co.
American Can Co<Lehman & B Co.
Fuchs<Fuchs
Gesterich<Siegler.
Wekowitz<Weinberg (2.)
Curtis<Hirson.
Freedman<Bachrach Sand Co.
Equit Social Club<Enright.
Mississippi Shipbldg Co<Lever Bros.
Rosenweig<Brightman
Kinney<Goldsoll Realties, Inc.
Ward<NY Opathalmic Hospital.
Overbeck<Zeigler.
Re Burke (Kerrigan.)
West<Karminski.
Murphy<Craig.
Re CNY (Boston Rd.)
Goldman<Goldman.
Cohen<L A D Motors.
Williams<Willys-Overland, Inc.
Parr<Flanagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills; also for probate:
James J Small,
Terence Drum,
Cornelia M Connaht,
Sophie Speyer,
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part J.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Ullman<American Alcohol Co, Inc.
Schlesinger<Le Vien.
Prev<Angell for Prev of Cruelty to Animals (2.)
Marcilles<B F Keith's N Y Theatres Co.
Dalner<Weiss.
Freidman<Scott.
Mactamany<Colonial Nav Co.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Rosenberg<Trustees of Columbia College—Ely Rosenberg.
SUPREME COURT—Luce, J. — Knight<Marks—Willian, Allen, Rabies Shelter of the Church of Holy Communion<Bates—John J. Dwyer, Guntzer<Guntzer—Martin S. Coan, Guntzer<Straub — Martin S. Coan Citizens Savings Bank<Larkin—Clifford v. Ludwig, Union Dime Saving Bank<Hamilton—Joseph P. Kelly.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Commercial Trust Co. (Jones)—Edward E. McCall.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 11.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Madero Bros.,
H. C. Loup Co.
Mach & Mechanics Co.
Tree Co.,
O. C. Perpall & Co. (2.)
B. & D. Tanner,
Simon & Schwartz,
Mandina Grocery Co.
Toole-Henry Co.
Ringle & Sons.
J. F. Tilly & Co. (2.)
Appel & Huttner.
Herman & Herman.
Adjourned cases:

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Campbell, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
On trial:
Lena Etkin.
Motion, at 10:30 A.M.:
Cohn<Zubow.
Motion calendar, at 2 P. M.:
U S<North Shore Development Co et al.
Tilobre<Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Navigation Co.
Herschoop<C. M & St P Ry Co.
Am Engineering Co<Met By-Products Co.
Am Engineering Co<Caselleth & Meaklin.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 310, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. On trial.
Cochrane<Garvan.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. On trial.
U S<George T. McQuade et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Koehnle<Koehnle,
A T Boddington Co<Hines
Berlin<Peifer.
Marcolis<Kahn.
Re Jones<Barretts,
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Mississippi Shipbldg Co<Lever Bros.
Rosenweig<Brightman
Kinney<Goldsoll Realties, Inc.
Ward<NY Opathalmic Hospital.
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Re Burke (Kerrigan.)
West<Karminski.
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Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills; also for probate:
James J Small,
Terence Drum,
Cornelia M Connaht,
Sophie Speyer,
Rebecca H Schroeder.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part J.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Ullman<American Alcohol Co, Inc.
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Prev<Angell for Prev of Cruelty to Animals (2.)
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SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Commercial Trust Co. (Jones)—Edward E. McCall.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 11.
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Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
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H. C. Loup Co.
Mach & Mechanics Co.
Tree Co.,
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Adjourned cases:

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NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
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Re East 233d St (Baychester Av.)
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Fuchs<Fuchs
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James J Small,
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Sophie Speyer,
Rebecca H Schroeder.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

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Mactamany<Colonial Nav Co.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Wm. H. Quackenbush,
Laura C. Flor,
Lorenzo O'Connor,
Frank App,
Sarah M. Peake,
Anne Brown,
Administration of:
Jessemus Underhill,
Mary Roche,
Hugh Kenny,
August Bergman,
Harriet Stewart,
Ruth A. Holman,
Amelia Schreiber,
Albert S. Roe,
Walter S. Wolfe,
Bertram Strockbine,
Henry Renner,
Alva V. Johnson,

County Court.

CIRCUIT—No day calendar.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers to take effect 8 A. M., July 8—Sergts. T. J. Gleason, from 40th to 60th; Frederick Dietrich, from 60th to 40th.

Temporary Assignments—Capts. S. G. Bolton, 29th, to command 4th Insp. Dist., in addition to other duties, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4, during absence of Inspector on vacation. Patrol from precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, Training School, to duty at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, from 9 A. M., July 9, to 8 A. M., July 28: Q. L. Fowler, 1; J. P. Oliver, 1; F. J. Canlon, 1; D. R. Sullivan, 4; F. E. Grillo, 4; Joseph Crilly, 5; W. J. Cowan, 5; B. J. Walsh, 5; J. J. McAloon, 6; James Brennan, 6; F. G. Castiglia, 6; Max Kowlowitz, 6; Oscar Magnusson, 6; Charles Dosch, 6; S. A. Buckley, 7; D. J. Flynn, 10; C. H. Schultz, 13; J. Murray, 19; Edward Payne, 13; Mariano Buffino, 13; J. J. Daly, 14; J. W. Moog, 14; Frederick MacGregor, 14; H. H. Fonel, 15; Joseph Mallon, 15; Dominick Caraprise, 15; W. H. Crounhan, 15; F. L. Frammone, 16; E. J. O'Connor, 17; T. J. Walsh, 18; Martin Killoran, 18; J. R. Greenwood, 18; J. A. Byers, 18; R. R. Maddeford, 18; E. V. Devine, 21; Pasquale De Marco, 21; James Corgan, 21; F. Dentner, 21; T. D. Gaynor, 21; J. J. Blessing, 21; John Link, 21; Francis Naughton, 21; L. R. Rueckert, 21; F. A. Gentner, 22; J. W. Healey, 22; J. B. McGarty, 22; Thomas J. Grant, 22; G. A. Roy, 22; C. Wood, 22; J. F. Brandreth, 23; Raymond Asaph, 23; M. T. Johnson, 23; Andrew Bierne, 23; W. J. Gillman, 23; J. J. Jones, 26; Nelson Mc-Coss, 26; Patrick Collins, 26; J. A. Ambrose, 26; S. W. Bull, 28; F. W. Merambide, 28; G. A. Morrisey, 28; Philip McDonnell, 28; R. F. Decker, 28; F. G. Norman, 28; A. S. O'Neill, 28; J. J. Crain, 28; G. M. Dickenshied, 28; J. J. Burns, 29; E. W. Schnaible, 28; Albert Dittmar, 29; H. G. Schmidt, 29; C. B. Trost, 29; William Farrafini, 31; Walter Walsh, 31; T. F. Logan, 31; B. J. Bajart, 31; M. J. Byrne, 31; F. O. Magnus, 31; Bernard Albrecht, 31; Thomas Mcmahon, 32; J. E. Donnelly, 32; C. B. Mick, 32; A. O'Brien, 32; W. J. Reynolds, 35; George Bucuris, 35; S. S. O'Connor, 35; Michael Cummings, 36; J. J. Norcott, 37; H. J. Schankweiler, 37; T. J. Feeney, 37; Julius Goldberg, 37; James Leach, 37; William Kaval, 38; J. J. Fournier, 38; W. G. Neuman, 38; Herman Gordon, 38; L. J. Bengtsson, 38; William Schmitges, 38; G. A. Reynolds, 39; M. A. Mahoney, 40; W. J. Dolan, 42; Hugh Browne, 42; H. J. Sweetser, 43; John McConville, 43; Eugene Jennings, 43; Michael Brown, 43; Matthew Shea, 45; J. J. Doyle, 46; A. J. Pierro, 49; James Flanagan, 51; J. A. Clements, 66; Abraham Goldman, 67; H. B. Kelly, 70; T. P. Leonard, 74; E. C. McGlone, 76; J. J. Rushmer, 78; W. E. Purcell, 79; W. J. Cassidy, 79; J. F. O'Toole, 79; F. J. Padborg, 79; W. A. Begley, 82; J. E. Bacher, 83; H. E. Clain, 85; Fred Rodewald, 87; Robert Macintosh, 89; T. Malone, 90; J. J. Healy, 91; E. A. Whittiear, 92; M. J. Geoghan, 92; R. D. Omundsen, 92; L. M. Seargan, 92; C. F. Streck, 92; C. R. Laney, 93; G. S. Wiseman, 93; H. V. McCadden, 93; E. C. Kucker, 97; Henry Bruder, 99; F. F. Byrne, 101; T. R. Foster, 103; J. J. Keefe, 103; A. J. Boller, 109; Thomas Kane, 113; Louis Miller, 118; C. J. Hohmann, 118; R. J. Barron, 118; F. J. Horan, Traffic D; Frank Adams, 37; John Becak, 38; J. J. Kelly, 38; F. X. Cahill, 38; Thomas Scollin, 38; T. J. Mullin, 38; B. J. Fryor, 38; F. D. Wagner, 39; William Zimmerman, 41; J. J. Conway, 42; Edward Eisenberger, 43; Christopher Farrington, 43; John Greeve, 43; John Crosby, 43; Michael Whelan, 45; M. F. Healy, 45; M. R. Ferrick, 47; J. B. Morrell, 51; W. J. Harvey, 54; A. Lake, 67; Thomas Hannon, 67; M. T. Maloney, 74; J. C. Sterrett, 74; P. F. Matthewa, 78; W. H. Shields, 78; J. P. Meeks, 79; M. J. Mullaney, 79; J. F. Enright, 79; M. F. Ward, 79; W. E. Kelly, 83; W. H. Vogel, 83; Charles Meuchner, 83; E. M. Donlon, 87; A. G. Wallot, 89; J. E. Rom, 90; J. J. Gorman, 92; A. J. Feeney, 95; J. F. Toohey, 95; J. V. Kelly, 96; L. J. Michaels, 92; H. J. Whittam, 92; John Shiel, 93; W. T. Driscoll, 93; George Becker, 97; Harold Nelson, 98; A. J. Kager, 99; William Parks, 103; G. W. Hartwell, 104; W. H. Lutz, 108; D. R. Sayer, 109; P. W. Klein, 116; Louis Glantzlin, 118; T. F. McAssey, 118; W. D. Wehrenberg, Traffic A.

Leave of absence, (With full pay,) Insp. Dominick Henry, 4th Dist., for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5, balance of vacation; (without pay,) Patrol. B. J. Coffey, 7th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., July 12; F. F. Kelly, 18th, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., July 9.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Acting detective sergeants, second grade, J. F. Barron, from 7 P. M., June 24, during disability; J. H. Miller, from 2:30 P. M., June 27, during disability; Patrol. Martin Delano, 38th, from 3:40 A. M., June 22, during disability; F. R. Siekmann, 42d, from 8 P. M., June 11, to 12:01 A. M., June 27; J. J. Farrell, 53d, from 6:50 A. M., June 11, to 12 noon, June 28; J. J. Daly, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 7:40 A. M., June 30, during disability.

Fire Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., July 9: Firemen, 1st grade, T. F. McCauley, H. & L. 1, to Engine 66; John Walsh, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 1; William Beibel, Eng. 48, to Eng. 12; Frederick Walmsley, Eng. 12, to Eng. 48; C. L. Lockwood, Eng. 66, to Eng. 234.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, July 11, to take effect 8 A. M., he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman, 2d grade, Max Licht, Eng. 11.

Retired: Engineer of Steamer F. J. Krauser, Eng. 252, on an annual pension of $900, to take effect 8 A. M., July 9.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Baker, Capt. A. C., and Gates, Lt. Cmdr. J. N., to U. S., via the Mt. Vernon.

Ker, Capt. L. J., to the Mallory as eng. off.

Belknap, Capt. R. R., to command the Delaware.

Rogers, Cmdr. J. A., assigned to Kirkwall.

King, Cmdr. F. R., to command the Panther.

Mathewson, Cmdr. R. W., to Phila. Navy Yard.

Frederick, Cmdr. E., to command the Chicago.

Fisher, Cmdr. J. O., to aid on staff of Admiral Wilson, Cmdr. in Chief of Atlantic fleet.

Furer, Cmdr. J. A., to aid on staff of fleet nav. const. of Pacific fleet.

Coil, Lt. Cmdr. E. W., assigned to headquarters at London.

Lindley, Lt. Cmdr. L. L., to the Vermont as engr. off.

Johnson, Lt. Cmdr. F. L., to the Howard as exec. off. when commissioned.

Hagen, Lt. Cmdr. O. O., to Naval Acad.

Lawry, Lt. Cmdr. G. M., to Bureau of Navigation.

Refo, Lt. Cmdr. M. P., to Newport News Div. of Cruiser and Transport Div.

Ashley, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., to the Vermont.

Bloedorn, Lt. Cmdr. W. A., to Camp Gulfport, Miss.

Espach, Lt. Cmdr. W. C., to Seattle.

Peck, Lt. Cmdr. A. E., to the Frederick.

Meyers, Lt. Cmdr. H. T., to Hampton Roads.

Puger, Lt. G. W., to the Santa Paula.

Gallalee, Lt. J. F., to 1st Naval Dist.

Hayden, Lt. C. L., Venice, to the Olympia.

Nordstrom, Lt. I., the Ontario, to Base 7.

Holtegel, Lt. C. F., to the New Mexico.

Brokenshire, Lt. J. J., to the Martha Washington.

Jondreau, Lt. R. J., to the Denver.

Spriggs, Lt. M. H., to the Davis.

Lovell, Lt. D. G., to the Leviathan.

Dickinson, Lt. E. C., to Naval Hosp. at Canacao, P. I.

Douglass, Lt. L. H., to Marine Recruiting Station at Baltimore, Md.

Ayerhart, Lt. W. R., to the Santa Lenore.

Dalton, Lt. G. W., to the Antigona.

Waylne, Lt. A. F., additional duty at Naval Training Camp, Philadelphia.

Brewster, Lt. G. F., to receiving ship at New York.

Mah, Lt. A. E., detached from Naval Hosp. at New York.

Keene, Lt. F., detached from the Rasca and will continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., June 30, 1919. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, Room 511, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on August 4, 1919, for the construction of Trunk Sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 9,600, linear feet of sewers ranging in size between two (2) feet in diameter and nine (9) feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. LOUIS BROWNLOW, W. GWYNN GARDINER, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 10th, 1919, for manufacturing 5,000 Officers' Uniforms. Weak: Bids to be filed in triplicate, and there must be a guaranty thereon. Information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 15, 1919, for furnishing 825 Nurses Overcoats and 825 Nurses Norfolk Suits. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Helen Lowe Richards.

July 8, 1919. OSCAR W. RICHARDS, Hotel Martinique, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—High barometer prevails throughout the Eastern States and the Middle West, and it is low and falling along the northern border from the Great Lakes west to the Rocky Mountain region. Moderate temperatures prevail generally throughout the Eastern and Southern States, while warm weather has overspread the North Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions, and the Pacific States. There were thunder showers within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Fair weather was general in other regions.

The outlook is for local thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Wednesday and Thursday. The tendency will be toward somewhat higher temperature throughout the Eastern States and the region of the Great Lakes.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southerly, fair weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle to moderate east and south winds, fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate east winds, local thunder showers; East Gulf Coast and West Gulf Coast, gentle variable winds and fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New England, New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; rising temperature.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer near the lake.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.....65	60	4 P. M.....70		70
6 A. M.....65	58	6 P. M.....73		69
9 A. M.....71	62	9 P. M.....65		66
12 M.....73	67	11 P. M.....65		63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature 78 degrees at 6 P. M., minimum 64 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.
10:00—221-223 E. 180 St.; Tony Fosco.....Slight
10:30—72 St. and Broadway; Metropolitan Distributing Co.....None

P. M.
12:40—444 Claremont Parkway; Louis Killaden.....Not given
12:50—33 E. 77 St.; H. Sapks.....Slight
1:15—806 Union Av., Bronx; S. Newman.....Slight
1:30—111 St. and Park Av.; elevated structure.....Slight
1:35—Bethune and West Sts., (truck); Langfelt & Emmy.....Slight
2:35—157 E. 97 St.; not given.....Slight
2:35—400 W. 24 St., (auto.); not given.Slight
2:55—159 St. and Lenox Av., (fence.); Van Buren Billboard Co.....Slight
4:25—West entrance Room 1 of City Hall.....None
4:45—224 5th Av.; Findlay & Co.....Slight
4:55—Houston and Greenwich Sts., (lot.); not given.....Slight
6:00—261 E. 57 St.; F. Richter.....Slight
6:05—2,894 Broadway; unknown.....Slight
6:15—Pier 3, North River, (truck); H. Post.....Slight
6:55—6 Av., between 29 and 30 Sts., elevated structure.....Slight
8:50—478 Water St.; H. Breahold.....Slight
9:05—1,063 Washington Av., not given.None
10:15—2,333 8 Av.; Crawford Shoe Co...Slight
11:00—50 Laight St.; (auto.) Samuel Fortunato.....$800
11:15—1,005 E. 151 St.; David Fenik.....None

Education Notes.

The Assistant Director of Recreation Centres, Vacation School, and Playgrounds has been authorized to employ assistant teachers of physical training and shower baths at 91 P. M. a week for 10 weeks. Supervised there are no persons on the regular list of teachers of swimming who will accept assignment.

The claim of Mary G. O'Halra, formerly a teacher in P. S. 90, Manhattan, who was retired on Feb. 1, 1919, for one half of the Summer vacation money for 1919, to which she would have been entitled had she remained in active service, has been denied by the Board of Education.

Associate Superintendent Meleney has requested that a small automobile be purchased for the use of the Brooklyn office.

The lease of stores, 1,768, 1,770, 1,772 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to the New Utrecht High School, will be renewed for the year July 1, 1921, with the privilege of a renewal for two years more, at a rental of $1,200 a year.

The cases of George J. Smith: of the Board of Examiners, Louis Jacobs, a teacher in P. S. 85, Manhattan, and David H. O'Keefe, a teacher in the High School of Commerce, will come before the Board of Education at its meeting today.

Thirty high school teachers and ninety-two elementary school teachers will be transferred today by the Board of Education.

The principal of the Stuyvesant High School will be permitted to employ two substitute machine shop assistants six days a week during the Summer vacation at $6 a day, to make repairs and alterations in the machinery in the school.

James F. McManus has been nominated as Chief Attendance Officer in the Bureau of Attendance for one year, beginning Sept. 17.

The Summer session of Adelphi College has opened with an increased attendance in both the high school and college departments. Registration will be continued today in all departments.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for clerk, grade 2, male, will be received until 4 P. M., on July 25.

Medical and mental tests for storekeeper's helper will be held on July 17. There are ninety-one candidates.

Applications for playground and gymnasium attendant, grade 1, will be received until 4 P. M., on July 25.

The commission will meet hereafter on Thursday instead of Wednesday.

United States.

The commission announces for tomorrow an examination for field glass repairer for men only. A vacancy at the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, New York, at $1,600 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any case, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' experience in the assembling or repair of optical instruments of various kinds. They must show that they filled first-class mechanical skill in work of this character. Eligibles certified for appointment may be given a practical test in the assembling and repairing of field glasses in order to determine their fitness for appointment. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

WELTMAN, POLLACK & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Weltman, Pollack & Co., as manufacturers of and dealers in cloaks and suits, of Nos. 35, 37, and 39 West 33d Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned Isaac Pollack has succeeded to the interests of his said co-partner and is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated, New York, July 7, 1919.

SAMUEL WELTMAN.
ISAAC POLLACK.

JOSEPH JOLLES DID ON JUNE 27, 1919, withdraw from lunch business at 443-445 Neptune Ave., Bklyn, conducted under the name of Ideal Bakery and Restaurant and has no further connection with same.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Frederick C. Malcolm, doing business as John Cleadening & Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 21, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 170 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of edgings, handkerchiefs, handkerchief boxes, tables, safe, etc.

JULIUS LICHTENBERG, Trustee.
ISRAEL BRINEMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 1,475 Broadway, New York.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, 18 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of TRUMBOUR WHITEHEAD BRASS AND COPPER CO., Complainant, against MACHINERY AND METAL SALES CO., INC., of New York, Defendant, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 9, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & BALL, Solicitors for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

PASSPORT PHOTOS
Made while you wait, 50c and $1 per set. U. S. PHOTO CO., 35 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises.....5:32 | Sun sets.....8:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:33	8:01	11:46	13:00
Governors Island	6:30	6:58	11:30	12:30
Hell Gate	3:33	3:59	9:46	9:58

Arrived—Tuesday, July 8.

SS George Washington, Brest, June 30.
SS Muscatine, St. Nazaire, June 22.
SS Woolsey, Brest, June 29.
SS Orteg, Brest, June 29.
SS Yarnell, Brest, June 29.
SS Tarbell, Brest, June 29.
SS La Savoie, Havre, June 28.
SS Consul, Galveston, July 1.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 5.
SS Favorita, Azores, June 23.
SS Annella, Spain, July 4.
SS Port Elliot, Bristol, June 27.
SS Mount Vernon, Bridgetown, June 26.
SS Oklahoma, Brest, June 29.
SS Olinda, Cuba, July 2.
SS Magnushook, Rotterdam, June 28.
SS Republic, St. Thomas, July 2.
SS Australia, London, June 28.
SS Sioux, Santos, June 13.
SS Sageland, Shields, June 25.
SS Point Adams, Malmo, June 22.
SS Corydon, Galveston, July 3.
SS Turrialba, Santa Marta, July 1.
SS Rolo, Las Palmas, June 28.
SS Seattle Maru, Yeney, June 30.
SS Boston, Hull, June 24.
SS East Wind, Cardiff, June 28.
SS Salerno, St. John's, N. F., July 5.
SS City of Winchester, Liverpool, June 27.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 3.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY

Arabian	Hull ..... June 14
Veendyk	Barcelona ..... June 28
Turretcrown	Dartmouth ..... June 17
Saugrais	Havre ..... June 16
Splender	Genoa ..... June 12
Progress	Havre ..... June 17
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire ..... June 23
Favorite	Brest ..... June 21
Santa Olivia	Bordeaux ..... June 18
Castlepoint	Havre ..... June 21
Corfecastle	London ..... June 24
Ampelco	Rotterdam ..... June 22
Manilius	Brest ..... June 27
Frederick	Brest ..... June 30
Westpool	Antwerp ..... June 23
Apache

AUTO THIEVES CAUSE CRASH; STEAL $4,000

Run Down Borden Milk Company Car and Get the Day's Receipts.

SEIZE THE MONEY SATCHEL

Attack Planned to Intercept the Firm's Car on the Way to the Coney Island Bank.

A bold daylight robbery was perpetrated near Coney Island late yesterday afternoon, when two hold-up men in a large touring car sent it crashing into a Ford car from the rear, hurling the lighter car up an embankment, and then relieving its four occupants of a satchel containing $4,000.

At about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, James J. Hardcastle, Superintendent of the branch of the Borden Milk Company at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue W, Brooklyn, together with three other employes of the milk company, started to the bank in Coney Island in a Ford car, carrying with them the day's receipts of the branch. Although the bank closes to general depositors much earlier, it remains open each evening to receive the deposits of the Borden company. This is the only plant of the Borden concern to deliver milk to the Coney Island and Sheepshead district of Brooklyn, and therefore does a big business, the daily receipts on some days being more than twice yesterday's amount.

When the men left the plant they drove through Avenue W to Stryker Lane, going south to Avenue X, and from there intending to turn into the Ocean Parkway, which ends right at the island. As the auto was making the turn at Avenue X a large touring car, in which were two men besides the chauffeur, came along at a high rate of speed, crashing into the rear of the Ford car and sending it up an embankment. The four men escaped injury, and quickly alighted from the car to see if it had been damaged.

Upon reaching the rear of the machine they were confronted by the two men armed with revolvers, who demanded the satchel containing the $4,000. The robbers took the money, jumped into their auto and drove away.

When the employes realized what had taken place, one of them, named Feinman, grabbed a revolver which the Superintendent had in his pocket, and fired at the automobile as it started away. The shots went wild, however, and the car continued to Ocean Parkway, where it soon mingled with the other machines along the driveway, and was lost to view.

According to the story that the Borden men told the police at the Coney Island Precinct, the two men held handkerchiefs to their faces, making accurate description difficult. The automobile was more easily described, but it was discovered that a fake license plate had been used.

The neighborhood in which the hold-up was staged is sparsely inhabited. Although Avenue X is at present the termination point of the Culver Line road, no train came in at the time, and not a person was in the vicinity. The police believe that the hold-up men knew that the money was being brought to the bank each night, and also knew the exact time that it was taken.

Paris Physicians Double Fees.

PARIS, July 8.—The physicians of Paris have decided to increase their fees, and beginning today they will charge double their rates before the war. Fees for services at night will be three timer the pre-war rate.

PROTECTION FOR JEWS ASSURED, PICHON SAYS

Both by Treaties and League, but Not by Granting Special Privileges.

PARIS, July 7.—Special treaties and the League of Nations will protect minority peoples, especially Jews, in the countries of Eastern Europe, says Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in his reply issued tonight to a communication from a group of Deputies.

The Deputies, who represented various parties, had expressed to the Foreign Minister deep feeling over reports of pogroms, massacres, boycotts, and persecution inflicted upon Jews in Eastern Europe.

"Information which we have collected," the communication says, "shows there may have been some exaggeration, but it is certain that a foundation of cruel truth remains which the Poles do not hesitate to recognize. We know with what energy the French Government defends the rights of all ethical and religious minorities, but, unfortunately, owing to a lack of publicity of debates in the Peace Conference, Israelites of the whole world, notably those in America, suppose that France has forgotten her traditional rôle of defender of the oppressed, leaving their cause in the hands of other representatives at the conference."

The letter concludes by asking M. Pichon to make known officially the attitude of France in the Peace Conference in favor of the Jews.

In replying, M. Pichon assures the Deputies that the French Government took the initiative at the beginning of the conference to insure a thorough examination of Jewish questions by the peace delegates. The French representatives were placed on the first commission on Jewish affairs, the appointment of which was one of the first acts of the conference. He says that this commission studied the question with the commission set up for the consideration of questions regarding new States, the chairman of which was a Frenchman.

"Qualified representatives of the Polish and Rumanian Governments declare their readiness to accord the Jews complete liberty and equality in politics, religion and language," M. Pichon writes.

His letter points out that it would be most dangerous to create special privileges for Jews, "as our final object is to guarantee the rights of minorities until the day they are welded into the nations so that they are indistinguishable from other citizens without losing their ethnic or religious characteristics."

The letter continues by saying that protection is assured by special treaties between the great powers and each nation containing minorities, but these treaties are only precautionary measures.

"The League of Nations will provide permanent protection," M. Pichon concludes. "The French Government is ready to render homage to the rôle played by the great Allies in defense of oppressed minorities, but cannot allow it to be said that any preceded it in this direction. It is its urgent hope that social and religious inequalities will disappear and will become a mere memory."

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 302,524

War Department Issues Another List for the Army, Containing 374 Names.

INCLUDES 86 DEAD MEN

288 Wounded Also Named—No New List Given Out for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WTSHINGTON, July 8.—One Army casualty list, containing 374 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,413. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total for that arm previously reported is 6,111. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 302,524.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. July 8.	Total.
Killed in action	33,655	15	33,670
Lost at sea	734		734
Died of wounds	13,591	2	13,593
Died of accident	5,016	55	5,071
Died of disease	23,437	14	23,451
Total	76,433	86	76,519
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	213,000	288	213,297
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,063	..	2,063
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,334
Grand total	296,030	374	296,413

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DI) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

CAMARDO, A., 108 Sackett St., B'klyn (WS)
CARLISLE, R. D., 50 Devine St., Brooklyn—Red Cross (DD)
DURSO, V., 214 East 107th St. (WS)
EMERSON, G. F., 1,823 Washington St.—Sergt. (WL)
GARGIA, A., 1,823 Park Ave. (WL)
JAMES, H. B., 1,500 Webster Ave. (WS)
KNETLER, E. A., 1,013 Fox St. (WS)
LIVINGSTON, L. E., Grand Central Terminal, New York (WL)
McGRATH, J., 2,256 Ellis Ave. (WL)
MILLER, F., 220 West 144th St. (WL)
MURPHY, W. J., 60 Forest Av., Brooklyn—Corp. (WL)
MURRAY, S., 220 West 126th St. (WU)
ORLANDT, R. G., 365 Monroe St., Brooklyn—Lt. (WS)
PETERS, J. B., 1,000 Amsterdam Av.—Lt. (WU)
PETERSON, W., 943 Warren St., Brooklyn (WL)
PIGOTT, J. W., 115 Sherman Av.—Corp. (WL)
ROTSKY, E., 120 East 98th St. (WL)
SALDUNO, T., 153 Stagg St., Bklyn. (WU)
SCHWARTZ, H. C., 1,961 West 13th St. (WS)
STOLLER, H., 543 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.—Sergt. (WL)
TARANTO, P., 321 East 12th St. (DA)
THOMPSON, W. H., 1,312 8th Av., Brooklyn (WS)
WATKINS, H. B., 100 West 134th St.—Cook (WL)
WILLIAMS, H. J., 301 West 46th St. (WS)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
BELL, J., 172 Bergen St., Brooklyn	(Error)	(WU)
DOHERTY, T. E., 791 Warwick St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

GARDNER, W. H., Nyack	(D)	(MA)
LEPONE, S., Utica	(KA)	(MA)
MERILLA, J. L., Mamaroneck—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
MESSINGER, O. G., Callicoon Centre	(KA)	(MA)

ARMY MEN THANK SAILORS.

Officers Returning on Oklahoma Praise Battleship's Personnel.

Army officers who made the trip on the battleship Oklahoma, the escorting ship of the George Washington, adopted the following resolution:

"We, the undersigned United States Army officers, beg leave to give tangible expression to our sincere appreciation of the splendid hospitality received on board the U. S. S. Oklahoma on the trip from Brest, France, to New York, June 29-July 8, 1918. We have enjoyed the trip immensely, due in greater part to the cordial friendship, kindly goodwill, and solicitous care for our welfare as expressed by the Captain, other officers, and crew of this vessel. During the trip we have viewed at close range the wonderful organization of our navy, and we return to our homes rejoicing in the ample protection it affords not only our beloved country, but also whoever the cause of justice is at stake. Especially we have been immensely impressed with the U. S. S. Oklahoma. We have observed its wonderful efficiency, its spotless cleanliness, and its serene atmosphere, giving us the feeling that the Oklahoma is veritably a happy home.

"Humbly, we congratulate the Captain, Charles B. McVay, Jr., the officers, and crew; thank them for their every act of kindness, and bid them godspeed and good luck in this gallant service of our country."

ARRAIGN NEW FOR MURDER.

Self-Confessed Slayer of Fiancee to Plead Monday.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Harry S. New, who claims to be the son of Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Howard Hinahaw late today on a charge of first degree murder. He will plead Monday.

New, according to his confession to the police, shot and killed Frieda Lasser, his fiancee, in Topango Canyon last Friday.

Contract Let for New Sing Sing.

OSSINING, July 8.—The contract to build the new Sing Sing Prison, it was announced today, has been awarded to the lowest bidder, the P. J. Carlin Construction Company of New York City, which bid $956,780 for the work when the proposals were opened two weeks ago. Representatives of the concern are arranging with Warden Edward V. Brophy to provide docking facilities to unload the necessary machinery and material for the new cellhouse and other buildings. The work will start on the foundations in a few days.

Legion Cross for General Mangin.

PARIS, July 8.—General Mangin has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

General Mangin first came into general notice by his counter-offensive against the Germans in the Verdun region in French offensive on the Aisne and was in command of the French and American forces which launched the great counter-attack against the Germans on July 18, 1918, between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"How much Turkish?"
18
Each man has his own answer.
See Thursday's Papers
—NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR CIGARETTE
—If may even make you like your present cigarette better

PAWN TICKETS
We purchase your Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Antiques, Bronzes. Full cash value paid; square deal given. Estates Appraised, Purchased. Licensed, Bonded, Est. 1876.
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A Postage Stamp
will bring Liggett Service, merchandise and prices to your cottage, bungalow or camp, while you're away this summer.
Mail orders addressed to 200 Broadway, New York City, or 50 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., will receive careful and prompt attention.
Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES
Rexall Stores



75,000 Apartments for YOUR Tenants

THE Department of Labor estimates that 75,000 apartments will have to be built before New York's housing conditions return to normal. Today even the most out of date and unimproved dwellings are occupied—occupied by people who can find nowhere else to live.

But Manhattan's shifting population is soon to undergo its greatest upheaval—the era of moving days ushered in when these 75,000 apartments are ready for occupancy. The first to move will be the tenants of old, unimproved buildings.

To insure themselves against a return to the old days when unimproved dwelling places went begging for tenants, farsighted landlords are now making their properties more desirable as living places.

Electric service is the first improvement installed. Nothing else can add like comfort to the home. Without it families are deprived of such necessities as electric irons, fans, appliances for cooking and vacuum cleaners.

Apartment halls are vastly improved by electric service. Uniform light, convenience of control, the elimination of bell-ringing and door-opening batteries and the substitution therefor of small transformers operated from the lighting circuit, are some of its advantages.

A postal-card or telephone request (Stuyvesant 4980) will bring our representative to you. He will tell you how inexpensively and easily your property can be electrified. And if the investment involves a greater immediate expenditure than is convenient, we may be able to arrange terms.

The United Electric
LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
130 EAST 15th ST. NEW YORK

13,520 Miles from this MASON Cord Tire



Concerning the great mileage record of the Mason Cord Tire illustrated here, Mr. C. J. Miller of the J. E. Miller general express and hauling firm of Wheeling, West Virginia, writes under the date of April 15th as follows:

Gentlemen:

We are very much pleased with the mileage received from Mason Cord Tires. This photograph being the first tire purchased on the 14th day of August 1918, and has covered on an average of 65 miles a day, or a total of 13,520 miles. The tire has no blisters and shows no sign of tread separation.

Up to date we have purchased eleven Mason Cord Tires 34 x 4½, 35 x 5, and 37 x 5.

(Signed) C. J. MILLER

Mileage Records—
the Best Evidence

SOME of the best Tire Builders of America are associated in the Mason Organization. They pooled their knowledge and experience to produce tires that, regardless of cost, would give greater mileage. Their achievement is the Mason line of Cord, Fabric and Solid tires.

Mason tires are scientifically designed, strong, tough and resilient. Users invariably average a large mileage margin above our liberal adjustment basis and get *more mileage* in proportion to cost than with most other tires.

The Mason Tire & Rubber Co.
General Offices and Factories:
KENT, OHIO

An extraordinary mileage record from a single set of tires *might* "just happen"; but when hundreds of Mason Cord Tire users keep reporting unusually high mileage records it proves conclusively that

MASON MEANS MORE MILEAGE

New York Branch
233 West 58th Street
Phone Circle 1387

Dealers Your Opportunity—See our District Office Manager at once. Open territory for agencies for our complete line of Cord, Fabric and Solid Tires is being rapidly closed. Let us explain how the Mason line offers you an opportunity to largely increase the volume of your business.

ATTACKS CHARTER OF RAND SCHOOL

Court Upholds Newton's Plea for Permission to Bring Receivership Action.

WILL BEGIN SUIT AT ONCE

Attorney General Will Ask for Injunction Against Socialist Society Tomorrow.

EMBRY IS A WITNESS

Former Consul at Omsk Tells Committee of Bolshevist Terrorism in Siberia.

Attorney General Charles D. Newton obtained permission yesterday from Justice Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court to begin action to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, which is conducting the Rand School of Social Science and the Rand School Bookstore, to compel the society to discontinue its present business, and to place its affairs in the hands of a receiver.

The application was made by the Attorney General on the ground that through the Rand School and Bookstore the American Socialist Society was engaged in "a carefully planned and deliberate attempt to teach a large portion of the people of this State and other States to hold the Government of the United States and its institutions in utter contempt and contumely by means of publications and lectures and by the organization of meetings in this city and other portions of the State where class hatred is fostered and encouraged."

Attorney General Newton appealed to Justice Gavegan in person for the order which will permit him to begin the proceedings. These have been under contemplation ever since a raid on the premises of the Rand School, at 7 East Fifteenth street, brought to light a mass of literature and correspondence of an incendiary character, only a small part of which has become public through being introduced in evidence before the Legislative Committee investigating seditious propoganda and activities in this State. Since the evidence was presented Attorney General Newton, who is counsel for the committee, and Archibald E. Stevenson, its associate counsel, have steadily contended that the Rand School and publishing houses were centres through which radical activities were being focused and co-ordinated for one purpose common to all the radical groups—the overthrow of the present Government of the United States and the substitution of a Government modelled on that of the Soviet Republic of Russia, involving a dictatorship of the proletariat.

To Begin Suit at Once.

Justice Gavegan, after reading through an affidavit defining the activities of the Rand School and book store which had been sworn to by Attorney General Newton himself, and looking over extracts from publications sold in the book store, directed that the order permitting the Attorney General to go ahead with his proposed action be granted. In this issue will be joined tomorrow morning in Part I. of the Supreme Court, special term, when the American Socialist Society will be required to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued against its radical propaganda and activities and its affairs be placed in the hands of a receiver with a view to the business of the school and book store being wound up. The injunction is asked for by the Attorney General because the main action cannot be brought to trial before the October term of the Supreme Court.

Announcement that action to revoke the charter of the American Socialist Society had been begun was made by Attorney General Newton at the close of a public hearing before the legislative committee yesterday at which Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, Executive Secretary of the Rand School, had been subpoenaed as a witness and refused to testify unless the doors of the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall be thrown open "to let the public in" and her counsel be permitted to attend her while she occupied the witness chair. As Mrs. Mailly in statements issued from the Rand School has complained bitterly that no opportunity has been afforded her for a hearing by the committee, her refusal to be sworn as a witness provoked the anger of Attorney General Newton, who said that she was clearly in contempt, but that inasmuch as she was a woman he would not insist that the penalty for such an offense be inflicted. Mrs. Mailly has been attending the hearings before the committee by courtesy. This privilege was revoked after she had defied the committee at the hearing yesterday.

At the hearing of the committee yesterday John A. Embry, until recently United States Consul in the Omsk district of Siberia, now controlled by the forces of Admiral Kolchak, gave some testimony regarding the Bolshevist reign of terror that prevailed there prior to the inauguration of Kolchak's rule. This testimony was a narrative, following closely the lines of Mr. Embry's interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago. Mr. Embry will resume the stand at the hearing before the Legislative Committee today.

The President Vilified.

Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel of the committee, introduced many letters and documents seized in the raids on the Left Wing Socialist headquarters in West Twenty-ninth Street and the Russian I. W. W. headquarters in East Fourth Street on June 21. One exhibit received in evidence was an "Anarchist-Soviet Bulletin" which was distributed by the Reds on July 3. This frankly advocated armed revolution, the throwing open of the prison doors by the successful revolutionists and the imprisonment of John D. Rockefeller and "that shown-up, smeared-in-the-mud hypocritical snake—Woodrow Wilson."

A letter from John Reed, editor of The Communist, a Left Wing Socialist organ, now defunct, to Maximilian Cohen, Executive Secretary of the Left Wing, indicated that the members of the Left Wing were harboring plans for an all-day May Day demonstration in Madison Square Garden with parades converging at the Garden from all parts of the city and the red flag "flaunted all over New York" in defiance of the law and the authorities.

In the course of his affidavit the Attorney General cited from copies of letters sent out from the Rand School in which prospective students were asked if they were prepared "to meet the militia," and urging that they make ready "to take over the State." These copies were produced in evidence before the legislative committee.

The Attorney General brings his affidavit to a close with the following petition to the court:

First—That the court vacate its approval of the certificate of incorporation obtained by the American Socialist Society in September, 1901.

Second—That the defendant corporation be perpetually restrained, together with its officers, members, and agents, from continuing to do business as a corporation, and from continuing to conduct business for pecuniary profit.

Third—That the defendant corporation, its officers, members, and agents, be perpetually restrained from continuing to conduct the Rand School of Social Science under whatever name it may be known, and from continuing to conduct the Rand School book store under whatever name it may be known.

Fourth—That the court vacate the charter, annul the existence of, and dissolve the defendant corporation.

Fifth—That the court grant such other and further relief as to it may seem just and proper.

At the opening of yesterday's hearing before the legislative committee, Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel, read into the record, same testimony given by Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who has appeared as a witness before the committee to testify regarding the views and activities of the various radical groups in this country from exhaustive studies that he had made during the last eighteen years. Mr. Frayne, in the portions cited by Mr. Stevenson, told the committee that the anarchists, syndicalists, and Socialists, judging from their literature and the speeches of their leaders, had found in the Bolshevist program a platform to which they could make common cause for the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in this country.

Other evidence was read into the record to show that the syndicalist group, composed of the I. W. W. and the Left Wing Socialists, were all but warmly devoted to the cause of Bolshevist Russia. Extracts from speeches made at meetings in the Madison Square Garden under Socialist auspices on June 17 and 20, the latter in protest against the raid on the Soviet Bureau here by agents of the legislative committee, were read into the record by William Frederick Smart, a certified shorthand reporter of 150 Nassau Street, who reported those speeches. Mr. Smart testified that he had been employed after the House of Commons in England, Sir. Stevenson brought out from speeches that the more conservative Socialists, too, were united with their radical brethren in support of the Soviet form of government in this country.

The reference to the all day May Day demonstration occurred in a letter written by John Reed on April 3 to "Dear Max." As the letter was taken from the desk of Maximilian Cohen, Secretary of the Left Wing section of the Socialist Party in the rank and file headquarters, Mr. Stevenson ventured the opinion that it had been addressed to the latter.

"I didn't have time the other night to outline my plan to the Executive Committee," the letter read. "Perhaps you will be able to. I think we ought to get Yarmey or somebody to call a convention of the unemployed for Cooper Union, or some such place. The Soldiers' Council, or whatever it is, ought to co-operate and form a joint Soldiers' and Workmen's organization. Some of our gang should be planted around the hall and called on to speak.

"There are thousands in the bread lines right now. More are coming. In the meantime we must begin to organize our May Day celebration. All over the country gigantic demonstrations are planned, joining organized labor, Socialists, I. W. W.s, soldiers, &c. I understand that the Madison Square Garden has been got for a Mooney meeting. Can't it be arranged that the Garden be got for all day and that continuous parades march there, one for Debs, one for Mooney, one for the unemployed, one of the soldiers and sailors, and one to celebrate the International Revolution? The Soldiers' Protective Association must furnish guards in uniform.

"We ought to rouse the whole city, flaunt red flags or something of the sort. I have already refused twenty-eight invitations for May Day elsewhere and hold myself at your disposal."

"This gives a rather pretty insight into Reed's idea," said Mr. Stevenson by the way of comment after this letter had been read. "And this brings us to a point where the committee has been shown what Americans are taught to believe a Russian Soviet form of government is and to a point where I think the committee ought to inquire into actual conditions existing in Russia under the form of government the Bolsheviki have established there."

Calls Committee Lawless.

In a statement sent out last night from the Rand School it was announced that S. John Block and I. M. Sackin, counsel for that institution, soon would begin proceedings to punish officials who had been guilty of unlawful acts in connection with the raid on the Rand School, and that it "would be directed against a great number of persons."

In the same statement it was announced that the action of Chief Magistrate McAdoo in opening on Monday when he announced that he had directed the papers seized in the raid on the Rand School taken from the custody of the legislative committee and turned over to his court was due to the fact that the magistrate "had been taken severely to task" by Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Stevenson, as associate counsel of the committee, said last night that the committee was retaining custody of all the papers and had not heard from Magistrate McAdoo at all.

Mr. Untermyer when questioned regarding the Rand School statement at his home, Greystone-on-the-Hudson, last night said:

"I am a pronounced anti-Socialist, but a pronounced believer in free speech. I understand that the Rand School is controlled by the intellectuals among the Socialists who believe in promulgating their doctrines through lawful methods and who are opposed to the radical left wing.

"The Lusk committee is doing incalculable harm by its unlawful methods and is driving law-abiding citizens into the arms of the radical wing of the party. I never have known anything as lawless as the Lusk committee, as when the Rand School people appealed to me, I asked Magistrate McAdoo to see that the case was conducted according to law. The open contempt of the Lusk committee for law and order is a flagrant example of lawlessness."

The committee will meet again at 10:30 today at the City Hall.

Great Foreign Trade Corporation.

An interesting article in this week's issue of The Annalist describes the proposed American foreign trade corporation to aid in the financing of European reconstruction and to assist in the maintenance of United States trade. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

953,581 Men in Army July 1; 358,315 Sent Home in June

Special to The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Out of the nearly 4,000,000 men under arms at the time of the armistice, fewer than 1,000,000 were in the American Army July 1. The estimated strength of the army July 1 was 953,581, not including Marines attached to the American Expeditionary Force. Of this number, 419,706 were in Europe, 122,120 on the sea en route to or from Europe, and 372,497 in the United States.

A total of 358,315 men sailed from the American Expeditionary Force for the United States during June. This is a larger number than has sailed to or from Europe during any previous month, and breaks all records.

Incomplete reports indicate that considerably more than 400,000 officers and men were discharged from the army during June. The average monthly rate of discharge for the preceding months will be exceeded by more than 30,000.

ITALIAN PROFITEERS FACE HEAVY FINES

Future Offenders Must Pay $2,000 or Suffer Terms of Imprisonment.

GENERAL STRIKE IN NAPLES

But Police Prevent Extensive Looting—Florence Replies to Compulsory Price Cuts.

LONDON, July 8.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has issued a decree that profiteers will in future be fined 10,000 lire, ($2,000,) or sentenced to from three months to three years in prison, and will in addition suffer confiscation of goods, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Unauthorized middlemen dealing in food will suffer similar punishment, it is said.

The dispatch states that a general strike was declared in Naples on Monday. After looting outlying stores a crowd attempted to reach the centre of the city, but was prevented by the police who were occupying the principal thoroughfares.

At Palermo, the police have arrested 400 former convicts, who are alleged to be responsible for many of the disorders on Sunday.

FLORENCE, July 7, (Associated Press.)—All the business houses of this city were overrun this morning with bargain hunters who sought to take advantage of the price reduction decreed here. Many stores had completely sold out their stocks before noon. The correspondent visited thickly settled sections of the city today, and saw the violent eagerness of men, women, and children, seeking to secure food, clothing, and shoes. These articles were sold only on the presentation of a card from the Prefect's office, so that only residents of Florence will be able to benefit from the price reduction.

It was learned today that workingmen's committees deliberately chose the stores they wished to have ransacked. These included places which were alleged to have violated Governmental regulations and war conditions in selling profiteers at prices so high as to constitute prices, thereby making fabulous profits.

The King's Commissioner for Florence issued a proclamation today placing the population on rations and decreeing reductions in price approximating 50 per cent. in food. Restaurants and cafés were ordered to lower their rates 30 per cent.

The civil authorities have admitted that they were unable to cope with the disorders during the last few days and the merchants, finding it impossible to prevent enforced sales, placed their stocks at the disposal of the workingmen's committees to the best advantage possible. They say that the arbitrary reductions of prices which have been decreed are certain to cause enormous losses.

A super-police force was organized today to keep order. It is made up of demobilized soldiers and workingmen. There is apparently no really constituted authority here, although control is nominally retained by the Prefect. There have been no Governmental protests against the commandeering of private stocks of food belonging to householders in violation of the rights of domicile.

The Workingmen's Committee yesterday commandeered the household supplies of Edward Self, an American living here, leaving just enough for the subsistance of the family. The proceeding was in line with the policy being laborites, who have been making arbitrary requisitions. The Prefect has assured Mr. Self that his losses will be made good by the Government if the Workmen's Committee does not repay him.

There was comparative calm in Florence yesterday, the storekeepers using Sunday as a pretext to close their stores, rather than to run the risk of having their stocks commandeered. There was no business activity except for the barbers and a few cab drivers.

Government Plans Food Purchases.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 7.—The popular risings against dear food and clothing are gradually calming down in most Italian towns, thanks to the energetic temporary measures which the Nitti Government has taken to supply immediate needs. After several hours of savage looting of shops and co-operative stores here, the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering all sales of foodstuffs and ordinary articles of clothing to proceed forthwith at 50 per cent. abatement on current prices. Any trades people who do not wish to conform to this rule may turn over the management of their shops to the municipality not later than midday today and will receive compensation fixed by valuers. On the other hand, infringement of the order means enforced closure and confiscation of stocks. The reduction in prices is being enforced in cafés and restaurants where a modest luncheon has been costing about $3, and dinner never less than $5. Severe penalties are enacted against hoarders and profiteers.

The Government purposes making extensive purchases in foreign countries of wheat, dairy produce, sugar, oil, fats, and tinned preserves.

More than five hundred arrests were made here during yesterday's disorders and another 200 at Turin.

The worst of the latest outbreaks are reported from Messina, Palermo, and other southern centres.

UPHOLDS FEDERAL CONTROL

J. B. Eastman Argues Against Returning Roads to Owners.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Better transportation results can be obtained by maintaining and improving Federal operation than by returning "to old methods in whatever guise," Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said today in a communication to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

He contended that Federal control should continue so as to insure necessary capital at low cost; to avoid unduly high rates; to solve the problem of the "weak" roads; to obtain the operating advantages which come from unification, and to promote right relations with labor.

"Summing up the situation," he said, "there are grounds for criticism of operation and policy since the beginning of Federal control. Most of these were products of the times in which we have been living, and could not have been avoided. For some the Railroad Administration may properly be held responsible. But none of them justifies the conclusion that national operation is unsound or that it ought to be abandoned.

"He opposed guarantee of dividends as a "compact and unsatisfactory arrangement," which would impair private initiative.

"As for raising rates," he continued, "there never was a time when conservatism was more desirable. The roads have recently begun operating with earnings which would drive many of them to bankruptcy if they were in private hands, but the Director General has felt, and I think wisely, that the depression may be the temporary result of the uncertainty following the cessation of hostilities, and that the country can better afford, for a time at least, to carry the burden of insufficient revenue through taxation, as a part of the war cost, than to suffer further advances in rates whose ultimate effects no man can foretell.

"Coming to the labor problem, the fact that further raising of rates could more easily be avoided under national operation would in itself make the labor situation less difficult, for advances in rates and wages are apt to go hand in hand."

Allied General Wants More Power In the Baltic to Curb Germans There

PARIS, July 8.—The Council of Five had before it a request from General Gough, the allied representative in the Russian Baltic region, that he be permitted to deal directly with the Germans, instead of referring all matters to the Council.

Other questions before the Council for consideration are the frontier between Hungary and Jugoslavia, and the sale by Germany of state property in Schleswig.

The Council has received three notes with seven answers from the Turkish mission.

A report pointed in Paris today said that the Germans had proposed to the Peace Conference Commission on Prisoners of War to send one civilian workman for every two prisoners returned to Germany. In Peace Conference circles it was indicated that no official intimation of such an offer had been received.

The report published here said that, while the German Government was pressing for the return of the prisoners, it feared the effect of adding several hundred thousand men to the ranks of the unemployed.

A decision was reached yesterday by the Council of Five to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneously with the lifting of the blockade. This decision will not affect the censorship on matters of a political nature.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has decided to appoint a committee of four members to institute into Norway's claims to Spitsbergen.

A Norwegian note on war claims and the repatriation of Armenians were among matters considered yesterday by the Council of Five. The Norwegian note was one from the Government presenting claims for ships sunk during the war by submarines, and damages for sailors' loss of life.

The matter of the repatriation of Armenians in Armenian Russia was referred to Viscount Milner, British member of the Committee on Mandataries.

BASLE, July 8.—The bill of the German Government providing for the ratification of the Peace Treaty, according to a report from Weimar, will be presented today to the Constitution Commission of the National Assembly. The measure will be discussed Wednesday by the entire Assembly.

SEIZE EMBASSIES IN PETROGRAD

Reds Arrest Caretakers Left in Charge When Allied Diplomats Departed.

ALLIES TO BACK FINN ARMY

Concerted Attack on Russian Capital by Finns and North Russians Is Now Expected.

HELSINGFORS, July 6.—It is reported that all foreign embassies, legations, and consulates in Petrograd have been occupied by Bolshevist troops. The archives have been seized, it is said, and those left in charge when the Diplomatic and Consular Corps departed many months ago have been arrested and handed over to an extraordinary commission dealing with charges of espionage against the Soviet Government.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Definite information that the Bolshevist authorities are planning to evacuate Petrograd has been received in official circles here. Decision to quit the capital was said to have been violently opposed by some elements of the Government.

PARIS, July 8.—Regarding the joint note sent yesterday by the Council of Five to the Military Attaches of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy at Helsingfors, instructing them to support the Finnish Government if it decides to accede to the request of Admiral Kolchak to assist him in the campaign by an attack on Petrograd, there is no indication that the allied and associated powers propose to go further at this time in helping Kolchak's plan.

Their action in supporting the Finns, however, is regarded as equivalent to assurances that they will see the Kolchak movement carried through.

Petrograd has been the object of the attacks of Finnish, Esthonian and Russian volunteer troops for several months. A few weeks ago the Esthonians and Russian volunteers were closing in on Petrograd, but an announcement made in Copenhagen Monday by the Esthonian Bureau said that the troops had suffered a reverse and were in retreat. The anti-Bolsheviki were reported to have abandoned several positions along the coast of the Gulf of Finland and the Petrograd-Narva railroad.

Admiral Kolchak's plan probably does not involve the use of the Siberian armies which have been fighting the Bolsheviki. At present the Kolchak forces west of the Urals are more than 800 miles east of Petrograd. It is likely that the Finns will be joined by Russian volunteer troops and forces of the North Russian Government at Archangel.

Finnish troops are within 30 miles of Petrograd on the north, while forces of the North Russian Government are operating in the Southern part of the province of Olonetz, northeast of Petrograd.

JEWS SLAIN IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Commons Told That General Gregorieff Is Strongly Anti-Jewish.

LONDON, July 8.—Many Jews have lost their lives in the course of the operations between the Russian Soviet forces and those of General Gregorieff, commander of the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevist army, which has been fighting its way northward from the Black Sea, Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today in replying to a question.

General Gregorieff, the Under Secretary said, was stated to be strongly anti-Jewish in his sympathies.

LANSING NEEDED HERE TO EXPLAIN THE TREATY

But State Department Denies Report of His Recall—Will Sail This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Lansing will sail from France for the United States this week, but did not leave today. At the State Department a report that Mr. Lansing had been recalled by President Wilson was characterized as absolutely false. Secretary Lansing, it is said, will be needed here to explain to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the various clauses of the Peace Treaty, a task that would be difficult for any person except one who had participated in the actual making of the treaty.

It has not been definitely decided whether Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, will succeed Mr. Lansing as head of the American delegation at Paris. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are both known to desire that Mr. Polk accept such an assignment. The decision will be reached this week at conferences between the President and Mr. Polk. Mr. Polk has been advised by his physicians to take a rest. He has been overworked for many months, but it is understood that if the President is anxious that he take up the work in Paris, Mr. Polk will consent.

Rumors of friction between Secretary Lansing and other members of the American delegation at the Peace Conference, and of differences between the Secretary and President Wilson, were vigorously denied in official quarters here today.

Friends of Mr. Polk say he has had virtually sole charge of many important negotiations during the absence of Secretary Lansing in Paris, and that if he should leave the country the department might be inconvenienced. President Wilson will have to rely practically alone upon Mr. Polk's advice on Mexican affairs, which have again assumed first rate importance since the recent tact and skill by the State Department.

BRITISH PAY HONOR TO FRYATT'S MEMORY

Cabinet Ministers in Throng at Service in St. Paul's for Victim of Germans.

BODY IN FUNERAL PARADE

Merchant Seamen and Relatives of Those Killed by U-Boats Join in Tribute.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—Tribute was paid by London today to Captain Charles Fryatt, commander of one of the Great Eastern Railway's Rotterdam steamboats, who was executed three years ago by the Germans for having tried to run down a U-boat that attacked his ship.

The body, which had been exhumed at Brussels, was brought through London on its way to final interment at the Captain's home at Dover Court. As the coffin passed through the streets on a gun carriage covered with the Union Jack and escorted by sea Captains it was saluted silently by hundreds of thousands of spectators.

A most impressive service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The full official recognition given to Captain Fryatt as one of the heroes of the war was shown by the presence of many Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and other Government departments.

Still more significant was the presence of hundreds of merchant seamen and black-garbed women relatives of sailors and fishermen who had been done to death by submarines. Their attendance marked the funeral as a solemn national protest against piratical methods of sea warfare.

An orchestra of Great Eastern Railway employes, assisted by drummers of the Royal Marines, rendered the Dead March. A mighty congregation sang "Eternal Father, Strong to Save" and "Abide With Me." After the burial service and a blessing by the Bishop of London, the coffin was borne out to resume its stately march between walls of people to the railway station.

MINOR HELD IN PRISON A MONTH AT COBLENZ

All Ready for His Trial by Military Commission When Release Was Ordered.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 8.—Orders for the release of Robert J. Minor, the former New York newspaper man who had been held for four weeks in the military prison of Coblenz, awaiting trial on charges of violating the Articles of War, appear to have emanated from a source superior to the military authority.

He was freed after a military commission had been named to try him, after charges had been prepared and served upon him, after witnesses had been brought from many quarters and after great effort and expense of the army in the preparation of the case. His release is regarded as unusual.

A statement issued here says:

"The case against Robert J. Minor has been dropped after military authorities had decided that the case was not strong enough to hold him."

This formal statement does not appear to be a faithful reflection of the opinion of some army officers who had to do with the case.

Minor was arrested in Paris on June 5, after attending a meeting of Paris strike leaders. In his hotel was found a trunkful of propaganda, supposed to have been for distribution among American soldiers in Germany and intended to prevent an advance of the Americans into Germany, had peace not been signed. He was brought to Coblenz by the French authorities, who had watched him at request of the British authorities, and turned him over to the American military authorities here. He was placed in solitary confinement.

The first notice of high interest in the case came with a request from Colonel House for information. Soon afterward money came for Minor though the American Embassy in Paris. Thereafter the Embassy gave orders that it be kept informed of all developments, and practically every day the Embassy called Coblenz on the telephone for information.

Meanwhile the British military authorities in Cologne tried ten persons there for radical efforts among the troops, including an attempt upon General Plumer's life. Minor's name was mentioned at this trial several times.

Meanwhile Minor became suspected of being connected with Bolshevist propaganda among American troops in Russia. Others had been sent back from regiments, which had been in Russia, were brought from Brest to be used as witnesses at Minor's trial.

Saturday came orders from General Pershing to release Minor. He was put on a train and sent to Paris. Colonel R. H. Williams, head of the intelligence section here, leaves for America tomorrow and will take a copy of the evidence in the case with him.

FOOD MONOPOLY URGED FOR FRANCE

Albert Thomas Says the State Must Curb Middlemen and Profiteers.

REMEDY FOR LABOR UNREST

Ex-Minister Regards High Prices as Chief Cause of Strikes—Clemenceau Sympathetic.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—A State food monopoly is proposed by ex-Minister Albert Thomas in the Socialist organ L'Humanité as the sole means of reducing the present cost of living, which is one of the principal causes of the incessant labor troubles. No less an authority than Premier Clemenceau is said to have declared recently, after a conference with the labor representatives, that the strikes were due to general discontent rather than to strictly political or professional causes. The high cost of food and the belief that profiteering is rampant are the chief contributing factors to this dissatisfaction.

How prices have risen may be judged from the comparative table given today by L'Oeuvre, showing that the cost of a very simple home dinner for six persons has risen during the war from just under $5 to within a few cents of $17.

M. Thomas takes as his text the resolution voted on July 4 by the National Syndicate of Dairy Produce Retailers requesting Clemenceau in view of the probable shortage of milk, eggs, and butter during the Winter to have the State undertake the sole purchase and importation of these commodities, "to prevent an increase in prices by middlemen, profits and speculation," while for their part the retailers agree to limit their profits to 20 per cent. and offer to place their books at the disposal of the official controllers.

That the retailers, on whom has been placed the blame for a great part of the rise in prices, should make such a proposal seems pretty good evidence to M. Thomas that it is really the middleman and speculators who are responsible. The success of municipal co-operative organizations and Government stores in the principal cities, although all too limited in extent, are further proofs to him that the remedy lies in State monopoly, with no intermediaries between that official purchaser and the retailer.

M. Thomas adds that he placed before the Chamber six months ago a bill to create departmental and municipal food supply offices under a monopolistic system which won the approval both of the National Co-operative Federation and of the Chamber Committees of Food Supply and General Administration. Subsequently, however, the measure was buried as the result of pressure brought to bear on Parliament by Chambers of Commerce, syndicates of brokers or similar intermediaries, and various other interested parties, to say nothing of many opponents of State monopolies as being purely Socialistic in theory.

M. Thomas now submits to the public generally and Socialists in particular to support his scheme, or something on similar lines, as the sole means of averting not only further increase in food prices, but the serious social troubles that are likely to ensue. On the day after the publication of the news that fighting has occurred in the streets of Rome and Florence, with soldiers firing on crowds driven by food shortage and high prices to attempt the pillage of food stores, M. Thomas's warning has especial significance.

Despite the avowed intention of the French labor leaders to call a 24-hour general strike on July 2 as a protest against French interference in the Russian revolution and with other political objects, it has been one of the lessons of the strikes of May and six weeks that both the country as a whole and a large proportion of the workers themselves do not want social trouble if they can get a decent living wage without it. The workers have recognized the fact that a rise in wages following a strike automatically means an equivalent or even greater rise in prices. They admit that strikes do not provide an outlet from this vicious circle. Although a small but active minority is frankly aiming at a revolution of a Bolshevist character, their program, as M. Thomas pertinently observes, for building up a new social mechanism after they have torn down the existing structure is exceedingly hazy, and so far, at least, the results in Russia have been anything but promising as regards the comfort and welfare of the population.

The mass of French workers realize this, and throughout the recent labor troubles there has been a steadily growing tendency toward the settlement of disputes by discussion rather than by violence. For one thing, Frenchmen have had quite enough fighting, and the strong nationalist feeling created by the victorious termination of the war has led to a corresponding decrease in the number of adherents of the Labor Internationale.

M. Clemenceau has wisely taken advantage of this state of feeling in insisting in talks to labor leaders and in public speeches on the necessity for all Frenchmen to get together and accomplish post-bellum reconstruction worthy of the military record of France. The Premier is said to have expressed his conviction that long steps toward Socialism are bound to be taken in the near future, but he hopes that this may be accomplished gradually and without friction, much less anything approaching Bolshevist upheavals. Other leaders—notably Briand and Viviani—hold similar views. No better beginning could be made in this direction than by reduction of the cost of living as the result of some such arrangement as proposed by Thomas.

WANTS COTS PUT IN PARKS.

W. C. C. S. Plans to Accommodate Soldiers on Hot Nights.

When the next heat wave strikes New York cots will be placed in all the parks of the city if the petition of Henry Lutz of the New York War Camp Community Service to the municipal authorities is granted. Mr. Lutz is manager of the W. C. C. S. hotel for service men at 38 West Twenty-seventh Street, and the torrid weather a few days ago convinced him that cooler accommodations than his hotel affords must be offered the service men. When but few of the beds in the hotel were filled on the nights of July 4 and 5, Mr. Lutz made a trip to many of the parks, and estimated the number of soldiers he saw sleeping in the open at 1,000.

"I have asked the Park Commissioner for permission to place beds under the trees," said Mr. Lutz, "and we will have a directory ready showing the soldiers and sailors where they can go on the hottest nights. With the War Camp facilities we can distribute the cots throughout the parks within a couple of hours. A cot, two sheets, and a pillow will be the allotment to each man."

The Sunday vaudeville shows of the War Camp Service have already been moved from the Manhattan Opera House to the roof of Madison Square Garden.

Worcester Industries Fear Attacks from Anarchists

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8.—Fearing anarchism will get a strong foothold in Worcester unless strong measures are taken, the heads of thirty of the leading industrial plants in Worcester called on Mayor Holmes today and asked for additional police protection for their employes. Reports were made of numerous cases of assault, the latest being a murderous attack with a blackjack this morning on a foundry employe.

Chief of Police Hill, who was present at the conference, assured the delegation that he would do all in his power to protect the property and employes of all Worcester plants.

PARIS SPEEDS UP FOR VICTORY DAY

Workers Working Night and Day to Finish Belated Preparations.

HOTELS HAVE RAISED RATES

Units of Every American Division Which Fought in France to March with Pershing.

PARIS, July 7, (Associated Press.)—The regiment of American soldiers which will follow General Pershing and the members of his staff in the great parade on Victory Day, July 14, will, both from physical appearance and past performance, be worthy companions for the victors of Verdun, the Marne, and the Yser. Flags from all the American divisions which have fought in France will be carried by members of units chosen from those organizations.

The rapidity with which the preparations for the celebration are being made is another proobf of the wonderful talent possessed by the French for improvisation. When the war came the French were not ready, but the great genius they have for meeting an emergency was shown by the prompt mobilization of the army and the holding of the foe until the Allies could come to the rescue, Victory also caught the French unawares. Six months ago elaborate plans were made for the celebration of Victory Day. Then came the Peace Conference, with its months and months, and the average Frenchman doubted if the fête would ever take place, some doubting even victory itself. At two weeks' notice the French were called upon to make arrangements to celebrate what promises to be the greatest day in the history of Paris, which is replete with glorious days.

Not all the citizens of Paris, however, are thinking of July 14 in a disinterested manner, as symbolizing glory and triumph. Many of them are apparently regarding victory and gain, if one may judge by the prices asked for window and balcony seats along the Champs Elysées and for hotel accommodations in the city. In the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe, especially, the price paid for the rental of a window for two hours would provide homes for whole families for years. For a single window or balcony seat from $200 to $600 will be paid and the price of a balcony situated midway between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe is advertised at $3,000.

It is announced that the cafes and other public entertainment places will be permitted to remain open Saturday and Sunday until 2 o'clock in the morning and to keep their doors open all Monday night.

General Pershing will accompany a detachment of 3,200 American troops, who will go to London to take part in the victory celebration, there on July 19. Colonel Conrad S. Babcock will be in immediate command of the troops. The visit of the soldiers to London may be prolonged until July 26.

TWO DIE IN STRIKE FOR CLOSED SHOP

Strikers Chiefly Bolsheviki, Says Corn Products Official—Wages Raised July 1.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Two men were killed and nine were wounded tonight in a riot at the plant of the Corn Products Refining Company of Argo, Ill., where about 1,000 men walked out today demanding a closed shop.

The trouble resulted when one shift had quit work and the men were being escorted to street cars by special policemen. Stones and clubs began to fly and shots were fired. The men injured and one of the slain were strikers, it was learned.

One official of the company said the strikers were chiefly immigrants of the "Bolshevist" type. Company officials said they had voluntarily increased wages on July 1 and declared that no discrimination would be shown between union and non-union men.

TIE UP DENVER CAR SERVICE

Employes Strike After Wage Reduction Following Lower Fares.

DENVER, July 8.—A strike completely tying up street car service in Denver became effective at 4 o'clock this morning. Employes of the Denver Tramway Company struck because of a wage reduction announced by the company yesterday. Twelve hundred motormen, conductors, and shopmen are included in the strike order.

Frederick W. Hild, General Manager of the Tramway Company, said that an attempt would be made to run the cars with outside help. Mayor Bailey would not promise assistance. He said the police would see only that no violence occurred.

The company ordered a reduction in wages when the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the right of the city to fix rates. An ordinance reducing fares from 6 to 5 cents was effective last Saturday.

JOIN FRENCH STRIKE MOVE.

Postal Employes and Other Government Workers to Take Part.

PARIS, July 8.—The Executive Committee of the Federation of Postal Employes decided today to join the General Labor Federation in its twenty-four-hour strike on July 21, according to La Journal.

The Functionaries' Congress, representing over 300,000 minor officials and public employes, has passed a resolution instructing its council to arrange a method by which it can associate itself with the General Labor Federation's manifestation.

DEADLOCK IN BERLIN STRIKE

People Hold Meetings of Protest Against Traffic Suspension.

BERLIN, July 7, (Associated Press.)—All attempts to arbitrate the transportation dispute in Greater Berlin are running against a stubborn attitude on the part of both employers and employes.

The growing impatience of the people of the city is being manifested by the holding of many meetings of protest against the continuance of the strike, but so far neither side has shown any signs of yielding.

ALLIES TO INQUIRE INTO FIUME RIOTS

Council of Five Appoints Commission to Investigate the Charges Made by Italians.

AMERICAN GENERAL ON IT

French Troops Accused of Starting Trouble and Then Shooting Into Crowds.

TITTONI LEAVES FOR ROME

Foreign Minister Is Anxious to Have the Adriatic Problem Settled Without Delay.

PARIS, July 8, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five today appointed an Interallied Commission to investigate the recent troubles in Fiume and other Adriatic ports between Italian and other allied soldiers of the forces of occupation.

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall is the American member of the commission. The General, who is now with the American forces on the Rhine, is on his way to Paris to join the other members who will start at once for the Adriatic.

The commission will be asked to make careful investigations of statements made by Foreign Minister Tittoni, head of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, and those coming from other Italian sources, and to recommend measures for safeguarding the inhabitants of the region affected.

The latest reports received by the Peace Conference are to the effect that at least nine persons were killed and many wounded in disorders which are represented in some versions as having been caused by brawls between individuals and groups over women.

The Italians have insisted that unless prompt action is taken the situation may become grave because, according to their interpretation of events, the feeling between the French troops and the Italians is becoming worse daily.

Signor Tittoni, who has gone to Rome for conferences with King Victor Emmanuel, and the Cabinet on current diplomatic negotiations, made known in a long conversation with one of the American peace commissioners, before his departure, that he was anxious to have the Adriatic problem settled as soon as possible. The particular reason advanced by the Italian peace delegate was the increasing friction between French and Italian troops in Fiume and elsewhere along the Adriatic.

Signor Tittoni planned to be absent for three days, making a complete report on the work he had done from the time of his arrival. One of the latest conferences he had was with Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White of the American delegation on Sunday morning.

The Italian Foreign Minister has submitted statements regarding recent clashes between French soldiery and the Italian population in Fiume and other Adriatic towns, together with the plea that the situation be adjusted as quickly as possible before more serious developments occur.

The Italian allegation is that the attitude of the French troops is antagonistic to the Italian conduct of affairs in these regions. One incident reported was that of a group of French soldiers in Fiume taking a small Italian flag from the corsage of two Italian girls and trampling the flags on the ground, the act being witnessed by Italians who resented it and a riot following, culminating in the shooting into the crowd by the French, forty persons being wounded and at least one person killed.

A similar incident was said to have occurred at another time when a detachment of armed French troops began shooting into a crowd. An Italian officer of higher rank than any Frenchman present attempted to restore order, the account runs, and when his commands were not obeyed he drew his pistol and opened fire. Order was not restored for some time, the result being that many persons were injured.

BACKS CHINA'S PROTEST.

Peking Anglo-American Association Condemns Shantung Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Resolutions denouncing the Peace Conference settlement of the Shantung question have been unanimously adopted by the Peking Anglo-American Association, according to adv

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong Buying Power in Stocks Displayed, Despite High Call Money Rates.

Although a great deal of nervousness was shown in the course of prices yesterday because of continued stiff rates for money, the stock market ended the session with a substantial recovery from Monday's closing quotations. Around 11 o'clock, when the initial demand loan rates appeared at 9 and 10 per cent., there was something of a reaction, following a moderate advance from the opening, but afterward traders appeared to acquire confidence, and the best prices for the day in many cases were recorded near the finish. Steel, oil, rubber and a number of railroad stocks led the advance with net gains extending from 1 to 3 and 4 points. A feature of dealings, which attracted no little attention, was the reawakening of the rails, some of the standard dividend payers moving forward with an insistence equal to that of certain speculative and lower-priced issues. Call money got as high as 17 per cent. for accommodation secured by industrial collateral, and 15 per cent. for "mixed" loans. The rate at no time descended as low as the 6 per cent. renewal rate of Monday, and offerings were scarce at the close of business, with the maximum quotations ruling.

The money situation is supplying a more interesting study than was expected just prior to the rise which began with preparations to meet July 1 requirements. It was thought in some banking quarters a week ago that the return flow of interest and dividend payments into the banks would find reflection within a few days in easier costs for bank credit. Evidently this money either has been slower in returning than had been expected, or demands in commercial lines and for new undertakings have worked to take up the slack. Bankers who have made a survey of business conditions throughout the country state that the turnover now in progress is very great, especially in materials in which shortages have occurred since the armistice was signed, and every indication points toward a substantially increased demand for credit from manufacturing communities. It is worth while recalling that the total of $5,011,000,000 loans reported by the local Clearing House banks last Saturday was only about $124,000,000 under the high record aggregate of loans of a few weeks ago, and since the date when the maximum loan account appeared the Federal Reserve Board has urged upon members of the system to refrain from rediscounting Government paper when funds so raised are to be used for loans to finance speculation. Hopes have not been dissipated in the Street of an easement of money in the near future, but the unusual rates of the last two days have undoubtedly altered some of the cocksure ideas of bullish traders. Yesterday's dealings in stocks, while well in excess of 1,000,000 shares, were handled in a more normal fashion than on Monday, and plunging tactics were absent.

An easy deduction from an advance like yesterday's in the face of heavy carrying charges would be this: the public, impressed with the prosperous period lying ahead, is determined to speculate for the rise, counting carrying costs low in contrast with expected profits. The ultimate success of this idea, in the light of current money conditions, would appear to depend to a considerable degree upon the ability of traders to finance themselves; otherwise interest would tend in time to eat heavily into profits derived from a rise of stocks, and might discourage trading.

London and Paris exchange both moved down to new low records, the former at 4.47½ for checks, and the latter at 6.95. Both recovered fairly well before the day ended. Italian rates also worked lower.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 17 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 30 francs 88 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 42 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 90 centimes to 6 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 15	High 17
Low 9½	Low 10
Renewals 9	Renewals 10
Last 15	Last 17

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5@5¼

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.48¾	$4.47¾	$4.47¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.49	4.48¼	4.48½	—.01
France—				
Demand	6.88	6.88	6.88	—.08
Cables	6.86	6.86	6.86	—.08

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.47¾	$4.48¼
5.1813	Paris	6.83	6.81
5.1813	Belgium	7.12	7.10
	China—		
	Hongkong	$2.00	$2.10
	Shanghai	123.50	123.62½
	Peking	133.50	133.75
40.29	Holland	38.9375	38.9625
19.30	Greece	10.00	10.05
5.1813	Italy	8.35	8.32
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.60	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.125	51.375
	Yokohama	51.125	51.375
19.30	Spain	19.45	19.55
80.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	25.10	25.15
	Christania	24.30	24.40
	Copenhagen	22.95	23.05
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.90	43.02
32.44	Rio	27.875	28.00
5.1813	Switzerland	5.54	5.52
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	9.80	10.00
	500 rubles	9.80	9.90

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market: Cents Per Kronen.

	Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.30	*7.85
Austria	4.30	4.55
Jugoslavia	6.50	4.70
Czechoslovakia	6¾	6.65
Finland	‡10.00	‡10.10
Rumania	‡10.60	‡10.80

*Cents per mark. †Pinmarks. ‡Lei.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.44¾	$4.43¾	$4.44¾	$4.43

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $926,137,835; balance, $79,600,979; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,723,756; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,436,479.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53 11-16d; in New York, $1.07; Mexican dollars, 82¼@86¼c.

The Treasury Statement.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Revenue receipts:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,821,117	$1,821,117
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	4,838,971	4,838,971
Miscellaneous	19,828,806	19,828,806
Miscellaneous revenue	1,746,513	1,746,513
Total receipts	$27,853,409	$27,855,409
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	40,008,780	40,008,780
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	26,080,480	26,080,480
Expenditures	73,909,300	73,909,300

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,637,929	260,006	645,856
Year to date	147,585,008	75,461,946	104,961,280

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge. Net
51	51½	3,000	Advance Rumely	50	52	49¾	51	+ ¼
74¾	75¾	400	Advance Rumely pf	75¼	75¾	74¾	75	
101	102	2,200	Ajax Rubber	100	102¾	100	101½	+1½
3	3½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3	2¾	3	
2	2¼	2,800	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	1¾	2¼	+¼
48	48½	13,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48	49	47¾	48¾	
95	95¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96	96	96	96	
109½	110	4,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	109¾	110¾	109	110½	+¾
91	91½	5,800	Am. Beet Sugar	90¾	91¾	90	91½	+¾
106½	110	5,800	Am. Bosch Magneto	108¾	110¾	108¾	109¾	—3¼
93	95	100	Am. Brake S. & F	93	93	93	93	
61	61½	6,700	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	60¾	61	— ¾
110¾	111	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	111¼	111¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
63¾	63	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	62¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	— ¾
91	93½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1
12	13½	700	Am. Drug Synd	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
95	96	300	Am. Express	96	96¾	95	95	— ¼
36¾	36¼	7,000	Am. H. & Leather	35¾	36½	35¾	36½	+1
131½	132	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	131	132½	131	131½	
63¾	64½	200	Am. Ice	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾	— ¾
72½	74	200	Am. Ice pf	74½	74½	73	73	—1
111	111¾	11,900	Am. International	110¾	111¾	110	111	+ ¾
79¾	80½	1,700	Am. Linseed	78¾	80¼	78¾	79½	— ¾
96½	97¾	100	Am. Linseed pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	
93½	92¾	8,200	Am. Locomotive	92¼	93½	91	92¾	+ ½
106	109	200	Am. Locomotive pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
38	37½	100	Am. M. ist pf.c.of d	38	38	38	38	
86	86½	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86¾	86½	85¾	86½	+ ¼
108	108¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
124	125	200	Am. Snuff	124	125	124	124½	+ ½
91	99	200	Am. Snuff pf new	95	95	95	95	
45¾	46	8,100	Am. Steel F'dries	45¾	46¾	45½	45¾	— ½
137¾	138	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	138	139¾	137¾	138	— ½
118	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	118	119	+1
113	113¾	5,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	113¼	113¾	112¾	113¾	+ ¼
98¼	98½	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+2¼
104½	104¾	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	
229½	229¾	400	Am. Tobacco	231	231	227	229¾	— ¾
100½	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—1¾
119½	120	2,900	Am. Woolen	121¼	121¾	119½	120	
50¾	50¾	1,200	Am. Writing P. pf	50¾	51¼	50¾	50¼	+ ¼
23½	26	12,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	24½	26½	24	26	+1¾
62	62¼	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	61¾	62	61¾	62	+¾
74¾	75	13,300	Anaconda Copper	75¾	75½	74¾	74½	+ ¾
53¾	54	100	Assn. Dry Goods	52	53	53	53	
78	78	100	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	77	77	77	77	
92	93	100	Associated Oil	92	92	92	92	
102¾	103	5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103¾	102½	102½	— ¾
84¾	85¾	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
102½	103½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103½	103½	103¼	103½	
173	174	1,200	Atl., Gulf & West I	176½	175	170¾	174	+1
72	74	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72	73	73	73	+ ¾
111½	112	89,600	Baldwin Loco	112¾	113¾	111	112	
45¾	45½	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	45½	45½	45	45¾	— ¼
56	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
142¾	143	4,300	Barrett Co	141	143¾	140	142¾	+2
95	95½	300	Bethlehem Steel	95	95	95	95	
96¼	96¾	31,800	Beth. Steel, class B	96¼	97¼	95¾	96¾	+ ¾
111¾	112¾	800	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112	112	112	112	— ¾
21½	21¾	1,600	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
30	30¾	6,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	31	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
	26½	1,100	Do. cfs. of dep	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	— ¼
100	104¼		Brown Shoe	104	104	104	104	+1
	60	10	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	60	60	60	60	
153½	154	700	Burns Brothers	151	153¾	151	153¾	+2¾
13	13¼	5,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¼
36¾	36¼	17,600	Butte & Superior	34¾	37¼	33¾	36½	+2¼
43¾	44	2,400	Caddo Cent. O. & R	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1
71¾	72	3,000	California Packing	71¾	72½	71¾	71¾	+ ¾
37¾	38	1,300	California Petrol	38	38¾	37¾	37¾	+1¾
78¾	78¾	500	California Pet. pf	78	79	78	79	—1
71	72	300	Calumet & Arizona	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ¾
160	161½	6,600	Canadian Pacific	157¾	160	156¾	160	+2¼
29	30	2,800	Central Foundry	25¾	30	25¾	29¾	+3¾
64½	64¾	11,300	Cent. Foundry pf	65	65¾	62	64¾	+3¾
109¾	109½	12,800	Central Leather Co	106¾	110¾	108	109¾	+ ¾
44	47	500	Certain-teed Prod	47	47	46	46	—1
64	64½	6,900	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65¼	65¾	63¾	64	+ ¾
260	261	3,300	Chandler Motor	242	260	242	260	+20
64¾	65¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	66	66	65¾	65½	+ ½
10½	11½	200	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
9¾	10	300	Chi. Great West	10	10	9¾	9¾	
28	28¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
44¼	44¾	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	
69½	69¾	500	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
100½	101	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
29¾	30	10,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	29¾	30¼	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
81	82	1,600	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	80¾	82	80¾	82	+1¾
69½	70¼	2,800	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	68¾	71	68¼	69¼	+1¾
76	77	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¾
27¾	28¼	7,200	Chile Copper	28	28¼	27¾	28	+ ¼
47¾	48	2,400	Chino Copper	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
87½	90	400	Cluett, Peabody	92	90	90	90	—3
108		100	Cluett, Peabody pf	108	108	108	108	+1
51	51½	5,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52¾	51	51	—1
28	28	100	Col. & Southern	28	28	28	28	+2½
63¼	64	7,700	Columbia Gas & El	63¼	64	62¾	63½	+ ¼
69¾	70	300	Consolidated Cigar	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
102¾	103	5,900	Consolidated Gas	101¾	103¾	101¾	102¾	+1¼
17¾	18	2,800	Con. Interest Cal. M	18¼	18	17¾	18	+1¼
97¾	98	2,800	Continental Can	98	98¾	97¾	97¾	
73	75	100	Continental Insur	73½	73¾	73¾	73¾	+2¾
89¾	90	40,700	Corn Products Ref	85	91¾	88¾	89¾	+ ¾
106¾	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
62	64	400	Crex Carpet	61¾	64	61¾	64	+2½
116	116¾	28,700	Crucible Steel	114¾	117¼	112½	116	+1
103	105	100	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105	
40¾	40¾	11,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	40¾	40¼	39¾	40¾	
87	87¾	2,600	Cuba Cane S. pf	86	87¾	86	87½	+1
110¼	111¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1
12½	12¾	14,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1¼
13¾	14	100	Dome Mines	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3¾	4¼	2,000	Dom. I. & S.	3¾	4	3¾	4	+1¼
35¾	35¾	2,300	Elk Horn Coal	36	36¾	36	35¾	+1½
37¾	38	100	Emerson Brant	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
97	100	100	Emerson Brant. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
93¼	94	500	Endicott Johnson	94	94	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
18¾	18½	1,200	Erie	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
30½	31	1,000	Erie 1st pf	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
21¾	22¾	200	Erie 2d pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
113¾	113¾	1,400	Fam. Play.-Lasky	114	114¼	112¾	113¾	+ ¼
		1,600	Do rights	1¾	2	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
		200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	+ ¼
		500	Fisher Body	84¼	84½	84	84	+ ¼
		11,700	Freeport, Texas	56	56¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
		2,900	Gas., Wm. & Wig	35½	35¾	35	35	+ ¼
		1,100	General Cigar	82½	82½	81¼	81¼	+1¼
		400	General Electric	167¾	167¾	165¾	165¾	+1¾
		6,600	General Motors	235	236	233¾	235	+2
		200	Gen. Motors deb	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	+ ¼
		18,400	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	86	88	84½	88	+2
		1,100	Great Northern pf	96	96	96	95¾	+ ¼
		39,300	Gt.N. cts.,ore props	47¾	49¾	47¾	49½	
			Greene-Can. Cop	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	
		400	Gulf States Steel	71	72	71	71½	+ ¼
		100	Hartman Corp	82	82	82	82	+ ½
		3,200	Haskell & Barker	64½	65½	64	65	+ ¼
		300	Illinois Central	99	99¼	99	99¼	
		12,800	Inspiration Copper	66	67¾	66	66¾	+ ¼
		7,800	Interboro Consol	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
		3,600	Interboro Con. pf	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
		1,900	Int. Agricultural	28¾	37¾	35¾	37¾	+1¾
		1,300	Int. Agricult. pf	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	+1¾
		900	Int. Harvester, new	147¾	148	146¾	146¾	+ ¾
		21,100	Int. Mer. Marine	54¾	56¾	54¾	55	
		1,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	118	118¾	118	118	
		7,200	Int. Nickel	32	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
		9,000	Int. Paper pf	66	69	67¼	68¼	+ ¼
		200	Int. Paper pf., sta	76½	76½	76½	76½	—1¾
		300	Jewel Tea	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	— ¼
		700	Jewel Tea pf	78	79	78¾	79	— ¼
		100	Jones Bros. Tea	37½	37¾	37¼	37½	— ½
		1,100	Kansas City South	23	23¼	22¾	23	
		1,700	Kelly Spring., Tire	131¼	133	131½	132¾	+5¾
		100	Kelsey Wheel pf	100	100	100	100	
		5,200	Kennecott Copper	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	
		15,200	Keystone Tire & R	114½	118	113	117¾	+4¼
		6,600	Lackawanna Steel	90½	91¾	90	91¼	+1¼
		200	Laclede Gas	50	50	50	50	—18½
		100	Lake Erie & West	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
		100	Lee Rubber & Tire	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
		300	Lehigh Valley	52¾	53	52¾	52	— ¾
		10	Liggett & Myers pf	113	113	113	113	
		300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	71	71	70½	70½	
		1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	196	196	193	198	
		200	Manhattan Shirt	30	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
		1,600	Maxwell Motors	40	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ¼
		900	Max. Motors 1st pf	76¾	77	75¾	76¾	+ ¼
		200	Max. Motors 2d pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	—1
		100	May Dept. Stores	106¾	108	106¾	107	—1
		44,300	Mexican Petroleum	188¾	194¼	188¾	193¼	+6
		1,200	Miami Copper	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	
		70,000	Midvale Steel	55¾	57¼	55	57¼	+2¾
		2,900	Minn. & St. L. new	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ¾
		3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	10¾	9¾	10	
		3,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	20¾	18	19¾	+ ¾
		67,700	Missouri Pacific	34¾	38	34¾	37¾	+ ¾
		1,800	Missouri Pacific pf	58	58	57	58	+1
		500	Montana Power	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¾	— ¾
		4,800	Nat. Acme	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ¾
		100	Nat. Biscuit	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	
		500	Nat. Cl. & S. pf	83	83	83	83	+2¾
		1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¼	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
		1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	80¾	80¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¾
		100	Nat. En. & S. pf	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ¾
		900	Nat. Lead	82¼	82¾	81¾	82	
		900	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	
		600	N. Y. Air Brake	125	125	124½	124¾	— ¼
		1,600	N. Y. Central	81¾	82	81¾	82	+ ¾
		400	N. Y., C. & St. L	22	23¾	22	23¾	+1¾
		2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	33¼	33¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
		100	Norfolk Southern	18	18	18	18	—1½
		600	Norfolk & Western	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ¾
		100	North American	58	58	58	58	— ¾
		900	Northern Pacific	90¾	95¼	90¾	90¾	— ¾
		300	Nova Scotia S. & C	85	85	85	85	+1
		42,800	Ohio Cities Gas	56½	57¾	57	57¾	— ¾
		100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	
		16,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
		100	Owens Bottle	58	58	58	58	
			Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ¼
		67,500	Penn. Seab. Steel	101¼	106¼	101¼	106	—1
		4,900	Penn. R. R.	40	40¼	40	40	
		7,200	People's Gas, Chi	52¾	52¾	52	52	— ¼
		500	Pere Marquette	24	24¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
		17,900	Philadelphia Co	42¾	43¼	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
		2,000	Pierce-Arrow	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
		6,000	Pierce-Arrow pf	106¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
		4,900	Pierce Oil	23¼	24¾	22¾	23	— ¾
		14,000	Pittsburgh Coal	77¾	77¾	67¾	71¾	+1¾
		300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+1¼
		9	P. Ft. W. & C. pf	131½	131½	131¼	131½	
		1,700	Pitts. & West Va	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
		700	Pond Creek Coal	19½	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
		3,300	Pressed Steel Car	88¾	88¾	87¾	88	+ ¼
		1,900	Pullman Co	128¾	129	127	128¾	
		900	Punta Alegre Sugar	64¾	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¼
		600	Do., rights	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+1
		700	Railway Steel Sp	96	96	95	95¾	+1¾
		2,200	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¼
		16,900	Reading	91½	92	90¾	91	+ ¼
		500	Remington Typew	86	85	85	84	+1¾
		10,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	98¾	99¾	97¾	98¾	+ ¼
		200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
		300	Rep. Motor Truck	55¾	56½	55¾	56	+ ¼
		27,100	Royal D., N. Y. shs	113¾	115¾	112¾	114¾	+1
		650	St. Joseph Lead	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	
		59,600	St. Louis-San Fran	23¾	25¼	22¾	25¼	+2¾
		300	St. L.-San F. pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+1¾
		300	St. Louis Southw	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
		1,500	Savage Arms	79	94	79	94	+15¾
		300	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼

Continued at Bottom of Columns 5th and Seven.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Money Still High.

A renewal rate of 9 per cent. was translated into a high afternoon rate of 15 per cent., and brokers who were clamoring for the law of supply and demand six months ago were not so well pleased with it yesterday. Many and varied were the utterances, not to say explanations, that brokers advanced in telling why

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Hercules Petroleum Company
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Bought Sold Quoted

We are advised by the President of Hercules Petroleum Company, the "Holleman Well" (Eastland County, Texas) came in July 6th and is flowing at the rate of 8,000 barrels per day. Descriptive circular will be mailed on request.

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PROPOSES NEW LAW TO HELP RAILROADS

T. F. Loree, Head of Delaware & Hudson Company, Outlines Commerce Regulations.

WOULD REPEAL 1887 LAW

Favors Interstate Commission of Eight and Transportation Bureau in Addition.

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, has prepared what he believes to be a solution of the railroad problem in the form of a revised act to regulate commerce, to supersede the act of Feb. 4, 1887, which brought into being the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The act of 1887 has been so many times amended that it is not possible to determine with certainty what the law now is without recourse to many volumes and much study," says Mr. Loree. "For this reason alone a comprehensive revision and consolidation of the existing law, with the repeal of the original statutes, is desirable. Moreover, it is recognized on all hands that the law has become oppressive rather than remedial; that it tends to deprive the public of needed facilities and services and denies to legitimate investors the fair returns to which they are legally and morally entitled."

The revised statute offered by Mr. Loree follows the present law as closely as the author believes the necessities of the situation permit. "It is offered," he states, "in the hope that proposals based upon forty years' service, involving personal acquaintance with problems dealt with under many and varied conditions and in many aspects, will prove to be suggestive and helpful."

In outline, Mr. Loree's plan provides for the creation of an Interstate Commerce Commission of eight members, to serve nine years each at an annual compensation of $10,000 each. Five of the eight members would be located in the five principal traffic divisions of the country, the remaining three to be resident at Washington, these latter exercising the general powers of the commission, while the five regional members would attend to matters essentially affecting the territory under their control. The measure also proposes the creation of a Bureau of Interstate Transportation, to be presided over by one of the Washington members of the commission, which would take over and exercise all of the executive and administrative functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Would Pass on Strikes.

The power of the commission, under this plan, would be extended to cover State rates which in any way affect interstate commerce. Also, the commission would have power over labor disputes, "requiring that wages and conditions of employment shall be just and reasonable." Employes would be forbidden "to conspire to interrupt interstate commerce." To accomplish this, strikes would only be permitted on condition that the dispute must first have been submitted to the commission, and, subsequent to its decision, or its failure to make decision within six months, there would be required a vote by secret ballot on a question defined by the commission, with the supervision of the counting of the vote resting with the proposed Bureau of Interstate Transportation.

Another clause of the proposed revision holds that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be required, as soon as practicable, to fix, either for the country as a whole or for each of the five interstate commerce regions, the percentage by which present rates ought generally to be increased in order to meet expenses and provide proper revenue. These percentages would be regarded as the maximum rates regarded as "reasonable." Until these percentages are determined and made effective, the suggestion is made that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each railroad system under Federal control the difference between the actual income and the standard return under the Federal Control act, if the actual income is the smaller.

Mr. Loree's proposed bill also suggests that the commission's power to suspend rates pending investigation shall be abolished, and that it no longer be permitted to institute proceedings of its own volition, but provides that the Bureau of Interstate Transportation, as well as State commissions, trade organizations, individuals, firms and corporations may be complainants before the commission.

Upholds Barter as Practice.

The bill proposes that railroads shall be given the power to exchange passenger transportation for advertising space in periodicals. "The practice of barter should be recognized to be as legitimate as are cash or credit transactions," says the draft.

It further provides for the repeal of the commodities clause, the anti-pooling clause and certain sections of the Clayton act, and that the Sherman Anti-Trust act shall be made inapplicable to carriers subjected to the Interstate Commerce law.

It proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to settle and pay claims on account of acts or omissions of Federal officers during Federal control and on account of just compensation for the use of properties. "Many such matters will be left open," the report declares, "at the end of Federal control, and there should be an expeditious method of obtaining just settlement without litigation, similar to that under which the War Department is now empowered to settle claims growing out of orders for munitions, &c. Appeal to the Court of Claims should, however, be allowed in cases in which agreement is found to be impracticable. Provisions should also be made for funding of balances due the United States on account of additions and betterments to the properties during the period of Federal control. The acceptance of serial notes payable within fifteen years and bearing interest at a rate slightly above that which the Government paid on the Victory Loan would appear to be reasonable."

Commenting on his proposed bill, Mr. Loree says:

"It does not propose anything which would increase the number of Federal officers and employes or the expense to the taxpayer of Federal regulation.

"It does propose a restoration of the American concept of healthy competition with private responsibility and private reward, subject to effective means for the prompt correction of any rates which are found to be unreasonable in themselves or unjustly discriminatory. It would establish an impartial tribunal which would exercise powers that are judicial in their essential character and provide a separate executive, administrative, and prosecuting agency, available to any interest requiring relief, while giving to the same impartial tribunal power to determine labor controversies, thus protecting industry against unnecessary interruption of service.

"It proposes a desirable decentralization of regulative power and the prompt equitable adjustment of claims arising out of Federal control."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	94.21	93.90	93.91	—.03
25 industrials	114.29	113.31	113.98	+.32
50 stocks	90.45	90.09	90.70	+.45

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 7	90.94	90.24	90.24	—.01
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	89.35	88.17	89.35	+1.18
July 2	88.70	87.63	88.17	+.54
July 1	87.83	86.19	87.49	+.46

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	90.94	July 7	86.19	July 1	90.70
†1918	74.22	May 16	66.12	Jan. 15	73.87
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.89
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	65.32
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	90.01	Apr. 22	93.72
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	88.90	Feb. 24	91.23

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

Full Years.

1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.89
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	65.32
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	90.01	Apr. 22	93.72
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	88.90	Feb. 24	91.23

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.67	—1.00	+1.02	

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 7	77.78	+.08	June 28	78.03	—.05
July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.08	+.03
July 4	Holiday		June 26	78.05	—.02
July 3	77.75	—.03	June 25	78.07	—.10
July 2	77.78	—.08	June 24	78.17	
July 1	77.81	—.05	June 22	78.17	+.05
June 30	77.91	—.12	June 21	78.22	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.67
†1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	78.65

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	89.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 8.—The market was less bullish today, and some stocks showed a decline, but the tone was firmer at the close, and Breweries actively recovered. Main quotations and sales follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,405	Abitibi	182	173	178
525	Ames	50	50	50
565	Ames pf.	94	93½	94
1,758	Asbestos	207	200	206
125	Asbestos Tram. Pw.	31	30½	30½
240	Brazilian	58½	58½	58½
745	Brompton	64¾	64	64½
210	Can. Car	42	41½	
285	Can. Car pf.	99½	98¾	99
240	Can. Cement	70½	70	70
185	Can. Steamship	50¾	50	50¾
130	Can Steamship pf.	84	83¾	83
55	Can. Locomotive	80	79	80
695	Can. Smelter	31¾	31¼	31½
20	Dominion Bridge	107	107	107
1,250	Dominion Steel	70	69¾	69¾
144	Laurentide	220	220	220
145	Maple Leaf	174	169	174
50	Montreal Power	89	88½	89¼
275	Ticketts	40	39	40
180	Quebec Railway	19¾	19¼	19¾
610	Riordon Steamship	144½	143	143
60	Shawinigan	121¾	121¼	121¾
1,810	Spanish River	42¾	42	42¾
175	Spanish River pf.	107¾	106¾	107
605	Steel of Canada	74	74	74

21,040

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99½	100
Anglo-French 5s	97¼	97¾
Argentine 5s	84	84¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	97	97½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94	95½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94	96
Chinese Government 5s	65	68
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99½	100
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92½	93
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	82	83¼
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	97¼	97¾
City of Paris 6s	96	96½
Japanese 4½s	88¼	91¼
Japanese 4½s, second series	75½	77
Japanese 4s	79½	82
City of Tokio 5s	96¾	96¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99¾	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	96¼	96¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	96¼	96¾
United States of Mexico 5s	63	66
United States of Mexico 4s	53	56

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	99½	Fan 2s, c, 1938	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¼	99½	Fan 2s, r, 1961	89	92
2s, r, 1946	89	92	Fan 2s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	Fan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
4s, r, 1925	106½	106¾	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
Fan 2s, r, 1936	99¾	99½	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Fan 2s, c, 1936	99¾	..	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100
Fan 2s, r, 1938	99¾	99½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. 5s	53	53
Alb & Sus.	185	..
Am Ag Ch 1st pf.	99	100
Am B N	43	44
Do pf	47½	48½
Am B Sug pf.	95	96
Am Br Sh pf.	162	171
Am C pf	105	106
Am C & F pf.	116	118½
Am Coal	45	..
Am Shipb	..	120
Am Sm pf. A	93	94
Am T & C 5s	63	..
Am W pf	109	110
Ann Arbor	4	6
Do pf	10	20
Assets R	1¾	2
Asso D G 1st pf	75	79
A B & A	9½	11
Bald L pf	107½	108
Barrett Co pf.	110	115
Batop Min	1½	1¾
Beech Ck'k	30¾	..
Beth St	17¾	..
pf.	100	107
Bliss & R	75	80
Do pf	83	87
B'klyn Ed.	100	105
Booth Fish pf.	82	84
B U Gas	83	90
Burns B pf	101	103
Bruns Ter	9½	10¾
B, R & P pf.	96	..
Burns Bros pf.	109¾	113
Bush Ter	80	100
But'k Co	82¾	84
Calif P pf.	114	..
Can So	43½	48
Case (J I) pf.	99½	100¼
Cent L pf.	111¾	113
C R R of N J	206	223
C & A	60	70
Tel	118	..
Chain-belt 1st pf.	89	90
C & A pf.	13	15
C & R Ill.	6¾	8¾
C & N W pf.	129	131
C, St P M & O pf.	108	110
C, C, C & St L	80¾	81
Do pf	73	74
Cl & Pitts.	87	89
Do spec	87½	..
Col F pf.	105	125
C & S 1st pf.	54	55
Do 2d pf.	46	55
Comp T R	48	51
Con C pf.	84¾	85
Con G, B	108	111¾
Cont C pf.	109	113
C-Am Sug.	180	195
Do pf	103	107
D & Co pf.	100	104
D, L & W	180	197½
D & R G pf.	73½	85½
Det Ed	117	122
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	..	104
D, S S & A pf.	6	16
Elec S & B pf.	80	97
Elk Hora C pf.	..	47
Erie 1st pf.	106½	104½
Erie & P pf.	..	78
F M & S pf.	16	18½
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	102
Gen Chem.	185	195
Do pf	102½	103
Gen Cig pf.	104	115
Gen M pf.	95¾	83½
G'drich pf.	102¾	104½
Grasby C	68	80½
G, M & W pf.	10	11
Do pf	39	44½
Gulf S S 1st pf.	94	98
Hamestake	88	91
Int H pf.	119¼	119¾
Int N pf.	85	..
Int P pf.	100	105
Int Salt	..	54
Iowa Cent. pf.	4¼	6
Isl C C pf.	46	..
K C, Ft S & M pf.	88	..
Kan C So pf.	54½	85½
Kelly S T pf.	98½	101
Kelsey Wh.	55	56
K & D M pf.	6	8
Do pf	12	20
Kresge (S S)	145	150½
Do pf	106	115
Kress (S H)	73	..
Do pf	108	..
L E & W pf.	22	24
Lee & M	215	225
L-W B 1st pf.	102	106
Do 2d pf.	115	118
Lorill'd Co pf.	110	113¾
Louis & N.	119	121
M'kay Cos.	74	80
Do pf	64	64½
Man Bch	½	2½
Martin R	65	75
Man Elev	85	90
Math Alk	31	40
Mex Pet pf.	107	110
Mich Cent	..	100
M, St P & S S M 1	62	66
Mon P pf.	102½	..
Mer & Mfg pf.	70½	..
N, C & St L	114¾	120
Nat B pf.	117¾	120
Nat C & S pf.	106	110
Nat Lead pf.	119	119¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	23
Do 2d pf.	8¾	9½
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	63½	69
Do 2d pf.	55	55
N Y Dock.	38	39
Do pf.	54	57¾
N Y, L & W pf.	91¾	..
N Y, O & W pf.	22	32
N & W pf.	73	77
Ohio F S.	50	51
Owens B pf.	101	108
Pac Coast.	40	48
Do 1st pf.	70	100
Do 2d pf.	50	70
P T & Tel.	30	31¾
Do pf.	85	90
Pac & E. pf.	13	15
Pere M pr pf.	62½	67
Do pf.	46½	48½
Peti-Mull.	60	61¼
Do pf.	97	102
PA C, C & St L.	94	98
Pitts S pf.	95	97
P & W Va pf.	83½	84
Pr Sd Car pf.	104	104½
P S C.	89	90
R R Sec. 1 C ctfs.	..	75
Ry Sti Spr pf.	103¾	112
R T 1st pf.	94½	..
Do M pf.	..	92
Rdg 1st pf.	80½	88
Do 2d pf.	37¾	40
R D-Anc.	113¾	114½
St L S W pf.	34½	36¼
Saxon Mtr.	11	11¾
Seab A L pf.	10	20
Sears-R pf.	117¾	120
So P R	170	175
St'd Mill.	131	138
Do pf.	80	84
Studeb Co pf.	100	101¼
Sug Sti 1st pf.	104	110
T P L Tr.	400	600
T St L & West	..	6
Do cfts.	4	6
Do pf.	12	20
Do pf, c.	16	35
T C R T pf.	52	53
Do pf.	92	124
Und C T pf.	113	120
Un P pf.	77¾	78
Un Cig Sts pf.	112	..
U D'r'd pf.	82	..
U Rys Inv.	14¾	15¼
U S C I P pf.	..	74¼
U S Ind A pf.	103	109¾
U S Sm pf.	46½	49½
Utah Sec.	18¾	19¾
Va R & P pf.	40	45
Wab pf. B	23¾	24
West A E.	113¾	113¾
W M & M 1st pf.	72	77
Wilson pf.	102	103
W'stn pf.	114¼	116¼
Woo Pump pf. A	97	98

21,040

ARMY FOOD SALES DELAYED MONTHS

Uncertainty on Size of Our Forces Prevented Action Till May, Says Hare.

LARGE STOCKS NOW ON HAND

House Committee Chairman Asserts Delay Has Affected Cost of Living Here.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—C. W. Hare, Director of Sales for the War Department, told a sub-committee of the House War Investigating Committee today that difficulties in determining the size of the army and obtaining the use of men and equipment to handle the stocks caused five months' delay in placing surplus army food stocks on sale. These stocks now include $50,000,000 worth of meat and $100,000,000 worth of canned vegetables, he said. Offers made last week by the department to sell the food to municipalities in carload lots, with payment to be made ten days after receipt, had brought no response, he added.

Mr. Hare was the first witness called by the sub-committee, which is authorized to investigate wartime expenditures of the Quartermaster Corps.

During the hearing, Representative Reavis, Chairman of the committee, asserted that the high cost of living was maintained to some degree by the refusal of the War Department to dispose of surplus meat and canned goods, after the armistice was signed.

Mr. Hare said that the Chief of Staff would not agree to declare a surplus of foodstuffs until May 1 because of the uncertainty of what might happen in Europe. For that reason, the witness stated, the Sales Department could do nothing toward disposing of the surplus earlier. Bacon was sold recently at 50 per cent. of its original value because of deterioration, Mr. Hare said.

Mr. Hoover declined to buy any army surplus foods, said Mr. Hare, with the $100,000,000 fund which Congress authorized for victualing Europe. The witness said that when it was found by the War Department that there would be a surplus he cabled Mr. Hoover and asked him to buy some of the stock to feed the Europeans. Mr. Hoover did not answer his cables, but proceeded to buy, he said, large supplies of meat, owned here by the Italian Government, at higher prices than the War Department paid for food for the doughboys.

"Why," said Mr. Reavis, "should $100,000,000 be used to buy a better quality of food for European relief than was bought for our soldiers?"

"Mr. Hoover's representatives in this country refused to buy from us; we could not interest them in our goods," replied Mr. Hare.

The Sales Director said that a quantity of bacon costing 40 cents a pound and sold at Baltimore for 28 cents was in a deteriorated condition. Replying to Mr. Reavis, the witness said he did not know whether the department had taken any action from November to May looking to the sale of this meat.

Two letters from officers of the Quartermaster Corps to officials of the National Canners' Association, relating to withholding sales of canned vegetables, were read into the record.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, in a letter dated Dec. 6, 1918, referring to canned tomatoes, said it was "not intended to offer the surplus that the army owns to domestic trade during the present season," and Colonel A. M. Davis, in a letter to President Gerber of the Canners' Association, dated March 17, 1919, said he was "glad to be able to relieve your mind on the subject that any surplus of canned vegetables may be dumped on the market."

"This was to protect the canners from competition?" asked Chairman Reavis.

"That's a fair inference," said Mr. Hare.

The witness went on to say that all the people who would be affected by the sale of surplus army goods had urged the Government to hold the supplies in storage.

"The Government did not want to put any man out of business if it could help it, and, therefore, the supplies were not sold at once," added Mr. Hare.

"That is a right view in some respects, but in this case," Mr. Reavis said, "the only man who would be affected would have been the packer. And he got his pay and profit when the food was sold the Government. Why should not the people who paid for these war supplies be allowed to buy them now if the Government wants to sell them?"

The witness said that small dealers might be injured if the canned goods were put on the market at reduced prices. He added, however, that if he had his way he would organize a sales organization to dispose of all the surplus stocks at retail.

It was admitted by the witness that Nashville buyers had tried in vain to buy $500,000 worth of meat which had since spoiled.

Mr. Hare is going to France Saturday to investigate the supplies there. He thought that there would be an excess of army shoes and that it would be wise to offer them to the public at retail.

He stated that the French government had offered only $300,000,000 for American army equipment in France, costing $1,500,000,000, so the War Department had ordered a sales organization for disposal of the property to be formed in France.

The French offer was made to Chairman Parker of the United States Liquidation Commission and included all materials—ship docks, railroad works and equipment—automobile trucks and textiles.

Mr. Hare will take industrial experts to Europe. Sales offices and organizations will be organized at various places in Europe, and much of the material may be returned to the United States.

"If France will not pay a fair figure," the Director added, "we will take the stuff out of the country and sell it elsewhere."

Members of the sub-committee made it plain that they favored returning all possible supplies to this country "to break the high prices," as one of them said. Mr. Hare assured them that "if the better market is here, not in price alone, the goods will be returned home as the patriotic thing."

Mr. Hare outlined his sales policy as not to preserve high prices for the benefit of manufacturers, but to prevent unnecessary industrial disturbance and sacrifice in prices that would result from "dumping all surplus goods on the market." Referring to the meat packers and vegetable canners, he said:

"We have told them we don't intend to save them, but to play the game for the best of all."

Ships for the return of goods from abroad are expected to be available about Sept. 1, the Director said.

American aircraft in Europe would not be subject to his disposal.

TO SELL 10,500 TONS OF SUGAR

War Department to Dispose of Surplus, Largely in the West.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Sale of 21,000,000 pounds of surplus sugar now held by the War Department has been authorized, it was announced today, at a minimum price to be fixed by the Sugar Equalization Board to cover the cost to the Government. The only condition of sale will be that none of the stock may be exported. An investigation shows that the principal shortage at present is in States east of the Mississippi, efforts will be made to find buyers in that section.

The stocks comprise 14,000,000 pounds in storage at New Orleans and 7,000,000 pounds at San Francisco.

"The export market afforded a higher figure than the War Department will realize through this method of marketing," the announcement said. "Offers of ten cents per pound have been made for the entire surplus by exporters, but the Secretary of War, realizing that a shortage of sugar existed in the United States during the canning season, desired that the American public be given the benefit of the surplus."

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Condensed Statement, June 30, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$6,000,000.00	Capital	$25,000,000
Bonds and Mortgages	1,920,100.00	Surplus Fund—required by law	5,000,000
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	38,827,146.05	Additional Surplus—not required by law	20,000,000
			$50,000,000.00
Public Securities, including British and French Treasury Bills	43,761,573.03	Undivided Profits	4,479,876.83
Other Securities	49,667,334.38	Notes and Bills Rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank	7,250,000.00
Loans and Bills Purchased	405,867,874.64	Due Federal Reserve Bank against U. S. Government Obligations	5,000,000.00
Cash—On Hand and in Banks	117,651,027.20	Outstanding Dividend Checks	1,020,831.50
Exchanges for Clearing House	79,331,998.08	Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	22,498,310.35
Foreign Exchange	16,597,617.42	Foreign Accounts	10,664,683.96
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	52,239,103.20	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	52,239,103.20
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	9,220,625.78	Accrued Interest Payable and Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	6,016,700.42
		Deposits	661,914,893.52
	$821,084,399.78		$821,084,399.78

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CITY WILL FIGHT 2-CENT TRANSFERS

Courts Will Be Asked to Determine Validity of Commissioner Nixon's Ruling.

ORDER NOT YET ISSUED

Corporation Counsel Expects to Get Restraining Decree Pending Result of Test Case.

The order of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon authorizing Receiver Job E. Hedges of the New York Railways system to charge two cents for transfers at 99 of its 113 transfer points in the city, will not be formerly entered for a day or two, Mr. Nixon said yesterday, and by that time Corporation Counsel Burr expects to get a restraining order from the courts in a test case the city will bring to determine whether the Commissioner has the right to allow a charge for transfers. The Corporation Counsel will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorgari calling for a review of Commissioner Nixon's order.

Commissioner Nixon's action had the effect of holding up temporarily the decision which Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal Court was to have made yesterday on the application of the owners of the Eighth and Ninth Avenues surface roads to have their property restored to them because of the inability of the New York Railways Company to pay rentals. The Judge said that since the motion made ten days ago by Receiver Hedges, the situation had changed entirely because of Commissioner Nixon's ruling in favor of a transfer charge and that he would not undertake to pass upon the matter at this time. He adjourned the hearing regarding the Ninth Avenue line until Aug. 28, and regarding the Eighth Avenue line until next Friday. The rentals due to the Ninth Avenue Company are less than $100,000, while the amount due the Eighth Avenue line is nearly $3,000,000.

The application of Receiver Hedges for instructions as to the operation of cars on the Williamsburg Bridge also came up yesterday before Judge Mayer. Henry L. Stimson, counsel for the receiver, asked for an extension of time, explaining that in the effort to carry out Judge Mayer's suggestion, Receiver Hedges has conferred with representatives of the city and the Public Service Commission in the hope of reaching an agreement which would avoid the necessity of discontinuing the operating of cars across the bridge. Joining in the plea for delay, Corporation Counsel Burr said the city is anxious to avoid the breaking up of the surface transportation system and that it would be a great disaster if the Williamsburg Bridge cars, which convey annually 13,000,000 passengers across the bridge, were discontinued. Judge Mayer adjourned further discussion of the matter until Aug 28.

Public Service Commissioner Nixon has before him the application of the receiver of the B. R. T. lines for authority to charge for transfers on a number of the lines in Brooklyn and Queens, and his ruling in favor of the New York Railways Company led the Brooklyn company officials to believe that he will also abolish free transfers at a number of points on the B. R. T. lines.

B. R. T. officials intimated yesterday that they believed that the two-cent charge for transfers would work out to better advantage financially for the roads than the three-cent charge, as it would not discourage such a large proportion of transfer users. If 50 per cent. of the transfer traffic is eliminated by the charge the company estimates its revenues will be increased by $1,600,000 a year, as the average number of transfer passengers in a year recently has been 104,000,000. Commissioner Nixon went on a two weeks' vacation yesterday and took with him the papers in the B. R. T. case. He said he intended to study the situation carefully, and may be prepared to make a decision within a week.

In determining to fight Commissioner Nixon's order abolishing free transfers at the ninety-nine points on the green car lines in Manhattan, Corporation Counsel Burr will question the commissioner's to abrogate the franchises affected by his action as applied to at least seventeen transfer points. He will contend that the city has not been given ample opportunity to prove that a charge for transfers is necessary. He declared that if the matter had been left alone, it would have come out all right, as the latest report of the company showed a net operating income of $188,865 for last April. This, he said, was at the rate of $2,266,380 a year, or 5 per cent. on $45,332,000, which he considered a fair valuation of the property.

The points where free transfers are to be abolished immediately upon the issuance of the order are as follows:

Eighth Avenue Line—West Broadway at Chambers and Duane Streets, Varick at Canal Street, Hudson Street at Watts, Charlton, Houston, Christopher and Tenth Streets, Eighth Avenue at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Eighty-sixth, 110th, 145th, and also at Fifty-third Street, the transfer point for Broadway, Columbus, Amsterdam, and Sixth Avenue lines.

Ninth Avenue Line—Greenwich Street to Chambers, Duane, Vestry, Watts, Charlton, Christopher, and Tenth Streets, Ninth Avenue at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Fifty-third Streets, the latter point being the transfer station to Broadway, Columbus and Amsterdam, and Sixth Avenue cars.

Only northbound Ninth Avenue cars run on Greenwich Street, the southbound cars of that line being routed through Washington Street below Fourteenth Street. The same transfer points on Washington Street as are affected on Greenwich Street also are abolished.

The fourteen points at which free transfers will continue to be issued are: Canal Street and West Broadway, Spring Street and West Broadway, West Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, 106th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 109th Street and Columbus Avenue, 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—Seventy-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,653,300, were chartered today. They include:

Edyth Mack, Ltd., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $50,000; B. Amerling, W. S. Waldman, W. Abramson, 549 West 160th St.

Schlesinger & Wolper, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $20,000; M. and B. C. Wolper, O. Schlesinger, 1,338 46th St., Brooklyn.

The Mason Foot Ointment Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. R. and E. J. McCoy, R. C. Mason, Martha Washington Hotel.

H. R. & S. Hat and Cap Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Herman, F. Rabinovitz, M. Silberman, 447 East 174th St.

Howard Gowns, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Howard, J. and L. L. Shenfield, 420 Riverside Drive.

Fuchs & Hoffman, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; M. and H. Hoffman, E. Fuchs, 316 East 92d St.

Gallay Goldstein Co., Manhattan, men's straw hats, $25,000; J. Gallay, J. and W. Greenstein, 866 Southern Boulevard.

The Airway Co., Manhattan, commercial airplanes and aviation, $10,000; G. S. Knapp, J. M. Moore, D. A. Howell, 434 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Fred Myers Phonograph Needle Sharpener Co., Manhattan, $200,000; L. Strauss, H. Roth, J. A. Gilman, 225 5th Av.

Louis Marks Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Weinreib, S. C. Cohen, L. Marks, 695 St. Nicholas Av.

Artificial Flower Stores Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; L. and S. Loevin, G. Singer, 220 5th Av.

Atlantic and Pacific Fisheries, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; S. Felsenfeld, S. Smith, F. B. Frankenberg, 1347 Intervale Av.

Adelstein & Messing, Inc., Manhattan, women's underwear, $6,000; T. A. and R. Adelstein, S. Messing, 761 East 156th St.

Laraine Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Lampert, H. Kraus, M. Stadler, 230 West 111th St.

Chatham Die Casting Co., Manhattan, $35,000; H. Baudney, A. Hakanson, J. Preuss, 385 Fort Washington Av.

Scott & Seltzer, Inc., Manhattan, publishing, $60,000; D. G. Dery, T. Scott, T. Seltzer, 5 West 50th St.

East 54th St. Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. O. Shapiro, G. Levy, W. E. Goldman, 119 Nassau St.

Post Academy Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; O. I. Goldstein, L. Herskowitz, N. Raynes, 310 East 100th St.

Jaines F. Meehan Co., Builders, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; D. L. Well, E. Shaw, J. F. Meehan, 2,493 Valentine Av.

Verna's Sanitary Bakery, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. R. Frith, J. B. and L. A. Huff, 55 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

Maurice Lesser & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $100,000; M. Lesser, G. Leight, A. Parker, 924 West End Av.

Pistchal, Charles and Heller, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $30,000; H. Pistchal, M. Charles, S. Heller, 932 Simpson St.

Knickerbocker Pants Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Mertz, C. Ibelekowski, F. Skowron, 1,226 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

Smith Randall Engr. Corp., Brooklyn, make tractors and engines, $25,000; F. W. Smith, G. W. Randall, M. F. Hickman, 210 East 42d St., Brooklyn.

Ancapco Chemical and Color Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Levine, M. E. Sussoles, L. F. Cassoff, 138 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

B. and L. Metal Stamping Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. and L. Bady, S. Levinson, 136 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

Shelby Const. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; W. Bernstein, M. Gogolick, M. Moskowitz, 117 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

B. and B. Fabric Corp., Little Falls, $300,000; I. Blood, W. S. and B. K. Becker, Little Falls.

Ellicott Motor Service Corp., Buffalo, $200,000; R. R. Mitchell, A. W. Lytle, F. J. Maguire, Buffalo.

Schenectady Strand Theatre, Inc., Schenectady, $400,000; M. Fairchild, T. Canniff, W. Coombs, Syracuse.

Marval Flour and Feed Co., Syracuse, $10,000; F. M. Webster, E. H. and J. H. Martlew, Syracuse.

Burch Bros. & Talbot, Inc., Otsego, feed and coal, $50,000; A. J. Andrus, C. and O. S. Burch, Hartwick.

Canopus Iron Corp., Garrison, $1,000,000; J. G. Pearse, G. O. Angell, R. I. Gutham, 353 West 57th St.

Dukesmith Specialty Mfg. Co., Buffalo, general merchandise, $50,000; F. H. and M. M. Dukesmith, J. L. Kenefick, Buffalo.

Chapman Holding Co., Yonkers, realty, $30,000; P. and F. M. Chapman, H. Pilzer, 244 West 121st St.

Free Beech Realty and Building Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; N. Freedman, L. Botwinick, D. Charles, 547 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

The L. and M. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; I. Gottlieb, H. Brill, L. Rosenberg, 568 West 149th St.

S. L. Gottlieb, Inc., Manhattan, boxes and crates, $5,000; M. R. Lesser, L. and S. L. Gottlieb, 1,557 East 92d St., Brooklyn.

Gottlieb Lace Paper Works, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; I. Blau, M. and A. Gottlieb, 207 West 110th St.

Brody & Rosenberg, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Brody, L. Block, B. Rosenberg, 10 West 119th St.

B. Jacobs Cut Flower Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Jacobs, J. Schweitzer, J. Blackman, 2,112 Harrison Av.

Commonwealth Estates, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. and M. Granat, B. L. Quaaha, 24 East 90th St.

Premier Textile Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Wilensky, F. and I. Cohen, 305 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

105 Lenox Av. Corp., Manhattan, brick and building material, $20,000; H. M. Marks, H. Pearlman, F. Freeman, 816 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

D. Modawar Corp., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; D. and W. and J. Modawar, 1,269 53d St., Brooklyn.

Millelght Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Cohn, R. and J. Winkel, 350 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Ashe Mills, Inc., Rensselaer, wearing apparel, $25,000; E. E. and D. E. Gormly, P. F. Ashe, Rensselaer.

Patton & Co., Albany, lumber, $50,000; H. and D. H. Patton, G. Lawyer, Albany.

The Export Record, Inc., Manhattan, publishing, $50,000, F. H. Morrell, Jr., H. Hudson, A. R. McLaren, 700 West 178th St.

Myetta, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; F. J. Frey, M. Mange, M. Sturtz, 201 West 111th St.

Mexus Trading Corp., Manhattan, sugar, $100,000; J. M. Madden, G. Martin, H. Norman, 616 West 136th St.

Warsaw Store, Inc., Dunkirk, merchandise, $25,000; A. Matuszewicz, M. Cayes, F. P. Bartelis, Dunkirk.

Brooklyn Dry Dock and Repair Corp., Brooklyn, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; T. J. Dobson, C. P. Schroetter, F. J. V. Wagner, 64 Wall St.

McCauley & Rosenblum, Inc., Manhattan, general produce and vegetables, $50,000; S. Rosenblum, S. Widder, J. M. McCauley, 2,210 East 47th St., Brooklyn.

National Investors' Sales Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, $200,000; E. Vilkomerson, M. Quinane, P. R. Fay, 56 East 122d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Universal Road Machinery Co., Kingston; $75,000 to $200,000.

Macaday Building Corp., Manhattan; $25,000 to $100,000.

E. P. Lamson Co., Manhattan; $100,000 to $200,000.

Herald Square Restaurant Co., Manhattan; $10,000 to $50,000.

Golden Pheasant Restaurant Co., Manhattan; $25,000 to $50,000.

General Cigar Co., Manhattan; $25,000,000 to $35,000,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Delatour Beverages Corp., Del., $200,000; rep. L. Eresdner, 958 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Co., Penn., $200,000; rep. C. E. Atkinson, 39 Park Place.

Ocean Floating Safe Co., S. D., $2,500,000; rep. Jr. Tremones, 299 Broadway.

C. Itch, Ltd., Japan, 10,000 yen; rep. T. Kunugi, 233 Broadway.

Red Cloud Steamship Co., Del., $300,000; rep. A. Frankel, 18 Broadway.

Petroleum Corp. of America, Del., $100,000; rep. A. W. L. Rathborne, 68 Maiden Lane.

American Pressed Steel Corp., Del., $500,000; rep. R. W. Jay, 1 Wall St.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Gilbert Normal School of Dancing, Inc., Mass.

Lemoret & Co., Manhattan.

Maurice Lesser & Co., Mass.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Delatour Beverage Co., Manhattan.

The Kalle Chemical and Color Co., Manhattan.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Bartholomay Brewery Co., Rochester, to Bartholmay Co.

Maison Maurice, Inc., Manhattan, to 661 Fifth Av. Corp.

The White Silk Braid Co., Manhattan, to M. Silverman & Sons.

Adder Machine Co., Penn., to Wales Adding Machine Co.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—Charters filed:

Lauter-Humana Co., Newark, musical instruments, $250,000; C. E. Cameron, East Orange, and J. M. Cameron and A. A. Atha of Newark.

Doroson & Co., Newark, real estate, $10,000; Rebecca Doroson, B. W. Schnur, and Louis Doroson, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 8.—Charters filed:

Brazos Oil Corp., $50,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, S. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Azetic Petroleum Co., $10,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Royal Petroleum Co., $10,000,000; Charles B. Rogers, Tulsa, Okla.; J. V. Goldsmith, Fort Worth, Texas; William J. Maloney of Wilmington.

Lowe's Ohio Theatres, Inc., $3,000,000; Edgar A. Hahn, Margaret Reche, L. M. Ross, all of Cleveland.

Commercial Mfg. Co., cooperage business, $2,300,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

American Finance and Commerce Co., investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Fenber Thy Injector Co., to manufacture injectors of either brass, iron, &c., $550,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Logan Tire Co. of America, Inc., $500,000; E. R. Hansel, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Manual Feddman Co., lumber and floor covering, &c., $400,000; R. L. Spurgeon, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Pacific Concrete Shipbuilding Corp., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. H. Knox of Wilmington.

Iowa Cereal Co., $250,000; John Bugen, F. A. Post, L. T. Shepard, all of Lamars, Iowa.

Winthrop Centre Hotel Corp., $250,000; Martin P. Costello, Passaic, N. J.; Mary B. Bogart, Belleville, N. J.; Margaret Noblet, New York City.

Securo Mineral Grave, Vault, Casket, and Products Co., $200,000; F. H. Kelly, Calvin Z. Lynch, Charles V. Kelly, Joseph G. Lynch of Philadelphia.

The Heaver Corp., motors, engines, &c., $200,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. C. Singer of Wilmington.

Tire Sales Co.; E. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland of Philadelphia.

National Burlesque Assn., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The Renna Aero Service Corp., $100,000; Jack C. Howard, F. H. Scott, S. H. Ourbacher of Philadelphia.

Beaver Valley Labor Assn., construction business, $151,000; J. H. Simmons, Rochester, Penn.; D. S. Leighly, West Bridgewater, Penn.; Rex L. Chambers, Beaver, Penn.

Cumberland Co-operative Bakeries, Inc., $100,000; Charles H. Bishop, S. H. Baynard, Jr., Harold N. Jefferson of Wilmington.

Claymont Enterprises Co., $99,000; W. J. Strawbridge, Dellwyn Parris, Claymont, Del., George Lodge, Ray L. Parker of Wilmington.

International Enterprises, $50,000; M. L. Horty, E. W. Mackey, M. M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Cole Motor Car Sales Co., $25,000 Harrison W. Howell, Clarence H. Ratledge, M. M. Toner, of Wilmington.

Springfield Manor Development Co., $25,000; F. S. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, of Philadelphia.

Aetna Electrical Eng. Co., contractors, $100,000; John T. Casey, Philadelphia; James A. Rose, Caleb Burchenal, of Wilmington.

Lesaman Loader Co., to manufacture machinery of all kinds, $300,000; W. P. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberles, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Guffey Gillespie Oil Co., Pittsburgh, from $20,000,000 to $23,000,000.

Great Lakes Petroleum Co. Lexington, Ky., from $200,000 to $500,000.



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177 Montague Street

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Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Manhattan Office: Wall St. and Broadway

Bedford Branch: Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Chartered April 11, 1866



Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

Yield 4.55% to 5.70%

			Due	Yield
N $250,000	Toledo, Ohio, Park & Boulevard	5s	1940/24	4.45%
N 116,000	Youngstown, Ohio, Improvement	5s	1923-34	4.50
N 6,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Paving Reg.	4½s	1928	4.50
X 114,000	Lucas County, Ohio, Water	5s	1923-29	4.55
10,000	Salt Lake City, Utah, Ref.	4½s	1934	4.55
X 215,000	Williams County, Ohio, Road	5s	1920-28	4.65
X 50,000	Defiance County, Ohio, Road	5s	1923-27	4.65
M 4,000	Seattle, Wash.	4½s	1931-34	4.65
C 2,000	Ft. Worth, Texas	4½s	1943	4.75
X 3,000	Lakewood, Ohio, Sch. Dist.	4½s	1928	4.75
51,000	Coitsville Township, Ohio, Sch. Dist.	5½s	'30 to '43	4.80
25,000	Jefferson County, Id., Rd. & Bdge.	5½s	1930-37	4.90
X 34,000	Doylestown, Ohio, St. Improvement	5s	1920-29	4.90
85,000	Union Township, S. C., Road	5s	1925-38	5.00
30,000	Gronales County, Ariz., Sch. Dist. No. 8	5½s	1920-28	5.00
45,000	Pinellas County, Fla., Rd. & Bdge. Dist. No. 1	5½s	1939	5.00
38,000	Dade County, Fla., Highway	6s	1920-28	5.00
9,000	Washington County, Ida., Sch. Dist. No. 1	5½s	1939/29	5.10
24,000	St. Landry Parish, La., Rd. Dist. No. 2	5s	1928-33	5.10
X 50,000	Uinta County, Wyo., Sch. Dist. No. 4	6s	1935-43	5.20
189,000	Bolivar County, Miss., Rd. Dist.	5½s	1928-40	5.20
58,000	Jefferson County, Miss., Rd. Dists.	6s	1928-43	5.25
5,500	Gronales County, Ariz., Sch. Dist. No. 19	6s	1937	5.25
83,000	Albemarle, N. C., Funding	6s	1920-39	5.25
19,000	Lawrence County, Miss., Rd. Dist. No. 4	6s	1929-38	5.40
29,000	Okibbeha County, Miss., Rd. Dist. No. 3	6s	1930-43	5.40
5,000	Baldwin Drainage Dist., Fla.	6s	1923	5.70

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M *Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Massachusetts.*
C *Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut.*
X *Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.*

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$387,000

State of Utah

4½% Road Bonds

Due July, 1937

Price—Par and Interest

Principal and interest payable in New York City and Salt Lake

Assessed valuation.....$644,201,719
Total bonded debt..... 4,710,000

Population 1910 census, 373,351

Coupon Bonds, $1,000 denomination

Descriptive circular furnished on request

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We own and offer the following carefully selected bonds, all of which are free from all Federal Income Taxes and some also exempt from state and local taxes. These have been purchased with our own funds not only after careful investigation of the present financial and economic conditions of the communities, but with intimate knowledge of such conditions extending over a long period of years.

All bonds offered are direct general obligations payable from an ad valorem tax levied on all of the taxable property within the issuing Municipality.

		MATURITY	YIELD
$30,000	Buffalo, N. Y., 4s (Tax exempt in N. Y.)	1924-30	4.25%
800,000	Hartford, Conn., 4¼s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1920-27	4.30
205,000	Hartford, Conn., 4½s " " " "	1959	4.30
60,000	Elmira, N. Y., 4½s (Tax exempt in N. Y.)	1934	4.30
140,000	Groton, Conn., 5s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1920-42	4.40
24,000	Lynn, Mass., 4s (Tax exempt in Mass.)	1928	4.40
283,000	Hartford, Conn., 4s and 4½s	1933-36	4.40
25,000	New Haven, Conn., 4s	1936	4.40
35,000	Waterbury, Conn., 4½s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.40
152,000	Bridgeport, Conn., 4½s " " " "	1934-36	4.40
15,000	Jersey City, N. J., 4½s (Tax exempt in N. J.)	1961	4.40
50,000	State of California 4½s (Tax exempt in Cal.)	1934	4.45
12,500	State of Oregon 4s	1934	4.45
100,000	Westport, Conn., 4¼s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.45
35,000	East Haven, Conn., 4½s " " " "	1936	4.45
68,000	Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	1936	4.50
253,000	Bridgeport, Conn., 4¼s and 4½s	1933-36	4.50
16,000	Waltham, Mass., 4s	1921-22	4.50
90,000	Waterbury, Conn., 4¼s and 4½s	1931-36	4.50
104,000	Cleveland, Ohio, 4½s	1933-36	4.50
15,000	Duluth, Minn., 4½s	1935	4.50
25,000	Des Moines, Iowa, 5s, Sch. Dist.	1933-38	4.50
150,000	North Bergen, N. J., 5s (Tax exempt in N. J.)	1925	4.50
10,000	E. Hartford, Conn., 4½s (Tax exempt in Conn.)	1936	4.50
25,000	Sioux City, Iowa, 4¼s	1936	4.50
163,000	New Britain, Conn., 4s	1936	4.50
20,000	State of Tennessee 4½s	1936	4.50
25,000	Des Moines, Iowa, 5s	1936	4.50
50,000	Boston, Mass., 4s	1936	4.50
68,000	Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	1936	4.50
33,000	Bond County, Ill., 5s	1922-29	4.55
20,000	Canton, Ohio, 5½s	1934-36	4.60
35,000	Flint, Mich., 5s (Tax exempt in Mich.)	1934	4.60
79,000	Effingham County, Ill., 5s	1920-35	4.60
10,000	Superior, Wis., 5s	1926-28	4.60
25,000	Omaha, Neb., 4½s	1934	4.60
14,000	Nashville, Tenn., 5s	1924-30	4.70
125,000	Greenville, S. C., 5s	1939	4.70
375,000	Memphis, Tenn., 5s	1925-49	4.70
200,000	Knoxville, Tenn., 5½s	1920-29	4.75
24,000	Asheville, N. C., 5¼s	1920-52	4.75
77,000	Spartanburg County, S. C., 4½s	1923-26	4.75
45,000	Scotts Bluff County, Neb., 5s	1930-32	4.75
25,000	Harris County, Texas, 4¾s	1953	4.75
15,000	State of Louisiana 5s, Port Commission	1949	4.80
42,000	Alexandria County, Va., 5½s	1925-49	4.85
200,000	Bisbee, Ariz., 5½s	1920-39	5.00
50,000	Greenville, N. C., 6s	1920-44	5.00
50,000	New Bern, N. C., 6s	1922	5.00
47,000	Cedar City, Utah, 6s	1930-39	5.25

Arrangements can be made for delivery any time during July.

Circular giving complete description of any issue will be sent upon request.

This comprehensive and diversified list of $4,539,500 in amount and 50 in number of issues offered, representing as it does bonds issued by cities and other municipalities in the New England, Atlantic, Southern, Middle West, Western and Pacific Coast States, is illustrative of our countrywide facilities for the purchase and sale of large amounts of Municipal Bonds.

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$500,000

State of Utah

4½% Road Bonds

Dated July 1, 1917 — No Option — Due July 1, 1937

Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest January 1 and July 1, payable at the First National Bank, New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation		$644,201,719
Bonded Debt	$4,060,000	
Sinking Funds	430,000	
Net Debt		3,630,000
Population (1910 Census)	373,351	
Population (Gov. Est. July 1918)	453,648	

Net debt about ⅛ of 1% of the assessed valuation. The State Constitution limits the net debt of the State to 1½% of the assessed valuation.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and other Eastern States. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

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ADVANCEMENT

In June The New York Times published the largest volume of advertisements ever published in one month in the history of The Times.

Unique Oil Fields

One of the most unusual oil fields in the country is that along the State Highway a few miles south of Camarillo, California. Enclosed within a space of possibly 500 feet long by 200 feet wide are 18 producing wells. Connected by a jack system, these are being pumped from a central power plant. There are no derricks to mark the location and the wells are hooped up close to the surface of the ground in regular form by a stuffing box and polish rod. The wells are all very shallow, the deepest being not more than 80 feet. They were drilled, some of them, it is stated, 30 years ago. The oil is green and of a lubricating nature, and is said to have a ready sale in the local markets.

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We are prepared, through our London Correspondents, Messrs. MacAfee & Company, Ltd., to accept subscriptions for the new British 4% Victory Bonds and British 4% Funding Loan from British Subjects resident in the United States. We shall be able to receive and cable subscriptions up to and including July 10.

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COTTON UP HIGHER IN DULL MARKET

Liverpool Buying Boosts Prices in Trading, Which Otherwise Approaches Stagnation.

NET GAINS 31 TO 47 POINTS

Local Interest at Low Ebb Despite Reports of Drought in the South.

Activity in the cotton market yesterday was considerably reduced from what it has been recently, and at times in the afternoon business was down almost to the lowest level possible if the market were to be kept moving at all. Higher Liverpool prices, and some rather good buying from that quarter, helped in establishing early high levels some 40 to 60 points above Monday's closing, but after the turn of the day the market became very irregular, with prices shifting down nearly as far as they had climbed in the morning, and then rallying at the close so that last prices represented net gains on the day of 31 to 47 points.

Local interest in the market was below the average and the Wall Street houses were less in evidence as buyers early and turned up as sellers later on. Some attempt to stimulate the market late in the day on drought scares failed to accomplish much. It was said that quite a number of weather stations had reported temperatures in excess of 100 degrees, and this, with the known poor condition of the growing crop, was used as a bull argument, on the theory that excessively hot weather would do as much harm from now on as excess of moisture had done earlier in the season. The trade paid little attention to these reports.

The Liverpool market was unusually strong, finishing well up on the day at a considerable spread above the local market. This advance abroad is chiefly due to two causes: improvement in labor conditions and depreciation of sterling exchange. The advance and the widening spread undoubtedly brought many Liverpool houses into our market as buyers to cover sales made in their own market on the straddle. Buying of this sort is not usually regarded as of the best, for it is more or less of a professional account and subject to many and swift changes.

Nothing was said of export clearances, but Tuesday is often a poor day for exports, and little concern was felt over the failure of new clearances to be posted. The outward movement has been quite large and entirely satisfactory.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	33.65	33.80	32.45	33.80	33.40
Oct.	33.59	33.82	33.34	33.56@33.60	33.25
Dec.	33.25	33.60	33.13	33.44@33.46	33.00
Jan.	33.14	33.45	33.04	33.30@33.34	32.83
March	32.85	33.25	32.82	33.08@33.12	32.70

The local market for spot cotton was steady 40 points up at 34.40c for middling upland; sales, 500 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.75c; New Orleans, 33.12c; Savannah, 33.75c; Augusta, 32.87c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 33.30c; Little Rock, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	18,170	18,975	7,473
Exports	.....	8,182	2,060
Exports, season	5,056,664	4,865,312	4,023,088
N. Y. stocks	91,983	104,780	124,988
Port stocks	1,301,189	1,342,004	1,035,786
N. Y. arrivals	1,752	2,301	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was dull at 20¼d for middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 were American. Imports, 21,000 bales, 20,000 American. Futures opened steady, 4 to 10 points decline, and closed steady, 5 to 10 points up on the day. Prices: July, 20.45d; September, 20.22d; October, 20.24d; December, 20.11d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths showed hardening tendencies.

A Foreign Exchange Bourse.

Agitation for the establishment in this city of a Foreign Exchange Bourse is not meeting with universal approval among the really important bankers who deal extensively in bills of exchange, and for several reasons. As one big dealer points out, it will be extremely difficult, if not entirely impossible, to establish a bourse for dealings in anything as lacking a uniformity as bills of exchange. If differentials could be worked out and held to it might be possible to overcome this drawback, but immediately, should that be done, it is feared there would be no end of complaint by those against whom the differentials were raised. These differentials obtain now, to be sure, but they are not published as they would be if there were a bourse for centralized trading. In Paris, where about three banks virtually monopolize the business, and in Berlin, in pre-war days, where four banks did all the trading, it was possible to have a central market, but it has never worked in London and many bankers doubt if it would work here.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Estabrook & Co. are offering a block of 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock of the Minute Tapioca Company at 98 and accrued dividend.

The Stock Exchange firm of William J. Hoey & Co. has opened an office at 80 Broadway. The members are O. C. Harriman and William J. Hoey, with Robert Wilcox and Frederick E. Scampsell as special partners.

Ernest Gluock, recently an Ensign in the navy, has become associated with Thayer, Drew & Co.

The American Sugar Refining Company declared an extra dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. yesterday, as well as the usual dividend of 1¾ per cent., for the quarter on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 2. The regular preferred stock disbursement of 1¾ per cent. is due the same date.

Henry Hazlitt, formerly on the financial staff of The Tribune, has become associated with the Mechanics and Metals National Bank.

George H. Burr & Co. have issued a folder describing a list of public utility and industrial bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company has prepared a booklet containing the text of the New York State corporation franchise tax law.

The discount house of Salmon Brothers & Hutzler has issued a list of readily marketable short-term securities, including foreign Government, municipal, industrial, and railroad paper.

Imbrie & Co. are offering $3,000,000 Haitian-American Corporation 7 per cent. serial notes, due serially $1,000,000 each year, beginning July 1, 1922 to 1924, inclusive, at a price to yield about 7.25 per cent.

George A. Hulm & Sons have formed a circular on Eastern Steel.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.40	5.20	...
Spelter	...	7.85	...	7.35
Antimony	...	8.50	...	8.50
Quicksilver	...	$107.00	...	$107.00
Aluminum	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon	...	31.00	...	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 19¼c, 30 days; on metal exchange 19¾c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	95	5	0	94	0	0
Copper, futures	95	5	0	95	0	0
Tin, spot	247	16	0	248	10	0
Tin, futures	244	15	0	245	5	0
Spelter, spot	40	12	6	40	0	0
Spelter, futures	40	13	6	40	10	0
Lead, spot	23	0	0	22	15	0
Lead, futures	22	2	6	22	0	0

SKEPTICAL ON CONFERENCE.

Bankers Doubt Report of Meeting with President Today.

Reports in Wall Street yesterday that President Wilson will confer with "leading bankers" of the country today at Washington were not generally credited in important banking circles. No one could be found who would admit any knowledge of such a conference.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Bernard M. Baruch, who returned with the President on the George Washington were expected to go to the capital last night, and some of their friends expressed the belief that they would see the President within a day or two.

It is expected that conferences will be held at Washington in the near future, but whether the President will participate is considered doubtful by some financiers who have been studying the situation with respect to the part America is likely to be asked to play in financing Europe. That there will be some representatives of the Government present is generally believed, but bankers have said that the Government will not be asked to participate materially in any plan finally decided upon.

Rock Island Dividends Declared.

The Director General of Railroads has approved the payment of the dividends on both classes of preferred stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The payment will be 3½ per cent. on the 7 per cent. preferred and 3 per cent. on the 6 per cent. preferred, both to be made on July 31 to stock of record of July 15. The dividends were held up by the officials in Washington some time ago presumably because the railroad had not signed its contract with the Government.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	100	6 00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1, 1919	100	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98¼	98¾	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1926	96¾	97	5.45
Kingdom of N.	5	July, 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.75
Russian Govt.	6½	July 10, '19	56	59	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	50	54	...
Russian Govt.	6½	Dec., 1921	104	106	...
Swiss Govt.	5	May, 1920	99¾	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issued.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 21-22	101	101¾	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100	100¼	4.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept. 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Tbacad.	6	Dec., 1923	101	102¼	5.03
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	6.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	103¼	103¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	104	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	6	Apr., 1924	97¾	98	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '19	100	100¼	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '20	100	100¼	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	9	July15, '21	100¾	100¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '22	101¼	102	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '23	101¾	102	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¾	101¼	5.75
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	90	92	7.15
Chi., B. & Q.	5	July19, '21	98¾	99¼	5.40
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100¼	5.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98¾	99	6.30
Con. G. & P.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¼	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15, '23	101½	102	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.40
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100½	101	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99¼	5.80
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	98¾	99¼	...
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1929	99¾	100¼	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	97¾	98	5.50
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97¾	98¼	6.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	101¼	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.45
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¼	103¾	5.80
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1923	98¾	97	8.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	100	100¼	...
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96	96¼	6.35
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100	100¼	5.80
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	98	6.10
U. L. & R. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	100	100¼	5.45
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	91¼	96	8.18

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.34
September	1.52¾	1.50¾	1.51¾	1.52¾	1.38
December	1.52¾	1.50¾	1.51¾	1.51¾	....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72	70¾	71¾	70¾	74¾
September	72¾	71	71¾	71¾	70¾
December	74¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	....

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 83c; No. 2 white, 81½c; No. 3 white, 81c; No. 4 white, 80@80½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	30.95	30.80	30.80	30.15	30.17
September	31.30	31.00	31.00	30.32	30.35
October	30.50	30.00	30.15	29.50	....
Ribs—					
July	28.77	28.60	28.75	28.67	24.25
September	28.80	28.65	28.75	28.70	24.75
Pork—					
July	54.00	54.00	54.00	53.00	44.40
September	51.40	50.75	51.00	51.00	45.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following quotations, cents per pound, were official prices on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.90	...	Oct.	27.85	27.90
Aug.	28.00	...	Nov.	28.00	28.25
Sept.	28.25	...	Dec.	25.70	25.90

COFFEE.

Range of prices	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	21.75	21.40	21.65	21.04
May	21.60	21.40	21.65	20.99
July	22.35	22.35	22.40	21.75
September	21.90	21.90	21.95	21.60
December	21.80	21.55	21.55	21.14

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	1.46	1.45¾	1.46
September	1.49	1.48¾	1.49

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,768 pkgs. Prices advanced quite sharply following the activity of Monday, and all the higher figures the tone is steady to firm on creamery, with ladles and packing stock ruling quiet and in buyers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 51¼@53c; extras, 92 score, 51c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 49@50½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 47@48½c; lower grades, 46@48c; unsalted, higher than extras, 54¼@55c; extras, 53¼@54c; firsts, 51¼@53c; seconds, 48½@51c; State dairy tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 48@49½c; common to fair, 44½@47½c; renovated, firsts, 48@48c; lower grades, 44@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46@47c; seconds, 44½@46c; lower grades, 43@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—39,259 cases. General conditions unchanged. Most of the stock is more or less seriously affected by hot weather, and the predominance of such defects makes a scarcity of high-grade eggs showing a good to large proportion fit for the best class of trade, and these meet a prompt demand at fully sustained prices. Average good and lower grades are still urgently offered at very irregular figures, sales showing a very wide range. A large part of the business in range of 38@43c, very inferior qualities sometimes going even lower. Circles and checks rule weak, owing to the abundance of seconds obtained from local candling. Near-by white eggs are also largely more or less defective, and there is a growing scarcity of strictly fancy, new-laid, heat-free stock, for which the demand is a little in excess of the supply, leading to some improvement in prices; ordinary qualities and undergrades are pressed for sale at any reasonable offers. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@53c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 45@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 38@42c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; under grades, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 57@60c; fair to prime, 47@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@56c; Pacific Coast whites, 54@55c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 49@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery browns, fancy, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@52c; fair to prime, 44@46c.

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July Investment Suggestions

These bonds are particularly suitable for the re-investment of funds received on July 1st from maturing principal or interest.

			Maturity	Price to Yield About Per Cent.
GOVERNMENT, ETC.				
United States Govt.	Fourth Liberty Loan	4¼s	Oct. 1938 Opt. '33	4.85
Federal Land Bank	Farm Loan	4½s	May 1939 Opt. '24	4.25
War Finance Corp'n	One-Year	5s	April 1920	5.00
Anglo-French	External Loan	5s	Oct. 1920	7.20
City of Paris	External Loan	6s	Oct. 1921	7.10
Dominion of Canada	Gold Loan	5s	Apr. 1931	5.25
Newfoundland Govt.	Twenty-Year	5s	July 1939	5.50
Province of New Brunswick, Can.	Gold	5½s	May 1922	5.70
Swedish Government	Gold	6s	June 1939	6.05
RAILROAD				
Pennsylvania	General Mtge.	5s	Dec. 1968	5.25
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Consol. Mtge.	4½s	May 1957	5.25
Baltimore & Ohio	Secured	6s	July 1929	6.50
Chicago & Northwestern	General Mtge.	5s	Nov. 1987	5.05
Lehigh Valley	Collateral	6s	Sept. 1928	5.70
Union Pacific	Ten-Year Secured	6s	July 1928	5.45
St. Louis-San Francisco	Prior Lien Mtge.	6s	July 1928	6.60
Southern Railway	Consol. Mtge.	5s	July 1994	5.35
Cuba Railroad	First Mtge.	5s	July 1952	5.80
PUBLIC UTILITY				
American Tel. & Tel.	Five-Year	6s	Feb. 1924	5.95
Brooklyn Edison	General Mtge.	5s	Jan. 1949	5.65
Cities Service	Convertible "C"	7s	Jan. 1966	6.85
Edison Elec. Ill. of Boston	Gold	6s	Feb. 1922	5.90
New York Telephone	Thirty-Year	6s	Feb. 1949	5.95
Montana Power	First Ref. Mtge.	5s	July 1943	5.55
Pub. Service Co. of Nor., Ill.	First Ref. Mtge.	5s	Oct. 1956	5.80
Southern Bell Telephone	First Mortgage	5s	Jan. 1941	5.70
INDUSTRIAL				
Allied Packers, Inc.	Convertible	6s	July 1939	6.15
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Ten-Year	6s	Jan. 1929	6.00
Amer. Smelting & Refining	First Mortgage	5s	April 1947	5.75
Bethlehem Steel Co.	First Ref. Mtge.	5s	May 1942	5.70
Crown Oil & Ref. Co.	First Mortgage	7s	July 1920-22	7.50
Ralston Purina Co.	Serial	6s	March 1924-5	6.75
United States Rubber Co.	First & Refund.	5s	Jan. 1947	5.80
Wilson & Co.	First Mortgage	6s	April 1941	5.75

Price and full details regarding any issue will be sent to investors upon request.

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Readily Marketable Short Term Securities

Are especially adapted for the employment of temporarily idle funds of Banking Institutions, Corporations and other investors.

Security	Due	Price	Yield—Per cent. (About)
U. S. Government Victory 4¾s	May 20, 1923	At Market	4.75
War Finance Corporation 5s	Apr. 1, 1920	At Market	5.00
(Exempt from Normal Federal, State and Municipal Income Taxation.)			
Foreign Governments.			
United Kingdom of Gt. Britain & Ireland	90 Day Treasury Bills	At Market	5.50
United Kingdom of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1919	At Market	6.00
Anglo-French 5s	Oct. 15, 1920	At Market	7.35
United Kingdom of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1921	At Market	6.10
Railroads.			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Joint 4s	July 1, 1921	At Market	6.10
St. Paul Union Depot 5½s	Dec. 15, 1923	At Market	5.60
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. 6s	Mar. 2, 1924	At Market	5.70
Union Pacific R. R. Co. 6s	July 1, 1928	At Market	5.40
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. 6s	Sept. 1, 1928	At Market	5.75
Industrials.			
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. 6s	Feb. 1, 1920	At Market	3.55
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1920	At Market	5.35
American Tobacco Co. 7s	Nov. 1, 1920-1923	At Market	5.40 to 6.00
Swift & Co. 6s	Aug. 15, 1921	At Market	5.80
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co. 6s	Dec. 1, 1921	At Market	5.82
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1922	At Market	6.40
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1923	At Market	6.40
United States Rubber Co. 7s	Dec. 1, 1923	At Market	6.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co. 6s	Feb. 1, 1924	At Market	6.00
Exempt from Federal and New York State Income Tax.			
New York City Revenue Bills	Nov. 24-26, 1919	At Market	4.35
U. S. Government Victory 3¾s	May 20, 1923	At Market	3.75

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NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.	Ask.
4½s June, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s June, 1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s May, 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4s May, 1959	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4s Nov., 1957	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4s Nov., 1955	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4s Nov., 1938	84⅛	85	84⅜	84½
4s Nov., 1965	85	85¼	85	85¼
4s Nov., 1964	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
4s May, 1964	85¼	85½	85¼	85½

The following are quoted as percentage basis:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.	Ask.
4½s 1924-1944	4.40	4.35	4.40	4.35
4½s 1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45	4.35
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50	4.40
4½s 1930-1933	4.55	4.40	4.55	4.40
4½s 1929-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50	4.37
4½s 1925-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50	4.37
4½s 1918-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60	4.37
4½s 1960-1965	4.55	4.40	4.55	4.40
4½s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60	4.45
4½s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,020	Cities Service	418	404	407	410
1,740	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¼	79¼	79¾
$51,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s	155	150	153	155
$51,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	103	101¾	102	104

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15½	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	75½	78
Am Gas & Electric	130	134
Am Gas & Electric pf	118¾	119¾
Am Light & Traction	263	266
Am Light & Trac pf	96¾	100
Am Power & Light	70	73
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10½	15
Am Public Util pf	38	43
Am W W & Electric	4	6
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	61½
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13
Carolina Power & Lt	40	42
Colorado Power	24½	25½
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	73	..
Com'l'w, Ry & Lt	23½	26
Com'l'w, Ry & Lt pf	63½	65
Conn. Power		
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas pf	80	83
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf	92	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	13	16
Federal Light & Tr pf	50	52
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67	Met Edison ref 5s, '22
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Mid West Util 6s
Arizona Power 6s, '33	83	86	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26
Citizns Fuel & P 7s	98¾	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31
Com Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s
Com Pow Neb 6s, '44	..	85	So Cal Edison 5s, '39
Conn Power 5s, '63	83	90	S W Power 6s, '43
Dallas Electric 5s	95	..	Strand Gas & E 7s, '21
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	86	Twin S G & E 5s, '53
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98½	100	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '26
Empire G & E 6s, '28	103⅞	104¼	Un Util conv 6s, '45
Empire Refining 6c	95	100	U S Rub Serv 6s, '37
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85½	86¼	Utah Securities 6s

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Arundel S&G	43½	43	43½
800	Atl Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Con Coal	91	91	91
35	Con Power	109	109	109
20	Amsrd Cas	24	24	24
650	Cosden	12	11⅞	11⅞
300	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
55	Davison Ch	36	36	36

Bonds.

$4,000	Con P 4½s	83½	83½	$5,000	G B S inc	2¼	2½
12,000	Cos 6s, A	103⅝	103½	105⅝	3,000	Mt V 6s	100	100	100
17,000	Cos 6s, B	103⅝	103½	103⅝	2,000	Un Rys 1ds	71	71	71
3,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6,000	Un Rys 1st 4s	70½	70½	70½
1,000	Con Pow 7s	101½	101½	101½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am Zinc	26¾	24½	26
215	Do pf	62¾	62	62¾
10	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
10	Ahmeek	83	82½	82½
75	Alaska	3	3	3
45	Allouez	44½	43½	44½
2	Anaconda	75¾	73¾	75¾
80	Ariz Com'l	14½	14½	14½
350	Big Hart	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,929	Calu & Ariz	71¾	71¾	71¾
14	Calu & Hec	437	426	437
300	Carson Hill	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Chino	47¾	47¾	47¾
900	Cop Range	54	53¾	53¾
1,795	Davis-Daly	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,870	East Butte	16	15½	16
5	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
400	Helvetia	4¾	4¾	4¾
70	Inspiration	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	Island Creek	51½	50¾	50¾
210	Isle Royale	38	37½	37½
50	Lake Cop	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Am Agr Ch	109¼	109	109¼
225	Am Pn Sug pf	99½	99¼	99½
50	Amoskeag	121	121	121
1	Do pf	80	80	80
40	Am Bosch	108¾	103½	108¾
500	Am Fn Serv	1½	1¼	1½
5	Am Sug Ref pf	98	98	98
10	Am Sug pf	118½	118½	118½
100	Am T & T	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Am Wool	120½	120½	120½
91	Do pf	109½	109	109
500	Angio-Am Oil	20	19¾	20
325	Century	13⅝	13	13⅝
200	Eastern SS	12½	10½	12¾
2,580	Do pf	48	48	48½
15	Edison	161	161	161
2,300	Fairbanks	74½	70⅝	74⅝
175	Gray-Davis	44¾	44	44
55	Int'l Prod	33½	32	33½
100	Do pf	75	75	75
275	Int'l Port'l'd	6	5¾	6
280	Do pf	26	24½	25
25	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
24	Libby	30¾	30¼	30½

Bonds.

$1,000	Am Agr Chs	108	108	108	$6,000	Punta Sug 6s	106	105½	106
1,000	A. G & W I 5s	83	83	83	5,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97
10,000	N E Tel 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2,000	West Tel 5s	90½	90¾	90¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
48	Armour pf	103¾	103¼	103¾
50	Booth Fish	21¾	21½	21¾
65	Booth Brew	14½	14	14
100	Chi Pneu T	81	80	81
20	Cudahy	120¾	120	120
25	Com Edison	112	111½	112
800	Com Motor	9¼	9	9¼
20	Deere Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
135	Dia Match	116	115	116
100	Hartman	82	82	82
40	Hupp Motor	11½	11½	11½
1,000	Libby	30½	30¼	30½
475	Lindsay Lt	19	18¾	19
14	M Ward pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
23	Midw Util	36½	36¼	36½
30	Do pf	81	80	80
100	Mitchell	43½	43¼	43½
50	Quaker Oats	171½	171½	171½
	rights	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Rec Motor	27	27	27
325	Republic	57	54½	57
115	Sears, Roeb	206	204	206
10	Shaw	140	140	140
305	Stew Warn	104¾	103¾	103¾
2,825	Swift Inter	60¾	59¾	60¾
995	Swift & Co	137½	136¾	137½
1,450	Do rights	7¾	7¼	7¼
7,050	Un Carbide	81½	80½	81½
600	Un Paperbd	27½	26½	27
50	Do pf	64	64	64
65	Thompson	36¾	36	36
135	Wilson	102	100¾	101½
10	Do pf	101	101	101

Bonds.

$20,000	C C & C R 5s	45	45	45	$1,000	C Ed 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½
20,000	C R, S B 5s	42	42	42					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
605	Am Stores	36	35¾	35¾
1,750	Brill	54	47	53
2,647	Elec Storage	98¼	97½	98
50	Gen Asphalt	80½	80½	80½
84	Do pf	120½	120	120½
800	Key Tel	14¾	14½	14½
505	Lake Sup	20⅝	20½	20½
10	Leh Nav	69	69	69
49	Minehill	51½	51½	51½
10	Penn Salt	82	82	82
1,835	Phila Elec	25½	25⅜	25½
785	Phila R T	29⅛	28	29⅛
10	Phila Trac	69	69	69
450	Tono Bel	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Un Trac	39	39	39
245	Un Gas Imp	66	65¾	66
295	Wm Cramp	170	168¾	169

Bonds.

$1,000	Bald L 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	$15,000	Phil Elec 5s	98	98¾	98⅝
16,000	El & Peo 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	1,000	Phil W & Bs	97½	97½	97½
1,000	L V gen 4s	77½	77½	77½	1,000	Read gen 4s	83¾	83¾	83½
1,000	Phil Co con 5s	87	87	87	15,000	UnRyslnv 5s	77	76	76
10,000	PaCotc 4½s	94½	94½	94½					

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am W G pf	101½	101½	101½
245	Am W G M	100	99¾	100
30	Do pf	91½	91½	91½
630	Ark Gas	69	68¾	68¾
90	Barnsdall C	33	32¾	32¾
10	Columbia G	63½	63½	63½
450	Ind Brewing	5¾	5½	5¾
10	Do pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	L Star Gas	258	258	258
110	Mfrs L & H	55½	55¼	55½
235	Nat Firepfg	9¼	9	9¼
60	Do pf	18½	18¼	18½
50	Ohio Fuel O	27	26¾	27
465	O P Supply	51	50¾	50¾
745	Okla Gas	31¾	31½	31¾
176	Phil C 6% pf	36¾	36¼	36¾
25	Pitts Brew	10	10	10
100	Pitts Coal pf	94½	94½	94½
35	Pitts Coal	70¾	69½	70½
500	Pitts St. S	26c	26c	26c
930	Pitts O & G	16¾	16	16
1,175	River E Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
170	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
494	River W Oil	23	23½	23
25	Do pf	23	23	23
27	U Nat Gas	133	133	133
45	U S Glass	36	36	36
500	West Air B	124½	124	124½
60	West Elec	57½	57½	57½

Bonds.

$4,000	Independent Brewing 6s	52	52	52
5,000	Pitts Brewing 6s	75	75	75
2,000	U S Steel s f 5s	100½	100⅜	100⅝

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	23¾	24¼	23¾
Atlantic Refining	1350	1375	1350
Borne-Scrymser	480	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100
Chesebrough Mfg	300	320	300
Continental Oil	590	610	590
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P L	185	195	185
Eureka Pipe Line	168	172	168
Galena Signal Oil	110	115	112
Do pf, new	108	112	105
Do pf, old	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	186	190	186
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100
Int Pet Co, Ltd	29½	30½	29¾
National Transit	21½	22½	21½
N Y Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108
Ohio Oil Co	330	334	877
Penn-Mex Fuel	81	83	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	740	750	740
Prairie Pipe Line	280	285	280
Solar Refining Co	365	375	370
Southern Pipe Line	167	173	167
South Penn Oil	327	332	327
S W Penn Pipe Line	105	110	105
Stand Oil of Cal	278	282	280
Stand Oil of Ind	762	775	765
Stand Oil of Kan	585	600	590
Stand Oil of Ky	445	455	445
Stand Oil of Neb	535	550	535
Stand Oil of N J	740	745	743
Stand Oil of N Y	384	388	386
Stand Oil of Ohio	500	520	500
Swan & Finch	97	100	97
Union Tank Line	135	139	135
Vacuum Oil	438	443	443
Washington Oil	45	48	49

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The high rate on all industrial loans near the end of the session had a quieting effect on final price movements on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. The oil properties were in greatest favor, Mexican Petroleum moving up 3¾ points; Pan American 2¾, and Royal Dutch of New York 2¾. On sustained demand for the low-priced securities Missouri Pacific advanced 1¾; St. Louis & San Francisco 1½; Great Northern Ore 2¾, and Butte and Superior 2¾, all reaching new high levels for this year. There was a fair inquiry for the local tractions. Most of the copper shares averaged early advances of about 1 point. Stutz Motors was again best in the class, rising 5¾, while Studebaker was up 2¾. Crucible Steel ranged between 114¾ and 116¾, and United States Steel between 111¾ and 113¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Ajax Rub	103¾	102¾	103¾
790	Allis Chalm	40¾	40¼	40¾
510	Am Ag Ch	114¾	110¾	114¾
200	Am B Sugar	97½	96	97½
3,840	Am Can	61¾	60¾	61
260	Am C & F	116¾	110¾	116¾
200	Am Cot Oil	63¼	62¾	63¼
400	Am H & L	39¾	38	39¾
670	Am Ice	64	59¾	63¾
1,800	Am Interna	111¾	110	111¾
330	Am Linseed	81¾	80¾	80¾
950	Am Locos	92¼	91	92
1,900	Am S & R	86¾	85¼	86¾
620	Am Steel F	49¾	45¾	49¾
310	Am Sugar	140¾	139¾	139¾
540	Am Sm Tob	117¾	115¾	116¾
350	Am T & T	104¾	104	104¾
350	Am W P pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
310	Am Woolen	131¾	131	131¾
630	Am Zinc	25¾	24½	25¾
1,500	Anaconda	75¾	74⅝	75
460	A. T & S F	105¾	105¾	105¾
310	A G & W I	171	171	171
2,870	Baldwin Lo	112¾	111¾	112¾
360	Balt & Ohio	44¾	43¾	44¾
230	Barrett Co	141¾	141¾	141¾
4,650	Beth Steel B	97¾	96¾	96¾
240	Booth Fish	22	22	22
380	Brkyn R T	31¾	30¾	30¾
770	Butte & Sup	37¾	36¾	36¾
400	Butte C & Z	13¾	13¼	13¾
320	Cal Petrol	37¾	37¾	37¾
850	Cen Leather	106¾	106	105¾
480	Cerro de P	65	64	64
575	Ches & Ohio	65¾	65¼	65¼
690	C, M & St P	45¾	44¾	44¾
610	C, R I & P	30¾	29¾	29¾
335	Chile Cop	28¾	27¾	28¾
340	Chino Cop	48	48	48
600	Columbia G	63¾	62¾	63¾
1,520	Col F & I	52¾	51	51¾
220	Consol Gas	103	103	103
320	Con Cigar	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,690	Corn Prod	91¾	88¾	89¾
4,055	Crucible S	117	112¾	115¾
1,610	Cuba Cane S	40¼	39¾	40
310	End Johnson	82½	80½	82½
600	Erie	19¾	19¼	19¼
100	Do 1st pf	31	31	31
400	Gas W & W	35¾	35¼	35¼
225	Gen Cigar	81	80	81
1,830	Gen Motors	233¼	223¾	233½
990	Goodrich Co	87¼	84¾	87¼
322	Gt North pf	96¾	95¾	95¾
1,720	G North Ore	40¾	41¼	41¼
940	Inspiration	67¾	66¾	66¾
1,360	Int Mar Mar	54½	54⅛	55¼
1,580	Int Nickel	32¾	31¾	31¾
380	Int Paper	68¾	68¾	68¾
530	Interb Cons	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
66	Do pf	29¾	29¼	29¾
220	Jones Bros Tea	37¾	37¼	37¾
4,500	‡Aetna Expl	12¾	11¾	12¾
500	‡Allied Pack			
	Inc, w i	65¾	64¾	64¾
300	‡Am Chem P	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	‡Am M & G	50	50	50
1,000	‡Anglo-A Cp	20	19¾	19¾
15,500	‡Beth Motor	27¾	26¼	27¾
1,500	‡B-Am Chem	10	9¾	10
200	‡B-AmTob, rts	5	4¾	5
1,000	‡B-AmTob, cp	21½	21	21
1,300	‡B-AmTop rts	5¾	5	5
2,000	‡Chalm M	10½	10	10
1,400	‡ChalAnnapP	7¾	7	7¾
900	‡Chi-W W	38¾	36	38½
5,000	‡Cont Candy	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	‡Cramp Ship	172	165	172
2,500	‡Farrell Coal	60¾	60	60¾
10,000	‡Fisk R T	47¾	47¼	47½
50	‡Gen Am T C	125	125	125
2,500	‡Gen Asph	81¾	80¾	81¾
200	‡ Do pf	123	121	121
400	‡Godchaux S	34	33	34
300	‡ Do pf	97	96¾	97
800	‡Havana Tob	6¾	5¾	6¼
3,000	‡ Do pf	20	17¾	20
200	‡Heyden Ch	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	‡Hock V P	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,600	‡Hupp M Car	11¾	11¼	11¾
600	Interoon Rub	23¾	23¾	23
2,000	‡A T & T 6s	100	100	100
9,000	‡BethSt'l '22	102	101½	102
4,000	‡Brad 6s, '31	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	‡Can Gv 5s	100	99¾	100
45,000	‡C F I 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
50,000	‡G of Swe 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
40,000	‡Int R T 7s	90	89¾	89¾

‡Odd lot. †Sale cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Monday, 100 Godchaux Sugar sold at 35.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	Kan City So	23½	23¼	23¼
310	Kelly-S Tire	121¾	121¼	121¼
200	Kenna Cop	41	40¾	40¾
170	Key Tire	116¼	115¾	116¼
425	Lacc Steel	91¾	90¾	90¾
	Lee Rubber	33¾	33¾	33¾
4,250	Mex Petrol	194¾	188	193
350	Miami Cop	28¾	28¼	28¾
2,830	Midvale Steel	57¾	56¾	57¾
340	Mo, K & T	19	19	19
330	Do pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
5,405	Mo Pacific	27¾	26¾	27¾
50	Nat Conduit	23¾	23¾	23¾
120	Nat E & S	89¾	89¾	89¾
400	Nat Lead	83	83	83
445	New Cons	19¾	19¾	19¾
250	N Y Canners	84¾	83¾	84¾
240	N Y Central	61½	61¼	61½
350	NY, NH & H	33¾	33¾	33¾
310	Nor Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,190	Ohio C Gas	58¾	57¾	57¾
2,080	Okla Cot	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,770	P A P & T	106¾	101¾	106¾
955	Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾	45¾
230	People's Gas	64¾	63¾	64¾
350	Pierce Marq	24¾	24¾	24¾
350	Phila Co	43	41¾	43
1,380	Pierce-Arrow	34¾	33¾	34¾
1,890	Pierce Oil	24	23½	23½
830	Pitts Coal	70¾	67¾	67¾
400	P & W Va	40¾	40¾	40¾
320	Pres St Car	68	67¾	67¾
410	Ry St'l Spgs	85½	84¾	84¾
320	Ray Copper	25¾	25½	25½
1,420	Reading	91¾	91¼	91¼
230	Rep I & S	89¾	88¾	88¾
1,750	Ry S D N Y	115¾	113¾	114
1,500	St L & S F	25¾	24	25¾
1,050	Sinclair Oil	34¾	33	33¾
1,450	So Pacific	108¾	107¾	108¾
985	So Railway	21	20¾	20¾
1,810	Studebaker	107	104¾	106¾
630	Stutz Motor	39¾	34¾	39
100	Texas Copper	31½	31½	31½
109	Texas Co	172¾	171¾	172¾
1,630	Texas & Pac	69	68¾	67¾
1,680	Tob Prod	104¾	102¾	103¾
350	Union Pac	134¾	134	134¾
1,040	Un Cig St	121¾	120¼	121¾
320	U S C I P	35¾	35¾	35¾
1,410	U S Food P	78	76¾	77
713	U S Ind Al	138¾	132	132
1,870	U S Rubber	116½	115¾	115¾
40,685	U S Steel	114¾	111¾	112¾
460	Utah Copper	96¾	92¾	95¾
410	Va-Car Ch	87¾	83¾	86¾
740	Westing El	49¾	47¾	47¾
570	Western Md	13¾	12¾	12¾
280	West-Un Tel	89¾	89¾	89¾
750	White Mot	69¾	62	69½
220	Wilson & Co	101	101	101
1,410	Willys-Over	36¾	35¾	36

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Expl	12¾	11¾	12¾
500	‡Allied Pack			
	Inc, w i	65¾	64¾	64¾
300	‡Am Chem P	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	‡Am M & G	50	50	50
1,000	‡Anglo-A Cp	20	19¾	19¾
15,500	‡Beth Motor	27¾	26¼	27¾
1,500	‡B-Am Chem	10	9¾	10
200	‡B-AmTob, rts	5	4¾	5
1,000	‡B-AmTob, cp	21½	21	21
1,300	‡B-AmTop rts	5¾	5	5
2,000	‡Chalm M	10½	10	10
1,400	‡ChalAnnapP	7¾	7	7¾
900	‡Chi-W W	38¾	36

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the call of the Directors a meeting of the stockholders of The Carrie Gyroscopic Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation at No. 23 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Corporation and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STEPHEN MERSELIS, Secretary.
New York, July 2, 1919.

LESS STEEL STOCK NOW HELD ABROAD

Quantity Owned in Europe Reduced to 465,434 Shares Common and 146,478 Preferred.

HEAVY DECLINE IN HOLLAND

But Netherlands Still Holds Larger Amount Than Any Other Country.

A reduction of the foreign holdings of United States Steel shares is shown in the figures of June 30, which have just been announced. On that date 465,434 shares of common were held in other countries and 146,478 shares of the preferred. On March 31 of this year the foreign holdings of common were 493,552 shares and of the preferred 149,832. Up to March 31 there had been an increase in foreign holdings over a considerable period. At the close of last year the foreign holdings of common were 491,586 shares and of preferred 148,225, both of these totals being below those for March 31. The June 30 total of foreign holdings represents about 9.15 per cent. of the total issue. On Sept. 30, 1917, the percentage of foreign holdings to the total issue was 9.39 and on March 31 of this year 9.71 per cent.

The most pronounced decline in foreign holdings has been in Holland. Just before the war Holland held 356,945 shares of common, which had dwindled to 229,355 on March 31 and on June 30 to 210,525. Holland, however, is still the largest foreign holder of Steel common. The holdings of common in England on June 30 compared with Dec. 31, 1918, were practically unchanged, the decline being only about 500 shares. There was an increase in the English holdings of preferred.

This table shows foreign holdings in the principal countries on June 30, compared with Dec. 31, 1918:

	June 30		Dec. 31.	
	Com.	Pref.	Com.	Pref.
Holland	210,525	27,354	229,280	25,394
England	171,970	20,786	172,433	37,938
Canada	38,883	39,087	45,613	42,073
France	29,910	28,571	29,770	25,800
Austria	2,888	2,463	2,887	2,463
Belgium	2,079	382	2,629	314
Switzerland	1,529	2,402	1,292	2,707
Germany	1,036	3,855	891	3,855
Spain	549	1,220	549	1,300

Coincident with the decline in foreign holdings there has been a decrease in investment holdings in this country and a corresponding increase in brokerage holdings. On June 30 brokers held 2,162,165 shares of common compared with 1,977,904 shares on March 31 and 2,089,363 shares on Dec. 31, 1918. The investors' holdings at the corresponding periods were 2,902,860 shares, 3,105,059 shares and 3,013,662 shares.

TO OPEN FREE ICE STATIONS

Six Bronx Centres Will Be Ready Today—Manhattan Has Twelve.

Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton, in charge of the free distribution of ice in the Bronx, said yesterday morning that six ice stations will be in working order today. They are located at the Salvation Army Headquarters, 157th Street and Portland Avenue; Lebanon Hospital, Father Carfuzzi's Catholic Church, in 167th Street, and in three public schools: No. 9, at 138th Street and Willis Avenue; No. 54, at Intervale Avenue and Tremont Street, and No. 2, at Claremont Avenue and Washington Street. There will be six more stations established by the middle of next week, and a ton of ice a day will be distributed from each station, he said.

To supplement the ice donated by the ice companies, the Municipal Ice Plant on Hart's Island is being operated by the prisoners, who, Commissioner Hamilton stated, are doing good work and running the plant to its capacity of forty tons a day.

Any worthy applicant who appeals to the charitable organizations in the Bronx for ice will be furnished with ice coupons. Coupons can also be obtained by applying to the secretary of the committee in charge, Miss Shea, in Borough Hall.

City Chamberlain Phillip Berolzheimer announced yesterday afternoon that twelve ice stations are running in Manhattan, and that at each station a ton of ice is available for the poor. Six of the stations are open in the forenoon and six in the afternoon. Those open in the forenoon are located as follows: Williamsburg Bridge, Delancey and Lewis Streets; Eighteenth Street and Avenue C; Bowling Green Settlement, 45 West Street; Presentation Nursery, 230 East Thirty-second Street; Pike and Cherry Streets, and 134 Hester Street. The afternoon stations are at 510 West Fifty-first Street; Salvation Army Headquarters, 231 East 120th Street; Henrietta School Settlement, 224 West Sixty-third Street; 135th Street and Lenox Avenue; John Jay Park, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, and foot of East Sixth Street.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Hale & Norcross	.05
Andes	.15	Jacket	.14
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.39
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.00
Caledonia	.12	Potosi	.08
Challenge	.07	Savage	.11
Con. Virginia	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.05
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.14
Gould & Curry	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Myra	.27
Cash Boy	.07	North Divide	.06
Halifax	.10	Northwest	.07
Jim Butler	.31	Operator	.06
McNamara	.87	Reno	.06
McNamara Cresc.	.43	Revert	.56
Midway	.33	Rosetta	.18
Mizpah	.07	Royal	.15
Monarch	.07	Silver	.30
Montana	.15	Silver King	.22
North Star	.08	Sutherland	.17
Rescue	.12	Syndicate	.06
Tonopah Exten.	2.80	Thomson	.12
West End	1.85	Tonopah	.28
West Tonopah	.15	Tribly	.06
DIVIDE.		Vardi	.39
Allied	.10	Victory	.42
Alto	.21	Western	.10
Annex	.08	Wedge	.07
Apex	.10	Wilson	.06
Belmont	.55	Wonder	.05
Belcher Exten.	.22	Zone	.65
Ben Hur	.13	Atlanta	.03
Bevis	.00	Booth	.08
Brougher	1.35	Consolidated	.17
Butte	.14	Crackerjack	.04
Calumet	.08	Daisy	.02
Chariot	.07	Development	.11
Consolidated	.05	Florence	.50
Divide City	.25	Fraction	.04
East Divide	.20	Great Bend	.02
Florence	.37	Jumbo Extension	.10
Gold Reef	.31	Kewanas	.03
Grimes	.20	Merger	.03
Hannibal	.05	Silver Pick	.07
Hasbrouck	.45	Spearhead	.04
Hennessey	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jim Butler	.15	Como	.38
Jumbo Extension	.10	Manhattan Consol.	.04
Midway	.19	Mayflower	.05
Mizpah Extension	.07	Nevada Hills	.04
Montana Tonopah	.15	Packard	.32
North Star	.08	Rochester	.18
Rescue	.12	Round Mountain	.37
Ruth	.07	Simon	1.75
Tonopah Belmont	.55	White Cape	.16
Tonopah Extension	.22		
Tonopah Midway	.19		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3½	4	Isabella	4½	5¼
Dr. J'pot	3	4	M. McKin.	7	8½
Elkton	4½	5	Portland	97	100
El Paso	15	15	U. Gold M.	16½	17
Golden C.	100	110	Vindicator	37	41
Granite	11½	12	Rose Sprgs.	12	14½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	5½	6	La Rose	30	40
Am Oil	1½	1¾	Iron Blos.	30	38
Bost Ely	1⅜	1½	Iron Cap.	10¾	11
Bost Mon.	84	85	Majestic	25	27
Bohemia L.	1	2	Mex Mets.	14	17
Butte & L.	17	21	Mojave T.	15	19
Champ. old	3	3½	New Balt.	1⅜	2¼
Calayeras	1⅜		N. & Z.	9	10
Chief Con.	3½	3¾	Nixon	20	22
Cortez	12	15	New Dome	14	15
Con Cop	7⅜	8⅛	Oneco	78	100
Crystal, old	11	13	Rainier	80	82
Crown Res.	35	40	S. W. M.	5	6
Earle Eagle		3	Seven Mot.	25	35
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2¾	Texana	1⅛	1¼
Fortuna	3	6	U. V. Extn.	41¾	42
Houghton	1	1⅛	Victoria	1⅛	1¼
Homa	38	38	Yukon	97	100

ATLANTIC National Bank
Broadway—Opposite City Hall

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$15,634,845.33	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	1,594,143.04	Surplus and Undivided Profits	971,884.60
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	1,346,697.90	Unearned Discount	55,261.38
Due from Banks and Bankers	309,632.71	Reserved for Taxes, Expenses, etc.	22,304.11
Cash, Exchanges and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	5,471,588.96	Deposits	20,457,700.81
Interest Accrued	46,099.71	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	1,600,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	928,818.35	Circulation	135,500.00
		Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,058,228.65
	$25,330,826.00		$25,330,826.00

Commercial and Travelers Credits issued but not drawn against, $1,713,842.53.

Phineas C. Lounsbery, Chairman.
Herman D. Kountze, President.
Edward K. Cherrill, Vice Pres. Gilbert H. Johnson, Vice Pres. Kimball C. Atwood, Vice Pres. Charles F. Jamed, Vice Pres.
Frank E. Andrus, Cashier. John P. Laird, Asst. Cashier. John H. Brennan, Asst. Cashier. John H. Trowbridge, Asst. Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Franklin Society

Announce its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
61st Consecutive Dividend
This society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.
Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

Usual Dividends Credited July 1 at Rate of
4½%
on all savings share accounts up to $5,000. Sums paid in by July 10 earn from July 1.
5½%
on all 3-year certificates of $100 or multiples; 6% on monthly installment savings. Organized under Banking Law in 1890. Under State supervision. Enquiries invited.
BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.,
A Savings and Loan Association,
63 Wall Street, New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation and by order of the Board of Directors, and that such Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the authorized capital stock of the Corporation and the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from One Million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares without nominal or par value to Two Million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) shares without nominal or par value.

(2) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the amount of stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from Seven Million five hundred thousand ($7,500,000) Dollars to at least Twelve Millions five hundred thousand ($12,500,000) Dollars.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of and action upon the above propositions and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the Stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 3d, 1919, and will be reopened immediately following the final adjournment of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1919.
H. F. SINCLAIR,
President.
A. STEINMETZ,
Secretary.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Sinclair Gulf Corporation has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation and by order of the Board of Directors, and that such Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sinclair Gulf Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the authorized capital stock of the Corporation and the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from One million (1,000,000) shares, without nominal or par value, to Two million (2,000,000) shares, without nominal or par value.

(2) A proposition to amend the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation by increasing the amount of stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars to at least Ten million ($10,000,000) Dollars.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of and action upon the above propositions and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 3d, 1919, and will be reopened immediately following the final adjournment of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1919.
H. F. SINCLAIR,
President.
A. STEINMETZ,
Secretary.

New York, July 1, 1919.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Whitesides Utilities Corporation at the office of the Company, Room 1026, Woolworth Building, July 16, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. For the purpose of changing the name of the Corporation to that of the New Era Motor Corporation.

MARK PIERELL, Vice President.
H. S. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

H. W. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.
New York Agency
10 Wall Street New York, N. Y.
LONDON OFFICES
Circus Place, London Wall, E. C.
18 St. Swithin's Lane E. C.
25 Cockspur St. S. W.
Over 300 Branches in South Africa

Condensed Balance Sheet Figures of March 31, 1919

Paid up Capital	$14,325,000.00
Deposits	202,605,000.00
Notes in circulation	15,350,000.00
Cash Assets	51,370,000.00
Investments	23,875,000.00
(All gilt edged and including short term British Treasury bills $15,000,000.00 written down at or below market quotations.)	
Bills of Exchange	46,050,000.00
Liquid Assets	121,300,000.00
(Representing 54% of Banks liabilities to public.)	
Bills discounted, loans, etc.	121,850,000.00
Net available profits	2,365,000.00
(After allocating $250,000.00 to reduction of bank premises.)	
Bank Premises	3,830,000.00

THE FOLLOWING ALLOCATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

To Reserve Fund making it $5,250,000.00	$1,000,000.00
To pension fund	250,000.00

A dividend of 6% and a bonus of 1% has been declared, absorbing with dividend already paid $1,000,000.00.

Chairman surveyed mining, farming, and commercial industries dwelling at length on the progress of the latter which now show a total of upward of 5,000 factories, representing $255,000,000.00 Capital and giving employment to 114,000 people. The Bank is interested in the establishment of a concern known as National Industrial Corporation of Africa, Limited.

Above has been received by cable from the head office in South Africa by
R. E. Saunders, Agent

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Savings Bank
In the City of New York.
Corner 8th Ave. and 42d Street.

117th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors $30,530,005.14
Surplus, P.&R. values $3,171,892.45

We hold Liberty Bonds for depositors

E. K. Satterlee, President.
J. R. Trowbridge, Comptroller.
N. P. Alcalde, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
115TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 21, 1919, on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1919, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1919, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH R. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1919 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM,
Asst. Comptroller

The East River Savings Institution
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Surplus Par Value over $5,000,000.

The 142nd semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 23D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
4% PER ANNUM
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1st.
DAILY from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9 A. M. to 12 M.
MONDAYS " 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
JOSEPH L. HASTE, Treas.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane
4%
Deposits made on or before July 10th draw Interest from July 1st.
Deposits received from 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Saturdays to 1 P. M.
One Dollar Opens An Account
J. HEYMEN, Gen. Mgr. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

The Chemical National Bank of New York

(Established 1824)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
At the close of business June 30, 1919

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$71,974,646.39
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	10,258,400.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	1,002,978.56
Banking House	640,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,295,492.18
Cash and Exchanges	25,822,728.37
Customers' Liability, account of loans	2,160,000.00
Interest Earned	302,118.94
	$118,456,364.44

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (paid in)	$ 300,000	
Capital Stock (earned)	2,700,000	
		$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)		9,850,284.59
Total Capital, Surplus and Profits		12,850,284.59
Unearned Interest		369,595.50
Reserved for Interest and Taxes		112,284.55
Circulation Outstanding		457,425.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		7,417,879.67
Deposits		80,338,895.13
Bills Payable and Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		14,450,000.00
Bonds Borrowed		300,000.00
Loans for Account of Customers		2,160,000.00
		$118,456,364.44

Interest paid on Balances of Banks, Time Deposits, and Special and Reserve Accounts
Correspondence Solicited

HERBERT K. TWITCHELL, President
PERCY H. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres. JOHN CLAUSEN, Vice-Pres. J. G. SCHMELZEL, Asst. Cashier
FRANCIS HALPIN, Vice-Pres. EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier JOHN B. DODD, Asst. Cashier
L. B. HOPPER, Vice-Pres. JAMES L. PARSON, Asst. Cashier SAMUEL T. JONES, Asst. Cashier
H. M. ROGERS, Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK W. STEVENS, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, ROBERT WALTON GOELET, CHARLES CHENEY, ARTHUR ISELIN, FREDERIC A. JULLIARD, PERCY H. JOHNSTON, RIDLEY WATTS, CHARLES A. CORLISS, HERBERT K. TWITCHELL

THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK *Established 1851* 320 BROADWAY

Condensed Statement to Comptroller—June 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$43,096,674.54
U. S. Bonds and Certificates		1,873,342.64
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.		772,720.00
Due from Banks and Exchanges	$7,733,071.98	
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	5,517,702.45	13,250,774.43
Customers' Liability, Letters of Credit, etc.		1,888,840.55
		$60,882,352.16

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$2,550,000.00	
Surplus Fund	2,450,000.00	$5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		825,460.98
Unearned Discount		314,738.17
Reserved for Taxes		321,787.60
Circulation		1,000,000.00
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		1,000,000.00
Acceptances of other Banks Guaranteed		3,396,862.48
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		1,913,630.29
Deposits:		
U. S. Government	$5,936,000.00	
Banks	3,988,902.85	
Individuals	37,184,969.79	47,109,872.64
		$60,882,352.16

OFFICERS

Edwin S. Schenck, - President
Garrard Comly, Vice President
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier — Jesse M. Smith, Assistant Cashier
James McAllister, Assistant Cashier — William M. Haines, Assistant Cashier
Clifford R. Dunham, Assistant Cashier — Robert B. Raymond, Mgr. Foreign Dept.
Samuel Shaw, Jr., Assistant Cashier — Robert D. Scott, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

Edwin S. Schenck, Robert B. Hirsch, Ralph L. Cutter, Darwin P. Kingsley, William S. Gray, William Fellowes Morgan, Charles L. Bernheimer, Charles Allen Munn, Frank Presbrey, Garrard Comly, Otto L. Dommerich, Walton P. Kingsley, Howard F. Clark, Henry A. Caesar, John A. Garver

THE IMPORTERS *and* TRADERS NATIONAL BANK *of* NEW YORK

Condensed Statement, close of business June 30th, 1919

RESOURCES

Discounts		$26,219,808.13
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness		7,419,900.00
New York State Bonds		99,500.00
War Finance Corporation Bonds		47,000.00
Other Bonds		69,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		255,000.00
Real Estate		700,000.00
Demand Loans	$6,030,263.48	
Cash in Vault and Deposit with Federal Reserve Bank	5,516,200.10	
Due from Banks and Exchanges for Clearing House	2,591,357.00	
		14,137,820.58
Interest earned but not collected		92,036.35
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		148,124.64
		$49,188,189.70

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	7,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,164,268.62
Unearned Discount	237,843.61
Circulation	51,000.00
Deposits	33,736,952.83
Bills payable to Federal Reserve Bank	5,350,000.00
Acceptances	148,124.64
	$49,188,189.70

The character of the resources of this bank shows its distinctiveness as a commercial bank.
Business relations invited.

SAYS LEAGUE MEMBERS GRABBED UP TERRITORY

Senator Johnson Tells Boston America Is Asked to Guarantee Their Borders Forever.

BOSTON, July 8.—Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, campaigning in opposition to the League of Nations, declared today that the international pact was "a document born in secrecy, denied exposition and presented to us with a cynical indifference to our right of knowledge."

The Senator addressed a meeting in Faneuil Hall at noon and another at Tremont Temple tonight. This afternoon Mr. Johnson called upon Governor Coolidge at the State House and was presented to the House of Representatives by Speaker Wagner.

In his noon address and again tonight Senator Johnson followed generally the line of his earlier addresses attacking the covenant.

"A century ago we had the quadruple alliance," he said, "and subsequently one made with France in addition for the maintenance of existing treaties and the preservation of the peace of the world. Today we have a League composed substantially of five nations pledged to the preservation, as against external aggression, of the territorial integrity and existing political independence of its members. The League of Nations comes to us after its principal members have been gorged with territory, with their boundaries and their limits increased beyond the wildest dream, and with other immense tracts of the world's surface yet to be distributed among them.

"After these extraordinary accessions of territory, when each of the four nations possesses land far greater than ever before, the one going, solvent national concern on earth undertakes by Article X. to guarantee forever these extraordinary territorial limits.

"It is unthinkable that any American wrote Article X. Those who penned this provision knew exactly what they meant and exactly what they intended. With scrupulous care the provision was designed to preserve for all time the existing Governments and the territorial integrity of existing Governments."

Foreign Maturities.

The American Foreign Securities Company loan of $100,000,000 becomes due at the end of this month, and as yet nothing definite has been said as to how this obligation is to be liquidated. The steady and rather rapid fall in franc exchange may have been partially due to sales of francs here for the purpose of accumulating balances to meet this obligation, but in the case of other foreign loans which have come due to date, it has always been said that the operation was conducted quite independently of the exchange market. In the Fall, on Nov. 1, to be exact, there is an issue of $150,000,000 United Kingdom notes to come due and on the same date the "Three Cities" loan of about $36,000,000 is due. This latter is payable either in dollars in New York or in francs at Paris at the rate of 5.60, as against a present rate of close to 7 francs to the dollar.

Chicago Bank to Increase Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Ft. Dearborn National Bank is the latest Chicago institution to announce an increase in capital. The directors recommended to the stockholders today an increase in capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The new stock will be offered to stockholders at $150 a share in proportion to present holdings. This will add $1,000,000 to surplus and will give the bank a total capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $7,500,000.

Chicago Bank Holds Over $400,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—The total of deposits of the Continental and Commercial National Bank and the Continental and Commercial Trust Company this morning was $414,389,323. This is the first time a banking institution west of New York has passed the $400,000,000 mark.

Query Glass on Currency 'Inflation.'

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Secretary Glass was asked in a resolution adopted today by the Senate to furnish information as to the amount of currency now in circulation and as to what steps are being taken to reduce "the present inflation."

EARNINGS.

SUBSIDIARIES OF SOUTHWESTERN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, an American Power and Light subsidiary, for May—

Fort Worth Power and Light Company:	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$80,675	$34,708	*$4,033
Net aft. taxes.	42,458	40,103	2,355
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,624	28,868	*244
12 mos. gross.	1,280,486	1,171,157	109,329
Net aft. taxes.	577,754	567,813	9,941
Sur. aft. chgs.	431,402	436,397	*4,995
Bal. aft.pf.div.	336,902	351,657	*14,755
Texas Power and Light Company for May—			
Gross	249,788	221,583	28,205
Net aft. taxes.	75,913	71,764	4,149
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,732	17,942	4,790
12 mos. gross.	3,382,635	2,846,032	536,003
Net aft. taxes.	1,085,037	1,038,918	46,119
Sur. aft. chgs.	419,059	335,892	*28,861
Bal. aft.pf.div.	164,541	191,392	*26,851
KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY for June—			
Gross	133,722	133,944	*221
Net	41,071	54,489	*418
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,699	25,937	*14,038
6 mos. gross.	787,920	807,309	*19,389
Net	257,349	343,746	*86,157
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,643	65,672	*20,971
Northern Texas Electric Company for May—			
Gross	264,547	247,017	17,530
Net	103,402	100,259	3,143
Sur. aft. chgs.	78,250	75,046	3,314
12 mos. gross.	2,804,145	2,989,031	*94,916
Net	1,083,509	1,281,606	*288,097
Sur. aft. chgs.	792,831	1,072,697	*279,866
Galveston-Houston Electric Company for May—			
Gross	248,596	209,765	38,831
Net	66,983	66,867	116
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,346	37,250	*5,904
12 mos. gross.	2,598,963	2,319,050	279,943
Net	815,628	801,612	14,016
Sur. aft. chgs.	443,203	460,337	*17,134
Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company for May—			
Gross	196,864	197,632	*7,188
Net	51,987	60,812	*8,825
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,674	37,417	*9,743
12 mos. gross.	2,530,148	2,124,151	405,997
Net	682,388	639,852	22,536
Sur. aft. chgs.	373,140	362,418	10,731
Mississippi River Power Company for May—			
Gross	198,583	195,080	3,513
Net	151,421	158,994	*7,573
Sur. aft. chgs.	48,135	54,188	*6,053
12 mos. gross.	2,222,689	2,100,851	121,838
Net	1,741,160	1,690,944	50,216
Sur. aft. chgs.	497,080	445,245	51,444
El Paso Electric for May—			
Gross	126,206	105,576	20,630
Net	34,852	32,474	2,378
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,344	25,025	1,319
12 mos. gross.	1,520,625	1,277,199	243,426
Net	388,340	446,884	*58,544
Sur. aft. chgs.	304,480	374,351	*69,871
Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company—	April, 1919.	to Apr. 30, 1919.	4 Mos. Increase.
Gross earnings	712,832	3,537,864	3,827,864
Net earnings	245,109	1,061,796	1,061,796
Surplus after charges.	99,847	301,122	301,122

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY reports sales for June and the six months as follows:

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
June	$8,842,191	$8,691,146	*$148,955
Six months	51,051,302	45,394,807	5,656,495

*Decrease.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Sugar Ref...	1½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do	...	Ex	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Do pf	1½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Am. Sumatra Tob.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Cal.R.I.& P., 7% pf	3½	SA	July 31	July 19
Do 6% pf	3	SA	July 31	July 19
Elec. Utilities pf..	1¼	Q	July 15	July 5
Emerson-Brant. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Mich. L. & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	...

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$2,849,102.84
Private securities		11,125.00
Real estate owned		144,634.34
Mortgages owned		197,708.75
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		80,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,057,441.15
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,288,192.16
Overdrafts		34,835.62
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$647,614.44	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	36,878.56	684,291.00
Specie		425,280.70
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		300,000.00
Cash items		350.48
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture, fixtures, and vaults	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	96,797.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	10,000.00	86,797.00
Total		$8,030,986.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$90,000.00	
Undivided profits	74,454.98	164,454.98
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$378.40	
Deposits by the State Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	115,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,708.96	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	14,302.60	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,920,219.53	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits the payment of which cannot be required within thirty days	10,500.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	61,631.20	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	949,812.12	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	24,747.67	
Certified checks	121,855.28	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	16,340.82	
Total deposits		6,988,376.58
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		1,050,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$39,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	5,856.97	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	15,297.97	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	8,000.00	70,154.94
Total		$8,630,986.50

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MUTUAL BANK
New York, N. Y., at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,371,860.70
Private securities		386,328.00
Real estate owned		485,231.70
Mortgages owned		50,275.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		117,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,200,162.53
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,700,733.70
Overdrafts		3,562.78
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$321,969.23	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	7,618.06	329,587.29
Specie		133,772.14
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		40,260.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$245,150.00	
Other cash items	2,090.78	247,241.38
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		1,339,855.99
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		56,644.91
Total		$13,963,224.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$400,000.00	
Undivided profits	208,248.22	608,248.22
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$212,001.80	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	778.06	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	218,254.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	11,412,774.90	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	361,869.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,000.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	10,679.09	
Certified checks	134,101.96	
Unpaid dividends	10,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,327.81	
		12,873,786.80
Bills payable including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		700,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$74,306.92	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	6,050.41	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,833.33	101,189.66
Total		$13,983,234.68

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.,
142 Water Street,
New York, N. Y.,
July 1, 1919.

TO HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS:

Holders of the Ten Year Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Convertible Debenture Bonds of the American Sumatra Tobacco Co. desiring to convert their bonds into common stock of the Company at par with an adjustment of interest accrued on the bonds are hereby notified that they should present their bonds to the Mercantile Trust Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, New York, for exchange for common stock prior to 3 o'clock P. M., July 15, 1919. After 3 P. M., July 15, 1919, such bonds are convertible into common stock at $110 per share with an adjustment of interest and dividends.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the Common Stock of the Carolina Power & Light Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1919, to common stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.

New York, July 8, 1919.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 22, 1919. Transfer books de not close.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

Plans for a National Budget System.

This week's issue of The Annalist presents an article which outlines the various plans for a national budget system and points out the differences which must be settled before an agreement can be reached. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,272,541.25
Private securities		1,000,423.96
Real estate owned		403,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		4,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,979,157.10
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,189,306.96
Overdrafts		85.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$45.75	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	126,047.47	126,093.22
Specie		264,296.06
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$655,214.78	
Other cash items	283,757.34	938,972.10
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		817,748.71
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		35,063.87
Total		$10,464,791.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	148,686.13	748,686.13
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$1,015,288.05	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	5,052.60	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,444,382.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	62,637.70	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	10,442.00	
Certified checks	156,268.00	
Unpaid dividends	40.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	18,750.11	
Total deposits		9,093,097.42
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		600,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$4,707.66	
Estimated unearned discounts	18,300.00	23,007.66
Total		$10,464,791.21

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,737,458.72
Private securities		1,044,890.40
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		8,848,054.34
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,567,496.36
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		290,929.91
Specie		7,912.99
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		70,000.00
Cash items		32,850.00
Due from, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,778,376.11
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		276,040.55
Total		$31,151,812.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	302,922.06	802,922.06
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$55,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,809,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	15,321,607.78	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	391,500.61	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account	45,000.00	
Acceptances executed by other banks for account and under guarantee of this bank	43,000.00	
Total		$23,666,713.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEO. B. CONNLEY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. B. CONNLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1919.

[Seal] CHARLES A. SEIZ.

Notary Public, Bronx County, 115; Notary Public, New York County, 67S; N. Y. Register's No. 10,504. Term expires March 30, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
MORRIS S. BARNET,
HENRY S. THOMPSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL BANK
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,619,740.20
Private securities		1,044,890.40
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,147,304.34
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,980,510.65
Overdrafts		548.76
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		294,876.02
Specie		173,305.00
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		577,315.63
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$386,813.74	
Other cash items	1,066.05	387,911.79
Other assets, viz.:		
Customers' liability under letters of credit, per contra		32,240.29
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$23,445.71	
Revenue stamps	48.00	23,494.61
Total		$8,355,148.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	125,937.61	225,937.61
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	$315,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,984,729.00	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	452,814.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	399,714.15	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	59,960.21	
Certified checks	165,447.19	
Unpaid dividends	15,000.00	
Due to trust companies, banks, and bankers	85,216.99	
Total deposits		7,439,930.64
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		75,738.08
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$49,665.57	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,850.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,875.60	75,391.17
Letters of credit		32,240.29
Total		$8,355,148.79

[Charter No. 9686.] Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Union Exchange National Bank of New York
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$14,985,913.19
Overdrafts, unsecured		18,277.30
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		45,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$400,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	754,500.00	1,154,500.00
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$70,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged	$494,450.00	564,450.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$379,020.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	403,814.48	782,834.48
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		782,834.48
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		800.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		60,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		80,000.00
12. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		2,907,418.25
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection, (not available as reserve)		771,230.28
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		601,879.45
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		149,389.70
17. Exchanges for clearing house		1,655,923.92
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		125,863.05
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $3,391,936.38.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		499,915.53
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		22,500.00
Interest earned but not collected —approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		25,948.28
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		1,630.00
Total		$23,688,713.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		288,544.63
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		91,424.67
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		40,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding		400,000.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks		209,788.74
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		337,631.37
34. Certified checks outstanding		315,022.52
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		50,892.39
Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $1,023,335.52.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, (deposits payable within 30 days)		18,534,942.13
36. Individual deposits subject to check		276.00
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, (other than for money borrowed)		50,000.00
Dividends unpaid		
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 36 and 37, $18,735,218.13.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Postal savings deposits		391,500.61
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		45,000.00
Acceptances executed by other banks for account and under guarantee of this bank		43,000.00
Total		$23,666,713.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEO. B. CONNLEY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. B. CONNLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1919.

[Seal] CHARLES A. SEIZ.

Notary Public, Bronx County, 115; Notary Public, New York County, 67S; N. Y. Register's No. 10,504. Term expires March 30, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
MORRIS S. BARNET,
HENRY S. THOMPSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTCHESTER AVENUE BANK
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$265,458.00
Private securities		342,855.00
Mortgages owned		3,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		1,077,730.45
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		610,837.70
Overdrafts		12.75
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		115,406.88
Specie		21,167.21
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		87,629.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,621.85	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	9,421.47	23,043.40
Total		$2,568,783.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	35,730.36	85,730.36
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	$10,190.41	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,058,230.94	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	98,182.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,715.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,283.22	
Certified checks	2,370.00	2,178,882.18
Bills payable including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		200,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes, expenses, etc.	$2,498.55	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,104.67	
Estimated unearned discounts	3,444.80	7,047.50
Total		$2,568,783.04

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, N. Y. City, July 9th, 1919.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.

AMORTIZATION DISTRIBUTION NO. 5.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day voted a distribution equal to five per cent. (5%) of its Capital stock, being three per cent. (3%) for dividend and two per cent. (2%) Amortization, payable on July 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record on July 16th, 1919. J. PERLMAN, Secretary.

[Charter No. 9418—Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$34,543,786.70
Overdrafts, secured, $1.83; unsecured, $1,006.16		1,007.48
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		509,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness) owned and unpledged		4,074,800.00
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged	$787,150.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	359,000.00	
Liberty bonds loaned	100,000.00	
Liberty bonds deposited with the State Superintendent of Banks to secure fiduciary powers	110,000.00	1,827,150.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,647,681.71	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	558,706.34	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		5,205,287.05
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		70,712.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		120,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		500,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		5,338,034.53
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		858,945.54
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,083,041.16
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		167,794.51
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,349,897.08
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		56,250.05
Total $17,320,980.86		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		211,967.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,500.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		104,601.08
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		250.00
Total		$72,282,386.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits		971,603.65
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned, (approximate)		161,147.97
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		340,827.12
Circulating notes outstanding		49,997.50
Net amounts due to national banks		11,067,957.00
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		8,823,788.02
Certified checks outstanding		9,101,961.61
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		2,350,046.36
Total $51,282,743.06.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		31,238,200.26
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, (other than for money borrowed)		100,811.97
Dividends unpaid		30,030.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, $31,369,042.23.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		3,370,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed, including Liberty Loan and certificates of indebtedness, without furnishing collateral security for same		200,000.00
Letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding		1,000.00
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers		345,750.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, (see Item 2f)		275.86
Total		$72,283,386.75
3. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank, (see Item 2d)		$3,689,229.30
4. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, not shown under Item a, above, (see Item 2f)		19,728.78
Total contingent liabilities, (57 a and c)		$3,688,958.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. H. MARFIELD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. MARFIELD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1919.

[Seal of Notary.] W. L. SAMSON, Jr., Notary Public.

Kings County No. 404. Certificate filed in New York County, No 1436.

Correct—Attest:
E. J. CORNISH,
HENRY WHITON,
D. H. E. JONES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$142,477.57
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		902,000.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		854,150.73
Overdrafts		66,797.81
Specie		80,000.00
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		99,329.23
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		40,997.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,986.67	
Trade acceptances	67,138.73	
Total		$1,850,859.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	35,161.63	85,161.63
Deposits: Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,154,206.06	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	638.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	124,133.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	22,444.82	
Certified checks	9,728.97	
Unpaid dividends	4,000.00	
Total deposits		1,317,878.36
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		40,998.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$4,544.23	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,178.34	6,722.57
Total		$1,850,859.64

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.50 per share), payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

L. W. MEDARIS, Treasurer.

[Charter No. 9717. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$6,798,998.60
Overdrafts, secured, $491.45; unsecured, $292.05		1,283.50
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness)		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$500,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits	323,000.00	823,000.

Buyers' Wants

BEAVERS Wanted.—Brevittex, mufflur, &c. J. Tager & Son. Chelsea 9612.

BEDFORD CORDS Wanted.—White, all wool, plain or fancy weave. L. Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d St.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Stevens 4118, in shades brown 552 and Copen 472. Lustig-Cohen Co., 119 West 24th.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silver tip and frost glow. Kramer, 2 West 33d. 11th floor, Madison Square 9055.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Frost glow and silvertip bolivia. Farragut 3023.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silvertones and jerseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rush-Mayers, 122 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Tricotines, silvertones, velours, serges, plushes; quantity; pay cash. Garsson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 918, all colors. Farragut 3989.

BROADCLOTHS, Silvertones, Velours Wanted.—Light weight. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9056.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and brown. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Pink Botany or similar. Farragut 3960.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—110 or similar. Fit Best Cloak Co., Farragut 4998.

BURELLA Wanted.—De Land's silver tip, all colors. L. Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d St.

CHAMELEON CORDS, Tricotines, and Silvertones Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Farragut 6476.

CHEVIOTS, Skeltons, Three-quarter Cloakings Wanted.—A. Feinman & Son. Chelsea 4014.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Flagler and McKenney ¾ goods, in all colors, for cash. Gram. 241.

CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 6414. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1868.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders cloth and plush coats; better grade. Call with samples, mornings. Rosenzarten, 11 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade coats, cloth and fibre fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 45 West 23th St., 4th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call all week with samples, 11 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,823 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber association member; placing stock orders cloth coats of better kind. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' and ladies' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on coats and skirts, 9 to 12 A. M. 236 5th Av., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for better grades. 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 37 West 24th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. G 509 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Submit swatches, quantities, and best price for cash. Box X 614, 1,205 Broadway.

CREPE, Silk, and Cotton Wanted.—Plain or printed in Paisley effect; submit samples. 11th floor, 114 West 22d. St. 2680 Chelsea.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Five-thread navy and taupe; also crepe meteor. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—5-thread, flesh or pink; any quantity, for cash. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

DOBSON'S MATELAM Wanted.—Quantity, or similar make. Stuyvesant 2560.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on popular to highest grade satin, meteor, Georgette, tricolette, serge, and tricotine dresses; samples, daily, 9 to 5. Wiener, 20 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on snappy styles of tricotines, tricolettes, satins, and Georgettes. Call all week, 25 West 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses trimmed with long fringe; also serges, wool jerseys, etc. Call all week 12th floor, 70 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines. Call any afternoon from 3 to 6. Packard Dress, Inc., temporary showroom, 1215 Broadway.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and all other Fall styles. Call with samples, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffeta, and veiveteen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on tricotine satin serge; also open for jobs for cash. H. Teitlebaum, 1161 Broadway. Chelsea 231.

DRESSES Wanted.—High class; only tricolette, tricotine, georgette; bring samples; sell all week. 8th Floor, 42 East 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on tricolettes, serges, and tricotines. Seventh floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses; quantity no object. Undersailing Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade dresses. 12th floor, 7 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses; large orders placed; submit samples. Dixie Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes; jobber buying large quantity. 1st floor, 114 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on crepy satin and serge dresses. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1005.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, last season's or this season's. D 135 Times.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—High-est prices cash. Telephone Canal 1123.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on serge dresses. Furman, 30 Union Sq.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing large orders on Fall styles. Style Dress Co., 43 West 25th.

DUVET DE LAINES, Velours, Yalamos wanted, taupe navy. Bernstein, Baum, Dacres, 38 West 32d.

DUVET DE LAINE, Yalama, and Velours Wanted.—Neptune Co., 2 West 32d St., Madison Square 5406.

FURS Wanted.—Better grade jobs and remnants. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

GABARDINE SILVERTONE SUITINGS Wanted.—Garfield 406, Joel's silvertone or similar; cash. Weinrab & Horowitz. Madison Square 3060.

GABARDINE wanted for wash skirts; also drills; large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—We are open for several hundred pieces two and three thread georgette. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTES, Georgenes Wanted, in large quantities; open for all shades. 14 Rose Waist, 25 West 32d.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—All shades, any quantity; spot cash. Brisk & Seckelman, 120 West 31st.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All colors. Store, 24 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS, Percales and Chambrays Wanted.—Will pay spot cash, Subin, Chelsea 8066.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales wanted for cash. Mad. Sq. 8070.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 470, 168, 715, 481, 2280, 2302; large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22 St. 8650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16 or 17 inch fibre in larger quantities; immediate or future delivery; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22 St. 3650 Chelsea.

JOB LOTS REJECTIONS Wanted.—Spot cash paid for job lots in any article; no lot too small and none too large. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices, to Werner, 1113 South St. Louis Av., Chicago, Ill.

KITTENS' EAR CLOTH Wanted.—Jullliards No. 6717, in reindeer; also 110 broadcloth, all shades. Chelsea 9635.

LACES Wanted.—Open for large quantities of laces and nets to close out for spot cash. Madison Square 7655.

LACES wanted for collars, nets and silks. Sunshine, 34 West 17th. Farragut 6790.

LININGS Wanted.—Jobs in silk lining. M. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

MATELAN Wanted.—Hind & Harrison; also Blumenthal silk three-inch stripes. Farragut 6950.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Jobber wants serge and cloth middies for Fall. Room 25, 1,123 Broadway.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Suiting weight tricotines. Kaplan & Siegel, 5 W. 31st St., 2511 Madison Square.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Serges and tricotines. Silverfarb & Halprin, 35 West 26th.

PANAMAS Wanted.—100 pieces navy and black, suitable for dresses. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 28th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Buyer for large Western jobbing concern is open for shirtings, silks, fibre silks, silk stripes and cottons. Call with samples. Mothers Friend Mfg. Co., 122 5th Av., New York City.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Arthur Joel's, all shades, any quantity. Call Farragut 768.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H and H 209 and Peco; can use any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 2641.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All qualities, for cash. Madison Square 3608, Extension 14.

Buyers' Wants

PLUSHES Wanted.—All grades. Salt's, Hind & Harrison; also fine grade satin skinner's or Belding's peau de cygne. Madison Square 2708.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for serges and tricotines. William Bassen, 149 West 23d.

POM POM Wanted.—We are open to buy American Pom Pom No. 17007. Globe Cloak Mfg., 112 West 17th St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 815, Stevens 1075, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Drusin & Son, Farr. 3486.

POLO CLOTH, heavyweight Velours Wanted.—De Lands 9000 Americans; cash. Weinrab & Horowitz. Madison Square 3060.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, De-land's 9000, Holmes's 8246; all colors. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH DELAINE Wanted.—9500. Fit Best Cloak Co., Farragut 4998.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, black, Burgundy, taupe, brown, burella, all colors. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 9610 and silvertone 15030 and 32; velours suiting, for cash. Chelsea 9067.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610 American, 4783 F Brightwood, or similar; all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 9035.

POPLINS Wanted.—Brown, taupe and burgundy, all wool. Farr. 854.

RIBBONS Wanted.—Cheap taffeta in all widths and colors; quantity no object if price is right; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black and colors, X mill quality, remnants, and job lots; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 1345.

SATEENS wanted for petticoats; white, black, colors, and fancies. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SATEEN Wanted.—Flesh, black and navy, large quantities. Sarasohn, 50 West 17th.

SATIN and Silks Wanted.—Fancies for linings, any quantity. Sitkin-Gorschen, 13 East 26th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable flesh, any quantity; also crepe de chines, 8 and 4 threads, flesh. Gordon & Schuval, 100 5th Av.

SATINS and Peau de Cygnes wanted, any quantity, all colors; cash. Nat Lebenson, 9 West 20th St. Chelsea 6511.

SATINS Wanted.—Jap and washable, in large quantities, at a price. Sarasohn, 50 West 17th.

SATINS Wanted.—Names and colors, quality; also cotton back. 14 E. 23d St., 4th floor.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable, flesh or pink; any quantity for cash. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Printed. Farragut 9542.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton and cotton warp serges of all description; assorted colors; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot net cash for 54289; will pay $2.45; also want 100 pieces of 7120 tricotine 11433. Manufacturer, 4785 Vanderbilt.

SERGES Wanted.—Twenty-five pieces each, 7120, 528, 54289, 7008, 7614 navy and black; spot cash. Farragut 9257.

SERGES Wanted.—87, 402, 1853, V. S. L., 1210, K. S.; spot cash. Bieber, 37 West 21st St., Gramercy 5896.

SERGES Wanted.—1050, 87, XXX1505, 4002, 11002, 6002; quantities for cash. Weinstein & Davidoff. Mad. Sq. 5814, 4620, 2639.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, mannish, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for U. S. 125 and Gilbert 8200. Phone Mad. Sq. 1854.

SERGES, Tricotines, Silvertones, &c., Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—6600, Vigoureaux 4226, cotton warp cream serge. Franklin 1774.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds, any quantity. Gramercy 7058.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity, all wool, navy; cheap. Greeley 1544.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 6512, 7120, 104, 11433, 10701; and others. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 50 pieces for cash. Wm. Bassen, 148 West 23d.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X 14 East 33d St., 4th floor.

SERGE Wanted.—4002, 6002, 7002 navy. Call South 1632.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; can use slightly tender or imperfect silks also. Madison Square 1905.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub silks; also to the greigh. Gramercy 6112.

SILVERTONES, SUITINGS Wanted.—Any mill, Oxford, navy, and other colors; or will exchange brown. Gilbert's 6772, and other colors. Phone Vanderbilt 4061. Harry Stoll, 33 East 33d St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15030, 15032, K 544, De Land's 9000, 40-40, Peco plush, tricotine velour, kersey, chameleon cord, and tinseltones; spot cash. Knickerbocker 226.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 9629.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deland 9000, color 11-12-13; 15032, color 303-309. Louis Rosenbein & Co., 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Joels, Stevens, Bachman; also Andrew gold-tone. Kramer, 2 West 33d, 11th floor, Madison Square 9056.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 527, Weisroth's 8091, Stevens's 4315, American 15032 and 15030; all colors. Greeley 4377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suitings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grapes. Chelsea 9053.

SILVERTONES Wanted for Cash.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's, or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5196.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, yalamas, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 3866.

SILVERTONES Wanted—100 pieces Jaeger, Joels, Andrew's, Holden and Leonard. Harmar Cloak Co. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Parkside, Holden Leonard, Joel's or similar; all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 3120.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15035, all colors; will pay cash. Rappaport & Gottlieb, Vanderbilt 4083.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones, velours, botany, yalamas. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, Buckley and Cohen 458; all shades, cash; call Stuyvesant 5062.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds, any quantity. A. H. Gittleson, 29 W. 29th.

SILVERTONES AND TRICOTINES Wanted. —Will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Vanderbilt 8207. Lunts, 10 East 33d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—5795 Deering Millikes, all colors; also 1530 American. Madison Square 7425.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard 902 Reade's or Andrews' 6190. Goldtone. Farragut 2616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 12045, Holden-Leonard's, Andrews, or similar; cash. Greeley 3183.

SILVERSTONES Wanted.—Ottoguechias or similar; any quantity for cash. Telephone Chelsea 7089.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Americans, 15050, 15032. Atwood Cloak & Suit Co., 148 West 34th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032-305, or similar. Farragut 3290, 151 West 26th St., M. R. Silverman.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Will exchange Holden Leonard color 458 for color 298. Farragut 8894.

SILVERTONES, Black River or similar Wanted.—Also Polo cloth. H. Drusin & Son. Farr. 3486.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15040, 15032; also tricotine; cash at the price. Madison Square 6028.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, 15050, or similar. Farragut 9542.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples for Fall line. Room 25, 1,123 Bdway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suitings; Fall shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy and Reindeer, any make, for cash. Farragut 2976.

STEVENS Wanted.—7154, all shades; also silvertones, Holden Leonard or similar. Madison Square 5028.

STEVENS Wanted.—6106, in all shades Chelsea 9023.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, placing big stock orders, on snappy style coats and suits. Call with samples all week, 5th floor, 8 West 19th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for ladies' Fall suits for basement. Call Mr. Brown Hill of J. L. Hudson Co., 225 Fifth Av., 8th floor. Madison Square 9400.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders suits, better grade. Call with samples, morning, Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on snappy styled suits; call with samples. Silver & Goldstein, 13 West 28th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on suits. Call with samples, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. 24 East 28th St., 6th floor. L. Alexander.

SUITS-COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders, broadcloths. Call with samples all week, 8th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders suits and coats, the better grade. 1,210 Broadway, first floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing large orders. Jobber, 7th floor, 35 West 31st St.

Buyers' Wants

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on snappy suits; call with samples, 8th floor, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 28 West 30th, 9th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders. Lipman & Bieser, 53 East 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Room 1806, 215 East 26th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—In evening shades. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Navy, not over $1.35. Schlang & Co., 131 West 26th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—White and evening shades. Madison Square 1662.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Helen Leonard's 718, also F. H., in all shades. M. Schiff & Bros., 14 West 32d.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Raritan 1272, chinchilla. Mad. Sq. 2004.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaid, Chelsea 890.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES Wanted. 36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Leitner & Co., 11 East 27th St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—50 pieces in navy, taupe, brown, black; also dropstitch; spot cash. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Also paulettes. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Velours Wanted.—Any quantity; any make. Wiseon & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, good quality, spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St. Madison Square 694.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Scotia, U. S., Selden, Dobson's, Gera, and any other makes. Gramercy 4498.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—All makes. Style Dress Co., 43 West 25th. Farragut 2684.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—100 pieces, all makes, 54 to 54.38 net, cash. Herman Cloak Co. Greeley 4582.

TRICOTINES and Satins Wanted.—Pay cash. Madison Square 8297; 12 West 32d, 15th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity. A. H. Gittleson, 29 W. 29th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any quantity Bit Rite Dress, 12 West 32d. Madison Square 2947.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also serges and silvertones; spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Anetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3003.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for all makes, navy only. Madison Square 9476.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7930.

TWILLED BACK WARREL DYE Wanted.—Open for large quantities 24-inch. Phone Gramercy 3784.

TUB SILK Wanted.—In black and white; quantity no object. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 20th.

VELVETINES Wanted.—Jullliard's 36, in all qualities; black, navy, brown. L. Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—We pay cash for Gera velours 50832 or similar; also lightweight silvertones for satining. Schwartz Bros. Chelsea 9356.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash, Botany. Forstman & Huffman, blue, brown, reindeer; also Duvet De Lands, and Bollvias. Orchard 7763.

VELOURS Wanted for Cash.—Americans 032 and Forstmann & Huffman or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 3186.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4315, or similar, all colors; also velour checks. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity black and all colors. Lawrence 8084, P. 8., 23 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight suiting velours, all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 8655.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, navy brown, reindeer. Noah Levy, 135 West 29th. Farragut 2379.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, suitings, Stevens, Jullliards, or Lawrence. Kramer, Madison Square 9056.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarke & Dana, or similar quality, any shade; for cash. Chelsea 3110.

VELOURS Wanted. — Cotton warp, all shades; any quantity. H. Drusin & Son, Farragut 3486.

VELOURS, Botany, Yalama, F. & H., or similar Wanted.—All shades; spot cash; also velour checks. Chelsea 3120.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 11050 or 15020 or Wyandota, Velours, any quantity; cash. Stuyvesant 1731.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, large and Dana, American Invincible Cloak, 124 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, American, Stevens and 50332; also tricotines. Chelsea 6501.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany F. and H. or similar quality wanted for cash. Farragut 3961.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight, all wool; will pay spot cash. Farragut 6456.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; all colors. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suitings. Kramer, Madison Square 9056.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors. Fortenack, 319 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use any quantity in velvets or velveteens, plain back or twill back; any colors; submit samples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 806 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311.

VENETIAN Wanted.—In colors only. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3130.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobber open for large quantities of ladies' silk underwear. N C 803 Times Downtown.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples Georgette waists. Bluebird, 234 5th Av.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large and small quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WASH SATIN CREPE GEORGETTE Wanted, for spot cash. Farragut 3792.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities of fancy wool plaids, also Panlette and heavy silk poplin. Call Madison Square 8077.

YALAMA OR F. H. VALUE Wanted.—Also black and brown tricotine. Chelsea 6241.

Offerings to Buyers

Two cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—10 cases 1921 light fancies, 22 cases 1921 dark fancies, 15 cases Smyrna light fancies, 15 cases Smyrna dark fancies. H. B. Reeves & Co., Nashville, Tenn., offer through their New York office, Rice & Seaman, 256 Church St.

BROADCLOTHS.—110, all colors; 332, 334, 7022, 6106, black tricotines, serges; all popular numbers. Grossman Bros, 229 4th Av, Stuyvesant 8883.

BROADCLOTHS and velours in all popular numbers. Israel Cummings & Bros., 29 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTHS.—Jullliards 110; will sell reasonable. Gram. 4075.

BROADCLOTH AND SILVERTONES for sale. Chelsea 6018.

CAPS.—Baby christening caps in stock. Max Mayer, 2052 4th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, chiffon, georgette and voile dresses to close out. Handler, 15 West 24th.

CLOTH.—Kessel's and others; ¾ goods; colors and black; reasonable. 127 West 27th, 1st floor.

CLOTH.—Have 20 pieces Stoney & Starkey mixture; cheap. Greeley 1544.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES. — Reorganized; our only salesman, value; if it costs us, 95c. you get it for $1.—a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS.—Girls', juniors' plush, velour, and silvertone, plain and fur trimmed; snappy models; $3.75 up; extraordinary values. Copeland Co., 39 West 28th.

COATS for Jobbers.—Buy from the busiest house in New York; a wonderful line of smart styles, surprisingly low price. L. Nevich, 46 West 27th.

COATS.—High class; finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close. Messeritzky & Stollerman, 23 West 27th.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours, and mixtures to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 30th.

COATS.—Suits, capes, dolmans; this Spring's stock; sacrifice. Seventh floor, 44 West 30th St.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 25d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Ladies, children's, infants' plush coats, all cheap, for Southern buyers; immediate delivery. Schwartz Bros, 31 W. 15th.

COATS.—Plush cloth, all kinds, fur trimmed, plain, ladies', juniors', children's, infants'; reasonable. Hutner, 46 West 25th St.

COATS for jobbers at low prices. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th, near Broadway.

CORDUROY.—9000, white and high colors. Mad. Sq. 8044.

COTTONS.—For spot delivery, 800 pieces voile, 39-40, assorted large checks, 32c; 900 pieces plain voile, 39-40, assorted colors, 30c; 900 pieces Liberty chambray, 39, blue, 22½c; also quantity of other cottons and mixtures on hand. F. Strachan, Orwell & Jopson, Inc., Broad 4389.

COTTON GOODS.—Extra fine quality repp, 36 inch Copen, tan, green, rose, navy, 15,000 yards; to close out all 27½c. net cash; for below market. Hazel Mfg. Co., 640 Broadway, Spring 7365.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds. Bleached and unbleached goods. Mayer Barish Mfg. Co., 640 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

COTTON GOODS.—Tricotine, white, fine quality, 3,000 yards, 33½c. net cash; our assembly below market. Hazel Mfg. Co., 640 Broadway, Spring 7365.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Meyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON POPLIN, 24,000 yards pink, blue and white, 36-inch; spot delivery. Kind & Halbreich, 633 Broadway, 3rd floor, Spring.

DRESSES. — Full line ready; serges, tricotines, satins, and georgettes, $9.75 to $37.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fell below what you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 West 23d.

DRESSES. — Don't wait another minute; Prices going sky high elsewhere; not here; on the racks to deliver today; serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations; also taffetas, tricotines, jerseys. $6.75 up. Thousands to choose from. Come up and see. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have our tricotine dresses ready for immediate delivery, from $14.75 up; also wonderful lines of coats and suits, at very cheap prices; be sure to see our wonderful line while in town. Abraham Lazgarten, 8 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, listen to reason: If you want rock bottom prices now on serge and other Fall dresses, see us quick; our stupid store values are making them all sell up and notice; look them over today. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 5,000 printed voiles on the racks, $3.75 to $9.75; and it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; all $5.75 values, $3.75; $6.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $5.50. Other jobs very cheap. Emanuel, 47 West 27th.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Tailored tricotine in newest Fall models; immediate delivery; right prices. Write for appointment to show this. David N. Gutman, 34 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSES.—Close-out of cotton voile in light and dark patterns; desirable merchandise; also white and colored Georgette crepes of the better kind. Duchess Frocks, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—2,000 cottons, dark and light patterns, for after 4th of July sales; also navy georgettes in stock. Franco-American Dress, 115 West 38th.

DRESSES.—2,000 cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have our Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Hundreds of wash dresses, in season's newest styles and patterns, for July sale, on racks for immediate delivery. Will Bresler, 17 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 103 West 72d.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $6.75 to $15; ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Close out job lots 1,200 wash voile dresses, made very fine lines, sizes 16-44, at $3.75 each. Royal Novelty Mfg. Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternities; exceptional style values; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 379 5th Av.

DRESSES.—We have on hand 500 dresses beaded georgette and plain georgette and satin, for immediate delivery; all sizes, all colors. Merit Dress, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—2,000 figured voiles, dark, and light shades; silk foulards, satins, and taffetas; specially low priced for July sales; on racks for immediate shipment. Balsam & Schirmer, 27 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery chic light and dark ground voile dresses; also small check ginghams for misses and ladies. N. Y. Dress Co., 35 West 39th St.

DRESSES.—A wonderful assortment of organdie dresses in all the leading colors at a price for the July sales; immediate delivery. S. Steiner, 53-40 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—300 printed cotton dresses; good style, dark shades, to be closed out at reasonable price. 51 West 13th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Job lot of printed voile and gingham dresses; all shades and sizes. Eagle Dress Co., 11 W. 17th. Farragut 5686.

DRESSES.—2,000 dark pattern voiles, also navy voiles to close out. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—300 gingham dresses; big sacrifice; better grade. 5th floor, front, 138 West 17th.

DRESSES.—See our Fall line, now ready; specializing in serges and tricotines. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Special to jobbers, georgettes, satins, serges, tricotines; attractive prices. Chic Made, 35 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Attention! Sacrifice offering 200 beautifully beaded georgettes; chic made. 33 West 34th.

DRESSES.—1,000 voile dresses on rack for July sale; dark and light shades. Samuel Dorf, 15 East 30th St.

DRESSES.—Tailor-made gingham and voile dresses; immediate delivery; $3.75 up. Lazar, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 satin dresses to close out. Hollinger & Co., 143 West 29th. Farragut 442.

DRESSES.—1,500 georgette satins and cotton dresses on rack to close out. Balan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Cotton, 500 good assortment of dark printed voiles; snappy styles; to close out. B. Herman, 146 West 38th.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses, dark serge, snappy styles, at a price. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, $8.50; satins, $7.50 up; best values in town. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton dresses to close out at a price. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton voile, best designs and styles; on the rack to close out. Brody & Birnbaum, 122 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Several thousand georgette and cotton; immediate delivery. Cohen Poloman, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES, bodied georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 234 5th Av.

DRESSES.—We have on our racks 5,000 cotton dresses to be sold at a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Better grades colored voile; very good assortment for immediate delivery. B. Geist, 28 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in taffeta, georgette, tricotine, and jersey; immediate delivery. Amonia Dress Co., 56 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Voile, wonderful value, on racks at remarkably low prices. Cantore, 124 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses to close out. Epstein & Warsaw, 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 8004.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool French serge dresses to close out, $6.75. Athens Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Georgette, crepe de chine, serges, satins, jerseys; cheap. Milton, 54 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Flowered voiles dresses on hand for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Bittwell Dress, 143 West 24th.

DRESSES. — Jobs printed voiles, assorted styles and sizes, georgette, crepe de chine. Faragon, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 100 cotton voile, dark shades, better grade, to close out. Practical Dress, 38 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 georgette to close out at manufacture price. Bimco Dress Co., 233 5th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 voile; close out cheap. S. G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes to close out. Sold & Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—A few hundred cotton printed voiles, to close out. Weiner, 214 7th Av.

DRESSES.—Girls', juniors' serges, velvet, barrain prices. 3d floor, 28 West 26th.

DRESSES.—800 cotton voile for sale. Contractor, 40 West 22d St., 2d Floor.

DRESSES.—Stout, voile and linen, to close out at a price. Stout Dress, 36 West 36th.

DRESSES.—July sale washable silks; advance Fall models. Dwelsch, 28 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Cottons, ginghams, vo



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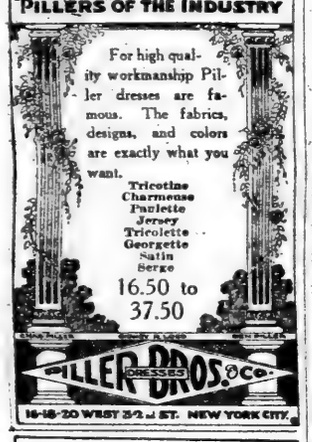
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Silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel Jr., ready-to-wear, dress goods, knit goods; Bristol.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg; H. L. Sporborg, millinery; 631 B'way.
ALTOONA, Penn.—E. F. Waltman; Miss A. Akers, coats, suits; Penn.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, Fall serge, silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, ready-to-wear; Penn.
ANDERSON, S. C.—M. D. Geiberg, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; C. H. Diehl, knit, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.; Latham.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, women's garments, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; B. Cohen, men's Summer coats, boys', men's pants; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; H. L. McLanahan, millinery; 598 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Snow, McGaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; 570 B'way; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss O. Rosendale, Mrs. H. Sleman, misses', infants' wear, muslin underwear; 83 W. 14th.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. Oppenheimer, coats, suits; F. D. Cerf, shoes; Miss M. Dignan, Miss I. Weinberger, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, gloves, underwear; C. F. Krastell, shirts, overalls; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss S. B. Hathaway, art goods; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. S. Deutsch, ready-to-wear; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss A. Bass, waists, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; J. G. Hutzler, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Lauer & Co.; L. Lauer, dry goods; Bristol.
BATAVIA, N. Y.—A. G. Henning, men's, women's furs, goods; Commodore.
BESSEMER, Ala.—Eritch & Lefkowits; N. L. Lefkowits, ready-to-wear; Penn.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.; Mrs. D. Raymond, coats, suits; Bristol.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. J. Kane, knit underwear; 6 West 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, women's garments; 38 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Williamson & Sleeper; G. E. Sleeper, ladies' hats; Park Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; D. Scales, rugs; 116 West 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, women's ready-to-wear; 30 West 32d; Penn.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, notions, furnishing goods; Penn.
BONHAM, Texas—R. A. Risser & Co.; R. A. Risser, Jr., dress goods, silks, women's garments; R. E. Risser, men's furnishing goods, clothing; Imperial.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Mrs. M. L. Delaney, skirts, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. C. Z. Mulcahy, umbrellas; Miss M. Davis, silk, knit underwear; Miss O'Connor, corsets; Mrs. Plumer, ribbons; basement buyers; A. Cohen, jobs skirts, girls' women's dresses; Miss Rice, knit underwear; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, brassieres; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Lownes, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Kane, misses', ladies' suits; Miss E. M. Kennedy, crepe de chine underwear; Mrs. N. F. O'Connell, gowns; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—M. S. Collins, silks, dress goods, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Tuck & Romnofsky; H. Tobias, caps; Commodore.
BOSTON—Unique Dress Co.; D. Molen, ladies' dresses; Latham.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. P. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. G. Hawkins, rugs, carpets, mattings; G. L. Snyder, stationery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. J. Connell Co.; J. J. Connell, millinery; Bristol.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jensen, leather goods; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss L. O'Callaghan, misses' silk dresses, $12.50 up; Mrs Kaleske, neckwear; Mrs. Milliken, infants' low-priced coats; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Peck, silk and muslin underwear; Mr. Levy, machine-made dresses; Miss C. Murphy, misses' suits; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Miss Keegan, waists. Basement: Miss Callahan, silk and muslin underwear; Mr. Ring, ladies' and misses' dresses; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Koeningsthal, men's, boy's clothing; Mr. Goldberg, men's furnishings; Mr. Dutch, bathing suits, bathing shoes; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors', and girls' dresses; Mr. O'Brien, misses' and ladies' coats and suits; Miss Hickey, corsets; Miss Duquette, sweaters; Mr. Levine, jackets; Mr. Cooper, general mdse; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Houghton-Dutton Co.; A. Van Norton, hosiery, leather goods, men's wear; A. F. Reed, jewelry, silverware, leather goods, clocks, &c.; J. F. Feiner, boys', girls', infants', children's clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Howland Dry Goods Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, flannels, blankets; 404 4th Av.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas.—Sherman's; C. R. Sherman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 39 E. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries, hdkfs; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The W. Hengerer Co.; Miss Lennon, stationery; Miss McFarland, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss P. Brinton, cloaks, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; G. P. Reisel, linens; 220 5th Av., Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, waists; 212 5th Av.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; J. J. Murphy, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 23 East 26th.
BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; H. Symons, women's ready-to-wear; 141 5th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—David, Zollars & Son; L. H. Zollars, ladies' garments; McAlpin.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Kreis, ready-to-wear; 1,160 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. F. Smoot, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; A. Beutler, upholstery goods; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Bieper, upholstery goods; J. Gottlieb, coats, suits, dresses; 13 E. 21st 22d.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsch & Co.; M. Hirsch, dresses, coats, suits; 259 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Finn, men's furn. goods, work clothes; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; Miss L. Coyne, infants', misses' headwear, knit goods; 521 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. & A. Ahrens; Miss A. Ahrens, millinery; Penn.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Carney, dresses; Miss L. Solomon, cloaks, suits; Miss D. Worsky, suits, costumes; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Leonard, women's suits; Miss Clements, women's coats, wraps; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. Cannon, ribbons, jewelry, hdkfs; W. J. Martin, buttons; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, wash goods; E. T. Fogarty, white goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. J. Hoelscher, coats, suits, skirts; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbitt, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.; Penn.
CHICAGO—Greene's; B. Greene, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; O. Kettlewell, men's work clothing; C. V. Williams, hair goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Waxman, Penner & Levine; M. Waxman, notions; Breslin.
CHICKASHA, Okla.—Levine & Miller; B. Levine, John silk dresses, waists, silk negligees; 1,140 Broadway.
CHILLICOTHE, Mo. — P. W. Hartman, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Goldsmith Brothers & Glaser; E. I. Goldsmith, dry goods, men's furnishing goods; Gotham.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Weiss Co.; H. Weiss, hosiery, underwear; 17 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; C. Brix, ready-to-wear; Mr. Hyman, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; E. Kotter, dress goods, silks; O. L. Knuepfer, laces, ribbons; W. G. Otte, notions; 250 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Colordine & Son Co.; F. Morris, lace curtains; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; J. S. Hayman, waists, underwear; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Mrs. H. E. Richardson, suits; 23 East 38th.
CINCINNATI — Hanke Bros. Co.; G. C. Bauer, children's serge, taffeta dresses, plush coats; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store; D. Fusfield, ladies' Fall coats, suits, dresses, children's Fall coats; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kolchen Co.; A. H. Kolchen, ready-to-wear; 53 Worth, room 6.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hilben D. G. Co.; M. Willman, linens, upholstery goods; 1,170 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—S. K. Siegel & Co.; Miss S. Frieoman, waists; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Kaplan, H. R. Tyroler, children's Fall coats, suits and coats; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss H. Holden, M. Lindner, waists; 37 West 20th.
CLEVELAND—Sherman-Leachman Co.; H. C. Paul, furn. goods; Bristol.
CLEVELAND—Klein's; Miss B. B. Jacobs, waists; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND — Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, waists, skirts, negligees; E. Reutlinger, silk, cotton underwear; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—City D. G. Co.; A. Rothenberg, clothing, furn. goods; B'way Central.
CLEVELAND—Klein, Lichtenstader & Co.; H. F. Klein, men's furn. goods; 96 Franklin.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. T. Reed, millinery; Penn.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Bloch, dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Danner, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard St.; Sherman Square.
CLEVELAND—Fisan-Froelke Co.; J. Flanagan, carpets; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; C. S. Wingenbach, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—McMullen Bros.; W. J. Edwards, notions, laces; D. F. McMullen, dry goods; Grand.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Rodenfels, men's furn. goods; Mr. Stevenson, mdse. manager; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss F. L. Berg, millinery; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. D. Covert, women's ready-to-wear; Miss I. Simon, dry goods, toilet articles, &c.; Miss T. Callinan, infants' wear, art goods, notions, stationery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—H. A. Morgan Co.; F. B. Wilson, hats; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; P. Springer, domestics, men's furn. goods; 6 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; W. E. Lenimon, rugs; 1,150 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Mais Bros.; Miss L. Gibbins, dresses; 119 West 23d.
DAYTON, Ohio — Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. Hyrnes, dresses; 225 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbell, dress goods; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DENVER, Col.—The Joslin D. G. Co.; S. Mason, blouses; 23 East 26th St.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Son; M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Woodward.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Emery Harris & Co.; L. H. Twidman, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younger Bros.; Mrs. M. E. Ellison, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss M. Hickey, women's suits; 225 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; G. E. Smith, wool, wash goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Paris Avenue.
DETROIT—Pollock, Pettibone & Co.; H. S. Gidley, flowers, feathers; Commodore.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Tuttis & Clark; G. J. Letterman, motor apparel; Penn.
DETROIT—Emporium; Miss R. A. Fitzpatrick, silk, cotton waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Merchell, jobs woolen sweaters, bathing suits, wash dresses; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McHugh, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; J. S. Phillips, notions; 43 Leonard.
DRUMRIGHT, Okla.—J. Getz; Mrs. L. Pickera, ladies' ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—Miller, Albemberg Co.; M. G. Albemberg, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery, hosiery, underwear; Flanders.
DULUTH, Minn.—J. Freimuth; H. W. Kaltenberg, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
DULUTH, Minn.—W. H. Brown & Co.; W. H. Bruen, coats, suits, waists, wrappers; 3 West 29th; Penn.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Schiff & Newman Co.; M. J. Newman, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—W. Erlanger Co.; W. Erlanger, Jr., clothing, furn. goods; 21 West 20th St.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne, Norman & Zahniser Co.; Miss Knaff, dresses, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; H. Fisher, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
FORT VALLEY, Ga.—H. Moskowitz, men's silk shirts, jobs women's Spring suits; 1,170 Broadway, Room 503.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—C. T. Pidgeon Millinery Co.; A. H. Kegelmeyer, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk D. G. Co.; F. W. Swamick, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, ready-to-wear; 243 5th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; Miss N. Timmons, dresses, coats, suits; 1,140 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; Miss O'Brien, infants', children's ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman & Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Kalterman, gowns, dresses; 1,150 B'way.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Neima & Blum; S. Blum, coats, suits, millinery; 141 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.
HOUSTON, Tex.—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. P. Shannon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, muslin, flannel underwear, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.; C. S. Cully, hats, caps; Albert.
INDIANAPOLIS—Fannley & McCrea, Millinery Co.; E. A. Dietrichs, hats, silks, velvets, trimmings; 502 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—C. B. Cones & Son Mfg. Co.; E. L. Patrick, overalls; 906 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,301 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; P. Clark, cloaks, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS — Levy-Berkowitz Cap and Hat Co.; N. Berkowitz, hats, caps, woolens, serges, silks, satins; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayers & Co.; Miss Stanley, notions; Miss D. Weinbaar, toilet goods; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayers & Co.; Miss Williams, ribbons; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss J. Vickery, ladies' coats; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
JEANETTE, Penn.—I. Ambler, ready-to-wear; 16 East 33d; Breslin.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; E. Mock, notions; 1,132 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld's Parisian; Miss B. Platt, coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.; Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock waists, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; Mr. Robertson, underwear, knit goods, hosiery, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; S. Beam, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; J. Irwin, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Smith's; A. C. Smith, ready-to-wear; Penn.
LAREDO, Texas—A. C. Richter, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
LEBANON, Penn.—Hoak Bros.; W. Hoak, general merchandise; Breslin.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal-Burrow D. G. Co.; W. O. Moen, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beall Burrow D. G. Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; C. L. Demers, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. Richards, waists, petticoats; 1,170 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. Torrey, infants', children's underwear; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Smith, Riddick Wholesale D. G. Co.; H. Hubbard, domestics; H. F. Ford, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; S. Caskey, millinery; H. Conrad, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—California Furniture Co.; A. H. Voigt, furniture; Belmont.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; W. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; E. M. Wright, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; C. J. Osborne, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. W. Ould Co.; L. R. Hill, notions, hosiery, gloves, laces; 43 Leonard.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—Brown Mdse. Co.; G. R. Waring, notions; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS—Oppenheim & Bejach; S. Heyman, shoes; Imperial.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Jos. Rosenfeld Co.; L. Rosenfield; ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Room 910.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss Vanderwater, notions, art goods; 404 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaefer, mdse. manager; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed Schuster Co.; C. Kant, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Penn.
MILWAUKEE—J. H. Rice & Friedman Co.; D. M. Greenwald, shirtings; 65 Worth.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. A. Heder, rugs, carpets; B'way and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. Bens, waists; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young, Quinlan Co.; Miss E. McGinn, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. W. Rector, apparel, mdse.; 2 West 37th.
MINNEAUOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. Dalgarno, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL—National Garment Co.; A. Killoor, silk, cotton dresses; 37 West 32d.
MONTREAL—Greenshield's, Ltd.; W. A. Mattinson, wash goods; Manhattan.
MONTREAL—Debehaims; F. X. De Grandpre, millinery; Brostell.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Weinbaum & Jacobus; D. Weinbaum, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Kopple & Frankfurt; A. Olshine, ready-to-wear; 1,132 B'way; Flanders.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wiener Bros. & Grief; N. Wiener, ladies' ready-to-wear; 604 B'way; Flanders.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain-Sloan Co.; W. G. Tinsley, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; G. W. Beckett, women's clothing; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. A. Fry, boys' clothing; M. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks Isaacs Co.; G. W. Hogan, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS — Leon Godchaux Clothing Co.; R. Robert; shoes; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—G. A. Kaufmann Co.; E. Levy, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
NEWPORT NEWS, Ky.—S. Wachman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. W. Neyhard, housefurn. goods; 4 W. 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay, Inc.; L. R. Smith, silks; 28 East 30th St.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; L. R. Smith, silks; 23 E. 26th.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand St., York.
NORWICH, N. Y.—Seitz & Johnson; F. L. Johnson, clothing; Continental.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Taft & Pennover; M. Reddin, silks; H. C. Mann, domestics, blankets; F. A. Booth, notions, ribbons; Mrs. Dibbs, coats, suits, waists; Miss Vosburgh, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Morton, representing; 220 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hamer D. G. Co.; J. F. Byrne, coats, suits, dress goods, cassey, gloves; 43 Leonard.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—E. F. Simons & Co.; E. F. Simons, coats, suits; Breslin.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Otis Bros.; M. E. Otis, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl; J. Hummel, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, Stewart's; Miss Stewart, muslin underwear; Miss Crewe, waists; Miss Hannah and Miss Safron, suits; Miss Ewell, dresses; 16 E. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA — Hausner's; L. Ehrmann, girls' gingham, figured voile dresses; 33 E. 20th.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker & Wagman, Dowell, Pomeroy coats.
PHILADELPHIA—Aaron Feldman & Co.; M. Feldman, rugs, linoleums; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA — J. Sporkin & Sons; M. Sporkin, trimmings; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furnishing goods; Boyd, trunks, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—L. R. Pagnon, shirtings; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—Meyer Cravis & Sons; A. Cravis, dress goods; 52 West 34th; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Langman & Bro.; J. Langman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman Co.; J. F. Dittman, wash goods, silks; 2 West 32d; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Crossman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway & 10th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; S. Herman, basement jobs wash goods, silks, cotton goods; S. N. Kardon, basement children's coats, corsets; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Schonberg & Weisberg; J. Weisberg, ready-to-wear; Penn.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc.; Miss Kiener, children's, infants' dresses; H. Mates, underwear, basement; Miss Hemborger, jobs waists, basement; Miss Gittenbath, dress trimmings; Miss Martin, cloaks, suits, dresses, basement; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's skirts, waists, sweaters; J. Stefbel, carpets, rugs; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Louis Friedberg; M. H. Berman, jobs muslin, flannelette underwear; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; R. K. McQuiston, men's furn. goods, sweaters; H. Jennewine, laces, hdkfs., knit goods, yarns; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, linens, corsets, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; A. Arnfeld, men's furnishing goods; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Wearfine Clothing Co.; N. Breakstone, men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Renwick Bros. & Co.; Miss C. A. Wood, millinery; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Meyer, Jonasson & Co.; A. Casper, women's coats, misses' dresses, skirts; 100 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. S. Holliday, notions; 470 4th Av.; Penn.
PORT HURON, Mich.—J. B. Sperry Co.; Miss La Forge jobs cotton, silk dresses, cotton waists, skirts; 1,150 B'way; Prince George.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby & Co.; Miss E. F. Geanif, coats, suits; 141 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Famous; P. H. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Famous; P. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. F. Mourin; J. F. Mourin, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. B. Mouton, underwear; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. H. Hatch, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; J. M. Serris, coats, suits; Park Avenue.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. C. Stauffer, ladies' hosiery; 220 5th av.; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Inc.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, gents' furn. goods; 116 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Thalheimer Bros.; Mrs. A. E. Mann, muslin underwear, infants', children's wear; Pennsylvania.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, Fall suits, serge dresses; 37 W. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoades; W. M. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; 433 4th Av.; Penn.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 433 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.; Berger's; E. Berger, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman & Co.; B. Forman, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Crumley, white piece goods, hdkfs; G. E. Fuites, staple notions; K. C. Townsend and L. Rogers, art stationery; 1123 4th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.; Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss E. Hummell, notions, art embroideries; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; J. W. Darke, millinery; 141 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Colonial Cloak and Suit House; Mr. Silverman, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1015.
SAN FRANCISCO—Berman's; S. Berman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss G. Rigdon, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Brothers; A. Ancker, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d; Penn.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear, men's gloves; 73 Leonard.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Adler; Miss M. Murphy, toilet goods; Miss M. Unger, ribbons, fancy goods; Miss C. King, underwear, children's dresses, waists; A. Zelner, sweaters, waists; 1,150 B'way.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss L. Myrick, gloves, ribbons, hdkfs.; Breslin.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Spanjian D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, coats, suits, infants', children's wear; 37 West 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; E. Yogen, blouses, silk petticoats, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.
SELMA, Ala. — Rothschild Mercantile Co.; Mr. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, domestics; 329 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; J. W. Harvey, furn. goods; 329 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; M. R. Seagle, cotton piece goods; 440 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, women's ready-to-wear; 1,132 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Chas. H. Heer D. G. Co.; D. F. Atterbury, basement ready-to-wear; Mrs. Plummer, house furnishings; 1,150 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures; 220 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Mottier Mercantile Co.; J. B. Mottier, cottons, dry goods; 73 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Jones, Payne Hat Co.; C. W. Dean, hats, caps; Penn.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; J. Gorman, ribbons; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; R. L. Ham, representing; 225 5th Av.
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THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5@5½ p. c. for the best names
Monday .....5@5½ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Might Sell Up for Spring.

Certain manufacturers of dress goods feel that, if they opened lines for the Spring 1920 season in the near future, it would only be a question of hours before their output would be booked up complete. It was reported by the representative of one house that buyers have even taken the pains to leave telephone numbers with him so that they may be notified at once when his Spring line is opened. This is an unusual precaution and, as he pointed out, goes to show how eager the trade is to place its orders for the new season.

Week Work and Deliveries.

The week work plan in the local coat and suit trade is having the effect of putting operations just about on a par with deliveries of material. It was pointed out by a representative of the trade that, if the piece work system was in being at the present time with deliveries of fabrics so far behindhand, overhead and other expenses would almost break some of the weaker members of the industry. As it is, all houses are just about in the same boat and, with production on a slower basis owing to the new system of work, the effect of slow deliveries is not quite as bad as it would be under former conditions.

Tricotines for Next Season.

Much the same popularity is predicted for tricotines as fell to the lot of poplins and gabardines. They are held out as being good for several seasons more to come, with a good possibility of them being included in the semi-staple class. Dress goods buyers are well decided upon them for the next Spring season, and they are expected to fill a very important position in coming operations. There is talk of putting them out in some novelty designs, although manufacturers of the fabric do not believe this is necessary, either to encourage their sale or to suit the tastes of some buyers.

Intermediate Width Ribbons.

In the ribbon trade there is a noticeable picking up of the demand on intermediate widths. These have been somewhat dormant. Widths of two and two and a half inches are now selling in a lively way, and it is thought the scarcity of other sizes may have something to do with this new development. Wide and narrow goods still continue active. A few of the new Fall numbers are being shown, but for the most part manufacturers have plenty to do filling orders on their Summer lines.

Chinese Silk Improvement.

From word received of the progress being made to improve sericulture in China, that country will be able to supply silk manufacturers with American style skeins inside of two years. The educational work toward this end is now being conducted in China by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. The organization has the support of the silk exporters in China and the various silk organizations throughout the world. One of the chief aims is to improve the quality of Chinese silk through better growing methods and also by more efficient reeling processes so as to produce a skein that manufacturers can use to advantage. Japan's present monopoly of the raw silk market is not regarded as a healthy condition of trade in that commodity, and the entrance of China will, it is thought, effect noteworthy benefits.

Serving Only Regular Trade.

One of the prominent silk houses has prominently displayed a sign which informs all who come into the showrooms that, owing to the scarcity of merchandise, only regular customers will be supplied with goods. The decision to serve only the regular trade was occasioned by the numerous requests for merchandise coming from houses that under normal conditions would be supplied by competing concerns. In justice to their old customers, it was thought advisable to place this restriction described on the sale of goods, and salesmen of the house have been notified to that effect.

Gray Goods Prices Strong.

Prices continued strong in the local gray goods market yesterday, some of them even advancing above the recent high levels. While first hands appeared as sellers to some extent, most of the transactions in print cloths were by second hands. Sales were reported of 39-inch 72-76s at 23 cents, and of 68-72s in the same width at 22 cents. Thirty-eight and one-half inch 64-60s sold at 17½ cents. All of these were from Southern mills. Some 38½-inch 60-48s from Eastern mills were disposed of at 15 cents. In the sheetings, 36-inch 5.50-yard goods went at 18½ cents, and 5-yard goods at 14½ cents. In the fine yarn fabrics sales were reported of 40-inch 96-92s at 29 cents. Sateens and twills moved in a big way from second hands.

Not Taking Long Contracts.

One of the leading dealers in artificial silk yarns is advising his customers against long-time contracts, and is following his own advice. He is taking no contracts for future delivery even where such contracts are offered at very attractive prices. He stated that even a 50 per cent. increase at the present time would not encourage him to let down the bars to customers who are so eager for goods. His policy against long-time commitments is based on the unsettled state of the labor market and the difficulties in the raw material market.

Longer Seasons in Suit Trade.

Beyond the benefits which the coat and suit trade expects to get as a result of the change over from piece work to a week work basis, there is said to be a distinct advantage to retailers in the new system. Under former conditions, the busy season in the trade was limited to scarcely more than six months, and all buying as well as manufacturing was bunched in that period. A better showing of merchandise and a lengthening of the season, so that purchases may be strung out over six and perhaps eight months, whereas formerly the sales were confined to about four, will result, it is said, in more elastic merchandising methods. The first effect will be larger in a reduced number of bargain sales, as the retailer will be able to make his purchases from time to time instead of bulking them.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 22 East 70 ft w of Madison Av, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Charles Rensen against B. Cohen et al.; Larkin & Co., attorneys; due, $48,156.47; taxes, &c., $1,361.20; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

90th St, 139 West, n s, 226.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 26.9x100.8, five-story flat; Margaret Stumpf against Mehler et al.; Elfers & A. attorneys; due, $4,046.90; taxes, &c., $450; first mortgage, $20,000; to the Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co. for $27,000.

By Henry Brady.

Emerson Place, w s, 477.1 ft s w of Prescott Av, 236.8x215.3, to c l 712th s irregular, vacant; C. H. Jacob against Cornelius Kahlen et al.; Ivan Swift, attorney; due, $25,583.10; taxes, &c., $16,000; withdrawn.

56th St, 216 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4, five-story building; City Real Estate Co. against Michael et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $16,074.11; taxes, &c., $800; to Richard Haran for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

114th St, 179 East, s s, 118 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11; four-story flat; Josephine Lachat against C. G. Golden et al.; Ferriss & S., attorneys; due, $10,784.41; taxes, &c., $944; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

183d St, 541 East, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x100, five-story flat; Lenox Hill Hospital against Frieda Hart et al.; E. Burghard, attorney; due, $13,550.56; taxes, &c., $1,895; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Jumel Pl, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, for a three-story and tin-roofed dwelling; Simkens, N. Y., owner; W. F. Leppin, 1,358 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, architect; cost, $101, 000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

724 St, 265 West, to a four-story dwelling; M. K. Clark, 1 West 85th St, owner; Berlin Feller & Hanson, 110 Nassau St, architects; cost $17,000.

115th St, Nos. 616 to 620 West, to a six-story tenement; 620 West 115th St Corp., 505 5th Av, owner; G. and E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,066-8, mtg $25,000; Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank to Bertha M. Hiser, 45 West 105th St.; attorney, Campora; 132 Nassau St. $24,550

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36, mtg $8,000; Harriet H. Waters to Bankers Trust Co., 14 Wall St; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. $1

HESTER ST, 57, mtg $4,000; Fiera Stark to Fanny I. M. Leith, 460 West 152d St; attorney, Chas. Schimmer, 100 Broadway. $1,253

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 580, mtg $6,000; Trabing R. and C. Co. to Union Estates Co., 1-3 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. $1

12TH ST, 220 East; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery; address 135 Broadway

Bronx.

BOSTON AV, s e c, 242.10 ft e of angle point in Boston Av, opposite Jefferson Place, 75x100; William C. Berbert to John Lackmann, 445 East 184th St; attorney, F. B. Egan, 40 Exchange Place. $2,000

CLINTON AV, 1,950; Egilie Hegelein to Bertha Munde, 1,950 Clinton Av. et al.; attorney, F. Schmitt, 1,900 Clinton Av. $2,000

HULL AV, 3,147; Mary A. McKeown to William W. Sieber, 425 West 124th St; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av. $1,000

VONO AV, 2,277; Charles Ruger to Charles E. Haily, 2,277 Lyon Av; attorneys, F. & C. E. Haily, 2,060 Westchester Av. $1,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,510; Caroline Waudeyer to Anna B. Zugsmith, 523 Prince St; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 36 Av. and 148th St $2,500

TINTON AV, e s, 83.4 ft s of Cedar Place, 16.8x100; Francis W. Peat, administrator, to Annie Lane, executrix, 2900 Hancock St, Brooklyn; attorney, G. J. Voss, 63 Park Row $1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Peat, executrix, to Hy. Cassellus, 128 East 50th St; attorney, same $2,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 382 ft s of 182d St, 18x110; Mary J. Reynolds to Frederick Horn, at Sharwood Park, Mount Vernon; attorney, F. W. Clark, 30 Prospect Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $3,500

226TH ST, n s, 100 e s Prospect Av, Two Trees, 25x102; also Prospect Terrace, s s, 166 ft n of 226th St, 50x125; Marie T. Dunn-Rousset to William F. Epple, 340 East 135th St; attorney, George McCaughan, 41 Park Row, assignment 3 mtgs, each $900 $2,800

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 6029-31, s w c, Leo W. Vogel to David Jacobs Uhr, 255 West 146th St, from May 1, 1917 to Feb 28, 1929 $10,600

MADISON AV, 175, 2d loft; St. Regis Restaurant, Inc., to Adolph Feller, 1 West 85th Av, 8 yrs 1 mo, May 1, 1919; attorney, H. J. Rothstein, 1,400 5th Av. $5,000

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 26-28, all; Valentine Schmitt to Harry Abrahamson, 13 5th Av, Brooklyn, 25 years, spring water; high altitude; grand place for Summer hotel or Summer home; has graphite deposit. Y 9 Times Annex.

Concession in magnificent hall, newly decorated, opposite principal hotels, facing ocean; dancing or other diversions. Pier, 513 Sewall Av. Phone 1628-J, Asbury Park.

Shoes.—25,000 pairs men's leather shoes; good assortment; suitable European or domestic market; average price $5.12½; July delivery. Exporter, D 90 Times.

Will buy shirt factory, in operation now, anywhere within 100 miles of New York, about 50 machines. P. S., 182 Times.

Leaving for Europe; want sell half interest in going metal business; fine chance for practical metallurgist. S 38 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Wanted, $1,500 for ninety days at 7 per cent; when money is returned you will retain permanent interest in business; good security. Edwards, 10 Wall St. Phone Rector 8239.

Private party will make loans on outstanding accounts and trade notes. P 589 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DO YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE YOUR PRODUCTS OR YOUR BUSINESS IN PORTO RICO? The convenience for the American merchants and manufacturers to advertise their business in this island through the daily newspaper "El Mundo" and weekly magazine "Puerto Rico Ilustrado" can be explained to you if you address Mr. C. Asenjo, Hotel Joyce, 31 West 71st St.

For $6 we will write in Spanish circulars, commercial letters, prospectuses, announcements; also catalogues, magazines, and all kinds of technical instruments and schedules. 409 Broadway, Room 5; Canal 3043.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Joseph Shenk purchased from Burns Brothers the one-story taxpayer on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 164th and 165th Streets. The property fronts 388 feet on the avenue, 155 feet on 164th Street, and 145 feet on 165th Street, and includes a moving picture theatre. The aggregate annual rental is approximately $60,000. The property was held at $550,000. Samuel Kruiewitch was the broker. Morrison & Schiff represented the purchaser as attorneys.

Brooklyn.

Bertha Stumpf sold the two-story and basement two-family house at 1,367 Putnam Avenue to a client of Frank J. Magerle. The same broker sold for Mrs. C. Ernest Vetter a cottage on a plot 33 by 100, at 4,379 Fulton Street; for K. Pfeiffer a two-family cottage at 143 Sneediker Avenue, and for Mary E. Hickey a two-family cottage at 530 Herald Avenue to Mary Mahland.

William J. Mulligan sold the two-story and attic one-family house on a plot 30 by 100 at 940 East Twelfth Street to a client of Samuel Galitzka and Jacov.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two and one-half-story one-family brick dwelling at 268 Tillary Street.

Anna C. Haase sold the two-story and basement building on the east side of East Thirty-first Street, 400 feet north of Tilden Avenue, to a client of the McInerney-Klinck Realty Co.

M. L. and C. Ernst sold to the Clio Realty Company 1,732 East Twenty-first Street, a two-story detached dwelling, on a plot 40 by 100. G. L. Delatour negotiated the sale.

Borough of Richmond.

John Whalen sold a dwelling on Henderson Avenue, Livingston, to Frank McNally, through W. S. E. Hall.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold a plot of ground at the corner of Oceanview Place and Lindenwood Road, Hillcrest Park, to Arthur G. Learn through Cornelius G. Kolff.

Queens Borough Sales.

Edgar M. Palen sold the one-family house, on plot 38 by 100, at 48 Sixteenth Street, Flushing, to S. Louise Knapp through J. Albert Johntra.

L. Shinneck bought a two-story frame detached dwelling, on plot 38 by 100, at 100 Remington Avenue, near Jerome Avenue, South Jamaica, through the Bulkley & Horton Company.

Suburban Sales.

X. Z. Niess bought a house on a double plot on Woodside Road, Madison, N. J., through Allabough & Son. The same brokers sold three lots, each 50 by 157.5, at 83 Woods-at-Madison, to J. H. Hollingsworth.

A deed conveying 174 acres of land, on which part of Camp Upton is located, to the United States Government has been filed in the Suffolk County Clerk's office. The deed was executed by Valentine Dittimier and the consideration is $20,000.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot on Parkway Drive, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Laura B. Merrill, who will soon begin the erection of a house.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Brady leased for Catherine E. Kanny, for a term of years, to Feinman & Zarelnick, the properties 215 and 217 West Twenty-seventh Street. The lessees will alter to stores and lofts for their own business. The same broker also leased the building 275 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the Castle Cave, for the estate of Dr. Wyimick to Samuel Hartfenist, who will occupy same after alterations.

George A. Bowman leased for the estate of Cyrus Clark, from the expiration of the present lease on the property, the premises at 824 Broadway, for a term of twenty-one years, to a client who contemplates using part of the said premises for his business and subrenting the balance.

Downtown Properties Sold.

The Seaman's Bank for Savings sold the premises, 4 stories and basement, improved building at 832 and 834 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, to the Grand Concourse Realty Company, Michael Kaufman, President. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. negotiated the transaction.

St. Luke's Hospital sold the buildings at 41 and 62 White Street, held at $100,000, through Robert F. Bonsall.

Warehouse Sold.

The Semai Realty Company sold the building 631 to 639 West Forty-sixth Street, a three-story warehouse and stable, on a plot 125 by 100, to Christian Vollebregt & Son, Inc., for occupancy.

The same brokers sold for Helen Gaffney to S. Epstein & Son the four-story building at 152 and 154 East 129th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Browning Buys East Side Lofts.

Edward W. Browning bought three five-story lofts, 62.11 by 75.4, at 718 to 722 East Eleventh Street, built by Brannum C and Dry Dock Street, from Blaine Morrison, represented by Fred S. Schlessinger. John Finck was the broker.

Private Dwellings.

William F. O'Connell bought the four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.2, at 64 East Sixty-eighth Street, from Albert S. Morrow, Lucy S. Morrow, Juliet M. Seaman and Robert L. Morrow through C. Royce Herbert. The buyer is the owner of the three houses adjoining on the east.

The Ashlah Realty Company bought the house, on lot 22.6 by 98.9, at 105 East Twenty-eighth Street, from a Mr. Turner for alteration. The property, which was held at $40,000, was sold through E. A. Turner, Inc.

The Kingbert Holding Company, Inc., sold the four-story dwelling, 19 by 100.5, at 148 East Forty-sixth Street, to Ruth A. Williams, through Daniel Casey.

The newly formed 41 West Eighty-eighth Street Company, with a capital of $50,000, (Directors, A. F. Cross, H. B. Pegson, and E. Rieser,) purchased from Annie Jandy 39 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

Christian Gucker sold to Mary F. Cummings the three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 98.9, at 22 East 127th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Anna A. Donnelly sold the four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.3, at 108 West Seventy-fifth Street.

The Kenrose Realty Company sold the private dwelling 386 West 157th Street to Mrs. M. Williams, through James C. Thomas, Jr.

Three Sales by Brown.

Frederick Brown sold to Mrs. Mary Smith 390 Mott Avenue, southeast corner of 144th Street, a five and a half story flat, on a plot 50 by 100, located one block from the subway station; to Michael Lint, through Edward D. Goode, 231 and 237 Hoyt Street, near Baltic Street, Brooklyn, two three-story flats; to a client of the Anderson Realty Company the vacant plot having a frontage of 75 feet on Mundy Lane, 315 feet on West Fifth Street, and 200 feet on South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

First Avenue Sale.

The building, 25 by 75, at the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street and First Avenue, held at $25,000, was sold through H. W. Krumwiede, Jr.

Tenement Deals.

Caroline B. Burnholme sold to a client of Harry Sugarman 210 East 124th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Second Avenue, a 5-story tenement, 20 by 100.

Ennis & Sinnott purchased from the Westcott estate the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-first Street, a 5-story flat with lot 20 by 75, owned by the sellers for 30 years. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Morris J. Gordon and Nathan Sharpuka sold the 4-story single flat, 18 by 49.5, at 356 West Thirty-seventh Street, through Joseph F. Feist & Co.

Wellsmore Apartments Leased for $4,418,000.

Bing & Bing, under the title of the Farnham Realty Company, leased the Wellsmore, a 12-story apartment house, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, for 63 years at an aggregate rental of $4,418,000. The property was rented from Louis Living-ston, who has owned the house for several years. The structure stands on a plot fronting 106 feet on the avenue and 160.4 feet on Seventy-seventh Street, and was put up by Bing & Bing about 10 years ago. The lease is arranged in three terms of 21 years each, the rental calling for $70,000 per annum.

The Resale Market.

Cahn & Pittman sold the three-story brick two-family dwelling on lot 25 by 100, at 2,890 Bailey Avenue, to Bernard Lieberman, and the three-story brick dwelling, 19.8 by 95, at 2,403 Walton Avenue, to Helen May Davis.

Stuyvesant & Sussman, operators, sold the five-story apartment, 42 by 100, at 778 East 180th Street, for $45,000.

The Denwood Realty Company, B. Benenson, President, to the Queen Mab Company, 1,299 Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of 169th street, a five-story apartment house, with five stores, on a lot 25 by 100. It was held at $55,000, and rents for about $8,000. Nehring Brothers were the brokers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 601, n corner of 177th St, 107.11x—x101.6x100; Riverside Drive and 93d St Corporation to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $159,000, all liens; attorney, Hall Steiltinger, 320 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Barclay Holding Corporation to Ricca Realty Co., 320 Broadway, mtgs $164,500, all liens, July 1; attorney, same $100

BROADWAY, 3,200, e s corner Manhattan St. (129,) runs n 112.7x s 108.4 x e 100.1x w 47.2 to beginning; Norman Real Estate Corp. to College Holding Co., 118 West 125th St. n s, July 1; attorneys, Marrinson & T., 320 Broadway $100

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 151st St, 99.11x 49.9x irregular; Letitia Buckredge to Madeline A. Agart, 361 East 188th St, mtg $6,350, all liens, May 31; attorney, Robert L. Noah, 1,462 Broadway $100

EAST END AV, 83, e s, 25.4x80; Julius J. Chandler to Carrie, his wife, 2,277 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, all liens, June 27; attorneys, Ribman & R., 100 Broadway $1

ELIZABETH ST, 240, e s, 20x87.9; Josephine Santangelo to Giuseppina Provenzano, 238 Mulberry St, subject to liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Duane St, (167,) to Charles A. Peabody, 115 West Beach Realty Corp., 46 Cedar St, mtg $20,000, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HUDSON ST, 695, e s, 22.6 ft n of St. Luke's Place, 21.11x58.6, irregular; also 30, 32 and 34 James B. Mitchell, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St and another; attorneys, Gitlin, Ec. & H., 23 Exchange Place $11,000

HUDSON ST, s e corner of 14th St, 11.6x50.5 x103.3x92.4 Griswold A. Thompson and another, trustee, to Mary Van Alen Thompson 2d, 1,295 Canal Street Corporation, 140 Broadway; attorneys, Gitlin, Ec. & P., 149 Broadway $2,500

LENOX AV, 235, w s, 42.6 ft s of 123d St, 19x80; Lauterbach et al, executors, to Wilhelmina Fabricius, on premises, all liens, June 23; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway $13,500

LENOX AV, 470, e s, 79.11 ft n of 133d St, 20x84; Rachel S. Alexander to Katie M. Moran, 330 Lenox Av, mtg $23,500, June 27; attorney, Isaac Hyman, 119 Nassau St $100

MADISON AV, w s, 83.10 ft n of 164th St, 17.11x90; G. M. Callaher to Sigmund Adler, 175 East 79th St, subject to lease; attorney, John P. Schwartz, 100 Broadway $2,750

SAME PROPERTY; Belle Callaher to same; undivided ½ lower in ¼ int. of Gertrude M. Callaher $100

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, all right, title and interest in and to ¼ int., quitclaim; attorney, same $1

MADISON AV, s e, 55.10 ft s of 123th St, 14x70; Jacob Bass to Jane Ross, 749 West End Av, quitclaim, June 27; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

PARK AV, s e corner of 164th St, 50.6x 102.9; S. L. Ayres to Abbotsford Realty Corp., 30 Broad St, b. & s., c. a. g. July 2; attorney, Keyes Winter, 30 Broad St. $1

STATE ST, plot bounded s w by State St, (30,) s e by 9½ State St, 64.4x n e in rear, 28.6x n w and 11 State St, 49.7; Pearl St, bounded n by Pearl St 19.6, e by land of Clark et al, Ludlow St s by land of Corre 19.5, and w by land of Corre 35.5; 9 State St, at line between land of Corre and that herein described, runs s along street 55.2 to land of Watson n e 60 and 24.5x n 52.7x s 1.8x n 68.11 to s s of Pearl St, w 12.1x s 50.3 and 29.11x w 17.11 and 2.10x s 8x s e 7.1x s w 84 to beginning, being known as 9, 11, and 12 State St, and 10 and 12 Pearl St; George J. Gould to Battery Park Land Corporation, 60 Wall St, mtg $90,000, July 2; attorneys, Fruesauff, Robinson & Sloan, 60 Wall St $1

WATER ST, 125, s w corner Madison Lane, 25.6x82.6; Joseph F. Cullman to Percival R. Lowe, 300 West End Av, mtg $26,000, all liens, July 7; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 615, e s, 60 ft n of 30th St, 40.11 x100; Henrietta Stein and another to E. R. A. Realty Co., mtg $40,000, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 419, s e, 24x72; C. O. T. Boynton to Ella A. Harvey, 511 West 140th St, all liens, June 26; attorney, Robert L. Noah, 1,462 Broadway $1

WILLETT ST, 65, w s, 21x100; Oscar Miller to Sigmund Miller, 11 East 94th St, mtg $22,000, June 30; attorneys, R. & J. Kauffman, 115 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1841, s e corner of 117th St, 19x80; Mary L. Cassady to Henry Green, 144 East 17th St, mtg $16,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

11TH ST, 512 East, s s, 25x75; Balcom Realty Co. to Mortonbert Realty Corp., 140 Broadway, mtg $7,500, all liens; attorney, Waldemar F. Timme, 140 Broadway $1

147TH ST, n s, 440 ft e of 5th Av, 22x88.8 n s Stuyvesant St, x 29.10x88.1, with s t to Stuyvesant St, rear, 29.10x90.7; Geo Charig to Abram A. Weigert, 120 West 116th St, all liens, May 31, 1917 $100

207TH ST, 345 West, n s, 30x86.9; 208th St, 347 West, n s, 34.10x96.9; Henry Walter to Francis Morris, 227 West Union Av, Bound Brook, N. J., mtg $81,500 $100

211TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x— to s s of 30th St; also land under water of East River lying e of the foregoing and extending to pier head line as projected; Hattie Barlage, bulkhead, carnage, &c., J. Sinclair Armstrong, exr.-trustee, to Kate S. Crumbie, at Nyack, N. Y.; Isabell D. Davis, 743 Madison Av; Jas. S. Armstrong, 166 High St, Middletown, Conn.; Maude B. Raymond, 11 Prospect St, Providence, R. I., and Grace M. Holbrook, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., each 1-12 parts; Gertrude S. Wagner, at Cleveland, Ohio, and Jas. S. Sinclair, 944 Park Av, each 2-12 parts of ¾ part, all liens, Nov. 29, 1918; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $1

297TH ST, 110 East, s s, 21.10x98.9, Samuel Marcus to Thomas Shell, 323 Lenox Av, mtg $20,000, b. and s. and c. a. g., July 24, 1918; attorneys, Moss, M. & Wels, Broadway $100

418TH ST, 416 West, n s, 50x98.9; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to Listowel Realty Co., 27 Cedar St; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $22,000

46TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x 100.5; Kingbert Holding Co. to Ruth A. Williams, 147 East 46th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

90TH ST, 407 East, n s, 25x100.5, foreclosure, July 3, 1919; John Mulholland, referee, to Mary L. Shear, 39 West 87th St, July 7; attorney, W. M. Powell, 1 Wall St $12,000

90TH ST, 409 East, n s, 25x100.5, foreclosure, July 3, 1919; Wand D. Williams, referee, to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, trustee, July 7; attorney, same $15,500

63D ST, 120 East, w s, 20x100.5; Frederick J. Sterner to Sybil W. Sellar, at Newport, R. I., all liens, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

80TH ST, 228 East, s s, 26.8x107.2; Millie Rosenberg to Emil Krauss, 180 East 93d St, mtg $8,500, all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, 2,400, s e corner 104th St, 100.11x—x100; Henrietta Stein and another to E. R. A. Realty Co., mtg $40,000, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, 2,400, s e corner 104th St, 100.11x—x101.6x100; Riverside Drive and 93d St Corporation to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $159,000, all liens; attorney, Hall Steiltinger, 320 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Barclay Holding Corporation to Ricca Realty Co., 320 Broadway, mtgs $164,500, all liens, July 1; attorney, same $100

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GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Duane St, (167,) to Charles A. Peabody, 115 West Beach Realty Corp., 46 Cedar St, mtg $20,000, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

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HUDSON ST, s e corner of 14th St, 11.6x50.5 x103.3x92.4 Griswold A. Thompson and another, trustee, to Mary Van Alen Thompson 2d, 1,295 Canal Street Corporation, 140 Broadway; attorneys, Gitlin, Ec. & P., 149 Broadway $2,500

LENOX AV, 235, w s, 42.6 ft s of 123d St, 19x80; Lauterbach et al, executors, to Wilhelmina Fabricius, on premises, all liens, June 23; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway $13,500

LENOX AV, 470, e s, 79.11 ft n of 133d St, 20x84; Rachel S. Alexander to Katie M. Moran, 330 Lenox Av, mtg $23,500, June 27; attorney, Isaac Hyman, 119 Nassau St $100

MADISON AV, w s, 83.10 ft n of 164th St, 17.11x90; G. M. Callaher to Sigmund Adler, 175 East 79th St, subject to lease; attorney, John P. Schwartz, 100 Broadway $2,750

SAME PROPERTY; Belle Callaher to same; undivided ½ lower in ¼ int. of Gertrude M. Callaher $100

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STATE ST, plot bounded s w by State St, (30,) s e by 9½ State St, 64.4x n e in rear, 28.6x n w and 11 State St, 49.7; Pearl St, bounded n by Pearl St 19.6, e by land of Clark et al, Ludlow St s by land of Corre 19.5, and w by land of Corre 35.5; 9 State St, at line between land of Corre and that herein described, runs s along street 55.2 to land of Watson n e 60 and 24.5x n 52.7x s 1.8x n 68.11 to s s of Pearl St, w 12.1x s 50.3 and 29.11x w 17.11 and 2.10x s 8x s e 7.1x s w 84 to beginning, being known as 9, 11, and 12 State St, and 10 and 12 Pearl St; George J. Gould to Battery Park Land Corporation, 60 Wall St, mtg $90,000, July 2; attorneys, Fruesauff, Robinson & Sloan, 60 Wall St $1

WATER ST, 125, s w corner Madison Lane, 25.6x82.6; Joseph F. Cullman to Percival R. Lowe, 300 West End Av, mtg $26,000, all liens, July 7; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 615, e s, 60 ft n of 30th St, 40.11 x100; Henrietta Stein and another to E. R. A. Realty Co., mtg $40,000, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 419, s e, 24x72; C. O. T. Boynton to Ella A. Harvey, 511 West 140th St, all liens, June 26; attorney, Robert L. Noah, 1,462 Broadway $1

WILLETT ST, 65, w s, 21x100; Oscar Miller to Sigmund Miller, 11 East 94th St, mtg $22,000, June 30; attorneys, R. & J. Kauffman, 115 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1841, s e corner of 117th St, 19x80; Mary L. Cassady to Henry Green, 144 East 17th St, mtg $16,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

11TH ST, 512 East, s s, 25x75; Balcom Realty Co. to Mortonbert Realty Corp., 140 Broadway, mtg $7,500, all liens; attorney, Waldemar F. Timme, 140 Broadway $1

147TH ST, n s, 440 ft e of 5th Av, 22x88.8 n s Stuyvesant St, x 29.10x88.1, with s t to Stuyvesant St, rear, 29.10x90.7; Geo Charig to Abram A. Weigert, 120 West 116th St, all liens, May 31, 1917 $100

207TH ST, 345

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,358, s w corner of Manhattan St, (129.) 112.7x99.4x100.1x47.2, P. M., July 1; College Holding Co. to Norman Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $108,000; attorney, Fred Lee, 25 Nassau St.....$14,000

ELIZABETH ST, 240, e s, 20x87.8, P. M., July 2; Josephine Provenzano to Josephine Santangelo, 70 Catharine St, 5 yrs., 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

LENOX AV, 253, w s, 19x80, July 7; Wilhelmina Heydt to Jacob and Sophie Reich, 196 Hancock St, Bridgewood, Borough of Queens, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway.....$1,500

LENOX AV, 470, e s, 20x84, P. M., July 1; Kate M. Moran to Rachel S. Alexander, 327 Central Park West, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 20 Nassau St.....$17,000

LENOX AV, 253, e s, P. M., July 7; same to Aug. Brandes of White Plains, N. Y., and another, trustees, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy Wandt, 90 Nassau St.....$10,000

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 128th St, 14x70, July 7; Jeannette K. Ross to Marcellin F. and Clara Dillac, 600 West 180th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

PARK AV, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 21.8x102.9, July 7; Abbotsford Realty Corporation to Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America, 50 Union Square, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Ros, 41 Park Row.....$460,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., July 8; same to Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., due and interest as bond, prior mtg $460,000; attorneys, Keyes Winter, 30 Broad St...$115,000

WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 97th St, 40.11 x100, P. M., July 7; E. R. A. Realty Co. to Henrietta Stein, 115 North Oxford St, Hartford, Conn. and another, due July 15, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$11,000

2D AV, e cor 114th St, 20x80, P. M., July 1; Elizabeth Cohen to Mose Goodman Corp., 117 West 119th St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$1,900

3D AV, 1,591, leasehold, July 2; E. Hoffmann to Joseph B. Kaelin, 1,591 3d Av, due June 1, 1920, interest as per notes; attorney, M. Dienert, 277 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, 194, s w corner of 17th St, 19.9, P. M., July 7; Hy Green to Mary L. Cassidy, 328 West 83d St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorney, George Keller, 149 Broadway.....$2,000

5TH AV, 286, e s, 14 ft n of 24th St, 24.8x100, July 7; Hy. Langendorf to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as bond.....$15,000

147TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Convent Av, 23x103.3, July 7; George Luther to Gottlob F. Jaissle, 200 Avenue B, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

150TH ST, 730 East, 25x100; Julius A. Ackerman to Clara M. Johnson, 58 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., July 7, 2 years, 6 per cent; Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

230TH ST, 389 East, s s, 25x100; Adolf Fallowitz to Louis Eckwert, 29 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 12, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Eckwert, 30 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$950

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, —; Eagle Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Marguerite Delmar, owner; Robert Podgur, Inc., contractor, (renewal).....$47

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, w s, between Tremont Av and 178th St, 305.7x100; Pierce Foundation Corp. against Indell & Conforti, contractors; 175d St. Realty Co., Inc., owners.....$750

3D AV, 3,469; Max Finkelstein against David Shapiro, owner and contractor.....$180

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 165; Alexander & Reid Co. against American Bonding Co. of Baltimore et al; June 26, 1919.....$160

4TH AV, 429; Peerless Engineering Co. against H. C. Hallenbeck et al; Jan. 7, 1918.....$400

113TH ST, 11 East; Morris Sigelitz against George Behour et al; April 17, 1919...$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Max Newman against same; April 7, 1919.....$675

170TH ST, 708 West; Nathan Fredler against Mazie Realty Corp, et al; Dec. 7, 1918...$12

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Essex St, 20x75; Central Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. vs. Isaac Mary Kane et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, L. Auerbach.

150TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Max Weisel against Albert Sokolski et al, (action to foreclose lien); attorneys, Siegel, Cern & Siegel.

Bronx.

JEROME AV, w s, 163.5 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114.6; William Gundlach et al, against George M. Leopold et al, (partition suit); attorney, A. G. Koelble.

LOT No. 52, Block 297, Map of sub-division of property of Lyman Tiffany, 23d Ward; Maria Nichols DeBlasi against Giovanna Bruni et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, A. H. Vitale.

141ST ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 18.8x100; Nannie Stickler Vandorncel against Edward M. O'Gorman et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Shearman & Sterling.

194TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Briggs Av, 90x100; also 194th st, n s, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, 50x100; Union Chemical Glassware Co., Inc., against Barnes Realty Co., Inc., (action for specific performance of contract); attorneys, Engel Bros.

FOR RENT
FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS
7 to 13 West 21st St.
and
6 to 14 West 22d St.
Plot containing 25,000 sq. feet
Will improve to suit tenant
KLEIN & JACKSON
261 FIFTH AVE. TEL. VANDERBILT 4990.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

An Attractive House Cheap
at Pocantico Hills
FOR RENT
Well located, with stable and 12 acres of ground.
A great bargain, as we will make most favorable terms and want the place occupied.
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Dey and Greenwich Streets
8000 square feet. Old buildings
William A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Tel. 5700 John.

WANTED WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW YORK
A factory building with 25,000 to 50,000 feet of floor space and with possibilities for extension and on a plot of at least 10 acres.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc., 51 East 42d Street.
Murray Hill 1898

Light Lofts 67 x 92 to Lease
38, 40, 42, 44 West 21st St,, About 40,000 Sq. Ft.
Together or Separately
100% Sprinkler System, 3 Elevators, Daily and Holiday Service
Possession February 1st, 1920
H. J. SACHS & CO., on Premises

MORTGAGE LOANS.
5
FIVE PER CENT.
MORTGAGE MONEY
Existing Mortgages Taken by Assignment
Wm. A. White & Sons
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
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For Sale
Near Park Ave. & 57th St.
5-sty. American Base., 4 baths, large extension, in perfect order, size 19x100.5
Price $35,000
Carnegie Hill Section
ADJOINING PARK AVENUE
Three 3-sty. brick dwellings, size 17x100.5 each, suitable for alteration; Price $18,500 each.
For Rent
60's, just off 5th Ave.,
4 STORY DWELLING, 22 FT. WIDE.
Rent, furnished, $6,000.
Unfurnished, $5,000.
PERMITS FROM
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182 BROADWAY.

7 Story Loft Building
In Excellent Condition
41 West 21st St.
Size 25x100
Every lease expires Feb. 1st, 1920. Rent $11,000. Price low. Terms easy.
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7 Beautiful Bungalows
OCEAN VIEW—OCEAN BREEZES
Two ready for occupancy right now. Others ready in a week. Some brick, some concrete, some shingle, some clapboards. Steam heat, full plumbing, tiled bathrooms and kitchens, parquet floors, three bedrooms, pier mirrors, dining room, large living room with open fireplace. Space for garage.
$9,500
$500 Discount If Sold This Week.
Several cheaper.
MR. MINER. Coney Island 1600.

In Beautiful Prospect Park South
Best Part of Flatbush.
Residence, all modern improvements, sun parlor, electric light, &c.; corner, southern exposure; room for garage; lot 48x100.
Price $17,000.
Mortgage to Suit.
Phone 7463 Flatbush before Noon.

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Send for particulars of our cosy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 9 minutes from beaches. 5c fare.
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Six and One-Half Miles from 42d Street.
IDEAL YEAR ROUND HOME ON WATER FRONT
Salt Water Bathing and Boating—Sandy Bathing Beach.
One of the finest residences on the North Shore of Long Island; 15 minutes by rail from Grand Central Station, also Pennsylvania R. R. Station. House of stucco on hollow tile; roof of green polished tile; two baths, four toilets; hot water heat; gymnasium and billiard room. Garage, arbors, summer house; fruit and shade trees; boat house, cement tennis court dry all year. Property cost $75,000 seven years ago. Sacrifice to quick buyer. Terms to suit.
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Any amount for good loans. Assignments accepted.
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ANY AMOUNT
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For NEW JERSEY Property.
Any amount private; or
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TO LOAN
$125,000 to $200,000
on 1st mortgage at once, west side Manhattan property. Quick answer.
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Devonshire, England, Near Exmouth.
In "Henry Rycroft's" Country.
To be sold by auction, on July 15th, 1919, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E. C., the modern residence known as "Marley," standing on an eminence two and a half miles northeast of Exmouth, encompassed by ornamental shrubberies and extensive gardens, commanding delightful marine and land views, over the estuary of the Exe to Harry Head. It is built of stone, and contains 22 bed and dressing rooms, approached by a marble staircase, five reception rooms and domestic offices.
Stabling, farmery, etc., and several holdings let to good tenants; the whole comprising about
200 ACRES.
Excellent fishing, hunting, yachting and golfing in the neighborhood. Further particulars may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. Ford, Harris & Ford, 35, Southernhay, Exeter, England, or of the Auctioneers A. Savill & Sons, 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., England.

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Will Build for Tenant
In heart of downtown business district
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
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HOUSES OF QUALITY, $6,500 UP
Some with Garages.
JAMAICA HOLLIS QUEENS
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Unusual Opportunity
To purchase well built house, 10 large rooms, well arranged, all modern improvements; plot 50x150. Two-car garage; hot water heat, electricity, open fireplaces; large veranda; beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers; only 6 minutes station; immediate occupancy. $16,000. Terms.
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LARCHMONT, N. Y.
A delightful, high-class, established home community; 8 city blocks from station; generous plots; exceptionally reasonable prices and terms; will help finance building; several new houses and one or two completely settled homes for sale.
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NEW ROCHELLE
BEST BARGAIN THIS SEASON.
A Real Beauty: Hollow tile and stucco, red tile roof, beautiful grounds, full size garage; 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electric lights, artistically arranged interior.
Terms Can Be Made to Suit.
WE HAVE THE BEST CLASS OF HOUSES FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE, LARCHMONT AND IN THE PELHAMS.
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Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,
48 Plots fully improved. Immediately marketable. Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road, ¼ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near school. Plots in width 50 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service the Grand Central 36 minutes, Swift, 1,661 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8477.

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4 ROOMS FURNISHED
Bath, electricity, water, phone, stone fireplace; on the shady banks of Croton River. Bathing and canoeing at
HARMON, N. Y.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3330

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with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
AT HARMON
ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY.
BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.
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at Colonial Heights; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful plot; every improvement, gas, sewer, &c.; only 20 minutes east; near depot and store. Particulars L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

14 ROOMS and bath, steam heat, electric light; corner plot; one block from Harmon express station; 100 trains daily; 52 minutes to Grand Central. Hudson River views. Near Post Road. Suitable for Tea Room, $65 month. Sell $9,000. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 3330.

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"The Garden Suburb of Queensborough"
Ten minutes nearer Wall Street than Washington Heights. 34 electric trains daily.
Send for folder showing types of houses, built to your order which may be purchased for $750.00 to $1150.00 down and balance on monthly payments no larger than your present rent.
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Fifteen Minutes from Penn Station.
An Ideal Suburban Development.
Houses for sale—lots for sale.
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5 rooms, wiring and plumbing.
$1950.00. Easy Terms.
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Within 30 Miles of New York.
In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island, situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.
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Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and trains. English architecture; eight large rooms and two baths; just completed; grounds 120x140; large plastered garage with living quarters. Cost $14,900; will take $12,900 for quick sale. $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. F. SCHWENCKE, Room 901, 277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Hunting and fishing preserve of 18 square miles, near Murray Bay, Province of Quebec, Canada. Main lodge having 4 double and 2 single master's bedrooms, with additional accommodations in tents. Complete equipment, including crockery, blankets, boats, &c. Elevation 1,000 feet. Many beautiful lakes and trout streams. Services of guide available. Rent, furnished, $1,000 season.
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Near station. Exceptional chance to purchase house and garage on plot 75x190 ft. Additional 75 ft. can be had at low figure. Liberal terms.
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3,800 Square Feet of Space in Financial District
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Near 45th Street.
Floor containing about 900 sq. ft., in small building. Fine light.
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ELEVATOR BUILDING.
Unusually large rooms, bath and toilets.
8 Rms. $1,300
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Two Dallas, Texas, business men in New York for several days would like to interview persons desiring to make first mortgage real estate loans, bearing 6 and 7 per cent., on improved dwelling residence and business property; New York references. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Room 1106, Pennsylvania Hotel.

$250,000 construction loan wanted by responsible parties; will pay 6 per cent. interest; first-class theatrical properties.
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PRICE SIXTY THOUSAND
Cash, fifteen thousand; income nine thousand. How does this strike you for a bargain? Best real estate proposition in Manhattan. Six-story, new law, 54-family walk up. If interested, write to "Bargain," D 156 Times. No attention paid to agents.

Nine-story fireproof loft building, 25x100, for sale. East 24 St.; price $90,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $45,000, 6 per cent. will take back second mortgage. E. Moller, 316 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 536.

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$3,500 CASH buys 37-room detached brick flat, all improvements, easy mortgage, fine neighborhood. Price, $11,500, worth $16,000; positive great bargain, quick action necessary. Agnes, Tel. 5627 Tremont.

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Gentleman's farm; immediate possession; 30 acres, high ground; 15 minutes' ride express station; 45 minutes Grand Central; comfortable, remodeled, old-fashioned farm house, bath, electricity, hot water heat; stables, &c.; anxious to sell; asking $40,000; consider offer. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2422.

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Beechhurst, Long Island, 20 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2261 Flushing.

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California bungalow nearing completion; restricted environment; one minute from station at Malvern, L. I. Write or call, L. J. Bisbee, at railroad station. Phone Lynbrook 914.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $3,000.
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Manhasset Park city suburbs; 30 minutes' electric ride; three lots near station, $1,500; all improvements. Jem M. Richie, 68 William St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.
Large 12-room house, 10 acres, on State road, West Nyack, N. Y.; easy terms. I. W. Oline, 297 Church St., N. Y. City.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman bungalow, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 8c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 60 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

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Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

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PARTY WISHES TO BUY AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE ON LIBERAL TERMS; LOCATION BETWEEN WEST END AV. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. M. C., 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

We will buy two and three story houses that can be purchased at the right price. Brokers protected. Box 973, City Hall Station, New York City.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 106 West 78th St. Telephone Columbus 234.

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NEAR PRINCETON.
A splendid farm of 140 acres, macadam road, river and canal frontages, colonial dwelling with modern conveniences; must be sold this month; best value in that section at $100 per acre. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2569 Beekman.

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70-acre farm, 11-room house; fine soil; hay standing. Berggren, East Hampton, Conn.

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For Sale.—65-acre farm located ¼ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1301, 220 West 42d St., New York.

Farms Wanted.
Reliable party would like to take good care of farm or country estate near New York; to lease, option buying. F 573 Times Downtown.

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Eleven-room cottage, plot 23x100; location 411 East 60th St., Manhattan; property free and clear; consider exchange; price $11,000. Owner, Jones, 2,831 Grand Concourse.

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Three-story, 20x100; 170th St., near 7th Av.; easy terms. T. Wolins, 902 Church St.

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Bargain; 2,368 Bailey Av., 2 blocks from the 231st St. subway station; 3-story, 3-family brick house, vacant; 15 rooms and two baths; 23x100; given away at $7,800. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE DORILTON
171 West 71st Street
COR. OF BROADWAY
5 and 7 Rooms
and 2 Baths
BUCKINGHAM COURT
312 West 99th Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
5 & 7 WEST 91ST ST.
One 8-Room Apartment
with 2 Baths.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or
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Telephone Barclay—6360.

400 WEST 118TH STREET
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
7 Rooms, Bath 2 Toilets $1,200
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
ALEXANDER ALEXANDER,
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Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all improved; lot 50x160; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morten St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Tiedel, 4900 Bowling Green.

Ideal home for sale; 7 and 8 room houses, all the very latest and modern improvements; hot water heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, tiled bathroom, butler's pantry, telephone, &c.; 25 minutes from New York City; easy terms. For further particulars write owner, Louis Friedman, 319 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8180.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Oct. 1; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Lovely Home.—Complete every detail; also cottage; sacrificed. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

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SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE
with two acres of beautiful grounds, private dock, on the Hudson, hour out; will be sacrificed for $20,000; actual water front; no railroad tracks. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2569 Beekman.

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MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
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ROOM 819, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Desirable family residence in residential section of West Orange, N. J., with ten large rooms, reception hall, 1¼ acre of land, well cultivated; kitchen and flower gardens, shrubbery, &c; nicely shaded, well-kept tennis court, garage for two cars; standing on high ground in one of the coolest spots in Jersey, commanding a beautiful and unobstructed view of New York, &c.; price only $15,000; good terms, or will consider trade. Y 26 Times Annex.

ON THE SOUND.
New Dutch Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra lavatories; luxurious owner's suite, overlooking the water; hardwood floors; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; vegetable and flower gardens; garage for 2 cars and man; 5 minutes to Stamford station. Owner, 107 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Murray Hill 9826.

Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all improved; lot 50x160; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morten St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Tiedel, 4900 Bowling Green.

Ideal home for sale; 7 and 8 room houses, all the very latest and modern improvements; hot water heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, tiled bathroom, butler's pantry, telephone, &c.; 25 minutes from New York City; easy terms. For further particulars write owner, Louis Friedman, 319 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new house if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour. Y 11 Times Annex.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6966.

Cottage, seven rooms and bath, $7,500; 25 minutes 32d St. Terminal L. I. R. R., North Shore; well built; perfect condition; all conveniences; fine garden and fruits; possession Sept. 1. Y 24 Times Annex.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Best home proposition near New York; refined community; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; 3 minutes to station; 35 minutes Grand Central; move in Oct. 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly payments. Phone or write, J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St., Madison Sq. 9860.

CHARMING HOME AT MARIANNEOK.
$1,000 down, balance monthly.
Eight rooms, 3 baths, 7 rooms, bath.
Lots $400 up. Will build home to suit. Small payment down.
WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Phone 2634 Bryant. 1,451 Broadway.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat; Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rockaway.

At Larchmont, unusual opportunity; live in your own home; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 25 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Full particulars phone or write J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St., Madison 9860.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 33th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.
Gentleman's country home, within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x100; beautiful landscaped; ten-room house; cost $16,000; will take $8,500 for quick sale. For photographs and particulars write Mr. Marina, Room 604, 1,209 Broadway.

Floral Park.—Nearly new shingle house, 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, furnace; garden full of vegetables; in built-up section of nice homes; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, school, and station; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; possession Aug. 1; $5,000. H. S. Goldsmith, phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City. I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles B. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.

New California bungalow, nearing completion; eight large rooms and bath; charming restricted environment; convenient schools, shops, golf, beaches, &c.; one minute from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; $8,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,209 Broadway.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new house if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour. Y 11 Times Annex.

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DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Oct. 1; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Lovely Home.—Complete every detail; also cottage; sacrificed. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

New York State.
SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE
with two acres of beautiful grounds, private dock, on the Hudson, hour out; will be sacrificed for $20,000; actual water front; no railroad tracks. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2569 Beekman.

New Jersey.
NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
TELEPHONE 7864 MARKET.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 819, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Desirable family residence in residential section of West Orange, N. J., with ten large rooms, reception hall, 1¼ acre of land, well cultivated; kitchen and flower gardens, shrubbery, &c; nicely shaded, well-kept tennis court, garage for two cars; standing on high ground in one of the coolest spots in Jersey, commanding a beautiful and unobstructed view of New York, &c.; price only $15,000; good terms, or will consider trade. Y 26 Times Annex.

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Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8180.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Oct. 1; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Lovely Home.—Complete every detail; also cottage; sacrificed. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

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SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE
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New Jersey.
NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
F

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

76'S.—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath; $75. Phone Columbus 1278.

76'S.—7 rooms, attractively furnished, 5th floor, $100. Phone Kaba, Col. 1278.

81ST, 136 WEST.—Cool, charmingly furnished two room, kitchenette apartment to sublet until Oct. 1 or later if desired. Apply Superintendent, 140 West 73st St.

81ST ST., 30 WEST—PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

82D, 102 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished and decorated; electricity; maid service; Summer rates.

75TH, (324 West End Av.)—Elegant parlor floor; electricity, private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

79TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsome five-room apartment, two baths, indefinite lease. Delon.

80'S, (near Riverside Drive.)—Elegantly furnished apartment six rooms; bath, piano; Summer rate; $100. Ellerson, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $70.

87TH, 48 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished two room apartment; private bath, lavatory, shower, electricity; kitchenette privilege.

88TH, 342 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive suite, one, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$80.

97TH ST., 626 West End Av.)—Well furnished kitchenette apartment; grand piano, Victrola, &c.; refined home; Spanish spoken.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Seven attractive rooms, elevator. Seen between 12 and 4. Hunt.

109TH, 107 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215.—Elegant, Academy 1710—4 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator. $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

112TH ST., 342 West (Corner Broadway.)—Prominent merchant will sublet his beautifully furnished six-room apartment, very high-class, for summer; $150. Herts, Apt 3D.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7485.

113TH, 411 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, modern, attractive; near Morningside Drive. Cathedral 7530.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

136TH, 615 WEST, (upper West Side.)—Two front rooms, second floor front; large closet, bath and kitchen; until Oct.; $11 per week; Apt. 2.

158TH ST., WEST.—Seven-room apartment, completely furnished, in select elevator apartment, or will rent 5 rooms, including kitchen, until Oct. 1. Phone Audubon 1290, Apt. 3E, after 6:30 P. M.

190TH ST., 503 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment; two months; $35 month. Audubon 1211.

161ST, 654 WEST.—Sublet Summer months, four beautifully furnished rooms, complete; housekeeping; pianola; home comforts. ANNE.

165TH ST., 601 WEST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished, cool seven room apartment. Immediate possession; desirable location; very reasonable. Apply Supt., or Apartment 2F.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.
THE THEODORA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.

1 room with kitchenette & bath, from $40 up. 2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up. 3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up. Wright-Radcliffe Co., Cathedral 618 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; 10 blocks east of Broadway subway, near 8th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential. Weekly rentals at special rates.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants, references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 107TH ST.

APARTMENT, 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Finest section Riverside Drive; gentleman's home; luxurious; furnishings valued $50,000; exceptionally large rooms, 4 masters, 2 maids; $6,000 year. Particulars Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT, kitchen, bedroom, living room, bath, shower, electricity, phone; $40. Join in November; Flatbush section. 1553 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. —Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dinsmoor, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 436.

Artistically furnished duplex apartment, with garden, four rooms, two baths, kitchenette, in hotel and theatre section. Murray Hill 7450.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480, (Corner 108th St.)—Newly furnished two-room and bath apartment, facing Central Park; light housekeeping; elevator; telephone; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Beautiful room, large kitchenette; running water; southern exposure; convenient. Navard.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

CONVENT AV., (141st St.)—Delightful apartment four rooms, bath; fine house, neighborhood; $70 month. Phone Mornings-side 1071.

COMBE AV., 863, (151st St.)—Delightful three-room outside apartment; sublet. Finch.

ELEGANTLY appointed four-room housekeeping apartment 50th St., overlooking Central Park, near Plaza Hotel; restaurant in building. Phone 4668 Plaza.

FOUR ROOMS, front, very light and cool, attractive furnishings; sublet until Oct. 1st. Audubon 7100, Apt. 8-D.

Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, light and airy, handy to a number of car lines, 10 minutes bus, and just two blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2354 Riverside.

HANDSOMELY furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; July 25-Sept. 25. Riverside 7472.

JUNE, July, near 5th Av.; now until Oct. 15, fine furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 40's; near 5th Av.; now until Oct. 15. Phone Bryant 9678.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (corner 79th.)—Delightful furnished apartment, all windows south or on Riverside; immediate possession; half rental.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, (Apt. 801.)—Room, bath southern exposure; restaurant; $30 month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished apartment, six rooms to sublease until Oct. 1 at a sacrifice. Call Cathedral 7830.

Three room furnished apartments to responsible parties, $70 month. Office, 1100 West 20th St.

TWO-room kitchenette, front suite; elevator; $32. Phone 2306 Party M Morningside.

WASHINGTON SQUARE District, 18 Jones St., 3 rooms, bath, attractively furnished; electric lights, hot, cold water; adequate cooking facilities; sublet until Oct. Telephone during day Rogers, Madison Square 9850; call Wednesday between 8 and 9.

WEST END AVE., 374, (at 88th.)—7 large outside rooms, flooded with light; desirable location; delightful locality; magnificent furnishings; Steinway grand piano, Victrola. Mrs. Black, apartment 125. Phone Schuyler 6000.

WEST BRONX. — Three-room furnished apartment for Summer; delightfully located, half-minute 162d St. "L" station; parks, tennis, piano, telephone; Christian house, references. A 968 Times Harlem.

WEST END AV., 538, (96th.)—Corner, five large outside rooms, furnished $75.

Furnished—Long Island.

Garden apartment, furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75. Phone 6545 Forest Hills.

Unfurnished—East Side.

97TH, 23 EAST.—Large studio, bedroom, bath; inquire on premises, or phone 1652 Obelisk.

77TH, 142 EAST.—Desirable apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; immediate occupancy.

54TH, 5 AND 7 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; non-housekeeping; large rooms; open fireplaces; resident superintendent; breakfast served in rooms. No. 5 4th fl. front. Possession at once, $1,380; 4th fl. rear, possession Oct. 1, $1,200. No. 7 5th fl. front, possession Oct. 1, $1,200. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Tel. John 5700.

97TH, 22 EAST.—2-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.

Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $50 a month from now till October, $60 thereafter; new, modern; maid service included; 360 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert E. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Four light rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; 56 University Place, one block east of 5th Av., between 11th and 12th Sts.

PARK AV.—Apartment, 7 and 8 rooms, 1 bath; corner building, elevators; rent $3,100 and $2,500, seen by appointment only. A. D. 75 Times.

STUYVESANT PARK.—Attractive apartment, 6 rooms and bath; immediate possession; furniture for sale. Stuyvesant 6725.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 2,116, (129th St.)—3 rooms and bath; all improvements.

11TH, 140.—Two rooms and bath; year's lease; reasonable. Apply housekeeper.

81ST, 215 WEST.—Unfurnished apartments to let; attractive front 5-room apartment, light, cool; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4686.

73D ST., 506 WEST.
Unusually attractive parlor floor, especially suitable for physician; 3 and 2-room suite, kitchenette, and bath; overlooking Schwab's mansion, Riverside Drive, and Hudson River; immediate possession; concessions.

76TH ST., (343 West End Av.)—Four rooms and bath; entire top floor; high-class private house; every modern convenience; immediate possession; lease only. Pease & Elliman, 128 West 72d.

82D, 55 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; remodeled house; lease; immediate acceptance.

86TH ST., 305 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath, electric grill; to lease from October; also furnished floor; immediate possession.

87TH, 48 WEST.—Large, handsome five-room apartment, two baths, indefinite lease. Delon.

87TH, 259 WEST.—3 and 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, all improvements; call morning.

3 WEST 108TH ST.

Six-room elevator apartment; southern exposure; 3 large bedrooms; rent $90 per month; immediate possession. See Supt.

611 WEST 113TH ST.
Newly decorated 6-room apartment; immediate possession; $100 per month.

192D ST, 600 WEST.—6 rooms and bath; $72; immediate possession. Warren & Skillin, 308 Broadway.

161ST, 654 WEST.—Six large rooms, elevator apartment, to Oct. 1. J. J. Brown.

452 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Most beautiful 4-room light housekeeping apartment overlooking Hudson; immediate possession; $166.67 per month.

TO LET.—Seven room apartment; two family house; modern improvements; near Van Cortlandt Park; $60.00 monthly. 3,156 Kingsbridge Terrace.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette, bath; convenient West Harlem location. Levitt, 2,036 6th Av.

WEST END AV. (near 72d.)—Two rooms, bath, $76. Schuyler 2068.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $35; ground floor in elevator house; 139 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, elegant 8-room apartment, $100.00 Phone Golden, Mad. Sq. 5871.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

Attractive suburban apartment; newly decorated; five rooms and bath; garage; convenient commuting; 360. C. Hinsdale, 417 River St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 3461-R.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined couple, in the city until Sept. 15, would like 7-room furnished apartment; modern, near Riverside Drive, above 79th St.; no young children; will take conscientious care and expect moderate rent. Address Room 601, 1,182 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 5346.

English gentleman would like to share apartment for a few weeks, preferably with gentleman whose family is in country; breakfast, dinner desired; limit $150 monthly. Phelps, care Hamilton & Hansell, 13 Park Row.

Apartment of five or six rooms, below 115th St., wanted on lease from Oct. 1. Address, with particulars and price, Julius Bien, 156 6th Av.

Three bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; west side; on long lease, Oct. 1; give particulars. S 25 Times.

Five-room apartment, will lease to September, 1920; location 72d to 125th St., West; best references. S 21 Times.

Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St.; permanent; West side preferred. Phone 8512 Madison Square.

Two-room kitchenette, bath, near Riverside Drive, Amsterdam, 96th, 125th. D 161 Times.

Six-seven rooms, Riverside section; August, September, Oct.; $200 month. Plaza 4260.

Unfurnished.

Couple desire large living room, open fire, dining room, real kitchen, bath, two master bedrooms, maid's room in apt. or building; below 90th St., preferably east side; studio or duplex preferred; give details, lowest price, telephone number. Merrick Room 1222, McAlpin Hotel.

By adults, house or apartment, 8 rooms or more, suitable for subdividing, west, not further uptown than 103d St.; occupancy possession soon as possible. Address, with telephone number, rental, and complete description, Box 105, 852 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Six, seven rooms, not beyond 110th St., West, for Oct. 1; not over $2,400; will pay extra month's rent if accepted. Y 10 Times Annex.

September 1, three-room and bath apartment; couple adults, vicinity of Newark, commutation New York via Lackawanna. P. O. Box 758, Tenafly, N. J.

Wanted, apartment, Oct. 1, 3 rooms, bath, real kitchen; east or west side below 91st; $1,200 a year. P. S., 110 Times.

Dentist desires apartment, with or without living rooms; will lease. F 997 Times Harlem.

Five rooms and bath on West Side; yearly lease; occupation October 1; give full particulars. S 24 Times.

Six-room apartment, by couple, below 72d St., or lower Fifth Av. preferred; address full particulars. D 156 Times.

Wanted to lease, four or five room unfurnished apartment. Bay Ridge section, Brooklyn. B 226 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Two exceptionally pleasant, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; suite divided.

50TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4978.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

57TH ST., 12 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; large, small, with bath.

43D, 13 EAST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone, reasonable.

65TH, 232 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

67TH, 328 EAST.—Large front room, running water, private house; references; gentlemen.

67TH, 74 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—With French family of 2; room $4; only tenant; top floor, 4 flights. Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small furnished rooms with private bath; all conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (61st-62d.)—Large room with bath, in private house.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Ed.

MADISON AV., 253—Small and large rooms, private bath, electricity, and studio room.

West Side.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room suite, attractive; single rooms; select; references.

23D, 268 WEST.—Large, front room, private bath; $7; single room, gentlemen only.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen; references.

44TH, 236 WEST.—Cool single front room; independent entrance; excellent location Wilson.

56TH, 336 WEST.—High-class, cool, well-furnished; running water; elevator; electricity; Summer rates. Circle 6411, 7th floor.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Attractive furnished 2 and small rooms.

52D, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Circle 4080.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms for business people; quiet, refined surroundings; phone.

60TH, 59 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; running water; electricity; also basement front.

67TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room, electricity, switchboard, cleaner; meals optional.

70TH, 25 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; electricity; also front parlor.

70TH, 60 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; also front parlor; small room.

71ST, 42 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Desirable airy rooms; electricity, running water, shower baths; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large, cool adjoining rooms; shower; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Bernat.

71ST ST., (237 West End Av.)—High class rooms; call after 2 P. M.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Large, attractive modern room; bath; 1 or 2 gentlemen.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms, parlor floor suite; kitchen privileges.

72D, 130 WEST.—Reasonably furnished parlor; private bath; garage; telephone, electricity; cool; also large front room; French, Spanish spoken.

72D ST., 301 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites, large rooms, with bath, small rooms with bath adjoining, at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1558.

72D, 111 WEST, (Between "L" and Subway, near Central Park.)—Large room, all conveniences; $18 week; French; private house.

72D, 135 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms, adjoining bath; clean, well-kept house; $4 to $6.

72D, 244 WEST.—Large, airy, comfortable rooms; running water on private bath. Also single rooms. Elevator. References.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool front basement; electricity; separate, single room.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large rooms, single; private bath; references.

72D ST., 161 WEST.—Very fine suite of two large, cool rooms, with private bath; spacious closets; large, private residence; elevator. Telephone Columbus 6158.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

73D ST., 243 WEST.—Very desirable large room; private bath; on second floor.

74TH, 41 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 208 WEST.—Large double front room, overlooking Riverside Mansion; lavatory; twin beds if desired; also smaller room; absolutely first-class in every particular.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; board optional; table guests.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; private family. Morris.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, bath, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Clean, furnished, large room, next bath; also medium size.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single; all improvements; board.

75TH, 145 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business woman.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; private house.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; private bath.

76TH, 251 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, continuous hot water, electricity; single room.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; water, electricity; newly furnished; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, comfortable room; private bath, tricity, phone; $12.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, light, airy room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 132 WEST.—Elegant suite; piano; view of park; tiled bath, shower.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Two single outside rooms, business women; also three-room housekeeping suite. Schuyler 6898. Walker.

79TH, 125 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity; board optional.

80TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure, clean, cool, comfortable, $10; gentlemen. Ronza.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium cool rooms, private bath; electricity; references.

82D, 310 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; also smaller room.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large room with board; parlor dining room; electricity; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths, excellent cuisine; table guest, references.

85TH ST., 300 WEST.—First-class rooms, service, location; Summer rates.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; electricity; phone; kitchenette privilege.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, 8 WINDOWS, DRESSING ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; OTHER ROOMS $10, $11.

86TH ST., 340 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive and convenient to the subway; comfortable bedrooms and private baths; reasonable rates. Telephone Schuyler 6304.

86TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 71.)—2 rooms, kitchenette or not; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful room, twin beds, electricity, private bath, also hall rooms.

87TH, 48 WEST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE.

87TH, 325 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, 1 or 2 large rooms, adjoining bath; kitchen-ette; $40-$50.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; elevator apartment; restaurant in building.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; electricity; others; $5 up; references.

88TH, 54 WEST.—Bright, cheerful, attractive; furnished single room; reasonable.

88TH, 50 WEST.—Medium rooms, comfortably furnished; selected house.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Cool, double rooms, baths; modern furnished; Summer rates; electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large and small rooms; use kitchenette; all improvements; Summer rates.

90TH ST., 329 WEST.—Room and bath, well furnished; gentlemen only; references. Call mornings.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large, cool rooms, private bath, electricity; $10 up.

93D, 715 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; bath on floor; also small room; running water.

93D, 146 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable suites, with baths; every convenience; private house.

93D, 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private house. River 8405.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Room, superior, and pleasing service; table guest; telephone.

93D, 250 WEST.—Nice, large front or back room; running water. Apt. 2-E.

97TH ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room; shower; electricity; elevator. 2-E.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Clean, bright small room; family; near Riverside; $4.50. Brown.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Widow and son, having beautiful apartment, wish to rent 3 newly furnished rooms together, separate. Maher.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large cool rooms; every convenience; modern residence; Summer rates.

102D, 249 WEST.—Furnished room, high-class house; Summer rate. Riverside 6343.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, cool, front rooms; modern elevator apartment, convenient location. $6-$8. Rose.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

108TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, cool room, adjoining bath; south front.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9068.

113TH, 546 WEST.—Large room with dressing room and bath; also small room.

115TH, 541 WEST.—Large front room, also one medium; desirable. Apt. 8.

115TH ST., 605 WEST.—Room, with all conveniences; private apartment. Apt. 62. Tel. Morningside 3673.

127TH, 27 WEST.—Cool, clean room; harmonious, private; one, two gentlemen; reference. Morris.

139TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Nice room and bath; extra large bed; lots of hot water; in private home; also other rooms; breakfast if desired; to very refined gentleman; must have good reference. Call Audubon 3365.

140TH, 505 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; $5. Reid, Audubon 1211.

142D, 666 WEST.—Outside room adjoining shower bath, elevator. Scott.

148TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway, Apartment 7-E.)—Front room facing Broadway, in modern apartment; telephone, elevator; $7.50 single, or $9 double, weekly.

150TH, 400 WEST.—Three outside rooms; bath; use of kitchen; reasonable. Backrach.

163RD ST., 601 WEST.—Beautiful large airy rooms, southeast exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

182D ST., WEST, (188 Wadsworth Av.)—Outside room; all conveniences; 181st St. subway. Apt. 3, ground floor.

ATTRACTIVE bedroom, bath; all privileges of home; refined business woman; professional preferred; widow; pianist. P 1651 Times Harlem.

BROADWAY, (110th.)—Cool, convenient, two rooms and bath; maid service. Academy 5238.

COOL, quiet, convenient; on 50th; near 5th Av.; rates on application. D 148 Times.

ELEGANT apartment front room, fine view; no children; $50 per month; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 6796, mornings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 82, (81st.)—Large, cool rooms, in refined modern house, recently opened; newly furnished; also handsome suite.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (96th St.)—Sitting room and bedroom, beautifully furnished, four outside windows. Apt. 87.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Medium sized, well-furnished room; reasonable. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath; single or in suites.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 701-703, (180th.)—One, two, and three room suite, kitchen privileges; reasonable; private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 676, (96th St.)—Large front room, dressing room, bath adjoining; private house, exclusive; breakfast; two gentlemen or couple.

WEST END AV., (Near 80th St.)—Handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms in high-class modern apartment; also single room; very reasonable. Mers, Schuyler 1401.

WEST END, 484.—Handsomely furnished large front room; all improvements; refined home.

WEST END AV., 844.—Select house, cool second floor front room; bath, electricity.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; first-class house. Phone 1198-W Main.

Miscellaneous.

Washington, D. C., 2,000 14th St., Apt. 41.—Front room, $7.50. Phone Columbia 7967.

ROOMS WANTED.

Business woman; west side; private family; furnished or unfurnished, cheerful room; bath, breakfast. P 850 Times Downtown.

Require two bedrooms, bath with shower; West End or Riverside, not above 100th St.; state particulars. D 140 Times.

Furnished.

Airy, light room with running water and bath or privileges by refined gentleman, West Side, $30 or $35 month, permanent; private home preferred; reference. B 240 Times.

Gentleman (Jewish) desires furnished room, Washington Heights; no other roomers. F 1050 Times Harlem.

By business couple, room and bath vicinity below and near 14th St., 7th Av. subway; reasonable. Box 849, Times; 3 Rector St.

Unfurnished.

One-two rooms by refined lady in private house, West 77th to 96th; references. F 222 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room.

MADISON AV., 218, (36th.)—Rooms, attractive; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16 WEST 46TH ST.
Desirable rooms, with board; table board.

216ST ST., 47 E.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, piano, excellent table. Summer rates.

518T ST., 58 WEST.—Large room with bath; table board; reference.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful suite, two large rooms; private bath; also other rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

ED. 126 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; also best references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, twin beds, excellent board; telephone. Hanley.

92D, 267 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, all conveniences; board optional. Bernstein, Riverside 4068.

62D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, meals for two, $36 weekly; single, $13 up; all conveniences.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Opportunity; two gentlemen; private Christian American family; references.

102D, 244 WEST.—Handsome suite, gentleman or family; single rooms; table guests.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 Riverside Drive, Corner 77th St.—Cool rooms; excellent table. Telephone Schuyler 4500.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 324.—Large, small rooms; house thoroughly appointed; board optional.

BOARD WANTED.

A broker, prominent socially in New York, having a good name and reputation and an established real estate and insurance business, wishes to hear from other brokers of the same calibre who would consider forming a partnership. H 31 Times.

Gentleman, wife, two children, 10 and 12, want two connecting rooms and private bath; good board; from Aug. 15; 72d to 125th St., West; state price; permanent if suited. D 137 Times.

Board in private family, where music lesson would be given in part payment, by lady employed at head of music department; east side, 23d to 86th St., preferred, 111 East 59th, Keebler.

Refined people to care for little girl, 11 years old, reference, in Brooklyn, near school; state price from Sept. 1. F 1037 Times Harlem.

Room and board with private family; refined lady; West 72d to 116th St.; references; state price. F 284 Times.

Business woman wants room and board, with private family, in city; must be reasonable; state particulars. Y 38 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

To sublet, for balance of season, room for two, high-class hotel, Edgemere, L. I.; also bathhouse. Phone 1098 Mad. Sq.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful S&I Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef's Service, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17. Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua.—The Whispering Pines; select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own garden; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 87.

Renthaven.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 504 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1964 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bryce Ave. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4679 Yonkers.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Nervous and mental conditions.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
42-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $36 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $42 and $45.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $60.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
STRATFORD INN.
Special rates for two weeks, July 14-26, $35 per week for couple, $14 per week for each child under 10 in same room; all outside rooms.

The Carlton, 181 Scotland Road, South Orange, 10 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; fine home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

Hillcrest.—Ideal home for nervous convalescent, incurable and aged; rates moderate. 22d St., east of White Plains Av., Bronx.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

New England.

Boarders Wanted.—Nice rooms; home cooking; pleasant home; within 5 minutes' walk to Bay or Sound; fine bathing; price right. Box 93, Orient, N. Y.

Wanted, to board, delicate or nervous children, in country; trained nurse in attendance. Mrs. Henry Gaylord, Bethlehem, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Woodleigh offers excellent facilities for modern country life, vacation, rest or good home; abundance of good food; supervision of trained nurse; also farm; cottages for families; mountains, woods, river; booklet; $9 to $15. Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Private home opened to quiet adults; paying guests. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 661 5th Av.

Country Board Wanted.

Man and wife, grown daughter, boy of 3, desire accommodations as paying guests; private home preferred; salt water bathing; commuting distance. Address, giving full particulars, D 98 Times.

Country board, commuting distance, couple and two children, 6-7, with family; reasonable terms; quiet. Mrs. H. Abbott, 3,084 Broadway, New York City.

3 rooms, bath, by lady and 2 well-bred children, near Manhattan; quiet; good board; immediately. A 811 Times Annex.

Out-of-town room and board wanted with private family; easy commuting. T. M., second floor, 119 East 25th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Business lady wishes room and board; refined family, Cagney, 661 6th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD, by lady, adjacent rail; private family preferred. S 22 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, 23; open 4:30 to 8:30 P. M.; cashier and clerical work. P 876 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.

Assistant advertising manager, college woman, valuable mail order experience, desires position promotion dept. of publishing house. N 753 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING—Young woman, graduate manager advertising agency, skilful buyer printing, engraving, familiar all agency details, seeks connection with national advertiser or agency. E 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant; young Christian lady of neat appearance with analytical mind, fully qualified by 6½ years' experience; prepared to go anywhere in Philadelphia. W 977 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, knowledge stenography; $35; A1 references. R 991 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typist, experienced; competent; high school graduate; age 20; $20. D 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Conscientious; 22; Mrs. Steinreid, 2 East 127th St. Telephone Harlem 1482.

CLERK wishes a position with reliable firm; five years' experience; salary desired $17. Rose Bolinsky, 77 3d Av.

COOK, experienced, good manager with child, wishes position country; A. S., care of Mrs. Syring, 159 East 123d.

COMPANION or companion housekeeper to refined lady by capable, experienced, cultured lady; good sewer and reader; cheerful disposition; references. Plaza 7586. D., 6 East 64th.

COMPANION to lady; willing to go anywhere; handy with needle; highest references as to character. F 863 Times.

COMPANION.—Young lady, French, musical, wishes position to lady. S 23 Times.

COPY WRITER and EDITOR.—Young woman, college trained, with unusual experience as correspondence critic for large corporation, journalist and free-lance writer, and solicitor and writer of advertising copy, wishes to make connection with magazine, publishing house, or advertising agency. F 94 Times.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT; refined young lady; experienced. F 281 Times.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer, fancy tailoring, gowns, suits, capes, desires engagement, days, weeks, months, private family. Telephone Riverside 10005.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, would like work at home; would go out by the day. Mrs. Dinkins, 54 West 54th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Mme. Mariette, formerly with Thurn, artistic French gowns. 8 West 47th St.

FINNISH woman wants day's work; good laundress; references. Matson, 948 East 123d.

FRENCH LADY, excellent school and private work experience, highest references, wishes position for Summer; tutor, chaperon, &c. Y 10 Times Annex.

GIRL, colored, refined, hand sewing or writing work. F 1041 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position as homemaker; good cook; will take entire charge of the home; also best secretarial work, if desired; business woman preferred; references required; $50 and accommodations. Address Y 35 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined and educated French lady wishes position as housekeeper, companion, or mother's helper; thorough French training to growing children. B 271 Times.

HOUSEKEE

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 5½ years' business experience, desires position, reliable concern, where ability will be rewarded. E 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, tall, well-appearing, high school education, experienced in stenography and typewriting, with knowledge of bookkeeping. G 499 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping, desires position; will furnish best of references. R 673 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—Initiative, executive ability, knowledge of French, Italian, desires position with future prospects. Box 71, 2121 3d Ave.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) American, ambitious, good appearance and education, desires position with chance to become salesman. D 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, college education, wishes position with advancement and future. Alexander Funk, 1,493 Bryant Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, selling and business experience, desires position. R 647 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position at anything; A1 references. B, J. K., 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced clothing, wants connection with manufacturer or importer. S 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, with chance for advancement. Morris Zeliner, 435 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 26, thorough business experience, desires connection; good salesman. S 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) honorably discharged, seeks employment with mercantile establishment. B 702 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced salesman, stock clerk; honorably discharged. Blumberg, 140 West 111th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well educated, desires clerical position. P 540 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires position, reliable firm. F 276 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experience, age 30, single, stenographer, clerk, $30-$35. P 257 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position at anything; reference. P 1049 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 26, educated, desires to connect with export house. D 144 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED, and city, country references. Hope agency, 431 Lenox Av. Harlem 5040.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN INDEPENDENT

INCOME FOR YOU.

You are a girl with a mind and hands and health. We need you and offer you good pay. Set your capabilities to making money for you.

We are the biggest producers of the beautiful silk gloves, silk underwear, silk stockings,—a high-grade industry and a wonderful open shop factory.

Inexperienced or otherwise, you can have a steady position with us all the year, good hours, pay that increases as your ability grows. An ideal opening for the right young woman.

APPLY IN PERSON,

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,

AT NEW BUILDING,

CORNER TAAFFE PLACE

AND DE KALB AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Take De Kalb Av. Car.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER to treasurer of high-class Christian publishing house; excellent opportunity for a well-educated, progressive, rapid and accurate young lady; good salary to start; advancement when work is proved. Apply with full particulars of age, education, experience, references and salary desired, J. 272 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORKER; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, J 262 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, experience and salary. Y. A. 204 Times.

ASSORTER, EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAK AND SUITS, EMPIRE CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 105 MADISON AV.

BILLING AND JOURNAL GIRLS WANTED.

Must have some experience; accurate and good handwriting; salary $12-$14; hours 8:30 to 5:30; 1 o'clock Saturday. Apply to Mr. Moeischer,

The Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

BILLING OPERATORS.

EXPERIENCED ON ELLIS MACHINES; GOOD SALARY.

OTTO B. SHULOF,
105 MADISON AV.

BILL CLERKS,

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box L, 1619 St. James Building.

BILL CLERK wanted; competent; must be rapid and accurate at figures; good salary if efficient. Apply Horseshoe Wire Co., Inc., 144 West 65th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.,

require bookkeepers with department store experience on charge ledgers.

Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience to take complete charge of office; must thoroughly understand controlling accounts; good opportunity for an able and conscientious worker; apply by letter only, submitting references and stating salary desired. Elk Cheese Co., 138 Reade St.

BOOKKEEPER
AND CORRESPONDENT.
Thoroughly experienced in wholesale cloak manufacturing house; excellent permanent position for capable party.
P. WOLF & CO.,
226 5th Av., near 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, NEAT; RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPEWRITING ESSENTIAL; WITH HIGH-CLASS CHRISTIAN CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; WRITE STATING AGE, EXPERIENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 508 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.

KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED.
TAUSICK & CO.,
804 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER

for factory accounts and stock records in dress house; thoroughly experienced; good penman. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary.
PROPP & GERRICK,
35 WEST 32D ST.

BOOKKEEPER

in large cotton converting house to assist on books in converting department; steady position with good prospects offered. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER for export and import firm; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and at least 3 years' experience handling complete set of books and trial balance essential. Apply until 1 P. M. Rockhill & Vietor, 22 Cliff St., N. Y. Take subway to Fulton St. and Broadway, walk down to Cliff St.

BOOKKEEPER

ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER. EXPERIENCED CLOAK OR DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED; STEADY GOOD POSITION. WRITE SAM SAMUELS, 31 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for importing and exporting house; take own trial balance; only experienced need apply; references required. Yokohama Trading Co., 100 Greenwich St., near Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced young lady, practical experience only, familiar with woolen industry, to take full charge of office; also typewriting; closed on Saturdays; state experience and salary. J 291 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be competent, experienced; capable taking entire charge books, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; operate Underwood typewriter. H. Fischer & Co., 705 Lexington Av., near 57th.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY; AT LEAST 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; MUST BE NEAT, QUICK, AND ACCURATE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. MANHATTAN, 57 57TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, familiar with cloak and suit jobbing house preferred. 110 West 25th St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER,

experienced, with knowledge of typewriting, stenography, and general office work. Neatform Co., 17 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ACCURATE. KAYANEE WAIST CO., 20 WEST 33D, 7TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted by broad silk house; must understand complete bookkeeping; state age and salary desired. B 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER as counting room assistant, publishing business; write full particulars, also salary desired. R 664 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; waist manufacturer; permanent position. Call Commodore Waist Co., 330 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Rapid, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary desired. Box J 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; must be quick and accurate at figures. Answer in own writing, stating particulars, J 250 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography, wanted by office of skirt manufacturing concern; only those having similar experience apply. Y 30 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; one accustomed to taking off trial balance; permanent position; good salary; hours 9-5; closed Saturdays. J 249 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunities for thoroughly experienced double-entry bookkeeper. Union Pencil Co., Inc., 23 Union Square.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for factory in Williamsburg section; state full particulars in own handwriting. Westlake, Station W., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age and salary. X A 568 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ready-to-wear line. Apply, with references, Slater & Slater, 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $15. Perfect Notion, 35 West 35th.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; reply, giving full details, experience, &c.; must be around 30. G 483 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable and competent, to take charge of double entry set of books. Apply to P. Stromberg, 6 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; no other need apply. Call 9 A. M., Rosenman Brothers, 40 West 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, take complete charge of office and correspondence; advancement. Kibel, 28 West 38th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take charge of set of books; trial balances, &c. Sugarman, 473 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; coat and suit house. Watterson, 6th fl.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in manufacturing line; quick, neat, accurate; references. J 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher Bookkeeping Machine operator wanted; state experience and salary desired. S 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced double entry. Charmsphone Co., 39 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—State experience and salary desired. Apply by letter. I. C. Herman, 367, Broadway.

BOOKKEEPING.—Young lady experienced in double entry; must be highly recommended. Apply Room 2, 41 Park Row.

BUYER wanted for muslin underwear, corsets and negligees for specialty store in large city in Middle West. Apply B. E. Ackinson & Co., 303 5th Av., Room 1808.

CASHIER, experienced with cash register and understands bookkeeping; salary $15. Apply by letter to S 37 Times.

CASHIER and telephone operator wanted, by downtown retail store; plug board experience necessary; hours 8 to 6. G 511 Times Downtown.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER; desk accounts. Summer hotel until after Labor Day. State pay expected; references. R 713 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, experienced, for family of 5; exceptionally nice place for right party; pleasant room and good wages. 10th floor, 42 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 861 Times Downtown.

CLERK—PURCHASING

TO ASSIST PURCHASE AGENT; MUST BE RAPID TYPIST, FAMILIAR WITH TAKING PHONE QUOTATIONS, FILING AND PURCHASING DETAIL WORK; STATE AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE, ETC. PURCHASING 117 TIMES.

CLERK, ADJUSTING.—Mail order house wants adjusting clerk to take charge of office; similar experience absolutely essential; $25 to start; remarkable opportunity for one with initiative and experience; state qualifications. Opportunity, R 726 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young ladies for its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply; splendid opportunity for right party. J 255 Times.

CLERK for general office work; knowledge of typewriting essential; address in own handwriting, stating references, experience and salary expected. G 490 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted, experienced in dress or waist house, to enter orders, charge, and file; good position; state salary. Write Clerk, 730 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS,

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house; must be good at figures and have neat handwriting; state experience, age and salary desired. B 287 Times.

CLERK for record work; good handwriting and knowledge of typewriting essential; state age, experience, salary desired. D 164 Times.

CLERK for general office work, export and import house; knowledge typewriting necessary; state age, salary expected. P 559 Times Downtown.

CLEVER, AMBITIOUS GIRL

OPERATORS.

Think and act on this. A wide-open chance for you to make good money in permanent position and high-class employment in a great open-shop factory.

Inexperienced or otherwise, it does not matter. We have open in our business desirable positions for you. We offer good hours, good pay, good surroundings, and beautiful work—silk gloves, silk hosiery, silk underwear, the finest in the world. Steady work the year round at a time when high living prices rule.

Your future is assured in all respects; pay, promotion, and permanency of position.

APPLY IN PERSON,

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,

AT NEW BUILDING,

CORNER TAAFFE PLACE

AND DE KALB AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Take De Kalb Avenue Car.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Young lady wanted as clerical assistant in credit department; exceptional opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references and salary. J 271 Times.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, one; chambermaid and waitress, one; for the Summer; cool seaside cottage; swimming, boating; movies near by; two colored women preferred; good wages; room, board, and transportation paid. Cartwright, 203 West 103d, after 6 P. M.

COOK, experienced, for family of 5; exceptionally nice place for right party; pleasant room and good wages. 10th floor, 42 West 36th St.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, preferably Swedish, desired by family of five, for two months; light washing. Capels, 115 Washington Place.

COST ACCOUNTANT with varied experience in insulation administration of cost system to assist chief; position will lead to full control and adequate advancement when merited. Write, giving full particulars in detail as to experience, references, and salary desired. Box F A C, 1619 St. James Bldg.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted; an exceptional opportunity is offered to women to engage in an entirely new fascinating line of work; requires no experience; will be thoroughly instructed; good salary paid at the start; steady employment guaranteed; article now being demonstrated at all leading stores. Call Suite 401, 105 West 40th St.

DESIGNER.
LADIES' NECKWEAR;

popular-priced line; one able to create; also take full charge of factory and help; good pay; steady position; state full details in letter; confidential. U. A., 244 Times.

DESIGNER.—Exceptional opportunity for one highly recommended on children's white dresses. R R 158 Times.

DESIGNER

experienced on children's dresses. L. B., 901 Times Lexington.

DESIGNER ON WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. LEVI SIMSON & CO., 880 BROADWAY.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with at least one year's experience, by Public Service Corp., Queensboro Bridge Plaza; apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected. Address Dictaphone, Box 48, Long Island City.

DIETITIAN.—Experienced in purchasing food and preparing menus for Summer camp. Apply Mr. Eisinger, 184 Eldridge St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charaah, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, neat, refined, capable. United States Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.

All year round position, with splendid opportunity for advancement, is open in the Butterick Publishing Co., for a young woman under 30 who has had dressmaking experience.

Apply in person or by letter, giving experience, to

H. Dellin,
Butterick Building,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be experienced. I. R. S. Music Roll Co., 518 West 55th, 4th floor.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Exceptional opening for operator on bookkeeping machine; attractive salary to start; can also use operator as vacation substitute, with probability of permanent position. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

ELLIS TYPEWRITER-ADDING MACHINE Operators.—For transit department of bank; state age, experience, salary. R 723 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Temporary position with large Brooklyn manufacturing company; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 506 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR wanted; must be good at figures. Apply Wednesday morning, 10 East 38th St., 9th floor.

EXPERIENCED TYPEWRITER, FILING AND CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady. Tension Envelope Co., 87 54th St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERK ASSISTANT in office of large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 710 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, PLAIN COOK.—Girl; country for summer; good wages. Write Haas, 47 Doremus Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

GIRLS.
WOMEN.

We need additional permanent workers as listed below; applicants must be over 16 years of age; vacation workers not accepted.

ORDER PICKERS

to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.

PACKERS;

general wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments; we will teach you how.

UTILITY WORKERS

to start in sorting orders in our shipping room; advancement rapid.

EXAMINERS

on new ready-to-wear merchandise; pleasant work.

EXPERIENCE

not needed, as we will train beginners.

PAY

$10 to start.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS.—High-school girls for permanent positions in either testing or clerical department of electrical and physical laboratory; hours 9 to 5; half holiday Saturday all year; opportunity for advancement. Call or write Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

GIRLS FOR PRESSING AND BORDERING, GIRLS FOR SAMPLE, AND GIRLS FOR SCALLOPING AND BORDERING; GOOD PAY AND STEADY POSITION; BONUS FOR CORRECT SERVICES. STEINDOBLIN CO., 935 BROADWAY.

GIRL, high-school graduate, to learn the publishing business; must be bright, quick and good writer, $8.00 to start; advancement. Call or write Room 619, 299 Broadway.

GIRL to assist in office of Christian publishing house; splendid opportunity for conscientious and intelligent young girl; salary to start $10 per week. Apply Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 5th Av.

GIRL wanted in stockroom of wholesale ribbon house; experience unnecessary, but must be bright and neat; fine, light office. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

GIRLS, 16 or older, to learn sweater knitting; steady work, good pay. Krossknit Mills, 70 Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN FACTORY. EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO., 105 MADISON AV.

GIRLS wanted; clean, light factory work; pleasant surroundings. De Forest Radio, 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

GIRL, MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN STOCK ROOM. GOLDBERG & ROSENBLATT, 137 WEST 29TH.

GIRLS.—Bright, intelligent, to train for nurses; ordinary school education sufficient. Apply immediately, 2,076 5th Av.

GIRL for general detail work in retail jewelry store. 678 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS to take full charge of intelligent little girl; $40 month; sleep in. 74 West 54th.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. A. Simonson, 500 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Fanny, 417 5th Av., Room 1023.

HAND SEWERS

on ribbon powder bags,
TO TAKE WORK HOME.
EAGLE,
16 WEST 19TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Supervisor of cooking in institution for Jewish girls, one hour from city. Y 44 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER of education; Jewish gentleman and boy 14; splendid home. P 125 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

JAPANESE EXPORT FIRM
NEEDS STENOGRAPHER
AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.
State religion, qualifications, other particulars in first letter. R. S., 970 Times Downtown.

KITCHEN AND LUNCHROOM WORK.

The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women, 35 or under, for general work in the employes' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 50 West Hereford St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED,

experienced in handling active accounts; salary $17; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays 1 o'clock. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, &c. J 275 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, prefer one experienced in wholesale woolen business; must be neat and accurate; steady position to dependable girl. G 483 Times Downtown.

L. BARTH & SON,
30-38 Cooper Square,

require at once expert

TYPISTS.

L. WERTHEIMER DEPT. STORES,
619 WEST 181ST ST.,

have several good positions open for glove dept., assistant to buyer muslin underwear, babies' dept., and dry goods; permanent positions; liberal inducements.

MAID.—Refined, intelligent girl for little girl of 9. Call, 12 to 1 o'clock Wednesday, 150 West 79th St., Apt. 4, east.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in a dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 6771.

MATRON to substitute in laundry for one month; must be experienced; $75 month, room and board. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

MILLINERS,

COPYISTS.

Highest salary paid; yearly position.

Bovie Bros., Inc.,
37 West 20th St.

MILLINERY CUTTERS,
MAKERS, CROWN SEWERS,
MACHINE BINDERS, COPYISTS.
Steady work; good salary.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY MODELS, WHO ARE ALSO EXPERIENCED IN SELLING; MUST MAKE GOOD APPEARANCE; STEADY POSITION. RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY GIRL, ABOUT 16 YEARS, TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM. RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE

has immediate positions for several size 16 models.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

for attractive young women.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,
22 WEST 27TH.

MODELS,

TO TRY ON

COATS AND WRAPS;

PERMANENT POSITIONS;

HIGHEST SALARIES.

AMSTERDAM & SACHS,

105 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young women.

C. H. D. BOBBINS CO.,

150 MADISON AV.

MODELS WANTED

IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED; SIZES 16 AND 36; LONG SEASON; SALARY UP TO $35; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. MERIT CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 36.

Tall, stylish, in dress house. $25 A WEEK. CALL ALL WEEK. BRAMBIR & HENDRICKS, 105 Madison Av. at 30th St.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

Attractive young ladies. High-class Dresses. 6-DAY WEEK.

M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM; SIZE 36.

EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
105 Madison Av.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN AS MODELS IN SHOWROOM OF LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; 36 BUST; GOOD SALARY AND LARGE SEASON.

FABER & HEIN,
36 EAST 32D STREET.

MODELS.

Experienced showroom models to try on flapper coats; size 12. Call all week.

STERN-MILLER CO.,
32 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.

SIZES 16 AND 36 FOR COATS AND SUITS GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,380 BROADWAY.

MODELS FOR SUITS AND COATS, SIZE SIXTEEN; INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS OF GOOD CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE APPLY ALL WEEK.

WIENER HUSSEY CO.,
8 EAST 29TH ST.

MODELS.

SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR MISSES' SHOWROOM, MODELS 16 SIZE; HIGHEST SALARY. MAX RUBEL CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS,

stylish, stout, attractive, for skirts; permanent positions; good salaries.

DAVID CRYSTAL,
11 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Must be pretty and youthful. YOUTHFUL MADE. 31 East 32d St.

MODEL

size 16 and 36; large coat and suit house; experience unnecessary; good position, long season, for right girl. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

MODELS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, 16 AND 36; VERY LONG SEASON; PRICE NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PARTY. TURKEL & FELSTINER, 105 MADISON AV.

MODELS

YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.
Large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 21 EAST 40TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS, (size 16, experienced, good looking, to try on coats and suits; long season; good salary. Apply all week. Herman & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR SHOWROOM OF LADIES' WAIST AND SUIT HOUSE; LONG SEASON; EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SALARY PAID. L. E. VOGEL, 1 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, FOR SUITS AND DRESSES; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. APPLY ALL WEEK. LUTZ & SCHUTZER, 13 WEST 37TH ST.

MODEL, perfect 42½; must have showroom experience; steady position; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 32 West 32d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR SHOWROOM IN DRESS HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. WINDSOR COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Permanent positions for attractive girls.
COHEN & EDELMAN,
35 WEST 31ST ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
1 o'clock. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, &c.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36, FOR HIGH-CLASS SUIT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. APPLY MURRAY & WERBA, 29 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36; ATTRACTIVE; BEST SALARIES; LONG SEASON. PAM DRESSMAKERS, 44 EAST 32D.

MODEL, Size 36, experienced, for high-grade manufacturers of coats and suits. French Model Importing Co., 10 East 39th.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, FOR SUITS; LONG SEASON; BEST WAGES. KNOBEL & BLOOM, 145 W. 30TH.

MODELS
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL, LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODEL

16, suits; neat appearance. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1223.

MODELS.—Smart-looking young ladies to act as hat models in showroom. Frankel, Frank & Co., 411 5th Av.

MODELS.—Smart-looking young ladies to act as hat models in showroom. Frankel, Frank & Co., 411 5th Av.

MODEL wanted by large cloak and suit house; steady position. Eagle Mfg. Co., 139 West 27th.

MODELS WANTED, SIZE 16; SALARY $25; PERMANENT POSITION. I. RABINOWITZ, APPAREL CO., 37 WEST 28TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36.
VERY ATTRACTIVE, DRESS HOUSE.
PIERMONT, 29 WEST 38TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16
EXPERIENCED, COSTUME HOUSE.
HAHN-BENJAMIN, 143 WEST 26TH.

MODELS, Size 16, misses' suits; long season. Harry Stoll, 33 East 33d St.

MODELS, size 36, experienced coats and suits. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 26th.

MODELS, stylish, experienced, wanted in cloak and suit house; size 36. D 153 Times.

MODELS, stylish, experienced, wanted in cloak and suit house; size 16. D 152 Times.

MODEL wanted for fur coats; size 36. S. Berchansky & Co., 149 West 36th St.

MODEL, size 16, for suits; long season. A. Fensterstock Co., 39 West 29th St.

MODELS, SHOWROOM, SIZE 36, TRY ON FURS. KOHN & BAER, 116 WEST 32D.

MODELS wanted; size 36. George Miller, 11 West 32d St., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Gentlewoman; cook keeps; in Berkshires in Summer; Pinehurst in Winter. Apply R. P. Wodin, 250 Fulton St., Jamaica. Telephone 520 Jamaica.

MOTHER'S HELPER for baby nine months; country for Summer; reference; must be neat. Write Haas, 47 Doremus Av., Ridgewood, N. Y.

OFFICE OPERATOR and typist required by prominent banking house; must be competent. R 700 Times Downtown.

NURSE GIRL wanted, take care of 2-year old baby; excellent wages; apply 1-3 o'clock, Stein, care of Mendelsohn, 104 Lenox Av.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty, in small hospital; $25 monthly; room and board. Call 233 East 57th.

NURSE, practical, wanted by Christian family for elderly lady; best references. Write H. S. H., 29 East 75d.

NURSE.—Four little girls; $45 month. Mrs. Otera, 616 West 116th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to boy 5 and 7; good salary. Phone Farr 4229, after 10 A. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Small literary publication wants home one, over 25, with intelligence and fair education, to take charge of its business details; stenography not necessary, but must use typewriter; undeniable character references. B 272 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general clerical work and typewriting; permanent; salary to start, $20 per month, with meals. Call for personal interview, Hahnemann Hospital, Park Av. and 67th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS for general office work; must be quick and accurate at figures and good writers. American Meter Co., 509 West 47th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—General office assistant; must understand simple bookkeeping and typewriting; state salary. P 130 Times.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer machines, to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work, good pay. Krossknit Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

OVER $900.00
THE FIRST YEAR
Is the amount paid to
TELEPHONE OPERATORS
$12.00 PER WEEK
is paid while learning.
Apply week days.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
MANHATTAN,
56 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
463 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN
81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1336 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

PARLOR MAID.

An attractive opportunity is offered to a refined young lady under 40 to serve as parlor maid, with a family of two, in a private residence on Long Island, not far from New York.

State your qualifications in full, with experience, references, age, nationality and wages expected. R 734 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER seeks experienced photo saleslady for reception room of studio; one with personality which will enable her to handle 5th Av. trade. Applications treated confidentially. O. T. Box 145 Times.

PRESS DEPARTMENT of high-class photographic studio, (Brooklyn,) seeks experienced woman of refinement to conduct publicity work of press department; one who can handle phone and correspondence as well. Applications will be treated in strict confidence. S. R. Box 175 Times.

SALESWOMEN

AND ASSISTANTS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING MOURNING SPECIALTY SHOP; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITIONS.
CROCKER, 575 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN, competent, well experienced in selling women's ready-to-wear; must present good appearance and be capable of taking charge of cloak and suit department of the Woman's Specialty Shop in Miami, Florida; permanent position and good salary to right party. Call 1,123 Broadway, Room 401, between 9-10 A. M.

SALESWOMEN.—Wanted, young ladies to call on representative business men with mail order specialties; selling experience necessary; salary and commission, with big possibilities. Call 9 to 1 o'clock, Room 307, 1 Union Square.

SALESLADY to sell trimmings to city dress trade on salary and commission. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. Deluze, 1,482 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS by day; hand, machine sewing and mending. Apply 3d floor, 24 East 60th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER

IN CHRISTIAN OFFICE; MUST BE WELL-EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED; EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR ONE OF MORE THAN ORDINARY ABILITY. WRITE, GIVING DETAILS AND SALARY. D 134 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER

in large cotton converting house as secretary to the President; must have at least 4 years' experience; steady position with good salary offered to right party. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — ADVERTISING AGENCY; EXCEPTIONALLY CAPABLE; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES; CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY $30. R 28 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to advertising manager; advertising experience preferred; one who likes detail as well as stenography; give age, education, nationality, and experience; $25 a week. J 265 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined American woman wishes charge small office, Grand Central district; initiative and good judgment essential; please write fully. Y 32 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, WITH INITIATIVE. MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. CHARLES A. ANDERSON & CO., 182 FRONT ST., N. Y.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, with knowledge of French, with large perfume house; good salary start; excellent chance advancement. V. Vivaudou & Co., 418 West 25th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, experienced in French translation; salary $25-30. Apply Employment Dept., Nelson-Lea Typewriter Co., Room 811, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED

with executive ability.

Large and well-known manufacturing firm desires young woman stenographer with high school education and ability to grow and advance in advertising department. Position does not require long experience so much as cheerfulness and capacity to learn quickly.

Address, stating age, education, nationality, and salary desired. P 540 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—IN AN ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE, A CAPABLE OPERATOR ON THE ROYAL; DESIRABLE PLACE FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN; MUST BE GRAMMATICAL, ACCURATE, AND WILLING TO WORK; REFERENCES REQUIRED. WRITE, STATING SALARY EXPECTED FIRST YEAR. ADDRESS S. D. K., P. O. BOX 1,117, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.

Thoroughly competent and experienced, rapid, accurate, and with business sense, preferably one with financial or export experience, and able to do some filing; unusual attractive surroundings; hours 9 to 5, half-day Saturdays; salary $25; no replies will be considered unless specifying experience in detail. Financial, N 789 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

EXPERIENCED IN SECRETARIAL WORK PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED. DETAIL, 108 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising agency offers good position to an experienced, rapid, ambitious stenographer who is capable of handling quick dictation, good speller and grammarian; salary to start, $20; no beginners or agency applicants. Address, with references and past experience, J 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, American, over 22 years, large insurance brokerage Christian firm; must be an accurate, intelligent, experienced stenographer; address in own handwriting, stating salary to start, age, references, experience, nationality. R 721 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

One with knowledge of clerical work. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A desirable position, with excellent future, is open for young woman of refinement; one who is familiar with switchboard; moderate initial salary; please state references and salary expected. P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing, and refined. Write, stating age, salary, experience. Revillon Freres, Box J 224 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing accurately, also handling correspondence independently, neat handwriting; do not apply unless you can fulfill requirements. 130 Pearl St., Room 607.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 538.

STENOGRAPHER.—We want a real stenographer, with some experience in clerical work; this is a good position, with good salary, for woman who can appreciate both; references, of course. J 279 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 correspondent with good grasp of general office detail

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 35c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

Reward of $100 will be paid to The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.,
New York City.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.
Established 1909.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH STENO-SPANISH TRANSLATOR —take charge office, mfr's agents, excellent opportunity for woman with initiative; $55 week.
BKPR.—downtown mercantile firm; take charge; controlling accounts; $25 week.
STENO-SEC'Y.—downtown lubricating co. company, $25 week.
STENO.—U. S. Co.; good environment; excellent opportunity; $25 week.
BKPR. & STENO.—take charge office; $35 week.
WOMAN who can address, fill in circulars; downtown mfg.; good opportunity; $18-$20 week.
ASST. BKPR. & TYP.—downtown commercial house; D. E. and trial balance; $20 week.
BILL CLERK & TYPIST—downtown; nice office; $15 week.
ASST. BKPR.—downtown bank; neat and accurate; $15 week.
Hours, 9-1. Room 725.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

No Registration Fee.

STENOGRAPHERS	$30-$25-$20-$18
Beginners, $15.	
TYPISTS	$22-$20-$18-$15
BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing	$30-$25
OFFICE ASSISTANTS	$18-$15-$12
EDIPHONE OPERATORS	$20
TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR	$22
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, TYPISTS. Numerous positions, $15-$12.	

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
63 Nassau St. 480 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... 25 to 30
TYPISTS 15- 20
BOOKKEEPERS 25- 30
ALSO MANY SUBSTITUTES; FREE REGISTRATION. CALL ALL WEEK.

Standard Employment Exchange, Inc.
206 Broadway, Room 226.
STENOGRAPHERS—Permanent and temporary: $15-$30.
TYPIST—$12-$20.
FILE AND GENERAL CLERKS, $12-$20.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
1 WALL ST. BROADWAY.
Steno-Secy's, $30; bookkeepers $25-$30; reception clerks, $20; Underwood bill operator, $20; typists, $25; file clerks, $20-$15. Many others. Register free.

ANNE J. JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau; 130 Fulton.—Stenographer, law, $30; stenographer-bookkeeper, $35; bookkeeper, $25; numerous permanencies for stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, switchboards; best firms; free registration.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
STENOGRAPHERS, Accts. ..... $25 to $30
FRENCH STENOGRAPHER ..... 25 to 30
POLISH STENOGRAPHER ..... 18 to 20
SWITCHBOARD, Institution 18

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
30 Broad. PRIVATE AGENCY. Room 1023.
positively no charge unless placed:
STENOGRAPHERS, $30-$25; Typists, $18-$14; Clerks, $18-$15; clerks-beginners, $12.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$30; bookkeeper, $25; several assistants, $12-$20; dictaphone, $22; typists, $12-$20; clerical, $15. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway. Est. 1897.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in August, we offer half-rate commission fee.
309 Broadway, N. Y. Registration free.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted; excellent connection. THE BRODY AGENCY,
2 2 9 Broadway Entrance Park Place.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

STORE HOURS, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY.

AISLE MANAGER.

Require an aisle manager of experience, accustomed to meeting and handling a fine trade. Apply to employment office, subway floor, central building.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

JANITORS.

We need several men for janitor work, cleaning, dusting, &c. Apply at employment office, subway floor, central building.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Audit company with offices in principal cities can use several senior accountants in their New York office; men that have some clients preferred; permanent position, progressive and liberal share of profits on their own clients; exceptional opportunity; must be first-class accountants. P 541 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted at once, by firm of public accountants, experienced senior accountants; permanent position in New York and Mexico City; applicants must send copies of references covering a term of years and state salary required; applications not complying with all foregoing requirements will not be considered. R 642 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with public experience, required by certified public accounting firm locally in the office of long familiarity with Federal tax laws desired but not essential; full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required must be stated; if qualifications warrant interview will be granted. Address X 464 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Man with public accounting experience thoroughly familiar with cost work, capable of taking charge. Address Local Auditor, Emergency Fleet Corporation, room 150, Administration Building, Bristol, Pa.

ACCOUNTANT.—An experienced accountant wanted to take charge of office in a large ship repair and supply depot; must have experience in ship repairs and ship chandlery. Box 436 Times, 2 Rector St.

AGENTS.—Three high-class men, good appearance, capable of earning $200 or more per week to call on legal profession. Room 13, 280 Broadway. Call between 2-4 P. M.

ADJUSTING CLERK wanted by mail order house to take charge of office; similar experience absolutely essential; $25 to start; remarkable opportunity for one with initiative and executive ability; state qualifications. Opportunity. Box R 725 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.
We have an opening for an experienced live wire advertising salesman, a young hustler who wants to make a place for himself for the future, who is now selling some publication advertising and prefer a man who has had agency experience and knows publishers throughout the country; this is an unusual opportunity with a rapidly growing well-established and well-known advertising journal; salary. William E. Curtis, publisher, Mercantile and Selling, 131 East 23d.

ADVERTISING agency copy man wants veteran, assistant desirous of improving knowledge of business; big chance to grow; give full particulars, experience, age, salary desired, &c. Box D 158 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, first-class, for manufacturing work; big commission inducement to right man. Call or phone Bryant 9688, between 9-10 A. M.-5-6 P. M., 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Advertising agency, fully recognized, young, progressive, offers unusually attractive commission to experienced advertising man with business. J 220 Times.

ARTISTS AND LETTERERS.
There are several vacancies in the art division of a large advertising service department. The work calls for ability to sketch and letter rapidly on advertising layouts; quick action on the part of the right man in getting after these jobs will result in an immediate connection; bring samples of your work with you and ask to see Mr. Lockwood, McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 10th Av. at 36th St., New York.

ARTIST.—First-class retoucher, free lance; send samples of work, which will be returned, and state your charge per hour. B 270 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, hotel; take charge of house under directions of owner; must be thoroughly familiar with hotel managing; no restaurant or bar attached; only honest, sober, conscientious, and trustworthy need apply; state references, age, experience, married or single, salary expected. S 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; young man, by Christian firm; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. P 543 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS, experienced on individual ledgers, in large uptown bank. J 264 Times.

BILL CLERK, MOON-HOSKINS MACHINE; WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION; UNLESS EXPERIENCED OPERATOR DO NOT CALL. BRODER & CO., 46 WEST 26TH ST.

BILL CLERK.
ACCURATE, GOOD PENMAN;
STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE.
APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.
PROF. WM. GERRICK,
35 WEST 32D.

BOOKKEEPERS.
STERN BROS.,
WEST 42D ST.,
requires bookkeepers with department store experience on charge ledgers. Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm, thoroughly competent bookkeeper to take full charge of books and with knowledge of cage work and margin stats. Answer stating experience, reference and salary expected. Box 423 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced in handling 2,000 customers' accounts; permanent position, good penman, accurate; come well recommended. Goodman Collar, 58 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with payroll and trial balances, rapid at figures; salary $30 to start; state full particulars. E. H., 514 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, understanding double entry thoroughly; state experience, salary expected; age. R 619 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, steady; fair typist; bright future for right man; married man preferred. J 230 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, ready-to-wear line; apply with references, Slater & Slater, 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—New York City Trust Company wishes experienced man; state references and salary expected. J 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, real estate experience preferred. Room 46, 1 East 42d, 12 M.

BOY wanted in office of importing house, downtown; favorable hours and good prospects; salary to begin, $8; references required with application. R 696 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, with knowledge of architectural drawing preferred, for mechanical equipment company's office. Apply, in own handwriting, giving all particulars, George H. Gibson Co., 30 Park Av.

BOY wanted, bright and ambitious, wholesale dry goods house, good opportunity for advancement; only boys desiring permanent position need apply. N 645 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy as general office assistant in large wholesale dry goods commission house; state age, education, religion, and salary expected. G 497 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by import house; one living with parents preferred; salary, $10 per week. Address, in own handwriting, R 606 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years, shiproom, large mercantile concern; opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY wanted to work in sample department by cotton converter; one with experience preferred. Phoenix Mfg. Co., 477 B'way.

BOY WANTED. NAT LEWIS, 1,580 BROADWAY.

BOY for office. Address, giving age, references, &c., R 715 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt.

BUYER.
A large export and import house needs a man who has experience in miscellaneous buying; knowledge of Spanish also essential; opportunity for advancement good; in reply, give complete business history, age, nationality and salary desired. B. B., 307 Times, Wall St.

BUYER, general dry goods, resident buyer's office; replying, state complete details, experience, references, salary wanted; confidential. R 231 Times.

CAMPER, experienced, to accompany automobile party of three on three weeks' tour, New York and New England; references; all expenses paid. J 283 Times.

CANVASSERS big paying household specialty; good commission. Seventh floor, 111 Bleecker St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Italian or French preferred; expert mechanic, three years' experience; high grade considered; state salary. Address; strictly confidential. J 256 Times.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young men in its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply; splendid opportunity for right party. J 254 Times.

CLERKS.—Several young men for cost department; experience not essential; temporary work with chance for permanent position. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, L. I.

CLERK.—Fire insurance office; young man, clerical work; must be good penman, accurate at figures; reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary. R 659 Times Downtown.

CLERK, shipping, receiving; must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. A. L., 163 Times Annex.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR Wanted.—A man of good appearance and address who is well acquainted in banking circles and who has had experience in commercial paper work. J 228 Times.

CUTTER, PATTERNMAKER, EXPERIENCED ON POPULAR-PRICED DRESSES.
BILTWELL DRESS CO.,
142 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH ST.

CUTTER AND MARKER, experienced on house dresses and kimonos; good position to right party; references; replies confidential. B 262 Times.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DESIGNER
OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
SUITS AND COATS.
AN EXCEPTIONAL POSITION IS OPEN FOR A HIGH-CLASS DESIGNER OF SUITS AND COATS; ANSWER BY MAIL, STATING EXPERIENCE AND FORMER EMPLOYERS; ALL INFORMATION WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. HARRY STOLL, 33 EAST 33D ST.

DESIGNER wanted by high-class interior decorating firm; must be capable of designing entire rooms and furniture and be an A1 detailer; in your reply give full information as to your experience, &c., and also give telephone number. Write to D. D. F., Box 6, 1,358 Broadway.

DESIGNER.—Thoroughly competent designer, who is also capable of taking charge of manufacturing department in boys' wash suit factory; splendid opportunity for a man of initiative and executive ability. Klinger & Co., 737 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN IN LARGE CHANDELIER MANUFACTURING CONCERN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING FULL SIZED WORKING DRAWINGS; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, P. A., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER, who is capable of laying out his own tracing work; good opportunity. Call Master Machine Tool Co., 2,638 Park Av., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN for drafting of general office work in engineering office of chemical works; location Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R 732 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several experienced structural steel detailers and checkers. Hinkle Iron Co., 534 West 56th.

DRAFTSMAN.—One first-class mechanical tracer; bring sample of work and apply to Mr. Buse, 16th floor, 440 4th Av.

EDITOR.

News Editor for new daily just organizing under management that will readily recognize and reward satisfactory work and co-operation; must have active, alert mind, and possess executive ability, in confidence state experience and qualifications to quick action. J 282 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Accustomed to entering from caller. Address Clerk, Box 159 Madison Square.

ESTIMATOR on high and low pressure steam; must have practical experience; state reference and salary expected. O 99 Times.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER for energetic trade publication; must prove experience and accept owner's responsibilities; salary $500 month and 5 per cent. on increased business; only applicants giving experience and references considered; unlimited advance guaranteed, based purely on results; owner satisfied retirement.

FLOOR MAN wanted, experienced, for bank. Call 9:30, Public National Bank, Broadway and 22th St.

FOREMAN
TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MEDIUM SIZED MACHINE SHOP MANUFACTURING LARGE MACHINERY; SHOP LOCATED IN GREATER N. Y. DISTRICT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M. W., 303 TIMES.

FOREMAN'S ASSISTANT
in plant of high-class printing firm; must be A1 compositor; exceptional opportunity. Write, stating age, religion, experience, and salary. P 574 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; to the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—Experienced installment furniture salesman; permanent position to first-class man; no others need apply. Write J. F. L., Box 46, Station V, Brooklyn.

FUR CUTTER, designer, and fitter; one hour and a half from New York; steady position; good salary. Apply Schwartz Bros., 141 West 36th St.

GARDENER-MANAGER small estate, Westchester; also chauffeur all improvements; excellent place for good man. Address with full particulars, R 27 Times.

HAND-MADE LACES.
Want experienced man to take care of stock and wait on house trade. Hartmann Bros., 334 4th Av.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LEDGER CLERK.
EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY.
HUNKEN, NEALE & FORBES, INC., 435 5TH AV., 4TH ST.

L. BARTH & SON,
30-38 Cooper Square,
require at once expert
TIPISTS.

MAN familiar with export leather business in leading export concern; splendid opportunity for competent man to make first-class connection. Address, stating salary and full particulars, R 230 Times Downtown.

MAN for special cloak and suit store for women; take charge of floor, window dresses, and card writer, as well add writer; State salary; reference required. Apply Boston Cloak Store, 424 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

MAN, for general office work in accounting department; must be good penman, accurate and energetic; state salary expected. Box 437 Times, 2 Rector St.

MAN, middle aged, to run errands; $10; permanent position. Neil & Brinker Co., 76 Duane St.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE, ADDRESS X 460 TIMES ANNEX.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
LATHE HANDS.
MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.
POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

MEN without insurance experience, who have the courage and ambition to succeed, can find the big opportunity they desire by connecting with the Travelers Ins. Co., without any investment on their part to have men making large sums of money who up to a short time ago were in some mercantile line or in salaried positions; we will instruct the beginner and besides help him with weekly advances against his commissions. Call between 8:30 and 12, 161 West 125th St., Room 4.

MEN OF ABILITY.
Salesmen for sale of investment securities; exceptional opportunity is offered for men who have selling ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the right parties; thorough man. H. B. Dewstow & Co., Fourth Floor, 500 5th Av.

MEN.—Several men between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night patrol work; salary about $18 weekly. Call 10 A. M., J. W. Gannon, 2d floor, 16 East 33d St.

OFFICE BOY for a large corporation; splendid chance for bright, energetic boy; state age, education, and salary expected. 4,809 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, LARGE RUBBER MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
Must have executive ability, initiative, knowledge of accounting, and be willing to leave city; state full particulars as to education, experience, salary desired, and whether now employed. Y 17 Times Annex.

PACKERS for general merchandise. Address Pack, Box 139 Madison Square.

POLISHER and repairer of furniture; good wages; steady work to good man. Timmins Storage, 237-267 West 117th St.

PRESS AGENT wanted, experienced, who can show successful record of successful performance in marketing his product.
We want a man who is able to find the news value in the business methods of one of America's leading young executives, and who can give it to the public through newspapers and magazines, in an interesting, forceful, and impressive manner.
In answering let us see what sort of a press agent you are when it comes to offering your own services. State in detail just what sort of work you have done and mention actual results obtained through your work.
The person who gets this position must know exactly how to get his work across with publishers. We want the finished product, not an experiment. State salary you want. Address A. H. Kless, care Truth Publishing Co., Settegast Building, Houston, Texas.

PRESSER, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man experienced in managing high-class apartment buildings must be of good appearance and capable of meeting best people; state salary required. J 269 Times.

ROOM CLERK.—Hotel day or night duty; experience necessary; steady, reliable, honest, and trustworthy; state age, references, married or single, salary expected. S 30 Times.

SALESMEN
AND
SALES MANAGERS.
$4,000 to $20,000 Commissions Annually.
The Federal Reserve Banking System has opened the door for banking operations in which every individual can participate. Our Financial Service is built on this sound foundation, and is directed by a bank president, bank directors, and big business men. At the present time more than ten banks have endorsed our plan and organization.
This advertisement is placed to enable us to get in touch with five or six men who have demonstrated their selling ability in financial or other lines. We want men who have refrained from selling the average financial proposition and securities, but who have a desire to participate in the larger commission earnings possible in this field.
If your record is absolutely clean, call at once. I will analyse the whole financial field with you. If your experience warrants, I can place you where your earnings will exceed your expectations. See Mr. Gray, after 10 o'clock, Room 10, 8th floor, 25 Wall St.

SALESMEN
We are enlarging our selling organization and require two additional traveling salesmen for the Middle West.
Ours is a well known staple, sold direct from factory to wholesale grocery trade.
These positions offer real opportunity, with salary and expenses. A field for rapid progress and permanency, with remuneration commensurate with results produced.
Address in confidence, and give full details in first letter. R. K., 872 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—We want a young man who can sell goods to the retail trade in Western territory; to the right man we will offer an unusual proposition and other attractive inducements, with possibilities of splendid earnings. Our line consists of several automobile specialties that are well known to the retail trade and also necessary dealers; experience in automobile line not essential, but it is necessary to be experienced road man with successful record of sales to retailers in small towns. Sanford Manufacturing Co., Sales Department, Travelers Insurance Bldg., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN to call on the retail drug, dry goods and department store trade in the South Atlantic States with a high-class nationally advertised and well-established line of perfumes and toilet preparations; salary, expenses and bonus; experienced men only and well recommended; this is an opportunity for an able and hard-working salesman to form an increasingly profitable and permanent connection with one of the leading houses in the United States. Your letter will indicate whether or not you are the man for whom we are looking. R. A., 267 Times.

SALESMAN.
I want three men with strong personality to handle a gilt-edge specialty on salary or commission; this offers to the men who have successfully sold high-grade specialties a permanent connection which should prove attractive to the highest-priced salesman in New York City. J 208 Times.

SALESMAN.—For roofing and waterproofing materials. An opportunity for a young man, desirous to enter the selling field, to connect with old established building material firm. Pleasing personality and capacity for persistent work the greatest essential. Small guaranteed salary and expense to commence. Write us with all details of business experience, age and present connections, in confidence. S 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted experienced salesman in the electric fixture line and electric and gas chandelier; one who has had at least ten years' inside experience with reliable concern in the fixture and supply line; must have A1 references and be of good appearance; married man between the ages of 40 and 45 preferred; salary $4,000 per annum. Call between 9:30 and 11 A. M., Eclipse Light Co., 595 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—An opportunity for a salesman with a punch, initiative, and personality who carries with him the courage of his conviction and can present in a convincing, intelligent and honest manner the securities we have to offer; this opportunity, insurance; not only large remuneration, but the chance for rapid promotion; commission. Call after 10 A. M. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN with personality and recommendations as to character, to sell electrical merchandise to the consuming public; liberal commission basis; excellent opportunity to advance with the best electrical merchandising concern in the State; workmanship and personality more essential than electrical experience. Apply 10 to 5, 16 East 22d St.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call Dr. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.
LIVE MACHINE TOOL SALESMEN WHO HAVE HAD MACHINE SHOP AND SALES EXPERIENCE.
Should be between 28 and 36 years old, active mind, good health and plenty of enthusiasm; a splendid opportunity for the right man; salary and bonus. G 496 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen to cover metropolitan drug and confectionery trade; nationally advertised specialty; exclusive territory, with leads; straight commission basis; production. Suite 201, Selwyn Bldg., 229 West 42d St. Ask for Mr. Reid.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Men of neat address to call on business men in the city with mail order specialties; men with selling experience will only be considered; salary and commission. Call 1 o'clock, Room 307, 1 Union Square.

SALESMEN.—Live-wire producers can make big money on a security of character, merit, and quality; straight commission basis; no advances, but fullest co-operation; references required. Call Suite 1701, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; $100 to $160 weekly in commissions; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. See Mr. Robiele, 244 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted to sell floor in New York and vicinity; one having trade a good proposition; give full particulars by mail, which will be held confidential; salary or commission. G 477 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—One of the largest and best equipped embroidery factories in this country wishes familiar with imported and cutting-up trade; must be qualified to help designers in originating line; salary or percentage. Y 37 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced in paint and varnish trade, with account among Brooklyn and New Jersey contractors and storekeepers; state French Lustrite Oil & Paint Co., 460 Pearl St. Reply by letter only.

SALES LEDGER CLERK, one accustomed to handling about 500 accounts; must be neat and quick; state age, salary, and experience; steady position. F 583 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—FLOOR MAT.
Sell apartment houses, hotels, public buildings, and established wear-proof matting; salary and commission. Room 625, Mohawk Bldg., 21st St. & 5th Av.

SALESMAN with knowledge of building construction to sell contracts and building materials to architects and contractors; young, aggressive man with some knowledge of selling preferred. Salary, bonus and expense to right man. S 41 Times.

SALESMEN—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY GOODS, FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. TERMS WANTED. BOX 500, 1819 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Atex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMEN to handle line of children's wash dresses; only those who can show results need apply; commission basis; all territories. Atlas Children's Dress Co., 151 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—BY NEW FRENCH VEILING IMPORTERS FOR ENTIRE SOUTH; IN CONJUNCTION WITH KINDRED LINE PREFERRED; COMMISSION BASIS. J 266 TIMES.

SALESMEN, stock; best proposition in New York; $180 a week in commissions. Suite 216, 206 Broadway.

SALESMAN with initiative to sell food products to export and jobbing trade; splendid opportunity right man; commission. G 495 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle line of children's wash dresses; only those who can show results need apply; commission basis; all territories. Atlas Children's Dress Co., 151 Greene St.

SALESMAN for furniture house; experienced in installment business. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, T., 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMEN to sell chemical and dye products to the retail trade and jobbers; commission basis; splendid opportunity. J 249 Times.

SALESMAN, high-grade security; salary and commission; telephone experience necessary. Room 25, 49 Liberty St.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED INSTALLMENT CARPET AND FURNITURE SALESMAN & CO., 253 6TH AV.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell all stock established concern, salary or commission. Call 220 5th Av., Room 401.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for retail jewelry store. Aarons, 1949 Broadway.

SECRETARY to assist sales manager; exceptional position, with advancement; knowledge of stenography preferred. Apply in person, Stenso Canned Meat Co., Main and Gold Sts., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER with corporation; must be competent stenographer, good personal appearance, have initiative, good references. B 261 Times.

SECRETARY, who can talk and write English French, Spanish correctly. D 95 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
Several first-class automatic screw machine operators, able to set up own work; best rates. Apply employment office, Megenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SCREW MACHINE HAND, A1; must be able to set up job. Winslow Improvement Co., 47 West St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK for automobile parts department; permanent position with reliable firm; mention age, experience and salary desired. J 276 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wanted; must be experienced shipping clerk; must be strong and familiar with routing. Weeks Hand Corp., 257 Washington St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18 years or younger, record high school graduate or one with some experience; capable of handling own correspondence after becoming familiar with details of business; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious person; write, stating age, education, experience, salary, and salary desired. J 285 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT: familiarity with filing of correspondence desirable; good opportunity for conscientious, careful worker; write, age, references, experience, salary. Brooklyn Manufacturer, J B 736 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, for position in branch store in mountains of leading New York auctions dealers; novice knowledge of selling required and exceptionally polite manners. Mr. Taylor, 873 Madison Av., 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesday.

STENOGRAPHER, with thorough knowledge of Spanish; excellent opportunity to make connection with an established import house; also Spanish stenographer for position out of town. P 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (German - English) required by leading export house; exceptional opportunity for ambitious young man. Address, stating salary and full particulars, R 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced law stenographers, permanent or substitute; good pay for efficient law stenographers; expert Underwood operators. Apply at once, Room 1812, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER to act as assistant in sales department, large food company; good opportunity right party; give age, full business experience, salary expected. Q 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large importing house has opening for stenographer of advancement; some experience necessary. Call 104 Wall St., 34 floor.

STENOGRAPHER in office of leading export and import house for work on cables; must be accurate; give full details and salary expected. P 566 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, also Order Clerk, wanted by ribbon house; only those need apply who are thoroughly familiar with the line. Apply Wednesday, G. Mendelson, 57 East 26th St.

STOCK CLERK WANTED IN A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO MODERN METHODS; APPLY, STATING AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. T. M., 876 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK CLERKS AND PACKERS WANTED IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; CALL BETWEEN 6 AND 9 O'CLOCK; 1 FLIGHT UP. S. STEINFELD & CO., 46 WEST 23D.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Ten men with telephone experience to sell high-grade securities; salary or commission. Apply 132 Nassau St., Room 1222.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, experienced, who has been in large wholesale cotton house and has taken charge of retail orders; good chance for right man. 281 Times.

STOCK CLERK, for factory in Elizabeth, young man, thoroughly experienced, quick, reliable. Commonwealth Products Corp., 366 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, for large music roll plant located in New York City; must be experienced. V. A., Box 1 Times.

TYPIST
preferably with knowledge of shorthand, though not essential; must be able to figure correctly and turn out neat work; good opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary expected. L. L. & F. Co., 148 39th St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—A competent and rapid typist wanted by a New York Stock Exchange firm; stenography not essential; only those with experience in stock brokerage business and with the best of references will be considered. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. P 784 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, (billing clerk,) experienced, wanted in leading import and export house; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, R 729 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
A man to specialize on
JELLY KISSES,
CARAMEL PASTE,
CRYSTALLIZED WORK.
Position out of town.
Apply X 473 Times Annex.

WATCHMAN FOR LOFT BUILDING, 6 48 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN
Wanted, by a large progressive house, young man as assistant to Comptroller; state positions held, salaries received, and other personal information, in order to assure attention; salary to start $35 per week; applicant must be a straight thinker.
A. K., 890 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG AMERICAN, energetic, ambitious, accurate at figures, is required by prominent export house in one of the principal Atlantic Coast cities of Brazil; congenial office surroundings, with advancement based on initiative and merit assured; knowledge of Portuguese or Spanish desirable, but not imperative. Opportunity, R 714 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Progressive export firm in the dry goods line wants young, energetic, and experienced man; good chances for advancement for right party. Written application, stating experience and salary desired, to Y 27 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Progressive export firm in the dry goods line wants young, energetic, and experienced man; good chances for advancement for right party. Written application, stating experience and salary desired, to Y 27 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical position, large packing establishment; must be quick and accurate at figures. Call Mr. Young or Mr. Hartman, Joseph Stern & Sons., Inc., 616 West 40th St.

YOUNG MAN.—By a sheet steel jobber, who has had some inside clerical experience, to assist the sales manager; apply own handwriting; state experience in detail and salary required. Y 28 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted by iron and steel house to solicit export business; bright future; give full particulars and salary expected. J 277 Times.

YOUNG MAN to act as bill clerk's assistant; must be quick at figures and have a legible handwriting. Wohl, South & Co., 152 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN with experience wanted as junior clerk in an uptown bank. Write, stating age, experience and salary desired. Times 100 Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as designer on platinum diamond mountings. John Schumacher, 1 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG MAN, 22 to 25 years of age; some experience in stenography, with knowledge of German. P 586 Times Downtown.

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AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL.
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
25 E. 59TH



The Styles of McCALL STREET

American women have bought hundreds of millions of McCall Patterns, for guidance in home dressmaking, during the past fifty years.

Women's clothes worth more than $100,000,000 will be cut by McCall Patterns this year in American homes.

That is what McCall styles mean to the women of McCall Street—the women of the 1,300,000 homes into which McCall's Magazine brings, each month, advance news of the latest New York and Paris fashions.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

McCall's Magazine Fashions and the McCall Patterns give to the women of McCall Street the keen satisfaction of being always in the mode.

And when a woman has cut and made a dress by a McCall Pattern, put that dress on, and had the satisfaction of knowing that she is in the mode—the name McCall has acquired for her a very definite and abiding meaning.

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You may depend upon it that these women are intelligent, discriminating buyers. They buy McCall's Magazine because it gives them their money's worth, not only in its authoritative fashions, but in its exceptional fiction, its ably-edited household departments, its special articles of vital interest to every woman reader.

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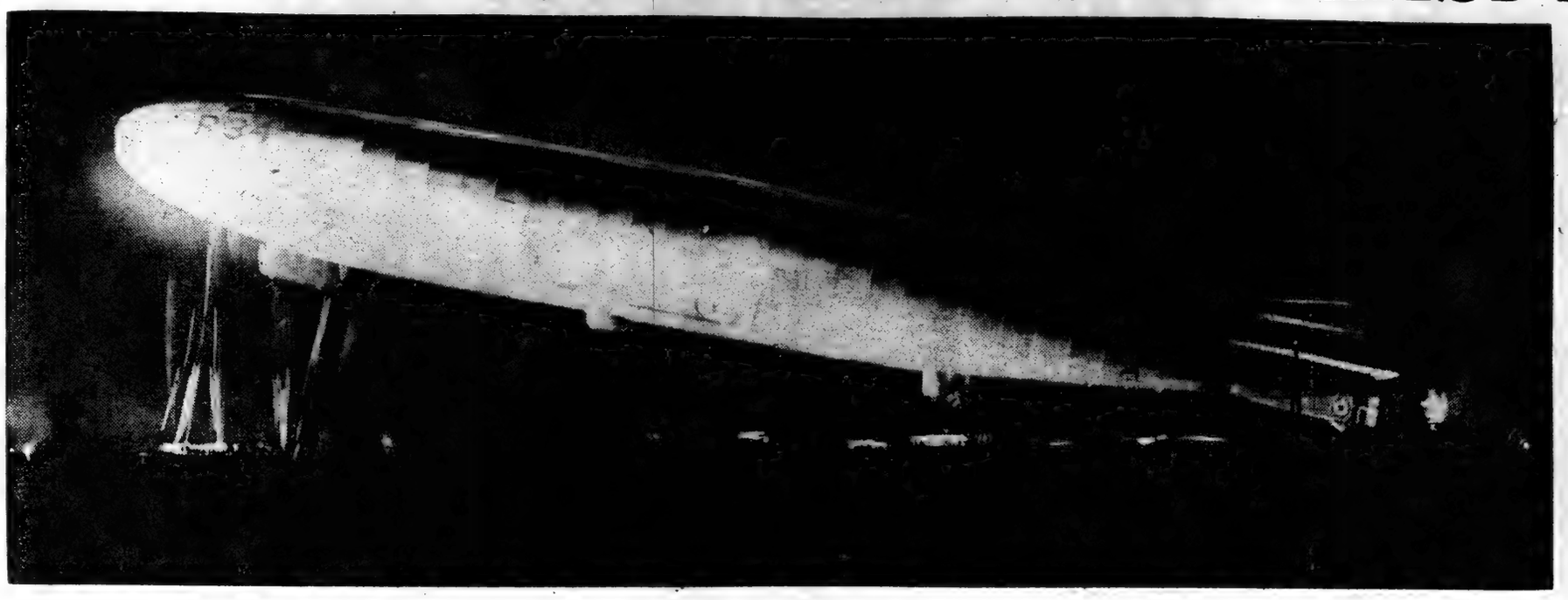
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Thursday; probably thunderstorms in afternoon; Friday, fair; strong southwest winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,447. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919. THIRTY-SIX PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

R-34 MAKES A MIDNIGHT START FOR HOME; FLIES TO TIMES BUILDING, HOVERS OVER IT, AND THOUSANDS WATCH HER TURN EAST AT 1:10



The Night Illumination of R-34 by Searchlights Before Her Departure from Roosevelt Field.

© International Film Service.

WILSON REVISES SPEECH ON TREATY FOR SENATE TODAY

Decides to Submit the French Agreement Later in a Separate Address.

READY FOR EXPLANATIONS

Willing to Appear Before Foreign Relations Committee or Confer with Senators.

WANTS STRAIGHT DECISION

Hopes for Vote on Full Acceptance or Rejection—Plans Tour Late in July.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson was busily engaged today at the White House, until late in the afternoon, putting the finishing touches on the address submitting the Peace Treaty, which he will deliver in the Senate at 12:15 o'clock tomorrow. It was said that he made some changes in the previously prepared text.

It was definitely learned tonight that the text of the Anglo-Franco-American agreement which would bind this country to rally to the support of France in the event of an unprovoked attack on France by Germany would not be delivered to the Senate by the President tomorrow. The President will make a special address to the Senate in support of ratification of this separate agreement. He will deal only with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations in his first address.

It was stated that the President had brought just one copy of the Peace Treaty with him—the original copy upon which the Senate will act, the one which, if ratified by the Senate, would be sent to the State Department, and on which the deposit of notification of ratification would be based at Paris. The copy of the Treaty will have attached to it the various annexes and will be a large bound volume, containing maps.

Avoid Questioning in Senate.

With the Republicans almost solidly arrayed in advocacy of reservations to the League covenant, the President will address himself to Senators on that side of the chamber who, it is thought, he may have had in mind when he referred in his Carnegie Hall speech to those who "have looked too much on the ground," and have not "listened to voices of their neighbors."

At the White House it was announced that the President was anxious to give the Senate any assistance it wished in considering the treaty. Mr. Wilson was willing to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee at any time, it was stated, or he would receive Senators at the Executive Mansion. He would answer any questions put to him bearing upon the reasons lying back of provisions of the treaty to which objection has been raised.

Immediately after his departure from the Senate the program is to send the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee. After that will come the fight of Republicans to separate the League Covenant from the treaty.

The Senate galleries will be filled when the President arrives to deliver his message. While the seating capacity of the galleries is 1,000, applications have come to Senators having cards of admission from at least twenty times that number.

The President's address is expected to consume at least one hour and a half in delivery. It touches broadly upon the most important provisions of the treaty, and along with it, the President, it is expected, will make a strong appeal for ratification without amendment.

Prepare to Start Debate Monday.

After the President has spoken and the treaty is on its way to the Foreign Relations Committee, is is expected that the Senate will adjourn until Monday. In the meantime the opponents of the League covenant will organize their line of attack. They were unwilling today to unline any definite program beyond agreeing that the initial effort would be concentrated on the move to separate the covenant from the body of the treaty, so as to have independent action upon it.

Debate on the League covenant, the thantung feature, and other provisions of the treaty is scheduled to begin on Monday. Antagonists of the League are ready to renew the attacks that have been under way in the Senate for two months. But there will be an intensified bitterness in the fight, with the Presi-

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 26.—Advt.

"Gott Strafe Wilson" Posted on Stickers at Coblenz

COBLENZ, July 9, (Associated Press.)—Additional intelligence officers have been assigned to duty in Coblenz owing to the appearance in the last few days of small "stickers" bearing the words "Gott Strafe Wilson."

The officers at headquarters said they believed that the stickers, which were posted on the walls of several public buildings, were the work of a few individuals. The wording was printed in colored crayon, the first two words in blue, "Wilson" in red.

Handwriting experts said that the printing appeared to have been done by someone familiar with the English language. The intelligence operatives are endeavoring to trace where the paper and crayon were bought.

MISSION TO POLAND A LEAGUE TRYOUT

Americans' Errand Much More Than to Investigate Reports of Pogroms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—A greater significance than has been understood heretofore attaches to the mission appointed by President Wilson to visit Poland. The members of the mission, who are Henry Morgenthau, General Edgar Jadwin, and Homer Johnson, will leave Paris for Poland Thursday. They are not going there solely to investigate racial disturbances and the reported killing of Jews, but also to attempt to reconcile the differences which have thrown Poland and the adjacent States into turmoil.

The Morgenthau commission is being sent to Poland partly as an experiment in the direction of exemplifying the basic principle of the League of Nations—the adjustment of disputes by peaceful means. It is understood that President Wilson regards the mission in that light. While American in personnel, the commission has the sympathetic support of the allied powers. They will watch its activities with the keenest interest on account of the bearing its success or failure will have upon the wider efforts which the League of Nations may be called upon to make when it becomes a going concern and serious international clashes threaten world peace.

The importance attached to the commission's undertaking is shown by the care exercised in choosing its personnel. The selection of General Jadwin illustrates this point. Mr. Morgenthau was anxious to have a military man as one of the commissioners, and General Jadwin was chosen from a list of soldiers of proved ability whose records were gone over carefully, additional information concerning ther qualifications having been obtained from high ranking officers of the American Expeditionary Forces. General Jadwin, who came to France as Colonel of the 15th Volunteer Engineers, known as the Pittsburgh Railroad Regiment, which was one of the first to arrive in Europe after America entered the war, made a splendid

Continued on Page Three.

EPOCA PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES.—Where particular people congregate.—Advt.

WEIMAR ASSEMBLY RATIFIES TREATY

Votes 208 to 115, Including Protocol and Rhine Agreement in Action.

PROTESTS EVOKE CHEERS

Prominent Deputies Denounce 'Injustice' of Terms and Prophesy Germany's 'Liberation.'

WEIMAR, July 9, (via Coblenz,) (Associated Press.)—The resolution ratifying the Peace Treaty was adopted by the German National Assembly today by a note of 208 to 115. Ninety-nine Deputies abstained from voting.

The text of the ratification resolution consisted of two clauses, reading as follows:

"The peace treaty between Germany and the allied and associated powers signed on June 28, 1919, and the protocol belonging thereto, as well as the agreement relative to the occupation of the Rhineland, signed the same day, are agreed to.

"This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation."

Most of the Ministers were present at the meeting of the National Assembly, and there was a full attendance of Deputies. Dr. Herman Müller, the Foreign Minister, in introducing the Government bills, explained that the hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a forty years' march through a desert," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfillment of the treaty prescribes for us."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, said:

"We agreed to the treaty under the compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the Fatherland from internal ruin."

Herr Kreizig, Socialist; Professor Schücking, Democrat; Dr. Traub, National Party, and Herr Kahl, People's Party, all spoke, violently protesting against the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfillment, and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come.

These speeches were greeted with such turbulent applause and handclapping that the President of the Assembly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention to the fact that handclapping was against the rules and threatened to have the galleries cleared. The debate, however, proceeded, with similar speeches by other members and similar applause.

The National Party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying, with the express reserve that the sanction of international law experts of repute should first be obtained concerning Articles 227 to 230, and that a neutral court should be created to investigate the responsibility for the war.

In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would

Continued on Page Three.

You must see "The Five Million." Season's Comedy Hit.—Lyric Theatre.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Scott Bids Good-bye, Thanks Americans; Says: "You Welcomed as You Fought"

Standing alongside the R-34 after the last preparations had been given, and only the command "Weigh off!" remained to come before the big dirigible would be off on her flight, Major G. H. Scott, commander of the dirigible, said:

I want to thank the American public, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the reception that America has given us here. The arrangements that the army and navy made for our reception could not have been better. The men who handled our balloon while it was here showed an intelligence far above any body of military men I have seen.

The army and navy officers have been courteous without measure. The American public has shown an interest in the R-34 which I believe will mean great things in the progress and development of ballooning and aeronautics, both in a military and in a commercial way. This interest also tends to show the strong feeling of amity and friendliness between the two nations.

To me it was amazing, as well as to all the other members of the crew. I have never seen anything like it anywhere. Your hospitality has been unbounded, and if I did not have the R-34 with me and the responsibility for her safe return, I would remain here much longer.

But I am coming back. I am coming back if I have to come on a sailing vessel. Perhaps, if I may predict, I may come on some more stupendous air liner and visit America again.

I know that to the other many bonds that extend between Great Britain and the United States, there has been added an aerial bond. It is a fact that we seem destined to become even more and better acquainted than we are now—if that is possible—that makes me so glad tonight.

Thanks to you, Americans; you welcomed as you fought!

Nitti Urges Conclusion of Peace and Harmony With All Allies

New Italian Premier, in Speech to Parliament, Says France and Italy Get Too Easily Excited—General Strike Proclaimed and Rome Is Heavily Guarded by Police and Troops.

ROME, July 9, (Associated Press.)—Premier Nitti in a speech before Parliament today urged that the peace negotiations be concluded and that friendly relations with the Allies, especially France, be maintained.

The Premier informed the Deputies that all efforts should be made to reestablish the country on a peace footing, lower the prices of necessaries, and bring about orderly conditions throughout Italy.

Examining into the internal situation, Premier Nitti said:

"The present state of unrest is not peculiar to Italy. Indeed, there is less in Italy than in the other nations which have just emerged from the war."

The Premier admonished the people to work harder, and said that all must aim towards a great effort at reconstruction. He declared that the country must stand now as it did alone against a numerically superior enemy. The people, however, must know the truth—must know the situation thoroughly, so as to be able to direct all efforts toward the same object.

The supreme duty of the Government, Signor Nitti continued, was the defense of liberty and order, without which Italy's position would be weakened, especially abroad, where it had been impossible as yet to find a solution for the Adriatic question. After repeating the Government's program of foreign policy, as outlined to the Senate by Foreign Minister Tittoni, he added:

"Our foreign policy must be the true policy of the people. The epoch of secrets—the epoch in which nations entered into alliance or into war without the people's knowledge—has definitely ended for Italy."

Concerning the internal policy, Signor Nitti said he supported reform of the Senate so as to transform it into a partially elective body. He also advocated electoral reform for the Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier urged the curtailment of expenses and consolidation of revenues, and announced a new tax by which the revenues would be augmented $500,000,000 yearly, the new revenues to be raised chiefly through a progressive income tax on incomes growing out of the war.

Premier Nitti announced that the army would be demobilized as soon as the international situation and internal order allowed. He said that the Government to save fuel intends to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of railroad, utilizing water power. The railways of the Po Valley will be transformed from steam to electricity, the waterfalls of the Trentino being used for this purpose. Special attention will be given to aviation, the Premier said, making Italy "the world aviation centre."

Signor Nitti deplored manifestations, "fortunately isolated," aiming to sow distrust between Italy and her allies.

"Some unpleasant incidents which have occurred at Fiume, and in some other cities, have been exaggerated," the Premier went on. "France and Italy have many virtues in common, but also some defects, among which is that of being easily excited over small episodes. No episode can alter the relations between two countries consecrated by blood shed together. Democratic France must realise that Italy trusts in her friendly co-operation for the development of her national programs.

"The hour is critical, perhaps the most critical in the history of Italy. But we have firm faith that Italy possesses the energies necessary not only to surpass the present difficulty, but to give this country the place it deserves in the world. We will win because it is necessary to win—because we must win."

The Italian Government, according to the Premier, is losing $500,000,000 yearly in the purchase of wheat for bread, and any further reduction in price below cost would mean ruin. The present problem,

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. 10¢ and Imported. Manufactured in Key West. Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

WILSON TO TACKLE MEXICAN MUDDLE

Assertion Made in Washington That President Will Recommend Intervention.

OTHER POWERS URGE ACTION

Polk Warns That Carranza's Claims Commission Is Not Recognized by United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—With the return of President Wilson from Paris there is every indication tonight that he will give prompt attention to the Mexican situation.

No authoritative announcement is yet forthcoming from the White House or the State Department regarding the manner in which the Mexican problems are to be approached, but the statement was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight by a person who is usually well informed that President Wilson would soon appear before Congress and make an address on the Mexican problem, dealing with the matter along the lines of the McKinley message to Congress which led to intervention in Cuba.

In fact the same causes and motives that led to intervention in Cuban affairs by the United States Government in 1898, may be cited in support of definite action respecting Mexico now, it was added.

When Secretary Baker, whose department is now devoting special attention to the situation on the Mexican border, was told of the statement that the President contemplated taking up the Mexican problem with Congress in a vigorous review of the situation, he neither denied nor confirmed it, merely saying:

"The question of our international relations is so obviously the business of the President and the State Department that it would be quite improper for me to discuss them."

Nor was confirmation or denial obtainable from the State Department. Nevertheless, the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES was positive in his assertion that President would soon deal with the matter in a special message to Congress and that intervention in Mexico would probably be recommended. The statement was added that in dealing with the Mexican situation from this time the United States Government would act not for itself alone, but also for Great Britain and France.

European Nations Lose Patience.

From what was ascertained here tonight patience had ceased to be even near a virtue in Europe over Mexico, and the statement was made that diplomatic representatives of the Great Powers interested have received definite information that after the submission of the Peace Treaty to the Senate the President will go before Congress with a complete statement of the Mexican situation.

A canvass of the situation seems to indicate that American intervention in Mexico, not for the purpose of interfering with the sovereign right of Mexicans to govern themselves, but to protect the lives and rights of foreigners in Mexico, and to restore law and order, may be only a matter of months, if not weeks.

The statement was made that when

Continued on Page Eight.

Biggest Comedy Hit of The Year. "The Five Million".—Lyric Theatre.—Advt.

British Building Six Rigid Airships to Cost $11,000,000

LONDON, July 9.—Six rigid airships of an improved type, representing successive stages of development, are under construction for the British Navy, it was disclosed in the House of Commons today by Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty.

These airships, he stated, would cost £2,200,000.

EXTRA COURT TERM FOR RADICAL CASES

Governor Signs Order for Sessions to Begin in the Second Week of August.

At the request of District Attorney Swann and Attorney General Newton, Governor Smith last night signed an order under which an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court will be convened the second week in August for the purpose of investigating and bringing to justice persons engaged in radical activities and propaganda tending to the overthrow of the present form of government in the United States by force and violence or other unlawful means.

It was said last night that either Justice Vernon M. Davis of this city, or some up-State Justice of the Supreme Court, would be designated by Governor Smith to preside at the extraordinary term, which in all probability will open on August 11. District Attorney Swann yesterday prepared an order empaneling an extraordinary Grand Jury which also received the Governor's signature last night. Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley was assigned by District Attorney Swann to handle any cases brought before the extraordinary term.

The District Attorney, through Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, who of late has been attending the hearings of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities and propaganda in this State, last night obtained a complete transcript of the testimony before that body. Senator Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, Chairman of the committee, had a talk first with District Attorney Swann and later with Mr. Talley, in which he urged that prompt action be taken to check the dangerous propaganda of the Reds and bring those who preach anarchy and Bolshevism to justice.

It was learned last night on unquestionable authority that, while all dangerous radical activities will come in for investigation, special attention will be paid by the District Attorney's office to the propaganda carried on by the Soviet Russia Mission, of which L. C. A. K. Martens is the head and Santeri Nourteva, a Finnish Socialist who recently made application for first citizenship papers, is the Secretary.

The headquarters of the Soviet Mission was raided by the agents of the Legislative Committee recently and a mass of the documents and propaganda literature seized. It was learned last last night, will be turned over immediately to the District Attorneys' office. Members of the Russia Soviet Mission, the credentials of Mr. Martens never having been accepted by the State Department in Washington, will not be in a position to claim the extra-territorial

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FIRST APPEARED OVER BRONX

Came Directly to Times Tower, Where Searchlight Showed Her Plainly.

TURNED THERE FOR HOME

Approach of Storm Made Start Necessary Hours Ahead of Time Set.

GREAT THRONG AT FIELD

Thousands Wave Godspeed to Fliers — Expect to Reach Edinburgh in 70 Hours.

Out of the blaze of light at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, the British dirigible R-34 rose at 11:59 o'clock last night and a minute later was off on her return trip across the Atlantic to East Fortune, Scotland, first flying over Manhattan Island and giving New Yorkers a wonderful view of her graceful outlines.

As she hovered for a moment over The Times Building before turning directly eastward on her homeward journey, every detail of her underbody was brought out by THE TIMES searchlight, making one of the finest spectacles New Yorkers had ever seen.

American officers at first put the start at 11:55 o'clock, but the British delegation, whose duty it was to note the time, differed with this. Brig. Gen. Lionel E. O. Charlton, air attache of the British Embassy, who purchased a special watch in this city yesterday and had it regulated for timing purposes, said he had timed the start at 11:59 o'clock. Lieut. Col. F. W. Lucas, the official timer, fixed the actual start at the dot of midnight, and this later was officially announced as the starting time.

The R-34 flew westward to the city, making her first appearance over the Bronx and then sailing slowly southward. At the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES Major G. H. Scott, commander of the airship, sailed southward to a point above THE TIMES Building before turning eastward to sea. Announcement of this plan was made in advance in the restaurants and theatres, with the result that thousands of persons lined Broadway in the vicinity of Times Square and cheered a farewell to the dreadnought of the air.

At 1:30 o'clock the R-34 passed over Roosevelt Field on her way out to sea. She was plainly visible to watchers, but soon faded from sight. It had taken her less than one-third the time to get back to her starting point than it had to travel from Roosevelt Field to The Times Building. On the return trip she was making probably sixty miles an hour.

Between the time when the big dirigible climbed into the sky over Roosevelt Field, circled there in the stillness and then slipped beyond the searchlights into the darkness, and the time when she first appeared over New York City there came an interval when the position of the big aircraft was unknown. While people questioned each other, "Where is she?" "When will she arrive?" and the like, the British craft was smoothly sailing high over Long Island.

First Seen in the Bronx.

She was first observed over the city limits at 12:45 o'clock this morning, when the whirring of propellers was heard by a throng assembled at Third Avenue and 149th Street, the Bronx. The news of the expected start of the airship had been flashed throughout the borough, and people flocked to the plaza at Third Avenue and 149th Street much as they crowded in to Times Square down in Manhattan.

The crowd at the Bronx assemblage point, according to the police, was estimated at anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000. Some enterprising persons tried climbing the elevated pillars in quest of better views.

First there came the whirr of the propellers, and then, through the blackness of the northeastern sky, the red, white and blue circled nose of the dirigible appeared. As the crowd let out a roar the rest of the long, slate-colored gasbag hove into view. At that point the R-34 was flying extremely low, apparently not more than 800 feet in the air, and was proceeding at low speed.

At 12:55 o'clock the big ship sailed at 1,000 feet over the Harlem River at 116th Street, and then, setting a course southwest, cut over Harlem to make the trip down Manhattan.

All this time the searchlight squads at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, in the Flatbush Avenue Extension, were endeavoring to pick out the air vessel. Earlier the huge light at the Sperry plant had been trained on

the R-34 as she rose from Roosevelt Field, but this had been quickly lost. The Sperry searchlight and those of the navy were working at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Cheered by Broadway.

The big ship hove in sight of Times Square some distance to the east of Broadway. Then the searchlight on THE TIMES tower picked her up and she headed southwest over the square. Then the thousands who had been waiting since THE TIMES had flashed an announcement of the start into the restaurants and roof gardens, gave the departing British vessel a remarkable demonstration. Cheer after cheer rose, hats were tossed, the early editions of newspapers were torn to tatters, and an effort was made to toss them up into the air.

As the big aircraft passed on, tacking against the wind to make progress, the thousands already in Times Square were augmented by additional thousands. Automobiles came by the score. The police were quick to cope with the situation and organized a double park of motors around the square.

It was 1:06 o'clock when the R-34 passed over the tip of Times Square at Forty-seventh Street. She was then flying at an altitude of about 1,200 feet. A block below, or at Forty-sixth Street, the nose of the machine seemed to dip down, and a gasp went up as the uninitiated thought the ship was about to come down in the square.

Meanwhile, the large searchlight on the TIMES Building, which had been the guide for the waiters below, darted up the square and brought the whole underbody of the graceful ship into bold relief. Every one of the thousands of lights in the TIMES Building was aglow, having been turned on shortly after a bulletin at the northern end of the building, announcing that Major Scott had acceded to THE TIMES's request and would fly over the tower, had begun to draw the throngs.

Passes Over Times.

Flying slowly and at a height that admitted of a wonderful view of the ship, the R-34 passed over THE TIMES Building at exactly 1:10 o'clock. As she drew near to the tall building it seemed to those standing in the streets that she was headed straight to destruction against the ornamental stonework at the tower's utmost top. But, although she had to head directly into a stiff south headwind, she was skilfully piloted and soared above the building some 600 feet. The whir of her propellers was plainly heard.

After clearing The Times Building, with the strong searchlight playing upon her at every inch of her length, except upon the front gondola where the navigator sat, avoiding any glare that might interfere with his piloting, the R-34 turned gracefully eastward, and, no longer having to breast the south wind, was soon on her way to Edinburgh.

The searchlight display in New York City was plainly visible at Mineola to watchers standing and sitting who remained on the field gazing at the sky for a possible final glimpse of the dirigible. The officers could not see the airship, but the searchlights, as one of them remarked, was "paging" the dirigible for them.

Some surprise was expressed by the officers that it should have been more than an hour before the vessel reached Times Square. Speculation had it that she must have gone quite slowly over New York or that she might have contended with a fairly heavy wind.

Farewell Messages.

In acknowledgment of Major Scott's courtesy in flying over the TIMES Building, THE TIMES wirelessed this message by way of the Brooklyn Navy Yard station:

Dirigible R-34:
Thanks from THE TIMES and the thousands whom the spectacle thrilled. Wish you good luck.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The wireless operator on the R-34 O. K'd the receipt of the message at 2:51 A. M., adding the word "thanks."

At 2:33 A. M. Commander Scott sent his farewell wireless message to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and America in general, as he pointed the blimp's nose seaward. In part in read:

Goodbye. Good luck to you all.
COMMANDER SCOTT.

The following message was received at Roosevelt Field at 2:25 o'clock this morning:

Course 90 true. Speed 49 knots. Everything well. R-34.

Waited for General Maitland.

The start was delayed a short time by the fact that Brig. Gen. Maitland of the British Air Ministry, was in New York. He was reached by telephone and raced from Manhattan to Mineola in a high-powered car.

When he arrived he dashed aboard the airship, without waiting to don aviation garb. The ropes were let go. The R-34 careened a bit, then rose abruptly to a height of 100 feet. Then, with searchlights playing upon her till she looked as if made of silver, she headed gracefully west for Manhattan.

The ship sailed 200 feet into the air into a southwest wind and started her motors. Then she moved away slowly and gracefully. There was a tumult of cheers and a great noise of automobile horns and sirens as the R-34 arose and the beams from the searchlights followed her across the skies.

An interesting phenomenon was observed as the dirigible ascended. The three searchlights threw the shadow of the great vessel across a bank of clouds, and it showed up like a super-colossal airship against the banks of clouds. The R-34 flew the white ensign of the British Navy at her tail, and as a last graceful tribute to the United States, the Stars and Stripes were broken out from her forward gondola.

The following radio message was sent from the vessel to the flying field soon after the ascent:

To the American officers, Roosevelt Field.

Good-bye America. We thank you for our hospitality, and we hope the good relations of the two countries will continue.
CREW OF THE R-34.

With one searchlight playing upon her and turning the body of the craft to a deep yellow, the R-34 sailed slowly down the field for about two miles. She moved without a sound, and the only noise came from the autoists still honking their horns on the ground below. There were eight men in the forward cabin, and a light apparently manipulated by one of them kept blinking a farewell to the watchers.

When the dirigible disappeared toward Manhattan, a message came down to the field declaring that all was going smoothly. The message added that the forward engines were in commission as well as those amidship. The engines at the stern were being held in reserve at that time.

After passing over Manhattan, the R-34 turned due east, and with all her engines roaring set out for Fastnet, Ireland. Her trip back, 2,900 sea miles, will be the longest over-water flight yet attempted in aviation. After passing Fastnet, the R-34 will head to London and pass over that city to allow Londoners the same opportunity given New York last night. She will then sail directly to the East Fortune Field, outside of Edinburgh.

The officer in command of the field ordered all spectators off the reservation at 10:25 o'clock. Not a person, except those actually connected with the holding of the R-34 was permitted within half a mile. "All persons not holding lines get behind the white lines," rang out hoarsely time and again, now and then given added force by the warning, "You are risking your lives staying here."

"All hands on ship!" shouted Major Scott at 11:12 o'clock. The waiting figures by the side of the R-34 were seen to swing into the gondolas, and soon heads were visible through the light-reflecting windows. At 11:14 o'clock Major Cooke, the navigator, reported all on board and at their places.

"No talking on the field," was megaphoned up and down the length and breadth of the crowd. Instantly stillness came over the field. The only sounds were the low whistle of the wind and the confused mumble of orders at the dirigible's side.

Then, apparently, part of the mumble had conveyed the order, the lights in the low gondolas of the R-34 winked out. One by one the windows became dark squares of glass—all save that where Major Scott and Major Cooke crouched and waited.

As the minutes passed in the almost painful silence, another order was sent from gondola to gondola, and the water cocks to the ballast tank were turned on. Great streams of water dashed over the sides of the big gas bag and soon a torrent was tumbling down.

General Charlton said, after the R-34 left: "I think this event will be followed by a lull. I do not think transatlantic races by aircraft will take place for some time to come. The people take it too sanely. The development of rigid airships will be along the lines of reliability and safety.

"I want to thank the trained men in your service and the highly-trained officers who have done so much for us. Things have gone without a hitch from start to finish, barring one slight accident. The visit has been a success, of that, there can be no doubt. At least 50 per cent. of the credit is due to the enthusiasm evinced by the service and personnel of the Americans."

Ready for Flight at 10 o'Clock.

Hours before the time set for the great craft to rise on her long flight, the last preparations had been made. In fact, before 10 o'clock had sounded faintly across the broad field from some striking clock in Mineola, the officers and crew, strange looking figures in their odd bulk of aviation garb, had had nothing to do save walk restlessly up and down beside the towering dirigible, or, as some did, to pass out of the white glare of the centring searchlights and, off in the darkness, to take a last smoke.

Thousands of persons went to see the airship's departure. The immensity of Roosevelt Field, a vast thing under the sunlight seemed dwarfed by the tremendous thing that crowded out and ever out. It seemed as if the restless, pushing watchers would surge past the lines of white flags and by very force of numbers crowd the R-34 from its resting place.

As for the airship itself—the target of scores of high-powered searchlights, its beautiful streamlines, its grayish bulk—it seemed like something that had come from another world. All day a rather stiff wind had buffeted the big gas bag right and left, and now and then a sharp, strong gust would sweep, as if with malice, down under the envelope and strain and howl and do its utmost to wrench its man-made conqueror loose—to tear it, to smash it, to put an end to it forever.

Orders All Hands Aboard.

But, though the wind did its utmost, it failed. More than a thousand strong and trained lads, many of whom had done great things in the trenches of France, were at the many ropes, and they kept the dirigible in its place as well as they had put the German in his place.

With the going down of the sun the wind gathered strength. The weather turned sharply chilly. It had almost an Autumn tang in it. Again and again gusts shot whistling across the field, and while the occupants of the automobiles that stretched away in all directions and disappeared in the circle of blackness outside the searchlight rays turned up collars and remonstrated with the uncanny weather shift, the twenty-five-mile-an-hour wind kept battering away ceaselessly at the big aircraft.

At 10 o'clock Major Scott, who had remained in his aviation officer's uniform up to that time, darted away to the barracks and soon reappeared with his leather flying suit on. Running across the field, he halted near the nose of the dirigible and looked for the powerful lights that made huge "eyes" out of the triple circles of red, white and blue—and crisply shouted: "All hands make ready."

The trained crew hopped to their posts. Making a quick examination of the supplies on board, Major Scott found that virtually all the gasoline had been pumped into the eighty tanks through the big hose stretching off to the field's gasoline reservoir, and that the last stocks of provisions had been tucked away. Seemingly annoyed at the wait, Major Scott snapped out orders that everything was to be rushed. As he turned from addressing the crew an American Army officer jumped from a moving automobile and handed the British commander the last word from the United States Weather Bureau in Washington.

Gets Final Weather Report.

The message said:

Fresh and strong northwest winds tomorrow and Thursday morning. Probably becoming dangerous to moored craft. Immediate start urged. Conditions now favorable, but will not remain so much longer; as storm of considerable intensity is approaching from Great Lakes. BOWIE, Weather Chief, Washington.

The warning still in his hand, Major Scott called Lieutenant Shotter, the engineer of the R-34, and Lieutenant Guy N. Harris, the meteorological officer, to his side. Showing them the telegram, he asked if their departments were ready to start. Lieutenant Shotter declared his engines were in perfect shape and that he awaited only the word to go. Lieutenant Harris said his deductions on the weather bore out the report from Washington. Before Lieutenant Harris had finished speaking another olive drab army car shot over the field and a messenger handed still another weather bulletin to Major Scott. It read:

Conditions same as reported before, and we urge an immediate start.

Plainly impressed by the urgency of conditions, Major Scott said he intended to start at once. He declared he could take chances no longer with his charge, adding that the time seemed best for the ship to leave the ground.

When he had finished this statement Major Scott recalled Lieutenant Shotter and directed him to make changes in the crew. He directed that two extra engineers be placed on the dirigible, Lieutenants E. Turner and William Angers. To accommodate these men he ordered that a wireless operator and a rigger be left behind to make the trip back with Lieut. Colonel F. W. Lucas and the other members of the advance detachment. This left the ship ready to start with only three operators, but Major Scott said he considered the number ample. "The engineers are the main thing in a flight of this kind," he said.

Carries Letter from President.

One of the last things to go into the ship was the mail to be carried to England—twenty-five pounds of letters. One of the letters was sent by President Wilson to King George, and was a reply to the letter brought here in the vessel from the King directed to the President.

The scene in the vicinity of the dirigible was one of great animation. Some of the British officers who were not on duty lingered in last-minute conversations with friends. Taxicabs containing friends of the officers and crew were lined up as near the ship as possible, and some of the personnel of the R-34 waited until their friends finished letters to go over.

The stiff breeze made the silverized cover of the gas bag undulate in great waves. The fabric trembled and billowed out in clouds. Early in the evening the sky was filled with small white clouds. These turned to large black clouds later, and the moon, which was visible in the early evening, became obscured.

The field, illuminated by the lights from the searchlights, and from the several thousand automobile headlights, was as bright as in the daytime.

At intervals, the air was filled with loud explosions as the hydrogen tanks were disconnected from the airship. Each tank whose contents were forced into the bag held 250 cubic feet of highly compressed hydrogen. Every few minutes one of the tanks would be disconnected and the blowing off of the power would sound like a pistol shot. The explosions made some of the nervous spectators jump.

R. F. Durrant, the wireless operator of the R-34, said as he stood by his post, "We have got to get away before midnight, or I'm afraid we shall lose the ship. She's a mighty good ship, and I hate to see her go.

"We have to thank the Navy Department for getting us the rum we needed when we found ourselves out of it. The Navy Department has done a great deal for us, and we cerainly appreciate it.

"We shall be in direct communication with Mineola for two or three hours after we leave. We shall be in communication with Clifden, Ireland, and Grace Bay all the way across.

"New York is a wonderful city and we all wish we could have remained longer. I am coming back at the end of this year, to make a longer visit. Good-bye."

American Army and navy officers placed themselves at the disposal of the British fliers and gave every possible assistance up to the last.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to these men and to the British Air Ministry for their kindness in allowing us to have a representative aboard on each trip," one American officer said. "This is an act of kindness and generosity which is not common between two nations. The information to be obtained by our observers is of incalculable value to this country, and men in the service are greatly appreciative of this friendliness.

"This has been the greatest possible demonstration of the power and value of aircraft, and it should awaken this country to its own needs and deficiencies in this respect. There is no reason why we cannot build machines as large and efficient. We have at our disposal now inventions which might put us at the forefront in this branch of military science, if appropriations were made available for their use.

"One thing that this has shown is what we narrowly escaped in the war. Germany had Zeppelins bigger and more efficient than the R-34. Nothing could have been simpler than for her to send one over to bomb New York City, and in case of a future war any nation can do it if we have not our protective aircraft properly developed."

Crew Not Worried.

Members of the R-34's crew and officers said they looked forward to the trip without the slightest apprehension. They laughed at reports that some of the crew were not eager to return.

"We are not afraid of the ride," said a non-commissioned officer, "but some of the men think they would like to get into the American Navy because of the better pay and the entertainment your sailors get. But it would break their hearts if they were left behind."

As far as the trip was concerned, the officers anticipated not only a much quicker, but a much easier voyage. Four times they were sent plunging aloft by sudden thunderstorms off Newfoundland, and they expect to escape this on the return over the milder southerly route. They will go 200 or 300 miles north of the regular southern route to avoid hot weather which might expand the hydrogen and make the ship unmanageable or compel the release of so much hydrogen as to endanger the flight when they strike colder weather.

One British officer said he looked forward to a much quieter time, and hoped to read some books in the small library which the R-34 carries. Coming over, the wind was too unsettled and the outlook was to doubtful to allow such luxury.

Water for drinking will be scarce on the way over, and water for washing still scarcer. Lieutenant Shotter said last night that on the flight west the officers and crew had just one wash.

"We divided into two parties then," he said. "Sixteen officers and men were allotted to each bathing about three pints of water. The last of the washing party did not get very clear water, I can tell you."

No Fear of the Cold.

Although the weather was rather chilly, and presaged still more chill in the upper reaches of the air, no one on the R-34 seemed to have the slightest fear of the cold. It was so hot coming over, they said, that work in the engine rooms and on the deck inside the big bag had to be done in the lightest sort of garments, officers and men stripping to their underwear.

Wopsie, the cat mascot, was fed a last meal of sardines at 6 o'clock by her master and devoted friend, Engineer Graham. Wopsie, it was explained, got tired of plain bread and milk, the diet on which she will have to exist all the way over, and the parting meal will help her bear the ordeal.

The carrier pigeons, which have been taken as a precautionary measure, were put aboard before dark. They had spent the time in America in a barn near the field, where they were housed so that they might get a certain amount of exercise.

A curious fact about pigeons traveling in a craft like the R-34 was told yesterday by Major Frank M. Kennedy of the American Air Service. Major Kennedy said that when the pigeons are carried on a dirigible and get loose they fly at once to the top of the bag, where they alight. From this precarious perch it is almost impossible to dislodge them until the aircraft lands. It is not expected that the pigeons will be needed, but with the craft in trouble, and the wireless and electrically operated searchlight out of commission, the lives of all on board the airship might be placed on the wings of those two small birds.

One thing that every one who came to see the R-34 while she lay at her moorings on Roosevelt Field desired beyond all else was permission to go aboard and investigate the workings of the ship. This permission the British, for obvious reasons, had to withhold, except in cases of visitors in an official or semi-official capacity. Last night, through the courtesy of Capt. Samuel T. Moore of the American Air Service, who had gone all over the ship, a minute description of her was given to newspaper men.

Set Out for New York First.

Major Scott arrived from New York at Roosevelt Field at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time he said he had decided to start this morning at 4 o'clock. At the same time he ordered all officers and members of the crew to be prepared to board the dirigible at any time on a moment's notice.

"We cannot make the weather that we want, and this is about as good as we can expect," he said. "If it continues as at present is indicated, the first stage of our flight should be made at the rate of about seventy miles an hour.

"We will fly to New York and around Manhattan Island, and then make out to sea. We should reach New York about half an hour after our start. We anticipate no trouble in getting off, although we cannot fix the hour exactly. Many things might happen between now and then. Once everything is ready, there will be no danger in starting. There is some danger so long as the ship is on the ground, but the danger virtually ceases when she starts to rise.

"We will go back a little north of the southern route. Our course will be a little south of the most direct line. We expect to be in Scotland about seventy hours after starting. We will carry the same personnel as on our trip over, except for the change in the American representative, who will be Colonel Hensley, and Ballantyne, the stowaway. Ballantyne will return with the other mechanics by boat."

Major Scott was asked if there was a chance that Ballantyne might stowaway again.

"There is no chance at all," he replied. "We will see to that."

Departure Hastened by Storm.

W. R. Gregg, the meteorologist sent by the Weather Bureau in Washington, and Lieutenant Guy Harris, the meteorologist of the R-34, spent the afternoon and night studying weather conditions at the field and working over weather maps, on reports received from this country and the Azores. Observations at the field, Mr. Gregg said, indicated late in the afternoon a south wind on the surface and up to 500 feet, a southwest wind at 2,000 feet, and a west wind at 5,000 feet.

"This is not an unusual condition," he said, "and it creates a favorable prospect for the start of the journey. It proves that the highly adverse conditions which have prevailed for several days are at an end.

"The R-34 will be running a great risk if it does not leave tonight. There is a 'low' over the Great Lakes on the Canadian side, which indicates that a great storm is brewing there. This probably will sweep out on the Atlantic over Newfoundland. It will create winds here up to thirty or thirty-five miles an hour, and possibly greater, and the officers all think the dirigible will be destroyed if a gale of that strength strikes here while the ship is on the ground."

Bright little lights rose into the sky over the field and soared upward with changing directions after nightfall. These were rubber balloons filled with three or four cubic feet of hydrogen, and carrying a candle at the base. They told the meteorologists the state of the wind at different elevations. They were filled with different quantities of hydrogen gas, and the height to which each could rise was governed by the amount of hydrogen it contained. The rate of speed at which the bags could rise in a neutral atmosphere was known in advance, and with the use of the theodolite, the weather men could calculate the speed and direction of the winds at different altitudes.

Expects Quick Voyage.

The prediction of Major Scott that the trip probably would be made in seventy-two hours was supported by Brig. Gen. Charlton and Lieutenant Harris. Lieutenant Shotter, the engineer officer, said the five motors were in excellent condition, and, with favoring winds, should be able to drive the air cruiser homeward at a rate of more than seventy miles an hour.

"The ship is in danger every minute she stays here," said General Charlton, "and we are anxious to get her away as soon as possible. The weather reports for Roosevelt Field grow more unfavorable every minute, and the conditions over the ocean are growing better for a safe and swift flight. We don't want to lose the R-34 in gales here, and Major Scott said he thought it wiser to make the attempt, weather or no weather."

"Our weather reports are favorable for the start," said Lieutenant Harris of the British Air Ministry staff. "We have had no complete report from the areas over the British Isles, but meagre dispatches indicate the area of high pressure there has been moved southward, and will be out of the course of the R-34 by the time she is well on her way.

"There is a small area of high pressure in mid-Atlantic, but we hope it will not affect us when we reach that point. All other conditions are favorable, including the wind. This is blowing from the southwest at about thirty miles, giving us a great advantage in speed. We ought to make the crossing in about seventy hours.

May Travel 3,300 Miles.

"Other big dirigibles that come over will not have to worry so much about atmospheric conditions, because they will know better how to avoid dangerous pressure areas. We are collecting data on this trip that will be invaluable to other dirigible pilots, and those who follow us ought to have a much easier time of it.

"We are the first to cross in a balloon, and have virtually no experience to draw from. We learned that our old boat was as fickle as a bug, and insisted upon going over the high pressure areas, and plunging and diving through atmospheric changes. It took a good sea sailor to come over, and it will take sea legs to get back, I fancy.

"Although we intend to take the southern steamship course, that course may vary with atmospheric conditions as we proceed. Our voyage may take us more than 3,300 miles—no one can tell now. We will have our troubles with the old boat and the air currents—you can count on that—because the air over the sea sometimes is even more billowy than over the land. The task of navigating an airship is hard, because the air currents are invariably imperceptible to the eye, and must be sensed by delicate instruments and calculations."

Lieutenant Shotter said that every detail of preparation had been finished, and that all the engines were in first-class shape for the long trip. It had been hoped another engineer officer could be found to relieve Lieutenant Shotter of some of the strain of the heavy work, but none was available. He will have to carry the same burden as he did on the westward trip, during which he had only a few hours' sleep.

Ready for 5,000-Mile Cruise.

"All we need now is a maximum load of fuel," he said, after he had finished a test run of the five Sunbeam-Maori motors late in the afternoon. "The remainder of the fuel will be put in during the cool of the evening, and then we will be ready for any cruise up to 5,000 miles. All spare parts that might be needed on the journey are now aboard.

Colonel Hensley, the American army officer who is making the trip as an observer, said he had received orders to sail any time. He said it was not necessary to get a heavy leather suit, but he intended to wear a heavy woolen suit. The men remain in the inclosed gondolas most of the time and the cold does not reach them, he said. The cars are heated by the radiators of the motors.

"I think I anticipate the thrills of the trip more than do the members of the crew," he said, "because they have crossed once and I have not. I intend to keep a full record of the trip for the Balloon Section of our army, so that we may develop airships of our own.

"I expect to 'work my passage,' as Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne did coming over, but no special task has been assigned to me yet. It is possible I will have a chance to see all parts of the ship during the cruise."

Among the articles placed on the R-34 was a fragment of the balloon in which Walter Wellman attempted to fly to Europe in 1909, when he was forced down in the open sea 300 miles east of Cape Hatteras. This was a piece of canvas recovered from the wreck, on which was painted the name of Percy S. Bullen, the American correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. Mr. Bullen, who is President of the Association of Foreign Newspaper Correspondents in this country, visited the field yesterday and gave the scrap of canvas to an officer of the R-34 to carry over, so that a bit of the Wellman balloon will cross the ocean by air.

Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Commandant of the Third Naval District, visited the field and wished luck to the British fliers on behalf of himself and the Navy Department.

"You will get back in short order with good winds," he said to Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lucas, in charge of the preparations for the flight on this side.

"Yes, sir, and free of charge," replied Colonel Lucas. "It won't cost much for gasoline."

Twenty gallons of rum also was put on the airship in preparation for the start. Lieut.-Col. Lucas admitted. He refused to say where it came from, and denied that it had been furnished by the Navy Department.

The work of removing the large quantities of foodstuffs from the storehouse on the field to the R-34 was undertaken about the time the work of loading the hydrogen began. There will be no need for cooking on the dirigible. All the meat taken aboard had been cooked in New York. Everything was ready for serving, and it will be a case of "help yourself" at mealtime, not only with the crew but with the officers as well.

The weather during the day was the roughest the dirigible had faced since her landing. The ceaseless activity of 500 soldiers, sailors and mechanics was required to insure her against a smash-up. With a gusty and changeable wind blowing at a speed sometimes more than twenty-five miles an hour, it was necessary to keep the nose of the skittish dirigible pointing directly into the wind. The officer in charge stood fifty feet in front of the R-34, roaring directions through a megaphone every few seconds to the men handling her, to shift her to the right or left, as the wind shifted.

The most difficult part of the operation was to keep the tail of the dirigible from biting into the air, and at the same time to keep the forward gondola from coming down heavily and being smashed on the ground. Two hundred men were kept constantly holding on to the ropes under the nose of the ship, which had to be held in a fixed position, heading into the wind, while the tail was swung to right or left, so as to present the least possible resistance to the tricky air currents.

Hard Work to Hold Craft.

The forward gondola was held by forty men who dragged her down by ropes or held her by gripping the underbody as it tended to rise or fall. A number of air cushions were put under it to break the impact when it gradually forced down the arms of the men holding it up. This was heavy and exhausting work, and required skilful direction.

Several times there was danger that the forward gondola would be crushed. Once the officer handling the megaphone shouted an order to the trucks, fifty feet from the head of the car, which were pumping gasoline into the airship, to move out of the way. By the time the great body of the craft had been swung twenty feet toward the trucks it was necessary to stop quickly and get back at a lively rate to the original position.

The constant yielding to the whims of the wind was necessary because the southwest breeze was quite high enough to blow the R-34 away, if it should strike it broadside. If this had occurred the ship might have been rolled over on the ground, or forced aloft, depending upon whether the total weight or the lighting capacity of the hydrogen gas prevailed at the time. The nicest possible balance was kept throughout the day between the upward pull of the gas and the downward pull of the weight.

The flow of hydrogen gas into the nineteen huge containers and the flow of gasoline into the tanks had to be balanced against each other continuously. The hydrogen, which is one-seventh as light as air, lost or gained lifting power with every little change in the temperature, and when the equilibrium between lift and weight was almost perfect, the entrance of additional men into the machine, or shifts in their position in the hull, was enough to start the sensitive air dreadnought upward or downward.

Playing Giant Pushball.

The two gondolas in the middle were higher than those at the ends and were not in danger of bumping, but the stern gondola and the tail had to be kept up carefully. Every soldier who could find room for hand or fingers on the sides and bottom of the stern car, was grouped about it, holding it up or pushing it down, or shepherding it to either side, as the big ship was in ceaseless agitation. These men, running to and fro with their upstretched hands supporting the gondolas, were virtually playing pushball with the 650-foot craft, having the wind for an opponent. Occasionally the ball would rise out of their hands, and then the sixty or seventy men on stern ropes would drag the ship down, some of them swinging ten or fifteen feet in the air.

A mobile force of men was kept rushing from one part of the ship to another to steady her where most needed. Three subordinate officers with megaphones relayed commands. British officers were on board working in the gondolas, and occasionally looking out the window to shout down information for the officer in charge. It was necessary to have an American officer in command, because the work was done by American soldiers and sailors. These men had to be relieved frequently because of the exhausting labor.

A temporary shortage of man power was threatened for a time early in the morning, when through a crossing of orders four companies of men, who had been assigned to work at the field, were discharged from the service before the orders arrived. Just as they were preparing to leave the camp they were directed to report on the field. The order was received with jokes which aroused the anger of the officer giving the command, until he learned that it was not a mutiny but a little outburst by newly created civilians.

FIND LETTERS FROM R-34.

Discover Packet Dropped by Big Dirigible Near Fortune.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 9.—A packet of letters to Newfoundland officials, the "parachuting" of which from the British dirigible R-34 was recorded by Lieutenant James Shotter, engineer officer, last Friday as the big ship sailed over Fortune, was discovered today several miles from Fortune, and the contents of one of the letters, from General Seely, Under Secretary of the British Air Ministry, was transmitted to Sir Michael Cashin, Premier of Newfoundland, by telegraph.

Lieutenant Shotter's diary said of the letters:

"The parachute burst and the packet dropped well clear of the town. I think I saw people start to the spot, I think. We hope so."

Sir Michael tonight cabled General Seely explaining the delay in receipt of the message and congratulating Great Britain on the R-34's achievement.

LANSDOWNE SAYS FAREWELL.

Navy Observer Regrets That He Cannot Return on R-34.

Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, the American Navy observer on the voyage of the R-34 to America, was at Roosevelt Field last night, bidding good-bye to officers of the dirigible, for whom he had formed a warm attachment in the flight across the ocean. Going to Colonel William N. Hensley, Jr., who is acting as an observer for the army on the return voyage, he said:

"Colonel, you are the luckiest man in America. You are going to make a historic voyage across the Atlantic in three days in a dirigible. I wish I were going."

Turning to newspaper men, Lieut. Commander Lansdowne said he was sorry that he could not make the return trip. Col. Hensley, he said, would find his British shipmates the most delightful in the world. It was only fair, he said, that the army have the benefit of the knowledge to be gained on such a voyage. He predicted that the crossing of the Atlantic from America to the British Isles would be even more historic than the trip to America, as it will be made in record time.

TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

R-34 Carries Copies Which Will Be Delivered Abroad.

Six copies of yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, each wrapped separately, and addressed to King George, Premier Lloyd George, Ambassador John W. Davis, Lord Reading, the Editor of the London Daily Chronicle, and Ernest Marshall, the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, were carried by the R-34. These copies of the newspaper were given to Major Scott, who promised to deliver them as soon as the dirigible landed.

The R-34 also carried copies of THE TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial and the Current History Magazine for the benefit of the crew.

GIVES PHONOGRAPH TO R-34.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Presents Gift in Behalf of Her Husband.

ORANGE, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, presented an Army and Navy model phonograph and fifty records to the British dirigible R-34 at Roosevelt Field yesterday, the gift of her husband. She also presented to Captain Greenfield, who accepted the gift on behalf of Major G. H. Scott, Commander Scott of the R-34, a letter from her husband. It read:

"I have been greatly interested in your exploit, as it is the opening of a new epoch in human progress. Were it not for some important experiments I have on hand I would have given myself the pleasure of a call on you to extend in person my hearty congratulations on your great achievement. Will you give me the pleasure of accepting one of my phonographs, with some records, and carry the same on your return trip as a commemoration of the first air voyage to America?

"Wishing you a pleasant and safe return, and with my compliments to you and your associates, I remain,

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

NEW BRITISH DEVICE FOR AIRSHIP LANDING

Does Away with the Necessity for a Shed and Requires Only Crew for Operation.

LONDON, July 9.—Experiments are to be made by the Admiralty airship department in about a fortnight to meet the difficulties in the handling of airships, which have caused such trouble at Mineola. A device on entirely novel lines has been invented whereby an airship can be landed and moored without the assistance of any one except the crew, and which will do away with the necessity for sheds.

So far the nature of the device has been kept a secret, but if it proves successful it will mark a big advance in the usefulness of airships and lessen the disadvantages that at present operate against them in the favor of airplanes.

Automatic landing and mooring are essential before airships can be put up as a commercial proposition.

Three points are being studied by the British technical departments now. One is moving the airship in the open, the second is the economy of man power required in landing, and the third the necessity for a good reserve of speed. This last is not a question of petrol supply, but of horse power and the size of the ship.

The trial trip of the R-32 on Monday gave from 67 to 70 miles an hour, and she has 1,350,000 cubic feet capacity.

The R-34 has 2,000,000, and on her Atlantic trip reached approximately 60 miles an hour, but this is not going to be the speed of the future airship.

Major Scott, before he sailed, said he had no doubt that 100 miles an hour with proportionate "dispersal" lift, which is 50 per cent. of the actual lift, would be obtained from airships that would be built with a capacity of 5,000,000.

Unless the size of the airship is increased, engines for this higher speed cannot be fitted, so that the experiments which the Admiralty is going to carry out will be vital to the commercial interests of the future.

FLYING TODAY TO NORWAY.

Two British Seagoing Aircraft Plan Nine Days' Cruise.

LONDON, July 9.—Two British flying boats, each with two 250 horse power Rolls-Royce Eagle VIII. engines, will leave Felixstowe tomorrow for a nine days' trip to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Each flying boat will carry a crew of five, including a wireless operator.

The extended coast line of the Scandinavian countries offers peculiar facilities for flying boat traffic on commercial lines.

First Air Navy Mail at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Navy mail was brought here by air route today for the first time when a seaplane arrived from Block Island with sacks left there by a destroyer fleet. The fleet of thirty-four destroyers arrived later and will remain at the torpedo station for one month. The seaplane returned to Block Island with mail for the destroyer Shawmut.

KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON HYDROGEN TANKS

Crew of R-34 Maintains Constant Supervision While Airship Is in Flight.

DECK IS INSIDE ENVELOPE

Navigator's Office Is in Forward Gondola, Where Instruments Are Located.

A description of the principal features of the British dirigible R-34 that strike a visitor was given today by Capt. Samuel T. Moore, commander of the balloon troop helping care for the transatlantic airship.

"The forward gondola is the navigator's office and it is from this that the ship is controlled through speaking tubes, electric bells and signals," he said. "The steering gear is also controlled from this gondola, as well as the rudder. On the side of this cabin are 'elevator wheels,' which control the elevators for changing the altitude when necessary. There is a table in the navigator's office on which charts are made while a flight is in progress. Many scientific instruments are on it, as well as the controller for the radio station. There is an engine in it, and immediately behind it are two more engines on either side. One or two of these engines work while the other sleeps. All the engines on the ship could be kept working if it were necessary, but as a general rule one of them is stopped and cleaned while the dirigible is in operation.

"In the aft gondola are two more engines, making five in all—one in bow, two amidship and two at the stern. There are, however, only four propellers, the two engines at the stern having only one propeller. Two men are at work at the engines during the flight, one man operating and the other oiling.

Deck Is 600 Feet Long.

"Inside the huge envelope there is a deck just 600 feet long and very narrow, covered with linoleum. It is not difficult for a man to balance himself as he walks along this deck, but it would be difficult for two men to walk it.

"There are eighteen hydrogen gas compartments inside the shell. Nine of them have automatic valves, while the other nine are equipped with hand valves. The pressure of the hydrogen is not constant, but varies according to atmospheric conditions, with heat causing an expansion and cold contraction. This is regulated by the valves. If the valves should get stuck, something might happen. They have a momometer by which they read the pressure in the hydrogen tanks. Ten millimeters is dangerous. Should the valves refuse to work a fire might start and the crew be forced to land or leap for life.

"The eighteen hydrogen tanks are made of goldbeaters' skin, which is the intestines of calves. The final inflation—that is, the loading of petrol and hydrogen—takes place at the minimum temperature after the sun goes down. Flying over a warm city causes expansion, and over the sea, where it is cold, the bag is caused to contract. On the way over, while flying over the ice floes around Newfoundland, there was a contraction of 40 per cent.

"When the machine starts to rise and the guy ropes are thrown off, she rises until she finds her equilibrium. It may be 500 and then it may be 3,000 feet. When she finds her equilibrium, the motors start. Meanwhile the crew have been moving pulleys. That is the reason why in most cases a start is made between midnight and dawn.

"There are eighty-one tanks on board which contain petrol, and weigh approximately 500 pounds each. The capacity of each is seventy gallons. Sixteen of these tanks are fixed to the framework. The others are called 'slip-tanks,' and have double functions, acting at times as ballast. The water ballast is carried in canvas containers. There are eight emergency containers—that is, four forward and four aft. The water is put in these emergency bags in accordance with the atmospheric conditions. They carry ballast weighing from 500 to 3,000 pounds.

"There are three tanks of drinking water and one reserve tank containing distilled water, used in case of a shortage of drinking water. On the way over, the men were limited to a pint of water a day toward the end of the journey.

"The dining room is in the centre of the ship, the only place where the deck is wide. It is about twenty feet long and eight feet wide. There are three tables on hinges fastened to the framework, the same as on ocean liners. Of course the officers and men use the same dining room. The food is already prepared but the men could cook if they wanted to by means of an electric stove in a gondola. They have to stand while they eat. The pantry is small, approximately two by four by eight.

Sleep in Light Hammocks.

"The sleeping quarters are not very comfortable. They sleep in light hammocks suspended from the framework. There are about ten hammocks, which are woven from Italian hemp. There is not much feeling of stability. If a man fell out of one, he would fall through the fabric and out into the clouds. One cannot get a good, deep, untroubled slumber.

"At the extreme end of the envelope there are no gas compartments—that is, for about twenty-five feet from the bow and from the tail there is vacant space. There are only two stationary electric lights inside the envelope, making it necessary for the men to carry hand flashlights.

"The cockpits fore and aft are equipped with heliographs. The observer is not comfortable. He is compelled to stand upon an aluminium ladder with his head above the ship. The extra clothes carried by the crew are strapped to the side of the envelope. The crew of the R-34 brought only their dress uniforms with them on their voyage as extra clothing.

"Running along the deck inside the envelope are the parachutes and lifebelts. These things are kept in canvas containers. The life-belts are inflated with air. They go around the chest, and when wrapped up look like a bundle of clothes. Both the parachutes and lifebelts are always available. If over land the men were forced to leave the ship, the parachutes might save them, while if over sea the parachutes and lifebelts would both be used and might possibly save them.

"It is not comfortable on the ship at all. The static electricity in the air might cause a fire and explosion. The men wear rubber slippers, sometimes cloth, for fear that the sparks from the nails in leather shoes might start a fire. The lightning rod is a piece of steel cable with a tassie on the end."

BIDER A MOUNTAIN FLIER.

Swiss Aviator, Killed Monday, Had Crossed Alps and Pyrenees.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 9.—Lieutenant Bider, the Chief Instructor of the Swiss Airplane Service, who was killed Monday morning near Zurich, was the first airman to fly across the Pyrenees to Spain and the first to fly over the whole range of the Swiss Alps. A fortnight ago he flew across the Alps with Major Shelling, the American Military Attaché at Berne.

During the war Lieutenant Bider wanted to give his services to the Allies, but he was not permitted to do so owing to his being an officer in the Swiss Army. He was an excellent mountaineer and last Summer climbed down the highest peak in Switzerland. He wanted to ascend the Matterhorn but was prevented by the weather

OFFERS BILL TO KEEP PRESIDENTS HOME

Campbell of Kansas Wants All Executive Business Done at Washington.

SAYS WILSON LOST PRESTIGE

And That the United States Forfeited the Good Opinion It Had Won.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President of the United States would not be permitted, during his term of office, to leave the country or perform the duties of his office, except at Washington, under Section 7 of a bill introduced today by Representative Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the House Rules Committee, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: Section 7, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States, during the term of his office, to absent himself from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or to perform the duties of his office at any other place than at the seat of government established by the act for establishment of the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, approved July 16, 1790, to which this act is an amendment."

Representative Campbell had prepared an address on his bill, in which he criticised President Wilson for going to Europe for the Peace Conference, but unanimous consent for its delivery was refused by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas. Mr. Campbell, therefore, made it public in the form of a statement.

"Now that the President is home," he said, "it is not improper to draw a lesson for future Presidents from the experiences of his recent absence from his own country and seat of government, and to call attention to some of the conditions his visit has made possible that seriously affect the future of the republic and the welfare of its people.

"The President's arrival in Europe was marked with the usual attentions that have ever been given to Princes of the royal blood, or to Emperors with imperial powers. In Paris, in London, in Rome, every art of the entertainer was exhausted upon the President. He approached royal palaces amid the applause of the multitude; he entered royal banquet halls in ancient and regal processions; he was wined and dined in royal state in every capital he entered. He was flattered with every attention that mankind can give to man. He liked it all.

"Diplomats and international statesmen constantly attended him and paid him homage. If he had vanity, it was encouraged. Nothing that could please him was omitted from the preliminaries that marked the approach to the peace table. The statesmen of other lands, intent upon the welfare of their countries, artfully led him to see their countries' needs. He was easily beguiled into assuming the role that had been carefully created for him. The Government and people of the United States are to pay for all these honored attentions in the years to come.

"The President wanted a League of Nations—it was given to him. Those who sat with him at the peace table wanted to add more territory to their domains: wanted more friendly harbors at the doors of teeming millions; at the ends of the paths they controlled on the seas; wanted dominion and control over smaller and weaker nations; want indemnity for the losses they sustained in the war; wanted security and prestige for their government and people for future wars, and wanted the United States to share the burden of policing Europe and maintaining the boundaries of new nations—and they got what they wanted.

"The Peace Conference ended a part of its work a few days ago, and the President left Europe amid the silence of the multitude and without even the honor of attention from the former flatterers. If Woodrow Wilson only were concerned, the affair might pass without serious comment. But every returned traveler and uncensored report from Europe tell the story of American unpopularity in every country overseas.

"The cordial feeling for the Government and the people of the United States that existed six months ago is wanting now. Civilized and Christian people covet the good opinion of mankind. The President's presence in Europe, his absence from his own country, has left the people of the United States without that good opinion.

"No country can safely permit its chief executive to intrude himself into the domestic affairs of another country. When the President of the United States, in France, in England, and in Italy, mistook the royal reception he had received from those in high place, and the applause that was given him by the multitude, for an invitation to become their political master, he lost his own prestige; and that of his country.

"It will require the work of years to restore the Government and the people of the United States to their former cordial and congenial relationships with the other countries of the world and with those people the President has recently come in contact with."

TREATY "SADLY IMPERFECT."

But Baron de Constant Would Ratify Before Mending It.

Ratification of the Peace Treaty, which he declared was "sadly imperfect," along with the League of Nations covenant, which has been "a great disappointment," was urged last night by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French Senator and former member of The Hague Tribunal, in his first statement since his arrival here several days ago.

"We have to mend it—we must mend it," the Baron said, "but in order to mend it we have first to ratify it. Once ratified, we will apply the treaty and then—then only—will we ameliorate it. A new life is open to Germany if she understands her duty and her interests. Instead of being a danger, she may become a resource for the future."

He added that a "perfect treaty" would be of no value unless Franco-Anglo-American solidarity and amity were maintained.

SAYS BRITISH WON THE WAR.

Haig Asserts That They Bore the Brunt of the Conflict.

LONDON, July 9.—Field Marshal Haig, in his address today upon receiving the freedom of the city at Newcastle, deprecated what he considered a tendency to minimize the British Army's achievements in the war.

"It is right," Field Marshal Haig said, "to speak of our Allies, but ft was the British Army that won the war; it was Britain that bore the brunt of the fighting in the last two years.

"I hope everyone will realize that fact and stick by the fellows who fought and suffered, and by their dependents."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commenting today on a statement reported to have been made by Sir Douglas Haig, with reference to the work of the British army, the Secretary of War said:

"Sir Douglas Haig was talking to his own soldiers and to his own people just as all of us at home have our own first in our minds. The valor and endurance of the British in this war were great beyond praise. The American soldier made his own demonstration of his worth on European battlefields, and I have no doubt Sir Douglas Haig and all other observers will bear cheerful testimony to his greatness."

JOHNSON CITES ROOSEVELT.

Sharp Words for Those Who Say He Favored League.

BOSTON, July 9.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California spoke here today at a luncheon of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts. Stating that he had followed Colonel Roosevelt in every fight that he had made since 1910 and that he knew the late President as few men knew him, Senator Johnson said:

"Theodore Roosevelt would oppose ratification of the League of Nations pact, were he alive. I believe if he were here that he would be the one man who would defeat it."

He eulogized Colonel Roosevelt, explaining that it was the first time since his death that he had been able to control his emotions sufficiently to pay tribute to him before an audience.

"If the American Republic ever needed Theodore Roosevelt, it needs him today," he said.

"I would that he could speak to the American people. I read what some pseudo friends of his say would have been his attitude in this crisis.

"When any man, or any group who he is, tries to tell the American people that Theodore Roosevelt would have favored this League of Nations, that man lies."

WILL WARN BELA KUN.

Council of Five Hopes to Prevent His Selling Securities.

PARIS, July 9.—The Council of Five, having been advised that Bela Kun, the head of the Hungarian Communist Government, proposes to sell a large amount of securities he holds, has under consideration a note to him, disapproving his plan. If it sends a note to Bela Kun, the Council will probably send one to all nations advising their nationals not to purchase the securities offered by the Hungarians.

The Council, it is said, feels that it is to the best interest of the Allies and Hungary that the securities be kept within Hungary.

SEEKS ALLIED AID TO FINANCE FRANCE

Klotz Announces Negotiations for Co-operation in Settling War Debt.

ANSWERS CHAMBER CRITICS

M. Peret Had Expressed Fear That Expenditures Would Vastly Exceed Revenue.

PARIS, July 9.—Conversations are going on between France and the allied and associated powers looking to financial co-operation in liquidating the war debt, according to a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies today by Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, during a discussion of the project for a further advance to the Government of 3,000,000,000 francs by the Bank of France. The plan embodies authorization to the bank to issue 4,000,000,000 francs more paper money, bringing the total paper circulation up to 40,000,000,000 francs.

Several Deputies criticised the Government for the vagueness of its financial policy and for its delay in imposing additional taxes. The French peace delegation was also criticised by Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce and Chairman of the Budget Committee, for failing to insist upon the necessity of pooling the war expenditures among the Allies.

"The stipulation in the treaty," he said, "is not sufficient. We have not obtained from our allies the financial co-operation, which in all justice, we had a right to expect. I hope it will not be too late to apply for the co-operation of the Allies when the moment comes to constitute the League of Nations. Cannot we appeal to those across the sea, who have kept their riches intact? That is the real question."

M. Peret expressed the fear that France, left to herself, would be unable to balance her resources with her expenditures with sufficient rapidity. He estimate dthe present deficiency at 12,000,000,000 francs a year.

M. Klotz, in reply, said that the signing of the treaty had not closed the negotiations.

"We can, and we will," he said, "pursue with the United States and Great Britain the necessary policy of financial union. Conversations to that end are already going on and will be followed up with all the patriotism of which we are capable."

M. Klotz said that the financial situation had improved in the last three months. While during the first quarter the Government was required to apply to the banks for advances totaling 4,500,000,000 francs, only 1,650,000,000 francs had been advanced during the second quarter, while the excess of tax receipts over the budget estimates had increased to 370,000,000 francs and current bond sales were growing.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber passed a resolution asking the Government to take measures to reopen the Bourse to operations in futures on all securities with the exception of French Government bonds.

NEW DENIAL FROM JAPAN.

Embassy Repels Bolshevist Charge of a Secret Treaty with Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At no time since the beginning of the world war has the Japanese Government sought to enter into any treaty relations with Germany, nor has any one of its agents entertained any propositions of that character, according to a statement issued today at the Japanese Embassy.

The existence of a secret treaty between Germany and Japan, under which Japan was to share with Germany her special concessions and privileges in China in combination with Russia, was reported in a recent press dispatch from Budapest, quoting a wireless report from Moscow. This report was made the subject of a resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Lodge, asking the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the alleged treaty and information as to whether it had been abrogated.

The report as to such a treaty was characterized today by the embassy as undoubtedly of German or Bolshevist origin. Active German agencies in Bolshevist Russia, it was said, had induced Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, to attempt in this manner to create suspicion and dissension between the Allies.

State Department officials expressed ignorance today of the existence of any secret treaty such as that described in the Moscow dispatch.

DAVIS FOR LEAGUE COURT.

Ambassador Named to Serve on the International Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, is understood to have been selected as the American representative on the Permanent Court of International Justice, which is to be established by the Council of the League of Nations.

Mr. Davis, who was formerly Solicitor General of the United States, was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain last September, while acting as head of the American delegation at the Berne conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war. He succeeded the late Walter Hines Page and assumed his duties in London last December.

Mr. Davis is the second American representative in the League of Nations to be selected. Raymond B. Fosdick, a New York lawyer, and formerly Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, was named as one of the officials some weeks ago, but the post which he is to occupy has not been disclosed.

FOR NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

Plan of Brotherhoods Adopted by Locomotive Men at Denver.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—A resolution to co-operate with the three other railroad brotherhoods for the creation of a national labor party was adopted at today's session of the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The resolution was included in the report of the Protective Committee, which was adopted.

Action was taken in executive session, and the announcement given out simply said that the resolution was adopted after "some discussion."

Mark Centenary of Elias Howe.

SPENCER, Mass., July 9.—In observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the sewing machine, the local Chamber of Commerce held a memorial service, and a wreath was placed on the Howe monument today. The wreath was sent by the inventor's granddaughter, Mrs. Elisabeth L. Hopkins of New York. Howe was born here. The seventy-ninth anniversary of the granting of his first patent will be observed on Sept. 10.

EX-KAISER TAKES UP LECTURING TO EXPERTS

Amazes Dutch Professors by Long Harangues on Their Favorite Subjects.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, July 9.—In addition to sawing up Christmas trees, the ex-Kaiser now spends part of his time in delivering lectures to learned Dutch professors who are invited to the castle to listen.

He receives them wearing all his orders and medals, and delivers lectures in German, which usually last two hours, upon special subjects to professors who have made a life study of them.

The last caller at the castle four days ago was an authority on Persia, who had deciphered writings on Babylonian tablets. He had to listen to a two hours' oration upon his pet subject without being able to get in a single word, and left the castle in a dazed condition. He is a very learned, dry-as-dust old man and may not recover from the shock, his friends say.

Thousands of people on bicycles flocked to Amerongen to catch a glimpse of the ex-Kaiser on Sunday. He was visible for half an hour in the Summer house after church.

WORKERS SEIZE WINE AND AUTO OF CARUSO

Polite Committees Raid Villa Near Florence, Leaving the Tenor High and Dry.

FLORENCE, July 7. (Associated Press.)—Enrico Caruso, the famous opera tenor, lost thirty barrels of wine when it was commandeered by the Work Committees at his villa in the outskirts of Florence during the recent disorders here.

He said today that the committees left him just enough to last until the new vintage was ready. He added that the members of the committees were "quite polite" in presenting their demands.

"This morning the prefect telephoned me," he said, "that my automobile had been requisitioned. My villa is most difficult to reach, because it is situated on a steep hill, and I have no other means of transportation. I am lost without my automobile."

FOR POLISH SETTLEMENT.

Germans Propose Joint Board—Talk of Republic in Lost Area.

PARIS, July 9, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five received a note today from Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, proposing on behalf of the German Government the formation of a joint commission of Germans and Poles to sit in Berlin to settle questions arising out of the transfer of territories detached from Germany.

Word has just been received in conference circles of a project for the organization of a republic in the eastern territories of Germany, which the treaty assigned to Poland. After active propaganda in these territories, the project advanced so far that a provisional President was selected in the person of Adolph von Batocki, the former Food Minister. The argument was presented that it would be better for the inhabitants to govern themselves under republican rule, than that they should be under the dominion of Poland.

ACCUSE SERBIAN TROOPS.

Montenegrins Complain to Paris of Attacks on Their Villages.

PARIS, July 8.—The Montenegrin Government has addressed a new note to the Peace Conference, protesting against alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro. The note says that certain villages were attacked by a force of 5,000 Serbs, which was equipped with cannon, and houses were demolished and children killed.

FLOUR RESTRICTIONS OFF.

Four Classes of Dealers Not Required to Procure Licenses.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Four classes of dealers or users of wheat flour will not be required for the present to obtain licenses from the United States Wheat Director under regulations issued today by the License Division of the Director's office. These classes were defined as follows:

"Hotels and other establishments serving food for consumption on the premises, who manufacture bread or other bakery products exclusively for such consumption, when not using more than fifty barrels of flour per month.

Dealers in damaged wheat unfit for human consumption.

Dealers selling wheat or wheat flour to purchasers for use and consumption exclusively on ships owned, operated, or controlled by such purchasers.

Manufacturers of alimentary paste who neither sell, manufacture, nor store wheat or wheat flour.

Both manufacturers and distributors of pancake and other mixed or specially prepared flours, however, are required to obtain a license from the Wheat Director if such pancake or other specially prepared or mixed flour contains a substantial amount—for example, 10 per cent. or more—of wheat flour. Dealers in wheat for seed purposes are also required to obtain a license, regardless of the amount of seed wheat handled or of the class to whom the seed wheat is sold.

UKRAINIANS SEND PROTEST.

Memorial Accusing Poles of Atrocities Goes to President.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—William J. Kearns, counsel for the Ukrainian National Committee of the United States, today sent a memorial to President Wilson and to every member of the Senate and House, protesting against atrocities by the Poles against the Ukrainians. The memorial also protests against the ratification of any treaty giving the Poles territorial control of East Galicia.

The Very Rev. Peter Poniatishin of this city is Chairman of the Ukrainian National Committee and Vladimir Lototsky of Manhattan is Secretary.

The memorial, in part, reads: "The Ukrainian National Committee of the United States directs your attention to the outrages which, according to well authenticated reports, have recently been committed in East Galicia by the Polish army under command of General Haller, which army is composed in part of American citizens of Polish descent, and which, under the pretext of restoring order in East Galicia, has perpetrated crimes and atrocities against the Ukrainian civil inhabitants and non-combatant population."

According to Mr. Kearns, 75 per cent. of the population of Galicia is Ukrainian, 15 to 20 per cent. Jews, and the remainder Poles.

America Gets Some of Martin's Linen

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Eight million yards of the 42,000,000 yards of linen purchased from the Government by Leopold Martin for £4,000,000, will be allotted to America, the British home market receiving 5,000,000 yards.

Stefansson Wins Paris Medal.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The Naval Service was informed today by G. Grandidier, Secretary General of the Geographical Society of Paris, that Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, has received the award of the La Roquette gold medal of the society, in recognition of the geographic and other discoveries made by the Canadian Arctic expedition commanded by Mr. Stefansson during the years 1913-18.

MRS. A. ELIOT SHOT IN HER LONDON HOME

Once Famous Beauty Believed to Have Died by Her Own Hand.

FIGURED IN DIVORCE CASES

First Husband, Col. Atherton, Obtained Decree in 1907—She Was Remarried Last April.

LONDON, July 9.—Mrs. Arthur Eliot, better known as Mrs. Mabel Louise Atherton, divorced wife of Colonel Thomas Atherton, was found shot this morning in her home in London, according to The Evening Standard this afternoon.

Evidence gathered by the police indicated strongly to them, it was said, that the case was one of suicide. About midnight a shot was heard. A maid went to Mrs. Eliot's room and found the door locked and barricaded with furniture. An entrance was forced, and the body of Mrs. Eliot was found with part of the head blown away. A discharged shotgun was beside the body.

Mrs. Eliot, who has been described in the London press as "a fascinating disturber of society," was Mabel Louise, the third daughter of Sir Edward Dean-Paul and a sister of Sir Aubrey Dean-Paul. In 1882 she was married to Colonel Thomas Atherton, who commanded the 7th Dancers, and was one of the finest soldiers in the British Army. She went to South Africa as one of the "society nurses" during the Boer war, and while there her name was mentioned in connection with a scandal with one of the youngest and richest British dukes, who, it was rumored, was so fascinated that he was ready to break his engagement with his fiancée and marry Mrs. Atherton after she had obtained a divorce from her husband. King Edward VII was credited with having ended the scandal.

In 1907 Colonel Atherton divorced his wife, naming John Reginald Yarde-Buller, now Baron Churston, as corespondent. Mrs. Atherton then sued Yarde-Buller for breach of promise and won her case.

In 1909 Mrs. Atherton figured as one of the four principals in the sensational Stirling divorce case in Edinburgh. John A. Stirling, Laird of Kippendavie, sued his wife, formerly Miss Clara E. Taylor, naming Lord Northland as corespondent.

Mrs. Stirling filed a cross suit, naming Mrs. Atherton, but Stirling won his decree. Mrs. Stirling was the daughter of Charles Henry Taylor of Washington. Before her marriage she was spoken of as one of the most beautiful showgirls in the "Earl and the Girl" Company appearing at the Aldwych Theatre. Stirling, who was a Captain in the Scots Guards, fell in love with her and gave up his commission as the price of her hand.

Mrs. Stirling testified that she and her husband lived together happily until 1908, when Mrs. Atherton appeared on the scene. The latter, she said, completely won the Captain's heart. Mr. Stirling and Mrs. Atherton visited Paris together in June, 1908, and stayed at the same hotel. Captain Stirling admitted that he loved Mrs. Atherton. The latter declared that there was absolutely nothing wrong in her relations with the Captain. She stated that she had been forced into Stirling's company by his wife's attentions to Lord Northland. The only time she showed any concern at her severe cross-examination was when counsel forced her to admit that her age was 38 and not 34, as she had stated to the court.

In delivering judgment Lord Guthrie made scathing remarks upon the conduct of the parties concerned. The evidence, he said, showed that they had led selfish and idle lives. The mental endowment of Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. Atherton, he said, could not be received high. The only useful occupation the two could find on one Sunday afternoon was to manicure each other's nails. Of Mrs. Atherton he said she was "a lady by birth and fitted to take a conspicuous place in society, but had been ostracised by her own wrongdoing."

In 1911 Mrs. Atherton sued her brother, Sir Aubrey Dean-Paul, and his wife for damages for slander, the charge being that Lady Dean-Paul asserted that Mrs. Atherton had been forced to leave the Savoy Hotel at Cairo, Egypt, because of her behavior. Lady Paul was said to have made a statement of this sort to her brother-in-law, Richard George Stachpoole, whose wife told Mrs. Atherton about it. Mrs. Atherton went straightway to the residence of Lady Dean-Paul, and there ensued a scene in the course of which, it was alleged, Lady Paul called Mrs. Atherton a disreputable woman and other unpleasant names. Mrs. Atherton was awarded damages of a farthing.

Last April Mrs. Atherton was married to Captain Arthur Eliot, a dramatist, grandson of the late Earl of St. Germans.

LANSING ASKS NATIONS TO AID RUINED LANDS

100,000,000 Hands Outstretched in America to Restore France, He Says.

PARIS, July 8.—Secretary Lansing, at a dinner given tonight by the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Artistic Relations, appealed to all nations for co-operation in meeting the problems of "an earth wasted and impoverished by ruthless hordes."

Secretary Lansing told those present, who included all members of the diplomatic corps from North and South America, that he expected to be in the United States in a few days and that he would tell his countrymen "what France has suffered" and what the world must do.

"Yesterday we fought together, today we rejoice together, tomorrow we must labor together," Mr. Lansing said. "France and the United States, joined by the nations which stood beside us in the great conflict, must meet the coming days with all their perils and difficulties.

"We must meet the future with the same spirit of devotion and the same unity of purpose which inspired our armies when they brought the Germans to their knees.

"We struggled in the past with men; from now on we must struggle with conditions. New qualities will be needed and a closer spirit of co-operation must be developed to triumph. We must know each other and we must unite our efforts.

"Speaking of the trials of France and of the message concerning them that he would take to America, Secretary Lansing said:

"There will be but one answer. It will be the outstretched hands of 100,000,000, eager to share with the people of France in the toil of the new day, eager to stand again by their side as they stood in time of battle, and with united voice announce the new struggle and the new victory which has been achieved."

POLK WILL GO TO PARIS.

His Acceptance of Lansing's Post Admitted by Washington Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, will succeed Secretary Lansing as head of the American peace delegation at Paris, according to information given today in official circles. Secretary Lansing will sail for home Friday, but the time of Mr. Polk's departure for Paris has not been announced. It is expected, however, that he will sail within a short time.

Secretary Lansing's departure will leave only three American delegates at the Peace Conference—Colonel E. M. House, Henry White, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Portugal to Observe "Victory Day."

LISBON, July 9.—Portugal will observe July 14 as a national holiday, to celebrate the signing of peace. The day will be known as Victory Day. The Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit for decorations and other expenses of the celebration.

MISSION TO POLAND A LEAGUE TRYOUT

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

record as a soldier and engineer. His promotion to General rank was due to his services in France.

A League Object Lesson.

There is a degree of irony in the United States being the first power to undertake the experiment of showing what could be accomplished on a larger scale by the League of Nations. Of all the powers named in the covenant as members of the League the United States is the only one whose qualifying for membership is subject to doubt. Europeans are amazed when told of the task confronting President Wilson on his return home of persuading the Senate that the covenant should be ratified without amendment or reservation. How difficult that task is likely to be is becoming understood, however, in the European circles most interested and concerned.

American observers who have been following the Paris peace negotiations at close range see the situation at home in a way that entitles their opinions to consideration, at least, because of their knowledge of its effect upon the situation in Europe. They concede that the President may have erred in not recognizing the Senate in the formation of the peace delegation—in his failure to appoint as commissioners the two men logically entitled to membership, Hitchcock, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Lodge, then the senior Republican member, now Chairman of that committee. He might have prevented much present criticism by keeping the Senate fully informed of the progress of his peacemaking effort. It might have been wiser not to consent to the placing of the settlement of the world's affairs in the hands of four men. The criticism of his assent to certain important provisions of the Versailles treaty might have been lessened if he had kept at his elbow some great counsellor like Elihu Root or some one trained in the intricacies of diplomacy and international law.

It is too late to remedy the defects that may have been due to the President's failure to adopt, any of these lines of procedure. But, in spite of it all, the fact remains that he worked hard to get the results obtainable in his earnest desire to make the Versailles peace permanent. No man occupying a major position in this gratest congress of nations studied the questions involved more diligently than he. If he did not have experts at his elbow while sitting as one of the Big Four, at least he made an effort to master the details furnished by those who were specially qualified to pass upon the problems brought before the council of the powers. stacles growing out of the national aspirations, animosities, traditions, and selfishness of the European and Asiatic States. It is easy to pick flaws in the final determinations of the peacemakers, but those who are familiar with the gigantic task which confronted them—with the myriad complications ramifying into every nook and cranny of nearly every nation—realize the difficulties that had to be overcome to frame the treaty. The inclination among those here who are disposed to be fair-minded is to accord praise to the peace conferees instead of finding fault with them.

Senate's Chance to Shock Europe.

But beyond all this—granting even that many grave errors were made—the failure of the United States to accept the Peace Treaty as a whole would bring a shock to Europe that would probably produce far-reaching results. The whole world, it is apparent, looks to America to lead the way, to bring order out of international chaos. If the Senate should give the League of Nations a black eye by amending the covenant or making reservations to it, the League, according to widespread opinion, would "die a-borning." Certainly the people of the war-torn allied countries who look to America for the fulfillment of the promise that there shall be no more world conflicts, would lose heart.

President Wilson has worked constantly and earnestly to keep the allied powers together in the interest of the preservation of permanent peace. Without the harmony which he helped maintain the League of Nations would never have been formed. Having seen the President do this, Europe would be astonished—practically stunned—if America should refuse to support the peace structure she was foremost in creating.

There are many dangerous influences at work which threaten again to upset the world equilibrium. They are certain to find encouragement if the Senate doesn't accept the Peace Treaty and the League covenant without amendments or reservations. Bolshevism, racial and nationalistic ambitions, and dissatisfaction and Teutonic intrigue are all certain to make headway once it is realized that the United States is not standing firmly on the rock of security found in the League covenant. Whether the covenant is perfect or full of imperfections, it is obvious that the Senate, through changing or otherwise weakening that document, is taking a big chance of setting the world on fire again. There are smouldering fires here left by the war that would be fanned into flame but for fear of the strong arm of the League of Nations. Perhaps those Americans who are backing Senatorial opposition to the covenant do not understand things. European observers are amazed that they apparently do not appreciate the responsibility that rests upon them.

To sum up the situation, it is no question whether the covenant is full of flaws, but whether the American Senate, by failure to accept it unreservedly, will destroy the only means devised of preserving peace.

President Wilson takes the ground that any reservation to the treaty or covenant is an amendment which must be accepted by all the signatory Governments to bring peace between the United States and Germany and to admit the United States to the League of Nations. The impossibility of obtaining the assent of all the signatories to the American reservations is obvious. Any reservation, therefore, means the necessity of a separate peace with Germany, and America's remaining outside the League. With America outside the League the structure is a mere house of cards, and all the nations, including America, will be obliged to resume the old order of things, with the increase of armaments and other preparations for war dominating their political systems.

WEIMAR ASSEMBLY RATIFIES TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

preserve their German character, customs and civilization.

PARIS, July 9.—(Associated Press.)—A messenger interrupted the session of the Council of Five this afternoon to hand a note to M. Clemenceau, who was presiding. The Premier glanced at the note and said quietly: "Very good."

He handed it to his colleagues. It was an Associated Press dispatch, announcing the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Weimar Assembly.

Will Hasten Resumption of Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The ratification of the Peace Treaty by the resolution of approval adopted by the German National Assembly at Weimar today will hasten the lifting of the blockade, the resumption of trade relations with Germany, and the restoration of peace, but the official ending of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, will not come until after the United States Senate has actually ratified the Peace Treaty, according to the interpretations that have been given by Attorney General Palmer.

Hostilities between the United States and Germany, so far as this country was concerned, ended with the going into effect of the armistice on Nov. 11 last; but "war," which is legally different from actual hostilities, will not officially end until the peace treaty has been ratified by the Senate and the notice of American ratification has been sent to Paris to be deposited with the French Government. But the fact that the war will not legally end until the American ratification has been deposited, under the construction that is given to the legislation by the Department of Justice, does not mean that trade relations between the United States and Germany will not be resumed earlier.

No official announcement has been authorized regarding the full resumption of trade relations between this country and Germany, but it is known that officials are bending every effort in that direction. American consular officers will be sent into Germany before the Senate ratifies the treaty; but diplomatic relations with Germany will not be resumed until after the ratification.

Under the terms of the treaty itself the powers which have their seats of Government outside of Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given, but in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procès-verbal of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand. Before this procès-verbal can be drawn up three of the principal allied and associated powers must also deposit their ratifications at Paris.

From the date of the first procès-verbal, the treaty will come into force "between the high contracting parties who have ratified it," but under the terms of the treaty itself, as originally presented, "in all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the time of the deposit of its ratification," and this would apply to the United States. However, at a meeting which was held on June 26, immediately preceding the signing of the treaty at Versailles, the Council of the principal allied and associated powers adopted a resolution regarding the lifting of the blockade on Germany which would operate in favor of the United States pending ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate.

The resolution then adopted read as follows:

"The Superior Blockade Council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restrictions upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of ratification, as provided for at the end of the treaty of peace with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately on the receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

Under this resolution the action of the Superior Blockade Council in raising the blockade should come soon after official information is given the Council that the German Government has ratified the treaty.

At a late hour tonight the State Department had not been officially advised of the action of the German National Assembly at Weimar. The notification will be sent to Paris, and will be acted on by the Superior Blockade Council when officially communicated to Paris.

The German National Assembly is the first elected body in any country whose representatives signed the treaty to pass a ratifying resolution. The treaty has been laid before the British, French and Belgian Parliaments and will be placed before the Senate of the United States today by President Wilson.

Promulgation of the resolution ratifying the treaty is dependent upon the signing of the resolution by President Ebert.

Part 7 of the Peace Treaty, comprising Articles 227 to 230, (against which protest was made in the Weimar Assembly debate,) relates to penalties. Article 227 arraigns the former German Emperor for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The other articles relate to the bringing before military tribunals of persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. To this handing over of these persons by Germany and to an undertaking by the German Government to furnish all documents and information of every kind bearing on these offenses and violations.

GERMAN ENVOYS DELAYED.

PARIS, July 9.—Transport difficulties have resulted in a further delay of the German plenipotentiaries designated to come to Versailles for oral discussion regarding execution of the reparations and other features of the Peace Treaty.

It developed today that the Germans would not reach Versailles in time to begin the negotiations tomorrow, as had been expected.

NITTI URGES ITALY TO CONCLUDE PEACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

he declared, consisted of approximating the cost price to consumers after the elimination of the middleman.

"Whoever speaks of revolution in the present condition of production and exchange," he added, "must be considered an enemy of the people. If revolution is an evil in countries having sufficient raw materials, it would be suicide in a country like Italy."

Premier Nitti said that in the near future Italy would have a foreign debt of $4,000,000,000 and an internal debt of about $12,000,000,000, besides a paper circulation four times that of the days before the war, while the expenses for civil services have trebled. The ordinary expenses, he declared, exceed $1,000,000,000. Signor Nitti said that the country was finding a new great obstacle in the tendency of countries possessing raw materials to refuse their exportation, preferring to export manufactured articles. He insisted that it was necessary to work hard to produce more and to consume less, and urged propaganda against anarchistic doctrines.

The Premier deprecated the constant strike threats, which, he said, tended to confuse right with violence and justice with force. He asserted that increased salaries only engendered an increase in the price of necessaries.

Stringent measures have been adopted to meet the possible development of the general strike, proclamation of which coincides with the reopening of Parliament. The entire police garrison is held in readiness and strong contingents of troops occupy the principal points in the city, the Government buildings and the banks, while armored cars and machine-gun crews patrol the different quarters.

Premier Nitti remained until the early morning at the Ministry of the Interior, to be certain that his instructions were carried out.

The general strike was proclaimed by the Chamber of Labor as from midnight Tuesday as a sign of protest against the police and military measures adopted by the Government to prevent further disorders. The Chamber of Labor maintains that these measures were adopted to prevent the lowering of the price of necessities, as demanded by the people.

During this morning the strike was not quite general, because only the Popolo Romano published last night the decision to call a strike. Mobs attacked a few shops, because the storekeepers refused to sell at low prices, but there were no other disorders, and the food shops were crammed with people buying provisions in the fear of being caught with scanty supplies.

The Popolo Romano, commenting on the situation, says that as Taranto is still in the war zone the maintenance of order in the city has been intrusted to soldiers, who have proclaimed a state of siege. Immediately thereafter, the newspaper declares, the riots ceased as if by magic. It asserts that if the same action had been taken everywhere all the disorders would have been over by now.

PARIS, July 9, (Havas.)—Dispatches from Rome report a continued improvement in the situation in most of the Italian cities where disorders incident to the high cost of living have been occurring. An exception is noted in the case of Bari, on the Adriatic, where a general strike has been proclaimed.

Switch Anger from Wilson to France.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—Before Foreign Minister Tittoni left Paris for Rome to participate in the conferences over the political situation in Italy he was closeted for many hours with Henry White.

Mr. White is endeavoring to adjust the Fiume question and avert the danger growing out of the disturbances there. Italy is showing a disposition to accept African territorial concessions as the price of giving up her claim to Fiume.

Concealment is no longer possible with respect to the bitter feeling between France and Italy which the clashes at Fiume typify. In Italy especially the bitterness is intense. The Italians are claiming in an excess of indignation that France has been no friend to Italy throughout the Peace Conference, and they show a disposition to charge France with having been responsible for President Wilson's opposition to ceding Fiume to Italy.

There seems to have been a marked change of sentiment in Italy toward the President, due mainly to the transfer of bitter resentment to France. This change was indicated by one of those connected with the Italian Peace Mission when he said: "There has been no criticism of President Wilson in the Italian press for six weeks."

Tittoni's Return Thought Ominous.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 9.—Signor Tittoni's return to Rome is received here with mixed feelings. It is argued that if the negotiations on the Adriatic question had been progressing favorably the Foreign Minister would not have left Paris. The Epoca recalls a passage of Tittoni's speech before the Senate which said that the only renunciation he was ready to make was that of his position in the negotiations at the Peace Conference did not proceed according to the wishes of the people. "Tittoni returns. Have we come to this?" asks the Epoca.

There is much apprehension that with public feeling so roused by recent disturbances any disappointment on the Adriatic question might be a spark which would set the whole nation ablaze from north to south, egged on by the intransigeant Nationalists who are ready to take extreme measures rather than see Fiume under Croatian rule.

The incidents occurring at Fiume between French and Italians are judged as very serious here. It is decognised that if public opinion on both sides should be roused the peace negotiations now going on in Paris would be greatly complicated. The press simply publishes the news of the disturbances without comment, as it is realized that it is to the interest of both nations to maintain friendly terms.

The public during these last few days has been too much occupied with rioting to give thought to outside events, but as soon as things calm down the intransigeant Nationalist will without doubt seek to make capital out of the dissensions between the French and Italians.

A speedy solution of the Adriatic question is considered imperative, as the situation in Fiume is becoming daily more serious and the authorities are finding it more difficult to keep order and uphold the prestige of the allied nations.

WILSON REVISES SPEECH ON TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

dent at hand to direct the defensive for the Administration forces.

Anti-League Senators were not inclined ready to admit that they were eager to ask the President to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee. Some Republican members of the committee, including Mr. Fall of New Mexico, argued that the Executive, while being able to give reasons for provisions in the treaty, could not, after all, go beyond that. It was for the Senate, they said, to act upon the treaty on its merits, and the motives back of the inclusion of certain Provisions were not an essential part of the Senate's deliberations.

If the President wishes to appear before the committee or if the Administration Senators desire him to appear, the majority of the committee, it was stated today, would not object, nor would the majority members, with one or two exceptions, decline any Presidential invitation to confer at the White House. The attitude of the majority appeared to be that the President has performed his function so far as it has gone with respect to the treaty at Paris, and that he has no further executive relation to it until it has been ratified by the Senate.

Want to Proceed Without Wilson.

This attitude of Republican members of the committee is actuated, it was explained, by a feeling that the President had heid himself aloof from the Senate too long and that the Senate should proceed



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EXTRA COURT TERM FOR RADICAL CASES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

immunity of duly accredited representatives of foreign governments.

It was announced last night at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street, the premises of which were raided by the Legislative Committee, that when argument is made before Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court today on the action brought by Attorney General Charles D. Newton for the cancellation of the charter under which the American Socialist Society and its subsidiaries—the Rand School and the Rand Bookstore—are operating, Samuel Untermyer would be in court as one of counsel for those institutions. That the Rand School has been able to retain a counsel of Mr. Untermyer's distinction has gone a long way to convince members of the Lusk Committee that they were correct in their contention that the Rand School had powerful financial backing from sources unknown as yet to the public.

Mr. Untermyer sent a letter last night to Chairman Lusk of the legislative committee, in which he took the committee and its counsel, Attorney General Newton, severely to task for "violating and defying the law," warned them that they were "playing with fire," characterized the proceedings for the annulment of the Rand School charter as grotesque, and warned Attorney General Newton that he would yet "live to regret" his own share in those proceedings.

Mr. Untermyer made formal demands for a hearing before the committee for Professor Scott Nearing, member of the Rand School "faculty," and Alderman Algernon Lee, educational director of the Rand School. He also demanded that the hearings of the committee be thrown open to the public, and told Chairman Lusk that he must refrain from putting into evidence before the committee of any of the documents, pamphlets, or letters seized in the raid on the Rand School, or use them, "at his own peril."

Regardless of Mr. Untermyer's warning, Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel of the legislative committee, with the approval of Chairman Lusk read into the record extracts from pamphlets and letters seized in the raid on the Rand School. According to a statement from officials of the Rand School, verified by Mr. Untermyer himself, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who issued the search warrant under which the school was invaded and the documents carted away, in response to a protest lodged by him had directed that all the material seized in the raid be turned over by the committee to the custody of the Magistrate's Court.

Chairman Lusk when questioned regarding this last night, said that the documents were produced at the hearing under a subpoena served on Chief Magistrate McAdoo and honored by him, despite his statement in court the other day that he would ignore its processes in as far as they concerned the documentary matter seized in the raid on the Rand School.

Moreover, it was stated at the close of yesterday's hearing that some of the material obtained through the raid would be turned over to District Attorney Swann when the committee was through with it and that the Rand School, together with the leaders of other radical groups, such as the Left Wing of the Socialist Party, the Right Wing, the I. W. W.'s, and the various anarchist cliques would come in for investigation by the Grand Jury when the extraordinary term is convened.

John A. Embry, ex-United States Consul in the Omsk district of Siberia since it was wrested from the Bolsheviki by the forces of Admiral Kolchak, occupied the witness chair at the hearing before the Lusk committee practically all day yesterday. Questioned by Attorney General Newton and members of the committee, he depicted the grim, stark horror of Bolshevist rule in Siberia, which went far toward convincing those who heard him testify that the benevolent doctrines of Bolshevism as taught is a very different thing from Bolshevism as applied in the land where it saw its genesis and ascendancy into power. Summing up his observations, Mr. Embry said:

"The Bolshevists, as I knew them in Russia, are the greatest criminal organization the world has ever seen. Nothing perpetrated by those who have been released from our State penitentiaries or county jails would approach in horribleness what the Bolshevist—the much praised Bolshevist—Government of Russia is doing today wherever I have come in contact with it."

The testimony of Mr. Embry yesterday added much to the horror of what he told in a special interiew in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago, as he brought out new incidents from his sojourn in the reclaimed, once Bolshevik-ridden sections of remote Siberia.

As typical of what happened when the Bolshevists gained control of a community, Mr. Embry told the story of what they did after capturing the city of Bellebei in Siberia. Mr. Embry was there in April. The Bolsheviki had been driven out eight days before his arrival.

"First they looted the city, then they held a monster meeting in the town hall," said the witness. "This was attended by some 1,500 armed soldiers and workmen, recruited from the riff-raff and criminals of Russia, among whom were a large number of foreigners, Chinese, and some of the wild tribes of that part of the country. Before the meeting was held the jails were opened and every criminal let out and they all attended the meeting.

"One of the released criminals was made a Bolshevist commissionaire. He had been sent to jail for theft the year before. Another minor official was a local drunkard, a man of the lowest class, who had been in jail for drunkenness and for beating his wife. The Executive Committee, head of the Bolshevist Government, was presided over by a man named Belt, who had come from no one knew where. Belt, the following day, personally shot, in the public square, the President of the former local government. He had him brought from the hospital in an invalid's chair and shot him dead as he sat in this chair in the public square.

"Then there was a most furious committee known as the Committee on Domestic Economy. It had nothing to do with schools or railroads or anything of the kind. It was charged with the task of making a list of all private property so that this could be requisitioned and distributed among the people of the district. Some of the committee members worked hard. Others were downright thieves, too lazy to do anything except fill their own pockets. The head of this committee, for instance, had three pianos in his parlor which he had removed from other people's houses."

Mr. Embry told of another committee—the Extraordinary Investigation Committee—vested with power of sentencing to death without trial any person suspected of counter-revolutionary views, speculation, or sabotage. Speculation, the witness explained, was the Bolshevist term for profiteering. The charge of being a counter-revolutionist was brought against any person the committee wanted to get rid of.

"They would be awakened in the middle of the night by a band of soldiers, told that they were guilty of counter-revolution and thrown into jail without ever learning anything further about the charges against them," said Mr. Embry. "In no case did I ever hear of an execution by the Bolshevists for just cause, except where one Bolshevist organization got after another as the result of some conflict of interest. There was no honor among these thieves. They fought for the spoils the way a pack of wolves fight over a corpse."

Mr. Embry told of an instance where sixteen hostages, including a high school girl of 17, were brought to Bellebei from the City of Ufa, 150 miles further east, and lodged in the local jail.

"Finally the jail became overcrowded and to make more room the sixteen helpless victims were brought out into the public square and shot," the witness said. "Their bodies were thrown into the little river that runs through the town and they floated up and down the river until the townspeople formed a party and gathered up the bodies and gave them decent burial."

"That included this school girl?" asked Attorney General Newton.

"That included the school girl," said Mr. Embry. "Her mother came up from Ufa and took the body back for burial. Then it turned out that she had been shot because there had been found in her possession a letter to an officer in the Siberian Army whom she was engaged to marry. The letter had been written several days before the Bolsheviats came and she merely had forgotten to send it."

Another story had to do with the treatment by the Bolsheviki of the children in the Bellebei High School after they captured the city. The boys were employed in all sorts of menial tasks, those old enough to be of use to the Kolchak forces being shot before the Bolsheviki were driven away again. The girls were compelled to clean out the barracks and to wash the dirty apparel of the Bolshevist soldiery, receiving nothing but blows and curses for their labors when they were not good-looking.

"I tried to learn," said the witness, "whether there had been any attempt to carry out the so-called nationalization of women at Bellebei. Apparently that had not been done, but no man's life and no woman's honor was safe under the Bolsheviki."

Mr. Embry turned over to the committee photographs taken by him showing the bodies of twenty men and women who had been massacred by the Bolsheviki at Bellebei, their bodies being left without burial in a grove near the city.

"We forced ourselves to photograph this revolting sight and hastily left the spot convinced of the truth of the worst statements made about the Bolsheviki," said the witness. "Every man, woman, and child I talked to after the Bolsheviki had gone and Admiral Kolchak's forces had assumed control spoke of his Government with almost tearful affection, and the name of Admiral Kolchak to these unhappy people who had just been liberated from this kind of terror was like the name of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. I regard it important to make this statement here because the Socialists of America and such formerly reputable magazines as The New Republic and The Nation are denouncing the present Government in Siberia, and because their denunciations are false and harmful at the present time to the Russian people. A man opposed to the Kolchak Government, in my opinion, is either grossly misinformed or else a man who wishes such scenes as I have described to take place in America."

"Of what is the Bolshevist party composed?" asked Assemblyman Peter P. McElligott, a member of the committee.

"Lenin himself is credited with saying—and I believe it to be correct—that for one sincere member of the party there are thirty-nine scoundrels and sixty fools," said the witness. "Now, I believe that percentage is correct and that the one exceptional Bolshevik is an honest man whose mind has been twisted into believing that we can have a proletariat millennium."

"What about the old parties—the Duma and the soldiers' and workmen's and peasants' committees, are they still there?" asked Mr. McElligott.

"The former members of the Duma, for a large part, are dead—murdered," said the witness. "Those who have not been murdered have fled to foreign countries or have escaped over to Siberia, or are living east of the Ural Mountains, where there is a government at the present time which is strong enough to protect them from murder by the Bolsheviki."

Mr. Embry said that the territory in Russia controlled by the Bolsheviki was only about one-sixth the size of the Kolchak territory.

"Would the Government over there have money—gold—with which to purchase supplies from this country?" asked Mr. McElligott.

"I believe it has," said Mr. Embry. "I know that before the revolution there was more gold in Russia than in any other country in Europe except France. A large amount of this gold was handed over to Germany, but certainly far from all. And the jewels and beautiful ornaments in the possession of the former Russian Government and the Russian Church have all been taken over by the Bolsheviki and must represent a vast amount of wealth."

"Is the Soviet Government based on universal suffrage?" Mr. Embry was asked.

"They wanted to have universal suffrage at first—male and female—but soon they disfranchised all property classes and have since disfranchised any man who is still alive and is opposed to Bolshevism. They usually do not disfranchise them, they kill them."

"We have a vast amount of literature here, gotten out and circulated by the Rand School and by the so-called Left Wing of the Socialist Party, advocating that this Government be taken over as Lenin took over the Russian Government; will you tell us just what took place so that we can understand just what is being advocated?" asked Attorney General Newton.

"If they took over the Government here," said the witness, "you gentlemen here would be marched out by a bunch of soldiers and you would be very fortunate if you were not killed at once. At least you would be put in jail. Then this room would become a Bolshevist meeting room in which everything would be decided by a big crowd of men who would declare all existing laws null and void and then begin a struggle—each for his own ideas. They would be making a list of all available private property, divide it up or try to. They would also be very busy killing off people opposed to their way of running things. These have been their main activities so far because they have not been able to finish these two jobs, which they regard as of paramount importance."

"What is the proportion of the Bolshevist element in Russia as compared with the anti-Bolshevist element?" asked Assistant District Attorney Clarke.

"It is the conviction of intelligent Russians who have gone through the horrors of Bolshevism that much less than 10 per cent. of Russia is for Bolshevism at the present time," said the witness. "At one time certainly a much larger proportion was for that form of government. Even Americans in Russia of my acquaintance were received and not unfriendly to the Bolsheviki."

"Did you ever hear the term 'dictator of the proletariat' before the November revolution when the Bolsheviki assumed control in Russia?" Mr. Embry was asked.

"Yes, sir," said the witness. "I was familiar with that phrase when I was at Harvard. I studied the theories of Marx while in college and the phrase was well known at the time."

Mr. Embry read from notes the story of a Russian lieutenant captured by the Bolsheviki last December and sent to Moscow. In the ancient capital of the Muscovite Empire, Bolshevist rule had produced anything but millennial conditions. There was no bread. Horse meat sold for twenty rubles a pound; dog meat for six or seven rubles. The Bolshevist soldiers deserted in masses. A regiment started out for the front 3,500 strong and arrived 500 strong. Former German prisoners, Magyars, Letts, Chinese, were used in the Bolshevist army at high salaries; some were paid as much as 1,000 rubles a month. There was a severe epidemic of glanders and of Spanish influenza. Seventy-five per cent. of the cases proved fatal. In one instance 600 children afflicted with glanders were taken out and shot. Wood and other fuel were almost impossible to obtain. Trotsky was the only well dressed man in Moscow.

"How about Lenin?" asked Assemblyman McElligott.

"Lenin lived very modestly, and apparently has no fondness for display at all," said the witness. "He is content with his powers as dictator."

Mr. Embry said that the Russian Lieutenant had found Russian practically an extinct language in Moscow, now the seat of the Lenin-Trotsky Government Yiddish, Magyar, German, Chinese, and Lettish had taken its place. Language had been internationalized.

"Does your experience lead you to the conclusion that Bolshevism is gaining or losing ground?" asked Attorney General Newton.

"Bolshevism is losing ground in Russia today," said the witness. "It is doomed."

"You have been of great service," said Chairman Lusk of the committee, addressing Mr. Embry as he concluded his testimony, "in showing that the same system of agitation, the same methods, the same terms, and the same classification of the people prevailed in Russia before the organized government was overthrown as is being conducted here at the present time. And you have rendered a great service also by showing what Bolshevism applied really means."

At the conclusion of Mr. Embry's testimony the committee adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, July 17.

Mr. Untermyer in his letter to Senator Lusk, which was delivered by special messenger last night, said that he "felt greatly alarmed and outraged at the lawless and reckless action" of the committee and had consented to give professional aid to the Rand School in the discharge of a "high public duty."

Mr. Untermyer in his letter characterizes the raid on the Rand School as "incredibly unlawful and despotic." He charges the committee and its counsel with conducting a misleading and sensational newspaper campaign in a "deliberate and vicious effort" to confuse the "intellectual law-abiding right-wing Socialists with the wing committed to a program of lawlessness and revolution."

Calling attention to the refusal of the committee to give a hearing to Professor Scott Nearing and Alderman Algernon Lee, both connected with the Rand School, Mr. Untermyer makes a formal demand that both be heard and that the committee hold open sessions. He also demands "that at your peril you forbear using any of the documents of which you are in unlawful possession and that you forthwith return them to the court where they belong and from which they were extracted."

"I desire also to advise you that steps will be taken to vindicate the majesty of the law that you and your counsel and others acting with you have violated," Mr. Untermyer wrote. "The safety of the community in these times of unrest imperatively requires that powers such as are lodged with you shall not be prostituted."

Mr. Untermyer in his letter attempts to make it appear that the American Socialist Society conducting the Rand School is an institution of eminent respectability, devoted to the public good. If its conviction in the Federal Courts of spreading seditious literature is regarded by him as a certificate of high character, Mr. Untermyer's notions and mine differ materially."

Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida, Vice Chairman of the Legislative Committee, said last night at the Murry Hill Hotel in the absence of Chairman Lusk, who had left the city, that both Professor Scott Nearing and Alderman Algernon Lee would be called as witnesses before the committee at the proper time.

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GLOBE Automatic Sprinklers will put your buildings in the PREFERRED class.

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THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES



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"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
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FORMERLY TO $75 AT $35 & $45

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FORMERLY TO $125 AT $35 & $48

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FORMERLY TO $65 AT $25 to $45

Genuine Red Seal
VICTOR RECORDS

1/2 Former Prices

This is the first time in the history of the Victrola business that genuine Red Seal Victor Records have been offered for less than their original prices.

It affords an opportunity never before presented to possess a collection of the world's best Victrola Music at popular prices.

The following great artists are represented:

CARUSO	GALLI-CURCI	McCORMACK
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You are here assured the opportunity to select from a most complete assortment of RED SEAL RECORDS.

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LARGEST VICTROLA SALESROOM IN NEW YORK

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Also numerous selections by other famous artists.

Come In and Let Us Tell You About Them

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The subtle charm and artistic simplicity of Livingston Footwear are the result of the unique method of hand workmanship which characterizes all our models.

Boots—Oxfords—Pumps—Sport Shoes

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4 West 57th St.

COOL-as-a-Sea-Breeze, light-as-a-feather fabrics of fine quality in Stylish Summer Suits for Men—Tailored to Fit and Styled to Please.

Kuppenheimer Air-o-Weave Suits	$20.00 to $35.00
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Silk Suits	25.00 to 40.00
Cool Cloth Suits	15.00 to 25.00
Mohair Suits	15.00 to 25.00
Palm Beach Suits	12.50 to 22.50
Flannel Suits	30.00 to 50.00

Kuppenheimer Suits $35 to $65

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, 379 Broadway — Broadway at 49th Street, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 125th Street at 3d Avenue — 44 E. 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt St.

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751 FIFTH AVENUE
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JULY 8th, 9th and 10th
MARY'S HATS
formerly selling at
$18 to $30
will be offered at
$10 $12 $15

The *first* and—
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INNOVATION
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WARDROBE TRUNK
Light, durable and elegant in its appointments,
$42 to $125
Innovation luggage for every service
329 Fifth Avenue
Fifth Avenue's Exclusive Innovation Shop.

GOVERNMENT SALE
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(New) STEEL SPADES,
40,000, with square point, "D" handle. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 31, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office.
Refer to S. P. D., No. 1037 GS.

WORLD'S BUSINESS.
The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times Company, deals with the financial and politico-economical topics of the hour. 10 cents on news stands—$4 a year by mail.

OUTCRY OVER KAISER GROWS IN BERLIN

Government Unmoved by the Clamor Against Trial of Ex-Ruler.

RETURN TO GERMANY URGED

Message to Amerongen Says Thousands Would Rally Around Him.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8.—The question of the handing over of the ex-Kaiser and others to the Entente has become a burning one here in the press, if not in Government circles.

This morning's Berlin papers print many telegrams giving Entente and American views on the problem. The Government is not at the present moment considering the matter, for the Cabinet, as a high official said to me today, is bound by the terms of the treaty of peace. The ex-Kaiser is in Holland, and the Government, therefore, regards the question for the time being as one between the Allies and Holland.

One great authority on international law to whom I have just spoken declares that he thinks the ex-Kaiser will be eventually handed over if the Entente provides Holland with something like guarantees that the trial will be in every sense a real one. Regarding the persons in Germany who have to be handed over, Germany, he adds, is faced with a very serious problem and perhaps even a very dangerous one, for feeling is very bitter on this point and he is of the opinion that under present conditions in the country it would be extremely easy for the persons in question to disappear.

Assailed as Act of Vengeance.

The democratic newspapers think it well to avoid comment, but the wilder organs express themselves angrily. The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag says today that it should cause no surprise that the Entente should demand Hindenburg and Ludendorff, but it goes on:

"The whole thing is not an act of justice, but one of the victors' vengeance, and arises out of that same spirit which causes a negro chieftain to eat the brains of his vanquished adversary, or which made the victors of olden times have defeated leaders dragged along, attached to their chariots of victory. The matter proves," the journal adds in its superior way, "that after 2,000 years man has progressed technically, but has not really developed out of his instincts and passions."

Do Lloyd George and the other allied leaders wish to become so many Hudson Lowes, asks the Hamburg Nachrichten.

Count Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, appears to be very pained that the Americans, whom he is assiduously cultivating just now, should agree to demands prompted by "the barbarous instincts of the English people searching for a Roman holiday."

Women Talk of Substituting.

"Many thousands of Germans," says the Deutsche Zeitung, "are ready to act as substitutes for the person of the Kaiser. Even women have declared to us: 'Let us be given up so that this shame may be avoided.'"

But the Deutsche Zeitung is against this "spirit of sacrifice," and referring to Prince Eitel's offer, it comments:

"In the form in which it is made lies the danger that England will be able to say triumphantly that the handing over of the Kaiser has been to a certain extent recognized by the Hohenzollerns."

I have referred before to the societies which are being brought into existence everywhere with the object of preventing the surrender of the persons concerned. One of the most active of those bodies has given itself the name of "Union of German Men and Women for the Protection of the Personal Freedom and Life of William II," and its executive has just issued an open letter to the ex-monarch. In this "Your Majesty" is advised "to take the question of returning to Germany into serious consideration," for if he does "there will be thousands and thousands of Germans who will be only too proud to rally around you with the old cry of 'Ave Imperator, Morituri te Salutamus.'"

Vorwärts says that if the ex-Kaiser returns to Germany he will find that the shortest way into the hands of the Entente.

In a weekly military publication, Major General Count von Lambsdorff advises that all army officers should refuse as a protest against this "fraud to the army by the German Government, which they have protected with their blood." That officers should thus protest against the Government having agreed to the surrender of certain persons is, he declares, legal.

Those officers who for important reasons cannot cease their duties immediately should, the count adds, declare that they will retire if the Government does not succeed in preventing the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and others. Such action, he says, would hit the Entente hard, as it is concerned to insure that order shall be kept in Germany, so that it may get as much out of the country as possible.

There is a report here in political circles that Holland will only yield to force, and that even then she will only surrender the ex-ruler to Germany.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

A Saks Silk Summer Suit is where Necessity ends and Luxury begins. But a New Yorker's only necessities in the Summer-time are his luxuries.

$28 *and* $38

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



Help Your Chauffeur to Keep Cool By Selecting One of These

Saks-Made Chauffeurs' Suits

At $16.50

Suits that are as cool as a cucumber, yet possessing all the individuality and spirit of heavier-weight models. Made of Dark Gray Washable Palm Beach Cloth—a light, serviceable Summer material. Latest patch pocket coat models, with yoke or belted back.

Sixth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Big Police Outing

Get your tickets early for this great field day, Saturday, July 19, and Saturday, July 26, at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Business Hours: 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Closed all day Saturdays during July and August

Men's Oxfords
Reduced to
$5.95

Gun metal and dark tan leather, white Reignskin Canvas, with Neolin or leather sole and heels. *Fifth Floor.*

Unequalled!

Cool Summertime Silk Frocks for Misses at $25



$25

Cool, delightfully styled frocks of taffeta and Georgette crepe with narrow ruffled treatments on tunic and sleeves. Many models show draped or tunic skirts, quaint pleating and soft girdle sashes.

To be had in all the wanted colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Illustrated.*

Of Unusual Importance Today and Tomorrow



$29.50

Misses' Sports Suits at $29.50

Highly individual Summer sports suits, modeled according to the very latest Fashion edicts, in youthful belted or tie sash effects.

Made of fine natural color Shantung, with tuxedo or notched collar and pockets. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Illustrated.*

Final Clearance Sale Today

Misses' Higher-Cost Suits and Capes

Formerly $75 to $125

Reduced to $50

Beautifully made of tricolette, Paulette, Bombonette, Satin taffeta, wool Jersey and tricotine, in the season's most favored styles. Many models elaborately embroidered or braided. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

On the Third Floor Today

Women's New Slip-On Middy Sweaters



$6.75

at $6.75 and $7.50

Smart, light-weight Summer sweaters, ideal for camping, boating and all outdoor occasions. Produced in the very newest weaves and styles. Colors are those very much in demand:

Corn, Rose, Buff, Purple, Lavender, Navy, White, Black and Green. *One Illustrated.*

250 Slip-Over Sweaters

Regularly up to $5.95

Reduced to $2.75

Some slightly damaged from handling, but defects can hardly be noticed. Obtainable in all the desirable styles and colors. *None exchanged or on approval.*

Today—A Limited Quantity of

Women's Sport Coats

Formerly $19.50 to $35

Reduced to $15 and $22.50

These are coats of a highly individual type, taken from our regular stock and marked for prompt disposal. Fashioned of

Satin Baronette, Serge Baronette Satin, Velvet, Paulette and Wool Jersey

Fourth Floor.

Special Today and Friday

Women's Beach & Swimming Suits at $4.95 and $6.95

The smartest beach and swimming suits anywhere assembled, fashioned of silk poplin, surf satin, mohair, satin, taffeta, and all worsted knit materials. Obtainable in black with colored trimmings. Sizes to 46.

Bathing Suits for Stout Figures $7.95 & $9.95

A splendid aggregation of models suitable for the woman of extra size. Made of silk poplin, and satin, in slip-on and waistline effects. Sizes to 48.

An Exceptional Opportunity Today

Women's Town and Country Suits

Formerly $45 to $65

Reduced to $23 and $33

These handsome suits have no equal at anything near these remarkably low prices. Cleverly fashioned of Paulette, silk pongee, taffeta, wool Jersey and fancy heathers, in all the wanted colors. *Fourth Floor.*

Unusual Value!

Dainty Junior Girls' Summer Frocks at $5.95



$5.95

Exquisite surplice model, youthful in every line and developed with rare skill in dainty checks, sheer voile or organdie.

Shirred skirt with wide, deep tucks and surplice collar and cuffs edged with narrow ruffles. *Illustrated.* Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Girls' Gingham Dresses Special, $5.50

A very dainty, cleverly styled frock of gingham, with full pleated skirt on bodice and detachable coatee, prettily hand-embroidered. Sizes 12 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

Second Floor.



$5.50

A Splendid Collection of

Fine Organdie Skirts

Formerly $12.75 to $15

Reduced to $9.75

We cannot hope to duplicate this offering again at such a remarkably low price. There are seven distinct styles, in all pastel shades and white. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Also Reduced for today and tomorrow

All-Wool Jersey Skirts

Formerly $12.50 to $15

Now $9.75

Ideal for mountain, seashore or general wear. Obtainable in khaki, tan, Copenhagen and white. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Cool, Washable Skirts Special $2.95 and $3.95

At each price the selection of styles and materials affords latitude for individual choice. The workmanship is of the finest character, and no better wash fabrics are loomed—Gabardine, embroidered dot repp, French cords and honeycomb. *Fourth Floor.*



$42.50 $42.50 $42.50

An Exceptionally Important
Sale of

100 Women's Higher-Cost Dresses

Regularly sold at $69.50 and $75

Special at $42.50

These beautiful dresses came to us as the result of a very special purchase from one of Fifth Avenue's foremost dressmakers, who offered them to us at a fraction of their cost in order to finish his Summer business.

In addition to this purchase we have taken odds and ends from our own regular stock and reduced them to this remarkably low price, $42,50.

Exquisite frocks for afternoon wear, fashioned of dainty lace, net, Georgette crepe and indestructible voile, in beaded and embroidered effects. Broken size range and assortments.

A few Satin Evening Gowns are included in this offering, splendidly draped and finished.

You cannot afford to miss this important event, Madam—the values are extraordinary.

Fourth Floor.

Today and tomorrow

An Important Sale of Women's and Misses' Pumps

at much below their actual worth

$6.95

After taking inventory we find on hand a number of broken lots of some of our best selling shoes. To assure immediate disposal they have been reduced to this low price. Included are:

Patent Leather Pumps, Gun Metal Pumps, Brown Calf Pumps and Black Kid Oxfords, with Cuban and Military heels.

Also—Broken assortments of Pumps and Oxfords, with Louis XV. heels, selling regularly at $12 a pair.

Second Floor.



4.45 4.45 4.45

A Rare Opportunity Today

1,000 Flowered and Polka Dot Georgette Crepe Blouses

Special at $4.45

Fresh, crisp blouses made of flowered and polka dot Georgette crepe in long and short sleeve models. Some finished with new net vestee and full collar; others with pleated Georgette vestee and new tab collar; and many models with draw-string collar and cuffs.

At the low price, $4.45—this is the most attractive blouse offering of the season.

Third Floor.

WILHELM'S BROTHER NOW PLEADS FOR HIM

Prince Henry Begs King George to Desist from Effort to Extradite Ex-Kaiser.

WILL REFUTE "CALUMNIES"

Stands Ready to Help Bring to Light "the Truth About the War."

BERLIN, July 9, (Associated Press.)—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, has now come to the aid of the dethroned war lord and adds his plea to that of the others for abandonment by the Allies of their project to bring the former Kaiser to trial for his crimes against mankind.

Prince Henry, in a telegram to King George begging him to desist in the effort to extradite the former monarch, pledges himself to assist the King in bringing to light "the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

In his message, Prince Henry says that after his conversation with King George in July, 1914, he returned to Berlin and was with the then Emperor until mobilization began. The telegram continues:

"I can testify that the Kaiser and his counsellors endeavored by every means to avert the war and disaster to mankind. I am ready to refute the calumnies regarding the German Kaiser, which have circulated for years in contradition of all truth, and I place myself at your disposal in order to assist Your Majesty in bringing to light the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

Prince Henry of Prussia in December, addressing the members of the Prussian royal house, said that, while forced to recognize the former Emperor's abdication, he considered himself personally attached to the fallen monarch to the end of his life and would do everything to preserve him from harm.

Prince Henry, under date of July 30, 1914, sent a telegram to King George, asking the latter to secure the neutrality of France and Russia, assuring the King that "William (the German Emperor), being very uneasy, is doing his best to carry out the Czar's request in trying to preserve peace."

King George, in reply, informed Prince Henry that the British Government was doing its best to get Russia and France to postpone further military preparations, if Austria contented herself with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Serbian territory as a pledge for the satisfactory settlement of Austria's claims against Serbia. The King said he trusted Emperor William would use his great influence to persuade Austria to accept this proposal. It is probable that these telegrams constitute the "conversations" Prince Henry mentions in his telegram to King George.

LIPPE APPEALS TO PRINCES.

Wants All in Germany to Ask Allies to "Take Us Instead."

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8, (Via Copenhagen.)—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Lippe has offered not only himself but all German Princes and Princelings as substitutes for the ex-Kaiser. He has written to Prince Eitel Fritz:

"The humiliation which the enemy powers wish to inflict on the Prussian dynasty must be shared by all belonging to princely German houses. I beg your Royal Highness that my person, too, be extradited instead of His Majesty, your royal father."

At the same time the Prince addressed an appeal to all the German dynasties, saying:

"Germany, exhausted and defenseless, has granted to the enemy powers the satisfaction of revenging themselves on our Kaiser, whose possession they envied us not long ago. His humiliation also hits us. Are we standing aside while the Kaiser goes to Golgotha? That must not be.

"We German Princes who followed the Kaiser in peace and war must now stand in front of him and tell the enemy to take us instead. Let us show the enemy that German fidelity is still alive. We who were the first to offer our lives on the battlefield must now sacrifice them for the Kaiser."

The Prince, who was a Major General on the Staff, recently published a letter approving Noske's attitude.

DENY NEED TO TRY KAISER.

Dutch Think That He Ought to be Merely Put Away.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 8.—Some of the Dutch provincial papers are now commenting on the proposed trial of the ex-Kaiser. While expressing the opinion that it is a pity to make a Napoleon of a man totally unable to fill that position, and remarking how clearly the ex-Kaiser has shown how hollow have been all his pomp and phrases, one writer goes on to ask why the Kaiser must be tried.

"Is it to prove," the writer asks, "that he alone was guilty of the war, and, therefore, that there is no guilt possible attaching to any one else? This might turn out to be a case of trying to prove too much. If they are so sure of the facts among the Entente, why not admit neutral and really impartial judges into the court, but, of course, that would prevent the manipulating of documents from Paris, Petrograd, London and Vienna."

Altogether I gather from the opinions which I hear that the Dutch regard the proposed trial as a foolish concession to the mob's demand for a scapegoat. They wonder at the English people desiring such a thing. They do not think that the ex-Kaiser is worth the trouble. They would just put him away in a safe place and thenceforth ignore him.

BERLINERS ASK NOSKE TO MAN TRACTION CARS

Citizens' League Impatient at Strike's Continuance—Truce on Steam Roads.

BERLIN, July 9, (Associated Press.)—Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defense, was asked today by the Citizens' League to call for volunteers to man the surface and subway lines in Berlin and to provide military protection on the trains.

Strikers and employers are still deadlocked on the question of arbitration. Another effort to reopen negotiations between the two sides failed today.

The striking carmen are becoming more outspoken in their attempt to enforce their demands, while the companies apparently are equally determined to insist upon arbitration by a board whose verdict shall be final.

Slight relief in the traffic tieup was afforded today by partial service on the belt lines. This service, however, accommodates only a small part of the population. So long as the underground lines are suspended the bulk of the people must walk unless they utilize the few, expensive taxicabs or the cheaper, primitively-equipped conveyances operated by individuals.

As shoes are something of a luxury now, the necessity for much walking is a cause of worry to many.

Leaders of the steam railway workers, who had been on strike for some time, are reiterating the statement that this present resumption of work is only a truce and that their demands will be renewed when prospects for a general strike seem better. Representatives of the railway companies assert that transportation conditions are approaching normal.

Bank workers, upon whose demands a referee has ruled, submitting a compromise, are said to be opposed to accepting the partial award, although neither of the two clerks' unions has announced any official action on the proposed settlement. It is said there may be further arbitration proceedings.

The railway strikers, who brought about a virtual suspension of transportation in southern and western Germany, decided at Frankfort on Sunday to resume work but with a declaration that their demands must be met.

REDS ADMIT POLITICAL STRIKE

Berlin Propaganda Fund Shown to Have Come from Hungary.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 8.—A week has now passed in Berlin without cars running, and although the strikers have lost the sympathy of the public, there does not seem to be any change in the situation at present.

Independents and Spartacides openly admit that this is not an economic strike, but is undertaken in pursuance of political ends. Greater Berlin's Federation of Social Democrats has issued a sharp circular.

The working classes themselves are becoming victims of the strike. Food supplies are being seriously hindered by the present state of affairs.

Meanwhile the police have raided a Spartacide depository of circulars and printed matter and have confiscated also various letters and accounts, from which it would appear that enormous sums have been paid for the distribution of Spartacide propaganda literature. As examples, 200,000 marks are recorded as paid for one placard and 400,000 marks for propaganda among railway men, and this is now proved to have come from Hungary.

Martial Law at Hanover.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—Several persons were killed and wounded in the fighting Monday at Hanover, where a mob released the prisoners in the castle and the detention prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed there.

German Economics Minister Out.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, July 8.—Herr Wissell, Minister of Economics in the German Cabinet, has resigned because of the opposition of other members of the Cabinet to his plans, which were opposed to free trade.

Candidates for Japanese Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There are four prominent candidates for Japanese Ambassador to the United States. They are Viscount Kaneko, a member of the Privy Council, and formerly the right hand man of Prince Ito; Vice Minister Shidehara, of the Foreign Office, who was formely Minister to Holland, and has served as Counselor of Embassy in London and Washington; M. Hioki, Minister to Sweden, who [illegible] ago was First Secretary of Embassy in Washington, and [illegible] merly Minister to China and now Governor of Kwangtung Province.

Our Store Managers

Men of long experience, conscientious, realizing the importance of rendering good service to our customers.

They understand our policies—our service ideals. Should you at any time experience any dissatisfaction, let them know. They will thank you and correct matters.

Rexall Stores

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—BROADWAY—34th St.

Men's Made-to-Measure Sale
Is In Progress In The Custom Tailoring Section on The Fourth Floor



Every yard of merchandise remaining in the great stocks bought for Spring and Summer is included in this Splendid Contribution to the Gimbel Million Dollar Sale.

Coming right at the opening of Summer, this Made-to-Measure Event is so exceptional that it cannot fail to attract and please men, who ordinarily buy in exclusive Tailoring Specialty Shops.

The Gimbel patrons, who for the past six years have availed themselves of Gimbel Made-to-Measure Sales, know how generous is the treatment, how correct is the style, how comfortable is the fit of every Custom Made garment going out of Gimbels.

—¼, ½ or full lined.
—Light colors in various weights.
—Dark, rich tones in various qualities.
—All fabrics, the richest of their kind.
—Styles, the very newest in the Sartorial World.

181 Patterns $34.50 A Suit
101 Patterns $39.75 A Suit
200 Patterns $50.00 A Suit

10% Additional for Sizes 44 or Over
GIMBELS MEN'S SHOP—Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Today—Another Offering of
Motor and Travel Coats

An Event Planned With Summer Needs in Mind—And Featuring Four Distinct Groups of Well Made Fashionably Cut Coats At the Lowest Prices of the Season.



(The various models are illustrated above)

$3.95 Linene Coats in natural color; very flaring; with deep arm holes and set in sleeves, slashed pockets, strap cuffs and muffler collar. Single trip or "guest" coats at a very low price.

$5.95 Linene and Cotton Crash Coats, in natural color Raglan shoulder model with strap cuffs, large pockets, bone button trimmed. Belted and very full cut, with cross over collar.

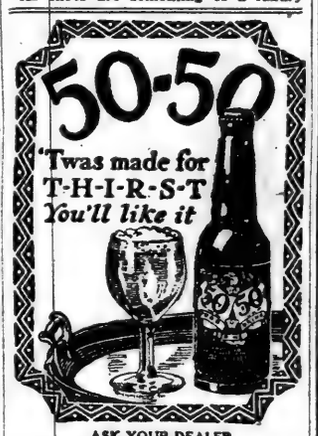
$12.95 Beach Cloth Coats in natural color; two models belted, double breasted and on straight lines with set in or raglan sleeves. Deep cuffs, large pockets, muffler collar.

$14.95 Genuine Pongee Silk Coats in very flaring model with belt, large patch pockets, deep cuffs and muffler collar; sleeves have wind shields. A remarkable value at the price.

None C. O. D. Motor Hats, Bonnets, Veils, Motor Trunks, Hampers, Kits, Lunch Boxes, Baskets and every other requisite. No Approvals

Third Floor

50-50
'Twas made for T-H-I-R-S-T
You'll like it



ASK YOUR DEALER

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

Stern Brothers
WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

From The Kirschbaum White Goods Shops

Men's Two-Piece Suits

Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Tropical Worsteds and Silks

$13.50 to $25



Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

THESE two-piece suits are cool. They are serviceable. They are economical. In all the field of midsummer clothes, there is nothing quite like them. Tailored by the *Kirschbaum* White Goods Shops in typical New York custom designs.

Palm Beaches, $13.50, $14.50, $15, $16.50
Mohairs, - - $15.00, $16.50, $18.50
Tropical Worsteds, - $20.00, $22.50
Shantung Silks, - - - - - $23.75

ALL SIZES

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR



A Joyous Summer Vacation
Your Reward of Victory!

It's an edict of Peace that you shall take a vacation this summer—travel for pleasure! Glorious out-of-door playgrounds—mountains, woods, lakes, seashores—are close at hand.

ALONG THE JERSEY COAST

Forty world-famous beaches! Gay, cool, full of life and freedom, from New York Bay down to Cape May; Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove; Barnegat Bay, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Wildwood—hundreds of hotels, great and luxurious, or small and comfortable, with rates to suit any purse—all the charm—all the sports and pleasures of the Seashore.

THE POCONOS AND DELAWARE VALLEY

Thousands of New Yorkers go up into the Poconos and the Delaware Valley for their summer outings, year after year. The change of air and scenery is marked and beneficial. Whipping the trout streams, boating on beautiful lakes, golfing, motoring or riding, with great stretches of high, wooded country to gaze upon or tramp over. Here in perfection is a combination of beautiful country, recreation and rest—that *is vacation*.

SPORTFUL LONG ISLAND

Five hundred miles of shore line—almost one continuous resort, so numerous are its various summer places and summer attractions. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis—supreme! Everywhere life and youth; sport and fun. Summer is full to overflowing with pleasures on Long Island.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued descriptive booklets of the above resorts, giving lists of hotels, etc. For booklets and complete information, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices, 64 Broadway, 57 Chamber Street, 31 West 33d Street, 114 West 42d Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or write to

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

Travel Bureau, 143 Liberty Street, New York City
Travel Bureau, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago
Travel Bureau, 607 Healey Building, Atlanta

ROTHKRUG BROS.
563 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Appraisers and Cash Buyers of Diamonds, Precious Stones & Jewelry
FROM ESTATES AND INDIVIDUALS
Phone Murray Hill 3760

OVER 12,000,000 SOLD
LEARN TO SWIM
PLAIN 50¢ FANCY 75¢
AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Sold Everywhere
AYVAD MANUFG. CO. Hoboken, N. J.

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of Cuticura Soap
All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. L, Malden, Mass."

ADVERTISEMENT.

OPPORTUNITY
To Rent or Organize Small Dye Works.

Two large sets Butterworth drying cans and several padding machines from forty to ninety inch face set up ready to operate, in New Jersey, twenty-five miles from New York City.

Will consider renting equipment and space with steam power, machine shop, railroad siding, etc., or would consider doing work for you with your own technical operating man in charge.

Address Dye Plant, Y 67 Times Annex.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
MADE AT KEY WEST
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO. DISTRIBUTORS
1416 South William St., N. Y.

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

TO HONOR PERSHING NEXT AFTER FOCH

Paris Program Puts American Near the Front for Great July 14 Parade.

20,000 CITED MEN IN LINE

Catafalque at Arc de Triomphe for France's Heroes—Captured Flags to Tell of Germany.

PARIS, July 9. — Twenty thousand picked men, representing all the allied armies, will parade from Porte-Maillot to the Place de la République on Victory Day, July 14.

General Pershing and his staff will have a place of honor in the parade, riding immediately behind Marshal Foch. A squadron of Republican Guards will lead the procession, then come Marshal Foch and his staff, then General Pershing and the American generals, then Field Marshal Haig at the head of the Highlanders, Irish Fusiliers and English troops.

Gallant little Belgium will be represented next by Generals Guillain and Leman, the hero of Liége. General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, will be next in line. Contingents from Japan, Greece, Poland and Portugal, Serbia, Rumania, Siam and Czechoslovakia, consisting of one company and flag, will march in the order named.

Marshal Pétain, with General De Castelnau, Debeney, and Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris, will immediately precede the French detachments from twenty-one corps, bearing the flags of all the French regiments which have seen service during the war.

The polytechnic schools from St. Cyr, Versailles, Fontainebleau, and St. Maixent will then file past. After the Republican guards, firemen, and French lumbermen and woodsmen will march detachments of Colonial troops from Morocco, West Africa, and Asia.

Admiral Renarch will lead his heroic marine fusiliers with "Yser" and "Dixmude" inscribed on their banners.

The guns of France will be a feature of the parade, one battery each of 75s—"the terror of the boch"—105s and 155s, and the long-range gun which fired from Dunkirk.

The cavalry, which since 1914, has suffered somewhat of an eclipse, will be represented by companies of Hussars, Dragoons, and Cuirassiers.

The tanks, which were greatly instrumental in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, will bring up the rear of the procession, the baby Renaults preceding the medium type tanks of 1917, and the monstrous engines of 1918.

Only Decorated Men to March.

The number of troops taking part in the parade will be less than in the celebration of July 14 last year. Previous to the war it was a common occurrence on France's national holiday to have 50,000 soldiers marching on the boulevards. But these 20,000 men this year will represent the glory and valor of France, Great Britain, America, and all the Allies. Not one whose tunic is unadorned with the war cross will be permitted to walk among the French troops.

The American battalion is now assembling in the Pershing Stadium. Every member of it has a citation, and the regiment will worthily uphold the American tradition.

Even Germany will have a place in the victory parade. German flags captured from the enemy in the bitterest battles of 1918, in the memorable days of the Yser, the Marne, the Somme, and Verdun will be carried by the units which emerged victorious from these engagements.

There is one flag at present at the Ministry of the Interior, in M. Pams's private office. The staff is broken, and the banner is in shreds. It is the flag of Fort Vaux, which Major, now Lieut. Col. Reynal, defender of Vaux, will bear down the boulevards. M. Pams's eyes filled with tears as he told the correspondent today how he regretted to part with the flag, even for a few hours.

The flag will be returned to the Panthéon after the parade.

Under the Arc de Triomphe there is being constructed a huge catafalque, with an empty coffin embodying the souls of the 1,500,000 men who died for France. At this point all the marching troops will come to attention.

Marshals Foch and Pétain, Generals Pershing, Guillain and Diaz, Field Marshal Haig, and other high officials will salute, and the soldiers will present arms, while the bugler trumpets, "Long Live the Dead."

TO NAME FUSION CANDIDATE

Republicans to Choose Third Justice in Second District.

The Republicans of the Second Municipal Court District on the east side will hold an unofficial convention next Monday at the Lenox Assembly Rooms, 256 Second Avenue, to decide on a candidate for Municipal Court Justice in that district this Fall. The judicial district takes in all of the Second, Fourth and Eighth Assembly Districts and parts of the First and Sixth Districts, the latter being County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig's district.

There will be three vacancies to be filled at the next election in the Second Municipal Court District, but the Republicans and Democrats have already agreed upon fusion in the district in order to keep a Socialist from winning. Two of the positions are occupied by Democrats, Benjamin Hoffman and Morris Eder, the latter having been recently appointed by Mayor Hylan to succeed Leonard Snitkin, who was convicted in Indianapolis for conspiracy in connection with the Draft law. The other position was created by the last Legislature when the district was reapportioned, but no appointment was made. The terms of two other Justices in the district will not expire this year.

The Democrats, it was stated yesterday, will probably renominate Justices Hoffman and Eder, and the Republicans, under the fusion arrangement, will support them at the polls. Seven Republican candidates have come forward for the remaining position and County Chairman Koenig decided that the best way out was to hold an unofficial convention. The candidates are Alexander Wolf, Louis Jacobson, Lester Friedman, Assemblyman Herman Weiss, Police Magistrate William Blau, Harry A. Goidel and former Justice Gustave Hartman. The nomination is equivalent to an election, as under the fusion arrangement the Democrats will support the Republican candidate.

$20,000 TO MRS. F. W. COOKE

Former Floretta Whaley Shares in Her Father's Estate.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 9.—Information obtained today indicates that approximately $40,000 from the estate of John Whaley will be inherited by his daughters, Mrs. Floretta Whaley Cooke and Miss Edna Whaley, as a result of the death, yesterday, of Mrs. Kaziah Whaley, their grandmother.

Mrs. Whaley was trustee under the will of her son, whose daughters were to share equally in the estate upon her death. Until Mrs. Whaley's will is filed, it will not be known definitely what disposition she has made of her own estate, which is believed to be less than 30,000. A stir was caused when Floretta Whaley eloped several years ago with the Rev. Jere K. Cooke, who was married. They were married after the first Mrs. Cooke obtained a divorce.

FRANCE TO MAINTAIN MARTIAL LAW STILL

Deputies Uphold the Government on Resolution to End State of Siege.

CENSORSHIP STILL STANDS

Pichon Holds Abolition Is Impossible Until Three Powers Have Ratified the Treaty.

PARIS, July 9.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected a bill providing for the immediate raising of the state of siege and the suppression of the censorship, the vote being 356 to 202. The Government, represented by Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, opposed the measure.

The Socialists and the Republican Socialists demanded the immediate suppression of both the state of siege and the censorship, but M. Pichon declared that this step was impossible before the treaty of peace became effective through its ratification by three or more powers.

The debate closed with a categorical statement by the Government raising the question of confidence on the rejection of the bill. The Chamber became greatly agitated during the discussion, the Socialists and the Radicals becoming particularly aroused. Victor Dalbiez, Deputy from the Eastern Pyrenees, read a recent resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Radical party calling for an immediate return to peace conditions. Many of the Radicals, however, refused to follow their party on this question, and voted with the Government.

It was remarked in the lobbies after the vote that this was the second time the Government's majority had been reduced to hardly more than fifty, the smallest margin on which any Government had continued in power since the beginning of the war.

Today's Paris newspapers comment at length on the vote, the smallness of the Government's majority being particularly remarked upon by several of the editorial writers.

The decision to continue the present conditions is attributed by the Journal to the feeling of the Chamber that the Government should not be overthrown by the refusal to it of a few weeks' delay, even though the great majority of the members have liked nothing better than to be done with the conditions which placed such a heavy drag upon the liberty of the people.

Several of the newspapers, notably the Figaro and Victoire, point out that the Government had very unfavorable ground to struggle over in the present circumstances, but declare that the result showed exactly what strength was at the disposal of the Ministry in the Chamber.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER SAILS.

Large Crowd Sees Hughes Leave London for Home.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—Premier Hughes of Australia left London today on his way home. A large crowd, which included Bonar Law, gathered at the station.

Since his arrival from Paris Mr. Hughes has been dined assiduously by his supporters, and has made numerous speeches, which obtained but little space in the press as a whole. Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail gives him an enthusiastic send-off, and predicts his eventual return to England, "where strong men like Hughes are needed."

The free-trade Westminster Gazette, on the other hand, agrees that his going will make a gap in the public life of England, and sarcastically echoes the hope that he will come back, "for his valuable asset to the free-trade cause in this country is his being the enfant terrible who blurts out the truth at embarrassing moments."

SILESIANS EXPECT AMERICAN TROOPS

Announce They Will Occupy Plebiscite Region—Americans Offer Loan to Danzig.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8.—It is announced from Oppeln, Upper Silesia, that the authorities there have been notified that American troops will occupy the province until the vote is taken on whether the population wishes to stay with Germany or belong to Poland. The American troops, according to official information, will arrive in the middle of August.

Silesian newspapers express the greatest satisfaction with this arrangement, as it had been feared that General Haller's Polish Army might, after all, be intrusted with the occupation.

The Danzig Municipal Government is considering a proposition for a loan of several million marks offered by an American concern. Americans have rented many houses there in which to store great quantities of American goods.

The Housing Problem

No. 1

The housing problem is a simple one and is governed entirely by economic laws.

It merely requires money for buying the land and building the houses. Money is furnished, the larger part by lenders, the balance by the builders and owners. If it is offered a satisfactory return, it will be forthcoming.

The lender has to be satisfied by a sufficient rate of interest, the owner and builder by the prospect of a sufficient profit on his investment.

He will not borrow the money nor put up an additional amount of his own unless he can make a fair profit on both sums.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.



"Easy to Eat" says Bobby

"So good they just slip down"

POST TOASTIES

are the best and fastest selling corn flakes on the American market today.

They enjoy that prestige because flavor and nourishment are in every package.

You can't vote *No* to their popularity. *A try tells why.*



Red Seal VICTOR RECORDS

by famous artists

formerly $2 are NOW $1

At the S. B. DAVEGA CO. Shops.

Selections by
CARUSO
TETRAZZINI
SCOTTI
SCHUMANN-HEINK
RUFFO

All Popular Numbers by These and Other Great Artists, reduced.

AN opportunity for music lovers to add to their selections of fine records at half former price.

Other Red Seal Records reduced from 35% to 50%. Come and hear them.

"Everything for Indoor and Outdoor Sports."

S. B. DAVEGA CO.

831 Broadway, Near 13th St.
15 Cortlandt St., Near Broadway
NOTE—No ... Cortlandt St.
125 West 125th St., Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves. Open Every Evening at 125th St.
405 Broadway, Near Canal St.

How much Turkish?

No cigarette names mentioned

There are only three kinds of cigarettes: (1) those containing Turkish tobaccos alone, (2) those containing Domestic tobaccos alone, and (3) those containing various blends of both Turkish and Domestic. We manufacture all three kinds.

Hence we have nothing to lose and everything to gain by advising you fairly and openly as to which one of these three kinds of cigarettes will probably suit you best.

"How much Turkish?" is the big question in choosing a cigarette and the more smokers we can help by this frank advice, the more steady, contented purchasers we can count on, year after year, for our various cigarettes.

Tear out this advertisement—show it to some friend.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CIGARETTES

Are you smoking too much—or too little—Turkish?

UNTIL you find the right answer to that question, you won't get *one-half* of the sheer enjoyment and comfort you *should* get from each day's smoking.

Maybe you have the answer already.

Maybe your present cigarette is exactly the right one for you. If so, *hang on to it*—you're lucky and this story is not meant for you.

But, unless you are *positive*—unless you KNOW—that your present cigarette suits you better than any other cigarette possibly can, it will pay you well to understand this question of "How much Turkish?"

Straight Turkish vs. Domestic Tobaccos

Turkish and Domestic tobaccos are very different from each other. Turkish has a delicate, smooth flavor and a very rich, heavy aroma—Domestic has more real *tobacco* character, and the better grades possess what tobacco men like to call "life" or "sparkle."

Some men (comparatively few, however) can smoke *straight* Turkish cigarettes all day long.

Others—many of them, our records show—go to the other extreme, and prefer straight Domestic. They can't stand any Turkish at all. They find it over-rich or heavy—too much aroma.

And in between these two extremes is the big majority—the normal or average smokers.

These average smokers like the Turkish flavor—yes. But they find that Turkish tobacco is something like plum pudding or candy—awfully good, but too much is, decidedly, too much.

Turkish and Domestic —Blended

So the average smoker finds that the just-right cigarette is a happy medium—that he can smoke *more often* and actually get *more solid pleasure* out of his smoking, all day long, by choosing a cigarette which is of part Turkish and part Domestic tobaccos, combined in a good *blend*.

Such cigarettes are called "*Turkish blend*" cigarettes.

How to recognize a good "Turkish blend"

There are only two things that count in a "Turkish blend" cigarette. One is the quality of the tobaccos themselves (both Turkish and Domestic), and the other is the proper proportioning of each to each in the blending.

But while there are many "Turkish blends" on the market, it is easy for anyone to pick the good ones. Here is a simple test. If a cigarette satisfies your own requirements on these three points, it is pretty sure to be both a good blend and the *right* smoke for you:

First—It must give you that real Turkish flavor—but not so much of it as to be *too rich* or heavy.

Second—Along with this Turkish flavor, watch also for that "life" and delightful "sparkle" or that ripe, cool mellowness, peculiar to certain Domestic tobaccos.

Third—The cigarette should let your smoke appetite stay sharp and crisp so that you will *relish* every smoke clear up to bed-time; and whether or not you happen to smoke more heavily than usual, it should leave you feeling keen and fine.

"How much Turkish?"

So begin with this question—"How much Turkish?" You'll have to answer it yourself, for each man's taste is his own. But keep thinking about it; for when you've answered it correctly, you'll have found "*your*" cigarette. And we know we don't need to emphasize how much that will mean to you.

What you want is "Just enough Turkish"

Beginning next Week

we shall resume the advertising in this paper for one of our leading "Turkish blend" cigarettes. These advertisements will tell you more about "How much Turkish?" and we feel quite certain they will interest you.

Copyright, 1919, by Liggett & Myers Tobacco

WILSON TO TACKLE MEXICAN MUDDLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the American Government next intervenes in Mexico there would be no turning back, that the army, navy, and air service would co-operate, and all the machinery of civil government would be taken over, including the courts and custom houses, under a guardianship for the benefit of all foreigners, as well as to end the intolerable situation, which continues despite the repeated protests made by the State Department to the Carranza Government.

The State Department has been calling attention repeatedly to outrages committed against the persons and property of American citizens in Mexico. The Department's record of these crimes will soon be ready for submission to Congress. It was asserted tonight that this record, coupled with the fact that England and France could intervene in Mexico without infringing on the Monroe Doctrine, was such as to present convincing reasons for intervention.

For months no other international question in which this country has been interested, not connected directly with the proceedings at Paris, has been so much in the mind of State Department officials and members of the diplomatic corps. It was admitted by one official today that matters were "approaching a head." He pointed out that exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based on the ground that the present Mexican Government had failed to give proof of intention to observe international obligations.

Here are some of the ways in which Mexico has failed to observe this obligation:

First—Mexico's so-called neutrality has been more than tinged with German bias. The secret archives of the United States Government contain ample evidence of infractions of neutrality during the war.

Second—Mexico has shown increasing inability to afford protection to the lives and property of Americans and foreigners, as well as of her own nationals.

Third—Mexico has given evidence of a studied and systematic attempt to put through schemes for the confiscation of foreign property, the most glaring example of which is the case of the oil companies, although the express and railway companies' interests are in almost as great danger.

Fourth—Mexico has made no attempt to meet her foreign debt obligations, and in this respect there have been intimations of possible repudiation of Mexico's foreign debt.

Acting Secretary Polk today issued a statement making it clear that this Government had not advised American claimants to present any of their claims against Mexico to the Mexican Claims Commission. The announcement reads:

"The attention of the Department of State has been called to an advertisement which appeared in the New York Sun of July 7, 1919, entitled 'The Truth About Mexico,' calling attention of Americans to the Mexican Claims Commission authorized by decrees of President Carranza of November 24 and December 24, 1917, and suggesting that all who have claims cognizable by this commission should make application at once for damage sustained.

"In order that American citizens having claims against Mexico might not be misled by this advertisement, the acting Secretary of State points out that the Government of the United States has not accepted the Mexican Commission referred to in the decrees of Nov. 24, and Dec. 24, 1917, and has not advised American claimants to present their claims against Mexico to this commission.

"In response to a resolution of the Senate of Feb. 7, 1919, with reference to claims against Mexico, the Department of State replied on March 22, 1919:

"'On Nov. 24, 1917, President Carranza, by a decree, provided for the establishment of a commission for the consideration of claims of foreigners against the Mexican Government and a Board of Arbitration to whom claimants dissatisfied with the awards of the commission could appeal. This decree is still the subject of diplomatic negotiation with the Government of Mexico with a view of arranging a more speedy and satisfactory method of adjustment and payment of these claims and the Senate will be promptly advised of the result of these negotiations.

"'On April 26, 1919, the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City advised the Department that the President of the Mexican Claims Commission had stated that the commission does not have the power to make awards, but merely makes recommendations to the Federal Executive, who will make the awards; that the Federal Executive has not made any awards up to the present time, because of the lack of full authorization by Congress, and that Congress will pass a law fully covering the subject during the [illegible] session.'

"The Department of State has not been advised that legislation fully covering the subject has been passed by the Mexico Congress."

Twenty representatives of American oil interests in Mexico conferred with Acting Secretary Polk and with Ambassador Fletcher today regarding the situation in the Tampico and Panuco oil fields. They also conferred with Representative Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. In this conference the dispute of the oil companies with the Carranza Government over the threat of the latter to confiscate their properties under various decrees and the action of the Carranza Government in stopping the drilling of new wells on certain American properties in the Panuco district were thoroughly discussed.

The oil men presented the situation fully to Secretary Polk, and he in turn acquainted them with the attitude of the Government, making it clear that it had not receded from its opposition to the Carranza Government's action. It was shown that the State Department had protested to the Foreign Office at Mexico City against the attempted enforcement of legislation, passed by the Mexican Congress, giving the nation title to the minerals under ground, including oil, the protest declaring that the legislation deprived American nationals of their property without due process of law and that this amounted to confiscation.

The conference was necessitated today by the threat of the Mexican Government to stop the operations of the Panuco-Boston Oil Company, but the discussion assumed a broad character and included the question of protection for American lives in Mexico.

It is understood that in their presentation of the situation members of the delegation indicated that their three chief desires were the rescinding of the Carranza order forbidding the drilling of more oil wells, the right of the oil companies to arm their employes to protect lives and property, and an agreement between Mexico and the United States to allow an aerial mail service across the international border for paymasters at mines and other plants in Mexico financed by American interests, so that danger of bandits might be averted.

HARDING DISCUSSES CALL MONEY RATES

Says Federal Board Has Shown Our Commerce Independent of Speculative Loans.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Interest rates charged on call money loaned to carry speculative stocks can have no permanent effect upon rates for Governmental or commercial and industrial purposes, the Federal Reserve Board declared in a statement issued tonight through Gov. Harding.

Referring to the movement of the call rates, which have been as high as 20 per cent. recently, the statement said they were "erratic," but that the arbitrary measures taken during the war to repress speculation could not be perpetuated in peace time.

The statement said that recent refusal of banks to take full advantage of Treasury Department offers to redeem certificates of indebtedness in advance showed that "banking institutions of the country preferred to keep their funds invested in Treasury certificates bearing interest at 4½ per cent. rather than take advantage of much higher rates on stock collateral."

"It is not the function of the Treasury nor of the Federal Reserve banks, or the banking institutions of the country, to provide cheap money for speculative purposes," the statement continued.

"The board feels that the reflex action of the rates for call money on the Government's financial program and the requirements of commerce and industry has greatly decreased, and will continue to decrease as it become better and better understood that the true functions of the banking institutions of the country and the Federal Reserve system, acting in their aid, is, subject to the temporary requirements of the Government, to finance commerce and industry.

"To have definitely established the fact that there is no necessary connection between rates for speculative purposes and for commercial transactions is in itself an important development."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JULY 1, 1919

The real estate market in New York City has entered upon an upward movement which bids fair to be widespread and long continued. The Lawyers Mortgage Company has withdrawn its foreclosed real estate from sale, thus reversing its policy of taking losses during war times and anticipates higher prices in the sale of these properties. One new development of business has been added, aimed to assist in the solution of the housing shortage in New York, this being the sale of Guaranteed Building and Permanent Loans on new buildings designed to house people of moderate income.

Since the Lawyers Mortgage Company was organized it has guaranteed $567,502,000 of mortgages, of which $426,638,000 have been paid in full, leaving now outstanding $140,864,000. Between Aug. 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1918, the Lawyers Mortgage Company paid off $55,657,000, or nearly 40% of our outstanding guaranteed mortgages during the greatest war in history. A guaranteed mortgage is the only security during war times which neither fluctuates nor shows a loss.

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the first half of recent years are as follows:

EARNINGS

	1st Half 1919	1st Half 1918	1st Half 1917
Premiums for Guarantees	$318,214	$338,635	$343,428
Interest on Mortgages	185,635	142,308	152,800
Fees, etc.	74,842	49,347	70,883
Gross Earnings	$578,691	$527,290	$567,111
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses, incl. Taxes	$200,716	$176,734	$172,026
Operating Income	$377,975	$350,556	$395,085
Loss on Real Estate	47,210	99,179	143,740
Net Earnings	$330,765	$251,377	$251,345

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City Mtges.	$6,917,810.50	Capital	$6,000,000.00
Accd. Int. Receivable	242,810.44	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Co.'s Bklyn. Bldg. cost	175,000.00	Undivided Profits	412,703.89
Real Estate	1,044,827.74	Mtges. sold, not del.	494,507.73
Cash	1,397,787.03	Res. for Prems., etc.	121,024.15
	$9,778,235.77		$9,778,235.77

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1919, by the Audit Company of New York.

The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

48	Savings Banks	$15,113,350
1580	Trustees	34,221,996
4941	Individuals	65,011,730
247	Charitable Institutions	11,984,172
15	Insurance Companies	6,743,315
28	Trust Companies	7,789,989
6859		$140,864,552

On Jan. 1, 1919, the Company had under foreclosure 41 mortgages amounting to $879,000. The Company now has under foreclosure 29 mortgages amounting to $751,825, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1919, amounted to $1,203,852, and since then real estate amounting to $456,295 has been added, making a total of $1,660,147. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $615,320, so that the amount now stands at $1,044,827. In addition, the Elemco Realty Company and Lawyers Mortgage Company hold title to real estate on which are outstanding $98,500 of mortgages held by assignees. And for convenience in perfecting title the Elemco Realty Company holds title temporarily to real estate on which are $112,900 of mortgages held by the Lawyers Mortgage Company. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $1,518.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 18,238 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $567,000,000, without loss of a dollar to any of our investors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THEODORE C. CAMP	ROBT. WALTON GOELET	ROBERT L. PIERREPONT
GUY CARY	CHARLES P. HOWLAND	THOS. N. RHINELANDER
WM. M. CRUIKSHANK	GEORGE A. HURD	SAMUEL RIKER, JR.
EDWARD DE WITT	RICHARD M. HURD	HENRY L. STIMSON
CECIL C. EYERS	D. IRVING MEAD	CHARLES H. VAN RISE
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD	A. HENRY MOSLE	WILLIAM I. WALTER
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD		BRONSON WINTHROP

This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

59 Liberty Street, New York

New Autocar Prices

Effective August 1, 1919

$2300 *97-inch wheelbase*

$2400 *120-inch wheelbase*

EFFECTIVE on and after August 1, 1919, the chassis price of the Autocar Motor Truck will be $2300 for the 97-inch wheelbase and $2400 for the 120-inch wheelbase.

Orders placed before August 1, 1919, will be accepted at the present price of $2050 for the 97-inch wheelbase chassis and $2150 for the 120-inch wheelbase chassis.

In order to protect our 7700 customers we must reserve the privilege of limiting the number of Autocars that we will sell at the present price to any one business house.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, ARDMORE, PA.
Established 1897

THE AUTOCAR SALES AND SERVICE CO., INC.
549-57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

BROOKLYN 1026 Atlantic Ave. | BRONX 2431 Grand Concourse | NEWARK 418-20 Washington St. | NEW HAVEN 159-63 Commerce St.

July 1, 1919



Best Used Machines at Lowest Prices

The best bargains in used adding machines are offered in our catalog.

Each machine is backed by our national service organization of trained experts.

General Adding Machine Exchange, Inc.
327 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

A DISCOVERY THAT BENEFITS MANKIND

Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare.

In 1833 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a *semi-liquid* form.

In 1883 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a *dry powder* form with extract of malted grains, *without* cane sugar.

This product **HORLICK** named **Malted Milk.** (Name since copied by others.) Its nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation (by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from *infancy* to *old age.*

Ask for HORLICK'S—Avoid Imitations

Crow-Elkhart
4 & 6 Cylinder
4 Pass. Roadsters
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Crow Motor Sales Co.
Broadway at 53rd Street



Are you wearing away your strength?

ARE you wearing away your strength by pounding hard heels on still harder pavements? It is easy to find out.

If your heels wear down fast it is proof that the leather or rubber is hard, for a hard heel instead of "giving" under foot, resists and grinds down a little with every step.

Hard heels jolt and jar your system—tire you out. If your heels wear down fast, you can be pretty sure that you are pounding away your energy with every step you take.

You can eliminate this great source of fatigue. Replace your hard, unyielding heels with O'Sullivan's Heels of live, springy rubber.

To secure the great resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

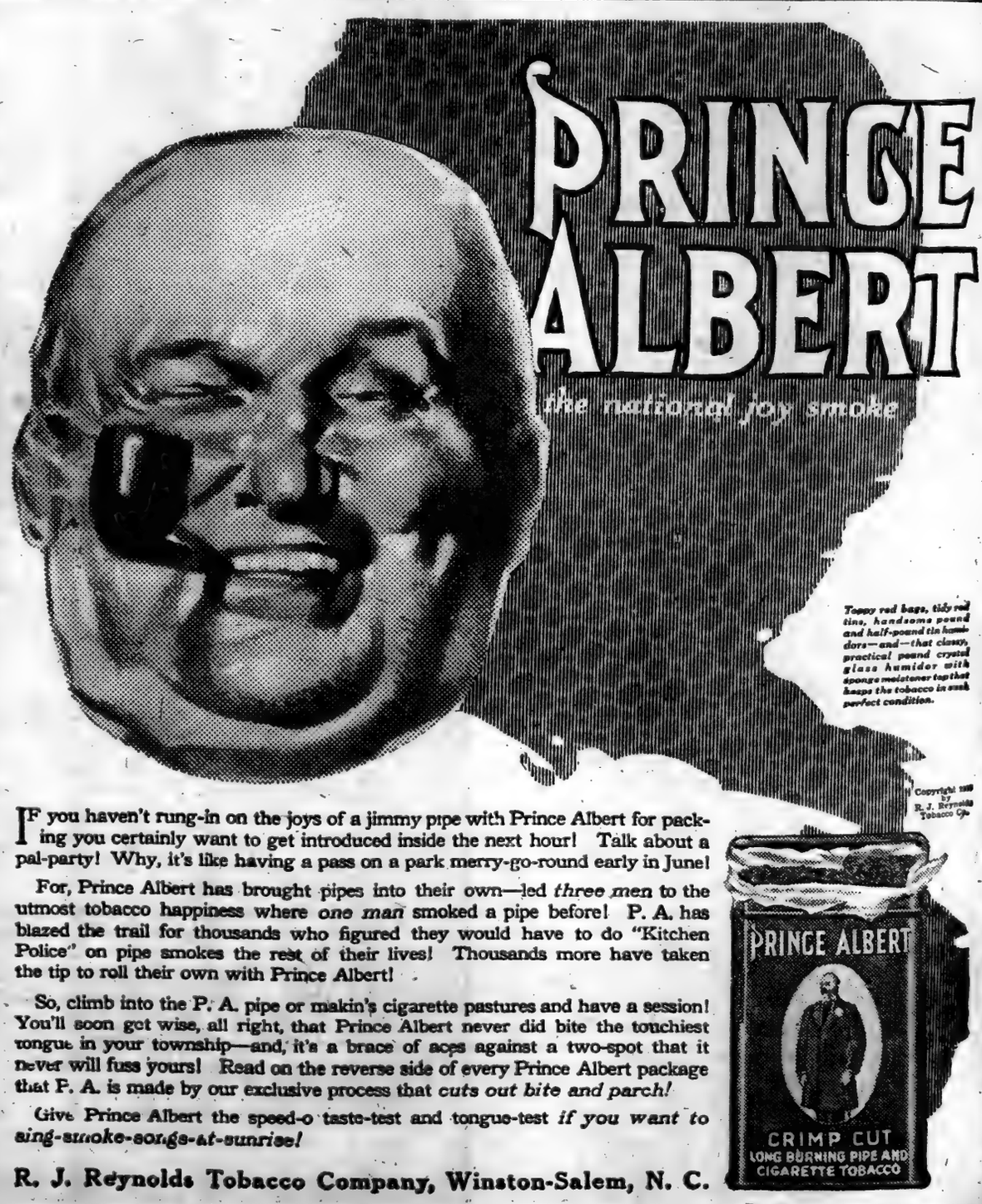
Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

Copyrighted 1919, by O'S. R. Co.



IF you haven't rung-in on the joys of a jimmy pipe with Prince Albert for packing you certainly want to get introduced inside the next hour! Talk about a pal-party! Why, it's like having a pass on a park merry-go-round early in June!

For, Prince Albert has brought pipes into their own—led *three men* to the utmost tobacco happiness where *one man* smoked a pipe before! P. A. has blazed the trail for thousands who figured they would have to do "Kitchen Police" on pipe smokes the rest of their lives! Thousands more have taken the tip to roll their own with Prince Albert!

So, climb into the P. A. pipe or makin's cigarette pastures and have a session! You'll soon get wise, all right, that Prince Albert never did bite the touchiest tongue in your township—and, it's a brace of aces against a two-spot that it never will fuss yours! Read on the reverse side of every Prince Albert package that P. A. is made by our exclusive process that *cuts out bite and parch!*

Give Prince Albert the speed-o taste-test and tongue-test *if you want to sing-smoke-songs-at-sunrise!*

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE R-34 did the big thing it set out to do. Compared with its performance, the sizes of its engines, the number and the personnel of its crew are matters of mere detail and hence of little interest, although their efficiency must be conceded by virtue of their accomplishments. This advertising agency has achieved the results it undertook to deliver. It has been an important factor, through advertising, in the promotion of businesses whose trade and securities have increased in volume or value from 100% to 300% since the time our association with these industries began.

Van Patten

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agency

50 East 42d Street

New York

CHICAGO: 30 North Michigan Boulevard

HOLDS HE CANNOT SURRENDER THAW

Philadelphia Court Must First Declare Him Sane, Says Attorney General.

HEARING AT HARRISBURG

District Attorney Swann Contends Trips from Asylum Show Thaw Should Be Tried Here.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 9.—Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania probably will not grant the request of Governor Smith of New York and District Attorney Swann of New York City for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw to New York State. Thaw is wanted there on an indictment charging assault in the second degree on Frederick Gump, a Kansas City boy, on Dec. 26, 1916, and today representatives of District Attorney Swann's office and counsel for Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, committee of the person of Thaw, appeared before Attorney General William I. Schaffer here at a public hearing on the requisition request.

The application was a duplicate of the one refused two years ago by Governor Brumbaugh. The opinion then written by Attorney General Brown was upheld today by Attorney General Schaffer, who, while not making any formal disposition of the case, said in plain language that the State of Pennsylvania could not grant the request of New York because of a Philadelphia court order declaring Thaw a lunatic. He said he would be glad to receive any briefs from District Attorney Swann's office, but it is not likely that any will be filed, and within a few days he expects to advise Governor Sproul that he has no power to grant the requisition.

Robert S. Johnstone and Edwin P. Kilroe represented District Attorney Swann at the hearing, and former Judge James Gay Gordon of Philadelphia was here for Mrs. Thaw. Kilroe opened the proceedings by reading the New York indictment, charging Thaw with the assault, which was alleged to have occurred at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on Dec. 26, 1916. Thaw fled the next day to Philadelphia and after the charge had been made against him and he had attempted suicide his family took the court action that confined him to an asylum in Philadelphia.

Since then, Johnstone contended, Thaw had supposedly recovered his mind sufficiently to make two trips to Pittsburgh, Penn., to attend to his private business affairs, to visit cafés in Philadelphia, and to visit New Jersey coast resorts. If this was true, he said, then Thaw was mentally capable of being tried in New York, and he asked that a time be set for the hearing of testimony.

Judge Gordon said that until the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court found that Thaw was sane and he had received his liberty and his estate he was incapable of being tried for a crime. He said he would object to any testimony as suggested as irrelevant. His information regarding Thaw's movements, he said, was absolutely to the contrary to that in the hands of the New York District Attorney. He said Thaw had been allowed to go to Pittsburgh for Thanksgiving, Nov. 27, 1918, the court order then obtained permitting him to remain until Dec. 3, and to go home again from June 12 to 17, this year, for his mother's birthday on June 14. Upon both occasions A. J. Connelly, his keeper, accompanied Thaw, and Judge Martin, who heard the lunacy proceedings, wrote both orders. In addition Dr. Fuller of the asylum told the court that the trips would be beneficial.

The Attorney General summed up his contention in opposition to further proceedings as follows:

"1. Former Attorney General Brown's decision is not binding but right.

"2. I haven't the right to determine a man's status different from what a court has found it to be.

"3. I can't imagine you could try him if we sent him to New York. Even if he escaped now and went to New York and was apprehended and brought to bar your court would feel itself bound by the Pennsylvania court decision and return him to Pennsylvania. I hold, off-hand, that Thaw cannot be taken out of the custody of a court until that court sets aside its former order."

ERZBERGER WARNS OF 'TERRIBLE' TAXES

Germany's Income Must Be Increased 900 Per Cent., He Tells Weimar Assembly.

URGES GIVING UP RICHES

Capital Income to Bear the Heaviest Burden—To Cut Pay to the Unemployed.

BERLIN, July 8, (Associated Press.)—Germany is to return quickly to a peacetime financial system, said Mathias Erzberger, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Finance, speaking at Weimar before the German National Assembly today. Among other things, the payment of grants to men who are unemployed will be reduced, it was indicated in his address.

"The empire's needs must be divided henceforth between home needs and indemnities," he said. "The year's expenditures confronting us will amount to about 17,500,000,000 marks. I am firmly resolved to tread the hard path of economy, and, therefore, have given out the watchword that from October 1, 1919, there shall be no more items not detailed and there shall be no more war funds. The war finance system shall cease and a regular budget system must be re-established.

"The first guiding principle is that there must be no more unproductive expenditures. Therefore, a gradual abolition of non-employment grants must be faced.

"How are the full requirements for which may be estimated at some 25,000,000,000 marks, to be covered?

After citing the returns to the empire from taxation measures prior to and during the war and estimating the revenue to be derived from new tax bills, Herr Erzberger said:

"There still remains a sum of more than 10,000,000,000 marks to be covered. The Ministry of Finance has almost completed the drafting of two important bills levying new taxes which I intend to submit to the House before the Parliamentary recess.

"These call for a large single levy on property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if these bills are passed, the money for the payment of indemnities must be obtained in some other way. In the Autumn, new bills will be introduced in the National Assembly with the final object of covering this deficit.

"The burdens of taxation will reach an absolutely terrible height. A floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks is a constant danger, and the removal of this debt is one of our most urgent tasks. There are two ways in which to do it—either its conversion into a funded loan or its extinction by big levies and a heavy property tax.

"I do not indulge the hope that these two ways will immediately yield the entire liquid amount of 72,000,000,000 marks. It is the duty of propertied people, not only to bow to a state of compulsion, but to achieve an inward conviction as to the necessity of giving up all riches and all that is superfluous.

Upholds the War Loans.

"One of the first requirements relative to the restoration of the life of labor is the establishment of orderly finances. I will have nothing to do with suggestions for the annulment of war loans or a declaration of general bankruptcy. My highest aim is to establish justice in the entire taxation system.

"The income from capital must be taxed much more heavily than the income from work. An inheritance tax and a heavy tax levy on property will be the initial steps that will be taken. The empire's income must be increased 900 per cent., and that of individual States and communes perhaps 180 per cent. Such enormous changes require fresh measures.

"Changes in the system of taxation will be speedily submitted to the National Assembly, and this reform will represent the completion of the whole work."

Herr Erzberger concluded by asking that taxation bills be disposed of before a recess is taken, adding:

"The war takes our riches. The world has denied us international justice. All the more passionately and energetically, however, will we work for the homeland again and, flourishing in justice, concentrate our care and endeavor upon the poor but just German."

Jane Addams in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 9.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, President of the International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace, has arrived in Berlin.

Gude's
Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"



Sooner or later the blood of the average man, woman and child gets out of order, and the whole system is weakened and rundown. Then is the time to take Pepto-Mangan and get well again.

At all druggists

M. J. Breitenbach Co.
Manufacturing Chemists
New York

When

Eamonn De Valera

President of the Republic of Ireland

Speaks at

Madison Square Garden

This Evening

It Will Be Announced That New York Has Oversubscribed Its Quota of the

Irish Victory Fund

Honorable Frank P. Walsh

Honorable Michael J. Ryan

and

Honorable Edward F. Dunne

Just Arrived at New York from France

Will Also Address the Meeting

Honorable Daniel F. Cohalan

Will Preside

Hon. William Bourke Cockran, and Rev. Fr. Francis P. Duffy and Col. Anderson of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will also speak.

If you would have your name listed with the lovers of human liberty who have made the

IRISH VICTORY FUND

a success, increase the oversubscription by sending your check to the Treasurer for New York,

William J. Spain,
417 Fifth Avenue.

Attend New York's welcome to

PRESIDENT DE VALERA

and let your friends gain information as to Ireland's case through your invitation to them that they be present.

Tickets of admission not necessary.

United States Spruce Production Corporation

SALE

TWO EXTENSIVE LUMBER DEVELOPMENTS, PACIFIC NORTHWEST, U. S. A.

Each Consisting of

A Permanent Railway System Tapping Large Virgin Areas of Timber and a Well Located Modern Sawmill of Large Capacity

The War Department, through the above corporation, organized under Act of Congress, entitled "An Act making Appropriation for the Support of the Army, etc.", approved July 9, 1918, on account of war time necessity, built railways and prepared milling facilities for the timber from two of the largest hitherto undeveloped timber areas of the Pacific Northwest, namely, Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington, and Lincoln County, adjoining Yaquina Bay, State of Oregon, including the famous Siletz Basin.

Development, at date of Armistice was advanced to such a stage that either of these properties can now be placed in complete operation, including milling and logging, in sixty to ninety days.

All facilities and structures are of highest grade, machinery of latest type and all work performed under the supervision of experienced and practical engineers, contractors, lumbermen and loggers.

Admirable climatic conditions for year around operation.

Supplemental equipment for logging and railway operation, owned by the corporation, can be acquired subject to prior sale.

Every facility for detailed inspection will be offered. Detailed plans, descriptions, etc., are available in pamphlet form with terms of sale.

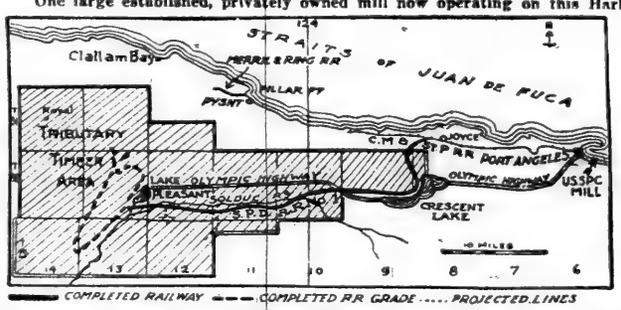
Cruises, profiles, maps, ownership data, complete working specifications and master index of mill properties and machinery are available for inspection at offices of corporation at Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

These properties will not be sacrificed nor will bids be considered for less than reproduction values.

Properties on Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington

Mill and railroad open up largest hitherto undeveloped timber resources in Pacific Northwest and make production available for rail, coastwise and export trade.

One large established, privately owned mill now operating on this Harbor at Port Angeles.



Capacity—400,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—Fireproof brick building on solid concrete foundation; Custodis stack; refuse burner, 2400 H. P. water tube boilers; present provision for 1500 K. W. turbo generator; piping and room provided for additional 2000 K. W.

Ample Water Supply.

Engineering—Highest quality skill and design in entire installation by recognized experts of wide technical and operating experience.

Mill at Port Angeles
Clallam County, Washington

Shipping Facilities—Alongside deep water Puget Sound; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Transcontinental Railway System. Pacific coast terminal rates.

Mill Building—Heaviest timber construction.

Machinery—Individual units electrically driven; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw, 60 in. gang, 84 in. resaws, cargo and rail overhead loading cranes.

Site—Consists of 181 acres of which 67 acres are available for drying yard.

Bulkheaded and filled around buildings.

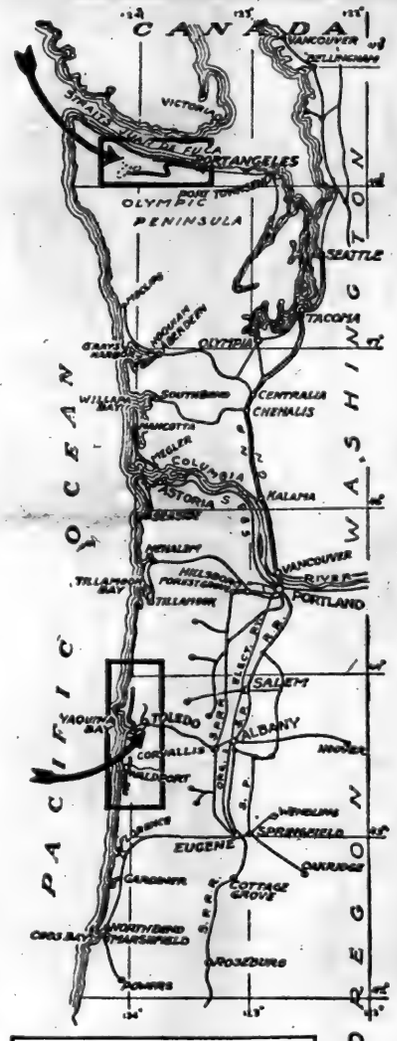
Log Pond—15 million F. B. M. storage capacity.

Housing Facilities—Camp buildings, modern cottages and three-story 56-room brick hotel, completely furnished; also considerable housing room in city adjacent.

Present Condition—Ninety per cent complete—new machinery on hand for installation. Capable of productive operations in 90 to 100 days.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 1

This connects with the Milwaukee System 17 miles west of Port Angeles. Main line completed 36 miles to Lake Pleasant; fee simple right of way; seasoned substantial roadbed; standard gauge 80 lb. rail; gravel ballast; wide clearances; E-50 structures; maximum 14 deg. curvature; gradients 1.25% vs. loads, 2% vs. empties; 1 summit. 3.6 miles sidings installed; 3.5 miles additional sidings graded. Main line construction involved 1,250,000 yds. grading, 660 lin. ft. tunnels, 80,000 lin. ft. piles, 800,000 F. B. M. timber in place, 54,000 yds. ballast. Spurs aggregating 70 miles graded for opening development of 6½ billion feet timber immediately tributary on 400 square miles, consisting of 2,393,000,000 ft. of Fir, 987,000,000 ft. Spruce, 543,000,000 ft. Cedar, 2,813,000,000 ft. Hemlock. Timber through which logging branch spurs are graded, is privately held without incumbrance by large owners. Productive logging operations physically possible within 60 days for marketing logs to Port Angeles or other Puget Sound mills. Topography lends itself to economical logging and is fully mapped. Main line may be extended 60 miles through practically solid additional virgin timber. Numerous water power sites adjacent for large pulp or milling developments.



Proposals will be Considered For

R. R. No. 1 and Port Angeles Mill separately, or jointly;
R. R. No. 11 and Toledo Mill;
R. R. No. 12 and Timber Tract;
R. R. No. 12, Timber Tract and Toledo Mill; or for all Lincoln County properties.

TERMS GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS

All bids presented shall be sealed and will be received up to 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, by the undersigned at its office in the Yeon Bldg., Portland.

All bids will be publicly opened at 2 o'clock, September 2, 1919.

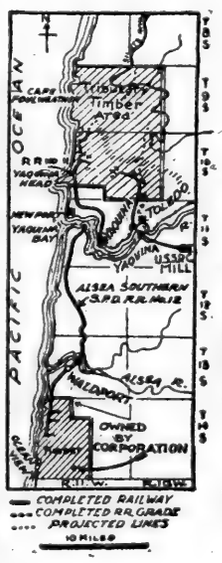
Detail bid forms and terms of sale on application.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check in the amount of $100,000.00 made payable to the United States Spruce Production Corporation, to be retained as liquidated damages on failure of bidder to complete purchase on award, to be returned in event of rejection.

The U. S. Spruce Production Corp. reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Properties in Lincoln County, State of Oregon

Mill, Railroads and Timber Tract



Mill at Toledo, Lincoln Co., Ore.

Shipping Facilities—Tide water Yaquina Bay, Yaquina Branch of Southern Pacific Railway System; Pacific Coast terminal rates.

Yaquina Bay harbor development by Government and port authorities under way.

Mill—Modern individual electric motor driven machinery of Pacific Coast type; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw; 72 and 84 in. carriages; 66 in. vertical and 72 in. horizontal resaws; commercial capacity 250,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—2,000 H. P. water tube boilers; 1850 K. W. turbo generator and auxiliaries, all in place on concrete foundations; steel stack and refuse burner. Complete mill and locomotive machine shop. Machinery and power plant all at site, 75% installed; capable of adjustment to purchaser's requirement. Ample Water Supply. Site consists of 50 acres, ample for lumber storage and housing facilities. Tracks and Loading Sheds with Manufacturing Shed, 134x432 ft. Office Building and Store House on site. Log Storage adjacent, capacity 20,000,000 F. B. M. Well adapted for large scale finished product manufacturing plant for rail marketing throughout United States. This Corporation owns interest in Toledo & Siletz Log. R. R., tapping immense virgin Douglas Fir belt immediately north.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 11
(Yaquina Northern)

Connecting at Yaquina terminus So. Pac. br. Main line completed 10.8 miles; graded 1.7 miles additional; 2.75 miles sidings completed; 2.00 miles spurs completed. Engine houses, oil and water facilities, log dumps, booming ground at Yaquina Terminal. Fee simple right of way. Standard gauge 67½ lb. rail, sand ballast, well seasoned roadbed. Structures for heaviest loading, wide clearances, no tunnels. Maximum curvature 16 deg. Maximum grade, vs. loads 2.5%; vs. empties 3.7%. This road taps timbered area of nearly 2 billion ft., mostly Douglas Fir and Sitka Spruce, with some Hemlock and Cedar, which can be reached with continuous logging development.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 12
(Alsea Southern)

23.4 miles main line completed from northern terminus on Yaquina Bay. This railroad built for logging purposes, and dumps into Yaquina Bay. Car ferry slips, car barge and stern wheel steamer to tow logs and barges, make possible transferring cars to Yaquina Northern at Yaquina. Fee simple main line right of way. Sixtenths miles additional main line graded; 3.6 miles spurs graded; 2.56 miles sidings complete. Standard gauge 60 lb. rail, sand ballast, roadbed fairly well seasoned, structures heaviest loading. Maximum grade, 3% vs. empties, 2% vs. loads. 16 deg. maximum curvature. Water supply, engine service houses, warehouse, booming grounds, log booms and pockets ready for operation. This line taps approximately 300,000,000 ft. timber owned by this corporation and described below.

Both above railroads in line of any ultimate Pacific Coast Line Railway System. Yaquina Bay Terminal are ten miles by tide water below Toledo mill.

Timber Tract

This corporation owns in fee above mineral rights about 12,500 acres of high grade timber at southern end Alsea Southern R. R. in approximately following quantities: Douglas Fir, 816,744,000 ft.; spruce, 253,765,000 ft.; hemlock, 208,476,000 ft.; cedar, 14,116,000 ft. Complete topographical maps and spur line locations, beyond present grading, developed for logging entire tract.

Address all Communications and Bids to Engineering Department

United States Spruce Production Corporation

Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

This Sale is being advertised simultaneously in all principal cities in the United States, Canada, Europe and South America.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's Exclusive Shirts

An Opportunity to Purchase Shirts of the Highest Grade

At Extraordinary Price Concessions

Pure Silk Shirts
Reduced to **6.35**

Carefully made of exceptionally fine quality pure Silks. Neat stripings in a variety of effective color combinations. All sleeve lengths. Formerly 7.50 and 8.00.

Imported Madras Shirts
Reduced to **2.95**

Made of imported English Madras, usually found in custom made shirts at 5.00 and 6.00. A variety of attractive patterns to select from. All sleeve lengths.

Highest Grade Silk Shirts, *Reduced to* **8.85**

Embraced in the collection are highest grade Silk Shirts of imported and domestic Silks, Empire Silks, Silk Crepe de Chine, and Silk Broadcloth, in an almost endless variety of exclusive designs. Formerly 10.50 and 11.50.

Silk Fibre Shirts
Reduced to **3.95**

An unusual assortment of extra fine quality Silk Fibre Shirts, in a number of exceptionally beautiful designs and colorings. Formerly 5.00.

Fine Madras Shirts
Reduced to **1.95**

These Shirts are made of extra fine quality materials and are usually sold for 2.50 and 3.00. White Oxford and White Madras Shirts included.

The PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

has sent

James H. Collins to Latin America after REAL Business News



Written In the Very Heart of Our New Export Markets

WHY have European countries retained so strong a hold upon South American commerce in spite of four years of war?

Why is America so far behind other countries in perfecting the mechanism of its foreign trade?

Nowhere else are business men shrewder, more scientific or more successful,—nowhere else are their plans laid with more exact precision than in the United States. This is true so far as domestic trade is concerned; it is unfortunately not so true of our international trade.

English, Dutch and German trade has been a matter of careful study. The young men of these countries are sent to grow up in the regions where their fathers' business is to be built. They have reduced international trade to a definite practice with definite rules and policies. They have adapted their goods to the markets of foreign people. They have learned their languages and invested money in their enterprises. The result of their far-sighted policies is seen in an enduring foreign commerce which has withstood the storms and stress of a world war.

In sending James H. Collins to South and Central America, The Philadelphia Public Ledger purposes to do for American business something that has never been successfully done before. Mr. Collins knows how to place definite, concrete business information in its ***human*** background. Our hope is to establish the human foundation for a definite American practice of foreign trade with Latin America,—to lay down the lines of least resistance, to find the way to the Latin heart, to lay bare our failures and to discover wherein we have succeeded. In short, we shall expect this column to supply the human material which naturally escapes the eye of the ordinary business representative.

Other nations have centuries of international trade experience behind them. To bridge the years, to glean the best of all past experience, to show how, when, and where success has been or may be achieved,—this is our task. The Public Ledger, through Mr. Collins' work, hopes to make a profoundly important contribution to the real business history of the United States.

In the meantime, while waiting for Mr. Collins' articles, which will begin about Sept. 1st, why not become better acquainted with the business section of the Public Ledger? Every day it carries authoritative business news not found eisewhere, gathered by its own correspondents in every trade center at home and abroad.

Send two dollars for a four months' subscription

THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia

PERSHING REPORTS 204 NEW CASUALTIES

Two Army Lists Given Out by War Department Bring Reported Total Up to 296,603.

91 DEAD IN LATEST LISTS

Four Missing and 109 Wounded Also Named—No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Two army casualty lists, containing 204 names, were given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,603. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total for that army previously reported was 6,111. The total for the army and marines is now 302,714.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. July 8.	Total.
Killed in action	33,869	26	33,734
Lost at sea	734	..	734
Died of wounds	13,606	6	12,613
Died of accident	23,419	46	23,465
Died of accident	23,419	46	23,465
Died of disease	5,071	12	5,083
Total	76,690	91	76,790
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	213,338	109	213,447
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	1,828	4	1,832
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	0	4,534
Total	296,399	204	296,603

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other states the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

CAIN, J. F., 862 Macon St., Brooklyn.(WL)
COSEN, P., 1 West 136th St.....(WS)
EWIS, H. M., 829 East 216th St....(WL)
MAURO, [illegible] 507 East 11th St.—Corp....(DA)
McCANDLESS, [illegible]., 839 East 216th St..(WL)
McDERMOTT, J., 630 Maroy Av., Brooklyn.—Bug.....(WL)
SOKOLSKY, M., 601 Water St.....(WL)
ZUZNOWSKY, J., 728 3d Av., Brooklyn.(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

ALLEN, L. J., Gloversville—Corp....(DA)
CAMPBELL, H. J., Trop.....(KA)
DELSANTO, P., Syracuse.....(WU)
FERRARO, M., Woodhaven—Corp.....(DA)
JOHNSON, G., Jamestown .....(KA)
HUTCHINSON, L., Sonyea .....(WL)
McCARTHY, K. C., Glens Falls.....(MA)
QUINN, G. W., Charlotte .....(KA)
SMITH, J. L., Flushing .....(WS)

CONNECTICUT.

CARLSON, G. E., Middletown—Corp...(KA)
CHRISTENSEN, F. A., West Hartford—Lt.....(WL)
CLERICUZIO, L., Bridgeport—Sgt....(DA)
PETTINATO, L. C., Plainville.....(WL)
TRAMONTANO, A., New Haven.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

ANZID, C., Camden.....(DA)
COWACK, M., Passaic.....(WL)
FANTOZZI, V., Jersey City—Corp.....(WL)
SOLINSKI, W., South River—Sgt....(WL)

OTHER STATES.

ALFORD, J., Mount Claire, S. C.....(DD)
ALLEN, A. F., Jacksonville, Ill.....(DA)
AMBLER, M., Clarington, O.—Corp...(DA)
AMBROSINO, G., Cementon, Pa.....(DA)
ANDERSON, A. J., Cyrus, Minn.....(DA)
ARMS, J., Paintsville, Ky.—Corp.....(DD)
BACHMAN, H. S., Hoquiam, Wash...(DA)
BALCH, D. H., Turlock, Cal.....(KA)
BALL, W., Winston Salem, N. C.....(WS)
BARTLETT, Corah Helen, Union City, Mich.—Telegraph Operator.....(DD)
BAUER, W. H., New Orleans, La.....(DA)
BAZILUK, H., Hegewish, Ill.....(DW)
BELL, G. R., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Capt..(DA)
BISSET, J. H., Chicago, Ill.—Sgt...(KA)
BRILL, L. W., Wilkes-Barre, Penn...(WS)
BUCHANAN, A. T., French Creek, W. Va.—Sgt.....(DA)
CAREY, J. J., Oakland, Cal.....(DA)
CHANDLER, H. W., Madison, Wis.—Corp.....(DD)
CHLICHTER, La., St. Louis, Mo.....(DW)
CLINE, E. H., Des Moines, Iowa....(DD)
CONCOLO, A., Rye, Mo.....(WS)
CONNELLY, J. L., Lowell, Mass.....(KA)
CRIER, J. L., Springfield, Ohio.....(DD)
DAMAS, J., Somerset, Mass.....(DA)
ECKWEILLER, R. J., Notch, Penn.....(KA)
GEESA, G. D., Fair Oaks, Ind.....(KA)
HENRY, P., Pistonia, Tex.....(DA)
JANSEN, J., Salem, Ore.....(KA)
JENKINS, R., Philadelphia, Penn.....(DA)
KELLY, S. L., Memphis, Tenn.—Sgt...(DA)
KELLY, T. J., Chicago, Ill.—Wgn.....(DA)
KING, C. W., Manly, Iowa.....(KA)
KIPLAIN, M. E., Mahnemen, Minn....(DA)
LAMBERD, H., Joliet, Ill.....(KA)
LANDES, L. H., Osage, Kan.—Corp...(DA)
LAREMORE, A., Dallas, Texas.....(DA)
LEVA, A. J., Cambridgeport, Mass....(DA)
LODGE, J., Patten, Penn.....(DA)
LOOMIS, H. H., Chicago, Ill.—Sergt....(DD)
LOPEZ, N. M., Puadlas, N. M.....(KA)
LOVE, G., Cozpeed, Neb.....(DA)
LOVE, J. R., Junction City, Kan.....(KA)
LUNDAHL, H., Maine, Ill.....(DD)
McGUIRE, A., Lhila, Ky.....(DA)
McINTYRE, C. F., St. Paul, Minn.—Capt.....(WS)
McMILLON, D. H., Evansville, Tenn...(DA)
MADROY, H., Jupiter, Fla.....(DD)
MARTEL, L., New Iberia, La.—Corp...(DA)
MARTINEK, A., Milwaukee, Wis.....(WS)
MASHBURN, R., Dardenella, Ark.....(DA)
MASON, T. B., Ada, Okla.—Corp.....(KA)
MATTHEWS, R. W., Dawagnia, Mich...(DD)
MILLER, C. E., Lawrenceb, Mont.....(DW)
MILLER, S., Sandusky, Ohio.....(DA)
MILLER, W., Leola, S. D.....(DA)
MOSIER, R. B., Fort Worth, Texas...(WS)
MULLINEX, M., Nicholson, Penn.....(KA)
MYERS, C., Peterssville, N. C.—Corp.....(DA)
PAGH, J. C., Madisonville, Ky.....(DA)
PALMER, C. L., Wilmington, Ohio....(DA)
PEDERSON, C. B., Ellis, S. D.....(DA)
PEPPERDINE, F. H., Freeport, Ill.—Capt.....(WS)
PLATTNER, H. K., Chicago, Ill.....(DA)
POLACO, J., Sandoval, N. M.....(KA)
REEVES, W., Humboldt, Kan.....(KA)
ROBERTS, W. B., Anadale, Minn.....(KA)
ROTHMEIER, G. F., Alexandria, Neb.—Corp.....(WS)
SAVAGE, J. L., Lawrence, Mass.....(KA)
SCHRUGGS, W. S., Madisonville, Tenn.(DD)
SCOTT, O., Mine Lacsotte, Mo.....(DA)
SKITARELICH, G., Wheeling, W. Va.(DW)
SMITH, C. A., Utica, Miss—Sgt.....(KA)
STRONG, S., Fayetteville, Tenn—Sgt...(DA)
THOMAS, L. J., Dallas, Tex.....(DD)
TONDORF, A. J., Los Angales, Cal....(WS)
TORSON, G. O., Powhattan, Kan.....(DA)
TRABERT, C. W., Pittsburgh, Penn...(DW)
TROTTIER, A. L., Deering, N. H.....(DA)
VALDEN, N. A., Woonsocket, R. I.....(DA)
WALER, T. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.....(DA)
WEBB, R., Coshocton, Ohio.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, K., Port Lavaca, Texas...(DA)
WILSON, C., Philadelphia, Penn.....(DD)
WOOD, C. S., Brookville, Ohio.....(DW)
CASEY, H. F., Honolulu, Hawaii—Sgt..(KA)
JOHNSTONE, F., Vancouver, Can.....(DA)
MEW, G. W., Isle of Wight, England..(KA)
SCHMIDT, C. C., Province of Ribe, Denmark—Corp.....(WA)
TOLL, H., Havana, Cuba—Corp.....(KA)
LITTLEFIELD, E. A., North Troy .....(KA) (MA)
OUDERKIRK, N. R., Coshocton, —Corp. .....(KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BAGWELL, C. S., Salem, S. C. —Erroneously reported.....(FW)
BRALL, C. G., Riverdowns, Minn. .....(DW) (MA)
BEEGLE, H. B., Asbury Park, N. J.—Sergt. .....(KA) (MA)
BEINHART, H. W., South Weymouth, Mass. .....(KA) (MA)
BENSON, F. S., Sheborpn Falls, Mass. .....(WL) (D)
BOETKER, C. H., Rapid City, S. D. .....(DW) (MA)
CARDEN, J. E., Clinton, Tenn— Sgt. .....(KA) (D)
CARLSON, C., Bowling, Minn.— Mch. .....(KA) (MA)
CARSON, W. T., Buford, W. Va.— Sgt. .....(WD)
Cheek, L., Dunwoody, Ga. .....(KA) (MA)
CHERRY, D. D., North Falls— Field O. Capt. .....(P) (MA)
COMERTY, E., Washington, D. C.—Lt. .....(KA) (D)
Curran, J. T., Philadelphia, Pa.— Sgt. .....(DW) (MA)
FELLS, F., Bowlus, Minn. .....(KA) (WS)
GOMKO, S., New Bedford, Mass. (KA) (MA)
GOLDMAN, W. B., Hinsdale, Ill. (DW) (MA)
GOODSPEED, F. N., Kinney, Minn. .....(KA) (D)
GOOLSBY, J. E., Elba, Ala. .....(RD) (MA)
HEBER, H. C., Hamilton, Penn. (KA) (D)
HULL, C. M., Waverly, Kan.— Corp. .....(DW) (MA)
JOHNSON, J., Chicago, Ill. .....(KA) (MA)
KARANALIS, T. C., Lexington, Mass.—Erroneously reported. . (D)
KENNEDY, C., Clarksburg, W. Va. .....(KA) (D)
KHOKOS, E., Akron, O. .....(RD) (MA)
N. D. .....(DW) (D)
LAWENSKI, H., South Bend, Ind. (WU) (MA)
LAWSON, W. H., San Bernardine, Cal. .....[illegible] (D)
LEONHARDT, G. W., Chicago, Ill. .....(RD) (KA)
LIEN, V., Carl, N. D. .....(KA) (MA)
LILES, G. E., Elkston, Ia. .....(KA) (MA)
LOMBAS, T., Morgan City, La. (RD) (KA)
MARTIN, F., Milwaukee, Wis. (KA) (WS)
MORRIS, W. C., Concord, N. C. —Lt. .....(WU) (DA)
MURPHY, W. E., Ashtabula, Ohio .....(KA) (MA)
NEILSON, N. C., San Francisco, Cal. .....(KA) (MA)
NELMS, G., Centralia, Ill.—Sgt. (KA) (D)
NEWTON, L. M., Bennettsville, S. C. .....(KA) (MA)
NIBLETT, W., Columbus, Ga. (KA) (MA)
NILES, L., Des Moines, Iowa— Corp. .....(KA) (MA)
O'BRIEN, W. F., Amesbury, Mass. .....(RD) (DD)
PERSINGER, A. L., Richwood, W. Va. .....(K) (WS)
POPOW, J., St. Paul, Minn. (KA) (D)
POZEN, J., Baltimore, Md. (KA) (MA)
RICHMOND, W. H., Derene, N. M. .....(DW) (D)
ROSPLOCK, J., Racine, Wis.—Lt. .....(KA) (D)
SCHILLING, E., Cleveland, Ohio. (KA) (D)
SCIMONE, L., Lawrence, Mass. (KA) (D)
SHAFRANKE, A. P., Wilkesbarre, Penn. .....(DW) (D)
SMITH, C. R., Cadde Mills, Texas—Mch. .....(KA) (D)
SNYDER, C. H., Bloomburg, Pa. (DW) (MA)
SPELL, N. W., George, Texas. (KA) (D)
STANLEY, D. W., Casper, Wyo. (KA) (WU)
STRAVINSKI, T., Chicago. .....(KA) (MA)
SULLIVAN, J. H., Preston, Mont. (DD) (D)
TAYLOR, O. A., Greene, N. D. (KA) (MA)
THOMPSON, C. O., Milwaukee, Wis. .....(KA) (MA)
THOMPSON, H. E., Elizabeth, Pa. (KA) (MA)
WANTHOMPSON, J. W., Mobile, Ala. .....(KA) (MA)
TOOLEY, C., Massak, Ky. .....(KA) (D)
TROUT, O. C., Flamling, Col. (DW) (WS)
WALTON, W. S., Cincinnati, O. (KA) (MA)
WATT, R., Boston. .....(KA) (MA)
WENTZ, E. J., Trenton, N. J. .....(RD) (MA)
WEST, G. O., Dayton, Ohio—Lt. (KA) (D)
VAN TASSELL, A. J., Vinson, Okla. .....(KA) (MA)
VENDURA, J., Clarksburg, W. Va. .....(KA) (MA)
WILDER, T. E., Mackeville, Kan.—Corp. .....(KA) (D)
WILSON, C., Washington, D. C. —Erroneously reported (DW)
WILSON, H. W., San Francisco, Cal. .....(KA) (MA)
WONGIOI, A., Montclair, N. J. (W) (MA)
WROLEY, T. A., Anconia, Conn. (RD) (MA)
SALO, O. W., Welskiosk, Finland .....(RD) (KA)

Jobs for 200 Soldiers in Alaska.

Good jobs for about 200 discharged soldiers who have some mining experience are available in Alaska, according to a message from Governor Briggs of Alaska, received yesterday by Colonel Arthur Woods, Director of Employment for the War Department. Wages range from $4.50 a day for less-experienced men to $10 for skilled contract miners, the message stated.

20,000,000 People

live in New York City and vicinity. It is the one great market that all manufacturers seek. Many concerns have their own New York organizations—thousands of others do not and cannot.

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Clement	Galli-Curci	Martinelli	Tetrazzini
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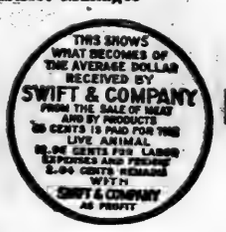
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Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
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The original Almond Bar

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IDEAL ALMOND BARS

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Professional Compliments!

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PLAN 26
Ordinary Life Insurance.
With the latest "Double Indemnity" and Permanent Disability Income and all other standard features, including yearly cash dividends, permits the largest protection for the smallest outlay.

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Age 35	$1189.50	Age 45	$1673.50
40	$1396.00	50	$2071.50

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GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT LETCHWORTH

Dedicates One Building and Lays Cornerstone of Another.

INSTITUTION MUCH NEEDED

He Tells Audience Only 5,000 of 33,000 Defectives in State Receive Proper Care.

Special to The New York Times.

THIELLS, N. Y., July 9.—In laying a cornerstone and dedicating a new building here today at Letchworth Village, the State institution for feeble-minded, Governor Alfred E. Smith said that there were at least 33,000 defectives in the State, of whom only about $5,000 were properly provided for. The Governor and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, urged the speedy completion of the model institution which will eventually house 5,000 patients and be the largest of its kind in America.

It is planned to provide for 840 more patients at Letchworth Village this year. Four new dormitories, with a capacity of 280, will be opened in a few days.

Governor Smith was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, Miss Emily Smith, Alfred Smith, Nora Bayes, and Major Glynn, military secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Secretary of the Board; Mrs. Kirkbride, the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean of New York, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and George B. Hastings. A luncheon was given for the Governor and Mrs. Smith and the Board of Managers at the house of the superintendent of the institution, Dr. Charles S. Little.

Previous to the exercises at the institution the Governor unveiled a monument to Corporal Harold Ferguson of Thiells, a member of Company E, 107th United States Infantry, who was killed at Le Catelet, Sept. 29, 1918. A detachment from the 7th Regiment acted as a guard of honor to the Governor.

The exercises at the institution attracted a large attendance of State officials, Rockland County residents, and many persons from New York who are interested in the care of the feeble minded. Funds were appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for about $880,000 in new construction at the institution. Governor Smith laid the corner-stone of the service building for the new group of eight cottages for girls and dedicated the completed assembly hall in the boys' group, which has been named "Stewart Hall" after William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities and Chairman of the commission which selected the site of the institution.

"We are here today," said the Governor, "to inaugurate the new construction of another year, which will make available 580 more beds, and we shall shortly inspect four new dormitories with their 280 beds, which will be occupied during the next few days. All the preliminary work has been done here, and from now on the money spent will be largely in providing additional accommodations until a total population of possibly 5,000 patients is ultimately provided for.

"In spite of the handicap of war conditions the progress which has been made here has been surprisingly good. I hope the board of managers will do everything in their power to hasten the completion of the work now under construction. Letchworth Village is undoubtedly destined to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, institution for defectives in the United States."

In introducing Governor Smith, Mr. Vanderlip said his interest and that of other members of the Board of Managers was to see that Letchworth Village was made a credit to the State, that there should be no waste of the taxpayers' money, and that every effort be made to push through to completion one of the most needed of the State's activities.

"I believe I can safely say," continued Mr. Vanderlip, "there has not been a single compromise made since the Board of Managers was originally appointed. Expert advice and assistance have been sought whenever difference of opinion arose and the full opportunity for discussion and investigation of mooted problems has always been encouraged. One of the most remarkable things which has happened in connection with the development of Letchworth Village has been that a line of Governors, from Hughes to Smith, inclusive, have had the vision to provide the funds to enable the Board of Managers to get the best expert assistance in connection with the solving of problems which arose and are forgotten during the period of development, only to result later in disaster and expenditure due to failure at the outset."

After the luncheon the Governor and his party visited the State hospital for crippled and deformed children at West Haverstraw, and, while complimenting the institution the Governor remarked that he would recommend increased appropriations to carry on the work in his message to the next Legislature.

Chester Yates Goes to Dannemora.

YONKERS, July 9.—Chester Yates, notorious robber and master jail-breaker, recently recaptured in Kansas City for escaping from Sing Sing more than six years ago, was transferred from that prison to Clinton Prison at Dannemora today along with fifty-one other long-term convicts. James McKay, the Brooklyn robber, who on June 24 plunged from a speeding train carrying a draft of fifty convicts to Auburn Prison and escaped only to be recaptured in three hours, was also transferred.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Crimson Alibi," a melodrama by George Broadhurst, based on a story by Octavus Roy Cohen, will begin an engagement at the Broadhurst Theatre next Monday night. On the same night "39 East" will be transferred from the Broadhurst Theatre to the Maxine Elliott, where it will be continued throughout the Summer.

"Three Wise Fools" will be produced at the Comedy Theatre in London on Saturday night of this week.

"The Passing Show of 1919" will be the next Winter Garden attraction, to be produced following the run of "Monte Cristo, Jr."

"Penny," by Martin Brown, is being given its first production in Detroit this week by a stock company.

Jessie Glendinning has been placed under contract by the Selwyns, and will be seen here in the Fall.

"Mommer," a comedy by Edward Goodman, will be produced out of town by Selwyn & Co. in September. Mary Shaw will have the leading role.

In the cast of Thomas Dixon's play, "The Red Dawn," which will be produced at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre early in August, will be Doraldina, De Witt C. Jennings, Flora McDonald, Austin West, Maria Blanche, Gladys Hurlbut, and others.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hadley's "Irish," one of his "Six Silhouettes," will be played by E. F. Goldman's band at Columbia tomorrow, with the "Old Trysting Place" and "Wild Rose" of MacDowell.

Lieutenant F. Eugene Mikell will conduct the 369th Jazz Band, the late Lieutenant Europe's "Hell Fighters," in a concert on Friday evening at the Manhattan Casino.

The Educational Alliance has arranged for a concert by B. F. Keith's Boys' Band under its auspices in Seward Park tonight.

REPORTS MORE POGROMS.

Zionist Organization Issues Statement on Conditions in Poland.

The Zionist Association of America gave out the following statement last night:

"The Zionist organization of America has received from Copenhagen reports of a large number of excesses against the Jews that occurred in Poland during June. The list includes two pogroms, with twenty-four fatalities. It is reported that 20 Jews were killed on June 20 at Prasaka, on the Polish-Prussian frontier, and at Zawierje on June 6 were killed by Polish soldiers of Posen and 21 wounded, of whom 2 died later. The soldiers looted the Jewish homes in Bialystock, Lublin, and five other Polish towns on the pretext of searching for weapons.

"Other excesses are reported as follows: On June 15 at Kielce, Ryyredow, by soldiers, of General Haller's army who together with civilians plundered Jewish shops, on June 16 in Warsaw, on June 19 by General Haller's soldiers in Nowy Dwor, in Czenstochau Polish soldiers threw Communist proclamations into Jewish homes and thrust them in the pockets of pedestrians in order that a search, which immediately followed, would bring to light 'conspirators' against the social order. The motive of this was in every instance blackmail. The Jewish community reported this to the Polish General Skersky and the French General Ordry. The latter promised to take the severest measures against those guilty of these outrages unless they ceased immediately.

"On June 20th, at Colomea, Polish troops under General Zegelkowski, looted Jewish houses until the Rumanian commanders took severe measures to restore order. The Lemberg Tageblatt reports that since June 27th beating Jewish travelers at the railway station has been resumed, and that the local authorities have taken no measures to protect the Jews, in spite of an order from General Haller.

"The Polish weekly, Rzondiwoiski, has created a sensation by publishing an article denying that the Jews alone were guilty of forcing up the prices of commodities, in which they are accused of speculating. The paper mentioned published a long list of Christian firms which have amassed millions by profiteering, and that these firms are secretly inciting the populace against the Jews in order to cover up their own misdeeds.

"The Copenhagen reports indicate that the Polish outrages have taken a new turn. At Warsaw, Zionists who were assembling for a conference on June 14 were arrested, and at Brody three Zionist leaders, the Misses Braft and Glassberg, were deported."

LEWIS DECLINES HONOR.

Ex-Senator Aided on Battlefield, but Refuses Belgian Decoration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, who recently received word that he had been decorated by Belgium for war services, announced today that he had written the King of Belgium, declining the honor.

"The law passed by Congress allowing decorations for military service on battlefields cannot apply to me, as my service to Belgium, though done at the front and on the battlefields, was not of the character entitling me to decoration," said Mr. Lewis.

Rockefeller Party at Greenfield.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 9.—John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D., Jr., with his wife and three children and a party of sixteen arrived this evening at the Weldon Hotel, and tomorrow they will leave for the Rockefeller Summer home at Seal Harbor, Me. They came today from Lenox.

EXPLOSION SINKS STEAMER.

Consul's Wife Among Party Saved Off the Coast of Cuba.

HAVANA, July 9.—The American motor steamer Santa Cristina was sunk on Tuesday after an explosion of oil in the engines. The twenty-nine members of the crew and five passengers were picked up by the Cuban schooner Teneriffe and brought to this port today.

The passengers were two women and three children, including Mrs. Claude E. Guyant, wife of the American Consul at Baranquilla, Colombia.

The explosion occurred when the vessel was fifty miles from Havana, bound from Baranquilla for New Orleans. The crew and passengers took to small boats. The Santa Cristina was carrying 2,000 tons of lumber and a quantity of leather.

The Santa Christina, which measured 2,158 tons, was built in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1918. She was registered at Seattle and her owners of record were W. R. Grace & Co.

Insures All of Its Employes.

The investment firm of S. W. Straus & Co. has added to its program of profit-sharing and co-operative agencies for its employes life, health and accident insurance. The insurance amounts in each case to a year's salary, with a maximum payment in case of death of $5,000. The new plan went into effect July 1, according to announcement made yesterday.

NO CAUSE FOR ARBITRATION.

Managers Give Text of Letter to Actors Declining Services of Taft.

The text of the theatrical managers' letter to the Actors' Equity Association, in reply to the actors' proposal for arbitration of differences by William H. Taft and Charles E. Hughes, was given out yesterday, following a meeting of the managers on Tuesday. The managers, in accordance with an announcement made by Sam H. Harris several weeks ago, informed the actors that there was nothing which calls for arbitration.

"Having already adopted a standard form of contract for the coming season," ran the formal reply, "this association therefore finds no occasion for arbitration. If arbitration were necessary at this time, we should feel only too flattered to submit the question to the eminent jurists who have so generously offered their services.

"Meanwhile, we will from time to time be glad to receive and consider any suggestions your association may send as a result of experience in the carrying out of standard contract."

The new contracts issued by the managers, issued several weeks ago, made no reference to the Actors' Equity Association, as did the old ones, and it was widely believed that the Producing Managers' Association had severed all relations with the actors' body.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

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MATS. WED. & SAT. NO SEAT OVER $2
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN
ON THE ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NO SEAT OVER $2 EXCEPT FRONT ROW

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. $2 to $2
THE BEST REVUE IN TOWN.
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919
with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 36 Beautiful Models. Mengers—60

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
Cort W. 48 St. Beginning Mon. Ev., July 14 Seat Sale Today (CART OF 60)
SPANISH OPERA CO.
In "DREAMS OF THREE"

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
LA LA LUCILLE
A New Musical Farce

GLOBE Evs. 8.30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. "Dillingham message."—Sun. "Best on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
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LYRIC THEATRE 43d & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
PACKED TO THE DOORS LAST NIGHT
"A sure-fire hit."—Evening Mail.
"Highly entertaining—breezy, humorous—and it wins handily."—N. Y. Times.
"Breezy scenes and bright lines—splendidly acted."—Eve. Sun.
"Play will be successful."—N. Y. Tribune.
"A sprightly comedy—not a dull moment in three admirable acts."—Globe.
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THE R-34
OF COMEDY HITS—SMASHES ANOTHER RECORD AND WINS UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE AND PRAISE.
"Bright play of the 'Turn to the Right' school of comedy."—John Corbin, The Times.
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By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.
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"OPEN YOUR EYES"
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MUSICAL KINGDOM OF GIRLS
125 PEOPLE—25 SCENES
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Vanderbilt 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Sat., 2:30.
8TH MONTH Your Journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing
A Little Journey
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy
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Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
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FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES
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JOHN FERGUSON
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Transporting 2,000,000 Americans. One of thirty interesting features in the July Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times Company, is the official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France, together with the 25,000-word analysis of the German Peace Treaty, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

Little Servants of the Home



As showing the growing appreciation of the "*Little Edison Servants of the Home*" we reproduce with pleasure this advertisement of John Wanamaker which recently appeared in the daily press of New York City

Permit Miss Electricity to do the family laundry

Monday is no longer a dreaded day of the week in the many households, because so many Wise Housekeepers permit Miss Electricity to rub their clothes, iron their household linen and other things, and a drying machine to eliminate all the endless taking things out in the yard, hanging them up, putting up and taking down clothes lines and all that sort of thing.

Really an efficient laundry, such as one finds in the
Wanamaker Housekeeping Exhibit
is a joy to watch in operation.

The electric washer works like a charm. To use the demonstrator's words, it "washes the thickest of blankets or the daintiest of laces without injuring them and without the slightest physical exertion."

Just put the clothes, water and soap in the clothes washer, turn on the electricity and then you're free to stand around a while or do something else while the clothes are being washed.

The wringer attachment is a marvelous thing, too, one "feeds" it the clothes, and doesn't become a "worn-out, tired wreck" turning a wringer by the hour—just press a button and off it goes, clothes get wrung out in no time.

The clothes dryer eliminates all the waste of time waiting for clothes to dry and, of course, makes them into the soft, fluffy kind, called "bath towel finish." Dryer. Blankets, clothes, etc. Dry-cleaning as they are called, etc., according to size.

Ironing machines are a great time saver. Flat work, such as napkins, sheets, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, etc., are ironed on the mangle principle. While one is not accustomed to working them, that is after trying it out a few times one becomes very efficient in making use of iron mangle, pants, dresses, [illegible] and all sorts of things. Imagine doing the tedious, back-breaking job of ironing a day's [illegible] in an hour or so.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

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THE WAY TO PROMPT RATIFICATION.

For the Republican Senators who have opposed ratification of the Treaty and of the League covenant the line of retreat lies through "reservations." That line they have already traced upon their strategic maps, they have of late from necessity given much attention to it. They will think themselves fortunate if they are allowed to retire along that route from a position which has become untenable as evidence accumulated that the country would not put up with a rejection of the Treaty. It will be better for the Treaty and for the covenant, better for the peace of the world, for the country, for the Republican Senators and for the President, if the opposition, instead of being forced to open combat, is permitted to take itself off the field in that manner.

The objections to the Treaty presented in the harangues of Senator JOHNSON and Senator BORAH are without substance and without merit. It is unlikely that JOHNSON and BORAH will listen to reason, possibly Senator BRANDEGEE and Senator REED will keep them company. They may be disregarded. In every political controversy there are a few irreconcilables for whom perishing in the last ditch is the highest glory. But by far the greater number of the Senators whose views are represented by the "round robin" are reasonable men, above all they are men who have no desire to expose themselves to a storm of public condemnation. Such objections as they have raised against the Treaty and the covenant the President has it in his power to meet and remove by frank and candid discussion and interpretation of the Treaty's meaning and the Council's purpose. We are confident that he will find them ready to meet him somewhat more than half way. Then, if to save their pride and their faces they manifest a desire to express their opinions upon these high international matters by certain "reservations," we see no sufficient reason for denying them that indulgence.

The line between reservation and amendment must be plainly drawn, it must not be crossed. Mr. ROOT'S advice that the Senate refuse to ratify Article X. cannot be accepted. That would be an amendment of the Treaty. The country will tolerate no amendment, first, for the best of all reasons, that no amendment is necessary; second, because any amendment would exclude the United States from the benefit of the Treaty, would continue the state of war with Germany until the other signatory Powers had accepted the Senate's amendment, and their acceptance of the covenant without Article X. is unthinkable. But if the Senate wishes, by reservations supplementary to the instrument of ratification, to set forth its own view of the nature of the Monroe Doctrine and to declare that we cannot consent to any abridgment of our right to regulate our own internal affairs, there would be no serious reason for opposing its wishes. The completeness of the act of ratification will be in no wise impaired by Senatorial interpretations which in other words say just what the Treaty says.

We hope the President will exhaust the resources of exposition, of reasoning, of argument, of candor, and of consideration for Senatorial pride in the effort to end this controversy now and in Washington so that the Treaty may be promptly ratified. It is open to him, of course, to appeal to the country over the heads of the Senators, as Mr. ROOSEVELT used to do. The country would much prefer to see him adjust the differences with the Senate by conference and patient effort to remove misunderstandings. An appeal to the country against the Senate means a fight. It can end in but one way, for the country is with the President and will see to it that it ends in that way. But there will be weeks, it may be months, of debate, there will be unseemly wrangling, and much bad blood will be the result. The people of the United States do not want to offer to the contemplation of the world a spectacle so ugly and discreditable. They want the Treaty ratified, the covenant agreed to, peace declared. The short way to those blessings is through a good understanding between the President and the Senate.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

The R-34, with favoring winds behind her, should reach what in default of a complete aerial vocabulary may still be called her home port in much less time than was required for the westward transatlantic flight. The hazards of the air are still before her, but we all believe as we all hope that a gallant adventure carried successfully thus far will attain a speedy and successful conclusion.

With the many thousands who watched her from Manhattan streets, catching their final glimpse of the airship, silvered by searchlights and by the moon, as she crossed Times Square before turning homeward, her memory will linger with something of a peculiar and personal affection, to be shared wholly not by the many thousands of holiday visitors to Mineola who saw her at anchor, but only by the early-rising few who were at hand to greet her as she made her landing in the freshness of Sunday morning. But all Americans will wish her luck. Major SCOTT, in his farewell message to THE TIMES, says that Americans are as good welcomers as fighters. But there is a certain virtue in the companionship, Major; we welcomed good men and we fought beside good men. That will not soon be forgotten.

WE ARE STILL NEEDED.

Mr. VOPICKA, throughout the war our Minister to Rumania, does not look for any immediate danger from Germany in the Balkans; but he does say that American food supplies and the work of the Red Cross have done much to save the Balkans and new nations further north from Bolshevism. Of sympathy with the theories of LENIN there is little in any Balkan country, nor are economic and social conditions favorable to the spread of socialism; but hungry men turn to Bolshevism in desperation, and there have been signs that Bulgaria might go over to it in the hope of frightening the Peace Conference into letting her off easily—a hope which must be fed by the surprising irresolution shown in handling BELA KUN.

Mr. VOPICKA says that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia need more assistance from us before they can reap the benefits of political liberation and unification of peoples; that

they all hope that the League of Nations will protect them from future wars. They love America and want to do business with us, but the value of the American dollar is so great in comparison with their money that they cannot buy from us. It is for our bankers, with the help of our Government, to overcome this difficulty.

That our bankers and our Government will respond there is little doubt; but this testimony of a man who knows ought to teach something to a few people who think that American activity can hereafter stop at the water's edge. We have removed the great obstacles to the prosperity of Eastern and Southeastern Europe; but the peoples have suffered greatly, they cannot rise at once without our help, and unless we help them some of them may fall into difficulties whose ultimate effects will concern even this side of the Atlantic. Some Americans may not like to find the Balkans in our front yard, but they cannot turn the clock back a hundred years. We are concerned with Europe and we are not going to turn our backs. It is for us to say whether our good offices shall be to Europe's benefit and our own.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

The Peace Treaty having been signed, the German passion for statistics will probably manifest itself in giving the nation's casualties in the war with a fair degree of accuracy. It may be said, indeed, that during the first two years of the struggle the Germans vied with the British in publishing regularly their army losses. France concealed hers for reasons of policy; those of Russia were always in round numbers and obviously inflated; while the Italians and Austrians gave little attention to their casualty lists, not caring to make damaging admissions. Germany's naval losses as now published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin are declared to be complete and authoritative and are so accepted in Washington.

The list of ships sunk and destroyed differs from previous estimates, which were more or less conjecture, in including a large and not a small number of destroyers. At the close of last year the number of destroyers supposed to have been lost by Germany was less than twenty, but the official report, as printed in the Berlin newspaper, makes the total forty-nine. It is now admitted—perhaps confessed would be the apt word—that 178 U-boats were lost in service, 83 of them in the North Sea and the Atlantic, 72 "off the coast of Flanders," 16 in the Mediterranean, 5 in the Black Sea, and 3 in the Baltic. Fourteen submarines were blown up by their own crews and seven interned in neutral harbors. Before the armistice Berlin always denied with a show of sticking closely to facts the occasional British Admiralty reports that the Allies were dispatching a good many U-boats, and when Mr. LLOYD GEORGE ventured to be explicit he was ridiculed.

The Germans lost few of their big ships. They say now, as they have always declared, that but one battleship, the Pommern of 13,200 tons, was sunk during the war, also one battle cruiser of 26,000 tons, the Lützow, both in the sea fight off Jutland. The British added to this list, but apparently only from observation of crippled ships. There is no reason now to believe that most of them failed to reach harbor shelter. They had a whole night, during which they were not molested, to stagger away to their base. In ships not of the first line of battle the Germans sustained considerable losses—6 older armored cruisers, 8 modern small cruisers of the latest design, and 10 smaller cruisers of the old type, besides 20 large and 41 small torpedo boats, 9 auxiliary cruisers, of which the largest were the Cap Trafalgar of 20,000 tons and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of 21,000 tons, 28 mine-sweepers, and 122 trawlers and patrol vessels. The number of warships of all kinds lost was 490. As Germany's naval warfare was for the most part defensive, aggressive only by stealth or when a raid was attempted, the conclusion must be that the British, the most active of the Allies, were very much on the alert to attack the enemy when he showed himself.

Germany's losses of men killed in the naval service are now reported to have been 29,685, but 10,625 of these were marines. As marine contingents were used in the field on the western front, it seems to be a question whether the marine casualties given in this report can all be charged to the sea service. When Great Britain announced in an Admiralty report of Nov. 26 last that her naval casualties had been 39,766—officers killed or died of wounds 2,466 and men 30,895, officers wounded, missing, or prisoners 1,042 and men 5,363—it meant that these losses were all incurred by the navy. To this total should be added 14,661 officers and men of British merchant ships and fishing craft who lost their lives, and 3,295 who were taken prisoners in the submarine warfare of the enemy. It seems probable that the Germans killed in actual sea warfare were considerably less than one-half of the British total.

SOLDIERS AND FARMERS.

The beauty of cultivated fields in the splendor of early Summer, according to The Stars and Stripes, has started a back-to-the-land movement among our soldiers quartered on the Rhine. The movement has been powerfully aided by the army-bred love of labor out of doors. That is quite as it should be. Two of the best things in the world are work and sunshine, and of both the farmer finds abundance. The Third Army has even a Country Life Association, and holds farmers' institutes which are conducted by teams sent out from Beaune University. That, too, is admirable. But the statement that when the boys come back farming is to be taught by correspondence gives one what is sometimes called pause.

Great care must be exercised in choosing the correspondent. The gentle farmers of North Westchester and Long Island would all write unblushingly that they make their farms pay. But access to their books would reveal the fact that they charge themselves Sixth Avenue prices for the food they grow and Fifth Avenue prices for the products of their flower gardens, while they annually rent to themselves their simple Italian farmhouses at the rates of the local Summer residents. When they come a crash on Wall Street, as sometimes happens to the thriftiest of Reubens, the first thing they sell is the old homestead, which in the real estate announcement is suddenly transformed into a palatial country estate. Very solemnly we warn the soldiers not to go to school by letter to the farmers of North Westchester and Long Island.

The plain-spoken land agent is no more to be trusted. He has plenty of abandoned farms in the most picturesque countrysides, (pictures inclosed,) each with its slightly battered Colonial farmhouse and its moss covered well above which perches a well-sweep. The prices range from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars. Something, of course, will have to be spent in house repairs. Even the most hardened warrior would not relish being blown out of his bed by a Winter gale. But if you borrow the money even at 6 per cent. the interest will be negligible, in view of current prices for farm products. What this correspondent fails to state is that the land of the abandoned farm is woefully run down, having been robbed for perhaps a century by the sad, abandoned farming of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, until its only sure products are daisies and sorrel and stones. To make a field productive is as delicate a task as mixing a mayonnaise; under current prices for labor and fertilizer, it sometimes requires an expense well on toward two hundred dollars an acre. Even more solemnly we warn the soldiers on the Rhine from going to school by letter to the plain-spoken land agent.

Of course, there are farms that really do pay, and pay magnificently, but no means has yet been found of concealing this fact from the owner. If he is willing to sell at all, he is as grasping as the owner of any other successful business. His correspondence would be courteous, no doubt, but pointed and brief; and he would probably end with the offer of a job as hired man. He would not mention inducements such as the beauty of his fields in the splendor of early Summer, or the fascinations of an active, outdoor life. His philosophy is strictly pragmatical. To him, sweat in the Summer sun is a commodity, for which he is accustomed to pay. But his prosaic turn of mind has this advantage, that he eagerly pays the current rates, which are two and three times the honorarium received by the soldier.

Simple life on the farm is even more complex and baffling than simple life elsewhere. The true farmer is at once a laborer and a capitalist, a merchant and an artist. Yes, artist is the word. Farmers' institutes and correspondence courses do well; but it takes little short of genius to divine what crops will grow best on this field and that, and in what rotation; to feel it in the marrow when the time comes to plow, to plant, and to cultivate, to reap and to put the crop under shelter. No occupation gives scope to so great a variety, both of knowledge and of guesswork. And, now that the isolation of farm life has been mitigated by the automobile, while the great world penetrates the back country in newspapers, magazines, and moving pictures, no life is more deeply satisfying. But, as in all professions, it is advisable to begin as helper, so that somebody else pays for the inevitable blundering. There never was a time when farm apprenticeship was so royally paid, or a rapid rise to independent practice so easy.

GOVERNMENT PRICE MAKING.

There are always two parties to a bargain, and therefore it is likely that opinions will be about equally divided over the amusing contrasts afforded by the Government's policy regarding the prices of the goods it has to sell in such quantities that Government prices control trade prices. France offers $300,000,000 for $1,500,000,000 worth of United States goods, without which France would still be fighting. Nobody would drive a hard bargain with France, but the Government proposes to bring home the stuff rather than to take a fifth of its cost. On the other hand, the Congress committee investigating the management of the war criticised the effort of the Army Department to get what it could for its surpluses, and counseled that it was better to "smash the market" than to get what might be realized for what must be sold, since it cannot be consumed.

The Shipping Board is selling the greatest quantity of shipping supplies ever offered and is proceeding cautiously so as not to depress prices against itself. The Government has foods for sale on a scale indicated by $100,000,000 worth of canned goods, and is offering it to cities on conditions which represent about 20 per cent. loss to the Government. The scarcity of sugar is explained by the fact that the Government has 21,000,000 pounds, for which there is a foreign bid of 10 cents, but which will be sold cheaper to home buyers by the Equalization Board. At New Orleans alone there are 18,000,000 pounds of sugar in store, and yet there is complaint of scarcity and high prices. The foreign demand is the explanation, for West Indian sugar merely passes through this country under contracts for refinement and export. When goods are auctioned foreign bidders take them, and the hope of smashing the market vanishes. The ingenuous grangers are not sympathetic with the proposal to smash their market, and are even petitioning Congress to repeal their guarantee of $2.26 for wheat so that they may get more. When the Government sells below cost the taxpayers stand the difference, but were the wheat guarantee and market control to be abolished the taxpayers would be relieved of a $2,000,000,000 problem and the cost of dearer food would be transferred to the bread eaters.

The farmers care so little for popularity that they are indifferent whether their profits come from the Treasury or the pockets of the poor. Bacon is higher than beef, one rising because the Government left the market free, and the other falling, although the trust reduced prices by a greater percentage than was ever known in a similar period of time. The Department of Agriculture advertises that the need for thrift has passed, and that conservation of meat and wheat is no longer commendable for the country's sake. But the Federal Reserve Board asserts that prices are rising and that it is prudent to deny the stomach for the sake of the money market. The Navy Department, which grudges the price of the oil it buys, has just sold nearly a million yards of flannel at a profit of 20 per cent., and the open market quotes a dollar for three yards of muslin which used to be four yards for a quarter.

It is useless to try to reconcile such contradictions. There are as many minds as men about what prices are or ought to be, or how or whether the markets shall be regulated. Interests control opinions rather than policies, and there should be no complaint of that. All that it is permissible to suggest is that the Government should be neither bull nor bear. It is not concerned to protect either producers or consumers, but both of them. That can be done only by trying to keep the market fair and free, gradually relaxing the control which it has exercised for that purpose until finally it disappears when the reason for it ceases.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Light on the Grievances of Aviators.

Departing for once, as it says, from its settled policy of refraining from the discussion of military grievances, U. S. Air Service, the official publication of the Army and Navy Air Service Association, prints a long article by HIRAM BINGHAM, formerly Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., explaining what the editor in words, and he by implication, describe as "the unfortunate train of circumstances which resulted in the mistreatment of the pick of American ground school cadets—prolonged mistreatment, unmerited and unprovoked."

Whoever has had converse in their more emotional moments with any considerable number of our aviators cannot have failed to discover that many or most of them were men with bitter grievances because of what they consider the injustices and humiliations to which they were subjected both in this country and in France. Colonel BINGHAM, who had opportunity to know all about that "unfortunate train of circumstances," and admits that he was himself partially responsible for the sufferings of the aviators, makes clear why these feelings existed and still exist, but he is far less lucid in accounting for the way in which these young men were treated.

The Colonel does show, indeed, that the woes of the aviators were due in no small part to the haste in which the flying corps was organized and the unavoidable difficulties that delayed their reaching the front and beginning the work to which they eagerly aspired. Besides these, however, there were troubles, many and great, otherwise caused—caused by a strange tactlessness in handling them, a stranger disregard for their peculiarities of temperament, and a strangest inappreciation of their firm willingness to risk their lives in a service where death was so likely to be the reward of patriotic devotion.

Returning Full of Resentments.

Looming large among the grievances of the American aviators were the inequalities, and what they believed to be the injustices, of promotion. The men who had won honors by the hardest kind of work in the ground schools were the first to be sent abroad, but they were not the first to get into action against the enemy, and later they often found themselves outranked by men whose superiority in either ability or service they could not see and did not admit. There were regulations, too, as to the wearing of insignia that fretted them to the limit of endurance, and for months at a time, sometimes, hundreds of them wasted their time in camp, simply because the plans for supplying them with machines had been based on promises that were not kept and on hopeful prophecies that were not realized.

All these things were bad for morale, and though they did not affect the efficiency of our fliers who did get into the air and in contact with the enemy, the inevitable consequence was the bitterness and resentment that still fill the hearts of many of these boys. In time, presumably, they will come to see that their experiences were the natural consequence of conditions for which nobody and everybody was to blame, but for the present, and probably for years to come, they will sincerely believe that their mistreatment was intentional as well as "unmerited and unprovoked"—a belief that is infinitely to be regretted.

A Report Hard to Believe.

From London comes the astonishing news that an effort is making there to substitute printed for script writing. So stated, it might be thought this meant that the movement was to make general the use of typewriting machines, but such, it seems, is not the purpose. Instead, according to this almost incredible report, the change sought, and already to a considerable extent effected, is a return to the sort of writing that was done by the monks who produced books before the printing press was invented, or, rather, to that done by children in the letters they write when they have first learned their letters.

In explanation of this "reform" it is declared that the present system of script "does not stand the test of commercial life in England and causes great loss of time and labor." It is even said that he who prints separately each letter of a word, instead of running the letters together, can get his thought on paper more rapidly because he does not have to make the connecting lines! That claim is so wildly absurd—so contrary to everybody's experience and knowledge—that one's inclination is to dismiss the whole tale as the work of some British humorist engaged in that derision of his own people which is the favorite sport of British humorists, or else as the invention of a Sinn Feiner, maliciously endeavoring to make the world think that the inhabitants of the other island are all mad.

Neither explanation, however, accounts satisfactorily for the dispatch announcing this plunge of our cousins into mediævalism or infancy. It is seemingly quite serious, and besides, almost anything is possible in a land where the typewriter is still banned by many great business houses, and is used with something of apology and a sense of sin by those that have admitted it to their offices.

Giving Their Case Quite Away.

Farm Life, a paper published out in Spencer, Ind., praises Congress for repealing the daylight saving law, but, having done that, it makes some admissions that would not be expected from an antagonist of setting the clocks ahead in Summer. Here is what it says:

Next Spring if the city office people want to save daylight, it will be easy enough for them to change their office hours without bothering the clocks. Instead of working from nine till five, say, they can work from eight till four. This will give them the extra hour at night, and get them out of bed a bit sooner in the morning, and no harm to anybody. Of course, the farmers could, and did, do the same thing under this year's plan. They got up when they got ready, usually about daylight, and worked as long as they wanted to—which was, too often, about sundown. It wasn't any great bother to most folks.

So! Then it really is possible for the farmer to do exactly what daylight savers have always said was possible for him—what so many of his self-appointed spokesmen and defenders have so often declared to be impossible! Either Farm Life doesn't know anything about farms or farmers, or else—well, the mystery of the opposition to daylight saving deepens appreciably.

MEXICAN DEMANDS.

Not a Tax, but a Surrender of Ownership Rights Sought by Carranza.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American who has spent sixteen years of his life in the task of making the chapopote exudes of Mexico into a useful source of power and heat supply for the United States, I thank you for your editorial article of July 4, "The Mexican Oil Controversy."

The Government of Mexico invited us to develop its oil resources, encouraged the expenditure of millions in Mexico to that end, and when at last—seventeen years from the first investment—two companies (and only two out of thirty) were paying dividends, a specially convened Constitutional Assembly passed a "new Constitution" declaring that what we Americans developed belong not to us who bought and leased the lands, but to the Mexican nation. Your article points out the steps taken toward confiscation, under a decree of Feb. 19, 1918, called, for purposes of evasion, a "tax decree."

I could only desire that your excellent writer had made it clear that that decree did not even pretend to establish taxes, but only the payment of rentals and royalties to the Government. It was a trap set to force the American companies to confess the loss of their lands to the Mexican Government, which intended to proceed to grant concessions to the lands so confiscated to favorites and insiders. There was no tax at all. But the Carranza propagandists obfuscate the issue by calling us "tax dodgers" because we refuse to commit suicide (as George Creel says) by admitting we don't own our properties through payment of rent to the claimant.

The issue is: The Mexican Government claims to own the properties we bought and made productive. Our Government joins with us in denial of that claim. To force us to admit Mexican ownership, Carranza decrees we must pay him a rental. We refuse. The Carranza propagandists then denounce us as tax dodgers. There is no question of taxation in the matter. The Mexican Government demands payment of rentals, just as it demands we take out mining licenses to our own properties, and stops drilling by force of arms until we admit that Government owns our properties, to make us confess the loss of our lands; but the only question of taxation is a figment of the Carranza propaganda.

AMERICAN INVESTOR.
New York, July 5, 1919.

The German Warships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add this to what I know to be a gathering sentiment concerning your recent leading editorial article on the sinking of the German ships. The wonderful choice that led you to use the phrase "Caretaker Admiral" is hardly short of inspiration. And this morning Mr. Varley's "While the Ink Is Wet" is an expression of the same sentiment in another form.

Too much cannot be said to give an honorable world the true understanding of German honor, or, rather, dishonor. Could a more unsportsmanlike, more German thing have been done than that disgrace to the traditions and legends of the sea in the German Navy's refusal to meet the British in open fight, and then to attempt to wreck out of disgrace by scuttling under the orders of a "Caretaker Admiral"? A more ignominious act has never blemished the seas, unless it be the oil on the waters from a sunken pirate of the U-boat spawn.

Perhaps the only reasonable argument in admitting this apparent necessary evil to the League of Nations is that a more vigilant watch can be kept upon them. J. D. G.,
Former U. S. Intelligence Agent.
Ridgewood, N. J., June 27, 1919.

A Farmer for Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a farmer, in a purely farming community, and I believe in daylight saving, and if I knew who was engineering the petition to repeal the repeal I could get him the signatures of some farmers. Everybody seems to think the farmers don't want the daylight saved. Most farmers are modern and intelligent, and no one who is both could fail to appreciate that extra hour. Among other advantages is this: In Summer we have showers daily. By the present timekeeping we have an extra hour to work before the shower.
D. L. CONGER.
Massie's Mill, Va., July 4, 1919.

FANTASY.

Now, if my love had come one far off day,
In coach and six, along the King's Highway;
Or to my casement, hidden
By roses, over the hills had ridden
His Arab steed; or had he sailed the sea
To bring a golden ring and chain to me—
Then I, a maid of high degree,
As it might be,
Had stept down terraced paths as night drew on,
Down to a pool all dark, save for the ghostly swan
And for the white and faery waterfall,
The trysting place of lords and ladies all,
And where an hundred lovers, hand in hand,
Strayed quaintly set, as in a Saraband,
Or sang to the lute, maybe, 'twixt flowering hedges;
There had we two, at dusk, exchanged our pledges,
Or, lowly, had I been
The village maid he trudged long leagues to win,
I would have slipt to him from my task at noon, no doubt,
While all the gossips down the lane looked out.

But 'tis a winged car
My lover drives; by the North Star,
That led down lonely ways and perilous,
Yet rainbow-hedged, uniting us,
My love shall swear. And you must know
These paths so high above earth's steeps that go—
Paths of the wild bird and the faery moth—
Lead to no common plighting of a troth.

* * * * * * *

So in a leafless time of year,
When the stark forest deeps had drawn us near
Before all other lovers—what should we do
But call, where silver birches crost the blue,
Three loveliest clouds among the boughs
To be the witness of our vows?

ANNE W. YOUNG.

MORE ABOUT IRELAND.

Those Who Like Sinn Fein and Those Who Don't Express Their Opinions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of the issues of today's papers a reporter in describing a mass meeting held at the Lexington Theatre on the evening of July 4 (Independence Day) wrote as follows: "When Wilson [hisses] comes home—I wouldn't hiss, my friends, because I wouldn't hiss a joke, [laughter,] and who can deny that, sad as it is, our President has become a joke?"

No, the above was not said by a German or a German-American. It was said right to a supposed American audience by an Irish agitator. When the Irish people, speaking for the Sinn Feiners, openly announced that they controlled Congress, it was such a brazen statement that no one took it seriously, à la prohibition. That they controlled Congress I am willing to admit: they have demonstrated that beyond all argument; but when they tell us openly in a public meeting that our President, the President of the United States, is a joke, patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and as an American citizen I want to protest against this. Whatever the faults of our President may have been, if any, he is first an American doing what he can for America, and I want to protest bitterly against these hyphenated Irish slurring and insulting this country and the President of the United States. Who were those Americans who sat in that audience and hissed and laughed? The duty of the American press is plain: kill hyphenism. America first, last and all the time!
AMERICAN.
New York, July 5, 1919.

An Ulster Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an Ulster woman who lived thirty-eight years in Belfast, I can assure you very few people in this country know what it would mean to have an Irish republic. It would be practically handing over Ireland to a power more despotic, more tyrannical than any other government on earth. You have only to read some of the sermons that are preached in the Catholic churches in Ireland to know the reason why Ulster stubbornly refuses to sever herself from the British Empire, under whose rule she has risen to be one of the foremost provinces in the empire.

I have just read a handbill published by the Friends of Irish Freedom. It gives statistics of the enormous trade carried on by Ireland in comparison with three small European nations. This is written to show the American people how Ireland would be able to run her own affairs, without depending on any other nation, but they forgot to tell the American people that the people who carry on the major part of all this trade are the people of Ulster, who stubbornly refuse to sever themselves from Britain.
AN ULSTER WOMAN.
Hoboken, July 6, 1919.

Irish in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen and sympathizer for justice, I feel that I cannot let this opportunity slip by without saying a word in reference to G. Ashton Oldham's letter published in yesterday's paper. I doubt if your correspondent is well informed as to the help rendered by the Irish in this war. Lord Kitchener was one of the great Englishmen, broad enough to admit and pay a great tribute to the Irish for the way they came forth and gave their service right from the start of the war. Of course that was not alarming or new; they have always done it.

Again your correspondent refers to the Irish people as siding in with Germany. Ireland does not and never did want to serve either Kaiser or King. Furthermore, your correspondent never heard of a campaign in Ireland for the aid of some oppressed people. Surely he does not think Ireland is a free country and unoppressed to take part in helping some other oppressed people? Talking about campaigns, does Mr. Oldham know who came to the aid of General George Washington at Valley Forge?

I wish to say that if Mr. Oldham would study up a few of the true things that Ireland has done before he accuses her falsely, he would change his views and see that they are only doing what the real red-blooded Americans did in 1776. Thanks to them all, to gain independence and freedom from that same tyrannical England that Ireland, for centuries has tried and still tries to do today. You will always find where any struggles have taken place for freedom and justice a well-represented Ireland. I wonder what your correspondent, Mr. Oldham, would have done if he were an American in 1776, when a dash for liberty was made? If Ireland is not worthy to be free, then the Lord only knows who is worthy.
THOMAS P. DALY.
Brooklyn, July 2, 1919.

Self-Preservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter published in THE TIMES says: "Professing to love liberty, they [the Irish] apparently loved it not enough to enable them to sympathize with other liberty-loving and suffering people." You will recollect that the Home Rule bill of 1914 was no sooner signed than it was treated as a scrap of paper and held suspended above the heads of the people whom England was demanding should join her in the fight she claimed she was making for the liberties of Belgium and other small nations. Despite this betrayal of England's pledge, Ireland gave over 50 per cent. of her available man power by voluntary enlistment, aside from the thousands of her sons already in the English Navy and Army and those who enlisted from England and Scotland. Six per cent. or more of her population thus volunteered to fight for the cause which triumphed when our flag was lifted in France. Thousands of the sons of Ireland perished on the fields of battle, giving their lives free for what they believed was liberty for the oppressed of all the earth.

Evidently the writer was thinking of her refusal to accept conscription. As "self-preservation is the first law of nature," was not her attitude the logical one to take and should she not conserve her remaining man power? By so doing, in December, 1918, when 80 per cent. of the electorate of Ireland spoke through the ballot for a free and independent Ireland, she bloodlessly declared for a republic.

This peculiarly appeals to the American people and accounts for the enthusiasm with which de Valera has been received in America as the head of the "Republic of Ireland."
HELEN McKAY.
New York, July 2, 1919.

A Sailor Speaks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I spent four months in England in the Naval Air Service, and then was transferred to Queenstown, Ireland, and stayed there four months, until the armistice was signed. In England the people were eating as little as possible, and really carrying on so that their armies in the field could be fed, but in Ireland there was an overabundance of food, and anybody could go into the well-stocked butcher shops and buy a whole animal if he wanted it. This is the condition that Mr. Healy in his letter compares with that of Belgium.

I cannot understand why we do so much for the "Irish Mission" over here, when our sailors were not allowed to go up to Cork from Queenstown for fear they would be attacked by the Sinn Fein, and several times parties of Irishmen tried to break into our arsenals. We were not treated at all well over in Ireland, and some of us had parents that came from the "old country." Why help the "Irish Republic"? After being in Ireland I would rather contribute to a welfare fund for the Kaiser's sons. It would be just as logical.
A SAILOR.
Rye, N. Y., July 1, 1919.

Improving Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Irish question is at this time one of great interest. Most American citizens, I take it, sympathize with Ireland for the wrongs done her in the past, but also appreciate the fact that Great Britain has within the past few years done much to improve the conditions and shows a disposition to be entirely fair and just.

In a communication in Monday's TIMES MILTON McGOVERN states that "England for over 700 years has succeeded in making one grand mess of things in Ireland." If England has had sovereignty over Ireland for that length of time does it seem neighborly on our part to seek to bring about a separation, particularly when a sincere purpose is shown to do justice to Ireland? Mr. McGovern also "fails to understand, by any conceivable process of reasoning, how any true-blooded American can deny Ireland's right to be made free." It seems to me that Americans would be altogether illogical, when denying the right of the Southern States to withdraw from the Union after less than one century of affiliation, if they would encourage Ireland to break their governmental bonds after a number of centuries of existence.
A FRIEND OF ENGLAND AND OF IRELAND.
Passaic, N. J., June 30, 1919.

Irish Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sinn Feiners keep harping on the statement that English rule has deprived Ireland of thousands of its population.

How about other countries, which England does not rule, losing their populations? Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the old Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and other European countries have lost millions of their population through emigration to other countries, and I suppose for that, as usual, we must blame poor old England. We may find fault with England for causing the standstill in the population of France, but it seems hardly fair to charge her with the decline of Ireland's population simply because Irishmen, in common with other Europeans, leave home to better their condition elsewhere.

Irish boys and girls are averse to accepting positions in Ireland and are in closer touch with Boston, Portland, and numerous of our other large cities than they are with Dublin. Their friends here keep them posted as to any chances that might prove favorable. Aside from the innumerable other opportunities in this country, the offering of good, fat municipal jobs in our various large cities has done more to depopulate Ireland than any other agency.
PRO PATRIA.
New York, July 8, 1919.

Judge Oppenheimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Solomon Oppenheimer is the only Republican among fifteen Judges whose successors are to be elected in November. He was elected a Municipal Court Justice in 1909, being nominated by the Republican Party and indorsed by several independent organizations. The district in which Judge Oppenheimer lives is normally Democratic, but he is a jurist who has given satisfaction on the bench of the Municipal Court through courtesy to all litigants, absolute impartiality and sturdy integrity, and possesses a judicial temperament and a mind learned in the law.

For these reasons, and also in accordance with the recommendation of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association of 1916, contending that Judges who have served satisfactorily should be renominated and re-elected on a nonpartisan basis, the re-election of Judge Oppenheimer is advocated by a large number of influential citizens.
F. C. B.
New York, July 9, 1919.

Misquoted, Says Nevinson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A month or so ago you published an attack on Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, written by Mr. James Montgomery Flagg. It appears that some one sent a copy of Mr. Flagg's letter to Mr. Nevinson, and in the course of a letter received from him today Mr. Nevinson writes:

"He absolutely misquotes me, and on his misquotation attacks me."

Mr. Nevinson then speaks of the amazing kindness that he received in New York.

Now, as a matter of fact, I know that Mr. Nevinson was very much impressed with the strength and vigor possessed by present-day American painters, and he expressed his admiration to me on several occasions.
A. H. GALLATIN.
Bar Harbor, Me., July 6, 1919.

OUR RESERVATION.

We Will Fight Only for the Right, Says Ex-Governor Whitman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our support of a League of Nations is a necessary and logical corollary of our participation in the great war and the peace which has concluded it. We entered the war to combat the menace of Germany and her defiance of civilization. We will join the League of Nations as a means of expressing to all the world our ever-present willingness to take up the sword to combat the menace offered by any nation which assumes a position so opposed to law, precept, and ethics recognized by civilized nations.

There has been talk about the sovereignty of the United States being placed in jeopardy. America can always take care of itself. The United States has, in the face of opposition, successfully asserted the value of the Monroe Doctrine for the peace of the world, and the League will support the Monroe Doctrine. Talk of entering the League with express reservations as to Article X., or any other article of the covenant, means little. We join it, in any event, with the great fundamental reservation, blazoned to the world by our conduct in the great war, that our sword will be drawn only for right and justice and freedom, and to punish tyranny and willful disregard of the rights of civilization, and not otherwise.

The League of Nations creates a brotherhood that means peace. I stand unqualifiedly for our full and earnest participation.
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
New York, July 9, 1919.

MISS RAFFERTY WED BEFORE TROTH TOLD

Gen. Wm. C. Rafferty's Daughter and Charles B. Cattus Married on Jan. 25 Last.

A SURPRISE FOR PARENTS

Mrs. J. V. A. Cattus Recently Announced Her Son's Engagement—Married by Rev. M. B. McLeod.

Brigadier General and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty of the Waldorf-Astoria, who formally announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mercedes Rafferty, to Charles Baber Cattus of this city, late in June, have learned with great surprise that their daughter and Mr. Cattus have been married since Jan. 25 last.

The young couple kept the fact of their marriage quiet and only after the engagement had been announced decided to announce their marriage. Mr. Cattus is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Antwerp Cattus of 508 West End Avenue and Bay Head, N. J. Mrs. Cattus had made the announcement of her son's engagement at their Summer home.

The marriage ceremony was performed on Saturday, Jan. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Malcolm E. McLeod of the Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Present at the ceremony was Miss Geraldine Hall, a debutante of last season and a friend of the bride, and Mott Brennan of this city, Miss Hall acting as bridesmaid and Mr. Brennan as best man.

After the wedding the bridal party went to the theatre, attending a dance and supper afterwards at the Ritz-Carlton.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Rafferty have left the Waldorf-Astoria, where they reside, for the Summer, and could not be reached last night. It was learned, however, that the couple have known each other for five years.

The bride finished her education abroad before the war began, and is the granddaughter of Major General Judson Kilpatrick of civil war fame, and former United States Minister and dean of the diplomatic corps in Santiago, Chile. She is 21 years old. Mr. Cattus, who is 28, comes from an old Kentucky family on the paternal side, and his mother was a membe of a prominent Quaker family in Philadelphia. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, New York Athletic Club, and the Huguenot Society.

MARRY IN FUNERAL CHURCH.

Group of Undertakers Witness Wedding of Friendless Danish Couple.

A young Danish couple, seeking a church in which to be married, dropped into the Campbell Funeral Church at 1,970 Broadway yesterday. In broken English they asked if a clergyman was in, and told of their desire to be wed immediately.

A funeral service was just over, and plans were formulated at once to comply with the request of the couple, who gave their names as Alfred B. Madsen, living at 338 West Forty-fifth Street, and Miss Anna P. Albrechtson of 218 Bradhurst Avenue. Mr. Madsen gave his age as 36, and the bride said she was 24.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, pastor of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, who had just officiated at a funeral, was called, and the ceremony proceeded, with a group of undertakers, in their sombre conventional garb, assembled about.

Frank E. Campbell gave the bride in marriage, and Anthony Babor was pressed into service as best man. Two stenographers from the undertaker's office, the Misses Mildred Krone and Ray Leslie, stood up as bridesmaids.

It developed that the couple had no friends in New York, the bride having recently arrived from Denmark, after waiting several years for the war to end, to join her intended husband, who is said to be employed at one of the big hotels.

After the ceremony the bridal pair were rushed to the train in a funeral limousine, to start to that happy land of honeymooners, Niagara Falls. A bridal bouquet had been hastily made up for the bride, and enough old shoes were found to give them a real bridal send-off, while the undertakers forsook their solemn calling to join in the happy going-away.

GIVES CONDUCTOR $15,000.

Commuter Makes Bequest in Appreciation of Kindly Treatment.

George F. Conroy, an Erie conductor, living at 34 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, received a bequest of $15,000 in the will of a commuter who appreciated thoughtful attention along with the service which his monthly ticket called for.

J. J. Adams, died recently at Allendale, N. J. He was a shoe merchant and traveled regularly on the Erie. Most of his trips were made morning and evening on the train in charge of Conroy. Conroy was notified today that the commuter had willed him $15,000 "as a mark of appreciation for his kindly treatment of me and other passengers when he had no personal interest in us beyond his official duties."

The conductor, who is only 25 years old, declared yesterday that he did not know that he had been attracting the attention of his benefactor.

Theo. P. Shonts Steadily Gaining.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, whose serious illness for several weeks has given grave concern to friends and business associates, was said last night by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, to be much improved. He has been steadily gaining for several days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JOSEPH PERRY GREEN, D. M., Author and New Thoughtist Daily, 8:15 P. M., at 222 W. 72d St. THIS EVE., "The Gold Consciousness." Sunday, 3 P. M., "WORLD RECONSTRUCTION AND THE LARGER LIFE." Public Invited to all Meetings.

TALLEY CHARGES WAR FILM GRAFT

Assistant District Attorney to Give Data of Inquiry to Government.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley will turn over to the Federal Government data gathered during the course of an investigation of charges that moving picture films produced by the Government as part of its war propaganda are now being exploited for gain.

"The Government paid the cost of production of these films," said Mr. Talley. "My information is that they were projected solely with the idea that they were to be used by the Government, and those who assisted in their creation gave their studios and the use of their equipment were assured that they would not be turned over to any one for commercial purposes. Some of those who took part in this work were impelled by patriotism.

"The proprietor of a large studio was surprised one day when an army officer came to him and said his studio was requested by the department for the making of films. The officer was told that the pictures could be made there and without charge except actual expenses, provided the films were not to be given out for use by those who sought to make money. This assurance was given, and so when it was found the films were exploited there was surprise and indignation."

Mr. Talley said that evidence he had gathered would tend to show that Government officials had profited by the exhibition of these Government owned films. He said he had found that permission had been granted to a private concern to use a film with the distinct understanding that the net proceeds were to be turned over to relief work.

"Where the money went is a mystery," he said. "The exhibiting company said it had turned the money over to those who gave permission for the film to be shown. My information is further, that one official, a former $1 a year man, had been given by somebody's authority the right to the films. Since his resignation from the Government service he has acquired the right to exhibit the picture and has become a large distributor.

"The action of the Government in turning out the pictures and releasing them for exhibition, in view of the fact that the Government stood the cost of production, meant the consequent profit to the exploiters of the films. I am informed that an army officer and a navy officer, who assisted in the making of the films, have resigned to become associated with one of the concerns that are showing the films. They both entered the service from civil life.

"Evidence that many private enterprises have profited through the sale, rental, and exhibition of Government-owned films has been found," Mr. Talley added. "Perhaps after we have completed our investigation it will not be so much of a mystery why Government-owned films, supposed to be shown free to the public, were sold or leased to private individuals, who reaped handsome profits by charging admission to see them."

Mr. Talley said he would be glad to put evidence of the film transactions before the New York County Grand Jury if the Federal authorities request it. He said his first duty, however, was to turn over his information to the Government.

GIFT FOR MRS. H. F. GLOVER.

Newport Torpedo Station Men Give Silver Service to Commander's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Cool weather, requiring wraps and furs, brought together many of the Summer colonists at the Naval Training Station this afternoon for an exhibition drill and review. The review was followed by parading of the colors in front and centre and the singing of popular songs, followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

After the drill and review, the ladies of the station received Mrs. Sims, wife of Admiral William S. Sims, being assisted by Mrs. Noyes, Miss Yardley, Mrs. Sellers, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Knox. Mrs. Campbell entertained many of the guests with a tea at the commanding officer's quarters.

Mrs. Glover, wife of Commander Hamilton F. Glover, executive officer of the torpedo station, who will soon be detached and assigned to sea duty, was presented with a silver service from officers and enlisted men of the station today. Lieutenant Jack Campbell made the presentation speech.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a luncheon today, and Mrs. Craig Biddle was a dinner hostess tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Kohn, C. Noyes of Philadelphia, R. Atkinson of Boston, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of New York are among the arrivals at the Muenchinger-King.

Mrs. Frederic Nellson returned to Newport today, and will be at the Muenchinger-King for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Agassiz of Boston have opened Castle Hill.

Miss Branch of Washington is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow.

Mrs. Grace Rainey Rogers of New York is visiting her brother, Paul J. Rainey, at the Thorn Cottage.

Mrs. S. T. Cobb, Jr., of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Groevenor, Jr.; Miss Barbara Loew, Paul J. Rainey; Stanley Dwight, of New Rochelle, visiting Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss; M. Taylor of New York visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Vincent Astor, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York, Mrs. Grace Rainey Rogers of New York, William P. Arnold, and C. P. Durfee of Waterbury visiting former Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James; Hamilton Carhart, Hamilton Carhart, Jr., Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Susan D. Bliss of New York are registered at the Newport Country Club.

Lieutenant Radmore of the British Navy, and Mrs. Wheelwright Burgess, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, have concluded their visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahenstock of New York are occupying Gravel Court.

Major Loveland's Daughter to Wed.

Major John Winthrop Loveland, formerly of the 112th H. F. A., and Mrs. Loveland of Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Loveland, to John Dimmick Armstrong, Lieutenant U. S. A., and a son of Colonel Frank Armstrong, head of remount work, and a grandson of Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Loveland is a grandniece of the late Justice William Strong of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C. She is with her mother at Nantucket, Mass.

GEORGE E. IDE DIES; HEAD OF HOME LIFE

Insurance President for 25 Years Succumbs at His Summer Home at Locust Valley.

PROMINENT AS A BANKER

Chairman of Insurance Committee Criticised Government's Operation of War Risk Bureau.

George Edward Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, with offices at 256 Broadway, and one of the best known insurance men in the country, died last night at his Summer home at Locust Valley, L. I. Mr. Ide has been connected with the Home Life since 1886.

Mr. Ide had been in failing health for several months, and for the last two months he had been unable to be at his office. He was suffering from a complication of diseases. During the afternoon yesterday his condition became worse, but not enough to cause the family any great alarm, and they were unprepared for the shock when his death came suddenly at 7 o'clock. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at the Locust Valley home.

Born in Brooklyn, May 10, 1860, the son of Henry Ide and Lydia Smith Ide, Mr. Ide attended the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and was graduated from Yale in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Fifteen years later the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by his alma mater. Mr. Ide's father was a prominent citizen of his day, and Mr. Ide's youth was sheltered in a home about which none of the comforts of life was missing.

Upon graduation from Yale Mr. Ide entered the banking house of Dominick & Dickerman of New York, and served in various capacities for about nine years.

In 1890 he was appointed Secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company, and two years later was elected Vice President of the company. In May, 1894, he was elevated to the Presidency, and ever since he had been in command of the destinies of the concern, which is a mutual company. Although his time and thought were devoted principally to life insurance, Mr. Ide always maintained his interest in banking, and was a Director of the Grand Central Branch and the Washington Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, Director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and a Director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He was also for a number of years President and Director of the Larchmont National Bank.

Recognition of Mr. Ide's ability and wide experience in insurance matters was shown by the then Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo, in naming him Chairman of the insurance men appointed by the Treasury Department to consider insurance legislation then pending for providing generously for the men who were to go to the front. Conferences were held to consider the whole plan of life insurance, the work of the committee being in an advisory capacity. In March of last year Mr. Ide wrote for THE TIMES an article in which the war risk project of the Government was described as being confused and the dispatch of business disorganized, with accounts far behind, payments delayed, and in some cases duplicated. This criticism brought forth from Mr. McAdoo a statement in which he challenged Mr. Ide to debate the merits of the war risk plan and the operations of the Government's War Risk Bureau.

Mr. Ide was a member of the following clubs: Yale, University, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Hamilton of Brooklyn, Automobile of America, and the Pilgrims Club of London.

He was married to Miss Carrie V. Hester, a daughter of Colonel William Hester, owner of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, who survives him. A sister is the wife of Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank of New York.

For many years Mr. Ide lived in Brooklyn, but in recent years the home of the family had been at 521 Park Avenue, Manhattan. His Summer home at Locust Valley is one of the show places on the North Shore. Mr. Ide was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer.

Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, for many years prominent in New York society, died yesterday at her home, Westlawn, in Great Plains Road, Southampton, L. I. She had been in poor health for some time and recently joined the Summer colony at Southampton. Mrs. Dyer was, before her marriage, Miss Edith La Bau, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas La Bau, of New York, and was a grand-daughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. Her mother, who was Miss Alicia Vanderbilt, was one of the twelve children of the founder of the Vanderbilt fortune.

Professor Paul Deussen.

KIEL, Germany, July 9, (Associated Press.)—Paul Deussen, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Kiel, is dead. He was born in 1845.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN NELSON LAWRENCE, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at his home, 707 Macon Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Lawrence was for thirty years a carpenter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was one of the oldest members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

Mrs. BERTHA PERRIN DURYEA, widow of William H. Duryea, who was a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 2,082 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, aged 70 years. She was a daughter of Robert Perrin, at one time President of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank of New York City.

JOHN CORNELL, an officer in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court since 1896 and long active in politics in Brooklyn, died at the home of his son, 64 Highland Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. MARTHA MORRISON TAYLOR, wife of William J. Taylor and a prominent resident of Huntington, L. I., where she was President of the Huntington Branch of the Fruit and Flower Guild, died in Huntington in her fifty-first year.

HENRY J. SNOOK, 66 years old, City Treasurer of Watertown, N. Y., died suddenly at his home there Tuesday midnight of heart disease.

ERNEST E. LENCKE, senior partner in the publishing house of Lencke & Beithner Company, died at his home, 36 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. J., Tuesday, of heart disease. Born in Germany in 1848, he came to America when 25. He was formerly Vice President of the German Society of New York, and at the time of his death a member of the Board of Directors.

GARRETT GARRABRANT, 83 years old, who retired twenty-five years ago after serving many years as Superintendent of the Lackawanna Railroad shops at Kingsland, N. J., died Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Green, 670 East Twenty-second Street, Paterson, N. J.

HARRY G. McGEARY, a chemist, formerly of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his home, 206 West Eighty-third Street, at the age of 34.

PETER McKENZIE, a veteran stage carpenter, died yesterday at Amityville, L. I., where he had been agent for the Actors' Fund for several years. Born in London sixty-eight years ago, he had lived here for forty years. Surviving are three brothers, with whom he made his home at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street.

ELKS WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

B. P. O. E. Declares Entire Membership Enrolled Against Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—The 600,000 members of the Elks will enlist in the war against Bolshevism, according to the action taken today at the Elks National Convention, which went on record as accepting the challenge given by Radicals in this country to the forces of law and order. A resolution adopted by the convention read:

"Every Elk has taken a solemn obligation to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States. No man can be a Bolshevik and remain a loyal American citizen."

The existence of an organization devoted to lawlessness and disorder was recognized by speakers. Frank L. Rain, the newly elected Grand Exalted Ruler, declared it was foolish to quibble over distinctions as among anarchists, Bolsheviki, and I. W. W.'s. All three are criminal associations of a stripe, and should be handled as a unit, he said.

Much of their power for evil, he added, is derived from the polite, or parlor Bolshevik. This type was described as a "soft baked, maundering idiot with half digested radical theories, and a ball-bearing tongue." The colleges have produced some particularly pernicious parlor Bolsheviki, it was said.

The New York delegation took an active part in placing the order on record today as indorsing the "Big Brother" movement. They cheered Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, retiring Grand Exalted Ruler, when he said:

"The entire question of community and social welfare work should be put in the hands of a social and community welfare committee, which shall take charge of the "Big Brother" movement. Our "Big Brother" Committee should be replaced by this welfare committee. Lodges should become leaders in their cities in all community work not connected with politics that goes to advance, upbuild, and better their homes."

The convention mourned for 1,037 Elks who were killed in the war. A report filed with the Grand Lodge showed there were 64,380 Elks in service.

Three cars filled with Congressmen, who are Elks, arrived this evening to march in the peace and victory parade tomorrow. They were met by a committee from the Atlantic City Lodge, headed by James K. Carmack. Ten thousand Elks will take part in the pageant with fifty bands. More than 100 cities are represented. The New York Lodge will be first in line.

TO ORGANIZE HOSPITAL.

Extension Planned of Work Begun by Late Bishop Greer.

An application for the incorporation of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Clinic for Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, was returned to the incorporators for compliance with the statute requiring that such an organization must first receive the approval of the State Board of Charities.

The organization plans to extend the work organized by the late Bishop Greer when he was rector of St. Bartholomew's. The clinic is to be conducted at 215 East Forty-second Street. Among the incorporators are the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector; William H. Butterworth, W. W. Appleton, William A. Greer, James W. Lane, William B. Osgood Field, Alvin W. Krech, Albert G. Milbank, P. A. S. Franklin, and William Williams.

STURGES AIDS SCHOOLS.

Leaves $50,000 Each to Princeton University and St. Paul's.

The will of Arthur Pemberton Sturges, a cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan, who died in his apartments at the Plaza on June 30, disposes of an estate of about $300,000, of which a large part is distributed in public bequests. Mr. Sturges, who was a bachelor, was a graduate of St. Paul's School and of Princeton University, where he was a member of the class of 1886. He left $50,000 to each institution. While dividing his residuary estate equally between his brother, Frederick Sturges of Fairfield, Conn., and Mary Fuller Chalmers Wilson of Brooklyn, he directed that if either died before him the two institutions named were to get the residue. They survived him.

The testator gave $5,000 each to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children and the Racquet and Tennis Club, and left an equal amount to his nephew and niece, Frederick Sturges, Jr., and Catherine Allen, $5,000 to his "devoted friend," Mary A. Wilmot, and $5,000 each to his godchildren, Henry S. Osborn, Jr., Charles Day Halsey, Jr., and Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Jr.

TRUST FUND INCREASED.

Standard Oil Stocks of Mrs. Grace Macpherson Go to Son.

Mrs. Grace O'Day Macpherson, who committed suicide by shooting herself at the Hotel Majestic on April 23 last, was entitled in 1914, when she was 30 years old, to collect the principal of a trust fund created for her benefit by her father, Daniel O'Day, Standard Oil millionaire, but neglected to do so. An accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the Equitable Trust Company shows that the fund, composed of Standard Oil stocks, was worth $286,918 when it was delivered to the trust company in 1909, and it is now valued at $367,561. The fund now goes to her only child, her son, Cameron.

The accounting shows that Mrs. Macpherson has drawn a total of $71,718 from the principal and $163,450 of income. Mrs. Macpherson left no will and her husband, Edwin A. Macpherson, an oil operator, is administrator.

Mrs. Gearhart Left Estate to Son.

Mrs. Jane Jackson Gearhart, who died June 23 last, leaving an estate of about $150,000, left nothing to her husband, Lloyd S. Gearhart, a lawyer, of 154 West Thirty-fourth Street, because she is "mindful of the fact that I have from time to time during my life advanced to him considerable sums of money." Mrs. Gearhart left all her property to Dickson Given Watts of 50 West Seventy-third Street, her son by a former marriage.

Princeton Remembered in Martin Will.

The will of Samuel K. Martin, member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died June 11 last, in Chicago, leaving an estate of more than 200,000 gives $10,000 to Princeton University and $1,000 to the Ivy Club of Princeton. Laura E. Y. Martin, his widow, of 636 Fifth Avenue, and her two children got the residue.

Fire Sweeps Wrightstown.

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 9.—Fire destroyed eleven buildings here this morning, causing approximately $100,000 damage. Soldiers from Camp Dix prevented the destruction of the rest of the place, approximately forty buildings. Local officials declare that the flames were started by an incendiary.

Born.

KASTAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kastan (nee Dorothy Fischer) a daughter, July 9, at The Bellevue.

LAWRENCE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Lawrence, 306 106th St., New York, announce the birth of a son, July 9.

Engaged.

McBRATNEY—CORDES.—Mrs. Bertha Schwalb of 573 Madison St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Lillian C. Cordes, to Lieutenant Robert McBratney, U. S. A., of Montclair, N. J.

Married.

BREWSTER—ADAMS.—Mrs. John Willard Adams announces the marriage of her daughter, Analia, to Major Frederick A. Brewster, C. E., on July 9, at Holy Trinity Rectory.

Announcements

GOODSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodstein of 580 East 164th St., City, announce with pleasure the safe arrival of their son Elliot from overseas. Will be at home to all relatives and friends.

Died.

ALEXANDRE.—Suddenly, on July 9, Pauline, beloved mother of Arthur Alexandre, in her 86th year. Relatives, friends, and members of Communante Israelite Francaise are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 3,500 Broadway, on Friday, 2 o'clock.

BIPPNER.—Lena Bippner, wife of Harry Bippner and mother of Max, on Wednesday, July 9. Funeral private Friday morning, July 11, at 9:30 o'clock.

CORYELL.—Emma W., widow of Edwin M. Service at residence, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Essex, Conn.

CRANE.—At Roselle, N. J., Wednesday, July 9, 1919, Julia Frise, wife of Clarence H. Crane. Funeral service at her late residence, 126 St. Av., East, Roselle, N. J., on Friday, July 11, at 3:15 P. M.

DELANEY.—James, on July 8th. Funeral from his late residence, Cold Spring on Hudson, Friday, 10 A. M.

DYER.—At her residence, Great Plains Road, Southampton, L. I., on July 9, 1919, Edith La Bau Dyer, widow of the late Edward Tiffany Dyer. Notice of funeral later.

FOX.—At Big Stone Gap, Va., July 8, of pneumonia, John Fox, Jr., in his 52th year. Interment Friday, July 11, Paris, Ky.

GILBERT.—Samuel, on July 7, of 88 Heyward St., Brooklyn, dearly beloved husband of Anna Ellen and dear father of Harriet, beloved son of Henrietta, and loving brother of Henry I., Louis, Nathan, and Mrs. Aaron Larkey. Services at MEYERS FUNERAL PARLOR, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral Thursday, same place, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Zion Cemetery.

GIVENS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 7, 1919, Dr. Amos J. Givens. Funeral private.

GOLDENSOHN.—Sarah, at 7:30 P. M., Wednesday, July 9, 1919, at her residence, 990 Simpson St., Bronx. Funeral will take place at her late residence on Thursday, July 10, at 2 P. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

GREENBERG.—Suddenly, at Rockaway Park, Mary Greenberg, beloved wife of Ike and devoted mother of Arthur and Ralph, in her 38th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRODJINSKY.—Leah. The members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Central Jewish Institute have heard with deep regret of the loss of their esteemed sister, Mrs. Leah Grodjinsky, who died Monday, July 7, and was buried Tuesday morning. We tender our sincere condolence to her bereaved family.

MRS. EDWARD EPSTEIN, President.

HIRSCHFIELD.—Louis, beloved husband of the late Emma, father of Nancy Adelson, Hannah Kahn, Ida Harris, David L., Nat C., Bennett, Harry, and Joseph S. Funeral Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 903 Tinton Av., Bronx. Sioux Lodge, K. of P., and Kuriander Young Men's Mutual Aid Society respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

IDE.—Suddenly, on July 9, at his late residence, Locust Valley, Long Island, George Edward Ide. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, July 8, 1919, William M. Jackson, aged 82 years, husband of Anna M. Jackson. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 221 East 15th St., New York, Thursday, July 10, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JENNINGS.—July 6, 1919, of Detroit, Mich., James, son of Robert A. and the late Margaret Jennings, aged 41 years. Services, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 5th Avenue, near 21st Street, Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

LEMCKE.—Suddenly, July 8, 1919, Ernst E. Lencke of 36 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. J. Funeral from his late residence Thursday, July 10, at 4 P. M.

LOCKITT.—At her residence, Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday, July 8, Frances M. Hudson, wife of the late Joseph Lockitt. Funeral private.

McGEARY.—Harry R., son of Jennie H. and Michael H. McGeary, July 7. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., Friday, July 11, at 11 A. M.

McKENZIE.—Peter. Services at 309 West 54th St., Thursday, July 10, at 8 P. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

MOLLER.—At his residence, 1,016 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 8, 1919, Charles C., beloved husband of Pauline Moller, aged 61 years. Funeral services will be held at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 631 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, July 10, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PLATT.—Entered into rest July 9, 1919, Elizabeth S., (nee Schmoll,) dearly beloved wife of Henry J. Platt, mother of Louis Henry Platt, daughter of the late Louis Schmoll and niece of Mary F. Richards, in her 30th year. Funeral services Friday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 351 East 87th St. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

ROBY.—Harry F. II., beloved son of Harry R. and Louise B. Roby, 727 East 236th St., city, drowned at Cayuga Lake, July 9, 10 years and 3 months of age. Funeral notice hereafter.

STRASBURGER.—July 7, 1919, Hanna Strasburger, beloved daughter of the late Moses and Terese Strasburger. Funeral services will be held at Beth Olom Fields Cemetery (Cypress Hills) Thursday morning, July 10, at 11 o'clock. San Francisco and St. Louis papers please copy.

STREET.—In New York, July 9, at the age of 71, Arthur Wray, father of Julian Street and of Mrs. Frank A. Whitten of Detroit. A funeral service will be held at St. Agnes Chapel, (Trinity,) West 92d St., at 1:30 P. M. today. Interment at Chicago. Kindly omit flowers.

TELL.—Jeanette Tell Carroll, daughter of the late James Mulry and Eliza Byrne; sister of Teresa Manahan, Thomas F. Mulry, and Dr. Lawrence Mulry; beloved wife of Lawrence F. Carroll; adored mother of Ethel Moore, Olive Tell, Alma Tell, and Lawrence F. Carroll, Jr., departed this life July 4, 1919. Funeral services July 8 at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Interment Calvary Cemetery. "May perpetual light shine upon her, and may she rest in peace." Amen.

VANDERBEEK.—William Storms, on July 8, beloved husband of Dr. Sara J. Williams Vanderbeek. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 126 West 123d St., on Thursday, July 10, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

VERGES.—Maria Espino. Lying in state, Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St.

WADDELL.—On Tuesday, July 8, aged 74 years, at his residence, 1,966 University Av., William Waddell. Funeral private.

WEBB.—At New York City, July 8, 1919, Constance Eastman Webb, daughter of Charles Eastman and Emma W. Eastman and widow of the late Henry Walter Webb of New York City, in the 53d year of her age. Funeral at Frank E. Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., at 10 A. M., Thursday, July 10, 1919. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

In Memoriam

HERVEY.—In memory of May Bogert Hervey, died July 10, 1918, and of William Addison Hervey, her husband, died Christmas Day, 1916.

KYLE.—James W. In loving memory of James W. Kyle, who died July 10, 1913. "To live in the hearts of those we leave behind, is not to die."

NIBLO.—A solemn requiem high mass, third anniversary, in loving memory of Josephine Cohan Niblo will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 12.

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CARDINALS TROUNCE GIANTS IN GAME IN WHICH MORTALITY OF PITCHERS IS HIGH

GIANTS DEFEATED IN BATTING ORGY

Runs Come in Clusters, but Finally Cardinals Emerge Victors by 12 to 8.

UMPIRES ARE KEPT BUSY

Three St. Louis Players Are Banished for Heated Arguments During Stormy Contest.

The ballyhoo up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was all in favor of St. Louis, for the Cardinals splashed around in a puddle of 12 runs while the Giants were collecting 8. It would be a hard task to decide the best game of the season, but the extravagant soiree yesterday takes the sweet geranium for being the loosest ever seen in Harlem. The runs came in large chunks and the players came and went the same way. St. Louis was rough on the Giants' pitchers and the two umpires, Pete Harrison and Barry McCormick, while the Giants were rough only on the St. Louis pitchers, but not rough enough.

Manager Branch Rickey had to use up his excess stock of players, and the only ones connected with the club who didn't get into the game were the members of the Board of Directors, and they didn't play because they were left at home in St. Louis. Both managers unveiled four pitchers, Rickey displaying Jake May, Cubeb Tuero, Lee Meadows, and Sherdel to the multitude, while McGraw festooned the pitching mound with Ferdie Schupp, Pol Perritt, Jean Dubuc, and Pat Ragan.

The St. Louis crowd was so unruly that their case presents the first serious problem for the League of Nations. Umpire McCormick tired Dots Miller and Gene Paulette ont of the game in the fourth for making too much conversation, while Harrison exiled Frank Snyder in the sixth when the Cardinal catcher got so huffy that he wanted to fight somebody. Harrison also had to muzzle the St. Louis bench, and, in fact, all afternoon he was just as safe as he would have been smoking a pipe on a keg of gunpowder.

Not only did the Giants suffer the humiliation of being trimmed by St. Louis, but Cincinnati won from Boston, the Reds are again barking at New York's heels.

Pitchers on Parade.

Ferdie Schupp made another attempt to come back, but was forced to withdraw in the third. Pol Perritt wasn't much better. Dubuc, who followed Perritt, was in the same boat, and Pat Ragan pitched the last three innings and didn't allow any scoring. If he had the game would have been going on yet. The Giants got a run in the first inning and gave indications that they had some intentions of winning the game. Burns walked and Young hit a Texas Leaguer back of short. Fletcher forced Burns at third, May making the throw. May then tried to catch Young napping off second and threw wild to centre field. McHenry fumbled the ball when it reached him, Young scored and, Fletcher went to third. Baird fanned and Kauff ended the inning when he expired at first.

Schupp walked Miller and Stock in the first inning with one out. Young's fine catch of Hornsby's drive saved a lot of trouble and he got out of the hole when Shotton grounded to Chase. Ferdie's trouble began and ended in the third. Smith fanned and Miller walked. Stock singled and Hornsby chased everybody home when he poled a home run into the left-field bleachers. Shotton walked to first base and Schupp, immediately after, walked to the clubhouse, Perritt taking his place. McHenry shot a double down past Zimmerman and Lavan did the same thing, scoring Shotton and McHenry. No more damage that inning.

The Giants returned to consciousness in the fourth and pounded out seven runs in a bunch and took the lead after it looked as if there was nothing left to do but order the flowers. Fletcher singled and Baird walked. Kauff fanned and Zim walked, filling the bases. May walked Chase and forced Fletcher home. Tuero, the Havana cubeb, came to the mound. McGraw showed a bit of strategy, for he wouldn't let his Cuban batsman Gonzales hit against the Cuban pitcher. Maybe he thought they were first cousins.

End of a Big Inning.

Doyle batted for Gonzales, and Stock at second foozled Larry's grounder so badly that Baird and Zim counted. Causey ran for Doyle. Lew McCarty was inserted at this point to bat for Perritt. He singled to left and scored Chase. Burns rolled a grounder to Stock, who got the ball as he stood in McCarty's path as Lew was tearing down to second.

Then the trouble began with a capital T. Stock tagged McCarty and the two rolled over like a couple of wrestlers. Stock got up on one knee before he could be counted out and tried to complete the double play at first on Burns. The attempt was commendable, but too weak and Causey crossed the plate. Dots Miller, the Cardinal leader, rushed at Umpire Barry McCormick and said that McCarty had interfered and prevented the double play. Miller was backed up by all the other Cardinals, who came running to the scene from all directions. McCormick would not go back on his word, so Miller, followed by all the other Cards, rushed down to Harrison, and asked him to take up the case. No redress here, either. Miller was put out of the game, and Gene Paulette came out to take his place. The argument was still on and Paulette kicked up a lot of dust and covered up the home plate. He was chased from the game. There seemed to be no limit to the number of first basemen in Rickey's stock.

When the game was resumed, Burns stole second. Young doubled to left and scored Burns. The Cuban pitcher was chased, and Meadows took up the task. Fletcher, up for the second time in the inning, doubled to right and scored Young. Baird was safe on Hornsby's error and Fletcher went to third. Baird fell asleep at first and was caught while in a dream, so the inning was over.

Looking back over that jamboree it will be noticed that the score now is: Giants, 8; Cardinals, 5.

St. Louis kicked the Giants all to bits in the sixth. They kicked everybody and everything in sight. Dubuc was pitching for the Giants and Fahlborn was thrown out at first by Fletcher. Stock walked and Hornsby singled to left. Shotton walked and filled the bases. McHenry bounced a hit off Zim's shins and Stock scored.

Another Athlete Banished.

A South American revolution was tame compared to what happened after that. With the bases jammed Hornsby at third tried to make a squeeze play. Lavan, who was at the bat, jumped out of the batter's box like a kangaroo and tapped a pitchout. Chase came in to get it, but couldn't make a play, Hornsby, and Shotton crossing the plate. McGraw came rushing out from the Giants' bench and a posse was hurriedly organized in front of the batters' box. Hornsby, Shotton, and McHenry had to go back to their original places on the bases.

Frank Snyder thought so little of this decision that he began to jostle Harrison around with his shoulder. He closed his fists and looked daggers at the umpire. Harrison ordered him off the lot. Pickles Dilhoefer took Snyder's place at the bat. Harrison didn't announce Pickles because he couldn't pronounce his name. Pickles doubled to centre and scored Hornsby, Shotton, and McHenry. Sherdel, who had succeeded Meadows, filed to Chase and ended the inning.

That made the score 12 to 8 in favor of the Cards and there it stuck until the players finished the game out of sheer hunger.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Miller,1b	1	2	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Fahlborn,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Stock,2b	2	2	2	5	1
Hornsby,2b	3	2	1	0	0
Shotton,lf	1	2	0	0	0
McHenry,c	4	1	1	7	0
Lavan,ss	5	1	2	0	4
Bescher,c	0	0	0	1	0
Dilhoefer,c	0	0	0	0	0
May,p	0	0	0	0	1
Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Heathcote	1	0	1	0	0
Sherdel,p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	38	12	8	27	11

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Young,rf	5	2	3	1	0
Fletcher,ss	5	1	3	0	2
Baird,2b	3	1	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Zimmerman,3b	3	1	0	2	2
Chase,1b	3	1	0	13	1
Gonzales,c	1	0	0	7	1
McCarty,c	3	0	3	1	0
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	2
Regan,p	1	0	1	0	2
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	1
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle	1	0	1	0	0
aCausey	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	8	8	27	14

a Batted for Meadows in fifth.
b Batted for Gonzales in fourth.
c Ran for Doyle in fourth.

Errors—Hornsby, McHenry, Lavan, (2.) Kauff. (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	3	1	2	4	0	0	0—12
New York	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Lavan, Young, Fletcher. Home run—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Snyder. Stolen bases—Stock, Burns. Bases on balls—Off May, 4; Schupp, 1; Perritt, 1; Dubuc, 2; Ragan, 1. Struck out—By May, 4; Sherdel, 2; Schupp, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 5. Hits—Off May, 2 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) Tuero, 3 in 2-3; Meadows, 1 in 1-3; Sherdel, 2 in 5; Schupp, 3 in 2 1-3; Perritt, 3 in 1 2-3; Dubuc, 6 in 2; Ragan, 3 in 3. Winning pitcher—Sherdel. Losing pitcher—Perritt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 12; New York, 8.
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4. (11 innings.) (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 1. (10 innings.)
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7. (First game.)
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	43	22	.662
Cincinnati	46	24	.657
Chicago	39	32	.549
Brooklyn	35	33	.515
Pittsburgh	36	34	.514
St. Louis	28	41	.406
Boston	25	40	.385
Philadelphia	19	45	.297

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	40	23	.635
Chicago	42	25	.632
Cleveland	38	29	.567
Detroit	33	32	.508
St. Louis	33	32	.508
Boston	30	35	.462
Washington	28	39	.418
Philadelphia	17	47	.266

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

BABE ADAMS HOLDS THE ROBINS AT BAY

Allows Only Six Hits and Pitches Pirates to Victory by Score of 2 to 0.

Brooklyn's term as undisputed occupants of fourth position in the National League race was short-lived. The Flatbush team slid gracefully back into a tie with Pittsburgh for fourth place yesterday when the good right arm of Babe Adams, the veteran Pirate hurler, piloted Hugo Bezdek's crew to a shutout victory over the inhabitants of Ebbets Field. The score was 2 to 0, ending Brooklyn's bliss when it seemed the team was about to begin a climb of the percentage ladder.

Adams is essentially a frigid twirler. The big Missourian hates torrid weather, but goes along as smooth as some well-oiled machine when the temperature descends. The conditions at Ebbets Field yesterday were made to order for the Pirate twirler. Cool, spring-like breezes floated over the Flatbush ball yard from end to end of the pastime and made of Adams's right arm a death-dealing instrument. Brooklyn's inactive bats reflected this, for the palpitating Dodgers were held to six safe blows, only one of them an extra-base thump, and none of them productive.

The Pirate hurler served his offerings with baffling effectiveness. In five of the innings Adams disposed of the Brooklynites in one-two-three order, and in only two of the six innings was he threatened. In these two exceptions, however, Adams tightened like a vise and refused to permit the danger to grow to alarming proportions.

While Adams was baffling the Robins Burleigh Grimes was being treated to a peppering which demonstrated that the Robin mound artist has not yet arrived at the zenith of his form. Burleigh, all told, was nicked for eleven safe blows, which, with a fielding lapse which shocked the partisan crowd of 2,500 present, was enough to give the Buccaneers the day's spoils.

In only one inning did Burleigh get by unscathed. This was the opening frame, when the Pirates were retired in order. The Robin pitcher got his first taste of the Buccaneer stick work in the following frame and in every inning thereafter Burleigh was rapped for at least one hit.

Grimes was nicked for his first hit when Billy Southworth singled to left, starting the second. Cutshaw's neat sacrifice advanced the Pirate fly chaser, and a sing.e to centre by Mollwits sent Southworth to third. Mollwitz immediately pilfered second, but Grimes recovered in the face of the danger and retired Buster Caton and Walt Schmidt.

Bigbee got as far as third in the third inning on a single, Olson's wild throw to first, and Terry's demise at first, but Casey Stengel was thrown out at first for the third demise, ending off another prospective Pirate marker. Grimes was again in danger in the fourth when Southworth got his second hit of the day, a single to right, and was forced at second by Cutshaw. The former Brooklyn second baseman stole second and then took his draw from transportation to first. But again Grimes rose to the occasion and turned back the threatening Buccaneers.

The Bezdek crew broke through in the fifth for their first run. Adams started the inning beating out a bunt in front of the plate. The veteran twirler was forced at second by Bigbee, Zeb Terry cracked a liner into the deep recesses of right field, which managed to elude Tommy Griffith, after the Brooklyn outer gardener had got his glove tips on the pill after a hard run. Bigbee, believing when it appeared that Griffith would spear the ball, recovered himself when Griffith missed the catch, and raced to third while Terry was credited with a double. Casey Stengel tried to knock the cover off the ball with a base-clearing wallop, and, failing, did the next best thing. He lifted a long sacrifice fly to Zach Wheat, and Bigbee scored with plenty to spare. Southworth presented a dangerous obstacle for a moment, but Grimes took a grip on himself and made the Pirate left fielder sky to Hy Myers.

The second Pirate marker trickled across the rubber in the sixth stanza, giving Adams just the amount of confidence he needed to continue his winning performance. A stunning crack in the Brooklyn defense aided in the manufacture of this additional run, although the box score will not show it. This is accounted for by the fact that the misplay was of omission rather than commission.

Cutshaw started the frame with a single to centre, and raced to third when Mollwitz rapped a single to left centre. Caton forced Mollwitz at second, and advanced soon afterward on a wild pitch. Then something snap with the Brooklyn defense. Schmidt was at bat with orders to effect a squeeze play. Twice the Pirate catcher failed in his attempted bunt, and on the second failure Cutshaw, taking an enormous lead off third base, seemed caught flat-footed. Immediately the entire Robin infield was attracted to Cutshaw, and George started scurrying about like a scared rabbit.

Ernie Krueger thought himself a better sprinter than Cutshaw and started on a chase after the opposing second baseman. As Cutshaw neared third Krueger realized he couldn't overtake his rival and threw to Pete Kilduff. Cutshaw promptly retraced his steps in the direction of home plate. Kilduff relayed the ball to Krueger again and once more Ernie started on a dash after the sprinting Cutshaw.

Ivan Olson was standing on the third corner and found himself into hysterics in an effort to attract Krueger's attention. Krueger kept steadfastly on his chase of Cutshaw until it was too late to head off the Pirate player with a throw to Olson at third. Then Krueger threw to Olson, but nobody could hear what Ivan Olson Terrible said in respect to the throw after Cutshaw had slid safely back to the bag. Catpn held to second during the excitement.

Schmidt then rapped a high bounder at Kilduff, who threw to the plate, but Cutshaw beat the toss, and Caton took third. Jimmy Johnson knocked down Adams's hard-hit liner above his head and with a rapid recovery and throw nipped Caton as he tried to score. Bigbee ended the inning by poling a long fly to Griffith. The Pirates were not permitted to get dangerous after that.

Krueger singled to centre in the eighth, and Manager Robinson immediately hauled Jimmy Hickman from the dugout as a pinch-hitter. He duplicated Mitchell's feat in the preceding chapter, and Olson and Johnston were easy outs. In the ninth, with two down, Myers doubled off the right field fence, halting the crowd in its march to the exits, but Konetchy fouled out, ending the game.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	5	1	2	5	0
Terry,ss	5	0	1	3	1
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Southworth,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	1	1
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	2	8	0
Caton,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	6	1
Adams,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	35	2	11	27	4

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Johnson,2b	4	0	0	0	6
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Myers,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Kilduff,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Malone,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Krueger,c	3	0	1	9	1
Grimes,p	2	0	0	1	2
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bHickman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	27	15

a Batted for Kilduff in seventh.
b Batted for Grimes in eighth.

Error—Olson.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hits—Terry, Myers. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Mollwitz. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double play—Schmidt and Terry. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 1; Adams, 1. Hits—Off Grimes, 10 in 8 innings; Smith, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Grimes, 2; Smith, 1; Adams, 4. Wild pitch—Grimes. Passed ball—Krueger. Winning pitcher—Adams. Losing pitcher—Grimes.

Broadway Alex Smith Dead.

Broadway Alex Smith, who was one of the catchers on the Giants in 1901, died yesterday at his home, 2,465 Broadway. Smith was a familiar figure at the Polo Grounds, and after he retired from baseball he was one of the regular patrons at the metropolitan race tracks. For several years he had been a close friend of Manager McGraw.

Five Leading Batters of the Major Leagues.

American League.

Player. Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	58	207	51	79	.382
Veach, Detroit	54	230	36	82	.347
Jackson, Chicago	68	255	36	88	.345
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345
Cobb, Detroit	56	196	34	67	.328

National League.

Player. Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Phila.	60	183	31	67	.366
Myers, Brooklyn	64	241	34	81	.336
Young, N. Y.	64	254	39	84	.331
Williams, Phila.	45	181	28	58	.320
Kauff, N. Y.	65	245	43	78	.318

PHILLIES FINALLY WIN.

Divide Double-Header with Cubs After 13 Defeats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9. — Tony Pasquarillo, overseas veteran and star of the Army team at Tours, scored the run which broke Philadelphia's losing streak in the eleventh inning of the second game today, which the locals won 5 to 4, after they had lost the first game to Chicago 6 to 1 and tied their own National League season's record of 15 straight defeats.

Pasquarillo's first time at bat in the major leagues came in the eleventh with one out. He singled to left and singles by Whitted and Bancroft drove him across. Vaughn held the locals safe in the first game.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Hollocher,ss	5	1	2	1	6
Magee,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	2	1	1	13	0
Pick,2b	2	1	2	2	1
Deal,3b	4	1	1	2	0
Mann,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	6	0
Vaughn,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	35	5	12	27	14

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Sicking,2b	4	1	1	3	4
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Meusel,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	0
aAdams	1	0	0	0	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Cady,c	2	0	0	5	2
Jacobs,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	32	1	4	27	18

a Batted for Luderus in eighth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Merkle, Flack, Vaughn, Jacobs. Three-base hits—Pick, Sicking, Baird. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Pick, Deal, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Pick. Double play—Hollocher and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Cravath;) Jacobs, (Merkle.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; Jacobs, 2.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Sicking,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Baird,3b	5	1	1	1	1
Meusel,rf	5	2	2	4	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Paskert,cf	0	1	0	0	0
Pasquarillo,1b	1	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	5	0	4	5	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	6	3
Clark,c	4	0	0	4	2
Rixey,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	39	5	13	33	9

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	0	2	0
Hollocher,ss	5	2	2	3	2
Mann,lf	5	0	3	6	0
Merkle,1b	5	1	0	8	1
Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Ruth,lf	1	0	0	3	0
Roth,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Mclnnis,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Schang,c	3	0	0	4	1
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Shannon,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	1
bLamar	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	4	12	39	11

a Ran for Luderus in ninth.
*One out when winning run scored.

Error—Baird. Meusel, Clark.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits — Baird, Meusel, Callahan, Rixey. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Paskert, Mann, Callahan, Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Sicking. Sacrifice fly—Bancroft. Double plays—O'Farrell and Hollocher; Bailey, Hollocher and O'Farrell; Deal and O'Farrell. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Bailey, 1; Rixey, 1; Caldwell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas, (none out in tenth;) Bailey, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Douglas, 5; Rixey, 6. Passed ball—Clark. Losing pitcher—Bailey.

REDS AGAIN DOWN BRAVES.

Moran's Men Field Brilliantly in 3 to 1 Victory at Boston.

BOSTON, July 9.—Giving Salles brilliant support, Cincinnati defeated Boston, 3 to 1, today. A pass to Bressler in the fifth, Wingo's triple and a wild throw by Pitcher McQuillan gave the visitors two runs, the winning margin. Groh fielded sensationally.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roth,2b	4	0	1	4	2
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Groh,3b	3	0	0	3	3
Roush,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Neale,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	4	6
Bressler,lf	2	1	1	1	0
Wingo,c	4	1	2	0	2
Sallee,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	3	8	27	16

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Powell,rf	2	0	0	2	1
Thorpe,lf	1	0	1	2	0
Smith,lf,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	4	4
Mar'nville,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Gowdy,c	3	0	2	1	2
Tyler,p	1	0	0	1	0
McQuillan,p	2	0	1	0	1
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCruise	0	1	0	0	0
bHerzog	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	8	27	13

a Ran for Gowdy in eighth.
b Batted for McQuillan in eighth.

Errors—Powell, McQuillan.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Kopf, Riggert. Three-base hit—Wingo. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Double plays—Sallee, Daubert, and Kopf; Maranville and Holke, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; McQuillan, 2. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 8 innings; Cheney, 0 in 1. Struck out—By McQuillan, 3; Cheney, 1. Losing pitcher—McQuillan.

CRAVATH NEEDS PLAYERS.

New Leader of Phillies Out to Strengthen Team.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—"Gavvy" Cravath, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, entered upon his managerial career today in the hope of building up a winning team. He said, however, he would have to get some new players in order to do so. Cravath was appointed manager of the Phillies yesterday, succeeding Jack Coombs, who resigned.

Cravath said President Baker had promised to help him in every way possible. "We both realize," he said, "that it is an almost impossible task to take a broken down machine, hitting on two cylinders, and catch up to an up-to-date model that is running on high. But we are going to do something. For one-thing, there will be some new faces on the team, and any player who does not get out there and play ball will have to get out."

The Phillies have lost twelve straight games and of the last thirty played they have won but four. Since the beginning of the season they have won 18 games and lost 44.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	8	0
Rochester	0	5	2

Gordonier and Casey; Brogan and O'Neill.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	7	0
Binghamton	0	10	2

Hersche, Smith, Heck Justin, and Dufels; Beckwith and Higgins.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	52	21	.712
Toronto	43	31	.581
Newark	39	35	.527
Buffalo	36	35	.507
Binghamton	35	35	.495
Rochester	32	39	.451
Reading	28	45	.377
Jersey City	24	46	.343

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Reading at Jersey City.
Binghamton at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 2; Waterbury, 0
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 3.
Worcester, 2; Providence, 1.
Pittsfield, 7; New Haven, 2.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 3; New Orleans, 0. (First game.)
New Orleans, 14; Birmingham, 3. (Second game; seven innings.)
Nashville, 9; Memphis, 2.
Chattanooga, 4; Little Rock, 2.
Mobile, 9; Atlanta, 0.

American Association.

Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 4.
Columbus, 7; Louisville, 6.

INDIANS SNAP BOB SHAWKEY'S STREAK

Yankees' Star Boxman Halted in 2 to 0 Setback After 10 Straight Victories.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The mid-Summen drive of the Yankees through the Western wing of the American League struck a snag here today in the opening game of the series with the Cleveland Indians. The snag bobbed up in the person of Stanley Coveleskie, the young Pole, who held Miller Huggins's men to six scattered hits and blanked them by a score of 2 to 0.

It was Bob Shawkey's misfortune to be in the box on this occasion and the defeat broke the winning streak which he had compiled with some effort. Up to this game Shawkey had won ten in a row and was the leading pitcher of his club. Today's defeat was Shawkey's first since May 26.

There was little consolation for Shawkey in the fact that he pitched a good game. The defeat put an end to his streak and made it necessary for him to start anew. But the steady right-hander did pitch a very creditable game, such a one as would be rewarded with victory in most cases. He allowed only seven hits and kept these well scattered, but an element of luck favored the Indians, and this, coupled with the fact that the Yanks were unable to do anything with Coveleskie's curves, turned the tide against Shawkey.

The two runs scored against Shawkey were gathered cheaply. One was a home run by Steve O'Neill, who hit the ball down along the left-field foul line, from where it bounded through a little hole in the fence and went for a circuit blow. Ordinarily a hit in this direction can be held to a triple at least. In making the other run the Indians did not get a real, live hit. They made two infield singles, and these, coupled with a sacrifice, accounted for the tally.

However, Roger Peckinpaugh went merrily on in his batting spree. It seems to make no difference to Peck how the Yankees come out in the game, he gets his hit just the same. The Cleveland field is one that he specially favors with his hits in good seasons and bad, and he felt at home today. It was in the eighth inning that he registered his blow. He has now hit safely in twenty-nine consecutive games.

Coveleskie, who is always effective against the Yankees, had the members of Murderers' Row swinging helplessly most of the day. He fed them with a change of pace and used such good judgment with each batter that he was never seriously threatened with an uprising. Two hits were bunched against him in the eighth, but the rally was short-lived.

Sam Vick got the Yankees away to a good start in the first inning by cracking out a single, but that was all there was to it. Peck, Baker and Lewis went out in order, and Coveleskie settled into a session of scoreless pitching.

The Indians did little better with Shawkey for a few rounds, but in the fourth they managed to make their efforts account for a run. Wamby opened with a single that sailed over third base just out of the reach of Baker. Speaker sacrificed and Smith was an easy out. Wamby moved to third on the play and then Joe Wood hit one to short which looked as if it was going right through to the outfield. However, Peck made a great play and snapped up the ball as it was sailing by him. But he did not have time to make a play either to first or to the plate and Wamby scored on the hit.

In the next inning Johnston singled, but was soon engulfed in a double play and Shawkey was apparently out of danger. Then O'Neill got hold of one and sent it along the left field line. After the ball had got out to the outfield it turned in its course and sneaked right through a little hole in the fence instead of remaining where it could have been retrieved, and it went for a home run. Had the ball gone through the little hole any outfielder could have recovered the ball before O'Neill could have got half-way around the bases.

In the seventh inning Pratt got as far as second base on a single and a steal, but remained there as Bodie took three healthy swings at the ozone. Peck and Shorten's long hit to centre field in the tenth inning gave Detroit today's game with Washington by 2 to 1. Boland pitched exceptional ball and was given backing that was sensational at times.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wamb'g's,2b	2	0	0	3	0
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wood,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Lunte,ss	3	0	0	1	1
O'Neill,c	3	1	2	5	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	27	2	3	27	8

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Wickland,rf	1	0	0	2	0

MILKMAID AND KING THRUSH GIVE COMMANDER ROSS A DOUBLE VICTORY AT AQUEDUCT TRACK

GAZELLE HANDICAP WON BY MILKMAID

Commander Ross Has Good Day at Aqueduct, as King Thrush, Too, Finishes First.

AFTERNOON RUNS NICE RACE

Imported Filly Carries the Whitney Colors to Victory Over Clark's La Rablee in Clever Style.

The colors of Commander J. K. L. Ross twice flashed past the judges ahead of all other hues at Aqueduct yesterday. The Canadian sportsman's successful entries were King Thrush, at 3 to 1, in the third race, and Milkmaid, at 18 to 5, in the Gazelle Handicap, the feature race of the card. Shuttinger rode both winners.

King Thrush packed 122 pounds, the top weight, in the handicap for two-year-olds and won very handily by five lengths. T. P. Thorne's imported Everyjay nosed out Major Robert L. Gerry's Feodor for the place. H. P. Whitney started the Broomstick filly, Truly Rural in this race and, as with everything from this stable, it had a generous support. But Truly Rural ran poorly and finished next to last.

There was a different story to be told after the sixth race, for this time Mr. Whitney's imported bay filly Afternoon, by Prince Palatine-Matinee, won cleverly. Afternoon was the first to break from the barrier and led throughout, to win going away by a length and a half. She was the 7 to 10 favorite, and the victory was a popular one. Another importation, P. A. Clark's La Rablee, was second, two lengths before the Dosoris Stable's Lovely, which in turn had six lengths the better of John E. Madden's Light Wine and the half dozen others in the field.

Nothing to It but Milkmaid.

Milkmaid was backed for the Gazelle Handicap as if the result was a certainty, and on the form of the Peep o' Day filly in the Spring at Bowie and Pimlico the confidence was justifiable. There was a weaving bunch at the post to perplex Starter Cassidy, and false breaks were many. At the sixth or seventh attempt they were off, with Milkmaid hugging the inner and rushing at once into a commanding lead. She won by eight lengths. J. Ryer's Columbine, the second choice, beating Edward F. Whitney's Rose d'Or a length for the place.

Thomas Monahan's chestnut Grimalkin, favorite for the first race at 2 to 1, rewarded his backers after giving them heart disease, for the gelding won only by a nose from George W. Loft's Dardue. Grimalkin was first off and always on the front line, but Dardue, entry of the Cleveland stable, was third, a neck ahead of W. V. Casey's Dottie Vandiver.

There were six at the post for the fifth race, for three-year-olds and upward, with John I. Day, on the strength of his winning race on Monday, the decided favorite. K. Bryson's Ivry, however, made every post a winning one and was never headed, winning a hollow victory by eight or nine lengths. King John gained the place by four lengths from Queen of the Sea, while John I. Day, after getting off badly, finished next to last in the field.

Northwood Captures 'Chase.

In the steeplechase, at about two miles, Joseph E. Widener's Skibbereen was the choice of the talent and hunt club amateurs alike, but he was at no time prominent. The Triple Springs Farm Reddet was the early pacemaker and opened up a lead of a half dozen lengths. Albert J. Davis's Northwood challenged Reddest in the second mile and the two had a desperate struggle over the last three jumps, taking the fences as if running in double harness.

Safely over the final fence, Northwood came away to win by five lengths. The odds against him were 10 to 1. Reddest was second, fifteen lengths before M. Henderson's Early Light, which only gained the show place by a neck from E. Roth's Fair Mac.

Sir Barton, at 127 pounds, is carded for the Dwyer Stakes today at Aqueduct, but Secretary Fred Rehberger said he must be regarded as a doubtful starter. There is a leg under suspicion, he said, and Commander Ross's great three-year-old may be kept in the barn. The others to start will include Eternal, 121; Purchase, 118; Questionaire, 118; Crystal Ford, 109, and Cirrus, 109, so that a fine contest is assured.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds; selling; purse $708.72. Six and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Grimalkin, 3	111	Shutt'ger	9-5	4-5
Dardue, 3	109	Pierce	6-1	2-1
Scouts, 3	108	Ambrose	5-1	2-1
Dottie Vandiver, 3	104	Rummer	4-1	4-0
Erected II., 3	106	Wilda	6-1	5-1
Manoeuvre, 3	111	Frach	6-1	2-1
Donado, 3	106	Frach	6-5	2-5
Jack Leary, 3	110	Davies	15-1	6-1

Time—1:20.

Start good; won driving. Grimalkin, ch. c., by The Manager-Star Cat; owner, Thomas Monahan, trainer, A. J. Goldsborough. No bid for winner.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $700. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Northwood, 4	133	Hanna	10-1	4-1
Reddest, 6	143	Kennedy	8-5	3-8
Early Light, 5	138	Henderson	7-1	3-2
Fair Mac, 4	143	Nicklaus	6-1	2-1
Skibbereen, 4	143	Byers	11-5	4-5
Toynbee, 4	138	Green	30-1	10-1
Buchanan Brady, 5	133	Campbell	30-1	10-1

Time—3:11.

Start good; won easily. Northwood, b. g., by Moharib-Tallow; owner, A. J. Davis; trainer, S. Welch. No bid for winner.

THIRD RACE.

The Campfire Handicap, for two-year-olds; added money $1,000.71. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
King Thrush, 2	122	Shutt'ger	3-1	6-5
Everyjay, 2	112	Lyke	7-5	3-5
Feodor, 2	117	Davies	5-1	2-1
Devildog, 2	112	Rice	8-1	3-1
Lead Bed, 2	114	Kelsay	10-1	4-1
Commandale, 2	120	Collins	25-1	8-1
Truly Rural, 2	120	Knapp	7-1	5-2
Zod Mack, 2	115	Lydian	6-1	6-2
Mr. Allan, 2	111	Stecker	30-1	12-1

Time—1:00 3-5.

Start good; won easily. King Thrush, ch. c., by Thrush-Silent Queen; owner, J. K. L. Ross; trainer, H. J. Bedwell.

FOURTH RACE.

The Gazelle Handicap, for mares, three years old and upward; added money $1,500. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Milkmaid, 3	119	Shutt'ger	18-5	7-5
Columbine, 5	120	Carroll	4-1	2-1
Rose d' Or, 4	107	Erickson	10-1	4-1
Reverera, 4	119	Rice	8-1	3-1
Carper Sweeper, 3	99	Callahan	10-1	4-1
Passing Shower, 3	100	Johnson	10-1	4-1
Fairy Wand, 5	118	Knapp	[illegible]	even
Tuscaloosa, 3	114	Davies	10-1	4-1

Time—1:45.

Start good; won easily. Milkmaid, b. f., by Pep o' Day-Nell Gwynn; owner, J. K. L. Ross; trainer, H. G. Bedwell.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $708.71. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Ivry, 3	110	Wilda	13-5	1-2
King John, 4	110	Davies	12-1	3-1
Queen of the Sea, 5	98	Richcreek	4-5	1-4
Orderly, 5	106	Carroll	12-1	8-1
John I. Day, 4	114	Rice	10-1	5-2
Mails Casal, 4	101	Wheeler	50-1	15-1

Time—1:46 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Ivry, ch. g., by Chamboris-Lady Navarre; owner, E. K. Bryson; trainer, O. R. Bryson.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-old fillies; non-winners of two races; purse $708.71. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Afternoon, 2	112	Ambrose	7-10	1-4
La Rablee, 2	108	McAtee	10-1	3-1
Lonely, 2	108	Rice	7-1	2-1
Light Wine, 2	112	Kelsay	13-5	4-5
Lewis, 2	108	Erickson	30-1	12-1
Brynhild, 2	112	Metcalf	30-1	10-1
Rubidium, 2	108	Treyon	40-1	15-1
Princess Mary, 2	108	Johnson	20-1	12-1
Orphaline, 2	108	Nolan	25-1	8-1
Destruction, 2	108	Collins	30-1	10-1

Time—1:02.

Start good; won easily. Afternoon, imp., by Prince Palatine-Matinee; owner, H. P. Whitney; trainer, A. Simons.

SUNBRIAR TO ENTER RACE.

Kilmer's Crack Horse Likely to Go in Handicap Saturday.

As the time approaches for the opening of the Empire City Racing Association's Summer meeting at Yonkers the Empire City Handicap, which will be the chief feature of the opening day next Saturday, takes on an added degree of uncertainty because of the introduction of new blood. The latest addition to the list of probable starters is none other than the great four-year-old Sunbriar, which has not been seen since his phenomenal campaign at Saratoga last year.

It was not supposed that Mr. Kilmer's great French bred colt would be seen in action before the meeting at the Spa in August, but late yesterday afternoon Trainer Henry McDaniels received a wire from Mr. Kilmer instructing him to ship the stable to Empire, and the present intention is to send Sunbriar to the post for Saturday's prize.

That Sunbriar is quite at the top of his form has been shown by a recent trial over the Aqueduct track, when the seven furlong course was negotiated a trifle faster than 1:24. There is perhaps no faster or gamer horse in training, nor a more popular one, and the Empire City course should suit him admirably.

Another comparative newcomer on New York tracks this season which will undoubtedly be seen in action on Saturday in the Empire City Handicap, is Sunny Slope, whose second to Lucullite at Aqueduct on Tuesday was a most creditable performance for a first out since last Fall. This sterling performer was considered the equal of any horse in training last Fall, when the Beach Stable paid William Martin $25,000 for him. He is a hard horse to train, and his work all Spring has been carried on with a view to having him in perfect condition for Saturday's contest.

The race takes on an international flavor because of the breeding of many of the contestants. Sunbriar was foaled in France, Sunny Slope in the United States by an English sire and from an American dam, while Lanius, which will represent G. D. Widener of Philadelphia, was born in Ireland. Corn Tassel, which will carry the colors of Richard T. Wilson, is purely English on both sides of the house and was imported to this country yearling. Sun Spur, which will represent President James Butler, is by the American bred sire King James out of the English dam Auntie Mum. Purchase which may be the candidate of S. C. Hildreth, is by the American bred Ormandale out of Cherryola, a daughter of imported Tanzmeister. Thunderclap's sire was born in France, but his dam, Bandana, is American, while Tippity Witchet is a son of Broomstick, an American sire out of Lady Frivoles by St. Simon. Old Rosebud is American, as is also Be Gerry respectively.

Much regret has been expressed that Roamer, Mr. Miller's great little gelding, will not be a starter. The redoubtable campaigner, whose performances have been a source of wonderment for the last five years, is not in condition to repeat the performance which made him winner at 128 pounds in the record time of 1:51 for this same race last year, and it is doubtful whether he ever will show anything like that form again. As Mr. Miller said yesterday: "We have tried him and found him wanting so far this year. He can run fast in spots in his work, but he is getting old and has seen his best days. He will not be retired, however, but will be given another chance to win a race, being perfectly sound and looking as well as usual."

Meehan on Trail of Dempsey.

Willie Meehan, San Francisco's pudgy heavyweight, is seeking a match with Jack Dempsey, newly crowned heavyweight king. Meehan advances two reasons which, he thinks, entitle him to the first bout with Dempsey when the latter agrees to defend his title. The San Francisco boxer says that if it were not for circumstances—he doesn't state them—Dempsey would not be champion today, and points out that he has scored decisions over the title-holder in four-round bouts.

RUTH BROOK IS VICTOR.

Speedy Filly Captures Sweepstake on Wilmington Track.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9.—William Gartrell of the Nassau Driving Club duplicated his feat of last year by winning the two-year-old Sweepstake, valued at $305, with his bay filly, Ruth Brook. His driving defeated Willard Thomas's Worthy Brook in straight heats, with little to spare, after losing the opening heat of the intercluh matinée, in 2:35¼. Gartrell won in 2:35¼ and 2:33¼.

Countess Kopl, the Harlem Speedway mare, failed in her try to defeat Flashing, a Boston horse, which she won from last year in the league races at Parkway Club.

North Spur, W. J. McDonald's Metropolitan Driving Club entry, won the classic event, 2:18 trot for the League Cup. He had a hard road to travel after winning the qualifying heat in 2:13¾. Kennath, the Delaware Club entry, pressed him to a finish in both miles.

Oregon Pal, peerless trotter of the Charles River Speedway, Boston, took the free-for-all pace in great style, taking the first mile by three lengths, and saw it was suicide to try for the second heat, which went to Madam Mac in 211, by half a length. Oregon Pal won in a walk in the final go in 2:11¾.

The summaries:

THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT—SWEEPSTAKE. Value $405.

June Isle, br. f., by Junior Stakes, (Crossman, Goshen)			1 1
Peter Langford, b. g., by Peter the Great, (Grannes, Metropolitan)			2 3
Harvest Pride, br. f. by The Harvester, (Sherman, Road Horse)			4 2
Doctor Work, b. c., by Mr. Work, (Gallet, Delaware)			3 4

Time—2:35¼; 2:22¼.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT—SWEEPSTAKE. Value $305.

Ruth Brook, b. f., by Justice Brook, (Gartrell, Nassau)			2 1 1
Worthy Brook, b. c., by Justice Brook, (Thomas, Nassau)			1 2 2

Time—2:35¼; 2:35¼; 2:33¼.

2:09 TROT.

Walnut Maid, b. m., by Walnut Hall, (Eves, Delaware)			1 1
Letta Watts, b. m., by General Watts, (McDonald, Metropolitan)			2 2
Carmelita Hall, b. m., by Walnut Hall, (Sherman, Road Horse)			3 3

Time—2:18¼; 2:15¾.

2:15 TROT—FOR LEAGUE CUP.

North Spur, b. g., by San Francisco, (McDonald, Metropolitan)			1 1 1
Spriggan, br. g., by Baron McKinney, (Lovell, Metropolitan)			3 3 3
Kenneth, b. h., by Crystallian, (Moody, Delaware)			2 2 2
Miss Silver Todd, b. m., by Kentucky Todd, (Linnehan, Metropolitan)			4 4 4
May Boy, b. g., by Walnut Hall, (Harriman, Goshen)			5 ro
Jessie Watts, b. m., by General Watts, (Boylan, Road Horse)			6 ro
Merrie Harem, b. g., by Albingen, (Lovell, Metropolitan)			4 ro
Louis Guy, b. m., by Guyan Worthy, (A. S. Tompin, Goshen)			4 ro

Time—2:17¾; 2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:15¼.

2:16 PACE.

Flashing, bk. g., by Stormcliffe, (Gov. Metropolitan)			1 3 1
Countess Kopl, bk. m., by Fred Kopl, (Merkel, Nassau)			2 1 2
Buster R., ro. g., by Lightfoot, (Kuhns, Delaware)			3 2 3

Time—2:19¼; 2:25¼; 2:21¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Oregon Hall, b. g., by E. Hall, (McDonald, Metropolitan)			1 2 1
Madam Mac, b. m., by Expressive Mac, (Evers, Delaware)			3 1 2
Kentucky Marque, b. h., by Sir Marque, (Shoemaker, Nassau)			2 3 3
Billy Jackson, b. g., by [illegible] Patcher, (Kingsley, Metropolitan)			4 dis
The Weed, bk. g., by Rythmic Bell, (Early, Delaware)			dis

Time—2:13½; 2:11¾.

POINT SCORE.

Metropolitan, 13; Nassau, 9; Delaware, 7; Goshen, 4; Road Horse of New Jersey, 1.

FAST HEATS RULE IN CIRCUIT RACES

Allie Lou Trots Mile in 2:04½ and Goldie Todd Paces Two Heats in 2:04¾ at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—All attendance records at the North Randall Track Grand Circuit harness race meeting were broken today. The crowd jammed the stands and lawn and overflowed into all available spots.

The feature event of the card, the Ohio Stake, for 2:08 class trotters, was won by Brescia, a rank outsider in the betting. Brescia took the last two heats after Allie Lou had won the first heat in 2:04½, trotting the fastest heat of the year.

Charlie Penn, another outsider, took the first division of the 2:12 class trotting. Fenesta, the favorite, won in the second division.

Peter Coley, third choice, won the 2:16 class trot, and Goldie Todd, the favorite, took the 2:14 class pace in straight heats.

Goldie Todd paced the fastest two miles of the year, covering each of the first two heats in 2:04¾.

The summaries:

2:12 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse $1,200. First Division.

Charlie Penn, b. g., by Royal Penn, (Berry)			1	5 5 1
Mamie Locke, g. r. m., by Gordon Todd, (Geers)			3	2 1 2
Mary Ward, b. m., by John Ward, (Tears)			4	1 5 5
Mint Mark, b. h., by Binzen, (Lang)			2	3 4 ro
Dexter Sym, b. h., by Symboler, (Palin)			7	7 2 ro
Edith Carter, Dr. Elmore, and Carpathia also started.				

Time—2:07¾, 2:09¾, 2:10¾, 2:13.

2:12 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse $1,200. Second Division.

Fenesta D, blk. m., by San Francisco, (Murphy)			1	1 1
Harvest Tide, blk. m., by The Harvester, (McDonald)			3	2 2
Rozana Moore, b. m., by Oratorio, (Hedrick)			5	4 7
Jess Y., b. m., by Wilask, (Cox)			6	3 5
Jim Mac, — by Tod Mac, (Reed)			4	5 8

Eudora, Spier Luana, and Great Night also started.

Time—2:06¾, 2:07¾, 2:07¾.

THE OHIO, 2:08 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse, $3,000.

Brescia, br. m., by Bingara, (Stokes)			5	1 1
Allie Lou, b. m., by Kinney Lou, (Ward)			1	8 2
Hollywood Kate, ro. m., by Joe Dodge, (Dodge)			R	W E
Mary Coburn, ch. m., by Manrico, (Andrews)			2	4 5
Gentry C, ch. h., by Gentry Allerton, (Geers)			3	3 7

Stoute also started.

Stroute also started.

Time—2:04½, 2:06¾, 2:07¾.

2:16 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Peter Caley, b. g., by Peter The Great, (Valentine)			1	2 8 1
Viney Binger, b. m., by King Binger, (Swaim)			2	1 8 3
Binlon, b. m., by Binjolla, (Squires)			4	5 1 2
Kerrigan, b. h., by Axworthy, (Geers)			3	4 2 ro
Alacar B, b. g., by Alacar, (Myers)			5	3 5 7

Duty Bound, Bellini, Worth V, American Girl, Steiner Simpson, Lotta Watts, and J. W. also started.

Time—2:07¾, 2:07¾, 2:06¾, 2:12¾.

2:14 CLASS PACING.

Purse $1,200.

Goldie Todd, b. m., by Tod Mac, (Geers)			1	1 1
Miss Eagle, b. m., by Red Eagle, (Stokes)			3	8 7
Twister C., ch. h., by Sam Twister (Palin)			4	5 2
Cochato Banks, b. g., by Cochato, (Hedrick)			6	2 5
Ethel Knight, blk. m., by Midnight, (McDonald)			3	4 10

Lindie C., Abbe Bond, Nelly Fox, Hollywood Alice, Gold Quartz, The Druggist, Ado, Ananias II., and Axtied arlso started.

Time—2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:06¾.

EAST-WEST TEAMS READY.

Pairings for Title Tennis Matches Announced.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—The pairings for the East vs. West tennis championship, to be played on the courts of the Cincinnati Lawn Tennis Club tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, were announced here today. William T. Tilden, Jr., No. 1; R. Lindley Murray, No. 2; Ichyia Kumagae, No. 3; S. Howard Voshell, No. 4; Wallace Johnson, No. 5, and Vincent Richards, No. 6, will represent the East against William M. Johnston, No. 1; Samuel Hardy, No. 2; Ralph Burdick, No. 3; Robert Kinsey No. 4; A. L. Green, Jr., No. 5, and Axel Graven, No. 6, representing the West.

On tomorrow afternoon Kumagae will meet Burdick and Voshell will meet Kinsey in the first of the singles matches, while Tilden and Richards will meet Johnston and Hardy in the first of the doubles matches.

On Friday Murray will meet Hardy and Johnson will meet Green in the singles, while Voshell and Johnson will meet Burdick and Green in the doubles.

On Saturday Tilden will meet Johnston and Richards will meet Graven in the singles, while Murray and Kumagae will play Kinsey and Graven in the final set of doubles.

The team winning five matches will be declared the winner of the sectional title.

PINKERTON BACK AT TRACK.

Major Recovering Health and Retains Interest in Racing.

Major Allan Pinkerton of the American Expeditionary Force, who was gassed in France last year and who has been spending some months in Colorado, was a most welcome visitor at Aqueduct yesterday and spent the afternoon renewing old acquaintanceships. He was kept busy shaking hands with friends. Major Pinkerton is on the highway to a full recovery of health and vigor and expects to take as eager an interest in racing and breeding as he did before the war.

In Booger Red he owns one of the finest polo pony sires in America, and his stable at Bayshore has a number of hunters, capable of negotiating any country. Major Pinkerton last Autumn presented the Federal Government, through the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, the thoroughbred sire Duke of Ormonde, which is now located at one of the remount depots in the West, where he will be used to sire cavalry horses.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Midian, 110 pounds; Cormoran, 106; Pointex, 106; American Boy, 110; Walk the Plank, 106; *Clarabella, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and up; about two miles. The Dean, 135 pounds; Decisive, 138; Dave Campbell, 130; Saldeas, 140.

THIRD RACE.—The Voter Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Nightstick, 114 pounds; Arrah Go On, 120; Louise, 111; *Consolo, 114; Sir Kilts 24, 118; Startling, 115; Torchbearer, 118; Grimalkin, 100; Arnold, 112; Mary Maud, 105; Panaman, 104; Whimsy, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dwyer; for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Eternal, 121 pounds; Purchase, 118; Sir Barton, 127; Crystal Ford, 109; Cirrus, 109; Questionaire, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. G. M. Miller, 113 pounds; *Sweepiet, 90; Millrace, 106; Little Cottage, 115; *Virago, 90; *Appleton Wiske, 108; Poacher, 113; Poor Butterfly, 110; Hubbub, 111; Benevolent, 110; Dealer, 102; *Pedro, 108; *Jean of Arc, 92; Mallee, 106; Favour, 110; *Goldvale, 90; Buckboard, 111; Glory Belle, 108; Poilu, 100; Plantarede, 100; Starter, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Phantom Maid, 100 pounds; Natural Bridge, 110; Ballet Dancer 2d, 105; Cromwell, 108; Cause, 115; Herodias, 105; Ormonde, 100; Frogtown, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MISS WAGNER STARTS WELL.

Wins in Two Rounds of Eastern New York Tennis Tourney.

Miss Marie Wagner, playing-through champion, started auspiciously in defense of her women's Eastern New York State tennis championship title yesterday in the opening day's play of the annual tournament on the courts of the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club at Pleasantville, N. Y. Miss Wagner captured two matches in the second and third rounds, after passing through the opening round on a bye.

The title-holder engaged in her first match in the morning when she clashed with Mrs. L. G. Morris in the second round. Miss Wagner was not forced to her utmost, but despite this gave flashes of her top form in overwhelming her rival by the convincing scores of 6-0, 6-2. Mrs. Morris won the doubles championship last year while paired with Mrs. Homer Stuart Green. It was expected, therefore, that Mrs. Morris would give the singles champion a hard test. The overwhelming rout of Mrs. Morris by Miss Wagner was somewhat of a surprise.

Mrs. Paul Martin opposed the singles champion in the third round, but was unable to muster an appreciable offensive against Miss Wagner, who took the match in straight sets at scores of 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Martin had previously gone through the closest and most interesting of the singles matches before tackling Miss Wagner. In the second round Mrs. Martin and Mrs. G. B. Stanwix battled through three stiffly contested sets before the former was finally returned the winner. The first set went to Mrs. Stanwix by 6-2 after an interesting session which was marked by frequent rallies by both racquet wielders. Mrs. Stanwix played more strongly in the second set, and managed to annex the set, 6-4, drawing on even terms with her rival. The third and deciding set was bitterly fought and went into extra games, but Mrs. Martin ended the play in her favor by 7-5, earning her way into the third round. This, incidentally, was the only extra set match in the singles competition.

Miss E. Whiteley went safely through the first and second rounds, but in the third flight was forced to bow to Mrs. Edward Raymond. Miss Whiteley defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan in the first round by 6-1, 6-2. This was the only match contested in this round, the remainder of the players advancing by means of byes. In the second round Miss Whiteley continued her winning career when she disposed of Miss Ruth Hobbs by scores of 6-3, 6-4. Her activity in these two matches had its effect on Miss Whiteley's play in the third round against Mrs. Raymond, and the latter won in straight sets by scores of 6-4, 6-2.

The semi-final round in the competition for the doubles title was reached and it showed Miss Wagner, partnered with Mrs. Percy M. Wilbourn, among the survivors. This combination defeated Miss Whiteley and Mrs. Duncan in the first round by 6-1, 6-0 and in the second round Miss Wagner and Mrs. Wilbourn triumphed over Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Miss Humphries, by 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. L. G. Morris, a member of the winning combination last year, was eliminated in this round. Mrs. Morris was teamed with Miss Gertrude Della Torre and the team fell before Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. G. B. Chapman after the only three-set match of the doubles play. The scores which gave Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Chapman the victory were 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

An effort will be made to complete the singles matches with morning and afternoon competition today and it is planned to start the mixed doubles play as soon as the singles are finished.

The summaries:

EASTERN NEW YORK STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss E. Whiteley defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. Percy M. Wilbourn, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. Newton, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Marjorie Straiem, 6—0, 6—0; Miss E. Whiteley defeated Miss Lois Hobbs, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. G. B. Stanwix 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Samuel Waring, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Edward V. Lynch defeated Miss Elsie Vlault, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round—Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss E. Whiteley, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Paul Martin, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Doubles Championship.—First Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Percy M. Wilbourn defeated Miss E. Whiteley and Miss A. M. Duncan, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Samuel Waring defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss Chapman, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Percy M. Wilbourn defeated Miss Humphries and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—8, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. G. B. Chapman defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. Edward V. Lynch defeated Miss Marjorie Straiem and Mrs. Newton, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles Championship.—Second Round—Francis T. Hunter and J. Ostendorf defeated Herbert Forster and A. van Bernuth, 7—5, 6—4; H. R. Hathaway and Roland Raymond defeated Walter Toussaint and George Garbe, 6—2, 6—6, 6—3.

MANY INVITED TO PLAY.

Prominent Racquet Wielders Asked to Compete at Seabright.

The annual invitation tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club will be held on the club courts from Monday, July 28, to Saturday, Aug. 2, inclusive.

The following players are among those invited to compete in the "Loss and Quit Singles and Doubles": Fred B. Alexander, Frank T. Anderson, Leonard Beekman, Karl H. Behr, Craig Biddle, G. Colket Caner, William J. Clothier, Alfred S. Dabney, Willis E. Davis, Conrad B. Doyle, G. F. Gardner, Jr., Charles Garland, Clarence J. Griffin, Walter Merrill Hall, Richard Harte, Francis T. Hunter, Frederick C. Inman, Harry C. Johnson, Wallace F. Johnson, William M. Johnston, Selichiro Kashio, Ichiya Kumagae, Edward P. Larned, William A. Larned, Robert Le Roy, Raymond D. Little, Alvin H. Man, Jr., Dean Mathey, R. Lindley Murray, Nathaniel W. Niles, Theodore R. Pell, Bernon S. Prentice, Vincent Richards, Harold Taylor, H. A. Throckmorton, William T. Tilden, S. H. Voshell, Holcombe Ward, Watson M. Washburn, R. Norris Williams, George Wrenn, Robert D. Wrenn, Beals C. Wright.

The club has established "The Seabright Bowl" for singles and "The Seabright Bowls" for doubles, to be played for annually at Seabright. These bowls must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, by a player or team to become the property of such player or team. Winners will be required to play through the tournament. The names of the winners of each year will be inscribed on the respective bowls, and on shields placed in the clubhouse.

The winners and runners-up in this year's events will be given the standard United States National Lawn Tennis Association medals.

N. Y. A. C. to Close Boxing Season.

The New York A. C. will close its amateur boxing season with a tournament to be conducted July 21 in the Mercury Foot gymnasium. The program provides for competition in three classes, as follows: 118, 125, and 145 pounds. In addition to these regular class contests, a number of special bouts will probably be arranged. One of the special bouts will bring together Harvey Bright, one of the district's foremost 125-pound boxers, and Irving Levine of the Pastime A. C.

Boxing Club is Abandoned.

The Penns Grove A. A. of Penns Grove, N. J., has been converted into a box and basket factory and saw mill. The arena was never a success from a promotional standpoint, and this fact caused J. K. Duffy to dispose of it.

THREE PAIRS TIE IN GOLF MATCHES

Record Field of Players Competes in Preliminary to Metropolitan Open Championship.

The largest field that ever favored a Metropolitan Golf Association preliminary day to its open championship tournament gathered at the North Shore Country Club yesterday. There were 178 players in all, contestants competing in four-ball affairs, amateurs and professionals being partners. This resulted in a triple tie between H. S. Lake and Mike Brady, Thomas Harmon and George Bowden, and Peter Harmon and Will Macfarlane, with scores of 70.

With many of the best players in the East on hand, the wonder is that even lower totals were not returned. Par for the layout is 72, and in the open championship, which will start today, the chances are that some of the contestants will get as low as that if not better. As is often the case, on a first day, golfers failed to do as well as in practice. There was Gardiner W. White, the Nassau amateur, who had a 71 the day before, yet the best he and Jim Maiden could do yesterday was 86-38-73. Walter Hagen, the national open champion, playing with A. Narelle of Siwaney, had a 72, which was the best ball of their side.

That the Harmon brothers have plenty of golf in their systems was shown yesterday. Peter Harmon, recent winner of the metropolitan junior title, proved a worthy helpmate for Macfarlane, the first named saving two shots at the first hole, where he got a 4, the professional taking 6. Again at the twelfth, Harmon saved a stroke for his side with a 4. Macfarlane made the round himself in 70.

Their card was as follows:

Out .....4 4 4 5 3 4 4 3 3 —34
In .....5 4 4 3 4 4 5 3 4—36—70

Long before Brady and his partner, Lake, finished, many predicted that this pair would get under 70. They certainly had a fine opportunity, going out in 33, Brady himself reaching the turn in 35. Coming back they equaled par until the fourteenth, where a stroke was lost, but that was practically the only slip on the inward journey. The card was as follows:

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—33
In .....3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—37—70

In the open championship, which will get under way this morning, the early pairs are scheduled to start at 8:30. Many of the contestants believe that 300 will be beaten on the eighteen holes, and if it is the North Shore officials will be greatly surprised, as they consider their course one of the most difficult in the metropolitan district. In yesterday's preliminary, the entertaining club gave first, second, and third prizes, amounting to $50, $30, and $20 respectively, for the professionals, while their amateur partners received plate. Professionals split the money.

Scores yesterday were as follows:

	Out.	In.	Tot.
H. S. Lake and Mike Brady	33	37	70
Thomas Harmon and Geo. Bowden	36	34	70
Peter Harmon and Will Macfarlane	34	36	70
S. R. Hollander and T. McNamara	36	35	71
F. Ladd and James West	36	36	72
W. H. Follett and R. Andrews	36	36	72
Frank Hayes and Jas. Crossman	37	35	72
D. F. Shea and Isaac Mackie	36	36	72
G. W. White and James Maiden	33	35	73
Maxwell and A. Hemmenway	37	36	73
Mark Townsend and Peter O'Hara	35	39	74
Fred Hill and Jack Holly	37	37	74
F. A. Proal and Pat Doyle	38	37	75
F. Wheaney and W. B. Robinson	38	37	75
R. Burgess and Louis Tellier	39	36	75
H. Maxwell and Jack Williams	38	38	76
J. A. Montgomery and W. Reid	38	38	76
R. Rockwell and Geo. McLean	37	39	76
L. Goodwin and J. Pirie	37	39	76
F. F. Bach and Dan Mackie	38	38	76
H. Leopold and Jack Mackie	38	39	77
J. Scheuer and F. C. Canausa	37	40	77
J. Shaw and W. H. Maiden	36	41	77
L. G. Spindler and Tom Boyd	40	37	77
H. B. Allen and J. L. Crabbe	40

CHARGE KIDNAPPING TO BISBEE LEADERS

Warrants Are Issued for Sixty-four of Arizona's Prominent Men.

I. W. W. ALLEGED VICTIMS

Decision Still Pending in Supreme Court on Previous Indictments in 1917 Strike.

BISBEE, ARIZ., July 9.—Sixty-four men, many of them prominent locally and over the State, were named defendants in complaints filed today charging kidnapping and assault in connection with the deportation of more than 1,100 alleged members of the I. W. W. and their sympathizers July 12, 1917. The complaints were filed before Judge W. C. Jacks of Douglas, who came here for that purpose.

Several hundred more complaints will be filed in the next few days, said Assistant County Attorney Roark. "I will file complaints personally in case the plaintiffs do not put in an appearance," he added.

Preliminary hearings were set for 2 P. M. July 11, at Douglas, in Judge Jacks's Court. Bond was fixed at $2,000 each. The following men were among those for whom warrants were issued today:

J. C. Greenway, General Manager Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, resident of Bisbee ten years; served as Lieutenant Colonel A. E. F.; awarded Croix de Guerre and D. S. M.

M. C. Cunningham, President of Bank of Bisbee, well-known financier of Arizona.

Dr. N. C. Bledsoe, chief physician of the C. and A. Mines, resident Bisbee ten years; now City Councilman.

J. J. Bowen, member County Highway Commission and former County Supervisor.

Sam Frankenburg, dry goods merchant and banker.

H. C. Wheeler, resident of Tombstone and former Sheriff; held office at the time of deportations; Captain A. E. F.

J. C. Ryan, County Highway Engineer and former Assistant State Engineer.

Herald Sherman, chief consulting engineer, Copper Queen mines.

H. E. Wooten, hardware merchant and plumber.

James Henderson, lumber dealer, first Marshal of the city of Bisbee.

Allie Howe, Deputy Sheriff, former probation officer.

J. B. Angius, grocer.

Arthur Houle, Lowell, manager Dann mine.

Phil Tovrea, Bisbee, butcher.

Biddy Doyle of Bisbee, hotel man, former Deputy Sheriff.

Bassett Watkins, Bisbee City Councilman; former City Marshal.

L. L. Gilman, Morenci, manager Copper Queen Mines at Morenci.

J. O. Walker, Lowell, superintendent mines.

W. P. Sims, Bisbee, dentist, chairman State Board of Dentist Examiners.

Ever since July 21, 1917, when 1,186 mine workers and their alleged sympathisers were forcibly driven from Bisbee the deportations have been a source of discussion in this State and throughout the West. After the deportations, the United States grand jury indicted twenty-five prominent men in Arizona, copper company officials, county officers and private citizens on charges of conspiracy to deprive private citizens of their constitutional rights. On December 3 last Judge William W. Morrow, of San Francisco, sitting in the United States District Court at Tucson, quashed the indictments when the trial was called. The United States Government immediately appealed from Judge Morrow's decision and today the case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The deportations grew out of the strike of copper miners called in the Warren copper mining district by the Industrial Workers of the World, but not sanctioned by the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Men. The strike continued until July 13, when the deportations took place. Armed with revolvers, the Deputies that Sheriff Wheeler had sworn in as officers of the law seized all persons who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves and who would not promise to return to work in the mines, and marched them to the Bisbee baseball park, where they were confined in a stockade until the roundup was completed at noon. During the deportations two persons were killed, a member of a committee of citizens being shot in attempting to compel the deportation of one workman and the workman, in turn, being killed by the committee.

When the roundup had been completed the prisoners were loaded into cattle cars and freight cars and taken first to Columbus, N. M., and later the train was hauled back to the desert station of Hermanas, a dozen miles west of Columbus. During the trip the deported men alleged they had no food. Armed guards rode on top of the cars, their rifles across their knees. At Hermanas the United States Army took charge of the deported men and removed them in a body to the military camp at Columbus, where they were cared for until the Fall, when the refugee camp was closed and the men dispersed.

10,805 TROOPS RETURN.

Verdun Minstrels Entertained Soldiers on Transport Nansemond.

Naval transports arriving yesterday brought home 10,805 troops, among them the 802d Pioneer Infantry, a negro organization, containing the Verdun Minstrels, led by "Rockpile" Johnson, a cymbal clasher of reputed rare attainments. Also on the Nansemond with the pioneer infantrymen was Ensign Frank Monroe Upton of Denver, a Congressional Medal of Honor man.

The Nansemond left Brest on June 28, and had a smooth run. The steamship had scarcely cleared port when up through the hatches came syncopation and jazz produced by the Johnsonites. Ship's officers declared that it was the most musical trip of the boat, for the jazzing, happy negro lads, knowing that every minute brought them nearer home, sang or played practically every minute of the way.

Upton was decorated with the Congressional medal for risking his life in rescuing a drowning seaman from the waters of Quiberon Bay, France, on April 17, 1918. Ensign Upton was a member of the crew of a destroyer which went to the aid of the crew of the American freighter Florence H., which blew up in the bay. The freighter was loaded with 500 tons of TNT, and boxes of the explosive were bursting all about the bay as the destroyer darted in and out, picking up the crew. Although there was the chance that one of the boxes might explode at any minute, Upton dived over the side and pulled a seaman aboard the destroyer.

Other ships besides the Nansemond to arrive were the Marica and Re d'Italia, from Marseilles, and the Santa Olivia and Deepwater, from Bordeaux.

CATHOLIC LEGION LOSES.

Court Rules Against Society in Suit for Insurance.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Catholic Benevolent Legion, which has been organized forty years, has no power to increase the assessments against one class of members in favor of another, nor to reduce the amount agreed upon as death benefits. The decision affects thousands of members of the organization throughout the State. The order has 324 local councils in the country and hundreds of thousands of members.

The question at issue was taken into court by Mrs. Mary Kennedy of 329 East Ninety-third Street, a daughter of Michael Dooley, who became a member in 1893, with $1,000 benefit. Before his death in 1917 the organization decided that benefits to be paid to members who joined before 1904 were to be reduced to $534 because of State Insurance Department orders requiring the organization to increase the reserve fund set aside for the payment of benefits.

Mrs. Kennedy tested the case, and Justice Page said the society could not require members who had joined before 1904 to contribute to a fund for the benefit of persons who became members subsequently.

James McCreery & Co.

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For Men & Young Men

We are placing on sale **today** the entire surplus stock of one of New York's high grade manufacturing tailors.

At One Price:

$34.50

regularly worth

$40 and $45

"What kind of suits are in the group?" you ask. Briefly, every conceivable summer style and material. There are Single and Double-Breasted—the Single, with one, two or three buttons; the Double, with the new two-button effect. There are Belted backs and Plain backs. There are Half, Quarter and Full Linings. There are high-waisted models and models with the waist-line seam. There are Worsteds (finished and unfinished), Cheviots, Cassimeres and Flannels. There are Light patterns and Dark patterns. There are Plains and Solids. There are even some suits that are silk-trimmed. So there you have the whole inventory in a paragraph!

MEN'S HIGH AND LOW SHOES
At the Following Reductions:

Our $7.50 to $10 Shoes..... **$6.85**
Our $10 to $13 Shoes..... **$9.25**

Three Elevators to the Men's Clothes Store in the 5th Ave. Arcade.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Stout Men
Can Be Fitted
In Cool Summer Suits
At The John David Shop

Cool Comfort With Prepossessing Style, A Rare Partnership In Suits For The Portly Figure. All Colorings And Patternings Of Tropic-Type Worsteds, Flannels And Tweeds, Two Garments or Three. Each Irregular-Size Suit Is Just As Smartly Cut, Draped And Fitted As Those For Regular Figures, $35, $40, $45 And $50



JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Stout Men
Can Be Fitted
In Cool Union Suits
At The John David Shop

A Full Complement Of Large Sizes In Rockinchair Union Suits, Patterned And Tailored With The Same Solicitude As For Regular Figures. Available In Nainsook Checks, $1.75; Mesh Striped Madras, $2.00; Plaid Handkerchief Lawn, $2.50; Featherweight SilkyMulle, $2.50; Silk Striped Madras, $3.50; Jacquard Silk And Cotton Figures, $4; Japanese Pure Silk Habutai, $7.50, Of Finest Quality.



OUR WAR EXPENSE IS 30 BILLIONS

Secretary Glass Reports on Nation's Finances During the Period of Hostilities.

TAXES PAID 29 PER CENT.

Revenues Other Than Borrowed Money Reached a Total of $9,384,000,000.

PLANS NO MORE LOANS NOW

Further Issues Unlikely for Four Years Until Victory Notes Mature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The manner in which the United States provided the finances necessary for participation in the world war during the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, was set forth today by Secretary Glass, who made public a letter he has sent to Senator Penrose of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Representative Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Mr. Glass reiterates that he has no intention of floating another popular Liberty or Victory Loan, and expresses the belief that the situation from now on can be met by the flotation of short-term notes to financial institutions at not more than 4½ per cent. interest, provided means for obtaining money by taxation is not curtailed abruptly and that strict economy is practiced. To this extent, at least, his letter indicated that he was not in favor of immediate and radical reduction of tax rate schedules.

Mr. Glass puts the total of war-time expenditures of the Government at $32,427,469,054, of which, he said, $30,177,000,000 was chargeable directly to the war, without deducting $9,102,285,015 in foreign loans, practically all of which is guaranteed by the Allies.

He shows that the total revenues from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, are $9,384,278,708. These revenues do not include installments on income and excess profits taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, which are yet to be paid.

Two installments of these taxes, which the law provided might be paid quarterly instead of in a lump sum, have been paid, and the total income from these sources up to date is $2,760,311,305. It is estimated that another $3,000,000,000 will be derived from this source, which will about equalize the floating debt in the form of Treasury certificates as of June 30, which was a little more than $3,000,000,000.

Income Rose to Billion a Month.

The report shows that in three months—months when payments under income and excess profits were due—the revenues passed the $1,000,000,000 mark since April 6, 1917. These months were June, 1918, when income and profits taxes brought $1,786,647,885 into the Treasury, and the total revenues from taxation were $1,931,772,013; March, 1919, when the first quarterly payment of income and profits taxes totalled $1,129,321,269, and the total of all revenues was $1,197,248,946, and June, 1919, when income and profits taxes totalled $971,605,866, and the total revenues were $1,181,309,563.

During the months of April and May, 1919, between the two set periods for payments of income and profits taxes, there were collected in revenues, respectively, $422,552,300 and $279,262,210. These figures include $107,696,034 in income and profits taxes in April and $50,618,139 in May, which were not included in the totals of the prescribed quarterly payment dates of March 15 and June 15.

The tremendous jump in taxation is brought out vividly by the report. For instance, revenues jumped from $3,664,595,864 in 1918 and to $5,152,257,136 in 1919, and the latter figure did not include about $3,000,000 in income and profits taxes, assessed on business done in 1918, but which is yet to come into the Treasury under the quarterly payment system.

The total actually assessed, therefore, against 1918 business was about $8,150,000,000, or at least $700,000,000 more than twice the total paid in for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Secretary Glass's Summary.

Secretary Glass, in his letter to Representative Fordney, said:

"I take pleasure in handing you herewith for your information and that of the Committee on Ways and Means the following statements:

"A. Preliminary financial statement of the United States Government for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

"B. Preliminary statement of the public debt on June 30, 1919.

"C. Statement showing classified receipts, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

"D. Statement showing classified disbursements, exclusive of the principal of the public debt; by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

"Expenditures in the month of June just ended amounted in round figures to $800,000,000, or less than for any month since September, 1917.

"Expenditures for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $18,514,000,000.

Expenditures for the war period amounted to $32,427,000,000 and of these more than $9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent., were met out of tax receipts and other revenues, the borrowed money, although payment of nearly half of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year, 1919, has not yet been made, such payment being deferred until the fiscal year, 1920.

"In this calculation no deduction is made of expenditures for loans to the Allies, which on June 30 amounted to $3,102,000,000, or for other investments, such as ships, stocks of the War Finance Corporation, bonds of the Federal Land Banks, &c.

$30,177,000,000 Spent in War.

"If we assume that the expenditures of the Government on a peace basis would have been at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, or for the period under discussion of nearly twenty-seven months would have equalled $2,250,000,000, then we may estimate the gross cost of the war to June 30, 1919, at $30,177,000,000.

"The gross public debt (without any deduction for loans to the Allies or other investments) amounted on June 30, 1919, to $25,484,000,000. Of this sum only $3,634,000,000 was in the form of Treasury Certificates, or floating debt such certificates more than $608,000,000 matured or were reduced on July 1, 1919, and were paid out of the net balance in the general fund on June 30, 1919, which amounted to $1,251,000,000. Deducting the certificates last referred to, the floating debt on June 30, 1919, was little more than $3,000,000,000, which is roughly the estimated amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 and of the deferred installments of the Victory Loan subscriptions.

"In the announcement given to the press on April 14, 1919 of the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan, I made the following statement with reference to financing the future requirements of the Government:

"'This will be the last Liberty loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other incomes can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans.'

"I confirm the statement above quoted. The decision then taken has been fully sustained by the experience of the last three months.

"The successful flotation of the Victory loan and the adjustment of the amount and terms of the issue have resulted as I hoped they would, in a strong market at about par for these notes, without the necessity of Government support, and in an improving market for the bonds of the second, third, and fourth Liberty loans, evidenced not only by the firm market quotations, but by strong undercurrents of investment buying, which give reason for the hope that, with the continuance of favorable general conditions, there will be consistent appreciation in the market prices of these bonds.

"I do not now think it will be wise to make any further issues of long-term bonds before the maturity of redemption of the Victory notes, when there will have been such an interval in Government offerings of all kinds as must inevitably result in marked improvement of the market prices of the existing issues, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they are selling, and consequent assurance that the Government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms.

Plans to Meet Needs of 1920.

"It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920.

"But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issues of bonds or notes already sold, and so small a part is unfunded, that I confidently expect that the Government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the Government.

"It will not be desirable to fund all the certificates of Indebtedness, for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of income and profits tax installments not only furnishes a means of financing the requirements of the Government temporarily on easy terms, but constitutes an almost necessary financial expedient to enable the taxpayer to save and to prepare gradually for the great tax payments, and the collecting machinery of the Government of the great strain which would be imposed upon it if these tax installments had to be paid on a single day without such preparation.

Urges Economy by the Nation.

"I need scarcely say to you that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people, and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations and peoples of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the Allies who fought and won the war with us, as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest.

"I am writing a similar letter to the Hon. Boise Penrose, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

"It has seemed to me only proper at the end of the last fiscal year of the war period to lay these facts and opinions before the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Finance Committee, which bear so large a measure of responsibility for the war loan legislation; and I ask that the public also, since they vitally concern the millions of Americans whose purchases of Government securities, and tax payments, made this record of war finance possible.

CARTER GLASS."

Receipts and Expenditures.

Here are the totals of receipts and disbursements for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, on the basis of daily Treasury statements:

RECEIPTS.

Net balance in the general fund April 5, 1917	$92,317,710.27
Receipts, exclusive of principal of public debt, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	9,384,278,708.22
Public debt receipts, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	48,385,572,063.47
Total	$57,862,168,481.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements, exclusive of principal of public debt, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	$32,427,469,054.72
Public debt disbursements, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	24,183,034,599.70
Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	1,251,664,827.54
Total	$57,862,168,481.96

These tables are presented by the Treasury Department under the heading, "Public debt and expenditures":

Total disbursements for war period	$32,427,469,054.72
Total receipts for war period, exclusive of principal public debt	9,384,278,708.22
Excess of disbursements over receipts for war period	23,043,190,346.50
Total gross debt June 30, 1919	25,484,556,160.03
Total gross debt Apr. 5, 1917	1,281,968,096.28
Gross debt increase for war period	24,202,587,463.77
Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	1,251,664,827.54
Net balance in the general fund April 5, 1917	92,317,710.27
Net increase in balance in general fund	1,159,347,117.27
Net debt increase for war period	23,043,190,346.50

Receipts Outside War Loans.

There is presented also a statement showing receipts in detail of the United States Government exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months, from April 6, 1917 to June 30, 1919. The recapitulation is as follows:

Customs—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$65,210,500.96
Fiscal year, 1918	179,908,388.49
Fiscal year, 1919	184,457,967.39
Total since April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	$429,666,751.84
Income and profits tax—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$146,533,426.49
Fiscal year, 1918	2,314,006,291.84
Fiscal year, 1919	3,018,783,687.29
Total	$5,479,323,405.62
Miscellaneous internal revenue—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$322,764,537.75
Fiscal year, 1918	672,024,020.27
Fiscal year, 1919	1,296,801,291.67
Total	$2,491,293,849.69
Miscellaneous revenue—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$31,286,970.82
Fiscal year, 1918	202,513,814.82
Fiscal year, 1919	646,139,700.05
Total	$969,940,485.69
Panama Canal—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,643,271.07
Fiscal Year, 1918	6,006,854.28
Fiscal year, 1919	6,374,390.03
Total	$14,054,215.38

The total of all these receipts combined are as follows:

April 6, 1917, to April 30, 1917	$247,428,707.09
Fiscal year 1918	3,464,582,894.70
Fiscal year 1919	5,152,257,136.48
Grand total	$9,384,278,708.22

Table of Disbursements.

Another table presents the classified disbursements of the United States Government, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, on the basis of daily Treasury statements. The recapitulation follows:

ORDINARY.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$317,118,665.90
Fiscal year 1918	7,874,386,324.91
Fiscal year 1919	14,035,648,739.63
Total	$22,127,203,730.52

FOREIGN LOANS.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$985,000,000.00
Fiscal year 1918	4,738,020,750.00
Fiscal year 1919	3,479,355,265.50
Total	$9,102,285,015.50

OTHER SPECIAL.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$13,787,962.56
Fiscal year 1918	84,246,354.75
Fiscal year 1919	50,773,940.45
Total	$197,890,208.64

The total of these disbursements combined is as follows:

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,215,886,628.55
Fiscal year 1918	12,696,702,471.75
Fiscal year 1919	18,514,870,993.05
Grand total	$32,427,469,054.72

Public Debt and Liberty Loans.

Here is the preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States Government June 30, 1919:

Bonds:	
Consols of 1930	$300,724,650.00
Loan of 1925	118,489,900.00
Panamas of 1916-36	48,954,180.00
Panamas of 1918-38	25,947,400.00
Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds	28,804,500.00
Postal savings bonds	11,340,960.00
Total	$583,359,990.00
First Liberty Loan	$1,964,790,750.00
Second Liberty Loan	3,806,464,962.00
Third Liberty Loan	3,808,580,257.50
Fourth Liberty Loan	6,794,704,557.00
Total	$16,364,228,613.50
Total bonds	$17,137,686,603.50
Notes—	
Victory Liberty Loan	3,467,940,856.50
Treasury certificates—	
Loan and tax	3,275,000,000.00
Pittman Act	178,723,000.00
Special issues	182,494,490.00
Total	$3,634,217,490.00
War Savings Certificates, (net cash receipts)	806,025,121.45
Old debt on which interest has ceased	2,355,250.28
Noninterest bearing debt	286,852,788.07
Total gross debt	$25,484,556,160.03

ROBBED OF $5,000 IN GEMS.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips of Carry-On Club Reports Theft.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips, President of the Carry-On Club at 21 East Thirty-eighth Street, was robbed of jewelry valued at more than $5,000 on Tuesday morning. This was made known yesterday when a notice was posted near the letter box of the brownstone house which offered a reward of $500 to the "person living in the house" who would return the missing gems.

The jewelry, consisting of four diamond rings set in platinum and a large platinum bar pin containing eighteen diamonds, had been placed on the chiffonier at 1:30 Tuesday morning when Mrs. Phillips and a friend, Miss Grace Ruthford of Washington, went to the club to sleep. Mrs. Phillips said last night that she usually goes to her Summer home at Fairfield, Conn., after her duties are finished at the house, but having been at a theatre party and then to dinner that night, she remained in New York.

Her room is on the first floor, directly behind the club's office, and entrance to it is possible only through a door at the rear of the office. It is Mrs. Phillips's belief that the intruder went through the two open doors and took the gems from the chiffonier which is directly alongside the entrance. Miss Rutherford, she said, also had rings and other jewelry valued at about the same amount, but these were lying on another chiffonier at the further end of the bedroom, thus being out of reach.

When Mrs. Phillips arose at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning she noticed that her jewels were gone, and she immediately notified the police. Detective Jenkins of the West Thirtieth Street precinct was assigned to the case.

There were forty lodgers, all of whom are permanently disabled, being former service men in the army, navy, or the marine corps. They pay $10 a week for their subsistence, the rest being added by the Government and by the directors of the house. It is under the supervision of the Federal Board for Vocational Training.

The reward notice which was posted yesterday reads as follows:

"Five hundred dollars reward to any person living in this house who finds or returns the jewelry of Mrs. Wendell Phillips which disappeared on Tuesday, July 8. No questions will be asked."

HYLAN DEFENDS POLICE.

Says Protection Was Not Asked for Carnegie Hall Meeting on July 4.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday to Albert de Silver of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, 41 Union Square, in which he declared that police protection for a meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of July 4 had not been requested. The Mayor's letter follows:

July 9, 1919.

Albert de Silver, Esq., National Civil Liberties Bureau, 41 Union Square, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 3, in which you infer that a meeting was canceled by the management of Carnegie Hall because the New York police force was unable to afford adequate protection to an important public meeting, is received.

If the police had been requested, adequate protection would have been provided. If your association had applied directly to the Police Commissioner for protection or had made inquiries regarding the story that you were told by some one that the police could not give adequate protection, you would have been told that no request had been made, and would have received all the necessary protection. No doubt the misleading statements about police protection given out. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

In a letter to the Mayor Mr. de Silver said his organization had been unable to get adequate protection for the holding of the meeting.

WALES IS INDISPOSED.

Nevertheless, He Is Expected to Carry Out Plans to Visit Canada.

LONDON, July 9, (via Montreal.)—Although the Prince of Wales is somewhat indisposed at present, there is no likelihood that his indisposition will interfere with his proposed visit to Canada, according to information received by the Canadian press. The Prince has been especially active lately, and the chill from which he is now suffering is attributed partly to exhaustion.

The Duke of Connaught, former Governor General of Canada, has likewise been ordered by his physicians to take things more easily for the time being.

To Frame Law for Roads' Return.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Chairman Cummins, of the Senate Commerce Committee, announced today the appointment of a sub-committee consisting of himself and Senators Poindexter of Washington, and Kellogg, Minnesota, Republicans, and Robinson, Arkansas, and Pomerene, Ohio, Democrats, to consider and formulate legislation looking to the return of the railroads to private ownership. The sub-committee will begin work within a short time.

Whitney Buys Skeel Estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—Caspar Whitney, the writer, has purchased the Roswell Skeel estate in South Broadway. It contains ten acres and a homestead and adjoins Lyndhurst, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. It is assessed at $50,000. Mr. Whitney will move here about Sept. 1.

New Hope Is Now Seen for Ireland in the Inquiry Into Federalism

DUBLIN, July 9.—The proposed inquiry into the possibilities of federalism for the whole United Kingdom, it is believed here in well-informed circles, will be furthered by the Government.

It is said that such an inquiry would furnish a breathing space during which the act suspending the Irish Home Rule bill would be further extended.

Two proposals looking to the examination in Parliament of federalism or something akin to it have been made recently.

The House of Commons on June 4, after a debate of two days, adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to examine and report upon the creation of subordinate legislatures. A second suggestion along this line, was made on July 4 in the House of Commons by Major Waldorf Astor, who announced that a committee would be set up to make a full inquiry into the whole problem of legislative evolution in the United Kingdom.

The Irish Home Rule Act, passed May 25, 1914, never became effective. It was put on the statute books, but was suspended during the war by an act adopted Sept. 15.

SEE GAIN TO IRISH IN DELAY AT PARIS

Walsh and Dunne Give Out Part of Report on Errand to Europe.

ASSAIL PEACE CONFERENCE

Say Lloyd George Fought "Craftily to Retain and Acquire Territory."

Frank P. Walsh, former Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, and Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, who returned to this country on Tuesday after having spent several weeks in Paris and Ireland on behalf of Irish independence, held a long conference yesterday with Eamonn De Valera, first "President of the Irish Republic;" Harry J. Bolapd, Member of Parliament for South Roscommon, and Dr. Patrick McCarton, first "envoy" of the republic to this country. They discussed the report to be made to the Irish Race Convention which elected the two delegates at Philadelphia, and laid plans for the furtherance of the Irish cause in this country and at Paris.

The commissioners gave out the first section of the official report after the conference. It opens with a statement that when the American Commission on Irish Independence was sent to Paris by the Irish Race Convention it was believed that there was being held in Paris a Peace Conference, and that this conference was composed, in the language of President Wilson, "not of diplomats and statesmen, nor even of governments, but of people, through chosen representatives:"

"It was assumed," the report continues, "that in accordance with the declared principles for the assertion of which America entered the war—first outstanding one being the right of all peoples to determine the form of government under which they should live—any small nation might submit its case to this forum, show that it came within the principles proclaimed, and secure as a matter of strict right, international recognition of its independent status.

"As a matter of fact there has been no such body in existence.

Compared to Corporation.

"Here are the facts: The Peace Conference, about seventy in number, had but five meetings until the Germans came into the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles to sign the peace terms. The Peace Conference, as a whole, could well be likened to the stockholders of a corporation, having nothing whatever to do with the management of the affairs of the company, but represented by a Board of Directors, the latter passing upon all questions of policy and transacting all of the business of the concern.

"There was set up by the full Peace Conference a Committee of Ten to conduct its affairs, arrive if possible at tentative agreement, and report to the whole body. But this Committee of Ten, so far as a searching investigation and analysis disclose, has performed no duty of importance since its formation; but out of it came a Committee of Four, consisting of President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, and Prime Ministers Orlando and Lloyd George. This committee conducted all of the business of the Peace Conference, although the Committee of Ten continued a perfunctory existence until the signing of the peace terms on the 28th ult.

"This Committee of Ten might well have been compared to the nominal directors of a corporation, with full legal powers, but accepting without question the will and direction of a powerful minority of directors, who, as a matter of fact, exercise complete control.

Four Controlled Parleys.

"The Committee of Four was, to all practical intents and purposes, the entire conference. It met in secret, and its work consisted of fixing amounts of reparations, laying down economic and military terms to enemy belligerents, changing frontiers, dividing territory, making engagements and agreements affecting future relations of the victorious powers, transferring peoples to new rulers, nucleating its work in articles of peace for signature by victors and vanquished, devoting a portion of its time to the creation of a proposed covenant for a league of nations.

"At no time, so far as we were advised, did it pass upon any questions of right affecting small nations at the initiative or appeal of such nations or their peoples, though appeals of this character were numerous.

"No such small nation of its own initiative ever obtained an oral hearing.

"No abstract principle of right ever was declared at the instance of any such small nation.

"Large amounts of territory were transferred from one sovereignty to another; the rulers of many millions of people have been changed; in some instances new states have been carved out; but all of this has been merely incidental to the activities aforesaid.

"The only small nations accorded international recognition or new rights have been those formerly held in subjection by enemy belligerents, and in practically all instances these small nations have been made dependent upon, if not vassals of, one or more of the great powers.

"With the signing of the preliminary peace terms with Germany the Committee of Four dissolved, and the claims of small nations, including Ireland, go to the full Peace Conference.

Sees Ultimate Advantage.

"While this delay undoubtedly means prolonged suffering under the rule of the English Army of Occupation and the loss of many precious lives in the existing warfare in Ireland, yet the refusal of the Committee of Four to take up Ireland's claim to the right of self-determination and the recognition of her republic may work to her ultimate advantage.

"Of the so-called 'Big Four' Lloyd George represents the King of Great Britain; Orlando the King of Italy, and Clemenceau a republic different in form and substance from our own. Orlando was retired by his own Government, and Italy, as it turned out, was without influence. The 'Big Four' in reality always was only a 'Big Three.'

"With Clemenceau primarily and properly interested in obtaining reparation for his devastated country and guarantees for its future safety; Lloyd George serving his King, and fighting craftily to retain and acquire territory, riches and sea powers for England; with President Wilson not fighting for his principles, a small nation submitting its case prior to this time might have been subjected to grave peril. The Committee of Four, assuming to act for the whole Peace Conference, might have decided that the appealing nation was not entitled to recognition, and it could thereafter be claimed that, having submitted its case to the Peace Conference—a forum selected by itself—it was forever foreclosed by the adverse decision."

TRACTION CO. DELAYS TRANSFER CHARGE

To Determine First What Points Are Covered by Franchise Rights.

CITY TO FIGHT INCREASE

L. M. Martin, Who Introduced Seven-Cent Fare Bill, Says He Was Tricked.

The New York Railways Company is not likely to begin for at least a week the charging of two cents for transfers at the 99 points of its system, as authorized by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, because of the inability of the public and railway officials to determine just what transfer points are covered by the franchise rights of the company.

Officials of the Public Service Commission are making a thorough examination of the records in the case and the order giving Receiver Job E. Hedges the right to abolish the free transfers will not be issued until the examination is finished. In the meantime Commissioner Nixon is on his vacation, but it was said that he is keeping in close touch with the situation, and will issue the order when the legal status of all of the 99 points has been determined.

Although Corporation Counsel William P. Burr announced on Monday night, when Commissioner Nixon rendered his decision, that he would appeal the case, Mayor Hylan yesterday instructed him to take the matter to the highest court and see that the interests of the people were protected. In a letter to the Corporation Counsel the Mayor said:

I have learned that the Public Service Commission has given permission to the transit lines in Manhattan to charge an additional 2 cents for transfers and that the commission intends to allow a similar charge for transfers in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Your contention that the Public Service Commissions or the court has no right to allow a charge for transfers, I believe, is correct, and I hope you will take it to the highest court in the State and let it determine whether the people are to be imposed upon by transit corporations. I hope you will use every lawful means to protect the interests of the people of this city in regard to an additional charge for transfers.

It was announced at the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday that the hearing on the application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for permission to issue $15,000,000 in receiver's certificates will be held this afternoon.

Martin Says He Was Tricked.

Asserting that he was tricked by the street car companies when he introduced the so-called Seven-Cent Fare bill at the last session of the Legislature, Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Clinton, Oneida County, who is in New York as a member of the Lusk Investigating Committee, declared yesterday that he would not again introduce a similar bill in the interest of the traction companies.

Assemblyman Martin is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and his bill authorizing public service commissions to set aside franchise fare provisions was held up in the Senate after Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara had stated that a $500,000 slush fund had been raised to get the bill through. The Assemblyman said that the Utica and Suburban Railroad officials had misstated facts to him as a result of which he introduced the bill in the Assembly. The Clinton Village trustees, the Assemblyman said, gave the Utica and Suburban company traffic rights over certain parts of Clinton in exchange for a promise of a 25-cent return fare to Utica. He said that in 1918, the road, totally ignoring its contract, raised the fares to 27 cents and the local fares to 6 cents, pleading insufficient earnings.

"When the officials appeared before my committee and solemnly told us of the alleged low earnings, we believed them," said Assemblyman Martin, "and I then introduced the 7-cent fare bill. We put experts on the books of the company and we discovered that the company not only had been getting sufficient earnings, but had made, above net earnings, from 7 to 12¾ per cent., with the exception of the year 1918, when 2 per cent. was made.

"The company has to build just $123,000 and covers four and a half miles. The net earnings for the last ten years were $110,000, not counting the prosperous era before the ten year period. I feel that the Judiciary Committee was induced to act on a statement of facts that was open to grave question. I certainly shall not sponsor another bill of that kind, for I feel none too friendly toward any proposition which has for its object legislation to help any railroad company. I have had enough of questionable information from such sources."

HELD PLOT FOR 200 YEARS.

Flushing Friends Society Sells Land Bought from Indians.

A parcel of land owned by the Society of Friends of Flushing, which had been held by them since a few years before 1694, when the present house of worship of the Flushing Quakers, the Friends Meeting House, was built, was sold yesterday at Flushing L. I., and the new deed will directly follow a deed issued for the property by the Indians.

The plot, which comprises about an acre, was bought by Thomas F. Tuohey, who owns adjoining property, on Washington Street, and has a short frontage on Broadway, between State and Main Streets, opposite the Flushing public park. It has been used for several years as a playground under the auspices of the Flushing Playground Association. Mr. Tuohey said yesterday that he would not develop the land until the Playground Association had an opportunity of finding a suitable home.

Cannoneer Post Gets Charter.

At a luncheon in the Mid-Day Club, 23 Broad Street, yesterday afternoon, the Cannoneer Post, of the American Legion, was presented with its charter by Major George Brokaw Compton, New York County Chairman of the Legion. The post is composed mainly of Americans who trained to be officers as far back as 1915. The luncheon was the first re-union of these officers.

GOMPERS EXPLAINS IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

Pan American Labor Congress Told of Need for Stopping Influx of Workers Here.

WAR CALLED 4,000,000 MEN

Their Return to Industries Necessitates Readjustment of Working Conditions in Country, Says Federation President.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday averted what appeared to be a serious split in the ranks of the Congress of the Pan American Federation of Labor, now in session at the Hotel Continental, when he made a satisfactory explanation of the causes underlying the recent action taken by the American Federation of Labor Convention in passing a resolution calling for the prohibition of immigration from Europe and Mexico for four years.

The action taken two weeks ago at Atlantic City was heralded at the time as meaning the destruction of the usefulness of the Pan American Federation of Labor, which Mr. Gompers had labored for two years to organize, that time Luis M. Marones, of the General Confederation of Mexican Workers, said that the effect of the resolution would be "disastrous" on the future of the Pan American labor movement.

Marones yesterday introduced a resolution asking the officers of the American Federation of Labor to make a detailed explanation of the reasons for the stand taken at Atlantic City. After Mr. Gompers's explanation, Mr. Marones and other delegates expressed the opinion that, if in the future, action taken by one of the national bodies affecting others, would be accompanied by explanations as to the impelling causes, there would be no break in the cordial relations among the workers of the countries in the Pan American Federation of Labor.

The Congress yesterday passed a resolution asking that all countries be admitted to the League of Nations. The demand was incorporated as an amendment to a resolution endorsing the League of Nations and the International Labor Charter.

In his explanation of the passage of the immigration resolution at Atlantic City, Mr. Gompers said that the working people of the United States were now in a peculiar position that in no way could be compared to that of any other country in the world. He gave figures showing the immigration into the United States at various periods and declared that for the last twenty years, up to 1914, immigration had been so great that it had become a real menace to the standards and conditions of the people of the country.

Immigration Not Normal in 1914.

"This condition obtained to much that in 1914 the number of people who came into this country were one million and a quarter," he added. "Immigration was not normal. There was a combination between the corporations and the trusts and the shipping companies by which agents were sent all over the world to bring men here under contract. The contracts which these industries, trusts, and corporations had with these workers were of such a character that for a long period of years the workers were actually in the position of slaves to their masters. Any man who observed vessels coming into our ports, especially the ports of Boston and Galveston, could see thousands of poor men and women stepping off the ships, herded on the trains and shot into the industrial plants and factories, into the steel and iron plants and stock yards.

"To such a pass did that situation come that trust magnates advertised in American papers and in those of other countries, saying they wanted workers, but that American workers would not be given positions."

Mr. Gompers then said that after many years in attempting to organize the 1,500,000 men in the steel industry, only 100,000 had been organized, and these in the last year.

Since the war there has been very little immigration, Mr. Gompers said. He pointed out that 4,000,000 men had been taken from industry during the war and put into camps, and that thus far all but 500,000 had been brought back.

First Duty to Defenders.

"I want every man and woman here to consult their own minds and ask if it is not our first duty to give jobs to our own people who volunteered to give their lives in defense of liberty," he declared. "Our first duty in these trying hours of peace is to so rearrange and adjust our affairs that American workers will have the first right to a job rather than the workers who may desire to come from other countries. We are in grave danger unless something is done. The standards which we have raised and established for the American workers are high and we are not going to give them up to the greed and rapacity of the employing class and we are not going to have them undermined by large immigration which would wipe them out."

Mr. Gompers made it plain that he would not lend his endorsement to any measure which refused the right of asylum to political refugees from their own countries. The American labor movement, he said, has always stood for the right of asylum in the United States for political offenders. Many men have come to this country from Poland, Russia, and other countries of Europe who have left their wives and children behind. A prohibition on immigration, he said, was not intended to keep these families apart. He could not believe that the United States could take such an unwarranted position as to keep wives and children away from their husbands. He was quite confident that the American Federation of Labor had this condition in mind when the resolution was passed.

He explained that if the workers of the other countries were organized to the same degree as the American workers and if their standard of living was established commensurate with American standards, there would be no objection to permitting immigration. The doors would be opened wide and every one would be welcomed, he said. If he had the determination that conditions men and women might come to the United States, Mr. Gompers said that he would provide that any one might enter who had a union card and who promised to fight to maintain the standards of life for which the American worker had fought.

A resolution was adopted under which the Federation promised to use its good offices toward effecting a settlement of the boundary dispute between Chile and Peru. Delegates said it was the duty of labor to end this controversy of many years' standing, as there was danger of war in which the workers would be the chief sufferers. Objection was made by the delegates from Ecuador that the resolution was of a political character, but Mr. Gompers said that if the workers of Germany and Austria had had the courage and intelligence to set themselves against the action of their Governments the war of the past five years would not have occurred.

Mr. Gompers was unanimously re-elected President of John Murray, English-Speaking Secretary, and Canuto Vargas of Arizona, Spanish-Speaking Secretary.

The Congress is the outgrowth of the international labor conference of Pan-American countries held in Laredo, Texas, last November. Delegates were present from the United States, Mexico, Salvador, Peru, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Representatives from Chile were unable to get a steamship at Panama, and the Argentine delegates, powers, are expected before the Congress adjourns. Louis N. Marones is the only Mexican delegate, as four of his colleagues were unable to cross the border.

Besides President Gompers, the American Federation of Labor is represented by Hugh Frayne, national organizer; James Lord, President of the miner's department, and Matthew Wohl, President of the International Photo Engravers' Union.

France Makes Assignments of After-War Naval Forces

PARIS, July 9.—The makeup of the French naval reserve force to be organized under the command of Vice Admiral Lebon, the Chief of Naval Operations, has been definitely determined upon.

This reserve force will comprise two squadrons, composed of six battleships or cruisers each, four small squadrons composed of six torpedo boats, and a group comprising one battleship and one cruiser, making a total of 38 warships. These vessels will form the nucleus of the after-the-war French naval force, but during the period that will last until peace is signed with Austria and Bulgaria certain forces will be maintained in specific localities.

HEAR COL. M'CORMICK IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Chicago Tribune Publisher Says He Approved Editorial Complained Of.

WAS WORRIED ABOUT ARMY

Could Not Get Machine Gun for His Company on the Mexican Border.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 9.—Colonel R. R. McCormick, President of The Tribune Company of Chicago, which is being sued for $1,000,000 by Henry Ford on a charge of libel, was on the witness stand practically all of today's session of court. Mr. Ford and his son Edsel are expected to testify tomorrow.

In the course of the examination the fact was brought out, incidentally, that Colonel McCormick and his cousin, Captain Joseph M. Patterson, associate editor of the paper, at one time found themselves drawing less money from The Tribune than some of their subordinates.

Mr. Luckning, of Mr. Ford's counsel, adduced that while The Tribune paid salaries of its employes who went to militia encampments or to the Mexican border in 1916, the practice was not followed in the European war.

"That was because the War Department issued an order removing married men from the National Guard and at the same time doubled the pay of those who remained. It thus eliminated the problem of dependence and took the burden of pay off the shoulders of private concerns and spread it over the public generally, as was proper," said Colonel McCormick.

"But your salary of $30,000 was continued while you were in Europe?" insinuated Mr. Lucking.

"I can explain that," said the witness. "The Tribune had established a bonus system whereinunder exceptionally valuable services received pecuniary recognition, and when I was about to go to war one of the minority stockholders called my attention to the fact that four of my subordinates were drawing more money than I was. He wanted to equalize the discrepancy in some way and I said that as I was going to war I would like to have it come in the form of a continuance of my salary so that there would be a regular income at home."

It was with Colonel McCormick's approval that The Tribune published on June 23, 1916, the alleged libelous editorial, headed "Ford is an Anarchist." He had just returned from Canada, and it appeared that, as he had formed opinions derogatory to Mr. Ford, he gave the article a cursory reading and said: "Go ahead." The editorial was written by Clifford Raymond, approved by Tiffany Blake, chief editorial writer, and by the latter handed to Colonel McCormick.

Weymouth Kirkland, on direct examination, was permitted to elicit testimony to show the state of mind of Colonel McCormick at the time.

"I was thinking more of the National Guard at the time than of the newspaper business," said the witness. "I had read that American troops had been massacred at Carrizal by Mexicans because they were not equipped with machine guns. I was at that time a major in the 1st Illinois Cavalry, and had organized the machine gun battalion of the regiment. We had everything but guns. I made a trip to Washington, but could not get them. Then I raised money by private subscription, but could not find a machine gun for sale in the whole United States. I was worried to think of my regiment, or any

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Investment Suggestions

As a convenience to those considering investment, we have selected several bond issues we consider unusually attractive. These are as outlined and included in our July list of offerings, T-69, which will be sent immediately upon request.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Philadelphia
Los Angeles Denver Chicago

W. F. Ladd & Co.
Successors to Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Investment Securities

New York

BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. RAILWAY
Consol. 4½s 1957
Price at Market
Yielding 5.25%

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Investments
Commercial Paper
120 Broadway
New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$100,000
Portland, Me. (W. D.) 4s
DUE 1928
To yield 4.45%

$30,000
San Francisco 5s
DUE 1925-1933
To yield 4.65%

$100,000
Johnson County, Tex., 5½s
DUE 1943-1948
To yield 4.90%

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York — 60 STATE ST., Boston

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. — New York

Otis Elevator
Telephone 1111 Broad.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Vigorous Buying Carries Stocks Upward—Call Money Eases After High Start.

High call money rates had as little effect yesterday as at any time in the current speculative movement in curtailing the buying of stocks. While the opening quotations were 9 and 10 per cent. for demand funds, and the bulk of the day's loans were arranged at these figures, the stock market began to broaden out soon after the opening and in the afternoon was one of the broadest of the year to date. The trading involved groups of stocks which had been rather quiet of late, including the shipping issues, and as the shares which have commanded steady speculative attention were also in demand, the price list displayed considerable strength, marked by fewer nervous movements than the day before. Net gains ran from 1 to 6 points in many parts of the active trading list. Buying for the rise appeared to be stimulated when call money suddenly turned rather easy in the early afternoon, and some of the highest prices for the day were recorded near the close. Loans based on mixed collateral finally got as low as 5 per cent., closing at 6 per cent., and all-industrial money was available before 3 o'clock at 7 per cent.

Such drastic shifts of money quotations as have occurred this week would be difficult to understand, and are not understandable to many participants in the market, if due allowance was not made for the great demands now coming upon bank credits and for the tendency of interior institutions to quickly make heavy offerings at New York when they find funds free for temporary use. The requirements of July 1 caused a strain at most of the country's money centres and it would seem that the reaction did not appear until yesterday. Then, after the heaviest part of the day's demands for call money had been filled, substantial offerings from local and outside banks appeared and shortly carried the rate downward. There was no assurance, of course, in the easement that the condition would last for a considerable period, but it was felt in well-informed quarters that extraordinary rates might be avoided for several days, unless the stock market began to plunge forward again. While income tax and Victory Loan payments due in five days should amount to a large total, the use of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in making payment is expected to reduce to a moderate figure the actual cash requirements.

The weekly reports of iron and steel conditions indicated a continuation of improved business both in respect to new orders and manufacturing operations. Inquiries coming from foreign countries for railroad material, ship plates, and pig iron appeared to be expanding daily and for this reason, as The Iron Age notes, the steel mills are being hurt less by domestic railroad delays than are the railroads themselves. The Government's crop report as of July 1 disclosed some deterioration from the date of the preceding survey, but not of an extent to weaken expectations of a tremendous yield of wheat. Even with the predicted reduction of 75,000,000 bushels, the output of Spring and Winter wheat is estimated at more than 1,200,000,000 bushels. The condition of Winter wheat declined from 94.9 per cent. of normal in June, to 89 per cent. As the harvest period is now pretty well underway in all parts of the country, it would seem that the outlook at the first of the month ought to be borne out closely in actual result.

A fairly good rally occurred in sterling and franc exchange markets, the former recovering three-quarters of a cent to the pound sterling, while francs regained six centimes. Lire continued weak. The other exchanges moved little either way.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 40 francs 75 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 62 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 81⅛ centimes to 6 francs 86⅛ centimes.

May Ask $10,000,000 Bond Issue.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, it is believed, will shortly ask authorization from the stockholders for the issuance of a $10,000,000 bond issue. Negotiations to this end are already being carried on with bankers. Of the total it is proposed to issue $6,000,000 immediately after the arrangements have been completed. Part of this, it is believed, will be used for refunding $2,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due February 1, 1920. These bonds are the company's only funded debt at the present time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	9 High 10
Low	6 Low 6
Renewals	9 Renewals 10
Last	6 Last 7

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅝

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.46⅝	$4.47½	$4.48½	+.03⅝
Cables	4.49⅛	4.48½	4.49⅝	+.01
Francs—				
Demand	6.82	6.93	6.82	+.06
Cables	6.80	6.91	6.80	+.06

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.48½	$4.49¼
5.1813 Paris	6.82	6.80
5.1813 Belgium	7.10	7.05
China—		
Hongkong	81.00	81.00
Shanghai	122.00	122.125
Peking	131.00	131.125
40.29 Holland	38.06⅜	38.18⅞
19.30 Greece	19.00	19.05
5.1813 Italy	8.39	8.37
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	51.00
Yokohama	50.75	51.00
19.30 Spain	19.45	19.85
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.95	25.15
Christiania	24.50	24.50
Copenhagen	22.85	23.05
South America—		
Buenos Aires	*42.80	43.02
Rio	27.875	28.00
5.1813 Switzerland	5.56	5.54
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	9.50	9.90
500 rubles	9.40	9.75

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.30	*7.35
Austria	4.30	4.55
Jugoslavia	4.50	4.70
Czechoslovakia	6¼	6.85
Finland	†10.00	†10.30
Rumania	†11.00	†11.20

*Cents per mark. †Pfennark. ‡Lei.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal	$4.45		$4.45⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $924,318,792; balance, $76,083,814; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $40,476; Federal Reserve credit balance, $58,048,658.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $29.6875.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53 3-16d; in New York, $1.06; Mexican dollars, 81¾@85¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,619,785	295,582	666,798
Year to date	149,204,798	75,757,508	105,628,086

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	55	200	Adams Express	55	55	55	55	— ¼
51⅝	52½	3,100	Advance Rumely	51⅛	52¼	50⅜	51⅞	+ ⅝
74¼	75	800	Advance Rumely pf	75	75	74	75	
		1,400	Ajax Rubber	102½	108	101⅛	102	+ ⅛
3	3½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	2⅞	3	
2	2⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
48	48¾	6,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48¼	48¾	47⅝	48¾	— ⅛
95	96	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96	96	96	96	
109½	110	3,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	110⅜	110⅜	109¼	110	+ ¼
94⅜	95	9,400	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	95	91¼	95	+ 3½
112	112⅜	4,800	Am. Bosch Magneto	115	115½	111⅝	113⅝	+ 1⅝
60½	61	11,900	Am. Can	61	61⅞	60⅜	61	
111¼	111⅝	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	110⅝	111⅛	110⅜	111⅛	
117⅛	115⅞	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅜
65	65¼	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	65¼	65¼	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	12	1,000	Am. Druggists	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
96½	100	700	Am. Express	96¾	96¾	95⅞	96¼	+ 1¼
37⅝	37½	17,300	Am. H. & Leather	38⅝	37⅞	36⅜	37⅝	+ 1
132½	133	3,100	Am. H. & L. pf	133½	133½	131½	132½	+ 1
63	64¼	600	Am. Ice	65	65	63⅝	63⅝	
73	75	200	Am. Ice pf	73	73	73½	73½	— ½
112¼	112¾	28,200	Am. International	111⅜	113½	110⅝	113½	+ 1½
79¾	79¾	1,400	Am. Linseed	80½	80¾	79¼	79¼	— ⅝
97	98	100	Am. Linseed pf	97½	97½	97	97½	
92⅜	93¼	6,700	Am. Locomotive	93¾	94	92¾	93⅝	+ ⅛
35½	37½	200	Am.M.1st pf.c.of d.s.	36	36	36	36	
86	86¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	86½	86½	86	86¼	
107	107⅝	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107½	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
120	125	100	Am. Snuff	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
45⅜	45⅞	2,500	Am. Steel Foundries	46¼	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
138⅜	139	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	138	139⅜	138	138⅜	+ ⅜
113¼	113⅞	3,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	113½	114⅛	113	113⅝	
98⅜	99½	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
104¼	104⅝	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅝	104¾	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
228	229⅛	400	Am. Tobacco	230½	230½	228	228	— 1½
118	120	2,300	Am. Woolen	120⅝	120⅝	117⅜	118	— ⅜
109	109⅞	800	Am. Woolen pf	109½	109⅞	109½	109¾	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	6,700	Am. Writing P. pf.	50½	53⅞	50⅞	53¾	+ ⅜
25⅝	26½	5,100	Am. Zinc L. & S	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
60	63	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf.	62½	62½	61½	62½	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	7,700	Anaconda Copper	75¾	75⅞	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛
4½	5	100	Ann Arbor	4½	4½	4½	4½	
52½	53	300	Ass. Dry Goods	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	2	900	Assets Realisation	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
92	93	100	Associated Oil	92½	92¾	92½	92¼	+ ⅛
102½	103	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	103	103¼	102¾	+ ⅛
179	180	8,200	At., Gulf & West I.	173	180	173	180	+ 6
72	74	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
112¼	112⅜	15,600	Baldwin Loco.	112¾	113½	111¾	112⅝	+ ⅜
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
45¾	46	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
56⅛	56½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
141½	142	1,200	Barrett Co.	142½	143	141½	141⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
97	97½	18,400	Beth. Steel, class B	96½	98¾	96½	97¾	+ ⅝
112	112⅜	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
21½	22	2,400	Booth Fisheries	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	+ ⅝
30	30½	2,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
	26⅜	800	Do. ctfs.	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
85	92	200	Bklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	— 3
103	104½	100	Brown Shoe	103	103	103	103	— 1
156	157	500	Burns Brothers	157	157	155½	156½	+ 2½
34	35	200	Butterick Co.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
12⅞	13	1,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36½	36½	8,400	Butte Superior	36⅜	37⅜	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
44½	44½	800	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
70	70½	1,600	California Packing	71½	71½	70	70	— ½
38⅝	39	3,400	California Petrol.	37⅝	39	37⅝	39	+ 1½
81	81½	1,700	California Pet. pf.	78⅝	81⅝	78⅝	81⅝	+ 2¾
	74	800	Calumet & Arizona	71½	75	71½	75	+ 4
170	170⅜	24,100	Canadian Pacific	165	170½	165	170	+ 10
29½	30	600	Central Foundry	29½	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
64	64½	2,700	Central Foundry pf.	60½	64¾	60½	64¾	+ ⅜
108⅝	109½	9,900	Central Leather Co.	109¼	110¾	108	109¼	+ ⅝
113	114	300	Central Leather pf.	113	113¾	113	113¾	+ ⅝
45⅝	46½	100	Certain-teed Prod.	46	46	46	46	
63¾	64	4,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	64½	65	63½	64	
264	267	1,700	Chandler Motor	267½	267½	265	265	+ 5
65⅜		1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	66	66¼	65½	66	+ ½
10½	12	700	Chicago & Alton	10½	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
7	8	600	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
9⅜	10¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	10	200	Chi. Great Western	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
27	28¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
43½	45	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St.	44¼	45	44	44¾	+ ⅛
69¾	70	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
101	101¼	900	Chi. & Northwest'n.	100⅝	101⅜	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
80½	81	300	Chi. Pneumat. Tool	81½	81⅝	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	3,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	29⅜	30¼	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
83	83¼	900	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	1,700	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	5,300	Chile Copper	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
47¾	48	2,500	Chino Copper	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
72	74	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73½	73½	72	72	
90	95	200	Cluett, Peabody	92	93	92	93	+ 3
51⅝	52¼	6,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	53	51⅝	52	+ 1
27	28	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	— 1
63½	63¾	8,100	Columbia Gas & El	63½	64¼	62¾	63½	
69⅝	69¾	300	Consolidated Cigar	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	— ⅛
86	86¼	300	Consol. Cigar pf.	85	85	85	85	— ¼
103	103¾	6,700	Consolidated Gas	103¼	103⅞	102¾	103¼	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	7,200	Cons. Int. Cal. Min.	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
97	97¼	2,500	Continental Can	97⅜	97⅞	97	97	— ⅛
90	90⅜	23,100	Corn Products Ref.	90	91	89¼	90	+ ⅛
118	119	26,800	Crucible Steel	118	119½	116½	118⅝	+ 2⅛
39¾	39⅞	6,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	40	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
86½	87½	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	87	87	86¾	87	+ ⅛
110¾	111⅞	100	Delaware & Hudson	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	8½	800	Denver & Rio G.	8	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
14⅜	15	28,100	D. & Rio G. pf.	13½	15	13½	15	+ 2⅝
14	14¼	1,200	Dome Mines	13¾	14	13½	14	+ ¼
5	5⅛	300	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ 1¼
10⅞	11¼	1,800	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	11	11	10	11	
38	38½	1,300	Elk Horn Coal	39	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
37⅝	38	500	Emerson-Brant.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
93	94	400	End.-Johnson	93	94	93	93½	
18⅜	18¾	1,300	Erie	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
30¼	30½	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	30¼	30¾	30	30¼	— ⅛
113½	113¾	2,400	Fam. Play.-Lasky	113⅞	114	112¾	113	— ⅛
1¾	2	7,000	Do rights	1¾	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
16	16½	100	Federal Min. & Sm.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅞	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	9,400	Freeport Texas	55¼	55¼	54	55	— ⅛
35½	35⅞	3,200	Gaston, Wms. & W.	35½	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
81½	82	1,200	General Cigar	81⅞	82¼	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
172¾	172⅞	9,600	General Electric	168	173½	168	172¾	+ 4¾
236½	237	4,200	General Motors	236¼	239¼	236	236¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	93¼	300	General Motors pf.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	
89½	89½	900	Gen. Motors debs.	89¼	89½	89	89½	
87	87¾	22,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	89	89¼	87	87¾	+ ⅛
66	66½	200	Granby Consol.	69	69	69	69	+ 1½
95½	96	1,400	Great Northern pf.	95¾	96¾	95½	95½	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	49,400	G. N. ctfs., ore prop.	50	51⅝	50	51⅜	+ ⅛
44½	45	600	Greene-Can. Copper	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
68	70	100	Gulf States Steel	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
10	11	100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
70	71	16,500	Haskell & Barker	65¼	71	65	71	+ 6
100	100	900	Illinois Central	99¼	100	99¼	100	+ ⅝
66½	67¾	11,900	Inspiration Copper	67½	67¾	66¾	67¼	+ 1
7½	7¾	3,200	Interboro Consol.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27½	28¼	1,200	Interboro Cons. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ¼
31½	32	12,600	Int. Agricultural	29	32	28	31¼	+ ¼
88¾	89¼	5,000	Int. Agricultural pf.	88¼	89¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅝
145¾	146	1,900	Int. Harvester, new	146¾	146¾	145¾	145¾	— 1
118½	119½	100	Int. Harv. pf., new	119¾	119¾	119¼	119½	— ¼
86	87	86,700	Inter. Marine	86	89¼	85¾	85¾	— 3¼
120½	120⅞	13,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	116¼	121¾	117	120¼	+ 2¾
32	32¼	6,600	Int. Nickel	32	32¾	31¼	32	+ ⅛
67¾	68	5,700	Internat. Paper	68¾	69	67	68	— ⅛
77	79	100	Int. Paper pf., stpd	76	76	76	76	+ ½
37⅜	38	400	Jewel Tea	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
37	37½	400	Jones B. Tea, ex div	37¾	37¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
23	23¼	400	Kan. City Southern	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	200	Kan. City So. pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
132⅜	134	4,800	Kelly-Spgfd. Tire	133¾	134⅝	131⅜	132⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	40⅝	2,200	Kennecott Copper	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	16,800	Keystone Tire	119	119½	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
89	89½	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	90¾	91½	89	89	— 2½
50	60	500	Laclede Gas	51	51¾	50	51¼	+ 1¼
10¾	11	100	Lake Erie & West	11	11	11	11	
35	36	2,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	35⅞	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
52	52¼	1,200	Lehigh Valley	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	+ ⅜
73	73	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	70½	70½	70	70½	
115	115	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	115	115	115	115	+ 7
202	203	1,200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	199⅝	205	198	202	+ 4
121	122	100	Louisville & Nash.	121	121	121	121	+ 2¾
	86½	200	Manhattan Bl. gtd.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ½
		300	Manhattan Shirt	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
52½	53	5,300	Maxwell Motors	50¾	55	50¼	52¾	+ 3
78	79	3,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	77	79	77	78¾	+ 2⅝
39½	40	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38½	40¼	38¾	39¾	+ 1¼
108½	109	300	May Dept. Stores	108	108⅝	108	108⅝	+ ⅜
10	10¼	100	Mex. Petroleum	10	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
27	28¼	1,300	Miami Copper	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
59	59½	72,600	Midvale Steel	58½	59¾	58½	59	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	3,500	Minn. & St. Louis	18¾	19½	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅜
96	98	200	M., St.P. & S. S. M.	97	97	97	97	+ 1
9⅝	10	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¼	10	10	
19	19¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾	
82¾	83¼	900	Missouri Pacific	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	1,700	Mo. Pacific pf.	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞	+ 1
28	28	275	Montana Power	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
47⅞	48	200	Mont. Power pf.	47⅞	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
72	73½	4,500	National Acme	72	73½	72	73	+ ⅛
92	93	200	National Biscuit	92	93	92	93	+ 3
52	53	6,900	National Biscuit pf.	52	53	51⅝	52	+ 1
27	27	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	27	27	27	27	— 1
63½	64¼	8,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	63½	64¼	62¾	63½	
69⅝	69⅝	300	Nat. En. & Stamp.	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
83	85	300	Nat. En. & St. pf.	83	85	85	85	— ¼
103	103¾	4,300	Nat. Lead	102	102	102	102	— ¼
82	84⅜	4,300	Nat. Lead pf.	82	84⅜	82	83¾	+ 1½
	8	200	N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	1,000	New. Con. Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
38	40	100	N. O. Texas & Mex.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
127	127	800	N. Y. Air Brake	125⅜	128¾	125¼	126¼	+ 1⅝
81	81¼	3,000	N. Y. Central	81	81¼	80½	80½	— ⅝
32⅜	32⅝	200	N. Y., C. & St. L.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
39	39½	700	N. Y. Dock	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
107	107⅜	700	Norfolk & Western	107	108	107	107	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	400	North America	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
96⅜	96¾	1,000	Northern Pacific	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
85	85	200	Nova Scotia Steel	85	85	85	85	— ⅜
58½	61	80,700	Ohio Cities Gas	61	61	58	61	+ 3¾
8	8	100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	
11⅜	11¾	10,300	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	
37½	38	300	Owens Bottle	37¾	37¾	37	37	— 1
38	40½	2,300	Pacific Mail	38	40½	38	39¼	+ ⅝
31⅜	31⅝	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
107	107¼	34,300	Pan-Am. Pet. & T.	108	108¾	105¾	107½	+ 1½
39¾	41	1,300	Penn. Seab. Steel	40¾	41	40	40	
45¾	45⅞	800	Pennsylvania R. R.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	1,000	People's Gas, Chi.	52¾	53¼	52¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24¼	7,600	Pere Marquette	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
67	67	200	Pere Mar. prior pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾

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CURB MARKET MAY MOVE TO EXCHANGE

One of Governors Announces Plan to Give It Space in Their Building.

TO KEEP INDIVIDUALITY

Will Devise Method to Acquaint the Public Adequately with the Quotations.

A new angle to the proposed regulation of the Curb Market by the New York Stock Exchange came yesterday when it was announced by one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange that plans were under consideration for bringing the Curb Market into the Exchange Building with its own trading floor. In conjunction with this announcement it was asserted that the plan of a few days ago for regulating the Curb Market by demanding of Stock Exchange members a list of their transactions in curb stock during each day, had been abandoned.

It was stated that this latter plan was far from being as comprehensive as was desired and that the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange at a meeting yesterday had determined upon the plan of having the Curb housed in the Stock Exchange. The committee which was in charge of working out the original plan, and which was headed by H. K. Pomroy, was disbanded and a new committee will be appointed within a short time.

It is the intention of this committee to hold conferences with the officials of the Curb Market Association relative to details of the new plan. The Chairman of the Curb Market Association, E. R. McCormick, was completely surprised yesterday when told of the action of the Stock Exchange. He said he had no intimation of such a proposal but added that it might have some merits. Any positive declaration he said would only follow the concerted action by the Curb Market Association.

When the original plan of regulating the Curb was proposed Mr. McCormick was outspoken in condemnation, and asserted that it would not last for more than two months. It is understood that the Stock Exchange Committee to consider the new plan will be appointed shortly, and that before long the conferences with the Curb Market officials will be under way.

As yet the plan for housing the Curb in the Stock Exchange are not worked out in any detail. It is proposed, however, to provide a trading room by conversion of the present room where the Governors meet, this to be extended over the large skylight so that there will be ample space. In taking advantage of a housing with the Stock Exchange the Curb Market would, under the present proposals, keep its own individuality, but it would have to adopt the trading rules of the Stock Exchange.

It is believed by the Stock Exchange officials that this will make for a complete regulation of the Curb trading on a basis that will eradicate many of the evils which it is asserted exist at the present time. Furthermore, the Curb Market will be freed from the expense necessary to carrying out the plan inaugurated some time ago for housing the Curb in its own building. Already it is asserted that $4,000,000 has been raised by the Curb Market Association for this purpose.

Just how the Curb quotations could be given to the public was, it is understood, a matter of some discussion by the Governors. Several suggestions were made. It was declared as possible that the Curb market might have its own ticker service, but because of the cost of this it was thought more probable that the committee in charge of the plan might recommend Curb quotations be run every fifteen minutes over the Stock Exchange bond ticker, or that printed quotations might be sent out every hour of the trading session. No matter which of the quotation plans is adopted—presuming of course that the Curb Association agrees to the plan—it is the intention to give every feasible means for the public to acquaint itself with the course of prices.

Should the present plan materialize, it is considered certain that a strict supervision would be made over listing, the same as on the big board, thereby avoiding the evil of the old unified department. It is not the intention to permit the bringing in of the entire group of so-called Curb stocks, but to ask discrimination in favor of the good issues. This would mean that there would still be a Curb market in the opinion of a Governor of the Exchange, but it would be without the support of the good stocks, as the interpretation was made by the authorities, and therefore the public would in a measure be duly warned that it was taking undue chances in trading outside of the Curb Market Association as housed in the Stock Exchange.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	86.63	86.03	86.33	+ .41
25 industrials	115.53	113.44	114.81	+ .68
50 stocks	91.08	89.73	90.81	+ .52

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 8	90.45	89.00	89.75	+ .45
July 7	90.94	88.81	89.84	— .01
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	89.68	88.17	90.35	+1.18
July 2	88.79	87.42	88.17	+ .68

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July					
*1919.	91.08	July 9	80.19	July 1	90.81
1918..	72.78	July 6	70.48	July 15	74.67
1917..	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.50
1916..	87.84	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915..	76.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	72.05

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	91.08	July 9	69.73	Jan. 21	90.31
†1918.	74.23	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.15
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916..	101.52	Nov. 20	76.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	54.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.89 + .02	—1.07	+1.03

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 9	77.67	—.11	June 30	77.91	—.12
July 7	77.78	+.03	June 28	78.03	—.06
July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.08	+.03
July 4	Holiday		June 26	78.06	—.02
July 3	77.75	—.03	June 25	78.07	—.10
July 2	77.78	—.03	June 24	78.17	...
July 1	77.81	—.03	June 22	78.17	+.09

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.40
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.06
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.63	Sep. 27	78.73
1917..	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SOUTH AMERICAN FINANCE.

Morgan and Other Leading Bankers Discuss Argentine Situation.

A conference of bankers of the so-called South American group was held at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday. Among those who attended the conference were J. P. Morgan and Thomas Cochran, of J. P. Morgan & Co., C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company; J. H. Fulton, Vice President of the National City Bank; Albert J. Sheldon, of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Lloyd W. Smith, of Harris, Forbes & Co., and Harold Stanley, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Co. It was reported that the conference had to do with improving financial and commercial relations with the Argentine.

Rumors of some new financial arrangements with South America, and especially with Argentina, have been rife in Wall Street for some time. Thus far nothing definite has been said, but the rumors have persisted that negotiations have been in progress, and that important developments are likely to occur in the near future. Strength has been given these rumors by the fact that Dr. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, is known to have been in conference with local bankers recently.

CANADIAN LOAN IS CLOSED.

Subscriptions in Two Classes Said to Exceed $75,000,000.

It was announced that the subscription books to the $75,000,000 Canadian loan had been closed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No statement of total subscriptions was forthcoming from the syndicate managers, but it is understood that the subscriptions slightly exceeded the amount of the offering and that the books were closed as soon as it was edent that the whole issue would be taken.

The loan was offered in two classes: ten year bonds and two year notes, both to bear 5½ per cent. interest on the face value and both at an offering price to yield slightly more than 5.30 per cent. to the investor. At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that no figures could be given out as to allotments os as to the division of subscriptions into the two classes as yet. The syndicate managers reserve the right to allocate subscriptions.

TO HOLD MEXICAN LINES.

Col. Fontes May Combine Task of Railroad Reorganization.

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Colonel Paulino Fontes, General Manager of Mexican Railways, was today appointed by President Carranza to be General Manager of the Mexican National Railways, succeeding Felipe Pescadora, who has resigned. Colonel Fontes will combine his new duties with those of the position he holds, having administrative control of various lines on the Gulf Coast, in the Isthmian region, and in the neighborhood of Mexico City.

Newspapers here have recently been devoting considerable space to unconfirmed reports regarding an investigation and reorganization of the national lines.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅞	100
Anglo-French 5s	97	97½
Argentine 5s	84	84½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	97½	98
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94½	96
Chinese Government 5s	66	67
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99	99½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81½	82½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	...
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	98½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	98½	99½
City of Paris 6s	97⅞	97⅞
Japanese 4½s	85½	90½
Japanese 4½s, second series	88½	91½
Japanese 4s	77	...
City of Tokio 5s	90½	91½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅜	99⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	97½	98
United States of Mexico 5s	85	86
United States of Mexico 4s	53	56

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan. 2s, c. 1938	98½	..
2s, c. 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan. 3s, r. 1961	89	92
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan. 3s, c. 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	89	92	Pan. 4s, c. 1961	89	92
4s, r. 1925	106¾	106¾	P. I. 4s	94	96
4s, c. 1925	106¾	106¾	P. I. 4s	90	96
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	98½	98½	P. I. 4s	90	96
Pan. 2s, c. 1936	98½	..	P. I. 4s, 25-yr.	90	94½
Pan. 2s, r. 1935	98½	99½	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	101

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	185
Am Ag Ch pf.	98	100
Am B. N.	42	43
Do pf.	47½	48½
Am B Sug pf.	85	95
Am Br. Sh.	93	95
Do pf.	165¾	170½
Am C pf.	105	108½
Am Coal	155	..
Am Locpf.	106	108
Am Shipb.	..	135
Am Sm pf. A	93	95
Am Sm pf. B	91	99
Am S Ref pf.	118	119
Am T & C.	80	83
Am Tob pf.	100½	101
Amn A pf.	10	25
Asso D G 1st pf.	75	79
Do 2d pf.	72½	77
A. T. & S F pf.	84½	85
A. B & A.	10	11
Atl C L.	103½	104
Barrett Co. pf.	114	115
Beech Cr'k	30½	..
Beth Steel.	96	99½
Do 7% pf.	100	107
Brklyn Ed.	100	103
Buff & S.	74	80
Do pf.	52	57
Booth Fish pf.	82	86
Brown S pf	101	103
Bruns Ter.	9½	10
B, R & P.	..	60
Do pf.	96	..
Burns Bros pf.	99¾	110
Bush Ter.	80	100
Cal P pf.	113¾	119
Can So.	45¾	48
Case (J I) pf.	99½	100
C C & C.	..	325
C B & Q pf.	..	..
C N J.	205	225
C & S A Tel	118	..
C'tain-teed 1st pf.	89	90
C & A pf.	14	35
C & N W pf.	129	132
C, St P, M & Om pf.	76½	77
Do pf.	103	110
C, C, C & St L.	56	51
C3 & Pitts.	..	80
Do spec.	37½	..
Clu-T pf.	106	116
Col F pf.	105	125
C & S 1st pf.	54	55
Do 2d pf.	46	52
Comp T R.	46	51
Con G. B.	..	109¾
Cont C pf.	109	118
Cont Ins.	73	75
Corn P R pf.	107	107½
Crex Carp.	63	64
Cruc S pf.	103	105
C-Am Sug.	190	195
Do pf.	103	107
D & Co pf.	100	104
D, L & W.	190	197½
Del E'ec.	119	122
Det & M.	..	83
Det U Ry.	..	104
E J pf.	103½	104
Em Br pf.	98	100
Elec S B.	90	97
Elk Horn C pf.	..	47
Erie 2d pf.	21¼	22¾
Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy.	84	86
Do pf.	100	102
Gen Chem.	182	185
Do pf.	102¾	103
Gen Cig pf.	104	115
G'drich pf.	102¼	104
G, M & N pf.	39	41
Gulf S 1st pf.	94	98
Hartman.	92	94
Homestake	85	91
Int N pf.	96	..
Int P pf.	95	105
Int Salt.	..	84
Iowa Cent.	4½	6
Jewel Tea pf.	78	80
K C. Ft S & M pf.	58	..
Kayser (J)	115	124
Kelly S T pf.	98½	101
Kelsey Wh	56	57
Do pf.	100	100½
K & D M.	4	20
Do pf.	12	30
Kresge (SS)	145	148½
Do pf.	105	113
Kress (S H)	78	..
Do pf.	108	..
L E & W pf.	22	24
Liggs & M.	218	225
Do pf.	113	116
L-W B 1st pf.	103	106
Lorill'd Co pf.	110	113½
M'kay Cos.	75	76
Do pf.	64	64½
Man R'ch.	½	2½
Marlin R.	65	70
Math Alk.	31	40
M Dep Sts pf.	110	110½
Mex P pf.	107⅜	108
Mich Cent.	..	100
M. St P & S S M 1.	62	68
M P 1st pf.	98	..
Mor & Es.	70½	..
N, C & St L.	116½	120
Nat B pf.	117½	123
Nat C & S pf.	106	108
Nat L pf.	110	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	25
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	68¾	70
Do 2d pf.	52	55
N Y Dock pf.	54	56
N Y, L & W.	81¾	..
N Y, O & West	22½	23
Nort So.	17	18
N & W pf.	72	77
Ohio F S.	50	51
Owens B pf	101½	105
Pac Coast.	40	45
1st pf.	70	100
2d pf.	50	70
Pro & G.	13	15
Pure M pf.	46½	48
Pet-M 1st pf.	97	102
P, C, C & St L.	64	68
P, Ft W & C pf.	129½	139
Pitts S pf.	98	99
P S, N J.	80	88
R R Sec, I C stk.	..	78
R T 1st pf.	90½	..
Rdg 1st pf.	35½	37
Do 2d pf.	38	39½
Rep I & S pf.	104	104½
St J Lead.	14	14½
Sears-R pf.	117½	120
S-S S & I pf.	93	98
So P R S.	170	175
Std Mill.	131	138
Do pf.	90	94
Studeb Co pf.	100	101½
Sup Gu 1st pf.	104	110
T P L Tr.	400	500
Tide W O.	242	248
T, St L & West	..	6
Do pf.	15	20
Do pf.	65	80
T C R T.	52	53
Do pf.	85	124
Und Type.	165	175
Do pf.	112	120
Un Cig Sts pf.	113	..
Un Drug.	131½	..
U S Exp.	27	28
U S Ind A pf.	104	110
U S Rly.	46	47½
U S R 1st pf.	110	120
Va-Car Ch pf.	112	115
Va R & P pf.	14	48
Vul Detin.	19	19½
Do pf.	74	85
W Pac pf.	50½	57
W F & M 1st pf.	73	74½
Wor'th pf.	114½	116½
Wor Pump pf. A.	97	100
Do pf. B.	79	79½

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$25,000,000

Duquesne Light Company

(PITTSBURGH)

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Thirty-Year 6% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1919. Due July 1, 1949. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Callable on any interest date at 105 and interest. Coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500 denominations with privilege of registration as to principal; coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination registerable as to principal and interchangeable with fully registered bonds of $1,000 denomination and authorized multiples. Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

These bonds will be free of the present Pennsylvania Four Mill Tax. The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Normal Federal Income Tax to an amount not exceeding 2% which it may lawfully pay at the source

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

For further information regarding these bonds, attention is called to the letter of Mr. A. W. Thompson, President of the company, copies of which will be furnished on request, and which states that:

The Duquesne Light Company owns in fee or controls through long-term lease or stock ownership, and in large part directly operates, properties conducting the entire central station electric light and power business in Pittsburgh and throughout the major portions of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, Pennsylvania.

The properties operated by the Duquesne Light Company and its subsidiaries form a single inter-connecting system which serves a population estimated to exceed 1,100,000, located in the heart of the Pittsburgh District.

Franchises, with minor exceptions, are, in the opinion of counsel, unlimited in time or for 999-year periods.

Earnings

of the Duquesne Light Company and subsidiary companies—inter-company charges eliminated.
(Year ended April 30, 1919)

Gross Earnings	$12,650,200
Operating Expenses, including Current Maintenance and Taxes	7,918,307
Net Earnings	$ 4,731,893
Annual Fixed Interest and Rental Charges, including interest on the above $25,000,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	1,820,831
Balance	$ 2,911,062

Net Earnings Over 2½ times above the fixed charges

The above earnings reflect none of the benefit from the large investment to be made in the new Cheswick Power Plant with part of the proceeds of the bonds now offered.

The $25,000,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 6% Gold Bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on all property owned in fee by the Duquesne Light Company and by a first lien on its leasehold interests and on certain bonds and virtually all the stocks of its subsidiaries. The bonds will also be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on the new Cheswick Power Plant, the construction of which with an initial installed capacity of 60,000 K. W. is to be partly financed out of the proceeds of these bonds.

The property which, in the opinion of counsel, will be covered by the first mortgage lien of these bonds will include one of the largest and most important electric power plants in the country (Brunot Island, 120,000 K. W.), the new Cheswick Power Plant (initial installed capacity to be 60,000 K. W.) and extensive transmission and distribution lines.

These bonds will be followed by the $5,941,000 7% preferred stock and by $18,226,000 common stock (paying 8% dividends) of the Duquesne Light Company.

The Company operates under the supervision of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.

We recommend these bonds for investment
Price 100 and interest; yielding 6%

Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by us. It is anticipated that temporary bonds will be available for delivery on or about July 28, 1919.

The trust indenture and all legal details incident thereto will be passed upon by Messrs. Patterson, Eagle, Greenough & Day, New York, and by Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw and Beal, Pittsburgh, and this offering is in all respects subject to their approval of the legal aspects of the transaction.

Harris, Forbes & Co New York
Lee, Higginson & Co New York
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co New York

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$425,000

Craighead County, Arkansas

Lake City, Nettleton and Bay Road Improvement District No. 1

5½% Bonds

Dated May 1, 1919 No Option Due Serially, August 1 as below

Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest, February 1, and August 1, payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, or through our New York Office.

MATURITIES

$14,000 — 1922	$19,000 — 1926	$24,000 — 1930	$31,000 — 1934
17,000 — 1923	20,000 — 1927	26,000 — 1931	32,000 — 1935
17,000 — 1924	21,000 — 1928	27,000 — 1932	34,000 — 1936
18,000 — 1925	24,000 — 1929	28,000 — 1933	36,000 — 1937
		$37,000 — 1938	

Price Any Maturity to Yield 5.40%

These bonds are payable by taxes which have been irrevocably levied and confirmed against all the real property in the District, the true value of which is estimated at about $7,000,000. The benefits assessed provide ample margin above the tax levies which have been made to meet the annual requirements for principal and interest, and which will average about 47c. per acre.

Legality approved by Messrs. Rose, Hemingway, Cantrell & Loughborough, Attorneys, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The above statements are expressions of our opinion, based upon information and statistics obtained from official reports and other sources, which we consider reliable and upon which we based our purchase of these bonds. Bonds are offered subject to prior sale or change in price.

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PROGRESSION

In June The New York Times published 1,733,450 agate lines of advertisements, the largest volume ever published in one month in the history of The Times.

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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
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DEMAND FOR STEEL AND IRON INCREASES

Foreign Inquiries Indicate an Accumulation of Orders for the Future.

JAPAN TO BUY SHIP PLATE

Average Bookings Exceed Shipments and Wire Mills Are at Full Capacity.

The iron and steel market this week reflects the improvement of demand and of mill operations which became positive a fortnight ago. In export lines, trade reviews yesterday noted a substantial growth, and details of foreign inquiries indicated an accumulating demand for the future. Some Southern furnaces are reported to have advanced the price of pig iron $1 a ton.

The Iron Trade Review says:

A growing gap between incoming mill specifications and production despite the latter's steady increase, furnishes a most wholesome symptom of fundamental conditions in iron and steel. The result is an accumulating backlog of live tonnage on mill books in a number of lines which tends to fortify future operations.

Average bookings of the Steel Corporation at present are considerably in excess of shipments and also of capacity, which means something over 50,000 tons daily. This fact promises to be reflected in the June unfilled order statement to be issued today. The point needs to be stressed that this is an extraordinary good showing for the whole industry considering the absence of railroad demand. New orders and specifications in sheets are coming in at the rate of over 20,000 tons daily. In wire products the mills now are booked practically full for the third quarter and some for a larger period.

The Iron Age says:

The steel market shows further improvement in exports, with fresh evidence of expanding demand in various lines of domestic consumption and a growing confidence in the stability of present prices of finished products.

The adjustment of the industry to something under a two-thirds operation promises steady holding of mill schedules through the Summer and a probable increase in output as Fall advances. There is enough irregularity in prices to keep buyers and sellers alert, but the plentiful talk of possible advances has produced little forward buying.

The withholding of railroad business is hurting the railroads more than it has hurt the steel mills. The Railroad Administration has no present intention of buying 800,000 tons more of rails, as reported. Japan is in the market for 5,000 tons of rails, after buying 30,000 tons in the past two months. France wants 5,000 tons of rails and an equal amount of plates, and Spain is inquiring for 5,000 axles, 10,000 wheels and other equipment. The 40,000 tons of rails on which Belgium has been figuring for some time appear to have gone to British mills, at about £12 10s., c.i.f., whereas the British quotation on domestic business has been £18.

Japanese ship plate inquiries in this market include one for 20,000 tons, another for 7,000 tons and a third for 5,400 tons definitely reported. Japan's program for 200 ships will take several hundred thousand tons of steel, much of which is to be bought in this country. An eastern Pennsylvania plate mill has sold 500 tons for shipment to France at 2.55c., Pittsburgh.

The demand for oil and gas field pipe has fairly swamped makers, it is said, and some manufacturers have turned away further business.

ADVANCE IN JUNE PRICES.

Bradstreet Reports Gain of 4.4 Per Cent. in Necessities.

The prices of commodities, largely in the class of necessities, moved forward with considerable force during June; according to Bradstreet's index number of wholesale quotations. On July 1 the number showed a gain of 4.4 per cent. over the June 1 figure, and was 9.4 per cent. higher than on May 1. The number on July 1 stood only 1.4 per cent. below the high record established just a year before. A contrary movement is on in England, the mercantile agency notes, for an index number in that country disclosed on July 1 a decline of 5.5 per cent. from May 31.

The upward tendency of American commodities was widely distributed in June, eleven out of thirteen groups used in the calculations showing gains. Textiles, hides, leather, and oils scored the largest advances. The only two groups to decline were foodstuffs and livestock, but the declines among them were trifling. Compared with July 1, 1918, eight groups were higher at the first of the current month, including breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, hides, coal, naval stores, and building materials.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Borden's Con. Milk.	4	SA	Aug. 15	....
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 15	....
Burns Bros. Coal.	$2.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do	2½	Stk	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf.	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Caro. Power & Lt.	¼	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Colum. Gas & Elec.	$1	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Consol. Coal.	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 22
Gillette Saf. Raz.	$2.50	Q	Aug. 30	July 31
Keystone T. & R.	15	S	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Nash., C. & St. L.	3½	SA	Aug. 1	July 21
N. Y. & H. Ros. M.	5	—	July 26	July 16
Pac. Co com. & 2d pf	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Do 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Woolwth, F. W., Co.	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 1

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	1⅛	Iron Bloss.	.25	.31
Amer Oil	5⅛	⅝	Iron Cap	10⅛	11
Bohemia	1¼	2¼	Majestic	.25	.27
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅛	Mex Meta	.14	.17
Bost Mont	.87	88	Moj Tung	.15	.18
Butte & Lon	.17	21	New Baltic	1⅜	2¼
Champ. old	.3	3½	Nat L & Z	.10	.11
Calaveras	1⅛		Nilson	.20	.22
Chief Con	3⅛	3⅜	Nev Doug	.14	.18
Cortez	.12	.25	Oneco	.75	.96
Con Cop	7⅞	7⅞	Onondaga	.20	.60
Crystal, old	1⅛	1⅛	Rainier	.80	.82
Crown Res	.38	.42	S W Miami	.5	.6
Eagle B'bell	2¼	2¼	Seven Mete	.25	.33
Fortuna	.3	.6	Texana	1¼	1⅜
Houghton	1	1⅛	U V Exten	41½	42
Hoina	.36	.37	Victoria	1	1⅛
La Rose	.39	.40	Yukon	.87	1

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The bull movement continued, embracing several low priced stocks and the market closed firm, with big demand. Main quotations and sales were:

Sales		Hitch.	Low.	Close.
900	Ames	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,826	Do. pfd.	94	94	96
20	Do. pfd.	94	94	94
63	Brazilian	58	58	58
1,250	Brompton	64½	64	64¾
1,025	Breweries	182½	180	182
50	Can. Car	41¼	41	41¼
176	Do. pfd.	100	99½	100
200	Can. SS.	50½	50½	50½
221	Do. pfd.	84	83¾	83¾
340	Con. Smelter	21½	21	21
1,705	Dom. Steel	70	65¾	70½
700	Dom. Textile	117	115	116¾
106	Laurentide	230	221	223
195	Montreal Power	90	89	90
230	Spanish, pfd.	108½	107¼	108½
95	Quebec Railway	19½	19	19
795	Riordon	144	143	143¾
25	Shawinigan	121	121½	121½
8,521	Spanish Riv.	45	43	44¾
234	Steel of Canada	74¾	74	74¾
55	Dominion Glass Co.	60½	60	60

22,865—Total shares.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	99⅝	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅞	100	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97⅞	98	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	85½	97	5.45
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99½	5.75
Russian Govt.	6½	July10,'19	55	58	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.15, '20	51	54	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	104	109	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,21-22	101	101¾	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100	100¼	4.35
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1923	101	103½	5.05
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	6.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	6.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	6.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¼	6.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	104	6.90
B. & O. R. R.	6	Apr., 1948	97¾	98	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100¼	5.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100	100¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100¾	100¾	6.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	102¼	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	102¼	6.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 1,'24	100¼	101¼	5.75
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1937	90	92	7.15
Chi. R. & Q.	5	July19,'21	98¾	98¾	6.10
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100¼	6.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	99¼	99	6.50
Con. G. & P. B.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'22	101¼	102	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1929	99¾	99¾	5.40
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100½	101	5.50
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1929	99	99¾	5.50
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	99¾	99½	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1929	99¾	100¼	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	97½	98	5.05
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97¾	98¼	6.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	6.35
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	6.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103¼	6.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96¾	97	8.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.65
Shawnig W.	6	Dec., 1919	105	108¼	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99	99½	6.35
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100	100¼	5.80
United Lt.	6	Ry. Sec.	99	99	6.10
U. L. & R.	sec. 7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	100	100¼	5.40
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'23	91¼	93	8.15

LACKAWANNA STEEL REPORTS A DEFICIT

Corporation Is $233,086 Behind for Second Quarter After Deducting Charges and Taxes.

FIRST FIGURES FOR PERIOD

Unfilled Tonnage Also Falls Off to 122,399 Tons from 656,207 Last Year.

The Lackawanna Steel Company in its report for the three months ended June 30 shows a deficit of $233,086 after provision for all charges and war taxes. This compares with earnings of $1,207,109, or $3.43 a share on the common stock, in the preceding or first quarter of this year. In the quarter ended June 30 a year ago the earnings were $3,830,488, or $10.91 a share.

The income account for the six months period of this year shows profits of $974,022, or the equivalent of $2.77 a share. The corresponding period of last year brought profits of $6,782,833, or $19.32 a share. The falling off is therefore nearly $6,000,000. The net earnings for the three months period ended June 30 show a decline of more than $4,000,000 from 1918, and for six months the decline amounts to approximately $6,000,000, the depreciation and interest charges during the two periods having been about the same.

A falling off in unfilled tonnage is also reported. Unfilled orders on June 30 amounted to only 122,399 tons, as compared with 656,207 on the corresponding date last year. The present six months' profit of slightly less than $1,000,000 is a decline of more than $12,000,000 from the figures reported for the half year of 1917.

The Lackawanna report for the second quarter of this year is the first that has been submitted by any of the steel companies for that period. It reflects the unsettled condition in the industry when there was an endeavor to stabilize prices in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Redfield and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. Public buying of steel slackened when the Railroad Administration refused to accept the stabilization figures and it was not resumed, until recently, on a scale that permitted of anywhere near capacity operations. Even now the steel industry is working at only about 65 to 70 per cent. of capacity. At one time during the second quarter of the year operations were about 45 per cent.

Steel men recently have expressed themselves as gratified with the buying movement which has set in and which is steadily increasing in volume. Higher prices have been predicted, and it is the expectation that the third and fourth quarters of the year will show improved earnings.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The William R. Compton Company is offering an issue of $425,000 Craighead County, Ark.: Lake City, Nettleton, and Bay Road Improvement District 5½ per cent. bonds, due serially from Aug. 1, 1922, to Aug. 1, 1927, at prices to yield 5.40 per cent.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co. announce that the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has elected to redeem on July 10, at 101 and accrued interest, all of its secured serial 7 per cent. gold bonds, dated Dec. 17, 1919.

R. R. Appleby, local agent of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., was notified by cable yesterday that the Directors had declared a final dividend of 4½ per cent., making a total of 8 per cent. for the year, plus a bonus of 1 per cent.

Noel, Berman & Langley announce that the $750,000 capital stock, Class A, of the Mill Factors Corp., which was offered by them recently at $55.50 per share, has been sold.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Van Emburgh & Atterbury are offering stock of the Brazos Oil Corporation, a concern recently formed.

The Stock Exchange firm of Kelley, Drayton & Co. has been formed, with offices at 40 Exchange Place. The partners are Don M. Kelley, Frederick R. Bauer, and Emlen M. Drayton.

Commander Louis M. Josephthal of Josephthal & Co. has returned to his office after serving in the navy since December, 1916.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular describing the common stock of Borden's Condensed Milk Company.

The Liberty National Bank has been appointed registrar for preferred stock of the Amalgamated Sugar Company and of the stock of Phillips Petroleum Company.

The syndicate headed by Block, Maloney & Co. has sold the stock of the Sweets Company of America, recently organized, and the syndicate was dissolved yesterday, according to announcement.

Prentiss de V. Ross has become associated with the investment firm of Biddle & Henry, Philadelphia, in charge of the municipal bond department.

Judicious Selection of Investments

The judicious selection of high-yield securities requires careful consideration. There are some very attractive issues of this class in the market. Those suitable for the requirements of one individual might be wholly unsuited to another.

We have an Investment Department for handling problems of this character, which you may consult freely, without obligation or cost to you.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York *Pittsburgh*

NEW ISSUES

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$277,000

Hamilton County, Ohio

(Cincinnati—County Seat)

4¼% Road Improvement Bonds

Due July 1, 1929

Coupon Bonds. Denomination $500. Principal and semi-annual interest (January & July 1st) payable at County Treasurer's office.

Assessed Valuation.....$842,232,336.00
Net Debt (about ⅝ of 1%)..... 5,606,316.16
Population (1910), 460,732

Legal opinion of Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

Price: 102 & Interest, Yielding 4.50%

$375,000

City of Memphis, Tenn.

5% Auditorium & Market House Bonds

Due Serially, $15,000, January 1, 1925 to 1949, inc.

Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration as to Principal. Principal and semi-annual interest (January & July 1st) payable at U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City. Denomination $1000.

Assessed Valuation.....$134,544,955.00
Net Debt..... 10,978,286.00
Population (1919), 175,000

Legal opinion of John C. Thomson, Esq.

Prices to Yield about 4.70%

$500,000

Beaufort County, N. C.

5% Road Bonds

Due Serially, $20,000, July 1, 1925 to 1949, inc.

Coupon bonds. Denomination $1000. Principal and semi-annual interest (January & July 1st) payable in New York.

Assessed Valuation.....$12,000,000.00
Net Debt..... 612,146.00
Population (1919), 42,000

Legal opinion of Messrs. Reed, McCook & Hoyt.

Prices to Yield about 4.80%

FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
100 Broadway
Cleveland New York Cincinnati

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

$50,000,000 6½% Three-Year Credit, Due June 18, 1919

To Holders of Certificates of Participation in the above Credit:

In view of the default in the payment of the Imperial Russian Government $50,000,000 6½% Three-Year Credit, it is desirable that holders of Certificates of Participation therein should unite for the purpose of taking prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests. With this in view, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of Certificates of Participation, have consented to act as a Committee under a Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained, upon application, from the Depositories thereunder, The National City Bank of New York, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City, and Old Colony Trust Company, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Deposits may be made at any time prior to August 15, 1919; but it is to the interest of Certificate Holders that the Certificates should be deposited promptly. The Depositories will issue in exchange for Certificates of Participation so deposited Deposit Certificates transferable on their books.

The members of the Committee will act without compensation.

Communications intended for the Committee should be addressed to its Secretary, at No. 55 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, July 1, 1919.

JOHN H. FULTON,
General Executive Manager, The National City Bank of New York, Chairman.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
of J. P. Morgan & Co.
N. DEAN JAY,
Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
LLOYD W. SMITH,
Secretary, Harris, Forbes & Co.
CHARLES S. SARGENT, JR.,
of Kidder, Peabody & Co.
FREDERIC W. ALLEN,
of Lee, Higginson & Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, *ex-officio*,
Vice-Chairman of Foreign Securities Committee of Investment Bankers' Association of America.

RODNEY DEAN, *Secretary.*
SHEARMAN & STERLING, *Counsel.*

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Common Stock

We have issued a special circular amplifying the following points:

Long and uninterrupted dividend record.

Low capitalization. No bonded debt.

Earning capacity.

Diversified character of output.

Constant and steady demand for principal products.

Send for Special Circular No. 1240

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25 Broad Street, New York

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Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1919.

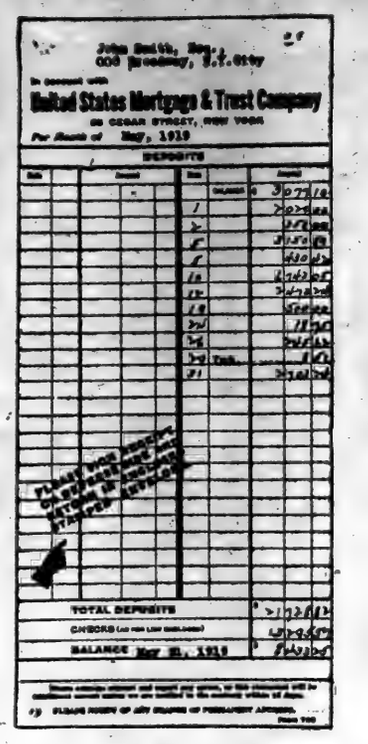
T. F. WICKHAM, Secretary.
Charleston, W. Va., July 9th, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have declared a dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Monday, July 28, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 11, 1919.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, June 30, 1919.



A Great Convenience—

your bank statement and canceled checks on your desk the first day of each month.

THE monthly statement system is an important feature of the service rendered to the patrons of this Company. Statements as shown by the accompanying illustration, covering deposits, amount of interest credited to the account, and balance, together with checks, separately listed, are mailed to depositors on the last business day of each month.

This system provides a simple and convenient means of keeping your account balanced.

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Capital and Surplus $6,000,000

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AUSTRALIA is one of the richest potential markets in the Eastern Hemisphere. With a population of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants, the value of her imports exceeds $322,000,000, and of her exports $304,500,000. Her resources, while largely agricultural and pastoral, number more than 82,000,000 sheep, 12,000,000 head of cattle and 2,500,000 horses. Mining and manufacturing are also carried on extensively. The value of Australia's products is more than one billion dollars, divided as follows:

Agriculture	$231,292,000
Pastoral	254,000,000
Dairying	101,636,500
Mining	124,895,000
Manufacturing	325,766,500
Other Products	29,000,000
Total	$1,066,590,000

As the New York correspondents of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, and other Australian Banks, the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, affords complete facilities for direct personal banking service to merchants having business to transact in Australia.

Our officers will be glad to advise with you on your Australian business problems.

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NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM

The leading article in this week's issue of The Annalist discusses the differences which must be adjusted before Congress reaches an agreement on a National Budget System. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

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Convertible 7% Bonds
(SERIES C)

We have prepared an analysis of this issue calling attention to the possibilities of large profits likely to accrue to holders of this issue—probably 20% in less than two years and perhaps a great deal more. The income yield at present market is about 6¾%. The principal is safeguarded by earnings about ten times interest charges.

Write for special letter T-4

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FARM CROPS HURT BY JUNE WEATHER

But the Estimated Yield Is Sufficient to Make New Records.

CORN WORTH $4,768,475,000

Wheat and Oats Raise Value of the Three Cereals Above $8,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Bountiful farm crops this year were indicated today in the Department of Agriculture's July forecasts, based on conditions existing the first of the month. Winter wheat and rye, now being harvested, showed the largest production ever attained. Record crops of sweet potatoes, tobacco, and rice also were predicted, and the production of Spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, white potatoes, and hay is expected to be larger than the average for the five years 1913 to 1917.

The value of the wheat, corn and oats crops combined amounts to $8,340,622,000 based on farm prices for July 1. The value of corn is $4,768,470,000; wheat, $2,577,420,000, and oats, $994,727000.

The prospective output of wheat is placed at 1,161,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat showed a loss of 54,000,000 bushels, and Spring wheat 21,000,000 bushels. The Winter wheat crop, nevertheless, will be the largest ever grown.

Corn production was forecast at 2,815,000,000 bushels, 132,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop.

Tobacco, with a production forecast of 1,453,000,000 pounds, will be a record crop.

White potatoes production will be smaller than last year, but the sweet potato crop promises to be a record one.

The oats crop is slightly smaller than last year, but larger than the five-year average.

The production forecasts of the country's principal farm crops estimated on the condition of the crops July 1, follow:

(Figures in millions of bushels.)

Winter wheat	839	Tobacco, pounds	1,453
Spring wheat	322	Flax	13.2
All wheat	1,161	Rice	32.5
Corn	2,815	Hay, tons	116
Oats	1,403	Apples, (total)	156
Barley	251	Apples, barrels	
Rye	103	(commercial)	24.5
White potatoes	391	Peaches	50
Sweet potatoes	102		

The condition of the crops on July 1, and crop acreages not previously announced, follow:

Winter wheat	89.0	per cent. of a normal
Spring wheat	80.9	
Corn	88.7	and 102,977,000 acres.
Oats	87.0	
Barley	87.4	
Rye	85.7	
White potatoes	87.6	and 4,008,000 acres.
Sweet potatoes	90.1	and 1,033,000 acres.
Tobacco	83.6	and 1,774,300 acres.
Flax	73.5	and 1,851,000 acres.
Rice	89.5	and 1,091,000 acres.
Hay	91.1	
Apples	56.6	
Peaches	69.0	

Wheat of last year's crop remaining on farms July 1 amounted to 19,644,000 bushels, compared with 8,063,000 last year and 37,413,000 the average July 1 stocks for the five years between 1913 and 1917.

Plant diseases and other conditions made heavy inroads during June on prospective wheat and oats production. The forecast shows a loss of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat since the June estimate and a reduction of 43,000,000 bushels in the prospective oats crop. High temperatures caused deterioration in the condition of Winter wheat in some sections, while disease increased in central districts. The heat also affected Spring wheat in some parts of the belt where black rust has appeared and somewhat damaged the crop.

The area planted to corn, white potatoes, flax, and rice is smaller than last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes and tobacco is larger.

Guaranty Trust Co.'s Resources.

The Guaranty Trust Company's report on condition, issued yesterday, showed that total resources on June 30 amounted to $821,084,899, an increase of $66,061,782 over the aggregate on Feb. 21, and of $124,043,814 over the resources on June 20 a year ago. Deposits expanded $79,695,735 in the four months between Feb. 21 last and June 30, the total on the latter date being $661,914,868. The growth in slightly more than a year, from June 20, 1918, was $98,146,461.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday:

For Account of Executors:
3 shares Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., regular guaranteed, $131.75 per share.
24 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., $80.75 per share.
4 shares The Prairie Oil & Gas Co., $787 per share.
6 shares The Prairie Pipe Line Co., $280 per share.
12 shares Standard Oil Co. of California, $375 per share.
200 shares Butte, New York Copper Co., 10c per share.

For Account of Whom It May Concern:
10 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $414 per share.
100 shares United Copper Co., common, $2 lot.
100 shares United Copper Co., preferred, $2 lot.
30 shares Valley Land Co., $80 per share.
2,500 shares Mt. Vernon Gold Mining Co., $19 lot.
120 shares Invincible Realty Co., $11 lot.
2,000 shares Santa Lola Mining Co., $10 lot.
$15,000 Penn Yan Gas Light Co. of Penn Yan, N. Y., 5% sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1949, 51.
250 shares Empire Coke Co., preferred, $5 per share.
100 shares Manhattan Shirt Co., common, temporary certificates, $29.62½ per share.
600 shares Home Oil & Refining Co., temporary certificates, $20.25 per share.
4 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co., $108.50 per share.
25 shares Cripple Creek Central Ry. Co., common, $18.25 per share.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.40	5.20	5.40
Spelter	..	7.45	..	7.35
Antimony	..	8.50	..	8.50
Quicksilver	..	$107.00	..	$107.00
Aluminium	*$32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon	..	31.90	..	31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 19¾c. 30 days; on metal exchange 19c. for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	97	10	0	95	5	0
Copper, futures	98	10	0	95	5	0
Tin, spot	250	0	0	247	10	0
Tin, futures	248	0	0	244	15	0
Spelter, spot	41	12	6	40	12	6
Spelter, futures	42	5	0	40	12	6
Lead, spot	23	10	0	23	0	0
Lead, futures	23	17	6	23	2	6

EARNINGS.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO., all properties controlled by Southwestern Power and Light Co., an American Power and Light subsidiary, for May (inter-company items eliminated):—

	1919.	1918.	Inc.
Gross	$465,152	$399,965	$65,187
Net earn's.	159,508	141,805	17,703
12 mos' gr.	5,982,160	4,995,510	986,650
Net earns.	2,133,527	2,048,985	84,542

PACIFIC COAST CO., for May—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Gross	372,895	456,862	343,447
Net aft exp	50,472	42,060	44,294
11 mos gr.	4,087,917	5,576,134	5,521,426
Net aft ex.	671,796	904,907	888,432

New Booklet
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Internat'l Cotton Mills common
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926
General Gas & Electric 5s, 1925
Great Western Power 5s, 1946
Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924
CHASE & FALK
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Guanaj. Con. Min. & Mill 7s
Indianap. & Louisville Tr. 5s
Buffalo & L. Erie Trac. 5s
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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—Forty-one new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $9,009,000 were chartered today. They include:

Remin Realty Co., Manhattan, $30,000; C. Austern, M. Fropf, S. Cohen, 468 West 146th St.

Visitation Operating Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $150,000; A. V. Goodrich, E. M. and C. M. Chuts, 1,231 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Edward Hardin Co., Manhattan, advertising business, $10,000; E. Hardin, J. Nerney, B. J. Blickman, 1,482 Broadway.

Grosner and Pulvermacher, Inc., Manhattan, insurance, $10,000; C. Fredericks, Y. Y. Schenker, M. Greenfogel, 564 East 166th St.

Auto Quip Mfg. Co., Rochester, $60,000; W. J. Weperne, R., C. E. and E. R. Wirth, Rochester.

Acme Improvement Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; S. Manheimer, H. S. Proctor, A. H. Barnett, 1,476 Broadway.

M. and M. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $25,000; S. and S. Milberg, L. N. Moskowitz, 1,547 President St., Brooklyn.

The Ray Oil Co., Manhattan, $150,000; R. L. McElroy, H. S. Eberle, R. Gilleaudeau, Mamaroneck.

Wolf and Klein, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Hechheimer, M. Oppenheime, I. Bernstein, 230 West 43d St.

Dupree & Camp, Manhattan, theatres, $50,000; same as preceding.

Humphrey Die and Tool Corp., salem, $6,000; A. H. Humphrey, J. H. Potter, S. C. Brown, Salem.

Rensselaer Electrical Supply Co. Troy, $25,000; C. F. W. Kaelber, R. G. Fiucane, A. R. Page, Rochester.

Argonne Restaurant and Baking Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. and L. Gershowitz, W. Alperstein, 229 9th Av.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Manhattan, sugar Mills, 70,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $7,350,000; P. L. and E. and C. Godchaux, New Orleans, La.

Reese & Buckley, Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and dyestuffs, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; M. A. Diamond, T. J. Buckley, Jr., S. E. Reese, 601 West 160th St.

United Abattoirs, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000; D. Blumenstock, H. E. Rosenberg, I. M. Rosenblum, 741 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

Bell Brothers Motor Sales Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; H. C. and J. A. and A. R. Bell, 323 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Veteran Auto Express, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Deutsch, L. and J. Kaplan, 501 West Fifty-first Street.

Utica Metal Iron and Waste Co., Utica, foundry business, $15,500; I. Goldbas, A. Merrill, E. Managan, Utica.

Republic Novelty Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; E. A. Miller, J. Fischer, J. D. Stern, 864 39th St., Brooklyn.

The Phillip Undertaking Establishment, Inc., Hudson, $5,000; B. O. and L. E. and M. Phillip, Hudson.

Herman Fels Chemical Preparations Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000; E. Goldschmidt, H. and H. Fels, 518 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

Manza Questa Co., Olean, autos, $25,000; F. E. Chamberlain, G. and L. A. Manza, Olean.

Queensboro Tire Co., Queens, $40,000; C. G. Stone, J. J. Furia, J. J. Tansola, 162 Ninth St., Brooklyn.

Amsterdam Mortgage Corp., Manhattan, realty, $75,000; P. Windels, A. Holtzoff, M. M. Frolich, 115 Broadway.

Picadilly Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. G. and C. Feinstein, C. B. Komprecht, 156 West 75th St.

Gray Motor Garage Corp., Manhattan, $17,000; J. P. McCann, T. A. Cook, Sr., T. A. Cooke, Jr., 504 West 57th St.

Engineering and Transp. Products Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Kyle, H. J. Wheeler, W. J. Hill, 1,219 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Eurarctic Fur Trading Co., Manhattan, $50,000; E. Fillmore, E. Lehrer, M. H. Benedek, 234 East Tremont Av.

Wing and Walters, Inc., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $5,000; W. E. Godfrey, M. E. Schatzman, M. Hyian, 190 Broadway.

Lion Watch Co., Manhattan, jobbing business, $25,000; F. Better, J. C. Powers, 8 Schwab, 15 Maiden Lane.

Delux Embroidery Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. O. Gempler, G. M. Harris, A. B. Barrell, 808 West 151st St.

Hotaway Mfg. Co., Manhattan, machinery, $20,000; R. G. and H. G. Banker, W. E. Jackson, 2,084 Briggs Av.

Shouer-Heim Corp., Manhattan, silks, woolens, and other textiles, $100,000; L. Nehs, and Shouer, J. C. Duke, B. B. Mead, 1,900 Washington Av.

Connell Trading Co., Manhattan, general merchandise, $25,000; G. C. Connell, E. W. Murphy, M. Rich, 99 Broadway.

Simplex Tobacco Machinery Co., Manhattan, $500,000; M. Levy, N. M. Bloomberg, J. M. Gross, 626 East 240th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

J. M. Lehmann Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Longacre Hardware and Electric Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Russian-American Line, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

The Jewish Forum Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Monroe Wet-Wash Laundry, Manhattan, $4,000 to $00,000.

Eighty-second Street Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

W. A. Clements Co., Waverly, $75,000 to $100,000.

Piping Rock Water Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

E. P. Lawson Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Syracuse Mining and Development Co., Syracuse, $40,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

State of Bradian Johnson, Islip, from $3,600,000 to $2,000,000.

Durnham and Phillip, Manhattan, $150,000 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Belso Electric Motor Co., Manhattan, to Zobell Electric Motor Corp.

Debruyhe and Meitzer, Inc., Manhattan, to Debruyhe.

Press and Kuh Co., Manhattan, to Kuh Rose & Co

Packer-Guttenberg Co., Rochester, to the Guttenberg Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Gratia Navigation Co., Del., 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, active capital $1,000; Frankel, 16 Broadway.

Capital Service Co., Mass., $100,000; Rep. P. E. Osgood, 44 Court St.

Island Oil Marketing Corp., Del., $25,000; Rep. F. B. Lasher, 62 Cedar St.

Interstate Manufacturers' and Buyers' Assn., Del., 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 4,000 shares; common stock, no par value; Rep. J. M. Logan, 1,270 Broadway.

NEW DESIGNATIONS.

National Cash Register Co., Ohio; new Rep., F. A. Butler, 38 Park Row.

DISSOLUTIONS.

912 Tiffany Street Corp., Manhattan.
908 Tiffany Street Corp., Manhattan.
The Norman T. Bailey National Detective Agency, Inc., Manhattan.
Chaimz-Hillowsky Pub. Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, July 9.—Charters filed:

Passaic Individual Garage Co., Passaic, $50,000; Michael and John Blanda and H. Weinberg, all of Passaic.

Underwriters' Finance Co., Camden, $10,000; Watson D. Dewees, William J. Montgomery, and Francis J. Sylvester, all of Philadelphia.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 9.—Charters filed:

Illinois Savoid Tire Co., $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Indiana Gasoline Co., $1,200,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

South Atlantic Dry Dock Co., $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

The Edrington Co., drilling for oil, etc., $1,000,000; Ernest F. Early, Louis C. Haggerty, New York City; William H. Voght, Brooklyn.

United States Standard Water Heater Co., $1,000,000; E. F. Rym, Spiegal; Batham Kirazner, Wolf Hullsoever, New York.

The Rotary Machine and Eng. Co., vacuum pumps, &c., $500,000; J. M. Freere, Wilmington, Del.; J. A. Freere, Newark, N. J.; M. J. Noble, Lynhurst, N. J.

Dairy Equipment and Container Co., paper products of all kinds, $400,000; Wray C. Arnold, Robert C. Fender, M. Elliot, of Philadelphia.

Electro-Lyte Storage Battery Co., $200,000; R. F. Hansell of Philadelphia, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, of Camden, N. J.

Consolidated Motor Mfg. Co., automobiles and parts of same, $250,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dodell, of Wilmington.

North Wales Wood Mfg. Co., timber, farming, and mineral lands, $150,000; N. J. Casper, W. J. Kinard, G. H. Eberhard, of Philadelphia.

Cohen and Bradburd Co., groceries, &c., $100,000; Joseph Cohen, Norris Bradburd, Michael Seroy, of Philadelphia.

The Railroad Brotherhood Hall Co., real estate, $100,000; J. T. Waller, C. R. Mitchell, I. M. Pragg, H. W. Jones, of Wilmington.

National Motor Freight System, Inc., $100,000; Joseph M. Callahan, John McCracken, Frances J. Callahan, all of Chicago.

Eastern Holding Co., securities of all kinds, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Savoil Chemical Corp., develop patents, &c., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Petroleum Company of California, Inc., $10,000; H. C. Brooke, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Walter E. Raibbone, New York; J. M. Freere of Wilmington.

Petroleum Company of Wyoming, Inc., $10,000.

Petroleum Company of Mississippi, Inc., $10,000.

Petroleum Company of Kentucky, Inc., $10,000.

Petroleum Company of New Mexico, Inc., $10,000.

Petroleum Company of Ohio, Inc., $10,000.

Petroleum Company of Colorado, Inc., $10,000.

(Business and incorporators same as California company.)

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Oklahoma-Texas Oil Co., New York, from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Seaboard Copper Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn., from $50,000 to $300,000.

CONSOLIDATION.

Lewis Rim Gasoline Co., Sampson Gasoline Co., Gilmore Gasoline Co., Holloview Gasoline Co., and Pure Gasoline Co., under name of Pure Gasoline Co., New York.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Clark Artificial Limb Co. to Clarke Fibre Products Co., New York.

$3,000,000
Seven Per Cent. Serial Notes
of the
HAYTIAN AMERICAN CORPORATION
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)
Owning and Operating Sugar, Railroad, Wharf and Public Utility Companies in the Republic of Hayti.

Dated July 1, 1919

MATURITY	PRICES
$1,000,000.....July 1, 1922	$99.30 and Accrued Interest
1,000,000.....July 1, 1923	99.10 and Accrued Interest
1,000,000.....July 1, 1924	98.95 and Accrued Interest

Yielding Over 7¼ Per Cent.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable January 1, and July 1, at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, without deduction for any Normal Federal Income Tax deductible at the source not in excess of Two Per Cent.

Assets—The Company's Balance Sheet shows assets of approximately $12,000,000 and, with this financing, it has neither mortgage nor floating debt.

Earnings—The diversity of the Company's operations assures stability of earnings. The net earnings for the first six months of the current year were $324,547 (June estimated) and these represent only a small proportionate operation of the sugar mill recently completed.

Detailed information will be sent upon request.

P. W. CHAPMAN & Co. NEW YORK CHICAGO
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The undersigned announce the formation of a co-partnership under the firm name of
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$750,000
MILL FACTORS CORPORATION
Capital Stock, Class A

To be authorized and outstanding:
$750,000 Capital Stock, Class A (par value $50)
$750,000 Capital Stock, Class B (par value $50)

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agent — BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Registrar

For particulars regarding the company and the capital stock herein offered, we refer to a letter signed by Mr. Julius C. Kugelman, who is the President of Mill Factors Corporation, from which we summarize as follows:

Organization and Character of Business:
Mill Factors Corporation is being organized under the laws of the State of Delaware to acquire all the business and assets and to succeed to the partnership of Kugelman, Frankland and Foreman and to provide additional working capital.

The business is that of factors and commission merchants for textile mills and manufacturers. Among the services rendered to clients are the storing, delivering and exhibiting of goods and the investigation of credit risks. Merchandise received on consignment is sold by the manufacturers' own selling agents to a greatly diversified trade throughout the country, such sales being billed in the factors' name and the resulting accounts owned by them. Previous to such sales advances upon merchandise (to the extent of approximately 2-3 of the consigned value thereof) are made, and settlements on account of such sales made with the mills monthly.

Provisions as to Capital Stock:
The new company will have no mortgage or other funded debt or preferred stock, and its capitalization will consist entirely of $750,000 capital stock Class A and $750,000 capital stock Class B. It will be provided in the Certificate of Incorporation of the new company that for two years from the date of incorporation no dividends shall be paid in any year on the capital stock Class B until dividends at the rate of 8% per annum shall have been paid or set aside for that year on the capital stock Class A. In addition to enjoying this preference, Class A stock shares equally with Class B stock during this two-year period in any profits which may be earned or dividends which may be declared after 8% has been paid or set aside on both classes of stock. After two years both classes of stock share equally in dividends.

It is the expectation of the management of the new company that dividends at the rate of 8% per annum will be paid upon the capital stock Class A from July 1, 1919.

Management:
The $750,000 par value capital stock Class B, taken by the present members of the co-partnership of Kugelman, Frankland and Foreman at par for their net invested capital, will be retained by them, and they will remain the active managers of the business.

Assets:
Against the capitalization of $1,500,000 to be presently outstanding, the company will have net current assets of $1,500,000, less the expenses of incorporation and a nominal amount representing furniture and fixtures on its premises.

Earnings:
The net earnings of the co-partnership to which the new corporation succeeds, before deduction for taxes and salaries, have averaged, since its formation in 1911, 21.6% on the invested capital (figured as of January 1st of each year.)

All legal matters in connection with the incorporation of the company and the issue of its stock will be passed upon by Messrs. Lavenbrill, Cook, Nathan & Lehman of New York.

Price $55.50 Per Share

All the above stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NOEL, BERMAN & LANGLEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The above information is obtained from sources which we regard as reliable, and on it we have based our purchase of the stock, but we do not guarantee it.

NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM

The leading article in this week's issue of The Annalist discusses the differences which must be adjusted before Congress reaches an agreement on a National Budget System. 10c on news stands, $4 a year.—Advt.

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This company has acquired property formerly controlled by German interests and an American management has been placed in charge of operations.

Earnings of the old company together with the products marketed are given in current issue of our Weekly Review.

Among other issues treated are:

United Retail Stores
White Eagle Oil
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Phelps Dodge Corporation
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COTTON AGAIN RISES IN STRONG MARKET

Trading Is Active on Reports of Further Heavy Rains in Many Parts of Belt.

FOREIGN DEMAND IS GOOD

July Makes New High Record, Futures Selling at 34.48—Spot Touches 35.50.

The advance in cotton futures continued yesterday and one option, July, sold at a new high record for the season when it touched 34.48, displacing the previous high of 34.40, made on June 27. Spot cotton also went to a new high for the season at 35.50, against the June high of 34.95. The new crop options were also strong and January equalled its previous high of 34 cents, while the others were within 7 to 18 points of their records. The trading was on a good scale, considerably exceeding that of the previous day and the early advances were well maintained, with the market finishing up 61 to 73 points on the day.

Reports of further heavy rains over many parts of the belt and forecasts of still more moisture were mainly responsible for the rise yesterday. As is very well known, the growing crop has been very much retarded by the excessive rains all through the Spring, and if the harvest is to be anything like the estimates made thus far there will have to be a good deal of good growing weather from now on. The trade, and especially the ring, has heard so much of the damage done by rains that it is prepared to bid up the staple now whenever additional rains are reported.

Foreign demand continued good. Liverpool bought consistently and at times rather heavily, and there were reports that Japanese interests were also buying yesterday. New Orleans added to the general demand, and some of the Eastern speculative interests were active. Liverpool buying was again said to be mainly for straddle purposes, but the Liverpool market did not act so well at its opening, although it firmed up well by the time the New York market opened and held its advances to the close.

Exports were again heavy, totalling 30,892 bales on the day and 79,764 bales for the week to date, as compared with exports for the corresponding period of last week of 74,147 bales. The ring is watching the exports with especial interest as there is a belief that the demand will be very heavy from now on. Reports were current yesterday that some of the exports already moving are destined for Germany, by way of European neutrals.

COTTON.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	33.80	34.48	33.80	34.41@34.50	33.80
Oct.	33.65	34.25	33.65	34.22@34.25	33.56
Dec.	33.55	34.10	33.55	34.17@34.19	33.44
Jan.	33.50	34.09	33.40	33.98@34.00	33.30
March	33.25	33.80	33.22	33.74@33.80	33.08

The local market for spot cotton was up 70 points to 35.50c for middling uplands; sales, 600 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.25c; New Orleans, 33.12c; Savannah, 33c; Augusta, 33c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 34.35c; Little Rock, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	27,734	26,740	4,605
Exports	30,892	21,426	4,054
Exports, season	5,087,556	4,906,788	4,027,122
N. Y. stocks	92,150	97,802	125,078
Port stocks	1,291,480	1,331,204	1,031,381
N. Y. arrivals	1,132	1,219	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 20.07d for middling; sales, 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were American; imports, 55,000 bales, 44,000 American. Futures opened quiet, 2 to 5 points lower and closed steady, 5 to 18 points up on the day. Prices: July, 20.50d; September, 20.50d; October, 20.40d; December, 20.26d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.99	$1.88	$1.96⅝	$1.93⅝	$1.54⅝
September	1.97⅛	1.91⅛	1.95⅝	1.92⅝	1.56⅛
December	1.63⅜	1.60⅝	1.61⅝	1.61⅝	....

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75⅝	72	73⅝	71⅝	74⅛
September	74⅝	72⅛	74⅛	72	69⅞
December	76	74⅛	75⅝	73⅝	....

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 83c; No. 2 white, 81½@82½c; No. 3 white, 81@82c; No. 4 white, 81c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	35.45	35.12	35.12	35.20	28.17
September	35.60	35.25	35.27	35.30	29.17
October	35.45	35.15	35.15	35.15	....
Ribs—					
July	28.80	28.40	28.40	28.75	24.15
September	28.85	28.55	28.60	28.75	24.65
Pork—					
July	54.00	53.50	53.80	54.00	44.40
September	51.50	51.10	51.30	51.30	44.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following quotations, cents per pound, were official prices on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.00	...	Oct.	27.35	27.50
Aug.	27.00	...	Nov.	25.80	25.90
Sept.	27.50	...	Dec.	25.50	25.60

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Clos. Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	22.52	21.90	22.47	21.63
May	22.25	21.85	22.42	21.65
July	22.70	22.70	22.14	22.40
September	23.00	22.40	22.90	22.25
December	22.65	21.90	22.59	21.85

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.51	$1.46¼	$1.51
August	1.53¼	1.49	1.52½
September	1.54	1.48	1.53

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LAUNAM PRINTING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Launam Printing Company, Incorporated, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3rd day of July, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 3rd day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. A. B. PARKER,
[Seal] Deputy Secretary of State.

POOR'S RAILROAD MANUAL COMPANY (OF NEW YORK).
CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Poor's Railroad Manual Company (of New York), a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3rd day of July, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears thegefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 3rd day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. A. B. PARKER,
[Seal] Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTnership of BERT NACHMAN and ARTHUR BERGMAN, doing business under the firm names and styles of STAR EMBROIDERY CO. and TEXTILE MERCHANDIRE COMPANY at 56 West 35th Street, New York City, is hereby given all creditors. On and after this date all debts of said firms will be assumed by Arthur Bergman and all obligations and liabilities will be paid solely by him.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Utah & Northern Railway Company

Consolidated First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds

The American Trust Company (formerly American Loan & Trust Company) Boston, Mass., Trustee under an indenture of trust with the Utah & Northern Railway Company dated July 1, 1886, hereby gives notice that it holds the sum of Seventy Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-four and 80-100 Dollars ($70,454.80) for the purchase of Consolidated First Mortgage 5% Bonds of said Utah & Northern Railway Company and that sealed proposals offering said bonds to the amount of said sum or any part thereof indorsed "Proposals to sell Utah & Northern Railway Company Consolidated First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (5%) Bonds," will be received until Monday noon, July 21, 1919, the right being reserved by said Trustee to reject any or all proposals.

Interest on accepted bonds will cease July 22, 1919.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By CHARLES H. BOWEN, Vice-Pres.

Boston, July 7, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES, INC., DUE JULY 1, 1963.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage and Mortgage supplemental thereto, dated March 11, 1915, to expend the sum of Nine Thousand Four Hundred Eight Dollars and Eleven Cents ($9,408.11) in the purchase of Bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said Bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 7th, 1919, at twelve o'clock Noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 8th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, July 7th, 1919.

To the Holders of

7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.

Sealed proposals for the sale of One Hundred Thousand Dollars par value of the 7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Republic Distilling Co., due March 1, 1920, will be received at the office of Republic Distilling Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before the first day of August, 1919, and those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par with accrued interest, will be accepted and paid for on the first day of September, 1919.

REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of AMERICAN METAL CAP COMPANY will be held on the 16th day of July, 1919, at 3 P. M., at the office of the said company, Room 1218-1228, No. 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), consisting of five thousand (5,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), to consist of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

Dated, June 30th, 1919.
CHRISTIAN H. WERNER, President.
WILLIAM F. A. KURZ, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HAMILTON & HANSELL, INC.,
New York, July 10th, 1919.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of HAMILTON & HANSELL, INC., will be held the 25th day of July, 1919, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the office of the corporation, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to change the present name of the corporation, to wit: HAMILTON & HANSELL, INC., to the name of AMERICAN TRANSMARINE COMPANY, INC.

J. W. H. HAMILTON, Pres.
CLAU'S LINDSKOG, Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES WORSTED COMPANY

of Massachusetts

First Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock of the corporation will be paid July 15th, 1919, to holders of the First Preferred Stock of record at the close of business July 8, 1919.

CHANNING W. SOUTHER,
Treasurer.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37.
New York, July 9, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 41.
New York, July 9, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1919, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1919.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, July 7, 1919.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Usual Dividends Credited July 1 at Rate of

4½%

on all savings share accounts up to $5,000. Sums paid in today, July 10, earn from July 1.

5½%

on all 5-year certificates of $100 or multiples; 6% on monthly installment savings. Organized under Banking Law in 1890. Under State supervision. Enquiries invited.

BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.,
A Savings and Loan Association,
63 Wall Street, New York

An Unusual Opening
for a
Good Bond Man

An opportunity for promotion, diversified business experience and association with one of the largest houses of the kind, dealing in standard bonds and preferred stocks, in the country. Applicants should be from 25 to 30 years old with experience in the business. Write giving full particulars as to qualifications. All replies strictly in confidence. Address Box R 782 Times Downtown.

Office Space Wanted

A Financial House, Members New York Stock Exchange, wish to obtain office space, approximately 2,000 feet, in Wall Street District. Substantial bonus will be paid. F. C., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

[Charter No. 2870. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$290,971,301.11
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,456,857.24
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		1,344,831.25
*Total loans		$293,775,089.60
Deduct: Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	$5,571,376.73	
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	2,143,878.00	
	7,715,254.73	
		$286,060,434.87
Overdrafts, secured, $115,165.02; unsecured, $354.63		115,520.65
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under Letters of Credit, and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		3,676.32
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		5,179,155.51
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,100,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness loaned	2,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	3,082,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	20,181.84	
		6,202,181.84
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., and Victory notes, unpledged	$155,850.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., and Victory notes, pledged to secure U. S. deposits	11,029,750.00	
Liberty Loan bonds and Victory notes loaned	2,500,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	4,015,400.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., and Victory notes, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	25,000,000.00	
		43,029,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$4,638,478.56	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	2,761,912.84	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	4,894,636.57	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	24,787,961.21	
Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time	8,382,874.37	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		45,325,463.45
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		499,950.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		800,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		41,800,432.80
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		5,809,599.34
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		6,966,023.70
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		5,089,557.92
Exchanges for clearing house		45,457,588.19
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		634,373.77
Total, $83,737,142.02.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		411,061.27
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		253,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		1,550,877.70
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		978.86
Total		$493,779,573.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	8,478,565.46
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	996,561.80
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	2,379,000.00
Suspense account	832,501.00
Circulating notes outstanding	1,100,000.00
Net amounts due to national banks	47,922,365.02
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	72,087,290.51
Certified checks outstanding	15,997,521.37
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	12,187,130.71
Total, $148,194,325.61.	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
Individual deposits subject to check	189,450,049.52
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	15,985,350.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	85,629.93
Dividends unpaid	400,000.00
Other demand deposits	50,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, $204,080,029.76.	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):	
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	516,700.00
Postal savings deposits	6,514,850.54
Other time deposits	5,534,553.17
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, $12,566,103.71.	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):	
War loan deposit account	15,133,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds and Victory notes pledged as collateral for bills payable, repledged from customers' loans	$25,000,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed, including Liberty Loan and certificates of indebtedness, without furnishing collateral security for same	5,980,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds pledged as security for Postal Savings deposits, repledged from customers' loans	1,693,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds and Victory notes pledged as security for U. S. deposits with Federal Reserve Bank, repledged from customers' loans	2,828,750.00
	35,871,750.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	25,000,000.00
Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks sold for cash and outstanding	11,322,883.28
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers	$7,330,789.26
Acceptances executed by other banks for account and under guarantee of this bank	384,580.50
Total	$7,715,369.76
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	1,344,831.25
	6,370,538.51
Liabilities other than those above stated	554,313.90
Total	$493,779,573.03
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	$5,571,376.73
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	2,143,878.00
Total contingent liabilities	$7,715,254.73

*Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount on which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law, (Sec. 5197, Rev. Stat.,) exclusive of notes upon which total charge not to exceed 50 cents was made, was $714,132.50. The number of such loans was 4.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. ALFRED C. ANDREWS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1919.
EDMUND HAIGHT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
GUY E. TRIPP,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

New York Agency
10 Wall Street New York, N. Y.

LONDON OFFICES
Circus Place, London Wall, E. C.
18 St. Swithin's Lane E. C.
25 Cockspur St. S. W.

Over 300 Branches in South Africa

Condensed Balance Sheet Figures of March 31, 1919

Paid up Capital	$14,325,000.00
Deposits	202,605,000.00
Notes in circulation	15,350,000.00
Cash Assets	51,370,000.00
Investments	23,675,000.00
(All gilt edged and including short term British Treasury bills $15,000,000.00 written down at or below market quotations.)	
Bills of Exchange	46,050,000.00
Liquid Assets	121,300,000.00
(Representing 54% of Banks liabilities to public.)	
Bills discounted, loans, etc	121,850,000.00
Net available profits	2,365,000.00
(After allocating $250,000.00 to reduction of bank premises.)	
Bank Premises	3,830,000.00

THE FOLLOWING ALLOCATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

To Reserve Fund making it $5,250,000.00	$1,000,000.00
To pension fund	250,000.00

A dividend of 6% and a bonus of 1% has been declared, absorbing with dividend already paid $1,000,000.00.

Chairman surveyed mining, farming, and commercial industries dwelling at length on the progress of the latter which now show a total of upward of 5,000 factories, representing $255,000,000.00 Capital and giving employment to 114,000 people. The Bank is interested in the establishment of a concern known as National Industrial Corporation of Africa, Limited.

Above has been received by cable from the head office in South Africa by

R. E. Saunders, Agent

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 59.
New York, June 18, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1919, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business July 15, 1919.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Midwest Refining Company
DIVIDEND NO. 19.

Quarterly dividend No. 19 of $1.00 per share and extra dividend No. 3 of 50 cents per share have been declared, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1919.

The transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

ESTABLISHED 1810

THE MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

20 NASSAU STREET

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1919

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$132,255,033.54
Customers' Liability Under Acceptances	1,608,292.88
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	3,800,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	17,304,071.60
Bonds, Securities, Etc	9,099,356.50
Banking House	3,000,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	108,704,999.36
	$275,771,753.88

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$6,000,000.00
Surplus	6,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	6,392,493.18
Unearned Discount	605,365.40
Reserved for Interest and Taxes	978,273.63
National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,799,992.50
Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)	2,084,878.03
Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U. S. Government Bonds	14,000,000.00
Deposits:	
Individual and Banks $226,964,641.14	
United States Government 8,946,110.00	
	235,910,751.14
	$275,771,753.88

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Established 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

JUNE 30, 1919

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$260,305,916.55	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$51,840,373.16
U.S. Liberty Bonds, U.S. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, and Loans secured by U.S.Lib'ty Bonds	105,488,024.84	Deposits	415,864,742.29
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	13,285,490.19	U. S. Bonds Borrowed	14,164,500.00
U. S. Bonds Borrowed	14,164,500.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	36,636,223.93
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,350,000.00	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	47,000,000.00
Banking House	4,000,000.00	Reserved for Taxes, etc.	3,426,120.72
Due from Banks and Bankers	6,835,526.03	Dividend payable July 1, 1919	625,000.00
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	131,497,050.01	Unearned Discount	1,553,876.86
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	36,458,403.86	Time Drafts of this Bank Outstanding	2,887,425.00
Interest Accrued	1,456,017.12	Other Liabilities	842,666.64
	$574,840,928.60		$574,840,928.60

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
J. HOWARD ARDREY, GUY EMERSON, HERBERT P. HOWELL
LOUIS A. KEIDEL, D. H. G. PENNY, JOHN E. ROVENSKY
FARIS R. RUSSELL, STEVENSON E. WARD, ROGER H. WILLIAMS

CASHIER
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS

DIRECTORS
JAMES S. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM A. DAY, HENRY W. de FOREST, FORREST F. DRYDEN
CHARLES E. DUNLAP, HERBERT P. HOWELL, A. W. MELLON
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, VALENTINE P. SNYDER, H. E. THAYER, THOS. WILLIAMS

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

Statement June 30th, 1919

RESOURCES

Cash and Exchanges	$1,558,873.14	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,424,335.46	
Due from Banks and Bankers	103,199.32	
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	738,115.20	
		$4,824,523.12
Loans and Discounts		11,332,670.47
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		400,000.00
Other Securities		1,370,379.03
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		155,373.26
Due from U. S. Treasury		28,000.00
Total		$18,110,945.88

LIABILITIES

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	$377,824.39	
Unearned Discount	57,000.00	
		434,824.39
Reserved for Taxes		15,000.00
Circulating Notes		893,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		155,373.26
Deposits		15,112,748.23
Total		$18,110,945.88

OFFICERS
RUEL W. POOR, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Vice President
JOHN W. PEDDIE, Vice President
ARTHUR W. SNOW, 2d Vice President and Cashier
RALPH T. THORN, Assistant Cashier

Member of Federal System and New York Clearing House Association.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of J. W. Samuel, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of J. W. SAMUEL, INC., will be held on the fifteenth day of July, 1919, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company at 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, to consider and vote upon a resolution to change the name of the Corporation from J. W. SAMUEL, INC., its present name, to that of THE DOWNTOWN INSTITUTE, INC.

Dated New York City, June 25, 1919.

WM. H. RHEINISH, President.
JOHN M. MADDEN, Secretary.

Bond Salesman.

An energetic and capable bond salesman who is anxious to make a connection where his earning capacity is only limited by his own ability to produce business is wanted for New York territory by a young, growing and progressive security house. Can also use a man who will make headquarters in New Haven and another with headquarters in Springfield, Mass. Moderate salary and liberal commission. Address "B. S." P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, giving details as to experience and securities handled.

WANTED

Bond Salesman

To sell high grade investment securities; must have New York City Clientele. Drawing account against commission. Applications considered strictly confidential.

Address R 780 Times Downtown

(Charter No. 9026. Reserve District No. 2.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$2,543,592.21
Deduct:		
4. Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 87a)	$19,481.31	
		$2,522,110.90
Overdrafts		3,021.00
5. Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		8,491.97
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$50,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	20,000.00	
		70,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., unpledged		36,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$7,625.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excepted) or bills payable	24,562.50	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	68,888.54	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		101,136.04
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,150.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered		75,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		8,010.00
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		344,539.20
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		578,990.97
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		43,153.34
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		10,086.76
19. Total of Items 15, 17, and 18, $632,231.07		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		877.13
Other assets, if any		79.44
Total		$3,125,765.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		20,445.93
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		23,912.78
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		8,408.94
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		592.67
Circulating notes outstanding		50,000.00
12. Net amounts due to national banks		15,827.71
13. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 12)		27,423.19
Certified checks outstanding		49,627.58
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		9,583.03
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, deposits payable within 30 days:		
24. Individual deposits subject to check		2,335,074.93
27. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		91,082.95
28. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		52,000.00
29. Dividends unpaid		8,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 24, 27, 28, and 29, $2,487,157.91		
Time deposits:		
Postal savings deposits		6,309.00
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts		20,000.00
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers		8,491.07
Total		$3,125,765.80

28a. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank, (see Item 1d) 419,461.51

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, H. J. S. WILLIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. J. S. WILLIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1919.

[Seal.] THOMAS A. McGOVERN, Notary Public.

Bronx County, No. 23; Reg. No. —. Commission expires March 30, 1921.

Correct—Attest:

J. McGOWAN,
JOHN HALL JONES,
GEORGE DOLL,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$56,327,062.28
Private securities		16,576,075.16
Real estate owned		3,294,777.30
Mortgages owned		823,775.53
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		174,307.75
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		38,579,854.63
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		14,855,247.51
Overdrafts		7,374.46
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$600,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers, not included in preceding item	2,245,421.77	
		2,845,421.77
Specie		4,984,116.79
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		258,986.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$21,366,359.23	
Other cash items	3,566,173.71	
		25,032,532.94
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		22,901,738.53
Customers' liability on acceptances, see liabilities, per contra		2,916,601.53
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest receivable on investments at close of business on above date	$766,661.10	
		766,661.10
Total		$190,734,658.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$4,200,000.00
Surplus fund	$6,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,619,542.47	
		8,319,542.47
Deposits, viz.: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$8,216,388.28	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	116,317.96	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	86,469.89	
Deposits, secured, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	141,984,707.18	
Demand certificates of deposit	278,046.10	
Deposits with drawable only on presentation of pass books	3,710,823.91	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,158,060.43	
Certified checks	9,598,398.17	
Unpaid dividends	1,179.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	7,755,848.76	
Total deposits	174,901,229.00	
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	2,916,601.53	
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest on deposits at close of business on above date	87,520.52	
Unearned discounts	303,362.65	
		396,883.29
Total		$190,734,656.29

(Charter No. 9447. Reserve District No. 2.)
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$12,399,046.28
Acceptances of other banks discounted		218,988.48
10. Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		89,130.40
*Total loans		$12,511,997.24
Deduct:		
12. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		438,244.90
		$12,073,652.34
Overdrafts, secured	$1,040.20	
Overdrafts, unsecured	4,633.68	
		5,673.88
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit, and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		98,084.44
Customers' liability (a sum) on "Acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		849,340.97
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$300,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	201,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	250,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	37,000.00	
		888,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., unpledged		992,074.66
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		449,123.46
		541,198.13
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	73,397.15	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		98,397.15
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		43,271.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		87,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		28,016.85
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		1,562,672.12
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		260,830.35
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		794,750.63
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		329,385.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,794,810.38
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		897.34
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		34,133.31
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		50.58
Total		$20,133,557.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,400,000.00
Undivided profits	$189,303.33	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	750.00	
		188,753.33
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		25,963.46
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		16,711.99
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		2,640.06
Circulating notes outstanding		196,900.00
Certified checks outstanding		1,265,310.77
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		126,502.35
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		11,444,389.92
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		119,260.00
Dividends unpaid		90,495.00
Other demand deposits		5,357.64
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, $11,666,830.80		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	7,500.00	
Postal savings deposits	22,084.52	
Other time deposits	104,717.53	
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, $135,302.05.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account	281,000.00	
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	2,232,040.00	
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers	$905,351.04	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item 10)	89,130.40	
		816,450.64
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Customers' participation in U. S. certificates of indebtedness		27,800.00
Total		$20,133,557.20

Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (see Item 12) $438,244.90

*Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount on which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law, (Sec. 5197, Rev. Stat.,) exclusive of notes upon which total charges not to exceed 40 cents was made, was none. The number of such loans was none.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. H. MERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. MERRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1919.

[Seal.] THOMAS E. DOYLE, Notary Public.

Cert. filed New York County. Kings Co. Clerk's No. 137. New York Clerk's No. 33. Commission expires March 30, 1921.

Correct—Attest:

R. C. CORNER,
GEO. T. HAY,
ALFRED ROMER,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10th, 1919.

Notice to Holders of HOSTETTER - CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY

Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee to pay and redeem fifty-seven (57) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1902, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1902, under which said bonds were issued, and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1919, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1192, 1166, 1194, 1195, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1245, 1244, 1247, 1249, 1249, 1250, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, and 1265,

and said bonds will on August 1st, 1919, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1919.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1919.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.
By BURGH, Trustee.

BUYERS IN TOWN.

The list of arrival of buyers in The New York Times is full and accurate.—Advt.

(Charter No. 2626. Reserve District No. 2.)
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

1a. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$11,081,825.46
Deduct:		
4. Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 87a)	465,414.46	
		$11,120,431.00
Overdrafts, secured, $234.69; unsecured, $3,781.69		3,016.38
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$310,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	605,000.00	
		915,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent, unpledged		218,906.26
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$1,310,251.25	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,745,234.90	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	330,000.00	
Total bonds, securities, &c., other than U. S.		3,385,476.24
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		2,088,900.13
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		530,744.05
16. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		2,774,906.41
18. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		7,681.55
17. Exchanges for clearing house		2,318,024.00
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		1,008,880.27
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $10,642,710.94.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		882.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		20,500.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due		81,106.62
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		2,022.44
Total		$29,234,380.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,191,567.62	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	73,344.34	
		1,118,223.28
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		73,265.63
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		127,286.21
Circulating notes outstanding		268,967.50
32. Net amounts due to national banks		257,547.53
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies, (other than included in Item 32)		506,179.26
34. Certified checks outstanding		134,420.16
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		765,746.50
Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $1,753,893.45.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
36 Individual deposits subject to check		23,884,078.22
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		80,241.71
40. Dividends unpaid		150.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 36, 37, and 40, $23,964,469.93.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		17,274.33
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, (Item 42), $17,274.33.		
Total liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank, (see Item 1d)		466,414.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1919.

[Seal.] J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx County, 7. Register File 2108; Certificate filed in New York Co., 13; Register File 1149; Certificate filed in Kings Co., 17, Register File 1005; Certificate filed in Westchester Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD L. ROSBITER,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
WILLIAM S. HAWK,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$870,462.50
Private securities		834,066.25
Real estate owned		36,165.46
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		15,419.36
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,231,658.76
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,080,623.06
Overdrafts		1.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$26,477.79	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	272,371.36	
		300,849.29
Specie		43,500.70
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		99,656.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$13,662,984.43	
Other cash items	119,822.63	
		13,782,807.06
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		1,100,488.61
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		49,890.27
Other assets, viz:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		85,000.00
Documentary and War Savings Stamps		1,553.00
Liberty Loan participation		6,134.40
Total		$24,475,104.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	219,450.83	
		719,450.83
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$413,378.98	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	90,000.00	
Not preferred as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,903,188.05	
Demand certificates of deposit	25,750.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,623.94	
Certified checks	11,829,312.06	
Unpaid dividends	2.25	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	54,313.40	
		20,261,447.96
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		750,000.00
Rediscounts		1,350,000.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		48,780.27
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$68,870.50	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,000.00	
		88,870.50
Total		$24,475,104.26

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

YORKVILLE BANK,

New York City, N. Y., at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,000,000.00
Private securities		1,001,233.75
Real estate owned and duly deposit vaults		250,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		861,700.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,000,000.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,000,927.70
Overdrafts		850.72
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$202,250.60	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	726.26	
		202,776.75
Specie		62,749.70
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		200,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$200,000.75	
Other cash items	58,182.24	
		258,250.99
Due from The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,319,497.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	900,000.00	
War Savings and International Revenue Stamps	2,366.00	
		68,997.05
Total		$14,514,640.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$400,000.00	
Undivided profits	261,994.55	
		661,994.55
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	106,982.52	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	105,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,022,312.40	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	81,000.14	
Demand certificates of deposit	74,836.59	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass books	4,307,066.43	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	26,663.72	
Certified checks	53,008.07	
Unpaid dividends	7,055.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,200.00	
		12,443,269.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Insurance reserve	$5,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	14,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	35,755.84	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	81,366.31	
Liberty Loan subscriptions	66,198.49	
Estimated unearned discounts	55,251.96	
		199,472.29
Total		$13,514,640.17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$6,165,474.25
Private securities		4,766,715.67
Real estate owned		875,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		36,672,381.18
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		36,279,785.22
Overdrafts		7,580.24
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding Item		5,888,028.60
Specie		309,662.00
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		1,501,912.64
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$73,080,302.30	
Other cash items	3,257,926.31	
		77,338,228.61
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		11,813,945.70
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		5,911,751.44
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$10,440.70	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	97,000.00	
		107,440.70
Total		$183,906,286.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$3,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,940,358.26	
		7,440,358.26
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,284,128.04	
Deposits by the State of New York	1,000,015.66	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	15,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	7,500,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$7,540,418.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	61,818.90	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,712,940.88	
Certified checks	50,648,555.02	
Unpaid dividends	143,841.37	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	34,995,975.60	
		151,660,708.80
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	$4,220,297.16	
Less our acceptances owned	2,892,708.28	
		1,477,588.82
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$635,021.41	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	29,975.39	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,761.35	
Estimated unearned discounts	178,629.00	
		848,065.00
Total		$183,906,286.91

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Redemption of Bonds of the Dominican Republic, Issue of 1918.

As required by law and in accordance with the terms of Paragraph I of Executive Order No. 1824, dated August 3, 1918, notice is hereby given that on this date there was held the drawing required as of May 1, 1919, to determine the numbers of the bonds of the Dominican Republic, issue of 1918, to be redeemed on July 1, 1919, and it hereby declares that said bonds, of Series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00) numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, were designated for redemption July 1, 1919.

All interest upon said bonds of series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00), numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, shall cease from and after July 1, 1919, the date designated for their redemption.

Both the principal and interest of said bonds will be paid either in Santo Domingo City, at the principal office of the International Banking Corporation, of New York, Designated Depositary for the Dominican Republic, or at any of its branch offices in the Dominican Republic, or at its office in the City of New York.

Santo Domingo, R. D., May 7, 1919.

T. H. EDWARDS,
Encargado de la Contaduria General de Recaudo.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

YORKVILLE BANK,

New York City, N. Y., at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,000,000.00
Private securities		1,001,233.75
Real estate owned and duly deposit vaults		250,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		861,700.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,000,000.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,000,927.70
Overdrafts		850.72
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$202,250.60	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding Item	726.26	
		202,776.75
Specie		62,749.70
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		200,000.00
Cash Items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$200,000.75	
Other cash Items	58,182.24	
		258,250.99
Due from The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,319,497.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	900,000.00	
War Savings and International Revenue Stamps	2,366.00	
		68,997.05
Total		$14,514,640.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$400,000.00	
Undivided profits	261,994.55	
		661,994.55
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	106,982.52	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	105,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,022,312.40	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	81,000.14	
Demand certificates of deposit	74,836.59	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass books	4,307,066.43	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	26,663.72	
Certified checks	53,008.07	
Unpaid dividends	7,055.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,200.00	
		12,443,269.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Insurance reserve	$5,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	14,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	35,755.84	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	81,366.31	
Liberty Loan subscriptions	66,198.49	
Estimated unearned discounts	55,251.96	
		199,472.29
Total		$13,514,640.17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,542,561.75
Private securities		255,284.72
Real estate owned		849.23
Mortgages owned		87,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		4,186,598.90
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,714,257.12
Overdrafts		1,965.40
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,096,219.23	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers, not included in preceding Item	10,778.99	
		1,105,998.22
Specie		621,080.84
Other currency authorized by laws of the United States		275,500.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$276,998.18	
Other cash items	270,306.21	
		547,304.39
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		255,233.35
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		12,000.00
Total		$15,334,821.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	150,444.18	
		1,150,444.18
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$104,819.00	
Deposits subject to check	12,999,964.17	
Demand certificates of deposit	97,374.68	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	126,727.59	
Certified checks	151,527.45	
Unpaid dividends	17,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	40,543.83	
Total deposits		13,552,765.12
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.	$44,058.54	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	13,156.64	
Estimated unearned discounts	43,906.90	
		100,996.08
Total		$15,334,821.96

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Gillette Safety Razor Company

To the Holders of the Five Year Six Per Cent Convertible Gold Notes of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, dated 1st day of September, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Company will redeem all of the above described notes on the 1st day of September, 1919, by payment to the holders of the said notes of the principal thereof, together with a premium of Five (5) per centum thereon and the accrued interest thereon upon presentation and surrender of the same, together with all coupons then and thereafter due, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston, Mass.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

American Exchange National Bank

128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

COMPTROLLER'S CALL, JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES

*Loans, Discounts and Investments		$97,838,231.36
*U. S. and Liberty Bonds	$13,096,598.61	
*U. S. Ctfs. of Indebtedness	37,201.57	
Loans on Liberty Bonds	23,007,691.65	
		36,131,991.83
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		20,027,871.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		45,511,366.05
Due from Banks and Trust Companies		2,846,560.21
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		8,436,160.29
Redemption Fund and Due from U. S. Treasurer		250,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		287,577.02
Other Assets		100,000.00
		$311,431,757.82

*Includes those securing Circulation, Postal Savings, U. S. Deposits and Federal Reserve Bank.

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,317,841.45
Interest and Discount collected, not earned	329,253.54
Reserved for Taxes	685,788.43
Deposits	163,056,810.08
U. S. Deposits	15,990,000.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	9,764,564.27
Circulation	4,874,000.00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	2,500,000.00
Bonds Borrowed	2,763,700.00
Other Liabilities	120,000.00
	$211,431,757.82
Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against	$8,313,835.66

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, *President*

WALTER H. BENNETT, *Vice-President*
THEODORE H. BANKS, *Vice-President*
GEORGE C. HAIGH, *Vice-President*
LOUIS S. TIEMANN, *Vice-President*
MERCER P. MOSELEY, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM P. MALBURN, *Vice-President*

ARTHUR P. LEE, *Cashier*

A. K. de GUISCARD, *Assistant Cashier

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 21st day of July, 1919, a semi-annual interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of July, 1919, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

WE SELL WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage

Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs

The Manhattan Savings Institution

664-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

136TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

June 11th, 1919.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500 and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $5,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919. Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

SOCIETY ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, President.
Benjamin Griffen, V.-P. Arthur Stillwell, Sec.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 9, 1919.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums not exceeding $5,000 and upward and not exceeding $6,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1919.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

118TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 21, 1919, on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1919, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852. DIVIDEND

New York, June 10, 1919.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1919, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $5,000 INTEREST PAYABLE July 16, 1919. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.

Society Accounts Accepted.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFET, Sec'y.

New York Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend July 1st, 1919, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
CLARENCE L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (120th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, credited July 1, 1919, and payable on and after Thursday, July 17, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1919, draws interest from July 1, 1919.

ALEX. F. W. KINNAN, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
FRANK F. HAZARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York.

FOUR PER CENT.

interest per annum payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

The East River Savings Institution

291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Surplus Par Value over $5,000,000.

The 142nd semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

Empire City Savings Bank

231 West 125th Street

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, at the rate of

4% Per Annum

Money deposited on or before July 12th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st.

A. S. VAN WINKLE, President.
H. C. MURPHY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 21, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

135th Semi-Annual Dividend

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after July 21st, 1919.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.

H. F. Hutchinson, Pres. L. F. Ferris, Secy.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s June, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s May, 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-50	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4s May, 1959	93¾	93¾	93¾
4s May, 1958	93¾	93¾	93¾
4s May, 1957	92⅝	93¾	92⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1955	92½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1936	94¼	95	94½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s Nov., 1965	83	..	83
4½s Nov., 1934	83¼	84	83¼
4½s May, 1954	83¼	84	83¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1932	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s 1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.40
4½s 1923-1933	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1933	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1918-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s 1940-1955	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
460	Atlantic Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Balti Trust	165	165	165
65	Balti Tube	77	76	76
10	Dom pf	88	88	88
288	Cosden	12	11⅞	11⅞
53	Cons Coal	91	90½	90½

Bonds.

$4,000	City & S 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Norf S R 5s	93½	93½	93½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Zinc	26½	25⅞	26½
25	Do pf	62¾	62¾	62¾
35	Ahmeek	82	82	82
60	Aiaska	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
75	Allouez	44	43	43
165	Anaconda	53⅝	53⅞	53⅞
110	Ariz Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾
690	Big Hart	11½	11½	11½
1	Bingham	8½	8½	8½
90	Butte & Sup	37	36	36
925	Calu & Ariz	76¾	72¾	74½
78	Calu & Hec	450	450	450
520	Carson	18	17¾	18
215	Cop Range	53¾	53¾	53½
810	Davis-Daly	8¾	8	8⅞
1,155	East Butte	16¼	15¾	16
100	Franklin	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Hancock	6½	6½	6½
1,120	Helvetia	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,515	Island Creek	53½	51½	52
5	Do pf	85½	85½	85½
30	Isle Royale	37½	37	37½
320	Lake Copper	5½	5⅜	5½
775	Mayflow-O C	11¾	11	11
150	Mass Con	7	7	7
525	Michigan	6¾	6	6¾

Railroads.

55	Bos & Alb	133	133	133
100	Bos Elev	72	71¾	72
20	Do pf	93½	92¾	93
87	Boston & Me	33⅜	33¼	33½
4	Con & Mon, Class 4	73	73	73

Miscellaneous.

5	Am Agr Ch	111	111	111
10	Do pf	99½	99	99
4	Amoskeag pf	80	80	80
2,200	Am Ice Secv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Do 2d pf	7	6⅝	6⅝
30	Am Sug pf	119	119	119
380	Am T & T	104½	103¾	103¾
51	Am Wool pf	109	109	109
30	Amalgo-Amalg	20	19½	19½
10	Century	13½	13½	13½
5	Cub Old Cent	15½	15½	15½
1,635	Eastern SS	13¾	12¾	13¾
10	Do pf	55	53	53
10	Edison	161	161	161
50	East Boston	6½	6¼	6½
3,300	Fairbanks	78¼	73¼	77½
100	Gorton	32¾	32¾	32¾
150	Gray & d'A	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Int'l Pot'hole	6	6	6
50	Int'l Put'hole	4	4	4
210	Island Oil	8	7⅞	7⅞
3	Loew's	9	8⅞	8⅞
210	Libby	30½	30¼	30⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Do 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000	K C, M&B 5s	73¾	73¼	73¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radiat	315	315	315
50	Am Ship	126	126	126
775	Armour pf	108¾	108	108¾
80	Booth Fish	23¾	22¾	22¾
30	Do pf	82	82	82
110	Bunte Bros	114	114	114
255	Chi Pneu T	81	80½	80½
25	Chi Rock Isl	8	8	8
280	Cudahy	120	120	120
40	Com Edison	112	111¾	111¾
625	Cont Motor	6¼	6	6¼
10	Deere pf	100½	100½	100½
45	Fisk, Mach	116	115½	115½
160	Hart S & M	89	89	89
1,450	Libby	31	30¾	30¾
505	Lindsay	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
50	Ward pf	103¾	103¾	103¾

Bonds.

$10,000	Ch C & Con Ry 5s	45¼	45¼	45¼
5,000	C C R 1st 5s	76	76	76

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	Am Stores	35	33½	34¼
5	Am Gas	70	70	70
1,835	Brill	57	57	57
1,580	Elec Storage	98	97	97
210	Gen Asphalt	81½	81	81
306	Do pf	122	120	120
10	Ins Co N A	33	33	33
10	Keys T G	53	53	53
15,833	Lit Superior	23	20½	23
38	Lehigh Nav	68¾	68½	68½
371	Lehigh Val	52¾	51¾	52

Bonds.

$2,000	Am G&E 5s	85	85	85
8,000	H & P 4s	69½	69½	69½
10,000	L Sup In 5s	63½	63	63
2,000	L Val gen 4s	77	77	77

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Sewer P	24¾	24¾	24¾
170	Am W G M	100	99¾	99¾
415	Barnsdall	33	32½	33
125	Crl Gas & E	64	63¾	64
10	Con Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Do pf	28	28	28
150	Ind Brewing	5½	5½	5½
185	Mfrs L & H	55½	55	55½
100	Midvale Steel	59¾	59¼	59¾
817	Nat Fireprfg	10⅜	10	10⅜
265	Do pf	19¾	18¾	19¾
57	Ohio Fu Oil	26½	26	26
2,381	Ohio Fu Sup	51	50¾	51

Bonds.

$12,000	Ind Brew 6s	52	52	52

PUBLIC UTILITIES

		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
3,120	Cities Service	413	405	411	415
1,830	Cities Service pf	79½	79¼	79¼	79½
$82,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	155	150	150	155
102,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	104	102	102	104

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	76	78
Am Gas & Electric	130	134
Am Gas & Electric pf	41¾	42¾
Am Light & Traction	266	267½
Am Light & Trac pf	98½	100
Am Power & Light	70	72
Am Power & Light pf	72	74
Am Public Utilities	10¾	15
Am Public Util pf	38	42
Am W W & Electric	5	6
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13
Carolina Power & Lt	40	42
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbia Electric pf	73	30
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	28½	64½
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	63	
Conn Power pf	78	
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas pf	80	83
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric P & L pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	13	14
Federal Light & Tr pf	50	53
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67	Met Edison ref 5s, '22	91	93½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Mid West Util 6s, '25	90	95½
Arizona Power 6s, '33	85	90½	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79	80½
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	95½	96
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	88¾	90
Col G & Elec 6s, '27	77	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s	95	96
Con Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99¾	100¾
Conn Pow Neb 6s, '44	..	85	So Cal Edison 5s, '39	89	91
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	S W Power 8s, '42	81	84
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	95	..	Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	97½	99
East Tex Elec col 5s	83	88	Twin S G & E 5s	75	85
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98½	100½	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87¾	88
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86½	90
Empire G & E 6s, '26	96¾	97½	Un Util conv 6s, '45	80	87
Empire Refining 6s	93	95½	U S Pub Serv 8s, '27	89	91
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85½	86½	Utah Securities 6s	91½	93

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	23½	24	23¾
Atlantic Refining	1350	1375	1350
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100
Chesebrough Mfg	300	320	300
Continental Oil	590	610	590
Crescent Pipe Line	35	50	35
Cumberland P L	180	190	185
Eureka Pipe Line	168	172	168
Galena Signal Oil	108	113	110
Do pf, new	106	112	108
Do pf, old	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	186	190	186
Illinois Pipe Line	98	102	100
Int Pet Co, Ltd	29	30	29½
National Transit	21½	22¼	21¾
N Y Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108
Ohio Oil	376	380	380
Penn-Mex Fuel	80	88	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	780	790	790
Prairie Pipe Line	290	293	290
Solar Refining Co	365	375	365
Southern Pipe Line	167	172	167
South Penn Oil	328	332	327
S W Pennsylvania	95	98	95
Stand Oil of Cal	275	280	275
Stand Oil of Ind	760	770	765
Stand Oil of Kan	585	600	585
Stand Oil of Ky	445	455	445
Stand Oil of Neb	540	550	535
Stand Oil of N J	730	740	740
Stand Oil of N Y	380	385	384
Stand Oil of Ohio	500	520	500
Swan & Finch	97	103	97
Union Tank Line	136	139	136
Vacuum Oil	435	440	438
Washington Oil	43	48	43

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The oil, shipping, gas, and motor properties fared best in yesterday's session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, these issues, on sustained demand, scoring material gains, while the steel shares marked time and numerous of the rail and copper issues worked fractionally lower. Pan American Petroleum gained 2½ points, to 108¾, a new high level. International Mercantile Marine common rose about 4 points, while the preferred was bid up 3, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 9%, and American International Corporation 2¾.

Gas, on brisk demand, was marked up to 60¾. White Motors was best of the group, gaining 8 points, while General Motors rose 4½ and Studebaker 3⅝, all falling back a point or more on final hour profit-taking. United States Steel common, after an early gain of 1 point, to 113⅝, fell back to 112 and closed at 113, while Crucible, which advanced early 3⅝, to 119½, held most of its gain to the end.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Ajax Rub	102⅝	101½	101⅝
765	Allis Chalm	48¾	47¾	47¾
520	Am B Sugar	95¾	92	94¾
1,540	Am Can	64½	63¾	63¾
220	Am C & F	116¾	110	110½
610	Am Cot Oil	43¾	43¼	43¼
340	Am Drug	12¾	11¾	12⅜
900	Am H & L	37⅜	36¾	37⅜
220	Do pf	134	134	134
440	Am Ice	53¾	44	49
2,180	Am Internat	113⅜	110¾	112¾
330	Am Loco	93½	93	93
920	Am S & R	89¾	85¾	85⅞
280	Am Steel F	45¾	45¾	45¾
380	Am Sugar	130¾	128¾	130¾
915	Am Su Tob	114¾	113¼	114
230	Am T & T	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
780	Am W P pf	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜
310	Am Woolen	118¾	118	118
400	Am Zinc	26⅝	25⅝	26¼
600	Anaconda	74¾	74¼	74¾
290	At G & W I	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝
1,780	Atl Gulf & W I	112¾	112¼	112¾
620	Balt & Ohio	46¾	45¾	46¼
230	Barrett Co	142½	142½	142½
1,700	Beth Steel B	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝
210	Booth Fish	21¾	21¾	21⅝
765	Brk Rap T	30¾	30¼	30¼
550	Butte & Sup	37¾	36⅝	36⅝
350	Butte C & Z	13½	12⅝	12⅝
330	Cal Packing	70⅝	70¼	70¼
310	Cal Petrol	39	38⅞	39
1,580	Cen Leather	105¾	104¾	105
490	Cerro de P	65¾	63¾	64½
390	Ches & Ohio	66¾	65¾	65⅝
450	C, M & St P	45¾	44¾	45
400	C, R I & P	30¾	29¾	29¾
470	Chile Cop	28	27⅝	27⅝
410	Chino Cop	48¾	48	48
920	Columbia G	64⅝	63⅜	63⅝
920	Col Fuel	53	52	52½
300	Consol Cig	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,280	Corn Prod	91	89¼	90
5,480	Crucible S	119¼	116¾	118¾
1,280	Cuba C Sug	40⅝	39¾	39⅝
400	D R G pf	84¼	84¼	84¼
220	Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾
230	Do 1st pf	30½	30¼	30½
210	Freeport T	53¾	53¾	53¾
380	Gen Asphalt	35¾	35¾	35¾
310	Gen Cigars	82	82	82
310	Gen Motors	238	238	238
1,240	Goodrich Co	89¾	87¼	87¼
1,200	Do 1st Pref	107¾	106¾	107¾
2,400	G Nor Ore	36¾	35¾	35¾
440	Inspiration C	67¾	66¾	67
5,520	Int Mer Mar	59	55¾	58½
1,040	Do pf	121	118¾	119¾
680	Int Paper	31¾	31¼	31¾
840	Int Paper pf	69¾	68	68¾
320	Int Agricul	30	29	30
330	Interb Con	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
320	Do pf	28¾	28¼	28¼
800	J M P of Me	37⅞	37¾	37¾
2,000	Northw C	60	60	62
40,000	Omar O & G	65	62	63
700	Orient O&G	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,100	Ohio Cit L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Pennok L	15¾	14½	15
1,000	Penn Gas	30	30	30
3,500	Pitts-Tex	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Prod & Ref	8¾	8¾	9
2,000	Ranger Oil	¾	¾	¾
3,000	R R O & G	61	57	60
700	Rick T C	22¾	20¾	22½
1,800	Rock Oil p	53	50	52
15,400	Ryan Pet	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,000	Sapulpa Ref	62½	60¾	60¾
800	Seq O & R	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Simms Pet	31¾	31	31¾
37,000	Sinclair CO	64	63¾	63¾
3,500	Sinclair O	58¾	58¾	58¾
1,400	Sp O & Tr	6¾	6	6¼
1,000	Southw Oil	30	30	30
800	Sp P & R	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,000	Stanton Oil	1¼	1	1
2,500	Texa O & R	1¼	1	1¼
1,700	Tex-Ken O	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	Tex P & R	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,500	T-R P & R	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Texas S Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Tex O & L	⅜	⅜	⅜
25,000	Transcon O	48¼	48¼	48¼
20,400	U Texas P	75	54	74
3,000	Vac O & G	¾	¾	¾
400	Ven Cons O	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,100	Vic O, n s	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,000	W S O&L n	6½	5¾	5¾
5,000	W E O & R	24½	23¾	24¾
1,600	†LibBell Div, (a pros)	14	14	14
8,000	†MacNamara Crescent	45	43	43
15,000	†MacNama	82	80	86
26,000	†MagmaChf	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Mash Min	9	9	9
450	Mason Val	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,000	†McKin-Dar	64	63	64
800	†Motherlode Cop, new	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	†NevDivide, (a pros)	8	8	8
5,000	†Nixon Nev	24	21	24
1,500	Nip Mines	11¾	10¾	10¾
1,100	†Red War	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,700	St C C Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Seneca Cop	23½	23	23½
20	†Silver D M	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,400	†Sil K Div	24	23	23
5,100	†S A G & P	11¼	10¾	10¾
300	Stand Sil-Ld	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	†Ton Belm't	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	†Ton Divide	7⅞	7¼	7¼
5,700	†Ton Exten	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,500	U M of Mex	3¾	3	3¾
2,300	†U S Con M	17	16	16
800	Unity G M	7¼	7¼	7¼
4,500	†Vic Div, (a pros)	47	43	45
600	†W E Cons	2	1¾	2
1,000	†Wh Caps M	17½	17½	17½
1,000	†W Caps Ext, (a pros)	4	4	4
8,500	†Wil 8¼ Min	1¾	1¾	1¾

Bonds.

$20,000	A T & T 6s	100¾	100	100¾
10,000	Beth S 7s, 1923	102	101¾	102
25,000	Chic G 5½s, 1921	99¾	99¼	99¼
75,000	†G of S 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
60,000	†Int R T 7s	89¾	88¾	88¾
3,000	†Ius G 5½s	51¾	51	51½
10,000	‡ Do 6½s	58¾	58¼	58¾
15,000	†So Rwy 6s	99¾	99	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Tuesday, 100 Weber & Heilbroner sold at 18¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduc	55½	56	55½	56
Am Brit Mfg	4	5	..	5
Do pf	45	50	45	50
B-AmTob, reg	21½	22¼	21½	22¼
Du Pont C pf	12	13	12	13
Fairbanks	68	69	68	69
Hall Signal	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
HydraulPBrk	10	10½	10	10½
Imp Tob, GtB	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛
Inter Motors	51	53	51	53
Do 2d pf	63½	65	63½	65
Int Products	35	38	35	36
Kelly Spgfld Tire 2d pf	104	110	104	110
Lack Coal	16	17	16	17
LV CoalSales	87	90	87	90
Mexican Inv	59½	61	59½	60
Nat A & C pf	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
Pearson Coal	2¾	3	2¾	3
Simpson Coal	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
OIL STOCKS.				
Elford Oil	½	1	½	1
Valverde	7	8½	7	8½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Expl	12¾	12¼	12¾
400	‡Allied Packg Inc., w i	84¼	84	84¼
4,500	‡Am W Pa	12½	10¼	12
500	‡Ang-Am C	19¾	19¾	19¾
6,000	‡Beth Motor	27½	27	27¾
1,300	‡Br-Am Ch	10¾	9¾	9¾
100	Brit-Am Tob, rights	5	5	5
400	Do coupon	21	21	21
2,600	Do coup rts	5¾	5	5
2,500	‡Can Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,700	‡Chalm Mot

Buyers' Wants

ANGORA FUR Wanted.—Sunshine Dress, 34 West 17th. Farragut 6290.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Buchman Cypress 19168, or similar, all colors. Phone Chelsea 8213.

BOLIVIA Wanted. DeLand's 656, all colors. Greeley 4895.

BOTANIES Wanted.—3080 Velbarre, all shades. Harry Rosenberg, 31 East 12th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All shades, also pole cloth, silvertone and light weight velours. I. Finkelstein, Finkelstein Bq. 3844.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silvertones and greys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Mayers, 125 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Tricotines, silvertones, velours, serges, plushes; quantity; pay cash. Garsson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any make, navy, brown, taupe, for cash; also poplin in all shades. Goldberg & Eisen, 118 West 22d.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Brown, tenor, taupe will give Burgundy, and green in exchange. Chelsea 9858.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serge, velour, silvertone, plush, cash. Robert Hirschhorn, 1123 Broadway, Farr. 7384.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—112 Leventhal & Horewitz, Graham. 6296.

BROADCLOTHS, Silvertones, Velours Wanted, all weights, colors. Mail Sq. 9624.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botanies; all shades. Jos. Lesser, 137 W. 28th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and brown. Kissel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

BUSELLAS Wanted.—American, all shades. Herman Brunst, Gramercy 5363.

CLOTH VELOUR Wanted.—R. E. Byram, Range 22 and 12, M. K. Silverman, Farragut 2262, 151 West 26th St.

COMBINATION SUITS, JUNIOR COATS Wanted.—For placing orders; snappy styles. Call 27th floor.

CORDUROY HILLA Wanted.—White, good quality, 36 inches. Madison Square 7837.

CLOTH Wanted.—Newhouse No. 2, silvertone, all colors. Farragut 3767.

COATINGS Wanted.—Stevens 6109, all colors, Bonnell Baumbe Coats, 38 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 9th floor, 116 West 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placed with union, has cancelled orders cloth and plush coats for cash. Call with samples, mornings. 11 East 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade; also [illegible] orders for Fall. Call [illegible] West 25th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders better grade coats, cloth and plush. Call 11 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for [illegible] coats. 5th floor, 45 West 36th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing snappy orders for Fall. Call [illegible] West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for better grade coats, cloth and plush. Call 11 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for [illegible] coats. 5th floor, 45 West 36th.

COATS Wanted.—Submit swatches, lowest price for cash. Box [illegible] Times.

COFFEE SETTER Wanted.—Dark shades; [illegible] Madison Square 684.

COFFEE SILK and Cotton Wanted.—Plain or [illegible] Paisley effect; submit samples. Phone 18 West 22d, St. 3660 Chelsea.

COIL LOCKINGS Wanted.—Five-thread [illegible] shape, also crepe meteor. Simon, [illegible] Times.

COSTUMES Wanted.—Large jobber placing [illegible] orders on popular to highest grade [illegible] georgette, tricolette, serge, [illegible] samples, daily, 9 to 6. [illegible] West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large [illegible] orders on snappy styles of tricotines, [illegible] ginas, and Georgettes. Call all week [illegible] 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on [illegible] dresses trimmed with long fringe; [illegible] ginas, etc. Call all week [illegible] 140 Madison Ave.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders [illegible] dresses satins, tricotines. Call any afternoon 2 to 6, Packard Dress, Inc., [illegible] showroom, 1215 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on [illegible] dresses, satins for jobbing trade; [illegible] time. Commercial Dress, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1226.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Underwear Wanted.—Better [illegible] cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Spring 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on [illegible] satins, tricotines, and all other Fall [illegible] with samples, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1206.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, taffetas, and [illegible] sateen. Ready to place large orders. Call any time. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St., City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on satins, serges, jerseys, S. & A. Buchman 220 5th Ave.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges and tricotines. Wm. Bassen, 148 W. 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin and serge dresses, yours or our material. 119 W. 23d, Room 300.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d [illegible].

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for high-class tailored dresses looking fall week. 130 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—High-class tricotine, [illegible] bring samples. Eighth floor, 42 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on tricolettes, serges and tricotines, Seventh floor, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders [illegible] better grade dresses. 12th floor, 2 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dress[illegible] orders based; submit samples. Lyle Dress Co., 3 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes; jobber buying [illegible] quantity. 1st floor, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES, Georgette Wanted.—Jobber placing orders [illegible] satin and serge dresses. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1005.

DRESSES, Coats, Capes Wanted.—[illegible] grade cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESS Wool, Jobber placing order [illegible] Fortune, 39 Union Sq.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on [illegible] dresses, 35 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tailor made, high-class [illegible] 26 floor.

DRESS LININGS, Velours, Velvetines [illegible] Bernstein, Brunn, [illegible] West 22d.

DRESS Wool, Superior, all colors, F. [illegible] Broome, Mad Sq. 5825.

EMBROIDERIE Wanted.—Swiss 10764, for [illegible] Knopf & Bloom, assorted colors; cash. [illegible] to 5, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 6659.

ENSEMBLE Wanted.—We are open for [illegible] tailored pieces two and three [illegible] Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

EVENING Wanted.—50 pieces in navy [illegible] only of the better kind; spot cash. [illegible] Times.

FLANNELS, Georgena Wanted, in large [illegible] for all shades. La Rose [illegible] West 20th.

GABERTTE Wanted.—All colors. Store, [illegible] 32d St.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales [illegible] Cash. Mad Sq. 8670.

GOODS Wanted.—16 or 17 inch fibre in [illegible] quantities; immediate or future delivery [illegible] samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St., Chelsea.

GOODS Wanted.—Ipswich 470, 104, 715, [illegible] 2262; large quantities; immediate delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St., Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16 or 17 inch fibre in larger quantities; immediate or future delivery, submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St., Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Raritan beaver or similar, in all colors; also different kinds of [illegible] Chelsea 6018.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Hind & Harrison; also [illegible] silk three-inch stripes. Farragut [illegible]

JERSEY Wanted.—Jobber wants serge and [illegible] fabric for Fall. Room 25, 1,185 Broadway.

JERSEY Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders [illegible] Suiting weight tricotine, serge and [illegible] 35 West 31st St., 2511 [illegible]

JERSEY Wanted.—Wanted, Mohairs, silks, [illegible] tricotine and any fabrics suitable for summer clothing; any quantity. [illegible] Serge Bros. & Co., 657 Broadway.

JERSEY SILK Wanted.—Arthur Joel's, all [illegible] any quantity. Call Farragut 708.

LINING Wanted.—All grades, Sall's, Hind & [illegible] also fine pongee satin Skinner's [illegible] peau de cygne. Madison [illegible]

Buyers' Wants

PLUSHES Wanted.—Light weight silvertones and velours, any quantity. B. A. Wechsler, 1,1?94 Broadway, Chelsea 985.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All qualities; cash. Madison Square 3609, Ext. 14.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Youthful Made Dress; 31 East 32d St.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Nomes only. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, De Land's 9000, Holme's 2205; all colors. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land's 9000 and Holmes 2205; all shades; cash. Royal Coat, 44 W. 28th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 818, Stevens 1076, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Drusin & Son, Farr. 8486.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—15035; all shades. Jos. Lesser, 137 W. 28th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, all colors, cash, Madison Square 8623.

POMPOM, 12075, Burgandy, Pekin, Brown Taupe Wanted. Madison Sq. 2718.

POPLINS Wanted.—navy, black, Burgundy, taupe, brown, bursilas, all colors. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, large quantity for cash. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1372 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 9610 and silvertone 15040 and 52; velours suiting, for cash. Chelsea 3087.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610 American, 4766 by Brightwood, or similar; all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 8625.

POPLINS Wanted.—174 or similar. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

RIBBONS Wanted.—Cheap taffeta, in all widths and colors; quantity no object if price is right; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black and colors, X mill second, remnants, and job lots; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 1346.

SATINS Wanted.—Quantity cotton back and other qualities. 14 East 33d, 4th floor. Murray Hill 163.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable, flesh or pink; any quantities, for cash. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

SATINS AND TAFFETAS Wanted.—In evening shades. Peloneise Dress Co., 111 West 27th. Chelsea 6872.

SATINS and Silks Wanted. — Fancies for linings, any quantity. Sipkin-Gorschen, 15 East 27th St.

SATIN Wanted.—Susquehanna and similar; also printed satin. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th. Greeley 4896.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable flesh, any quantity; also crepe de chine, 8 and 10 threads, flesh. Gordon & Schuval, 100 5th Av.

SATINS Wanted.—Printed Susquehanna or similar. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Printed. Farragut 8642.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8570.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 navy, black; American poplin 90610 navy; Andrews silvertones 5620; French serge 6036; black, navy; American Whitman 104. Fred Wright, 1,170 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton and cotton warp serges of all description; assorted colors; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 2650 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities, French, Panniah, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SERGES, Velours, Silvertones, Cashmere Wanted.—Pay cash if cheap; call immediately. Chelsea 9102.

SERGES Wanted, 0696, 0009, 0036, 825, 8589, 0659, 8260, I. L. Singer & Co., Farr. 9132.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for U. S 175 and Gilbert 8200. Phone Mad. Sq. 1616.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 54289, 11433, 104; also tricotines of all makes. Liebertha & Steller, 40 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—4060, 87, XX1833, 4007, 7002, 8002; quantities for cash. Weinstein & Davidoff, Mad. Sq. 6814, 4620, 2639.

SERGES, Tricotines, Silvertones, &c., Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SERGES AND COTTON TRICOTINES Wanted. P. K. 14 East 33d, 4th floor. Murray Hill 193.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black. Silverfarb & Halprin, 38 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—54289; will pay $2.45 net cash, manufacturer. 4765 Vanderbilt.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds, any quantity. Gramercy 7039.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; cash; any order or any imperfect silks also. Madison Square 1303.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub silk; also in the greigh. Gramercy 6112.

SILVERTONES, SUITINGS Wanted.—Any mill, Oxford, navy, and other colors; or will exchange brown. Gilbert's 6772, and other colors. Phone Vanderbilt 4065. Harry Stoll, 38 East 33d St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15030, 15032, K 544. De Land's 9000, 46-40. Peco plush, tricotine velour, tricot, all colors; also all tinseltones; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; quantity American 15030, 15032, in all shades. Bernstein & Gouldberg, 24 E. 21st. Gramercy 6658.

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 8839.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suitings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grape, Chelsea 0454.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 217, and 303, and all other shades. M. H. Silverman, Farragut 3290. 151 West 26th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted for Cash.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's, or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, yalamas, and tricotines; for cash. Gershaw, 4666.

SILVERTONES Wanted—100 pieces merz, Joels, Andrew's, Holden and Leonard, Herman, Cloak Co., Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Any quantity, any make. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joels 225, Walworths 2585, Stevens 4515, American 15032 and 15030; all colors. Greeley 4877.

SILVERTONES Wanted in all colors; Raritan 806, Stevens 1077 Delinda 658. Menkes Bros., 71 West 23d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Parkside, Holden Leonard, Joel's or similar; all colors; spot cash. 1123 Broadway, Room 1206.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, all colors; will pay cash. Rappaport & Gottlieb, Vanderbilt 4083.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, Buckley and Cohen 438; all shades, cash; call 83 Stuyvesant 5682.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 15035, Holden Leonard's, Andrews, or similar; cash. Greeley 3183.

SILVERTONE, Black River or similar Wanted.—Also Polo cloth. H. Drusin & Son Farr. 8486.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—5705 Deering Milliken; also 54289, American; all colors. Madison Square 3420.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Pay cash; also tricotines, botany, yalama. Pasternack, 38 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Arthur Joel's; all colors Farr. 4078.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 40 W. 25th. Farragut 4072.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Jullifard 2124. Knopf & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, 15030, or similar. Farragut 9542.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Good quality, all shades. Phone Hunters Point 1645.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples for Fall line. Room 26, 1,133 Bdway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, placing big stock orders, on snappy style coats and suits. Call with samples all week, 8th floor, 9 West 19th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders suits, better grade. Call with samples, morning. Rosengarten, 11 East 21st.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' Fall suits for basement. Call Mr. Brown Hill of J. L. Hudson & Co., 225 5th Av., 6th floor, Madison Square 9400.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on suits. Call with samples, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., 24 East 23th St., 6th floor. L. Alexander.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at fall samples. Call all week, 14th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS-COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders, broadcloths. Bench samples all week, 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders suits and coats, the latter grade. 1,210 Broadway, first floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on snappy suits; call with samples. 8th floor, 42 West 32th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing large orders, Jobber, 7th floor, 35 West 31st St.

TINSELTONE & Silvertone Wanted; all shades. Isadore Levy, Mad. Sq. 8721.

TINSELTONE II, & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Pia 2, Chelsea 5090.

TRICOLETTES AND FAILLETTES Wanted. —36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Letzler & Co., 1 East 28th St.

TRICOLETTE AND FAILLETTE Wanted.—All colors, in quantity. Mad. Sq. 1627.

TRICOTINES wanted; also silvertones. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

Buyers' Wants

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy good quality, spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 32d St. Madison Square 6264.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—All makes. Style Dress Co., 42 West 25th. Farragut 2044.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Dark brown and taupe, good quality, any make. Madison Square 1969.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces navy, 44 to $4.25 net cash; also navy serge. Rosenmeyer-Schwartz, 31 East 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—100 pieces, all makes, $4 to $4.25 net, cash. Harmax Cloak Co., Greeley 4692.

TRICOTINES and Suiting Wanted.—Pay cash, Madison Square 8237; 22 West 15th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also serges and silvertones; spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

TRICOTINES, Broadcloths, light weight silvertones, mannish serges wanted. Goldstein & Falk, 144 W. 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, in navy, for cash. Chelsea 7030.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Anetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3062.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—No. N. 6, 007, all colors. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7030.

TUB SILK Wanted.—In black and white; quantity no object. Julius D. Booth & Son, 124 West 26th.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobber open for large quantities of ladies' silk underwear. N C 803 Times Downtown.

VELOURS Wanted.—We pay cash for Gera velours 50332 or similar; also lightweight silvertones, for suitings. Sulfman & Girls. Chelsea 9386.

VELOURS Wanted.—Medium weight brown and taupe; Parker Wilder V. 14, or similar. D. Franklin & Son, 57 West 20th. Chelsea 9920.

VELOURS Wanted for Cash.—Americans 923 and Forstmann & Huffman or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 8184.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweights for dresses, all shades. 43 West 33d St., 8th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 714, brown, reindeer, Copen, and navy; open for quantity. Chelsea 2775.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavy weight, any mill; call with samples. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1140 Broadway. Madison Sq. 9600.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, reindeer taupe, heavy weights Burgundy taupe. Ullus Bros., Madison Square 3740.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4314, or similar; all colors; also velour checks. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown; kindly call with samples. Lovell-Frank, 59 West 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Forstmanns, Botanys, Garfields, and other makes; cash. Farragut 5759.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown and navy, also silvertones suiting. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight suiting velours, all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 8636.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, navy brown, reindeer. Noah Levy, 135 West 25th. Farragut 8370.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, suitings, Stevens, Jullifards, or Lawrence. Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarke & Dana, or similar quality, any shade; for cash. Chelsea 11015.

VELOURS, Botany, Yalama, F. & H., or similar Wanted.—All shades; spot cash; also velour checks. Chelsea 3120.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 4st, 11050 or 15039 or Wyandota, Velours, any quantity; cash. Stuyvesant 1781.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany F. and H. or similar quality wanted for cash. Farragut 8981.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Stevens, 2826; open for large quantity. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1372 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and dark brown, suiting weight. Madison Square 1969.

VELOUR Wanted.—Wyandottes, American; also lightweight velours. Call Greeley 4998.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight; all colors. Karp Bros., 48 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suitings. Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use any quantity in velvets or velveteens, plain back or twill back; any colors; submit samples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 366 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity black and all colors; Lawrence, 9064. P. S. 23 Times.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples Georgette waists. Kisselind, 254 5th Av.

WASH SATIN CREPE GEORGETTE Wanted, for spot cash. Farragut 8792.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Black, redcross or others. Passaic Trimming Co., 11 West 21st St. Gramercy 3849.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities of fancy wool plaids, also Paulette and heavy silk poplin. Call Madison Square 8077.

WOOLENS, Coatings Wanted.—Out-of-town manufacturer seeks man thoroughly acquainted with the market to pick up coatings. F. S., 164 Times.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantity of French serges, lightweight velours and silvertones; bring swatches. Ettinson-Zalud Co., 11 West 32d.

YALAMA Wanted.—Open for brown shade X 750 of botanies. Phil Katz Co., 11 E. 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—10 cases 1921 light fancies, 22 cases 1921 dark fancies, 15 cases Smyrna light fancies, 15 cases Smyrna dark fancies. J. S. Reeves & Co., Nashville, Tenn., offer through their New York office, Rice & Seaman, 256 Church St.

BATH ROBES.—Men's plaids and Indian; 18 dozen; will sell cheap. Peerless. Farr. 3073.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's silk minkette, six pieces. Farr. 4564.

BLOOMERS. — Have got 860 dozen jersey bloomers for immediate delivery; $4 a dozen, good quality. Smith-Blackhall Co., 21 East 21st. Gramercy 4415.

BOLIVIA, Crystal Cloth, Peachbloom, Suedine, and large quantity serges. Chelsea 984.

BROADCLOTHS.—110, all colors; 363, 884, 7002, 8002, black tricotines, serges; all popular numbers. Grossman Bros., 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 6833.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 316; also Baruch-Wolf velours; very reasonable. P. Rennzwig, 357 East Houston St. Forsyth 5017.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botanys, 54 inch and 56 inch, in all colors; close out cheap. Call Madison Square 3670.

BROADCLOTHS and velours in all popular numbers. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany. Call and see Cohen & Benowitz, 220 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, 172 American; assorted colors Gramercy 6659.

BROADCLOTH.—Black, 72 inch, high lustre. Chelsea 9865.

BURELLA, black, copen, green; close out; cheap. Horvits & Gangel. Chelsea 165.

CHIFFON CLOTH.—Copenhagen, tan, maise, red; close out. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 80 dozen fancy dresses to close out. Tannenbaum, 496 Broadway.

CHILLNA.—Blumenthal's tipped brown, 7 pieces. Farragut 707.

CLOTH.—Have 20 pieces Stoney & Starkey mixture; cheap. Greeley 1544.

CLOTH.—Have 20 pieces Stoney & Starkey mixture; cheap. Greeley 1544.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES. — Reorganized; our only salesman, value: if it costs us 95c. you get it for $1—a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS and COATEES.—Plush, Hudson Seal, Mole and Beaver; fur trimmed; they look and are made like the highest-priced fur coats; styles and prices that talk. Michael Bros., 1115 West 29th St.

COATS for Jobbers.—Buy from the busiest house in New York; a wonderful line of smart styles, surprisingly low price. I. Novick, 45 West 25th.

COATS.—High class; finest materials; distinctive showing; also Spring coats and capes to close. Messritzky & Mollerman, 25 West 27th.

COATS.—Suits, capes, dalmans; this Spring's stock; sacrifice. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours, and novelties to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 500.

COATS. — Ladies, children's, infants' plush coats, sell cheap, for Southern buyers; immediate delivery. Schwartz Bros, 31 W. 15th.

COATS for jobbers at low prices. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 20 East 9th, near Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

CORDUROY.—3000, white and high colors. Sq. 3624.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds; bleached and cubicached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 548 Broadway.

COTTONS.—For spot delivery, 800 pieces voile, 36-40, assorted large checks, 320; 800 pieces plain voile, 36-40, assorted colors, 240; 480 pieces Liberty chambray, 36, blue, 32c; also quantity of other cottons and mixtures on hand. Strachan, Cowell & Jepson, Inc., Bread 4880.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1133 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Black sateens, 22½ cents, black voiles, 22½ cents. Cairo, 212 5th Av.

DESIGNER on silk waists; must be able to make markers. M C 800 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Full line ready; serges, tricotines, satins, and georgettes, $6.75 to $33.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fell below what you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Don't wait another minute! Prices going sky high elsewhere; not here; on the racks to deliver today; serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations; also taffetas, tricolines, jerseys, $6.75 up. Thousands to choose from. Come up and see. Meyer Boemiak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have our tricotine dresses ready for immediate delivery, from $14.75 up; also wonderful lines of coats and suits, at very cheap prices; be sure to see our wonderful line voile in brown. Abraham Luntgarten, 18 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead, or five models, but our models are five sellers; better made dresses of trieotine, paulette, serge, and jerseys, $7.75 to $27.50; voile dresses to close. Bullis, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, listen to reason; if you want rock bottom prices now on serge and other Fall dresses see me quick; our rapid fire values are making them all sit up and notice; look them over today. Meyer Boemiak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 3,000 printed voiles on the racks, $3.75 to $6.75; and it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 32d.

DRESSES, 5,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; all $5.75 values, $5.75; $6.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $5.75; several jobs very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in flowered voile nets and silks; also showing a high grade line of tricotine, satin and duvetyn dresses to $16.50 at $8.50; immediate delivery. Louis Albert, 44 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—5,000 wash dresses; plain flowered voile, to close out cheap. No New York representative. Call to Philadelphia, L. Wiesen Co., 12th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Tailored tricotine in newest Fall models; immediate delivery; right prices. Write for appointment to show line. David H. Gutman, 56 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

DRESSES.—Close-out of cotton voile in light and dark patterns; desirable merchandise; also white and colored Georgette dresses of the better kind. Duchess Frocks, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—2,000 figured voiles, dark, and light shades; also silk foulards, velours, and taffetas; specially low priced for July sales; on racks for immediate shipment. Balsam & Kohlmer, 27 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—3,000 washable printed voiles on racks; immediate delivery. Lowell Dress, 1133 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Better grades colored voile; very good assortment for immediate delivery. B. Heist, 24 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Voile, wonderful value, on racks at remarkably low prices. Cantore, 124 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—300 all-wool French serge dresses to close out, $6.75. Athens Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

DRESSES. — Jobs printed voiles, assorted styles and sizes, georgette, crepe de chine. Faragon, 18 We 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 voile; close out cheap. S. G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes to close out. Said & Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—A few hundred cotton printed voiles to close out. Weiss, 214 7th Av.

DRESSES.—July sale washable silks; advance Fall models. Deutsch, 23 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Cotton, 20, to close out cheap. Lillian Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—300 voiles to close out at a sacrifice. May Apparel, 1,181 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses to close out. Elegant Dress, 17 West 17th.

DRESSES. — Cottons, ginghams, voiles, organdies; very cheap. Milton, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 500 voile dresses to close out. M. Weinberg, 118 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

FLANNEL.—56-inch unbleached cantie, spot delivery. Schwartz & Co., 404 Broadway. Spring 2380.

GABARDINES, poplins, broadcloths, serges, satin stripes; reasonable. H. Cohen Co., 1,122 Bway. Chelsea 9082.

GABARDINES.—Navy, good quality. Madison Square 1830, 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

GEORGETTE.—In the raw; immediate delivery. Simon Healey & Goldstein, 49 5th Av.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

GLOVES.—150 dozen men's washable tan capes, to close out cheap. Spring 8626.

HOSIERY.—Large quantity full fashioned hose; immediate delivery. Madison Square 1728.

KIT CONEY COLLARS for sale; very cheap. Call 35 West 31st St., 3d floor.

KITTEN'S EAR, Jullifard, style 6717, black. Chelsea 8085.

KNEE PANTS.—Large lot of cashmere and corduroy; reasonable. Bellance, 130 Bleecker St.

Offerings to Buyers

LACES.—Hand-made, quantity; terms below market for cash. W. C. Wang, 350 West 113th.

MOHAIR.—Black and navy; reasonable. Greeley 2316.

MOIRE.—Taffeta, black and navy for sale. Phone Madison Square 2326.

PANAMAS.—B. P. N. L. and P. N. A.; good assortment. Call at store, 36 East 23d St.

PIECE GOODS.—Special for exporter, quantities, low prices. Square Woolen Mills, 226 4th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Taffetas, gingham, percales, linenes; close out cheap. Chaucer, 137 West 27th St.

PILE FABRIC.—Blumenthal's, Felcian and Philadelphia, Art Cordova. Chelsea 6068.

PIQUE.—Wonderful quality; big sacrifice. New York Textile Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

PLUSHES.—Bebecon, 36, brown tipped, black; below market price. Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES.—Hudson Bay, turquoise, pushur, Regal plush. 34 West 31st. Chelsea 9612.

PLUSHES.—High pile for sale; no telephone calls. Rosengarten, 11 East 21st.

POLO CLOTH.—Have six pieces. Buckley & Cohen, 500. Camels hair cheap. Greeley 1544.

POLO CLOTH.—American 15035; Andrew silvertone; Blumenthal polo tan 9; castings. Garsson, 220 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 2804.

POLO CLOTH.—Have 6 pieces. Buckley & Cohen, 500. Camels hair cheap. Greeley 1544.

POM POM.—American, 12075, taupe and burgundy, to close out cheap. Madison Square 2718.

POPLINS.—American 0036; navy, black and reindeer. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

POPLINS AND FAILLES.—40 inches, all colors, neckwear trade; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 324 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 7300.

POPLINS.—American 9610, all shades. 4766 Amoskeag; also American cotton warp. Chelsea 8258.

POPLINS.—Folwell Bros. 348; all colors; below market price. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN, Whitman's; 25 piece navy. Gramercy 1869-6726.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna 171 finish, 90c.; 7 per cent. for cash. Mad. Sq. 575.

RAINCOATS, ladies' and close out cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 136 West 26th St.

SATEENS.—Black 64-72 at 24½c. net. Fairsale Trimming Co., 11 West 21st. Gramercy 3849.

SATEENS printed under market price. Star Mills, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 2547.

SATINS and Peau de cygnes, 36-inch and 40-inch; all colors and qualities. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

SATINS.—Black and navy, 36 and 40 inch, for dress trade. Ben I. Solomon, 404 4th Av.

SATIN CHARMEUSE.—40 and 36 inches; black. Howard Textile, 5153 Madison Sq.

SECO.—Jap silk and all kinds of lining. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—1396, 7120, 7614, 774, 4421, 7005, 10857, 824, 7185, 2804, 1209, 41-105, 11433, 529, 9, 45, 87, VXF, VXK, and also velours, broadcloths, plaids, and white gabardines. Immediate delivery. Joseph H. Mirkus, 43 East 21st. Gramercy 4083-2744.

SERGES.—In stock, immediate delivery 3407

'FISH TRUST' HEADS GET JAIL SENTENCE

Seventeen in Bay State Concern Also Fined $1,000 Each for Conspiracy.

RAISED PRICES IN WARTIME

Stay Granted Pending Decision on Trial Exceptions by the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—Standing at the railing in the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court, seventeen members of the so-called Boston "Fish Trust" today heard jail sentences pronounced upon them by Judge Sanderson for conspiracy to raise the price of fish in wartime and creating a monopoly of the fish business in this city and throughout New England.

F. Monroe Dyer of New York, who came here and organized the combination, was sentenced to one year and to pay a fine of $1,000, as were Joshua Paine, Joseph A. Rich, Ernest A. James, Jr., and John Burns, Jr.

A term of six months and a fine of $500 were imposed upon the others, Willard Cox, Albert E. Watts, Ephraim N. Cook, William F. McKeon, Herbert A. Rich, Winfield S. Kendrick, Herbert F. Phillips, Fred G. Phillips, William E. Curran, Simeon Atwood, Jr., Alvin G. Baker, and Lewis B. Goodspeed.

Henry F. Hurlburt made a long plea against imprisonment for his clients. He argued that they had already been sufficiently punished by the stigma attached to them through conviction which had ruined their business. After the sentences had been passed, Hurlburt asked for and received from Judge Sanders on a stay in putting the terms of the sentences into effect.

This means that none of the defendants will go to jail or pay their fines until the Supreme Court has disposed of the various exceptions registered by their counsel during the trial. A spirited controversy broke out between Hurlburt and Attorney General Attwill over the question of bonds. The Attorney General insisted that the defendants should furnish substantial securities.

"I hadn't supposed it would come to this," said Hurlburt, "so I did not come prepared for it."

He asked that the men be allowed to go on their personal recognizance. Attorney General Attwill objected to this.

"Do you think they will run away?" asked Hurlburt. "No," replied the Attorney General, "but I do not think personal recognizance is at all sufficient in view of the fact that sentence has been passed."

"This is getting to be persecution, rather than prosecution," said Hurlburt.

Judge Sanderson said he believed it would be a most unusual proceeding to permit the men to go without any surety. At the same time he did not intend to inconvenience them by keeping them in custody any longer than was necessary. He suggested Mr. Hurlburt and Attorney General Attwill get together and effect an arrangement.

The seventeen defendants were found guilty on four counts—the first, second, third, and sixteenth of a voluminous indictment. The first two counts charged conspiracy under the common law, and the other two virtually charged statutory conspiracy.

In moving for sentence, Attorney General Atwill said a fine would be wholly inadequate, as the punishment in a case in which the defendants had been found guilty of trifling with the necessities of life.

"I think that both a fine and imprisonment should be imposed in each case," he said.

Hurlburt contended that "there is not a particle of evidence that these defendants raised the price of fish to the public nor that they tried to regulate prices. The evidence showed that the company made money and even made a million dollars in one year, but are we told what the company has lost since the indictment was brought? No, the reputations of these men must be considered by your Honor in disposing of this case. If these men had broken into someone's house their reputations would not be worth a great deal to them at this time, but this is an unusual case. It is not a case calling for anything so drastic as imprisonment. The facts brought out at the Grand Jury probe were similar to those disclosed at legislative committee hearings and are said to have shown that Organizer Dyer combined competing fish companies and an agreement was made to pay salaries to officials of these firms for five years. The salaries aggregated $73,790.10 per year."

It was shown that the ground fish industry of New England is practically confined to three points—Boston and Gloucester, in Massachusetts, and Portland, Me. Approximately 100,000,000 pounds of fish are landed at Boston annually, as compared with 90,000,000 pounds at Portland. The amount of fish coming to Boston by rail and steamer from other points is approximately 50,000,000 pounds annually.

In consequence of the dominating position of the Port of Boston, the price fixed in Boston determines the price throughout the country. The Bay State Fishing Company, which was organized under the laws of Massachusetts in 1905, was at that time the largest producing company in the United States. Its capital was $500,000. The transformation of this company from a Massachusetts to a Maine corporation, with a capital sixteen times as large, was brought about. The new company was organized with a capital of $8,000,000, divided into $3,000,000 of first preferred, $2,000,000 of second preferred, and $3,000,000 of common stock. Later Mr. Dyer formed the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, with a capital of $12,000,000 to operate in the production field south of the New England coast.

TO PAY BIG NOTE ISSUE.

American Foreign Securities Company Makes Announcement.

It was officially announced yesterday that arrangements have been completed for the payment of the $94,500,000 three-year 5 per cent. collateral gold notes of the American Foreign Securities Company, which mature on Aug. 1. The following announcement was made by the company:

"The American Foreign Securities Company announces that provision has been made for the payment at maturity of all its outstanding notes which fall due on Aug. 1. These notes are payable in dollars in New York, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and arrangements for such payment were completed several months ago."

The American Foreign Securities Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on July 14, 1916, with a capital of $10,000,000. The company made a loan of $100,000,000 to France, receiving as collateral securities issued in the United States, Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Uruguay, Egypt, Brazil, and Spain. It then sold its own obligations to a total of $94,500,000 in the form of three-year 5 per cent. notes, issued as of Aug. 1, 1916, and due Aug. 1, 1919.

The notes of the American Foreign Securities Company were dealt in yesterday at 99⅝. In 1917 they sold as low as 90¾ and last year the low point reached was 94¾. This year they have sold as high as 100, and as low as 99 3-16. The stock of the company, which is understood to be rather closely held, has paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. a year since the incorporation.

ASKS HYLAN TO ACT IN GUNSON CASE

Markewich, in Letter to the Mayor, Assails Methods of the Police.

GIVES HIS VIEWS OF TRIAL

Declares That Hearing Before Commissioners Was a "Sad Spectacle."

Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, acting as a citizen and not in his official capacity, sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday, in which he said that the trial of Detective John J. Gunson of the Vice Squad was a matter that could well be taken up by the Grand Jury. Gunson was tried before three Deputy Police Commissioners ten days ago, charged with having arrested two young girls without having evidence of their character or wrongful acts. The women were Sally Kobin and Lillian Cohen. Both were convicted, and their conviction was set aside by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

The letter of Mr. Markewich was in part as follows:

In cannot conceive how a Magistrate upon the testimony of a lone police man, testifying to a most improbable admission, could deprive a woman of her liberty, even though he believed her to be morally guilty.

I am herewith inclosing a copy of the minutes upon which the Misses Sally Kobin and Lillian Cohen were convicted, and I ask you, after reading the minutes, what you find therein which might have justified Officers Gunson and Maloney in having placed them under arrest. Of course, their convictions were properly reversed, and very justly you have ordered that the conduct of Officer Gunson be investigated.

You have undoubtedly attempted to lend a great deal of importance and dignity to the trial of Officer Gunson by having ordered the unusual procedure of trial by three Deputy Police Commissioners, instead of one, and yet, with all of the dignity that you have tried to give this very important matter, all of the disinterested spectators at the trial would tell you that if it were not for the sad spectacle presented upon that trial by the policemen who testified and by the very hostile demeanor exhibited by the trial Commissioners the trial would have looked more like a farce comedy than a dignified hearing. This matter should have been investigated by you personally, by the Commissioner of Accounts or by the Committee on Public Welfare, but not by the Police Department.

It was outrageous, after these girls have been vindicated by the Court of General Sessions and their innocence unquestionably established, that the police, instead of doing the manly thing and admitting a mistake in having arrested innocent girls, attempted to cover up their mistake and added insult to injury by coming forward with new statements that the day before the girls were arrested, to wit, on March 3, and also on March 1, they were seen at "Peacock Alley" in the Hotel Astor, flirting with men, and that they were warned by Officers Maloney and Gunson not to reappear there. Both Gunson and Maloney swore to those allegations before the trial Commissioners. The girls, however, testified that because of the wedding of a sister of Miss Kobin on March 2 they were at home on the 1st during the entire night preparing for the wedding, and that because the wedding lasted until very late on the morning of the 3d they went to sleep early that night and had not been out of the house, except to go to work, until the night of their arrest.

The Assistant District Attorney then gave his views on testimony at the trial, and said that he would ask that the matter be presented to the Grand Jury "for whatever action it may deem fit to take against perjurous witnesses."

Deputy Police Commissioner August John Porter last night issued a statement in reply to Mr. Markewich's letter.

Criticises Shipping Board.

Stephen C. Mason, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, yesterday wrote to H. H. Raymond, President of the American Steamship Association, criticising the decision announced by a shipping board official, that it would adopt the closed shop and give preference in employment on Government vessels to marine labor union men. Mr. Mason congratulated the steamship association for refusing to follow this example. Its pledge to maintain the principle of freedom of employment for marine labor was strongly commended.

Bank to Give Bonus to Employes.

Beginning Oct. 1, and on each quarter of the year thereafter, the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday, will pay to each of its working force a bonus representing a percentage of his salary equal to the dividend rate paid to stockholders. The Manufacturers' Trust Company has a similar plan under consideration, and it is expected that other Brooklyn banking institutions will take up the idea.

RUMELY WITNESSES ABROAD

Court Grants Request That Commission Take Testimony at Berne.

The request of Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former editor and proprietor of the New York Evening Mail, for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony as Berne, Switzerland, of nine witnesses in the behalf of the former editor was granted yesterday by Judge William Robert Smith, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. Dr. Rumely is soon to be tried on the charge of having made a false return to the Alien Property Custodian regarding the ownership of the Mail.

United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey suggested that the depositions be taken at Coblenz, Germany. He explained that the latter place is now occupied by the American military forces, and that, because of the signing of the Peace Treaty, he thought the German civil authorities would aid and co-operate in the summoning of witnesses and the taking of testimony.

As the Federal Court on the previous indictments had granted a commission for the taking of testimony in Dr. Rumely's behalf at Berne, Counsel Baldwin pressed his motion saying that probably Dr. Heinrich Albert, the former German fiscal agent in this country and friend of former Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, one of the witnesses to be examined regarding the transfer of $300,000 from Herman Sielcken, the coffee merchant, to Dr. Rumely, would not consent to enter Coblenz during the American occupation of the Rhine city.

Farm Labor Shortage in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—A scarcity of farm labor in New Jersey was reported by the State Department of Agriculture today. It is added that crops, especially fruits, have suffered from various causes, including plant lice, which injured apples and truck crops, blight on apples and pears, and inadequate rainfall in June.

Louisiana Sugar Crop Short.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Louisiana cane crop deteriorated 9.1 points in June and the yield of sugar for the coming season, it is estimated, will be about 150,000 short tons less than last year, according to a report of John S. Dennes, Louisiana field agent for the Government bureau of crop estimates, made public here. The condition of the cane crop July 1 was fixed at 62.9.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LEO KERSCHBAUM, a baker, at 1,280 Clay Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,334, and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Frank Unger, $942; Jaberg Bros., $467, and Emery Simon, $350.

CHARLES WEITZMAN, a laborer, residing at 458 Grand St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,083, and no assets. There is only one creditor.

JOHN M. PROSEL, a rotogravure etcher, at 189 West 101st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,415, and assets of $70.

Discharged.

Judge Hand has granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Charles N. Bellom, machinist, 360 East 146th St.; Louise Bellom, 360 East 146th St.; Max Berkowitz, salesman, 2,095 Third Av.; Hessing Yourstone, salesman life insurance, 2,502 Eighth Av.; Samuel Menkes, 2,040 Washington Av.; Nora V. Zitlowsky, restaurant, 137 Macdougal St.; Edward Reynaud, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; John Barilla, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Emma Palbisey, dressmaker, 215 West 88th St.; Abraham J. Meyer, salesman, 7 East 113th St.; Walter L. Hart, 534 West 124th St.; Barnet Shapiro, salesman, 950 Av. St. John; Frank Timmers, painter, 107 East 161st St.; Hirshall Mayer, Kingston, N. Y.; Jacob Prizer, salesman, 306 West 177th St.; Pauline King.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Allied Farms Co.—H. Wastering et a $2,516.51
Barge Canal Transit Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 432.35
Blaine, Evelyn H.—W. McConihe 330.20
Dean, William—F. C. Kleffmen et al. 134.70
Britton, Harry—Robinson Clay Products Co. of N. Y. 590.42
Cooke, Leslie H.—G. Bartels 543.20
Connolly, Roger J.—J. Hornthal et al. 341.23
Coyle, Ocea I.—L. Mantel 196.15
Darragh, Edward—Stern & Co. 106.45
Di Barrolo, Florence, (American Novelty Art Embroidery Co.)—H. Samberg 122.20
Gilbert Metals Selling Co.—Koore Assets Corp. 1,218.20
Same—Same 1,006.20
Goodman, Joshua—J. Honig 200.00
Guidone, A. L. & Son—W. H. Hilts Co. 22,963.38
Globe Indemnity Co.—Same 27,719.46
Hughes, Elizabeth L.—S. E. Techt, costs 129.35
Hannenig, Christopher—F. Bjune 111.90
Horkheimer, Herbert M.—M. Arnheim 284.13
Hoffman, Samuel D., Harry Pimrad and Caravel Co.—Parsons Trading Co., costs 152.44
Henderson, Helen—H. Hoops et al. ... 217.48
Higgins, William M.—L. S. Haines ... 237.26
Lewis, Mae and Harry Harris—People, &c. 150.0
Linden, Seth A.—First National Bank of Jamaica 1,655.76
Lestin, Benjamin—Rusch & Co. 1,357.00
Klinetzky, Joseph—A. Ingber 795.68
Keppel, Nathan—M. Berger 227.27
May, Theodore—J. C. Paige & Co. 165.91
Murray, Minas H.—Federal Advertising Agency, Inc. 113.30
Motor Fuel Saver Corp.—J. K. Larkin & Co. 26.70
Marin, Isidor or Eaidor—I. Horowitz .. 168.94
Moore, Wm. A.—G. M. Davies 3,256.34
Moore, Wm. A.—C. B. Rutter 1,180.06
Montant, Louis—P. K. Hudson 2,729.09
North Shore Gravel Co. and James D. Layng, Jr.—R. C. Williams Co. 234.70
Powell, Thomas H. Kite—E. E. Liguante 3,618.20
Prout Motor Truck Co.—State Indus. Com. 13,400.34
Rosenberg, Helen—H. Lubland, costs .. 109.70
Strauss, Gussie—C. S. Portable Building Corp. 207.16
Stanway, Geo. J.—F. Wolf 103.54
Sittenfield Leather Co.—H. Berkowitz et al. 1,742.76
Showalter, Joseph B.—Frank P. Hynes, Jr. 123.51
Silverman, Joseph—Everlastik, Inc. ... 388.53
Sipp, Katherine V., or Lynch—Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. 265.72
Scott, James—L. Stein 306.13
Shaughnessy Const. Co.—J. A. Bolton. 1,330.19
Taylor, Armitage Co.—T. R. Lewis et al., costs 113.35
Thomson, H. Sereli—Kolesch & Co. ... 199.90
Weintraub, Fischel—L. H. Beers et al. 11,479.00
Wolf, Wm. B.—E. K. Wolf, costs. ... 123.71
White Plains Vanity Shop—L. A. Dreilinger et al. 142.24
Wilson, Wm. C.—R. Feitler 115.90

In Bronx County.

Cottone, Carl—P. Cottone $1,256.18
Freindlich, Isidor—W. J. Diamond 28.75
Kaiser, Joseph—F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Co. 144.91
Pisano, John—H. E. Kubl'et al. 389.03
Sirico, George—C. R. St. Angelo et al. 231.71
Shernov, Isaac—D. I. Nalitt 50.72
Troppe, Abraham—W. J. Diamond 24.72
Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.—C. A. Sparks 10,537.54
Sender, Morris—Wilson & Co. 108.17

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

Blood, Samuel S., President—D. Miller, May 12, 1916, canceled $241.80
R. A. S. Realty Co.—H. D. A. Quaid et al: Apr. 10, 1916 ..... 130,911.57
Same—Same: Aug. 25, 1916 ..... 20,547.83
Con. Shu and Nti. Surety Co.—People &c., Nov. 25, 1918, vacated 500.00
Hostetter, Margaret—Frances Inc.: May 24, 1919 ..... 191.95
De Graff, Nell A.—I. L. Evans: Feb. 6, 1919 ..... 197.63
C. & S. Furniture Co.—Scranton Metal Bed Co.: Apr. 29, 1919 ..... 2,671.39
Ross, Louis F.—Pearson, Inc.—May 28, 1919 ..... 218.20
Schnabel, Katherine—E. Koehler & Co.: Aug. 22, 1918 ..... 3,249.21
Caraher, John A.—B. L. Duryea: Mar. 7, 1919 (realased) 2,920.05
Sheridan, Wm. P.—T. J. McLaughlin: Nov. 12, 1914 (reversed) 109.75

In Bronx County.

Altman, Joseph and Mary—H. Poster: Sept. 27, 1918 ..... $851.67
Same—Same: May 27, 1919 ..... 73.95

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For Fall Season

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Bush Terminal Sales Building,
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132 West 41st St., New York, N. Y.



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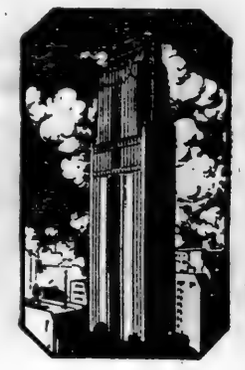
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Season

You can put your faith in these charming dresses, and you can't go wrong. You can choose from a splendid variety, and you'll find so many wonderfully smart, lovely models that you'll be puzzled as to just what ones to take. Our new popular-priced Fall line awaits your examination, and we know you'll be remarkably well pleased with what we now offer.

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ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Heinz Co.; F. Heinz, general mdse.; Cumberland.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, Fall suits; 37 W. 26th.
AMARILLO, Texas—J. Levy; S. R. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.
ANDERSON, S. C.—D. Gelsberg & Co.; Miss D. Gelsberg, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATCHISON—Salver Style Shop; S. Salver, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Glasburg, Kirshon & Glasburg; S. L. Glasburg, ladies' ready-to-wear; 2 W. 29th.
BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hochheimer & Co.; I. Horner, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE — S. Schleimer & Co.; S. Schleimer, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. F. Corgins, notions; 350 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Mahoney, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 West 37th; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; E. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss S. B. Hathaway, art goods; 2 West 37th St.
BALTIMORE—Strouse & Bros.; M. S. Strouse, trimmings; 212 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, laces, corsets, gangacres.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator Co.; J. K. Smith, notions; Imperial.
BALTIMORE — Colin's Sample Store; C. Cohn, clothing; 39 West 32d.
BALTIMORE—Freedman, Sworsyn & Co.; J. Freedman, woolens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear, children's wear; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts & Co.; M. R. Seidler, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM—Goldstein & Blumberg; E. Goldstein, N. J. Blumberg, wholesale ladies' hats, millinery; Pennsylvania.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. Styffe, men's furn. goods, shirts, sweaters; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—S. Aronson, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Commodore.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 452 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. Stearns & Co.; Mrs. J. S. Knox, millinery; W. I. Wood, leather goods, umbrellas, neckwear; 300 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Levy, silk, serge dresses; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; 223 5th Av.
BOSTON—T. Smith Co.; Miss E. L. Jones, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—S. Lorenberg & Co.; S. Steinberg, furn. goods; Hallway Central.
BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; D. A. Sullivan, representing; Flanders.
BOSTON — The Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Hirsch, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell Co.; J. W. Hammond, hdkfs.; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON — Brown-Durrell Co.; E. Scott, yarns; 19 West 19th; Herald Square.
BOSTON—L. Dimond, coats, suits, waists, infants', children's wear; Commodore.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss K. C. Leonard, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; 200 5th Av.
BRANTFORD, Canada—Sandwell Hat Shop; G. Gordon Candwell, millinery; Waldorf.
BROCKTON, Mass. — Alexander Fashion Shop; M. I. Alexander, women's, misses' outer garments; Commodore.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer & Co.; G. P. Mayleber, furs, novelties; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Walbridge & Co.; A. W. Lumney, china, glassware; Commodore.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. N. Adam & Co.; E. Karl, men's clothing, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Clawson-Wilson Co.; A. Hamline, notions, laces, neckwear; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meidrum Co.; H. D. Hoemer, rugs; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th; Penn.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. G. Edwards, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA — M. Kreis, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store Co.; M. Gallin, men's furn. goods, hats, hosiery, underwear; Prince George.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 275 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Gross & Livingston, coats, suits dresses; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, traveling goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, clothing; Commodore.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, women's, children's apparel; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reiley; H. Morris, imports; 320 5th Av.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; W. E. Nelson, notions; 1,170 Broadway.
CHICAGO—S. Simon; waists, suits, muslin underwear, flannel nightgowns; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mrs. Yandell, infants' wear, house dresses, basement; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isha, waists, dresses, suits, coats; Miss Beatty, children's, infants', misses' wear, Miss Burke, coats; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Miss A. Fletcher, ready-to-wear; 40 East 22d St.
CHICAGO—Deesaker & Engel; N. Engel, underwear, shirts, hosiery; 55 White.
CHICAGO — Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wineberg, millinery; 15 West 38th.
CHICAGO—F. Kaplan & Bros.; H. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Penn.
CHICAGO—Katz & Dolinski; M. Dolinski, dresses, skirts; Imperial.
CHICAGO—"Leschins"; G. L. Ederheimer, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
CHICAGO—Nature's Rival Co.; C. Mayer, brassieres, corse; accessories; 7 West 22d.
CHICAGO — Chicago Mercantile Co.; Miss Smith, millinery, flowers; G. L. Stonehill, millinery, ribbons; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery, underwear; A. R. Heck, muslin underwear; O. W. Williams, men's trousers, suits; E. S. Farrish, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. Y. Farwell Co.; C. H. Wise, white goods; A. W. Merritt, A. W. Schulze, draperies; 72 Leonard St.
CHICAGO—Herbert Mandel Co.; J. L. Lieberman, jobs pants, coats, dresses; 212 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; N. L. Markus, linens; A. W. McDonald, W. R. Bettcher, umbrellas; C. C. Bunker, table linens; F. C. Brady, wash dress goods; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; C. Stix, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
CINCINNATI — John Shillito Co.; W. B. Bridge, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen; C. Brandt, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 55 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Reinz & Weiss Co.; H. Weiss, hosiery, underwear; 17 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—C. & M. Levy; M. Levy, millinery; Wallick's.
CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein Co.; H. Sinn, H. Pingman, woolens, silks; 404 4th Av., Room 1101.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. S. Littlefield, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs; 72 Leonard St.
CLEVELAND—The Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, mdse. manager; Miss E. Nutting, knit underwear; Miss A. Scheidecker, hosiery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. Bailor, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; 37 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, basement suits; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, Fall suits; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Billstein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, dolls; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross & Co.; L. N. Gross, waists, dresses; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—Sterling, Welch & Co.; J. E. Cree, lace curtains; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Bros. Co.; Miss M. Holden, waists, underwear; Great Northern.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros Co.; H. S. Moorehouse, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, J. H. Tyroler, Fall children's coats, dresses, waists; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—F. B. Shackelford Co.; F. B. Shackelford, ready-to-wear; Penn.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, C. Melarron, Fall suits; 37 W. 26th; Pennsylvania.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarrett Dry Goods Co.; R. Jarrett, Mrs. M. Perlman, R. Werner, dry goods, clothing, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; R. E. Ginn, basement merchandise; 141 Madison Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mrs. K. A. Austen, women's, children's underwear, negligees, jersey silk underwear; 230 5th Av.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss Mullady, infants' wear; Mr. Jenkins, asst. mdse. manager; 3 W. 29th.
DENVER, Col.—Babcock Bros.; J. Babcock, C. W. Babcock, furn. goods; Sherman Square.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Douglass, waists, sweaters; 260 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; L. W. Gardner, linens, white, wash goods; 1,150 B'way.
DETROIT—Sommer & Reno; A. J. Reno, millinery; Albert.
DETROIT—F. Schramm; B. Sternberg, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Robinson & Cohen Co.; H. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Penn.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; R. G. Kramer, work shirts; 377 Broadway.
DETROIT—The J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss A. C. Hosley, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner & Co.; Miss J. Snyder, suits; F. P. Stack, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hausman, men's, women's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Zwieback-Hartman Co.; R. Zwieback, waists, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store, Inc.; Miss H. C. Church, waists, sweaters; 200 5th Av.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Sloan, Buchanan Co.; Miss McMillan, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 Broadway.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio — Sloane-Buchan Co.; Mrs. McMillan, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
ELGIN, Texas—Rivers Merc. Co.; W. Rivers, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
FRESNO, Cal.—Kutner-Goldstein Co.; Mr. Ashford, ready-to-wear; 4 W. 22d.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Colton's Ladies' Toggery; Mrs. D. L. Colton, millinery; D. L. Colton, ready-to-wear; 2 W. 29th.
GASTONIA, N. C.—Matthews-Belk Co.; J. H. Matthews, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
GENEVA, N. Y.—G. W. Peck, millinery; Herald Square.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Stakeine & Sons; A. Oudendyke, silks, wash goods; O. Heinzinger, dry goods; Collingwood.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Robbs-Henderson Co.; W. A. Steinbeck, coats, suits; Alcazar.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. E. Emmons, furniture; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn. — Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss Williams, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Deisroth's Sons; W. Robbins, linens, bedding; white, colored, wash goods; 105 Grand St.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss Rieb, infants', children's wear; Miss J. Conway, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; L. Katz, muslin underwear; Broztell.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. Groh Jewelry Co.; L. L. Bowman, jewelry, notions, fancy leather goods; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co., Inc.; Mr. Malone, mdse. manager; A. Hoffmeister, leather goods; Miss Parrish, petticoats; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Haveh & Geddes Co.; F. Miller, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schoenfeld Mercantile Co.; M. Schoenfeld, ladies' Fall suits; 350 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn Traffic Co.; H. Schlesinger, notions, hosiery, laces, gloves; Penn.
JOPLIN—Christman D. G. Co.; Miss Dawson, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Emery-Bird-Thayer Co.; M. N. Kevan, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. Austin, women's suits; 32 East 23th St.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin, Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Imperial.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—G. G. McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats, gloves; Cumberland.
LAMPASAS, Texas—Senterfitt-Andrews Co.; R. B. Senterfitt, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; C. S. Conrad, upholstery goods; 105 Grand.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, waists, suits, boys' clothing; 37 West 28th; York.
LAWTON, Okla. — Handverker's Fashion Shop; M. Handverker, ladies' ready-to-wear; Commodore.
LEEDS, England—E. Johnson; shoes; Commodore.
LINCOLN, Neb.—S. Nefsky, clothing; Albert.
LOS ANGELES—Newman's French Hat Shop; A. E. Newman, millinery; Commodore.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; F. E. Melville, linens, white goods; A. T. Romans, furn. goods; 377 Broadway; Great Northern.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co., Inc.; W. M. Carothers, dress goods, silks, veils; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; C. H. Lyna, silks; 621 Broadway.
MACON, Ga.—Burden-Smith Co.; C. S. Cason, coats, suits, mdse. manager; 1,133 B'way.
MACON, Ga.—Danenberg Co.; W. F. Danenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
MARION, Va.—M. Weller, clothing; Breslin.
MARSHALL, Texas — Weisman & Co.; Mr. Hirsh, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weissman Co.; J. Hirsch, general mdse.; Miss C. Berry, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Hargrave.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin wear, infant's wear; 220 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; J. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 578 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Weyker, suits; Miss L. Reigle, dresses; L. Elass, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Kets-Fidgeon-Wilkes Co.; A. F. Clough, linens, white goods, gloves, laces; Flanders.
MONTREAL—James A. Ogilvy's, Ltd.; Peter Dranin, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
MONTREAL—Murray-Kay Co., Ltd.; P. Graham, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Teitelbaum; S. W. Berger, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.
NASHVILLE — Merry & Friedman; G. J. Merry, woolens; Alcazar.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. A. Foy, boys' clothing; F. J. McKenna, millinery; Miss R. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; M. H. Malley, representing; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward Malley Co.; R. A. Mills, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Strouse, Adler & Co.; A. M. Ullman, corsets; 45 E. 17th.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Mrs. J. Hooke, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; S. Upright, general mdse.; J. Frisch, coats, suits, dresses; 100 West 32d St.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; S. Upright, mdse. manager; J. Frisch, coats, suits; 100 W. 32d.
OMAHA, Neb.—New York Sample House; A. Bonoff, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss C. Jones, ribbons; 1,261 Broadway.
PAWNEE, Okla.—Marx Bros.; M. Marx, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Miss M. Parks, children's wear; Miss A. McKee, waists; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Samson & Co.; I. Lowenstein, suits, coats; Imperial, Room 716.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Jacoby Bros.; H. Jacob, general mdse.; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA — Stewart's; Miss Cross, waists; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA — Bonwit, Teller & Co.; Miss A. Devlin, dresses; 417 5th Av.; Holland House.
PHILADELPHIA—Fearlberg & Cooper; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, coats; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Mr. Kamholz, children's knitted bathing suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss O'Donnell, ladies' Fall dresses; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Rienzi, millinery; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; C. Dellemuth, dress, wash goods; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stumacher; M. Feingold, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Korrick & Bro.; Au-M. Klafelder, hosiery, laces, embroideries, notions, ribbons, jewelry, holiday goods; A. Strauss, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. W. Horne, toys, pictures; 1,261 B'way; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; W. A. Hanna, men's furn. goods, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Inc.; Miss K. Sullivan, women's sweaters; J. Steibel, domestic rugs; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store, Inc.; J. W. Horne, toys; Miss M. Gibian, sweaters; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, dry goods; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Osgood & Silverblatt; S. Osgood, furn. goods; Penn.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; L. Krosck, underwear; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH — Frank & Seder; Edgar Frank, muslin underwear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann, Strauss Co.; J. W. Clar, rugs, draperies, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; L. Kempner, general mdse.; 1,123 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., linens, trunks, bags; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Thos. Smiley Co.; Miss M. French, petticoats, muslin underwear; Latham.
Portland, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, coats, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro., Inc.; Miss E. Meade, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. W. Cameron, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Brother; M. Isaars, coats, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. & J. Rosenberg; S. Rosenberg, men's furn. goods; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Mrs. M. Lull, coats, suits, dresses; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Steefel, Strauss & Connor; H. D. Strauss, woolens; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Gibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear, knit goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman & Co.; Miss Epstein, dresses; Mr. Herman, ready-to-wear, basement; Mr. Rosenberg, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO — Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss E. Hammell, notions; 220 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss E. Hummel, art needlework; 220 5th Av.
SALISBURY, N. C.—Belk-Harry Co.; A. W. Harry, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—E. Blum & Co.; Mr. August, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
SANDUSKY, Ohio—Scheuer Bros. & Co.; W. S. Frankel, cloaks, millinery; Pennsylvania.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co., Inc.; C. Tobin, trimmings, feather boas, women's belts, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mr. Clinton, men's clothing; J. O. Niswanger, notions, leather goods, jewelry, (basement;) 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss Hoff, leather goods, neckwear; 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; Miss Rosner, ready-to-wear; A. L. Perser, men's furn. goods; L. A. Goldstein, piece goods, boys' clothing; 42 West 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO — E. E. Walley; coats, suits, waists; Pennsylvania.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; R. P. Donnelly, damask, laces; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard St.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Oppenheimer, Sloat & Co.; H. S. Oppenheimer, notions, furnishings; Herald Square.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; H. Greenberg, domestics, dress goods, silks; 37 West 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Black Mfg. Co.; J. B. Wherrie, men's furn. goods, cotton piece goods; Woodstock.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; E. Brown, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 225 5th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. A. Hyde, upholstery goods; 400 4th Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Rothschild Mercantile Co.; Mr. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 302 5th Av.
SILVER CITY, N. M.—Borenstein Bros.; B. Borenstein, general mdse.; 1,962 7th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—The Pollestier Co.; W. T. White, adv. manager; A. S. Peck, clothing, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Hagen Co.; P. O. Hagen, Mrs. E. Vick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; G. A. Ketchum, mdse. manager; E. R. Seegle, cottons, dress goods; H. D. Moore, cotton piece goods, sheetings, pillow cases; Miss M. Steinberg, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; 440 4th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson, Grote Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, coats, suits; 116 West 32d; Penn.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Besse, Brewster Co.; W. Besse, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; T. G. Driver, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 32d; Pennsylvania.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Martin Barnes D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. G. Young, domestics, linens, wash goods; Penn.
ST. LOUIS—United Skirt & Dress Co.; S. Freedman, Fall dresses; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—United Skirt Co.; S. Friedman, skirts; Aberdeen.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; L. A. Eppel, upholstery goods; 6 West 32d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pedderson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
STRASBURG, Ohio—G. A. Garver, carpets; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Brothers & Co.; J. W. Carling, silks; J. R. Russell, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marcus, men's furn. goods; 15 E. 34th; Herald Square.
TAMPA, Fla.—Tarr, Martin Co.; R. H. Tarr, house furn. goods; Collingwood.
TOLEDO, Ohio—The Lion D. G. Co.; D. A. Baker, suits, dresses; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO—The Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. Green, cloaks, suits; M. E. Lee, ready-to-wear; Miss L. E. Reigelman, cloaks, suits; 225 5th Av.
TORONTO—Murray-Kay Co., Ltd.; C. Krim, coats, suits, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
TORONTO, Ont.—Murray-Kay Co., Ltd.; C. Krim, coats, suits, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
TUCSON, Ariz.—Rosenstern D. G. Co.; L. Rosenstern, furn. goods; 106 Grand.
UTICA, N. Y.—Sherman & Co.; C. Sherman, coats, suits, waists, dresses, children's wear; Commodore.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. E. Wells, Sons & Co.; J. S. Banford, general mdse.; Commodore.
UTICA, N. Y.—Ross, Saltzburg & Co.; A. Saltzburg, hosiery, underwear; Longacre.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; V. J. Crowner, hosiery and underwear; 60 Worth.
WACO, Texas—Williams D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, furn. goods, general mdse.; Martinique.
WACO, Texas—Sacks Specialty Shoe; H. Sacks, millinery, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; S. G. Spitzer, shoes; 452 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks, wash goods; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, N. C.—Lewis D. G. Co.; Miss I. Carter, ready-to-wear; Marbridge Building, Room 517.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Erwig, rugs, upholstery goods, furniture; 220 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss E. B. Hart, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Frankel Bros.; H. Franken, coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.
WHEELING, W. Va.—G. W. Greig, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Penn.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Clarke, Schilling & Co.; R. B. Clark, notions, laces, hosiery, furn. goods; Somerset.
WICHITA, Kan.—George Innes D. G. Co.; Miss Hale, infants', children's, boys' wear, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
WICHITA FALLS, Texas—P. B. M. Co.; Mrs. A. South, ready-to-wear; Penn.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. Moffit, rugs; 6 W. 32d.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Bergman, Fall suits; 37 W. 26th.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Topkis Bros. Co.; L. Topkis, underwear; 346 Broadway.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Denholm & McKay Co.; C. Krim, mdse. manager; 230 5th Av.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. F. S. Elliott, coats, suits, waists; H. E. Lesher, coats, suits, waists; 6 W. 32d.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturgeant & Co.; C. R. Sebach, ladies' suits, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.



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DRESSES & WAISTS *of* BLACK
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Blacks, Novelty Cottons, Flannels, Etc.
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BRITISH COAL RAISED SIX SHILLINGS A TON

Announcement of Government's Action Causes a Sensation In House of Commons.

SERIOUS BLOW TO BUSINESS

Raise Forced by Higher Wages to Miners, Reduction of Hours, and Reduced Shift.

LONDON, July 9.—Announcement by Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of Reconstruction, in the House of Commons today that the Government had decided to raise the price of coal to the consumer by six shillings a ton on July 16 caused a sensation among the members.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, intervening in the proceedings, said the Government recognized the seriousness of the coal situation and that debate on it would take place Monday next.

In making his announcement Sir Auckland said it was hoped that the increase of six shillings would meet the increased cost of the payment of standard wages, the reduction of hours and the reduced shift. This increased cost of fuel, he pointed out, obviously would seriously hamper manufacturing and export business. Its effect undoubtedly would be very serious upon the Lancashire manufacturing concerns, he added.

The Minister also pointed out that the profits of the colliery owners would be limited, in accordance with the report of the Sankey Mining Commission, to one shilling two pence per ton.

FORTY BIG CONCERNS SEEK TO AID LABOR

Chicago Employers Forming Community Service Commission—Toledo Asks Gompers for Conference.

CHICAGO, July 9.—With a view to promoting more cordial feeling between workers and employers, a commission comprising forty large concerns is in process of formation here under the leadership of Harold F. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, and Harold Swift, Vice President of Swift & Co. The project was announced today.

It was stated that the idea of the commission originated with John J. Mitchell, a banker, as the result of a conversation with Mayor Ole Hansen of Seattle. During his visit in Chicago Mayor Hansen expressed the opinion that the indifference of employers in the Northwest to the conditions in which lumbermen lived had given opportunity for radicals to promote trouble.

"The idea is to form a community service organization which will afford entertainments, lectures and generally improve conditions and display a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness," Mr. Mitchell said.

TOLEDO, July 9.—In an effort to devise means of bringing capital and labor together, the West Toledo Commerce Club, an organization of business men in the district of the Willys-Overland Company here, sent a telegram today to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to come here and confer with John N. Willys.

It is proposed to hold the conference in a public hall and present it in the form of a debate in which other labor men and employers are to take part.

The action was the result of the labor disputes that have been prevailing here for the last several weeks and which resulted recently in suspension of work at the Overland plant.

ARMY YIELDED TO CANNERS.

Col. Davis Tells of Withholding Surplus from Domestic Market.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Today's hearings before the special House subcommittee investigating wartime expenditures in the Quartermaster Corps were devoted largely to inquiries into reasons for the War Department's decision last winter, since revoked, not to sell surplus canned vegetables on the domestic markets until next fall.

Colonel A. M. Davis testified that Brigadier General R. E. Wood, then Acting Quartermaster General, agreed with the National Canners' Association not to sell in the local markets because of the arguments of the canners that their business would be disrupted, and that farmers would not plant the needed vegetable acreage.

"Notwithstanding the high cost of living here, the food was to be sold abroad," asked Chairman Reavis.

"Exactly," answered the witness.

"That was done to protect the farmer?"

"The farmer and the canner."

SEEKS TO TRAIN IN PRISON.

Prizefighter Asks Judge to Grant Him Special Favor.

Alfonzo Capozzi, 21, of 797 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who uses the name of "Kid Frederick" in the prize ring, and who was convicted last week of stealing an automobile, today wrote County Judge Humphrey of Queens he had been convicted wrongly, but asking that, if the Judge intends to sentence him, he be sent to an institution where boxing is permitted, in order that when he comes out of prison he will not be forced to condition himself for his vocation. Judge Humphrey took the matter under advisement.

Capozzi was convicted of stealing an automobile in Glendale on Feb. 15 last. The car was traced to Baltimore, where he was arrested. He claimed he did not steal the car, but that the persons who claimed to be the owners of it had offered to take him to Washington if he paid the food and gasoline bills on the trip.

9,291 ENROLL AT COLUMBIA.

University's Summer School Is the Largest in the Country.

All records for attendance at the Summer school at Columbia University have been broken, it was announced last night. With the close of registration yesterday for those who are to receive full academic credit for their courses, 9,021 students had enrolled. The previous high mark was 8,100, in 1916. Last Summer because of the war, the student body dwindled to 6,000.

Registration does not close completely until July 16, and additional registrations are expected to bring the total to approximately 10,000. The unprecedented attendance makes the Summer school the largest in the country.

Asquith Is Guest at Coblenz.

CORLENZ, July 8, (Associated Press.)—Herbert H. Asquith, former British Premier, who has been visiting the British occupied area, arrived here today and was a dinner guest of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, the new commander of the American forces in Germany. Mr. Asquith plans to spend several days in the Coblenz bridgehead district.

NEW FLEET WILL SAIL FOR PACIFIC JULY 19

Will Visit San Diego, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The newly organized Pacific Fleet will sail from Hampton Roads for the West Coast Saturday, July 19. It was announced at the Navy Department today that final arrangements were completed at a conference in New York yesterday between Secretary Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the fleet.

Mr. Daniels said the fleet would be at San Diego between Aug. 5 and 10. After stopping at Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Puget Sound a number of the ships probably will go to Hawaii for a short stay. Secretary Daniels has not decided definitely that he will accompany the fleet, but if he does not he will meet it at San Diego and make the cruise northward on the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii.

Many of the vessels of the Pacific fleet are now in Hampton Roads, while the others are at Atlantic coast navy yards, where minor repairs are being completed. It is expected that the entire force will be concentrated at Hampton Roads by the middle of next week.

Secretary Daniels said his contemplated trip to Hawaii was in connection with recommendation which he will make to Congress for extensive improvements at Pearl Harbor, the naval base in Hawaii. The Pacific fleet would be based at Pearl Harbor much of the time and that very extensive improvement would be necessary there.

PALMER LIFTS PAROLE BAR.

Many Enemy Aliens to be Freed—Debs to Stay in Prison.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Signing the Peace Treaty with Germany has resulted in a decision by the Department of Justice that the great majority of German and Austrian enemy aliens now at large on parole may safely be released from all parole obligations.

Attorney General Palmer, however, has not changed his policy, announced at the time of the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, with respect to citizens convicted under the espionage law, and dangerous aliens still in confinement. Mr. Palmer said today that the department was continuing to review the cases of persons convicted under the espionage act and that recommendation for clemency in a number of them would be presented to President Wilson. These do not include the cases of Debs or others of "similar importance."

Mr. Palmer has issued these instructions to District Attorneys:

"You are hereby instructed to take the necessary steps to cancel, effective July 20, all parole restrictions governing persons in your district, with the following exceptions:

"1—The paroles of all persons released on parole subsequent to July 15 are not to be canceled, but are to continue in full force and effect until further notice.

"2—Special cases will arise, however, if any, in your district, who you believe cannot be released from parole without detriment to the public safety.

"3—Paroles of alien enemies temporarily paroled from internment camps on account of sickness, for the purpose of repatriation or for any other special reason, irrespective of the date of release.

"After July 15 the department's representatives at the internment camps will be instructed to release unconditionally alien enemies who do not require special surveillance.

"All alien enemies, including those now to be released from parole, will continue subject to internment under Sub-Division 12 of the proclamation of April 6, and those provisions of the succeeding proclamations providing for internment of dangerous alien enemies."

It was said that the parole instructions would affect most of the aliens interned during the war, but no estimate of the number to be released was available.

CHARGE POLICE ANNOYANCE.

Club Seeks Order Preventing Stationing of Men in Its Rooms.

The Equitable Social Club of 7 East Twelfth Street, yesterday, obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice McAvoy directing Police Commissioner Enright and other police officials to show cause on July 29 why they should not be restrained from stationing a policeman in the clubrooms night and day. The petition stated that the club has a membership of 900 business men occupying an old-fashioned dwelling equipped with a gymnasium, reading rooms, dining room, kitchen and sleeping rooms. They have a musical evening and a dance, monthly, for the wives of the members.

The members say they have been annoyed since June 16 by the presence in the club of policemen and plainclothes men, who mingle with them while they are at dinner, or while playing cards and billiards, and who make insulting remarks concerning the members and the character of the club.

DEMOBILIZED MEN HEALTHY.

More Than 93 Per Cent. Discharged with Clean Records.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—More than 92 per cent. of the 2,000,000 officers and men of the army who have been demobilized since the signing of the armistice were discharged with a clean bill of health, according to an announcement today from the office of the Surgeon General of the army.

Six per cent. of the men were reported to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of Disabilities, and 1 per cent. were held on account of communicable diseases under development or other causes.

The negro troops showed a slightly better physical condition than the white, but a higher percentage were held for communicable diseases.

Reports for the week ended July 5 showed a continuation of excellent health conditions in the army, both at home and abroad.

Stockholm News Strike Ending.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—After two days without newspapers, with the exception of the Socialist publications, in consequence of a strike of the compositors, the Swedish morning newspapers appeared as usual today, although slightly decreased in size. Voluntary mechanical assistance daily is said to have been guaranteed to the newspapers, and this, together with the high cost of living, is expected by the publishers to cause the early collapse of the strike.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

43D ST, 354 West, all; Marie G. Darmstadt to Minnie Stern, 422 West 40th St, 10 yrs from July 1, 1919; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 220 Broadway..... $1,550 and $1,650

55TH ST, 243 West, all; Albertine D. Creveling to Morris Schwartz, 130 Monroe St, 21 yrs from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Brett & Goodrich, 299 5th Av.....$5,000

111TH ST, 31 East, ground floor, rear; Alice Haldner to Sam Schneider, 31 East 111th St, 2 10-12 yrs from June 1, 1919.....$336

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 977, store; Zarland Realty Co. to Sam Regent, 868 Union Av, and another, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1918; attorneys, Regent & F., 977 Prospect Av.....$1,200

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner Southern Blvd, corner store; Chas. Kling to Jacob Carstens, 1,866 Simpson St, 9 11-12 yrs from June 1, 1919; attorney, Hy E. Stohlrelar, 111 Broadway $2,750

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Carstens to Ambrose Kiska, 132 Newark Av, Jersey City, N. J., 9 11-12 yrs from June 1; attorney, same $2,750

REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A million-dollar deal in the mid-town loft zone was closed yesterday by S. Morrill Banner, who purchased from the Silk Realty Company, Samuel E. Jacobs, President, 8 to 14 West Thirtieth Street.

The property consists of a twelve-story store and loft building, occupying a plot 100 by 100 adjoining the Holland House at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

It shows a gross annual rental of about $124,000, and was built four years ago by Isaac Hoppin & Sons, Inc., who secured the site from Otto H. Kahn and Paul M. Warburg as trustees for $450,000.

A $650,000 building loan was obtained from the sellers and after the completion of the structure it was made a permanent loan, and still remains as a first mortgage on the property. William M. Sussman negotiated the sale.

This is Mr. Banner's second recent purchase in the same vicinity. From the Kuhn-Loeb interests he purchased through the same broker the seventy-story Bijou Building, at 1123 to 1135 Broadway, running through to Sixth Avenue, held at $1,250,000. This structure stands on the site of the old Bijou theatre.

Maiden Lane Buildings Purchased for Alteration.

Nells Judgensen of England sold to the Broadway-John Street Corporation 96, 98, and 100 Maiden Lane. The property consists of three six-story buildings, on a plot 69 by 82, which the buyer intends to alter into a modern office building. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Pearl Street Sale.

William Goldstone bought from the estate of Y. Pendas 209 Pearl Street, a five-story and basement building, covering lot about 25 by 150. The property adjoins 93 to 97 Maiden Lane and 205 and 207 Pearl Street, running through to 206 and 6 Gold Street, recently purchased by Sigsbee Graham. The property, which was held at $80,000, was sold through the Charles F. Noyes Company. Mr. Goldstone was represented in the transaction by Simon Meyers, and the seller was represented by Joseph J. Silver, the latter through whom it had been placed in the hands of the Charles F. Noyes Company for resale and management.

Boys Water Street Building.

Howard Conkling et al. sold the five-story building 191 Water Street, on lot 21.6 by 86. Barnhard Lichtenstein, the purchaser, owns several other pieces in this section and pays all cash. He was represented in the deal by Isidore Montefiore Levy, Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with Folsom Brothers, negotiated the sale.

Waterfront Sale.

The estate of John J. Sinclair, represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, sold to a client of Richard W. Elliott the entire block front on the East River, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, adjoining Bellevue Hospital. The property consists of thirty-six lots, with full riparian rights, measuring 200 by 465, and has been held for $300,000. The Sinclair estate has owned the major part of the tract since 1869. The purchaser is a harbor forwarding company, and will develop the property extensively.

Good Price for East Harlem Property.

The New York Trust Company sold to David Pasinsky, 2,198 Third Avenue, southwest corner of 120th Street, a three-story frame building on a plot 25 by 111, in the heart of the East Harlem shopping centre. Mr. Pasinsky is said to have paid about $3,000 per foot for the parcel. He has had plans prepared for reimproving the site with a three-story taxpayer.

Wadsworth Arms Sold.

The Wadsworth Arms, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 75 by 100, held at $175,000 and awaiting for $225,000, at the southwest corner of 180th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, was sold by the Elias Gussaroff Realty and Construction Company to the Weissgreen Realty Company, Inc. Otterbourg, Steindler & Houston represented the seller.

Entire Block Sold.

S. L. Pakas sold the plot of about twenty-eight lots, bounded by Spuyten Duivil Parkway, Independence Avenue, 230th and 231st Streets, to E. Cantalo White, the present tenant of the old mansion on the property. The premises were held at $75,000.

Private Dwellings.

Irving G. Gaylord sold the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 95.1, at 528 West 113th Street, to a client of Horace S. Ely & Co., for occupancy.

James H. Cruikshank sold to Bernard Horowitz the two three-story dwellings at 37 and 39 West 126th Street, each 20.10 by 100, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. B. W. Barnett & Co. were the brokers.

The Equitable Loans $200,000 for Bronx Flats.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, in accordance with its policy to assist in relieving housing conditions in Greater New York, has agreed to make two loans of approximately $100,000 each on the two six-story apartments now under construction by the Lever Realty Corporation, on the west side of Grand Concourse, 106 feet north of Fordham Road.

The plots are 100 by 100 feet each, and the apartments will accommodate ninety-two families. Both loans are guaranteed by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Tenement Sold.

Frank C. J. Becker and Marie Mangels sold the five-story brick tenement at 342 West Sixty-second Street to Joseph and A. B. Gilman. W. F. Jones & Son were the brokers.

Walter Friend has sold the property at 65 West 181st Street.

The Bronx Market.

Sager & Shapiro sold the five-story walk-up apartment, 50 by 96, held at $63,000, at 797 Crotona Park North, to an investing client of A. Garmaize.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold the six-story apartment, with six stores, on a plot 50 by 96.1, held at $100,000, at 868 Union Avenue, the northeast corner of 161st Street, to an investing client of Alexander Selkin & Carl Jaffe.

Charles Bachman sold to Fannie Entin a three-story dwelling at 1,701 Nelson Avenue, through E. Osborne Smith. The same broker sold for Popper, Gray & Co. to Max Wadler, a three-story dwelling at 22 Mount Hope Place; for Phyllis H. O'Brien to Samuel Feldman the two-family house at 778 East 176th Street, and to Solomon Hawkins for Barbara Maut, 2,063 Anthony Avenue, a private dwelling.

Two Sales by Brown.

Frederick Brown sold to William Stevens through McLernon Brothers the five-story twenty-family structure, on a plot 27 by 110, at 33 Arden Street; renting for $6,000 and held at $74,000. To David Diegan Mr. Brown sold 34 West 190th Street, adjoining the corner of Grand Avenue, a two and a half story dwelling, on a plot 66 by 97, held at $20,000.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company sold two one-family semi-detached brick dwellings at 2,124 Sixty-fourth Street and 2,068 Sixty-third Street, Mapleton Park, to Lydia Alexander and Isaac Feist, respectively. Realty Trust negotiated the sale.

J. McKenna sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 734 Carroll Street, to a client of E. T. Newman.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Joseph G. Iiaff, President, sold a plot 103 by 100, on Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to Joseph J. Schwartz, through William Liss, Inc.

Milton Hera sold a two-story and attic one-family house, on a plot 20 by 100, at 1,040 East Tenth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold a four-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, at 128 Willoughby Avenue, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company, for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a two-story two-family brick house, on a plot 20 by 100, at 321 Sixtieth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Robert H. S. Hobart sold the three-story limestone one-family residence at 619 Third Street to David J. Fleming, Jr., through the McInerney-Hinck Realty Company.

Borough of Richmond.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold a bungalow on Dickie Avenue, Westerleigh, to Arthur Kaufmann through Cornelius G. Kolff. He also sold through the same broker a plot of four lots on Hilltop Place, Hillcrest Park, Great Kills, to Louis Harem, who will improve same with several attractive bungalows.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Schley Realty Corporation sold a plot 75 by 100, on the south side of Thirteenth Street, Long Island City, to a purchaser who intends to erect a factory on the site. The Roman-Callman Company negotiated the sale.

R. Rabe purchased from the Van Siclen Land and Improvement Company 110 lots in the Dunton Lodge development at Jamaica. The lots are taken for immediate improvement.

S. Everett sold to the 476 Broadway Corporation of this city a plot 100 by 120, on the east side of Ocean Avenue, north of Sprayview Avenue, Edgemere, for a consideration of $10,000, and the purchaser immediately resold the same plot to the Arrow Holding Corporation.

M. Campbell sold to W. Bauerschmidt a plot 80 by 100, on the west side of Washington Avenue, north of Chestnut Street, Jamaica.

S. Rosenthal sold to C. Lapof a plot 60 by 80, at the southwest corner of Burroughs and Dodge Avenues, Rockaway Beach.

C. Bahr sold to E. Wanke a plot 122 by 192, on the south side of Farmers Avenue, west of the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, Springfield.

Suburban Sales.

Hugh H. Campbell bought a residence on Fowler Avenue, Pelham Manor Heights, N. Y., including three adjoining lots, through the Cooley Realty Company. The same brokers sold for Mrs. Eleanor C. Heins the residence at 228 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Harry Berry.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Joseph A. Ford.

E. Sharum sold to the Commuters Construction Company a vacant plot, 66 by 100, on the west side of Amerman Avenue, 40 feet south of Morris Avenue, Arverne, L. I.

Rose Mohr May sold a dwelling on the north side of Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Samuel Salmowitz through H. Frankfort.

Mrs. James Brice sold her residence at Scarsdale, N. Y., to Mrs. E. K. Russell through the Robert E. Farley Organization and V. D. Hill.

George B Clarke sold the two-story detached frame dwelling, on plot 100 by 150, at 240 Westchester Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y., to Gertrude Hall through the John Pullman Real Estate Company.

Charles Burr sold a plot in the Gedney Farms section of White Plains, N. Y., to an investing client of Prince & Ripley, Inc.

Dennis O'Connell bought several lots at Great Neck, L. I., through J. Edward Breuer, and will improve the property with a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Caroline B. Prince sold a brick residence on Walworth Avenue, Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y., held at $50,000, to Jessie Burr through Prince & Ripley, Inc.

$225,000 Sale in Forth Amboy.

The Boynton Building, Perth Amboy, N. J., held at $225,000, was sold by the Boynton Realty Company, represented by C. F. Boynton, to Hyman Wieden, Greenspan Brothers, Philip Borak, and Herman Edelstein, through Murray Apfelbaum. The property, which covers an entire block, fronting 112 feet on Smith Street, with a depth of 250 feet, connecting with 65 feet on State Street and 8 feet on King Street, comprises the building housing the city market, the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross War Camp Community, and the building on State Street now occupied by the Perth Amboy Evening News, together with barns, stables, and other stores.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Cigar Stores has leased the store at the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Broadway, fronting 35½ feet on Broadway and 43 feet on Seventy-eighth Street, for a term of ten and one-half years. Herbert Hecht & Co. represented the Schulte Company, and the owners were represented by Harris & Vaughan, Inc. After extensive alterations the Schulte Cigar Company will open up another branch store and offer the balance of the space for rent.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the entire fourth floor in 6 and 8 West Forty-eighth Street to Maison Jabry, Inc., now at 570 Fifth Avenue, in conjunction with the J. Romaine Brown Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Pelham, N. Y.—4½ acres, with large dwelling, s w corner Wolf's and Secor Lanes; voluntary sale; to H. K. Johnson for $74,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 51, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; U. S. Trust Co. against Crown Holding Co, et al.; 3 years; attorney, due, $21,167.08; taxes, &c., $3,123.54; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

51st St, 524 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Maks Back et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $11,770.03; taxes, &c., $580; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

60th St, 405 East, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; J. S. Jacobus, trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $19,296.86; taxes, &c., $502; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

18th St, 133-135 West, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 39x90.5x35.4x96.6, one-story shops and three-story tenement; A. D. Bendheim against District Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; due, $41,201.08; taxes, &c., $1,744.81; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

60th St, 463 East, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $17,073.23; taxes, &c., $306; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Plimpton Ave, e s, 100 ft southerly Lane, 140-150, runs s 133.8 x w 75 x s 2.1 x w 57.6 x n e and e 171.3 to beginning, one-story stores and vacant; C. M. Brown et al. against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; E. J. West, attorney; due, $21,909.42; taxes, &c., $546.18; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Brown Place, 192, s w corner 139th St, 50x90, five-story tenement and stores; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against H. D. Maisel et al.; Action 1; Scott, G. & B., attorneys; due, $36,322.50; taxes, &c., $56.90; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brown Place, 194-196, s w, 50 ft n of 139th St., 50x90, five-story brick tenement; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against H. D. Maisel et al.; Action 2; same attorneys; due, $39,-591.28; taxes, &c., $4,906.55; to the plaintiff for $27,250.

By Joseph & Co.

Park Av, n w corner 128th St, 100x—, vacant; M. B. Selvin against Jay Tee Bee Holding Co.; M. J. Mulqueen, attorney; due, $10,178.85; taxes, &c., $568; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

155th St, n s, 82 ft e of N. Y. Central tracks, for a one-story garage, 20x39.11; I. M. B. Realty Co., owner; Bronsenberg & Leuchtag, 303 8th Av, architects; cost, $75,000.

Roberts Av, e s, 75 ft w of Mahan Av, two-story frame building, 16x35; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Daniel St, e s, 73.97 ft s of Bradford Av, two-story frame dwelling, 16x25; Ravas Realty Co., Harry V. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Gainsborg Av, s e corner Roberts Av, two-story frame building, 16x35; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Roberts Av, e s, 75 ft w of Mahan Av, one-story frame garage, 10x18; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

Daniel St, e s, 73.97 ft e of Bradford Av, one-story frame garage, 10x18; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

Milton Hera sold a two-story and attic one-family house, on a plot 20 by 100, at 1,040 East Tenth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold a four-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, at 128 Willoughby Avenue, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company, for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a two-story two-family brick house, on a plot 20 by 100, at 321 Sixtieth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Robert H. S. Hobart sold the three-story limestone one-family residence at 619 Third Street to David J. Fleming, Jr., through the McInerney-Hinck Realty Company.

Borough of Richmond.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold a bungalow on Dickie Avenue, Westerleigh, to Arthur Kaufmann through Cornelius G. Kolff. He also sold through the same broker a plot of four lots on Hilltop Place, Hillcrest Park, Great Kills, to Louis Harem, who will improve same with several attractive bungalows.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Schley Realty Corporation sold a plot 75 by 100, on the south side of Thirteenth Street, Long Island City, to a purchaser who intends to erect a factory on the site. The Roman-Callman Company negotiated the sale.

R. Rabe purchased from the Van Siclen Land and Improvement Company 110 lots in the Dunton Lodge development at Jamaica. The lots are taken for immediate improvement.

S. Everett sold to the 476 Broadway Corporation of this city a plot 100 by 120, on the east side of Ocean Avenue, north of Sprayview Avenue, Edgemere, for a consideration of $10,000, and the purchaser immediately resold the same plot to the Arrow Holding Corporation.

M. Campbell sold to W. Bauerschmidt a plot 80 by 100, on the west side of Washington Avenue, north of Chestnut Street, Jamaica.

S. Rosenthal sold to C. Lapof a plot 60 by 80, at the southwest corner of Burroughs and Dodge Avenues, Rockaway Beach.

C. Bahr sold to E. Wanke a plot 122 by 192, on the south side of Farmers Avenue, west of the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, Springfield.

Suburban Sales.

Hugh H. Campbell bought a residence on Fowler Avenue, Pelham Manor Heights, N. Y., including three adjoining lots, through the Cooley Realty Company. The same brokers sold for Mrs. Eleanor C. Heins the residence at 228 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Harry Berry.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Joseph A. Ford.

E. Sharum sold to the Commuters Construction Company a vacant plot, 66 by 100, on the west side of Amerman Avenue, 40 feet south of Morris Avenue, Arverne, L. I.

Rose Mohr May sold a dwelling on the north side of Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Samuel Salmowitz through H. Frankfort.

Mrs. James Brice sold her residence at Scarsdale, N. Y., to Mrs. E. K. Russell through the Robert E. Farley Organization and V. D. Hill.

George B Clarke sold the two-story detached frame dwelling, on plot 100 by 150, at 240 Westchester Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y., to Gertrude Hall through the John Pullman Real Estate Company.

Charles Burr sold a plot in the Gedney Farms section of White Plains, N. Y., to an investing client of Prince & Ripley, Inc.

Dennis O'Connell bought several lots at Great Neck, L. I., through J. Edward Breuer, and will improve the property with a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Caroline B. Prince sold a brick residence on Walworth Avenue, Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y., held at $50,000, to Jessie Burr through Prince & Ripley, Inc.

$225,000 Sale in Forth Amboy.

The Boynton Building, Perth Amboy, N. J., held at $225,000, was sold by the Boynton Realty Company, represented by C. F. Boynton, to Hyman Wieden, Greenspan Brothers, Philip Borak, and Herman Edelstein, through Murray Apfelbaum. The property, which covers an entire block, fronting 112 feet on Smith Street, with a depth of 250 feet, connecting with 65 feet on State Street and 8 feet on King Street, comprises the building housing the city market, the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross War Camp Community, and the building on State Street now occupied by the Perth Amboy Evening News, together with barns, stables, and other stores.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Cigar Stores has leased the store at the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Broadway, fronting 35½ feet on Broadway and 43 feet on Seventy-eighth Street, for a term of ten and one-half years. Herbert Hecht & Co. represented the Schulte Company, and the owners were represented by Harris & Vaughan, Inc. After extensive alterations the Schulte Cigar Company will open up another branch store and offer the balance of the space for rent.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the entire fourth floor in 6 and 8 West Forty-eighth Street to Maison Jabry, Inc., now at 570 Fifth Avenue, in conjunction with the J. Romaine Brown Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Pelham, N. Y.—4½ acres, with large dwelling, s w corner Wolf's and Secor Lanes; voluntary sale; to H. K. Johnson for $74,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 51, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; U. S. Trust Co. against Crown Holding Co. et al.; 3 years; attorney, due, $21,167.08; taxes, &c., $3,123.54; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

51st St, 524 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Maks Back et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $11,770.03; taxes, &c., $580; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

60th St, 405 East, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; J. S. Jacobus, trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $19,296.86; taxes, &c., $502; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

18th St, 133-135 West, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 39x90.5x35.4x96.6, one-story shops and three-story tenement; A. D. Bendheim against District Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; due, $41,201.08; taxes, &c., $1,744.81; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

60th St, 463 East, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Schlesinger Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $17,073.23; taxes, &c., $306; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Plimpton Ave, e s, 100 ft southerly Lane, 140-150, runs s 133.8 x w 75 x s 2.1 x w 57.6 x n e and e 171.3 to beginning, one-story stores and vacant; C. M. Brown et al. against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; E. J. West, attorney; due, $21,909.42; taxes, &c., $546.18; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Brown Place, 192, s w corner 139th St, 50x90, five-story tenement and stores; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against H. D. Maisel et al.; Action 1; Scott, G. & B., attorneys; due, $36,322.50; taxes, &c., $56.90; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brown Place, 194-196, s w, 50 ft n of 139th St., 50x90, five-story brick tenement; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against H. D. Maisel et al.; Action 2; same attorneys; due, $39,-591.28; taxes, &c., $4,906.55; to the plaintiff for $27,250.

By Joseph & Co.

Park Av, n w corner 128th St, 100x—, vacant; M. B. Selvin against Jay Tee Bee Holding Co.; M. J. Mulqueen, attorney; due, $10,178.85; taxes, &c., $568; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

155th St, n s, 82 ft e of N. Y. Central tracks, for a one-story garage, 20x39.11; I. M. B. Realty Co., owner; Bronsenberg & Leuchtag, 303 8th Av, architects; cost, $75,000.

Roberts Av, e s, 75 ft w of Mahan Av, two-story frame building, 16x35; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Daniel St, e s, 73.97 ft e of Bradford Av, two-story frame dwelling, 16x25; Ravas Realty Co., Harry V. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Gainsborg Av, s e corner Roberts Av, two-story frame building, 16x35; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Roberts Av, e s, 75 ft w of Mahan Av, one-story frame garage, 10x18; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

Daniel St, e s, 73.97 ft e of Bradford Av, one-story frame garage, 10x18; Ravas Realty Co., Harry B. Vosburg, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice president, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Av, w s, 138.97 ft s of 165th St, one-story brick garage, 48.85x194.82; Valo Realty Co., Inc., Jacob Sanders, 1,018 East 163d St, president, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 291 East 149th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Theriot Av, e s, 108.4 ft n of Guerin St, six one-story brick dwellings, 16x26; Leland Av Improvement Co., Wm. Howell, 1,840 Tremont Av, president, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, architect; total cost, $36,000.

Theriot Av, e s, 108.4 ft n of Guerin St, six 1-story brick garages, 10x20; Leland Av Improvement Co., Wm. Howell, 1,840 Tremont Av, president, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Gerard St, e s, 100 ft s of Elton St, 100x100, vacant; Chas. Bachman against Jay Tee Bee Holding Co.; M. J. Mulqueen, attorney; due, $10,178.85; taxes, &c., $568; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

224 St, 230 East, to a 4-story dwelling; L. H. Mackenzie, 104 East 64th St, owner; Pothemus, Mastenga, & Coffee, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $7,500.

Water St, 88 to 92, to a 25-story office building; River Plate Realty Corp., premises, owner; T. P. Boyd, Inc., 280 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Lexington Av, 1,470 to 1,482, to a three-story synagogue and school; Talmud Torah, Machzeka Torah De Marion, 183 East 166th St, owner; N. Langer, 31 East 125th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

92d St, 312 and 314 East, to a five-story laundry; T. J

ASSIGNMENTS OR MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

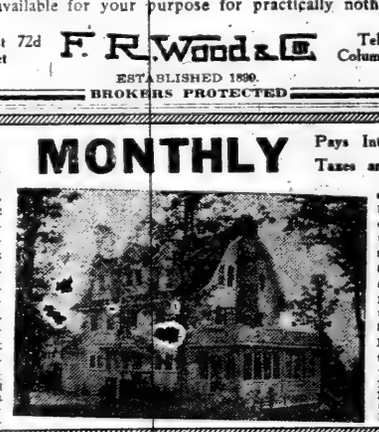
AMSTERDAM AV, 416, mtg $40,000; Melville J. Scholle and another, trustees, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$31,000
AV A, s e cor 20th St; Rose Bumgard, trustee, to Rose W. Burgtorf, 70a Linden St, Brooklyn; attorney, P. F. Huberty, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$5,000
BROADWAY, 3,360, mtg $14,000; Normar Real Estate Corp. to Abel King, 31 Union Square, and another; attorney, Fred Lane, 35 Nassau St.....$100
EAST END AV, 94; Bohumil Klumcsek to Marie Krestan, 1,867 2d Av; attorney, Ernest N. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.....$2,500
ESSEX ST, 167; Samuel Warshaw to Aaron Schwartz, 31 Av B; attorney, Nathan D. Shapiro, 233 Broadway, Bayonne.....$1,000
FAIRMOUNT PL, 806; Simon Baer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500
JEFFERSON ST, 82 and 84, mtg $6,000; Louis Weinstein to Alexander Rosenthal; Alexander Rosenthal to Isidor Spector, and 1, Spector to Anna Spiegel, 1,127 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn; attorneys, Stentler, H. & W., 51 Chambers St, 3 assignments, each.....$1
WALL ST, 72; Edw. S. Clark, et al, trustees Clark Neighborhood Assn, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$40,000
2D ST, 124 West; also Minetta Lane, 22, mtg $6,000; Sadye Goldman to Aug. Ruff, 52 West 120th St; attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Ash, 299 Broadway.....$100
10TH ST, 604 East, mtg $4,000, assignment; Eliz. Muller to Lillian E. T. Muller, on the premises; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
20TH ST, 258 West; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000
20TH ST, 508 West, mtg $17,500; Louis P. Tim and another, exrs, to Louis Benedict, 1423 7th Av; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 110 Nassau St.....$12,000
24TH ST, 37 West; Robert Clenighen, executor, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 346 6th Av; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St.....$20,000
30TH ST, 30 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to William B. Isham, 21 East 62d St, trustee; attorney, James H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$15,000
78TH ST, 317 East, mtg $12,000; Auriel G. Johnson to Sol. De Vries, 72 West 89th St; attorney, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, 35 Broad St.....$100
84TH ST, 448 East; William Lobermann to Magdalena Wunsch, 213 East 90th St; attorney, John C. Hesmhiger, 3 Beekman St.....$10,000
125TH ST, 530 West; City Real Estate Co. to Julia G. De Haven and James A. Billings, trustees; Julia G. and James A. Billings to Charles K. Billings, and C. K. Billings to Jeannie F. Seymour, 304 West 30th St; attorney, Julius H. Seymour, 233 Broadway, 4 assignments.....$31,000
136th ST, 132 West, mtg $6,000; Burioch E. Rabelle, exr, to West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co, 299 8th Av; attorneys, Halsey & O'Keefe, 141 Broadway.....$6,300

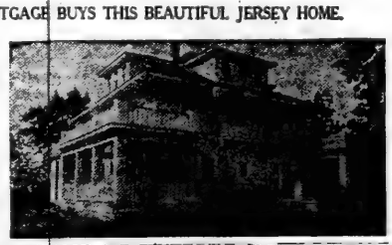
Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e cor of 72d St, 55.4x83.7; Bankers Trust Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$32,000
LOT 96, amended mtg Bronxwood Park; Julia Plats to Mary Peundos, 311 East 163d St.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,350
NORTH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Francis P. Kerr et al, exrs, to Francis P. Kerr, 35 West 131st St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500
PLIMPTON AV, 1,907; Michal Reisker, 100 West 106th St, to Morris L. Periman, 111 West 14th St; attorney, Max Portman, 55 Liberty St.....$100
SOUTHERN BLVD, s w cor, 184th St, 8.2x—x84.6x180; Sears R. Koleo to U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., 51 Cedar St; attorney, Patterson, E., G. & D., 120 Broadway....$1
SOUTHERN BLVD, s s, 50 ft n e of 183th St, 84.11x42.2x irregular, to 184th St.; same to same; attorney, same.....$1
UNION AV, w s, 228.10 ft n of 169th St, 20x13.25; Julia Meade to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty; attorney, Doctor Tailoring Co., 247 Broadway.....$6,000
WOODYCREST AV, 1,004; Simon M. Goldsmith to Wm. F. Flotto, 170 East 95th St, and another; same attorney, 27 Cedar St.....$100
3D AV, 1,888, mtg now $14,750; James H. Purdy to James H. Purdy, Sr., 14 West 122d St; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$7,375

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THE resort hotel of the Blue Ridge. Wonderful mountain land to roam over. A tonic in the air brings roses to the cheek—relieves the tired. Throughout the house our own mountain spring water. Our own farm fruits and vegetables. All indoor and outdoor sports. Free conveyance to fine golf course. Resident physician and complete sanatorium department. All treatments and baths. Osteopathy. This department in evidence only to those who use it. Open all year. All Summer and Winter pleasures. Famous throughout the country. Have you been here? Ownership Management.

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50,000 Square Feet
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Substantial Brick Construction—Completed in 1916
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ESTABLISHED 1890. BROKERS PROTECTED

$32 MONTHLY Pays Interest, Water Taxes and Insurance.
a brand-new house, 2 baths, every modern; situated on plot 120x100 feet; this tremendous living room, with huge open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 7 fine bedrooms; large verandas; concrete open terrace; beautifully finished interior, parquet floors, beamed ceil., elec. light.

steam heat, sleeping balcony; $3,500 on easy terms secures title; balance 1st mortgage of $3,000; 800 ft. elevation; superb views; near pretty lake; only 3 min. walk to Ex. Sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 47 min. by train to New York. Write or telephone FRED'K Q. ELLIS, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

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AND $7,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HOME.
Easy Commutation to N. Y. City. Express Service.
Ten big rooms, three tiled baths, porte cochere entrance, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, concrete verandas, beautifully finished throughout, parquet floors, hardwood trimmed; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to railroad station; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; corner plot, 191x300 ft. Write or phone GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Hotel, 71st and Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 8400 Columbus.


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8000 square feet. Old buildings
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PRIVATE DWELLING
Lot 20x100
Three story and basement (One story extension)
12 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
All improvements. Free and clear. Send for list of other attractions.
PRICE $29,000.
LLOYD WINTHROP CO. 171 MADISON AVE. (at 33d STREET) INC.
HOWARD MOSHER, President.
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In 90's, beautiful 5-story American Basement residences, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet floors. Immediate possession. Only $25,000.
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Near Park Ave. & 57th St.
5-sty. American Base., 4 baths, large extension, in perfect order, size 19x100.5
Price $35,000
Carnegie Hill Section
ADJOINING PARK AVENUE
Three 3-sty. brick dwellings, size 17x100.5 each, suitable for alteration; Price $18,500 each.
For Rent—
60's, just off 5th Ave.,
4 STORY DWELLING, 22 FT. WIDE.
Rent, furnished, $6,000.
Unfurnished, $4,000.
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7 Beautiful Bungalows
AT MANHATTAN BEACH
OCEAN VIEW—OCEAN BREEZES
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$9,500
$500 Discount If Sold This Week.
Several cheaper.
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Nine Modern Stucco Houses,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths;
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MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,
48 Plots fully improved. Immediately marketable. Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road, ¼ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near school. Plots in width 50 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service the Grand Central 16 minutes. Swift, 1,581 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8477.
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$400 for Season.
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Oaks Section, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, 40x100, fine condition. Price $4,000, $1,000 cash. H. J. McCord, 24 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 978. Open Sundays.

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18 acres on brow of one of Orange County's most picturesque hills; magnificent view; fine site for bungalow. Good opportunity for quick buyer.
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Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
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HOUSES OF QUALITY, $6,500 UP
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16 Herriman Ave. Phone 324 Jamaica.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

I want to sell my suburban home. Business takes me to Europe permanently. If you want a fine, well-built, livable home of your own, cheap, answering this letter will furnish the opportunity. The plot has 100 feet of actual waterfront with riparian rights, running in depth 245 feet to Briarcliffe Road. A beautiful lawn with splendid shading oaks and many flowers and shrubs runs to the water's edge. The house is four years old and in perfect condition. There are 4 big rooms on the first floor, 4 fine bedrooms, 2 large bathrooms and sleeping porch on the second floor, and bath, maid's room and billiard room on the third floor. Electric light, heat, water, parquet floors and all city conveniences are installed. Everything up to date and modern. And it is only a few minutes' walk to the railroad station. Express service. Quick, convenient and easy commuting to heart of Manhattan. The price is less than it has cost me to date—$13,500. Most of this can remain on mortgage. If you like the furniture I will sell that, too, at a bargain. The Owner, Post Office Box 688, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Game and Fishing Preserve to Rent
Murray Bay, Canada
Hunting and fishing preserve of 15 square miles, near Murray Bay, Province of Quebec, Canada. Main lodge having 4 double and 2 single master's bedrooms, with additional accommodations in tents. Complete equipment, including crockery, blankets, boats, &c. Elevation 1,200 feet. Many beautiful lakes and trout streams. Services of guide available. Rent, furnished, $1,000 season.
KENNETH IVES & CO.
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6087.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE
7 Story Loft Building
In Excellent Condition
41 West 21st St.
Size 22x100
Every lease expires Feb. 1st, 1920. Rent $11,000. Price low. Terms easy.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
SPEAR & COMPANY
340 Broadway. Phone Stuy. 627.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Large Factory Wanted
New York City or Vicinity
With or Without Railroad Siding.
Address B. H., 38 West 31st St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

"Spencer Arms" Avoid Servant Troubles
BROADWAY, Cor. 69th St.
Non-Housekeeping Aparts.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms
MAID SERVICE FREE; ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; RESTAURANT SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.
A few Apartments and Rooms to Sublet for the Summer.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

313 Convent Av.—A 4-story private dwelling, 20x100; best section of Washington Heights; price $16,500.

Queens.

Need $1,000 cash, fine 7-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; land 100x100; 35 minutes out; bargain $7,000; easy monthly payments. Long, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Bronx.

Here is a chance to buy two-family brick house, finest location Bronx. East 179th St., near Grand Boulevard and Concourse; 13 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; electric lights, steam, open plumbing; all outside rooms; $7,000 cash, $5,000 on mortgage; must be sold to settle estate. B 1201 Times Bronx.

Bargain.—One-family frame residence, Bedford Park, Bronx; all modern improvements; tiled bath; hot water heat; parquet floors and hardwood trim; highest class throughout. Helbing, Builder, 641 West 42d St.

Bargain; 2,868 Bailey Av., 2 blocks from the 231st St. subway station; 2-story, 2-family brick house, vacant; 45 rooms and two baths; 25x100; given away at $7,500. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Modern, unfurnished, private house, parlor floor, basement, yard, 98th to 99th St., near park, east or west, for refined, small family. Responsible, D 188 Times.

Elderly couple has 3-family; steam heat; West Bronx; block from subway; $9,500. Owner, Station X., N. Y. P. O.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
For Sale.—Seven (7) room house; five (5) minutes from station; excellent condition; three (3) rooms on first floor; three (3) bedrooms and bathroom second floor; open plumbing, electric light, hot air heat. Price $6,500 mortgage now on property of $5,500 at 6% can remain. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av.

CHARMING HOMES IN MAMARONECK.
$1,000 down, balance monthly.
Eight rooms, 2 baths, 7 rooms, bath.
Lots $900 up. Will build house to suit. Small payment down.
WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Phone 3934 Bryant. 1,451 Broadway.

10-room house, well-furnished, five bedrooms garden and fruit trees in bloom, chicken house and run, large garage; 3 blocks from White Plains trolley. Address Mrs. Bodart, Webster St., Scarsdale, N. Y. Mail address, Tuckahoe, N. Y. 791 Scarsdale 196-R.

Delightful, suburban home, three minutes from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; improvements; seven rooms and bath; plot 60x100; $4,500; terms. Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1269 Broadway.

Wanted.—To buy or lease modern cottage about 10 rooms and bath, garage, corner preferred, in vicinity White Plains, occupancy Sept. 10. Mail particulars Thomas S. Bernies, 72 Leonard St., N. Y.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash. M. C., 130 Times.

Livable home; easy commuting; sacrificed; little cash; time. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

Gentleman's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. B. Kaller, 131 West 89th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City; I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles E. Wilhelmus, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour. Y 11 Times Annex.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 46x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6580.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Oct. 1, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For Rent.—At Bay Shore, N. Y., for balance of season. Well situated, 8-room cottage, all improvements. Badgley & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

LONG BEACH.
MY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE, NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED. GEORGE RECTOR, LONG BEACH.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT. NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS. MAKE RESERVATION AT ONCE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK,
ROOM 319 GLOBE BLDG.,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Choice suburban home in Madison, express commuting; exceptionally well located; superior room construction in every detail; built day's work; speaks for itself; double porches; 8 rooms and dressing room; extra fine garage; fruit; sell 50 or 100 ft. front at bargain; unusual opportunity. Allabough & Son, 135 Broadway.

Ideal home for sale; 7 and 8 room houses, all the very latest and modern improvements; hot water heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, tiled bathroom, butler's pantry, telephone, &c.; 25 minutes from New York City; easy terms. For further particulars write owner, Louis Friedman, 919 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Just the home you want for beauty and comfort; all modern improvements, garage, 50x200 foot lot; two maids' rooms, bath, storeroom, 3d floor; four bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, 2d floor; four rooms, sun parlor, 1st floor; veranda and beautiful grounds. Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, 172 Park Avenue, Leonia, N. J. 725 Party M.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Attractive home, 9 rooms, (6 bedrooms), 3 baths, every improvement; plot 100x200. Very best residential section. For sale only. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 129 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Newark, N. J., 354, 358, 360, 362 Washington Pl., Mount Hill St.; centrally located; an offer will be accepted on this property, one of the best and busiest locations for automobile salesroom or garage. Inquire Geo. Pollcastro, 29 Court St., Newark, N. J.

In East Orange.—Have three convenient houses near station; let me know what you need. R 884 Times Downtown.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—15-room house to rent; modern tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1810.

6-7-10-room houses, all improvements, $2,900 to $6,000; good locations. Smith Brothers, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking the water; hot water heat, gas, electricity; garden; garage for 2 cars and man; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Murray Hill 3328.

Country House Wanted.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; write fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

Will buy, or lease by the year, small house completely furnished within forty minutes of New York; one on North Shore of Long Island preferred. Write full particulars, H. P. Swanton, 45 East 17.

Wanted.—Small house, six or seven rooms; modern improvements, with garage; prefer New Rochelle or vicinity. Answer Room 1,021 St. James Bldg., N. Y. C.

Commuter wants to rent with option of buying, 6-8 room modern house; Westchester, Oranges; Sept. 1 or Oct; 2-family considered. B 306 Times.

Small house, Westchester County, Mt. Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle preferred; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Address D 195 Times.

Wanted.—To lease 7 or 8 room house, in or near New Rochelle, within distance of trolley; best reference. D 188 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

AT PELHAM MANOR.
Attractive, well appointed, furnished house, twelve rooms, four master bedrooms, two baths; electricity, parquet floors throughout; convenient to station; golf links; Travers Island; July 15 till Sept. 15. Telephone Pelham 1517.

Long Island.

Eight rooms and two baths, for July, Aug., and Sept., at Great Neck, L. I., near golf course. Phone Cortlandt 4587.

New York State.

For rent, house, partly furnished, 7 rooms and bath, 40 acres, on top of Point Peter, Orange County, 2½ miles from Greenwood Lake; elevation 1,200 feet; reasonable. John P. Herren, 184 Nassau St., New York City.

New Jersey.

BUNGALOWS, TOWACO, N. J.
In mountains; 4 and 5 rooms; rent $250 season; commuting 40 minutes; four minutes to Lackawanna station; water sports; club, churches; sell $1,400 up. Tel. Cort. 139. HOMER CO., 38 Park Row, New York.

House, containing 8 rooms and bath, with large veranda; all improvements; garage; high elevation, fine mountain view; large lawn; 80 miles by Erie, near station. Mrs. F. G. Kemp, Mahwah, N. J.

Furnished house in Summit, N. J., near station; $80 monthly. Y 66 Times Annex.

New Hampshire.

IDEALLY situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 367 Riverside Drive.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

Need $1,000 cash, fine 7-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; land 100x100; 35 minutes out; bargain $7,000; easy monthly payments. Long, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer House Wanted—Furnished.

Modern cottage of bungalow, furnished, 5-6 rooms, near water, sea or lake, New York, small family, July, August, September. Responsible, D 167 Times.

Where front camp wanted on Adirondack Lake for 2 months; must have bath, 5 or 6 double bedrooms, boat, wood, ice. Phone St. Nicholas 4342.

Small furnished cottage or camp in southern part of Maine or Adirondacks for six weeks, near water, with good fishing; give full particulars. P. T., 36 Beaver St.

Saratoga Springs.—Corner house, 17 rooms, 3 baths, fully furnished, large plot, prominent corner Union Av. to rent for season; reasonable. Cooper, 99 Nassau St.

Wanted, for two months, modern cottage, all improvements; 2 baths; in Long Island or Westchester County; will pay up to $500 per month. J 301 Times.

Wanted for Summer or longer, house within 15 miles of New York; state price and amount of grounds; adults. J 252 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Nine-story fireproof loft building, 25x100, for sale. 15 East 24 St.; price $60,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $45,000; 5 per cent. will take back second mortgage. R. Moller, 316 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 526.

Seven-story elevator, 50x100, Washington Heights; rent low, $13,000; price, $78,000. Jackson, 167 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For sale cheap, 432 East 78th St., 3-family and basement house. Inquire John T. Coggins, 277 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner property, opposite park, near Concourse, Bronx; two 3-story buildings, all improvements, most desirable property; wish to dispose, business being in Brooklyn; good investment; rental $3,000;, price, $22,500. Owner, Smith, 673 Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$3,500 cash buys 27-room detached brick flat, all improvements, one mortgage, fine neighborhood; price, $11,500; worth $16,000; positively great bargain; quick action necessary. Vance, Tel. 2713 Tremont.

Private house, 3-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath, good condition, location on 135th St. between Willis Av. and Brown Place. For particulars inquire of owner, Max Meyer, 800 Broadway. Gramercy 2967.

Bargain if sold immediately, two lots in West Bronx. Owner, D 168 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 3,609 Broadway. Audubon 2586 or Long Beach 222.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's farm; immediate possession; 20 acres, high ground; 15 minutes' ride express station; 45 minutes Grand Central; comfortable, remodeled, old-fashioned farm house, bath, electricity, hot water heat; stables, &c.; access to Grand Central; moderate offer. Howell C. Ferrin, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2422.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holtsandorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1050 Far Rockaway.

FORT WASHINGTON ESTATES,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Manhasset Park city suburbs; 30 minutes' electric ride; three lots near station, $1,550; all improvements. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Bronxville, near station.—Artistic stucco home, corner plot, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; bargain. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; $6,000 cash; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

Montclair, N. J.—Price $10,000; 208 Grove St.; house of 10 rooms and bath; garage; all improvements and handsomely decorated; large lot and near Erie Station at Park St. Look at this and see Philemon Woodruff, Lawyer, 733 Broad St., Newark, for reasonable terms.

A Real Home—Modern throughout; hot water heat; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths on second floor; corner plot, 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; this property cost owner $14,000.
LEONIA HOMES REALTY CO., Leonia, N. J.

Artificial marble structure garage. Wm. K., Box 74, Palisades Post Office, N. J.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PARTY WISHES TO BUY AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE ON LIBERAL TERMS; LOCATION BETWEEN WEST END AV. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. M. C., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A broker, prominent socially in New York, having a good name and reputation and an established real estate and insurance business, wishes to hear from other brokers of the same calibre who would consider forming a partnership. H 31 Times.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 106 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 234.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR PRINCETON.
A splendid farm of 140 acres, macadam road, river and canal frontages, colonial dwelling with modern conveniences; must be sold this month; best value in that section at $100 per acre. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2956 Beekman.

For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ½ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 13 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
5-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG., STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS, 75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Loft and plant, fully equipped, with fourteen machines, cutting tables, &c.; immediate possession; can be seen between 9 and 10 Friday morning. 18 West 21st., one flight up.

FOR RENT—Desk room, Barclay St., for one to four persons; large, light office; switchboard phone service; rate $15 per month; references required. G 524 Times Downtown.

Store for rent at 44th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway; about 600 square feet, suitable for any business. Inquire 108 West 44th St.

Desk room, $15 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite $20, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 32x104; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Furnished office to sublet, 30 East 57th St., suitable for studio or business. Apply William C. and E. P. Lester, on premises.

Small publishing company, quiet, attractive office, near 5th Av., will rent desk room to congenial man. D 184 Times.

FOR PHYSICIAN—Office and reception room in modern private house. Inquire Room 123 West 116th St., Morningside 6182.

42D ST., AT TIMES SQUARE.
4,500 sq. ft. office space; rent $7,000. Geo. A. Bowman, 115 West 42d.

For Rent.—Part office or desk. Room 917, 1,123 Broadway, 25th St.

5th Av. office, 9½ by 12½ feet. Room 1307, 347 5th Av.

Desk room for rent; excellent light. 12 John St., Room 86.

Light loft to lease; 9,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1062.

**Brooklyn

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

166TH, 540 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath, $53; 6 rooms and bath, $80; all modern improvements.

174TH, 861 WEST.—5 rooms, $32; immediate possession; reference.

177TH, 587 WEST.—5 rooms and bath, $47; all modern improvements.

180TH, 710 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, $50; 5 rooms and bath, $60; all modern improvements; splendid apartments.

180TH, 707 WEST.—5 rooms and bath, $58; all modern improvements; very desirable apartment.

180TH ST., (cbrner St. Nicholas.)—Elevator, 4-5 rooms, beautifully arranged; immediate possession.

186TH, 523 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, 5th floor, $50; all modern improvements.

186TH, 540 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, $43; 5 rooms and bath, $60; top floor; all improvements; high-class house.

193D ST., 600 WEST.—6 rooms and bath; $72; immediate possession. Warren & Skillin, 308 Broadway.

BARROW ST., nr. (Greenwich Village.)—Duplex apartments, long or short time; will divide. Subway to Sheridan Square, all day tomorrow.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 870, corner 97th St. For immediate possession, 5 rooms, front corner apartment facing park; $150 month; call; see superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Three rooms, elegant light housekeeping apartment; immediate possession; $100 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—From Oct. 1; 6 beautiful rooms, facing Riverside Drive; $300 per month.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette, bath; convenient West Harlem location. Levitt, 2,036 5th Av.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

WEST END AV., 567.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, entire second floor; newly decorated; large, light; $65. Schuyler 3068.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV., 1,124, (near 166th St., Bronx.)—New high class apartment house; 4 rooms and bath, $40; 5 rooms and bath, $45 to $55. Apply Mrs. Case, Superintendent, 1,123 Woodycrest Av. Phone 7624 Melrose.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.

Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house, 135 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined married couple want 2 rooms and bath, neatly furnished for housekeeping, between 80th and 140th Sts., near subway; references. S 49 Times.

Wanted, 7 or 8-room apartment until Sept. 1; must be completely furnished; piano; rental not more than $125. Phone Bath Beach 6015. Kirkendall.

Apartment wanted; also buy furnishings, neighborhood Columbia; state prices. J 311 Times.

Wanted 5-7 rooms, modern building, West End or Riverside; possession now or October or year; $250. Gray, Columbus 3974

Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St., permanent. West Side preferred. Phone 3812 Madison Square.

Three adults require 4-6-room apartment, Sept. 15; terms moderate 108 E. 75th St.

Unfurnished.

For couple and son, nine; three or more large rooms and bath, from Sept. 1, at $1,000 a year; between Broadway and Riverside, from 73d to 83d Sts., or near Trinity School on West 92d St. east of Broadway. E. L., 100 Times Rector St.

Wanted—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; best of references; below 100th St. Call Tuesday, Bragut 6620.

Wanted from Oct. 1, 6-7-room apartment, below 23d St. Rose, 58 Riverside Drive. Tel. Morningside 2022.

Apartment suitable for physician's office; 5-8 rooms; preferably sections 34th-72d Sts. Desiree, 438 Times Downtown.

An attractive apartment, 5 to 6 rooms, open plan; light; below 86th St.; lease Oct. Room 601, Hotel Wolcott.

Wanted, apartment, Oct. 1, 3 rooms, bath, real kitchen; east or west side below 91st; $1,200 a year. P. S., 110 Times

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

37TH ST., 114 EAST—Rooms, private bath; centre Murray Hill section.

47TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel; references.

47TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable rooms and bath.

66TH, 232 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Exceptionally clean, airy rooms; water, electricity. Lenox 1024.

83D, 31 EAST.—Large front room; private house; select neighborhood.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (63d-64th).—Big room and kitchenette privilege, also back parlor.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (61st-62d).—Large room with bath, in private house.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th).—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 240, (38th St.).—Large rooms, private baths, furnished, unfurnished, $10-$15; single rooms, $5-$6; electricity, gas, telephone.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th).—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; bath, electricity; gentlemen.

West Side.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room suite, attractive; single rooms; select; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $4; gentlemen only.

44TH, 238 WEST.—Cool single front room, independent entrance; excellent location Wilson.

47TH, 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall).—Refined, comfortable residence for men, attractive; furnished rooms $5-$7 weekly; free use tub, shower; with private bath $10-$50.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Very attractive 2-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; moderate.

50 W 56TH ST.—Large, cool room, all conveniences; clean, quiet house.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Furnished rooms for business people, quiet, refined surroundings; phone.

86TH ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Attractively furnished large and double rooms. Particulars, Plaza 4340.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Parlor floor, attractively furnished; private bath, telephone, electricity; reasonable.

68TH ST., 44 WEST.—Room, bath; Summer rates; near 5th Ave. Plaza 7474.

66TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; running water, electricity; also basement front.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room, electricity, switchboard, cleaners; meals optional.

70TH, 40 WEST.—DOUBLE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $10; ATTRACTIVE SIZE ROOM $5-$4.

70TH ST., (1-B, 2,025 Broadway.)—Pleasant room for gentleman, splendid location; $6. Call after 6 P. M.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, kitchen privilege. Apt. 14

71ST, 62 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; ELEVATOR; REASONABLE.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large, cool adjoining rooms; shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Bernat.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows front; second floor, private house; conveniences, $10

71ST ST., 237 West End Av.—High class rooms; call after 2 P. M.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive large room with private bath.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Large, attractive modern room; bath, 1 or 2 gentlemen.

72D ST., 301 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites, large rooms, with bath, small rooms with bath adjoining, at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

72D, 111 WEST, (Between "L" and Subway, near Central Park.)—Large room, all conveniences; $16 week; French, private home.

72D, 152 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; nicely furnished and decorated; electricity; other rooms; maid service.

72D ST., WEST.—Very fine suite of two large, cool rooms, with private bath; spacious closets; large, private residence; elevator. Telephone Columbus 6185.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Very desirable large room; private bath, on second floor.

74TH, 41 WEST.—VERY EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

74TH, 162 W.—Single room, all conveniences, $8.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Large double front room, overlooking Riverside Manor; lavatory; twin beds if desired; also smaller room; absolutely first-class in every particular.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; board optional; table guests.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; private, family; horrie.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; dressing room; running water, electricity.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Clean, furnished, large room, next bath; also medium-size room.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single; all improvements; board.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; private house.

76TH, 108 W.—Refined home for gentlemen; large or small rooms.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, light, airy room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without private bath; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; private house. Schuyler 4098.

79TH, 132 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity; board optional.

80TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure, clean, cool, comfortable, $10; references. Ronza.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium cool rooms, private bath; electricity; references.

81ST, 20 WEST, (overlooking parks,) near El station, elegant front rooms, 4 windows on porch, southern exposure, bath, showers, electricity, private home. Schuyler 10063.

82D, 155 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, bath, electricity, private telephone; also other rooms.

82D, 319 WEST, (Riverside). — Beautiful room; private bath; kitchenette; other large rooms.

82D, 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; kitchen privilege.

85TH, ST., WEST.—Suite, 2 rooms and bath, for permanent occupant; private dwelling; 1-2 gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 4593.

87TH, 17 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 1, 2 rooms and bath; exclusive private house; maid service.

88TH, 276 WEST.—Suite of 2 rooms; private bath, kitchen privileges.

87TH, 42 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE TILE BATHS, SHOWER, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; SUMMER RATES.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; elevator apartment; restaurant in building.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; electricity; others; $5 up; references.

88TH, 353 WEST.—Bright, cheerful, attractive furnished single room; reasonable.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Cool, double rooms, baths; modern furnished; Summer rates; electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large and small rooms; use kitchenette; all improvements; Summer rates.

90TH ST., 259 WEST.—Room and bath, well furnished; gentlemen only; references. Call morning.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large, cool rooms, private bath, electricity; $10 up.

92D, 256 WEST.—High-class, furnished, cool elevator apartments, 1-2 rooms, bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges; near Drive; references; $65-$150 monthly.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, bath on floor; also small room; running hot water.

93D, 146 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable suites, with baths; every convenience; private house.

93D, 250 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern conveniences, near subway; summer rates.

97D, 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms, adjoining bath, private house. River 8405.

98TH, 243 WEST, (corner Broadway).—Newly decorated, facing Broadway; smaller, running water; non-housekeeping; elevator; references. 3 East.

102D, 316 WEST, (overlooking Hudson.)—Handsome, large, medium rooms; bath, electricity; reference.

102D, 240 WEST.—Furnished room, high-class home; Summer rate. Riverside 6343.

103D, 244 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms, southern exposure, adjoining bath. $7-$8.

103D, 244 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; twin beds, electricity, $12.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

107TH ST., 220 WEST, Apt. 21, (near Broadway).—Large, cool front rooms, $4-$6; elevator; ladies only.

108TH, 304 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, dressing room, closets, bath, twin beds.

109TH, 229 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Room, bath adjoining, high-class elevator. $6.50.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 548 WEST.—Large room with dressing room and bath; also small room.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Large front room; also one medium; desirable. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large, light bedroom with private family; electricity, elevator and telephone; gentlemen only. Schifferli.

121ST, 27 WEST.—Cool, clean room; harmonious, private; one, two gentlemen; references. Morris.

130TH, 400 WEST.—Three outside rooms; bath; use of kitchen; reasonable. Backrach.

130TH, 400 WEST.—Light room to let; $5; gentleman only. Apt. 42.

137TH, 547 WEST.—Clean, cool, comfortable room, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Apt 41.

170TH, 551 WEST.—Attractive sitting room and bedroom, adjoining bath; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 24, telephone St. Nicholas 4060.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (corner 112th.)—Large and smaller room; private bath; board. Rogers.

Charming room in modern apartment for lady; all conveniences. Long, Chelsea 6600.

DESIRABLE ROOMS convenient to theatres; references. For particulars phone 1385 Circle mornings.

ELEGANT apartment front room, fine view; no children; $50 per month; gentleman. Phone Columbus 5706, mornings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 116th St.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; suitable for one or two. Call 8694 Morningside

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (98th).—Want refined gentleman to share six-room, finely furnished front apartment; $50; a bargain. Phone Mr. Turner, Plaza 8233.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (91st.)—Large, cool rooms, in refined modern house, recently opened, newly furnished; also handsome suite.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (157th Subway.)—Pleasant outside room, overlooking Hudson; veranda, beautiful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 101th St.)—Rooms, with bath; single or in suites.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 791-795, (150th.)—One, two, and three room suite, kitchen privilege; private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Large front room, dressing room, bath adjoining; private house, exclusive; breakfast; two gentlemen or couple.

WEST END AV., (Near 80th St.)—Handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms in high-class modern apartment; also single room; very reasonable. Mera, Schuyler 0061.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable large and small rooms; all conveniences; private house.

WEST END AV., 324.—Large, small rooms, suites, doors; light housekeeping; references.

WEST END, 264.—Handsomely furnished large front room; all improvements; refined home.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, cool second floor front room; bath, electricity.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT 872., 76.—Attractive rooms; first-class house. Phone 1139-W Main.

Long Island.

Three rooms and bath; latest improvements. Llinfeld, Cypress Av., Sea Gate. Tel. 621 Coney Island.

Large rooms, with or without bath, two-car garage with two rooms and bath; year or season. Phone Far Rockaway 2340.

Washington, D. C., 2,900 14th St., Apt. 41.—Front room, $7.50. Phone Columbia 7957.

Miscellaneous.

Beautifully furnished room, **breakfast,** for gentleman, in private home, at Kew Gardens; $15 weekly. 120 Onslow Pl. Phone 2047 Richmond Hill.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business man desires furnished room; must be below 50th st.; give terms and particulars. McN., 401 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

Comfortable room wanted by business man, vicinity of 72d St. and Broadway; not over $40 per month. Address M. L. B., 288 Columbus Av.

Elderly gentleman wants two rooms, bath, until Sept. 1, between 72d and 120th Sts., near Riverside; state price; $40-$50. D 185 Times.

Business woman; west side; private family; furnished or unfurnished, cheerful room; bath, breakfast. P 550 Times Downtown.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, rooms for two Spanish-American gentlemen with family speaking Spanish; state full particulars and price. B 109 Times.

Young man desires fair-sized room, near bath, west side 72d-96th Sts. S 397 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room.

MADISON AV., 212, (11th).—Rooms, attractive; excellent table; references.

PARK AV., 1,159 (near 93d.)—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two congenial gentlemen or refined business couple; all improvements; twin beds; good table board kept. Tel. Lenox 1121.

West Side.

56TH ST., 40 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; excellent table; references.

73D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double rooms; excellent table; table guest accommodated.

91D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD, COL. 4396.

75TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful suite, two large rooms; private bath; also other rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; all accommodations; references.

92ND, 207 WEST.—Adjoining room, all conveniences; board optional. Bernstein, Riverside 4093.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, and meals for two; $30 weekly; single, $13 up; all conveniences.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Room, superior, and pleasing service; table guest; telephone.

RIVERSIDE, 222, (94th.)—Large room, private bath; single; meals; apartment 34. Jandorf, 8981 River.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 Riverside Drive, Corner 77th St.—Cool rooms; excellent table. Telephone Schuyler 4308.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman, Christian, desires room, with running water and board, with congenial family; west, uptown; $12 weekly. P 806 Times Downtown.

Board and room for elderly crippled lady in chair, suburban New York; moderate. W. Scott, 540 West 169th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8080.

Tompkins Cottage, Fleischmanns, Del. Co., N. Y.; boating, bathing, fishing, excellent home cooking; terms. Apply Mrs. G. Rohrbacher.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House on High Standard; 20 Miles Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17; Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Rosthaven.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 504 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1964 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

A real home for one or two gentlemen; 51 minutes out; special diet if required; golf links. Metuchen, R. Miller, 149 Broadway, Telephone 4718.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Nervous and mental conditions.

New England.

Wanted, to board, delicate or nervous children, in country; trained nurse in attendance. Mrs. Henry Glowsky, Bethlehem, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Japanese college graduate desires a room, with or without meals, in private family, within an hour from New York; permanent. Address, giving full particulars, Mr. Y. I., room 1419, 25 Madison Av., New York.

Wanted,—Room and board for one month, beginning July 15th, in the Adirondacks, by a young woman recovering from a nervous breakdown. Address L. M. Cornell, 522 Ashland Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business lady wishes room and board; refined family. Cagney, 681 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING EXPERT,

(YOUNG WOMAN,)

Open for special department store contracts Sept. 1 or thereabouts.
An ASSET to any house wishing a SUPERIOR and PRODUCTIVE style of publicity.
P 554 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.
Assistant advertising manager, college woman, valuable mail order experience, desires position promotion dept. of commercial or publishing. N 753 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, thorough training drawing, desires practical experience high-class art advertising office; opportunity more inducement than remuneration. E 106 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; highest recommendations. P 615 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and cashier; thorough executive ability; five years' practical experience; capable; salary $25 to start. B 290 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position where ability is appreciated; references. S 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 yrs.' experience, controlling accts., trial balance. F 290 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY.—Cultured American lady, just returned from France, would act as secretary-companion to highest grade; going abroad, or for passage would transact important business England; 10 years' secretarial experience; excellent writer; good appearance; highest references; would consider high-grade resident position this country. P 554 Times Downtown.

COOK AND CATERER, American, desires permanent position with family or Summer resort; references; state particulars and salary. P. O. Box 352, Elmira, N. Y.

DESIGNER in general art metal work, lamps, and light fixtures; good water colorist; open for engagement. Y 53 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—$6 by day; city. Atlantic City, M. Murphy, 1 East 78th.

ENGLISHWOMAN, educated, competent, desires passage home return service. Campbell, 172 Atlantic Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

FINNISH woman wants day's work; good laundress; references. Mateon, 348 East 123d.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES-TRANSLATOR-STENOGRAPHER.
Correspond in English, French, German; translate into these from Spanish, Portuguese; dictation English, later also French; $35 weekly; highest references. P 593 Times Downtown.

FRENCH LADY, excellent school and private work experience, highest references, wishes position for Summer; tutor, chaperon, &c. Y 10 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, refinement; 4½ year child, well behaved; couple, widower; no objection to children; excellent cook; city, country; references. Write C. C., 1,225 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, refined, good cook; no laundry; wages $60 up; 3 years last place. Telephone Circle 4690.

LADY'S MAID for actress or private lady; travelling; neat, reliable. Address letters only, Lina Spieler, 108 East 31st.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.

NURSE.—Trained infant's nurse, young American, desires position, city preferred. Phone present employer, Greenwich 572, or address 55 West Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; one year's experience; well educated; $10. R 773 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, desires position with dressmaker. R. P. Smith, 115 West 90th St.

SECRETARY, social, by English woman; well connected; capable of conducting correspondence, directing servants; musical, languages. Box 450 Times, 2 Rector St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—Cultured American young lady, just returned from France, would act as secretary-companion to high grade lady going abroad; familiar places of interest France, or for passage would transact important commissions in England; 10 years' secretarial experience; excellent writer; good appearance; highest references. P 554 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—In small office; six years' experience; best references; $30. S 611 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER FOR HIGH-GRADE, RESPONSIBLE POSITION; SALARY $25. A 907 TIMES ANNEX.

SKETCH ARTIST.—Young lady, capable of originating styles, is open for position as sketch artist for costumer. B 301 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, competent, active, young lady; congenial surroundings; fine permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Jasmon, 1324 St. and Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; best references; two years' experience; accurate at figures; high school graduate; expect $30 per week. P 398 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, ten years' experience; capable handling correspondence and office detail; $30. Y 51 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced; good education; $20. Eadie Wohlwerth, 976 East 165th St.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' varied experience, executive ability, desires permanent secretaryship. Box 440, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, part time afternoon; high school graduate. Miss Eckerman, 73 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $8. R 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 6 years' experience with Box 115, P. O. 261 84 Av. Jandorf, 8981 River.

TOUCH TYPIST wishes steady position; rapid; salary $16 to start. F 1084 Times Harlem.

TRANSLATOR.—College graduate, translator of French and Spanish; typist; can furnish good references. D 178 Times.

TWO Jewish young women seek out-of-door work in country; comfortable board and lodging remuneration. D 182 Times.

TYPIST, 2 yrs.' experience; rapid; knowledge stenography; references; $15. R 760 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced, conscientious worker; salary $16. A Higgins, 631 East 73d St.

WOMEN.—Two educated women, Protestant American, of position, desire to remain together as caretakers during absence of family through Summer; best references. Address H., 9 South Essex St., Dover, N. J.

WOMAN, New York educated, 25 years old, wishes responsible position in another city; excellent figurer and correspondent; typist, no stenography. N 395 Times.

YOUNG GIRL wishes position wherein she could acquire thorough knowledge general office work; good typist; $12. R 750 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with following qualifications desires position of responsibility: Expert bookkeeper, capable office manager, good organizer, possessing unusual amount of brains, diligent worker; ten years' practical business experience. P 590 Times Downtown.

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE seeks assistant bookkeeper, stenographer position. Winogrod, 58 Norfolk.

YOUNG LADY SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 2 years' experience; $15; references. F 1055 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

COLORED and city, country references. Hope agency, 431 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049

COOKS, BUTLERS, 200 skilled. Japanese Agency, Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7901.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Comptroller, age 34, open for engagement; high-grade concern; tax reports, commercial credits, financial, manufacturing, and trading statements, office management; minimum salary $5,000. D 193 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-ANALYST.—University graduate, 29, with legal training, firm grasp of income tax, procedure, cost systems, audits, and industrial surveys; reports distinctive; requires no supervision; salary $600 monthly; available for interview July 18. B 196 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systems installed; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3054.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial credit manager general accountant; thoroughly familiar financial statements, tax reports. Expert, minimum, $3,000. N. 708 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, statements rendered, defalcations detected, by experienced public accountant; charges reasonable. A 953 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, experienced banking, brokerage, manufacturing, mining, commercial, desires employment. R 748 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Bawt, Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT-Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) thoroughly experienced cost accounting, financial reports; unquestionable ability. R 674 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, can spare few hours daily; books opened, written up, statements rendered, tax reports; reasonable. A 814 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) LL.B., passed bar examination, desires position either in law office or business establishment. R 759 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior N. Y. U. student, two years' bookkeeping experience, desires to connect with C. P. A. firm; best reference P 584 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires part-time work; careful, reliable service; reasonable compensation. D 143 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, takes care of books for small concerns; reasonable. F 1035 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, college graduate, 24, three years' experience. R 735 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 35, public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position. D 191 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (23,) seeks advertising and sales manager needing live, capable assistant; effective copy writer, correspondent; brains always on duty; 2 years' experience with national advertisers; productive sales and advertising ideas, seeks opportunity. S 70 Times.

ARTIST and advertising idea man, competent and reliable, desires permanent position with agency or publisher. B 290 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, manager, Superintendent, literary solicitor; understands routine from office boy to manager; knowledge of machinery, production, factory costs, and handling help; experienced claim agent, shipping, receiving manager, and Superintendent's age 25; 10 years' experience office, factory, warehouse routine. Box 900, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF FIRM desires change; prepared to consider position as assistant to department head in shipbuilding, steamship company, manufacturer of ship materials and equipment, or kindred business. Address S 50 Times.

AUDITOR.—Varied experience, clean record, executive, Protestant, 30 years old; present employers winding up; salary $50 week. D 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; typist; clever cut, good personality; 7 years' manufacturing experience; books opened, closed; trial balances rendered; legible penman; experienced corporation controlling accounts; age 27; references; $25. N 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, knowledge of Spanish; 5 years' experience; salary $30; highest credentials. F 1052 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, wishes position with progressive firm; thorough knowledge of all modern bookkeeping methods; six years' experience; graduate of higher accountancy. Sidney Baron, 898 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert credit man and office manager; twelve years' wide experience; highest credentials; salary $50. D. 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) 7 years' experience; capable taking charge complete set books; trial balance, &c.; A1 man. R 788 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—GOOD EXECUTIVE ABILITY; QUALIFIED RESPONSIBLE LUCRATIVE POSITION; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. B 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) married; 8 years' business experience; ledger, trial balance, statements, controls; competent and accurate; salary $35. R 701 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, modern accounting methods; unquestionable references; $30. R 788 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, (25,) thoroughly experienced; unquestionable ability; salary $40. R 675 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, financial statements, accountancy student. D 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, experienced, desires position with good concern; typist, $ 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, three years' experience knit goods concern; salary $18-$18. R 738 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, efficient, alert, college graduate; accounting, finance, executive ability. N 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 29; experienced; complete charge; financial statements; manage office. B 818 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 28, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, financial statements; $35. P 803 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION; $30-$32. P 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, six months' experience night auditor hotel; references. D 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19,) experienced; best references; $15. S 207 Times.

BRITISH OFFICER requires employment on discharge, with American firm in Europe; speaks French, Italian; would represent American firm in Italy. Write Y 63 Times Annex.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Thoroughly experienced superintendent desires connection; live wire; references. B 896 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, 30, Hebrew, practical, modern; broad experience; capable developing business, increasing sales, managing office; bookkeeper; correspondence, typewriter; manufacturer or jobber of underwear, wash dresses, or kindred staple lines; seeking opportunity offering future, not salary. B 285 Times.

BUYER.—Several years' experience assistant purchasing agent general line factory supplies seeks position manufacturing concern. R 787 Times Downtown.

BUYER, men's furnishings, understands business thoroughly, seeks connections. A. G., 801 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 27, good mechanic; best references; understands foreign and domestic cars; careful driver; city, country; private family only. C. H., Box 1, 1235 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, expert mechanic, Pierce-Arrow cars preferred, wishes position with private family; 4 years' experience; $30 weekly; steady. B 791 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 2 to 5 years' wide open on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Tel. Columbus 10274.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended; able mechanic; strictly temperate, neat, and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4006.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 32, expert mechanic, careful driver, total abstainer, experienced long distance touring driver; best references. D 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, wishes steady position, private family preferred; best reference. Paul Reinkraut, 1,450 5th Av., City, Phone Schuyler 4785.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (22,) experienced, wishes a private position, city or country; references; salary $30. Larsson, 110 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, understands care dynamo, water pump; country preferred; 20 years' experience. T. Gillick, 134 Highland Av., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—4 years' experience; married; private position preferred; careful driver 4 years; reference. Quinn, 154 Willis Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL OPERATORS.
CLEVER, AMBITIOUS
OPERATORS.
Think and act on this. A wide-open chance for you to make good money in permanent position and high-class employment in a great open-shop factory.
Inexperienced or otherwise, it does not matter. We have open in our business desirable positions for you. We offer good hours, good pay, good surroundings, and beautiful work—silk gloves, silk hosiery, silk underwear, the finest in the world. Steady work the year round at a time when high living prices rule.
Your future is assured in all respects; pay, promotion, and permanency of position.
APPLY IN PERSON,
JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
AT NEW BUILDING,
CORNER TAAFFE PLACE
AND DE KLAB AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
Take De Kalb Avenue Car.

GIRL—ATTRACTIVE, TO TRY ON HATS. KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

GIRL wanted in Wall St. law office to operate telephone and attend to mail; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications, &c. Y 70 Times Annex.

GIRL for mailing and filling department; some knowledge of typing preferred; Christmas time; beginners considered; good salary and bonus. J 297 Times.

GIRLS.—Bright, intelligent, to train for nurses; ordinary school education sufficient. Apply immediately, 2,076 5th Av.

GIRL, bright, in wholesale dress house for stock and office work; $10 to start. John Wyeth & Bros., 12 East 22d.

GIRL, 16-17, bright, wanted as assistant in salesroom of manufacturer of upholstery trimmings. C. Weinberg & Co., 27 West 23d.

GIRL for general detail work in retail jewelry store. R 674 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to do clerical work in factory, salary $10. Zimmern & Zimmern, 826 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS. Capable, neat young woman in country place. Constant shore; good reference required. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars, Mr. Barrett, Room 1106, 70 5th Av.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Fanny, 417 5th Av., Room 403.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
NOTIONS,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
BATHING SUITS.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 38th St.; employes' entrance.

JAPANESE EXPORT FIRM SEEKS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. State religion, qualifications, other particulars in first letter. R. S., 878 Times Downtown.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR, Hollerith machine, high school and some experience desired. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 118 4th Av.

KITCHEN AND LUNCHROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women, 35 or under, for general work in the employes' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERKS WANTED, experienced in handling active accounts; salary $17, hours, 8:30 to 5:30, Saturdays 1 o'clock. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, &c., J 308 Times.

LEDGER CLERK EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT TO HANDLE HEAVY WORK, CONTROL ACCOUNTS. TAKE TRIAL BALANCE. APPLY MR. LAROCHE, 409 WEST 147TH.

LEDGER CLERK, prefer one experienced in wholesale woolen business; must be neat and accurate; steady position to dependable girl. G 485 Times Downtown.

MAID—"WHITE"
Upstairs girl capable of waiting on table in country home. Apply
WILLIAM P. ROSNER
44 East 32d St., 5th Floor.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in a dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 5771.

MATRON to substitute in laundry for one month, must be experienced; $75 month, room and board. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room on local steamboat; attend to passengers and sell toilet articles; must live on board. 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MATRON, white, take charge of ladies' retiring room in railroad station; attend to passengers and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway one flight up.

MILLINERS,
COPYISTS.
Highest salary paid; yearly position.
Bovio Bros., Inc.,
37 West 20th St.

MODELS,
TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES.
36 BUST.
FOR SHOWROOM OF
HIGH CLASS
LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.
HIGHEST SALARY.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
MURRAY & WERSBA,
29 WEST 35TH ST.

MODELS—SIZE 16.
Stylish young ladies
for high-class suit house.
Good salary, pleasant surroundings
for right parties.
A. SCHWARTZ & CO., INC.,
20 WEST 33D.

MODELS WANTED,
IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE;
ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED;
SIZES 16 AND 36; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARY. WM. GREENBERG, 40 WEST 25TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS,
TO TRY ON
COATS AND WRAPS;
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
HIGHEST SALARIES.
AMSTERDAM & SACHS,
105 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young woman.
C. M. D. BOBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
Attractive and experienced young ladies to try on coats and wraps in showroom; five-day week; good salaries.
WM. FISCHMAN,
15 East 26th Street.

MODELS; SIZE 36.
Tall, stylish, in dress house.
$25 A WEEK.
CALL ALL WEEK.
BRAMBIR & HENDRICKS,
105 Madison Av. at 30th St.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR OUR SHOWROOM TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS. SIZES 16 AND 36. APPLY ALL WEEK. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID. J. M. BRADY & CO., 30 EAST 21ST ST.

MODELS.
MUST BE ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM; SIZE 36.
EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
105 Madison Av.

MODELS.
Experienced showroom models to try on, flapper coats; size 12. Call all week.
STERN-MILLER CO.,
22 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.—SIZE 16, STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE, TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON; APPLY ALL WEEK. HARRY KITZINGER & CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.
5-DAY WEEK.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN AS MODELS IN SHOWROOM OF LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; 36 BUST; GOOD SALARY AND LARGE SEASON.
FABER & HEIN,
38 EAST 32D STREET.

MODELS.
Several stylish young ladies for suits, size 18; long season; best salaries. Apply all week.
R. A. DAY SUIT CO.,
1115 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZES 16-18,
TO TRY ON DRESSES IN LARGE DRESS HOUSE; LONG SEASON.
MARION DRESS CO.,
2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.
SIZES 16 AND 36 FOR COATS AND SUITS GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,289 BROADWAY.

MODELS.
SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR MISSES' SHOWROOM MODELS, 16 SIZE; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; BEST SALARIES. MAX RUBEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Must be pretty and youthful.
YOUTHFUL MODE.
31 East 32d St.

MODELS.
Sizes 16-36-42½; stylish and attractive, for showroom in coat and suit house; good salary; long season. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

MODELS
IN DRESS HOUSE.
Must be experienced and perfect 16.
T. RAINA & CO.,
148 EAST 22D ST.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR SHOWROOM OF LADIES' WAIST AND SUIT HOUSE; LONG SEASON; EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SALARY PAID. L. B. VOGEL, 1 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS.
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.
Large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODEL, perfect 42½; must have showroom experience; steady position; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 22 West 32d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR SHOWROOM IN DRESS HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. WINDSOR COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
DRESS MODELS.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16 & 36, TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON. MOYES & DREYFUS, 1 EAST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 18,
smart looking, for dresses; steady position.
BARNETT,
8 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL,
16, suits; neat appearance.
1,133 Broadway, Room 1223.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, FOR SUITS; LONG SEASON; BEST WAGES. KNOBEL & BLOOM, 145 W. 30TH.

MODELS
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL, LEVY CO.,
8 WEST 25TH.

MODELS.—Stylish and neat young ladies to show suits and coats in showroom, size 16 and 36; salary no object. Call all week. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 22d.

MODELS, size 36, for high-class coats and wraps; good salary, long season. Maurice Bandler, 146 Madison Av.

MODELS, for coat house; long season; good salary. Apply all week, L. Leibowitz & Co., 34 West 27th.

MODEL for skirt house; must be capable of selling a showroom; steady position. B. Heller & Co., 28 West 27th St.

MODELS, SIZE 36.
VERY ATTRACTIVE DRESS HOUSE.
PIERMONT, 39 WEST 38TH ST.

MODEL wanted by large cloak and suit house, size 36, steady position. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th.

MODEL, SIZE 16,
EXPERIENCED COSTUME HOUSE.
HAHN-BENJAMIN, 148 WEST 29TH.

MODELS, 40, STOUT,
FOR SUIT HOUSE.
MEYER GANS'S SONS, 151 WEST 26TH.

MODELS, Size 16, misses' suits; long season. Harry Stoll, 33 East 33d St.

MODELS, size 36, experienced coats and suits. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 29th.

MODELS.—36 size; coats only; no experience necessary. Leibowitz, 134 West 29th.

MODELS.—Size 36; high salaries, longest season. Charles Landsman, 1,361 B'way.

NEOSTYLE OPERATOR and typist required by prominent banking house; must be competent. R 705 Times Downtown.

NURSE to care for two children at Summer home at Amagansett, L. I.; will return to home in Scarsdale Sept. 15. Phone Gramercy 192 and ask for Mr. Walker for appointment.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty, in small hospital; $35 monthly; room and board. Call 253 East 57th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5 and 7; good salary. Phone Farragut 1830 after 11.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A refined young lady for general clerical work; must be quick and accurate; knowledge of stenography desirable; answers must state references, experience, and salary desired. J 300 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER in advertising work needs assistant for typing and clerical work. Interesting field for ambitious girl. Knowledge of Spanish and theatrical business and willingness absolutely necessary. Christian office. Salary $18, with excellent chance for advancement. E 56 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist, knowledge stenographic, Metaphone, and Monitor switchboard desirable; position permanent; with rapid advancement to competent girl; hours, 9:30 to 5:30, halfday Saturday; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. 303 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate at figures and understand office details; state experience, &c. Y 63 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in large shirt factory. L. N. & Co., 581 Water St., corner Montgomery.

OVER $600.00
THE FIRST YEAR
is the amount paid to
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$12.50 PER WEEK
is paid while learning.
Apply week days.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
MANHATTAN,
88 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX
453 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN
81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1235 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

PACKERS.—Permanent position and good salary to experienced packers; short store hours for Summer. Oliver A. Olson Co., Broadway and 79th St.

PRACTICAL NURSE for Two Ladies in the City Wanted.—Young woman with cheerful disposition. L, 22 West 70th St.

PHOTOGRAPHY. — Several first-class retouchers; also several proof retouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN
AND ASSISTANTS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING MOURNING SPECIALTY SHOP; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITIONS.
CROCKER, 373 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES, high-class women; store has a number of desirable openings for competent sales persons understanding ribbon, neckwear, aprons, and maids' dresses, hosiery, and underwear; permanent position and good salary to experienced sales persons. J 295 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Established firm, with good bank connections, has splendid opportunity for saleswomen of refinement and education selling; no canvassing; no commissions; inviting leads furnished; experience not necessary. Phone for appointment, 7834 Beekman.

SALESWOMAN, thoroughly experienced and capable of taking charge waist, suit, coat, and dress department for Philadelphia store; interview 9-10:30 any morning. Buyers' Syndicate, 1,170 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMAN—CORSETS.
A capable woman who understands corset fitting; good salary and exceptional opportunity. Apply J. B. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, first class, wanted to solicit exclusive fashion book for dress manufacturer; must have experience; commission or salary; good opportunity for right party. French-American Fashion Co., 224 5th Av.

SALESLADY, to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; prefer tall young lady of good appearance; salary $12 to begin on. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. Deluxe, 1482 Broadway.

SALESLADY, experienced ladies' wear; salary; references. Call 9 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, room 401.

SEAMSTRESS by day; hand, machine sewing and mending. Apply, 24 East 68th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined American woman take charge small office, Grand Central district; initiative and good judgment essential; please write fully. Y 22 Times Annex.

SECRETARY WITH INITIATIVE. MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. CHARLES A. ANDERSON & CO., 132 FRONT ST., N. Y.

SECRETARY, to lawyer; must be thoroughly competent to keep accounts and experienced stenographer; liberal salary, according to experience. P 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, with knowledge of French, with large perfume house; good salary start; excellent chance advancement. V. Vivaudou & Co., 418 West 25th St.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—By Brooklyn paper corporation; one with experience preferred; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars and state salary desired. R 764 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced general office assistant; splendid opportunity for right party. Call between 9 and 12 A. M.,
THE ADLER VENEER SEAT CO.,
PAYNTOR AV., L. I. CITY.
Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central, get off at Queensboro Plaza, walk four blocks to Paynter Av.

STENOGRAPHERS FOR BANK
Good opportunity in large bank downtown for capable, experienced stenographers under 25 years. Permanent positions, excellent working conditions, lunches and good salary. State age, education, experience and salary desired. P 819 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
EXPERIENCED IN SECRETARIAL WORK PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED. DETAIL, 109 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with advertising agency experience to fill responsible position in service department of large New York agency. Knowledge of ordering cuts, electros, etc., desirable. Apply stating age, salary and experience to "L. M.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for 5th Av. establishment; position temporary; excellent salary; only very competent applicant will be considered. Call in person and ask for Mr. Ditz, E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., 520 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—A desirable position, with excellent future, is open for young woman of refinement; one who is familiar with switchboard; moderate initial salary; please state references and salary expected. P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER
SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE; DICTAPHONE OPERATOR PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; MENTION SALARY EXPECTED. "OPPORTUNITY," 175 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
Head of department of 20 operators; dictaphone experience essential; good opportunity for smart, energetic, and competent girl; state experience, detail, and salary expected. T 8 347 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 correspondent, with good grasp of general office detail, as assistant to treasurer of manufacturing concern. Applicant will please give full particulars as to qualification, etc., in first letter. C L 404 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position open for thoroughly efficient stenographer capable of taking dictation rapidly and turning out neat and correct letters; in reply state experience in detail; references essential. P 862 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing and refined. Write, stating age, salary, experience. Revillon Freres, 24 West 51th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two permanent, one temporary two months; also temp. typist wanted by large downtown fire insurance company, with advantages of short hours, rest room, lunch room; write, stating experience and salary. R 770 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Must transcribe notes accurately; high school graduate; very neat appearance; bright beginner considered; $15 to $18 to start; excellent opportunity. Address 423 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman for auditing department of large publishing organization; state experience and salary expected. A 810 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for general commercial dictation; experience, and ability essential; to applicant qualifying a future is assured with adequate salary. Apply office, 320 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Several expert stenographers and typists are required; good salaries and positions to those qualified. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 50th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; ability will be quickly recognized; advancement assured. Take Queensboro Subway to Rawson St. station. Crossley Co., Stillman Av. and Rawson St., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. Dedervoort machine; bright young lady who has had at least two years' experience in wholesale house; salary $18. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 636 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable stenographer and office assistant; splendid chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 Thursday morning, the Motaform Corporation, 1,777 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Splendid chance for bright young lady in office of large manufacturing concern; permanent position with bright future for right party. J 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising agency; one who can operate dictaphone preferred. Call in write Burnhart & Ryan, 404 4th Av. If writing give full particulars and salary desired.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising dept. of a publishing house; excellent working conditions; hours, 8:30 to 4:30, 12:30 Saturday, $16 to start; church reference. Leslie-Judge, 225 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young lady; one somewhat familiar with bookkeeping preferred; good position for careful and correct worker. Call between 11 and 12, Room 709 Tribune Bldg., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; some knowledge bookkeeping desirable; permanent position downtown office; salary $18; write stating age, experience, &c. James Walker & Co., 27 Thames St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, ONE WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY; STATE AGE, REFERENCE. P 289 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of French, for position with export firm; excellent opportunity for young lady with brains and ability; salary to start, $18. Address E 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant.—Must be competent and experienced; good, steady position for bright girl. Apply, giving age, experience and salary desired. C. W., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER
and typist to assist bookkeeper; good steady position for beginner. Address, mail only, H., 138 East 17th St., Advertising Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive appearance; excellent chance for advancement; very pleasant surroundings; in reply state age, salary, and telephone number. J 256 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, rapid, neat; one desires connecting with reliable firm; permanent position; state fully qualifications, age, salary. G 486 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in office routine; state age, references, and salary expected. Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper with switchboard experience; must be accurate, thorough, and well recommended. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, J 307 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY. Neat and alert young lady as stenographer and secretary in wholesale notion house; salary $20 per week. R 649 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, to Atlantic Tank and Barrel Corp., 35th and Jefferson Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced for large import and export house; permanent position; salary to start $22. G 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and thoroughly competent; rapid and accurate; splendid opportunity for one who will take an active interest. P 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, publishing house; $18 to start; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, telephone. R 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and thoroughly competent; rapid and accurate; splendid opportunity for one who will take an active interest. P 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Thoroughly experienced, familiar with double entry bookkeeping. Apply at once, Room 420, 15 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER, high class, wanted in brokerage office; only those having similar position need apply. Call Room 2220, 61 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist for purchasing department; American; knowledge of order follow-up system; salary $20 week Holbrook Co., 166 West End Ave., at 67th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Touch Typist wanted, with at least three years' experience; salary $18 to begin on; apply by letter, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator.—Must be thoroughly competent; give reference, experience, and salary desired; permanent position. G 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and typist and office assistant in financial office, also able to handle telephone switchboard. See Mr. Klein, Room 406, 139 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish and English; must be able to transcribe notes; state qualifications, experience and salary desired. S. H. 325 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED IN READY TO WEAR; GOOD REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. NORMANDY WAIST, 2 WEST 33D.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The Vacuum Oil Co., 61 Broadway, (Room 1507) offers stenographic work to young women of good family who appreciate good surroundings at good salary.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. P 290 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—$18-$25; rapid, accurate at figures, possessing initiative; permanent; exceptional opportunity, growing concern. Box 54, Station O.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, willing; exceptional surroundings; salary $15; permanent; excellent opportunity. Adams-Chester Co., 141 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm, export department, downtown. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, J 294 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 3 months' experience; must be good speller; permanent position. Call 9 A. M., 47 West 34th St., Room 734.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office wholesale woolen commission house; bright beginner would do; permanent position if satisfactory. Cox & Schreiber, 225 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER
with general office experience
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good salary start and rare chance to learn big-paying business; must be experienced and good appearance. Call Room 207, 90 West St.

STENOGRAPHER, with working knowledge bookkeeping; new Christian concern; excellent opportunity advancement, pleasant working conditions. 386 Broadway, Room 707.

STENOGRAPHER for law office; state experience, references, and salary expected. P 866 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for X-ray laboratory; $60 monthly to start; experience unnecessary. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright and capable young lady; state reference and salary. N. A., 101 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in traffic department; salary $18 to $22; steady position for immediate applicant. J 270 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
one year's experience, reliable, accurate. S M 233 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; in the office of Home Title Insurance Company. Apply, J. L. Finch, 384 Clay Street, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Must be experienced and efficient; good salary for right party. Call at 107 North First St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position; Christian firm. Apply Room 1038 Madrigge Bldg., 27 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, in export house; state salary and experience. G 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; Underwood; permanent position; give education, experience, salary. R 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable of handling switchboard; dictation; $12 a week to start. Room 901, 220 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two, experienced; salary $18 start; closed Saturdays. S. Silverstein & Sons, 3 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good references and good salary. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 140 West 64th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply International Forwarding Co., 470 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good appearance; careful, quick worker; good opportunity. Columbia X Ray, 131 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer; Christian firm; salary $25. P 903 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, capable and experienced young woman; state reference, salary. C 1202 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate; state experience and references. Y 72 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced office work; give age, salary, references for interview; modern office. W 876 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; rapid advancement. Republic Auto Parts Co., 81 10th St., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, AMBITIOUS, EXPERIENCED; GOOD EDUCATION; $30. D 288 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, excellent opportunity at New York office large manufacturing company. 3080 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. Address Boxberg, 1619 St. James Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation acquires refined, accurate, ambitious young lady with some experience; state education, experience, salary $25; chance for advancement. R 730 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate in transcribing notes, reference; salary $17. 5 to 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—We can use two first-class, experienced stenographers. Please call J. P. Leonard & Co., 141 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in technical dictation; state education, experience and salary. G 590 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Female Law stenographer. Call at Room 409, 54 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. Hirschberger, 96 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, in counsel's law office; competent. Apply 1,226 Woolworth Bldg.

STOCK GIRLS to learn stock in fine underwear establishment; good wages; closed holidays, Saturdays, July and August, with full pay. Apply after 9 A. M., Brand, 3 East 20th St.

STOCK HEAD
for boys' clothing department; wonderful opportunity; salary measured by ability. Apply J. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STOCK GIRL, experienced, to assist modal in showroom of cloak and suit house. Empire Cloak & Suit Co., 105 Madison Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR
assistant experienced as plug board in dress manufacturing house. Good opportunity and steady position to right party.
J. & W. GOETZ,
10 EAST 32D ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced on plug board; permanent position with advancement; $15. The Save Electric Corp., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
to work in large hotel; evening work exclusively; hours 5 to 12 midnight; one with central office experience preferred. Salary to start $13; excellent chance for advancement; state reasons for desiring these hours. Address R 769 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR of good personality for Monitor switchboard in reception room of large publishing house; short hours, pleasant surroundings; half day Saturday all year; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. J 292 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
Under 25, for large downtown bank. Permanent position; must have had central office experience; understand a multiple board; good salary, lunches and other benefits. Give age, education, experience and salary desired. P 820 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist; tag board for trunk lines open for experienced operator only, by Christian firm. J 327 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced for Monitor switchboard; must thoroughly understand filing; Christian publishing firm. Call room 619, 299 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, understand switchboard; moderate sized hospital; state qualifications, age and salary expected. Box 200, 2121 Third Ave.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO
$1,200 A YEAR.
A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK, READY FOR DELIVERY.
THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND A VERY GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 16 AND 22 YEARS OF AGE.
FOR PARTICULARS
INQUIRE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

TYPISTS.
A FEW VACANCIES FOR TYPISTS; PAY ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR BEGINNERS.
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS.
First class, by a prominent bank in lower New York. Write, stating experience, age, nationality, and salary expected. Address P. N., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; permanent position with high class concern; exceptional opportunity for young woman with experience and possessing ambition, loyalty, steadiness and refinement, and a desire to advance. Apply by letter, giving full details, or in person, to Erskine-Danforth Corp., 30 West 47th. New York.

TYPIST
and general office assistant in credit department of large corporation; permanent position with advancement for capable young lady with some previous experience; hours, 9 to 5; noon, Saturdays; salary $13; state age, &c. J 296 Times.

TYPISTS, ACCURATE FOR INVENTORY WORK. EXPERIENCED ON UNDERWOOD MACHINES. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., THOMPSON AVE. & HILL ST., L. I. CITY.

TYPIST.—Knowledge of stenography not necessary; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary to begin. Typist, P. O. Box 666, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, RAPID, ACCURATE WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH ST.

TYPIST.—Experienced operator on Remington typewriter, familiar with billing; state age, experience, and salary. P 622 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in purchasing department; preferably with knowledge of patent medicines. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William.

TYPIST, young girl of refinement for real estate office by Christian firm; salary $10-$12 to start. Call room 1632, 31 Nassau St.

TYPIST and switchboard operator in Christian office; refined personality; excellent chance for advancement. Salary $13 to start. E 99 Times.

TYPIST AND BILLER. — Insurance experience preferred; must be quick and accurate; permanent position. P 862 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—By export house; state experience, reference, salary expected, &c. P 606 Times Downtown.

TYPIST; must be speedy and accurate, able to operate small switchboard. Woolf Optical Co., 619 5th Av.

TYPIST and mathematician, experienced, in invoice office; salary $10; good opportunity. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

TYPIST and bill clerk; experienced; rapid, accurate. J. Cirker, 1,177 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID, experienced; small family; personal references required; wages, $45. Address Box 404, Lawrence, Long Island. Telephone 1192 Far Rockaway.

WOMAN.—Leading Boston publishing house desires woman for head of educational department; experience in educational promotion work required; application confidential. Address reply, giving full details, to Office Manager, the Atlantic Monthly, 41 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

WOMAN.—If a middle-aged woman, able to look after a small family in a farm cottage, would like to spend a cool Summer in the country, with plenty of leisure time and good wages, she should telephone today to Chelsea 3940.

YOUNG WOMEN,
16 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE,
FOR TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH WORK.
Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely essential.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
REGULAR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY TO THE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of doctor's dining room. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 E. 70th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN,
17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE,
TO BECOME
LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH SICK BENEFITS, PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON ON ANY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY, 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO
MRS. WADSWORTH,
ROOM 600, 24 LISPENARD ST., NEAR CANAL STREET AND BROADWAY.
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG LADIES (2) OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR STREET SAMPLING; SALARY $15 PER WEEK; OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT.
KOLYNOS CO.,
100 WEST 42D ST.

YOUNG WOMAN with initiative, experienced, who is quick and capable of assuming responsibility, is desired by a downtown real estate corporation to take charge of one of its departments where careful attention to details forms the major duty and where the proper person will be assured of an unusual opportunity; state age and religion. O., P. O. Box 312, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, with initiative, who is quick and capable of assuming responsibility is desired by a downtown real estate corporation to take charge of one of its departments where careful attention to details forms the major duty and where the proper person will be assured of an unusual opportunity; state age and religion. O., P. O. Box 312, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY to assist in salesroom of manufacturer of ladies' garments and to do some office work; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected; pleasant environment, good opportunity for advancement. F. A., 187 Times.

YOUNG LADIES as sales girls in parts department machinery concern; must write neat hand and be correct at figures; no experience necessary; $10 to start. P 617 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist in experimenting laboratory in perfuming of toilet goods; fair education, neat appearance; splendid opportunity and interesting work; salary $12, Compagnie Morana, 116 East 27th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, who will be willing to make herself generally useful in wholesale diamond jewelry house. Michael Levy, 9 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, desiring to learn specialty store selling; splendid opportunity; permanent position and good salary to desirable applicant. Oliver A. Olson & Co., Broadway and 79th St.

YOUNG GIRLS of small stature and pleasing personality may secure excellent positions in page service at one of New York's exclusive hotels; no exper

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HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

Progressive wholesale dry goods and notion house has an exceptional opening for a real live young man to call on the general stores and variety trade for Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; must be of good appearance, full of pep and a genuine hustler; splendid opportunity for right man; drawing account, commission basis; state age, experience, line you have handled and territory you have covered. W. I. M., 417 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For roofing and waterproofing materials. An opportunity exists for a young man, desirous to enter the selling field, to connect with old established building material firm. Pleasing personality and capacity for persistent work the greatest essential. Small guaranteed salary and expenses to commence. Write us with all details of business experience, age and present connections, in confidence. S 42 Times.

SALESMAN.

A distributor of men's and women's hosiery desires the service of a salesman capable of immediately producing large volume of business; the line is confined and manufactured entirely by one mill and guaranteed by manufacturer and distributor; 5 per cent. commission, with a minimum drawing account of $50 per week. Y 56 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT THIS COMPANY OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, AS WE HAVE SEVERAL CITY TERRITORIES OPEN; THIS FIRM IS OWNED BY ROBERT H. INGERSOLL OF WATCH FAME; WE HAVE SOME MOST LIBERAL COMMISSION TO SELL OUR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CHECK-WRITER. SEE MR. SLOAN, AFTER 10 A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 400 4TH AV.

SALESMEN,

CLOAK AND SUITS,

experienced, to wait on trade in showroom; those with a following preferred; splendid opportunity for those who qualify. MERIT CO., 1,333 Broadway.

SALESMEN,

STOCK

High-class men of distinctive personality to offer the common stock of a going local corporation manufacturing the very best dyes known to the world; the proposition will pay; attract the better class as the dye industry is the coming big industry in America; permanent executive connection to those who establish satisfactory record; commission only. Apply with credentials, R 276, 1,824 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—An opportunity for a salesman with a punch, initiative, and personality who carries with him the courage of his convictions and can present in convincing, intelligent and honest manner the securities we have to offer; this opportunity, insurance; not only large remuneration but the chance for rapid promotion; commission. Call after 10 A. M. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN with knowledge of building construction to sell contracts and building materials to architects and contractors; young, aggressive man with some knowledge of selling preferred. Salary, bonus and expenses to right man. S 41 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it ' easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 180 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALES EXECUTIVE

wanted for progressive manufacturing company of engineering specialties; must be a thorough organizer of salesmen and agents and possess highest references; give full particulars of age, references, business experience, and expectations. Address, Y 68 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—MOTOR TRUCKS.

We can offer an unusual opportunity to several experienced motor truck salesmen of initiative and clean records to connect with a live, progressive concern paying excellent salaries and commissions, and offering every chance for a substantial future. Paramount Motors Corp., 221-227 West 54th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Live salesmen to call on retail grocery trade in and around New York, representing long established, widely advertised food product; previous experience not essential, as real salesmanship; straight salary basis. Address Box P 597 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For sale of investment securities in a local ice manufacturing corporation; salary and commission basis to those who have selling ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression. Federated Merchants' Ice Corp., 150 Nassau St., Room 1315.

SALESMAN

wanted immediately, young man familiar with trade, by well-known ladies' high-grade tricotine hat concern; answers strictly confidential; salary or commission. J 205 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell flour in New York and vicinity; one having trade good proposition; give full particulars by mail, which will be held confidential; salary or commission. G 477 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell electric appliances; experience not necessary but must be clean cut and convincing talker; $25 per week guaranteed commission, with drawing account. Y 49 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, first class, wanted to solicit exclusive fashion book for dress manufacturer; must have experience; commission or salary; good opportunity for right party. French-American Fashion Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted: wholesale braid and trimming manufacturing house desires young man to call on cloak and suit trade; salary. Address Y 35 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on shirts; good opportunity for right party; commission. Y 54 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Atex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMEN—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY CELL FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. TERMS WANTED. BOX 500, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; men earning $30 to $60 weekly in commissions; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. to Mr. Rolfe, 244 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Live-wire producers can make big money on a security of character, merit, and quality; straight commission basis; no advances, but fullest co-operation; references required. Call Suite 1101, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN, stock; best proposition in New York; $150 a week in commissions. Suite 216, 206 Broadway.

SALESMAN to secure clients for Christian public accountant, systematizer, tax expert; commission basis; give phone number. E 108 Times.

SALESMAN for furniture house, experienced in installment business. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, T., 3013 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—To sell time saving system to people who write important business letters which are followed up; commission basis; give telephone number. E 109 Times.

SALESMEN to handle line of children's wash dresses; only those who can show results need apply; commission basis; all territories. Y 45 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell oil stock of established concern, salary or commission. Call 220 5th Av., Room 407.

SALESMEN.—To sell non-alcoholic liquors and cordials; references and bond required; salary and commission. 287 Hudson St.

SALESMAN for moderate priced dresses; good opening to right party; commission. Lilly Dyess, 30 East 31st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY, experienced stenographer, of good appearance and address, salesman's experience desired; highest references required; excellent opportunity for right party. Campbell, Broadway at 66th St.

SECURITY SALESMEN—THE WAR CAME!

What happened? Perhaps your income was affected through no fault of yours. If you have the initiative and can sell high-grade carp selling industrial securities with a firm having good banking connections, two factories operating in New York; bit commission payed weekly or oftener; rapid advancement with assured income. Call Market 9175 for an appointment.

SCREW MACHINE HAND, A1; must be able to set up job. Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St.

SELLING MANAGER, metals, zinc, nails, solder, tipplate; state experience, salary. D 168 Times.

SHIPPING-RECEIVING CLERK.—Must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 references; state age, experience and salary expected. A. L., 168 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18 years or younger; recent high school graduate or one with some experience, capable of handling own correspondence after becoming familiar with details of business; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious person; write, stating age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. J 235 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with advertising agency experience to fill responsible position in service department of large New York agency; knowledge of ordering cuts, electros, &c., desirable. Apply stating age, salary and experience to ... M. P. O., Box 922, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; familiarity with filing desirable. Write experience, age, references, and salary expected. Opportunity. G 519 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with thorough knowledge of Spanish; excellent opportunity to make connection with an established export house; also Spanish stenographer for position out of town. P 561 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in office of leading export and import house for work on cables; must be accurate; give full details and salary expected. P 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and thoroughly competent, rapid and accurate; splendid opportunity for one who will take an active interest. G 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK, with knowledge of hooks of account; thoroughly experienced. Hudson Paper Mills, 316 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By export house, to work nights from 6 to 12; state experience, reference, salary expected. P 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent opportunity at New York office large manufacturing company. 8080 Bryant.

STOCK SALESMEN or broker with clientelle to sell $100,000 treasury stock in growing company; 25 per cent. commission on sales. Y 66 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK, YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, WHO HAS BEEN IN LARGE WHOLESALE BUTTON HOUSE AND HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF RETAIL ORDERS; GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN. J 251 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright young man in cotton goods house; excellent chance for advancement; must be strong, and willing worker, and good writer. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway, New York City.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced keeping stock ledger. See Mr. Montgomery, Smith & Messler Co., 80 Hudson St.

STOCK CLERK, thoroughly experienced, to handle piece goods and take care of orders in cutting room; good chance for steady house. Empire Cloak and Suit Co., 105 Madison Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, for large music roll plant located in New York City; must be experienced. V. A., Box 1 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young man to operate small switchboard before office hours. Y 60 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

require the services of a middle-aged man to act as door man at the employes' entrance. Apply with reference.

Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

TIMEKEEPER,

one having experience; must be thoroughly accurate and reliable; age over 25 years preferred. Apply

C. S. PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.,

91 NORTH 3D ST.,

BROOKLYN.

TRAFFIC MAN familiar with railroad terminals, refrigerator plants, export shipments, &c.; state experience, reference, salary expected. P 608 Times Downtown.

UKULELE TEACHER, expert, Hawaiian preferred, for private lessons. Y 50 Times Annex.

WANTED

A man to specialize on JELLY WORK, CARAMEL PASTE, CRYSTALLIZED WORK. Position out of town. Apply X 473 Times Annex.

WATCH REPAIRER,

must be thorough and of pleasing address. AT WANAMAKER'S. Apply Employment Office.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to executive, eventually to take charge of satistical department in testing laboratory; knowledge of electricity preferable; good education essential. Write, stating in detail education, experience, age, salary desired. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; write neat hand, and be good at figures; good opportunity in wholesale cotton goods house. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—Progressive export firm in the dry goods line wants young, energetic and experienced man; good chances for advancement for right party. Written application, stating experience and salary desired. Y 72 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in billing department of a contractor's office; must have knowledge of steamfitters' supplies; give age, reference, experience, and salary expected. G 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, anxious to learn automobile body business, willing to start at bottom and work up; good advancement for ambitious man; salary, $20. Holbrook Co., 163 West 42d Av., at 6th St.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant to shop foreman in repair department of light machinery concern; must write neat hand; no previous experience; $14 to start; chance for advancement. P 616 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, to assist in office of large concern; position with good future for intelligent young man of good education; salary to start $15. Write, with full details of experience, J. 202 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant bookkeeper, typist, some selling; must be ambitious salesman, city and road; must be capable, highly indorsed; state, salary, experience. Y 57 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—By a sheet steel jobber, who has had some inside clerical experience, to assist in the shipping department; penny writing; state experience in detail and salary required. Y 28 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as general office assistant with knowledge of stenography in a down town real estate office; good penmanship essential. P 614 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, desired by banking office for general office work; knowledge of Italian and stenography preferred; give full details. R 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22 to 25 years of age, some experience in stenography, with knowledge of German. P 536 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to learn woodworking trade; good wages while learning; steady position. Hubbell & Benninger, 334 Lafayette.

Young man wanted experienced in office detail, with knowledge of checking credits. J 310 Times.

YOUTH to enter architect's office as a student. S 72 Times.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period: learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, received as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C.

BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 N. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

BIG SHORTAGE OF WIRELESS OPERATORS.—Impossible to meet demand. Course will fit you for a paying position. Call, write, phone Tri. 7, C. Radio School, 157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 6051.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

GROWING MEN AND WOMEN,

GET MEASURED FOR MORE PAY;

TRY FOR ONE OF THESE JOBS.

Accountant,	Business Correspondent,
Auditor,	Correspondence Supervisor.,
Cost Accountant,	Traffic Manager,
Business Manager,	Foreign Trade Expert,
Sales Manager.	Bank Executive,
Advertising Mngr.,	Certified Pub. Accountant,
Credit Man.	Collection Manager.

The following facts and figures are given for the benefit of wide-awake and ambitious office men and women of fair education who are now earning moderate salaries and who would be willing to devote about six hours a week of spare time to home study for the purpose of increasing their efficiency and incomes.

During the three months ending May 1st, 1915, 715 men and women who are being given specialized vocational training by La Salle Extension University reported important promotions and salary increases which are here stated in dollars and cents.

THE ACTUAL FIGURES.

The present annual earnings of these 715 La Salle members as reported amount to $1,134,760. Their combined annual earnings at the commencement of their training was $912,680. Actual salary increase as result of La Salle Training $422,080. The records of the University show that 171 of these 715 members have completed or nearly completed their training, while 372 are not yet halfway through.

Bear in mind these figures are averages. The average inexperienced clerk earning $18 or $20 per week has increased his earnings $8 to $9 per week; the $40 a week bookkeeper has increased his earnings $18 to $20 per week; the $3,000 accountant has increased his income $1,500 per year; the $75 a week sales manager to $10,000 a year General Manager. The lowest salary reported is $1,200 per year, the highest $17,000. The occupations range from unskilled factory laborer to Secretary-Treasurer and Certified Public Accountant.

BE READY FOR BUSINESS ADJUSTMENTS.

The period from November 1st to January 1st is the time of business changes and adjustments. To secure interview relative to opportunities open to you, telephone or write at once, stating age, education, experience, present position, line of work most desired, and give address and telephone number.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.,
General Eastern Office.
Telephone Bryant 8920.

MAKE MORE MONEY

by working at the right job. A analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve greatest success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St. New York.

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under nationally known C. P. A.'s. Personal attention by new plan. Prepares for COST, AUDITING, ACCOUNTING and C. P. A. work. Elective system. Low tuition. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars, write, phone or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Just write or telephone (Cortlandt 1483) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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Become a Motion Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographer; 3 months' practical course covers all. Day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Catalog "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

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AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY (near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, President.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

BOOKKEEPER; COST ACCOUNTANT.—Out of town, manufacturing concern; good opening, $40 to start.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS (2).—Permanent openings for young men; city work, $50 to $75 week.

LEATHER MAN, experienced in export, $130-$200.

BOOKKEEPERS (13).—Three export house, (1) button manufacturing, (1) meat market, (1) chemical manufacturing, (2) steamship company, (1) coal company, (3) commercial houses, (2) banks, bank experience; salaries from $25 to $30.

STEAMSHIP ACCOUNTANT, work on voyage accounts, $25.

INVESTMENT BANKERS.—(1) law firm, (1) fruit company, (1) export company; $25.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, experienced man only, knowledge bookkeeping; first-class opportunity; good education only considered; $25.

ASSISTANT to head of accounts receivable department; large rubber company; lots of detail work; good future; $30.

STENOGRAPHERS (6).—Retail establishment, hotel, export, musical instruments; $20-$22.

TYPIST, export house, rapid and accurate, $18.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS (4), electrical supplies, drugs, automobiles, $22.

CLERKS.—(4) good general clerks, slight knowledge of tracing shipments; (2) with very good handwriting; $20.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
29 Vesey St.,
No Registration Fee.

PARK ROW

PLACEMENT BUREAU, 3 Park Row.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, 8 years' experience in public accounting; Christian C. P. A. firm; necessary to produce good references.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, some knowledge of Spanish desirable, $22.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must have good experience with export commission house and be familiar with shipping to Colombia, S. A., $25 or more.

SPANISH young man desires to exchange Spanish for English lessons. B 311 Times.

CLERK, with knowledge of typing; alert young man of good personality and quick at figures; $22.

BOOKKEEPER, able to take charge full set of books, trial balance and controlling accounts; $25.

STENOGRAPHER. American, for export house; some knowledge of Spanish; $18.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opening with engineering firm; $22.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Very good opening for young man about 18 or 19, of good education, with knowledge of stenography; $75 month; another for high school graduate, knowledge of stenography, $15.

TEMPORARY TYPIST, $3.00 day; no registration fee.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
NASSAU STREET.

Stenographer, $25 a week; good opportunity.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, 2d series.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
DIEBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
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STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1882.

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AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY, (59th St.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-18 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
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1918 HUDSON Cabriolet, khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1918 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 NATIONAL 7-Pass. Highway "6."
1918 DODGE Sedan, almost new.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 STUTZ, 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
1918 STUTZ Speedster.
1918 CADILLAC, 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 PEERLESS Sedan.
1918 NATIONAL Chummy Roadster.
1918 OLDSMOBILE 6 Touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 FRANKLIN Brougham.
1918 CHANDLER Limousine.
1918 RIKER Touring.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 MERCER, 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1917 BUICK Roadster.
1916 DODGE Touring.
1915 SIMPLEX "38" Touring.
BUICK Touring.
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1,700 BROADWAY, 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
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BRETEY, LOUIS. 'PHONE 270 COL.
303 West 59th St.

1916 PACKARD, 1-25 runabout, wire wheels.
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1916 PACKARD, 1-25 touring, 7-pass.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 CADILLAC touring, 7-passenger.
1916 CADILLAC landaulet and touring.
1917 16-Valve STUTZ Bearcat speedster.
1910 FRANKLIN, Series 9B, 5-pass. touring.
BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD, 4 Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE, 7 Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, 4 Pass.
COLE 1916 AERO EIGHT.
PIERCE 38 TOURING, 7 Pass.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, CO.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring, 6 cylinder; like new. Fulton Auto Body Co., 138 West 54th St.

BUICK, 1918, touring; almost new; with extras. Wiener, 217 West 48th. Garage.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 2d floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CADILLAC "57" PHAETON 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "57" ROADSTER.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC "55" 2-PASS. ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL.
ROAMER 1918 7-Pass. Town Car.
MERCEDES-KNIGHT 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PEERLESS SPEEDSTER, 1918 Model.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
BIDDLE 1918 DUESENBERG 4-PASS.
McFARLAN 7-PASS. NEW.
RENAULT SPECIAL R'DSTER, latest imp.
LANCIA 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA 1917 Special Collaps. Brougham.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
SIMPLEX 38 SPECIAL SPORT.
SIMPLEX 38 SPECIAL SPORT.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT ROADSTER. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1919 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass., second series.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria.
STUTZ 1918 Roadster.
MERCER 1917 Touring.
FRANKLIN 1918 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Touring.
HUDSON 1918 Runabout Landau.
LIBERTY 1918 Town Car.
STUTZ 1917 4-Passenger.
SIMPLEX 6-Passenger, late made special.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ARORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1919 SIX, BRAND NEW.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35; COUPE, 4-PASS.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
UPGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,627 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2867.
802-806 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1564.

CADILLAC 1919 SPORT MODEL, 4-pass.; painted Cadillac gray; extra tire. CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 7-pass.; painted blue; extras. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

CADILLAC 1917, touring 1917 coupe; also limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC coupe, 1919; used 4,000 miles; royal cord tires; car almost new throughout. Kenneth Campbell, 235 West 50th.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring; army officer desires to sell; just overhauled; excellent condition; $1,850. Tel. Broad 7500, Ext 209.

CADILLAC 1917 Sport; perfect condition. DeLamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

CADILLAC.—Eight; 1916 touring; seven passenger; excellent condition; demonstration; no dealers. Telephone 8340 Barclay.

CADILLAC, (1919,) COUPE, NEW.
PIERCE-ARROW, (1919,) TOURING, 38-H.P.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 town car; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Meyer, 128 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1919 touring; practically new; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 128 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1919 roadster; almost new; guaranteed perfect; make offer. Meyer, 128 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1917 coupe; perfect beauty; bargain; call see it. Meyer, 128 West 64th St.

CHANDLER 1919, 7-pass. touring.
CADILLAC 1917 runabout, splendid condition.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger coupe.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 5-pass.; prac. new.
PACKARD twin six, 7-pass. touring; $1,400.
ROLLS-ROYCE, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Bearcat.
STUTZ 1918 16-valve roadster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902,
1,676 Broadway, Circle 65. Open evenings.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, new paint, good tires, perfect running condition; will demonstrate; bargain. 520 West 70th St.

CHEVROLETS; all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment, balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Simon, authorized Chevrolet dealer, 2,400 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

CHEVROLET, 1919; de luxe upholstery; finished Rolls-Royce blue; 5 new tires, bumper, and mat; extras; $1,100; sale price $1,250. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1200.

DAVIS 1917 5-passenger; perfect; reasonable. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

DODGE, 1917, touring; almost new. Moody, 254 West 54th. Circle 6440.

FIAT limousine family car; must sell account leaving city; fine condition; thoroughly overhauled; bargain $750 cash; immediate demonstration by A1 chauffeur. Phone Lenox 6520.

FIAT roadster, latest importation, powerful 35 H. P.; fine condition throughout; price $2,500. Phone Bryant 6215.

FORD TOURING, 1918.
Fitted with bumper, wire wheels, demountable rims, slip covers, Stromberg carburetor, etc.; better than new; $425. B. A. Doane, Box 3, Sta. P, New York City.

FORD RUNABOUT.—Almost new; electric starter; new tires; sacrifice for $400. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

FORD cars on easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. F 1383 Times Bronx.

FORD TOURING, 18, $425.
20th Century Auto Co., 256 W. 54, nr. B'way.

FRANKLIN limousine or town car; repainted; cord tires; excellent condition. PACKARD twin-six, 7 passenger touring, 1917.
CADILLAC 1913, 7 passenger touring.
LOZIER touring.
KISSEL CAR.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
85 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 2187. Used Car Dept.

FRANKLIN Series 6, Touring, 5-passenger.
FRANKLIN Series 8, Berline, 7-passenger.
FRANKLIN Series 9A, Town Car.
WHITE 4-cylinder, 45 H. P., Town Car.
DODGE, late touring; many extras; $650.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept. E. G. Kuh, Mgr.,
225 West 58th St. East of B'way, 4th Floor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FRANKLIN used cars. Franklin Motor Car Co., 225 West 58th St., 4th floor. Col. 7,846.

HANDSOME new limousine landaulet for hour, trip, day; terms reasonable. Rhinelander 344.

HUDSON, late model super six roadster, perfect condition; equal to new; practical lady's roadster in town; must be seen to be appreciated. For appointment address Miss M. M., MURPHY, 1,060 Hotel Commodore.

HUDSON, model 54, 7 passenger touring, in first class condition; demonstration given. M. E., Room 518, 418 East 26th St. Madison Square 1127.

HUDSON limousine, 1918, with Sumner equipment; six cord tires; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice; private owner. 147 West 58th.

HUDSON sedan, 1918; perfect condition; only driven 5,000 miles. Garage, 625 Park Av.

HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger touring; first class in every respect. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 537 West 48th St.

HUDSON cabriolet, 1917; almost new. Circle 1123 or Columbus 6076.

HUDSON, 1918, 7-passenger touring; like new; will sell reasonable. 1,980 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Roadster; perfect condition; reasonable. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

HUDSON Special Speedster; $1,000. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

HUPMOBILE, late 1917, thoroughly overhauled; new top, envelope; good tires; perfect running condition; bargain. 226 West 70th St.

HUPMOBILE, new 5-passenger; extra tire, bumper, &c. D. B. McKiwee, Jr., Morristown 111.

HUPMOBILE, late model, 5-passenger, like new, mechanically perfect. 181 Mercerole St., near Graham Av., Brooklyn. Stagg 2807.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI.—English flying officer leaving for returning to Europe, wishes dispose of high powered 1.-F. four passenger touring car; reasonable; perfect condition; Victoria top, wire wheels; complete equipment. For appointment call Murray Hill 2965.

KING 8 touring, 1917; tires and paint like new. 1,960R Flatbush after 5.

LANCIA FOR SALE; IN PERFECT CONDITION, SIX NEW TIRES, $5,500; TERMS IF NECESSARY; WILL TALK TO PRIVATE PARTIES ONLY. C. E. LANG, 1890 BROADWAY.

LANCIA CABRIOLET.—Beautiful town car; perfect mechanical condition at a bargain. Dark olive green Holbrook body, black leather top, white wheels; classiest car in the city; can be seen Continental Avenue Garage, Forest Hills, Long Island, or phone for particulars. Columbus 7715.

LANCIA Special Sedan; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MARMON 1918 touring car; also 1917 limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON-34 chummy roadster; good as new; $2,700. Marmon Long Island Co., Inc., 1,805 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MERCERS. MERCERS.
1916, 4-passenger touring, wire wheels.
1915, 4-passenger speedster.
1916, 2-passenger speedster.
Lincoln Sq. Auto Exchange, 1,980 Broadway.

MERCER, 4-passenger speedster; good condition; a bargain, $450. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St., Columbus 1200.

MERCER, 1916, touring; new Kelly Springfield tires; no dealers. 614 West 57th St.

MERCER 1916 Touring; perfect condition. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

NATIONAL SUBURBAN SEDAN.—Perfect condition; 4 new non-skid shoes; newly painted; cost $5,000; sacrifice. J. M. Wyatt, 1,296 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 722.

NATIONAL 1917 Chummy Roadster, wire wheels, new cord tires; mechanically A1. Bay View Garage, 261 58th St., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL 5-passenger Newport; perfect; runnable. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

OAKLAND 1918, 5-passenger touring, fully equipped; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1919, 4-passenger; received June 1st; only 1,400 miles; perfect condition; extras; bumper, tire, 2 tubes; price $1,750; $1 charge for demonstration if not bought. 77th St. and Amsterdam Av., garage. Mr. Ryder.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger touring, driven very little, in good condition; recently overhauled; no dealers. Apply United Cigar Stores Co., 44 West 18th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1919, 4-passenger touring; almost new; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND 5-passenger 1917; mechanically perfect; newly painted; very little used; can be seen at 40 Donohoe's Paint Shop, 238 West 54th St.,

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Baker, Col. D., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Jones, Col. P. L., to Army Med. School, at Washington.
Kirk, Lt. Col. N. T., to Hosp. No. 2, at Colonia, N. J.
Scott, Lt. Col. T. E., relieved from station with A. E. F. in Siberia, to Ft. Bayard, New Mex.
Johnston, Lt. Col. G. C., promoted to be a Col.
Leary, Lt. Col. T. J., and Burt, 1st Lt. C. E., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Thomas, Maj. F. M., and McCoy, Maj. A. D. S., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Morgan, Maj. J. L., to Chillicothe, Ohio.
Sisson, Maj. C. E., and Kovbig, Capt. W. C., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Ben Harrison.
Goodwill, Maj. J. J., to Hoboken.
Circe, Maj. W. J., to Ft. Russell, Wyo.
Clary, Maj. L. A., to Camp Funston.
McNabb, Maj. F. E., to Camp Bowie.
Peake, Capt. T. J., Shurtleff, Capt. F. C., and Alexander, Capt. R. M., promoted to be Majs. in A. E. F.
Treichler, 1st Lt. A. J., and Weigel, 1st Lt. S. P., promoted to be Capts. in A. E. F.
Herseberg, Capt. H., to Ft. Jay, N. J.
Hell, Capt. R. L., to Ft. Riley.
McGinnis, Capt. J. E., and Rupert, Capt. W. H., to Camp Funston.
Tate, Capt. E. B., to Camp Sherman.
Wright, Capt. L. F., to Hosp. No. 42, at Spartanburg, S. C.
Evans, Capt. R. J., Jr., to Ft. Des Moines.
Bailou, Capt. H. F., Jr., to Base Hosp., at Columbia, S. C.
Morris, Capt. F. P., to Ft. McHenry.
Goodwell, Maj. I. J., Tucker, Capt. C. G., Rudolf, Capt. T. R., and Zbinden, 1st Lt. D. B., to Hoboken.
Johnson, Capt. E. M., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Fisher, 1st Lt. R. A., to Hosp. No. 34, at Carlisle, Penn.
Schlesinger, 1st Lt. H. W., to Muscle Shoals, Ala.

Sanitary Corps.

Ramsker, Capt. G. W., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver.
Kellogg, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Following promoted to be Majs. in A. E. F.:

CAPTAINS.

Aicklin, H.	Webster, H. A.	Robertson, G. C.
Bitterman, T.	Kennedy, R. G.	Strauss, J.
Dunn, J. H.	Mathews, L. D.	Weatherhead, D. L.
Goodyear, R. W.	Berry, E. J.	
Kinkaid, K. G.	Duffield, T. J.	White, F. M.
Marden, C. S.	Ferguson, H. S.	Mason, J. C.
Wheeler, E.	Gerdon, P.	Mahan, G.
Ross, F. A.	Klein, D.	
Timbrook, D.	Mochler, B. M.	

Following promoted to be Captains in A. E. F.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Stookey, G. E.	Cawley, M. T.	Mele, C. T.
Steer, F. H.	Clark, A. S.	Mitchell, G. W.
Walsh, H. F.	Collins, W. H.	McDonald, J. M.
Wilderquist, V. G.	Cook, W. H.	Nicoll, R. L.
Wood, F. F.	Donnelly, R. J.	Noanlon, E. F.
Evans, L. H.	Dowd, E. J.	Owens, M. J.
Reale, C. M.	Duinston, G. H.	Payson, L. B.
Sweet, A. W.	Eaton, H. L.	Pollan, C. F.
Williams, H. H.	Engel, W. E.	Pumphrey, F.
Williams, W. C.	Fahlbush, H. G.	Reader, C. M.
Young, J. E.	Funck, F. J.	Roth, H.
Granger, J. F.	Glover, C. K.	Ryan, J. A.
Adams, C. C.	Hamilton, H. W.	Schneider, J.
Anderson, S.	Hartwell, A. E.	Shay, J. H.
Barnes, W. B.	Hopkins, A. G.	Skelly, P. J.
Berrdahl, S.	Honan, J.	McAlpine, J. G.
Boushee, F.	Hultgren, H. R.	Murphree, W. M.
Burke, B.	Jacob, J. E.	Newell, C. R.
Bush, A. A.	Kimmel, S. T.	Nugent, E. T.
Cabell, F. A.	Kurtz, F. H.	Owen, A. W.
Carpenter, A. W.	Eldridge, G.	Ouis-Thert, H. E.
Casey, T. L.	Evans, E. H.	Pfrankilin, H.
Chaney, A. A.	Ewinski, H.	Preston, A. M.
Coffey, A.	Fierstenzarg, A.	Queen, R.
Collins, J. L.	Gruber, H.	Reitwiesner, A. A.
Deno, J.	Hames, A. R.	Robinson, C.
Akins, H. M.	Hinman, J. J.	Robinson, J.
Amolsh, A. H.	Hopkins, J. J.	Schelling, J.
Barrett, A. R.	Hoyt, R. N.	Scott, R. P. Jr.
Blew, M. J.	Infield, C. B.	Sigman, C. J.
Bullis, H. A.	Jenkins, S. S.	Speight, C. A.
Burton, T. M.	Line, W. R.	
Byrne, J. V.	Luller, J.	

Dental Corps.

McDowell, Maj. R. M., to Camp Meade.
Brown, Maj. S. W., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.
Caldwell, 1st Lt. A. D.; Wassman, 1st Lt. M., Jr.; Mann, 1st Lt. J. B., and Foard, 1st Lt. A. C., promoted to be Capts.
Hagan, 1st Lt. C. C., Ft. Leavenworth.

Infantry.

Palmer, Lt. Col. J. J., to War Plans Div., at Wash.
Campbell, Maj. R. P., to New York City.
McKinley, Capt. E. J., to Camp Funston, for discharge.
Hume, Capt. F. H., to Hoboken.
Allen, Capt. W. B., to Camp Grant, with 14th.
Pollock, Capt. R., to treatment at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Holden, Capt. M. F., to Governors Island, with 22d.
Pinkerton, Capt. H. M.; Masseck, Capt. C., and Palmer, Capt. F. A., promoted to be Majs. in A. E. F.

Following promoted to be Captains in A. E. F.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burke, A. L.	Crockett, J. C.	Kleckner, J.
Hackett, W. H.	Kellogg, H. B.	Tucker, J. C.
Kavanaugh, J. B	Sweavey, F. E	Brown, H. A.
	Brannigan, F.	

Shee, 1st Lt. A., and Sherman, 1st Lt. R. G., promoted to be Capts.
Goode, 1st Lt. P. R., to Ft. Leavenworth, with 69th.
Tait, 1st Lt. D. S., relieved from duty as Asst. to Mil. Attache, at Tokio, Japan, and will report at Wash. for temp. duty and discharge.
Simons, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Lee, with 62d.
Lupiow, 1st Lt. W. D., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Strong, 1st Lt. E. R., to Houston, and Galveston, Tex., for insp. duty.
Gadebusch, 1st Lt. H. R., to treatment at Hosp. No. 3 in Colonia, N. J.

Ordnance Department.

Casad, Col. A. F., to Ft. Sam Houston with Ord Off. at South. Dept.
Fulton, Lt. Col. J. M., to Pig Point Gen. Ord. Depot, as Ordnance Off.
Peck, Lt. Col. E. C., to Hoboken, N. J., for transportation to France as a member of National Screw Thread Com.
Agrand, Maj. H. S., to Ft. Monroe.
Gowrie, Capt. A. K., to Wash.
Briggs, Capt. A. G., to Chicago.
Gallagher, Capt. P. A.; Furst, Capt. W. B., and Dudley, Capt. B., Jr., promoted to be Majs. in A. E. F.
Henderson, 1st Lt. L., and Campbell, 1st Lt. C. P., promoted to be Capts. in A. E. F.

Engineers.

Hall, Col. C. L., to New London, Conn.
Chynoweth, Lt. Col. B. G., to Detroit.
Leach, Capt. G. M., relieved from present assignment.
Hayden, Capt. A. R., to Hoboken, N. J.
Warnecke, 1st Lt. W. H., and Duckering, 1st Lt. W. E., promoted to be Capts.
Lt. W. E., promoted to be Capts. in A. E. F.
Peak, 1st Lt. T. E., to Camp Taylor for discharge.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following promoted to be Cols. in A. E. F.:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Ball, W. G.	Logan, L. M.	West, W. W.
Koch, E. J.	Eckels, C. B.	Walner, M. R.
Gilbreath, F.	Purcell, L. M.	

Brigham, Capt. G. C., promoted to be a Maj. in A. E. F.
Worrall, Capt. L. F., promoted to be a Maj.
Fiorunoy, Capt. A. H., to Wash.
Spingarn, Capt. S., Hon. discharged.
Dwight, Capt. C. L., to Hoboken, N. J.
Fuller, Capt. L. H., to Camp Travis.

Signal Corps.

Ricker, Capt. L. C., relieved from active duty.
Murray, Capt. W., to Ft. Houston.
Leonberger, Capt. W., to Camp Vail for discharge.

Coast Artillery.

Stahls, Maj. C. T., and Corliss, 1st Lt. J. C., to Ft. Worden.
Davidson, Capt. G. D., to San Fran. for transp. to Manila.

Cavalry.

Traub, Col. P. E., to recruiting duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky.
McCormack, Col. W. H., to Camp Dix.
Skinner, Capt. W. H., detailed as prof. of mil. science at Cleveland public high schools.

Field Artillery.

Whalan, Capt. A. F., to Washington.
Rountree, Capt. K., and Camp, 1st Lt. R. F., to Camp Knox, with 83d.
Romberger, Capt. E. W., to Ft. Sill, with 14th.
Cavert, Capt. L., to Ft. Bliss, with 82d.
Hambleton, 1st Lt. R. T., hon. discharged.

Miscellaneous.

Bowley, Brig. Gen. A. J., U.S.A., to Wash. for temp. duty.

The following are honorably discharged as Brig. Gen. U.S.A. only:

Wheeler, C. B. McCloskey, M. McNair, L. J. Wells, B. H. Fouolls, B. D. Wood, W. T.

Greer, Col. A. J., Gen. Staff, relieved from detail as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Van Reden, Maj. E. L., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.
Bigelow, Maj. J., ret., promoted to grade of Lt. Col. on retired list.
Tyson, Maj. J. A., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., promoted to be a Lt. Col.
Bruenig, Capt. H. S., to Hoboken.
Sykora, Capt. J., Tanks, to Camp Meade.
Cobb, Capt. A., G.W.S., to Wash.
Dewhurst, Capt. J. F., Cav., and Deering, Capt. A. A., F.A., hon. discharged as Capts. only.
Walters, Capt. R. J., Sig. Corps., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Deloach, Capt. F., Inf., and Hannis, 1st Lt. H. E., F.A., to duty at Wash.
Sloan, 1st Lt. A. K., promoted to be a Capt. in A.E.F.
Deffebaugh, 1st Lt. M. A., Air Serv., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Hegele, 1st Lt. R. S., Transp. Corps, to Camp Sherman, for discharge.
Smith, 1st Lt. G. W., Motor Transp. Corps, to Camp Dodge.
Burk, 1st Lt. A. B., U.S.A., to New York City.
Stevens, 1st Lt. H. H., Corps of Interpreters, to Ft. Russell for discharge.
Cochran, 1st Lt. R. L., Corps of Interpreters, to Fort Oglethorpe for discharge.

Bagnett, 1st Lt. W. H., Sig. C.; Boone, 1st Lt. W. R., Inf., and Robinson, 1st Lt. R. O., Inf., to Hosp. No. 19, Otsen, N. C.
Mueller, 1st Lt. G. E., Inf., to Hosp. No. 43, at Hampton, Va.
Reiall, 1st Lt. A. E., San. Corps, to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.

Following to treatment at hospitals named:

ARMY AND NAVY HOSP., AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

McCall, 1st Lt. G. T., Qm. C.
Zimmerman, 1st Lt. E. L., M. C.

HOSP. NO. 21, AT DENVER.

Smith, 1st Lt. S. S., Inf.

HOSP. NO. 28, AT FT. SHERIDAN.

Souder, Maj. C. R., M. C.
Gardner, Capt. W. J., Inf.
Austin, 1st Lt. J. J., Vet. C.
Holm, 1st Lt. G. S., Inf.
Passmore, 1st Lt. C. A., Inf.

Albert, 1st Lt. F. B., Air Serv., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
Marshall, 1st Lt. L. A., to Camp Grant.

Resignations.

Batchelor, Capt. V. V., Cav.
Rogers, Capt. A. L., Engs.
White, 1st Lt. C. W., Cav.

Leaves.

Brooks, Col. J. C. W., U.S.A., 20 days.
Allaire, Col. W. H., Inf., extended 1 month and 15 days.
Ourry, Col. W. H., Inf., extended 7 days.
Palmer, Lt. Col. A. K. C., F.A., 1 month.
McNelli, Lt. Col. C. S., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 14 days.
Crowley, Maj. J. J., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 14 days.
Darrah, Maj. T. W., Inf., extended 1 month.
Cain, Maj. D. E., F.A., extended 15 days.
Johnson, Capt. L. B. T., extended 1 month and 10 days.
Bonds, Capt. A., C.A., extended 15 days.
Gillett, Capt. W. H., Cav., 25 days.
Ransom, Capt. L., Can. Corps, extended 15 days.
Mellom, Capt. J. H., Philippine Scouts, extended 18 days.
Paca, Capt. W. W., Inf., extended 15 days.
Herrington, Capt. A. W., M.T.C., 15 days.
Feak, 1st Lt. C. D., 15 days.
Hegele, 1st Lt. R. S., Trans. Corps, 15 days.
Luehrs, 1st Lt. L. E., M.C., 15 days.
Ward, 1st Lt. F. A., Phil. Scouts, extended 1 month.
Enos, 1st Lt. R. W., M.T.C., 15 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Buchana, Capt. A., to command flotilla No. 1.
Kays, Cmdr. H. T., to the Rochester.
Hammer, Cmdr. E. C., assigned as aid on staff of commander in chief of Atlantic fleet.
Clement, Lt. Cmdr. E. F., to the McKee.
Bellinger, Lt. Comdr. P. N. L., to Bureau of Naval operations.
Bidwell, Lt. Cmdr. A. T., to Wash.
Anderson, Lt. Cmdr. L. B., to the Florida.
Bobbitt, Lt. Cmdr. J. D., to the Mississippi.
Wilson, Lt. Cmdr. T. S., to the Chicago.
Williams, Lt. Cmdr. L., to the New Mexico.
Hoopes, Lt. Cmdr. E. T., to Charleston Navy Yard.
Aikire, Lt. Cmdr., to the Arizona.
Carleton, Lt. Cmdr. W. A., to the Marica.
Bristol, Lt. T. J., to the New York.
Leshin, Lt. H. F., to Pittsburgh recruiting station.
Huff, Lt. J. H., to New London.
Scherberger, Lt. F., to Hampton Roads, Va.
Delmore, Lt. H. F., to the Dixie.
Yando, Lt. A. H., to the Rhode Island.
Doherty, Lt. D. A., to the Florida.
Canty, Lt. D. A., to the Katrina Luckenbach.
Dobbins, Lt. W. E., and Daniels, Lt. H. T., to New York

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. July 10; Lieut. H. J. Callahan, from 5th Insp. Dist. to 31st Prect.; Sergt. Patrick Curry, from 38th to 56th, assigned to bicycle duty. To take effect 8 A. M., July 14: Patrol. G. F. Greene, Headquarters Division, from office of the 3d Dep. Com. to office of the Police Com.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Sergts. O. H. Bomke, 6th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. July 14; John Maxey, 46th, for 3 days, from 4 P. M., July 12; S. F. Harrigan, 90th, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., July 13.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M. on dates specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: July 8, Fireman 1st grade, C. R. Senner, H. & L. Co. 28. July 12, Fireman 2d grade, Robert Walker, Eng. 13.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st grade, A. H. Counihan, Eng. 41, for 12 days, from 8 A. M., July 10; Fireman 1st grade, J. H. Siemann, Eng. 157, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., July 12.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—AT the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following Bonds:

BONDS

	RATE OF INTEREST	HOW PAID	YEAR OF MATURITY	OPTION	VALUE
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
Colorado & Southern First Mortgage	4	F. A.	1929		$20,000.00
America, United States of, 2nd Converted Liberty Loan	4¼	M. S.	1942	1927	$1,000.00
Germany, Imperial Government of, 2nd Year Treasury Notes	5	M. S.	1916		55,000.00
STATE & MUNICIPAL BONDS.					
Cleveland, O., City of	5	M. N.	1919		78,000.00
Cleveland, O., City of	4½	M. N.	1919		22,000.00
Frankfort, Germany, City of, 288000 M./2382		M. S.	1921		60,000.00
New York, N. Y., City of, Corporate Stock	3½	M. N.	1953		5,000.00
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien	3½	J. J.	1925		20,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Extension Bond of 1886	4	F. A.	1926		20,000.00
Delaware & Hudson First Refunding Mortgage	4	M. N.	1943		10,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande First Consolidated Mortgage	4½	J. J.	1936		20,000.00
Houston & Texas First Mortgage	5	J. J.	1937		2,000.00
Illinois Central Extended First Mortgage	3½	A. O.	1951		32,000.00
Illinois Central Collateral Trust	4	A. O.	1952		15,000.00
Union Pacific First Ry. & Land Grant	4	J. J.	1947		10,000.00
					$419,601.00

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, as said bonds will not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. M. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

FOR SALE.

A first class elevator, hydrolic, 7-passenger; will go from 4 to 6 stories; in good shape; only used several months; is to be sold for person who may be interested. Write or inquire Waterbury Sunday Tribune Publishing Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Soda Fountain.—Account of closing army canteen will sacrifice fountain and supplies. Call between 10 and 12 Post Exchange, Grand Central Palace, 46th St. and Lexington Av.

Comptometer adding and calculating machine; bargain at $75; guaranteed 1 year. John E. Ranson, 39 Church St., Room 101.

Medium size safe for sale. Room 813, 21 Park Row.

Furniture.

Willow reed furniture; closing out stock. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Purchase or Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $5.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Rental Deducted Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
326 Broadway, at Worth St. } Tel. 5400
20 East 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } Franklin.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. 4738 Barclay.

Wanted, Buy full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bronzes. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 2793.

Wanted—No. 3 used Hoe flat bed lithographing stone presses. Ritchey Lithographing Co., 406 W. 31st. Chelsea 8388.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Appointments and Transfers in the City's Various Public Schools.

The following were assigned yesterday as teachers in charge of high school commerce:

DE WITT CLINTON—Charles E. Timmerman, P. S. 37; Alfred S. Roberts, P. S. 58.

COMMERCE—Grossman B. Hill, P. S. 67.

JULIA RICHMAN—Mary L. Dorman, 60 West 12th Street; Elizabeth Donaldson, P. S. 9; Abbie Hodgetts, P. S. 96; Frank L. Bailey, P. S. 67; Mary Underhill, P. S. 117; David L. Arnold, P. S. 178.

EVANDER CHILDS—Clayton G. Darfu, P. S. 40; Henry W. Keigwin, P. S. 4.

MORRIS—Frank M. Wheat, P. S. 83.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Edward M. Williams, P. S. 47.

BOYS—Robert I. Raiman, P. S. 5.

BUSHWICK—William T. Morrey, P. S. 75; Julius M. Johnson, P. S. 120.

COMMERCIAL—Charles H. Teeter, P. S. 15.

EASTERN DISTRICT—Anna J. Phillips, P. S. 81.

GIRLS'—Rowena K. Keyes, P. S. 43.

MANUAL TRAINING—J. C. Smith, P. S. 94.

RICHMOND—Charles A. Stewart, P. S. 51.

The following teachers were appointed to fill vacancies in the high schools:

DE WITT CLINTON—Aaron Klein, clerical assistant; F. E. Welling, assistant teacher of education; A. M. Works, assistant teacher of English; Evelyn van Duyn, laboratory assistant, biology; W. A. Clarke, assistant teacher of Spanish.

COMMERCE — Louis Foutasse, assistant teacher of accountancy and business practice; Johanna Lorenz, assistant teacher of economics; L. E. Jones, library assistant.

JULIA RICHMAN—E. S. Dore, assistant teacher of English; Edna Lessing, assistant teacher of English; Daniel Tamrosen, assistant teacher of history; E. Sutherland, assistant teacher of history; Gertrude Bechard, assistant teacher of stenography and typewriting; Feldman; Benjamin Mandel, assistant teacher of stenography and typewriting, Gregg.)

STUYVESANT—K. L. Dickinson, Asst. Tchr. Elocution; N. C. House, Asst. Tchr. English; H. M. Kennedy, Asst. Tchr. English; E. B. Walker, Asst. Tchr. English; Margaret Lobsen, Asst. Tchr. English; E. A. Zimmerman, Asst. Tchr. English; Marguerite Boardman, Library Asst.; L. A. Goldman, Asst. Tchr. Mathematics; J. W. Barlow, Asst. Tchr. Spanish; M. D. Rice, Asst. Tchr. Spanish; L. M. Grossman, Asst. Tchr. Spanish.

EVANDER CHILDS—L. C. Bowman, Asst. Tchr. Mathematics; Flora Lichtman, Asst. Tchr. Physical Training.

MORRIS—Margaret Pendleton, Asst. Tchr. English; Anna Meyer, Asst. Tchr. English; Leo Reich, Asst. Tchr. Spanish; Max Weisenhoffer, Asst. Tchr. Pitman Sten. and Typewriting.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Anne Cashen, Asst. Tchr. Economics; C. H. Jones, Asst. Tchr. History; Max Stern, Asst. Tchr. Pitman Sten. and Typewriting.

BOYS'—Louis Bernstein, Asst. Tchr. History; A. T. Carroll, Asst. Tchr. Physical Training.

BUSHWICK—E. M. Kanzer, Asst. Tchr. Accts. and Bus. Practice; Louis Berkowitz, Asst. Tchr. Spanish.

WASHINGTON IRVING—Esther Harmon, Asst. Tchr. Spanish.

COMMERCIAL—H. Schonert, clerical assistant; Mary McDonnell, library assistant.

EASTERN DISTRICT—G. M. Wood, assistant teacher account and business practice; U. K. Longone, library assistant; Helen Zenker, assistant teacher physical training.

ERASMUS HALL—Grace Corey, assistant teacher history; Mabel Williams, library assistant; J. L. Belbert, assistant teacher physical training; M. P. Felbig, assistant teacher Spanish.

GIRLS'—H. M. Roth, assistant teacher English; Sadie Beck, assistant teacher history; Jane Cooper, assistant teacher history; M. M. Knell, library assistant; Stella Wilcox, assistant teacher stenography and typewriting.

MANUAL TRAINING—L. D. Anderson, assistant teacher English; R. E. Graham, assistant teacher English; Edith Halfpenny, assistant teacher English; Ezra Putnel, assistant teacher history; B. Kummerle, assistant teacher mechanical drawing.

NEW UTRECHT—L. H. Langston, assistant teacher account and business practice; M. F. Eliscu, assistant teacher physical training.

BRYANT—Anna Waters, assistant teacher economics; G. F. Norman, assistant teacher joinery.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Amanda Streeper, assistant teacher history.

JAMAICA—D. C. Langdon, Asst. Tchr. Phys. Trng.; Mabel Bernhard, Asst. Tchr. History.

NEWTOWN—W. C. Demarest, Asst. Tchr. Elocution; Josephine Dawley, Asst. Tchr. History; Gladys Sheridan, Asst. Tchr. English.

RICHMOND HILL—Paula Klso, Clerical Assistant.

CURTIS—E. L. Daley, Asst. Tchr. French.

JULIA RICHMAN—M. F. Cahill, 1st Asst. Steno. and Type.; C. Van R. Ashcroft, 1st Asst. Phys. Trng.

COMMERCE—W. S. Schlauch, 1st Asst. Mathematics.

GIRLS—F. M. Kilburn, 1st Asst. Acct. and Com. Law.

The following teachers in the schools of the several boroughs were transferred: John Stoler, teacher of electric wiring, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; William Sagar, teacher of electric wiring, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Samuel Gahan, teacher of machine shop practice, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; M. Harris, teacher of millinery, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; to take effect Sept. 5, 1919; C. E. Helm, teacher of novelty work, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Thomas Wall, teacher of plumbing, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Joseph Littlefield, teacher of power machine operating, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Max Liman, teacher of printing, from P. S. 103 to P. S. 52; Helen Brennan, teacher of sewing and dressmaking, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Georgina Webster, teacher of sewing and dressmaking—Continuation School—from P. S. 110 to P. S. 69; Kurt Kerstein, teacher of sheet metal work, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Joshua Wagner, teacher of trade drawing, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64.

SCHEDULE VII.—Samuel Englander, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 11; H. Cohen, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 11; H. E. O'Hara, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 166.

SCHEDULE B2—Louise Kelly, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 11; C. G. Haupt, from P. S. 34 to P. S. 60; W. C. Cuff, from P. S. 13 to P. S. 91; A. M. Garsden, from P. S. 13 to P. S. 91; Anna Hoffman, from P. S. 13 to P. S. 91.

SCHEDULE B1—Juliet Bernat, from P. S. 179 to P. S. 28; Madeline Potter, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 28; P. G. Herierich, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 33; H. M. Crane, from P. S. 50 to P. S. 40; C. E. Anderson, from P. S. 73 to P. S. 40; Celeste Stewart, from P. S. 45 to P. S. 45; M. A. Kane, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 45; Katharine Matthews, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 45; Elvira Dubois, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 45; A. M. Finnegan, from P. S. 26 to P. S. 64; M. L. Evers, from P. S. 88 to P. S. 50; G. C. Graham, from P. S. 49 to P. S. 83; E. S. Levine, from P. S. 159 to P. S. 83; M. C. Rourke, from P. S. 159 to P. S. 102; W. B. Kittredge, from P. S. 28 to P. S. 102.

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE VII.—W. T. Driscoll, from P. S. 52 to P. S. 51.

SCHEDULE B1.—M. A. McCarthy, from P. S. 40 to P. S. 58.

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B3.—Albert Gumpert, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64.

SCHEDULE B7.—M. P. Johnston, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; F. J. Shriver from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; R. S. Heasey, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158.

SCHEDULE VII.—A. J. Levine, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 6; A. V. Blum, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; C. C. Bringer, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Michael Danovitch, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; F. J. Ulrich, from P. S. 58 to P. S. 63.

SCHEDULE B2.—O. E. Allen, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Emma Hammond, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Edith Hayfland, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; E. G. Leary, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Henrietta Miller, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; Patterson, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; E. L. Sapiro, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; P. R. Smith, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64.

SCHEDULE B1.—M. A. Johnson, from P. S. 74 to P. S. 24; V. E. Sycuro, from P. S. 21 to P. S. 32; Rose Mendel, from P. S. 12 to P. S. 50; M. T. Smith, from P. S. 66 to P. S. 64; Clara O'Connor, from P. S. 172 to P. S. 64; E. Cheskin, from P. S. 172 to P. S. 127; Regina Bell, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; E. T. Edelman, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; S. V. Engel, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; Ethel H. Bachenheimer, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; A. M. Gates, teacher of a crippled class, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; R. R. Haines, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; J. B. Herrn, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; F. Hirschberg, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; F. R. G. Holland, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; N. J. Kaber, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. E. Kaufman, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. E. Kingston, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. M. Kohlberger, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. G. McPhilliamy, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. J. Murphy, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; Laura Owen, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; M. O. Pierce, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; Ruth Randel, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; E. C. Rottman, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; Madeline Wexler, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; R. R. Zwickel, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 158; Helen McNamara, from P. S. 76 to P. S. 167.

Queens.

A. M. Cassidy, from P. S. 81 to P. S. 1; M. J. De Beer, from P. S. 149 to P. S. 44; A. P. Brewster, from P. S. 100 to P. S. 95; M. A. Quinn, P. S. 4 to P. S. 94.

Richmond.

M. E. Nichols, P. S. 12 to P. S. 16.

KINDERGARTEN—Rose Davidson, P. S. 75 to P. S. 42; M. T. Kirch, P. S. 75 to P. S. 42; Rita Klein, P. S. 75 to P. S. 42; E. C. Cutler, P. S. 90 to P. S. 4.

The following were appointed assistants to Principals to fill vacancies existing in the schools of the several boroughs:

SCHEDULE B3.—A. W. Brenninger, P. S. 1; J. I. Davidson, P. S. 5; E. M. Nugent, P. S. 12; Anna Martin, P. S. 22; G. E. Bassman, P. S. 78; S. J. Goldberg, P. S. 147; Jacob Milaner, P. S. 188; Henry Friedmann, P. S. 12; Ray Krakower, P. S. 31; M. S. Duryea, P. S. 45; I. C. Hornstein, P. S. 81; J. C. Archer, P. S. 5; Stella Silberberg, P. S. 80; D. M. Marks, P. S. 45; A. J. Kennedy, P. S. 149; C. G. Eichel, P. S. 188; Z. C. Manheim, P. S. 188.

The following teachers were appointed to fill vacancies existing in the grades of the last two years in the schools of the several boroughs:

MANHATTAN.

E. C. Wyck, History, from P. S. 132 to P. S. 115; Nora Dee, History, from P. S. 97 to P. S. 165.

THE BRONX.

G. E. Boote, Mathematics, from P. S. 168 to P. S. 12.

BROOKLYN

Anna McHugh, Phy. Trng., from P. S. 13 to P. S. 5; E. M. Crockett, English, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64; J. A. Harte, English, from P. S. 83 to P. S. 64; J. E. Cashman, English, from P. S. 178 to P. S. 100; M. E. O'Reilly, Phy. Trng., from P. S. 83 to P. S. 110; L. K. Zeidman, History, from P. S. 110 to P. S. 110; C. J. Hausman, Sten. & Type., P. S. 162 to P. S. 126; A. L. Garvey, Bookkeeping and Business Prac., from P. S. 94 to P. S. 136; A. L. Decongo, History and Civics, from P. S. 64 to P. S. 141; F. C. Harris, Phy. Trng., from P. S. 141 to P. S. 141; Florence Campbell, History, from P. S. 34 to P. S. 160; M. A. Broughton, English, from P. S. 167 to P. S. 167; Carrie Metzger, English, from P. S. 96 to P. S. 178.

Elsa Alvina Rhode was appointed as kindergartner, Schedule B1, in P. S. 195.

Following high school teachers were transferred: A. Bedford 1st Asst. Biology, from Stuyvesant to DeW. Clinton; W. A. Hamm, Asst. Tr. History, from Far Rockaway to DeW. Clinton; Vera Elder, Library Asst., from Bur. of Libraries, office of Superintendent, to Julia Rich; A. M. Troll, Asst. Tr. History, from Far Rockaway to Julia Rich, to Ev. Childs; Mabel Vermilyea, Spanish, from Bay Ridge to Stuyvesant; Katharine Cunniffe, Asst. Tr. History, from Julia Rich, to Ev. Childs; Mabel Vermilyea, Asst. Tr. Math., from Julia Rich, to Ev. Childs; R. S. White, Asst. Tr. English, from Newtown to Ev. Childs; L. E. Hess, Asst. Tr. Clerical Asst., from Jamaica to Ev. Childs; Maud Miller, Asst. Tr. Spanish, from Newtown to Morris; A. M. Byrne, Asst. Tr. Spanish, from DeW. Clinton to Morris; Armin Auelander, Asst. Tr. Stenc and Pitman Type., from Bushwick to Morris; Ethel Crystal Asst. from DeW. Clinton to Morris; C. R. Osgood, Math. and Bus. Tr., Asst. Tr., from Bushwick to Morris; E. M. Kerr, Asst. Tr. English, from Roosevelt to Morris; Virginia Murphy, Asst. Tr. Drawing, from Bay Ridge to Morris; M. L. Brooks, Asst. Tr. English, from Julia Rich, to T. Roosevelt; E. F. White, Asst. Tr. Music, from DeW. Clinton to T. Roosevelt; A. L. Heller, Asst. Tr. Drawing, from Ev. Childs to T. Roosevelt.

Anna Hecht, Asst. Tr. Biology, from Morris to Bushwick; Samuel Sherman, Asst. Tr. History, from T. Roosevelt to Eastern Dist.; Ida Bergen, Asst. Tr. Drawing, from Manual Trng. to Erasmus Hall; Loella M. Reed, Asst. Tr. French, from Bay Ridge to Erasmus Hall; A. H. Crespi, Asst. Tr. Math., from Manual Trng. to Erasmus Hall; L. E. Reimer, Asst. Tr. Music, from Stuyvesant to Erasmus Hall; J. L. Stock

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, July 8, between 54th St. and Central Park West and 79th St., a pair of lady's gray shell-rimmed spectacles in long black case. Return to Mr. C. O. Johnson, Classified Dept., The New York Times.

LOST—Diamond, one large and two small stones, part of lavaliere; lost Jersey City to New York, Hudson Tube to 9th St., Wanamakers and Fifth Av. bus to 35th St., Tuesday afternoon; reward. Finder please notify R 740 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's black silk bag, containing between $30 and $40, lost at Biltmore Hotel, Broadhurst Theatre or left in taxicab. Finder keep money and return bag to Mrs. John C. Martin, Wyncote, Pa.

LOST—Gold breastpin, buckle shape, set with small diamond and several rubies, 5th Av. and 34th St. shopping district, Tuesday. Please return to Meirowitz, Strand Hotel, Broadway and 47th St.

LOST—A black sample case containing unfinished waists on Grand Central train bound for New York; big reward in cash offered for return of same to Empress Waist Co., 1731 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST—Gold chased Tiffany watch and fob, July 9, between Hotel Seville and 20 West 34th St.; initials on fob "N. G." set in sapphire; liberal reward. Nathaniel Gidding, 564 5th Av.

LOST—A two-skin sable fur about 5 P. M., Tuesday, between Lord & Taylor's silk counter and 38th St. and 5th Av.; reward $25. Phone Harlem 1480.

LOST—Between Mahwah, N. J., and Tuxedo, N. Y., on the road to Newburg, a small, black leather handbag; reward. Notify B. Flusser, 214 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—On train, Grand Central, by returned soldier, pocketbook containing discharge money; liberal reward. C. W. C., S 64 Times.

LOST—Black leather wallet, on 28th St. or on Broadway between 28th St. and Hudson tubes; liberal reward. Return to New York Yacht Club. Telephone Vanderbilt 1.

LOST—Black brief case, Bronx subway, containing two black leather covered books and lot of papers; liberal reward. Evergreen 765.

LOST—Monday, silver watch, initials L. H., in leather wrist case, between Kappock and 231st St. subway; reward. Kingsbridge 360.

LOST—July 9, between 45th and 51st Sts., on 5th or 6th Av., diamond ring, one stone. Reward if returned to Miss Bessie McGarry, 220 Broadhurst Av., City.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, inscribed inside, "Presented to Kart Witt, Dorchester, Eng., Oct. 1st, 1914." Liberal reward, no questions asked. Union Square Hotel, N. Y. City.

LOST—Suitable reward, no questions asked, for return sapphire tourmaline ring, surrounded by diamonds, left Altman's dressing room, July 9. Telephone J. K., Melrose 1597.

LOST—From automobile on road from Fort Hamilton to Coney Island, mink scarf. Suitable reward given. L. Rosen, 1,645 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Cotton leather automobile sign, aluminum letters, marked "C. C., City of New York." Return to Chamberlain, Municipal Building.

LOST—On 5:35 Long Beach train, July 8, one pearl and one diamond ring; liberal reward. J. S. Hirsh, 115 Broadway.

LOST—By poor employe of jeweler, man's diamond ring. Reward. Busch, 588 Broadway.

LOST—Folder, War Savings Stamps, Robert Selfe Ament, Jr. Reward. R 756 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday evening, in taxi, brown silk crocheted miser purse; reward. Mrs. Arthur R. Jones, Jr., Hotel Commodore.

LOST—At Bayside, L. I., tire carrier and two tires on rims; finder rewarded. Telephone Bayside 617.

LOST—Lady's beaded bag, Oriental design with camels; in or near Grand Central Station; reward. B 291 Times.

LOST.—Automobile side curtain, Riverside Drive, June 28; reward. Sushan, 450 West End.

LOST—Thursday, bill fold with calling cards and other papers, some money; reward. Menezes. Telephone Broad 2472.

LOST—Three-stone imitation turquoise ring, perhaps Brooklyn; $5 reward. J. H. P., Room 3401, 95 William St.

LOST—At Van Cortlandt Park, large camera; reward if returned to Joseph Sowdou, 26 Highland Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST—Pearl necklace, near Hoboken Ferry, Sunday night, 8:15; reward. G 488 Times, Downtown.

LOST—Dark dyed sable, 8 skin scarf, on Rockaway or Merrick Road; reward. Call Harlem 780.

LOST—Tuesday evening, two-skin scarf, Rialto Theatre. Midwood 1679. Liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram L. W. N. Very liberal reward at 14 East 60th.

LOST—Leaf shaped breastpin, set with garnets; reward. Entwistle, 2,247 Ryer Av.

LOST—Two men's auto dusters; liberal reward. H. Katz, Telephone Riverside 2378.

LOST—Tuesday evening, fur scarf. Liberal reward. Phone Williamsburg 2731, 6-F.

$150 REWARD.

Return of circle diamond brooch, lost July 8, between Deal Casino and Post Office at Liberon, N. J. Sidney Lowenthal, 84 Ocean Av., Deal, N. J.

$500 REWARD

no questions asked; return large pinkish white pearl from shirt stud lost at Newport, R. I., June 27. Udall & Sallow, 574 5th Ave.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Left package on seat of West End-Bath Beach train 6:30 P. M., Tuesday, July 8, containing Secretary's minute books. Return to D. T., 1,302 55th St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for return of suitcase marked A. C. S., and bag, lost from Pierce-Arrow car July 8, front 46 West 34th St. No questions asked. Frank E. Jago, Hotel McAlpin.

$25 REWARD

return octagonal-shaped gold vanity case, with lip stick attached to it, lost June 24. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Army discharge certificate. "Pasley." Phone 1000 Bryant; Extension 125.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—From Manhasset, L. I., two all-white bull terrier dogs, male and female. Generous reward for return to Little House Kennels, Manhasset, L. I.

Transporting 2,000,000 Americans.

One of thirty interesting features in the July **CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE**, published by The New York Times Company, is the official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France, together with the 25,000 word analysis of the German Peace Treaty, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

TEST OF 'DRY' LAW OPENS IN PITTSBURGH

Suit Is Filed Against Eleven Officials of Pittsburgh Brewing Company.

THEY GIVE THEMSELVES UP

Agree to Appear in Federal Court Saturday Morning to Enter Plea or Demurrer.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—The Government's campaign against the sale of beer containing 2¾ per cent. alcohol was launched here today when R. L. Crawford, United States District Attorney, filed a suit against the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, one of the city's largest brewing corporations, in the United States District Court this noon, charging violation of the wartime prohibition law. Eleven officials of the company were named in the information.

Immediately after the filing of the suit, Judge W. H. S. Thompson, on pleas of the Federal Attorney, issued a writ upon the company to appear in court. Simultaneously, he issued bench warrants for the arrest of the officers of the company named in the suit. The warrants were placed in the hands of a United States Marshal, who immediately started out to round up the officials.

The individuals named in the suit, some of whom are millionaires, are C. H. Ridall, E. J. Vilsack, W. P. Heckman, A. P. Behrenberg, E. H. Straub, A. H. Sunstein, L. P. Monahan, A. A. Frauenheim, E. W. Gwinner, Alois Winter, and George A. Dickson.

The suit was filed by the Federal attorney on information furnished by R. B. Spencer, special agent of the Department of Justice. An affidavit of Spencer accompanying the papers in the suit specifically charged that beer sold by the company contained by weight 1.94 per cent. alcohol and by volume 2.43 per cent.

The suit, which was predicted several days ago in the Department of Justice's announcement that it was "after persons higher up," charges that the company sold Daniel Olmstead, a local saloonkeeper, ten barrels of beer at $17 a barrel, "before the termination of demobilization of the United States Army engaged in war with Germany." The suit, it was said, was brought on proof that the beer alleged to have been sold contained more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol in violation of the wartime prohibition law.

Charles A. Fagan, attorney for the brewing company, and the eleven officials appeared at the Federal Building soon after 3 P. M. After a conference in the office of Mr. Crawford it was announced that the defendants had agreed to appear in court on Saturday morning and plead or demur. Mr. Crawford warned the defendants that pending their hearing on Saturday all sales of beer to saloons would be accounted for by the Government, and would be construed as so many additional violations of the law, should the case be decided against them.

PLAN ATTACK ON "DRY" BILL.

House "Wets" to Direct Assault on Four Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—"Wet" leaders in the House intend to attack the wartime and national Prohibition bill on four lines. They will include attempts to increase the alcoholic content of beverages, to strike out the wartime prohibition section, to elucidate the term "unfit" as applied to alcohol used in patent medicines, and to insert a section providing for search and seizure of residences. The insertion of the latter section, the "wets" assert, will be in the interest of justice to the poor man, because it will prevent the wealthy man from retaining a stock of liquors.

The fight on the bill will begin with an attempt to increase the limitation of alcohol content from one-half of 1 per cent. to 2¾ per cent. This would, of course, affect beer. The attempt to strike out the section affecting wartime prohibition may have the support of Administration Democrats, even from dry territory. It is said that Claude Kitchin is trying to muster strength to have the wartime law rescinded. The word "unfit," as used in the section of the bill allowing alcohol "unfit for beverage purposes" to be used in patent medicines is not sufficiently definite, the "wets" assert.

In the House today Representative Dyer of Missouri endeavored to have the calendar laid aside and the Prohibition bill taken up for debate. Only seven members voted with Mr. Dyer against 296 other members who preferred to continue with the calendar.

When the vote on the bill will be taken is still a question. Speculation runs from Saturday to Wednesday of next week.

TO ASK FULL PENALTIES.

District Attorney Bell Warns Against Violating Dry Law.

United States District Attorney James D. Bell of Brooklyn said yesterday that his office would urge that the limit of punishment be imposed upon convicted violators of the wartime prohibition act. The maximum penalty for such an offense is a year in prison, a fine of $1,000, or both.

"I shall ask for the limit sentence," said Colonel Bell. "No one can violate a Federal law openly, or any law, and, to use a slang expression, get away with it. When we convict someone of violating this law I will ask for the severest penalty."

Thomas Bollettiere, employed as a bartender in a saloon on upper Fulton Street, who was arrested on Tuesday by Agent Edward L. Newman of the Department of Justice, charged with selling a drink of whisky to the agent, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Reifschneider in Brooklyn. His was the first arrest made in Brooklyn for selling hard liquor over a bar since the wartime prohibition law went into effect. Bollettiero was admitted to bail in $500 and the hearing was set down for next Tuesday.

Removes Sheriff for Liquor Sale.

LANSING, Mich., July 9.—Governor Sleeper today ordered the removal from office of Sheriff Joseph Bairley of Monroe County, on the Ohio-Michigan boundary line. Bairley appeared before the Governor several weeks ago to answer charges by the State Food and Drug Commission that he failed to enforce the State prohibition laws, and that he had sold a quantity of confiscated liquor. The removal bas based on the latter charge.

BROADWAY END OF SUBWAY OPENED

First Passenger Train Sent at Midnight Over Route from Times Square to 57th St.

EARLIER SPECIAL TRIP

Party of Officials and Citizen Delegations Taken Over New Tracks and to Coney Island.

The extension of the Broadway subway of the B. R. T. system from Times Square to Fifty-seventh Street was opened last night, the first passenger train to run over the extended route making the trip at midnight. Earlier in the evening a special train containing Public Service Commission, city and B. R. T. officials and a delegation of citizens representing the Forty-second Street property owners and the Merchants Association, was run over the line from Fifty-seventh Street to Coney Island, "just to emphasize the fact that the Times Square district is now closely linked up with the seaside pleasure resort," as one official explained.

Express service was also inaugurated on the line to Times Square. Up to last night the B. R. T. has been operating only two tracks from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, necessitating a termination of express service at Fourteenth Street, with only local service from there to Forty-second Street. The completion of the subway work north of Forty-second Street made it possible for the express service to be extended to Forty-second Street. From now on there will be through local service to the new Fifty-seventh Street station every 3 minutes and 45 seconds, and every 2 minutes during the rush hour period morning and evening.

For handling the traffic on the newly extended line there will be seven-car trains to Fifty-seventh Street during rush hours, and three or four car trains at other times. Trains of the same size will be used for the express service to and from Forty-second Street. The result of the extension of the express service will be that there will be continuous express service between Forty-second Street, Manhattan, and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, daily, except between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M.

It was announced last night that the Broadway line will be extended to Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue at some date between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. This extension will open up two additional stations on the Broadway line, one located at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the other at Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Lexington Avenue station is the last station in Manhattan on this line. The line will be extended through the Sixtieth Street tunnel under the East River to Queensboro Plaza early in 1920. Track laying in the tunnel section of the line was started ten days ago, and is expected to be completed within four months.

Everything went smoothly on the initial run last night. The special train with the officials aboard left the Fifty-seventh Street station a few minutes after 7 o'clock and the run to Coney Island was made in a little over thirty minutes. A fair-sized crowd took advantage of the extended service to ride on the first train running from Times Square to the new Fifty-seventh Street station at midnight.

Allentown Bartenders Strike.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 9.—A strike of members of the Bartenders' Union of this city was called today to impress citizens with the "horrors" of "bone-dry" territory, with the expectation, officers of the union explained, that a general protest would be made to members of Congress and the State Legislature against wartime prohibition.

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$38 and $35 Suits, now....	$32.50
$45 and $40 Suits, now....	$37.50
$50 and $48 Suits, now....	$43.50
$55.00 Suits, now....	$49.50
$65 and $60 Suits, now....	$55.00

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BITTER-SWEET



Charm your guests with these luscious goodies, stuffed with fruits when you serve Tea for 3"

Hatch

HATCH — HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST

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White Construction Co. Inc.

NEW YORK

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Revise the Prices of Victor Records by the World's Greatest Artists to

One Half!

THE VICTOR COMPANY will today announce the success of its efforts to reduce its royalties to the world's greatest musical artists and thus bring the Victor Records of their matchless art within the reach of those who have not yet heard them. This is the Victor Company's greatest triumph since it first gave the Victor Victrola to the world. It is a public spirited act to set an example of lower prices in a period when all prices are going higher, and it is significant that Music, the one thing nearest the human heart, should be first to lighten the burden of human needs.

Acknowledgements are also due to these great musical artists themselves!

AMATO	CARUSO	HOMER	SAMMARCO
ANCONA	DE LUCA	MATZENAUER	SCHUMANN-HEINK
BATTISTINI	DESTINN	MELBA	SCOTTI
BORI	EAMES	McCORMICK	SEMBRICH
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One Word of Caution!

The demand for these famous records has always been great. It now bids fair to exceed the supply. Everybody will want them. So get yours early and get them at Landay's which is New York's chief source of supply. Our collection of famous records is now 100% complete. We have prepared for the rush, and have new shipments on the way to keep our stocks constantly replenished. But the demand may soon exceed the supply. So buy now. Buy liberally. And *buy at Landay's!*

$2 Victor Records are now	$1.00	$5 Victor Records are now	$2.50
$3 Victor Records are now	$1.50	$6 Victor Records are now	$3.00
$4 Victor Records are now	$2.00	$7 Victor Records are now	$3.50

NOTE.—Concerted records of these artists are revised from $2.00 to $1.50, and from $3.00 to $2.00 only; and prices of Patti and Tamagno Records remain unchanged.

A Selected List of 25 Records For Those Who Welcome Landay Suggestions

No.	Selection	Artist	Price
87072	Cavaleria Rusticana	Caruso	1.00
87095	Love Is Mine	Caruso	1.00
87243	O sole mio	Caruso	1.00
87513	Elegie	Gluck and Zimbalist	1.50
87004	Madam Butterfly	Farrar	1.00
87524	Whispering Hope	Gluck and Homer	1.50
87523	In the Hour of Trial	Gluck and Zimbalist	1.50
88127	Aida	Caruso	1.50
88061	Pagliacci	Caruso	1.50
88113	Madam Butterfly	Farrar	1.50
88263	Faust	Scotti	1.50
88085	Carmen	Calve	1.50
88023	Paria Valse	Sembrich	1.50
88391	Barbiere	Ruffo	1.50
85020	Les Ramaux	Plancon	1.50
89092	Angel's Serenade	Gluck and Zimbalist	2.00
88476	Il Bacio	Hempel	1.50
88120	Samson et Dalila	Homer	1.50
88328	Pagliacci-Prolog	Amato	1.50
85074	Boheme-Mi chiammano Mimi	Melba	1.50
88066	Faust	Melba	1.50
88134	Traviata	Galli-Curci / De Luca	2.00
89001	Forza del Destino	Caruso-Scotti	2.00
95212	Lucia-Sextette	Galli-Curci, Egener, Caruso, & others	2.50
96001	Rigoletto	Farrar, Caruso, Viafora / Scotti	3.00

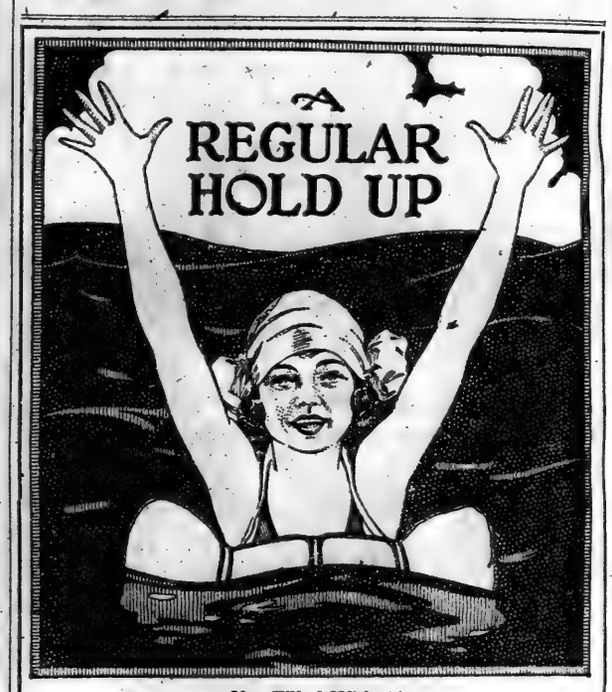
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday; fair, with rising temperature Saturday; west winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,448. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District | THREE CENTS | FOUR CENTS

LEAGUE IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD, WILSON TELLS SENATE; WE CANNOT TURN BACK, REJECTING NATIONS' CONFIDENCE; PRESENTS THE PEACE TREATY, CONFERS WITH SENATORS

R-34 1,400 MILES FROM MINEOLA AND GOING FAST

Reaches 80 Miles an Hour at One Time, with 40-Knot Breeze Helping.

AVERAGE SPEED IS 60 MILES

Reports Progress and Position in Series of Wireless Messages to the Navy Department.

WEATHER BUREAU AIDS

Major Scott Sends Message of Thanks to Admiral Glennon and Forecaster Bowie by Radio.

R-34 in Touch with Clifden; Now Half Way Over Ocean.

LONDON, Friday, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The British dirigible R-34 was in direct touch by wireless with the Clifden station at 4 o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time.

She gave her position as 43 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude and 46 degrees west longitude, her speed at that time being 45 knots an hour.

This means that the R-34 was then about 1,400 miles on her journey to England, or nearly halfway across the ocean.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Aided by a westerly wind that sometimes reached a velocity of nearly forty miles an hour, the British dirigible R-34 tonight was well out over the Atlantic on the return trip to London, after a stay of eighty-six hours in America. A radio message to the Navy Department at 3:15 P. M. gave her position at 3 o'clock as 650 miles due east of Bar Harbor, Me.

At 11:45 o'clock tonight the Navy Department received another radio message from Major Scott, commander of the R-34, saying that she had reached a position which is plotted on navy charts as being 750 miles east of Boston and 900 miles east of Mineola. This means that the R-34 has maintained an average speed, it was stated at the Navy Department, of fifty nautical miles an hour, although at one time she made eighty miles an hour.

The dirigible thus was making better time than at any period of the flight to this side of the Atlantic, and if weather conditions remain favorable naval officers here believe Major G. H. Scott and members of the R-34's crew will see British shores early Saturday.

The first word heard from the R-34 after the big dirigible left American shores this morning was a radio message sent at 4 A. M. giving the ship's position as 130 miles due east from Long Island. Direct communication was maintained with the Navy Department thereafter. At 10 A. M. a message said the dirigible was then making fifty-eight knots an hour, equivalent to about 64 land miles an hour.

Later the R-34 signaled that the wind was becoming stronger and that the dirigible's speed had reached eighty miles an hour.

Two messages of thanks to American officials were sent today by Major Scott. One to Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, commandant of the Third Naval District, which includes Roosevelt Field, where the R-34 landed on its arrival in this country, thanked the officers and men who assisted in mooring the big airship. Another was to E. H. Bowie of the United States Weather Bureau and thanked him for weather reports furnished to the dirigible.

The last weather report sent to the R-34 from here tonight said that a storm centre over Newfoundland was moving northeast and that another over Ontario was moving toward Newfoundland. Strong westerly winds were predicted over the western Atlantic as far east as the 50th meridian and probably much further.

The weather report compiled by Forecaster Bowie concluded:

"You will have strong westerly winds next 24 to 36 hours, with some clouds and a falling barometer. My advice is to keep well south and take advantage of westerly winds attending rapid eastward movement of disturbances north of latitude 45. Good luck and a quick trip."

The first message sent to the Navy Department by the R-34 was soon after she had left Roosevelt Field last night. It was received at 12:22 A. M., and read:

"Left Long Island 11:57 P. M. Wednesday for East Fortune, Scotland."

At 2:32 A. M. this message was received:

"R-34—course, 90 degrees, true; speed, 49 knots at 2:25 A. M."

At 4 A. M. the dirigible reported that she had covered 125 miles.

The next radio was received at 4:55 A. M. and read:

"R-34—08.00 G. M. T., position 70 de-

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Adv.

R-34 One-Third of the Way Across, She Reported to The Times at 6 P. M.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

ON BOARD H. M. S. R-34, Via Cape Race, July 10.

Six P. M., New York time, (10 P. M., Greenwich time.) Position: 42° 16' N., 52°, 40' W. Course east, speed fifty knots.

The ship is performing beautifully. Everybody is well and we are now one-third of the way across the Atlantic.

HENSLEY.

Colonel W. N. Hensley is the American naval observer aboard R-34. The position he gives is about 1,050 miles from New York, traversed in eighteen hours, including the run from Mineola to The Times Building, New York. It indicates an average speed of more than sixty miles an hour after turning east at The Times Building. At the time the above dispatch was sent the airship was running fifty-seven land miles an hour.

KAISER PREPARES FOR LONGER STAY

Bentinck Says He Has Shown No Intention of Returning to Germany.

HAS 4-MILE LIBERTY RADIUS

Vain Search for New Quarters —Ex-Ruler Saws His 6,000th Tree.

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, July 9.—Count Carlos Bentinck, in an interview I had with him today at his office in the castle, denied that the ex-Kaiser had manifested any intention of returning to Germany.

"There is no truth," he said, "in reports that the Emperor is planning to leave the castle. He will remain here for the present until a suitable house has been found by his agents and approved by the Dutch Government.

"He is at liberty to ride or walk within the limits of the parishes of Amerongen and Leersum, a radius of four miles from the castle, but prefers to remain inside its walls, as he is well protected from intruders by two moats.

"Search has been made for a suitable house, combining safety and comfort, since last November without success, so the Emperor is likely to remain in the castle as the guest of my father for some time. All requests for interviews are being declined."

Amerongen is tranquil, the inhabitants being undisturbed by rumors in Dutch newspapers that the ex-Kaiser plans to leave Holland.

On Friday Count Bentinck's fortieth year of possession of the castle will be celebrated by the presentation from the tenants of a silver cup and a concert by the military band from Amersfoort. Chinese wedding festivities on Thursday night are the only other event of importance at Amerongen this week.

The ex-Kaiser is in good health and sawed his 6,000th tree today. There are only 10,000.

The Christmas trees are to be cut up, and he hopes to finish them before leaving Amerongen.

FIND NEW HOPE FOR KAISER.

Dutch Believe That British Determination Is Weakening.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—The Dutch press is obviously relieved by quotations from yesterday's London papers on the burning question of the ex-Kaiser's possible extradition and trial and the Netherlands' rôle.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant says that the laws and treaties left no doubt as to what the Netherlands' answer would have been had the ex-Kaiser's delivery been demanded, but the paper appears to believe that this difficulty has now passed. It asserts that Lloyd George's electioneering campaign and the manner in which he has overcome difficulties have been followed with sporting interest and that Holland now takes off its hat to the psychological insight which he has shown in regard to his own people by appealing to their instincts of fair play.

The paper says that, judging from echoes from Washington and Paris, the ex-Kaiser will not even come before a court.

The Tyd says that what will happen to the ex-Kaiser remains in the hands of the diplomats and journalists of the allied countries. It lays stress on the alleged reaction in the English press in

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Adv.

FIUME CLASHES ALARM ALLIES

Tittoni's Efforts to Reach an Adriatic Compromise Made Mainly Through Americans.

FRENCH OFFICIALS CALM

But Fear of Crisis Is Felt in Paris as Animosity Between French and Italians Grows.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—Intense anxiety prevails in allied circles here over the situation produced by the fatal clashes between French and Italian soldiers at Fiume and other places where troops of both countries are stationed. Italians in Paris are greatly agitated and rather heated statements are made which are not calculated to improve Franco-Italian relations. The situation is complicated by conditions in Italy, where the Fiume question is still a live issue, and strikes are prevailing in many cities with the demonstrations against the high price of food.

If one credited all that is being said by Italians here, it would seem that there would be ample ground for Italian resentment against the French. French officials, however, are inclined to maintain a calm attitude. They decline to say anything likely to offend Italian sensibilities. Their position is that the reports of the clashes are meagre and it is wiser to wait until full accounts are received before attempting to pass judgment. Cautious comment in the Paris press accords with this position. Basically the troubles in Fiume and elsewhere reflect growing animosity between the French and Italians, which might lead to an international crisis if no steps were taken to remove the cause of friction.

French Deprecate Charges.

Most accounts reaching Paris come from Italian sources. The Italians claim that their version is confirmed by forty newspaper correspondents at Fiume. French reports, which were given to the press orally, conceded that there had been serious encounters between French and Italian soldiers, but the French deprecate the charge that the trouble was due to animosity of the French against the Italians. In support of this they point out that most of those killed or injured on the French side were Indo-Chinese soldiers in the French service, who could not have national antipathy against Italians.

From the American viewpoint, as I indicated yesterday, by far the most interesting phase of the situation is the apparent transfer in Italy of harsh feeling to the French—a quick change from the intense dislike of President Wilson, which prevailed until recently on account of his attitude toward Italy's efforts to obtain possession of Fiume. The Italians assert that there is now no press censorship in Italy and this makes it all the more significant that there have been no attacks on President Wilson or the United States in the Italian newspapers for six weeks. It is to be admitted that the new Italian Ministry is more inclined to cultivate friendly relations with America than the Orlando Government.

Foreign Minister Tittoni, who is now head of the Italian peace delegation, has been dealing mainly with members of the American Peace Commission in an effort to reach a compromise on the Fiume question. Tittoni is an old friend of Henry White, one of the American Commissioners, who was our Ambassador in Rome when Tittoni was Prime Minister. Monday Tittoni, on the eve of his departure for Rome, saw White and Lansing half a dozen times, and discussed with them freely the Fiume problem and the dangers threatened by

Continued on Page Four.

MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Adv.

17,000 BOO AND HISS PRESIDENT WILSON AT SINN FEIN RALLY

Madison Square Garden's Biggest Meeting Makes Noisy Demonstration.

CHEERS FOR DE VALERA

Father Duffy, Speaking for Archbishop Hayes, Brings the First Anti-Wilson Outburst.

ATTACK LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Cohalan Calls It "an Anglo-American Alliance"—Great Hall Closed with Thousands Outside.

Seventeen thousand persons gathered last night in Madison Square Garden to hear Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Sinn Fein Republic of Ireland," and other adherents of his propaganda assail British rule, hissed and booed President Wilson for fully three minutes.

The first speaker to introduce President Wilson's name was the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, the Major Chaplain of the former 165th Infantry, and he had no sooner uttered it than the vast crowd burst into a medley of disapproving noise.

Throughout the meeting every mention of the President, every reference to Great Britain, a remark about Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig or an allusion to Wilson, Clemenceau or Lloyd George was the signal for the crowd to voice its disparagement.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom and a number of associated societies, and long before the starting time of 8 o'clock the four galleries of the Garden and the entire floor had been filled. When the audience began to overflow into the aisles Fire Chief Kenlon, who, with more than 100 firemen, had been called when it became apparent that the Garden would be housing the greatest crowd in its history, began to take precautions for safety.

When Twenty-sixth Street and Twenty-fifth Street, as well as Madison and Fourth Avenues became a struggling mass of humans striving to enter the Garden, Chief Kenlon stationed a strong cordon of his men at the entrance and ordered that the doors be closed.

Nine-Minute Demonstration.

After the big house had been filled to capacity there came a long wait for Professor de Valera. To while the time away Irish pipers and a lusty band, playing old Irish melodies, worked up the ardor of the crowd. Every one there had been provided with a Sinn Fein flag, and these colors of gold, green, and white were clustered with the American colors everywhere in the Garden.

When de Valera entered, after being escorted from his "White House" in the Waldorf by a number of Sixty-ninth Regiment men, he was spotted at once and drew forth a demonstration that lasted nine minutes. He was forced to rise again and again in respond to the cheering and the flag waving.

Once Dr. de Valera's greeting had subsided a bit, Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who was Chairman, requested that all stand while John J. Finegan, tenor at St. Patrick's Cathedral, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was noticed that the version of the anthem was the old one in which England was criticized.

In opening the meeting, after getting quite a reception himself, Justice Cohalan said its purpose was threefold: first, it was to "welcome and honor "the President of Ireland"; secondly, it was to hear the report of the Irish delegates to the Peace Conference, Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, and lastly, the meeting was expected to register its protest against the League of Nations, "which is only an attempt to foist upon the world an Anglo-American alliance which will injure America."

"The war was won," said Justice Cohalan, "by American courage and American blood, for all that Sir Douglas Haig says. [Hoots and groans filled the Garden at once.] And the reason that Americans went into the war was to see that the right of self-determination was applied to the small and oppressed nations. When President Wilson laid down his fourteen points there was no stipulation made, and we have a right to demand that it be applied to all, whether they be suffering under Russian, German, or British rule."

Speaks in Archbishop's Name.

Justice Cohalan then introduced Father Duffy, and the crowd gave him an uproarious welcome. Major Duffy said that he had recently introduced de Valera to Archbishop Hayes and after they had discussed Irish conditions for about an hour the prelate had delegated Father Duffy to attend last night's af-

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IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, protects lighter from hot weather ills.—Adv.

WILSON GREETS CALLERS

Holds Reception in Capitol Room to Discuss Peace Problems.

ONE REPUBLICAN THERE

Thirty Democratic Senators Appear and Talk of Shantung and Ireland.

RESERVATIONS A THEME

President Holds Monroe Doctrine Is Doubly Guarded by Being Recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Following his address in the Senate Chamber, President Wilson went to his reception room adjoining, where for three quarters of an hour he discussed with callers the Shantung settlement, the Monroe Doctrine reservation, the Irish question, and other matters bound up in the Peace Treaty of the League covenant.

About thirty visitors called upon him, including most of the Democratic Senators. Senator Kenyon was the only Republican Senator to pay his respects. The President seemed in the best of spirits, and laughed and chatted with his callers. He expressed himself with the same frankness that characterized his conference with newspaper correspondents earlier in the day, answering all questions freely.

At one time he held what amounted to an informal conference around the marble topped table in the centre of the room, Senators King of Utah, Gerry of Rhode Island, Pomerene of Ohio, Pittman of Nevada, Swanson of Virginia, Phelan of California, and Walsh of Montana, and Attorney General Palmer participated.

The first topic taken up was the question of the vote on reservations, and the President reiterated his statement of the forenoon to the newspaper men, that a two-thirds' vote of the Senate would be necessary. He told the Senators that he was opposed to any reservations, particularly as these would cause delay in the final ratification of the treaty.

There was considerable diversity of opinion on the parliamentary situation. Senators Pittman and Phelan took the ground that the majority could not force the Senate to vote for an amended treaty without an alternative.

After the conference, Senator Phelan said:

"I should think the Senate should be allowed to vote on the treaty with or without amendments. By no rule could the Senate be denied the right to vote for the League in its purity; in other words, the majority could not force the Senate to vote for an amended treaty and nothing else."

Touching on the Monroe Doctrine the President said that he brought the matter up in Paris, and as a result there was an acknowledgment of the doctrine which had never before had any standing in international law, being only a declaration of the President of the United States. He held that the action in Paris was a guarantee of recognition of the doctrine, and that furthermore the League would, by its terms, prevent aggression by European powers against any Central or South American powers. The President appeared perfectly certain on this point, and the Senators present understood him to believe that recognition by the League of the doctrine constituted a sort of second line of defense.

It came out during the conversation that the President expected the Japanese to fix a definite time when they would retire from the Shantung Peninsula granted them in succession to the German rights. It is understood here that the President used strong efforts, while in Paris, to induce the Japanese to fix definitely the time of their retirement from Shantung.

The Irish question was brought up by Senator Phelan. Mr. Wilson said that this problem was one of the most difficult ones he had to consider while abroad, involving many discussions of the subject. But he held that as the Irish question related to the territory of Great Britain, recognized by international law, and as the questions before the conference related wholly to territory taken from the enemy and not possessed by the Allies, no headway could have been made with the Irish situation. Mr. Wilson said that he wished the American people to understand the delicacy of his position in the matter.

Mr. Wilson stated that Lloyd George had arranged a hearing and also for passports for the American delegates sent to Ireland with a view to enabling them to get information at first hand.

Senator Phelan asked the President if the Ishii-Lansing "agreement" did not recognize Japan as having rights over China. The President said the Ishii-Lansing "agreement" was not an

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HARTSHORNE, PALEN & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Adv.

President Sees Our Destiny Disclosed, "America Shall in Truth Show the Way"

From President Wilson's speech to the Senate yesterday.

Our participation in the war established our position among the nations, and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it. It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go in, if we were, indeed, the champions of liberty and of right.

We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last, in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage. It is thus that a new rôle and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, Who led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

COMMENT DIVIDES ON PARTY LINES

Democrats Call Wilson's Address a Fine Exposition, Republicans Style It Weak.

COMPLAIN IT WAS GENERAL

And Touched on None of the Objections Raised to the Treaty and Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President's address on the Peace Treaty today evoked conflicting sentiments among Senators. Administration Senators hailed it as a "statesmanlike" enunciation of reasons for the prompt ratification of the treaty, with the League covenant. Foes of the League covenant criticised his address as "evading" the objections raised by critics.

While some Democratic Senators characterized the address as the most effective the President had made in his appearances before Congress, many Republican Senators called it "weak." They insisted that the President had not advanced any good argument for acceptance of the League.

They commented on his failure to discuss the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula, the Monroe Doctrine reservation and other features on which they wanted light. The Democrats, however, held that the President had no time in his address to go into special phases, but was forced to confine himself to a general discussion of it.

Here are some opinions expressed on the subject of the President's address:

Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota—The President's address was very interesting as far as it went, but it covers no new ground, and gave no special reason why the covenant of the League of Nations should be adopted in its entirety.

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska—The President's address was a fine comprehensive presentation of the case to the Senate and the American people. A dispassionate and convincing statement of the reasons which led the representatives of thousands of millions of people to agree to a reorganization of the whole world.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho.—As I listened to the message I felt that the entire argument made by the President to the effect that the League of Nations was a league for peace was answered by the single paragraph that while he was absent he made a definite alliance for war.

Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi.—I think that in breadth of vision, in height of humanitarianism, in fundamental world statesmanship and delicacy of dove-tailed English the address is the greatest thing that the President has ever uttered, and when I say that, that means the greatest thing ever uttered by any President of the United States since Lincoln died. His words are a fitting close to his magnificent, unselfish, and, upon the whole, effective work at Paris as a member of the Peace Conference.

Clear and Concise, Says McCumber.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota—The address very clearly and concisely explains the difficulties that had to be overcome by the peace delegates in arriving at a treaty that would be acceptable to all. It clearly expressed the hopes and prayers of the war-wounded nations of Europe for the support of this Government in a program that should relieve the world from another such conflict. Of course, no one could have fairly expected a detailed discussion of the very many important and far-reaching provisions of the treaty proper and the League of Nations. A treaty so extensive as to require six months of arduous labor in its completion could hardly be explained in detail in

Continued on Page Three.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER. Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Adv.

INSIST MAJORITY CAN AMEND TREATY

Senators Challenge Wilson Statement That It Will Take Two-thirds for Reservations.

LODGE CITES SENATE RULE

Hitchcock Agrees with Him, but Says No Reservations Will Be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Immediately after President Wilson left the Senate today, following his address urging ratification of the treaty and League covenant, the thick volume of the treaty, which had laid on the Clerk's desk, became the object of acute interest.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was promptly on his feet, moving that the treaty be sent to the committee, and the motion was carried.

Within fifteen minutes the treaty, which in the shape presented was 20 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, was on its way to the Public Printer. The document was put into type, and five hours later copies were being turned out by the presses, so that they were available to Senators by nightfall.

The Foreign Relations Committee will not take up the treaty until Monday. In the meantime, members will familiarize themselves with its features. Opponents of the League covenant will discuss their program for urging reservations. Senator Lodge said tonight that he expected the treaty would be in committee at least a month, and perhaps longer.

Opponents of the League of Nations early challenged the assertion of the President, made in his interview with newspaper men at the White House, that it would take a two-thirds vote of the Senate to adopt reservations.

Senator Lodge, combating the statement, cited rules governing Senate procedure with treaties, to show only a majority vote was required to adopt reservations. He mentioned Rule 37, which reads:

"On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative, but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two thirds."

The Senator also referred to amendments made to the arbitration treaty with Great Britain when it was ratified by the Senate March 7, 1912, as showing that a majority vote was sufficient. An amendment, providing for reservations on the Monroe Doctrine, and purely American questions, such as immigration, was adopted, 41 to 38. Later, the treaty was ratified by the two-thirds vote.

"The President is in error," said Senator Lodge. "The Senate rule plainly shows that a majority vote is sufficient to amend a treaty, whether through reservation or any other method. The Senate votes upon a resolution to ratify a treaty. Amendments may be made to that resolution before the vote on ratification is taken and they can be adopted by a majority vote. It is exactly the same procedure as in voting amendments to a bill. There is no question whatever upon the point."

Mr. Lodge thought that reservations of the treaty would be included in the ratification resolution by means of various amendments, or a single amendment. A separate vote would be taken upon the mbefore the Senate reached a vote on ratification.

Republican Senators insist that they have enough votes to carry reservations, and argue that the only course

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT

But Most Republican Senators Fail to Join in Applause.

MESSAGE HEARD IN SILENCE

Finale Is Dramatic, with Wilson Laying Aside Manuscript for Peroration.

ADDRESS AIMS AT PEOPLE

President at His Best in Depicting Necessity of World-Wide League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson personally delivered the Peace Treaty with Germany to the Senate in open session this afternoon. It was the first time that a treaty had been submitted by a President in such a manner.

The President spoke before an audience such as is seldom seen in the Senate Chamber and received a most enthusiastic greeting except by the Republicans of the Senate. Both when he entered under escort of the committee, headed by Senator Lodge, and when he concluded his address, 37 minutes later, he was the recipient of stirring ovations from the galleries, the Democrats of the Senate, the Cabinet officers, seated in a semicircle in front of the Vice President, and members from the House who had crowded into the circular space behind the Senators. There were cheers mingled with the rebel yell.

But most of the Republicans took no part in the demonstration. When the President entered the Chamber the Republicans arose in unison with all on the floor and the galleries, but few joined in the applause. Senator Nelson applauded while the President was being escorted to the rostrum. Senator Warren also applauded a little when the President appeared. After the President's speech Senator McCumber was the only Republican seen to applaud.

The President's address was heard with the keenest interest by his splendid audience, but it was heard in silence. He was not at his best in the delivery of his speech, but this may have been due to a purpose on his part not to try for effect. Several times during the first half of his address he dropped a word in reading the typewritten copy, on small cardboards, which he held in his hand, and then reread these sentences. His reading improved when he reached the portions dealing with the League of Nations, and it was there that he placed greater emphasis upon his sentences.

The President attempted only a general characterization of the scope and purpose of the treaty, discussed the rôle the American Peace Commissioners played at Paris, and declared that a League of Nations was "a practical necessity" for the maintenance of the new order of affairs, and was recognized as "the hope of the world." He added that the only question now was whether we could reject the confidence of the nations of the world.

An Appeal to the Country.

It was when the President discussed the league that he appeared at his best. The league, he asserted, "was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting." He traced the progress of the league idea, told how "the most practical, the most skeptical" men around the peace table had turned to the league more and more "as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace."

The impression developed as he proceeded in his address that he was speaking not so much to the ninety-six Senators before him or even to the crowds in the galleries as to the people of the entire country. From the outset he seemed to sense the hostility on the Republican side of the Chamber and to feel the virtual futility of an appeal to them. The latter feeling may have been responsible for a sort of halting several times during his address.

The end of the President's address was splendidly dramatic. Up to this point he had read it to the Senate page by page. Then disregarding his manuscript, the President faced the Republican side of the Chamber and concluded:

"The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

Bears Pen on a Desk Gift.

When the President entered the Senate he carried under his right arm the bulky volume containing the Peace Treaty. It was escorted by the Senatorial Committee, composed of Senators Lodge, Hitchcock, Williams, McCumber, and Borah.

In honor of the occasion, though he is

perhaps the bitterest foe of the league in the Senate, Senator Borah, who almost invariably wears gray, was arrayed in a dark suit. There had been much speculation as to whether Borah, who in February declined an invitation to attend the President's White House conference, would serve on the committee.

When the Vice President announced that the President had arrived at the Capitol, Senator Lodge arose, and the other Senators, including Borah, also arose to meet the President. As Senator Borah arose there was considerable laughter among the Democrats, the significance of which was caught by the crowd, and Senator Borah himself smiled.

No one was admitted into the Senate wing of the Capitol, much less into the Senate Chamber, without a card. Consequently while every available seat and all standing space inside the chamber was used, there was no crowding in the galleries or around the doors leading to them.

The galleries began to fill two hours before the President arrived. Some women came before 10 o'clock, and brought their knitting.

In the diplomatic gallery sat members of the British, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, French and Latin-American establishments. Two members of the special mission from Abyssinia attended, dressed in flowing native robes.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who returned with the President from Paris, occupied a seat in the President's section of the Vice President's gallery, sitting behind the President's wife, her mother, and Miss Margaret Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson wore a demi-toilette of satin and chiffon and dark blue, with its transparent overdrapery showing a glint of bead embroidery in new blue. She wore a transparent hat in tulle. Mrs. Bolling, her mother, who sat next to Mrs. Wilson, wore a demi-toilet and, like Mrs. Wilson, a tulle hat. Miss Margaret Wilson wore a white serge coat with large, drooping hat of lace straw and maline, all in ecru tone. Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, had a party of guests which included Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. McChord and Mrs. William Elder of Indianapolis.

Sitting in front of the Democratic Senators were Secretaries Daniels, Baker, Lane, and Wilson, Attorney General Palmer, Postmaster General Burleson, and Acting Secretary Frank L. Polk. Secretary Houston was absent. His seat was occupied by Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the President.

Guards at Every Entrance.

Unusual precautions were taken by the Capitol police and the Secret Service men to guard the President in his visit to the Capitol. Guards were stationed at every entrance to the Senate wing and its approaches from the House side.

Two minor incidents occurred. A man in the crowd near the entrance to the Senate wing thrust a hand out at the President. It contained a letter addressed to "Capitol, Woodrow Wilson, Capitol Building." The letter contained references to the President's speeches and the Peace Treaty. This man, when arrested by the Capitol police, gave the name of Jacob L. Ezekiel, and said he had come into the city from Landover, Va.

Again when the President walked through a lower corridor of the Capitol on his way to his automobile, following his address, a man in the throng dropped a package which landed at the President's feet. The Chief Executive stepped aside. Secret Service men pounced on the stranger, while others opened the package, which was found to contain nothing but personal papers. The man was not arrested. He said he had dropped the package accidentally in the excitement.

Text of President Wilson's Speech to Congress, Explaining the Work of the Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson, in presenting the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations to the Senate today, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer, and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the Peace Conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them. The cross-currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you.

It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the Congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the Government of the United States.

America's Great Role.

That part was dictated by the rôle America had played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy and even the validity of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors.

And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

The hopes of the nations allied against the Central Powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere among them, except in their stoutest spirits, a sombre foreboding of disaster.

The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first never-to-be-forgotten action at Château-Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts. They have themselves told us so. The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

Our Troops Added Moral Force.

A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled into millions, their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow-countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people with whom they mingled with such utter simplicity, as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the toiling nations of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear, in deadly fear that its bonds were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Entanglements That Hampered Peace.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which Governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside.

It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter. But, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.

It had been our privilege to formulate the principles which were accepted as the basis of the peace, but they had been accepted, not because we had come in to hasten and assure the victory and insisted upon them, but because they were readily acceded to as the principles to which honorable and enlightened minds everywhere had been bred. They spoke the conscience of the world as well as the conscience of America, and I am happy to pay my tribute of respect and gratitude to the able, forward-looking men with whom it was my privilege to co-operate for their unfailing spirit of co-operation, their constant effort to accommodate the interests they represented to the principles we were all agreed upon.

The difficulties, which were many, lay in the circumstances, not often in the men. Almost without exception the men who led had caught the true and full vision of the problem of peace as an indivisible whole, a problem not of mere adjustments of interest but of justice and right action.

Had to Break Peoples' Bonds.

The atmosphere in which the conference worked seemed created, not by the ambitions of strong governments, but by the hopes and aspirations of small nations and of peoples hitherto under bondage to the power that victory had shattered and destroyed.

Two great empires had been forced into political bankruptcy, and we were the receivers. Our task was not only to make peace with the Central Empires and remedy the wrongs their armies had done. The Central Empires had lived in open violation of many of the very rights for which the war had been fought, dominating alien peoples over whom they had no natural right to rule, enforcing, not obedience, but veritable bondage; exploiting those who were weak for the benefit of those who were masters and overlords only by force of arms. There could be no peace until the whole order of Central Europe was set right.

That meant that new nations were to be created, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary itself. No part of ancient Poland had ever in any true sense become a part of Germany, or of Austria, or of Russia. Bohemia was alien in every thought and hope to the monarchy of which she had so long been an artificial part; and the uneasy partnership between Austria and Hungary had been one rather of interest than of kinship or sympathy. The Slavs whom Austria had chosen to force into her empire on the south were kept to their obedience by nothing but fear. Their hearts were with their kinsmen in the Balkans.

These were all arrangements of power, not arrangements of natural union or association. It was the imperative task of those who would make peace and make it intelligently, to establish a new order which would rest upon the free choice of peoples rather than upon the arbitrary authority of Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns.

More than that, great populations bound by sympathy and actual kin to Rumania were also linked against their will to the conglomerate Austro-Hungarian monarchy or to other alien sovereignties, and it was part of the task of peace to make a new Rumania, as well as a new Slavic State clustering about Serbia.

And no natural frontiers could be found to these new fields of adjustment and redemption. It was necessary to look constantly forward to other related tasks. The German colonies were to be disposed of. They had not been governed; they had been exploited merely, without thought of the interest, or even the ordinary human rights, of their inhabitants.

The Turkish Empire, moreover, had fallen apart, as the Austro-Hungarian had. It had never had any real unity. It had been held together only by pitiless, inhuman force. Its peoples cried aloud for release, for succor from unspeakable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn. Peoples hitherto in utter darkness were to be led out into the same light and given at last a helping hand. Undeveloped peoples and peoples ready for recognition but not yet ready to assume the full responsibilities of statehood were to be given adequate guarantees of friendly protection, guidance, and assistance.

Vast Opportunities.

And out of the execution of these great enterprises of liberty sprang opportunities to attempt what statesmen had never found the way before to do; an opportunity to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national, and religious minorities by solemn international covenants; an opportunity to limit and regulate military establishments where they were most likely to be mischievous; an opportunity to effect a complete and systematic internationalization of waterways and railways, which were necessary to the free economic life of more than one nation and to clear many of the normal channels of commerce of unfair obstructions of law or of privilege and the very welcome opportunity to secure for labor the concerted protection of definite international pledges of principle and practice.

These were not tasks which the Conference looked about it to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them.

In all quarters of the world old-established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people and not as their masters if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trust.

Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements, could not be assured, if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

If the Peace Conference itself was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the Governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Sarre Basin could not be put under a temporary administrative régime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Dantsic could be created which was, under elaborate international guarantees, to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a State of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation, which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced would be impracticable.

The promises Governments were making to one another about the way in which labor was to be dealt with, by law not only, but in fact as well, would remain a mere humane thesis if there was to be no common tribunal of opinion and judgment to which liberal statesmen could resort for the influences which alone might secure their redemption.

League a "Practical Necessity."

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men.

That there should be a league of nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understandings of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the Governments of the world had been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the Central Powers.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection, which practical men, long experienced in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings. It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day from one stage of conference to another that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the League as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The fact that the covenant of the League was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The Conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral. The concert of nations was to continue, under a definite covenant which had been agreed upon and which all were convinced was workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent.

The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

World Demands End of War.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way, than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conferees that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this that has just ended forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted. It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances.

War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of the Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they toiled to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable.

Every true heart in the world, and every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every Government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics.

Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. A war in which they had been bled white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arms and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression, and the world must be given peace. If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now, there must be another and a final war and the world must be swept clean of every power that could renew the terror.

The League of Nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace, only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such.

Calls League "Hope of the World."

Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly-planned League of Nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reparation, they saw it in a new aspect before their work was finished. They saw it as the main object of the peace, as the only thing that could complete it or make it worth while. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that hope they did not dare to disappoint.

Shall we or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?

And so the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. The difficulties encountered were very many. Sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises.

The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises, which were accepted as inevitable, nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations which had to be faced and dealt with as facts.

I shall presently have occasion to lay before you a special treaty with France, whose object is the temporary protection of France from unprovoked aggression by the power with whom this treaty of peace has been negotiated. Its terms link it with this treaty. I take the liberty, however, of reserving it for special explication on another occasion.

Our Work Set by Circumstances.

The rôle which America was to play in the conference seemed determined, as I have said, before my colleagues and I got to Paris—determined by the universal expectations of the nations whose representatives, drawn from all quarters of the globe, we were to deal with. It was universally recognized that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of her own, but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere.

We had formulated the principles upon which the settlement was to be made—the principles upon which the armistice had been agreed to and the parleys of peace undertaken—and no one doubted that our desire was to see the treaty of peace formulated along the actual lines of those principles—and desired nothing else. We were welcomed as disinterested friends. We were resorted to as arbiters in many a difficult matter.

It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come, when industry and credit would have to be brought back to their normal operation again and communities beaten to the ground assisted to their feet once more, and it was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend in these things as in all others without prejudice or favor. We were generously accepted as the unaffected champions of what was right.

It was a very responsible rôle to play; but I am happy to report that the fine group of Americans, who helped with their expert advice in each part of the varied settlements sought in every transaction to justify the high confidence reposed in them.

And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, in which the new hope of the peoples of the world is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations, whether they be rivals or associates, is no new fact; it is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new.

America at Majority as World Power.

America may be said to have just reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly twenty-one years ago that the results of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the control of the West Indies.

It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European Chancellery that we should have extended our power beyond the confines of our continental dominions. They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, of rivals as watchful enemies.

There were persons amongst us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples whom they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist. But we have not exploited them. We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak but absolutely free, and it is her trust in us that makes her free.

Can We Refuse Moral Leadership?

Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides.

Our isolation was ended twenty years ago, and now fear of us is ended also, our counsel and association sought after and desired. There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

The war and the conference of peace, now sitting in Paris, seem to me to have answered that question. Our participation in the war established our position among the nations, and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it. It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go in, if we were, indeed, the champions of liberty and of right.

We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic that the whole world saw at last, in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage. It is thus that a new rôle and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

INSIST MAJORITY CAN AMEND TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

for supporters of the league to eliminate the amendments, once adopted, will be to reject the treaty. This, they say, will throw on the Democrats the onus of defeating the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock agreed today with Senator Lodge that it would require only a majority vote to adopt reservations. He assumed that the President meant to convey the idea that it would take a two-thirds vote to adopt the treaty with the reservations included in it.

"The Senate, I am confident, will not vote any of the reservations into the treaty," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The Foreign Relations Committee will consider a motion by Senator Knox early next week to separate the League covenant from the treaty. There is no indication that the motion will prevail."

Senator Borah offered a resolution in the Senate today which read as follows:

"That the President be requested to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copy of any letter, or written protest by any member of the American Peace Commission against the disposition or adjustment which was made with reference to Shantung, and particularly a copy of a letter written by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, member of the Peace Commission, in behalf of himself, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Hon. Henry White, members of the commission, protesting against the provisions of the treaty with reference to Shantung.

"Also any memorandum or other information in the possession of the American Peace Commission or any member thereof with reference to the attempt of Japan or her peace delegates to intimidate the Chinese peace delegates and to control the action of said Chinese delegates through and by means of intimidation."

The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Borah insists that a letter or memorandum was written by Mr. Lansing and other delegates at Paris. He said the Chinese delegates were blocked in an effort to enter a protest with the peace conference.

WILSON GREETS CALLERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

agreement at all, but an "understanding" and related only to superior rights of Japanese in Manchuria.

Did Not Like Shantung Settlement.

WASHINGTON, July 10, (Associated Press.)—In his talk with League supporters at the Capitol the President is quoted as saying that he was not satisfied with the treaty provision giving Shantung to Japan, but as declaring that there was an informal understanding among the peace delegates that eventually Japan must make an acceptable agreement with China in the matter. He was represented as expressing confidence that Japan would deal rightly in the final settlement.

Discussing the failure of the Peace Conference to receive the representatives of Irish-American organizations on behalf of Irish freedom, Mr. Wilson is said to have told Senators that the representatives had so identified themselves with the revolutionary element in Ireland that it became impossible to receive them. He is quoted as saying that both he and David Lloyd George, the British Premier, had been anxious to arrange for a hearing.

The decision not to bind Germany to a definite indemnity, the President was reported to have said, was reached over his protest. He is quoted as saying that he consented to the indeterminate plan to help Premier Lloyd George over domestic obstacles.

The President is said to have taken a firm hand against any reservations in the Senate's ratification of the treaty. It is asserted that he would not be disposed kindly even toward interpretive reservations to make the Senate's position clear, pointing out that there always might be doubt as to whether any particular reservation was innocuous or would vitiate some league principle. Regarding the proposed reservation under which the Senate would declare that the nation could not enter war under Article X. without a war declaration by Congress, Mr. Wilson is reported to have declared such a stipulation unnecessary. He is quoted as saying that the constitutional inability of the United States to make war without a Congressional declaration was one of the reasons why the League Council was authorized only to "advise" as to the steps to be taken.

EXPECT SHANTUNG REVISION

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 9.—The Government received official intelligence yesterday evening that the Chinese delegates at Paris had not signed the treaty with Germany.

The Chinese are jubilant, believing that the powers will review their decision regarding Tsing-tau.

PRESIDENT GIVES BLOW TO THE 'WETS'

Explains That There Can Be No Demobilization Till Peace Is Ratified.

TALKS TO NEWSPAPER MEN

Says Failure to Accept Agreement with France Would Cut That Nation to the Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson has returned home apparently determined to pursue a policy of counsel rather than of aloofness. This was shown in several ways today. He assured the Senate in his address that his services and all the information he possessed were at the disposal of the Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, and it is understood to be his purpose to invite members of the Senate to visit him from time to time to discuss details of the treaty and the League covenant.

The President's purpose was reflected earlier when he met 100 newspaper men by appointment at the White House for the first time since the United States entered the war. The President's attitude in the conference was one of complete frankness. He wore a smile most of the time, and talked fully about pending questions, dealing precisely and good naturedly with questions asked.

It was understood in advance that it would not be permissible to quote the President directly, but there was nothing confidential in his talk, and the President understood that the information he furnished might be used for publication.

The President cleared up his position on the question of demobilization of the army. His recent cabled statement from Paris had created the impression that he might lift the ban on wartime prohibition when demobilization occurred, and that demobilization of the army might come before the proclamation of peace. He made it plain today that the peace declaration must precede demobilization.

Demobilization is dependent on other factors than the proclamation of peace, which is not to be issued until after the treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

It was made plain today that demobilization would depend somewhat on the rate at which the nations ratified the treaty. Germany still has several million veterans and considerable munitions which might be used. Under the treaty there is to be a decrease of the military strength of Germany to units fixed by the treaty. While that decrease is going on some military forces of the Allies would be held ready.

One of the opinions expressed by him early was that it would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to make effective any resolutions of reservation. He indicated that, if the Senate adopted reservations, other nations, signatory to the treaty, would want to consider these in order to determine whether they would assent to them. Meanwhile the United States would be in a state of war with Germany.

One of the newspaper correspondents asking a question regarding the Anglo-American-French agreement, referred to it as an "alliance." The President was prompt to correct him by saying that it was not an "alliance," but merely an agreement.

The President cleared up some aspects of this agreement. He explained that there was no provision for military action in the League covenant except on the advice of the council, and that it was not compulsory for Governments to accept that advice.

Pending the setting up of the League, if a sudden emergency, such as an unprovoked attack on France by Germany, should develop it might take some time for the League to operate, and it was right here that the proposed Anglo-Franco-American agreement was intended to operate.

Until the majority of the league declared that permanent arrangements were sufficient to handle the situation the United States, under the treaty soon to be submitted, would in the event of ratification agree to go to the rescue of France as against Germany. The Anglo-Franco-American agreement was intended to anticipate action by the League of Nations and not to override the league.

When asked what would be the effect of failure of the Senate to ratify the agreement the President expressed the feeling that the French people would be cut to the heart.

The question was raised as to what would be regarded as an unprovoked attack. The President replied that he was once asked what constituted an act of aggression and had replied that while he might not always be able in advance to define an act of aggression it would be easy to identify a real act of aggression after it had taken place.

When asked about the Shantung settlement, the President responded that that was a long story, and a rather complicated one, such as could not be adequately handled in an informal interview of limited duration.

At the outset of his talk the President indicated that he thought the main task at Paris was over, and that what remained to be done had been well outlined.

The question of resumption of trade with Germany was touched on briefly. The President indicated that one aspect of this question was that Germany's ability to pay would depend on re-establishment of trade relations with Germany. The question of ships also entered into the facility with which trade relations with Germany might be resumed. Another question related to the extent to which this nation might be called upon to aid in the financial restoration of Europe. It was learned that there would be no direct governmental assistance in the matter of financial restorations, but that it was likely there would be facilitation of some kind of delayed basis of credit.

When one of the questioners reverted to the Anglo-Franco-American agreement the President held that this agreement would not rob Congress of its constitutional power to declare war. He suggested that even after ratification of the agreement Congress would have the right to declare whether it would declare war, when informed officially of an unprovoked attack by Germany on France.

The question arose as to what mandatories the United States might be urged to undertake. The response of the President was that it would be better to get the treaty first and not to go too fast in the matter of anticipating mandatories in advance of ratification.

It came out during the talk that the League covenant would be included in the separate treaties with Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

FRENCH TO OPEN DEBATE ON TREATY AUGUST 1

Members of Parliament Fear the German Army Is Not Reduced Enough.

PARIS, July 9.—Debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the bill to ratify the Peace Treaty will probably begin on Aug. 1.

It is expected that the debate will consume ten or twelve sessions of the Chamber, so that the Deputies may ratify the treaty about Aug. 15. The Senate will debate ratification during the first ten days of September.

This assumption is based on the report made today by Louis Barthou, Vice Chairman of the Chamber's Committee which will report on the treaty. M. Barthou said that the report would be ready within two weeks.

Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon will attend the meeting of the Treaty Committee on Friday, M. Pichon will discuss the League of Nations.

The treaty with Germany, so far as the military provisions are concerned, is a "war treaty, not a peace treaty," Deputy Henry Paté said today to the committee of the Chamber which is studying the treaty preparatory to reporting. The provisions regarding officers for the German Army, he said, would enable Germany easily to get on a war footing. The Deputy made his statement in a report discussing the military and naval clauses.

M. Barthou and Victor Augagneur, former Minister of Marine, expressed the fear that under the terms of the treaty it would be impossible for France to reduce her military services as much as desired.

Deputy Paté in his report pointed out that Germany would have one officer for every thirty-two men thus furnishing a framework for an army much superior to the 200,000 provided for in the treaty. In this force young men trained in athletic associations, he said, could easily be incorporated.

"This is not disarmament," the report says. "It is Germany on a war footing."

The Deputy's report asks why Germany needs heavy artillery for police duty. It concludes by declaring that this so-called disarmament will require France to remain armed beyond all anticipations.



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FLIGHT OVER TIMES A RARE SPECTACLE

Thousands Thrilled at Night as R-34 Hovered Close Above the Tall Tower

IN GLARE OF SEARCHLIGHT

Giant Dirigible Drove Straight Into Rays from the Building and Then Headed for Home.

The flight of H. M. Dirigible R-34, to and over THE TIMES Building early yesterday morning after her start at midnight from Roosevelt Field, was not only a spectacle of remarkable beauty but a display of exceptionally clever navigation by Major G. H. Cooke, D. S. C., the big air vessel's navigator. To those on the top of The Times tower the airship seemed to be hardly 300 feet above. To some persons in Times Square it seemed, as the R-34 approached, that she must touch the top of the building.

The feat of Major Cooke in bringing the mammoth vessel, according to program, exactly over The Times tower against a stiff southerly breeze, and his abrupt turn eastward directly over the building was regarded by those who discussed it yesterday as proof that the British officer must be rated one of the leading air navigators of the world.

The story of how the British dirigible came to make the special flight to THE TIMES Building begins at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. A TIMES reporter at Roosevelt Field, acting under instructions, went to where the R-34 was tugging at her ropes, and asked Major Cooke if he would make the trip to THE TIMES Building, where a searchlight was ready to show the vessel to the thousands who would be on Broadway and the surrounding streets to see her. There had been some discussion immediately before that, as to whether the projected trip over Manhattan had not better be abandoned entirely because of reported weather conditions.

"Fly to THE TIMES Building?" queried Major Cooke. "That's the tall building at Forty-second Street and Broadway, where the lights dazzled me the other evening? All right, I'll do it."

His reply was telephoned to THE TIMES office, and thence word was sent to restaurants, roof gardens, and hotels and theatres telling of the plan. Tables were hastily deserted, and in private cars, taxicabs, and afoot thousands hurried to Times Square, where they found bulletins being posted at the northern end of the building. The building itself was brilliant, with every light in it ablaze, and at the top the powerful searchlight, the only one in the central part of the city, already throwing an investigating beam through the sky.

Blown North at the Start.

Meanwhile, at the field, the airship had ascended, and, turning her nose westward, had set out on the trip. Major Cooke had intended to head straight for the Times Building, and then to return over the same course, before heading out to sea. But when the R-34 got well aloft the navigator found he had to battle a semigale blowing from the south.

Unable to calculate his drift accurately, but knowing that the wind was driving his ship northward away from the course scheduled, Major Cooke tacked and tacked again. Although this action, skilfully executed, counterbalanced the drift, the Major found the air cruiser at 12:45 o'clock entering the city over the Bronx. The navigator got his bearings apparently at East 150th Street, for he brought the long gasbag sharply over and, pointing south, proceeded downtown.

Following Third Avenue, the dirigible, moving slowly because of the unremittant adverse wind, reached Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street before Major Cooke picked out THE TIMES searchlight alert, seeking him. Then he aimed straight for it. Almost at the same instant observers on top of the building saw the dirigible, and the searchlight was thrown out to meet her.

High over the rooftops the R-34 came on, still struggling against the wind. Straight as an arrow, she headed for The Times Building. As she approached she changed from a northeast-to-southwest direction to one due north to south, so that she would pass squarely over the tower.

As the vessel came in close range the searchlight played broadly over her. Not a detail of the great ship was hidden from its beams. The long streamlines of the gasbag, the sharp nose, with its triple circle of red, white and blue—looking like a searching and angry eye—and every inch of the underbody were clearly shown. The two "R-34" inscriptions, one at the bow and one at the stern, came out quite distinctly.

Wonderful View at Times Square.

In the searchlight every line of the R-34 was distinctly seen by the throngs gazing upward from around The Times Building. To the great crowd, enjoying a wonderful view of the aircraft's graceful outlines—one of the finest spectacles New Yorkers had ever seen—there came plainly the whirring of the propellers. There had gone up a great cheer when the dirigible first came into view, but when the searchlight, playing upon her, brought out all the beauty of the sight, the throngs seemed enthralled.

The majestic moving vision of silvery gray, the searchlight disclosing every inch of her except the forward gondola—kept purposely dark by request of the navigator—came directly over The Times Building at 1:10 A. M. She hovered there almost stationary for a moment. With a stately sweep she turned directly over the building until she faced eastward. In this position she had the strong southerly wind blowing squarely along her side. Then, as the turn was completed, the wind became a following wind, and the dirigible moved rapidly due east over Forty-second Street, gathering speed as every second ticked off, she passed out of sight on her eastward course at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

In acknowledgment of Major Scott's courtesy in flying over The Times Building, THE TIMES wirelessed this message, by way of the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

Dirigible R-34:

Thanks from THE TIMES and the thousands whom the spectacle thrilled. Wish you good luck.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The wireless operator on the R-34 O.K'd the receipt of the message at 2:11 A. M., adding the word "Thanks." Save for good-bye wirelessed by Major Scott through the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 1:23 A. M. that was the last word, except for weather requests, sent from her after the start.

R-33 TO MEET R-34.

Sister Airships Expected to Fly Over London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Wireless reports here this evening indicate that in ten hours after starting the R-34 had done 440 nautical miles and was, when last heard from, doing her eighty miles an hour. The airship is understood to have struck a good patch of weather and if the favorable conditions continue she may arrive Saturday.

Today's evening papers gave only fragmentary reports of the departure from America, but Reuter's message tells of her circling for almost five minutes above Times Square, and the interest which the metropolitan theatre district took in the novel sight.

No definite arrangements have yet been made as to where the R-34 will shape her course when she reaches European waters. The Air Ministry stated much will depend on the circumstances. It is probable that as soon as she nears England her sistership, the R-33, will fly out to meet her and accompany her over London. The two dirigibles will then separate and make for the aerodromes at Selby, in Yorkshire, and Pulham, in Norfolk.

The final arrangements will, however, depend upon conditions which at present can only be a matter of speculation.

General Groves of the Royal Air Force tonight predicted the early construction of airships four times the size of the R-34 with a capacity of 8,000,000 cubic feet and a radius of 15,000 miles.

R-34 as Seen from The Times Tower at 1:10 A. M. Thursday, Turning Directly Eastward Over the Building



(Sketched by a Times Artist on the Top of the Tower.)

PREDICTS BIG AIRSHIPS FOR COMMERCE FLEET

Will Be Two or Three Times Larger Than R-34, Says Vickers Director.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—Giant airships, which will bring every important city in the world within ten days' journey of London, are foreshadowed by the firm of Vickers, Limited. Sir Trevor Dawson, managing director, said today that he expects to see airships twice or three times the size of the R-34. Vickers are convinced that it would be a practicable proposition to build rigid airships to carry 50 tons of passengers and freight for a non-stop voyage of 10,000 miles at 80 miles an hour.

It is probable that three classes of airships may be designed—ships of moderate size and high speed for carrying express mails, passenger liners for passenger traffic, of large size and high speed, and large airships of comparatively slow speed and large carrying capacity for general transport.

"I think within a fairly large margin," said Sir Trevor, "that air ships ought to be independent of everything but the very worst weather. The development of engines must be very great for the next few years. In fact, engines today can be supplied which would certainly give an airship of sufficient size and lifting power all necessary control for sailing against a moderate gale."

Sir Trevor indicated that the firm's engineers are studying the possibilities of the use of steam engines in these great airships.

"We certainly look for success within a reasonable time," he added. "We know more about the development of steam engines than internal combustion engines. The result to be attained is to have an engine of sufficient power and not exceeding a certain limit of weight. With the developments made recently in steam turbines this should not be difficult."

When the great ocean routes are timetabled it is calculated that the time from London would be:

London to New York, 2 to 2½ days; San Francisco, 4½ days; Cairo, 1½ days; Colombo, 1¼ days; Perth, Australia, 4 days; Nairobi, 3½ days; Cape Town, 5½ days; Rio de Janeiro, 4 days.

The cost of operation for a regular service would be at a passenger rate of 4d per mile and a mail rate of 8d per ounce. With larger airships carrying greater loads lower rates might apply.

It can be made quite a commercial proposition," said Sir Trevor, "provided you have the necessary number of airships and aerodromes. It will be desirable to have mooring masts in various places, so that if an airship has to stop she can do so comfortably. In flying to America, I take it that an airship would stop at some point in Canada to deliver mails and then proceed to the States, where there would be facilities for mooring and housing."

R-34 1,050 MILES FROM MINEOLA

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

grees 30 minutes west, 40 degrees 47 minutes north."

At 7:10 A. M. the big airship had progressed 345 miles due east of New York. This message from her was received at 7:30 A. M.:

"Position at 11:10 G. M. T. (7:10 A. M. Washington time,) latitude, 40 degrees 15 minutes north; longitude, 65 degrees 50 minutes west; distance, 345 miles."

At 10:26 A. M. the next message reported she was making fifty knots an hour. The message read:

10:26 A. M.—"Position, 68 degrees, 30 minutes west, 41 degrees, 15 minutes north; course east magnetic; making good 50 knots. 14:12 G. M. T. (10:12 A. M. Washington time.) Distance, 670 miles."

From that time on the messages received were as follows:

11:26 A. M.—"We are doing 50 miles now."

12:27 P. M.—"Position at 16:00 G. M. T., latitude 42 degrees 0 minutes north, 60 degrees 50 minutes west; 60 knots; all's well. Distance 800 miles."

2:04 P. M.—"Admiral, Commanding Naval District, Roosevelt Field, Mineola. Officers and crew of R-34 desire to express their sincere gratitude for the valuable and efficient assistance they have received during the mooring of the R-34 at Mineola. All's well. Making good progress. Distances covered 630 miles in 10 hours. Making for London. SCOTT."

3:15 P. M.—"R-34 680 miles east of Bar Harbor at 3 P. M."

11:45 P. M.—"Position at 20.50 G. M. T. (4:50 P. M., Washington time,) latitude 47 degrees 15 minutes north, longitude 54 degrees 5 minutes west. Course is east. Speed 50 knots. Heavy static experienced. In touch with M. F. T. for reception. SCOTT."

Weather Forecaster Bowie sent the following message containing advice and warning to Commander Scott:

"From office of Naval Communications for H. M. airship R-34 at sea:

"Storm over Newfoundland, moving northeast, and another over Ontario, moving toward Newfoundland. 8 A. M. St. John's barometer 29.58; southeast, cloudy, 20 miles, Sable Island barometer 29.80 west partly cloudy, 25 miles, Halifax barometer 29.86, southeast, cloudy, 10 miles, Nantucket barometer 29.96; southwest, partly cloudy, 30 miles. Strong westerly winds prevail over western Atlantic as far as longitude 45 and probably a considerable distance east of that meridian. You will have strong westerly winds next 24 to 36 hours, with some cloudy and falling barometer. My advice keep well south and take advantage of westerly winds attending the rapid easterward movement of disturbances north of latitude 45. Good luck and a quick trip. "BOWIE."

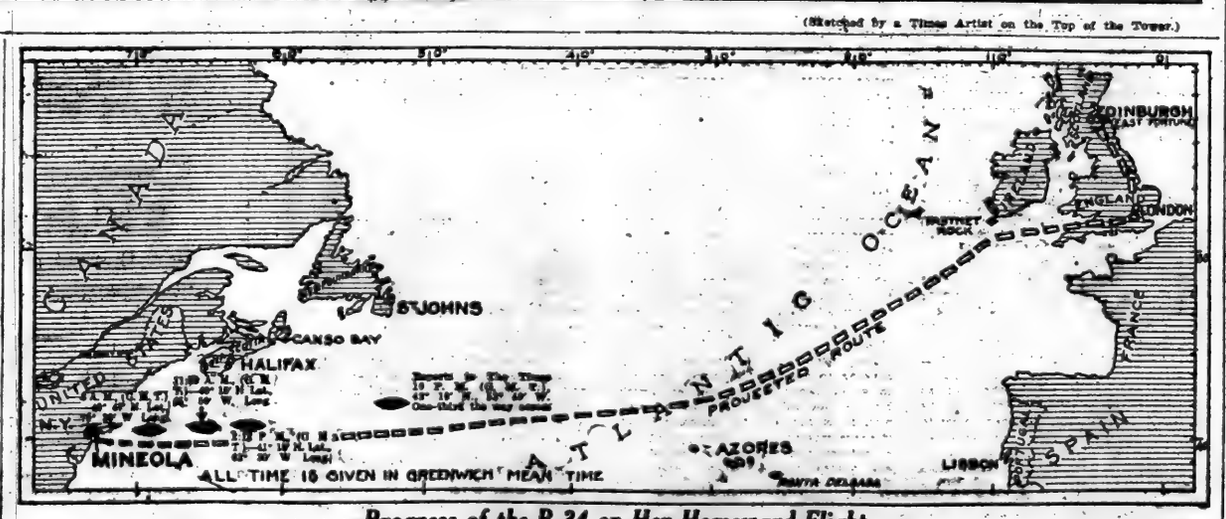
BOSTON, July 10.—The R-34 was reported fifty-five miles south of Martha's Vineyard at 4 A. M. in a radio message received here.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—The R-34 was reported by the Barrington wireless station as within range at 11 o'clock Halifax time. (10 o'clock New York time.) Barrington is 127 miles southwest of here.

Twelve minutes later a message was received from her at the naval station here, giving her position 41 degrees 15 minutes north, 66 degrees 30 minutes west, a point 215 miles due south of here.

A second wireless message received at 1 o'clock, Halifax time, indicated that at the time the radiogram was filled the dirigible had reached a point 240 miles due south of Sable Island. The message read:

"Latitude 43 north, longitude 60.30 west; sixty knots. All well."



Progress of the R-34 on Her Homeward Flight

COMMENT DIVIDES ON PARTY LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

an address of less than an hour. The address was, therefore, necessarily general. We shall hope to receive from the Secretary of State the special reasons which actuated the peace delegates in formulating the articles of the long and comprehensive treaty.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia—The President's address is magnificent, able, eloquent, and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations, were strong and cogent. Of course, it was not expected, nor was it possible, in an address of this kind to discuss in detail the treaty of the League, but the basic reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty and the covenant.

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire—The President set forth in a clear fashion that the League of Nations, so called, is the most perfect machinery yet devised for working an international come-on game.

Senator Ransdell, Democrat, of Louisiana—The President's address was convincing, and I look for a great deal of pressure from the home folks upon those Senators who are opposed to the League.

Senator Newberry, Republican, of Michigan—I was interested in the President's English but disappointed as to his advice.

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio—The President's message shows very clearly the necessity for linking up with the treaty of peace the covenants for the League of Nations. To those who had doubts in their minds as to the wisdom of this course, it ought to be clear now that the political and social conditions of Europe are such, and the difficulty of the enforcement of the peace terms so great, that an association or league of the Allies and ourselves is a real necessity. The overwhelming majority of the American people are for the League of Nations.

"Soap Bubbles of Oratory."

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut—Soap bubbles of oratory and souffle of praises.

Senator Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina—It seems entirely logical that if certain nations can join forces in righteousness to crush the forces of evil and oppression, as was done in this war, they may be united for the purpose of preventing this terrible destruction of life, liberty and property, and the engendering of the evils attendant upon war. The President's address was a clear and logical presentation of this high conception of the duty of civilized nations in this advanced age of Christian civilization.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington—The President's declaration of the high purpose of the United States and his appeal to peace and virtue will find ready responses. But none of these throw any light whatever on the very practical business of the nature, power and method of operation of the League of Nations. It is disappointing that no definite reference was made to these subjects, since this was supposed to be the purpose of his address.

Senator Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi—A splendid, scholarly, masterly presentation; I believe that the President's address was not a notable and brilliant effort, but that it will receive the full approval of the American people.

Says It Lacks "Americanism."

Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio—The President's address was the appeal of the "internationalists." It was utterly lacking in ringing Americanism. What the President said about America's moral leadership I thoroughly approve, but I do not regard it necessary to write leadership into a covenant such as that of the proposed League of Nations.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada—The President spoke as one who feels the world is at a crisis. There was no attempt to excite enthusiasm or to impress upon the Senate his conclusions. No unprejudiced mind can longer doubt the world demands the League of Nations; that the present League of Nations is the best compromise that possibly can be obtained, and that, while not perfect, it will prevent such a war as we have just suffered.

Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey—The President pleads for his League of Nations plan as the most important part of the treaty. Of the treaty he said very little. Undoubtedly he will inform the Committee on Foreign Relations explicitly in regard to it. The treaty should be considered without delay. The League of Nations can wait until we have an opportunity to examine into the responsibilities it places upon the United States. If we adopt the President's plan we must surrender certain of our rights. I am unwilling to surrender any of these rights to any nation on the face of the globe.

Senator Phelan, Democrat, of California—The President justified the necessity for a league to avert war. He said practically that facts stood in the way of the realization of the ideals. It is unfortunate that certain existing legal rights of the belligerents proved obstacles to a more perfect peace and covenant, but a beginning had to be made. The peace of the world is no easy task and involves sacrifices.

Senator New, Republican of Indiana—I have attended National Republican Conventions for a great many years. I have seen the galleries participate in twenty-minute demonstrations of applause, while the delegates sat calmly and unmoved on the floor waiting until the applause had exhausted itself. Then the delegates have gone quietly about the business for which they were selected. The Senate will act in the same way regarding the treaty.

Dare We Reject It?

Senator Dial, Democrat of South Carolina—Dare we reject it—and break the heart of the world? President Wilson phrased his case with inevitable felicity. The United States is committed by every consideration of interest, honor, and humanity to the League of Nations. The people as a whole recognize the obligation and however they may differ concerning details of the Peace Treaty, they favor its ratification, realizing that the league principle is inextricably bound up with peace.

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico—It was very conclusive. He exhausted every argument for the League of Nations.

Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island—The President has made a magnificent, clear and illuminating statement on the League of Nations. I have no doubt as to the effect it will have on the American people and the support it will call forth from them.

Senator Edge, Republican of New Jersey—Now that the President has spoken I hope that the Senate will get down to action. I believe, and I have always believed, that a majority of the Senators are entirely willing for the United States to enter a League of Nations, but will insist on reservations in the covenant, which will leave without question the right and authority of the United States to regulate its own domestic affairs, which will continue the operation of the Monroe Doctrine and which will not force us into foreign wars in which we may have neither material nor sentimental or even altruistic interest without a vote of Congress, as provided by the Constitution. I, for one, shall vote for, or even may propose, all reservations which I think may be necessary to the interests of the United States, for only on such a foundation can a practical, efficient, and permanent League of Nations to be established.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana—The President's speech revealed in outline, and yet with sufficient distinctness, some of the intricate difficulties of the tremendous problems with which the Peace Congress was called upon to deal, making compromise essential to any result except chaos. It was an exposition rather of why a league is necessary than a justification in detail of the provision made in that regard, which, perhaps, no one expected at this time.

Capper Still for Reservations.

Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas—The speech was very fine to listen to, but gave us no explanation. It was merely a pleasant address; it told us nothing about Article X., nor the Shantung procedure, nor any of the other matters in which the Senate is interested. I am more firmly convinced than ever that I will have to vote for reservations.

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah—The message was a clear and eloquent exposition of the fundamental principles involved in the treaty of peace.

Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah—It was another Wilsonian essay, but not up to the standard.

Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas—The President's address is a clear and forceful argument for the ratification of the treaty. Now that the Senate has acquired jurisdiction of the subject I believe that a different disposition from that heretofore manifested will be displayed by those who are opposed to the League of Nations, and that there will be neither felt nor manifested any spirit of partisanship in the consideration of the treaty.

Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri—It was a most scholarly, interesting general review of the situation. Unfortunately, no hint of explanation of Shantung or of failure to protect American rights was offered by the President.

Norris Is Sarcastic.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska—It was a fine lot of glittering generalities. I noticed particularly how the President cleared up the Shantung matter and the reasons for Article X.

Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri—It was a most scholarly and interesting general review of general conditions. It was unfortunate that there was no mention of American rights nor explanation of those provisions in the treaty like the Shantung award, which every one was so anxious to have explained.

Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois—Soothing, mellifluous, and uninformative. Mr. Wilson characteristically made no reference to the immoral Shantung affair or to those articles of the league covenant detrimental to the interest of the United States.

TODAY'S PRESS ON SPEECH.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Call to Duty.

From The World.

The President's address is more than a plea for the treaty and the League. It is a call to duty no less imperative than that which he made to Congress on April 2, 1917, when the United States was summoned to war "for the things that we have always carried near our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

It is no longer Germany but a minority in the United States Senate that is the great obstacle to the fulfillment of this program to which the American people dedicated themselves two years ago. With German militarism overthrown, this Senate counsel of cowardice now interposes to blight the victory and cheat mankind of the fruits of its suffering and sacrifice. That is the issue, and it is the only issue in this contest that has been created by a blind and insensate partisanship.

It Does Not Answer.

From The Sun.

The Sun is compelled to say this morning, with genuine regret, that President Wilson's beautifully written address to the Senate yesterday does not enable us to record the slightest improvement or change in his method of advocating the outright abandonment of American policy and the partial surrender of American independence to carry out his ideals of service to humanity by participation in "an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs." The phrase is his own. * * *

From beginning to end there was no discussion, no interpretation in the sense required by the grave and reasonable objections raised against the unreserved acceptance of the covenant. Where there should have been explanation there is naught but exhortation. Where there should have been convincing argument there is fine rhetoric. Where the address should have been analytic it is broadly Apocalyptic. It is an emotional, idealistic harangue, not a specific reply to the questions that are in the minds of so many of us. From beginning to end the reader will meet nothing but disappointment in his search for something new and specific and more satisfactory to patriotic intelligence than are the generalities to which we have become accustomed.

Scale of Disappointment.

From The Tribune.

Those who hoped that the President, in his speech to the Senate, would overcome his liking for vague generalization and discuss the particular issues which are under debate will scarcely be able to escape a sense of disappointment as they read yesterday's words.

Most of what the President says is indisputable—relates to matters as to which there is agreement. Other things are disputable—such as, for example, the implication that our motives in the war were better than those of our Allies and that the negotiations at Paris consisted of a long tussle with the demons of unrighteousness—with this country playing the rôle of St. George and the others, for the most part, the rôle of dragon.

Too Much Generalization.

From The Herald.

Those persons who had expected that the President would in his address to the Senate meet the criticisms which have been made of the League of Nations project will find only disappointment in perusal of the text of that address. There is in it much of the too familiar generalization, little of real substance. It may be hardly fair, however, to scan the address with view to its omissions, since at the outset the President announced that he would attempt only a general characterization of the scope of the treaty and its purpose.

All Americans are not only willing but eager to have their country do its full part in helping out the peoples of other lands, but many are unwilling that this help should be rendered at a sacrifice of the people of this land, and especially of the independence which Americans hold so dear. There are in this treaty provisions which many Americans think involve serious encroachment upon the rights and even the independence of this country. In his address to the Senate yesterday the President saw fit to ignore those provisions. It is to be hoped that closer contact with the people will bring him to a realization of the necessity of meeting their criticism and their doubts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Some Hope of Agreement.

From The Public Ledger.

The President laid the completed work of the Peace Conference before the Senate in an address that contained nothing new, except possibly a hint of his own changed attitude toward that august body. It ought not to be difficult for them (the Republican Senators) and the President to get together, provided both have a sincere will to do so. They can accept the present treaty and the present League covenant as mere by-less perfect expressions of the unchallenged principles that underlie them; and they can work through the League of Nations itself to get such modifications as they think essential.

The one thing that America must not do is to postpone peace. The world is too hungry for it. The smoldering flames of discontent and even acute distress, bursting out at times into murderous disorder, are a living, leaping menace to the whole ship of civilization if we do not soon bring it into a safe port.

ST. LOUIS.

Hope of Early Ratification.

From The Globe Democrat.

It is a profoundly moving address, and it will make a strong appeal to the minds as well as to the hearts of the country. Every man and every woman should read every word of it. But it does not touch, nor, we presume, was it intended to touch, the questions of detail which the Senate must consider. These, we may assume, the President expects to thrash out in conference, and it is upon these details that agreement must be reached. The former attitude of the President is the main obstacle, and if he has now changed that attitude, as he seems to have done, there is reason to hope that the treaty can soon be ratified.

LOUISVILLE.

Stands on Solid Ground.

From the Courier-Journal.

The President has the strong side of the controversy because he has the right side. It is the side of vision plus the gentus of most intensely practical statesmanship. The President can afford to challenge his critics with unperturbed air. He stands on solid ground. His is the way of leadership; his cause is the cause of wisdom.

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ITALIAN CITIES LOOTED BY MOBS

2,000 More Arrests Made in Milan and Tons of Merchandise Recovered.

TROOPS SHOOT IN SOUTH

Rioters at Naples Wreck a Train—Military Law Proclaimed at Taranto.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 9.—Notwithstanding the conciliatory efforts of the authorities, popular tumults in protest against dear living are still fiercely persistent in many parts of the peninsula and extensive devastation of property is even yet reported.

From Rome, where hostile demonstrations took place today before Giolitti's residence, all tram traffic and publication of newspapers have been suspended.

At Naples rioters wrecked an incoming train and cut telegraphic communication with many stations. They also embarked on new acts of plunder, one central clothing store being cleared of $70,000 worth of goods in about half an hour.

Taranto is in a state of military siege. Elsewhere in Calabria troops have been driven to fire upon mobs. Sanguinary conflicts with the police have occurred at Catania, Cantinzaro, Perugia, Savona, Vicenza, Verona, Brescia, Pavia, and Parma, most of which towns are still in the throes of a general strike.

Here in Milan 2,000 more arrests of looters have been made. Tons of stolen merchandise and tens of thousands of bottles of wines and liquors have been recovered from pillagers. One mother with two daughters in their teens had amassed over 700 pairs of fancy boots and shoes in their tenement.

Milan's Co-operative Association, which has done much toward keeping down prices throughout the war, has had twenty-one branch stores pillaged, losing property to the value of about $2,500,000. Even telephonic apparatus and cash registers have been carried off from some places of business, while in others furniture has been smashed to atoms.

A new municipal decree, published tonight in Milan, orders the immediate reopening of shops under penalty of confiscation of stocks.

CABINET HEARS TITTONI.

Foreign Minister Reports on Peace Conference Negotiations.

ROME, July 9. (Associated Press.)—Premier Nitti convoked the Council of Ministers tonight and received from Foreign Minister Tittoni immediately upon the latter's arrival from Paris, a report on recent negotiations at the Peace Conference.

Signor Tittoni was accompanied from Paris by Maggiorino Ferraris and Signor Scialoja of the Italian Peace Delegation.

No statement was issued as to the Ministerial conference, but Deputies and Senators said they were under the impression that Minister Tittoni must have met serious difficulties in his attempt to have the Italian point of view accepted at Paris or he would not have come to Rome.

ITALY'S HUGE PUBLIC DEBT.

Has Risen to 15,000,000,000 Lire—Tax Plan Announced.

ROME, July 10.—Signor Schanzer, Minister of the Treasury, in a statement before Parliament today on the financial situation, said that expenses in last year's budget amounted to over 6,500,000,000 lire, as against revenues of 1,500,000,000 lire, leaving a deficit of 5,000,000,000 lire.

The Minister said that a deficit in the budget of 1919-20 of over 640,000,000 lire could be expected while the war liquidation expenses would amount to nearly 2,000,000,000 lire.

The public debt, Signor Schanzer continued, has risen to over 15,000,000,000 lire, including Italy's debt abroad, which is almost 4,000,000,000 lire, but reparations asked from the enemy are somewhat superior to this last amount.

Minister Schanzer proposes to face the deficit with economies. In addition to new taxes, chiefly a progressive tax on incomes, the average amounting to 15 per cent. Other taxes on luxuries, including wine, will be imposed.

Suspend Berlin Radical Papers.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Rote Fahne and the Volksrecht, radical newspapers, were ordered today to suspend publication. Three Communist leaders have been arrested.

FIUME CLASHES ALARM ALLIES

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the fights between Italian and French soldiers. The seriousness of political and social affairs in Italy is demonstrated by his departure at a time when the Austrian peace conditions, in which Italy is vitally interested, are under discussion. It was these conferences with Lansing and White that resulted in the action of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which has taken the place of the Big Four, in appointing a commission of American, British, French, and Italian Generals to go to Fiume to investigate the troubles there. With strikes, demonstrations against the prices of food, dissatisfaction over the failure of Italy to get Fiume, and the development of intense anti-French feeling, it is apparent that Italy faces a new Cabinet crisis.

There are some discrepancies between the various stories told as to what occurred at Fiume, but according to the version which the Italians sanction the trouble started about a week ago, when a crowd of French sailors paraded the streets, shouting "Down with Italy! Long live Jugoslavia!" A French bugler, the Italians declare, sounded the Italian "Retreat," and the party generally sought to insult the Italian population of the town. A fight resulted, but without a fatal outcome. Later, Italians say, some French soldiers tore an Italian rosette from the dress of a girl and trampled on it. This caused a demonstration against the soldiers, who fired into the crowd, with fatal results. At the request of the Italian General in command of Fiume the French troops were confined to barracks, but some of them fired shots at passersby.

French General Hooted.

In order to placate the Italian residents and show, that the Italian and French military authorities were on the best of terms, the Italian General commanding took the French Commandant on a motor ride around the town. At one point, where a crowd had gathered, the Italian General made a speech, telling of the friendship between the French General and himself and calling on the people to be on good terms with the French. The Italians admit that the crowd responded by hooting and making a hostile demonstration against the French officer. Subsequently, as Italians tell the story, a French military patrol fired into a crowd of Italians. The Italians say one was killed and forty wounded. The French account has it that nine were killed and eleven wounded, mostly French Chinese troops.

There have been clashes elsewhere in Italy and debatable territory between French and Italian soldiers. It is evident that passions are at fever heat and the foundation being laid for the bitterest feeling that may disturb relations between France and Italy. Signor Tittoni will have his hands full during his visit to Rome.

The French, judged by their spokesmen, are inclined to attribute the troubles to the condition of social unrest in Italy. They say Soviet Governments have been established at Florence and Genoa and that Bolshevist sentiment is prevailing. The Italians insist that the current troubles are due mainly to a hostile spirit shown by France toward Italy ever since the Peace Conference began. Some of them now assert that President Wilson's opposition to giving Fiume to Italy was the result of French influence on his idealistic temperament. They are so much incensed against the French that they are disposed to forgive the President for his attitude and excuse him on the ground that he was hoodwinked by the French.

Italians in a position to speak, semi-officially at least, allege that the French Government has been doing everything to minimize Italian prestige and influence. They go so far as to say that the French are trying to put Italy in the position of a minor power because France does not want any other Latin nation to have foremost standing in world politics. They charge that France seeks to give great strength to the Jugoslav State in order to furnish a menace to Italy. These and other equally intense statements show how bitter is the prevailing feeling.

One of the proposals—in fact, the principal proposal—now being considered in an effort to effect a settlement of the Fiume question is to give Italy a portion of the German African colonies as compensation for the loss of Fiume. There is reason to believe that the Italian Government would be willing to waive its claim to Fiume if this were arranged. According to the Italians, France has become alarmed over the Italian desire to have African territory. The French, they declare, are saying: "We thought Italy wanted merely Adriatic power. Now she has imperialistic notions." And so it goes. The whole situation is impregnated with alarming symptoms. If some harmonizing action is not taken soon there is no telling what will happen.

ITALIAN PRIDE SEEN AS ROOT OF TROUBLE

Nation Can See No Side but Its Own and Resents Disdainful Attitude of French.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—"How can Italy demobilise further when a certain allied power—I mention no names—sends arms and equipment for 125,000 Serbians? Do you know that a report has been made here by a certain American captain to the effect that Italy has 200,000 men in Albania, though this is an absurdly exaggerated figure? Do you know that French officers and soldiers—and Americans, too—attend every anti-Italian meeting in the Jugoslav Club in Sussay, Fiume's suburb? Or that every influence, financial and social has been brought to bear in New York on the newspapers to suppress Italy's side of the case and print any stories that the Jugoslav Bureau puts out? Or that French soldiers tore Italian emblems from a girl's breast in the Fiume streets?"

That is the kind of argument with which an Italian meets the question: "What's at the bottom of this trouble between you and France in the Adriatic?" The speaker was a man holding an important official position and he swore that he could prove to the hilt every one of the above assertions.

In reality the fact that they are true or not is less important than another fact which is incontrovertible—that these stories and a thousand wilder ones, are believed implicitly throughout Italy. In that belief lies real danger. So acute is the state of public feeling that hotheads have already begun to speak openly of war with France.

The Italian official above mentioned admitted this to be the case, but added that no one took such people seriously and that both the Italian Government and delegation here were doing their utmost to obtain a mutually satisfactory solution of the present difficulties. But he went on to express the conviction that it was French jealousy of Italy and fear that she would become a great Mediterranean power that was at the bottom of French intrigues against her since the armistice, which were even responsible for President Wilson's famous message to the Italian people. The President had been misled by Italy's enemies and induced to act as their puppet.

And with it all there is rigid adherence to the standpoint I encountered in a journey to Rome two months ago—Fiume above all, and Northern Dalmatia, and the islands and certain towns along the coast. Italian newspapers provide an infinity of statements along the same lines. At the present moment it is no exaggeration to say that Italy regards France with greater hostility than she ever felt or voiced toward Germany.

As for the general opinion in France, it is very little stirred by the subject up to date. Doubtless the censorship is considerably responsible—in fact Foreign Minister Pichon made that very point yesterday while defending in the chamber the maintenance of press restrictions. Also—and this perhaps is the very root of Italy's ill-feeling—it cannot be denied that the French regard the Italians as "not very serious," as the French phrase puts it, or as we should say "as lightweights." The average Frenchman is disinclined to esteem the Italians either as administrators, colonisers, or fighters. And sometimes, alas for the interests of mutual friendship, he either says so or shows it.

To a proud, hardworking and above all prolific people like the Italians nothing could be more galling. They regard themselves as heirs to the glories of ancient Rome, and it renders them absolutely furious to be treated—or to think they are being treated—as a little Latin sister to be flattered when it pays and then ignored at will. They believe they had a very great share in the allied victory, and they are determined to show France or any one else who doubts it that Italy is a power to be reckoned with.

It is this feeling which renders them impervious to argument—they can see no side but their own and will listen to nothing that appears to refute them. When one mentions having heard that Italians are intriguing at Sofia or Budapest, just as they say the French are intriguing along the Adriatic, they either deny it flatly or say, "Well, doesn't one fact justify the other?"

As for America, her interference cannot be disinterested—if it is not with financial and economic object it is influenced by French guile. They refuse to see that their attitude is either injudicious or ungenerous. They appear utterly blinded by their own grievances and anger against France.

Whether their complaints be just or not, this is no way to settle the difficulty, and the situation as it stands at present is one of very great gravity.

CALLS OFF GENERAL STRIKE.

Rome Chamber of Labor Gets Guarantee of Cut in Prices.

ROME, July 9.—The Chamber of Labor has issued a manifesto saying that, having received guarantees that the prices of necessities will be reduced 50 per cent., it invites the people to return to work.

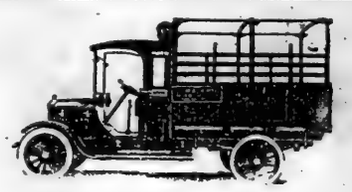
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It is made from the pure sparkling White Rock water

Every first-class dealer will sell it to you—

Rainier WORM DRIVE Delivery Trucks



¾ ton - -	$1750
1 ton - -	1875
1½ ton - -	1975
2 ton - -	2400

Chassis f. o. b. N. Y.

The 2 ton Rainier worm driven truck at $2400 has Continental motor, Brown-Lipe Clutch and transmission and Sheldon worm driven rear axle. Compare this with other makes and then compare the price.

Rainier Motor Corporation

225-227 West 58th Street, New York City

Factory: Flushing, L. I., New York

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Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

For Young Men and Men From The Kirschbaum Shops

Men's Suits—Special at



Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

$30 Regularly $35 and $37.50

$35 Regularly $40 and $42.50

$40 Regularly $45 and $50

It's real economy to buy several suits NOW!

NOT even in war-times were good woolens so scarce as today. The cost of tailoring is increasing. For months to come the trend of clothing prices is sure to be upward. And at the above prices, these suits are far, far below the present level of costs.

A wide selection of fabrics, models and sizes

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Closed All Day Saturdays Until September 1st

Best & Co.

Paris London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Important Sales Today

Misses' & Girls' Underwear

MISSES' NIGHTGOWNS

Girls grow so fast that many Best & Co. patrons are glad to have an opportunity to get dainty but inexpensive undergarments. Girls themselves love these pretty gowns of white nainsook, with their shirring in contrasting color. All white or pink with shirring in blue or pink. Sizes 8-16 years. Special 1.00

SMALL GIRLS' PRINCESS SLIPS

Princess slip undergarments for small girls are particularly popular to wear under transparent dresses, for there are no buttons or bands to show. Trimmed with embroidery edging. Sizes in this fine nainsook slip range from 3 to 8 years. Special 1.35

SMALL GIRLS' KNICKERS & DRAWERS

First introduced as French style, now dubbed as Big Sister's; these drawers of soft cambric have an edging of embroidery. Sizes 2-10 years. Special .85 to 1.05

STRAIGHT LEG DRAWERS

of soft cambric with tucks and dainty embroidery edging.

Sizes 8-10 years, Special .85

Sizes 12-14 years, Special 1.00

Midsummer Clearance

Children's & Misses' Play Oxfords



2.60 & 2.85

Of good quality leather; these stout shoes for beach and play are made with no seams or lining to chafe the youngster's tender feet. Reinforced toe cap, extremely durable soles.

Sizes 5-10½ 2.60—4TH FLOOR

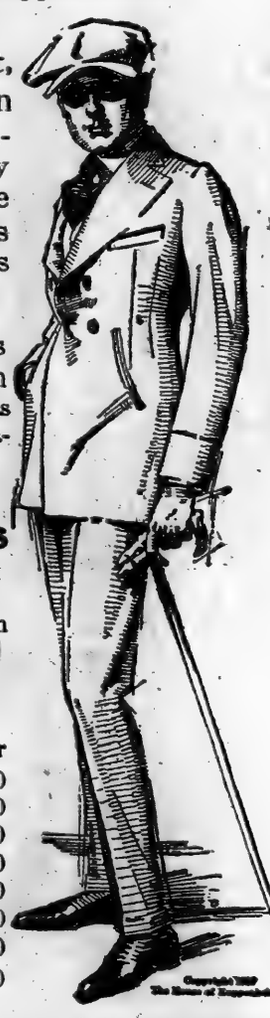
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The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes in New York

The Best Clothing Ever Produced

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Wonderfully clean cut, highly distinctive, and in many instances, exclusive clothing; which is better in every respect than any ever before produced by these famous makers of high-grade clothes for men.

Models, fabrics and designs which will impress you as much with their dignity and correctness, as with their smartness, their wide variety and their exceptional value.

Kuppenheimer Suits $30.00 to $65.00

With the Brill guarantee of satisfaction accompanying every suit.

Cool Clothes for Hot Weather Wear

Air-o-Weave Suits	$20.00 to $35.00
Tropical Worsteds	25.00 to 35.00
Silk Suits	25.00 to 40.00
Cool Cloth Suits	15.00 to 25.00
Mohair Suits	15.00 to 25.00
Palm Beach Suits	12.50 to 22.50
Flannel Suits	30.00 to 50.00
Flannel Trousers	8.50 to 15.00

Shirts of Shantung Silk, with collars to match, $5.50 | Bathing Suits for Men, priced from $3.50 to $7.00 | Cool Athletic Underwear of White Madras, at 85c

Smart Oxfords for Men, $7 to $14—at 49th Street Only

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th St., 47 Cortlandt Street, 2 Flatbush Ave.

44 East 14th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St., 125th St., at 3d Ave., Brooklyn

EBERT SIGNS BILL RATIFYING TREATY

Allies Are Notified at Versailles and Official Document Is on the Way.

LIFTING OF BLOCKADE ASKED

Debate in Weimar Assembly Showed a Desire to Hasten Action.

BERLIN, July 9, (Associated Press.)—President Ebert signed the bill ratifying the Peace Treaty at 8 o'clock tonight, according to the Vorwärts, and the document has been dispatched to Versailles.

WEIMAR, July 10, (Associated Press.)—The German National Assembly plainly demonstrated yesterday that it wanted to complete the unpleasant task of ratifying the treaty quickly and without obscuring the measure in any way with qualifying resolutions.

At the opening of the session the Conservatives introduced a resolution which would make ratification dependent upon the judgment of recognized authorities on international law as to whether the proposed international court could institute trial and could, with retroactive jurisdiction and authority, impose penalties which have not heretofore been prescribed in international law. The resolution was aimed at the enforcement of Articles 227 to 230, inclusive, of the Peace Treaty, (providing for the trial of the former Emperor and of other Germans accused of causing the war or of violations of the rules of war.) It also provided for the establishment of a neutral court to pass upon the question of responsibility for the conflict.

Junker Move Rebuked.

The bill ratifying the Treaty passed the first reading and then a recess was taken to give the parties an opportunity to discuss the resolution. After fifteen minutes the Assembly reconvened, and Dr. Schiffer, National Liberal leader and former Minister of Finance, stated that he regretted the introduction of the resolution, as it would only serve to confuse the situation. A Clerical speaker said that the time for reservations had passed. The Conservatives defended the resolution, but it was decisively beaten.

The treaty bill was then taken up and quickly passed second and third readings, with the opposition coming from Democrats, National Liberals, and Conservatives. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Minister of Finance; Friedrich von Payer, former Imperial Vice Chancellor, and a few other Democrats voted for ratification.

In the debate Dr. Hermann Müller, Foreign Minister, spoke of the German signature as "being torn from us."

"We have accelerated ratification of the treaty," Dr. Müller added, "in compliance with Premier Clemenceau's last note, because the raising of the blockade is promised and we hope to see the prisoners returned."

Allies Receive Notification.

PARIS, July 10. — Official notification of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German National Assembly was given to the Peace Conference this morning.

The notification was presented by Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace mission. Colonel Henry, the French Liaison Officer at Versailles, was the recipient. The hour was 11 A. M. Colonel Henry immediately conveyed the notification to the French Foreign Office.

The official text of the German Assembly's ratification will arrive here shortly by a special courier from Wiemar, Baron Lersner announced. He therefore, asked in a note to M. Clemenceau that the blockade against Germany be raised and that prisoners of war be liberated as soon as possible.

MAY LIFT BLOCKADE WITHIN A FEW DAYS

But War Will Not End Legally Till Ratifications Are Exchanged in Paris.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 11.—The war was not ended with the signature by President Ebert of the bill passed by the Weimar Assembly ratifying the treaty of Versailles. The war will only be legally ended when the actual exchange of ratifications takes place in Paris and diplomatic relations are resumed. This may take another fortnight.

Though nothing has been stated on the subject officially, it is understood that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany will be on a restricted scale, indicated by the fact that only Chargés d'Affaires and not Ambassadors will be appointed by both countries. Full resumption, which the appointment of Ambassadors would signify, will be deferred till the British Government is satisfied of the stability and reliability of the new German Government.

Meanwhile, however, the conditions upon which the associated powers were to raise the blockade of Germany have been fulfilled and it is expected that the blockade will be lifted within a few days subject to certain regulations. Germany is believed to have been accumulating some supplies in readiness in adjacent neutral countries, and these will now pass across her frontiers. Anxiety to get them at the earliest possible moment accounts for the alacrity with which the ratification was carried out at Weimar.

Even with the blockade raised Germany will not find it easy to obtain the imports which she requires owing to the difficulty of paying for them. Her liquid means of payment are limited and the Allied Reparation Commission will be bound to keep a vigilant eye on them. Her purchases for her own use will therefore have to be financed largely on credit and, anomalous through it may seem, the question of providing credits for her within the associated countries is almost bound to present itself shortly.

The views which President Wilson seems to have expressed in his talk with newspaper men at the White House—the reports so far of what he said are meagre—is the effect that the powers should resume trade with Germany as rapidly as possible so as to permit her financial rehabilitation, are held by a large body of opinion in this country. The Daily Chronicle, for instance, says:

"It will be a very long time before the nations whom the German people so deeply wounded will be able to regard Germany as one of themselves, but it would be very foolish, and we may add very un-English, to develop any cult of perpetual hatred toward them. We had better recognise that that bad twist in their mentality is very far yet from being righted. There is much against which we must continue to be on our guard, but fair play and common sense must come into reckoning also, and only by their aid can we hope to exercise the evil spirit: now that peace is ratified, let it be peace."

Other liberal papers argue along the same line. It is significant that in several competent quarters the opinion is expressed that Germany will surprise the world even more than she did after 1871 by the rapidity with which she will pay off the indemnities exacted by the Versailles treaty.

SUPPLIED BY THE CASE
FOR HOME ENJOYMENT
Cheeona
Evans'
NON-INTOXICATING
Ale
(Soon to be named "EVANS' CHEEONA BEVERAGE" by Govt. ruling.)
APPLY TO NEW YORK CITY DEPOT,
12TH AVE. AT 55TH ST.
TELEPHONE—GREELEY 6286.

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Will Close Out Today

Sport Coats—$18—$25—$35
A regrouping of miscellaneous styles in silk or wool novelty materials with or without sleeves.

Separate Skirts—$18—$25
Sport styles in plain or striped silks and plaid wool fabrics.

Country and Sport Suits—$35—$48
The balance of higher-cost styles have been grouped for prompt clearance—values offered are indeed unusual.

Light Summer Frocks—$35—$45
Of organdie—linen—gingham—figured voile and novelty cotton weaves.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY
PALM BEACH SUITS
THERE are nine different shades and patterns of Palm Beach cloth and we show all nine of them. So you see that in Tropical Clothes, too, we have a batting average of .1000.
$13.50 UP
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
An Unusual Offering of
Men's All-leather Oxfords
to be continued today (Friday)
on the SIXTH FLOOR
consists of
A Quantity of Men's Oxfords
in a varied assortment of desirable models (including both narrow and medium toe effects); offering a choice of calfskin in cordovan brown, mahogany tan, or black gunmetal; or of black kidskin or patent leather; all of which are on sale at the greatly reduced price of
$6.90 per pair
Also
Men's Balta Oxfords
(all-leather), in snappy, up-to-date models, some of genuine cordovan, others of calfskin, in dark brown, mahogany tan or black, at the greatly reduced price of
$8.75 per pair
All sizes and widths may be found in the collection, but not in every style.

Gimbel Brothers
33d St.-BROADWAY-33d St.
First Crack in the July Million Dollar Sale
1247 Men's and Young Men's Suits

¼, ½, Full Lined—This Season's Newest Models $29.75
MODELS
Single Breasted Sack.
Double Breasted Sack.
Waist Line Model.
1 Button Double Breasted Model.
Conservative Model.
COLORS
Plain Blue Serge.
Plain Blue Flannels.
Plain Greys, Brown and Green.
Dark Fancy Worsted.
Light Fancy Patterns.
A Big Collection. Sizes for Everyone from 34 to 48. Regular and Stouts.
Genuine Priestley Mohair Suits, Consisting of Coat and Trousers, at $17.50
Mostly dark shades—but made well—satin piping. All sizes, from 34 to 48. Regular and stouts.
Men's Made-to-Measure Sale
Is in Progress in The Custom Tailoring Section on The Fourth Floor
—¼, ½ or full lined.
—Light colors in various weights.
—Dark, rich tones in various qualities.
—All fabrics, the richest of their kind.
—Styles, the very newest in the Sartorial World.
$34.50 $39.75 $50.00
10% Additional for Sizes 44 or Over
GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Closed all day Saturdays until September 1st.
Best & Co.
MEN'S CLOTHES
"Made in Our Own Shops"
Best & Co. fine tailored men's suits, regular 47.50 grade, for a limited period are offered at
42.50
Tailored from fine custom fabrics bought long ago, these suits were exceptional values at original prices.
Yet the saving is not alone in price. If you are considering ordering from a tailor, the saving in time here emphasizes that of price.
A wide assortment of fabrics.
EXTRA—For men who demand maximum service from their clothes our Men's Shops offer an opportunity to purchase
Two-trouser flannel suits 42.50
in fine quality flannel, splendidly tailored throughout. With the additional trousers which many men designate when they order a suit from a tailor, these suits were exceptional value at their regular price, 47.50. Blue, Brown, Olive and Cambridge shades.
REDUCED
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S OXFORDS
These are our regular high-quality Oxfords which are reduced, because every size is not offered in every style, although every size is to be had in the assortment.
400 pairs of black and tan Russia calfskin Oxfords in medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 8.00 and 8.50 6.15
200 pairs of high-grade Oxfords in black and tan Russia calf and patent leather in wide, medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 11.00 8.15
Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. Est. 1879 Entrance—1 West 35th St.
You Never Pay More at Best's

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August.
Men's All Wool Suits
Reduced
The Annual Midsummer Clearance
Four Groups
Offering a splendid selection of fabrics and patterns at each price.
$32.75 $36.75
$43.75 $56.75
Every Suit in regular stock (excepting Full Dress clothes)
Reduced in Price for This Occasion
Summer Suits and Suits for wear the year round. Flannels, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots & Tweeds

No charge will be made for necessary alterations
Fourth Floor
Men's Handkerchiefs
50c each
Smart colored border, white tape bordered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs of fine, sheer linen. All greatly reduced.
Ground Floor
Men's Oxfords
$6.25
Tan or black oxfords, smart styles on English lasts. Complete range of sizes. Splendid value.
Fourth Floor

BRITAIN HAS 700,000 TROOPS ABROAD

No Immediate Prospect of a Radical Reduction in Its Forces Abroad.

206,000 NOW ON THE RHINE

In France 214,000 Men Are Cleaning Up Battlefields and Salving Stores.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The weight of Britain's military responsibilities, even now that Germany has signed the Peace Treaty, is shown by figures THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent obtained today from a thoroughly reliable source as to the numbers of British soldiers still abroad. There are at least 700,000, and there is no immediate prospect of a radical reduction.

The British Army of the Rhine is approximately 206,000 strong, and behind it is the army in France and Flanders, numbering 214,000, which is engaged in clearing up the old battlefields, salving stores, and providing communications for the Rhine army. Moreover, in the event of any trouble with Germany, it would act as a reserve for the army of occupation. Then in Italy there are still 11,000 British troops, one battalion of which is the British contingent in the International garrison at Fiume.

In the area of the Black Sea, in addition to some Indian units, there are 44,000 British soldiers. Of this number 22,000 are in Caucasus and are to be withdrawn soon. Egypt and Palestine are garrisoned by 98,000 Britishers, of whom 10,000 are Anzacs. The unrest which has recently been so prevalent in Egypt makes a large force there necessary, and Palestine, considering the unsettled condition of Asia Minor, the enmity between the Kurds and the Armenians, the dissatisfaction of the Turks and the activity of Bolshevist propagandists, would be in anarchy, it is said, if it were not for the British regiments. The police work in Mesopotamia for similar reasons needs a British garrison of 21,000.

The British troops in India total 62,000. This force, it is considered here, is down to the absolute minimum, considering the Afghan trouble, the widespread war unrest, and the fact that during the war 1,000,000 natives were trained in modern methods of war. Britain has contributed 1,400 men to the international force which is guarding the Trans-Siberian Railway and has also a military mission at Vladivostok. Then she has also a considerable North Russian force, which, however, it is hoped will be withdrawn before the Winter closes the ports. Finally British ports, such as Hongkong, Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, and the Straits Settlements employ another 6,000 soldiers.

KAISER PREPARES FOR LONGER STAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

favor of the nondelivery of the ex-Kaiser.

"The idea grows more and more," it says, "that the ex-Kaiser will not be delivered and will only be morally condemned by a group of judges who at the same time will be his prosecutors."

DUTCH CURTLY ANSWER QUERY ON EX-KAISER

Tell Allies They Know Their Obligations — Evidently Disinclined to Surrender Him.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 10.—The council of the great powers has received from the Netherlands Government a note which indicates that Holland is disinclined to surrender the ex-Kaiser.

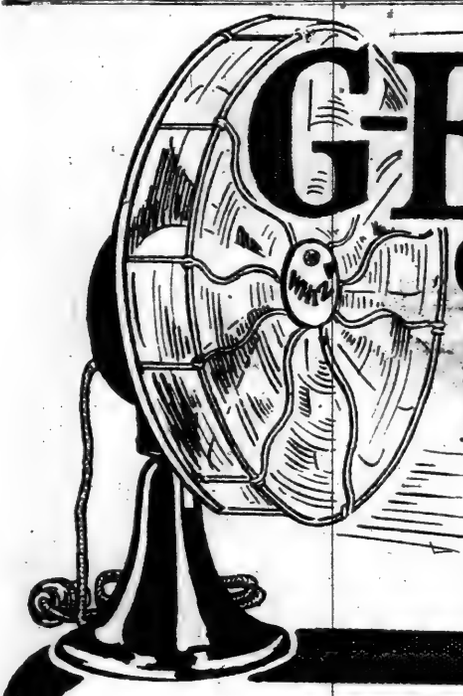
Receipt of this note discloses that the allied powers sent a communication to Holland based on the belief that the Crown Prince had escaped from Wieringen Island. In that communication the Allies took Holland to task for carelessness and in serving warning that the ex-Kaiser must be guarded more carefully than his son suggested, and that it would be in Holland's interests to surrender the former Emperor.

In its response the Netherlands Government expresses surprise at having received such a warning based upon mere rumor. The Government, it is declared, is conscious of its international obligations, but must maintain the liberty of determining its sovereign rights as it sees fit.

The whole tone of the note from The Hague indicates that Holland is indisposed to give up the ex-Kaiser. All of this is interesting as a commentary on the widespread belief that William Hohenzollern will never be brought to trial.

Yellow Fever Epidemic in Yucatan

MEXICO CITY, July 10.—Yellow fever has been discovered at Merida, Yucatan, according to a report received by the Excelsior. The report states that vigorous action has been taken by port officials to prevent a spread of the disease. Strict quarantine measures will probably be instituted.



G-E Whiz $10.00
ALTERNATING CURRENT ONLY.
General Electric for Fan

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G-E Fans
Refreshing as a Summer Shower

At Last
A General Electric Fan for $10

The problem of a strictly practical, high-grade fan at a popular price has at last been solved in the G-E WHIZ, nine-inch, single-speed fan. Its excellent features and sturdy construction have already won public approval.

Buy your G-E WHIZ Fan PROMPTLY
from any one of the following responsible Dealers:

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ECONOMIC ARC LIGHT, 218 Bowery. Spring 4561
SCHIMMEL LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 280 Bowery. Spring 1595
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LOUIS REALI, 64 Washington Sq. Spring 3709
BENJ. HYMOWITZ, 9 West 3rd St. Spring 2298
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McGEADY & MABS, 164 Sixth Ave. Chelsea 3443
GEO. H. BINGLER, 152 6th Ave. Chelsea 4386

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HOCH & FISCHBACH, 686 Sixth Ave. Chelsea 8788
SCHULTZ ELECTRIC CO., 15 East 22nd St. Gramercy 6402
A. MARCHAND, 28 East 22nd St. Gramercy 302
GOODMAN & JABLON, 37 West 24th St. Farragut 3474
NEW YORK CITY LAMP SERVICE, 1133 Broadway. Farragut 5076
SIEGEL & RITTNER, 431 Sixth Ave. Farragut 4289
STROMBERG & LEVINE, 451 Sixth Ave. Chelsea 3238
JAFFER ELECTRIC CO., 162 West 29th St. Farragut 3866
KEYSTONE ELECTRIC CO., 165 West 29th St. Farragut 5721
SIEGEL & MITTENTHEL, 496 Sixth Ave. Madison Sq. 4480

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E. & J. ELECTRIC CO., 221 West 33rd St. Greeley 6842
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THE A. A. ELECTRIC CO., 1409 Broadway. Greeley 4617
COMSTOCK ASSOCIATE CO., 21 East 40th St. Mur. Hill 5050
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CROWN MOTION PICTURE SUPPLY CO., 150 West 46th St. Bryant 4113
THOMAS HINDLEY & SONS, 819 Sixth Ave. Bryant 3297
RAND ELECTRIC SHOPS, 102 West 47th St. Bryant 9494
A. RAFFNER, 706 Third Ave. Mur. Hill 988
R. A. BELMONT & CO., INC., 906 Sixth Ave. Circle 809
PREMIER EMER. CORP., 707 Third Av. Mur. Hill 4522
NICHOLS & JUDSON, 427 Eighth Av. Circle 393
JOHN W. FLINT, 947 Sixth Ave. Circle 1895
JOSEPH T. BOLAND, 589 Lexington Ave. Plaza 9555
JOHN J. BAUER, 685 Lexington Ave. Plaza 8468
UNITED THEATRE EQUIPMENT CORP., 729 7th Ave. Bryant 2927
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WILLIAM D. MUNRO, 875 9th Ave. Columbus 3869
AMERICAN LIGHTING & FIXTURE CO., 221 East 59th St. Plaza 3482
K. R. SCHULTSTROM, 20 East 59th St. Plaza 1871
J. M. KOHLMEIR, 1011 Third Ave. Plaza 2744
BULL-DU ROY ELECTRIC CO., 1930 Broadway. Columbus 9507
BUDNICK BROTHERS, 149 Columbus Ave.
COLUMBUS ELECTRIC CO., 196 Columbus Ave. Columbus 7097
HENRY SCHULZ, 623 East 71st St. Rhinelander 677

72nd St., North
M. BLUMBERG, 327 Columbus Ave. Schuyler 7373
S. A. FRIEDMAN, 2053 Broadway. Columbus 9737
GERTLER ELEC. CO., 237 West 83d St. Schuyler 6262
FREDERICK KISSELL, 727 Amsterdam Ave. Riverside 10132
S. MILLINGER, 483 Columbus Ave. Schuyler 4857
CHARLES BRUNNER, 580 Columbus Ave. Schuyler 6130
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L. HOFFMAN, 849 Amsterdam Ave. Riverside 9066

FRED. W. FEHLING, 1034 Amsterdam Ave. Cathedral 7662
P. SIMPSON, INC., 138 W. 116th St. Morningside 1215
IRVING BROFF, 48 West 125th St. Harlem 9254
LENOX ELECTRIC CO., 403 Lexington Ave. Morn'side 1029
LEON GILBSON, 3153 Broadway. Morn'side 1040
EDWARD L. ROSS, 356 East 138th St. Melrose 220
GOLD ROSE HARDWARE CO., 1641 Amsterdam Ave.
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ULSTERITES URGE WIDER OUTLAW ACT

Ask Extension of Tipperary Proclamation to Embrace All Sinn Feiners.

TO ASK HOME RULE REPEAL

Political Circles Believe the Government Will Continue the Wartime Suspension Act.

DUBLIN, July 10, (Associated Press.) County Tipperary and Ireland have received quietly the proclamation of the Government Monday declaring all Sinn Fein organizations and Irish volunteers in County Tipperary unlawful associations. The proclamation places all local activities in Tipperary under control of the military authorities and prevents all persons from entering the district without a permit, thus restricting business.

It was expected in Tipperary after the murder of a Police Inspector at Thurles, that the Government would pursue the same policy it took up after the murders in County Clare and elsewhere. The Crimes Act Proclamation is a reversion to the methods employed against the National League in Parnell's time.

Under the terms of the proclamation membership in the various prohibited organizations becomes a criminal offense and meetings of those bodies and the publication of the reports of their proceedings become illegal. The proclamation, in actuality, substitutes the civil tribunal constituted by the act of 1887 for the military courts-martial held under the Defense of the Realm act. It is taken in some quarters to point to the policy to be pursued by the Government when the Defense of the Realm act is no longer in operation. The organizations are not prohibited anywhere but in Tipperary, although the Lord Lieutenant has the power to extend the proclamation, which is looked upon as a possibility, in some quarters.

In Irish political circles in Dublin not favorable to the Government it is believed the proclamation is likely to have the effect of consolidating popular feeling against the Government and to make the situation more unfavorable for an impartial consideration of any self-government proposals.

The Sinn Feiners, who repudiate all suggestions of compromise or negotiation on home rule and are holding out for an independent republic, welcome the proclamation as assisting their policy.

The Ulster Party is urging that the proclamation be extended to the rest of Ireland, and will decide at the forthcoming Orange celebrations upon a demand for a repeal of the Home Rule act and the maintenance of the union as essential for the preservation of their liberties and the security of the British Empire. This is a reversion to their former position, departed from temporarily when the Ulsterites agreed to home rule for the rest of Ireland provided the six northeastern counties would be excluded.

The southern Unionists, who, at their convention recently showed a willingness to compromise, are assuming an attitude similar to the Ulsterites against home rule. The vacancy in the representation of Trinity College, it is said, will be filled by the election of William Jellett, who organized the southern Unionists against those who were willing to come to terms on home rule.

The Home Rule act at present on the statute books is regarded as a national asset. Obliging the Government to deal with the question and its repeal, it is held generally, would be resented by all except the extreme Sinn Feiners. According to the terms of the Suspension act, enacted shortly after the war began, home rule must come into operation not later than six months from the end of the war.

Several leading Irish lawyers are of the opinion that even if nothing is done the act is so framed that it could not be brought into operation. Other lawyers, however, hold a contrary view.

In political circles the belief is increasing that the Government at Dublin Castle will seek to gain time in which to arrange a settlement by providing for the continued operation of the Suspension act and by the appointment of a commission of inquiry, with special reference to the possibility of whether such a settlement might fit in with a scheme of federalization designed for the entire United Kingdom. Ireland, under such a scheme, would be on the same footing as Scotland and Wales, but with the possibility that Ulster might be created a separate federal unit.

It is not believed that such a policy would gain much popular support in Ireland. The moderates, who formerly favored it, generally have become identified with the new Irish Dominion League under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett. The Irish Centre Party, which was established to advocate a scheme of federalization within Ireland with a parliament for each province, has been dissolved, and the leaders have asked the members to support Sir Horace Plunkett's plan.

FOR ANTI-LEAGUE PARTY.

Syracuse Man Calls Proposed Union of Nations "Infamous."

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.—John W. Shea, a member of the Onondaga County Democratic organization, one of the original "Wilson men" of Central New York and a leader of the local bar, stated tonight that he was co-operating with Republican and Democratic leaders in framing a plan of organization for a new "Anti-League of Nations party."

"If the Republicans nominate Johnson or Borah or Poindexter or some other anti, or if the Democrats nominate Reed or some one like him, the old parties may remain intact," said Mr. Shea. "If not, we will have a new one uniting all opposition to the infamous League behind one candidate, much after the fashion of the new-born Progressives.

"We believe that advocates of the League of Nations are nothing less than traitors to their country.— Benedict Arnolds brought down to date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — Senator Poindexter denied tonight the report that he was involved in any effort with John Shea of Syracuse in organizing a separate party in opposition to the League of Nations. He said that he had never talked with anybody on such a subject.

ARREST 43 MORE IN BISBEE.

100 Citizens May Face Trial for Deportation Disorders.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 10.—Forty-three additional prominent Bisbee men were arrested late today for alleged participation in the deportation cases of July 12, 1917. The total arrests to date are fifty-one.

All have given bail of $2,000 each. Several defendants were arrested on two or more counts, separate bond being required for each count.

Fifty more arrests are expected in the next three days, according to a statement issued by Assistant County Attorney Roark.

The further arrests, he said, probably will be delayed until the outcome of the trials now pending, these first hearing being used as test cases for the rest.

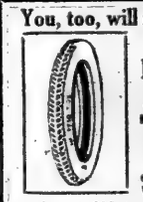


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SURETY BONDS



17,000 BOO AND HISS PRESIDENT WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

fair and speak in favor of a free Ireland in his name. When he attempted to mention Archbishop Hayes again there came a single but vigorous hiss that stirred the audience to threats of violence. Father Duffy, referring to the fact that he had 500 men of his regiment with him, succeeded in restoring quiet.

Running briefly over the record of the 165th Infantry in the war, Father Duffy said they had gone to the front confident that they were fighting for America and for a free Ireland as well. Alluding to the principle of American protection of small nations, and linking it with Ireland's cause, he said:

"It was not us who introduced this principle of American protection to foreign lands; it was President Wilson—"

He got no farther. From all quarters of the house, except the speakers' platform, came bitter arraignment of President Wilson; came in many forms of expression. While the crowd kept it up, Father Duffy, plainly surprised at the outburst, faced the audience without emotion. When he had a chance he continued:

"After reading the declarations made by the President I felt that the question that would arise in many minds would be, 'What about Ireland?' Now whether the President will come around to accord with his own principles I do not know, but we do and we will and we will stick to it. We are determined that that republic which was kicked from the Peace Conference door like a beggar, will have its place when kingdoms that oppressed it are down in the dust."

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Anderson, commander of the 165th Infantry, was the next speaker to urge full freedom for Ireland, declaring at one point: "We are asked to reckon up the nations under the tyranny of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and of Turkey. They are now free and we are glad of it. But we are also reckoning up the nations that are still in the bondage of tyrannical Britain."

American and Sinn Fein Flags.

The views of an Ulsterite and "a black Presbyterian" were presented by John E. Milholland, and then de Valera was called. When he stood up the crowd did also, and for ten and a half minutes the Garden was a sea of tossing Sinn Fein flags and roared with applause. It was finally necessary to stop the band so that the applause might die away. Then two flag bearers, carrying the Sinn Fein emblem and the American colors, took places on either side of the Dublin professor, the band struck up "The Soldiers' Song," the Sinn Fein rallying tune, and off went the crowd again.

Prefacing his speech which had been prepared with the statement that his welcome "was New York's recognition of the 'Irish Republic,'" Dr. de Valera said in part:

"For the past three years, from a thousand platforms in Ireland, the English Government has been told what the Irish people want, and still the English Government pretends not to know. What do the Irish people want?

"What do the Irish people want? They want their country. Yes, their country, every inch of it, from the sod to the sky, to have and to hold for themselves and their heirs, in the Irish nation. Is there anything incomprehensible in this demand, anything surprising in it, anything unreasonable or extreme in it? Are the Irish people some inferior race, some degraded branch of the human kind, destined to find its natural good in servitude, and purposely left by the Almighty without the feelings, aspirations and instincts which He has implanted in the minds and hearts of other peoples?

"I have here a couple of specimens of the methods England employs in her propaganda of falsehoods. These leaflets in my hand purport to be an extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES, (anti-demonstration almost as great as Wilson's.) I do not know if it is, but whether it is or not, it is a lie, an English agent the; I know no stronger adjective to apply.

"It gives a description by a priest of the heartrending scenes in Queenstown when the Lusitania was sunk, and, without stating it, implies that this priest, who is given as 'Father Brown, nephew and secretary of the Bishop of Queenstown,' accuses us Sinn Feiners of looting on, and when their assistance was wanted, begged for, denying it; that they refused to dig graves or permit those who might have been inclined to help from doing so, and puts it down to Sinn Feinism that the graves there were left unidentified and that the bodies were all put into two trenches.

[The quotation cited is from a letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES printed with other letters for and against the Sinn Fein cause under the headline "Letters About Ireland."]

"To those who stand idly by, inactive at this time when faith with the dead and the future of mankind is being determined—I say you, the plain people of the world—you, the people in whose name the executive acts; you who have done the fighting and who have suffered—you—the mothers and fathers and wives and sisters who know what those dear to you fought for, you are guilty of their blood, of the blood of your own sons and husbands and brothers if you now fail to see that what they were led to believe they were dying for is really fulfilled."

FORM PATENTEES INSTITUTE

British Cite Lower Costs to Inventors in This Country.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Imperial Institute of Patentees was inaugurated today in London.

The purpose of the association is indicated by the statement that while in America a patent costs for seventeen years only a little over £7, in this country it costs £100 for fourteen years, thus levying a high tax on British inventors' brains.

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Adams California Fruit Gum Shares in the Conquest of the Air

The R-34 came to America with Adams California Fruit Gum as a necessary member of the crew.

It carried nothing that wasn't essential.

During this great voyage it gave the airmen courage, steadied the nerves of the new Columbuses.

It did its duty in this triumphant struggle against the uncharted spaces just as it served Valor and Victory in every Allied trench for five gruelling years.

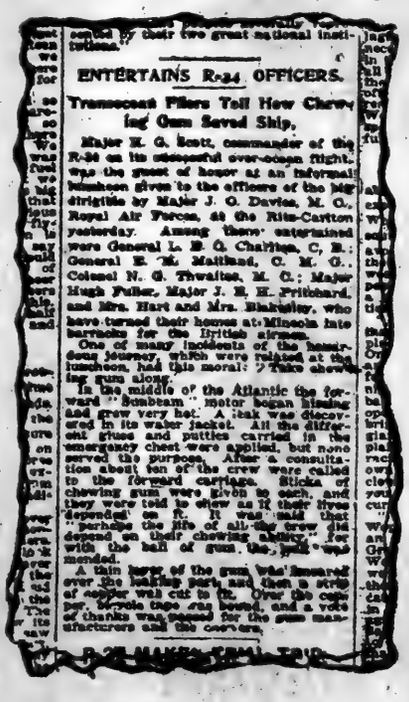
And it served so well at a moment and in a place so totally unexpected for its use that the incident was set down in the log of the R-34.

The R-34 sails home with an increased supply of Adams California Fruit Chewing Gum.

The New York World, July 9, says: "The supplies put aboard the R-34 for the return trip, in addition to 5,000 gallons of gasoline, include 200 pounds of bread, 125 pounds of cooked meat, forty-five pounds of potatoes, thirty-six pounds of chocolate, six pounds of tea, some pound cake, jam and plenty of chewing gum. The gum takes the place in a measure of tobacco. The men are forbidden to smoke during the voyage."

The thinking man's, the fighting man's nerve ration.

From The New York Times, July 9



ENTERTAINS R-34 OFFICERS.

Transocean Fliers Tell How Chewing Gum Saved Ship.

Major H. G. Scott, commander of the R-34 on its successful over-ocean flight, was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon given to the officers of the big dirigible by Major J. G. Davies, M. C., Royal Air Forces, at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. Among those entertained were General L. E. O. Charlton, C. B.; General E. M. Maitland, C. M. G., Colonel N. G. Thwaites, M. C.; Major Hugh Fuller, Major J. E. H. Pritchard, and Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Blakesley, who have turned their houses at Mineola into barracks for the British airmen.

One of many incidents of the homeward journey, which were related at the luncheon, held this moral: Take chewing gum along.

In the middle of the Atlantic the forward "Sunbeam" motor began missing and grew very hot. A leak was discovered in its water jacket. All the different kinds and parties carried in the emergency chest were applied, but none served the purpose. After a consultation about ten of the crew were called to the forward carriage. Sticks of chewing gum were given to each, and they were told to chew as if their lives depended on it. It was said that "perhaps the life of all the crew did depend on their chewing ability, for with the ball of gum the [illegible] was mended.

A thin layer of the gum was smeared over the leaking part, and then a strip of copper was cut to fit. Over the copper [illegible] tape was bound, and a vote of thanks was passed for the gum manufacturers and the convoys.

EXCERPT FROM LOG OF R-34, JULY 3

7 P. M.—Slight trouble with starboard amidships engine; cracked cylinder water jacket. Shotter, always equal to the occasion, made a quick and safe repair with a piece of copper sheeting, and the entire supply of the ship's chewing gum had to be chewed by himself and two engineers before being applied.

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

Adams Black Jack
Adams Chiclets
Adams Pepsin
Adams Spearmint
CHICLE
Adams California Fruit
Adams Yucatan
Adams Sen Sen
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Go well equipped!

There's a lot of satisfaction to the Par-amount Shirt wearer, in the knowledge that his shirts are "fit for a fight or a frolic"—

—that he is well-shirted anywhere, anytime, in any company.

And at a price that doesn't keep reminding him to "Be Careful!"

You can afford a trunkful of Par-amount Shirts at $1.50 and $2.00—"treat 'em rough" and still get real service out of them after you return.

Shirts with soft collars attached—real vacation comfort. De Luxe quality, $2.00.

Other things you need—ties, belts, underwear, hosiery, etc.

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Cordially, A. J. Grove PRESIDENT

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160 NASSAU ST. Tribune Building	201 W. 125TH ST. at 7th Avenue
1628 BROADWAY	at 50th Street

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Men's Vacation Necessities



White Flannel Shirts, suitable for golf and tennis, $6.50

Khaki Flannel Shirts, $3.50 to 6.50

Outing Flannel Pajamas, $3.00

English Flannel and Taffeta Pajamas, $8.50 and 12.00

White Cheviot Pajamas, heavy and serviceable, $3.50

Wool Half Hose, $1.00 to 3.50 the pair.

Light Weight Wool and Merino Underwear. Two piece garments and Union Suits.

Sweaters and Wool Vests, brushed Wools, heather shades, $10.50 and 12.00

Bathing Suits, $5.00 to 8.50

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Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street Entrance

They're not "sporty." nor Flashy Hardly "snappy" They look just what they are: Dependable, responsible, successful! If clothes can have character they have it. If clothes can suggest power and success they express it. They cost $49.75 and are mighty well worth it! We'll be proud to show them to you. Cordially, Wm. Morgan

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THE WORLD IN A FERMENT.

The world was in an unusual ferment in June, 1919. CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, published by The New York Times Company, relates in consecutive sequence the salient facts of the stupendous phases in each nation of the world, including a complete analysis of the Peace Treaty, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

PURCHASE GIVES FAMED SIR BARTON A BEATING IN DWYER STAKES AT AQUEDUCT

GREAT SIR BARTON BOWS TO PURCHASE

Undefeated Leader of Three-Year-Old Division Is Soundly Beaten in Dwyer Stakes.

RACE IS RUN IN MUD

S. C. Hildreth's Racer Finishes Three Lengths In Front, with Crystal Ford Bringing Up Rear.

Sir Barton's débâcle was the sensation of the Queens County Jockey Club meeting yesterday. Commander J. K. L. Ross's great colt by Star Shoot-Lady Sterling, winner of the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, Withers, and Belmont Stakes, was beaten in a most decisive way for the Dwyer Stakes, the old-time Brooklyn Derby, at a mile and a furlong, by Samuel C. Hildreth's Purchase. It was not a case of a popular idol being dethroned; it was worse than that, for no Bolshevik could have knocked a reigning monarch from his pedestal more rudely than Purchase upset the Canadian's colt.

There were only three starters, the makeweight out for the third money of $300 being W. J. Starr's Crystal Ford. Sir Barton made play from the start and opened up a lead of two lengths, followed by Crystal Ford, while Purchase was slow to begin and Knapp, who had the mount, picked out the dry spots all through the journey. It was just such a track as Sir Barton reveled in when he won the Kentucky Derby, and his admirers were confident he was about to repeat the trick.

Horses Splash Through Mud.

Splashing the water and core backward, as cheerily as a maiden churning butter, Sir Barton kept his pronounced lead to the mile. Here Crystal Ford, still a length and a half to the bad, was only a neck before Purchase, the chestnut son of Ormondale, swinging his head and fighting for the open sesame. Once past the mile post, Knapp loosened the wraps on Purchase and the colt sprang into a half-length lead. Sir Barton only yielding his position after a desperate effort under the whip, plied by Loftus most vigorously.

Sir Barton, despite the urging of the caigut, felt for the first time this year, could not keep the pace with Purchase and from the head of the stretch the latter was all alone. Purchase won by three lengths, with Sir Barton fifteen lengths before Crystal Ford. The mile, to which point Sir Barton was the pacemaker, was run in 1:39; the mile and a furlong was in 1:52 3-5. The fractional times proves that Purchase ran the last furlong in 0:13 3-5, and he won with Knapp looking back and the colt shaking his head and merely galloping.

Collapse a Surprise.

Unquestionably, Sir Barton's collapse was a blow to his following, who backed up by his performances, have been acclaiming him as another Hindoo. Hanover, Luke Blackburn or Celt. A semi-official explanation circulated after the race, on the theory that he who explains accuses, did not seem to thoroughly satisfy those who had ignored Purchase to win the race. It had, however, much more sense back of it. The statement was that Sir Barton has been kept on edge too long, and, while not detracting from the merits of Purchase in any degree, it was a case of a stale colt trying to give nine pounds to a three-year-old which has not gone through the strenuous campaign which Trainer Bedwell found it necessary to administer to Sir Barton, in order to have him ready to accomplish the great deeds the stout little son of Star Shoot has done this season.

W. B. Miller, the Connecticut sportsman, under the rules gets the credit as the breeder of Purchase. He bought the dam, Cherrybois, with a number of other mares in foal from John E. Madden. When Purchase was foaled Mr. Madden fancied him and bought him as a weanling from Mr. Miller, but the latter, under the conditions of the different produce sales, will be entitled to the breeder's end of the purses.

Rain fell as the horses were lined up for the opening race, but the skies were clear though gray when the Dwyer was run. The downpour made it a bland day in local baseball, and some two dozen of the crack players, with a couple of hundred of the faithful fans, lent their presence to the turf.

American Boy Wins.

The first race was a selling affair at six furlongs for two-year-olds. Cormoran, the second choice, led at the half and until the head of the stretch, where the favorite, American Boy, to the unsuppressed glee of his supporters, came from second place with a rush and earned the victory on the post by a neck. The favorite, too, captured the second race, a steeplechase, at about two miles. This was Decisive, running in H. W. Maxwell's colors, which caught the leader, The Dean, at the three-quarters and thereafter was in command of the situation. Decisive just romped home.

Again the favorite scored in the third race, Torchbearer, the imported five-year-old, by Radium, winning with plenty to spare. Four lengths was the official placing, while Kilts II., always the contender, was second by six lengths from Panaman. Torchbearer pulled up very lame after winning and will hereafter be only useful in the stud, according to the paddock sharps. Radium, the sire, has fathered many good horses in England, while the dam, Hackler's Pride, is an Irish mare that twice won the Cambridgeshire Handicap.

Hildreth Scores Again.

In the fifth race the best backed, S. C. Hildreth's Poacher, with Loftus up, made good after being shut off at the start and having to circle the company. He proved equal to the task and won by three lengths, with Packer, owned by the Philadelphia polo player, P. S. P. Randolph, second. Mrs. R. L. Bresler's Paddy, very well supported by all who thought there was luck in the Milesian cognomen, was third, four lengths off, after having been the early pacemaker. Herman W. R. Coe's imported gray filly by The Tetrach-Honora, when last a winner on June 28 swept up on a wet, holding track, suggestive of the conditions yesterday when the four were marshalled for the sixth race. The gray filly was the favorite at 7 to 5, next came the McClelland pair, Cromwell and Phanton Maid, coupled at 8 to 5, while Ballet Dancer, 2d, was quoted at 11 to 5. Herodias stole away into the lead, as a gray fox in a fog, and was never headed. The filly won three lengths pulling up.

Aqueduct Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Mary Sinner, 112; pounds; Faisan Dore, 115; Marcelle M., 112; King George, 115; *Dickie, 107; *Sweet Apple, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Domino Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sun Briar, 120 pounds; Out the Way, 115; Roamer, 114; Duchess Lace, 96; Lord Brighton, 107; L'Errant, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and five-sixteenths. G. M. Miller, 109 pounds; *Orderly, 109; *Susin, 104; Gala Dress, 104; Rockport, 109; *Wilfredas, 97; Poor Butterfly, 104; Candidate II., 109; *Robin Goodfellow, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Startling, 116 pounds; Recount, 111; Matinee Idol, 110; Elmendorf, 111; African Arrow, 106; Minto II., 106; Snapdragon II., 106; Camoufleur, 107; Game Cock, 108; Damrosch, 116; *Daydue, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds; one mile. Dahinda, 87 pounds; *Title, 96; Tudor Maid, 104; Comme Ci, 111; *Sweepiet, 95; Apple Jack II., 99; *Dotta's Best, 97; *Oath, 108; Asterisk, 107; Teddy Rousseau, 99; Unwise Child, 92; Manoevre, 105; Hearthlight III., 97; Goaler, 109; Court Gallant, 107; *Wilfreda, 97; Jack Leary, 109; *Joan of Arc, 95; Railbird, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Carmandale, 108 pounds; Bryngar, 105; Lola, 105; Brookholt, 115; Royal Duck, 111; Double Eye, 108; Georgie, 108; His Choice, 105; Wendy, 105; Spad, 108; Germa, 105; Furlough, 108; Whisk, 108; Cobwebs, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Postponed—rain.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Postponed—rain.)
Chicago at Philadelphia. (Postponed—rain.)
Cincinnati at Boston. (Postponed—rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Cleveland, 0. (First game.)
Cleveland, 1; New York, 3. (Second game.)
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5. (First game.)
Washington, 7; Detroit, 3. (Second game.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1. (First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	43	22	.662
Cincinnati	40	24	.667
Chicago	39	33	.542
Brooklyn	35	33	.515
Pittsburgh	36	34	.514
St. Louis	28	41	.406
Boston	25	40	.385
Philadelphia	19	45	.297

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	44	25	.638
New York	41	24	.631
Cleveland	39	30	.565
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Detroit	34	33	.507
Boston	30	37	.448
Washington	29	40	.420
Philadelphia	17	48	.261

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game starts 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

MARIONDALE IS WINNER.

Captures the Tavern "Steak" at North Randall.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Only three of the scheduled six Grand Circuit races were decided at North Randall today because of a heavy rainstorm, which delayed the start of the first race nearly four hours. As a result it was announced that the meeting would continue into Saturday. Despite the unfavorable weather, another record crowd was on hand.

Mariondale, third choice in the betting, won the Tavern "Steak" of $3,000 for 2:14 trotters, the feature event of the program. After deciding the third mile of this event a dead heat between Mariondale and Lockspur, the judges reversed their ruling and gave the classic to Mariondale because he stood first in the summary. The auction pool, with $3,200, was the largest ever made on the local track.

The judges called off all pool betting on the 2:18 trot. It was announced this action was taken because of the alleged listless driving of Judge Behind Hollywood Naomi in the first two heats.

The summaries:

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING.

One Mile Dash. Value $520.

Prodigal Watts, b. c., by Gen. Watts, (Geers)	1
Sister Wolf, ch. f., by Axtell, (McMahon)	2
Peter Stillwell, b. c., by Peter the Great, (Thomas)	3
El Stout, ch. c., by El Canto, (Stout)	4
Tallahatchie, br. c., by Etawah, (Walter)	5

Time—2:15¾.

2:18 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Mignola, ch. m., by Allerton, (Cox)	1 1 1
Hollyrood Naomi, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Dodge)	2 2 1
King Watts, b. h., by Gen. Watts, (Whitehead)	3 3 2
Axson M., b. m., by Manrico, (McDonald)	5 4 4
Willow Mack, b. g., by Wallace McKinney, (Floyd)	6 5 5

Ohio Don and Freda B. also started.

Time—2:08¾, 2:09¾, 2:09¾.

TAVERN "STEAK," 2:14 CLASS—TROTTING.

Purse $3,000.

Mariondale, br. g., by Archdale, (Murphy)	5 1 0
McGregor the Great, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1 2 2
Lockspur, b. g., by Prince Ingomar, (Rathbun)	2 10 0
Harvest Lad, br. h., by The Harvester, (W. Fleming)	10 3 7
Bintara, br. h., by Binjolia, (McDevitt)	2 9 3

Golden Frisco, Don Watts, Hollyrood King, The Acme, Beggler, Miriam Guy, and Ramco also started.

Time—2:06¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

Aqueduct Summaries.

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $900.24. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
American Boy, 2.	110	Rice	13-5	4-5 1d
Cormoran, 2.	106	Ambrose	6-5	2-1 2d
Walk the Plank, 2.	108	Ambrose	7-2	even 3d
Midian, 2.	110	Johnson	40-1	10-1 4
Clarabella, 2.	108	Pierce	2-1	7-10 5

Time—1:15.

Start good; won easily. American Boy, b. c., by Superman-Adelinette; owner, Quincy Stable; trainer, J. Fitzsimons.

SECOND RACE.

The Lavator Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Decisive, 4.	138	Cheyne	9-10	1-4 1d
The Dean, 5.	135	Williams	6-5	1-2 2d
Dave Campbell, 5.	130	Bush	10-1	2-1 3d
Baldesa, a.	140	Hanna	20-1	5-1 4

Time—4:19.

Start good; won easily. Decisive, ch. g., by Marathon-Lottie Darr; owner, H. W. Maxwell; trainer, M. Brady.

THIRD RACE.

The Voter Selling Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $900.24. Six and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Torchbearer, 5.	116	Fator	4-5	7-10 1d
Kilts II., 5.	116	Davies	1-1	2-1 2d
Panaman, 4.	104	Carroll	8-2	4-5 3d
Cobalt Lass, 4.	99	Richcreek	12-5	7-10 4
Louise V., 4.	111	Butwell	12-1	4-1 5

Time—1:20 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Torchbearer, imp., br. h., by Radium-Hackler's Pride; owner, Kentucky Stable; trainer, T. J. Harmon.

FOURTH RACE.

The Dwyer, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $6,000. One mile and a furlong.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Purchase, 3.	118	Knapp	11-10	out 1d
Sir Barton, 3.	127	Loftus	15-20	out 2d
Crystal Ford, 3.	109	Kummer	15-1	3-1 3

Time—1:52 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Purchase, ch. c., by Ormondale-Cherryola; owner and trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since June 1; claiming; purse $900.24. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Poacher, 4.	113	Loftus	even	2-5 1d
Favour, 6.	100	Carroll	16-1	8-1 2d
Paddy, 5.	108	Apiol	8-5	8-5 3d
Glory Belle, 5.	106	Ambrose	100-1	40-1 4
Hubbub, 6.	111	Shutt'ger	8-1	9-10 5
Little Cottage, 5.	113	Lyke	15-1	5-1 6
Appleton Wiske, 5.	103	Wida	15-1	5-1 7

Time—1:42 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Poacher, ch. g., by Star Shoot-Partridge; owner and trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200, or three races of any value; purse $980.24. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Herodias, 3.	108	McAtee	7-5	3-5 1d
Ballet Dancer II., 3.	105	Rice	11-5	4-5 2d
*Phantom Maid, 3.	100	Erickson	8-5	2-5 3
*Cromwell, 3.	105	Sullivan	8-5	3-5 4

*Coupled.

Time—1:42.

Start good; won easily. Herodias, imp., gr. f., by The Tetrach-Honoria; owner, W. R. Coe; trainer, W. H. Karrick.

YANKS LOSE LEAD IN PENNANT RACE

Drop to Second Place as They Break Even with Indians, While White Sox Win.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The Yankees, who have been leading the American League pennant race for several weeks, suffered a severe reverse here today which toppel them out of their lofty position. Though they divided a double-header with the Cleveland Indians, they dropped back into second place, as the Chicago White Sox, who were hard on their heels, took a game from the Athletics. A difference of seven percentage points now separates the teams, with the New York delegation just beginning a long tour of the West.

It was more or less of a disastrous day all around for the Yankees, for not only did they lose their lead, but Roger Peckinpaugh was brought to a halt in his great batting streak. The Yankees' captain had hit safely in twenty-nine consecutive games until he encountered Pitcher Myers in the first game this afternoon. Peck broke his streak in this game, and also went through the next one without making a hit.

The first game was a pretty pitching duel between Jack Quinn and Elmer Myers, the elongated right-hander who used to toil for the Athletics. Both were in fine fettle, and Quinn emerged with a victory by the narrow margin of a 1-to-0 score. But the Yankees cracked badly in the second encounter and lost by 7 to 3.

Manager Miller Huggins apparently got all the good pitching that was coming to him for the day in the first game. Certainly he got little of it in the afterpiece. Herb Thomahlen was nominated for mound duty in this contest, but was pounded out of the box in the fifth inning. Altogether, Huggins called on four pitchers in a vain effort to save the contest. Allen Russell was rushed in when Thormahlen faltered so badly in the fifth, but was little improvement and was taken out for a pinch hitter when the Yankees went to bat. Smallwood worked for two innings after that and then stepped down for a pinch hitter, and McGraw finished the day for the Yankees.

Quinn had the Indians helpless before him in the opener, and there was no time when he relaxed or seemed to be in danger. Over the greater part of the game he did not have a run to back him up. Myers retired the Yankees with regularity, though in the third inning the Yankees gave him a scare.

Hannah was hit by a pitched ball in this inning after one was out and Quinn tried to help his own cause along with a single. However, two force plays came after that and Hannah was never able to reach the plate.

It was with the aid of an error that the Yankees finally made their lone tally in the seventh inning. Wamby fumbled a roller from Pipp. Pratt sacrificed. Bodie hit to Lunte who tried to get Pipp at third, but his throw was too late. Hannah then singled, scoring Pipp.

The Indians had the bases filled in the ninth and tried a squeeze play, which failed.

Thormahlen was soon in trouble in the second game. After passing safely through the first inning he was touched for a run in the second, and again in the third the Indians hit him hard and added two more to the count.

But it was not until the fourth that he was forced to make his exit. Joe Wood crashed a double to left and Larry Gardner hit for two bases. Johnson hit for a home and both runs had trickled in. Thormahlen had retired but one man when Russell was called on to relieve him. The Indians pushed two more runs over in this frame and Russell disappeared from the game when Fewster batted for him in the sixth.

Smallwood in relieving the box in the sixth gave the first signs of good pitching Huggins had seen from his boxmen. He went through two innings without being scored on and when he gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth Bob McGraw took up the duty and held the Indians at bay. Thormahlen was hit for seven blows while Russell allowed two in his short stay on the mound. Smallwood and McGraw allowed a hit each.

Meantime, Jasper had allowed occasional hits but had kept them scattered and for seven innings the Yankees were unable to put over a run. In the eighth they bunched hits and scored two. Huggins began calling on his pinch hitters. O'Doul batted for Smallwood in this inning and in the ninth Ward batted for McGraw. With the help of the reserves the Yankees made another in the ninth, but could not start anything resembling a real rally.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wickland, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
P'paugh, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Johnston, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	0
Lunte, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
Bodie, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hannah, c	3	0	1	4	1	0
Quinn, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Total	32	1	7	21	11	0

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wamb'ns, 2b	4	0	3	4	4	0
Speaker, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Wood, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	1	0	10	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Johnston, 1b	3	0	0	5	0	0
Chapman, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	1	3	1	1
Myers, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
aGraney	1	0	1	0	0	0
bEvans	0	0	0	0	0	0
cHarris	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	27	10	1

a Batted for Lunte in eighth.
b Ran for Graney in eighth.
c Batted for Myers in ninth.

Errors—Quinn, Gardner, Lunte, Wambsganss, 2.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Bodie, Pratt. Double plays—Pratt and Pipp; Lunte and Johnston. Two-base hits—New York, 1; Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (Hannah.) Struck out—By Quinn, 3; Myers, 3.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
W'gnan, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	0
Speaker, cf	3	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Wood, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Johnston, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	0
Lunte, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
Jasper, p	4	1	1	1	0	0
Total	32	7	11	27	11	0

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wickland, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
P'paugh, ss	3	0	0	2	3	2
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Bodie, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Hannah, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Quinn, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaux, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallwood, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aFewster	1	0	0	0	0	0
bO'Doul	1	0	0	0	0	0
cWard	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	27	7	2

a Batted for Russell in sixth.
b Batted for Smallwood in eighth.
c Batted for McGraw in ninth.

Errors—Wood, Bodie, Russell.

Cleveland ..... 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 —7
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1—3

Time—1:39 3-5.

Two-base hits—Bodie, (2.) Ruel, Wood, Gardner, (2.) O'Neill. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Johnston. Double plays—Pipp and Peckinpaugh; Wambsganss, Lunte, and Johnston; Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 4. Base on balls—Off Thormahlen, 2; Jasper, 3. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; Russell, 2 in 2-3; Smallwood, 1 in 3; McGraw, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Thormahlen, 2; Russell, 1; Smallwood, 2; McGraw, 1; Jasper, 2. Losing pitcher—Thormahlen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 —6	10	0
Binghamton	0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3	7	2

Donovan and Fisher; Jones and Deutel. (Other games postponed—rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	52	21	.712
Toronto	44	31	.587
Newark	39	35	.527
Buffalo	38	35	.521
Binghamton	34	38	.472
Rochester	33	39	.458
Reading	30	43	.411
Jersey City	24	48	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Reading at Binghamton.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 2; Little Rock, 2.
Birmingham, 4; New Orleans, 1.
Memphis, 5; Nashville, 1.
Atlanta, 9; Mobile, 1.

Peckinpaugh's Batting Record in Twenty-nine Games.

Roger Peckinpaugh was stopped by Elmer Myers of Cleveland, after hitting safely in twenty-nine games, and tied Hack Wheat's 1916 record. Peck got forty-eight hits in 110 tries for .436 and scored twenty-eight runs, being the nearest American League player to equal Ty Cobb's American League thirty-five games straight in 1917.

Peck's record follows:

A. B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	P. C.
3	2	2	0	0	0	.667
3	1	1	0	0	0	.333
5	1	1	0	0	0	.200
3	1	1	0	0	0	.333
4	0	1	0	0	0	.250
5	1	2	0	0	0	.400
4	2	3	0	0	1	.750
4	1	3	0	0	0	.750
3	1	1	0	0	1	.333
3	1	1	1	0	0	.333
4	1	4	0	0	0	1.000
5	3	3	0	0	2	.600
3	1	3	0	0	0	1.000
3	1	2	0	0	0	.667
4	0	1	0	0	0	.250
1	2	1	0	0	0	1.000
4	0	1	1	0	0	.250
4	1	2	0	0	0	.500
4	1	1	0	0	0	.250
4	0	1	0	0	0	.250
5	1	1	0	0	0	.200
4	0	2	0	0	0	.500
4	2	3	0	0	1	.750
5	1	2	0	0	0	.400
4	0	1	1	0	0	.250
5	1	1	0	0	0	.200
4	0	1	0	0	0	.250
4	1	2	0	0	0	.500
4	0	1	0	0	0	.250

BROWNS WIN TWO GAMES.

Bunch Hits Against Red Sox in 5-to-1 Victory—Take Second, 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A fly ball which fell between Lamar and Ruth in the eighth inning of the second game here today went for a double, two runners crossed the plate and St. Louis won the game, 4 to 3. The Browns had defeated the Red Sox in the first game by concerted hitting, 5 to 1.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bronkie, 2b	4	0	0	0	6	0
Gedeon, 2b	4	1	1	5	2	1
Tobin, lf	4	2	4	0	0	0
Sisler, 1b	3	1	2	7	0	0
Williams, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Gerber, ss	3	0	0	4	3	0
Severeid, c	2	0	2	5	3	0
Wellman, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	5	12	27	14	1

BOSTON. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lamar, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	0	4	0
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gaiser, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
McInnis, 1b	3	0	1	2	13	0
Schang, c	4	0	1	3	1	0
Walters, c	0	0	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss	3	0	1	3	2	0
McNally, ss	0	0	0	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Dumont, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	24	24	0

Errors—Gerber, Vitt.

St. Louis ..... 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 —5
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Gainer, Williams, (2.) Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen base—Sisler. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Smith, Gerber. Double plays—Bronkie, Gedeon, and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1; Dumont, 1; Wellman, 2. Hits—Off Jones, 9 in 5 innings; Dumont, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Jones, 3; Dumont, 1; Wellman, 1. Passed ball—Schang. Losing pitcher—Jones.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bronkie, 2b	4	1	3	2	2	0
Gedeon, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Tobin, lf	2	0	1	2	0	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	0	11	3	0
Williams, cf	4	0	0	5	1

JOHNSTON AND HARDY BEAT NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONS IN EAST-WEST TENNIS TOURNEY

CHAMPIONS BEATEN IN TENNIS BATTLE

Tilden and Richards Yield to Johnston and Hardy in Four-Set Tilt at Cincinnati.

KINSEY DEFEATS VOSHELL

Kumagae's Victory Over Burdick Is Sole Success Registered by Players of Eastern Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The West got a flying start today in its tennis battle with the East by winning two of the three matches played at the Cincinnati Tennis Club. It was the Farthest Easterner, Ichiya Kumagae, of Japan, who gave the Atlantic section its long tally, defeating Ralph J. Burdick of Chicago in straight sets, 7–5, 6–2, 6–4. S. Howard Voshell was overwhelmingly beaten by Robert M. Kinsey of California, 9–7, 6–1, 6–0, while the national doubles champions, William T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, lost a four-set decision to William M. Johnston and Samuel Hardy, also from the Coast, 9–11, 6–0, 6–3, 7–5.

It was the doubles that produced the most spectacular tennis of the day, drawing the attention of the gallery even from the brilliant victory of Kumagae over Burdick. All four players were slow in getting started, but a long service set served to warm them up to their best efforts, and the remaining three sessions were full of startling shots.

Westerners to Fore.

Hardy began the service and lost immediately on a series of errors. But the Westerners at once equalized by breaking through Tilden's delivery in a hard fought service game. Johnson then served a love game, showing already a flash of the form that made him national champion. He was particularly good overhead today, and his drive down the centre of the course also came off again and again for a cleanly earned point after the game had alternated up to 3-2.

The West again broke through on Tilden, Hardy beating him with a strategic shot close up after Johnston had won a sensational clash of volleying. Young Richards up to this stage was far from his customary accuracy, either off the ground or at the net, and his errors constantly had his side in trouble. When Johnston served another love game for a lead of 5-2 the outlook was black for the Easterners, but Richards won on service and Hardy was upset in turn, after which Tilden made a 5—all with a well-served deuce game, having been within a point of losing the set.

Johnston pulled out the next game with overhead smashes. After trailing at 15—40, a foot-fault momentarily disturbing him, a girl in the grand stand remarked: "They either make a wonderful shot or they don't make any," and her comment fairly described the in-and-out tennis of these early games. Service continued to win up to 9-all, when the champions finally secured the advantage. Tilden accounting for the winning points off Johnston's delivery with a big smash clear to the canvas awning of the grand stand, and a whipping drive that just topped the net eluding the server's attempted half-volley. The set ended at 11—9, with Richards serving successfully in spite of seeing three close decisions go against him.

Easterners Lose Again.

At this moment the air became suddenly thick with flies, which interfered greatly with the players until the end of the match. Tilden being perhaps the most affected by their attentions. In any case, the succeeding set was a walkover, with the Easterners failing to capture a game. Yet four of the six went to deuce, and the play at no time seemed as one-sided as the score would indicate. With 3—0 against his team, Richards fell in going after a deep lob, and, although Tilden recovered it, the return was easily bounced into the spectators by Johnston at 5—0. Tilden made a desperate effort to win on service, but after deuce had been called six times he put himself in the hole with a double fault and was then out-volleyed by Hardy for the final point.

With the match all square, the third set developed into a wonderful battle, although the flies were worse than ever. Johnston's service lost at the very start, but Richards also lost with a double fault and a netted smash as contributing factors. Hardy served a love game for the 2—1 lead, and this became 3—1 when Tilden lost a long deuce session, double faulting after a foot fault had been called, and suffering from another close decision on the side line. The East got back into the running with a victory over Johnston's delivery, Tilden driving magnificently after a 15—40 edge had been wasted through an error and a misunderstanding.

But again Richards failed to win, his service going at love, with a bad smash mixed with a clean pass and another misunderstanding at the net. Hardy made it 5—2, and Tilden got in a dying effort, finishing with a clean ace, after a great volleying duel. Then Johnston closed out the set, 6—3, and the time turned in the West's favor.

The interval of rest helped all four players, and the final session was the fastest of the day. Tilden was twice within a point of losing his opening service, but pulled through after deuce had been called. A let was granted in the next game when a ball flew across the court from the adjoining singles match, Johnston eventually winning on service. Richards also won, a double fault being the only point scored against him, but missed a good chance to break through on the following game by netting two easy chances.

On his next service Tilden again guessed wrong as to a side line decision, and lost the game when he volleyed out, after an error by Richards. The loss was temporarily retrieved when the Easterners started a successful lobbing campaign, which broke through Johnston's service, the Californian contributing a glaring error overhead.

Richards was unable to bring his own volleying up to the scratch in the next game, and the West again went into the lead at 4—3, with Hardy serving. The champions had their last chance when Richards made three successive winning plays, the first a clever volley of a returned lob, the second a bit of good judgment in calling an out for his partner, and the third a remarkable get, which resulted in Johnston smashing the ball directly into Hardy's back. One more point would have saved the set and perhaps the match. But this crucial point never came until deuce had been called, and it was then too late. A lucky drop on the net cord by Hardy and a cross court smash by Johnston were helpful in eventually pulling out the game, a bitter one for the Easterners to lose.

Make Desperate Finish.

Tilden put the match point on the carpet when he served a double fault after 30-all had been called, but errors saved him and he made it 4—5. Here the last desperate fight began. An error by Richards and a neat bit of head work on Hardy's part gave the Westerners the edge, but it was thrown away by mistakes of execution, and, after a terrific fight, the set was squared at 5-all. This, however, represented the limit of the champion's success. Richards lost his service when he was out-volleyed by Johnston, and the old reliable Hardy then contributed a final round of steadiness which landed the set and match at 7—5. It was a highly creditable victory for a team that had never before appeared in partnership, although the national champions were never consistently at their best.

Voshell Is Defeated.

The curtain raiser, however, in which S. Howard Voshell faced the California dark horse, Robert Kinsey, was a shocking exhibition of futile tennis, with scarcely a rally that could stir even the politest of galleries to applause. Kinsey suffered from stage fright at the start, and merely patted the ball until Voshell, playing far below his usual form, had been presented with a lead of 5—1. But here the Californian began to come to life, while the Brooklyn southpaw took his turn at self-conscious over-cautiousness, with the result that the set was soon tied up at deuce.

Voshell twice managed to take the odd game, the second time at love, through good smashing and serving, but with a lead of 0—40 on his opponent's service, he blew himself to a perfect orgy of errors, passing up even the vantage points that came to him after deuce had been called. After receiving this game on a platter, Kinsey proceeded to make a few good shots of his own, and to quickly annex the set at 9—7. By this time the sky was the limit for Voshell, and he never again came down to earth. Even overhead shots, which had been his only asset early in the match, now deserted him, and his volleying became merely an alternation of nets and outs. His service also lost its sting, while his ground strokes no longer had a suggestion of confidence. After losing one game, Kinsey walked through for six straight and a 6—1 set.

The Californian still had little more than the soft chop stroke which had so completely demoralized Voshell, but he did not have to earn many points, as the majority were presented to him. Just to make the rout complete, Kinsey took the final set at 6—0, allowing his opponent a total of exactly 8 points.

The Kumagae-Burdick match was a refreshing contrast. Burdick was able to score whenever the Japanese star permitted him to reach the barrier, and at times Kumagae seemed baffled in his efforts to pass the hard-working Chicagoan. But he kept adding speed and accuracy to his drives until after a close deuce session, he had assumed control of the situation, taking the match without the loss of a set.

Tomorrow's program brings Wallace Johnson against A. L. Green, and R. L. Murray against Samuel Hardy, in the singles, with Johnson and Voshell opposing Burdick and Green in the doubles.

The summaries:

East vs. West.

SINGLES.—Robert M. Kinsey, West, defeated S. Howard Voshell, East, 9–7, 6–1, 6–0; Ichiya Kumagae, East, defeated Ralph J. Burdick, West, 7–5, 6–2, 6–4.
DOUBLES.—William M. Johnston and Samuel Hardy defeated William T. Tilden and Vincent Richard, 9–11, 6–0, 6–3, 7–5.

Score by Points.

DOUBLES—FIRST SET.

Tilden-Richards—	4	4	0	4	0	2	0	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	1	4	1	5	4	5—61	11
Johnston-Hardy—	2	6	4	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	5	1	5	0	4	1	4	3	2	3—60	9

SECOND SET.

Johnston-Hardy	6	5	5	4	4	1	0—34	6
Tilden-Richards	4	3	3	2	1	5—21	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston-Hardy	2	4	4	7	4	4	4	2	4—35	6
Tilden-Richards	4	2	0	5	6	0	1	4	1—23	3

FOURTH SET.

Johnston-Hardy	4	4	1	4	5	1	4	7	4	2	6	4—46	7
Tilden-Richards	6	2	4	2	3	1	5	6	4	4	2—43	5

SINGLES.

Kinsey against Voshell.

FIRST SET.

Kinsey	2	3	2	5	5	2	4	4	4	3	4	0	3	4	4—36	9
Voshell	4	4	4	5	7	4	1	2	2	0	5	2	4	6	2 1—51	7

SECOND SET.

Kinsey	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—28	6
Voshell	2	4	3	2	2	3	1—16	1

THIRD SET.

Kinsey	5	4	4	5	4	4—26	6
Voshell	3	0	1	3	0	1—8	0

FIRST SET—KUMAGAE VS. BURDICK.

Kumagae	4	4	3	2	2	2	7	4	0	4	4—36	7
Burdick	2	2	5	4	4	4	5	0	4	0	2—32	5

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	5	7	4	4	5	1	4	7—37	6
Burdick	3	5	1	6	8	4	0	5—27	2

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	4	0	4	1	2	3	4	5	4	4—32	6
Burdick	1	4	1	4	5	3	2	3	2	2—29	4

TEAM TOTALS.

West—Won 2, lost 1.
East—Won 1, lost 2.

RAIN SPOILS TENNIS PLAY.

One Doubles Match Played in the Eastern New York Tourney.

In the only match played during the afternoon in the women's championship for Eastern New York at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club, Miss E. B. Handy and Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, 7—5, 6—1. This match was played after the rain, which fell early in the afternoon, and the courts were still slippery, offering poor support to speedy playing. None of the players were able to cover the ground in their usual form, and the play was uncertain in both sets. By winning the match Miss Handy and Mrs. Lynch are now eligible for the final round.

Miss Handy and Miss Marie Wagner won their way to the semi-final round of the singles championship yesterday morning by winning in straight sets. Miss Handy defeated Mrs. William H. Pritchard, 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Wagner won from Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6—1, 6—3. The semi-finals will be played today, Miss Handy meeting Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Margaret Grove playing Miss Wagner.

Miss Grove won the tournament last season, and has been displaying excellent form this season. Should both she and Mrs. Raymond reach the final round, as is fully expected, the contest should be a close and an interesting one. Mrs. Raymond was not entered in the play last season, but has been playing a strong game this year.

The men's singles and doubles play will start Saturday, with the final round coming Sunday.

JERRY LANG WINS EASILY.

Defeats Rawlins in First Round of Westchester Junior Tennis Play.

The first round of the Westchester Country's Club's junior tournament, played yesterday morning, was marked by one-sided sets. The rain, which began soon after midday, stopped all play for the day.

Jerry Lang defeated Richard Bradley, 6—1, 6—0. Bradley recently won the qualifying round of the National Boys' tennis championship, by defeating H. N. Rawlins, Jr. Rawlins was defeated yesterday by Franklin Osgood, 6—1, 6—3. George Titus won from J. Cronnin, 6—0, 6—0. The play, as the score indicates, was aggressive one one side, and lacked response of the accurate kind on the other.

The winner of this tournament will compete in the New York centre matches, in order to pick the player who will represent the section in the national tournament.

Chicago Athletes Big Point Winners

Athletic officials of Chicago are pointing with pride to the performances of the Chicago athletes in the interallied games in France. The competitors from Chicago have won more points than those from any other city, their total alone exceeding that of any other country represented in the meet. Bob Simpson, Earl Eby, Alma Richards, William Sylvester, Norman Ross, Billy Taylor, and Phil Spink are among the leading Chicago entries in the games.



ASK YOUR DEALER

HOFFNER IN LEAD BY SINGLE STROKE

Philmont Pro Tallies 145 to 146 for French in Metropolitan Golf Tourney.

Leading the field on the first day of a championship tournament is getting to be a regular performance for Charlie Hoffner, the promising young professional from Philmont. Yesterday at the North Shore Country Club, where the metropolitan open meeting began, Hoffner had rounds of 72 and 73 for a total of 145, one stroke better than his nearest rival, Emmet French of York, who had two 73's. It will be recalled that Hoffner showed the way on the first day of the national championship gathering at Brae Burn last month.

Weather conditions yesterday left much to be desired, as a rainstorm which started soon after luncheon made the turf soggy and the greens heavy. However, it takes more than a downpour to affect the professionals, and quite a few who played through the storm returned low scores, under the circumstances.

Walter Hagen, national titleholder and present metropolitan champion, had a fine opportunity in the morning round. He played like a wild horse for the first seven holes, and might have had a 33 or 34 for the outward half had he not taken a 6 at the eighth and a 5 at the ninth hole, where he should have scored a 4 and 3, respectively. He made the round in 78, and shaved a stroke off this in the afternoon round for a thirty-six hole total of 151.

Hoffner started off well, running down a long try for a "bird" 3 at the first hole, and finished off his morning round with another "bird" at the home green, where he holed a twenty-five-foot putt. In the afternoon he needed another 3 on the eighteenth for a 72, but he missed, and took 4 there. His card follows:

Out	3	4	5	4	3	6	4	4	3—36
In	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	2—36—72
Out	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	4—35
In	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—38—73—145

Had French been putting well he could have finished several strokes better. As it was, he took three putts at the fourteenth and seventeenth in the morning, and later needed three tries at the eleventh and thirteenth. That he played steadily during the day may be gathered from the fact that he had exactly the same number of strokes for both his morning and afternoon rounds, with the exception of six holes. His card follows:

Out	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	3—35
In	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—38—73
Out	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—35
In	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—38—73—146

Mike Brady, who finished in a tie with Hagen in the national open championship, was putting badly; while Tom McNamara, former metropolitan titleholder, was also off his game. The last named and Brady both had 80 and 78 for a total of 158, the same as Harry Scharff, the Scottish-American amateur who a few years ago reached the final for the junior "met" title.

Gardiner White, the Nassau golfer, was far and away the best of the amateurs. He had 76 and 79 for 155, the same total as Wilfrid Reid, the Wilmington professional, with rounds of 75 and 80. Will Macfarlane, needed a 77 in the morning, but later finished with 75, while George McLean, the Great Neck "pro," had 78 and 75 for 153.

After getting a 73 playing in the rain, Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City needed eight strokes more on his second round. Even so, he had a total of 154, which left him in sixth place. Those whose scores yesterday exceeded by eighteen strokes the eighth place have to drop out today; in other words, contestants better than 173 are eligible to continue. Hagen and Louis Tellier of Brae Burn, will tee up at 10:30 o'clock this morning, while ten minutes earlier Hoffner and McLean will leave the first tee. Brady and Hackney are to play together at 10:45 o'clock, while White and Macfarlane are scheduled to start at 10:35 o'clock.

An incident that spoiled Louis Costello's day occurred in the morning at the seventh hole. The Quogue professional had sent a perfectly straight ball over the hill, but it could not be found, and he played another, for a two-stroke penalty. A local committeeman finally discovered a caddie with three balls that he could not account for in his possession, and the lad finally admitted that he had run off with Costello's rubber core. The penalty was therefore waived, so that Costello's score of 80, was changed to 78. He had a 79 in the afternoon, for a thirty-six hole total of 157.

The scores were as follows:

	1st Rd.	2d. Rd.	Tot.
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	72	73	145
Emmet French, York	73	73	146
Walter Hagen, Oakland Hills	78	73	151
W. Macfarlane, Ft. Washington	77	75	152
George McLean, Great Neck	78	75	153
Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City	73	81	154
*Gardiner White, Nassau	79	76	155
Wilfrid Reid, Wilmington	75	80	155
James West, Rockaway Hunt	77	78	155
G. Fotheringham, unattached	75	80	155
G. Kerrigan, Northampton	78	79	157
Louis Costello, Quogue	78	79	157
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	78	79	157
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	80	78	158
A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	79	79	158
Pat Doyle, Deal	84	74	158
George Seaward, Commonwealth	81	77	158
Harry Scharff, Scottish-Am	80	78	158
Tom McNamara, Siwanoy	80	78	158
Mike Brady, Oakley	78	80	158
James Maiden, Queens	77	81	158
Robert Pirie, Woodmere	81	78	159
Robert Andrew, New Haven	79	80	159
Irving Strinzer, Ocean C. C.	79	80	159
Arthur Reid, Bliss Brook	80	80	160
Ian Mackie, Canoe Brook	81	79	160
Will Gourlay, Suburban	75	85	160
Herbert Strong, Engineers	78	82	160
Tim Nicholls, unattached	78	83	161
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	83	78	161
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn	81	80	161
Fred Canausa, Oak Ridge	81	80	161
Jack Pirie, Woodmere	79	82	161
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	75	86	161
Carl Anderson, unattached	80	83	163
Abe Smith, Wykagyl	84	79	163
Will Robertson, Quaker Ridge	83	81	164
T. Thompson, Philadelphia C.C.	81	84	165
Will Braid, Upper Montclair	80	85	165
John Farrell, Siwanoy	78	87	165
George Low, Baltusrol	84	81	165
Jack Holly, unattached	80	85	165
George Sparling, Brooklawn	80	86	166
Herbert Martin, Union County	79	87	166
John Bredemus, unattached	81	85	166
E. Anderson, Lawrence Park	82	85	167
Gordon Smith, Sunningdale	81	86	167
James Crosson, Wheatley Hills	84	83	167
*Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland	88	82	170
*J. W. Sweetser, Ardsley	85	85	170
*Kenneth Alan Jackson Hts.	78	93	171
John Goldin, Tuxedo	83	88	171
Nick De Mane, Huntingdon	82	93	175
J. J. Kane, Wee quahic	81	95	176
James Farrell, Quaker Ridge	88	88	176
Ted Galligan, Milburn	87	90	177
*Harold S. Lake, Hartford	92	86	178
*S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy	95	86	181
*F. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Val.	97	85	182
F. Cameron, Garden City C.C.	81	94	185
*J. T. Adams, Garden City	97	88	185
Edward Travers, unattached	99	91	190

*Amateur.

OUIMET SETS NEW RECORD.

Wins Easily in Both Rounds of Massachusetts Golf Tourney.

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 10.—Thunder showers, which thoroughly soaked the players and slowed up the course, did not prevent some excellent shooting in the first and second rounds of match play at the Winchester Country Club today for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship.

Francis Ouimet won easily in both rounds, setting a new competitive record for the course in the afternoon when he scored a 72 in defeating Perley Chase, 7 and 5. A. D. Knight of the Worcester Country Club was the only player from outside the Boston district to survive the day's play.

The survivors and drawings for the third round are: Francis Ouimet vs. Fred J. Wright, Jr.; N. W. Dean vs. Parker W. Whittemore; A. D. Knight vs. Jesse Guilford, and L. B. Paton vs. D. D. Waters.

Invite Australian Net Stars.

Officials of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston will make an effort to have the Australian tennis stars who, it is reported, will soon sail from London for this country make their first American appearance in the Longwood singles and New England sectional doubles, which will be decided on the courts of the Chestnut Hill Club beginning July 21.

Burns to Box White in Jersey City.

Frankie Burns, veteran bantamweight boxer of Jersey City, and Jabez White of Albany will be the principals in the stellar eight-round bout Monday night at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City. The forthcoming contest will be a return engagement. Burns and White recently boxed an interesting bout at Troy, N. Y.

FAVOR AGE LIMIT FOR MEN IN RING

Many Followers of Game Would Bar Boxers Over 35 as Result of Toledo Affair.

There is a growing sentiment among those who have the best interests of the boxing game in view that an age limit should be placed on boxers. The outcome of the Willard-Dempsey and the Jeffries-Johnson affairs has shown the futility of men trying to fight for championships when they are unfitted by prolonged ring inactivity and by age. This is a question which will sooner or later come before the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control, which aims to readjust conditions governing the sport in this country.

It is advocated that the boxing commissions of the different States where the sport is permitted should make a rule barring boxers who reach the age of 35 years. In many cases it would be advisable to make the age limit even lower. Willard, it is now certain, was beyond the age when he could get himself into the proper physical shape to meet a man of Dempsey's strength and stamina in a championship bout. Such was also the case with Jeffries in his final battle.

A leading boxing enthusiast in discussing the question yesterday said: "When a man reaches the age of 35 his active boxing days are over. This is especially true of a man who has done as little fighting as Willard since he took the title away from Jack Johnson at Havana. The former champion should not have been permitted to get into the ring and fight a man so young, strong and rugged as Dempsey.

"A few years ago the Wisconsin Boxing Commission permitted Ad Wolgast and Battling Nelson to go ten rounds when both men were only shells of their former selves. It was a pitiful exhibition and one could not help but feel sorry for them. Nothing much was ever said about the sorrowful bout, but right then and there the Commission should have laid down an iron-clad rule against these old boxers taking chances in the ring.

"Willard may have honestly believed he was in condition, but nevertheless he misled himself and misled the boxing public on his true condition. The fans were led to believe his enormous size would more than offset his age and previous inactivity. Such did not prove to be the case and Willard was simply a toy in the younger and more aggressive fighter's hands.

"I am in favor of, and continued this fight fan, of the passage of a rule by all boxing commissions and by the newly formed board which will bar a man from taking part in a contest after he has reached a certain age. This would prevent a repetition of the conditions at Toledo."

RICKARD TO GET REFUND.

Boxing Commission's Share Less Than Expected.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 10.—The Toledo Boxing Commission, under whose auspices the Willard-Dempsey heavyweight bout was staged here on July 4, will be obliged to turn back to the promoters the sume of $1,248.75, it developed today, after Government revenue men had finished checking up the figures.

According to official reckoning, the proceeds of the fight, after the Government tax had been deducted, totaled $410,732.10. More than two weeks before the bout Tex Rickard, the promoter, gave the commission $30,000 as the city's 7 per cent., exacted before the permit was issued. The checkup shows that the sum the commission should have received was $28,751.25.

Frank B. Flournoy, Rickard's associate in the venture, stated today that the promoters' profit will be nominal when other expenses are figured out. Work of razing the arena that cost about $150,000 was started today. It was sold to the American Iron Wrecking Company of Chicago for $25,000.

NEW STYLE YACHTS TO RACE ON SOUND

Will Be 18-Footers, with Either Marconi or Gaff Rig—Two Plans Submitted.

There is a movement on foot among Long Island Sound yachtsmen to build a new class of 18-foot one design yachts for racing next Summer. The idea originated in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which this Spring took up the question of building new boats that would be larger than their Fish Class, which had furnished the best of fun for several years prior to the war. At first the Seawanhaka yachtsmen thought of building a class of boats simply to race on Oyster Bay. Finally, it was decided to build yachts that measured into some of the existing classes so that the boats could race in the open regattas on the Sound.

As the Star Class appeared to be the most popular, the Oyster Bay Corinthians took up the question of building boats that measured into the division. When the market was sounded it was found impossible to build Star boats and have them delivered until well into the Summer months. Also, it was found that there were no Star yachts for cumstances, the Oyster Bay Corinthians had to give up their idea of having new boats at least for the present season.

Several of the more enthusiastic mensale around New York. Under the circbers of the Oyster Bay Club, who also are members of the New York Yacht Club and other yachting organizations, thought that a class of new yachts built by members of any of the recognized clubs of the Sound would furnish better sport than a class built exclusively for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. A committee, consisting of three prominent yachtsmen, was appointed and these men have advanced so far in their work that Long Island Sound sailors have now the plans of a craft that should make an ideal division.

William Gardner, designer of many well known yachts, has drawn plans of the craft. In fact, he has drawn two separate sets of plans, in so far as rig and deck arrangements are concerned. The yachtsmen who build into the division can have either a boat built with the new Marconi rig, and either an open or water tight compartment, or the more convenient gaff rig with either an open or water tight compartment.

Just prior to the starting of the big war there was considerable discussion regarding the new Marconi rig. Although not exactly new in the world of yachts, it was an innovation in metropolitan waters. Several yachts were built with the new rig, which got its name from the fact that the mast, which is exceedingly tall, looks like the mast of a Marconi wireless station. Of this new type are the Varuna of the new Larchmont one-design class, the Class P sloop Nahma, the Class R sloop Isaason, and lots of the same division, both "Down East" craft. The fact that both rigs will be allowed in the proposed eighteen-foot division is bound to start the controversy again.

The fact that the rigs are different will have no bearing on the sail area. There will be 341 square feet of canvas on each craft. The general dimensions of the yachts are, length overall, 29 feet; length on the waterline, 18 feet, 8 inches; beam, 7 feet, and draft, 4 feet, 3 inches. The yachts are to cost in the neighborhood of $2,000 each.

It is planned to form an 18-foot division, drawn up along the lines of the other one-design classes of the Sound. Each club that builds a boat will be entitled to a representative on the Class Committee. The committee probably will consist of eight or ten yachtsmen and they in turn will elect an Executive Committee of three with power to pass on questions arising under the rules of the class.

The yachts will race under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound without handicap or time allowance. The racing crew has been limited to four men, and all must be Corinthian sailors. Paid hands cannot be carried in a race. To place all the owners on an equal footing the yachts can only be hauled out once a month, and then for forty-eight hours only.

The original committee has decided to limit the class to one new suit of sails per season, excepting during the first year when yachts will race with sails provided as a part of their original equipment. In case of an accident the Executive Committee may waive or alter the rule. No hollow or bamboo spars are to be allowed, and while racing the craft cannot use balloon jibs. They will have to carry the usual equipment required on small yachts during all races.

Although it is too early to state how many yachtsmen will build, the committee believes that there will be from a dozen to fifteen yachts in the class next Summer, and practically all of the men interested are members of the New York Yacht Club, it would not be at all surprising to see the club hold races for the division next Summer.

Blackburne Sold to Phillies.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Boston National League Club sold Russell Blackburne, an infielder, today to the Philadelphia Nationals.



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PEACE WITH SAFEGUARDS.

The Council met with the purpose to end the war by a treaty of peace. As the work advanced the Council's view became clearer and broader, its purpose ripened into an aspiration, and it wrote a treaty which, if good faith carries hope to fulfillment, will secure the world in the enjoyment of peace. The spirit which guided the Council in its labors, the spirit of the Treaty and of the League covenant, could have no more lucid presentation than in the address of President WILSON to the Senate yesterday. His recital of the work done at Paris is like the story of a human soul rising from concern with grosser things to the higher heritage. It was a European Council, with most influential American participation, to be sure, but its members were in the main statesmen of Europe, it was held in Europe. For centuries Europe has been the scene of wars, and of wars in the main begun and waged from motives of ambition, for selfish gain, for power. Right and justice have had mighty little part in the beginning of Europe's wars or in the settlements that ended them. The interests of the common men who did the fighting had small consideration. It was natural, it was inevitable, that in the beginning the thoughts of statesmen should run in the old channels, that their formulation of terms should incline to the old pattern. Following that ancient road the Council would have come, at the end, to another Treaty of Vienna, to a convention as vicious and unstable as that which the Congress of Berlin brought forth.

But new ideas were born, the American leaven had done its work. The nations had accepted Mr. WILSON'S guiding principles of peace, the Council very early saw that those principles must become the soul of the Treaty. It saw something else, not less clearly. It saw that a treaty that merely ended the war and restored relations of nominal amity between the contending nations would not deliver the world out of the old order into the new. The President told the Senate that the statesmen of all belligerent countries were agreed that a League of Nations "must be "created to sustain the settlements "that would be effected."

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the Treaty of Peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men. * * * It became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

In that way all the statesmen of the Council came to see that the League was "not a counsel of perfection, but a counsel of necessity." Out of that state of mind of the chief statesmen of Europe and America the League covenant came into being. Without it the Treaty of Versailles is no better, no sounder, no more enduring than hundreds of other treaties to which sovereigns or their envoys have affixed their names only to tear them to tatters or to see them torn as soon as "the chances of politics" again set passion free and summoned armed legions to the field. Without the covenant there is nothing to restrain Germany that was not in other treaties she has broken. Without it there is no possibility of extending protection over the peoples the war has set free from bondage and raised to the dignity of constituted nations. Without it there would have been no progress for history to record since the end of NAPOLEON'S wars.

It is only in the United States that the covenant and the wisdom of the policy it embodies are called in question. The League of Nations is accepted as a new birth of freedom for the world by every responsible statesman of Europe, by the peoples of Europe, by the people of the United States, we may say by every statesman of the United States whose mind is free from the beclouding bias of some personal or partisan f. ling. For a little time opposition will continue in the Senate. It will give way, it must give way, the Treaty will be ratified, it must be ratified, because the people of the country will not permit it to be rejected or to be amended, since amendment is rejection. The address of the President yesterday compels ratification, it is an irresistible force which the Senate cannot withstand. Such a presentation of great principles as the President has made, with perfect straightforwardness and simplicity of manner, illuminating, as unassailable as the universally honored precepts of morality, has never failed to move profoundly the American people and to bring them to conviction and assent.

THE FIRST RATIFICATION.

"If it were done when 'tis done, "then 'twere well it were done quick-"ly." This observation by an author whom the Germans are pleased to consider their own may have been in the mind of the National Assembly as it proceeded on Wednesday to the passage of the act ratifying the treaty of peace—an act which has now received the signature of President EBERT, so that the formalities of German ratification are complete. It was hard, but the Germans apparently concluded that they might as well get it over with. Some three-fifths of the membership of the Assembly seems to have been unable to bring itself to vote for the ratification, but nearly a third of the recalcitrants wisely decided that they could soothe their consciences by refusing to vote at all; so the bill passed by a narrow margin.

There were, to be sure, some who insisted on recording final protests; the National Party proposed a resolution demanding the report of experts on international law as to the legality of the trial of war offenders—most of whom, there is reason to believe, come from the class from which the National Party draws its strength; and Herr FEHRENBACH felt it necessary to offer some historical observations on Alsace-Lorraine. But despite these somewhat German gestures, the treaty was ratified. That is so much gained for Germany and the world. Everybody is tired of war, and nobody wants even a nominal state of war continued. It is to be hoped that ratification, not only by three allied Governments but by all of them, will not be delayed, for each day of delay is that much lost in getting back to normal life and the effort to patch up the damage of the war; and each day of delay makes the danger of continued unrest so much the greater.

WAR FINANCE OF THE NATIONS.

It chances that several leading nations made financial statements on the same day that Germany ratified peace. The comparison is to our credit, but pride should be tempered by remembrance how much longer and harder other nations fought. If we had fought from the first, it is sure that we would not have passed from war to peace with a floating debt of only $3,634,000,000. That is less than one-tenth of our total expenditures for the war period of $32,427,000,000, and is already covered by the Treasury's present receivables.

Germany announces a floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks; France has a paper circulation of 40,000,000,000 francs; England a floating debt of £1,500,000,000. There is no more troublesome item in national finance than unfunded debt, chronically falling due for payment, creating a constant uncertainty in the money market, injuring trade and raising prices. Before our Victory notes fall due we shall have no floating debt, and issues of bonds have already been stopped. Secretary GLASS deduces constant and consistent appreciation in the value of all four earlier issues, with a steady reduction of the discount at which they now sell.

Our gross public debt is $25,484,000,000, with $1,254,000,000 cash in the Treasury. Our civil war was the world's greatest up to that time, and the greatest total of interest-bearing debt was $2,674,815,856. The comparison is not what it seems, for our population and wealth have grown. Now we have the world's best currency instead of the world's worst then, and there lies ahead a prospect of world profit through service instead of reliance on the world for relief from distress. LINCOLN might not have been able to fight the war through if our crops had not been large and foreign crops short. The sale of our crops then was our salvation from embarrassment. The sale of our crops now will do more than fatten our finances. The value of only three crops was put yesterday at over eight billions, and the world is hungering as never before. This week's statements do not give the total debts of foreign countries, but they were said to be on last New Year's for England $40,000,000,000; for France, $30,000,000,000; for Germany, $40,000,000,000; for Italy, $12,000,000,000. Our proportion of debt to wealth is around 9 per cent. The foreign proportion for various nations is around 50 per cent., more or less.

Germany is beginning to lay its taxes just as we are beginning to reduce ours. Secretary GLASS says that we have paid 20 per cent. of our war costs out of other resources than loans. Senator GARRY calculates the proportion paid by taxes at 44 per cent. for our two years of war. Whatever the exact figures, no country ever was prompter or severer in war taxation. Now that the burden has been borne we are entitled to recall with gratification the contrast with the fate of others who took easier ways. Germany's Finance Minister says that the "Empire's" taxes must be increased ninefold and the local taxes must be doubled. How it is to be done he does not know, for there is lacking 10,000,000,000 marks yearly, after every increase he now can think of. "The "burdens of taxation will reach an "absolutely terrible height * * * "the world has denied us interna-"tional justice." That is a matter of opinion, and, until there are plainer signs of repentance, it will be necessary to remind Germany of facts she is too willing to forget. The French Minister of Finance announces a budget deficit of 12,000,000,000 francs, for which he proposes some relief by further application to the Bank of France for credit. Accordingly, 3,000,000,000 francs in notes were authorized yesterday. It is easier to agree with those Deputies who thought it better that taxes should be raised than with the former Chairman of the Budget Committee, M. PERET, who urged with persistence the idea of pooling war costs among the Allies. There is every disposition to be sympathetic rather than critical, and yet there is an alternative which seems to be hidden from Frenchmen. France sets the world an example of many virtues, but she needs to imitate the commercial and industrial vigor of her allies, and even of her enemy. In that way France can amaze the world again as she did in the 70's, and may even amaze herself by the solution of her tax and budget troubles. In any case, France's outlook is comfortable compared with Germany's.

Secretary GLASS mentions many offsets to our gross debt given above. There were advances of over nine billions to allies, and investments in shipping and in stocks of the War Finance Corporation and Federal Land Bank. Also there should be deducted from the war account the cost of running the Government in peace of, say, $2,250,000,000. The total of these credits is not given, but hardly can be less than half of the funded debt. The American who does not feel a sense of duty to the world as he reads these figures is as blind to the responsibilities of peace as many were to those of war.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The President, it is said in Washington on good authority, will soon appear before Congress to communicate his views about the Mexican situation, which is unsatisfactory and may soon become critical, because the Carranza Government has utterly failed in the performance of its obligation to protect American citizens and has shown a sinister tendency to levy excessive and arbitrary taxes upon their property. The duty to address Congress upon our relations with Mexico cannot long be postponed. If her Government has not disregarded Ambassador FLETCHER'S protest against confiscation of the oil product of lands owned by Americans, it has exhibited no desire to retreat from its position; and the amendments of the Mexican Constitution of 1857, which are in effect a new Constitution, indicate a design to deprive American citizens of their valid concessions. There must be an absolute right-about-face of the Mexican Government, or the United States will be compelled to take action to obtain satisfaction for outrages upon its citizens, the list of which constantly increases, and to assert rights of property which the organic law of Mexico secured to Americans engaged in business there.

It is obvious that the United States cannot invoke the Monroe Doctrine to restrain European Governments from protecting their citizens in Mexico by intervention, unless it is prepared to act for them in grievous cases of outrage and injustice. It has lately been maintained by a well-informed statistician that legitimate British interests in Mexico are almost as valuable as American interests, and that those of France, Spain, and other European countries are considerable. British and French nationals have been murdered in Mexico by bandits, and the British and French Governments have also protested the confiscatory oil decrees. After more than two years of administering the affairs of Mexico President CARRANZA, although recognized by the United States, has made but tardy progress in pacifying the country, and the control of bandits in some parts of it is greater for mischief than ever. Some of the States are overrun by insurgents with organized forces, and his troops are not infrequently defeated by them. The Mexican Commission which was appointed two years ago to take up and settle the claims of American citizens against the Government has proved to be a travesty upon good faith. In fact, Mexico has no money to settle claims and is simply waiting for something in the form of foreign loans to turn up. As her Government seems impotent to protect foreigners and is disposed to prey upon them, it is hardly to be expected that mere negotiation can procure any satisfaction from Mexico and the Mexicans.

THE LUSK INVESTIGATION.

The Lusk committee was appointed not to take the place of the Supreme Court, but to investigate radical propaganda. That is what it has been doing. In so doing it has collected evidence which it thinks worthy the attention of the Grand Jury of New York County, and this evidence involves the Rand School and the American Socialist Society, which conducts that school. This part of the evidence has been communicated to the District Attorney, so that he may bring it before the Grand Jury. If the Rand School has been a patriotic institution, which has taught love for and obedience to the United States, and has not attempted to incite class hatred or a war of classes, it has nothing to fear. The Grand Jury will sift this evidence with all the care which has not been displayed, according to the Rand School's counsel and sympathizers, by the Lusk committee. Should the Grand Jury find an indictment the case will come up before the Supreme Court, where the Rand School will have every opportunity to have the evidence still further sifted under a system of law which gives defendants all the rights to which they are entitled.

A legislative investigating committee is not a judge, it is a detective. Its search for clues frequently takes it over a wide field. Some of the clues it finds may be worthless, but it cannot tell in advance whether they will be or not; it can only call to the stand whoever may have some information to give and find out there. Yet some of the comments made upon this particular committee's course seem inspired by the idea that it should never call a witness or look at a document unless it is sure in advance that the results will be of the highest value. One particularly ill-advised piece of censure is that JOHN A. EMERY, who was United States Consul at Omsk, should not have been called to the stand because he could not testify about conditions in New York; he could describe only what he had seen in Siberia. But the reason why Mr. EMERY was called is plain enough. The committee has in its hands documents calling for the setting up of a Soviet Government in the United States. What is a Soviet Government? The committee naturally wants to know. If a Soviet Government is a thing which Americans can properly support, then these documents are innocent and legal. So the committee summons Mr. EMERY, who knows, to tell it what a Soviet Government would be like if we substituted it for the one we have at present. Perhaps his testimony will bring his hearers and readers to believe that the propagandists are worthy and harmless people, but we doubt it.

Incidentally, if the committee has fallen into technical error in any case, it should be repaired, and will be. But there is no present advantage in assailing the committee unless the advantage lies with those who wish to teach the ignorant that they are being despotically and illegally governed; and the purposes of such persons are well enough known.

CHARITY AT HOME.

The Children's Aid Society has had its Fresh Air Homes open since June, and more than one thousand persons each week are benefiting by outings at its various receiving stations. The work of this worthy society reaches out particularly to that class of children living in the tenement districts of New York who are even worse off with the end of the school session than during its term. For instance, last year 1,260 children had the benefit of a much-needed change to the sea air enjoyed at the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach. Connected with the home are two cottages for crippled children—especially designed and built for these unfortunate tots—where, during the same period, 257 crippled children enjoyed outings of from two to four weeks. The Society's Health Home for Women last season cared for 386 mothers and 1,000 children, in addition to which day outings were given to 248 mothers and 640 children. In addition to the aforementioned projects, the Fresh Air Fund of the society maintains the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua, N. Y.; the Martha Summer Home at Ossining, N. Y.; the Farm for Boys at Valhalla, N. Y.; the Boys' Camp at New Brighton, S. I., and a Sick Children's Mission with seven branch stations.

To see the wonderful change wrought in the children who, virtually taken from the fire-escapes of the congested tenement dwellings, spend their allotted time at the seashore or in the country, to see their happy, smiling faces after their short holiday, would be the most effective appeal for funds to enable the society further to "carry on" and to branch out in its endeavors. But that cannot be for all who wish to make possible a vacation for the needy children. EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or C. LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will gratefully acknowledge any contribution, large or small. Six dollars will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks, while $1,000 will support a cottage where children recovering from poliomyelitis may have professional care amid fresh sea breezes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Disproves a Charge Not Brought.

Mayor HYLAN, in a letter printed yesterday, and using the tone of grievance which he employs with what to some seems unnecessary frequency, informed an inquiring correspondent that if the police had been requested to provide protection for a meeting of anti-Bolshevist Russians and their friends in Carnegie Hall on July 4 the protection would have been provided. That is interesting—almost as interesting as was the Mayor's further statement that if his correspondent had gone to the Commissioner of Police he would have learned that protection for the meeting in question was never requested and therefore could not have been refused.

The Mayor's logic is sound. Unfortunately, it is quite irrelevant to the known facts in this remarkable case, for nobody has said that protection for the meeting was either asked or refused. What was said, both by General DOMBROWSKY and the other Russians who planned the meeting, and by the managers of Carnegie Hall, was that they had been asked by the police not to hold the meeting, the reason given by the police for not doing it being that the police apprehended violence and were not sure of their ability to prevent what might be a serious disaster.

To charge that the Mayor wrote his letter with something less than complete ingenuousness, and that he attempted to shift responsibility from where it belongs to where it does not belong—that would be a most painful task, and it will be performed only by the possessors of minds deeply suspicious. Kinder and therefore better is it to assume that when the Mayor wrote he thought he knew the facts in the case. He didn't. Of course, a man in his high position would not juggle or quibble with the word "requested" or with any other.

An Order Is Not a Refusal.

In another column on this page today are printed two letters which, unlike the Mayor's argument, are not irrelevant to the Russian meeting that wasn't held. One of them is from General DOMBROWSKY. In it he uses the phrase "forced abandonment," showing his understanding of the circumstances. The second letter is from the Secretary of Governor SMITH, and is in response to one from the General, already printed, which, in earnest but careful and calm language, called the Governor's attention to that "forced abandonment" of a meeting that had as much right to police protection as any ever held in this city, and much more right to it, one is tempted to say, than many others recently held here that did get it.

The Governor, or at any rate his authorized spokesman, also thinks, evidently, that the abandonment was forced, and for the reason, not that protection was not requested, but because the police did not care to undertake its protection. For Secretary VAN NAMEE writes: "It is unfortunate that your committee was discommoded and under orders from the police your meeting discontinued." He writes, too, that the case as it stands is not one demanding Gubernatorial action or permitting it, and that the police did not exceed their powers or act without knowledge.

The first of these statements might be questioned, but it is probably defensible; the second, like the Mayor's remarks about "requested," is like the justly celebrated flowers that bloom in the Spring so far as concerns the only point at issue, which is why the police refused to protect, or to try to protect, certain residents of this city in holding a meeting which they had a right to hold—one that ought to be held.

Perhaps It Is Only a Beginning.

Nobody who even tries to be kind—which is much the same, and perhaps exactly the same, as saying "who tries to be good"—would rejoice over the fact that seventeen men, most of them Bostonians, have been convicted of crime and sentenced both to pay fines and to go to jail. But while it should be a cause of mourning rather than of satisfaction that members of the human brotherhood have come to this low estate, one can still be calm, though sad, for the seventeen—mostly Bostonians—had been engaged in a wicked conspiracy to put and keep the price of fish higher than was necessitated by the law of supply and demand, and with impartial ruthlessness they had exploited not only the fish-consuming public but also the men who caught the fish.

In other words, these regraters, forestallers, and monopolists were profiteers who had nefariously—and also illegally, as it happened—acquired the power of buying fish too low and selling them too high, and there was every indication that they would have gone on doing both with all their might for a period indefinite, but certainly long, if their sin and a prosecuting attorney had not found them out.

It is needless, unfortunately, to say that these convicted profiteers have not gone to jail yet nor yet paid their fines. For of course they have appealed from the sentences imposed, and, as they have a lot of money, it will probably be some time before the fines are collected and a longer time before they go behind the bars. Money cannot buy immunity for criminals, but it can buy delay in the infliction of punishment for crime, usually, and this is just the kind of case in which delay is a certainty.

Incidentally, these seventeen men—mostly Bostonians—have a grievance. They well may ask, "Why are we selected for punishment, when an innumerable company are doing exactly what we did and nothing at all happens to them?" The question is pertinent, and many besides the members of the Boston fish trust are revolving it in their minds.

Teutonic Logic Is Sound.

It is unnecessary, and even inexcusable, to feel surprise that so many Germans see vengeance instead of justice in the severities of which they are the vehemently protesting objects. That this should be what, and all, they see in the terms of the treaty is the natural, the inevitable, the only logical conclusion from the premise that in the starting of the war and its conduct they did nothing wrong.

Not quite all Germans now claim complete innocence when they are talking for publication, but there are many indications that in their hearts they all believe it with entire sincerity. So believing, it is in no degree strange that they resent punishment as injustice, and refer so often to another "day" when they can square the terrible account—terribly.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MEETING.

Governor Leaves the Matter in the Hands of the Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am indeed deeply grateful to you for the public-spirited action you have taken in THE NEW YORK TIMES with regard to the forced abandonment of the projected patriotic meeting of the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia at Carnegie Hall on July 4.

Your admirable stand, as evidenced by the notices, articles, and editorials which appeared in the issues of THE TIMES of July 3, 4, and 6, with the moral courage thus supplied us, has been and will still further be of incalculable value to us in our efforts to combat the forces which have been aligned against us to the detriment of truth, justice, and freedom of speech.

In the circumstances, the reply which the Governor of the State of New York has made to our representations, and a copy of which I herewith inclose, will be of interest to you.

It gives me pleasure to say that I approve entirely your attitude toward the public interest; toward Russia, and toward free speech, and I am infinitely grateful for your appreciation of the ideas expressed in my letter to the Governor, which proves to me that the language employed in my letter was proper and correct under the circumstances.

A. N. DOBRJANSKY.

New York, July 8, 1919.

[Inclosure.]
State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, July 7, 1919.

A. N. Dobrjansky, President American-Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia, 280 West Forty-second Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: The Governor directs me to answer your letter of July 3.

The duty of the authorities in a municipality like the City of New York to protect the lives and property of its citizens rests primarily with the officers of the city, and naturally, ultimately, with the Police Department. Until the authorities of a city call upon the Governor for aid in times of riot and disorder, the Governor has no primary authority to interfere with the governing bodies of a city.

It is unfortunate that your committee was discommoded and, under orders from the police, your meeting discontinued, but the police, with their knowledge of conditions existing in the City of New York at that particular time, undoubtedly had the power to use their discretion as to whether the safety of people and property in the city was in danger by your meeting.

Therefore, while regretting the circumstances surrounding the matter, at the present time the Governor has no power of intervening in any way.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE,
Secretary to the Governor.

Acknowledgment from Mother Alphonsa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer beg to publicly acknowledge the generous help given to one of their most urgent efforts, which has been to provide garden space to the west of their city house, St. Rose's Free Home, 71 Jackson Street, New York, for the men patients on the first floor, who are not allowed by the Board of Health to emerge upon the street. For patients able to get about for several years this limitation has been like the paging of hawks. Donations asked for were given, first in small sums by some whose sympathy was great, and then three gifts of $1,000 each from the late Nathaniel Whitman, from Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, and from John D. Ryan, all great benefactors of the charity for years. Finally, the first home of cancer patients without means, at 426 Cherry St., now a little ruined brick shanty, was sold by the Trustees for $5,500, and the required property (to the west of the city house, built in 1912,) purchased for $6,000. The additional funds above mentioned, amounting to $3,500, will build suitable walls similar to those of the house and provide a smoking pavilion, to be heated in Winter. It seems to our men patients, thoroughly excited over the good news, and to us who have prayed long for this benefit, that it is one of the best things that has happened since Columbus landed, for a constant contingent of twenty-five men will be able to step out of impervious walls through a garden door and lift their hats to the sky.

Mother M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.,
The Servants of Relief.
Hawthorne, N. Y., June 24, 1919.

Not a Trifle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report in THE TIMES of July 9 tells of a case where a lady was summoned and discharged for throwing waste paper on the street. The Magistrate said it was trivial. The writer has been away from New York for some time, but on his last visit to the metropolis, at every turn he was reminded that New York's streets are not what they should be. Old newspapers and refuse seemed to be everywhere and, combined with an unsightly display of posters crudely placed on every available boarding and space, Manhattan looked like a "jay town" with the Constantinople method of street cleaning. Paper throwing on the public streets should be taken out of the trivial class of offense and at the same time a proper receptacle system should be installed. Every one of us who loves New York should remember to first place our own house in order. NEW YORKER.

Washington, July 9, 1919.

ELEUTHEROMANIA.

My soul is tired of broken lands,
Of limits and confines;
Time through a glass lets fall his sands,
And they form into lines;
The heavens are a wheel that mocks,
The years in order stand,
God is a spirit in a box,
And Hell itself is planned.

I yearned along unpastured plains,
I found them herded in;
Along the starry mountain chains
I ran with foolish din.
The starry peaks were named and told,
The stars were numbered up,
And sun and moon on grooves of gold
Went round me in a cup.

I turned to love. And here, said I,
Surely wild legions ride
In companies across the sky,
In bands along the tide!
We kissed! I heard a vast machine
Throb in our joy, our pain,
And passion fattens and grows lean
In seasons like the rain.

O God, look out from that far porch
Whereon Thy feet are set—
Along the darkness like a torch,
Is there no summons yet?
No yet unmathematic star,
No useless universe
Where love and play and passion are
Untroubled by Thy curse?

Or through the tired and ordered world
Still runs rebellion afoot,
And sun and star be smoothly whirled
On orbits Thou didst make?
Must we be reckoned up in twos
And reckoned down in threes,
In patterns such as mountains use,
Mechanic like the trees?

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES.

CHINA MAKES ARMS DEAL.

Believed to Presage Military Manoeuvres in Mongolia.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 10.—A contract has been signed with the Mitsui Company by the Chinese Ministry of the Navy to supply arms for the suppression of piracy in various parts of China. The Government has requested the powers to rescind the arms embargo, but it is unlikely that the powers will agree.

Popular opinion believes these arms are required for an expedition to Mongolia which is regarded as a military manoeuvre in the interests of the national defense army not required by the conditions in Mongolia which is quiet and not threatened by the Bolsheviki.

TALKS OF WAR'S LESSONS.

Dr. Manning Welcomes Students of Columbia's Summer School.

Addressing a large Victory Convocation of Summer School students and educators from many parts of the Union, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, last night warned that the nation should not be carried off its feet by the triumph of democracy, nor should social chaos be mistaken for social progress or lawlessness for liberty.

"The war has brought us a new vision of justice and human brotherhood," he said, "and now that we have seen this we shall never again let it go. We must not be misled nor disturbed by extremes. We must be true to our ideals, but we must see that they are harnessed to truth and sober fact. Not by the way of disintegration and destruction, but by the same method of orderly development, we must set ourselves to make this world a better place than it has ever been."

Dr. Manning paid tribute "to that noble company of our young men who went forth in their youth and strength to the great conflict never to return. May we never be unmindful of what they have done for us and of the great debt that we owe to them."

"We are living in a new world," he added. "Conditions have changed more in the last five years than in the ten preceding centuries. This world will never again be what it was before the war, and we thank God that it will not be. The war has given us a new ideal of service. The call to suffering and sacrifice for the right has awakened a new spirit in our people. It has reawakened our moral sense. All over the land it has called forth the spirit of service, of self-sacrifice, of devotion.

"This is the very spirit of religion. We Americans have been standing on holy ground. We must carry into the tasks of peace the noble spirit that has been stirred in us in time of war."

The meeting partook of the nature of a peace celebration. War songs were sung by the audience, under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall, director of the Summer Session Chorus. The convocation is the occasion on which the President of the university extends a formal welcome to new students. Dr. Manning, who is a Trustee, spoke in place of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is in the West. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the Summer session, presided, and an address was delivered by Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science.

SAYS HYLAN MISSED POINT.

Liberties Bureau Replies on Canceled Carnegie Hall Meeting.

Replying to Mayor Hylan, who said in a letter to Albert de Silver of the National Civil Liberties Bureau that police protection had not been asked for the mass meeting which was to have been held at Carnegie Hall on July 4, Mr. de Silver declared yesterday that the Mayor had completely missed the point of his letter, which was that the management of Carnegie Hall had canceled the engagement for the meeting after police officials had stated to them that violence might occur if the meeting were held, and that the question of police protection was immaterial. In his letter to the Mayor yesterday Mr. de Silver said:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 9 in relation to the cancellation of a mass meeting which was to have been held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of July 4 under the auspices of the American Russian Committee for the relief and salvation of Russia. I think that you are under a misapprehension of the point made in my previous letter to you. First, let me say that the National Civil Liberties Bureau had no connection whatever with the meeting in question. Its interest in the matter was solely in the privilege that belongs to any body of citizens peacefully to meet together and to discuss public questions.

"The statement made by the sponsors of the meeting was to the effect that police officials called upon the management of Carnegie Hall and intimated that violence might result if the meeting were held, whereupon the engagement of the hall was canceled by the management. I do not know whether or not police protection had been requested before the cancellation of the engagement, but that question becomes, of course, wholly immaterial when it is recalled that the use of the hall was denied because of representations made to the management by police officials."

CONFER ON GERMAN TRADE.

Polk and Vance McCormick Discuss Lifting of Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk had an important conference late this afternoon with Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, whose functions have now been taken over by the State Department, relative to the lifting of the blockade against Germany and the resumption of trade relations with that country.

Secretary Polk said late tonight that the department was not ready to make any announcement in the matter. Other members of the War Trade Section of the State Department, mostly experts, participated in the conference.

The Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at Paris on June 28 adopted a resolution in which it was decided that the lifting of the blockade should be made dependent upon official notification of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German Government.

ATTACKS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Gov. Lowden Tells Elks It Condones Nation's Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 10.—Governor Lowden of Illinois, in an address to the Elks here today, assailed Bolshevism and classed the Socialists with the advocates of Soviet government and with the I. W. W. Governor Lowden made his speech from the reviewing stand, past which the order paraded.

"For years we looked upon the Socialist Party as visionary, not destructive," he said. "The party now has thrown off all disguise. It sought in every way to obstruct this Government in the prosecution of the war. It sympathized with every enemy who has arisen in our midst. Their propaganda must be met with propaganda of our own. We must show that our citizenship is not composed of classes whose interests are antagonistic to one another."

The parade of the Elks in various costumes was marred by a downpour of rain. However, in spite of the storm, a large crowd watched the pageant.

HONOR OCEAN FLIERS IN UNIQUE SETTING

Glenn Curtiss Host at Dinner to Officers and Crew of Naval Aircraft.

SCENE A SEAPLANE CABIN

Illusion of Passing Land, Sky, and Water Contrived for the Guests.

In a hall fitted up as the cabin of a giant seaplane crossing the Atlantic, with the ports looking out on a moving sky, with the wireless occasionally buzzing messages, Lieut. Commander A. C. Read of the NC-4, the first aircraft to fly the Atlantic, and all who started on the expedition of the three navy seaplanes were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Glenn H. Curtiss at the Hotel Commodore last night.

The entrance to the cabin was a gangway with the placard saying "This Plane for Plymouth, England." When the guests were inside the searchlights played outside, while the land, sky and ocean unrolled before the cabin windows. In elaborate detail the illusion of a luxurious flight to England by the fastest and most thrilling kind of travel was carried out. There was even a stage entertainment on this aircraft in which was performed a fantasia involving a navigator and the sea god, Neptune, and Columbus, the first navigator to make a path between the two continents.

In addition to the commanders of the three NC-boats, the speakers were Admiral Taylor, Major Gen. Charlton, Glenn Curtiss, and John N. Willys.

Commander Towers said that the most interesting part of the NC boat's trip was something that happened before the flight began. There was a fire in one of the hangars thirty-six hours before the flight was to begin and two of the planes were damaged, apparently almost beyond immediate repair. He told of calling on the Curtiss organization for help and said that in sixteen hours the damaged planes were repaired.

Commander Bellinger said that one of the things he learned on the trip was to pay due respect to the elements. He predicted that the radio control of the compass would be the next great thing in navigating the Atlantic. For operating transatlantic seaplanes the next great thing would be the automatic pilot, he added, for mechanical devices are going to take the place of human control.

Admiral Taylor announced that Secretary Daniels regretted that he was unable to be present, and he told of the great interest manifested by the Secretary of the Navy in the whole enterprise. He told of the difficulty attendant on the naming of the NC vessels, and said that some one had suggested naming them DT. The last message from the R-34, as given out at Washington, was then read, and the guests cheered at hearing that the giant dirigible was 1,000 miles from Mineola and speeding along at a 60-mile gait.

Maj. Gen. Charlton paid a tribute to America. He said that if the R-34 is speeding homeward it is with a heavy load of good wishes from America.

"Yesterday she strained at her moorings and it seemed as if we would have to cut the cable," he declared. "Last year the English army was straining at its moorings and it seemed as if we would have to let her go. Yesterday the R-34 was held down by Americans and last year the Americans came to the help of the British and helped hold things down. That is how the war was won."

Each of the guests received a bronze medal commemorating the flight of the NC boats. Mr. Curtiss presented a four-foot gold-plated model of the NC boats to the navy. Mr. Curtiss received an oil painting of the three seaplanes on the way across the Atlantic from John C. Willys on behalf of the Curtiss personnel.

Among those present were General L. E. O. Charlton, Air Attache of the British Embassy; Admiral David W. Taylor, Admiral John H. Glennon, Captain Norman P. Hall, Commander Thomas S. Hasler, Commander J. A. B. Smith, and F. L. Faurote and Lieut. Commander Hunsaker.

OCEAN FLIERS GET MEDALS.

Read and Towers Among Those Honored at Luncheon.

At a luncheon in honor of the crews of the N C planes, given yesterday by the Aero Club of America and the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, who navigated the NC-4 which blazed the air trail to Europe, was presented with a gold medal in the name of both organizations. Medals of merit were pinned upon the breasts of Commander John H. Towers, who was in command of the NC-3, the flagship of the fleet, and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, navigator of the NC-1.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, presided, and R. A. C. Smith, former Dock Commissioner, introduced the speakers. Baron D. Estournelles de Constant, President of the Aviation Commission of the French Senate, in his address told of the immense service that aviation and aeronautics will render to the preservation and organization of peace. He said in part:

"They say that the next war will come out from a sudden surprise of an aerial aggression. It may be that our neighbors will have learned nothing from the experience of the war. It may be that they will dream of using against all the infernal resources of progress in order to begin and finish their work in one night, destroying Paris and the principal towns of France. It would be, indeed, the end of France, but it would not be the end of the war. Why not suppose something more intelligent. If the actual allied powers, let us say France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and so on, continue keeping united it would be very easy for them to keep constantly ready a defensive aerial police force in order to use it for the protection of the collectivity in case of need.

"Let us see things as they are. All kinds of international defense plans, except an aerial one, will be too slow in the future. Armies and fleets will be nearly of no use as an international prevention. They will be fit only for punishment. The organization of an aerial police force will be the only complete and efficacious def

HOPE SOON TO ADMIT AUSTRIA TO LEAGUE

Allies Tell Her That She Must Show an Adequate Government First.

ACCEPT GOOD INTENTIONS

Nation Seeks Entry for Protection Against Some of Her Menacing Neighbors.

PARIS, July 9.—Austria will be admitted to membership in the League of Nations as soon as the allied and associated powers consider that she possesses a responsible Government with both the will and the power to fulfill its international obligations. The Austrian peace delegation has been so informed in a reply by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to an Austrian plea for immediate admission to the League.

The Austrian note embodying the plea was sent by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the peace delegation, to Premier Clemenceau as President of the Peace Conference, on June 25, and with the reply, was made public today. The reply reads:

"The principal allied and associated powers note with satisfaction the adherence of the Austrian delegation to the project of a League of Nations and to the principle upon which such a League of Nations has been founded by the covenant embodied in the conditions of peace. They are glad to know that the Austrian Government shares their view that the establishment of such a league will conduce to the maintenance of peace in these parts of the world which hitherto have been centres of international frictions and misunderstandings.

Hold Out Hope of Early Entry.

"The principal allied and associated powers have taken into careful consideration the demand of the Austrian delegation for the admission of their country as an original member of the League of Nations. It has never been their intention to exclude Austria for any long period from the League; on the contrary, they wish to reiterate that it is their hope and conviction that the League will at the earliest possible date include all nations that can be trusted to carry out the obligations accepted by members of the League.

"They must point out, however, that in urging the claim of Austria to membership in the League as immediately necessary to the safety of their territory the Austrian delegation has used some arguments which appear to indicate that they have not fully appreciated the provisions of the covenant. But they recognize, nevertheless, the strength of the claim put forward by the Austrian delegation.

"They fully appreciate the evidence which, by the attitude which she has hitherto observed, Austria has given of her good intentions. They see no reason why she should not apply for admission to the League, in accordance with the provisions of Article I. of the covenant, at the earliest opportunity that may present itself after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

"As soon as they are assured that Austria possesses a responsible Government and that this Government has both the will and the power to fulfill its international obligations, they are prepared to support Austria's candidature for admission to the League."

To Consider Austrian Suggestions.

With the Austrian note some proposals by Professor Heinrich Lammasch, a member of the delegation, regarding the covenant of the League of Nations were submitted in an annex, together with a substitute for the section of the covenant dealing with freedom of transit and equitable commercial treatment, proposed by the delegation as a whole. The Allies' reply states that Dr. Lammasch's proposals for a permanent international court, &c., have been carefully studied, and that the principal powers have been impressed with the value of some of the suggestions, but it adds:

"While they consider the immediate establishment of a permanent court to be of the highest importance, they have not thought it possible or expedient to embody in the covenant itself the detailed provisions required for its constitution. The promise is made that the suggestions of Professor Lammasch will be submitted for the consideration of the Council of the League when it takes up the preparation of a plan for the establishment of a permanent court in accordance with Article XIV. of the covenant."

As to the amendment of the other article suggested, the reply states that the allied powers do not consider that it is at present necessary or possible, but confidence is expressed that when the members of the League proceed to formulate the general international convention foreseen in this article the proposals of the Austrian delegation will receive due consideration.

Accepts Leadership of Powers.

An expression of willingness to be satisfied with taking the rôle of a participating member in the League was expressed in the Austrian reply to the allied peace terms. The reply sets forth that the delegation recognizes that German Austria, as the text of the name names the nation, could not well take a part in the problem of creating the League, "which by its very nature remains in the hands of great powers," but will be glad of its protection without taking an important part in the rights and obligations entailed by membership.

The note points out that German Austria has been charged with "the responsibility for the war," but says that it has been thus charged "without any fault of its own." The principles upon which the new nation are founded are set forth as essentially democratic, the principles being those of the Social Democratic and Christian Socialist Parties.

Essentially, therefore, the note continues, the nation is founded "on the two principal classes, workingmen and peasants, who under the old régime never had a real share in the direction of the State and could never freely realize their political aims. It is the revolution which has insured a full and completed preponderance to democracy in our country."

The history of the democratic movement in Austria since 1848 is gone into in the note. The idea of the movement, it is set forth, was to transform the country into a confederation of nations, in each of which the people should govern themselves.

"Therefore," the note says, "has our democracy, especially in German Austria, from the first day that President Wilson proclaimed the principles of the League of Nations, hailed this idea and appreciated it at its just value while the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was still in the midst of the war."

Fears Danubian Bralls.

The progress that has been made to this end within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Dr. Renner points out, has been negatived "under the seeds of hate that the war has left behind it," but, he added, "the idea of a private union of several nations is far surpassed by the idea of a League of Nations which is to include all the nations of the world and render special leagues superfluous."

Dr. Renner shows that the complexity of conditions among the various Danubian nations, together with the aggravation of hatred engendered by the war, appeared to make it impossible for those nations to keep peace among themselves, subordinating their own particular interests to the common good, unless they were placed under a just arbitral authority, such as would be furnished by the league.

This fact, the Chancellor sets forth, makes the League of Nations of special importance for German Austria, and he declares that its Government felt profound disappointment when it learned that German Austria had been refused immediate admittance into the League, the privilege of membership being contingent upon the fulfillment of certain conditions and at an indefinite future date. He argues that this is unjust when other States formed from Austria-Hungary, especially Czechoslovakia, figure as charter members of the League.

He asks if German Austria would have to serve its period of probation "simply because the founders of the League are not yet convinced that the new republic intends to keep its international engagements"? The assertion is made that the German Austrian Republic has given no reason for doubt as to its political intentions, having kept its international engagements and given incontestable proof that it was trying, "more than any of its neighbors and under more difficult conditions, to maintain order at home and to direct its relations abroad in the spirit of peace and of esteem for nations."

Expects Menace from Neighbors.

As a further argument for the immediate admission of German Austria to the League Dr. Renner cites the fact that she is surrounded largely by States formed from the former monarchy, and that she is interested in the many problems connected with the liquidation of that monarchy, for which agreements among the various States would be necessary. The territorial arrangements made by the peace conditions also would bring new questions into being among the several nations.

"Some of these States are extremely bellicose. German Austria prefers pacific means," the note declares. It argues that the various problems cannot be solved without the assistance of the League of Nations. Armed conflict could not be avoided if there were not such arbitration, the Chancellor insists, and he declares that an intolerable situation would be created if German Austria were excluded and found neighboring States possessing important rights as members of the League that German Austria would not have. He presupposes a dispute with Czechoslovakia submitted to the Council of the League, in which Czechoslovakia would have a delegate and a vote, while German Austria could only place before the Secretary General a statement of its case.

Dr. Renner declares that his nation from the beginning has confided its difficulties without reserve to the decision of the powers, while other nations formed from the old monarchy have had recourse to arms. He urges this as another reason for his country's immediate admission to the League, whose protection it needs, and as a member of which, he contends, it would prove that it constituted "a support to the new political order of the world and an element of peace and organic social renovation in the heart of Europe."

LINK MINOR WITH REDS.

Witnesses Say He Assisted in Rhine Propaganda.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 9.—Following the release of Robert Minor, who was charged with acting as the agent of German Spartacides in an attempted propaganda campaign among the American troops, a German witness was found who told army officers here that he would testify that Minor took to a printing shop in Düsseldorf a manuscript for Bolshevist pamphlets printed in that city for distribution among the doughboys on the Rhine.

Another witness was brought here to testify that he attended a meeting of Spartacides in Düsseldorf at which Minor volunteered to write such propaganda. These potential witnesses identified Minor from a photograph taken in Coblenz.

Since Minor has been released on orders from higher authority, these witnesses have been sent back into Germany.

Six thousand Spartacide proclamations intended for American soldiers were turned over by the Germans in Düsseldorf to an agent of the American Military Secret Service posing as a Spartacide sympathizer. He brought them to Coblenz, where one of the witnesses read a copy and said that it was identical with the manuscript prepared by the editor of a radical newspaper published in New York.

The Minor case is a very sore subject among army officers. They naturally resent any attempt to lessen the morale of the American soldiers and would have liked to see Minor punished if he were guilty. Therefore they wanted to see him tried to determine his guilt. Of course, they are not criticising higher authority, but at the same time they want any one attempting Spartacide work among their troops to face justice.

MISS HELEN POOR TO WED.

Banker's Daughter to Marry Capt. William W. Paca on July 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Whitcomb Poor of 320 West 101st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Poor, to Captain William Winchester Paca, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Paca of Oil City, Penn. Miss Poor was graduated from the Emma Willard School in 1918, and Captain Paca is a West Point graduate, class of '18.

The wedding will take place on July 16 at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Poor at Bethlehem, N. H. Mr. Poor is President of the Garfield National Bank, this city.

JOHNSON IN ENGLAND FOR DRY CAMPAIGN

Anti-Saloon League Worker Says British Organizations Invited Him.

PREPARES FOR A LONG STAY

Secretary of Temperance Alliance Says Plan Does Not Contemplate Total Prohibition.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10. — "Pussyfoot" Johnson had a column and a half interview in The Daily Mail this morning, wherein he was said to have come to England from the United States to carry out a campaign to make the country dry. The Mail quoted Johnson as saying that the British temperance organizations "had been at us for over a year to come here," the "us" referring to the Anti-Saloon League, and Johnson was further reported as announcing "our intention is to stay years if necessary."

The Mail story concluded as follows:

"'Pussyfoot' Johnson is anxious to point out that everything will be done in this country through the British temperance organizations already existing here. The Anti-Saloon League of North America is not interfering directly in our domestic situation. It is, however, going to solve what apparently has been our temperance organizations' greatest difficulty till now—finance."

Johnson left London today for Finland. The Honorary Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, the strongest temperance organization in the country, referring to Johnson said:

"'It is true the alliance is going to have an Autumn campaign all over the country, but it will not be for prohibition, but to bring the claims of local veto before the leaders of the nation. There is not the slightest intention of trying to force the British public into prohibition by American methods, and we want similar powers for England and Wales to those Scotland will exercise in November, 1920, under the temperance (Scotland) act of 1913.

"'It is absolutely untrue to say Mr. Johnson is here at the invitation of the British temperance leaders. He came here as an investigator of conditions here on behalf of the Anti-Saloon League and "in connection with the world convention at Washington. One of the basic principles of the convention is that while one country would help another country, each country runs its own propaganda work in its own way and decides its own lines of campaign.

"'Johnson quite misunderstands the position as it was decided at the convention, and it is absolutely untrue he is in any way directing our propaganda work. While as for "butting in" in our elections here, that would be disastrous.

"'I have met the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League in America, and they would disclaim any such program as is attributed to Johnson. He is not entitled to speak in any way for the British temperance movement, and not a copper of American money is behind our campaign."

DEBATE DRY ENFORCEMENT.

Proposal to Name a Commissioner for Enforcement of the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Consideration of legislation for the enforcement of both wartime and constitutional prohibition was resumed today in the House, while the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee agreed on the principal features of an enforcement measure to be laid later before the full committee and, after approval, to be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sub-committee was said to favor a bill less drastic than that considered in the House, but agreed on a definition of intoxicating beverages as "those containing more than one-half of 1 per cent." alcohol.

Committee members said recommendation would be made for a Prohibition Commissioner under the Department of Justice to enforce the law.

In the House, the right of Congress to define intoxicating liquor was attacked by Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, who declared that the Treasury Department never had ruled that 2.75 per cent. beer was intoxicating.

EDWARD S. ABELES DEAD.

Actor Who Won Much Success in "Brewster's Millions."

Edward S. Abeles, the actor, died yesterday at the McMillan Hospital after a three weeks' illness of pneumonia, at the age of 49. His home was at Freeport, L. I. His last engagement was with the musical comedy "Oh Lady, Lady."

He was born in St. Louis, studied law and practiced for a short time. He then tried journalism, but gave it up and made his first appearance on the stage in "Alabama" at Palmer's Theatre in 1891. Since then he had played important parts in many comedies, his greatest success being in "Brewster's Millions," in which he played Monty Brewster.

Eugene D. Hawkins Dies.

Eugene Dexter Hawkins, senior member of the law firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his sixtieth year. Mr. Hawkins was born in this city and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University, and studied law at the Columbia Law School. Shortly after his admission to the bar in 1883 he entered into a law partnership with his father, Dexter A. Hawkins, and on the latter's death he practiced by himself for several years, and in 1897 he formed a partnership with Lewis L. Delafield.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES J. CURRAN, a retired newspaper compositor and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Wednesday at his home, 907 Avenue S, Flatbush, at the age of 73 years.

DAVID F. SMITH, Superintendent of the Richmond Hill branch of the Jamaica Post Office, died at his home in Jamaica yesterday from heart disease. He was 41 years old.

JACOB L. VAN BUSKIRK, 68 years old, died at his home in Hackensack yesterday afternoon. He was formerly Sheriff of Bergen County and Director of the Board of Freeholders. He was prominent locally in the Elks and Odd Fellows.

THOMAS KINCAID, 83, the oldest Free Mason in New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Kincaid, 11 Fenton Avenue, Clinton, N. J. Before his retirement he was a merchant in Boonton, N. J.

DAVID S. KENNEDY of Homestead, former member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and a prominent politician, died at his Summer home in Pulaski, Penn., yesterday. He was born Feb. 15, 1861, in Youngstown, Ohio.

FREDERICK EVANS, aged 53, a newspaper man, Secretary of the Class of '88, Princeton University, died at Tranquil Park Sanatorium in Charlotte, N. C., last night. He had been at the sanatorium nine months. Influenza and pneumonia caused his death.

GIVES MONEY TO CHARITIES.

Greater Part of Warren Snyder's Estate Is Willed to Them.

The greater portion of the $100,000 estate of Warren Snyder is left to charity, under his will, which was filed in the Surrogate's Office in Brooklyn yesterday. Snyder died June 27 at his home, 282 St. James Place. To John Snyder, a brother, he left $800 a year. Ambrose, another brother, receives $250 a year, and Bertha Berkenhagen, a domestic in the Snyder household for thirty years, receives $2,000.

The charitable bequests are: Y. M. C. A., Central Branch, Brooklyn, $5,000; Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn, $3,500; Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $10,000; Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, $10,000; Hudson Hospital, Columbia County, N. Y., $10,000; Old Ladies' Home, Columbia County, N. Y., $5,000; Volunteers of America, Manhattan, $5,000; the Rescue Society, Manhattan, $5,000; Buckhorn Association, Buckhorn, Ky., $5,000; Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, $5,000; Hudson Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Brooklyn Presbyterian Home for the Aged, $10,000; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, $10,000; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, for hospital purposes, $5,000.

Arthur Wray Street.

Arthur Wray Street, father of Julian Street, the author, died on Wednesday at the Post Graduate Hospital, aged 71. He was born in London, Canada, moving to Chicago as a young man and entering the railroad business there. He became General Eastern Freight Agent of the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters in this city, holding this position for sixteen years until his retirement a year ago. He lived at his son's home, 151 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Married.

ATWATER—PENFIELD.—July 7, at Silver Bay-on-Lake George, N. Y., by the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield, the father of the bride, Miss Charlotte Martin Penfield of Englewood, N. J., to Dr. Reginald Myers Atwater of Colorado Springs, Col.

BREWSTER—ADAMS.—Mrs. John Willard Adams announces the marriage of her daughter, Azalia, to Major Frederick A. Brewster, C. E., on July 9, at Holy Trinity Rectory.

JEPSON—WILES.—On July 9, by the Rev. William H. Lloyd, at Pecosic, L. I., Gladys Lee Wiles, to Lieut. William Roscoe Jepson, (M. C.,) U. S. N.

Died.

ABELES.—On Thursday, July 10, 1919, after a short illness, Edward S. Abeles, in his 49th year, beloved husband of Lottie Abeles and brother of Samuel C. Abeles and Lena Vogel. Funeral services Friday, July 11, 1919, at 1:30 P. M., at the Universal Funeral Chapel, 597 Lexington Av., corner 52d St. Interment at St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Cleveland, and Freeport, L. I., papers please copy.

ALEXANDRE.—Suddenly, on July 9, Pauline, beloved mother of Arthur Alexandre, in her 80th year. Relatives, friends, and members of Communante Israelite Francaise are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 3,800 Broadway, on Friday, 2 o'clock.

BICOT.—Mrs., of 33 Morton St., July 10, 1919. Relatives and friends please communicate at once concerning disposition of body. Lloyd Burrell, Undertaker, 234 Bradhurst Av. Phone 7477 Audubon.

BITTNER.—Lena Bittner, wife of Harry Bittner, and mother of Max, on Wednesday, July 9. Funeral private Friday morning, July 11, at 9:30 o'clock, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

CRANE.—At Roselle, N. J., Wednesday, July 9, 1919, Julia Price, wife of Clarence H. Crane. Funeral service at her late residence, 126 3d Av. East, Roselle, N. J., on Friday, July 11, at 3:15 P. M.

DYER.—Edith La Bau, at her residence, Great Plains Road, Southampton, L. I., on July 9, 1919. Edith La Bau Dyer, widow of the late Edward Tiffany Dyer. Funeral service will be held at the residence, on Saturday, July 12, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.

FOX.—At Big Stone Gap, Va., July 8, of pneumonia, John Fox, Jr., in his 56th year. Interment Friday, July 11, Paris, Ky.

GREENBERG. — Suddenly, at Rockaway Park, in her 50th year, Mary, (nee Fischer,) beloved wife of Ike Greenberg and devoted mother of Arthur and Ralph. Relatives, friends, and members of Deborah Sewing Circle, Hebrew Tabernacle Sisterhood, Lena Invalid Aid Society, and Maimonides Benevolent Society are invited to attend the funeral from the Hebrew Tabernacle Congregation, 218 West 130th St., on Friday, July 11, at 1:45 P. M. Interment Maimonides Cemetery, Brooklyn.

GREENBERG. — HEBREW TABERNACLE members are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Greenberg, wife of our member, Isaac Greenberg, from the temple today at 2 o'clock.
(Signed) ABRAHAM ARNDT, President.
ADOLPH SCHWARZBAUM, Secretary.

HARDIN.—In New York City, on July 9, 1919, Frances Clay, 47 years of age, widow of the late Thomas Bentley Hardin, who passed away, March 12, 1919, daughter of the late Dr. David Clay and Fannie O'Bannon Clay, of Shreveport, La., and mother of Clay Hardin Orvis. Private funeral service. Seattle and Shreveport papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—On July 9, 1919, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Eugene Dexter, husband of Julia F. Clarkson and son of Sophia T. and the late Dexter A. Hawkins, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral services at All Souls' Church at noon, Saturday, July 12. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

IDE.—On July 9, 1919, at Locust Valley, L. I., George Edward Ide, husband of Carrie Heard Ide and son of the late Henry E. and Lydia Smith Ide. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday morning, July 12, at 11 o'clock. A special train will leave Pennsylvania Station at 9:30 o'clock and return from Locust Valley at 12:30. Interment private.

IDE.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of our First Vice President, George Edward Ide, on Wednesday, July 9. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, at Locust Valley, L. I., on Saturday, July 12, at 11 A. M. Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 9:30 A. M.
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
R. C. RATHBORNE, Secretary.

JEROME.—At Williamstown, Mass., Thursday, July 10, Pauline Von Schmadau, beloved widow of the late Eugene Murray Jerome. Services at St. John's Church, Williamstown, Saturday, July 12, at 4 P. M.

MERSHON.—At Rahway, N. J., July 10, 1919, Helen Tufts Mershon, beloved wife of James H. Mershon. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 133 Elm Av., Rahway, N. J., Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

MILLER.—On July 10, 1919, Mary Antoinette, beloved wife of William A. Miller. Funeral from her late residence, 49 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, July 13, at 11 A. M., thence to Church of the Nativity, Madison St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MUHLHAUSEN.—On Wednesday, July 9, 1919, Emma E. Kirton, beloved wife of William C. Muhlhausen, in her 57th year. Services at her late residence, 22 Wellington Court, near Avenue H, Flatbush, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MYERS.—Bertha, (nee Adler,) widow of the late S. F. Myers and beloved mother of Jerome A., Irving M., Leonard S., Adelaide, and Mabel, suddenly, Thursday, July 10. Funeral private.

OAKES.—At Babylon, L. I., on Thursday, July 10, 1919, Henrietta Seaman Oakes, in her 86th year, after a short illness, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jeremiah Robbins. Notice of funeral later.

PALMER.—On July 9, George E., beloved husband of Amelia E. Palmer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,944 Madison Av., on Sunday, July 13th, at 2 P. M. Services on Saturday, July 12th, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

PHELAN.—On Thursday, July 10, at her residence, 1,857 2d Av., Margaret Lawlor Phelan, beloved mother of Mary, Margaret Curran, Julia Coffey, James, and grandmother of Joseph Phelan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHILLIPS.—On July 10, 1919, Erbins Curtis, beloved husband of Virginia Fordham Phillips. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—July 10, at Stamford, Conn., William K., aged 73, beloved husband of Mary E. Phillips. Funeral services Saturday morning, 10:30, at parlors of Walter H. Williams, 331 West 125st St.

PLATT.—Entered into rest July 9, 1919, Elizabeth S., (nee Schmoll,) dearly beloved wife of Henry J. Platt, mother of Louis Henry Platt, daughter of the late Louis Schmoll and niece of Mary F. Richards, in her 39th year. Funeral services Friday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 351 East 87th St. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PURDY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on July 9, 1919, Millicent Halstead, daughter of the late Benjamin H. and Millicent L. Purdy, of Harrison, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Bartholemew's Church, White Plains, on Saturday, July 12, 3 o'clock. Interment at Rye, N. Y.

ROBY.—Harry F. B., beloved son of Harry R. and Louise B. Roby, 727 East 235th St., city, drowned at Cayuga Lake, July 9, 16 years and 7 months of age. Funeral notice hereafter.

SMITH.—On July 9, 1919, Alexander B., beloved husband of Adelaide C. Smith. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., on Saturday at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SNOW.—In Boston, July 9, Jennie Hall Snow, aged 42 years, 5 months, 15 days, widow of Charles H. Snow, formerly of Brooklyn. Funeral at 96 Hollis St., South Weymouth, Friday, at 3 P. M.

THURN.—At Collenders Point, Conn., on Thursday, July 10, 1919, Sieonie C., widow of Leopold Thurn. Funeral private.

VERGES.—Maria Espino. Lying in state, Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St.

In Memoriam

NIBLO.—A solemn requiem high mass, third anniversary, in loving memory of Josephine Cohan Niblo will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 12.

Unveiling.

GASSNER.—Unveiling of monument in memory of our beloved husband and father, Leopold Gassner, will be held at New Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Sunday, July 13, at 4:30 P. M. Friends and relatives invited.

The Putnam Bookstore
2 west 45 St. just west of 5 Ave.
Gives more than usual care, during the summer, to out-of-town orders for Books and Stationery.

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Ample provision of summer suits — all wool and fast colors—unquestionable quality, unobtrusive prices.
Everything in summer clothes comforts for men and boys.
We close at 12 o'clock noon Saturdays.
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75,000 Apartments for YOUR Tenants

THE Department of Labor estimates that 75,000 apartments will have to be built before New York's housing conditions return to normal. Today even the most out of date and unimproved dwellings are occupied—occupied by people who can find nowhere else to live.

But Manhattan's shifting population is soon to undergo its greatest upheaval — the era of moving days ushered in when these 75,000 apartments are ready for occupancy. The first to move will be the tenants of old, unimproved buildings.

To insure themselves against a return to the old days when unimproved dwelling places went begging for tenants, farsighted landlords are now making their properties more desirable as living places.

Electric service is the first improvement installed. Nothing else can add like comfort to the home. Without it families are deprived of such necessities as electric irons, fans, appliances for cooking and vacuum cleaners.

Apartment halls are vastly improved by electric service. Uniform light, convenience of control, the elimination of bell-ringing and door-opening batteries and the substitution therefor of small transformers operated from the lighting circuit, are some of its advantages.

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THE GENUINE CLOTH
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Look for this label — your safeguard against imitations.

Even the Dinner Coat Makes Way For a PALM BEACH Suit

ONCE upon a time, a great American author effected a compromise 'twixt comfort and convention by appearing at table in a white serge Dinner Coat. But that was before the advent of Genuine PALM BEACH.

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A combination of permanent insurance with systematic saving for old age. Income in event of permanent total disability. Cash value and all other desirable features.

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Will consider renting equipment and space with steam, power, machine shop, railroad siding, etc., or would consider doing work for you with your own technical operating man in charge.

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50c Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. 50c

PRESIDENT ALLOWS HURLEY TO RETIRE

Head of Shipping Board Quits on Aug. 1 to Act as Adviser to Small Industries.

PAYNE LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Retiring Chairman Says Board is Now Well Organized, and Pays Tribute to Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The resignation of Edward N. Hurley as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, to take effect Aug. 1, was accepted today by President Wilson. The letter of resignation was first prepared on May 20, but it was not acted upon by the President until today. In it Mr. Hurley expressed the belief that by Aug. 1 the readjustment of the shipping program will have reached a point where he may feel justified in retiring from his post.

Mr. Hurley will be succeeded, it is understood, by Judge John Barton Payne, general counsel for the Railroad Administration, who formerly was counsel for the Shipping Board, a post to which he was called from his law business in Chicago by Mr. Hurley.

With the announcement of his resignation Mr. Hurley made a statement concerning his plans for the future which attracted no little interest. After a vacation of about one month at his home in Wheaton, Ill., Mr. Hurley said, he purposed to open offices in Chicago, and later, perhaps, in New York, with retired business men of prominence whose names he withheld, for the purpose of advising small industries and business interests how to get the most out of their concerns.

This plan has been a hobby with Mr. Hurley for many years, and it is not his intention to take it up with the purpose of making large profits for himself or his co-workers, if they pay expenses they will be satisfied.

"The small manufacturer," said Mr. Hurley, "needs help quickly and sorely when he does need it. In him and in earnest men like him resides much of hope for the future development of America, and I propose to devote a goodly portion of the remainder of my life to his aid."

Mr. Hurley paid high tribute to Charles M. Schwab, who for several months toward the close of the war was Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. What his choice did to Germany was terrible, from the German viewpoint. It filled that nation with despair."

The nomination of Judge Payne as a member of the Shipping Board already is in the hands of the Senate, and it is predicted that it will be confirmed quickly.

Mr. Hurley's letter to President Wilson follows:

United States Shipping Board.
Washington, July 10, 1919.

My dear Mr. President: Although I have been anxious to return to private life ever since the war ended, I have withheld my resignation, first, because I did not want to trouble you while you were in the midst of the international settlement, and second, because, in view of proposed and announced investigations of the various departments of the Government by Congress, I would not have you think me unfair to put the legislative committees to the trouble to make their inquiries.

With the extra steps already accomplished by the Construction Division, there will have sufficient opportunity between the present date and Aug. 1 to inquire into any matter affecting contracts about which they may have doubt, to have placed upon the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committee that I am at their disposal. I am hopeful, therefore, that you will find it possible to relieve me on Aug. 1.

You will recall that when I retired as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission it was with no thought of returning at a later date to public life. I went to spend more time with my own family. The war, however, forced all of us to put aside our own personal inclinations. When you asked me to serve on the War Council of the Red Cross, and later on the War Trade Board, and finally appointed me Chairman of the Shipping Board, I felt proud of the opportunity to give you and the Government the best that was in me.

We were put to the necessity of operating an entirely new and enormous industry. We had no time to waste, but the whole nation rallied to the call, and the miracles were done. Now that we have a very large portion of the fleet we can out to build, the next large problem is one of operation. I have submitted a plan to Congress which should furnish the basis for the discussion which will lead to a permanent ship-operating and shipbuilding policy.

I feel that my own work has been done. The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation both are well organized and all that remains is for Congress to work out the legislation that will serve as a compass for the future.

In handing you my resignation, please

Commuters

There are Liggett Stores adjacent to almost all avenues of transit.

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Prescriptions left on your way in town will be ready for you on your way out of town.

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The Fighting American Engineers.

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a true story of how the American Engineers fought in France, together with an account of the Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Adv.

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"MOST BIG BEST SHOWS IN TOWN"
9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NO SEAT OVER $2 EXCEPT FRONT ROW.

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2
THE BEST REVUE IN TOWN.
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919
with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 25 Beautiful Scandal Mongers—20

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Evenings at 8:30. Wed. at 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30.
Cort W. 48 St. Bet'y Mon. Ev., July 14 Seats Now on Sale (CAST OF 60)
SPANISH OPERA CO. in "DREAMS OF THREE"

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
A Delightful Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Thurs.
LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce

GLOBE, Bwy. 46th. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. "Dillingham—Bwy. at 8'way"—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO All-Summer Show.

MOTION PICTURES.

BROADWAY Mack Sennett's YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN
Thos. at 41 St. Cont. Noon-11:30 (Pop. Prices) 2 Sennett Bathing Beauties.
Also BOTHWELL BROWNE in Person.
FOR AN INDEFINITE RUN.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIDE.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
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EAST IS WEST
ASTOR WITH FAY BAINTER
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

CENTRAL THEATRE, Broadway at 47th Street.
PARENTS Have you told your boy and girl what they ought to know?
"OPEN YOUR EYES"
To menacing social evils and sex perplexities. Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous 11 to 11. Prepared under supervision of U. S. Public Health Service.
FADETTES LADIES' ORCHESTRA.

44th St. Theatre, Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:10.
BIGGEST THING SINCE THE ARMISTICE!
SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, Bet. B'way. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy, "39 EAST" Moves here next Monday. Seats Now.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"
Moves to Maxine Elliott's Theatre Monday.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
The Best Show in Town The Better 'Ole
With MR. & MRS. COBURN

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Lew Fields in "A Lonely Romeo"
LEW FIELDS' LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

(ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT
Big Musical Comedy Splash
"TUMBLE IN")
SELWYN, Ev. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w, 2:20.

The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON
NOW Fulton W. 46th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. AT THE Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Packers' Profits NOT the Cause of High Prices

DESPITE record high prices for meats and foodstuffs during the year 1918---the year of our greatest commercial activity---Armour and Company's profits were the least, per dollar of sales, in our history.

The official report of the United States Food Administration, printed below, evidences that packing house profits for 1918, instead of being excessive, ***were considerably below*** the regulations prescribed by the Food Administration, both on the capital invested and on the volume of sales.

From Annual Report of the United States Food Administration to The Congress of the United States for the Calendar Year, 1918 (Page 29 "Meat Packers")

"For the purpose of profit control the products of the packers were divided into two general classes, the edible and the non-edible. The Food Administration was vested with authority to control the profit on the edible, or food products, but had no authority to control the non-edible.

"Upon the edible products a maximum profit of 9% on the capital invested was prescribed. Special rules defining the method of supervision over the accounting are exercised by the Federal Trade Commission to see that the proper distribution of costs and transfer values is made between the edible and non-edible products.

"The profits on the controlled products of the packers subject to this control during the first year of such regulation from November 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918 ***as shown by audited accounts,*** were $40,934,935 on an investment average for the year of $714,187,204, a net profit on the total investment for one year under the rules of the Food Administration of ***5.6% or considerably less than the maximum allowed by those rules.***

"On the gross sales of $2,434,113,430 the profit of $40,594,935 represents a percentage of only 1.6%."

Armour and Company Profits

In his annual report to the stockholders of Armour and Company, dated January 15, 1919, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, reviewing the identical period referred to in the above report, says:

"Our net profit was but 1.8c on each dollar of sales."

(This is two-tenths of one percent greater than the average of all packers on their edible products, explained by the fact that Armour and Company's figures shown above include ***inedible products*** as well as edible products.)

"On our invested capital we were able to earn only about one-half the authorized returns permitted us."

The High Cost of Meats

It is apparent that packers' profits have nothing to do with the high price of foods. You as a consumer of packer products paid the packers a profit of but $1.60 for every $100.00 worth of MEAT foods you purchased in the period of November 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918. Armour and Company's size and efficiency is what enables us to do business on this small margin of profit.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

NOTICE

Do Not Go to the Lyric Theatre

We respectfully beg of the public of New York to stay away from the Lyric Theatre unless you are prepared to give full sway to your risible muscles; unless you believe that laughter is a necessary ingredient in human life, health and happiness; unless you are ready to laugh your way into the theatre, and to laugh your way out after three hours of continuous laughter. Many eminent physicians agree that laughter is as necessary to the human body as food and water. The U. S. Government has spent millions of dollars to provide laughter for the A. E. F. in their moments of relaxation

THEREFORE

Unless you are ready to enjoy the best comedy of many seasons, we beg of you not to come to the Lyric Theatre. But if you are ready for laughter, we will welcome you. If your risible muscles are out of order this play will fix them so you will have to laugh. If a sour grouch is trying to spoil your good nature, this play will kill the grouch and restore your good health by laughter. This we will do with "The Five Million," the new comedy success by Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel, staged by Robert Milton and presented by us at the Lyric Theatre. Tonight, 8:20. Matinee tomorrow, 2:20.

(Signed) F. Ray Comstock, Morris Gest,
Producers of "The Five Million."

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI RIALTO Times Square | IRENE CASTLE "The Firing Line" RIVOLI ORCHESTRA | Pauline Frederick "The Fear Woman" Soloists. Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2980 DOROTHY DALTON in "The Lady of Red Butte" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre 46 Nr. B'way Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. HARRY MOREY, "The Man Who Won."

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. COHAN ICE COOLED THEATRE. Twice Daily 2:40-8:40.
D. W. GRIFFITH Repertory Season
Now Playing Broken Blossoms Last 2 Weeks
COMING—"THE FALL OF BABYLON."

STRAND Constance TALMADGE in "The Veiled Adventure." Sennett Comedy Strand Orchestra. W'way at 47 St.

PLAZA MADISON AVE. at 59TH ST. TOM MOORE, "ONE OF THE FINEST" CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"

Your Evening

to be of the kind that compensates for a hard day, should begin with a surpassing Shanley dinner. Ready at six.

Vaudeville—cream of the talent—during dinner and after until 1 A. M.

Luncheon

in New York's coolest dining room

12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Manhattan Square

A few perfectly arranged and delightfully appointed apartments available, furnished or unfurnished, for immediate or Fall rental.

Restaurant at sensible prices.

Phone Schuyler 2500.

West 77th Street, off Central Park

SUMMER RATES

Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchens, completely furnished. Maid service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment; linen, etc., included.

$2.00 to $3.00 a day.
$11.00 to $20.00 a week.
$50.00 to $150.00 a month.

In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.

Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
Just East of Broadway

An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath
$4 & $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

AN IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND A NEW YORK SUMMER
HOTEL SAN REMO
Central Park West
Entire Block of Lake Front
74th-75th Streets.
San Remo Patrons enjoy a beautiful vista, fresh cool air, satisfying service and real comfort. Transients appreciate the cuisine and atmosphere.
Rural surroundings in the very heart of New York.
Apply today for rates. Columbus 6700.
EDMUND M. BRENNAN, Ownership Management.

MONTICELLO
35-37 West 64th St.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
COOL—CLEAN—ACCESSIBLE
Catering to Families and Ladies Alone.
Single Room, use bath, $1.50-$3.00
Large Room, Private bath, for 2, $3-$4
2-Room Suite & bath, for 2, $3.50-$5.00
Leases for coming year now ready.
'Phone Columbus 1890. J. A. JEPSON.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2924 Riverside

33 WEST 51ST ST.
13-Story Apartment Hotel.
SUMMER RATES.

Luchow's
14th Street near Fourth Ave.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Kellogg, Capt. E. W., to command the Vermont.

Crenshaw, Capt. A., to command Flotilla No. 5 of Dest. Squad. No. 4 of Pacific Fleet.

Wortman, Capt. W. K., to command Flotilla No. 4 of Dest. Squad. No. 4 of Pac. Fleet.

Pryor, Cmdr. W. L., to command the Mellville.

Wallace, Cmdr. L. J., to command the Huron.

Parker, Cmdr. H. S., to command the Wilkes.

Hickey, Cmdr. A. S., to command the Maddox.

Lee, Cmdr. W. H., to command the Burns when commissioned.

Collins, Cmdr. H. E., to Bureau of Sup. and Accts.

Bidwell, Lt. Cmdr. A. V., to New York Navy Yard with Industrial Manager.

Clark, Lt. Cmdr. R. W., to the Arkansas as Gunnery Off.

Kress, Lt. Cmdr. C. C., to Charleston Navy Yard.

Redfield, Lt. Cmdr. L. H., to the Vermont.

Carleton, Lt. Cmdr. W. A., to the Marica.

Tisel, Lt. Cmdr. C. H. T B., to the Rinjdam, as Exec. Off.

Etzweiler, Lt. Cmdr. C., and Floegel, Lt. E., to D. S. N. O. T. S., at Norfolk.

Lustig, Lt. Cmdr. E. O., to command the Rhindam.

Haynes, Lt. Cmdr. A. W., additional duty as member of the Board of Review for the demobilization of troop transports.

Treadwell, Lt. G. A., to Rec. Sta. at Minneapolis.

Welchelt, Lt. G. M., to Rec. Sta. at Milwaukee.

Webber, Lt. C. H., to the Nebraska.

Rudd, Lt. M. W., to Rec. Sta. at Kansas City, Mo.

Delmore, Lt. H. F., to the Dixie.

Yando, Lt. A. H., to the Florida.

Doherty, Lt. D. A., to the Katrina Luckenbach.

Dobbins, Lt. W. E.; Daniels, H. T., and Lt. H. T., to S. N. A. S., at New York.

Maher, Lt. J. E., to command the N-Snelling, Lt. W. H., to the Clemsen, when commissioned.

Slingluff, Lt. T. C., to the Crowninshield as Exec. Off. when commissioned.

Ingliss, Lt. T. B., will report to Admiral Williams as aid on staff and Radio Off.

Fountain, Lt. J. A., to Puget Sound Naval Hosp.

Lee, Lt. E. K., to Newton, Conn., Naval Hosp.

Bender, Lt. M. S., to Hampton Roads Naval Hosp.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following Marine Corps orders were published today:

Toldstoy, Maj. J. M., to the Arizona.

Welcon, Maj. J. P., to the Wyoming.

Norris, Maj. J. F. S., to the New York.

Owen, Maj. D. H., to Marine Barracks at New York.

Howard, Maj. S. L., to Marine Barracks at Quantico.

Williams, Col. A. S., and Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K., to U. S. upon being relieved from Gendarmerie d'Haiti

Booties, Col. J. T., to command at New York Marine Barracks.

Gray, Maj. J. A.; O'Neill, Maj. O. D.; McGinley, Capt. W. A.; Leech, 1st Lt. J. C., and Mayo, 1st Lt. H., detached from 1st Brig. at Haiti and will proceed to U. S.

Arthur, Maj. J. M., and Archibald, Capt. R. J., to Paris Island Marine Barracks.

Hoadley, Maj. W. T., to recruiting office at Portland, Me.

Vandegrift, Maj. A. A., and Cooper, Maj. R. C., details as Asst. Qm. revoked.

Brewster, Maj. J. E., and Ubel, Capt. C., to 1st Brig. at Haiti, duty Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

Collier, Maj. E. F. C., to Quantico upon arrival in U. S.

Fortson, Maj. E. P., ordered to assume charge of Mountain Recruiting Div. at Denver.

Miller, Maj. D. H., to Philadelphia.

Maynard, Capt. G. L., to Mare Island, Cal.

Brewer, Capt. A. M.; Campbell, Capt. W. E., Jr., and Sellon, Capt. J., hon. discharged.

Raleigh, Capt. C. B., to Washington.

Hagan, Capt. J. J., retired.

Karstadt, Capt. F. A., to Washington Nav. Hosp.

Mason, Capt. H. R., and Davies, 1st Lt. H., detached from 7th Regt. and will proceed to U. S.

Following to Quantico, upon arrival in U. S.

CAPTAINS.		
Henderson, J.R.	Randall,E.M. Breckenridge, L.C.	Snow,E.P. Skinkle,A.R.
Talbot,H.		
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Martineau, E.T.	Powell,H.D.	Lubers,B.F.
	Pitts,H.C.	Pelander,A.J.
West,E.	Vasey,B.	Day,R.R.
Lane,H.G.	Foster,J.E.	Wicks,T.E.
Fuller,M.E.	Paul,D.E.	
Adams,C.M.	Butler,E.M.	

Van Housen, 1st Lt. M. J., ordered home.

Cushing, 1st Lt., to P. F.

Burns, 1st Lt. J. M.; Spear, 1st Lt. F. L., and Trayser, 1st Lt. D. A., to New York.

Fritz, 1st Lt. B. L., retired.

Following hon. discharged:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Wright,E.L.	Housewright, J.W.	Graham,F.P.
Trayser,D.A.		Spear,F.L.
Wilmot,D.	Burns,J.M., Jr.	
Gardener,C.		

Education Notes.

Louis Jacobs, a teacher in P. S. 83, Manhattan, a conscientious objector, who would not put on the army uniform, has been dismissed.

David H. O'Keefe, a teacher in the High School of Commerce, has been found guilty on all the specifications against him except one. He will lose his pay from the time of his suspension in January until the date of his trial in May. He was restored to duty on May 30. The City Superintendent has been asked to administer a severe reprimand.

The Corporation Counsel has been asked to give his opinion whether the evidence in the case of George J. Smith of the Board of Examiners warrants charges being brought against him. Mr. Smith was toastmaster at the Walt Whitman celebration in May last, introduced George S. Viereck as one of the speakers, and made a complimentary allusion to Emma Goldman, who sent a telegram to the Walt Whitman celebrators.

Plans have been approved by the Board of Education for an addition to P. S. 144, Brooklyn, Howard Avenue and Prospect Place, at an estimated cost of $355,000.

The tax division of the State Department of Education holds that under the teachers' new salary law Boards of Education of the State have absolute power to fix the salaries of their employes, clerical as well as professional. This is contrary to the recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel of this city.

The Board of Education has adopted by a vote of 6 to 1 the revised by-laws, which retain in the board the maximum of power over school affairs, and delegate to the City Superintendent only those powers specially conferred upon him by law. It originally approved many of the proposed by-laws. The only vote against adoption of this was by Vice President Frank D. Wilsey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States. District of Massachusetts.—THE ARCHIBALD McNEIL & SONS COMPANY, Complainant, v. BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.—No. 834. ORDER EXTENDING TIME FOR PROVING CLAIMS. July 7, 1919.

ANDERSON, J. Upon reading and filing the application of WALLACE B. DONHAM, as Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company, with respect to the extension of time for proof of claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, and it appearing to the Court that the time fixed by the Receiver, pursuant to Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by the Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause and extended by an order of this Court made and entered on the 6th day of June, 1919, within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in said Article Thirteenth, may prove such claims, debts and demands expires on July 7th, 1919, and it further appearing to the Court that it is to the advantage of all concerned that the time within which any such claim, debt and demand may be presented to the Receiver be extended, it is

ORDERED

That the time within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts and demands against the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by this Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause, may present their claims to the Receiver pursuant to the provisions of said Article Thirteenth, be and hereby is extended from July 7th, 1919, to and including July 28th, 1919, subject, however, to all the terms and provisions of said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale. It is further

ORDERED

That the Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company shall publish a copy of this Order as soon as may be after the entry thereof at least four (4) times prior to July 28th, 1919, in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in each of the places in which the notice of the sale to be made under said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale is directed to be published.

By the Court.

JOHN E. HILMAN, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

All proofs of such unpaid claims, debts or demands should be mailed or delivered to the Receiver at the address given below.

WALLACE B. DONHAM, Receiver of BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, 245 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The storm that was over the Great Lakes Wednesday moved east to the St. Lawrence Valley, and it has increased considerably in intensity. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes. Local rains are also reported from Northern Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Moderate temperatures for the season prevail generally throughout the Gulf and Atlantic States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes. Unseasonably warm weather prevails over the Plains States and the North Rocky Mountain and Northern Plateau regions.

There will be thunder showers Friday and Saturday along the South Atlantic and East Gulf, and Saturday in the upper lake region. Otherwise the weather will be fair during the next forty-eight hours in the States east of the Mississippi River.

The temperature will rise Friday in the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley, and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

Winds off Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook to Hatteras, strong southwest over coast, showery, equally weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate south and southwest winds, showery weather; East Gulf Coast, moderate variable and showery weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Western New York—Fair Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

Eastern New York, Southern New England—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, with rising temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia—Fair weather, with moderate temp rature, Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	65	64	4 P. M.	68	75
6 A. M.	62	61	6 P. M.	69	75
9 A. M.	67	67	9 P. M.	70	74
12 M.	72	72	11 P. M.	68	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64, at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature 72 degrees at 12 M., minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.73 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., Fla., and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy, probably showers Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri.; thunder showers Sat.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy, with probable thunder showers Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair and warmer Fri.; fair Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri.; fair and cooler Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

East and West Texas—Fair and warm Fri. and Sat.

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:25—Leggett & Whitlock Avs.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	None
1:55—68 Baxter St.; not given.	Slight
5:00—1,885 3d Av.; J. Gartag.	Slight
5:45—4,267 3d Av.; L. Jackson.	Not given
6:30—2 Roosevelt St.; Taylor Hotel Co.	Slight
10:45—1,768 Weeks Av.; not given.	Trifling
P.M.	
1:10—261 Broome St.; L. Schneiderman.	None
4:45—210 E. 36 St.; A. Olsen.	Slight
5:45—36 Ludlow St.; D. Kleipper.	Slight
6:25—475 4 Av.; M. Cohen.	Slight
6:40—1,583 3 Av.; Teamsters' Protective Indio	Not given
10:00—103 Hudson St.; M Goldstein.	Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfer and Assignment—Patrol., to take effect 8 A. M., July 11, B. J. Broden, from 94th to Traffic Division, Sub. A.

Temporary Assignments—Surg. C. J. Dillon, 8th Dist., in charge of 7th Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., July 12, during absence of surgeon on vacation. Patrol. W. J. Hayes, 83d, to Headquarters Div. in Bureau of Information, Brooklyn, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., July 16.

Leaves of Absence—(With full pay) Surg. F. J. Schoenenberger, 7th Dis., for 2 days, from 6 A. M., July 12, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay) Patrol. A. P. Lanigan, 26th, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., July 26; E. J. Cleary, 26th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., July 19; B. M. Smith, 53d, for 14 days, from 12:01 A. M., July 14.

Sick Leave—Patrol. J. J. McKiernan, 33d, for 90 days, from 8 A. M., July 18.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved—Patrol C. Rehfeld, 28th, from 11:10 P. M., June 28, during disability; J. J. Duffy, 20th, from 7:40 A. M., July 1, during disability; T. J. Lockyer, 73d, from 3:15 P. M., June 25, during disability; G. A. Fortune, 112th, from 10:40 P. M., May 31, during disability; T. P. Glennen, Traffic Div., Sub. A., from 10:30 A. M., June 30, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will report at the School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th Street, Manhattan, on Monday, July 14, at time stated, for a period of thirty days, for test as prescribed by rules:

9 A. M.—F. C. Gottschalk, Eng. 4; Thomas Carney, Eng. 28; C. Roche, Eng. 11; T. W. Donigan, Eng. 16; N. F. Marky, Eng. 20; T. F. Harding, Eng. 27; F. J. Coppers, Eng. 31; Morris Monthiem, Eng. 34; J. A. Dries, Eng. 65; Christian Gunsel, Eng. 71; J. V. Hyfnagel, Eng. 72; W. F. Riordan, Eng. 80; H. J. Reichert, Eng. 202; A. W. Bernsen, Eng. 207; Henry Vosch, Eng. 212; F. P. McCormack, Eng. 224; M. J. Shannahan, Eng. 226; Fred. Schlaich, Eng. 270; J. J. Daly, Eng. 280; Patrick Flanagan, H. & L. 14; G. A. Eichler, H. & L. 15; J. J. Dowling, H. & L. 22; James Murray, H. & L. 26; Thomas McCarthy, H. & L. 43; R. E. Cook, H. & L. 104. 1 P. M.—W. E. Le Viness, Eng. 33; Joseph Stancuill, Eng. 8; J. A. Volpe, Eng. 9; F. J. Muller, Eng. 13; James Martino, Eng. 16; J. W. Watson, Eng. 18; J. F. Quinn, Eng. 22; Peter McFarlin, Eng. 26; J. W. Gilday, Eng. 28; J. J. Watters, Eng. 30; Charles Blahs, Eng. 31; David Winthrop, Eng. 32; R. W. Stolz, Eng. 34; E. J. Loughran, Eng. 60; C. J. Murphy, Eng. 91; F. F. Ulschmid, Eng. 202; Christopher T. Fullam, Eng. 215; Henry Dolson, Eng. 225; H. J. Brennan, Eng. 238; J. F. Hocknell, Eng. 239; James McTernan, H. & L. 31; Lawrence Murray, H. & L. 26; T. C. McLaughlin, H. & L. 101; J. B. Anderson, H. & L. 119; F. X. Leonard, H. & L. 132.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for mate will be received until 4 P. M. on July 25.

Applications for typewriter-accountant, Grade 2, (Elliott-Fisher and Remington-Wahl machines,) and for topographical draftsman, Grade C, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 26.

The following list for clerk, Grade 2, is announced: Irene M. Shea, 88; Frances C. Bradley, 83.40; Philip T. Murphy, 84.20; Alfred W. Spann, 82.80; John T. Dooley, 77.20; Helen Byrnes, 73.80; Andrew S. Cahill, 74.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 19 an examination for Inspector (mechanical) for Department, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., at 37.04 per diem, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education, training, and experience, 90. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hannak Nielson, at Venice, July 2.
SS Consort, at Genoa, July 3.
SS Kreulin, at Dunkirk, July 6.
SS La Touraine, at Havre, July 7.
SS Bylayal, at Dartmouth, July 9.
SS Bolivian, at Liverpool, July 9.
SS Eastern Shore, at Liverpool, July 9.
SS Mississippi, at London, July 9.
SS Slavonia, at Plymouth, July 9.
SS Vellavia, at Avonmouth, July 9.

Sailed.

SS Lin, from Stavanger, July 3.
SS Mortiake, from Gibraltar, July 4.
SS Sadgapool, from Genoa, July 4.
SS Susquehanna, from Cape Town, July 4.
SS Lord Byron, from Antwerp, July 5.
SS Clan Cumming, from Buenos Aires, July 7.
SS Gothland, from Antwerp, July 7.
SS Lake Elkhart, from Barry, July 8.
SS St. Bede, from Glasgow, July 8.
SS Nunan, from Manchester, July 9.

Passed.

SS San Francisco, New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a semi-official Review of the Philippine Independence Movement, together with the official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France, and other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:34 | Sun sets.....8:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	P.M.	Low Water A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:22	6:47	12:34	12:52
Governors Island	7:05	7:35	1:16	1:15
Hell Gate	9:15	9:13	3:28	3:33

Arrived—Thursday, July 10.

SS Advance, Cristobal, July 2.
SS Agwistar, Gibraltar, June 28.
SS Cherokee, San Domingo, June 28.
SS Lake Cayuga, Antilla, July 4.
SS Manitou, Brest, June 27.
SS Lake Weir, Nuevitas, July 4.
SS Achilles, Cristobal, July 1.
SS City of Colombo, Boston, July 8.
SS Grecian, San Juan, July 4.
SS Saxonio, Brest, June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY

Arabian	Hull	June 16
Veendyk	Barbados	June 17
Toloo	Brest	July 1
Trevelcryan	Dartmouth	June 12
Eargate	Havre	June 16
Splendor	Genoa	June 12
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorita	Brest	June 21
Castlepoint	Havre	June 21
Corfecastle	London	June 24
Ampetos	Hatteras	June 22
Frederick	Brest	June 20
Varness	Brest	June 29
Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Valacia	Dordeaux	June 29
Pesaro	Marseilles	June 23
Malacia	Brest	June 29
Triumph	London	June 25
Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 30
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
Port Elliott	Avonmouth	June 27
East Indian	London	June 27
West Apsum	St. Nazaire	June 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Roma	Marseilles	June 28
W. A. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	July 1
St. Louis	Brest	July 2
Cap Finisterre	Brest	July 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Uno	Brest	July 3

DUE MONDAY.

Sofia	Marseilles	June 29
Imperator	Brest	July 7
Santa Malta	Bordeaux	July 3
Liberator	St. Nazaire	July 3
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Brest	July 7
Harvard	Brest	July 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Lake Garza	St. Nazaire	June 27
Lake Winnoeshi	St. Nazaire	July 1
President Wilson	Marseilles	July 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Von Steuben, Brest		9:30 A.M.
Montoso, Santos	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Georgetown		12:00 M.
Bayamo, Lisbon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atenas, Port Limon		12:00 M.
Arizonan, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dunstan, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
La Savoie, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caronia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Brest		M:30 A.M.
Mt. Vernon, Brest		6:00 P.M.
Edgar F. Luckenbach, Brest		12:00 M.
Mayoro, Trinidad	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Taurus, Buenos Aires		10:00 A.M.
Osage, Bahia		2:00 P.M.
San Juan, San Juan		12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graecia, Santos		12:0 M.
Glenelg, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Santa Ana, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Leviathan, Brest		6:30 A.M.
Kentuckian, Brest		12:00 M.
Louisville, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patricia, Brest		11:30 A.M.
Great Northern, Brest		11:45 A.M.
Nansemond, Brest		12:00 M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Marica, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Pretoria, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Olivia, Brest		12:00 M.
G. Washington, Brest		12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Niagara, July 10.

Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Enterprise, July 10.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via San Francisco—SS Nanking, July 12.

Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Anyo Maru, July 12.

Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Lurline, July 17.

Philippine Islands and Cochin China, via San Francisco—SS Santa Cruz, July 18.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco—SS Venezuela, July 21.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, via San Francisco—SS Tofua, July 24.

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Haverford ..... Aug. 7

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Winifredian ..... July 31
Bohemian ..... Aug. 30
Winifredian ..... Sept. 10

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Celtic ..... July 22
Cedric ..... July 28
Adriatic ..... Aug. 2
Lapland ..... Aug. 7
Baltic ..... Aug. 16
Celtic ..... Aug. 30

HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL

Olympic ..... July 15

White Star—Dominion
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL

Megantic ..... July 15
Canada ..... Aug. 2
Megantic ..... Aug. 23
Canada ..... Sept. 6

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FRANCE ..... AUG. 13

NEW YORK—BORDEAUX

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West 42d St.	9:20	10:40	2:20
West 129th St.	9:30	10:50	2:30
Yonkers	9:56	11:10	2:56
Bear Mountain	†11:30	†12:50	4:30
West Point (ex. Sun.)	....	† 1:15	....
Cornwall	....	† 1:45	† 5:25
Newburgh	†12:20	† 2:00	† 6:00
Poughkeepsie	† 1:10	† 2:50	† 6:50
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:30
Catskill	2:35	....	8:00
Hudson	3:40	....	9:15
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Aquitania ..... July 28

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Saxonia ..... July 17

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Royal George ..... July 26

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Scindia ..... Aug. 16

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Here's a wonderful line of Suits at a price made possible only because of my economical selling plan. It is a line of real worth—good all-wool fabrics—attractive styles—and the price is only $18.50.

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COASTWISE SHIPPING TIED UP BY STRIKE

Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders Walk Out, Leaving Vessels Without Crews.

'CLOSED SHOP' ONE DEMAND

Other Classes of Marine Labor Negotiating with Owners Over Increases in Wages.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Representatives of Seamen Go to Put Case Before Officials of Shipping Board.

Employes of privately-owned coastwise ships started a strike yesterday which threatened widespread paralysis of coastwise shipping. The firemen, oilers, and water tenders walked off a number of coastwise ships at noon after their union had voted to strike.

After the word of the strike order had been circulated members of the crews left the Southern Pacific steamer Creole, plying between New York and New Orleans; the City of St. Louis, a passenger ship of the Ocean Steamship Company, scheduled to sail yesterday for Savannah, Ga.; the freighter El Mont, due to sail yesterday for New Orleans, and several other steamers. The strike order was obeyed so widely on short notice as to threaten a general tieup, and the wage and open shop controversy between all classes of ship labor and the coastwise lines is so acute that further strikes are feared. Representatives of the seamen started for Washington last night to lay the matter before the officials of the Shipping Board, and an attempt will be made by the Government to arbitrate the trouble and prevent further hindrance to commerce.

The shipowners, through the American Steamship Association at 17 Battery Place, have been negotiating with practically all classes of employes on privately-owned coastwise ships for some time and were still hopeful of an agreement when, they assert, they were surprised by the abrupt action of the Firemen's, Oilers' and Water Tenders' Union. Similar action, however, was taken in other cities and ships are now tied up, it was admitted by the steamship organization, at various ports on this coast.

The demands of the strikers and other ship workers, who have not yet struck, were in all cases for higher wages, for recognition of their unions, and for the discharge of non-union men, especially Chinese cooks. The shipping organization asserts that the men quit in violation of an agreement with the Shipping Board to remain at work during an effort to adjust their demands, but the striking unions say the agreement was broken by the refusal of the steamship lines to meet preliminary conditions. Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the striking firemen and allied ship hands, said the immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the association to enter into a discussion with a committee from the union. Secretary Carlson, Secretary G. H. Brown of the International Seamen's Union, and representatives of other marine unions have started for Washington to meet officials of the Shipping Board today, at which an effort will be made to reach a temporary agreement with shipowners to avert a general strike, while a compromise or arbitration is discussed. Secretary Carlson said thousands of men had already left ships in New York and other Atlantic ports, and that more would quit on the arrival of their ships until privately-owned coastwise shipping was at a standstill.

"As yet we have not called out any men on vessels controlled by the Shipping Board," he said, "but we have no agreement which prevents us from so doing."

The firemen, oilers, and water tenders are asking an increase of their wage minimum from $75 to $90 a month. Other classes of marine workers are asking increases and one of the most serious features of the controversy is the demand of engineers, not only for a large increase, but for pay identical with that received by the ship captains. The seamen and marine cooks and stewards have not yet voted to strike, but hundreds of them have left the ships with the strikers. The following version of the entire dispute was made public last night by officials of the American Steamship Association:

"At the invitation of Commissioner Raymond B. Stevens of the United States Shipping Board, representatives of shipowners attended a conference in Washington on June 4 to 6 to consider the advisability of the establishment of a national marine council to deal with all labor disputes which might arise in future between the various marine labor organizations. The United States Shipping Board, and private shipowners. It developed at the opening of this conference that the representatives of the labor organizations present were unwilling to consider this proposition unless both the Shipping Board and the private shipowners would first pledge themselves to observe the closed shop principle. This the private shipowners would not agree to as it would not only deprive a large number of men of employment who had loyally stood by the nation in keeping American ships on the seas during the serious crises of the war, and who were not members of any labor organization, but would also prevent other American citizens in the future from obtaining employment on ships unless they were willing to join these labor organizations.

"In addition to the demand for the closed shop, some of the labor organizations intimated that they intended to make demands for wage increases which they had not yet submitted to the private shipowners.

"A second conference was held between the same parties at which it was decided that committees representing the United States Shipping Board, the various labor organizations, and the American Steamship Association should meet to consider the demands of the labor organizations. It was arranged between the labor organizations that the demands of the masters, mates, and pilots, should be first considered, to be followed by those of the marine engineers, those of the sailors and firemen, and those of the cooks and stewards, in the order named, with the clear understanding that the demand of cooks for the closed shop would not be considered until the demands for increases in wages and working conditions had been considered and disposed of.

"Subsequently the representatives of the masters, mates, and pilots waived the demand for the closed shop. In the meantime a committee comprising representatives of the American Steamship Association and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association met to consider the demands of the latter.

"After considerable discussion, it developed that these demands were for increases of engineers' wages of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. over the present rates, coupled with the demand that the wages of the Captain and the Chief Engineer on each ship should be alike. The representatives of the American Steamship Association could not consent to such large wage increases, in view of the fact that the existing rates of wages had been agreed to as a war measure and that, as a result of the cessation of hostilities, the markets of the world were being opened to the active competition of the ships of the other nations, paying much lower wages than obtain on American vessels.

"The shipowners' representatives contended that the United States could not hope to maintain the mercantile marine it had secured since the outbreak of the war in competition with the ships of other nations if the costs of operation were to be increased, and that to concede the demands submitted would be ruinous. Nevertheless, they proposed that during the present transition period in the world's commercial affairs they would be willing to agree to a flat increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all licensed marine engineers, but would not agree to the proposition of having the wages of the Captain and Chief Engineer alike. The proposition of the shipowners was flatly rejected by the representatives of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and negotiations are now at a deadlock.

"On Tuesday the representatives of the shipowners are to confer with the representatives of the masters, mates, and pilots. Meantime, however, the sailors and firemen, without waiting until their demands could be considered by the shipowners, have precipitated a strike for increases in wages ranging from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., the closed shop policy, and other requirements, disregarding the agreement entered into at the conference called by the United States Shipping Board, and several ships are tied up along the Atlantic Coast for lack of crews."

One of the complaints of the marine workers is against the employment of Chinese cooks. Captain A. W. Hartley, Marine Superintendent of the Barber Line, one of the lines against which this grievance was held, said yesterday that he had been asked to replace the Chinese with American cooks, but had refused, because the Chinese cooks could be relied upon to stay with the vessel, while it was often found impossible to collect a white crew by sailing time.

The present scale of wages paid on vessels under the jurisdiction of the association, dependent on the class of ship, it was given out, is as follows:

Master, $300 to $375 per month; chief engineer, $212.50 to $287.50; first mate and first assistant engineer, $181.25 to $206.25; second mate and second assistant engineer, $162.50 to $187.50; third mate and third assistant engineer, $143.75 to $168.75; fourth mate and fourth assistant engineer, $143.75 to $150; junior engineers, $125.

In addition to these rates, subsistence is furnished to all aboard ships.

State Has 15,548 Youths Now Out on Probation

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Persons now on probation from correctional institutions of the State number 15,548, or nearly 1,000 more than the number of inmates, according to a report made at a meeting of the State Probation Commission held here today. The number also shows an increase of 4.6 per cent. over the number on probation last year. Thirty-six counties in the State now employ the probation system.

Commissioner Edmond J. Butler of New York was elected President of the commission, succeeding Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, whose term has expired. Alphonse T. Clearwater of Kingston was elected Vice President.

FUGITIVE REAPPEARS SUDDENLY IN BERLIN

Emonts, Who Agitated Among Americans and British, Pleads Against Extradition.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 9.—Herr Emonts, the agitator of the bank clerks, recently arrested on suspicion of having attempted to spread Bolshevism in the Rhenish district, especially among American and British troops of occupation, and who mysteriously disappeared a few days ago, reappeared under theatrical circumstances last night.

Two large bank employes' organizations held a meeting, with Herr Marx, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Berlin Workers' Council, presiding. Marx told the employes that they must insist on the payment of a lump sum of 1,500 marks to married men and 1,000 marks to unmarried men to meet the high cost of living from April 1 to Oct. 1. Having information that the sentiment in the two organizations was against a general strike, he suggested individual action by the employes of each bank, reserving the general strike as an ultima ratio.

Hardly had he finished when there was a commotion on the stage from which the orators had addressed the meeting. Suddenly the fugitive, Emonts, appeared breathlessly and began to address the astonished audience.

"If the State prosecutor does not extradite me to the English in the occupied district," he said, "I shall return voluntarily to my prison cell. I am asking you to pass a resolution to that effect and submit it to the authorities."

As unexpectedly as he reappeared Emonts disappeared again, and Marx had all the doors closed for a few minutes to prevent the police from being informed by any one present.

Marx advised the meeting to refrain from passing the resolution demanded by Emonts, because the Government was probably pledged to extradite him to the British. He argued that the German State prosecutor could not charge high treason against Emonts because the latter's agitation was confined to the American and British troops.

The British military authorities seemed particularly enraged against Emonts, whose fiancé was arrested May 1, but acquitted yesterday by a British court. Marx also suggested that certain members of the German Government had known about this agitation.

G. P. GOULD'S HEIRS AGREE.

Threatened Contest Over $6,000,000 Estate is Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 10.—The threatened contest in the settlement of the estate of G. P. Gould of Lyons Falls is at an end. The petition of Mrs. Ella T. Gould for her appointment as administratrix of her husband's estate was withdrawn today in the Jefferson County Surrogate's Court, and she consented to the appointment of Harry P. Gould and Mrs. Donald S. Tuttle, children of Mr. Gould, as administrators.

The estate of Mr. Gould, who was a paper manufacturer, is believed to amount to something like $6,000,000. He left no will.

Mrs. Gould is ill at her home in Lyons Falls, suffering from a nervous breakdown, caused by the long illness and death of her husband. She has been under the care of physicians since Mr. Gould's funeral.

Mrs. Gould formerly was Mrs. Ella Trevor Leanox of Lowville. She married Mr. Gould on Nov. 22, 1915, being his third wife.

THE WORLD HISTORY IN JUNE.

Among the big features in the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, published by The New York Times Company, is a 25,000 word document, containing the official correspondence explaining the German Peace Treaty; also General Hindenburg's Official Letter Defending the Kaiser's Abdication, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

HEAVY TAX TO FALL ON GERMAN CAPITAL

Amount Will Rise as High as 60 Per Cent. Under Proposed Measures.

FEAR EFFECT ON INDUSTRY

Dernburg Says People Feel No Incentive for Engaging in New Projects.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEIMER, July 8.—There was a certain grim appropriateness and stern recognition of realities in the action of the German National Assembly here today. With the utmost speed the Assembly ratified the peace treaty and then it immediately turned to face one of the most serious of all the heritages bequeathed to Germany by five years of her war—the financial problem.

The ratification scene was shot through with a good deal of outspoken passion. The National Liberals (German National People's Party) made what they believed to be another attempt "to save the Kaiser," but though it found no support from other parties, and though it was eventually heavily defeated, Herr Traub's speech in favor of it was so greatly applauded from the public galleries that the President had to threaten to have those galleries cleared.

The majority of 93 votes for ratification was six votes less than the majority by which the National Assembly recently carried the motion for the unconditional signing of the treaty.

Search for Sources of Revenue.

Then, for hour after hour, speeches on the Government's financial proposals went on. A few figures are necessary to demonstrate the almost inconceivable financial burden which Germany will have to carry. Before the war Germany's income was 2,000,000,000 marks. Now she must raise 17,000,000,000. The constituent States and municipalities required before the war 3,000,000,000, Now they will need 6,000,000,000.

In the former case the Central Government's increase is about 900 per cent. and in the latter case the Provincial Government's increase is 100 per cent. The total amounts required by the Empire, States, and municipalities amount to 25,000,000,000 marks, as against 5,000,000,000 formerly.

Existing taxes and those now proposed by the Finance Minister only suffice to cover three-fifths of that amount and how tremendous the problem is will be understood when it is added that to that existing record of peacetime and wartime revenue 10,000,000,000 marks must be raised by other means, there is a floating debt of 2,000,000,000 marks.

So in addition to a vast amount of indirect taxation the Government is forced to have recourse to that expedient which Germany was the first country to introduce into national finance, a capital levy. That will be accompanied by other heavy taxes, such as a tax on all business sales to be placed where such taxes can best be borne.

Just before the war Germany introduced the capital levy to produce 1,000,000,000 marks, payable over three years, to pay for her army increases. In the case of those who paid most of this tax it did not amount to more than 1 per cent. of the capital taxed. In the present case the amount levied will rise as high as 60 per cent.

Heavier Burden in Come.

All these figures, which mean stupendous direct and indirect taxation, do not take into consideration the enormous amounts which Germany will have to pay under the terms of the Peace Treaty. For those amounts there will have to be additional taxes, the form of which will be decided later in the year.

After eight months of "revolution," during which control over finance has been lax in the extreme, when "tax morality" has dwindled, when expenditure has been lavish and wasteful, and when the fiscal machinery has gone largely out of gear, the prospects are anything but hopeful.

Erzberger comes late to his task. He shows no particularly new spirit. There is in his speech no mention of the frightful expenditure on the army, though he advocates a reduction of unemployment pay. He presents this terrific bill to a nation worn out and disspirited. He presents it with the promise of a still heavier one to come in a few months.

Dernburg Wants Easier Terms.

I had a talk with ex-Minister of Finance Bernard Dernburg this afternoon. He expressed himself as being very pessimistic.

"We have," he declared, "four months in which to discuss ways and means with the Allies. Things must be very uncertain until we know how much will be demanded by the Commission of Reparation. Until we know that and unless we achieve something by negotiation all our financial proposals and budgets are unreal. Achieve some modification we must, otherwise our financial problem cannot be solved at all and we simply collapse.

"I must lay great stress," he added, "on oral discussions. It must be really impossible to define all the categories of war damage. I doubt if one nation can bear it all. We have to carry the cost of supporting something like 10,000,000 of war victims.

"We can only pay when we have a surplus of exports over our necessary imports; we must have more credits than deficits.

"At present we have nothing to export. We need both food and raw materials, and look at our difficulties! Among the greatest are the unsettled condition of labor and the uncertainty as to the future.

Lack Incentive for Industry.

"There is no incentive to start new industries or enlarge existing enterprises. Our people feel that the profits will be taken by the Socialist régime, on the one hand, and by a hungry commission of reparation on the other hand. So the industrial game will not be worth the candle. Workmen will be in the same boat with manufacturers.

"Such difficulties may, of course, be overcome, but there will remain others which, in my opinion, cannot be overcome."

These difficulties Dernburg finds in some of the industrial clauses of the "covering note" of the Allies in reply to the German counterproposals. There, he pointed out, it is stated that the burden upon the German taxpayer shall not be less than that on the most heavily burdened taxpayer of any of the countries which have been opposed to Germany. That, he admits, is quite fair. Germany cannot expect to be given an unfair start, but what is really being done, Dernburg declares, is to make things impossible.

"The Allies," he says, "take one-third of our coal production. We have to buy it. We receive no counter value. Say we deliver coal to the value of 1,000,000,000 marks. That means that our national debt increases by the same amount."

Allan Liner With 1,100 on Board Hits an Iceberg, Two Are Killed

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—Two men were killed and two injured when the Allan liner Grampian, bound from Montreal for Liverpool, collided with an iceberg off Cape Race last night. The steamship, with 750 passengers and a crew of 360, arrived here this morning for repairs.

The killed and injured were members of the crew who were asleep in the bow of the ship when she struck. Virtually all the passengers were awake, but although there were more than 500 women and children aboard there was little excitement and no panic.

That the Grampian did not suffer the fate of the Titanic, with considerable loss of life, is believed to have been due to the decision of the captain to strike the iceberg bow on instead of taking a glancing blow on the side. The berg, which was very large, was encountered 45 miles off Cape Race in the early evening. When it was sighted through the fog it was too late to clear it, although the ship was proceeding slowly.

The entire forepart of the ship was smashed in above the waterline, the stem being driven back nearly forty feet. The vessel was undamaged below the waterline, however, as the part of the berg which she struck proved to be an overhanging shelf. It was found that the liner was taking no water and she was headed here, steaming through the night against a heavy gale, which caused anxiety among those aboard.

Repairs will take several weeks and it is expected that the passengers will be transshipped to another vessel.

Passengers who were in the smoking room at the time of the collision said the blow was a slight one and that they were not stirred from their seats.

The two men killed were stewards. Their bodies were caught in the mass of wreckage of the bow and had not been recovered when the Grampian came here. The steward and stoker who were injured by pieces of wood torn loose in the collision were not seriously hurt.

OUR STAFF IN PARIS GREATLY REDUCED

When Lansing Sails Only Two Peace Delegates, Bliss and White, Will Remain.

MANY EXPERTS ALSO LEAVE

Polk is Expected to Become Chairman of the Delegation on His Arrival at the Conference.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—With the departure of Secretary Lansing and the members of his staff, probably on Saturday, the ranks of the American Peace Mission—which was thinned considerably when President Wilson left Paris with large members of the American officials—will be materially reduced. The Hotel Crillon, the headquarters of the American delegation, which formerly hummed with human activity, shows the effects. The number of American soldiers, sailors, and men and women of the Red Cross and other welfare organizations in Paris, is perceptibly smaller. There are still many American uniforms seen on the streets, but to people who were here before the signing of the German Peace Treaty it is obvious that their numbers has been materially reduced.

Intensive efforts are now in progress to ship home not only the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, but the welfare workers. Most of the latter are brought to Paris for a few days' stay and then sent to concentration areas to await transportation, which under the present conditions follows quickly upon their arrival at these areas. The rescinding of the order prohibiting welfare workers from taking passage on army transports has resulted in a great exodus of American women from Brest in the last week. The orders received from Washington to demobilize the army officers have increased the departures for home. Altogether Paris is showing the effects of the signing of the German treaty on the temporary American population.

Secretary Lansing, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Lansing, will take his assistant, Alexandre Kirk, his aid, Captain James Garfield, and others connected with the peace mission. With President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Colonel House goes the American peace delegation is reduced to two members, Henry White and General Bliss.

Mr. White will be Acting Chairman for the present, at least. Those who know Mr. Polk say his ability and tact will make him a valuable addition to the American contingent. The understanding in Paris is that Mr. Polk will become Chairman of the American delegation by reason of the fact that he is Acting Secretary of State.

Of the personal staff of Colonel House, who is now in England to participate in the meeting of the Organization Committee of the League of Nations, only Arthur Frazier, his diplomatic assistant, remains in Paris. Gordon Auchinloss, his secretary; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Moore, his aid; Mr. Shepardson, his assistant secretary and legal adviser in League of Nations matters, and Miss F. B. Daxton, his private secretary, accompanied Colonel House to England.

Nearly all the principal business and financial advisers of the American Commission, including Mr. Baruch, Mr. Lamont, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Davis, and all except a few members of the division of territorial, economic, and political intelligence, known as "The Inquiry," returned with the President on the George Washington, or sailed subsequently. Philip Patchin, Executive Secretary of the American Commission, who recently received the rank of Counsellor of the Embassy, is sailing on July 15. He is now engaged in completing the work of reorganizing the administration of the commission necessitated by the great reduction in the personnel. Joseph Grew, Secretary General of the American delegation, and Counsellor Leland Harrison, Diplomatic Secretary, are to remain here indefinitely. Captain Arthur Sweetser, Chief of the press section of the American Commission, is also returning home. William McNeil of the Bureau of Accounts of the State Department, who is the disbursing officer of the commission, and Sydney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, and now the drafting officer of the commission, are to remain in Paris. Nobody connected with the American Commission is willing to hazard a guess on how long the commission will be continued. It is President Wilson's desire that the commission participate in the allied negotiations to determine the peace terms for Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. When he left here the President's expectation was that the American plenipotentiaries would sign the Bulgarian and Turkish treaties, although the United States is not engaged in war with those countries. The allied powers desire American participation, however, and the fact that the League of Nations covenant is to be included in both treaties is construed as making America a party to them.

U-BOAT CHIEFS DISAPPEAR.

Many of Those Wanted by Allies Are Said to Have Fled.

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BERLIN, July 10.—Residents of Wilhelmshaven, the former German submarine base, say that the Allies may have to look a long time to find some U-boat commanders whose delivery is demanded.

Nearly all of them have left Germany, they say, and most interesting of their statements is that many entered the service of an Eastern power which joined in the demand for their surrender. A large number of army officers, supposed to be on the Allies' black list, are said to be in Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI HOLD 18,000 AS HOSTAGES

Baron Boris Nolde Tells of Three-Week Reign of Terror in Petrograd.

SEES RUSSIA DISILLUSIONED

Asserts Most Classes Are Opposed to Soviets, but Have Been Disarmed and Are Helpless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State Department today announced that advices had been received that about 18,000 persons were seized and held as hostages at Petrograd by the Bolsheviki during a recent three-week period. Foreigners, it was learned, were to be held for exchange for Bolsheviki, abroad.

The State Department's informant was Baron Boris Nolde, who escaped from Petrograd and made his way to Stockholm. The report says further that most classes have turned against the Bolshevist régime because their condition has become worse, rather than better, but that they are unarmed and powerless to resist. The State Department announcement reads:

"Imprisonment of approximately 18,000 people as hostages by the Bolshevist authorities at Petrograd during a three-week period in a recent reign of terror there, is reported in a statement by Baron Boris Nolde this week in Stockholm after escape from Petrograd.

"According to his statement given to the American Legation, the foreigners among this large number of hostages were to be held for exchange for Bolsheviki abroad and the Russians among the hostages were to be held subject to exchange for Bolsheviki in the custody of the White Army forces in various sections of Russia. Persons who were arrested at the embassies and legations in Petrograd as well as some of the personnel of the Danish organization of the Red Cross were among these hostages.

"Unlimited power has been given to a man named Peters, a former head of the Moscow commission to combat the Russian revolution, and he is now in complete charge of the internal defenses of Petrograd.

"All the intellectual element as well as the peasants and workmen voice a hatred of the Bolshevist Government, but the civil population is unarmed and powerless. The Red army lacks morale and its disorganization at the time of Baron Nolde's departure from Petrograd was increasing steadily. There was a famine among the workmen because the factories had ceased operations. Even the peasants' army are said to be against the Bolsheviki, but an uprising among them has been averted by the extreme methods of the Bolsheviki. The peasants are pictured as having been entirely disillusioned from the dream they had when Lenin inaugurated in 1917 the policy of confiscating large estates by the fact that the surplus harvests have been appropriated by the Lenin Government for the use of the army and of the cities and towns. The soldiers are getting a pound of black bread daily, only half a pound being allowed to people not in the military forces.

"From Russian sources, including the Pravda, a newspaper published at Petrograd, the Department has been advised that Soviet Russia is having a fuel famine. Peters, in charge of internal defenses of Petrograd, has announced his seizure of a large amount of arms and ammunition taken from counter-revolutionists. Everybody found having arms without authority, were ordered to be shot, along with those in charge of the buildings where the arms were found. The public telephone service in Petrograd has been ordered closed."

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

H. Percival Dodge Choice for Minister to Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts was nominated today by President Wilson to be Minister to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

John Barton Payne of Chicago was nominated to be a member of the Shipping Board, and Robert P. Stewart, Deadwood, S. D., was nominated to be Assistant Attorney General.

Samuel J. Graham of Pittsburgh was nominated to be Judge of the Court of Claims, and Charles E. Bunnell of Fairbanks, Alaska, United States District Judge, Fourth Division, District of Alaska.

Other nominations included:

United States attorneys: J. M. Clements, Helena, Mont., Division 2, Alaska; Rinehart F. Roth, Fairbanks, Division 4, Alaska; Mrs. A. A. Adams, San Francisco, Northern California; John F. Crosby, Hartford, District of Connecticut; Edward C. Khotts, Springfield, Southern Illinois; Edwin B. Wertz, Cleveland, Northern Ohio; John A. Fain, Oklahoma City, Western Oklahoma; Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington, Vt.

United States Marshals: John J. Mitchell, Boston, Mass.; Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids, Western Michigan; Thomas Pickell, Reno, Nev.; Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas D. McCarthy, New York, Southern New York; Michael Devanney, Cincinnati, Southern Ohio; William R. Bennett, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue: Robert N. Miller, Louisville, Ky.; William O'Leary, Minot, N. D., Register of Land Office at Minot.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE PLAN GROWS

Workers Vote for Full Stop in Support of International Labor Federation.

MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED

Government Points Out That Anti-Militarist Move Defeats Cry for Demobilization.

PARIS, July 10.—The railway workers decided today to bring about a complete cessation of all traffic from 5 A. M. on July 21 to 5 A. M. on July 22, throughout France, Alsace-Lorraine, Tunis and Algeria, as part of the General Labor Federation's proposed international strike.

The railway men's decision, says the Journal, is likely to lead other trades, now hesitating, to join in the demonstration.

Postal, telegraph and telephone workers also decided to join the strike, but it is to be determined later whether the stoppage shall be total or partial.

The unpopularity of the strike among many workers, according to Marcel Hutin, writing in the Echo de Paris, causes many of the labor leaders to fear the demonstration will be a failure.

M. Bizeguray, head of the railway workers, asserted that the effects of the twenty-four hour transportation strike would be felt for fifteen or twenty days.

He said it would cause delay in demobilization, the hastening of which is one of the objects of the strike, and that it would interfere with the supply system in the devastated regions.

These facts, it is said, the Government is using with good effect in opposing the strike.

The coal miners of central and southern France today decided to resume work on Friday. The differences between the miners and their employers were adjusted through the arbitration of the Ministry of Labor.

Will Court-Martial Strikers.

After a meeting of the Cabinet today, it was announced that Government employes who join in the general strike decided upon for July 21, will be considered as having abandoned their posts.

It was decided at the meeting that the Minister of Public Works, Albert Claveille, should address an appeal and a warning to the railroad employes, assuring them that freedom to work will be guaranteed, and pointing out the penalties to be incurred if they abandon their posts.

The railroad men were notified that they may be court-martialed.

Minister Claveille appeals to the sense of duty of the workmen to make it unnecessary for the Government to apply rigorous measures of discipline.

MATIN CITES PARIS UNREST.

Makes Display of Wide Attacks on Deputies and Ministry.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—The Matin today opens a regular bombardment against the Government. There is an attack, criticism, or protest in every column of the front page. The first column gives details of the formation of a federation of professors comprising 3,000 "masters" organizations throughout France, with the purpose of offering a firm front and at the same time paving the way for a mutual exchange of views with the general confederation of workers.

In virtual alliance with the Masters' Federation there has been created a union of technical engineers of commerce, business and agriculture, whose Secretary, Roger Frane, makes a statement to The Matin, in which he lays the blame for the present condition of disorder in France on official incoherence and irresponsibility. His words, "The present system of administration and Government is leading France to ruin," form the subtitle to the column heading.

The second and third columns contain a protest by Joseph Denais, the Paris deputy, against the announcement that the Government will allot 25,000 seats for the peace procession to what Denais calls "privileged persons, arbitrarily chosen." He demands that these places be reserved for wounded soldiers, widows, and orphans, and scores the Government for its undemocratic attitude.

The lower part of the same columns is taken up with the report of a discussion for raising the salaries of the State employes. The subtitle runs, "Klotz proposal fails to give satisfaction to interested parties."

Fred Chamber to Amend Treaty.

A fourth column is devoted to a report of the meeting of the Chamber Committee on the Peace Treaty. Here the attack is less direct, but emphasis is laid on statements by ex-Ministers Barthou and Augagneur to the effect that the League of Nations project lacks two features indispensable from the French viewpoint—namely, military means to deal with aggressions that may occur, and sufficient elements of control over armaments of the different States—and on their reminder to the committee that it has the right to make observations with a view to future amendment, instead of tamely accepting and ratifying everything without comment.

Along the same lines is a statement by the radical Socialist leader Rene Renoult demanding that the Government be called upon to define its motives in drawing up the treaty and give a general explanation of its line of action throughout.

The Matin concludes:

"The committee adopted this view unanimously, and Messrs. Barthou and Viviani will immediately transmit their decision to Premier Clemenceau, who can be heard by the committee today."

The upper part of the sixth and seventh columns contains pictures of unfortunate girl postal employes sitting in the shelter of umbrellas under a rain shower bath at the Post Office in the Rue Amsterdam. The caption runs, "The Post Office where it rains in torrents for the last twelve years," and the photograph shows also pools of rain beneath the operators' chairs.

The last words of an account which severely criticises the postal administration are:

"What!" said one of the victims, "you've only discovered our bathing establishment today? Why, this scandal has been in existence for twelve years."

The rest of the sixth column relates the new adherents to a suggested general convention of the devastated provinces, which is generally regarded here as a more or less direct attempt to undermine confidence in the authority of the Government.

Says Deputies Betray Liberty.

But it is in the seventh column that the Matin fires its "Big Bertha" against the administration, in reporting the Chamber debate on the censorship yesterday, which closed with a Government majority of only fifty-four votes. The headline runs, "Public Liberties Remain in Chains," and the tone of the Matin's comment may be judged from the following extracts:

"A majority of the Deputies seemed disinclined to take part in the debate. One would have said that they no longer held those principles of freedom for which France has made so many revolutions, fought so many wars, expended so much blood and enthusiasm."

Or this:

"The Ministers directly called in question by the debate—those of Interior and Justice—were absent. It was not that they had been summoned elsewhere by pressing business, but simply that they shirked their responsibilities. They had sent to cover their retreat Foreign Minister Pichon, who has nothing to do with the application of a state of siege or of the censorship, and who would have been better occupied with the urgent question of concluding the Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish treaties.

"Pichon spoke in his least enthusiastic manner. He declared that the censorship and the state of siege were necessary for France, on account of her Allies, who had abolished both. He added that France was in 'a special situation.'"

On this, the Matin concludes:

"It is true, France has a special mission—she is the country of liberty. We thought that liberty had triumphed when France triumphed. It appears we were mistaken—the Government and the Chamber informed us so yesterday. At the celebrations of victory, liberty will be absent."

British Plan Evolution on Lines of Federalism

LONDON, July 10.—The Government has decided to appoint a Parliamentary body to report on some measure for legislative evolution along the lines of federalism. This was announced today in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader.

PARIS VICTORY PARADE TO BE LED BY JOFFRE

Marshal Invited by Poincare After Government Is Assailed for Failure to Recognize Him.

PARIS, July 10.—Marshal Joffre, it was announced today in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, will lead the troops during the first part of their triumphal march here on Bastile Day, July 14, but on arriving at the Presidential stand to salute President Poincaré he will leave the procession and will be invited to take his seat beside the President.

More than 100 Deputies, dissatisfied with the place given to Marshal Joffre in the parade, introduced in the Chamber a resolution, which they signed, inviting the Government "to give Marshal Joffre and commanders of armies and army corps under him places in the victory parade merited by their eminent services in the battle of the Marne, which saved the country and civilization."

An official note was issued today saying: "The newspapers announce the Government has not invited Marshal Joffre to participate in Monday's parade in the place which is due him. This news is false."

It has been decided to close up all the stands erected for invited guests along the route of the parade. This will leave only seating room for members of the Government and Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps, the Municipal Council, the Mayors, and a delegation from Alsace-Lorraine.

This action has been taken because of the great demand for seats from all over France, which it is impossible to meet.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 10.—The Matin's offensive against the Government continues today, principally on what it insists is the scandalous manner in which Marshal Joffre has been treated, regarding the victory parades. Under the headlines "Marshal Joffre won't march past on July 14," with the subtitle, "No place has been found for him in the procession," the Matin says:

"Hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who hoped to acclaim the victor of the Marne marching with his troops through the Arc de Triomphe will have to forego that joy of homes. Strange as it may appear, no place has been offered to him in the cortège, or no place is worthy of him. Fortunately President Poincaré has intervened and has offered him a place in the cortège, or a place beside him. Otherwise the glorious soldier would not have even been present at the ceremony."

The Matin states that the facts are as follows: Marshal Joffre was originally invited, but then "the difficulty arose as to where his place would be, perhaps among the British troops or with the Americans. The Marshal replied that as they invited him without knowing where to put him the simplest solution of the difficulty was for him to decline the invitation." Then President Poincaré intervened and bade Joffre sit beside him. The Matin concludes:

"France will never understand how, when fifty Generals and twenty thousand men marched under the Arc de Triomphe, there was no place among them for the dean of the French Marshals. Every day the laws of even the oldest are altered. Surely one can change a program which dates from yesterday and which commits not only an injustice, but a piece of stupidity."

In point of fact, this viewpoint is pretty widely shared. Whatever the opinion is of Joffre's service in "well-informed circles," he is still the idol of the masses, who regard "Père Joffre" as France's savior at the first battle of the Marne.

It is no secret that Premier Clemenceau has a different view. During the latter part of 1915 and the first half of 1916 his editorials contained many bitter attacks on the "Chantilly Junta," as he termed it, and on the shortcomings of the high command and the General Staff. Even so, it is regrettable that what appears to the public to be a slight on the old Marshal should cast a shadow on the celebrations and on Clemenceau's own popularity.

ARREST RADICALS IN RAID.

Paterson Police Seize Two Men in Descent on Union Meeting.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—Charged with "unlawful assembly," two alleged radical leaders were arrested tonight in a police raid on an assembly hall occupied by the Amalgamated Textile Workers Union. A large quantity of literature also was seized.

Chief of Police Tracey said the men arrested were outsiders who had ignored his request that they identify themselves. They gave their names as Evan Thomas and Henry Berger. Tracey recently forbade meetings of the union, following its adoption at a meeting in New York of resolutions indorsing the Russian Soviet Government.

GRAVE SITUATION FACING BRITAIN

Concern Felt Over Probable Effect on Industries of Rise in Price of Coal.

READING SOUNDS WARNING

Says Nation Must Get Back to Work, Produce More and Consume Less.

"PEACE HOLIDAY" STILL ON

Enormous Crowds of Idlers Throng London Streets and Spend Money Prodigally.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Sir Auckland Geddes's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that after July 16 the price of coal would be increased by six shillings a ton, coinciding with indications from the Food Control Department that prices of food are unlikely to decrease for some time to come portends that a serious situation is facing Great Britain from an economic, industrial, and social point of view.

England, as Lord Reading says in an interview on the Victory Loan, is making a peace holiday and the time has come for the people to take off their coats and get back to work. "We must produce goods, more goods, and even more goods, and we must consume less," said the Lord Chief Justice. The present profligacy in expenditure amazes the onlooker, just as do enormous crowds of people walking the streets in idleness.

The Food Controller's statistics show there is in this particular respect also necessity of producing more and consuming less. Figures show the country is eating much more than it did eight months ago. With greater consumption there should be greater production to pay for it and Geddes's announcement of an increase in the cost of coal is ominous of reduced capacity of manufacture. Geddes himself warned the House that the increased cost of fuel was very serious for manufacturers. But quite as important as the effect of six shillings per ton increase at home both on the domestic consumer and coal-using industries is the effect it is likely to have on the rates of exchange and ability to pay for imports.

At present, with the reduction in output, Britain can only export one-third of the amount of coal she exported before the war. The question of how far the coming increase in the price of coal at home will affect the amount available for export and the prices at which British coal can be sold abroad is being carefully examined.

The Government has not yet given any sign of what policy it favors among four schemes submitted by the Coal Commission, and it is being urged to delay no longer in tackling the problem of effecting such economies in the coal industry as will counterbalance the cost of higher wages and shorter hours.

There was no debate proper in the House of Commons on the subject, but various questions put by representatives of the coal owners on the one side and of the miners on the other showed that, while the former took the view that the Government was responsible for most of the trouble by having appointed what one member called "Bolsheviki and anti-Britishers" to the Coal Commission, the latter were equally convinced that the new scales of miners' hours and wages could not be changed. As one member put it, the increased cost of coal production is a commitment which cannot be gone back upon, and the Government has to find a policy which will enable the State to bear it without either mulcting the taxpayer, oppressing the consumer or crippling the coal-using industries.

Lloyd George, who is having a holiday in the Welsh mountains, will need all his acumen to steer a safe course amid the sea of troubles, political, social, and industrial, which is rising around him. Lord Reading is optimistic. "The situation is certainly grave," he said. "Nevertheless I am



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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React When Professional Selling Hastens Profit Taking —Call Money Adequate.

The fairly sharp and abrupt reaction which occurred in stocks in the last hour yesterday appeared to be the product of conditions within the market itself. The current news of industry and finance which developed during the day certainly was not of the character to arouse selling pressure against securities; on the contrary it was of the constructive order. The Steel Corporation reported an increase of more than 600,000 tons in bookings during June and, making proper allowance for the known fact that shipments during the month were considerably greater than in May, the Street found in the statement an emphatic bit of proof that the steel and iron industry was well on the way toward better things. In other business lines information which appeared repeated statements heard during the last fortnight of fairly general improvement. Copper metal was reported as established on a 20-cent basis for nearby deliveries with a demand which was better than a month ago, although leaving still much to be desired. The call money market contained nothing to discourage traders in stocks for the time being, for the renewal rate was 7 per cent. for mixed collateral and 7½ per cent. for all industrial loans, while new loans were arranged later for the former class of borrowing at 6 per cent.

An explanation for the late decline in stocks, which ran from 1 to 4 points, was the once familiar one of an overbought market meeting its natural corrective force. This had far less to do with the position of bank credit for stock market purposes than with the species of reverse action which so frequently follows on the heels of an extravagant advance. The quick decline of some of the automobile, steel, rubber, and oil shares and a number of specialties savored of professional operations on the short side which hastened profit taking and uncovered a fairly large volume of stop orders. The probability that these factors were most influential was strengthened by the fact that just before the close prices recovered a part of their losses. The price list when business ended was extremely irregular, for while a majority of active industrial issues were being pressed downward a number were being bid upward by what looked like a renewal of pool operations.

It would seem that the financial markets would shortly have their introduction to the work of meeting Europe's requirements for reconstruction purposes. The opinion prevails in banking quarters that both financial and industrial undertakings which are to be involved in the task will not be developed en masse, but will come before investors and manufacturers in sections, so to speak. It may be said that as time passes and additional estimates appear of the capital and materials to be involved that the problem seemed less massive than a few months ago. Bankers who have brought back impressions from the other side in the last few days seem to believe that $2,000,000,000 instead of a much larger sum will be enough to set the wheels and spindles to work across the sea and to reestablish the people in a position to live decently again. As the United States will be only one of many countries, although probably the foremost in supplying necessities, it would not be surprising if a very few months saw the task well advanced. The resumption of business intercourse with Germany as soon as practicable is being urged by many far-sighted bankers and business men, and it is expected that the enemy countries will be well taken care of in respect to credits and raw materials. Germany, it is estimated, is in need of $500,000,000, or the equivalent in goods.

The foreign exchange market was rather quiet and rates changed comparatively little. Sterling and francs quotations improved somewhat.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
High	7	High	7½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	7	Renewals	7½
Last	6	Last	7

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.40¾	$4.40¼	$4.40¼	+.00¾
Cables	4.50¾	4.50	4.50	+.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.80	6.80	6.80	+.02
Cables	6.78	6.78	6.78	+.02

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Closing. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.40¾	$4.50
5.1813	Paris	6.80	6.78
5.1813	Belgium	7.05	7.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	$1.00	$1.00
	Shanghai	122.00	122.125
	Peking	131.00	131.125
40.23	Holland	38.1/32	38.31/32
19.30	Greece	19.00	19.05
5.1812	Italy	8.37	8.35
$2.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	51.00
	Yokohama	50.75	51.00
19.30	Spain	19.55	19.65
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	24.80	25.00
	Christiania	24.25	24.45
	Copenhagen	22.85	22.95
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.75	42.875
42.44	Rio	27.50	27.65
5.1813	Switzerland	5.52	5.50
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	..	9.00
	500 rubles	..	8.50

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.00	*7.20
Austria	3.75	4.00
Jugoslavia	4.50	4.75
Czechoslovakia	6.75	7.00
Finland	*9.50	*9.75
Rumania	*10.50	$10.75

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
		$4.42¾	$4.44¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $833,106,175; balance, $55,596,520; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $318,509; Federal Reserve credit balance, $42,508,218.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.1537.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53½d; in New York, $1.06¾; Mexican dollars, 51¾@ 55¾c.

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Revenue receipts:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$3,200,328	$3,200,328
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	4,794,633	4,794,633
Miscellaneous	36,217,091	36,217,091
Miscellaneous revenue	23,020,865	23,020,865
Total receipts	$67,422,919	$67,422,919
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	63,028,910	63,028,910
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	79,161,786	79,161,786
Expenditures	130,451,829	130,451,829

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,655,425	595,694	822,895
Year to date	150,860,218	76,353,202	106,450,981

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	51½	2,300	Advance Rumely	52½	52	51	51	−¾
75	75½	500	Advance Rumely pf	75½	75½	73½	73½	+1½
100	102	400	Ajax Rubber	101	102	101	102	..
2⅝	3	500	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
2	2¼	1,200	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
47⅝	48¼	6,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48¾	49¼	47½	48	−¾
95	96	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91	91	91	91	−5
100	100¾	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	110	110	100	100½	−⅜
99	100¾	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	−1
42	44	100	Am. Banknote	43	43	43	43	−1
48	50	100	Am. Banknote pf	48¾	48½	48½	48½	..
96¾	97¼	14,700	Am. Beet Sugar	97	98½	95	97	+¼
110¾	112	2,600	Am. Bosch Magneto	112	113½	110¾	111	−1½
60¾	60¾	14,800	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	59½	60¾	−¼
110⅝	110¾	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry	110¾	111¼	110¾	110⅝	−¼
116¾	118½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118¾	+½
62¼	62¾	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	62¾	63½	62	62	−1⅝
11¾	12	300	Am. Druggists	12	13	12	12	..
86	100	500	Am. Express	90½	90½	90	90	−½
39	39¾	22,100	Am. H. & Leather	37⅝	39¾	37½	39¾	+1½
133½	134	5,800	Am. H. & L. pf	133¾	135¼	132¾	133¾	+1½
62	63¼	600	Am. Ice	64	64	63	63	−½
112¾	113	22,300	Am. International	113¾	113¾	110½	113	+½
78¼	79	1,000	Am. Linseed	79½	79½	78¼	78¾	−¼
97	98	300	Am. Linseed pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+½
91¾	92	6,023	Am. Locomotive	93¾	93¾	90	92	−1¼
106	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107	107	107	107	−¼
85½	86	7,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85¾	86½	84½	85¾	−¾
107	108	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
120	125	100	Am. Snuff	124½	124½	124½	124½	..
91	98	300	Am. Snuff pf. new	93	93	93	93	−2
45¼	45¾	7,100	Am. Steel Fdries	46	46	45	45¾	−¾
157½	158½	800	Am. Sugar Refin	159¾	159¾	158½	158½	+¾
112¾	113	2,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	114	114	112¾	112¾	−¾
104	104¼	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	105	104	104¾	−⅞
225	228	300	Am. Tobacco	227¾	227¾	227	227	−1
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	+1½
117½	118	4,400	Am. Woolen	119½	119½	117	119	+1½
56¾	57	13,600	Am. Writing P. pf	53¼	57½	53¾	56¾	+2¾
25¾	26¾	5,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	26	26½	25	26	−¼
58	61	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	62	62	62	62	−¾
74	74¼	11,000	Anaconda Copper	74¾	74¾	73½	74⅛	−⅝
52	53	700	Ann. Dry Goods	53¾	53¾	52	52	−¾
101	101¼	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	102½	102½	100¾	100¾	−2
85	85½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	85	85¾	85	85¾	+⅛
103	103	900	Atlantic Coast Line	104	105	103	103	−⅞
176½	178	1,900	At., Gulf & West I	181	181	176	177	−3
111⅝	112¼	18,100	Baldwin Loco.	113	113¾	110¼	112¼	−⅝
107¾	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¾
45¾	46¾	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+¾
56½	56¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	+¾
139½	141	700	Barrett Co	141¾	141¾	138	138	−3¾
1⅛	1⅜	2,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
95	97	100	Bethlehem Steel	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+¾
96¾	96¾	40,200	Beth. Steel, Class B	97	96¾	94½	96¾	+¾
102	106	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	106	106	106	106	+¾
111¾	112	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112¾	112¾	112	112	..
21¾	21¾	1,100	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	..
29¾	30	1,800	Brook. Rapid Tran	30¼	30¾	29¾	30	−⅛
102	103	100	Brown Shoe	103	103	103	103	..
156	157	1,000	Burns Brothers	157¾	158¾	157	158¼	+2
34½	34¾	100	Butterick Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	−¼
12¾	12¾	1,600	Butte Copper & Z	13	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
35¼	35¾	7,100	Butte & Superior	36¾	37¼	35¼	35¾	−¾
43¼	43¾	1,400	Caddo Cent. O. & R	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	−¾
69¾	70	3,200	Cal. Packing	70	70¾	69¾	70	..
38	38½	2,700	Cal. Petroleum	39	39¼	38	38¼	−⅜
80	81	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	81	81	81	81	..
76½	77¾	800	Calumet & Arizona	78	77	76	77	+2
165½	166	9,900	Canadian Pacific	170¾	170¾	164	165¾	−4½
30	32	2,800	Central Foundry	29¾	33	29	31½	+1¾
65¾	66	5,500	Central Foundry pf	64	67¾	63¾	66	+1¾
108	108½	14,700	Central Leath. ex d	109¾	109¾	106¾	106¾	+¾
45¾	46¾	100	Certain-Teed Prod	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾
63¼	63¾	4,200	Cerro de Pasco Copp	64¾	64¾	63¼	63¾	−¾
244	255	700	Chandler Motor	265½	265½	250	250	−15
65½	66	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅝	66⅝	66	..	..
10½	11¼	300	Chi. & Alton	12	12	11	11	..
15	15⅝	400	Chi. & Alton pf	15	15¼	15	15½	+2½
9½	10	400	Chi. Great Western	10	10	10	10	..
27⅝	28¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29¾	29¾	28	28	..
43¼	44	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	45	44	44	−½
69¾	70	1,000	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	69¾	69¾	69	69½	−½
100¾	101	1,200	Chi. & Northwest	100¾	101	100½	100½	−½
79	80	100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	80	80	80	80	−½
29	29¾	2,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	−¼
83	83½	800	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¾	84	83¼	83½	−½
70¾	71	500	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	71¾	71¾	70½	70½	−¾
27¼	27¾	4,800	Chile Copper	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	−½
47¾	47¾	2,200	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	46¾	47	−¾
72	72	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	72	72	72	72	..
52½	53	19,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	54¾	52½	52¾	+1¾
28	29	900	Col. & Southern	28	29¾	28	29¾	+1¾
64¾	65	5,200	Columbia Gas & El	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	−¾
50	51	400	Comput. Tab. Rec	51	51	51	51¼	+¾
60¾	62	3,000	Consol. Cigar	60¾	62¾	60¾	62½	+1¾
102½	103	2,700	Consolidated Gas	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	−¾
18½	18¾	4,600	Con. Intern. Cal. M	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	..
96	97	1,800	Continental Can	97	97¾	96	96	−1
90	90¼	28,900	Corn Products Ref	90¾	90¾	87¾	89¼	+¼
107	107¼	100	Corn Products R. pf	107	107	107	107	..
117	117	30,500	Crucible Steel	118½	119	115¾	116¾	−1¾
103	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	−2
38¾	39	5,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	39½	39¾	38¾	38¾	−¾
..	..	500	Cuba Cane S. pf	80¾	86½	86½	86¼	+¾
110	111¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
8½	9¼	700	Den. & Rio Grande	8½	9	8½	8¾	..
15½	16	23,600	Den. & Rio G. pf	15½	16¾	15½	16	+1
104	106	1,100	Detroit United Ry	104	104	104	104	−¾
14	14½	1,100	Dome Mines	14	14½	13¾	13¾	−¾
5¼	5¾	700	Dul., S. S. & At	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
38	38	200	Elk Horn Coal	38	38	37	37	−2½
37⅝	38	400	Emerson Brant	37⅝	38	37½	37½	+⅝
93¼	93¾	300	Endicott Johnson	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	−¾
103½	103½	100	Endicott John. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	−¾
18	18¾	1,100	Erie	18¾	19	18	18	−¾
30½	30¾	400	Erie 1st pf	30¾	30¾	30	30	−¾
114¾	114¾	9,600	Fam. Play.-Lasky	113¾	115	113	114¾	+¾
..	..	4,500	Do rights	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
..	..	300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	44	44	44	44	+1
56	56	5,600	Freeport. Texas	55¾	57	55¾	56	+1
37½	37¾	14,100	Gast., Wm. & Wig	36½	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1
80	82	3,000	General Cigar	81¼	82¾	80¾	81¾	−¾
171	172	1,200	General Electric	173½	178½	169½	169½	−2½
236	236	5,500	General Motors	237	238	234½	235¾	−¾
93½	93¾	200	General Motors pf	93½	93¾	93	93	−¾
89¼	89¾	400	General Motors deb	89½	89¾	89½	89½	..
86	86¾	13,200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	87¾	88	85¾	86¾	+¾
70	71	1,000	Granby Consol	70	72¾	70	71½	+2¾
99¼	99¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	99¾	99¾	99	99½	+¼
51½	52	37,000	Gt.N.ets. ore props	51½	52¾	51½	51¾	+¾
100	100	800	Greene-Can. Cop	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	..
70	70	100	Gulf States Steel	70	70	70	70	−1
82	82	100	Hartman Corp	82	82	82	82	..
70½	71	10,200	Haskell & Barker	70½	70½	67½	68	−3
100	100	500	Illinois Central	100	100	99½	99½	−½
67¼	67¾	12,725	Inspiration Copper	67¼	67¾	66¾	67	−¼
7¾	7¾	500	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½	−⅛
28	28¼	1,400	Interboro Con. pf	28	28¼	27	27	−1
32	34¾	11,100	Internat. Agricult	32	34¾	32	32½	+¾
89¾	90¾	3,200	Internat. Agri. pf	89¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	+¾
144	146	1,100	Int. Harvester, new	146	148	144¾	144½	−1½
59½	63¾	133,300	Int. Mer. Marine	59½	63¾	58¾	62¾	+3¼
120¾	121¼	14,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	120¾	122	119¾	121¼	+1¼
32	32	5,800	Int. Nickel	32	32	31½	31¾	−¾
96	97	500	Int. Nickel pf	96	97	96	96	+1
66	68¼	3,700	Int. Paper	66	68¼	66¾	67	−1
77	77	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	77	77	77	77	+1
38	38	400	Jewel Tea	38	38¼	38	38	..
36½	36½	500	Jones Bros. Tea	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	−¼
133¾	134½	4,100	Kelly Springf. Tire	133¾	134½	131	132	−¾
40¾	40¾	4,100	Kennecott Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
118¾	119	10,000	Keystone Tire & R	118¾	119½	117¾	119	+1¼
88¾	89	3,900	Lackawanna Steel	88¾	88¾	86	86	−3
35¾	36	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	35¾	36¾	34¾	35¾	..
51¾	52	1,700	Lehigh Valley	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	..
71½	72¼	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	72	73	72¼	73	+¼
202	204	1,400	Lorillard (P.) Co	204	204	200	203¼	+1¼
110	112½	175	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+¾
120	121	100	Louis. & Nash	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	+¾
65½	66	1,000	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	66	64½	65½	+1¼
86	88	100	Manhattan Elev	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	−¼
31	31¾	300	Manhattan Shirt	31½	31½	31½	31½	+¾
52	53½	7,100	Maxwell Motors	53½	55	52½	53	+¾
78¾	79¼	3,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	78¾	80¾	78¾	79	+¾
39¾	40	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	40	41	40	40	−¾
23¾	25¾	20,500	Mexican Petroleum	195½	195½	190	191½	−3
..	..	800	Miami Copper	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	..
59¾	60¾	94,200	Midvale Steel	59¾	60¾	58	60	+1
19¾	20	2,800	Minn. & St. L. new	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	−⅜
..	..	100	M., St. P.& S.S.M. pf	107	107	107	107	..
10¼	10¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¾	10	10¾	+¾
20¾	20¾	900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¾	20¾	19¾	20	+¾
38	38	24,800	Missouri Pacific	38	38	35¾	37	−¾
58¾	59¾	900	Missouri Pacific pf	58¾	59¾	56¾	56¾	−1¾
77¾	77¾	100	Montana Power	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+¾
43¾	44¾	5,400	Nat. Acme	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	−¾
127¾	128	100	Nat. Biscuit	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+¾
90	90	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	90	90	88	88	−2
22¾	23	1,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¾	22¾	21½	22	−¾
81	82¾	4,000	Nat. Enam. & St	81	82¾	80¾	81¾	+1¼
83¾	83¾	2,700	Nat. Lead	83¾	83¾	81½	82½	−1¾
110¾	111	200	Nat. Lead pf	110¾	111	110¾	111	+¼
9	10¾	2,300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9	10¾	9	10¼	+1¼
19¼	20	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	19¼	20	19¼	19¾	..
40	41	600	N. O., Tex. & Mex	40	41	40	40½	+½
126	127	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	126	127	125	125	−1½
81	81¾	2,200	N. Y. Central	81	81¾	80	81	..
33¼	33¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33¼	33¾	32	32	..
33¼	33¾	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	33¼	33¾	33½	33½	+¼
17½	17¾	100	Norfolk & Southern	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	..
107	107¾	300	Norfolk & Western	107¾	107¾	107	107	..
96½	96¾	2,100	Northern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96	96	−¾
84½	86	1,800	Nova Scotia S. & C	84½	86	83	83	−2
61¼	61¾	51,300	Ohio Cities Gas	61¼	61¾	59¾	60	−1
51	51¾	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	51¾	51	51½	+2
8¾	8¾	700	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−¼
11¼	11¾	4,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11¼	11¾	11	11	−¼
57	57	800	Owens Bottle	57	57	56¾	56¾	−¾
40	40	1,600	Pacific Mail	40	40¾	39¾	40	+¼
104¾	107¼	26,700	Pan-Am. Pet. & T	104¾	107¼	102½	104¼	−2¾
41	41¾	3,500	Penn. Seab. Steel	41	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1¼
46	46	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R	46	46	45¾	45¾	−¾
52	53½	800	People's Gas, Chi	52	53½	52¾	53	−¾
23¾	24	6,400	Pere Marquette	24½	24½	23¾	24	−¼
66¾	67	200	Pere Mar. prior pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+¾
41¾	41¾	2,200	Philadelphia Co.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	..
57	57	39,300	Pierce-Arrow	57	62¾	56¾	62	+5¾
105½	106½	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	105½	106½	103¾	106¾	+¾
24	24	2,800	Pierce Oil	24	24	23	23½	..
67	67	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	67	67	67	67	+2
73	73	8,300	Pittsburgh Coal	73¾	73	69¾	71	..
96¾	96¾	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	+¾
40	40	2,100	Pittsburgh & W. Va	40	40¾	39¾	39¾	−¼
83¾	83¾	100	Pitts. & West Va pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
20¾	20¾	600	Pond Creek Coal	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	..
91¾	91¾	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	91¾	91¾	88	89½	+1¾
104¼	104¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+¼
127	127	300	Pullman Company	127	127	126¾	126¾	−1
62¾	63¾	1,900	Punta Alegre Sugar	63¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	..
96¾

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THINK TWO BILLIONS WILL START EUROPE

Bankers Say Financial Needs for Coming Year Will Be Less Than Expected.

AMERICA NOT ONLY SUPPLY

Neutral Nations, with Japan and Britain, Can Help In Advancing Credits.

The European financial requirements for the coming twelve months, including the needs of Germany and the other Central European countries, are likely to be much smaller than some bankers recently have estimated, according to financiers who have just returned from abroad. The consensus of opinion expressed by them is that $2,000,000,000 probably will cover the more pressing needs, and in all likelihood will suffice to start European industry and carry it for the coming year. Some estimates had put the figure at more than twice this sum.

Further, those who have enjoyed especial opportunities to study the situation in Europe and elsewhere say that not all this $2,000,000,000 necessarily will have to be supplied by the United States. European neutral countries and possibly some South American nations, as well as Japan and probably Great Britain, will be able to advance part of the sum.

As goods, rather than actual cash, will be most needed, it is explained that countries like some of those in Latin America may be able to make considerable advances to the erstwhile European belligerents.

The immediate needs of Germany are placed at $500,000,000. It is said that German representatives have been trying for months to open negotiations with the allied Governments without success. The United States, it is declared, is out of the banking business permanently, now that the special authorization of $10,000,000,000 which could be advanced to co-belligerents virtually has been exhausted, and it is believed future negotiations will have to be carried on with private bankers and banks.

The lifting of the blockade, as a result of the German ratification of the Peace Treaty, is expected to expedite matters. Germany, it is realized, is very short of raw materials and must be put in position to get them if she is to work out the indemnity assessed against her. Both England and France are expected to resume trade relations with Germany soon, and it is expected that the United States will do likewise within a few days, or a few weeks at most.

It is not believed Germany will be able to dispose of any considerable amount of bonds here, but it is thought she will obtain sufficient credits to allow her to trade in our markets. One banker said recently that Germany probably would try to revive her former banking relations in this country. He anticipated no serious obstacles in re-establishing these connections, especially as it is understood that such action will be essential if Germany is to pay her debts to the outside world.

Germany has virtually no American securities to offer here. An unofficial estimate of German holdings of American stocks and bonds available for sale to American interests places the total at not more than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and these, it is felt, could be sold here in one day without making a noticeable impression on the American market, and, incidentally, without doing Germany any substantial good.

England and France, it is said, are rapidly getting back to something approximately normal conditions. The people in both countries are returning to work, and there is less political and social unrest than would appear from some reports. In France, semi-normal conditions are expected to be restored within two years, and in England partial restoration is looked for in even less time.

The British Labor Party, which is regarded by some on this side as a disturbing element, is said to be strong numerically, but lacking in leadership. As for wholesale emigration from Europe, competent observers say the contrary is to be expected, for European man power has been greatly depleted, and until it is replenished it is more than likely that measures will be taken to discourage emigration.

Reports from time to time that there is a feeling in England and France that the debts those countries owe to the United States be remitted are said to be without foundation in fact. There may be some desire to have interest charges reduced, or even eliminated for a time, but leading statesmen and bankers abroad are quoted as being opposed to the idea of cancellation. Some of these men even say it would be impossible for England and France to accept such an offer if it were made.

TO BUY BROOKLYN BANK.

Irving Trust Company to Take Over National City of Brooklyn.

The Irving Trust Company of New York, it was learned yesterday, has made arrangements to purchase the National City Bank, of Brooklyn for a price said to be approximately $900,000, and will operate the Brooklyn institution as a branch office. An official statement, it was said last evening, would be issued today. The acquisition of the Brooklyn National City Bank will give the Irving Trust Company two branches in Brooklyn, in addition to the one it conducts in Long Island City.

No details of the sale could be officially confirmed yesterday. This information, it was said, would be contained in the statement to be put out today. However, it is believed that the shareholders of the National City Bank of Brooklyn will receive part of the purchase price in cash and part in stock of the Irving Trust Company. The Brooklyn bank has a capital of $300,000, par value.

Several years ago the Irving Trust Company purchased the Prospect Park Bank at Flatbush and Church Avenues, and has been operating it since as a branch. The purchase of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, which has offices in Fulton Street at Red Hook Lane, will give the Irving Trust a branch in the heart of the Brooklyn business district.

The Irving Trust gained its Long Island City branch by purchasing the Commercial National Bank. That operation also was arranged several years ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co., which offered $25,000,000 Duquesne Light Company bonds yesterday, announced that the issue had been sold before the end of the business day.

John Muir & Co. have been reinstated to membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

Imbrie & Co., managers of the syndicate which recently offered $18,000,000 twenty-year convertible 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the Allied Packers, Inc., announced yesterday that the bonds had been sold.

George B. Gibbons & Co. are offering $75,000 City of Brownsville, Texas, municipal improvement 5 per cent. bonds at a price to yield 5 per cent.

G. E. Jones, formerly with F. J. Lisman & Co., and Dean DeWitt, formerly with Claude Meeker, have joined the trading department of Merrill, Lynch & Co.

George M. Ferguson has become associated with Reeder & Co. Mr. Ferguson was recently discharged from the army, where he had held the rank of Captain.

William H. Long, Jr., formerly with Bonbright & Co., has become associated with the advertising agency of Dorenus & Co., after being discharged from the navy as a Lieutenant.

The Liberty National Bank has issued a booklet describing the proper use of stamps in payment of taxes, under the Revenue act of 1918, on time drafts and promissory notes.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	86.66	85.70	86.01	+ .31
25 Industrials	116.13	112.58	113.84	+ .78
50 stocks	99.34	98.18	98.75	+ .56

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 9	91.52	89.75	90.81	+ .53
July 8	90.28	88.06	89.70	+ .46
July 7	89.04	88.61	89.24	— .06
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	89.68	88.17	89.33	+1.16

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916	91.52	July 9	88.19	July 1	89.70
1918	78.79	July 1	70.48	July 15	71.97
1917	82.44	July 2	79.36	July 19	80.00
1916	97.04	July 3	92.91	July 14	94.36
1918	78.56	July 10	68.36	July 10	78.03

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	91.52	July 9	69.73	Jan. 24	90.73
†1918	74.33	May 15	64.13	Jan. 15	71.97

Full Years.

1918	89.16	Nov. 13	64.13	Jan. 15	78.89
1917	99.46	Jan. 4	87.62	Dec. 20	90.02
1916	101.65	Nov. 20	89.91	Apr. 22	89.33
1915	94.19	Oct. 22	68.90	Feb. 24	91.32

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
46 issues	77.65	—.04	—.06	+.89

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 10	77.80	+.02	July 1	77.81	—.05
July 9	77.67	—.11	June 30	77.91	—.13
July 7	77.78	+.06	June 28	78.03	—.06
July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.06	+.06
July 4	Holiday		June 26	78.05	—.08
July 3	77.75	—.05	June 25	78.07	—.10
July 2	77.73	—.03	June 24	78.17	..

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.06	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.65
†1918	77.87	May 24	75.17	Apr. 5	76.76

Full Years.

1918	82.56	Nov. 13	75.05	Sep. 27	78.73
1917	89.46	Jan. 20	74.94	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	99.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SPECIAL COUNSEL NAMED.

New Haven Railroad Obtains Appointment for Rhode Island Litigation.

On the application of Edward G. Buckland, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and with the consent of Frank M. Swacker, special counsel for the Government, Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court, yesterday appointed Nathaniel W. Smith of Providence, R. I., as counsel for the Rhode Island Company, one of the defendants in the Sherman Law dissolution suit, with authority to act for the trustees in the receivership litigation, now pending in the Rhode Island State Court.

Mr. Smith is counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company at Providence and President Buckland in the petition explained that as the Rhode Island Company is indebted on notes to his company to the amount of about $4,000,000, the New Haven Company has a special interest in the outcome of the receivership litigation and in the preservation of the property and transportation system of the Rhode Island Company.

In connection with the State Court proceedings, President Buckand further explained that committees of the stockholders and bondholders of the United Traction and Electric Company, and of the bondhoders of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, have been appointed. He said they have been in consultation with a committee of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in an attempt to adjust the differences between the persons interested in the street railway properties heretofore operated by the Rhode Island Company, as a result of which Trustee Gardner and his associates may be offered stock or other securities of another corporation in exchange for the 90,836 shares of the capital stock of the Rhode Island Company, 9,132 shares of the capital stock and bonds, valued at $600,000, of the Danielson Railway Company and the $600,000 worth of bonds of the Sea View Railroad Company, which they now hold.

GIVE UP RATES CONTROL.

Shipping Board Restores Power to Ocean Ship Owners.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—All control over ocean freight rates was relinquished today by the Shipping Board.

Abandonment of rate control hitherto exercised by the board through a system of charter will give perfect freedom to shipowners in the matter.

The effect of the board's action, Shipping Board officials said, would be problematical, although the feeling in shipping circles here was that rates would advance with the relinquishment of control. The principal steamship lines affected, it was said, would be those between American ports and South American and Mediterranean countries.

Lamont at Morgan Offices Again.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. returned to his desk yesterday after an absence of several months, during which time he acted as a special representative of the Treasury Department and as financial adviser to the American peace delegation. He received his official discharge from the Treasury Department's service on Wednesday evening.

GAIN IN UNFILLED ORDERS FOR STEEL

United States Corporation Reports Increase of 610,545 Tons in June.

AMOUNT IS A SURPRISE

Demand by Automobile Concerns Helps Swell Total to 4,892,858 Mark.

The United States Steel Corporation yesterday reported the volume of unfilled orders on its books, as of June 30, as 4,892,858 tons, this being an increase of 610,545 tons over the figures at the end of May. This is the first increase of any size that has been shown since June 30, 1918, when the unfilled tonnage amounted to 8,282,298 tons. The decline in orders, however, dates prior to that.

The peak was touched in April, 1917, when the unfilled tonnage amounted to the unprecedented figure of 12,128,083 tons. After that the progression was toward lower levels. Here and there were months when an increase was shown, but for the most part the gains were not of large proportions, and in May of this year the unfilled orders were 4,282,310 tons, the lowest recorded since May, 1915.

Several large orders helped to swell the unfilled tonnage last month. One of these was an order for 365,000 tons of steel for the General Motors Corporation, while still another of about 150,000 tons was for the Ford Motor Company. It was expected in the financial district that an increase in unfilled tonnage would be shown by the corporation, but it was hardly anticipated that there would be such a substantial advance as that reported.

For some time the feeling has prevailed that the turn for the better in the steel industry would have tangible proof when the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage showed that the decrease not only had been checked but that a gain had been made. When prices held firm and there was talk of possible increases some six weeks ago, a buying movement set in which has assumed large proportions.

The increase for June is taken to indicate that the last of the war order cancellations have been stricken from the books. The process has been going on ever since the signing of the armistice, the presumption being that the cancellations were spread over a considerable period so that there would not be a too sharp falling off in orders in the monthly reports. At the end of May it was the belief that the war orders had been eliminated and the increase in unfilled tonnage for June is taken to indicate that this conclusion was correct.

During the first part of this year the falling off in unfilled tonnage was sometimes as high as 600,000 tons a month and the back log of orders had been whittled down to a point where the business represented only enough to keep the Corporation running at capacity for a comparatively short time.

It is estimated that the Steel Corporation was operating at about 65 to 70 per cent. of capacity during June, which would mean a production of between 36,000 and 38,000 tons a day. On this basis the orders of last month must have exceeded shipments by something in the neighborhood of 20,000 tons a day.

The following table shows the record of unfilled orders over several years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4,684,288	8,477,853	11,474,964	7,698,797
Feb.	4,610,737	8,288,458	11,976,027	8,502,066
Mar.	4,430,572	8,056,404	11,711,644	9,221,621
Apr.	4,300,465	8,741,362	12,128,083	9,626,351
May	4,282,310	8,887,623	11,886,591	9,997,764
June	4,892,858	8,282,298	11,343,227	9,630,456
July	.....	8,882,301	10,844,164	9,243,882
Aug.	.....	8,759,042	10,407,049	9,080,857
Sept.	.....	8,397,905	9,883,477	8,852,584
Oct.	.....	8,352,298	9,009,675	10,015,260
Nov.	.....	8,134,966	8,897,108	11,058,543
Dec.	.....	7,879,133	9,381,718	11,547,284

The news with relation to the Steel Corporation, while of a decidedly favorable nature, did not find reflection in the stock market. Steel common actually sold off after the tonnage figures were announced.

U. S. Leads in Brazil's Trade.

The National Bank of Commerce pointed out in statistics yesterday that the United States had become the chief factor in the import trade of Brazil during the last five years. In 1918 that country's total imports aggregated $247,000,000, of which the United States supplied commodities valued at $89,000,000. British shipments to Brazil amounted to $50,000,000, those of Argentina $47,000,000, and the imports from France $12,000,000. In 1913 the United Kingdom led in exports to Brazil, supplying her with goods value at $80,000,000 out of total imports of $326,000,000. Germany then stood second with $57,000,000, while the United States shipments to the South American country amounted to $51,00,000.

Trading Irregular on Bourse.

PARIS, July 10.—Trading on the Bourse was irregular today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 30 francs 88 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 6 francs 84½ centimes to 6 francs 89¾ centimes.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT, CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1919.

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Cash	$6,297,430.18
Demand Loans	6,681,988.02
Time Loans Secured by Government Obligations	4,099,500.00
Time Loans and Discounts	7,447,573.23
U. S. Bonds and Certificates—Market Value	11,032,168.90
Other Securities—Market Value	5,186,936.26
Bonds, Mortgages	475,600.00
Banking House and Fixtures	601,475.10
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	1,678,121.93
Accrued Interest Receivable	205,394.54
	$43,706,188.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	1,433,003.04
Reserve for Taxes	22,455.12
Deposits	32,535,832.26
Outstanding Acceptances	1,748,121.93
Due Federal Reserve Bank Against U. S. Government Obligations	5,819,505.00
Rediscounts of Loans Secured by Liberty Bonds	366,649.51
Rediscounts of Commercial Paper	707,500.00
Accrued Interest Payable	73,121.80
	$43,706,188.16

Stored Oil

On the great Western tank farms millions of barrels of oil are stored. On December 27, 1917, these stocks in Kansas and Oklahoma amounted to 96,667,309 barrels—more than three-fourths of the entire reserve stock of crude petroleum in the United States. Great as this volume of Kansas and Oklahoma reserve oil may seem, it is millions of barrels less than the total in storage on the corresponding date of 1916. In 1916 the output of Kansas and Oklahoma wells was 122,000,000 barrels, considerably over one-third of the entire output of the United States.

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅝	100
Anglo-French 5s	97	97½
Argentine 5s	83	84
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	96¾	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94⅝	95¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95¾	96
Chinese Government 5s	86	87
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	88½	89½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	93	93¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81½	83½
Dominican Republic 5s	87½	89½
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	98½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	98¾	99½
City of Paris 6s	97	97½
Japanese 4½s	85	100
Japanese 4½s, second series	83½	..
Japanese 4s	77	..
City of Tokio 5s	77½	81½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99¾	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	97⅛	98
United States of Mexico 5s	..	67
United States of Mexico 4s	55	56

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	99½	Pan 2s, c, 1938	99½	..
2s, c, 1930	99¼	99½	Pan 4s, r, 1961	89	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 4s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	Pan 5s, r, 1963	89	92
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	Pan 5s, c, 1963	89	92
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	Pan 2½, r, 1936	89	92
Pan 2s, r, 1936	89½	89½	Pan 2½, c, 1936	89	92
Pan 2s, c, 1936	89½	..	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	89½	89¼			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	52	54½	Buff & S.	75	80
Alb & Sus.	135	..	Do pf	83	87
Am B Sug pf	98	99	Booth Fish pf	92	96
Am Br Sh	90	95	B'klyn Ed.	120	122
Do pf	105½	110½	B U Gas	92	99
Am C pf	104½	106	B R T 7% ctfs	93	94¼
Am Coal	45	..	Br Sh pf	101	106
Am Ice pf	73½	76	Bruns Ter	9¼	9¾
Am M 1st pf, ctfs	80	87½	B R & P	..	40
Am Shipb	120	..	Do pf	94	..
Am Sm pf	96	98	Burns Bros A	110	115
Am Steel Fdr pf	115	119	Bush Ter	80	100
Am S Tob pf	97	99	Cal P pf	112¾	110
Am T & C	99	99	Can Car	45¼	48
Am T & C pf	99	99	Cane (J I) pf	90¾	102¾
Am W pf	100	106¾	Cent L pf	113	114
Ann Arbor	4	5	C R R of N J	305	325
Do pf	10	20	C & S 1st	113	..
Assets R.	1½	2	Chain-steel	80	90
Assn D 1st pf	75	79	1st pf	90	..
Atl C L	80	84	C & A	120	121
Atl Gulf & W I	10	11	C, R. P. & M	70	..
A, G & W I pf	72	74	Chic Pneu	70¾	77
Barrett Co	110	115	Do pf	105	110
Beech Crk	30½	..	C, C, C & St. L	90	91

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cl & Pitts	80	..	Nat C & S pf	106	108
Do spec	87½	91	Nat En pf	102	102¾
Clu-Peab	87	91	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	18	25
Col F pf	105	123	N Y, C & St L 1st pf	65½	70
C & S 1st pf	54	55	Do 2d pf	52	55
Do 3d pf	47	55	N Y Dock	37	39½
Cont Ins	73	75	Do pf	52½	54
Crex Carp	62	64	N. Y. L & West	77½	..
C-Am Sug	100	105	N Y O & West	27½	32
Do pf	103	107	N & W pf	72	78
D & Co pf	100	104	North Am	57	59
D, L & W	190	199	Ontario S pf	101½	105
Det Ed	119	122	Pac Coast	40	60
Det & M	..	83	Do 1st pf	70	100
D, S S & A pf	10½	11	Do 2d pf	30	70
Em El pf	96	100	Pan Am pf	13	14½
Elec S. St.	90	97	Pere M pf	96½	98½
Elk Horn C pf	47	..	Pett-Mull	55	95
Erie 2d pf	21	23½	Do 1st pf	98	102
Erie 4 pf	14	16	Pitts C pf	86	90
F M & S	14	18½	Pr. Ry & Lt C pf	129½	130
Fisher Body	82	85	P S, N J	82	86
Do pf	100	102	R R Sec, I	..	..
Gen Chem	195	200	C stk ctfs	..	75
Do pf	102½	109	Ry St Spr pf	108½	112
Gen Cig pf	104	115	R T 2d pf	..	20
G'drich pf	102	110½	Reg 2d pf	57½	59½
G, M & N	10	11	St. L & S W pf	35	40
Do pf	39	41	Sears-R pf	117½	120
Gulf S 1st pf	94	98	S-B S & I pf	94¾	98
Hamersley	85	90	Sc P R	180	190
Int H pf	117	118½	Do pf	100	114
Int P pf	95	105	Std Mill	121	128
Int Salt	..	54	Do pf	90	94
Iowa Cent	4½	6	Studeb Co pf	109	109¼
Jewel Tea pf	70	90	Stup Sil 1st pf	104	110
K C, Ft S & M pf	88	..	T P L, Pr	400	500
Kan C So	23	25	T, St L & West	..	6
Do pf	54½	55½	Do ctfs	..	6
Kelly S T pf	99¼	101	Do pf	..	25
Kelsey Wh	85	87	Do 1st pf	15	20
Do pf	100	101	Do 2d pf	15	20
K & D M pf	12	20	Trax & W	55½	58
Kresge (S S)	145	148½	T C R T pf	45	134
Kress (S H)	79	..	Und Type	165	175
Do pf	108	..	Do pf	113	120
Lacl G	52	60	Un Cig Sts pf	113	..
L E & W	104	104½	U S Ind A pf	120	125
Do pf	92	94	U S Sm pf	48½	49
Ligg & M	218	223	Va R & P	..	48
Do pf	113	118	Vulcan Det	14	15
L-W B 1st pf	106	108	Wab pf, A	25	26
Do 2d pf	113	118	Wab pf, B	23½	24
M'kay Cos	70	80	W P Exp	65	69
Man B'gh	4	5½	W P Ry pf	71	85
Marlin R	65	70	Wash pf	25	30
Math Alk	31	40	West Un	89	90
M Dep Sts	107½	109	W & M 1st pf	73	75
Do pf	110	110¾	W & L E	21	23
Mex P pf	107½	110	Do pf	77	78
Mich Cent	..	109	Wis Cent	39	41
M. St P & S S M	11	13	Woolworth	131	135½
Mont P pf	104½	..	Do pf	114½	115½
Mar & Ft S	70½	..			
M, O & G pf

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COTTON SETS HIGH MARK FOR SEASON

Strong Market of Wednesday Continues and Prices Go Up 50 to 70 Points.

LIVERPOOL ORDERS HEAVY

Activity Follows Favorable Trend of Labor Situation in British Spinning Trade.

A continuation of Wednesday's strength at the outset of yesterday's cotton market carried prices still further upward, and before midday all options were selling at new high marks for the season, at prices which ranged 50 to 70 points above Wednesday's last. Private crop reports were poor for most places and bad for some, and reports of additional showers over the eastern portion of the belt added to the bullish stimulus. In Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest the weather was more favorable, but there were said to be high temperatures and the drought scares of two or three days ago were revived.

Possibly a more pertinent factor was the advance at Liverpool and the heavy buying orders which appeared from that source. The labor situation in the British spinning trade was said to be improving considerably, with the chances favoring a final adjustment of this rather troublesome matter, and advices from Manchester stated that the yarn and cloth markets were becoming more active. However, most of the Liverpool buying is supposed to represent straddles against sales in that market, where prices are now somewhat out of line with ours on the rising side. This and the fact that the Peace Treaty has at last been ratified by Germany, thereby making highly probable a very early resumption of business with that country, have engendered a good deal of bullishness at Liverpool, and doubtless some of the traders there who have good connections here are taking advantage of the arbitrage.

In the afternoon less dismal reports from the belt and quite a little profit-taking brought about a reaction which sent the market down close to Wednesday's closing figures. The quotations did not quite reach the Wednesday lasts, and at the close yesterday they were 15 to 25 points up for the day.

Stories were circulated yesterday to the effect that some foreign credits had already been arranged, and that new foreign buying was coming into the market, especially into the Southern spot markets. This probably referred to the Czechoslovakian credit which was announced several days ago. However, foreign purchasing agents have been rather active of late and some of the European neutral buying is believed to be for ultimate consumption in Germany. Japan, too, has been buying recently.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	34.85	34.99	34.58	34.60	34.41
Oct.	34.00	34.15	33.75	33.80	33.72
Dec.	34.55	34.75	34.20	34.29	34.30	34.17
Jan.	34.28	34.45	34.05	34.12	34.16	33.98
March	34.40	34.45	33.98	33.96	34.02	33.74

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, up 10 points to 35.60c middling upland, sales, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.50c; New Orleans, 34.00c; Savannah, 33.70c; Augusta, 33.50c; Memphis, 32.75c; Houston, 34.35c; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	17,040	18,179	4,120
Exports	11,791	72,305	4,704
Exports, season	5,196,787	4,979,003	4,081,826
N. Y. stocks	95,244	95,501	125,755
Interior stocks	1,258,573	1,232,550	1,024,049
N. Y. arrivals	1,161	125	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was steady at 21.00d for middling. Sales 4,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports, none. Futures opened strong, up 40 to 60 points and closed steady, 51 to 80 points up on the day's prices. July, 21.36d; Sept., 21.15d; Oct., 21.05d; Dec., 20.87d. Manchester: Yarns were strong, and cloths were in better demand.

Reduce Aetna Explosives Stock.

The readjustment plan for the Aetna Explosives Company was agreed to at a meeting of the bondholders and the preferred and common stockholders yesterday without a dissenting vote. The plan had previously been approved by Judge Mayer and the receivers. A reduction in the capital stock from $18,100,000 to $8,650,000 was made. The following Directors were elected: George C. Holt, Benjamin L. Odell, Sol Wexler, S. M. Schatzkin, Alfred T. Holley, F. H. Prince, Guy W. Currier, T. L. Watson, and W. P. Foss. The Directors elected the following Executive Committee: Sol Wexler, S. M. Schatzkin, A. T. Holley, F. H. Prince, and G. W. Currier.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Record.
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 19
Chett-Peabody	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q July 15	July 14
do pf.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 16
Elk Basin Pet.	2½	Q Aug. 1	July 15

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) July 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended June 30 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	1,131,000
Gold decreased	1,365,000
Treasury notes increased	299,590,000
Notes of other banks increased	113,000
Bills discounted increased	4,494,785,000
Advances decreased	42,000
Investments decreased	14,355,000
Other securities increased	116,481,000
Notes in circulation increased	800,524,000
Deposits increased	4,108,389,000
Other liabilities decreased	73,467,000
Total gold holdings	1,116,503,000

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., July 10.—The market was strong and active throughout with the demand for steel stocks brisk at the close. Main quotations and sales follow:

Sales.	Stocks	High.	Low.	Close.
125	Forgings	204	202	204
1,110	B. C. Fish. pfd.	56¾	54¾	55¼
35	Asbestos	72¾	72	72
25	Do. pfd.	84	84	84
6,695	Brazilian	61	58¼	59¾
1,645	Brompton	65¼	64¼	65
810	Can. Car. H.	42	41¼	41½
125	Do. pfd.	99	99	99
35	Can. Cement	70¼	70	70
275	Can. SS	51	50¼	51
165	Do. pfd.	84	83¾	83¾
160	Con. Smelters	81¼	81	81
2,750	Dom. Steel	70¾	70	70¾
125	Dom. Textile	117	117	117
80	Laurentide	222	222	222
1,332	Montreal Power	93¼	90¼	92
225	Quebec Railway	19	19	19
170	Riordan	144	142½	142½
1,260	Shawinigan	123¾	121¼	122¾
2,000	Spanish River	46	44	45
335	Steel of Canada	73¼	72¼	72
50	Dominion Glass	80	80	80
2,775	Wayagamack	53¼	50¼	52¾

30,680—Total shares.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.40
Spelter	7.52½	7.75		7.85
Antimony	..	8.50		8.50
Quicksilver		1.05		1.07
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon	..	31.00	..	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 20c. 30 days; on metal exchange 19½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wed. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	98 0 0	97 10 0
Copper, future	97 0 0	96 10 0
Tin, spot	250 10 0	250 0 0
Tin, futures	249 0 0	248 0 0
Spelter, spot	41 15 0	41 12 6
Spelter, future	42 0 0	42 5 0
Lead, spot	23 12 6	23 10 0
Lead, future	23 17 6	23 17 6

VETOES CURB LICENSE BILL.

Mayor Kills Measure Aimed at Dishonest Brokers.

The ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, July 1, requiring curb brokers to obtain licenses to operate, was vetoed yesterday by the Mayor. The measure was designed to prevent dishonest brokers from fleecing investors by holding them responsible to the city, and it was the outgrowth of District Attorney Swann's investigation into stock frauds. The Mayor said in his veto message that the proposed law would prove non-effective. The measure would have required a fee of $500 a year, it provided a penalty of $500 fine, six months in prison, or both, for failure to obtain a license.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, in charge of the investigation into fraudulent stocks, said yesterday he was examining the affairs of a firm in Exchange Place, following complaints from some person who did business with it. He said some of the books and papers of the firm were in the District Attorney's possession. None of the principals in the concern was in the office when agents of the District Attorney called, July 3, he said, and he had been unable to get in touch with them since then. The books taken, he said, were in an unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Dooling said one complainant against the company was Mrs. Alice Sneffield of College Point, who reported she had put up $1,625 for oil stock and had been unable to get either a return for her investment or satisfaction. He said efforts were being made to induce her to invest $10,000 when she decided to file a complaint. Another complaint came from a letter carrier of Waterbury, Conn., who put up $165, according to Mr. Dooling.

SINCLAIR OIL CO. REPORT.

Aggregate Surplus $4,830,216 at Close of 1918.

The Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, in a statement issued yesterday, reported net earnings from operations amounting to $8,501,654 in the six months ended Dec. 31 last. In the full year ended June 30, 1918, the net revenue from sales of petroleum and refined products totaled $11,854,734. After adding in miscellaneous revenue and deducting $1,327,337 for interest and Federal taxes, and after setting aside more than $3,200,000 for depreciation and depletion, a balance of $3,000,200 remained for the last half of 1918 for the surplus account. This was equal to $3.91 per share of stock.

The corporation's total assets on Dec. 31 aggregated $111,514,625. The liabilities, exclusive of the 1,000,000 shares of stock, amounted to $32,841,915. The aggregate surplus was $4,830,216. Since the report was prepared the corporation has called for payment on Aug. 4 the $18,046,800 outstanding first lien 7 per cent. gold notes.

The Sinclair Gulf Corporation reported a net income of $6,069,274 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, of which $2,245,282 was carried to the surplus account. This balance was equal to slightly more than $3 per share of outstanding stock. Total assets at the end of the year were $11,095,535, against which stood liabilities of $11,895,422, exclusive of the stock. The company has paid off its $9,426,500 bonds since the annual statement was prepared.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Argen. Gov	6	May 15, '20	99¾	99¾	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97¼	98	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	95½	97	5.45
Gov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	100¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1929	98¼	99¼	5.75
Rus. G. rubles	5½	Feb.14, '20	104	100	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	50	54	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1929	100¼	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,21-22	101	101¾	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100	100¾	4.35
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	101	102¼	5.65
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7.5	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1929	101¼	102	5.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	103	..
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.80
Am. Woolen	7	Nov., 1928	103¾	104	6.00
A. & O. R. R.	6	Apr., 1924	95¾	98	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100¼	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100	100¼	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100¾	100¾	6.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	102¼	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	102¼	6.33
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	101¾	5.75
C. Argen Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	91	93	7.20
Chi., Ind. & L.	5	July15,'23	99	99¼	6.10
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	100½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99¾	100¼	5.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	99	6.50
Con.G & P.B.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.90
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.75
Cuyahy P. Cd.	7	July15,'23	101½	102	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.40
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100½	101	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99¾	5.50
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	88	89	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 1, '21	97¼	98	5.35
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97½	98	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	5	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	3.23
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103¼	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96½	97	8.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.53
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	106	107	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¾	99¾	6.35
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100	100¾	5.80
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	99	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	100	100¼	5.43
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 13,'22	91½	93	8.15

EARNINGS.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT CO., all subsidiary inter-company items eliminated, for May:—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$1,224,129	$1,019,920	$204,209
Net earns.	435,063	391,933	43,130
12 mos. gr.	14,739,511	12,080,357	2,659,154
Net earns.	5,506,840	4,946,075	560,765

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for May:—

Tel op rev.	$3,801,516	$2,978,164	$823,352
Net op rev.	1,977,728	1,551,174	426,554
Op income.	1,776,526	1,305,379	471,147
Five months:			
Tel op rev.	17,808,931	14,456,607	3,352,324
Net op rev.	9,491,509	8,145,682	1,345,887
Op income.	8,483,722	6,843,359	1,640,363

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.08	Hale & Norcross	.05
Andes	.12	Jacket	.13
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.37
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.05
Caledonia	.12	Potosi	.08
Chollar	.06	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	1.45	Sierra Nevada	.63
Exchequer	.07	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Midway	.17
Cash Boy	.07	Mohawk	.05
Halifax	.11	Myra	.28
Jim Butler	.31	Nevada	.08
McNamara	.87	North Divide	.04
McNamara Cres.	.43	Northwest	.06
Midway	.28	Operator	.06
Monarch	.07	Reno	.09
Montana	.30	Revert	.30
North Star	.08	Rosetta	.16
Rescue	.20	Royal	.15
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Silver	.10
West End	1.80	Silver King	.21
West Tonopah	.15	Sutherland	.15
DIVIDE.		Syndicate	.06
Allied	.10	Thomson	.10
Alto	.18	Torgery	.28
Annex	.08	Trilby	.06
Apex	.09	Verdi	.07
Belcher	.70	Victory	.44
Belcher Exten.	.33	Western	.10
Ben Hur	.10	Wilson	.08
Berlin	.06	Wonder	.05
Brougher	1.50	Zone	.65
Butte	.14	GOLDFIELD.	
Calumet	.03	Atlanta	.53
Chariot	.06	Booth	.08
Consolidated	.22	Consolidated	.13
City	.25	Crackerjack	.64
Divide Extension	2.20	Daisy	.62
Divide Tonopah	7.55	Florence	.49
Dividend	.68	Fraction	.04
East Divide	.20	Great Bend	.62
Eureka	.04	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Florence	.34	Kewanas	.03
Giant	.07	Morgan	.03
Gold Reef	.28	Silver Pick	.07
Gold Wedge	.07	Spearhead	.04
Grimes	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Harmill	.04	Como	.17
Hasbrouck	.38	Manhattan Cons.	.03
Hennessey	.18	Mayflower	.44
Hercules	.05	Nevada Hills	.04
High Divide	.13	Packard	.25
Homestake	.10	Rochester	.17
Horseshoe	.19	Round Mountain	.38
Hull City	.08	Fairview Min.	.32
Jim	.08	Simon	1.50
Junior	.08	White Caps	.13
Kernick	.15		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	¾	1	Isabella	4½	4
Dr. J'pot.	3	4	M. McKin.	7	8½
Elkton	4	5	Portland	98	98
El Paso	15	18	U. Gold M.	16¾	17
Golden C.	168	170	Vindicator	39	42
Granite	11	13	Rose Nisol	11	14½

Allied Packers, Inc.
Convertible 6% Debenture Bonds

Due July 1st, 1939
Price 98½ and Interest

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of 13 shares of Common Stock for each $1000 Bond, thereby giving to the purchaser of the Bonds *for a period of 20 years a call on the Common Stock at about 75%.* A sound investment with an unusually promising speculative feature.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Circular and Letter A. P. upon request.

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Bond Department
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Telephone Rector 7600

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We offer Guaranteed First Mortgage Investments
On New York City Real Estate at 5½% in amounts of $100 and up, and also the following mortgages:

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$3,400	5%	3 & Bas't	Brick	Store & Apt.	$816	$7,000
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9,000	5½%	3 & Bas't	Brick & Stone	Dwelling & Garage	Owner Occupies	15,000
15,000	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Store & Business	2,200	25,000

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Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

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Midwest Refining
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Laboratories, Inc.
Industrial Engineers, Laboratories, Newark, N. J.
Executive Offices, Woolworth Building

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$500,000
Sangamon County, Illinois
5% Road Bonds

Dated June 1, 1919. Due $50,000 annually, 1920 to 1929, without option of prior payment. Principal and annual interest (June 1st) payable at the office of the County Treasurer, in Springfield, Illinois, but may be collected through our office without charge. Denomination $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Real Valuation	$250,000,000.00
Assessed Valuation	39,773,451.00
Total Bonded Debt	500,000.00

Population, 100,000

These bonds are a full and direct obligation of Sangamon County, Illinois, and are payable, both principal and interest, out of a special tax levied against all the taxable property in the County, both real and personal.

THIS ISSUE OF BONDS IS THE ONLY DEBT OF THE COUNTY

SANGAMON COUNTY is located in the centre of the State, the County Seat being Springfield, the Capital of the State. It is so well known as to require no lengthy description, being situated in an excellent agricultural section, and in addition thereto contains many manufacturing industries located in and around Springfield. Ample transportation facilities are furnished by 10 railroads.

LEGAL OPINION OF CHARLES B. WOOD, ESQ., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Price to Yield 4.50%

Elston and Company
Investment Securities
39 South La Salle Street
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Bucyrus Co.
Todd Shipyards
General Baking
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Columbia Graphophone
Indian Refining
Federal Sugar
Empire Steel & Iron
DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Am. Vanadium
Int. Motor Truck
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd
Phillips Pet. Com & Pfd
Poole Eng. & Mach.
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd
Bucyrus Co. Com & Pfd
Bought & Sold
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmet."

Totally Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes
(Normal and Surtax)

$75,000
City of Brownsville, Texas
Municipal Improvement 5% Coupon Bonds

Dated Nov. 1, 1918. Due Serially Nov. 1, 1946-1955.

Coupon Bonds—Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest May 1st and November 1st, payable in New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual valuation	$9,500,000
Net Bonded Debt	288,847
Population	15,000

Brownsville, the County Seat of Cameron County, Texas, is a trade and exporting center for a very large surrounding territory.

Price 100 and interest, yielding 5%

The legality is approved by Charles B. Wood, Esq., of Chicago, and also by the Attorney General of the State of Texas. Each Bond bears the certificate of the State Comptroller to this effect.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET Telephone 30 John NEW YORK

WE WILL BUY

Standard Screw
Spicer Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
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Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Amer. Hawaiian S. S.
Winch'ter Co. 1st & 2d Pfd.

WE WILL SELL

International Motor 1st Pfd.
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General Amer. Tank Car
Royal Baking Powder Com.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Shelby Iron Co.
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

Gwynne Bros.

Tel. Broad 3230 to 3233. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL

This company has acquired property formerly controlled by German interests and an American management has been placed in charge of operations.

Earnings of the old company together with the products marketed are given in current issue of our Weekly Review.

Among other issues treated are:

United Retail Stores
White Eagle Oil
National Aniline
Commonwealth Pet.
Merritt Oil

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Bought, Sold & Quoted

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American Meter
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American Vanadium
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Continental Insurance
Farmers' Loan & Trust Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance
Int. & Grt. Northern Notes & Stocks
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Knox Hat Com. & 2nd Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Midland Securities
National Ice & Coal 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Penna. Coal & Coke
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Port Lobos Petroleum
Pyrene Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Spicer Manufacturing Pfd.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Texas Pacific Land & Trust Ctfs.
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White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.
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Guanaj. Con. Min. & Mill 7s
Indianap. & Louisville Tr. 5s
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New England Fuel Oil
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Du Pont Chemical
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National Park Bank

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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

($30 Accumulated Dividends)

Earnings showing large improvements

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

R. A. SOICH & CO.

Phone Rector

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Tester-W'nesday. Bid.	Tester-W'nesday. Ask.
4½s	June, 1967	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1963	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	Nov., 1967	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	May, 1967	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-50	97⅞	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅞	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	97⅞	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960	97⅞	97⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	97⅞
4s	May, 1959	93¾	93¾
4s	Nov., 1957	93¾	93¾
4s	Nov., 1967	93¾	93¾
4s	Nov., 1956	93¾	93¾
4s	Nov., 1955	93¾	93¾
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	95
4½s	Nov., 1925	99¾	99¾
4½s	1924-1933	4.45	4.35
4½s	1919-1923	4.45	4.35
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40
4½s	1940-1963	4.50	4.37
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37
4½s	1923-1938	4.50	4.37
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37
4½s	1940-1954	4.55	4.40
4½s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45
4½s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
995	Cities Service	413	407	407	410
1,720	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79	79	79¾
$38,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	156	150	150	155
136,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	104	102	102½	104½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	13¾	17¾
Adiron Elec Power pf.	70	
Am Gas & Electric	130	134
Am Gas & Electric pf.	41¾	42¾
Am Light & Traction	205	207
Am Light & Trac pf.	98¼	100
Am Power & Light	69	71
Am Power & Light pf.	73	77
Am Public Utilities	10¼	15
Am Public Util pf.	38	43
Am W W & Electric	5	8
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13
Carolina Power & Lt.	40	42
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	100	102
Columbus Electric pf.	73	
Com Pow. Ry & Lt.	25	26
Com Pow. Ry & Lt pf.	62	63½
Conn Power pf.	78	
Consumers' Power pf.	58	67
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas pf.	80	83
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf.	93	95
Empire Nat Elec pf.	70	73
Federal Light & Trac.	13	19½
Federal Light & Tr pf.	47	52
Galveston-Houston Elec	13	17
Galveston-Hous El pf.	45	68

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67	Mid Edison ref 6s, '52	91	93½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	77	80	Mid West Util 6s, '26	79	80½
Arizona Power 6s, '53	83	88	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	78	80½
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	92	94
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '36	93½	94½
Cities Pwr & Lt 5s	99¾	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	89¾	90
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31	170	174
Con Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 5s	96½	100¾
Com Pow Neb 6s, '44		85	So Cal Edison 6s, '30	89	91
Conn Power 5s, '52	88	90	S W Power 5s, '43	91	94
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	95		Stand Gas & El 7s, '31	97½	99
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Twin S G & E 5s, '51	75	80
East Tex Elec 7s, '31	99½	102¼	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87½	88
El Paso Elec col 5s	90	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	94½	96
Empire G & E 6s, '37	99¾	101¼	Un Util conv 6s, '43	89	91
Empire Refining 8s	92	93¾	U S Pub Serv 6s, '37	89	91
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85½	86½	Utah Securities 6s	91½	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
96	Arundel S.	43	43	43
1,000	Atl Pet	4¾	4½	4¾
150	Coaden	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Coaden pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Con Power	100	100	100
20	Con Coal	91	91	91
15,000	Celestine O.	3.70	3.00	3.70
45	Davidson	36	35¾	39¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Coaden 6s	103	103
5,000	Maryland Elec 5s	89	89

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Zinc	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Adventure	1¾	1½	1½
25	Ahmeek	82	82	82
45	Alloues	43¼	43	43
75	Anaconda	74¾	74¾	74¾
195	Ariz Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,225	Big Hart	11¾	11¾	11¾
815	Cal & Ariz	78	74	76
6	Cal & Hecla	450	450	450
1,000	Carson	18	17¾	17¾
500	Cop Range	53¾	53	53
2,020	Davis-Daly	8¾	8⅝	8¾
3,270	East Butte	16¾	16	16
240	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
120	Granby	71½	70	71½
195	Hancock	7	6⅞	6⅞
780	Helvetia	7¼	7¼	7¼
250	Indiana	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Inspiration	67	67	67
120	Inland Creek	52½	52½	52½
155	Isle Royale	37½	36	36
160	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Keweenaw	1¾	1½	1½
100	Lake Copper	5½	5¼	5½
560	May-Old C	11	10¾	10¾

Railroads.

160	Bos & Alb	133	133
25	Boston Elev	71½	71½
5	Do pf	93	93
60	Boston & Me	33½	33¼
3	Fitchb'g pf.	52	52

Miscellaneous.

175	Am Ag Ch	106¾	106½
45	Do pf	99¼	99
25	Amoskeag	121	121
10	Do pf	80	80
25	Am Bosch	112¾	112¾
750	Am Pneu S.	1½	1½
25	Am Zinc pf.	7	7
10	Am Sugar	138¾	138¾
60	Do pf	118½	118½
265	Am T & T	104½	103¾
5	Am Wool	120¾	120¾
5	Do pf	109	108¾
60	Anglo-Am	19¾	19¼
50	Cent Steel	13	13
65	Cu Por Cem	16	15½
6	Edison	161	161
7,250	Eastern S S	18¼	18½
810	Do pf	54½	52
276	East Boston	6¾	6¾
1,680	Fairbanks	78¼	76¾
1,280	Gorton	34½	33½
30	Gray	43¾	43¾
118	Int Por Cem	6	5¾
60	Do pf	25	25

Bonds.

$1,000	A Ag Ch 8s	106½	106½
$5,000	Am T & T 4s	84¾	84¾
1,000	A G & W I 5s	82	82

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Shipb'g	127	127	127
985	Armour pf	103¼	103	103¼
80	BoothFish pf	82	82	82
270	Bunte Bros	14	13¾	13½
10	Chi C & C pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
285	Chi Pn Tool	81	80¾	80½
10	Cudahy	120	120	120
101	Com Edison	113	111¾	113
20	Consum pf	87	86¾	86¾
750	Cont Motors	9¼	9	9¼
10	Deere pf	101	101	101
2,085	Hupp Motor	13¾	12¾	13
190	Ill Brick	74½	74½	74½
1,287	Libby	30¾	30½	30½
145	Lindsay Lt	19	18¾	18¾
30	M Ward pf	110	110	110
11	Midwest Util	36½	36½	36½

Bonds.

$27,000	Chi C&G 5s	45	45	45	
1,000	CityRy1stSs	76	76	76	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
335	Am Stores	33¾	32½	33¾
10	Balt & Ohio	45¾	45¾	45¾
335	J. G. Brill	60¾	58	58
2,855	Elec Storage	94	94½	95
265	Gen Asph	82	81	82
185	Do pf	132¾	131¾	132¾
10	Gt Nor Ore	51¾	51¾	51¾
80	Ins Co, N A	32¾	32¾	32¾
1,810	Lake Sup Cp	24¾	23¾	23¾
100	Leh Nav	60	60	60
100	Leh Valley	53¾	52	53
195	Midvale	60	59¾	60
247	Penn R R	48	48¾	48¾
43	Penn Salt	81	80	80

Bonds.

$7,000	Choctaw 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	
1,000	E & P 4½s	89¾	89¾	89½	
5,500	Lake S inc5s	64	64	64	
9,000	L V 6s, '28	103¾	103¾	103¾	

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am Sewer P	25	24½	25
110	Am W G M	100	100	100
338	Barnsdall	33¾	33¼	33¼
50	La B. Iron	115	115	115
100	Mfrs Lt & H	55½	55	55
100	Midvale	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,245	Nat Fireprf	11¾	11	11
1,450	Do pf	21	19¾	20
50	Ohio Fuel Oil	26	26	26
1,670	OhioFuelSup	58	51	57¾
942	Okla Gas	35	33	34¾
410	Pitts Brew	10	9	9

Bonds.

$1,000	MononCoalSs	107	107	107	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Tester-W'nesday. Bid.	Tester-W'nesday. Ask.	Tester-W'nesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd.	23¾	24	23½
Atlantic Refining	1350	1375	1350
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	105	100
Cheesbrough Mfg.	300	320	300
Continental Oil	580	610	590
Crescent Pipe Line	25	28	28
Cumberland P. L.	180	190	180
Eureka Pipe Line	170	174	168
Galena Signal Oil	110	115	108
Do pf, new	108	112	108
Do pf, old	115	120	116
Illinois Pipe Line	180	190	186
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	98
Int Pet Co, Ltd	29	30	29
National Transit	21¾	22¾	21¾
N Y Transit	165	170	155
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108
Ohio Oil	575	580	576
Penn-Mex Fuel	80	83	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	730	740	730
Prairie Pipe Line	290	295	290
Solar Refining	360	380	363
Southern Pipe Line	167	172	167
South Penn Oil	320	325	320
S W Penn P L	100	105	100
Stand Oil of Cal	274	278	274
Stand Oil of Ind	760	770	760
Stand Oil of Kan	585	600	585
Stand Oil of Ky	440	455	445
Stand Oil of Neb	540	560	540
Stand Oil of N J	730	740	730
Stand Oil of N Y	380	385	380
Stand Oil of Ohio	500	550	500
Swan & Finch	110	120	110
Union Tank Line	120	125	124
Vacuum Oil	325	340	333
Washington Oil	45	48	46

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Brisk buying of United States Food Products and International Mercantile Marine common during the last half hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange brought up and to the reaction which followed the early afternoon and forced short covering throughout the list, on which rapid advances of from 1 to 3 points were numerous. United States Food Products was bid up 6 points, while Marine common advanced 5½, Marine preferred moved up 1⅝, and American International Corporation ranged between 111 and 113¾, ending near the top. United States Steel common was advanced to 113⅝, after falling to 111⅜ and ending at 112⅞. Bethlehem Steel B ranged between 80¾ and 90¾. Crucible between 118 and 119¾, and Republic Iron and Steel from 96½ to 97. Baldwin Locomotive fell back 5¾ with a later rally. Reading fell back 2¾, while Missouri Pacific was offered down to 10¾ and Southern Pacific to 107. Western Maryland at 14¾, Denver & Rio Grande preferred at 16¾, and Southern Railway at 31¾ entered new high ground for this year. The copper stocks were reactionary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Alaska Jun	4	4	4
1,000	Allis-Chalm	42	41¾	41¾
200	Am Agr Ch	104½	104½	104½
800	Am Beet Sug	60	59¾	59¾
2,400	Am Can	61½	60¾	60¾
200	Am Car & F	111¾	111	111
350	Am Cot Oil	47½	47½	47½
1,200	Am H & L	27¾	27¾	27¾
350	Do pf	93½	93½	93½
1,540	Am Int'l	111	111	111
210	Am Linseed	79¾	79¾	79¾
210	Am Locomo	87½	87½	87½
1,500	Am Sm & R	97¾	97¾	97¾
345	Am Sil Fabr	111	111	111
320	Am Sugar	138¾	138¾	138¾
970	Am Sm Tob	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	Am Tel & T	104½	104½	104½
920	AmWFap pf	67½	66¾	67½
670	Am Zinc	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,120	Anaconda	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,800	A T & S Fe	101¾	101¾	101¾
350	A. G. & W I	17¾	17¾	17¾
5,160	Baldwin Loco	114	112¾	113¾
310	Balt & Ohio	45	45	45
150	Barrett Co	144½	141¾	141¾
1,240	Beth Stl, B	90¾	89¾	90¾
510	Booth Fish	82	82	82
640	Elkhn R T	39	39	39
950	Butte & Sup	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Caddo Oil	44	44	44
350	Cal Packing	114¾	114¾	114¾
600	Cal Petrol	24¾	24¾	24¾
350	Can Pacific	148	147	147½
510	Cent Leather	97¾	97¼	97¼
510	Cerro de Pas	63½	63½	63½
210	Ches & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
1,240	C M & P	49¾	49¾	49¾
400	C R I & P	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	Chile Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
450	Chino Cop	47	46¾	46¾
850	Columbia Gas	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,160	Col Fuel & I	29¾	29¾	29¾
3,940	Corn Prod	23¾	23¾	23¾
5,500	Crucible Stl	119¾	118¾	119
2,420	Cuba Cane	29¾	29¾	29¾
940	DenR G pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
320	Endic't-Johns	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,825	Repub Truck	61	58¾	59
194	Sears-Roe	206	205	206
650	Stewart Mfg	53	50¾	52¼
270	Stewart-W	106	105	106
3,990	Swift Int'l	60¾	59¾	59¾
950	Swift & Co	127	126	126
774	Do rights	¾	¾	¾
9,030	Union Carb	85¾	84	85
645	U Paperb'd	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Th'mps'n pf	107¾	107½	107½
50	Wilson	101¾	101¾	101¾
20	Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$30,000	A T & T 6s	100	100	100	
90,000	Cap G 5½s, 1920	97¾	97¾	97¾	
40,000	IG of B 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	
25,000	Int R T Te	89½	88½	88¾	
20,000	Rus. G Sts	51	51	51	
25,000	Sou Pac 4s	89	88	88½	
25,000	So Ry 6s	89½	89	89½	

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Ill Pipe L	188	188	188	80	Ohio Oil Co	280	278	278
6	N Y Tran	188	188	188	100	S. O. Cal	279	275	275

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,800	Allen Oil	5	5¾	7½	10,000	Ome'OilGas	6½	7½	10
15,000	Allied Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	400	Orient'OilGas	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	All Pet	4¼	4¼	4¾	2,000	Osage N Oil Syn, Inc.	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	BarnttO&G	¾	¾	¾					
17,000	Boone Oil	11¾	10¾	11¼	1,000	Pennok Oil	15	14	14½
12,000	†Boe-Wyo O	69	69	69	25,000	†Penn Gas	45	30	40
1,000	†BurkWanOG	2	2	2	5,000	†Pitts-Texas	13¾	13¼	13¾
1,300	†Can-AmO&G	¾	¾	¾	3,000	†Prod & Ref	9	8½	9
500	†Circle Oil	5¾	5	5¼	1,000	†Ranger Oil	¾	¾	¾
1,800	†Cities Serv. B T shares	42¾	42	42	1,000	†Red Rock O & Gas	60	60	60
2,500	†Com Pet	60	58½	58½	200	†Rickard Tex	20½	22	22½
2,500	Cont Ref	11¾	11¾	11¾	3,500	†Rock O. p.	48	50	51
3,000	†Cos & Co	12	11¾	11¾	1,800	†Ryan Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	†Elk B Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾	2,500	†Salt C Prod	61	60	61
800	†Ertel Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	400	†Sap O & R	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,400	†Esm Oil	19	17	18	800	Seq O & R	¾	¾	¾
1,500	†Federal Oil	22¾	22¾	23	8,500	†Simms Pet	21¾	21¼	21¾
2,100	†Glenrock O	6¾	6¾	6¾	13,000	†Sine Con O	63¾	63¾	63¾
2,500	†Home O Ref Co of Tex	23½	23	23¾	1,500	†Sine O Co	26	25¾	26
1,300	†Hudson Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	25,000	†S W O & T	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	†Int Pet	22	20¾	22	15,000	†S W Oil	20	20	20
1,500	†Invincible O	30¾	30¾	30¾	100	†S W P & R	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	†Island O & G	7¾	7¾	7¾	2,000	†Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	†Lanc C Ray	1	1	1	7,000	†Tex O & R	1¾	1¾	1¾
48,500	†LivingstonO	4¾	4¾	4¾	3,500	Tex P & R	8	7¾	8
1,500	†MarlandRef	6	6	6	5,000	†Tex-R P & R	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	†Merritt Oil	27¾	27	27¾	1,000	†Texas S Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Met Pet	3¾	3	3¾	1,800	†TexonO&L	4	4	4
800	Mex-Pan O	16¾	15¾	16	4,000	†Transcon O	48¼	47¾	47¾
800	Midw Ref	18¾	17¾	18¾	800	†Tri-S O & R	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Mid S Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	19,200	†Un Tex P	75	70	70
800	Midw-Tex O	1¾	1¾	1¾	2,500	†VacuumO&G	6	5¾	6
200	Nat Oil	5	5	5	1,100	†Vic Oil, n s	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,000	†N W Oil	6¾	6	6¾	1,500	†W&O&Lnew	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,500	†Ohio Rang'r	1¾	1	1¾	9,200	†WhiteEOAR	24½	24	24

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Adelphia M & M (pref)	27	26	27	1,100	†MacNamara Crescent	44	44	44
7,800	Alaska Brit Col Metals	1¾	1¾	1¾	18,000	†MacNama	86	84	85
3,600	Alaska Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3,700	†Magma Chf	1¾	¾	¾
500	†AmHead w i	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000	†Marsh Min	8	9	9
300	†Am Zinc	¾	¾	¾	800	†Mason Val	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	†Arm Silver	60	60	60	600	†NecKin-Dar	64	63	64
100	†Ariz Silver	¾	¾	¾	500	†Nothlode C Mines (n)	4¼	4	4¼
1,000	†Atlanta	8	8	8	1,100	†Nat Tin	4¾	4	4
100	†AtlanticC&R	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000	†New Div. (a proa.)	8	8	8
1,000	Big Ledge	¾	¾	¾	6,500	†Nixon Nev	28	22	25
30,000	†BelcherDiv. (a pres)	77	76	75	4,000	Nip Mines	11¼	10¾	10¾
15,000	†BelcherExt. (a pres)	40	37	38	12,000	†Ray H M	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,000	†Bos & Mon	89	87	88	1,000	†Rex Con M	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,500	†Caledonia	41	40	40	1,000	St C O Min	¾	¾	¾
500	Can Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾	300	Seneca Cop	22	22	22
5,500	†Candelaria	17¾	17¾	17¾	200	†Silver D M	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,300	†Cascade Sil	1¾	1¾	1¾	50,000	†Sil K Dev	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Cashier	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000	†S A G & P	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,000	Con Copper	17	17	17	4,000	†Sutb Div.	17	16	17
4,700	Creason Con	4	3¾	3¾	300	†Stand Sil-Ld	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†CrownCreo	17	17	17	2,400	†Stewart	22	22	22
900	†El Sal Silver	3¾	3¾	3¾	300	†Tan Divide	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Eureka Cres	1¾	1¾	1¾	700	Ton Exten	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,700	†Forty-Nine	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000	Un Mastern	4½	4½	4½
1,800	†GadsdenCop	2¾	2¾	2¾	2,500	U M of Mex	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	†Golden Gate	2¾	2¾	2¾	3,700	†U S Con M	15	14½	15
1,350	†GoldfCon	1¾	1¾	1¾	800	Unity G M	7¾	7	7¾
5,000	†GldZonaDiv	67	67	67	30,000	†Vic Div. (a proa.)	68	66	66
650	HeclaMining	5¼	5¼	5¼	700	†W E Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	†Jim Butler	32	31	32	5,600	†Wh Caps M	15	15	15
200	†Jumbo Ext.	11	11	11	400	†Wil Sil Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	†Kaiserlardy	38	11	11					

Bonds.

$30,000	A T & T 6s	100	100	100	
90,000	Cap G 5½s, 1920	97¾	97¾	97¾	
40,000	IG of B 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Air Reduc	65¾	66	65¾	66
Am-Brit Mfg	6	6	6	6
Do pf	45	50	45	50
B-AmTob, reg	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾
Br-Am Tob ord	6¾	6¾	6

White Eagle Oil & Refining Co.

Traded in on New York Curb.

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Specialist
25 Broad St., New York
Telephone Broad 6195

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Established for 40 years
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Specialists
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Royal Dutch
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Inc.
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Circular on request.
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Tel. Broad 5537, 2439, 1328

WANTED
By New York Stock Exchange House, an experienced male Bookkeeper, a Margin Clerk and a Typist.
Applicants for these 3 positions will please state qualifications and salary expected.
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In established stock-bond house specializing in unlisted securities requires the services of an experienced man who can take charge of statistical department and follow up answers to inquiries; prefer one who has the market at his finger tips. Answer, giving age, experience, references and salary expected. G 530 Times Downtown.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
ACCOUNTANT—EXECUTIVE.
Age 34. Christian, College Graduate, New Yorker. Highly Recommended. For the past two years with "Iron and Steel Investigation" of a Federal Department. Offers in near future his services in New York office of a highly integrated company or with "Proposed Merger" of several such companies. L. K., 198 Times.

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for telephone room; one experienced in selling unlisted securities over the wire. To a man who can bring with him a small organization we will pay $5,000 a year and commission.
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wishes to make connection with reliable stock exchange or investment house. Has travelled and knows out-of-town markets. Good clientele. G 540 Times Downtown.

SEES HUGE ADVANCE IN RAILROAD COSTS

Increase of $1,600,000,000 Over 1917 Estimated on Basis of First Four Months.

LESS TRAFFIC HANDLED

Trade Journal Puts Operating Expenses at $740,000,000 Above McAdoo's Calculations.

It is estimated that the cost of operating the railroads during this year, providing expenses for the entire twelve months are on a par with those of the first four, will exceed the 1917 expenses by $1,600,000,000. This is a deduction made by the Railway Age, which asserts that operating expenses are running $740,000,000 a year more than the estimate made by William G. McAdoo when he made the big advances in freight and passenger rates something over a year ago. Attention is called to the fact that, although expenses have increased greatly, less traffic is being handled by the railroads than in either 1917 or 1918.

The Railway Age says:

"When Director General of Railroads McAdoo announced the advances of 25 per cent. in freight rates and 50 per cent. in passenger rates on May 25, 1918, he said: 'It seems clear that the railroads should be made self-sustaining and that sufficient revenue should be provided to prevent them from becoming a burden on the public treasury. The immediate practical necessity is without delay that increases in rates should be made to provide for these increased costs of operation.' In other words, the policy he announced was that of making the rates and earnings high enough to cover all increases of expenses. Many persons, therefore, find it hard to understand why, in view of the advances in rates made at that time, the railways have fallen and are still falling so far short of earning enough to pay their operating expenses and the guaranteed returns to the railway companies.

"As great, however, as was the increase in expenses in 1918, it is being far exceeded by the increase in 1919 over 1917, for many increases in wages and other operating costs which were made in 1918 did not begin to produce their full effects until 1919. The traffic which was handled in the first four months of 1919 was smaller than that handled in the first four months of 1917. The passenger business was larger, but the freight business was 12½ per cent. less.

"On the other hand, while operating expenses in the first four months of 1917 were $880,000,000, in the first four months of 1919 they were $1,378,000,000, an increase of about 57 per cent. If the increase in expenses throughout the year 1919 should be relatively as large as it was in the first four months—and it is safe to assume that it will be—the operating expenses of 1919 will exceed those of 1917 by $1,600,000,000:

"To state the matter in another way, you cannot offset an increase of at least $1,600,000,000 a year in expenses with an advance in rates which, even though the railways were handling a maximum business, would yield only $1,000,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 in additional revenue; and, unfortunately, they are not handling a maximum business. Mr. McAdoo simply underestimated the increase of expenses that was going to occur as a result of the policies he initiated and the difference has now got to be made up. Many of the things done under Government operation which caused this prodigious increase of expenses can never be undone, regardless of whether it would be theoretically right and desirable to undo them or not.

"The bulk of the increase in expenses is due to the advances in wages; and these will never be undone. Furthermore, there is no present prospect of substantial reductions of the prices of materials and supplies. A return to private operation of railways is desirable mainly, not because of things done under Government operation which will be undone—although many things will be undone—but because of the things which would be done in future under Government operation and which it behooves the country to avoid."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.99½	$1.94⅞	$1.95	$1.96⅜	$1.59
September	1.98	1.92½	1.93¼	1.83⅞	1.39¼
December	1.61⅝	1.58	1.58½	1.61⅛	...

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75⅞	73⅝	75½	75⅜	74½
September	76½	73⅝	75⅝	74½	70⅝
December	78	74½	76⅜	75⅝	...

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 84½c; No. 2 white, 83@84c; No. 3 white, 82@83c; No. 4 white, 81@82c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
Lard—					
July	35.52	35.00	35.00	35.12	26.22
September	35.52	35.25	35.40	35.27	26.22
October	35.45	35.20	35.30	35.15	...
Ribs—					
July	28.45	28.30	28.35	28.40	24.20
September	28.75	28.60	28.60	28.60	24.70
Pork—					
July			53.80	53.80	44.70
September	51.75	51.40	51.52	52.30	45.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.50	...	Oct.	27.42	27.80
Aug.	27.75	...	Nov.	25.95	26.10
Sept.	28.50	28.65	Dec.	25.62	25.80

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid. Close.	Prev. Close.
March	22.60	22.40	22.58	22.47
May	22.60	22.45	22.50	22.42
September	23.10	22.93	23.00	22.99
December	22.80	22.45	22.60	22.59

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.54	$1.52	$1.53½
August	1.55	1.52¾	1.55
September	1.57	1.52	1.56¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 20,831 pkgs, including 3,300 pkgs in transit for export. Less speculative buying not so much interest on the part of exporters, and a slightly weaker market for most grades of creamery. Ladies and packing stock, however, are doing better. Creamery, higher than extras, as to grade, 52@53c; extras, 92 score, 52¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50@52c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 48@49½c; lower grades, 46@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 56@56½c; extras, 53@54½c; firsts, 53@54½c; seconds, 50@52½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 51½@52c; good to prime, 49@51c; common to fair, 45@48½c; renovated, firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 44½@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@47½c; seconds, 46@46c; lower grades, 43½@44½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 44½@45c; lower grades, 41@42½c.

EGGS.—28,475 cases. Eggs are moving a little better than they were last week at this time, but arrivals continue fairly liberal and the accumulations reduce but slowly. The finest qualities of Western selected stock, showing fair to large proportion of heat-free eggs, are firm and tend slightly in sellers' favor. The average good and lower grades are still very freely offered at widely irregular prices, about the same as recently accepted. Dirties and checks weak and prices continue in buyers' favor under pressure to clean up. Near-by white eggs firm for strictly fancy qualities, but most of the receipts are more or less defective and moving slowly at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@53c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 35@42c; dirties, No. 1, 35@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; under grades, 26@30c. State, Pennsylvania and near-by Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 47@50c; fair to prime, 47@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47@56c; Pacific Coast, whites, 54@56c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@56c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, henery browns, fancy, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@55c; fair to prime, 44@49c.

SEIZE EX-KING'S $2,000,000.

Ferdinand's Securities in London Are Forfeited to the Crown.

LONDON, July 10.—Securities valued at $2,000,000 belonging to former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, which have been in London since the beginning of the war, were declared forfeited to the Crown today.

The forfeiture was made after proceedings before a Commissioner and a jury.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Boris on Oct. 6, 1918, and has been living since in Coburg, Germany. On May 25 it was reported he had requested the Government of Czechoslovakia to grant him refuge, but no action was taken on the request.

SEES $969,000,000 SAVED.

Good Says Congress Cut Estimates by Over $1,685,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In a speech in the House today Representative James W. Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, reviewed the accomplishments of the House in reducing the appropriation bills.

"The result of the work of this Congress, so far as it has acted on appropriations, notwithstanding the necessarily large increases for war risk insurance, shows a net decrease in the appropriations made by this Congress, as compared with the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress on the same bills, aggregating $969,092,541.97," said Mr. Good.

"But if the saving made by this Congress in the matter of appropriations is measured by the amounts asked for by the executive departments and considered by this Congress, the aggregate is $1,685,867,883.04, a magnificent record of achievement in thirty-seven legislative days.

"And no doubt if Congress had been called in extraordinary session by the President immediately upon the adjournment of the Sixty-fifth Congress it would have had an opportunity to have made a searching investigation and to have eliminated a great deal of waste and extravagance in the various executive departments.

"The enactment of ten large supply bills in thirty-seven legislative days, in order that they might become laws by the beginning of the fiscal year, is an achievement without a parallel in the history of Congressional appropriations," added Mr. Good.

"I shall put into the record a summary showing the annual appropriation laws, with the dates of approval, which were not enacted in time to be effective from the first day of the fiscal year for which the appropriations were made.

QUIGG LEFT $20,000.

Son Receives $2,000 and Law Library—Remainder Goes to Wife.

The will of Lemuel Ely Quigg, who died July 1 at 455 West End Avenue, disposes of an estate estimated at only $5,000 in personal property and $15,000 in realty.

Mr. Quigg gave $2,000, his law library, and a gold watch and chain, presented to him by the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, to his son, Murray. The remainder of his property goes to his wife, Mrs. Ethel M. Quigg.

Fights for Sister's Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday directing William R. Siegle, Secretary of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company and President of the Fibre Corporation, to show cause, Tuesday, why he should not produce a will of Louise Castle, an actress, who died June 6, which is believed to be in his possession. Lilly V. Andrews of 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, a sister, says Siegle has the will. She bases her belief on admissions in a letter from his attorney, and because of alleged statements he had made that he has a will and that it leaves the property of the actress to him.

DeLacy Left $85,000 and No Will.

George C. DeLacy, attorney for the Irving National Bank and other financial institutions, who died suddenly on July 1, left no will. His widow, Mrs. Nellie C. DeLacy of 2345 Broadway, applied yesterday for letters of administration and said that her husband had $60,000 in personal property and $25,000 in realty. The widow and two children share the estate.

Huber, Museum Man, Left $272,428

An application in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for a settlement of the estate of George Huber, museum owner and realty investor, shows that the value of the estate is $272,428, and consists largely of realty in New York City. He left the bulk of the property to his second wife, who is now Mrs. Emma M. Wright.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blos.	25	...
Am. Oil	4½	5½	Iron Cap.	10⅜	11
Boston Ely.	1¾	1⅞	Majestic	25	27
Boston Mon.	86	88	Max. Metals	14	15
Bohemia	1¾	2¼	Moj. Tung.	18	19
Butte Lon.	17	20	New Baltic	1⅜	2½
Champ. old	3	3½	Nat. L. & Z.	10	12
Calaveras	1½	2	Nixon	24	25
Chief Con.	3⅜	4⅜	Nev. Doug.	15	18
Cortez	12	25	Oneco	75	1.00
Con. Copper	7½	7⅞	Onondaga	20	50
Crystal	11	14	Rainier	80	82
Crown Res.	55	65	S. W. Miami	5	6
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅜	Seven Metals	25	35
Fortuna	8	9	Texana	1⅛	1¼
Houghton	1	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	41	43
Home	36	37	Victoria	1	1⅛
La Rose	30	40	Yukon	87	1.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Fifty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,609,200, were chartered today. They include:

Life Grams, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; J. Tramutolo, A. Yokel, J. S. Gillespie, 16 East 43d St.

M. L. Bowdow & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $20,000; W. Zweighaum, G. S. Buchman, M. L. Bowdow, 570 West 156th St.

Community School Realty Corp., Dobbs Ferry, $25,000; E. N. Camp, G. P. Hempstreet, W. L. Morse, Dobbs Ferry.

Luisure, Inc., Manhattan, toilet articles, $25,000; A. Bartke, L. and G. Bogler, 4,246 Broadway.

Galco Realty Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; L. N. Larson, O. Englander, A. Merlino, 565 Grand Concourse.

Fred G. Cole, Jr., Inc., Manhattan, autos, $20,000; P. B. Haynes, F. G. and F. G. Cole, Jr., 20 West 10th St.

Star Silk Works, Inc., Queens, $25,000; M. Seiderman, J. Goldstein, K. Wengel, 253 Henry St.

General Biological Supply House, Inc., Manhattan, $20,200; F. Spahn, E. H. Malone, F. Barrett, 70 5th Av.

Monroe Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Krakower, J. Almer, B. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

D. L. Davis-Weissman Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $35,000; A. Weissman, D. L. and A. L. Davis, 801 West 115th St.

The M. H. E. Co., Brooklyn, make druggists' sundries, $5,000; P. M. Miller, M. Finkelstein, J. Barenblatt, 1,808 Fulton St.

Rosedale Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Gradinger, M. and L. I. Schacter, 672 Tinton Av.

Uncle Sam Stores, Inc., Rochester, groceries, $10,000; H. Arent, S. Kravitz, J. Solomon, Rochester.

Loraine Shoe Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Hookman, J. Hollander, B. Greenberg, 183 Hegeman Av., Brooklyn.

Corkel Larsen Building Co., Brooklyn, $150,000; T. Larsen, E. and B. H. Jesper, 4,223 Av. M., Brooklyn.

Sunrise Bakery and Lunch, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; V. Menacker, D. Pelcyger, J. Friedman, 376 Grand St.

S. Lewis & Son, Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise, $100,000; M. Pick, S. and G. Lewin, 2146 West 106th St.

Alamo Building Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Sekeson, H. Spiron, J. M. Felson, 1,058 Southern Blvd.

Triplex Tire Corp., Manhattan, $280,000; J. and G. Martin, J. E. Ankus, 299 Broadway.

Wilson the Tailor, Inc., Queens, $5,000; I. and S. and M. Horowitz, 988 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Triangle Trunk Co., Manhattan, $50,000; D. S. Ward, D. Fiske, R. Ortoff, 17 East 113th St.

Jeron Co., Cedarhurst, realty, $100,000; T. Guttman, S. and S. H. Golding, 703 Riverside Drive.

H. A. Moyer, Inc., Syracuse, autos, $25,000; H. A. and B. W. H. A. Moyer, Syracuse.

Gorham Dental Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; I. E. Burdick, A. C. Pattison, Dr. H. N. Gorham, 31 Chambers St.

Francis Du Bois Development Co., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; C. Bramley, W. G. Harder, F. Devale, 2,137 Seventh Av.

Cisneros & Co., Manhattan, deal in grain, $80,000; R. Feldman, T. H. Viviano, J. L. Cisneros, 6 Broadway.

Shatkin, Smolack and Hahn, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Shatkin, S. Smolack, L. Hahn, 1,047 Home St.

B. and L. Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $12,000; M. T. Barrow, S. Bresler, H. Leibowitz, 1,545 Fulton St.

The Radius Holding Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Render, H. Lingard, M. B. Radus, 1,457 Broadway.

Victory Cotton Converting Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Wierotsky, S. Eisen, H. Horowitz, 1,802 President St., Brooklyn.

The United Shoe Service Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Wohr, W. W. Weber, M. Fenslon, 131 West 28th St.

Morcott Co., Manhattan, textile fabrics, $25,000; H. W. Rosenthal, A. E. von Ostermann, M. S. Schwartz, 277 Fifth Av.

Marshall Production, Manhattan, food products, $5,000; A. C. Bernstein, C. I. Cohen, M. C. Reineck, 281 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Bray Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $1,500,000; C. J. Johnstone, J. M. Sullivan, M. E. Obrien, 20 Butler Place, Brooklyn.

Federation of American Industries, Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise, $50,000; T. Montague, L. D. Lovekin, H. E. Mitchell, Metropolitan Club.

Drasner-Huppert Realty Co., Manhattan, $15,000; I. Rothfield, E. Drasner, I. Huppert, Flushing, L. I.

King Phillip Chocolates Co., Manhattan, $300,000; W. W. Cummings, P. F. Cohen, N. H. Davis, 1,072 Forest Av., Bronx.

Jordan Sales Corp., Brooklyn, wood products, $100,000; A. Turner, A. B. E. B. Jordan, Jr., Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Land Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. Kornblum, H. J. Krensky, S. R. Gerstein, 286 Broadway.

The Mellanit Co., Oswego, make malt, $25,000; H. T. and E. H. Neldlinger, T. H. McGough, Oswego.

Granitex Co., Manhattan, chemicals, $250,000; W. L. Woolson, J. Kahn, L. Fish, 56 Broadway.

Class Auto Top Corp., Buffalo, $50,000; C. J. and C. P. Amick, J. W. Bradley, Buffalo.

The Case-Hoyt Corp., Rochester, printing, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,500; M. B. Hoyt, H. T. Case, F. S. Macomber, Rochester.

Floesch & Govern Co., Inc., Rochester, contractors, $50,000; J. McGarvey, E. J. Govern, J. M. Floesch, Rochester.

W. Powell & Sons, Inc., Amityville, trucking, $10,000; W. and C. S. and H. S. Powell, Amityville.

Doherty & Cummins, Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; G. P. Cummings, G. E. and P. J. Doherty, Dunton, N. Y.

Jones-Stephenson Co., Utica, printing, $15,000; E. S. Jones, C. H. and E. W. Stephenson, Utica.

Olean Hardware Co., Olean, $50,000; J. C. Burger, V. A. Simmons, L. H. Langworthy, Olean.

Mourney Holding Corp., Cedarhurst, $50,000; J. J. Cunningham, M. M. Miller, S. H. Golding, 706 Riverside Drive.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Transport Service, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

York Mercantile Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Metal Hose and Tubing Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $300,000.

Winkelfri Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Briggs Engineering Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $100,000.

New Diamond Point Pin Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $400,000.

Eastern Parts Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $175,000.

Bone Dry Lime Corp., Jamestown, $100,000 to $150,000.

Allen N. Spooner & Son, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Robert Nelson Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

Charlotte Fairchild, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Welson & Goldstein, Inc., Manhattan, $400,000 to $800,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Frankel Lewis, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $12,500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Czech and American Corp., Manhattan, to Czech Slovak and American Corp.

Higgins & Grant, Inc., Manhattan, to Higgins & Rodenbarck, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Liberty Yeast Corp., Maryland, $2,000,000; rep., M. A. Holinger, 27 William St.

Louis Roessel & Co., Pennsylvania, textiles, $5,000; rep., Carl A. Roessel, 44 4th Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Castillo Pub. Co., Manhattan.

Anaco Realty Co., Manhattan.

The D. G. Cloak and Suit Agency, Manhattan.

Barney Gerard, Inc., Manhattan.

Irving Aisberg, Inc., Manhattan.

Madame Leclaire, Manhattan.

Edwin D. and Tom Miner, Inc., Manhattan.

Milton Skirt Co., Manhattan.

Seaproducts Co., Manhattan.

Bomhar Corp., Babylon.

Huron Co-operative Cheese Co., Huron.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 10.—Charters filed:

Oklahoma Texas Pipe Line Co., $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Talking Book Corp., $2,500,000; George B. Read, Albert G. Carlisle, G. Franklin Stringer, all of New York; Robert Foreman, Montclair, N. J.

Mexican International Corp., stocks, bonds, &c., $1,125,000; Arthur W. Britton, George V. Reilly, Philip L. Nelser, all of New York.

Michoacan Development Co., $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Shawmut Oil Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Wayne Specialty Mfg. Co., $1,000,000; Robert H. Pearson, Lockport, N. Y.; Benjamin H. Pearson, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Williams, Holley, N. Y.

Turbo Motor Corp., $500,000; James J. Flannery, L. S. Dumnesil, H. D. Bruner, all of New York.

Wheaton Oil Co., $300,000; L. B. Phillips, M. E. Scanlon, M. Jacobs, of Denver.

The J. B. Storrs Co., grocerie and household goods of all kinds, $300,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Keil Motor Co., $200,000; Max Keil, Isadore Keil, Samuel Keil, Samuel Jacoby, of Wilmington.

Please Mfg. Co., soaps, &c., $100,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey, C. Heilig, of Wilmington.

Crystal Spring Ice Co., $100,000; Frank Jackson, Julius Jones, Arley B. McGee, of Dover.

Jessup Lank Piano Co., $100,000; J. Ivery Jessup, Oscar B. Lank, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

Armenian Film Co., motion pictures, &c., $100,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey, C. Heilig, of Wilmington.

Dubois Coal Corp., $50,000; M. V. Cassalon, Salamanca, N. Y.; D. M. Straitwell, Reynoldsville, Penn.; G. C. Sink, Dubois, Penn.

All Nations Realty Co., $30,000; Emery King, David Paul, Max Sinai, all of Pittsburgh.

Otto Dannenberg Co., architectural wood work of all kinds, $15,000; John Pearce Cann, Charles B. Evans, Alice C. Taylor, of Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Overland Rubber Co., of New York, from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Mutual Oil and Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla., from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Fuel Production Corp., New York, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Exportation-Importation Co. to Doherty Research Co., Dover, Del., and increasing capital from $500,000 to $5,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—Charters filed:

Summit Record, Summit, publishers and printers, $50,000; R. G. Proctor, A. H. Clark, and M. C. Proctor, all of Summit.

Central Supply Co., Passaic, plumbing materials, $50,000; Louis Levy, Joseph Hirschberg, and A. H. Dunberg, all of Passaic.

Liberty Wet Wash Laundry, Hoboken, $5,000; Isador Wiener and Charles Wiener of Hoboken, and Elias Perman of Brooklyn.

Experienced Securities Salesmen Wanted

For New York City Territory.

An excellent opportunity offered by old established and conservative international banking house for three experienced salesmen with established private investor connections in New York City and adjacent territory. Only men of high qualification and record will be considered. Write for interview. Address "S. S.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

the RUSKAY REVIEW
Current issue discusses the following securities:
American Can
Sinclair Oil
Pere Marquette
American Car & Foundry
Central Leather
Ohio Cities Gas
American Smelting
Chile Copper
and many others.
Copy sent on request.
S. S. RUSKAY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1877
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.
20 BROAD ST. — NEW YORK.
Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash
Based on the closing bid pay today
$49.37 for a $50—3½% Bond, 32 Coupons
$48.60 for a $50—4% Bond, 1 Coupon
$47.70 for a $50—4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$47.60 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.82 for a $50—4th 4¼% Victory Loan
PURDY & CO.
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$611,894.62
Private securities		96,880.31
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		35,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,812,106.87
Overdrafts		4,843.67
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$401,705.06	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	11,704.46	
		413,409.51
Specie		83,341.00
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		247,788.10
Cash items		6,074.46
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$16,044.45	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,516.31	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,943.38	
		32,506.04
Liberty Loans—Customers		146,740.01
Total		$3,130,294.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	42,136.00	
		142,136.00
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$25,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	114,651.61	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	2,563,590.11	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	8,786.28	
Certified checks	80,328.68	
Unpaid dividends	6,045.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	9,487.31	
		2,781,858.99
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$2,428.81	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	868.43	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	313.51	
Estimated unearned discounts	3,333.32	
		6,299.07
Total		$3,130,294.15

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor of Orange County Lighting Company, has determined to redeem on September 1, 1919, $300,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company secured by its mortgage dated March 1, 1910, to Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Company (now Orange County Trust Company) of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination $300,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on September 1, 1919, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on January 1, 1920, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company, in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor to Port Jervis Light and Power Company, has determined to redeem on January 1, 1920, $200,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company secured by its mortgage, dated March 12, 1910, to Orange County Trust Company of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination, $200,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on January 1, 1920, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on January 1, 1920, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company, in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please take notice that the undersigned, by Nathaniel Shuter, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, 80 shares of the capital stock of the Montauk Bank of Brooklyn.

Dated, July 1st, 1919.
RIDGEWOOD NATIONAL BANK
By Louis Berger, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Geo. E. Preston Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of GEO. E. PRESTON CO., Inc., a New York corporation, will be held on the fourteenth day of July, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the office of the company, 79 Waverly Place, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, to consider and vote upon a resolution to dissolve the said company forthwith.

Dated New York City, June 30, 1919.
GEO. E. PRESTON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS & NEWTON CO. of New York will be held at the office of the company, NO. 202 AVENUE B, NEW YORK CITY, on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1919, at 10 A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

Established 1836
The American Exchange National Bank
Now announces the opening
(under authority of the Federal Reserve Act)
of a
TRUST DEPARTMENT

EQUIPPED to perform all kinds of fiduciary service and transact any Trust business authorized by law.

Under appointment or agreement it will act in the following capacities:

For Individuals	For Corporations
Executor or Co-Executor	Trustee under corporate mortgages
Trustee	Fiscal Agent or Escrow Agent
Administrator	Depositary
Guardian or Committee of Estates	Receiver or Assignee
Escrow Agent	Registrar
Custodian for Safe-Keeping	Transfer Agent

We shall be glad to discuss with those interested business of the above character as well as banking in all its phases.

The American Exchange National Bank
128 Broadway New York City
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $11,000,000

THE STATE BANK
NEW YORK
Condensed Statement, June 30, 1919

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$28,575,554.02	Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
U. S. and other Public Securities	10,668,812.58	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,031,426.48
Other Securities	10,479,737.35	Due Depositors	54,785,499.93
Real Estate, including Banking Houses	1,359,094.95	Bills Payable	6,000,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	9,394,399.47	Liability on Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc.	762,343.96
Exchanges for Clearing House and other Cash Items	3,096,971.96		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc.	1,004,700.04		
	$64,579,270.37		$64,579,270.37

We have opened 26,852 new accounts during the past six months.

H. C. RICHARD, PRESIDENT
A. I. Voorhis, Vice-President — John Kneisel, Cashier — Chas. A. Smith, Asst. Cashier
W. L. Burckett, Vice-President — Frank A. Pappi, Asst. Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities	$1,962,685.17	
Private securities	273,804.12	
Banking House	205,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	5,900,884.28	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	7,842,980.37	
Overdrafts	5,614.08	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,166,859.88	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	759,843.56	
	1,926,505.24	
Specie	295,041

VOTE PREFERRED TRADE UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

Move Attacked in Commons as Discriminatory, but Geddes Says League Permits It.

LONDON, July 9.—The House of Commons today adopted an amendment to the Finance bill, moved by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving the Government power by an Order in Council to extend colonial preference to any territory of which any portion of the British Empire may become a mandatary under the League of Nations. The vote was 195 to 58.

In the course of the debate James Myles Hogge, Liberal, contended that this policy would sow dissension among the nations because the covenant of the League promises equal trade and commercial opportunities in those territories. He asked whether, if the United States should receive the mandate for Constantinople, the other members of the League would be liable, as regards that city, to the United States fiscal system.

Sir Donald MacLean also protested against the amendment, but Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, replied that what the Government would be empowered to do would not be contrary to anything in the covenant.

GERMAN EXCHANGE FALLING.

Nearly All of Gain After Peace Signing Is Lost in Berne.

BERNE, July 9.—German exchange here, which in a few days after the signing of the Peace Treaty rose from 35 francs for 100 marks to 51 francs, has lost most of the gain, and 100 marks now are quoted at 37 francs.

Austrian crowns, after a similar brief recovery, dropped from 21 francs for 100 crowns to 17 francs.

[Charter No. 11034. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York city, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$31,883,883.75
Overdrafts, unsecured		3,076.48
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$921,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	910,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	6,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	3,404,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	500,020.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	21,454.38	5,761,474.38
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan Bonds 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged		$1,986,161.20
Liberty Loan Bonds 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits		2,106,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits		45,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		346,000.00 4,483,161.20
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits		$194,493.80
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits		306,808.60
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal savings excluded) or bills payable		5,023.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		831,309.25
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years time		1,504,300.21
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		2,841,936.36
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		2,545.31
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		60,000.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered	$200,000.00	
Equity in banking house	200,000.00	200,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		38,767.71
Real estate owned other than banking house		130,190.17
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,532,449.36
14 Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		1,126,567.11
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,625,129.67
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		731,275.16
17. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		128,845.67
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 17		
18. $2,611,817.61.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		44,124.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		46,050.00
Interest earned but not collected —approximate — on notes and bills receivable not past due		226,367.55
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		2,159.66
Other assets, if any		32,482.75
Total		$53,900,476.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$390,193.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	3,865.59
	386,237.41
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity, and not earned (approximate)	124,987.71
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	76,270.98
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	148,528.55
Circulating notes outstanding	921,000.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks	1,181.77
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)	115,925.64
34. Certified checks outstanding	460,928.66
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	64,776.14
Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $642,522.21.	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
36. Individual deposits subject to check	20,235,139.38
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	600.00
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	5,000.00
40. Dividends unpaid	42,100.00
41. Other demand deposits	150,846.04
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 36, 37, 38, 40, and 41 $20,433,686.42.	
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):	
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	2,100.00
44. Postal savings deposits	280,825.97
45. Other time deposits	21,145,310.04
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 42, 44, and 45, $21,428,236.01.	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):	
War loan deposit account	2,324,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	3,750,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	156,700.50
Total	$53,900,476.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1919.

EMANUEL SEIGEL,
Notary Public, New York Co. No. 519.
New York Co. Register No. 1506.
Commission expires March 30, 1921.

Correct—Attest:
E. S. ROTHCHILD,
ALFRED S. ROSSIN,
JOSEPH J. BACH,
} Directors.

[Charter No. 7203.]
[Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	$15,169,500.51	
Deduct:		
Id. Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	3,904,319.78	$11,265,181.03
Overdrafts, secured, $476.67; unsecured, $3,462.20		3,938.87
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit, and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		4,428.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		279,506.06
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$413,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	695,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	288,000.00	1,396,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged, and Victory Notes	$206,272.66	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	120,000.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	1,795,000.00	2,121,272.66
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$483,200.00	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	373,500.00	
Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	59,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,082,696.13	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time	419,482.33	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		2,617,878.46
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		75,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		2,056,239.24
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		478,866.80
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,088,519.36
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		241,794.97
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		940,370.87
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		84,651.57
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $3,802,203.86.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		17,252.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		30,750.00
Interest earned but not collected —approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		43,451.09
Total		$22,715,101.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	388,251.53
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	42,079.68
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	41,987.28
Circulating notes outstanding	415,000.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks	1,210,435.36
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)	532,487.89
34. Certified checks outstanding	562,764.00
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	313,701.88
Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $2,819,389.22.	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
36. Individual deposits subject to check	11,793,448.19
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	8,795.00
40. Dividends unpaid	45,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items, 36, 37, and 40, $11,847,243.19.	
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):	
44. Postal savings deposits	413,791.22
45. Other time deposits	1,000.00
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 44 and 45, $414,791.22.	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):	
War loan deposit account	209,000.00
Other bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished	59,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	3,756,024.65
Letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding	5,671.75
Accepances executed by this bank for customers	329,859.00
Contingent fund	76,803.65
Total	$22,715,101.17
57a. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)	$3,904,319.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this tenth day of July, 1919.

E. LEWIS JOHNSON, Notary Public.
148 Liberty St., N. Y. City.
[Seal.] Notary Public Kings Co. No. 13.
Certificate Filed New York Co. No. 38.

Correct—Attest:
J. L. KEMMERER,
G. O. WATERMAN,
J. A. MIDDLETON,
} Directors.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. FRANK LILLY and F. KENT SCHENER individually and as co-partners trading as J. FRANK LILLY & CO., alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 17, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 Broadway and immediately thereafter at 3 Park Row and immediately thereafter at 486 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine lot of office furniture, addressograph, adding machines, typewriters, roll top, flat top and bookkeepers' desks, chairs, rugs, carpets, safes, fixtures, &c. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of leases of 3 Park Row and 486 Fifth Avenue.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER,
Attorney for Receiver.
230 Broadway, New York.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK of NEW YORK



Report of Condition at the close of business June 30th, 1919.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$62,663,865.74	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	2,000,000.00	Surplus Fund	3,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	2,006,522.76	Undivided Profits	1,737,331.52
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	10,858,158.56	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	466,628.32
Due from Banks	1,522,482.10	Circulation	1,926,500.00
Cash, Exchange and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	24,397,541.65	Deposits	80,238,261.58
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	2,031,491.96	Unearned Discount	145,149.39
		Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	1,931,491.96
		Bonds Borrowed	500,000.00
		Due to Federal Reserve Bank	12,534,700.00
	$105,480,062.77		$105,480,062.77

OFFICERS

HARVEY D. GIBSON, President
DANIEL G. REID, Vice-President
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Vice-President
ERNEST STAUFFEN, Jr., Vice-President
JOSEPH A. BOWER, Vice-President
JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr., Vice-President
JOSEPH S. MAXWELL, Vice-President
GEORGE MURNANE, Vice-President
SIDNEY W. NOYES, Vice-President
FREDERICK W. WALZ, Cashier
FREDERICK P. McGLYNN, Assistant Cashier
THEODORE C. HOVEY, Assistant Cashier
LOUIS W. KNOWLES, Assistant Cashier
JOHN P. MAGUIRE, Assistant Cashier

CITIZENS COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Member Federal Reserve System

Statement at Close of Business June 30, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 3,903,642.56	Capital	$1,250,000.00
Loans	16,396,851.33	Surplus	1,250,000.00
Liberty Bonds Account Bank and Clients	4,498,596.50	Undivided Profits & Reserves	554,418.62
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	2,840,500.00	Acceptances and Foreign Letters of Credit	641,963.91
State, Municipal and other Bonds	2,601,276.42	Bills Payable Secured by Liberty Bond and United States Certificates of Indebtedness	3,259,000.00
Mortgages	521,650.00	Rediscounts secured by Liberty Bonds	1,946,750.50
Stock of Citizens Commercial Safe Deposit	148,400.00	Deposits:	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	75,000.00	Bank $2,951,515.71	
Banking Premises and Real Estate	305,768.86	Individual 19,701,230.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable	121,229.16	Total Deposits	22,652,745.71
Customers' Liability Accounts, Acceptances and Letters of Credit	641,963.91		
Total Assets	$31,554,878.74	Total Liabilities	$31,554,878.74

OFFICERS

JOSEPH BLOCK, Chairman of the Board.
WILLIAM H. CROSBY, Chairman Executive Committee.
NORMAN P. CLEMENT, President.
WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, Vice President.
ROY H. GRIFFIN, Vice President.
JESSE C. DANN, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. HURLEY, Vice President.
WILLIAM F. CHASE, Treasurer.
HARRY G. HOFFMAN, Secretary.
BERNARD M. NORCROSS, Assistant Secretary.
GORDON B. CLEVERSLEY, Assistant Secretary.
ANTHONY J. KUHN, Auditor.

William Street Branch.
Leo B. Seitz, Vice President.
West Side Branch.
Silas E. Freeman, Asst. Secretary.
Black Rock Branch.
Oliver A. Weppner, Asst. Secretary.
Genesee and Jefferson Branch.
Frank T. Schreck, Mgr.
Arthur J. Rau, Asst. Mgr.

DIRECTORS

William H. Andrews, E. J. Barcalo, Joseph Block, Emanuel Boasberg, Norman P. Clement, Adam E. Cornelius, William H. Crosby, Jesse C. Dann, Louis R. Davidson, Laurens Enos, Roy H. Griffin, Edward B. Holmes, R. T. Jones, Henry D. Knox, Archer A. Landon, William F. MacGlashan, J. H. McNulty, Henry D. Miles, Edwin S. Miller, John C. Schenk, Walter H. Schoellkopf, Jacob J. Siegrist, Albert D. Sikes, Horace P. Taylor, William F. Wendt, Beverly L. Worden, Edward G. Zeller.

[Charter No. 1,290.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at 520 Broadway, New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,098,396.54
Acceptances of other banks discounted		3,960,338.90
Total loans		$43,058,866.33
Deduct:		
Notes and bills rediscounted	$1,000,000.00	
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date, guaranteed	3,396,862.48	4,396,862.48
		$38,662,004.05
Overdrafts, secured, $361.45; unsecured, $151.16		512.61
Customers' liability account of acceptances		1,888,840.55
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,000,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		70,500.00
Victory Loan receipt stamps		10,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged		310,562.64
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure trust fund deposits		281,280.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		509,220.00
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		23,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		150,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,573,705.36
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection		1,449,086.28
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		505,091.89
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		804,392.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,868,619.30
Checks on other banks in the same city		1,001,387.37
Checks on banks located outside the city and other cash items		608,706.15
Redemption fund with and due from U. S. Treasurer		77,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		87,295.40
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps		1,600.00
Total		$54,485,489.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund	2,450,000.00
	$5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	825,480.98
Interest and discount collected and not earned	314,738.17
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	321,787.60
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	12,117.18
Circulating notes outstanding	1,000,000.00
Net amounts due to national banks	1,324,239.79
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	2,664,663.66
Certified checks outstanding	648,565.83
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,274,177.39
Individual deposits subject to check	34,866,236.95
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	45,965.60
Dividends unpaid	90,173.50
Time deposits subject to reserve:	
Certificates of deposit	175,700.00
Other time deposits	60,000.00
United States deposits:	
War Loan deposit account	5,036,000.00
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	5,200.00
Acceptances executed for customers	1,784,125.29
Acceptances executed by other banks under guarantee of this bank	129,505.00
Reserved for rent	5,833.34
Total	$54,485,489.68
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	$1,000,000.00
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date, guaranteed	2,396,862.48
Total contingent liabilities	$4,396,862.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Seal.] A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
OTTO T. DOMMERICH,
JOHN A. GARVER,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1919.

C. MORRISON, Notary Public.

Report of the condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business June 30th, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$61,352,287.96
Customers' liability account acceptances		1,013,461.60
Overdrafts		7,134.49
Interest earned but not collected: approximate		951,227.45
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned unpledged		51,992,591.92
U. S. bonds to secure bills payable		8,649,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		10,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure trust funds		2,000,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness to secure bills payable		1,030,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness to secure U. S. deposits		9,400,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		91,500,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		43,306,654.28
Bonds to secure trust funds		18,849,461.48
Bonds loaned		25,000.00
Banking house		15,000.00
War Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps	$1,470.00	1,750,000.00
Specie and currency	954,750.84	
Legal tenders and bank notes	726,765.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	42,003.25	
Exchanges	23,852,572.56	
Due from banks	6,761,453.22	
Demand loans	42,066,810.34	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	30,940,540.23	
		105,366,347.64
Total		$408,728,286.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Profits	13,548,503.25
Interest and discount collected but not earned; approximate	165,055.86
Circulation	8,415,297.50
Deposits, banks	$36,629,214.16
Deposits, individuals	138,738,840.57
Deposits, U. S.	107,345,000.00
	302,713,063.73
Bills payable	20,000,000.00
Bonds borrowed	31,500,000.00
Reserved for taxes	1,632,884.68
Acceptances	1,013,461.00
Total	$408,728,286.22

I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, July 10th, 1919.

HERBERT F. CHRISTIE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 77.
N. Y. County Reg. No. 1102.

Correct attest:
GEORGE F. BAKER, Jr.,
A. C. JAMES,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

Common Stock Dividend No. 23.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1919. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

A. GILLESPIE, Treasurer.
Troy, N. Y., July 9, 1919.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.

July 2, 1919.

DIVIDEND No. 580.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of fifty cents (50c.) per share, payable July 25, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business twelve o'clock noon July 16, 1919. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED CIGAR COMPANY

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 1.

New York, July 10, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an initial dividend at the rate of 7% per annum on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the three and one-half months ending August 31, 1919, payable September 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1919.

LOUIS CAHN, Secretary.

ELK BASIN PETROLEUM COMPANY (OF MAINE)

New York, July 10, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Elk Basin Petroleum Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of the company payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record July 15, 1919.

WILLIAM P. RILEY, Secretary.

THE WHITE INVESTING CO.

55 Liberty Street, New York.

MANAGERS.

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.

The Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable July 15th, 1919.

W. FOSTER WHITE, Sec'y.

THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 8% payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1919.

GEORGE J. SCHUTT, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANKERS TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$24,970,887.32
Private securities		31,795,310.75
Real estate owned		6,188,326.00
Mortgages owned		2,633,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by bonds and mortgages, deed or other real estate collateral		286,709.66
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		212,933,396.22
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		41,361,641.80
Overdrafts		24,653.77
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,786,223.15	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	2,702,195.93	5,497,419.10
Specie		66,159.81
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		870,772.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$18,836,342.25	
Other cash items	7,251,917.74	23,088,260.00
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		36,717,264.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,171,155.65	
Accounts receivable	1,224,621.86	
		17,369,827.23
Total		$407,195,730.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$15,000,000.00
Surplus:	
Surplus fund $11,250,000.00	
Undivided profits, (actual market values) 6,516,626.23	17,766,626.23
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks $8,023,266.86	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary 25,409,276.90	
Deposits by the State of New York 80,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 324.76	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 30,007,185.77	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any 50,181.34	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 199,273,551.88	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 9,428,589.17	
Demand certificates of deposit 220,873.85	
Other certificates of deposit 318,380.21	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 1,631,854.12	
Certified checks 2,864,529.37	
Unpaid dividends 750,511.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 42,807,145.80	
Total deposits	329,901,942.83
Bills payable including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise	25,900,000.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	818,193,528.70
Less our own purch. paper	400,294.83
	17,787,264.18
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$1,106,993.31
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	362,753.48
Estimated unearned discounts	429,489.94
	1,899,236.73
Total	$407,195,730.09

REPUTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Those seeking or offering good board and furnished rooms in reputable places should make their announcements in The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (market value)	$4,168,883.45	
Private securities (market value)	5,735,395.38	
Real estate owned	2,615,021.50	
Mortgages owned	12,110,681.35	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	1,465,991.91	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	12,861,401.51	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	3,658,942.85	
Overdrafts	465.02	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,876,485.73		
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 983,780.13		
	2,740,254.86	
Specie	246,467.94	
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States	627,114.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,465,310.47		
Other cash items 29,041.38		
	1,494,251.80	
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets	1,562,665.68	
Other assets, viz.:		
Premiums, examinations and search fees due $388,000.20		
Other outstandings 25,322.64		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business at close of business on above date	83,579.80	
Suspense	21,834.32	
	414,097.19	
Total	$50,189,894.79	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus:	
Surplus fund $11,000,000.00	
Undivided profits (market value) 1,464,300.44	12,464,300.44
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks $1,540,758.48	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions 26,671.34	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 1,290,475.86	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 2,619,500.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any 273,000.13	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 767,897.31	
Deposits subject to check 23,541,502.12	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 674,617.13	
Demand certificates of deposit 191,884.22	
Other certificates of deposit 60,567.77	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 884,340.28	
Certified checks 214,165.53	
Unpaid dividends (includes dividend June 30, 1919) 223,125.40	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 466,967.59	
Total deposits	33,810,815.16
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned	3,156.89
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	102,983.57
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	83,579.80
Estimated unearned discounts	21,834.32
	414,097.19
Total	$50,189,894.79

DIVIDENDS.

The Midwest Refining Company

DIVIDEND NO. 19.

Quarterly dividend No. 19 of $1.00 per share and extra dividend No. 2 of 50 cents per share have been declared, payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1919.

The transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$783,696.82
Mortgages owned		663,050.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		4,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,341,718.68
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		82,750.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		209,218.88
Specie		85.72
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		453,072.20
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$11,082.41	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,910.05	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	26,124.94	
		39,118.30
Total		$5,681,712.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus:	
Surplus fund $200,000.00	
Undivided profits 23,552.83	223,552.83
Deposits: Preferred as follows:	
Due New York State Savings Banks $101,277.54	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 10,217.71	
Deposits by the State of New York 20,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 3,516,543.84	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 125,900.00	
Other certificates of deposit 229,297.45	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 1,140.61	
Certified checks 87,185.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 231,011.55	
Total deposits	4,446,553.73
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. $11,250.00	
Estimated unearned discounts 353.95	
	11,603.95
Total	$5,681,712.51

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held at the principal office of the Company at No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, 1919, the following resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of record of more than two-thirds of the entire capital stock issued and outstanding:

WHEREAS, by an agreement dated October 20, 1906, between Douglas Robinson, as

LA GUARDIA ASSAILS POLICY IN MEXICO

Says the Time Has Come to Demand Payment for Loss of American Lives.

CHARGES GERMAN INTRIGUES

In Helping Carranza, He Insists, This Country Played Into the Enemy's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Speaking on his resolution offered on June 19, calling upon the State Department to send to the House correspondence concerning conditions in Mexico since January, 1915, Representative La Guardia made a speech in the House today in which he reviewed the outrages committed by Mexicans against America. He insisted that the time had come when this country should assume a firm policy toward Mexico and compel payments of indemnities for the loss of American lives and property.

The speech was filled with unrestrained criticism of the Government's Mexican policy and of the conduct of affairs by Carranza since his recognition by the United States.

Mr. La Guardia insisted that this country had supported the wrong man in Mexico in aiding Carranza, who, he said, was a plunderer, and had sanctioned murder and totally disregarded American rights.

"The present Government in Mexico," Mr. La Guardia declared, "is no Government at all, as disorder and revolution and disease rage throughout Mexico."

After recalling the reported outrages in Mexico and reviewing the Administration's policy, Mr. La Guardia made these statements:

"That American recognition of Carranza suited Germany, which was also planning to dispose of Huerta. Germany was planning trouble in Mexico through control of Carranza, and hence the United States played into Germany's hands by helping Carranza.

"That Leon de la Barra, Chief Minister of Huerta, sat at the Paris Peace Conference.

"That the Tampico incident concerned the stopping of a German steamer, the Ypiranga, loaded with ammunition for Huerta, and not what is generally supposed.

"That after the Columbus raid the United States allowed Carranzista troops to travel through American territory in order to surround Villistas, and that this is one reason why Mexicans along the border are hostile to Americans.

"That the Carranza Government decapitated the body of General Blanquet and exhibited his head to the public for three days in Vera Cruz; and that Blanquet was arrested and released by this Government prior to being ambushed by Carranza.

"That Carranza arrested General Alvarez, put him into jail, and then shot him before he could get a trial.

"That Carranza during the war was openly pro-German, and his Minister to Argentina, Isidor F. Abela, went to Spain with the Baroness von Shenk, a German spy, and met German secret service agents.

"That Luis Cabrera, Carranza's Secretary of the Treasury, was pro-German during the war and is now anti-American, and went to Buenos Aires and consorted with Manuel Urquizo, a German agent.

"That Candido Aguilar, Carranza's confidential Ambassador to the United States, would be barred from entering this country under two provisions of the immigration laws if he did not come on a diplomatic mission.

"That during the war Germans, but not Americans, were allowed to have arms in Mexico.

"That during the war, the radio station at Vera Cruz was in constant touch with the German wireless at Nauen; that code messages intercepted in this country were never deciphered by United States Secret Service men."

STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS

Controller Issues Rules for Reports from Source of Payments.

ALBANY, July 10.—State Controller Travis announced today a series of regulations relating to the collection of the income tax which every resident of the State, or non-resident deriving an annual income of $1,000 or more within the State will be called on to pay between Jan. 1 and March 15 next.

To control the collection the law provides that certain taxes shall be withheld at the source, and in other cases that information at the source shall be supplied to the State Controller. Under the withholding regulations the tax must be withheld and paid at the source with respect to all payments to non-residents for income earned in this State.

Under the regulations just announced all persons, including individuals and corporations, must report to the State Controller every payment made for salaries and other compensation, for rent, interest, and any other class of income of $1,000 or more in a year, to any one person. A separate report must be made with respect to payments to each individual, and they must all be transmitted with a return an or before March 15, 1920. With respect to compensation to non-residents on which the tax was collected at the source, no additional report is required, but the tax must be paid to the State Controller on or before March 15, 1920.

The regulations for information at the source provide that no reports need be made to the State Controller for (a) payments of incomes which are not taxable under the law, (b) interest on coupon bonds, (c) dividends, or (d) the payments of any interest or dividends to non-residents.

Paying agents of corporations are permitted to rely upon the registered addresses of the stockholders or bondholders and not required to report payments to those whose addresses are outside the State of New York unless those persons are known to be residents of the State.

It is important to note that reports of information are required if payments of all classes of income to any one person equal or exceed $1,000. The payments need not consist entirely of one class of income. For example, if a person pays to another $500 for rent and $500 for services, the report of a payment of $1,000 will be required.

LEGION TO ADMIT WOMEN.

War Veterans Approve Full Membership Posts and Auxiliaries.

An announcement dealing with the affiliation of women veterans of the great war with the American Legion has just been made public by the National Executive Committee of the legion. Not only will local Posts of women who are entitled to full membership in the legion by reason of their enlistment in the service be formed, but also auxiliaries will be organized by women who desire to co-operate with ex-service men in founding local posts. State branches of the legion have been notified of the National Executive Committee's approval of these auxiliaries, and asked to co-operate in their formation. The permanent status of women's auxiliaries will be determined by the national convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis in November.

The organization of women who were actually enlisted in the United States service will be conducted by the State branches. Yeomanette posts already chartered include the Edith Cavell Post in Brooklyn, the Betsy Ross Post in Washington, and the Barbara Fritchie Post in New York. Others that have applied for charters will receive them in a few days.

OPPOSES STUDENTS' LEAGUE

Private School Principal Asks Court for Injunction.

Supreme Court Justice McAvoy will hear argument today on an application by Dr. Leo Freedman, proprietor of the Rhodes Preparatory School, at 8 West 125th Street, for an injunction to restrain the Board of Education from permitting the use of Public School Building 103 at 119th Street and Madison Avenue by the Harlem Co-operative Students' League. Dr. Freedman alleges the League is made up of students who left his school after David Goodman, now a teacher in the Stuyvesant High School and formerly on the faculty of the Rhodes School, was asked to resign from the Rhodes School.

He contends that the use of a public school building for private profit is unlawful, and asserts that the students who organized the rival school have Bolshevist tendencies and have urged his pupils not to attend the "capitalist pay schools."

He alleges that Mr. Goodman, who has been active in organizing the League, has declared that condemnation of the Bolshevist Government is unjust.

FOR A FEDERALIZED PERU.

Leguia Proposes Division Into Three States.

LIMA, Peru, July 9.—Provisional President Leguia, it was learned authoritatively today, will probably issue at once a proclamation calling for a general election to chose members for a constituent congress, which would be empowered to amend the constitution. The principal amendments adopted by the congress would be submitted to a direct vote of the people.

The proposals which the provisional President will make to the congress, it was said, will include sweeping changes in the system of Government. Among the changes will be a federalization scheme, establishing three regional congresses with capitals at Arequipa, Huancayo, and Trujillo, virtually dividing Peru into three Federal States. The regional congresses would be subject to the Central Congress in Lima.

The political situation continues normal. Indications today were that President Pardo, who was overthrown in the revolt of July 4, which resulted in Senor Leguia assuming the Presidential office, will be exiled. The question of foreign recognition of the new Government is one of the principal topics of discussion in political circles.

It is reported that the Banco Mercantil Americano, del Peru has advanced the new Government a loan of $500,000.

Salvador Gives Land for Legation.

SAN SALVADOR, July 9.—The Government of Salvador has donated a plot of ground on which the United States will erect a Legation building. Material and furniture for the building will be permitted to come into Salvador free from taxation.

GOMPERS DEPLORES MEXICAN AGITATION

Assails "Jingo Spirit" Aiming to Drive This Country to War on Neighbor.

SAILS FOR EUROPE TODAY

A. F. of L. Head to Attend International Trade Union Conference at Amsterdam.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on the eve of his departure for Amsterdam to take part in the deliberations of the International Trade Union Congress on July 28, declared last night that he deplored the jingo spirit now "in the course of manufacture" to drive the United States into war with Mexico, and that he was firmly convinced that America is not going to war, "particularly at the instance of the special interests."

Mr. Gompers's statements, made in an interview after the adjournment of the Congress of the Pan American Federation of Labor, which had been in progress for several days at the Hotel Continental, followed the addresses of Mexican and other Latin-American delegates in the closing hours of the convention, urging the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the workers of Mexico and the other South and Central American countries and the United States.

Mr. Gompers will sail today on the Mauretania. He will be accompanied by Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and John W. Hines, President of the Metal Workers' Union, who were chosen to be his confreres to represent America at the important gathering in Amsterdam.

"To my mind it would be the gravest wrong which could be inflicted on the people of the United States, as well as the people of Mexico, if the jingo spirit which is now in the course of manufacture would drive us into anything like armed conflict with Mexico," said Mr. Gompers.

"The President and his associates have negotiated a Treaty of Peace and in it established the covenant of the League of Nations, one of whose highest purposes is the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and by the prevention of war. We cannot consistently advocate such high principles in our dealings with the European nations as provided in the covenant and then rush into armed conflict with Mexico.

"There is one rule of conduct of man and nations that can be followed in all instances, that is in not pursuing one course with one group of nations and the opposite course with any other nation.

"The American people have had enough of war. They entered it from the highest motives, with altruistic purposes, in order to attain international peace and justice and to overthrow autocracy and militarism. For that purpose we have made many sacrifices and we are proud of them as well as of our other achievements.

"I am firmly persuaded that we are not going to war with Mexico, particularly at the instance of the special interests."

To Reorganize Federation.

Mr. Gompers said that the purpose of the International Trade Union Congress is the formation of a new International Federation of Trade Unions of the various countries of the world. He said the new congress would set forth the aims, purposes, and aspirations of the civilized countries of the world and would make plans to help in every way, both by economic and legislative means, the betterment, protection, and welfare of the workers of the world.

"The old International Trade Union movement had its headquarters in Berlin," he continued. "It is my judgment that the meeting at Amsterdam will determine to take the seat of administration to some other country."

When asked if it were likely that Washington might be the place chosen, Mr. Gompers said that was a matter for congress to determine. "It is dubious if they would be willing to place the executive offices so far distant from so many European countries," he declared. "Yet, Washington would have its advantages because in addition to the adherence of the labor movements of the European countries, it would also have the adherence of the twenty-one republics of the two Americas. The labor movement of Pan America is not represented by any particular delegate except as the convention just closed decided that I should represent them."

When he was asked whether efforts would be made at the congress to line up world labor against Bolshevism, Mr. Gompers said, "So far as myself, associates and I represent the sentiment of American labor, we are opposed to Bolshevism and will do everything we can to advocate democracy, freedom, justice, and the betterment of the condition of the toiling masses and the achievement of the rights to which the workers are entitled as against Bolshevism which is another name for autocracy and force."

Germans to Attend.

Mr. Gompers said it was likely that German delegates would be present at the Amsterdam meeting. The present Secretary of the international trade union organization is Carl Legien, whose headquarters are in Berlin, but there has been no communication between the trades unionists of the allied countries since the war, and the meeting in Holland will be the first in five years at which delegates of the Central Empires will be present.

The last act of the Pan American Federation of Labor Congress was to adopt unanimously the following resolution:

Whereas, The campaign that for some time has been carried on by certain elements to provoke an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico has reached alarming proportions;

Resolved, That this Congress is against such campaign being continued, and that the officers of the Pan American Federation of Labor be instructed to make their best efforts and use all the powers at their command to have the differences existing between the United States and Mexico settled in a peaceful way as the working people in Mexico will co-operate to that end.

The resolution was introduced by Luis M. Marones of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, who said that the unfortunate demonstrations which occurred recently should stimulate the labor movements of Mexico and the United States to begin a campaign to prevent the fomenting of hostilities between the two countries. He said there were many individuals and groups who for the advancement of their own interests desired to keep the people of Pan America apart.

"Therefore, it is we who are called on to solve the vital problems of the respective countries," he said. "It is necessary that the unification of the labor movements of the various countries should make an impression on these evil influences. I hope, far as we Mexican workers are concerned, to do all in my power to increase the ties uniting the two countries. All efforts should be made to the end so that the workers of the two countries should join hands should the occasion arise. I am sure that if the American labor movement does not take the precaution of preventing these interests from saying that they represent America, the work of this congress will be made more difficult and the evil influences will continue to foment suspicion and discord. I hope the American Federation of Labor will take steps to ascertain which are the interests that are concerned in bringing about conflict between the two nations."

The next congress will take place in Mexico City on July 12, 1920.

Lecture—a technical discussion of Fundamentals of Accounting, Basic Statements for Opening Books, and Elucidation of Accounting Propositions—will be given at Pace Institute Friday evening, July 11, 6:05 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

MISS MASON'S Summer School

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Now in Session

A happy combination of recreation and inspiring work in beautiful Westchester Hills. Tutoring for college entrance and wide variety of vocational courses, including Motor Driving and Repair, Secretarial Work, etc. Mr. Sigismond Stojowski, piano; Miss Isadora Duncan, dancing.

Write now (courses just started) to Secretary, Box T. T., Miss Mason's Summer School.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Come See Speakers Made.
Special 6-wks. class Monday, July 14th, 7:15 P. M., Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 202 West 57th St. Phone Educational Dept., Columbus 7920, for particulars.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Penmanship Departments,
Day & Night Sessions.
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Eastman-Gaines 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

SPANISH taught in your home or my studio, written and spoken grammatically, correct pronunciation. Prof. Fernandez, 220 W. 71st.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street Secretarial training; individual instruction. All year.

WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, FIFTH AV. and 125TH ST. 35th Year. 30,000 Graduates.

Wanted.

Foreign gentleman wishes experienced English Teacher, 9 to 10 P. M. D 179 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

Modern Society Dancing

taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 3. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 55 West 44th St. Telephone Bryant 3025.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT

Course in Elementary Swimming and Diving. Special Courses in Diving, Speed Swimming, etc. Call or write for Booklet T.
10 West 44th Street—308 West 59th St.

Learn to Swim, Dive and Save Life.
MARY BEATON, R. L. S. S.
Adults and Children. Day and Evening. Filtered water. Write, phone or call.
1 West 67th Street. Columbus 4206.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act. I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Par Value.
Del. & Hud. Bonds & Mtg.	4	M. N.	1943	$5,000
Balt. & O. Bonds	4½	J. J.	1925	25,000
No. Pac.-Gt. No.-C., B. & Q.	4	J. J.	1921	100,000
S'klys Rap. Tr.	7	J. J.	1921	25,000
Del. & Hud. 1st Lien Equip.	4½	J. J.	1922	50,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 1	3½	J. D.	1947	10,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 2	4½	M. N.	1942	30,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 3	4½	M. S.	1928	25,000
				$281,000

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIAS, Prestiglows, Huvenas and other high-class fabrics wanted; any quantity; spot cash. Deutsch & Lefkowitz, 9 West 29th St.

BOLIVIA, Bruna, Fortuna, Cashmeline, Peachblum wanted. H. Markowitz Sons, Mad. Sq. 4800.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Delaed 4200 or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 8960.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Silverstones and overseys, all shades, for cash, and all heavy weight material. Rosh-Meyers, 123 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any make, navy, brown, taupe, for cash; also poplin in all shades. Goldberg & Rose, 113 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, Forstman; black only. Dreyer, Scott & Gross, Greeley 1713.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—110 Jullifiard, brown, taupe, black, navy, burgundy, at a price. Madison Square 3715.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—2002, Jullifiard, brown. Myer Gans Sons, 151 West 26th.

BROADCLOTHS, Silverstones, Velours Wanted.—Light weight. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 8958.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and brown. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Americana, all colors. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 5542.

CHAMELEON CORD, Cashmirtyne, Fortuna, Revers, and Poplin Wanted.—For coach. Kamy Cloak, 153 West 27th. Chelsea 8467.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—H. & L., all shades; also tinseltone velour, any quantity; cash. Greeley 2187.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—McKenney's diagonal, navy, brown, burgundy, Oxford; cash. Jacobs Bros., 1,361 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S JUNIOR COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles. 133 W. 36th, 5th floor.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, good quality, woven back. Madison Square 7957.

CLEANINGS Wanted.—Cheviots, Tuffeta, cotton silvertones; all colors; cash. Angelo, 1,185 Broadway.

CLOTH Wanted.—Newhouse No. 2, silvertone; all colors. Farragut 8707.

COATINGS Wanted.—Stevens 6120, all colors. Bernstein-Baum-De Costa, 39 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular price of better grade cloth and pile fabric coats. Call 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders cloth and plush coats; better grade. Call with samples, mornings. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 43 West 35th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade coats, cloth and pile fabrics. Call 14 East 37th St., 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits; 9 to 12 A. M. 231 5th Av., 7th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call all week with samples. 11 West 36th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 154 5th Av., 8th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—37 and 39 inch black poplin, 36 khaki poplin, 40-inch, 72-80, 72-76; cries finished batiste; submit swatches best prices; cash. R. Bischoff, Middle Garment, 32 East 20th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—White gabardine, immediately, for skirts; cash. Mad. Square 8311.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Dark shades; any quantity; spot cash. Marion Dress, 4 West 33d. Madison Square 664.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Five-thread navy and taupe; also crepe meteor. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—3 and 4 thread, all colors. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DEVONSHIRE CLOTH Wanted.—Cadet, yellow, rose, and brown wanted for immediate delivery. Telephone Mr. O'Brien, Greeley 4147.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on popular to highest grade satin, meteor, Georgette, tricolette, serge, and tricotine dresses; samples daily, 9 to 5. Wiener, 20 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on tricotine, serges, satins for jobs for cash; all day time. Commercial Dress, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1429.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for tricotine, serges, satins, tricolettes, georgettes. Room 1008, 2 West 32d St., Waldorf Building. M. Saul.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1492.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, satins, tricotines, and all other Fall styles. Call with samples, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses; quantity; prospect. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders in high-class tailored dresses; looking all week. 130 West 26th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall dresses in tricotines; call with samples. 9th floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes; jobber buying large quantity. 1st floor, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing large orders on Fall styles. Style Dress Co., 43 West 28th.

DUVET DE LAINES, Velours, Velamos wanted. Supply Co., Bernstein, Baum, Dacosta, 38 West 32d.

DUVETYN Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of silk durtyn in all colors, sapphire. Vanderbilt 2782.

FLANNEL Wanted.—50-54-inch canton; spot delivery; state lowest price. P 630 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Gere's 10766, or any other Gabardine for immediate delivery; assorted colors; cash. Gotham Textile Co., 24 East 21st. Gramercy 8130.

GABARDINE AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—All makes; cash. Weinrob & Horowitz, Madison Square 2000.

GABARDINES Wanted.—White, for skirts; cash; for immediate delivery. Mad. Square 2311.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—We are open for several hundred pieces two and three thread georgette. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—60 pieces in navy, black; only of the better kind; spot cash. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—All colors. Store, 26 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales wanted for cash. Mad. Sq. 8970.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 176, 186, 713, 1621, 2290, 2307; large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 119 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16 or 17 inch Hare in large quantities; immediate or future delivery; submit samples. 11th floor, 119 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

KERAMI Wanted.—Mole. Madison Square 3608, Extension 14.

NORMANDIE CLOTH Wanted.—Copenhagen. Call Invincible Cloak, 125 West 24th. Chelsea 10890.

OXFORD Wanted.—All wool; also navy and brown velours. Madison Square 8958.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—All colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Mohairs, silks, gabardines, poplins, and any fabrics adapted for Summer clothing; any quantity. 24th. Ansonge Bros. & Co., 697 Broadway.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Keeley & Watson 810, 832, all shades. Beck & Cohnheim, 38 East 30th. Madison Square 7384.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Arthur Jeal's, all shades, any quantity. Call Farragut 768.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All grades, Sall's, Hind & Harrison; also fine goods satin Skinner's or Belding's peau de cygne. Madison Square 2738.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Light weight silvertones and velours, any quantity. H. A. Wechsler, 1,199 Broadway. Chelsea 9[illegible].

PLUSHES Wanted.—All qualities; cash. Madison Square 8608, Ext. 14.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peerless 27-inch or similar. Kaplan, 116 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Satin, Velour fur. Farragut 2616.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Youthful Maid Dress, 31 East 32d St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 118, Stevens 1078, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Druein & Son. Farr. 3486.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Poland or something similar. Rokoe & Hautman, 15 West 20th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15[illegible], De Land's 9600, Holmes' 2806; all colors. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4878.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—15885; also botany 315 broadcloth; cash. Madison Square 8431.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—10381, all colors. Madison Square 3760.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence, De Land, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9064.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—All makes. Madison Square 8079.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—2155, 8421, 4788, light and heavy weight velours. Weinrob & Horowitz, Madison Square 3960.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton poplin of all descriptions; submit samples. 11th floor, 119 West 22d. Chelsea 3650.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, black, burgundy, taupe, brown, bureliaz, all colors. Willamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 5810 and silvertone 15060 and 2[illegible]; velours suiting, for cash. Chelsea 8097.

POPLINS Wanted.—4810 American, 5[illegible] Poplinwood, or similar; all colors; cash. Rosengarten, Madison Square 9625.

POPLINS Wanted.—3 ply, all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d St.

POPLINS Wanted.—774 or similar. Hirsch & Bro., 155 West 37th.

POPLIN AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All makes and shades. Farragut 3738.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for navy, American, for cash; large quantities. Farr. 5166.

SATINE Wanted.—Washable finish, any quantity; also crepe de chines, 3 and 4 threads, finish. Gordon & Schuval, 150 5th Av.

SATINE AND SILKS Wanted.—Fancies for linings; any quantity. Hinkin-Gorschen, 15 East 27th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Duvets and velours quality; also cotton back. 14 East 33d St., 6th floor.

SATINS Wanted.—Printed Susquehanna or similar. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 37th.

SILCO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 9470.

SERGES Wanted.—Americana 1311 navy, black; American poplin 20810 navy; dress Silverstones 2[illegible]; French serge 4[illegible] black, navy, American Whitman 104. Fred Wright, 1,170 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—One hundred pieces U. S. serge No. 338, U. S. serge 346, American O 9[illegible], American O 4[illegible]. Must have lowest cash price. Address Madison Square, Lock Box 199.

SERGES Wanted.—4040, F. G. L., or similar; wanted in navy only for immediate delivery. Telephone Mr. O'Brien, Greeley 4147.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities. French, mannish, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 5[illegible].

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for U. S 135 and Gilbert 8200. Phone Mad. Sq. 1858.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 84556, 11438, 344; also tricotines of all makes. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 37th.

SERGE Wanted.—Black navy, 444, 55 or similar; also yarn tricotine and Stevens 1744. Madison Square 3022.

SERGES Wanted.—4000, cash. Robert Hammer, 1,133 Broadway, Room 130. Farragut 7386.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black. Silverstyle & Halprin, 44 West 20th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange 135, 1[illegible] 8, black for navy. Farragut 8436.

SERGES Wanted.—84539; will pay $2.45 net cash; manufacturer 4700 Vanderbilt.

SERGE Wanted.—4002, 6006, 7008; navy and dark red. Call South 1633.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2972.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; can use slightly tender or imperfect silks also. Madison Square 1308.

SILKS Wanted.—Offering to buy dark striped and plaids; also light ground and anything in silks suitable for waists. Livingston Lieberman, 547 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Quantity georgette, satin, and Jap silk for cash; navy, brown, taupe, black. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 21st. Madison Square 3[illegible].

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 220 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub silk; also in the greigh. Gramercy 6112.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—12850, 12851, 2, 341, 7, Lady's 8000, 40-46, Peco plush, tricotine velour, jersey, chamleon cord, and tinsel tones; spot cash. Knickerbocker 2[illegible].

SILVERTONES, VELOURS Wanted.—Arthur Jones light weight silvertones, all shades; light weight velours, American or Stevens. Call Chelsea 9[illegible].

SILVERTONE Wanted.—For cash, Arthur Joe, No. 327, or similar; navy and brown; any quantity. Weinstein Bros., 30 W. 21st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suitings and tricotines; large quantity. Cooper & Grapes. Chelsea 9553.

SILVERTONES Wanted for Cash.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 5[illegible].

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Quantity serges and velours, all shades. Max Levine & Co., 143 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, velamas, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 2[illegible].

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 337, Walworth's 3901, Stevens 4310, American 15032 and 15080; all colors. Greeley 4377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—100 pieces mens Joels, Andrew's, Holden and Leonard. Herman Cleak Co. Greeley 4882.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen's 501; all colors; all quantities; cash. Stern, Miller & Co., 22 W. 38d, 3d floor. Fitzroy 8972.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15087, 15039, or ch. B. Kelly 600 and 90; all colors. Feldman & Schwartz, 143 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All grades, heavy and lightweight tricotines and velours; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; any quantity; one piece up; cash. Madison Square 2639, 21st 31.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Any quantity, any make. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Parisette, Holden Leonard, Joel's or similar; all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 8126.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—10041, 15045, Holden-Leonard's, Andrews, or similar; cash. Greeley 3183.

SILVERTONE, Black River or similar Wanted.—Also Polo cloth. H. Druein & Son. Farr. 3486.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones, botany Velama. Fastermack, 219 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 W. 36th. Farragut 6072.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, quantities for cash. Farragut 9013.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Jullifiard, 2134, brown, Myer Gans Sons, 151 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—3-4 and 4-4; all makes. Gramercy 5480.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suiting weight, any quantity, cash. Mad. Sq. 600.

SILVERTIP MOLVIAS Wanted.—De Lands 9600, all colors; can use quantity. Farragut 3816.

SUEDINES Wanted.—Olive green, Russia, Invincible Cloak, 125 West 24th. Chelsea 10890.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber settled with union, now placing orders suits, better grade. Call with samples, morning. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SUITS-COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders, broadcloths. Call with samples all week, 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Plaids and stripes; stripes moussilines; also georgines. Halper & Friedman, 287 Broadway.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Black, navy and colors; any make, Cheneys preferred. Duplex Silk Mills, 406 6th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Peau de cyne, for cash; odd shades; large quantities. Call 3 West 29th St., Room 209.

TRICOLETTES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All makes. Style Dress Co., 43 West 29th.

TRICOLETTES AND SUITINGS Wanted.—Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 8[illegible].

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide, dyed or in the gray; spot cash. H. Letzler & Co., 1 East 30th St.

TRICOLETTES, FAULETTES Wanted.—All colors for cash. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

TRICOLETTE AND FAULETTE Wanted.—All colors, in quantity. Mad. Sq. 1837.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES wanted for cash. Phillips, 124 West 29th St.

TRICOLETTE Wanted. — Chelsea 8[illegible].

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces navy tricotine, 54 to 56 38 net cash; also navy serge. Rosenmeyers Schwartz, 31 East 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, good quality, spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 32d St. Madison Square 664.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—All makes. Style Dress Co., 43 West 29th. Farragut 2654.

TRICOTINES AND SATINS Wanted.—All shades, any quantity, 5th floor, 118 West 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—100 pieces, all makes. 54 to 56 38 net, cash. Herman Cleak Co. Greeley 4882.

TRICOTINES and Satins Wanted.—Pay cash. Madison Square 8357; 32 West 32d, 10th floor.

TRIUMPHANT CORD Wanted.—F. H. Holmes, 104, 123, all colors. Beck & Cohnheim, 38 East 30th. Madison Square 7384.

TRICOTINES, Broadcloths, light weight silvertones, mannish serges wanted. Goldstein & Falk, 144 W. 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—507, also Scotlas, silvertones, 15033; all colors. Greeley 4734.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, in navy, for cash. Chelsea 7[illegible].

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Arpetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 9[illegible].

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any quantity; for cash. Madison Square 2[illegible], Ext. 31.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality; spot cash. Madison Square 9738.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes; cash. Chelsea 7[illegible].

TUB SILK Wanted.—In black and white; quantity no object. Julius D. Smith & Son, 124 West 25th.

TUBSAHS Wanted.—Printed Paisley; open for quantity. Farragut 9013.

TWEED Wanted.—Grant E. Kelly, 6576 W., colors 2 and 8. Myer Gans Sons, 151 West 26th.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobber open for large quantities of ladies' silk underwear. M 60 care Times Downtown.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 5[illegible] or similar light weight velours; reindeer, brown, and navy; will buy quantities for spot cash. Fit-Well Cloak Co., 130 West 32d St. Farragut 9[illegible].

VELOURS Wanted for Cash.—Americana 5[illegible] and 5[illegible]; Hoffman or similar quality, all shades. Phone Gramercy 8[illegible].

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandottes; also 11[illegible], 12[illegible], and 6[illegible]. Greeley 4[illegible].

Buyers' Wants

VELOUR Wanted.—Light weight, for suits, all colors; also broadcloth. Wolf & Hochheim, Mad. Sq. 4761.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suiting velour in Fabia and navy. Famous Co., 44 East 23d. Madison Square 9[illegible].

VELOURS AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open for light and heavy weights. Call Mr. Alfred, 22 West 24th St., Room 204.

VELOURS Wanted.—Raritana, 1275, or similar; American 15020 jerseys; all colors Yukon seals. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweights for dresses, all shades. 48 West 32d St., 5th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 710, brown, reindeer, Copen, and navy; room for quantity. Chelsea 2[illegible].

VELOUR Wanted.—16-20 ounces; all shades; 32344 or 11060 or similar. Miller, Mendel & Co., 36 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, 4314, 6[illegible], or similar; all colors; also 13035 polo; cash. Greeley 3080.

VELOURS Wanted.—Checks; suitings; Stevens, Jullifiard, or similar, all colors,

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word per insertion.

Garage.—Good location, direct road to Long Island; capacity 35 cars; all modern improvements; has large gas and accessory sales; will lease to good party. For particulars write Garage, 1,084 Decatur St., Brooklyn., or phone East New York 6024.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Have $10,000 to invest, with services, in a sound proposition; one that will stand strict investigation; garage preferred. P. S., 26 Times.

Will purchase established business showing possibilities of expansion; state full particulars and cash required. C 325 Times Downtown.

Client will invest $5,000 and part time, established business. Maxwell Wyckoff, lawyer, 87 Nassau.

Young man (24) will invest $3,000 and services, in established silk or piece goods concern for with salesman. S 62 Times.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. S 76 Times.

Want to buy or invest $2,000 in a garage business. S 77 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Responsible man, familiar with skein silk dyeing able to command trade and to invest very moderate amount of money, is desired for executive position with well-known company; communications held strictly confidential. Address A 829 Times Annex.

Established import and export concern, N. Y. corporation invites correspondence from private individuals who are willing to invest capital required by the steady increase of their foreign trade. Address P 805 Times Downtown.

A desirable position and interest is open with a successful, profitable line of products to man with $5,000 to $10,000; thorough investigation invited; unless you mean business do not reply; details at interview only. R 372 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of art embroidery wants a man with $5,000 to take over a running business in conjunction with one of the best employes; satisfactory terms can be arranged. Rond Corp., 15 East 22d.

Partner wanted.—Woolen and silk jobber has an opportunity for a clean cut man who can invest from $5,000 to $10,000; place already established and has large following. P S 90 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Accountant and business man, with eight years' experience in Chilean commerce, has just arrived from South America to get into connection with export firms and manufacturers to represent them and introduce their articles in South America; speaks Spanish fluently and has first-class references; also possesses small capital. Please write to M. Brunn, 214 West 72d St.

Have an excellent proposition for an experienced man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of house dresses and kimonos, must be familiar with every phase of the manufacturing end; a small investment will be required only to insure the proper interest. B 334 Times.

Japan.—A member of a well-established, financially responsible Japanese export and import houses about to make a business trip to Japan wishes to represent reap nsible American or European firm as their selling or purchasing agent in that line. Address Japanese, R 76 Times Downtown.

Soft Furnishing, Norway.—We want offers with samples from manufacturers of all articles of soft furnishings; we act as wholesalers and agents and should prefer monopoly for Norway. J. W. Jameson, Ltd., furnishings, telegrams, Jameson, Christiania.

Large, well organized wholesale Danish firm, dealing in office furniture, typewriters, specialties, etc., want agency for first-class American factories in same lines; best references given. Aarnfasts Annoncebureau, Copenhagen, Denmark.

American Manufacturers.—We have organized in France your own sample rooms, your own advertising department, at less cost yearly than you pay one stenographer per month. For particulars write to F 343 Times.

Waist manufacturers attention.—Contractor wants new specialty good line of work. F 1265 Times Bronx.

American going to Ecuador shortly desires business for important concerns. F 1056 Times Uptown.

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.—THE EIGHTIES; 17 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, AND ALL ROOMS OCCUPIED BY PERMANENT, GOOD PAYING GUESTS. RATHER THAN LEASE AT $1,800; REAL INCOME $5,200. IT IS A HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, WHICH INSPECTION WILL PROVE. PRINCIPALS ONLY. ADDRESS BOX 30, JAMES BLUE.

Lady prospering in furnished apt. business will sell one-half interest in two elegant apts located 55th St., 5th Av.; for $2,000; share monthly profit $200 on six apts.; security; bank reference; leaves town immediate. Address A. B., E. Pennsylvania Hotel, by letter only.

Established manufacturing and mail order business; wonderful repeat order proposition, chemical specialty and patented application; thousands now in use by surgeons and home gardeners; price $12,500, part cash, balance royalties on sales. B 561 Times Downtown.

Paying dairy farm, with or without stock and tools, has a lot of timber; wonderful view-point; beautiful spring water; high altitude; grand place for Summer hotel or Summer home; has graphite deposit. F 9 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Two-seated training biplane; cost $16,000; 400 h. p. aeromarine motor; sacrifice quick buyer; obtain particulars. A 813 Times Annex.

TRADE MARK for sale.—"The Broadway Shoe"; reg. U. S. Pat. Office; 17 years to run; best offer takes it. Broadway Boot Shop, 66 Grafton St., Detroit, Mich.

Established first-class hardware store for sale cheap. Owner, 54 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Millinery store in busy location for sale; sacrifice; no dealers. B 312 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Private party will make loans on outstanding accounts and trade notes. P 329 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Patents.—Write for our free illustrated guide Book "HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT." Send model or sketch and description for our free opinion of its patentable nature. HIGHEST REFERENCES. PROMPT SERVICE. REASONABLE TERMS. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 1007 Woolworth Bldg., New York City. Phone Barclay 6171. Main office Washington, D. C.

SPANISH BUSINESS LETTERS.—Specialty export, import, benefit by my practical experience and knowledge; send me your work and have it done well; sales letters, collection letters; letters on any subject; Guarantee first-class work. Phone Barclay 8190. Belle Zaiti, Park Row Building.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold the following bonds: St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line R. R. Co., first mortgage, 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1941, $100,000.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. (Pittsburgh Lake Erie and West Virginia System) 4 per cent. bonds, due 1941, $80,000.

Illinois Central Railroad Company and Chicago St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co., 3 per cent. bonds, due 1963, $50,000.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consolidated mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent., due 2003, $125,000.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold that certain obligation arising out of an insurance policy No. 7,895,821, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars upon receipt of due proof of death of Rosa Moinar.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE WORLD HISTORY IN JUNE.

Among the Big Features in the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, published by The New York Times Company, is a 25,000 word document, containing the official correspondence explaining the German Peace Treaty; also General Hindenburg's Official Letter Defending the Kaiser's Abdication, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

DR. DAY DEFENDS HERRING PURCHASE

Commissioner of Public Markets Denies He Acted Without Authority.

SAYS HE WAS SPECIAL AGENT

Check Transactions Are Questioned at Hearing Before Commissioner Hirshfield.

The hearing of the charges made against Commissioner of Public Markets Jonathan C. Day by William M. Bennett, representing the West Side Taxpayers' Association, which was postponed from last Monday, was taken up yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield. Mayer C. Goldman and Jonah C. Goldstein represent Commissioner Day, and Charles Bruhn, Assistant Corporation Counsel, represents the city.

Mr. Goldman first read a series of resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate during 1917, under the authority of which Dr. Day has stated he acted in buying and selling food and supplies. Mr. Bennett then read a section from the city charter which related to rendering and keeping the city accounts. He then asked for Dr. Day's cashbook, journal, bank deposit book, canceled checks, bills, vouchers, and any correspondence relating to Dr. Day's dealings.

Counsel for Dr. Day said that any and all of his accounts were open for inspection, and a messenger was sent to his office in the Department of Public Markets and brought them to the hearing room.

W. D. Loudon, Deputy Commissioner of Accounts, was questioned by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Loudon testified that he was at present examining the records and books of the Department of Public Markets, and that the auditing is not yet completed. Mr. Bennett questioned the accountant concerning a certain account of the department with W. W. Howard, a fish dealer. Mr. Loudon examined the books and read the account, which showed that the department is indebted to W. W. Howard to the amount of $23,356.20 for 311,416 pounds of herring. Mr. Bennett stated that the reason for questioning the account was to show under charge No. 7 that Commissioner Day had purchased 400,000 pounds of herring for 7½ cents per pound before any appropriation had been made for the purchase, that the fish spoiled and resulted in a dead loss to the city and involved the city in possible litigation.

Asked if an examination of the books would not show as had been stated in The New York Globe, that the herring was stored in the plant of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing Company, Mr. Loudon examined the accounts and read an item to show this was true and that the expense was $1,106.50. A cooperage charge amounting to $636.60 for repairing herring barrels was also read from the books under examination.

Mr. Loudon was asked, on cross-examination by Mr. Goldstein, to examine the books before him and to see whether or not Dr. Day had spent a dollar for anything for personal use, or anything not related to fuel or food. Examining the books, Mr. Loudon read an entry from the journal which was an account credited to Dr. Day and which showed that he had expended $44.99 in an official capacity; that Dr. Day had made a trip to Washington, where he had a consultation with Herbert Hoover relative to the food and fuel situation during the war. The witness said the account was itemized and read the items. The witness then read several accounts from the city book which showed that three separate sums of money, two items of $250 each and one of $650, all cash, were withdrawn from the bank by Dr. Day and redeposited within a month.

The witness was asked what explanation was made in the book for these money transactions. He replied: "I see the word 'exchange.'"

Addressing Dr. Day's counsel, Commissioner Hirshfield said: "I suppose your client will explain the meaning of the word 'exchange.'"

Mr. Bennett said: "The books show that the money was redeposited over a month after the withdrawal."

At this point of the proceedings a young man stepped up to Commissioner Hirshfield and conferred with him. Following the conference, Commissioner Hirshfield said: "I am informed that one of these cash items was transferred from Dr. Day's personal checkbook."

This Dr. Day emphatically denied. Commissioner Hirshfield then withdrew. Mr. Loudon from the stand and placed the man with whom he had conferred in the witness chair. The new witness was Louis Goodgold, accountant in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, who, it was brought out, has been assigned by Commissioner Hirshfield to the examination of the books of the Department of Markets.

Mr. Goldstein protested the manner in which the investigation was being conducted.

"If you are trying to ascertain the true facts," he said, "it is only fair that you put Commissioner Day on the stand and have him explain his own books. The check transaction can easily be explained."

At the afternoon session of the hearing Commissioner Hirshfield admitted in evidence the report of his office on the herring deal. Commissioner Day was then called to the stand. He stated that his arrangements with W. W. Howard for the purchase of the fish were made as a special purchasing agent that he was appointed as such by the Board of Aldermen; that he did not purchase them in his capacity as Commissioner of Public Markets. Commissioner Day testified that he had been sent to the Corporation Counsel by Mayor Hylan for consultation on the matter, and that he was advised by the Corporation Counsel that no liability on the part of the city would be incurred by the herring deal. Furthermore, he testified that W. W. Howard, from whom the herring had been obtained, had agreed to wait for his money until after the fish had been sold.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday by Commissioner Hirshfield over the protest of Dr. Day and his counsel.

MOTHER AND SON WILL WED.

Will Be Principals in Double Ceremony at Richmond Hill.

A mother and her son will be principals at a double wedding July 27 in Richmond Hill, when Mrs. Isabel Cody of 26 Chichester Avenue, a widow, is to be married to Peter J. Devereaux, and her 19-year-old son, John W. Cody, will marry Miss Leona M. Doherty. Miss Doherty, whose home is in Canada, has been a nurse in the State Hospital at Kings Park for five years. The ceremony will be performed in St. Pius's Roman Catholic Church in Richmond Hill by the Rev. Marius Legnani. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the Cody home.

SEIZE RED COUNTERFEITERS

Zurich Police Find Bolshevist Plant Making American Notes.

GENEVA, July 9.—The police have discovered that the Bolsheviste have been operating a counterfeiting plant at Zurich and have made a number of arrests, among the prisoners being a German named Brogma, who is said to be the ringleader.

Notes, large quantities of which were American and English, were seized, their apparent face value being several millions of pounds sterling.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Allotment of Yarns.

The allotment plan followed by many manufacturers to make their product go around is not followed, it seems, by the yarn spinners. While the latter in some cases have asked their trade to name minimum amounts, a prominent yarn dealer stated yesterday that allotments have not yet been put into operation. He stated that if there was an actual scarcity the spinners would not hesitate to dole out their stocks. So far, there has been no sign, he said, that the mills would restrict the supplies going to dealers and middlemen.

Rumor of Mill Combine.

Rumors that were current before the war concerning the combination of woolen mills have again begun to circulate. Plans for such a combine, it was stated yesterday in the market, were well on their way toward fulfillment when the war broke out and prevented their maturity. The news recently received in this country to the effect that big combinations of British industry were contemplated has rather emphasized the talk in the market concerning similar mergers here.

Navy Offers Surplus Cloth.

The Navy Department has sent out requests for bids to be made on quantities of navy blue wool and cotton serges, melton cloth, black venetians, and blue denim. The bids will be received up to 11 A. M., July 24. The sale comprises 150,500 yards of 30-ounce navy blue cloth, 87,000 yards of 19-ounce navy blue cloth, 106,000 yards of 9-ounce all-wool navy blue serge, 500,000 yards of 6 to 6½ ounce navy blue cotton-warp serge, 300,000 yards of black venetians, and 244,000 yards of blue denim. There is approximately $1,500,000 worth of material represented.

Plaid Skirts for Fall.

Plaid skirts in both woolens and worsted seem to be about the leading article in the Fall trade of the skirt manufacturers. The designs shown in the new lines include both plain and shirred waistline effects. The prevailing sentiment in the trade is that a big-plaid model will be the biggest seller as it shows up the plaid design in the most pleasing way. Skirt lengths vary with the different makers. Some are making skirts that end about eight inches from the ground. This is about the longest style. Some of the highest grade houses are placing confidence in the shorter models.

Advises Counterpropaganda.

In commenting on the continual labor trouble which is affecting production in the woolen industry, a mill representative stated yesterday that, to his mind, the only solution of this problem is the organization of counterpropaganda. He explained that in a recent strike waged against the mills he represents this idea was carried out with a degree of success. Counterpropaganda, he explained, was the organization of the employers, retailers, and other members of the community suffering from labor troubles for the purpose of informing the workers on actual conditions in contrast to the sometimes absurd statements and claims of labor agitators.

Yokohama Silks Are Quieter.

The local raw silk market continues firm at last week's prices, though the volume of business has been reduced somewhat, due to interruption of the three days' holiday. There is a steady demand on the part of the mills, reports H. L. Gwalter & Co., for filling-in purposes, extending to all grades, but stocks in the hands of importers are small and poorly assorted. Cable communication with the Far East continues very irregular and subject to great delay, which renders business difficult. The Yokohama market has quieted down somewhat, but prices remain firm, on the basis of 2,000 yen for double-extra sorts, which are scarce. Sinshiu No. 1 is quoted at 2,340 yen. The Canton market is unchanged and the Shanghai market is strong, with steam filatures booked mostly for a considerable time ahead.

Go Beyond Union's Demand.

How the plan for a strike against the Ess-Arr Knitting Mills was upset is told in the current number of the bulletin of the National Association of Sweater and Knitted Textile Manufacturers. When the union called upon the employes to strike, a meeting was immediately called of the workers who have their own organization and, after a comparison of what the union demanded and what these employes asked, the decision of the operatives was against a strike. The union asked for a six-hour day; this concern operates but five; the union demanded a shop committee and the employes have their own committee of representatives. Besides these advantages, in addition to the union's demand, it was shown that the concern has a profit-sharing system, sick benefits, life insurance, and a marriage bonus for female workers.

Warning to Those Who Retail.

Many jobbers and manufacturers in this city and other markets who are selling goods at retail should be warned, the Retail Millinery Association of America believes, that they, too, must make a tax return to the Internal Revenue officer. If they don't the association reminds them, they are liable to penalties prescribed for other violators. There are many sources from which information may be obtained as to the manufacturers who are selling some goods at retail and the association states that it is willing to be one of the sources. "We have information," the bulletin states, "of a great many manufacturers whose Saturday's business each week is a purely retail business."

Returning Buyers on Millinery.

The following report on the millinery situation in Paris as described by returning buyers has been compiled by the bulletin of the Millinery Association of America. Prices have increased about 100 per cent. over last season. Capucine or nasturtium shades are popular not only in millinery but in all garments. These shades are brighter than the yellowish reds of last season and with more yellow in them. Felt, leather, and tinsel brocades are mentioned as leading fabrics, with an increased use of velour indicated. Leather and its imitations are much in evidence. For trimmings sprayine, natural ostrich, flowers, spangles, and metallic embroideries and jets are in vogue. There seems to be an inclination toward heavier crown effects and height at the front. Most of the popular styles are soft and draped.

Gray Goods Remain Active.

Confidence in the continuance of the present high levels of prices for cotton fabrics was indicated in the trading in gray goods here yesterday. All kinds of constructions were dealt in at top prices, the mills being the sellers. Print cloths and sheetings were sold for July, August, and September delivery, sateens for the remainder of the year, and combed yarn goods into the Winter of 1920. The sales, furthermore, were in good volume. In the print cloths sales of 39-inch fabrics were made of 80 squares at 27 cents, 72-76s at 23½ cents, and 68-72s at 22 cents, while 38-inch 64-60s went at 17½ cents and 60-48s at 15 cents. Five-yard 36-inch sheetings sold at 15 cents and 5.50s at 13½ cents.

OSTRICH FEATHER SALE.

First Auction of the Kind Held in This City Yesterday.

The first auction of ostrich feathers directly consigned to this country from South Africa was held yesterday at the warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, 48-52 Great Jones Street, and the consignment brought $100,000. The sale was regarded by those connected with the enterprise as very successful and it was announced that from now on such sales will be of fortnightly occurrence.

The attendance at the auction was considered good and the bidding, which was done chiefly by importers and manufacturers, was of a brisk character. A. Gordon Noakes, auctioneer for the New York Fur Auction, disposed of the merchandise.

The feature of the selling was the exceptionally high price brought by the lower grades of feathers, which seemed to be in somewhat better demand than the better qualities. Good whites brought from $65 to $100 a pound, feminas from $45 to $75 a pound, blacks from $18 to $27.50. Bone of fair quality were sold from $9 to $12 a pound, and good byocks from $17.50 to $45. Spadonos, on account of their scarcity, brought in ordinary quality from $7.50 to $12.50 a pound. Spadones are the feathers from young birds and the breeding of ostriches in South Africa showed a marked decline during the war, the prices were almost three times what similar qualities would bring in normal times.

In announcing that the feather auctions would be held every two weeks, Albert A. Rosenshine, President of the R. & R. Importing Company, for whose account the merchandise was sold yesterday, stated that it is planned to make the sales similar to those which have been held in London.

"We are quite pleased with the result of the sale, which was in the nature of an experiment; and from now on New York will have an established market for ostrich feathers. In short time we expect to hold these auctions at the Masonic Temple; where the fur auction is held, and the goods will be offered for inspection for two days preceding the sale, instead of for one, as in the case of this auction."

Among the buyers at yesterday's sale were Gimbel Brothers, the Chicago Mercantile Company, Zucker & Josephy, the Gotham Feather Company, the Globe Feather Company, E. Ehrich, H. and E. Meyers, August Bentcamp and Alfred A. Simon.

BUSINESS NOTES.

For the Fifth Semi-Annual Fashion Show of the Retail Millinery Association of America, to be held on Aug. 4, all the rooms on the main floor of the Hotel Astor have been engaged.

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, will address the members of the New York Shoe Dealers' Association and their guests at the Second Semi-Annual Shoe Style Show in the Bush Terminal Sales Building next week. The style show will open on the evening of July 17.

Lieutenant Louis Lasser, formerly Vice President of R. Seril & Sons, Inc., converters and jobbers of cotton piece goods, 486 Broadway, returned from service in France and will resume his former position.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BROCKLEHURST & POTTER COMPANY, contractors, at 43 Worth Street.—Judge Hand has appointed Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., receiver in $5,000 bond. The papers in said to have conducted a motor express service between New York and Philadelphia.

D. TANCER & BRO.—David Tancer and Benjamin Tancer have filed schedules in bankruptcy, individually and as co-partners trading as D. Tancer & Bro., butter and eggs, at 18 Harrison Street, with liabilities of $86,204, of which $63,608 are unsecured claims, and assets of $18,695, the main items of which are cash on hand, $800; stock, $6,945; accounts due, $6,000, and money in banks, $3,850. Among the largest creditors are Merchants Refrigerating Company, $22,596; State Bank, $12,000; J. Wittman, $5,048, and George E. Cutler, $4,900.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Addressing and Multigraph Co.—A. Norowitz $122.81
Bermanke, Israel—I. Kows et al. 347.16
Bye, Annie, and Robert L. McAfee—People, &c. 500.00
Bon Ray Hotel Corp.—R. Nussbaum 120.65
Caparo, Victor, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 2,000.00
Coatino, Thomas—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., costs 108.95
Grotch Island Granite Co. and Patrick Ryan—S. A. Ruddy 1,558.18
Dietrich Amusement Co.—Estate of British Johnson, Inc. 1,721.69
Dante, James, and Theresa Rienzo—People, &c. 500.00
Colter, Joseph, and Thomas S. Bernie, (Colter & Bernie)—J. Hadfield 291.89
Fox, Stephen E.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., costs 156.45
Friedman, Benjamin—Fatt Bros. 512.00
Feder, Antal M.—T. Kruger 364.41
Goldstone, Louis—J. Kowitsky 178.58
Gorman, Joseph—National Pub. Co. 782.98
Guglielmo, Thomas—N. Phillips 270.72
Goldstein, Samuel—Blater & Reiburn 180.00
Gaffney, Thomas A.—L. A. Cref 120.41
Hagenaers, Lionel, and Armanda Batta, (Lionel Hagensers & Co.)—J. C. Caballero et al., costs 237.12
Healey, Matthew—Ehling Brewing Co., costs 581.15
Hampton, Howard—T. J. Drennan 108.60
Kreilsheimer, Emma—F. V. Hill 2,404.46
J. F. Linberg Co—United Indigo and Chemical Co 132.48
Kincade, Ella—Babbert et al. $1,162.48
Kanrich, Nathan G.—H. D. Brous 116.45
Levine, Abraham—P. Fitzpatrick 6,078.66
M. S. Taxi Co.—State Ind. Com. 238.82
Nichols, Dennick D.—Q. Kahn et al. 115.25
Norris, Rolf O.—Estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc 122.68
Martone, Aniello—S. Gold & Co. 2,678.37
People's Bank—Doremus & Co. 105.03
Reeder, Louis F.—W. W. Ferguson, costs 6,943.35
O'Bradowitz, Kitty—Manhattan Fee Co. 103.17
Sudson, Harry M.—G. H. Jones 607.26
Siegel, Julius—J. Wasserman 145.20
Spuyten Duyvil Const. Co.—Croatian Printing and Publishing Co. 100.55
Scrantonia Photoplay Corp. and George W. Shepherd—J. J. Goldberg 407.07
Saxe, Jonas H.—M. Kaufman 300.00
Warner, Godfrey, Co.—James T. Leonard & Co. Inc. 365.70
Walker, Susette R.—Berg Bros. 11,838.41
Westerberg, Abraham—P. C. Kieffman et al 108.94
..... 114.90

In Bronx County.

A. Strauch—Union Rway Co. $17.75
Brown, Isaac—424 St., Man. & St. Nick. Av. R. R. 17.72
Eisenberg, George—Same 62.72
Gunther, Frank—3d Av. Rway Co. 47.72
Gallo, Joseph—Union Rway Co. 45.72
Goldberg, Albert—3d Av. Rway Co. 52.72
Greenberg, Isidore—Union Rway Co. 47.41
Jaeger, Henry—Union Rway Co. 62.72
Kean, Charles—C. Nauheim 34.72
Moses, Abraham H.—Union Rway Co. 22.72
Miano, Alberto—Same 17.72
Michaelson, William—Same 27.41
Paul, William; Martin—H. Boyman 1,005.72
Richards, Ernest—Union Rway Co. 12.72
Ricco, James—3d Av. Rway Co. 52.72
Russomano, Carlo—H. Harris et al. 116.20
Russell, Annie B.—J. McElroy et al. 16,212.91
Schlossberg, Nathan—S. Joffe 80.22
Strauss, Gussie—I. S. Portable Bldg. Corp. 107.16
Vogel, Peter, Jefferson Ins. Co., Liberty Marine Ins. Co. and North Atlantic Ins. Co.—Union Rway Co. 17.72
Wolpert, Max—C. Lyons Co. 28.54
Aidela, Rosina—N. Y. C. Inter. Ry. Co. 72.50
Brilles, Paulina—Union Rway Co. 111.70
Bergonal, Mary, and Alice Ford, as admx.—D. Sprung 79.32
Birnbaum, Ralph—J. Libson Co. 41.07
Flasch, Louis—Union Rway Co. 68.55
Fitzgerald, Bartholomew—3d Av. R. R. Co. 102.70
Guido, Gerogudo—Union Rway Co. 108.70
Glickstein, Max—Same 68.55
Hagner, Bertha—Same 111.45
Motta, Thomas—Same 68.55
Mandelbaum, Minnie—N. Y. C. Inter. Rway Co. 68.55
Perlstein, Louis—So. Blvd. R. R. Co. 80.42
Ruthen, Sadie—Union Rway Co. 68.55
Rose, Anna G., as guardian—So. Blvd. R. R. Co. 110.45
Ruase, Michael, guardian—Union Rway Co. 68.55
Rockman, Jacob, guardian—Same 79.46
Schneider, Samuel—Union Rway Co. 82.55
Siegel, Sadie—Same 68.95
Skurplnaly, Fannie—N. Y. C. Inter. Rway Co. 119.45
Skupinsky, Julius—Same 106.95
Shermansky, Sarah—So. Blvd. R. R. Co. 68.55
Tucker, Anna M.—Union Rway Co. 68.70
Wilmar, Carl W.—N. Y. C. Inter. Rway Co. 68.65
Wilmar, Beatrice—Same 68.55
Wolfson, Mary—So. Blvd. R. R. Co. 75.05
Weiss, Morris—Union Rway Co. 90.45

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Deane, Mary M. E., Zoe O. Deane, Cyprian L. Deane, and Camille C. Power—M. J. Quinn; March 8, 1917. ..... $374.22
Sacks—Cross & Brown Co.; Aug. 2, 1918 ..... 147.33
Bernstein & Shapiro, Inc.—P. Brenner et al; March 26, 1919. ..... 106.85
Wilner, Max R., and Ray Kessler, Bowery Bank of N. Y.; Aug. 13, 1918 ..... 3,206.80
Kessler, Morris—C. W. Williams; June 5, 1918 ..... 686.82
Herzberg, Joseph, Samuel Abramowitz, and Theodore Herzberg—S. Schwartz; April 16, 1912. ..... 104.41
New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Ins. Co.—P. Gibralter; Sept. 10, 1918, (vacated) 1,620.56
Canadian Bank of Commerce—Leyland Shipping Co., Ltd., et all; July 10, 1919 ..... 149,025.58
Montgomery, Joseph P.—C. H. Montgomery; March 3, 1919. ..... 160.53

In Bronx County.

Wagner, Emily—A. Koch; June 26, 1919 ..... $644.10

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; R. Ullman, coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; R. A. Polsky, ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; G. Lang, mdse. manager; 1,133 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany D. G. Co.; I. S. Fleishman, dry goods; Commodore.

AMARILLO, Texas—Fairest Shop; Mrs. Isoccson and Mr. Isoccson, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 23d.

ANADARKO, Okla.—Nathan & Deford; C. H. Deford, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A. Pierce, men's furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—F. Wilson, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keeley Co.; Mr. Meyer, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Shapiro & Herman; H. Shapiro, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—L. I. Brenner & Bro.; L. I. Brenner, woolens; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Neuman Bros. & Co.; J. Neuman, paints; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; C. A. Remhardt, rugs; 200 5th Av.; Continental.

BALTIMORE—Blaustein & Catzen; S. Blaustein, caps; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—H. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 204 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Cloak House; C. Millikes, drug sundries; 304 5th Av.

BARCELONA, Spain—Sibert & Blasco; Antonio Blasco, jewelry, leather goods, art needlework, toilet goods; Seville.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Wright's Hat Store; G. Wright, hats, caps; Cumberland.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Kaufmann's; I. H. Kaufmann, women's, children's wear; Penn.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. C. Thibault, hosiery, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Eastern Mfg. Co.; H. Robbins, dry goods; Albert.

BOSTON—Hub Skirt Co.; S. Rottenberg, skirtings; B'way Central.

BOSTON—C. A. Browning Co.; J. J. Crowley, hats; Continental.

BOSTON—J. Alland & Bros.; F. Alland, millinery; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Novick & Apple; C. Novick, coats, suits; Commodore.

BOSTON—S. Aronson; hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Commodore.

BOSTON—Shapiro & Olans; A. Shapiro, suitings; Latham.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. Shaw, waists; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Summerfield & Co.; B. Stern, furniture; Commodore.

BOSTON—W. B. Cloak Co.; Mr. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses; 43 W. 27th, Room 405.

BOSTON—Cheney Bros.; H. Shannon, dress goods, silks, wash, dress goods, linings; 410 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Casey, waists; Miss Cabus, millinery; Mrs. W. F. O'Connell, gowns; Miss Lownes, ladies' coats, suits; 25 W. 38d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbairn, underwear, sweaters, mdse. manager; 1,150 B'way.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; Miss M. Boyington, cloaks, suits; 23 East 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; S. A. Mayer, women's garments; 141 5th Av.

CANTON, Ohio—Kenny Bros.; R. B. Kenny, bargain basement; Penn.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Lyman Bros. Co.; W. H. Sharp, silk, velvet; 220 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; P. Schatz, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—B. Ivey & Co.; G. H. Cabaniss, ready-to-wear; Penn.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss Hicks, underwear; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. L. Eppstein, shoes; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, domestic dress goods, silks; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss P. Tarrson, waists, underwear, petticoats; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; J. Gaugler, domestics; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; C. W. White, underwear; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. A. Koepke, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—H. Shane & Co.; C. B. Shane, auto specialties, raincoats; Penn.

CHICAGO—Foster Uniform Co.; W. S. Ball, uniforms; Grand.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. L. Kahn, mdse. manager; 369 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Kan Bros.; H. Kahn, sweaters; 377 Broadway.

CHICAGO—M. Weisman & Co.; Mr. Weisman, coats, suits, dresses, wash dresses; 43 W. 27th, Room 405.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. White, men's, boys' clothing; Mrs. Raynor, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Kohlbrook, skirts; Miss M. Brown, corsets; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—I. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—M. Reiser & Son; Mr. Reiser, coats, suits; 43 W. 27th, Room 405.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics, white, wash goods; 346 5th Av.

CLARKSVILLE—A. Pearson & Co.; M. Lasner, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

CLARKSVILLE, Texas — Silberberg D. G. Co.; J. Silberberg, clothing; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND — Bailey Co.; Miss M. Lynch, notions; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. Knoll & Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Keller Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. H. Aymar, shoes; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. Siegelman & Co.; J. Siegelman, woolens, dress goods; Alcazar.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss B. Turner, Miss E. Brown, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND — Bailey Co.; H. Tyroler, Mr. Shapiro, Fall coats, children's coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, gloves, ribbons, hosiery, neckwear, yellings; 470 4th Av.

COLFAX, Wash.—Emerson, Knox Co.; E. Knox, general mdse., clothing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; J. S. Richter, dress goods, linings; 6 W. 23d;

ATTORNEYS CLASH OVER RAND SCHOOL

Deputy Attorney General Declares Socialist Society Is a Felon, Under Conviction.

STILL SPREADS PROPAGANDA

Untermyer Demands Immediate Trial or Denial of Injunction—Court Reserves Action.

Justice John E. McAvoy of the Supreme Court reserved decision after Attorney General Charles D. Newton for an injunction against the American Socialist Society to restrain it from continuing instruction and sale of radical literature through the Rand School of Social Science and the Rand School Bookstore, recently raided by agents of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities in this State. Motion was also made for a receiver. Both were preliminary to a trial of an action brought by the Attorney General to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society and wind up the Rand School and Bookstore.

Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Rand School, said in his argument that if the motions were pressed he would ask a writ to restrain the Attorney General from making any use of the documents seized in the raid.

District Attorney Swann yesterday began his investigation of radical activities, examining documents seized in the recent raid on the Soviet Russia Bureau, of which L. C. A. K. Martens is the head.

In the argument before Justice McAvoy Mr. Untermyer prefaced his argument with a personal statement, in which he said:

"I am acting in this matter absolutely without compensation. I have declined money from the Rand School. I do not want any Socialist money, for I am bitterly opposed to the Socialists and all they stand for."

Mr. Untermyer said that if the injunction restraining the American Socialist Society were granted and a receiver were appointed for the Rand School, it would destroy the school before the action to revoke its charter had been tried, if the trial should be put off until October, as Deputy Attorney General Berger proposed. "My suggestion," said Mr. Untermyer, "is that we go to trial tomorrow morning and give this school a chance, and that in the event the trial of the Attorney General's main action is put off until October, that this motion go over until the time.

Mr. Untermyer said that inasmuch as considerable time would elapse pending a decision, he would apply for a writ of prohibition, restraining the Attorney General from making use of the papers seized in the raid on the Rand School.

"I object to going to trial tomorrow," said Deputy Attorney General Berger. "I also wish to correct the statement just made by counsel for the other side to the effect that the papers in the case pending before this court were not seized but purchased at the Rand School. Any schoolboy could have bought them there at any time."

"Then, why did you find it necessary to get a search, warrant and have a raid?" asked Justice McAvoy.

"I propose that we try this case in court and not in the newspapers," was the retort of Mr. Berger.

At this point Mr. Untermyer attacked the Lusk committee, accusing it of accepting in evidence and giving publication to ex parte statements "garbling reputations to tatters." He said the Attorney General, sitting with the committee, had acquiesced in this method of procedure.

"This case," said Mr. Berger, "is brought by the Attorney General against the American Socialist Society, and Mr. Newton has no apology to make for being here."

"But he will have to apologize," broke in Mr. Untermyer. "This is not the first time public office has been prostituted or a public officer prosecuted."

Mr. Berger protested at this and Justice McAvoy ordered Mr. Untermyer to sit down. Then he asked Mr. Berger if he was prepared to go on with the trial of the action to revoke the charter of the American Socialist Society.

"No," said Mr. Berger. "I will not be able to go on with the trial until October, but I am prepared to argue this motion now."

"But that would hold up the work of the school for three months and destroy a business corporation," said Justice McAvoy.

"Not in this case, your Honor," said Mr. Berger. "The American Socialist Society is a membership corporation. Now it is a felon, for it has been convicted in the Federal courts of violating the Espionage act and undermining the military organization of this country when the country was at war."

"That is not a fair statement," broke in Mr. Untermyer.

"I am certain that this judgment will be reversed on appeal. The war is over and we can have a little free speech, maybe."

"Is this conviction the only ground on which you make your motion?" asked Justice McAvoy, addressing Mr. Berger.

"No," said the Deputy Attorney General. "This corporation is continuously circulating seditious and obscene matter. I believe this court has power to issue an injunction and appoint a receiver pending trial, and should exercise it."

"How long has that been going on?" asked the Judge.

"For two years," said Mr. Berger.

"Where has the Attorney General been in the meantime?" asked Justice McAvoy. "I have heard no reason so far why an injunction should be granted now, while the case is to be heard in the Fall. Can you give me a good reason?"

"This school is still sending out lecturers all over the country who teach the overthrow of the Government by force and violence and unlawful means."

"Why don't you lock them up then?" asked Justice McAvoy.

"Some of them are locked up," said Mr. Berger. "Three were locked up in Scranton only yesterday, one of them a member of the Rand School Faculty."

Mr. Untermyer handed Justice McAvoy a schedule of lecturers and lectures, pointing out that Professor Shotwell, a member of the President's Peace Commission, was one, and several other speakers were members of the Faculty of Columbia University.

"The more's the shame," broke in Mr. Berger. "One of them was dismissed from Columbia, Professor Beard."

"He wasn't expelled," retorted Mr. Untermyer. "He resigned after the raw treatment meted out to Professor Scott Nearing."

This concluded the argument. Justice McAvoy announced that he would decide as to whether the case could be heard within the next two weeks, or should go over until October.

The United Neighborhood Houses, in a statement issued yesterday, said that Senator Lusk had sent a letter to Harold Riegelman, their attorney, in which he denied that he had ever said or intended that the committee should include the settlement houses in its inquiry. The statement that this might be done was made at the local office of the Attorney General after Charles A. Starr, publicity agent of the Evangelistic Committee, had called on Deputy Attorney General Conklin and suggested that they be investigated. The United Neighborhood Houses issued its invitation yesterday to the public to visit the settlements and inspect their Americanization work and other activities.

Trustees of the American Defense Society met yesterday at the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association and received a report from its Vigilance Committee indicating unusual activity on the part of Bolshevikii and I. W. W. and an apparent abundance of funds for the circulation in this country of highly incendiary literature, samples of which were read at the meeting. The committee was instructed to continue its labors and to report to the Federal authorities.

STARTS MUNICIPAL FORUM.

Women's Reconstruction Committee to Hold Open-Air Meetings.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Einstein, 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, the Municipal Forum was organized under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on Reconstruction and Relief. The object of the forum, it was explained, was to establish closer relations with the foreign born and to familiarize them with the opportunities and advantages of American citizenship. Four large open-air night meetings are planned for next month. The first will be held in City Hall Park, the second at Washington Square Park, the third in Seward Park, and the final meeting will be held at Jefferson Park. One of the features of the meetings will be motion picture programs.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment house property was the feature of yesterday's realty market. Operators figured in the majority of the transactions and quick and substantial profits were taken in several instances.

The Morgenstern Brothers' Syndicate resold four apartments in the Washington Heights section which they recently acquired. To B. Specter they sold the two five-story flats at 354 and 356 Wadsworth Avenue, near 161th Street. The buildings are on a plot 100 by 100, house forty families, rent for $30,000, and were held at $160,000. J. Scott was the broker. The seller acquired these properties, together with two adjoining similar houses, from the Eagle Realty Company.

The syndicate also sold to a client of Leo Mutchnik and Henry J. Kentrowitz 50 to 46 West 113th Street, two six-story apartment houses valued at $158,000. These houses were bought by the seller recently from Eisman, Lee, Corn & Lewine, the builders.

Deal for Rockfall Apartment Pending.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the Rockfall, a ten-story apartment house with stores, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 111th Street.

The property, which is valued at $125,000, is owned by the Rockfall Apartments, a corporation controlled by Hector M. Hitchings. It is known as 2,860 to 2,866 Broadway and 545 West 111th Street, and has a Broadway frontage of 75.8 feet and extends along 111th Street for a distance of 225 feet, with an easterly line of 160 feet. With the Devonshire, the Rockfall occupies the Broadway front between 111th and 112th Streets. Mr. Hitchings stated last evening that the transaction had not been completed.

Versailles Palace Sold.

Ferguson Brothers & Forshay, operators and builders, bought Versailles Palace, an eight-story fireproof apartment house, 75 by 100, held at $300,000 and renting for $38,000, at 606 to 607 West 113th Street. Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, represented the purchasers. De Witt, Lockwood & De Witt acted for the sellers, and Lellner, Brener & Starr were the brokers.

Downtown Sale.

The building at the southeast corner of Bank and Bleecker Streets, 50 by 46, was sold through Van Vliet & Place to buyers who will remodel for their own occupancy.

Shenk Resells Taxpayer.

A syndicate of investors headed by Barnet Klar purchased from Joseph Shenk the one-story taxpayer on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 164th and 165th Streets. The property fronts 888 feet on the avenue, 153 feet on 164th Street, and 145 feet on 165th Street, and includes a moving picture theatre. This is the property that Mr. Shenk purchased from Burns Brothers only three days ago. The aggregate annual rental is $60,000 and the property was held at $350,000.

Private Dwellings.

Leo Salomon sold through Maurice Wertheim the four-story and basement dwelling at 458 Lexington Av., 19.5 by 25 feet. The dwelling covers the entire lot and adjoins the northwest corner of Fortieth St., on which there is a similar dwelling owned by the estate of Woodbury G. Langdon. The purchaser will alter the property into studio apartments as soon as possession can be obtained.

Irene A. Meaney sold the three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.11, at 415 East 122d St., to Domenick Copozzola through Sisca & Palladino.

The Lawmor Realty Company, Inc., sold 324 East 124th St., a three-story dwelling, 18 by 45 by 100.11, through Shaw & Co.

David Alexander sold 28 West 115th St., a three-story dwelling, 30 by 100.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avs.

Edward Kircher sold to Daniel Wolfson 57 West 113th St., a three-story dwelling, 17 by 100.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avs.

Leonard Weill sold to an investor 206 West 136th St., a private dwelling, 16 by 100.

The New York Savings Bank sold to the Benenson Realty Co. the three-story and basement dwelling at 21 East 129th St., on a lot 16 by 100, and the similar-styled house at 1,980 Madison Av., on a lot 20 by 100. The purchasers recently bought from the bank the dwellings at 62 and 118 West 127th St.

F. L. Van der Veek sold the four-story and basement dwelling 782 St. Nicholas Av., near 146th St., on a lot 29 by 125, to Daniel F. Mahony for occupancy. W. D. Morgan was the broker.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society sold to a client of John H. Pierce 261 West 136th St., a three-story structure, 16 by 99.11.

Henry Kessler sold 311 East 118th St., a three-story house, 16.8 by 100.

Sells New Garage.

The fifty-foot garage at 240 and 242 East Forty-fifth St., under lease for a long term of years to Best & Co., was sold to an investing client of Harry Aronson, Inc., through William B. Tracy & Co.

Tenement Deals.

E. Sharum sold four four-story tenements, 75 by 84, at 722 and 728 East Twelfth Street and 19 Dry Dock Street, the southeast corner of East Twelfth Street and Dry Dock Street, to Esther Joseph.

Thomas Ward, Jr., sold the Hollywood, a five-story brick flat, with two stores, on a plot 30.11 by 100 by 55.11 irregular, held at $50,000, to the Oxien Realty Corporation through Bryan L. Kennelly.

Frederick Brown sold to the Imperator Realty Company 215 and 217 West 108th Street, a five-story flat, 50 by 100, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, held at $80,000. Michael Carney was the broker.

The Bronx Market.

The Central Union Trust Company sold to a client of Herman Arns & Co. 1.6s on Nelson Avenue, a four-story apartment house, 37.5 by 100, through the Cruikshank Company.

The Burnett Well Construction Company sold to a client of Joseph M. Levine the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Hunts Point Avenue and Gilbert Place, held at $80,000. William J. Murphy was the broker.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation sold a five-story new-law apartment, 50 by 100, held at $70,000 and renting for $10,000, at 104 West 174th Street, near Nelson Avenue, to Abraham Rubin through Samuel Makaransky.

Brooklyn.

Morris Levinson sold the three-story single brick flat, on lot 20 by 100, at 99 Waverly Avenue, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, to an investing client of the Bulkley & Horten Company.

H. Brand bought the apartment house, 25 by 100, renting for $3,700 and held at $24,000, at 245 Martense Street, from Emanuel Greenberg and I. J. Riker through Riker & Sanders.

Louise Bonert sold the three-story American basement residence at 611 Second Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, to Malcolm Lawrence through M. A. Goldstein.

Realty Associates sold a two-story brick two-family semi-detached dwelling on lot 22.6 by 100, at 2,038 Eighty-fifth Street, to Elsie Natkin through Loan Luft. The same firm sold 566 and 568 Bristol street, two three-story brick flat buildings, 20 by 100 each, to Mollie Achsan through Frank Mrofetz; 582 Bristol Street, a three-story brick store and flat building, 20 by 100, to Mollie Achsan through the same broker; a plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Hopkinson Avenue, 100% feet north of Livonia Avenue, to Julius Miller through M. A. Lalienfeld; and 161 Hayward Street, a two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, sold to Morris Klein through Morris Wolff.

The Arlee Realty Corporation sold the one-family brick dwelling at 5,018 Tenth Avenue to Catherine Gaffney through Realty Trust.

The Miller Berg Construction Corporation sold from plans to a client of Samuel Galitska and J. Lacov the one-family house, with garage, on a plot 60 by 100, held at $32,650, at the southwest corner of Avenue J and East Seventh Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-story tenement houses, on plot 40 by 100, at 183 and 185 Eighth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

Louis Gold, builder, bought the plots at the corner of Seventh and Pierce Avenues and the corner of Eighth and Pierce Avenues, Long Island City.

Albert A. Hovell, attorney for A. H. Schwartz, bought the property at the corner of Fulton Street and New York Avenue, Jamaica, on which will be erected a 3,000-seat motion picture theatre. Paul F. Pinkham and Booth Haugaard & Jobes, Inc., were the brokers in the deal.

Gatehouse Brothers, Inc., builders, sold three cottages on plots of 24 by 83 on the west side of Church Street, south of Ridgewood Avenue, Jamaica. The purchasers were J. Tuthill, M. Waisg, and J. Wier.

O. Sount sold three cottages on the west side of Georgia Place, south of Harvard Boulevard, Jamaica. The purchasers were T. Wait, R. West, and J. West.

Silman Investors, Inc., has sold to S. Soileppi a plot 100 by 141 on the south side of Corona Avenue, west of Hanover Avenue, Corona.

J. Stack sold to J. Lutz a plot 80 by 100 on the west side of Twelfth Street, south of Fifth Avenue, College Point.

E. Burnett sold the large dwelling on a plot 62 by 186 on the north side of Amity Street, east of Parsons Avenue, Flushing, to C. Pickells.

Suburban Sales.

Victor Lowenstein bought a residence on a lot 38 by 100 on Beechwood Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., through Steven B. Ayres and Arthur Ayres.

Austin K. Griffen bought a plot 100 by 125 at Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y., from Edwin V. Lewis through R. E. L. Howe, Jr.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot in Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y., to W. H. Bassett.

The Wheeler Corporation sold a bungalow on Large Avenue, Hillsdale, N. J., held at $5,000, to Herman R. Mead through Steven B. Ayres and Mrs. A. J. Higgins.

The Estates of Tappan Zee sold to Paul W. Minnick a plot at Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown, N. Y., adjoining his residence, through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Caspar Whitney bought from Mrs. Roswell Skeel her estate Green Knoll, consisting of ten acres with residence and outbuildings, held at $80,000, at Irvington, N. Y. Kenneth Post, of Hanaman, 80 East 42d St. architects; cost, $30,000.

Fernside Drive, 61; to a five-story dwelling; S. J. Hall, East Hampton, L. I., owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architect; cost, $22,000.

6th Av, 1,000 to two four- and nine-story stores, lofts, &c.; E. B. Mark and J. W. Sipps, 103 West 38th St, owners; B. Both, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

103d St, 329 West, to a six-story tenement; S. Jordan, 2 West 103d St, owner; Gronsberg & Leushtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $9,000.

Gaffe, 129 West 109th St, and 2466 6th; alterations; cost, $1,000.

115th St, 20 West, and 2 Fifth Av; alterations; cost, $1,000.

115th St, 146 East, a s, 20x100.11; Sophie Rabsamen Weil, 965 Park Av, owner; Sophie Rabsamen Weil, 965 Park Av, and Trinsworth Realty Co., 149 Broadway, lessees; Cellar 8 st.

Park Av, 1,000, s w cor of Amsterdam Av; 4 sty brick and stone apartment; cost, $100,000; Manhattan Avenue Corp., 32 St, Nicholas Av, owner; all liens; rent 25; alterations; Jacob Berman, 340 Broadway.

175th St, 516 West, s s, 21x100; to Mrs. Hesch; to Frank and Kaye Realty Co.; Frank and Kaye, Inc., 1482 Amsterdam Av, mtg $13,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.

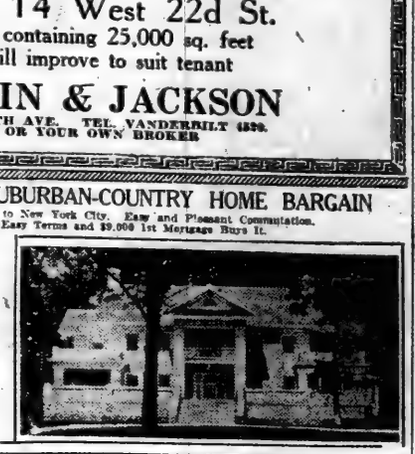
JACKSON AV, 1,107, w s, 20.3x irr; to Marion E. Horan to Marion Frazer; 778 Union Av, and another, mtg $4,500, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Borough of Queens, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards; Sewer; Sewers in Vernon Boulevard, from Jackson Avenue to Hunters Point Avenue; Sewers in Jackson Avenue, from Vernon Boulevard to Fifth Street; Sewers in Fifth Street, from Jackson Avenue to Hunters Point Avenue; Sewers in Hunters Point Avenue, from Fifth Street to Vernon Boulevard; Sewers in Borden Avenue, from Fifth Street to Vernon Boulevard; Sewers in Fifth Street, from Borden Avenue to Hunters Point Avenue; Sewers in Vernon Boulevard, from Borden Avenue to Hunters Point Avenue; Sewers in Borden Avenue, from Vernon Boulevard to Fifth Street; Sewers in Fifth Street, from Borden Avenue to Hunters Point Avenue; Sewers in Hunters Point Avenue, from Fifth Street to Vernon Boulevard

By Order of the Mt. Vernon Trust Co., CHAS. H. BARD, Auctioneer
IS SCHEDULED TO AND WILL SELL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
45 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN LINCOLN MANOR, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
The Most Beautiful Home Section of the City.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JULY 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ON THE PREMISES—IN TENT—RAIN OR SHINE.
LINCOLN MANOR is fully developed, restricted, fine avenues and streets, with all city improvements, and many plots already show the results of the best architects and builders in artistic and pretty homes of the better class. LINCOLN MANOR had a new station of the Westchester & Boston R. R. at the property, and it is within a few minutes' walk of several other depots on New Haven line. LINCOLN MANOR LOTS can be purchased at the Auction Sale on easy terms; only 10% cash, 10% in 30 days, 10% in 60 days and the balance on mortgage. 5% cash discount allowed on full payment for lots in 30 days. LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT PAR AS CASH.
Title Insurance Policies Free to Every Buyer.
Need good, sound advice—attend sale and buy. Never an opportunity like this again.
Send or call at once for illustrated circular and full particulars to-day—free.
CHAS. H. BARD, Auctioneer, 12 & 14 South 3d Ave., Mt. Vernon (Tel 2084)

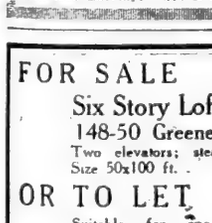
FOR RENT
FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS
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and
6 to 14 West 22d St.
Plot containing 25,000 sq. feet
Will improve to suit tenant
KLEIN & JACKSON
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GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN-COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN
47 Minutes Train to New York City. Easy and Pleasant Commutation.
$8,500 on Easy Terms and $9,000 1st Mortgage Buys It.



12 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, fine billiard room, big open fireplace, white concrete veranda; beautifully finished throughout, parquet floors, oak, old ivory and mahogany finished trim, fine tree-covered grounds and lawn, exclusive residential neighborhood, convenient to R. R. express Station, high ground, overlooking beautiful lakes and near golf and country club, schools, churches and markets; almost an acre of beautiful grounds. Write or phone GEO. H. FRARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Phone 9434 Audubon.

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Salt Water Bathing and Boating—Sandy Bathing Beach.
Handsome North Shore Residence Overlooking Sound
Six and one-half miles from 42d Street.
Only fifteen minutes by rail from Pennsylvania Station, also Grand Central Garage. Roman garden, fountain, rustic bridge, private bathing beach, boat house, cement tennis court, grape vines, fruit and shade trees. Modern house of eleven rooms with all latest improvements; large porches, two baths, billiard and gymnasium rooms, fireplace, hot-water heat. Property cost $15,000 seven years ago. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. Terms to suit.
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9 Pine St., or 1 East 45th St., New York

Will Build for Tenant
In heart of downtown business district
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty St.

HESS Business Property
MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CORNER BROADWAY and Howard Street
5-STORY
Store & Loft Bldg.
Size 50 x 100.
Immediate Possession.
Long Term Mortgage.
Price very reasonable.
FREDERICK BROWN
Tel. 4932 Barclay. 217 B'way, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Six Story Loft
148-50 Greene St.
Two elevators; steam heat.
Size 50x100 ft.
OR TO LET
Suitable for one tenant.
Occupancy Feb. 1st.
BROKERS PROTECTED
SPEAR AND COMPANY
840 Broadway. Phone 627 Stuy.

To Large Concerns Wanting Space
No. 64 to 68 Fulton St., Manhattan. 60-foot 9-story fireproof corner, all leased except store and basement, can be bought to show handsome income on present rentals, and lease store and basement rent free for use of purchaser. Amount required about $50,000.
Fairfield Realty Co., Owners, 10 East 43d St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Dr.
In 80's, beautiful 5-story American basement residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet floors. Immediate possession. Only $35,000.
WOOD-DOLSON COMPANY
Broadway Corner 80th St.
BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

7 Beautiful Bungalows
AT MANHATTAN BEACH
OCEAN VIEW—OCEAN BREEZES
Two ready for occupancy right now. Others ready in a week. Some brick, some concrete, some shingle, some clapboards. Steam heat, full plumbing, tiled bathrooms and kitchens, parquet floors, three bedrooms, pier mirrors, dining room, large living room with open fireplace. Space for garage.
$9,500
$500 Discount If Sold This Week.
Several cheaper.
MR. MINER. Coney Island 1600.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

An exceptional value, 5-story single flat at 8 East 110th St., size 19.6x100.11 ft.; rent $2,040; first mortgage $12,500 at 5 per cent.; $2,580 cash will purchase same above the mortgage; assessed by the city for $18,500. James H. Cruikshank, owner, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

Nine-story fireproof loft building, 25x100, for sale, 5 East 3d St.; price $90,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $45,000; 5 per cent. will take back second mortgage. R. Moller, 318 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 5388.

six-story walk-up, 28 apartments and 3 stores, east of 3d Av., in 20's; land 40x90; price $70,000; rent $7,500. R 780 Times Downtown.

Seven-story elevator, 80x100, Washington Heights; rent low; $15,000; price, $70,000. Jackson, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Buy on White Plains Av., near 237th St., for a safe and sane investment; excellent location for a moving picture theatre as size is 72x150 ft.; price right. Douglas, Room 308, 405 Lexington Av., cor. 42d St.

Bargain if sold immediately, two lots in West Bronx. Owner, D 168 Times.

Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 2,000 Broadway. Audubon 2586 or Long Beach 222.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Manhasset Park city suburbs; 20 minutes' electric ride; three lots near station, $1,500; all improvements. John M. Richie, 68 William St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Heitzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead, modern house, 41 acres, on main road. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

California bungalow nearing completion; restricted environment; one minute from station at Malvern, L. I. Write or call, L. J. Bisbee, at railroad station. Phone Lynbrook 914.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 36 commutation; $1,000 cash; balance terms. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 8047.

Attractive 8-room stucco semi-bungalow, 2 stories; plot 40x106; neatly kept grounds; steam heat; all improvements; 10 minutes to station N. J., N. Y. R. R., on 2 railroads; 35 minutes to New York; 3 blocks from trolley; price $4,200. Phone Rutherford 654R. Wolf, 340 Wood Ridge Avenue, Wood Ridge, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles; our guarantee mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.
Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate, 14-room house, completely furnished; running spring water; garage; tennis court, &c., with 53 acres of land partly under cultivation, located at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., but secluded from the noise and traffic; worth investigation; price $8,000; if built today, would cost $25,000; a wonderful bargain. Write for particulars of Long Woods Lumber Company, Bangor, Penn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 10,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Client wants immediately modern eight-room house in New Rochelle; possession later; about $11,000; pay cash; good location. Write particulars, Kennedy, 605 West 156th St.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 108 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 234.

Five 5-story walkups, Washington Heights. Strahman, 329 Courtlandt Av. Melrose 3871.

FARMS.
Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

70-acre farm, 11-room house; fine soil; hay standing. Berggren, East Hampton, Conn.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ½ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Manhattan.

BARGAIN.—$2,500 cash purchases apartment house, 884 East 165th St.; 20 large rooms, arranged for 3 families; steam heat and all improvements; subject to mortgage of $10,000. Owner, Robert W. Thompson, 32 Wall St.

Rare opportunity.—Private house, 8 story, modern, well furnished; located West 70th; rental $2,700 to desirable tenant. Owner, J 176 Times.

Bronx.

Bargain.—One-family frame residence, Bedford Park, Bronx; all modern improvements; tiled bath; hot water heat; parquet floors and hardwood trim; highest class throughout. Helbing, Builder, 641 West 42d St.

Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING PROSPECT PARK.
Beautiful 4-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, 485 14th St., Brooklyn; 100 feet from Prospect Park West; Apply 1,476 Broadway, N. Y. C., Room 608, or at premises on Sundays; settling estate.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let
New York State.

Floral Park, nearly new shingle house, 5 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, furnace, garden full of vegetables, in built-up section of nice homes; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, school, and station; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; possession Aug. 1; $8,900. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

Westchester County.

At Larchmont, unusual opportunity; live in your own home; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 25 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Full particulars phone or write J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St., Madison 9860.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GABLES
Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and trains. English architecture; eight large rooms and two baths; just completed; grounds 120x140; large plastered garage with living quarters. Cost $14,000; will take $12,900 for quick sale. $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. SCHWENCKE, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
4 AND 6 WEST 93d ST.
ELEVATOR BUILDING.
8 Unusually large rooms, bath and 2 toilets. $1,300 UP.
P. H. ZAGAT,
347 FIFTH AVE. VANDERBILT 2121.

452 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
2 ROOMS AND BATH
Elegant Housekeeping Apartment, $90 per month. Immediate possession.

611 WEST 113th ST.
Newly Decorated 6-Room APARTMENT, $100 PER MONTH. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

SELECT YOUR NEW HOUSE
10 Excellent Houses,
now in course of construction,
Ready for occupancy before October First; 6 and 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths; modern in style; fireplaces, steam heat; good locs; convenient locations. Prices from $9,000 to $17,000. Best construction.
Anderson Realty Company,
22 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,
45 Plots fully improved. Immediately marketable. Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road, ½ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near school. Plots in width 50 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service the Grand Central Terminal. Swift, 1451 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8477.

RARE BRICK HOME
At exclusive Greenacres; superb site; very deep plot; hollow tile; built by owner; every convenience; hot water heat; 9 rooms; fair price. See this today. Tel. White Plains 2350.
GREENACRES, FOR RENT.
Most artistic 9-room cottage; near station and clubs; all improvements; tastefully furnished; rent $1,600 from October. Seen by appointment. MAXWELL SMITH, Hartsdale, N. Y.

TEN BUNGALOW SITES
with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
AT HARMON
ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY.
BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2328

Big Value For $11,500
A MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE ON CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON. HOT-WATER HEAT, SLATE ROOF; GARAGE; 50 FT. LOT. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1ST.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

14 ROOMS and bath, steam heat, electric light; corner plot; one block from Harmon express station; 100 trains daily; 52 minutes to Grand Central. Hudson River views. Near Post Road. Suitable for Tea Room. $65 month. Sell $9,000.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2328.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
Fifteen Minutes from Penn Station.
An Ideal Suburban Development.
Houses for sale—lots for sale.
Houses built to order.
Cord Meyer Development Co.
62 William Street, New York City. Forest Hills, Long Island.
Phone 1900 John. Phone 6256 Forest Hills.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Within 30 Miles of New York.
In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 5 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.
For sale—price $90,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

BUNGALOWS
FOR SALE
Long Beach (West End)
5 rooms, wiring and plumbing. $1980.00. Easy Terms.
SUNSET BUNGALOW CO.,
1335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Stagg 2600.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

213-215 Herkimer St., finely constructed 4-story, 8-family apartment, (no heat); light on all sides; building is suitable for light manufacturing purposes, and well located; plot 37x80; exchange considered; brokers protected; bargain $16,000; mortgage $10,000 at 5½ per cent. L. W. Slocum, owner, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let
Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
For Sale.—Seven (7) room house; five (5) minutes from station; excellent condition; three (3) rooms on first floor; three (3) bedrooms and bathroom second floor; open plumbing; electric light, hot air heat. Price $8,500 mortgage now on property of $4,000 at 6% can remain. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Best home proposition near New York; refined community; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 minutes to station; 35 minutes Grand Central; move in Oct. 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly payments. Phone or write, J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St., Madison 9860.

Delightful, suburban home, three minutes from electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; improvements; seven rooms and bath; plot 80x100; $4,500; terms. Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1209 Broadway.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $4500 cash. M. C., 139 Times.

Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, attractive 10-room house; cozy; improvements; $7,500. Meeks.

Larchmont's best home proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $6,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City; I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles B. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 446R Freeport.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour. Y 11 Times Annex.

Attractive 16-acre country home, 30 miles from N. Y.; spacious rooms throughout; steam heat, electricity, running water, two bath rooms, large barn, outbuildings, 1,200 peach, 300 apple trees, grapes, berries, &c.; $16,000. Box 144, Monsey, N. Y.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St., Greeley 6806.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Rented for Oct. 1, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, on Broadway, near station. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

LONG BEACH.
MY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE. NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED. GEORGE RECTOR, LONG BEACH.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen. Tel. 809J Bayside.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT. NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS. MAKE RESERVATION AT ONCE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK,
ROOM 219 GLOBE BLDG.,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Desirable family residence in residential section of West Orange, N. J., with ten large rooms, standing on 1½ acre of land, well cultivated; kitchen and flower garden, shrubbery &c.; nicely shaded, well-kept tennis court, garage for two cars; standing on high ground in one of the coolest spots in Jersey, commanding a beautiful and uninterrupted view of New York, &c.; price only $15,000; good terms, or will consider trade. Y 26 Times Annex.

Ideal home for sale; 7 and 8 room houses, all the very latest and modern improvements; hot water heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, tiled bathroom, butler's pantry, &c. telephone, 15 minutes from New York City; easy terms. For further particulars write owner, Louis Friedman, 319 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

AT HACKENSACK, substantial and beautiful brick dwelling; ample grounds, garden, tennis court, garage; an all-year-round home; the location on prominent street; one block to R. R. station; moderate rent to right party. Owner, Robert W. Thompson, 32 Wall St., N. Y.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; not to appraise; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 5100.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—10-room house to rent; modern tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1810.

Comfortable Home.—Garage; ample grounds; well located; sacrificed. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking the water; hot water heat, gas, electricity; garden; garage for 2 cars and man; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. T. J. GOOD, 107 Main st., Stamford, Conn. Murray Hill 6928.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; write stating particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

Will buy, or lease by the year, small house completely furnished within forty minutes of New York; one on North Shore of Long Island preferred. Write full particulars, H. F. Swanton, 45 East 17.

Wanted—To buy or lease modern cottage about seven rooms and bath, garage, corner preferred, in vicinity White Plains, occupancy Sept. 15. Mail particulars Thomas S. Bernies, 72 Leonard St., N. Y.

Small house, Westchester County, Mt. Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle preferred; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Address D 195 Times.

Seven or eight room house, Mt. Vernon, Bronxville, or nearby place in Westchester County, $35 to $100 per month. S 90 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
New York State.

Leaving July 15 six months' trip, will rent my comfortable 8-room house, furnished, to refined family; detached house; garden; pleasant; convenient location; $75 monthly. Phone Leonia 766W, or write E. R. Manning, 275 Leonia Av.

For Rent.—Two cottages and an apartment, Adirondacks, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y., by the month or season; rent reasonable. Apply A. C. Commer, Old Forge, N. Y., Fourth Lake.

Saratoga Springs.—Corner house, 17 rooms, 3 baths, fully furnished; billiard room; large plot, prominent corner Union Av.; rent for season; reasonable. Cooper, 90 Nassau St.

Eight room house; modern improvements; wonderful shade; wide piazza; large lawn in Ramapo Hills; $100 per month. Central Valley, N. Y. Information, 6314 Columbus, extension 23.

Long Island.

Sea Gate.—One, two large airy, elegantly furnished rooms; near beach; private family. Bernstein. Telephone Coney Island 3526 W.

Eight rooms and two baths, for July, Aug. and Sept., at Great Neck, L. I., near golf course. Phone Cortlandt 4587.

New Jersey.

Unfurnished four-room cottage with growing garden, enough vegetables for canning, near Ridgewood, for three months or longer; picturesque surroundings. Room 1010 Equitable Building.

July fifteenth.—Three room, all year, light housekeeping Jersey bungalow; all conveniences; restricted residence district; five minutes to train or trolley; furniture; three hundred; lease one year. F 328 Times.

For rent at Babylon, attractive house, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch, garage, $1,500. Telephone 262.

Connecticut.

Furnished bungalows, $10 a week, $30 a month. Berggren, East Hampton, Conn.

New Hampshire.

IDEALLY situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 3 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 547 Riverside Drive.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Immediate.—Westchester or L. I. modern; three adults; 45 minutes; July 15-Sept. 15 or October. Call Chelsea 6800. Apt. 124 or write B 115 Times.

Wanted for Summer or longer, house within 15 miles of New York; state price and amount of grounds; adults. J 232 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Rent—Physician's office suite; spacious parlor floor, three rooms deep, in 20's, near 5th Av.; will be vacated Aug. 1 by very successful advertising physician, who is retiring from business and leaving city; exceptional opportunity for reputable and responsible physician; $125 per month; straight lease. S 87 Times.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT; NEAR 5TH AV. AND 57TH ST.; ABOUT 2,000 FEET; TENANT TAKING LEASE ON ENTIRE 6-STORY BUILDING WILL HAVE THIS RENT FREE; EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE FIRM. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57TH ST.

Newark, N. J.—Two lofts, 30x100, 1 and 2 flights up; large plate glass windows; suitable for light manufacturing or retail business; one minute from Newark's busiest corner; immediate possession; rent reasonable. David Weinberg, Union Building, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

FOR RENT—Desk room, Barclay St., for one to four persons; large, light office; switchboard phone service; rate $15 per month; references required. G 524 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; Immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

15,000 feet, new 2-story garage and service station; west side; long lease; $9,000 net; possession, October 1.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57TH ST.

Desk in rich office in fine city building near City Hall, Post Office, Broadway; use phone, machine and all comforts. P 624 Downtown.

Store for rent at 44th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway; about 600 square feet, suitable for any business. Inquire 106 West 44th St.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone. $5 Suite 529, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 3d and 5d floors; elevator; 32x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet 25,000 square feet for storage purposes at 75c a square foot. Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway, Stuyvesant 218-219.

42D ST. AT TIMES SQUARE.
4,500 sq. ft. office space; rent $7,000. Geo. A. Bowman, 118 West 42d.

Office and salesroom to sublet, partitioned and partly furnished; best location in city. Room 1004, 41 West 34th.

25th St., (near Lexington Av.)—Four-story building for storage and horses. Circle 2315.

From 100 to 1,000 feet space, suitable for showroom and stock purposes. Chelsea 4848.

Office in U. S. Rubber Bldg., 58th St. and Broadway. Information Circle 2315.

Sublet office furnished; sunlight; modern building. 432 4th Av., Room 1301.

Light left to lease; 9,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1662.

Brooklyn.

Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 13,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Nizza, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Manufacturing loft, 2,500 to 3,000 square feet; plenty of light; immediate possession; must be inside district bounded by 21st St., 34th St., Madison Av. and 6th Av. Phone or write. Green Engraving, 3, West 29th. Madison Square 2096.

Furnished office, with service; location lower Broadway. Reply Engineer, S 86 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

318T, 22 EAST.—Delightful three-room apartment, top floor; three exposures; full hotel service; Brampton Apartment Hotel.

36TH, 152 EAST. (Sniffen Court.)—7-room studio apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

43 EAST 30TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three-room apartments by month or year; meals.

30TH AND MADISON.—Bargain, 2 rooms, bath. Phone Lenox 4843 before noon.

72D, 206 EAST.—Bedroom and sitting room and bath; $8 weekly.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, 2 baths, master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 24 East 27th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished cool apartment, 4 rooms, 3 beds; kitchenette, pantry; will sacrifice if taken at once; until Oct 1, $125. Phone for appointment Stuyvesant 8236.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 rooms, bath; restaurant privileges. Apply Cockcroft, 17 East 30th St.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Studio apartment, suitable for one or two people, or out-of-town business man. S 118 Times.

578 MADISON AV.,
56TH-57TH STS.
Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; seen 2-6 P. M.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 8[illegible] Mrs Evans

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Suite 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; Summer rates; Autumn selections.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

TO SUBLET
Furnished corner apartment, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths, in centrally located high-class hotel, including service, linens, and laundry. July 12 to Oct. 1. Rental $1,840 PER DAY.
Inquire D. A. Davies, 22 East 29th St. Phone 5600 Madison Square.

Furnished—West Side.

137TH, 128 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, elevator, newly furnished; silver and linen; immediate occupancy. Mrs. Woodruff.

57TH, 40 WEST.—Nice 2-room suite, private bath, lavatory, in very quiet, clean house; electricity; phone. Ed. Krehl.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-4 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; reasonable; quality, quantity highest references; $5-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6236.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Very attractive 2-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; moderate.

51ST ST., 57 WEST.—For one year, three rooms, bath, kitchen; bright open apartment; top floor, two flights, completely and newly furnished, including gas and electricity supplied; occupied five months; owner must leave city. Call 4 to 8 P. M.

64TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $20 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., 347 WEST. (near Columbus Circle).—One room with bath and kitchenette; bargain rate; leaving town. Phone Cambria, Apartment 4-G, (Columbus 8486).

55TH ST. (cor 7th Av. The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $135; references required.

45TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive 4-room apartment, grand piano, until October; $100. Cooper.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—2 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH ST., 40 WEST.—Luxurious apartments and studios for rent.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments; by month or year.

58TH ST., 39 WEST.
Sublet, facing Park, 2, 3, 5 rooms, baths and kitchenette; Autumn selections.

59TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside unusually cool rooms; immediate possession; $125 monthly until October; modern apartment. Apartment 1203.

73D ST., 136 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton).—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly; $80 monthly.

75TH, 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 large rooms with private bath, kitchenette.

77TH, 22 WEST.—Corner cool apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; all outside; opportunity.

90S, (West End.)—New building, 6 room private apartment; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice for Summer season at less than unfurnished rent; bargain. Columbus 3774

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 3 and 5 rooms, with bath; maid service; $45-$80.

93D, 317 WEST.—6 rooms, rear Drive, or unfurnished; sublet to Oct. Call Friday from 1 to 4 P. M. Tel. Riverside 4700, Apartment 23.

95TH, 350 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished, silver and linen; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 309 WEST.—Large, cool room; private apartment; suitable for student. Steiger.

106TH.-161 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215, (Alcazar, Academy 1710.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

112TH, 530 WEST.—Four handsomely furnished, sunny, outside rooms; piano, telephone, subway; three months or year lease; reasonable. Empey.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, modern elevator apartment, until Oct. 1; airy, new, bright. Apt. 3D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, modern, attractive, near Morningside Drive. Cathedral 7820.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Cool apartment, suitable for 4 people; $75. Apt. 8. Hawley.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment to sublet for six weeks or two months; terms reasonable. Phone 4429 Vanderbilt during day.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

168TH ST., 601 WEST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished, cool seven room apartment, immediate possession; desirable location; very reasonable. Apply Supt., or Apartment 21.

181ST, 734 WEST.—4 delightful rooms, select elevator, 6th floor; silver, immediate possession; $75. Come this evening. Apt 62.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette & bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, new 9th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $90 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 86TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 79th. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. —Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 536

CONVENT AV., 270, (141st St.)—All outside, four rooms, bath, housekeeping, piano; high class; till 1st October or longer. Phone Morningside 1071. F 1062 Times Harlem.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col 1977.
Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, light and airy, handy to a number of car lines, Riverside bus, and just two blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2554 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 306.—Cool, newly furnished, front, six-room apartment to sublet to Sept. 20. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view; all outside rooms; charmingly furnished; private apartment; sacrifice Summer season; bargain on immediate rental. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Four rooms, complete, 11 months' lease, $125; adults. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Six beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; 2 baths. Noble.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished: maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 98th St.; Subway 1 to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Comfortable five-room sunny ap

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT wishes position, in architect's office; neat, capable, willing to do some typing. Y 91 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 3½ years' experience, employed, desires to make a change; salary $20. Box 21, 326 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK, assistant bookkeeper; efficient. J. R., Tremont 1530.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, recent; newspaper experience, executive ability, desires position with publishing or business house. 16 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 6375.

NURSE.—Trained infant's nurse, young American, desires position, city preferred. Phone present employer, Greenwich 875, or address 65 West Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; one year's experience; well educated; $10. K 773 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER for catalog or book house; editorial duties especially desired. B 838 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

The writer, executive in a large organization, is to be in Europe for a year and wishes to place his private secretary; she is very competent, has broad experience, and is quickly adaptable. Address Unusual, J 816 Times.

SECRETARY and laboratory technician.—Young lady desires position; had thorough training histological methods. F 819 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Young lady wishes position; four and a half years' ambulance driver on French front; speaks and writes French fluently; highest social standing; American and foreign references. E. Nicoll, 138 East 38th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' practical experience; rapid; references; $16-$20. R 711 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $9. R 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent, rapid, accurate, neat; $25. R 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, young lady, high school graduate, experienced; $13. M. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE GIRL, large hotel experience, wishes situation. R., 547 West 147th St., Apt. 44.

TRANSLATOR.—French lady desires position as translator; state salary. R. E. B., 66 West 68th St., New York.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; desires work afternoons and evenings; also home work. D 1208 Times Bronx.

TYPIST, expert French, English, desires position mornings. Wood, 138 West 87th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, EFFICIENTLY TRAINED ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, OFFICE MANAGER, REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE, EXCELLENT REFERENCE, SEEKS POSITION WHERE ABILITY AND HIGH-CLASS WORK HAVE A CASH VALUE; STATE SALARY AND LOCATION OF OFFICE. B 821 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED, and city, country references. Hope agency, 431 Lenox Av. Harlem 6049.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn. 6918.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE OFFICE MANAGER.

A MAN WHO HAS HAD 26 YEARS' PRACTICAL ACCOUNTING AND EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE WITH MANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITY AND BANKING CORPORATIONS OF PROMINENCE IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; MARRIED CHRISTIAN, ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE; MINIMUM SALARY $5,000; LOCATION NEW YORK. R 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bookkeeper, 24, capable taking charge, correspondence, English, German, French, import, export, custom house duties; 9 years present position; firm liquidating; seeks other arrangements within next few weeks. B 543 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., VARIED PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, OPEN FOR CONNECTION WITH ESTABLISHED ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS AND COST ACCOUNTANTS; WILL TRAVEL. S 106 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial credit manager, general accountant; thoroughly familiar financial statements, etc.; salary, minimum, $3,000. N 768 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systems installed; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Greene, 13 West 57th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, statements rendered, defalcations detected, by experienced public accountant; charges reasonable. A 803 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert, 1133 Broadway. Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) LL.B., passed bar examination, desires position either in law office or business establishment. R 759 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, college graduate, 24, three years' experience. R 758 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, age 22, university training; willing to work. P 632 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position. D 191 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (23,) seeks advertising and sales manager needing live, eager assistant; effective copy writer, correspondent; brains always on duty; 3 years' experience with national advertisers; productive sales and advertising ideas, seeks opportunity. S 70 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, 7 years' office and practical experience, wishes situation. S 83 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, or capacity requiring creative ability, 25, excellent record and varied experience in responsible capacities; supervised production, testing and inspection of gas masks for navy while in service; compensation dependent upon proposition and future offered. F 309 Times.

AUDITOR.—Varied experience, clean record, executive, Protestant, 30 years old; present employers winding up; salary $50 week. To 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, wishes position with progressive firm; thorough knowledge of all modern bookkeeping methods; six years' experience; graduate of higher accountancy. Sidney Baron, 398 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (26,) thoroughly experienced manufacturing cost, financial statements, controlling accounts; unquestionable ability; salary $40. B 546 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger man, accountancy student; eight years' experience in detail office work; wants position with first class house; American, 25; excellent references. S 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position with large mercantile house; can keep complete set of books, double entry; references; salary $35-$40. F 1048 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, reliable, over 25 years; thorough experience; best references; accustomed full charge. Sauer, 548 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant-Office Manager, credits, collections, long experience, desires responsible position. Seidman, 210 East 81st.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—26; experienced; complete charge; financial statements; manage office. B 315 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; college man; position with reliable establishment; salary, $30. S 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, general utility man, executive; credentials. Lionel Parrish, 55 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' knowledge; understands controlling accounts and financial statements. F 1058 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27, experienced, desires position offering opportunity; executive ability. B 550 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19,) experienced; best references; $16. B 267 Times.

BOY, bright, willing worker, seeks permanent position; $12. F 322 Times.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. — Thoroughly experienced superintendent desires connection; live wire; references. B 294 Times.

CAN YOU USE ME?

Young man, 27, just discharged, 26 months in service, wants opportunity as salesman with reliable concern; 10 years' business experience; energetic, ambitious, and hustler; record excellent. S 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, honorable discharge and personal recommendations as a driver for General Pershing's staff, will act as guide and driver for party desiring to tour Europe; familiar with roads and battlefronts in France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany; or will accept position as chauffeur for any reliable corporation or person that appreciates a steady and conscientious man. B 296 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.

Parties leaving city desire to place their competent chauffeur in position where man of exceptional ability is required for period July 15 to Sept. 15; highest recommendations. H. R., 872 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, neat, colored; experienced driver; any car. Wilson, 36 West 134th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat, wishes position; desires position city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Gregory 4965.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, understands care dynamo, water pump; country preferred; 10 years' experience; single. Gilling, 164 Hilland Av., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, clean-cut American, 8 years; shop and road experience on high-class cars; married; desire $30 weekly; high-class references. S 96 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 9 years' experience; single; references. Reuben Taylor, 788 Sheriff Place, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sixteen years' experience; thorough mechanic, reliable, careful driver; excellent references; good habits; age 32. Scanlon, 136 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, no children; best references Rolls-Royce, Pierce-Arrow cars; wages $35 week. J. L., 176 East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR, first class mechanic; best of references; reliable and competent. F 1053 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience, wishes position; any car. Stuphanek, 324 East 73d.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; private; 11 years' experience foreign and American cars; first-class references. 2,588 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, houseman, 32; excellent references; anywhere. Indruch, 308 East 57th. Plaza 3386.

COLLECTION-CREDIT, thoroughly experienced; go-getter; moderate salary to start. F 310 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, 22, desires position with reliable house for the Summer. Box 9, 898 9th St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, sales and general mercantile; experienced, executive ability, capable handling department or relieving busy executive; credit to filing, including employment. B 563 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, clerk, 8 years' experience; can furnish best of reference. P 803 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—A man of exceptional experience in textile, machinery, and foundry practice; unusual ability for analysis of factory overheads. R 778 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, married, 38, with a thorough modern business experience, of high executive ability, desires to connect himself with a live concern; would make an excellent assistant to an overburdened executive; excellent credentials. R 785 Times Downtown.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, released from army, wishes position with dentist anywhere. B 535 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER in general art metal work, lamps, and light fixtures; good water colorist; open for engagement. Y 53 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, structural designer; technical graduate, 30, single, 7 years' experience as a draftsman, designer, estimator, and checker of designs; steel and reinforced concrete, including new building work, wishes position as designer with industrial firm or building contractor. G 803 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 18 years' experience; calculation, layout, checking; city. B 296 Times.

ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE, WELL KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH STRUCTURAL COMPANY; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE; WIDE ACQUAINTANCE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD; HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND EXPECTED; SALARY MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SERVICES RENDERED AND PRESENT-DAY VALUES. Y 15 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER.—Electrical, 15 years experience, design, construction, operation, power and industrial plants, proven executive ability. Y 45 Times Annex.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN.—Six years' experience, power house, boiler house, pumping stations, piping, ventilating, reinforced concrete, &c. F 1046 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED, TERMINATING CONTRACT WITH BRITISH IMPORTING AND EXPORTING FIRM; PAST TWO YEARS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND FAR EAST; WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH; PREVIOUS EIGHT YEARS WITH ONE OF LARGEST AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS. BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN AND EXPECTED; INTERESTED ONLY IN HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION. BUENO, D 189 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE HAVING 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO WAR, PURCHASING AGENT AND TREASURER OF LARGE SUCCESSFUL CONCERN; DURING WAR ASSIGNED TO EXTREMELY RESPONSIBLE AND IMPORTANT POSITION; VERY HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS. S 60 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, experienced as business and circulation manager of daily newspapers, seeks opportunity with magazine or trade paper, or otherwise. E 104 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—A man of broad business training, possessing ability, ambition and tact, desires to connect with a company in New York City or vicinity where his services will bring a remuneration of at least $15,000 the first year; age 37 and married. Address Y 43 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Successful office manager, (35;) experience New York, Boston, London; full charge all departments American manufacturing concern; credit to filing, including employment. B 563 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, controlling thoroughly developed textile department with business pending execution, open to consider reputable connection. F 823 Times.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—College graduate, 24, good knowledge French and Spanish, seeks position with opportunities for advancement. F 1047 Times Harlem.

HIGH GRADE Government official, late Captain, U. S. A., thoroughly familiar with legislative and executive procedure, practice and methods of purchase; 15 years' experience, possessed of pep, punch, push, and personality; large acquaintance among Government officials, desires executive or administrative appointment; will demonstrate; initial pay basis not less than $5,000; will come from Washington for interview. Address Y 64 Times Annex.

GARAGE MANAGER with eleven years' experience desires position with reliable automobile concern; best of reference. F 286 Times.

LIVE YOUNG NEWSPAPERMAN desires position; publicity, advertising, or similar work. F 318 Times.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, American, (35,) wants position; best references furnished. E 110 Times.

OFFICE MAN, where selling experience is a requisite, now winding up affairs in large liquor establishment; competent bookkeeper; able to assume responsibilities; can furnish satisfactory credentials; salary $40. D 190 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER—EX-SECRETARY. Correspondent desires connection growing business; some one going to get live, "square" man; is he, you? No objection going West, or out of country; interview may bring surprises. R 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 24, married, familiar with all office details, desires permanent position; best references. Merkel, 520 E. 77th.

PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTRUCTOR and valet, young man of refinement, seeks desirable position. F 317 Times.

PROCESS ENGINEER, with 7 years' experience in the development of mechanical methods and technical control of large-scale manufacturing, wishes similar position in the East; 5 years' training in electrical and chemical engineering, (Ph. D.); American; 33 years old; married. Y 29 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER, M. I. T. graduate, 3 years' experience, wishes connection through established manufacturing concern through investment; mechanical, chemical, or allied lines preferred. E 96 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Philadelphian with long experience and strong following in shirting athletic underwear, pajama and other manufacturing lines in Philadelphia, is open to represent a New York firm carrying a good line for these trades. R 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic salesman would be pleased to hear from firms who desire representation throughout New Mexico, Arizona. H. Miller, Y. M. C. A., Albuquerque, N. M.

SALESMAN, employed at present, desires connection with specialty or kindred line; familiar with N. Y. State and metropolitan territory; salary or drawing account. B 540 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 26; desires position where initiative and hard work are appreciated; experienced outside and inside salesmanship; best references; interview will convince you. F 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, (34,) married ten years, city, road, experienced, phonographs and stationery, wishes position where capable hustler can earn about $5,000 yearly. F 572 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, good appearance, experienced, desires connection with first-class concern; salary and commission presently employed. P 831 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Specialty line; open for proposition from concern in position to handle large volume of business; am at present successfully directing sales force of ten men. F 830 Times.

SALESMAN, (35,) proved executive ability, competent any capacity, seeks connection with future. B 226 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) married, wishes position as outside salesman, with reliable concern; silk or cotton goods; have good open accounts. Eyer, 329 Madison Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, responsible, with long selling experience, wishes lines on commission, for Los Angeles and coast territory; specialty lines preferred. Address Y 35 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced notions, kindred lines, acquainted Middle West and East, desires connection; salary or drawing account. B 544 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 24, ambitious, good appearance, desires position as salesman's assistant, city or road. S 96 Times.

SALESMAN.—Electrical machinery; best references; good electrician and mechanic; hustler. B 563 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, EXECUTIVE, (34,) 16 years' intensive training, desires city position. S 53 Times.

SALESMAN, motor truck, desires position as roadman in New England States; five years' experience. S 113 Times.

SALESMAN wishes good line; salary or commission; highest references. W 687 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; to call on gift, art, fancy goods trade, stationery, dress goods trade; first-class; commission. Confidential, Y X 800 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, good appearance, hustler, desires line of silks; commission. H. Saltz, 566 West 113th St.

SECRETARY, best references, (35,) experienced, stenographer, executive, advanced; sales ability. F 1054 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondence expert, undergraduate; 2 years' excellent Wall St. experience; thorough knowledge of brokerage; familiar with bookkeeping and all other office details. I. Friedenson, 400 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, rapid, accurate, intelligent, good correspondent, competent to handle details, age 26, experience four years, best references, desires position as secretary to busy executive; salary $30-$35. B 836 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION IN A CAPACITY OFFERING PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT; A1 REFERENCES. S 90 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, general office man; High school graduate; six years' experience, discharged soldier; reference; start immediately. P 544 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, thorough office details, seeks position with future. R. 76 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 8 years' experience; desires work several hours evenings. B 711 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Able correspondent; 9 years' experience; $30; will substitute. B 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, eleven years' experience, desires appointment, any line. F 804 Times.

TRAFFIC CLAIM CORRESPONDENT.—14 years' experience wholesale dry goods; highest recommendations. Y 90 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR.—Portuguese, competent, acquainted with Brazil ways, will translate catalogues to be understood and promote business. F 818 Times.

WANTED.—Position as doorman in high-class apartment house; has good appearance; has filled such positions before; can furnish references. P 1029 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) speaks Spanish fluently and has good working knowledge of Portuguese, wishes connection with a first-class firm desiring a man who is willing to learn the business and eventually travel in Latin America. Address E 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) capable executive, intelligent; 6½ years' active, progressive experience; knowledge of French; accounting and typewriting; desires business connection; well recommended. Has time far succeeded at everything. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 13-26, thoroughly efficient and reliable, is desirous of proving by hard work and honest effort that he is capable of holding down a responsible position in the motion-picture industry. What have you to offer? Sam Miller, 32 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE AND RESPONSIBLE, AUDITOR IN CUBA, DESIRES TO RELOCATE ALONG SIMILAR LINES IN U. S. A. OR SPANISH AMERICA; BEST REFERENCES. B 210 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, of good family, well-educated, desires permanent position in reliable export house; willing to start at bottom, but must have chance for advancement. B 825 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, refined, commands several foreign languages, committee on Public Information Service in Russia, wishes suitable employment; secretary, translator, correspondent. B 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, discharged soldier, college education, wishes to enter traffic department of large concern; experienced in transportation and statistical work; best references. R 784 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years, expert in cost production, pay roll, pay-off systems, and general clerical work, capable of taking charge, now employed, but desires to make change. Systematiser, W 1204 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN.—Good at figures; must be some outside work; honorable discharge army; assistant employment manager, assistant auditor, or head timekeeper, &c. B 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks position in sporting goods trade; well educated and connected. H. J. Kirk, 494 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7707.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, technical, mechanical ability, experience, desires connection WITH mechanical engineering concern. R 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, fluent speaker, neat appearing, knowledge book-keeping, earnestly solicits position; salary secondary. B 837 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, 21, having knowledge of French, Spanish, some accountancy, desires position; mercantile, export concern. F 1060 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, thoroughly experienced, salesman, bookkeeper, cost accounting, &c., desires position with reliable concern. B 332 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Shop or production clerk, purchasing agent, machine shop, factory, or supply house; highest credentials. R 838 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, single, executive experience, knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; seven years with former employers; $35. R 741 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (34,) discharged soldier; long experience as shipping clerk, desires position; understands bookkeeping; excellent references. B 816 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, opportunity to learn foreign trade. Blanc, 85 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) conservative appearance, refined, seeks opportunity; no objection to travel. F 294 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat appearance, desires to travel anywhere; references. B 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position traveling-salesman, manufacturing, or mercantile; highest references. J 306 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position at anything. B 317 Times.

Employment Agencies.

TEXTILE EXPERT and chemist, knowing fabrics of all kinds and qualities, offers services, manufacturers, &c. E. M., The Beers Agency, Flatiron. Gram. 8080.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady must have knowledge of office work and typewriting; $13-$14 start. B 866 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, experience, and salary. Y. A. 204 Times.

BILLING AND JOURNAL GIRLS WANTED; must have some experience; accurate and good handwriting; salary $13-$14; 1 o'clock Saturday. Apply to

Mr. Hosiacher,
The Butterick Publishing Company,
Spring and MacDougal Streets.

BILL CLERKS.

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education. Box L, 1619 St. James Building.

BILLING CLERK wanted by large rubber corporation; strictly high-grade; splendid opportunity if you are industrious; state age, experience, references and salary expected. F 307 Times.

BILLING CLERK on Moon-Hopkins billing machine; exceptional opportunity for ambitious person; give full particulars as to experience and salary expected. J 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

Experienced handling active ledger; must be rapid and neat; salary, $17; half day Saturday. Apply to

Mr. Hosiacher,
The Butterick Publishing Company,
Spring and Macdougal Streets.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston Street.

BOOKKEEPER FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT FIRM; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, AND AT LEAST 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE HANDLING COMPLETE SET OF BOOKS AND TRIAL BALANCE ESSENTIAL. APPLY UNTIL 1 P. M., ROCKHILL & VIETOR, 23 CLIFF ST., N. Y. TAKE SUBWAY TO FULTON ST. AND BROADWAY, WALK DOWN TO CLIFF ST.

BOOKKEEPER.

Wholesale silk underwear house requires experienced bookkeeper to take charge of office; permanent position with good salary. Michaud Addison, 49 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in taking full charge of double entry set of books; also assistant wanted; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and trial balance; state qualifications and salary desired. G 522 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Stenographer, (second,) experienced; permanent position; good opportunity for the right one; state salary desired. Box J 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

Factory bookkeeper to keep factory records and to control clerical work; state age and salary expected. B. A., 805 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of full set of books and factory payroll; must have best references. Write, stating experience and salary. B 821 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography; state experience, salary expected to take charge of office; Albany and 5th Av. Illuminating Co., 261 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, one accustomed to take art trial balance; salary $25 to start. Martin B. Conway, 1 Union Sq.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, experience and salary required; permanent position. F 818 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by jobbing concern, who understands controlling accounts; several years' experience necessary. G 881 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, experience and salary required; permanent position. F 818 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for cloak and suit house; only those having former experience need write. Box 16, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; full; living full details, experience, &c. Y. Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, wanted for furniture store. Apply Mr. Schirf, care of Bauman & Co., 24 Av. and 126th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; thoroughly experienced; state age, salary, and experience. G 886 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; neat and accurate; excellent opportunity. J 824 Times.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in manufacturing line; quick, neat, accurate; references. J 248 Times.

BOOKKEEPING.—Young lady experienced in double entry; must be highly recommended. Apply Room 1205, 261 B'way, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, for dress house, L. Sisser, 39 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 59th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced and capable; good opportunity. Write Bookkeeper, 660 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting; splendid opportunity; take charge of office. Stanley Dress Co., 15 West 24th St.

CASHIERS.

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education. Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER experienced, who understands cash register and has a knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, pay expected. K B 172 Times.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 861 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young ladies for its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply; splendid opportunity for right party. J 284 Times.

CLERK, young lady, preferably with candy store or similar experience; good position. Chas. S. Cash, 309 Madison Av., 3 doors below 43d St.

CLERK, (ORDER,) for large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 59th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE Wanted—Who is ambitious to do editorial work; must be stenographer; exceptionally bright prospects; salary. Miss Charash, Room 503, 220 Broadway.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, no laundry; or couple, cook, one; laundress and chambermaid, one. Apt. 2, Morningside Court.

CUTTER on ladies' hand made underwear; must be experienced; permanent place, highest wages. J. S. Homsey, 80 Washington St.

DESIGNER

experienced on children's dresses. L. B., 801 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with at least one year's experience, by Public Service Corp., Queensboro Bridge Plaza; apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected. Address Dictaphone, Box 48, Long Island City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, rapid and efficient, for export department manufacturing concern. Charles A. Schieren Co., 50 Ferry St., City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, capable experienced lady; permanent; salary $20. Call 5 to 6, Educators' Association, 393 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call at 115 Duane St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS

experienced on export billing, for large concern in export department; excellent opportunity for first-class operators; highest pay for those qualifying. T. B. 742 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER operator, must have business experience and be correct at figures; permanent position; state references and salary desired. Atlas, S 91 Times.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATORS, for substituting. Call at 115 Duane St.

FILING CLERK, experienced in card indexing and typewriting; state age, religion, salary, telephone number. H 852 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Large export-import firm (Christian house) wants experienced filing clerk having taken special course; apply in person. Room 2001, 80 East 42d St.

FILING CLERK, experienced, for accountant's office; state age, experience, and salary required. R 744 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK wanted, competent, willing to work; to receive attention state salary expected. B 546 Times Downtown.

FITTER.—For 8th Av. fur establishment; French, with Paris experience, preferred; write, stating qualifications, age, salary desired; permanent position. J 285 Times.

GIRL, 16-17, BRIGHT, WANTED AS ASSISTANT IN SALESROOM OF MANUFACTURER OF UPHOLSTERY TRIMMINGS. C. WEINBERG & CO., 27 WEST 23D.

GIRL wanted in Wall St. law office to operate telephone and attend to mail; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications, &c. F 778 Times Annex.

GIRLS, experienced, wanted for coloring greeting cards; to work at home or office. Apply by letter, stating experience. B 838 Times.

GIRLS for light factory work, manipulating electrical materials; advancement. 67 West 3d St.

GIRLS.—Bright, intelligent, to train for an active, ordinary school education assistant. Apply immediately, 1,078 5th Av.

GIRL for clerical position in woolen commission house; able to operate Elliott-Fisher machine. P. O. Box 85, Station O.

GIRLS.—OFFICE LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT BEGINNERS. McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

GIRL for general detail work in retail jewelry store. R 678 Times Downtown.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massage. Simonson, 800 6th Av., near 43d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Penny, 417 9th Av., Room 10.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR.
Multiplex machine; high school and some experience desired. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

KITCHEN AND LUNCHROOM WORK.

The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women, 25 or under, for general work in the employes' lunchrooms; wages $13 to $15. Apply 16 West Houston St., New York, or 61 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. 809 6th Av., between 43d and 44th St.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in a dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 8771.

MILLINERS,
COPYISTS.

Highest salary paid; yearly position.

Davis Bros., Inc.,
37 West 20th St.

MODELS.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES IN HUNT FOR SHOWROOM OF FOUR-CLASS LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

HIGHEST SALARY.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

MURRAY & WERERA,
39 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS—SIZE 16.

Stylish young ladies for high-class suit house.

Good salary, pleasant surroundings for right parties.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO., INC.,
39 WEST 32D.

MODELS.

TO TRY ON
COATS AND WRAPS;
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
HIGHEST SALARIES.
AMSTERDAM & SACHS,
105 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young women.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
180 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16 AND 18.

LONG SEASON. GOOD SALARY. IN LARGE DRESS HOUSE.

WIZ DRESS CO.
22 WEST 32D.

MODELS. SIZES 16 AND 36. MODELS.

TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON.

MOYSES & DREYFUS,
1 EAST 36D ST.

MODELS.

Attractive and experienced young ladies to try on coats and wraps in showroom; five-day week; good salaries.

WM. FISCHMAN,
15 East 38th Street.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TRY ON COATS, 16-38; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARIES. HARRIS COAT HOUSE, 1,116 BROADWAY.

MODELS.

SIZES 16 AND 36, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 B'WAY.

MODELS, SIZES 16-18.

TO TRY ON DRESSES IN LARGE DRESS HOUSE; LONG SEASON. SALARY $25-$35.

MARION DRESS CO.,
2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

Attractive young ladies. High-class Dresses. 6-DAY WEEK.

M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 38d St.

MODELS.

Several stylish young ladies for suits, size 16; long season; best salaries. Apply all week.

R. A. DAY SUIT CO.,
1115 Broadway.

MODELS.

Stylish young lady, bust 36, fur cloak showroom; salary $25 per week for competent girl. Room 1205, 1,123 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

EXPERIENCED, TALL, AND GOOD LOOKING, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

ROTH COSTUME, INC.,
32 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL, PERFECT 42s; MUST HAVE SHOWROOM EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION; SALARY NO OBJECT. GARFINCKEL & ROSENBLATT, 32 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS
IN DRESS HOUSE;
must be experienced and perfect 16.
A. TRAINA & CO.,
146 WEST 36D ST.

MODELS; STYLISH STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 47 BUST, 46 HIP; SALARY $35. BERNSTEIN-BAUM-DACOSTA, 36 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.

YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.
Latest dress hours; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 32ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36; STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN; TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY, $35. BERNSTEIN-BAUM-DACOSTA, 36 WEST 32D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR SHOWROOM IN DRESS HOURS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. WINDSOR COSTUMES, 35 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
DRESS MODELS.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 36TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Good looking, for dresses; steady position. 8 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL

16 suits; neat appearance. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1106.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, FOR SUITS; LONG SEASON; BEST WAGES. KNOBEL & KLOOK, 245 W. 39TH.

MODELS
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL, LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 36TH.

MODELS.—Stylish and neat young ladies to show suits at Harris' showroom, size 16 and 18; salary no object. Call and week. 151 A Kingsbury, 25 West 32d.

MODELS, SIZE 36.
VERY ATTRACTIVE, DRESS HOUSE, PIERMONT, 32 WEST 36TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
EXPERIENCED COSTUME HOUSE. HAHN-BENJAMIN, 149 WEST 36TH.

MODELS FOR COATS AND SUITS, SIZE 16 AND 36; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. S. STEINFELD, 45 WEST 32D.

MODELS, size 16 and 36, for cloak and suit house. Eisenberg &

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The New York Times

Count ex words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
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Regard of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1,465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, correspondence; class now forming; write for booklet. C. N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Ave., 45th St., the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

SPANISH AND FRENCH taught; personal instruction. Apt. 42, 400 West 150th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., N. Y. City.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.

Established 1909.

Women's Department.

1 Are you a Stenographer?
2 Are you a Bookkeeper?
3 Are your surroundings congenial?
4 Are you getting the money you think you are worth?

NOW is your best time to get that position you have been thinking about for so long.

During the Summer there is always such an unusual demand for high-grade, trained women for permanent positions that, to the girl who is interested enough to sacrifice her vacation, we can offer unusual opportunities.

Call Room 723,

9-1.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU, 3 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE MANAGER, $30. STENOGRAPHER.—Mining engineering concern; good opportunity, $25.

SUBSTITUTE STENOGRAPHERS.—Month of August, $25; for six weeks, beginning July 15, $5 per day; insurance experience desirable.

Many good openings for typists, clerks and file clerks.

A discount of 50 per cent. will be allowed on all placements made before July 15.

UNUSUAL!!!

Opportunities for Stenographers up to $35.00 for Bookkeepers....up to $30.00 for Typists.....up to $18.00 for Telephone Operators....up to $15.00

The Brody Agency,
239 Broadway—Entrance Park Pl.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 150 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.

Stenographer-Secretarial, Oil, $30; others, $25-$28; unusual demand for typists, $18; billing, $18-$20; Clerks, $15.

STENO-SECRETARIAL, $20; good personality, refinement and business essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, Estate Agency, 31 East 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER for bank position; quick, capable girl; Christian firm; $25; no fee. The Rose Agency, Flatiron, N. Y.

DICTAPHONE, Elliott-Fisher, comptometer operators, stenographers, clerks, $10-$25. Michl. Flatiron Bldg.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $30-$18; telephone operators, $18-$12; clerk, $15; typist, $18.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 92 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, (100,)..... $15-$30

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Christian export house requires the services of a high-grade accountant. The man we want will be aged not over 35 and not under 25, thoroughly familiar with accounting principles and practice, exceptionally intelligent, energetic and painstaking, a good detail man, and capable of taking charge of and directing part of the accounting work of a busy office. If you feel you can fill our need, reply in own handwriting, giving full details about yourself—age, religion, nationality, what, if any, family, complete history of education and experience, present salary, address and telephone number. Your reply will be considered as strictly confidential. F 311 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR—ABLE TO HANDLE DETAILS WITHOUT SUPERVISION AND MAKE OUT HIS OWN REPORTS; MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND BE OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND PLEASING PERSONALITY; STATE EXPECTATIONS AND REFERENCES IN CONFIDENCE. J 325 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Active young man, with auditing experience, for large industrial concern; must possess initiative, tact, and a capacity for investigations, state age, education, experience, and salary expected. S 310 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Man with public accounting experience, thoroughly familiar with cost work, capable of taking charge. Address Local Auditor, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Room 150, Administration Building, Bristol, Penn.

ACCOUNTANT.—An experienced accountant wanted, to take charge of office in a large ship repair yard and supply depot; must have experience in ship repairs and ship chandlery. Box 436 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, wants hustling business getter; good inducement to man with personality and connections; state experience. R 794 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business men of standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to represent The Buying Guide among women's wear manufacturers; no advances; exceptional opportunity for men of real ability; commission basis only. Call from 11 to 2, Buying Guide, 116 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, first-class, for magazine work; big commission inducement to right man. Call or phone Bryant 9789, between 9-10 A. M.-5-6 P. M., 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS and special edition men; high-class men can average at least $200 a week; commission. 12:30-2 P. M. Room 1802-3, 505 5th Av.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. L. E. DENSLOW, 44 WEST 18TH ST.

AUDITOR.—With executive ability and capable of tracing detail to original source, who is familiar with controlling accounts, in position to oversee subsidiary records. State details past experience. F 311 Times.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN.—First-class starter and ignition man for all cars; high salary to reliable man; reply as to experience, whether employed, &c.; Newark shop. Address Armature, Box 535, Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK
for large downtown wholesale house; experienced in grocery line; fast worker; state experience, age and salary expected. K D 358 Times.

BILLING machine clerk; also understands entering from caller. Address Machine, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

BLOCK PRINTER on handkerchiefs, experienced for large handkerchief concern; must thoroughly understand business from bottom up. F 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN, AUDITOR PREFERRED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE LARGE DRESS HOUSE. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. CALL ONLY. ROM DRESSMAKERS, 44 EAST 32D ST.

BOOKKEEPER, by a Long Island City corporation; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address "Bookkeeper," Box 16, Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, (electrical contracting,) understanding double entry thoroughly; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, quick and accurate; good penman; mention full particulars. K. Y., 501 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted, to answer telephone, file records, and make himself generally useful in wholesale silk business; must be well recommended and be of good family; apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired. S 117 Times.

BOY.—For general office work in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for advancement to the willing boy; salary to start $12. F 324 Times.

BOY wanted, to deliver small packages, in downtown districts; $12 a week; fine opportunity. Apply Employment Dept., Noiseless Typewriter Co., Room 611, 253 Broadway.

BOY.—Bright, energetic boy for office; good salary and prospects of advancement for right party. Call Room 71, 99 John St., New York.

BOY wanted in office of construction company; chance for advancement. Call after 9 o'clock. White Construction Company, 95 Madison Av.

BOYS for light factory work, assembling electrical material; advancement. Import Sales Co., 27 West 20th St.

BOY to run errands and do office work; must be about 15 years old; salary $7. S 112 Times.

BOYS, 16, all around helpers, shipping department. Address Foreign Shipping, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

BOYS for office work. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William St.

BULLETIN MAN wanted, who can letter quickly and well on daily newspaper. Answer, stating previous experience, M. E. L., 444 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MANAGER for magazine of international character.

The man we want is a man of ideas, of broad vision, and Journalistic experience, capable of writing forceful letters and copy if necessary.

He must be able to build up proposition and put it on a paying basis. Write, stating full particulars as to salary and experience, to F 306 Times.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BUSHELMEN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt.

BUYER wanted by exclusive coat house; must be familiar with manufacturers and contractors; unusual opportunity for right man. Box Y 614; 1,265 Broadway.

CABLE CLERKS are wanted by export and import house, offering opportunities for advancement for the right type of man; applicant should be prepared for night work and must have experience; salary $100 per month up. P 596 Times Downtown.

CARPENTERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 99th St., South Brooklyn.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analyzing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young men for its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply; splendid opportunity for right party. J 224 Times.

CLERK for downtown office; must have experience in detail office work. Write, giving full particulars and salary, to J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St.

CLERK.—Young man wanted for filing. Call Mr. Young, or Mr. Hartman, Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West 40th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT IN COLLECTION DEPARTMENT OF LARGE, OLD, ESTABLISHED CORPORATION. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, J 331 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, having had experience in general merchandise, who is able to write a convincing letter, and has studied sales promotion work. Submit your previous record. ENERGETIC, P. O. Box 363, City Hall Park.

COST ACCOUNTANT with varied experience in installation administration of cost system to assist chief; position will lead to full control and adequate advancement when merited. Write, giving full particulars in detail as to experience, references, and salary desired. Box F A C, 1619 St. James Bldg.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR.—Large downtown bank has opening in its credit department for an outside man who has had some experience in similar work; excellent opportunity offered for advancement; replies to be considered must give previous experience and salary desired; all replies will be considered strictly confidential. P 628 Times Downtown.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS WANTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE; CONCRETE AND STEEL DESIGNERS, STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN. G 513 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER
OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
SUITS AND COATS.

AN EXCEPTIONAL POSITION IS OPEN FOR A HIGH-CLASS DESIGNER OF SUITS AND COATS. ANSWER BY MAIL, STATING EXPERIENCE AND INFORMATION WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. HARRY STOLL, 33 EAST 33D ST.

DESIGNER wanted, for good class custom tailoring business in Buffalo, N. Y.; answer, stating age, experience, and references; good opportunity for the right party. Address Marwin Davis, 35 West Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR by large Gentile cotton goods concern; must be accurate, quick, punctual typist; Union; only those who is experienced using latest Edison model permanent; $20-$22; state age; experience. F 682 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.

OPENINGS, HIGH GRADE AND PERMANENT, WITH THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT AND THROUGHOUT OHIO—FOR DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, MECHANICAL, STRUCTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL, ETC. WRITE IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING COMPLETE DETAIL IN YOUR FIRST LETTER, SO THAT A DEFINITE REPLY CAN BE GIVEN. BUSINESS SERVICE CO., PARK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRAFTSMAN with thorough shop experience, on small mechanical and electrical machine and apparatus; must be first-class checker; factory near Borough Hall, Brooklyn; give age, experience and salary desired. G 521 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced, for auto factory; write or wire, stating experience and salary required. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMAN for drafting of general office work in engineering office of chemical works; location Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R 732 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
first-class. Apply Employment Department Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN. — Several experienced structural steel detailers and checkers. Hinkle Iron Co., 534 West 59th.

DRESS JOBBER.—New concern wants man that can handle contractors, buy materials, and produce snappy styles. Call personally. M. Saul, Room 1003, 2 West 32d St.

DRUG MAN, experienced, registered drug man with executive ability; none others apply. Call 8 A. M. Friday, Ritter Laboratories, 340 West 4th St. 13th St. near 8th Av.

EMBOSSER.—MAKE READY AND FEED UPRIGHT MACHINE. 57 EAST 9TH ST.

ENTRY CLERK, expert taking charges from caller. Address Entry, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man who can take off quantities accurately, with some knowledge of drafting and use of surveying instruments. Reply, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected, J 288 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted for Chemical, Drug, and Foodstuff Department and One for General Merchandise.—One who is thoroughly acquainted with European conditions, who has sold goods before, and knows the trade; must be conscientious man who is willing to put his whole ability into his work. EXPORT, P. O. Box 363, City Hall Park.

FILE CLERK wanted in the filing department of large publishing house; previous experience absolutely essential; state qualifications and salary desired. B 323 Times.

GENERAL FOREMAN for tool and machine shop, about 40 men; state full particulars, also salary expected. T. V., 343 Times.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; steady work; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 57th St.

HOTEL MANGER, good business getter, who has had actual New York experience as manager; must have lots of pep; state experience in full, age, salary, &c; all replies in confidence. J 329 Times.

INVENTORY CLERK, young man; one who can assist on books; state references, qualifications, and salary desired. J 339 Times.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

JEWELRY REPAIR MAN for all round ordinary repair work for retail store, for out-of-town. Apply G. A. Veeck Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

JEWELERS for brooches, pendants, &c.; capable of doing inexpensive platinum work; for out-of-town. Apply G. A. Veeck, Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

LABORERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 99th St., South Brooklyn.

MAN wanted, competent to take glass and copper quantities from plans; state experience and salary expected. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Newark, N. J.

MAN for shipping and receiving department; not heavy work; write experience, age, salary, &c. G 322 Times Downtown.

Man to work in electrotype foundry. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS X 440 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGING AND BUSINESS EDITOR. THE OWNERS OF A NATIONAL MAGAZINE WITH A CIRCULATION OF 81,000 DESIRE TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A MANAGING AND BUSINESS EDITOR. ONLY SUCH APPLICANTS WHO HAVE HAD WIDE AND PAST EXPERIENCE IN EDITING, MANAGING, AND SECURING ADVERTISING NEED APPLY. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. IN APPLYING GIVE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND PAST EXPERIENCE. Y 76 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER wanted for printing and finishing department large advertising specialty house; must have executive ability, understand printing, managing help; must be able to originate ideas; give full particulars as to age, capabilities, and salary expected. Advertiser, J 827 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

EXPERIENCED IN DESIGNING ELECTRIC CRANES AND ELECTRIC HOISTS, ETC.; SHOULD POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY. BUSINESS SERVICE CO., PARK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANAGER.—Steward for restaurant and cafeteria; good salary to man of proven ability; applications confidential; state age, salary, record fully. Opportunity, J 299 Times.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
AND SET-UP MEN.

LATHE HANDS.

MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.

POWER PRESS SET-UP MEN.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,

19TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N.J.

MEN OF ABILITY.

Salesmen for sale of investment securities; exceptional opportunity is offered for men who have selling ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and thorough man. H. B. Dewstow & Co., Fourth Floor, 500 5th Av.

OFFICE MAN, fluent correspondent pertaining to collections, accounts payable, &c.; advancement according to results shown; state experience in detail, age, nationality, and salary desired. B 324 Times.

OFFICE MAN, experienced; bookkeeper; one experienced with tire trade preferred. Colonial Tire and Rubber Co., 1,922 B'way.

PACKERS.—Experienced men for metal and supplies; must be careful, competent, and qualified to check orders; state qualifications and salary. P. O. Box 977, City Hall Station.

PACKER, understands packing holiday articles. Address Packer, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHER, OPERATOR, FIRST CLASS; MUST BE AI MAN AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON THE FINEST HOUSE PORTRAIT WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RIGHT MAN. WOOD & U. S. WOOD, 417 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Several first-class retouchers, also printers, proof vouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 Fifth Av.

PLATINUM WORKER.—One good man with real ideas and experience in good shops; out-of-town. Apply G. A. Veeck, Inc., 3 Fifth Av.

POLISHER and repairer of furniture; good wages; steady work to good man. Timmins Storage, 257-267 West 117th St.

POLISHER for gold and platinum work and lapped work. Apply G. A. Veeck, Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

PRINTING CLERK FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED, FOR POSITION IN A PUBLISHING HOUSE, BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 25 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING BUSINESS, CAN PASS ON ESTIMATES FOR PRINTING AND PRESSWORK AND IS CAPABLE OF ASSISTING IN PURCHASING WORK GENERALLY FOR A PUBLISHING HOUSE; FAMILIARITY WITH PURCHASING PAPER DESIRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THE RIGHT YOUNG MAN; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, (1) STATING AGE AND NATIONALITY; (2) EXPERIENCE; (3) COMPENSATION WANTED. R 751 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRESSER, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt.

PRODUCTION
AND
SALES MANAGER.
PHONOGRAPHS.

MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND COMPLETE PARTICULARS.

B 539 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

QUOTATION MAN wanted for chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, essential oils. Must be a thorough salesman, able to sell by phone, letter, or by personal call. One having foodstuffs experience preferred. Reply only if you possess these qualifications. State your previous record fully. Salary $35.00 per week. RAPID, P. O. Box 363, City Hall Park.

REAL ESTATE
RENTING BROKER

TO WORK IN SECTION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND 23D STS.; EXPERIENCED MAN WHO HAS INITIATIVE AND CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. W. W., P. O. BOX 372, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, thoroughly experienced; references required. Apply by letter only. Wolpin's, 118 Market St., Newark, N. J.

RINGMAKERS.—Three ringmakers, wages $30 to $35 weekly for out-of-town. Apply G. A. Veeck, Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

ROSENWALD & WEIL DAYLIGHT WORKSHOPS, CHICAGO, ILLS., ARE OPEN FOR HIGH-GRADE, EXPERIENCED, SCIENTIFIC SUPERINTENDENT OF CLOTHING MANUFACTURING.

APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 1003, 200 5TH AVE., GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ALL REPLIES WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL.

SALES EXECUTIVE

wanted for progressive manufacturing company of engineering specialties; must be a thorough organizer of salesmen and agents and possess highest references; give full particulars of age, references, business experience, and expectations. Address Y 68 Times Annex.

SALESMAN

wanted immediately, young man familiar with trade, by well-known ladies' high-grade trimmed hat concern; answers strictly confidential; salary or commission. J 305 Times.

SALESMAN.—Junior jewelry salesman; must be of good appearance and have had some experience; highest references necessary; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Lambert Brothers, 24 Av., corner 58th St.

SALESMAN wanted to cover bakers, confectioners, ice cream manufacturers; good salary; a farming journeyman can qualify; full particulars treated confidentially. Y 57 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling your factory tires and tubes; Call Atex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMEN—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY CELL FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. TERMS WANTED. BOX 509, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN.—New photographic history of the war given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; men earning $30 to $80 weekly in commissions; we can use a few more real salesmen on this proposition; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. See Mr. Robiole, 244 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted to sell linseed oil and turpentine substitutes as a side line on commission basis; state references and experience in selling such products. Y 85 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wide-awake side line, cutlery, shaving brushes, razor strops, catering to jobbers and retailers; city, road; commission basis. Ritter Mfg. Co., 467 Broadway.

SALESMEN to handle line of children's wash dresses; only those who can show results need apply; commission basis; all territories. Y 45 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, high-class, to sell stock of producing oil company; 20 per cent. commission; no advances; full co-operation. J 329 Times.

SALESMEN covering drug, grocery, notion and automobile supply houses; side line; commission basis only; big money. Flash Chemical Co., 308 West Broadway.

SALESMAN experienced in selling kodaks, graflex cameras, and supplies; only high-class trade need apply. Willoughby's, 110 West 32d St.

SALESMEN on high-grade custom shirts; highest commission paid. Empire Custom Shirt, 5 Columbus Circle.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell oil stock of established concern; commission. Call 220 5th Av., Room 407.

SALESMEN, experienced in selling cotton goods to cutting-up trade; commission and drawing account. Y 86 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Strictly high-class man for line novelty dolls; South and West; commission. Write H. C. D., 1,350 Broadway.

SALESMEN, stock; high-grade proposition; readily sold; commission. Phone Greeley 4462, interview.

SETTER.—One good diamond setter for out-of-town. Apply G. A. Veeck, Inc., Fifth Av.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.

Strictly high-grade shipping and stock clerk wanted by large rubber corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. F 306 Times.

SHIP CARPENTERS and joiners wanted on repair work. McDonald Ship Yards, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITOR.—High-class solicitor capable of approaching important manufacturers in New York and vicinity, on proposition of making exhibit at exposition shortly to be held the east of the large central cities; salary and commission basis; give brief statement of past record and also references. Address R. L. Burch, Nashville, Tenn.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS. G. Anstnck & Co., a large export and import house, needs a Spanish-English stenographers. Ability to handle correspondence also essential. Hours 8 to 1, noon Saturday year round; good chance for advancement. Apply at once, 2d floor, 90 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER by Gentile cotton goods concern; must be rapid, accurate; neat; Underwood operator, with several years' experience; permanent; $30-$32; state age, experience. W 581 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good salary start and rare chance to learn big paying business; must be experienced and good appearance. Call Room 307, 150 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female; Spanish and English; knowledge of export shipping. Room 1713, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent opportunity at New York office large manufacturing company; 5000 Bryant.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMAN.

A large corporation offers an opportunity to a few bond salesmen to place a guaranteed income paying bond that will appeal to all classes of investors; liberal commission; not all. Write, giving full particulars and references, S 107 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, with telephone experience, to sell steamship stock; salary or commission. Apply 123 Nassau, Room 1222.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced keeping stock ledger. See Mr. Montgomery, Smith & Meeds Co., 90 Hudson St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

experienced handling both domestic and foreign shipment; must understand how to file and follow up claims; splendid opportunity. Apply Mint Products Co., Inc., Flatiron Bldg., New York.

WANTED
A man to work on
JELLY WORK,
CARAMEL PASTE,
CRYSTALLIZED WORK.
Position out of town.
Apply X 473 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted by an import and export house; a bright young man with some experience in handling syrups; preferably one familiar with sampling, keeping records, typewriting, and attending to shipments. B 500 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in billing department of a contractor's office; must have knowledge of steamfitters' supplies; give age, reference, experience, and salary expected. G 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, anxious to learn automobile body business, willing to start at bottom and work up; quick advancement for ambitious man; salary, $30. Holbrook Co., 166 West End Av., at 67th St.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant to shop foreman in repair department of light machinery concern; must write neat hand; no previous experience; $14 to start; chance for advancement. P 616 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in export and import house as general office clerk; must be good at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 528 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years old, with cloak show room experience, good position for smart chap. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1305.

YOUNG MAN, 22 to 25 years of age; some experience in stenography, with knowledge of German. P 538 Times Downtown.

Young man wanted experienced in office detail, with knowledge of checking credits. J 310 Times.

YOUNG MEN, 16, strong, help all around house departments. Address House, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced real estate. Apply 12 noon Room 46, 1 East 42d.

YOUTHS, 16, learn jobbing business, beginning care stocks. Address Jobber, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply, we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living; splendid opportunities for rapid promotion; send for illustrated book, "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 18 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

MAKE MORE MONEY
by working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve greatest success and happiness. Don't waste time in a position for which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of new early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

YOUNG MAN offered superior course in shorthand, law reporting, court or secretarial work in reputable court reporter's office; day or evening; moderate tuition; exceptional opportunity to assist when expert. F. Lusk, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 9136.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Three months' course. Graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 35 West 42d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN to write advertisements and earn about $100 weekly; we will show you how. Write Page-Davis Co., 147 Page Bldg., Chicago.

AUTOMOBILE starting, lighting, ignition systems; instruction in operation, repair. 231 West 80th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The following are a few of over 100 positions in similar lines to be filled AT ONCE:

CABLE CLERK: Export Co. Good, careful man about 25 yrs. old. Splendid chance for future. $20.

BOOKKEEPER: Wall St. House. Will take man with commercial experience. Must report for interview 9 o'clock Friday morning. $30.

BOOKKEEPER: Export company, take full set of books. $20.

BOOKKEEPER: Assistant in charge of accounts receivable department, large rubber company. $30.

BOOKKEEPERS (7) One Electric company, (1) Steamship experience, (1) Drug Company, (1) Publishing company, (1) Manufacturing company, (2) Export company. At salaries from $25-$35.

STENOGRAPHERS (7). One Financial company, (1) Steamship company, (1) Export company, (1) Manufacturing company. $25-$30.

STENOGRAPHERS: Needed at once, (10) Machinery, bank, clothing, textiles, retail store, hotel, export, &c. $18-$22.

CLERKS (12) Various lines. Do billing, invoicing, tracing, handle stock books, do bank work, handle sales ledger, do code work, experienced in import work, experienced in credit work. $18-$22.

TYPISTS (4) Export house, hotel, in traffic dept. $18-$20.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANTS (4)—Automobiles, clothing, construction, manufacturing plant. $18-$22.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey Street.
No Registration Fee.

Stenographer, Hotel; city, $100 month, meals; numerous positions $25-$30; dictaphone operator, $25; bookkeepers, $25-$30; bookkeeper-stenographer, clothing house, $25; bookkeeper, work Sunday, not Saturday, $23; clerks, $18.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 Park Row.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, one who has had not less than three years' experience in office of public accountants of good standing; for Christian C. P. A. firm; $3,000-$3,600.

STENOGRAPHER, over 25 years of age, experienced; good typist; other office duties; $25.

STENOGRAPHER, engineering, $22. No Registration Fee.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, N. Y. City.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.

Established 1909.

Clerical Department.

CHIEF CLERK OF FIRE INS. DEPT.—Trust Co. 25 miles from N. Y.—wants man to build up new dept. Must be familiar with all phases of fire insurance and executive. Might consider less experienced man at smaller salary. Salary up to $50. Advancement depending on individual.

BKPR & STENO.—Stock brokerage exp.; 8th Av. branch office. $40 week.

BOOKKEEPER.—(35-50 yrs.); if active; brokerage exp. $25.

BKPR and STENO.—Commercial concern; good opportunity. $20.

LEDGER CLERK.—Large, corp. downtown—4,000 accounts. $25.

LEDGER CLERK.—Man over thirty—exim's wear mfrs. $25.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—College education, personality and above the average ability are necessary; good future for man who can "produce." $30.

REC'T-STENO.—With official of Bklyn mfg. company—must have personality, tact and brains. $20.

STENO.-CORRESPONDENT.—Prefer man with sales ability and knowledge of mechanical materials. $20.

STENO.—Produce commission business—hours 8:30-4:00. $20.

BANK CLERKS.—Large national bank can use several with training in foreign exchange. $100-$125 month.

FREIGHT RATE CLERK.—Must know rates on Southern roads. $30-$45.

SHIPG CLERK.—At least 25 years old and having at least three years' exp. in export commission business—no Spanish required, but must know procedure from A to Z—good typist. $20-$25.

SHPG CLERK.—Exp. with drug or chemical house. $30.

CONFIDENTIAL OFFICER. — Well-known Trust Co.—man about 30-35—quiet, yet energetic—intelligent—tactful—well appearing. $20.

AUDITOR'S ASS'T.—Summer work—must know bkgs.—afternoon hours, 2-10 P. M. $25 week.

ASTENO.—Opportunity for competent young man to make permanent connection in established S. S. forwarding company—only high-grade man considered. $1,500 year.

MARGIN CLERK.—Exp. young man can make immediate connection with established brokers. Start, $22 week.

CABLE CLERK and TYPIST.—Must be familiar with code work—fairly fast typist. $85 month.

CLERK.—For Bklyn mfr.—15 minutes from Boro. Hall—checking invoices, purchase records, &c.—must be rapid, accurate and conscientious—future. Start, $20.

CLERK.—Fair penman for market—West Side—experience unnecessary. $18 week.

CODE CLERK.—Coding and decoding—also typing—exp. $20 week.

STENO.—Mid-Manhattan—position can be secured immediately. $20 week.

STENO.—For grain brokers—must be good penman—young man. $20-$22 week.

DICTAPHONE OPER.—Young man—wanted at once. $85 month.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar filing—film studios—mid-town. $20 week.

TYPIST.—On Elliott-Fisher machine or long car

FORD'S SON WITNESS IN TRIBUNE SUIT

Testifies That Profits of Ford Company in 1914 Were $30,338,454.

NOT IN MILITARY SERVICE

Attorney for The Tribune Calls Profit-Sharing Plan of the Concern "Mere Humbug."

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 10.—Edsel B. Ford, twenty-five-year-old President of the largest automobile company in the world and son of Henry Ford, who, having been characterized as an anarchist by The Chicago Daily Tribune, is suing for $1,000,000 damages on a charge of libel, appeared as a witness in court today. The court room was crowded and the aisles blocked by spectators expecting the elder Ford to testify.

Other witnesses today were Colonel R. R. McCormick, President of the Tribune Company, whose cross-examination was concluded, and Ernest G. Liebold, General Secretary to Henry Ford.

Mr. Ford's testimony dealt mainly with a financial statement of the Ford Motor Company, which was put into the record over objections of counsel for the plaintiffs. Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, for The Tribune, said that the "profit-sharing" plan inaugurated by the company in 1914 "was mere humbug."

"You have been in Detroit continuously since 1916, except as business or pleasure called you away?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"Yes."

"You are not a member of the National Guard?"

"No, Sir."

"Nor any other military organization?"

"No, Sir."

Witness said that at first he was Secretary of the company, then Vice President and a Director, and that on Dec. 31, 1918, he succeeded his father as President.

A financial statement of the earnings of the company in 1914 was identified by the witness. His testimony showed that in 1903 the Ford Company started with $50,000 in cash and Mr. Ford's model of a cheap automobile. A $150,000 corporation was founded. Mr. Ford holding 51 per cent. of the stock. In 1914 the financial statement showed, the net profits were $30,338,454.

Attorney Alfred Lucking of counsel for Ford objected to discussion of the financial statement as irrelevant, and Mr. Stevenson replied:

"They have been making a great deal of their so-called educational or sociological program and the division of profits. My purpose is to show that on $50,000, the actual capital invested, the company earned $30,000,000 in 1914, and that, therefore, to call what they give employes profit sharing is mere humbug."

Mr. Lucking entered another objection, stating that plaintiff was willing to admit prosperity.

"Opposing counsel has said that there were plenty of profits. Well, what of it," said Mr. Lucking. "The profit-sharing plan of 1914 practically doubled the incomes of employes. Mr. Ford gave more than The Tribune ever gave, or other employers, and is now setting an example to the world."

The examination was allowed to proceed, witness referring to the statement and giving sales, costs, and other minutia of the financial report.

When Mr. Liebold took the stand Mr. Stevenson resumed his hunt, interrupted a month ago, for the international flag which it is alleged Mr. Ford had designed.

Counsel for The Tribune several weeks ago produced an artist in the Ford employ who, at a hint from some one whom he had forgotten, he said, designed a sort of international emblem.

"Have you got that flag with you?" demanded Mr. Stevenson of Mr. Liebold.

"What flag?"

"The flag Mr. Ford said should take the place of the Stars and Stripes."

"I don't know anything about it."

Mr. Stevenson persisted along this line until Mr. Lucking interposed and said that a month ago, on request of The Tribune search had been made for such a flag.

"I asked Mr. Henry Ford about it this morning and he said he knew absolutely nothing about it," said Mr. Lucking. "If there ever was such a flag it has certainly disappeared."

"Well, then, Mr. Lucking, I'll help you," said Mr. Stevenson. "Our information is that that flag was taken a month ago or so from the motor car plant to the tractor plant, and then by mistake was brought to Mount Clemens where it disappeared."

AUSTRIA NEAR BREAK WITH MAGYAR REDS

Recall of Hungarian Envoy Demanded—Bolshevist Troops Cross the Border.

PARIS, July 10.—High tension between the Austrian and the Hungarian Governments is indicated in dispatches received here today from Vienna and Budapest.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Otto Bauer, has demanded the recall from Vienna of the Hungarian Minister Csobel. Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet Government, in return has demanded that the campaign against the Hungarian Legation at Vienna be stopped.

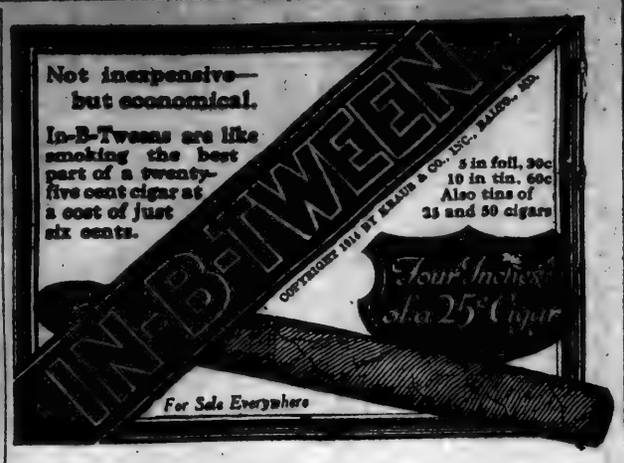
The dispatches report that supporters of Bela Kun are entering Austrian territory.

BASLE, July 10.—Detachments of Hungarian Bolsheviki are penetrating Lower Austria, according to dispatches from Vienna. Nearly 5,000 Bolsheviki are concentrated in the region of Szombierg and Neusiedler Lake, supposedly with the intention of moving against Vienna and Neustadt.

BUCHAREST, July 10.—Hungarian Bolshevist troops which were withdrawn from the Czechoslovak front on orders from the Peace Conference have attacked Rumanian forces on the Theiss River, according to reports from Transylvania, which say that the fighting continues.

French Honor Sims and Ware.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the war, was decorated with the rank and Cross of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor today at the Navy Department. Only two other American naval officers, Admirals Mayo and Wilson, hold this rank in the Legion of Honor. Lieut. Commander James G. Ware, who commanded the destroyer Truxton during the fight with the German submarine U-58, near Brest, was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.



LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, July 8, between 54th St. and Central Park West and 79th St., a pair of lady's gray shell-rimmed spectacles in long black case. Return to Mr. C. O. Johnson, Classified Dept., The New York Times.

LOST—Leather wallet, between Douglaston and Pennsylvania Station, containing money, identification papers; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Henry Gutmann, 450 4th Av.

LOST—United States Rubber Co. common stock certificate No. A66767 for three shares registered in name of Eleanor E. Book. Please return to E. E. Book, Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y.

LOST—Gold breastpin, buckle shape, set with small diamond and several rubies, 4th Av. and 34th St. shopping district, Tuesday. Please return to Meirowitz, Strand Roof, Broadway and 47th St.

LOST—A black sample case containing unfinished waists on Grand Central train bound for New York; big reward in cash offered for return of same to Empress Waist Co., 1781 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST—Gold chased Tiffany watch and fob, July 9, between Hotel Seville and 20 West 33d St.; initials on fob "N. G.," set in sapphires; liberal reward. Nathaniel Gidding, 564 5th Av.

LOST—A two-skin sable fur about 5 P. M., Tuesday, between Lord & Taylor's silk counter and 35th St. and 5th Av.; reward $25. Phone Harlem 1480.

LOST—July 4, gold knife, with owner's name on it, at Garrison, Katonah or New York. Liberal reward if returned to R. J. Foresman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Between Mahwah, N. J., and Tuxedo, N. Y., on the road to Newburg, a small, black leather handbag; reward. Notify B. Flusser, 214 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, platinum setting, on Wednesday, in east side street or subway; liberal reward. A. H. Porter, 135 William St., or Newmark, 82 East 90th St.

LOST—Pearl necklace, sapphire clasp, Wednesday, between 6 and midnight, St. Regis, Penn. Station, Palace, 7th Av., St. Hubert; liberal reward. Circle 2363.

LOST—Sunday night in taxi from 96th St. subway, 3A Kodak camera in case; owner will willingly reward finder. L. B., 60 West 94th St.

LOST—Suitable reward, no questions asked, for return sapphire tourmaline ring, surrounded by diamonds, left Altman's dressing room, July 9. Telephone J. K., Melrose 1597.

LOST—Patent leather automobile sign, aluminum letters, marked "C. C., City of New York." Return to Chamberlain, Municipal Building.

LOST—Gold-handled pocket knife, initials F. J. M., on Wednesday, vicinity Fulton, William, Nassau Sts; anxious to recover; liberal reward. R 795 Times Downtown.

LOST—From automobile, mink scarf, road from Fort Hamilton to Coney Island; suitable reward. Rosen, phone East N. Y. 1411.

LOST—Monday, Riverside bus, purse containing $37 and keys; reward. Gramercy 8000, extension 524.

LOST—Tuesday evening, two-skin scarf, Rialto Theatre. Midwood 1679. Liberal reward.

LOST—Thursday, billfold containing calling cards, papers, money; reward. Menezes, Broad 2472.

LOST—Tuesday evening, in taxi, brown silk crocheted miser-purse; reward. Mrs. Arthur R. Jones, Jr., Hotel Commodore.

LOST—At Bayside, L. I., tire, carrier and two tires on rims; finder rewarded. Telephone Bayside 617.

LOST—Wednesday, mink cape, taxi Penn. station; reward. Van Balkan, 218 Madison Av.

LOST—Christmas designs, Tuesday afternoon. Gibson Art Co., 200 5th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram L. W. N. Very liberal reward at 14 East 60th.

$500 REWARD

no questions asked; return large pinkish white pearl from shirt stud lost at Newport, R. I., June 27. Udall & Ballow, 574 5th Ave.

$150 REWARD.

Return of circle diamond brooch, lost July 6, between Deal Casino and Post Office at Elberon, N. J. Sidney Lowenthal, 84 Ocean Av., Deal, N. J.

$100 REWARD for return of suitcase marked A. C. S., and bag, lost from Pierce-Arrow car July 8, front 46 West 34th St. No questions asked. Frank E. Jago, Hotel McAlpin.

$25 REWARD

return octagonal-shaped gold vanity case, with lip stick attached to it, lost June 24. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Found.

FOUND—On Long Island Railroad, gentleman's gold ring; owner may have by proving property. F. H. Wilkinson, 903 Manhattan Bridge Building.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—From Manhasset, L. I., two all-white bull terrier dogs, male and female. Generous reward for return to Little House Kennels, Manhasset, L. I.

LOST—Red chow, female; no collar; black tipped tail; liberal reward for return. Bournazel, 18 East 57th St.

2 Specials

Athletic Union Suits

$1.65

Friday and Saturday Only

2350 Athletic Union Suits—sleeveless and knee length—all white.

Fine quality madras, and nainsook with woven gusset waistband—very comfortable.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers

85c per garment

4 garments for $3

1820 Athletic Shirts and Drawers of fine quality, self-striped madras—all white.

A wonderful warm weather opportunity at 85c per garment—for Friday and Saturday only.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
346-348 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



Nadine Face Powder

(In Green Boxes Only)

Makes The Complexion More Beautiful

Soft and velvety. Money back if not pleased. Nadine Face Powder is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. A protection to the complexion. Millions of delighted users prove it a superior face powder. Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White. At leading toilet counters. If they haven't it, by mail 50c. National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN

of high personality, representing well-known New York concern for past ten years, desires a change. Very well acquainted in Central States, especially in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Duluth, etc. Is willing to work on strictly commission basis, and able to finance his traveling expenses.

A specialty line preferred. Is used to making "Big money," and will consider only large proposition. A-1 references.

Address S 86 Times.

Wanted—

Advertising Writer

New York agency wants man who has had experience writing mail order or high-grade patent medicine copy. In reply state experience and salary desired.

BOX J 321 TIMES.

Extra!

It is real news when you find Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes at descending prices in an ascending market.

It means extra values and unexpected savings.

However, come in today if you want the best variety to choose from.

New York has taken so kindly to the opportunities we offered that this Sale can't last much longer.



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit REDUCED

$32.50 and $30 Suits, now	$27.50
$38 and $35 Suits, now	$32.50
$45 and $40 Suits, now	$37.50
$50 and $48 Suits, now	$43.50
$55.00 Suits, now	$49.50
$65 and $60 Suits, now	$55.00

No Charge for Alterations

Blue Serge Opportunities

No end of fine all-wool Blue Serge Values at $40 to $60. Worth special mention are the smart new Double Breasters, with or without the popular waist seams—at $45, $50 and $55.

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The heavy, wiry beard —*How to shave it*



WHAT soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.

The beard is composed of *keratin*, the same hornlike substance that makes the fingernails hard.

Each hair is covered with a coating of oil which must first be dissolved by the lather of your shaving soap, before the *keratin* of the beard can be reached and softened.

The lather from the new Woodbury Shaving Stick dissolves the oil film instantly. The *keratin* quickly loses its toughness.

If you have a heavy, wiry beard or a tender skin, *follow the directions below for using the new Woodbury Shaving Stick.*

Less time, less trouble, more comfort

Examine your beard closely and determine in advance the direction of the grain.

Moisten the face with warm water on the brush. Now, moisten the end of the new Woodbury Shaving Stick and apply it to the beard.

Work the lather up with the brush for a *full minute*. It is never necessary to rub in the creamy, thick-textured Woodbury lather with the fingers.

Never stretch the skin tight, either with the fingers or by tilting the head too much. When a tender skin is held taut, shaving is sure to make it sore. *Always* shave with the grain, using easy, diagonal strokes.

After shaving, rub the lather that remains on the brush lightly but fully into the pores. Rinse first with warm water and then with cold. Follow these suggestions and learn the real enjoyment of a cool, clean, comfortable shave in much less than the usual shaving time.

Every druggist is ready to supply you with the new Woodbury Shaving Stick, both the stick in the metal container at 35c and re-fills at 25c. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Perth, Ontario.

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store

Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue (Opp. Waldorf Hotel)

Largest 2d Floor Shop of Its Kind in the World

Open Daily Till 6. P. M.
OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 9 P. M.



"SENIOR"



"JUNIOR"

40 Famous Brands

Every One a Nationally Advertised Product! Every One Famed for Its Quality and Style!

The Greatest Aggregation of Clothes for Men and Young Men Ever Displayed Under One Roof—In the Largest Second Floor Shop in the World.

Priced $5 to $20 Below Their Standard Retail Prices

$18.50 $21.50 $29.50 $33.50 up to $55.00

This is nothing like the sort of clothes shops you have heretofore patronized. It is in reality a combination sales and exhibition room of enormous size, displaying on one vast floor practically every nationally famous brand of clothes made for men and young men.

And on every one of these celebrated brands you save from $5 to $20. You save this tidy sum because of the great economies we effect through our new merchandising policy. Before we gave up our three ground floor stores we paid over $100,000 a year in rent, light, managerial salaries and window trimming. Every one of these items save one (rent) is now eliminated—and this item is now only $7,500—a clear saving to our customers of $92,500 a year. Such are the benefits that obtain here in this great 2d floor shop of Famous Clothes!

Smart Summer Suits

In Palm Beach, Priestley Mohair, Crashes, Panama Fabrics, Tropical Worsteds, Silks, etc. Prices begin at $8.50 for Palm Beach Suits, upward by easy stages to $25, $30 and $35 for the finest gabardines. Sizes 32 to 52. Regulars, longs, shorts and stouts.

Georges

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR

Over Liggett's Drug Store
(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

AMERICAN LEADERS

Beaded Tip RUBBER HEELS AND SHOE LACES



Ask your shoe dealer or repair man to show you the heels that get you there on cushions of air.

Beaded Tip Rubber Heels are the heels with the new idea.

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Do You Wear Beaded Tip Laces, Too?



74% of our work is repeat orders. Does that record suggest the contractor for your new factory?

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction

MADE WITH THE

Lion Collars

OVAL BUTTONHOLE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Saturday; partly cloudy, with local showers, Sunday.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,449. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919. TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS | THREE CENTS | FOUR CENTS

ALLIES TO LIFT THE BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY TODAY; SENATE COMMITTEE INCLINED TO ASK WILSON TO CONFER; R-34 670 MILES WEST OF FASTNET; ONE ENGINE DISABLED

R-34 2,300 MILES FROM NEW YORK AT 6:30 A.M. TODAY

Successive Changes of Position Indicate She Will Go Direct to Edinburgh.

IS STILL GOING STRONG

Mishap to One of the Dirigible's Motors Fails to Check Her Flight.

FLIES HIGH AMONG CLOUDS

And Later Descends to Look at the Sea—All Are Well on Board.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12, (Associated Press.)—The position of the R-34 at 6:30 A. M. Greenwich mean time, (2:30 A. M. New York time,) was 52 degrees 15 minutes north latitude, and 25 degrees west. The speed of the airship was at that time 35 knots an hour.

The dirigible reported at 2 A. M., Greenwich mean time, (10 P. M. New York time,) that her position was 51 degrees and 12 minutes north latitude and 30 degrees west longitude. At that hour the craft was making 40 knots an hour.

[The latest position places the R-34 about 670 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, at 2:30 A. M. to-day, New York time. She had at that time traversed about 2,300 miles from New York in 30½ hours. Her successive positions seem to indicate that she has abandoned her purpose to fly over Fastnet to London and thence to the aerodrome at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, and is proceeding directly to East Fortune. She has about 1,000 miles to go, and should reach East Fortune about 8 A. M., Sunday.]

The last previous report from the Air Ministry from the R-34 came through Ponta Delgada, Azores, and was as follows:

The R-34 at 8:10 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (4:10 P. M. New York time,) is 4,000 feet above the clouds, and, despite a disabled engine, is going strong. We are just about to descend to look at the sea. All well."

The R-34 at 2:30 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Greenwich time, (10:30 A. M. New York time,) had reached 46 degrees, 32 minutes, north latitude, 38 degrees, 38 minutes, west longitude. One of the airship's engines had completely broken down. The message said it was proposed to land at East Fortune.

That report indicated that the R-34 had covered approximately 1,600 miles of her journey to Scotland. Since the previous report giving the location of the R-34 the speed of the dirigible has slackened to about 43 miles an hour, due, probably, to the disabled engine. The airship's course, as given in the 2:30 o'clock Greenwich time report, was about twenty-five miles north of that given in the preceding message.

That report, received at 12:10 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (8:10 A. M. New York time,) showed that the dirigible had reached 46 degrees north latitude, 39 degrees 50 minutes west longitude, approximately 1,500 miles from her starting point.

Up to that time the R-34 had consumed 1,683 gallons of gasoline, leaving her with 3,027 gallons still in her tanks. This was taken to indicate that the dirigible was being aided by the wind.

In the first twenty-four hours of her return flight across the Atlantic from Mineola, the airship covered 1,300 miles, according to advices received here.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—The naval wireless station here reported speaking the R-34 at 5 A. M. today. It failed to get her exact position, but indications were that the dirigible was near the Azores.

The R-34 when reached by radio at 10 o'clock last night was 270 miles south of Cape Race and making fifty knots.

Officers of the British steamship Triumph, which arrived here yesterday from London, reported sighting the R-34 when a day out from this port. The dirigible was then flying fast at a low altitude.

DEPENDED ON THREE MOTORS.

Crippling of One or Two Engines Not Vital to R-34.

When the R-34 was moored at Roosevelt Field at Mineola Lieutenant Shotter, her engineer officer, pointed out in his description of the dirigible that her speed or power would not be affected by the disabling of one or two of her five engines. The loss of the power of one or two of her motive units would lessen her chances on weathering a heavy head-on wind, he pointed out, but would not decrease her speed in favorable winds, because at least two of the

Continued on Page Two.

MOTORISTS! Popular tours described—full page road maps—ferry schedules—auto laws—pages of information in Touring Guide (magazine size) with your copy of to-day's N. Y. Evening Post.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

Lansing Starts Home Today; Says Good-bye to Poincare

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, said good-bye to President Poincare tonight. He will leave tomorrow evening for Brest, on his way to America.

Secretary Lansing expects to see Acting Secretary of State Polk before the latter sails for France to take his place at the conference.

TO MAKE NEW YORK MEDICAL CAPITAL

Physicians Seek $50,000,000 to Bring Centre of World Research Here.

ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

Dr. Wendell Phillips Heads Project to Take Leadership from Berlin and Vienna.

In an effort to bring the world's medical centre, formerly divided by Berlin and Vienna, to New York City, physicians here have formed an organization and will start immediately on a nation-wide campaign to raise $50,000,000. Announcement of this was made yesterday by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the city's Health Commissioner, who explained that he was the spokesman for the medical men who have formulated the plan. The organization will be known as the New York Association for the Advancement of Medical Education and Medical Science.

The association's constitution and by-laws have already been adopted and an application has been filed at the Secretary of State's office in Albany. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, ear specialist and general surgeon for Bellevue Hospital, is the President, and Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Health Commissioner of New York, is the Secretary.

Dr. Phillips, who is the originator of the project, planned before the war for an institution that would at least rival Vienna and Berlin. The world conflict postponed the matter, but as soon as the armistice was signed the physician and those interested with him revived the plan. A meeting was held on April 10, at which prominent medical men gave their views, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

As stated in the constitution of the Association, there are four primary objects to be attained. These are: First: To improve and amplify the methods of graduate and under-graduate teaching. Second: To perfect plans for utilizing the vast clinical material of the city for teaching purposes and to make use of teaching talent now unemployed. Third: To bring about a working affiliation of the medical schools, hospitals, and laboratories, as well as the public health facilities of the city, to the end that the best interests of medical education may be conserved. Fourth: To initiate the establishment of a medical education foundation in New York City whereby funds may be secured to meet the financial requirements of all forms of medical education and investigation.

Two Membership Classes.

There will be two classes of membership in the organization, one a general membership, including all physicians in good standing, teachers of auxiliary sciences, and investigators of problems relating to medicine; the other, a corporate membership of medical teachers and medical men with hospital appointments or affiliations. The corporate membership is limited by the constitution to not over 150.

The physicians who are responsible for the plan issued a short statement, which was given out at the Board of Health offices, in which they said:

"For years it has been evident that medical education, both undergraduate and graduate in New York has not adequately represented the possibilities of this great city. One of the reasons for this state of affairs has been the lack of financial support for our medical institutions. A more potent reason, however, arises from the fact that individual institutions working along somewhat narrow lines have accomplished satisfactory general results. The larger possibilities which could only come from a more or less central organization have failed to materialize.

"As a result, men seeking medical education have been obliged to seek medical centres in European countries where more individual and special courses could be secured with but little trouble.

"It is a historical fact that after every great war, the medical centre of the world is changed and the war just over will be no exception to the rule. In line with these ideas and in order to give New York City this opportunity to at least become one of the leading teaching medical centres of the world, our organization has been formed."

Dr. Copeland supplemented this statement with the following comment:

"We have here an abundance of clini-

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address R. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—early Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the discriminating.—Advt.

FORDS ACQUIRE STOCK CONTROL IN THEIR COMPANY

Edsel's Projected Purchase of Minority Holdings Will Give Them 84 Per Cent.

$100,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Government Experts Estimate Tax on Transaction at $50,000,000.

$100 SHARES NOW $12,270

$75,000,000 Credit for Financing the Operation Is Arranged by an Eastern Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 11.—Announcement was made by the Ford Motor Company today that Edsel B. Ford, President of the company, was purchasing the stock held by the minority stockholders, with the exception of 2,180 shares owned by James Couzens. The announcement that a credit of $75,000,000 was being arranged to finance the operation is taken to indicate that the minority holders of about 7,800 shares will receive about $12,270 a share for their stock of $100 par value.

Mr. Couzens's 2,180 shares at this rate would be worth $26,748,600. Mr. Couzens would make no statement beyond the fact that he had not sold his stock.

A telegram telling of the purchase was shown to Henry Ford while he was waiting to go on the stand in the Court House at Mount Clemens to testify in his $1,000,000 suit against The Chicago Tribune.

He laughed and said: "Well, if Edsel has bought it, I can't help it." Edsel was standing beside his father.

There have been rumors for many months of impending changes in the Ford Motor Company. The most persistent of these was that the General Motors Corporation would come into control. W. C. Durant, President of the latter company, repeatedly denied that he contemplated such a purchase.

The financing of the sale is one of the largest corporate undertakings since before the United States entered the war. The nearest approach to it in an industrial way was the sale by the General Motors Corporation of $30,000,000 debenture stock completed a few weeks ago. The consideration involves approximately $100,000,000.

Edsel Ford, before the minority sale, had 300 shares in the company. He now owns 6,420 shares. There were 8,300 shares held by outside interests. Of this number, 2,180 are owned by R. Cousens. Henry Ford owned 11,000 shares.

The recent suit of John F. and Horace E. Dodge to compel a distribution of profits, which Mr. Ford had intended to use for plant expansion, is one evidence that he was not left free to direct the policies of the company along the lines which he had always contended were for the good of all concerned.

Last February, after a long lawsuit, the Michigan Supreme Court ordered Henry Ford to pay stockholders $19,275,385 in dividends which had been held back as accumulated surplus for expansion purposes.

As a result of this ruling, Mr. Ford found it practically impossible for him to carry out the vast improvements which he planned on the River Rouge, where his blast furnace and shipbuilding plant are located. Here he had planned to centre an industry with feed branches all over the United States and extending into foreign lands.

With the virtual control of the Ford Motor Company now in the hands of the Ford family, plans for making the Rouge River the greatest industrial centre in Detroit will be carried to completion.

The Ford family appealed from the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, and the case is now up to the United States District Court at Cincinnati. Just what bearing today's developments will have on the ultimate decision of undivided profits is a matter of conjecture, as the court must consider the case on the evidence now before it.

Added to the price paid for the minority stock today, it is estimated that close to $17,000,000 will go to the Government in excess profits taxes.

The acquisition of practically all the minority stock of the Ford Motor Company ends plans for a new Ford Company to manufacture a cheaper car, but plans for the car itself would go on just the same, Edsel Ford said tonight.

"Of course, there will be no need of a new company now," he said. "We will develop the plans for the cheaper car and will try to be ready to manufacture it just as soon as we can catch up with orders on the present standard models.

"We are overflowing with orders for

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

"The Five Million"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of The Year.—Advt.

Switzerland Must Join or Lose League Seat

PARIS, July 11.—If Switzerland does not adhere to the League of Nations within two months after the League is in operation, L'Intransigeant says it understands the seat of the League will not be maintained at Geneva.

Switzerland, the newspaper adds, has declared officially that if Germany is not admitted to the League without excessive delay, Switzerland will leave the League if she has entered it.

The allied powers have replied to this declaration, it is said, but the reply has not been made public.

FIND DYING VICTIM OF OFFICE THIEVES

Gardner Hull, Head of Fulton Street Stationery Firm, Felled by Blows from Hammer.

STRONGBOX IS RIFLED

Police Seek Two Strangers Seen in the Building Shortly Before the Assault.

Gardiner C. Hull of the wholesale stationery house of Hull & Deppisch, 106 and 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan, was found in his office at that address last evening with his skull crushed in, while nearby lay a hammer, the instrument with which the crime was committed. Mr. Hull, who is 58 years old, was rushed to the Volunteer Hospital, where at 11 o'clock last night it was announced that he was dying. He had not regained consciousness at any time, and the only clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime is the fact that two men, who have not been identified by the police, are known to have called at his office a short time before he was assaulted.

Mr. Hull was a friend of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, who was convicted two weeks ago of the murder of his wife, and committed suicide in the Mineola jail on the Sunday following his conviction. It was recalled by the police last night that Mrs. Wilkins was beaten to death with blows on the head inflicted with a hammer and a piece of lead pipe. Mr. Hull was a character witness for Dr. Wilkins at his trial and visited him several times in the Mineola jail.

Discovery of the Crime.

The crime was discovered by Thomas Timolo, a porter employed in the Downing Building, in which Hull & Deppisch have their offices. The office suite is on the third floor and it is the custom of Timolo to make a tour of the offices in the building between 5 and 6 o'clock each afternoon to see that doors are locked and windows secured. It was a few minutes after 5 o'clock when he entered Mr. Hull's office. At that time Mr. Hull was seated at his desk and told Timolo that it would be probably half an hour before he finished his business for the day. In an adjoining office, at the time, was Miss Mary Smith, a sixteen-year-old stenographer employed by Hull & Deppisch.

Miss Smith left the office a few minutes after Timolo and half an hour later Timolo returned to the office. He entered the office of Mr. Hull and found him lying on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. A foot away was the blood-stained hammer.

When he entered the office and saw Mr. Hull on the floor Timolo realized at once that the old man had been the victim of a murderous attack, and rushed out of the building and called up the Old Slip Police Station and then sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from the Volunteer Hospital. He also notified John Astwood, the Superintendent of the building.

As soon as Detectives Fleming and

Continued on Page Five.

HASTEN TRADE TO GERMANY

Council of Five Reaches Decision for Immediate Resumption.

HURLEY TO ALLOT SHIPS

Principal Ports on the Atlantic to Get Supply of the Tonnage.

TO RUSH COTTON CARGOES

German Cabinet Favors Import Syndicates to Arrange for Foreign Credit.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany tomorrow, it was announced tonight.

The Council, after receiving the report of the legal experts declaring the official document notifying the Council of the ratification of the treaty by Germany to be in due form, reached the decision to raise the blockade.

So far as the action of the Council concerns France, the measure will be effective only after publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree annulling the preceding decrees regarding the blockade.

BERLIN, July 11, (Associated Press.)—In connection with the imminent raising of the blockade it is stated that the importation of necessaries, such as footwear and clothing, will be made quite freely, but the Cabinet intends to admit luxuries and raw materials only to the extent that is thought to be advantageous from the economic viewpoint.

As individual firms lack credit facilities the Cabinet takes the view that import syndicates must be formed and that these can only succeed if the Government participates in their direction.

STETTIN, Germany, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The prospect of the blockade being raised has brought great activity to the ports all along the Pomeranian coast. Numerous small vessels are arriving from neutral ports with food cargoes, which they are offering against gold and silver on the basis of 4 marks a pound for bacon, 5 marks for butter, and 10 marks for cocoa. Four times these prices are demanded in paper money for the foodstuffs.

To Issue Blanket Licenses Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Under Secretary of State Polk announced today that arrangements were being completed to lift the blockade and resume trade relations at once with Germany. Blanket licenses for practically all commodities will probably be issued, although trade in potash, dyestuffs, and chemicals will remain under the control of the Reparation Committee.

A formal announcement containing the procedure to be adopted, Mr. Polk said, might be expected within the next forty-eight hours. It has been withheld momentarily, in anticipation of action by the Supreme Economic Council at Paris. Similar action is being considered in connection with Austria, but will not be taken until Austria has signed the treaty.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, most of whose duties have been transferred to the State Department, said that the decision of this country not to await ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate, now that the German Assembly had approved it, would mean resumption of trade relations, with the few reservations such as those applying to potash and chemicals. Officials expect

Continued on Page Two.

Dutch Now Ready to Give Up Kaiser at The Hague, Copenhagen Hears from a Diplomatic Source

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—The Extrabladet learns from a diplomatic source that the Netherlands Government is now ready to deliver the ex-Kaiser to the Allies as a result of unofficial negotiations.

It is said that the delivery will take place at The Hague.

PARIS, July 11.—There was a feeling in Peace Conference circles today that the curt rejoinder of Holland to the allied note regarding the former German Crown Prince, received yesterday, could not be taken as indicative of the Dutch attitude on the final question of the surrender of either the former Emperor or his oldest son.

It is felt in conference circles generally and in American quarters particularly, it is understood, that the Dutch reply was about what might have been expected in the circumstances. Representatives of the allied and associated powers are of the opinion that the allied communication implied the assumption of some dereliction on the part of the Dutch Government and that its reply was merited.

ITALY AND ALLIES NEAR AGREEMENT

Chamber Cheers as Tittoni Says Settlement May Be Reached in a Few Days.

PREMIER NITTI ASSAILED

Deputy Tells of Suppressed Interview—Three Allied Warships Ordered to Fiume.

ROME, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Tommaso Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was loudly applauded today when he announced to the Chamber of Deputies his belief that the negotiations going on in Paris would lead to a settlement in the course of the next week. He hoped at that time, he said, to tell the country everything.

The question of Asia Minor, said Minister Tittoni, had to be reserved until President Wilson consulted the American people, but the Adriatic, colonial, and economic questions would be settled. They had arrived at a point, he said, where a decision was absolutely necessary, and every delay was dangerous.

The Foreign Minister in conclusion urged the country and Parliament to remain calm pending settlement of the negotiations, and exhorted them to give the Italian delegation their unanimous support, making the peace signed a truly Italian peace.

Premier Francesco Nitti was vehemently attacked by Deputy Codacci-Pisanelli. Among other accusations brought forward by the Deputy in an attempt to demonstrate the unpopularity of Premier Nitti with the Allies was one to the effect that an allied Ambassador had protested against the attitude of Signor Nitti when the latter went to America in 1917 as a member of the Italian Mission. Deputy Codacci-Pisanelli also declared that an interview given by the Premier to The Associated Press had been stopped by the censorship.

Premier Nitti protested indignantly against the first assertion, saying that the author of the report was "a liar." Regarding the interview, he said it was true, that at the beginning of October last he had given an interview to The Associated Press, in which he expressed anxiety because Italy had the entire Austrian Army against her. In this interview, Premier Nitti asserted, he urged the dispatch of American soldiers to the Italian front.

"Was this anti-patriotic?" asked the Premier amid the approbation of the Chamber. He added: "The interview displeased one ally. I was asked to have the interview not published, to which I agreed after having been assured my reasons for it had been recognized."

(The interview referred to was not received in this country by The Associated Press.)

Precautionary military measures still continue in force in this city, but order has been virtually established everywhere. Many shops are still closed, but the people are resuming work after the recent disorders.

PARIS, July 11.—Three allied warships, one each from the American, British, and French navies, have been ordered to proceed to Fiume, where there have been disorders recently between Italian troops and other elements in the force of occupation. The situation at Fiume, however, is reported to be more quiet.

The Allied Supreme Council received yesterday General Naulin of France, General Dirobilant of Italy, Major Gen. Sir H. E. Watts of England, and Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall of the United States, forming the commission to investigate recent incidents at Fiume. The commission will leave Paris today for the Adriatic.

HARDEN FOR ENVOY HERE.

Will Probably Be German Ambassador, Hamburg Paper Says.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, will probably be appointed German Ambassador at Washington as soon as diplomatic relations are restored, says the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg.

"The Five Million"—Lyric Theatre, The Big Comedy Hit.—Advt.

WILSON SPENDS DAY OF ACTIVITY

Plays Golf, Confers with Polk and Daniels, and Signs Important Bills.

COAST TRIP IS DISCUSSED

Mexico a Possible Theme of Talk with Acting Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson today spent more than an hour in conference with Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, at the State Department, on treaty matters and the visit of Mr. Polk to Paris to take the place of Secretary Lansing on the peace commission. Mr. Polk will sail for France about July 21, after consulting Mr. Lansing on his return. Mr. Lansing sailed from Brest today and will be home about July 19.

The President, after leaving Mr. Polk, stepped down the corridor and called on Secretary Daniels. While there he discussed the trip of the Pacific Fleet to the western coast and his own plans for reviewing that fleet at San Francisco about Aug. 15.

The President told Mr. Daniels that he was hopeful that he would be able to so shape his tour of speech-making as to be able to reach San Francisco in time for the review.

Secretary Daniels had intended to accompany the fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, but finds he cannot do this. Instead he will go to San Diego by rail, arriving there in time to meet the fleet, and accompany it to San Francisco.

Secretary Daniels suggested that the President go to San Diego and proceed with the fleet to San Francisco. Under present plans it is understood that the President will remain here until the arrival of Secretary Lansing, not leaving before the last week in this month.

Secretary Daniels has accepted an invitation from Honolulu business men to go to Hawaii with the fleet and witness the dedication of the new dry dock just completed at Pearl Harbor.

The President today received no callers. He signed the Army, Navy, District of Columbia Appropriation bills and the resolution repealing the act under which the telephones, telegraphs, and cables were taken over.

WASHINGTON, July 10, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson began the day with an early morning round of golf with Mrs. Wilson at a country club course near the capital. Returning to the White House, he spent more than an hour at his desk.

When he paid his visit to Acting Secretary Polk he had with him a package of official papers, and it was said that the Mexican situation was among those the President desired to discuss.

After returning to the White House Mr. Wilson resumed work there and was busy until late in the afternoon, when he and Mrs. Wilson went for an automobile ride.

No engagements were made for the President during the day, but he was represented as holding himself in readiness for conferences with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators who might desire to discuss the Peace Treaty.

The President still has before him the Agriculture bill, with its rider for repeal of the Daylight Saving law; also the sundry civil measure with appropriations for the Shipping Board and the campaign against bomb throwers and other radicals.

Many petitions for and against repeal of the Daylight Saving law are before the President, and he is represented as giving this matter much thought.

SILENT ON TWO-THIRD VOTE.

John Bassett Moore Won't Discuss Report He Advised Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Dr. John Bassett Moore of New York, former Assistant Secretary and Counsellor of the Department of State, today declined to say whether he had advised President Wilson that a two-thirds vote of the Senate was necessary for the adoption of reservations to a treaty. Reports had reached Washington that Dr. Moore had so advised the President.

Dr. Moore, when asked whether these reports were true, and for his views on the question whether a majority or a two-thirds vote would be necessary for any amendment or reservations to the treaty, smilingly, but firmly, refused to say anything on the subject.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

LEAGUE FIGHT FRAMING UP

Moses Would Have Wilson Meet Committee Daily, Preventing Tour.

SHANTUNG QUESTION LARGE

At Least Two Opponents of the League Will Centre Attack on Japanese Deal Next Week.

HITCHCOCK TO BE IGNORED?

President's Failure to Ask Him to Conference Starts Rumor of His Displacement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated today that in their opinion President Wilson would be invited to appear before them while they were considering the Peace Treaty.

There is a difference of opinion among Republican members of the committee, but the feeling appeared to be gaining ground today that an invitation to the President to appear was inevitable in view of his plain offer, in his speech yesterday, to appear and give the committee all the information he possessed.

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, announced tonight that he was preparing to offer a resolution Monday inviting President Wilson to attend daily at 10 A. M. He admitted that his resolution would be an attempt to prevent the President from making his contemplated speaking tour.

"In my opinion," he said, "the President can be of greater service here than if he makes a stumping tour through the country in behalf of the League of Nations."

Senator Borah said he favored having Mr. Wilson meet with the committee.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, also favored it. Mr. Swanson thought it very likely that the President's offer to meet the committee would be taken advantage of in connection with matters of controversy.

"I do not see," he remarked, "how any one can refuse to invite the President, after he has so clearly expressed his wish to be of service."

Senators noted the fact that if the committee declined to invite the President blame for failure to accept his cooperation would be put on the committee.

Rumor About Hitchcock.

Most interest was aroused at the Capitol today by a report that Senator Hitchcock had been displaced as the President's spokesman in the Senate on the League of Nations and that Senator Swanson of Virginia would henceforth lead the fight.

When the report was carried to Senator Swanson the latter promptly denied it by saying:

"Nothing in the world to it. The relations between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock are most cordial. Mr. Hitchcock was in close touch with the President while he was in Paris. He has always been ready to meet attacks on the league, and has met them in fine shape. As ranking majority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he is minority leader in the absence of Senator Martin."

The report concerning Hitchcock was premised on the fact that the President had had no conference with the minority leader since he returned to the city. Senator Hitchcock's friends are much disappointed about this. The Senator himself is on his way to his Summer home in New England.

It is pointed out that Swanson had a long conference with the President at the Capitol Thursday, a longer conference than any other Democratic Senator. The Senator is to speak Monday on the league, making the first speech on it since President Wilson's address. Some of his colleagues today referred to it as a "keynote speech."

Senator Swanson disclosed today the argument which would be used in defending the Shantung settlement in the Peace Treaty. He said that Japan was simply being allowed to get back what it cost her to drive the Germans out of China.

"It's like rewarding a person who has driven away a burglar," said Mr. Swanson. "Japan did just that, and now is entitled to recover the cost of that expensive operation. The docks, with harbors and railroads, which Germany put in after getting control of the territory from China properly go to Japan as a reward."

Senator Swanson held that Article X of the covenant would be the centre of the struggle in the Senate. He stated that supporters of the League were thoroughly satisfied with Article X. and with Article XXI., which contains the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

Regarding reservations or amendments to the treaty, he expressed the opinion that few if any would be made. If the treaty, as ratified by the Senate, did not satisfy President Wilson, Mr. Swanson pointed out the President had power to reject the Senate's verdict and refuse to deposit a ratification notice in Paris.

Council Discusses War on Magyar Reds; Foch and Czech and Jugoslav Envoys Confer

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch and representatives of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia were before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference today for a discussion of the movement of the partisans of Bela Kun, Hungarian communist Foreign Minister, against Czechoslovakia and Austria, and the advisability of combined military action against them.

The different representatives were asked to confer with their Governments to find out to what extent they are ready to participate in military operations against Bela Kun's forces. No decision will be reached until their reports are received.

LONDON, July 11.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting advices from Budapest, says that the mission sent to Moscow by Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist leader, has returned after a long conference with Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, respectively Bolshevist Premier and Minister of War.

Bela Kun has received a letter from Lenin saying that Hungary is to be the base for Bolshevist propaganda against the western European powers. The delegation returning from Moscow is said to have obtained several million counterfeit English and French banknotes to be used in furthering the propaganda.

BUDAPEST, July 10, (Associated Press.)—The anti-Communist Government at Szegedin appears to be strengthening, despite the poor success of the last attempt to oust Bela Kun, head of the Communist Government. The Red troops are reported to be deserting to the Szegedin Army, the Socialist leaders are joining the anti-Communists and another outbreak against Bela Kun is expected.

The Communists have replaced all the railway managers with workmen and have discharged all the technical factory employes.

EPOCA PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

Precedents for this exist. President Taft, dissatisfied with changes in an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, declined to deposit the ratification notice and the treaty failed.

Question About French Treaty.

There was much speculation among Senators concerning President Wilson's reason for withholding the French treaty of defense until later. Senator Hitchcock some time ago intimate that he expected Mr. Wilson to ask for ratification of this before the main treaty, since, according to the presidential view, it is a bridge between the present moment and the time when the League will afford sufficient protection to France against German aggression.

Senator Borah thought the President's delay in presenting the treaty was due to unwillingness to admit the weakness of the League.

"Daily it becomes more apparent," he said, "that the idea of super-Government is back of this whole plan. The League is a weak, futile thing unless it has some sovereignty, and it can obtain no sovereignty except what it gets from the nations composing it."

Senator Borah will speak next week on the Shantung features of the treaty. Senator Norris, who said recently that he would vote against ratification unless the Shantung provision was changed, is also preparing a speech on the subject.

Shantung may be the occasion of the first test vote, because it is outside the covenant, and those opposed to it feel that they cannot be accused of partisan opposition to Mr. Wilson in endeavoring to get the provision amended or eliminated.

Acting Secretary Polk today denied all knowledge of a memorandum of protest by American peace delegates against the Peace Conference's settlement of the Shantung question, as alleged in a resolution introduced by Senator Borah. Mr. Polk said he had never heard of such a protest.

Questions from Mr. Pepper.

Questions which those favoring the League of Nations are asked to answer were given out today by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Vice President of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. The questions are:

"Why should Great Britain have six votes in the Assembly of Nations as against one apiece for Liberia and the United States?

"Is our guarantee of aid to France the same or a different thing from the guarantee which we give to other nations under Article X. of the league covenant?

"If the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the difference?

"What good reason is there why the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the international voting machine?

"What hope is there for international law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly constituted court of justice?

"These are the questions," says Mr. Pepper, "which millions of Americans have lately begun to ask themselves. They look to the President for an answer and have got none. Mr. Wilson never answers. He never explains. He never argues. He merely asserts in a confident and attractive way that all will be well if he is permitted to do exactly as he pleases.

"One would suppose from reading his speech that the League of Nations had actually proved its seaworthiness and was making regular trips. Mr. Wilson points with satisfaction to the fact that many vital problems have been referred by the Peace Conference, been referred to the league to solve. In his mind this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the old device of referring a troublesome question to a committee and then adjourning.

"Before the President spoke the league covenant contained several high explosives which menaced the peace of the world. The President did not unload them. They are there still. It is now up to the Senate. Upon the Senate rests the supreme responsibility of reserving the moral leadership of the United States by making the league covenant safe for American independence.

"The greatest peace asset of the world today is the free will of the people of the United States. No international machinery can be approved which impairs this asset or destroys it."

Both Sides Marshaling Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 11. (Associated Press.)—Senate leaders in the League of Nations controversy continued their conferences today in preparation for the ratification fight which will begin when the Senate reconvenes on Monday. While it was said that the exact lines of division might not be drawn for some days, progress in solidifying their forces was asserted on both sides.

President Wilson, having delivered the treaty to the Senate and offered to supplement it with all the information in his possession, apparently put the matter temporarily out of his mind. He saw none of the Senators who have been active in the fight, and while he conferred with Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department, it is understood that other subjects furnished the basis of their discussion.

Whether the President's offer will be accepted by the Foreign Relations Committee remained an open question. There were increasing indications today that should he be questioned the sessions will be open to the public.

There was continued discussion of Mr. Wilson's reported assertion that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to make reservations in ratifying the treaty. In some quarters it was suggested that the President's declaration might mean a new turn in the struggle. It was asserted that he might have meant that after a majority had written reservations in the ratification resolution, two-thirds must then support the amended resolution to obtain ratification. Should the President's supporters fail to prevent the resolution from being amended, and then refuse to support it in amended form, the result might be to hold up ratification and bring pressure to bear for elimination of the reservations.

Views of Wilson on Shantung.

It came out today that in his conversations with Senators at the Capitol yesterday Mr. Wilson went into great detail regarding the Shantung agreement. He is quoted as saying that the understanding that Shantung would be returned to China after a reconstruction period was of a definite nature, and that the only gain to Japan would be such benefit as she might derive from temporary use of the railroads and other German property in the territory.

There has been much speculation as to when the President intends to talk over ratification plans with the leading League supporters in the Senate. Surprise was shown in some quarters that Senator Hitchcock, who as senior Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, has been one of the chief advocates of the League, had gone to his Summer home in Massachusetts for the week-end without conferring with the President on the Senate situation. He and Mr. Wilson talked only a few minutes at the Capitol yesterday, and it is understood that their discussion was of a general nature.

Many Senators are preparing to speak in the near future. Senators McNary, Republican, of Oregon, and Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, both League supporters, are among those expected to take part in the debate next week. Others who probably will speak include Senators Kellogg of Minnesota and Kenyon of Iowa, both Republicans. Both have refrained from taking a definite stand regarding the League covenant.

BRITISH MAY "TREAT" NOW.

Liquor Control Board Has Revoked Its Wartime Restrictions.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It is no longer against the law in England to buy a round of drinks, the Liquor Control Board having revoked the "no treating" order, a war measure.

It points out that the order wiped out the practice of treating and it expresses the hope that "the good sense of the community should suffice to prevent its revival, with the wasteful and excessive drinking to which it leads."

SIBERIAN REDS BUSY SNIPING OUR FORCES

Attacks in Vladivostok Region Began with One That Cost Us 21 Men.

BOLSHEVIKI'S LOSSES HEAVY

Americans Punished Them Severely in Later Attempts—Co-operating with Kolchak's Troops.

ROMANOVKA, Siberia, July 2, (Associated Press.)—It was at this little village, fifty miles northeast of Vladivostok, that at dawn on June 25 a force of 300 Bolsheviki attacked an American camp in which were 74 men of Company A, 31st Infantry, killing 19 of the Americans and wounding 27 others, two of whom died of their wounds. (A Washington dispatch on June 30 carried the official report of this engagement.)

The men of Company A were guarding the railway from Vladivostok, occupying a row of tents pitched near the railroad. The Bolsheviki crept up and hid in the dense underbrush, fence corners, and woodpiles near the camp. At 5 o'clock they fired a volley which killed many of the sleeping Americans. Others, who had been wounded by the first discharge, staggerd outside and were shot down as they left the tents.

Of those who escaped the first volley unscathed, some pulled on only a light garment or two, clapped on their steel helmets, and organized a centre of resistance in a log cabin, firing thence at puffs of smoke from the bushes.

Then for three hours the Americans fought as in an Indian battle of the frontier days, relief finally coming to them when 17 men rolled in on a train after an American volunteer had run from the besieged cabin to Novoneshino, the nearest American camp, five miles distant.

The Bolsheviki, thinking large reinforcements were arriving, then withdrew toward the hills, dragging their wounded and some of their dead with them, but leaving behind eight of their number who had been killed.

The Romanovka attack was the first of a series that had evidently been planned by the Bolsheviki to be carried out along the Suchan Railway. On the following day a Bolshevist force attacked Novoneshino, the next station on the road, using the same methods as those employed on the 25th, firing on the tents at dawn. This time the Americans were ready, however. They were not sleeping in their tents, but in log huts, from which they poured in a hot flanking fire and inflicted severe losses on the attacking party. Again, on the 27th, 200 Bolsheviki attacked an American supply train near Sitsa. Two Americans were wounded, but, on the other hand, twenty-five Bolsheviki were killed, one American marksman with an automatic rifle picking off no fewer than eleven of the attackers.

Intermittent sniping and minor attacks, with the destruction here and there of railway bridges and telegraph lines, have continued between Shkotova and Suchan for a week, communication with the American forces having been cut, except for service by native couriers.

The Associated Press correspondent, making the trip from Vladivostok to the Kangaus River, where the last American detachment is stationed, slept two nights with the soldiers in their huts and marched from Novoneshino to the Kangaus River with the troops. This close touch with the American soldiers revealed the bitterness felt among them against the Bolsheviki, virtually the only subject of conversation being their desire to avenge the deaths of their companions. During these three days not a single conversation about going home was heard among the men, although this until recently had been the main topic.

The Americans are closely co-operating with the Kolchak forces in the Suchan district, where the small numbers of the anti-Bolshivist forces make the work of protecting the railway lines adequately an impossible one.

The Russian civilians in this district appear to be just about as greatly disliked by the Americans as the fighting Bolsheviki, because it is known that many villagers who had been believed to be friendly took part in the Romanovka attack. One elderly man, who was acting as a sniper and was killed very close to the American camp, was identified as a man whose professed friendship for the Americans had been very much in evidence.

Active measures against the Bolshevist depredations and attacks are being taken by the American command.

CHINESE NOW DIVIDED ABOUT SIGNING TREATY

Some Members of Cabinet Think Failure to Sign Will Lose Chance of Shantung Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Chinese Cabinet at Peking, originally united in opposition to the signature of the Peace Treaty because of the Shantung settlement, is now divided, according to advices from the Chinese capital.

Paris reports have indicated that the Chinese delegates would sign the treaty soon to be concluded with Austria in order to obtain entrance to the League of Nations with the purpose of placing China in a position to demand of the League a settlement of her issues with Japan. Some members of the Peking Cabinet, however, are reported to have taken the view that as the covenant requires the unanimous action of the League Council in such cases, and as the Japanese member of the Council could not be expected to consent to have the issue raised, there would be no chance of relief for China in that quarter.

Under these conditions, it is urged by these members, China's position would be made more difficult, for in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary Japan must remain indefinitely in control of Shantung instead of returning the territory to China as she is pledged to do, if the plan contained in the Peace Treaty with Germany is approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A delegation of Chinese patriots endeavored to commit suicide Sunday in the presence of Hsu Chih Chang, the President of China, in protest against the transfer of control of Shantung to Japan.

Three members of a delegation of merchants, teachers, and students, say advices reaching here, succeeded in wounding themselves severely before palace guards could stop them.

President Hsu told the delegation that the treaty which gives Japan control of Shantung must be signed.

Drop in Exchange Rate for Pesos.

MEXICO CITY, July 10.—Newspapers of the city printed this morning on their financial pages records of foreign exchange transactions, showing that drafts on New York were bought at 50, or par, at two to one, for American dollars, and sold at 49¾, which is less than two to one. This, it was pointed out, is significant, since during the last six months of 1918 the exchange rate hovered around 50, which meant that the Mexican peso was worth 50 cents in United States money, instead of about 50 cents, its present value.

Progress of the R-34 on Her Homeward Flight.



R-34 2,300 MILES FROM NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

five motors were intended to be held constantly in reserve.

"We will not use more than three of the five motors on our return trip," said Lieutenant Shotter, "and a great part of the time we will probably be using only two, leaving the others in reserve for probable accidents. If an accident happens to one motor while it is running we will shut it down to make repairs and use one of the reserve engines. This will not affect our speed or power at all. Although we may use only two or three of the motors simultaneously, if everything goes well with all the motors we will rotate the burden of furnishing the motive power so that the motors may be kept in the best possible condition. Permanent injury to one or two, or even three, would not disable the R-34, and she would still be able to make about forty miles an hour in still air, with a proportionate increase with winds at her tail."

The motors are of the Sunbeam-Maori make, of about 275 horse power each, and are distributed among the five gondolas. All are connected to the main fuel system. Spare parts for the motors and spare propellers are carried, so that repairs may be made in the air. Two extra engineer officers, with special experience in making quick repairs, were taken on at Mineola for the return trip so that the motive power of the dirigible would be kept in every better shape than on the voyage from east Sayville to the country.

Several ships coming into this port yesterday reported having seen the R-34 at sea. The transport Tolosa, from Brest, sighted the dirigible about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning off Nantucket Light. Officers said that the R-34 appeared to be making about sixty mill esan hour. The Saxonia also reported having seen her at about the same spot. Captain Ernest Iggie said that the dirigible was flying at about 600 feet and apparently was making about ninety miles an hour. In response to signals she reported "all's well." The passengers on the Saxonia were called out to see her and drank toasts to her with champagne. They were outside the three-mile zone.

NIGHT ALTITUDE FLIGHT.

Army Plane Reaches 20,000 Feet and Sees Second Sunset.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An experimental flight for altitude at night was conducted at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., at 10 o'clock last night. Lieutenant Charles C. Chauncey in a De Pere with Sergeant Thomas Cook as passenger, reached an altitude of 20,000 feet without difficulty.

The weather was clear, the wind from the northwest, speed ten miles per hour, and the thermometer in the rear cockpit of the airplane registered five degrees below freezing point. The duration of the flight was eighty-five minutes. At 10:05 P. M. the two airmen observed a second sunset.

ARMY'S NONSTOP RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement was made today that since early in April army fliers in this country have made eleven non-stop flights, each exceeding 500 miles. The longest was made by Major Theodore C. Macaulay and measured 853 miles. The fastest was made by Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, who covered 500 miles at an average speed of 166.62 miles an hour. In the same period army fliers have made several transcontinental flights and other long flights in which there were intermediate stops of less than 500 miles each. A summary of the notable long non-stop flights is:

April 12. Theo. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman in a De Haviland-4, from Fort Worth, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, 550 miles, in 345 minutes; 100.86 miles per hour.

April 14. Theo. C. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman, in a De Haviland-4, from Tucson, Ariz., to Sweetwater, Texas, 701 miles, in 345 minutes; 121.86 miles per hour.

April 16. Theo. C. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman, in a De Haviland-4, from Fort Worth, Texas, to Americus, Ga., 522 miles, in 415 minutes; 123.15 miles per hour.

April 19, Captain E. F. White and H. M. Schaeffer in a De Haviland-4, from Chicago to New York, 725 miles in 250 minutes; 135.80 miles per hour.

May 4, Captain Roy N. France, Major W. H. Frank, Lieutenant Coe, T. E. Gilmore, and Lieutenant E. M. Harmon, in a U. S. Martin bomber, from Washington to Macon, Ga., 650 miles in 470 minutes; 83.08 miles per hour.

May 17, Colonel G. C. Brant and Lieutenant H. Birkett, in a De Haviland-4, from Houston, Texas, to Belleville, Ill., 720 miles in 453 minutes; 95.84 miles per hour.

May 20, Lieutenant G. H. McKay, in a Curtiss JN-4H, from Belleville, Ill., to York, Neb., 500 miles, in 345 minutes; 86.04 miles per hour.

June 17, Harvard Rhinehart and J. E. Talbot, in a De Haviland-4, from Dayton to Mineola, 502 miles in 250 minutes; 120.48 miles per hour.

June 17, Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, no passenger, in an SE-5 from Palo Alto to San Diego, 500 miles in 180 minutes; 166.62 miles per hour.

June 26, Lieutenant H. H. Palmer, Lieutenant G. H. Bradford, and five mechanics, in a Handley-Page from Indianapolis to Washington, 506 miles, in 385 minutes; 106.26 miles per hour.

July 7, Captain Lowell H. Smith, no passenger, in a De Haviland Bluebird, from San Francisco to San Diego, 610 miles, in 240½ minutes; 148.44 miles per hour.

DROPS 700 FEET TO DEATH.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 11.—Lieutenant Frank S. Caldwell, 28, of Belfast, Ireland, a member of the British Royal Air Forces, was killed this afternoon at McCook Field in a 700-foot fall from an airplane.

Lieutenant Caldwell, who came here to make a series of tests of parachutes used with airplanes, during the afternoon made several successful descents. In his final flight the ropes attached to his body harness snapped under his weight before the envelope could open.

Lieutenant Caldwell spent four and one half years on the front in France.

FLYING BACK TO DALLAS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—On their return journey to Dallas, Texas, seven De Haviland airplanes under command of Colonel Henry B. Claggett, arrived at Bolling Field, this city, at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon, just 151 minutes after they had left Hazelhurst Field, Long Island.

This flight was in continuation of the Dallas to Boston tour made by these planes which has taken them from their original starting point in Texas by way of Minneapolis to Boston, New York, and Washington. So far they have covered 3,691 miles in 2,348 minutes of actual flying time, stopping in nineteen places on the way. There are fourteen officers and men in the flying party.

Soon after the seven planes passed Sandy Hook today they encountered a sixty-mile gale which drove them out to sea. On the way down the coast they were kept from the shore by the wind and it was not until they reached the Maryland coast that the fliers turned inward toward Baltimore. The wind was so strong that they had to fly some distance inland to breast the northwest gale and reach Washington safely.

MINOR WAS WARNED BY MAX EASTMAN

Advised to Come Home and Get "Proper Slant on Domestic Conditions."

SENATOR SHEPPARD'S AID

Texan Explains How He Asked Col. House to See That Accused Man Had a Fair Trial.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 11.—Colonel Edward M. House has explained his interest in the case of Robert Minor by saying that Senator Sheppard of Texas had asked him for information about it. Minor's father is a Federal Judge in Texas, and Colonel House also hails from that State.

Minor was released by the military authorities here after he had been held in prison for a month awaiting trial on charges of acting as an agent of German Spartacides in their attempted propaganda campaign among American troops in Germany.

Correspondence between Max Eastman, editor of the radical Liberator of New York, and Minor, who is a contributing editor to that magazine, reveals that Minor's preachments as contained in articles about conditions in Russia were a bit too strong even for Eastman. It appears that Minor preached class warfare in America as a method of reaching the millennium, whereas, as Eastman writes, he himself believes in economic steps to force the decay of "capitalistic Government." He informed Minor that the Liberator could not publish his articles because they would furnish "ammunition for the capitalistic press," and advised him to come home and get the proper slant on domestic conditions.

"But," said one of Eastman's letters, "we love you just the same."

Army officers here have no more to say about the Minor case. They appear to think the less said now the better.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was still impossible today to obtain from any War Department source any statement in explanation of the issuance of orders at Coblenz, Germany, on July 8, for the release of Robert J. Minor, a former New York newspaperman, who had been held in the military prison there for a month awaiting trial on charges of violating the articles of war in connection with the alleged distribution of tion with the alleged distribution of radical propaganda among American soldiers in Germany.

The statement was authorized at Secretary Baker's office that the War Department had not been officially advised of the release of Minor, and the office of the Judge Advocate General it was stated that only the papers in cases for review, after trial by court-martial, came to Washington, but that at the present time, court-martial cases in the American Expeditionary Forces abroad are not reviewable in Washington, as General Pershing has full power to deal with them.

It was learned definitely tonight that Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas had taken a deep interest in the case, and that Senator Sheppard had cabled to Colonel House, who is a Texan, now in Paris, as member of the American Peace Commission, asking him to see that Minor had a fair trial and that he be properly represented by counsel.

"My action in this respect," said Senator Sheppard to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "was taken at the request of Mr. Minor's father, who lives in San Antonio, where he is State Judge of one of the district courts. Judge Minor and his son are both constituents of mine. Judge Minor asked me to do everything I could to see that a fair trial was assured to his son. I made inquiries of the War Department regarding the status of the case in an effort to learn whether the court martial proceedings, after a trial in Coblenz, could be reviewed here. I was informed at the Department that the case could not be transferred to Washington for review as the military authorities abroad had full power over trials. I did not ask the War Department for any special action in this case and I have used no improper influence in the matter. The intimations in stories from abroad that pull or influence had been used in the case of young Minor are without foundation, so far as my knowledge goes.

"At the request of the young man's father, a well-known jurist, who is one of my constituents, I did cable to Colonel House at Paris. All I asked for was a square deal for young Mr. Minor. I asked that Colonel House endeavor to see that this young man be given a fair trial and that he be properly represented by counsel at the trial. I did not ask Colonel House to endeavor to have the charges dismissed, and made no such request of the War Department. If the charges against him have been dropped, as stated in the press dispatches, they were not dropped through improper influence, so far as I am aware."

PREDICT ABANDONING KAISER'S LONDON TRIAL

London Press, Except Northcliffe Papers, Almost Unanimous Against the Plan.

LONDON, July 11.—Predictions that the project to bring the former German Emperor to trial in England will be abandoned are growing in view of the almost unanimous opposition of the newspapers of all parties. Virtually all the leading papers, with the exception of the Northcliffe press, are denouncing the plan.

The Northcliffe papers have taken no stand in the matter, but print many letters from prominent persons opposing the trial. The influential weekly reviews all oppose or deride the project of bringing the former Emperor from Holland.

Walter Runciman, former member of the Cabinet writes:

"Feeling in this country is justifiably bitter against the Kaiser. Indeed, it is so bitter that the public might take the law into their own hands and lynch him."

The Saturday Review says:

"It is a mistake of taste, a want of tact. London is the last place in the world that ought to have been chosen, first, because the English are the chief enemies of the Germans, according to the Germans; secondly, because London is the court of William of Hohenzollern's first cousin and the home of his illustrious grandmother; thirdly, because William has often been our guest. King George and the Emperor must in their younger days have lived in some intimacy."

The New Statesman says:

"Let us hope that the Dutch Government will cut the knot for us and save us from the blunder of reinstating the last of the Hohenzollerns in the hearts of his disillusioned fellow countrymen."

The Nation says:

"British opinion has spoken so clearly that Holland is likely to feel no hesitation in doing her duty as a neutral. We imagine that Mr. Lloyd George may even be grateful to the convenient neutral who will save him from the obligation of redeeming his election pledge."

GERMAN RATIFICATION UNDER ALLIED SCRUTINY

Paris Paper Suggests Separate German States Must Also Approve Treaty.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Official documents setting forth the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German National Assembly at Weimar reached the French Foreign Office today.

Legal experts of the Council of Five immediately began an examination of the documents, and their reports were under consideration by the Council of Five late today.

The German ratification document consists of the text of the Peace Treaty, the annexes, and the convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhineland. The ratification concludes with the following paragraph:

"Having been approved by the legislative body of the German Empire, and having been submitted to me I declare that I ratify the Treaty, protocol, and convention, and I promise to fulfill and insure the execution of their clauses.

(Signed) "EBERT,

"President of the German Empire.

"Berlin, 9th of July, 1919."

The document contains an exact reproduction of the text of the Peace Treaty in French and English, and is printed on vellum paper, bound by white silk ribbon. It is enclosed in a brown Morocco portfolio.

Beside the signature of President Ebert is his seal, a paper wafer bearing the words "The President of the German Empire." The seal does not contain the imperial eagle.

According to the Petit Parisien, ratification of the treaty of peace by the German National Assembly may be held not to be sufficient. The new German Constitution provides that where territory is ceded, the ratification of treaties by States which lose territory is necessary, in addition to approval by the Central Government. Consequently, independent action by Bavaria for the Sarre Basin and Prussia for territory restored to Poland may be required.

It may be said, the newspaper says, that the new Constitution had been only partly accepted when the treaty was ratified, but it adds: "It is imperative to avoid giving German legal experts a pretext for proclaiming the nullity of the treaty."

The Senate has decided to intrust the examination of the Peace Treaty to its ordinary Commission of Foreign Affairs. The number of its members, however, will be increased by nine. The new members will be selected from the different parties and it is expected that among the number will be two former Premiers, Emil Combes and Leon Bourgeois, and Paul Doumer, Henry Cheron, and Charles Louis de Freycinet.

TELLS OF TREATY PROBLEMS

Clemenceau Says Allies Are Firm for Trial of German Chiefs.

PARIS, July 11.—Premier Clemenceau appeared before the committee of the Chamber of Deputies which is considering the Peace Treaty today and reviewed the circumstances under which the treaty was framed.

He said that the difficulties the Allies encountered during the war confronted them in a changed aspect when they came to make peace. The dominating idea of the treaty was the necessity of maintaining the peace of the world by the union of the four great allied and associated powers.

The Premier said that France had reason to congratulate herself on the treaties guaranteeing her against aggression by Germany. Referring to the League of Nations, he said the French Government must endeavor, within the League organization, to secure the adoption of the amendment proposed by Leon Bourgeois, establishing a military and naval staff in the League.

Regarding responsibilities for the war, Premier Clemenceau said it was a satisfaction to morality that the responsible persons would be tried, and added that the Entente would maintain its position on that point.

TURKS MOVED BY REBUFF.

Despair Follows the Allied Reply to Statement of Claims.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The reply of Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, to the claims of the Turkish mission which visited Paris has created a feeling of despair, according to a dispatch from Constantinople.

The Grand Vizier, the message adds, is likely to resign.

UNCOVER BIG THEFTS FROM RHINE ARMY

Carloads of Food and Rubber Intended for Troops Diverted to Germany.

SIX BILLED TO A SWEEPER

Germans and Americans Involved—Loss Estimated at Several Million Marks.

COBLENZ, July 10. (Associated Press.)—A plot involving wholesale thefts of food, automobile tires and other troop supplies for shipment to Germany has been uncovered by army officers here, it was learned today, when several Germans who are alleged to have had a hand in the plans were arrested.

Three carloads of American bacon and three of tires and tubes, which were billed through to unoccupied Germany, were returned to Coblenz today from the edge of the bridgehead, the military police saying that the goods had been stolen. Officers say that shipments under various pretexts have been going on for weeks, and possibly months, and they estimate the loss to the army at several million marks.

Officers investigating the plot said that other arrests were expected within the next few days. There was no way as this time, they also said, to check the value of bacon, automobile supplies, and other commissary articles which had reached Germany beyond the bridgehead through these channels.

Most of the Germans involved in the plot are employes of the railroads. The investigating officers said that a number of Americans were also involved, but refused to say whether any charges had yet been filed against them. The officers also refused to give the rank of the Americans involved, saying that the case was still under inquiry.

The six cars loaded with supplies, which were caught Thursday on their way to Germany, had been billed to a German who was employed as a sweeper in the station on the east bank of the Rhine near Coblenz. From this station the cars loaded with food were shipped through the neutral zone to Cassel and other places in Germany. In some cases, the officers say, the cars were billed as empties, while in other cases they were billed as containing fertilizer.

American goods, particularly food and rubber, are in great demand in Germany. Bacon, canned milk, and flour bring enormous prices.

In Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities a package containing twenty American cigarettes has been selling for months at from 10 to 15 marks. The officers say that these cigarettes and evidence of the American food which has been selling in German cities came through the American area and were intended for American troops in the occupied territory.

From what point the shipments were made the officers would not say, but they said that positive evidence of that the food being traced and that which had been recovered did not form part of the supplies which had been sold to Germany by the army authorities.

LACKS EVIDENCE OF TREATY.

Government Denies Knowledge of Alleged German-Japanese Compact.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — It was stated today that none of the material which has come into the Government's hands in connection with recurring reports of a secret treaty between Japan and Germany corresponds entirely with the photostatic copies of the alleged treaty which have been circulated among Senators. The photostatic copies reproduce a publication of several weeks ago in a publication at Shanghai.

Senator Lodge already has a resolution pending calling for any material the Government may have on the subject.

Diplomatists pointed out today that the published document described as a treaty bears no signatures and no dates, and might have been a memorandum prepared by some German official with the hope of converting it into a treaty.

It was stated officially today that no evidence was at hand to connect any responsible official of the Japanese Government with the document.

HASTEN TRADE TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

also that Germany will not be embarrassed by restrictions in credits.

Information was obtained here at the same time that shipping interests have already taken up the matter of reopening trade routes between the United States and Germany and expect to get into action without a moment's delay. These plans, it was stated, had taken into consideration rushing cotton, copper, and many other sorely needed commodities to German ports.

The Shipping Board is prepared to consider the allocation of tonnage for routes from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and ports to the south to Hamburg and Bremen. It is definitely known that at least one firm, Halstead & Son of Philadelphia, has made application for steel tonnage to be routed from Philadelphia to Hamburg. This request has been referred by Chairman Hurley to the Division of Operations.

It is said that one steel ship probably will be allocated to this service as soon as arrangements have been made concerning cargo. Other ships may be supplied as the situation warrants.

Mr. Hurley intimated also that tonnage would be supplied to others who sought to open trade lines with Germany as rapidly as it was possible to provide it without interfering with other trade routes already established. He said that plenty of tonnage would be made available to get into Germany cotton from the Southern ports and the other commodities which are in great demand.

It became apparent that the interests which are striving to begin trade relations with Germany are not losing a moment in making their plans to resume full communication when the State Department's announcement is made.

The question as to the operation of the Trading with the Enemy act is involved in the decision. It will require legislation by Congress before it can be changed. President Wilson to cancel this legislation, and this may come shortly. The best opinion, however, is that the Trading with the Enemy act will not be entirely abandoned until final action has been taken by the Senate on the treaty of peace. The Department of State made the point today that the resumption of trade relations with Germany would not abrogate the Trading with the Enemy act or establish the conclusion of peace.

Can Prevent Dumping Here.

There was much speculation as to commodities which Germany might have for export to this and other countries. Various opinions were expressed as to the quantity of commodities which Germany might attempt to dump on the American market in return for American exports. It will be within the power of the War Trade Section of the State Department to regulate such commerce for the present, and this phase of the problem will receive careful consideration.

Some expressed the opinion that should the Reparation Commission permit Germany to export any considerable quantity of potash, dyestuffs, and chemicals to the United States these commodities would be made subject to individual license by this country, pending the adoption of legislation by Congress. Such legislation, for the protection of home industries, has been requested by the Chemical Foundation, a quasi-official organization which has taken over German chemical patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

That Germany will endeavor to regain as rapidly as possible her share of trade was indicated by the efforts being made here to obtain tonnage for German routes. Germany has not much free tonnage which was not seized by the Allies either during the war or by the terms of the treaty of peace. Docks in this country, including those about New York Harbor, which were controlled by German interests were seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Germany has her docks and lighters in Germany and in neutral countries left. This situation is found in Chile and in Argentina. It is understood that German lines are to be established between points where Germany has retained control of facilities as soon as tonnage can be found.

Men in this country who were formerly connected with the German shipping concerns, such as the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines, are among those who have shown activity in connection with re-establishing German trade routes.

Under Secretary Polk made his statement after a conference with President Wilson lasting an hour and a half, predicting that there would be an immediate resumption of trade relations with Germany.

It is also emphasized that the lifting of the trade ban applied only to Germany, and that the action announced by the State Department was in conformity with the treaty of peace with that country, which required the immediate lifting of the blockade after the ratification by Germany of the treaty.

The object of the exceptions as to dyestuffs, potash, and chemicals, also covered by the treaty, is to protect the new industries in those products set up in the United States and the allied countries during the war.

It was said officially at the department that American Consular officers would not be immediately returned to Germany, although special agents may be sent there. Until the Peace Treaty is ratified or war terminated, it is unlikely that Consuls will be sent to Germany, as a state of war will continue to exist until the Senate ratifies.

The State Department will also refuse to issue passports to American nationals desiring to go to Germany, as it will not be able to have them revisé until peace is re-established. It was indicated, however, that Americans may and will enter Germany from contiguous neutral countries, and that large quantities of American goods are now in such countries awaiting the formal lifting of the blockade.

Announcement was also made that Burrell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has resigned and has been assigned by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to make a tour of European countries and investigate their after-the-war needs. The Secretary has assigned the commercial representative of the Department of Commerce at The Hague to take charge of trade matters for the department in Europe in connection with the resumption of trade relations with Germany.

GERMANS SEEK CREDIT HERE.

Reported to be Aiming at a "Kartel" for Foreign Business.

Announcement by Acting Secretary of State Polk that trade relations with Germany will be resumed immediately under blanket licenses did not occasion much surprise in local financial circles, where it had been generally understood that this action would be taken as soon as the German Assembly ratified the Peace Treaty.

So far as the stock market was concerned, no noticeable influence was observed, but in the cotton market prices, which had been going down in the morning, rallied sharply and advanced on the announcement a maximum of 150 points, equal to $7.50 a bale.

Among bankers it is believed that German interests will make heroic efforts to raise credits in the near future. In fact, many local bankers have been approached on this subject, both by German representatives and by neutral Europeans who are said to be acting for Germany. A number of Dutch bankers were reported yesterday to be making propositions for financing shipments of raw materials and some finished goods, and were offering German mark currency, not only as security for loans but for sales in the open market.

Several leading banking houses which in pre-war days did a considerable volume of banking business with Germany have recently been selling exchange on German cities in the occupied zone. As yet no bills are being sold or offered on Berlin, but it is expected that they will make their reappearance within a few days.

The business in mark bills has expanded greatly in the last two or three days. According to dealers, it has aggregated close to 10,000,000 marks since the opening of business on Thursday. The rate varies according to the size of the transaction, ranging from 3¾ cents per mark for small amounts down to 3½ cents for large commitments. These rates compare with the 7.90 rate which the American Relief Administration was quoting a short time ago when it was enjoying a monopoly on the business.

It was reported yesterday that the leading German banks, about seven in number, were considering the formation of a "kartel" for the handling of all foreign business. According to this report, the program contemplates the establishment of a branch office of the "kartel" in New York, and possibly other branches in leading cities throughout the country. If this is done, it may abolish the business of dealers in foreign exchange on German cities, as it is understood that a branch office of this kind would have a monopoly on exchange on Germany, as well as being the fiscal and collection agency for the big German banks.

Bulgar Delegates to Arrive July 25.

PARIS, July 11.—The delegation of the Bulgarian Government, which has been invited to name plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference, will arrive in Paris on July 25, according to the newspapers. The delegation will be quartered at Enghien-les-Bains, north of Paris.

JOFFRE TO BE HONORED IN 'VICTORY PARADE'

Government Yields to Indignant Protests Against Slighting of Marne Victor.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—"Joffre No Longer Deprived of His Arc de Triomphe," runs a Matin headline, and the sub-title reads: "But he must take part in the procession from start to finish." The Matin cites the reply of the "Blue Devil," Colonel Fabry, in the Intransigeant to the Government's denial, issued last night, that Joffre had not received the offer of a place in the "Victory Parade" of July 14. Colonel Fabry says that the invitation was couched in such a form as to call for a refusal from the Marshal. The Matin comments on the situation as follows:

"It is rather sad to see the Government which claims to represent France stoop to such quibbling and inexactitude."

It says that yesterday's tardy decision regarding Joffre is insufficient.

"The public," it continues, "demands to see the victor of the Marne along the whole route. The public is simple in heart and thought, and in its opinion France owes her victory to Joffre, who won the Marne, and to Foch, who drove the enemy back. Both should have a place on Monday and pass before the public—before the whole public. This was so evident that a wave of emotion passed over the whole country when it learned that there was about to be committed what we term an injustice and a blunder. The emotion spread to the Chamber, and in a few minutes yesterday over a hundred Deputies belonging to all political groups signed the following resolution:

"'The Chamber calls on the Government to give Marshal Joffre and the Generals who won the first Marne victory under his command a place in the procession worthy of their unforgettable services.'

"It is regrettable that such an elementary truth needed to be formulated, and that the Chamber should have had to address to the Government a request which looks exceedingly like a rebuke."

The Matin adds that, nevertheless, Joffre's name does not appear in the official program of the procession issued late last night, and concludes: "What is this mystery?"

Elsewhere the Matin rejoices in the victory won by Deputy Denain against the official reservation of 22,000 places for privileged spectators. An official note last night declared curtly that it had been decided not to reserve stands for the persons thus invited. Accordingly, the stands along the Champs Elysées, which is is said cost several hundred thousand francs, are being hastily torn down.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—An official note issued this evening announces that Marshal Joffre will accompany Marshal Foch at the head of the "Victory Parade" on July 14 over the entire route through Paris. This, it is pointed out, will give satisfaction to Marshal Joffre's friends, who are indignant that his name was left off the original official program.

Cuba to Observe France's Fete Day.

HAVANA, July 11.—The House of Representatives this afternoon passed a resolution declaring

FEARS FOOD CORNER BY 5 BIG PACKERS

Federal Trade Commission Sees International Control of Meat Threatened.

SAYS LAW IS INADEQUATE

Asserts "Big Five" Control 574 Companies and Produce or Deal in 775 Commodities.

SEES UNFAIR COMPETITION

Declares Chicago Dealers Are Interested in Banks, Carriers, Stock Yards, and Trade Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An approaching packer domination of all important foods in the United States and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it, the Federal Trade Commission declared today in its report to President Wilson on the "extent and growth of power of the five packers in meat and other industries."

A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached," said the report, "must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food industries and of the by-product industries linked therewith. The meat packer control of other foods will not require long in developing."

Declaring "the history of the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates, and with undisclosed control of corporations," the report urged the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership for all industries.

"As to devices for securing control, there does not exist adequate law," the report said. "In its absence unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected and consequently without complaint to the commission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership and the public is entitled to such knowledge."

Alleging that the "big five" packers—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Company—jointly or separately wield controlling interest in 574 companies, minority interest in 95 others, and undetermined interest in 83—a total of 762 companies and that they produce or deal in some 775 commodities, largely food products, the report gives this picture of growing packer invasion into related and unrelated industries:

"In addition to meat foods, they produce or deal in such divers commodities as fresh tomatoes and banjo strings, leather and cottonseed oil, breakfast foods, curled hair, pepsin and washing powder. Their branch houses are not only stations for the distribution of meat and poultry, but take on the character of wholesale grocery stores, dealers in various kinds of produce and jobbers to special lines of trade.

Interested in Meat Substitutes.

"They have interests large enough to be a dominating influence in most of the services connected with the production and distribution of animal foods and their by-products, and are reaching out for control, not only of substitutes of animal food but of substitutes for other lines into which the integration of their business has led them.

"They are factors in cattle-loan companies making the necessary loans to growers and feeders of livestock; are interested in railways and private car lines transporting livestock and manufactured animal products; in most of the important stock yard companies—the public market for the bulk of food animals—and in livestock trade papers on which growers and feeders rely for market news.

"They are interested in banks from which their competitor packing houses borrow money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, salt, materials, boxes, &c., to themselves and their competitors; they are principal dealers on the Provision Exchanges where future prices in standard cured animal products are determined; they or their subsidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer, material, and other crude animal by-products; purchase from other packers these crude by-products, and themselves carry the manufacture thereof to a further stage than most of their competitors.

"They are important factors in the leather industry, in oleomargarine and lard substitutes in cottonseed oil, in fertilizer, in soap, in glue, &c.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control of private cars, cold storage, and a network of branch houses, has enabled them to extend their activities on a large scale into poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, breakfast foods, canned vegetables, soda fountain supplies, and other lines.

"Individuals of the Armour family are owners of grain and elevator companies, and J. Ogden Armour is a prominent factor in the American International Corporation, with its shipping and shipbuilding interests, its import and export companies and various lines, its interest in a company organized to develop cattle raising, meat packing, Quebracho extract and allied businesses in Paraguay, its control of a large tea importing company and a sugar machinery corporation, and its minority stock in the United Fruit Company.

Grows Fruit in Hawaii.

"Some of Swift & Co.'s subsidiaries are growing tropical fruits in Hawaii; a subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and a Morris concern cans shrimp taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

"In England, France, Italy, Holland and other European countries large meat distributing companies have been organized by the packers to sell the meats from their plants in the United States, Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Australia."

The big five, the report said, have control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sioux City, Kansas, South St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Hill City, Minn.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Chicago.

As to financial power, the report said in part: "The packer has drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds. To assure himself loans ample to his purpose the big packer has secured affiliation through stock ownership representation on directorates, and in other ways, with numerous banks and trust companies. Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Wilson are directors in banks affiliated closely with those who are strong at the sources of credit in the United States. Being thus allied with the powerful interests at the sources of credit, the packers' power is great, not only for financing their own national and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of cattle producers and of competitors or customers in any line."

After reviewing the interest of the packers in the leather, fertiliser, cottonseed oil, grain and breakfast food industries, the report said:

"The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meats—are obvious. If the prices of substitutes for meats are once brought under packer control, the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat prices.

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the big five handle at least half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce.

Deal Also in Staple Groceries.

"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, potatoes, beans, and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain lines they have become factors of great moment."

Referring to the packers' activities in South America the report said that from the establishment of a single plant in Argentina in 1907 by Swift & Co., the American packers, Swift, Armour, Morris, and Wilson, had developed by 1917 until for that year they exported 57.4 per cent. of all exports of frozen and chilled beef quarters from Argentina and Uruguay.

"It is significant of their power and the rapidity of their action," said the report, "that in 1910, three years after their entrance into the River Plate (Argentina) field, they had secured control of more than 40 per cent. of the trade; that in 1915 they had substantially 65 per cent.; and that their weighted average control during the eight years from 1910 to 1917 was 55 per cent. In this period they exported nearly 22,000,000 quarters of the beef from these two South American countries, which represents well over 5,000,000 head of cattle."

The American packers control or are associated with seventeen meat companies or holding companies in South America, according to their report to the commission.

PACKERS REPLY TO CHARGES.

Contend Federal Trade Commission's Report Is Misleading.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Charges against the big meat packers contained in the report issued by the Federal Trade Commission today were denied by Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., speaking for his own company and for the other big Chicago packers, Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and Cudahy & Co.

"This latest report of the Federal Trade Commission is merely an attack upon large and successful business organizations, and should be resented by all Americans who are proud of the industrial progress of the nation," said Mr. Swift. "It contains nothing new, and is an outgrowth of the former discredited Heney ex-parte investigation. This report, so far as I am informed, contains absolutely no evidence of collusion among the five largest packers.

"The manner in which the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the insincerity of the commission. We are living up to both the spirit and letter of the law, and want to co-operate with the Government in every helpful and constructive way, but we must protest against the methods used by this important branch of the Government.

"I say that the large packers and their individual businesses are a public benefit and a decided factor in keeping down the spread between livestock and meat prices. This report is put out now as a part of the propaganda in which the Trade Commission, with others, is engaged, seeking to subject the packing industry and other lines of business to the arbitrary control of subordinate Government officials through a license system.

"No one disputes that out of the total receipts of the packers derived from the products of animals, about 85 per cent. is paid out for live animals themselves. About 13 per cent. is paid out for wages, transportation, and other such expenses. About 2 per cent. of this average is realized by the packers as net profit. And no one disputes that this amount is but a small fraction of a cent per pound, and that it is so negligible as not in any way to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats.

"It is to be regretted that in these days, when the public feels keenly the pressure of high prices, a Government body does not give out facts respecting prices and profits. This has never been done fairly by the Federal Trade Commission as regards the packing industry, although the commission has constantly had the most complete information in its possession.

"The report just issued by the Trade Commission and its discussion of the number of subsidiary companies and its calculation of percentages of the classes of business handled by the packers are not only erroneous, but are entirely immaterial to the real question in which the public is interested, namely, why are prices high?

"I do not believe that the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion or as a basis for the radical legislation that has been introduced at Washington."

Morris Wants Fair Investigation.

Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co., said:

"The public should know that this Federal trade report does not pertain to any recent investigation, but is merely a rehash of the investigation made in response to the letter of the President of Feb. 7, 1917, directing the Federal Trade Commission to make a full investigation into the food problem generally; but, unfortunately, the commission disregarded the President's injunction and investigated only one branch of the question, that of the packers, and that investigation was conducted in a bitterly partisan, biased, and sensational manner, and without any opportunity on the part of the packer to present his side of the case.

"Instead of making but one report on that discredited examination, which could easily have been done, the Federal Trade Commission has already made several reports, and has announced that several more are to follow, which can only be for the purpose of keeping the public mind inflamed against the packers and for their effect in Congress, even in these days of reconstruction and unrest, when mere agitation can do no one any good, and although this commission was created by Congress to aid and assist business along constructive lines.

"Morris & Co. has always favored, and would now welcome, a fair and impartial investigation by some competent and non-political body along economic and constructive lines of the entire meat food question, from the calf on the farm of the producer to the steak on the table of the consumer. And I want to say that such an investigation would reveal that the business of the packers is conducted efficiently and on a minimum profit, only the fraction of one cent per pound, and these are the two cardinal propositions involved, so far as the packers are concerned.

"Morris & Co. stands ready and willing to assist the Government in any way within its power to discover and correct any evils that may be in the present situation, and particularly as to the present high prices, but this can only be done in the interest of the public generally along non-political, big constructive lines. The packers have done much for the producer in building up markets in foreign countries, much for the consumer in the way of utilizing by-products, much for the cause of justice and liberty generally by 'delivering the goods' in the recent great conflict, and under these circumstances they are entitled to fair treatment.

"There is no charge in this report excepting that of size. There is no charge that prices have been inflated or that economical means of operation have not been adopted, or that the packers have been guilty of unfair competition. There are more small packers with an increasing business today than ever before."

Wilson Gives Packers' Profits.

Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., made this statement:

"After reading the latest attacks upon the meat packing industry I must say that it is unfortunate that a state of mind seems to exist among the members of the Federal Trade Commission that they should be opposed to large business interests.

"It seems to me important that business men of America awaken to the situation at once, for it certainly is unfortunate that a branch of our Government should take that attitude of opposition instead of working out something constructive for American business men when the whole world is suffering and needs our support.

"It seems strange to me that in this report the Federal Trade Commission failed to call attention of the people to facts in the Food Administration report as shown on Page 29, which relates to a wartime profit to the packers.

"This report shows that the packers were permitted to earn a maximum profit of 9 per cent. on sales of edible products upon capital invested. It also states that the profit of the five larger packers for the year ending Nov. 1, 1918, was a little over $10,000,000 on an investment of over $714,000,000, meaning a net profit of 5.6 per cent., or 3.4 per cent. less than that authorized by the Government.

"These figures passed through the hands of the Federal Trade Commission and the accuracy of these figures has not been and cannot be questioned.

"In other words, if the packers had the food situation in control, as is charged in the report of the Federal Trade Commission, they would have been legally allowed to have made more than $24,000,000 in addition to the amount they did."

In the absence from the city of J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., no statement was forthcoming from that company.

It was said at the offices of Cudahy & Co. that the commission's report was "too general" and contained no definite charges that warranted a reply.

WANTS INQUIRY INTO WHEAT

Representative Fitzgerald Says the Price of Bread Must Be Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts offered a resolution in the House today requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to make an investigation of the wheat situation throughout the world with a view of determining the probable wheat surplus in this country and what amount of this surplus would be required for export.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that something must be done to reduce the price of bread to the consumers in this country. He believes that such an investigation would show that the surplus would be very large, and that if such is the case the price of wheat should be reduced to the miller without delay, so that the bread prices might be reduced.

TO CEASE BALTIC RELIEF.

U. S. Food Distribution Centre at Copenhagen to be Abolished.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Next month the American food distribution centre here will be abolished, and Magnus Swensson will return to America.

The Danish papers call attention to the great humanitarian work carried out by Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration. It is stated that America contributed gratis foodstuffs valued at more than 100,000,000 kroner for the starving Baltic peoples.

From Copenhagen Mr. Swensson successfully directed the distribution, and made himself generally liked.

BODY FOUND ON GRAMPIAN.

Temporary Bow to be Put on Ship That Struck an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—One body was recovered today from the ruins of the bow of the Allen liner Grampian, which arrived here yesterday after she had been in collision with an iceberg off Cape Race on Wednesday night.

The steamer was bound from Montreal for Liverpool, and the passengers will be transferred to the liner Empress of Britain, which will leave Quebec on Monday for Liverpool. A wooden bow is being constructed on the Grampian to enable her to reach a port where permanent repairs can be made.

DANGER IN INCOME TAX.

Controller Travis Points Out How It May Be Misused.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Speaking at a conference of transfer tax attorneys, appraisers and county treasurers of the State here today, State Controller Eugene M. Travis declared that personally he is not in sympathy with the new State income tax.

"This State is governed by majority rule," said Mr. Travis. "Personally, I am not in sympathy with the new income tax. Theoretically, every one agrees that all men and women should pay their share of the taxes. This tax is levied on only one person out of twenty. I shall administer the new tax in a manner which I hope will be as little objectionable as possible, and I will make every effort to prevent the unfriendly criticism that has been made of the national form of taxation.

"The danger of the income tax is not in the present rate, but in the ease of obtaining larger revenue for the State and subdivisions by increasing the rate. Hitherto if the budget were increased ten million dollars the Legislature had to find a way to finance the increase. Now, with the new income tax, if an increase is made in the budget all the Legislature must do is to raise the rate 1 or 1½ per cent. It will require great caution and firmness by the Legislature to prevent the rate from becoming large and oppressive and exercising an influence that will drive capital and industry from the State."

Queens Democrats Indorse Moran.

At a meeting held in Flushing last night the Queens County Democratic Committee indorsed Robert L. Moran as candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in the election to take place in the Fall. Mr. Moran, who is from the Bronx, was introduced to the audience by Borough President Maurice E. Connolly. James Butler, Chairman of the county committee, presided. About 500 men and women from all parts of Queens Borough were present.

Drafted from Sing Sing to Auburn.

OSSINING, July 11.—Fifty long-term convicts, including two "lifers," were drafted by Warden Edward V. Brophy today from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn Prison to complete their terms. The lifers are Frank Ruggiero of New York and Antonio Risico of Brooklyn. The men were shifted to relieve Sing Sing, which is overcrowded.

DEBATE ON DRY CODE IN HOUSE IS BITTER

General Discussion Ends Today but Bill May Not Be Enacted for a Month.

GARD HEADS "WET" ATTACK

Says Anti-Saloon League and Patent Medicine Associations Drafted Proposed Code.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Debate on the wartime and national prohibition enforcement bill, which has been before the House since last Monday, grew bitter today with the presentation of the opposition, led by Representative Gard of Ohio, who is directing the fight for repeal of wartime prohibition and for a more liberal definition of an "intoxicant."

Five hours of the twelve of general debate had been consumed when the House adjourned tonight. The general debate will be ended tomorrow, and on Monday the House will consider the bill under the five-minute rule. Hundreds of amendments will be offered, with indications that the bill will not be adopted finally until the middle of next week, when it will go to the Senate. Unless it is expedited there the bill will not be sent to the President for another month.

Mr. Gard, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the five signers of the minority report, asserted that only one section of the bill reported by his committee had been planned by the committee itself.

"The counsel for the Anti-Saloon League and representatives of the patent medicine associations were largely responsible for the bill," said Mr. Gard. "They drew up the sections referring to national prohibition enforcement and the internal revenue people drafted the provisions regarding the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes.

"Yesterday the President told the Senate that the war ended Nov. 11, nearly eight months ago," added Mr. Gard. "In the face of that utterance we have the remarkable statement from the majority report on this bill that war exists with Germany and Austria. I say that there is no question, as a matter of fact, that the war is ended.

"Therefore when we come to the question of war prohibition it is only a pretense for the continuation of prohibition, which was started under the guise of an attempt to conserve food and fuel. The President has stated that at the earliest possible moment he will proclaim that demobilization is ended and thus end war prohibition, but says that he cannot honestly issue that proclamation now. Congress should repeal wartime prohibition.

"As to the definition of 'intoxicants,' I make the point that no matter what powers Congress may have under the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, it does not have the power to say that a certain thing is intoxicating when in fact it is not so. Furthermore, I dispute the power of Congress under the war power to write something into the law not contemplated under the authority for that law, and which no one had in mind.

"If we admit that the Congress can fix the percentage of alcohol at a low point, we thereby also put it in the power of Congress to fix the percentage at a high point, or any point.

Wants a Reasonable Bill.

"What we should do is to write this bill in a reasonable way. We are legislating for reasonable men, not for perverts, to whom the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has referred, in saying that some men drink one hundred glasses of beer a day, or become intoxicated by drinking flavoring extracts."

Mr. Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, denied that he had made such a statement, to which Mr. Gard replied that it was to that effect.

"A State in the exercise of its police power may have the right to place a limitation upon alcoholic content, but Congress has not the power to invade that right. The United States as a Federal Government has no police power," continued Mr. Gard.

"The general trend of this bill is radical in the extreme. Under its provisions the housekeeper who makes cider or some other innocuous drink for home use is subject to being taken before the court as a criminal law breaker. Such a thing was never in prospect either in the legislative or public mind.

"The House should write its own bill," concluded Mr. Gard, "and not enact legislation written by the Anti-Saloon League attorneys for patent medicine concerns and others on the outside. We should pass a sane, reasonable, and proper enforcement law."

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania said that it was estimated that the returns to the Federal Government from revenue licenses and excess and income taxes on the sale of liquor would reach $1,000,000,000. This, he said, would be wiped out by prohibition, and the only return to the Federal Government would be $700,000,000 collected on non-beverage alcohol.

"I have been going over the revenue aspect with revenue officials and find that for the ten months up to and including April of the last fiscal year we collected from wines, distilled spirits, and other intoxicating beverages $408,274,000," said Mr. Moore. "The estimated receipts for May and June to complete the fiscal year bring the total up to $533,000,000.

"In addition to that sum the Treasury gained heavily from income and excess profits taxes arising from the liquor business. That was under the old laws. If prohibition were not in effect we would under the new revenue law receive for the nine months from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1919, approximately $325,000,000. For the whole fiscal year ending June 30 next our receipts without prohibition would be $858,000,000. In addition we would have received income tax and excess profits taxes sufficient to bring the grand total up to $1,000,000,000. This revenue, which is fully three times as much as we can possibly receive from the tariff, is now gone. All the revenue officials look forward to in lieu of this $1,000,000,000 is about $70,000,000 which may be collected on nonalcoholic beverages. This loss of revenue presents a problem which may ultimately call for the issue of additional bonds.

Outlines Loss in Revenue.

"The soft drink and ice cream people who are benefited by prohibition are asking that their taxes be reduced, as there are many other tradesmen who sought the disruption of the liquor business. What is now collected from them is insignificant when compared with what the Government loses on prohibition in addition to the $1,000,000,000 loss. The revenue officials are put to increased expense which must be drawn from taxes to enforce the prohibitory laws."

Representative John Q. Moon of Tennessee, who said that he had voted prohibition for twenty-two years, opposed the bill because of its radical provisions. He said that it was worse in many of its features than the "Infamous Force bill." It was asserted by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts that foreign laborers were threatening to leave this country if prohibition went into effect.

"If foreign workers think more of their 'booze' than of being Americans let them get out," rejoined Representative Cooper of Ohio. Mr. Cooper denied that American laborers wanted beer and whiskey any more than any other element in a community.

"Crime has fallen off 50 per cent. in Pittsburgh since prohibition went into effect," said Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. "There is more sobriety, contentment, and prosperity there than in all its history."

WANTS TEST IN PHILADELPHIA

Department of Justice Asks for Ruling to Prosecute Brewers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Notwithstanding appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the wartime prohibition decisions rendered in New York and Baltimore Federal courts, the Department of Justice today asked the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to pass upon a test case here, as that in the event of a ruling in favor of the Government every brewer of beer or dealer in that beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol now doing business can be at once prosecuted.

The case before the court is the Government suit against the Bergner & Engle Brewing Company, charged with violation of the wartime prohibition law. The company has filed a demurrer asking for a dismissal of the suit on the ground that the Government did not allege that the beer it manufactured was intoxicating, and the proceedings today were largely confined to an argument on the demurrer.

Theodore F. Jenkins, counsel for the brewing company, argued for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that several Federal courts had settled the points at issue and that other United States Courts should follow the precedent established by sustaining demurrers of the brewers and retailers until the Supreme Court had decided an appeal.

Judge Oliver B. Dickinson asked William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, the necessity of a ruling in the Eastern Pennsylvania jurisdiction when there had been rulings in other courts and an appeal taken.

"There is no ruling that is controlling," Mr. Frierson replied. "Whatever was said at New York or Baltimore will, of course, be considered, but those decisions are not binding here."

SEES WAR BAN ENFORCEABLE.

Anti-Saloon League Says Existing Laws Are "Fairly Effective."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued tonight through Wayne B. Wheeler, its general counsel, declared that wartime prohibition can be enforced even if no additional enforcement legislation were enacted.

"Many people think that war prohibition cannot be enforced unless a code is adopted," said Mr. Wheeler, discussing the enforcement features of the Reed law.

"It is true that the present power to enforce the War Prohibition act is not adequate, but it is nevertheless fairly effective. Liquor dealers who violate the War Prohibition act will face not only the criminal penalty of war prohibition but the penalty under the liquor tax laws. The penalty for violating war prohibition is imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

"Section 1,014 of the Federal Statutes authorizes all State officials and magistrates to make arrests for violations of the law. The United States District Attorneys are bound to prosecute all violators of law. United States Marshals are authorized to command all necessary assistance in the execution their duties to enforce the law. The Attorney General may assign officers of the Department of Justice to take charge of the prosecution of cases.

"Court decisions and statutes are no holding out any encouragement to the liquor law violator."

LION MASCOT KNEW HIM.

Lafayette Escadrille Captain Visits Animal at Zoo.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—Great excitement was caused at the Paris Zoo yesterday by the sight of a French aviation Captain, decorated with the Legion of Honor and many palmed War Cross, caressing a full grown lion through the bars of his cage.

The lion had been lying in a corner, but jumped at the Captain's voice and was licking his hand like a dog. A crowd of 500 persons speedily collected, whose amazement at the airman's daring was unbounded.

It was Captain Thenault, who commanded the Lafayette Escadrille throughout its existence, paying a visit to "Whisky," the Escadrille's mascot from the Spring of 1916 to the Summer of the following year.

Captain Thenault says that the lion is in poor shape owing to rheumatism contracted during the very cold weather at the beginning of 1917, when he shared the Americans' draughty wooden hut at Cachy in the region of the Somme.

Whisky's companion, Soda, died of the same ailment two months ago, and Thenault fears that Whisky will soon follow. Both lions had suffered greatly from the cold during the last two Winters, as owing to the coal shortage the zoo cages were unheated.

When Thenault went away Whisky stood looking after him for a moment, then limped back to the corner where he spends all his time listlessly huddled.

SETTLE BOUNDARY ISSUE.

Allied Council Acts on the Austro-Czechoslovak Lines.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council of the Allies this afternoon settled the question of the Austro-Czechoslovakia frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which investigated the frontiers question. Under the settlement the Czechoslovaks get the benefit of the changes in the regions of Gmunden and Seldsberg. The Austro-Hungarian frontiers question is still under consideration.

The council tomorrow will take up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

Increases Fare to Stamford.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—A new zone plan intended to increase the earning power of the New York & Stamford Railway Company went into effect today. It formerly cost 25 cents to ride from New Rochelle to Stamford. Hereafter it will cost 30 cents. Transfers from the main line to the local lines in Port Chester will cost 3 cents, and transfers to the Sound Beach (Conn.) line have been eliminated. Transfers to Stamford city lines will cost 1 cent.

SEEKS TO QUESTION CUSTODIAN GARVAN

Representative Moore Wants Further Inquiry Into Operations of Chemical Foundation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO ACT

Other Officers of Corporation Also Are Invited to Attend Hearings Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—As the result of a dispute between Representative J. Hampton Moore and the founders of the Chemical Foundation, Limited, the former sent a letter today to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., general counsel of that organization, inviting its officers and trustees to appear before the Ways and Means Committee next Monday or Tuesday for a further inquiry into the operations of the foundation.

Mr. Moore several weeks ago attacked Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, and denounced its officers, who also form the Alien Property Custodian's Advisory Board. Mr. Choate wrote Mr. Moore a sharp letter in which he denied the conclusions of Mr. Moore's remarks. In reply to this letter Mr. Moore sent the following communication to Mr. Choate today:

Dear Mr. Choate: Referring to your letter of June 27, which Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina had inserted in The Congressional Record, I advise you that my remarks which you criticised were directed chiefly to the anomaly of appointing Mr. Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, an Assistant Attorney General to detect anarchists and bomb-throwers after he had been elected President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., which seeks, through you as general counsel, the passage of the Dyestuffs bill.

But since I did refer to the Chemical Foundations, Inc., and the methods by which, through the instrumentality of the Alien Property Custodian's office, it secured from the Government at private sale the valuable German patents taken over by the Alien Property Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy act, I do not object to the publicity given your letter by Mr. Byrnes or by the newspapers which published it. I am inclined to think the more publicity we have as to this unusual transaction the better it will be for all concerned.

One of the evils from which the country suffers when a great war is on, or during the reconstruction period, when almost everything bearing a patriotic label is given a credence not justified, is information concerning the motives of some who wrongfully use the label for selfish interests.

The newspapers do not always have the inclination or the space to go fully into matters which vitally affect our business affairs, and members of Congress find themselves burdened with so much pressing legislation that what ordinarily would invite searching inquiry frequently passes along with the dull routine unobserved.

In this session of Congress, when efforts are being made to take an account of the national stock and to protect the doings of those who were in control when the rush was on, when it is fair that the people should know what has been done in their name, by law or by executive order, by department or by bureaucrat, by commanding general or by petty officer, at home or abroad, and when it is equally important that they should know what is proposed to be done for them or in defiance of their rights, it may be well to further discuss the plans and purposes of such a far-reaching scheme as is contemplated by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., organized and supported, as it seems to have been, by those who were associated with the Alien Property Custodian in the huge task of seizing and operating enemy business and property to an amount estimated at $500,000,000.

I have, therefore, asked, in fairness to you and all parties concerned, that the Attorney General, who was Alien Property Custodian; Mr. Garvan, who is now Alien Property Custodian and also President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., together with such officers and trustees of that concern, be invited to attend meetings of the Ways and Means Committee on Monday and Tuesday next, (July 14 and 15, 1919,) in order that further inquiry may be had and justice done, as the circumstances warrant. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Fordney, has authorized invitations to be forwarded as indicated, and I will be pleased if you will advise what can be done to induce the gentlemen mentioned to be present.

As the Dye bill, which you and your associates supported, has been reintroduced since the hearings closed, with a provision for the establishment of a licensing system to control the distribution of dyestuffs in the United States, the Alien Property Custodian's office and the officers of your foundation, including Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. George L. Ingraham, Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., and Mr. Ralph Stone, might be able to aid the committee in determining whether the installation of this extraordinary method of controlling supposedly private affairs should be made a part of our protective tariff system. Very truly yours,

J. HAMPTON MOORE.

MORE IRISH CHARGES.

Delegation from Here Gives Out in Paris a List of Arrests.

PARIS, July 11.—John A. Murphy of Buffalo, member of the Irish-American delegation here, made public today another statement from his organization recapitulating alleged atrocities said to have been committed by the British in Ireland.

The incidents mentioned in the statement were mostly arrests which the statement termed illegal.

The Irish-American delegation in Paris sent Premier Clemenceau a note on June 30 in which it was charged the British bombarded Irish towns from airplanes, "wantonly murdering women and children." It was also charged that the British frequently issued banishment orders. The delegation, in the note, asked the appointment of a special commission to investigate the charges.

DE VALERA GOES WEST.

Will Speak in Chicago and San Francisco Before Returning.

The plans of Eamonn de Valera for a tour of the United States were announced yesterday. This afternoon he will speak in Grant Park, Chicago, and tomorrow in the Chicago baseball park. Before the meeting de Valera will visit De Paul University, where he will be made a Doctor of Laws. He will then go to San Francisco, where he will unveil a statue of Robert Emmet and address the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Dr. de Valera, accompanied by ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and Frank P. Walsh, left for Chicago yesterday. Other members of the party were Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Dunne, Dr. Patrick McCartan, and Sean Nunan, assistant secretary to de Valera.

Other speakers at the Chicago meeting tomorrow will be Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne, and Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois.

After his visit to San Francisco de Valera will return to New York before starting his speaking tour.

Syracuse Greets de Valera.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—More than 3,000 persons jammed the New York Central Railroad trainshed here tonight to greet Eamonn de Valera, who spoke briefly while the train stopped for eight minutes. De Valera urged support of the movement for the recognition of "The Irish Republic," and his statements brought cheers from the crowd. He was presented with a huge basket of roses by twelve small girls.

STRETCHED ARMY LEAVE NEARLY TWO YEARS

Private Engleton, "A. W. O. L." Champion, Now Jailed on the Rhine.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 10.—The prize "A. W. O. L." performer of the American Expeditionary Force has been discovered. He is Private Jack Engleton of Ambulance Company 1, Second Division.

Engleton has been absent without leave almost two years, having been away from his division during the entire period of its fighting activities in Europe. He has now unwittingly rejoined his outfit, occupying a cell in the division jail at Heddesdorf, on the Rhine. During his absence he has been in various places in the United States, South America, England, and Ireland, not to mention a few others.

He has been tried and is now awaiting the approval of his sentence by headquarters. The record of the trial shows that Engleton left his post at Camp Baker, El Paso, Aug. 3, 1917, and if it had not been that one of his toes was maimed, he might be still traveling around the world.

It seemed that while at Camp Baker Engleton thought he wanted to go and see his sick father in Chicago. He borrowed some money and without bothering about permission went to Chicago. Then he decided not to return to Camp Baker.

Donning civilian clothes, he shipped on a boat going to South America and left the crew in Rio de Janeiro. He hung around Brazil until he was tired and shipped to Europe.

In May, 1918, he went to the American authorities in Dublin and surrendered. His record had been sent all around and he was welcomed and taken to London, where he was locked up.

On July 17 he was sent to a hospital to be operated on for appendicitis. On the day he was dismissed from the hospital he went "A. W. O. L." again, and was not heard of until Sept. 26, when he was arrested in Manchester on a charge of passing a bad check.

He was wearing his uniform at the time and an assumed name as well. On Dec. 11 he was tried at Cambridge, and as "Corporal Jack Schepmak," was sentenced to two months in jail.

Here he was identified by Scotland Yard men, who had been asked to pick up an American "A. W. O. L." soldier minus part of one toe. After he had served his term, in February of this year, he was turned over to American officials, and after spending some months in various army jails he was sent on to his division here some weeks ago.

In his old ambulance company, Engleton renewed his acquaintance with several pals from whom he had borrowed money back at Camp Baker with which to buy a ticket to Switzerland. They appeared as witnesses against him at his most recent trial.

Engleton says he is proud of the record of the Second Division, although he did not help make it. He does not know whether he is entitled to wear a victory ribbon, but opines that he has not the right to any stars. He says further that he is at least one member of the Second who does not have to argue whether he fought in Belleau Woods.

ENDS ARMY HONOR COURTS.

German Assembly Votes to Abolish Them After Lively Talk.

WEIMAR, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Owing to the strong opposition shown toward the projected tobacco monopoly, the Tax Commission has finally voted to postpone action pending further Government investigation.

The National Assembly has rejected the proposal of the Independents to establish popular courts with judges elected by the people. The Majority Socialists and the bourgeois parties charged the Independents with attempting to undermine the independence of the courts in the same manner as discipline in the army and public administration has been undermined.

The Assembly also voted abolition of the military courts of honor, but only after desperate efforts by the Conservatives and National Liberals to retain them. In place of them will be a central chamber to adjudicate army disputes.

CRILLON DANCERS PAID ALL.

No Cost to Government in Return of Paris Courtesy on July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Denial was authorized by the State Department today of published reports to the effect that a dance given by members of the staff of the American Peace Commission at the Hotel Crillon, in Paris, had been at public expense.

The denial read:

"The American Commission to negotiate peace has cabled to the Department of State a denial of certain published reports regarding a dance recently given in the Hotel Crillon, which is the headquarters of the American Commission.

"The facts are that, on the night of July 4, as a part of the general celebration in Paris, the members of the staff of the American Commission gave an informal dance, which was the first entertainment of any kind by them since the beginning of the Peace Conference.

"The dance was a subscription affair entirely, and the expense of it was borne by the guests themselves, and without any costs whatever to the Government."

To Have $3,500,000 for Highways.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—The New Jersey Highway Commission has announced it will have at its disposal during the current fiscal year about $3,500,000 for use in assisting the counties in their highway construction and maintenance. Of this sum, $460,000 will come from the general funds of the State, and will be used in aiding the counties in new construction, while it is estimated that the motor vehicle fund will net at least $2,850,000 to aid in maintenance and construction.

URGES THAT RUSSIAN BLOCKADE BE LIFTED

Woman Representative of the Soviets Presents Resolution at C. F. U. Meeting.

THE MOTION IS REFERRED

Organization Protests Against Proposed 2-Cent Transfer Charge in the City.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union last night in Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, resolutions were presented by Miss E. Flower, a representative of the unrecognized Russian Soviet "Embassy" in this country. Miss Flower spoke, by courtesy of the union, urging the adoption of the resolutions, but after a short debate the matter was referred to the Executive Board for investigation and report. The resolutions said:

"We, as citizens of the United States, call upon the Congress of the United States to take such action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the discontinuance of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without our having declared war against Russia, this blockade is bringing death by starvation to hundreds of thousands.

"We urge the immediate recall of all American troops in Russia and the abandonment of attempts to secure special troops for service there. This is no service for the soldiers of a democracy.

"We do earnestly protest against the conniving or collaborating of our Government with any counter-revolutionary groups, such as those of Kolchak or Dennikin, servers of a discredited monarchial régime."

A resolution protesting against the application of the rule of the National Civil Service Board, whereby men who have served in the army or navy shall have preference for Federal employment on a basis of a rating of 65 per cent., was adopted. It was argued that the men and women who had served in essential industries, without uniform, were unjustly discriminated against by this rule.

Another resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed transfer charge of 2 cents for street car travel. This is to be sent to the Governor, the Mayor of New York, the Public Service Commission, and Judge Mayer of the United States Court. The protest objects to any increases over the five-cent fare and calls on the city administration to redeem its campaign pledge and take over the street railroads and operate them municipally. An invitation was extended to Eamonn de Valera to address the next meeting of the union.

Thomas Rock of the Iron Workers' Union protested against Article X. of the League of Nations covenant. He said a corporation has not the right to move the American steel plants to Shantung penin

TELLS OF FORD'S AID FOR ALLIES IN WAR

Son Testifies That Entire Plant Was Devoted to War Work When Armistice Was Signed.

MADE LIBERTY MOTORS

Cheapened Production of Cylinders and Turned Out 9,000 or 10,000 Artillery Caissons.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 11.—When the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, the great Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit was entirely given over to war work, according to Edsel B. Ford, President of the company.

Mr. Ford occupied the entire session of court today testifying in the suit of his father, Henry Ford, against The Chicago Daily Tribune, in which he seeks $1,000,000 damages on a charge of libel. He had not concluded when adjournment was taken until Monday. Henry Ford was in court, waiting to testify.

The Ford Company manufactured Liberty airplane motors, Mr. Ford testified, and by a new process cheapened the production of cylinders for these motors, and manufactured all of the cylinders used by the Ford Company and other companies making Liberty motors, and likewise the bearings; it made 9,000 or 10,000 artillery caissons; did the finishing work on 3,000,000 helmets; perfected and produced a new light armor for tanks which withstood the shock of older armor twice its weight and thickness; produced sixteen or seventeen tanks, and had an order for 15,000 of them when the war stopped; made turbines, gears, and boilers for the Eagle boats, tractors to increase food production in England, and in a seperate plant at River Rouge produced hulls for the Eagle boats.

Henry Ford, the witness continued, maintained in England throughout the war a hospital for Belgian refugees, and in the United States turned over to Government use large buildings in Cambridge, Mass.; Atlanta, St. Louis, Cleveland, Long Island City, Washington, and Detroit.

This testimony was largely designed as an answer to The Tribune's allegation that in 1916 Mr. Ford's pacifist utterances and attitude so threatened to weaken the military powers of the United States, thus destroying Government, that the newspaper was justified in calling him an anarchist, as it did in an editorial June 23, 1916.

The younger Ford was called as a witness by the defendant, and the war activities of the company were brought out on cross-examination by Alfred Lucking, attorney for the defense. The direct examination was by Elliott Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson adduced testimony that the Government contracts, which had aggregated $190,000,000 at one time in work being performed or in prospect, were on the usual cost plus basis. Mr. Lucking asserted that Mr. Ford's share of the profits—60½ per cent.—would be returned to the Government.

Mr. Stevenson, through the witness, showed the profits of the Ford Motor Company for the purpose, he said, of showing that the company was as prosperous in war times as at other times. He asked for a statement of the 1919 profits to date, which brought Mr. Lucking to his feet with a protest the spectators did not understand until they received the news that Henry Ford and his son had just purchased the stock held by all minority stockholders, except James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit.

"They are asking to go into the private affairs of this corporation down to this date. I say to your Honor that there are very important matters pending that it affects very seriously," said Mr. Lucking. The latter's protests were so vigorous that Judge Tucker warned him that he was verging on contempt of court.

The profits of the company for nine months of the fiscal year 1919 were placed at $33,962,202. It appeared from the testimony that the year after Mr. Ford cut the price of his touring cars $80 a car the company sold 800,000 of them. Mr. Lucking said that these could have been sold even had the cut not been made, and that Mr. Ford, accused by counsel for The Tribune of heaping up profits, voluntarily relinquished a profit of $64,000,000 to his company, more than half of which would have accrued to him personally.

As a sidelight on the possibilities of the income of Mr. Ford, who, by the purchase announced today, controls 84 per cent. of the stock of the company, Mr. Lucking's figures were regarded as of peculiar interest. Edsel Ford said that it was his father's policy to keep earnings as close to $25,000,000 a year as possible by increasing wages and development work and by selling his cars as cheaply as possible.

Mr. Stevenson touched on the Hughes Aircraft Investigation Committee report in his examination. The report classified one Carl Embe, head of the tool drafting department, as pro-German. Mr. Ford, according to the report, defended him, and still has him in his employ. The report quoted Mr. Ford as saying to the committee that the war called for sacrifice from everybody, and perhaps it was Embe's sacrifice to have to make weapons to use against his native land, Germany. He was a naturalized American, and Edsel Ford testified that no flaw ever was found in his work.

Demand for Ex-Soldiers Continues.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Calls for labor continue to pour in on the War Department bureau which is finding jobs for discharged soldiers. The State Highways Commissioner of Massachusetts, the Waukegan (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce, and the Pennsylvania State Highways Commission all asked today for men to communicate with them directly. Although South Carolina reports having given work to practically all her 50,000 discharged soldiers, the employment service at Columbia still asks for more.

TO MAKE NEW YORK MEDICAL CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cal and laboratory material unrivalled by any city in the world," he said. "It is entirely possible to organize a great medical centre which will attract all the physicians of the Western Hemisphere, who care to do graduate work. We have, for example, in the Health Department here, the greatest vaccine laboratory in the country. All of the vaccines used by the American Army in the war, as well as the greater part used by the British in the latter days of the fighting, were made right here in New York. We have 30,000 hospital beds in the city. There are more beds on Blackwell's Island than there are in all Vienna.

"London and Paris are alive to their opportunity to take the place of Berlin and Vienna, but we are going to make an effort here to see what we can do for New York. If we succeed, it will be possible for young physicians to take courses here under specialists, courses which they need, but which the expense of a trip across the ocean to a foreign city would ordinarily prohibit. Do you realize that there were 26,000 medical students in the United States in 1900, while there are now not more than 13,000? With a medical centre here this country would attract a lot of its own citizens who are now going abroad to study, and also men from foreign countries would come here to complete their work."

In addition to Dr. Phillips and Dr. Emerson, the following compose the officers of the association: Dr. George D. Stewart, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, First Vice President; Dr. Glentworth Butler, Chief Medical Consultant of the Long Island College Hospital, Second Vice President; Dr. Arthur F. Chace, Stomach Specialist of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Treasurer. The Trustees are Colonel Charles H. Peck, Dr. William Francis Campbell, Dr. John M. Hartwell, Dr. Frederick Tilney, Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Dr. Adrian Lambert, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, Dr. James Alexander Miller, and Dr. George W. Kosmak.

DISMISSES DIVORCE SUIT.

Court Rules Evidence Does Not Sustain Charges Against Pastor.

The suit by Mrs. Emilie Neifert of 97 East Ninety-third Street for a divorce from the Rev. Josiah Martin Neifert, formerly rector of St. Mark's and St. James' churches in this city and now rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Presque Isle, Me., was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. The court also refused the clergyman's counterclaim for separation on the ground of abandonment.

Justice Giegerich ruled that the evidence failed to sustain any of the charges against the Rev. Mr. Neifert, and also held that there was insufficient proof to justify the counterclaim for separation. The court will hear applications later for the custody of the two children, Isabella, 14, and Morton, 14 years old. They testified in behalf of their mother and will remain with her until the further order of the court.

MORE SOLDIERS RETURN.

Four Transports and Cruiser Dock with 7,575 Troops from Abroad.

The transports Valasela, Saxonia, Toloa, and the Walter Luckenbach arrived yesterday, bringing more than 6,000 American troops home from France. The Luckenbach came from St. Nazaire and the others from Brest.

Units on board the Valasela included the 87th Depot Service Company and 114th Guard Company, Army Service Corps. The Saxonia brought Companies A to D, inclusive, of the 350th Engineers, (negroes,) headquarters and medical detachments; Companies 349 and 350, Transportation Corps, and two special casual companies, most of the members of which were from Southern States.

On the Toloa were Groups B, C, and D, 309th Repair Unit, headquarters and medical detachment; 541st Motor Truck Company, 330th Motor Transport Company, 326th and 778d Military Police Companies, 414th Service Park Unit, 903d Meat Handling Section, and a number of casuals. The principal unit on board the Luckenbach was the 309th Engineers, under command of Major L. E. Hess. There were also on the transport small casual detachments from various branches of the service.

The cruiser Frederick, also from Brest, brought 1,570 troops, the majority being discharged casuals. Units included 824th Company, Transportation Corps; 307th Supply Company, and 824th Motor Transport Company. This was her sixth and last trip as a troop carrier.

Stars and Stripes Staff Returning.

A wireless message received yesterday by the Naval Communication Service from the transport Pretoria said the entire staff of The Stars and Stripes, which was the official organ of the American Expeditionary Force, was abroad, and that the ship would reach her pier in Moboken today.

Frank J. Hayes to Leave Sanitarium

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who is ill at a local sanitarium, will be able to leave the institution in a few days; it was announced by the physician in charge today. President Hayes is undergoing "a rest cure," it was said.

It was erroneously reported yesterday that Will H. Hays, National Chairman of the Republican Party, was the patient at the sanitarium.

ACCUSED OF KILLING BOY.

Stock Yards Detective Charged with Shooting Youth at Play.

George Murray of 601 Second Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in Jersey City last night on a charge of murder. Murray, who is a private detective employed by the Jersey City Stock Yards, is charged with having shot and killed Thomas Shine, 16 years old, of 126 Eighth Street, Jersey City.

Shine, in company with four other boys, was playing on the roof of the stock yards yesterday evening when two detectives, Murray and John Tinley of 22 Elm Street, Passaic, called to them to get out. When the lads didn't obey, it is alleged that Tinsley fired two shots into the air, and when that failed to scare them Murray shot Shine.

Murray denies that he even had a pistol, but his story is called untrue by Tinsley. The four lads with Shine also say that Murray fired the fatal shot. Tinsley is held on a technical charge of disorderly conduct for examination today.

FORDS ACQUIRING STOCK CONTROL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the standard cars, however. We are making about 3,200 a day, and orders are coming in for more than 4,000 a day. Plans for the next fiscal year, beginning Aug. 1, call for a largely increased production. It is probable that some of our other plants which are now used for assembling will be equipped to do some of the manufacturing. The completion of these negotiations leaves us free to do as we would like to do in the expansion of business.

"After the Supreme Court decision compelling the distribution of $19,000,000 it looked as if our hands were partially tied. Father declared he could not do business with certain interests that held minority stock. I rather thought we could get along, but he declared it impossible, so the only thing to do was either to buy or to sell.

"We got the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston busy, and the negotiations for all but Mr. Couzens's stock were completed late Thursday evening. This leaves us in good shape. The only thing we need is to borrow the money."

W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Corporation, had an opportunity to buy control of the Ford Motor Company in 1908 for $6,000,000, but Wall Street would not finance the purchase.

Henry Ford and James Couzens were at the Belmont Hotel in New York in the Summer of 1908. Mr. Durant went to see Mr. Couzens to ask him if Mr. Ford and he would sell their interest in the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Cousens conferred with Mr. Ford on the matter. Mr. Ford was ill at the time and felt that he needed a rest from business cares. He also felt that he had more money than he would need. The result was that Mr. Ford and Mr. Couzens told Mr. Durant they would sell for $6,000,000.

The country had not fully recovered from the financial crisis of 1907 and Mr. Couzens tied a string to the offer. He specified that payments must be in gold. Mr. Durant set out to raise the money. He failed. Wall Street said he was too ambitious.

Plan to Finance $75,000,000 Credit.

The Ford Motor Company, according to an announcement authorized by Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford and President of the company, has completed arrangements for the purchase of all of the minority stock, except that held by James Cousens, who, it was authoritatively stated, would continue his relations with the company, both as shareholder and Director.

Three years ago a proposal was made by a syndicate of New York bankers to purchase a block of 500 shares of Ford Motor Company stock from one holder. The price agreed to at that time was $13,000 a share. That operation fell through when the stockholder demanded cash payment within forty-eight hours, and the bankers would not comply with the demand.

Ford Motor Company stock has a par value of $100 a share. When the deal three years ago was in contemplation it was estimated that they were worth $13,000 a share, and at that time figures compiled to show the valuation of the stock as of March 1, 1913, when the income tax law went into effect, made the value as of that date $2,500 a share. The company is reported to have total assets of about $255,000,000 and a profit and loss surplus of about $215,000,000.

The present negotiations were initiated by Stuart Webb of Bond & Goodwin and F. S. Holmes of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. These two institutions, together with the Chase Securities Corporation, have undertaken to arrange a syndicate to finance a $75,000,000 credit for the Ford Motor Company. The credit will run for one year, the Ford Motor Company reserving the right to liquidate the loan at an earlier date if it sees fit to do so.

The credit will be financed by the issuance of bills drawn for ninety days and having three renewals. The rate of interest for the first ninety days will be 5½ per cent., and the renewals will be arranged at the rate current for prime commercial paper at the time of the renewal. The bankers interested in the flotation said yesterday that responses were very satisfactory, and that a fair amount of the bills had already been disposed of. Nothing was said as to the payment of a commission for the renewal privilege.

The bills, it is understood, will not be rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Board has steadfastly refused to allow rediscounts on bills not arising out of commercial operations, and bankers believe that in this instance it will be held that the operation is financial and not commercial.

It was stated officially yesterday that the Ford Motor Company was buying the minority stock for the purpose of reorganization, but that there would be no change either in the personnel of the officers or in the policy of the company. Henry Ford, though owning a controlling interest in the company, took no part in the negotiations, but consented to and approved the purchase.

$50,000,000 IN FORD TAXES.

That Is Washington's Estimate on Revenue Arising from Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Indications are that the Federal Government will collect something more than $50,000,000 in income tax revenue in the event of the materialization of the reported arrangement for the acquisition by the Ford interests of most of the minority stock in the Ford Motor Company.

This is the informal estimate of experts in the Treasury Department who were consulted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight on the assumption that the shares of stock being turned over were valued at $20,000,000 in 1913 and now estimated to be worth about $100,000,000, and on the assumption that the minority stockholders would receive in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 profit on the transaction, that being the difference between the 1913 value and price at which the stock has been sold by them. It is the idea of Treasury experts that the income tax would be paid on the basis of the income having been received in 1919 at the 1919 income tax rates.

If the transaction had been made in the year 1918, then the income tax that would be due on the profit of $1,000,000 obtained as the 1918 income would have been $703,030, of which $118,520 would have represented the normal income tax for 1918 and $583,510 would have represented the total surtax income tax for 1918, but on 1918 income the normal tax rates were 6 and 12 per cent.

The normal income tax rates for the year 1919 will be 4 and 8 per cent., instead of 6 and 12 per cent., and therefore the normal income tax for 1919 will be two-thirds of what it was in 1918, but the surtaxes will be the same. If the Ford transaction should net $80,000,000 to the minority stockholders, and all the money should go to one stockholder, the income tax to be paid on it would be approximately $58,333,190. But if there were a net income gain of $80,000,000, distributed among eighty minority stockholders, each receiving an identical gain of $1,000,000, then the income tax these eighty would pay the Government would be approximately $53,054,400.

The amount of income tax the Government could receive would depend on the number of minority stockholders figuring in the gain and on the amount that each received; on whether they had children for each of whom they might make a deduction of $200, and on whether the minority stockholders were married or single. If married, each would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000, and if single each would have a personal exemption of only $1,000. But the exemptions that would be allowable under the law would be infinitesimal compared with the huge sum involved in such a big transaction.

If there is a profit of $80,000,000 to one stockholder, it would work out this way: Normal income tax, $663,190; surtax, $57,670,000; total tax, $58,333,190. If it went to eighty stockholders the normal tax would be eighty times $79,680, which is the normal tax on $1,000,000, and eighty times $583,510, which would be the surtax on $1,000,000, making a tax of $53,054,400 to be distributed among eighty individuals.

As near as the Treasury experts are able to estimate the matter without having before them the exact figures as to the number of minority stockholders, what each receives, &c., the Government will get something over $50,000,000 in income taxes.

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1333 Broadway, Bet. 35th and 36th Streets
2nd Floor
1551 Broadway, Corner of 46th Street
149th St., Bronx, Bet. Third and Bergen Aves.

P.-T. customers are our best salesmen



White Rock GINGER ALE

is made from the pure sparkling White Rock water – We ask you to try a glass of it

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEAR FOLKS:

I HOPE you will have as pleasant an outing this summer as the 1,400 women who work in the Wilson & Co. plant, Chicago, are now enjoying.

These 1,400 women, some of whom are married and are mothers of young babies (the babies are allowed to go with their mothers), are sent to Camp Wilsonia, located about fifty miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan in the famous sand dunes section of Indiana—

Where they can bathe at will—
Where they sleep on wide, screened-in porches that are connected with two large dormitories constructed especially for them—
where they can roam through grounds that are beautiful with wonderful foliage and flowers—
where they dine on the fat of the land—eating Wilson & Co.'s Certified Food Products—
where they can have a royal rest and good time—
ALL WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXPENSE TO THEMSELVES—
and, in addition, they receive pay while away.

This is not charity. It is merely a mark of appreciation and consideration on the part of their employer, Wilson & Co., who believes that the health and happiness of its co-workers are essential to theirs and to its success.

The Mutual Service, one of the many constructive subsidiary organizations connected with Wilson & Co., plans all the year round to help these 1,400 women workers in every possible way, but one of its greatest services is arranging the details for these summer outings.

The talented young women—GOD BLESS THEM—who have charge of the Mutual Service, prefer to do this kind of work to any other in the whole wide world. They say their reward is greater than if they took positions with commercial angles to them only.

It is a great thing for the happiness of working womanhood that young women of this type like to do things for their sister workers that bring roses to the cheeks of tired mothers and their babies and give them a chance to see the moonlight and the starlight and the sunlight unobstructed by tall buildings and narrow streets—to give them a chance to hear the birds sing and to inhale the pure air that abounds in Camp Wilsonia—to give them a chance to dig into and to play in the soil of God's country.

Do you wonder that happiness abounds among the workers in the Wilson & Co. organizations? Don't you see how these little, thoughtful courtesies help to uphold the spirit of loyalty that is the bed-rock of the Wilson & Co. success, and why there is so much meaning to the slogan, "The Wilson label protects your table?"

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,
250 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5 Ave at 27 St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES

THREAT TO TIE UP OVERSEAS SHIPPING

Heads of Unions Say Action Will Be Taken Soon Unless Coastwise Strike Ends.

DAY'S CONFERENCES FAIL

Discussion Begun in Washington to be Resumed Here This Morning.

GREAT VARIANCE IN CLAIMS

Men Say 40,000 Are Out, and Number Increasing — Shipowners Say Few Are Affected.

The steamship strike remained unsettled last night after a day of many conferences in Washington and in Atlantic and Gulf ports, in which officials of the unions affiliated with the International Seamen's Association and representatives of steamship companies and of the Federal Shipping Board sought to end the controversy which threatens to tie up coastwise traffic and may even extend, union leaders say, to transatlantic shipping.

The international threat of the situation was indicated when local strike leaders announced that the marine unions in England had given assurance that American ships, manned by non-union crews, would not, upon arrival at British ports, be unloaded by members of British unions.

Officials of the International Union are in Washington conferring with the Shipping Board, and should the Washington conference fail, local union officials say, a strike will be called that will involve more than 70,000 men in the coastwise trade and perhaps those of the transatlantic trade. This strike, it was said by some of the leaders, might be called today.

The claims of the union leaders and of the American Steamship Association, the organization of the coastwise steamship owners, as to the extent of the strike did not agree. The strike leaders said that between 40,000 and 50,000 firemen, oilers, and water tenders were on strike in ports from Portland to Galveston, President H. H. Raymond of the Steamship Association said the strike had not assumed any such proportions and that several of the principal coastwise lines had not been affected and would continue regular schedules.

The men demand recognition of the union and an increase of wages averaging about $15 a month per man. The eight-hour schedule, which has been granted by some lines, is also in controversy.

As the situation stood last night it seemed that the next forty-eight hours would disclose whether or not the unions, should their demands be refused, would be able to tie up traffic as they now threaten. It was generally agreed that the situation was, to a large extent, dependent upon the attitude of the Shipping Board.

"Unless the Shipping Board grants the demands," said a strike leader, "you need not be surprised if a general strike is called before tomorrow night. If a general strike is called it will involve at least 75,000 men."

At 40 Burling Slip, the strike headquarters, it was said that the number of strikers was increasing with the arrival of coastwise ships at ports of destination. It was further said that the strike was affecting the Mallory Line, the Old Dominion Line, the Munson Line, the Ward Line, the Southern Pacific, the Atlantic Maritime Company, the Blue Line, the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, the Robins Dry Dock Company, the Morse Dry Dock Company, the Erie Basin Company, and the Crane Dry Dock Company.

It was admitted that the vessels of the United Fruit Company and the 127 ships operated by the Shipping Board were not affected, nor were the transatlantic lines involved. It was pointed out that a majority of the seamen in the transatlantic trade belong to the foreign marine unions. The ships of the International Mercantile Marine, it was added, are manned by union men.

President Raymond of the American Steamship Association said the ship owners were willing to meet the union officials on most of the matters in controversy, but could not agree to discharge non-union men. Such a course, he said, would be ruinous to the merchant marine.

Michael J. Reagan, State Conciliator of the Department of Labor, came to New York to study the strike, as did representatives of the Federal Government.

It was said last night that the strike has already extended to some of the smaller transatlantic lines, among them the Luckenbach Line and the American Maritime Line. This report was not officially verified.

Officials of steamship lines with docks in Brooklyn were unable to say last night just how seriously the strike might interfere with the movement of their ships. They expected to be able to induce crews to remain aboard and sail on schedule, but did not appear optimistic over the outlook.

Four Ward liners are lying at piers at the foot of Montague and Joralemon Streets, all with crews aboard, the officials declared. One of these, the Puget Sound, is scheduled to sail today for Buenos Aires. It is expected that she will start.

One of the Red D. liners, the Parisian, docked at the foot of Pierrepont Street, is also due to leave today, but it was admitted last night that there might be delay, as her crew was not then aboard.

The New York and Porto Rico Line, foot of Atlantic Avenue, has three vessels scheduled to sail, but none before Wednesday next. It was said last night the crews were still aboard.

One of the Booth liners, at the foot of Fulton Street, due to sail on Wednesday, still has her crew aboard. Four vessels of this line are due to arrive within a few days.

PLAN TO STOP ALL SHIPS.

I. W. W. Moving for Revolutionary Marine Workers' Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Industrial Workers of the World are trying to form a revolutionary marine transport workers' organization and have already extended their activities to a number of South American and European countries, according to a letter submitted to the Department of Justice today. The letter reached the Shipping Board and was turned over to the Department of Justice for consideration. Here is the text of the communication:

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.
NUMBER 8, I. W. W.
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Superior, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Milwaukee.
New York, N. Y.
June 30, 1919.

Fellow Workers:—We are trying to form an international revolutionary marine transport workers' organization and have already reached an understanding with the transport workers of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Holland, Ireland, and Spain. We are trying to do the same with the Syndicalist organizations of the Scandinavian countries.

On account of the expense of carrying out this international propaganda we are not financially able to properly carry out our plans for organization among the Scandinavian-speaking workers. And we are unable to properly meet the opposition of the reactionary elements in those countries that are fighting the establishment of the proposed international.

We would therefore like the co-operation and assistance of all the Swedish-speaking workers who are interested in building up a powerful international labor movement among the revolutionary workers of the world by helping us put out literature among the Scandinavian seafaring men.

In May we held a big Scandinavian and English meeting in Buenos Aires, South America. Six hundred sailors and firemen attended. We are planning such meetings in all ports as part of our campaign for a revolutionary International.

Remember that transportation is the keystone of the present industrial system, that when transportation stops industry stops. The opportunity is ours. With a little cooperation an international organization is assured.

Trusting that you will be able to co-operate with us financially and otherwise in our efforts to educate the Scandinavian seamen and to form a real international transport workers' organization, and thanking you in advance for your kind efforts and assistance, we remain,

Yours for international solidarity,
Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 8 of the I. W. W.
James Kerr,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.
(Seal of I. W. W.)
Industrial Workers of the World.

WHEN TRANSPORTATION STOPS INDUSTRY STOPS.

Shipping Board officials refused to comment on the letter.

A call at 27 East Fourth Street last night revealed that the I. W. W. office had been closed and that no one in the building knew its new address.

WILL MEET HERE TODAY.

Head of Seamen's Union Says Strike Is to Get Jobs for Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of the International Seamen's Union and Vice Chairman Stevens and other officials of the Shipping Board failed to make progress today toward ending the strike of oilers and firemen and water tenders, which began yesterday on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

While no announcement was made, it was understood that the discussions would be continued tomorrow in New York. Vice Chairman Stevens and a number of Shipping Board officials will go to New York early tomorrow.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the Seaman's Union, after the conference said it had not been expected that any definite conclusions would be reached at today's conference, owing to the absence of representatives of the employers. It was presumed that it was to bring representatives of the employers into the conference that the sessions were to be transferred to New York.

The union President explained that the strike was called to enforce the union's demand that first preference in employment be given to American seamen and second preference to members of the union. He said the demand for increased wages was a secondary issue and was added to the other demands after the strike was declared.

More than 400 members of the Sailors' Union have gone on strike in New York, Mr. Furuseth said, and the total membership of the Sailors' Union, as well as the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, will follow if the demands are not adjusted.

One Crew Deserts in Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—Seamen employed on the City of Montgomery went on strike today when the steamer arrived from Savannah. They are the first to quit work at Boston in response to the strike order of the International Seamen's Union.

Few Quit in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—The strike ordered in ports along the Atlantic Seaboard has not affected Baltimore seriously. So far as can be ascertained, only three vessels lying in this port will be delayed because of labor troubles.

200 Quit in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Two hundred men employed on twenty-five privately owned vessels quit work here today as the result of receipt of strike orders from the National Secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf.

ATTACK STRIKEBREAKERS.

Shot Fired and Six Arrested in Brooklyn Disturbance.

Blackjacks and clubs were used and a shot was fired yesterday morning at the plant of Mendelsohn Brothers, 142 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, when 150 men and women shirtmakers, who are on strike, attempted to interfere with strikebreakers going to work. The strike has been in progress a few days. So serious was the disturbance that the police of the Wilson Avenue Station were called to quell it. As far as known, no one was injured by the shot. Six arrests were made.

Among those arrested was Samuel Rapport, a diamond setter, of 442 Barbery Street, Brooklyn. According to Patrolman Shine, Rapport refused to move on when told to do so, and is alleged to have told the others that they had a right to stand there. When he was arraigned before Magistrate Short in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of disorderly conduct the Magistrate severely reprimanded him and fined him $10.

The others who were arrested were held in $500 bail each for examination July 18 on charges of disorderly conduct. They are: Luca Zilitella, 155 Mesereole Street; Louis Sprung, 283 Floyd Street; Helen Last, 706 Willoughby Avenue; Esther Magurnes, 77 Melrose Street, and Ignats Socol, 319 First Street, Manhattan.

STEEL TRADES TALK STRIKE.

Conference of Union Presidents July 20 to Decide on Vote of Members.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of twenty-four affiliated international unions of workers in the steel industry at a meeting here today adopted a resolution recommending that a strike vote be taken among their membership.

Definite action on the recommendation will be taken at a conference of the international union Presidents, to be held in Pittsburgh July 20.

Representatives of the unions said the object of the strike, if voted, would be to enforce recognition of the unions and of collective bargaining by the steel industry, which always has operated on an "open shop" basis.

The union representatives assert that a letter written by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to Judge Elbert H. Gary as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the time of the Federation's Atlantic City convention, to ascertain the position of steel employers with regard to recognition of the unions, had not been answered. Failure on the part of the steel interests to respond, they said, led to the recommendation for a strike vote.

Since the establishment of a national committee to head the twenty-four affiliated international steel unions was authorized by the American Federation of Labor more than a year ago, the union representatives said, membership in the unions had increased until they now embrace from 25 to 90 per cent. of the steel workers in all the important plants of the country.

WIFE PLEADS FOR MOONEY.

Sees Tumulty and Secretary Wilson for Convicted Labor Leader.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence after his conviction in connection with Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco, Cal., called at the White House today and conferred with Secretary Tumulty. It was understood she desired to see President Wilson in the interest of her husband.

Secretary Tumulty explained to Mrs. Mooney that the President had done everything it was possible for him to do in the case of her husband. He added, however, that the President would be willing to receive and read any petition she desired to submit.

Upon leaving the White House, Mrs. Mooney went to the Department of Labor to see Secretary Wilson.

CONBOY TAKES OVER SEIZED LOUP PAPERS

Receiver Will Use Documents in an Effort to Bare Further Assets of the Firm.

SEEK TAX EVADERS HERE

Agent of Treasury Department Traces Bank Deposits of Brokerage Concern.

At the request of Martin Conboy, receiver for H. C. Loup & Co., brokers, of 30 Broad Street, who failed on June 23 last with liabilities estimated at $3,000,000, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling turned over to him the papers seized at the firm's offices. Mr. Conboy called yesterday in company with Benjamin F. Spellman, an attorney representing a number of the firm's creditors. They explained that they hoped to discover in the papers some clue to assets not yet located.

Frank B. Taylor, who, it is said, is the actual head of the concern and who is now at liberty on $25,000 bail, following his indictment for grand larceny in connection with the financial affairs of the company, has told Mr. Conboy that there are no other assets than those already disclosed. Notwithstanding this, the receiver said he would go on running down clues in the hope of discovering money overlooked. The total amount realized thus far from the sale of stocks, office furniture, revenue stamps, postage stamps, and the commandeering of bank accounts, is about $15,000. About $40,000 is due the firm on outstanding debts.

A card index of the firm's customers, together with the seized papers, would be used by the receiver to open a set of books, he said, to learn the exact financial status of the company. This would be a great deal of work, Mr. Conboy said, and would take a lot of time, but he said that he was sure it would pay him to make the effort.

In the course of the examination of brokers who have victimized investors it developed yesterday at the District Attorney's office that the United States Treasury Department was examining into the affairs of New York brokers to learn if there had been evasions of income tax payments. This became known when Miss Rita Kissin, an examiner for the department, called with a letter from Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Agent at the Custom House here, at the Bureau of Commercial Frauds. Miss Kissin conferred with Mr. Conboy and Mr. Spellman and also with Assistant District Attorneys Dooling, Edwin P. Kilroe and Alexander I. Rorke.

Miss Kissin said that the entire country was being scoured by the Treasury Department in an effort to trace large sums of money believed to have been sent out of this city to banks in other cities by brokers who wished to conceal the real size of their incomes.

Miss Kissin, it was explained in Mr. Porter's letter, was particularly interested in tracing the bank deposits of a certain brokerage firm which is already under investigation by the District Attorney's office on the complaints of a number of investors.

The young woman was shown the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery of several men who had been active in promoting stock deals in the financial district. She made records of names and numbers. It could not be learned from Miss Kissin just how many prosecutions the Government is planning in connection with the filing of false income statements. She declared, however, that no stone would be left unturned to disclose men guilty of such practice.

HUNGER STRIKE GRIPS PARIS

"Tips" Among Grievances That Cut All Service in Cafes.

PARIS, July 11.—Luncheon was a difficult meal today for most of Paris, because of the many places closed by a strike of waiters, cooks, and other employes in the restaurants, hotels, and cafés.

Only the smallest places, where the proprietor and his family furnished all the labor in the establishment, were able to operate normally. Delicatessen stores and shops selling cold meats and other foods did a big business.

Many cafés opened for business today, but were forced to close later when their employes left.

A few clashes have occurred between the police and strikebreakers, mostly of foreign origin, and the striking cafe waiters.

The police have the situation well in hand.

The restaurant, hotel, and café waiters, cooks, and other employes voted to strike, beginning this morning, and declared that the strike would continue throughout the celebration of Peace Day and Bastile Day if their claims were not immediately satisfied.

They demand full application of the eight-hour day, a weekly day off, and the substitution of a percentage on receipts for the old system of tips.

The Transportation Federation has decided to strike on July 21. If the instructions of the federation are carried out, Paris will be without subway service, street cars, auto buses, and taxicabs.

The National Council of the Miners' Federation issued a manifesto today asking all groups affiliated with the organization to observe the proposed twenty-four-hour general strike on July 21.

The observance of the strike was advocated as a warning to the authorities, who, it was said, are doing nothing to prevent the cost of living from increasing and nothing to prevent food speculation.

BERLIN STRIKE COSTLY.

Estimate of $5,000,000 Daily Loss from Tramway Tieup.

BERLIN, July 10. (Associated Press.)—The residents of Greater Berlin are still suffering as a result of the strike of tramway workers which has been in progress for several days.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike, which recently resulted in a deadlock, have not been reopened. The workers on suburban lines, however, resumed operations this morning.

The strike, according to estimates, is costing 20,000,000 marks daily. Berliners pay 300,000 marks for emergency conveyances, while the loss in wages amounts to an equal sum. The Government has been compelled to hire 200 wagons for the delivery of parcel post, which is usually carried by tramcar. There is an additional loss through delay in the delivery of food parcels.

TO SEEK 44-HOUR WEEK.

Silk Workers Want Shorter Hours, Beginning Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—The United Textile Workers of the World, under whose direction the strike of the Paterson silk workers was conducted this Spring, declared itself, through the Executive Council, meeting in New York today, as being in favor of the establishment of a forty-four hour work week in the silk industry throughout the United States on Aug. 4.

The motion unanimously adopted by the council is to the effect that, "in view of the great unrest among the silk workers, in connection with the forty-four hour work week, resulting in only a temporary adjustment by the National War Labor Board, it is the unanimous opinion of this council that, for the best interest of the whole industry, and all those concerned, that a forty-four hour work week be put into effect at the earliest possible moment, and that the general officers are hereby instructed to get into communication with the several branches of the silk industry, through Secretary Albert L. Weyman, of the Paterson Employers Association, for the purpose of bringing about the adoption of the forty-four hour work week on Aug. 4, 1919.

The last strike of 27,000 workers, was settled when the National War Labor Board rendered a decision in favor of the forty-eight hour week. Since that time the workers have been granted two increases in salary, totalling about 20 per cent.

RADICALS SENT TO JAIL.

Paterson Textile Workers Alleged to Seek Overthrow of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Charged with advocating the overthrow of the Government by force, four members of the Textile Workers of America were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail by Acting Recorder Abram Klemert today. The accused are Robert W. Dunn, Evan W. Thomas, Henry Berger, and Louis Stein.

Thomas, who is a brother of the Rev. Norman Thomas of New York, and Berger were arrested last night when the Textile Workers attempted to hold a meeting in the Sons of Italy Hall. Dunn and Stein were arrested today when they demanded literature and books seized by the police last night in a raid on the organization's headquarters.

The records seized show that the organization has a membership of 675 silk workers. Henry Marelli, counsel for the prisoners, said he would ask Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn at Hoboken to release them on the ground that they were being held without warrant of law.

BAR ALIEN TONGUE WORKERS

Corn Products Co. to Drop Them as Result of Strike.

CHICAGO, July 11.—F. M. Sayre, Superintendent of the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Argo, Ill., said today that one of the results of the strike in which three were killed and a score seriously wounded would be the elimination in the future of all non-English speaking employes from the plant.

This will mean dropping about 700 men and women strikers from the rolls when the plant reopens. Officials of the company state that the strike was caused by foreign language I. W. W. agitators.

The plant is still under the guard of 200 armed deputy sheriffs and special policemen.

INDICT VERGES FOR MURDER

Charged with Slaying Wife, Who Refused to Live with Him.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned to Judge John F. McIntyre, in the Court of General Sessions, an indictment against Edward Verges of 213 West Eleventh Street, charging him with having killed his wife on the afternoon of July 7 in front of her home, 240 West Fourteenth Street.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce said that Verges and his wife were well-known in Mexico and South America. Mrs. Verges was the widow of General Moreles, who was killed during one of the Mexican revolutions. Verges, who had lost extensive holdings in Mexico during the revolutions there, met Mrs. Moreles in Monterey, and they were later married in Mexico City.

On the afternoon of July 7 Verges met his wife, from whom he had been separated, and daughter at the door of an establishment where they had obtained employment. He asked his wife to return to him. He then followed her to an elevated station and rode with her to Fourteenth Street. In front of her home, it is charged, he took a revolver from his pocket and fired six shots at his wife and her daughter. Mrs. Verges was struck twice and her daughter's neck was grazed by a bullet. Verges ran, but was caught a short distance away by a policeman.

HELD ON HOMICIDE CHARGE.

Youth Drove Father's Automobile Over Bank, Fatally Injuring Two Girls.

John Winkler, 21 years old, of 1,430 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who, on June 29th last, plunged his father's automobile over a twelve foot embankment at Arverne, causing the death of two girl passengers, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kochendorfer at Far Rockaway and held in $10,000 bail on the charge of homicide.

According to the police, Winkler, after injuring a man by running him down, speeded on and ran over an embankment at Beach Eighty-second Street and the Boulevard. The machine toppled into the ocean killing Mabel Lendstadt, 19 years old of 200 Memrod Street, Brooklyn, and injured Beasie Atwill so seriously that she died a few hours later.

FIND DYING VICTIM OF OFFICE THIEVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Kirk of the Old Slip Station arrived they ordered that nothing in the office be touched, particularly the hammer and a strong box which contained the cash of the firm. The strong box had been pried open, and checks were scattered about the floor. The amount of cash in the box is not known, and accountants were going over the books last night in an effort to ascertain whether any considerable amount of money had been taken by the assassins. The detectives said that they believed they had more than an even chance of getting finger prints from the handle of the hammer, and probably also from the strong box.

Wife and Daughter Called.

At the hospital Mr. Hull was taken into the operating room and an operation was performed by Drs. Mackenzon and Mannheim, the aged victim surviving the operation but failing to regain consciousness. In the meantime Mr. Deppisch, whose home is in Hicksville, L. I., and Mrs. Everett Jones of Caldwell, N. J., a daughter of Mr. Hull, were summoned and both reached the hospital an hour later. Mr. Deppisch said that Mr. Hull was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and that as far as he knew did not have an enemy in the world. He did not know how much cash, if any, there was in the strong box.

In the meantime the detectives from the Old Slip Station, who were subsequently joined by several other detectives from Headquarters, continued their investigation. In the course of which it was ascertained that the two strange men had been seen in the office a short time after Timolo left. Late last night Miss Smith, the stenographer, came to the hospital. She said that she left the office at about 5:15 P. M. and that the two men were with Mr. Hull when she told him good night. She did not know who they were, but was able to describe them to the police. The descriptions were not disclosed by the police.

"It was not later than 5:30 when I found him," said Timolo, the porter, "and I almost stumbled over his body as I entered the room. The hammer was on the floor, and I could see that the old man was still alive by the movement of his chest. I hurried out and called the police and told Mr. Astwood what had happened. I did not see the strange men."

Charles E. Jones, father-in-law of Mrs. Jones, the daughter of Mr. Hull, came to the hospital late last night. He, too, said that so far as he knew the injured man had no enemies. His son, Everett Jones, he added, died of influenza last Winter.

Detectives were still going through Mr. Hull's papers at midnight. Finger-print experts from Police Headquarters, acting under the direction of Inspector Faurot, were examining the hammer and strong box for finger prints.

Mr. Hull has been a widower for several years. His home is at 731 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Sale Continued TO-DAY

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Retiring Partner Necessitates the Immediate Sacrifice of Our Entire Stock

At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Nothing Reserved. Every Garment Must Be Disposed Of.

Silk and Cloth Dresses
Former Prices to $25.00
Dresses of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Serge and Wool Jersey. An assortment of smartly clever styles in great variety 9.75

Dresses	Dresses	Dresses
Figured Georgette, Beaded Georgette, Satin and Taffeta Silk. Values to $35. 14.50	Beaded Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Tricotine and Taffeta Silk. Values to $45. 19.75	Tricolette, Satin, Beaded Georgette, Crepe Meteor. Values to $59.50. 24.00

Cotton Dresses
Values to $10.00
Dresses of plaid and check Gingham and Voile, in a variety of dainty designs, to close at 4.75

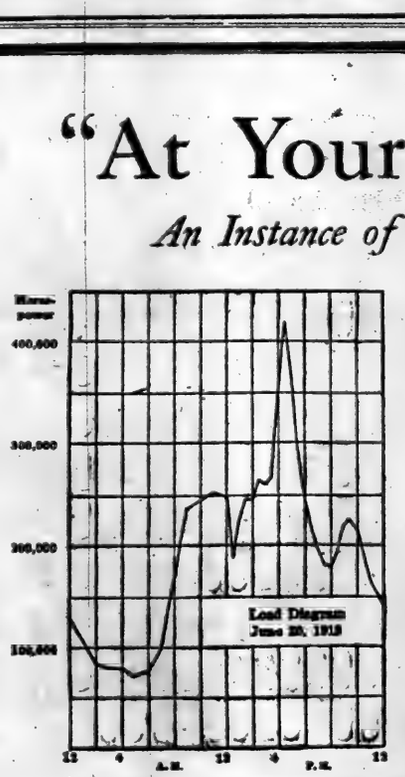
Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses
Plaid and Checked Ginghams and figured and flowered Voiles. Values to $15. 7.75	Organdies, Dimities, Voiles and Ginghams. Values to $18.50. 9.75	Organdie, Linon and figured or plain Voile. Values to $25. 12.75

Tailored Summer Suits
Values to $50.00
Serges, Poiret Twills and Wool Jersey, smartly tailored, suitable for sport and street wear, to close at 18.75

Capes and Wraps
Former Prices to $27.50
A collection of about 150 Capes in a variety of wanted materials and styles; some partly lined; to close at 8.75

"At Your Service"

An Instance of What it Means



The blackness of the sudden storm of Friday, June 20th, caused the greatest electrical demand—in both ratio of increase and magnitude—upon the generating plants of this Company in its history of more than thirty years

Shortly after the storm broke, these plants on the water-side, which had been previously generating about 250,000 horse-power, were called upon to supply a demand suddenly increased to 425,000 horse-power. As indicated, the change in suddenness, percentage, and magnitude was without precedent, yet every part of the system responded without accident or failure in any respect

This unexampled use of electric power reveals something of the importance of Edison Service in the life of this great City. Whatever the need in electric light, heat or power—whether for the great structure requiring thousands of horse-power, or the fan motor or a single incandescent lamp, requiring a fractional part of a horse-power—the Edison System is always *At Your Service*

The New York Edison Company

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street

District Offices
where Electrical Appliances of all kinds are on display

424 Broadway	near Canal St	151 East 86th St	between Lexington & 3rd Aves
10 Irving Place	corner 15th St	15 East 125th St	near 5th Ave
124 West 42nd St	between B'way & 6th Ave	362 East 149th St	near Courtlandt Ave
		555 Tremont Ave	corner Monterey Ave

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

MARCH EXPLAINS ARMY FOOD DELAY

Tells Committee He Proposed Selling Off Surplus Stock Last November.

$121,100,000 EXCESS NOW

Stores to Feed 5,000,000 Men Held Till May Pending a Decision as to Future Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Appearing before the House sub-committee investigating army food supplies, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, today testified that he had "authorized" the Quartermaster's Department to declare a surplus of supplies nine days after the armistice was signed. He said that he had no authority himself to "declare a surplus," as that responsibility rested entirely with the Quartermaster's Department.

General March said the surplus was not finally declared until May 20, although early in February the Quartermaster's Department was ready to declare a surplus, when it was found that the inventory was not correct. General March denied the statement made by C. Willing Hare, Director of War Department Sales, that he was responsible for the delay in bringing about the "declaration" of a surplus.

In his testimony General March said the War Department had decided in January last to ask Congress for an appropriation for an army of 500,000 men. At that time, he added, the Quartermaster's Department was supposed to have supplies on hand to maintain an army of 5,000,000 men for eight months. He intimated, therefore, that there was a mistake somewhere in the supplies department which resulted in supplies being kept on hand until 1,500,000 pounds of hams and bacon had deteriorated and were sold at ruinous prices.

"The Quartermaster Corps first declared a surplus in February," testified General March, "but the figures were so badly botched that it was necessary to do all this work over again."

General March explained that he had issued orders on Nov. 20 that "no supplies or perishable food products should be retained."

Had Food for 5,000,000.

General March, in reply to questions as to the food situation in the army when the armistice was signed, said the reports showed that the supplies then were sufficient to maintain an army of 5,000,000 men for eight months.

At this point Representative Reavis, Chairman of the sub-committee, recalled the losses suffered by the War Department in not disposing of the supplies until bacon and ham had become moldy and rancid. It was estimated by Mr Reavis that the losses as the result of the delay would not reach many millions.

"Don't you think in view of this huge supply that was on hand on Nov. 12 it would have been very apparent to the War Department that a very large amount of its supplies would have been surplus, since the largest peace time army the General Staff ever considered was 500,000 men?" Mr. Reavis asked.

"That is partly true, and I believe the Subsistence Division is open to criticism for this delay, but the whole matter of the size of the army was undetermined, and general conditions were uncertain," the Chief of Staff replied. "Of course, there was a possibility that Germany might start hostilities again, and that the supplies might be needed."

Defending Secretary Baker's part in the holding up of the supplies, General March said that "the Secretary's attitude has been that it is not wise to flood the market all at once, because of the effect on the various interests."

"But you wouldn't call the little food the department has sold 'flooding the market?'" said Mr. Reavis.

"Hardly," replied General March.

Puts Surplus Now at $121,100,000.

Surpluses of the department now amount to about $121,100,000 worth of food, the Chief of Staff said.

The latest official figures of the surplus stores on July 8, he said, were:

Corned beef, $24,000,000; bacon, $33,600,000; corned beef hash, $10,000,000; roast beef, $20,500,000; frozen meats, including poultry, $20,000,000; canned vegetables, $23,000,000.

Chairman Reavis asked if after the armistice was signed delivery of meat products continued, thus increasing the supplies.

"I think that is accurate," General March said, "but this was largely food that was on the way to camps when the armistice was signed."

General March denied that the department ever intended to sell any large amount of the surplus abroad, but said that Herbert Hoover is purchasing $2,500,000 of the American expeditionary surplus in Europe.

"The large supplies of food we had on hand were necessary, because of the fact that General Pershing had a ninety-day reserve supply all the time in case the submarines should cause great losses or stop the supplies," General March explained. "As an example, we commandeered 40 per cent. of the entire production of canned vegetables in the United States through Herbert Hoover.

Flannel "Smash Through" to Berlin.

"It required about eight months from the time the order was placed for the same food to reach the men in the line. We had to shift the supplies largely to canned goods in the latter part of the war, when a smash through to Berlin was planned. This was done so that the food could be transported more easily.

"We contemplated an army of ninety-eight divisions this Summer, and that well explains the tremendous stores we had on hand. We had to supply four and a half pounds of food per man every day."

Investigation of the prices paid by the army for its food probably will be taken up by the Reavis sub-committee next week, the Chairman said today.

It is probable that officials of the Federal Trade Commission will be called to give the information they have concerning the war activities of the packers, and to lay before the sub-committee the commission's figures on the cost of the various food products, which were compiled for the use of the Government departments by a staff of experts.

WOLL TO SUCCEED MAISEL.

American Alliance Elects Head of Photo-Engravers to Directorate.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy announced last night that Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union and Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected by the Executive Council to be Director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to succeed Robert Maisel. Mr. Maisel was compelled to resign because of ill health. Chester M. Wright was elected Assistant Director.

The Executive Council has filled, by appointment, three vacancies in the Executive Council and appointed eight new members in compliance with the laws of the organization. New members of the board are: George W. Perkins, John A. Voll, William Green, James Wilson, Warren S. Stone, John P. Frey, Victor A. Olander, William Short, P. J. Morrin, Charles Edward Russell, and A. M. Simons.

Members who continue in office, in addition to President Gompers, are: Frank Morrison, Secretary; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Secretary; James Duncan, First Vice President; Winfield R. Gaylord, Second Vice President; Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Third Vice President, and Matthew Woll, Collis Lovely, James A. Mullen, James P. Holland, David J. Berry, William J. Ghent, William Edlin, and J. I. Sheppard.

WIN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Department of Education Names Successful Candidates for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State Department of Education announced today the list of successful candidates for the State tuition-paying scholarships in Cornell University as a result of the competitive examination held on June 7. The State awards 150 scholarships annually, one for each Assembly district.

David Edward Brainard of 209 Maple Street, Syracuse, obtained the highest rating in this examination, obtaining 324⅓ out of a possible 350 credits. The names of the successful candidates from New York City and vicinity are:

HOLLOWAY, V. M., 2,290 Andrews Av., Bronx.
ITZKOWITZ, IDA, 1,631 Washington Av., Bronx.
SOHON, I. M., 1,344 Chisholm St., Bronx.
WILLIAMS, A. E., 1,242 Franklin Av., Bronx.
COHEN, CECILIA, 1,529 Hoe Av., Bronx.
SCHOLZ, M., 1,640 Taylor Av., Bronx.
LESHANSKY, ABRAHAM, 1,428 Cretona Park East, Bronx.
WEINER, LOUIS, 929 Summit Av., Bronx.
WEST, G. W., 299 Hancock St., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, S. R., 916 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
MAYERS, HELEN, 1,410 Avenue H, B'klyn.
SHAPIRO, M. A., 216 Herzle St., Brooklyn.
MARKS, B., 1,090 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
LURIE, B., 615 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.
BERNSTEIN, W., 276 Christopher Av, B'klyn.
EMERY, E. A., 2,016 Regent Pl., Brooklyn.
MESSER, W., 834 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.
GOLDBERG, H., 409 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, E., 918 East Parkway, B'klyn.
COLEMAN, D. W., 297 E. 3d St., Brooklyn.
WALDNER, C. E., 917 Greene Av., B'klyn.
FISCHANDLER, C. M., 1,072 Park Place, Brooklyn.
HELLER, R., 2,366 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.
CHARET, M., 514 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.
POSELSKY, A., 379 Alabama Av., B'klyn.
GOLDBERG, K., 101 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.
GINSBERG, H., 8,719 Bay 16th St., B'klyn.
KOPMAN, A., 281 Glenmore Av., B'klyn.
TURNER, M., 427 Snediker Av., B'klyn.
TUTTLE, A., 506 Madison St., Brooklyn.
GOLD, J. L., 2,522 Surf Av., Coney Island.
GOLDKLANG, B. D., 121 W. 114th St.
BROWN, SOLOMON, 14 E. 103d St.
BELL, AARON, 235 E. 110th St.
COHEN, D. L., 54 W. 119th St.
ANTOPOLSKY, ESTHER, 30 W. 112th St.
CRACOVANER, ALEX., 262 W. 45th St.
WEBER, H. A., 141 W. 108d St.
FLEISCHMAN, J. R., 401 W. 150th St.
WEISS, ISIDOR, 79 W. 113th St.
GAHAN, EMANUEL, 156 Clinton St.
KNIPE, D. M., 506 W. 173d St.
LANGBERG, MARTIN, 875 8th Av.
STEIN, DAVID, 200 24 Av.
HOLTZER, B. F., 50 E. 119th St.
RABINOWITZ, BERNARD, 66 E. 93d St.
SIMON, S. F., 54 E. 118th St.
HIRSHOWITZ, SAMUEL, 53 E. 4th St.
WEISER, REBECCA, 28 E. 111th St.
KADUSKIN, SARAH, 32 W. 112th St.
ADAMS, A. G., 358 Wadsworth Av.
CUTLER, LOUIS, 318 E. 101st St.
ROBBINS, LAWRENCE, 540 St. Nicholas Av.
GRAAF, I. P., 143 W. 111th St.
JOHNSON, M. F., 17 3d St., Woodside.
MITTELMAN, L. B., 383 Jackson Av., Long Island City.
ZIEGLER, MARY, 108 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica.
SONN, EDITH, 235 Amherst Av., Jamaica.
SPURNY, F. E., 802 2d Av., L. I. City.
WEHLE, V. O., 112 Grand Av., Jamaica.

HOUSE ACTS AS PATROLMAN

Magistrate Watches for Automobile Speeding on Riverside Drive.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, presiding at the Traffic Court, yesterday explained that for the last few nights he has been doing a patrolman's duty from 8 to 10 o'clock along Riverside Drive and Broadway, between 130th and 150th Streets. The Magistrate announced that a woman in the uniform of a Motor Corps driver, operating a big car in that section of the city, should be careful, as he had complained to motorcycle patrolmen on duty on upper Broadway that last Thursday while crossing Broadway she had almost run him down.

Motorcycle Patrolmen Wineman and Mosher had ten cases each from the "beat" patroled by Magistrate House, and as driver after driver pleaded guilty the Magistrate said:

"For some time past citizens have come to my house and written to me complaining bitterly about speeding on upper Broadway. They say that they and their children when desiring to cross over to Riverside Park can't get across. I know that's so, and I have been watching automobiles for the last few nights up in that section. Within a few minutes one night I saw about ten cars going at a rapid rate of speed, not less than thirty miles an hour.

"I called the matter to the attention of Captain Howe, and he very properly sent a special motorcycle patrolman up there, and we are going to see whether we cannot slow you people down a little. I have taken the numbers of a great many automobiles and furnished them to the motorcycle patrolman. Citizens up there are entitled to some protection, and we are going to do what we can. I am going to be out every night for some weeks to come. Just look out for me if you are up there."

HUGE COAL SHORTAGE FACED BY EUROPE

Destruction of England's Great Export Trade Through Labor Difficulties Foreseen.

40,000,000 TONS TO SUPPLY

Bureau of Mines Expert Figures That Continent Can Get It Only from America.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—That the United States may be called upon to make up an alarming coal shortage in Europe, due in part to what may amount to the destruction of England's great export coal trade through labor difficulties, is indicated in a report made public today by Van H. Manning, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

The report to Director Manning was written by George S. Rice, the Chief Mining Engineer of the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Rice has just returned from Europe, where he went to investigate mining conditions. He was in Europe several months, and his report indicates a serious coal situation not only in England, but in all other parts of Europe as well.

In the course of his report Mr. Rice says:

"Perhaps the most serious changes in the coal problem are taking place in Great Britain, which has always been the greatest coal-exporting nation of the world. With a production of 287,000,000 tons in 1913, the last pre-war year, she exported 77,000,000 tons to countries that were in dire need of coal."

The startling changes in the after-war period are based on the coming award of the Coal Industry Commission, a Parliamentary committee, the report of which goes into effect July 16, and which reduces the hours of labor underground from eight to seven hours, and "subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, the hours of labor underground to be reduced to six." In discussing the effect of this Mr. Rice quotes Sir Auckland Geddes as calling to the attention of the House of Commons that during the next year, under this award, the production of coal will be lessened by 70,000,000 tons, practically England's export trade, and that the reduced output and increase of wages will cost $1.06 more per ton, altogether an increase of more than $200,000,000.

"The seven hours' work a day are exclusive of the average time of lowering or raising the workmen from the mine," adds Mr. Rice, "but include the time of traveling to the working place, which means, according to the mine owners, that with the seven-hour day there will be less than six hours of effective work.

"The total British coal exports in 1913 were 77,000,000 tons. If the restrictions in the consumption of coal are removed on the basis of internal consumption of coal this would leave but 7,000,000 tons for export. As France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Spain have largely been dependent on Great Britain for fuel, it can be realized that the situation is a serious one apart from England's loss of practically its only raw product export.

"France will be particularly hit by the conditions prevailing in Great Britain, from whom she received in 1913 nearly 13,000,000 tons of coal. Altogether, before the war, she consumed 62,000,000 tons and imported from different countries 21,000,000 tons of coal, coke, and briquets. The mines destroyed by the Germans produced 30,000,000 tons of coal in pre-war times, and at least two-thirds of the destruction was systematic, wanton, and without military necessity.

"It is estimated by the French engineers that it will take from two to five years to restore the broken shaft linings and to unwater the mines and rebuild the surface plants, and that it will take ten years to completely restore the production rate of those mines. The taking over by France of its former Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and its occupation of the Sarre district has, however, altered the fuel needs of France.

"Contrary to the general impression, the coal mines of Belgium were not destroyed by the Germans.

"Of the great allied nations Italy is in the worst situation regarding fuel. In 1913 it produced less than three-quarters of a million tons of coal and imported from Great Britain that year 10,000,000 tons.

"In the course of the war Great Britain instituted certain restrictions in the use of coal. If the restrictions are removed, Great Britain, as stated, will have but 7,000,000 tons of coal for export during the coming year. On the other hand, if these restrictions are maintained, according to the Parliamentary Commission, there will be 28,000,000 tons for export purposes. If all this coal were shipped to western and southern Europe, it would leave a deficiency of more than 25,000,000 tons, without considering 14,000,000 tons which in 1913 Great Britain supplied for other parts of the world.

"There is thus a total deficit at this time of approximately 40,000,000 tons a year which, if it is to be supplied at all, can only come from America, on the assumption that Westphalia and Belgium are unable to materially increase production. At best there is evidently a very large amount of coal which the United States could and should supply to relieve the situation now that there is likely to be sufficient shipping flying the American flag to take care of the business."

BIG TASK FOR TEACHERS.

Must Americanize America, Says New Jersey Official.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 11.—"The school problem is the big problem of the State of New Jersey," said State Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee in an address before the Federated School Boards at their annual convention here today. He declared that if by lack of vigilance the day should come when the school problem was not regarded as the big problem, that day would mark the decay of the State.

"In your charge are the schools. You determine the policy for the schools. That policy will either develop citizens intellectually equipped to solve the tremendous, on-rushing problems of the tomorrows, or it will fail to do so. If it fails the State will begin to crumble. I say, great is your responsibility and most sacred your obligation.

"We need better citizens tomorrow than we did yesterday. You must look forward. You must have vision and God grant that it may be given to you. There has never been a time in my life when I have so intensely desired to put convincing force into my utterances as I do this moment. These are serious days, and the watchmen on the towers of the nation tell us that the days to come will be even more serious unless we think wisely and act with both courage and unselfish devotion for the future of our country.

"We must Americanize America if we would preserve our principles of government and our institutions. The time has come for us to think sane and constructive thoughts. Bolshevism is clothed by many in beautiful raiment, but it matters not how beautiful may be the covering it is only veneer. Underneath is concealed the social leper and the country's traitors and would-be destroyer. Education is the one great hope of the nation. Through it we will become purged of all uncleanliness of thought and action."

CORN PRODUCTS PIER BURNS

Edgewater Plant Endangered for Four Hours by Stubborn Fire.

One fireman was injured and a barge and a pier 280 feet long were destroyed in a fire which continued for four hours yesterday morning at the plant of the Corn Products Company at Edgewater, N. J., opposite 125th Street.

A large quantity of gluten and corn was stored on the pier, and this was destroyed. The fire started in the centre of the pier. It is believed to have been caused either by a hot bearing on a conveyor or the careless dropping of a cigarette.

The main building of the plant, only fifty feet from the pier, was endangered several times, but firemen checked the spread of the flames. The Edgewater firemen were assisted by the New York fireboats Willis and De Witt and by six New York Central and two Erie tugs with pumping engines, all of which poured streams upon the flames.

Charles Kirsten, an Edgewater fireman, was slightly injured by falling timbers.

FIRE INTERRUPTS CIRCUS.

Crowd Escapes Uninjured When Spark Ignites Main Tent Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 11.—When crowds were going into the main tent for the afternoon's performance of the Sells Floto Circus a spark from a passing railroad locomotive set fire to the middle section of the tent canvas. The big tent was torn down and the fire extinguished by employes of the circus. Within eleven minutes after the fire started the crowd had made its exit and not a single injury was reported.

The work of clearing the wreckage was started at once, and the managers of the circus gave their afternoon performance under an open sky to every one who claimed to have been in the tent when the fire took place.

Skull Broken as Boys Bump Heads.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—John Talbot, 10 years old, son of A. D. Talbot of Wortendyke, is in the Miriam Barnert Hospital here with a fractured skull, received when he collided head on with his nine-year-old brother yesterday while playing at their home. The younger brother suffered no ill effects.

RAND SCHOOL CASE SET FOR JULY 28

Justice McAvoy Orders Lusk Committee to Turn Seized Papers Over to the Court.

FIND RED CENTRES UP-STATE

Radical Propaganda Directed from Here Said to Have Affected Workers Even in Canada.

After hearing further argument on the motion of Attorney General Charles D. Newton to annul the charter of the Rand School of Social Science and for an injunction and a receiver pending decision, Justice John V. McAvoy directed yesterday that the whole case be brought before him for trial on July 28. In the meantime the Rand School will be free to carry on its work and to sell radical literature through the book store connected with it.

The time was set after Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, representing the State, and Samuel Untermyer, representing the Rand School, had failed to agree upon a date. Mr. Untermyer said he would demand a bill of particulars before the case came to trial. Justice McAvoy then directed that the Attorney General file his complaint and the attorneys for the Rand School their answer a week before the trial date, and that a bill of particulars be given to Mr. Untermyer on July 25.

Mr. Untermyer then asked that all papers seized in the raid on the Rand School be taken by the Court from the Lusk committee, which instigated the raid. Justice McAvoy ordered that "all the papers that have been and are to be used in connection with these proceedings must remain in the custody of the Court and not given out to anybody."

In its investigation the legislative committee, it was said last night, has discovered trails leading to industrial centres up-State and evidence that an extensive secret radical propaganda among the workers was being conducted from the headquarters of radical organizations in this city. Agents of the committee are also investigating a report that one of the extremist organizations, soon after the Lusk committee began its raids, sent up State a mass of letters and records.

In connection with this it was said last night that when the committee meets again next week plans for hearings in Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo will be discussed.

For several weeks secret agents of the Lusk committee have been at work in large industrial establishments up-State. Attorney General Newton and Chairman Lusk have been directing this work from Albany and have received weekly reports which are said to show that up-State workers have been affected by the revolutionary propaganda which has gained headway in this city. Buffalo in particular is said to be a hotbed of radicalism and the centre of a Red movement which has ramifications reaching into Canada.

RAND SCHOOL HOLDS RALLY

Attorney Says Grand Jury Will Be Asked to Investigate Lusk Inquiry.

At a mass meeting called to rally support for the Rand School, S. John Block, one of the attorneys for the school, last night said that counsel for the school would ask the special Grand Jury, called by Governor Smith for August, to investigate the Lusk Committee and the methods it had used in obtaining and executing its search warrants.

Algernon Lee, Director of the school, presided. The other speakers were Fania Cohen, Vice President International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Charles W. Ervin, Editor of The New York Call; Alderman B. C. Vladeck, manager Jewish Daily Forward; Norman Thomas, National Civil Liberties Bureau, and Scott Nearing. A defense fund of about $800 was collected at the meeting.

Ervin declared that at the Irish meeting in Madison Square Garden on Thursday he had heard an army chaplain in uniform and a Colonel in uniform openly violate the espionage law, and the authorities did not dare take action because of the organized political power of the Irish in this country. He drew the lesson that the working class must protect themselves similarly by organization.

Purity unspoiled by "compounding"—straight, all-refinery, powerfull gasoline.

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The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best Gasoline



High Sign No. 24 (Censored)

The High Signs of Orlando

Censored! Whoa! *That* was close! The Publicity Committee of the Order of Orlando almost exposed the greatest secret High Sign of the Brotherhood—a signal of such stupendous importance to all smokers that only the Supreme Council of the Vanishing Vapor knows anything about it.

But the Exalted Censor (the Prince of the Prints) scented it in time—and it remains a secret which every smoker must learn for himself. How? Why, Friend, by joining the society to which so many secrets are clear—that mystic Brotherhood of smokers, the Order of Orlando.

Orlando
The Sign of a Good Cigar

There are certain secrets about Orlando that you get with your first soul-satisfying puff. Its rare mellow bouquet is delightfully obvious—its mildness, its charm and its *character* are all conspicuous features.

Then, too, there's the *price* of Orlando—really remarkable, when you come to think of it!

All these are mighty good reasons for joining the Order and smoking Orlando—they're secrets which common sense will solve. But there's one mystery that can never be revealed—one secret which no one can fathom. It is the real secret of Orlando's *goodness*—and it's guarded by Nature herself!



Media Perfecto Size, 10c Box of 25, $2.50—50, $5.00

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank you!*"

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They pay a better rate of interest than savings bank deposits or municipal bonds.

The Company has $254,000,000 outstanding and checks out $12,500,000 in interest annually so that the investor receives it the day it is due whether the borrower has paid it or not.

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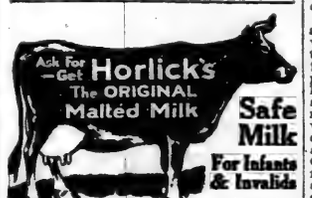
The first application of Resinol usually takes the itch and burn out of skin affections. This gentle, healing ointment seems to get right at the root of the trouble, restoring the skin to health in a surprisingly short time. *Resinol is sold by all druggists.*

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A Nutritious Diet for All Ages
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Avoid Imitations and Substitutes



Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Samples of "Cuticura, Dept. 63, Boston."

The World in Review

Facts worth knowing regarding affairs worth while which occurred the World over in the month of June.

The man or woman who seeks to be informed regarding a month's happenings in international affairs will find interest in the July **Current History Magazine,** the periodical published by **The New York Times Company.** It supplies facts which necessarily appear in fragmentary form in daily papers. Its field is the world. It is impartial. It is enriched with the writings of world-renowned publicists.

There are 30 big features in the July issue; one of these is the full text of the proposals, counterproposals, and rejoinders of the Germans and the Allies on the Peace Treaty; 25,000 words which explain and interpret the Treaty.

All the Nations receive attention in other features.

On news stands, 25 cents.

A NEW TOWN MADE OUT OF AN OLD ONE

Grove City, Penn., Proves the Value of Business Management and United Effort.

BIG GAIN IN BANK DEPOSITS

Boys and Girls Join in Clubs to Carry On Betterment Movement —Prosperity for All.

A remarkable demonstration of the advancement that a community may make through united effort and in a comparatively short time has been given by Grove City, Penn. Three years ago dairying was carried on about Grove City much as it is done in thousands of other neighborhoods. Farmers made little more than a living, and some less. Unprofitable, haphazard methods prevailed, and the seeds of discouragement were sprouting freely. Such were the conditions when the Department of Agriculture discovered that Grove City would be a good place to try out its experimental and demonstration work on a fairly large scale with no expense to the Government.

First the department induced business men and others in Grove City to establish a creamery, to be operated under the direction of the department's agents.

The first day the creamery opened its doors twenty patrons marketed seventy-eight pounds of butter fat. By June 30 of the same year the number of patrons had increased to 196, a year later to 338, the next year to 579, and at the end of the third year, or June 30, 1918, it was 614. But the increase in the income is even more remarkable. The first fiscal year, or from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, the gross income of the creamery was $82,482; the second year it had increased to $212,904, and the third year it was $375,500. Last year one of the Grove City banks increased its deposits $450,000, of which approximately one-third resulted directly from dairy farming improvement.

The Grove City community has followed the principle that, "in union there is strength," and at the present time is admirably organized for profitable results. The local commercial club of 300 members has been of great assistance in winning the confidence of the farmers, in making them feel at home, in entertaining them, and in strengthening the bonds between them and their town neighbors. The clubrooms are now used as headquarters by farmers and their families when they are in town, and twenty of the most progressive farmers are now members. Often the club has been active in obtaining help for the farmers during busy times, while occasionally the members themselves have assisted the farmers in urgent work.

The two local banks have supported the "better agriculture" movement, and one of them has a plan for financing the purchase of pure-bred dairy cattle. It has brought in eight carloads of high-producing animals, and distributed the cattle at cost among the farmers. In addition, it has loaned money for the purchase of better cattle and for general farm improvement. The bank publishes a monthly paper which circulates among the creamery patrons, and deals with community development problems and other topics of interest. Each month it publishes the names of farmers receiving the largest checks from the creamery, and the names of the owners of cows whose average production exceeds forty pounds of butter fat a month. The lists stimulate friendly rivalry among dairymen and benefit the local industry.

Today Grove City is a region of profitable dairy cows, due to the intensive work of the home Cow Testing Association, which has worked for the shipping in of better dairy animals and the shipping out of low producers. Farmers have heeded the evidence of the milk scales and the Babcock test. One dairyman found that nine of his eleven cows were "loafers." He sold them to a local butcher and purchased profitable stock to take their places. The Grove City Cow Testing Association records for 1917 and 1918 show that it cost an average of $74 a cow to feed the 262 cows that completed a year's test—approximately $50 to feed the lowest producers and $97 for the cows whose average production was 400 pounds or more of butter fat a year. One cow in the 400-pound class yielded more income over cost of feed that an entire group of twenty-five cows that averaged only 100 pounds of fat a year.

Two co-operative sire associations—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian—have been organized since the development work began. Each of these organizations is divided into four sections or blocks, with one sire to each block. The Holstein-Friesian Association consists of twenty-five farmers, who subscribed $75 each for the purchase of four registered Holstein sires of meritorious breeding. To avoid inbreeding the sires are changed from one block to another every two years. Thus each member of the club gets the advantage of a fine sire at a maintenance cost of about one-sixth of what it would be if each herd were headed by a separate sire. The Jersey association was organized along similar lines. This campaign for better breeding has brought about the establishment of more than forty pure-bred herds in the community during the last year.

The Guernsey Breeders' Association at Grove City consists of twenty-eight members, owning seventy-one registered Guernseys, each member owning either outright or jointly a carefully selected registered sire.

In the main, the dairy cattle in the community are free from tuberculosis; more than 100 herds have successfully passed two annual or three semi-annual official tuberculin tests. As a result they have been included in the tuberculosis-free accredited herds listed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Boys' and Girls' Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Clubs was organized more than a year ago with fifty-three members. In addition to the cattle club there are pig clubs, garden clubs, canning clubs, and a club recently organized under the direction of the county agent known as "The Young Farmer Club," in which eligibility to membership requires the winning of a prize in some "worthwhile" contest.

In spite of the high price of building materials last year twenty-five new silos have been built, while fifty-seven old barns have been remodeled and equipped with such improvements as concrete floors, up-to-date stanchions, and better lighting and ventilating facilities. In the Grove City district dairy development has made such rapid progress that many dairymen have had to keep their cattle in barns not designed for such a purpose. However, using these old barns has allowed the dairymen to devote more of their capital to the purchase of high-producing cattle.

Another organization, known as the Grove City Federal and State Accredited Dairy Cattle Show and Sales Association, encourages the development of healthy herds and the exhibition and sale of dairy cattle. Each member must furnish the Secretary-Treasurer with an attested pedigree of all animals he offers for sale or exchange. Once a year the county holds a round-up picnic and dairy cattle show. Last year 1,500 persons attended.

The creamery field man aids the farmers in building silos, remodeling and rearranging their barns, tuberculin testing their herds, detecting and disposing of undesirable cows.

"Under the supervision of a qualified man, practically any farming community," the department believes, "can improve its organization, farming methods, market operations, and similar activities. Whenever such a community tackles the business of self-advancement energetically in the proper manner a spirit of confidence will prevail and work well begun will go forward to still further success."

Hans Kindler Marries Alice Riddle.

Hans Kindler, the young Dutch solo violoncellist of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, was married last week to Alice Riddle of Philadelphia. Miss Riddle is a young painter who recently won a $1,000 prize for mural decoration in the University of Pennsylvania. Her recently completed portrait of Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is said to be not only a speaking but a singing likeness.

SUES TO STOP FINANCING.

Stockholder Objects to Plans of the International Petroleum Co.

To prevent John Hays Hammond, Harris Hammond, and Frederic M. Whitin, a committee controlling the stock of the International Petroleum Company, from putting through a plan for financing the corporation, Thomas E. Wing, a lawyer of 14 Wall Street, a resident of Westchester County, applied for an injunction yesterday in the Federal District Court.

Wing holds 16,736 shares of the preferred and 30,825 shares of the common stock of the company, a Maine corporation, with an authorized capital stock of $6,000,000. Thus far the corporation has not paid the 7 per cent. dividend to which the $3,000,000 of preferred stock is entitled, and the accumulated dividends amount to $505,000. The International Petroleum Company's properties consist of 110,000 acres of land in the Tampico, Mexico, oil fields, which it partly owns and partly leases, and it is the owner of the International Oil and Pipe Company, a Mexican corporation.

Mr. Wing in his complaint said he only recently learned of the financing scheme which, he said, was to turn the stock over to a new company, and that all his efforts to prevent it had failed.

RING'S THE THING IN CANNING

Some Tests by Which Home Canners May Know Good from Bad.

Now that the home canning season is at hand and already under way in the homes of many gardeners, a little advice about fruit-jar rings may not be amiss.

Spoilage of canned goods has been more frequently traced to the use of poor rubber rings than to any other one cause. The fruit or vegetable canned may be fresh from the garden, the jars and tops may be perfect and absolutely clean, the processing may be done in the right way for the right length of time, but if the rubber rings are not reliable much of the good work goes for naught.

The very best quality of rubber ring is needed by the housekeeper who uses any method of canning in which the ring is heated with the jar and its contents. If the rubber ring develops imperfections after it has been heated the required time, it is necessary to replace it and again process the jar. Canning demonstrators of the Department of Agriculture have been studying the requirements of a good rubber ring in order to eliminate this cause of canning trouble.

Tests of thousands of rings disclosed that color, notwithstanding popular opinion to the contrary, has nothing to do with the quality or strength of the ring.

A ring should be able to support a weight of thirteen pounds without breaking, and an easy way to test them is to lift that weight by a ring. If scales are available, place a pail on them and pour in water until the pail and contents weigh exactly thirteen pounds; or the thirteen pounds may be approximated by putting 1½ gallons of water in an ordinary twelve-quart tin pail.

Adjust the ring on the wooden handle and, by using a wooden spoon, slowly lift the pail from the table. A good ring will support the pail without breaking.

To make a perfect seal, rubber rings should possess elasticity enough to take up the unevenness of the jar and cover, and be strong enough to resist cutting when the seal is made. A ring which cannot be folded and pinched without breaking is useless for canning by methods in which the ring is heated (processed) with the jar and contents.

A section of a good rubber ring can be stretched to two and one-half times its original length. Take a section of a ring about four inches long, and using either a pair of mechanical clothes pins or the thumbs and index fingers, grasp the section of the ring about four inches apart. Slowly stretch it. A four-inch section of a good ring will stretch to ten inches without breaking. Elasticity is even more important than thickness in taking up the unevenness of the jar and cover. A ring which has the requisite elasticity can be stretched considerably and it will return immediately to its original length.

Rings must be of sufficient thickness to indent without cutting. The tests show that one-twelfth of an inch is sufficient—that is, twelve rings stacked should measure an inch.

The width of the ring or the flange may vary from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch. The tests have shown that fewest "blow-outs" occurred with rings five-sixteenths of an inch wide. For standard jars the inside diameter of the ring should be two and one-quarter inches. It should fit closely, requiring a little stretching to get it around the neck of the jar.

A few minutes spent in testing your rubber rings before you begin canning may save hours of work and perhaps much disappointment later on.

CUT FOREST FIRE LOSSES.

Nearly Half the Damage in National Woodlands Due to Lightning.

The National Forest Service is congratulating itself and the country over the fact that the fiscal year just closed saw a great reduction of the number of fires in the public forests. The loss for the year is considered to have been remarkably small in view of the dangerous condition caused by drought and periods of high winds. Forest fires burned over 695,000 acres of national forest lands and caused a loss of $688,000 to the Government in timber, forage, and young growth.

In addition to the actual loss in timber and forage, the fires entailed extra expenditures by the Government of $714,000 for the employment of additional laborers to fight the fires, for the purchase of additional equipment and supplies and for the transportation of the fire fighters.

There were 5,573 fires in the national forests, and all but 2,457, set by lightning, were caused by human agencies. Railroads caused 618 fires; careless campers were responsible for 943. There were 257 incendiary fires, which occurred for the most part in Oregon, California, and Arkansas. The remainder of the fires were caused by various forms of carelessness on the part of settlers and other users of the national forests.

Increased interest by visitors to the national forests, settlers and others in the forest-fire prevention campaign has been shown; and there is hope that this year's loss will show beneficial results from the effort to convince the general public that the great woodlands are public property, and that it is the public's duty to protect them.



PERSHING REPORTS 92 MORE CASUALTIES

Brings the Total Thus Far Reported for the Army Up to 296,695.

32 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

One Missing and 89 Wounded Also Named—No New List Issued for Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—One army casualty list, containing 92 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,695. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 6,111. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 302,806.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	July 11.	Total.
Killed in action	25,906	6	25,901
Died of wounds	13,613	5	13,618
Lost at sea	734	..	734
Died of accident	23,465	14	23,479
Died of disease	5,083	7	5,090
Total	76,700	33	76,823
Wounded (87% returned to duty)	213,447	59	213,506
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	1,532	1	1,533
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	0	4,534
Total	296,603	93	296,696

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.
(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.		
(DD)	Died of Disease.		
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.		
(DW)	Died from Wounds.		
(KA)	Killed in Action.		
(LS)	Lost at Sea.		
(MA)	Missing in Action.		
(P)	Prisoner.		
(RD)	Returned to Duty.		
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.		
(WS)	Wounded Severely.		
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)		

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

CARROLL, J. J., 416 East 88th St.....(WL)
DEVLIN, L., 200 East 130th St.....(KA)
GILL, C. R., 31 Wall St.—Capt.....(WL)
KASPER, S., 57 East 103d St.....(WL)
KRAFT, C. F., 488 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LOFSKY, D., 24 Cook St., Brooklyn.....(DA)
MULLEN, G., 155 East 45th St.....(DA)
MURPHY, E. J., 945 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.—Sergt.....(DA)
ONTELL, J. A., 668 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SKINNER, H. A., 414 East 15th St., Brooklyn.....(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

COHEN, A., Clark Mills—Corp.....(WU)
MASSEY, A., Rochester—Lt.....(WU)
SKINNER, C. L., New Rochelle—Lt.....(WL)
VAN PELT, G., Staten Island.....(WL)

CONNECTICUT.

PERRY, G., New Britain.....(WL)

NEW JERSEY.

MULLESKI, A., Bayonne.....(WU)

Other States.

BROWN, J. S., Ware Shoals, S. C.....(KA)
BRUBACKER, D. M., Ohio City, O.....(DA)
BULZONI, D., Boston, Mass.....(DD)
BURTON, C. H., Durham, Okla.....(DA)
CAMPBELL, L. R., Frostburg, Md.....(DA)
COSTA, F. S., San Rafael, Cal.—Corp.....(DW)
DEWIT, R. A., Sale City, Ga.—Corp.....(DD)
DOMOGOLSKI, F., Detroit.....(WL)
DUHON, A., Cameron, La.....(KA)
GAGE, B. L., Corning, Ark.—Corp.....(DA)
GARNER, B., Portland, Ore.....(WL)
GIBBS, J., Jetmore, Kan.....(KA)
JACOBS, W. D., Wyeville, Wis.....(DD)
LOVINGE, J., Washington, D. C.—Corp.....(DD)
LOY, E., Indianapolis.....(KA)
MALKIEWICS, E., Detroit.....(KA)
MILLER, J. C., Portland, Ore.—Lt.....(DA)
POWER, J., Chicago, Ill.....(DA)
REILLY-CHRISTIE, F. S., Colorado Springs, Col.—Sergt.....(DD)
SMART, O. E., Dennison, Tex.....(DA)
SNEED, E. D., Catasauqua, Pa.—Corp.....(DW)
STOUT, M., Tabor, Ia.—Sergt.....(DD)
STRASSER, W. B., Hustisville, Kans.—(DA)
STRONG, J. C., Miami, Okla.....(DA)
WHEELER, J., Vinton, Va.....(DW)
WOBOBA, O., Oxford Jct., Ia.—Corp.....(DW)
ZEBROWSKY, S., Philadelphia.....(DW)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
BURKE, J. A., 620 39th St., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
FINNAN, F. M., 676 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn—Corp.	(DW)	(D)
O'ROURKE, J., 977 50th St., New York	(err. rptd.)	(KA)
REILLY, J. W., Elmhurst	(err. rptd.)	(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

BERNARD, B. J., Poughkeepsie.(RD) (MA)
MILLER, H., Yonkers.....(err. rptd.) (KA)
WATERSTRATE, M. A., Tona-wanda.....(DW) (MA)
YORKER, H., Camillus.....(DW) (MA)

CONNECTICUT.

HINTZ, E., New Britain—Sergt..(DW) (MA)

NEW JERSEY.

PATTISON, R. A., East Orange—Lt.....(KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, H. A., Montpelier, N. D.....(KA) (MA)
AZZINARI, N., Rome, Italy.....(KA) (MA)
CALVI, Y. A., Ewoe, Wis.....(KA) (MA)
CRAIG, W. W., New Bethlehem, Penn.—La.....(KA) (MA)
CRAVEN, J. B., Hamilton, Mo.—Corp.....(D) (MA)
CUCHICK, O., Chicago.....(DW) (MA)
GORMLEY, J. R., Roxb'ry, Mass.(KA) (MA)
HOLBROOK, A. D., Rockland, Me.—Lt.....(DW) (D)
KENNEDY, P., Waltham, Mass.—Corp.....(D) (MA)
KUCHARSKI, Casimir, Detroit, Mich.....(KA) (WS)
LARSON, J. H., Colchester, Ill.....(KA) (MA)
LIVINGSTON, H., North, S. C..(DW) (D)
LOARING, A. T., Flint, Mich....(D) (MA)
McGIRR, L. H., Newark, O.(err. rptd.) (KA)
MARTIN, R., Lidetown, Ky.—Sergt.....(KA) (D)
MASON, H. B., Henryetta, Okla.(DD) (DW)
MEYER, R., Guy, Tex.....(D) (MA)
MILLER, W. G., Chicago, Ill.(DD) (DW)
O'CONNOR, H. B., Newark, O.(KA) (MA)
OUTLAW, G. B., Sylvia, Tenn.(D) (MA)
PALANDRI, S., Portland, Ore..(KA) (MA)
PENNEWITER, O. G., Morton, Miss.....(KA) (MA)
PUMMER, J., Herndon, Kan....(RD) (KA)
PUMP, W. D., Fremont, Ohio...(D) (MA)
RUTTER, R. M., Munco Peak, Ariz.....(KA) (MA)
ROLOSON, T. J., St. Joseph, Mo.(D) (MA)
SAMOLUNSKY, J., Pittsburg, Pa.(KA) (MA)
SANDERS, J. H., Pomeroy, Ia..(RD) (KA)
SANDLIN, M., Bond, Ky.....(RD) (KA)
SMITH, H. M., Muskegon, Mich.(KA) (MA)
SMITH, W., Shawmut, Pa.....(KA) (D)
SMITH, W., Minneapolis, Minn.—Sergt.....(D) (MA)
SNEED, E. P., Glover, Va.....(D) (MA)
SORENSEN, J., Chicago.....(KA) (D)
VIGOLA, G. E., Osage City, Kan.(KA) (MA)
WAIDLEY, F., Aurora, Ill.—Sergt.....(D) (MA)
WASHBURN, J. C., Fond du Lac, Wis.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
WILKINSON, P. M., Union Church, Miss.....(KA) (WS)
ZABROSKI, S., Chelsea, Mass..(DD) (DW)

CHARGES DELAY BY POLICE.

Manufacturer Complains of Tardy Response to Burglar Call.

Harry Balken of 8,680 Eighteenth Street, Bath Beach, woke up about half-past four Friday morning and, looking out of his window, saw a man loitering outside the Westside Cloak Company factory at 8,681 Eighteenth Street, where Balken is employed. He roused two other young men who live in the same house, and then the three ran to the home of Herman Greenfield, vice president of the concern, who lives at 137 Bay Twenty-second Street.

The latter, hearing Balken's story, hurried to the police station nearby and told Lieutenant Levis at the desk there were burglars in his factory. Without waiting for the Lieutenant to take any action, Mr. Greenfield, with Balken and his two companions, ran back to the factory. Arriving there, they tiptoed to a window, and, looking inside, saw three men on the floor calmly playing pinochle. The burglars were waiting, it developed later, for a truck to come up for the stolen goods.

Mr. Greenfield said afterward that he waited a half hour for the police, and this was the basis of a complaint he made to Captain Kuhne of that station. When official help did arrive, he said, it came in the shape of a single patrolman, who asserted he had been told by the Lieutenant to "step around and see what was going on."

The burglars inside the factory heard the noise of the conversation outside and left their cards and piled-up loot and departed through a rear window. A man, who said he was Benjamin Schiff of 2,878 Warehouse Avenue, Coney Island, was caught by Mr. Greenfield. The policeman and Balken pursued two other men until they climbed on board a motor truck, the driver of which was evidently a confederate, and escaped.



Historic New England

The "Hub" of Vacation Lands

In the good old summertime, New England is the ball-bearing center of vacation sports, joys, and pastimes. The hidden lakes and rivers of the woods of Maine, with the finest of fishing and hunting, call to the sportsman. Great stretches of forests and noble hills, and the best Golf in America, beckon you to the White and Green Mountains. While world-famous seaside resorts, full of historic interest and gay life, attract people of culture and means to the New England shores.

Tiffins of Brookfields

New England Lakewood Maine Lakes

New England Shores southeast coast of Boston

New England Shores south of Boston

Everywhere you will find a land rich with three full centuries of American associations—a land of inspirations and physical beauty. Nature itself has made its wonderful resorts—unlimited money and experience its fine hotels and magnificent roads.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and utilize Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices—64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 33d St., 114 West 42d St., New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating the booklet you desire.

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

Travel Bureau, 143 Liberty Street, New York City
Travel Bureau, 608 Transportation Building, Chicago
Travel Bureau, 601 Healey Building, Atlanta

571 OFFICERS LOSE RANK.

156 Generals Among Those Reduced Under Orders Now Issued.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Since the armistice went into effect a total of 571 officers of the regular army have been discharged from their emergency rank and reduced in rank under orders effective up to July 21. These reductions, by grades, up to that date, according to information authorized by the War Department today, are:

Major General to Brigadier General, 3.
Major General to Colonel, 12.
Brigadier General to Colonel, 62.
Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel, 44.
Brigadier General to Major, 25.
Brigadier General to Captain, 2.
Colonel to Lieutenant Colonel, 42.
Colonel to Major, 64.
Colonel to Captain, 20.
Lieutenant Colonel to Major, 21.
Lieutenant Colonel to Captain, 46.
Lieutenant Colonel to First Lieutenant, 1.
Major to Captain, 94.
Major to First Lieutenant, 6.
Captain to First Lieutenant, 78.
Captain to Second Lieutenant, 16.
First Lieutenant to Second Lieutenant, 41.
Total, 571.

LONDON PLAYS FOR HARRIS.

Will Produce Here "The Lost Leader" and "Abraham Lincoln."

Upon returning yesterday from England, William Harris, Jr., announced that he had purchased the American rights to "The Lost Leader," now running in London, and would produce this play and also the London success "Abraham Lincoln," with American casts. Both plays, he said, were filling their respective theatres when he left England. "The Lost Leader," by Lennox Robinson, is a dramatization of the career of Parnell, the Irish leader, which fact did not seem to interfere with its English popularity, according to Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris's first production of the coming season will be "Dark Horses," a comedy by Samuel Shipman and Percival Wilde, which has already been tried out in Washington. "East Is West," with Fay Bainter, will continue at the Astor. Mr. Harris said that he had a number of offers from persons who wanted to buy the English rights, but he did not sell them because they all sought Miss Bainter's appearance in London.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman, Inc., sailed yesterday on the Mauretania on business for the Frohman interests.

Mae Murray will return to the speaking stage in a comedy by Edgar Allen Wolf as soon as she has completed her two photoplays, Leonce Perret's "The A. B. C.'s of Love" and Paramount-Artcraft's "On With the Dance."

Rehearsals of "Breakfast in Bed," a farce by Willard Mack and Hilliard Booth, began yesterday. Florence Moore has the leading role. The first performance will be in Stamford on Aug. 5.

"39 East" will move from the Broadhurst Theatre to the Maxine Elliott next Monday evening.

The rear boxes of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where "The Gaieties of 1919" is running, have been removed to make room for orchestra seats and standing space.

George Fitzmaurice, the motion picture director, and his wife, Ouida Bergere, the scenarist, were the hosts for 150 crippled boys at their home, Beevport Farm, Mamaroneck, last Monday. Entertainment was provided by Ethel Barrymore, Jack Hazzard, Helen Ware, Frederick Burt, Virginia Harned Courtenay, and Mae Murray.

At the Stadium celebration of Bastile Day next Monday evening, Anna Pizzio of the Chicago Opera Company will sing the "Marseillaise."

COLOSSAL
WAR PAINTINGS
the BATTLES—the HEROES
Anderson Galleries 59th St. & Park Avenue.
50c Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. 50c

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN
CONEY ISLAND.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
"THE OWL," ARTHUR SULLIVAN & CO., Morris & Weston, and Six Other Big Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPP. WEST 129 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIDE.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.
Sunday Night Concert
The Sunday Entertainment De Luxe.

CENTURY ABOVE. Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL
At 11:30.—A SENSATION.—Plans Oct. 1918

LAUGHS — Comedy Hit of the "Turn to the Right" and "Friendly Enemies" Type of Play, only with a NEW Idea and Treatment. THE FIVE MILLION. THE F. RAY COMSTOCK AND MORRIS GEST BIG NEW COMEDY HIT at the LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd & B'way. Mat. Today 2:20. TONIGHT AT 8:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:35. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

44th St. Theatre, just West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
BIGGEST THING SINCE THE ARMISTICE!
SHUBERT GAIETIES
OF 1919
With ED WYNN—120 Others.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Matinee Today. "39 EAST"
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy. Harvey Jr. Maxine Elliott's Theatre Monday.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Today, 2:20. "39 EAST"
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy. Harvey Jr. Maxine Elliott's Theatre Monday.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "A Genuine Thrill."—Post.
Open Door "AT 9:45"
More Mysterious

COOL SPOT—COMEDY HIT. EAST IS WEST
ASTOR With FAY BAINTER Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT. Big Musical Comedy Splash "TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Today 2:20.

The Season's Sensational Success. JOHN FERGUSON
NEW Fulton W. 46th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. AT THE Today & Wed., 2:30.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. The Best Show in Town. The Better 'Ole
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. WITH MR. & MRS. COBURN

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy. A LITTLE JOURNEY
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
Lew Fields in "A Lonely Romeo"
LEW FIELDS' LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES.

CENTRAL THEATRE, Broadway at 47th Street. PARENTS Have you told your boy and girl the facts they ought to know?
"OPEN YOUR EYES"
To menacing social evils and sex perplexities. Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous 11 to 11. Prepared under supervision of U. S. Public Health Service.
FADETTES LADIES ORCHESTRA

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM
Pop. Mat. Today NO SEAT OVER $2
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN
ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NO SEAT OVER $2 EXCEPT FRONT ROW

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Pop. Mat. Today, 50c to $2
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Today & Saturday at 2:30. Wed. at 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Cort W. 48th St. Mon. Ev., July 14 Seats Now Ready. Mail Orders Now. Seats on Sale Mon. (CASH or MONEY ORDER)
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ON THE WAY TO RATIFICATION.

With the exception of Senator JOHNSON and of Senator BORAH, possibly of Senator BRANDEGEE, all the Republican Senators would feel that a burden had been lifted from their shoulders if the Peace Treaty were ratified and out of the way. League covenant and all. It became evident some time ago that the fighting spirit had gone out of them—they had heard from the country. Hence the talk, not of amendments, not at all of rejection of the Treaty, but of "reservations." They listened to the President's address on Thursday, and although they sat silent, as became the decorum of that august chamber, from that moment they knew that they must ratify.

The President's address has gone forth to the people, and no man with an ounce of political understanding can doubt its effect upon public opinion. Most of Mr. WILSON'S public utterances are fine in form, in the choice of the language which conveys his thought, many of them have been notably convincing, but we doubt if he has ever spoken more effectively, in a manner more certain to accomplish the purpose he had in view, than in that address. The President has made known the purposes of the Treaty, the purposes of the League; he has shown how they are knitted together, one and inseparable. He has made it plain to the American people that the Treaty and covenant accomplish what they ardently desire. The President's position is unconquerable. The country supports him, and the opposition Senators might as well try to breast the whirlwind as to oppose ratification of the Treaty.

The talk now is of the "reservations," that is, of a way of escape from a position which the Republican Senators have found to be highly dangerous, which is the cause of great uneasiness to Chairman HAYS and other responsible leaders of the party. The rejection of Article X. of the covenant, as proposed by Mr. ROOT, is no longer under discussion. That would be an amendment fatal not only to the Treaty but to the Republican Party. Present concern is with "reservations" that do not amend. A draft of the proposed "reservations" is said to be in the hands of Senator LODGE. Whether it will be put forward as the official statement of the Republican attitude we do not know. It answers the purpose of showing what is going on in much-perplexed minds. It declares, after the ratifying clause, certain understandings of the Senate—that the Monroe Doctrine is our own affair, that such questions as immigration and tariff are domestic in their character, and that the United States cannot bind itself in advance to make war without the express authorization of Congress. These are undisputed things, said in a very solemn way. They are not amendments of the League covenant, for that instrument contemplates no impairment of the sovereign rights and the constitutional practice of the American Republic. The final clause asserts the right of the United States to withdraw from the League after giving notice and the right to determine whether international obligations under the covenant have been fulfilled. As it is not easily conceivable that the United States would wish to withdraw from the League, this reservation is unnecessary; it is said in a Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Globe that the authors of the draft do not consider it "vital." Naturally they will be quite willing to omit that clause, for it is an amendment, and would, therefore, defeat the Treaty, a thing that the Republican Senators will take great care not to do or to attempt.

The statement attributed to the President that a two-thirds vote of the Senate would be required to adopt amendments or reservations was evidently misunderstood, for the rules of the Senate provide otherwise. It is now explained in Washington that it was probable that what the President had in mind was the evident fact that the Treaty in an amended form could not be forced to ratification against the vote of more than one-third of the Senators. Since the Democrats make up more than one-third of the Senate, it is evident that they could defeat an amended Treaty if they were so determined. That should be their determination. The Republicans will hardly resort to an expedient so dangerous, but should they attempt by such a transparent trick to put the responsibility of refusal to ratify upon the Democrats the supporters of the President should meet their challenge boldly and without hesitation. Amendments mean defeat, since the Treaty could not go into effect until all the Allied Powers signing the Treaty had accepted them, an impossible condition. The Democratic Senators, therefore, would be voting against the defeat of the Treaty. There would be no question about responsibility, and we are very sure that the Republican opposition would speedily be brought to reason. It is not likely that the Republicans, in their present chastened spirit, will attempt anything of the kind. Still, if they choose to consider the questions of ratification as a game, they will do well to remember that the stake is the salvation of their party.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY'S RETIREMENT.

Lack of zeal and of energy and devotion to the work in hand could never be charged against Chairman EDWARD N. HURLEY of the Shipping Board, whose resignation has just been accepted by President WILSON. Mr. HURLEY was always a stimulating force, and in his public addresses his faith in building the ships to win the war never faltered. If he seemed too optimistic at times, it was not because he was credulous; as a business man he understood the difficulties of creating shipyards overnight, as it were, supplying them with material, and recruiting the army of workmen required. Also, he had no conceit about his familiarity with ship construction. But he knew that the way to keep everybody on the job and developing their utmost powers was to assume that the rank and file of the shipyard army was as much in earnest and as patriotic and stanch as he was. So he always preached the gospel of success and didn't stick at prophesying more than was going to be accomplished.

As a kind of inspired, peripatetic, and indefatigable press agent Chairman HURLEY never flinched from his task and worked sixteen or more hours a day at high pressure. There may have been other men who knew more about shipbuilding than he did, but none who could better impersonate Uncle Sam determined to see it through. Mr. HURLEY'S statistics of promise and performance did not always hang together well, the critical might detect flaws in them; but inconsistency had to be risked sometimes and drawing the long bow attempted with a good grace.

It may be shown that mistakes were made in the shipbuilding program and that money was wasted in experiments, but there wasn't much time for the sagest calculation. The point was to get things done and strike a fair average of excellence, with the speed of performance always increasing. If the war had gone on the results would have been more striking and notable; but, as it was, a strong and enduring foundation was laid for an American merchant marine, and a good deal of the credit must go to Chairman HURLEY. No man in his place could have attained 100 per cent. of merit, but he finished his task with a remarkably good average of execution.

DR. JACOBI.

Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI was not only a great physician, but he was a great and many-sided American. Germany, after the Revolution of 1848, would have none of him; he was one of the many worth-while men whom she cast out and too late regretted and tried to coax back. It was the Chair of Pediatrics at the University of Berlin that was the lure in his case. But he refused it, saying that he was an American. "When OSLER praised me publicly," he once said, "for not "having written anything for publication in the seven years following "my graduation he did not know "that in nearly two of those seven "years I never saw a square inch of "paper or more than an infinitesimally small pencil, which I concealed in my hair." These years were spent in the fortresses of Cologne and Minden. When he got out from the clutches of the Hohenzollerns he came to this country and embarked on a career which brought him every honor that a physician can win.

So far as public work and duties were concerned, so far as his work as a physician was concerned, he never grew older. In 1892, when he resigned after thirty-two years' active work as Professor of Diseases of Children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a newspaper report was headed "Dr. JACOBI'S Workdays Now Ended." In 1911 he was elected President of the American Medical Association; and all the time between those years he was constantly receiving new honors and taking on new duties. He never ceased doing either.

He was, too, a warrior for whatever he believed in. He had no hesitation in taking up his sword for unpopular causes, such as that of birth control. He was a formidable opponent of prohibition; and his style was slashing and racy, without being in the least undignified. He had humor in plenty, a sly and gentle humor which could not fail to be effective without leaving scars. He always spoke his mind, and cared not whether his auditors disagreed or not. Invited to address a women's club, he delivered a philippic against their methods of dressing.

It was as the friend of the babies that Dr. JACOBI was best known, and it is said that east side babies whom he tended sixty-five years ago used to bring their grandchildren to him. "There is no page of medicine in this "city on which the name of Dr. "JACOBI is not inscribed," said another physician, but it was the babies who interested him most. He was, in fact, the real founder in this country of the treatment of diseases of children. Yet nothing was out of his province. In the cholera scare of 1892 he declared his views with such effect that for the first time the Health Department worked in co-operation with the medical profession, a committee being regularly appointed for the purpose by the latter. When tuberculosis became a national menace, although he was in Europe, his views were solicited, and he sent back a letter of instructions which was treated as authoritative. In fact, the simplest word from Dr. JACOBI was enough to do the work which speeches and writings without end failed to do. When the United States declared war against Germany, for instance, medical students were not exempted from the draft. Dr. JACOBI wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES protesting against using up the doctors. He concluded with the stirring words: "Where is GORGAS? I have been "waiting all the time to hear his "voice." GORGAS was not to blame; legislation was needed; and the legislation was forthcoming.

He worked and fought to the last, tirelessly and with enjoyment. Perhaps that was what kept him young. Even in his last years his hair was not white, but only gray; and his energy and interest in life and work was the thing that most impressed those who met him. One, so meeting him for the first time and setting down his impressions, wrote: "Enthusiasm, scarcely dimmed, burns "in the deep eyes under the shaggy "brows, and the spare, compact figure betokens energy and endurance. "He is more than up to date. He "can be delightfully reminiscent, but "his face is set toward the future."

A FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

At this moment America is popular in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In that part of the world American food and American relief workers have kept the people from want and suffering during the time of transition from war to peace. Among the new nations just built up, among the older States which have been expanded by the acquisition of territories, inhabited by their own people, there is a friendly feeling toward this country which should not be undervalued because it is in some degree accidental.

But the war is over, and commercial connections are about to be formed, or renewed. In Southeastern Europe there are rich countries which need trade and industrial development. Rumania and Jugoslavia, for example, are fertile fields for foreign enterprise. Before the war German and Austrian business men practically monopolized the trade in Rumania, and had a strong position in the Jugoslav countries—particularly, of course, in those attached to the Hapsburg crown. The German and Austrian are not loved in Rumania and Jugoslavia today; they will be the least favored of commercial aspirants for the next few years. But they are on the ground, and that advantage is one that cannot lightly be overcome.

The Rumanians are for the most part an agricultural people, as are the Jugoslavs. In the industrial development of Jugoslavia, which would have required much engineering work, there was an amazing opportunity open to the Italians, who had the advantage of position and could have applied the talent of their excellent engineers to a work which would have profited both them and the Jugoslavs; but the quarrel over the Adriatic coast has made Italians unwelcome. The way has been opened for the German business man. Neither in Rumania nor in Jugoslavia will they be glad to see him; but if he comes when others do not, if he offers goods at lower prices, if he offers the long and easy credits which are demanded by present economic conditions, he will get the trade; and in a few years we may see again something of the economic penetration of Southeastern Europe which prepared the way for MACKENSEN'S armies.

America is best fitted of all the allied nations to head the Germans off. We have the resources, we have, just now at least, the prestige. Czechoslovakia is likely to be the industrial outpost of the allied nations in Eastern Europe, but Czech enterprise has looked in the past toward Russia, and would look that way again if Russia should shake off the control of LENIN. For the next few years the choice in the Balkans is likely to be between Germans and Americans, and the Germans will do all they can to be first on the ground.

A few American business men are already preparing for commerce with Rumania—which will have to be a three-cornered affair, since Rumania exports the raw materials which we export. But American ships which take American manufactures to Rumania can bring back Rumanian wheat and oil and iron to Western Europe. The Adriatic provinces which the Hapsburgs kept in stagnation are going to be opened up before long, and a few Americans are preparing to take part in the work. It is a field hitherto not much cultivated by Americans, but our business men should be inspired by the fact that there is a prospect not only of commercial profit but of a patriotic service to America and to the nations which do not want to be forced to return to the German commercial orbit.

CARE FOR THE DEFECTIVE.

The more deeply mankind studies man, the more difficult appears the Socratic injunction, "Know thyself!" At the laying of the cornerstone of the new institution for the feeble-minded at Thiells, Dr. PEARCE BAILEY remarked that, while our Government spends millions in investigating the bodily diseases of animals and plants, it spends nothing in research upon the human brain. We know pretty thoroughly what nourishes apple trees, and why oysters die, but we are woefully in the dark as to the conditions of sanity and the causes of insanity. Yet the brain is "the seat of all the activities of mankind." Monstrous paradox, that the instrument of all our existence, waking or sleeping, should be the most mysterious phenomenon in the universe!

This ignorance is largely the result of neglect. On the basis of observations which Dr. BAILEY made in Washington as head of the bureau for eliminating defectives from the army, he estimates that there are in New York State 45,000 feeble-minded persons. Of these only 5,000 are receiving proper care. He has lately accepted the Chairmanship of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, and in that capacity he urges that an adequate probation system be established. If feeble-minded boys and girls have proper nutrition and favorable surroundings many or most of them become happy and indeed useful citizens. If not, many of them sink beneath the burden of life and become candidates for public institutions—a lifelong expense to the community.

In modern life they are also a danger. Many amiable and quick-witted persons are in reality defectives. Not every mental defective confines himself to explosive words. We have come to understand that there is no such thing as a "harmless lunatic." A man of unbalanced mind may at any time become dangerous. Many and perhaps all of our political assassinations might have been prevented if we had taken due pains to correct mental error in youth, or, if that effort failed, had put the subject under proper restraint.

As to the future we have this consolation, that the new institution at Thiells is to be the largest in the country and will begin its service under efficient administration. In time it may even yield us some knowledge of the workings of the brain.

THEATRIC ARBITRATION.

When actors and managers are at swords' points, the public long used to their bickerings may well say with Hamlet, "Something too much of this!" But when one party refuses arbitration, as the managers have now done for the second time, fair-minded folk are moved to wonder, especially since the rejected arbitrators are of the standing of WILLIAM H. TAFT and CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The issues are not beyond common understanding. In earlier days no salaries were paid for rehearsals, and it often happened that, after working for six and even eight weeks, the play was discarded or ran for only a week or two. Actors have been known to labor throughout a season with only four or five weeks' pay. In certain cities on the road Sunday performances were demanded without extra salary. During Lent or in the holidays, if a play were not doing well, salaries were reduced. Contracts were framed so that the manager could break them at will. These old conditions have been largely remedied. Leading men of the theatre all realize that the welfare of the actor reacts directly upon the general welfare of their business. But the change has come only after a struggle on the part of the Actors' Equity Association, ably and loyally led by FRANCIS WILSON. And even yet the actors feel that their status is far from ideal.

Spokesmen for the managers might reply that actors are not always human beings. There are times when this view seems not unreasonable. In addition to a superhuman ability to live without regular employment and an infrahuman ability to live without food, some of them have, and others think they have, the artistic temperament. Now, in actors temperament takes its liveliest form. Their stock in trade is to appear in this character and in that, to express now one mood and again its opposite. They are subject to daily fits of exaltation or chagrin, as the public is favorable or unfavorable. The result is a nervous condition of necessity the most unstable. Leading ladies sometimes quit the theatre pretending to be ill. Leading actors sometimes go before the public pretending to be flown with wine—or at least they did so in the old days when the antecedent probability was stronger than 2.75 per cent. Can any contract be made to cover such conduct? When an actor happens into a good part, or into a part in which it is difficult to replace him, his demands for salary often become exorbitant. It appears that the Actors' Equity Association itself, enjoying a temporary advantage over the managers, took the attitude of having "clubbed them into submission"; and it now seriously threatens to force the closed shop on them by joining the Federation of Labor.

If ever there were an occasion for arbitration, here it is. It is possible that ex-President TAFT and ex-Governor HUGHES might not be inclined to officiate. They may well be of the mind of Huckleberry Finn's friend Jim, who refused to emulate the matrimonial adventures of King Solomon, explaining that if he ever hankered after that kind of life he would start a boiler factory so that, when he came to, he could "jes' shet down." But there are people, many of them, who love the folk of the theatre in all their moods, and who would be patient and sympathetic even with their domestic difficulties. Who are our distinguished dramatists? They if anybody must be able, as they are doubtless willing, to act as moderators in a controversy that should end pleasantly and leave actors and managers better friends than ever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Brings Old Age Too Quickly.

Eulogists of boxing as a form of exercise and as a means of physical development will not be heard with much patience if the current suggestion that nobody who has reached the age of 35 shall be allowed either to defend the champion's title or to seek to win it should be accepted and acted on. The sorry spectacle which WILLARD presented in the encounter with DEMPSEY indicates that the suggestion is a wise one, and there are other well-remembered instances when the application of such a rule would have prevented similar displays, but a form of athletics that wears a man out before he has attained more than middle age is not to be commended or very easily defended.

There is, of course, a difference, in reality as well as in theory, between boxing and prizefighting—a difference that persists in spite of the fact that some prizefights are called boxing matches, and are allowed to pass for such even in States where truth is as fervently worshipped as it is in Ohio. Perhaps it is only prizefighting for which men of 35 are incompetent, no matter how sober their lives or how well they take care of themselves.

In that case, however, it is evident that prizefighting is injurious in a permanent way, even to young men, and should be prohibited for them as well as for their elders by a few years. Its financial rewards, indeed, are great for the champions, but the very greatness is a condemnation of them and of the activities that produce them. It is not desirable that fists should earn in a few minutes more than the majority even of good brains earn in a lifetime.

Assistance Seemingly Is Resented.

Sad, and very sad, is the news that a representative of our own and only Anti-Saloon League has not received in England the warm welcome he expected and has worn thin the one he did receive. Flushed with triumphs recently won in this country, his announced purpose, equally beneficent and confident, was to teach the islanders the devices by which complete or bone dryness can be imposed on a people whether they want it or not—how legislators can be cowed and ruled into forgetfulness of their constituents' wishes, and how King Alcohol can be uncrowned and reduced to performing the menial task of heating chafing dishes for the manufacture of Welsh rabbits.

All this, in effect, he told the interested London journalists, and at least one of them wrote a long piece about these plans and put it in his paper. Incidentally, the article announced that what the British prohibitionists long had needed to make a good fight—money—was to be supplied through the American organization, and that the league's walking delegate, so to speak, having come across the water in response to fervent supplications, often repeated, was to serve as guide, philosopher, and friend for those who, in comparison with him and his kind, were only amateurs, well intentioned, of course, but needing a lot of help and instruction.

There was a characteristic suavity and tactfulness about these remarks that must have, or at any rate should have, been for the man from America full identification as an Anti-Saloon Leaguer, even if he had lost his passport and credentials. Probably they did so, as the Britishers get a good deal of American news these days, but the effect of his proclamation seems to have been to excite animosity instead of respectful docility, and the strongest of the London temperance societies has hastily and passionately announced several things that must have grieved their would-be instructor as much as they surprised him.

Almost a Menace to Peace.

First among the denials made by the Londoners is that they ever asked the Anti-Saloon League to help them either with advice or with funds. But they go further, much further, than that and deny that they are prohibitionists at all! The object of their society, as they state it, is to bring about, in the British Isles, and later throughout the British Empire, what ever here is, or used to be, called "local option." Over there they call it "local veto," which seems to be less expressive, or to cover less ground, than the American phrase, but that is not necessarily a mark of inferiority.

But the indignant Britons are cruel enough also to deny that the American whom the newspapers interviewed has spoken with accuracy for the organization he professes to represent. They say that the principle of self-determination prevails among temperance folk the world over, and that they do not believe the American Leaguers have any thought of interfering with or controlling the activities of their English friends. Possibly that is warning, put in the familiar form of assertion, that somebody wouldn't dream of doing something, because, if it were done, it would be wrong and bitterly resented.

It is impossible not deeply to regret that this new break in international relations should have occurred. Friendship is so apt to cease when straight issues of veracity are created, and it is quite evident that in this instance the truth has suffered either at the hands of the person whom the London papers call "Pussyfoot Jones" or at those of his British critics. And the episode is serious as well as sorrowful. Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States can hardly continue if the envoy of our Anti-Saloon League is not treated with reverence in London.

A NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Power to the Federal Government to Legislate Instead of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as one may be able accurately to gauge public opinion, the sentiment of the people, in this part of the country at least, seems to be overwhelming against the Constitutional amendment which drastically forbids the sale of liquors. This sentiment is not confined to any special class. It seemingly reflects the opinion of all classes, whether rich or poor. It is now a matter of common knowledge that the adoption of this amendment was sprung upon an unsuspecting community by means of a thoroughly organised movement, which attracted but slight attention and was almost entirely directed to the securing of pledges from candidates for legislative offices in the various States and in the Federal Government. The candidates, doubtless being more concerned with securing votes than they were in maintaining sound political ideals, readily gave pledges to vote for prohibition, with the probable inward conviction of many of them that there was no earthly chance that a prohibition amendment would ever be adopted. The miraculous, however, happened, while the people slumbered and the cautious, unobtrusive, but well organized, prohibition campaign won out.

If it be a fact that the majority sentiment of the people is opposed to the prohibition amendment, which is in effect an inelastic piece of legislation grafted upon the Constitution, why should not that majority organize without delay throughout the country to arouse the apathetic citizen to a sense of duty, to join a movement which should be directed toward the election of candidates to represent the people in State Legislatures and Congress, who will pledge themselves to work unremittingly for the repeal of this ill-advised amendment and for the adoption of an amendment in its place which will merely confer the power upon the Federal Government to legislate in the matter of the sale and use of liquor?

Such an amendment would be compatible with the spirit of our democracy, and it would enable the Federal Government to provide ways and means for checking or eradicating the evils of drunkenness without forbidding the absolute sale of liquor where it does no harm. Such an amendment would embody in our fundamental law a flexible way of meeting the liquor problem. Incidentally, it may be observed that a campaign such as here suggested would be an admirable object lesson to those who are being duped and exploited by demagogues and cunning I. W. W. agitators who, according to Mr. Gompers, are utilizing the prohibition amendment as an argument against our American democracy. LEX.

Rye, N. Y., July 10, 1919.

Looking for a Church in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday evening two visitors from the wildest and woolliest part of the West boarded a Broadway car at Twelfth Street and started uptown to attend divine services and hear the Gospel expounded according to the aesthetic taste of civilised Easterners.

One gazed from one side of the car and one from the other, that no promising church building within four blocks might be overlooked. At Forty-eighth Street the pair left the car and continued their search for a lighted house of worship, threading their way criss-cross from street to street with church spires as their guides. They discovered church buildings in plenty, but at the end of an hour and fifteen minutes had not found any evidence of life within or without any church structure. They did not fail, however, to remark the legend, "——, Undertaker," prominently and not inappropriately displayed at the front of numerous churches.

Finally one of the visitors in despair accosted a pedestrian with, "Say, partner, are there any churches running in this durn town?" The answer was, "I don't know, I am sure, but I think the police have drove 'em out of business."

The Westerners, you may care to know, will continue their explorations next Sunday, hoping for a greater measure of success.

New York, July 9, 1919. VISITOR.

Suicide Among German Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of public interest to be told in today's TIMES that certain German officers and military leaders are committing or contemplating suicide. This forms an illuminating commentary upon the political ambitions of people who were but recently doing their utmost to excommunicate themselves and their poor deluded followers from decent society. What a pity they were not better prophets and seers of the future! Then they might have suicided five years ago, thereby helping to save mankind from real calamity.

EDWARD H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 9, 1919.

HOUSES.

The big house down in the valley
Is very fine to see.
By day 'tis throned, like any Queen,
Upon a dais richly green;
By night, with flashing gems agiow,
It makes an even braver show,
And still invites, with regal air,
The homage of those gathered there.

The wee house high on the mountain
Is dearer far to me.
By day, 'tis like a winsome maid
Who laves her feet, all unafraid,
Within the small stream, crystal clear,
That twinkles confidently near.
By night, its windows are two eyes
That light a man to Paradise.

BEATRICE BARRY.

BANKERS NAME BURLESON.

Williams's Opponents Say He Was Mediator in Riggs Case.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster General Burleson's name was brought in today in echoes of the controversy between the Riggs National Bank of this city and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, by those who are opposing Mr. Williams's confirmation before the Senate Banking Committee.

J. J. Darlington, one of the bank's Directors, testified that letters signed by officers and Directors of the bank retracting charges of collusion and misconduct against Williams and former Secretary McAdoo, as a result of which the bank's charter was renewed, were framed at a conference between himself, McAdoo, and Burleson, with the Postmaster General acting as mediator between Controller Williams and the bank's officials.

The differences between the Treasury and the bank in 1918 culminated in a lawsuit, in which the Controller charged the bank's officers with misconduct, while the bank charged Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams with seeking to wreck it for personal malice. Financial transactions in which Mr. Williams, as a railroad financier, was concerned with the National City Bank of New York were aired, and the dispute attracted the attention of the country.

The bank's charter then expired, and, fearful that the Controller would not renew it, the bank's officers prepared to incorporate in West Virginia. Finally, after conferences in which the Postmaster General participated, Darlington testified, the bank officials wrote certain retractions, which were not wholly acceptable to the bank, but as a result the charter was renewed.

The bank got the West Virginia charter, Darlington said, through John J. Cornwell, later Democratic candidate for Governor there, who told him afterward that his connection with the matter "faced him" in his campaign for election, the witness said.

Darlington took the stand after Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the bank, had concluded his testimony denouncing Williams as "an expert in falsification."

Hogan charged that the animosity toward the Riggs Bank officials shown by Williams had extended even to himself as a Director of the Federal National Bank, also of this city. He said deposits of Government and Red Cross funds were denied to this other institution through Williams's influence because of his own connection with the Riggs.

Describing an interview between President Poole of the Federal and Mr. Williams, Hogan said the Controller declared he would never approve deposits in the Federal while Hogan remained on its Directorate. Poole, he further testified, was told by Williams that the bank could not expect Emergency Fleet Corporation deposits from the Phoenix National of New York while Hogan was a Director.

The bank later did receive, he testified, "very large deposits of Fleet funds," although Hogan's name still remained on the Directorate.

BAKER DEFENDS CAMP SITES

Admitting Mistakes, He Says the South Offered Best Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Questioned today by a House war investigating sub-committee about the Southern training fields of the army, Secretary Baker said he had "never heard an improper suggestion from any one about the location of the camps."

Mr. Baker declared the camps were placed in the South rather than in the North solely because better weather conditions obtained there, and he added that no influence that he knew of was exerted to send the men to the South.

Replying to questions regarding the disposal of the camp sites bought by the Government, Secretary Baker said it was wiser to maintain these properties until the future military policy had been fixed by Congress.

Mr. Baker said at one point, "Frankly, I made a mistake."

He referred to his order directing that work be resumed on Camp Benning, Ga., last March, after the Senate Military Committee, on a tie vote, failed to approve the project. The Secretary explained that before he made the decision Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia had told him two absentee committeemen favored the camp.

Another mistake admitted by Mr. Baker was his selection of the Charlotte (N. C.) camp in preference to a site at Fayetteville. Reports of an inadequate water supply at the latter place, which were later disproved, he said, led him to select Charlotte.

Chairman McKinzie asked why the large Government-owned area at Leon Springs, Texas, was not used, but Mr. Baker was unfamiliar with this property.

"Water is not available there," interrupted Colonel Kuldell of the General Staff.

"Then that property, bought at the recommendation of the War Department, was a mistake?" asked the Chairman.

"Troops from Fort Sam Houston use the ground, but are not quartered there," responded the Colonel.

In concluding his testimony Secretary Baker said, in reply to Chairman McKenzie, that he gave his approval to the cost-plus system of contracts.

CHARTER RESTRICTIONS.

Shipping Board Discontinues Regulations for Merchant Voyages.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement was made today by the Shipping Board that, effective next Monday, all restrictions heretofore exercised in connection with the approval of charters and of voyages for merchant ships would be discontinued. This was in line with the announcement yesterday that control over ocean freight rates had been discontinued:

"While charters must still be submitted to the chartering executive of the board at New York for formal approval," said today's announcement, "the effect of the new ruling will be that owners or charterers will no longer be required to observe maximum or minimum rates, either on charters or berth business."

Although all restrictions exercised by the Shipping Board in connection with the control of steamship freight rates will be discontinued on July 14, charter agreements must be submitted for formal approval, it was announced here yesterday by Captain Paul Foley, chartering executive for the Board. This will be necessary, Captain Foley said, because of the Presidential proclamation of July, 1918, placing under Federal control all American flag ships and those of foreign nationality under charter of or controlled by a citizen or other person subject to American jurisdiction.

CLEMENCY BOARD IN NAVY.

Daniels and Associates Are Reviewing Court-Martial Sentences.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A Clemency Board consisting of Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral George R. Clark, Judge Advocate General, and Commander Frank B. Freyer, Assistant Judge Advocate General, now is engaged in reviewing court-martial sentences imposed during the war.

Many punishments involving prison terms or fines are being mitigated or set aside by the Reviewing Board. The board found in many cases that the punishment, while well deserved in time of war, might be regarded as too severe now that hostilities have ceased.

Secretary Daniels announced today that not a man was executed as the result of naval courts-martial during the war. In several cases, he said, courts-martial recommended the death penalty, but in each the Reviewing Board commuted the sentence to imprisonment.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS NEW ART COLLECTION

Recent Acquisitions Include an Oak Armoire, a Hand-Carved Cupboard.

PESELINO PAINTING SHOWN

Small Flag Carried Through War by American Ambulance Corps Now in Armory Room.

Recent acquisitions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art—an armoire, or cupboard, of oak, dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century; a painting, "The Crucifixion," attributed to Peselino, a contemporary of Fra Angelico, and a fanion, or small flag, carried through the war by the American Ambulance Corps, the first American organization to go to the front—are now on exhibition.

The July number of the Bulletin, just made public by the Museum authorities, gives descriptions of these highly prized acquisitions.

The oak armoire, or cupboard, is a piece of furniture some seven feet in height, decorated with elaborate hand carving, particularly on the two panels, each made from a single piece of wood. The name of the maker is not known, but the piece is ascribed to the early years of the French Regency, 1715-1722. It was recently purchased by the Museum from the collector, Seligman, in Paris, and is regarded by specialists as one of the finest of the Museum's recent acquisitions.

"The Crucifixion," attributed to Peselino, is on exhibition in the Accessions Room of the Museum. It contains the element of the landscape background which was introduced into mediaeval painting at the time of Fra Angelico in the early fifteenth century.

In a case in the Armory Room has been placed the fanion, or small flag, which was carried during the war by the American Ambulance Corps, the first American organization to go to the front, which after the entrance of this country into the hostilities became a part of the American Expeditionary Forces under the designation S. S. U. 5-646. The fanion is about fifteen inches square. It is inscribed with the following names of battles, with their dates, in which its bearers took part: Verdun, 1917; Aisne, 1917; Aisne, 1917; Chemin des Dames, 1917; Marne, 1918; Champagne, 1918. It bears six Croix de Guerre, pinned to it by Marshal Pétain and Generals Maistre and Bruissard, and two of the French shoulder-knot decorations known as "fourragères." The colors were dipped in the Rhine on the 12th day of November, 1918. They were given to the Museum by Stephen H. P. Pell, the last member of the ambulance unit in service, for safekeeping.

Two important tapestries have recently been added to the loan exhibition of laces and tapestries, which opened on June 16 and will continue until Oct. 31. They were lent by Lewis L. Clarke, and were woven at the famous French manufactory of Beauvais some time between 1684 and 1705. The designer is thought to have been René Antoine Houasse, (1645-1710,) a French painter, whose style shows the influence of Poussin and Le Brun. Recent additions have also been made to the collection of American furniture, and are now in the Accessions Room.

Roland N. Moore has recently lent to the Museum three early American portraits of the Gansevoort family. One of them, by Gilbert Stuart, is of General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., of the Continental Army, who in 1777 successfully defended Fort Stanwix against the British and Indian forces. There is also a portrait of Leonard Gansevoort, a brother of General Gansevoort, attributed to Gilbert Stuart, and one of Catherine Schaick, the wife of the General, by Ezra Ames.

EUROPE'S EYES ON MEXICO.

Hopes for Settlement There Before League of Nations Operates.

PARIS, July 11.—Dispatches from Washington printed in Paris this morning indicating that the United States Government was about to interest itself more actively in the stabilization of conditions in Mexico attracted much interest on all sides in Peace Conference quarters.

Officially little was said for publication, but the sentiment among the representatives of European nations was apparently one of gratification that the prospects seemed better for improvement in the Mexican situation, temporarily thrust in the background by the war and the peace negotiations, but not wholly lost sight of in Europe nevertheless.

The discussion at present centres upon the connection of the Mexican problem with the League of Nations, but it is largely academic. The feeling is expressed, however, that it might be a happy event to have the Mexican matter at least in the process of adjustment before the League of Nations formally comes into operation.

'FISH TRUST' MUST DISSOLVE

Federal Court Finds It Violates Anti-Trust Act.

BOSTON, July 11.—Dissolution of the Boston Fish Pier Company and of the Bay State Fishing Company, known as the "Fish Trust," was ordered today by the Federal Court, which ruled that they were combinations illegal under the Clayton Anti-Trust act. The court stated in its opinion that dealers on the Boston Fish Pier had exercised predominant control of the fresh fish industry of the North Atlantic States.

The New England Fish Exchange was held to be operating contrary to law and was directed by the court to revise its rules and methods of operation to conform with the requirements of the Government.

The court's decision was on a bill in equity brought by the Government two years ago.

Officers of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation comprising eight dealers, were sentenced a few days ago to serve terms of one year each and pay fines of $1,000 for conspiring to raise the price of fish in war times and for conspiring to monopolize the market.

BESIEGE PATENT OFFICE.

Manufacturers Make 85,000 Inquiries Weekly for New Devices.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—American manufacturers, turning from war to peace production, have besieged the Patent Office with such a volume of requests that twenty-five additional employes are needed to care for the mail, James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents, made this statement today in asking Congress for a special appropriation of $44,000 for employing additional help.

He said that since the cessation of hostilities his office had received from 75,000 to 85,000 requests weekly for copies of patent issues, principally from manufacturers anxious "to find the newest and best ways of doing things."

MAURETANIA WAITS FOR 2 PASSENGERS

Cunarder Held at Pier While Special Permits to Leave the Country Are Obtained.

COMPERS OFF FOR EUROPE

Head of Labor Mission Says Spirit of America Will Guide International Labor.

The big Cunarder Mauretania, with 945 cabin passengers on board, was held at her pier for thirty-five minutes yesterday to allow two of those sailing on her to obtain from the Custom House the special permit to leave the country required in addition to the regular passport. The situation was brought about because of an apparent misunderstanding. An official of a steamship line who was at the pier said he understood that the requirement regarding a special permit had been dropped on July 5.

The two passengers who did not have the necessary permit were Joseph Duveen of this city and Leonard C. Voke, a Bible student and pianist. It was suggested by an official of the Cunard Line at the pier that the best way to straighten the matter out was to go to the Custom House and put the question up to the authorities there. Accordingly, Mr. Voke departed in a taxicab, and in another went H. W. Morgan, Mr. Duveen's secretary. The Captain of the Mauretania agreed to give the two passengers fifteen minutes in which to obtain their permits. Mr. Duveen was given permission to remain on board. Thirty-five minutes after sailing time the Captain of the Mauretania declared that he could not hold the vessel another minute and gave the order to cast off. The liner backed out into the river and she was just straightening out to begin her voyage to Liverpool when Mr. Morgan got back to the pier. A waiting tug took him out to the Mauretania and the secretary was taken on board. About two minutes later Mr. Voke appeared. It was then too late for him to catch the Mauretania the officials told him, so he was left behind. E. H. Bookmeyer, Mr. Alexander's secretary, who was at the pier to see him off, said that the matter would be taken up with the higher officials in Washington.

Among those who sailed on the Mauretania were Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; L. J. Hynes, fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, to be held in Glasgow, Sept. 8, and Guy H. Oyster, secretary to Mr. Gompers and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor Mission to the Amsterdam Congress.

Gompers Tells of Mission.

Mr. Gompers said he will go to Southampton, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Brussels, Paris, and Liverpool, and then return home. The principal business of the mission, he said, will be to met with European labor delegates and organize the Commission on International Labor Legislations which is to attend the conference in Washington next October. This conference, Mr. Gompers said, will be the first international labor conference held in accordance with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant.

"I am taking to Europe the spirit of America," said Mr. Gompers. "Our mission will be to unify and solidify the spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy. Particularly we will dwell upon the integrity and idealism of America as a beacon light to be used by international labor."

Others on board the Mauretania were Leo Sowerbrook of the Bureau of Information in Europe, connected with the Foreign Office; A. F. C. Curiel, Belgian Consul to Dutch Guinea; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Alf Hayman and Ann Murdock of Frohman's, Inc.; Major S. F. Montague, Inspector of Munitions, connected with the British Mission in the United States; Wade Gardner of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lieut. Col. A. Hamilton Glat, commander of the Princess Pat Regiment, who lost a leg in the second battle of Ypres; Frank Chauvin and Walter Jordan, Sir Hardman Lever, British Treasury representative during the war; Lady Lever, Mrs. E. F. Blackwood, wife of Commander Blackwood, Naval Attaché with the British Consulate in New York City; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, formerly Chaplain of the 13th Regiment; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Lindsay of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Izo Fujino of Tokio, pulp and paper manufacturer, who said that he expects Japan to take a leading place in the manufacture of paper.

Prison Term for Flour Mill Employe

Judge William H. Wadhams, in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Herman Goldstein, of 265 Madison Street, a loader in the employ of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, to the penitentiary for a term of six months to three years on his plea of guilty of petty larceny in connection with the theft of flour and cereals from the company. Six other employes, all of them drivers, who had also pleaded guilty to petty larceny, received suspended sentences and were placed on probation. It is understood they will aid the District Attorney in prosecuting the other employes who were arrested two weeks ago.

ROCKEFELLER AT INTERVALE

Motors to the White Mountains on His Way to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 11.—John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and family, and William G. Rockefeller and party, seventeen in all, motored from Plymouth, N. H., to the Intervale House at Intervale today to spend the day there, calling at the Mount Washington and Crawford Hotels en route, and will go thence to Poland Springs, Me., en route to Seal Harbor, Me. It is their intention to return to the Intervale, as John D. Rockefeller, who has heard of Herbert S. Mudgett's skill in driving automobiles to the summit of Mount Washington over the carriage road in record time, is anxious to make the trip with him, and at that time the party will visit Bretton Woods, Dixville and Franconia Notches, Jefferson, and other resorts.

Miss Guida B. Grant of Montreal is with Mrs. John W. Simpson and Miss Jean W. Simpson of New York at their cottage at the Profile House.

Mrs. Walter Maynard of New York is at the Profile, with Mrs. Brayton Ives and Miss Frances Ives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fell and Miss Wray of Philadelphia are at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods, for the season.

Canon J. McDonald McGarth of the Cincinnati Cathedral has arrived at the Mount Pleasant to take charge of his Summer parish, the Church of the Transfiguration at Bretton Woods, where the first services will be held on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson and Joseph L. Hudson of Buffalo, A. E. Hutchins and H. D. Hutchins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webb Hyde and Mr. and Mrs. R. Preston Clark of Boston are at The Balsams, Dixville Notch.

WILSONS ON GOLF LINKS.

Make Morning Round Before President Goes to His Desk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President and Mrs. Wilson motored to the Columbia Golf Club this morning, where they made a round of the links in time for the President to return to the White House and be at his desk at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Wilson has entirely recovered from the indisposition which it was feared might prevent her accompanying the President on his forthcoming trip through the country. Mrs. Wilson went for a motor ride this afternoon unaccompanied by the President.

Mrs. Baker motored to Camp Humphreys, Va., this afternoon to assist in receiving at the large dance there this evening.

Rear Admiral Grayson, who is a guest at the White House, will leave tomorrow to join Mrs. Grayson and their two children at the Summer home in Connecticut, which Mrs. Grayson took early in the season.

The announcement of the appointment of H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, late of the State Department, as Minister to the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, is of particular interest in Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, the latter daughter of Rear Admiral Peirce Adams, have enjoyed popularity for years.

Mrs. Robert A. Taft and her two children have gone to New York en route for their Summer home to await the return of Mr. Taft from Europe.

MISS GLADYS WILES WEDS.

Portrait Painter the Bride of Lieut. W. Roscoe Jepson, U. S. N.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gladys Lee Wiles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, and Lieutenant W. Roscoe Jepson, M. C., U. S. N., which took place on Wednesday at The Mooring, the Summer home of the bride's parents, at Peconic, L. I.

The bride's father is the widely known portrait painter, and she is herself a portrait painter of note, and the granddaughter of the late L. M. Wiles, the landscape painter. On the maternal side Mrs. Jepson is the granddaughter of the late Lieutenant John D. Lee, U. S. A.

Miss Kathryn Carlisle Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Colonel and Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathryn, to Ralph Mornington Weinrichter of Rochester, N. Y., landscape architect.

Miss Carlisle is a granddaughter of the late Clem Studebaker, one of the founders of the Studebaker vehicle and motor industry. Miss Carlisle's alma mater is Mrs. Dow's school at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. In December, 1917, she went overseas in Red Cross work, remaining in the war zone until last January.

Mr. Weinrichter is a member of the American Academy of Rome, the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the American Civic Association.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery Engaged.

Henry R. Lounsbery of this city and Bedford, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, to John Phillips Renwick of New York and Montclair, N. J. Miss Lounsbery was the youngest Captain of the New York Ambulance Corps during the war. No date has been set for the wedding.

Winchester-Patterson Engagement.

Mrs. Tarleton Winchester of 940 Park Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Winchester, to Robert Porter Patterson. Miss Winchester made her début three seasons ago, and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Patterson recently returned from France, where he was a Major in the 306th Infantry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Coming World Government

AS FORETOLD IN THE ANCIENT PROPHECIES OF THE BIBLE

THIS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY

CARLYLE B. HAYNES

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

the Southern Author, Minister, and Lecturer,

Sunday Night, July 13, at Eight o'Clock

This will be the opening address of the

SUMMER BIBLE INSTITUTE

in the

BIG CHAUTAUQUA TENT

AT 95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Bible Addresses by Mr. Haynes every night but Saturday.

EVERY SEAT FREE.—BRING NOTEBOOK AND PENCIL.

The Music of the Institute will be under the direction of R. L. SHOEMAKER.

Gypsy Smith Coming to Tent Evangel

The noted Evangelist will open a six days' revival Friday, July 25th, 8 P. M., and preach Saturday, July 26th, Sunday, July 27th, at 10:30, 4, and 8. Admission will be by ticket Sunday night, the 27th. Tickets may be had at Tent Evangel or by addressing Rev. G. W. McPherson at Yonkers, N. Y. 8,000 free seats will be provided.

Harry Ironside of California Will Open

his work at Tent Evangel, July 13th, at 4 and 8, and speak nightly for some weeks. Great interest is being taken in this work.

OLD TENT EVANGEL 118TH STREET (CATHEDRAL PARKWAY) and AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI DIES SUDDENLY AT 89

Dean of American Medical Profession Stricken at His Summer Home on Lake George.

HONORED BY UNIVERSITIES

Foremost Authority on Pediatrics Had Been Head of Great Societies —Compatriot with Schurz.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 11.—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the noted physician, died at his Summer home at Bolton Landing at 11 o'clock last night after an illness lasting only a few hours. Although he was 89 years old Dr. Jacobi had been active until yesterday afternoon, when he had a slight fainting spell. He complained that he felt great fatigue and remained in a semi-conscious state until his death, although there were periods when he was able to discuss his condition with his former associate, Dr. Francis Huber, who was paying him a social visit, and with Dr. Willy Mayer.

It had been the custom of Dr. Jacobi to carry on his practice in New York until about June 1, and then to retire to his home here to rest for the Summer and to continue his work on his autobiography and other writings. Until about three days ago he continued his habit of taking daily walks in the woods on his estate or taking motorboat trips on Lake George. A feeling of fatigue had caused him to abandon this exercise in the last few days, and it was the first time in several years that he had remained inactive. Until his heart failed a few minutes before his death, however, he was able to walk around the house, and objected against remaining quietly in bed.

Dr. Jacobi had a narrow escape last September when his house burned and, to escape the flames, he was compelled to drop from a second-story window. His injuries in the twelve-foot drop to the ground were slight and apparently had had no permanent effect upon his health. Upon his return this Summer he took up his residence in the old house of his former associate and compatriot, Carl Schurz, and it was in this house he died.

Dr. Hubert was at the bedside when Dr. Jacobi died, with Dr. Jacobi's daughter, Mrs. George McAneny, and some of the members of her family. The funeral will be held at his late home at 19 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Began His Career Here 65 Years ago.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi had practiced medicine in this city about sixty-five years and had become not only the foremost authority on pediatrics, but the dean of the American medical profession as well. His knowledge on pediatrics and allied branches of medicine was regarded so highly in other countries that he was invited several times to join the Faculties of foreign medical schools, but he confined all his work in practice, teaching, and writing to this country. He had lectured in most of the largest medical schools and had served as President of all the important medical associations in the State and in the nation.

Dr. Jacobi came to this country from Germany in 1853 upon the advice of his intimate friend, Carl Schurz, after they and some of their companions had been imprisoned in Germany for their part in the revolutionary movement there in 1848. He had become acquainted with Carl Schurz at school in Germany, and their intimacy continued to the death of Schurz in 1906. Both men became American citizens immediately after their arrival in this country, and in 1894 Dr. Jacobi bluntly declined the invitation of the University of Berlin to return to Germany to lecture on pediatrics. The invitation was repeatedly proffered, but Dr. Jacobi did not accept it. It was then considered one of the highest honors among physicians to have received an invitation from the university.

In his reminiscences Carl Schurs mentioned several times the value of the friendship of the young physician and told of the aid he had given to the revolutionary movement by supporting it zealously with speeches and ideas and with giving medical attention to others in the movement. In telling of his wealthy return to the University at Bonn, Schurs mentions his meeting with "a young student of medicine, Abraham Jacobi."

Accused of Treason and Imprisoned.

"Jacobi was a zealous democrat who afterward won in America a great name for himself as a physician and scientist," wrote Schurz, "so great a name, indeed, that many years later, when he became one of the most prominent physicians of America, this revolutionary exile was distinguished by the University of Berlin with a call to a professorship. His invaluable friendship I have enjoyed down to this moment, and hope to enjoy it to the last."

For his activities in the cause of the revolution Dr. Jacobi was accused of high treason and was confined in prisons at Cologne and Berlin for about two years. It was reported that new charges were to have been made against him when he was released in 1853, but imprisonment, rumors and threats ceased him early on the day his term was to have expired. The young physician immediately left the country after a short visit to his parents. A few months' practice in Manchester, England, hardly yielded him a living, and he started for the United States. Practice in Boston also was unprofitable, and, upon the advice of Carl Schurz, he moved to this city and opened an office in Howard Street. This was the beginning of a career unparalleled in American medicine.

Professor in Many Colleges.

Dr. Jacobi then was only 23 years old, having been born in Hartum, in Westphalia, in 1836. The foundation of his medical training had been laid in the gymnasium at Minden, and at the universities of Gelfswald, Göttingen, and Bonn. He continued his studies in this country, and credit has been given to him by famous physicians for having given more to the sciences of pediatrics in this country than any other physician. He had been professor of children diseases in the New York Medical College, New York University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia University, and honorary degrees had been conferred upon him by the University of Michigan, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Jefferson. His writings were accepted everywhere as authoritative.

The chair of children's diseases held by him in the New York Medical College was the first established in this country, although Dr. Jacobi previously had lectured in the College of Physicians and Surgeons on infantile pathology. He remained with the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1902, when he relinquished the more active post and became Professor Emeritus. In 1857 he aided in the founding of the German Dispensary in this city, and a few years later became one of the attending physicians at the Jews' Hospital. When the dispensary became known as the German Hospital and the Jews' Hospital became Mount Sinai he maintained his active interest, being a member of the staffs for many years.

So popular was Dr. Jacobi among physicians throughout the country that when he took the chair as presiding officer of the American Medical Association at the convention in Atlantic City in 1910 he was cheered by the delegates for more than five minutes. He was President of this association for several terms, as well as of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Pediatric Society, the Association of American Physicians, and the American Climatological Society. He was an honorary member of several foreign medical associations.

His Comment on Dr. Osler's Praise.

One of his admirers and friends was Dr. William Osler, the English physician, who praised Dr. Jacobi for having refrained from writing during the seven years following his graduation from the German university. Dr. Jacobi's comment on this praise was:

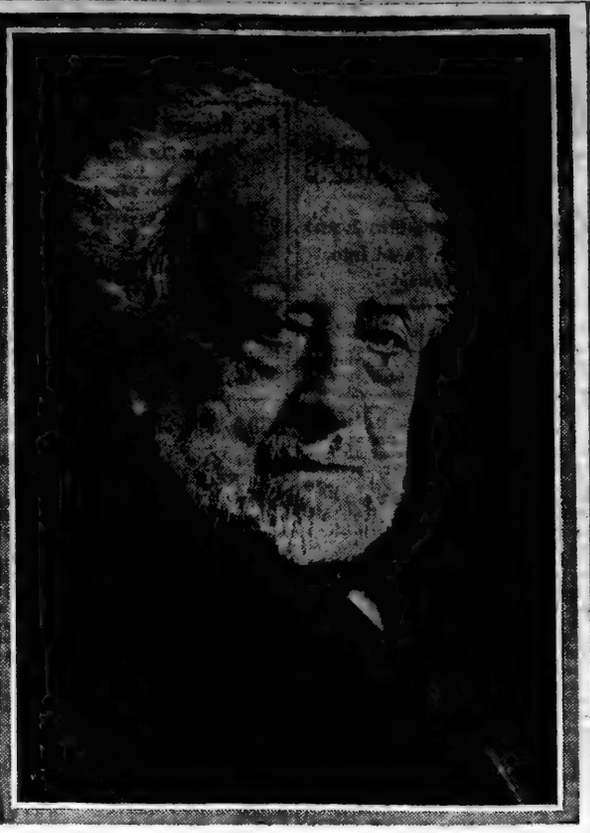
"He did not know that in nearly two years of those seven I never saw a square inch of paper or more than an infinitesimally small pencil which I concealed in my hair. When I saw the light again the French Republic had been destroyed nearly two years and the world had changed its shape.

"When I began the study of medicine in 1847," he continued, "autopsies were considered by many physicians to be the main thing. Their ambition was to find out how the patient died, not to cure him. All apothecaries kept leeches. Doctors always carried lancets in their vest pockets, so that they could bleed patients with expedition. To let blood was the golden rule.

"Surgery was performed without anæsthetics. In order to minimize the pain the old-time surgeon worked with lightning speed. My old teacher, Langenbeck, was going to amputate a leg. An Englishman, on hand to see the operation, took out his spectacles and started to put them on. The surgeon passed the knife. Before the spectacles were on the Englishman's nose the leg was off!"

During his long practice in this city Dr. Jacobi's advice was sought by all agencies seeking to fight epidemics, and he specialized effectively in the diseases of children, and he was for several years a member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Health. His practice extended from the east side to Fifth Avenue homes, and it was his pride to give his advice to the poor even more freely than to those who held out large fees.

His wife was an eminent physician, and before her marriage to Dr. Jacobi, in 1873, was Dr. Mary C. Putnam. She died in 1906. Dr. Jacobi is survived by one daughter, Mrs. George McAneny.



The Late Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

DETAILS OF MOYE MURDER.

Mexican Bandits Shot American After Failing to Extort Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LAREDO, Tex., July 11.—Details of the recent murder by Mexican bandits of Lee Roy Moye of Livingston, Tex., in an American oil camp near Tampico, were received here today.

Moye was killed in the club house of the Mexican Gulf Oil Company at Tepetate about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock that evening six armed men went to the Cortes Oil Company's camp near Tepetate and demanded 20,000 pesos of G. Sweeney, foreman of that camp. He told them that he did not have the money, and was ordered to get it, and they took him to the company's camp to borrow it.

On entering the club house at Tepetate they found John W. Beckwith, production superintendent of the Gulf Company, and when he was told the object of the visit he replied he did not have that amount in camp, but would lend Sweeney whatever amount there was. While the cashier was getting the money Sweeney made his escape. When the bandits missed him a few minutes later they asked Beckwith where he was, and where told he probably was upstairs, or possibly had left camp.

Beckwith, at the bandits' order, sent a man to find Sweeney, but as the messenger did not return after a few minutes, Beckwith offered to send another man to find him. This was done, but the second messenger also failed to return. The bandits became angry and demanded that a third man be sent for the missing Sweeney and the two messengers. At this time only Beckwith and Moye were in the room, and the former told the gang he would go for them, but this the leader would not permit, and Moye was sent.

He returned shortly and said he could not find any of them.

The leader of the gang then grabbed Moye's watch, and when Moye protested jabbed him with his rifle. At the second jab Moye tried to wrest the weapon from the bandit, and the two others fired their rifles at close range, one bullet taking effect near the right ear, the ball coming out on the other side of the head. The second shot struck him just under the right arm, passing through the body.

Moye lived about five minutes.

Beckwith immediately rushed from the room, and the bandits escaped by another door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE
Lexington Avenue and 76th Street, New York

ANNUAL NOVENA OF ST. ANN
From THURSDAY, JULY the 17th, to SATURDAY, the 26th, 1919.

INDIA LEADS IN CATTLE.

Has 100,000,000 More Than This Country, Which Is Second.

Contrary to popular opinion, the United States is not the world's greatest cattle country. India has 100,000,000 more than America, though this country is second, and there are twenty-nine countries that have more than 2,000,000 each.

During the last thirty-three years Guernseys led by far all other breeds in numbers of pure-bred cattle imported into this country, and of the five breeds leading the importations four were distinctly dairy types.

More than 8,750 Guernsey cattle were imported; Jerseys ranked second in number, with Durhams, including Shorthorns, third; Holsteins fourth, and Ayrshires fifth. The volume of pure-bred cattle importations has been extremely variable.

These are a few of the facts about the dairy industry that are brought out in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, which shows, chiefly by graphic charts, the trend of the industry in this country and its relation to the world trend.

The circular reports statistics of cattle in the various countries as far back as 1850, when the earliest dependable information was recorded. Compared with other decades, the world has had more cattle in recent years than ever before, although it must be remembered population has increased also. Owing to the wide variations in the quality of herds in the different countries, the circular says, the charts must not be considered as an indication of relative meat or dairy resources.

The circular says the general trend of cattle development is: First, work animals; next, raising cattle for commercial beef; and, finally, commercial dairying in addition to the business of meat production.

Throughout the world the cattle industry shows general growth, but has made its greatest advance in regions where pasturage and feeds are more abundant.

The recent trend of cattle development indicates that beef production and dairying are progressing, generally, outside of the immediate war area.

Countries which depend largely on imported feeds appear to maintain relatively few cattle in addition to their dairy cows, which have gradually replaced other cattle.

Dairy cows have shown less fluctuations in number than total cattle. This condition is noteworthy throughout the world over long periods including adverse conditions, such as disease, drought, and war.

European experiences indicate that when a country has reached the practical limit of cattle the land will maintain further increase of milk production by improving the yield per cow.

It appears logical that the United States can best meet changed world conditions, first, by increasing simultaneously both the number and quality of its cattle; second, by constant attention to economy of production; and, third, by maintenance of cattle raising and dairying in conjunction with general farming, thus reducing dependence on imported feeds.

BALLET STAR RUNS AWAY.

Lopokova, Now a London Favorite, Quits Diaghilev Season.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—London was treated to another sensation today owing to the disappearance of Lydia Lopokova, the principal woman dancer of the Russian ballet, which has been drawing all the town to the Alhambra.

Lopokova, who is the wife of Barocki, business manager for Impresario Serge Diaghilev, did not turn up for last night's performance in "La Boutique Fantasque," the ballet's latest production, and inquiries for her at the Savoy Hotel were futile.

The Alhambra manager in the evening received a note from Barocki saying he was going to the Continent, but giving no further information. Lopokova had been made the idol of the London smart set, and had a special train of distinguished admirers.

The ballet's season here was to conclude on July 30, after which it was arranged to go to Paris, where 1,000,000 francs was to be paid for a season of fifteen weeks.

ARMY TRUCK FALLS IN CREEK

Two Officers and Four Men Found Drowned—Others Missing.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12.—At least two officers and four privates were drowned when an army truck en route from Alexandria to Camp Humphrey plunged from a bridge into Greater Hunting Creek, near here, early this morning.

Eighteen men were in the truck and several of these are unaccounted for.

Two officers and four privates, whose bodies were recovered, have not been identified.

Find Alleged Note From Cyclops.

Special to The New York Times.

VELASCO, Texas, July 11.—What purports to be a last message from the missing steamship Cyclops was found in a bottle which was half buried in the sand on the shore of San Luis Pass, near here, today. The message read: "U. S. S. Cyclops, torpedoed April 7, 1918, latitude 46 degrees 28 minutes, longitude 35 degrees 11 minues. All on board when the German submarine fired on us. Lifeboats going to pieces. No one to be left to tell the last." Following the word "last" another was started but was not completed.

CROWDER DECLINES CUBAN TESTIMONIAL

Liberal Party Had Planned to Honor General's Work on Electoral Reforms.

HE DEFENDS OUR MINISTER

Says He Cannot Accept a Complimentary Vote That Caused Attack on Others.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 11.—General Enoch H. Crowder, who is here to supervise the framing of an electoral law for Cuba, which will prevent future frauds in elections, exploded a bombshell today in the Liberal Party which recently nominated General José Miguel Gomez for the Presidency.

His action followed a vote of congratulation by the Liberals yesterday, addressed to General Crowder, for his work on the electoral law, but in passing the congratulatory resolution the Liberals took occasion to censure severely William E. Gonsales, American Minister to Cuba, calling him a traitor to his Cuban forefathers. They also abused the Government of President Menocal.

So when the Liberal Committee, headed by General Pino Guerra, new President of the party, called to deliver the resolution of congratulations General Crowder refused to receive them. In a letter, addressed to General Guerra, General Crowder this evening confirmed in writing what he had told them earlier. He said:

"Following the half-hour conference this afternoon with the committee, presided over by you, I beg to confirm to you what I then said, and with great regret, that I do not feel at liberty to receive the resolution of commendation so kindly offered me by yourself and the committee accompanying you.

"I owe it to you to state in writing the reasons why I am impelled to such a course. I am not indifferent to commendation from those who are co-operating with me to give Cuba a revision of her electoral law embodying the most ample and effective safeguards against the electoral abuses, which, it is conceded by all, have characterized the past electoral administration.

"This work and this alone has called me to Cuba. Under my instructions, I have no right of intervention in the Cuban administration other than I have stated.

"I am not at liberty, therefore, to consider the accusations embodied in this resolution against the fiscal, judicial, and public administration, except in so far as proved facts establish the connection between them and the electoral administration, and I beg to observe in this connection that issues of this kind raised in a resolution of commendation cannot prove helpful to the accomplishment of the task which we have in hand.

"I find additional embarrassment in another circumstance, which I will now relate. The published report of the discussion in the Assembly upon the resolution of commendation leaves me in no doubt that that discussion was severely critical of the American diplomatic representative in Cuba. This criticism was, of course, without relevancy except to indicate to the reading public that America's representatives here in Cuba are not working in the closest and most perfect accord, without ulterior motives of hostility toward any political group and with the most absolute impartiality to all. The frankness which has characterized my relations with the American Minister, enables me to know most positively that the very contrary is true.

"You will agree with me, I think, that in embodying in this resolution of commendation general criticisms of the fiscal, judicial and public administration in Cuba, with which, as I have said, I have no concern except in so far as the electoral administration is affected thereby, and by permitting the adoption of this resolution to be made the occasion for an attack upon the American Minister, accredited here, a situation has been created which places me under the unpleasant necessity of declining to receive this resolution.

"I know that this action on my part will not impair the very valuable co-operation which your representative men of the Joint Committee has given me at every stage of the progress of my work here."

WM. MORTON PAYNE DEAD.

Literary Critic Had Been Lecturer in Several Universities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11. — William Morton Payne, literary critic, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Twentieth Century Club for years before its dissolution, died today at the Presbyterian Hospital after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Payne was 71 years of age, and had lived in Chicago since 1868. As a literary critic he was chiefly concerned with modern literature in English, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian. He was lecturer on English literature at the University of Wisconsin in 1900, University of Kansas and the University of Chicago in 1904.

Bigelow to Recuperate on Houseboat

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Poultney Bigelow, author, has so far recovered from tetanus at the hospital here that Colonel Thompson of the Navy League has brought his houseboat Everglades to Kingston Point, and will have Mr. Bigelow and his wife as guests for several days until Mr. Bigelow is strong enough to return to his home at Malden-on-Hudson. Mr. Bigelow was host on the Everglades to a party including Major George Chandler, the physician who attended him.

T. P. Shonts on Way to Recovery.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, is well on the way to recovery, according to the announcement made yesterday by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, who said:

"Mr. Shonts is getting better daily."

Magistrate McQuade Seriously Ill.

Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, whose home is at 725 Riverside Drive, has been seriously ill for the last two days, it was announced yesterday. Magistrate McQuade is part owner of the New York Giants. Magistrate Williamson Simpson, who was spending his vacation at Asbury Park, N. J., was summoned here Thursday to preside in Washington Heights Court.

Ohio Telephone Operators to Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Union operators and electrical workers of the Cleveland (Bell) and Ohio State Telephone Companies voted almost unanimously tonight to go on strike tomorrow morning. They demand union recognition, but demands for increased wages for operators are to be added.

DR. EUGENIE R. ELISCU DIES.

Surgeon and Lecturer on Hygiene and Psychology Was 53.

Dr. Eugenie R. Eliscu, 53 years old, for many years a widely known physician, surgeon, and lecturer, died early yesterday morning at her home, 516 West 140th Street. She had not been well since a subway accident she suffered last October. Dr. Eliscu, who was unmarried, was born in Rumania and came to New York in 1888. Four years later she was graduated from the Women's Medical Infirmary of Cornell College and began the practice of medicine in this city.

Dr. Eliscu was a member and lecturer before the New York Theosophical Society and lectured in various cities for the New York Social Hygiene Society and also for the American Social Hygiene Society. She was Treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical League. During the war she was engaged in lecturing on sex hygiene in and around New York under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. War Council. She had written several books on psychology and also lectured on the subject. She was a member of the Woman's Press Club and various medical societies. A brother, Dr. Frederick Eliscu, is a physician in St. Joseph, Mo., and a sister, was formerly on the stage under her maiden name of Fernando Eliscu.

REAR ADMIRAL MARIX DEAD.

Retired Veteran of 71 Won Distinction in Spanish-American War.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., retired, whose city home was at 105 West Fifty-sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday at a hotel at Gloucester, Mass., where he was spending the Summer. Surviving is his widow, who was Miss Grace Filkins, the actress, whom he married in 1906. Since his retirement in 1910, Admiral Marix had been living in New York City and went to Gloucester two weeks ago.

Admiral Marix was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1848 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. Commissioned a midshipman in 1868, he was promoted through various grades to Captain in March, 1903, and Rear Admiral in 1908. He served on European and Asiatic stations, and was Judge Advocate of the Maine Court of Inquiry. He was Captain of the Port of Manila 1901-3, and Commander of the U. S. S. Scorpion during the Spanish-American War, being promoted for conspicuous bravery. He was Chairman of the Lighthouse Board from 1907 until his retirement for age.

Frederick Evans.

Frederick Evans, an old-time newspaper man, is dead at the Tranquil Park Sanatorium at Charlotte, N. C., at the age of 57. He began his newspaper work in December, 1886, as reporter of The Philadelphia Public Ledger. From there he came to The New York Times and in 1887 became assistant editor of The New York Tribune. Four years later he went to Newark as managing editor of The Daily Advertiser, later becoming editor in chief and then one of the owners. In 1897 he became Secretary to Vice President Garret A. Hobart, remaining in that position until Mr. Hobart's death. Later he was successively Secretary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Secretary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Secretary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and Secretary of the New York Board of Water Supply. Later he became editor of Hampton's Magazine. Severing his connection with the magazine in 1913, he was for some time editorial writer on The Wall Street Journal.

Obituary Notes.

Captain CORNELIUS F. CURRAN, attached to Fire Engine Company No. 235 for the last twenty-three years, died on Thursday at his home, 1,102 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Professor JACOB H. SCHLOEDER, an organist and composer of church music, died of paralysis on Thursday at his home, 765 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Stuttgart University in Germany, and for twenty-seven years was an organist of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Manhattan.

Mrs. JENNIE M. MILLER, widow of Oliver P. Miller, who was cashier of the Williamsburg Savings Bank many years ago, died on Thursday at the home of her son P. Amityville, L. I. Her funeral services will be held at the chapel at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon. She was born seventy-one years ago in Williamsburg and was the great-granddaughter of Peter Livingston, who fought in England in the Revolutionary War and was the founder of Livingston Manor on the Hudson.

SAMUEL T. WELLMAN of Cleveland, Ohio, prominent in the steel industry on the Great Lakes, died suddenly of heart disease at Stratton, Me., yesterday. He was on his way to the camps of the Megantic Fish and Game Association, of which he was a member, to attend a directors' meeting.

JOSEPH RYDINGS, philosopher, who wrote many newspapers accounts of his rambles through the hills of New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Camden, N. J., at the age of 73. He was a woolen and silk weaver by trade, and was born in Failsworth, England.

ERBINE CURTIS PHILLIPS, inventor of a patent stencil, which is to be placed on the market in a few weeks, died yesterday at his home, 35 Fort Washington Avenue, at the age of 85 years. He was born in Chicago. For many years he was associated in a managerial capacity with the Standard Pneumatic Tube Company, and more recently was manager of the Acme Card System Company.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON, 62 years old, for many years engaged in drydock construction, being a member of the firm of J. Simpson & Co. of this city, died yesterday noon at his desk in the United States Assay Office, 23 Pine Street. His father, James E. Simpson of Boston, is said to have invented and built the first timber basin drydock. Of late years Mr. Simpson was in the service of the United States Government in the Assay Office in this city.

JAMES BURKE, for more than fifty years in the undertaking business at 446 West Thirty-fourth Street, died suddenly Thursday of apoplexy at his home. He was born in Ireland seventy-nine years ago. Besides his undertaking business, Mr. Burke was principal owner of the Arcadia Stable Company. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Council, Knights of Columbus; Friends of Irish Freedom, and an honorary member of the 69th Regiment.

Mrs. MARY E. McCONKEY, wife of Isaac S. McConkey, formerly of New York City and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., died at her home, near Carlyle, Montana, on July 5, at the age of 65 years.

JOHN WILLIAM O'CONNOR, for many years in the tea trade of this city, died yesterday at his home, 104 East Eighty-first Street, at the age of 72. He had been in shape at 673 Hudson Street and 39 Ninth Avenue. Mr. O'Connor was a member of the Democratic Club.

Engaged.

SHEPARD—WINANS.—Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, U. S. A., and Mrs. Winans announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Galloway, to Lieutenant Andrew Gilbert Shepard, U. S. N.

UTTEL—HOROWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaack M. Horowitz of Brooklyn announce the betrothal of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Michael Uttel.

Married.

SQUIRE—HILL.—July 8, at St. Andrew's Church, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Penn., Miss Josephine Hill to Mr. Ernest Boune Squire.

Announcements

WARK—VAN DER BORN.—The engagement of Adelaide M. Van der Born of Flushing, L. I., to First Lieut. Joseph A. Wark of Barre, Vt., has been broken.

Died.

ALDRICH.—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Thursday, June 26, suddenly, Louise Wilbor Aldrich, widow of the late E. Frank Aldrich of Providence, R. I.

Died.

BROPHY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 10, 1919, Margaret Brophy, widow of Henry and mother of John B. Keerer. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Saturday, July 12, at 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, at his home, 446 West 34th St., James Burke, beloved husband of Rose A. Burke. Funeral Tuesday, July 15th, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church. Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DYER.—Edith La Rau, at her residence, Great Plains Road, Southampton, L. I., on July 9, 1919, Edith La Rau Dyer, widow of the late Edward Tiffany Dyer. Funeral service will be held at the residence, on Saturday, July 12, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.

ELISCU.—Dr. Eugenie R., daughter of the late Samuel B. and Julia Eliscu, at her residence, 516 West 140th St., July 11th. Societies and friends are requested to call Saturday. Funeral Sunday, private. Omit flowers.

GLYNN.—Walter. Services at the chapel of Meyers & Co., 238 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 13, at 10:30 A. M.

GROSS.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, Leanora F. Miller, wife of Charles E. M. Gross. Interment Kensico Cemetery, Kensico, N. Y.

HAWKINS.—On July 9, 1919, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Eugene Dexter, husband of Julia F. Clarkson and son of Sophia T. and the late Dexter A. Hawkins, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral service at All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Av. at noon, Saturday, July 12. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

IDE.—On July 9, 1919, at Locust Valley, L. I., George Edward Ide, husband of Carrie Hester Ide and son of the late Henry E. and Lydia Smith Ide. Funeral services will be

GIANTS BLANK CARDINALS BUT REDS WIN TWICE AND SHARE TOP RUNG OF LADDER

BARNES PUTS CARDS IN WHITEWASH VAT

Grants Visitors Brace of Hits, but No Runs Whatever, While Giants Tally Twice.

REDS RANGE UP ALONGSIDE

Now Share Lead with McGraw's Men, Who Face Crucial Test in the Next Fortnight or So.

The Giants did all they possibly could to keep the exclusive occupancy of first place in the National League race yesterday. They beat the St. Louis Cardinals at the Polo Grounds, 2 to 0, but over in Boston Cincinnati pried two games away from the Braves, so New York and the Reds are tied this morning in the gay scamper for the bunting. If McGraw's men have got to win a couple of games a day to keep ahead of this Cincinnati tribe it is going to be a tough Summer.

Jess Barnes whitewashed the Cards, and his performance was a work of art. He allowed only two hits, a single and a double. The first hit didn't come until McHenry chopped off a double to the right field wall in the fifth. Up to this time not a Cardinal knew what the scenery looked like around first base.

One of the St. Louis players was a more curious than the others, and he got as far as third base in the sixth. That was Jack Smith. There were two gone when he made this long trip, and that was an hour too late to cash him in at the home plate. Smith made the trip to third by easy stages. He got a pass in the first place, stole second base, aided by a passed ball by Gonzales, and hurried to third on the only mistake Barnes made during the game—a wild pitch.

In beating the Cards yesterday Barnes shook off a long-established jinx. During his major league career Barnes had pitched ten games against the Cardinals up to yesterday, and of this collection he had won only a single game. Yesterday was the second time he ever defeated the Mound City troupe.

Not Easy Sledding for Giants.

Opposing Barnes was Jake May, Rickey's young southpaw, who did a good job in keeping nine hits well scattered. The Giants needed to bunch a single and a double in the fourth, aided by a sacrifice fly, to get their first run, and the second tally came when George Burns punched a homer into the lower grandstand in the eighth. So it can readily be seen that the Giants were not permitted to make free, untrammeled use of their hits.

May started out like a wild man, but changed his mind. Burns walked in the first and Young popped to Dilhoefer. Burns died trying to steal second. Fletcher walked. Baird singled and sent Fletcher to second. Manager McGraw and Coach Matheweon unanimously invited Benny Kauff to induce all available runners to proceed homeward, but, instead, Benny forced Baird at second and ended the inning.

There was a Giants' run hungry to be scored in the second inning, but nothing happened. With one out Chase singled to centre and went to second when Heathcote booted the ball. Chase then made a beautiful steal of third base. Gonzales walked. Then Barnes, usually a good hitter, fouled to Hornsby. The order for a double steal went forth and Gonzales did his part by racing toward second, but Chase was riveted to third and failed to attract the throw. The Cuban catcher was nailed down near second and the inning was over.

Kauff opened the fourth by rolling to Stock. He outraced the throw and got a hit for himself out of the tap. Zimmerman hit a fly between centre and left and McHenry's eyes got so badly mixed up in the sun that the ball sailed over his head before he saw it. Kauff went to third and Zim pulled up at second. Gonzales hoisted a sacrifice fly to Heathcote in deep centre and Kauff scored.

A Double That Was Fruitless.

The Cardinals' first look-in came in the fifth. Hornsby shot a line drive to left and Burns came in with such a swift rush that he corraled the ball just as it was about to nestle in the alfalfa. Heathcote fanned. The Cards got their first hit when McHenry rapped a two-bagger to right. Baird tossed Lavan out at first and ended the inning.

The Giants favorably impressed the crowd in their portion of the fifth with indications of a rally. Burns spanked a hit to right, took a long chance and tried to stretch his way to second. It didn't work, for Jack Smith shot the ball over to Stock. Burns was out by the margin of an eyelash.

Zim followed a play after which Ross Young plainly had grounds for a charge of grand larceny against Jack Smith. Young poled a drive to deep right field and it was sailing serenely toward the bleachers. Smith backed away toward the fence just as soon as he heard the bat crack the ball. Back, back he went until it looked as if he was going to trip himself up. Just as the ball was about to soar over his thatch Smith lifted his gloved hand into the air, and, suffering mackerel! that ball stuck in his glove.

Discouraging as that was, Fletcher was not disheartened and soaked a single to right. He was very chipper after he reached first and betrayed an ambition to extend his tour to second. Dilhoefer and Lavan thought otherwise and Fletcher died stealing.

Heinie Zimmerman behaved so well at third yesterday that the crowd did not have a chance to make any remarks about him until the seventh inning, when Zim muffed an easy foul fly off Stock's bat. Stock died at first soon after, so Zim's muff brought little sorrow.

Burns Picks Out New Ground.

George Burns showed his versatility in the eighth inning when he poked a home run into the lower grandstand in right field. Burns usually hits the other way, but this slap carried the ball just over the lower railing and it bounced merrily in among the fans in the first row. Young followed this with a single to left. After Fletcher skied to Smith, Baird forced Young at second and Kauff forced Baird.

Joe Schultz made good as a pinch hitter in the ninth and soaked a single off Zimmerman's shins. After Smith forced Schultz, Dots Miller hit into a double play and the fun was over.

It was a quiet afternoon for Umpires Harrison and McCormick. Miller and Paulette were quiet as a result of being tickled in the pocketbook by fines of $25. The indefinite suspension of Frank Snyder by President Heydler surely had the effect of putting the boys on their best behavior.

There is a merry time ahead of the Giants, beginning this afternoon. The Pirates are here for five games and then come the Chicago Cubs for four games, followed immediately by the dangerous Cincinnati Reds. If the Giants' pitching staff profits by the excellent example set by Jess Barnes yesterday, the future will not appear cloudy. This next week or so is going to be a test for the New York players, and if they can crowd through these troublesome times and still kept a slight clutch on first place their chances for the flag will be much brighter.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	2	3	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	2	2
Baird,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Chase,1b	3	1	1	14	1
Gonzales,c	1	0	0	4	0
Barnes,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	28	2	9	27	15

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Miller,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Snoo'k,2b	2	0	0	4	3
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Heathcote,cf	3	0	0	2	0
McHenry,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	4	4
May,p	2	0	0	0	2
aSchultz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	2	24	14

*Batted for May in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Heathcote.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits — Zimmerman, McHenry. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Chase, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Gonzales. Double play—Zimmerman, Baird, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off May, 3; Barnes, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 4; May, 1. Wild pitch—Barnes. Passed ball—Gonzales.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.
(First game, 13 innings.)
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 1.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Postponed—rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	44	32	.579
Cincinnati	43	34	.558
Chicago	40	33	.548
Pittsburgh	37	34	.521
Brooklyn	35	34	.507
St. Louis	28	42	.400
Boston	25	43	.378
Philadelphia	19	46	.292

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	45	26	.643
New York	41	25	.621
Cleveland	40	30	.571
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Detroit	35	33	.515
Boston	30	37	.448
Washington	29	41	.414
Philadelphia	17	49	.258

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Curves and Bingles.

Trying to stay in first place in the National League race these days is like trying to navigate an icy sidewalk on a wintry morning.

The Giants and the Reds are tied and New York will have to start all over again if they hope to gain another lead. The leading teams are going at a perilous gait, and the first one that stops to catch its breath is a goner.

After seeing yesterday's game it was hard to realize that these were the same teams which played that game of one-old-cat at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday.

The Pittsburgh Pirates move over to the Polo Grounds from Brooklyn this afternoon. The Smoketown lads are now in fourth place and are going fast.

The Giants have a new mascot. His name is Joe Dougherty, and maybe Joseph can bring the Giants the same kind of inspiration that Dick Hennessey used to seven or eight years ago.

The way Barnes was shooting them over yesterday St. Louis could not have brought a run across the plate with a writ of habeas corpus.

Al Baird, the graceful second baseman who is subbing for Larry Doyle, peeled off eleven assists without a break. Baird makes them all look easy.

The gray-haired old coach who appears on the lines for St. Louis is Joe Rugden, who was a star catcher in the majors years ago. He is Rickey's board of strategy.

Barnes put a crimp in Hornsby's batting ambitions. Twice he struck out, and on his other trip to the plate Burns robbed him of a hit by making a fine catch just as the ball was about to land safely on the left terrace.

St. Louis played like a team of deaf mutes yesterday. The silencer which President Heydler put on the effevescent Cardinals by means of suspension and fines was a huge success.

Zimmerman was presented with a two-bagger in the fourth when McHenry misjudged his fly to left. McHenry has been playing in centre field and was bothered by the sun when he shifted positions yesterday. Not a visiting fielder is able to play the sun field in Harlem like George Burns.

Joe Schultz, for whom the Cardinals gave eight players—almost a whole team—went in as a pinch hitter for May in the ninth. Schultz hit the ball so hard that he broke a bat. Also, he almost broke Zimmerman's shins. Schultz may be worth more than the eight players who were traded for him, but he has not shown it yet.

Burns got a homer, a single, and a pass out of four times up. He is hot on the trail of Young and Kauff in the batting averages.

Burns made two spectacular grabs yesterday. He raced in and nipped Stock's low drive off the carpet in the fourth, besides the running catch of Hornsby's drive in the fifth.

Hal Chase stole third base with neatness and dispatch in the second inning. He reached the third corner with only one out, but no one lent the helping hand to bring him home.

SHORE IS POUNDED HARD BY INDIANS

Unable to Hit Bagby, Yankees Lose Final Game of Series at Cleveland by 5 to 1.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The Yankees closed their first series in the West here this afternoon by again swallowing the bitter pill of defeat by a score of 5 to 1, and it was with no misgivings that they left for Detroit tonight, to see no more of the Cleveland Indians for a time. Their stay in Cleveland cost them their hold on first place and their defeat today set them that much further back in the race for the pennant.

The contest was not even close today, largely due to the pitching of Ernie Shore, the tall right hander obtained from the Boston Red Sox. Manager Miller Huggins selected Shore in the hope that he could get the Yankees back into the running, but Shore promptly proved that the confidence had been misplaced. He had not pitched much recently, and he lacked control as well as ability to get the ball past the batters.

The Indians made gay with Shore in the first inning and in the second succeeded in driving him from the box, but not before they had scored a total of four runs. Smallwood was called from the reserves and pitched very good ball to the seventh, when he was replaced by Nelson. Smallwood allowed a run to trickle over during his term on the pitching hill, but it was not due to faulty pitching. Johnston hit a line drive to centre which Bodie should have caught. But the outfielder misjudged the ball and it went to the fence for a home run.

About all the satisfaction the Yankees got out of the engagement was that Peckinpaugh got back into his batting stride and made a hit after passing through two games without a blow when his hitting streak came to an end. Peck lashed out a single in the fifth inning. But perhaps the real hitting feature as far as the Yankees were concerned was the hit by Al Wickland. Al has been around with the Yankees for some weeks, acting as pinch hitter and whatnot, and today while he was filling in in right field he made his first hit for Huggins and got out of the maiden class. In the third inning Wickland led off with a single and was so surprised that he scarcely knew what to do when he got to first base.

The main trouble with the Yankees was that they were up against Sergeant Jim Bagby, who had been pitted against Shore, and Sergeant Jim must have thought he was back in the army, for he at once took command of the New York squad and proceeded to maintain order. He allowed but four hits, and it just happened that one of these was long enough to lead up to a run. Except for that inning, Bagby was at his ease in keeping the Yankees away from the plate.

Shore was in trouble almost before he had taken a good windup. Wamby, the first man to face him, coaxed a base on balls from the tall hurler, who was having some trouble in placing his deliveries. With Speaker out, Smith singled, scoring Wamby, who had advanced on the putout. Smith stole second, and Wood walked. Gardner singled to right, scoring Smith. Johnston beat out a roller after this, but Shore got the side out without any more runs being scored.

In the second inning the Yankees started and ended their scoring for the day. Pipp tripled with one out, Pratt walked, and the first baseman came home while Bodie was being retired.

It was when Shore returned to mound duty in the second that he closed his day's work. Wamby tripled with one out and Tris Speaker caught the next one on the nose for a line drive to the centre field fence for a home run, which added two more to the total. Huggins had seen enough of Shore's pitching by this time and pulled him out of the game. Smallwood retired the next two batters.

Smallwood sailed along smoothly during his stay in the box, though a run was scored in the third. Johnston sent a low fly to Ping Bodie's station, and when the latter misjudged it the ball rolled away for a home run.

Lewis came near giving the Yankees another run in the sixth, but Speaker foiled him. Lewis made a terrific drive into centre and it seemed that the ball was on its way for a home run, but Speaker made a dash after it and got it with a pretty catch.

With Nelson in the box in the eighth Wood doubled to the left field fence and was advanced with a sacrifice, but was caught off third when a run seemed imminent. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wamb'ns,2b	2	2	1	2	6
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Wood,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Johnston,1b	3	1	2	12	0
Lunte,ss	4	0	0	1	5
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	5	7	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	2	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Bodie,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Hannah,c	2	0	0	2	2
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Smallwood,p	1	0	0	0	1
Nelson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aVick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	24	10

aBatted for Smallwood in seventh.

Cleveland	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pipp, Wood. Three-base hits—Pipp, Wambsganss. Home runs—Speaker, Johnston. Stolen bases—Pratt, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, (2.) Double play—Gardner and Wambsganss. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; Smallwood, 1; Nelson, 1; Bagby, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; Smallwood, 1 in 4 2-3; Nelson, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Smallwood, (Wood.) Struck out—By Shore, 3; Bagby, 4. Passed ball—Hannah. Losing pitcher—Shore.

TIGERS TAKE FINAL GAME.

Fine Fielding Carries Slim Love to Triumph Over Senators, 3 to 1.

DETROIT, July 11.—Detroit took the last game of the series from Washington today, 3 to 1. Harper, who was knocked out of the box Thursday, essayed a come-back and pitched good ball until the sixth when he gave way to a pinch hitter. Love was hit freely and found himself in difficulties a number of times when only good support blocked Washington scores.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	3	2
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Heilmann,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Shorten,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	8	0
Love,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	3	8	27	8

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	2	14	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Milan,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Rice,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Agnew,c	4	0	2	1	2
Gharrity,lf	5	0	2	2	1
Shanks,ss	2	1	1	1	3
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Gill,p	1	0	0	0	2
aPicinich	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	10	24	16

a Batted for Harper in sixth.
Errors—Young, Agnew.

Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Gharrity, Love. Three-base hits—Heilmann, Young. Stolen base—Judge. Sacrifice hits—Young, Shanks, Agnew. Double play—Young, Bush, and Heilmann. Left on bases—Washington, 14; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; Love, 7; Gill, 1. Hits—Off Harper, 5 in 5 innings; Gill, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Love, 7. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Harper.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 2.
Birmingham, 7; New Orleans, 5.
Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
Atlanta, 2; Mobile, 1.

American Association.

Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4, (11 innings).
Milwaukee, 12; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

ONE BAD INNING DEFEATS DODGERS

Pirates Take Game, 5 to 2, and Push Flatbush Team Into Second Division.

The battle for fourth place at Ebbets Field yesterday lasted until the second inning of the game between the Dodgers and Pirates. With two down in the first half of this frame Zeb Terry unleashed a double to left field, three Pirates raced over the dish, and the good ship Brooklyn gracefully slid down the ways to do some cruising in the second division. Uncle Robbie's crew never recovered from that second inning and finished up on the slim end of a 5-to-2 score.

The Dodgers went into the game holding fourth place by a slippery clutch. One measly percentage point was all that separated Uncle Robbie's flock in the basement of the upper section and Hugo Bezdek's crowd at the top of the also rans. To big Ed Pfeffer was intrusted the task of holding the Pirates back until the Dodgers could get a real hold on their first division berth, but Pfeffer couldn't deliver. A cyclone of Pittsburgh hits blew Edward from his task in the second. He lingered around until the third inning and then departed, but the ball game, as far as the Dodgers were concerned, had departed one inning before Pfeffer made his exit.

Then, with the victory beyond its grasp, the home team got plenty of good pitching. Sherry Smith bowled the Pirates over runless for five innings, during which he allowed one clean single and a scratch. In the eighth Clarence Mitchell was sent in to hit for the big southpaw in the hope that a rally might be started. Clarence did his part well, driving a single to right, but that was as far as the rally went. Al Mamaux, who has reached that stage of pitching excellence which entitles him to a big hand when he appears in the box, finished the game. The only hit he allowed was a circuit clout by George Cutshaw to left centre.

Skillful pitching in the pinches by Harold Carlson had the Dodgers playing dead with runners on the bases. The Pirate flinger had a fast ball which he frequently found difficult to control, but when real danger threatened he had it behaving like a dutiful child. Carlson handed out seven passes to the Dodgers, and Uncle Robbie's men nicked him at odd moments to the extent of eight safe smacks, but with all this opportunity only one inning produced any runs. In the fourth inning a double and two passes were unproductive, as Carlson fanned both Konetchy and Smith with runners within scoring distance. In the seventh, after the home team had cashed in a brace of runs, Pete Kilduff faced the opportunity of making himself a hero, but he wasn't equal to the task confronting him. Pete churned the ozone with two runners languishing on the sacks. This was the last real chance the Dodgers had.

The Dodgers made a fine start toward some run getting in the opening frame, when Carlson passed both Olson and Johnston, but no runs developed. Tommy Griffith sent a long fly to Bigbee, long enough to let Olson move along to third after the catch. Wheat followed with another drive to centre and Bigbee's fine return to Schmidt doubled Olson as the latter slid into the plate.

Then the Pirates clinched that first division berth for themselves. George Cutshaw, a Brooklyn discard who starred both at bat and in the field all through the game, greeted Pfeffer with a single to centre and hurried along to second on Mollwitz's single to right. Buster Caton duplicated Mollwitz's thump and Cutshaw raced in with the first run. The pressure was eased somewhat when Pfeffer retired both Schmidt and Carlson on easy chances, but a pass to Bigbee added to the complications. This gift crowded the corners and Zeb Terry promptly relieved the congestion by spanking a double to left field. Mollwitz, Caton, and Bigbee paraded in order over the dish and Terry was retired trying to stretch the hit into a triple.

The Dodgers threatened in the third, when Hickman was safe on Caton's high toss and Olson walked, with nobody out. The next three batsmen went out in order, Cutshaw and Mollwitz making fine plays on Griffith and Wheat, respectively. Myers opened the fourth with a double. Konetchy was called out on strikes, and then came passes to Kilduff and Krueger, which filled the bases. But again the fans were doomed to disappointment, as Smith struck out and Olson grounded to Terry.

In the seventh the home team pushed over two runs after the first two batsmen had been retired. Griffith walked, this being the sixth pass handed out by Carlson and the first to blossom into a run. Zach Wheat's double to centre sent Tommy home, and Hi Myers lined a single over Terry's head, scoring Wheat. A pass to Konetchy put the tying run on first base, and it rested there while Kilduff struck out.

Pittsburgh's final run arrived in the ninth inning, with Mamaux pitching. With Southworth out of the way, Cutshaw hit to left centre. Wheat and Myers were indecisive in playing the ball. It went beyond both and turned into a home run. Wheat made two stabs before getting the ball, and when he saw Cutshaw nearing third base he did not even make a throw.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	1	0	4	1
Terry,ss	4	0	3	2	3
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Sou'worth,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	3	4	2
Myers,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Caton,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	6	1
Carlson,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	5	10	27	14

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Johnston,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Griffith,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Z. Wheat,lf	5	1	2	1	1
Myers,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	15	1
Kilduff,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Krueger,c	3	0	0	3	2
Pfeffer,p	1	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	0
Mamaux,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	8	27	19

Errors—Stengel, Caton.
a Batted for Pfeffer in third.
b Batted for Smith in eighth.

Pittsburgh	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Terry, Wheat, Myers. Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Terry, Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Southworth. Double plays—Bigbee and Schmidt; Konetchy, Johnston and Konetchy; Kilduff, Johnston and Konetchy; Smith, Johnston and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 13. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; Smith, 1; Carlson, 7. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 7 in 3; Smith, 2 in 5; Mamaux, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; Mamaux, 1; Carlson, 6. Wining pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer.

WHITE SOX SWEEP SERIES.

Gleason's Men Win, 7 to 1, In Fourth Straight Against Mackmen.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Chicago made it four straight from Philadelphia today, winning by the score of 7 to 1. The locals took the game by bunching their hits off Perry. Cicotte, backed by fine support, had little trouble holding the visitors safe.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold,rf	4	1	3	3	1
E. Collins,2b	4	1	2	4	2
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Jackson,lf	3	2	2	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	9	1
McMullin,3b	3	1	0	2	3
Schalk,c	3	0	2	5	2
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	33	7	13	27	14

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Thomas,3b	1	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Strunk,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Kopp,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	0	6
Perkins,c	3	0	0	1	2
Perry,p	2	1	1	0	2
aBurrus	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	9	24	14

aBatted for Perry in ninth.
Errors—Witt, Kopp (2.)

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Jackson, Dugan. Stolen bases—Gandil, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Double play—Liebold, Weaver, Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Perry, 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Perry, 2. Wild pitch—Perry.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelp'a.	81	199	31	67	.384
Myers, Brooklyn	85	346	54	88	.328
Young, New York	85	353	59	86	.320
Williams, Philadelp'a	86	181	28	58	.320
Burns, New York	86	336	43	81	.317

American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	81	317	51	99	.380
Jackson, Chicago	70	260	39	96	.358
Cobb, Detroit	53	210	37	73	.348
Veach, Detroit	67	249	38	86	.346
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345

REDS WIN SPAN OF GAMES.

Braves Make Them Go 13 Innings in First, but Second is Easy.

BOSTON, July 11.—Cincinnati took both games today from Boston, the first by 4 to 2 in 13 innings, and the second by 6 to 2.

The visitors tied up the first game in the eighth when, with one on base, Rariden's drive to left-centre bounded into a hole in the scoreboard for a home run. Daubert opened the thirteenth inning with a single and scored on Groh's home run to right. It was Reuther's ninth straight victory.

Keating was hit hard and often in the second contest, while Eller held Boston to five hits. The Reds are now tied with the Giants for the lead.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	5	0	1	5	5
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	15	0
Groh,3b	5	1	2	2	4
Roush,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Neale, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	5	0	0	2	5
Bressler,lf	4	1	2	7	0
Rariden,c	5	1	2	4	1
Reuther, p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	46	4	9	39	18

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	5	0	2	5	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Powell,rf	5	0	1	2	1
Smith,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Holke,1b	5	1	1	15	1
Boeckel,3b	6	0	1	2	3
Gowdy,c	4	1	2	7	0
Nehf,p	5	0	0	1	2
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	2	9	39	15

a Batted for Nehf in 13th.
Error: Kopf.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Rariden, Boeckel. Home runs—Rariden, Groh. Stolen bases—Groh, Kopf, Herzog, Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Nehf, Rath. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 13. Base on balls—Off Reuther, 5; Nehf, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Reuther, (Marianville.) Struck out—By Reuther, 3; Nehf, 7.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	5	1	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	5	2	2	12	0
Groh,3b	3	1	1	1	5
Roush,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Neale,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Kopp,ss	5	0	1	3	3
Bressler,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Wingo,c	4	0	2	3	1
Eller,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	38	6	12	27	15

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Powell,rf	2	1	1	3	0
Cruise,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Boeckel,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Man'ville,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	4	2
Keating,p	3	0	0	0	1
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	11

a Batted for Keating in seventh.
Errors—Neale, Holke, Marianville, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0

VICTORIES OF MURRAY AND JOHNSON PUT EAST EVEN WITH WEST IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

PLAYERS OF EAST TIE TENNIS SCORE

Win Two of Three Matches at Cincinnati and Pull Up Even with Western Team.

BOTH VICTORIES IN SINGLES

Murray Defeats Hardy and Johnson Downs Green—Californians Capture Doubles Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Matters were reversed this afternoon in the battle of the East and West on the courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club, and when play had ended for the day the men from the Atlantic Coast had won two of the three matches and tied up the series at three victories for each team.

Wallace F. Johnson disposed of A. L. Green, Jr., in the opening tilt at 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, while Robert Lindley Murray later had the better of a five-set clash with Samuel Hardy, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 2—6, 6—1.

In the doubles the East almost made it a clean sweep, but Johnson and Voshell eventually had to bow to R. M. Kinsey and Axel Gravern by scores of 7—6, 6—8, 8—1, 6—6, 6—3.

This puts the final result up to tomorrow's matches with W. M. Johnston facing Tilden, Gravern opposing Richards, and Burdick and Green teamed against Murray and Kumagae.

Hardy Makes Remarkable Stand.

The great feature of today's play was the wonderful battle put up by the veteran, Samuel Hardy, against Robert Lindley Murray, the national champion. After being two sets down, the old Californian, who now makes Chicago his home, developed a spectacular streak of driving and volleying, squaring the match with the loss of only three games. In the rubber set, however, Hardy tired perceptibly, failing to make use of the remarkable ability to anticipate his opponent's action, which had previously made it possible for him to cover his court in airtight fashion.

Murray started like a whirlwind, serving a clean ace in the opening game and breaking through Hardy's delivery in the fourth game for a winning lead of 3—1. He kept this advantage up to 6—2, and then gave a little extra steam for another break which gave him the set, 6—2.

The second session was similar, Murray getting the decisive break on the eighth game, after service had alternated up to 4—4 in his favor. With a 5—3 lead acquired against Hardy's peculiar triple-swing hitch delivery, the champion closed the argument without trouble at 6—3, and seemed on the way to a straight set victory.

But here the veteran suddenly came to life, putting just a little more sting into his drives and volleying everything he could reach with his racquet for sharply angled placements. Beginning with a successful service, he made it 3—0 with his first upset of the champion's cannonball delivery. Hardy really won this important game on the call, guessed Murray by jumping to the side line for a volley, leaving his entire court open, but scoring through his correct anticipation of the shot.

Murray Makes Many Slips.

The left-hander was obviously disturbed by his inability to find an opening and gave Hardy enough errors to decide the game. The Westerner added another on service before Murray was able to score. Hardy was making clever use of his stop-volley, dropping the ball just over the net so that Murray could reach it only by the hardest running.

These tactics, with consistent steadiness, increased the veteran's lead to 4—1 and then, with Murray serving, he made his supreme effort. A long deuce game, in which Hardy went after everything with desperate determination, finally ended in his favor when he slipped a fast drive past Murray's backhand, the champion almost dropping his racquet in his effort to volley the ball. Murray contributed a bad piece of judgment and some unsteadiness at the net to his own downfall.

With the set a lost hope, he offered little resistance in the final game, although he chased one of Hardy's accurate lobs unnecessarily to the base line, only to miss the return. Three errors on attempted drives quickly accorded Hardy the set, at 6—4.

During the next interval it was generally remarked that "old man Hardy has done well to take a set from the champion. No one believed he could have another such effort up his sleeve. The spectators were astonished, therefore, after the players had divided two games on service in the fourth set to see Hardy breaking through once more for the lead with an absolutely unbeatable brand of volleying. Progressing to 3—1 on his own delivery, the veteran proceeded to electrify the gallery again by driving Murray's serves down the side lines and passing the southpaw until he had gained another break and a clear lead of 4—1, which he quickly increased to 5—1 on service.

Hardy Ends with a Smash.

Murray managed to win a game then, and brought the points to deuce in the next making a desperate effort to save the set. After being five times within a point of winning, and failing each time to make the critical shot, Hardy got an easy rebounder at the net and leaned against it so hard that the ball bounced clear over the grand stand. It was Hardy's set, 6—2, and the match was square.

But the grand old man of Western tennis had gone to the limit of his endurance, and the final set was all Murray. The latter was in difficulty on his opening service, trailing at 2—0—40, but after he had succeeded in pulling out this game he smashed straight through to victory.

The second game went to deuce also, Hardy losing when he misjudged a low shot. He found it increasingly difficult to go after the drives that Murray relentlessly whipped across the net. On the fourth game the champion again broke through the tired veteran's delivery, but with 4—0 called against him Hardy nerved himself to another big effort, and actually upset the left hander for a love game. But this was his last flash.

Murray again took the opposing service chiefly by good getting, although he also was very tired. Then with Murray serving, match-point was called at 40—15. The winner volleyed out once, but in the next rally Hardy drove the ball far out of court and it was all over. The score was 6—1. This was by far the most exciting match of the series thus far.

Johnson-Green Match Dreary.

The Johnson-Green affair, earlier in the afternoon, offered a lugubrious contrast. Knowing that he would have to play a doubles match later (the Westerners had jockeyed their teams around so as to avoid any such doubling up), the Philadelphian was inclined to reserve his strength, hoping that Green would beat himself on errors, but this the Chicagoan refused to do, and a wearisome session of ping-pong resulted, with scarcely an aggressive shot to vary the monotony.

There were no less than six breaks through service in the opening set, and Johnson lost it eventually, 6—3, through his absolute inability to find the corners. Green used a forehand drive of only moderate speed to keep the ball in play, but seldom took advantage of the opportunities that came to him to kill the ball at the net, and as Johnson refused to leave the haven of the base line, the resulting tennis was almost as dull and futile as that of the Voshell-Kinsley match on the previous day.

In the second set Johnson roused himself slightly from his apathy and began to chop to the corners with fair success, although he still made a mess of most of the overhead shots that came to him. Green, however, became more and more obliging with his errors, serving two double faults in the game, which marked the decisive break, and generally flubbing easy chances at crucial points. Against such tennis even Johnson's 2.75 per cent. punch was sufficient to win, and he squared the match at 6—3.

Johnson Finally Gets Busy.

It was on the third game of the third set that the Easterner began to show the gallery what he could do, and from then on Green never had a chance, although every close decision went against Johnson, who was now shooting consistently for the lines. He ran into a lead of 4—1 and then 5—2, Green's second game being a pure gift of carelessness. But the Chicagoan insisted on bearing the brunt of the errors, and Johnson accepted the set gracefully at 6—2.

The final session would have been short and sweet except for some remarkable oversights by Cincinnati's amateur linesmen. Green got the first break when Johnson was deprived of a service ace and a perfect line shot in succession, but the Philadelphian squared the count when Green himself, in sportsmanlike fashion, overruled a decision which would have cost Johnson another well-earned point.

The Easterner won the next game after a long deuce session, being compelled to play five shots that had obviously cleared the base line. Having overcome this handicap, he rapidly increased his lead to 4—2 and 5—2. Green won a game on service and then broke through to 5—4, with Johnson falling temporarily into errors. But the Philadelphian lobbed accurately for winning lead on Green's final service, and with match point called, the loser obliged with a double-fault, fittingly closing the comedy of errors.

The doubles match contained some spirited rallies, but in general failed to set a high standard of tennis. Voshell still seemed to suffer from his indisposition of the previous day and was unable to put the ball away from overhead, eventually falling into errors when his smashes kept coming back to him. He was utterly lacking in back-hand shots, and his service was only moderatively effective. Johnson also had difficulty in killing the ball, and toward the end of the match even his usually reliable chops failed him.

Gravern's Play Brilliant.

Kinsey and Gravern, on the other hand, played their heads off throughout the match, the latter especially taking reckless chances, and often succeeding by the pure daring of his play. He was also wonderfully steady in his return of smashes, running all over the inclosure to reach the high bounces and always anticipating their exact direction. His own overhead shots were brilliant but erratic, often coming off with a peculiar reverse twist. Kinsey was steady, though soft, in his play, and usually succeeded in finding the openings, while both the youngsters stuck to their guns in courageous fashion in the rapid interchange of volleys at the net.

The Westerners were plainly surprised when they took the opener at 7—5. Voshell and Johnson were rather lucky to get it up with an 8—6 session in the second.

Johnson then grew a trifle careless, and the Western team smashed right through for a 6—1 victory. When the match was squared again at 6—4 it looked like a toss-up, but Kinsey and Gravern showed just a little more fight in the pinch and squeezed out a 6—3 set for their side's only victory of the day.

The summaries and point scores:

SINGLES.—Wallace F. Johnson, East, defeated A. L. Green, Jr., West, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; R. Lindley Murray, East, defeated Samuel Hardy, West, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 2—6, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Robert M. Kinsey and Axel Graven defeated Wallace F. Johnson and S. Howard Voshell, 7—5, 6—8, 8—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Scores by Points.

JOHNSON VS. GREEN.

First Set—										
Green	4	0	0	4	5	2	4	4	4—27—6	
Johnson	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	2—24—3	
Second Set—										
Johnson	4	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	4—28—6	
Green	2	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	1—16—3	
Third Set—										
Johnson	2	4	6	9	10	3	4	4	4—42—6	
Green	4	0	4	7	8	5	2	1	3—31—2	
Fourth Set—										
Johnson	5	0	2	8	10	4	4	1	0	4—38—6
Green	3	4	4	6	8	2	0	4	4	1—36—4

MURRAY VS. HARDY.

First Set—										
Murray	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—30—6	
Hardy	2	5	2	1	1	5	2	1	1—19—2	
Second Set—										
Murray	4	0	4	2	4	2	4	5	4—29—6	
Hardy	1	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	2—22—3	
Third Set—										
Hardy	4	5	6	4	4	4	7		4—34—6	
Murray	2	3	4	6	2	5	0		0—22—1	
Fourth Set—										
Hardy	2	4	4	4	6	4	2		6—32—6	
Murray	4	2	2	4	1	4	4		4—23—2	
Fifth Set—										
Murray	7	7	4	4	2	4	4		4—30—6	
Hardy	5	5	2	2	4	1	1		1—20—1	

TEAM SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
East	3	3
West	3	3

MRS. RAYMOND IN FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Wagner for Net Title at Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss E. B. Handy in the singles semi-finals for the women's championship of Eastern New York State at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club yesterday, in close play, with scores of 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

In the other match of the semi-finals Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss Margaret Grove in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. The playing was closer than the score indicates, although the wider experience of Miss Wagner was a large factor in aiding her in playing a finer game, with greater accuracy and force.

A high wind which sprang from the northwest in the afternoon made the play uncertain. Because of the wind, lobs were dangerous, and often costly, to attempt, but successful ones careened in the air and were extremely hard to judge. In the semi-final round of the women's doubles Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Samuel Warring, 9—7, 6—3. The steady playing of Miss Wagner, despite the wind, and her strong backhand, which has unusual force, combined with the deep-court playing of her partner, Mrs. Wilbourne, were large factors in spelling defeat to the losers. The losers played the apparently hard shots well, but lost the more easy ones, largely through their inability to cover the court, where great spaces welcomed opposing points.

Miss Handy and George Garbs, after dropping the first set of the second round of the mixed doubles to Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Walter Toussant, fought an uphill contest, winning the next two sets, 9—7 and 6—4. After leading the second set, 4—2, Mrs. Lynch and her partner began slipping before the consistent playing of their opponents. The match was nip and tuck, with the players closely matched. Mrs. Lynch was playing in top form, her driving and work at the net being excellent. The scores were 5—7, 9—7, 6—4.

In the second round of the mixed doubles Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—3, 6—3, and Mrs. Waring and Fred Letson defeated Miss Margery Stralem and Donald Stralem, 6—1, 6—0.

In the first-round play Mrs. L. G. Morris and H. H. Beasford won from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Leon Crowley, 6—4, 6—4.

ANDERSON BROTHERS LOSE.

Beaten in Singles of Canadian Net Tourney by Kashio and Wesbrook.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Canadian tennis championship final match tomorrow will bring together S. S. Kashio of New York, and W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, each having won his semi-final match today. Kashio defeated Frank Anderson of New York, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, and Wesbrook conquered Fred Anderson, a brother, 6—4, 6—3.

The surprise of the tournament came today in the doubles, when Bennett and Holmes, the Winnipeg pair, scored a victory over the Anderson brothers, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, and also beat Kashio and Harold Taylor of New York, 6—3, 6—4.

ROAMER IS FIRST, BEATING SUN BRIAR

Ancient Campaigner Takes Imported Colt Into Camp—Cobwebs Defeats Brookholt.

Sun Briar's first appearance of the season, which resulted in defeat after a game finish with Andrew Miller's erratic veteran Roamer, and the victory of H. P. Whitney's chestnut filly Cobwebs, in a five-furlong race for two-year-olds, in which she defeated the highly vaunted Brookholt, were outstanding features yesterday of the last card of the Queens County Jockey Club's Summer meeting.

In the event won by Cobwebs, the public regarded the race as a two-horse affair between Cobwebs and Brookholt, and the result bore out this judgment.

Cobwebs was the first to show and made all the pace, with Brookholt chasing her like mad through the stretch, but never quite getting up. Cobwebs won by a half length, with Brookholt second, two lengths from George E. Widener's Royal Duck.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer's great colt, the imported son of Sundridge and Sweet Briar, ran a fine race, but looked somewhat above himself in condition. The race may prove to be the needed work to bring Sun Briar into top form. As it happened, the few pounds of excess flesh which Sun Briar carried must have told severely against him in the final tussle. Roamer, after always being the pacemaker, seemed to be beaten in the stretch. Here Loftus was riding Sun Briar vigorously under the whip and with his heels, but he could not retain the advantage. Schuttinger, riding an old-time Garrison or Tod Sloan finish on Roamer, but without going to the bat, made the old gelding come again when it looked as if Sun Briar had him beaten. Roamer won by a length and a half, with Sun Briar the same distance before L'Errant, the only one of the two other starters that had been in the hunt at any time. The time, 1:12, was a flat second above the track record. Sun Briar was backed as if the race was all over but the shouting.

In the fourth race Commander J. K. L. Ross's Damrosch was a decided favorite and ran a good race, but R. F. Carman's Startling, at 10 to 1, always held Damrosch safe. Startling made the running and won by nearly two lengths, while Damrosch just beat out the Quincy Stable's Elmendorf for the place.

Except in these two races the favorites were first past the post. Cobweb's success has been described. The others to reward their backers were the imported Faison Dore, in the first, a winner by three lengths; Sasin, in the third, a breezing finish with Orderly and Poor Butterfly, whom he beat out by over a length, and Comme Ci, in the fifth, which won by three lengths, but was regarded as fortunate to defeat Goaler, as the improved colt was away poorly and underwent considerable bumping throughout the journey.

The stewards announced that John I. Day's victory in the fifth race, on July 7, has been cancelled, as it was proved that he carried only 108 instead of the proper weight, 113 pounds. Sunny Hill, beaten a nose on that occasion, when at 25 to 1 in the books, was moved up to first place; Mill Rose to second and Lucius to third place. G. E. Hall, owner and trainer of Sunny Hill, made the protest. Betting is not recognized by the Jockey Club, so, although the decision has been changed those who fancied the long shot will not be benefited, but Mr. Hall will receive the purse, $1,115, instead of $125, second money.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,102.78. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Faison Dore, 2	112	Rice	3-5	1 1½
Sweet Apple, 2	107	Wessler	3-5	2 2½
Marcelle M., 2	112	Corey	7-1	8-5 3½
Dickie, 2	107	Wilda	15-1	4 4

Time—1:01 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Faison Dore, imp., b. c., by L'Oiseau Lyre-Dorette; owner, J. J. Moran; trainer, J. Fitzsimmons.

SECOND RACE.

The Domino Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; added money $1,402.77. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Roamer, a	114	Shutt'ger	4-1	4-5 1½
Sun Briar, 4	130	Loftus	3-5	out 2½
L'Errant, 4	95	Carroll	7-2	3-5 3¾
Duchess Lace, 3	95	Celtshan	60-1	10-1 4

Time—1:12.

Start good; won easily. Roamer, b. g., by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II.; owner, Andrew Miller; trainer, A. J. Goldsborough.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,202.77. One mile and five-sixteenths.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sasin, 6	104	Wilda	18-5	8-5 1½
Orderly, 6	109	Wessler	10-1	4-1 2½
Poor Butterfly, 4	104	Richcreek	7-5	3-5 3¾
G. M. Miller, a	109	Rice	15-1	6-1 4
Gala Dress, 5	104	Walls	12-1	5-1 5
Wilfreda, 5	97	Coltilletti	6-1	2-1 6
Robin G'dfellow, 5	104	McGrann	10-1	4-1 7
Rockport, 5	109	Collins	100-1	40-1 8
Candidate II., 4	109	Corey	10-1	4-1 9

Time—2:10⅘.

Start good; won easily. Sasin, b. h., by The Picket-Queen; owner and trainer, C. Buxton. No bid for winner.

FOURTH RACE.

The Myrtle Selling Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Startling, 6	116	Fator	15-1	5-1 1½
Damrosch, 6	116	Loftus	9-10	2-5 2¾
Elmendorf, 4	111	Rice	6-1	3-1 3¾
Game Cock, 4	108	Walls	12-1	5-1 4
Recount, 4	111	Shutt'ger	6-1	2-1 5
Matinee Idol, 4	110	Haynes	18-5	even 6

Time—1:38 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Startling, b. h., by Marta Santa-Country Fraud; owner and trainer, R. F. Carman. Winner entered to be sold for $2,500; bid in by owner for $3,505.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds, non-winners of three races since May 14; claiming; purse $1,102.77. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Comme Ci, 3	111	Rice	2½-1	even 1
Goaler, 3	109	Butwell	6-1	2-1 2½
Gath, 3	108	Pierce	9-2	8-5 3½
Court Gallant, 3	107	Rowan	7-1	5-2 4
Joan of Arc, 3	95	Richer'k	12-1	5-1 5
Trile, 3	96	Wessler	25-1	8-1 6
Manoeuvre, 4	105	Fator	18-5	7-5 7
Jack Leary, 3	107	Carroll	25-1	8-1 8
Tailor Maid, 3	104	Ambrose	25-1	8-1 9
Asterisk, 3	107	Sh't'ger	100-1	40-1 10

Time—1:40 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Comme Ci, ch. g., by Astronomer-Keep Still; owner, Quincy Stable; trainer, L. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,102.78. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Cobwebs, 2	112	Ambrose	9-10	2-5 1½
Brookholt, 2	115	Loftus	8-5	4-5 2¾
Royal Duck, 2	101	Nolan	12-1	3-1 3¾
Carmandale, 2	108	Rice	20-1	6-1 4
Spad, 2	108	Walls	60-1	20-1 5
Georgie, 2	108	Johnson	50-1	20-1 6
Whisk, 2	108	McFag't	50-1	20-1 7
Lola, 2	105	Fator	60-1	20-1 8

Time—0:58.

Start good; won ridden out. Cobweb, ch. f., by Broomstick-Morningside; owner, H. P. Whitney; trainer, A. Simons.

DAWSON AND LE GROS WIN.

Victors in Second-Round Matches on Westchester Club's Courts.

Twelve first-round and seven second-round matches in the Westchester Country Club's Junior tennis tournament were played yesterday. Among the favorites who won second-round matches were Travers LeGros and E. Dawson.

The summaries:

First Round.—Clifford Kuzer defeated George Kassebert, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6; Lucas P. Dailey, Jr., defeated E. Kuhn, 6—3, 6—3; L. Lamb defeated Arnold Bradley, 8—6, 6—3; Kenneth Stoddard defeated Jerome Pucker, 6—1, 8—10, 6—3; Harold O'Callaghan defeated Gerald Edwards, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. Dawson defeated H. M. Benjamin, 6—3, 6—1; Daisley Sheridan defeated Paul MacHugh, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; Sidney Adelstein defeated L. Leskowitz by default; Herbert Vail defeated Carrol Blake, 6—0, 6—3; Charles Bohmert defeated Everette Palmer by default; S. Schlessinger defeated G. L. Bassene, 6—3, 9—7, and A. Hubbell defeated J. Joyce by default.

Second Round.—Jerry Lang defeated Louis P. Dailey, Jr., 6—2, 6—4; Franklin Osgood defeated L. Lamb, 6—1, 7—5; Harold O'Callaghan defeated Kenneth Stoddard, 6—4, 8—10, 6—0; E. Dawson defeated Daisley Sheridan, 6—1, 6—2; Sidney Adelstein defeated George Titus, 6—4, 7—6; Herbert Vail defeated George Bohmert by default; Travers LeGros defeated S. Schlessinger, 6—3, 6—3.

Golfer Walks Forty Miles, Averages 80 for 10 Rounds

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Edward Styles of the old York Road Country Club broke all American marathon golf records today by playing ten rounds over the eighteen-hole course of his home course, making an average of 79 3-5 strokes a round. He started out to break the record of eight rounds for an average of a fraction less than 85 made recently by Fred Knight over the course of the Whitemarsh Valley County Club.

Styles teed off for the first round at 5:53 A. M. and finished at 8:32 o'clock tonight. Taking out the time for three stops for refreshments and to change shoes three times, his actual playing time was 14 hours and 10 minutes. He walked nearly forty miles and was in good condition when he finished.

BLOCK ISLAND RACE TODAY.

N. Y. A. C. to Resume Noted Event with 25 Craft Entered.

Fourteen sailing yachts and eleven power boats have entered for the resumption of the Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club, which starts off Huckleberry Island today. Both the sail and the power boats are divided into two classes. Eleven windjammers have entered the regular sailing division, open to decked or cabin yachts in cruising trim of 30 to 35 feet on the water line. It will be the fourteenth annual race for these type of craft. There is a special division of larger boats, consisting of three yachts.

The power boats, which are competing in their tenth annual contest, are divided into Classes A and B. In the former division are four and in the latter class seven boats. The sailing divisions will be sent away at 11 A. M. today and the power boats at noon. The start will be off Huckleberry Island and the finish in West Harbor, Block Island. Commodore Charles H. Sunderland of the Yachting Department of the New York Athletic Club will time the yachts at the finish, using as a committee boat his flagship Emoh III.

Harry Anderson, Chairman; Edwin H. Tucker, Rose Williams, C. E. Lauten, and Harry Sanford yesterday figured the handicaps of the various starters. They follow:

POWER YACHTS—CLASS A.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Allowance.
	Ft.	In. M. S.
Marilene, H. M. Williams	41	0 0:00:00
Gardenia, H. Anderson	38	4 0:40:55
Uonda, A. H. Duryea	37	4 0:58:33
Albeth'er, Dr. A. B. Walker	37	8 1:00:45

POWER YACHTS—CLASS B.

Lady Bird, H. T. Deane	40	5 0:00:00
Old Glory IV., G. F. r. Bonnell	37	8 0:43:35
Firefly, A. B. Aiken	36	6 1:05:32
Telford, C. S. McNeill	35	4 1:28:48
Victory, A. A. Jackson	35	4 1:28:47
Kodak, R. J. Haslinger	34	1 1:55:42
Susie A., Charles Paulus	Not measured	

SAILING YACHTS.

Sea Scamp, D. W. Gaillen	49	6 0:00:00
Senora, W. H. Farfallen	49	0 0:05:00
Flight, W. H. Hoffman	49	0 0:05:00
Young Miss, B. Whiting	46	6 0:30:00
Carolina, W. H. Bawes	41	6 1:20:00
Allure, J. W. E. P. Alker	41	0 1:25:00
Algol, W. Fuller	41	0 1:25:00
Guardia, C. A. Marsland	28	6 3:30:00
Sazon, E. G. Palle	24	0 4:15:00
Frances, Simon Wickers	20	0 4:55:00
Minx, Theo. S. Clark	43	3 1:00:00

SOCIAL SAILING CLASS.

Seafarer, Van Bacon	43	0 0:00:00
Nefia, B. R. Stoddard	32	0 1:40:00
Feu Follet, O. Karsch	52	6 1:45:00

SETS YACHT ALLOWANCES.

Handicapper Bates Issues Figures for Indian Harbor Regatta.

T. B. Bates, handicapper of the handicap class of Long Island Sound, has figured the following allowances for the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club to be sailed off Greenwich today:

First Division.—Minx, scratch; Bob Cat, 4 per cent.; Skid II., 4½ per cent.; Wasaka, 4½ per cent.; Sachem II., 7 per cent., and Senora, 7½ per cent.

Second Division.—Sally IX., scratch; Veda, 2 per cent.; Mignon, 2½ per cent.; Comet, 2½ per cent., and Ariel, 4½ per cent.

Third Division.—Robin Hood III., scratch; Arethusa, ½ per cent.; Acadian, 3 per cent.; Siren, 4½ per cent.

Fourth Division.—Frances, 4 per cent.

TO OMIT MARATHON RACE.

Olympic Committee Grants Request of British and Belgians.

PARIS, July 11. (Associated Press.)—The International Olympic Committee, on the express request of the Belgian and British representatives to the meeting at Lausanne, has authorized the Belgian Committee to omit the marathon event from the Olympic games to be held at Antwerp in 1920. The decision to omit the race has aroused much feeling that the Bureau of the International Committee has asked the Belgian Committee to reconsider the question.

The meeting at Lausanne was held on April 5 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Olympic games. It was at this meeting that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, announced that Antwerp had been chosen for the Olympic games in 1920.

RACING AT YONKERS TODAY.

Empire City Handicap Is Feature Event of Opening Day Card.

Racing scenes shift today from Aqueduct to the Yonkers course of the Empire City Jockey Club. The card has filled nicely and fine sport may be expected. The meeting will continue for seventeen days, and there is no more popular course in the metropolitan circuit. The chief attraction today, the Empire City Handicap, has a guaranteed cash value of $5,000, and the field will include several cracks, with others eligible as added starters. C. J. Fitz Gerald will be the presiding official in the Stewards' stand, which is a guarantee of clean sport. Many improvements have been made on the course, and the capacity of the grand stand has been increased since the Fall meeting of 1918.

Seven horses are named for the Empire City Handicap. The list includes Old Rosebud, which has been doing fine racing in the West; Spur, winner of the event for James Butler, President of the Empire City Jockey Club, in 1917; Corn Tassel, Lanius, Salvestra, Recount, Tippety Witchet, and the three-year-old Be Frank, winner of the Latonia Derby. The entries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Hampden, 110 pounds; Allivan, 111; Hackmore, 112; Toucanet, 107; Ormbel, 110; Annette Teller, 107; Sister Helene, 107; Cormoran, 110; Penelope, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Tapageur, 106 pounds; Courting Colors, 106; Piracus, 113; Chester Two, 113; King John, 116; Mistress Polly, 118; John L. Day, 113; Hank O'Day, 113; Ballast, 116; Buckboard, 113.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pickwick, 122 pounds; Bully Boy, 112; Peter Piper, 126; Salvestra, 107; E. B. Johnson, 104; Quietude, 100; Bill McCloy, 95; Elmendorf, 108; *Mahoney, 95; Out the Way, 123; Trophy, 97; Ticklish, 100; Osgood, 95; Old Rosebud, 127.

FOURTH RACE.—The Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Spur, 111 pounds; Old Rosebud, 129; Corn Tassel, 112; Lanius, 115; Salvestra, 100; Be Frank, 100; Recount, 98; Tippity Witchet, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. *Warsaw, 111 pounds; Gleipner, 118; Benevolent, 116; *Dottie Vandiver, 96; Paddy Whack, 113; Tantalus, 106; Dendera, 101; Miss Bryn, 103; Crepuscule, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Hampden, 114 pounds; Allivan, 111; Indiscretion, 111; Teacher's Pet, 111; Irish Dream, 114; Le Glorieux, 114; Constancy, 111; Romany, 114; Bucklaide, 114; Bub Ross, 111; Dream of the Valley, 114; End Man, 114; Penelope, 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BOSTON HORSES IN FRONT.

Capture Point Trophy in Road Drivers' Meet at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—Boston horsemen won the Point Cup here in the final day's races of the Junior League. The card today included the races postponed from yesterday.

Kinney McGregor, the 12-year-old bay gelding of Fred Nuhnwin, won the 3:17 trot, the feature of the double day's program. He outstepped the celebrated son of Lord Alverston, Hawkins, in both miles in 2:21. Nuhnwin was rather averse to starting the old son of Bourbon McGregor as the track was very heavy.

Louise Guy, owned by Judge Tompkins of Goshen, which went in 2:13¼ last week over this historic ring, was not in form today and made a pair of breaks that put her out of the race. The speedy Goshen horse was second in the first heat, but, as she was running a great deal, was placed last.

Perhaps the most popular victory was in the 2:21 trot, which was captured by Alice Peter, a bay mare owned by Phillip Hoefner of Hyde Park, L. I. The judges set the Long Island trotter back for breaking in the first heat, in which she broke twice and lost ground. The judges ruled that Acheen won and placed the Hoefner horse last in 2:23. To display her speed the little daughter of Peter the Great, 2:07¼, made the second heat in 2:19¼ and the third in 2:20, coming under the wire five lengths in front of Dr. Ben, a Boston horse, owned by W. J. McDonald.

The summaries:

2:18 TROTTING.

Jessie Watts, b m., by General Watts, (Doyle-Roadhorse)			1	1
Spriggan, B. c., by Baron McKinley, (Eves—Delaware)			2	2
Carmelita Hall, br. m., by Walnut Hall, S(herman-Roadhorse)			3	3
Bingrala, b.m., by Bingen, (McDonald-Metropolitan			4	4

Time—2:19¼; 2:18.

2:17 TROTTING.

Kinney McGregor, b. g., by McKinney, (Neu-Nassau)			1	1
Hawkins, blk. g., by Lord Alverston, (Nembert-Metropolitan)			2	3
Louise Guy, b. m., by Guy Axworthy, (Topkins—Goshen)			6	2
Margaret Hall, ro. m., by Walnut Hall, (Kuhne—Delaware)			4	4
Achees, b. m., by Kentucky Todd, (Boylan—Roadhorse)			5	6

Time—2:21; 2:21.

Loulpe Guy, finished fourth, set back in first heat for running.

2:21 TROTTING.

Alice Peter, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Hoeffner—Nassau)			7	1 1
Acheen, b. s., by Achille, (Taylor—Delaware)			1	7 7
Dr. Ben, blk. g., by Ben, (McDonald—Metropolitan)			2	2 2
Jack Constantine, br. g., by Constantine, (Fend—Nassau)			3	3 4
Paulo A., b. m., by Baron Review, (Araves—Metropolitan)			6	5 3
The Right Hero, Lady, br. m., by The Northernman, (Phipps—Delaware)			4	4 6
Peter Fleming, br. h., by Peter the Great, (Eves—Delaware)			5	6 5

Time—2:23¼; 2:19¼; 2:20.

2:23 PACING.

Red Gratton, br. g., by Gratton Boy, (Taylor-Metropolitan)			1	1
Mabel Seymour, b. c., by Lord Seymore, (Flett-Nassau)			2	2
Miss Wiltondale, ch. m., by Wiltondale, (Ross-Delaware)			3	3
Award, br. g., by Jim Ward, (Groves-Metropolitan)			Dis.	

Time—2:23¾; 2:23.

2:23 TROTTING.

First Division.

Longwood, br. g., by Strongwood, (O'Neil-Nassau)			4	1 1
Linares, b. g., by Linaro, (Moody-Delaware)			2	2 3
Baroness Ophelia, ro. m., by Baron Review, (Offenhouse-Delaware)			1	3 2
Queen Caleta, b. m., by Sholbee, (Urban-Nassau)			3	4 ro

Time—2:25; 2:23; 2:23¼; 2:24¼.

Linares set back in first heat for running.

Longwood set back in third heat for running.

Baroness Ophelia set back in fourth heat for running.

2:25 TROTTING.

Second Division.

| | | | | |
|---|---

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Movement of Stocks Is Marked by Strong Spots—German Credits Discussed.

Speculation in stocks was marked yesterday by many cross currents, outlined by strength in some groups, notably the copper and shipping shares, and by a heavy to weak tone among others. Generally speaking, the market continued to reflect among most of the industrial and various railroad stocks, the forces for the rise which have been long in evidence, and where declines occurred it appeared as though short selling had worked to bring out moderate offerings of stock not too strongly held. The steel stocks were under pressure most of the day, a development which proved puzzling to supporters of the long side who had looked for improvement in quotations based on the excellent reports coming from the steel and iron industry this week. Toward the end of the session there was a period of a half-hour or so when the market looked as though it was definitely headed downward, but a rally near the close left the list irregular. Business was active and the broad movement of quotations warranted the description of "trading market" applied to the day's dealings.

Call money rates were practically the same as on Thursday. Loans were renewed at 7 and 7½ per cent., later arrangements being made at figures as low as 6 and 5½ per cent. for new loans. It was significant that discussion arose in the Street about plans to relive the banks and brokers of much detail in financing stock market requirements, significant, that is, of the study of market conditions which has been aroused by the continued heavy trading and the demands upon the banks. Stock Exchange authorities took occasion to deny quickly a rumor that periodic settlements, as on the foreign markets, were being considered for New York, but it was pointed out in this connection that in the Autumn the contemplated operation of the Clearing Corporation would begin, which will tend to reduce much detail and may prove to be the forerunner of a settlement program other than the daily plan so long followed.

The signs pointing toward the early removal of various barriers now standing in the way of free-trade intercourse among the nations, which cannot help but have influence upon the security market. The removal of restrictions against business with Germany was accompanied by news in the financial district that German firms were making initial efforts to renew credit relations on this side. For a time it may be that the negotiations will be conducted through intermediaries of neutral nations, although it is likely that scruples against doing bainess directly with certain parts of Central Europe will gradually melt away as the necessity for assisting the enemy countries to pay their debts becomes clearer. As far as prospects of expending trade with the Allied countries is concerned, indications are daily becoming more pronounced of great outflow of goods in the later months of the year. Returning bankers and business men report that Belgium and France are getting on their feet industrially, and inquiries on export orders noted in the steel trade show that a demand is rising of heavy proportions for raw and finished material, coming from many nations besides those lately at war.

Sterling and franc exchange quotations displayed a steady tone. The Scandinavian markets moved in favor of New York.

Prices Firmer on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 11.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 30 francs 84 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 82 centimes to 6 francs 87 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS
High	7	High 7%
Low	5	Low 5½
Renewals	7	Renewals 7%
Last	5	Last 5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

30 days	85%	90 days	85%
Nominal	85%	4 months	86
5 months	86	6 months	86

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $856,268,972; balance, $70,745,202; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,390,489; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,987,683.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.3125.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53¼d; in New York, $1.06⅝; Mexican dollars, 52c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Revenue receipts:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$4,432,064	$4,432,064
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	5,925,430	5,925,430
Miscellaneous	41,237,552	41,237,552
Miscellaneous revenue	25,011,909	25,011,909
Total receipts	$76,606,957	$76,606,957
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	87,077,960	87,077,960
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	121,008,707	121,008,707
Expenditures	163,684,907	163,684,907

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Increase. (francs.)
Gold in hand	4,853,013
Silver in hand	*1,172,883
Notes in circulation	235,245,580
Treasury deposits	17,118,072
General deposits	*197,870,224
Bills discounted	*45,984,889
Advances	6,138,947

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,587,540	232,860	$36,689
Year to date	152,447,758	76,586,062	107,297,670

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	51½	1,200	Advance Rumely	51½	52	51	51	-1
74	75	400	Advance Rumely pf	75	75	74¼	74¼	-1
100¾	101¼	400	Ajax Rubber	102	102	102	102	...
2½	3	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
2¼	2⅜	3,600	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
47¾	48	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48¾	48¾	47¾	48	...
109¾	109¾	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	-⅛
42¾	43	2,500	Am. Banknote	42¾	43	42	43	+¾
94¼	94½	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar & C	95	95	93¾	94	+½
111	111¾	900	Am. Bosch Magneto	112	112¾	111¾	111¾	+¾
59¾	60	4,500	Am. Can	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	+¾
105	106	200	Am. Can pf	105¾	105¾	106¾	105¾	-¼
110¾	110¾	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	-¼
117	...	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	119	118½	119	+1
65¾	66	16,500	Am. Cotton Oil	63	66	63¾	65¾	+2¾
123¾	124¼	2,500	Am. Express	124	124¾	123¾	124¼	+¾
39½	39¾	10,400	Am. H. & Leather	40¾	41	39½	39½	-1
134	134¾	1,800	Am. H. & L. pf	135¾	135¾	134	134¾	...
73¾	75	100	Am. Ice pf	75	75	75	75	+1
114½	114¾	60,400	Am. International	113¾	115¾	113¾	114½	+¾
103	104	2,100	Am. Linseed	78	78	78	78	...
92	92½	3,300	Am. Locomotive	92	93	92¾	93	+1
85¾	86¼	25,500	Am. Malt. Cert. Ref	84	86	85¾	86	+¾
44¼	45	4,300	Am. Steel F'dries	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾	-⅜
137	138	800	Am. Sugar Ref	137¾	138	137¾	138	...
112¾	113	1,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	113	113¾	112¾	112¾	...
103¼	103¾	4,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	-¾
231	231½	400	Am. Tobacco	230½	231¾	229½	231¾	+3½
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	...
118	118¾	2,500	Am. Woolen	118	119¾	118	118	-¼
109	110	100	Am. Woolen pf	109	109	109	109	-1
57	58	3,400	Am. Writing P. pf	58½	58¾	57	57	-1
28¼	28⅝	6,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	28¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	-1¾
60	62	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	61	62	61	62	...
74½	75	18,800	Anaconda Copper	73¾	76¼	73¾	75	+1
55¾	56	5,100	Asso. Dry Goods	54	56¼	54	56	+1
77¾	77	100	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	77	77	77	77	...
100½	101¼	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	102¾	100¾	100¾	...
10¾	10¾	200	At., Birm. & At	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	-⅛
103	105	300	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	102¾	103	...
178	177	2,700	At. Gulf & West I	179	179¼	176¾	176¾	-1¼
112	112¾	9,000	Baldwin Loco	112¼	112¾	111	112¾	-¼
45¾	45¾	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	47¾	48¾	45¾	45¾	-1¾
58¾	59	100	Baltimore & O. pf	59¼	59¾	58¾	58¾	-¼
138	140	600	Barrett Co	139¼	139¾	138¾	138¾	-1
114	116½	200	Barrett Co. pf	115	116	115	116	-1
1⅝	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
94¾	95	200	Bethlehem Steel	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	-1
95¾	96	32,500	Beth. Steel, Class B	96¾	97¾	95¾	96¾	-1
111¾	112	1,100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112	113	111¾	111¾	-¼
21¾	21¾	1,800	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
100	103	100	Brook. Edison Elec	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1¾
29¾	30	1,200	Brook. Rapid Tran	29¾	30¼	29¼	29¾	-⅛
152	158	900	Burns Brothers	160	160	158	158½	...
32½	34½	200	Butterick Co	34	34¾	34	34½	+¾
13	13¾	4,200	Butte Copper & Z	13	13¾	12¾	13¾	+¾
36¾	36⅞	11,700	Butte & Superior	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	-¾
43¾	44	1,100	Calif. Packing	43¾	44	43¼	44	+¾
72¼	72¾	3,200	Cal. Packing pf	70½	72¾	70½	72¾	+2¾
38¼	38¾	1,400	Cal. Petroleum	38¾	38¾	38	38⅝	...
80	81	600	Cal. Petroleum pf	80¾	81	80¾	81	...
76½	77¼	900	Calumet & Arizona	78	78	76½	76¾	-⅛
167¾	168	4,500	Canadian Pacific	166	168½	165	167¾	+2½
34	34⅝	4,100	Central Foundry	32	34¾	31½	34½	+2
85¾	87	14,000	Central Foundry pf	86½	87	86	87	+1
107¼	107¾	6,700	Central Leather Co	109	109¼	107¾	107¾	-1¼
64¾	65¼	24,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop	63	67¾	63	64¾	+1¾
260	265	500	Chandler Motor	260	260	258	260	+10
65¾	66	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	-¾
7	7¼	100	Chi., & Eastern Ill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
10	10½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
9¾	9⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	-⅛
28	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28	28	28	...
43¾	43¾	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43¾	44¼	43¼	43¾	-⅜
68¾	69	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	68¾	69	68½	68½	-⅜
100	100½	800	Chi. & Northwest	100¾	100¾	100	100	-¾
29½	30	6,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	+⅛
83	84	700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	...
70¾	71¼	600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70	70¾	70	70¾	...
27¾	28	15,000	Chile Copper	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+¾
49	49¼	6,500	Chino Copper	47¾	49¼	47¾	49¼	+1¾
87	92½	100	Clustt, Peabody	92½	92½	92½	92½	-½
53¾	53¾	13,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¾	54¾	53	53¾	+1
63	63¼	4,900	Columbia Gas & El	63¼	63¾	63	63¼	-⅛
55	55½	1,600	Comput. Tab. Rec	55¼	56	55¼	55¼	...
...	...	500	Consol. Cigar	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	-¾
86	...	200	Consol. Cigar pf	86	86	86	86	+1
102¾	103	500	Consolidated Gas	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	-⅜
18½	18¾	1,100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	18½	18¾	18	18	...
96¾	97	900	Continental Can	96¾	97	96¾	97	+1
91	91¾	29,200	Corn Products Ref	91	91¾	89¾	91¼	+½
63	63½	100	Crex Carpet	63½	63½	63½	63½	-¾
117¾	118¼	16,300	Crucible Steel	117¾	118½	115	116¾	-¾
103	103½	100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
39	39⅜	4,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	39	39⅜	39	39¼	-½
87	87	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	87	87	86¾	86¾	-½
110¾	110¾	100	Delaware & Hudson	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	-¾
9¾	10	1,500	Denver & Rio G	9¾	10	9¾	10	+⅛
16¾	18½	31,900	Denver & Rio G. pf	16¾	18½	16¾	17¾	+1¾
13¾	14¼	2,500	Dome Mines	14	14¾	14	14¾	+⅛
36¾	37¾	1,500	Elk Horn Coal	37	37¾	37	37¾	+⅛
92¾	93	400	Endicott Johnson	93	93	92¾	92¾	-⅛
103½	104¼	200	Endicott John. pf	104¼	104¼	104	104	+¼
18¾	18⅞	5,300	Erie	18	18⅞	18	18⅝	-⅛
30¾	31¼	6,900	Erie 1st pf	30¾	32¼	30¾	31	+1
22	22½	300	Erie 2d pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	...
116½	117¼	15,500	Famous P.-Lasky	118	118	116	116¾	+2¼
...	...	5,800	Gen., Electric	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	+⅛
83	85	500	Fisher Body	83¾	84	83¾	84	...
57	58	50,800	Freeport Texas	57	63¾	57	62¾	+6¾
38¼	38¾	10,800	Gaston, Wm. & W	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	...
81¾	82	1,900	General Cigar	81¾	82¾	81	81¾	...
170	172	500	General Electric	170	170½	169½	170¾	+1
236¼	238	2,300	General Motors	236¼	238¾	234½	235	-¾
93¾	95	900	General Motors pf	93¾	95¾	93¾	95	...
89¾	89¾	700	General Motors deb	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
87	87	300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	87	87	85½	85¾	-⅜
72	72½	500	Granby Consol	72	72½	71¾	72	...
95¾	95¾	700	Great Northern pf	95¾	97¾	95¾	95¾	+¾
52¾	53¼	20,900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	52¾	53¼	51¾	51¾	-¾
45	46¾	4,300	Greene-Can. Cop	45	46¾	45	46	+1½
85	85¾	600	Hartman Corp	85	85¾	84¾	84¾	-2¾
68¾	69	6,900	Haskell & Barker	68¾	70¼	68¾	69	+1
66¾	66¾	19,800	Inspiration Cop. x d	66¾	68	65¾	66¾	-¾
7¾	7¾	1,100	Int. Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	...
27¾	28	500	Int. Consol. pf	27	28	27	28	+1
34¾	35	9,500	Int. Agricultural	34¾	35	34	34¼	+⅛
90¾	91¼	3,100	Int. Agricul. pf	90¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	+⅛
140	141	1,400	Int. Harvester, new	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾	+¾
63¾	64	147,400	Int. Mer. Marine	64½	67¾	63¾	63¾	+3¾
120¾	121	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	122½	123	121¾	122	+1
32	32¼	9,400	Int. Nickel	32	32¾	31¾	32	+¾
67¼	67¾	2,700	Int. Paper	67¾	68¾	67	67	...
78	79	300	Int. Paper pf., std	77	78	77	78	+1
38	39	300	Jewel Tea	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+¼
76	76½	1,400	Jewel Tea pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	-2¾
37	37¾	2,500	Jones & Laughlin	36¾	38¾	36¾	37¾	+1¼
23	23¼	800	Kan. City Southern	23¼	23¼	23	23	-¼
126	126½	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	127	127	127	127	+½
132	133	1,000	Kennecott Copper	133	133¾	132¾	133	+3½
41	41¾	16,800	Keystone Tire & R	42¾	42¾	40¾	41¾	+1¼
119¾	121¾	7,400	Kresge (S. S.) Co	119¾	121¾	119½	121	+2
148	150	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	148	148	148	148	+12
86¾	87	600	Lackawanna Steel	87¾	87¾	86¾	87	+¾
10¾	11	100	Lake Erie & West	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
35¾	36	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	+¼
52	52½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	52	52½	52	52½	+¼
113¾	114	500	Liggett & Myers pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	-¾
72	77	1,200	Loose-Wiles Bis	72	77	72	77	...
203¾	204	480	Lorillard (P.) Co	203¾	204	202¼	202¼	-1¾
120½	121	100	Louisville & Nash	120½	120½	120½	120½	...
65	66	500	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	65¾	66	...
86	86	800	Manhattan Elev	86	86	85¾	86	-½
33¼	33¾	1,000	Manhattan Shirt	33¼	34¼	33¼	33¾	+¼
53	53	100	Maxwell Motors	53	53	52¾	52¾	-½
70½	70½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	70½	70½	70	70	...
39	40	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	40	40	39	39	...
106¾	106¾	100	May Dept. Stores	106¾	106¾	107	107	-1¾
191	191¾	7,100	Mex. Petroleum	191¾	195	190¾	191¼	...
28	29¼	4,400	Miami Copper	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+½
59¾	59¾	50,100	Midvale Steel	60¾	61	59¾	59¾	+¾
19¾	19¾	1,600	Minn. & St. L., new	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¾
96	97	300	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	95	96	95	96	-1
10	10¼	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¾	10	10¼	...
20¾	20¾	1,300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	+⅜
37¾	38¼	18,700	Missouri Pacific	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	...
57	57¼	100	Missouri Pacific pf	57	57¼	56¾	57¼	+⅜
40¼	40¾	3,640	Nat. Acme	40¼	40¾	39¾	40¾	+1
88	88	800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	88	88	88	87½	-½
22¾	23	14,000	Nat. Conduit & Cab	23	23	22	23	+1
82	84	11,100	Nat. Enam. & Stg	82	85	82	83¾	-2½
83¼	84	7,900	Nat. Lead	83¼	84	80	83½	+1½
110	113	200	Nat. Lead pf	111	111	111	111	...
9¾	10¼	2,200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	-¼
19¾	20¾	1,300	Nevada Con. Copp	19¾	20¾	19¾	20	+¾
41	42	400	N. O., Tex. & Mex	41	43	41	41¼	-¾
86	86½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	126	126	123	125¾	+¾
80¾	80¾	600	N. Y. Central	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	-¼
39¾	39¾	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
39¾	39¾	300	N. Y. Dock	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
55¾	55¾	300	N. Y. Dock pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	-4¾
32¾	33¼	4,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	+¾
22¾	23	600	N. Y. Ont. & West	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+1¼
107¾	107¾	400	Norfolk & Western	107¾	107¾	107	107	...
57¾	58	100	North American	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+¾
96	96¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96	96	...
83	84	1,400	Nova Scotia S. & C	84½	86¾	84½	84¾	+1¾
60¾	60	15,800	Ohio Cities Gas	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	-¾
8¼	8¾	1,800	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	...
11	11¼	8,100	Owens Bot. & Ref	11	11¼	11	11	-¼
56½	57	100	Owens Bottle	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	-¼
40½	41¼	6,000	Pacific Mail	40	42¼	40	41	+1
30	32	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	-1¾
104½	105	11,800	Pan-Am. P. & T	106¾	106¾	104½	104½	-1
46	46¼	16,500	Penn. Seab. Steel	41¾	48	41	46	+4½
45¾	45¾	5,000	Penn. R. R	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	-¼
52¾	53	400	People's Gas, Chi	52¾	53¼	52	52	-1
13	14½	200	Peoria & Eastern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¾
25¾	25¾	31,900	Pere Marquette	23¾	25¾	23½	25¾	+1¾
67	67¼	1,800	Pere Marq. prior pf	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	-¾
46¾	48½	200	Pere Marquette pf	46¾	48	46¾	48	...
41	41¾	1,200	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¾	41	41	-¾
62	62½	58,400	Pierce-Arrow	62	64¾	61¾	62½	...
...	...	2,300	Pierce Oil pf	22¾	24	22¾	23¾	+¾
65	68	100	P. C. C. & St. L	67	67	67	67	...
70½	71	8,600	Pittsburgh Coal	71	71¾	70	70¾	-¾
39½	40	1,300	Pitts. & West Va	39½	40	39¼	39¾	-¾
82¾	84	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	83	83	83	83	-¾
89¾	90	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	89¾	90	89	89½	+¾
126	126½	100	Pullman Co	127	127	127	127	+½
63	63	500	Punta Alegre Sugar	63	63	62¾	62¾	-¾
95	96½	800	Railway Steel Sp	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	-¾
25¾	25¾	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	-¾
91	91¼	18,900	Reading	89¾	92	89¾	91¾	+1½
84	84½	400	Remington Typew	84¾	84	84	84	...
96¾	98	6,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	97¾	99¾	96¾	98	-¼
104	104¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104	104	104	104	+¾
58	59½	900	Royal Dutch, N. shs	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	...
115	115¾	14,000	Royal D., N. shs	116	116	114¾	115¾	+¾
23¾	25¾	12,000	St. Louis-San Fran	25½	26¾	25¾	25¾	...
21½	22¾	400	St. Louis Southw	22¾	22¾	22	22	-¾
81	83	2,500	Savage Arms	83	83	82	82	...
14	14¾	11,500	Saxon Motor	12¾	14¾	12¾	14¾	+2
10	10¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	+⅛
21	20¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	...
205	208	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	207¾	207¾	207¾	207¾	+1¼
14¾	15	900	Shattuck-Arizona	14¾	15	14¾	15	+⅛
64¾	64¾	18,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	64¾	65	64	64¾	+¾
72	73	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	+1
94½	96	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	-2½
107¾	108½	13,000	Southern Pacific	108½	108½	107¾	108	-⅛
30¼	30¾	4,500	Southern Railway	30¾	31¼	30¾	30¾	...
67	68	200	South. Railway pf	68	68	67¾	67¾	-⅜
90	94	100	Stand. Milling pf	94	94	94	94	+¾

Continued on Section of Columns Six and Seven.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dissatisfaction.

There was what professional market observers call "market manifestment" yesterday. Traders were puzzled over many things, such as the action of the steel shares and the way copper stocks rose, and why Marine common should show a much greater volume of business than United States Steel common. Not the least of their perplexities had to do with re

SEES SOLUTION OF STOCK SETTLEMENTS

Streit Thinks System Worked Out by Committee on Clearances Will Ease Congestion.

DENIES RUMOR OF NEW PLAN

Declares Method of Fortnightly Settlements Used Abroad Is Not Feasible Here.

Keen interest was aroused in brokerage houses yesterday when rumors were circulated that the New York Stock Exchange had decided to adopt a fortnightly settlement plan along the same lines as those which prevail in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The Stock Exchange, however, had no such intention and denials were put out explaining that there had been a misunderstanding of the plan of the Stock Exchange to expedite settlements. S. F. Streit, Chairman of the Committee on Clearances, later in the afternoon said that it was advisable to attempt a fortnightly or term settlement in New York with the present machinery. He implied, however, that if the present plan, which calls for bringing the borrower and the lender together in the Clearing Corporation, is successful, it was a possibility that at some future time the fortnightly settlement basis might receive further consideration, and even be adopted. For the moment, he said, the fortnightly settlement was absolutely foreign to the situation.

The Clearing Corporation, it was believed, would be in operation by the early Winter in its new building, on a site which adjoins the present Stock Exchange. The plan which is being worked out is expected to relieve congestion at the banks by eliminating about 65 per cent. of their certification to brokers. The delivery of stock will also be expedited. At present this takes from thirty to forty minutes, whereas under the new plan it is believed the operation will be completed in from five to eight minutes.

The rumors that the fortnightly settlement plan would be adopted were apparently induced by the recent flurries in call money, which could not occur under the London system of settlement.

In discussing the situation with representatives of the various newspapers in the late afternoon, Mr. Streit, who was Chairman of the Stock Exchange committee which several years ago studied conditions on the European Exchanges, said:

Explains 'Change's Attitude.

"Gentlemen, what I wanted to talk to you about was this discussion of fortnightly settlement. It is very much in the air at present, and to state briefly what the position of the Stock Exchange is in regard to it I am going to use the words 'term settlement.' As I think I have explained to you before, there are weekly settlements, fortnightly settlements, and monthly settlements, although here we generally think of the English system, which is a fortnightly settlement. The question of a term settlement in the New York market today, and its pros and cons, and its merits, come down to one practical fact, and that is its impossibility under present conditions. The New York banks and members of the New York Stock Exchange on the present average business of a daily settlement are having their resources strained to the utmost to take care of the delivering of and the paying for stocks traded in.

"Now, if you had a term settlement on a fortnightly basis you would have ten busfness days. At the end of the tenth day you would have to make your settlement; it would not be ten times the amount of one day's settlement, but it would be three times that amount. That statement is based on actual figures that I secured in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and by taking the sheets of a large number of houses at the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, and carrying out those sheets for several periods of two weeks each. The figures from all those centres show that there would be practically three times as much to settle on pay day, or settlement day, if we had a term settlement, as there is on one day's business now on a daily settlement.

"Consequently the Stock Exchange, and especially the Committee on Clearances, of which I am Chairman, have proposed a plan which you know of, which we consider will so relieve the congestion on the part of the banks, and the congestion in the offices on a daily settlement, that we can handle a daily settlement economically and practicably, and with less friction than at present, and as it has been stated, will relieve the banks about 65 per cent. of their certifications to brokers.

Thinks Problem Is Solved.

"If this is successful, and if we do find ourselves able to relieve the present difficulties in the situation, then the New York Stock Exchange will be willing to discuss the question of term settlements. I am not prepared to discuss it now, and say whether they are desirable or undesirable, but I do deprecate, as does the Stock Exchange, and I think I can speak for all the members, the discussion of a term settlement from the practical standpoint now, when under present conditions it is out of the question.

"We are preparing one of the biggest steps in the improvement in business methods that has been had in Stock Exchange circles since the Clearing House, and we feel very strongly that it is unfortunate to attempt something further until we have proved this a success. It is a very big step and involves a great many problems. We think we have solved them; but nobody can tell until it is in operation. When that is in operation and successful, if the banking community want to discuss term settlements, why, that is another subject.

"There is no man present who will not agree with me that we can not handle three times the volume that we have on one day, and the statement that it would be practically three times in volume is not guess-work, but has been proven in every sense of the word."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	96.90	96.16	96.16	+ .14
25 industrials	114.75	113.10	113.88	+ .12
50 stocks	90.97	89.80	90.91	+ .13

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 10	90.34	89.16	89.73	— .53
July 9	91.08	89.73	90.31	+ .52
July 8	90.45	89.00	89.79	+ .45
July 7	90.94	89.81	89.34	— .01
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	91.08	July 9	86.19	July 1	89.91
1918.	82.78	July 8	79.48	July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.50
1916.	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.23
1915.	75.34	July 29	66.98	July 10	73.54

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	91.08	July 9	68.73	Jan. 24	89.91
†1918.	74.22	May 18	64.12	Jan. 15	71.54
	Full Years.				
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	72.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	63.83
1916.	101.32	Nov. 21	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	54.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.68	+.01	—.90	+.97

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 10	77.68	—.04	July 2	77.78	—.03
July 9	77.69	+.03	July 1	77.81	—.06
July 8	77.67	—.11	June 30	77.91	—.13
July 7	77.78	+.08	June 28	78.03	—.05
July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.08	+.03
July 4	Holiday		June 26	78.05	—.02
July 3	77.78	—.03	June 25	78.07	—.10

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.66
†1918.	77.67	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	78.69
	Full Years.				
1918.	82.38	Nov. 12	75.68	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.34	Dec. 29	74.84
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Austin Nichols & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	I	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 20
Homestake Mining	.50c	M	July 25	July 19
J. G. Bull, pf.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
do 3 accum.			Aug. 1	July 23
Phila. Rapid Transit	2½	S A	July 31	July 21
Prod. & Ref., pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 4	July 20

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.80	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.50	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.80	5.35
Chicasaw Rwy.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.70	5.35
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.25
Louisville & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.60	5.80
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.85	5.60
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.40	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.65
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.90	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.55	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.60	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.40	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	5.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	5.90	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Bloss	28	38
Am Oil	5	5½	Iron Cap	10¾	11
Boston Ely	1½	1⅝	Majestic	25	27
Boston Mon.	89	90	Mex. Metals	14	17
Bohemia	1⅝	2⅛	Moj. Tung.	13	19
Butte & L'on.	20	24	New Baltic	1⅝	2⅜
Champ., old	3	3⅛	Nat. L. & Z.	10	12
Calaveras	1¼	2	Nixon	25	28
Chief Con.	3⅜	3⅝	Nev. Doug.	14	20
Cortez	12	25	Oneco	75	1.00
Con. Copper	7⅛	7⅞	Onondaga	20	50
Crystal	11	14	Rainier	80	82
Crown Res.	35	45	S. W. Miami	5	6
Eagle B. B.	2⅝	2⅞	Seven Metals	28	33
Ground Hog	3	6	Texema	1⅛	1½
Houghton	1	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	43	43½
Homa	36	37	Victoria	1	1½
La Rose	30	40	Yukon	87	1.00

COTTON ADVANCES TO NEW HIGH RECORD

Early Reaction in Prices Is Followed by Net Gains of from 52 to 68 Points at Close.

SPOT MARKET IS FIRM

News Regarding the Resumption of Trade Relations with Germany Is a Factor.

Announcement by the State Department that trade relations with Germany would be resumed immediately sent yesterday's cotton market into new high figures for the season, with all future options as far distant as December selling above 35 cents a pound. July cotton sold at 35.10, while October, the most popular month of the new crop, exceeded this high record by 10 points. Most of these gains were held to the end of the session and the close showed net gains ranging from 52 to 68 points, with the greatest advance scored in March contracts.

Early in the day the market was heavy. Several important factors contributed to bring about a sharp reaction and up to midday there was nothing to enthuse over, so far as the bulls were concerned. The Liverpool market, which had been setting the pace all week, was decidedly reactionary and Liverpool operators who had bought here earlier in the week turned up as rather substantial sellers yesterday. Added to this pressure there was a good deal of profit-taking by ring traders and the Wall Street houses also liquidated a good part of their line. The Western houses were not conspicuous.

The National Ginners' Association issued its mid-month estimate on condition and crop, making the former 72 per cent., which is 2 points above the Government June 25 condition report, and the estimated crop was placed at from 11,400,000 bales to 11,500,000 bales. This, too, is well above the Government's and of June reported estimate of slightly less than 11,000,000 bales. This naturally helped depress prices and probably inspired more selling than otherwise would have developed.

The news regarding resumption of trade relations with Germany caught the market off 60 to 70 points, and in the advance which followed prices rose very rapidly, March making a gain of 130 points from its early low and the others advancing 130 to 144 points. This was the rise which took the market above 35 cents. The spot market, which was dull and devoid of any sales, was firm, being quoted at 35.83 cents, also a new high record for the season.

Export clearances yesterday were reported at 56,799 bales, making the total 178,153 bales for the week, which displaces last week's total of 175,151 bales as the best of the season. The movement yesterday, and for that matter all week, was well diversified over the ports. On the week Galveston moved forward 54,206 bales and New Orleans, the other leader, exported 47,376 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	....	35.10	33.80	35.10@	34.38
Oct	....34.10	35.20	33.76	34.98@35.01	34.40
Dec	....34.18	35.05	33.68	34.90@34.95	34.29
Jan	....34.02	34.92	33.50	34.76@34.72	34.12
March	....33.80	34.90	33.40	34.67@34.72	33.99

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 25 points, to 35.83c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35c; New Orleans, 34c; Savannah, 33.75c; Augusta, 33.12c; Memphis, 33.25c; Houston, 34.75c; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	32,958	53,219	14,256
Exports	56,799	27,400	17,206
Exports, season	5,185,945	....	4,949,175
N. Y. stocks	91,213	....	117,150
Port stocks	1,221,462	....	1,011,079
N. Y. arrivals	2,325	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 20.96d for middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Imports, 27,000 bales; 25,000 American. Futures opened steady, 11 to 20 points decline, and closed irregular, 25 to 33 points down on the day. Prices: July, 20.85d; September, 20.70d; October, 20.61d; December, 20.51d. Manchester: Yarns were strong and cloths were in fair demand.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.96	$1.90	$1.93½	$1.95	$1.61⅛
September	1.93⅛	1.89⅞	1.92⅝	1.93½	1.61⅝
December	1.80	1.57	1.58⅝	1.59½	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	70¾	69⅝	70¼	70¾	70⅝
September	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝
December	70¾	70⅛	70⅝	70¾	..

In the local cash mar et No. 1 was quoted at 85½c; No. 2 white, 84@85c; No. 3 white, 83½@84c; No. 4 white, 83@83½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	35.10	34.45	34.80	35.00	26.50	
September	33.50	34.80	35.15	35.40	26.30	
Ribs—						
July	29.25	27.90	28.25	28.35	24.30	
September	28.50	28.15	28.35	28.60	24.75	
Pork—						
July	54.10	53.50	53.90	53.80	44.75	
September	51.75	51.50	51.55	51.82	43.25	

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	....	....	Oct.	27.80	27.95
Aug.	27.71	....	Nov.	26.12	26.25
Sept.	28.50	29.50	Dec.	25.88	25.93

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	22.45	22.10	22.10	22.56
May	22.40	22.10	22.03	22.50
September	22.95	22.70	22.48	23.00
December	22.65	22.50	22.38	22.60

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.56½	$1.55	$1.56⅛
August	1.56⅝	1.56⅛	1.56⅝
September	1.56⅝	1.56⅛	1.56⅝

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,518 packages. Market slightly firmer, with more speculative buying and a little trading with exporters. The strength was chiefly in the top grades, but medium qualities are held steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 53@58c; extra, 92 score, 52½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50c@52c; seconds, 86 to 86 score, 48c@49½c; lower grades, 46c@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 56c@58½c; extras, 58c@59½c; firsts, 53c@54½c; seconds, 50c@52½c. State dairy tubs, finest, 51½@52c; good to prime, 49c@51c; common to fair, 48c@48½c; renovated, firsts, 49c@50c; lower grades, 44½c@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47c@47½c; seconds, 45½c@46c; lower grades, 44c@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½c@46c; No. 2, 44½c@45c; lower grades, 41c@43½c.

EGGS.—28,949 cases. High qualities of best-free eggs continue scarce and any lots that show a good to large proportion of such are promptly salable at firm prices. There is still a burdensome accumulation of average good and, more seriously defective eggs pressing for sale at reasonable offers. Sales are in a very wide range, but show no material change from recent range of quotations. Nearby white eggs of really fancy, new laid, heat-free quality are in light supply and meet a moderate demand. Stock that shows hot weather defects comprises the bulk of the supply and moves slowly at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51c@53c; extra firsts, 47c@50c; firsts, 43c@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 35c@42c; dirties, No. 1, 35c@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 25c@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31c@33c; under grades, 28c@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 57c@60c; fair to prime, 47c@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 42c@57c; Pacific Coast, whites, 54c@56½c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45c@56c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 54c@54c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50c@53c; fair to prime, 44c@46c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Fifty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,743,150 were chartered today. They include:

Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, Broome County, flour, feed and provisions, $250,000; T. H. and S. S. and E. L. Wilson, Deposit.

K. O. Smith & Co., Deposit, Broome County, flour, feed and provisions, $50,000; K. O. and E. F. Smith, T. H. Wilson, Deposit.

Commercial Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, $100,000; G. W. Simpson, E. N. Hickey, I. Hamilton, Rochester.

Evagro Trading Co., Manhattan, silks and textiles, $100,000; H. Reisa, E. Goldstein, L. L. Doblin, 404 4th Av.

Adelphi Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; G. W. Stirling, E. Richardson, J. M. Davis, 14 East 60th St.

Central Merchandise Co., Manhattan, dry goods, $50,000; A. Lichterman, W. Shaff, S. Silovitch, 1,041 Bryant Av.

King, Alley & Lawrence, Inc., Manhattan, insurance agency, $25,000; E. A. Charles, O. C Lawrence, B. J. Alley, 96 Maiden Lane.

S. Stein & Co., Manhattan, shoes, $300,000; S. Stein, J. Rappaport, A. A. Matper, B. B. Cohen, 329 Riverside Drive.

Acme Phonograph Co., Manhattan, $100,000; F. H. Hedinger, C. P. Evans, V. P. Walsh, 152 West 51st St.

Loeb-Strongeon Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, $25,000; B. S. Loeb, H. L. Strongeon, I. S. Weiss, 1,634 Lowell St., Bronx.

Long Island Motion Picture Co., Queens, $75,000; G. E. and I. M. Mausert, E. R. Cucurullo, Richmond Hill.

Grosse Lunch and Restaurant Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; H. Grosse, W. Maddock, R. Simons, 204 Menahan St., Brooklyn.

The Splendor Shirt Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. A. Ahern, B. D. Kantrowitz, J. Meyers, 110 West 121st St.

Atlantic Auto Service, Brooklyn, $10,000; W. and A. Barnes, R. E. Sanford, 767 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sheet Metal Const. Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Kestenbaum, A. D. Hyman, M. S. Goldberg, 696 Lexington Av.

Stationers Special Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and M. Fleischhauer, H. Zwick, 143 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Times Square Shoe Shop, Manhattan, $5,000; L. W. Moss, E. Kohn, C. D. Marks, 616 West 113th St.

Carmel Trading Corp., Manhattan, selling agents, $50,000; S. and J. Benderly, J. M. Wachman, 225 5th Av.

Terrace Building Co., Yonkers, building material and supplies, $5,000; J. and J. Hooper, V. L. Findley, Yonkers.

Bush-Caldwell, Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $5,000; M. Caldwell, F. C. Bush, F. H. Robertson, 7 West 42d Street.

Alban, Johnnidis & Zotos, Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise, $50,000; J. M. Johnnidis, A. P. Zotos, J. A. Alban, 250 West 92d Street.

Funtine Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. Trautwein, W. C. Roberts, M. M. Grimes, 401 East 50th Street.

Colonial Cycle Supply Co., Manhattan, $50,000; N. A. and G. M. Port, B. Josephson, 2,027 Monterey Avenue.

Oliver Productions, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $300,000; A. C. Head, T. L. Thompson, T. A. Schlickling, 361 West 27th Street.

Hemo Const. Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; S. Bernstein, A. Lewis, D. Schonhaus, 853 Southern Boulevard.

Restaurant Crillon, Inc., Manhattan, $40,000; M. A. Haering, A. Land, O. J. Baumgarten, 1 East 58th Street.

Karl Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Abramson, L. Kanter, S. Blaser, 221 Rivington Street.

Whitman-Cooney Textile Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. L. Cooney, M. Whitman, Jr., D. J. Roke, 288 4th Avenue.

Sepoy Color Co., Manhattan, chemicals and dyestuffs, $250,000; G. Bothamley, J. M. Madden, M. M. Helgott, 3,141 President Street, Brooklyn.

G. and A. Realty, Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Pincus, M. and A. Glick, 78 East 114th St.

John J. Fenton, Inc., Brooklyn, drugs and medicines, $10,000; J. Manne, J. M. Breunig, M. F. Tillman, 20 Covert St., Brooklyn.

Tapfel Realty Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; B. F. Schwartz, A. Barnardik, I. Shapiro, 35 St. Nicholas Terrace.

A. D. S. Motor Sales Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; I. H. Alfandri, J. R. Silverman, W. S. Dreifuss, 8,671 Broadway.

Olympian Motor Sales Co., Buffalo, $10,000; J. Abaum, J. R. Golp, E. F. Petermaf, Buffalo.

Laporte & McGuigan, Inc., Schenectady, vehicles of all kinds, $10,000; J. McGuigan, J. A. and M. K. Laporte, Albany.

Laporte Co. Voeixen, Inc., Troy, vehicles, $10,000; P. K. Voelxen, J. A. and M. K. Laporte, Albany.

Esther, Inc., Manhattan, produce plays, $100,000; F. W. Bingood, R. W. Thomas, C. F. Scofield, 15 Wall St.

Dodge & Pogamy, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical, $100,000; same as preceding.

Moran Shipyards Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Rogers, E. G. Halbert, W. C. McCreery, 217 Prospect Pl.

Dawson & Archer, Inc., Mt. Vernon, contracting, $300,000; W. Archer, J. and I. Dawson, Mt. Vernon.

Cider Creek Power Corp., Glenfield, Lewis County, $85,000; H. S. Lewis, H. D. and G. L. Cornwall, Beaver Falls.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Rochester Quality Shoes, Inc., Rochester, $25,000 to $75,000.

Midland Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Stecher and Spairein Co., Manhattan, $4,000 to $100,000.

William Alsberg & Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $500,000; Robins, Bladen and Robins, Inc., Buffalo, $30,000 to $150,000.

The Micwiel Co., Manhattan, $8,000 to $45,000.

The National Oven Co., Dutchess County, $50,000 to $500,000.

Monarch Refillable Fuse Co., Jamestown, $100,000 to $200,000.

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Manhattan, 300,000 shares common stock, no par value.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Crudol Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., Manhattan, to Brown, Wheelock Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

SERV-U's Grocery Product Corp., Del., $50,000. Rep., R. W. Baker, 30 East 42d St.

NEW DESIGNATION.

The Union Sulphur Co., New Jersey. New rep., W. Hiton, 17 Battery Place.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Ingalls Co. of Rochester, Rochester.

The Kutie Kiddie Shoe Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Engineering and Trading Corp., Manhattan.

William N. Wise, Inc.—Pennyann.

Locasm Structural Co., Manhattan.

George B. Styles, Inc., Kingston.

Paul Demartini Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—Charters filed:

Calumet Coke Co., Jersey City, to deal in coke, &c., $125,000; T. J. Coanlon, J. P. Dolan, and F. J. Cullum, all of Jersey City.

Kell Hook & Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in machinery, &c., $75,000; Jacob Kell, Joseph Hook, Jr., of Newark, and David Kell, of West New York.

McDonough Catering Co., Asbury Park, $100,000; S. and McDonough, George W. Steele of Neptune City, Harry Rossell, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 11.—Charters filed:

Alfa-Maine Mfg. Co., to deal in alfalfa, maize and all kinds of stock food, &c., $1,500,000; Lee C. Sharp, Abraham L. Todd, Plattsworth, Neb.; Thomas Young, John E. Haarman, Omaha, Neb.

Bellvian Mines Co., $1,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Mill Factors Corp., commission merchants, $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The Greenstone Service Station, Inc., oils, gas, gasoline, and automobile supplies, &c., $500,000; John B. Greene, J. C. Stone, Edward C. Thomas, all of Baltimore.

Cleveland-American Steamship Co., $425,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

New England Maritime Corp., $400,000; T. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Sinmaster Baking Co., $200,000; M. T. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Franklin Pipe Line Oil and Refining Co., $150,000; J. H. Hayes and M. E. Dote of Wilmington.

Hicks-Ray Graphite Co., Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; T. D. Hicks, Antangaville, Ala.; J. D. Roy, Deatsville, Ala., and N. J. Roberts, Montgomery, Ala.

Interocean Navigation Co., $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell and George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Bayola Realty Corp., $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, George V. Reilly, and Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Big Warrior Coal Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, and H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

L. A. Watchelder Co., $100,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lacy, and C. Heilig of Wilmington.

Chester White Live Stock Co., $100,000; M. T. Rogers, W. G. Singer, T. A. Irwin, of Wilmington.

Chue Kwok Co., hotels, restaurants, &c., $75,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

The Spanish Products Co., olive oil and dried fruit business, $50,000; Jose P. Gomez, Otto Gris Caman, Julius Backs, I. W. Lampasas, Jr.; Daniel J. Gehder, all of Philadelphia.

Laporte & Voeixen, Inc., motion pictures, &c., $50,000; W. L. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Dover.

American Burner Mfg. Co., patents relating to hydro-carbon and gas-generating business, $50,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kaley.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

National Motor Business Corp. of New York, from $2,000 to $35,000,000.

Delaware Chemical Eng. Co., from $300,000 to $2,000,000.

Manoli Petroleum Corp. to Mid-Texas Oil and Refining Co., and increasing from $300,000 to $2,000,000.

NEW ISSUE

$17,500,000

The Steel & Tube Company of America

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to both Assets and Dividends

Redeemable as a whole or in part at 110 and accrued dividends on 30 days' notice

An annual sinking fund of 3% of the total amount of preferred stock issued provides for the purchase of the issue up to the redemption price

Dividends payable quarterly, January, April, July and October 1. Par value $100. Total Authorized $17,500,000 Central Union Trust Company of New York, Registrar. Mercantile Trust Company, New York, Transfer Agent.

Free from United States Normal Income Tax

Application will be made to list this stock on the New York Stock Exchange

The following information is summarized from a letter from the President of the Company:

Property The Steel & Tube Company of America is one of the three largest manufacturers of steel pipe and other tubular steel goods in the United States. Its properties are entirely self-contained and independent, the company owning and operating all the units from raw materials to the finished product.

Net Earnings Seven Times Dividends Gross sales and net profits after payment of fixed charges and federal taxes, available for dividends and depreciation have been as follows for the last three years:

Year to Dec. 31	Sales	Net Profits for Dividends after Fixed Charges and Taxes
1916	$30,083,525	$6,367,885
1917	43,218,016	6,755,033
1918	58,058,598	8,622,200

The 7% dividend on the preferred stock amounts to $1,225,000, and was thus earned over seven times last year, and an average of nearly six times for the three-year period.

Net Quick Assets $121 Per Share Future earnings will be substantially increased through the operation of recently completed plant additions, representing expenditures during 1918 of about $15,000,000, from which no earnings are included in the statement shown above.

Total Net Assets $359 Per Share The financial statement, after giving effect to the proceeds of this issue, shows net current assets of $21,126,648, or $121 per share of Preferred Stock.

Maintenance of Net Assets Net tangible assets are shown as $62,834,262, or equal to $359 per share.

The company agrees to maintain at all times net tangible assets of at least $300 per share of Preferred Stock, with net quick assets at least equal to the total par value of the outstanding Preferred Stock.

We offer this Stock, subject to approval of legal details by our counsel, and when, as and if issued and received by us.

Price 98 and Accrued Dividend. To Net Over 7⅛%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston

Allied Packers, Inc.

Convertible 6% Debenture Bonds

Due July 1st, 1939

Price 98½ and Interest

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of 13 shares of Common Stock for each $1000 Bond, thereby giving to the purchaser of the Bonds *for a period of 20 years a call on the Common Stock at about 75¾%.* A sound investment with an unusually promising speculative feature.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Circular and Letter A. P. upon request.

J. M. Byrne & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Bond Department

60 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Hector 7000

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL CO.

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible

6% Notes

Due June 1, 1924

The net earnings from operations of the companies joining in the execution of the indenture securing these Notes, with their subsidiaries, for the twelve months ended February 28, 1919, were $23,121,297.

The total funded debt will be materially less than the annual gross earnings on the basis of this financing.

Complete descriptive circulars of this note issue and also of the companies' properties and business sent upon request.

Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department

60 Wall Street, New York

Colonial Tire & Rubber Co.

Circular on Request

ALFRED R. RISSE

Specialist

50 BROADWAY BROAD 5204

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99½	100
Anglo-French 5s	97⅝	97⅞
Argentine 5s	83	84
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98½	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95¼	95½
Chinese Government 5s	66	67
Republic of Cuba ext 5s, 1944	98¾	99½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99
City of Lyons 6s	98¾	99
City of Marseilles 6s	98½	99
City of Paris 6s	97½	97¾
Japanese 4½s	85	90½
Japanese 4½s, second series	..	91½
Japanese 4s	77

SEEK CABLE IMPROVEMENT.

Foreign Trade Council Appoints Committee to Study Service.

The National Foreign Trade Council, whose headquarters are in India House, announced yesterday the appointment of a special Committee on Foreign Communications as the first step in a determined effort to obtain improvement of American facilities for cable and wireless communication across the Pacific Ocean. This committee is composed of E. P. Thomas, President, United States Steel Products Company; Howard E. Cole, Director, Standard Oil Company, of New York; R. P. Tinsley, Vice President, Mexican International Corporation; M. A. Oudin, Vice President, International General Electric Company; R. H. Patchin, manager, Foreign Trade Department; W. R. Grace & Co., Frederick J. Koster, former President San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; William Pigott, President, American Car and Foundry Company of Seattle.

After announcing the appointment of the committee the statement continued: "The final declaration of the Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention called for the establishment of American systems of cable and wireless as a national trade policy, and pointed out that 'the world trade for which we are prepared through increased productive capacity, and for which we are preparing through the new merchant marine, can be handled only if we have adequate American facilities for telegraphic communication to all foreign countries. The ratification of peace is bound to bring about a restoration of the fast cable service from Europe to the Orient, and American business men feel that the continuation of the present inadequate service across the Pacific subjects them to an intolerable handicap."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Buying on a large scale both for domestic and foreign account is reported with sharply rising prices and shortages of goods. Dun's Review says:

That mercantile and industrial activities now disclose less than the customary Summer halting, and are actually broadening in many quarters, exemplifies the urgency of present requirements, and more pressing calls are being made upon the agencies of production and distribution as needs grow in magnitude. The unusual numbers of domestic and foreign customers who are in the country's leading markets are not only ordering liberally, but in many cases are making requests for supplies beyond the ability of manufacturers to satisfy, and allotments of outputs are becoming necessary in some lines. The buying, moreover, centres in the more expensive classes of commodities and is not only based on immediate wants, but is also to cover future consumption and to forestall further price advances.

Total bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $8,400,290,948, an increase of 7.9 per cent., over this week a year ago and of 13.2 per cent. as contrasted with 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Active wholesale and retail trade, more so, indeed, than usual at the mid-Summer period, increased activity and output in industry, but especially in iron and steel and in building lines, in which latter a great boom in 1920 is now in progress, prices, especially for foods, following a rise in all prices in June, some shading of crop estimates, especially of wheat and oats, but marked improvement in corn and to a lesser degree in cotton; an irregular stock market, due to vagaries of call money which has gone as high as 20 per cent., the highest in four years and a half, and the lowest price for British demand sterling exchange in forty years, are the big outstanding features of the week's report.

New General Motors Officers.

H. H. Rice was elected Vice President of the General Motors Corporation at a special meeting of the Directors yesterday. Others elected were: M. L. Prensky, Treasurer in place of Mr. Rice; Frank Turner, Comptroller in place of Mr. Prensky; E. W. Proctor, Assistant Comptroller, in place of Mr. Turner; W. W. Bacon, Assistant Treasurer in place of Mr. Proctor; J. H. Noble, Assistant Treasurer; A. Bradley, Assistant Treasurer and J. F. Porter, Assistant Comptroller in place of Mr. Kinnee, who has been made Assistant to the Manager of the Division.

New President of Bronx Bank.

Leonard C. Robinson has assumed the office of President of the Cosmopolitan Bank in the Bronx, after resigning the Presidency of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Robinson was formerly associated with the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid, being made General Manager in 1907. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1902 and from the New York Law School in 1904.

Guaranty Trust to Open Havre Branch.

The Guaranty Trust Company has received permission from the State Superintendent of Banks to open a branch in Havre, France. The increased business now entailed in financing shipments of cotton to France, it was said at the trust company yesterday, had made necessary the new office. A branch was recently opened in Liverpool for the same purpose.

New Treasury Certificate Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A new series of certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest from July 15 and payable March 15, 1920, was offered today by the Treasury. The certificates will bear interest at 4¼ per cent., and in other respects will be similar to previous issues.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.45	5.20	....
Spelter	....	7.90	7.32½	7.75
Antimony	....	7.90	....	8.50
Quicksilver	....	$107.00	....	$107.00
Aluminum	*23.00	33.00	*23.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon	....	$1.90	....	$1.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 20c. 30 days; on metal exchange 19¼c. for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	94 13 0	98 0 0
Copper, futures	95 15 0	97 10 0
Tin, spot	246 5 0	250 10 0
Tin, futures	245 15 0	249 0 0
Spelter, spot	41 10 0	41 15 0
Spelter, futures	43 5 0	42 0 0
Lead, spot	23 15 0	23 12 6
Lead, futures	24 7 6	23 17 6

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE SYSTEM for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$15,814,637	$14,673,848	$1,140,789
Bal. aft. taxes	2,497,194	3,618,290	*2,116,102
Net op. inc.	2,381,072	4,622,734	*2,241,662
5 mos.' gross	74,058,865	69,353,499	4,705,366
Bal. aft. tax.	10,279,008	19,150,255	*8,870,260
Net op. inc.	9,778,451	18,895,734	*9,117,283

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—

Gross	161,443	157,899	3,544
Def. aft. taxes	27,871	1,481	26,390
Net op. deficit	80,821	†38,242	60,063
5 mos.' gross	824,281	901,540	*73,288
Def. aft. taxes	143,670	271,290	214,453
Net op. deficit	154,537	†233,857	388,194

†Surplus.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC SYSTEM for May—

Gross	8,779,184	7,831,064	948,120
Bal. aft. taxes	428,966	1,349,735	*620,769
Net op. income	231,850	1,169,356	*937,506
5 mos.' gross	43,124,584	38,315,673	4,809,211
Bal. aft. taxes	1,367,494	5,514,475	*4,146,981
Net op. income	584,704	4,903,733	*4,319,029

COLORADO & SOUTHERN SYSTEM for May—

Gross	1,904,697	1,496,040	408,657
Bal. aft. taxes	328,287	319,190	9,097
Net op. income	312,677	320,094	*7,417
5 mos.' gross	9,317,899	7,748,787	1,569,112
Bal. aft. taxes	1,782,057	1,868,236	*84,180
Net op. income	1,685,128	1,824,730	*139,602

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1919.	*1918.	†1917.
Gross profit	$3,835,012	$5,251,856	$2,251,108
Exp., int., &c.	982,027	980,000	220,000
Depreciation	501,469	630,342	501,731
Balance	2,351,516	4,231,514	1,531,388
Pf. divs.	244,523	244,523	224,534
Balance	2,116,993	3,986,991	1,286,854
Surplus	655,256	621,956	5,648

*Thirteen months ended March 31, 1918. †Eleven months ended Feb. 28, 1917.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net income	5,600,991	4,710,478	890,513
Total income	6,089,274	4,803,518	1,285,761
Surplus	2,248,282	1,086,277	1,153,005

Vote $7,000,000 New Stock Issue.

Stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company authorized at a special meeting in Jersey City yesterday a new issue of $7,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative second preferred stock, thereby increasing the capitalization of the company to $30,900,306. An offering of $5,880,200 of the shares will shortly be made to stockholders of record July 17, who may subscribe at par to the extent of 70 per cent. of their holdings. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate composed of H. F. Goldschmidt & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Lehman Brothers.

Dutch Indies Loan Oversubscribed.

AMSTERDAM, July 11.—The Netherlands Indies 6 per cent. loan has been oversubscribed to the extent of 61,000,000 florins. A florin in normal times is equal to about 40 cents. The loan originally called for 180,000,000 florins.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s June, 1967	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s June, 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1956-30	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1966	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s May, 1959	93½	93¾	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	93	93¾	93¾
4s Nov., 1957	93	93½	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s Nov., 1955	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s Nov., 1936	94¾	95	94¾

	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s Nov., 1965	93	....	93
4½s Nov., 1964	83¼	....	83¾
3½s May, 1954	83¼	84	83¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1934-1933	4.45	4.35
4½s	1918-1933	4.45	4.35
4½s	1934-1931	4.50	4.40
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40
4½s	1949-1933	4.50	4.37
4½s	1925-1939	4.50	4.40
4½s	1923-1929	4.50	4.37
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37
4s	1944-1933	4.55	4.40
4s	1910-1925	4.60	4.45
4s	1936-1939	4.55	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
910	Cities Service	412	407	409	412
1,865	Cities Service pf	79¼	78¾	79	79½
..	Cities Service deb. B 7s	....	....	150	152
$165,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	107	102¼	105	107

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15¾	17¾	Miss River Power	11¾	13
Adiron Elec Power pf	75	....	Miss River Power pf	45¾	....
Am Gas & Electric	130	134	Northern Ohio Electric	20	22
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	42¾	Northern Ohio Elec pf	68	70
Am Light & Traction	257	260	Northern Ont Lt & P	91	93
Am Light & Trac pf	97	99	Northern Ont L & P pf	58	63
Am Power & Light	68	72	Northern States Power	71	74
Am Power & Light pf	73	77	Northern States P pf	90	92½
Am Public Utilities	10	13	Northern Texas Elec	57	60
Am Public Util pf	35	42	Northern Tex Elec pf	77½	90
Am W W & Electric	5	6	Pacific Gas & Electric	65½	....
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Am W W & Elec partic	11	13	Puget Sd T, Lt & P	14	16¾
Carolina Power & Lt	40	43	Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	64	67
Colorado Power	24½	26½	Ry & Light Sec pf	82	85
Colorado Power pf	100	102	Republic Ry & Light	17	19
Columbus Electric pf	73	....	Republic Ry & Light pf	57	60
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	27	28	Southern Cal Edison	98	99
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	85½	....	Southern Cal Edison pf	100	102
Conn Power pf	78	....	Standard Gas & E Co	37	38
Consumers' Power pf	85	87	Standard Gas & El pf	46	48
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tampa Electric	117¾	....
Eastern Texas pf	83	85	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	6	7
El Paso Electric	95	100	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	22	24
Electric B & S pf	92	95	United Light & Rys	48	50
Empire Mat Elec pf	70	75	United Light & Rys pf	74½	76
Federal Light & Trac	12	13¾	Western Power	22	23¾
Federal Light & Trac pf	50	53	Western Power pf	72	75
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17	West, Church & Kerr	59	63
Galveston-Hous El pf	45	68	West, Church & K pf	80	86

Miscellaneous.

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67	Met Edison ref 5s, '22	91	93¼
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Mid West Util 6s, '25	90	95¾
Arizona Power 5s, '33	83	86	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79	80
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92½	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	95	96½
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99¾	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	86¾	....
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	78	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31	86	95
Con Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99¼	100½
Com Pow Neb 6s, '44	....	85	So Cal Edison 5s, '39	89	91
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	S W Power 5s, '43	81	84
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	92	94	Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	74½	....
East Tex Elec 6s, '48	85	90	Twin S G & E 5s, '53	75	80
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98¼	99½	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87¾	88
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86½	90
Empire G & F 6s, '26	98¾	97¼	Un Util conv 6s, '43	90	97
Empire Refining 6c	93	97¼	U S Pub Serv 6s, '27	90	95
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85¼	86½	Utah Securities 6s	91¾	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atlantic Pst	4½	4¾	4¾
20	Balt Elec pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
30,000	Celestine	4.90	3.50	3.95
1,700	Cosden	11¾	11¾	11¾
335	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Cos 6s, B	103	103	103
2,000	N R & L 5s	90	90	90

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	85	85	85
95	Alloues	45	43¾	45
105	Anaconda	76	74	76
400	Arizona Com'l	14¾	14½	14½
400	Big Hart	11¾	11½	11¾
450	Cal & Ariz	77½	74	77½
500	Carson	18	16¾	18
60	Centennial	57½	56½	57½
490	Cop Range	54	53¼	53½
470	Davis-Daly	8¾	8¾	8¾
5,200	East Butte	17¼	16¾	17
50	Franklin	4¾	4½	4½
200	Granby	72¾	71¾	72¾
93	Hancock	7	6	6
22	Helvetia	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Island Creek	52	52	52
735	Isle Royale	39	36¾	38¼
1,240	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	4¾
400	Keeweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Lake Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	Mass Con	7¾	7	7
750	Mayflower	17¼	16¾	17¼
335	Mohawk	74	71	74

Railroads.

80	Bos & Alb	133	133	133
135	Bos Elev	72	71¼	71¾
4	Do pf	92½	92½	92½
85	Bos & Me	33¾	33	33¾
60	Mass Elec	6	6	6

Miscellaneous.

32	Am Agr	110	108½	108½
83	Do pf	99	98¾	98¾
113	Amoskeag	126	122	126
100	Am Fn Svc	1¾	1¾	1¾
195	Am & F'n	104¾	104	104
20	Am Wool pf	109	108¼	109
380	Anglo-Am	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,465	Atlas Tack	11¾	11¼	11¾
150	Cent Steel	13½	13	13½
5,650	East S S	19¾	17	17¾
15	Do pf	58	56	56
20	Edison	161	160½	160½
625	Fairbanks	79	78	78
470	Gorham	34¾	33¾	33¾
2,050	Gray	48	43¾	47
15	Int Prod	33	33	33
1,020	Int Port	7¼	6	6¾
90	Do pf	25½	25¼	25¼
2,150	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
235	Libby	30½	30	30
10	Mathieson	24½	24½	24½

Bonds.

$2,000	A. G. W I 5s	82	82	82
1,000	Chi Jct 4s	75	75	75

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Rhdi pf	116	116	116
25	Am Ship pf	90	90	90
523	Armour pf	103¾	103¼	103¾
52	Booth F pf	82½	82	82
175	Bunte Bros	12¾	12¼	12¾
50	C C & C R pf	8½	8¼	8½
127	Chi Pneu T	80¾	80	80¾
195	Cudahy	120	119	120
5,450	Cont Motors	10¾	9¾	10¾
10	Deere pf	101¼	101¼	101½
120	Dia Match	116	116	116
125	Rupp	14¾	13¾	14
890	Hupp	84¾	83	84¾
61	Ill Brick	74	73	73
1,001	Libby	30¾	30	30
196	Lindsay Lt	18¾	18¼	18¾
25	M Ward pf	110	110	110

Bonds.

$1,000	C C & C R 5s	44¼	44¼	44½
6,000	C W R 1st 5s	74¼	74	74

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am Gas	68	68	68
200	Brill	60	58¾	59¾
1,381	Elec Stor	96¾	95¾	95½
5,483	Gen Asphalt	88½	81¾	88
682	Do pf	101¼	100¼	101
65	Ins Co N A	33	32	33
900	Key Teleph	14¼	14	14¼
35	Lehigh Nav	68¾	68¼	68¾
3,693	Lit Sup Corp	33¾	32¾	33¼
278	Penna R R	45¾	45¼	45½
98	Ph Co 6% pf	36¾	36¼	36¼

Bonds.

$5,000	A G & E 5s	85	85	85
7,000	El & Peo 4s	69¾	69½	69¼
10,000	L Su ino 5s	66	65	66

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Sewer Pipe	125	125	125
35	Am W G pf	103	103	103
275	Am W G M	101	100	101
45	Do pf	90½	90½	90½
20	Am Roll Mill	68	68	68
20	Anacostia	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Ark Gas	65	65	65
500	Barnsdall	33¾	32¼	32¾
100	Columbia G&E	63½	63¼	63¼
250	Ind Brew	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Lg & Bs	110½	110½	110½
49	Lone St Gas	255	255	255
40	Mfrs Lt & H	53¾	53¼	53¾
1,535	Nat Fireprfg	11¾	10¾	10¾
580	Do pf	71	69	70
60	Ohio Fuel Oil	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Ohio Fuel Sup	52¾	51	51¼

Bonds.

$11,000	Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	....	75

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Brass	227	237	233
Atlas Powder	145	149	145
Do pf	90	92	90
Babcock & Wilcox	121¼	124	121
Bliss	375	385	375
Do pf	85	75	85
Columbia Grapho	412	417	415
Do pf	95	98	95
Du Pont	205	215	205
Do deb pf	92	95	93
Draper Corp	126¼	128	126½
Fed Rub 1st pf	99¼	101½	99½
Fisk Rub 1st pf	98½	101	99¾
Hercules	223	228	223
Do pf	108	112	109
Ingersoll-Rand Co	173	183	173
Do pf	102	105	102
Merrimac Chem	93	98	93
Niles-Bem't-Pond	130	133	132
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	400	420	405
Std Screw Co	233	240	235
Tex & P C & O	1770	1820	1770
Valvoline Oil pf	105	107	105

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Cigar	133	138	138
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Fdl	205	215	208
Geo W Helme Co	160	165	160
Do pf	106	111	106
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf	100	107	105
MacA & Forbes	170	180	170
Do pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tobacco	165	175	165
P J Reynolds, A	410	430	410
Do B	370	385	370
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	106	111	106

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Substantial early gains were materially reduced by final hour profit-taking on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, some of the active properties falling from 2 to 3 points below previous high marks. United States Steel common fell back 1½ from its high. The shipping and copper shares were in brisk demand up to the last hour. International Mercantile Marine being bid up 6¼, the preferred 1½, and American International Corporation 2¾. Among the specialties National Lead moved up 4½, United States Industrial Alcohol 4¼, International Agricultural 2½, and American Writing Paper preferred 1¾, the last two entering new high ground. The copper shares were moved up rapidly during the noon hour, Cerro de Pasco rising 4¾, American Smelting and Refining 2½, Utah 2¾, Kennecott 2¾, and Tennessee 2 points, all entering new high ground for this year. Among the low-priced rails, Denver & Rio Grande preferred was advanced 3, Pere Marquette 1¾, and Erie first preferred 2¼, all reaching new high marks. The oil shares, after early gains of more than a point, fell back to about a level with Thursday's final prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alaska Gold	3	3	3
400	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾
870	Allis-Chalmers	49¼	47¾	48
350	Am B Sugar	94¾	89¾	93¾
200	Am Beet Sug	68	68	68
4,200	Do pf	28¾	27¾	28¾
1,000	Beth Motor	28¾	28	28¾
1,600	B-Am Chem	20¾	20¼	20
100	B-Am Tob, cp	20	20	20
900	Do cp, rts	5¼	5	5
100	But Judson	33	33	33
1,700	Chalmers	16¾	15¾	16¾
500	Cia Ainnapa F	7	6¾	7
600	Clin-W Wire	36½	36	36¼
4,500	Colonial T	29¾	27¾	29¾
600	Cont Candy	8	7¾	8
1,800	Cont Can	11	11	11
600	Excello T & R	8¾	8¼	8¾
1,000	Farrell Coal	60¾	60¾	60¾
11,500	Flak R T	55¾	53¾	54½
1,000	Gen Asph	83	81¼	81¾
2,000	Do pf	134	121	134
500	Hav Tob	5¾	5	5
1,500	Do pf	20	17¾	17¾
700	Heyden Ch	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Do pf	72	72	72
25,000	Hupp M Car	14¾	13½	13¾
1,000	Hydraul PB	16	12¾	15
1,000	Intercon R	23	22	22½
800	Iron Prod	62	61	61
300	Lake T B	1¾	1¾	1¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio Oil	378	377	377
10	Buckeye PL	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000	Allen Oil	3	2¾	2¾
1,000	Amal Oil, cl A	1¾	1¼	1¼
3,500	Atlan Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Bar O & G	¾	¾	¾
42,000	Boone Oil	12½	11¾	12½
25,000	Bost-Wyo	69	67	68
200	B W Oil	2	2	2
1,900	C-A O & G	3	3	3
1,700	Chick Ref	3¾	3	3¼
500	Do pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,250	Root Van	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,960	Stewart	54	51	52¾
	Do pf	137	135¼	135½
	Swift Int	50¾	50	50
	Torrington	62½	62	62
	Tri-Util pf	80	79	79
	Un Fruit	189	188	189
	Un Shoe	52	51¼	51¼
	Do pf	27	27	27
	Ventura	17¾	17¾	17¾
	Waldorf	21	20½	20¾
	Walworth	24¾	23¾	24¼
	Warren	75	66	75
	Do 1st pf	53	31¼	33
	Do 2d pf	16	15	15¾
	Wilson	18¾	18¼	18¼
	Wolv Tube	65	64	64
	Do pf	95	95	95
	Woods Mfg	400	400	400
	Worth'n Pump	57	57	57
	Do pf	95	95	95
	Wright Mart	6¾	6¾	6¾
	Yale & T	6¾	6¼	6¾
	Young S & T	6¼	6¼	6¼
	Zenith Carb	23	20	23
	Zonite Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Adelphia M & M Co	27	26	27
12,000	Alaska-Brit Col Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,800	Alaska Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Am Hond	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	America	..	..	..
100	Ariz Butte	60	60	60
1,000	Atlanta	3¼	3¼	3¼
208	Atlanta Con B	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,250	Big Ledge	1	1	1
2,500	Bleicher Dev (a proc)	72	70	71
10,200	Bleicher Ext (a proc)	37	33	34
4,000	Bos & Mon	80	80	80
1,500	Caledonia	41	40	41
100	Calu & Cor	1	1	1
900	Canada	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,800	Candelaria	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Cascade Sil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Cashboy	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	Con Ariz	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,500	Con Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	Cresson Con	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Divide Ext	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	El Sal Silver	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,500	Eureka Croes	2	1¾	2
6,300	Forty-nine	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Golden Gate	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Goldfield Con	16	16	16
3,500	Goldfield Dev	12	11	12
15,000	Goldfield Florence	63	61	63
8,000	Goldfield Con	63	64	63
750	Hecla Mining	57½	55	55½
1,000	Jim Butler	32	32	32
500	Jumbo Ext	11	11	11
4,000	Kleinhans Gdy	29	29	30
8,000	Knox Divide	29	17	18

$5,000	Am T & T 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
125,000	Can Gt W 2d	97¾	97¾	97¾
30,000	Dougl Aik	101	100	100
27,000	Gov of S 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Thursday 500 Weber & Heilbronner sold at 20.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am-Brit Mfg	4	5	4	5
Do pf	45	60	45	60
B-Am Tob rts	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Br-Am Tob rts	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Du Pont C pf	12	13	12	13
Cramp Ship	185	195	173	178
Curtiss Aero	19	20	20	21
Farr'l Con pf	80	91	....	....
Gill'te Safety	155	158	155	158

ORDERS SEPARATION OF 8TH AV. LINE

Judge Mayer Directs Receiver to Turn Line Over to the Owning Corporation.

TO SIGN ORDER MONDAY

Transfers Are to be Issued Under Same Conditions as Now Prevail.

The Eighth Avenue Street Railroad Line is to be separated from the New York Railways Company system, under an order made yesterday by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer at the conclusion before him of a hearing in the Federal Court. The order was a verbal one, but a formal order of separation will be signed by the court next Monday if the details of its phraseology have been agreed upon by court and counsel by that time. The railway line will be operated by the owning corporation, with the proviso, however, that there shall be no immediate change in the transfer relations.

In announcing his decision to make the order, Judge Mayer merely carried out what he had decided to do two weeks ago. The matter was delayed in order that Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon might have an opportunity to pass upon the application of Receiver Job E. Hedges for a transfer charge of 3 cents at certain points where free transfers are now issued. Commissioner Nixon ordered a 2-cent transfer charge and under Judge Mayer's order the released company, although a distinct entity, will issue transfers to the remaining lines of the former main company as heretofore, and the lines of the latter will do likewise.

In a statement regarding his decision Judge Mayer said he had come to the conclusion that the Eighth Avenue line was not an asset but a burden to the estate under the receivership and should be severed therefrom. He made it clear that the order, when settled, should not be in conflict in any way with the order of Commissioner Nixon. He did not decide that he had any authority to fix a joint rate between any lines involved in the transfer issue.

Bronson Winthrop and Colonel Henry L. Stimson appeared for the receiver, while Michael Kirtland and former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien represented the company seeking severance. Corporation Counsel Burr was present to safeguard the interests of the city. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the system before the receivership, attended in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Winthrop suggested an adjournment until the order of Commissioner Nixon could be studied and counsel for both interests could confer as to its terms and provisions.

Heads Proposed Order.

Regarding the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop that the difficulty could be remedied by contract, and in accordance with an order he was about to submit, Judge Mayer asked what would be the relations of the Eighth Avenue line and the receiver in the matter of carrying out the terms of Commissioner Nixon's order. Mr. Winthrop read from his proposed order to the effect that passengers shall be entitled to the same privileges in the matter of transfers as they would have had had the lease not been broken. Having in view the decision of the Public Service Commissioner, this meant, he said, that the public would pay 5 cents or 7 cents, under the Public Service Commissioner's order, just as would be the case had no order to terminate the lease relations been made, subject, of course, to the control and order of the court.

Mr. Hedges said temporary relief had been ordered by Mr. Nixon, that the applicant wanted to disintegrate the system, and the Corporation wanted to preserve the system, but on that old basis, and that meanwhile the receiver must operate the system until it would no longer have any financial vitality. The public, he said, should know why the changes are necessary. After Colonel Stimson and Mr. O'Brien had spoken briefly, and Corporation Counsel Burr had asked that the report of the survey being made by the expert engineers be expedited, it was agreed that Mr. Burr should inform Colonel Stimson specifically on what points he wanted information and the latter would urge an immediate response from the engineer.

Judge Mayer then said it was perfectly plain, so far as the facts could make it, that the Eighth Avenue line has been a burden to the receivership estate and should be severed. He said he had determined to return this road to its owners, and while he made no legal expression at the time, he said the receiver should be relieved of its operation.

"I shall make an appropriate order to this effect," said Judge Mayer. "I shall direct the receiver to turn over to the Eighth Avenue line equipment, &c., to the limit of his ability and its needs. The legal questions involved will have to be considered from time to time and will not be passed upon now. My position regarding the transfer situation is this:

"The order by Commissioner Nixon is in the nature of temporary relief only, but he has made his order and I think he is entitled to the fullest co-operation of this court. The same kind of arrangements between these parties now in court as should be made under this order, as would be made if all the strictly legal questions had been settled. I think, therefore, this court can authorize the receiver to enter into an agreement with the Eighth Avenue company to issue transfers under the same conditions as would be the case if the latter were not severed. The delay is based only on the exact phraseology of Mr. Nixon's order.

"The only order today is to separate the Eighth Avenue company from the receivership and make no more changes from the standpoint of the traveling public."

A conference between the court and counsel was then arranged for this afternoon, at which it is expected points of disagreement will be settled. The order will be submitted Monday morning at a public hearing and Judge Mayer will sign it. The time of its going into effect will be embodied in the order submitted.

LITHUANIAN LAND SCHEME.

Soldiers to Get from 20 to 52 Acres Each, Government Decides.

The Lithuanian Council of Ministers has decided to distribute the public lands of Lithuania among soldiers, according to a cable message received here tonight by the Lithuanian National Council.

Each Lithuanian soldier will receive from twenty to fifty-two acres, which he will not be allowed to sell or rent. If the public lands do not suffice, proprietors possessing more than 1,800 acres will be required to cede from 10 to 20 per cent. of their holdings to the rural land pool.

Half the land of Lithuania now belongs to peasants, said the message, adding that holdings averaged fifty-five acres.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

One of thirty interesting features in the July Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times Company, is a semi-official review of the Philippine Independence Movement, together with the official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France, and other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

MEXICANS SEIZE OIL LAND.

Patr American-Owned Concern Falls Under Confiscatory Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The first case of actual confiscation of the property of foreigners in Mexico under the new Constitution and the decrees issued by Carranza has been reported to the State Department. Mexicans are now operating the property of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, although the company continues to pay its rental to the former owner of the land, which it holds under a valid lease. This is a British company, but the fact that many Americans are shareholders makes the case of particular interest to the State Department.

The lease of the Scottish-Mexican company is admittedly legal, but because of the company's refusal, on the advice of the British Foreign Office, to acquiescence in the demands of the Carranza Government, which the British Government has declared to be "unjust" and "confiscatory," the land held by the company was denounced by the attorney for the man from whom the lease was made.

The land having been proved to be oil bearing, and much development work having been done at great expense, the Mexican attorney and one owner were taking no chances in denouncing the land and claiming it for themselves. In this they were supported by the Carranza Government.

The Mexican attorney organized a Mexican company to operate the land and proceeded to drill a well. They had no difficulty in securing drilling permits, which are refused to American and other foreign companies unless they admit their property is owned by the nation.

In a comparatively short time they drilled a well from which there is now being produced oil in volume reported at 20,000 barrels daily.

The Scottish-Mexican company, desiring to keep its record clear in the fight that was immediately instituted, continued to pay the rental agreed upon in the lease, and the Mexican owner of the land continues to accept it.

DRAFT NEW MAIL TUBE BILL.

$1,800,000 to Connect Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—After extended hearings on a bill authorizing the building of a mail tunnel between the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and the Grand Central Terminal in New York it was announced by members of the House Post Office Committee today that a new bill would be framed.

The bill will recommend an appropriation of $1,800,000 because of the increased cost of materials and labor. The bill, it was announced, would limit the power of the Postmaster General in making the contract for the tunnel.

There will be a number of other small changes in the bill. The committee will report it favorably shortly and it is believed that Congress will enact the legislation.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances Noted in the Week, Especially in Foodstuffs.

Cash markets for commodities were featured by stronger conditions this week, according to Dun's Review, and for the fourth week in succession the advances were considerably over the declines. There were fifty-six advances in the 313 commodities quoted in the list against but fifteen recessions. Foodstuffs led in the rise and corn scored a sharp advance as a result of an active consumption, a contraction in the visible supply and continued light receipts. Quotations on oats, rye, and barley also hardened but to a less pronounced extent. In the better grades of dairy products a recovery was shown over last week and higher prices were obtained. These increases were more than offset in the slight shading in the medium and ordinary qualities. Hogs touched a new high record and there were some advances in beef, while sheep were firm. Provisions tended upward in sympathy with the situation in raw materials.

Lard was in less demand and lower prices in iron and steel, and, with the exception of a moderate decline in aluminum, increased firmness was displayed by all minor metals. The strength of the cotton goods markets was fully maintained and the trend was toward a higher level in hides and leather continues.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale prices, corrected to yesterday, last week's quotations, and those of a year ago, on a selected list of standard commodities:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$6.00		
Beans, n., c., 100 lbs.	$11.75	11.75	$12.75
Butter, cream, etc., lb.	51½	49½	.44¾
State d., c. to f., lb.	.45	.45	.36
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.50	2.00	1.25
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.32	.32	.24¾
Codfish, Cd., lb., 100 lbs.	13.00	13.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	†.23¼	†.22½	.06¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	†.28½	†.28¼	.11¾
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.57	.56	.52
Eggs, West., lots, doz.	.43	.42	.43
Flour, pat., 196 lbs.	11.75	11.50	10.90
Onions, bag	4.00	5.00	2.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	12.75
Potatoes, new, bbl.	4.00	3.00	4.25
Rice, fancy head	.13	.13	.10
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.30
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	31½	29¾	.25
Beef, cf., live, 100 lbs.	11.35	11.00	11.70
Hams, big, in tcs., lb.	.35½	.35½	.28½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	21.40	21.40	16.85
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	35.50	35.50	24.00
Pork, mess, bbl.	56.00	56.00	47.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Barley, malt, bushel	1.38	1.27	1.30
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	2.08¾	1.98½	1.93¾
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	2.05	2.20	1.50
Oats, No. 3 yellow, bu.	.82	.79½	.55¾
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.64	1.59½	1.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.35½
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.33	.33	.68
Copper, electro, lb.	.19½	.18¾	*.26
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	28.60	29.00	34.40
Lead, lb.	.053	.05¾	.0805
Spelter, lb.	.074	.071	.08¾
Steel billets, Bes., ton.	38.50	38.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.71	.70	.65
Brown sheet, st'd., yd.	.25	.23½	.28
Drills, pr., 34x80, yd.	.18	.17½	.15½
Hides, No. 1, lb.	.46	.45	.35
Hides, cows, lb.	.45	.40	.20
Leath., h'lock, No. 1, lb.	.60	.60	.32
Leather, un., b., t. r., lb.	.90	.90	.45
Rubber, up-rv., fine, lb.	.55	.55½	.68
Silk, China, st. fil., lb.	10.00	9.95	7.60
Silk, Japan, fil. No. 1, Sinshiu, lb.	9.00	9.00	....

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

The best grade of butter regained the 3 cents a pound decline of last week and was quoted at the price of two weeks ago. No change occurred in the price of cheese. Fancy nearby eggs made a gain of 1 cent a dozen, a slight recovery of the 4 cents lost last week. Western firsts, however, lost a cent. Flour advanced 25 cents a barrel, and new potatoes made a gain of $1 a barrel. Cabbage lost 25 cents of its gain last week.

In provisions bacon furnished an advance of 1¾ cents a pound in the local market. Chicago beef advanced 25 cents per 100 pounds, and hogs made an advance of 5 cents.

Every item but hay in the grain list showed a fair increase, corn going up 10¼ cents a bushel. Barley furnished the next highest advance, with 9 cents more a bushel asked, and rye No. 2 increased 4¼ cents.

Among the metals aluminum dropped 1 cent a pound. Electrolytic copper gained to the extent of 1¼ cents a pound. Pig iron was lower by 40 cents a ton, while tin showed a slight gain.

Prices for hides continued to go higher, and the whole list showed increases with the exception of No. 1 cows heavy and No. 1 kips. The advances ranged from 1 cent to 5 cents a pound. Brown sheetings advanced 1¾ cents in price per yard, and print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x64, showed half a cent advance. Upriver rubber showed a small decline of half a cent. Sinshiu No. 1, the standard Japanese grade of raw silk, went up 30 cents.

Premiums Paid for Anthracite.

The increased pressure from the consuming public, due to the publicity given to a prospective coal shortage, has been reflected in the wholesale demand for anthracite and is tending to force premiums to higher levels. This is just what the more conservative operators are anxious to avoid at the present time. The consumer, however, is showing more of a tendency to take whatever sizes dealers may have in stock. This is helping the movement of chestnut and pea but has not relieved the shortage in egg and stove, according to Seward's Weekly. The last named sizes are in demand at tidewater at premiums of 75 cents to $1, whereas until this week these prices were being realized only in certain parts of the line trade. Steam sizes fail to show any great improvement. Bituminous has been helped by the revival in nearly every line of industry.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Deland egg or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9054.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Chelsea 1360.

BUYER from South America wants samples and detailed offers, with close quantities, &c., on stocks and job lots of woolen materials, pongees, crepes, taffetas of taffeta ribbons, jersey silk cloth, ladies' and gentlemen's suitings, cotton goods, printings, cuttings, sheetings, shirtings, ready-made suits for men, women, and children, silk, cotton, and woolen hosiery, cotton and woolen underwear, men's shirts, hats for men, ladies, and children, neckwear, silk material. G. C. L., P. O. Box 943, New York City.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—H. & L., all shades; also Usallone velour, any quantity; cash. Greeley 2187.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, all good grades. Louis Greenberg & Bros., 71 West 23d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, good quality, woven back. Madison Square 7967.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 46 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade coats, cloth and plis fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, tricotine, serges, satins, trioclettes, georgettes. Room 1006, 2 West 32d St., Waldorf Building. M. Saul.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses; quantity no object. Undersailing Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—An grades, Salt's, Hind & Harrison; also fine yonde satin Skinner's or Belding's peau de cygne. Madison Square 2706.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts, Ka Kara, lamb. Farragut 3816.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Youthful Made Dress, 31 East 32d St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 315, Stevens 1075, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Drusin & Son, Farr. 3486.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna, flowered silk; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SATIN Wanted.—Yarn-dye or piece-dye, black only. Farr. 2068.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, manniah, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 586.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 pieces of Jap silks, all weights and colors; also crepe de chines and broad silks. P S 36 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILK SHIRTS Wanted.—Any amount; can use broken lots. C. B. Carter, McAlpin Hotel.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Quantity oxford and velours, all shades. Max Lovins & Co., 142 West 36th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, yalamas, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 3666.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In all colors; Raritan 806, Times 1073, Delands 668. Neugass Bros., 71 West 25d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange 9000, shade 15, for pekin, navy or reindeer. Phone Chelsea 9079.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash, also tinseltones and Botany yalama. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Of all descriptions; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Copenhagen. Madison Square 3740.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 690.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces navy tricotine, $4 to $4.25 net cash; also navy serge. Rosenmeyers Schwartz, 31 East 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3083.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., Garfield or Botany velours or duvet de laine, all colors. Phillip Moskowitz, 3 East 28th, 12th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—All makes; pay cash. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use 24, 27, or 36 inch twill back, black and colors; cash; state particulars. S. O., 239 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 8084, black and colors; cash. T. M., 236 Times.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with large equipped plant would like to connect with large Summer clothing house; equipped for coats and pants. C 585 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR with large, equipped plant can cut, make and trim large amount skeleton clothing. C 586 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER with large and well equipped plant can cut, make and trim large quantities of Summer clothing at a reasonable price; have plenty help and special machines. Weintraub, 700 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG MOLESKIN OUTINGS, 45 cases light fancies; kimono outings under special ticket, 36 cases dark fancies, 19 cases light fancies. Offered through Rice & Seaman, 256 Church St.

BOTANYS.—5859. Velbarre, all shades. Harry Rosenberg & Co. Murray Hill 9722.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 25d. Farragut 1086.

COATS.—Jobs, plush coats; cheapest to best; reasonable. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—9000, white and high colors. Mad Sq. 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds; bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Full line ready; serges, tricotines, satins, and georgettes, $6.75 to $32.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fell below our part you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead, or live models, but our models are live sellers; better made dresses of tricotine, paulette, serge, satin, jersey, $7.75 to $27.50; voile dresses to close. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 5,000 printed voiles on sale at $2.75 to $5.75; and it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,500 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices, $4.75 and $5.75 values $2.90, $6.75, $7.75 and 8.75 values 3.90; final closing sale; biggest values ever offered. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,000 cotton-dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have out Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 25d St.

DRESSES.—See our Fall line, now ready; specializing in serges and tricotines. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 white, flesh, navy, copen, and georgette. Mirkin & Simmons, 136 West 25th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 234 5th Av.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; cheap. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 500 voile dresses to close out. M. Weinberg, 118 West 23d.

FUR SCARFS.—25 natural raccoon, two styles, for immediate delivery; send representative; no sample submitted. M. Thorn, Inc., 29 West 36th St.

GABARDINES.—Good quality, navy. Mad. Sq. 1520, 1,170 Broadway, Room 502.

LACES.—Of all descriptions; to close cheap. 3d floor, 3 West 30th.

ORGANDY.—1,200 yards blue, maize, white, tan, gray; 25c yard. 36 West 23d St., Room 610.

POPLINS.—American 9610, all shades. Chelsea 5258.

SATIN.—Black Duchess; good quality; 36 inches. Phone Stuyvesant 5465.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 510, 638 silvertones, light and heavy weight velours on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 9481.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SILVERTONES.—All colors. Mad. Sq. 1520, 1,170 Broadway, Room 502.

SKIRTS.—10,000; big variety poplins, plaids, and fancies; suitable for July sale. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna and high lustre 3-ply silk poplin skirts, $2 up. Harrison Skirt Co., 25 West 21st.

TRIBETS.—Style 815, black, quantity; reasonable. Address Tribets, 1019 St. James Building.

TRICOLETTES and silk and cotton back Paulettes, also dropstitch tricolettes. Phillips, 134 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5002, Copenhagen at $3.85, navy, Greers, $4.85. Middler & Weinstein, 118 East 28th St., Mad. Sq. 8506.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, popular makes of the better kind. Mad. Sq. 1520, 1,170 Broadway, Room 502.

TRICOTINES.—Dunmore, U. S., American, Franz Mars, open until 12 o'clock, Gramercy 1494.

Offerings to Buyers

TRICOTINES.—Du Lont's 617, immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 6344.

TRICOTINES.—Whitman's cotton twill. Schwartz, Chelsea 6758.

TRICOTINES.—Have 24 pieces navy; good quality. Greeley 1544.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

WAISTS, crepe de chine, Georgine, $30 per dozen; Jap silks, $18; immediate delivery. Letherman & Elfont, 96 West 22d. Gramercy 4617.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—Jobber placing large orders on taffetas, tricotines, serges, any quantity. Call with samples, 4th floor, 20 West 27th.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, men's hats and caps; a wonderful opportunity for a man of selling ability; state experience and references, salary or commission. G 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; wholesale braid and trimming manufacturing house desires young man to call on cloak and suit trade; salary. Address Y 59 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on skirts; good opportunity for right party; commission. Y 54 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN-COLLECTOR.—Re-soldier, (M.), experienced collector, wishes position that requires collecting and selling ability. T. A. Tyrrell, 86 Prescott St., Jersey City, N. J.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5½@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Thursday .....5½@5¾ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Perfume Bottle and Atomizer.

A novelty in the perfumery line now on the market combines the container and the atomizer. By a side lever arrangement, which is pressed when the liquid is wanted, the bottle automatically sprays the perfume. This is accomplished by use of a vacuum within the bottle, which operates in much the same way as the ordinary siphon. The perfume is put up in small sizes suitable for carrying in the handbag or vanity case.

Will Market French Delicacies.

Plans are now being laid by one of the largest French canners to market its high-class vegetable products in this country. A representative is at present in this city arranging for the distribution. Mushrooms, truffles, and peas are some of the products which will be included in the French line. The goods will be of the highest quality and packed in an attractive way for the fancy trade.

Foreign Buyers Here with Cash.

The situation in regard to export business has become somewhat reversed lately. Instead of the customary demand for long-time credits, a number of instances have been reported recently of buyers from other countries making purchases in this market with the cash in their pockets to pay on the spot. Those in close touch with the export situation feel that there is a distinct turning to American merchandise which will waive all the usual difficulties that have formerly hampered selling for export. This was clearly where a buyer from Egypt purchasing some toilet goods had the English money with him to close the transaction he put through.

Gray Goods Very Active.

All the indications were present yesterday of what might be styled a runaway market in gray goods in this city. Practically all kinds of fabrics were dealt in at top prices and large quantities of every construction were sold. The selling, moreover, was from first hands and the deliveries called for were up to the end of the year and beyond. In the printcloths, 39-inch 80 squares sold freely at 27 cents, and 72-76s and 68-72s in the same width at 24 and 22 cents respectively; 38-inch 64-60s were disposed of at 18 cents. All grades of sheetings were in demand as were also the yarn goods and sateens, twills, &c., and were let go at the prevailing high figures. The entire market continued excited and active during the day.

Are Short of Dress Goods.

The acute situation in the dress goods market is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the manufacturers of dresses, according to a statement issued by the Associated Dress Industries of America. The marked scarcity of desirable fabrics is compelling a number of manufacturers to curtail their production and pro-rate their goods among their retail customers, and is also causing some manufacturers to refuse additional business. Prices are rising to new levels on account of the condition described and there seems to be no immediate relief in sight. Buyers are advised to lose no time in making known to the wholesalers just what their requirements will be in order to be protected against future shortages.

An Index to Conditions.

One of the largest manufacturers of talcum powder is willing to let retail conditions furnish him with an index of prospects for his business. When the retail demand begins to slump, he remarked yesterday, it is time to take in canvas. "That is the danger point," he said, manufacturers in all lines have not had anything to complain of in the way of demand for merchandise. For the six months previous to that time, he pointed out, wholesalers were very unsettled in their opinions of trade prospects, particularly after the armistice. He declared at this time that, although the retailers were either not buying or only making hand-to-mouth purchases, the consumer demand was of the best, and for this reason no reduction in production was made. The result was, he stated, that the six months' period showed a gain of 19 per cent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

United States Portable Building Corp. of 115 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Electro Sun Blue Print Co., Inc., $35; H. Priest, $15, and J. R. Lloyd, $150. Liabilities are said to be about $20,000 and the assets about $7,500. Judge Mack has appointed David W. Kahn receiver in $5,000 bond.

Emanuel Weinberger, trading as Versailles Candy Co. at 446 East 78th St., has assigned to Julius J. Klein.

Out of Town.

Jane Q. Champlin, no occupation, of East Chester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $1,800 and no assets. There is only one creditor, Cornelius B. Fish, a deficiency judgment on foreclosure of mortgage with interest claim.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Anderson, Frederick—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. $224.63
Carbone, Emma, and Nat'l Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Cohen, Wolfe—M. Fraser 122.50
Eisenberg, Nettie—A. Miller 531.49
Ehler, James, and Carlos Garcia—People, &c. 500.00
Del Re, Bernard—M. Di Fiore 206.72
429 Fourth Ave. Corp.—H. Rubenstein. 1,573.70
Farmer, James J.—S. Fassler 500.00
Green, Herbert, by gdn.—M. Bilenikoff, costs 110.70
Gayle, Ira E.—Franklin Simon & Co. 266.61
Goldblatt, Joseph—G. C. Beach et al., costs 199.90
Havemeyer, Hector H.—J. C. Drouillard 1,018.83
Jardin Co., Inc., Joseph Smith—A. Binocusa 613.96
International Steam Laundry—General Accident, Fire & Life Ins. Corp., Ltd. 361.83
Harris, Seymour L.—J. Berlin 114.25
Irving, James A.—J. J. Sullivan 743.14
Hinne, Jobst—Davis & Davis 782.11
Levy, Saul W.—Bertha Levy, deed 1.00
Ketell, N. Levy, Inc.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 1,936.75
Lusk, Roy A.—S. G. Lusk 100.00
Kaufman, Simon—Lincoln Trust Co. 877.78
Kopel, Conrad, and Carlos Garcia—People, &c. 100.00
Linden, Rolf H.—C. Constantinida et al. 3,270.66
Mottolay, Paul L.—C. W. Beal 251.06
Moore, William A.—W. W. Speck 5,536.23
Molina, Rafael J.—S. U. Beck & Co. 155.70
Musella, Raffaele—D. Cuseno et al. 199.70
Mitchell, Atticus H.—W. H. Cooper 393.16
Same—Same 387.27
Pach, Alfred—B. Callahan 103.20
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—T. F. McElvee 636.06
Pahlow, Read & Willey Mfg. Co.—Semma Shops, Inc. 666.94
Proud, Taylor T.—Lebolt & Co. 184.65
Richter, Max—Horn & Hardart Co., Inc., costs 331.00
Ratskin, Meyer—M. Elser 120.41
Roth, Joseph—E. H. Sayre et al. 116.95
Sandler, C. Williams & Co. 116.95
Sultzer & Chambers, Inc.—A. P. Dienst & Co., Inc. 310.96
Steinberg, Louis—R. L. Schwartz et al. 1,040.40
Simon, Sarah—M. Bernstein 234.41
Smith, Simon—A. Krumbein 540.40
Siegenfeld, Ray—I. Rothkowitz et al., costs 106.50
Tyndell, E. S.—P. H. Brown et al. 170.28
Walsh, Edward—T. M. Stenson 782.11
White, Evelyn H., and Joseph J. White Motor Car Equipment Co. 162.63
Watson, Robert C.—G. W. Warren 108.71
Wall, Robert G.—M. Freedman 128.51
Same—S. Skner 827.03
Walsh, Patrick—Jacobs Bottling Works, costs 166.60
White, Evelyn H.—Motor Car Equipment Co. 161.07
Yonkers, Richard D.—F. X. Cuvk 170.40

In Bronx County.

Kalbach, Andrew E., as receiver—P. H. Lepore ..... $.06
Same—S. Jaffe 7.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Standard Vulcanite Pen Co.—Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.; May 20, 1919. 1,812.88
Mayers, Joseph H.—D. Fitzgibbons; May 28, 1919 ..... 1,647.18
Standard Vulcanite Pen Co.—Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.; March 10, 1919. 1,116.51
Watt, James L. and Annie S.—M. Fraser; June 4, 1919 ..... 787.94
Woodruff, Gamaliel W.—G. W. Woodruff; March 19, 1919 ..... 1,870.75
Kaneka, Eugene L.—W. Vincent; June 10, 1919 ..... 13,966.85
Atlantic Ribbon Co.—Lehman Bros., bobbin; Ribbon Co.; June 18, 1919. 5,577.08
William D. Bloodgood & Co.—E. S. Coffin; Nov. 20, 1918 ..... 199.16
Same—Same, et al.; May 29, 1919. 62.87
Cramer, Wm. F.—A. L. Silberstein; Nov. 14, 1911 ..... 168.71
Bonts, Laurina and Moe Kass—People &c.; June 1, 1919 ..... 100.00
Merriman Distributing Co.—Hardman; Sept. 3, 1918 ..... 999.84
Thomsen, Herbert S.—City of N. Y.; Dec. 11, 1916 ..... 131.62
Rabbowitz, Samuel M.—Veronese; April 10, 1919 ..... 498.41
Halber, Samuel—A. Coster; June 3, 1919 ..... 1,066.45
Roll, Chas. F., and Mail Survey Co.—People, &c.; Dec. 14, 1918. (vacated) 994.90
M. Patent Exhibition Corp.—A. Merakras, et al.; May 20, 1919. 15,718.54

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—L. L. Mosson Co.; E. D. Hagar, piece goods, trimmings; 225 5th Av.

ALBANY, Ga.—Rosenberg Bros.; J. Rosenberg, notions, furn. goods, clothing, women's wear, millinery; Penn.

AMARILLO, Texas—The Vogue; Miss Garrison, ready-to-wear; 217 5th Av.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; Mrs. C. L. Carman, millinery; Miss J. Bierden, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, mfrs. waist, dresses; 1,123 Broadway.

BALTIMORE — B. Fleishman & Bro.; B. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing; 1,181 B'way; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; E. K. Miller, draperies, curtains; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—S. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, notions, laces, hosiery, cloaks, clothing, underwear; Herald Square.

BLOOMFIELD, Iowa—Davies D. G. Co.; H. L. Serewis, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

BOSTON—L. C. Cooper & Co.; L. C. Cooper, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Commodore.

BOSTON—A. E. Myers; E. A. Myers, boys', children's clothing; Commodore.

BOSTON—J. H. Pray & Sons Co.; J. Hansum, carpets; Grand.

BOSTON—Liberty Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Katz, cloaks, suits; Park Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear, waists; 3 West 27th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Lyman Bros. Co.; W. H. Stark, silks, ribbons; 230 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—H. Oransky & Sons; H. Oransky, Fall suits; 37 West 26th.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Charleston Dept. Store; G. C. Stiles, general mdse.; 37 W. 26th.

CHICAGO—Style Shop; B. Gaber, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott Co.; R. C. Wilson, hosiery; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; W. H. Schmiegel, novelties, braids; 3 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI—C. Tobias Bros. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, capes; Wallick.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The McAlpin Co.; H. E. Richards, suits; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. H. Swanson, silks, basement; 3 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—J. Blackman Sons Co.; M. A. Black, coats, suits, skirts; 244 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Prinzi, Biederman & Co.; M. Prinzi, mgr. coats, suits; 300 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Economy Clothing Co.; J. Newman, clothing; Herald Square.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—S. Loeb & Bro.; J. A. Loeb, general mdse.; Penn.

COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. Gaylord, millinery; Breslin.

COSHOCTON, Ohio—J. E. Rentrew & Bro.; J. E. Renfrew, general mdse.; Latham.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green &

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A quick resale at a substantial profit in the midtown loft zone was effected yesterday by S. Morrill Banner, who sold to Max N. Nathanson the twelve-story store and loft building at 8 to 14 West Thirtieth Street, which he acquired Wednesday from Samuel K. Jacobs. The structure, which was held at $1,000,000, covers a plot 89 by 100. It was erected about five years ago on the site of the old Hotel Burlington, adjoining the Holland House, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue. William S. Sussman negotiated the sale.

Downtown Sale.

Frederick Brown bought the five-story loft building at 427 and 429 Broadway, southwest corner of Howard Street, held at $250,000, from the Howard Street and Broadway Company through M. M. Hayward & Co. and the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Wynne Buys on Central Park West.

Charles Wynne bought a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 42 by 100 at 225 Central Park West, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, through Ludlow & Co. Out-of-town property was given in part payment. The building will be extensively altered.

Large Building Operation for Heights.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company sold to a client of David Stewart a tract fronting 230 feet on Fort George Avenue, 463 feet on the northwest side of Fort George Terrace and 100 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, with a large interior tract, involving about 100 lots. The property will be improved by the new owners with high-class garden apartment houses such as Washington Heights has not yet had and for which this land is admirably adapted. The operation promises to be the nucleus for one of the largest building campaigns undertaken on Washington Heights for several years.

Heights Apartments Sold.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation bought, through Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney, for The Rockville Holding Corporation, Charles Kimmelin, President, 870 West 180th Street, a five-story apartment, 60 by 100, renting for $12,000, and held at $75,000. Kaplan & Blackner were the brokers.

Anna H. Ahrens sold to the Union Chemical Glassware Company, Isaac Portman, President, 655 West 177th Street, a five-story apartment house, 70 by 90, between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue. James Boyd was the broker.

Operators in Two Deals.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold to Theresa W. Robinson 257 West 137th Street, a five-story building, 18 by 100. They also sold to Leopold Wechler, tenant, 301 East Houston Street, a four-story building, 18 by 55.

Private Dwellings.

Lewis Spencer Morris sold the five-story English basement dwelling, 20 by 100.5, held at $70,000, at 12 West Fifty-third Street, opposite St. Thomas's Church, to a client of William B. May & Co., who on the expiration of the current lease will remodel the building for occupancy.

Stanley Isaacs sold the American basement dwelling at 110 East Seventy-third Street to E. H. Delafield through Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.

Hennie Goldsmith sold 320 West 105th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 22 by 100.11, adjoining Riverside Drive, through Frederick Zittel & Sons.

Frank W. Dodd sold the five-story dwelling, containing an elevator, at 5 East Eighty-second Street, held at $55,000. The house is on a lot 20 by 100.5, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Dr. A. Barret sold 110 West 118th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 16 by 100, through Shaw & Co.

A. H. Mosle sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 133 East Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 16 by 100, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

New Synagogue for East Side.

Mollie Goldstein resold, through Hirman Rinaldo, 180 Clinton Street, a three-story brick building, on a lot 25 by 100, which is to be converted into a synagogue. The seller secured the property in a partition sale last May for $15,500.

Tenement Deal.

Jennie Parley bought from Moritz Grunstein, 1,474 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of 119th Street, a five-story flat, 25.11 by 100.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. resold the four-story single flat 356 West Thirty-seventh Street to Jacob Swedlow.

The Bronx Market.

The Harco Realty Company, Inc., sold the five-story apartment house, on a plot 43 by 100, held at $30,000 and renting for $8,000, at 915 Kelly Street, to an investing client of Samuel Kronsky, Inc. The same broker sold to a client the vacant plot, 282 by 100, consisting of seven and one-half lots, at the northwest corner of Townsend Avenue and 170th Street, near Jerome Avenue. Negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a builder, who contemplates erecting five-story walkups.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company sold a two-family house at 1,106 Lebanon Street, through William Peters & Co. The same brokers sold the two-family house at 1,871 Wallace Avenue for a client.

J. A. Ackermann bought the two-family dwelling at 730 East 239th Street from Clara M. Johnson, through F. William Eggert. The same broker sold for Anna G. Owen the three private dwellings at 681 to 685 East 240th Street, and to Leopold Richter the two-family dwelling at 728 East 239th Street.

Jacob Dachis bought of the Beth Hamedrash Shaarey Zion, Inc., a one-family house, 25 by 100, at 815 East 179th Street.

The Sparta Realty Company sold to Helen May Baus 2,403 Walton Avenue, 20 by 100, held at $10,000 and subject to a mortgage for $8,750. Waldemar F. Timme, attorney, represented the purchaser.

The City of New York purchased from Frederick Johnson and the Central Union Trust Company, for $156,000, the plot, 300 by 200, on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, between Dawson Street and Rogers Place, to be used as a site for a new elementary school. Mr. Johnson also sold to the city for $70,000 the plot, 200 by 100, comprising the block front on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Beck and Fox Streets. This is to be used for a playground.

The Matilda Realty and Construction Company sold 4,332 Matilda Avenue, between 236th and 237th Streets, a two-story and cellar two-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, to Charles H. Nulle, who will occupy the premises. Kurs & Wren negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn Theatre Sold.

A. I. Namm & Son, dry goods merchants, lessees of the Grand Opera House, Elm Place, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, bought the building from the Behman estate. The theatre, built in 1881 by Barry and Fay, two variety actors, was in years past the Brooklyn home of melodrama. It formed part of the Behman estate, amassed when Hyde & Behman were powerful in the theatrical affirs of the borough. In recent years the old playhouse has housed a number of unsuccessful theatrical ventures.

Brooklyn.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold the two-family brick dwelling at 1,340 Forty-second Street to Samuel Fabricant through Realty Trust.

The Webster Building Corporation sold a one-family house, on plot 20 by 100, at 1,450 East Nineteenth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

The Noles Realty Corporation bought the plot, 150 by 100, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Avenue.

Miss G. M. Hoke sold a bachelor apartment building at 279 Henry Street to an investing client of Calder's Real Estate Company. The same brokers sold a block of lots on East Twenty-third Street and Avenue P to Mr. Kroh; to a builder, and a two-family house at 111 East Thirty-second Street for Miss Henrietta Reis to Mary S. Masters.

John Croppy bought the two-story and cellar brick two-family house, on lot 20 by 100, at 238 Eighty-eighth Street, between Bridge Boulevard and Third Avenue, through the Bulkley & Horton Company.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a one-family brick dwelling at 1,860 Eighty-third Street to a client for occupancy.

E. Grossman sold a one-family cottage, on a plot 40 by 100, at 1,460 Fiftieth Street, to M. Berg through I. Salsberg.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold the one-family frame dwelling, on a plot 35.8 by 106, at 91 Winthrop Street, to Helen H. Mars through the Parkside Realty Company.

Albert Grossert sold two six-family brick tenements at 1,822 and 1,824 Cornelia Street, to Peter Monthy through R. A. Schiesing. The same broker sold a brick tenement house at 1,825 George Street for William Schneider to Charles Hess and the four-family frame house at 651 North Villa Street, for John Knoll to Philip Becker.

Otilia Randall sold the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling at 553 Seventh Street to Nathan Schwartz through the F. C. Sauter Agency.

Queens Borough Sales.

John Campbell sold a one-family dwelling, on plot 25 by 115, at 15 Linden Avenue, Flushing, to Peter M. Connolly through J. Albert Johntra.

The Long Island Railroad sold the plot bounded by Union Hall Street, Washington Street, and Centre Street, at Jamaica, L. I., containing approximately 75,000 square feet, to the J. F. Tapley Company, the book manufacturers. The Tapley Company is to immediately start the erection of a three-story stone and brick, fireproof, sprinkler building, with floor capacity of over 250 pounds per square foot, having over 65,000 square feet to a floor. The entire transaction will involve over $300,000. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., negotiated the sale.

J. Feild disposed of two valuable parcels in the Far Rockaway section which have been taken for development. The F. M. C. Realty Corporation has purchased a plot, 57 by 100, at the southeast corner of Mott Road and White Street. The Joan Realty Corporation has purchased a plot, 100 by 57, on the south side of Mott Avenue, west of Gunther Avenue.

A. Higbie sold to F. Hatter a plot 100 by 242 at the northwest corner of the Merrick Road and Farmers Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Kelly sold a lot 20 by 100 to M. Engelke on the east side of New York Avenue, south of South Street, and a plot, 60 by 100, to A. Galan on the north side of Richmond Hill Avenue, east of Beverly Road, Richmond Hill.

Borough of Richmond.

Arthur Caspari sold his house at Oakwood Heights to Mrs. Edwin Wolley, for occupancy, through the Princes Bay Realty Company.

Suburban Sales.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Joseph G. Haft, President, sold a plot, 75 by 100, at Douglas Manor, L. I., to a client, for a building site.

B. E. Storm bought three lots on Monroe Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., from the Murray Development Company, through E. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot on Parkway Drive, Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y., to W. V. Reynolds.

The Cosul Realty Company sold the three-story stucco dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, at 34 Oakdean Terrace, Edgewater, N. J., to A. Mairis, for occupancy. The Lloyd Winthrop Company, Inc., negotiated the sale.

The Philipse Manor Company sold a house at Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown, N. Y., to Marguerite Carey, through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel J. Tankoos has leased for Valentine Schmidt the entire four-story building at 26 and 28 North William Street for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate net rental of $125,000. The lessee upon completion of extensive alterations and improvements will open a restaurant.

The newly formed Fifty-fourth Street Garage Company, Robert S. Friedman, President, leased part of the old Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company building, on plot 100 by 100, on the north side of East Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, for twenty-one years. Alexander Baylies is drawing plans for the lessee for a two-story garage to cost about $50,000.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr. leased, in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co., the store and basement at 170 Fifth Avenue to D. Salwen & Co., Inc., Estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

31st St, 210-312 East, s s, 367.6 ft e of 2d Av, 45x98.9; two four-story tenements, store in No. 310; Caroline H. Field against Leasing Realty Corp. et al; Samuel P. Savage, attorney; Thomas G. Flaherty, referee; due, $11,320; taxes, &c., $539.79; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

46th St, 24 and 28 East; for 6 fourteen-story offices and stores, 100x60; Henry Phipps, estate, 787 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; $350,000.

10th Av, 800 to 810; for a four-story garage, storage, and offices, 175x100; Kelly Springfield Tire Co., 230 West 57th St, owner; Necarsulmer & Lehbach, 507 5th Av, architects; $180,000.

215th St, s s, at Harlem River; for a one-story offices, 12x28; Weber McLoughlin Co., premises, owner; Anchor Corrugating Construction Co., 140 Washington St, architects; $575.

Cedar Av, e s, 30 ft s of 182d St, 2 two and one-half story frame dwellings, 21x46.7; W. J. Diamond, 1,646 Monroe Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; total cost, $16,000.

Cedar Av, s e corner of 182d St, two and one-story frame dwelling, 24x32; W. J. Diamond, 1,646 Monroe Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St; one-story brick garage, 25x18; Bertha A. Dow, 1,517 Bryant Av, owner; C. Yought, 2,424 Halsey St, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Washington Place, 123; to a three-story dwelling; H. Smith, 178 Madison Av, owner; J. H. Phillips, 681 5th Av, architect; $5,000.

18th St, 550 West; to a four-story tenement; I. Morkerwez, 201 West 117th St, owner; S. Cohen, 39 Union Square, architect; $4,000.

69th St, 121 West; to a four-story dwelling; C. S. Hungerford, Waterbury, Conn., owner; G. F. Pelham, 200 West 72d St, architect; $12,000.

Park Av, 4,221; one-story brick garage, 58x73.6; M. J. Graham, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY, ST, 645, e s, 100 ft n w of Vermilyea Av, runs s 100 ft n w —x s w 100 to st x s e 50 to beginning; A. R. T. Holding Co. to Max Goldwasser, 1,152 Ogden Av, Bronx, et al., mtg $45,500, all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 849, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Jacob Drucker to Louise Hoffman, 849 Amsterdam Av, mtg $20,500, all liens, July 10; attorney, Max Frank, 220 Broadway.....$100

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 137.6 ft s of Grand St, 18.9x100; Joseph Solomon to Florajo Realty Corp., 115 Broadway; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 2,928-30, e s, 100.11 ft s of 69th St, 54.2x87.10x50.1x87.7; Mignon E. Loew to Ethel V. Loew, 163 Franklin Av, Long Branch, N. J., and Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, executors, CENTRE ST, 142, e s, 26.4x105.8x26.8x103; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x103x26.8x100.4; Coney Island and Brooklyn Terminal Co. to Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., Nassau Electric R. R. Co., Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. Co. and Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn, July 10; attorney, J. H. Bennington, 25 Clinton St, Brooklyn.....$1

CHERRY ST, s s, (250 mch E. Rutgers,) 25x121.9 to Water St x 25x122; Cherry St, s s, 25x122 to Water St x 25x122.5; I. Kauffman to Rose S. and Daniel L. Reardon, 113 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, July 2; attorney, Max Sheinart, 389 Broadway.....$1

GRAND ST, 271, s e c of Forsyth St, 20x62; Jacob Froelich to Rosie Froelich, 823 West End Av, b. and s., c. s. s., all liens, July 2; attorney, A. Frankenthaler, 59 Maiden Lane.....Gift

MADISON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 95x 25.8x irregular; Fanny A. Harms to Marian H. Wickes, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., March 22, 1913; attorney, Forsyth Wickes, 14 Wall St.....$100

RIDGE ST, 120-22, e s, 80x87.9; Joseph Solomon to Florajo Realty Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $28,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 161st St, —x177.2x99.11x233.2; Melvin Cozat Co. to same, mtg $245,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, same.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s s, at s s 190th St, runs east 144.9 to r p in s s 213.8 in Drive x n w on curve 212ft to beginning gore; Ramsay Realty Co. to Mang-Houst Realty Corp., 233 Broadway, mtg $240,000, all liens, July 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

SPRING ST, 115-17, n s, 57.6x100; Greenwich Savings Bank to Harry Swanson, 324 West 86th St; attorneys, Lachman & G., 53 Nassau St.....$100

SAME property; Harry Swanson to Greene Street Associates, 640 Broadway, mtg $250,000, all liens, July 10; attorneys, same.....$100

5TH AV, 1,474, s w corner of 119th St, 25.10 x100; Moritz Gruenstein to Jennie Paley, 686 Cauldwell Av.; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 280 Grand St.....$1

9TH AV, 707, w s, 75.2 ft n of 48th St, 25.1x 100; Louisa Baumgarten to Louis H. and Geo. J. Steets, 492 9th Av, mtg $27,250, all liens, July 1; attorney, E. J. Martin, 320 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, s s, 301.4 ft e of 3d Av, 37.7x23x irregular; Stuyvesant St, n s, 62.10 ft w, from s s 10th St, 32x16; Stuyvesant St, n s, 94.11 ft w from s s 10th St, 16x32x irregular; Mabel G. Maynard to Saml. H. Stone, 237 West 74th St, mtg $12,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Saml. H. Stone to the Rector, &c., of the P. E. Church of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, 213 West, n s, 22.8x23x14.1x23.5; George A. Dartlan to Nettie, his wife, 276 W. 12th St, mtg $5,500, s s, e c, 7-8; July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, 158 West, s s, 22x103.3; U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. et al., trustees, to Samuel Lichtman, 220 9th Av; attorneys, Strouck & S., 141 Broadway.....$30,500

16TH ST, 113, 125 and 133 West, n s, 300.2; Amelia L. Seidbuscher to Fredk. G., her husband, Essex Fells, N J.; address, 258 Broadway.....Gift

40TH ST, 430 West, s s, 83x98.9; Annie Hoeckh to James Lerche, 439 West 40th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway.....$100

54TH ST, 351 East, n s, 20x100.5; Select Realty Co. to S. Sidney Smith, 105 East 54th St., and Howard A. Smith, 79 East Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y., trustees, as to $8,000, h. and s., all liens, July 10; attorney, Joseph F. McCloy, 54 Pine St.....$1

81ST ST, 150 East, n s, 20x100.5; Louis Simon Holding Corp. to Edward T. Quinn, 15 West 56th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Greene & Hurd, 43 Exchange Place.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edgar M. Simon to same, mtg $11,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, same.....$100

82D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Frank C. J. Becker et al. to Jos. H. Gilman, 66 Christopher St, and another, mtg $16,000, all liens, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 20x100; Johanna Kremer, indivfd. et al., exrs., &c., to Leo Hellwig, 305 East 83d St, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, John C. Heuslinger, 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leo Hellwig to Jos. Kremer, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, same.....$100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 20x100, with a t to strip in rear, 20x10; J. Clarence Davies et al, executors, &c., to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to 301 West End Av. Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $19,000, all liens, July 10; attorneys, same.....$100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 20x100; Langhorne Holding Corp. to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $34,000, all liens, May 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to 301 West End Av. Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $22,000, all liens, March 8; attorneys, same.....$100

94TH ST, s s, 183.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x100; Elizabeth Cole to John Ehrmann, 371 Arlington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 7; attorneys, Baker & O., 84 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Ehrmann to Max Benjamin, 61 East 86th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 7; attorneys, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Max Benjamin to Johanna and William Marquart, 145 Lexington Av, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, Charles L. Laning, 355 East 15th St.....$1

94TH ST, 19 East, s s, 19.11x100.5; F. S. McGrath to Wm. Van B. Mudrick, 108 E. 74th St, mtg $20,750, all liens, July 11; address, 30 Pine St.....$1

114TH ST, 98 West, s s, 17.4x100.11; M. L. Patterson to Charles H. Haskell, 527 Main St, Orange, N. J., all liens, July 10; attorneys, Bergen & P., 25 Broad St.....$1

SAME property; Charles H. Haskell to Annie Davidowitz, 47 West 114th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, June 10; attorney, E. Berliner, 233 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 21x 100.11; Ellen Hughes to Edvige De Louise and Inconronata Gallo, 700 West 179th St; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 25 Liberty St.$100 &c., William L. Loew.....$1

120TH ST, 123 West, n s, 20x100.11; M. G. Wright to Florence Kutsuklan, 80 Morningside Av, all liens, July 9; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 34 Av and 148th St.....$100

123D ST, 249 West, n s, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure; Jules Miller, referee, to Herbert P. and Florence A. Whitlock, 96 Washington Square, and another, executors, July 1; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$9,000

123D ST, 439 East, n s, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure May 23; Townsend Morgan, referee, to Christina and Edward G. Schroeder, 414 East 4th St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., executors, June 12; attorney, Luigi Forte, 439 East 123d St.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Christina Schroeder to Luigi and Maria R. Forte, 439 123d St, mtg $3,000, July 10; attorney, same.....$4,500

125TH ST, 651 West, n s, 25x99.11; Morris Borsodi Ben. Mitchell G. Meyers, 52 W. 8th St., Waterbury, Conn., mtg $15,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 152-54 East, s s, 50x250.11; Helen Caffrey to Sol Epstein, 2,100 5th Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'dway..$100

146TH ST, 405 East, s s, 16.8x100; Ramsay Realty Co. to Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., 302 Broadway, mtg $300,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, D. I. Goldstein, 302 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 52 ft s of 187th St, 16.6x75; Hugh J. O. Neill to John Savio, 209 East 143d St, mtg $5,000, July 10; attorney, S. Williamson, 384 Alexander Av.$100

AMUNDSEN AV, e s, 150 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; Joseph J. Ansorge to Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, mtg $550, June 3; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 657 Broadway.....$1

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Charles F. Halsted to George Bockhaus, 1,253 College Av, mtg $5,000, July 19, 1918; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

BRYANT AV, 1,459, w s, 20x100; Sarah H. Russell to Antonio Arcaro, 1,447 Vyse Av, mtg $7,500, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, 891, w s, 16.8x115; Morris Spiegel to Philip Adler, 1,429 Brook Av, mtg $3,000, July 10; attorney, J. Krone, 299 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,387, n w s, 80x s w 25x s e 80 to s w line x e 25 to beginning; Leon Margolish to Zalal Gusik, 1,949 7th Av, mtg $6,750, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME property; Zalal Gusik to Clara Gusik, 1,947 7th Av, mtg $6,750, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,819, w s, 25x100.4; Eugene Farrell to Mary E., wife of Thomas Connor, 2,819 Creston Av, mtg $5,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 167th St, 70x 90; Bodo Von Manderode to Frank Ammann, Sr., West Hackensack, N. J., May 27; attorney E. J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St.....$1

FULTON AV, w s, 48 ft s of 170th St, 26.8x 96.4x37x96.2; North Side Savings Bank to East 169th St Realty Corporation, 1,472 Shakespeare Av, mtg $7,100, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, n w s, 235.7 ft s of Bayard St, 16.8x100; also Fulton Av, n w s, 216.8 ft s w of Bayard St, 16.8x100; Bodo von Manderode to Frank Ammann, Sr., North Hackensack, N. J., May 28; attorney, E. J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St.....$250

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 157th St, 25x78.11x25x77.9; Stebbins Realty and Construction Co. to Barnett Pantzman, 584 East 165th St, mtg $16,000, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, w s, 106.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 33.4x100; William Greenberger to Meyer Gottlieb, 900 Prospect Av, mtg $18,000, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 190.10 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x100; 171st-ave. Realty Co. to Virginia Di Martino, 2,016 Lafontaine Av, mtg $1,500, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,000, w s, 37.8x100; Katrina A. Henderson to Ralph Rivone, 501 East 116th St, mtg $18,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 116, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Daniel Mapes, exr. to Dietrich Wortmann, 8,732 Bay 16th St, Brooklyn, mtg $1,000, July 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 131, map Trinity Cemetery; Martin J. King to Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, mtg $2,500, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 19 and 20, map 19, lots Nellie Marion; Marcherita Salvatore et al. and another to Pasquale Covielto, 480 West 42d St, June 4; attorneys, Grenthal & G., 400 East 161st St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephina Salvatore et al. to Charles J. Steierman, guardian, same, June 4; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 141, map Foster-Schmitt property; Hy N. Bonadonna to Anna V. Bonadonna, 109 East 89th St, March 17; attorney, Anna V. Bonadonna, 109 East 89th St.....$1

LOT 72, map of Monatinquot R. E. Co.; Leopoldo Tremante to Antonio Mangrelli, 2,469 Crotona Av, June 30; attorney, Antonio Mangrelli, 2,469 Crotona Av.....$100

NELSON AV, w s, 167.6 ft s of Brandt Place, 37.6x100; Carrie F. Miller to Laura E. Walker, 1,428 West 179th St, July 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$23,000

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Elsie Schasper, 65 Cuba Road, Bay Terrace, mtg $19,000, July 10; attorney, same.....$100

RANDALL AV, n e cor Dean Av, 50x100; Joseph S. Ansorge to Jennie Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, June 5; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 657 Broadway.....$1

SEDGWICK AV, n e, 229 ft s of 177th St, s w 65.6 x s w 35 x s e 51.8 to av x n e 29.5 to beginning; Nicolaus Kessler to Mabel Schwaning, 1,415 Cedar Av, July 15; attorney, Thomas F. Doherty, 501 East Tremont Av.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,064, e s, 36x100; Dasmond Realty Co. to Luigi Donzelli, 177 1st Av, mtg $23,500, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TOPPING AV, e s, 215 ft s of 175th St, 50x 96; Edward M. Cutler to Hugh R. Gillespie, 1,205 Fulton Av, July 8; attorney, W. Wray, 149 Broadway.....$1

UNION AV, e s, 112.6 ft s of 169th St, 18.9x 68.7x18x70.1; also Union Av, e s, 92.11 ft s of 169th St, 18.7x70.1x18.7x71.7; Edward Lieberts to Jacob Lavinson, 1,442 Franklin Av, mtg $4,500, July 11; attorney, H. Loew & Brand, 15 Park Row.....$1

VAN NEST AV, n e cor Van Buren St, 90 x100; Iva M. Ansorge to Jennie Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, mtg $1,000, June 3; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 657 Broadway.....$1

WALLACE AV, 1,000, 25x100; George A. Sampson to Leopold Segall, 1,360 Wallace Av, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WESCHESTER, SOUTHERN TURNPIKE ROAD, n s, adjoining land of William L. Haines, runs e 148ft e 132ft s 54ft to road x n 178 to beginning; Eva Lyon, late to Harry A. Warner, Millwood, N. Y., July 8; attorneys, Barnum & E., 9 Court St, White Plains, N. Y.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s s, 142.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 150x85; Dorothy Holden to F. H. Realty Co., 901 Broadway, mtg $2,500, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 4,058 and 4,060, 25x100; also 3d Av, e s, 25.6x60x32.8x100; Christina M. McKenna to Day Macdonald Co., 1002 Quincy St, Brooklyn, mtg $36,000, June 11; attorney, J. C. Mollahan, 271 Broadway.$1

134TH ST, 402 East, s s, 16.8x100; Frank Curtis to James Veugens, 635 East 136th St, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, 324 East, s s, 25x100; Mary Flynn, referee, to Ferdinando Perotti, 14 Hancock St, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,350

141ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of College Av, 25x100x25x100; Ferdinand C. Kroncke to Simon B. Wolff, 325 East 141st St, mtg $2,500, June 30; attorney, Emma B. Weiss, 233 East 141st St.....$1

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 100; Bella F. Burgoyne to Stephen H. Burgoyne, Florence, Mass., Aug. 19, 1909; attorney, Stephen H. Burgoyne, Florence, Mass.

163TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 130; Rose G. Carnall to Thereon Singer, 940 Cauldwell Av, mtg $15,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

174TH ST, 105 West, Lots 169 and 167, map of Century Investment Co.; Monmouth Realty Co. to Abraham Rubin, 3,077 Vyse Av, mtg $41,500, July 6; attorney, L. Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 747 East, n s, 21x75; Tina Marino to Herbert M. Quarlim, 747 East 183d St, July 10; attorney, H. M. Villone, 4,551 Park Av.....$100

183D ST, 386 East, s s, 21x100; Frederick T. Hoffman to Mary E., wife of John A. Hamill, 389 East 183d St, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

188D ST, 858 East, s s, 25x100; Mary A. McGinley to John L. and Frances Fleming, 858 East 188th St, mtg $5,000, July 7; attorneys, Gednay, H. & J., 32 Park Row.....$1

232D ST, 1,037 East, Lot 84, Map 1,449; Lorillard Building Co. to Gaetano Lespo, 1,037 East 232d St, mtg $4,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

240TH ST, n s, 100.3 ft n w of White Plains Av, 41.8x150; Annie G. Owen to Johanna Wertesh, 679 East 241st St, mtg $4,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 849, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100, P. M., July 10; Louise Hoffman to Jacob Drucker, 880 West 113th St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,500; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$9,500

BROADWAY, 2,660-84, n s cor 102d St, 100.11 x100, July 10; Marion S. I. Martin to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; prior mtg $100,000; attorneys, E. & F. J. O'Gorman, 31 Chambers St.....$60,000

CENTRE ST, 142, e s, 26.4x105.8x26.8x103; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x103x26.8x100.4, P. M., July 10; Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. et al. to Coney Island and Brooklyn Terminal Co., 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn, 1 year, 5 p. c.; attorney, C. D. Meneely, 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn.....$47,000

MADISON AV, 1,544, w s, 75.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x80, July 10; Saml. H. Bernstein, and another to Rebecca J. Gans, 230 East 79th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St.....$3,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 161st St, —x 177.2, N. 99.11 x 233.2, July 10; Melvin Cozat Co. to Mang-Houst Realty Corp. to Melvin Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, due Sept. 1, 1923, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $230,000; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.$15,000

WARREN, 17, n s, 100.8 W e of West Broadway, 49.9x99.11x irregular, July 9; Rector, &c., P. E. Church of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie to Samuel H. Stone, 237 West 74th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $47,500; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$18,000

WEST ST, 46-51, e s, 125x90.1, July 10; B. Crystal & Son to Herman Woog, 450 West 77th St, installments $1,000 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $300,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

WILLIAM ST, 155, w s, 97 ft n of Fulton St, 21.6 to Ann St x 86x21.10x86, leasehold, July 10; Peter Widin to Boernia Leerburger, 2,140 7th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kalth & Abbot, 45 Cedar St.....$5,000

67TH ST, 306 East, s s, 100 May 21; Federation Feather Co. to Bella Lifschitz, 114 Monroe St, Hemand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, B. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.....$3,825

67TH ST, 430 West, s s, 25x98.9, P. M., July 1; Agnes Lerche to Otto Bauer, 800 6th St, West New York, N. J., 6 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway.....$3,000

76TH ST, 334-336 West, s s, 50x100.5, July 1; 334-336 West 76th Street Corporation to William S. Slater, 2,177 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $40,000; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & M., 277 Broadway.....$10,000

76TH ST, 114 East, s s, 21x100.5, building loan, July 1; Isaac G. Moses and Carleton Simon et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due July 8,

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HOUSES OF QUALITY, $6,500 UP

Some with Garages.

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10 ROOMS—3 BATHS
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ALSO UNDER CONSTRUCTION,
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A few choice lots remain unsold.
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10 Excellent Houses,
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CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS
Situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights. Only one hour and fifty minutes from N. Y. If one are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.
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A Perfect Home
The last word in up-to-date construction. Sleeping porch, sun parlor, open fireplace, steam heated garage. Builder will sacrifice one to start them off.
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Three blocks north of Dyre Ave. Station, Westchester & Boston R. R. Trains run all night.

Choice Scarsdale Subdivision,
45 Plots fully improved. Immediately marketable. Graded, streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity. On Post Road, ½ mile station. Opposite Town Hall site, near school. Plots in width 50 feet up. Beautifully landscaped. Approach and surroundings of highest order. Electric train service to the Grand Central 35 minutes. Swift, 1431 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 5897.

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A MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE ON CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON. HOT-WATER HEAT, SLATE ROOF; GARAGE; 60 FT. LOT. POSSESSION OCTOBER 1ST.
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Houses for sale—lots for sale.
Houses built to order.
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Within 30 Miles of New York.
In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land; large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on Jerusalem road, within 5 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.
For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

New Bungalow, Freeport.
Eight rooms, modern plumbing, stone mantel, open fireplace, electric lights, panelled ceiling, wainscot in living room and dining room. Price $5,000. Cash, $1,500. Large lot.
GEORGE E. WHEELER,
Opposite Depot. 15 Railroad Ave.
Phone 438 Freeport. Freeport, L. I.

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IDEAL RESIDENCE SITE
Huntington, L. I., 127 Acres
Two-thirds mile beach, from which wooded slope rises 140 feet to extended plateau. Safe harbor in all weathers. J. J. Allen, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Seven rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric lights; all improvements; all kinds fruit; garden, garage, chicken houses; plot 70x220; large shade trees; near station. Price $6,500. Cash, $4,500.
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Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and trains. English architecture; eight large rooms and two baths; just completed; grounds 120x140; large plastered garage with living quarters. Cost $14,000; will take $12,000 for quick sale. $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. SCHWENCKE, Room 301, 27 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Semi-Bungalow, Freeport.
Nine rooms, hardwood trim in living room, open fireplace, panelled ceiling, hot water heat, electric lights; all improvements; corner plot. Price $7,000; $1,500 cash.
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Opposite Depot. 15 Railroad Ave.
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Beautiful Summer Home
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Garage-room for three cars. Large porch extending three-quarters around house. Covered with fruit and shade trees. Situated at
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60 miles from New York on the New York, N. H. & Hartford R. R. Five minutes walk from the station. Five miles from Redding, Conn. Surrounded by small lakes. 700 ft. above the sea level.
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Colonial Farm House and 100 acres at Ridgefield, Connecticut. No. A1344.
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One-story Building to Suit
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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2—3—4 ROOMS
Small housekeeping apartments; rents $60 per month and up. Immediate possession.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Nine-story fireproof loft building, 22x100, for sale, 5 East 8d St.; price $90,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $40,000; 5 per cent. will take back second mortgage. R. Moller, 816 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 526.

Seven-story elevator, 50x100, Washington Heights; rent low, $13,000; price.. $78,000. Jackson, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain if sold immediately, two lots in West Bronx. Owner, D 168 Times.

Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 2,609 Broadway. Audubon 2568 or Long Beach 122.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

213-215 Herkimer St., finely constructed 4-story, 8-family apartment, (no heat); light on all sides; building is suitable for light manufacturing purposes, and well located; plot 37x80; exchange considered; brokers protected; bargain $16,000; mortgage $10,000 at 5½ per cent. J. W. Slocum, owner, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two-family frame house, three stories, detached, 18 rooms, two storerooms; steam heat; plot 100x100; five blocks from Nostrand Av. subway nearing completion; price $16,000; reduction for cash. Owner, A 818 Times Annex.

Broadway, Flushing, houses built to order; building plots for sale, desirable locality; reasonable prices; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Greeley 6696.

ESTATE WILL SELL 6-FAMILY BRICK TENEMENT IN FLATBUSH AT SACRIFICE. APPLY EDWARD BULL, 1090 FLATBUSH AV.

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Scarsdale.—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Section, the finest suburb in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2577 Gramercy.

Beautiful new 7-room stucco home, with all modern improvements; open fireplace, sleeping porch, tile bathroom; situated in Chester Park, Pelham; exclusive; no agents. Worthy of investigation. J. A. Bodnar, 4 Poplar Av., Chester Park, Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1674-R.

Build this Fall and make first payment on the property in 3 years; choice one or more lots with every city convenience, five minutes' walk to New Haven station, Mount Vernon or Pelham. Particulars from Pruner, 33 Brookside, Mount Vernon.

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Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. B. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x190; 3 baths, 2 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Lenox Av. Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park; Tel. 1059 Far Rockaway.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead, modern house, 4 acres, on main road. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

TWO CHOICE LOTS AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS; REASONABLE. OWNER. F 330 TIMES.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New, 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 8c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

Attractive 5-room stucco semi-bungalow, 2 stories; plot 40x105; neatly kept grounds; steam heat, all improvements; 10 minutes to station, N. J., N. Y. R. R. on 2 railroads; 35 minutes to New York; 2 blocks from trolley; price $4,500. Phone Rutherford 854R. Owner, 340 Wood Ridge Av., Wood Ridge, N. J.

Two-family frame building on Duer Place, Weehawken; in good condition. Apply Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St. Hoboken.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

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OVERLOOKING PROSPECT PARK.
Beautiful 4-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, 483 14th St., Brooklyn; 100 feet from Prospect Park West. Apply 1,476 Broadway, N. Y. C., Room 603, or at premises on Sundays; settling estate.

Bronx.

BARGAIN.—$2,500 cash purchases apartment house, 864 East 165th St.; 20 large rooms, arranged for 3 families; steam heat and all improvements; subject to mortgage of $10,000. Owner, Robert W. Thompson, 52 Wall St.

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$7,900 buys beautiful, large, $9,000 suburban house; fine improvements; easy terms. Phone 10081 Bedford. 1,291 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

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Wanted, modern, unfurnished, private house, parlor floor, basement, yard, 59th-90th St., near park, east or west, for refined, small family. Responsible, D 166 Times.

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New York State.

Floral Park, nearly new shingle house, 8 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, furnace, garden full of vegetables, in built-up section of nice homes; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, school, and station; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; possession Oct. 1; $8,900. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

Attractive 16-acre country home, 30 miles from New York; spacious rooms throughout; steam heat, electricity, running water, two bathrooms, large barns, outbuildings, 1,200 peach, 300 apple trees, grapes, berries, &c.; $16,000. Box 144, Monsey, N. Y.

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In the hills near Tarrytown; large house, 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms, completely furnished; 2½ acres, woodlands, well-kept lawns, gardens, abundance of orchard and small fruits; pretty walks, tennis court; ready July 15; rent, including services and gardener, $300 a month. Apply E. T. Kerr, Woodstock House, East Irvington Road, nearest railroad station Elmsford, N. Y.

At Larchmont, unusual opportunity; live in your own home; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 35 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Full particulars phone or write J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Best home proposition near New York; refined community; 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; 35 minutes to station; 35 minutes Grand Central; move in Oct. 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly payments. Phone or write, J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Hawthorne.—Bungalow or small house, about 1 acre; 35 fruit trees; lawn, shade trees; 75 rose bushes; garden planted and in use; garage; artesian well; 3 minutes station; furnished if desired; immediate possession. Samuel H. Spears.

Ready for immediate occupancy, 8-room house, quarter acre land, hot water heat, fine lawn, fine shade, perfect condition; $11,000. Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson.

To rent, furnished, by year, attractive Colonial house, occupy Aug. 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, dressing room. Roberts, 25 Hillcrest Av., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 121 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND,
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE;
FULLY FURNISHED; LARGE GROUNDS;
DOUBLE BALCONIES; TWENTY ROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM,
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HOUSE CAN BE SEEN 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
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Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay; reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour, Y 11 Times Annex.

Two-family frame house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating; plot 100x100; price $12,000. Owner, 810 Greenwood Ave., (111th St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I.; no agents.

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NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED.
GEORGE RECTOR, LONG BEACH.

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Wonderful bargain; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage; large plot; price, $13,500.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen. Tel. 806J Bayside.

New Jersey.

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ROOM 819 GLOBE BLDG.,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

South Orange.—Beautiful suburban home; express commuting; landscaped grounds, 253x183; art-tapestry brick house, Colonial design; 8 rooms, 3 baths; built-in shower; hardwood used throughout; 2-car garage, man's room above; built by present owner 1915; no expense spared to make this a fine home; inspection by appointment; brokers protected. E. L. Bisopp, Inc., sole agents, Kinney Bldg., Newark.

Palisade, N. J.—Three modern frame houses; eight and nine rooms; two baths and lavatory; all appointments; two plots, 50x105; one, 113x101x122; accessible any time day or night without watch or timetable; large corner; will garage. $8,000; corner $8,500; inside, $9,000. Lindlow, 64 Edgewood Lane, Cliffside 75.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban homes; bargains; phone, write, come, now, by appointment only. Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1481J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt, New York.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—15-room house; 3 baths; modern tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking the water; hot water heat, gas, electricity; garage; 75 miles from 2 cars and main; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Murray Hill 9326.

Country House Wanted.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds for family of four; first-class references; write fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate, 14-room house, completely furnished; running spring water; garage; tennis court, &c., with 53 acres of land partly under cultivation, located at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., but secluded from the noise and traffic; worth investigation; price $48,000; if built today would cost $25,000; a wonderful bargain. Write for particulars to Long Woods Lumber Company, Bangor, Penn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best for lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 108 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 234.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Business woman will share attractive six-room flat, Forest Hills, another woman, couple, until October; reasonable. B 595 Times Downtown.

Comfortably furnished detached house; month, 6 weeks; moderate rent, two, three persons. 107 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone 1888.

For rent, at Babylon, attractive house, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch; garage; $1,500. Telephone 263.

New Jersey.

Leaving July 15 six months' trip, will rent my comfortable eight-room home, furnished, to refined family; detached house; pleasant, convenient location; $75 monthly. Phone Leonia 766W or write E. R. Manning, 275 Leonia Av.

July 15.—Three room, all year, light housekeeping Jersey bungalow; all conveniences; restricted residence district; five minutes to train or trolleys; furniture $300; lease one year. F 328 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 8423 Morningside. Write Apartment 8C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Man and wife want furnished house or bungalow until Oct. 1st., within commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. B 358 Times.

Modern cottage or bungalow, furnished, 5-6 rooms, near water, sea, or lake, near New York; small family; July, August, September. Responsible, D 167 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
6-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS,
75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY.
OR ANY BROKER.

Newark, N. J.—Two lofts, 30x100, 1 and 2 flights up; large plate glass windows; suitable for light manufacturing or retail business; one minute from Newark's busiest corner; immediate possession; rent reasonable. David Weinberg, Union Building, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

FOR RENT—Desk room, Barclay St., for one to four persons; large, light office; switchboard phone service; rate $15 per month; references required. G 824 Times Downtown.

Store and basement for wholesale hardware and electrical supplies; downtown location preferred or else near Pennsylvania Station. T. A., 29 East 38th St., N. Y.

Wanted.—Office space about 500 to 800 square feet between 23d and 34th Streets, Madison Avenue and Broadway. Box Z 614, 1,360 Broadway.

Want light office room about 125 sq. ft., with telephone service; willing to share larger room with other concern. Address W. Lesser, care of Elks' Club, 43d St.

STORE LOCATIONS WANTED.
For exclusive gown shops in New York City; space about 12x70.
LA FRANCE SHOPS, 868 6TH AV.

Factory building or loft wanted for light manufacturing; space 15,000 to 20,000 sq. ft. Alfred Quigley, 505 East 60th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Storage space, 834 East 20th St., 24 and 26 floors; elevator; 32x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 166 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 307.

Sublet 25,000 square feet for storage purposes at 25c a square foot. Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway, Stuyvesant 326-319.

Desk room with mailing privileges, telephone, stenographer. 409 Broadway, Suite 8.

Desk room for rent; excellent light. 18 John Street, Room 89.

Brooklyn.

Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 15,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Nizza, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Manufacturing loft, 2,500 to 3,000 square feet; plenty of light; immediate possession; must be inside district bounded by 31st St., 34th Av., Madison Av. and 9th Av. Phone or write, Green Engraving, 3 West 29th. Madison Square 2096.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

315T, 20 EAST.—Delightful three-room apartment, top floor; three exposures; full hotel service. Hampton Apartment Hotel.

307TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—2-room studio apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

58TH, 38 EAST.—Beautiful four-room apartment; kitchenette and private bath; also front basement with bath; just furnished.

45 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one-, two, three-room apartments by month or year; meals.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 154 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

MADISON AV., THE, (corner of 44th.)—Studio apartment; Aug. 1.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 56'4. Mrs. Evans.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH ST., 24 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath, pantry; northern exposure; to Oct. 1; $95.

57TH, 40 WEST.—Nice 2-room suite, private bath, lavatory, fine quiet, clean house; electricity; phone. 324 Krehl.

58TH ST., 110 WEST.—Three-room apartments, comfortably furnished, to respectable parties; $70 per month.

42D ST., 253 WEST.—Sublet from July 15 to Oct. 1, furnished, three rooms and bath; grand piano and victrola; private phone; kitchenette; $120 per month; references. Apt. 8.

42D ST., 236 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

47TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6258.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and newly decorated kitchenette for Summer. Supt.

44TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Algonquin.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., 204 WEST.—Will sublease my apartment, 7 rooms and bath, completely furnished, including linen and silver, $135 until Oct. 1. Inquire Hotel Woodward, 55th St. and Broadway. 2000 Circle.

55TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment until Oct. 1; large drawing room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; ninth floor; southern exposure; $200 per month. Tel. Circle 4731.

55TH ST., (cor. 7th Av. The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath; $65 to $135; references required.

55TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive four rooms, grand piano; July to October; $100. Cooper.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—3 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $15 weekly up; references required.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments; by month or year.

60TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

60TH, 3 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartments; rent $1,200 up.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside unusually cool rooms; immediate possession; $123 monthly until October; modern apartment. Apartment 1203.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton).—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly; $80 monthly.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 large rooms with private bath, kitchenette.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive 2,3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

80TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly and handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, kitchen and bath; private hall; very select house; must be seen to appreciate; every modern improvement; monthly or yearly.

90TH ST., 37 WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms, well furnished; immediate to Oct. 1. P. S., 57 Times.

95TH, 320 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished, silver and linen; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Seven large, attractive, cool rooms, elevator; between 12-4. Hunt.

97TH, 257 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; $100 monthly till October, $120 monthly till October, 1920; new furniture, elevator. Richards, Riverside 3430.

106TH ST., 315 WEST.—Very large, beautiful one and two room apartments; high-class. Phone Academy 4080.

109TH, 101 WEST, Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. Academy 1710(9—2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished, elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

110TH, 210 WEST, (near Broadway.)—12th floor, 2 rooms, 2 baths. Apply Supt.

111TH ST., 521 WEST.—Four outside rooms, complete, until October; light, airy, clean, newly furnished; linen, silver. Apt. 67.

115TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, modern elevator apartment, until Oct. 1; airy, new, bright. Apt. 20.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3-room, bath, an Alcanette; linen and silver; exclusive building; long lease optional; $85. Morningside 3885, Apt. 93-A.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, modern, attractive, near Morningside Drive. Cathedral 7820.

127TH, 800 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

170TH, 250 WEST.—Small apt. and all improvements; bachelor preferred. St. Nicholas 8814.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 8th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference, rental.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 249 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 106 W. 72d. Col. 1977.

FURNISHED APARTMENT at best hotel; reasonable. Apply 519 Candler Building.

Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, light and airy, handy to a number of car lines, Riverside bus, and just two blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2854 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Cool, newly furnished six-room apartment to sublet to Sept. 20. Apply Supt.

NEW building, front 5-room apartment, outside; immediate possession; $60 month; one square Dyckman St. subway. Inquire Supt., Apt. 2F, 194 Nagle Av., Washington Heights.

ON BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished apartment within walking distance theatres, shopping district; from two to seven rooms, one or two baths, kitchenette and kitchens; completely equipped, linen, silver, gas, electricity, and maid service included. The Pasadena, Broadway and 51st St. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d St.)—Six-room apartment, 11th floor, overlooking Hudson; $1,500. Apply Tompkins, Madison Sq. 1670.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 314, (94th.)—Six beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; 3 baths. Noble.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $5 to $8 a day, $12 to $20 a week, $60 to $120 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 95th St.; subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Comfortable five-room sunny apartment, completely furnished; Greenwich Village.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

CORNER apartment, 5 light rooms, completely furnished; 20 minutes from Manhattan; sublet until Sept. 15. Telephone Bedford 4400-M.

Corner apartment, cool, 5-room, bath, till Oct. 1; reasonable. Harrington, 7 Maple Court, Flatbush. Telephone 9611 Flatbush.

Furnished—Queens.

GARDENS APARTMENT, Forest Hills, 2 rooms, bath, Pullman kitchen; furnished, $75 month, Summer rate. Phone 6546 Forest Hills.

Furnished—Long Island.

Jackson Heights, L. I., 8-room apartment in private two-family house, near station, 25 minutes to Times Square; electric light, tennis, golf, access to Rockaway and Long Beach; July 15 to October. Phone Newtown 2760J, or address Y 46 Times Annex.

19TH ST., 23, (Elmhurst, L. I.)—Modern 5-room and bath apartment; $60.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Boardwalk apartment, seven rooms, large, airy, attractively furnished; Summer season or longer. Apply 126 South Mississippi, Atlantic City.

Three large, airy rooms; with porch, for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. Phone Montclair 2484M.

Unfurnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 103 EAST—7 rooms, steam, hot water, telephone. Stuyvesant 6190.

51 EAST 57TH ST.—6 rooms, electric light, all improvements, $65 and $75.

67TH, 56 EAST.—Highest type apartment, 6-7 rooms, $1,400-$1,700; six rooms suitable for doctor; Oct. 1.

85TH, 23 EAST.—2-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $50 a month from now till October, $60 thereafter; new, modern; maid service included; 409 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

943 PARK AVENUE.—5 rooms, all improvements, $55.

933 PARK AVENUE.—5 rooms all improvements, $60.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Bachelor apartments 2 and 3 rooms; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

58TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Very modern small, two-room, bath apartment; every convenience; $55 month. Phone Circle 5303. 10 to 12 A. M. or 5 to 6 P. M.

7TH ST., 63 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms and bath, kitchenette; $80 and $90.

96TH, 46 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 3 baths; continued lease; reasonable. Block.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—7 large rooms, front apartment; immediate possession; $125 per month.

180TH ST., (corner St. Nicholas.)—Elevator, 4-5 rooms, beautifully arranged; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Most beautiful 4 rooms; light housekeeping; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession; $165.67 per month.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; application one first instance by mail only; nominal commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 29th St.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor; elevator house, 136 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

CLAY AV., 1,316, (169th.)—Nice rooms, 3 baths, 2 porches, latest modern improvements; moderate rent. Telephone Melrose 4227.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,156.—7-room apartment in 2-family house; modern improvements; $60 monthly.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires apartment for Summer. Reply Room 1,288, Waldorf-Astoria; state particulars.

Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St.; permanent; West Side preferred. Phone 7042 Madison Square.

Two rooms with bath wanted by young business man; give full description. F 297 Times.

Unfurnished.

Refined young couple desire apartment 4 rooms and bath in desirable locality; $40-$50; would purchase furniture; possession Oct. 1; references. R 790 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, front, $50 to $60, in desirable neighborhood; possession now or Oct. 1. J 353 Times.

Wanted from Oct. 1, 5-room apartment, below 23d St. Rose, 583 Riverside Drive. Tel. Morningside 2022.

Wanted—4 rooms and bath and real kitchen; near 57th and Madison, not over $1,000. Tel. Chelsea 6174.

Unfurnished apartment wanted by responsible party, 8 or 9 rooms. S 124 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 152 EAST.—Room in modern elevator apartment, in private family. Apt. 15.

80TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4076.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, electricity; $6; gentleman.

55TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

59TH ST., 114 EAST.—Rooms, private bath; centre Murray Hill section.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable furnished room; gentleman only; references.

63D, 61 EAST.—Beautiful, large room, handsomely furnished; bath, toilet, dressing room, closets.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

90TH, 54 EAST.—Attractive single room, business woman; kitchen privileges; elevator. Coughlin.

93D, 31 EAST.—Large front room; private house; select neighborhood.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (61st-62d.)—Large room with bath in private house.

MADISON AV., (58th St.)—Comfortable room, running water, private bath; gentleman; private family; references. Call Saturday, Monday. Lenox 913.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Ed. Krehl.

MAD

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER (electrical contracting); understanding double entry thoroughly; state age, experience and salary expected. S 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; reply, giving full details, experience, &c.; must be around 30. G 483 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply Saturday morning, T. C. Herman, 367 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Accurate, experienced; permanent position. J. Elishewitz Co., 48 West 49th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; give full particulars. Y 105 Times Annex.

CASHIERS.

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER, experienced, who understands cash register and has a knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, pay expected. K 112 Times.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, employment office, corner Lawrence and 127th St., near Amsterdam Av.

CUTTER on ladies' hand made underwear; must be experienced; permanent place. Highest wages. J. S. Homsey, 80 Washington St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, capable, experienced lady; permanent; salary $30. Call 5 to 6, Educators' Association, 303 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced. Call at 115 Duane St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS; experienced or expert billing, for large concern in export department; excellent opportunity for first-class operators; highest pay for those qualifying. T. B. 742 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATORS, for substitute. Call at 115 Duane St.

FILE CLEERKS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address R. A., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

FILERS CLERK.—Large export-import firm (Christian house) wants experienced filing clerk having taken special course; apply in person. Room 2001, 50 East 42d St.

FILE CLERK wanted, competent, willing to work; to receive attention state salary expected. B 546 Times Downtown.

FITTER.—For 5th Av. fur establishment; French; with Paris experience, preferred; write, stating qualifications, age, salary desired; permanent position. J 298 Times.

FORELADY

An experienced forelady who is able to take charge of ladies' small silk underwear factory; best opportunity. Address (mail only) S. M., 133 East 17th.

GIRLS.

WOMEN.

We need additional permanent workers as listed below; applicants must be over 16 years of age; vacation workers not accepted.

ORDER PICKERS

to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.

PACKERS;

general wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments; we will teach you how.

UTILITY WORKERS

to start in sorting orders in our shipping room; advancement rapid.

EXAMINERS

on new ready-to-wear merchandise; pleasant work.

EXPERIENCE

not needed, as we will train beginners.

PAY

$10 to start.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Fanny, 417 5th Av., Room 1423.

KITCHEN AND LUNCHROOM WORK.

The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women, 35 or under, for general work in the employees' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LIBRARIANS wanted; several vacancies; salary based on experience. Apply in person to Grayson Library, Teachers College, 525 West 120th St.

MAID wanted for upstairs work and laundry for small country house; best references required; good salary. Write P. O. Box 387, Port Washington; phone 12-M Port Washington.

MAIL ORDER

clerk for position in supervision clerical work of several young ladies; must have had experience in mail order house or mail order department of department store. Room 707, 516 West 32d St. Call Saturday before 3 P. M.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 5771.

MATRON wanted for Jewish institution in the Catskill Mountains to take care of kitchen, help linens, &c.; state previous experience. Apply to writing only, Sanatorium Committee, Workman's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City.

MILLINERS.

MAKERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS;

yearly positions; large daylight workroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH.

MODELS.

Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young women.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,

150 MADISON AV.

MODELS,

SIZES 16 AND 36, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 B'WAY.

MODELS, SIZE 18,

attractive young ladies. High-class Dresses. 5-DAY WEEK.

M. & H. RENTNER,

2 West 33d St.

MODELS.

Several stylish young ladies for suits, size 16, long season; best salaries. Apply all week.

R. A. DAY SUIT CO.,

1115 Broadway.

MODELS

SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS. SIEGEL, LEVY CO., 15 WEST 37TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS.

STEADY POSITIONS OFFERED.

SIZE 16.

For High-Class Dress House. SALARY $25 PER WEEK. GRAUER & CO., 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS,

good appearing, for millinery showroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED, TALL AND GOOD LOOKING, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

ROTH COSTUME, INC., 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL, PERFECT 42½; MUST HAVE SHOWROOM EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION; SALARY NO OBJECT. GARFINKEL & ROSENBLATT, 12 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL FOR MISSES' SUIT HOUSE, WELL DRESSED YOUNG LADY; MUST BE PERFECT SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION. BIG "G" CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 32 WEST 20TH.

MODELS

YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16. Large dress house; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16. DRESS MODELS. MAJESTIC COSTUME CO., 45 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS. PERFECT 16. Steady Position. I. RAND & CO., 1 West 28th St.

MODELS, SIZE 18, smart looking, for dresses; steady position. BARNETT, 8 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS for cloak showroom; coats only; bust 36. Apply Monday. Holsten Young & Co., 5 West 37th St., city.

MODELS.—Stout models; size 16. 31 West 31st St., 4th floor.

NURSE wanted, competent, to take charge of two children, boy 4½ and nursing infant; good salary; reference required. Apply Riegel Silk Co., 289 4th Av., Phone 1851 Far Rockaway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of switchboard; closed Saturday; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. Address Mr. A. Goldberg, Meyer Goldberg & Son, 134 West 26th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted for furniture house. See Mr. Schiff, care Bauman & Co., 3d Av.-152d St.

OPERATORS on dictaphone for large grocery concern; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. W. R. R., Station R., Box 25.

OVER $900.00

THE FIRST YEAR

Is the amount paid to

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$12.00 PER WEEK

is paid while learning.

Apply week days.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,

MANHATTAN,

58 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRONX

453 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN

81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

1336 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHY. — Several first-class retouchers; also several proof retouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. Deluxe, 1482 Broadway.

SALESLADY for pastry counter; $16 a week and board, with advancement. 213 6th Av.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of English unnecessary; good, steady position; state experience and salary wanted. Spanish, 1482 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A desirable position, with excellent future, is open for young woman of refinement; one who is familiar with switchboard; moderate initial salary; please state references and salary expected. P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing and refined. Write, stating age, salary, experience. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER.—A Class "A" stenographer and typist wanted; must be well educated; a real position this, and permanent; office only a stone's throw from 42d and 5th Avs.; answer in own handwriting, and state salary. F 315 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Young woman in office of large industrial concern; knowledge of clerical work and office routine preferred; state age, experience, education and salary expected. A 821 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two permanent, one temporary two months; also temp. typist wanted by large downtown fire insurance company, with advantages of short hours, rest room, lunch room; write, stating experience and salary. R 720 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 561 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general commercial dictation; education, experience and ability essential; to applicant qualifying a future is assured with adequate salary. Apply office, 830 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address R. A., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A competent girl to act as private secretary, must also be able to speak and write French; permanent position; good opportunity. Call at Parfumerie Marceau, Inc., 57 New Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Agreeable position open to young lady with ability; must be accurate, of neat appearance, and able to furnish references; Christian firm; salary to start, $80 monthly. G 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Capable and reliable; good position to steady worker. Apply Publicity Auto Parts Co., 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City; first stop from Grand Central subway station.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, competent, for mercantile office for two weeks ending Aug. 2. Apply with full particulars to C. H., Post Office Box 642, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, a young lady, bright, neat, and ambitious, by large growing manufacturer; brilliant future and advancement to party; state experience and salary desired. J 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, to work in large publishing house; must be experienced; permanent position; good chance for advancement. Call at Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; good position; call Saturday morning. Schoonmaker Company, 36 Walker St.; $15-$18.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, neat; Christian firm; permanent position, with export concern; give references, salary required and experience. Y 72 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of clerical work; salary according to ability. Apply Phenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist for purchasing department; American; knowledge of order follow-up system; salary $20 week Holbrook Co., 166 West End Ave., at 67th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator. —Must be thoroughly competent; give reference, experience, and salary desired; permanent position. G 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with working knowledge bookkeeping; new Christian concern; excellent opportunity advancement, pleasant working conditions. 395 Broadway, Room 707.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; in the office of Home Title Insurance Company. Apply L. L. Finck, 383 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator wanted, with sport house. Call Magnet Trading Corporation, 22 Thomas St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; salary $18. Apply Monday morning before 10 A. M., Room 1,310, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state qualifications, reference, and salary desired. G 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, DOWNTOWN BANKING HOUSE. P 638 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, only those with experience need apply. Truly Warner, 317 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; export business; none but first-class need apply. Coff Sarrod Co., Room 1,715, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED. APPLY GEORGE P. IDE & CO., 156 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two, experienced; salary $18 start; closed Saturdays. S. Silverstein & Sons, 3 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer; Christian firm; salary $25. P 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER that can speak English and Spanish. B 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—$25. Apply Room 56, Saturday noon, 1 East 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

to work in large hotel; evening work exclusively; hours 7 to 12 midnight; one with central office experience preferred. Salary to start $12; excellent chance for advancement; state reasons for desiring these hours. Address R 709 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced. Julius Grossman, Inc., 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; steady position. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway, at 66th St.

TYPISTS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state, age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address P. S., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST.—Accurate and speedy, wanted by large steamship company; some knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, nationality and religion; salary $20. O. W., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

TYPIST, standard machine; one experienced on invoicing; permanent position; good salary and hours; pleasant working surroundings; Christian firm. 24 floor, 106 Lafayette St.

TYPIST AND GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, customs broker's office; address own handwriting; state salary expected. G 544 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in purchasing department; preferably with knowledge of patent medicines. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William.

TYPIST, beginner considered; permanent position; state salary and reference. A 824 Times Annex.

WAITRESSES, experienced, for high-class country resort on Lake George; good pay. M. Lowe, American Hat, 618 Broadway.

WOMEN wanted to help in the dining room of the floating hospital. Apply St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av.

YOUNG GIRL for clerical work in engineer's office of large first-class Broadway hotel; first-class references required. H H 196 Times.

YOUNG GIRL in export office. Call between 10 and 12, Room 712, 150 Nassau St.

YOUNG LADY, quick and capable, to assist in dental office near West 70th St.; must be refined and of pleasing personality; dexterous and understand typewriting; experience not essential; congenial, bright environment and advancement to right party; state age, religion, experience and salary desired. J 330 Times.

YOUNG LADIES as sales girls in parts department of machinery concern; must write neat hand and be correct at figures; no experience necessary; $10 to start. F 617 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern. Apply S. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—One with ability to direct and take charge of packing department; clean, light work; salary $15. K. N. 246 Times.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER with general office experience in filing and assisting bookkeeper; salary $15 to start. P 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 25 to 35, general office work; state care of stock, experience. Call Room 1104, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN,

17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE,

TO BECOME

LONG DISTANCE

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH SICK BENEFITS, PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO

MRS. WADSWORTH, ROOM 530, 24 LISPENARD ST., NEAR CANAL STREET AND BROADWAY.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Motion picture laboratory needs young woman, experience unnecessary; $12 weekly while learning; congenial surroundings. Apply Craftsman Film Laboratories, 251 West 19th.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Women who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business. Hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 604 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

TWENTY-FIVE (25) YOUNG LADIES!!! SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES!! STENOGRAPHIC ABILITY: $18, $20, $22, $25, $30. BEGINNERS—$12, $15. 10 EXPERIENCED TYPISTS—$20, $22. RUSH! PERMANENT! THE WILLEY HAMILTON EXCHANGE, Chamber of Commerce Building, 32 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Active young man, with auditing experience, for large industrial concern; must possess initiative, tact, and a capacity for investigations; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 819 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors; thoroughly capable men wanted for staff of prominent firm of accountants; good salary; permanent position; excellent prospects of development; must have professional experience; give full particulars. B 616 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2-3:30 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, first-class, wanted at once; permanent position, good salary and working conditions; man competent to complete working drawings from sketches. Apply Howard Crane, 2325 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ASSORTER, experienced, on cloaks and suits. Hirsh & Bros., 153 West 27th.

AUTO MECHANIC or helper, experienced on pleasure and commercial cars. Call 859 West 26th St.

BEDMAKERS AND ASSEMBLERS wanted; experienced on brass bedsteads; middle-aged men preferred. Call 194 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BLACKSMITHS and blacksmith finishers to work at Bridgeport factory; steady work; good pay; first-class men. Apply between 10-12, Metropolitan Body Co., 246 West 65th.

BLOCK PRINTER on handkerchiefs, experienced, for large handkerchief concern; must thoroughly understand business from bottom up. P 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 18-19 years old; good penman and figurer; start $800 year, and advancement for qualifications; exceptional personal references required; old-established importing house. White Goods, F 342 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted, competent to fill the position of bookkeeper in a bank; salary $900 to $1,000 per annum; state religion and experience; best of references required. B 576 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by a Long Island City corporation; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address "Bookkeeper," Box 48, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER. (electrical contracting,) understanding double entry thoroughly; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — ONE WITH PIANO FACTORY EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GIVE EVERY DETAIL AND PHONE NUMBER. F 360 TIMES.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy as general office assistant in large wholesale dry goods commission house; state age, education, religion, and salary expected. G 497 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) in office of old-established importing house; good penman and references; start at $16 year, advance soon as qualified. Dry Goods, F 341 Times.

BOYS WANTED

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 141st St.

BOY, Christian export and import house, between 14 and 16 years of age; excellent opportunity for future. Call Room 2738, 17 Battery Place.

BOY.—Cabin boy on private yacht; must be willing worker; wages $30 per month and board. Apply between 10:30 and 11:30, first floor, 280 West 42d St.

BOY OVER 16 TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL; $10 TO START. PAUGET & GRINNELL, 8 WEST 56TH.

BOY, INTELLIGENT, 16 OR OVER, AS GENERAL OFFICE BOY IN HIGH-GRADE OFFICE; NEAT APPEARANCE. APPLY 1,501 FLATIRON BLDG.

BOY.—A clean-cut high-class boy under 18 to learn advertising; $8 a week to start. Call 10 A. M., Room 212, 44 Broad St.

BOY.—Strong boy wanted in shipping department cloak and suit house. Apply A. Cohen, 84 West 37th.

BOY wanted, not under 18 years of age, in office of large corporation; salary $10. B 607 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William St.

BOY wanted for errands and mailing; state full particulars. G 526 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CALL CLERK, WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 374 TIMES.

CARPENTERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 90th St., South Brooklyn.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analyzing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CIGAR BOX MAKER, experienced, for position in California. Write for interview, Pacific Lumber Co., 108 Park Av.

CLERKS.—A large downtown banking institution desires experienced transit clerks, (male and female,) with knowledge of typewriting; reply, stating age, education, experience and salary desired. Address "S. H.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

CLERK.—Steady position with advancement for earnest worker; hours 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., 6 days a week, including Sunday; accuracy at figures and details essential; state full particulars and salary desired. A 825 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Temporary night work, 40 cents per hour. Apply today, between 8 and 11 A. M., Knights of Columbus Employment Service, Longacre Hut, Broadway, 46th St.

CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER with general experience in railroad or steamship accounting; state age, qualifications and salary desired. J 365 Times.

CLERKS, P. and S.—Stock ledger P. and S. clerks wanted immediately; good salary and opportunity. Call at once with credentials. 1500 Singer Bldg.

COUPLE as butler and cook in country; no laundry; must have good references; call between 10 and 12 A. M. C. L. Goodlove, 205 West 72d St.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS WANTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE; CONCRETE AND STEEL DESIGNERS, STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN. G 513 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, good, for ladies' coats and suits. Rosenberg & Son, 39 Division St.

DRAFTSMAN familiar with factory construction; also have a little experience in transmission and piping; state salary desired, experience, and when available. F 328 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, with experience in heavy machine design, mining, crushing, and conveying machinery. Apply Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced, for auto factory; write or wire, stating experience and salary required. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMAN for drafting of general office work in engineering office of chemical works; location Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R 732 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,

first-class. Apply Employment Department Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

DRESS JOBBER.—New concern wants man that can handle contractors, buy materials, and produce snappy styles. Call personally, M. Saul, Room 1003, 2 West 33d St.

DROP FORGERS Wanted.—For board drop hammer; apply in person or by letter to Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

EMBOSSER.—MAKE READY AND FEED UPRIGHT MACHINE. 57 EAST 9TH ST.

ENGINEER, experienced, licensed, for 150-room hotel; give references. G 549 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man who can take off quantities accurately, with some knowledge of drafting, and use of surveying instruments. Reply, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected, J 288 Times.

EXPORT-IMPORT CORRESPONDENT, thorough knowledge Spanish, to assume charge of Latin-American department for new corporation when capabilities are proven; moderate salary to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. F 371 Times.

GENERAL FOREMAN for tool and machine shop, about 40 men; state full particulars, also salary expected. T. V., 343 Times.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; steady work; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 37th St.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LABORERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 90th St., South Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

LATHE HANDS.

MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.

POWER PRESS SET-UP MEN.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,

15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N.J.

MEN OF ABILITY.

Salesmen for sale of investment securities; exceptional opportunity is offered for men who have selling ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and thorough man. H. B. Dewstow & Co., Fourth Floor, 509 5th Av.

MEN WANTED; ALL-AROUND AUTOMOBILE MACHINISTS AND REPAIR MEN; ONLY MEN OF BEST CALIBRE APPLY; REPAIR MEN TO APPLY MUST HAVE A GOOD PACKARD AND CADILLAC EXPERIENCE. SUARTULLO, 110 WEST END AV.

OFFICE BOY by New York office of prominent New England manufacturing concern; good opportunity for the right boy; state age, experience, salary, and nationality of parents. B 572 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted between 16 and 18. Call Smith & Nessle Co., 80 Hudson St., Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.

ORDER CLERK, young man as assistant; must be experienced in stationery and printing business. H. K. Brewer & Co., Inc., 58 Liberty St.

PACKER.—YOUNG MAN,

with at least 2 years' experience in packing glassware, hardware or electrical apparatus. Call between 10-11 A. M. Saturday; ask for Mr. Brill, Employment Office.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST.

Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PHOTOGRAPHER, OPERATOR, FIRST CLASS; MUST BE A1 MAN AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON THE FINEST HOME PORTRAIT WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, 417 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Several first-class retouchers, also several proof retouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 Fifth Av.

PLUMBER'S HELPER. Geo. E. Gibson, 103 Park Av.

POLISHER and repairer of furniture; good wages; steady work to good man. Timmins Storage, 257-267 10th Av.

SALES EXECUTIVE

wanted for progressive manufacturing company of engineering specialties; must be a thorough organiser of salesmen and agents and possess highest references; give full particulars of age, references, business experience, and expectations. Address Y 68 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—First-class, wide-awake, energetic salesman for Eastern New York State by large glass and paint jobbing concern on trucks; state make, give references, state salary expected; only those who have had experience in the selling of glass for building purposes need respond; excellent opening for right kind of man willing to work. Address Capable, Y 33 Times.

SALESMEN to sell one of the best known motor trucks on the market ranging from 1 to 6 ton capacity; experience preferred but not essential; must be conscientious and willing to plug hard; drawing account and commission; only men with a record need apply. Y 18 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY CELL, FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. TERMS WANTED. BOX 500, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMAN.—Young man, between 25 and 30, to travel for first-class magazine; promoting circulation among newsdealers; salary. Apply to J. F. De Mar, 17 West 31st St., between 11-12, Monday.

SALESMAN, experienced, men's hats and caps; a wonderful opportunity for a man of selling ability; state experience and references; salary or commission. G 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell linseed oil and turpentine substitutes as a side line on commission basis; state references and experience in selling such products. Y 95 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell new beverage to store trade; salary and commission; chance to make $40 to $50 per week. Apply Room No. 1, 21 East 14th St., Monday morning, 8:30.

SALESMEN, high-class, to sell stock of producing oil company; 20 per cent. commission; no advances; full co-operation. J 329 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell oil stock of established concern; commission. Call 1,201 5th Av., Room 407.

SALESMEN stock; high-grade proposition; readily sold; commission. Phone Greeley 4462, interview.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.

Strictly high-grade shipping and stock clerk wanted by large rubber corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. F 306 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man, who is capable of handling men; good opportunity with a real corporation; duties will consist of shipping and clerical work; state age, experience and salary expected. D 558 Times Downtown.

SHIP CARPENTERS and joiners wanted, on repair work. McDonald Ship Yards, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

SHIPPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, over 16, wide-awake, willing; $15 to start, chance to advance. Apply 636 Broadway, 11th floor.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Young man, not afraid of work, who has had two years' experience in shipping department of wholesale concern. Room 708, 116 West 32d St. Call Saturday before 3 P. M.

SHIPPING CLERK for cloak house; state salary.—S 135 Times.

SOLICITOR.—High-class solicitor capable of approaching important manufactrers in New York and vicinity, on proposition of making exhibit at exposition shortly to be held in one of the large central cities; salary and commission basis; give brief statement of past record and also references. Address R. L. Burch, Nashville, Tenn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for young man of highest type, well educated, experienced, and accurate; in answering, give particulars regarding age, nationality, education, positions held, salary received, &c. G 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 550 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY.—Experienced young man with knowledge of laces, embroideries, silk and cotton goods, to act as assistant in stock room; splendid opportunity; call at once. Model Brassiere Co., 782 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stock in producing oil company; liberal commission; no advances. Apply Monday, Room 412, 47 West 34th St.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell over phone, excellent opportunity for producers; salary and commission. J 388 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young man to operate small switchboard before office hours. Y 60 Times Annex.

TIRE SALESMAN WANTED, ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK TRADE, WOULD MAKE ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO A HIGH-GRADE MAN WITH FOLLOWING; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. J 360 TIMES.

VALET wanted; tall, strong masseur. H 119 Times.

WANTED

A man to work on JELLY WORK, CARAMEL PASTE, CRYSTALLIZED WORK. Position out of town. Apply X 475 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; neat penman, good at figures; must have business experience; excellent opportunity for right man with old-established firm; write, giving full particulars, references, salary expected, &c. G 541 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in billing department of a contractor's office; must have knowledge of steamfitters' supplies; give age, references, experience, and salary expected. C 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant to shop foreman in repair department of light machinery concern; must write neat hand; no previous experience; $14 to start; chance for advancement. P 616 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; good opportunity; large steel manufacturing concern, Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, desired by banking office for general office work; knowledge of Italian and stenography preferred; give full details. R 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with billing, wholesale plumbing supply jobbers; state salary. G 543 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business; hear Harvey M. Kelley A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock; write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MAKE MORE MONEY

by working at the right job. Character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve your best success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone for free 4054 page Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for experts accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 160 Fullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1848,) Broadway at 125th St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SPANISH young man desires to exchange Spanish for English lessons. B 311 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

URGENT!

BOOKKEEPER: Film Co.; fine opportunity; $30.
BOOKKEEPER: Export house; $30.
STENOGRAPHER: Export house; $30.
CABLE CLERK: Export house; $30.

Besides the above we have 100 positions in similar work and all clerical lines for men to start work Monday.

CALL BEFORE 1 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, 24 series.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1918 TOURING. Like new.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER. Like new.
STUTZ 1918 4-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1562.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC., 1,778 BROADWAY, (57th St.) TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.

THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-18 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 2-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-18 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 COLE Aero "8"; wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-17 FRANKLIN 5-Passenger Touring.
1918-18-17 HUDSON Town.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Twin Car.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet; khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 DODGE Sedan; almost new.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HENS touring car; Bosch starter and lights; Victoria top, wire wheels; strictly up to date. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

BRETEY, LOUIS. 'PHONE 270 COL. 303

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Tefft, Col. W. H., to Camp Bragg.
Kremers, Lt. Col. E. D., and Hughes, Maj. C. W., to Hosp. No. 23, at Ft. Sheridan.
Hunt, Lt. Col. R. H., and Gill, Capt. C. R., to Hoboken, N. J.
Lucid, Maj. M. M., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter.
Pierce, Maj. A. H., to Presidio at San Francisco.
Offutt, Maj. H. D., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Franklin, Maj. G. C. H., to inst. at Hosp. No. 16, in New Haven.
Panitch, Capt. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, N. Y.
Parnell, Capt. H. E., and Spellman, 1st Lt. M. H., to Hosp. No. 36, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Cash, Capt. W. A. V., and Hopkins, 1st Lt. P. W., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Webb, Capt. H. A., to Camp Taylor.
France, Capt. J. J., and Steenberg, Capt. H. S., to Med. Research Laboratory at Mineola, N. Y.
Kinnamen, Capt. C. H., to Newport News.
Alexander, Capt. C. B., hon. discharged.
Simpson, Capt. J. A., to Camp Travis.
Brown, Capt. S. E., to Kelly Field.
Buckner, Capt. C. T. C., to Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery, Ala.
Ketterer, Capt. C. M., to Illington Field.
Myers, Capt. D. A., to Post Field.
Black, 1st Lt. W. A., to Pope Field.
Bourke, 1st Lt. J. F., to Souther Field.
De Roster, 1st Lt. J. L., to March Field.
Yeakel, 1st Lt. E. L., and Summers, 1st Lt. ——, to Camp Sherman.
Spiers, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Lee.
Moore, 1st Lt. L. O. W., to Base Hosp. at Admiral, Md.
Gratiot, 1st Lt. V. J., to Camp Dix.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. P., to Chicago, for discharge.
Harrison, 1st Lt. C. H., and Moffett, 1st Lt. D. B., promoted to be Capts.

Coast Artillery.

Peacock, Maj. D. W., to Camps Lee and Gordon.
Cottrell, Capt. J. F., to treatment at Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.
Caldwell, 1st Lt. E. C., to San Francisco for transp. to Philippine Islands.

Motor Transport Corps.

Hawes, Col. G. P., Jr., to Camp Holabird, as Commandant M. T. C. Training School.
Hicks, 1st Lt. C. M., to Charleston, S. C.
MacKeith, 1st Lt. H., to N. Y. C.

Ordnance Department.

Garrison, Lt. Col E., to office of director of sales.
Miller, Maj. C. M., and Rice, Maj. H. L., promoted to be Lt. Cols.
Johnson, Capt. J. J., promoted to be a Major.
Sheridan, Maj. H. H. K., to N. Y. City.
Marlow, Capt. F. S, to Washington.
Houck, Capt. E. E., to treatment at Hosp. No. 8, in N. Y. C.
Ingall, Capt. L., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Kunkel, Capt. R. J., promoted to be a Maj.
Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H., promoted to be a Capt.

Cavalry.

Harper, Col. R. B., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Harper, Col. R. B., hon. discharged, as Col. only.
King, Lt. Col. J. C., detailed as prof. of mil. science at Dubuque College, Iowa.
Rethorst, Lt. Col. C. M., to Chicago.
Sliney, Maj. G. W., detailed as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Green, Capt. G. K., to Camp Jackson.
Mesherry, Capt. L., and Seabury, 1st Lt. A. H., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., with 11th.

Quartermaster Corps.

Vanduyne, Col. F. W., to N. Y. City.
Burt, Lt. Col. C. G., to Boston.
Castleman, Lt. Col. J. F., to Chicago.
Scott, Lt. Col. W., to Washington.
Lasbury, Lt. Col. H. B., promoted to be a Col.
Maul, Maj. T. R., to Phila.
Perry, Maj. C. A., to Camp Mills for discharge.
Hostetter, Capt. H. S., promoted to be a Major.
Ruppel, Capt. R. L., Chrystie, Capt. J. N., Pitfield, Capt. P. S., and Fish, 1st Lt. H. A., to Wash.

Infantry.

Bubb, Lt. Col. J. P., hon. discharged as Lt. Col. only.
Goodwin, Lt. Col. W., Jr., to Philadelphia as asst. dist. mil. insp. of R.O.T.C.
James, Maj. H. W., to Camp Meade with 17th Inf.
Wilson, Maj. A., to Phila.
Reid, Capt. J. C., to Camp Meade as supply off. of 806th Pioneer Inf.
Day, Capt. R. S., to Chicago.
Wilson, Capt. E., to Camp Travis for discharge.
Anderson, Capt. A. C., to Camp Lee with 62d.
Meiners, 1st Lt. G. C., to Hoboken.
Edwards, 1st Lt. H. W., to treatment at Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Strother, 1st Lt. C. H., to treatment at Hosp. No. 23 in Ft. Ben. Harrison.
Hilgartner, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Meade with 17th.
King, 1st Lt. D. W., relieved as asst. to mil. attache at Berne, Switzerland.
Lyman, 1st Lt. and Capt. W., Sherman, 1st Lt. J., and Ruegg, 1st Lt. W. A., promoted to be Capts.

Engineers.

Hogan, Lt. Col. J. P., hon. discharged.
Owen, Maj. R. S., and Platt, 1st Lt. T. L., to Camp Grant for discharge.
Peck, Capt. H. S., to Ft. Russell for discharge.
Wilson, Capt. G. H., Jr., and Barry, 1st Lt. E. K., to Presidio at San Fran. for discharge.
Strauss, Capt. G. E., to Camp Sherman for discharge.
Goretzington, Capt. C. A., to San Fran. for discharge.
Wilson, Capt. F. J., to Camp Devens for discharge.
McCann, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Taylor for discharge.
Newbrough, 1st Lt. W. S., to Camp Travis for discharge.

Air Service.

Echols, Maj. O. F., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Stanley, 1st Lt. J. C., to treatment at Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Purpreat, 1st Lt. G. W., to March Field.
Barry, 1st Lt. N. K., to treatment at Air Service Hosp. in Coopersdown, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Naylor, Brig. Gen. W. E., U. S. A.; Bowley, Brig. Gen. A. J., U. S. A., and Parker, Brig. Gen. F. L., to Gen. Staff College for inst.
Duncan, Maj. Gen. G. B.; Alexander, Maj. Gen. R., and Lyon, Maj. Gen. L. E., discharged as Maj. Gens. only.

Following hon. discharged as Brig. Gens. only.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Upton, L. S.	Hall, H.	Bennet, J. B.
Horn, T. N.	Fleming, A. S.	Oocheu, F. J.
Holbrook, L. R.	Todd, H. D., Jr.	Irwin, G. L.
McFarland, M.	Faison, S. L.	Butner, H. W.
Winans, E. B.	Preston, G. H.	Johnson, E. M.
Whitworth, P.	Dean, J. T.	

Nelson, Col. H. B., Inf.; Harris, Col. A. J.; Settle, Col. D., Inf.; and Moyer, Col. H. A., Jr., Cav., discharged as Cols. only.
Andrus, Col. E. F., retired, relieved from active duties.
Hodges, Col. C. H., Gen. Staff, to Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Tynor, Col. G. F., will report to Chief of Staff.
Beard, Col. L. A., F. A., to Wash.
Lawrason, Lt. Col. G. G., F. A., to Nashville for duty as Dist. Mil. Insp. of R. O. T. C., Dist. No. 8.
Boots, Maj. N. J., Sig. Corps, to treatment at Selfridge Field.
Hill, Capt. S., Jr., Judge Adv., promoted to be a Maj.
Thayer, Capt. H. W., Corps of Interpreters, to Wash. for discharge.
Foster, 1st Lt. F. U. S., hon. discharged.
Holland, 1st Lt. H. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., promoted to be a Capt.
Truscott, 1st Lt. F. W., to Wash. for discharge.
Moffatt, 1st Lt. W. T., Jr., U.S.A., and Crouch, 1st Lt. H. W., San. Corps, promoted to be Capts.
Baxeley, 1st Lt. W. A. L., San. Corps, will report to Surg. Gen.
Altman, 1st Lt. J., Dent. Corps, to Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. McHenry.
Elliott, Lt. Col. J. H., and Delano, Lt. Col. A. A., promoted to be Cols. in Transp. Corps of A.E.F.

Following promoted to be Lt. Cols. in Transp. Corps of A.E.F.:

MAJORS.

Franklin, W. S.	Mason, E. W.	McCormack, D. W.
McDonald, J. A.	Dalson, O. F.	Ryan, W. B.
	Quinn, J.	

Following promoted to be Majs. in Transp. Corps of A.E.F.

CAPTAINS.

Brastrup, F.	Butts, G. W.	Statler, R. O.
Craft, E. A.	Fairman, J. R.	Carson, C. E.
Hagerty, E. D.	Highleyman, J. W.	Fueller, C. H.
Kennedy, F. T.	Kline, B. W.	O'Connor, C. P.
Smith, R. H.	Shipley, L. M.	Tinsley, R.
Thurber, H.	Votaw, G. E.	Young, A.
Brewster, H. B.	Melvin, J. W. D.	Miller, J. O.
Lancaster, W. C.	Warner, W. E. R.	Magill, C. K.
Beach, D. P.	Lee, J. E.	Wolffe, W. A.
Harden, R. S.		

Following promoted to be Captains in Transp. Corps of A.E.F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Moses, P. S.	Erie, E. W.	Remley, T. C.
Lewis, F. D.	Joyce, J. S.	Rourke, R. W.
Logan, J. A.	McLean, A. C. C.	Sturvesant, M. C.
Hamilton, P.	Moler, A. G.	Mercer, J. A.
Batey, R. W.	Nichols, C. H.	Kane, J. J.
Herron, F. J.	Post, H. B.	Walker, M. G.
Lindsay, C. T.	Roberts, J. N.	Wald, E. S.
Perkins, W. R.	Snow, F. J.	Wetherill, J. L.
Slater, J. A.	Balland, S. B.	Blanchard, E. C.
Couzer, J. W.	Parker, F. A.	Clement, D. L.
Kirkland, E. R.	Goodwin, J. F.	Dickson, O. S., Jr.
Lapierre, A. O.	Zandt, A. C. V.	Henry, J. T.
Otoole, J. B.	Weismer, B. J.	McCotter, F. L.
Fogelberg, C. G.	Welch, W.	Miller, R. L.
Dalton, N. R.	Blair, J. L.	Morgan, A. C.
Carpenter, C.	Carter, P. E.	Philbrick, W. P.
Wardenburg, J. T.	Dickson, H.	Ripley, P. F.
Weiss, J. F.	Hamilton, R. F.	Rutter, A. E.
Beverely, W.	Lee, F. T.	Tyler, B. E.
Brown, J. E.	Meece, G.	Nimmo, C. F.
Daniel, A. D.	Montgomery, A.	Jr.
	Norris, J. B., Jr.	

Bradford, Maj. W. C., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in F.A. of A.E.F.

Following promoted to be Majs. in F.A. of A.E.F.

CAPTAINS.

Robertson, E. C.	Newbold, A. E., Jr.	Converse, J. W.
Mount, G. A.	Carroll, V. A.	

Following promoted to be Capts. in F.A. of A.E.F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jenkins, H. H.	Williams, O. S.	Marrow, C. T.
Rushton, M.	Shilling, H. E.	Jr.
Weston, J. D., Jr.	Pfaild, P. H.	Hunter, A. D.
Fox, F. B.	Gardner, P. D.	Clarke, H. W.
Brinton, B. H.	Kinkaid, A. C.	Hewey, A. K.
Starr, A. B., Jr.	Gould, ——.	Hudson, J. C.
Thayer, F. M.	Berry, J. R.	Strawbridge, R. E., Jr.
Debevoise, R. F.	Stouffer, R. A.	Richardi, J. E.
Choate, J. F.	Hoover, J. W.	
	Irby, H. W.	
	Hughes, H. M.	

French, Maj. H. F., and Barnshaw, Maj. A. C., promoted to be Lt. Cols. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.

Kenyon, Capt. W. A.; Southern, Capt. S. S., and Leake, Capt. G. T., promoted to be Majs. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.

Following promoted to be Capts. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

White, E. O.	White, P. G.	Devereaux, F. K.
Stephens, S. A.	Brown, J. H.	Somers, F. D.
Patterson, K.	Mitchell, J. P.	Markham, W.
Rockefus, S. S.	Studer, J. R.	

Greet, Capt. T. H., promoted to be a Maj. of Cav.
Austin, 1st Lt. V.; Ryan, 1st Lt. L. F.; Walker, 1st Lt. F. B., and Goodman, 1st Lt. W. F., promoted to be Capts. of Cav.
Kendrick, Capt. C. H., Q.M.C., promoted to be a Maj.
Schaap, 1st Lt. A. K., Q.M.C., promoted to be a Capt. in Motor Transp. Corps.
Ferrer, Capt. F. T., Cav., promoted to be a Maj. of Inf.

Resignations.

Black, Col. R. D., Engs.
Spencer, Capt. N., Inf.
Danby, Capt. B. G., Inf.
Waddey, Capt. D. M., C. A.
Boyle, 1st Lt. H. L., Inf.
Turner, Capt. F. L., C. A.
Dean, 1st Lt. F. W., Inf.

Leaves.

Bullard, Lt. Gen. R. L., U.S.A., 2 months.
Bloomburgh, Col. H. D., M.C., 1 month.
Brees, Col. H. J., Gen. Staff, 10 days.
Grant, Col. W. S., U.S.A., 30 days.
Meyer, Col. H. A., Cav., extended 15 days.
Miner, Col. A., F.A., 3 months.
Greely, Col. A. W., extended 15 days.
Crystal, Lt. Col. T., Air Ser., 15 days.
Dale, Lt. Col. H. L., M.C., 1 month.
Barlow, Lt. Col. E., San. C., extended 15 days.
Joy, Lt. Col. J. S., F.A., 30 days.
Owen, Maj. R. S., Engs., 15 days.
Inman, Maj. L. H., Engs., extended 15 days.
Littlejohn, Maj. H. M., Cav., 14 days.
Struble, Maj. H. B., F.A., extended 2 months.
Beall, Maj. H. L., Cav., 1 month.
Smith, Maj. E. M., F.A., extended 1 month.
Black, Maj. J. R., Inf., 1 month.
Reed, Maj. F. E., Inf., extended 15 days.
Hilton, Capt. D. B., C.A., 30 days.
Wilson, Capt. G. H., Jr., Engs., 15 days.
Kinzer, Capt. A. S., San. C., 7 days.
Peck, Capt. H. S., Engs., 15 days.
Gavett, Capt. J. W. Jr., Engs., extended 15 days.
Strauss, Capt., G. E., Engs., 15 days.
Koenig, Capt. W. C. S., M.C., extended 15 days.
Murdock, Capt. J. O., F.A., 2 months.
Gardenhire, Capt. W. C., Cav., extended 15 days.
Wilson, Capt. E., Engs., 15 days.
Wilson, Capt. F. J., Engs., 15 days.
Spellman, 1st Lt. M. H., M.C., 15 days.
McCann, 1st Lt. J. W., Engs., 15 days.
Bark, 1st Lt. G. J., Vet. C., 15 days.
Scarlett, 1st Lt. H. W., M.C., 15 days.
Perry, 1st Lt. E. L., Engs., 15 days.
Smith, 1st Lt. W. E., Inf., 20 days.
Cecil, 1st Lt. H. E., Inf., 30 days.
Wendt, 1st Lt. F. W., Inf., extended 15 days.
Newbrough, 1st Lt. W. R., Engs., 15 days.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. P., M.C., 15 days.
Johnson, 1st Lt. W. W., Junf., extended 15 days.
Platt, 1st Lt. T. L., Engs., 15 days.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Thursday night has passed eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and the weather has cleared generally throughout the Eastern States. Another disturbance has of moderate intensity is over the Central Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Moderate temperatures prevail generally throughout the Eastern States and along the northern border. Warm weather is now central in the Southern Plains States and the south Rocky Mountain region.

During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, Northwest Montana, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. In other regions the weather remained fair. The outlook is for fair and somewhat warmer weather Saturday and partly cloudy weather with local thunder showers Sunday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States; the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region. In the upper lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and Tennessee local thunder showers Saturday will be followed by fair weather Sunday. Local thunder showers are also probable Saturday and Sunday along the South Atlantic and East Gulf coast.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, fresh southwest winds, fair weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate variable, mostly west, fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate south and southwest, except over Florida Straits, local showers; off Gulf Coast, Gulf Coast, moderate variable winds and fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Northern New England, Southern New England, Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy with local thunder showers.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday, local thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	67	74	3 P. M.	70	74
6 A. M.	66	69	6 P. M.	70	72
9 A. M.	66	73	9 P. M.	66	68
12 M.	68	78	11 P. M.	65	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68° for the corresponding date last year it was 68°; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73°.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66°; at 8 P. M. it was 67; maximum temperature 71 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum 66 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.
Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.
Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.
Ind.—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Mich.—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Ill.—Thunder showers and warmer Sat.; fair and cooler Sun.
Wis.—Showers Sat.; fair and cooler Sun.
Minn.—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
Iowa—Showers and cooler Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.
E. Texas—Fair Sat.; cloudy Sun.
W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fire Record.

P. M.—Thursday.
11:00—489 E. 145 St.; Mrs. Dahms. Loss, Not given
A. M.—Friday.
12:20—1,406 Park Av.; Max Munch. Slight
1:07—224 E. 116 St.; Antonio Di Maio. Not given
1:35—146 W. 24 St.; H. Singleos. Not given
2:15—98-90 Walker St.; Black Metal Stamping Co. Slight
5:52—44 Gold St.; George Van Axen. Slight
P. M.
1:00—234 E. 45 St.; not given. Slight
1:00—170 Broadway; Equitable Bldg. Slight
1:15—The S. S. Mary Boyle; Slight
3:00—542 E. 139 St., Bronx; L. Mali-rio. Slight
5:00—714 E. 18 St.; V. Zackara. Not Given
6:10—518 W. 122 St.; Morris. Not given
6:46—819 W. 23 St.; Jos. Murray. Slight
7:50—1,441 Amsterdam Av.; Wm. Bishop. Not given
7:50—123 W. 60 St.; Mary Burns. Slight

Education Notes.

The Board of Examiners held its last meeting for this school term yesterday. Miss Mathilde A. Hervey will resign on July 31st, and will then go to the Adirondacks. Jerome A. O'Connell will take his place during August. James C. Byrnes will go to De Bruce, Sullivan County. George J. Smith will go to Orunquit, Me. The next meeting of the Board of Examiners will be held on Sept. 2.

There will be an examination for high school teachers on Aug. 6 in all of the colleges and universities where there are Summer schools.

The Committee on Teachers' Salaries of the Board of Education met yesterday and did considerable work in arranging schedules under the new salary law.

The new addition to Public School 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, at an estimated cost of $355,000, will provide accommodations for 761 more pupils.

Teachers who were prevented from taking examinations on account of military or naval service are asked by the Board of Examiners to file applications for examinations in subjects held during the period of their absence.

The revised by-laws of the Board of Education retain in the board itself final decision upon and authority over all administrative matters. The Secretary is made the secretarial officer of the board, and is removed from his supervision and direction by the City Superintendent. The President of the board is given general supervision of its business affairs, and empowered to require that reports be made to him by any officer or employe.

Action on the nomination by the Board of Superintendents of Eugene C. Nifenecker as Director of Reference and Research and of Ernest L. Crandell as Director of Lectures has been postponed until September. The Superintendents have nominated two candidates for Director of Reference and Research, viz., Tristram W. Metcalf and Mr. Nifenecker. Mr. Metcalf wrote a letter withdrawing his name, but it was not acted on. The Board of Superintendents nominated Mr. Crandell without consulting Mrs. Ruth P. Russell, who has charge of lecture matters. There is opposition to the appointment of both Mr. Nifenecker and Mrs. Crandell.

The Board of Education has decided to hold only one regular meeting in July and August.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following order today:

Clark, Capt. F. H., to Battleship Squad. No. 1, of Pacific Fleet.
O'Connor, Capt. G. L., to the Patricia.
Dean, Cmdr. F. W. S., to the Florida.
Pugh, Cmdr. W. B., to Hoboken, N. J.
Allison, Cmdr. W. B., to New York.
Kail, Cmdr. A. C., to the Blackhawk.
Edwards, Cmdr. R. S., to Squad. No. 1 of Pacific Fleet.
Brown, Lt. Cmdr. H. L., to the Mississippi.
Shawaker, Lt. M., to the Connecticut.
Cook, Lt. C. P., to the Georgia.
Czubak, Lt. M. F., to the Shawnee.
Willett, Lt. E. W., to the Virginia.
Tartre, Lt. J. A., to the Comfort.
McKenzie, R., to the Vermont.
Davis, Lt. J. A., to New York.
Armstrong, Lt. S. W., to the Kirkwall.
Howe, Lt. G. T., to the Casine.
Jones, Lt. H. S., to the Chicago.
Hyde, Lt. R. U., to the Rochester.
Boyle, Lt. T. J., to the Stansbury.
Marvell, Lt. G., to the C-5.
Busch, Lt. J. H., to the Delaware.
Swanberg, Lt. ——, to the Atlantic Fleet, with optical work.
Hansel, Lt. C. S., to the Melville.
Belknap, Lt. W. S., to the Dixie.
Gundlach, Lt., to Atlantic Fleet, with gyro compasses.
Bentfield, Lt. A. E., to Atlantic Fleet.
Green, Lt. F. T., to the Birmingham.
Farrell, Lt. W. B., to the Howard.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II., Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schmidt ‹ Stender—Charles L. Downs.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Dushy ‹ Gordon—Robert McMarsh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Isaac Teschner ‹ Paul Edelman et al.—Jacob J. Lazaros.
SUPREME COURT—Luce, J.—Joseph Elbard ‹ Philip Richman—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Fuld ‹ Cerrucci—Dominic L. O'Reilly.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Nannis S. Vanderpool ‹ Edward M. O'Gorman et al.—Eugene L. Brisach. Vassar College ‹ Edward M. O'Gorman—Eugene L. Brisach.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises ..... 5:34 | Sun sets 7:30

High Tides.

	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	High Water.		Low Water.	
Sandy Hook	7:55	8:13	2:02	2:21
Governors Island	8:30	8:46	3:41	3:59
Hell Gate	10:21	10:39	4:46	4:58

Arrived—Friday, July 11, 1919.

SS Saxonia, Brest, June 30.
SS Lake Forest, Cherbourg, July 4.
SS Valacia, Brest, June 30.
SS Tulsa, Brest, June 30.
SS Yale, Norfolk, July 10.
SS Trimountain, London, June 24.
SS British General, Apapapipan, June 24.
SS East Indies, London, June 27.
SS Lake Conway, Antilla, July 5.
SS Byrarden, Philadelphia, July 9.
SS Canonicus, Newport News, July 10.
SS Madison, Norfolk, July 10.
U. S. Frederick, Brest, June 30.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 12.
SS Everglades, Cardenas, July 8.
SS Commodore Rolling, Port Antonio, July 6.
SS Toyooka Maru, Antwerp, June 26.
SS Caroxide, Plymouth, June 28.
SS Antonia, Kingston, June 27.
SS Paulsboro, Gibraltar, June 23.
SS West Apsun, St. Nazaire, June 25.
SS Chios, Jamaica, July 6.
SS Norbanque, Port Breton, July 1.
SS Corsicana, Cadharien, July 8.
SS W. A. Luckenbach, St. Nazaire, July 1.
SS Brunserton, Gibraltar, June 22.
SS Corfe Castle, London, June 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabian	Hull	June 19
Vesuvio	Barcelona	June 17
Touraine	Brest	July 1
Turrialbagan	Dartmouth	June 17
Saxtgaard	Havre	June 17
Splendor	Genoa	June 17
Pronyon	Havre	June 17
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Faverite	Brest	June 21
Castlepoint	Havre	June 21
Ampetco	Rotterdam	June 22
Varanes	Brest	June 23
Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Pesaro	Marseilles	June 24
Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 24
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 24
Roma	Marseilles	June 25
Celtic	Liverpool	July 5
St. Louis	Brest	July 5
Cap Finisterre	Brest	July 5

DUE TOMORROW.

Uluo	Brest	July 5
Imperator	Brest	July 5
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	July 30
Stockholm	Gothenburg	July 5

DUE MONDAY.

Sofia	Marseilles	June 29
Santa Malta	Bordeaux	July 4
Stavangerfjord	Cristiania	July 4
United States	Christiania	July 4
Liberator	Venezia	July 4
Prins F. Wilhelm	Brest	July 4
Harvard	Brest	July 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Lake Garsa	St. Nazaire	June 27
Lake Wincoast	St. Nazaire	July 1
President Wilson	Marseilles	July 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	July 11
Carmania	Liverpool	July 5
South Bend	St. Nazaire	July 5
Alaskan	St. Nazaire	July 5
Scranton	St. Nazaire	July 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dunstan, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
La Savoie, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caronia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Brest		10:30 A.M.
Mt. Vernon, Brest		5:00 P.M.
Edgar F. Luckenbach, Brest		12:00 M.
Osago, Bahia		1:00 P.M.
San Juan, San Juan		12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graecia, Santos		12:00 M.
Olmeig, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Santa Ana, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Leviathan, Brest		6:30 A.M.
Kentuckian, Brest		12:00 M.
Louisville, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patricia, Brest		11:30 A.M.
Great Northern, Brest		11:45 A.M.
William A. McKenney, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nansemond, Brest		12:00 M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Marica, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Henderson, Brest		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Olivia, Brest		12:00 M.
G. Washington, Brest		12:00 M.
Turrialba, Kingston	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Shaunee, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. D. B. Adolph, St. Johns	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Reported by Wireless.

SS Stockholm, incoming from Gothenburg, was reported eighty miles east of Cape Race at noon the 10th.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 8:30 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via San Francisco—SS Nanking, July 12.
Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Anyo Maru, July 12.
Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Lurline, July 17.
Philippine Islands and Cochin China, via San Francisco—SS Santa Cruz, July 16.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco—SS Venezuela, July 21.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and especially addressed mail for Australia, via San Francisco—SS Tofua, July 26.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bayamua, at Rotterdam, July 5.
SS Brunswyk, at Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Misar, at Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Munstair Castle, at Yokohama, July 5.
SS Remier, at Antwerp, July 7.
SS Keitler, at Antwerp, July 8.
SS Sabart, at La Pallice, July 7.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, July 5.
SS La Perouse, at Havre, July 5.

Sailed.

SS Mance, from London, July 10.
SS Espagne, from Havre, July 5.
SS Western Wave, from Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Noordwyk, from Amsterdam, July 5.
SS Dumaric, from Hueln, July 4.
SS Edgremont Castle, from Hongkong, July 5.
SS Mundale, from St. Lucia, July 9.
SS Alcinoos, from London, July 10.
SS Vitallia, from Glasgow, July 10.



Hudson River by Daylight

DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY
"Washington Irving," "Henrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
Direct Rail Connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Ideal one-day outings.

NORTH BOUND	Through Service	Limited Service	Express Service
New York	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	1:40
West 129th St.	9:20	10:35	2:20
West 130th St.	9:25	10:45	2:30
Yonkers	9:54	11:10	.....
Bear Mountain	11:30	1:00	4:30
West Point (ex Sun.)	.....	1:15	.....
Cornwall	.....	1:30	5:00
Newburgh	12:00	2:00	5:30
Poughkeepsie	1:10	2:50	6:30
Kingston Point	1:40	.....	7:00
Catskill	2:25	.....	7:50
Hudson	2:40	.....	8:00
Albany	3:30	.....	11:45

†Return steamer same day from points marked †. Telephone: Canal 3200.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

45 Mile Sail Up the Hudson to



SPECIAL SCHEDULE TODAY
MORNING TRIP
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Battery, 9; W. 152nd St., 9:30 A. M.
AFTERNOON TRIP
Str. "HIGHLANDER"
Lve. Battery, 1:45; W. 152nd St., 2:15 P. M.
Two Boat Service
Weekdays and Sundays
Strs. Highlander and Grand Republic
Lve. Battery, 9; W. 152nd St., 2:15 P. M.
Fare: Sundays, 85c, Children 15c; Round Trip (Including War Tax)
Weekdays, 55c, Children, 30c; Trip
MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.
Bear Mt. Line, Tel. Bowling Green 7588.

COOL SUNDAY $1 EXCURSION
On the Swift, Palatial
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
A perfect outing amid congenial surroundings at moderate cost.
Newburgh, Beacon, $1 } Round
Poughkeepsie, $1.50 } Trips
Plenty of time to go up Mt. Beacon or visit Orange Lake Park.
Franklin St., rain or shine, 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Music Restaurant Luncheons
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

IDEAL TRIP
Saturday Afternoon
See the West

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, June 27, certificate of stock of Delaware & Hudson No. 61571, in name of Pendleton Schenck; transfer stopped; kindly return to Treasury Department, Delaware & Hudson, 32 Nassau St., New York.

LOST—Pass book No. 194183 of the East River Savings Institution; payment stopped; finder please leave it at the bank, 231-5-5 Broadway, N. Y.—City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—$100 reward offered to finder, of small brown suitcase left on top of 8th Av. bus Wednesday evening. Telephone or address mail clerk at Yale Club, New York City.

LOST—Gold chased Tiffany watch last Feb. July 9, between Hotel Seville and 20 West 53d St.; initials on fob "N. G.," set in sapphires; liberal reward. Nathaniel Gidding, 506 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, July 8, between 54th St. and Central Park West and 70th St., a pair of lady's gray shell-rimmed spectacles in long black case. Return to C. O. Johnson, Classified Dept., The New York Times.

LOST—$1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 2 year 5½ p. c. note, No. M. M. 96650, due Feb. 1, 1919; payment of same has been stopped; suitable reward. J 869 Times.

LOST—Last Saturday or Sunday, on subway or Dyckman St., a cameo ring, emerald and tourmaline ring and solitaire; liberal reward. B 574 Times Downtown.

LOST—July 4, gold knife, with owner's name on it, at Garrison, Katonah or New York. Liberal reward if returned to R. J. Foreman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Patent leather automobile sign, aluminum letters, marked "C. C., City of New York." Return to Chamberlain, Municipal Building.

LOST—Sunday night in taxi from 96th St., B-A Kodak camera in case; will willingly reward finder. L. B., 60 West 94th. Telephone Riverside 8060.

LOST—Navy tricolette cape, red lining, label "Margolin." Monday morning 9:10 train, Atlantic City; reward. Sobelle, 2,279 Broadway.

LOST—VICINITY WEST END AV. AND 72D ST., HAT PIN; LARGE PEARL SURROUNDED GREEN STONES. REWARD IF RETURNED TO 241 WEST 72D ST.

LOST.—Large black suitcase from automobile on 23d St., near 4th Av.; reward. Goldman, 23 West 56th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, two-skin scarf, Rialto Theatre. Midwood 1079. Liberal reward.

LOST—Thursday, billfold containing calling cards, papers, money; reward. Menezes, Bryad 2472.

LOST—Gold Elgin watch July 10, with initials "M. L. H." Call M. L. Hayes after 5 o'clock. Morningside 2540.

LOST.—Liberal reward for recovery three drafts, lost June 29. Lenz, 2,003 Mohegan Av., Bronx. Tel. Fordham 6733.

LOST—Kolinsky scarf Thursday night, between 147th-160th Sts. and Broadway; reward. Bar. Hanover 5140.

LOST—July 10, Wall to Water St., Waltham gold bracelet watch; reward. B 582 Times Downtown.

LOST—Christmas card sketches Tuesday afternoon; reward. Gibson Art Co., 200 5th Av.

LOST—July 9, 3:03 P. M. train, N. Y. Central, packages; reward. S 136 Times.

REWARD offered for information leading to recovery of 1919 Marmon 4 passenger roadster, factory number 419150, Boyd maroon, black running gears, wire wheels, initials F. B. in diamond lighter maroon, slip covers; stolen at Broadway and 100th St. on June 30th at 10 P. M. C. J. Kirby, Jr., 45 John St. John 526.

$500 REWARD

no questions asked; return large pinkish white pearl from shirt stud lost at Newport, R. I., June 27. Udall & Ballow, 574 5th Ave.

$25 REWARD

return octagonal-shaped gold vanity case, with lip stick attached to it, lost June 24. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—From Manhasset, L. I., two all-white bull terrier dogs, male and female. Generous reward for return to Little House Kennels, Manhasset, L. I.

LOST—French poodle, small, white, named Fluffy, hair short, in Kingsbridge Saturday evening; reward. Walters, 56 Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge.

WOMEN VOTERS ASK CANDIDATES' VIEWS

City League Issues Questionnaire for Assembly and Aldermanic Aspirants.

WANT STAND ON DRY LAW

Other Inquiries Refer to Equal Pay for Both Sexes and Eight-Hour Day.

Candidates for the Assembly and the Aldermanic Board will have sent to them from the City League of Women Voters, of which Miss Mary Garrett Hay is chairman, questionnaires sounding them as to their attitude on questions likely to come before the Legislature or the Aldermen next year.

These following are the questions which the Assembly candidates are asked to answer in the affirmative or negative:

1. Legislation for the strict enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment?
2. The maintenance of the direct primary system for the nomination of candidates?
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women and wages based upon occupation and not upon sex?
4. The establishment of a minimum wage commission with representations of employers and employes and both men and women commissioners?
5. An eight-hour day for men and women in industry?
6. The printing by the State of the records of candidates of all parties and their dissemination among the registered voters?
7. An amendment to the State Constitution allowing suffrage only to those who can read and write English?
8. Raising the age for compulsory school attendance to 16 years?
9. An increased appropriation for teaching English to adults?
10. Legislation giving men and women equal participation in party organization?
11. The doing away with all party emblems at the head of the ballot that a more intelligent voter may be developed?

Aspirants for Aldermanic honors are asked whether they are for or against rigid Prohibition enforcement, equal pay, minimum wage, and the eight-hour day, and in addition if they are for or against:

1. Municipal ownership and control of public utilities?
2. The establishment of terminal markets?
3. An appropriation that the school houses may be kept open during the Summer as play schools for the children?
4. An increased appropriation that a greater number of streets may be shut off as playgrounds for the children and a supervisor in charge?
5. The use of the schools as recreation centres?
6. The use of voting machines in city elections?
7. Authorizing certain classes of purchases without public letting? If for, what are these classes?

It was stated at the headquarters of the League, 373 Fifth Avenue, that the answers will be placed on file there for the information of members and sent broadcast into every Assembly and Aldermanic district for the information of voters generally.

"As the women voters of the city and the members of the league have many diverse opinions in regard to these propositions, no candidate should have any reason for evading the questions or giving other than honest and sincere answers," said Miss Hay.

ROOD CORRECTS INTERVIEW.

States His Position on Possible Ties of Italy in Future.

With reference to an interview with Henry Rood, Director of the Italian Information Bureau, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, Mr. Rood writes that "the opening statement in the article is incorrect in that he did not say that Italy would be forced into an alliance with Germany, Russia, and Japan if she is not taken into the alliance drawn up by the United States and Great Britain for the defense of France. In explanation he says:

"The reason I invited a conference with representatives of the New York newspapers last Monday was because through special avenues of information I was fully cognisant of the unfortunate economic situation in Italy. I knew perfectly well, as do other informed persons, that Italy will have to obtain food, fuel, lumber, steel, and other necessaries of life either from the United States or from Germany. I was convinced, and still am convinced, that if the United States should have part in isolating Italy from her wartime allied, that action would compel Italy to resume commercial, financial, and industrial relations with the Central Powers, and logically we might look forward to the great danger of a possible renewal of other relations in coming years."

This thought was expressed in THE TIMES interview in the following paragraph, to which Mr. Rood gives his approval, as he does to the remainder of the article:

"However, if she cannot get economic aid, and is isolated politically, she will have to turn to Germany. Germany in turn will have allied herself with Russia, and ultimately Japan will come in. Italy does not desire this, and it can only be a possibility if she is forced to it."

With reference to the fact that the Italian Embassy did not authorize the statement, Mr. Rood says:

"At the end of the otherwise excellent item in THE TIMES is a special dispatch from Washington saying that at the Italian Embassy it was said that the embassy 'had never authorised any statement to the effect that if Italy were not taken into the Anglo-French-American agreement she might be forced into an agreement with Germany, and eventually with Russia and Japan.' As I did not make the statement attributed to me, the embassy naturally could not have been expected to authorize it. But there is another reason. The Italian Embassy at Washington is engaged in diplomatic service. This Bureau of Information is an agency maintained by the Italian Government for the purpose of providing for American writers, editors, public speakers, educators, and other interested persons authentic information concerning any phase of Italian life or development which the bureau is able to obtain. The Italian Embassy is not responsible for the work of this bureau, in no way dictates its policy or methods, and in no way interferes with its activities."

To Honor Soldier Policeman.

Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and many other prominent citizens will attend a dinner to be given on July 23 at the Palais Royal, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, in honor of Captain Martin S. Owens, U. S. A., who will soon resume his duties as a Detective Sergeant in the Automobile Squad. Owens was selected by the Police Honor Legion to be chauffeur of an ambulance which the legion presented to France soon after the war began in 1914. Following America's entry into the war Owens joined the American forces, took part in many battles, and received a Captain's commission. Captain Owens lives at 1,163 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

DEFERS CREATING NEW SCHOOL POST

Estimate Board Heeds Request to Put Off Action on Plant Superintendent.

HYLAN ATTACKS ETTINGER

Also Opposes Granting Wage Increase to Workers on City Boats.

Mayor Hylan congratulated Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, yesterday upon the board's adoption of a new set of by-laws designed to give the board complete control over the educational system of the city, and made this another occasion to comment on Dr. William H. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, with whom the Mayor has previously had disputes. Mr. Prall had appeared before the Board of Estimate to request that it defer action on the establishment of a position of Superintendent of Plant Operation in the Department of Education. The board complied with his request.

"I want to congratulate you," said the Mayor, "for adopting a new set of by-laws so that the Board of Education will control the educational system instead of the educational system controlling the board. Heretofore the tail has wagged the dog; now I hope the dog wags the tail.

"Now if you can put Ettinger to work to educate the children in the city you will be considered most kindly by every man, woman, and child. It is a common thing to hear business men say that the children coming from our schools can hardly spell, and many don't know the multiplication tables. Put Ettinger to work and you will be doing something for the people of this city."

"You have got some job cut out for you," commented Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, as Mr. Prall left the room.

The board put over for one week the report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval of the request of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, transmitted by the Commissioners of Charities, Police, and Health, for the establishment of new rates for marine workers employed on ferryboats operated by the city to comply with the award of the United States Wage Adjustment Bureau on March 7, and also to equalize the compensation of city employes with the prevailing rates paid for similar work in the harbor. The proposed increases will amount to about $70,000.

A delegation of marine workers, headed by Captain William A. Maher, representing the Master Pilots and Mates, and Thomas L. Delehanty, representing the marine workers of the port, requested the immediate passage of the report, but the Mayor moved that the matter be put over, saying:

"I don't like to reward those men who deliberately and defiantly struck some time ago."

The Mayor then asked Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, which classes had gone on strike and which had remained at work. The Commissioner replied that the pilots, chief engineers, marine engineers, quartermasters, and mates had struck, while the oilers, stokers, water tenders, and deckhands had remained at their jobs. It was also brought out that these men had not been discharged, but that the charges against them had been dismissed when they returned to work and that they had been restored to their positions.

"Well, then," said Borough President Connolly, "I don't think they should be disciplined now in this way. If they did wrong, then was the time to fire them."

Captain Maher said he was surprised at the attitude of the Mayor and contended that the licensed men should be paid the same wages no matter whether they worked on a large or a small boat. Controller Craig also objected to immediate action on the matter, saying that he had not received the report. Captain Maher declared that the resolution, when passed, should include all the employes in the city service in their particular line, and the board agreed that this would be done.

HOMES FOR THE UNMARRIED.

Mayor's Committee Will Look Into the Rooming-House Situation.

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Rent Committee, decided yesterday to investigate the city's lack of accommodations for unmarried men and women of moderate incomes. The matter was brought to the attention of the committee by a letter describing a seventeen-story building in East Thirty-ninth Street, operated as a purely business venture, where there is no servant problem, gas, heat, and light supplied, rooms furnished and entertainment provided at from $6 to $10 a week for single and $10 to $14 a week for a room and bath. Mr. Hirsch thought similar buildings could be profitably operated in outlying districts with rapid transit facilities at much lower rates.

Mr. Hirsch announced that he had been invited to attend a luncheon meeting for the purpose of organizing the "Own Your Home" campaign in the metropolitan district, to culminate in an exposition to be held in September. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on July 17 at 12:30 P. M. Every organization interested in the general building industry will be asked to send at least two delegates to the luncheon.

Aid Ex-Officers to Get Jobs.

More than 100 ex-officers of the American Army have applied for jobs through the K. of C. hut in Longacre Square, Secretary James Drumm announced yesterday. Positions have been found for most of them, several at considerably higher salaries than the places the officers held before the war. There are still a dozen ex-officers on the list of applicants for positions.

ELIOT VERDICT, SUICIDE.

London Coroner's Jury Finds Society Beauty Was of Unsound Mind.

LONDON, July 11.—Mrs. Arthur Eliot, who was found shot to death in her home on Wednesday last, committed suicide while of unsound mind. This verdict was reached today at the Coroner's inquest into her death.

The Earl of March, chief witness in the case, who testified today, said that Mrs. Eliot had consulted him regarding the actions of her husband, Captain Arthur Eliot, a dramatist, and grandson of the late Earl of St. Germans. She told him her husband was making his home with his step-daughter—the daughter of his former wife—and that he refused to return.

Miss Cornell, the step-daughter referred to, when called to the stand denied statements credited to Mrs. Eliot regarding Miss Cornell's relations with Captain Eliot.

RACE RIOT IN TEXAS.

Whites, Wounded, Retaliate by Burning Homes in Negro District.

LONGVIEW, Texas, July 11.—Four white men were wounded early today when negroes fired upon a group of whites they had waylaid in the negro section, where the whites had gone in search of a negro school teacher accused of causing the publication in a negro newspaper of statements derogatory to a young woman of this county.

There were from twelve to fifteen white men in the party and they returned the fire as long as their ammunition lasted, after which they withdrew. It was estimated that from fifty to seventy-five negroes were in the attacking party. With reinforcements the whites returned to the scene, but the negroes had dispersed, leaving no indication of casualties among their number. The whites then burned five negro residences.

Nearly 200 members of the Texas National Guard from Dallas and Nacogdoches, ordered here today by Governor W. P. Hobby to prevent further clashes between whites and negroes, were arriving tonight by train and automobile.

City and county officials expressed the belief tonight that there would be no further trouble. Additional troops are held in readiness at Terrell. Texas rangers are expected to relieve the soldiers tomorrow.

TRIES TO IDENTIFY SUICIDE.

Newark Detective Thinks He May Have Been Soldier Life Prisoner.

Lieutenant Philip Sebold of the Newark Detective Bureau has asked the army recruiting officers there to help in the identification of the soldier who committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself in a rooming house in Thomas Street. He thinks the man may have been one of the two life prisoners reported to have escaped from a transport recently in Hoboken.

It is thought that the man was either Spanish or French. In one of his pockets was found a letter, beginning "Ma Cherie Georgette," and signed "George B. Waltman." It is thought, however, that the letter, which merely apologized for delay in writing, may not have been written by the soldier, but may have been given to him either to translate or correct. It had not been mailed. The soldier had dark brown hair with a slight tinge of gray, and wore a watch fob with an ivory elephant charm.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICIAL MISSNG.

Boat in Which He Went Fishing in England Failed to Return.

LONDON, July 11.—John E. Stinson, Y. M. C. A. Secretary of the Kirkwall minesweepers' station, accompanied a party of sailors on a fishing trip last Tuesday in the fishing boat Olive, which has not been reported since and which it is feared has struck a mine, according to a Central News dispatch from Kirkwall.

Mr. Stinson is married and lived in Wichita, Kan., where he was Superintendent of Schools prior to last August, when he joined the Y. M. C. A. forces abroad.

The Y. M. C. A. organization in London stated today that it had no information regarding the Kirkwall report, and expressed disbelief in its truth.

City Water Supply to be Extended.

James Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of Queens, yesterday announced that he would extend the Catskill water supply mains into the Second Ward of Queens in an attempt to destroy the monopoly of private water companies in that district. The extension is to be made from Queens Boulevard, through Polk Avenue and Seventeenth Street in the Jackson Heights section, to Twenty-eighth Street.

Real Daylight Saving

You can save money until 6 P. M. today at our 2 Broadway Stores and until 10 P. M. in Harlem

At our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Wonderful values at $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50, $49.50 and $55

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

An important review of the situation in Korea forms an interesting article in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 23 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"God's Just Plan of Rewarding."
12—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
7:45 to 8—Special Popular Song Service, with Prevenier and Cornetist.
8—"Will God Finally Take All of the Good People Out of the World, and Turn It Over for a Season to the Devil and His Friends?" Third in series of special Sunday evening sermons on "The Book of Revelation."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—Rev. ROBERT MacCAUL, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach.
No Evening Service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by H. O. HISCOX, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
REV. W. H. MAIN, D. D.,
Pastor. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CHICAGO WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—280 W. 85d St., 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—52 E. 78th St. 11 A. M. only.
Ninth Church—138 East 25th St.
Tenth Church—154 West 57th St.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES L. GORDON, at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH will preach at 11 A. M.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Service, Sunday, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Mrs. MAY CORNELL STOIBER
Will speak on the topic
"THE NEW CONSCIOUSNESS."

Interdenominational

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214-218 West 35th Street,
DON O. SHELTON, President.
4:30 P. M., Popular Bible Hour.
"NINE HELPLESS MEN AND THE PRICELESS LESSON THEY LEARNED."
Song Service at 4:15, led by
MISS JOSEPHINE WING.
METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway, Corner 104th St.
11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
MONDAY at 8, Prayer Meeting.

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Stelmle, D. D., Pastor.
Morning services at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. WILLIAM FREAS preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH, "America and the New World Order."
8—Rev. LELAND P. CARY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE
14th St. and 7th Ave.
Rev. J. W. CHASEY, D.D., Minister
will preach morning and evening, 11-8.
We emphasize the Summer Church.

Methodist Episcopal

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.,
11 A. M.—REV. H. S. CROSSETT.

UNION M. E., 231 W. 48th St.—Rev. Dr. GEO. L. NUCKOLLS of Denver, Col., will preach 11:20 A. M. Subject: "The Community Church—Its Purpose and Program." 6:30 P. M., Vesper Service. Soldiers, Sailors, Marines invited. Everybody welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sun. 3 P. M. Dr. Joseph Perry Green; 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Jessie Belle Nevius, Mr. Alfred Pinneo, Mrs. E. L. Gavitte. Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Lillian L. Hadel. Dr. GREEN, Every Evening, FREE LECTURE, 8:15 P. M. Class at 9:15 P. M.
Mr. HARRY GAZE Classes
Wednesday and Thursday, 8:15 P. M.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
HOTEL ASTOR.
Sunday Morning at 11.
"PROBLEMS OF HOME RELATIONSHIP AND BUSINESS AND HOW TO MEET AND MASTER THEM."
Piano selection by Miss. Adele Lewing.
All welcome. Bring your friends.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.
Banquet Hall, Park Avenue Hotel.
Meeting, Sunday at 11. Speaker.
MRS. JENNIE H. CROFT.
Subject: "THE MASTERY OF HABIT."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE COMMODORE BALLROOM, Sundays, 11 o'clock.
"THE WAY OUT."
All Welcome. Residence, The Biltmore.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.—Classes held at Vedanta Ashrama, West Cornwall, Conn.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. / Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
The Rev. G. A. Johnson Ross will preach at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE (daily except Sat.) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D., of Rochester, preaches 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
ROBERT E. SPEER, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Class at 10.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
11 A. M., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach in University Place Church, Cor. 10th St.
8:30 P. M., Lawn Service at First Church, cor. 6th Ave. and 11th St.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. JAMES M. HUBBERT, D. D.
8—Union Service Tent, Ft. Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., REV. T. R. GLOVER, D. D., Cambridge University, England.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
122nd St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D.D.
11 A. M., "Barnabas, Born-Encourager."
8 P. M., "Concerning the Second Birth."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday Evg. Service Held on Roof.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
523 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. VAN HOUTEN.
7:15 P. M., Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL.

Presbyterian

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam Av. corner 105th St.
11 and 8—Dr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of Nanking University, China, preaches.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "THE SEARCH FOR GOD."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, DEAN ROBBINS.
4 P. M.—Preacher, DEAN ROBBINS.
Weekday Services Daily at 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS, West End Av. and 81st.—Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 and 4 o'clock.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Rev. CHARLES W. NAUMAN.
8—Prof. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, (Sociology, Columbia Univ.,) "Can Liberty Survive in the New Democracy?"

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, M.D., Rector.
Services, 8 and 11 (Mr. Brown.)
8 P. M.—Illustrated Address, "HISTORIC NEW YORK."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services: 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. Sermon at 11 A. M., by the Rev. Elmer Nelson Owen, Rector St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service (Bishop C. D. Williams)..... 11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)..... 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rector.
12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer.
Sermon by the Rev. G. F. Taylor.
Holy Cummunion Wednesdays 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 51st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Italian Service; 11, Morning Service and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Paul C. Pravor. Full Choir. All Seats Free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
8, 10, and 8.
MORNING SERVICE, 10 O'CLOCK.
Please Note Early Hour of Morning Service During Summer.

ST. IGNATIUS
WEST END AVE. AND 87TH ST.
REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR.
MASSES: 7, 8, 11.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11—Rev. D. WILMOT GATESON.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS, 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.
10:30, SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., B. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M., (Rev. Henry Smart, D. D.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister,
Rev. JOHN J. DE BOER
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister,
Rev. OLIVER PAUL RANKHILL, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Crucifixion."
8 P. M.—"The Resurrection."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 45th St.
Rev. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, D.D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

THE WEST END CHURCH.
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D.D., Minister,
Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D.D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 o'clock.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Theosophy

AT 2,238 BROADWAY.
N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1897.
International President, Mrs. Annie Besant.
Every Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Lectures.
Public Cordially Invited. Leading Library.

Unitarian.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y.,
Park Av. and 34th St.
Church of the Messiah, (1839-1919.)
11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
"IS IT EVER RIGHT TO DO WRONG?"

UNITARIAN PREACHING, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, July 13, 11 A. M. Chaplain R. E. Akin. Pierrepont St. & Monroe Pl. Four minutes Borough Hall subway.

Y. M. C. A.

What Shall We Do With the Turk?
Mr. W. D. Murray.
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, 610 Lexington (53d St.)
8:45 P. M., Mrs. Adjutant ALLAN of the Salvation Army, speaker.

Other Services

NEW YORK CITY TABERNACLE,
44th St. and 9th Av.
G. H. MEINARDI, Supt.
SERVICES EVERY NIGHT.
Sunday, 10:45 A. M.-7:30 P. M.
Rev. R. A. JAFFRAY of So. China.
Sunday School 2:30 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.
PROMINENT SPEAKERS.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7:45 P. M.
REV. GEO. McNEELY,
Newark, N. J.
SPECIAL MUSIC. SEATS FREE.
COMING!
Rev. Wm. Evans, D.D., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mel. Trotter, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. J. Frank Norris, D.D., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rev. A. C. Dixon, DD., London, Eng.
Evangelist Bob Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
Paul Rader, Chicago, Ill.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner South Oxford Street.
The Rev. R. PAUL SCHNEIDER
will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.
Holy Communion in the morning.



SURPRISING

When you buy your first roll of these crisp, flavory sugar wafers you will be surprised that so much candy goodness, so much palate-pleasing delight can be bought for so small a price. In rolls of assorted flavors, also chocolate, peppermint, wintergreen and cinnamon.

Necco Wafers is but one member of the popular family of Necco Sweets, including over 300 delicious candies. There are rich, creamy, foil-wrapped chocolate bars, tempting hard candies, also Necco Chocolates in handsome gift boxes. All bear the famous Necco seal—the distinguishing mark of the highest candy quality.

THREE HUNDRED

Necco products, including:—

Necco Chocolates—the de luxe creations, packed in fine art boxes.

Necco Lemon Drops—pure cane sugar, finely flavored with lemon.

Necco Sweethearts—little hearts of creamy sugar, flavored with peppermint and wintergreen.

Necco Chocolate Bars—cream and nut fillings, chocolate covered.

The seal to buy by

New England Confectionery Company

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print." | **The New York Times.** | EXTRA 4:00 A. M. Weather—Showers todays, fair Monday. | Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,450. NEW YORK SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919. 106 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York (SEVEN CENTS)

R-34 CROSSES ATLANTIC, LANDS AT PULHAM AT 7:02 A. M.; REPUBLICANS WON'T AMEND TREATY; FAVOR RESERVATIONS; TWO VETOES BY PRESIDENT; ONE SAVES DAYLIGHT SAVING

ALLIES MUST SEND FORCE TO HUNGARY AND TO BULGARIA

Presence of Troops Necessary to Preserve Order and Enforce Peace Terms.

HOW TO DO IT A PROBLEM

France Objects to Proposal That She Furnish Bulk of Expedition Required.

OTHER NATIONS IN FERMENT

Allies May Issue Statement to the World—Fear Effect of Senate Delay on Treaty.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—Deplorable conditions in this war-weary world of ours are causing the greatest concern among the allied peacemakers. The situation has been brought sharply to the fore by the necessity of sending armed forces to preserve order and compel observance of the peace terms in enemy territory. For the moment Bulgaria and Hungary are at dagger points, requiring drastic treatment. But elsewhere the fires of unrest are beginning to burn fiercely, and something must be done by the great powers to check the flames.

That the world may understand the difficulties and dangers of the efforts to bring order out of the prevailing chaos a formal review of the situation may be issued in behalf of the American Peace Commission among whose members the opinion prevails that the people should be told the truth. Whether it is advisable to publish a frank exposition of the prevailing menace to the establishment of real peace will be determined before Secretary Lansing sails for America. The apprehension permeating the American delegation is shared by the representatives of other powers. It appears it has been the general expectation that when the Germans accepted the peace conditions the world immediately would be restored to normal. Quite the contrary is the case, and the state of affairs is much worse than is understood.

Wide Demand for Troops.

Allied troops are needed in Bulgaria and Hungary, not to mention Turkey, the occupied regions of Germany, and bad spots here and there in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, but how to provide these troops is a problem that all the peacemaking statesmen now in Paris are racking their brains to solve. They have been made to realize the gravity of the questions by the conditions in Bulgaria and Hungary, where greatly augmented allied armed forces are needed immediately. Bulgaria's peace delegation has been appointed and is due to arrive in Paris on July 25. The country, however, is on the verge of revolution, and a disposition is being manifested to resist conditions which reduce Bulgaria to a state of political and commercial impotency. Hungary is showing an inclination to ignore the armistice terms and refuses to carry out the provisions known to be in the forthcoming peace treaty. Last Wednesday the Supreme Council, composed of Clemenceau, Lansing, and representatives of the other powers, learned to its dismay that 200,000 troops would be required to compel Hungary to observe the armistice which its Government pledged itself to fulfill.

The difficulty of providing troops arises primarily from the rapid demobilization of the American and British expeditionary forces. In the plan submitted for controlling Bulgaria by military means it was proposed that the bulk of the force needed should be furnished by France, with a mere handful of British and a very few Italians. No American participation was suggested. This plan brought to the front something that had been disturbing the consciousness of French statesmen for many weeks.

"Look here," they said in effect, "is France alone to bear the burden of preserving peace? This is an international affair, in which our allies are equally obligated with us to assume responsibility. Why should France be expected to furnish the bulk of the troops? Why don't Britain and America give a number of men proportionate to their obligations?"

Argument Answered By France.

The British and American representatives will be obliged to explain that they were in no condition to comply with the French idea. Public sentiment at home demanded demobilization, now that the business of war was over. Besides, men who had enlisted for the war were equally anxious to return to

Continued on Page Three.

TERRACE GARDEN DANCE PALACE. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 12. Open Air Instruction. DANCE IN THE OPEN AIR.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

German Gold Nearly Doubled During War

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Germany increased her stock of gold during the war, but lost $122,000,000 between Jan. 1 and May 7 of this year, according to information obtained by the Federal Reserve Board. The loss was due to reparations made to Belgium and Rumania for gold stolen from those countries and to shipments to neutral countries for financing purchases of food.

Beginning with $298,000,000 in gold at the outbreak of the war, the German Reichsbank increased its supply to $539,000,000 at the end of 1918.

The Federal Reserve Banks of this country and the Bank of England increased their holdings of gold, but the Bank of France and the Bank of Italy showed decreases.

TURKEY CONDEMNS ITS WAR LEADERS

Court-Martial Gives Death Sentence to Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha.

ALL THREE MADE ESCAPES

Djavid Bey and Aluss Metssa Get 15 Years at Hard Labor for Part in the War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war, were condemned to death today by a Turkish court-martial investigating the conduct of the Turkish Government during the war period.

Enver and his two leading associates in the Young Turk Government fled from Turkey several months ago, and their whereabouts is uncertain.

Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance, and Aluss Mussa Kiazim, former Sheik-ul-Islam, were sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor.

The court-martial acquitted Rifaat Bey, former President of the Senate, and Hachim Bey, former Minister of Posts and Telegraph.

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, and Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador at the same place, have left no doubt in their dispatches, books, articles, and interviews of the guilt of the Young Turk leaders which has just been proclaimed with sentences pronounced by a Turkish court-martial ordered by the new Grand Vizier Damad Ferid Pasha and convened by Ahmed Abouk Pasha, the Minister of War.

It is the climax of a long series of prosecutions undertaken by the officials of the new régime to clear the skirts of the Turkish people from blame for joining in the war and for the Armenian, Greek, and Syrian atrocities and deportations. It reached its practical climax on April 12, when Kemal Bey, former Minister of Food and Governor of Diarbekr, was actually executed in Bayazid Square, Stamboul.

For, in the present instance, the sentences will not be carried out so summarily. Enver, Talaat, and Djemal fled to Germany a few days before the

Continued on Page Two.

WILSON REJECTS AGRICULTURAL AND SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Disapproves of Former Measure Because of Its Repeal of Daylight Saving Law.

FOR LARGER TRAINING FUND

Sundry Civil Sent Back to Have Appropriation for Disabled Fighters Increased.

HOUSE ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Will Fight Veto on Daylight Saving —Training Appropriation to be Enlarged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson sent two veto messages to the House today, disapproving the Agricultural bill, carrying repeal of the daylight saving law, and the Sundry Civil bill. The latter message registers protest against the Sundry Civil bill mainly because of the size of the appropriation carried for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, amounting to $6,000,000, which the President declares should be at least $8,000,000.

The messages were read to the House. It was agreed by a vote of 336 to 77 to take up the veto of the Agricultural bill Monday. The message dealing with the Sundry Civil bill was referred to the Appropriations Committee. Representative Good, Chairman of that committee, announced later that the committee would increase the appropriation as suggested by the President, but would not consent to allowing the item for salaries to be made in bulk, as requested by the Vocational Board.

Daylight Saving Message.

In regard to the Agricultural bill the President sent the following communication to the House of Representatives:

"I take the liberty of returning H. R. 3157, 'an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920,' without my signature.

"I realize, of course, the grave inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time, but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after 2 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, October 26, 1919, next, the act entitled "an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, be, and the same hereby is repealed.'

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country, and I think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight' resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the

Continued on Page Seven.

Delegates' Shantung 'Protest' Was Memorandum to Wilson

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Confirmation is obtained here of Senator Borah's statement that Secretary Lansing, Henry White, and General Bliss sent a joint memorandum to the President concerning the Shantung settlement. It was in no sense a protest, however.

They discussed the disposition of Shantung and the treaty and are understood to have expressed the opinion that the transfer of Shantung to Japan was contrary to the principles on which the treaty was based.

PARIS, July 12, (Associated Press.)—Senator Borah's request that the United States Senate receive a copy of the joint memorandum of Secretary Lansing, Henry White, and General Bliss on the Shantung question is attracting much attention in conference circles. It was not generally known that they prepared a joint memorandum on the subject.

VICTIM OF THIEVES DIES IN HOSPITAL

G. C. Hull Never Regains Consciousness After Brutal Assault in Fulton St. Office.

SEEK TWO DELIVERY CLERKS

Police Want to Question Young Men Hired by the Stationer Through Charity.

Gardiner C. Hull, senior member of the wholesale stationery firm of Hull & Deppisch, 106-108 Fulton Street, Manhattan, the victim of a murderous assault in his office in the Downing Building late Friday afternoon, died in the Volunteer Hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hull's skull was fractured in several places as the result of blows inflicted with a steel hammer and died without having regained consciousness. The police say that all the evidence in hand shows that robbery was the motive of the crime, and furthermore they assert that they have every reason to believe that they know who committed the murder, one of the most brutal in the annals of the New York Police Department. It was added that the police expect to make important arrests in the case within the next forty-eight hours.

The booty that was the object of the crime was less than $300 in cash, which was taken from an iron cash box that was on Mr. Hull's desk. Checks for a large amount, which were in the box, were not taken, but were left scattered on the desk and about the floor. Some of the checks bear the finger marks of the murderers and in the event early arrests, which are anticipated, are made these fingerprints will the police state, supply corroborative evidence of the greatest importance.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce began yesterday morning the gathering of evidence to be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as arrests are made. In the course of the day Mr. Joyce questioned August Deppisch, the junior member of the stationery firm; Miss Mary Smith, the stenographer; James Stacke, who is the firm's delivery clerk, and Thomas Timonlio and John Siegel, porters employed by Hull & Deppisch. Two young delivery clerks, employed by the firm, whom both the District Attorney and the police desire to question, could not be found yesterday by the police.

Order Two Arrests.

While he was questioning the witnesses Mr. Joyce was informed of the death of Mr. Hull, which immediately made what had been a case of assault and robbery one of murder in the first degree. Immediately the news of Mr. Hull's death was confirmed Mr. Joyce ordered the police to send out a general alarm for the arrest of two young men who are known to have been in Mr. Hull's office late yesterday afternoon. These men, who are boys in years, did not go to their homes on Friday night nor did they go there yesterday. The police believe they have left the city, and acting upon this theory, the descriptions of the men, accompanied by a request for their arrest on sight, were telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the police of the principal cities in this country and Canada.

The two delivery clerks whom the police are trying to find have been in the employ of Hull & Deppisch about two years. James Stacke, the chief delivery clerk, told Mr. Joyce that in the Winter of 1917 he found one of the young men wandering destitute in Rutgers Park. The boy was thinly clad and hungry, and Mr. Stacke took him into his own home at 7 East Broadway. The next day he told Mr. Hull about the lad and the latter told Stacke to find a job for him. This Stacke did. The boy continued to reside with Mr. Stacke

Continued on Page Four.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unprecedented Food, prevents Babies from ever getting thin.—Advt.

MAJORITY LEADERS IN SENATE DECIDE POLICY ON TREATY

Declarations of Refusal to Accept Stated Features Generally Favored.

IGNORE WILSON OBJECTION

Foreign Relations Members Won't Try to Separate Covenant, but Leave It to Senate.

HITCHCOCK STORY DENIED

Tumulty Says President Appreciates Senator's Good Work as League Spokesman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee conferred late today, in an effort to agree upon a line of policy to pursue when the committee takes up the treaty on Monday.

It is understood that a general agreement was reached to support reservations to be added to the resolution of ratification, which would cover points of dissent. These may be reported out of the committee by the majority members or may be offered to the Senate by individual Senators. The final procedure was not settled.

Every one of the Republican members of the committee, it is stated, expressed himself in favor of reservations. Some wanted explicit reservations as to Article X., guaranteeing territorial integrity of nations in the league, and nearly all urged reservations on the Monroe Doctrine and other so-called American questions. There was virtual unanimity, it is stated, as to a reservation opposing the grant of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan.

The committee discussed the practicability of attempting direct amendments of the treaty, to eliminate some features instead of having recourse to qualifying reservations. The opinion was expressed that to attempt amendment would cause long delay in ratification of the treaty, as the amended document would have to be sent back to the Peace Conference. Most of the conferees thought the Senate would not agree to this method.

Discuss Form of Reservations.

The Senators talked over the form which the reservations might assume. Radical opponents of the League covenant, as Borah, Johnson, and Brandegee, wanted them to be drawn so that they would in effect eliminate the features opposed. Others favored reservations that would explicitly state the refusal of the United States to be bound by the provisions cited.

The point was made in the conference that, whether the Senate resorted to reservations or amendments, the President would probably insist on the treaty going back to the Peace Conference. The President, it was recalled, had said that he opposed all reservations. If they were made, some Senators suggested, he would hold the Republicans responsible for any resulting delay in the ratification of the treaty.

This position of the President, however, did not affect the attitude of the conferees, who maintained that the Senate had the right to amend a treaty. If any delay came through the President declining to approve the resolution of ratification, they argued, it would be upon him rather than upon the Senate.

The conferees appeared to favor inviting the President to appear before the committee in its deliberations on the treaty. Most of the Senators felt, that it would be discourteous not to take the Executive at his word and ask him to give the committee the information he has offered.

The question of separating the League covenant from the treaty was taken up. Although all of the nine Republican members of the committee favored an independent vote on the covenant, no agreement was reached to have a resolution to that effect reported out. It is likely, according to the understanding, that the committee will leave it to the Senate itself to take any step for separation, the committee making no report on it. Doubt was expressed at the conference whether a majority of the Senate would support a resolution of separation.

Senator Fall, one of the conferees, said tonight that he disagreed with the President's view that the covenant was so interwoven with the treaty that it could not be voted upon independently.

"An apparent effort has been made," he said, "to have it appear that the League of Nations is an essential agency for promulgating the provisions of the treaty. This effort, I may say, has been strained, so as to give the impression that the covenant must not be eliminated. But to my mind the treaty

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

Carson Rebukes America for Irish Agitation; "Attend to Your Own Affairs," Ulster Chief Warns

BELFAST, July 12, (Associated Press.)—The Twelfth of July celebrations were carried out today in Ulster on a large scale. Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, speaking at an Orange demonstration at Holwood, Belfast, said:

There is a campaign going on in America at the present moment, fostered by the Catholic Church, which will soon be joined by the Germans and their funds, in order to create a great anti-British feeling.

Heaven knows I want good feeling between America and this country. I believe the whole future of the world probably depends upon the relations between the United States of America and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of a campaign, whether for friendship or any other purpose.

I seriously say to America today—you attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours. You look after your own questions at home; we will look after ours. We will brook no interference in our own affairs by any country, however powerful. It is not for that we waged the great war of independence which has just been concluded.

What right had an American mission to come to this country—come here in a breach of hospitality of one nation toward another—to attempt to stir up strife in matters in which they were not connected?

The encouragement those men gave the Sinn Fein Party has created for the British Government far more difficulties than they ever had before. I believe that the visit of these men and the encouragement they gave to lawlessness, which is being preached throughout the land, has added greatly to the campaign of assassination of innocent policemen, who were only doing their duty to their King and country and who were foully murdered on the roadside, with men looking on who had not the courage to arrest the assassins of give such information as would bring them to justice.

Sir Edward denounced Sir Horace Plunkett, who, he said, was elected Chairman of the Irish convention because he was "thoroughly hated and distrusted by both sides," and, added the speaker, "a nice mess he made of it."

"I do mind this gentleman," Sir Edward concluded, "who has boxed the compass of political profligacy, walking in and out of the Carlton Club and spying on those who are real Unionists."

ANNOUNCE PERMITS FOR GERMAN TRADE

French and British Take Prompt Action for the Resumption of Relations.

PRICES FALL EAST OF RHINE

Food Traffickers Hastening to Dispose of Their Hidden Supplies.

PARIS, July 12.—The French official note authorizing the resumption of commercial relations between France and Germany was issued here today, effective at once. The note prescribes regulations and provides for the issuance of permits on certain classes of merchandise.

The regulations require that permits be obtained for the exportation to Germany of any merchandise on the prohibited list. No merchandise originating in or coming from Germany may be imported into France without a special permit from the Minister of Finance and the Minister of that department of the Government particularly interested in the product.

The German delegation at Versailles was informed today in a letter from the Peace Conference that the ratification of the treaty by Germany had been accepted and that the raising of the blockade was about to take place. The Interallied Supreme Council met today to discuss the blockade question.

These classes of payments are forbidden until further orders: Prewar debts between French and Germans, debts arising during the war from contracts made before the outbreak of hostilities; interest due to French residents in the war on securities issued in Germany, providd payment of such interest by Germany to Germans or neutrals was not suspended during the war; interest due to Germans on securities, issued by France, provided the payment of such interest by France to Frenchmen or neutrals was not suspended during hostilities, and capital repayable to Frenchmen from Germany and vice versa.

The regulations forbid all operations concerning enemy property under sequestration, and all payments on coupons of securities belonging or having belonged to enemies since Aug. 1, 1914, and provide that all buying and selling of German marks must be done through the Bank of France.

Britain Issuing Licenses.

LONDON, July 12.—With a view to raising the blockade, the Board of Trade has issued general licenses under trading with the enemy legislation, authorizing, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and German Austria.

The licenses do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due to or deliverable to persons in Germany and German Austria with respect to prewar transactions.

Great Britain is preparing to resume her Consular service in Germany soon and to give every facility for British firms to distribute goods there, says The Daily Mail. A special committee of

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IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD See advertisement on Page 4, Section 6.—Advt.

LANSING WARNS OF PEACE PERILS

Says He Sails "Pleased, but Not Overcomplacent," with Work Done at Paris.

SEES DANGER IN APATHY

He Urges Public Opinion to Remain Alert and Nations to Co-operate.

PARIS, July 12.—Before starting for the United States tonight Secretary Lansing made the following statement to the American correspondents:

"Many thoughts rush to mind on leaving the Peace Conference after six months of effort. Never before has such an international gathering been held, for here has been the meeting grounds of twenty-seven nations to liquidate a world war and establish a new order and a laboratory where already a system of world co-operation has been born out of necessity.

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany—a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but also lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe; backward peoples are given a new hope for their future; several racial entities are liberated to form new States; a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of Central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament.

"The treaty is, of course, not all that we had hoped for. It could hardly be expected to be. Too many conflicting interests were involved, as well as too many legitimate documents which would tax the most perfectly balanced mind. Nearly every one will find in it weaknesses both of omission and commission, provisions inserted which might better have been left out, and provisions left out which might better have been inserted.

"Such a document must, however, be examined both against the background of its creation and in the large sweep of its spirit. From that point of view we may call it a stepping-stone from the old international methods to the new. If it still holds some of the distrusts and hatreds of the war, which Germany has full well earned for herself; if its construction has been hindered by memories of secret pacts and promises, it must be borne in mind that it carries with it the evident purpose to throw off the old methods of international intrigue and plotting.

"But the present treaties are but the starting point of world reconstruction. Now that the general principles have been laid down it remains to execute them; and by that I mean, not so much retributive action against nations which have recently run amuck in the world, but rather the cleansing and healing processes that shall really make good our hopes and aspirations.

"Undoubtedly there is a great danger in the world today. Many people have

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CASTLE TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

WHOLE JOURNEY IN 75 HOURS

Weather Forced Choice of Pulham as Landing Place.

ANOTHER ENGINE DISABLED

Bad Weather Prevents R-33 from Escorting Sister Ship Through England.

PASSED CLIFDEN AT 8:10 P. M.

Dirigible Completes Eastward Voyage Across Atlantic in 64 Hours 13 Minutes.

LONDON, Sunday, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The British dirigible R-34 landed safely at Pulham at 7:02 o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time.

EAST FORTUNE, Sunday, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The British dirigible R-34 is proceeding to England under none too favorable circumstances, and Major Scott, her commander, protested tonight against landing at Pulham. He reported that a second motor of the craft is working badly, which leaves only three in good working order.

Major Scott has asked the Air Ministry to rescind the order changing the dirigible's destination, but without avail. The R-34 had reached a point near the northern coast of Ireland much nearer East Fortune than Pulham before changing her course to the southeast.

Officers here who wished that East Fortune might mark the start and finish of the airship's great flight were disappointed at the order from the Air Ministry directing the R-34 to land at Pulham.

LONDON, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The British dirigible R-34 passed over Clifden, Ireland, at 8:10 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (4:10 P. M. New York time.)

[This means that the R-34 has made the trip from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, which she left at 11:57 P. M., New York time, last Wednesday, to Ireland, in 64 hours and 13 minutes.]

Later the airship was reported over the northeast coast of Ireland, making 60 knots. She had been on the course for East Fortune, but turned southeast and headed for Pulham.

After passing the Irish coast, however, Major Scott, in command of the dirigible, did not communicate with the Ministry for hours. His last report was that the R-34 was crossing Ireland high up in a clear sky, with a following wind.

At 3 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (11 A. M. New York time,) the airship had reported her position as 53 degrees north latitude and 15 degrees 20 minutes west longitude.

This showed that she had travelled approximately 2,675 miles in her transatlantic flight from New York and was within about 170 miles of the Irish Coast.

The Pulham Aerodrome has received a wireless message from the R-34 saying that she expected to attempt a landing there at about 6 o'clock, Greenwich time, Sunday morning.

The Air Ministry calculated at midnight that the R-34's landing time would be about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, (4 A. M. New York time.)

At 11 A. M., Greenwich mean time, Major Scott had reached a point approximately 360 miles west of the Irish coast, according to a message received by The Wireless Press. Her position at that hour was given as 52 degrees 55 minutes north latitude and 19 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

Because of adverse weather conditions in Scotland Major Scott was advised by the Air Ministry to land at the aerodrome at Pulham, Norfolk, instead of trying to make East Fortune, Edinburgh. A big gale is reported blowing over Scotland and the strong wind, it is said, would make dangerous the entrance of the R-34 into her shed at East Fortune.

PULHAM, England, July 12.—The weather was too unfavorable today to permit the dirigible R-33 to go out to meet the R-34, as was intended, and escort the Atlantic flier home.

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LONDON, July 12.—A wireless message, just received at 4:30 P. M., from the R-34 gave her position as about 120 miles off the Irish coast. Even at this

Edouard de Billy, French Commissioner Here, Killed in Paris by a Fall From His Horse

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—Edouard de Billy, French Deputy High Commissioner to the United States, was killed this afternoon by a fall from his horse while riding in the Bois de Boulogne. M. de Billy recently returned to Paris from Washington, where he had been Acting Commissioner in Captain André Tardieu's absence.

It is said that he had been selected as the successor of Ambassador Jusserand in Washington.

Edouard de Billy was Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic in the United States from May 15, 1917, to March 1 of this year, and was credited with having achieved monumental results in co-ordinating the French and American war effort against the common enemy.

M. de Billy was born in 1865, and studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, from which he passed out in October, 1887. He then went to the Ecole des Mines, from which he was graduated as an engineer in October, 1889. He devoted his talents to private enterprises until he became Director of Public Works in Morocco, under General Lyautey. When General Lyautey went to France he was appointed Deputy Resident General for France in Morocco.

At the beginning of the war M. de Billy was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery and was sent as liaison officer to the British Army. Later he went to London on a mission for the French Government. He came to the United States in 1917, and his work here has been widely praised.

The French High Commission in this city, in charge of M. de Billy, occupies four floors of the American Express Building at 65 Broadway and employed 1,100 persons. It had an imported personnel of 300 men, each a specialist in his own line, besides about 300 persons recruited on this side of the Atlantic, and the workers at the naval bases of New York and Savannah, Ga. Full powers were given to the High Commission over all the civil and military missions in the United States. It transmitted instructions to them and coordinated their action in relation to the Government of the United States, as well as to trade and industry generally. There were ten directors of the High Commission responsible for the work of its different departments.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following message of condolence was dispatched today by Under Secretary Polk of the State Department, through Ambassador Wallace in Paris:

The following message of condolence was dispatched today by Under Secretary Polk of the State Department, through Ambassador Wallace in Paris:

"Please express to family of M. de Billy my distress on learning of his sudden and untimely death. M. de Billy made a deep impression and endeared himself with the officials of this country, and his loss will be keenly felt here as well as at home."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia. THE GREENBRIER. European Plan. Open Yearround. THE WHITE. American Plan. Bookings at The Plaza, New York.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—A cigar known by its best. Mild, too. Of May Wirtz make. Exclusively in TOOTHE CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

hour the question as to her landing place seems undecided.

The Air Ministry in London expects her to make for the Pulham airship station in Norfolk, but a telephone message from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Edinburgh was to the effect that the East Fortune authorities expected her there in the early hours of tomorrow morning.

This discrepancy in information probably arises from the fact that Major Scott, upon whom the final responsibility rests, may possibly adhere to his intention, sent by wireless yesterday, to go to East Fortune despite the Air Ministry's instructions to make for London and Pulham.

A wireless message received from the R-34 last night said she was traveling in a dense fog.

EXPERTS PRAISE THE R-34.

Convinced Return Flight Demonstrates Commercial Value of Airships

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Aeronautic experts at the Atlantic City air port are enthusiastic over the success of the R-34 on her return trip. Henry Woodhouse, Chairman of the Dirigible Committee of the Aero Club of America and Vice President of the Aerial League of America, said today:

"The successful return trip of the British dirigible R-34 completes this epoch-making demonstration of the fact that airships are ready to operate as fast carriers of mail, express, and passengers. This cruise, like the transatlantic flights of the NC-4 and Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown in the Vickers-Vimy, is in every way as great an achievement as that of Columbus in 1492 and the crossing of the first steamship, the Savannah, in 1819."

RAYNHAM SETS TODAY FOR ATLANTIC START

With Present Ocean Weather Only Local Drawbacks Will Prevent Martinsyde's 'Hop Off.'

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 12.—The Newfoundland-England flight of the Martinsyde biplane is to start tomorrow, according to tonight's plans of Frederick P. Raynham, the pilot, and Conrad Herbert Biddlecombe, the navigator. The two men came very near hopping off today, but decided to wait another twenty-four hours because there was a veering cross-wind at the Quidi Vidi aerodrome, and Raynham, mindful of his crash there on his first attempt at a getaway on a cross-ocean flight, thought it best not to take an extreme chance.

There are prevailing westerly winds all the way across the Atlantic, according to today's reports, and the only unfavorable features of the weather are a general unsettledness, with mist and rain over Ireland and Scotland. The English weather is good. If the conditions hold until tomorrow or improve, a getaway is sure to come unless local conditions make it impossible.

The thirteenth is the day Raynham set long ago for departing in his rebuilt Chimera, which, before the mishap was known as the Raynmore. The full moon comes very early tomorrow morning, but it will be practically full during the flight if they get off on schedule. Though both men want a local west wind to "hop off" into, it is probable that even a local calm will tempt them away, provided the conditions for their journey look as well tomorrow as they do right now.

They rather regret the atmospheric disturbances now existing on the far coasts, but are hopeful that these will have cleared up by the time they get that far, and at any rate they are determined to chance that end of the journey turning out all right.

The Chimera was brought from her canvas hangar this morning, emerging after having been carefully tented away against fog, rain, and snow. Richard H. White, the Marconi engineer, rescreened the magneto wires to prevent wireless waves from getting to them and setting up undersized, extra "serials." The engine was then tuned up and run for a while.

Tomorrow's start is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Newfoundland time, or about 1 P. M., New York time. Raynham and Biddlecombe will set out determined to better the Vickers-Vimy's pioneer nonstop crossing, not only by getting to England instead of landing in Ireland, but by going the whole distance in faster time.

AIR COLLISION KILLS TWO.

Brooklyn Chaplain at Camp Pike One of the Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—Lieutenant T. J. Lenihan of San Francisco, Cal., and Chaplain D. H. O'Dowd of Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant morale officer at Camp Pike, were instantly killed today when a plane, piloted by Lieutenant Lenihan, was struck by another machine from Eberts Field.

The second machine also fell, but its occupants were not injured.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., July 12. The Rev. D. Herbert O'Dowd, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Rockville Centre, received a commission as Chaplain in the United States Army in July, 1918. He received his commission just after he had received a call to Christ Church, Brooklyn. He was born in Great Britain, but was an American citizen. He did patriotic work in camps around New York before he became a chaplain. He was for nine years rector of the parish at Rockville Centre.

CROWN PRINCE KEPT GOLD.

Failed to Turn Cigarette Cases in to the Reichsbank.

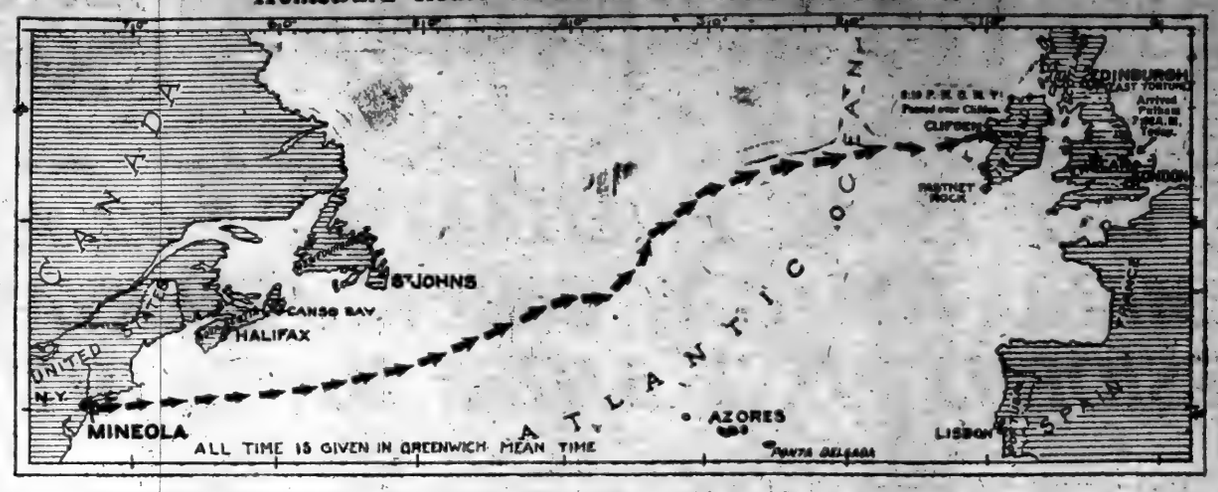
Publication in the German press of an advertisement by the local authorities of Potsdam offering a substantial reward for the return of thirteen silver, twelve golden, and one gold-plated silver cigarette cases taken from the ex-Crown Prince's palace during the disturbances accompanying the November revolution has caused considerable sarcastic comment in the Liberal and Socialist papers on the "self-sacrificing" qualities of the Hohenzollern family. In referring to the notice the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 19 said:

"So in November, 1918, the Crown Prince still owned twenty-six cigarette cases and other such gold and silver objects that, as pure luxuries, were easily dona without and should nave been delivered to a gold purchasing bureau long before. This at a time when the last 10 and 20-mark piece had been juggled out of the pockets of all Germans considering themselves respectable, and every German, to the accompaniment of promises of the final victory near at hand, was being again and again told to 'Bring thy gold ornaments to the Reichsbank!' With what sacrifice and love of country many a German parted with old and loved heirlooms is something of which the young gentleman of Potsdam probably has no idea. Apparently gold and silver was only to be turned in by the people, that is, by the fools. At all events, here is another example of how little the 'noblest of the nation' care about rules that should have been sacred to every decent German."

Asks Expenses of Peace Delegates.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Chairman Elliott of the House Committee on State Department Expenditures introduced a resolution today calling for a report on the expenses of the American Peace Commission at Paris. Among other things the resolution asked for a list of commission employes and commissioners' servants and their salaries.

Homeward Route of the R-34 Across the Atlantic



SWITZERLAND ASKS FREEDOM OF RHINE

Opposes French Plans for Locks and Dams to Develop Electric Power.

CONCERN IN PARLIAMENT

President Ador Wants Economic Independence Through Access to the Ocean.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, June 24.—"We are living in a position of economic slavery as regards our neighbors," said a French-Swiss Deputy recently in the Swiss Parliament. "The only way to extricate ourselves from it is to gain access to the sea."

M. Ador, the venerable President of the confederation, agreed as to the urgent necessity of Switzerland having direct access to the ocean. "Our economic independence," he said, "and the extension of our trade are both bound up with the question of access to the sea."

M. de Rabours, the eloquent member for Geneva, said that Switzerland, owing to her situation, could not but be interested in and affected by river navigation plans formed in neighboring countries. The Swiss, he continued, had arrived at one of the difficult periods in their history, and they must untiringly insist on their rights being respected.

All these discussions, which have been proceeding for months in the Swiss Parliament and press, mainly centre around the Swiss claim to the freedom of the Rhine—that is, that all countries should be allowed to navigate the Rhine from Basle to Rotterdam on the same conditions. This "freedom of the Rhine" is, of course, a European rather than a local Swiss question. Holland, for instance, is deeply affected by it, as well as Switzerland; and Great Britain's trade with Switzerland must also be influenced by the ultimate settlement of this much-discussed problem.

Opposes Building of Locks.

Before the collapse of Germany it was the German Empire which was the barrier to its settlement. At present it is France which stands in the way. Germany wanted to erect several electric power stations between Basle and Strasbourg; and now that France has the overlordship of the Rhine between these two points, she is making similar proposals, which, if carried out, would also place considerable obstacles in the way of the free navigation of the Rhine.

The proposed electrical works would mean the construction of 24 locks or dams across the Rhine between Basle and Strasbourg, which would make navigation not merely costlier but slower, and Switzerland equally disapproves of locks and obstructions, whether due to Germany or to France.

She disapproved Germany's pretensions because of Article 5 of the Paris treaty of May 30, 1814, stipulating that "navigation on the Rhine from the point where it becomes navigable until the sea, and vice versa, shall be free, and in such a way that it cannot be forbidden to any one." Switzerland disapproves, secondly, because of the international rules of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 concerning the Rhine and its tributaries. Article 108 of this document states that "the powers whose territories are separated by one and the same navigable river undertake to settle by mutual arrangement everything connected with the navigation of that river." She disapproves, thirdly, because the Rhine Navigation act of 1868 confirmed the Treaty of Paris and the Vienna Congress stipulations, and regulated the navigation of the Rhine still more definitely.

The Swiss hold that the treaties of Paris and Vienna bind the French as much as they did the Germans. M. Gelpke, the well-known Swiss engineer and member of the Swiss Parliament, who was also one of the Swiss delegates to Paris on the Rhine navigation question, complains that the real obstacle to the freedom of the Rhine is now Alsace, with her highly developed industry, for which she wants the 600,000 horse power of electrical force which at present is not being utilised along her frontier.

Side Canal Is Proposed.

The Alsatians propose to erect a barrage a few kilometers below the Swiss frontier, and thence to Brisach to have a side canal parallel with the Rhine. Four sectors about equal would each terminate in a fall of twelve and a half meters on an average, affording 100,000 horse power.

To render navigation possible, the canal, eighty-five meters broad and six meters deep, would be provided with weirs 170 meters long, so constructed that a tow boat with two tugs attached, each of 600 tons burden, could in about half an hour get over the difference of level between the two gates or blocks. To take a convoy of tugs down would occupy the same time, so that the total time required to get over a weir and for it to be filled and emptied would be one hour.

There is a difference between German and French projects. The Germans wanted to make the Swiss pay part of the expenses of constructing barrages and also charge them lock tolls; whereas the French assure them that they ask nothing from them but their consent to Alsace's plans. The French also urge that the journey up stream would be no longer than at present, and that freights would fall considerably owing to the saving of coal.

The Swiss object that they would be obliged to tranship goods; that everything going either up or down stream would be subject to examination by the Strasbourg customs authorities; and that the regularization of the Rhine, which they advocate, would enable tugs of 2,000 tons burden (not 600) to go as far as Basle.

Thus, they say, we shall have our outlet to the sea, and be in direct communication with Rotterdam, Antwerp, and London. Moreover, they estimate the cost of regularization at only 70,000,000, whereas a canalization before the war would have cost £4,000,000, and now perhaps twice as much. Again, regularization could be done comparatively quickly, and without interrupting traffic.

Swiss Offer to Supply Power.

Swiss electrical experts calculate that the power stations which the Alsatians propose to erect will yield 100,000 horse power only when the water is at an average height; at low water they will yield barely 35,000. Switzerland, they argue, above Basle can dispose of 400,000 horse power at a net cost of 700 francs each, while below Basle the price would be as much as 1,400 francs. What the Swiss ask, therefore, is to receive a guarantee of free navigation between Basle and Strasbourg, while they in turn would undertake to supply Alsace with cheap electrical power.

Finally, they turn the tables on the French by saying that below Strasbourg there are hundreds of thousands of horse power going to waste, and asking what the Alsatian capitalists would say were it proposed to canalize the Rhine below Strasbourg in order to utilize all this electrical energy?

Consternation has been caused in Switzerland by Article 358 of the Paris Treaty with Germany. Briefly summarized, it grants France the right to take water from the Rhine for the navigation or irrigation canals, already constructed or to be constructed, between Basle and Strasbourg; but the exercise of this right must not injure navigation either in the Rhine or in any artificial channels which may be substituted therefor."

This is the point which makes the Swiss, the Dutch, and Belgians so uneasy, and to a certain extent also the British. As for the Swiss, they hold that Article 358 means that the Rhine outlet to the sea would in reality cease at Strasbourg, instead of at Basle, as they contend it ought to do.

In the discussion which has just taken place on the subject in the Swiss Parliament, President Ador said that Switzerland was looking to England, Belgium, and Holland to support her claims to the freedom of the Rhine and Rhine navigation. Switzerland, he added, was ready to supply France with 100,000 to 150,000 horse power between the Lake of Constance and Basle. This is less than the engineers' estimate.

It is now stated that an international board of engineers is to be appointed to examine the question of Rhine navigation and see whether electric power stations cannot be erected without impeding the freedom and convenience of traffic.

LANSING WARNS OF PEACE PERILS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world peril. Public opinion seems to have breathed a sigh of relief and lapsed back into apathy. Concentration of thought on world problems is weakening now, when it is most essential, and the forces of disintegration and reaction have been given a freedom of action far greater than when the world was on its guard.

"The situation today is serious. Western civilization is still dazed by the shock of four and a half years of destruction. Industry and commerce are not yet restored. All of Europe is impoverished; parts of it are starving. Its whole political fibre has been shot through. Russia and Hungary are gripped by subversive political doctrines. Austria-Hungary and Turkey as empires have ceased to be. Poland and Czechoslovakia are struggling to their feet as members of the family of nations. All that complicated machinery of society which took decades to elaborate and a world war to tear down, cannot be replaced over night by a wholly different machinery.

"Many problems remain unsettled. Territorial adjustments to secure the rights of people to live under their own flag as far as possible in the tangled skein of European nationalities may be effective. Attainment of the Polish frontiers on all sides, particularly in East Prussia, is very difficult. The Teschen coal fields are still a source of contention between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Hungary is interrupting the trade of all Central Europe. The Adriatic problem is still unsolved, as well as the fate of those large territories formerly under the Turk, including especially Asia Minor and Armenia.

"World statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years. Two things are necessary, an alert, intelligent, interested public opinion, and, second, co-operation of the nations. The former is needed both as a check on any sinister purposes that may crop up, and as the great support for common action. The second is essential unless the nations are to return to a selfish particularism which can only breed the most dangerous disputes.

"The Peace Conference has been history's greatest instance of a unified world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

"If it is true that one nation can destroy the equilibrium of all, it is all the more true that each nation is bound by its own law of self-preservation to co-operate with the others to check troubles before they get their headway.

"So I leave for home tonight pleased, but not over-complacent, with the outcome of the past six months, and hopeful, but not in the least unmindful, of the problems of the next few years."

Secretary Lansing left for Brest at 9 o'clock tonight.

ANNOUNCE PERMITS FOR GERMAN TRADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the Foreign Office is selecting men for Consular work, and it is expected that an Ambassador to Germany will be appointed in the near future.

It is expected that Germany will send a Chargé d'Affaires here, and that no German Ambassador will be named for some time. Travel to Germany will be restricted, the newspaper says, but bona fide commercial travelers will receive facilities to go anywhere they desire.

Big Fall in German Prices.

BERLIN, July 11, (Associated Press.)—In view of the impending raising of the blockade, the Government's recent action in reducing the prices of food staples is forcing food traffickers to get rid of hidden supplies. As a result, a sharp decline in prices is reported from all sections of Germany, the most marked decreases being in the Rhenish zone of occupation, where they have fallen from 30 to 60 per cent.

As stocks in occupied territory apparently exceed the demand, large quantities are being shipped to Berlin, where good prices still prevail. Berlin will probably be the last city to enjoy appreciable price reductions, as much of the city's supplies must be shipped for long distances.

It is reported from Weimar that the Government will exercise active control of incoming war material and also exports. The latter part of the program is meeting vigorous opposition in commercial and industrial export circles, where it is maintained that personal initiative would be more successful abroad than Government control.

The Clerical organ Germania editorially opposes the injection of "bureaucratic compulsory measures" into the nation's transition economics, and declares that German commerce "needs freedom."

Want to Double Potash Cost.

WEIMAR, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The potash syndicate has petitioned the Government to grant permission to raise the price of potash 100 per cent., owing to the increased cost of production.

The syndicate says it has a deficit of 46,000,000 marks for the first three months of this year, and that it will be forced to shut down unless it can increase its selling price.

Begin Loading American Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—With the blockade of Germany lifted today in accordance with the decision of the Council of Five in Paris, preparations were under way for the immediate resumption of trade between the United States and Germany.

Trading with Germany pending ratification by the Senate of the Peace Treaty and the formal termination of the war will be carried on under a system of blanket licenses to be issued by the division of the State Department which recently took over the duties of the War Trade Board. The movement of American goods to German ports is expected to begin as soon as these licenses can be issued, three ships already having been loaded.

TURKEY CONDEMNS ITS WAR LEADERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Sultan, Mohammed VI, managed to send his personal envoys in the last days of October, to the British Vice Admiral Calthrop, announcing the surrender of Turkey. Then in March Djavid Bey also fled when it became obvious that his "doctoring" of the Treasury books and his scheme for financial reforms had not impressed the Interallied Commission.

For most of the time during the war Talaat Bey was Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior, and Enver was Minister of War, while Djemal was the Military Governor of Syria, which position he took after, as Minister of Marine, piloting the fleet under a German Admiral.

Enver was an enthusiastic pro-German, a pupil of General von der Goltz, whose drilling of the Turkish Army from 1910 till 1912 did not prevent it from being defeated in the latter year by the Serbs, Greeks, and Bulgars. In a report made to the British Foreign Office, on Nov. 20, 1914, Sir Louis Mallet declared that the rise of Enver and the dominance of Germany had dated from the last week in July. In the heat of the Gallipoli campaign a year later, Enver, in an interview, unblushingly declared that Turkey would be rescued in the following Autumn by Germany operating from the north—an eventuality which actually took place when Bulgaria joined the Central Empires. In interviews with the Ambassador mentioned, not only Enver, but Talaat and Djemal have admitted the necessity for the Armenian massacres on the ground that these people were troublesome.

As Military Governor of Syria, Djemal was instrumental in carrying out the massacres against the Beirut Reform League, by first pretending to be in sympathy with their program and then by betraying them when he had secured the list of members. In Armenia, as the special agent of Talaat, he instigated the atrocities of the Kurds against the population.

Even after Tewfik became Minister of Finance, on March 17, Djavid Bey still hung round the Treasury. He showed by his books that he had really tricked Germany and that if the allied and associated powers would only lend Turkey $500,000,000 gold he would give them German paper worth $850,000,000, which, as the victors, they would have no trouble in collecting with a profit of $350,000,000. When they rejected his offer and experts began to audit his books he disappeared. According to the Ambassadors, Djavid was not a pronounced Germanophile, although a very bad financier.

Mussa Kiasim, who, like Djavid, receives a sentence of fifteen years, is a Kurd from the Kharput District and a protégé of Enver. He became Sheik-ul-Islam after the mysterious disappearance of Hairi Bey, who held that office of ecclesiastical head of State when the war began. As early as 1915 Mussa Kiasim, as an assistant to the Sheik, was known for his German sympathies, which conflicted with the Anglophilia of Hairi.

Long before the court acquitted Rifaat Bey and Hachim Bey these men were merely considered as tools in the hands of the more powerful leaders of the Young Turks—the so-called Committee of Union and Progress.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 106 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News Section.
II. News Section, Financial, Business.
III. Editorial Section.
IV. Drama, Music, Special Articles.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Real Estate and Want Section.

ITALY'S NEW DELEGATES ARE OFF FOR PARIS

Tittoni Previously Tells King of "Moral Blow" to be Inflicted by Failure to Get Fiume.

ROME, July 12, (Associated Press.)—Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister, and Senators Maggiorino Ferraris and Vittorio Scialoia, members of the new Italian peace delegation, left today for Paris to resume negotiations at the Peace Conference.

In connection with the departure of the delegation, the Popolo Romano says, Signor Tittoni has had two conferences with the King, informing him of "the moral blow to be inflicted upon Italy in denying her possession of Fiume and Dalmatia."

PRESENT GOLD WREATH TO MARSHAL FOCH

He Says His Men Were All Heroes—Victory Was the Work of All.

PARIS, July 12.—Marshal Foch received today a laurel wreath of gold from the inhabitants of the Department of Seine-et-Oise. President Poincaré, speaking at the ceremony, which was held in the Palace of Versailles, eulogized Marshal Foch for his deeds during the war.

"For you who went through the long hours of waiting and uncertainty," President Poincaré said to Marshal Foch, "with so much energy, clear-sightedness, and serenity, this greeting—unanimous, as if from one person—will be a most glorious and most merited apotheosis. The admiration and the gratitude which that period brought you throughout France and in the allied countries, find today an occasion to display themselves without ostentation and with cordial sincerity."

In addition to the laurel wreath of gold to Marshal Foch today the Commander in Chief of the Allied forces was the recipient of a beautiful bas relief, in which the Marshal figures on horseback.

The Marshal replied in characteristically concise and simple style. To President Poincaré's reference to his work in the war, he answered, "That was very simple."

"I belonged to a national France," he said, "which did not at any price want to suffer the foreign yoke and did not want to suffer defeat. Her men and women, her children and aged ones were equally resolute. As for our soldiers, their eulogy no longer remains to be written. They are all heroes."

Referring to the final operations of the war, the Marshal said:

"On June 3, 1918, Chateau-Thierry was taken, the Marne was crossed, and Paris was menaced. I left Versailles and went to Marshal Petain. 'The army and the country,' he said, 'require that not in the least unmindful of the problems of the next few years.'

Secretary Lansing left for Brest at 9 o'clock tonight.

ALLIES CONCILIATORY.

Willing to Meet Germany Half Way in Carrying Out Treaty Terms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The allied powers are showing Germany that they are willing to meet her half way in an effort to carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty. If those at the head of the German Government will have the sense to see it they will realize that every demonstration by them that they are living up to the treaty conditions in good faith will bring some corresponding response from their victorious enemies. Thus the allied answer to the German notification that the treaty had been ratified is couched in a rather conciliatory tone, and indicates that the Allies are pleased over the prompt and regular manner in which ratification was carried out.

Immediate steps are being taken by the allied powers to fulfill their promise to lift the German blockade and abolish the censorship on mail and commercial telegrams. In these things each allied Government will act separately. Even France, which least of all the Allies desires to show consideration to Germany, has already begun to put into effect the necessary machinery in these cases.

ITALY NOW ASKS FOR NEW TIENTSIN GRANT

Request Made for the Transfer of the Austrian Concession in China.

PINPRICK FOR THE ALLIES

But Supreme Council Is Not Likely to Allow Her to Cause Embarrassments.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Italy's tardy application to the Allied Council today for possession of the Austrian concession at Tientsin has not the importance that appears on the face. The concession itself is a small piece of land ceded by China to Austria for extraterritorial purposes. Other European Governments, including Italy, received similar privileges at Tientsin.

Just at this time, with Italy at white heat over the belief that she has been treated badly in the peace settlement, her call for the possession of the Austrian strip at Tientsin takes on the appearance of being actuated by a desire to place the Allies in a position where they will be obliged to grant the demand or show inconsistency in their transfer of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan.

At the most Italy's attitude in respect to the Austrian concession should not be regarded as more than a pinprick in the allied body. The territory involved is small in area and would mean no loss to China. Besides, it was ceded to Austria in conformity with the recognition by the Chinese Government of the right of Western powers to have their own residential business section in Chinese towns where Chinese laws and political control did not apply.

Italy asserts that her concession at Tientsin is very small and that she is entitled to extend it. Therefore she asks that the Austrian area be added to Italy's.

Under the terms of the Austrian peace treaty this Austrian concession was given over to China.

If Italy intends to assert herself through taking advantage of every opportunity to seek to embarrass her allies in the peace settlement on account of her anger over the Fiume situation she is likely to find the other powers indisposed to tolerate that course.

The action of the allied Supreme Council in sending American, British, and French warships to Italy is construed as notice to the Italian Government that Fiume is still under international control. It seems to imply a sharp warning that Italy has no inherent or prior right to the possession of Fiume and that the powers intend to have troublesome questions adjusted according to the principles they have laid down—that Fiume must be preserved as a port for the Jugoslav hinterland, either under Jugoslav or international trusteeship.

Owing to the fatal clashes between Italian and French troops at Fiume, the situation there is ugly and adds to the difficulties of the allied powers in attempting to bring a real peace to Europe.

Italy's Request Goes to a Commission.

PARIS, July 12, (Associated Press.)—The Italian delegation has sent a note to the Peace Conference asking that the Austrian concession at Tientsin be transferred to Italy.

The request was referred to a commission for study.

It was decided by the Council to send a message to the Czechs and Poles declaring that if no agreement was reached regarding the contested Teschen coal situation within ten days the Council would decide the question itself.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, has sent another note to the French Foreign Office giving statistics requested by the French Minister of Reconstruction.

Dr. Theodor Lewald and Herr Schroeder, heads of two German commissions which arrived Thursday, left tonight for Berlin to get further instructions. They will return to Versailles in a few days.

CRIED 'DOWN WITH NITTI' IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Futurist Leader and Army Captain Cause an Uproar After Tittoni Speaks.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 12.—Futurists and Arditi, as the warrior daredevils in the Italian Army are officially styled, created an uproar in the Rome Chamber of Deputies last night. Marquis Tittoni, Foreign Minister and head of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, had just finished a speech setting forth the difficulties still encountered in vindicating Italy's territorial claims when Dr. Marinetti, founder of Futurism, who had managed to gain access to the Presidential Tribune, rose and in a voice of thunder exclaimed:

"In the name of the combatant groups of futurists and intellectuals, I cry aloud to you, 'Down with Nitti—death to Giolittism!'"

The Parliamentary ushers at once flung themselves upon the poet, but before they could drag him away Marinetti shouted out again:

"This Ministry must fall!"

Immediately afterward Captain Ferruccl Vecchi, leader of the Arditi band, advancing to the front of the reserved balcony cried out:

"And I, too, in the name of our daredevils, fling you our war cry, down with Nitti!"

In the pandemonium which ensued the disturbers were haled to the police offices and cross-examined.

Prime Minister Nitti later deplored the conduct of the Conservative faction in striving to stir up disaffection in the Army ranks and in high departments of State.

FLEE FROM GERMAN TAXES.

Wealthy Families Are Pouring Into Schleswig.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—As a result of coming taxes in Germany, wealthy families are already invading Schleswig, hoping soon to be Danes.

Thirty such families in the last few days have tried to settle in Sysderborg, on the Island of Alt.

Keep it handy Don't Forget!



6 BELL-ANS Hot Water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitute.



The Scissors Test

Take sample piece of tube ¼ in. by 3 in. Stretch to 9 in. or three times its original length. Cut on the edge with scissors. The cut should not be more than ⅛ in. across the sample. If the strip tears apart the rubber is inferior.

Stretched, as in the tire, good tubes do not rip when cut. They cut but do not rip.

Norwalk Tubes do not rip

Neither blow-out nor puncture can destroy Norwalk Tubes. The unavoidable cut remains a cut—it does not rip and destroy the tube. The scissors test proves this before you buy.

Norwalk Tubes are floating stock*.

Norwalk rubber floats. Compound rubber sinks. Your pencil eraser is compounded. Test its weakness.

Norwalk Tubes, red and gray, set a new standard—the standard of absolute quality. File away a dated sample of Norwalk Tube and others and compare them at the end of a year.

Norwalk Casings are as good as Norwalk Tubes.

If your local dealer cannot supply you write to

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134 West 52nd St., New York City
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*Floating stock means rubber so pure that it floats. Snip a little piece of Norwalk sample and see. Floating stock means to the rubber industry what 24K gold means to the jeweler. To you it means mileage.

You are going to learn a lot more about Norwalk quality. But don't wait. Start saving your mileage-money now. Get the stuff that's in the tube. Ask for a sample of Norwalk rubber.

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BORICLOR TOOTH PASTE
Whitens teeth, heals gums, prevents pyorrhea.

BORINE
The Best Antiseptic
For a clean mouth.
At Drug and Dept. Stores.

FINE MAGAZINE STORIES
To preserve fifty-two copies of The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times get a strong, handsome folder for $1.25 from The New York Times.—Adv.

UNHAPPY MRS. ELIOT ACCUSED HUSBAND

Many Notables Attended Coroner's Inquest Over London Society Beauty.

SCANDAL CHARGES AIRED

But the Jury Acted Quickly In Deciding Woman Was of Unsound Mind.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane rang down the curtain yesterday afternoon on the career of Mrs. Arthur Eliot, who, as Mrs. Atherton, had been for years one of the outstanding figures in one section of London society. Even in the dismal surroundings of Westminster the Coroner's Court witnesses paid tribute to the charm which fifteen years ago is said to have brought a ducal admirer to her feet, and her family physician testified that Colonel Atherton, who divorced her, would have been glad at any time to marry her again.

The story told today was that of her short and hurried second marriage. She met Captain Arthur Eliot, a soldier and playwright, in March and married him secretly in April.

One of the points argued was how clearly this wealthy woman was informed of his financial position. He was undischarged and bankrupt, and though he occupied an apartment in town and a cottage at Eversley, a village famous as the home of Charles Kingsley, they did not belong to him, but to his stepdaughters, daughters of his first wife.

It was round one of these stepdaughters, Miss Nellie Cornell, that the story wove itself.

First, Lieut. Col. Christopher Eliot told how on Tuesday, a few hours before the suicide, he had called by request at his sister-in-law's flat in Curzon Street, and was told how she could not endure living in the same house as the stepchildren. He promised to do what he could, and tried to cheer her up.

Next, Edith Lane, Mrs. Eliot's confidential maid, took the stand and told how on June 14 her mistress said that Eliot had ordered her to leave Eversley House or he would fetch the police. The girl gave her evidence in a dramatic fashion.

"We always loved each other," she declared. "I was devoted to her and she to me. Before she married the Captain I never saw her without a smile on her face. After she married I never saw her happy for a moment."

She told how Eliot had suggested that he and his wife should not see or write to each other for months.

One theory connected with the case was exploded when the maid explained that the dead woman in declaring just before she shot herself that her whole life depended on an interview that she could not obtain was referring not to one of the prominent admirers of her former days, but to her husband.

Mrs. Lane was sharply cross-examined by a lawyer, who had stated that he was representing "a gentleman whose name may be mentioned in the course of the case." As he refused to reveal the identity of his client the Coroner bade him to sit down.

Next appeared the Earl of March, heir to the Duchy of Richmond. He is a victim of the war and was wheeled into the courtroom. He sprang a sensation as he described how Mrs. Eliot met him in Hyde Park on Saturday and told him how miserable she was. She had, she asserted, found her husband a few days after the marriage at Eversley cottage in the bedroom of Nellie Cornell.

The Coroner took the witness to task for his belief in this statement. Did it seem reasonable to him as a man of the world? the Coroner asked. But Lord March replied simply that he believed it because Mrs. Eliot had told him so.

The Coroner asked if she was hysterical.

He replied: "I should not call her hysterical. She was very miserable."

How close a friend Lord March was, was shown by one of the letters left behind by the dead woman. It read:

"Sett has been here and has tried to get Arthur back, but with no success. I am so utterly miserable. I cannot face more. (Signed) 'Brownie.'"

Sett is diminutive for Settrington, the title which the Earl of March bore in his earlier days before his father succeeded to the Dukedom.

Diary Told Story of Last Days.

During Lord March's evidence the Coroner began to make use of Mrs. Eliot's diary, two octavo volumes bound in brown leather tinted in gold and fastened with a gold lock. It contained the story of her last days, but counsel and witnesses were afraid that it was unreliable as it seemed to have been written up after events rather than daily.

Next came Dr. Furthe, Mrs. Eliot's close friend as well as physician. He had, at the Captain's request, acted as intermediary in their quarrels, but he said Mrs. Eliot had never given immorality as the reason for her disagreement with Miss Cornell, but merely such trifles as contrary orders about the arrangement of flowers and furniture at Eversley. He did bring out, however, that Mrs. Eliot accused her husband of running after other women, but he knew nothing of her charging him with misbehavior with a Katrine in a circus that was in London in 1913.

Mrs. Eliot, he said, was very anxious that the world should not know that her marriage was a failure, as she believed she was about to become a mother.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K. C., counsel for Captain Eliot, tried to show that a serious accident that Mrs. Eliot suffered recently might have resulted in injury to her brain, but the doctor would have none of that.

Sir Edward also produced a telegram, sent by Mrs. Eliot to her husband as recently as Monday, which read:

"Telephone me tonight, darling, if you are taking me to the seaside tomorrow. I am all ready and longing for you to come. All love.

"(Signed) 'SQUIRREL.'"

Then the Coroner read two extracts from the diary. One referred to a plan Mrs. Eliot had to go to South Africa, and begin all over again. It read:

"We talked everything over and have decided to make another home and leave the stepchildren and live in a cottage, free from misery and discord, my man and myself, just us two. I told Jim his happiness was first, and that if he liked I would go away, but he laughed and said, 'We shall never be parted, darling. Where you go I shall go.' Our love will never be spoiled by any one. It is too big. He had a year to make up his mind about me, and nothing now would change it."

The other showed she was worrying about her appearance. It ran:

"I am horrified at my looks. I do look deadly. You would think I was dead."

John Withers, Mrs. Eliot's family solicitor, had heard the story about Miss Cornell, as she had told Lord March. She had, she told him, awakened one morning at Eversley about 4 o'clock, and missed her husband. She had slipped on her dressing gown, gone along, and found him with his stepdaughter.

Mrs. Eliot also told him that her husband had threatened to shoot her, and she had taken away and hidden two revolvers. She had had a serious fainting fit at Eversley in May, and had been unconscious for some time. At her request witnesses had set a watch on Eliot, and had discovered that he took a woman out to luncheon, but had not been able to find out her name.

Counsel suggested that he would put a very different face on the revolver incident in a few minutes, and did so when Mrs. Barry, another maid, took the stand.

She described her fainting fit and said that she noticed Mrs. Eliot objected to her arranging her pillows for her.

Then she discovered that she had one loaded revolver under her pillow and another close by. Subsequently, when Captain Eliot arrived, she warned him that she might shoot him.

Miss Cornell was then called and denied any impropriety with Captain Eliot. The trouble, she explained, was all over the question of two mistresses in one house. Mrs. Eliot, she said, after she had been at Eversley a short time tried to take over the direction of things.

Equally strong denials of the charges were made by Captain Eliot. He went through the story of his wedded life, stating that their first quarrel arose while they were on their honeymoon. He admitted losing his temper once with his wife, but laughed at the idea of ever having threatened to call the police to turn her out.

He corroborated Mrs. Barry's story about the revolvers, and explained his long absence from his newly wedded wife partly by his hatred of continued quarrels and scenes and partly by the need of being at Eversley to superintend the preparation for the pageant held there in June.

The Coroner took him to task as having neglected his bride, but the Captain maintained that he had always done all he could to avoid rows, and that there never had been another woman in the case. He was much attached to his wife, he asserted, and he doubted if she had been altogether in her right mind.

The jury returned their verdict with practically no deliberation.

BRITISH VICTORY LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Financial Experts Estimate Total to be from £500,000,000 to More than £550,000,000.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—Subscriptions to the Victory loan closed today and the staffs of the banks and Post Offices throughout the country were busier dealing with the subscribers than at any time since the lists opened. It was indeed a record day, and the success of the loan has been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Any figure as to the amount raised can only be conjectural until about a fortnight has elapsed.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES discussed the matter with several financial experts, and their figures varied between £500,000,000 and £550,000,000 of new money, but even the latter figure may be exceeded. It is recalled that in 1917 the £1,000,000,000 loan amount stood at only £480,000,000 two days before the lists closed.

The above estimates do not include conversions, nor do they represent the face value of stock purchases, but are concerned with the actual cash paid into banks and Post Offices. Probably about £20,000,000 of the total will be in respect of war savings certificates. Conversions, it is said, will be about £750,000,000, so the loan will be far and away above the £1,000,000,000 loan and will be something of a world's record.

"There has been an avalanche of money during the last two days," said Sydney Walton, Director of the Publicity campaign. "Reports from big centres speak of crowds at all banks and Post Offices on Friday. At 5 o'clock Liverpool's total, for instance, stood £19,000,000 and by this afternoon the rush of contributions had increased this to over £20,000,000. This is indicative of what has happened all over the country."

FOREIGN LEGION TO PARADE.

Gets Place in Victory Pageant in Paris as Result of Public Outcry.

PARIS, July 12.—In response to a general outcry against the omission of the Foreign Legion from the troops taking part in the Victory Parade, July 14, it was decided today that the flags of the Legion will be escorted in the procession by a detachment comprising men from every nation represented in the Legion during the war.

This decision caused great satisfaction to a majority of the people who regard the Legion as the best fighting troops in the French Army.

In spite of rain, the Champs Elysées was thronged tonight with people watching the workmen complete the decorations and cheering the poilus putting the finishing touches to a pyramid of cannon captured from the Germans.

The rush for places from which to see the parade has given rise to apprehension that accidents will occur. The Prefect of Police tonight issued a warning to owners of buildings that they will be liable to prosecution in case of accidents due to overloading of balconies.

PLAGUE KILLED 95 PER CENT.

Indians of Alaska Community Virtually Wiped Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Confirmation of reports that the native Indian population of Bristol Bay, Alaska, were virtually wiped out by an epidemic of influenza was brought here today with the return of the cruiser Marblehead from a relief expedition to the North.

According to Lieutenant W. R. Leahy, senior medical officer of the expedition, 95 per cent. of a population of more than 900 persons had died by the time the expedition reached Bristol Bay.

Vote Woman Suffrage in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—The First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has adopted a motion to introduce women suffrage in Holland. The vote was 34 to 5.

DENIKIN ADVANCES; RED ARMY BREAKING

Peasants Are Deserting the Bolshevist Cause and Starting Revolts.

RED LEADER SURRENDERS

Cossack and Volunteer Forces Are Pushing Westward Toward Moscow.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVOCHERKASK ON THE DON, June 26.—The volunteer army and Cossacks are advancing into a growing fringe of risings and surrenders. A defense is maintained here and there by so-called Communist troops, consisting of Letts, Magyars, Chinese, and convinced Bolshevist workmen, but the mobilized peasants are breaking up everywhere. Khakoff at the last moment was defended rather stubbornly by small Communist units, but its fall was predetermined by the previous capture of Bielgorod and the resistance was only intended to facilitate evacuation.

Now the volunteer army is pursuing the Reds westward in the direction of Poltava and Kiev and by daring cavalry movements are cutting off their retreat northward.

The Don Cossacks are advancing into the Governments of Voronesz and Sarakoff, where they are being joined by peasants in revolt against the Bolsheviki.

The commander of the Ninth Red Army, Colonel Sivolobgff, caused a sensation by driving into Denikins's lines with his wife and two children and a convoy of Cossacks. The fact that this officer succeeded in bringing his family to the front enabled him to surrender. Other Russian officers, doing enforced service under the Bolsheviki, are prevented from following Sivolobff's example by the dire penalty of threatening their families in the event of their desertion.

The Ninth Red Army, based on Balassoff, is now practically non-existent and dry rot is extending through the Bolshevist forces. Red reinforcements were brought up to Tsaritsin, but all the Bolshivist railway approaches to the town were cut off and Mamontoffs Don Cossacks are already on the Volga.

The commanding officer, Sinorin, and his chief of staff, Nulchevsky, whom I saw here today, are thoroughly confident regarding the military situation.

There is really nothing now to prevent a rapid break through to Moscow, provided communications could be secured and civilian administration be guaranteed.

I find a strong tendency here to establish the Civil Administration on the broadest and most liberal lines with the immediate introduction of the elective principle in local government.

We must be very kind and considerate, say the Don leaders, to poor people who have suffered so much. The Don Cossacks, after their temporary depression, are now in first-rate fighting mood.

OUTDOOR TABLES MISSING.

Distinctive Feature of Paris Life Eliminated by Waiters' Strike.

PARIS, July 11.—Paris is deprived by the waiters' strike of one of its distinctive features, no little tables being allowed outside of restaurants on the pavement, except in a very few cases. Those engaged in food purveying have six months for reaching an agreement with their employes, according to the eight-hour law. Hitherto the waiters have proposed a ten-hour day, but the employers have been demanding twelve.

Proprietors of the principal hotels conferred with representatives of the waiters tonight, but failed to effect a settlement. There were a few clashes during the evening between the police and strikers who trying to induce men working in establishments still open to walk out. About forty strikers were arrested during the day for obstructing workers, but were subsequently released.

PERSHING HONORS MAYOR.

Last Act Before Transferring Headquarters from Chaumont to Paris.

PARIS, July 12, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing today left American headquarters at Chaumont for Paris, where American headquarters now is to be located.

As his last official act at Chaumont he decorated the Mayor, Levy Alphandery, who is a Captain in the French Army, with the American Distinguished Service Medal. The presentation was made before a cheering crowd of French residents and the American personnel.

As General Pershing stepped out of the City Hall, where the ceremony took place, he was surrounded by men, women, and children who attempted to grasp his hands.

Communist Sentenced for Treason.

BERLIN, July 12.—A court martial at Munich, which is trying the Communist leaders, today sentenced Erich Muehsam, who was one of the members of the Bavarian Soviet Cabinet, to fifteen years' imprisonment for high treason with extenuating circumstances. Herr Wadler was given eight years' penal servitude as an accessory.

SENATE LEADERS FIX TREATY POLICY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

will be as effective without the League as with it."

Wilson-Hitchcock Rift Denied.

Denial came from the White House today, in a statement by Secretary Tumulty, of the published reports that President Wilson planned to have some other Democratic Senator take the place of Hitchcock in leading the fight for the covenant. Because of Hitchcock's sudden departure for New England, together with the fact that he had not conferred at length with the President since his return from Europe, a report obtained currency that the President had decided to ignore him and had asked Senator Swanson to take up the leadership.

Mr. Tumulty's dictated statement was as follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, July 12, 1919.

"Statement by the Secretary to the President:

"The stories appearing in the morning papers of a disagreement between the President and Senator Hitchcock are without the slightest foundation. There has been no conference between the President and the Democratic Senators, either at the White House or at the Capitol, since his return. What the newspapers referred to as a conference was merely an informal meeting at the President's room in the Capitol, which took place immediately after the President addressed the Senate, when many Democratic Senators, including Senator Hitchcock, came to greet the President and to congratulate him upon his address.

"I was present when the President met Senator Hitchcock. The meeting was most cordial in every way. The President deeply appreciates Senator Hitchcock's fine support as the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will at the earliest moment seek an opportunity to confer with him on all phases of the Peace Treaty."

Supplementing this statement Earl B. Gaddis, secretary to Senator Hitchcock, issued a statement saying:

"Senator Hitchcock is spending a few days at Swampscott, Mass., as he promised his family he would do after the speech of the President. He will return to the city for the Senate session on Monday. The Senator has not relinquished his interest in the League, nor has he had occasion to change his mind with respect to its approval by the Senate. For more than four months he has been working indefatigably for the League, and he was glad to take advantage of a few days' recess to get a rest on the Massachusetts coast."

Swanson Praises Hitchcock's Work.

Senator Swanson also said today of the report that he had been asked to lead the fight for the Administration:

"That report is entirely a mistake. Senator Hitchcock, as Democratic leader in the absence of Senator Martin and as ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been in charge and will continue in charge of the ratification of the treaty while pending in the Senate. Senator Hitchcock has made a magnificent fight, and, we feel sure, will bring it to a satisfactory and successful conclusion.

"The relations between the President and Mr. Hitchcock are most cordial. I recently have heard the President express great admiration for the splendid work done by Senator Hitchcock in connection with the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations Covenant."

RHINE SOLDIERS GIVE CIRCUS

10,000 at Opening Performances of First Division Show.

COBLENZ, July 11. (Associated Press.)—American soldiers who captured Cantigny and scored various other victories against the Germans are performing in a three-ring circus this week for the entertainment of the soldiers along the Rhine. Hundreds of German civilians were permitted to witness the performances on the payment of an admission fee of 1 mark.

The First Division is giving the circus at Montabaur. The opening performance was given today. The circus will continue four days with two performances daily. Excursion trains were run today from Coblenz to Montabaur for the benefit of the soldiers of the Second and Third Divisions.

The opening performances were witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, including Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, the commander of the American forces along the Rhine; Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin and Brig. Gen. Malin Craig and scores of French and British officers. There were side shows and refreshment stands and all the other accoutrements of a regulation circus. The profits from the side shows and refreshments will go to the division entertainment fund.

A parade is held daily in Montabaur. Army wagins have been fixed up to represent circus wagons and rumble over the cobblestones of the town along with elephants, boars, camels, and ponies from the Hagenbeck Circus.

With the exception of the trained animals, all the circus performers are soldiers, including bareback riders and acrobats. There are Wild West features with Indians and a stage coach and all the fittings, and Roman chariot races. The Germans appeared to enjoy the circus as much as the soldiers.

Rehearsals for the circus began several months ago. Three hundred soldiers of the First Division over a village near Montabaur and spent all their time in training and preparing equipment for the show. Many of the costumes worn by the clowns and other performers were made by German girls, in spite of the anti-fraternization regulations.

WANTS HER DEBT PAID.

Australia Will Be Disappointed If Indemnity Does Not Do It.

MELBOURNE, July 12.—"If the bill for the war losses does not include the war debt resting on us, Australia will be grievously disappointed," says Acting Prime Minister Watt in a recent statement on the Peace Treaty.

This is taken as indicating the position of the Commonwealth on the distribution of the reparation exacted from the Central Empires. It is understood here that of the first installment of $5,000,000,000, Australia is to receive $200,000,000 as her share, although the Commonwealth has been left in doubt as to how she will fare on the entire question of indemnity.

Speaking of the treaty as a whole, Mr. Watt said:

"The impression gained by a first perusal is that it is drastic, but when one's memory goes back over the last four and a half years the view that the victors have been generous to the barbaric foe gathers strength. The League of Nations is the most gigantic experiment ever attempted by humanity."

BRAND WHITLOCK TO ITALY.

Paris Reports His Choice for Ambassador.

PARIS, July 12.—Brand Whitlock has been named as American Ambassador to Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There was no confirmation here tonight of the dispatch from Paris that Brand Whitlock had been named by President Wilson as Ambassador to Italy. Officials explained that if Mr. Whitlock had been selected by the President to succeed Thomas Nelson Page, the first public announcement would come through the sending of his nomination to the Senate.

Reports were some time ago that Mr. Whitlock would go to Rome to take up the duties Mr. Page was anxious to relinquish, and the general impression here is that there was good foundation for them.

Brand Whitlock at present holds the post of Minister to Belgium, to which he was appointed in 1913. Mr. Whitlock's appointment as Ambassador to Italy has been under consideration for some weeks past. He succeeds Thomas Nelson Page, who recently resigned.

ALLIES MUST SEND FORCE TO HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

civil life and had no heart to go into Eastern Europe for uncertain periods under depressing conditions. This seems a poor argument to France.

"So do our people want the armies demobilised," her spokesmen say. "Our soldiers have homes and are anixous to return to them. They are just as much opposed to going to remote regions for the disheartening experience of occupying enemy territory indefinitely as the British and Americans are. Our man power has been materially reduced by losses in war, and our soldiers are needed at home to help re-establish the nation, industrially and commercially. We will send them, however, if you will furnish equal proportions. So what are you going to do about it?"

That is the question: What are France's allies going to do about it? They hesitatingly admit that they can do nothing. Every ship leaving Brest for America is crowded with American soldiers, all of them, like their French and British comrades, sick of the ugly business of war and full of joy at quitting war-torn Europe. A hundred thousand British Tommies, equally joyous, are crossing the Channel and being demobilised. And they won't come back, whether or not it is over over here.

A much smaller force would be required to make Bulgaria live up to her armistice and treaty obligations and preserve order during the expected revolutionary disturbances than the army necessary to make Hungary realise that she is a conquered nation. If there is such difficulty in providing men for the Bulgarian expedition what is to be done about Hungary! Nobody knows. The terms of the Bulgarian treaty will cut off that country from access to the Aegean, although still leaving a Black Sea outlet, and these and other conditions the Bulgarians are disposed to resent.

Chaotic Condition in Hungary.

Hungary is in a chaotic situation politically. Bela Kun's Bolshevist Government controls only Budapest and a comparatively small area of surrounding territory. The rest of the country, which generally is unsympathetic with Bela Kun's ideas, is governed by local bodies having no centralized authority. If the allied peace terms are regarded as not too severe, these local bodies may form a central Government which will accept them, but information from Hungary indicates that the whole country is ready to join Bela Kun in resisting compliance with the terms if they are considered extremely burdensome.

Another embarrassment confronting the Allies is the necessity of furnishing troops to control Upper Silesia until, at least, the plebiscite determines whether it shall remain German or be annexed to the new Polish State.

There are possibilities of trouble in that section, where the German population is stirred over the practical certainty of their transfer to Polish sovereignty and is threatening to fight against it.

Another problem arises from the dispute between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks over the disposition of the Teschen area, with its valuable coal fields and imporant railroad connections. It is learned that the Supreme Council designated Secretary Lansing as arbitrator, with instructions to make every effort to adjust these differences. Lansing has reported to the Council that he is unable to bring the Poles and Czechoslovaks into harmony and has recommended that the Council serve notice that unless they adjust there quarrel within a fortnight, the Council will arbitrarily dispose of the Teschen area. The so-called Big Four left the sovereignty of Teschen undetermined. It is now a sort of no man's land, with each side wanting the best coal field and possession of an important railroad centre. Whatever the outcome of the present effort to effect a compromise, the side which feels it has fared badly is ready to fly at the throat of its rival.

Polish Problems Manifold.

And now the Poles, who are engaged in fighting on several fronts, have extended their hostile operations by taking the field against ther neghbors, the Lithunanians. The Morgenthau Commission, which left Paris for Warsaw yesterday, will have its hands full in endeavoring to carry out the instructions to extend its activities to effect a settlement of all the troubles in which Poland is involved, instead of confining them to investigation of the killing of Jews. Clashes between French and Italians at Fiume and the growth of bitter feeling over them furnish another disquieting factor in the world situation.

Allied statesmen are becoming agitated over these conditions and are considering whether it would not be well to indulge in a frank review of world affairs so as to have the people of all nations concerned share their worries.

There is a hopeful feeling that when the German Peace Treaty is ratified and effective a forward step may be taken toward putting the world to rights. The moral effect of ratification, it is believed, will be very great, particularly as Germany is showing a disposition to set an example to other perturbed countries by carrying out the treaty terms. In the circumstances, delay by the United States Senate in ratifying the Versailles Convention, or, what would be worse, ratifying it with reservations to the League of Nations covenant, would tend to encourage the prevailing conditions of unrest and disorder. No other power has as great an influence in both allied and enemy countries as America. If America gives the peace settlement and the League of Nations a black eye the elements which are seeking to promote trouble will profit by the fact.

WANT ALLIES ALONE TO ACT ON KAISER

German Government Unwilling to Participate in the Demand for Him.

STANDS BY TREATY CLAUSE

French and British Agents Said to be on Guard Against Ex-Ruler's Flight.

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BERLIN, July 12.—While the present Government of Germany feels some reason to think that the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser never will be pressed to a climax, it is determined, in the event that the Allies insist on prosecution, to follow a strictly "hands-off" policy.

Officially representatives of the Government decline to discuss the subject, and confine themselves to a statement that Germany intends to fulfill all the conditions of the Versailles treaty within human possibility. Interpreted, this means that there is nothing in the treaty requiring Germany to take a hand in forcing the delivery of the former Emperor for trial.

Unofficial statements go further than this. They are to the effect that the Government now considers Wilhelm Hohenzollern a private citizen, who left Germany of his own free will, and thereby departed from the jurisdiction of all German authorities.

From this viewpoint, it is contended, no charges can be filed by Germany against Wilhelm which would form any basis for a request by the Government upon Holland for his extradition. The only charges made come from the other side. This is in answer to the rumor that the Entente might bring pressure to bear upon Germany and force her to compel the return of the former Kaiser to German soil, where he would be delivered up for trial.

Reference is made to that section of the Versailles treaty covering the subject. This specifies trial by a special tribunal and closes with these words:

"The allied and associated powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the former Emperor in order that he may be put on trial."

This contains no suggestion of any responsibility whatever on Germany in the matter, and any effort to go outside the treaty in this respect will meet with complaints and prolonged objections.

Recent events in America and England lead to the belief among German officials that public sentiment in those countries would not approve any attempt to force this country to deliver the former Kaiser.

If the trial of the Kaiser should come about, it is extremely doubtful if the Government would intervene in any such way as providing counsel or otherwise aiding in the case, although many thousands of individual Germans would unite in a movement to this end. In fact, they probably would attempt to interpose themselves before this point in the proceedings was reached. While many rumors are current concerning alleged plots to aid the former Kaiser to flee from Holland, little credence is given to any of these except one, which is that former army and navy officers are forming a big secret organization and are determined to go to any length in defense of the person of the former War Lord. This is separate from the league of German men and women for the defense of the former Kaiser, although they may overlap. Recent offers of a substitute for the trial have brought much sympathy, and one report is that Eitel Friedrich, most popular now of all the Hohensollerns, will lead the officers in whatever plan they undertake.

Not a particle of doubt is felt here that the former Kaiser is completely surrounded in Amerongen by British and French secret agents, so that any plot to flee from Holland probably would not only fail but even might lead to the capture of the man it was sought to save. It is also understood that the present Government is opposed to his return to Germany, because it is certain that bloodshed would follow.

From Amerongen comes a report that the former Kaiser is writing a vindication of himself, which will be published shortly in German, French, and English. The angle to this story which runs: Hardly accords with the statement that he charges he was uninformed and deceived concerning the real situation both before and during the war. This, they say, is not proper for a Hohenzollern.

DENIES DEMAND FOR KAISER.

But Dutch Government Admits Requests to Prevent His Escape.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 11.—After the official statement in the Dutch press that in spite of rumors to the contrary the Government standpoint toward the request for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser is no different from what it always has been, namely, that the request would have to be tested on the basis of justice and law, anotoher statement was issued that no request had been received, but much correspondence related to the possible escape of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince and that preventive measures were taken. The Dutch Government answered that it must reserve its free sovereign rights.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant points out in a long article that there is no reason for the Netherlands to get excited. The paper protests against the attitude taken in the Socialistic organ, Het Volk, which was that, Holland being weaker, would be obliged to give way to the Allies.

The Rotterdamsche Courant calls this a dangerous viewpoint, arguing that in the whole question of extradition there is no question of weakness or strength. The paper points out that if the Netherlands refused extradition on the grounds of justice or tradition, then that no power on earth will force her. The paper adds that it is crazy for the Dutch to exercise themselves over any possible result of a refusal, as no measures can be taken against Holland.

The article leaves no doubt as to what the Netherlands Government will answer to any demand for extradition, namely, a refusal on the basis of law and justice. The article is probably Government inspired.

FOCH HONORS DAWES.

French War Cross Conferred Upon General Heading Purchasing Board.

PARIS, July 11.—Marshal Foch has conferred the French War Cross upon Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Chief of the United States Purchasing Board in France. General Dawes was cited in the Official Orders of the Day as follows:

"During the course of operations in 1918 General Dawes assured a complete union of supplies between the American and French Armies. By his breadth of spirit and his constant effort to put upon a common basis the resources of the two armies, he permitted to be realised under the best possible conditions the community of effort which resulted in the victory over the Germans."

General Dawes is a resident of Chicago.

PORTUGAL'S ROADS TIED UP.

Strikers Destroy Tracks and Bridges and Block Tunnels.

BADAJOZ, Spain, July 12.—Railroad workers in Portugal, who declared a general strike on July 1, have torn up tracks, destroyed bridges, and blocked tunnels, according to travelers reaching here. The railroad systems were said to be completely tied up.

Since Thursday only one locomotive, driven by soldiers, reached the frontier. Reports generally were that the situation had grown worse.

State Department advices from Lisbon on July 5 said that some sabotage had been reported in the railroad workers' strike, and that troops were protecting a number of stations. At that time the strike was said to have affected the greater part of train service in Portugal.

ADOPT NEW PROGRAM IN AMERICANIZATION

Community Councils Will Develop Athletic and Educational Training.

WILL GIVE UP OLD METHODS

Neighborhood Interests to be Directed to Public and Social Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., July 12.—A meeting of the Community Councils of National Defense was held today at the home of Frank A. Vanderlip. There was a round table talk in the morning and a meeting in the Scarborough School in the afternoon.

It was decided to abandon the project of carrying on an Americanization campaign under that label, and instead Americanization will be brought into effect through athletics, recreation, education and association, and participation in public and social work.

Alan T. Burns was responsible for the suggestion to discontinue the Americanization work under that name. He related his experiences in the War Camp Community work, and said that he was convinced that the goal could be reached more easily through other means than by sticking closely to the labelled Americanization program.

George Gordon Battle, who spoke on "Development of Community Councils Through the Government and Government Agencies," said: "The Community Council is a forum which talks about things that immediately concern individuals and groups in neighborhoods. It talks about its own problem of becoming a comprehensive organization and paying its own way. It discusses the way a vacant field may be turned into a playground, or now the neighborhood can get a school annex built on property already held by the Department of Education, but as yet undeveloped. It tries to unravel the curious tangle of things archaic and things modern in the health and medical organization of its district.

For All Community Interests.

"The Community Council discusses the high cost of living and the possibility of reducing the cost through terminal markets and co-operative stores. The Council talks about the jobless men and women, about the unsavory dancing establishment, about the city's used up borrowing capacity, which explains why schools cannot be built or transit lines brought under municipal ownership. It likewise talks about the League of Nations, the regulation of immigration, self-government in Ireland, and the future of the yellow races. Perhaps the Community Council will debate on a dozen ventures and will carry out only one into action. This is a salutary experience. Citizens learn by this means that things are easier said than done and that officials in positions of responsibility are not always able to rub on Aladdin's lamp.

"But the fact is that the Councils make good on the things they undertake and they do it precisely because there is an abundant opportunity for discussion in advance and because the organization of the Community Council system is of such a nature as to insure that experienced persons will be on hand to advise the organized neighborhood about it."

The speakers told of the work along social, health, and welfare lines that the Community Councils are engaged in all over the country and particularly in New York City. Thomas C. Desmond of the Newburgh shipyards told of the benefits of the Community Council organization in the shipyards.

Among the speakers were Dr. John Willis Slaughter and Professor H. C. Robertson, formerly of the Faculty of Purdue University and recently a traveler and lecturer in Russia and in the Orient.

Those who participated in the round table were George Gordon Battle, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Raymond Ingersoll, George Foster Peabody, Adolph Lewisohn, James H. Post, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Fred M. Stein, Mrs. Casper Whitney, Morris D. Waldman, Thomas C. Desmond, Arthur Somers, Dr. Carroll Lunham, Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge, George F. Kunz, John A. Sleicher, Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, Allen T. Burns, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, R. J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, J. W. Slaughter, and Miss Mildred Taylor.

AUSTRIA AT ODDS WITH KUN.

Demand of Recall of Envoy One Incident of Several.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 8.—The Austrian Government has issued a strongly worded note to Bela Kun, demanding the recall of the Hungarian Minister Csobel, owing to the latter's participation in Bolshevist intrigues in Vienna.

The Austrian Government further declares its unwillingness to reply to Bela Kun's last note to Austria containing impertinent insinuations and charges against the Austrian Government.

Developments of the Austrian-Hungarian conflict are anxiously looked for. It is expected that Kun may hand passports to the Austrian Minister at Budapest and even resort to a military diversion against Austria, for which preparations are reported. Today agents of the Hungarian Bolsheviki tried to sell many millions' worth of Austrian securities and bank shares at a large discount to Vienna banks, who refused to consider the offer because the securities were marked "Stolen from Budapest banks."

The German Government today asked assent to the forthcoming appointment of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau as Ambassador to Vienna. Austria will readily grant this.

WOULD OPPOSE BELA KUN.

Allies' Representatives in Vienna Urge Action by Supreme Council.

BASLE, July 12.—The representatives of the Allies in Vienna have decided that action must be taken against the proceedings of Bela Kun's Communist Government in Hungary, according to the Neues Tagblatt of Vienna, as quoted in a dispatch from the Austrian capital.

A special courier has been sent to Paris to obtain the necessary powers from the Allied Supreme Council, the newspaper says.

At Friday's session of the Supreme Council in Paris, the advisability of combined military action against the Hungarian Communist forces, which have been attacking Czechoslovakia and Austria, was discussed with Marshal Foch and representatives of the Czechs and Jugoslavs. Decision on the question, it was stated, would be deferred until the representatives of the Governments mentioned made known to what extent they were ready to take part in military operations against the Bela Kun forces.

BULGARS VIOLATING TERMS?

Saloniki Reports That Their Army Exceeds the Armistice Allowance.

SALONIKI, July 11.—Arguing that Bulgaria should be compelled to disarm, newspapers here assert that the forces now with the Bulgarian colors are approximately three times the size stipulated in the armistice agreement.

It is stated that these troops are concentrated in considerable numbers along the Greek and Serbian frontiers, and that bands of irregular soldiers are being armed by the Bulgarians.

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

Annual Sale of

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Sizes 7 to 17 years

Substantially Reduced

THE general impression that reductions in price imply limitations in variety is not true of this sale. The selections are splendid, due to their having been kept replenished right up to sale time. It is a very fine opportunity to buy the boy several garments at a fraction of their present marketable values.

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

Sizes 7 to 17 years

Reduced to $10.00

Formerly $14.50 to $21.50

Boys' Tropical Norfolk Suits

Of Genuine Palm Beach or Panama Cloth in tan, brown, gray or blue. *Sizes 8 to 16 years.*

Reduced to $6.75

Formerly $8.75 to $14.50

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Of khaki, white duck or linen crash. *Sizes 7 to 16 years.*

Reduced to $3.50

Formerly $5.00 to $6.75

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

NAMES COMMISSION ON WAR RISK BUREAU

Colonel Cholmely Jones Wants Recommendations on Policy to be Followed.

HUGHES TO HEAD INQUIRY

Continuance of Insurance of Discharged Men Has Placed Heavy Burdens on Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A commission headed by Charles Evans Hughes has been appointed by Colonel K. C. Cholmely Jones, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to make an exhaustive study of the bureau's operations and to make recommendations for the conduct of the bureau.

Colonel Jones has served seven weeks as head of the bureau which has been the subject of much criticism in Congress. He said today that it was his intention in appointing the special commission to obtain all suggestions which would be of aid in perfecting the work of the organization and do away with disappointments and delays.

On the commission with Mr. Hughes are Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council of National Defense; Matthew Woll, Vice-President American Federation of Labor; Homer L. Ferguson, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; John C. Agar, Director National Catholic War Council; Dr. Livingstone Farrand, Chairman Executive Committee American Red Cross; Colon H. Livingstone, President Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart; Colonel Cholmely Jones, member ex-officio. E. H. Greenwood, special assistant to Colonel Cholmely Jones, will be Secretary of the commission.

The commission will hold its first meeting next Thursday morning, and there will be sessions for three days. Heads of all departments will be called, and a sub-committee will make a personal investigation of the work in each department. Reports of sub-committees and the recommendations of the commission will be prepared on the third day.

All of the members of the commission named have accepted.

In his telegram asking that they serve, Colonel Cholmely Jones said:

"Since my appointment as Director of the bureau May 19, 1919, I have been making an exhaustive study of its operations and have instituted several important changes. Realizing so thoroughly the vastness of the problem and its effect upon the country at large, I deem it a matter of great importance that I have immediately, for the purpose of effecting a thorough program, the benefit of the strongest possible counsel. The speed with which the army and navy are now being demobilized necessitates dealing with each individual discharged man rather than with the military and naval establishments, and certain steps must be taken at once to successfully accomplish the large work of the bureau that it may give satisfaction to those men who have rendered such magnificent service to their country.

"In the selection of the committee the Secretary of the Treasury and I have considered only the matter of service to the discharged soldier, sailor, and marine and his dependents, and the peculiar fitness of each one selected to successfully accomplish this service."

Commenting on the organization of the Advisory Commission and the various problems now confronting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Director said:

"It is to be remembered that until the signing of the armistice much of the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was conducted on a wholesale basis, and that the army, navy, and Marine Corps organizations attended to all of the details of securing from soldiers, sailors, and marines their applications for family allotments, Government allowances, and war risk insurance. It was then the problem of the bureau to establish an organization capable of handling this gigantic volume of applications as turned over to it in bulk from the Army and Navy establishments of the Government. Prior to Nov. 11 the major problem was to see that the war risk allotments as provided for in the applications were paid to dependent relatives with as little delay as possible.

Great Problems Face Bureau.

"The problems confronting the bureau today are much greater than those which it faced prior to the signing of the armistice by reason of the fact that several million men are already demobilized and it is necessary for the bureau to render a complete accounting to each individual, both as regards pay allotments and Government allowances, and compensation in the case of those who have been injured and in connection with their war risk insurance.

"It is a regrettable fact that a large percentage of the addresses of the discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, according to the latest available information, are incorrect, and it is only by a careful and painstaking process of readdressing and of constant inquiry that it is possible for these letters to eventually reach their proper destination. As a consequence there are literally hundreds of thousands of men discharged from the service with their millions of dependents who are anxiously awaiting some word from the bureau.

"This situation presents another problem almost as important and quite as far-reaching. We must see to it that these men benefit to the fullest extent by this Government insurance, and that each one is reached in order that he may thoroughly understand the new policies now being issued, and to make it possible for as many men as possible to continue their present term policies or to secure a converted form of policy. That the Government be successful in accomplishing this is most important from an economic point of view, and incidentally it is a right to which the soldier, sailor and marine is justly entitled.

"When the armistice was signed the men in active service were protected by approximately $40,000,000,000 of insurance, and they are justified in demanding that every facility be offered in order that they, together with their dependent relatives, may continue to have this protection."

MASONS LAY CORNERSTONE.

Kings County Lodge Holds Ceremony at New Building.

The Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. and A. M., yesterday laid the corner stone of the new Temple now under construction at Bedford Avenue, near Church Avenue, Flatbush. The building is expected to be completed in the Fall, and will cost $50,000.

Deputy Grand Master Robert H. Robinson officiated at the ceremonies and ex-Borough President Lewis H. Pounds delivered the oration. Officers of the State Grand Lodge were guests at a luncheon at the new Union League Club before the ceremonies. A parade of the lodge members, led by the Longi Grotto Band, preceded the laying of the stone.

Among those present were Deputy Grand Master Arnon L. Squiers, Arthur S. Tompkins, senior grand warden; Edward D. Sadler, junior grand warden; Christopher Mollenhauer, grand treasurer; William K. Cleverly, grand secretary; the Very Rev. Oscar F. Treder, grand chaplain; the Rev. William R. Watson, grand chaplain, and John J. Maccrum, acting grand marshal.

DATES FOR ARMY SALES.

Newark to Bid for War Department Canned Goods.

In reply to inquiries concerning the sale of surplus canned goods by the War Department, Mayor Charles P. Gillen of Newark today received from Lieutenant Frank A. Dee, in charge of the subsistence sales division of the Quartermaster Corps, notice that the following sales would be held during the month. At the army supply base at Port Newark, 23,232 cans of cherries and 2,797,008 cans of corned beef; at the Engineers Depot at Kearny, N. J., 144,000 cans of corned beef, and at army supply base in Brooklyn, 1,319,575 cans of corned beef.

Bids on these goods will be opened July 19 at 10 A. M., at the Surplus Property Office, Section D., tenth floor, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York.

At the zone supply office, surplus property division, in the Coca-Cola building, Baltimore, on July 21 at 10 A. M., bids will be opened on 27,946,606 cans of No. 3 tomatoes and 11,815 cans in Chicago bids will be opened on 835,920 cans of No. 3 tomatoes and 11,813 cans of No. 10 tomatoes.

The notices from Lieutenant Dee state that bids must be for the entire lot of cherries but nothing is said as to the quantities of other goods that may be bid on. Newark intends to bid on these and other foodstuffs to be disposed of by the War Department and Mayor Gillen has made several inquiries as to the dates and conditions of the sales. The city will probably sell the goods it purchases, if its bid is accepted, at cost to the public.

Drowns When Canoe Capsizes.

When a canoe in which he was paddling in the Hudson River capsized yesterday afternoon, Samuel Sussman of 101 First Street was drowned. Three of his companions were rescued by a motor boat. Members of the Yonkers Yacht Club saw the canoe overturn and put out immediately in a power boat.

VICTIM OF THIEVES DIES IN HOSPITAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

up to Friday night, when he disappeared.

"The last we saw of him was Friday afternoon," said Mr. Stacke, "and since then I have not heard a word from him or his friend, the other delivery clerk, who has also disappeared. Mr. Hull, who was the kindest of Christian gentlemen, did not need this, and when we employed him out took him in simply out of the goodness of his heart. The story of the other lad is in many respects the same, and his employment was also due to the big heart of Mr. Hull."

About $300 in Cash Box.

The missing clerks whose testimony is wanted by the authorities are Edward O'Brien and Edward E. Paige. O'Brien is 18 and Paige 20 years old.

Miss Smith, the stenographer, told Captain Arthur Carey of the Homicide Bureau at Headquarters, and subsequently Mr. Joyce, that she left Mr. Hull's office at 5:10 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr. Hull, when she told him good night, was seated at his desk and the iron cash box was open. She did not know how much money was in it, although Mr. Deppisch, the junior partner, said yesterday that he was of the opinion that the amount was between $300 and $500. Miss Smith said that Paige and O'Brien were both in the office in the afternoon, and that she was present when Timonllo, the porter, came in at the usual closing hour, which is 5 P. M., to lock up and secure the windows. She heard Mr. Hull tell Timonllo to come back in about fifteen minutes, as he had some work he wished to finish before he left for his home in Brooklyn.

Mr. Deppisch, in his talk with Mr. Joyce, said that he left the office in time to catch the 4:35 P. M. train for his home in Hicksville, L. I. When he left, he said, Mr. Hull, Miss Smith, and one of the delivery clerks—he did not remember whether it was O'Brien or Paige—was in the office. The money in the cash box, Mr. Deppisch added, had been drawn from the bank Friday afternoon, and was in two bank rolls, yesterday in paying off the office force. He remembered that the cash included 100 new $1 bills and twenty $5 notes. There was also some other money in the box, the amount of which Mr. Deppisch said he did not know, although he added it was not a very considerable sum.

Captain Carey of the Homicide Bureau, into whose hands the investigation of the Hull case passed when Mr. Hull died, said last night that his entire force of men were at work on the case, and that he was in possession of some very valuable information.

"I cannot give out names now nor am I at liberty to state what we are doing in the way of running down any persons who may be suspected of criminal knowledge of the murder," said Captain Carey.

It was erroneously stated Friday night at the Old Slip Police Station that Mr. Hull was a widower. His wife and his daughter, the latter Mrs. Everett Jones of Caldwell, N. J., were at his bedside in the Volunteer Hospital when he died yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Deppisch was also in the room when the end came. Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Jones collapsed when the physicians informed them that Mr. Hull was dead and were later taken to the Hull home, at 731 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, by Mr. Deppisch. Mr. Hull was one of the best known men in his neighborhood and had long been prominent in Brooklyn church circles. He was a deacon in the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church.

FIRE IN CHEMICAL PLANT.

Foreman and Three Men Escape Gas Generated by Oil Blaze.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night a flareup of oil in building No. 17, one of the forty units in the plant of the National Analine Chemical Company, Ditmas Avenue and East Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, jumped to a flaming blow-jet. The oil ignited and shot quickly through the building's three stories.

While Benjamin Karipsky, foreman, and three men fought their way through gas generated by burning acids, three alarms were turned in. The firemen made short work of the blaze. No one was injured. J. W. Livingston, Superintendent of the plant, said he could not estimate the damage.

A. E. F. PRESS STAFF BACK.

First Cabin Company Returns on the Transport Pretoria.

Among the men returning yesterday on the transport Pretoria was the 1st Cabin said Press Company, composed of the staff of The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the A. E. F., which at one time had a circulation of a half million. Having spent most of their time in France under the restraint of the censorship, the men had a reaction as soon as they stepped ashore in Hoboken—they complained bitterly of the Pretoria's meal.

According to the men, the food was so bad last Tuesday that instead of eating it they tossed it over the side. The men declared that there was a continual protest all the way over and, finally, Sergeant D. L. Muller and Sergeant Jack Weinstein were detailed to watch the food in the kitchen, and after that there was an improvement, they said.

Commander Roe R. Adams, skipper of the transport, said the complaints were exaggerations and added that unfit food always is thrown overboard.

On board the Lake Garda, which docked yesterday at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, were only four officers. They reported a rough voyage, but were glad enough to have their two little Fourth of July celebrations with the aid of a month or so.

Sixteen war brides were among the arrivals on the transport Henderson, docking at Hoboken. The bridegrooms were made up into a special casual company. There were 2,063 officers and men aboard, under command of Lieut. Col. A. G. Goodwyn of Montgomery, Ala., a regular army officer, who was attached to General Headquarters as an inspector of military police.

In order to cope with the war bride and war baby situation, the Red Cross announced yesterday the establishment of a special section that will meet the newcomers at the ships and care for them if that is found necessary. It was said that 280 war brides were booked to sail on the next westward passage of the George Washington.

Taken Off Disabled Boat in Hudson.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—About 150 passengers who were marooned in midstream in the Hudson River for several hours early today when the People's Line steamship Trojan developed engine trouble, were landed here today on the Rensselaer, to which they had been transferred. The passengers were placed on trains here and went on to Albany and other points. The Trojan left New York City last night for Albany.

ASK SHIP BOARD INQUIRY.

Republicans Introduce Resolution for Thorough Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Investigation of the operations and expenditures of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation by a special House committee was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Walsh, Republican, Massachusetts, in agreement with Republican leaders.

The resolution provides for "an investigation of contracts, leases, expenditures, receipts and any and all transactions of the said United States Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, any any other corporations, firms, individuals or agency in any way associated with or controlled or regulated by the said board or Emergency Fleet Corporation."

The committee would be authorized to hold hearings at any place it saw fit and to report "the result of its inquiry with such recommendations as it may deem advisable."

The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee, which will be asked to make it a special order of business after the prohibition enforcement legislation is disposed of. Chairman Campbell said the committee would hold hearings Tuesday.

We ask you to try White Rock GINGER ALE

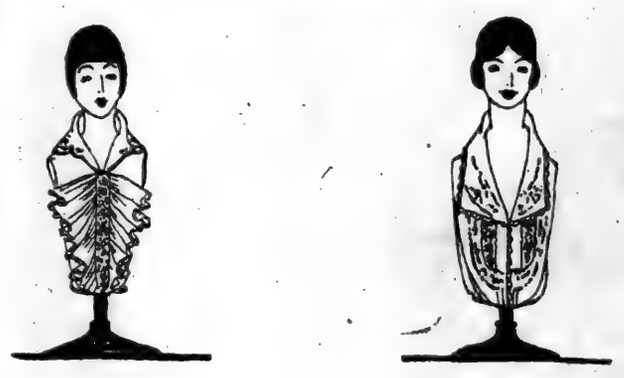
It is made from the pure sparkling White Rock water

Every first-class dealer will sell it to you—

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



Just Received From Paris

French Hand-Emb'd Guimpes

ADORNED WITH REAL LACES

THREE distinctly Parisian styles are represented. One frilled model is of fine net with real Irish lace; another of organdie is hand-embroidered, inset with real filet lace and edged with Val. The third is also of white organdie with real filet lace and hand embroidery.

Most Unusual at 9.75

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR SHOP—Main Floor

MODERATELY PRICED

Women's Cool Lingerie

HAND-EMBROIDERED and ENTIRELY HAND-MADE

SHEER and snowy white nainsook—which was purchased long before the price of cottons even approached today's high mark—is fashioned into dainty underthings, each piece a real opportunity in daintiness, quality and economy.

NIGHTGOWNS
PANTALOONS
STRAIGHTLINE CHEMISES
ENVELOPE CHEMISES

3.95 to 9.75

Petticoats or Princess Slips

OF WHITE WASHABLE SILKS

FOR tailored or sports wear there are petticoats made on slim, trim lines with shadowproof panels or knee-depth hems, and for afternoon frocks and evening gowns, there are petticoats or princess slips of soft clinging materials, trimmed with laces, ribbons or French flowers.

4.95 to 29.50

FEMININE UNDERWEAR SHOP—Balcony Floor

Negligees and Tea Frocks

AIRILY MADE of COOL FABRICS

A DAY in Mid-Summertide may be changed into a day of cool comfort and perfect relaxation by airily made rest robes and tea-frocks of sheer fabrics, sufficiently deshabille for comfort and formal enough for the intimate tea hour.

3.95 to 79.50

FEMININE NEGLIGEE SHOP—Balcony Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Annual Clearance Sale

SMALL CHILDREN'S DRESSES

SIZES 2 to 6 YEARS

None sent on approval, credited or exchanged

INFANTS' APPAREL SHOP—Fifth Floor

Children's White Dresses
Of white lawn or dimity trimmed with pink or blue batiste; novelty stitched.
Heretofore $2.75 to $3.75 **1.95**

Dotted Swiss Dresses
Variety of models, hand smocked in pink, blue, rose or Copen.
Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95 **2.75**

Smocked Bloomer Dresses
Of plain chambray or checked gingham in pink, blue or green; detachable bloomers.
Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75 **2.50**

Chambray Bloomer Dresses
In pink, blue or yellow; hand smocked and hand embroidered; detachable bloomers.
Heretofore $4.75 to $6.75 **3.75**

Smocked White Dresses
Of fine white voile, batiste or dotted Swiss; hand smocked in pink, blue or rose.
Heretofore $5.50 to $6.95 **3.75**

Dotted Dimity Dresses
Of fine white dimity with blue, yellow or green dots; hand smocked and novelty stitched.
Heretofore $7.50 to $8.95 **4.75**

Small Children's Organdie Dresses
Of sheer organdie in white lavender, rose, blue or yellow; ruffled skirt.
5.75 *Heretofore* $9.75

Children's Lisle Thread Socks
ON SALE, CHILDREN'S HOSIERY SHOP, Main Floor
Of white lisle thread with fancy tops or in all white, Copen, tan or cordovan. Sizes 5 to 9½.
4 pairs for **.90** *Regular price .28 pair*

Clearance Sale

Reductions of $11.50 to $50.50 in

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON GOWNS

Regular Prices $59.50 *to* $98.50

48.00

A COLLECTION of high class afternoon gowns offered at a reduced price for the first time this season. They are in both light and dark colorings, many with elaborations of beadwork or silk embroidery.

of GEORGETTE CREPE, PRINTED GEORGETTE, TAFFETA SILK, FOULARD, METEOR SATIN

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Clearance Sale

Reductions of $2.20 and $3.00 in

WASHABLE SMOCKS

Hand-Smocked and Hand-Embroidered

Regular Prices $3.95 *and* $4.75 **1.75**

Women's Sizes 32 to 42; Misses 14 to 20 Years

SLIP-ON models of cool washable fabrics in rose, Copen, green or tan; hand smocking and hand embroidery in attractive colorings.

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

UNTERMYER HOLDS DRY CODE IS UNFAIR

Tells Senate Committee Scientific Tests Prove 2.75 Beer Is Not Intoxicating.

ASSAILS WARTIME MEASURE

Contends Emergency Is Past and Doubts Power of Congress to Pass Enforcement Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Attacking the prohibition bill now pending in the House, as "class legislation," Samuel Untermyer of New York, appearing for the brewers, today declared to the Senate Judiciary Committee that a "much more effective bill" would be one stipulating that nothing with any alcoholic content whatever should be sold. This might be possible, he said, if Congress assumed authority on the theory that the war was still in existence, but that he did not consider that it would be proper in the enforcement of constitutional prohibition.

"Personally, I look with unfeigned delight upon the elimination of the saloon," said Mr. Untermyer. "I know it is a nursery of crime and the cause of more misery in the world than any one subject I know, and in that connection I will suggest a little later on what perhaps you could make a very much more effective bill if you would avoid the appearance of what appears to me class legislation here and eliminate the saloon by providing that no liquor containing any alcoholic content, no matter how small, can be sold upon the premises."

Senator Norris asked: "Do you think we would have constitutional authority to do that?"

"I do not think you would," replied Mr. Untermyer, "in the enforcement of the constitutional amendment, but if you have the power to do what you are now undertaking to do in connection with wartime prohibition, you certainly would have that authority, too, because you are assuming, I think, a considerable authority on the theory that the war is still on, and that it is necessary to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors in connection with the war. If you have any such power (which I do not think you have,) your would have the power suggested by me."

Mr. Untermeyer called the Volstead Bill "unworthy of Congress."

"This legislation, so far as it concerns wartime prohibition, is open to the criticism of insincerity," he said. "I think also that it is vicious, in that it is class legislation, so far as the wartime bill is concerned. It does not prohibit the man with plenty of money from stocking up his cellars with strong spirituous drink for years to come, but it does prohibit the poor man from getting a drink hitherto regarded as a food."

"The pretence that one-half of one per cent. alcoholic content is intoxicating has no respect here or elsewhere," said Mr. Untermyer. "I could name a hundred things we eat that contain more alcohol. The 2¾ per cent. beer is not intoxicating, and if you will give me an opportunity to prove it, I can.

"We have made scientific tests for many weeks with total abstainers, light drinkers, and others; we have tested for intoxication from every angle. We have had fourteen chemists working on the problem. The human stomach can only hold two and one-half to three pints at a time, and it would require a gallon of 2.75 per cent. beer to intoxicate a man.

"Congress ought to keep its eyes open and not fall into a trap. You won't find a scientific man in the country willing to be 'cross-examined, and say that anything with one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol in it is intoxicating. That is less alcohol than in an ordinary meal. More alcohol is made in the system in a day than by three pints of 2.75 per cent. beer.

Mr. Untermyer said the understanding had been that the liquor interests would have one year in which to prepare for prohibition.

"What was the effect of the war saving for which prohibition was enacted?" he asked the committee. "The supply of cereal supplied to the brewers was cut in half, the price of beer to the American laboring man was doubled. The cereal saved was sent to England and made into beer for the British workman. War prohibition here was a penalty imposed upon the American working class in behalf of England."

Says Courts Will Define "Intoxicants."

The courts, said Mr. Untermyer, would have to define what constituted an intoxicating liquor, and that any legislation upon the matter would therefore be subject to review.

"We need to get back to our old ways of respect for the law," he said. "The courts, I notice, have a way of enforcing technical rulings in behalf of justice and dodging them when an injustice is being done. I don't believe any court in the land will now rule that war-time conditions hold.

"You might just as well prevent the sale of ice cream as to say that 2.75 per cent. beer is intoxicating. Why not prohibit tea and coffee?"

The committee appeared to be divided on the question of whether Congress could prohibit the sale of non-alcoholic drinks in order to make prohibition effective. Senator Walsh of Montana said the committee had not yet reached a decision.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota told Mr. Untermyer that prohibition of beer absolutely would prevent real beer being sold as near-beer.

"Why not prohibit ginger ale?" Mr. Untermyer inquired. "You can put all kinds of whiskey in that and no one can tell the difference."

At this point Senator Walsh asked if when bartenders tried to evade the law by passing out real beer instead of near-beer Congress would not have the right to enforce prohibition by stipulating that non-alcoholic beverages should not be sold.

"No, absolutely no," replied Mr. Untermyer. "I don't think Congress could prohibit the sale of any non-alcoholic drink.

"If water were colored so as to resemble beer," replied Senator Walsh, "I believe we could prohibit its sale if it helped to assist in the sale of real beer."

"Cannot Congress pass a law to prevent fraud and deceit against its own laws?" asked Senator Overman.

"Do you think Congress would pass a law prohibiting the sale of oleo just because it looks like butter?" countered Senator King, who disagreed with Senator Walsh on the question of prohibiting non-alcoholic beverages.

"Congress can do anything to enforce its laws, or it would be helpless," replied Senator Overman.

"I am here," Mr. Untermeyer said in the course of his testimony, "to speak on behalf of the general brewing interests, which have a total investment of about $1,000,000,000 in the brewing industry, which was put in under the protection of the laws of our land, and has been paying enormous revenue to the Government by way of taxes on beer, and has been considered, until within the past twenty or twenty-five years, a legitimate industry in practically all parts of the country.

Doubts Congress Has the Power.

"I appeal to you in all fairness and sincerity not to stultify the records of Congress by such legislation. Even assuming that you have the power, or would have it if the war were on, why set a precedent of that kind? You are near the time when the constitutional amendment is going to take effect, and its effect can be construed. You have practically promised these people a certain length of time in which to adjust their business affairs.

"You do not know whether the States would have ratified that amendment if the promise had not been made. Perhaps they would, perhaps they would not. But you are acting under a false pretense in using the wartime prohibition in this act, and you are breaking faith with the States that have voted for this amendment."

Senator King asked, "Would you care to say anything as to the power of Congress, anything in addition on the wartime prohibition, that is, as to our right to legislate at all?"

"You mean at this time," inquired Mr. Untermyer.

"At this time," replied Senator King. "I will be frank with you. I have doubted the power."

"If I were filing a bill of complaint," said Mr. Untermyer, "against the enforcement of this law in equity, I would allege that peace had been signed, that our army was being demobilized, that peace had been ratified by the enemy, that trade relations had been opened up with the former enemy, and all the facts going to show that—then I would refer to the various proclamations of the President, to his advice to Congress, as the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and the reasons he gave for it. I do not believe any court would permit the farce of calling this wartime prohibition.

"Now it is said that this is merely an enforcement measure, of a measure in existence. Of course, a measure that ought not to be in existence, as the President has said, ought not to continue to be in existence. But assuming it is to be in existence, it is an extension of wartime prohibition."

START FIGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

Brewers Insist 2.75 Beer Is Not Intoxicating and Take Case to Court.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Claiming that the information preferred against them by United States Attorney R. L. Crawford, charging violation of the Wartime Prohibition act, is not sufficient in law, eleven officers and Directors of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, through counsel, entered demurrers to the charge before Judge W. H. S. Thompson in United States Court today.

Attorney Lee Dillon, representing the brewers, declared the defendants maintain that the beer containing 2¾ per cent. alcohol they are alleged to have sold since the dry law became effective July 1, is not intoxicating. In filing the demurrers, he pointed out that the information does not say the beer the brewers are charged with selling was intoxicating. Judge Thompson fixed next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock as time for hearing arguments on the demurrers.

PROHIBITION DEBATE ENDS IN THE HOUSE

Real Battle Begins Tomorrow, When Amendments Will Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—General debate on the prohibition enforcement bill—twelve hours of it—was ended late today in the House, and advocates and opponents of the measure made ready for the real battle, that will begin on Monday, when it is taken up, paragraph by paragraph, for amendment.

Prohibition leaders admitted tonight that it was doubtful whether a vote would be reached before Saturday.

"There will be a fight in every line of the printed text," they said, "the first of which will be over an attempt to split the three-part bill so as to take up separately a straight measure for enforcement of the wartime law."

Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, put life into the dreary proceedings near the end of the debate and startled some of the prohibitionists by suggesting that they raise no point of order against a proposal to let the House vote on an amendment to repeal the wartime law.

It was not what some of them had been looking for, said half a dozen were known to be ready with the contention that such an amendment was not in order.

Mr. Igoe, in charge of the minority attack on the bill, reported out by the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, seemed to sense the desire of the prohibitionists to step forward and crush any such move. He went, therefore, to headquarters and asked Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, to use his influence among prohibition members so as to let the question be placed before the House for a decision.

"In view of the fact," said Mr. Igoe, "that many prohibitionists contend the majority of the people are in favor of the enforcement of wartime prohibition, will you not give the House a chance to vote on a straight-out repeal?"

"That is a question I cannot answer," Mr. Volstead replied. "I haven't had time to consider it or to take the matter up with those who would have to be consulted."

That was all that was said on the subject, but it was enough, opponents of the bill said, to show that the repeal motion would have no chance in the House.

NEWPORT ART EXHIBITION.

Work of Living American Artists and Sculptors Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—The annual exhibition for living American artists and sculptors at the Art Association of Newport was opened with a reception this afternoon and the private view that was given to the 165 exhibits was attended by a large gathering, especially from among the Summer colony. Mrs. Harrison Morris, wife of the President of the association; Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, and Miss Elizabeth Betton poured and the band from Fort Adams played on the lawn.

There is shown sculpture by Dajam Penic, pastels by Arnold Mountford of New York, and among the painting exhibitors are J. Stewart Barney, who has a picture called "My Scout"; Elijah Baxter, Annabell Ledlie Berry, William Cotton, Charles E. Davis, K. Antony Dyer, John Miller, Emma V. Greenlaw, Sergeant Kendall, Catherine Wharton Morris, Mary E. Parish, Helen Watson Phelps, Edith Ballinger Price, Lydia Redmond, Lula Zita Roderick, Elizabeth Searcy, John S. Sargent, Helena Sturtevant, Louisa C. Sturtevant, Edith Blight Thompson, and Emily Burling Waite.

DE VALERA REGRETS HISSING OF WILSON

Tells Chicagoans That Enemies of Ireland May Have Caused Incident Here.

WELCOMED BY BIG CROWDS

Says He Believes President Will Respond to People's Wishes on Ireland.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A fifteen-minute demonstration greeted Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," when he rose to speak at a luncheon in his honor here today. He was borne around the room on the shoulders of guests at the table as he waved an Irish flag in one hand and an American flag in the other.

De Valera came to Chicago this morning and was received by a committee of 100 and a large crowd. Among the events on his program tomorrow is a mass meeting at the Chicago National League Baseball Park.

In his address at the luncheon he told his auditors that they were "like those whom your great Lincoln ironically derided as upholders of the principle that 'if one makes a slave of another it is nobody else's business.'"

The principle of self-determination of peoples to select their own government, he said, was the basis of no fewer than ten of the fourteen points which "your President put forward as America's aims in the war, and the grounds on which America would make peace." So, he said, the Irish people had "seized the opportunity of the recent elections to prove in a peaceful manner that they desired an independent republic."

"The word 'secession' as applied to our movement for independence is a misapplication of the term," he said, "for there has been no previous voluntary union or partnership.

"Our only demand of England is that her forces of occupation be moved in order that the Government set up by the Irish people, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Executive, may function as the people desire it to function.

"The recognition of this Government and of the republic by the American nation as the free Government of Ireland will materially assist us in our efforts to carry out the will of the people. I feel certain that the American Government will respond to the wishes of the American people, and I believe that this demonstration here today is a clear indication of the wishes of the people of this great city of Chicago."

Referring to the blessing of the name of President Wilson at de Valera's New York meeting, the speaker said:

"What I think is this: I would be deeply humiliated if my presence here in your country and my advocacy of the just and reasonable claims of the Irish people should be made the occasion of any demonstrations of hostility to your President. He is your President, and while as Americans you have had a right, no doubt, to criticise, you will forgive me for saying I feel it is not in good taste before a stranger.

"I am here to get the aid of all lovers of liberty in America, and they embrace all sections. Those who would identify us with any section and those who act unworthily of what is a holy cause are, even though it be unconsciously, the worst enemies of Ireland.

"Finally I cannot see any good purpose that is served by the press exaggerations of the New York incident. As I have pointed out, one or two in a meeting can make a great noise, and it would be a very obvious device for those who are opposed to our cause to send agents for that purpose.

In a previous statement, issued soon after his arrival here, de Valera also spoke of the blessing of the President's name at the New York meeting.

"Of course I was in no way responsible for what occurred and I do not want to be put in the position of appearing to approve the unfriendly demonstration," he said. "It is possible that enemies of the Irish cause were responsible for the hissing of Mr. Wilson's name.

"My idea is that the President of this country, being the servant of the people, will do what his constituents want him to do in regard to the Irish question. The purpose of my visit is to obtain expressions of opinion from all classes on this important question.

"I believe that when the President is convinced that the people of this country want Ireland to be free he will act."

The Irish leader shook hands with several thousand men and women at a public reception at the hotel, and later delivered a brief address in Gaelic in which he repeated the object of his visit to the United States. Edward F. Dunne and Frank P. Walsh also spoke, expressing the view that their mission abroad had not been entirely in vain. They predicted that Ireland's cause would be the first cause of the small nations to be presented orally to the Peace Conference.

Monday morning Mr. de Valera will confer with Chicago bankers relative to the sale of the proposed issue of $5,-600,000 Irish Republic bonds.

CLEVELAND TELEPHONE WORKERS ON STRIKE

Entire System Tied Up—Springfield (Ill.) Operators Also Decide to Walk Out.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Telephone service was tied up here when approximately 900 union operators and electrical workers of the Cleveland (Bell system) and Ohio State Telephone Companies went on strike at 6 o'clock this morning to enforce their demand for union recognition.

Miss Rose Sullivan of Boston, International Organizer for the telephone section of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is in charge of the strike for the girls.

Union officials declared requests for increased wages for the operators are to be added to the demands.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 12.—Operators brought from other cities maintained telephone service here today during the second day of the strike of 200 Bell telephone operators. Meanwhile the striking girls are conducting an orderly campaign for public support of their demands for recognition by the company of their recently organized union. Switchboard men, installers, and linemen of the telephone company have been on strike two weeks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—A strike of telephone operators and electrical workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland and Youngstown, O., was sanctioned today, according to announcement of Secretary Ford of the Electrical Workers' Union. Mr. Ford said officials of the telephone companies in both cities had refused to follow out the provisions of the Burleson order which extended to the operators and electrical workers the right to organize.

The situation in the Pacific Coast district, where 10,000 telephone operators and electrical workers have been on strike for a month, is unchanged, Mr. Ford said. The strike of operators employed by the Bell Telephone Company in St. Louis, which was called several weeks ago, is still in effect.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Post Office Department was without information today concerning the telephone strikes at Cleveland, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill. Postmaster General Burleson, First Assistant John C. Koons, and other members of the Wire Control Board were in Winchester, Va., to attend the funeral of Mr. Koons's wife, who died last Thursday, and were not expected to return to Washington until tomorrow.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 12.—In anticipating a demand for more wages and less working hours on the part of their employes, the Warner Brothers Company, corset manufacturers, shut down their plant today, making 2,500 workers idle. The head of the company called up the headquarters of the State Federation of Labor earlier in the day and offered an increase in wages which was refused, as other concessions were to be demanded. Mr. Warner then shut down his factory.

The corset workers met last night and adopted resolutions demanding a 50 per cent. increase in wages, a 44-hour week instead of 48 hours, day-rate pay for piece workers not engaged in doing piece work, and the elimination of charges for thread and other materials.

TRACE STOLEN ARM OOD.

Coblenz Officers Ask ... and British Aid in Inq... y.

COBLENZ, July 11.—American Army officers who uncovered a plot involving wholesale thefts of food and other supplies here have notified the French Government that American bacon has been reaching territory outside the occupied region in Germany in French railway cars.

The army investigators said they had information which led them to believe that the bacon was sold to the French Government for distribution to French civilians and they are anxious to learn if this bacon was sold to the Germans in a legitimate manner. French and British authorities have been asked to cooperate in the investigation.

A surplus of bacon has been found recently in certain German districts beyond the Coblenz bridgehead. In one instance the American authorities traced two carloads of bacon and found that they had been shipped back into the American area. Bacon is selling in the interior of Germany at from 16 to 25 marks a pound.

Ingenious methods of smuggling tobacco through the neutral zone have been discovered and the prevention of these is giving the authorities a degree of trouble second only to that caused by the mysterious food shipments. Recently the Americans found a German freight car with a false top concealing thousands of cigarettes, which were confiscated. In another case hundreds of pounds of chocolate and thousands of cigarettes were found covered with coal in a locomotive tender.

Justice Martin J. Keogh Recovering

Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, who is ill at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., is apparently well on the road to recovery, though the improvement in his condition has been slow. To his friends the Justice sent this message yesterday: "You can say to them that I am feeling better, and I deeply appreciate their sympathy."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

At Greatly Reduced Prices—Women's

FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES *10.50*

Formerly 16.50 to 26.50

French hand-made blouses of voile, handkerchief linen or batiste; daintily embroidered, hand-drawn or trimmed with fine laces, fluting or frills.

TO CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Women's Tailored Suits *Formerly 39.50 to 55.00* **25.00**
Suits of serge, tricotine, gabardine, tweed mixtures or worsted checks.

Women's Tailored Suits *Formerly 59.50 to 75.00* **38.00**
Desirable models and colorings in tricotine, men's wear serge and gabardine.

Women's Tailored Suits *Formerly 65.00 to 95.00* **48.00**
Distinctive suits of tricotine, gabardine, Cheruit twill or tweed mixtures.

Women's Gingham Frocks *Formerly 29.50 to 32.50* **18.50**
Of Anderson Scotch gingham in vari-colored plaids and checks.

Women's Summer Frocks *Formerly 23.50* **19.50**
Organdie or voile with self-pleating, flutings or fine laces.

Aft'n & Eve'g Gowns *Formerly 65.00 to 79.50* **59.50**
Georgette, chiffon, taffeta silk, satin Evening Gowns. Afternoon Gowns of taffeta or foulard silk with Georgette.

Women's Organdie Skirts *Formerly 11.50 to 12.50* **6.50**
In white and delicate Summer shades.

Printed Organdie Skirts *Formerly 17.50* **8.50**
Printed in lavender, blue or rose.

Women's Odd Skirts *Formerly 15.00 to 35.00* **10.00**
Of faille silk, flowered Georgette or plaid worsteds.

Paisley Georgette Skirts *Formerly 22.50 to 29.50* **12.50**
In rich blended colorings.

Misses' Summer Frocks *Formerly 20.00 to 35.00* **15.00**
Shirtwaist and one-piece models of organdie, gingham or linen. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Summer Frocks *Formerly 35.00 to 39.50* **28.00**
Georgette or organdie frocks in light and dark colors. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Summer Frocks *Formerly 55.00 to 75.00* **44.00**
Dainty models of organdie, beaded Georgette or crepe de chine. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Coats & Jackets *Formerly 18.50 to 39.50* **12.50**
Long coats and short jackets in various fabrics and colorings.

Women's Capes & Coats *Formerly 59.50 to 85.00* **40.00**
Exclusive models of velour or tricotine in the season's desirable colorings.

Women's Evening Wraps *Formerly 79.50 to 135.00* **47.00**
Exquisite wraps of taffeta silk, tricolette or satin in light and dark shades.

Women's Beach Capes *Formerly 49.00* **27.50**
Of wool jersey or fibre silk.

Women's Bathing Frocks *Formerly 14.75 to 19.50* **10.75**
Of fibre silk or wool jersey, with or without bloomers.

Women's Beach Frocks *Formerly 37.50* **19.75**
Slip-on model of fancy Japanese silk.

Women's Beach Frocks *Formerly 37.50* **27.50**
Slip-on model of fibre silk, hand-trimmed.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Fashions for the Midsummer Calendar

IT is life in the open these warm summery days and Bonwit Teller & Co. have evolved distinctive types of apparel to meet every requirement of fashionable Women and Misses.

Fashions that reflect the spirit of the occasion, and fairly invite one to tramp over the golf links, participate in a tennis match, appear on the sands, in the surf, ride through the countryside by horse or motor or assume picturesque roles at the tea-hour or the dance.

MORNING FROCKS

For Town, Beach or Country Combine Charm with Simplicity

18.50 to 59.50

Good taste dictates simple modes for morning wear and preference is given to frocks of fine Anderson Scotch gingham, French voile, English prints in quaint designs, linen or organdie; with pleasing arrangements of tucks, rufflings of lace and frequently finished with organdie collar and cuffs.

SPORTING APPAREL

Sports Clothes and Novelties Riding Togs and Accessories From Hat to Boots

Easy, leisure lines, so essential to the enjoyment of summer sports, are embodied in sports suits, coats and capes of imported wool fabrics. Exclusive models of genuine pure "Worumbo" camel's hair coats and capes. Riding Togs of English origin in coat and breeches or side saddle habits.

AFTERNOON GOWNS

Developed in Various Soft Silks and Revealing New Style Motifs.

45.00 to 135.00

Georgette is favored in delicate tints or pompadour effects, also chiffon, tricolette, foulard or satin; embroidered, beaded, with tunics or swirled with draperies.

SEPARATE SPORT SKIRTS

Feature Accordion Pleated Models in Silk and Wool Fabrics

25.00 to 29.50

Now the vogue is accordion pleated skirts of crepe de chine or wool jersey in white or sports shades. Also new models in checked worsteds or Stockinette in tailored or pleated styles.

BLACK DINNER GOWNS

Of All Lace or Combined with Net.

69.50 to 175.00

A charming midsummer mode developed in diverse ways. All black lace gowns with bouffant draperies, lace and net gowns mounted over tinted satin or just a suggestion of color introduced by a softly crushed girdle or with long sash ends faced with color.

WHITE SPORTS OXFORDS

Or Trimmed with Colored Leather

7.00 to 14.00

Of all white buckskin or with black trimming. All white linen Oxfords or trimmed with white calfskin; leather soles and military heels. Typical tennis Oxfords of all white canvas or buckskin, also white buckskin with black calf wing tips; rubber soles and heels.

FLOWER LADEN HATS VIE WITH TRANSPARENT HATS *of* MALINE *or* BLACK LACE

Fifteen to Forty-five Dollars

Fascinatingly lovely are these hats of natural color leghorn or Neapolitan straw, festooned with every garden variety of flower. It is the airiness of the transparent brimmed hats that establishes their winsomeness, and noteworthy are those in the new "rust" shade. All white hats or hats of duvetyn, velvet, felt, satin or faille silk, in black or sports shades, are also given prominence.

ALLEGES CRUELTY TO OUR SOLDIERS

Provost Marshal's Force in Paris Brutal, Letter Read to House Charges.

TOLD OF PRISONERS BEATEN

One a Suicide in Despair—Prison Pens Described as Vile—Committee to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Cruelties alleged to have been practiced by the American Provost Marshal's force in Paris against American soldiers, described by Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts as approaching in severity "the horrors of the Middle Ages," will be investigated by the House subcommittee charged with inquiring into the conduct of the war abroad.

Mr. Dallinger brought the matter before the House today in the form of a letter written to him by James W. Beckman of New York, a former Sergeant Major in the American Expeditionary Force. Mr. Beckman and others previously had laid affidavits before the committee investigating the conduct of the war. Witnesses were summoned to appear before the committee next Tuesday. Those summoned are Paul P. Boggs, Baldwin Harbor, L. I.; Charles Goldberg, 134 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, and Russell M. Anderson, Sattle, Wash.

Mr. Beckman's letter was read in part to the House by Mr. Dallinger, who asserted that he had received affidavits from many soldiers substantiating what Mr. Beckman alleged. For a number of years Mr. Beckman was Secretary to the late Elbert Hubbard. At present he is connected with the International Motors Company, with offices in New York City.

Believes Charges Are True.

"I hold in my hand a letter which I have received from Mr. Beckman of New York City," said Mr. Dallinger to the House, displaying the letter with its many citations of alleged injustices. "I have met Mr. Beckman. I have read affidavits substantiating these charges, have talked with men who served in the army in France, who state that the conditions described were matters of common knowledge to the American soldiers in France, and I have become convinced that there is truth in these reports.

"Briefly, it is charged that our soldiers, who went to France imbued with patriotism—the best blood of our land—who sailed across the sea to fight despotism, found a species of despotism worse than that for which we are going to punish the Kaiser. Assertions are made that our own loved ones were beaten, clubbed, starved—all in the name of democracy; that men caught in the web of the American military police system of Paris were placed in prison pens viler than those of Andersonville; that our soldiers, some of them wearing wound stripes, some returning to duty after weeks and months of suffering in hospitals, were thrown into prison without trial and without charges ever being preferred against them for such offenses as failure to have proper military travel orders in their possession. Evidence is produced showing that men were hit and clubbed until they bled and fainted, and that one man even preferred death to the treatment to which he was subjected, and took his own life.

"One can only gasp at such tales of barbarism. It takes one back to the horrors of the Middle Ages and the tragedies of the French Revoution for a fitting parallel. Our own men captured in the heat of battle by the Huns—captured at a time when blood ran free—were treated with loving kindness in comparison.

Suicide of Beaten Soldier.

"Let me at least quote to the House, Mr. Speaker, three short paragraphs of this letter sent me by Sergeant Beckman. He writes:

"'A most horrible incident was the case of a soldier who could not speak English very well, much less understand it thoroughly. He was struck and beaten for not snapping to a minor command. He cried, "This is terrible."

"'We'll show you how terrible it is," replied those who were beating him, and he was taken before the Personnel Officer and two Sergeants. A Lieutenant beat him again and put him in a cell on bread and water. Evidently they considered this too good for him, so he was placed in a pup tent for solitary confinement.

"'During the afternoon his quietness was noticed, and when they went over and tore his tent down he was lying on his back with his throat cut. It was about an hour before the ambulance arrived and the silent form borne off to the hospital. And, thousands of miles across the sea and land, perhaps there awaited a gray-haired mother, with a service star in the window of her humble home, who received word from the War Department that General Pershing had reported her son among those who "died from other causes."'

"'As the chosen representatives of 100,000,000 free people, we cannot sit idly while stories of torture such as these are told. They must be proven false or true, and if true every officer and every enlisted man who was in any way responsible for such conditions, either directly or indirectly to blame, must suffer a proper punishment. Democrat and Republican must stand together to institute such reforms in our army and our War Department that in the future, if it be necessary, we can send our sons and loved ones away again to fight for their country with the assurance that each soldier will be treated as a free man until he is found guilty by a proper court for an infraction of military law."

After describing the military prison and the alleged inhuman conduct of the guards, Mr. Beckman in his letter gives many instances of alleged cruelties. One typical statement in the letter follows:

Prison Pens in Stables.

"Farm No. 2 was then run by Company K, 158th Infantry, of the 400th Division. Lieutenant Smith was the officer in charge. This Lieutenant was known as 'Hard-Boiled Smith'; in fact, he boasted of it before the men when giving special exhibitions of his criminal brutality.

"Farm No. 2 was a French farm outside of Paris used by the American Army as a prison camp. There were may stables, three quarters of which were used by the men of Company K, which numbered about 250 men; the other quarter of the stables was used for the prisoners, who sometimes numbered as high as 1,200 men. These men were quartered in something like ten stalls, each about the size of a two-horse stall; and a loft just above these stalls. The overflow was put in pup tents in a small yard. About sixteen men slept in a single stall. The unsanitary conditions were frightful.

"When soldiers arrived at this farm from the Paris prison they were taken, two at a time, to an upper floor of the building used by the company commander as his headquarters. Here they were thoroughly searched by two Sergeants in the presence of an officer. If the personal belongings or money of the men had been returned to them before they left the Paris prison they were taken away from them here. A big box was placed in the centre of the room. As the men's belongings were taken from them they were tossed into this box. Lieutenant Hepstein sat beside the box and immediately took charge of anything that was valuable. Money was thrown into this box, and there was no way of identifying to whom it belonged. In some cases the men were given receipts for their money, but in others they were not. It all seemed to depend upon the whim of the officer.

"It was a common thing to see a Sergeant knock a man down or beat him up on the slightest provocation. One morning as the men fell in line for breakfast one man was slightly out of line. Sergeant Ball went up to him and punched him in the face six times.

Beaten with Blackjacks.

"One morning about 9 o'clock four men were taken into one of the stalls in the stable and beaten with blackjacks for twenty minutes. When they came out the blood was streaming from their faces and they were in a horrible condition. Lieutenant Hepstein, Sergeant Ball, a duty Sergeant of Company K, 158th Infantry, together with three general prisoners, entered the stall with these four men who were beaten up. A guard with a rifle on his shoulder stood at the door. After the men came out Lieutenant Hepstein and another stood in the door examining their fists. The men were taken over to wash off the blood, and one man, a little weaker than the others, lingered behind. Sergeant Ball punched him in the ear from behind and kicked him into line with the other three. These men were put on Bread and water.

"The incidents I have related in this letter I can substantiate in an official report from the Inspector General of the Army Corps to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and represent only a few of the atrocities committed at these places.

"Newly returned soldiers, whom I know personally and on whom I rely, inform me that conditions I have described still exist and that there seems to have been no improvement."

3 GERMAN SHIPS WRECKED.

Caught in Storm, Still Continuing, in Valparaiso Harbor.

VALPARAISO, July 12.—During an extremely violent northerly storm that swept the harbor this morning three German vessels, one of them the steamer Tannis, a 6,000-ton craft, were washed ashore and broken up. The German steamers Westfalen and Bain are in danger in the continuing storm and it is feared they will be lost.

The storm likewise caused widespread loss among smaller craft.

The two German vessels destroyed besides the Tannis were the sailing craft Petschili, of 3,067 tons, and the John, of 1,974 tons.

Strikers' Demands Granted.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Demands of striking marine firemen, water tenders, and oilers were met today by the Mexican Fruit Company, the Mexican Oil Company, and the National Petroleum Company, according to announcements by officers here of the companies named.

6 KILLED IN ARMY TRUCK.

Three New Yorkers, Two of Them Captains, Victims of Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Two army captains, whose homes were in New York; three enlisted men, one of them a new Yorker, and a civilian were killed early this morning when a big army truck, en route from Alexandria, Va., to Camp Humphreys, plunged off the south end of the Hunting Creek bridge, near Alexandria. Twelve others who were in the truck were injured. The dead:

HEILMAN, CARL A., Captain, Fifth Engineers, 53d New York Lane, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

JABURECK, CHARLES C., Captain, Infantry, 2,216 Nowbeld Avenue, the Bronx, New York.

BATISTE, TOORRES, Headquarters Company, Paseo Reuse, La.

EHNL, ALBERT F., Corporal, McKeesport, Penn.

NOVOTNY, CHARLES, civilian, laborer, Petersburg, Va.

SPATZ, J. E., hostler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The accident is believed to have been caused when the driver of the big truck pulled off too far from the bridge roadway to make room for a truck of the military police, also heading for the camp, which was endeavoring to pass, and which, it is said, scraped the rear of the first machine.

The truck crashed through the causeway directly at the south end of the bridge and tumbled into the water below. The drop was only about four feet, and the water is said to have been less than four feet deep. The heavy car turned completely over, and it is believed the men met death almost instantly.

It was explained at the camp today that the two truck drivers have been placed under military arrest to await the outcome of the official investigation, being made under the direction of Major Charles Marsh, camp inspector.

Captain C. A. Heilman lived at 1372 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was 32 years of age and entered the service at the beginning of the war, being commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. He was promoted to a captaincy several months ago upon his return from overseas. Since that time he had been stationed at Camp Humphrey, near Alexandria. Captain Heilman was a graduate of the Worcester Technical Institute. He is survived by his wife and a three-year-old daughter.

HYLAN ANGERS ALDERMEN.

May Meet and Pass Curb Broker Ordinance Over Mayor's Veto.

Displeased over the action of Mayor Hylan in vetoing the Curb Broker ordinance after it had been unanimously passed, Tammany Aldermen threatened yesterday to call a special meeting of the board and pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. Robert L. Moran, President of the board, declared that the ordinance had been amended to provide for the very objection which the Mayor made in his veto message. The board recently adjourned for the Summer, but President Moran said he thought there would be no difficulty in getting enough of the Aldermen together to obtain a two-thirds vote, which is necessary to pass the ordinance over the veto.

"No member of the Board of Aldermen was consulted by the Mayor prior to his veto of the Curb Broker ordinance," said President Moran, "as a result his Honor has vetoed the ordinance under a grave misapprehension, which would not have been possible had he talked over the measure with any member of our board. Because of the Mayor's failure to consider us, I am of the opinion that the members of the board should assert their power with this thought in mind a number of the members are contemplating calling a special meeting of the board, which recently adjourned for the Summer, and repassing the ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

The Mayor was evidently laboring under a great mistake when he stated in his veto message that 'the associations,' meaning that of the curb brokers, 'could readily evade the ordinance by moving its activities to other quarters within a block or so of the present site.'

The Mayor probably isn't yet aware that the ordinance was amended on the day of its passage on motion of Alderman Collins so as to apply to any street in the City of New York. The Mayor is further in error when he says that the ordinance appears to grant to said association an exclusive privilege; that is, the privilege of selling, exchanging and trading in stocks at the particular site mentioned in it.

"Section 1 of the ordinance vetoed by the Mayor distinctly says: 'All persons dealing in the purchase, sale, or exchange of stocks, bonds, notes, or securities in or upon any street in the City of New York shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, the provisions of this section no exclusive privilege is granted to any association, but brings every person dealing on the curb within the $500 license feature, whether he belongs to an association or not. Therefore the reasons set forth in Mayor Hylan's veto are both insufficient and incorrect."

KILLED OVER A CIGARETTE.

Negro Actor Stabbed When He Offered "Makings" Instead.

Because he offered the "makings" instead of a ready-made cigarette to Frank Summers, a negro of 161 East Thirty-ninth Street, John "Chink" Owens, a negro vaudeville actor of 336 West Thirty-sixth Street, was stabbed to death with a stiletto by Summers last night a few doors from his boarding house, according to the police. Dr. Robert Hodges of New York Hospital said that death had been instantaneous. He found several gashes in the actor's neck, chest, and abdomen. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station had their hands full in dispersing a crowd of 2,000 or more that gathered after the tragedy. Summers is a prisoner in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with homicide.

According to eyewitnesses, Owens was walking through West Thirty-sixth Street toward his rooming house when Summers accosted him and asked for a cigarette. Owens pulled a bag of tobacco from his pocket and offered it to Summers, who, it is alleged, drew a [illegible] his belt and lunged at the actor.

Detectives David Lambert and Frank Mundo of the West Thirty-seventh Street station say they found Summers hiding behind a chimney on the roof of 415 West Thirty-sixth Street, and after a struggle disarmed him. They had difficulty in preventing the mob from taking summary vengeance on the alleged murderer.

Metal Workers Meet.

A conference of delegates of independent labor unions within the metal industry was held yesterday at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, for the purpose of bringing about a program whereby independent unions of the metal industry would be amalgamated into one big industrial union. Delegates representing seven industrial organizations were present. No definite plans for carrying out the work of the new union were announced.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Sails, Very Ill.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the American writer, who has been ill for many weeks at Bath, England, was taken aboard the steamer Aquitania on a stretcher today and sailed for New York.

KASHIO WINS TENNIS TITLE.

New Yorker Takes Final of Canadian Net Tournament.

TORONTO, July 12.—S. E. Kashio of New York won the Canadian tennis title in the final of the tournament here today, defeating W. E. Westbrook of Detroit in a skew match. After three hours of hard play Westbrook defaulted in the fourth set because of severe cramps in his legs. On several occasions the ball was returned forty times before a point was decided. The scores: 7—5, 6—3, 6—1, 9—all default.

Holmes and Bennett, the Winnipeg pair, won the doubles title, defeating Westbrook and James of Saratoga, N. Y., 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

Mrs. Bickle and Miss Brest of Toronto won the women's doubles title by defeating Miss Zinderstein of Boston and Mrs. McDonald of Toronto, 7—5, 6—2.

The mixed doubles title went to Miss Zinderstein and Harold Taylor of New York, who won from Mrs. Bickle and Fred Anderson of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42d Street N.Y.

Navy Blue Predominates
in the
NEWER GOWNS
For Women and Misses

TRUE to the Robinson tradition of anticipating and forecasting styles several months before they become popular, we now announce an exhibit of advance models developed in navy blue, which will be the leading late summer and fall shade. The collection of navy blue frocks at Robinson's is a most comprehensive showing, embracing all the latest style innovations.

Georgette Frocks in Navy Blue
Charming originations characterized by novel draped and tucked effects. Some are richly beaded and hand embroidered.
25.00 to 49.50

Taffeta Frocks in Navy Blue
Crisp, youthful models with becoming frills, and more sedate models with graceful draperies and artistic hand work.
22.50 to 49.50

Tricotine Frocks in Navy Blue
A highly fashionable material which, in navy blue, will be in great demand. Models in tailored and semi-tailored effects.
35.00 to 85.00

Satin & Tricolette Frocks in Navy
Soft, clinging satins and tricolettes, modelled into beautiful draped gowns, and straight-line gowns with tunics or overblouses.
25.00 to 95.00



BETTER PRINTING

You might like to have a Monograph entitled "Seeing America First," which we recently printed for the Champion Coated Paper Company. It is a fair example of *Better Printing*. Some rather remarkable photographs make this Monograph unusually interesting. Copies will be sent without charge to buyers of printed matter.

PUBLISHERS PRINTING CO.
209 WEST 25th STREET, NEW YORK
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34th Street—New York

Special and Exceptional Values Monday


9.75

Remarkable Sale of
375 Women's and Misses'
Smart Summer Dresses

(One model illustrated)

Attractive styles of sheer Voile in Foulard, figured and striped designs; also plaid Ginghams in draped, tunic, straight-line and surplice effects, featuring novel collar treatments.

Special and Unusual Value

9.75

Other Cotton Dresses, 5.90 to 29.75

Featuring New Modes in
Women's Afternoon Dresses

A choice collection expressing new variations of the mode, developed in Satin Meteor, Charmeuse, Georgette and Taffeta combined; trimmed with floss banding, silk tape fringe, beads and embroidery.

35.00 45.00 58.00 68.00

Pongee Silk Tailored Suits
Attractive New Models

Women's and Misses' smartly tailored suits of natural Silk Pongee with Tuxedo roll collars, *Unusual Value* 27.00

Navy Blue Serge Suits
For Women and Misses

Braid bound model of superior Navy Serge, white pique vestee, button trimmed, *Exceptional Value* 35.00

Women's Smart Sport Skirts


5.90

Skirts of White Cotton Gabardine; smart tailored models, novelty pockets, detachable belts. *Special* 5.90

Skirts of Superior Quality Washable Surf Satin; button trimmed pockets and detachable belt. *Special* 7.90

Skirts of Fan-Ta-Si Silk; the season's most desirable weave, in white, rose, gray and gold. Novelty pockets and belt. *Special* 16.75

Elaborate Skirts of Kum-Si-Kum-Sa and superior Georgette Crepe in distinctive sport styles; novel pockets. *Special* 22.50

A comprehensive assortment of the season's favored Skirt modes; sport styles of the wanted Cotton fabrics and more elaborate models developed in the new Silk weaves

2.95 to 35.00

Special Sale of Corsets



"Roselle"
Summer Corsets

(As illustrated)

Pink figured silk Broche Corsets, low top model, for medium and full figures; two pairs hose supporters; *sizes 21 to 30.*

Another model with elastic top and free hip bone for slight figures.

Exceptional Value

3.95

Surf Satin
Bathing Suits

One piece model of Black Surf Satin, piped with White, Green and self.

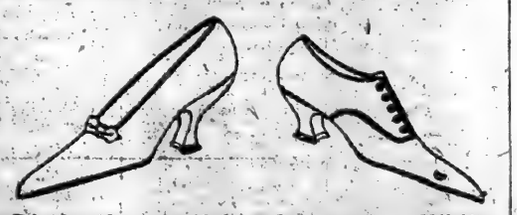
Special 3.95

Silk Bathing Suits

Slip-On Models in superior Satin or Taffeta, round or square neck styles, silk cord girdles and belts.

Special 11.75

Sale of White Canvas
Pumps and Oxfords



Distinctive models of superior White Canvas, hand-turned soles, baby and regular Louis XV. heels.

Special 5.50

Also on Sale in our Brooklyn Store

5 TICKET BROKERS ARRESTED IN RAID

Federal Agents Accuse Speculators of Failing to Pay War Tax.

FORTY-TWO ARE ON LIST

Word of Arrests Spreads and Many Dealers Close Their Offices and Disappear.

Internal Revenue agents last night, in a raid, arrested five ticket speculators. The prisoners were taken to the Federal Building charged with defrauding the Government by failing to pay the war tax on theatre tickets. The raiders had a list of forty-two persons who are alleged to have forgotten to pay the war tax, but news that the raiders were abroad quickly went through the theatrical district, and some of the speculators closed their offices and departed.

The complaint upon which the prisoners were arraigned charges them with "unlawfully and knowingly selling, at places other than the ticket offices of theatres, tickets for admission to theatres, and that at the time of sale the name of the vendor and the price paid were not indelibly printed, stamped, or written on the face or back of the ticket."

Since the recent ordinance prohibiting ticket speculators from operating on the sidewalks went into effect, speculators have carried on the business in small offices, generally in the immediate vicinity of a theatre. It was these offices that the Government agents visited. The agents worked quickly, but news that they were out travelled even faster, and after their first haul of prisoners the agents found only closed offices.

Complaints having reached Assistant District Attorney George Winship Taylor that theatre ticket brokers were not complying with the requirements of the Revenue act, which taxes admission to all playhouses, he communicated with the Internal Revenue authorities. In an investigation, evidence was discovered that at twenty-one uptown brokerage offices high prices were being charged for theatre tickets, and that they were not being stamped as required by law.

Steps were taken to stop the traffic by filing complaints with United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock. It was planned to arrest in all about two-score of the brokers, but the officials admit that "somebody spilled the beans" in time to let most of them get away.

Those taken into custody were David A. Warfield of Warfield's Theatre Ticket Office, at 212 West Forty-second Street; Charles Levy and Alexander Jones of the Broadway Theatre ticket office, 218 West Forty-second Street; Leo Newman, 1,482 Broadway, and Louis Cohen, 204 West Forty-second Street. The others against whom complaints are pending, are expected to surrender to the Federal authorities Monday.

The revenue agents said one broker who was arrested received $17.60 for two orchestra seats to a musical comedy. The price for these seats, with the war tax added, the agent said, should have been $7.00. Out of the $10 profit made by the broker the Government, under the law, was entitled to $3 more than if it had been sold for the stamped price at the theatre box office. As the sale price was not stamped on it by the broker, there was no way of telling, he said, that it had not been disposed of at the box office.

At the arraignment before Commissioner Hitchcock, the men were represented by former Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton. He asked for a hearing, and with the consent of Prosecutor Taylor the examinations were set for July 19. The ticket brokers were released on bonds of $100 each.

"KING OF HOBOES" IN CELL.

Jeff Davis Accused of Impersonating Federal Official.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Jeff Davis, "King of the Hoboes," is under arrest here. It is alleged that Davis posed as an agent of the Department of Justice. Davis has been locked in a cell in the city jail since last night. Davis denies the charge. He insists that he is connected with the Department of Justice and has been co-operating with the Narcotic Division in obtaining evidence against drug addicts and traffickers.

WILSON VETOES TWO BIG BILLS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, to save dayliight, resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country, but also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economies. That act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and a substantial economy of energy because of the very different effects of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light.

"It, moreover, served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

Veto of Sundry Civil Bill.

In regard to the Sundry Civil bill, the President, in another communication to the House, said:

"Under the Vocational Rehabilitation bill, which became law June 27, 1918, the Congress has sought to fulfill the expectations of the country that the soldier, sailor, or marine disabled in the recent war should be given an opportunity to secure at the expense and under the fostering care of the Federal Government such training as he needs to overcome the handicap of his disability and to resume his place as a civilian able to earn a living upon something like an equal footing with those with whom he was associated before he made his great sacrifice for the honor and defense of the country.

"The work of rehabilitation under this admirable law is now at its height and was to have been given greater speed and certainty by the amendment to Section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation bill, which I have today signed, and which places the whole responsibility for vocational training in a single agency, virtually co-ordinate with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. $4,000,000 with which to support disabled men in training at the generous figures of $80 a month for a single man and $100 a month for a man with wife.

"It is a matter of very great concern, therefore, that, at the very moment when these disabled men are coming in constantly increasing numbers by the Government to avail themselves of this general plan there should appear in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which I now return, limiting clauses which will do much more than seriously cripple and retard the beneficial work of restoring these men to useful and contented lives. Those clauses would probably, in fact, if put into effect, nullify the whole purpose of the act and render its administration practically impossible.

Funds Provided Inadequate.

"The section of the bill which I now return, which governs the appropriation for this work, provides the sum of $4,000,000 for all the expenses of rehabilitation, including the support of the disabled men in training, and this sum is stated to be 'in lieu of the appropriation contained in the act approved July (3), 1918, amending Section 2 of the act approved June 27, 1918,' inasmuch as there are already over 9,000 disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines in training and inasmuch as another 4,000 would be put into training now that the amendment to Section 2 has become law, it is clear that, even at the rate of only $80 a month, a sum approximating $8,000,000 will be required for the mere support of these men, and that under the present appropriation nothing will be available for their tuitions and travel or for placing them where they can earn a living, and it will be impossible to meet the needs of the new thousands who are every week seeking the benefits of the Rehabilitation act. In the offices of the board in the District of Columbia and in fourteen great centres of the United States immediate help is being given to men in need of these services, and these offices are used for the essential purpose of keeping accurate records of providing proper medical survey of the men, of caring for them in their illness, and for the various administrative costs inseparable from different work of this kind, which must, in the present circumstances, reach to every corner of the United States.

"Furthermore, the same section of the sundry civil bill places such limitations upon the salaries to be paid by the Federal Board for Vocational Education is permitted to pay that it will inevitably result in the loss by the Vocational Board of a very large number of men who have made themselves especially valuable and become indispensable in this new work by reason of their native ability, their proven general experience, and their special training, and to whose advice the disabled men must look as well as for supervision in the matter of training and employment. Among these are vocational advisers, whose special duty it is to study the men in the hospitals, confer with them, and lay out their vocational plans. These hospital cases must, if these men are to be discharged or allowed to resign, act along entirely without such advice and supervision until they have been able, after their discharge, to make their way on their own initiative to the distant offices of the Federal board.

"These serious limitations upon the amount of money available and the size to which it is to be put involved therefore an actual disruption of a carefully built up service at the very moment when the disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines now in the country or returning to it are most immediately in need of help. This is a matter of the gravest consequence. It cannot and must not be reached and disastrous effects upon the plan, so carefully thought out for the immediate and thorough rehabilitation, if men in the service of the country.

"I therefore return the bill with the hope that the Congress will reconsider this section of the law, restore the $6,000,000 appropriated under the act amending Section 2 and most liberally revise the salary limitations so that this beneficent work may go on and go on at once. I am convinced that in this matter I speak the sentiments and the hopes of those who have most carefully studied the needs of the returning soldiers and who are best qualified to carry out a purpose which I am sure the country has very much at heart."

The Agricultural bill carries an appropriation of $23,500,781. The amount in the Sundry Civil bill is $605,780,967.

In the opinion of Mr. Good, the House will quickly dispose of the Sundry Civil, as the committee is not disposed to quibble over the amount which shall be set aside for disabled fighters. The committee, however, is determined to fix a limitation on the salaries of the employes. A similar limitation was carried in the bill, reported by the Appropriations Committee in the late Appropriations Committee in the late Appropriations and approved by the Democratic House. This limitation is that no person shall receive a salary of more than $2,500 a year, except the following: One at $7,500, one at $6,000, ten at $5,000, and forty at not more than $3,000.

The fight to pass over the President's veto of the Agricultural bill, with the rider repealing the daylight saving law, will be close. The rider was accepted by the House by a vote of 228 to 123, with seventy-one absent and five voting Present. There are five vacancies in the House. The vote by adoption of the rider on June 18 was twelve short of the two-thirds required to pass a measure over the President's veto. With a full House present it will be necessary to command 291 votes to override the President's veto. The prediction is made by proponents of daylight saving that the law will not be repealed and that the Agricultural bill will be passed with this rider eliminated.

Senator Calder of New York, who led the unsuccessful fight against the repeal of the daylight saving law, commenting upon the President's veto, said:

"I am, of course, greatly pleased with the veto. There is no question in my mind that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States desire the continuance of the daylight saving law, and I am indeed hopeful that Congress will not pass the rider over the veto.

"It is very apparent, however, that, if the law is to remain upon the statute books, its advocates must be fully alive to the danger of its repeal and effectively inform their representatives, particularly in the House, of their sentiments. As the vote will come up in the House next Monday at noon I urge earnestly, as the father of the daylight saving movement, that all of its friends among the people in this city who feel the benefits of the measure appeal to their representatives to vote to sustain the veto."

President Wilson today signed the Indian Appropriation bill, the Resolution authorizing New York and New Jersey to arrange for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, and several minor measures.

URGES DAYLIGHT PETITIONS

Let Congress Know That Public Backs Repeal Veto, Says Marks.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association, and father of the extra hour of light movement in this country, sent last night from his summer camp in the Adirondacks a communication, in part as follows:

"More than 90,000,000 people in this country will indorse the veto of the daylight law repeal. President Wilson was from the start a firm advocate of daylight saving. He saw its benefits here, and realized its merit while abroad. But the battle to retain daylight saving has only been half won. It is now up to the millions who want the extra hour of light to get busy with their petitions.

"Rain by telegraph and letter demands to Senators and Representatives in Congress to uphold the President's veto. Circulate petitions among your friends, and urge them to sign petitions demanding the extra hour of light.

"Realize what a few hundred thousand petitions did when presented to President Wilson. Then figure what the stand of Congress will be when they get millions of protests against the repeal. Thereafter demand at once that Congress uphold the veto."

William A. Ferguson, Secretary of the National Daylight Saving Association, said:

"We believe it will be impossible for Congress to override the President's veto. I know of many in the lower house who voted for the repeal who now realize their mistake."

Quaker Oats to Increase Capital.

Stockholders of the Quaker Oats Company, at a special meeting in Jersey City, yesterday, voted to increase the authorized common and preferred stocks from $15,000,000 to $35,000,000 each. Preferred stockholders of record July 16, will receive the right to subscribe to the new preferred in proportion of one new share for each 1½ shares of stock they now hold. Owners of common stock of record July 2, will have the right to take up new common at the ratio of one new share to each eleven shares in their possession. The stock may be bought at par. The preferred stock offering has been underwritten.

HATHAWAY'S



Desirable Furniture

THERE are three main points for which the experienced buyer looks in furniture and which are always found in Hathaway productions—

COMFORT—Furniture must be lived with and used and its first purpose is to provide comfort in the home. The construction of livable furniture is a science and HATHAWAY'S provides a standard in this most important attribute of good furniture.

BEAUTY—The home is as surely an expression of the personality and character of the owner as are clothes or companions. Furnishings provide the atmosphere of the home. The name HATHAWAY in connection with furniture has become synonymous with correct taste.

STRENGTH—Furniture, besides being comfortable and beautiful, must be dependable. HATHAWAY furniture is as well built as were the productions of a century ago, and its purchase is an insurance against the flimsiness of the "machine age."

Economy of price adds to the satisfaction of buying at Hathaway's

Quaint and interesting Bedroom Suite—Ivory Enamel with gray line decoration—7 pieces illustrated, specially priced at.... $282.00

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY

62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Best & Co.

BOYS' WASH SUITS

"Made in Our Own Shops"

SALE EXTRAORDINARY

2.95

THERE is not a garment in the entire collection that can be produced wholesale to-day at this price. As the values are extraordinary and the supply limited (377 suits), an early selection is advised.

Fresh from our own shops, these suits are new and correct in style.

The fabrics used are short lengths, yet the same minute care that characterizes all Best & Co. boys' suits is apparent in every detail of their workmanship.

"Even wrong side out, the best looking boys' suits in town" is the homely way our buyer describes them.

Made with full wide taped seams, full hems, strong belts that won't tear or rip in laundering, any mother of active youngsters will appreciate their construction.

Sizes 2 to 9 years

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Est. 1879

You Never Pay More at Best's

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

NEW MIDSUMMER FASHIONS AT SPECIAL PRICES

With the backbone of the Summer not yet broken—with social activities still in the ascension—the opportunity to buy advance late Summer fashions—at Best & Co. savings—is an event which many New York women will not overlook

SALE EXTRAORDINARY—MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

10.00

Regular 19.50 to 25.00 Grades

Shortly, this department will undergo extensive enlargement alterations. To clear our stocks to the minimum we will place on sale Monday 120 fresh new models.

So altogether charming are these high grade regular Best & Co. Misses' frocks that to see them at this price is to be tempted to buy them by the half dozen.

Many are dainty enough for Misses' parties next Winter, while others are developed in smart combinations of voiles and linens suitable for afternoon as well as morning wear.

All of them are such remarkable values that we advise an early selection. *All Misses' Sizes.*

WOMEN'S CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

A frock of many occasions—this crepe de Chine shirtwaist dress, simply made, is one of our best designs this season. Navy, taupe, brown, orchid, flesh or white—a limited number of about 40—beginning Monday. *Illustrated.*

Special 18.75

WOMEN'S ROUND NECK COLLARS

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

For the popular round neck dresses, these collars are the vogue of the moment. Finely pleated, they are of oriental laces from four to six inches in width. Light and deep cream shades. Just the thing to add a fresh note to a Summer frock.

Special 1.95

CHILDREN'S SOCKS

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

When active kiddies go through their socks so quickly an opportunity such as this is timely. Well shaped of seamless cotton, these socks come in white with fancy striped tops, dark brown, Dutch blue and all white.

Special 5 prs. for .95



18.75

LITTLE GIRLS' BLOOMER DRESSES

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

A sturdy little play dress that suggests happy days on the beach is this serviceable bloomer dress of gingham with pipings of solid color, "grown-up" pockets and Dutch collar. Hand smocking adds a quaint touch. Plain colors or checks. *Sizes 4 and 5 years.*

Special 1.95

SMALL GIRLS' HAND-MADE FROCKS

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

Waiting to frame some lovely child in just the right setting this little Paris frock of exquisite workmanship is developed in fine batiste. A new Empire design, it has hand-embroidered motifs cleverly placed on belt, cuffs and skirt hem. *Sizes 4, 5, 6 years.*

Special 12.75

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST DRESSES

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

The mother who prefers severe simplicity for her growing daughter will welcome this dress developed in crepe de Chine. It boasts of narrow ruchings of crepe de Chine and wide tucks as its sole trimmings. Navy blue, pink or white silk. *Misses' sizes.*

Special 29.50

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Established 1879

Occupying Our Entire Fourth Floor

BABY'S PADDLING DRESS

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

For baby's adventurous paddling, this wee pantalette dress has been especially designed. Many mothers prefer it for bathing. Of white poplin with pockets, collar and cuffs hemstitched in pink or blue, it is two-piece. Cord tie finish. *Sizes 1-3 years.*

Special 2.95

BABY'S SLIP-ON WOOL SWEATER

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

A jolly little garment with a sailor collar and ball fringe tie that every kiddie needs. To match baby's eyes it comes in turquoise blue or a coral shade will reflect her pink cheeks. It also comes in buff. *Sizes 1-3 years.*

Special 2.50

BABY'S DOTTED SWISS DRESS

of Standard Best & Co. Quality

After her nap Baby is sure to be admired in this dress. Of white dotted swiss with turn-over collar and cuffs hand-embroidered in pink or blue, it is that dainty type of which no baby can have too many.

Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Special 3.95

Little Children's Hats in an Assortment of Styles at One-quarter Former Prices

You Never Pay More at Best's

SHIP STRIKE WAITS ON SHIPPING BOARD

Government Agency Will Announce Its Attitude Toward Men's Demands Tomorrow.

CONCESSIONS BY OWNERS

Grant 8-Hour Day in Part, Preference to Americans, and "Closed Ship" Where Practicable.

Raymond B. Stephens, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, said yesterday at a conference with officials of seamen's unions, striking and about to strike, that the Shipping Board would announce tomorrow, at Washington, its attitude toward the demands of the International Seamen's Union for higher wages, shorter hours, preference for Americans, and closed ships.

Plans for extending the strike to coastwise and deep-sea ships controlled by the Shipping Board were halted pending this decision and possible further conferences with the Shipping Board, but the strike already in progress against privately owned lines in the coastwise trade was not affected by the conference.

Mr. Stephens laid before the union officials who conferred with him the proposals of the private owners of steamships, who said they were willing to agree to an eight-hour day for ships in port, but not for ships at sea, and for the preferential employment of Americans, but not for any discrimination between union and nonunion ship hands.

Union officials were cheered by reports that the Shipping Board was prepared to make considerable concessions, and especially to agree to the "closed shop" to the extent that it would give the preference to union men, provided that the union seamen would not protest against working with non-union hands when 100 per cent. union crews were not obtainable. Mr. Stephens refused to discuss the probable offer of the Shipping Board, and said the board's position would be decided upon at a conference in Washington today.

Officials of the unions to which the strikers belong and of the seamen's union, which has threatened a strike, denied yesterday that I. W. W. propaganda had anything to do with their demands or their proposed line of conduct. They called attention to the fact that the men engaged in the controversy were the same who had risked their lives repeatedly in torpedo attacks to carry American troops and supplies across the seas.

While Secretary Oscar Carlson of the Marine Firemen, Engineers and Water Tenders and Secretary August Brown of the International Seamen's Union said yesterday that several hundred more men had left coastwise ships in this port and that some had left Shipping Board vessels in coastwise trade, it was stated that no big move would take place before Tuesday, following the receipt of proposals by the Shipping Board in Washington. It was admitted by union men yesterday that the seamen were anxious to come to terms with the Shipping Board, because they realized that a general strike against ships controlled by the Government might result in the temporary borrowing of thousands of trained seamen from the navy for merchant ships which are under the direction of the United States Government.

So far no move has been made by the marine engineers, whose demands on the Shipping Board officials and private owners for increased pay and a status equal to that of shipmasters are to remain under negotiation until Tuesday, when a general strike by the engineers both on coastwise and deep sea ships is threatened.

The striking firemen asserted last night that the Luckenbach Line, the American Maritime Corporation, and the A. H. Bull Company had made concessions to the strikers and that work on their ships had been resumed by permission of the unions, but officials of those lines were not reached last night to confirm this report. The Ward Line ship Monterey, which was said to have been tied up by the strike, sailed yesterday, and ships of other coastwise lines were loaded, preliminary to sailing, indicating that the call to strike had been only partly effective. The Ward Line boats Puget Sound and Bar Harbor, however, are still in port because of the strike of firemen, oilers, and water tenders.

The loading and unloading of vessels along the Brooklyn waterfront continued yesterday from the foot of Fulton Street to the Erie Basin, nothing unusual happening to indicate that a marine strike was on. No trouble among the striking oilers, firemen, and water tenders was reported by the police. Officials of the various steamship companies were unwilling to discuss at any length the strike or its effect on the sailing of vessels.

An official of the Red D Line, stationed at Pier 11, foot of Pierrepont Street, said the sailing of ships had not been affected.

The steamship agency of the Booth & Co. Line, questioned about the steamship Dunston, now at the foot of Fulton Street, said it was expected to sail on Tuesday. Two other vessels of this company, the Alban and the Eurymedon, both now at the foot of Forty-third Street, Bush Docks, Bay Ridge, also will sail on schedule time, it was said. It was explained that Booth & Co. are a British company and that their men are not on strike.

REDS GAIN IN CITIES.

Moderate German Socialist Strength Drawn from Women and Farmers.

That the big increase in the membership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (the Majority Socialists) since the German revolution of Nov. 9 is due to an influx of women and farmers is shown by the detailed figures presented to the Social Democratic convention at Weimar and printed in the Kölnische Zeitung of June 12. At the same time the data shows that the masses of the industrial workers in the big cities have been leaving the old Socialist party and joining the ranks of the Independents, whose program for the socialization of German industry is much more radical.

On March 31 the total membership of the Socialist Democratic Party was 1,012,299, as compared with 289,417 in 1918 and 1,085,905 on the same day of 1914. There were 206,354 women members. In Greater Berlin the party had 51,000 members on March 31, as against 122,000 in 1914; in Halle, 5,000 as against 24,000; in Leipsic, 2,000, as against 50,000, and in Brunswick, 3,000, as against 14,000. On the other hand, in the rural districts of East Prussia, the membership has risen from 10,000 in 1914 to 63,000 in 1919; in Schleswig-Holstein from 35,000 to 81,000; in Magdeburg-Anhalt from 28,000 to 71,000, and in Western Westphalia from 25,000 to 53,000. On the Lower Rhine the membership had fallen from 48,000 to 37,000, but on the Upper Rhine it had risen from 17,000 to 28,000.

German "Non-Coms" Made Officers.

The promotion on June 10 of a number of non-commissioned officers to Lieutenants in the new German Army was made the occasion of much rejoicing in the pro-Government press and hailed as the first big step toward breaking down the class lines that had previously separated the German enlisted men from the commissioned officers. The Kölnische Zeitung tells how Gustav Noske, Minister of National Defense, personally congratulated the new officers and expressed his great joy at seeing the arrival of a day for which he had labored for many years. He told the former "non-coms" that they must constantly work for the welding of a band of confidence in the National Army embracing non-commissioned officers and privates, and officers and himself.

ACCUSE MEXICAN HUNTERS.

Conservationists Say They Kill Ducks with 100-Gun Batteries.

Game conservationists, who have recently provided for the protection of migratory wildfowl which breed to the north of the United States, are making demands for like measures of protection for the waterfowl and insectivorous birds which spend the Summer in this country, but winter in Latin America, where they are wantonly slaughtered.

A correspondent of California Fish and Game writes of conditions prevailing in Mexico:

"Regarding the market shooting, I refer solely to ducks; except the egret, no other feathered game is shot for the market.

"As you may not have heard of the method of shooting duck for market, I will explain it.

"In the table lands of Central Mexico nearly all the large haciendas have ponds or lakes to catch water during the rainy season which is later used for irrigation. During the Winter the ducks congregate in immense numbers on such places.

"At a convenient place on the bank a frame of heavy timbers is laid, and to these are fastened batteries of guns—anything that will shoot, in some cases iron pipe being used. They sometimes have three tiers, fan-shaped, one above the other, and perhaps a hundred or more guns, the first aimed at the water, the second slightly above, and the third slightly higher still. These are fired by trains of powder.

"One day selected the peons go in boats, and also wading, gradually driving all the ducks on the lake into a compact mass in front of the battery. At a signal the boats back away and the peons duck under. The first tier is fired as the birds are sitting and the other two a fraction of a second later as the birds are taking wing. The slaughter is dreadful. I would not care to say just the number, but an American friend, who happened to be at a hacienda at the time, told me they got two thousand that day. I had no reason to think he exaggerated."

HONOR READ AND YORK.

Sergeant Tells Methodists He Prayed to Escape German Bullets.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—Sergeant Alvin C. York, called this country's great war hero, and Lieut. Commander A. C. Read of the NC-3 were the favorites at the Methodist Centenary Exposition today.

Separate receptions were accorded to them in the coliseum, which was crowded to the doors. Sergeant York, in a brief response to his introduction, said:

"I wish I could make a fine speech to you, but I am not a speaker. I'm just a plain mountain boy from Tennessee. All I have to say about the war in France is in honor of God, for without His help we would not have won.

"I live and practice a full salvation and I believe in continual prayer. While I was in France I prayed continually to God that I might come home without a scratch from the Germans, and I did."

Lieut. Commander Read, in response to his introduction, commented on the lack of enthusiasm over flying in this country as compared with that manifested in England and France. He modestly stated that the entire Navy Department deserved credit for the success of his venture in crossing the Atlantic.

York and Read met each other for the first time at a luncheon given them by the Centenary officials. After a tour of the exposition medals struck in their honor were presented to them. During the day thousands pressed forward to shake hands with them. They were protected from the crowds by a guard of soldiers from the Columbus barracks.

Rural Day and Grange Day were celebrated today by a series of addresses. Tomorrow, the closing day of the exposition, will be Consecration Day. An old-fashioned Methodist "love feast" will be held in the morning and consecration services in the afternoon.

MOTOR TRAIN ENDS RUN.

Completes First Week of Trans-Continental Trip in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The first week's run of the motor transport corps' transcontinental train ended at East Palestine, Ohio, last night. The War Department states the convoy arrived on time in good order, after making the longest run of the trip thus far and slowing up for a parade through Pittsburgh, where the city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, and the automobile associations combined to make the greeting particularly hearty.

Since leaving Washington last Monday the convoy has crossed Maryland and Pennsylvania, a distance of 309 miles, and at times climbed over 3,000 feet. Very close records are being kept of the fuel and oil consumption of each car, and the use of tires and general performance. When the figures of operating costs are published at the end of the trip it is expected they will contain much of value to all truck operators and manufacturers.

The convoy will leave East Palestine Monday morning for Wooster, Ohio.

422,160 in German Mine Union.

According to a report made to the twenty-first convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Germany in Bielefeld and quoted in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 19, the membership of that organization has risen from 101,986 before the outbreak of the world war to 422,100, after having fallen to 46,371 in 1915. The convention adopted a resolution demanding the liberation of all miners arrested during strike disturbances, except in cases where they had been guilty of crimes against life or property.

OFFERS ARMY FOOD CHEAP TO THE PUBLIC

War Department Announces That Municipalities May Buy Meat Below Cost.

BACON 34-36 CENTS A POUND

Vegetables at Invoice Prices—Stipulation That Cities Must Resell at Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The prices at which surplus stocks of canned and cured meats held by the War Department are offered to municipalities to be retailed to the public through markets controlled by the municipalities were announced today. They are approximately 20 per cent. below the cost of the commodities to the Government and are uniform throughout the thirteen zones in which the surplus stocks are located.

Canned vegetables available to towns and cities will be sold to the municipalities at their invoice cost to the Government. Since these goods were produced by hundreds of different canners at varying prices, the price which will be quoted to municipalities may vary somewhat in the different zones. Quotations on vegetables may be obtained from the surplus property officer at each of the thirteen zone supply offices.

The prices for canned and cured meats, which do not vary in the different districts, are:

Beef, corned, No. 1, cans, $3.60 per dozen.
Beef, corned, No. 2, cans, $6.96 per dozen.
Beef, corned, six-pound cans, $24 per dozen.
Beef, roast, No. 1, cans, $3.48 per dozen.
Beef, roast, one-pound cans, $4.92 per dozen.
Beef, roast, two-pound cans, $7.92 per dozen.
Beef, roast, six-pound cans, $26.40 per dozen.
Hash, corned beef, one-pound can, $2.76 per dozen.
Hash, corned beef, two-pound cans, $4.80 per dozen.
Bacon in crates, 34 cents per pound.
Bacon, in twelve-pound tins, 36 cents per pound.

Offers Credit to Municipalities.

A War Department statement reads:

"This subsistence is offered to municipalities in not less than carload lots, but at those warehouses at which stocks of vegetables and meats are stored a municipality will be permitted to purchase a mixed carload of either vegetables or meats, or both vegetables and meats. The prices quoted are F. O. B. location. The War Department cannot pay freight charges or transport the goods. The responsibility for such detail must be assumed by the municipality.

"To make these food supplies as accessible as possible to the general public the War Department will permit municipalities to purchase the surplus stocks and defer payment until they shall have been disposed of, provided this extension of credit shall not exceed a period of ten days after the goods shall actually have been delivered to the municipality.

"The War Department will negotiate only with a properly accredited official of a municipality for the sale of this subsistence. It will not concern itself with the manner in which the municipality, having obtained the goods, shall offer it to the public, further than to stipulate that the municipality shall sell at cost. The municipal government is at liberty to conduct the sale of the foodstuffs under the direction of municipal officials or civic bodies to whom it may delegate authority.

"Municipalities desiring to take advantage of the War Department's offer are requested to negotiate directly with the surplus property officer at the nearest of the zone supply offices, which are located in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

"These surplus property offices have been instructed by the War Department to make sales to municipalities under the conditions prescribed by the War Department and are supplied with complete information concerning the commodities available in each of the zones and the actual prices at which they may be disposed of."

Urges Selling $120,000,000 Worth.

Inspired by the revelations being made before the subcommittee investigating the conduct of the war, Representative Upshaw of Georgia today offered a resolution in the House, directing the Secretary of War to proceed immediately to sell $120,000,000 worth of surplus foodstuffs, so as to relieve the present high cost of living.

It had been brought out at the hearing that Secretary Baker had declined to sell canned goods in this country because he feared that the placing on the market of the surplus would depreciate prices and cause a number of failures among small business men. The hearings also developed that some bacon and ham had spoiled because it had been held in unsuitable warehouses in Norfolk and Baltimore.

"I believe that the excessively high cost of living has lingered entirely too long after the emergency of war conditions has passed," said Mr. Upshaw, "and that the holding of vast quantities of surplus foodstuffs by the Government in the face of this condition is inexcusable.

"Prices persist in remaining stubbornly and intolerably high. Meat and bread are not scarce in this country, but they are higher than they have been for a generation. I believe that the first duty of the Government is to take prompt and vigorous action in an honest effort to relieve the necessities of millions of consumers, who have borne with unmurmuring loyalty the rapid advances of the necessities of life, accepting with all good faith the statement that it was necessary in order to feed the army and the starving in Europe.

"However worthy may have been the purpose of the Government to hold this enormous amount of food to prevent a hurtful collapse in prices, it seems to me that that policy has lasted long enough, and in the speedy solution of this problem the Government should proceed on the fundamental doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number. The manufacturers and distributors should be considered, but the consumers should receive first consideration."

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Clearance

1,000 Beautiful Mid-Summer Dresses

7.50 15.00 25.00

An Opportunity to Save $5 to $15.00 on the Season's Fashionable Models:—



Voile Taffeta *Linen Satin* *Organdy Georgette* *Foulard Crepe de Chine*

appropriately designed for mountain—seashore—afternoon wear

Also Tomorrow

Exceptional Cape Sale

75 Serge and Velour Capes were to 37.50 — *17.50*

69 Satin and Tricotine Capes were to 55.00 — *29.50*

87 Bolivia and Duvetyn Capes were to 97.50 — *47.50*

Clearance of Sports Suits

Jersey Cloth—Serge—Silk

were to 65.00

12.50 22.50 35.00

All Our Fashionable Suits

Tricotine—Serge—Gabardine

at Intensely Reduced Prices!

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 FIFTH AVE., at 36th St.

What We Fear, We Invite

THE fear of losing a necklace of Oriental Pearls puts a premium on losing them, for that which we fear, we invite.

But a woman wears a necklace of Técla Pearls beautifully and fearlessly.

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MADISON AVENUE—FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

The Mail Service

established primarily for the convenience of non-resident patrons desiring to accomplish their shopping from a distance, and having to its credit a long record of successful endeavor, is especially commended to patrons spending the Summer out of town

Practically every clothing need, for every member of the family, can be supplied from the Store's various Departments through the medium of the Mail Shopping Bureau, without trouble, inconvenience or additional expense to the purchaser

The Wool Dress Goods Dep't

will place on sale to-morrow an advance selection (just received) of

Semi-made Skirts

in early Autumn styles

specially priced at . . . $17.00

Two new and extremely smart models are offered in this Sale; one full box-plaited, the other side-plaited, with the becoming panel effect in front. Both are developed in fine-quality all-wool plaid, presenting a most attractive variety of the new colorings for Autumn.

(Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure)

Unusual values are now being offered, in the same Department, in

Semi-made White Serge Skirts

especially adapted for Summer wear.

(Wool Dress Goods, First Floor)

A Two-fold Special Sale

for to-morrow (Monday), on the First Floor, will offer

500 Silk Wrist Bags

in three smart models (the major number having inside compartment and all being daintily lined), at the exceptionally low prices of

$2.65, 3.85 & 4.50

Also

500 Novelty Necklaces

in the quaint designs and color effects that are so much in demand for completing the Summer costume (as well as a number of very charming ones in all-white, hand-carved)

variously and very specially priced at

$1.25, 2.50 & 5.25

The Necklaces are subject to the War Revenue tax of 5% throughout.

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

to New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island points is in active operation.

The Linen Department

will offer special price inducements for Monday and Tuesday in

A Reduction Sale of Fine-quality Table Linens

which will include Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, and a large assortment of

Decorative Linens

such as Tea Cloths, Centerpieces, Scarfs, Doylies, Tray Cloths, etc. (most of them handsomely embroidered or lace-trimmed); all of which will be marked

at large concessions from former prices

(Linen Department, Fourth Floor)

Ten Thousand Yards of Cotton Voiles

(of American manufacture)

comprising a varied assortment of attractive designs in woven and printed effects, will be placed on sale to-morrow,

arranged in Dress Lengths

at $2.65 to 5.90 per length

these prices being considerably lower than the figures generally quoted for voiles of similar qualities.

(Sale on the First Floor)

Special Reductions

have been made in the prices of a large number of

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

comprising

Norfolk Suits of tropical mixtures, with extra pair of knickerbockers; sizes 8 to 14 years . . . reduced to $6.75

Norfolk Suits of tan or khaki-colored cotton; sizes 8 to 16 years

reduced to $3.75

Also in

Boys' Bathing Suits

of worsted, in the wanted styles and colors; sizes 4 to 18 years,

reduced to $2.55

(Boys' Wear Dep't, SIXTH FLOOR)

HORRORS IN KOREA CHARGED TO JAPAN

Presbyterian Church Makes Official Report of Murders and Tortures.

CHRISTIAN TOWNS BURNED

Investigators Tell of at Least Thirty Men Done to Death in a Church.

A report of alleged Japanese atrocities in Korea was made public yesterday at the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in America. It is a result of investigations by representatives in Korea of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, following the imprisonment of some of its missionaries by the Japanese authorities. The information from Korea was transmitted by such means that it escaped the Japanese censors.

The report, which is several thousand words in length, is described by the Presbyterian Church in its introduction to the presentment as follows:

"The American papers are already full to overflowing with the reports of atrocities in Korea. The origin and causes of these are of immense importance, but in this article these subjects cannot claim our attention. Knowing that another Belgium is on the world's hands, it becomes necessary that the facts be stated by some one, and that these be held to form the basis of constructive reformation later on. This article is written with this idea in mind.

"What is reported here can be duplicated in scores of places in Korea, and some of the reports thus far received are even more harrowing than the ones we report. But, as the have not been definitely established by competent witnesses, we omit them, but confine ourselves strictly to incidents which are known beyond the shadow of a doubt to be true.

"Many of these reports are repulsive in the extreme, and our readers' blood will boil with indignation as ours has who have witnessed these things. We make very few comments, therefore, and leave the facts to convey their own lesson. Were the conditions as they actually are to be fully reported the report would be extremely long and too horrible to relate."

Torture of Political Suspects.

Preliminary police examinations of Koreans suspected of complicity in the revolutionary movement are said in the reports of the investigators to include "every human refinement in brutality," men being beaten to death and women subjected to nearly every possible form of shameful treatment. Milder punishment, it is said, included ninety blows rained upon the prisoner's body with a bamboo rod, and the administering of many boot kicks, at the end of which the victim, if he survived, was sent almost lifeless to a hospital.

One such victim, "a slender, timid, Christian youth," 19 years old, employed by a shoemaker, was arrested with a wealthy Korean, both charged with circulating the Independent News, a revolutionary publication.

The report proceeds:

"'At police headquarters they dealt with the wealthy man first, telling him that if he would disclose who was distributing the secretly published sheet, the Independent News, they would set him free. He told, and the shoeboy, who was his tool, received punishment for both.

"'Word came to me soon after this that our shoe boy had been frightfully beaten and would die. I was very greatly concerned about it. Thirty-three days later I was meeting with some women of the Fifth Presbyterian Church * * * and heard that the boy was in a dying condition in the public hospital. As there had been no report of his death in the meantime, I had hoped he would escape at least with his life. I went to see him yesterday at the hospital.

"'The only reasons which can account for his being there are either because the police did not want him to die on their hands or wanted to prolong his torture, for he is miraculously recovering. I entered by the main office, presented my card, and was shown to his room without any police interference, at which I was greatly surprised. I went in and saw a very sallow, sick boy—what must have looked like five weeks before? I knew that God had surely sent me to him. I was there nearly an hour and a half. After his story I sang several hymns, had prayer with him, and departed for home.

"'The following is his story. * * * It certainly is a miracle that he is living. On the day following his arrest he was questioned about complicity with the Korean independence movement.

The Ordeal of a Young Patriot.

"'On refusal to reveal aught of the affair he was subjected to six hours of "examination" spelling constant torture, for his arms were put into rings above the elbows until the upper body was greatly distorted—the usual preparation for beating. Beating and kicking were then administered until he fell fainting to the ground. He was given cold water to drink, and water was poured over his body to bring him too again. Then more questions were plied, but the same refusal to reveal facts followed, also physical collapse.

"'I saw one scar on the upper part of the leg. It had been seared some five inches in length by a redhot iron. Of these he bears four. I saw the dead-skin line of the welts that had been raised by blows on his hands. One hand, he said, had been swollen to twice its normal size. Two joints of one finger and two finger ends showed plainly the tale was all too true. His head is still sore from the blows received.

"'Shortly, the doctor called on his regular rounds, and seemed to take great pains in examining him. Turning to me, he said his chest and lungs were better. Was it exposure to cold that made his chest sore? No. He pulled his clothing down to examine further, and I saw that his whole abdominal region had been involved. A wound—whether by bayonet thrust or doctor's incision I do not know—seemed to be healing. The doctor began by pressing, but after thirty-three days this boy was unable to endure even a slight touch from chest to groin and from hip to hip. An ice bag was at his head for fever, body was quite wasted to bone, and he was only just able to raise himself to a sitting posture.

A Missionary Under Suspicion.

"'During the four days of torture and the subsequent two days of suffering at the police station a physician had been admitted to see him only three times. He was expecting to die and begged them to kill him. But God had another plan. After twenty days in the hospital he has hopes of recovery.

"'I rode in a ricksha, as I had little time, delivered him some eggs, apples, milk powder, a clean cover for his pillow, with clothes, and the transformation was wonderful. For the clothes he had on had the marks of his experiences from the first. A Korean nurse was in attendance during the visit; the reason I understood later.

"'His soiled clothes were rolled up ready to take along. We had prayer, and I rose and was leaving the room when a coolie confronted us outside the door. He spoke to the sick boy and said: "You must wait; you must not go." About me he said I should go to see somebody. Imagine, please, what they were trying to work up against me—that I was trying to get the boy away in my ricksha. I was in for arrest.

"'He calmly strode into the main office. Over a half hour elapsed ere anything happened. Imagine my terrible plight! I had purchased fish for dinner, and guests were expected. There really was little time to spare. However, I dispatched a woman with the fish and a note, and sat down to wait in patience. For the last thing to do in the Orient is to get flustered.

"'I certainly was the object of much attention. I wondered how many soldiers would come to take me away, and whether they would let me ride or make me walk. Finally my amused meditations were broken, not by khaki-clad, armed soldiers, but by a plainclothes Japanese detective, who had come in to interview me. I told him all that I knew, and he was exceedingly mild toward me. When I tell you he was the one who at the police station almost tortured our shoe boy to death. He is the acknowledged spy on all foreigners and the official torturer of our schoolboys.

"'The interview was brief, he saying that the sick boy was yet a prisoner and hereafter, if I wished to visit him, I must first apply to the police for permission. It was like thin ice, seeing how far I could go without breaking through. I was really disappointed, for I thought I was going to get inside the jail for sure. A community phone call had been sounded, announcing that I was missing, and a member of the legal committee was about to set out for the police station when I returned.

"'We foreigners enjoy little freedom, nor are we safe under the present Japan and U. S. A agreements. Ask Uncle Sam.'

Many Cases of Torture.

"'This case is not an isolated one. Scores, hundreds, of similar cases could be cited and fully substantiated. Every police station is a veritable hell on earth. Every human refinement in brutality is known there, and such brutality is perpetrated as would blister the tongue to utter. Men are known to have been beaten to death, and their bodies handed over to their relatives to bury. Others have been beaten until crippled for life, and then released, to be a burden on their families until the day of their death. * * *

"'Note that the shoe boy had been in the hospital thirty-three days already when the interview was held.' When will he be ready for trial? Still, it is understood that he is to receive nine months in the penitentiary. This was practically decided by the police officers even before being brought to trial. The court simply goes through the form of trying him, and sentences him as the police have suggested.

"'Occasionally, instead of imprisoning the men, they are let off with only ninety blows of the bamboo rod; and that this is no light matter you may well imagine. No man could endure it all at once, so the ninety blows are administered thirty per day for three successive days. A large number of cases now coming to the private hospitals are of men who have been thus beaten until they are nearly done for.

"'All this in a land which boasts before the world of its thoroughly acquired modern civilization, an associate of the great allied nations of the world. * * * When will such mockery as this end and men be called what they really are?'

Revolting Treatment of Women.

"The following is a signed statement by an American residing in Korea, dated April 22, 1919:

"'The examination of women who have been arrested for activity in the independence movement is the most disgraceful and humiliating possible. It will have to be remembered, however, that the Japanese feel no shame when nude in the presence of the other sex. On the other hand, the Korean and Chinese women have the same feeling of delicacy as Europeans. They feel intense shame when seen by another.

"'The Japanese know this, and so, when they put the Korean women in the question box—this, mind you, is before they are condemned at all—they are stripped absolutely naked. They are stripped, not after they go to the room where they are questioned, but in their rooms of confinement, and that by gendarmes.

"'From here they have to walk across an open court where they can be seen by any one who pleases. Sometimes they are accompanied by a Japanese female, and some times not. It might also be said that each time they wash they have to take off the thin kimono which they wear in prison and stand naked before others while they wash.'

"'Their arraignment is before men, of course, and the chief part of the examination is to make the pain of the humiliation just as intense as possible. Unmarried girls, as well as Bible women who have lived in homes of refinement and who have been used to nothing else than the courtesies due their sex, are thus outrageously treated. They are called bad women in the most revolting terms just because they have objected in the street: "Hurrah for Korea!"

"'Stones were then tried to cover themselves and their hands tied behind them. One Bible woman had her arm wrenched out of its socket by the prosecutor. * * *

"'But this is not all. Scores were killed in the Chemnach and otherwise roughly treated by these heathen men. Some of us have heard terrible tales about the German treatment of women in Belgium and France, and, though the awful depths have not yet been reached here, we have the training of the same school.

"'In the section of the country the women are not here in their homes during the day. They spend the daytime in the hills, and come to their homes only at night.

"'The Japanese are great sticklers for the truth when it comes from others. So let others read and understand. We have here sworn statements from women thus treated, which can be produced when needed.

Christian Villages Wiped Out.

"'Christians murdered and burned by Japanese soldiers.'—Japan advertiser, Tokio, April 29, 1919.

"The following is the most terrible story yet verified. The American Vice Consul and the British Acting Consul as well as many others have personally visited the scene and have protested against such acts. The Governor General was compelled to admit the offense, and the following article gives the general fact:

"'Statement of H. H. Underwood, a missionary resident in Seoul, as to trip to neighborhood of Pai Tan, market town in country of Buwon-Kyongui province, April 16.

"'Party left Seoul about 9:30 A. M. by motor cars and proceeded to Pai Tan by way of Buwon and Osan, a distance of slightly over forty-six miles in all. About two miles before reaching Pai Tan a large cloud of smoke was seen rising from behind a marked town. The car was stopped for lunch here, and the writer strolled over to a nearby cluster of houses and, finding a farmer, engaged him in conversation. After a little preliminary talk the following took place:

"'H. H. Underwood.—What is that smoke?

"'Farmer.—That is a village that has been burned.

"'H. H. U.—When was it burned?

"'F.—Yesterday.

"'H. H. U.—How was it burned?

"'F.—(Glancing around fearfully). By the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—Why? Did the people riot or shout for independence?

"'F.—No, but that is a Christian village.

"'After lunch we drove to the town, leaving the car as it was impossible to cross the stream at the entrance to the town. We walked past the police station, which is situated where the two main roads entering the town meet. A file of soldiers of the 78th Regiment was standing outside the station. As we were passing, a Japanese policeman came out and demanded where we were going, ordering us into the station. We entered as two Japanese officers got up and left. We all noticed their shoulder straps, which are red, with three stars. This, I am told, is the badge of First Sergeant. The policeman who had ordered us into the station shouldered a carbine and followed the officers. In a moment we saw them setting off on the road to Nemyang, with the policeman in the lead.

"'Mr. Curtice then presented his card to the officer and conversed with him in Japanese. I do not speak Japanese, but I know a little, and followed a large part of the conversation. After chatting about the roads, bridges, mutual acquaintances in Seoul, etc., Mr. Curtice asked about the fire. The chief said there had been a small fire, but that it did not amount to much.

Only "A Little Disturbance."

"'When asked about the disturbance he said that there had been a little disturbance in that part of the country, but that it was now over. Some more general conversation took place. Mr. Curtice asked if rickshas could be procured in the town, as we would like to make a little excursion to see the fire. The chief asked "What fire?" Mr. Curtice said the nearby one, and that we would probably like to take a little ride for three or four miles in the country.

"'The chief seemed a little surprised but said "Yes" and sent a policeman with us to the ricksha stand, where we hired three rickshas and set out. The village from which the smoke was rising was not more than a mile from town, and after a short ride we left the ricksha and walked around the foot of the hill on the sides of which the village had been.

"'Our estimate and the statements of the Koreans that the village had consisted of about forty houses agreed. Only four or five were left standing. The rest was heaps of smoking ashes, with flames still visible here and there. We saw groups of women, children, and old men sitting on the hillside above the village watching the ruins in dumb despair.

"'We walked the entire length of the village, and about halfway up saw the corpse of a young man terribly burned, lying just outside a building which we learned later had been the church. This body was photographed where it lay.

"'After going the length of the village we came back along the hillside and talked to a man sitting in one of the groups mentioned. He held his head in his hands and said that everything he had and all the results of years of hard work had gone. I consoled with him and asked when the fire occurred. He said: "About this time yesterday. (2 P. M.)"

"'H. H. Underwood.—How did it start?

"'Korean.—Why, the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—Were many people burned or hurt?

"'K.—The soldiers killed all the Christians who were in the church.

"'H. H. U.—What were they in the church on a Tuesday afternoon for?

"'K.—The soldiers came and ordered all the Christians to gather in the church.

"'H. H. U.—Were there women in the church, too?

"'K.—No; the women were told not to come.

"'H. H. U.—Well, after the Christians gathered in the church, what happened?

"'K.—The soldiers fired on them and also used their knives, swords and bayonets, and then set fire to the church.

"'H. H. U.—How did the houses catch?

"'K.—Some caught from the church and others on the other side where the wind did not carry the flames were set on fire by the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—How is it you are alive?

"'K.—I am not a Christian, and only the Christians were ordered to gather.

"'H. H. U.—Your house was also burned?

"'K.—Yes; there are the ruins, (pointing.)

"'H. H. U.—But there are a few houses left. How about those?

"'K.—Those stood by themselves, and after the fire had been set in several places it the rest did not catch they did not set them on fire.

Thirty Killed in a Church.

"'H. H. U.—About how many were killed in the church?

"'K.—Thirty.

"'I then left this Korean and walked over to another group. Here there were several young women with babies and old women and a young boy of about 19 or 20. These people were Christians, and knew Dr. Noble of the North Methodist Mission, in whose district this church was. I asked the same, or nearly the same questions, and got the same answers as to time, method, number killed, the setting of the fire, &c.

"'I asked the young man how he happened to be alive, and he replied that he had been away gathering wood on the hills and had returned at night to find all his male friends and relations dead and buried under the flaming ruins of the church.

"'The people were absolutely destitute. Here and there a few household goods had been snatched from the flames, but none of the little groups seemed to have more than a very small bowl of rice or grain for all the survivors, and they said this must do them till the next grain crop. Of course, beside everything, including domestic animals, on which they were very dependent.

"'We had good-bye to this group, after taking their picture, and walked through the village to one of the houses that was still standing. Here the owner was a very old man who said that his house stood alone and had not caught fire, and had not been set because he was not a Christian. His account of the event tallied in every way with that of the others.

"'He also did not know how many had been killed, but put the number at about thirty. After taking a few more photos we returned to the rickshaws and started back to the town. The rickshaw coolies offered to take us to another place about three miles further on, where the same thing had happened a few days before. They volunteered that about fifteen places had been burned, and in most cases Christian centres.

"This tallied with other stories and with reports brought up to Seoul to the missionaries in charge of the district. The soldiers had been brought in by auto about two weeks or ten days before, and the first villages had been burned at that time. The chief of police had reported that the trouble had been over for some time, and we heard no accusations that there had been any violence on the part of the Koreans in this village which we visited; but the political claim that violence had been committed in other places. We bade good-bye to the police and returned to Seoul by auto as we had come, reaching Seoul about 5:30.

"The Governor General says that the Lieutenant in charge of the troops who committed this crime has been punished. We should like to know whether this means removal from his present post and promotion to a higher position somewhere else.

The Burning of Tyungju Church.

"'The burning of the Christian church buildings seems to be a favorite pastime of the military, including the police, at present. Attempts are made to prove that the burning is done by non-believers who are disgusted with the Christians and are anxious to get rid of them. But the evidence is too strong against the military that they themselves are inciting the people to do the work, while they usually take a place in the background and get righteously indignant when the crimes have been committed. Yes, there are cases, as you can see from the article on the murder and burning of Christians above, that they have done the deeds themselves."

The two accounts herewith of the burning of the church at Tyungju, North Pyengen Province. The one is by the Seoul Press, a Government-controlled paper, and the other by the pastor of the church, an American missionary who saw the church and made careful investigation. The reader is at liberty to draw his conclusions:

Christian Church Burned. (Seoul Press, April 13, 1919.)

On Tuesday, at 6 A. M., fire broke out in a Christian church at Tyungju, site of a district office in North Pyengen Province, and the whole building was reduced to ashes.

The loss is estimated at 10,000 yen. It is suspected that some Koreans, detesting the purposeless agitation, have been driven by their bitter indignation to commit incendiarism at the expense of the church.

"The following is from the pastor of the church:

"Burning of Tyungju Church.—On April 8 gendarmes came to the large, newly built church in Tyungju City, gathered the mats and other furniture together, and set fire to them. They also put out the fire. The Christians have been bending every energy to the building and paying for this building.

On April 9, at night, as on the 8th, a large pile of combustible material was heaped upon the pulpit and set on fire. A deacon of the church rang the bell, and a few Christians came together and put it out. The next morning the police commanded the Christians, who had houses near the church, to move away, the pretext being that they had set fire to the church.

On April 10 combustibles were put all about the church, and soaked in coal oil, and then set on fire. They also rang the bell, but no one came, and the church burned to the ground.

On April 11 the wife of the pastor and some of the church officers were called up and rebuked for burning the church. They also gave them a lecture on what law-down rascals the Christians were, stating that not a single person would come out to help put out the fire. As a matter of fact, any appearing on the streets at night are severely beaten, and otherwise mistreated.

"There was a statement in the Japanese press that Christians set the church on fire to show their disapproval of the leaders of the church in the Independence movement. No comments needed."

In conclusion, after publishing what are alleged to be violently anti-American articles from certain Japanese newspapers, the report of the Presbyterian investigators says:

"It is unnecessary to say more. These articles speak for themselves. The reader can judge of the attitude of the press when the Government permits such stuff to be printed. As the press always is under the censor here, when such stuff is printed the Government becomes morally responsible. The truth is prohibited. Falsehoods and libels are allowed. Such a course of action only endangers the relations of the Governments concerned."

Lopokova Ill in London.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Further inquiries indicate that the reported disappearance of Lydia Lopokova, the principal woman dancer of the Russian ballet, has nothing mysterious about it. Her non-appearance at the Alhambra was due to indisposition, and her husband, who was also missing, had gone to the Continent on business.

Judge Gary Takes Title.

Title was passed last week in Ivy Hall estate at Jericho, L. I., purchased recently by Judge Elbert H. Gary from Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor through the Wheatley Hills Real Estate Corporation.

2,847,686 MEN DEMOBILIZED.

War Department Announces 1,604,201 Have Sailed from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Figures made public today by the War Department show that 2,847,686 officers and enlisted men have been discharged from the army to date. Of this total 134,537 were officers and 2,173,605 were enlisted men. Troops which have sailed from Europe since the armistice went into effect on Nov. 11, 1918, are given as follows:

Officers, 72,615; enlisted men, 1,691,586, or a total of 1,604,201. Of the latter classification the sick and wounded included 3,818 officers and 136,312 enlisted men.

The enlistments to date are given as 74,744. Of this number 12,744 chose service in Europe, 138 in Siberia, 2,902 in the Philippine department, 209 in the Panama Canal department, 1,819 in Hawaii, and 96 in Alaska. Nine battalions have sailed for service in Europe, including 280 officers and 8,707 enlisted men.

The following table shows the discharges of enlisted men by weeks since the armistice until July 5:

Nov. 20,	1918	4,664	Mar. 22,	1919	47,132
Nov. 30,	1918	21,362	Mar. 29,	1919	52,171
Dec. 7,	1918	101,284	April 5,	1919	54,284
Dec. 14,	1918	208,696	April 12,	1919	61,417
Dec. 21,	1918	189,136	Apr. 19,	1919	65,482
Dec. 28,	1918	76,678	Apr. 26,	1919	60,249
Jan. 4,	1919	65,859	May 3,	1919	77,523
Jan. 11,	1919	45,870	May 10,	1919	84,860
Jan. 18,	1919	47,294	May 17,	1919	87,111
Jan. 25,	1919	50,316	May 24,	1919	97,152
Feb. 1,	1919	55,970	May 31,	1919	94,191
Feb. 8,	1919	57,224	June 7,	1919	99,703
Feb. 15,	1919	71,063	June 14,	1919	99,122
Feb. 22,	1919	84,116	June 21,	1919	91,092
Mar. 1,	1919	82,432	June 28,	1919	94,512
Mar. 8,	1919	84,143	July 5,	1919	87,508
Mar. 15,	1919	87,007			

SEEK PRICE-CONTROL PLAN.

Italian Leaders Anxiously Look for Relief of Food Crisis.

ROME, July 11, (Associated Press)—The Government is trying to work out a plan to control prices of foods and other necessities. It is realized that the orders made effective in some places by local authorities, and in others by the Chambers of Labor, reducing prices generally 50 per cent., cannot continue to be enforced. The shops open, in many instances are selling goods at less than cost.

In Rome many stores are placarded with red notices lettered in black. This shop under control of the Chamber of Labor," these signs are displayed in an effort to avoid raids by crowds.

The people seem particularly anxious to buy shoes, and there are long lines of people outside shoe stores, eager to buy at the new prices. For four years the cost of shoes has been high, and for many people prohibitive.

Throughout the district where the cost of living disorders were prevalent all is quiet.



CASCADE

HEAVY GEORGETTE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED BY AVEDON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COOL AND REFRESHING BOX-PLAITED FROCK. TWO LONG CASCADES HAVE BEEN DRAPED FROM THE WAIST-LINE DOWN OVER THE FRONT AND BACK OF THE SKIRT, AND THESE, WITH A GIRDLE OF SILK ROPE, SUPPLY THE ONLY ITEMS OF DECORATION. THE GARMENT HAS BEEN NEEDLED AND POISED WITH CUSTOMARY SKILL.

$39.50

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A Pleasant Place to Know About

Telephone Greeley 2400

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

Special Offerings for Vacationists

at Remarkably Low Prices

Silk or Satin Underskirts, 3.95

Made of exceptionally fine quality Washable Satin or Tub Silk in tailored shadowproof models; also unpaneled Satin underskirts in tailored or lace-trimmed effects. Colors: Flesh or White.

Crepe de Chine Negligee, 8.95

Dainty slip-on model, made of fine quality Crepe de Chine, prettily trimmed with smart shirring and exquisite lace. Colors: Pink, Light Blue or Orchid.

Filet Mesh Sweater, 9.95

A smart and unusually attractive Filet Mesh Zephyr wool sweater in jaunty slip-on model. Splendid for the Summer Sports occasions. Obtainable in wanted shades.

Washable Tricotine Skirt, 5.00

An exceptionally beautiful model, handsomely tailored in fine quality Washable Tricotine. Smart detachable belt; perpendicular pockets, trimmed with tiny pearl buttons. White only.

Pleated Satin Skirt, 12.75

An extremely fascinating model, finely tailored in superb quality Satin, featuring smart accordion pleating; detachable belt trimmed with tiny white pearl buttons; white only.

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Exclusive New Fall Modes in Dresses and Gowns

Introducing new Creations of extreme fascination, mirroring the most exquisite conceits of the world's master modistes.

A most notable assemblage of delightful new evening gowns, dinner gowns, afternoon dresses, and trig tailleurs, in several smart and exclusive designs, emphasizing exquisite new style developments that will win the admiration of the most discerning.

The various models take form in materials of luxury and refinement, including Brocaded Satin, Soire Taffeta, Tricolaine, Net, Laces, Chiffon, Cordelaine, Minuet, Silk Duvetyn, Poudelaine, Granite Crepe, Crepe Satin and Tricotine.

Prices are Modest and Range from

29.50 to 198.50

Silk Tricolette Gown

Specially Priced Tomorrow

79.50

Sumptuous new gown of irresistible beauty, featuring unique Camargo Skirt. Charming vestee and cuffs of Georgette Crepe are lavishly trimmed with luxurious Silk embroidery motifs. The dress is further adorned with tiny self-covered buttons.

Smart Tricotine Dress

Specially Priced Tomorrow

59.50

Fascinating Tricotine dress of marked distinction and pronounced individuality, revealing in its newness of modelling smart accordion pleated Skirt. Waist embellished with gold tinsel embroidery. Dainty vestee is of White Batiste, prettily lace trimmed.

Dainty Summer Frocks

A rare collection of Smart and unusually attractive Summer frocks of Scotch gingham or old-fashioned Grandmother Chintz, in numerous pretty plaid and check patterns. Also charming frocks of Organdie, plain or flowered Voile, in a host of extremely smart models, suitable for country, garden, porch or seashore.

8.75 14.75 24.50

Georgette Crepe Frocks

Particularly charming for the many Summer festivities and informal functions are these picturesque frocks of Georgette Crepe. In their clever styling they reveal a charm of line that is unsurpassed. Their smart trimmings of beads, folds, tucks, hemstitching and ruffles make them frocks of distinctive mark.

22.50 35.00 39.50

CHARGE MEXICANS SEEK TO CONFISCATE

Officials of Sonora Land Company Protest to Polk Against Proposed Law.

ITS AIM IS ANTI-FOREIGN

State Would Allow Seizure of Properties, Even Though in Legal Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A protest against the efforts being made in the State of Sonora, Mexico, to pass a law which would dispossess Americans of large holdings, where millions of dollars had been invested with a view to agricultural development, was received by the State Department today in the form of a petition filed on behalf of the Yaqui Delata Land and Water Company, the property of which is said to be threatened with confiscation.

The Yaqui company asserts that it has complied with the legal requirements under which the property was obtained and refrained from political activity. Attention is called by the company to the proposed Sonora law, framed under Article 27 of the new Mexican Constitution which, it is asserted, is an attempt to appropriate without compensation the properties of foreigners under the sanction of the agrarian law.

The petition points out that the taking from foreigners of property rights, acquired under the laws of Mexico, existing when the holdings were obtained, would open the way to the State to resell the property at any price that it might wish and on any terms, and might allow the removal of all restrictions and the opening of lands, improved by the expenditure of millions of private capital, to unrestricted occupation.

"The solution of the agrarian problem would then have resulted merely in a change of ownership," says the petition, "with the one possible advantage, which seems to be a material one as considered by the Constitutional Convention, of having eliminated as property owners all foreigners and politically unsympathetic Mexicans.

"The Government of Sonora has heretofore attempted, but without effect, to confiscate American owned lands through a process of taxation, and is now endeavoring to accomplish the same end under the more specious guise of agrarian form.

"A careful study of the measure, now before the State Legislature, in relation to various other decrees and laws affecting the interest of foreigners, and the often alleged purpose of freeing the State of foreign ownership, leads to the inevitable conclusion that the underlying purpose is confiscation of the larger holdings in the State which were acquired in compliance with all legal requirements in force at the time and under the guarantees secured by the constitutions of the State and Federal Governments.

"The proposed law under which this attempt to confiscate the properties of foreigners would be made, it is stated, was formulated and presented for adoption by Governor Calles of Sonora, whose ultra-anti-capitalistic tendencies and anti-American sentiments are well known, and who, incidentally, has just been appointed a member of President Carranza's Cabinet.

"The purpose of the law, if enacted, is to compel the subdivision of land holdings in said State, beyond the small maximum areas permitted to be retained by the owners, and the distribution of the lands to Mexican citizens, as, under the present Mexican constitution, foreigners would not be competent to participate in the benefits of the law.

"This drastic measure will affect foreigners, principally Americans, almost exclusively, since most of the Mexicans who owned any considerable areas of land have been held to be enemies of the revolution, exiled, and their properties have been already confiscated without a semblance of legal formalities."

NEW STOCK FRAUD CHARGES

Dooling to Give Evidence on Brokers to Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who is in charge of the inquiry into fraudulent stocks and the brokers who dealt in them, announced last night that tomorrow he would present to the Grand Jury evidence obtained by him regarding dealings on the part of a firm of brokers in the financial district. This firm had not been under fire before, he said, and it was only after several complaints had been received that he visited the office of the concern and gathered enough evidence to warrant him in taking further action.

The firm, according to Mr. Dooling, dealt in what the District Attorney called "corporation derelicta." Mr. Dooling noted that the doors that opened at one end of the company's suite bore one name and those that opened at the other end bore another name. Mr. Dooling said he had been unable to find the head of the firm, and the only thing he discovered at the office in the way of assets was a $10 bill and some stock to the face value of $1,000. He found also a letter addressed to J. P. Morgan advising him he could make more money on the Stock Exchange and another to John Philip Sousa, Jr., advising him that there was money to be made on the market.

Mr. Dooling made the announcement of his visit to this firm after he had questioned several of the employes at his office in the Criminal Courts Building in the afternoon. He had in his possession papers which he had found in the safe and desks of the company's office on Friday night. His stay in the office had been of considerable length, for it was not until shortly before midnight that he got back to the Criminal Courts Building with Detective Sergeant Stanley Gorman carrying the papers.

These papers, he said, would indicate that the concern had been doing a thriving business. The head clerk told him that he had been trying to get in touch with the head of the firm, but had been unsuccessful. The evidence, Mr. Dooling said, would tend to show that there was "close connection" between the firm and other concerns in the financial district.

Among the complainants against the company was a Springfield, Mass., woman, who had lost $1,000, and another from a man at Port Washington, L. I., who had lost $2,000. Several complaints have been received from persons in this city.

According to Mr. Dooling the brokers were planning to float an issue of stock of a coal company.

OFFERS ROOSEVELT SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

F. A. Coles Willing to Forego the Renomination in Memory of the Colonel.

TO AID IN HIS CAMPAIGN

Oyster Bay and North Hempstead Republicans Expected to Indorse His Candidacy.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 12.—Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in all probability, will be indorsed next Tuesday night at a meeting of the Republicans of the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead as the candidate from the Second Assembly District of Nassau County. In an exchange of letters between Lieut. Col. Roosevelt and Franklin A. Coles, the present Assemblyman, the latter expressed his willingness to "step aside" in the interest of the junior Roosevelt "for the sake of his father."

On July 9, Mr. Coles wrote to Lieut. Col. Roosevelt in part:

"I have the highest regard for your father's memory and honor his accomplishment, and if it is your wish to follow in your father's footsteps and begin your public life by way of the Assembly, it would afford me great pleasure to aid you at the beginning of your career. To that end I am willing to step aside in your favor and I desire to add my efforts in your behalf during the campaign."

Colonel Roosevelt's reply on July 11 reads in part:

"Your very nice letter has just been received by me and I wish to thank you for it and express my real appreciation of your support. It will be my earnest endeavor to justify your confidence in me by my public actions.

"To go to the Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Nassau County is what I particularly wish to do. You know this was my father's Assembly district, and I myself was born and cast my first ballot here. In behalf of the family I want to thank you for what you say concerning my father."

Surrogate Leone D. Howell of Nassau County in a letter to Assemblyman Coles regarding the subject said:

"You have reached a position of influence in the Assembly as a result of your high-class service. Another term would have added to your prestige. Now at a time when you are practically assured of a renomination and I believe re-election, to sacrifice your own ambitions in order that another may realize his ambition is a situation that seldom occurs in politics."

Politicians of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay are responsible for the report that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt will accompany Chairman Will H. Hays through the West on a tour in the interest of Republican politics.

While it is said that Mr. Coles will temporarily be out of politics, politicians here say that he will not be forgotten for making his sacrifice.

H. S. NEW, JR., INDICTED.

Held for Murder of Sweetheart by Los Angeles Grand Jury.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 12.—The Los Angeles County Grand Jury today indicted Harry S. New, Jr., for the murder of Miss Frieda Lesser. The indictment, it was said by the District Attorney, would eliminate a preliminary hearing and would prevent the disclosure of facts possessed by the prosecution prior to the jury trial.

New, who says he is the son of United States Senator New of Indiana, drove up to the police station with the body of Miss Lesser early last Saturday and within a few hours signed a written confession that he had shot her because she refused to marry him.

New's mother and other relatives have arranged for a defense based on insanity, and announced they would have him examined by alienists.

COMMENCING MONDAY

Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

of the notable

Maxon Model Costumes

Formerly $19 to $114

SALE-PRICED $9 to $79



AT MAXON'S, all the year 'round, you can find exquisite model toilettes at merely half the prevailing prices. But in this Sale the Maxon low, regular prices are lowered still more. Scores of the loveliest costumes have been marked AT COST—

MANY GREATLY BELOW COST!

ALL are exclusively original Models in afternoon gowns, lingerie frocks, street frocks, little tub dresses—dress and sport wraps—street and sport suits—in smart and novel silk, wool or cotton weaves. Early selection is recommended, since rarely are two of our models alike.

One flight up. Take elevator.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1587 Broadway at 48 St.

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St.

Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Retiring Partner Necessitates the Immediate Sacrifice of Our Entire Stock

At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Nothing Reserved. Every Garment Must Be Disposed Of.

Summer Cotton Dresses

Values to $10.00

Smart Dresses of plaid and check Gingham and Voile, in a variety of dainty designs, to close at..... 4.75

Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses
Plaid and Checked Ginghams and figured and flowered Voiles. Values to $15. 7.75	Organdies, Dimities, Voiles and Ginghams. Values to $18.50. 9.75	Organdie, Linon and figured or plain Voile. Values to $25. 12.75

Silk and Cloth Dresses

Former Prices to $25.00

Dresses of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Serge and Wool Jersey. An assortment of smartly clever styles in great variety..... 9.75

Dresses	Dresses	Dresses
Figured Georgette, Beaded Georgette, Satin and Taffeta Silk. Values to $35. 14.50	Beaded Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Tricotine and Taffeta Silk. Values to $45. 19.75	Tricolette, Satin, Beaded Georgette, Crepe Meteor. Values to $59.50. 24.00

Tailored Summer Suits

Values to $50.00

Serges, Poiret Twills and Wool Jersey, smartly tailored, suitable for sport and street wear, to close at..... 18.75

Capes and Wraps

Former Prices to $27.50

A collection of about 150 Capes in a variety of wanted materials and styles; some partly lined; to close at..... 8.75

MASTER Shoe Builders

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK

Fitting the Narrow Foot

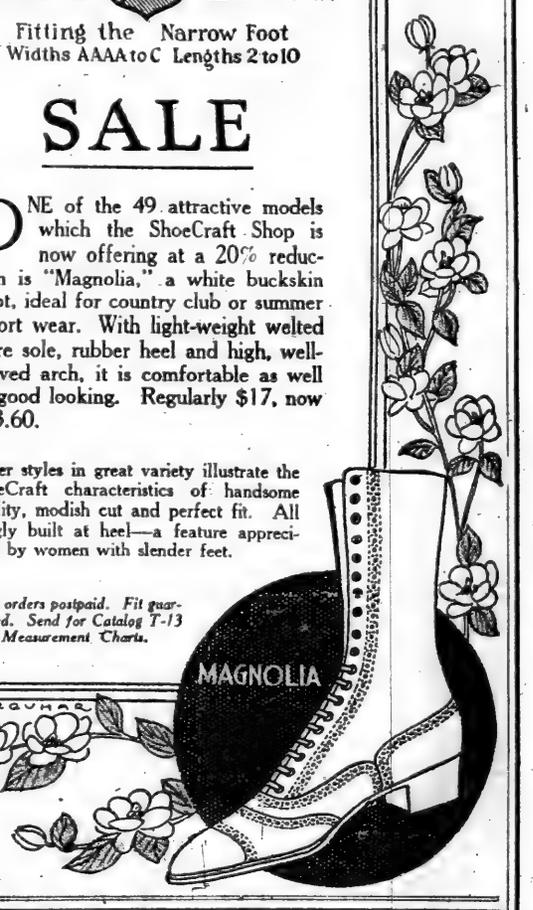
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

SALE

ONE of the 49 attractive models which the ShoeCraft Shop is now offering at a 20% reduction is "Magnolia," a white buckskin boot, ideal for country club or summer resort wear. With light-weight welted fibre sole, rubber heel and high, well-curved arch, it is comfortable as well as good looking. Regularly $17, now $13.60.

Other styles in great variety illustrate the ShoeCraft characteristics of handsome quality, modish cut and perfect fit. All snugly built at heel—a feature appreciated by women with slender feet.

Mail orders postpaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-13 and Measurement Charts.



Just Returned from Renting

Grands, $350 Up

Players, $325 Up

Uprights, $100 Up

Including Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Krânich & Bach, Etc.



ONLY 4 FT. 8 IN. LONG.

Payments Arranged

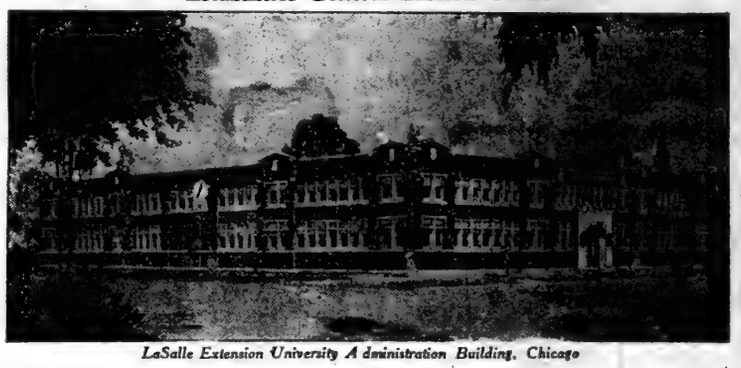
MATHUSHEK

37 WEST 37th ST.

Tel. Greeley 976-977

The World's Largest Extension University

Establishes General Eastern Office



LaSalle Extension University Administration Building, Chicago

IN order to establish a closer association of interest between LaSalle trained men and the great business needs of New York, LaSalle Extension University has established a general Eastern Office at 110-112 West 42nd Street—the Fifth Floor of the McCreery Building.

EXECUTIVES

We Can Help Solve Your Biggest Problem. This is the day of human beings and the science of the personnel of business, just as the last fifty years was the era of labor-saving machinery. The waste in business through inefficiency in the human element presents the largest item in connection with present industrial affairs.

Picking intelligent employees, developing their brain power and training them along definite vocational lines is the new order of business science and success. LaSalle Extension University has given more extensive and practical co-operation in this direction than any other organization, and the value of LaSalle training is growing steadily in the estimation of hard-headed business men. Executives who are not already in touch with us should arrange for a talk with our Business Counselor, who has complete facts and organized data on this subject.

GROWING MEN

Get Measured for More Pay. You are not realizing more than one-third of your possibilities. It is the province of LaSalle Extension University to bring a man up from this third to perhaps two-thirds, or even four-fifths, of his potentialities. If you have sensible ambitions and the zeal and industry to give five or six hours a week of your spare time to home study, we can map out and give you specialized vocational training that will assure you marked advancement and greatly increased income within a relatively short time. This is not theory; it is the actual experience of LaSalle-trained men all over the country—an experience that becomes more pronounced with each succeeding month as the supremacy of LaSalle as a business training organization strengthens, and its many forms of service are more and more utilized and commanded by big business interests.

Announcements of advancements and new positions with large salary increases come to the University daily. An abstract of such correspondence for the last ninety days forms an interesting exhibit just prepared.

EDUCATIONAL & BUSINESS RESOURCES

LaSalle Extension University has an educational and administrative organization of more than 800 people, financial resources in excess of three million dollars, and vocational representatives in all the leading cities of America. Our sole business is training wide-awake men and women during their spare time and helping them to place themselves to the best possible advantage.

WHERE LASALLE MEN ARE FOUND

That LaSalle men make good is attested by the fact that they are in demand by the largest corporations in the country, and almost invariably receive top-notch salaries. A LaSalle diploma or certificate is the best recommendation a man can carry to any one of hundreds of employment managers.

HOW ABOUT YOURSELF?

Do you want to help meet today's business demands? Are you willing to devote a part of your spare evening hours to becoming more efficient along lines that will double your present income and fulfill your cherished aims? A few of the hours now idled or wasted away will bring you cashable knowledge—Specialized Training. Under the supervision of the LaSalle educational and business staffs you can easily acquire those things that bring you more power and money, as thousands of others have done; and human hands cannot take them away from you.

No sensible man aspires to be enormously wealthy, but every fellow who has a drop of red blood and who is concerned for the comfort and welfare of those near and dear to him does want to progress—to make enough money to be independent.

LaSalle courses of instruction are not work. Once you begin investing time this way you will find it the most fascinating thing in the world, simply because the actual study is alive and interesting and the results in increased earnings are so large and immediate.

TAKE THE FIRST STEP TODAY

Indecision and delay are the worst enemies to business progress. Having decided to investigate these opportunities, don't put off doing so until tomorrow or next week, which never come, but AT ONCE look into the opportunities—better today than ever before—which LaSalle training offers. Find out what our experts have done for men like you. And see how we can give you the training which may advance you in a year to a position you might not reach in ten years without this training and co-operation.

Check the Job That Interests You Most

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
General Eastern Office, 112 West 42nd Street, New York City. Telephone Bryant 8929.

Please send me your vocational plan with information regarding business opportunities. I have checked the position which is of greatest interest to me.

[ ] Accountant
[ ] Auditor
[ ] Cost Accountant
[ ] Business Manager
[ ] Sales Manager
[ ] Advertising Manager
[ ] Credit Man
[ ] Collection Manager
[ ] Business Correspondent
[ ] Secretarial Work
[ ] Correspondence Supervisor
[ ] Traffic Manager
[ ] Foreign Trade Expert
[ ] Bank Executive
[ ] Financial Expert
[ ] Certified Public Accountant
[ ] Legal Counselor

Name..... Occupation.....

Address.....

Age..... Telephone Number.....

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 15 and 24

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.

July Million Dollar Sale

Men's and Young Men's Suits

¼, ½, Full Lined—This Season's Newest Models



$29.75

MODELS	COLORS
Single Breasted Sack.	Plain Blue Serge.
Double Breasted Sack.	Plain Blue Flannels.
Waist Line Model.	Plain Greys, Brown and Green.
1 Button Double Breasted Model.	Dark Fancy Worsted
Conservative Model.	Light Fancy Patterns

A Big Collection. Sizes for Everyone from 34 to 48. Regular and Stouts.

Genuine Priestly Mohair Suits, Consisting of Coat and Trousers, at $17.50

Mostly dark shades—but made well—satin piping. All sizes, from 34 to 48. Regular and stouts.

Other Men's Suits $35, $40, $45, $50

Men's Made-to-Measure Sale

Is in Progress in the Custom Tailoring Section on the Fourth Floor

—¼, ½ or full lined.
—Light colors in various weights.
—Dark, rich tones in various qualities.

—All fabrics, the richest of their kind.
—Styles, the very newest in the Sartorial World.

$34.50 $39.75 $50.00

10% Additional for Sizes 44 or Over

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

RGES LEGALIZING RESALE PRICE FIXING

ederal Trade Commission Renews Recommendation in Report to Congress.

ANTS OFFICIAL CONTROL

mendment of Laws Ruled On in the Colgate & Co. Case Is Advocated.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A renewed recommendation that manufacturers be permitted by law to fix and maintain resale prices, subject to review by a disinterested agency, was made by the Federal Trade Commission today in a special report to Congress.

Existing laws which have been interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case against Colgate & Co. and in other test cases to prevent the fixing of resale prices should be amended, the commission believes, with a view to removing the present complexity in the business world; to promoting the efficiency of manufacturing and commercial institutions, and to serving the interests of the consuming public.

Under the commission's recommendation, first advanced in a report to Congress last December, manufacturers desiring to fix and maintain resale prices would file with an agency to be designated by Congress descriptions of their articles, contracts of sale, and the price schedules to be maintained. The disinterested agency would be charged with the duty "upon complaint of any dealer or consumer or other party at interest" to review the terms of contracts and prices.

The commission's recommendations, the report said, were based on the following conclusions:

"Producers of identified goods—identified by trade mark or trade practice—should be protected in their intangible property right or good-will, created through years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise.

"The unlimited power both to fix and to enforce and maintain re-sale prices may not be made lawful with safety.

"Unrestrained price-cutting is not in the public interest, and tends eventually to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public.

"There must be a common ground," the commission's report said, "wherein the rights of producer, purveyor, and consumer may each be fully secured and equity done to all. The Supreme Court has made it clear that, in the present state of the law, the maintenance of a resale price by the producer is a restraint of trade and is unlawful.

"Such being the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Federal Trade Commission has enforced the law, even though it may have appeared to operate inequitably in some cases. In its enforcement of this rule the commission has been mindful that the cutting of a recognized resale price on well established and identified articles has been at times indulged in for unfair trade purposes. When so unfairly used, such price cutting is attempted to be cloaked as lawful competition and justified by the Supreme Court decisions.

"Thus, both price maintenance and price cutting under certain conditions are found to be unfair and business men are perplexed.

"It is urged, and the commission believes with reason, that it would be unwise to vest with the manufacturers of articles the right, without check or review, both to fix and compel the maintenance of resale prices. It is true that business practice inclines producers to fix the lowest possible retail price in order to secure the greatest possible sale of their product, but in the commercial organism functioning between the production of an article and its final sale, for actual consumption, both the wholesale and retail merchants are entitled to just compensation for useful service performed.

"It is similarly urged that manufacturers should be protected in their goodwill created by years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise.

"The consuming public does not enjoy benefits by unfair price cutting to compensate it for the injuries following demoralization caused by price cutting. This is for the reason that, in the long run, unrestrained price cutting tends to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public."

ELKS BEGIN 1920 RACE.

Delegates Canvass Possible Candidates for Next Exalted Ruler.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—A canvass of the possible candidates for Grand Exalted Ruler next year occupied the delegates to the convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks today before they packed up for home. The claims of the East and West were advanced. The West is at present in the saddle as a result of the election of Tuesday.

The next general meeting will be held in Chicago in 1920. Los Angeles is pretty definitely assured of the 1921 fiesta, and Atlantic City claims it for 1922. Boston and Brooklyn may upset this program so far as Atlantic City is concerned, holding that the shore has been honored twice in succession. Los Angeles withdrew this year in favor of Chicago, thereby cinching the support of the Windy City when the matter comes up for discussion next year.

Brooklyn is much concerned about putting across a Grand Exalted Ruler at some time in the near future. Albert T. Brophy of Brooklyn, who made the fight two years and went down to defeat, probably will attempt to come back next year. If Brophy runs again he will probably face William M. Abbott of San Francisco, the present Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Meanwhile Atlantic City is beginning to look with longing eyes upon the highest office in the gift of the Elks. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City, is now Grand Esquire. He used every means at his command to make things pleasant for the Elks visiting Atlantic City in 1918 and again this year. He stands close to the men highest in the councils of the party, and he served the organization faithfully this year when he threw Atlantic City support behind Rain. Bacharach is believed to be in line for the post of chieftain within a few years.

TO ASK STRIKERS' RELEASE.

Attorney Plans Habeas Corpus Move for Paterson Leaders.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the four members of the Paterson branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, arrested by the local police in a raid on the organization, will be made before Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn on Monday, Henry Marelli, counsel for the defendants, said today. The men, who are Robert W. Dunn, Evan Thomas, Henry Berger, and Louis Stein, are in the county jail here in default of $1,000 bail, each on charges of advocating the destruction of the Federal Government.

The Amalgamated today started a membership campaign among the silk workers. They distributed cards reading, "One hundred new members for each day that our comrades are in jail awaiting a writ of habeas corpus."

Members of this radical organization are somewhat perturbed over the action of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who announced themselves in favor of a forty-four hour work week in Paterson beginning Aug. 4. This was one of the main demands that the Amalgamated had been fostering, and its presentation by the rival organization has somewhat taken force from their argument.

MUSLIN SHEETS AND CASES

300 Muslin Sheets, size 72 x 90 inches each 1.25

800 Muslin Pillow Cases, 45 x 36 inches each 35c

Police Field Days, Saturday, July 19th, and Saturday, July 26th, Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

WHITE BLANKETS

White Wool Blankets, pink or blue borders; size 66 x 80 inches, each, 5.90

Annual July Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE, BEDS & BEDDING

Entire Stock Reduced 10% to 50%

CHAMBER SUITES

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Newby Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bow-end Bed. formerly 565.00, 469.50

Five-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Mahogany, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. formerly 575.00, 425.00

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Mahogany, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bed. formerly 480.00, 395.00

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in American Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bed. formerly 540.00, 469.50

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in American Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. formerly 475.00, 395.00

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Ivory or Gray Enamel, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. formerly 197.00, 167.50

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Tapestry Sofas.....formerly 275.00, 179.50

Tapestry Armchairs.....formerly 165.00, 98.50

Mahogany and Cane Sofas, upholstered in Damask..... formerly 169.50, 110.00

Mahogany and Cane Armchairs, upholstered in Damask..... formerly 79.50, 49.50

Tapestry Sofas.....formerly 165.00, 98.00

Tapestry Armchairs.....formerly 98.00, 59.50

Three-piece Suite upholstered in Damask.....192.50 formerly 385.00



Library Suite, as illustrated, upholstered in Tapestry; outside backs covered in same material; spring arms, spring cushions and spring edges.

Sofa.....110.00.....formerly 189.00

Arm Chair or Rocker.....59.50.....formerly 115.00



Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suite, as illustrated, in Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory Enamel, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bed.

369.50 formerly 475.00

SEPARATE PIECES

54-inch Mahogany Extension Table.....formerly 60.00, 30.00

54-inch Mahogany Extension Table.....formerly 145.00, 72.50

Mahogany Side Table.....formerly 45.00, 22.50

Mahogany China Cabinet.....formerly 57.50, 28.75

Damask Settee.....formerly 85.00, 42.50

Mahogany Bookcase.....formerly 55.00, 27.50

DINING ROOM SUITES

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Walnut, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Linen Chest, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. formerly 950.00, 675.00

Ten-piece Windsor Model Suites in Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. formerly 375.00, 289.50

Ten-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in American Walnut, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 469.50 formerly 525.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. formerly 595.00, 495.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Crotched Mahogany, including Buffet, Silver Cabinet, Linen Chest, Oblong Extension Table, four Side Chairs and two Armchairs. formerly 1,850.00, 1,450.00

BEDS & BEDDING

Simmons Enameled Iron Beds with continuous square tubing, decorated cane panel; in Mahogany or Ivory Enamel finish. formerly 29.00, 24.50

Twin Beds in Ivory or White Enamel; hand-painted decoration. formerly 17.00, each 14.00

Cribs in Ivory or White Enamel; hand-painted decoration to match Twin Beds. formerly 25.00, 20.00

Best Tufted Hair Top Springs in all sizes; selected tickings; French roll to protect edge. formerly 40.00, 35.00

Super Extra Gray Drawings Hair Mattresses with French roll edge; full 45 pound weight. formerly 61.00, 52.00

All our Bedding made especially to order in sanitary equipped factory according to government regulations.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Surplus Stock of

An Eminent Manufacturer

At ¼ Less Than Regular Prices

Large quantities always mean low prices. A manufacturer of highest grade Royal Wilton Rugs has transferred to us his entire surplus stock at an incomparably low price. We, in turn, are offering them to our patrons at a proportionate saving to them.

Every rug in the assortment is of the highest grade made and is neatly fringed. Colors and designs are unquestionably the finest obtainable anywhere. The assortment is so extensive and varied there is certain to be a rug suitable for every purpose.

Size 9 x 12 ft.....61.75.....regularly 82.50

Size 8.8 x 10.6 ft.....57.25.....regularly 76.50

Size 6 x 9 ft.....35.75.....regularly 47.50

Size 36 x 63 in.....11.75.....regularly 15.75

Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous For Quality

At Prices That Are Less Than To-day's Wholesale Cost

All Linen Damask Tablecloths.....each 4.50, 6.50 and 7.50

Heavy All Linen Damask Tablecloths.....each 6.50, 7.50 and 9.00

Heavy All Linen Damask Table Napkins:
breakfast size..doz. 6.25, 7.50, 9.50 | dinner size...doz. 7.50, 10.50, 12.50

All Linen Table Damask, bleached; 70 inches wide.....yd. 1.75

Towels At Decidedly Low Prices

Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. 1.90, 2.50 and 3.00

Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. 2.75, 3.50 and 4.50

Hemstitched Union Linen Towels..doz. 3.90, 6.00 and 7.50

Hemmed Pure Linen Towels.....doz. 6.75, 9.00 and 10.50

Hemstitched Pure Linen Towels..doz. 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00

Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 3.75, 4.50 and 6.00

DECORATIVE LINENS

Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen Luncheon Sets; 13 pieces....set 4.25

Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen Tea Napkins.....doz. 5.25

Mosaic Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners.....doz. 5.50

Italian Linen Bread Tray Covers with hand-made Filet lace motifs inserted.....each 75c

Imitation Cluny Lace Scarfs with linen center.....each 1.00

Liberty and Victory Luncheon Sets of Delft Blue Sanitas.....set 1.25

CRETONNES

Below Regular Prices

Cretonnes in dainty chintz designs; very pretty for bedrooms. regularly 50c, yd. 32c

Cretonnes in colors particularly suitable for hangings and slip covers. regularly 85c and 95c, yd. 55c

Imported Cretonnes in beautiful designs and colors, superior quality. regularly 95c and 1.10, yd. 75c

AUTOMOBILE SLIP COVERS

(Upholstery Department)

Ready made, to fit any car; cool, washable and easily adjusted; a luxury and comfort in hot weather; Plain colors or Striped effects. set for front and rear. 5.50 to 10.00

BED COVERINGS

Unusual Reductions

White Blankets with pink or blue borders:
single size.....pr. 4.75, 6.50 and 8.00
double size.....pr. 6.75, 8.00 and 9.50

White Blankets,—all white, Summer weight. pr. 3.50 and 4.50

Cotton Blanket Throws in desirable colors.....each 3.90

Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....each 2.90
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled; plain borders...each 3.75
Novelty Silk Mull tops; cotton filled; plain borders..each 4.50

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....each 1.75 and 2.45
Satin Marseilles, hemmed.....each 2.85 and 4.50
Crinkled Dimity, scalloped, with bolster cover to match.....each 3.95, 4.50 and 5.00

FLOOR LAMPS

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or Black and Gold Enamel; fluted column; 24-inch silk shade.

18.95 regularly 25.00

Midsummer Sale

HIGH-GRADE HOUSEFURNISHINGS

1. Canning Rack made of heavy wire; holds eight jars; fits No. 7 or 8 boiler. regularly 1.25, 85c

2. Atlas E-Z Seal Fruit Jars,—wide mouth and glass top. A perfectly sanitary jar.
pint size.....doz. 1.25
quart size.....doz. 1.35
½ gallon size.....doz. 1.65

3. Auto Vacuum Ice Cream Freezer,—12-dish capacity. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes without tiresome turning. Just fill it and set it aside. See demonstration. 5.00

4. Mixing Bowls made of American Porcelain; white with blue band;
Set of 5 bowls. regularly 1.25, 95c
Set of 6 bowls.....regularly 1.75, 1.45

5. Two-lipped Pure Aluminum Frying Pan with renewable wood handle; 8¾ inches diameter at top. regularly 1.50, 1.25

6. Gray Enameled Lipped Strainer Saucepan with perfect fitting enameled cover; 3-quart capacity. regularly 1.25, 65c

7. Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepan; 4-quart capacity. regularly 1.50, 1.10

8. Triple-Coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boiler; 2-quart capacity. regularly 2.25, 1.75

9. "Polar Cub" Electric Fan,—6-inch blade diameter, with safety guard; will operate on direct or alternating current; adjustable to any angle; for wall or table. regularly 5.85, 4.95

10. Alumo Pressboard,—a collapsible Pressing Board; weighs 3½ lbs., 44 inches long, 22 inches long when folded; can be carried in a suitcase or trunk; padded cover and carrying bag. (demonstration). 5.00

11. Kreamer Canning Boiler, complete with rack; 8-jar capacity; made of heavy XXXX charcoal tin. regularly 5.25, 4.50

DINNER SETS

American Porcelain Dinner Sets in effective floral border designs with gold edge and coin gold handles; also ebony and gold; five choice patterns: 107 pieces.

29.95 regularly 35.00



SAYS RUSSIAN JEWS ARE FIGHTING REDS

Great Majority In Nation Opposing Bolshevism, Asserts Information Bureau.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES

Followers of Lenin and Trotzky Are Called Apostates Who Deny Their Religion.

The mass of Russian Jewry is anti-Bolshevik, and among the leading supporters of Admiral Kolchak and other Russian leaders who are fighting the Lenin-Trotzky Government are some of the most prominent Jews in Russia, according to a statement made public yesterday by the Russian Information Bureau, the official news agency of the Omsk Government in this country. The statement is in the form of a report of the annual general meeting of the Jewish Community of Archangel, in which the whole Jewish situation in Russia, as regards the Bolshevist issue, is discussed.

"The annual general meeting of the Jewish Community of Archangel took place," says the statement, "May 11, 1919, at the Jewish Community House in Archangel. The Council of the Community, in a report, said it had forwarded in December, 1918, to the Provisional Government of the Northern Territory a memorandum, the underlying idea of which may be summed up as follows:

"The council affirms that (1) if there are Jews who are leaders of the Bolsheviki there are similarly Jews in the forefront ranks of the fight against Bolshevism, such as Vinaver, Gotz, Minor, Hilumkin, (who assassinated Count Mirbach, the living incarnation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty,) Kannengisser, who shot Uritzky, and Dora Kaplan, who shot at Lenin, facing sure death and sealing with their own blood their opposition to Bolshevism; (2) no matter how harmful and ruinous the activities of the Bolshevist Jews may be, there is no doubt that these persons are not in the slightest degree representative of the Jewish people. There is not one among them who has taken the slightest part in Jewish public life.

"The Jewish people learned of the existence of these apostates when the Russian people became aware of the existence of the Lenins, Lunacharskys, Tchitcherins, Kyrlenkos, Dybenkos, and others of their ilk. These persons have been conducting their propaganda on the basis of denial of the principle of nationality and religion.

"The tragedy of the Jewish nation is forcing those of its members whose ties with the main body of their people are feeble, to devote their activities to other, stronger nations. Builders and destroyers alike have left the Jewish people for other camps—the Levitans, Antokolskys, and Rubinsteins, on the one hand, and the Trotzkys, Zinovievs, and Nakhamkesses, on the other. What a bitter irony it is then to hold the Jewish people responsible for persons who, though born in their fold, have ignored them throughout their lives and have been denied their right to independent existence!

"The representatives of the Jewish community of Archangel take the liberty to affirm that neither the Jewish people as a whole nor any of its socially organized groups are responsible for the savagery, violence, acts of blasphemy and mockery of human rights which characterize the Bolshevist régime.

"Let the Jewish Bolsheviki stand accused and condemned of their guilt like their compatriots of other nationalities, but there must be no room for generalization and wholesale accusation when the people as a whole are guiltless. Prominent Jewish national workers are subjected to persecution and maltreatment by the Bolsheviki. The rabbi of the Moscow community, Dr. Maze, was jailed by them, and all the buildings belonging to the Petrograd Jewish community were "nationalised" and turned over to the Commissariat of Justice."

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

FINAL REDUCTION

Womens Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials

ALL THIS SEASONS REGULAR STOCK

BEGINNING TO-MORROW

5.95

Reduced from 10.50 - 9.50 - 0.50 - 7.50

MILITARY AND FRENCH HEEL SHOES IN THE MOST DESIRABLE LEATHERS - AND WHILE THE SIZES IN EACH STYLE ARE BROKEN THERE STILL REMAINS A MOST COMPREHENSIVE SELECTION

THESE SHOES ALSO ON SALE AT OUR NEWARK STORE, 645 BROAD STREET.

No C.O.D.'s — No Exchanges

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.—Closed all day Saturday

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Mid-summer Clearance Sale

"SOROSIS" FOOTWEAR



Our Entire Stock of

Sorosis Oxfords and Pumps In Various Leathers

Also All of Our High and Low White Sorosis Shoes

Marked At Drastic Price Reductions

For Immediate Clearance

6.75, 7.85, 8.75 and 10.50

formerly 8.00 to 14.00

All Sizes Are Represented—But Not in Every Model

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

Absolute and Final Clearance Sale of

CUT LENGTHS OF SILK

The accumulation of an active season's business—sold in lengths suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Linings and various other purposes,

65c to $3.95 yd.

Decided Concessions from Former Prices

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

An Advantageous Purchase at Remarkable Savings

WOMEN'S ALL SILK STOCKINGS of superior quality, in black, white and colors; unusually low priced at

$2.65 pr.

Actual Values up to $4.50 a pair

PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS, with lisle tops and soles; in black, white and brown; unusually low priced at

$1.75 pr.

Actual Value $2.25 a pair

WOMEN'S MODISH WRAPS

Smartest Summer Models Attractively Priced—Monday

Auto Dusters
Full or belted models, of Crash, Linene and Mohair; raglan or set-in sleeves,
$3.95 to 12.75

Utility Coats
Full belted models; developed in Palm Beach Cloth or Pongee,
$14.75 to 34.75

Women's Polo Coats - $37.50 to 89.75

Three-quarter or full length models; of Camel's Hair, Polo Cloth or Peluchia Cloth; some silk lined.

WOMEN'S MID-SUMMER DRESSES AND SUITS

A Specially Arranged July Sale, comprising a large collection of the season's most favored styles and materials; suitable for present wear, at the following exceptionally low prices:

Women's Smart Dresses
Of Gingham, Tissue, Voile, Organdie, Linen and Net, in all white or attractive colors,
$7.00, 9.75, 12.50 to 29.50

Women's Chic Dresses
Of Georgette Crepe, in plain or printed effects; Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Serge, Jersey and Tricolette,
$16.50, 23.50, 33.50 to 48.00

Women's Tailored Suits - - $19.75 to 98.50

Of Taffeta, Satin, Silk, Faille, Mannish Wool Checks, Tricolette, Serge, Jersey, Gabardine and Tricotine,

Former prices $32.50 to 195.00

SUN AND RAIN PARASOLS

Stubby models with wide spread frames

Women's Taffeta Silk Parasols,
in all desirable colorings; handles decorated with Bakalite and silk cord loops, - - - - - - at $3.95

Women's Taffeta Silk Parasols,
in navy blue, green and purple; stunning full length Bakalite handles with stubby Bakalite tops to match, - - - - - - - - - - - - at $4.95

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Advantageously Priced—Second Floor

American Printed Voiles
in an excellent assortment of new designs and colorings,
55c yd.

Fine Zephyr Ginghams,
in an attractive collection of plaids, checks and stripes,
58c yd.

Suitings of Chambray and Beach Cloth, all colors,
48c yd.

Dotted Swiss, white grounds with colored embroidered effects,
58c yd.

WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

For Summer, of Crepe de Chine, Habutai Silk and Batiste, smart models,

Pink Crepe de Chine Night Gowns
Tailored or lace-trimmed,
$4.50, 5.50 & 5.95

Pink Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises,
attractively lace trimmed,
$2.25, 2.95 to 3.95

Pink Silk Habutai Night Gowns, Tailored model.....at $3.95

Pink Batiste Gowns and Envelope Chemises
Feather-stitched or embroidered,
at $1.50

Pink Batiste Bloomers
Lace trimmed models,
89c and $1.00

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

At Substantial Savings for Monday

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths
2½ yards long,
Specially priced $7.95

Irish Union Linen Napkins,	doz.	$3.95, 5.90
Huck Towels, hemstitched,	doz.	$3.95, 6.50
Huck Towels, hemmed,	doz.	$2.95, 3.95
Typed Kitchen and Glass Towels,	doz.	$7.00, 9.75
Turkish Towels, hemmed,	doz.	$3.50, 5.75
Dimity Bedspreads, hemmed,		*at $1.95, 2.75*
Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed,		*at $1.95, 2.50*
Satin Finish Bedspreads, hemmed,		*at $3.95, 4.50*

NEARLY 7,000 SAIL TO EUROPE IN WEEK

Steamship Officials See Transatlantic Passenger Traffic Assuming Pre-War Proportions.

1,775 GO ON THE BALTIC

Yesterday's Voyagers Number 3,225, Including Commissioner of Plants, Grover Whalen.

With nearly 7,000 passengers sailing during the week for Europe, conditions in the transatlantic passenger traffic are returning to pre-war status, according to opinions expressed at the steamship offices yesterday. The exact figures for the week's departures of six steamships was 6,540, and steamship lines are confident that the rush overseas had begun.

The Cunarder Mauretania, which sailed on Friday, carried 748 passengers and would have had more aboard only she is still equipped for troop transport with a consequent reduction of her cabin space. The Italian liner America, which sailed on Thursday, had 1,150 aboard, while the Frederick VIII., of the Scandinavian-American Line, had 907 aboard.

When the Baltic of the White Star Line sailed yesterday she carried a total of 1,775 passengers, 1,000 third class, and the remainder in the higher accommodations. When the big Baltic pointed her nose downstream she carried the greatest number of civilian passengers to leave this port since this country entered the war. Among those aboard were F. G. Diffen, who has been purchasing airplanes for the Canadian Government; F. I. Kent, a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; W. T. Humes of the Remington Typewriter Company, and Plant Commissioner and Mrs. Grover Whalen. Mr. Whalen, who plans to be away about six weeks, will visit England, France, and Belgium to study docking conditions there. Among those who were at the pier to see Commissioner Whalen off were Mrs. John F. Hylan, Miss Virginia Hylan, and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

On board La Savoie of the French Line, sailing yesterday, were 1,120, including Mrs. Louis M. D. Bustanoby, Henry Carnegie, Miss Elizabeth Carnegie, and Miss Pearl White, motion picture actress. On the Caronia, a Cunarder, were 340 passengers bringing the total for the day up to 3,225.

Among those on the Caronia when she steamed out from her berth at the foot of West Fourteenth Street was Thomas A. Rachilly of the Presentation Brothers Order of Cork, Ireland. When he arrived here on May 17 on his way to Canada he was detained at Ellis Island, but after three days was released through the efforts of Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert. Brother Rachilly declared that his mission to Canada had been an educational one and that while he was there he had not been molested by the authorities.

The Caronia was delayed twenty minutes because several alien passengers had failed to procure permits to leave through the Immigration Department. Among the passengers were Charles J. F. Dugdale of the British Embassy; E. D. Hewan, Oil Director for the British Ministry of Shipping during the war, and Rear Admiral Gomez Carreño of the Chilean Navy, and an aide.

INCREASE IN JOBLESS MEN.

Re-employment Bureau to Enlarge Its Staff Instead of Close.

Because there are a larger number of former service men out of work than ever before the Re-Employment Committee for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, 505 Pearl Street, has made arrangements to increase the size of the personnel of the bureau tomorrow, instead of closing its offices, as had been expected. Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary of the committee, said that it had been almost impossible in the week just ended to handle the thousands of applicants who went to the bureau for jobs.

"Hundreds of men who have been taking a rest, who have just arrived from overseas, who have just ended service at nearby training camps, are now seeking work," Mr. Smith said.

A series of lectures featuring the fundamental principles to be followed in employment work will be inaugurated this week by the Re-Employment Committee for the edification of the personnel attached to the bureau. Speakers recognized as authorities on employment managership are to address the conferences which will be held every Friday afternoon. Major Warren Bigelow, Director of the bureau, said that in the files of the bureau were listed a large number of high-class executives, professional and technical men, who are in need of work.

Lieut. Col. Reed, who is Ordnance District Chief for the New York District Ordnance Office, announced yesterday that 800 employes in his department in and about New York will be thrown out of employment as soon as the work of the District Claims Board is finished, which will be in a short time. He is now seeking to find employment for these. He said that employers who can utilize the services of clerks and typists should communicate with the Personnel Manager, Lieut. R. J. Meehan, in the District Ordnance Office, 1,107 Broadway, New York City.

BURGLAR IN HEDLEY HOME.

Police Catch Thief Looting House of Interborough Manager.

Harry L. Guttey, 26 years old, of 238 West Twenty-first Street, was arrested early yesterday morning in the home of Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at 98 Fanshaw Avenue, Yonkers. In the absence of the Hedley family at Asbury Park, Guttey forced his way into the house, ransacked the rooms, and bundled up silverware and clothes to the value of $2,000. He was arraigned before City Judge Bleakley on a charge of burglary, and was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

Patrolman Frank Ryer saw the marks of a chair on the Hedley lawn, and in an examination of the house discovered that a window catch was missing. He telephoned to the Third Precinct police station, where Mr. Hedley had left a key, and Sergeant Condon opened the door of the Hedley home. They found Guttey crouched in a corner, but he offered no resistance. He told the police it was his first burglary, and that he wanted money to return to his home in St. Louis.

Industrial Y. M. C. A. for Bayonne.

A contract for the construction of an Industrial Y. M. C. A. building on Avenue E from Twenty-second to Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, has been awarded, and work is to start at once. The structure will cost $500,000 and will be for the benefit of workers employed by the various industries in the city. John D. Rockefeller has contributed $100,000 toward the cost of the building, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given $50,000. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Tide Water Oil Company, the International Nickel Company, the Babcock & Wilcox Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, and the Pacific Coast Borax Company, have underwritten the project in proportion to their number of employes.

Misses' Suits and Dresses
Advance Autumn Models

A collection of "future" fashions accurately forecasting the season's Mode.

Tailor mades of Chameleon and Timel-tone; squirrel trimmed. Dresses of Tricolette and Tricotine.

Third Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Skirts of Fan-Ta-Si Silk
Featured at $17.50

Sport Skirts of this richest of novelty silks in white and lovely pastel shades. Extremely smart pocket and girdle effects, pearl button trimmed. Workmanship and finishing details superior.

Silk, Tricolette and Georgette Crepe Skirts—$13.95 to $45.00

Third Floor

CONTINUING THE JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Dotted Voile Blouses
$2.95



Daintiest of Midsummer models in sheer white Voile, with hemstitched, tucked vestee and bands trimmed with large pearl buttons. At this price an unusual offering.

White Lingerie Blouses

Manufacturer's Sample Line

$1.85

Sizes 34, 36 and 38.

Third Floor

A Sale of Women's Dresses
$69.50

Presenting Ultra Models, Purchased at Advantageous Prices and Offered Accordingly.

Tricolette Dresses

Superior quality silk Tricolette in navy or black, embroidered elaborately in gold thread and silk. A Gown of marked distinction.

Georgette Crepe Dresses

In navy blue Georgette, a smart pleated tunic model with hand drawn bodice and bell sleeves; new bib collar of hand embroidered mull.

Cotton Dresses—$5.00, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00 to $25.00

Third Floor

Smart Fox Scarfs
$55.00



In the fashionable shades—Lucille, Baum Marten or Taupe, animal shaped Scarfs of selected Fox pelts, full furred, and lustrous; silk lined.

Animal Shaped Wolf Scarfs—$29.50

In Taupe and Lucille shades, silk lined Neck pieces of fine Wolf pelts, smart and service giving.

Fourth Floor

Women's Pongee Suits
Unusual Values at $26.75

Another sale of these cool, light weight Silk Suits, which this season are in such demand. Three models belted and on sport lines or in the dressy box coat effect. Expertly tailored of genuine Pongee Silk so easily kept fresh and immaculate.

Wool Suits—Reduced to $39.50

Spring tailormades, marked for clearance at less than wholesale cost.

Women's Capes, $19.50

Manufacturer's surplus stocks purchased for this event at great concessions. Serges and the light weight Bolivias and Evoras.

Third Floor

An Important Sale Real Filet Laces
Far Below Actual Values

The arrival of an interesting shipment of these beautiful hand made Laces enables us to offer the finest qualities and choicest patterns at much less than usual prices. Savings are substantial and the widths those most in fashionable demand.

Real Filet Lace Edges

Exquisite patterns in the wanted collar widths.....yard **$2.75**

Real Filet Edges and Insertions

Patterns of unusual effectiveness; 2 to 3½ inches in width; yard **$1.95**

Real Filet Edges and Insertions

In delicate patterns and fine qualities; widths, 2 to 2½ inches for lingerie trimmings.....yard **$1.25**

Real Filet Lace Edges

Excellent qualities, in the ¾ inch widths.....yard **55c**

Real Filet Picot Edges

Thousands of yards of these very scarce and wanted laces, for finishing Dresses, Blouses and Neckwear.....yard **32c**

Ground Floor.

COTTONS

Novelty Cotton Voiles

65c yard

New designs and colorings; 39-40 inches wide.

Plaid and Check Ginghams

25c yard

Good selection; 31-32 inches wide.

Semi-Made Skirts

$3.95

Smart Sport Skirts of fine quality white cotton Gabardine, in various straight line models with new pockets, separate belts and large pearl buttons; 26 to 36 inch waist measure.

Second Floor

SILKS

Sport Tussah Silks

$1.58 yard

in white and colors; 33 inches wide.

Black Dress Satin

$1.85 yard

Heavy quality; 36 inches wide.

Gingham Silks

$1.78 yard

Correct for summer dresses; 36 inches wide.

Fancy Georgettes

$3.50 yard

Beautiful floral effects; 40 inches wide.

Ground Floor

Several Thousand Pairs of Women's Low and High Shoes

At Such Low Prices in the July Clearance Sale that Early Attendance Is Strongly Advised.

These are all Lord & Taylor standard qualities—in some instances the size range is broken but plenty of all sizes in the assortment.

None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

Low Shoes
White Canvas and several different leathers
$4.85

White Low Shoes
Walking or sport oxfords
$3.95

High and Low Shoes
Pumps and Oxfords in many styles. Also White High Shoes
$7.65

Second Floor

Dainty Night Gowns
$1.45 and $1.95

Summer models in sheer Batiste, simply but prettily trimmed with laces and embroideries; some sleeveless effects, so much in favor.

***Flesh Batiste Bloomers*—50c and 98c**

Satin Petticoats
$7.95

Washable Satin, lustrous and heavy, in flesh and white; hem extends to the hip line, making this novel skirt entirely shadow proof.

White Striped Tub Silk Petticoats

Paneled front and back.....**$3.95**

Summer Negligees
$5.00

Box loom Crepe, fine of texture and in lovely shades of rose, blue, Copenhagen, pink and lavender. A semi-Empire model, hand embroidered in silk.

A Special Purchase of

Porch Dresses
$3.75

A collection of pretty striped and checked Voile Dresses, in light colors, most desirable for Summer wear. All sizes from 36 to 44 included. Every Dress in the lot made to sell at a much higher price.

Continuing the July Clearance of

Corsets

Leading makes including Mme. Irene, Elente, Lord & Taylor Special and American Lady Corsets; Coutil and Broche in fashionable models, reduced for immediate disposal. Sizes incomplete.

$1.95, $2.95 to $9.75

Second Floor.

Hammocks and Cretonnes
Reduced for Quick Disposal

Couch Hammocks

$17.50

Many lines including Romelinks, Englander and Lord & Taylor Special Hammocks, all of strong construction; some of heavy gray duck, some of figured duck (cravenetted).

L & T Special Hammocks

$13.75

Fine heavy duck throughout; steel frame, galvanized fabric spring, soft cotton top, duck covered mattress.

Cretonnes

48c yard

Suitable for curtains, draperies, slip covers, etc.; a great variety of patterns and colorings; all of a superior quality and priced at less than the present cost of production.

Cretonnes

32c yard

Excellent quality Cretonne, suitable for hangings or for slip covers. Many attractive colorings and a wide range of new and pleasing patterns.

Fifth Floor

Household Linens
Reliable Grades at Clearance Prices

Odd Lots Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Table Cloths; each. .**$4.95, $5.95** | Napkins; dozen.....**$5.95, $6.50**

Irish Linen Weft Damask Napkins; dozen.....**$3.95**

also

Pure Linen H. S. Huck Towels, dozen.....**$5.95**

Turkish Bath Towels, splendid quality; dozen.....**$3.95**

Irish Linen Sheets, excellent grade; pair.....**$16.50**

Colored Scotch Kitchen Damask; yard.....**$1.00**

Hand-made Cluny Lace Trimmed Linens

At Less Than Present Wholesale Quotations

Center Pieces; each **$1.75** to **$3.50** | Tea Cloths; each...**$5.75** to **$6.50**

Doylies; dozen.....**$3.75** to **$7.50** | Lunch Cloths; ea. **$10.50** to **$13.50**

Second Floor

Closing Out Summer Rugs
At Large Price Reductions

Japanese Hand-Made Fibre Rugs

Heavy quality, in excellent designs and colorings.

4x6 ft. .**$6.95** | 5x7 ft. **$9.95** | 8x10 ft. **$29.50** | 9x12 ft. **$39.50**

Japanese Oval Reed Rugs

Hand woven Rugs suitable for porch or sun room.

8x10 feet	9x12 feet
$19.50	**$27.50**

Japanese Oval Braided Cretonne Rugs

Dainty colorings, suitable for all rooms; some slightly soiled.

8x10 feet	9x12 feet
$24.50	**$32.50**

In addition many odd lots of Summer Rugs have been reduced in price for quick clearance.

Fifth Floor

Cretonne Scarfs and Centrepieces
Marked to Close

$1.25

A collection of bright, colorful Cretonne articles that will lend a cheerful touch to the summer home.

Centrepieces, 36 inches diameter.

Scarfs, 45 inches in length.

Fifth Floor

Initial Stationery
For Monday

50c box

Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards, of fine grade white paper, with gold "Old English" letter, die stamped.

Cabinets, containing 96 sheets, and 72 envelopes, finest quality Stationery, in blue white; for clearance, marked **$1.15**

Ground Floor

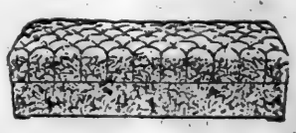
Fine Values in This Clearance of Furniture

Deep Tufted Box Couch

Interior solid cedar, made with removable partitions.

Denim coverings.....**$34.75**

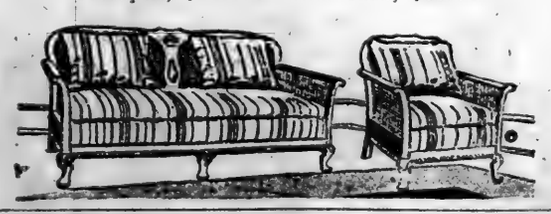
Tapestry coverings....**$45.00**



Solid Mahogany Living Room Suite

Upholstered in velour or tapestry.

Davenport, **$145.00.** Arm Chair, **$65.00**



Combination Davenport Bookcase Table

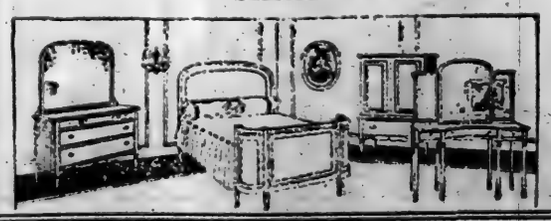
$65.00



Four-Piece Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite

Choice of Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory

$450.00





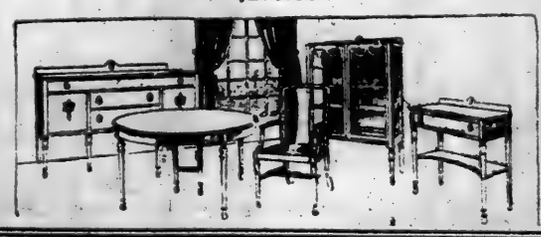
"Occasional" Table

Solid mahogany...**$16.75**

Ten-Piece Dining Room Suite

Hepplewhite model, in mahogany

$295.00



Sixth Floor

Bed Furnishings
At Lowered Prices

Blankets

White wool and cotton mixed, bound with ribbon to match. Single bed size, **$5.50** a pair. Double bed size, **$6.50** a pair.

Comfortables

Figured, with plain dotted silk mull borders, **$5.50** each.

Bed Spreads

Satin finish Marseilles, for full size beds. Hemmed, **$3.75.** Scalloped, **$3.95**

Bleached Bed Sheets

Good serviceable quality,
63 x 99 inches.....**$1.45**
81 x 99 inches.....**$1.85**

Pillow Cases

45 x 38½ inches.....**45c**

Second Floor

BRITISH CENSOR'S SECRETS REVEALED

Efficient Organization Which Trapped Spies and Intercepted Messages.

HELD UP OVER $400,000,000

Confused Enemy Propaganda and Discovered Information of Military and Economic Condition.

Merely as an introduction of what may be expected to come as to the active mystery which surrounded the British secret service during the war, the Government, on June 17, issued a statement setting forth in a general way, but with some episodes and some documents, the operations of the British Postal Censorship from its inception at the outbreak of the war.

The veil is partly lifted as the department is expected to close shortly. The ingenuity displayed in deciphering codes, in discovering invisible handwriting, in obliterating all trace of its chemical treatment of suspected letters, and, above all, in preventing the undue dissemination of trade stand to the credit of the department.

One instance of success achieved by the chemical section is typical: Invisible writing may be done in saliva, milk, lemon juice, or in various chemical solutions. Each is revealed by its own peculiar treatment, yet a chemical solution was discovered in the censorship laboratory which alone succeeds in revealing all of these forms except in the case of only a few chemicals themselves. The statement reads:

On Aug. 3, 1914, the day before war was declared against Germany, an officer was instructed to take up the duties of the postal censorship. During the following days a few officers and volunteers assisted in opening the mails for Germany and a staff of civilian censors began to be assembled. At the end of December, 1914, the staff numbered 170 and was housed in the General Post Office. By the end of October, 1918, it had increased to 4,480, of whom 1,093 were men and 3,387 were women. The bulk of this staff was housed in Strand House and occupied six floors and the basement of that large building. Of the remainder 173 men and 1,256 women worked in the Censorship at Liverpool, where the mails between United Kingdom and North and South America are handled.

Each examiner read on an average 110 private letters or 86 commercial letters a day. The average number of letters censored in a day was 375,517, weighing about four tons. Of these 110,700 were commercial letters and 258,817 were private letters. In the censorship of private letters and parcels women have been found specially useful, as they have a wonderful memory for detail and can recognize again peculiarities in handwriting, form and expression which they have once remarked. At first the censorship was confined to mails passing to and from the United Kingdom. The examination of such mails has materially contributed to the detection of many spies and enemy agents both in this country and abroad, and has prevented the leakage of much valuable military information to the enemy. It has enabled the trading with the enemy laws and regulations to be effectively enforced and has supplied the evidence relied on by the Crown in the more important prosecutions for breaches of those laws. It has provided the only means by which the passage of securities and remittances to and from the United Kingdom could be effectively supervised and has thereby insured the observance of the various financial regulations imposed from time to time by H. M. Government. It has provided a means of control without which the legislative restrictions upon private dealings in certain commodities vital to the conduct of the war could not have been enforced, and the protection thus afforded to the various purchasing authorities against speculative operations is known to have enabled them to save many millions sterling on their purchases.

By the end of 1914 it had become apparent that, in order to unravel and defeat the plans of the enemy for passing supplies through our blockade with the connivance of intermediaries in neutral countries, it was essential that the mails in transit from one country to another should also be examined. Little by little every channel of communication by mail between neutral European countries and other neutral countries outside Europe was brought under supervision, while for transit mails passing between more distant localities a network of censorships was established at convenient points throughout the empire. At the same time arrangements were made with our allies by which the work of censorship was divided and provision made that the same mails should always be examined by the same country and that no mails should be either omitted or examined twice over.

Check of Parcel Post.

To close every channel whereby the enemy could obtain messages or information, it was necessary to put a sufficient check on the parcel and sample post, for a single parcel could have contained either on the goods themselves or on the accompanying packing important plans or messages. In view of the obvious impossibility of close examination of each article of merchandise an elaborate system was organized, whereby the dispatch of parcels was confined to firms of well-known status, who undertook to observe certain specified precautions, and the arrangement was such that no parcel could pass through, unless the censor knew who was responsible for sending it, and was informed as to the reliability of the actual individual who had packed it. A staff was collected and housed in Regent's Park, where as many as 2,407 parcels were examined each day.

A similar method was adopted to control the printed matters post, especially newspapers, which afforded an easy means of spy communication, but could obviously not be examined in detail.

It is worthy of note that when the United States entered the war in 1917 the American Government realized the advantage of utilizing in their own interests an institution which besides being ideally situated for its work possessed the efficiency which could only be acquired by several years of organisation and experience, and generously consented to leave the mails between Europe and the United States under the supervision and control of the postal censorships in the United Kingdom and France. At the same time by her own censorship she closed certain channels of communication which had not been closed before.

Our interference with so-called "neutral mails" at first excited great opposition in neutral countries, particularly in the United States. The extensive seizures, however, of contraband articles of small bulk and high value, (e. g., rubber), from the latter mails carried by neutral ships, provided a sufficient answer to such complaints. The value of the goods so intercepted in the short period before the enemy discovered that this method of evading the blockade was a failure amounted to over £150,000. But the seizure of contraband and of goods of enemy origin was not the most important of the results obtained from censoring the mails between neutral countries.

Intercepted Letters.

The censorship resulted in:

(a)—The complete stoppage of enemy channels of communication.

The following are extracts from intercepted letters:

It seems now to be utterly impossible to ship any goods to foreign countries. No doubt our English friends have taken away the letter addressed to the Berlin banker, and it seems to us that under such circumstances we had better keep our hands off the American trade.

Where bills of exchange are concerned one never knows whether remittances have arrived over there. For instance, I have sent 30,000 marks and more since January to America, but have never heard whether this has been received or not. Whatever the English want they get, for the whole postal communication with Germany is completely upset. I only hope that it will not be long before peace is in sight.

In consequence of the difficulty in the postal service with your side business is at a dead standstill.

We last wrote to you on May 1, and have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since then, from which we conclude that the postal service between here and Germany is becoming more hopeless every day.

The business in mark exchange is almost entirely broken off, as no one will buy any more marks, owing to the uncertainty of the past in the future.

When it is remembered what importance Germany attached to her foreign commerce and what industry she had devoted to the scientific cultivation of oversea markets the significance of the above extracts will be readily appreciated but perhaps only those who in examining enemy trade correspondence have been eye witnesses of Germany's organised endeavors to establish the means of recapturing her lost trade after the war and of her efforts to keep in touch with her oversea markets and with her agents abroad, are able to gauge the effect of the censorship as a cause of depression to the enemy and as a factor making for victory.

Apart from its direct utility as an instrument of blockade, the censorship has not infrequently revealed the enemy's plans for interfering by forestallment or otherwise with the supply of materials vital to the conduct of the war from neutral countries and has enabled such plans to be circumvented.

Over $400,000,000 Held.

(b) The Seizure of Enemy Remittances and Securities—The approximate total value represented by instruments of exchange and other documents facilitating the transfer of funds for enemy benefit which have been detained from Jan., 1916, to the end of 1918 amounted to £79,000,000. During the same period about £2,000,000 worth of securities suspected of being transmitted for enemy benefit were placed in prize. It is not, of course, possible to estimate in what proportion of cases the transfer of funds was effectively prevented for the duration of the war by the detention of the relative documents, but in view of the completeness of control both over cables and over sea-borne mails there can be no doubt that it must have been a substantial one.

Even if the detention of these documents did not always involve direct and permanent loss to the enemy, it is clear that their seizure did much to paralyze his commercial and financial operations in overseas countries and incidentally to impede foreign subscriptions to his war loans. The seizures of enemy insurance documents must have gone far to bring German foreign insurance business to a standstill. The seizure of enemy banking documents and statements of account was a deadly blow to German overseas banking enterprise, a fact of which abundant evidence has been found in intercepted enemy letters. For this particular work a special branch was formed consisting of men of large and varied financial experience on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere.

(c) The Detection of Schemes for Evading the Blockade.—The censorship has provided the only effective means of identifying the true origin or destination of merchandise and the evidence furnished from intercepted letters has not only led to the initial holding up of cargoes destined for the enemy which might otherwise have passed unsuspected but in practically every case has been the essential factor in securing the condemnation of the ships and cargoes which have been seized. The significance of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that the approximate value of the cargoes placed in prize exclusive of ships is over £30,000,000 sterling, and that the goods actually condemned and sold up to the beginning of the present year realised approximately £5,000,000 sterling. The censorship has, therefore, been justly called the "Eyes of the Blockade."

Without the evidence provided by the postal censorship it would have been impossible either to compile or effectively to enforce the blacklists. Soon after the blockade was established Germany developed an almost incredible ingenuity for concealing the channels through which she was obtaining supplies by the use of an ever changing crowd of cloaks and cover consignees in adjacent neutral countries, but the censorship was able to cope effectively with these attempts and it soon became practically impossible for any regular course of trade to be established by the enemy through a neutral cover without detection.

Neutral firms of good standing, realising the vigilance of the British censorship and the penalties attaching to inclusion in the blacklists, became unwilling to lend their services to the enemy, and the censors became quick to detect any demand for goods from persons or firms of unknown status or who had not previously dealt in that particular class of commodity. Often the most elaborate schemes of the enemy were defeated by the neglect of some small detail; for instance, the attempt of a big German insurance company to circumvent the blockade by carrying on its business from neutral territory under a neutral guise was revealed by the unfortunate inclusion in its mails of certain documents written on the same paper and typed with the same typewriter as other similar documents known to have originated from a certain town in Germany.

(d) The Interception of Enemy Propaganda.—There was hardly a corner of the globe which the enemy did not attempt to propagandise, and his endeavors by this means to excite unrest among the subject races of the Allies and to arouse dissension among the Allies themselves were of a most insidious character. British misrule in India, and British atrocities in Egypt were the subject of pamphlets in innumerable European and Oriental languages, including Chinese. The misdeeds of the old régime in Russia, and the persecution of the Jews were ingeniously exploited for propaganda to be distributed among Russians in the United States. Everything which the Allies had said in the past, either against themselves or against each other for centuries, found its place in the enemy's propaganda leaflets. Carlyle and Herbert Spencer, files of The Times and Punch, caricatures of the French by Rowlandson and Gillray, of the Russians by Doyle and Dalmier, of the English by Willette and Forain, were all made use of in turn, and the Library of the Censorship contained at one time a unique and instructive collection of the unpulped remnants of this extraordinary output of German Kultur. Great numbers of complete sacks appearing to contain merely business circulars from Sweden and Holland were found in reality to contain nothing but propaganda from Germany under covers bearing Swedish or Dutch postage stamps. Propaganda leaflets were found inserted or artfully interleaved in apparently harmless books, and numbers were found packed in copies of The Times. As much as six tons per week of enemy propaganda were at one time sent to the paper mills.

(e) Acquisition of Intelligence.—The censorship has throughout the war thrown valuable light upon the military and economic conditions existing in enemy countries. It has also furnished much naval, military and air information, but for obvious reasons it is undesirable to give details with regard to its work in this particular direction. Not infrequently it was the censorship which first detected the rise in neutral countries adjoining Germany of an abnormal demand for certain commodities and of mushroom firms which were endeavoring to cater for that demand by means of orders placed in the United Kingdom or in other neutral countries, and, whenever a demand of the kind was observed, the authorities were warned in order that steps might be taken for prohibiting the export of the commodity in question from British territory and for placing it on the contraband list.

Masses of documents passed through the postal censorship every day, the improper treatment of which would have been detrimental to the military and naval interests of the country, and decisions had daily to be made which involved great familiarity with the trade of particular localities, and expert technical or financial knowledge with regard to the commodities or operations involved. For instance, the failure to detect a single undesirable entry in a sheaf of reinsurance bordereaux might have placed the enemy in possession of a sailing date and thereby directly led to the sinking of a liner, while on the other hand the improper detention of an important document essential to the movement of a cargo or the clearance of a port might have caused great mischief from the naval and military standpoint, or extensive pecuniary damage to allied trade interests.

THONET-WANNER
Furniture

Now Is the Time to secure your Autumn Furniture! A shortage this Autumn is a certainty. Autumn prices everywhere *will be far, far higher than today!* All our present Furniture is still being sold on a basis of former low manufacturing costs *regardless of its increased and fast growing value.* If you are PROMPT we can still supply your Autumn Furniture at

A Saving of 25% to 33%



For example—this bed, as illustrated, with genuine mahogany panels, birch mahogany posts, including full upholstered box spring with finest white cotton plain top, fancy stripe ticking, all genuine curled hair mattress, French edge, ticking to match with box spring. Mahogany, complete, full size. $77.50

Separate prices—
Bed, full size..... $19.50 Mattress—twin size..... $28.50
Box Spring—either size..... $19.50 Mattress—full size..... $38.50

A wide selection of equal values! Dining Room Suits, $298 to $1,815. Bedroom Suits, $236 to $1,815—Living Room Suits, 3 pieces, $167 to $995.

Gift!



Special—Table, suitable for cards, reading and a great variety of uses—mahogany—only a few left..... $12.50

Largest Furniture Store of its Kind in New York.

Our huge display floors—each a whole block square *under* the Ritz Mansions—Choicest Furniture for every need—ranging from lovely suits to charming single gift pieces. Unique situation means low rent and low prices.



IF you are seeking a gift that she will love—here it is—Mahogany Secretary—special $57.50

THONET-WANNER CO. INC. *Foyer Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms* MADISON AVE. *at* 47th

Forsythe Waists



Model T-34 Model T-35 Model T-36

Summer Dimities
$3.50

Mail orders promptly filled.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
3 West 42 *Phone Vanderbilt—2218.* New York
No Connection with Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of Forsythe

E. HAYES INC.
CLEARANCE
SALE
WOMEN'S
CUSTOM-MADE
SHOES

100 prs. Boots.... $15 & $20
80 prs. Low Shoes and Pumps.... $12 & $15
45 prs. Evening Slippers.... $10 & $15

582 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 47th and 48th.

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

Final Clearance Sale

Especially featuring on Monday and Tuesday

Gowns *For afternoon and evening wear, including a number of very smart and perfectly fresh Dancing Frocks not shown heretofore.* $50 *and* $75

Manteaux *Suitable for street and cool evenings, in Capes, Dolmans and straight effects. Perfect replicas late Paris models.* *Reduced from $95 to $165.*

Millinery *Remaining Spring and Summer Hats formerly up to $35.* $5 and $10

Furs *All Summer Furs, including Russian, Hudson Bay Sables, Fisher, Silver Foxes, etc., at most interesting reductions.*

Lane Bryant

Light weight, cool, comfortable, good looking and practical

Worsted Mohair

Made up in fashionable garments specially designed for *Stout Women*



For summer wear no material enjoys greater favor than worsted mohair. It is lustrous, beautiful, light-weight, cool and very practical because it sheds dust readily and does not wrinkle easily.

We have provided an extensive assortment of fashionable coats and suits of this desirable material, specially designed for stout figures and provided in

Sizes up to 56 bust.

Mohair Coats

In plain and diagonal mohair. Ideal for motoring, traveling and general wear. Navy, black or gray.
Value 29.50 Special 18.50

Mohair Suits

Becoming straight line and belted models in plain navy blue or dark green; also black-and-white stripes. Very smart and very serviceable
Value 32.50 Special 19.75

Stores Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

announce the opening of a

NEW SALON
at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
(Main Corridor, United States Hotel).
where they will present fashions of the very highest type for all occasions

STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS
DAY AND EVENING WRAPS
SPORT AND TRAVEL SUITS
SEPARATE SKIRTS—BLOUSES—SWEATERS
SCARFS AND HATS

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

A complete regrouping of all Summer lines enables us to offer you *the following extraordinary values*—

Street, Country and Sport Suits
Formerly $75 to $125—$35—$48

A readjustment of many lines includes models in jersey—serge—tricotine—bombinette—satin, faille, moire and other smart silk and wool materials.

Sheer Summer Dresses
Formerly to $85—$35—$45

Of white and colored voile—French crepe—dimity—organdie—gingham and linen, suitable for wear at mountain or shore.

Day and Evening Gowns
Formerly to $145—$38—$65

Of serge—tricotine—foulard—satin, taffeta, lace and net—a large variety of fashionable models grouped for prompt disposal.

Afternoon and Evening Wraps
Formerly to $195—$45—$65—$85

Of satin—faille silk and taffeta in attractive models, scheduled for prompt clearance.

Top Coats and Capes
Formerly $75 to $125—$35—$55

For beach, motor and street wear—long and short styles, of velour, serge, twills and sports silks.

Charming Blouses
Formerly to $22.50—at $10—$15

Sheer styles in voile, batiste, lingerie and organdie, lace-trimmed, hand-drawn and frilled effects.

Country Club Skirts *Formerly to $45*—at $18

Of sports silks, satins and wool fabrics in a variety of fashionable shades.

Summer Hats
Formerly to $35—at $5—$10

Clearance of smart street, sport, country and semi-dress styles.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

announce that a member of their personnel has recently departed for Paris

where every new introduction will be assembled for presentation by Gidding at the earliest possible moment.

In the meantime some new thing is daily introduced by Gidding Designers and available mid-season importations are presented.

TO CARRY ON HUNT FOR DRAFT EVADERS

Peace Does Not Alter Status of Men Who Escaped Selective Service Act.

WILL INVESTIGATE CASES

War Department Expects to Have All Records of Local Boards Soon.

Men of draft age who during the war evaded service will not be granted immunity as a result of the ending of the war. Every case of a draft delinquent is to be investigated, and those found to be wilful deserters will be prosecuted. Records of delinquents are now in the hands of the army authorities and of United States Attorneys, and these men, as fast as apprehended, will be brought before the civil or military courts and given an opportunity to explain their delinquency.

A War Department memorandum concerning draft delinquents and deserters has been issued to all army post commanders by Secretary of War Baker. The memorandum reads:

The Secretary of War directs that the Adjutant General issue a circular in effect that where any draft registrant voluntarily reports to a camp, post, or station for determination of his status and the disposition of his case, or where any draft deserter is apprehended and delivered to military jurisdiction, he will ordinarily be unaccompanied by any documentary evidence of his identity or description; that when such registrant reports or is delivered to a military station the commanding officer concerned should telegraph or write the Adjutant General of the army, giving name of registrant, designation of his local board, and when possible his order number.

The Adjutant General in response will furnish commanding officers authenticated copies or abstracts of all selective service records available concerning the registration, induction and desertion of the man. Such records should be of assistance in determining whether the man should be brought to trial in investigation directed in Circular 77, W. D. 1919, and to assist in proving desertion. If the records show that the man was not inducted, or, if inducted did not desert, the Adjutant General will advise the commanding officer of the actual draft status of the registrant. The Adjutant General will furnish each department commander and commanding officers of all camps, posts and stations having court-martial jurisdiction, copy or suggestions marked "Exhibit B" to the proceedings of board of officers, with instructions that all officers concerned are cautioned that these suggestions are merely a guide to assist in preparation of cases and not construed to diminish the responsibility of officers concerned, that all documentary and oral evidence which can be secured to properly confirm and strengthen the case be secured.

The Judge Advocate General will designate an officer of his department with whom the officer in charge of the Selective Service Regulations, Records Division, Adjutant General's Office, may consult informally in individual cases when he shall deem such consultation advisable. It will probably be a considerable period of time before files of Selective Service Boards are available, but it is hoped to accomplish this within the next three months.

The report of the Provost Marshal General shows that there are thousands of draft delinquents in this country. An effort will be made to locate every one of these men. A great many of them have fled the country, many finding their way into Mexico and Central and South American countries.

HOLD 3 FOR THEFT OF LINEN

Discharged Soldiers Accused of Stealing from Army Hospital.

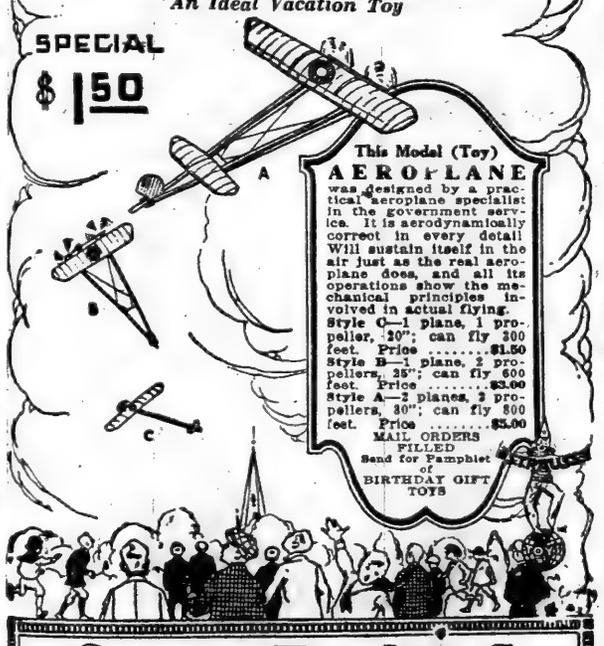
When three men, who gave their names as Elmer Johnson, Harold McIntyre, and Harry Banks, were arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with stealing $500 worth of linen from Debarkation Hospital No. 3, the court was informed that Federal authorities intended to prosecute them. The men were discharged and turned over to a representative of the Military Intelligence Department, who took them to the Federal Court Building.

The men were arrested by detectives of the West Twentieth Street Station, who said Johnson and McIntyre had been treated in the hospital for wounds received in France, and after their discharge from the army had been employed as civilians in the Quartermaster's Division of the hospital. Banks later was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing July 25.



A MODEL (TOY) AEROPLANE
THAT FLIES 300 FEET
An Ideal Vacation Toy

SPECIAL
$1.50



This Model (Toy) AEROPLANE was designed by a practical aeroplane specialist in the government service. It is aerodynamically correct in every detail. Will sustain itself in the air just as the real aeroplane does, and all its operations show the mechanical principles involved in actual flying.
Style C—1 plane, 1 propeller, 20"; can fly 300 feet. Price $1.50
Style B—1 plane, 2 propellers, 25"; can fly 600 feet. Price $3.00
Style A—2 planes, 2 propellers, 30"; can fly 800 feet. Price $5.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Send for Pamphlet of BIRTHDAY GIFT TOYS

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS
FIVE SHOPS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street
Branches PENNSYLVANIA STATION —2 SHOPS
HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE—4 SHOPS
We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

Importers Burby Designers
714 FIFTH AVE
Bet. 55th and 56th Sts

CLEARANCE SALE
MONDAY & TUESDAY

Sheer Summer Frocks $18 & $38
Chic Copies of French Models in voiles, organdies, striped voiles, chambrays and ginghams.
Formerly Selling to $65.

Street & Afternoon Gowns $38 & $55
Modish Models in black nets and laces, white nets and laces, navy and black Georgettes, wash silks, and hand-made gowns of French Voile.
Formerly Selling to $95.

Smart Millinery $7.50 & $10
Final clearance of all hats in stock.

ODD LOT CLEARANCE
A limited number of individual Cloth Suits, Capes, Coats, Sweaters, and Skirts will be offered at less than
One-half Former Prices

NO EXCHANGES NO C. O. D.'S

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 10 and 24.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

"—FELT HATS PREDOMINATE—
PASTEL SHADES—"

The latest Paris cable reports to the Gimbel Millinery Personnel

the cable continuing with other details that bring almost photographically the mode that fashionable, delightfully interesting Paris is choosing to wear at her favorite pastimes.

We Believe We Are the First
To Present To New York
This Paris Millinery Mode of the Hour

Pastel Felt Hats for Mid-Summer



Very Modestly Priced
$7.95

In these glorious Summer colorings—
Jade Green, Old Rose, Baby Chick Yellow, White, Turquoise, Versailles Blue, Sand, Orchid, Rose Pink, Also Navy

In plain or long nap felt, are three distinctive sports-tailored styles—copies of the French blocks. A straight stiff sailor with something of a Spanish insouciance; a soft-brim sailor so feminine and charming; a demure poke fashion with puff crown. All finished with a band and cocarde or bow of silk faille in a self shade.

At the Introduction of This Mid-Summer Mode We Are Proud To Recall That It Was Gimbels—
Who Introduced The Undeniable Millinery "Hit" of the Summer Season.

—The Basketry-Weave Straw Hat—
And have been showing it at $3.95 in the broadest color variety in New York.

GIMBELS—MILLINERY SECTION—Third Floor.



The Magic New Way to Freeze Ice Cream

THANKS to the magic of this new way, home-made ice cream is now almost as easy to prepare as a pitcher of ice water.

All the hard part—all the old fussing with a heavy wooden freezer—all the old tire-you-out tugging at a balky handle or crank—has been entirely eliminated.

The new way of freezing ice cream—any flavor or recipe you like—is entirely automatic. Not even any watching or attention is required.

Here is all there is to it; put a little ice and salt in one end of an Auto Vacuum Freezer, pour the cream mixture in the other end, then set the freezer aside and simply leave it alone—forget all about it until time to serve the cream.

Thousands of women say this new way of freezing ice cream at home is really less bother than buying it. And m-m-m! The delicious cream you can make! No ordinary cream you can buy can compare with it, either in wholesomeness or flavor.

Within 30 minutes after filling the Auto Vacuum Freezer, the freezing process is complete—the cream is hard, smooth and velvety. And you don't have to touch the freezer again until ready to serve the cream—it *stays* hard for as long as eight hours without any more ice or attention. You never have to serve soft or mushy cream when you freeze it this new way.

Sherbets, ices, etc., are just as easily frozen.

* * * * *

The cream compartment opens from the top, the ice compartment from the bottom, each entirely separated from the other—absolutely no chance for the ice or salt to spoil the cream.

As light in weight as a piece of aluminum ware—and as easy to keep clean. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to rust. Nothing to get out of order.

Freezes any quantity of cream desired, from a pint up to two quarts.

Requires only a third to a half as much ice as old style freezers—soon pays for itself by the saving on ice alone.

Yet with all these advantages the price is only $5. Why not get one today? Then it will be no trouble to treat the family to pure home-made ice-cream as often as they want it.

* * * * *

Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Today's Housewife, Housewife's League, etc.—and by thousands of users in all parts of the world.

Free Recipe Book
Book of 45 delicious recipes by Marion H. Neill (formerly food editor of Ladies' Home Journal) included with each freezer. 20 kinds of cream, 25 sherbets, ices, etc.



Auto Vacuum Freezer

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H. Batterman & Co.
All Liggett-Rikor-Hageman Drug Stores

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street



A Sale
DAINTY UNDERGARMENTS

Lovely Undergarments of soft, shimmery Crepe de Chine, glowing Satin or fine Batiste, tinted a delicate pink. Valenciennes Lace in patterns ever so dainty, Filet Lace, Georgette Crepe and ribbon are artistically employed as trimming.

Rarely, indeed, is it possible to secure such exquisite garments at prices so moderate.

1. Night Gown of Crepe de Chine—a charming sleeveless model; square neck. Valenciennes lace and ribbon trimmed. 4.95
2. Night Gown of Batiste made distinctive by a yoke of Satin that is trimmed with Valenciennes lace and hemstitching. 2.95
3. Envelope Chemise of Crepe de Chine, with ribbon shoulder straps to match Gown No. 1. 3.75
4. Envelope Chemise of Crepe de Chine, artistically trimmed with lace; ribbon shoulder straps. 1.95
5. Bodice of Washable Satin exquisitely adorned with rosebuds and hemstitching. 1.95
6. Petticoat of superior quality White Tub Silk; panelled front and back. 2.95
7. Bodice of Washable Satin, embellished with Filet Lace and Georgette Crepe; ribbon shoulder straps. 95c
8. Drawers of Crepe de Chine, daintily trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Georgette Crepe; open model, with elastic at waistline. 3.95

Unprecedented Offering
MISSES' VOILE & ORGANDIE DRESSES

7.75

Of a Character Never Offered for Less Than
12.75 to 16.75

These are no ordinary Frocks. They are made of superior quality figured, flowered, striped, checked or plain Voile, also white organdy. A glance at those illustrated will reveal points in style and trimming found only in much higher priced dresses—such as scalloping with dainty picoted edging, gathered frills of Valenciennes Lace, fagoting and pipings of Satin or Silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Eighteen distinctive models—the prettiest yet produced; every color is represented—light, dark and intermediate shades.

NO C. O. D's — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS.



AN OFFERING OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE
MISSES' GEORGETTE DRESSES

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The ingenious designer of these Frocks has in some way caught and imprisoned the very spirit of youth in them—youth with all its airiness, its lightsome charm and engaging simplicity.

They are fashioned of Georgette Crepe of excellent quality, embellished with just the right degree of trimming of beads or skillfully executed embroidery. All introduce style notes that are distinctly new, many of which look forward to the early Fall. Navy Blue, Taupe, Black, White or Flesh color. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

These dresses were made to sell at a much higher price, but because we took over the entire stock of a prominent manufacturer we are able to offer them at this extremely low price.

AIMS TO PROSECUTE CRIMINAL RADICALS

Lusk Committee Will Turn Much Evidence It Is Gathering Over to District Attorneys.

WILL NOT BE MADE PUBLIC

Inquiry Aiming to Discover What Interests Are Financing Costly Propaganda Here.

Only a small fraction of the evidence brought to by agents of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities and propaganda in this state has been revealed at the hearings the committee has held so far, according to a person identified with the work of the committee who ventured the prediction yesterday that the whole story of radical activities would never be told at the committee hearings and that the bulk of the evidence would be turned over to the Federal authorities or to District Attorneys in this and other counties for presentation to Grand Juries.

More than a score of trained secret agents have been scouring the State for weeks and have been making voluminous reports on their findings to Senator Clayton R. Lusk and Attorney General Charles D. Newton.

It was said yesterday that the secret investigation had for one of its purposes to discover the origin of the apparently abundant financial resources which enable the radicals to carry on their costly propaganda. Early in the investigation there was talk of a $500,000 fund transmitted to this country through a neutral country by the Bolsheviki in Russia to keep the Red propaganda in this country alive, and more particularly to create sentiment in favor of recognition for the Soviet Russia Republic. More recently, according to a person identified with the work of the committee, there have been suggestions that German interests might have contributed in an effort to cripple American industries by labor disturbances for the benefit of German industry and commerce.

"If there is one man or a central group of men 'higher up' and behind the scenes in the radical movements, the committee wants to bring them into the light. Early in the investigation, when a survey had been made of the extent and cost of the radical literature, and the lavish scale on which their public meetings were being staged in Madison Square Garden and other large meeting places, members of the committee became convinced that the propaganda could not possibly be kept alive by the voluntary contributions of men and women in humble circumstances or the nominal dues they pay as members of radical organizations.

"Light is shed on the character and conduct of the Soviet Government in Russia in a pamphlet circulated by the Social Democratic League, composed for the most part of Socialists who remained loyal to the country during the war. In it the Bolshevist Government in Russia is described thus:

"'An oligarchy of fanatics and criminals masquerading as Soviets and Commissars of the people. The Soviets were organized before the Bolsheviki overthrew; the Bolsheviki destroyed the Soviets, retaining the name for the purpose of deceiving the people in Russia and outside, and for propaganda purposes. The Commissars are appointed by the Executive Committee and are the real rulers of Russia over whom only Lenin and Trotzky have control.'

"The question, 'Is the Bolshevist Government a working class government?' is answered as follows:

"'It is not. It is a sect government. The Bolshevist sect has a fanatical faith in one dogma—proleturian dictatorship. The real working class of Russia is opposed to Bolshevism. The Bolsheviki hold power by means of mercenary foreign troops and terror. The Bolshevist profession of proletarian dictatorship is merely a dogma. The real proletariate have no power in Bolshevist government. No proletarian holds power. Lenin, Trotzky, and other leaders are all intellectuals. In fact, Lenin says that a dictatorship of the proletariat does not mean a working class government, but just the opposite.'

"Elsewhere in the pamphlet it is pointed out that 'the Russian workmen are oppressed as never before,' and that neither Lenin, Trotzky, nor any of their confreres in the councils of Bolshevism ever put in a day's work in shop, mine, field, or factory.

"'On the other hand,' it is stated, 'many of the Czar's spies and gendarmes were, and some are now, in the Bolshevist Government. Not one workman.'

"The Bolshevist Government differs from the American Government in these respects, according to another answer:

"1. It excludes practically all of the women and most of the men from voting.

"2. A Bolshevist representative concerns himself only with how to get more money collected and distributed among his constituency with as little work as possible.

"3. Being militaristic, it prevents all discussion of opinion, discussion, &c.

"4. In the name of sustaining protection, the Bolshevist suppress all liberties.

"Lenin's methods are simplicity itself," the pamphlet says. "First he declares every one but the Bolsheviki bourgeois, and then he deprives them of all rights, after which they may be murdered and pillaged, or worse, ad libitum."

The Russian educated classes, according to the pamphlet, turned against the Bolsheviki because they incited the mob against this class which for generations had fought against absolutism for popular rights.

"The Bolsheviki instituted pogroms against all non-Bolsheviki who showed signs of education; their women and children were not spared," according to the catechism on Bolshevism. "But in this realm their fight on Bolshevism was prompted because it led the people to death and ruin, destroying not alone the material wealth but also the spiritual riches of the people, inciting hatred to knowledge and those who teach them. All who stood for Russian science and art, for the soul of Russia, are proscribed, murdered, and starved."

PLAN BIG RADIO STATION.

Danes Want to Communicate with United States by Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Official announcement that Denmark is making plans to open wireless communication between Copenhagen and the United States, was made today by the Danish Legation. This statement was made public:

"Information to the effect that regular wireless connection has been established between Denmark and Great Britain has just been received by the Danish Legation here. Plans are now being worked out by the Danish Ministry of Traffic for erecting a great transatlantic radio station near Copenhagen which will put Denmark in direct wireless communication with the United States.

"Danish newspapers complain that their telegrams for some time have been greatly delayed because of the crowded cables. The Danish papers express the hope that the still important plan for a great transatlantic station will soon be realised. The Danish press is anxious to get into direct communication with America so as to be able to obtain information over here at first hand and at reasonable rates.

"The Danish wireless station at Lyngby is at times able to hear the American station at Arlington talk to Rome, but is not powerful enough to send messages over the Atlantic. The plans now under consideration by the Danish Government call for the erection of a transatlantic wireless station to cost $1,000,000

FIND TOWNLEY GUILTY ON DISLOYALTY CHARGE

Minnesota Jury Convict President and an Organizer of Non-Partisan League.

JACKSON, Minn., July 12.—The jury in the trial of President A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert of the Nonpartisan League, late tonight found the defendants guilty of the charge of conspiracy to teach disloyalty in violation of the Minnesota law.

After hearing the verdict Townley made the following statement:

"Judges and lawyers may quibble, but in the court of public opinion the common sense of the people will never approve a ruling that says a man may merely deny he is disloyal and is forbidden to prove by constructive testimony that he is loyal."

When Prosecutor R. H. Nicholas completed his argument tonight Townley made a personal plea to the court that he be permitted to argue his own case to the jury.

He said he had dismissed his attorneys and that Gilbert had waived the right of further representation by counsel. Judge Dean, who had denied a motion to dismiss the case, refused Townley's request, the state prosecutor protesting that the defendant could not argue his case as he had not been admitted to the bar.

President A. C. Townley of the National Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, League organizer, were indicted by a Jackson County Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to defeat the purpose of the selective draft law. Gilbert was specifically charged with having made disloyal utterances in an address at Lakefield, Minn., on January 23, 1917. Townley was charged with having conspired to use Nonpartisan League literature in violation of the espionage act.

The convention of the Nonpartisan League at St. Paul in September, 1917, which was addressed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette and which adopted a declaration of Nonpartisan League principles, was investigated by a grand jury of Martin County, at Fairmont, Minn., as well as by the Jackson County Grand Jury.

Townley was indicted on March 12, 1918, by the Martin County Grand Jury for being responsible for the declarations, which dealt chiefly with the high cost of living and various economic phases of national government. The State Supreme Court quashed the Martin County indictments on the ground that the resolutions were not in themselves disloyal.

The Jackson County indictments were returned after the Martin County Grand Jury had returned its true bill. They charged that Townley and Gilbert also were responsible for the activities in Jackson County of Irving Freiling. It was charged he circulated Nonpartisan League literature, including the convention declarations, to injure the Liberty Bond campaign and to interest farmers in the Nonpartisan League co-operative elevator plan.

Townley and Gilbert filed demurrers to the indictments in district court at Jackson. Townley took the position that the indictments against him did not embrace a specific offense and did not indicate the commission of any crime against the Government. Gilbert declared that Grand Jury allegations regarding statements credited to him in his speech at Lakefield were distorted.

The District Court Judge dismissed the demurrer and appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, which also decided against the defendants, and the case was remanded to the District Court of Jackson County for trial.

The Supreme Court held that the crime of conspiracy may be committed without completion of the act which was the subject of the conspiracy and declared further that if Gilbert made the statements at Lakefield which were charged against him he had been guilty of sedition.

TO PUSH HOUSING INQUIRY.

Hearing Into Price of Building Material to be Held Friday.

Investigation into the causes for the high price of building material will be continued Friday with the examination of dealers by Samuel Untermyer and Frank Moss as counsel for the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, of which Nathan Hirsch is Chairman, and the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare, of which William T. Collins is Chairman. The hearing will be held in Room 1218, Municipal Building.

During the last week the committee has settled 1,372 cases of alleged profiteering, 364 of them in Brooklyn, 502 in Manhattan, and 506 in the Bronx. The settlements in all cases were concessions by landlords and were along the line of yearly leases instead of month to month agreements.

In one case three landlords owned adjacent tenement houses in Charlotte Street, Brooklyn. They had agreed on taking possession of four houses in June, to make a uniform rental on all. They obtained dispossess notices for the tenants, who applied to the Mayor's Committee and obtained a hearing. An agreement was reached whereby half the requested increase was to be paid to Oct. 31 and half to May 30, next year. The landlords agreed to install electric lights and put new heaters, new boilers, and an adequate number of radiators in the buildings.

Annie Moll, lessee of the property at 106 Brown Place, the Bronx, increased the rents $6, $8, and $10 a month. She obtained dispossess notices and had six tenants put out on the street. After much negotiation the lessee was induced to accept half of the advance demanded and to give leases for a year.

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Fool Proof — No Odor — Non-Explosive — Easy to Operate

Produces Gas Anywhere. Fits in any coal or wood stove without alterations. For cooking and heating. AGENCIES OPEN

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DR. W. MAX MULLER DROWNED IN SURF

Noted Egyptologist Is Seized with Cramps While Bathing at Wildwood, N. J.

HEADED MANY EXPEDITIONS

Author and Professor at University of Pennsylvania Was Sent to Egypt by Carnegie Institute.

Dr. W. Max Muller, assistant professor of Egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania and a widely known Orientalist, was drowned while bathing in the surf at Wildwood, N. J., yesterday. Although no one saw him drown he is supposed to have been seized with cramps. He was in the habit of going in bathing about noon each day and went out yesterday at the usual time. Fishermen on a pier that extends about 200 feet into the ocean sighted the body as it was being washed ashore by the incoming tide.

Dr. Muller was born in Gleissenberg, Germany, May 13, 1862, and was a naturalized citizen of this country, coming here in 1888. He headed many expeditions to Egypt for archaeological research, having been sent in 1904, 1906, and 1910 by the Carnegie Institute. Besides his connection at the University of Pennsylvania, he was for many years a professor at the Reformed Episcopal Seminary in Philadelphia. He was the author of many works on Oriental subjects, narratives of archaeological researches, and mythology of the ancient Egyptians. His books included "Asia and Europe After the Egyptian Monuments," "The Love Poetry of the Ancient Egyptians," both printed in German; "Egyptological Researches," "Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians," of which was a contributor to Encyclopedia Biblica, Jewish Cyclopedia, and was joint editor of Gesenius's Hebrew Dictionary.

Dr. Muller received some notoriety in time of last year when he turned from the outstretched hand of Lieutenant Edward C. Wesselhoeft, U. S. N., at a housewarming given by Amandus Johnson, Assistant Professor of the Scandinavian Languages, in his home in Philadelphia. The question was being asked whether Dr. Muller intended a slight to the uniform of the officer or was evidence of his personal feeling toward the Lieutenant, who was an instructor at the university until soon after the United States entered the war, because of some disagreement on a scientific matter. Lieutenant Wesselhoeft was also born in Germany, but as soon as this country entered the war he volunteered his services. The incident was investigated by Federal authorities, it was said at the time.

SETS ASIDE RAILWAY ORDER.

Judge Ward Decides Against Interstate Commerce Commission.

Circuit Judge Henry G. Ward, in an opinion filed in the Federal District Court yesterday, granted the petition of the Alaska Steamship Company, the Central Georgia Railway Company, the Clyde Steamship Company, and a score or more of other steamship and railroad companies for a decree setting aside an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, requiring them to use different bills of lading for domestic and export transportation.

The Government asked to have the petition dismissed on the ground that the Federal District Court was without jurisdiction, but Judge Ward denied this. In his ruling, the Judge said:

"Congress has unquestionably the power to declare what terms common carriers, subject to the Interstate Commerce act, may insert in their bills of lading. Examination of the statute does not convince us that Congress had any intention to confer upon the Commission the right to prescribe the terms of the bills of lading."

WAR PAY MADE PERMANENT.

Navy Recruits with Training in Trades May Now Get $77 a Month.

Officers in command of the Navy Recruiting Station at 24 East Twenty-third Street announced yesterday that an intensive campaign to enlist men for the sea service would be begun. The new men are to receive all the benefits of short enlistments and increased pay under the Naval Appropriation bill that became effective on July 11.

Men more than 18 years old who are physically fit may enlist in the navy for terms of two, three or four years, and may choose the ship or the squadron with which they would like to serve. There are only two branches in the navy that will not admit men only for the two-year enlistment. The training in the machinists' mates school at Charleston and the aviation mechanics' school requires more than a year, and it is the desire of the navy to get more than one year of active service from a recruit after having trained him in some trade.

It was announced also that the rate of pay established in the navy during the war would be permanent now, so that the lowest rate of pay is about $32.00 a month. Men with training in trades are being recruited at $77.00 a month, with food and clothing. The announcement continues:

"Men formerly in the army, navy, and Marine Corps who have been discharged less than four months with an honorable discharge are offered special inducements to join the navy. Each one of these men receives $5 per month extra for citizenship. He also receives a gratuity of two to four months' pay and thirty days' leave. The lowest paid ex-soldier receives $35.00 per month to start with. Many ex-soldiers are coming into the service in the engineering branch, where the lowest paid one receives $41 per month."

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

American, with 25 years' experience in accounting, credits, selling and management, is now desirous of making permanent connection with sound business enterprise where real ability and conscientious effort will win recognition. Previous to war held official position in large New York corporation, and during the war served as Financial Officer of one of the War Boards. Credentials are of the highest order.

For interview during the next two weeks, address Box Y 118 Times Annex.

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$8.95 $12.00 Values



$8.95 $12.00 Values

White Washable Kid Colonial, *Value $12.00* $8.95

Plain White Kid Pumps, *Value $11.50* $8.95

All White Buckskin Walking Oxfords *Value $9.00* $7.45

Colonials in Patent and Black Kid. $10.00 Values at $7.95

Walking Oxfords in Koko Calf and Black Calf. $9.00 Values at $7.45

Satin Colonials in Brown, Black and Gray with steel beaded buckles. $8.95

Brown Kid Colonials $12.50 Values $8.95

Every low shoe in stock has been reduced, and we insist that never have I. Miller shoes been offered at such low prices.

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$2.00 Records now $1.00 — $5.00 Records now $2.50

3.00 Records now 1.50 — 6.00 Records now 3.00

4.00 Records now 2.00 — 7.00 Records now 3.50

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A Weekly Magazine Devoted to Russian Problems

Should Be in Every American Library and in Every American Home!

American Librarians on "Struggling Russia"

Celia A. Hayward, Acting Librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, Cal., says: "We are receiving 'Struggling Russia' and I consider it of utmost value at the present time when the situation in Russia is threatening not only the existence of Russia herself but the welfare of the whole world. I wish to express my hope for the entire success of the Russian people in their efforts to free themselves of this red terror of Bolshevism, and I am glad to subscribe for 'Struggling Russia.'"

D. S. Pinneo, Librarian, Public Library, Norwalk, Conn., says: "Enclosed please fine our subscription for 'Struggling Russia.' We cannot afford to be without anything so enlightening upon the situation in Russia, and you can believe me when I say America is eager to help the real Russia, and in the right way—not by taking the hand of the present murderers."

Mary E. McCoy, Librarian of the Indianola Public Library, Indianola, Iowa, says: "We are more than pleased with copies of 'Struggling Russia' already sent us and are expecting just as splendid articles in the next numbers."

Readers' Comment— "Struggling Russia"

John Spargo, the prominent American leader and writer, author of the splendid book on "Bolshevism," says: "You are doing a big thing in publishing 'Struggling Russia'—bigger for America than for Russia, even. You are giving us exactly what is wanted: carefully tested, authoritative, documentary evidence. I want to thank you from the depths of my heart."

George Kennan says: "'Struggling Russia' is excellent. I am sure that all my friends will subscribe to it."

W. J. Ghent says: "'Struggling Russia' is admirable. It contains just the sort of material that ought to make a deep impression on the liberal and progressive elements and on that part of the radical element which is open-minded and willing to listen to the truth."

T. Chas. Price, Editor, Union Labor Bulletin, says: "Allow me to compliment you upon your 'Struggling Russia,' which comes at an opportune time to offset the propaganda of ruthlessness which is finding birth in this country as a result of the so-called proletarian ascendency in Russia. I shall be pleased to utilize the information which your magazine contains in my comments and articles upon conditions in this country which are presumed to be a reflex of conditions in Russia."

The first eighteen issues of the magazine contain articles by ***Catherine Breshkovsky, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, Alexander Kerensky, Leonid Andreiev, Paul Miliukov, Vladimir Bourtzev, C. A. Kovalsky, Prof. N. A. Borodin, C. M. Oberoucheff, Prof. J. M. Goldstein, A. J. Sack, Emanuel Aronsberg, M. K. Eroshkin, and others.***

The Issue of July 5th Contains:

Goodbye, American Friends! By CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

The Soviets, Their Rule and Constitution By C. M. OBEROUCHEFF

Why Soviet Russia Is Starving By ARIADNA TYRKOVA

The Red Terror in Bolshevist Russia By DIONEO

The Railroads in Russia By PROF. JOSEPH M. GOLDSTEIN

Russian Documents:
1. The Nationalization of Industry in Soviet Russia; 2. What is the Red Army? 3. Population Dying Out; 4. How Many Bolsheviki Are There in Petrograd?

The Latest Issue, of July 12th, Contains:

The American Parlor-Bolsheviki Against the Russian Democracy EDITORIAL

Bolshevism and the Russian Jewry By M. M. VINAVER

The Present War in Russia By VLADIMIR I. LEBEDEV

General Denikine's Success By PROF. N. A. BORODIN

Russia and the Workingmen of Europe By C. A. KOVALSKY

Economic Life in Soviet Russia By PROF. B. SOKOLOV

Russian Documents:
1. Russian Jewry Against Bolsheviism; 2. The Voice of the Karelian Population.

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TO TEACH FARMING TO SERVICE MEN

Summer Schools in State Agricultural Colleges Will Provide Special Training.

TO AID THE INEXPERIENCED

Secretary Lane Announces List of Institutions and Instructions to be Offered.

Practically all of the colleges of agriculture in the United States are completing their plans for the reception and instruction in their Summer schools of thousands of returned American soldiers and sailors who are looking forward to a life on the land. This fact is announced in an official bulletin issued yesterday by the United States Bureau of Education, of the Department of the Interior. Secretary Lane announces that special arrangements have been made to furnish agricultural training at the Summer sessions and that "returning soldiers and sailors who have written with regard to Secretary Lane's land-colonization plan, or in any other way indicated their interest in preparation for farm work, have been furnished with statements of the opportunities at the State institution in their home States."

"At the North Dakota Agricultural College," the Bureau of Education statement continues, "which institution may be taken as an example, courses in elementary agriculture are provided for soldiers without farm experience. Specialized courses in farm management, farm crops, breeds of live stock, judging live stock, dairying and agricultural economics are provided for men who have had some farm experience. Other farm courses for men with or without farm experience will be arranged where five or more students apply for them.

"In Georgia the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has arranged to give courses for discharged soldiers and sailors and marines, provided a sufficient number of men make application. These courses will present essential facts on timely agricultural subjects in a practical way. There will be courses in farm management under boll weevil conditions; live stock and feeding; swine production; cereals and legumes; plant diseases and insects; orchard management; farm machinery and engineering, and woodland management.

"At Wisconsin all the courses are open to soldiers and special emphasis is being laid upon the Summer dairy course, which, it is believed, will prove particularly attractive to soldiers taking their first step into country life, since it is intended for beginners or those having little practical knowledge of creamery or dairy work.

"At the University of Minnesota men recently discharged from the military service may take advantage of the regular course in vocational education. It is of secondary grade and includes work in live-stock management, farm crops, farm machinery, English, and related branches. Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools, or its equivalent, and the equivalent of one year of practical experience on the farm, will be required for admission.

"Michigan Agricultural College provides a course in elementary agriculture extending through six weeks for men without farm experience. Specialized courses in soil culture, crop production, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, farm tools and machinery are offered for men with some farm experience. Men without previous experience may take one or more of these special subjects in connection with the elementary course in agriculture.

"Rutgers College, N. J., has arranged a course of elementary agriculture for men without farm experience. Intensive courses for men with some farm experience are offered in vegetable gardening, fruit growing, poultry farming, dairying, bee keeping, animal husbandry, field crops, soil fertility, farm management.

"West Virginia University offers specialized courses in farm crops, farm management, introductory animal husbandry, feeding farm animals, breeding farm animals, vegetable gardening, poultry raising, &c. An elementary course in agriculture for men without farm experience will be given if a sufficient number make application.

"At North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering a course in elementary agriculture for men without farm experience is organized especially for discharged service men. Courses in vocational agriculture for men with farm experience are also offered. The courses in the Summer school cover such subjects as field crops, soil fertility, animal husbandry, farm dairying, elementary poultry work, swine production, &c.

"The Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina is located at Greensboro, N. C.

"At Clemson College, S. C., the Summer course in agriculture, primarily arranged for men with some experience in farming, will be modified to meet the needs of men without farm experience who may apply for elementary farm training. Special stress is laid upon farming in the boll weevil territory.

"The institution for colored students in South Carolina is the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C.

"At the Oregon Agricultural College soldiers without farm experience may take a general course in elementary agriculture. Special courses are offered in live-stock management, dairying, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, poultry husbandry, farm crops, farm mechanics, including tractor operation."

WILL PAY DEBTS OF HONOR.

Capt. De Lamar's Estate to Reimburse Friends Who Took His Advice

A statement was made yesterday by Kenneth R. Spence, attorney for the claimants against the estate of Captain Joseph R. De Lamar, who allege that he induced them to speculate in stocks and guaranteed them against loss on condition that he be permitted to handle their accounts, and died Dec. 1 last without making arrangements for the payment of their claims.

Mr. Spence said that Miss Alice De Lamar, daughter of Captain De Lamar and heir to $10,000,000 of his $30,000,000 estate, testified before Charles F. Brown, the referee, as witness for Alfred Morris Bagby, Miss Adele Bueler, the decedent's housekeeper, and Mrs. Alfred H. Curtis, wife of Captain De Lamar's office manager, who inherited $50,000. She said the contention of the claimants was justified and that her father did make the guarantees alleged because of his friendship for the claimants. She said he intended to make good any losses they sustained through taking his advice.

Mr. Spence said that "unquestionably if Captain De Lamar had lived the stocks in which he put his friends would have shown a profit, and they would have sustained no loss." He said that Miss De Lamar "made it very clear that Captain De Lamar only advised his very closest friends, and in such instances was extremely careful to protect them by giving them a guarantee against loss."

William Nelson Cromwell, one of the executors, said he attended the hearing for the express purpose of stating that he had been counsel and friend of Captain De Lamar for a score of years, and that "the Captain was actuated with respect to these half dozen friends solely by the desire to make them a little extra money." Captain De Lamar himself dealt in millions, Mr. Cromwell said.

"Captain De Lamar left an estate of $30,000,000 and could not, therefore, have had the slightest personal interest or benefit from these transactions," said Mr. Cromwell, "because they were so trifling and insignificant in comparison with his own affairs. His actions were spontaneous, warm-hearted, and generous.

"As soon as they establish these accounts they will be paid, just as the Captain would have done. The Captain is surely a munificent benefactor in giving ten to fifteen millions by his will to Harvard University, Columbia University, and Johns Hopkins. This is a monument which the greatest of our citizens may envy and which surely refutes any suggestion of personal gain or disregard of moral duty with respect to these comparatively trifling matters. I esteem it a privilege thus to speak for a big man who did big things when he was alive and created big things for America by his will."

CAN'T ILLUMINATE LONDON.

Electrical Trades Dispute Interferes with Peace Celebration.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Owing to the action of the electrical trades union, the Office of Works announces that it is unable to proceed with the purposed official illuminations for next week's peace celebration.

From a statement issued by all parties concerned, the trouble would seem to have arisen from the Government department's disinclination to intervene in the question of hours and wages that is in dispute between the employers and the men.

Nixola Greeley Smith's Will Filed.

The will of Nixola Greeley Smith Ford, who died March 9 last, disposed of only a few hundred dollars. This was disclosed yesterday when her will was filed for probate. She had $100 in cash and a small interest in unimproved property in Virginia. Her husband, Andrew Waters Ford, is the sole legatee.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

W. D. Murray will speak on "What Shall We Do With the Turk?" at the men's meeting of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Harry Ironside will preach at The Old Tent Evangel, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 4 and 8 P. M. today.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings will speak on "Can Liberty Survive in the New Democracy?" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this evening.

The graves of French soldiers and sailors in the National Cemetery at Hale and Jamaica Avenues, Cypress Hills, will be decorated by the Women's Naval Service tomorrow, Bastile Day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The graduation exercises of the National Training Colleges of the Salvation Army will be held at the army's headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street, at 7:45 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Henry J. Elliott of Montreal will address the Kiwanis Club at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel McAlpin, Tuesday.

The Sunset Club will celebrate its third anniversary at an informal reception at the Hotel McAlpin, Wednesday afternoon.

TO COLLECT LUXURY TAXES.

Inland Revenue Commissioner Orders Canvass for Delinquents.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A special drive for the collection of luxury taxes was announced today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Instructions have been sent to all collectors by Commissioner Roper to begin a thorough canvass for delinquents who have not been turning in the full amounts to which the Government is entitled on the sales of soft drinks, theatre admissions, club dues, jewelry, art works, wearing apparel, toilet articles, boats, and certain manufacturers' and occupational taxes.

Cities and counties have been divided into zones and as many members of the field force assigned to the work as can be spared from other duties. Books and records will be examined where the collectors deem its necessary.

"In every case," Mr. Roper said, "warranted by investigation, penalties assessed by law for failure or wilful refusal to make returns will be enforced strictly."

GREEKS CHASING TURKS.

Driving Them Back South of Smyrna—Find Many Mutilated Victims.

SALONIKI, July 12.—The Greek army operating south of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, is driving the Turkish forces there rapidly backward, forcing them to abandon guns in their flight, according to a statement issued by Greek army headquarters here. The Turks left the bodies of eighty-four Greek women and children in a mutilated condition behind them, the communiqué declares. The text reads:

"The advance guard of our Aidin column, after seizing the fords of the Mendares River, pursued the Turks towards Kerivan. The hard pressed Turks abandoned their howitzers. Our troops found the mutilated bodies of eighty-four Greek women and children in a ravine."

RETAIN MITCHEL TABLET.

Substitution of Hylan Memorial Denied by Charity Department.

Denial was made yesterday by Department of Charities officials of a report that a stone tablet on the new ten-story central storehouse on Blackwell's Island, which bore the names of former Mayor Mitchel and officials of his administration, had been replaced by another tablet bearing the names of Mayor Hylan and other present city officials. The building, which is to be opened on Monday, was started during the Mitchel administration. A bronze tablet on the first floor records this fact, but on the top floor a stone tablet sets forth that it was finished in the Hylan administration.

"Mayor Hylan's name was not substituted for that of Mayor Mitchel," an official of the Charities Department explained. "The building was begun in one administration and finished in another, so the names of both Mayors were put on it."

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Stinson Safe.

LONDON, July 12.—American Y. M. C. A. headquarters received a telegram today from Kirkwall saying that John E. Stinson, Y. M. C. A. Secretary at the minesweepers' station there, who was reported lost on a fishing trip, is safe.

A Central News dispatch received in London Friday said that a fishing boat on which Secretary Stinson had left Kirkwall had not been reported since its departure and was feared to have struck a mine. Mr. Stinson formerly was Superintendent of Schools in Wichita, Kan.

Boy Drowns at Rockaway Point.

Caught in the undertow, while bathing near the Bather's bungalow, Joseph Kearns, 14 years old, son of John Kearns, clerk of the Ninth District Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday at the foot of Ocean Avenue, Rockaway Point. The body was recovered by Harry Sketch of West New York, N. J. It later was taken to 144 Crystal Street, Brooklyn, where the lad's parents reside.

FIREMEN DIE IN FLAMES.

Five Perish When Walls of Philadelphia Building Collapse.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Five firemen were killed and thirty-five others injured in a blaze that destroyed a three-story brick warehouse of the burlap bag plant of Jacob Fotash & Brothers, in the northeast section of the city today. The firemen were plunged into a blaze of flames and debris when the roof and three walls collapsed without warning. Three saved themselves by a spectacular slide down a tottering ladder.

Rescuers worked more than two hours to extricate their dead comrades from the ruins which rose in a chaotic pile as high as the second story.

The fire was the third in the building

An Unusual Condition Makes Necessary.

AN UNUSUAL SALE

NEVER BEFORE have we advertised; we did not find it necessary; the best evidence is, that we have taken a lease on the store immediately adjoining our present location, which will give us more than double the space we now occupy. BUT—to get the new, double-sized store in proper shape, the premises must be entirely remodeled—probably a sixty-day job—which means we will be closed for that length of time; out of business for two months. BUILDING OPERATIONS will commence—we hope—in about a week, and our entire stock must be removed to avoid the onslaught of the laborers whose thought is to get the job finished, whether or not new, clean goods become damaged. What we don't sell we will have to move, and moving and storage cost money.

THEREFORE FOR THE FEW REMAINING DAYS 1/3 TO 1/2 OFF ON ANY ARTICLE IN THE STORE



LOOK AT THESE REMARKABLE VALUES

Wardrobe Trunks	now $30.00 to $75.00	FORMER PRICES WERE AT LEAST 1/3 MORE
Dress Trunks	now $12.50 to $32.50	
Steamer Trunks	now $10.00 to $29.50	
Traveling Bags	now $3.75 to $37.50	
Dress Suit Cases	now $8.50 to $30.00	
Week-End Cases	now $5.50 to $12.50	
Fitted Traveling Bags	now $14.50 to $42.50	
Fitted Suit Cases	now $19.50 to $45.00	
Ladies' Hat Boxes	now $6.75 to $12.50	
Overnight Bags	now $4.25 to $16.75	



It Is Impossible to List Everything

If you require any Luggage or Traveling Accessory you can find it at this Sale. The few items listed below, selected at random, will give you a faint idea of the variety of articles in this Sale.

Remember: Every Article At Least 1/3 Off

Fibre Short Trip Trunks	as low as $4.75	Leather Picture Frames	as low as 75c
Motor Cases	as low as $5.00	Toilet Sets in Leather Cases	as low as $4.50
Ladies' Fitted Suit Cases	as low as $12.25	Hand Bags in Silk, Leather and Velvet	as low as $1.75
Sample Cases	as low as $2.75	Pocket Books	as low as 75c
Medicine Cases	as low as $1.00	Bill Folders	as low as 50c
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	as low as $1.50	Coin Purses	as low as 48c
Bottle Cases	as low as $1.00	Manicuring Sets	as low as $2.50
Writing Cases	as low as $1.00	Sewing Sets	as low as $1.00
Envelope Cases	as low as $1.50	Leather and Reed Work Baskets	as low as $2.50
Steamer Rugs	as low as $8.75	Card and Game Sets	as low as 75c
Canes and Umbrellas	as low as $1.00		



During this sale ONE-THIRD OFF on all popular makes of Wardrobe Trunks, including HARTMANN, LIKLY, INDESTRUCTO, NEVERBREAK, MURPHY.

STORE HOURS DURING SALE, 8.30 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

LORRAINE LUGGAGE SHOP

541 FIFTH AVENUE

between 44th and 45th Streets

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Facing Greeley Square

The John David Shop Is In Business To Remain, Not Merely For To-Day's Gain. As Practitioners Of The Principle, "Exclusive; But Not Expensive," We Charge Less Than We Could, Rather Than All That We Can. We Will Not Take Advantage Of High Costs To Take Advantage Of Customers. Our Clothes, Haberdashery And Headwear Are Lower-Priced Than Others Of Like Quality. There Are None Of Like Smartness.



Look for the Name on the Label

ANNETTE KELLERMANN

Bathing Attire of Distinction



"Smartest Togs On the Beach"

FASHIONABLE sportswomen everywhere are irresistibly attracted by the incomparable style, the refinement of daring, radiated by the famous Annette Kellermann Bathing Suits and Swimming Tights! In purchasing, one should guard against substitutes. All genuine Annette Kellermann suits and tights bear a label showing her name WOVEN IN RED. Other, so-called, Annette Kellermann bathing apparel is misnamed.

All better shops sell this season's fascinating models—in high-grade Wool Jersey and shimmering Blackskit—sizes for Ladies, Misses, Juniors, and Tots; no parcel C.O.D. If you have difficulty in obtaining them, communicate with us.

ASBURY MILLS

New York Office: 200 Fifth Ave.



Good Tire News

Flies Fast

So wherever you go, you hear it. "Goodrich has THE Tires".

Praise and enthusiasm over it is in the air. Dealers, chauffeurs, garage men, are talking it—passing along the message, "Goodrich is making the strongest, best tire the rubber industry has produced."

• • • • •

And Goodrich is. The triumph speaks in the figures on the *Goodrich Square* by which Goodrich asks you to judge Goodrich, and all other tires.

• • • • •

Square the price of any tire with the Goodrich List Price. Square the mileage backing it with Goodrich's More-Mileage Adjustment—6,000 miles for Fabrics—8,000 miles for Silvertown Cords.

• • • • •

That will tell you about tire values, and show you why thousands of tire users are flocking to share in the superb service of these big, husky, More-Mileage, Goodrich Tires.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

ADJUSTMENT

Fabrics, 6,000 M.—Cords, 8,000 M.

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

GOODRICH

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



GIANTS, BAFFLED BY COOPER'S CURVES, RELINQUISH LEAD IN PENNANT CONTEST TO REDS

DEFEAT BY PIRATES COSTS GIANTS LEAD

McGraw's Men Drop to Second Place as Cooper Blanks Them, 1 to 0, While Reds Win.

MAKE ONLY THREE HITS

Toney Pitches Fine Game, but Triple by Cutshaw and Single in Second Inning Spoil Day for Him.

The Pirates made the Giants walk the gangplank up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Great pitching by Wilbur Cooper gave Pittsburgh a 1 to 0 victory, while over in Philadelphia Pat Moran's Cincinnati club ran wild against the Phils, and the Reds are now leading the pennant parade as big as life. A crowd of 20,000 moaned as Cooper mowed the Giants down mercilessly, and they moaned some more when the scoreboard showed that Cincinnati was beating the Phils.

Cooper never pitched a better game of ball in his life than he did yesterday. His southpaw shoots spun and jumped so elusively that even New York's slugging outfielders, Burns, Young, and Kauff couldn't straighten them out into hits. Here are three wise batsmen pasting the ball well over the .300 mark, and yet they had to kow-tow to Cooper. Simon Legree never cracked the whip over the slaves in an Uncle Tom show any more effectively than Cooper lorded it over the Giants yesterday. A head-waiter in a Broadway restaurant never held his patrons in more awe and subjection than the Pirate southpaw did over McGraw's flag chasers.

The huge frame of Fred Toney wasn't big enough to stave off the Giant tumble into second place. One resounding three-base slap by George Cutshaw, the old Brooklyn player, paved the way for the Pirate lone run in the second inning. This overgrown belt was followed by a single off the bat of Mollwitz and Cutshaw streaked over the plate with the victory.

Wins on Cutshaw's Run.

Little Mack Cutshaw, the player's son, is the mascot of the Pirate Club, and he was at the plate to greet the old gent when he came tearing in with the run. Young Cutshaw proudly took the head of the procession as the Cutshaw family walked from the plate to the Pittsburgh bench.

The outlook for New York this morning is rather gloomy. They have to play the Pirates four more games here while the Reds are having easy picking over in Philadelphia. The sad part of it is that this Cincinnati Club is bobbing around like a boat without a rudder when McGraw, out of the goodness of his heart, presented them with Pat Moran on a silver platter. Now, Pat Moran is a nice man, no one will deny that, but he has a funny way of showing his appreciation for the one who will deny that, either. McGraw gets him a fine little job for the Summer and now Pat wants to own the whole works. If McGraw has any managers running around loose next Winter he'd better send them to some club where a lot of the players are suffering from rheumatism.

With Pat Moran in grave danger of bringing a pennant winner to Cincinnati, heavy responsibilities loom up in front of him. If the Reds should win, Garry Herrmann is going to get such a shock that he may never be the same. And then there was the Cincinnati fans, too. A pennant would give most of them such a shock that an epidemic of heart disease is apt to break out and Moran would be liable for a lot of damages. The insurance companies might get after him for starting a holocaust. Pat Moran better watch out.

Three Hits Off Cooper.

To get back to Wilbur Cooper. Only thirty batsmen faced him and only one saw second base. This was big Fred Toney, who gave himself an awful shock in the third inning when he caught one of Cooper's twisters on the end of his bat and soaked it a two-bagger close to the right field foul line. Again in the sixth Toney made another hit to right, a single. Baird was the other Giant to hit Cooper safely and he got a single in the fourth. Two of the three hits came after two were out. Not a pass did Cooper give.

Out of the twenty-seven put-outs in the game, twenty were made on fly balls. The few taps which were hit on the ground didn't sneak out of the infield. Casey Stengel nabbed eight rockets in right field.

After the game Henry Fabian, the groundkeeper, had to get out his old rake and smooth down the deep furrows which were worn by the steady, continual traffic of the Giants to and from the home plate.

Stengel was the first of the Pirates to get to first. He walked in the first with two out and died stealing. Bill Southworth was the first Buccaneer up in the second and Fletcher tossed him out neatly at first. Cutshaw met one of Toney's straight ones with a hard smash and the terrific liner sailed down between left and center fields. Both Kauff and Burns galloped after it, but it rolled almost to the fence before Burns caught up, and by the time he relayed the ball in Cutshaw was at third.

Toney was a bit surprised at that smash and was a bit unsteady. Mollwitz cracked a single to right and Cutshaw scored. Ross Young handled the Mollwitz hit poorly and the ball rolled through him almost to the right field wall. Mollwitz reached third before Young retrieved the ball. Kid Caton punched a line drive to right which Young caught and he soaked the ball home so quickly that Mollwitz didn't stir off third base. Schmidt was thrown out at first by Fletcher for the third out of the inning.

Toney Crashes a Double.

In the third Chase skied to Cooper and McCarty lofted one to Stengel. Toney then hit a double to right close to the line, and lumbered his way to second. He was the only member of the Giants to get that far. Burns didn't encourage Toney any, for Stengel grabbed his high fly for the third out. Cooper opened the fourth with a sharp grounder between first and second. Baird came galloping over and made a pretty stop, but was off his balance when he tried to make a throw, so the southpaw got a hit. Bigbee forced Cooper and Zeb Terry was safe when his grounder splashed through Zimmerman's legs, much to everybody's surprise. Bigbee went to second on the error. Stengel's friends from Brooklyn advised Casey to make at least a single, but Stengel lifted a fly to Burns while Southworth ballooned to Baird back of second.

Cooper got another single in the fifth when he smashed a clean drive to centre. Cooper stole second, McCarty making a long throw, which hit the ground before it reached Fletcher. Bigbee and Terry both lofted to the outfield and Cooper didn't get beyond second. With one out in the sixth, Southworth shot a bounding hit through Chase, but died stealing. Mollwitz was safe in the seventh on another error by Zimmerman, the ball scooting through his feet without Heinie even taking the trouble to shake hands with it. Kid Caton hit into a double play. Schmidt singled to left, but was forced by Cooper.

Cutshaw opened the ninth with a single, and after Mollwitz skied to Fletcher Caton again hit into a double play.

Manager McGraw sent Larry Doyle to the bat in the eighth in place of Toney. There were two gone at the time and Larry's effort was a foul fly to Caton.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Terry, ss	4	0	1	0	2	0
Steng'l, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sou'worth, lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	0
Mollwitz, 1b	4	0	2	7	0	0
Caton, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Schmidt, c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cooper, p	3	0	1	1	4	0
Total	32	1	8	27	9	0

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Young, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0
Baird, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
McCarty, c	3	0	0	9	0	0
Toney, p	2	0	1	0	2	0
a Doyle	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	10	0

a Batted for Toney in the eighth.

Errors—Burns, Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Toney. Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Cooper. Double plays—Fletcher and Chase; Fletcher, Baird and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2. Hits—Off Toney, 7 in 8 innings; Dubuc, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Cooper, 2; Toney, 2. Losing pitcher—Toney.

REDS WIN, TAKE LEAD.

Moran's Men Blank Phillies, Ring Allowing Five Scattered Hits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Cincinnati stepped into undisputed possession of first place today by beating Philadelphia, 7 to 0, while New York was shut out by Pittsburgh. Against Ring's fine pitching only one local player reached second base. Ring's delivery held the visitors well in hand until three consecutive singles in the fifth caused his retirement. Smith, who succeeded him, made two wild throws, one of them allowing two runs to score.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, 2b	5	1	1	2	3	0
Daubert, 1b	5	2	3	11	1	0
Groh, 3b	5	2	3	3	2	0
Roush, cf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Neale, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	3	2	0
Bressler, lf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Hadden, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Ring, p	3	1	1	1	2	0
Total	37	7	11	27	12	0

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Callahan, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Bl'kburne, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Bancroft, ss	4	0	2	3	3	0
Mercer, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Whitted, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sicking, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Clarke, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Risey, p	1	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
Total	34	0	5	27	13	0

Errors—Blackburne, Bancroft, Smith, (L.)

Cincinnati	0	0	0	6	5	0	2	0	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Bressler, Luderus. Home run—Groh. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Ring. Double play—Daubert, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 2; Risey, 1; Smith, 1. Hits—Off Risey, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; Smith, 4 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Risey, 2; Ring, 3; Smith, 1. Losing pitcher—Risey.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

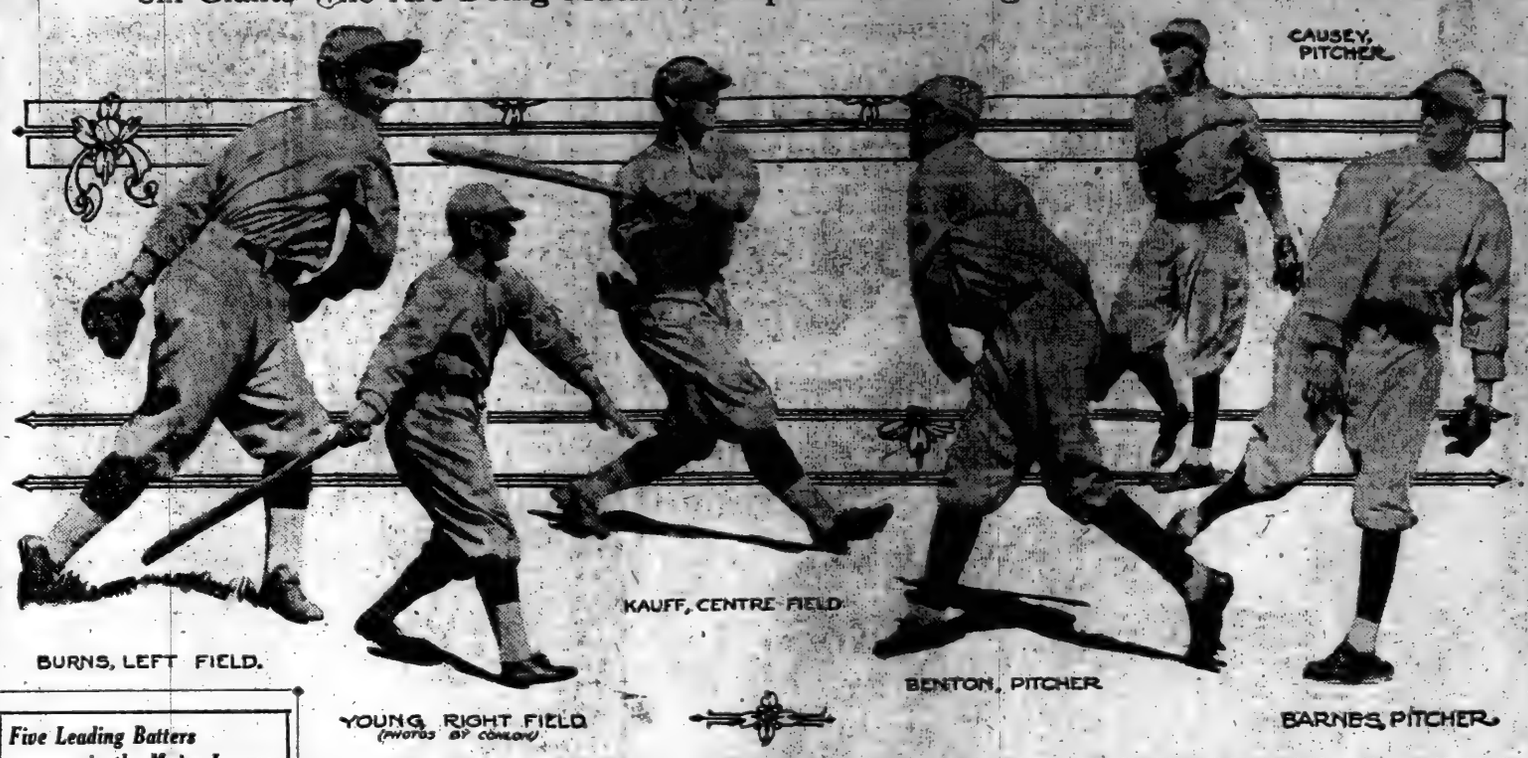
American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y..	62	222	52	80	.360
Jackson, Chicago	71	264	40	94	.356
Cobb, Detroit	54	214	38	74	.346
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345
Veach, Detroit	68	253	38	87	.344

National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelp'a.	61	189	31	67	.354
Myers, Brooklyn	66	250	34	80	.332
Young, New York	56	262	39	86	.325
McHenry, St. Louis	45	130	18	42	.323
Williams, Philadelp'a	45	181	28	58	.320

Six Giants Who Are Doing Much to Keep the Team High in the Pennant Race



(PHOTOS BY CONLON)

CARDINALS POUND TWO BOXMEN HARD

Pole 16 Hits Off Mitchell and Grimes at Ebbets Field and Defeat Dodgers, 10 to 5.

The Brooklyn Dodgers were humiliated and disgraced yesterday at Ebbets Field when the Flatbush tribe clashed with the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening game of the series between the teams. A batting outburst such as is seldom seen on the Flatbush frontier was delivered by the Missourians, and, while about 8,000 fans looked on gloomily, the Dodgers were downed by the overwhelming count of 10 to 5. The visitors poled sixteen hits off two Brooklyn pitchers.

The Cardinals looked like a championship aggregation and, conversely, the Robins reminded one of the other extremity. During the two hours and forty minutes consumed by the conflict the Robins spilled more bad baseball than is generally seen on the sandlots, while Branch Rickey's athletes continued evenly on their way. Several times while the game was in progress distracted fans back of the Brooklyn dugout solemnly inquired of Manager Robinson when the big league teams were going to play.

Good pitching by Wild William Doak and Oscar Tuero, the Cubeb Cardinal, a heavy artillery display by the Cardinals, and a quintet of discouraging Brooklyn errors, tell plainly and briefly the story of the Brooklyn rout. Under the circumstances the Dodgers just submitted to the punishment, for there appeared little chance for fight with Tuero, in the rôle of rescuer, finishing the game. The dark-skinned son of Cuba was nominated for the hill in the seventh, just when it appeared the Robins were about to trample all over Doak and Meadows derelict. Wild William started with a three-run advantage, which was increased to five with no more than the usual expenditure of physical effort up to the seventh. In Brooklyn's half of this frame Doak gave unmistakable signs of weakening and the Robins fortuitously to revise the score. Doak wasn't permitted to stay around long enough for this to transpire and Tuero, with all the confidence of a real rescuer, saw to it that no further encroachments were made on the Cardinals' safety margin.

The Cardinals started their scoring jamboree on Clarence Mitchell and concluded it on Burleigh Grimes. Mitchell started the game for the Robins but his left-hand shoots and twists were belted here and there about the ball yard in a first inning onslaught which shocked the fans who turned out early for the game. Before the inning ended three large Cardinal runs were across the plate. Clarence passed safely through the second frame and he showed signs of a recovery. He fanned the first two batters to face him, Pickles Dilhoefer and Doak, on straight balls, and disposed of Smith on four more. This performance brought cheers from the crowd and gave hope for a recovery, but only for the nonce. Mitchell went through part of the third in much the same manner he did in the first, and with the bases full, Burleigh Grimes was called to the rescue. Grimes allowed but one of the runners to score in this inning, but he was peppered hotly in succeeding frames and the defense about him crumpled sadly.

Milton Stock, ex-Cub, ex-Giant, and ex-Henry, were the big guns in the Cardinal success. These two players each rapped out three hits, McHenry's blows manufacturing five runs, while his sacrifice fly chased home another. Stock crossed the rubber with three runs.

Smith greeted Mitchell with a single to left in the first and after Kilduff had thrown out Miller, the Cardinal onslaught was on. Stock scored Smith with a single to right and scratched third when Hornsby rapped a blow to centre. Hornsby stole second, and Heathcote was thrown out at first by Krueger who missed the third strike. McHenry lined a single to centre scoring Stock and Hornsby.

The third witnessed the withdrawal of Mitchell and the addition of another St. Louis run. Miller drew a pass and got to third when Wheat fumbled Stock's single to left. Hornsby then drew a pass, filling the sacks, and Mr. Grimes was hurried to the scene. Heathcote forced Miller at the plate with a roller to Johnston, and McHenry lifted a long sacrifice fly to Wheat, scoring Stock. Grimes then fanned Lavan. Three resounding singles to left by Dilhoefer, Miller, and Stock resulted in another Cardinal run in the third, the crippled Dilhoefer scoring the run on Stock's thump.

In the sixth the Robins got two of the runs back. Ernie Krueger launched the attack with a single to left, took second on a wild pitch and third on Grimes's rap to right. Olson singled to centre, scoring Krueger, Grimes going to second. Johnston hit into a double play, Grimes taking third, from which corner the Robin relief hurler registered on Griffith's thump to right.

The Cardinal bats became active again in the seventh and produced another brace of runs. With one down, Hornby singled to left and took third when Heathcote doubled to right. Griffith made the return to Johnston, trying for Heathcote at second, and when to pill rolled onto the infield lawn, Hornsby picked up speed and scored. Heathcote stole second and registered on McHenry's single to left.

In their half of the seventh the Robins uncorked another batting orgy which thrilled the fans and chased Doak to obscurity, but the armber-hued Tuero came on the scene just in time to spoil the fun. Stock raced out into right field to grab Hy Myers's drooping fly, starting the frame, and Big Ed Konetchy answered the requests of the crowd with a double to right, which just slipped off the upraised glove of Heathcote, who made a hard run for the ball. Kilduff sent a slow bounder to Lavan, Konetchy taking third. Krueger followed with a rocket to right, which was misjudged by Heathcote, and went for a double, Konetchy scoring and Kilduff reaching third. Grimes got his second straight blow, a single to centre, scoring Kilduff and Krueger. Mr. Doak was removed here and replaced by Cubeb Tuero. Olson skied out to Heathcote, Grimes racing to second after the catch, but Johnston was thrown out at first by Stock, ending the inning.

The Robins' defense went to pieces in the Cardinals ninth inning and three more runs trickled across the pan for the Missourians. Starting the inning Pete Kilduff made great stop of Stock's bounder near third, but threw poorly to Konetchy and before the pill was recovered Stock pulled up at second. Hornsby popped to Olson. Grimes fanned Heathcote, but Krueger dropped the third strike, before the Robin backstop stopped running around in circles looking for the pill Heathcote was safely past first and Stock on third. McHenry scored Stock with a single to left and sent Heathcote to second. The double steal was tried and was successful, when Kilduff dropped Krueger's perfect throw. Johnston knocked down Lavan's liner over second, but failed to get the runner at first and Heathcote scored, McHenry taking third. Dilhoefer singled to right, chasing McHenry home with the tenth St. Louis run, and sending Lavan to second. Tuero stopped up to Johnston and then Lavan was caught dosing off second and run down, Grimes, Kilduff, Johnston and Olson figuring in the play, with the last named making the put out.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Smith, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Miller, lb	4	0	1	14	0	0
Stock, 2b	5	2	3	0	4	0
Hornsby, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	0
H'th'te, rf	5	2	1	1	0	0
McHenry, lf	4	1	3	2	0	0
Lavan, ss	5	0	1	2	4	0
Dilhoefer, c	5	1	2	4	1	0
Doak, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
Tuero, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	10	16	27	14	0

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson, ss	4	0	1	3	4	0
Johnston, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	0
Griffith, rf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	1	3	10	1	0
Kilduff, 3b	4	1	1	0	5	0
Krueger, c	4	1	2	6	0	1
Grimes, p	4	1	2	0	3	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	10	27	16	1

Errors—Griffith, Wheat, Krueger, Kilduff (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Heathcote, Konetchy, Krueger. Stolen bases—Hornsby, Heathcote, McHenry, Krueger (2.) Sacrifice fly—McHenry. Double plays—Dilhoefer and Stock; Kilduff, Konetchy, and Olson; Lavan, Stock, and Miller; Lavan and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Grimes, 3. Hits—Off Mitchell, 5 in 2 innings, (none out in third;) Grimes, 11 in 7; Doak, 9 in 6 1-3; Tuero, 1 in 3 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, (Krueger.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; Grimes, 6; Doak, 3; Tuero, 1. Wild pitch—Doak. Winning pitcher—Doak. Losing pitcher—Mitchell.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 8; New York, 5.
Boston, 12; Chicago, 4.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 3. (First game.)
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	49	24	.671
New York	44	28	.611
Chicago	40	33	.548
Pittsburgh	38	34	.528
Brooklyn	35	35	.500
St. Louis	29	42	.408
Boston	26	42	.382
Philadelphia	19	47	.288

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	45	26	.634
New York	41	26	.612
Cleveland	40	32	.556
Detroit	36	33	.522
St. Louis	35	37	.515
Boston	31	37	.456
Washington	31	41	.431
Philadelphia	18	49	.286

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York. (Game starts 3 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn. (Game starts 3 P. M.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

TIGERS BOMBARD YANKEE PITCHERS

Thormahlen and Mogridge Falter, and Huggins's Men Lose First of Series by 8 to 5.

DETROIT, July 12.—The Yankees were still on the slippery chute today and profited little by the shift from Cleveland to Detroit. They opened a series with the Tigers this afternoon in a game which quickly developed into a free-hitting contest. The Tigers had the better of the hitting and consequently won by a score of 8 to 5.

The Yankees found the Tigers a vastly improved club over the one they encountered on their first visit to the lair of the Tigers. New York captured the series last time in a clean sweep, and today met their first defeat here for the season. The Tigers have been hitting the ball hard in recent games, and they made no attempt to conceal the method by which they have been going about the race just because the Yankees were in town.

The Yankees made a big improvement in batting here today, but there was some excuse for it in the fact that Howard Ehmke, who was on the mound for the Tigers, was far from effective. The Yankees made ten hits off his delivery, which should be enough to win with under ordinary circumstances.

But the pitching for the Yankees was even worse than that served by Ehmke. At least, the Tigers made more hits and made them count for more bases, and that spelled the difference in the final scores. Huggins started Herb Thormahlen, following the custom of using left handers against the Tigers in the hope of suppressing Ty Cobb, a hope that is seldom realized. If Thormahlen had any intention of stopping Cobb or anybody else on the Tiger team he concealed the fact from Manager Huggins and a large number of spectators. He was knocked out of the box in the third inning and was replaced by another southpaw, George Mogridge, who went the balance of the distance and was also hit hard. Mogridge had pitched some of his best games against the Tigers here, but after the bad start that the Yankees had made he could not seem to get into his stride.

The showing of Thormahlen, being his second blowup since the team came West, caused some worry for Manager Huggins. Thormahlen was the star of the hurling staff in the early weeks of the season and was regarded as one of the men who would pull the Yankees through such slumps as the one they are now in. But there is evidence that the big left-hander has gone stale from his work earlier in the season, and may need a rest before he can again do his best. But for the fact that the Tigers were the opposition today, it is doubtful if he would have been started.

The Yankees hit well enough today. Vick, Baker, and Lewis each struck two blows apiece, the latter being Roger Peckinpaugh was among the few who failed to get a hit. Peck has not been able to get started again since his hitting streak was broken in Cleveland.

But the feature of the hitting was provided by Eddie Ainsmith. The catcher made three hits, including a home run, a triple, and a double, and these played no small part in the defeat of the Yankees.

The Tigers went into the lead in the first inning and were never headed. Veach tripled, and Young followed with another three-base smash which sent Bush home. Veach scored Young with a sacrifice fly.

Lewis and Pratt each singled in the Yankees' half of the second and Lewis scored when Young fumbled Bodie's roller. But the Tigers got the run right back. Ainsmith walked and scored on Ehmke's triple.

The Yankees made another in the third when Vick tripled and tallied on a single by Baker. Cobb got the run back when he opened with a single, advanced after the catch on Veach's fly and tallied on a single by Shorten.

The Yankees made a game effort in the fourth. Bodie singled and Hannah doubled. Mogridge fanned, but Vick doubled, scoring both runners. Again the Tigers nullified the gain. Ainsmith hit a home run and Bush walked, and got to third on a steal and a wild throw. Young walked, and Bush stole home while Hannah was trying to nail Young off first.

The Tigers scored a run in the sixth on a triple by Ainsmith and a double by Ehmke. In the seventh Vick walked, and Peck forced him, stole second, and took third on a bad throw. Lewis finally beat out a hit, Peck scoring.

In the Detroit half of the seventh Shorten singled, and Ainsmith scored him with his third blow of the day, a double.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	4	2	2	1	4	0
Young, 2b	5	1	1	3	3	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Heilmann, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	0
Pratt, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, 3b	4	0	0	3	1	0
Ainsmith, c	3	2	3	5	1	0
Ehmke, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	8	11	27	11	0

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Vick, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Peckinpaugh, ss	5	0	0	2	1	1
Baker, 3b	5	0	2	1	1	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Bodie, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hannah, c	3	1	1	2	1	0
Thorm'len, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mogridge, p	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	10	24	12	1

Errors—Hannah, Young, Ainsmith.

Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0—8
New York	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Hannah, Vick, Veach, Ehmke, Ainsmith. Three-base hits—Bush, Young, Ehmke, Vick, Ainsmith. Home run—Ainsmith. Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Peckinpaugh, Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Heilmann. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double play—Jones, Bush, and Heilmann. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Thormahlen, 1; Ehmke, 3; Mogridge, 5. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; Mogridge, 5 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—Mogridge, (Ehmke.) Struck out—By Ehmke, 5. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

Giants vs. Pittsburgh today, 3:00 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

TO SUPPRESS GAMBLERS.

White Sox Have Fans Arrested on Betting Charge.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Four baseball enthusiasts were docketed for trial today in police court on charges of gambling at White Sox Park during the recent series between Chicago and Philadelphia.

Acting on a request of the White Sox management, detectives have been sitting in the bleachers at the ball park for the purpose of putting a stop to gambling on the games. The four men arrested, it is alleged, were betting on the game and giving odds of four to three with the White Sox favorite. Fifty dollars of their money was confiscated by the officers.

GIANTS' BIG THREE KEEP CLUB IN RACE

Barnes, Causey, and Benton Have Pitched in 30 Victories Against Only 12 Defeats.

The hard and timely hitting of the Giants and the work of three pitchers, Barnes, Causey, and Benton, have been the leading factors in keeping the Giants in the front row of the pennant race thus far this season. The terrific batting of Young, Kauff and Burns, especially has been a big aid to the team in the flag fight. Young and Kauff are among the first five batsmen of the league and Burns is close behind them. Doyle has also been playing a strong game both at the bat and in the field. The problem which McGraw has on his hands is that if these heavy hitters should fall off to any great extent, the extra burden which would be thrown on the pitching staff would be so great that it is doubtful if the flingers could stand the pressure.

Between them Barnes, Causey, and Benton have pitched no less than 42 of the 68 games which the Giants had played up to Saturday. They have stood up well under the brunt of the work, and Friday's game against St. Louis showed that Barnes, who has pitched 18 games this season, has not suffered from the extra work. Of these games Barnes has won 12 and lost 4. Causey has won 9 and lost 3, while Benton has won 9 and lost 5.

To these three pitchers goes the credit of keeping New York in the pacemaker's position in the race. That these three boxmen could keep up their good work and hand the Giants in front at the end of the season, of course is too much to expect. Dubuc and Toney should be able to help out for Toney already has won six games and lost two, while Dubuc had four victories to his credit and one defeat. If these five pitchers were able to go along, each taking his regular turn, Manager McGraw would not have so much to worry about.

Hardest Hitting Club.

New York is easily the hardest hitting club in the league this season. The Giants lead in team batting with a batting average of .277, while Cincinnati and Brooklyn come next, being tied for second place with .269. The New York players have come up to early season expectations at the bat with the exception of Hal Chase who has not yet reached the mark which should be his at this season of the year. Chase is hitting at a .262 clip and his progress has been slow. It may be that as the season progresses he will flash the batting form he has shown in other seasons.

Young, Kauff, Burns, and Doyle are all hitting above .300, and this quartet more than makes up for the falling off of some of the other players. Jess Barnes is one of the best batsmen among the League's pitchers, and now has an average of .286. McCarty, too, has a batting average of .295, while Arthur Fletcher is hitting at a .265 pace. Zimmerman is not hitting up to his best form, and before the season is over, Heinie should be batting at a far better mark than his present figure, .253.

Mike Gonzales, the Cuban catcher, has not yet showed the kind of batting of which he is capable, and undoubtedly there will be a big improvement in his batting as the season wears along. Dubuc is another of the pitchers who has value as a batsman, and the team as a whole is a well-rounded out hitting combination.

Giants vs. Western Rivals.

In their first swing around the Western circuit, the Giants just about held their own. They will have to do better than that with the Western clubs during the present sojourn at the Polo Grounds to be able to go West again at the head of the procession. On the Western trip they won nine games and lost six, an average of .600. They met their toughest opposition in Pittsburgh on that occasion. Pittsburgh is going along fast at the present time and McGraw's men will breathe easier when the Buccaneers leave town. The clash between the Giants and Reds on the Western trip resulted in each club winning two games. New York won three out of four in Chicago and won the same number in St. Louis. The last visit of the Cubs at the Polo Grounds found the Chicago pitchers far below form and the Giants will have to look for more serious opposition during their coming visit.

The failure of Pol Perritt and Schupp to round into pitching form has disarranged the plans of Manager McGraw. He had figured from the start of the season on these two boxmen getting into shape. If these pitchers were able to help out occasionally, and take some of the burden off Causey, Barnes and Benton, the flinging situation would be vastly improved. Toney is sure to be a big factor in the pennant fight from now on, and Dubuc may also be able to do his share.

The peerless outfield of McGraw's club of Young, Kauff, and Burns is liable to get into a batting slump at almost any time, just as all batsmen do, and if this should happen while the pitching is uncertain, the Giants are sure to receive a bad setback.

The terrific hitting which the club is doing at the present time will carry far in the flag pursuit, even with only mediocre pitching, but it is almost too much to expect the outfielders and Doyle to keep up the batting pace they have already set for the whole season. Most of the credit for staying in the pennant fight goes to the hitting of these four and the pitching of the hard working trio, Causey, Benton, and Barnes.

Curves and Bingles.

Cooper had the Giants hancuffed and there wasn't a Houdini in sight.

Harry Safir, who is the megaphone man at the Yankee games, has been drafted to do the announcing for the Giants. It's a big help to the fans, for when they boost or boo a player, they want to know whom they are boosting or knocking.

Hugo Bezdek, who bosses the Pirates, is continually encouraging his players. His favorite advice to his lads at the bat is, "Make it be good." Sometimes they do and then again they don't.

Kid Caton and Mollwitz walked in from first together after the double play in the ninth. Caton is the shortest player in baseball and Mollwitz is a bean-pole. When Caton wants to communicate with Mollwitz he has to write a note and hand it up to him.

The prize catch of the day was made by Art Fletcher when he ran backwards into centre field, in the ninth, and made a butterfly catch of Mollwitz's rocket.

Another spectacular catch was made by Mollwitz when he ran over and bumped into the bases back of first base to capture McCarty's foul fly in the fifth.

The Giant fans had hopes that the Phillies were going to beat the Reds when they saw so many goose eggs go up on the score board in the early innings. At just 4:20 by the clock, however, they chalked up 5 for Cincinnati and everybody knew that New York was in second place.

Bezdek was pretty foxy in saving Cooper for the Giants in the first game. Now he can send him back at McGraw's men on Tuesday or Wednesday.

A new brace of umpires appeared with the Pirates. Charley Rigler and Lord Byron officiated and there was never a peep against their decisions.

Pittsburgh isn't out of this pennant race by any means. They are getting a firmer hold on fourth place every day and Bezdek has a strong pitching staff to call on.

Dubuc pitched the ninth inning, and the danger which came with Cutshaw's single was erased when Caton hit into a double play.

Heinie Zimmerman struck out in the second inning. He swung at a third strike which took a Grecian bend that carried it two feet outside the plate.

Cravath and Peckinpaugh Still Top Major Leagues in Hitting

Shawkey Ties Four-Year Record in Pitching Ten Straight Victories—Great Batting Streak Halted.

Gavvy Cravath

EAST MAKES CLEAN SWEEP OF TENNIS MATCHES WITH WEST ON FINAL DAY AND WINS BY 6 TO 3

EAST BEATS WEST FOR TENNIS HONORS

Triumphs in Sectional Competition at Cincinnati by Final Score of 6 to 3.

TILDEN DEFEATS JOHNSTON

Kumagae and Murray Take Doubles Match, While Richards Is Winner Over Gravern.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—The tennis players of the East redeemed themselves today on the courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club by making a clean sweep of their last three matches against the West, winning the series by the comfortable final score of 6 to 3.

All of this afternoon's results were decisive. Vincent Richards first galloped through three 6— victories against Axel Gravern, after which William T. Tilden took the measure of the 1915 national champion, William M. Johnston, in three out of four sets, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0. R. Lindley Murray and Ichiya Kumagae finished up with a four-set triumph over Ralph J. Burdick and A. L. Green, Jr., scored at 7—9, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2. It was a highly satisfactory afternoon from the Eastern point of view.

As had been expected, Tilden and Johnston put up the best exhibition of the series and their singles encounter was a slashing affair from start to finish. Both men worked very hard in the opener, and the oppressive heat soon began to tell on them. They had difficulty in controlling their fast shots, and depended largely upon accurate placement to win the points.

Tilden Plays Brilliantly.

Tilden resorted most frequently to his chop, mixing up his service and going to the net when he saw a good opening. Johnston drove on his forehand, with a biting backhand that carried enough speed for offensive purposes, and he was inclined to take chances by pressing the net whenever possible. Tilden earned many a point by poking the ball past the ex-champion at sharp angles, and extracted more than his share of errors through constant changes of pace. He broke through Johnston's service at the very start, making three fine placement shots and ending with a clean pass for the game. His versatile delivery made it 3—0, after which he practiced shots while Johnston broke into the score with a love game. Tilden made it 5—1 with accurate chopping and tricky serving, the coast champion helping him by flubbing an easy volley, while the Easterner upset him still further with the miraculous get of a hard smash. Tilden almost repeated the trick when he traveled all the way to the grand stand for a corner placement in the next game, but his return came straight to Johnston at the net, who volleyed softly for a 5—2 score.

The Californian then pulled up to even terms by winning a deuce game of the most desperate character. A wonderful recovery by Tilden off his backhand kept him in the game after 30—40 had been called against him, but he spotted his chances with a double fault, after two fine volleys had given him the vantage point. Johnston then squared the set, 3—3, with a clean drive and a backhand passing shot which Tilden couldn't quite volley.

Johnston Sets Fast Pace.

The Westerner continued his aggressive attack by capturing his next service for a 4—3 lead, his final drive being a stroke of the familiar old style. The set seemed lost to Tilden when he trailed at 15—40 on his own delivery, Johnston having fooled him with a sideline placement and a deep drive insuccession, but he kept his nerve, scoring with a well placed chop and then deuced the points with a slashing kill over the head. He gained his on a service ace and a good volley, 4—4. Tilden then gained the crucial break by chopping twice to the corners, after Johnston had missed a chance to put away a deep lob. The set ended in spectacular fashion with deuce called a record seven times, Johnston twice on the vantage end. With set point on the carpet for the second time, Tilden worked like a Trojan at the net, making three startling volleys, with the result that Johnston missed his final try for the side-line and sent the ball sailing out of court, 6—4.

The Westerner appeared for the second session with the protection of a white hat against the heat, and immediately began to set a killing pace, with which Tilden found it impossible to keep up. The Philadelphian made effective use of his high-bounding second serve, which broke into Johnston's backhand, setting the server four points in a single game, but his other weapons were temporarily powerless, and after losing two of his own deliveries he was content to let the set go without much further effort. Johnston pounded the Easterner's backhand with consistent success, and occasionally sent over a perfect lob which caught Tilden flatfooted at the net.

Tilden was feeling the heat more than his rival, and seemed at one time on the verge of collapse. It was a love set, and it marked the climax of Johnston's game for the day.

The third session was the crucial one, and Tilden had just enough strength left to win it at 6—4. He was erratic at the start, following a remarkable get with two miserable errors, and then losing his service after leading at 40—15. Errors by Johnston offset this break, however, and Tilden tied up the set at two-all with a speedy service. After Johnston had made it 3—2 Tilden was back in the hole, trailing 15—40, with a double fault and errors, but when his opponent missed the sideline by inches he drove over a terrific serve for the deuce point. He chopped out the game on two more rallies, and the set stood all-all. Johnston then ran into hard luck, getting a double fault of a close decision and missing an easy volley when his hat fell off. Tilden broke through for a 4—3 lead with a short passing shot to the sideline, and then served a love game, putting the set to ice, although Johnston worked back to 5—4 with some perfect lobbing. Tilden took the set 6—4 with a series of fast serves, aided by Johnston's errors.

Johnston's Defense Weakens.

After the rest period the Philadelphian became stronger, while Johnston's defense wilted more and more. Tilden broke through at once by killing Johnston's short lobs, and made it 2—0, with a succession of spectacular placement shots, fore and backhand. His second break came with a love-game on Johnston's service, the Californian being powerless to resist his fast drives. Tilden's lead advanced to 4—0 in spite of double faults, and he added another by unexpectedly breaking through Johnston's service for the third time. The final game was a miniature match in itself, going to deuce no less than six times.

Tilden seemed to have the match won with a good lob at 40—30, but Johnston smashed courageously for the deuce point. He took the next with a fine drive to Tilden's backhand, but lost his chance by netting. A clean pass was again wasted by Johnston, his following lob dropping just beyond the base-line. Tilden reached match-point again with a service ace and out by Johnston, but made an absurd error on the volley which should have ended it. The Westerner again reached vantage only to lose on a difficult attempt at the net. A supreme effort by Tilden resulted in a remarkable get in the far corner which passed Johnston cleanly down the side line. But this time a net cord trickled came to the loser's rescue, and he was still in the game. Tilden's out put him once more on the wrong side of the court, but he saved himself with a fine smash, and with still another vantage against him through Johnston's fast drive, he served himself back to deuce with a cannon ball delivery. Even the handicap of another double fault was overcome when Johnston drove outside, and Tilden made another magnificent back-hand recovery only to spoil it by popping an easy one into the net. The net cord once more came to Johnston's rescue after a fine placement had again put Tilden within a point of victory, and twice more the advantage alternated on errors, with a double fault mixed in.

Hard Smash Finally Wins.

Then Tilden gritted his teeth and served a scorcher that Johnston could not return. The Westerner tried hard for the next one, but his return found the net, and the match was over with a love-set, assuring an Eastern victory in the series, no matter how the ensuing doubles might turn out. It was a spectacular and well-contested match, with physical condition and head work the deciding factors.

The overwhelming defeat of Axel Gravern by Vincent Richards earlier in the day was the first instance of an Easterner actually playing right up to form. The Yonkers boy had everything working from the start, and never gave the tow-headed Californian a chance, chopping, driving, volleying, and serving with scarcely an error throughout the three one-sided sets. Gravern never got started with the brilliant overhead work that has marked his previous doubles, for Richards kept his lobs deep and slid the ball down the side lines whenever the Westerner came to midcourt. The loser hastened his own downfall by serving no less than ten double faults, but this was only one factor in his general demoralization. His errors looked very bad at times, yet it was noticeable that Richards seldom gave him a really easy chance for a kill, and the constant strain of making defensive shots eventually nullified whatever attack Gravern may have had in reserve.

Richards broke Gravern's heart in the very first game by making a wonderful return of a seemingly safe placement shot and then lobbing back the ball as Gravern was his on a service ace and a good volley, 4—4. Tilden than gained the crucial break by chopping twice to the corners, after Johnston had missed a chance to put away a deep lob. The set ended in spectacular fashion with deuce called a record seven times, Johnston twice on the vantage end. With set point on the carpet for the second time, Tilden worked like a Trojan at the net, making three startling volleys, with the result that Johnston missed his final try for the side-line and sent the ball sailing out of court, 6—4.

The Westerner appeared for the second session with the protection of a white hat against the heat, and immediately began to set a killing pace, with which Tilden found it impossible to keep up. The Philadelphian made effective use of his high-bounding second serve, which broke into Johnston's backhand, setting the server four points in a single game, but his other weapons were temporarily powerless, and after losing two of his own deliveries he was content to let the set go without much further effort. Johnston pounded the Easterner's backhand with consistent success, and occasionally sent over a perfect lob which caught Tilden flatfooted at the net.

Tilden was feeling the heat more than his rival, and seemed at one time on the verge of collapse. It was a love set, and it marked the climax of Johnston's game for the day.

The third session was the crucial one, and Tilden had just enough strength left to win it at 6—4. He was erratic at the start, following a remarkable get with two miserable errors, and then losing his service after leading at 40—15. Errors by Johnston offset this break, however, and Tilden tied up the set at two-all with a speedy service. After Johnston had made it 3—2 Tilden was back in the hole, trailing 15—40, with a double fault and errors, but when his opponent missed the sideline by inches he drove over a terrific serve for the deuce point. He chopped out the game on two more rallies, and the set stood all-all. Johnston then ran into hard luck, getting a double fault of a close decision and missing an easy volley when his hat fell off. Tilden broke through for a 4—3 lead with a short passing shot to the sideline, and then served a love game, putting the set to ice, although Johnston worked back to 5—4 with some perfect lobbing. Tilden took the set 6—4 with a series of fast serves, aided by Johnston's errors.

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Some of the Prominent Tennis Players in the East vs. West Matches on Cincinnati Courts



MISS WAGNER AGAIN WINS TENNIS TITLE

Defeats Mrs. Raymond in Final for Eastern New York State Championship.

Miss Marie Wagner retained her title in the women's singles championship for Eastern New York State by defeating Mrs. Edward Raymond, yesterday at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. The women's doubles championship was won by Mrs. Edward Lynch and Miss Edith B. Handy, who defeated Miss Wagner and her partner, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—0, 13—11.

The finals in the men's singles and doubles will be played this afternoon, and the last rounds of the mixed doubles will be completed in the morning and afternoon. Harold Throckimorton will meet Frances T. Hunter in the finals for the men's singles, and Alex Filer and Leon Croley will play Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf, who won from H. H. Bassford and J. H. Stelhkampf, 6—3, 6—1.

The women's singles match between Miss Wagner, last year's victor, and Mrs. Raymond was hard fought throughout. After losing the first set, Miss Wagner took the second set by remarkable playing. The work in the two sets was so gruelling that a short rest was allowed between the second and third. But Miss Wagner stood the strain of both contests well and triumphed by her steadier work, and her better ability to place shots.

Thought tired by her morning work, Miss Wagner played in the finals of the women's doubles in the afternoon, but lost, due partly to the fact that both she and her partner, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, were fagged. They were beaten by Miss Handy and Mrs. Edward Lynch, 6—0, 13—11. Miss Handy was playing in top form, her driving from the back line being excellent, while her partner, Mrs. Lynch, puzzled the losers with her clever placement of shots, and her service, which was breaking well. Both the winners of the singles and the doubles will be awarded medals.

In the men's singles, in the fifth round, Dr. B. F. Drake won from Herbert L. Bowman, 6—4, 6—6. Drake's playing was consistently good, while Bowman made excellent shots at times, but made costly errors. Bowman has a good service, and covers the court well, handling himself with the grace of a polished player, and should develop into a star next season.

Francis T. Hunter, playing in top form, and driving with whirlwind velocity, defeated Allen Behr, 6—3, 6—0, in the fifth round. Few people saw the contest, as it was played on the courts of the lower level at the same time that the Drake-Bowman contest was being played, but the match was a exhibition of fast tennis, with far greater ability lying with Hunter.

Hunter met Dr. Drake in the semi-finals round, and the latter player's more conservative playing was ineffective against the finer tennis of his opponent. Judging distance to the width of the lines, Hunter sliced and drove, playing at high speed, and won decisively.

Fred Anderson defeated his younger opponent, Herbert Forster, 6—4, 6—1. Anderson used a short, chop-stroke with deadly effect in this contest, and though Forster made brilliant points in all sets, particularly the first, the steady game-earning ability of the veteran cup winner came out ahead.

Anderson met Harold Throckmorton in the semi-final round, and his fast opponent won, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, entitling him to enter the final round against Hunter. Throckmorton, while he plays a sensational game, lost points through the accurate placing of Anderson, who took advantage of bare spaces left when Throckmorton dashed to add fro across the court.

In the mixed doubles A. Bassford III. and Miss H. Gilleaudeau won from Miss Margaret Greve and Harry Stelnkampf, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

SOCCER ADMISSION RAISED.

Prices Advance in England Because of Increase in Players' Salaries.

The soccer fans of England will have to contend with an increase in the price of admission to professional football next season.

First-class league games were formerly witnessed for a "tanner," but in the future spectators will pay 9 pence, an increase of 3 pence. The high wages to players, whose minimum now is $1,170 a season, are given as the cause for the increased price of admission. The playing season will begin on the last Saturday in August and will close the first Saturday in May.

Woman Swimmers to Compete.

Physical Director Martin A. Delaney of the Chicago A. A. has announced that Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie, Australia's champion women swimmers, will participate in the Chicago A. A. annual water carnival Aug. 9 and 10. Delaney received a communication from the two women natators in which they stated they would be in Chicago in time for the coming carnival. Miss Durack declared herself anxious to meet the leading women swimmers of this country, and the Chicago A. A. official declares he will spare no expense in arranging a series of events for the visiting stars.

HUGE FIELD SEEKS CLAY COURT TITLE

Murray and Kumagae Default as National Tennis Tourney Opens at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Play began today in the ninth annual clay court tennis championship with what was said to be the largest list of entries in the history of American tennis.

Defaults were registered against R. Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the national champion, and Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, now playing in the sectional championships at Cincinnati. They will be unable to appear, it was announced.

Eight rounds will be required because of the large entry lists and play will be continuous from morning until evening on the twenty-two courts of the South Side Tennis Club throughout the championship play which will end on July 19. Early first round play today brought out few out-of-town players. Among the results were the following:

T. H. Thwaites, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated N. L. Ritchie, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

In the second round R. D. Johnson, Pittsburgh, defeated Richard Curran, Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

The only third round play today was the victory of A. Marasigan, a Filipino medical student here, over Harry Holbrook, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

The forty-fifth match and last of the day was won by V. E. Alden, Baltimore, from J. P. Benson, Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

INDIANS SCALPED TWICE.

Senators Take Both Ends of Double-Header, 6 to 3 and 5 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Washington took two games from Cleveland today, 6 to 3 and 5 to 3, outplaying the Indians in both contests. Erickson would have had a shutout in the first game but for error by Shortstop Shanks.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	5	0
Foster,3b	5	1	0	2	2
Milan,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Menosky,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Shanks,ss	4	0	2	4	2
Janvrin,2b	5	0	2	2	1
Picinich,c	4	0	0	8	0
Erickson,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	37	6	12	27	6

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Wood,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Johnston,1b	3	1	0	11	1
Lunte,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Harris,ss	1	0	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	1
Myers,p	3	0	1	0	3
Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips,p	0	0	0	0	0
aGrasey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	5	27	15

a Batted for Enzmann in eighth.

Errors—Wambsganss, Lunte, Shanks.									
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Two-base hits—Judge, (2.) Myers. Three-base hit—Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Erickson, Rice, Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Menosky. Double play—Lunte, Wambsganss, and Johnston. Left on bases—Washington, (10). Cleveland, (11). Bases on balls—Off Erickson, 7; Myers, 2; Phillips, 1. Hits—Off Myers, 11 in 7 innings; Enzmann, 1 in 1; Phillips, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Erickson, 3; Myers, 2; Phillips, 1. Losing pitcher—Myers.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Foster,3b	5	2	4	2	1
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Rice,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Menosky,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Gharrity,c	4	0	0	4	2
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Janvrin,2b	4	1	2	3	2
Shaw,p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	36	5	16	27	12

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	2
Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Harris,ss	3	0	2	1	1
Chapman,ss	1	0	0	1	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	5	0
Morton,p	3	0	0	0	0
aPruna	1	0	0	0	0
Phillips,p	0	0	0	0	0
Chile,p	0	0	0	1	1
aPruna	0	1	0	0	0
Grasey	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	6	24	8

a Ran for Harris in seventh. b Batted for Uhle in ninth.

Errors—Speaker, Johnston.									
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Menosky, Judge, Milan, O'Neill, Speaker, (2.) Gardner. Three-base hits—Foster, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Shaw, Judge, Speaker, Rice. Double plays—Foster and Judge; Uhle and Gardner. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; Morton, 1; Phillips, 1. Hits—Off Morton, 9 in 2 1-3 innings; Phillips, 6 in 4 2-3; Uhle, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Phillips, 3; Uhle, 1. Losing pitcher—Morton.

RUTH'S 11TH HOME RUN.

Babe Ties 1918 Record, While Boston Defeats Chicago, 12 to 4.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Babe Ruth today tied last season's American League record for home runs when he made his eleventh circuit drive, Boston winning the game from Chicago, 13 to 4. It was the first home run Ruth had made in Chicago since coming into the league. The game was a free hitting contest, Boston's seventeen hits being good for twenty-eight bases.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar,rf	4	2	2	0	0
Witt,3b	5	1	3	0	2
Hooper,rf	5	2	2	3	0
Ruth,lf	4	2	3	5	0
Mcinnis,1b	5	1	4	13	0
Schang,c	5	0	1	4	2
Walker,cf	4	1	2	4	2
McNally,ss	4	0	0	0	1
Shannon,2b	4	1	0	1	3
Pennock,p	3	2	1	0	1
Total	39	12	17	27	11

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
L. Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	0
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Weaver,ss	5	1	1	3	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1	2
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Gleason,3b	4	0	1	1	5
McMullin,3b	4	1	2	4	2
Schalk,c	2	0	1	2	1
Cvengros,c	1	0	0	4	0
Kerr,p	2	0	0	0	1
Danforth,p	2	0	0	1	0
aJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	10	27	11

a Batted for Danforth in ninth.

Error—Lamar.									
Boston	0	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	3—12
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two base hits—Ruth, Kerr, Hooper (2), Witt, Gandil. Three base hits—Jackson, Lamar, Mcinnis. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Weaver, Gandil, McMullin, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Pennock. Sacrifice fly—Ruth. Double play—Mcinnis, (unassisted). Left on base—Boston, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 1; Kerr, 1; Danforth, 1. Hits—Off Kerr, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; Danforth, 12 in 6 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Pennock, (Weaver). Struck out—By Pennock, 2; Danforth, 5. Losing pitcher—Kerr.

MACKMEN DEFEAT BROWNS.

Fast Double Play Checks St. Louis Rally in Ninth—Score, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Philadelphia won from St. Louis today, 3 to 1. In the ninth inning the locals scored one run and filled the bases, but a fast double play saved the game for Philadelphia.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	1	2	1	5
Thomas,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Walker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Dugan,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Perkins,c	3	0	1	5	0
Johnson,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	32	3	8	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bradley,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Pratt,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Tobin,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Shotton,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Williams,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Smith,rf	1	0	0	3	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	1
Gallia,p	3	0	0	1	0
aDemmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	10

a Batted for Gallia in eighth.

Errors—Walker, (2.)									
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Walker. Three-base hits—Witt, Perkins. Sacrifice hits—Perkins, Burns, Dugan. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Gerber and Brooks; Thomas and Perkins. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2. Hits—Off Gallia, 7 in 6 innings; Wright, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 3; Gallia, 3; Wright, 1. Losing pitcher—Gallia.

Ira Thomas Manager of Atlanta Club

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 12.—Word has been received here that Ira Thomas, the Williams baseball coach and former big league performer, is now in the South scouting for Connie Mack's Athletics, and during the course of his scouring of the smaller leagues he has been induced to assume the manager's berth temporarily. He is piloting the Atlanta Club of the Southern League, pending the appointment of a permanent man for the post.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL SCORES

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—4	15	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	1

Rhoads and Schauble; Ogden and Carrie.

SECOND GAME. (11 innings.) R. H. E.

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1—9	13	2
Rochester	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	12	0

Johnson, Frank and Schauble; Acosta, Brogan and O'Neill.

FIRST GAME. R. H. E.

Binghamton	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4	7	1
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	5	2

Donahue and Doan; Harper and Fisher.

SECOND GAME. R. H. E.

Reading	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	—6	11	2
Binghamton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	8	1

Weinert and Doan; Higgins and Smith.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	55	21	.724
Toronto	47	31	.603
Newark	39	39	.500
Buffalo	36	37	.493
Binghamton	36	37	.493
Rochester	32	42	.432
Reading	29	46	.387
Jersey City	24	46	.341

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Reading at Binghamton.
Baltimore at Rochester.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 6; Nashville, 5.
Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 2.
Memphis, 7; Little Rock, 2.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 2.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 5.
Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 7.

SKEETERS TRIUMPH OVER BISONS, 5-0

Zellars Allows 3 Hits Up to the Ninth, Then Checks Home Team's Rally.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Jersey City made it two straight today by winning from Buffalo, 5 to 0. The Bisons were unable to hit Zellars, getting only three scattered safeties in the first eight innings. In the ninth the first three men up singled, but the rally ended right there, Zellars mowing down the next three batters to face him. Jersey City bunched the six hits they made off Harscher, scoring four runs in the sixth inning.

The score:

JERSEY CITY. (I.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoerres,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Fi'nlan,2b	3	1	2	0	0
Bauman,2b	3	1	0	1	3
Kane,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Wendell,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Wi'gen'm,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Gharrity,c	4	1	2	2	0
Hu'gins,c	4	0	1	5	2
Zellaps,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	4	27	8

BUFFALO. (I.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dengleon,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Barney,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Harris,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Strait,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Benbough,o	4	0	0	3	0
Keating,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Wilts,1b	3	0	1	13	0
McCarton,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Harscher,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	32	0	3	27	15

Errors—Keating, Fitzsimmons.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Fitzsimmons. Double play—Bauman and Wendell. Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 8. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harscher, 2; Zellars, 2. Struck out—By Harscher, 2; Zellars, 5. Umpires—Carpenter and Wagner.

TORONTO WINS TWICE.

Defeats Bears, 2 to 1, and Then Blanks Them, 1 to 0.

TORONTO, Ont., July 12.—Before 10,000 people Toronto today took both games of a double header from the Bears. Rommell of the visitors was unfortunate to lose the first contest by a 2 to 1 score, but the Leafs deserved their second victory, scoring the deciding run in the seventh inning. Hersche outpitched Shea in the second contest, providing the feature when, with his gloved hand, he batted a bad bounding ball to Onslow, retiring Walsh.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

TORONTO. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gonzales,2b	4	0	0	2	4
B. Purtell,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Whiteman,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Onslow,1b	4	0	0	11	2
W. Purtell,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Bruce,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Anderson,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Devine,c	3	0	1	3	0
Hersche,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	5	24	15

NEWARK. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,1b	3	0	2	13	1
Letter,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Cather,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Madden,c	4	0	1	6	2
Sargent,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Jacobs,cf	3	0	0	5	0
McAlpin,3b	3	0	1	0	5
Walsh,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Rommell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	33	1	6	36	14

Errors—Gonzales (2.) Madden, McAlpin.									
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Sargent. Sacrifice hits—Letter, Onslow, Jacobs, Justin. Stolen bases—Anderson. Double plays—Justin and Onslow; Breckenridge, B. Purtell, and Gonzales. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Newark, 10. Struck out—By Peterson, 3; Rommell, 5; Justin, 2. Bases on balls—Off Peterson, 2; Rommell, 2; Justin, 1. Time—2 hours 15 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

TORONTO. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gonzales,2b	3	1	1	2	1
B. Purtell,ss	4	0	1	2	7
Whiteman,lf	3

LANIUS WINS EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP BY A NECK, WITH BE FRANK COMING FAST AT THE FINISH

GARRISON'S HORSE IN GARRISON FINISH

Be Frank's Great Stretch Run Just Fails to Nip Lanius in Empire City Handicap.

HUGE THRONG SEES RACES

Course Is Packed for Opening Card of Meeting and Spectators Enjoy Good Day's Sport.

George D. Widener's imported four-year-old colt Lanius won the tenth renewal of the Empire City Handicap yesterday in a heartbreaking finish with the Latonia Derby winner, C. M. Garrison's three-year-old Be Frank, which ran the best race he has shown on an Eastern track, and barely failed to nip the winner at the wire. But for waiting too long with him, after a slow beginning, Kummer might easily have been first with the Sir John Johnson gelding. As it was, the margin of victory was a short neck. Only five started, but the thrilling finish atoned for the scratches and gave the race high status as a spectacle.

There was a tremendous throng at the course to inaugurate the seventeen-day meeting to be held by the Empire City Racing Association. All roads and avenues from Manhattan and the Bronx leading to the Yonkers track were lined with a procession of motor buses, private cars, and taxis throughout the early afternoon, while thousands more arrived by trolleys and the trains. Women numbered fully 40 per cent. of the onlookers, both in the clubhouse and on the grandstand, giving colorful animation to the scene, while the men crowded the lawn so thickly that it was no place for a stroll. All records for attendance at the Yonkers track were surpassed, the aggregate being estimated at over 15,000.

In addition, fully 1,000 watched the sport from the terraced banks of the trolley line that passes the course, a sight that recalled to old-timers the famous "Deadhead Hill," where crowds used to stand and watch the races being run off at Jerome Park. In the umbrageous background the course also suggests the older Westchester County racetrack. The place glistened with fresh paint and the enlarged stand made the throng much more comfortable than was possible last season. James Butler, President of the Empire City Jockey Club, saw his old campaigner, Spur, winner of the race in 1917, run third in the big handicap from the clubhouse.

Salvestra in Lead at Outset.

The feature event was a "hoss race from end to end," as they say of specially picturesque contests in Kentucky. The black and white colors of Salvestra, with Be Frank next, were the first to show at the start, but neither held the advantage. G. W. Loft's Tippety Witchet sprang into the lead at the furlong post, with Pickens in pursuit on Spur. Tippety Witchet kept his place until the three-quarters, but here he only led Spur by a neck. At the mile Spur poked his nose in front, while Lanius, closing fast, was third by a neck, with Be Frank three lengths away and beginning his belated run.

Entering the final furlong Lanius led by a length and a half, with Spur second, lapped by Be Frank. In the last sixteenth Lanius struggled desperately to retain his lead, but Be Frank was overhauling him with every stride. Garner's horse just failed to get home, Lanius winning by a neck under the whip plied by Loftus with the left hand. The winner was a very tired horse at the close. Be Frank was a length and a half ahead of Spur, which will be improved by the race and harder to defeat next time out. Salvestra and Tippety Witchet were the tail-enders, both pulling up. The time was 1:51 4-5.

There was a quick punishment meted out to V. Powers, rider of the Greentree Stable's imported Peter Piper, for rough riding, after the third race. It was at about six furlongs with Peter Piper and Out the Way the early favorites at 6 to 5, but the odds on S. C. Hildreth's colt went back to 2 to 1, while the Piper was a point shorter. Seven started, and Bill McCloy, making the most of his featherweight of 95 pounds, making the pace. Out the Way set out on the stern chase and forged into the lead at the head of the stretch, to win by three lengths. A. H. Morris's Quietude closed into second place and beat out Bill McCloy by three lengths.

Powers was set down for five days for rough riding by the stewards, although the fault found with him by the supporters of the favorite was that he seemed to be asleep on Peter Piper, for after some bumping just after the start the Peter Pan gelding was a mere looker-on in the contest.

Ormbel Wins by Half a Length.

Toucanet was most fancied in the opening race, a selling affair for two-year-olds, the odds being 5 to 2, but G. W. Loft's Ormbel, at 3 to 1, ran in the form that marked his successful race at Aqueduct on July 4 and always held the race safe. He won by half a length in a rousing finish with the Western entry, H. Neusteter's Annette Teller, which beat Toucanet by three-quarters of a length for the place. Mr. Loft lost Ormbel, as he stopped protesting the colt, which was offered to be sold for $1,400, when $3,500 was reached. W. S. Wilkelson was the bidder.

In the second and the fifth races, at one mile and seventy yards, the start was before the lower end of the stand. Starter Cassidy had his work cut out with the fractious lot in the second, and three times they broke through the barrier. At the fourth break, however, they were all off nicely except Courting Colors, which won for John E. Madden when last out, but now bore William Wimmler's colors, and O'Day, the favorite, won by six lengths, King John beating John I. Day a half length for the place.

The field of seven in the fifth race, at the same distance, got off quickly to a good start. W. K. Casey's Dottie Vandiver appeared a certain winner until the finish, but Beatrice Soule's Paddy Whack came up with a spirited burst and nipped the verdict by a half-length on the post.

The Glen Riddle Farms' Dream of the Valley was the choice for the closing race, for maiden two-year-olds, but was never in the hunt. R. H. McC. Potter's imported black colt, Romany, won cleverly by a length and a half.

The announcement was authorized by H. P. Whitney that the two-year-olds and other horses in A. Simons's charge at Aqueduct would be raced at the Yonkers meeting. They include the fillies Cobwebs, Afternoon, and Wenda. The ones to be entered will be moved over in vans from the seaside track to race in the Empire City Racing Association events.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $1,001. Five and one-half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Ormbel, 2	110	Kelsay	3-1	1
Annette Teller, 2	107	Lyke	8-1	2
Toucanet, 2	107	Nolan	5-2	3
Hackamore, 2	112	Kummer	15-1	4
Sister Helene, 2	107	Lunsford	10-1	5
Allivan, 2	112	Haynes	8-1	6
Hampden, 2	110	McAtee	15-1	7

Time—1:07 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Ormbel, b. e., by Duke of Ormbel-Miss Bellamy; owner, G. W. Loft; trained by Hildreth. Winner entered to be sold for $1,400; sold to W. T. Williams for $2,500.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,001. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
King John, 4	116	Davies	8-1	2-1
John I. Day, 4	113	Rice	12-1	8-1
Buckboard, 5	113	Wilds	15-1	6-1
Vapeguff, 3	108	McAtee	10-1	5-1
Chester Two, 4	113	Lyke	12-1	5-1
Ballast, 4	116	Haynes	4-1	2-1
Piranese, 5	112	Nolan	16-5	4-5
Courting Colors, 4	106	Hildreth	15-1	8-1

Time—1:45.

Start good for all but Courting Colors; won easily. Hank O'Day, br. g., by Peep o' Day-Erie Belle; owner, J. O. Talbott; trainer, S. A. Clopton.

THIRD RACE.

The Katonah Heavyweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,001. About six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Out the Way, 4	120	Loftus	2-1	7-10 1
*Quietude, 5	100	Callahan	22-5	8-5 2
Bill McCloy, 4	95	Erickson	30-1	8-1 3½
Bully Boy, 4	112	Nolan	6-1	3-1 4
Peter Piper, 5	118	Powers	5-2	1-2 5
*Ticklish, 3	110	Falor	22-5	8-5 6
Trophy, 4	97	Cottlietti	30-1	10-1 7
*Cupped.				

Time—1:00 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Out the Way, b. c., by Peter Pan-Sweepaway; owner and trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

FOURTH RACE.

The Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value $5,000. One mile and a furlong.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lanius, 4	115	Loftus	7-10	1-4 1st
Be Frank, 3	100	Kummer	4-1	even 2nd
Spur, 5	111	Pickens	10-1	3-1 3rd
Salvestra, 4	100	Callahan	15-1	5-1 4
Tippity Witchet, 4	114	Kelsay	5-1	6-5 5

Time—1:51 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Lanius, imp., ch. g., by Llaugiby-Southern Belle; owner, G. D. Widener; trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,001. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Paddy Whack, 5	113	Falor	6-1	2 1½
Dottie Vandiver, 5	100	Wilds	15-5	6-5 2nd
Benevolent, 4	116	Stalker	5-1	8-5 3½
Dendera, 5	101	McAtee	15-1	8-1 4
Crepusale, 5	108	Erickson	50-1	15-1 5
Pantalina, 4	108	Ambrose	4-1	7-5 6
Miss Bryan, 4	108	Pickens	20-1	6-1 7

Time—1:44 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Paddy Whack, b. g., by Colt-Newark; owner, Beatrice Soule; trainer, H. W. Hoag.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $1,001. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Romany, 2	114	Falconer	2-1	4-5 1½
End Man, 2	114	Troxler	20-1	7-1 2½
Irish Dream, 2	114	Davies	8-1	8-1 3½
Indiscretion, 2	111	McTaggart	20-1	7-1 4
Le Glorieux, 2	114	Walls	20-1	7-1 5
Bucktide, 2	114	Stalker	5-1	2-1 6
Drim of the V., 2	115	Loftus	7-2	6-5 7
Teacher's Pet, 2	111	Pickens	15-5	6-5 8

Time—1:00 4-5.

Start good; won easily. Romany, imp., blk. c., by Ecouen-May Dora; owner, R. McH. Potter; trainer, A. G. Blakeley.

YONKERS ENTRIES FOR MONDAY

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Head Over Heels, 115 pounds; Spad, 108; Krewer, 108; Afternoon, 108; American Boy, 111; Carmandale, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, selling; about six furlongs. B. B. Johnson, 117 pounds; Ellison, 115; Mahony, 107; Arrah Go On, 115; Green Gold, 113; Star Realm, 103; *Sedan, 108; Haubert, 115; Housemaid, 113; Dragoon, 113; Cromwell, 107; Joyful, 100; Out the Way, 125; Adele, 110; Osgood, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Mistress Polly, 113 pounds; Comme Ci, 110; N. K. Beal, 105; Airman, 105; Poacher, 110; Prophecy, 107; *Marmandale, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds, the Felyolity Stakes, selling, $2,000; five and a half furlongs. Luke's Pet, 112 pounds; American Boy, 110; Germa, 109; Ormbel, 104; Romany, 110; Krewer, 109; Shoal, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Paddy Dear, 117 pounds; Lucius, 112; G. M. Miller, 112; Mary Belle, 112; Piedra, 110; *Caddie, 112; Poacher, 118; *Search Light, 94., 97; Austral, 107; Lady Ward, 106; Indian Spring, 100; Hitchcrystal, 110; Blarney, 110; Sir William Johnson, 112; Gleipner, 112; Millrace, 110; Tantalus, 109; *Mountain Rose, 92., 112; Stitch in Time, 103; Little Cottage, 112; Calm Spring, 107; *Zinnia, 100; Starter, 107; *Nanette, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds, the Bryn Mawr Purse; one mile. Balustrade, 112 pounds; Phantom Maid, 107; Daydue, 107; Duchess Lace, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TINY FIELDS AT PARKWAY.

Only Two Horses in Each Race, but Sport Is Good.

Three spirited dual races were contested yesterday afternoon at the Parkway Track in Brooklyn. Many of the horses had been shipped for the upstate fairs and the fields were small. Close finishes gave the largest crowd of the year a good bit of sport, nevertheless.

Jim Becker, James Shevlin's young colt, won the opening heat in the 2:40 class trot, but his mile in 2:23¼ used him up and he had to take the dust of Moe Aronson's Josephine B, which stepped in 2:35½ and 2:38 in the second and third heats. Becker won the first heat by ten lengths, while the victor was three and five lengths in front in her victories.

It took three heats to win the free-for-all pacing race, which brought out Wyomac, the chestnut son of Owymac, The Ranger, and Thomas Berrett's black gelding, one time champion of Long Island. Wyomac won in straight heats and was never in the rear. In the last mile the chestnut won by ten lengths in 2:17¼.

Lady Psyche, handled by Frank Small of the Parkway Club, was the winner of the 2:25 trot, in three heats. Small's mount came from behind and won the first heat by inches, but made a break and had to be satisfied with second in the next mile, which Joe Gibbons, who has just recovered from a fall from a building, won with Berron in 2:22¼. Lady Psyche came right back and won the final heat in 2:22½.

The summaries:

2:25 CLASS—TROTTING.

Lady Psyche, ch. m. (Small)	1	2	1
Berron, b. m., (Gibbons)	2	1	2

Time—2:22, 2:23¼, and 2:22½.

2:40 CLASS—TROTTING.

Josephine B., b. f., (Aronson)	3	1	1
Jim Becker, b. e., (Paddy)	1	2	2

Time—2:23¼, 2:35½, and 2:38.

FREE FOR ALL—PACING.

Wyomac, ch. g., (Kelly)	1	1	
The Ranger, bk. g., (Berseth)	2	2	

Time—2:17¼ and 2:21.

LORENZ HAS HIGH SCORE.

Gets a First, a Second, and Two Thirds in Brooklyn A. A. Games.

Julius Lorenz carried off premier laurels yesterday in the members' handicap track and field meet of the Brooklyn A. A., conducted at Brooklyn Athletic Field. Lorenz finished with a total of twelve points. This was two points greater than the total compiled by Herman Browser, who was second. Lorenz captured in the 75-yard run, finished second in the 75 yards dash, and scored two third places in the two-mile run and 12-pound shot put.

Herman Browser scored victories in two events. He got off to a flying start in the 75-yard event and just managed to stay in front to the tape, beating Lederman by less than a foot. In the half-mile run Browser started from scratch and with a strong finish broke the tape about a yard ahead of Sam Herzig, who was allowed ten yards' start.

F. L. Onken was another successful scratch competitor. He captured the 12-pound shot put with a heave of 44 feet 11½ inches.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Herman Brower, (2 yards); J. Lorenz, (4 yards,) second; Elvira, (3 yards,) third; C. J. Miller, (3 yards,) fourth.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, (Novice).—Won by L. W. Goodman; E. Rubin, second; W. Lederman, third; P. Staple, fourth.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Lorenz, (0 yards;) J. Rubinstein, (scratch,) second; L. Bauxbaum, (2 yards,) third; C. J. Miller, (5 yards,) fourth.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Herman Brower, (scratch;) Sam Herzig, (30 yards,) second; Joe Ober, (25 yards,) third; B. Finkelstein, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:06 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Henry Bernstein, (225 yards;) Frank Ruddy, (175 yards,) second; Julius Lorenz, (150 yards,) third; Louis Kaufman, (scratch,) fourth. Time—10:20.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. L. Onken, (scratch,) with 44 feet 11½ inches; M. Krasenes, (3 feet 3 inches,) 4 inches, second; J. Lorenz, (12 feet,) with 41 feet 4 inches, third; G. Silvis, (3 feet 6 inches,) with 40 feet 8½ inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. J. Miller, (10 feet,) with 21 feet 7½ inches; M. Krasenes, (3 feet 3 inches,) with 20 feet 3 inches, second; E. Rubin, 4 feet 8 inches,) with 20 feet 1 inch, third; Sol Schoval, (2 feet 3 inches,) with 19 feet 9 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Leonard Bauxbaum, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 4 inches; Joe Rubinstein, (6 inches,) with 5 feet 3 inches, second; S. Herzig, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 2 inches, third; C. J. Miller, (3 inches,) with 5 feet 1 inch, fourth.

Point Scores—Julius Lorenz, 12; Herman Browser, 10; C. J. Miller, 8; Miss Rubin, 7; Leonard Bauxbaum, 7.

FAVORITES WINNERS ON GRAND CIRCUIT

Single G. Paces Fastest Mile of Season at Closing of North Randall Meeting.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The six-day opening meeting of the Grand Circuit closed at North Randall today. Three favorites and one third choice were today's winners. Miss Woodbine, favorite in the second division of the 2:10 trot, won in four hotly contested heats. The first division of this race was decided yesterday.

Single G., favorite in the free-for-all pace, went the fastest mile of the season, either gait, in 2:03¾, in the first heat, and in the second heat beat his record by pacing the mile in 2:03¾. It was the fastest three-heat race of the year.

Constantine the Great, another favorite, took the 2:20 trot, and Eva Abbe, third choice in the 2:16 pace, won in three straight heats.

The summary:

2:10 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse, $1,200. (Second Division.)

Miss Woodbine, b. m., by Empire Expedition, (Whitehead)	2	1	2	1
Tommy Todd, b. g., by Todd Mac, (Riedrick)	4	3	1	2
Emma Magowan, b. m., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Bruso)	1	6	4	3
Don de Lopez, blk. g., by Kinsey de Lopez, (Beers)	3	2	3	ro
Daisy Todd, b. m., by George Leavitt Todd, (Murphy)	5	4	5	ro

Peter Pogue also started.

Time—2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:06¾, 2:10¼.

FREE FOR ALL PACE.

Value, $2,500.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Allen)	1	1	1
Verile Patchen, br. m., by Roy Patchen, (Fahlin)	2	2	2
Directum J., blk. h., by Chamberlin, (Murphy)	5	3	3
Lillian T., br. m., by Roy Patchen, (Whitney)	3	4	4
Peter Nash, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Edman)	4	5	5

Cu also started

Time—2:03¾, 2:02¾, 2:06¾.

2:20 CLASS—TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Constantine the Great, b. h., by Azoff, (Murphy)	7	1	1
Britton Forbes, blk. g., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (McMahon)	1	6	4
Baron Ce. Gualtie, b. h., by Ce. Gualtie, (McDonald)	2	3	2
Leo, ro. m., by Toddington, (Shanks)	2	3	6
Peter Worth, b. h., by Axworth, (Ackerman)	6	4	3
Trechate, Louis W., and Harreda also started.			

Time—2:08¾, 2:09¾, 2:10¼.

2:10 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $1,200.

Eva Abbe, ch. m., by The Abbe, (Fallin)	1	1	1
Robert E., br. g., by J. G. S., (McCoy)	3	2	6
Gladys B., b. m., by Simon Axworthy, (Valentine)	2	6	10
Freddie Grattan, ch. g., by Grattan Royal, (Ray)	10	5	2
Solomon Boy, b. g., by Col. Roberts, (Bennett)	8	5	3

Lady Fuller, Ester R., Betty Blacklock, William Patch, Harper, and Highland Lassie also started.

Time—2:04¾, 2:05¾, 2:05¾.

BAR EVEN TEUTON HORSES.

Decision of British and Belgians a Blow to German Breeders.

The decisions of the English and Belgian Jockey Clubs to bar from participation in racing, and the refusal to accept for registration in the English Stud Book any allen enemy horses will be a crushing blow to the horse breeding activities of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Thoroughbred sires, most of them of English lineage, were the foundation of the great army and racing studs developed by Germany and Austria-Hungary. The best were none too good in the establishment of a type of general purpose horse. The English Derby winners, Ard Patrick and Galtee More, each cost $110,000. The Thousand Guineas winner, Kirk Connel, and St. Caciou, the grand sire of Harry Payne Whitney's Vindex, were among the other fine sires that were available to farmers and breeders at a nominal fee. The Russian Government originally purchased Galtee More, and he was subsequently acquired by Germany chiefly on the recommendation of Count Lehndorf, who had charge of the great Prussian stud at Graditz.

The records of the English Stud Book show that for the twenty years prior to the outbreak of the war, 2,230 entire thoroughbreds—some of which were foals at the time and were subsequently gelded —were imported from Great Britain by Germany. During the same period there were approximately 2,000 fillies taken from England for Germany account. It is reasonable to assume that during the same time heavy drains were made upon French and Belgian studs.

The French Jockey Club has not as yet taken any formal action regarding alien owned horses, but they may confidently be expected to follow the lead of their allies and neighbors. England's great turf events are open to the world, but France has with few exceptions no big turf prizes for horses foaled outside of the republic. Spain, which has within the few years taken great strides in racing and breeding, chiefly due to the active sympathy and participation of King Alfonso, whose nom de course is Duke of Toledo, will probably furnish an asylum for German turfmen who prefer to win honors outside their own country.

Whether the Jockey Club of America will take any action in the premises remains to be seen. The United States is so remote from the interdicted countries that there is little likelihood of any German bred or owned thoroughbreds being sent here for competitive purposes. Germany maintained racing on a more or less pretentious scale during the war, and there was no letup in breeding. The future, however, will probably find her in the open market of the world bidding for the best blood obtainable. She will be forced to take this course in order to keep up the standard of her horses.

The entire situation in a nutshell would seem to be that the allied turf authorities do not propose to let the enemy reap any benefit from the thoroughbreds they pilfered during the war, and also the fact is driven home with cruel force that they lack the sportsmanlike qualities so essential on the turf.

SMALL MARES FIND FAVOR.

Some Noted Turfmen Prefer Them for Dams of Racers.

When Gerald L. Stead was in this country two years ago he said that his father, the noted New Zealand breeder of thoroughbreds, would not have a mare standing more than 15.2 and that his greatest success had come from matrons not over 15 hands high. The recent showing of Purchase, Panoply, and Man o' War are conspicuous illustration where small mares have thrown great turf performers.

Cherfyola, by Tansmeister, the dam of Purchase, is a long, low type that would have pleased Mr. Stead immensely. Mahubah, which produced Man o' War for Major Belmont, does not approach the average thoroughbred mare in stature, but she has given the turf a performer of gigantic proportions in Mr. Riddle's champion.

When A. J. Joyner had the Whitney string in England it comprised the mare Inaugural, by Voter. During one of his visits abroad the late William Collins Whitney asked his trainer what he proposed doing with "that little thing," pointing to Inaugural. Mr. Joyner's reply was: "Win races with her and then breed some good race horses." As she brought Mr. Whitney's colors home on two occasions and then produced Flags and Panoply she has gone a long way towards making good her former trainer's prophecy.

BARBOUR DISPUTES PECORD

One of Dempsey-Willard Bout Judges Says Contest Ended in Fourth Round

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 12.—Disagreement between Oliver Pecord and W. Warren Barbour, referee and timekeeper, respectively, of the Willard-Dempsey championship bout here on July 4, became public today when Pecord announced he had received a letter from Barbour in which Barbour declared the bout ended in the fourth round.

On the day following the bout Pecord announced in his official capacity that the affair ended in the third round, as the towel was thrown into the ring before the bell sounded for resumption of hostilities in the fourth.

According to the Barbour letter the bell rang for the fourth round, before the token of defeat appeared on the scene.

Pecord said that in his reply to Barbour he will adhere to his original ruling, on the ground that as the referee heard no bell and as neither boxer not their handlers gave any indication of hearing it, the fight technically stopped at the conclusion of the third round.

Referee Pecord is receiving letters from all over the country asking him for his opinion as to the round in which the fight terminated.

Frank B. Flournoy, Tex Rickard's associate in the promotion of the bout, today offered Pecord $500 for his services as referee. His contract is said to have called for $2,500, but in view of the fact that the promoters' profits were nominal the fee should be reduced. Pecord is holding out for $1,000. Nathan Weinstein, the announcer, received $100.

SWIMMER CLIPS RECORDS.

Mrs. Schroth's Unofficial Time Better Than Championship Marks.

Mrs. Francis Cowells Schroth of San Francisco, national one-mile swimming champion, is displaying such remarkable form this season that coast experts feel confident she will establish herself an international leader before the outdoor season closes.

Ernest Smith of the Olympic Club, former titleholder and an authority on swimming, writes concerning her: "In my opinion Mrs. Schroth ranks today as America's greatest all around star. Although she has been training for the half and one mile, her performances at shorter distances leave no doubt that she now possesses record-breaking speed, and I think she will find it possible to lower most of the world's free style standards this Summer, at least from the furlong upward. She is going like a flash."

That the confidence expressed by California has good foundation is demonstrated by Mrs. Schroth's latest feats. Competing under standard conditions within the last few weeks, she has covered 59 yards, free style, in 29 3-5, 100 yards in 1:09, 220 yards in 2:54 2-5, and 500 yards in 7:19 3-5, besides swimming 100 yards with the back stroke in 1:27. The furlong figures are within one second of world's time. Those for 59 yards eleven seconds under the listed international mark, and the back stroke four seconds faster than the official record. At the same proportionate pace the San Francisco mermaid should not fail to better the standards for 440 and 880 yards, and one mile.

Peculiar interest attaches to the brilliant work of Mrs. Schroth because it is more than probable that she will shortly cross the continent to try conclusions with her Eastern rivals. She has been invited to take part in a great water carnival in Chicago on Aug. 9 and 10, and plans are on foot to have her visit Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities after the Windy City meet.

Meanwhile Miss Fannie Durack, the famous Australian swimmer who holds most of the world's records, awaits in San Francisco the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union before competing in this country and Mrs. Schroth will be among the first to seek matches with her if the sanction is granted. The promised duels between them are looked forward to with keen anticipation.

5 SHUTOUTS FOR JOHNSON.

Washington Pitcher Leads American League in Blanking Opposing Clubs.

Walter Johnson, kingpin of the Washington pitching staff, is booming along as the leading shutout pitcher of the American League with a total of five whitewashes to his credit. Jack Quinn of the Yankees, Sam Jones of the Red Sox, and Urban Shocker of the Browns are crowding Johnson for the lead, each having four shutouts to his credit at the present time. Next in line comes Bob Shawkey of the Yankees, Stanley Coveleskie of the Indians, and Eddie Cicotte of the White Sox, each of whom has blanked an opposing team on three different occasions. The Yankees lead other teams with ten shutout victories, and Quinn is the only pitcher who has blanked four different clubs.

A total of forty-eight shutout performances have been turned in to date by American League pitchers. Connie Mack's Athletics, as might be expected, have been most afflicted by run famines, and have taken the whitewash on ten occasions. The Senators have had the runless experience nine times, and the Yankees eight. It is an odd feature that Washington has been far more frequent against Eastern clubs than against Westerners. Jimmy Burke's St. Louis Browns have been the most successful in escaping the kalsomine, having suffered only twice this season. Morton of the Indians and Elmke of the Tigers are the pitchers who enjoy the distinction of having blanked the Browns. The Tigers have been almost as successful, having only three shutouts up to the present time, two of these by Yankee pitchers.

Some of the more prominent pitchers of the American League have yet to register a shutout, though the season has about reached the halfway mark. In the list of pitchers appended below one looks in vain for the names of Harper, Perry, Bagby, Ruth, and Faber. Perry has handed out the whitewash beyond the nine innings, yet failed to win a shutout victory. He blanked the Senators for five frames on the day the season opened, but was scored on and defeated in the thirteenth, as Johnson also was using the whitewash brush.

The complete list of pitchers who have registered shutouts and the teams affected is as follows:

Johnson (Washington)—New York (2,) Philadelphia, Cleveland.
Quinn—Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland.
Jones—Washington (2,) Philadelphia.
Shocker—Philadelphia, New York, Washington (2.)
Shawkey—Chicago, Philadelphia (2.)
Cicotte—Boston, Philadelphia, New York.
Coveleskie—Boston, Chicago, New York.
Thormahlen—Detroit, Cleveland.
Morton—St. Louis, Cleveland.
Mays—New York (2.)
Williams—New York, Boston.
Ehmke—St. Louis, Cleveland,
Shaw—Boston, Chicago.
Sothoron—Cleveland, Boston.
Caldwell—Washington.
Wellman—Philadelphia.
Rogers—Chicago.
Dauss—Washington.
Gallia—Philadelphia.
Pennock—Chicago.
Bolland—Cleveland.
Russell (New York)—Washington.

The shutout victories and defeats for each club are as follows:

St. Louis, won 3 shutouts, lost 2; Boston, 3 and 5; New York, 10 and 3; Detroit, 4 and 3; Chicago, 5 and 5; Cleveland, 5 and 6; Washington, 1 and 9; Philadelphia, 1 and 10.

Michigan May Get Big Ten Meet.

The University of Michigan has asked for the next annual conference track and field meet of the "Big Ten," which is scheduled to be held on the first Saturday in June, 1920. Since the inauguration of the meet in 1901, in Chicago, it has been awarded by the committee in charge to Purdue, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, but never to Michigan. Because of the interest taken by the Wolverine aggregation at the last conference meet at Chicago the Ann Arbor school is considered to stand a good chance of having its bid accepted.

TRYOUT ARRANGED FOR POLO PLAYERS

Candidates for International Team to Compete at Hempstead on July 26.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 12.—There is great enthusiasm among the prominent polo men of the East over the fact that another international polo match with England is now an assured fact. Plans were perfected at Meadow Brook today for a special match on July 26, on the International Field, and will be in the nature of a tryout to determine what players and substitutes will be sent to England next year to try conclusions at Hurtingham to regain the International Cup that was taken back to England by the team sponsored by Lord Wimborne in 1914.

The players will consist of Major Devereux Milburn, who on three occasions was back for the American team in international competitions, and is now a ten-goal man; Harry Payne Whitney, another ten-goal man, who was three times Captain of the American team; Malcolm Stevenson, a nine-goal man; Lieutenant "Tommie" Hitchcock, Jr., the youngest American ace, who is handicapped at 6; F. S. von Stade, the well-known amateur rider, 5 goals; J. Watson Webb, the only left-hand player of prominence, whose handicap is 8; Louis E. Stoddard, who played in the last international match and is handicapped at 3; Major C. C. Rumsey, substitute player in 1914, 7 goals, and E. W. Hopping of the Philadelphia Country Club, 5 goals.

Parking spaces will be provided for the match at Meadow Brook of July 26 at a nominal cost and the proceeds will be given to Nassau Hospital at Mineola, which is making a drive to obtain $500,000 in Nassau County. All the remainder of the field will be open to the public, who are invited to attend and see what will, in all likelihood, be a hotly contested game.

All during the remainder of the season the various candidates for the international team will be in competition throughout the East. Play will end in September with the national tournament in Philidelphia.

MEADOW BROOK TEAM WINS.

Defeats Piping Rock Polo Four in Special Match, 10 to 5¼.

HEMSTEAD, N. Y., July 12.—L. E. Stoddard, J. Watson Webb, C. C. Rumsey, and Major J. H. Lapham, playing under the Meadow Brook Polo colors, defeated the crack Piping Rock polo four this afternoon on th efield here in a special match for cups offered by Mrs. John Sanford of Piping Rock.

It was a match replete with dash and brilliant riding and team work throughout. Meadow Brook won with a net score of 10 to 5¼. The winners scored eleven goals and lost one on penalities for crossing. Piping Rock was penalized one foul and a safety. Piping Rock lined up with J. A. Stahl, E. W. Hopping, G. M. Heckscher, and Major Devereaux Milburn. Many automobile parties lined up around the side lines to witness the game.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Bryn Mawr and Cooperstown to Play for Rockaway Cups Tomorrow

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 12.—There was no polo at the Rockaway Hunt Club today, several players being unable to compete. On Monday will be seen one of the best matches of the season when Bryn Mawr will play the hard riding Cooperstown four for the Rockaway Hunt Club Cups. F. S. von Stade, apparently none the worse for his accident while playing on the Cooperstown four against Rockaway last week, will be on the up-State team.

Mr. von Stade is still wearing the marks of one of the most peculiar accidents ever seen on a polo field. While riding at top steed, endeavoring to ride off a Rockaway player who was in advance of him, the pony of the Long Island player, while turning sharply, threw his shoe from his rear foot, which struck von Stade squarely in the face and stunned him for a time. When play was resumed more fast riding followed, and during a lively melée von Stade was again struck in the face by a polo mallet, where a few minutes before he had been struck with the horseshoe.

MORGAN STRAIN AMERICAN.

Fast Harness Horses of Today Trace to Noted Sire.

The Morgan is an American type of horse. It is the only one with the possible exception of the Kentucky gaited saddle horse which originated on this continent. For years it was believed that Justin Morgan, the taproot sire, was by the thoroughbred horse True Briton. Wallace, however, exploded that and showed that there was a chance of his being a Dutch horse, as was asserted by the man who took him to Vermont.

Justin Morgan was foaled at West Springfield, Mass., in 1793. He was taken to Vermont in 1795, and died in 1821. He bred on through his sons Sherman Morgan, Bulrush Morgan, and Woodbury Morgan. Of these Sherman Morgan sired Vermont Black Hawk, Billy Root, Whalebone, and Flint Morgan. The Woodbury line was continued by Morgan Caesar, Morgan Eagle, Childenden Count, Morgan, and Gifford Morgan, while the Bulrush line runs through the Randolph Horse, Jennison Colt, and Merrill, to Young Morrill, the sire of Fearnaught and Winthrop Morrill.

Within fifty years after the death of Justin Morgan, his descendants were found in every State in the Union. At that time over one-half of the light harness performers traced to him either through the sire or dam. The pedigrees of the leading trotters of today also show that a number of them carry a remote cross of Morgan blood. Uhlan, Lee Axworthy, Hamburg Belle, The Harvester, and Mabel Trask being among them.

A national survey of the light harness foundation stock shows that the forty-niners began buying Morgans as soon as they were located in California; Keokuk, Black Eagle Black Warrior, Tyler's Black Hawk, Novato Chief, McCracken's Black Hawk, Dave Hill, and Benecia Boy being taken there prior to the war. The Oregon breeders also purchased Vermont and Oregon Pathfinder. They were followed by Winthrop Knox, Champion Knox, and Dick Flaherty.

Kentucky was fortunate in selecting Blood's Black Hawk. He as well as his sons, Blood Chief and Indian Chief, the sire of Lady de Jarnette, were almost invincible in the show ring. The Morgan stamp was also left in Kentucky by Gurney's Vermont Hero, through Gold Dust, Downing's Vermont through Gill's Vermont, Red Jacket, Rattler, Peavine, and Honest Allen.

Axworthy, Moko, and Peter the Great have each a Morgan cross. The line to Axworthy runs through Strideaway to Moko through the Stockbridge Chief mare that produced Globe of 2:07¼, and to Peter the Great through Madison's Octoroon, a descendant of Woodbury Morgan.

The Morgan tide reached Michigan in the early fifties, the leaders being Morgan Eagle, the sire of Magna Charta; Marshall Chief, the sire of Prince; Chauncey Goodrich, and Don J. Robinson, Western Fearnaught, Buell's Pathfinder, Oce

ETHEL, SCYLLA, ALCYON AND SKYLARK LEAD THEIR CLASSES IN CRESCENT A. C. REGATTA

SCYLLA SHOWS WAY IN TUMBLING SEAS

Leads Handicap Craft in Annual Regatta of Crescent A. C. at Sea Gate.

ETHEL HAS A LONE FINISH

Saginaw Disabled and Christiansen's Yacht Shows Fleetness Without Competitor in Her Class.

In a glorious breeze from the south, which caused several of the skippers on the smaller craft to tie in reefs, the yachtsmen of the lower bay sailed their fourth championship race of the season off the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. It was the annual regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club and brought fourteen yachts to the starting line off Sea Gate. The breeze held true and steady throughout and as a result the craft made the best time of the year over Course 2 of the regular association courses.

When the Regatta Committee, made up of Chairman Effingham Wilson and C. A. Kelley, assisted by Samuel L. Finlay and Lieutenant John R. Brophy of the Atlantic Yacht Club, broke out the course signals the wind was whipping in over the Coney Island sand dunes in a manner that brought joy to the hearts of all the racing men. It came from a quarter that enabled the committee to send the yachts over a course made up of a r-ach from the starting line to Bensonhurst, a run to Fort Hamilton, and a stiff beat down the channel home.

With the exception of the second division of the handicap class, which in future will only sail once around the course, the divisions were all sent twice around the triangle. At the end of the first round Ethel was leading the fleet, being timed at 4:06:37. Careless was the first of the second division boats to be clocked, crossing the line at 4:07:44. Then came Scylla at 4:07:57; Wahkan II., 4:10:11; Fantasia, 4:10:47; May, 4:11:58, and Loafer at 4:14:05. Skylark led the knockabouts at 4:22:30.

The wind increased in strength as the craft started the second round. With dripping sheets and lee rails buried, the yachts plowed across a sea that was here and there dotted with whitecaps. Ethel had no great difficulty in winning in the first division of the handicap class, Saginaw, her only competitor, parted a bit of rigging and had to withdraw. Saginaw was not the only craft to be disabled. In the second division Wahkan II. and Chippewa were both disabled and Mavourneen withdrew.

In the beat to windward in the second round Scylla, the property of P. S. Crovat, took command of the second divison and led the fleet across the finish line. The yacht also won on corrected time. Alcyon won on both corrected and actual time in the third division. Among the knockabouts the winner was Skylark.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start 3:25. Course 7.3 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ethel, C. Christiansen	4:52:34	1:27:34
Saginaw, J. Paulson	Disabled.	

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start 3:25. Course 7.3 Miles.

Scylla, P. S. Crovat	4:55:52	1:30:22
Careless, H. Finna	4:59:18	1:34:18
Fantasia, E. Lesser, Jr.	4:59:22	1:34:22
May, W. Anderson	5:07:40	1:42:40
Loafer, Heinen & Pimm	5:08:49	1:43:49
Wahkan II., Michaels & Chrisanda	Disabled.	
Chippewa, J. K. Dingee	Disabled.	
Mavourneen, J. & D. Taylor	Did not finish.	

Corrected time on Scylla, 1:29:09; Fantasia, 1:33:23; Careless, 1:34:18; May, 1:39:03; Loafer, 1:40:17.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start 3:25. Course 4 Miles.

Alcyon, R. Roeckle	4:17:05	52:05
Spider, H. D. A. Mardin	4:17:38	52:38
Bug II., H. Rottarmer	4:26:55	1:01:55
Bob Cat, T. Christianson	4:38:29	1:14:29

Corrected time on Alcyon, 52:05; Spider, 52:38; Bug II., 59:52; Bob Cat, 1:10:38.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start 3:30. Course 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, J. Jansen	5:21:12	1:51:12
Lucas, E. T. Supper	5:22:13	1:52:13

MANY FISH YACHTS START.

Scalpin and Barracuda Lead Fields Over Different Courses.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—There was such a large fleet of fish yachts at the starting line off Centre Island today that the Regatta Committee of the Sawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club decided to send the boats away in two different divisions, each covering a different course. The larger division covered Course No. 1, the winner being Scalpin, the property of Franklin Remington. DeForest Hicks's Barracuda won in the other division, which covered Course No. 2.

The yachts that sailed Course No. 1 had a longer beat to windward, and as a result did not cover the triangle as quickly as the other craft. The race was decided in a snappy breeze from the southwest that gave the Corinthians plenty of hard work.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Course No. 2. Start, 2:50.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Barracuda, DeF. Hicks	5:14:14	2:24:14
Wahma, Ralph Ellis	5:14:03	2:24:03
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	5:14:18	2:24:18
Skate, Smith & Good	5:15:24	2:25:24

FISH CLASS.

Course No. 1. Start, 2:50.

Scalpin, F. Remington	5:21:04	2:31:54
Valador, George Nichols	5:24:03	2:34:03
Snapper, W. E. Roosevelt	5:25:20	2:35:20
Kahola, T. Davison	5:26:33	2:36:33
Cod, H. S. Shonnard	5:26:50	2:36:50
Sea Robin, H. S. Morgan, Jr.	5:27:45	2:37:45
Manatee, Albert Strauss	5:29:16	2:39:16
Pompano, C. D. West, Jr.	5:34:43	2:44:43
Pickle, Outerbridge & H'rey	5:35:09	2:45:09
Eel, H. P. Davison, Jr.	Did not finish	

HYDRA SAILS IN FIRST.

Wins Three-Mile Race for Star Class Boats.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 12.—In order to test the practicability, efficiency and speed of a certain new design of rigging patterned by William Gardiner, builder of boats and designer of sails, the Port Washington Yacht Club has arranged a most practical trial. Five of the yachts of the Star class, sailing both types of rigging, will compete in a series of races on the club course in Manhasset Bay. The skippers will alternate in sailing the five yachts and by this method it is expected that the relative capabilities of the two designs will have been pretty well established.

In the race today only three of the quintet finished. The trio crossed the line within 58 seconds. The little yachts were sent over the short three mile course. The new Marconi rigging was given a good tryout as a strong southerly breeze was blowing. Charles E. Hyde in the Hydra won over G. A. Corry in the Little Dipper by 15 seconds.

The summary:

PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB, SPECIAL RACE, STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 3 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	2:42:00	0:42:00
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	2:42:15	0:42:15
Sierra, D. Cowl	2:42:58	0:42:58
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	Did not finish.	
Wasih II, V. Willis	Did not finish.	

START BLOCK ISLAND RACE.

Sail and Power Boats Off in 100-Mile Struggle.

With the exception of two of the sailboats and one of Class B power boats, all the craft entered in the resumption of the annual Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club got away to a good start yesterday. The committee, made up of Chairman Harry Anderson, Edwin H. Tucker, R. M. Williams, C. E. Lautean, and Harry Sanford, established the starting line at the east end of Huckleberry Island early yesterday morning. The two classes of sailing boats were the first to be sent away. The scheduled starting hour was 11 A. M. At that time there was practically no wind on the sound.

The twelve boats in the division managed to drift over the line. For more than an hour they all were practically becalmed. When the preparatory signal was sounded for the power boats at 11:55 A. M., a light south southwest breeze came skipping across the Sound from the hills of Long Island. With booms trimmed to starboard, the fleet began to move to the eastward on its long 100-mile struggle. As the craft disappeared to the eastward, W. H. Bowes's Carolina was working its way through the lee of the other craft and moving out into first position.

Both divisions of power boats made a splendid start. They crossed the line so closely bunched that the committee had great difficulty in checking the starters. All of the entries were recognized with the exception of Telford, the property of C. S. McNeill. The committee decided that the boat had crossed at the further end of the line and included her among the starters sent to Commodore Charles H. Sunderland, who is to take the finishes at West Harbor, Block Island.

The official list of starters is as follows:

Fourteenth annual Block Island race for sailboats. Start, 11 A. M. Course, 100 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Allowance.
	Ft. In.	H.M.S.
Sea Scamp, D. H. Gaines	50 0	0:00:00
Senora, W. H. Farrell	49 0	0:00:00
Flight, W. B. Hoffman	49 0	0:05:00
Minx, T. S. Clarke	49 0	0:05:00
Carolina, W. H. Bowes	41 8	1:00:00
Algol, W. Fuller	41 0	1:20:00
Guiara, C. A. Marsland	41 0	1:25:00
Saxon, E. O. Fales	28 6	3:30:00
Frances, Simon Wickers	24 0	4:15:00
Special Sailing Division.		4:55:00
Sea Farer, Dan Bacon	63 0	0:00:00
Old Glory IV., G. P. P. Bonsall	57 5	0:43:35
Firefly, R. M. Aiskew	54 6	1:05:22
Telford, C. S. McNeill	54 6	1:29:48
Victory II., H. A. Jackson	35 0	1:36:47
Kodak, R. J. Haslinger	34 1	1:55:42

MOTOR BOATS IN RACE.

Seventeen Take Part in 180-Mile Cruise to Albany and Return.

Seventeen cruising motor boats, divided into two classes, started on the third annual Poughkeepsie and return race of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay yesterday. The starting line was off the Rockaway Park Yacht Club at Rockaway Beach. Both classes were sent away together at 8 A. M., the fleet being led down the bay by L. H. Strauss's Bedouin.

The times made to Poughkeepsie will be used to figure the handicap for the race back to Jamaica Bay today. The boats will start on their handicap times and are expected to be back at the Rockaway Park Yacht Club between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. Starting them on their handicap times is expected to bring the fleet home together.

A large crowd of Corinthians gathered at the Rockaway Park Club to see the motor boats start. The committee, made up of Charles H. Grinnell, Jr., Leon Lachaels, A. Benkamp, and William Woods, sent the boats away promptly on the hour. The big fleet formed a pretty picture as the boats chugged down the bay. In addition to the racing craft, more than a dozen other yachts accompanied the yachts until they reached the ocean.

The course took the craft down Jamaica Bay to the Atlantic, along the Coney Island shore to Norton's Point, then through the lower and upper New York Bays to the Hudson. At Poughkeepsie, Commodore A. C. Heiner and Commodore Vernon took the times of the yachts and sent them away again this morning.

The starters are as follows:

TO POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN.

180 MILES.

Start—8 A. M., July 12.

CLASS A.

Yacht and Owner.	Yacht Club.
Bedouin, L. H. Strauss	Rockaway Park
Fanny Ux, S. O. A. Ullman	Rockaway Park
Adelew, F. L. Solomon	Rockaway Park
Giro, A. P. Davis	Rockaway Park
Miamada, J. Friedenberg	Rockaway Park
Halcyon, E. Butler	Bergen Beach
Wileway, L. Eddlinger	Rockaway Park
Siren, Westfall-Kruger	Bergen Beach
Lespier, W. C. Stanmeyer	Bergen Beach
Ruthie II., F. Dobell	Bergen Beach
Ethel M., L. F. Mullier	Rockaway Park
Terrybell, M. Schiff	Rockaway Park
Niobe, W. Buswein	Rockaway Park

CLASS B.

Smarty II., L. Golly	Motor Boat
Virginia, A. Senkandl	Rockaway Park
Alibi, J. M. Sommers	Rockaway Park
Viola A., C. Adolph	Motor Boat

BAYSIDE Y. C. REGATTA.

Busibee, Aria, and Heron Are Winners in Weekly Races.

With a moderate southwest breeze blowing, twelve yachts of the fleet of the Bayside Yacht Club started yesterday in the weekly regatta of the club. The members had hoped for a good racing breeze, as they will be inactive for the next two weeks when the fleet is away at Larchmont.

Three classes were represented in the races yesterday, twelve yachts competing. H. P. Clark's Busibee won among the Bayside Bees, George Abbott's Aria among the Stars, and Donald Cowl's Heron won among the Bayside Birds.

In the Busibee Mr. Clark led from the start and crossed the finish line two minutes ahead of George Hopewell in the Maybe. George Abbott in the Aria reached the finish 3 minute 58 seconds ahead of the champion Star of the club, ahead of the Insiee's Shadow. It was only Walter L. Insiee's Shadow. It was only a dual race between the Bayside Birds, Donald Cowl's Heron winning by 18 minutes over Commodore William R. Teller's Woof.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

START, 2:30. COURSE, 8 MILES.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Busibee, H. P. Clark	5:28:50	1:58:50
Maybe, George Hopewell	5:30:50	2:00:50
Vespa, H. Gaines	5:31:28	2:01:28
Beatrice, P. W. Meek	5:44:00	2:14:00

STAR CLASS.

START, 2:35. COURSE 8 MILES.

Aria, George Abbott	5:14:20	1:39:20
Taurus, W. L. Insiee	5:16:18	1:41:18
Neptune, T. A. Tuves	5:16:38	1:41:38
Shadow, D. Cowl	5:23:46	1:47:46
Starlight, J. Nesbett	5:23:47	1:47:47
Southern Cross, A. Knapp	5:33:13	1:57:13

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

START, 2:40. COURSE, 8 MILES.

Heron, D. Cowl	5:26:50	1:46:50
Woof, W. R. Teller	5:27:08	1:47:08

PRISCILLA FIRST TO CROSS.

Leads Stamford One-Design Yachts in Duane Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 12.—Priscilla, chartered by W. F. Gillespie, won the first race for the H. B. Duane cup over the Stamford Yacht Club course today. The race was sailed in a fresh breeze from the southeast and the Stamford one-design craft made good time.

Priscilla covered the six and one-half-mile course in one hour and eighteen minutes, finishing fifty seconds ahead of Billy Boy, owned by Ernest G. Draper.

ALICE AND MISTRAL IN SPECIAL RACE

Class M Yacht Wins on Corrected Time in Indian Harbor Regatta.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—Yachtsmen who take part in the Long Island Sound racing circuit were exceptionally fortunate today. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club managed the regatta, which was the thirty-first annual race of the popular Greenwich club. When the committee, made up of Richard A. Monks, Chairman; the Hon. C. E. Simms, and Frank Bowne Jones, on board W. H. Hanan's power yacht Mavlet, established the starting line off Great Captain's Island, the first real racing breeze of the Summer was whipping over the water from the southwest. It was an ideal day for racing, and first real day that the Corinthians have experienced since the war stopped the sport in 1916.

To add to the sport, Philip Mallory's Mistral, one of the old New York Yacht Club forty-footers, came to the starting line. As the big sloop was without a class competition, a match race was arranged with Alice, the only Class M racer, which now belongs to Dr. C. B. Keeler. The craft were sent over a fifteen-mile course made up of a run, a beat, and a reach. It was a handicap affair, Mistral allowing time. Although the forty-footer was the first across the finish line, Alice won the prize on corrected time.

Unfortunately the regattas at the east end of the Sound never fill as well as those at Larchmont and New Rochelle. Today there were only three of the New York Yacht Club thirty-footers in the racing fleet. They also were sent over the fifteen-mile triangle, and the winner was Minx, the property of T. S. Clarke. Young Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., scored his first victory of the season in the second division of the Handicap Class. He raced his Newport Class Q sloop Comet. It was rather a hollow victory for Mignon, the only other yacht in the class, did not finish. It was young Vanderbilt's first open race this summer.

William Baldwin's Alicia won among the Long Island Sound schooners. The Indian Harbor Arrows was the largest class of holes day, no less than seven yachts competing. The winner was Comrade, sailed by Addison G. Hanan, one of the best skippers on Long Island Sound. Among the one-design yachts of the home club, the winner was Hulhulhee, the property of J. W. Lewis.

There was only a poor representation of Star yachts here today. The majority of the little fellows are owned at the other end of the Sound, and they found considerable difficulty in getting here. John B. Nathan's Shooting Star was the winner, defeating Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder, Jr., the only other starter, by almost five minutes over an eight-mile course. W. T. Hornidge's Turn won in Class U. The Jewels also raced as a class, the winner being Kat, the property of C. H. Appleby.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS M AND FORTY FOOTERS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 13 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Mistral, Philip Mallory	4:49:01	2:19:01
Alice, Dr. C. B. Keeler	4:51:54	2:21:58

Corrected time on Alice, 2:18:34; Mistral, 2:19:01.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 15 miles.

Minx, T. S. Clarke	5:02:14	2:26:14
Howdy, Charles Belsky	5:06:07	2:31:07
Oliole, S. C. Firle	Did not finish.	

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:40. Course, 11 miles.

Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:33:17	2:13:17
Mignon, C. Fox	Did not finish.	

Corrected time on Comet, 2:12:37.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:40. Course, 11 miles.

Robin Hood III., G. S. Gartland	4:37:45	2:17:45
Arethusa, Walters & Ausberg	4:38:51	2:18:51
Acadian, P. D. Raymond	4:01:10	2:21:10

Corrected time on Acadian, 2:17:06; Robin Hood III., 2:17:45; Arethusa, 2:18:10.

LONG ISLAND SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 11 miles.

Alicia, William Baldwin	4:48:09	2:08:09
Moira, Clarkson Cowl	4:53:53	2:13:53

INDIAN HARBOR ARROWS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 11 miles.

Comrade, A. G. Hanan	5:04:54	2:19:14
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	5:11:34	2:25:51
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	5:12:36	2:27:36
Windward II., R. A. Monks	5:13:00	2:25:00
Bubble, Robinson Leach	5:13:32	2:27:32
Hark, R. E. Staven	5:14:57	2:29:57
Snapper, F. S. Page	5:20:14	2:35:14

CLASS U.

Start, 2:50. Course, 11 miles.

Tern, W. T. Hornidge	5:04:17	2:14:17
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	5:07:30	2:17:30
Top, C. E. Russell	5:07:41	2:17:41

INDIAN HARBOR ONE DESIGNS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 8 miles.

Hulhulhee, J. W. Lewis	4:58:26	1:58:26
Salome, H. N. Whittelsey	4:59:39	1:59:39
Juno Bug, H. H. Sturges	5:40:53	1:40:53
Wabisi, Richard Cutwater	5:42:35	1:42:35
Cameo, J. V. Rogers	5:43:59	1:43:59

GLEN COVE JEWELS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 8 miles.

Kat, C. H. Appleby	4:59:54	1:59:44
Aqua Marine, C. F. Weyand	Did not finish.	

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 8 miles.

Shooting Star, John B. Shethar	4:50:53	1:45:53
Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:55:28	1:50:23

NEW LINKS FOR BALTUSROL.

Golf Club's New Courses Will Be Ready Next Summer.

When August of next year rolls around, members of the Baltusrol Golf Club will have two eighteen-hole courses ready for play; that is, if the plans of those in charge do not miscarry.

Some time ago, A. W. Tillinghast, the architect, was engaged by the Short Hills organization to lay out the two circuits, or rather, rearrange one and plan for the second on the 150 acres that had been bought by the club. This makes 300 acres owned by Baltusrol, and ever since last Winter, laborers have been chopping trees, pulling and blasting stumps, ploughing, harrowing, and sub-irrigating to prepare for the 1920 season.

All this was completed last month, and then a new experiment was attempted. This consisted of planting soy beans and cow peas, the growth of the seed being stimulated by a chemical action. Under ordinary circumstances it takes two or three years for soy-beans to give results, but time at Baltusrol was too precious to wait that long. Therefore, under the eyes of an agricultural expert, each tiny seed in the 300 bushels used, was moistened with a fluid guaranteed to hasten the growth, a process termed inoculation.

The result is that a carpet of green four inches high covers the soil thus treated. Work started last winter included an elaborate system of drainage, and until the present all labor has been concentrated on the fairways. Now that these have been completed, construction will be focused on the greens, and by October 1 the entire course should be seeded down, and by the latter part of next Summer the turf should be thick enough for play.

While only three of the present holes remain absolutely unaltered, the first, second, and eleventh, practically all of the old fairway is used. None of the putting turf is lost, while several of the greens, with a few changes of contour, being played from different angles, will be used, while other greens will be lifted and moved.

During the developments of the property and holes on the present course there will be no interference with the play. All the new fairway has been cleared, graded, drained, limed, and fertilized. The new layout keeps the courses away from side hills or direct climbs, and in the opinion of Tillinghast there will be little to choose between the circuits. The length of the holes and the distribution are much alike; each starts and ends at the clubhouse and both have the ninth hole not far from a half-way house.

Quite a few changes will be made in existing water courses, channels being dug in many places in order that hazards may be properly placed. Freakish features are not being considered by the architect, but there will be no monotony.

The merging of the two courses will be done by welding certain holes of the present circuit into the lower course and certain others into the proposed upper layout. The entire property is bordered on the north for a mile and a half by the Baltusrol Mountains, a permanent windshield from north winds and storms, yet not barring the southwesterly breezes for tempering the links in Summer.

A brief description of the courses is as follows:

Lower Course.

No. 1. The present first.
No. 2. The present second.
No. 3. The present third lengthened to the present sixteenth green. Drive and iron.
No. 4. A mashie pitch over the lake to a specially constructed green.
No. 5. From the woods to the present fourth green, specially trapped. Drive and cleek.
No. 6. Into new property. Drive and jigger.
No. 7. New. Very long drive and brassey.
No. 8. New. Drive and running approach.
No. 9. New. Cleek or driver.
No. 10. New. Long drive and brassey.
No. 11. New. Pronounced dog-leg. Drive and spoon.
No. 12. New. Spoon.
No. 13. New. Driver and iron.
No. 14. New. Driver and brassey.
No. 15. To the present thirteenth green from the present fourteenth tee.
No. 16. Jigger to the old island green from the orchard.
No. 17. A variation of the present fifteenth from near the old island green.
No. 18. Long drive and brassey from a point near the present sixteenth teeing grounds, dog-legging from that fairway across the old putting green and present seventeenth rough to the knoll on the river. The present road along the seventeenth is to follow an entirely different trend.

Upper Course.

No. 1. New. From a point in front of George Low's house to the present sixth green. A fairly open drive and brassey.
No. 2. Mora to the slope of the present seventh to a new green among the pines. Long drive and brassey.
No. 3. New. Midiron from near pines to a specially constructed green at the base of the wooded slope.
No. 4. To a changed present tenth green and along some new fairway.
No. 5. Into new land across Turkey Lane, the drive and to a green in a grove.
No. 6. New. From the woods into the open. Driver and cleek.
No. 7. New. Long drive.
No. 8. New. Long dog-leg. It calls for a long, well-placed drive to see the green for a brassey home.
No. 9. New. Teeing ground in woods. Driver and mashie.
No. 10. New. Midiron.
No. 11. New. A three-shot hole.
No. 12. New. Into the woods again. Drive and mashie pitch to a beautiful natural green.
No. 13. New. From woods into open across a winding stream which offers great reward for long carrying drive. A brassey or cleek for the second.
No. 14 New. Drive and mashie to a natural green. The hole parallels Turkey Lane but not near enough to figure on a boundary of which there are practically none on the course.
No. 15. The present eleventh, unchanged.
No. 16. Long drive and brassey to the driving pit which now extends across the eighth.
No. 17. Very long drive and brassey with fairway extending over the present fifth green to a corner of the woods on the right of the present sixth.
No. 18. From some 100 yards back of the present seventeenth green to the present home green, which is to be changed in contour.

NEW YORK SCORES AGAIN AT CRICKET

Takes Philadelphia C. C. Into Camp by Two Wickets in Halifax Cup Contest.

Maintaining the fine form shown in Philadelphia, earlier in the week, New York's cricketers in the Halifax Cup competition scored their sixth victory on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, yesterday, when the eleven of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, which was defeated at St. Martin's on Wednesday, again met with reverse, this time by the margin of two wickets.

Philadelphia batted first, and put on the fine total of 173 runs, a score the home team was barely able to surpass. When it had been accomplished, the New Yorkers still had two wickets in hand, with J. L. Poyer, who saved the day for them, not out for 72, the top score of the match.

This success enabled New York to keep pace with the Germantown Cricket Club, the only team able to win from the Metropolitan players, and with which the return match will be played next Thursday, at Manheim.

The visitors yesterday lost no time in making themselves at home with the New York bowling, and the first four men up contributed double. W. H. Graham gave the best exhibition for Philadelphia, attaining top score of 53 before he was caught and bowled by Hall. B. Hopkinson, Jr., proved himself as able a batsman as he is a bowler, by putting on 40. C. O. Woolley contributed 23, and H. R. Cartwright, 18, while E. V. Green was not out for 13. The only successful bowler on the New York side was E. G. Hall, who accounted for five of the wickets at a cost of 18 runs.

B. Kortlang, who has three centuries to his credit in these cup games, and J. L. Poyer of Brooklyn made the first long stand for New York, but Kortlang was dismissed after contributing a valuable 34. Poyar continued batting freely, but could not get any of the batsmen to stay long with him. L. R. Miller and C. Mayer, however, filled the gap at the critical stage, the former helping out with 13, and the latter with 14. F. G. Hales, the other not out batsman, helped Poyer to raise the total to 174, when, amid intense excitement, New York was declared the winner.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA C. C.

C. O. Woolley, b. Poyar	23
E. Hopkinson, Jr., c. Beresford, b. Miller	40
H. R. Cartwright, b. Hall	18
W. H. Graham, c. and b. Hall	53
W. Morrice, c. Poyer, b. Hall	0
E. Van Pelt, c. Hales, b. Hall	0
H. W. Goodall, run out	7
E. V. Green, not out	13
C. B. Jennings, c. Brets, b. Kortlang	3
W. Norris, b. Hall	0
Extras	9
Total	173

NEW YORK C. C.

S. B. Beresford, c. Green, b. Hopkinson	3
G. Hall, c. Green, b. Graham	5
B. Kortlang, c. Green, b. Morice	34
J. L. Poyer, not out	72
R. Camacho, b. Morice	4
B. Belgrave, b. Hopkinson	4
E. C. Taylor, c. Green, b. Graham	8
L. R. Miller, b. Hopkinson	13
C. Meyer, c. Green, b. Graham	15
F. G. Hales, not out	4
J. S. Brets, did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total, (8 wickets)	174

Bowling—Hall, 5 for 18; Poyer, 1 for 41; Miller, 1 for 36; Kortlang, 1 for 25.

COLUMBIA OVAL IS VICTOR.

Beats Bensonhurst Rovers at Cricket by Margin of 26 Runs.

With exceptionally high scoring on both sides, the Columbia Oval Cricket Club and the Bensonhurst Rovers contested a championship match in the Association series at Pelham Bay Park yesterday. Columbia Oval proved the victor by a margin of twenty-six runs on totals of 184 to 158.

B. G. Reece, with 62, led all of the batsmen for Columbia Oval. George Bell came next, with 33, while A. Haynes, 18; E. Carty, 17, and E. Gunther, 12, were the other double figures.

A. Lovell accomplished the best work with the willow on behalf of the Bensonhurst Rovers and was not out with 87 to his credit. O. Smith batted well for 34, F. G. Gautier contributed 32, and J. Gautier 22.

The bowling honors were carried off by F. Michaelowski of Columbia Oval, who captured 5 wickets for 70 runs. On the Bensonhurst side F. Gautier took 4 wickets for 49 runs, and A. Evelyn 3 for 57.

146 RUNS FOR CAMERONS.

Easily Defeat Kings County Cricketers at Central Park.

With seven batsmen in double figures the Camerons had no difficulty in defeating Kings County by 146 to 64 in a Metropolitan Cricket League championship game at Central Park yesterday. The highest score was made by E. Goodman, who compiled 46 and also took 4 wickets for 6 runs. V. Williams, 26; J. Mulholland, 16; J. Cox, 16, not out; E. Howard, 13; J. Halliwell 11, and E. Shaw 10, were the other doubles on the Cameron team. E. J. Atwood, with 30, and W. Huggins, 18, led in the batting for Kings County.

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ALLIED RIFLEMEN IN MEET.

Tournament to be Held This Summer at Caldwell, N. J., Range.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 12.—The largest rifle tournament ever attempted in any country is to be held here this Summer. A force of 700 bluejackets and marines is working night and day to complete the new 130-target butts, which, when finished, will make the largest rifle range in the world. The construction of barracks and mess halls has been begun, to accommodate the thousands of riflemen and visitors expected to arrive during the next six weeks.

In addition to the time-honored Wimbledon and Leech Cup matches several innovations have been planned. A small-bore match with England, the entrance of Canadian, Italian, French, and Belgian teams, and the return of the victorious A. E. F. rifle team, give the big shoot an international aspect, and by the addition of trapshooting to the list of events, hundreds of clay bird enthusiasts have been lured to the firing lines.

Although the navy is conducting the matches for the first time this year, the army is to be represented by a huge exhibit filling fifteen specially constructed buildings. A 700-foot spur track has been laid to accommodate the 14-inch long range gun that battered the German-made Krupps into submission at Chaulnes and elsewhere. The small arms school, at which the admission is free, has drawn civilian and military organizations from every State in the Union.

An aviation meet has been arranged by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, who has shipped seven planes to Caldwell. Lieut. Col. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., has been app

MISS BLODGETT WED TO MORRIS HADLEY

Bride of Son of Yale's President at Her Summer Home at Prides Crossing, Mass.

MISS URQUHART MARRIES

Virginia Girl Weds George H. Warren, Jr., in Trinity Church, Newport—Morgan-Burt Nuptial.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Cumnock Blodgett and Morris Hadley, son of President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale University and Mrs. Hadley, was solemnized yesterday at Avalon, the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, at Prides Crossing, Mass.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon, heavily embroidered in pearls, with a pearl girdle. The court train of white satin was also embroidered with large pearls and silver thread. Her veil of rose point lace was held in place by the coronet of tulle and orange blossoms. She wore a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond corsage pin, also a gift, and carried white orchids. The Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton performed the ceremony.

Miss Laura Hadley, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Hamilton Hadley was his brother's best man. Mrs. Samuel Sloan Colt of New York was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary S. Colt, Polly E. Damrosch, Elisabeth Remsen, Clara L. Lee, Frances H. Ballard, Katherine E. Biggs, Minnie F. Richards of New York, Eleanor Cabot and Corina S. Higginson of Boston, and Harriet L. Barnhart, Mary A. Martin and Dorothy W. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The attendants wore gowns of hydrangea blue chiffon with sashes of blue, pink and mauve silvercloth and their blue tulle hats were trimmed with ostrich feathers and flowers of pastel shades. Eight of the bridesmaids carried gilded Empire sticks with garlands of flowers between and formed an aisle through which the bridal party passed to the altar at the end of the Italian room, where the ceremony was performed.

All of the ushers were in the army during the war, and several were members of the 302d Field Artillery, in which regiment Mr. Hadley was a Major. They were Samuel Sloan Duryee, Seth Low, Alan Campbell of New York, William Gammell, Jr., T. Jefferson Coolidge, Harcourt Amory, Jr., Ralph Bradley, Lincoln Bayliss, Philip R. Ingalls, John W. Blodgett, Jr., brother of the bride, and Sidney Tener, Farwell Knapp, Louis C. Zahner, Bennett Sanderson, classmates of the bridegroom at Yale.

The bride, who is a graduate of Miss Spence's School, made her debut at a ball at Sherry's in 1916, and is a member of the Junior League. She is a niece of Arthur J. Cumnock and Victor I. Cumnock of Oyster Bay, and of Mrs. Norman Ditman of New York. Mr. Hadley is a grandson of the late Anson B. Morris, Governor of Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, after their honeymoon, will spend the remainder of the Summer at Prides Crossing, and in the Autumn will take up their residence in Cambridge, where Mr. Hadley will continue his studies in the Harvard Law School.

Stimson—Lindstedt.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Lindstedt, daughter of Mrs. William E. Lindstedt of Greenwich, Conn., and Boudinot Stimson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Stimson of New York, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Second Congregational Church at Greenwich. The Rev. Charles F. Taylor and the Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel were the officiating clergymen.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Theodore K. Lindstedt and by Miss Lucy Beardsley. Frederic B. Stimson was best man for his brother, and Donald D. Bartholomew and J. Olney Brett were the ushers.

The wedding was originally planned for July 5, but was deferred so that the bride's brother, Lieutenant Theodore Kent Lindstedt, who was overseas, might attend. Mr. Stimson was a sophomore at Yale when the United States entered the war, and he enlisted in the army ambulance service. He was gassed in service.

Howard U. Archer Marries.

Howard Underhill Archer, editor and manager of The Rye Chronicle of Rye, N. Y., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Archer of Port Chester, and Miss Elsie A. Mason, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mason of Hornell, N. Y., were married last evening at the bride's home. During the war Mr. Archer was with the Medical Corps in the Whitehall Building, New York.

Morgan—Burt.

Miss Marion Haviland Burt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Burt of New York and Greenwich, was married to Lieutenant John William Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Morgan of the Hotel Martinique, this city, yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Riverside, Conn., the Rev. W. Baxter Liebler officiating.

Miss Grace V. Burt was her sister's maid of honor, and George F. Morgan acted as best man for his brother. Lieutenants Pierrepont Mitchell and Robert L. Baldwin were the ushers. A reception followed at Elmhurst, the country home of the bride at Riverside.

The bride is a graduate of the Finch School of this city. Lieutenant Morgan, who is a Princeton graduate, class of 1916, was in active service two years in France with the 103d Field Artillery.

Miss Conklin Wed to J. H. Glew.

The marriage is announced of Miss Alene Doan Conklin, daughter of Mrs. Frances A. Conklin of this city, and Joseph Henry Glew, which took place last Monday afternoon in Holy Trinity Church, 122d Street and Lenox Avenue. The Rev. H. P. Nichols and the Rev. Harold Burrill were the officiating clergymen. Lieutenant F. D. Conklin gave his sister in marriage. Miss Edna Herrman was maid of honor and Miss Dorothy Sinsheimer the flower girl. Charles Conklin was best man and Robert Ambler and Clifford B. Cox the ushers. A supper was served afterward at the Hotel Ansonia.

Wed to Lieutenant William H. Jamieson.

A large military wedding was celebrated at Patchogue, L. I., yesterday afternoon when Miss Marie Adelia Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Mills of that place, became the bride of First Lieut. William Harry Jamieson, First Infantry, U. S. A., of Evanston, Ill., in the Congregational Church, the Rev. L. H. Johnson officiating.

Lieutenant Jamieson is stationed at Camp Upton. Many of the officers from the camp attended and the bridegroom and his best man and ushers were in full dress uniform.

The bride was attended by Miss Julia Sturges as maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Lee, Rose Terry, and Louise Lawson. Lieutenant Harry Jalniche was best man. The ushers were Captain Ruegg and Lieutenants William D. Sales, John Carroll, Willard Jamieson, and Carter McCarthy.

Miss Urquhart Weds at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Miss Katherine Augusta Urquhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Urquhart of Charlottesville, Va., and George Henry Warren, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren of Newport and New York, were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Trinity Church, with the rector, the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, officiating.

The floral decorations at the church were white and green. Miss Ann Urquhart, the bride's sister, was her only attendant.

The bridegroom had Robert L. Fowler, Jr., of New York for his best man, and the ushers were Whitney Warren, Jr., Bradford Norman, Jr., Hugh Cotton, Arthur Grannell, Jr., Percy Pyne, Jr., W. Bayard Rives, and Eric Fisher Wood. Mr. Warren gave gold match boxes to his best man and ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception and luncheon brought many of the guests to Oakdawn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, on Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. Stillman being a cousin of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren left later on their honeymoon. They will return to Newport for the remainder of the season and go to New York to live next Winter.

The bride received many beautiful gifts, including one from the Count and Countess Guy de Lasteyrie, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, who are in France.

Among the guests at the church were Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and Mrs. Beeckman, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieutenant and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Mortimer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter.

President Schurman's Daughter Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 12.—Raymond Ware of Boston, Mass., and Miss Catherine Munroe Schurman, a daughter of Jacob M. Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Mrs. Schurman were married this afternoon in Sage Chapel at Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke officiating. Miss Helen Schurman was her sister's maid of honor and Miss Barbara Schurman, another sister, and the Misses Catherine and Beatrice Schurman of New York, cousins of the bride, and Rena Green of Morristown, N. J., were the bridesmaids.

The ushers were Elliott Ware and Winslow Ware of Boston and Weld Ware of Morristown, all brothers of the bridegroom; Sherman Peer and Jerome Fried of New York. Alvers White of New York was the best man.

HORSE SHOW AT STAMFORD.

3,000 Attend Exhibition at Sunaim Farm in Aid of Hospitals.

The second annual exhibition of the Stamford Horse Show, held at Sunaim Farm, the estate of Samuel W. Taylor, the editor of Rider and Driver, Stamford, Conn., yesterday drew 3,000 spectators. It was for the benefit of the Stamford and Greenwich Hospitals. There were 300 entries. Among the features were the heavy harness class, hunters class, and the children's class. In the latter, Sally Lanier, the eight-year-old daughter of Charles F. Lanier, was loudly applauded. She won a first prize.

William Ziegler had his prize winning horses on exhibition in tents on the grounds.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Lieutenant Julian Little, Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Daniel O'Day and Daniel O'Day, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Talnter, and Mr. G. M. Pynchon were among those present.

MISS BALDWIN BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Jr., to Wed N. R. Landon.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Cynthia Bradley Baldwin to Nathaniel Ruggles Landon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of 19 East Fifty-first Street, New York, and Shadow Lawn, Oyster Bay. Miss Baldwin is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., of Shallow Brook Farm, Mount Kisco, and a sister of the Misses Fanny T., Phyllis, and Priscilla Baldwin, and J. C. Baldwin, 3d. She came out last Winter informally.

Mr. Landon was an Ensign during the war. He is a brother of Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Mrs. Eugene M. Sawyer, wife of Captain Sawyer; Miss Cornelia Landon, who also served abroad; Lieutenant H. H. Landon, Jr., U. S. N., and Ensign Stephen L. Landon. The marriage will probably take place next Autumn.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. E. de Gaugue de Langles of 153 East Seventy-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Marie de Gaugue, to Ensign Emilce R. Niemela, U. S. N. R. F., of Calumet, Mich. Miss de Gaugue is a member of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service. Mr. Niemela was attached to the Fort Wayne.

Mrs. James W. McCormick of Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Paula McCormick, to Chester Berrien Deming, son of William B. Deming, also of Summit.

ORANGEMEN IN PARADE.

Observe 300th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

The 300th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen's Association of the United States yesterday afternoon and evening with a parade, which started at 110th Street and Seventh Avenue and ended at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where there were speeches, a dinner, and dancing. About 2,000 persons were in line, 300 of whom were women.

John Kennedy was Grand Marshal of the parade and John McCullaugh his assistant. Fifty automobiles followed the marchers, who were led by a platoon of mounted patrolmen. The American colors were carried by Henry Stewart, a soldier wearing the D. S. C., who was cited for bravery on several occasions. Grand Master George Weir, as Chairman, introduced as the chief speaker Past Supreme Grand Master Henry Stewart, who said:

"We want to tell these people who are announcing what they will get for Ireland that they will never get what they want. There are 110,000,000 people here, and 16,000,000 of them want to tell the others what they shall do. We are going to tell Bourke Cockran and Justice Cohalan that, as long as Great Britain has a gun and a man to stand behind the gun, Ireland will never get the independence they seek.

"We are going to get a hall and get out circulars telling the truth. We are going to tell Mr. Cohalan and Bourke Cockran that what they said at Madison Square Garden is not true. The men who came from England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland are the men who made this country."

The Rev. Dr. P. C. Warren, rector of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, said he favored the League of Nations, and that only through it could we keep the pledge to the boys who died in France to make this the last war. He said he believed Theodore Roosevelt would not be opposed to the League, as most of the covenants embraced in it were advocated by him.

Other speakers included the Rev. Dr. William Martin of Jersey City, the Rev. Dr. R. G. Greenwood of the Cobble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. John S. Steen of the Ascension Memorial Church, Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gregory of Brooklyn, James McFarland, an official of the Orangemen's Association, and Dr. Donald McDougal, editor of The Caledonian.

PUBLIC TO MOURN JACOBI.

Services at Academy of Medicine Tomorrow Afternoon.

In response to various requests from members of the medical profession and others, public funeral services for the late Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who died last Thursday night, will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

The speakers at the services will be announced today.

EXPORT OF SUGAR TAKES A BIG LEAP

Shipments in Last Five Years Double Those of Half Century Before.

SOME TO SOUTH AMERICA

National City Bank Puts Total Sent Since War at 5,000,000,000 Pounds.

Figures regarding the exportation of refined sugar from the United States have been compiled by the National City Bank, which show that the quantity of refined sugar exported from the United States during the five years since the beginning of the war was more than double those of the half century preceding the war. The exports of sugar for the five years ended with June of this year were in round figures 5,000,000,000 pounds, with a total value of $290,000,000. This compares with 2,000,000,000 pounds in the half century preceding the war with a value of $120,000,000.

"The sudden demands upon the United States for refined sugar which came with the beginning of the war," says the bank's statement, "is due to the fact that most of the European countries which had formerly relied for their sugar upon the beet fields of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia found their usual supplies cut off by the war and were compelled to look to the cane sugar area of the world for their supplies. The cane sugar area is chiefly Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Java, and India. Cuba and our own islands send their raw sugar to the United States to be refined; India consumes all of its sugar locally, and Java exports a large proportion of her product in the raw state to her neighbors in the Orient, especially India, Australia, and Japan. The Latin American countries, which produce about 1,000,000 tons annually, have little for exportation. This left Cuba and the islands belonging to the United States as the chief available source for cane sugar, and as all of these islands have been sending their raw product to the United States for refining, quite naturally the European countries requiring sugar turned to this country for supplies of the refined article.

"As a consequence of this condition the quantity of refined sugar exported from the United States in our fiscal year 1915, the first year of the war, was 550,000,000 pounds; in 1916, 1,130,000,000; in 1917, 1,210,000,000; in 1918, 575,000,000, and in 1919 approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds. This makes for the five-year war period approximately 5,000,000,000 pounds of refined sugar exported, while the bank's statement shows that in the fifty years prior to the war the quantity of refined sugar exported was, in round terms, 2,000,000,000 pounds.

The value of the 5,000,000,000 pounds exported during the war period was about $290,000,000, against approximately $120,000,000 in the fifty years prior to the war.

"While export prices during the war period were much higher than those in the period immediately preceding the war, they were materially less than those in the early part of the fifty-year period prior to the war. The average export price of the refined sugar sent out of the United States during the war ranged from 4.7 cents per pound in 1915 to about 7.1 cents in 1919, while the average export price in 1871 was 13.2 cents per pound; 1875, 10.8 cents; 1880, 9 cents; 1890, 7 cents; 1900, 4.5 cents; 1905, 3.5 cents, and in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, 3.6 cents.

"This habit of the cane sugar producers of America sending their product to the United States to be refined grew out of the fact that the United States was the chief consumer of their product, while Europe, the other great sugar-consuming section of the world, was supplied from the beet fields, especially those of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. The United States consumed at the beginning of the present century one-fourth of the sugar of the world, but with the great enlargement of world production which followed the year 1900 the share of the world's crop consumed by us fell to about one-fifth, although the quantity consumed by us steadily increased: World production in 1900 was 19,000,000,000 pounds, in 1910 33,000,000,000, and in 1914 42,000,000,000, and as a consequence of this tremendous increase in production the percentage of the world's crop consumed by us fell from 25.7 per cent. in 1910 to 20.9 per cent. in 1914, although our consumption grew from 4,677,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 8,793,000,000 in 1914."

The following table shows the exports of each year, their value, and the price per pound:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Export Price Per Lb. Cents.
1870	4,415,000	$555,000	12.6
1871	3,797,000	501,000	13.2
1872	4,467,000	561,000	12.6
1873	9,871,000	1,143,000	11.6
1874	9,970,000	1,041,000	10.5
1875	23,790,000	2,585,000	10.8
1876	51,841,000	5,583,000	10.7
1877	39,665,000	4,587,000	11.6
1878	44,040,000	4,508,000	10.2
1879	72,305,000	6,154,000	8.5
1880	30,125,000	2,718,000	9.0
1881	22,229,000	2,050,000	9.2
1882	13,761,000	1,336,000	9.7
1883	20,815,000	2,454,000	9.3
1884	75,921,000	5,402,000	7.1
1885	252,570,000	16,071,000	6.7
1886	164,340,000	10,973,000	6.7
1887	190,672,000	11,436,000	6.0
1888	34,505,000	2,185,000	6.3
1889	14,167,000	1,070,000	7.6
1890	27,018,000	1,901,000	7.0
1891	108,220,080	6,139,090	5.7
1892	14,695,000	666,000	4.6
1893	20,570,000	958,000	4.7
1894	14,778,000	653,000	4.4
1895	8,834,000	407,000	4.6
1896	9,198,000	451,000	4.9
1897	7,197,000	342,000	4.7
1898	6,048,000	302,000	5.0
1899	9,462,000	426,000	4.4
1900	22,192,000	1,001,000	4.5
1901	8,728,000	438,000	5.0
1902	7,210,000	293,000	4.1
1903	10,421,000	350,000	3.4
1904	15,305,000	529,000	3.4
1905	18,321,000	746,000	4.1
1906	21,805,000	825,000	3.8
1907	21,179,000	829,000	3.9
1908	25,497,000	974,000	3.8
1909	79,885,000	2,783,000	3.5
1910	91,225,000	3,396,000	4.3
1911	54,947,000	2,244,000	4.1
1912	79,594,000	3,581,000	4.5
1913	43,985,000	1,681,000	3.8
1914	50,885,000	1,840,000	3.6
1915	94,407,000	4,415,000	4.7
1916	1,630,151,000	79,380,000	4.9
1917	1,248,906,000	77,094,000	6.2
1918	576,483,000	38,762,000	6.9
1919	*940,000,000	*67,000,000	7.1

*June exports estimated.

"While most of the exportation from the United States has gone to Europe," the statement also says, "the other parts of the world are gradually turning to the United States as a new source of supply, and the exports of refined sugar in the fiscal year 1919 were to Argentine 93,000,000; Uruguay 21,000,000; Mexico, 18,000,000; Canada, 12,000,000; Africa, 4,500,000, and to Asia, chiefly Japan and India,) nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

COAL UNDER GOVERNMENT.

Australia Takes Drastic Measures to Avert Miners' Strike.

MELBOURNE, July 12.—Regulations have been passed under the War Precautions act putting under control of the Prime Minister the entire coal output of the Australian Commonwealth. The regulations further empower the Federal Government to fix wages and conditions of employment in the mines and establish the price of coal.

Acting Prime Minister Watt, in announcing the new regulations, pointed out that the step was taken in order to avoid a strike of the miners in New South Wales, through which the output of that State would have been stopped and many of the industries of the Commonwealth paralyzed.

EXPLAINS CHURCH DISPUTE.

William Guthrie Gives Out Letters on Proselytizing Charge.

William D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Society to Help Devastated Churches in France, yesterday gave out correspondence between Archbishop Hayes and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd, President of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, upon the assertions, said to have been made by dignitaries of the Catholic Church, that the Protestants who were seeking to rebuild French churches also were carrying on a campaign of proselytizing.

Mr. Guthrie wrote to Archbishop Hayes that the statement pointed out by Dr. Lloyd apparently had not been made by any Catholic prelate, but had been made by Mr. Guthrie himself. He wrote in part:

"In the only statement made at the meeting at Carnegie Hall last Sunday evening referring to the Episcopal Church of America, was contained in my remarks, I deem it proper to write that I, of course, accept Bishop Lloyd's disclaimer in knowing that I must have been misinformed in regard to the participation or co-operation of the Episcopal Church of America in any plan to proselytize at the present time among the destitute Catholic population of the devastated districts of Northern and Eastern France.

"My statements were based upon information that I believed to be accurate, and as to which I had sought and received verification that I felt I was justified in relying upon."

Mr. Guthrie also sent a copy of his letter to Dr. Lloyd.

TO AID GERMAN WAR WIDOWS

Will of Brooklyn Woman Provides Relief Fund for City of Mayen.

By the will of Mrs. Katherine Peffen of 2,000 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, her residuary estate is to go to the City of Mayen, in Rhenish Prussia, to provide a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of German soldiers killed in the war. Mrs. Peffen, who died on July 4, was the widow of August Peffen, and Mayen is said to have been her native place. The residue of her estate, it is believed, will amount to about $25,000.

Mrs. Peffen makes bequests to relatives in Mayen and in this country, and St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and St. Francis's Health Resort at Denville, N. J., will each receive $1,000 under her will.

"All the rest and residue of my estate," the will provides, "I give and bequeath to the City of Mayen, near Coblenz, Germany, to be used by said city for the relief of widows and orphans residing in Mayen whose husbands and fathers have been killed in the recent war."

Ezra Johnson Travis.

Ezra Johnson Travis, 75 years old, of 300 West End Avenue, a veteran of the civil war and for many years the contractor for the transportation of the United States mails in many cities of the country, died yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital. He was born in Greenville, Penn., and at the close of the civil war went to Montana, where he engaged in the cattle business and staging, being a partner in the pioneer firm of Gilner & Salisbury, one of the largest companies engaged in the operation of stage coaches in the "making west." Headquarters at Salt Lake City, and operating stage lines and mail contracts in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, and Oregon. He later held contracts for the transportation of the mails in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York.

Charles Rock, English Actor.

LONDON, July 12.—Charles Rock, the well-known English actor, died in London today.

Charles Rock de Fabeck was born in Vellore, India, fifty-three years ago, his father being Surgeon General in the Indian Army. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1883. In 1892 he appeared with John, now Sir John, Hare, and remained with him six years, accompanying him on his first American tour in 1893. Mr. Rock's reputation was based on his interpretation of character parts in various plays from 1904 to 1913. Mr. Rock was part author with W. W. Jacobs of "The Grey Parrot" and "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," and was a director of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

Rev. C. Machey, S. J., Dies in Rome.

ROME, Friday, July 11.—The Rev. Charles Machey, S. J., of Boston, and formerly prefect of Georgetown University, died here this morning after an operation.

Obituary Notes.

JONATHAN M. OSBORNE, 72 years old, a farmer of Easthampton, L. I., died there on Friday.

Mrs. CATHERINE FOSTER, widow of William Foster and a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years, died at her home, 157 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. SADIE A. FOX, wife of George W. Fox, who has been with the Long Island Railroad for the last fifteen years, died at her home in Babylon, L. I., on Thursday, aged 47 years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE ADELE ROBERTS, widow of the Rev. R. Roberts, former pastor of the Kings Highway Congregational Church, Flatbush, died at Elmira, N. Y., on Friday while on a visit. She was 80 years old.

JOHN R. SMITH, a former Deputy County Clerk and long active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 33 Linden Street, Brooklyn. For the last nineteen years Mr. Smith was employed in the Kings County Register's Office. Mr. Smith had lived in Brooklyn for forty-eight years and was active in Masonic circles, being a Past Master of Manual Lodge and a Past High Priest of Altair Chapter.

GEORGE E. IDE'S FUNERAL

Services for President of Home Life Insurance Co. at Summer Home.

Many business associates and friends from New York City attended the funeral services, simple but impressive, for George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, held yesterday at his Summer home at Locust Valley, L. I. Many friends residing in the Summer colony there also were present.

The Rev. Charles Hinton, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John's, of Lattingtown, read the usual Episcopal service. There was no music. Mr. Hinton read the hymns "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand" and "Hark, Hark, My Soul," and the poem, "Abiding Love." Following the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where interment took place privately.

Among the directors of the Home Life Insurance Company who attended the services were William A. Nash, Howard Sinclere, W. A. Marshall, Ellis Gladwin, Harry Moir and George W. Murray. There were also present many superintendents from branch offices, and other friends and business associates included Walter E. Frew, F. H. Trimble, Louis C. Hay, J. D. Davies, F. L. Hine, and W. B. Hester.

Albert Vickers.

LONDON, July 12.—Albert Vickers died at Eastbourne today.

Albert Vickers was formerly Chairman of Vickers, Limited, one of England's greatest manufacturers of steel products and also of airplanes. Active in sports, he took particular interest in motor boat racing, shooting, and fishing. He was 81 years old. His first wife was Miss Helen Gage of Boston. Mr. Vickers had been made a knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Naval Merit of Spain and decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan.

Born.

BLOUT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blout, a son, Elkan, July 2.

BRUSH.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome W. Brush, (Anabel Lind,) of New York City and Larchmont, announce the birth of a son, Robert Lind Brush, on Friday, July 11.

EDER.—Judge and Mrs. Morris Eder (nee Clara Grant) announce the birth of a daughter on July 11 at the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

FREEMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. B. Freeman, 286 Ft. Washington Av., city, a daughter, on July 6, at Lying-In Hospital.

FREIMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Freiman, (nee Augusta Chartin,) announce the arrival of a son Thursday, July 10, at Lying-In Hospital.

DATTELBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Dattelbaum, 894 Riverside Drive, a son, on July 6, 1919.

GALITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Galitz, (nee Alma J. Fabian,) announce the birth of a son, Howard Fabian, July 6, 1919, at Lexington Sanitarium.

GOLDING.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Golding, (nee Ruth Englander,) a son, July 9, 109 Gaston Av., Arverne, L. I.

HOFFENBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. T. Hoffenberg, (nee Minerva Kaas,) daughter, on Saturday, July 12, at St. Mark's Hospital. Both doing well. Thank you.

MALKAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Malkan, 534 Riverside Drive, a son, July 1.

MELLIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mellis, (nee Belle Jacoby,) 774 Union Av., announce the birth of a son on July 6.

REHFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Rehfeld, 500 West 175th St., a daughter, Shirley B., July 4.

WOLLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Wollman announce the arrival of a son on Wednesday, July 9, 1919, William Edwin.

Charles Rock de Fabeck was born in Vellore, India, fifty-three years ago, his father being Surgeon General in the Indian Army. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1883. In 1892 he appeared with John, now Sir John, Hare, and remained with him six years, accompanying him on his first American tour in 1893. Mr. Rock's reputation was based on his interpretation of character parts in various plays from 1904 to 1913. Mr. Rock was part author with W. W. Jacobs of "The Grey Parrot" and "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," and was a director of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

Engaged.

GILBERT—LEVI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Levi of 63 Morningside Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude M. Levi, to Mr. I. M. Gilbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert.

KEMPNER—LOEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Loeb announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Adeline, to Mr. Alan Horace Kempner, Oakmere, Mamaroneck.

KLEIN—GOLDMAN.—Mr. Harris Goldman announces the engagement of his daughter, Berta Goldman, to Mr. Leo Klein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Klein.

LEWIS—LEVY.—Mrs. Israel Levy of 130 St. Nicholas Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Belle, to Mr. Charles Lewis.

LIPMAN—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Schwartz of 249 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie B., to Mr. Joseph Lipman of Greenport, L. I.

LOEWENTHAL—LEBOVITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lebovits of 489 14th St., Brooklyn, now at "The Inn," Arverne, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ada, to Simon Loewenthal, recently returned from Mexico.

LYNCH—FORBES.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Forbes announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Morris T. Lynch.

MASSENBURG—SHEDD.—Miss Marie Shedd, 220 West 107th St., announces the engagement of her sister, Dorothy, to Dr. G. Y. Massenburg of Macon, Ga.

NEWMAN—REISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Reiss of Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Jerome Andrew Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Newman of Brooklyn.

SAUNDERS—MELICK.—Announcing the engagement of Miss Sally Saunders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Saunders, to Mr. Harper B. Melick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Melick, Media, Penn.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Twenty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,003,000, were chartered today. They include:

Waverly Novelty Co., Walden, telephone lists, $10,000; M. L. Golieb, R. Condon, H. Klein, 995 Madison Av.

N. & D. Sanitary Collar Co., Manhattan, $15,000; J. Wiedelholtz, H. Pachter, M. Dornfield, 200 7th St.

McCall Brownell & Co., Manhattan, industrial engineering and accounting, $100,000; W. A. McCall, I. M. Brownell, F. C. Sherman, 149 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Pall Mall Restaurant, Inc., Brooklyn, $20,000; M. and H. Levine, 563 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Hosiery to Wear Publishing Co., Manhattan, $125,000; A. J. Lowy, G. Leight, A. Parker, 92 West End Av.

Louvre Restaurant and Bakery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Goldstein, A. Wilk, M. Reikes, 891 East 173d St.

Acierno Amusement Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; D. and F. and A. Acierno, 48 Bowery.

Samuel Eilentuch & Co., Manhattan, make wearing apparel, $5,000; S. and R. Eilentuch, S. Cohen, 2,112 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

Madison Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatricals, $20,000; N. Fallon, M. Hart, C. B. Maddock, 1,583 Broadway.

Universal Condenser Co., Manhattan, $100,000; Chichester, E. Nolan, B. T. Powell, 945 East 180th St.

Eagle Wool Stock Co., Brooklyn, rags and paper, mill supplies, $5,000; I. W. Ladimerskey, 80 Ostrinsky, B. Cohen, 538 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Mundial Corp. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $40,000; R. O. Verdugo, F. M. Ortoll, J. R. Malla, 205 East 124th St.

Add-a-Tire and Supply Corp., Buffalo, $100,000; S. J. Ciaciuch, W. Miskoniak, C. Johnson, Buffalo.

Grape Nuts Gas Co., Silver Creek, $75,000; C. B. Parker, G. S. Bebee, C. B. Livermore, Silver Creek.

Westchester Research Corp., Bronx, chemical laboratory, $100,000; F. J. Frash, W. Sundrink, E. Meyer, 1,229 College Avenue, Bronx.

Sellers Chocolate Co., Buffalo, $50,000; C. T. Horton, W. B. Grandison, L. A. Schmidt, Buffalo.

Bilt-well Garment Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. Berkowitz, C. Goldman, N. C. Haiman, 41 Park Row.

Zlotkin & Rogovins, Manhattan, bakery and restaurant, $10,000; A. Hyman, J. Zotlin, M. Rogow, 53 East 106th St.

Alderview Advertising Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; B. F. Myers, J. G. Woods, J. G. Martyn, 244 East 42d St.

Mode Finkelstein, Inc., Manhattan, hair goods, 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,000; M. A. Lewis, S. N. Friedman, M. Finkelstein, 60 East 22d St.

Fred Myers International Phonograph Co., Manhattan, $200,000; I. Strauss, H. Roth, J. A. Gilman, 225 5th Av.

Union Undergarment Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. D. Raabin, H. and B. Lieberman, 17 East 97th St.

Yomet Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $6,000; A. Samet, J. and I. Fox, 1,886 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Tower Electric Sales Co., Buffalo, to J. H. Burroughs Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

J. Joyce Co., Del., lumber and timber, 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital 10 shares; rep., F. H. Field; 29 Liberty St.

Trimble Burgess Co., Del., importing and exporting, $25,000; rep., H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Matador Silk and Ribbon Co., Manhattan.

Equitable Export Co., Manhattan.

Ready-to-Wear Publishing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 12.—Charters filed: The Wyoming Associated Oil Co., $35,000; H. M. L. Rogers, L. R. Wilson, M. M. Nichols, L. A. Irwin, M. L. Gaichall of Wilmington.

The Anhydrous Food Products Co., $5,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Kn

STEEL PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Ingots Make Big Jump in June, Reaching Two-thirds of Capacity.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED

Steel Corporation's Unfilled Tonnage Statement Taken to Indicate Resumption of Contracting.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Production of steel ingots in the United States in June was at an average rate of 67 per cent. of capacity, against a rate of 54 per cent. in May, and a rate of 82 per cent. in January. The low month for production was May. During June there was a steady increase in output, and there is no doubt that at the end of the month the rate was fully 70 per cent. Thus far this month there has been little, if any increase in output, but further increases are to be expected, and it would not be surprising if an 85 per cent. rate were attained before the end of September.

The computation of the rate at which the steel industry has operated is based on the monthly reports of the American Iron and Steel Institute, showing the steel ingot output each month of thirty companies which in 1918 made 84.63 per cent. of the total ingot output. The production in June of the thirty companies was 2,219,219 gross tons, indicating that the industry as a whole was producing ingots at the rate of about 32,850,000 tons a year. Capacity is 49,000,000 tons. Production during the entire half year was at the rate of about 33,300,000 tons a year, or 72.4 per cent. of capacity.

There has been less improvement in the demand for finished steel products in the last week than in previous weeks, and the dulling influence of the mid-summer period is apparent. No finished steel line, however, reports any decrease in demand. The improvement is simply proceeding at a slower pace. It began about the second week in May, and has attained sufficient momentum to make it certain that eventually it will carry the steel industry to a stage of operating at the fullest rate possible.

It is altogether doubtful if a rate of production of ingots at 100 per cent. of capacity can be attained, no matter how heavy the demand. There is hardly finishing capacity enough in the steel industry to absorb such an ingot output, since the ingot capacity has increased 40 per cent. since 1914, largely because the demand for sheet steel, and that finishing capacity has not increased in anything like the same proportion.

In any event the steel industry needs a better distribution of demand. The spring of late has filled the lap weld departments of the pipe mills with orders for building and repair work, while orders for line pipe and oil-country goods generally, and the nail departments of the wire mills with orders for building and repair work, while it has brought the sheet mills to an operation of 80 per cent. or more. On the other hand, the structural, plate and rail mills are running relatively light. The steel industry would therefore like to see railroad buying and more activity in large construction work including bridges, hotel and office buildings, and factories.

Unfilled Tonnage Statement.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage statement surprised nearly all observers. For six months, December to May inclusive, large losses in unfilled obligations had been shown each month, the losses averaging 640,000 tons a month, while the report made this week shows that June recorded a gain of no less than 610,545 tons. This clearly marks the resumption of contracting. Most of the contracts have been for the second half of the year, but in a few exceptional cases it is understood that contracts were accepted for the twelve-month to July 1, 1920. Some branches of the finished steel trade do not accept business so far ahead.

Shipments of iron ore down the lakes totaled 7,980,539 tons in June, against 8,120,860 tons in June of last year. The season's total to July 1 is 16,008,419 tons, against 18,849,730 tons last year. While there is a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 tons, it must be remembered that last season's ore movement was on the basis of full operation of the furnaces prior to the opening of navigation this year, and the furnaces have run far from full, so that there is an accumulation of ore at furnaces and on Lake Erie docks that must be liquidated. Buying of ore for the season only began late in June.

The buying movement in pig iron that was pronounced late in May and until nearly the end of June, was supposed to have played out entirely, but in the last week a fair running demand has been experienced. Prices are now quite steady in practically all districts, but there are no definite prospects of advances in the near future. Pig iron will hardly advance until more of the idle furnaces have gotten into blast. Two or three idle furnaces in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio are now considering the matter of blowing in.

This week the spot coke market has been relatively quiet. According to transactions, there is no occasion to change quotations of $4@$4.25.

In tubular goods, an independent pipe mill in this district has the lap weld department sold up for the remainder of the year. Other mills are well sold up, and all are running their lap weld departments to the fullest extent possible. This condition is due almost entirely to the continued heavy demand for oil-country goods, which is widespread, there being a very moderate proportion of long pipe line work, but many orders for relatively short lines. The demand for butt weld pipe is increasing steadily, and may now be estimated at more than 75 per cent. of productive capacity. Prices on pipe are very rigidly maintained, and there is practically no issue on that point, buyering being interested in deliveries rather than in prices. It is believed that a number of independent producers are strongly in favor of advancing prices two or three points, but the position of the leading interest is unchanged on this matter, its settled policy being not to advance prices.

The demand for welded boiler tubes and seamless tubes is picking up steadily, although it is not heavy. Capacity for making seamless tubes was increased so much during the war that a relatively large expansion in demand is necessary to take up the slack. Taking the pipe trade as a whole, production is at between 35 and 90 per cent. of capacity, lap weld departments being in full operation, and butt weld demands experiencing a corresponding amount of idleness.

Longer Orders on Shoes.

It was noticed this week that several large buyers of sheets were exhibiting much more desire than two or three weeks ago to cover themselves far ahead on sheets. One case was cited, that of an Eastern consumer who a few weeks ago placed a certain tonnage per month for the remainder of the year, but this consumer has now approached a producer asking for an additional tonnage for the fourth quarter which is more than double his original quota for that period. A more conspicuous instance of the change of viewpoint referred to is that of the Ford Motor Company. Only a few weeks ago that company announced with considerable impressiveness the adoption of a new policy in the matter of buying supplies, whereby, instead of making purchases for six to twelve months ahead, they would be made against a specific number of cars, not less than 100,000 nor more than 150,000, this being the prospective output for only a month or two. In the last week the company has expressed its intention of buying its steel in various forms for the twelve months beginning July 1, instead of the previously announced 12.

It was said this week that in the case of some descriptions of steel, bars being apparently one of them, mills have accepted contracts of the sort referred to by the Ford people. The sheet trade, however, is disposed to limit its sales to the second half of this year. Operations are now averaging fully 80 per cent. of capacity, and are increasing steadily. The great majority of mills have enough tonnage on books to justify their operating full, but the preference is to allow some tonnage to accumulate, so that rolling schedules can be made up further in advance and thus bring about a more economical operation.

Price concessions in the sheet market are now unusual. A few weeks ago they were relatively common, to the extent of involving possibly as much as 10 per cent. of the total bookings at any one time. There was no time, probably, when the proportion of cut-price business was materially above 10 per cent., and apparently the general stability of the price level was not seriously menaced. Now cut prices are altogether exceptional, largely because the mills most prominent in the practice succeeded thereby in filling up.

There has been an unexpected increase in the production of tin plate in the last week or two, the California fruit and vegetable crops calling for much more tin plate than was originally scheduled. The independents are now operating at fully 75 per cent. of capacity, while the leading interest is doing over 90 per cent., the average for the entire industry being about 85 per cent. The leading interest had intended closing several of its mills for repairs, but this work has been postponed until next month, on account of the pressure for deliveries.

In addition there has been an increase in the demand for export, and this business is now approaching its wartime proportions. At the rate of growth indicated by increased tonnages, the exports probably will be running at 20,000 tons a month in the not distant future. British tin plate exports averaged 30,000 tons a month during the first four months of this year, but totalled only 14,941 tons in May.

Tin plate prices are being maintained on the basis of $7, Pittsburgh, for 100-pound cokes in the domestic market, although it is known that there has been some shading in the export market. Most of the business now being booked is in the form of actual orders, although the mills do not refuse to accept contracts on the $7 basis for the second half of the year.

Relative to wire products, it is between seasons in barb wire and fencing, the Spring demand being now fully satisfied, while the regular Fall demand has not yet begun to appear. On the whole, the Spring demand was not up to normal, presumably because buyers were looking for lower prices. Producers regard it as settled that prices are not going to be lower, and may be higher eventually. They believe that if the consumer can be convinced of this fact the Fall demand will be heavy.

There is an excellent demand for nails, and the wire mills are running their nail departments full. Plain wire is being inquired for more than usually, and the demand will soon be satisfactory. There is a firm tone to the wire market. It is well known that the leading interest will not advance prices, therefore the independents will fall into line.

TREASURY IS CATCHING UP.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell sent this message today to the Governors of Federal Banks in the twelve Federal Reserve Districts:

"After deducting the Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature July 15, and which are already provided for out of cash in hand, there remain outstanding only about $1,400,000,000 of the certificates which were issued in anticipation of the Victory Liberty loan. On the other hand more than $1,000,000,000 of the subscription price of the Victory notes is yet to be paid into the Treasury.

"You will be gratified to know not only that current expenditures have shown a very marked decrease, but also that the net amount of loan certificates which must be refunded has thus been reduced to less than $400,000,000. Tax certificates have been issued in amounts less than the estimated income and profits taxes to be collected at or about the maturity thereof, will be retired from surtaxes."

ASKS AID FOR RAILROADS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—That the railroads of the country will be confronted with bankruptcy if they are returned to private ownership without remedial and protective legislation was a statement made this afternoon by Percy H. Todd, President of the Hanson & Aroostook Railroad, a one-time Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, in a speech before the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

Mr. Todd said that he based his statement on the fact that at the present time many of the railroads are not earning their rental, while others are not earning enough to pay their taxes.

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
1	Arlington Mills	135¾
6	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.	98¾
7	Boston Belting Corp. pf.	28½
2	Charlton Mills	150½
25	Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.	181
150	Clinton Wire Cloth Co. pf.	104½
1	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1180
40	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	142
250	Harmony Mills pf.	95
10	Hendee Mfg. Co. pf.	102
2	Hood Rubber Co. pf.	106¾
24	Lanett Cotton Mills	168
3	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	306
10	Sullivan Machinery Co.	150½
5	Union Twist Drill Co. pf.	98

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	3½	S	July 31	July 19
Do 6% pf.	3	S	July 31	July 19
N., C. & St. L.	3½	S	Aug. 1	*July 21
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½	S	July 22	*July 11
W. Pacific pf.	1	Q	July 15	*July 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Carolina P. & L.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 31	*July 21
Ottumwa Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 31	July 15
Phila. R. Tr.	$1.25	—	July 31	June 30
Va. Ry. & P pf.	3	—	July 20	July 21
				Dec 31

BANK STOCKS.

City Nat., Bkn.	3½	—	July 15	*July 8
Mech. & Met.	5	Q	July 15	*July 5
Produce Exch.	5	Q	July 15	July 10

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am.R. Mach. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	*Sep. 1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Ex.	Oct. 2	*Sep. 1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	*Sep. 1
Am Sum. Tob.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 22
Atlas Pwdr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*July 19
Borden's C. M.	4	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Brill (J.G.) pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Brill (J.G.) pf.	3	Acc	Aug. 1	*July 19
Burns Bros Ice	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Burns Bros.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Burns Bros.	1½	Stk	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Can. Convert.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cluett-Peabody	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Colum. G. & E.	1	—	Aug. 15	July 31
Commonw'th G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*July 1
Consol. Coal	1¾	Q	July 31	*July 22
East. Kodak	5	Ex.	Sep. 2	July 31
Elec. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*July 14
Elec. Bd. & S.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Elk Basin Pet.	12½	—	Aug. 1	July 15
Emerson-Br. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Gillette S. R.	$2.50	Q	Aug 30	*Aug 19
Homestake Min.	50c	Q	July 25	July 19
Ingersoll-Rand	2½	Q	July 31	July 19
Int. Nickel pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Key. Tire & R.	15	Stk	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Loft Co.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Mex. Inv. pf.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Miami Copper	50c	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Middle St. Oil	1c	M	Aug. 1	July 20
Middle St. Oil	1c	M	Sep. 1	*Aug. 20
Middle St. Oil	1c	M	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Morris Plan	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Nat. Carbon	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 26	July 21
N.Y. & H.R. M.	3	Ex.	July 26	July 16
N.Y. Transit M.	2	Ex.	July 21	June 30
Nor. S. Pr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*June 30
Ohio Brass	3	Q	July 15	*June 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q		
Pacific Constr. com. & 2d pf.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Penn. Traffic	7½	—	Aug. 1	July 15
Penn. Traffic	2½	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 15
Pitts. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	July 19
Prod. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 4	July 20
Public Util. pf.	2	—	July 1	*June 25
Russell Motor	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
St. L. F. Mills	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
St. L. F. Mills	1¾	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 19
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Sapulpa Refin.	12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Smith F. M. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	July 10
So. Cal. Ed. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*June 30
So. N. E. Tel.	2½	Q	July 15	July 11
So. Pr. Oil of Cal.	1¾	Q	July 22	July 11
Un. Oil of Cal.	1¾	Q	July 22	July 10
W. States G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Woolworth (F. W.)	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 11

*Holders of record; books do not close.

EARNING ASSETS UP OVER $2,500,000,000

Gain of $76,600,000 by Reserve Banks in Last Week Makes Record Total.

MORE WAR PAPER IN BANKS

Corresponding Increases in Net Deposits Also Reported—Gold Withdrawals Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Further increases in the holdings of war paper and acceptances and corresponding increases in net deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on July 11.

Net gold withdrawals during the week aggregated $17,100,000, while gold withdrawals since June 16, the Friday preceding the removal of the gold embargo, totaled about $60,000,000. The Federal Reserve note circulation showed a decline of $14,900,000 as against an increase of $53,300,000 in war paper and of $39,400,000 in acceptances. The banks show a decline of about $21,000,000 in other discounts on hand, while Treasury certificate holdings show a further addition of $6,000,000.

Total earning assets went up $76,600,000, and for the first time are in excess of $2,500,000,000. The amount of war paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve banks shows a slight decline to $85,900,000, while the holdings of acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve banks declined by $2,700,000.

Government deposits are shown to be $14,900,000, and members' reserve deposits $28,700,000 larger than the week before, while the "float" carried by the Reserve banks is $30,900,000 less. Other deposits, including foreign Government credits, declined about $14,000,000, with the result that net deposits went out $70,400,000 in excess of the previous week's total.

Total cash reserves show a decline for the week of $18,100,000. The banks' reserve ratio largely because of considerable increase in deposit liabilities, show a decline from 50.8 to 49.8 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$130,114,000	$108,942,000	$365,615,000	$104,451,000	$181,187,000
2—New York	715,349,000	324,606,000	1,564,227,000	707,647,000	751,780,000
3—Philadelphia	127,448,000	190,007,000	417,327,000	203,123,000	204,048,000
4—Cleveland	216,260,000	156,941,000	452,533,000	133,190,000	220,142,000
5—Richmond	85,592,000	94,966,000	223,526,000	84,555,000	107,699,000
6—Atlanta	70,129,000	58,263,000	212,942,000	64,347,000	115,119,000
7—Chicago	422,788,000	271,415,000	827,729,000	347,854,000	437,314,000
8—St. Louis	95,877,000	87,174,000	238,610,000	84,915,000	103,553,000
9—Minneapolis	78,463,000	60,706,000	162,523,000	58,929,000	81,634,000
10—Kansas City	78,541,000	85,600,000	207,578,000	76,664,000	94,081,000
11—Dallas	37,511,000	47,467,000	94,169,000	44,043,000	47,925,000
12—San Francisco	104,169,000	139,750,000	343,134,000	84,983,000	120,025,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$1,179,642,000	$1,202,948,000	$422,125,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	84,512,000	84,390,000	304,225,000
Gold with foreign agencies			15,539,000
Total gold held by banks	$1,264,287,000	$1,287,388,000	$842,482,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,169,078,000	1,186,578,000	963,147,000
Gold redemption fund	114,086,000	136,435,000	34,415,000
Total gold reserves	$2,111,894,000	$2,138,946,000	$1,960,053,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	68,987,000	69,407,000	58,932,000
Total reserves	$2,180,211,000	$2,198,353,000	$2,018,984,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,084,946,000	1,123,689,000	486,206,000
All other	241,567,000	262,326,000	224,225,000
Bills bought in open market	240,035,000	330,679,000	218,444,000
Total bills on hand	$1,566,548,000	$2,225,707,000	$1,378,346,000
United States Government bonds	27,151,000	27,190,000	60,375,000
U. S. Victory notes	4,774,000	4,774,000	
United States certificates of indebtedness	206,054,000	200,048,000	*$1,922,000
All other earning assets			73,000
Total earning assets	$3,529,907,000	$3,653,282,000	$1,450,814,000
Bank premises	11,680,000	11,684,000	
Uncollected items and other deduct. from gross dep.	740,994,000	742,527,000	640,410,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	10,052,000	9,956,000	735,000
All other resources	10,334,000	10,304,000	9,979,000
Total resources	$5,483,197,000	$5,423,108,000	$4,117,722,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$82,851,000	$82,811,000	$76,234,000
Surplus	$1,087,000	$1,087,000	1,184,000
Government deposits	181,180,000	154,358,000	109,393,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,726,329,000	1,697,605,000	1,430,346,000
Deferred availability items	591,230,000	561,596,000	477,526,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	114,618,000	128,696,000	107,809,000
Total gross deposits	$2,563,457,000	$2,514,530,000	$2,194,074,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,558,127,000	2,562,848,000	1,812,425,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	184,809,000	181,570,000	10,800,000
All other liabilities	12,800,000	10,762,000	21,805,000
Total liabilities	$5,483,197,000	$5,423,108,000	$4,117,722,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	49.9%	50.9%	50.9%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	60.5%	61.7%	61.2%

*Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Banking Conditions in the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's more important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, July 2 and 9, 1919.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by Reserve districts for 158 centers reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. Week Ended		Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. Week Ended	
	July 2.	July 9.	July 2.	July 9.
New York	$3,089,934,000	$4,172,783,000	$2,093,919,000	$1,892,346,000
Albany	30,511,000	25,155,000	68,530,000	52,830,000
Binghamton	3,765,000	3,295,000	2,181,000	1,787,000
Buffalo	76,372,000	64,147,000	57,143,000	34,557,000
Passaic	11,965,000	3,498,000	480,000	454,000
Rochester	33,115,000	23,837,000	373,000	372,000
Syracuse	16,617,000	12,968,000	790,000	636,000
New York	$5,238,229,000	$4,319,675,000	$2,223,576,000	$1,782,802,000
Boston	412,521,000	364,878,000	281,526,000	230,776,000
Philadelphia	440,783,000	356,789,000	371,985,000	337,557,000
Cleveland	615,964,000	459,894,000	510,121,000	435,985,000
Richmond	182,935,000	163,791,000	143,641,000	126,170,000
Atlanta	187,181,000	157,139,000	154,112,000	136,062,000
Chicago	1,102,930,000	850,679,000	854,250,000	666,434,000
St. Louis	238,858,000	176,740,000	176,440,000	143,454,000
Minneapolis	154,257,000	121,073,000	143,510,000	141,943,000
Kansas City	201,752,000	253,217,000	182,114,000	154,670,000
Dallas	116,826,000	116,530,000	107,171,000	104,013,000
San Francisco	450,373,000	389,765,000	248,952,000	278,140,000
Total	$9,589,710,000	$7,950,109,000	$5,723,815,000	$4,895,566,000

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

Production of East Butte During June Was 1,513,300 Pounds.

BOSTON, July 12.—During June the East Butte Company's smelter turned out 1,513,300 pounds of copper, compared with 1,414,460 pounds in May and 1,347,580 pounds in April. In June, 1918, the output was 1,969,760 pounds.

The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company received 5,714 tons of ore in the third week of June, according to reports from the smelter at Trail. This is near to normal.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company is operating at about 85 per cent. of normal. Copper costs at present are about 18 cents per pound.

Greene-Cananea production in June was 3,000,000 pounds of copper and 147,790 ounces of silver, compared with the same amount of copper and 125,610 ounces of silver produced in May.

Inspiration Consolidated in June produced 6,300,000 pounds of copper, against 6,200,000 pounds in May and 10,300,000 pounds in June of last year.

New Cornelia produced 7,440,000 pounds of copper last month, against 1,886,000 pounds in May and 4,212,000 pounds in June of last year.

Production of Calumet and Arizona in June was 4,142,000 pounds of copper, against 3,645,000 pounds in May and 4,252,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1918.

The Old Dominion smelter output in June was 2,015,500 pounds, compared with 2,584,000 in May and 3,368,000 in June last year.

After four months' suspension, United Verde Extension has attained a production of 4,000,000 pounds a month.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co. pf.			138
Ancona Co. pf.			100
Arkwright Mills	175		
Barnard Mfg. Co.	140		
Bourne Mills	225		
Border City Mfg. Co.	125		
Chace Mills	135		
Charlton Mills	150		135
Cornell Mills	180		7
Conanicut Mills	110		
Davol Mills	123		
Davis Mills	184	190	153
Flint Mills	205	215	
Granite Mills	140	150	
Hargraves Mills	108	110	107½
King Philip Mills		145	
Laurel Lake Mills	135		
Linden Mfg. Co.	140		
Luther Mfg. Co.	160		
Marchants Mfg. Co.	175		
Mechanics Mills	150		
Narragansett Mills	120		
Osborn Mills	130		
Parkers Mills	103		103
Pocasset Mfg. Co.			120
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	183¼		
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	300		
Seaconnet Mills	130	135	
Shove Mills	133	145	
Stafford Mills	120		
Stevens Mfg. Co.	130		
Tecumseh Mills	100		
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	600		
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	153		
Wampanoag Mills	143		
Weetamoe Mills	140	150	

Fire Department News.

Temporary assignments—Patrol, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., July 16, from precincts indicated to 4th Inspection District, to duty in building dismissed: Walter Ballinger, 4; George Steiger, 4; Charles Brown, 10; H. Thompson, 23; William Mayer, 31; Anton Litzenberger, 29; Michael Reilly, 35; John Higgins, 37; Phillip Archard, 37; Henry Schneider, 37; Claude Stephens, 46; Bernard Goldman, 50; Frederick Osborne, 51; Hugh Sullivan, 76; Thomas Larkin, 111; J. W. Dondero, 4; William Gibbons, 13; Thomas McNamara, 21; J. J. Garvey, 23; Martin Doherty, 26; Frederick Finger, 35; H. A. Mebl, 35; W. D. Benish, 37; George Garland, 37; J. H. Downes, 40; David Clancy, 47; Martin Nauman, 50; John O'Brien, 63; J. J. Kelly, 111. From precincts indicated to 4th Insp. Dist., in raided premises: J. J. Fitzgerald, 10; William Fitzgerald, 23; Thomas Collins, 26; Hugh Burke, 37; T. F. Lynch, 43; J. E. Mitchell, Bridge; J. J. Daniels, 13; Michael Regan, 53; J. O. Burns, 37. From precincts indicated to 10th Insp. Dist., in raided premises: T. J. Larkin, 74; M. P. Hynes, 74.

From precincts indicated to 12th Insp. Dist., in raided premises: John Crone, 74, J. H. Guerin, 91; James Tormey, 104; William Goodburn, 85; C. E. Mason, 97.

From precincts inspected to 11th Insp. Dist., in raided premises: E. J. Long, 1; Francis Connell, 76; James Middlemiss, 83; James Gallagher, 88; Henry Eckerdt, 94; Albert Ball, 94; Alexander Evans, 100; Daniel Haggerty, 4; Gottfried Schneider, 82; D. F. Kelly, 83; Philip Bernstein, 96; Charles Isaacson, 97; J. J. Gillen, 99; James Dellard, 104; James Reddy, 104.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in offices of the 4th Deputy Commissioner: J. J. Hanlack, 29; Thomas Murray, 36; Thomas Hines, 36; Kuesemund, 36.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay.)—Patrol, Patrick Keavney, 60a, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. July 31: M. E. Farrell, 13, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. June 30, during disability; Patrol T. J. Christian, 28, from 11:50 A. M., July 2, during disability; John Connelly, 31, from 12:30 P. M., July 3, during disability; J. H. Eller, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 1, from 10:30 P. M., June 25, during disability.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for topographical draftsman, Grade C, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 28. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Technical, 6; experience, 3; citizenship, 1. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The salary ranges from $1,200 to but not including $1,600 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 19 an examination for photographer, for men, to fill a vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, at $1,200 a year. Vacancies occurring later in this and other positions will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, 30; experience, 60. Applicants must have completed a grammar school or equivalent education, and have had at least three years' experience in the taking and printing of photographs. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

McDonald, Col. R. C.; Dale, Lt. Col. H. L., and Seeman, 1st Lt. F. D., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Sheridan.

Johnson, Col. T. H., and Singwald, Maj. A. G., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Marrow, Col. C. E., hon. discharged as Col. only.

Woodall, Lt. Col. F. H., and Hunt, Lt. Col. R. H., to Hoboken.

Wood, Maj. C. R., to Army Med. School.

Fox, Maj. L. A., and Mayer, Capt. J. H., to Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Bayard.

Wescott, Maj. G. D., to Hosp. No. 31, at Denver, Col.

Gomez, Maj. W. B., to Camp Taylor.

Hall, Maj. M. W., to Southern Dept.

Woodnick, Maj. G. W., and Heithaus, Capt. A. B., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Dibble, Maj. J., to Bolling Field.

Scott, Maj. H. E., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Campbell, Maj. H. A., to Hattiesburg, Miss.

Squires, Maj. C. A., to Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.

Reed, Capt. E. R., to duty at Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Hargiwell, Capt. W. A.; Clark, Capt. A. U. P., and Carr, Capt. B. W., to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.

Coffey, Capt. L. M., to Hosp. No. 36, at Ft. Des Moines.

Parmenter, Capt. G. H., to Camp Hustis.

Baker, Capt. E. R., to Hosp. No. 9, at Ft. McPherson.

Sharp, Capt. C. L., to Ft. Riley.

Dickinson, 1st Lt. C. C., to Camp Lee.

Moore, 1st Lt. T. P., to Otisville, N. Y.

Hagerty, 1st Lt. T. W., to Columbus Barracks.

Lancer, 1st Lt. J. J., will report to Chief Surgeon.

Schoonmaker, 1st Lt. J. I., to Camp Devens.

Quinn, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Taylor.

Sanitary Corps.

Mathews, Maj. E. D., to Newport News.

Raschbacher, Capt. H. D., to Camp Upton.

Myers, 1st Lt. T. S., to Camp Lewis for discharge.

MacNutt, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Sherman.

Veterinary Corps.

Robertson, Capt. D. S., to Chicago for inst.

Castleberry, 1st Lt. G., to Ft. Ringgold with 4th Cav.

McCallam, 1st Lt. J. A., to Chicago.

Dental Corps.

Thompson, Maj. R. E., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Dawson, Capt. H. P., and Broadwater, 1st Lt. M. F., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Infantry.

Morton, Col. C. B., and MacMillan, Lt. Col. W. T., detailed as members of Gen. Staff Corps.

Waddill, Col. E. C., to Ft. Slocum.

Bernard, Lt. Col. T. P., to Jefferson Barracks.

Gerrih, Maj. C. H., hon. discharged.

Rose, Maj. E. C., to Transport Ser. of West Dept.

Barker, Lt. F. A., to Camp Lewis.

Ambrose, Capt. F. E., to Ft. Riley.

Binder, Capt. H. C., to Houston, Tex.

Barnes, Capt. L. W., to Governors Island for discharge.

Sheel, Capt. A. J., to Ft. Sheridan.

Whipperman, Capt. F., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Des Moines, for treatment.

Collins, 1st Lt. S., hon. discharged.

Kendall, 1st Lt. B., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island, N. Y., for treatment.

Cudd, 1st Lt. B. A., to Hosp. No. 31, at Denver, Col., for treatment.

Following assigned to 18th Inf., at Philippine Dept.:

Pope, Lt. Col. B. H.; Robinson, Maj. J. N., and Davis, Maj. L.

CAPTAINS.

Bell, R. D.	Hess, O. A.	Moore, B. E.
Bent, C. U.	Lancaster, J. L. T.	Thompson, J. W
Daniels, L. F.	Morris, R. C.	
Perrin, C. H.		

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blanding, J. L.	Gantt, H. P.	Ross, F. D.	
Bone, L. R.	Gavas, J. L.	Sepulveda, M. G.	
Bone, T. T.	Graham, R. M.	Swift, W. A.	
Brannan, J. S.	Harding, C. C.	Woodward, C. W.	
Colbern, W. H

Tired Eyes Often Spoil Your Day's Outing—

so the Gimbel Optical Section plans to take care of that kill-joy of Sumnfer trips—eyestrain. The Section is now featuring a large assortment of Sun Glasses and Motor Goggles—every wanted style. Prices range from 35c to $5.00.

GIMBELS—OPTICAL SECTION—Main Floor Balcony

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 10 and 15

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling

Special low Summer rates now. Estimates free.

Gimbel Fur Storage Vaults on the Premises.

Cold, dry air storage. Guaranteed against loss or damage.

A postal or telephone call (Knickerbocker 5100—Extension 34) brings our auto

"Furriers Since 1842."

The Million Dollar Sale Is a Huge Success

The present event is perhaps the most surprising move in merchandise made since the war began. Coming at a time when goods are scarce and manufacturers at their wits ends to fill orders; when prices are going up daily in all lines; and when stores are complaining of shortage of stocks; it is easily the most important event to you in the month of July. An opportunity to buy now the things you need at prices considerably under the present market value or the market value of the immediate future. Quantities are necesssarily limited, as dealers who were caught short are trying to make purchases at Gimbels.



Many a Woman's Dream of Luxury is Realized in this Collection of

Lovely Silk Lingerie

There's everything milady could wish for from the simple little garments to those of lovely exquisite texture. Prices are always within every one's purse at Gimbels.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
$18.15

Chemises to Match, $7.15 to $11.55

Trimmed with real Chinese filet and Valenciennes lace and cluster tucking. Square back with set-in sleeve. Others with round neck, yoke of real Chinese filet medallions, and narrow Valenciennes lace. A few gowns are sleeveless style.

Georgette Crepe Nightgowns
$14.85

Chemises to Match, $11.55

Square necks, with shoulder straps of tucked georgette and edged with Valenciennes lace. Trimmed with medallions. Seam joint with narrow Valenciennes insertion.

Other beautiful models at $11.55 and $15.95; chemises to match at $7.15 to $11.55.

GIMBELS—LINGERIE SECTION—Second Floor

"SECONDS"

Women's Pure Silk Stockings, 79c

One of the best makers of nationally advertised hosiery, sends us this excellent lot—He is so particular with his product that his seconds are far above the average.

Colors are excellent, imperfections in most instances are extremely slight and where they do occur, they are cleverly mended. Black, cordovan, gray, and good street shades.

They are all seamless and have fine cotton tops, heels and toes.

GIMBELS—HOSIERY SECTION—Main Floor

5000 Grass Rugs at 55c. to $12.75

Savings ⅓ and More

Right at the Opening of Warm Weather Such Intelligent Economy

that every one will buy, not only for this year, but for the coming seasons, **because Grass Rugs will be higher for a long time before they will come down again to these prices.**

500 *Grass Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft. Room sizes* **$10.00 ea.** **Such a Vast Purchase** **1000** *Grass Rugs, 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. Room sizes* **$5.75 ea.**

from the best two factories producing such **high grade Grass Rugs, gives real opportunity to Hotels, Boarding Houses, Clubs, Institutions, and those who need quantities** of cool floor covering at such ridiculously low prices. Such vast quantities, such low prices come through one of the greatest mercantile forces in existence—namely, the Three-Store Gimbel Buying Power.

Room Sizes

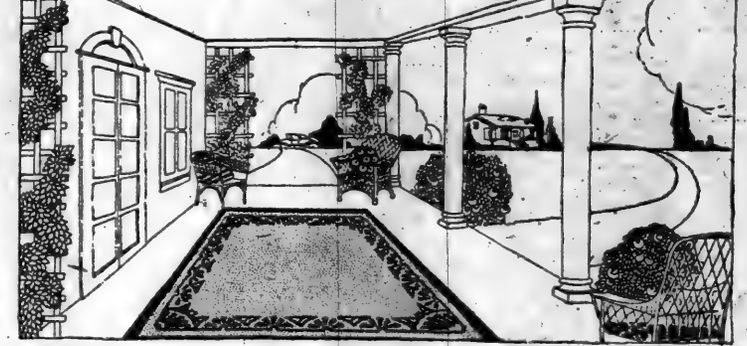
9 ft. x 15 ft. **$12.75**

9 ft. x 12 ft. **$11.50**

8 ft. x 10 ft. **$9.00**

6 ft. x 12 ft. **$8.75**

6 ft. x 9 ft. **$7.50**



'Scatter' Sizes

3 ft. x 6 ft. **$1.95**

27 in. x 54 in. **$1.35**

18 in. x 36 in. **55 cts.**

Designs

Conventional; drawn from Oriental motifs.

Colors

Browns, greens, and natural.

Fresh from the Mill. Grass Rugs so Sanitary.

GIMBELS RUG SECTION—Sixth Floor

Two Specials for one day in the Gimbel Million Dollar Sale.

Cretonne-patterned, Flower-bordered

Dinner Sets, $45.00
Tea Sets . . . $9.75



Roses as "large as a silver dollar," blue field flowers, "rusty-red" posies and soft green leaves form the gay cretonne pattern that splashes out over this adorable Cottage Set in cream earthenware that is meltingly lovely in its color combinations.

You can see how quaint the Tea Pot is and why so many choose not only dinner set, but Tea Set also.

Dinner Set, 106 pieces, $45.00

Enough for 12 persons.

Tea Set, 23 pieces, $9.75

Enough for 6 to have tea and all of the delicious things that "five o'clockers" always serve with tea.

Iced Tea Sets, jug and 6 glasses, lightly cut, $3.95

—Another pattern, with "Sippers," $4.95

GIMBELS CHINA SECTION—Fifth Floor

Lovely Stationery---Imported!

Paper from Paris!—Such charming paper that it couldn't come from anywhere else in the world but Paris—has just arrived in the Gimbel Stationery Shop.

It especially favors delectable tinted borders and glory-color lined envelopes—and takes unto itself shapes curious and lovely—and calls itself by such seductive names as "Autrefois"—"Jeunesse"—"Fleurs des Champs."

Such stationery must be visited—not described, ne c'est pas?—So you'll just make it another reason for visiting the Million Dollar Sale of July, won't you?

GIMBELS—STATIONERY SHOP—Main Floor

Some Very Exceptional Values in Women's Motor Coats

that will particularly interest

—women planning vacation motor tours
—women Summering in mountain resorts
—women foresighted enough to anticipate Fall sports needs now, at worth-while savings.



$45.00

These Special Prices Are for Monday's Selling Only

Sheepskin Leather Coats

of selected skins; flexible, of most desirable weight and quality in a natural leather color. Fashioned in the model that is pictured; lined with suedelike cloth. **$45**

Three Sports-Tailored Models in

Polo Cloth Coats at $35, $45, $55

Polo cloth has established itself as the smartest, most desirable sports cloth of the season. Offering absolute protection from cold, it is soft and of surprisingly light weight. One model shows an inverted pleat back from a yoke; another without the yoke; the third is raglan fashion, loosely belted.

Colors are beige, peace tan, reindeer.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor

Baby Louis Heel Oxfords and Pumps

Special $9.75 in White

Very comfortable for walking and sport wear, yet exceptionally dressy. These are shoes of fine quality, specially priced for this sale.

The Baby Louis Heel will be the vogue for the coming Fall. Its dainty contour gives a smart appearance to the shoe without the strain caused by the high heel.



Oxfords, $9.75

(As illustrated.) In white washable kid. Long, slender last, narrow toe with imitation tip, and flexible welt sole.

Colonial Pumps, $9.75

(As illustrated.) In white washable kid and also in white nubuck. All with the tongue effect. Fashionable last with graceful lines, flexible welt sole, and perforated tip.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Find! 150 "Sample" Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine

to sell at a fraction of the wholesale cost ordinarily for such blouses. **$6.95**



They are one-of-a-kind of models.

Made by high-salaried sample workers who carry out the style-thought of the designer to the last little inspired detail.

The colorings are exquisite—such shades as only fine materials take in the dyeing.

There are also plenty in flesh-pink and white.

A quantity are in printed Georgette Crepe—lovely foulard patterns.

A number are in smart suit styles; navy blue or beige in fetching color combinations.

Some Are Trimmed with Real Laces.

Many Show Hand-Embroideries in Silk or Heavy Bead Work.

Each model is uncommon in Style and delicate detail.

The qualities are in every way extraordinary. Sample sizes, of course.

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

Charming Foulards; Dresses of Hindu Silk Crepe; Taffeta, Georgette Crepe



$26.50 each

The Finest Values of Any Sale of Dresses We Have Offered This Season Is Presented Monday - - at **$26.50**

The dresses are just from the fingers of the skilled workers; each model embodies the newer style-thoughts of the Summer season, with a hint of breezy Fall.

—The new shorter drooping or tube sleeves.
—The new collar fashions.
—The unconfined waistline silhouette.
—The equally smart draped pannier silhouette.
—The new baby neckline.
—The new string-wide long tie belt.
—The new cut-out embroideries.

The qualities of the silks—one can tell at a glance—could not belong normally in dresses priced $26.50.

The little trimming touches tell the same story of extraordinary value. They are the dresses that every smartly gowned woman depends on most in her Summer wardrobe.

There Are Plenty of

Navy blues and blacks among the taffetas.
Black and white combinations among the foulards.
Navy blues and lighter shades among the Hindu crepe dresses.
White and flesh-pink among the beaded Georgette crepes.

Sizes 34 to 44 Are Well Represented Throughout

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S FASHION SALON—Third Floor

To Create a Perfect Home, You Need Just Such Beautiful Pieces as These

American Walnut, 5 Pieces

A charming bedroom suite that is simple in lines, and depends for its beauty on the exquisite American wood of which it is made. **$295.00**



The bureau is 50 in. wide, and the bed is full size. A handsome chest of drawers has a separate mirror, standing on top, Colonial fashion. Toilet table is 44 in. wide with handsome Vanity Mirror.

Suite with twin beds, $335.00.

Drawers, in all pieces, have sliding trays, and where necessary are partitioned for convenience.

Extra Pieces if desired.

—Night Stand, $12.00
—Chair - - - 17.00
—Rocker - - 18.00

Cane seats and backs.

Day Beds, in Great Variety.
Moderately priced. Choose a charming one to go into this beautiful room.



French Willow Furniture

Hand-made in America

Exquisitely designed, and colored to simulate copper green. Most distinctive cretonne covered cushions.

—Settee, $42.00
—Table, $14.50 *30 in. top*
—Arm Chairs, $21.50 ea.
—High back Rocker, $20.00

It is rare that you will find such a large selection of Wicker, Reed, Fibre and other forms of Summer Furniture as you will now see at Gimbels.

GIMBELS FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

LOVETT OPPOSES RAILROAD PLANS

Criticises Proposals Made to Solve Country's Transportation Problems.

IS AGAINST CONSOLIDATION

Says Merger Into Few Systems Would Be Unfair to Stockholders in Strong Lines.

REQUIRES TOO MUCH MONEY

Declares Congress Lacks Power to Take Step—Attacks Government Guaranty.

Robert S. Lovett, President of the Union Pacific Railroad system, who was an aide to William G. McAdoo when the latter was Director General of Railroads, issued a statement yesterday opposing some proposals put forward recently to solve the railroad problems. The complete memorandum, only the first part of which was made public, will be placed in the hands of Congress.

The consolidation of the railroads of the country into from twelve to twenty-five in number, as has been proposed, according to Mr. Lovett, would impair the credit of the strong roads, with the inevitable result of reducing the average credit of all roads.

Congress has no right to compel one corporation to consolidate with another, or to compel railroad stockholders to accept in exchange for their holdings the stock of any one of the companies which would absorb others. He said that when the absorbing companies would acquire the roads assigned to them, they would have to pay the value in cash to those who demand cash, and maintained that to do this the underwriting of a large amount must be provided.

Mr. Lovett's judgment is against a consolidation program. He contends the companies would be too large and unwieldy for efficient and economic management. He believes, on the other hand, that the absorption of some weak lines by strong lines, on fair terms, should be promoted; that competition in service and facilities should be preserved and extended, and that no consolidation should be permitted which substantially would eliminate competition.

Regarding the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission divide the railroads into groups, and establish rates for each group, to yield 6 per cent. or some specified return on the investment or book value, Mr. Lovett said part of this plan proposes to limit the most efficient roads to the average, and that their earnings in excess of the average shall be set aside for the benefit of unprofitable roads which earn less.

Calls It Confiscation.

"However disguised, and in spite of all the refinement of draughtsmanship and legal expression," said Mr. Lovett, "the substantial object sought is to take, directly or indirectly, from the stockholders of the prosperous roads, net earnings of their properties and give the same to the security holders of the weak roads."

The stocks of the prosperous roads afford the only means of subsistence of hundreds of thousands of persons, and they would suffer by such action, he continued.

"But I submit that Congress is without power to take the net earnings belonging to the stockholders of one railroad company for the benefit of the security holders of another railroad company," he added. "It would be a denial of the due process of law, and would also be the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

"The regulation of the business and operations of the carriers and of the rates they shall charge is one thing; the seizure and appropriation of the net revenue of the carrier, realized under rates which the Government prescribes, is a very different thing. One is within the power of Congress and the agencies it creates, and the other is the giving of one company's and one stockholder's property to another company and other stockholders against constitutional guarantees."

Mr. Lovell also maintained that the proposal was grossly unfair to the owners of efficient roads and to the public. Under the system of Government regulation rates, he said, the roads that had large earning capacity demonstrated it, and those that had little earning capacity also demonstrated that. "The security of the good roads were bought and sold at high prices and the securities of inferior roads were bought and sold at lower prices," said Mr. Lovett.

Guaranty Plan Impracticable.

"The prices of these securities are the evidence of the popular judgment of the relative value of these railroads, and are the best evidence of such value. How can the Government, with fair dealing, question the value of the railroads as demonstrated through many years by rates established by or under the regulation of its own agencies?

"Many financiers and railroad men believe a guaranty of dividends or some definite return on the money invested in railroads is necessary to re-establish faith in the railroad securities now constituting such an important part of our financial structure, and induce the investment of additional capital necessary to provide the railroad facilities which are required.

"Undoubtedly the guaranty by the Government of a reasonable return on the full value of railroad properties would be satisfactory to those who consider the problem only from the standpoint of the investor. But that is impracticable, because it is not believed that the Government, as a permanent policy, would guarantee the railroad owners a fair return upon the full value of their property and leave the management in their hands, taking all the risk and none of the profits; whereas, if the Government should take the excess above the guaranty then it would cease to be a guaranty, and all incentive to competition and economy by private management would be eliminated. I fancy that the people would prefer to come directly to Government ownership, unpopular though it is.

"It has been urged that a small return—something less than full value—should be guaranteed, to furnish the company financial credit, while still leaving the incentive to competition and economy.

"I am afraid that plan would not accomplish the object. The guaranty of a return of 2 or 3 or 4 per cent. upon the value of a railroad might be comforting to the first mortgage bondholders or the holders of other bonds now outstanding, who would have first claim upon the fund.

Would Harm Efficient Roads.

"But how would it help the corporation to raise more money, which is the object desired? Of what benefit would a Government guaranty of 2 or 3, or even 4, per cent. upon the value of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or the New York Central Railroad, or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, or the Rock Island Railroad, or most other railroads, be to those companies?

"How would it assist them in raising money, since the guaranty would not be sufficient to pay the interest on bonds already outstanding and secured by prior liens? It would make doubly secure what is already abundantly secured. But it would afford no collateral for new issues nor secure new loans. On the contrary, I believe it would be distinctly detrimental to the company in securing new money, because of the inevitable tendency that such guaranty would have to prompt Government officials to interfere and endeavor to shape the policy of the company to extreme conservatism, to guard against the possibility of the Government being called upon to meet the guaranty.

"Moreover, as time passed the public would be more and more inclined to regard the amount of the guaranty as the measure of the return to which the railroad company was entitled, and in every rate hearing the Government guaranty would be dwelt upon by those opposing increases or seeking reductions in rates as the Government's judgment of what the company was entitled to earn.

"The importance of re-establishing railroad credit cannot be overestimated; but, nevertheless, I am persuaded that no guaranty short of a return upon the full value of railroad property will be helpful to that end, and that a guaranty of full value is not practicable without Government operation; and, as indicated at the outset, I regard that as beyond present discussion."

NOT ALL PROHIBITIONISTS.

Churchmen Quoted Against National Dry Laws.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition issued a statement yesterday declaring that "professional prohibitionists and their lobbyists at Washington who fancy that they are supported by all the churches except the Roman Catholic will find sooner or later that they are deceived." It was announced by the association that opinions of churchmen, reported to the headquarters at 18 West Forty-fourth Street, were opposed to the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

"The religious support of the Anti-Saloon League is largely overestimated," said the statement. "Particularly is this true now that the so-called wartime prohibition has been tried out for something like a fortnight, and while the Anti-Saloon League lobbyists are seeking to pass the drastic Volstead bill for its enforcement. Men and women of the churches are not confusing in their minds the two questions of temperance and prohibition. Many of them draw the line very sharply between the two, and they fail to see that prohibition by sumptuary and drastic laws is the proper or effective way to promote temperance.

"'It is a short-sighted contribution to the cause of temperance,' writes the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. 'I said so when national prohibition was first brought up in Congress, and I have seen no reason since then to change my mind.'"

Others whose opinions are quoted are the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, National Director of the Federal Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church; the Right Rev. Bishop Pottter, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Woodstock, Archdeacon of Worcester, England; the Rev. Charles Stelzle, and the Rev. John Mockridge of Philadelphia.

HONOR ADMIRAL'S MEMORY.

To Name Destroyer After LaVallette, Veteran of Three Wars.

One of the new destroyers to be launched this month at the yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at San Francisco is to be named in honor of Rear Admiral A. F. LaVallette, who served in the American Navy from 1800 to 1862. Mrs. Albert T. LaVallette of Hampton, Va., has been appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to be sponsor of the ship.

Admiral LaVallette was born in Virginia in 1790. In October, 1800, he sailed from Philadelphia on the frigate Philadelphia, the American vessel designated to make reprisals on the Tripoli pirates. His father was Chaplain of the ship, and the Commander was Captain Stephen Decatur. The cruise lasted more than eighteen months.

When he was 19 years old he took command of a commercial ship in the hat-or of Cadiz, but returned soon to the American Navy, and was assigned to command a gunboat on the Delaware River. During the battle with the British fleet on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814, he served under Macdonough on the flagship Saratoga. He was the only Lieutenant on the ship who survived the action. He was assigned also to the historic frigate the Constitution.

In 1837 he was appointed to command the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia. In October, 1847, he embarked and captured Guaymas, in Mexico, and was appointed civil and military Governor of Mazatlan, Mexico, which he assisted in capturing Nov. 20, 1847.

In 1851 he was appointed to the command of the African squadron. In 1855 he was made commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and he was President of the first Court of Inquiry in the restoration of retired officers. In 1857 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron. Admiral Dewey's first cruise was with Admiral LaVallette in the Mediterranean. After having served more than fifty years he was retired July 16, 1862. President Lincoln signed his last commission.

The Admiral's two sons were officers in the navy, Stephen Decatur and Albert LaVallette. His grandson, Albert T. LaVallette of Hampton, Va., was in command of an auxiliary vessel during the war with Germany, and his son, Elie A. F. LaVallette, was graduated as an ensign from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and is now at sea.

Buys Papers for Sick Soldiers.

In response to an appeal appearing in THE TIMES on June 26, R. J. Caldwell of 13 Park Row has sent to THE TIMES $50 as his contribution to pay for copies of THE TIMES to be sent to U. S. A. General Hospital 20, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. The appeal was contained in a letter from Waldo A. Amos, Field Director of the Red Cross at the hospital, in which he told of the eagerness with which the patients looked forward to receiving daily papers and the difficulty in securing enough papers.

SOLDIERS PRAISE THE ARMY'S SCHOOLS

Men from A. E. F. University Favor Continuing the Educational Program.

WOULD TEACH RECRUITS

Veterans Think Military Service Could Be Made More Attractive by Joining It with Classes.

In pointing out the educational advantages offered by the army to young men who enlist, the Army Recruiting Service announced yesterday that it had received word from the War Department that 600 men were to be commissioned immediately in the Medical Corps. All these men are to be chosen from the present personnel, and their places in the military establishment will be permanent. The announcement said:

"In order to fill the 600 vacancies in the Medical Corps, caused by the rapidity of demobilization, without delay, the Secretary of War has directed that these vacancies be filled by the Adjutant General by appointments in the following order: Emergency medical officers now in the service; members of medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps, who served with credit as officers during the war, and former emergency medical officers who served with credit during the war.

"All applicants must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 23 and 32. Original appointments will be in the grade of First Lieutenant. Applicants considered satisfactory by the Adjutant General will be authorized to appear before examining boards to determine their mental, moral, and physical fitness and professional qualifications. Applicants serving with the A. E. F. will file applications with the Commanding General, who will select candidates for examination."

Some of the work of the army in schooling its new recruits is to be carried on along the lines adopted at the Army University at Beaune and the Army Agricultural College at Alleray, France. When 1,500 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, who had been attending these schools, arrived here this week on the Mauretania a detachment of officers was sent to Camp Merritt to interview the men upon their ideas of conducting educational courses in the army. Their data is to be turned over to the War Department.

Varied Topics Taught.

"Instruction by recognized authorities in law, medicine, engineering, journalism, music, art, letters, and, in fact, every subject known to the curriculum of our great universities, was to be had by these men without cost," said their report. "The courses of the university at Beaune, while of only three months' duration, were conducted along intensified lines, and the equivalent of a full year's work in college was accomplished in the shorter period. College men whose courses were interrupted by their enlistment for service expect their certificate from Beaune will give them a full year's credit when they return to college in the Fall.

"New York and its immediate vicinity was well represented at the Army University, and an entire company of men whose homes are here are among the number now awaiting discharge at Camp Merritt. William A. Sterns, who left the Columbia Journalism Quarterly to enlist in the 164th Infantry, found he could continue his journalistic training at Beaune, and declared he had progressed markedly in his work as the result of the course offered by the Army University.

"D. L. Corretzer, another New Yorker who saw service with the 9th Infantry, selected the business college of the American Expeditionary Forces University as his field of endeavor, and with the start made there intends to continue his studies on one of the New York business colleges. Morris Greenburgh, a former student in Cooper Union, who was with Base Hospital 121, accorded high praise to the school of architecture of the American Expeditionary Forces University. Marcel V. Dufraz, who was with the old 69th New York, said that, as the result of his attending the school of electrical engineering at Beaune, two well-paying positions with electrical manufacturing companies had been offered him.

Able to Enter Here.

"An engineering course offered by the Army University gave sufficient credits for entrance into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to Sergeant Major L. G. Parker of Jacksonville, Fla., who was with the headquarters company of the 1st Division.

"'I want to say that the War Department accomplished a wonderful thing when it organized the A. E. F. University at Beaune,' he said, 'and if it plans to start similar universities here in this country for men of the regular army it will be making one of the best possible moves to place the army in good favor with the men in the service as well as with the public generally.'

"The A. E. F. University was a typical American university with competent instruction and able instructors in about every branch of education, with 'Varsity and class baseball teams, debating societies, and glee clubs. I'm a college man myself, and I felt right at home. I had planned to enter the engineering field after a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but lacked certain credits necessary to enroll in that school. The Army University gave me just what I wanted, and next Fall will find me at Tech ready for business.'

"The Army Agricultural College at Alleray, which was a part of the university, although located in a different section owing to the desire to give practical as well as theoretic instruction in farming, and its allied subjects, animal industry, and poultry culture, received equal praise from its students. Edward G. Finley of Westfield, N. Y., a member of Company A of the 123d Engineers, who was one of the number and who specialized in horticulture and market gardening, said that his farm at home was going to triple its annual income next year as the result of his studies.

"Had the conditions abroad called for holding American troops in France and the occupied areas of Germany the Army University would have been considerably enlarged, according to these men, and, in preparation for such enlargement, all the divisions of the A. E. F. conducted schools of preliminary instruction which would fit their men to enter the university. The latter schools did not interfere with the necessary military duties, and upward of 30,000 men of the A. E. F. were in attendance."

Drowned Man Was James Martin.

A body found in the water off Stauch's Walk, Coney Island, on July 9, was identified yesterday in the Brooklyn Morgue as that of James Martin, aged 21, of 71 Hoyt Street, Kearny, N. J., a newspaper man employed by The Newark Ledger. Martin and Chester Beaman of Rutland Park, Keansburg, N. J., were thrown into the water when their canoe capsized off Keansburg on June 29. Beaman was rescued, and he made the identification today.

Capt. Boy-Ed's Plea to Live Here Refused; Parole of German Offenders to End Soon

Captain Karl Boy-Ed, who was Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington during the first year and a half of the war, and who in January, 1916, was expelled from the country because of his activities as a German plotter, wants to return to the United States. He has written former friends in this country expressing this desire, and in at least one instance is known to have asked the person to whom he wrote to use his influence to obtain permission from the Government in Washington to migrate to America. It can be said that the permission will not be granted and Boy-Ed will not be permitted again to revisit this country, officially or unofficially.

Captain Boy-Ed was ordered to leave the country at the same time as was Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

One of the persons to whom Boy-Ed is said to have appealed for assistance in getting permission to return to this country is a high officer of the navy. This officer had known Boy-Ed officially during the latter's residence in Washington. The American officer did not appreciate the appeal of the German and acquainted the proper authorities with the facts. Boy-Ed has been informed, it is said, that the United States has no desire to receive him either as official or visitor.

Boy-Ed is the second prominent German who is known to have expressed a desire to return to this country and make it his home. The other officer is Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer, and a former Krupp agent in this country.

Some time this week several hundred Germans who are now at liberty on parole will be informed that the paroles are no longer in effect and that they are at liberty. These Germans have been held in parole for violations of minor wartime regulations, such as failure to register, failure to report to the authorities, and for entering barred zones.

It was said yesterday by a Federal official that many of the prominent Germans now held in internment camps will not be permitted to remain in the United States.

Several German bankers who were connected with New York institutions and who were interned are understood to have applied for permission to remain in this country. Their cases are now under consideration in Washington.

Frau Victoria and Commander Carl Roediger of the German Navy are also still in internment. It is believed that both will be deported to Germany.

BACK FROM FIGHTING BOLSHEVIST TROOPS

Michigan Infantrymen, with 2,500 Casuals, Land at Boston from President Grant.

SAY REDS FOUGHT BRAVELY

Foe at Archangel Well Trained and Officered—Mutiny Among American Troops Exaggerated.

BOSTON, July 12.—The 339th Infantry Regiment, composed of Michigan National Guard and selective service men, arrived here, with 2,500 New England, New York, Ohio, and Illinois casuals today, on board the transport President Grant. Ross Schram, Secretary to the Mayor of Detroit, led a delegation in greeting the Michigan men, who fought on the Archangel front in Russia.

There was a total of 214 officers and 5,290 enlisted men on board the transport. They were transferred to Camp Devens and, with the exception of the New Englanders, will be sent to other camps for demobilization within a few days. Brig. Gen. William F. Jackson, who returned as a casual officer, commanded the troops.

High opinions of the fighting qualities and military organization of the Bolshevist forces in Northern Russia and denials of "mutiny" stories circulated in America last Winter regarding the men of the 339th Infantry were made by officers and men of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the regiment.

The veterans of the Archangel campaign last Fall and Winter said that the Bolshevist soldiers fought fearlessly, charging prepared positions in mass formation and under machine-gun fire without showing signs of weakening. They were well officered, thoroughly trained, and apparently well supplied.

Colonel George E. Stewart of San Antonio, Texas, of the 339th, discussing the reported mutiny, said:

"I did not have to take any disciplinary action against either an officer or soldier of the regiment in connection with the matter, so you may judge that the reports that have appeared have been very, very highly exaggerated. Every soldier connected with the incident performed his duty as a soldier, and, as far as I am concerned, I think the matter should be closed."

Other officers of the command said trouble had occurred in the 3d Battalion of the regiment and that it was necessary for Colonel Stewart to go among his men and point out to them the seriousness of their action.

THREE VESSELS LAUNCHED.

Two Take to Water in Delaware River and One at Toledo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Two vessels were launched from Delaware River shipyards today. Mrs. J. C. Brookings of West New York was sponsor for the Minnequa, the forty-first ship to slide down the ways at the Hog Island Yard. The Minnequa is a 7,825-ton cargo boat.

The George H. Jones, a tanker, named after the President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was launched from the Sun Shipbuilding Company's yard at Chester. Miss Mildred M. Jones, daughter of the man for whom the vessel was named, was the sponsor. The George H. Jones is a tanker with a capacity of more than 3,000,000 gallons of oil.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 12.—The Lake Fielding, the twenty-second ship to be built here for the United States Government, was launched today. The vessel will proceed down the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Coast, where it will be added to the United States emergency fleet. The Lake Fielding displaces 4,000 tons. The Toledo Shipbuilding Company has contracts for eleven more vessels of the same type.

DETROIT, July 12.—The steamer Elkwood, the first of a number of oil-burning cargo carriers building in the Detroit district to be placed in commission, left here today for the Atlantic Coast. The Elkwood will load a coal cargo at Lorain, Ohio, for delivery at coast ports.

Begins Pan-American Work.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Dr. Manuel Coelho Rodrigues of Brazil has begun a year's work at the Pan American Union and the State Department in furthering provisions of the convention at the recent Pan American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Rodrigues is the Director of the Pan American Bureau of the Brazilian Foreign Office, which was established about a year ago. He has been connected with the Foreign Ministry of Brazil since 1896, and during the administration of Dr. Lauro Muller was Chief of Cabinet.

Phthisis Killed 25,000 Poilus.

PARIS, July 11.—Twenty-five thousand French soldiers died from tuberculosis during the war and 120,000 men were exempted from service because of the disease, it was stated today in the Senate in debating a bill to establish tuberculosis sanatoriums.

SEE LACK OF LABOR IN COAL DISTRICTS

Dealers Declare Exodus of Foreigners from Mines Swells Production Cost.

ALSO FEW SOLDIERS RETURN

Further Rise During Winter Predicted as Shipments in June Fall Off.

The exodus of foreigners returning to their native country, together with the fact that of the thousands who were drafted in the army only a few have returned to their former work, has caused a great scarcity of labor at the coal mines with a resultant dropping off in production, according to local coal dealers. The fear that in the Winter the railroads will not be able to handle all the coal that will be required has caused the National Coal Association to carry on a nation-wide advertising campaign, urging the people to buy coal during the Summer, pointing out that the coal cannot be stored at the mines and that railroads have light freight business at this season.

Confronted with the increased cost of labor, nearly all of the local coal dealers have made an increase in the price of the various grades of both anthracite and bituminous coal, effective on July 1 last. Coal dealers said yesterday that the increase was absolutely necessary in order to meet the advancing expenses which they have in nearly every department of their business. Several dealers expressed the opinion that coal would not be any cheaper, but that there was a likelihood of considerable increase in the Winter months.

Shipments by companies were given as follows:

	Coal Year 1919-20.	Coal Year 1918-19.
P. & R. Ry.	3,284,944	3,035,485
Lehigh Valley R. R.	2,937,180	3,826,311
Central R. R. of N. J.	1,480,004	1,717,865
D., L. & W. R. R.	2,061,023	2,061,069
Del. & Hudson Co.	1,932,697	2,771,424
Pennsylvania R. R.	1,157,526	1,424,491
Erie R. R.	1,819,716	2,312,879
N. Y., O. & W. R. R.	478,586	549,670
L. & N. E. R. R.	751,843	994,539
Total	16,554,721	20,123,296

Typical of circulars announcing the increase in price of coal, effective July 1, is the following:

"The scarcity of labor for all classes of work is apparent to the residents of the community and the increasing cost of same is seriously affecting the prices of all commodities.

"The output of the anthracite coal mines in the United States during the past six months has been less than one-half the tonnage produced in the same period of any of the last three years.

"As indicated in our notice, April 1, 1919, the prices of the domestic sizes of coal are increasing each month and it is apparently impossible to secure sufficient quantities of same. In view of these circumstances we are forced to increase our prices on all orders placed after July 1, 1919, for furnishing and delivering coal to our patrons. Prices furnished on application."

Shipments of anthracite for the month of June, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, Philadelphia, amounted to 5,619,591 tons, as compared with 5,711,915 tons in the preceding month, and with 6,867,000 tons in the corresponding month of 1918. The bureau says that as was the case in May, the larger part of the decrease in June of this year, as compared with last year, was due to the smaller output of steam sizes from the washeries, and said that more than two-thirds of the decrease was in that size.

WRECKED SUGAR FACTORIES

Threatened Mexican Shortage Is Ascribed to Carranzista Vandalism.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mexico is threatened with a sugar shortage, said official dispatches received here today, reporting that many of the sugar factories in the State of Morelos have been dismantled and the machinery shipped to Mexico City, to be sold as junk. Opening up of a number of new junk shops in the Capital resulted in an investigation into the source of supply, which was found in Morelos.

The sugar industry, the dispatches said, had been enjoying great prosperity in Morelos under Zapatista control, but the Zapatista forces recently were driven into the hills by Carrazistas. The victors thereupon, the reports said, wrecked the sugar factories and disposed of many carloads of the machinery as junk.

Belgium Honors an American.

Announcement was made this week at the Belgian Consulate, 7 Madison Avenue, that King Albert had designated the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland an officer of the Order of Leopold, and the Rev. Roy B. Guild, a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. The announcement said that "The decorations were in recognition of services rendered by Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Guild as secretaries of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in developing the interest of the churches in relief work in Belgium." Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, said the presentation had been made by Major Pierre Bloemaert, Protestant Chaplain in Chief of the Belgian Army.

LANSING RECEIVED PLEAS FOR MINOR

One Attributed to a British Labor Element, Another to Americans.

ARMY DEPLORES RELEASE

Alleged Worker for Reds Said to be Linked with Dunne and Walsh.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 12.—It is reported that prior to the release of Robert Minor from a military prison here, Secretary of State Lansing received in Paris two protests against the holding under arrest of the former New York newspaper man accused of aiding Spartacide efforts at propaganda among the American troops in Germany.

One of these protests is said to have come from an element of British labor and the other from American sources. No information is available here as to what Americans protested.

It was rumored on the day of Minor's release that certain British interests had taken a hand in the case. It appears that Minor wrote articles for a British radical publication.

On the day after Minor's release, last Saturday, a Lieutenant of the French Army approached American officers here with the request that he be allowed to see Minor, stating that he had some money for him. He was told that it was impossible for him to see Minor, without being told that Minor had been released.

This lieutenant, who is still found in Coblenz, speaks perfect English and says he is an American who served in the Foreign Legion. He said that the money he had for Minor came from Lincoln Steffens in Paris, who in turn said he had got it from Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, who was in Paris as a member of the Irish-American Commission.

In this connection I know that one day Minor made the request that he be put in touch with Frank P. Walsh, also a member of that commission.

It is reported that an Englishman who is alleged to have associated with Minor in Germany has been arrested by the British military authorities and taken to Cologne.

Minor's case continues to be a leading subject of conversation among Americans here. The question is repeatedly asked: "Whose interests were served by calling off the trial?" Without any presumption as to his guilt or innocence, it was the natural course of events that, after a commission had been named to try him and charges had been served on him, the trial should take place.

It is asserted that the reputation of military justice could not be served by releasing Minor if he were innocent after he had been kept in prison four weeks.

Incidentally, this trial, it had been arranged, would have been open to newspaper correspondents. More and more it is being asked whose interests were served by not trying Minor. One thing seems certain—Minor was not released because the army wanted to release him.

TEXAS AND NEW YORK SAIL.

Big Ships Off Today to Accompany New Fleet to Pacific.

The superdreadnought Texas, with her sister ship, the New York, two of the main units of the recently organized Pacific fleet, will leave New York today for Hampton Roads, where the new Pacific fleet, under command of Admiral Hugh Rodman, is assembling, preparatory to its voyage to the Pacific. The New York was Admiral Rodman's flagship in the Grand Fleet. It will leave tomorrow for Hampton Roads, and some time this week will lead the Pacific Fleet through the Virginia Capes on the first lap of the voyage.

Admiral Rodman's command, which includes eight superdreadnoughts, five old line battleships, and more than fifty cruisers, destroyers, and vessels of other types, is scheduled to start for the Pacific Saturday morning. At the beginning of the voyage, the Admiral's flag will fly from the New York. Somewhere on the voyage Admiral Rodman will transfer his flag to the new, electrically driven New Mexico.

The entire fleet will pass through the Panama Canal. It is due to arrive off the Golden Gate about Aug. 15, during the proposed visit of President Wilson to the Pacific Coast. The President will review the fleet at San Francisco.

The dreadnoughts which will cease to be units of the Atlantic Fleet and which will go to the Pacific are the New Mexico, Captain Arthur L. Willard; the Mississippi, Captain William A. Moffett; Arizona, Captain John H. Dayton; Wyoming, Captain Harley H. Christy; Arkansas, Captain Louis R. de Steiguer; New York, Captain William V. Pratt; Texas, Captain Nathan C. Twining; Idaho, Captain Carl T. Vogelsang. The New York, Texas, Wyoming, and Arkansas were units of the American battle squadron that served in 1917 and 1918 in the Grand Fleet under Admirals Beatty and Rodman. The Idaho and Mississippi are the newest and most powerful American vessels of the superdreadnought type. The old line battleships going to the Pacific are: The Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Georgia, and Vermont. The cruisers are the Seattle, Cleveland, Denver, Tacoma, Marblehead, Machias, and Vicksburg. The battle squadron commanders under Admiral Rodman are Vice Admiral C. S. Williams and Rear Admirals William R. Shoemaker and Robert E. Coontz. The six destroyer flotillas assigned to the fleet are commanded by Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley. The scout cruisers Birmingham and Salem and the tender Melville are the flagships of the destroyer organizations.

In addition to these ships the fleet, as it enters the Pacific, will also include fourteen submarines of the new "S." class, fifteen mine sweepers, the repair ship Vestal, the hospital ship Comfort, the supply ships Rappahannock, Glacier, and Celtic; the target ship Nanshan, and the colliers Neptune, Orion, Vulcan, Brutus, Jupiter, Jason, Nereus, Kanawha, Cuyama, and Brazos. The cruiser Minneapolis is the flagship of the division of auxiliaries.

After the visit to San Francisco, the entire fleet will proceed to Hawaiian waters. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will accompany it to Hawaii.

Poland Abolishes All Titles.

WARSAW, July 11.—The Polish Diet voted today that all titles should be suppressed. In future there will be no decorations except military orders and no titles except university degrees. No one may wear a foreign decoration without receiving special permission from the Diet.

WILSON STILL LIKES "13."

Escorting Destroyers Bore Out Predilection for "Lucky" Number.

BREST, July 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—President Wilson was faithful to his predilection for No. 13 in his selection of the naval unit which escorted him to America. The destroyers Woolsey, Tarbell, Yarnall, and Wickes, upon which fell the honor of convoying him home, are down in naval records in Washington as the Thirteenth Destroyer Division.

On Dec. 13, 1918, this flotilla of destroyers came into Brest Harbor as escort to the George Washington bearing President Wilson on his first official visit to France. On Feb. 13, 1919, this Thirteenth Destroyer Division sailed out of Brest Roads convoying the George Washington as far as the Azores upon the President's return home for his short stay. In March the same flotilla received orders to meet the George Washington at a given longitude and latitude off the Azores. They were at the rendezvous and brought the President into Brest. The date was March 13, 1919.

WANTS EUROPEAN STUDENTS

Claxton Says America Should Take Over Educational Leadership.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Declaring that the world is looking to the United States "to assume the responsibilities of leadership in education and in science," made vacant by Germany through the war, Commissioner of Education Claxton, in a letter to college and university presidents, made public today, asks that steps be taken by American schools to attract students from Europe.

"Apparently Germany expects to regain the influence which she formerly exerted over foreign nations by means of her universities, technical schools, and scientific institutes," Mr. Claxton's letter says, pointing out that there is no immediate prospect that Germany can make a successful appeal to the students of Great Britain, France or Italy. However, the letter says, because of proximity, Germany may be able to draw students from Czechslovakia, Jugoslavia, Russia, Rumania, and Western Asia, but American schools, through the offering of scholarships, should be able to counteract this advantage.

SUGAR ACREAGE SMALLER.

Decrease in Cane Area from 527,000 to 509,000 Acres.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A decrease in sugar cane acreage in the United States this year to 509,000 acres from last year's total of 527,000 acres is shown in reports of field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, it was announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

This acreage includes all varieties of cane grown by planting stalks or joints, it was said, but does not include sorghum or other seeded cane.

NEW LANGUAGE METHOD.

Columbia Establishes French House to Teach Conversation.

With the purpose of changing the American university method of teaching the spoken languages, a French house has been established at the Summer session of Columbia University, marking the first stage in a plan to erect a system of cosmopolitan communities in which nothing but foreign languages will be spoken. Next Fall, according to present plans, will witness an extension of the idea to other languages until finally each language will have a home of its own.

In the French pension, which marks the starting point of the new system, all is French. The group of young women who are taking the course, for which they receive academic credit, are under the supervision of Mlle. Tanguen. The house serves as a dormitory and meals are served there. Conversation is entirely in French. The course in French given in connection with the work at the house is in charge of Dr. Henri Francois Muller, Assistant Professor of French at Columbia, and Henry Cesar Olinger of the Summer session Faculty.

Professor John J. Coss, assistant director of the Columbia Summer session, said yesterday that beginning in September there will be a marked increase in the number of spoken languages offered at the university through the Department of Extension Teaching. These courses will include Arabic, Armenian, Danish, Norwegian, English, French, German, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, and Turkish. Professor John Dyneley Prince, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages, will have general supervision of these courses. Last year the number of students receiving instruction in the Department of Extension Teaching, including those enrolled in extramural courses, was 6,749.

HEADS JEWISH FUND DRIVE.

Col. Guinzburg Named for Building Campaign Here.

Colonel H. A. Guinzburg will head the United Building Fund Campaign of Federated Jewish Institutions, it was announced yesterday. He has accepted the appointment as Chairman of the Campaign Committee and will direct the efforts here to raise $8,000,000 for the erection and extension of hospitals, orphanages, settlements, and other institutional buildings.

Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser will be Assistant Chairman; Michael Friedsam, President of H. Altman & Co., has been named honorary Secretary; Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer; Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Controller, and Simon Loeb, Auditor. Among those who have accepted appointments as honorary Vice Presidents are Henry Ittleson, Judge Otto Rosalsky, R. Sadowsky, and Jacob Sperber.

ELECTROCUTION IN VERMONT

Execution of Warner the First by Electricity in the State.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12.—George E. Warner was electrocuted at the State Prison here at 3 A. M. today for the murder of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Wiggins, at Andover, five years ago. It was the first use of electricity in capital punishment in the State, previous executions having been by hanging.

Two shocks of about 2,000 volts each were administered, the first being given just after the prisoner had said: "Gentlemen, I am innocent of this crime. I do not know how it happened. Good-bye all."

Warner was 43 years of age. At the trial he contended that Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins had influenced his wife to turn him out of his home.

Launching at Newburgh Today.

The seventh ship to be built at Newburgh, N. Y., for the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be launched at 10:45 this morning at the Newburgh yards. It will be christened the Irvington by Miss Maude T. Bush, daughter of Irving T. Bush. The dimensions of the steamer are 415 feet over all, 54 feet beam, 32 feet 9 inches depth, loaded draft 25 feet 6 inches, and deadweight tonnage 9,000 tons. Like her sister ships, the Irvington will probably engage in the transatlantic trade.

FIND CHIEF NEED ABROAD IS GOODS

Returning Bankers Declare Materials More Important Than Money.

ESTIMATES FAR REDUCED

Help Required from America Now Put at No More Than $2,000,000,000.

PLAN GERMAN RELATIONS

Trade Will Be Resumed at First Through Various Neutral Agencies.

With the return to this country of the bankers and other representatives of big business who went abroad to act as expert advisers at the Peace Convention, or to manage the huge industrial undertakings which were made necessary by the sending to France of more than 2,000,000 soldiers, some definite idea of just what the United States will be asked to contribute to the general scheme for rehabilitating Europe is available. The task with which the United States is confronted, it is admitted, will be very great, yet latest estimates tend to reduce somewhat the estimates made a short time ago, when not so much information was to be had as is now at hand.

First estimates that between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 in credits would be needed have been revised downward until now it is believed that the total will not be much in excess of $2,000,000,000. And all of this will not have to come from the United States. Neutral European countries will contribute something. So with the South American nations, and Japan is looked to for rather substantial assistance. Even Great Britain is expected to play a rather important part in this work, notwithstanding that many in London believe it will be impossible for her to lend any material aid outside of her own borders. The British colonies, too, it is thought likely, will be able to do much toward furnishing the goods which Europe will require.

Bankers lay great stress on the fact that it is goods, more than money, that Europe must have. It is generally felt that no unusual efforts will be made to help European belligerents reduce their internal nor even their external debts at this time. Nor will there be much attempt made at deflating their currencies from the outside. These are regarded as purely domestic problems, which each country must work out for itself. What the comprehensive plan which American bankers have been discussing contemplates is the putting of Europe in supplies of goods and raw materials with which they may solve their own financial problems. Credits and money will be advanced to the extent necessary for this purpose, but probably not for any other.

South America to Help.

Thus countries like those in South America, which are not rich in money but have accumulations of supplies, will be able to do a great deal in improving conditions abroad. Especially is this supposed to be true as regards Germany. Germany has very considerable interests in South America, and, while these interests are not liquid, as the term is understood among bankers, they are such that it is likely they can be made the basis for credits, which will be extremely useful in getting Germany back into condition where she can begin working out the indemnity which the Allies have assessed against her.

A prominent New York banker, who has recently returned from abroad, is authority for the statement that Belgium needs very little assistance so far as her internal situation is concerned. This man, who has enjoyed exceptional facilities for observing conditions in Belgium, says that today Belgium is virtually rehabilitated. The major portion of the country, he says, has been rebuilt, and unemployment is rapidly vanishing. In the large cities conditions are much as they were before the war. Of course, in some sections devastation was so far reaching that there still remains a lot to be done, but

to turn their ship of state in the other direction."

With the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German Assembly and the announcement that trade relations will at once be resumed, the German needs for credits are coming under consideration. No matter how bitterly Germany's late enemies may feel toward her, it is appreciated that she will have to be allowed the tools if she is to work off her debts to the rest of the world and hold her own people in reasonable restraint. This being the case, bankers have already begun to figure on what can be done to aid her in meeting her obligations. One banker a few days ago said that Germany would have to have upward of $300,000,000 in outside credits at once. Part of this will have to be supplied by the United States, while the balance will come from other sources. The European Allies, it is thought probable, will furnish some of this, while the neutrals will advance the remainder.

Dealings in German exchange have been resumed in New York and London, and probably will be resumed in Paris within a few days. This does not mean that dealings in bank in Berlin, and balances accumulated in the occupied area may later be transferred to any part of Germany.

For this reason, it is said, Americans who are potential importers of German goods are now buying fairly large blocks of exchange on the German cities in occupied territory, taking advantage of what they believe to be the low favorable rate now existing so as to be well supplied with funds when the barrier on all of Germany is actually raised and business again is in full swing. In two days last week the aggregate of this business was estimated at upward of 10,000,000 marks, costing in the neighborhood of $900,000.

Work Through Neutrals.

Business with Germany, most bankers believe, will probably at first be conducted through the European neutrals, partly for the reason that these countries have German connections already established and partly because it is felt that neutral names, such as Dutch and Scandinavian, will be more readily accepted in the beginning than will be German names. The neutrals, which have been dealing with Germany throughout the war, are supposed to have extensive balances with German banks, and these balances, it is believed, can be utilized with greater expedition than would be possible if American banks were to be forced to accumulate their own credits at Berlin. However, it is understood that several of the larger American banks are preparing to establish branch offices in Germany, as they have established them in other parts of Europe, under the authority of the Federal Reserve act, and as soon as business actually is moving these branches probably will be opened.

A movement on the part of the seven big German banks to combine their interests in foreign trade is reported to have been started. Such a combination, or cartel, would give the German banks a virtual monopoly on German exchange, and for this reason the idea is not meeting with much enthusiasm from American exchange dealers. But so far as opinion of a legal nature is concerned, it is understood that there will be none.

The opening of a branch of the German banking cartel in New York, for instance, would not be opposed by the local banking authorities merely because it was a German proposition. On the contrary, it is authoritatively stated, such a branch could be opened and operated here if the German banks were willing to comply with New York State banking laws. The law would regard such a branch exactly as it regards the branches of the British and British Colonial banks already in operation in New York. It could do a general collection business and could sell drafts and bills of exchange, but it could not do a general banking business and could not accept deposits.

WEST VIRGINIANS 'SCORE' THEIR TOWNS

Judge Progressiveness of Rural Regions on a Scale of 1,000.

NINE BIG CONSIDERATIONS

They Are History, Government, Business, Farms, Homes, Churches, and Health.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., July 12.—Twenty-three rural West Virginia communities will "score" themselves this year to determine their nearness to the idea of a Utopia among the Alleghany Mountains.

This is the outgrowth of some original work which was started in West Virginia two years ago with the hope of developing and building up the rural communities. A system of points had long been used by farmers to judge their cows, their pigs, and their sheep, but it was something new to turn the system to use in judging how near the farm community itself was to a reasonable standard of good living. It was assumed that the perfect community would score 1,000 points.

Nine general headings, such as history, government, business, farms, clubs, homes, schools, churches, and health cover the principal factors thought worthy of consideration in determining the strength and virility of the community. When several communities are scored it is evidently possible to build up a spirit of friendly rivalry by comparison with similar communities, as well as to judge the progress made by each community from year to year.

The start in this work was made with three communities, which were progressive enough to see the need of self-improvement and the chance to get this improvement under proper conditions. These communities were Grangeville, Marion County, Salt Well, Harrison County, and Martha, Cabell County. These communities have been scored for two years, and the results have been encouraging.

The scores of these three communities the second year showed a gain over the first year of twelve points for Grangeville, seventeen points for Salt Well, and a loss of seven points for Martha. That there is still much room for improvement is shown by the respective scores of 734,692 and 741 on a basis of 1,000 points.

Grangeville, at its annual meeting of community leaders, received two points for the absence of gaudy and ugly advertising signs, when, after investigation, it was shown that a committee from its community club had been vigorously and effectively discouraging the establishment of such eyesores within the community limits.

Two and one-half additional points were allowed for the improvement of the school course of study, including the use of "Focusing on the Community" as a text book on civics; one for better housekeeping as the result of activities of the farm women's clubs; one for new silos built; one for extension and improvement in the rural telephone system.

Salt Well gained one point because of better lighting and heating in the church; four points from the increased use of the school building for regular school work and as a social centre; one point from the installation of bathrooms, running water in kitchen and other home conveniences; three points for better farming; two points for the development of the community club and two for increased activity of young people in high school work. But all was not gain. The community suffered a loss of two points due to the negligence of the citizens in matters of government and a lack of interest in elections.

The scoring is done by the people of the community themselves, but a cooperative arrangement between the State Department of Schools, the State Department of Public Health, the State Sunday School Association, and the State University also gives the local committee help in fixing the ratings by furnishing as advisers people especially trained in rural school work, in rural sociology and economics, rural sanitation and preventive medicine, and farm management. This year the local committee in each community will be aided by Nat T. Frame, Director of the Extension Division; A. J. Dadisman, Professor of Rural Economics and Farm Management; Miss Marion Hepworth, Assistant State Agent in Charge of Home Economics Extension; F. C. Rouzer, Instructor in Agricultural Education—all of whom are from the College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, Morgantown—Walter A. Snow, of the State Sunday School Association, and E. S. Tisdale, of the State Department of Public Health.

The Bearing of Local History.

Taking up the matter of the nine general considerations that seem most closely to cover the growth and development of the average community, history is chosen for first consideration, as it supplies a background for all community life. Consideration is given to the fact that the locality to be scored must have been recognized definitely as a community for a period long enough to develop real community spirit with traditions and standards.

There should be a considerable proportion of families rooted to the homesteads, but with a sprinkling of owners who did not inherit their land. Many sons and daughters should have succeeded in business, art, scholarships in the outside world, but there should also be many residents who have spent their lives in the community and have earned more than local reputation as stock breeders, lecturers, writers, teachers, students, or housewives. Products of the community, such as apples or live stock, should have frequently won premiums in county or State competitions. Among the questions considered are: Has the community spirit ever been seriously impaired because of jealousies or quarrels over religion, politics, business? Is the rural-mindedness of the community shown by appreciation of rural beauties, the preservation of trees, protection of birds, clean fence rows, no advertisements on barns or fences, no eyesores anywhere, or by interest in local history and folklore?

Consideration of Government.

Government naturally falls into line next, and leading questions cover the ground carefully. In any community that scores 1,000 points election campaigns must be free from bribery and improper practices; all registered citizens vote at both primary and general elections; freedom from undue partisan bias must be shown by split tickets, by attention to arguments of both parties, and by changes in party affiliation; reasonable familiarity must be shown with both the machinery and personnel of county, State, and national Governments, as well as acquaintance with the location of and the work done at State educational, correctional, hospital, and other institutions; assessments must be honestly returned and taxes willingly paid; public opinion must be uniformly back of all law enforcement; there must have been no arrests for violation of the criminal law or lawsuits between residents of the community in the last two years; there must be wise and honest handling of public funds.

Business Qualifications.

Business in the ideal community has an adequate amount of products—sold to outside markets, with sufficient garden products, milk, fruit, meat, butter, and eggs, produced for family use in both Summer and Winter. Local merchants and dealers must perform real service at fair profits. There must be co-operative buying and selling. Possibilities of local barter and exchange must not be overlooked. Transportation facilities must be adequate for local needs. Mail deliveries must be frequent. There must be efficient telephone service. Efficiency shown in management of private business and public affairs, and no loafing or unnecessary idleness.

These three qualifications of history, Government, and business are considered worth 100 points each, as are the last five of the nine considered, but the fourth—that of the farms themselves—is considered worth 200 points, because of the evident effect of the physical makeup of the farm upon the people themselves and the important part of the farms in furnishing proper environment.

Stimulating Good Farming.

Special consideration is given to whether the type of farming is suited to the region, and whether the farms are large enough and work on them is so planned as to furnish productive work for men and horses throughout the year. Is labor-saving machinery used where practicable? Are farm records well kept? Are control measures used for checking diseases of plants and animals? Is machinery protected? Are buildings well arranged? Are the principles of soil fertility understood and generally practiced? Is crop rotation good, and are yields high? Is proper attention given to breeding, feeding, and management of live stock? This live-stock question is considered of special importance and gets 40 points, just as does the adoption of a type of farming to suit the locality.

Clubs in Rural Communities.

The importance of club life in the rural community is evident. Are there community clubs with definite plans of work and regular meetings at the community centre or at homes? Are community meeting places frequently used, as schoolroom, hall and church? Are enough get-together meetings, like farmers' institutes, exhibits, family reunions, homecomings and camps, held yearly to keep the people close together? In supplementing the clubs, or in place of them, is family visiting frequent and done in a neighborly spirit? Are the people sociable and hospitable? Are ordinary social usages commonly understood and practiced? Is no vulgarity, unnecessary roughness or unseemly conduct shown? Are there convenient and appropriate picnic, play and athletic grounds, including opportunities for such rural recreations as hunting and fishing? Do the people take advantage of opportunities to belong to bands, glee clubs, baseball teams or shooting clubs? Are there adequate opportunities for joining lodges, and do members put into practice the brotherhood taught by fraternal organizations?

The Home and Its Equipment.

In consideration of the home itself, attention is first given to the exterior as to location of the homesteads and the proper placing of the buildings. Are the houses of the type of architecture suited to the country, with front doors and porches used? Are they well painted, with clean, sanitary yards, having shrubs and trees of the right kinds in the right places, and well managed gardens?

As to the interior, the questions deal with the matter of the right decorations, suitable pictures, wall paper or painted walls, good in color, restful and sanitary, is the furniture strong and usable, suitable to the rooms? Have the houses the necessary equipment and a reasonable number of conveniences for doing home work most easily? Is housework well planned and the duties properly proportioned? Are homes clean, well ventilated, and well arranged, free from such pests as bedbugs, roaches, or mice? Is their equipment well arranged? Are food and clothing well selected and prepared? Is money well apportioned between necessities, savings, religion and benevolence, pleasures, lectures, music, cales or various forms of entertainment, and musical or artistic development? Are good books, magazines, bulletins, farm papers, and local weekly or daily papers read in the homes? In the ideal community educational, religious and other general interests, including sex hygiene, are discussed in the home and made a part of the home life.

Under the heading of schools come requirements for eight grades, (consolidated where practicable,) under a teacher receiving an adequate salary and having real support from patrons, supervisors, and board, with an efficient truant officer. High school advantages must be provided and utilized by the children. The building, playgrounds, general equipment, and library, must attain to the State standard for similar schools. The children must show regular attendances for the longest school term permissible by law. The school building must be used frequently for social centre meetings.

The personal qualities of the teacher must include neatness in dress, faithfulness, industry, optimism, and enthusiasm. The teacher's social qualities must include leadership and activity in community organizations; ability and disposition to meet people; interest in pupils. The classroom qualities cover training, teaching motivated by community projects, instruction fitting into the community plan of work. Administrative qualities are concerned with the care of the building and equipment, growth from year to year and long tenure of position. The course of study must be adapted to the community, embracing such topics as agriculture, home economics, manual training, nature study, home geography, farm arithmetic, but not overlooking reading, writing, and spelling. A fair percentage of pupils should have graduated each year for the last five years.

Coming to the religious requirements: In the ideal community churches must be of proper size, well located and constructed. The community must not be "churched." Church buildings should be adequate to and used for community needs. Sunday school officers and teachers should be well trained and use progressive methods. Departments or classes should be separated by rooms, screens or curtains, and equipped with blackboards, maps, tables, chairs of appropriate heights, and graded teaching material, with the International Sunday School Standard rating. Church membership should show a growing and harmonious congregation. The members must be recognized by their neighbors as possessing Christian virtues and engaged in some intelligent Christian methods of work, not ecclesiastical or over-emotional, tolerant of other beliefs and favoring interdenominational co-operation. A liberal and far-sighted financial policy should be mapped out, embracing local, denominational, and missionary programs.

The pastor must be a real leader and team worker, willing to stay by the task of working out, through a reasonable period, a definite program of community development, having adequate school training, experienced in country life, and giving active support to modern Sunday school methods of training children and young people. The community must possess real religious consciousness, having high ethical standards, with a working policy in all phases of community life. The churches must give their full support to constructive community activities and give evidence that the churches are willing to forget self-interest in order to help the community. The community must be vitally interested in religious education in the home and in the Sunday school.

Rural Health Problems.

Health qualifications are the last in the list of nine. They cover the water and milk supply, the disposal of refuse and manure in general, and the proper enforcement of the health laws. All supplies of drinking water must be protected by methods indorsed by the public health authorities. All closets must be located, constructed, screened, and cleaned as approved by the public health service, and cesspools must be properly cared for. Sanitary methods must be used in handling milk in order to keep the bacterial count low. Cows must be tested for tuberculosis. Garbage, drainage from sinks, pig pens, outbuildings, barnyard manures must be so handled as to reduce flies, mosquitos, and rats to the minimum. Evidence of proper attention to health in the homes is assumed to be afforded by the absence of tuberculosis, venereal disease, indigestion, or other ailments due to ignorance, self-indulgence, or slothfulness in the homes. The public attitude toward health protection is judged by the teaching of hygiene in the schools and the universal practicing of it. Good doctors and nurses must be available. A general interest must be taken in preventive medicine, and doctors' instructions must be regularly followed. Quacks and patent medicines must not be tolerated. Epileptics and inebriates must receive professional attention, and athletics and recreation must be indorsed. Law enforcement must be evidenced by the public health laws covering the pollution of streams, quarantine, vaccination, reports of vital statistics, &c., and the full enforcement of such laws by the health officer in co-operation with the State Public Health Council.

POLICE PLAN TWO BIG FIELD DAYS

Governor, Mayor, Gen. Barry, and Admiral Glennon Will Be at Speedway Park.

SET FOR JULY 19 AND 26

Army and Navy Airmen to Appear, While Thrilling Motor Races Also Will Be Staged.

Last year's great Police Field Day, which surpassed all open-air exhibitions ever previously held in this country, will be outdone next Saturday and the Saturday following, when Speedway Park will be the scene of a great aerial show, new attempts to break the automobile speed record, and a complete program of field events, music, comedy, and sham fighting.

The proceeds this year will go to the relief of widows and orphans of policemen not eligible for pension. Tickets are $1 apiece, and accommodations have been prepared for 125,000 persons.

One hundred airplanes, under the direction of Colonel Archie Miller, in command of aviation fields in the East, will fly from Mineola and keep the crowd on tiptoe with an aerial circus lasting three hours.

The crowd will greet Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, the first man to fly across the Atlantic, and Commander John H. Towers and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, who started with him in NC boats, but were unable to complete the flight. They all will fly from Lake George to Sheepshead Bay with a large air escort.

Next Saturday will be Governor's day, at which Governor Smith, his military staff, and State officials will be honored, and the following Saturday, as Mayor's Day, will see the city's executive and other city officials similarly feted.

In the automobile events, such drivers will take part as De Palma, De Resta, Wilcox, Mulford, Vail, Thomas, Lewis, and Gaston Chevrolet. Ralph de Palma will try for a new ten-mile record in a specially built car. Laurence Sperry will furnish thrills by a parachute drop from the clouds, and Captain Speedy will dive from a great height into shallow water. Special musical programs have been arranged. The People's Liberty Chorus of 2,000 voices will be directed by L. Camilleri, assisted by Miss Isabel Lowden. Nahan Franco will lead a combined chorus of Metropolitan singers, glee club and community singers. Sophie Tucker will lead her jazz band. John McCormack, Rosa Pouselle, Riccardo Stracciari, Delia Baker, and other Metropolitan Opera Company singers will appear, and Ray Raymond will take part in a musical comedy song. The Police Glee Club of 100 voices will sing.

Miss Julia Arthur will recite "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and such moving picture actors as Creighton Hale, Carlyle Blackwell, Pearl White, June Caprice, and Dolores Cassinelli will participate in the program.

Other events will include daring feats of horsemanship by the Mounted Police, motorcycle races in which teams representing the city's five boroughs will compete, a demonstration of patrol duty and thief catching by police dogs, thrilling scenes of rescues at fires and running the gauntlet by a Filipino snake dance in which 150 persons in native costume will participate, motion pictures, and an exhibition drill by 2,000 policemen.

Major Gen. Barry and Rear Admiral Glennon and their staffs will be among the spectators, and one of the features of the program will be a sham battle by 3,000 policemen and reserves, in which artillery, infantry, machine guns, and tanks will take part.

Members of the committee in charge of the field days are: Frederick A. Wallis, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, Chairman; Rodman Wanamaker, Treasurer; Stephen A. Rudd, Secretary, and Charles A. Zanes, Financial Secretary.

CATTLE DOWN; HIDES UP.

Market Bureau Finds Retail Meat Prices Do Not Drop with Costs.

The daily reports of the Federal Bureau of Markets, with offices in this city, show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about $4 per hundredweight, or nearly 26 per cent., since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent. During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease which varies in different cities from about 15 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"Hides, however, have advanced decidedly while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly," says the bureau's report. "The packer hide market at Chicago since March 1 has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearine tallow and other by-products added to the increased prices of hides bring the total saving on packers' beef cost up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

"While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent. the prices of retail beef cuts to the consumer have been at a standstill in many cities. The reports of retail prices of the principal cuts of beef at various cities on March 15 and May 15 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show slightly higher prices on May 15 at all cities. Special reports received on July 1 from local representatives of the Bureau of Markets at a number of cities show only slight reductions on some cuts at some markets. This decline has not been general, however, and in several instances prices reported on July 1 are higher than those reported in March. A comparatively small percentage of retail dealers have followed the decline in live cattle and wholesale dressed beef prices, but a larger percentage have continued the level of prices which were in effect during the peak of live cattle cost.

The Bureau of Markets also is in possession of information to the effect that some retail dealers are advertising choice and prime grades of beef and substituting common and medium grades at slightly lower prices, while in other instances dealers have purchased good grade beef chuckes at prices ranging from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound wholesale and sold the cuts at retail from 28 cents to 30 cents per pound."

War Crosses to American Women.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Marshal Petain, on behalf of the French Government, has bestowed the Croix de Guerre on the Misses Frances and Elizabeth Anderson of New Canaan, Conn., and Mrs Mildred Farwell of Syosset, L. I., for bravery while serving as American Red Cross canteen workers, said a message reaching Red Cross headquarters today.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

BLOOMINGDALES

LEXINGTON AT 59th—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AV.

What 12c Will Buy in Our PURE FOOD GROCERY

Your choice of the following at this remarkably low price:

Vienna Style Sausages, 4-ounce cans.
Swifts Soap Chips, 9-ounce package.
Carmelo Tea, ¼-pound package.
Thomas Pork and Beans in Tomato Sauce, No. 2 cans.
Onion Salt, 1½-ounce shaker bottle.
Bloomingdale Pride Mustard (prepared).
Eddys Old English Sauce.
Absolutely Pure Borax, 1 lb. package.
Stuffed Olives, 3¼-ounce bottle.
Ball Condensed Skimmed Milk, 14-ounce cans.
Benny Best Catsup, 9½-ounce bottle.
Chalmers Shredded Gelatine.

OTHER SPECIAL VALUES

Tomatoes, Castle Haven Brand No. 2 cans, 13c; dozen...$1.50
California Prepared Prunes, sweetened and cooked, 8½-ounce cans...2 for 25c
Tomato or Vegetable Soup, 10½-ounce cans, 3 for...25c
Relish, fine for meats or fish, 11-ounce jars...8½c
Peas, early June, No. 2 cans...10c
Corn, Maine style, No. 2 cans...15c
Coffee, fresh roasted, pound...35c
Soap, White Floating, 5 bars for...24c
Sardines, in tomato sauce, large flat cans...13c
Potted Meat, fine for picnics, 3¼-ounce cans, 6 for...25c
Hominy Grits, Quakers, 1½-pound packages...10c
Broken Macaroni, fresh, in 10-pound boxes...92c
Liberty Cabbage, 13-oz. cans...5c
Ammonia, good quality and strength, ½-gallon bot. for...20c
Kosher Cleanser, in No. 1 cans, 6 for...23c
Vulcan Safety Matches, package containing 1-gross (144 boxes) for...$1.14
Salmon, Red Alaska, tall No. 1 cans...30c
Prunes, medium size, fine quality...32c
Apple Butter, pure, delicious, 11-ounce cans...8½c
Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, 1 pound...65c
Peaches, Festival Brand, large cans...32c
Cherries, Del Monte, No. 1 cans...36c
Mixed Tea, very fine, pound...45c
Worcestershire Sauce, Bloomingdale Pride Brand, bot...18c
Orange Marmalade, finest quality, 15-ounce jar...27c
Jams, Apex Brand, all varieties, jar...27c
Olive Oil, Spanish, qt. cans...$1.19
Rolled Oats, fresh, 5 lbs...33c
Rice, extra fine, whole head rice, 5 pounds...67c
Rice, broken, 5 pounds...42c

SUMMER BEVERAGES

Reifs Special, non-alcoholic refreshing drink, 10-ounce bottles, dozen...75c
Pickmans Liquid Chocolate, serve hot or cold, 8-ounce bottles, 6 for...23c
Syrups, Lyons California, consisting of lemon, pineapple, raspberry, orange and wild cherry, in 11-ounce bottles...29c
Duffys Apple Juice, pint bottles...31c

Bloomingdales—Basement.

$1,000,000 RAISED FOR FRENCH RELIEF

American Committee Gets Letter from Worker Telling of Dire Need in War Crisis.

FEARS COMING OF WINTER

Mrs. Dike Says Peasants Are Doomed to Further Suffering and Sacrifice.

The American Committee for Devastated France, which, under the Presidency of Myron T. Herrick, has collected in the last few months more than $1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers in the devastated regions of France, gave out yesterday the following letter received from Mrs. Anne M. Dike, who, with Miss Anne Morgan, represents the committee in France. The letter reads:

To judge from interviews which newspapers are printing with both soldiers and civilians returning from France there is danger of general misapprehension being created as to the actual conditions existing in the devastated districts of France.

While the cost of living in Paris has greatly increased since last year, at Blerancourt, or, in fact, at any of our centres, we are able to live on 60 francs a week, an increase of only 10 francs over last year.

We have planted our own vegetables at Blerancourt this year and until the Winter I feel no great anxiety. I am trying to get a Winter's supply of coal for all the centres, and the price is fabulous.

The prospect of next Winter stretches before me like a hideous nightmare. This one was bad enough, but how our peasants are to live through the hardships of next Winter I cannot and dare not imagine. One revolts before the fearful sacrifices and suffering still to be endured. If they do not return they are not entitled to war indemnities. They are returning by hundreds, but the illusion that with the end of the war rebuilding would immediately be begun, or that barracks would be forthcoming, is rapidly vanishing. It simply cannot be done.

Closely as I have lived to the problem, I am beginning to realize France came very near to perishing. More than that, civilization came near to perishing, and unless we come forward with all the credit we can spare she can never rise up from her present exhausted condition.

Since the armistice we have listened to the rights of the smaller countries discussed at the peace table. The names of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Armenia, and Rumania have become preeminently important, but on France's soil their battle has been fought, and unless France is saved from bankruptcy the keystone to civilization will crumble away.

The Speaker on the budget, Senator Paul Doumer, addressed the Senate May 15 and exposed the gravity of the situation for the first time. It will take two years for them to estimate their full losses in life and material. The first payment to be made by Germany is but a drop in the bucket, and other payments are only to be made over a period of fifteen to twenty-five years.

In the meantime, in our devastated area, a farmer wishing to rebuild and undergoing the hardships of living in a ruin until the machinery can be put in motion, is only entitled to 25 per cent. war indemnities, based on 1914 valuation. It costs three times as much now to rebuild the house he lost in the German invasion. The fields and ruins have been inspected and cleaned by prisoners of war, but if you were a German prisoner you would not be too conscientious about it. The result has been already hundreds of accidents on officially "cleaned" ground. At their risks and peril, however, they must come back or colonize elsewhere.

You know as well as I do the inherent love of the soil of the French. It was undoubtedly this force that held them fighting for so many dreary years. But the same men often come home to die. A few days ago at Leuilly, a village of three hundred inhabitants at the foot of Coucy, and utterly destroyed, a man and woman commenced the beginnings of a new home, a roughly constructed wooden hut of one room, from wood recovered from the trenches. She had been four and a half years a German prisoner, and he had just been demobilized. They were so happy after their long separation.

His comrades, three demobilized soldiers, set to work to fetch the wood and to help in the homemaking. They struck a shell in the ruins and all four Frenchmen were killed. When our doctor reached the spot the bodies were laid out in a hastily cleared end of the barrack used for distribution of food. Flowers covered them and candles burned. Beside them sat two dumb, dry-eyed women.

When Doubting Thomases ask me if the work in France is not over, haven't we done enough, there is but one answer: our work is here for some time to come. We are keeping faith with the 60,000 American dead who responded to the beau geste of the American nation when it entered the war. Let the critics of France rant and rave. I feel sure that when America knows the truth it will approve.

The American office of the committee is at 16 East Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys is the Treasurer of the committee.

The following subscriptions of $200 or over were acknowledged last week by the following relief organizations:

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Paterson District Committee	$8,711
Miscellaneous gifts	1,679
Volunteer Committee, City Club	477
Schools	363
Public Schools 71, 15, 79, 161, 188	283
L. G. Hamersley and De W. V. D. Reiley	238
Sunday schools	224
Public School 164, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Carson	221
Boys' High School, Brooklyn	219
Patriotic societies and business employes	217
W. B. Wadsworth and W. F. Derflinger	209
Clubs	208

TRAINING FRENCH MAIMED.

A friend	$1,000
Various gifts	212

CHRISTIAN RELIEF IN FRANCE.

James McLean	$1,000
Various gifts	600

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS.

Elisha M. Friedman	$824
Auxiliary 278	751
Auxiliary 9	501

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

Toledo, Ohio, Committee	$200,000
Washington, D. C., Committee	50,000
So. California Committee	35,000
North Carolina Committee	12,000
Virginia Committee	12,000
Dallas Committee	18,000
South Dakota Committee	10,000
Syracuse War Chest	10,000
Houston Committee	10,117
Press Bd. of Foreign Missions, N. Y.	4,551
Alabama Committee	2,000
Colorado Committee	1,000
Florida Committee	1,000
Maryland Committee	1,000
Minnesota Committee	5,000
Mississippi Committee	3,000
St. Louis Committee	1,000
Montana Committee	1,000
New Jersey Committee	8,000
Liberty, Ohio, Committee	8,000
Central Pennsylvania Committee	5,000
Tennessee Committee	1,000
Spokane Committee	2,000
Seattle Committee	1,000
Mennonite Relief Committee	5,000
No. California Committee	1,500
Philadelphia Committee	1,500
Tacoma Committee	1,500
Longmont, Col., Committee	2,945
Charles M. Pratt	1,000
The Johnson family	500
Mrs. George W. Perkins	250
Louisiana Committee	500
Maine Committee	500
South Carolina Committee	500
Eastern Mennonite Board	500
American Friends Service Committee	944
Jefferson County, Neb., Committee	400
Mrs. Ruth K. Howard	500
Canandaigua War Chest	250
Chicago Committee	200
Woman's For. Mission Soc., Phila.	216
Idaho Committee	212
First Bapt. Church, Plainfield, N. J.	208

COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Syracuse War Chest	$10,000
Mrs. A. J. Moulton	1,000
Various gifts	1,668
Mrs. James M. Falconer	400

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Total to Date.
American Com. for Devastated France, Inc.	16 East 39th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$12,968	$1,029,743
American Free Milk and Relief for Italy	Vanderbilt Hotel	Walter Meacham	768	32,141
American Jugoslav Relief Committee	511 Fifth Av.	Walter Jennings	278	219,910
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Hotel Biltmore	Mrs. E. L. Bayles	1,212	450,152
American Women's Hospitals	637 Madison Av.	Sue Radcliffe, M. D.	16,184	397,161
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	1,509	265,532
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	13,052	938,327
Free Milk for France	1 West 56th St.	H. E. Cooper	1,285	152,584
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	662	124,017
Rumanian Relief Committee of America	43 Cedar St.	Henry Clews	4,433	32,305
Serbian Relief Committee of America	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Coggeshall	13,843	534,839
Stage Women's War Relief	366 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	202	245,426

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

Baltimore Committee	$775
Headquarters gift	280
Various gifts	230

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Syracuse War Chest	$10,000
Miami County War Chest	500
"A Friend"	300
Various gifts	2,042

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

In memory of K. T. W.	$300
Leroy, N. Y., Patriotic Fund	250
Various gifts	112

AMERICAN JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE.

Robert Goelet	$250
Various gifts	28

FREE MILK FOR ITALY.

Catholic Archdiocese of N. Y.	$825
Various gifts	243

RUMANIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Community War Chest, Dayton	$2,000
National Allied Rel. Com.	1,606
French Heroes Fund	313
Various gifts	533

Helping Italy's Sufferers.

A large part of the most recent dry milk shipment sent to Italy by the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, Inc., of which Mrs. John A. Drake is President, was used to give relief to the children of the earthquake sufferers, according to a cablegram received by Mrs. Drake from Camillo Corradini, National Health Commissioner of Italy, and Giovanni Giraolo, Vice President of the Italian Red Cross. The cablegram further expresses deep gratitude for the provisions that have been sent since last December, and commends the efficient organization that has been built up in Italy through the American committee.

The organization is now providing food for more than 25,000 orphans a month in addition to caring for hundreds of destitute young mothers. With Rome and Florence as the distribution centres, the work is rapidly being extended to all the devastated districts. But according to Henry M. Rae and Captain Piero V. Tozzi, members of the Rome Executive Committee, much greater efforts toward relief are needed, as conditions are daily growing worse. They state that the raids now being made on the storehouses and food markets, while apparently giving relief to the starving people for the time being, will only add to the suffering later, when the meagre supply of food will have been entirely consumed and there will be nothing left.

"Almost everything that is necessary is lacking," writes Mr. Rae. "Nearly all the livestock, including cows, was killed during the war for food purposes, and it will take years to replenish the herds. There is no leather, no meat, no cheese, no milk, no wool for clothing, and the coal supply is so reduced that the factories cannot be operated. The result is that the thousands of soldiers returning from the army can find no work to do. As a matter of fact, the misery here cannot be described."

Red Cross First Aid Work.

Red Cross chapters of the Atlantic Division have taken up as one of their important peace activities the task of promoting proficiency in first aid and accident prevention in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

"Every day opportunities arise to render service in the prevention of accidents; in the saving of life, in the relief of suffering, and in the promotion of human efficiency," said Ethan Allen, manager of the division, in a statement yesterday. "The first aid division of the Red Cross desires that all workers in the United States be trained in the ministration of standard first aid methods. The Red Cross first aid instruction imparts knowledge to the layman by means of lectures and demonstrations based on the teachings of modern surgery and common sense. Red Cross first aid textbooks are simple and explicit in statement, so that everybody may readily learn. Through the Junior Red Cross first aid is now being extensively taught in the schools of the three States. Many schools have established first aid as a regular course."

Mr. Allen said that in peace times 100,000 lives are lost annually through accidents, and those injured in accidents, some of whom are crippled for life, exceed the dead by hundreds of thousands.

The extent of accidents in homes has not been fully appreciated, Mr. Allen said. One of America's largest insurance companies reports that for the recent year 28 per cent. of the total claims paid for accident insurance (excluding industrial) were for injuries received in and about the home, a percentage considerably higher than for any other class.

"The Red Cross has given a great deal of careful thought to this subject, and the first object lesson of first aid instruction is to prevent accidents by educating the individual to use necessary care," said Mr. Allen. "Then, too, prompt treatment is in itself a measure of prevention, for the right thing, done quickly, paves the way for the doctor's arrival.

"During the last few years better treament of certain diseases has reduced the number of deaths. Better treatment is equally effective in accidents. In disease treatment is usually, and always should be, administered by a doctor. In the case of accident, except trivial injuries, the services of a doctor are always requisite, but the vast majority of accidents occur when there is no doctor on the spot; then if one knows what to do and what not to do a life may be saved, or the effects of the injury made less severe.

"General knowledge of how to prevent accidents can be made just as effective as a general knowledge of how to prevent disease, and good treatment of the injured is just as important as good treatment of the sick."

Conditions in Serbia.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, William Jay Schieffelin, Executive Chairman, has received the report of one of its relief workers, who has just returned to Belgrade after a trip through Southern Serbia.

The report says: "I thought I had seen the worst when I saw the children in the north, but in the hills of the south the misery passes description. The enemy utterly destroyed many villages; there are not even ruins—there is nothing left but ash heaps. The people are huddled in rude shelters made of trees and branches shaped like dog tents, two and three families crowded into one. There they have lived two, three, and some of them three and a half years—women and children, for there are practically no men left. The tracks and roads are almost impassable, as a result of the terrible rains of the last months. Almost all the children are ill. The want of salt alone has done great damage. Skin diseases of all kinds are rife, also trachoma and tubercular eye affections. As for tuberculosis! I have it on the best medical authority that at least 30 per cent. of the whole population is affected."

The Municipal Council of Kovilljaca also stated in a recent call for help that more than half of the people of that town are dead or missing and that over 50 per cent. of those remaining cannot leave their homes, being entirely without clothing or shoes. At Lazarevets, where the committee has established an orphanage, there were 500 children, from 1 to 10 years of age, living like little animals alone in an abandoned inn.



AL FRESCO MUSIC

In Its Most Attractive Form

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION

OUT-OF-DOOR Music is the most alluring of all. The music of the Aeolian-Vocalion never sounds sweeter than when it is borne on the air of a summer day to the soft accompaniment of the rustling leaves. Whether you hear its lovely tones in a shady garden; on a breeze-swept verandah or from the deck of a boat floating across shimmering moonlit water, this wonderful phonograph adds a hundred-fold to the joy and romance of out-of-door life.

The Aeolian-Vocalion shown in the picture above is a Style 400—price $115. This instrument is equipped with the great pleasure giving invention the "Graduola", with which you may personally vary the tone-color of your records.

While the new Vocalion Record supplies the final touch of perfection to the Vocalion's reproduction of music, you are not confined to any one make of record. The Vocalion plays them all.

The beautiful Style 400 illustrated, price $115, may be purchased, for the present, on monthly payments of $7.00

Allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

In MANHATTAN	*In* THE BRONX	*In* BROOKLYN	*In* NEWARK
29 West 42nd Street	367 East 149th

GERMAN PROSPECTS BOOST COTTON AGAIN

Traders Take Buying Side on Outlook for Heavy Purchases by Central Powers.

SPOT RATES ALSO ADVANCE

Favorable Weather and Crop Conditions Disregarded by the Ring Dealers.

The prospect for immediate resumption of trade with Germany and the widespread belief that that country will enter the American cotton market in the very near future and buy on a large scale dominated trading on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The weather map was favorable and the forecasts were for continued improvement in almost all parts of the belt. But the ring paid no attention to things such as these and simply went ahead with its buying based solely on the idea that resales will be possible in a few days at much higher prices. The only selling of consequence yesterday came from the South, where the spot interests seem willing to let go their holdings, or, at least, willing to sell futures against their spots.

Wall Street houses were very active in yesterday's market, and some of the big operators who were conspicuous on Friday, after the announcement that the German blockade would soon be lifted, were again heavy buyers yesterday. The ring traders were buyers almost to a man. At the opening July was unchanged from Friday night, but all of the new crop months were up on an average of 20 points. On the continuation of this advance the market rose about 40 points more, and at the best for the day every option, near and distant alike, sold above the 35-cent level. This is the first time this season that this has happened. Spot cotton was quoted at 36 cents, also a new high record, but there were no sales of spots on the local exchange.

After the high prices had been established the market reacted slightly, going off when Southern selling appeared in some volume. But it recovered again and at the close prices were up 15 to 39 points over the closing levels of the previous day.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk. Bales.	Last Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	116,287	161,367	32,062
Since Aug. 1....	5,744,592	5,611,113	5,716,108
Port stocks	1,306,987	1,258,484	1,089,010
Interior receipts.	65,292	69,946	23,317
Since Aug. 1....	6,502,739	6,421,125	7,777,023
Interior shipm'ts	108,088	104,325	60,027
Interior stocks...	980,757	1,037,232	781,041
Amount brought into sight	154,599	151,703	99,105
Since Aug. 1....	11,185,857	11,019,845	11,913,579
Northern spinners' takings..	10,657	22,997	34,374
Since Aug. 1....	2,056,444	2,045,787	2,739,216
Southern consumption	56,000	56,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1....	3,369,000	3,253,000	4,086,000
Expts. to Great Britain	121,812	71,408	19,462
Since Aug. 1....	2,474,184	2,342,372	2,219,078
Expts. to France	32,114	None	12,200
Since Aug. 1....	748,611	715,497	634,911
Expts. to Continent	13,038	97,021	13,828
Since Aug. 1....	1,967,393	1,854,335	1,280,975
Total week's exports	177,964	169,324	45,490
Total expts. since Aug. 1	5,190,188	5,012,224	4,135,865
World's visible supply	5,064,743	5,092,947	3,370,211
Of which American....	3,280,743	3,409,947	3,212,211
Liverpool stocks	590,000	534,000	257,000
Cont'l stocks	232,000	252,000	120,000
New York stocks	91,213	95,591	129,705
New Orl. stocks.	377,100	404,810	360,362
On ship'd wait'g clearance	171,315	159,196	52,583

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	35.10	35.50	35.10	35.25@ ...	35.70
Oct	35.15	35.55	35.10	35.18@35.20	34.06
Dec	35.10	35.48	35.05	35.12@35.17	34.90
Jan	34.95	35.30	34.95	34.96@35.06	34.70
March	34.80	35.17	34.80	34.87@34.95	34.76

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 15 points to 36c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35c; New Orleans, 34c; Savannah, 33.75c; Augusta, 33.12c; Memphis, 33.25c; Houston, 34.75c; Little Rock, 33.25c.

COTTON OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Exports Likely to be Limited Only by Ocean Tonnage.

The announcement that the blockade of Germany would be lifted at once proved as powerful a bull argument on cotton as that market has experienced this year. For weeks it was known that the blockade would shortly be lifted, but on Friday, when the actual news came out, the market rose 140 to 150 points. Yesterday the rise continued. The other news has not been especially bullish the last week. The weather, which played an important part in the big Spring rise, was better last week, and the mid-month crop and condition estimates of the National Ginners' Association, published on Friday, were substantially better than the Department of Agriculture's end-June report, showing a condition of 72 and an estimated crop of 11,400,000 to 11,500,000 bales, against the Government's condition figure of 70 and estimated crop of slightly less than 11,000,000 bales.

Private reports were not favorable and there were many accounts of increasing weevils, which are becoming a factor. Since July 3, when the market touched the lowest levels reached on the reaction from the June bulge, some $12 to $13 a bale under the high prices made on June 27, the advance had amounted to $17.50 a bale for July and $19.60 a bale for January, with other options advancing something in between these prices, at the high prices of yesterday. Liverpool has been a very heavy buyer, the buying arising from, it is said, the apparent solution of the labor problem, the lifting of the embargo on German business, and the widening of the differential between Liverpool and New York. Since July 3 the Liverpool market had advanced slightly more than 200 English points.

The foreign demand will probably be heavier than the 8,500,000 bales estimated a month or six weeks ago. Just how much Germany will be able to finance is still a mystery. Estimates have ranged from 2,000,000 bales to more than 4,000,000. If it runs as high as the latter figure and Great Britain comes into the market for around 3,300,000 bales, then the total for Europe should be at least 9,000,000 bales, and possibly slightly more. But there is some doubt as to whether the United States will be able to ship more than 9,000,000 bales for lack of available tonnage.

At the high prices of yesterday cotton futures showed advances of 14.50 to 16.50 points from March, when the upward swing began. These advances represent gains of $72.50 to $82.50 a bale. On a crop of 11,500,000 bales this would be an increase in crop value of $833,500,000 and would make the indicated crop worth 1,994,000,000.

108 Posts of Legion in State.

One hundred and eight posts of the American Legion, the association of world war veterans, have been formed in New York State Wade H. Hayes, State Secretary, 140 Nassau Street, announced yesterday. This is an increase of thirty-seven posts in a week. In June, the first month of organization, eighty-seven posts were organized. Charters for a number of other posts are pending.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov...	6	May15,'20	99¾	99⅝	6.45
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	100	100	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅝	98¾	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	95¾	95¾	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1925	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅜	5.75
Rus. G. rubles	5½	Feb.14, '22	104	106	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	51	54	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100	100¼	4.25
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102½	5.65
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¼	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	103	...
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	104	6.06
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100¼	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100	100¼	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100¾	101¼	6.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	102¼	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	102¾	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'54	100¾	101¼	5.75
C. Argen Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	91	92	6.55
Chi., R. & Q.	5	July2,'21	98	98¼	6.10
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99¾	100	6.05
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99¾	100¼	6.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1923	98	98	6.50
Cost. G & P.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	101¼	6.90
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	8.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	8.40
Cuzahy P. Co.	7	July15,'21	101¾	102¼	6.75
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.40
Dug. Li. Co.	6	July, 1921	100¾	101	5.80
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	99	99¾	5.50
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	98	99	...
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1923	99¾	100	7.05
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.90
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	97¼	98	5.55
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97¾	98	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	5.35
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	102¾	5.90
Pub. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	99¼	99¾	6.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
Shawing W. &	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	101¼	...
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	98¾	99¼	6.85
Swift & Co.	6	Aug.15,'21	100¾	100¾	5.80
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	99	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.70
W. L. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'20	100	100¼	8.45
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91¼	95	8.15

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ERIE R. R. SYSTEM.—May—

	1919	1918	Increase.
Gross	$8,971,321	$7,571,803	$1,100,018
Bal. aft. taxes	733,209	155,877	577,209
Net oper. inc.	681,812	†37,730	682,542
5 mos. gross	$38,444,497	32,590,208	5,854,257
Def. aft. taxes	2,281,065	2,542,684	*221,619
Net oper. def.	3,762,865	3,486,497	*722,502

*Deficit. †Decrease.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM—May—

Gross	$6,068,618	$5,535,885	$532,733
Bal. aft. taxes.	1,043,845	1,085,598	*36,788
Net oper. inc.	940,488	949,099	*8,610
5 mos. gross	30,275,254	25,716,513	4,558,773
Bal. aft. taxes.	3,772,945	3,904,450	*131,505
Net oper inc.	3,587,506	3,333,304	254,204

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM—May—

Gross	$17,792,536	$15,701,383	$2,001,275
Bal. aft tax.	2,477,096	4,213,982	*1,736,286
Net oper inc.	2,497,889	4,154,789	*1,656,900
5 mos gross	83,860,835	77,258,952	6,591,843
Bal. aft. taxes.	8,700,313	18,240,858	*9,540,574
Net oper inc.	3,490,221	17,620,695	*9,121,084

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RWY., LIGHT & POWER CO.—May—

	1919	1918	Increase.
Gross	$740,304	$685,731	$54,573
Net aft taxes.	387,028	373,230	14,398
Total income .	407,062	382,886	24,176
Sur aft chrgs	248,411	221,641	26,770
5 mos gross	3,578,816	3,353,267	225,549
Net aft taxes.	1,800,080	1,771,585	29,074
Total income.	1,853,013	1,834,922	15,061
Sur aft chgs.	1,078,358	1,028,695	49,663

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.—May—

Operating rev.	$6,022,720	$5,380,224	$662,496
Net oper rev.	1,855,652	1,612,191	243,461
Operating inc.	1,345,278	1,138,431	206,847
5 mos oper rev.	28,702,026	26,211,701	2,490,325
Net oper rev.	9,177,928	8,408,824	769,004
Operating inc.	6,768,685	6,085,225	728,460

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH—April—

Operating rev.	$2,042,859	$1,759,944	$282,915
Net oper rev.	605,663	486,582	119,081
Operating inc.	487,153	381,855	105,798
4 mos oper rev.	7,867,981	6,960,854	897,127
Net oper rev.	2,001,389	1,975,498	25,905
Operating inc.	1,509,849	1,859,359	*49,910

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918	1917	1916
Tot rects.	$8,121,847	$6,876,974	$6,818,828
Bal aft exp. deprec., &c.	305,417	1,195,383	1,823,528
Divs.	1,508,960	1,259,918	2,210,206
Def'r yr.	1,301,543	763,665	386,680
Prev surp	1,189,408	949,934	1,032,932
Adjust't	382,671	1,003,134	308,682
Tot surp	880,531	1,189,408	949,934

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Ch. & Alton R. R.	Sep.20,'18	....	Aug. 4
Kelly-Springf'd Tire	June 30	July 12	July 11
Keyst. Tire & R.	July 15	....	Aug. 1
Philadelphia Co.	July 30	....	Aug. 30
Pierce Oil Corp.	June 25	....	July 25
P. C. C. & St. L.	July 29	....	Aug. 8
Sinclair O. & R. Corp.	July 3	Aft.Mtg.	July 18

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Settlem't Day.	Privilege Expires.
Chat. & P. Nat. B'k	June 18	July 8	July 15
F. Players-Lasky	July 5	July 17	July 26
Fifth Av. Bk., N. Y.	May 26	July 19	July 1
General Cigar	July 14	July 24	July 30
B. F. Goodrich	July 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Irv. Nat. Bk.—Irving Tr. Co., Cent. Un. Tr. Co. ctfs.	June 30	July 15	July 21
Kelly-Springf'd Tire	July 17	Aug. 7	Aug. 15
Do pr.	July 17	Aug. 7	Aug. 15
Keystone T. & R.	July 21	July 31	Aug. 7
Punta Alegre Sugar	July 1	July 15	July 21
Royal Dutch, A. M., Eq. Tr. ctfs.	July 7	....	....
Royal Dutch, N. Y., Eq. Tr. ctfs.	July 7	....	....
Tobacco Products	July 1	July 10	July 15
United Drug 1st pf.	June 30	July 10	July 15

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.96	$1.94	$1.94½	$1.93⅝	$1.60
September.	1.86⅝	1.83¾	1.85¾	1.87⅜	1.60⅝
December..	1.65	1.61	1.64⅝	1.59¾	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	79	77¼	79	76¼	73½
September ..	78¾	77	79	78¾	70⅝
December...	81	78¾	81	78¾	...

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 87¼c; No. 2 white, 86@87c; No. 3 white, 86@86c; No. 4 white, 84½@85¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard— July	$35.10	$35.00	$35.10	$34.80	$26.10
September ..	35.47	35.07	35.42	35.16	26.15
October	35.45	35.00	35.42	...	...
Ribs— July	...	...	28.50	28.25	24.25
September ..	28.75	28.72	28.75	28.55	24.67
Pork— July	...	...	54.00	53.50	44.70
September ..	52.05	51.75	52.00	57.55	45.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.00	....	Oct....	27.84	27.96
Aug.	27.50	....	Nov....	26.15	26.40
Sept. ...	28.00	....	Dec....	25.90	26.05

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
March	21.95	21.70	21.93	22.10	
May	21.78	21.67	21.85	22.03	
September	22.05	21.40	22.50	22.68	
December	22.15	21.95	22.10	22.29	

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.65	$1.61¼	$1.65
August	1.66½	1.61	1.65½
September	1.67	1.60	1.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,129 packages. Market gained additional strength, prices recovering about ½c on top qualities of creamery. All other grades substantially the same as reported of late. The demand was largely of a speculative character. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 58¼@56c; extras, 92 score, 52½@53c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50@53c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 48@49½c; lower grades, 46@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 56¼@57c; extras, 55½@56c; firsts, 53@56c; seconds, 50@52½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 52@52½c; good to prime, 49@51c; common to fair, 45@48½c; renovated, firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 43@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@47½c; seconds, 45½@46c; lower grades, 44@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 43c; lower grades, 41@44c.

EGGS.—23,560 cases. The week closes with a very quiet trade. Strictly fancy qualities are rated steady to firm, the supply of such being comparatively light, but there is more than an ample offering of average prime and lower grades, and these are still pressed for sale at easy and very irregular prices. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality pretty well cleared, and some receivers report a little shortage of current needs. There is still a surplus of more or less defective stock pressing for sale at easy prices, and sales show a very wide range. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@56c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 38@42c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; under grades, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 57@60c; fair to prime, 47@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 45@57c; Pacific Coast whites, 54@56c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@50c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@53c; fair to prime, 45@49c.

COPPER AT 26 CENTS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Export Demand and Depletion of Stocks Said to Promise Steady Advance.

BUYERS NOW IN THE MARKET

Germany and Austria Need Metal—Heavy Buying by Japan Not Easy of Explanation.

The price of copper has now advanced to 21 cents a pound for September delivery, and there are predictions that before the end of the year it will be selling in the neighborhood of 26 cents a pound, which was the price which prevailed under Government price fixing. Some are even more optimistic as to the future, believing that a substantially higher figure than 26 cents will prevail by the end of December. The copper situation has been rapidly adjusting itself during recent weeks, mainly because the producers have won in their waiting game with the consumers.

When the price of copper was steadily falling, the low being approximately 15½ cents a pound, there was little demand for the metal. Consumers were disposed to believe that the price would go still lower, and the buying which came into the market was mainly of the hand-to-mouth variety. The supplying of immediate needs was not conducive to holding up the price, but at length the producers came to the conclusion that price reductions would not bring buyers, and the price for copper held firm. Eventually there was a gradual upward swing, which has been hurried along rapidly during recent weeks, advances of an eighth to a quarter of a cent having been manifest on a number of successive days.

From all that can be learned producers now hold the whip hand. While the consumers were holding off the demand for manufactured products has increased, and now, with the channels for export opened, manufacturers need copper more urgently than at any time since the signing of the armistice, and under such circumstances the producers can make reasonable advances in prices without in the least disturbing the buying demand.

After the signing of the armistice there were heavy surplus stocks of copper on hand, not only in this country but in England, France, and Italy, the amount for the four countries having been placed as high as 1,300,000,000 pounds. It was this heavy oversupply which it was thought by consumers would make for lower prices. During recent months the surplus has been gradually cut down. Government stocks in this country are said to be practically exhausted, and, while the condition abroad is not by any means as favorable, the surplus is still not such a menacing factor as earlier in the year. Furthermore, purchasers here failed to appreciate that the copper abroad was to a large extent not in such shape that it was applicable to peace demands without high-cost operations, and for that reason there has been purchasing here for manufacturing work.

While the countries mentioned have had a surplus of copper, it is common knowledge that many other countries have practically no stocks. The conservation of the metal by the Allies for war purposes was an obstacle to imports and the supplies on hand in some of the neutral countries were long ago exhausted. Before the war Germany was one of the largest users of copper. In fact, it has often been said that while Germany was not herself a large producer of the metal, her agents dominated the copper market of the world. At the present time there are no stocks of copper in either Germany or Austria. This is attested to by the subterfuges which were used by the Germans during the latter stages of the war to make other metals take the place of copper. It has been stated that some of the submarines of most recent date used aluminium in many places where copper would ordinarily have been used.

It is generally agreed that Germany and Austria will shortly be in the market for copper, now that the blockade has been lifted. As a matter of fact, it is practically assured that Germany has already, or will shortly, receive copper taken out of the ground in this country. For a number of weeks the Scandinavian countries have been importing large quantities of copper which it is felt sure will shortly go into Germany and Austria.

The copper companies have been planning ever since the first of the year to handle a large export trade. It was for this purpose that the Copper Export Association was formed, the companies represented in this numbering the largest in the country.

Purchasing by the Japanese has been an outstanding feature of the copper market recently. It is estimated that 32,000,000 pounds have been taken by that country. Just why Japan is buying copper so heavily is something of a mystery. The belief has been expressed that the Japanese will endeavor to gain a large part of the trade which formerly was Germany's. Japan has copper mines of her own, but it is asserted that the copper easy of production was mined during the war and that it is impracticable to mine the lower-grade copper at prevailing high costs.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred—Spencer K. Mulford, jr., to George J. Stockly; Mann, Bill & Co., 7 Wall Street.

Membership Posted for Transfer—Frederick H. Meserve to Hugh J. Dimond, sponsor, James Norris Oliphant.

New Partnerships—Meeker & Co., July 10, 1919, Columbus, Ohio, Campbell Meeker, Samuel L. Landes; Reinhart & Bennet, July 10, 1919, 52 Broadway, C. Stanley Reinhart, Harold L. Bennet; sponsor, B. H. Howell.

Changes in Firms—Carpender, Caffry & Co., F. Harold Brown, retired; George W. Eberhardt & Co., Samuel B. Stewart, admitted; Gwathmey & Co., Edward Kinne Cone, admitted; Lamson Bros. & Co., John M. Simpson, admitted; W. L. Lyons & Co., H. J. Lyons, retired; W. L. Lyons & Co., M. G. Lyons, admitted; Mann, Bill & Co., George J. Stockly, admitted; Thomas M. McKee & Co., John Nugent, admitted; Parkinson & Burr, Francis W. Sargent, jr., deceased, interest ceased; Parkinson & Burr, Robert H. Cox, admitted.

New Address—Edwin H. Muir, at John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.

Branch Offices—J. R. Bache & Co., (new,) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Ford A. Widrick, manager; Bright, Sears & Co., (new,) Woods Hole, Mass., Charles E. Crawley, manager; E. W. Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill., discontinued; E. F. Hutton & Co. (new,) Lake Placid, N. Y., Thomas Garrison, manager; Lindley & Co., (new,) Washington, D. C., George A. Garrett, manager; Otis & Co., (new,) Colorado Springs, Col., (Broadmoor Hotel,) Harry M. Dansie, manager; E. W. Wagner & Co., (new,) Spencer, Iowa, A. G. Cochran, manager; E. W. Wagner & Co., (new,) Auburn, N. Y., Albert Howard Baumlin, manager; West & Co., (new,) 15 Wall Street, New York, Charles C. Walbridge, manager.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blossom	35	37
Boston Oil	1¾	1¾	Iron Cap	10¾	11
Boston Sly	1⅛	1⅛	Majestic	35	36
Bost Mont	89	91	Mex. Metals	16	17
Bohemia	1¾	2⅛	Moj Tung	13	14
Butte Low	18	22	New Baltic	1	1¾
Champ. Gold	1⅝	1⅝	N. Y. & S.	10	11
Calaveras	1¾	2	Nixon	20	22
Chief Con.	5¾	5⅞	Nev Doug.	14	20
Cortez	12	20	Onseo	12	20
Con Cop	7¾	7⅞	Onondaga	30	34
Crystal	11	14	Rainier	80	83
Crown Res.	43	43	S W Miami	5	6
Eagle B B.	5⅝	5¾	Seven Mets.	32	36
Federal	6	6¼	Stand Oil	1¾	2
Goodhue	1	1¼	U V Extension	44	47
Hecla	36	37	Victoria	1	1¼
La Rose	39	40	Yukon	97	1

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday July 12, 1919

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Fed'l Reserve Depos., corresp.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,732,400	$54,248,000	$540,000	$5,133,000	$38,023,000	$2,073,000	$768,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,210,000	65,133,000	2,327,000	8,451,000	58,529,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,997,000	26,469,000	421,000	2,302,000	24,114,000	1,582,000	1,823,000
Bank of Metropolis	1,000,000	1,815,700	16,643,000	9,025,000	2,427,000	24,774,000	4,101,000	3,781,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,780,000	54,417,000	1,145,000	3,730,000	47,774,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	52,572,200	547,206,000	14,805,000	80,488,000	(a)619,985,000	20,374,000	1,420,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,793,900	83,910,000	1,808,000	8,289,000	58,748,000	6,779,000	488,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	968,700	19,371,000	502,000	2,158,000	18,000,000	582,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	106,100	4,306,000	125,000	451,000	3,892,000	.....	296,000
Am. Exchange Nat'l	5,000,000	5,915,300	135,152,000	2,343,000	13,279,000	99,932,000	5,251,000	4,924,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,038,700	404,490,000	9,267,000	58,062,000	287,457,000	4,336,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,800	14,325,000	1,509,000	2,641,000	19,390,000	25,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	3,500,000	3,062,500	113,891,000	6,555,000	12,915,000	92,507,000	19,784,000	3,890,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,662,600	131,665,000	4,966,000	13,123,000	119,840,000	.....	180,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,280,300	43,163,000	1,185,000	4,868,000	36,489,000	232,000	988,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,804,600	52,578,000	2,119,000	3,522,000	26,462,000	4,000	.....
Corn Exchange	4,250,000	12,790,000	124,709,000	6,568,000	17,010,000	121,676,000	3,896,000	.....
Importers & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,311,700	41,220,000	890,000	3,458,000	25,785,000	50,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,919,300	206,170,000	1,989,000	25,018,000	168,591,000	2,886,000	4,923,000
East River National	1,000,000	941,400	9,253,000	326,000	1,289,000	9,804,000	298,000	80,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,149,000	20,246,000	1,022,000	2,480,000	17,312,000	.....	842,000
First National	10,000,000	32,347,800	311,974,000	1,664,000	16,434,000	141,732,000	1,015,000	8,201,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,368,500	122,215,000	4,092,000	16,107,000	115,177,000	1,423,000	1,440,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	440,800	12,750,000	520,000	1,331,000	12,096,000	686,000	194,000
German Exchange	200,000	942,200	7,923,000	157,000	1,318,000	6,983,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	18,363,900	237,163,000	8,229,000	42,546,000	289,882,000	11,988,000	1,109,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	23,304,000	1,297,000	2,630,000	19,072,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	8,205,000	326,000	879,000	6,957,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	782,000	8,413,000	507,000	1,140,000	8,311,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,070,700	16,761,000	1,236,000	2,470,000	16,547,000	17,000	219,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,877,700	14,359,000	443,000	1,579,000	11,615,000	31,000	891,000
Fifth National	250,000	395,000	9,404,000	325,000	1,013,000	7,755,000	290,000	247,000
Seaboard National	3,000,000	3,891,300	52,826,000	1,030,000	7,737,000	60,037,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,774,200	78,734,000	566,000	7,286,000	56,198,000	2,170,000	1,973,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,420,800	23,073,000	951,000	1,944,000	12,606,000	414,000	408,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,327,500	15,905,000	548,000	2,275,000	17,995,000	291,000	393,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,000,000	2,856,200	47,324,000	918,000	2,856,000	25,706,000	5,706,000	.....
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	313,082,000	1,066,000	28,470,000	256,840,000	10,411,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	74,674,000	716,000	6,926,000	51,175,000	5,257,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,825,700	521,593,000	3,432,000	56,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks End the Week with Renewed Strength Among Most Industrial Issues.

Stocks were strong in yesterday's market and the activity was considerably above the average of Saturday sessions this year. While something of an upward tendency may have been imparted to the industrial and speculative railroad shares by short covering, the chief quality of the market was what it had been before. That is, the buying appeared to have behind it the confidence born of successful operations on the long side, such as was seen during May and the fore part of June before tight money conditions brought about a sharp recession. The steel stocks, which had been inclined to lag the day before and on Thursday, were in demand and several scored substantial gains. Tobacco shares were bid upward with considerable zest, and tire copper and automobile issues stood in the forefront of the price movement. In the railroad department several which had previously been the subject of speculative purchases gained ground easily and the entire list made a good appearance.

On Tuesday income, tax and Victory Loan payments are due, and while the cash requirement is expected to be less than at the last quarterly date, it will be interesting to see how the money market acts tomorrow. The Clearing House bank statement yesterday showed an improvement amounting to $29,654,000 in the reserve, bringing the reserve in excess of requirements up to the $36,000,000 level, compared with less than $7,000,000 the week before. At the same time loans expanded $25,300,000, on top of an increase of more than $100,000,000 the week before. The banks' loan account now stands at $5,036,000,000, one of the three highest weekly totals of the year to date. The banks evidently made preparations for the needs of July 15, as rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank, based on Government paper, increased $68,452,000 compared with the week before. Discounts secured by commercial paper declined $3,300,000. The member banks' reserve with the Federal Reserve Bank increased approximately $29,000,000.

The action of steel and copper stocks during the short session supplemented comment on business conditions heard in brokerage offices. Copper metal has advanced to the 21-cent level for September deliveries, according to reports in producing circles, the rise during last week being around a full cent a pound. Because of the pressure which was applied to steel company shares in earlier days of the week, it was difficult to determine the extent to which short covering had application to this particular group. But the upward tendency of copper stocks was a continuation of the prior movement, and it appeared as though the rise of the metal quotation had aroused among traders fresh attention to the copper market.

The cotton market ended the week with a continuation of the buying movement, which established new high records. All of the options were above the 35-cent level for the first time. Corn displayed further strength. Sterling exchange displayed a reactionary tendency, demand bills selling at 4.43 against 4.49¼ on Friday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Renewals	Last
High	7			7½
Low	7			7
Renewals	7	Renewals		7½
Last	7	Last		7½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers acceptable, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@5⅜
4 to 6 months, Other Names	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4 47¾	4 47¾	4 47¾	—.00¾
Cables	4 48¾	4 48¾	4 48¾	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.86	6.86	6.86	—.01
Cables	6.84	6.84	6.84	—.01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates		—Yesterday's Close.—	
of Exch.		Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4 47⅜	4 48⅜
5.1813	Paris	6.86	6.84
5.1813	Belgium	7.10	7.05
	China—		
	Hongkong	81.00	81.00
	Shanghai	122.00	122.125
	Peking	131.00	131.125
40.29	Holland	38.0625	38.25
19.30	Greece	19.00	19.05
5.1813	Italy	8.39	8.37
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	51.00
	Yokohama	50.75	51.00
19.30	Spain	19.50	19.60
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	24.80	25.00
	Christiania	24.25	24.45
	Copenhagen	22.80	23.00
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.75	42.875
32.44	Rio	27.50	27.65
5.1813	Switzerland	5.55½	5.51½
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	8.50	8.60
	500 rubles	8.50	8.75

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.00	7.20
Austria	3.75	4.00
Jugoslavia	4.50	4.75
Czechoslovakia	6.75	7.00
Finland	9.50	9.75
Rumania	10.50	10.75

*Scans per mark. †Finnmark. ‡Iel.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days	90 Days
Nominal.		$4.44½	$4.43¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $879,302,688; balance, $66,025,128; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,869; Federal Reserve credit balance, $49,777,106.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.3125.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53¼d; in New York, $1.06¾; Mexican dollars, 82c.

Hammond Joins Imbrie & Co.

John S. Hammond has taken over the management of the South American department of Imbrie & Co. He formerly was a Colonel in the 27th Field Artillery. Imbrie & Co. recently have taken a large part in the development of financial relations with South America. It recently floated a loan of $10,000,000 of Rio de Janeiro bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. E. Ames & Co. are offering a new issue of $500,000 City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, thirty-year 5½ per cent. coupon bonds, due July 2, 1949, at 99.27, yielding 5.55 per cent.

The Mercantile Trust Company will occupy tomorrow additional quarters at 115 Broadway, arranged by Alfred C. Bossom, bank architect.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Hemphill, White & Chamberlain received a telegram from the Crown Oil and Refining Company of Texas yesterday saying a well making between 6,000 and 8,000 barrels of oil daily had been completed at Columbia.

Richardson, Hill & Co. are offering at par and accrued dividends a new issue of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Foot and Van Dervoort Engineering Company of East Moline, Ill. The company manufactures automobiles and farm tractors.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. are issuing a circular giving statistics concerning The National Lead Company.

Randolph P. Compton, formerly of the St. Louis office of the William R. Compton Company, is now associated with the New York office as Treasurer.

McDonnell & Co. have prepared a table showing the essential details of outstanding security "rights."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	813,300	97,480	379,310
Year to date	153,294,908	76,683,542	107,716,380

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51½	52	1,400	Advance Rumely	51	51½	50¾	51½	+ ½
74¼	74½	300	Adv. Rumely pf	74¼	74¾	74	74¾	+ ¾
108	108	9,400	Ajax Rubber	102	109¾	102	109	+ 7
3	3⅛	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¾	8,000	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
48	48¼	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48	48¾	47¾	48	...
109¼	110	200	Am. Agric. Chem	110	110	110	110	...
49	49⅜	1,200	Amer. Bank Note	46	49½	45⅝	49½	+ 1½
94½	95	1,900	Amer. Beet Sugar	94	95	94	95	+ 1
90	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	...
112¾	114½	1,700	Am. Bosch Magneto	111⅝	114½	111⅝	114½	+ 2⅝
60	60½	3,600	American Can	59½	60⅞	58⅝	60½	+ ⅝
110	111	100	Am. Car & Fdy	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
66½	67	6,800	Am. Cotton Oil	66¾	67¾	66	66¾	+ ½
12¾	12½	700	Am. Drug Synd	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	35½	1,900	Am. Hide & Leath	33½	35⅞	33⅝	35½	+ 1½
134	135	700	Am. H. & L. pf	135	135	133¾	133½	— 1
74	75	100	Am. Ice pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
114	114¼	8,300	Am. International	114⅝	114⅞	113⅝	114⅛	+ ⅜
79⅝	80	500	Am. Linseed	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
92	92¼	4,500	Am. Locomotive	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92	...
103½	108	200	Am. Locomotive pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87⅜	88	87⅜	88	+ ⅛
44½	45½	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅛
138¾	138½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	138¾	138½	137⅞	137⅞	— ⅛
113¾	113⅞	3,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	103⅞	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
242	244	1,100	Am. Tobacco	231½	246½	231½	244½	+ 13½
100¼	102	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	...
121¼	122	4,100	Am. Woolen	119	123⅛	118⅝	121⅞	+ 3⅝
108	110	1,200	Am. Woolen pf	109½	109½	109½	109⅝	+ ⅛
58	58½	2,500	Am. Writing P. pf	57¾	58¼	57¾	58	+ ⅛
27⅜	28¼	8,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	26⅝	28	26⅝	28	+ 1⅜
64	64½	2,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	62	64⅝	62	64⅝	+ 2⅝
75⅞	76	7,500	Anaconda Copper	75	76	75	76	+ ½
56½	57	1,300	Asso. Dry Goods	56⅝	58⅝	56⅝	58⅛	+ ⅜
91¼	92	100	Associated Oil	92	92	92	92	— ½
101⅛	101½	1,000	Atch. Top. & S. F.	101½	101⅝	101⅛	101½	+ ⅜
101	102	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	102	102	— 1
176	178	600	At., Gulf & West I.	178½	179	177	177½	+ ½
112¾	113	8,800	Baldwin Loco.	112	113¾	111½	113	+ ⅝
45¾	45⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	45⅜	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
56	56⅜	200	Baltimore & O. pf	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
139½	140	100	Barrett Co	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ 1½
1½	..	700	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
..	..	500	Bethlehem Steel	95	95	95	95	+ ½
97¼	97¾	17,800	Beth. Steel, Class B	96	97¾	95⅞	97¼	+ 1⅝
105	107	500	Beth. Steel 7% pf	105	105	105	105	— 1
111¾	112	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
21½	22	300	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	...
29⅜	30	300	Brook. Rapid Tran	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29¾	— ⅛
9⅝	10¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	2,800	Butte Copper & Z	13	13¼	13	13¾	...
36⅞	37	1,900	Butte & Superior	36	37¼	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	2,100	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	44⅞	46	44¾	45¾	+ ⅝
72	72¾	1,400	Cal. Packing	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	72	— ⅛
38	38⅞	800	Cal. Petroleum	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
77	78	100	Calumet & Arizona	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	+ 1⅜
168¼	169¼	2,600	Canadian Pacific	168¼	168⅜	168¼	168⅜	+ ⅛
36½	37½	4,900	Central Foundry	35	37⅝	35	37⅝	+ 2¼
66½	67	1,900	Central Foundry pf	67¼	67½	65½	67⅛	+ ⅛
108	108½	5,600	Central Leather Co	108⅜	109½	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅛
64¼	65½	3,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65¾	65¾	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅛
258	260	300	Chandler Motor	260	260	258	258	— 2
65½	65¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	65⅜	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	...
14	16⅝	100	Chi. & Alton pf	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	100	Chi. Gt. Western	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27½	28	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28	28	28	...
44	44½	800	Chi., M. & St. Paul	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44½	+ 1¼
68	69	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69	69	68½	68½	— ⅜
100	101	100	Chi. & Northwest	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
129	132	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	129	129	129	129	...
29½	29⅞	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
83	83½	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
71⅜	71¾	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70⅝	71¾	70⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	28¾	5,100	Chile Copper	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
49	49½	1,400	Chino Copper	49⅛	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
50	51	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50½	50	50	— 1
69	75	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	74	74	74	74	+ 2
..	..	2,100	Colorado Fuel & I.	54⅜	54⅜	54	54	+ ⅜
63⅝	63¾	1,300	Columbia Gas & El.	63½	63⅝	63	63¼	+ ⅜
59	62	1,100	Comput. Tab. Rec	56½	60	60	60	+ 4½
67⅝	68¼	100	Consol. Cigar	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
85½	86	200	Consol. Cigar pf	86	86	86	86	...
102⅝	103	100	Consolidated Gas	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	3,000	Con. Int. Cal	18½	19	18	19	+ 1
97⅜	97⅝	500	Continental Can	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅜
91⅞	91	7,900	Corn Products Ref	91⅛	91⅞	90½	90¾	— ¾
106	108	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107	107	107	107	...
114½	115	14,000	Crucible Steel	114½	122¾	114½	122¼	+ 6
103	..	100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	— 1
38¼	39	5,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
86	86	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	86	86	86	86	— ⅜
110	111	100	Delaware & Hud	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
12	..	1,000	Denver & Rio G	10	14½	10	14½	+ 4½
22½	22⅜	34,900	Denver & R. G. pf	18½	22⅜	18½	22⅜	+ 4⅜
14⅜	14⅝	700	Dome Mines	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	...
37½	38	1,700	Elk Horn Coal	37½	38½	37½	38	+ ½
38	38	100	Emerson Branting	38	38	38	38	+ ½
93⅜	93¾	700	Endicott Johnson	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ 1
103½	103⅝	100	Endicott John. pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	1,200	Erie	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32¼	2,900	Erie 1st pf	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ 1⅛
22⅝	22⅝	100	Erie 2d pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	...
117⅜	117	3,200	Famous P.-Lasky	117⅜	117⅜	116¼	116¾	...
2½	..	13,100	Do., rights	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17	18	300	Federal Min. & Sm.	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
44	44½	200	Fed. Min. & S. pf	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
62	63½	15,500	Fisher, Tex. & W	62	63½	61⅜	62¾	+ ⅝
38½	38⅝	2,700	Guston, Wm. & W	38½	38⅝	38	38⅜	— ⅛
81⅜	82½	500	General Cigar	81⅜	82⅞	81⅜	81⅜	+ ⅛
170½	171	200	General Electric	171	171	171	171	— ½
235	235½	1,800	General Motors	236	236	234½	235	...
92	92½	100	General Motors pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
80½	80	300	General Motors 7% pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	5,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	85¾	87⅝	85¼	86⅝	+ ⅝
103⅞	104½	100	Goodrich pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1 03⅜	+ ⅛
95⅜	95⅝	300	Great Northern pf	95¾	95¾	95⅜	95⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅝	1,700	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51½	— ⅛
46¼	46⅞	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅝
69⅝	69¾	600	Gulf States Steel	69⅝	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
10	11	200	Gulf, Mobile & N.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
39	41½	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	39	39	39	39	— 1
85⅞	86	400	Hartman Corp	84⅞	85	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	1,600	Haskell & Barker	69½	69¾	68¾	69	...
67⅝	67⅞	5,000	Inspiration Copper	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67¾	+ ⅜
74	74	600	Int. Consolidated	74	74	74	74	...
35⅜	36½	3,700	Int. Agricultural	33⅝	36½	33⅝	36½	+ 1⅝
90½	91	400	Int. Agricult. pf	90½	91	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
145¾	146	900	Int. Harvester, new	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½	+ ⅛
66	66¼	24,600	Int. Mer. Marine	67	67⅜	65⅝	66¼	— ⅛
122¾	122¾	8,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	122⅝	124	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
32⅜	32¾	5,400	Int. Nickel	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
67½	68¼	1,600	Int. Paper	67½	68¼	67½	68	+ 1
79	79	100	Int. Paper pf., std.	79	79	79	79	+ 1
37⅞	38	500	Jewel Tea, Inc	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	— ⅛
76¼	76¾	100	Jewel Tea pf. new	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	— ⅛
37⅜	38	100	Jones Bros. Tea	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	23¾	700	Kan. City Southern	23¼	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
12,600	Kelly Spring. Tire	132¾	136⅝	132¾	136⅝	+ 3⅛
42	42½	3,400	Kennecott Copper	42	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
120¾	121½	6,500	Keystone Tire & R.	121¼	124½	120¾	121½	+ 3½
86¾	87¼	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	8,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	38	38⅜	36	38	+ 2⅜
52	52½	300	Lehigh Valley	52¾	52¾	52	52	— ½
220	230	200	Liggett & Myers	220	230	220	220	+ 6
79	80	900	Loose-Wiles Bis	79	80	79	80	+ 3
206	207	6,400	Lorillard (P.) Co	203	207	203	206¾	+ 4½
34¼	36½	4,700	Manhattan Shirt	34¼	36½	34¼	36	+ 2½
52	53	1,700	Maxwell Motor	52⅝	53	52	53	+ ½
79½	79½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
40½	40¾	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ½
107	107	100	May Dept. Stores	107	107	107	107	...
192	196¾	10,900	Mex. Petroleum	193	196¾	192	195¾	+ 4
204	204½	12,600	Miami Copper	204	204½	203½	204½	+ ⅛
59⅝	59⅝	34,000	Midvale Steel	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	100	Minn. & St. L., new	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
97½	97½	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ 1½
10	10¼	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10	+ ⅛
20½	21	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20½	21	20½	21	...
37	37½	3,500	Missouri Pacific	37	37⅜	36⅝	37	...
57	57½	100	Missouri Pacific pf	57	57	57	57	— ½
77½	77½	100	Montana Power	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	17,700	Nat. Acme	40⅝	43¾	40⅝	42⅝	+ 2¼
131	131	1,900	Nat. Biscuit	128	131	128	130¾	+ 1½
24	24	4,300	Nat. Conduit & C	23½	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
85	85½	3,500	Nat. Enam. & Stg	85	85½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
84¾	85	600	Nat. Lead	84¾	85	84½	84½	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Nat.Rys.of M.2d pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
204	205	1,200	Nevada. Con. Cop	204	205	204	204½	+ ⅛
41½	42¼	700	N. Y. Air Brake	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅛
125	126	400	N. Y. Central	125	126	125	126	+ ¼
80¾	82	600	N. Y. Dock	80¾	82	80	80	— ¾
40¾	42	2,600	N. Y. Dock pf	40¾	42¾	40¾	42	+ 1
57⅜	59½	400	N. Y. Dock pf	57⅜	59½	57⅜	59½	+ 1½
32½	33	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	32½	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
107	108	100	Norfolk & Western	107	107	107	107	...
96	96¾	200	Northern Pacific	96	96	96	96	...
85¾	86	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	85¾	85¾	85	85	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	7,800	Ohio Cities Gas	59⅜	60½	59⅜	59⅝	— 1⅛
8¼	8⅝	100	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
11	11⅜	3,100	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11	11⅜	11	11	...
42	42	100	Pacific Mail	42	42	42	42	+ 1
103½	103½	11,700	Pan-Am. P. & T	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ 2
50	51	11,300	Penn. Seab. Steel	47½	51	47½	51	+ 5
455	457½	600	Penn. R. R.	455	457½	455	457½	...
52½	53	100	People's Gas, Chi	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
13¼	15	300	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	14	14	+ ½
..	..	8,800	Pere Marquette	26	26	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
..	..	700	Pere Marq. prior pf	67	67	67	67	+ ½
40⅜	41⅜	200	Philadelphia Co	41¼	43	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
62½	63	6,200	Pierce-Arrow	63	63	62	62½	+ ¼
23⅜	23⅞	2,400	Pierce Oil	23⅞	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¼	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	71	71⅜	71	71¼	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
39¾	40¼	700	Pitts. & West Va	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
19	20	300	Pond Creek Coal	20	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
89½	90	300	Pressed Steel Car	89¾	89¾	89

Haskell & Barker

Analysis

outlines the position of this prosperous Car Equipment Company, which last year earned $17.00 per share. There are no preferred stocks or bonds on this company, which is in a strong financial condition.

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MAY EXCHANGE CIGAR STOCK

Stockholders of United Stores Get Offer from New System.

Preferred stockholders of United Cigar Stores will have the right to exchange their stock for shares of United Retail Stores Corporation, according to George J. Whelan, who has been the moving spirit behind both corporations. The basis of the exchange has not as yet been named. The common stockholders of United Cigar Stores will have the right to exchange each share of stock for two shares of Cigar Stores, this announcement having been made some time ago. In advising this exchange Mr. Whelan predicts a great future for the chain store method, which, he contends, is only in its infancy.

In discussing the exchange plan, Mr. Whelan says:

"So many of the stockholders of the United Cigar Stores Company are asking my advice as to the recent offer of the United Retail Stores Corporation that I wish to state that not only I myself, but also the entire personnel of officers and directors of the United Cigar Stores Company, are heartily in favor of this exchange of securities.

"In my opinion, the shareholders' interests will be far better protected in the future by this reorganization, and the new association of other men who have not heretofore been interested will greatly increase the net profits and the substantial character of this business.

"People are asking me about dividends. I think both companies should postpone declaring dividends pending this reorganization, as otherwise some stockholders might obtain an undue advantage, and there can be no ultimate loss to the stockholders.

"No stockholder is obligated to transfer his shares; but, in all of our reorganizations, there has never been any delay on the part of shareholders in following our views."

Stock Quotations Always at Hand.

The Annalist bond and stock quotation lists are frequently referred to for verification and to settle disputes. Handsome binder to hold fifty-two numbers by mail for $1.25. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s	June, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s	May, 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4½s	Mar., 1908	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4s	May, 1959	92	93½	92
4s	Nov., 1956	93	93½	93
4s	Nov., 1957	93	93½	93
4s	Nov., 1958	93	93½	93
4s	Nov., 1955	93	93½	93
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	95	94½

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s	Nov., 1955	83	...	83
3½s	Nov., 1954	83¼	84	83¼
3½s	May, 1954	83¼	84	83¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1933	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s	1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s	1924-1951	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4½s	1940-1952	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s	1928-1939	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
648	Cities Service	415	409	415	420
1,340	Cities Service pf.	79¾	78½	79	79½
...	Cities Service deb. B 7s	...	...	130	135
$91,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	107	105	105	107

		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
Adiron	Electric Power.	15½	17½	Miss River Power....		11¾	13
Adiron	Elec Power pf.	76	78	Miss River Power pf..		45½	...
Am Gas & Electric....		130	134	Northern Ohio Electric.		20	22
Am Gas & Electric pf..		42	42½	Northern Ohio Elec pf		68	70
Am Light & Traction..		257	260	Northern Ont Lt & P..		11	13
Am Light & Trac pf...		97	99	Northern Ont L & P pf		58	63
Am Power & Light....		68	72	Northern States Power.		71	74
Am Power & Light pf.		73	77	Northern States P pf..		90	92½
Am Public Utilities....		10	13	Northern Texas Elec...		57	60
Am Public Util pf....		38	42	Northern Tex Elec pf.		57½	80
Am W W & Electric..		5	6	Pacific Gas & Electric		65½	66¼
Am W W & Elec 1st pf		59	62	Pacific Gas & Elec pf..		83	90
Am W W & Elec partic		11	13	Puget Sd P. Lt. & P...		14	16¼
Carolina Power & Lt..		40	42	Puget Sd Tr. L & P pf		84	87
Colorado Power		24½	26¾	Ry & Light Sec pf....		82	85
Colorado Power pf....		100	102	Republic Ry & Light...		17	19
Columbia Electric pf...		73	...	Republic Ry & Light pf		57	60
Com Pow, Ry & Lt....		25	29	Southern Cal Edison....		88	90
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.		62	63½	Southern Cal Edison pf.		100	102
Conn Power pf.....		78	...	Standard Gas & E Co.		37	38
Consumers' Power pf..		85	87	Standard Gas & El pf.		46	48
Eastern Texas Electric.		87	90	Tampa Electric		117¾	...
Eastern Texas pf.....		80	83	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power..		6	7
El Paso Electric.....		95	100	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf		22	24
Electric L & P pf....		92	95	United Light & Rys....		45½	50½
Empire Dist Elec pf..		75	78	United Light & Rys pf.		75	76
Federal Light & Trac..		12	13½	Western Power		22	23½
Federal Light & Tr pf.		50	53	Western Power pf.....		72	77
Galveston-Houston Elec		15	17	West. Church & Karr..		59	63
Galveston-Hous El pf..		65	68	West. Church & K pf..		80	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s....	64	67	Met Edison ref 6s.'22..	91	93½
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	74	77	Mid West Util 6s. '25...	90	95½
Arizona Power 6s. '31..	83	86	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.	79	80
Central P & L 6s. '46..	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s.	84	90
Cin Gas & Elec 5s. '56.	96¾	97¾	Nor States Pow 6s. '26.	95	96½
Cities Fuel & P 7s....	99¾	100	Nor States Pow 5s. '41	88¾	90
Col G & E deb 5s. '27..	78	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s. '31..	88	95
Con Power 5s. '53.....	87	89	Puget Sd Tr. L & P 7s.	99¾	100¾
Con Pow Neb 6s. '44...	85	85	So. Cal Edison 5s. '39...	90	91
Conn Power 5s. '52....	83	90	S W Power 8s. '23....	91	94
Dallas Electric 5s. '22.	92	96	Stand Gas & E 7s. '21..	97½	99
East Tex Elec col 5s..	85	88	Twin S G & E 5s. '53...	75	80
East Tex Elec 7s. '21..	98½	100	Un L & R 1st 5s. '32...	87¾	88
El Paso Elec col 5s....	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s. '26...	68½	90
Empire G & E 6s. '26...	96¾	97¾	Un Util conv 6s. '43...	80	87
Empire Refining 6s.....	93	95¾	U S Pub Serv 6s. '27...	89	91
Gt West Power 5s. '46..	85½	86¾	Utah Securities 6s.....	91½	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Arun S & G.	49	46	48
125	Atlantic Pet.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Balt Tube....	72	72	72
90	Balt Trust....	165	165	165
806	Celestine	4.35	3.95	4.10
1,800	Cosden	12	11¾	12
200	Do pf.....	4¾	4¾	4¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	M & M Bank	29	29	29
30	M & M Tran	60	60	60
15	Pa Wat & Pow	85¾	85¾	85¾
50	Hous Oil pf.	93	93	93
145	W B & A....	28	28	28
25	United Rys..	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	West Bank..	32½	32½	32½

Bonds.

$10,000	Balt Tr 5s.	92½	92½	$6,000	H O div cfts.	108	108
10,000	Con Gas, 5s.	103½	103½	1,000	N R & L 5s.	90	90
11,000	Do 6s. B.	103	103	1,000	Nor Balt 5s.	100	100
16,000	Elkhorn 6s.	99¾	99¾	2,000	U Rys 1st 4s	70¾	70¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am Gas.....	70	70	70
25	Am Stores..	34	34	34
705	Brill	63	59½	63
546	Elec Stor....	98	94¾	95¾
859	Gen Asphalt	91	90	91
254	Do pf.....	136	132	132
104	Int C Arts..	73	73	73
270	Key Teleph.	14	14	14
2,227	L Sup Corp.	23	22¾	23

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
231	Ph Co 6% pf	38½	36¾	36½
25	Pa Salt Mfg.	81	81	81
800	Phila Elec..	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
463	Ph R T t c.	29¼	29	29¼
145	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
14	Un Gas Imp	68	67¾	68
50	Westm Cosk	74	74	74
94	Wm Cramp..201		200	200

Bonds.

$7,000	L Sup inc. 5s	66	65	$1,000	United Rwys inv 5s.....	77	77
5,000	L Val 6s....	101¾	101¾				

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am Zinc.....	28	27¾	28
70	Ahmeek	85	85	85
75	Alouez	45	44½	45
10	Ariz Com'l..	14¾	14¾	14¾
125	Big Hart....	11½	11½	11½
380	Cal & Arizona	77½	77½	77½
18	Cal & Hecla.	445	440	440
200	Carson.....	18	18	18
170	Cop Range..	54	53¾	54
250	Davis-Daly..	9	8¾	9
1,745	East Butte..	17¾	17	17¾
105	Hancock	7	7	7
2,265	Helvetia	6¾	5¾	6¾
10	Inspiration..	67¾	67¾	67¾
150	Island Creek	51¾	51	51¾
215	Isle Royale.	38¾	38	38½
100	Kerr Lake..	5	5	5
100	Mass Con....	7¾	7¾	7¾
175	May-Old C..	11¼	11	11
10	Miami	29¾	29¾	29¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Michigan	6	6	6
85	Mohawk	74½	73½	73½
50	NewArcadian	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	New Idria....	9	9	9
5	Nipissing ..	11	11	11
1,075	New Corn'a..	25¼	25	25¼
265	North Butte	14	14	14
60	Old Domin...	43	43	43
60	Osceola	58	58	58
140	Quincy	74	74	74
320	Seneca	24¾	24¼	24¾
35	St. Mary's..	62¾	62	62¾
930	Sup & Bost.	2¾	2½	2¾
7	Trinity	37	37	37
300	Tuolumne ..	1¾	1¾	1¾
70	U S Smelt..	70	69¾	70
164	Do pf.....	50	49¾	50
100	Utah Con....	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Utah Metal..	3	3	3
75	Wolverine ..	24	24	24

Railroads

26	Bost & Alb.	153	153	153	10	Old Colony..	98	98	98
150	Boston Elev	71	70	70	45	West End....	45	45	45
5	Boston & Me	34	34	34					

Miscellaneous.

57	A Ag Ch pf	99	99	99	685	Mex Invest..	69	67¾	68
86	Anioskeag ..	140	126	140	15	N E Tel.....	93	93	93
150	Am T & T..	103¾	103¾	103¾	10	Punta Sugar	62¾	62¾	62¾
195	Am Wool pf.	109	108½	109	50	Pac Mills...	185	185	185
10	Anglo-Am....	19¾	19¾	19¾	459	Root Van....	41	40¾	40¾
40	Cu For Cem	16	16	16	720	Stewart	53¼	52	52¾
20	Cent Steel...	13¾	13½	13¾	60	Swift	135½	135	135
1,080	Eastern S S	18	15¾	18	35	Swift Inter..	58½	58½	59½
160	Do pf.....	58	57	57	5	United Fruit.	188	188	188
20	Edison	161	161	161	62	United Drug			
245	Fairbanks ..	78	77½	77¾		1st pf.....	54	54	54
20	Gorton	33¾	33¾	33¾	30	Do 2d pf..	130	130	130
5,020	Gray	50¾	48½	50	15	United Shoe.	52	52	52
100	Int Por Cem	6¾	6¾	6¾	830	Ventura	17¾	17¼	17¾
250	Do pf.....	26	26	26	2,800	Waldorf	21	20½	21
328	Libby	30¾	29¾	29¾	600	Walworth ..	24½	23¾	24
32	Mass Gas..	79½	79	79½	86	Warren	80	77	80
1	Do pf.....	65	65	65	2	Do pf.....	71	71	71
50	Mathieson ..	33	33	33					

Bonds.

$5,000	A G & W I 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	$1,000	Punta Su 6s.	105	105	105
1,000	C B & Q 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000	Swift 5s.....	97	97	97
6,000	Chi Jct 4s..	75	75	75					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Shipbdg.	128	128	128
360	Armour pf..	103¾	103	103¾
20	Booth Fish..	21¼	21½	21½
60	Bunte Bros..	12¾	12¾	12¾
55	Chi Pneu T.	80½	80½	80½
170	Cudahy	120	119	120
178	Conw Ed....	113	113	113
8,380	Cont Mo....	11¾	10¾	11¾
560	Hartman	85	85	85
675	Hupp Mo....	14¾	14¾	14¾
504	Libby	30¾	30	30
615	Lindsay Lt.	19½	18½	19½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	M Ward pf..	110	110	110
2,450	Mitchell	55½	51	54
170	Reo Motor ..	31	30¾	30¾
305	Republic T..	59¾	59	59¾
100	Sears Roeb..	207½	207	207½
50	Stewart W..	105	104	105
585	Swift Int....	60	59	59½
285	Swift & Co..	136	135¾	136
1,829	Do Rights..	7¾	7	7
2,200	Un Carbide..	84¼	83¾	84¼
465	U Paper B..	29¼	29¾	29
25	Thompson ..	35¾	35½	35½

Bonds.

$3,000	C G R 1st 5s	75¾	75½	75¾	$1,000	Wilson 6s cv	102½	102½	102¼
1,000	C Ry 1st 5s	74½	74½	74½					

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	AmFWGlass.	103	103	103
55	AmWGM pf.	90½	90½	90½
140	Barnsdall ..	32¾	32¾	32¾
180	Ind Brewing	5	5	5
425	La B Iron...	117	116	117
140	Nat Firep pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
157	OhioFuelSup.	51¾	51½	51¾
3280	O Ja Gas ..	34½	34½	34½
76	Okla Prod ..	11¾	11¾	11¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Pittsb'hBrew	9½	9¼	9¼
50	Do pf	19	18¾	18¾
25	Pittsb'h Coal	71	71	71
500	PittsMtShas.	42	42	42
200	Pitts O & G.	16¾	16	16
40	PittsPlGlass.	135	135	135
430	Riv'side East	4¼	4¼	4½
500	San Toy	10	10	10
235	U S Glass....	38	36½	38

Bonds

$2,000	AmSewerPSs	90	90	90	$1,000	PittsBrew 6s	75	75	75
1,000	Mon Coal 6s.	107	107	107	1,000	PittsC deb 5s	97	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Brass	227	237	227
Atlas Powder.....	145	148	145
Do pf.....	90	92	90
Babcock & Wilcox.	121½	124	121
Bliss	325	375	325
Do pf.....	65	75	65
Columbia Grapho..	412	417	412
Do pf.....	95	100	95
Du Pont	315	320	308
Do deb pf.....	92	95	93
Draper Corp	128½	130	126
Fed Rub 1st pf....	99½	101½	99¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Fisk Rub 1st pf....	99½	101	99½
Hercules	223	230	223
Do pf.....	112	116	105
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	173	183	173
Do pf.....	102	105	102
Merrimac Chem....	93	98	93
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	130	133	133
Do pf.....	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg.....	405	420	405
Std Screw Co.....	363	375	363
Vulcanite Port Cem	170	180	170
Vulcanized Oil pf...	105	107	105

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Cigar	133	138	133
Do pf.....	90	94	90
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co..	160	165	160
Do pf.....	106	111	106
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf.....	100	107	100

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
MacA & Forbes....	170	180	170
Do pf.....	95	100	95
P R-Am Tobacco..	165	175	165
P J Reynolds, A..	410	430	410
Do B	370	385	370
Do D	100	112	100
Weyman-Bruton ..	170	175	170
Do pf	106	111	106

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Removal of the embargo against exports to Germany was made the basis of higher prices for the steel, rubber, motor, and copper issues on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. Crucible Steel was bid up 3¾ to a new high mark, while United States Steel common advanced 1¾, closing at the top. United States Rubber gained 2¾, Keystone Tire 3, Kelly-Springfield 2¾, and Ajax 6. Saxon Motors had a further advance of 2¾, while Studebaker rose 2. Kennecott Copper, Tennessee, and Anaconda all entered new high ground. Denver & Rio Grande preferred was the feature of the low-priced rails, advancing 5½. Mexican Petroleum was best of the oils, moving up 4¾, while Pan American rose 1¾ and Royal Dutch of New York 2. United Cigar Stores was bid up 2¾. The marine issues, after an early gain, fell back to about a parity with Friday's final figures.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
490	Ajax Rub....	10¾	10	10¾
560	Alaska Jun..	2¾	2¾	2¾
180	Allis-Chalm..	49¾	47¾	47¾
360	Am Can	61¾	59¾	60¾
260	Am Cot Oil..	67	65¾	65¾
380	Am Hide & L	39½	38¾	39
	Do pf	134½	134½	134½
580	Am Int'l	115	113¾	114
380	Am Locomo..	93¾	92	92
800	Am Sm & R..	88	87¾	87¾
700	Am Su Tob..	114¾	113¾	113¾
144	Am Woolen..	104	104	104
200	AmWrPap pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
310	Am Woolen..	121¾	120	121
220	Am Zinc	27¾	26¾	27¾
950	Anaconda....	58	55¾	56¾
310	A T & S Fe..	101¾	101¾	101¾
210	A. G & W I..	17¾	17¾	17¾
280	B'dwin Loco..	113¾	112	113¾
470	Balt & Ohio..	45¾	43	45¾
500	Beth Stl, B..	97¾	96¾	97
220	Booth Fish..	21¾	21¼	21¼
340	B'klyn R T..	32	30	30
360	Butte & Sup.	37¼	36¾	37
1,220	Butte C & Z.	13¾	13	13¾
110	Cal Packing.	72¾	72¾	72¾
310	Cent Leath..	108¾	108¾	108¾
330	Cerro de Pas	65¾	65¾	65¾
210	Chs & Ohio.	65¾	65¾	65¾
220	C M & St P.	44¼	44¼	44¼
220	C, R I & Pac	25¾	25¾	25¾
680	Den & R G..	11¾	10½	11¾
1,800	Do pf	23	18¾	22¾
230	Erie	18¾	18½	18¾
340	Do 1st pf ..	32	32	32
460	Chile Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾
280	Chino Copper	49¾	48¾	49
270	Col Fuel & I	54¾	53¾	53¾
440	Corn Prod ..	91¾	91¼	91¾
1,520	Crucible Stl.	123	119¾	123
350	Cuba C Sug..	39¾	39	39½
465	Freeport, Tex	63¾	62¾	62¾
240	Int'l Nickel.	32¾	32¾	32¾
220	Gen Cigars..	81¾	81¼	81¾
480	Goodrich Co.	87½	85¾	87
350	Gt Nor Ore..	51¾	51½	51¾
220	Greene-Can..	46¾	46¾	46¾
430	Inspira Cop.	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,800	Int Mer Mar	67¾	66	66¾
540	Do pf	123½	122½	122¾
640	Int'l Nickel.	32¾	32¾	32¾
320	Int'l Paper..	67¾	67¾	67¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	Int'l Agricul	35¾	35	35¾
210	InterboroCon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
220	KellySpgfGT.	136	133¾	135¾
1,480	Kennec't Cop	42¾	42¼	42¾
680	Koyst'e Tire.	124¾	121¼	123¾
320	Lack Steel..	87¾	87	87
470	Lee Rub & T	38½	37½	38
210	Lehigh Val..	61¾	61¾	59¾
400	Maxwell Mo	53	53	53
1,640	Mexican Pet.	196¾	191¾	195¾
260	Miami Cop..	20¾	20	20¾
1,200	Midvale Stl	61	59¾	60¾
100	Mo, Kan & T	10¾	10¾	10¾
220	Do pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾
380	Mo Pacific..	37¼	36¾	37
200	Nat Acme....	43¾	40¾	42¾
900	Nat Conduit	24¼	23¾	23¾
250	Nat Lead...	85¼	84¾	84¾
210	NY, NH & H	33	33	33
330	No Pacific..	96¾	96¼	96¾
625	Ohio Cities G	80¼	80¼	80
980	Okla Oil	11¾	11	11¾
340	P Am P & T.	107¾	105¾	107
210	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¾	43¾
320	Pere Marq..	28¾	28	28¾
680	Pierce Arrow	63¾	61¾	62¾
340	Pierce Oil...	24	23¾	23½
110	Pit & W Va	39¾	38¾	39¾
230	Ray Copper..	22¾	21¾	22
500	Reading	91¾	91	91¾
320	Rep I & S....	96¾	96¾	96¾
800	R Dutch NY.	117¾	113¾	117½
130	St L & S F.	25	25	25
100	Saxon Mo...	17¾	14¾	16¾
1,500	Seneca Cop..	24½	24	24½
50	Silver Dollar	1¾	1¾	1¾
10,600	Sin Ky Dev	22	22	22
4,500	Sin Gold P	11¾	10¾	11
800	Std Sil-Lead	¾	¾	¾
4,800	Stewart	23	22	23
140	Tono Belm't	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,510	Tono Divide	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	United Eastn	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	United Mines of Mexico..	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	U S Cont..	14½	14½	14½
800	Unity Gold..	7	7	7
2,000	Victory Div. (a prcs)....	47	44	47
800	WandGoldQ.	80	79	80
100	W End Con	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,500	W End Ext..	3	3	3
1,100	White Caps	15	15	15
400	Wilson Stl..	1¼	1⅛	1¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Nyd Fresh	15	15	15
450	Inter Prod.	32¾	31¾	32¼
300	Interconn R..	23	22½	22½
5,000	Marconi Am	6¾	6	6
3,500	Martin P C	33¾	32¾

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

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A TRUCK A DAY RUNNING FROM NEW YORK TO TRENTON AND PHILADELPHIA EACH WEEK; SPECIAL RATES ON CONTRACTS; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR FREIGHT DELIVERED QUICKLY TO THESE POINTS. SEND TRANSPORTATION CO., 100-102-104 CLINTON PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.

56,000-ACRE KANSAS RANCH.—56,000-acre ranch; largest and best ranch in the United States to be sold; close to railroad; price $1,500,000; this includes land, cattle, and equipment. For particulars address B. W. Welch, 508-509 Grand Avenue Temple Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

I have old established undertaker business, New York City, free and clear, to exchange for country home or a good farm and cash; guarantee $10,000 yearly above all expenses; experience not essential. J. J. Connor, World Building, New York City.

Women's apparel shop with a very fine clientele and a large following, located a step from 5th Av., in the Forties; the most desirable, smart-shop district; would consider leasing space for millinery. J. B., 443 Times Annex.

Will sell or give license to manufacture on royalty, patented novelty, indispensable to every woman; can be made of brass, silver, gold, celluloid to meet all classes; quality seekers ignored. Apply Suite 521, 11 East 24th St., New York City.

Wanted, party to invest with Agent understanding the business, to operate a SLATE QUARRY and MILL. A No. 1 paying proposition; trade prices doubled past year; large demand; ready to start. ADDRESS CLIENT CHANCE, R 623 Times Downtown.

Lamp Shades, or cut glass, or any domestic line suitable for similar trade; having surplus space in wholesale importing house, store floor, would submit or make satisfactory arrangements. J 399 Times Annex.

Am expanding my exclusive agency for leading popular phonograph by opening chain of retail stores; seek partner having $10,000; very profitable business. P 688 Times Downtown.

Large corporation wants desirable store location in lower Broadway thoroughfare or Wall-st district; leases, good will purchased. Write full particulars, Bleetstein, 667 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Will sell $1,000 purchase money, 2d mortgage, on new 3-story brick, store and dwelling, in Bronx; quick action. Amer. Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

BRICK BUILDING, (5,000 sq. ft.,) 4 floors, suitable for light manufacturing; trolley front; 2 R. R. sidings in rear; car locks. Will sell $13,000 or lease at $1 8C0. 509 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

SALESMAN, EXECUTIVE, 32, DESIRES PARTNERSHIP IN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; INVEST $2,000. B 504 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

We have sales organization and three Broadway offices; have you legitimate sellable merchandise for us? F 376 Times.

WANTED—HARDWOOD STUMPAGE, PREFERABLY MAPLE, NEW YORK OR NEW ENGLAND. 138 TIMES ANNEX.

Publicity man who can place a big proposition to shirt manufacturers; full patents granted Thorman, 1020 Tremont Av.

Patent for sale or royalty used in every home, nothing like it on the market; principals only. F 145 Times.

Bavarian New Jersey health resort; yearly receipts $10,000. Room 14, 853 Broadway.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

A manufacturer in Newark, owning well-equipped machine shops, who has surplus capital to invest, requests me to recommend a good line suitable for production in his plants; only principals having propositions worthy of serious consideration by responsible business men need reply; give reasonably full particulars; omit undeveloped inventions. A 545 Times Downtown.

Motor Trucking.—An active man with good executive ability and business experience wishes to purchase an interest in a motor trucking concern where he can take an active part in the management; will invest $5,000 to $10,000 in a progressive concern that has a good field for expansion. F 350 Times.

DO YOU NEED CAPITAL?—If so, make your problems mine. I finance first-class industrial and commercial propositions, hotel and office buildings in good cities; also if you own a first-class coal, timber, or mineral property, and need capital to develop same, write full particulars. P. O. Box 153, Indianapolis, Ind.

Finance.—We are in close touch with private banking institutions and personal investment funds, where capital is available for the development or reorganization of established industrial enterprises. F 780 Times Downtown.

TO INVEST, $10,000 TO $20,000 FOR ACTIVE INTEREST IN GOING BUSINESS. BUSINESS MUST BE ABLE TO STAND FULL INVESTIGATION. STATE FULL PARTICULARS. PRINCIPALS ONLY. E 213 TIMES.

A New York public accountant, with large acquaintance, about to retire from war work, will form partnership with C. P. A. or acquire interest in established public accounting concern. E 117 Times.

I want to form live American company to engage in general business in Near East, with headquarters in New York and Constantinople; big possibilities. N. K., 201 Times.

$20,000-$30,000 and the services of an American mechanical engineer experienced in factory and sales management are offered toward re-establishing an industry in France. B 394 Times.

Practical middle age business man with progressive ideas, capable of managing and developing a business, can invest up to $50,000 in any staple line; when answering mention details. F 790 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman wants to finance good oil or mining proposition; large out of town clientele; only responsible people. P 1 Times.

Young man, (27,) will invest $1,500, with services, to capable executive, accountant experienced traveling salesman; highest references. A 7 45 Times.

Aggressive salesman, executive, desires to connect, preferably shipping or export business; willing to invest from $3,000 to $5,000. F 314 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

A company with ample capital and strong selling organization, seeks a patented or trade marked article, which can be exploited through advertising and sold through jobbers and dealers; prefer a low-priced article already being manufactured, but which can be marketed on a larger scale; will also consider a new product that has been developed to the commercial point; not interested in experimental machines or devices; give full details, which will be treated in strict confidence. J 357 Times.

Have from $20,000 to $30,000 to invest in a good going manufacturing business, preferably in mechanical line. Would consider financing sound proposition on a profit-sharing basis or would purchase outright for cash. Send full particulars to P 761 Times Downtown.

TO INVEST IN PARTNERSHIP—ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WANTS TO BUY INTEREST IN ANY ESTABLISHED GOING COMMERCIAL VENTURE; NO OTHERS CONSIDERED; WILLING TO INVEST FROM $10,000 TO $15,000. Y 138 TIMES ANNEX.

We have many clients wishing to invest capital in legitimate propositions able to stand rigid investigation; no oil, stock promotion or air cables wanted; absolutely confidential. Times Square Investment Co., 1212 Times Bldg.

Have $10,000 to invest with services in a sound proposition; one that will stand strict investigation; garage preferred. P. S. 36 Times.

Have $25,000 to invest in good paying proposition; legitimate proposition alone considered. Write full particulars Box 22, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

College graduate, 37, able, experienced executive, is ready to invest in good business in which he may take an active part. P 656 Times Downtown.

Salesman—Executive.—Young man would invest $5,500 in legitimate dry goods, manufacturing, or jobbing business; experienced factory man or jobber. B 551 Times.

Patented inventions of merit and practical value exploited. Mail particulars of device and outline of proposition to B 596 Times Downtown.

Successful salesman, Christian, with $10,000-$15,000, wants interest in import, export, jobbing, or merchandise commission house. B 643 Times Downtown.

Money to loan on second mortgages in Connecticut; will buy mortgage notes. X 294 Times Annex.

Will sell interest in motion picture theatre, seating over 1,000, in Manhattan; no agents. H 971 Times Harlem.

Will invest $3,000 and services, metal brokerage, exporting or other sound proposition. B 667 Times Downtown.

Looking for working coal mine. Let me know at once what you can offer. Advise immediately. Address J. N., 142 Times.

Will invest $2,000 and services, legitimate business; particulars first letter. B 371 Times.

Salesman-cutter will invest $1,000, services, manufacturing, retail or piece goods business. B 659 Times Downtown.

$2,600 cash and royalty buys newly patented suspensory; retails $2; already marketed. F 1068 Times Harlem.

Garage Wanted.—Will lease or purchase, with or without property, city or Brooklyn. Freeman, 123 Times.

Young man (24) will invest $3,000 and services, established silk or piece goods concern, or with salesman. S 62 Times.

What good industrial have you to finance? Must have merit. Address Box 82, 2,121 Third Av.

Sales-advertising manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. C 583 Times Downtown.

Will invest $5,000 as active partner in sound business proposition. F 343 Times.

Finance industrials, also dealers in new and used automobiles. F 387 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES.—A nationally advertised specialty which has already developed to a point where it is actively endorsed and purchased by United States Government Departments, municipalities, and the very highest class in industrial banking, and business concerns in the world is now ready for marketing on the exclusive territorial agency basis. The manufacturers, who are reputable, responsible people, are prepared to allot territories in New York State and New Jersey to proper parties. The product in question is a business appliance which has a practically unlimited field and is in ever growing NATURAL DEMAND. For a conscientious worker who is prepared to build up a worthwhile selling organization, this presents an opportunity to secure a permanent, steadily increasing business with an income limited only by his energy and ability. A small investment for stock of merchandise and references are required. We want to hear from worthwhile men with a serious purpose in life who can qualify. Call and see Mr. A. H. Montgomery, General Sales Manager, 380 Lafayette St., New York City, any time after 10 A. M.

Can't you sell what every one wants to buy? The only article of its kind in the world. Patented everywhere. Universal necessity. Sold in 5th Av. and department stores. Sells itself to every intelligent woman, irrespective of nationality; also to factories, such as silk dresses, underwear, waists, corsets, embroidery, coats, hats, hosiery, and others; also to institutions, homes, army and navy, colleges, Y. W. C. A. Anywhere and everywhere. National advertising just started. Men and women wanted as exclusive representatives for exclusive territories—everywhere except New York City. Unlimited demand. Large lifetime incomes to right parties assured. We have no competition, and if you cannot clear $1,000 to $3,000 do not reply to this advertisement. No particulars by mail, so don't waste stamps. Be ready to come for interview when notified, but give us full address to send you first, $2,000 to $5,000 cash required." Address to "Sales Manager," A 29 Times.

Export house that is represented throughout Europe and Latin America wants an active partner with $10,000, of which $5,000 to be invested immediately; balance when required. Business established November, 1918; have spent $6,000 advertising in all foreign countries, from which we are now receiving good results. New partner will enter firm on equal basis and will have full charge of incoming and outgoing checks. Drawing account will be $50 per week until Jan. 1, when new arrangements will be made. This is an unusual opportunity for the right party to enter the export field. Further particulars given at interview. Arrange appointment by telephone 3423 Farragut. Quinto Company, 1123 Broadway, corner 25th St.

Partner Wanted with $5,000 to $10,000 to join in taking over and developing an established and highly profitable business, whose product has been sold for several years past to the very largest corporations and Government offices. This business is increases and presents excellent future possibilities. To the right party who can make the necessary investment we can offer a substantial interest in the business as well as a good salary if an active interest is taken. This business will stand the closest investigation and we will be pleased to furnish the best bank and commercial reference. F 278 Times Downtown.

$500 to $5,000 yearly from a good live business that can be run in connection with soft drink parlor, confectioner shop, cigar store, pool room, barber shop, &c., &c. Big profits operated as an individual space 5 to 17 feet wide, and 44 feet long would suit this business nicely. You control all cash taken in, pay for your business out of the profits. Only a small down payment needed to start. Only legitimate business—all you need to do is to take in the money. American Box Ball Co., 2,002 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

I own in fee without incumbrance a large acreage in New Jersey; adjoining a railroad station, excellent train service, an hour from Broadway; offer an opportunity for a party to invest $15,000 and help in the proper subdivision of property; all the money to be used for building of permanent bungalows; I will give the right man an unusual proposition, attractive both in security and profits; highest references required; deal with principals only. Address G 633 Times Downtown.

$10,000 to $15,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article of real merit; required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field; investor acquires liberal interest; contract expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured; really excellent opportunity for able executive, active, energetic, successful record; preferably sales manager experience. G 85 Times.

Partner with $10,000 or $15,000 may obtain half interest in automobile business promising exceptional profits; advertiser has exclusive sales agency in one of the most populous sections in Greater New York for a new low-priced automobile, which promises to be the best selling automobile on the market, and on which there is splendid margin of profit; this is an opportunity seldom offered. H 981 Times.

More capital wanted to develop manufacturing plant—Sell the best jobbing hardware, large department stores, and five and ten cent stores from coast to coast; also some export, which can be largely increased with capital; prefer good live man, who can invest $25,000 and take active part in business; factory Northern Ohio. Address Box Y 91 Times Annex.

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER WANTED BY LARGE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY IN THE EAST; PROSPECT MUST HAVE $5,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST; PROPOSITION WILL STAND SEVEREST TEST AND IS BRIM FULL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. B 660 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Good opportunity man with five to ten thousand cash opening up new business; [illegible] New York; business [illegible] and large, big profits; [illegible] proposition; liquor dealers going out of liquor business. For particulars write G 20 Times Annex.

[illegible] capitalist, retiring [illegible] or others; profitable return with [illegible] Address for interview A 840 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

BAKERY, country town, New York State; business $100,000 yearly; price $30,000, including fine property, all fixtures, stock, 300 barrels flour, auto delivery, horses, wagons, and all complete. Will bear strictest investigation. WENZEL CO., Room 416 Kinney Building, Market and Broad, Newark, N. J.

Sucstantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage business; $200 to $1,500 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

LARGE MOTOR TRUCK CONCERN OF THIS CITY WISHES TO TURN OVER CONTROL OF RETAIL SELLING COMPANY TO ACTIVE FINANCIAL MANAGER WHO HAS MONEY TO INVEST. B 509 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Party with limited capital, having knowledge of commercial appraisals, offered interest in established progressive organization; participate in profits and salary $150 monthly to start; rigid investigation invited. Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

A desirable position and interest is open with a successful, reputable firm of brokers to man with $5,000 to $10,000; thorough investigation invited; unless you mean business do not reply; details at interview only. P 736 Times Downtown.

STOCK BROKERAGE OFFICE WANTS associate with from $5,000 to $10,000 to purchase interest going stock brokerage commission office; investment for expansion of business; highest banking references; experience unnecessary; triflers keep away. J 884 Times.

An old established well-paying going manufacturing concern desires partner with $25,000-$35,000; plenty orders on hand; fullest investigation given; for an ambitious business man who excellent future is absolutely certain. Times Square Investment Co., 1212 Times Bldg.

Export house, recently established, with splendid connections in all parts of the world, handling a few specialties for which there is a tremendous demand, wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000; highest references. E 133 Times.

Established import and export concern, N. Y. corporation, invites correspondence from private individuals who can write in from capital required by the steady increase of their foreign trade. Address P 605 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Are you seeking associates with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Partner Wanted.—Man with capital, good business ability, familiar with the cloak business, is looking for partner who understands manufacturing and buying for wholesale business; state experience and references. J 356 Times.

Chain of artificial ice making plants near New York City offers unusual opportunity for limited investment with exceptionally attractive returns assured. Address Y 109 Times Annex.

Responsible man, familiar with skein silk dyeing, able to command $5,000 capital, very moderate amount of money, is desired for executive position with well-known company; communications held strictly confidential. Address A 820 Times Annex.

Auto mechanic, first class, wanted immediately; one who is able to handle men and invest $1,000 in the business; in a fast-growing town of 10,000 in the Middle South. Reply, with references and salary wanted, Kingsport Garage, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Young builder, owning personally 500 Greater New York lots, wants partner of character and $50,000 to pay off mortgages and enlarge building operation of cheap, attractive cottages; bank references. B 710 Times Downtown.

HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.—Owner of large, magnificent resort, year around hotel, desires co-operation of well known manufacturer, vice president, president or steward with $5,000 to $25,000; money secured; salary if active. Fortune, E 81 Times.

Wanted — Manufacturers' representatives, general phonographs on earth; must invest $2,000 to $10,000 insure satisfactory and secure exclusive territory, or open stores; business absolutely safe; profits very large. "Phonograph," 123 Times.

Automobile truck distributors of popular truck have good opportunity open for a man capable of handling sales or service department; moderate investment required. Write H., care of Smith, 93 West 103d St.

Partner wanted.—Woolen and silk jobber has an opportunity for a clean cut man who can invest from $5,000 to $10,000; place already established and has large following. P S 99 Times.

Wanted—Man who can invest $5,000 or more to manage New York City branch of established wholesale house; thorough training will be given right party. Opportunity, S 21 Times.

Candy manufacturer has facilities to increase materially his output but need capital; desires advance to fill orders of big concerns; investigation courted; principals only. C C 857 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing jeweler and silver novelties is seeking financial assistance to the extent of $10,000, either as a loan or partner; jobbing jeweler preferred. M. S., 553 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED EXPORT AND IMPORT FIRM WANTS PARTNER, ACTIVE OR OTHERWISE WITH NOMINAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL. SOUND A-1 PROPOSITION. G 592 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A business that is national in its scope and without competition requires $10,000. A clean cut, legitimate proposition, with a large future; principals only. A 827 Times Annex.

Interstate motor transportation company, well established, wants $25,000 and business manager; large profits and salary right man; unusual. S 115 Times.

Partner to help finance girl act in vaudeville; big returns assured; has made the big time in the past; can go out as an office act; only $500 needed. A 89 Times.

Partner wanted in going established factory manufacturing hardware and kindred lines; plenty of work on hand; $3,500 required. C 721 Times Downtown.

Wanted, man experienced selling, with capital and services, to join established firm, controlling sales right; fullest investigation before investing. G 67 Times.

Would like agreeable partner, $4,000-$5,000, light manufacturing; unusual opportunity; staple article; little competition; unlimited field; investigation. G 623 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of a new device, country-wide market, needs capital for distribution; will sell part to enlarge business. H. H. Manufacturing Co., 162 East 23d St.

Established shop for sale, on account of illness, formerly operating Auto Radiator and Fender Works, 5,063 Hudson Boulevard, West New York, N. J.

Salesman and reliable mill man about to start require $4,500; will consider partner familiar in this line. Address B 635 Times Downtown.

$60,000 needed to complete purchase of large plant manufacturing stampings for the automobile and bicycle trades; exceptional opportunity. B 627 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $1,000, young man of energy only, in products car lot commission business; very rare opportunity. Apply Room 51, 90 and 92 West Broadway.

Reliable broker, with clientele, to handle industrial stock of going-growing concern. S 176 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

We require men of some technical knowledge or experience to handle the out-of-town agencies of our mechanical device, an essential in every steam-using plant. Liberal commissions should net unusually large returns. C 689 Times Downtown.

Young business man, with capital, salesman, thoroughly familiar with entire trade that uses cotton fabrics, looking for energetic man with some capital and knowledge of producing and buying this line. F 298 Times.

Manufacturers! A well-established, responsible New York sales organization will undertake the successful and national marketing of acceptable manufacturers' product. R 27 Times.

Promoter for exceptionally meritorious invention; every baby's need; physicians are enthusiastic; opportunity also for metal manufacturer. Address "Pharmacist," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Export traveler, must return South America, Mexico, Cuba, open for engagement; also European experience and good linguist; direct manufacturer only; no commission houses. B 591 Times Downtown.

If you have a meritorious article which you want marketed or sales increased, communicate with advertisers, who have suitable headquarters and organization throughout the Eastern territory. P 140 Times.

Agency for Central Europe of large producers or manufacturers wanted by financially strong and aggressive firm; splendid chance to secure European business. R 717 Times Downtown.

Production engineer, M. I. T. graduate; 8 years' experience; wishes connection with established manufacturing concern through investment; mechanical, clerical, or allied lines preferred. E 96 Times.

Architect, having full knowledge of architecture in all its branches, seeks opportunity to represent firm in any city reconstruction work abroad or as working partner. C 543 Times Downtown.

Well-rated concern fs opening branch in Syria; wants direct manufacturers who wish to market their merchandise in and around that country. Address G 626 Times Downtown.

Two salesmen, contemplating opening selling office in Chicago, will consider few more first-class lines on commission basis. B 378 Times.

American representative, leaving for extended trip over Southern Continent, desires mechanical side line; have traveled territory for ten years. Address R. L., 904 Cross Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

GREY IRON FOUNDRY WORK WANTED.—ONE OF THE BEST MANAGED AND EQUIPPED GREY IRON FOUNDRIES IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE IS SEEKING ADDITIONAL BUSINESS; THE PRODUCT RANKS WITH THE BEST FOUNDRIES IN OPERATION IN THE COUNTRY; THE COMPANY IS NOW ONLY PARTLY OPERATED AND CONDUCTED BUT IN A FINANCIAL WAY IS IN A POSITION TO TRANSACT BUSINESS ON THE LARGEST POSSIBLE SCALE. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER OR CORPORATION THAT IS SEEKING HIGH-GRADE WORK, TURNED OUT BY HIGH-GRADE MECHANICS AND SUPERVISED BY EFFICIENT EXECUTIVES; SHOULD WRITE POUGHKEEPSIE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THIS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ONE WHO IS GOING INTO THE EXPORT BUSINESS OR TO A FIRM NOW ESTABLISHED TO ABSORB A BUSINESS WHICH HAS BEEN GOING FOR SEVERAL YEARS; HAS EXCLUSIVE FACTORY CONNECTION, BUYING ACCOUNTS IN THE FAR EAST. MANY SELLING AGENCIES ESTABLISHED WITH $50,000 ORDERS REPEATED AND AS MANY MORE WAITING CONFIRMATION; PRICE NOT SO MUCH TO RELIABLE PARTIES AS THE OBJECT TO SERVE OUR PRESENT CLIENTS; OWNER MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVE selected which must have most rigid investigation both as to the standing of the manufacturer and the selling possibilities of the lines themselves. D 200 Times.

ATTENTION, INVESTMENT BANKERS.—A realty corporation with large assets and high standing seeks connection with investment bankers with going organization and established clientele, to sell 5 per cent. debenture gold bond; allotment of this issue will meet with terms and strictly commission basis only; also to established concerns of recognized standing, and to those who can furnish satisfactory references; only those able to undergo rigid investigations need apply. Address P. S., 266 Times.

MACHINE SHOP, FULLY EQUIPPED, CAPACITY 50; MECHANICS, 18 NOW OPEN FOR CONTRACT WORK OR MACHINING IN ANY OF ITS BRANCHES; INVENTIONS DEVELOPED, EXPERIMENTAL WORK, DIES AND METAL STAMPING OF ALL KINDS OUR SPECIALTY; ALSO BRASS, BRONZE, AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS. CALL, WRITE, OR PHONE BEEKMAN 3664. AUTOMATIC MACHINE AND TOOL CO., INC., 57 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

An experienced business man in Republica Argentina wants to represent American industrial and commercial firms intending to establish agencies in that country; best references furnished; correspondence in English if desired. Address, Argentina, 8 Cermo, Victoria 1885, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina.

Business man wanted of unquestioned standing, with social and business connections that will enable him to help present proposition of magnitude to large financial interests; oil leases now producing; fullest investigation invited; very exceptional opportunity. G 60 Times.

Prominent European exporter and importer with headquarters in Hamburg, branch Amsterdam, and connections principal European cities, wishes to make connections with manufacturer of hardware, oils, foodstuffs, shoes and wearing apparel; will only consider first-class accounts; leaving for Germany in a few weeks; references exchanged. H 86 Times.

An expert in corporate finance, who understands how to formulate plans for industrial mergers, co-operative ownership, and employes' participation, offers his services to established industrial enterprises that need to be financed, reorganized, or otherwise improved for operating purposes; he has good banking connections and offers highest references; communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 649, City Hall Station, New York City.

A modern, well equipped, live New England manufacturing concern, with broad experience in the manufacture of accurate specialties, hardware and small parts has an exceptional opportunity for a strictly high grade man to represent them on a commission basis; only men with wide experience and acquaintance in hardware and automotive fields will be considered. Address Box Y 96 Times Annex.

I am opening an office in Chicago and want to get in touch with reputable manufacturers desiring high class representation in the central West; my past record will show qualifications and ability successfully handling lines selected, which must have most rigid investigation both as to the standing of the manufacturer and the selling possibilities of the lines themselves. D 200 Times.

Large firm of manufacturers' agents, with offices in Montreal and Toronto, having first-class connections with jobbers and cutting-up trade throughout Canada, desires the representation of reliable American textile manufacturers in underwear, hosiery, and woolen piece goods; specialty firms preferred; correspondence with high-class manufacturers invited; highest references furnished. B 646 Times Downtown.

TECHNICALLY EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, HAVING CAPITAL, SEEKS CONNECTIONS. Formerly Superintendent of a Southern resin oil plant, thoroughly familiar with manufacturing and sales of naval stores industry. Last three years in the service, with rank of Artillery Captain in Army of Occupation. Returning shortly. References exchanged. Write "Solxantequinse," Y 31 Times Annex.

SWISS-AMERICAN IMPORTER, SAILING FOR SWITZERLAND, IS OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND WISHES TO ENTER RELIABLE FIRM WHILE IN THAT COUNTRY; EXPECT TO REMAIN SEVERAL MONTHS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS FOR INTERVIEW. P. 177 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Have an excellent proposition for an experienced man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of house dresses and kimonas; must be familiar with every phase of the manufacturing and a small investment will be required only to insure the proper interest. B 334 Times.

Manufacturer wants a meritorious novelty or specialty or auto accessory to sell to merchants or through mail order or specialty salesmen; have world-wide distribution; nothing cumbersome or intricate, having limited demand. Send complete data, prices, and samples by first mail. Fred P. De Wilde, Sheboygan, Wis.

Engineer.—Long resident in Continental Europe; fluent French, German; best references; good address and connections; 100 per cent. American; desires representation prominent concern, France, Belgium; salary and commission. Write "Long Experience," 1406 Br., Scheelan Bldg.

WE WANT TO GROW, SO WE ARE LOOKING FOR SEVERAL LIVE-WIRE PROPOSITIONS; CAN HANDLE BUFFALO AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY; WRITE, GIVING DETAILS; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS Y 103 TIMES ANNEX.

STOCK BROKERS, ATTENTION! The Tilbury Oil and Refining Company, with over 108 producing wells and valuable holdings in Texas wants reliable stock brokers to handle its securities on commission basis. W. H. Clive Company, 32 Utica City National Bank, Utica, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—Experimental work, models, instruments, tools, dies, light machinery, general manufacturing; over 20 years' specialized experience; customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers & Inventors' Electric Co., 25 Gold St., New York.

Factory equipped with several hundred sewing machines of various kinds for light and heavy work; occupy 30,000 feet of floor space; will sell or merge with other staple lines of merit; can finance any proposition up to hundred thousand. P 701 Times Downtown.

German now returning will arrange for representation of American houses and vice versa; personally acquainted in foremost circles of finance, industry, and science; furnish highest credentials in both countries; confidential. P 148 Times.

American Manufacturers.—We have organized in France your own sample rooms, your own advertising and sales department, at less cost yearly than you pay one stenographer per month. For particulars write to F 376 Times.

Engineer, 11 years' experience plant manager and sales, returning to France. If your product is salable abroad and you want active representation there, write for appointment; will finance meritorious proposition justifies investment. B 363 Times.

Agency for Germany.—Energetic young man, thoroughly acquainted with America and Germany, wants to represent reliable concern; A1 references. F 399 Times.

MINING ENGINEER desires connection with those needing coal properties or coal tonnage; wide experience Eastern U. S. A. and expert in this line. F 391 Times.

Salesmen, agents, and jobbers wanted by manufacturing concern to sell fast-selling novelties; commission basis. Electric Novelty Manufacturing Co., 142 Chambers St.

Charles Paff Co., architects, engineers, superintendents, building construction, Woolworth Bldg.; preliminary surveys, estimates on construction, additions, alterations, made without charge.

Want party, preferably candy jobber, to take output of peanut, the new confection; in big demand. Nounat Company, 230 East 31st St. Vanderbilt 779.

American now in New York, sailing shortly headquarters Paris, desires represent business houses; commission basis. Address, F 373 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Accountant seeking opening with future; attractive offer to one experienced and willing to make small investment in return for interest in long-established, growing practice. Address, with full particulars, stating qualifications, H. C., 576 Times Downtown.

Broker wanted to sell promotion stock in new company; live stock and produce business; commission. T 16 Times Annex.

Export representative, with offices Havana, Mexico, wants few good additional lines; direct manufacturers only. B 562 Times Downtown.

To Mining Men.—We are about to organize for development and flotation; open to attractive offerings; highest financial and mining indorsements.

We invent inventions and patent inventions or manufacturing any small article, machine or instrument. Automatic Engraving and Mfg. Co., Inc., 1,083 5th Av.

Mechanical engineer desires connection with promoter or banker in established machine factory; references. T 82 Times Annex.

Export traveler, South American, Cuban or Mexican, will consider adding another to present manufacturers. B 591 Times Downtown.

Energetic salesman, with office and small capital, wants manufacturer's agency. C 561 Times Downtown.

Tulsa resident desires represent high-class manufacturers; best references. A. J. O., 319 South Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.

EQUITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. Y 156 Times Annex.

COMMISSIONS ABROAD undertaken by lawyer and business man sailing for Europe. B 151 Times.

Attorney about to visit England and France offers services to those having business abroad. P 187 Times Downtown.

American going to Ecuador shortly desires business for important concerns. F 1090 Times Harlem.

Wanted — Exclusive agency household goods for France; old established. F 1074 Times Harlem.

Advertising representative or artist desiring 5th Av. desk room and co-operation of expert art service. Phone Vanderbilt 8458.

Agency for Germany; merchant, wealth, experience, reliable concern; best references. H 64 Times.

SECURITIES SALESMAN.—Aggressive man, ability; clientele, desires connection meritorious proposition. B 396 Times.

Germany.—Business firm desires to associate with gentleman having German trade connections. B 146 Times.

Exclusive territory, extraordinary merchandise; reliable distributors wanted. Super Products, C 717 Times Downtown.

Los Angeles and vicinity agency wanted for high-grade products. C 650 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Manufacturer's lines, raw materials preferred, for gentleman shortly leaving for Europe. Room 414, 366 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Confectionery stores, best in city; big bargains to quick buyers for cash; Jamaica Av., Queens, fast elevated station; rent $40 per month; business $30,000; price $6,500. Washington Heights, 181st St. and Broadway subway station; business $60,000; low rent, good lease; price $20,000. Another at subway station; low rent, long lease; business $10,000; price $30,000. Solomkow, 1035 Equitable Bldg.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST, IN THE EIGHTIES, 17 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, AND ALL ROOMS OCCUPIED BY WEALTHY, QUIET, PAYING GUESTS. SATISFACTORY LEASE AT $1,800; NET ANNUAL INCOME $5,300. IT IS A HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, WHICH INSPECTION WILL PROVE. PRINCIPALS ONLY. ADDRESS BOX C, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

For Sale—Connecticut Sound shore; modern hotel, cottages, casino, furnished, complete, ready for use; 15 acres; leased to June, 1920; finest bathing beach along shore, (bathing alone will net $35,000 a season;) exclusive section; year-round opportunity; 50 minutes to New York; electric express service; must be seen to be appreciated. E. Verdes, Room 1001, 32 Liberty St., New York. Phone 4647 John.

Established manufacturing and mail order business; wonderful repeat order proposition; chemical specialty and patented appliance; thousands now in use by nurserymen and home gardeners; price $10,000 cash, balance in percentage on sales. B 561 Times Downtown.

I have $60,000 worth of installment contracts on Long Island real estate; in many cases over 50 per cent. has been paid in; contracts carry 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. interest on unpaid balance; must have money to close out the estate; will sell at attractive account. For information address H 86 Times.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WILL NET THE RIGHT MAN $10,000 A YEAR. ESTABLISHED AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS OF 10 YEARS' STANDING; LARGE FIRE

The Merchant's Point of View

THERE are all kinds of ways of determining the condition of trade. Credit men, for example, look at collections and reports of business embarrassments, their main concern being the financial end. Selling agents watch orders, the volume and frequency of which are their guide. Traffic people keep tab on the movement of freight and govern themselves accordingly. Back of all, however, is the buying inclination of the whole people, which is not determined by any one circumstance or gauged by any single outlook. Possibly as good a test as any is afforded by the merchandise managers of the big stores of the country, who are in direct contact with the general public and who are served by a legion of buyers. The visits of the latter to purchasing centres gives a good idea of the goods that are wanted by the stores, because they are after what the public demands. A pretty fair index of these buyers is given daily in the columns of this newspaper. Those who have been watching the list lately have noticed the increase in the number of those who have come to this city. On one day during the past week there were 553 of them from 186 cities in thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia. Every portion of the country was represented. The things they came to buy were finished goods of all kinds for wear and household use. It was manifest from this one circumstance alone that, in the judgment of store executives, a strong buying inclination exists and that goods are none too plentiful on the shelves of stores.

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Conditions in Primary Markets.

This is the kind of evidence which is imparting the confidence in the primary markets so especially noticeable in the case of all the textiles, despite the steadily rising scale of prices. In those markets the retail buying, months in the future, has to be taken into account, and the only indication of its character aside from general conditions is the course of buying at the present time. During the present week the jobbers of dress fabrics are to meet in this city to compare notes and determine on their procedure regarding goods that will not show up in retail channels before next year. Distribution with them has been particularly good, and their views are apt to be rather optimistic, although they are not inclined to plunge, because they cannot rid themselves of the apprehension which the present inflated price levels provoke. So they are likely to do some looking around the market before venturing far, even if they had the opportunity to do so. One thing they will bump up against is that mills are very busy in filling orders now in hand and are not disposed to commit themselves for future business. While styles have been pretty well determined on, moreover, the actual goods are not likely to be shown for some time in most instances. Labor and other conditions which are factors in the price situation will have to be settled a little more before real forward business can start on a satisfactory basis.

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May Cause Official Intervention?

What makes for caution in the minds of many is the possibility of a check being put to inflated prices by some form of official regulation in case restriction of buying is not caused by the inability or unwillingness of large numbers of people to pay what is asked. In Italy the other day the authorities put a stop to food profiteering, and they have also intervened to fix the prices or profits of certain articles of wear. France and Great Britain are doing more or less in similar directions. In Massachusetts during the last week punishments have been meted out for inflating fish prices. While the war was on, certain maximum prices were fixed for a number of commodities virtually at the request of the producers, who were afraid of the consequences of a runaway market, and these prices—by no means moderate—have now been exceeded in many instances. There is always a chance that the consuming public, if goaded far enough, will rebel and insist on official regulations to curb profiteers. And an example in this respect may be taken from Canada, where the House of Commons, after getting the report of a special committee which investigated the high cost of living, has passed a bill for the appointment of a tribunal somewhat similar to the Federal Trade Commission in this country, but with greater powers. The tribunal will have authority to restrain and prohibit "the making or taking of unfair profits for or upon the holding or disposing of the necessaries of life and all such practices with respect to the holding or disposition of necessaries of life as in the opinion of the board are designed or calculated to unfairly enhance the cost or price." Regulation of this kind is apt to spread, and it is not safe to reckon on the continued good-natured toleration of the general public when it is getting exploited.

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More High Tariff Activity.

Renewed activity is shown by the proponents of high tariffs. One would naturally suppose that, at a time like the present, when none of the industries of the country needs even the tariff existing, there would be at least a little modesty in the matter. Then, too, the Government has provided a Tariff Commission with the specific purposes of investigating inequalities and of gathering facts on which recommendations for changes in the rates of duty should be made. This does not suit the American Protective Tariff League. For one thing, the Tariff Commission has the power to administer oaths and to call for the production of accounts and other documents. Perjury before such a body may be made extremely troublesome for those indulging in it, and it would be hopeless for any one to go before the commission for the purpose of expressing biased opinions not founded on facts. So the Protective Tariff League is advising its friends to send in briefs to all members of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Senate Finance Committee whose names appear on a "roster" furnished by the league. No penalty attaches to any misstatements which may appear in these "briefs," and those to whom they will come being friendly to the cause will not scruple to make use of the misstatements without further inquiry. Among other things suggested to those asking for higher tariffs is the prompting: "Give the changed or amended paragraph just as it should be written into the new law." From this it will be seen that the Bourbons have learned nothing, though they seem to have forgotten much. The plan urged is the one in use until recently when the tariff rates were written into the law by the beneficiaries.

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Advice from the Tariff League.

One of the suggestions made by the Protective Tariff League is that the communications sent to Washington should state: "American wages as compared with foreign, especially Oriental wages," and "American cost of production compared with foreign cost of production, stated as accurately as possible." As to the first of these, it is an axiom that the rate of wages is valueless for purposes of comparison unless quantity of output is also taken into account. A recent British report showed, for instance, that labor cost in this country in a number of instances was smaller than in Great Britain, although wages here were much higher. With reference to comparative costs of production, it is a safe bet that no honest comparison can be made at the present time by any one, since no trustworthy data are available as to such costs in any European or Asiatic country, or, for that matter, in this country. The variance in costs of production of similar articles in different portions of the United States makes it impossible to give any one figure which will serve as a basis for determining this. But facts of this kind are no bar to the league, which offers its services "in the preparation and presentation of statements or briefs in harmony with this circular," as it is put. The league also tells its subscribers: "Please go to Washington and stay there until tariff legislation is accomplished." This is a superfluous request. Where the carcass is the vultures will gather.

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The Situation in Cotton.

In the main, the trend of cotton quotations during the last week was upward. Sometimes this was because of and sometimes in spite of the weather conditions and indications in the growing districts. From all accounts the crop is in better shape than it was at the time the Government estimates were prepared. It also seems certain that the carryover to the new cotton year beginning Aug. 1 will exceed 3,500,000 bales. Thus far no large consumption in either domestic or foreign mills is indicated. But against these statistical data are the large possibilities of what may occur now that trading with Germany may be resumed. Another circumstance that may have a bearing in upholding prices is the formation of the bodies to control the financing and storing of cotton. The latest of the projects, under the direction of the American Cotton Association, calls for subscriptions of $100,000,000. The fund is to be used to market and handle domestic cotton, including provision for storing at least one-third of the crop. This is to be distinct from the export organization which will attend to the financing of shipments abroad. The goods market has continued exceedingly buoyant. Sales have been made by the mills for deliveries in volume up to the end of the year, and, in combed yarn goods, up to the Winter of next year. Finished goods are being rapidly advanced in value to correspond to the prices for those asked in the gray. Ginghams and other colored fabrics, as well as voiles and similar goods, have been in strong request. In knit goods, sales for Spring of certain kinds have been made, and more could be if the mills were willing.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

So far as the wool situation is concerned, little change is perceptible from week to week. Improvement in shipping facilities has resulted in larger supplies being available everywhere except in Germany and the countries formerly making up Austria-Hungary. The regular auction sales which used to be a feature at Antwerp have been resumed. In Great Britain, allocations of wool are being made to the mills at Government issue prices, which are below those obtained at the auction sales. Germans are again reported as buying wool in Buenos Aires, and supplies for them held up during the war are said to be available in Switzerland and other contiguous countries. In this country the domestic clip has been nearly all disposed of to dealers or the mills, and plenty of raw material of all descriptions is available for use. The finer varieties of wool are most in demand and command quite high prices. There has been a decided easing up in the values of the coarser sorts. Auctions of carpet wools will be resumed at the end of this month. In the goods market deliveries seem to be improving to the relief of the cutters-up. A strong demand has set in for women's wear for Fall, and business prospects in that line are excellent. Inquiries continue to be made by both the men's and women's wear trades for fabrics for Spring, but the openings will be later than usual because of the necessity of providing for the more immediate needs.

PROBLEMS OF THE NEEDLE INDUSTRY

A Way Suggested to Deal with Them and Conserve Interests of All Concerned.

An organization representing the entire needle industry to deal with all questions affecting the interests of the manufacturers, the workers, and the public, is proposed by R. Sadowsky, regarded as perhaps the largest maker of women's garments in the country. Such an organization, he believes, would prove of incalculable benefit to all the parties concerned in what is one of the biggest industries of the country, the manufacture of clothing. Mr. Sadowsky's views on this and other matters pertaining to the needle trades were obtained in an interview that he gave last week following the return of employes to his plant after the recent strike in the local industry.

"While one group in the needle industry," he said, "can inflict hardship on another group under the present system of organization, that party is not fair to other parties or to the public. When a strike, say a couple of hundred thousand, is called, the interest of the community is not consulted. Both sides are muddling their affairs and the public, which has no vote at present in the matter, is made to suffer. The public ought to be represented in these disputes, and organization of the needle trades should be on such a big scale that it would take a very big grievance to cause trouble among the associated groups. The very fact that so much was at stake would act as a preventive of the means now used by both the employers and the workers to settle their quarrels.

"When such an organization is formed there will be considerably more progress made in the constructive end of factory management and the betterment of conditions for all concerned in the needle industry."

Mr. Sadowsky mentioned a few of the advantages that will follow the inauguration of his plan. One would be, he said, the solution of the present vexing problem of only part-time work. The high wages paid in the women's garment trade, in some cases approximating $80 a week of 44 hours for operatives, are traced in large measure to the fact that the work lasts through only about half of the year. Some inducement, therefore, has to be held out, such as a fair average earning power for the year, that will attract the worker.

"If the various trades would become parties to the main organization of the industry," he said, "in co-operation with the union, the employers could easily work out a scheme whereby employment for the full year might be given. It might be necessary to educate the people for two or three different kinds of work, but all the operations are of about the same nature throughout the various trades, and it would not be a difficult task for the operatives to become skilled in some other similar work. This adjustment of seasonal operation will provide a circulation of employes that will help them out and remove one of the lasting grievances in the trade."

In regard to the substitution of the week work for the piece-work system, which resulted from the recent strike in the industry, Mr. Sadowsky had the following to say about the new arrangement:

"The week-work plan," he said, "offers several distinct advantages over the former piece-work operation. The chief benefit will be the gain in factory efficiency. Under the piece-work system an operator produced a certain complete number of work on a garment. Even though a separate machine operation might accomplish the work better and quicker, it was not permissible to use it. The introduction of week work permits more modern methods of manufacturing. The installation of machinery that will quicken production, and other benefit the new system achieves is the elimination of disputes over piece prices. Whenever a new style was to be made the prices for the various operations used in making the garment would have to be settled. These settlements were usually accompanied by wrangling and delay that created a bitter feeling between the employer and the worker, and were largely responsible for the unrest which crippled the industry at most critical times in the height of the season.

"The settlement of the strike offers one particularly important feature. Strikes and stoppages have been eliminated by the adjustment that was made. It remains to be seen, of course, just how this part of the agreement will work out in practice. There has been some laxity in arranging the resumption of work, and the regulation governing the bargaining between the employers and the workers on wages makes the minimum scale adopted of only nominal consequence.

"In regard to the attitude of the men in the shop, as far as their work is concerned under the new week-work system, I don't think where a fair day's pay is given that the employe will hesitate to give a fair day's work. Where such a situation is met it usually may be ascribed to lack of management.

"Last season the manufacturers in many instances gave bonuses to their week workers, which practically meant putting them on a piece-work basis, to which the union is opposed. If fair play is given there is no reason for the bonus, and the union thinks the same way about it and will reprimand the worker who deliberately soldiers on the job."

In speaking of the specific results of the recent agreement reached by the manufacturers and their workers in the trade, Mr. Sadowsky pointed out that the importance of establishing the entire industry on an organized basis should not be overshadowed. Temporary benefits, he said, may mean progress, but until the larger object is accomplished every effort should be put forth to hasten the day when conditions in the industry are put on an orderly foundation with representation for all, the manufacturer, the worker, and the public.

Dealings in Gray Goods.

The pretty general observance of the holiday yesterday had its effect in slowing down trading in the local gray goods market. Still, there were a number of transactions reported in the printcloths. These were of fair-sized quantities and were sales from first hands. They incided dealings in 38-inch 80 squares at 27½ cents, and in 38-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at 18¼ and 15½ cents respectively. The deliveries called for are from August to the end of the year.

Hide and Leather Embargo Off.

The Australian restriction upon the exportation of hides and leather has been with drawn. The London Times Trade Supplement states that prices have been higher than the Australian fixed prices. Exportation is conditional upon the customs authorities being satisfied that the tanners and boot manufacturers in Australia have had an opportunity to buy such supplies at market prices.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association will be held in the auditorium of the Bush Terminal Sales Building on Tuesday evening, July 15, at 7:30 o'clock. William Fisher, President of the association, will preside, and topics of vital interest will be discussed. A large attendance is expected.

The Associated Dress Industries of America will publish a monthly magazine as an official organ of the association and devoted to the activities of the trade. It will be known as "Dresses" and the first number will be published about Sept. 1.

The Detroit District Ordnance Office will receive bids up to July 17 on approximately 110,300 pounds of steel scrap.

Mrs. Charles S. La Vake has been appointed buyer of gowns and skirts for Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

The Quembee Manufacturing Company, makers of women's glove silk undergarments, Bush Terminal Sales Building, is shipping large quantities of glove silk to London. The company is planning to build a mill for the manufacture of jersey silk.

FOREIGN BUYERS' WANTS

As Appear by the Inquiries at the International Club.

The International Buyers' Club, occupying the first three floors of the Bush Terminal Sales Building, has several unique conveniences for visiting buyers. There are about 48,000 members of the club, located in all parts of the world, and in registering, the buyers fill out cards indicating the nature of their customary purchases so that an index of the needs of the various countries represented is obtained.

The service which the club offers to members includes even the preparation of the kind of meals to which the guests from foreign lands are accustomed. The chef in charge of the grill room operated by the club has had a wide experience in other countries and is able to devise dishes which are the same as the buyers would order at home.

To accommodate buyers who do not speak English, interpreters are connected with the club whose services are given free of charge. A considerable number of buyers from Latin America, it is said, are handicapped through not speaking the language.

Charles T. Hoskins, Secretary of the club, yesterday gave out some interesting statistics regarding the foreign section of the organization.

"The time spent by foreign buyers in this city," he said, "is on the average from about ten days to three weeks. The field covered by those registered is literally world wide. Their demands embrace almost every article of American manufacture. For example, buyers have registered at the club from three different firms in Cape Town, one from Durban, two from Johannesburg, and several from Port Elizabeth, South Africa. A number of buyers come from Bombay, from Calcutta, and Singapore, India, seeking piece goods and house furnishings for the Far Eastern trade.

"Australian buyers have been greatly in evidence. About fifty buyers from that country visited the club in the last three months, the largest number of them coming from Sydney, although buyers have also come from Brisbane, Melbourne, and other towns, as well as four buyers of piece goods from Auckland, New Zealand, and two buyers of fancy goods.

"Canada, of course, leads with the number of buyers who come to New York, and Toronto takes precedence over all the Canadian cities in its representation. The club has visitors even from Iceland.

"At present shoes seem to be the main commodity in demand, although there is also a good call for piece goods, toilet goods, jewelry, and leather goods."

STANDARD ORDER FORM.

Provisions in the One Adopted in the Waist Industry.

As a result of conferences held between waist manufacturers who are members of the United Waist League of America and the makers of fabrics and materials used by them, a uniform order blank has been adopted and will be used, starting this week. This order form is the forerunner of a similar standard order blank which the waist manufacturers hope to have the retail trade accept, so that the three branches, the fabric producer, the waist manufacturer, and the retailer, may definitely understand what constitutes a proper transaction.

One of the important features incorporated in the new uniform order blank provides that orders can be canceled only because of failure to deliver in accordance with the contract. The eight clauses which appear in the order blank are as follows:

1. Orders shall be canceled only because of failure to deliver in accordance with contract.
2. Seller shall not be held liable because of late or non-delivery due to strikes, fires, or other causes beyond his control.
3. The acceptance of shipment by a railroad or other common carrier shall constitute a delivery.
4. Shipments made within two weeks after specified date of delivery shall constitute good delivery.
5. Deliveries contracted for a period of several months, (for instance, June, July, and August,) if not delivered otherwise, shall be deemed good deliveries only if made in approximately equal parts and in proportionate assortments of colors or styles for each month mentioned in contract (1-3 June, 1-3 July, 1-3 August.) Subsequent violation shall not affect fulfilled part of contract.
6. Goods shall not be returned, or claims made, after ten days from date of receipt by buyer, nor after having been cut or otherwise changed from original condition, except for failure to meet accepted standard requirements of the trade not ascertainable at the time of purchase or delivery.
7. The amount of credit to be extended to buyer may be determined at any time by seller.
8. In case of disputes between seller and buyer arising from contracts based on these rules, same may be submitted for arbitration to the Arbitration Board of the United Waist League of America. The award shall be final and accepted as binding by both parties.

WORK OF FUR EXCHANGE.

Will Establish Foreign Agencies and Use Acceptances.

Believing that the development of larger foreign trade in furs depends upon a first hand understanding of conditions, the Metropolitan Fur Exchange, Inc., which holds monthly auctions in this city, will shortly send Wolff Cohen, Secretary of the organization, on a trip which will take in all the principal European fur centres. Mr. Cohen is well known abroad, having been engaged in the fur dealing and manufacturing business in London for fourteen years. He expects to be gone for several months.

In addition to studying conditions Mr. Cohen will establish new agencies in districts where the company is not now represented. Speaking of the present situation in the fur trade, he said that the demand for all varieties of furs, both here and abroad, and the curtailment of trading in this country during the war should have a very stimulating effect on the market when operations on a large scale are again resumed.

The Metropolitan Fur Exchange will offer over $1,000,000 worth of furs at their auction starting tomorrow. A novel feature of the sale will be introduction of trade acceptances to cover the balance of payments on furs purchased. Twenty-five per cent. of the price will be paid in cash and the remainder in trade acceptances maturing in thirty, sixty, and ninety days.

Bagdad as Distributing Centre.

Attention is called by Consul Oscar S. Heizer at Bagdad to the importance of that city as a distributing centre for cotton and woolen textiles. Bagdad supplies the Tigris Valley as far north as Mosul, also the Euphrates Valley to the northwest as far as Der-el-Zor. To the northeast very large quantities are sent into Persia. All this business is supplied and controlled by merchants in Bagdad. In view of the fact that Germany and Austria are no longer in a position to furnish textiles to this market and that the demand must be supplied, there should be a good opening for American goods.

Bureau for Barter of Goods.

A conference of commercial and industrial representatives was held at Berne, in Switzerland, recently for the purpose of discussing the foundation of a central bureau for the barter of merchandise. The idea was approved and will be submitted to economic organizations. The representatives insisted on this means for stimulating commercial traffic with the United States from the East, now paralyzed on account of the precarious exchange situation.

English Jewelry Exhibited.

One of the first British representatives to visit Montevideo, in Uruguay, for the purpose of investigating possibilities in the jewelry line, reports Consul William Dawson, carried a very extensive and complete collection of samples for exhibition. Despite the fact that it took two weeks to get the goods through the customs, this representative got half of the dealers he circularized to visit his exhibit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, waists, ladies' tailored wear; 116 West 32d; Morningside.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.—Miss B. W. Sachse, silverware; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Gulliphorn; Miss Mary, flannel, muslin, underwear; 912 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Rexton Hat Store; H. Anderson, hats, furnishing goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. M. Hite, carpenis; E. E. Powell, muslin wearing apparel, knit goods; 115 9th Av.
CINCINNATI—M. Isaac & Sons; W. J. Harbertine, hosiery, underwear; Penn.
CLEVELAND—Bloch & Co.; L. B. Spencer, clothing; Imperial.
DAYAGN, Ohio—J. T. Barlow Co.; J. T. Barlow, sweaters, hosiery, underwear; Commodore.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Stein Bros.; K. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fant Co.; C. A. Fant, general merchandise; 1,180 Broadway.
HENDERSON, Ky.—B. Bernstein, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Manger, Root Dry Goods Co.; H. W. Brown, cotton, wool piece goods; 48 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; E. Palmer, ladies' hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 3 West 27th; Sherman Square.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; Miss K. Doherty, coats, suits, millinery; 366 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Brennan Co.; A. G. Brennan, ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
NEW ORLEANS—M. Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furnishing goods; Waldorf.
NEWMAN, Ga.—Arnold & Farmer Merchandise Co.; H. C. Arnold, Jr., general merchandise; Gresorian.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Oppenheimer's; A. Oppenheimer, clothing, cloaks; Penn.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lydhane & Ray; G. F. Gensel, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
PORTLAND, Ore.—B. Rosenstein, clothing, furnishing goods; Penn.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Hudson Bay Co.; Mrs. J. H. Proval, coats, suits, waists; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. O. Weill & Co.; C. Tobin, laces, trimmings, feather boas, neckwear, veilings; 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffatt Co.; W. B. Bowers, furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Miss M. F. Morris, women's coats, suits, dresses; Penn.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. J. Schmidt & Co.; B. J. Schmidt, notions, ribbons, hosiery, underwear, corsets, ready-to-wear; Manhattan.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; Miss E. M. Lucas, millinery 450 4th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Department Store; E. Dahlinger, notions; 327 4th Av.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Sherer-Johnson Co.; C. G. Falkman, rugs; 105 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Erlich & Tiger; P. Erlich, men's, women's furnishing goods; Penn.
TOLEDO—Casde Coats Co.; M. R. Cohn, coats, suits; 1,123 Broadway.
TOPEKA, Kansas—Miles Garment Co.; Mrs. A. F. Gibb, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway.
WHARTON, Texas—J. Wharton, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; Penn.

COTTON MEN TO MEET.

Big Conference Is to be Held at New Orleans in October.

The World Cotton Conference to take place at New Orleans in October will draw representatives from the thirty cotton producing countries of the world. It is planned by the managers of the conference to have the preliminary work on the problems before the meeting placed in the hands of committee whose membership will comprise experts in the work allotted to them.

One of the chief matters of discussion will be that of the cost of growing cotton. The conflicting opinions on this subject will be threshed out, and it is expected that data will be presented which will throw a great deal of light on the question. It is believed that the science of cost accounting may profitably be applied on the cotton plantations as well as in the mills, and until it is there is sure to be a continuance of the old misunderstanding. If the World Conference, it is said, accomplishes nothing more than a general agreement of opinion between producers and consumers as to what constitutes a fair price for cotton it will have done one thing very much worth while.

The British delegation have already made definite plans for their trip to New Orleans. They will be headed by Sir A. Herbert Dixon, head of the British Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, who during the war was Chairman of the British Cotton Control Board.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Offer of Italian Cause of Price Setback at Yokohama.

The recent setback in the prices of raw silk in the Japanese market was ascribed to the fact that Italian silks were released by the Government and offered in this market at somewhat lower prices than those prevailing in Yokohama. At the latter place, according to advices received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., Sinshiu No. 1 is now being offered at 2380 yen. The visible stock is estimated at about 7,500 bales, and all arrivals on the Japan market from now on will be of new silk, old silks being practically exhausted.

The Canton market is firm and advancing, and prices are up about 10 cents per pound, owing to a good demand from both Europe and America.

In Shanghai silk is also advancing for all grades, and there have been heavy purchases in steam filatures, taatlees, and tussahs, the latter being quoted at $4.30.

There is practically no change in the Italian market although the tendency is somewhat firmer, owing to all visible silks being absorbed rapidly by American and European buyers.

In the local market business continues good, and manufacturers are still buying on a large scale for spot and also August-September deliveries. Manufacturers are very busy and have very little ready goods to offer to the trade in general.

HOSIERY FOR CHINA.

Opportunity There for American Imports of the Article.

An excellent opportunity for American hosiery exists in China, according to Vice Consul Samuel Sokobin at Nanking, who quotes the figures on Chinese imports of such goods. There were 2,774,345 dozen pairs of hose imported by China in 1917, of which 290,402 were reexported, leaving a net import which was valued at $2,750,000. The increase in the imports for that year over 1916 amounted to 500,000 dozen.

Japan at present controls the hosiery market in China, having more than doubled the quantity of these imports in the last few years. The most popular makes of socks in Nanking are of cotton, very coarse, and much heavier, as a rule, than American cotton socks. Chinese have much smaller feet than Americans and Europeans, and this, the Consul points out, should be borne in mind by those dealers who desire to enter the Chinese trade. It is important also that American manufacturers or hosiery merchants should register the trademarks of their socks with the Chinese Government through the American Consulate General at Shanghai. A trademark and trade name for hosiery are of considerable importance in China, and a simple name such as "Flower" or the "Black Dragon" brand should be chosen.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER, NITHUR Wanted. D. Zimmerman, 127 West 36th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, percales, poplins, and gray goods wanted; submit best price and samples. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, tricotine, serges, satins, triccotine, georgettes. Room 1008, 2 West 33d St., Waldorf Building. M. Saul.

F. & H. NAVY VELOUR Wanted.—For cash. N. Cowen, 22 West 39th St. Greeley 466.

HOSIERY Wanted. Large quantities 18-in. to 17-in. artificial silk; immediate; submit samples. Room 414, 246 Broadway.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 350.

UNDERWEAR, FLEECED AND RIBBED. Will buy up to 8,000 dozen fleeced and ribbed underwear from stock, to be shipped immediately. Offers immediately. Box A 626 Times Annex.

Buyers' Wants

Continued.

CONTRACTOR with large equipped plant would like to connect with large Summer clothing house; equipped for coats and pants. C 888 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR with large, equipped plant can cut, make and trim any amount of skeleton clothing. C 889 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER with large and well equipped plant can cut, make and trim large quantities of Summer clothing at a reasonable price; have plenty help and special machines. Weintraub, 760 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG MOLESKIN OUTING, 25 cases light shades, 15 cases dark; 12-yard cuttings under special ticket, 20 cases dark fancies, 10 cases light fancies, 3 cases 1921 dark. Offered through Rice & Braman, 236 Church St.

COLORADO, 30-in. white and high colors, Mod Sq. 8864.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants percale, bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 548 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, 2-pc. serge dresses at special prices. Kalish & Co., 28 West 23d St.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Voiles, 600 to close at $2.75; Originally $4.75 to $7. F 1086 Times Harlem.

FUR COLLARS.—250 natural raccoon, two styles, for immediate delivery; send representative; no sample submitted. M. Thorn, Inc., 29 West 30th St.

ORGANDIES.—All the leading shades; 1,000 yards at 25c. 36 and 40 West 33d, Room 810.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lots of 50c and $1 men's neckwear, to close. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

TRICOTINE.—Colors; cheap. 128 West 26th St., 3d Floor.

Allied Industries.

CELLULOID SHEETING, Tubing.—Ivory; quantities, for cash. Engler, 1,123 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, between the ages of 25 and 35, competent to handle complete set of books; must have experience in manufacturing line; excellent opportunity for bright young woman; state experience, age, and salary expected to start. J 390 Times.

DESIGNER on silk waists; must be able to make markers. M C 800 Times Downtown.

MODELS wanted, 16 or 18, for suits. Feriberg & Cooper, 1,370 B'way, Wilson Bldg., Room 705. Call Monday afternoon.

SALESMAN wanted, immediately; young man, familiar with trade, by a well known ladies' high-grade trimmed hat concern; strictly confidential; salary or commission. J 394 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; wholesale braid and trimming manufacturing house desires young man to call on cloak and suit trade; salary. Address Y 56 Times Annex.

SALESMEN on high-grade custom shirts; highest commission paid. Empire Custom Shirt, 5 Columbus Circle.

YOUNG MAN.—Progressive export firm in the dry goods line wants young, energetic, and experienced man; good chances for advancement for right party. Written application, stating experience and salary desired, to Y 27 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Age 34; 9½ years' experience, (5 in complete charge campaigns;) well versed all details advertising and sales promotion; acquainted all kinds factory supplies and equipment; would consider position as advertising manager (or assistant;) also connection with good publisher same capacity or as solicitor; outline your proposition and approximate salary. P 717 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, bldg. supt., engineer desires change for first-class opportunity. P. 753 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with excellent knowledge of technical Spanish, and with good experience in general machinery, wishes to connect with the mechanical department of an export or similar firm. C 534 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, traveling entire South, well acquainted with the trade, desires side line, preferably cottons, linens or fancy linens. R 307 Times.

SALESMAN, (31,) traveled for wholesale liquor house, desires connection with reliable concern; commission basis. F 835 Times.

SALESMAN, with large following Chicago and Middle West, wishes connection with reliable firm. B 348 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on shirts; good opportunity for right party; commission. Y 84 Times Annex.

Salesman.—Hardware, auto accessories; 10 years' traveling experience; large following. H 47 Times.



MR. BUYER! MERCHANTS!
RESIDENT BUYER!
Look at This All-Wool
American Woolen
Poplin Suit
$18.75 Net 10 Days
No. 729, 34 inches long, all colors, lined with imported venetian.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
WILLIAM GREENBERG
45 West 25th St.

NOTICE TO JOBBERS
Our 1920 Spring Line
of *Children's White Dresses*
IS NOW READY.
Prices 7.50 to 48.00 per doz.
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER
20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.
America's Largest Popular Price Children's White Dress House.

TIP TOP
Fall Showing
DRESSES Satin, Serges, Tricotines, Crepe Meteors, Paulettes
Complete Line of Evening Dresses
At Popular Prices.
Also Voile Dresses, Flowered Patterns, Light and Dark Grounds.
ON OUR RACKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
29-35 W. 32d St. & 30-34 W. 33d St.

Cohen Brothers
MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Exporters Importers
An International Institution
The Leading
SWEATER HOUSE
16-18-20 West 32nd Street
New York City
Mills—Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; West New York, N. J.

MILL SECONDS AND SHORT LENGTHS IN
Cotton and Silk and Cotton Fabrics
Goods for Immediate Delivery
HIRBON TEXTILE CO., Inc.
133-135-137 West 21st Street, New York.

Nearlinen
Better Than Linen
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

HEDLA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Auctions.

MACHINERY, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Comprising Entire Plant Contained in 36 Buildings
Brunswick Avenue and Laurel Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

SMITH & JAFFE — PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, Commencing

MONDAY, JULY 21, at 11 A. M., and Continuing Daily Until Completed

All being practically new and of the better kind and installed at a cost of over one million dollars.

CONSISTING OF

Metal Working Machinery: Large Quantity of Highest Grade Tools Used for Tool Rooms, Machine Shop, Forge Shop, Buffing, Grinding and Brazing Rooms, Plate and Pickling Room, Sand Blasting, Bench and Wire Heating, Treating, Testing and Weighting Sheet Metal Work.

Experimental Machinery of the very best and latest kind

Wood Working Machinery Complete in every detail

PAINT SHOP EQUIPMENT

ONE 200 H. P. FAIRBANKS AND MORSE ENGINE, TYPE Y, STYLE H, CONNECTION TO 170 K. W.-KVA.A. C. GENERATOR, 4 CYLINDER, WITH 10 K. W. EXCITER FOR BELT CONNECTION.

ONE 100 H. P. FAIRBANKS AND MORSE ENGINE, TYPE Y, STYLE H, WITH CONNECTION TO 75 K. W.-KVA.A. C. GENERATOR, 2 CYLINDER, WITH 10 K. W. EXCITER FOR BELT CONNECTION.

Both these Engines are new and in Original Crates.

Large Quantities of Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Blacksmith Tools, Surface Plates, Crucibles, Bar and I Beams

All of these machines are standard makes and would take pages to describe.

320 General Electric, Westinghouse and other standard makes of A. C. Motors from ½ to 150 H. P. complete with all necessary connections.

200 Electric Fans, 1,500 Swivel Vises,

Every Imaginable Standard Equipment in Large Quantities,
Singer Sewing Machines, Complete, All With Individual Motors,
Two Yard Locomotives With 5 Mile Track Equipment,
AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, TRAILERS AND GARAGE

10 Mack, White, Steward, Packard and Ford Auto trucks from 1 to 5 Ton and auto trailers.
7 Cadillac, Chalmers, Chandler, Hudson & Ford Touring Cars, auto and garage accessories and equipment.

5,000 PIECES OF OFFICE FURNITURE

Oak and Mahogany flat roll top and typewriter desks. Office, drawing and directors' tables. Oak and steel cabinets and safes. Revolving arm, side and desk chairs, and other office accessories.
ALL OF THIS OFFICE EQUIPMENT IS OF THE LATEST SANITARY MODELS.

250 Typewriters and Billing Machines, comprising Underwood, L. C. Smith and Remington, Adding Machines, Comptometers, Elliott-Fisher, Photographing and Blue Print Machines all equipped complete.
ALL OF THESE MACHINES HAVE BEEN LATELY INSTALLED AND ARE PRACTICALLY NEW.

Automatic Telephone System, 100 Station Central and Extensions,

Stromberg and Cost Clock System, Fire Alarm System,

CONTENTS OF

Hotel of 150 rooms, complete with beds, dressers, tables, chairs, bedding, linen, blankets and rugs.
Club house equipped with billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys and rest rooms.
Moving picture theatre complete, equipped with machine. 1,000 seating capacity.
Cafeteria and restaurant, with 1,000 chairs, sanitary tables, kitchen and cooking utensils, silverware, chinaware, glassware and linens.
All of the latest type and recently installed at a large cost.

In fact everything is complete in every detail and being largest plant ever offered at Public Auction, which will be sold in desirable trade lots.

INSPECTION WITH DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16	THURSDAY, JULY 17	FRIDAY, JULY 18	SATURDAY, JULY 19

From 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALE WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, JULY 21, AT 11 A. M.

By order of
Messrs. MINGLE, FINKELSTEIN & EHRICH, Attorneys, 233 Broadway, New York City.
For further particulars apply to Attorneys or
SMITH & JAFFE,
Appraisers and Auctioneers.

Office: Woolworth Building Barclay 431.
Salesroom: 68 West 45th St. Vanderbilt 2824.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Press & Co., 887 Broadway. Spring 2966.

SMITH & JAFFE,
Salesroom, 68 W. 45 St. Tel. Vand. 2824.
Offices, Woolworth Bldg., Tel. 431 Barclay.

BENJ. A. WISE, Auctioneer, pays highest cash price for household effects. 429 Columbus Av. Phone Schuyler 7175.

FOR INVESTORS' INFORMATION.
The Annalist

Boxed Stationery: 25c

2 BOXES FOR 45c

Vanitie Lawn, a good quality fabric finished paper, in white and these dainty pastel colors:

—*blue* —*orchid*
—*pink* —*champagne*

24 sheets and 24 envelopes; neatly boxed.

Lexington Avenue Arcade

BLOOMINGDALES

LEXINGTON AT 59TH * * * * * * * * ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

Summer Closing

Every Department in the Store will be closed all day every Saturday during July and August except the

BANK: FLOWER SHOP: DENTAL PARLOR

The bank is required by law to keep open until 12 oclock. The flower shop and dental parlor will be kept open all day for your convenience.

A Sale of Lingerie Blouses

VOILES—BATISTES—ORGANDIES

Priced Way Down to

$1.35



In the summertime one loves to be "fresh every hour"—and the nearest one can come to this state of perfection is to have a goodly supply of white blouses.

* * *

It is true that some of these blouses are samples and therefore are rumpled and crushed, but a tubbing will make them all as fresh as daisies.

* * *

They are delightfully summery blouses — and marked much lower than they should be. Being samples, there are naturally not all sizes in all styles, but every size from 36 to 46 is well represented.

DO YOU LIKE A FLUFFY BLOUSE?

Then you will find dainty, lace-adorned blouses—sheer, delicately lovely. Voile, batiste or organdie—whichever suits you best. And what a variety of collar treatments and trimming ideas!

OR ARE YOU A TAILORMADE PERSON?

Then you will certainly make a bee-line for the batiste blouses with tailored collars of pique. Or some of the finely tucked voiles with no other trimming to speak of. All trimly smart!

Five of the styles are pictured—all are worth seeing.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Womens and Misses Dresses Reduced to

$4.95 $7.50 $10 $14.50 $18.50 $25

It is well nigh impossible to give any adequate description of the great diversity of styles, materials, patterns, colorings, fabrics. Every conceivable type of frock is represented in all sizes from 16 year Misses to 44 Women. And there are *plenty of stouts.*

White frocks, colored voiles in the popular dark patterns, black habutais that are decidedly cool, ratines, linenes,—every wash fabric. The higher priced groups (from $14.50 up) include the wanted pongees, novelty crepe de chines in stripes and figures, nets, Georgettes, pussy willows, etc.

We are forced to clear these garments to make room for the great incoming stocks of the new autumn merchandise—and when we clear, we *clear!* These prices are irresistibly moderate—therefore it would be well to be early.

WOMENS AND MISSES SUITS

Reduced to $10: $15: $20

Woolen and silk suits in the seasons most desirable styles and colorings. All sizes in the group—but not more than one of any kind. Come bright and early and find *your* suit awaiting you.

CAPES AND COATS

Reduced to $7.50: $15: $20

Serges, checks, mixtures, taffetas and satins as well as some sports coats in various fabrics. Only one or two of a kind—but all of them worth a great deal more than their present pricing.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

Important Sale of Towels



—Bath Towels *—Kitchen Towels*
—Face Towels *—Bath Mats*
—Hand Towels *—Bath Sheets*

At Prices Approximating Wholesale Cost

In the face of constantly advancing prices, our Linen Department stages this remarkable sale of Towels of all kinds. So great are the savings and so unlikely is a repetition of these low prices that homekeepers and all users of Towels should buy, not alone for immediate use, but to fill future needs. The prices we quote here are lower than those quoted to us for our Fall purchasing.

200 DOZEN HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $1.20 doz.
Guest size, 14x20. All white. An excellent office towel for professional men, also.

* * *

200 DOZEN HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $1.75 doz.
Size 17½x34. All white, or with red borders. No orders filled when 200 dozen are sold.

* * *

500 DOZEN HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $2.75 doz.
Large sizes and various weaves, in all white or with red or blue borders. Hemmed ends.

* * *

HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $2.50 doz.
18x35 inches. White with red borders. A good sturdy everyday towel.

* * *

HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $3.90 doz.
18x36 inches. All white. Hemstitched. A heavy absorbent quality.

* * *

IMPORTED UNION LINEN HUCK TOWELS
on sale at $5.90 doz.
A limited quantity of firm weave, absorbent quality Hemmed towels in all white or with colored borders.

* * *

ALL LINEN DAMASK TOWELS
on sale at $1.19 ea.
Fine quality, pure linen damask, in handsome designs such as birdseye pattern, all with large space for monogram. Hemstitched or with scalloped ends. On sale only while a limited quantity lasts.

* * *

FACE CLOTHS
on sale at 15c ea.
Soft, thick cloths with initials woven in pink or blue. Some have shell edge.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN TOWELS
on sale at 89c ea.
Fine pure Irish all linen huck with damask borders. Various sizes, including guest; some with monogram space.

* * *

BATH TOWELS
on sale at 6 for $1.45
17½x38 inches. The size wanted for common use. White or blue bordered.

* * *

BATH TOWELS
on sale at 6 for $2.00
20x38 inches. A good size and a soft, absorbent quality. White or colored borders.

* * *

BATH TOWELS
on sale at $5.50 doz. or 48c each
Heavy, spongy towels, size 21x44 inches. All white with corded borders.

* * *

BATH TOWELS
on sale at $8.50 doz. or 58c each
Snow-bleached towels, size 24x42, with hemmed ends.

* * *

BATH TOWELS
on sale at $9.00 doz. or 78c each
26x50. Big, burly towels that rub one dry in a trice.

* * *

IMPORTED KITCHEN TOWELS
on sale at 29c and 39c ea.
An imported crash kitchen towel, with hemmed ends; Kitchen or Glass woven in border. Absorbent and lintless.

* * *

FACE CLOTHS
on sale at 10c ea.
Excellent quality. All white or in pink or blue tile patterns.

* * *

BATH MATS
on sale at 78c ea.
Mill seconds, subject to slight imperfections in the weave. Heavily woven, large size in handsome designs; blue and white.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The Big Shoe Sale

that began with 1500 pairs still has some splendid styles left in YOUR size—and at only

$4.25  $4.25

Heavy selling—yes. But not heavy enough to entirely deplete the generous quantities with which this clearaway began. Among the following styles you will doubtless find just the low shoes that you never hoped to be able to buy at so small a price.

Black Suede Oxfords
Patent Leather Oxfords
Black Calf Oxfords
Dull Colonial Oxfords
Patent Colonial Pumps
Dull Colonial Pumps
Black Satin Pumps
Brown Colonial Pumps

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

BAMBOO PORCH SCREENS

Arrive Late from Japan!
and are Priced to go out Quickly

200 or more Japanese Bamboo Porch Screens come in even after our broken assortments have been cleared away. They must suffer for their tardiness by being marked at once with clearaway prices. Porch screens, however, have been a scarce article this season, and you will welcome them—at these low prices—especially as there is still a long summer ahead.

NATURAL OUTSIDE BARK		GREEN STAINED SCREENS	
30 screens, 4 ft. wide	$1.25	75 screens, 6 ft. wide,	$1.95
20 screens, 7 ft. wide	2.25	40 screens, 8 ft. wide,	2.75
20 screens, 8 ft. wide,	2.50		

All screens are about 8 feet long and are equipped with rope and pulleys.

Bloomingdales—Third Floor

Half-Truths

are oftentimes more harmful than whole-lies. A fact which is sometimes overlooked in matters commercial.

Our organization has been warned against half-truths. It avoids them as it would the most glaring of untruths.

When merchandise is very slightly imperfect, for example, we do not merely refrain from calling it perfect.

We actually call a spade a spade—every time.

When size ranges are not altogether complete, the fact is not artfully overlooked but baldly stated.

When you read Bloomingdale Advertising, you are assured of reading the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The Last Rose Bush in Our Greenhouse Must Go—

however great the reductions necessary

Columbia, Russell, Mock, Ophelia and other Rose Bushes, now growing in extra large pots, reduced to 25c and 39c each.

Geraniums and other bedding plants, 10000 of them, must go at 6c each.

TOBACCO DUST: QUART: 10c

To destroy insects on vegetables or flowers.

Bloomingdales Roof

Fireless Cookers: A Sale

At Greatly Below Regular Prices



Everywoman knows the tremendous convenience of fireless cookers. Only their hitherto high prices have prevented Her from utilizing their advantages, especially for Summer housekeeping. Here, then, is Her opportunity to secure the thoroughly reliable and tested Hygienic Cooker at remarkable reductions off the usual high prices.

N. B.—For women who are not familiar with the workings of this modern cooking apparatus, complete instructions, with 100 tested recipes, accompany each Cooker.

$10.00 Equipment — Two aluminum vessels, 6-quart and 3-quart; 2 large baking and roasting disks; automatic steam vent in lid; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

* * *

$11.50 Equipment — Two aluminum vessels, 8 quart and 4-quart; 2 large baking and roasting disks; automatic steam vent in lid; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

* * *

$17.50 Equipment — Four aluminum cooking vessels, one 8-quart, three 1-3 round vessels, 2-qt. each; three large baking and roasting disks; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

$18.00 Equipment — Three aluminum vessels, one 10-quart and two 4-quart; three large baking and roasting disks; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

* * *

$20.00 Equipment — Four aluminum cooking vessels, one 12-quart, one 4-quart (deep) and two 2-quart; three large baking and roasting disks; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

* * *

$22.50 Equipment — Three aluminum cooking vessels, one 12-quart, one 8-quart, one 4-quart (shallow); four larke baking and roasting disks; disk lifter; folding baking rack; aluminum mat and cook book.

Stove legs are not included in the equipment and must be ordered extra when wanted.

Bloomingdales—Basement

Our Mid-Summer SALE of SHEER UNDERTHINGS

Shows Milady How to Keep Cool and How to Save a Pretty Penny

Only inexpensive garments have been included in this sale. But we have made a very special effort to give you the simplicity that usually accompanies high-priced merchandise.

These are indeed warm-weather undies—their very simplicity makes them cool and their absence of frills adds to their tubability. Each piece listed has been specially purchased and specially priced. And the purchases were made some time ago—a fortunate fact which takes a goodly slice off their prices.

There are more than 5000 pieces in the sale—and not one is marked more than $2.95. Which means that wise women will purchase a summerful of comfort at a very small outlay.



NIGHT GOWNS

95c Flesh batiste, prettily shirred; hemstitched.
95c White nainsook, hemstitching and shirring.
95c Soft muslin, narrow embroidery, ribbon run.
95c Muslin, trimmed with lace and embroidery.
$1.39 Nainsook, in lavender, pink, blue. Hand embroidered.
$1.39 White nainsook, with a little dainty Val. lace.
$1.39 Extra size gowns of soft muslin, embroidery trimmed.
$1.85 Flesh nainsook, with blue hemstitching and shirring.
$1.85 White nainsook with V neck, embroidery trimmed.
$1.95 Pink or blue nainsook, hand embroidery, hemstitching.
$1.95 Orchid, pink or blue crepe in floral or dotted designs.
$2.95 Philippine gowns, exquisitely hand embroidered.

PETTICOATS

95c White muslin, with attractive embroidery ruffle.
$1.39 Soft muslin, with embroidery ruffle and plain underlay.
$1.39 Muslin, trimmed with durable laces.
$1.39 Extra size petticoats of muslin, with flounce of embroidery.
$1.95 Muslin, with a deep flounce, effectively lace trimmed.
$1.95 Muslin, with bands of wide torchon lace.
$1.95 Muslin; embroidery flounces in a variety of patterns.

DRAWERS

45c Good muslin neatly trimmed with embroidery.
59c Extra size drawers with tucks and embroidery.
69c Muslin with embroidery ruffles. Well finished.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES

95c Pink batiste, with a bit of hand embroidery.
95c White nainsook, with embroidery at top and bottom.
95c White nainsook, with feather stitching.
$1.39 White nainsook, Val. lace and embroidery.
$1.39 White nainsook, Val. lace and medallion, ribbon run.
$1.85 Fine nainsook, Val. and shirring; ribbon shoulder straps.
$1.85 V neck, with beading and ribbon; Val. lace; shirring.
$1.85 Pointed shoulder pieces, with fine lace insertions.
$1.95 Flesh crepe de chine with touches of hand embroidery.
$2.95 Flesh crepe de chine with touches of hand embroidery.

CAMISOLES

95c Flesh satin; pointed shoulder pieces; lace trimmed.
95c Satin in flesh color, with effectively used Val. lace.
$1.39 Flesh satin, with pretty Val. lace top and shoulder straps.
$1.39 Flesh satin, with hemstitching and lace medallions.

CORSET COVERS

45c White nainsook, prettily trimmed with lace.
69c White nainsook, with lace or embroidery trimming.
79c Sheer muslin, lace edging and medallions; ribbon run.
95c Nainsook, with fish-eye Val. lace trimming and ribbon.
95c Sheer nainsook, with Val. lace in a bowknot design.

BLOOMERS

45c Flesh color muslin with lace edged ruffles.
59c Flesh color muslin, picot edged ruffles with dots.
85c Drop stitch mull in flesh only. Hemstitched ruffles.
85c White nainsook with Val. lace insertion and edging.
85c Orchid nainsook; picot edged and feather-stitched ruffles.
85c Extra size pink batiste with blue feather-stitching.
$1.39 Flesh silk mull; hand embroidery and hemstitching.
$1.39 Very dainty figured mull; sturdily reinforced.
$2.50 Crepe de chine in flesh. Satin edged ruffles.



Bloomingdales—Second Floor

Victor Records—at Half

A Startling Announcement That Will Mean Much to All Music Lovers

The Victor Company has signed new and seemingly advantageous contracts with their many famous stars. A welcome bit of news. But heres another—and probably more welcome. The new price list of Red Seal Records shows decided cuts!

Solos by Caruso, Amato, Ruffo, Sembrich, Calve, Melba, Hempel, Tetrazzini, Farrar, and your other favorites are all in the reduced list. For example—

Records that were	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00
Will be	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$3.50

The following list will give you an idea of the type of records that have been affected by this change:

		Formerly.	Now.
88061—Pagliacci—Vesti la Giubba	*Caruso*	$3.00	$1.50
88127—Aida—Heavenly Aida	*Caruso*	3.00	1.50
88311—Swiss Echo Song	*Tetrazzini*	3.00	1.50
89030—Trovatore—Miserere	*Caruso, Aida and Chorus*	4.00	2.00
96201—Lucia—Sextette	*Caruso, Amato, Tetrazzini, Journet, etc.*	7.00	3.50

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

The New York Times.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex.....43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Ave., near 126th Street

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....63 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....51 Second Street
Jersey City.....69 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....613 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
SEATTLE.....1232 L. C. Smith Building
LONDON.....12 Pallmany Square, S. C.
PARIS.....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District, (50-mile radius.) Three Cents within 200 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

East of Mississippi River.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
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HUNGER AND POLITICS.

During the last few days there have been hunger strikes, riots, and other sorts of "direct action" connected with food in many parts of the world. It is hardly necessary to except even the United States, where there is more food than at any previous time, but where it is out of the reach of many as truly as though there were scarcity. Whether scarcity produces revolutions, or revolutions produce scarcity, is more doubtful than the fact that hunger always accompanies revolutions, and that revolutionary procedure often defeats the object the revolutionists aim at. The reason is almost too simple to mention. Whatever the form or efficiency of governments, they are always held to blame for any form of distress, and relief is sought by changing the form of government, as though the trouble were political rather than economical. But political revolutions never relieve distress, unless they produce economic changes which would have averted the revolution if the revolutionists had proceeded in a manner indicated either by experience of the past or wisdom for the future. On the contrary, revolutionists through history have too often proceeded in the manner of the Bolsheviki.

It is hard to believe that they would have resorted to robbery and murder if they had appreciated that their very first acts would increase the scarcity which they sought to remedy. They must have thought that the magic of their system would work a miracle, for they are not ignorant, and such wickedness as they have shown is beyond mere human malevolence. That this is the explanation appears from the fact that the Bolsheviki have believers and even imitators everywhere despite all that has happened. There is no government, not even ours, which would not be more secure if its citizens could be made to appreciate that revolutions always produce distress, even when the political aims are good and are accomplished. The two French revolutions are the classical examples of revolutions with justifiable political aims, which were realized, and yet which had distressing economic incidents. There had been scarcity before the Revolution of 1793, but it was plenty compared with the check to circulation of food and concealment of goods of all kinds which followed the first disorders. The workmen cried "The Girondists are starving us," and the Girondists were guillotined. The Commune made desperate efforts to feed Paris, granaries were established in the provinces, town councils hunted corn as though it were gold, bakers were hanged if they were suspected of hoarding, and still the people lacked bread. Then the Royalists were thought to be guilty, and they were guillotined by the dozen or score, duchesses and their servants alike. But the cutting of necks produced neither wages nor food, and there was no other remedy. Even the revolutionists saw the uselessness of bloodshed as a means of increasing production; reaction followed, then the White Terror, more useless bloodshed, and at last in fullness of time there was gradual betterment of economic conditions as violence died out. The revolutionists would have succeeded more surely and quickly, without staining their hands, if they had attacked the economic wrongs of that time in an economic rather than a political manner.

But the lesson was not learned on either side. In 1848 the workers of Paris placed "three months of starvation" at the service of the republic, and then made a desperate effort which was drowned out in blood. In 1871 the Commune perished for lack of combatants. It had neglected to feed the people. The bourgeoisie were equally neglectful both of the threats of the revolutionists and the distress of the hungry. When at last the Commune set up food kitchens it was too late, and the troops of Versailles were on the ramparts. No revolution can succeed unless there is bread for all. Moreover, no government can be stable if hunger is universal. The question of bread comes before any question of politics, and yet revolutionists always put political questions first. That is not a bourgeois idea. Whoever wishes to see this thought developed may find it discussed in the writings of that arch-revolutionist, Prince KROPOTKIN. He has learned how history repeats itself, but there is no sign that his teachings have been practiced by the revolutionaries of today. In Italy as in Russia the revolutionaries stole food, wrecked shops, and would have produced reforms with bombs if the police had not been active. The point is not the crime but the folly of the procedure. More food disappeared than could be stolen. The savage punishment of profiteers was a warning against the provision of food for profit. The general strikes in many cities of several lands react against the strikers.

But what other way is there, when politics and economics are as interdependent as Siamese twins? There is no way to instant reform of anything affecting either politics or economics, but efforts toward reform of either should be adapted to the trouble. A century ago and this year equally, the peasants were disappointed when they seized the land. Work was still necessary, and the peasants did not increase production by their methods. Now we face "a new social order" when the workers propose to seize the factories. But the factories will not then produce more, any more than the land, unless there is somebody interested in increasing production; and the fad of the moment is to reduce profits. Not the reduction of profits but the increase of production is the remedy. How the increases of profits, wages, and production go together is shown in the Ford case. There should be no obstruction to large scale production by anybody, except for immoral conduct. There are false pleas of unfair competition by capitalists. There are false pleas of humanity by some workers seeking monopoly of jobs. But capital and labor need to work as never before, and society needs all that both of them can do. There have been times when work was not a panacea, but not now. The world needs nothing in the way of reform of anything, now, more than it needs work by every machine, every man, woman and competent child, every dollar. The need for work measures the need for bread, clothing, shelter. Work and plenty are interchangeable everywhere, except where the revolutionists have been most successful, in Russia. Everywhere else social or political reforms can await the increase of production, and in fact must await it.

THE CALL OF THE CITY.

"Whom no one praises, all esteem." During nine months of the year, the cry is back to the land. Whole regions of darkling spruce have been denuded to publish the glories of Nature. We are cajoled and exhorted: Listen to the call of the wild! No one ever bids us hearken to the voice of the city. We do that without bidding. The city clucks half audibly, and we nestle beneath its spreading down. Only when midsummer blazes does the nesting become uneasy, and the mind wander to thoughts of the simple life.

Praise of the simple life, as it happens, is largely written by members of the negligible minority who have lodgings in town for Winter and a Summer lodge in the wilderness. For them, one problem in life is simple. They go where they please, do what they please. And their friends go with them—note that well. The wilderness which they praise is rather densely populated as wildernesses go, and made convenient for travel by roads of stone and tar. They reverse the Roman ideal of a country house in town, making a city in the wild. But the result is much the same. We are human after all, as TERENCE remarked—even the prophets of Nature. Except among our kind, we are aliens.

Those who resort to the Summer boarding house, to the seaside and mountain hotel, are even more obviously gregarious. They exchange their own roofs and beds—for what? To waste their days in the sun, which burns their backs and peels their noses; to spend their nights in narrow rooms the partitions of which are so thin that, as one conscientious objector remarked, you can hear your neighbors changing their minds. In our midsummer newspapers and in our midsummer thoughts we pay much attention to them and their simple life. But, really, it is we ourselves who are simple.

Certainly our life is simple, in this or any comparison. Daytime whiles itself away beneath the familiar roof; the night passes quietly over the familiar bed. We eat the accustomed food at the accustomed table. The icebox is always there with its lawful cooling drink; and, while they are worrying over the year's shortage of ice out at the Sabine Farm, the city iceman calls daily with his twenty-five pounds. In the wilderness, eggs and cream, fruit and vegetables, come largely by express and parcel post. Here the markets overflow with abundance. Some few of our friends may be away temporarily; but not one per cent. of New Yorkers are away for all Summer. It matters less, if one stops to think of it, where one lives than how.

There are few better places than New York is coming to be. A short decade ago there were no moving pictures and the theatres were dark all Summer. The restaurants were few that moved their patrons out toward the back yard, where they could dine beneath the ailanthus while its leaves turned golden green in the declining sun. The Fifth Avenue bus had not learned its majestic way out along the Hudson. Until lately, Coney Island could be reached only by an adventurous journey, crowded and stifling; now it is within a swift and single flight. There are steamers that go up the North River, up the Sound and down the Bay. No city in the world has such varied beauties so near at hand.

Many days, it is true, are hot—and, what is more important, some nights. No mortal fate is quite perfect. Let those who will go to the country for climate. The solid mass of mankind prefer the city, for company.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SAVED.

Displaying both courage and wisdom, as well as ability to find out for himself what the country wants, President WILSON yesterday vetoed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, giving as his one, but quite sufficient, reason the fact that included in it was a section repealing the daylight saving law.

In doing this the President performed a public service that, even in these days when there are so many great things that need doing, can without exaggeration be called important. Not only has he prevented the abrogation, at the demand of a single class, of a law advantageous to every other class, but he has rebuked as it deserves a method of legislation that is, as it always has been, indefensible on any avowable grounds. Its use is never necessary, and it is a favorite only with legislators who want to avoid responsibility for legislation in one or another way open to just condemnation.

Congress in attaching to the Agricultural Appropriation bill a rider repealing the daylight saving law not only resorted to a method of legislation so thoroughly vicious as to have invited and deserved severe criticism, even if the purpose to be accomplished had been innocent or commendable. It also took action that was against the wishes and the interests of at least three out of every four inhabitants of the United States, and did this in response to a mysteriously "accelerated" demand from a minority whose unanimity in demanding the repeal was far more a matter of assertion than a presentation of demonstrable facts.

That practically everybody, outside of the distinctly agricultural class, had found both enjoyment and profit in a change of time, or rather of clocks, that at no cost gave everybody an additional hour of leisure, must have been known to all the Senators and Representatives who had made even a slight investigation of the subject; but they chose to consider only the "farmer vote," and to assume (certainly for insufficient reason, for in reality there is no such "vote") that their political lives depended on putting an end to daylight saving.

A significant commentary on both the courage and the sincerity of the legislators is to be found in the fact that they did not attempt to *effect* the repeal by means of a separate bill, the passage of which would have put them all on record as either for or against an abandonment of the chronological innovation. Instead they tucked it away in a big appropriation bill, the immediate passage of which was by common consent necessary. This device enabled any man who voted for it to claim, hereafter, if occasion should arise, that he did so not because he wanted to stop daylight saving, but because it would not do to hold up an important and otherwise proper measure. That is an old and familiar trick, but resort to it invariably amounts to confession that the object gained by it was one that only could be gained by unfair means. The good sense and courage of the President have foiled the tricksters.

MR. TOWNLEY'S LEAGUE.

The full returns of the North Dakota election materially change the impressions which the earlier reports created. There is no change in the main fact, that North Dakota has undertaken the experiment of State socialism on a considerable scale. There is nothing Bolshevist, so far, about her performance; it is straightaway socialism of the old-fashioned kind, whatever the leaders of the Non-Partisan League may have in the back of their minds for the future. That being the case, other States will watch with interest the working out of the experiment.

But it may not have a chance to work out in full. That is what the later returns develop. Already North Dakota seems to be losing its early faith in socialism and the Non-Partisan League, and if the League's vote continues to drop away at the same rate at which it has been dropping, the next election will see a return to old-fashioned democracy, in which case the socialistic program will be abandoned very quickly. It was thought at first that the falling off in the League's majorities was due to the notorious fact that referendum elections never poll as many votes as elections of candidates; and that, though the League's majority of over 17,000 last November was cut to less than 7,000 in this referendum, that fact might be explained by the other fact that no candidates were running and that the election was a Summer one.

It now seems, however, that this was not the case. Contrary to all rules and precedents, more votes were cast in this Summer referendum than in the regular election of candidates in the time-honored and accustomed month of November. The League could not have had a fairer chance to test its present strength. Nearly 6,000 more votes were recorded at this referendum than were cast for the State tickets last Fall. The League's majority has fallen off from between 17,000 and 18,000 then to under 6,000 now. In fact, on the one measure submitted to the people on which nearly complete returns have been received, the League's majority is 6,459. Now, last November FRAZIER had 17,782 majority over DOYLE.

Nor does this tell the whole story. There have been three elections on this socialistic issue. In the first the Non-Partisan League, the socialistic organization, had a majority of over 50,000. In the second, as has been shown here, it fell to less than 18,000. Now, with a much larger vote out, its measures are approved by a majority of less than 7,000. If that rate of decrease is maintained, the next election will wipe out the Non-Partisan League altogether and return the old kind of democratic government to its own.

It would be foolish, of course, to venture any such cocksure predictions as this. Many things may happen between now and the next election. The only thing which we wish to emphasize is that the Non-Partisan League's vote has shown a steady and large falling off, and that the longer the people vote on the League and its measures the more they become aroused and turn out at the polls.

Whatever may be the final result, such a showing is encouraging to American democracy. Those Northern States on the other side of the Mississippi have been proclaimed to be the first outposts of the coming socialism. It was from there that socialism was to descend in triumph and spread slowly or rapidly over the rest of the Union. North Dakota was to be the carrier of the gonfalon. The farmers were to be the monkeys to pull the socialistic chestnuts out of the fire.

It may all come true, even yet. Strange things happen in these days, and the rôle of the prophet has been cut out of the cast in the great melodrama of politics. But these election figures and comparisons do not suggest to our minds anything new, sinister, or revolutionary. It brings us back to the old days of the Farmers' Alliance, the days of the Greenback-Labor Party, the days of the Grange. Those were not very sensible movements, and if they had succeeded they would not have conferred many or any benefits on even their proponents. But they proved to be only passing movements of irritation among the farmers, and after awhile the farmers became good-tempered again and all was over. TOWNLEY, bent on socialism, had the shrewdness to try again to utilize the farmers. Though prophecy is out of date, it certainly looks as if he were about to meet the same fate that all his predecessors did. The farmer, as he appears in American history, never stays foolish. Probably that is all there is of it.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

From Geneva comes the announcement that 275 climbers have been killed in the Central Alps since the armistice was signed last November. This is a heavy toll, indicating, as the season of mountaineering in Switzerland is not yet at the meridian, that 1919 will be a black year in the noblest of sports. It may be assumed that comparatively few fatal accidents occurred in December. Already this year twenty-six ascents of Mont Blanc have been made, most of them by British and American officers. Men of the allied armies are disposed to scoff at the dangers of the glaciers after going "over the top" in France. But the enemy Death ever lurks in ambush in the Alps. Even the veterans, who knowing no fear are still alert and cautious, sometimes succumb. Expert guides have perished, men of the greatest skill, courage, and endurance. That versatile and indefatigable amateur A. F. MUMMERY, who was the peer of any guide in experience, met a mysterious death in the Kashmir Himalayas, overwhelmed probably by an avalanche.

FREDERIC HARRISON, who was still young and nimble at 76—"I am just back from a glorious stroll up to Jaman," he writes on Oct. 2, 1907—made light of the perils of Swiss crags and glaciers for the initiated. "To decry Alpine climbing as foolhardiness," he has said, "is "both very ignorant and very perverse. "Its supposed dangers are mere visions "of the benighted lowlander." This is to patronize the Matterhorn and the Weisshorn. His argument for the immunity, with slight qualification, of the "skillful and prudent man" is not convincing. A wiser mentor is GEORGE D. ABRAHAM, of the Swiss Alpine Club, to whom forbidding Matterhorn was familiar. He climbed it once without guides. ("There's no fool like a young fool," said Mr. ABRAHAM, reviewing the adventure.) While this adroit Alpinist contends that "the dangers of mountaineering fade "into insignificance before its joys and "pleasures," he declares that "without "constant care, prudence, and common "sense, mountaineering ceases to be justifiable, and unfortunately it may 'degenerate into a gambling transaction "against the forces of nature, with human life for the stake.'"

Fatalities are constantly on the increase. In 1905 almost 200 climbers lost their lives in the Alps, and, as Geneva now reports, 275 have been killed in the Central Alps alone in the last eight months. Mr. ABRAHAM gives a long list of rules for climbing in lofty regions where "eternal Winter reigns," and none of them can be neglected. Was not Sir LESLIE STEPHEN too positive when he said that "there is no mountain in the "Alps which may not be climbed by a "party of practiced mountaineers with "good guides in fine weather and under "favorable conditions of the snow with "perfect safety"? Not with perfect safety. There have been too many tragedies in the high Alps which no scrutiny of ice crags and snow bridges could have averted. Nature can be very cruel in her solitudes. Nevertheless, it is true that most of the accidents, 90 per cent. says one authority, happen to amateurs who refuse guides and to tourists who have no heads for climbing. "Never attempt a high mountain when it is out of condition," says Mr. ABRAHAM. "Three days," he adds, "should "be allowed after stormy weather before "such an expedition is made." Few aspiring tourists can wait for a mountain to get into condition.

Sir LESLIE STEPHEN offered his book "The Playground of Europe" "chiefly "to those fellow-lunatics who love the "Alps too much not to pardon something "to the harmless monomaniac who shares "their passion." The love of mountaineering for its hardships, dangers, and conquests is a modern infatuation. Old SAM JOHNSON, who was delightfully wrong about so many things, abhorred a mountain as an objective. "It is easy "to sit at home," he said oracularly, "and "conceive rocks, heaths, and waterfalls, "and those journeys" [he had the Scotch Highlands in mind] "are useless labors, "which neither impregnate the imagination nor inform the understanding." Bishop BERKELEY, in crossing Mont Cenis in 1714, "was put out of humor by the most horrible precipices." The moderns began to feel the spell of the Alps in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and of the making of books about mountaineering there is now no end. But it has produced some of the finest literature in the language. RUSKIN, TYNDALL, and STEPHEN have written immortal prose about the Alps, and COLERIDGE, SHELLEY, and BYRON wrote exquisite lines about Mont Blanc. No one thinks of the gentle SHELLEY as a climber of mountains, but he says: "Danger which sports upon the brink of "precipices has been my playmate; I "have trodden the glaciers of the Alps "and lived under the eye of Mont "Blanc." In American literature JOHN MUIR is the inspired oracle of the mountain. STEPHEN says that "SHELLEY'S "poetry is in the most complete harmony "with the scenery of the higher Alps." No one has ever hymned the American Alps with more beauty and grandeur of expression than JOHN MUIR. There is the rapture of genius in his "Storm in the Sierras." Love of the mountains was a religion with MUIR.

When a man combines in himself the joy of exploring solitudes and conquering the loftiest peaks with reverence for mountains as the most impressive manifestation of nature he is twice blessed, but it is the sport of climbing that makes devotees of most men. Nothing compares with it for fascination. FREDERIC HARRISON finds the sea tame when compared with the Alps. He reviews all other physical exercises and declares them inferior to mountaineering. "No "gallop warms the blood like the whirl "down a slope of snow," he says; "and "no turf gives out a ring so merrily as "the crunching of crisp glacier ice." He concludes that "no serious man could "place these mere exercises of muscle "beside the mounting into the super-"mundane world of ice, the inexhaustible "visions and meditations amid those un-"earthly solitudes."

CHAUTAUQUA IN NEW YORK.

New York's attractions to the visitor are unfailing. The opera is over, the circus has gone, but the Summer schools have opened. New York University, which is able to offer for many of its courses the extra attraction of Greenwich Village atmosphere, draws its thousands, but more thousands come to Columbia. Morningside Heights has become in effect a seaside resort, overrun by an alien population in the Summer months quite as thoroughly as any fishing village on the Massachusetts coast. It draws its visitors by an infinite variety of allurement. Higher rents are charged for rooms overlooking that arm of the sea which separates New York from New Jersey, and the attractions of the cool east wind down the Sound are artfully set before the incomer from some torrid Middle Western prairie; the sights of the metropolis are at hand by way of additional inducement; and, lest some obscure continental city be able to claim a Summer pastime which this island has not, Columbia provides the attractions of Chautauqua.

Some may think that this does an injustice to Dr. BUTLER'S Summer school; there are no Tyrolean yodelers, no Swiss bell-ringers, no Secretaries of State. But those who wish to study Oriental culture will be able to watch whirling dervishes whirl, to gaze upon the characteristic national dances of Eastern peoples—dances, according to the announcement, often hallowed by centuries of religious association. There may be this year, as there has been in previous years, a Summer opera which will give to many hundreds their first opportunity to hear VERDI and GOUNOD and PUCCINI. A class in physiography will take walking tours throughout New York State and New England. Excursions will be organized, as heretofore, to Tarrytown and Irvington with their literary landmarks, to West Point with its historical traditions. Boy Scout masters and cancer research specialists will be trained. School teachers wondering how to turn their Summer to profit may learn how to dance, swim, trim a hat, make a watch fob, or write a photoplay. There will be lectures by men of national and international fame in practical affairs as well as academic studies. No lyceum bureau can offer a list of attractions approaching this.

And of course the ordinary functions of a university will continue as usual. Among the thousands who come to Columbia every Summer there are hundreds who come for work; and for hard work toward a definite purpose. To these the infinite resources of library and laboratory are open, and the instruction given is usually as competent as in the ordinary academic year. But the hard workers may be in the minority. The great mass of students in the Summer school are teachers, and many of them use it for progress toward higher degrees, or for more advanced study in the technique of their profession; but some of them come for other reasons. A very large proportion are from the Middle West and the South, and most of them come to New York for the same reason that brings the farmers in to the county seat for a week in August, to see Chautauqua beneath a tent. They come to have a good time with incidental instruction and edification. The typical attendant at Summer school comes from a small town, where the expression of a desire to visit New York would be taken as a manifestation of moral turpitude. But no such stigma attaches to the wish to pursue the higher education.

So the young women who have saved up their salaries come to New York. They see the whirling dervishes, they hear the opera, they learn to write photoplays; and they also see the town and its environs. They see more historical landmarks in six weeks than the preoccupied resident looks up in twenty years; and they go back home with an appreciably improved education. It seems to be a legitimate by-product of a university. The Chautauqua has been lamented, but on the whole it gives as much as its patrons are prepared to receive. We may wish they were able to receive more, but we ought to be glad they ceive so much; a community of well-Chautauquaed farmers is less open to Bolshevism than a mir of muzhiks. It might or might not be better for the world if all Summer school students were earnest and erudite research workers making original contributions to the sum of human knowledge; but it is something that it helps to diffuse more widely some fragments of the knowledge which has already been attained, and to diffuse it among those who otherwise would spend the Summer canning fruit or resting in an armchair on the front porch.

THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a constant reader thank THE TIMES for its editorial on the "Plight of the Professor"—and his wife? For she it is who must give an appearance of dignity to their life and achieve a smiling serenity while her husband follows his beloved calling and alas! the byroads from it that bring in the scant extra dollars.

Young and ardent, with a reverent zeal for the teaching profession, they enter the sacred academic precincts. Fifteen years later a successful professor sadly warns his enthusiastic disciples; would they choose to be childless, landless, overburdened with work and debt, haunted by an insecure old age?

Meanwhile the professor's wife wonders why Colonel Roosevelt overlooked them as a promising class in the community rightly to populate the country. She smiles at Judge Grant's young Bostonian who reluctantly relinquishes a Harvard professorship because he must make a living. She blushes with shame at President Pritchett's account of the old widow whose husband had served his university and country long and well, who exclaimed "God bless Mr. Carnegie!" at the news that a six-hundred-dollar pension had been awarded her. It made all the difference between independence and charity. And, lastly, the poignant story of the life of Professor Carleton H. Parker, so cramped in means, so resourceful in help to his fellow-men.

Yes, indeed, "God bless Mr. Carnegie!" But does not our so-called higher education come too high? Sometimes it seems so.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, July 4, 1919.

IGNORING THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago, at the time when Congress was about to vote on the suffrage amendment to our otherwise excellent Constitution, the State of Texas held a special election to decide for herself the questions of prohibition and woman suffrage. Considering that it was a special election the vote was heavy, and prohibition was accepted while suffrage was defeated.

Now, at almost the same time, but with knowledge of the results of this election, and therefore, it would seem, of the wishes of their constituents, the representatives of Texas in Congress voted for the Federal suffrage amendment. But the climax came on June 28, when the Texas Legislature ratified the amendment.

These Senators, Representatives, and State legislators can scarcely hope to gain votes by this method. It seems to me that in this state of affairs we have ceased to have "a Government of the people, by the people, for the people." Have the people no voice in the matter, and is suffrage to be foisted upon them arbitrarily? It has already been done in the case of Federal prohibition, and if these two measures are forced upon us where will this sort of legislation end?

New York, July 1, 1919. C. M.

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL.

A Suggested Amendment for Representative Campbell's Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in THE TIMES this morning the announcement that Congressman Campbell of Kansas has introduced a bill to prohibit the President from leaving the United States during his term of office.

I would suggest that the Kansas statesman amend his bill so as to prohibit members of Congress from taking frequent and costly junkets about the world at Government expense. In the spirit of national decency and reform he might go a little further and abolish the excessive mileage which Congressmen allow themselves in traveling to and from their homes.

BYRON R. NEWTON.

New York, July 10, 1919.

SOURCES OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of de Valera's statements, Lord Sydenham's comments of nearly a year ago on the situation as it was then are singularly apropos, and I am sure he would not object to your printing the inclosed letter.

CHARLES H. AULT.

Newark, July 5, 1919.

[Inclosure.]

Dear Mr. Ault: Many thanks for your kind letter with reference to mine in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a curious reflection on our civilisation that the truth seems to be more and more difficult to reach. I suppose the reason is that the facilities for transmitting things have so vastly increased that the persons who wish to carry impressions or to make an atmosphere to suit their purposes find the means ready to their hand. Such people, being in deadly earnest, are apt to swamp the minority which desires only to transmit what is true.

I have always been most anxious that our countries should not be allowed to get at cross-purposes by these methods which Bismarck used very effectively and his successors have brought to perfection. About two great questions—Ireland and India—there have been systematic attempts, not unsuccessful, to give a false bias to American opinion. It is not easy for Americans to get at the truth about either. I cannot but hope that, now that we are fighting side by side in the best of causes, there will be fewer misunderstandings. America has saved the cause when it was getting into deep waters, and that will never be forgotten. I am afraid

Yours very truly, SYDENHAM.

NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of an article published in the current issue of The North American Review and written by ex-Assistant Secretary of State David Jayne Hill it is asserted:

"There are to be henceforth no fundamental rights"—rights for which this Republic throughout its history has constantly stood, and in which it has at times found the only safety.

Safety! Neutrality! Has this war not demonstrated that we cannot have as a free nation, prepared for aggression as Germany was, decide that the opportune time had come for it to assert its powers? No nation guided by Christian principles cares for neutrality when a powerful nation without a conscience invades a weaker, unoffending country.

The tragedy of the late war must not be repeated. There is only one way to prevent a recurrence. An association of nations capable of dealing with any offender is the only effective preventive against future wars.

JOHN J. MARRON.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 9, 1919.

THE REACTION TO PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country at large is receiving instruction. It is learning what "prohibition" really means. It has never known before, and only those few States that have been cursed by it have ever taken much interest. Now the whole people of this supposedly free country are threatened with the infamous thing and they are applying themselves to the lesson they are learning.

The spectacle of the rich man, with well-stocked wine cellar, enjoying the choicest beverages at pleasure is a familiar one in Maine, for instance, as is the spectacle of the poor man who, deprived of his beer, imbibes wood alcohol. The sham, hypocrisy, humbug, and viciousness of such a law are becoming visible to all, and the reaction from the revelation will doubtless add something to history.

LURANA SHELDON FERRIS.

Old Orchard, Me., July 10, 1919.

SERVICE.

In a world upset and strange,
Must be something does not change—
Something unto which we may
Loyalty and service pay.

"What is loyalty?" you ask,
Service—docile to the Task:
What we covenant to do, so do!
Let it be with pleasure, too;
All the skill we may command—
Excellent the work in hand!
Thereto have we given gage;
If it be the ledger's page,
Or to trace the furrow's line,
Let your care be true and fine,
That whoe'er o'erlooks the work
Sees that nowise did you shirk.

This is loyalty . . . to whom?
There for question may be room?
Those who set the task exact
Not so much as in the pact
You with your own self have made—
Law not lightly disobeyed;
Since, if work of yours fell short,
Would not you become the sport
Of that Genius, watchful-eyed,
Who has been (this many a tide!)
Master in your House of Life—
Whom you dare not set a-strife?

Service? 'Tis not for hard gain—
Loyalty wears not a chain!
Loyalty and service—aye,
Thankful be the Task you ply.
Yet, be nothing misconstrued,
Service is not servitude!
Labor's shuttle, swiftly thrown,
But your weaving thoughts your own,
Midst a freedom unalloyed!
Who employs you is employed,
But to serve so great an end
It must both of you befriend.
Both shall fear (yet, more shall love)
The sweet Justice throned above,
This be whom we serve—for, sure
As the Ethereal Walls endure,
Servants are we, one and all—
Dull who do not heed their call.

Only this that does not change
In a world upset and strange.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR DISCUSSING MANY TIMELY SUBJECTS

AMERICA AND SINN FEIN

What Should Our Attitude Be Now That the Movement Centres Here?

By SARA NORTON.

Boston, July 10, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

T. P. O'Connor, in an article printed recently in The Boston Evening Transcript about his distinguished compatriot, Dr. Mahaffy, says at its close:

"Typical he was above all of his city, with its combination incomprehensible to anybody but an Irishman, of every kind of paradox and contradiction: of slum with ancient and beautiful mansion—in many cases descending from lordliness to slumdom; of private rancors and private good feeling, of tragic earnestness with satiric amusement—even at its own expense, of deep devotion to learning, yet ready to sacrifice truth to the joke of the hour, and the half-truth of the epigram."

The reader may well pause over these words of an Irishman, for every day the sayings and doings of Irishmen in America and at home "are incomprehensible to anybody but an Irishman."

The sight of city and State officials—alas! of New England—tumbling over each other to welcome a Sinn Feiner and accord him the honors they command, is, perhaps, not "incomprehensible" when we consider the value of "the Irish vote" to the man in politics who wishes for re-election; but how shall we understand the attitude of the Irish-American Sinn Feiner, of de Valera himself, of all those turbulent, wild, untrustworthy spirits whose main purpose apparently is not to go half way with any one, whether he be an Ulsterman, an Englishman, or the individual who sees in the Irish question the fundamental need of honest compromise?

The Sinn Feiner's appeal is to ignorance, whether that of his own people, easily excited by racial and sectarian prejudice, or to the uninformed who do not know the true facts about Ireland's present relation to England. "La question Irlandaise est une imposture internationale" is the significant opening of a study of the Irish question by a Frenchman, R. C. Escoufiaire, (entitled "L'Irlande l'ennemie?") a book which may well be read by Americans who desire an obvious ex parte statement of this difficult problem. The average reader gets his information from newspapers and magazines, and too frequently overlooks the fact that "good copy" does not always go hand in hand with historical or other facts; nor does he recognize where yellow journalism exists, its likeness to the unscrupulous politician's attitude.

The argument concerning Ireland's ancient wrongs is worn to tatters. Today it is rather the wrongs the world has suffered at the hands of a body of Irish fanatics, whose vision is narrowed and perverted, that we may complain of—for every national disturbance, as we today more clearly see, affects the world's equilibrium. It was not for the Allies' advantage that the Sinn Feiner in Ireland and in America made cause with Germany; and it is not for our honor's sake we should overlook this now while de Valera is noisily welcomed by his Irish friends. Nor is it for truth's sake we listen to the statements which the Sinn Feiner spreads abroad in advertisement and unsigned leaflet, which grossly mislead and make preposterous claims on credulity and sympathy.

Can any one who hopes for a world more free in the future from war's alarms and horrors dream that if Protestant and thriving Ulster were turned over to the unhampered rule of Catholic Nationalist Ireland, and that people "of paradox and contradiction" were wholly free to work out their own salvation according to Sinn Fein plans, can any one dream that peace would result?

The British Isles, owing to their geographic position, must of necessity be a single national area; to attempt to separate them into several sovereign nations would be a course to invite disaster and future wars.

Turn to America; it was not the emancipation of the negro, as we know, which was the all-vital question in our civil war, it was the preservation of the Union, and to Lincoln's genius we owe it that other issues did not obscure the fundamental one. The Sinn Feiner's passionate and theatric nationalism should not be accepted as the main point in this difficult question. "Nationalism" has been well staged during the last few years—as we have seen in Turkey and Egypt and India—and the spectacle is a sorry one.

Britain, acknowledging old wrongs and eager to retrieve her blunders and mistakes in Ireland, has bitterly needed a Lincoln; but even a Lincoln himself, patient to a fault, generous, humane, would, one cannot but believe, find the Irish temperament—influenced by the Catholic Church—an almost impossible combination to deal with. Irrational, perverse to the point of untrustworthiness, loving applause like a child, and, like a child, insensitive to others' sufferings; born to political strife in all its forms, and suited to it by gregarious habit and fluent tongue; wrapped in a cloak of self-esteem, (which often in effect is singularly pathetic, as being the individual's last appeal against failure and the world's cold judgments,) such you recognize the Irishman to be—only to turn and find him wonderfully loyal, sympathetic, easily moved, attractive, disinterested. Which is the dominating spirit? Can the better one say, "I, I shall save him at the last"?

It has long been a mistake for Americans, mainly on the representation of those in our midst sprung from an immigrant class, to take sides in a question so local, so complicated as the Irish question, and its importation into our public life has been a growing evil with the increased numbers of the Irish race in America. We should remember what was felt among us when English people of influence, but neither well informed nor recognizing the great ends Lincoln was striving for, proclaimed themselves supporters of the Southern cause; mercifully there were wise English heads to oppose them, to whom we owe an eternal debt of gratitude. Had Lincoln failed to achieve his ends, Washington's work would gradually have been undone and the great structure have been shattered. Our Union, after suffering, after struggle, stands proud and strong; so let us believe Ireland in time will stand strong, a part, yet independent, (as Massachusetts is independent of Virginia or Texas,) and justly proud of the great empire to which she belongs.

Meanwhile, let every American who desires world peace turn from giving comfort and aid to Sinn Feinism, a force as opposed to order and to progress as Bolshevism, and hardly less dangerous. The "international impostor" deserves sympathy as little as he who, in the street, gets your purse or your aid under false pretenses.

England "put it up" to Irishmen last year to work out a scheme of self-government within the limits of the British Empire, and for this—the only possible desirable solution of the problem which has for so long harassed honest men in two hemispheres—the world now waits on the triumph of Ireland's better spirit. No American is helping that spirit who gives sympathy or money to the Sinn Feiner.

SARA NORTON.

CLEAR CASE FOR LEAGUE

No Longer Any Reason for the Senate to Withhold Ratification

New York, July 8, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be a time-honored custom for traditions to die hard. No advancement was ever made anywhere without having to overcome strong opposition, nor is such opposition lacking in good intention and honorable purpose, but it would seem as though some latent centrifugal force operated to exert a malign influence on the parties to every discussion of public policy to throw them apart, so that the ardor of their good intentions develops into a competition of opposition. We see, as a result, one side arrayed against the other in an utterly uncompromising attitude. Possibly, this is the logical consequence of the spirit of competition which has actuated peoples in the struggle of races in the advancement of civilization. We behold it everywhere—in racial antipathies, in commercial rivalries, in the struggle between the forces of industry, and in religion. May it not be hoped that the day is not far distant when men can be actuated by reason rather than passion? When profound questions agitate a people, is it too unreasonable to expect them to calmly take counsel together in their mutual interest rather than for them to fly into opposing hostile camps? No privilege or advancement today enjoyed by us or by others but had to run the gauntlet of well-intentioned opponents before its final triumph. And how many instances can be recalled where those who were vehemently against a new order of things when first proposed, became the strongest of supporters of it later on? It would be difficult to find any who would now be willing to revert to the use of horse cars, yet what insuperable obstacles were put in the way of the adoption of electric cars in many of our States.

Is it not possible to free ourselves from this incubus of the appeal to passion and instead contract the habit of appealing to our virtues?

When the Continental Congress was in session, John Adams wrote to his wife in utter despair that nothing would ever come of the bedlam of conflicting emotions which that conference aroused. The advocates of "States Rights" could see nothing but the surrender of principle and independence for which they had fought so valorously in the formation of a union of colonies under a common constitution, and predictions were not lacking that dire disaster was the only fate in store for the colonies in the adoption of such a constitution. It is difficult to believe that anything but ardent patriotism could arouse such strong antagonism as then existed against a union in which alone lay the strength which the colonies so sorely needed to enable them to cope with other Governments, yet all lived to see the merit of such a union—the benefits of which we see enjoyed today in the democracy of these United States and to the recognition of which we now perceive all nations won.

To be sure, the Continental Congress proved an imperfect union and likewise the Constitution, under which we have lived and prospered, has also developed defects, but will any seriously propose today that it would have been better to have foregone the adoption of our Constitution until we could have the one we now enjoy? Could our Constitution have been approved and strengthened without the very experience gained by living under it? It is many years since Horace Greeley said "The way to resume specie payment is to resume," and we appear still to have failed to learn the lesson.

What experience is necessary for our country to learn that in union there is strength if the late war was not sufficient for the purpose? Where can we turn for an impulse to implant this truism in man's mind if the twenty-seven million casualties on the battlefields of the great war, and the untold suffering, misery, loss, and death resulting from it to noncombatants, which can never be numbered, do not supply it? What has gotten into the hearts of men that these lessons can be so quickly forgotten before the graves of the dead are yet again green, and while literally millions are yet starving and death, destruction, and disaster stalk through the land in so many parts of the world?

Are we as a people so incapable of recognizing our own interests as to be unable to see the advantage to us of the League of Nations? Are we so lost to chivalry that we can fail to realize the benefit that this strengthening factor will be to the distraught nations of the world? Has our gratitude such short memory that we can forget the services done us by the now suffering France and Russia when we, as a feeble nation, were struggling for our national existence, and hesitate to render them the reassurance that our participation in the League would afford to them? Can we be so insensible to an appreciation of the danger to us of any danger that overtakes them, to fail to make a common cause with them? Morals between nations are based on no different principle than morals between individuals, and if we are only killing to receive benefit and not bestow it in turn, we ought not complain if the future brings just retribution to us. Can we in our fancied security sacrifice national principle for the delusion of a temporary self-interest?

And what shall be said for a great political party which so loses its sense of perspective that it will attempt to make party gain by opposing so great a national benefit as the League of Nations, which originated with its rival? Are there no questions of public import which rise above party lines, and if there is ever one, what one can compare with this one? The people of this country labor under no illusion as to the superiority of the country's welfare before that of any political party. Is the Republican Party so lost to the leadership which it so long exercised in the country's affairs that it can permit itself to degenerate into a mere opposition regardless of the principle involved? No party can survive which is not constructive, and certainly no party can survive which is destructive to the interests of the country. Will the Republican Party continue to irretrievably commit itself to a course of disaster to itself and to the country? Is there not yet hope that some of its former power of leadership may be revived? Will the patriotism for which it was so long noted not once again assert itself and stand for the best good of the country first and for party politics afterwards?

The greatest minds among us advocate the adoption of the League of Nations as it is. No one claims the League of Nations to be perfect. It would be a superhuman task to expect anything so unreasonable, but it cannot be successfully contended that the League is not a long step in the right direction for the mutual safety of progressive nations and all others as well. It is the best champion of the right of mankind that has ever been advanced. The Peace Conference has been harassed to conclude its labors quickly, and if it has not concluded them faultlessly, it has at least, in the League, provided means for remedying any faults which experience may disclose. What more could any reasonable man ask? What more could be expected? What more do the objecting Republican leaders want? Political leaders before this have misinterpreted public sentiment, and may it be hoped that, while there is yet time, those who protest so vehemently, even though in good faith, to the acceptance of this great boon to all peoples, will yet see that only disaster can overtake any party which will be so indifferent to the greatest good to the greatest number.

The President will carry this cause to the people direct and the people will support him, and those who have been unable to perceive the obligation of the leadership to which they were elected will soon be leaders no longer, for the public is no respecter of persons when its will is opposed, as past history has abundantly demonstrated.

R. J. CALDWELL.
President American Mid-European Association.

The Antagonism to be Overcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE some time ago Dr. Ernesto Nelson of Argentina said in part:

"From time to time in your literary reviews I find speculation as to when and by whom the great American novel is to be written, (meaning, of course, the great novel of the United States.) In Argentina the great novel has been written, 'Facundo; or, Civilization and Barbarism,' by Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. That book, inspired by the anarchy that prevailed in the early years of our independence, taught us how to put our nation in order, and showed us the way to real self-government. Sarmiento was one of our greatest figures, a philosopher and an educator. He was an admirer of the United States and a friend and confidant of your Horace Mann. He was the founder of the Argentine public school system, and established our first normal school in 1841, two years after the first normal school of the United States had been established in Lexington, Mass. The Lexington school was Sarmiento's model."

"Facundo: Civilización y Barbarie en la República Argentina" is an important work, but it is not quite accurate to call it a novel. It is in part a political essay, and in part it purports to be the biography of one of the chieftains who served under the tyrant Rosas. A new edition of this work was published in Madrid in 1918, with an introduction by Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona, who is well known as a writer of verses and novels and an editor of Spanish-American historical works. On Page xiv. of the introduction Señor Blanco-Fombona states that Sarmiento returned from the United States an enthusiastic "Yankeephile," (I translate literally,) and then Señor Blanco-Fombona, bursts out with the following diatribe, which has nothing whatever to do with the matter under discussion:

"The United States were, until the first war with Mexico, a people without militaristic or imperialistic ambition, the model and home of civil liberty. All South America admired them with the same fervor with which today it detests them on account of their fraudulent elections, their trusts, their Tammany Hall, the frivolity of their women's customs, their dishonesty in business, their ridiculous and talkative Colonel Roosevelt, their shirt-sleeve diplomacy, their university professors who write about South American matters with supine ignorance, their blowing up of the Maine, their seizure of Panama, their taking possession of the finances of Honduras, their control of the Custom Houses of Santo Domingo, the blood they shed and the independence they destroyed in Nicaragua, the revolutions they stir up in Mexico and their landing at Vera Cruz, their demand for 81,500,000 bolivars from Venezuela when in reality they were entitled to only 2,182,283, which a foreign arbiter awarded them, their demanding Alsop of Chile, their ill-concealed designs on the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador and the Chinchas Islands of Peru, their daily affirmation that Argentine statistics do not deserve credit, their attempt to prevent Brazil from fixing whatever price it wishes on its coffee, their clubbing of Porto Rico, their Platt amendment to the Constitution of Cuba, their having purposely converted their cables and newspapers into a bureau to discredit all and each of the American republics, their aggressive imperialism, their entire conduct toward (Spanish) America for the last half century.

"But in the time of Sarmiento the liberals of (Spanish) America and many conservatives turned their eyes to the north with an ingenuousness, with a lack of understanding, and with a near-sightedness that disclose more enthusiasm than good judgment. The Argentine educator was one of these. He lacked the insight to see into the future and recognize the Yankee peril. He did not understand the hatred of that race for ours."

It is disconcerting to read so long a catalogue of our sins, but our dismay is relieved when we stop to consider that most of these accusations are grotesquely inaccurate. Señor Blanco-Fombona is a very clever writer, but he is inclined to assail with great bitterness all those whom he has come to dislike. When he was expelled from Venezuela he brought charges against the rulers of his native land that were even more virulent than those he now brings against the United States. Personally I am under obligations to Señor Blanco-Fombona. He has written me several most courteous letters, and he has been good enough to send me many of his publications. On this account I especially regret that he should feel such strong antagonism to this country and its people.

What is in reality greatly disconcerting, however, is that he is without doubt the spokesman of a very considerable group of Spanish-American statesmen and men of letters. Some of my friends who know South America well assure me that this resentment is not so much a result of what we have really done in the past as it is of a fear of what we may do in the future. And then the Hispanic Americans are a proud and sensitive people, and we are not always so considerate of their feelings as we might well be. Our position in the war, provided we remain disinterested to the end, will help us to win back the goodwill of our southern neighbors; but, more than all else, we must treat them at all times with the respect and courtesy that we should wish them to show us, and in our dealings with them we must be absolutely just.

E. C. HILLS.
Indiana University, July 10, 1919.

The League and the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been much talk during the war of the failure of organized religion to direct or interpret that tragic experience. "The churches," a British chaplain has lately said, "have been busily answering questions which no one at the front ever asked." The entanglement of religious teachings in the forms and schisms of another era, the depressing competition of the sects, and the remoteness and unreality of many instructions which were urged as fundamental, have done much to obstruct or nullify the self-effacing service which many ministers of religion have so gallantly and gladly offered. We come to the end of the war, it must be confessed, with a sense that on the whole the opportunity offered to the churches has not been adequately used, and that a new demonstration of vitality and power must be made if religion is to justify its right to leadership.

By the most extraordinary coincidence, precisely this opportunity is now presented to the churches by the negotiations of statesmanship. The League covenant prefixed to the treaty of peace, and now awaiting ratification may have among its articles some dubious propositions, and even some possibility of risk to national security; but it is unquestionably the greatest document of political idealism, and the most impressive evidence of the world's desire for deliverance from the curse of war which human history has ever recorded. Obstruction of its indorsement is to be expected from those who are concerned for nothing but their own immediate profit, or who fancy that they can save America and abandon the rest of the world to chaos. Short-sighted self-interest, partisan politics, and national provincialism are the natural enemies of magnanimous statesmanship. To persons controlled by these motives, idealism has already become a term of reproach. The modern world, they cynically urge, is no place for dreamers, but for calculations of expediency made by practical men. The view of religion is the precise opposite of all this. It holds that men walk not by sight but by faith, that the things that are seen are temporal, and the things that are not seen are eternal. Whatever be the differences among the Churches, they unite every day in the prayer that the kingdom of God come on earth. In a sordid, selfish, shut-in world, they represent the reality and efficiency of idealism.

Now the League covenant definitely represents this view of life. Its provisions may not be immediately realised; its program may be amended; its responsibilities cannot be free from risk, but in a degree without precedent or parallel it expresses the faith of the nations in a hitherto unrealized fraternalism, the great hope that the world may be diverted from armaments and bloodshed to conciliation and peace. Of all the schemes of statesmanship which the world has seen, this is the nearest approach—one might say the only approach—to fulfilling the prayer "Thy Kingdom Come." Whatever, then, other people—politicians, traders, little Americans, or scoffers—may have to say of this instrument now awaiting approval, there should be no doubt in the mind of the Churches and their ministers. The course of events has thrown the destiny of the world into their hands. The horrible experience of war has compelled statesmen to attempt a scheme of political idealism. What the Churches have been praying for with scant hope of realization is actually, and on a vast scale, proposed to the nations of the earth. If, then, the Churches and their representatives do not accept this chance of promoting, however imperfectly, the ideals which are their chief reasons for existence, it is likely to be the last chance they will have, in this generation at least, to prove that they mean what they pray.

FRANCIS G. PEABODY.
Ashcou, Me., July 8, 1919.

AMENDING THE TREATY.

H. W. Taft on the Vote Necessary in the Senate.

Commenting on the point raised by the President on the Senate vote required for amendments to the Peace Treaty, Henry W. Taft said yesterday:

"Some confusion has arisen, particularly from the seemingly inconsistent statements of the President and Senator Lodge, concerning the reservations or amendments of the League in the Senate. There is no doubt that while the treaty is before the Senate that body may by a majority vote adopt reservations or amendments. A reservation interprets a doubtful clause or declares the Senate's understanding of it without attempting to change it in substance. An amendment materially modifies a treaty provision, and unless assented to by the other powers would amount to a disapproval of the treaty. A resolution like that suggested by Mr. Root limiting our obligation under Article X. would not be a reservation, but an amendment.

"Any action by the Senate before the final vote on ratification, whether by way of reservation or of amendment, requires under the rules of the Senate only a majority vote. But after such action had been taken, Senators favorable to the League might not be willing to vote for the treaty if burdened with reservations or amendments, and thus ratification might fail because the two-thirds vote could not be obtained. Thus there might be two-thirds of the Senate favorable to the ratification of the treaty in the form signed by the President and the other peace delegates, and yet the adoption of reservations or amendments by a majority might result in the defeat of the treaty. In this qualified sense the President is right in saying that reservations or amendments cannot become effective unless two-thirds of the Senators are favorable to them.

"It is difficult to predict what effect this Parliamentary situation may have upon the Senate. The President seems to think that the expressed unwillingness of a third of the Senators to vote for ratification subject to reservations or amendments will deter a majority of the Senate from adopting such reservations or amendments. I suppose that depends upon the question as to where the responsibility could be fixed for a failure to ratify the treaty. As to that, I prefer not to express an opinion at present. I am confident, however, that the treaty will be ratified without amendments that change it in substance."

PEACE TERMS FOR TURKS

Division of Their Old Empire by the Allies a Necessary Course

Lake Placid, N. Y., July 8, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I not thank THE TIMES for its admirable editorial article in a recent issue entitled "The Answer to the Turks," an answer which THE TIMES does well to address to those who had supported the request of the Turks "that their Empire be left intact." The answer of the Peace Conference to the appeal of the Grand Vizier of Turkey is made at a time when the American mind is in danger of being confused by the extraordinary counsel of the Rev. Dr. C. F. Gates, President of Robert College in Constantinople, and a small coterie of men who for one reason or another are bent upon "keeping Turkey whole."

I apply the term extraordinary to the counsel of Dr. Gates, as offered on two recent occasions through the columns of THE TIMES, because Dr. Gates, perhaps as a result of his long-time absence from his native country and especially during the five years of war, speaks as one unacquainted with American aims. These aims, in truth, the supreme purposes of the Allies, are expressed in the words of the Peace Conference, as quoted by THE TIMES, "Turkey has thrown upon the victors the heavy duty of determining the destiny of the various populations of her heterogeneous empire. This duty the council of the principal allied and associated powers desires to carry out as far as may be in accordance with the wishes and permanent interests of the people themselves."

The paramount purpose of the Allies, including our own country, is not to keep the Turkish Empire whole nor to secure assurances from Turkey that Robert College will under all circumstances be "kept going," but to guarantee to all the long-suffering peoples of the whilom Turkish Empire, Moslem, Christian, Jewish, that the right of self-determination is at last to be their own, and not to be sacrificed at the behest of any defenders of Ottoman solidarity.

I name Dr. Gates's counsel extraordinary because it is violative of and repugnant to our sense of obligation to the Armenian people, who may explicably be moved to say of Dr. Gates and like-minded folks—the good Lord deliver us from our friends. The Gates plan, if Dr. Gates be correctly quoted, as I fear he is, is that "this country take all of the Ottoman Empire under its protection or else leave Armenia to the British." This plan would not be unbefitting the tongue of a man who had never come to know the aims of the war, a man who not so much refused as ignored the right of the least of peoples to self-determination.

I am not a Christian missionary nor even a Christian, but I regret the hurt that will be suffered by Christian interests in the Near East as a result of this plan to dispose of the brave and noble and long-wronged people of Armenia without any attempt to consult their own wishes. I presume to remind Dr. Gates that the plan that since "Great Britain will control Mesopotamia, which lies next to Armenia, it would be well for her to take in Armenia as well," or the plan "to leave Armenia to the British," or to anybody else might have been defensible in the days before the free peoples of earth defended freedom and justice as against the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Empires. "To leave Armenia" to anybody irrespective of Armenia's will is not only to treat Armenia as a pawn in the Near East game, but to violate the fundamental canons of the new order for the advocacy of which Armenia has made the heaviest sacrifices.

But Dr. Gates will take the seemingly unassailable position that Armenia is not to be placed under Turkish dominion, but that the whole of the Turkish Empire that was is to be under the mandate of some trustworthy power, such as Great Britain or America. In truth, there is no more reason for yoking Turkey and Armenia together than for yoking Germany and Belgium together, or Germany and Alsace-Lorraine together under a unitary mandate. The Armenian people, (and Armenia's representatives are justified in insisting as they did before the Peace Conference that the world shall not put a premium upon government by assassination by awarding the parts of Armenia whose inhabitants have been slain to their slayers,) may will to remain within the Turkish Empire. I do not believe that even Dr. Gates can prevail upon them to make this choice. It were a foul crime on the part of the Council or the League to take any action with respect to Armenia that would not completely and irrevocably sever the Armenians that have survived the long-suffered horror of political association with Turkey from that assassinocracy, which it were clemency to forgive after reducing it to impotence to do further evil to alien peoples.

Says Dr. Gates, "I feel that it would be a fatal mistake to partition Turkey." Fatal to what? Fatal to Turkish power and unity? So be it! The Allies have answered Dr. Gates's plea for the unity of the Turkish Empire in making reply to Turkey's official representatives, but I beg leave to add that the concern of America is with Turkey's victims, primarily the Armenians, slain and surviving, and not with the niceties of the Balkan situation and the extraordinary confusion of political and moral judgment to which it seems to give rise.

Would Dr. Gates be merciful to Turkey? So would I. But I would not be merciful to Turkey at the expense of Armenia, which is to be free at last.

An interesting light is thrown on Dr. Gates's state of mind by his plea by indirection for Bulgaria. "Bulgaria desires the friendship of the United States * * * is anxious for the aid of this country." The fact that certain political considerations kept us from declaring war on Bulgaria does not alter the truth that the American people hold Bulgaria in contempt, victims or accomplices of one of the meanest of sovereigns. Or is Bulgaria to be rewarded for the impartiality of her treacheries, first to the Allies, later to her confederates in villainy? No, Dr. Gates! The American people will be just even to those to whom they are tempted to be unjust, Turkey and Bulgaria, but they will be just first to those to whom they are tempted to be more than just, to Armenia, brave and noble ally of the Allies.

I would not have Dr. Gates think or say that I speak as if indifferent to the future of Robert College, which he was enabled to "keep going," largely owing to the fact that we were not at war with the Turkish Empire. I venture to remind Dr. Gates that the American universities, beginning with Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, were not really "kept going" during the period of the war. Better to have kept them shut forever than to have compromised with Germany then or to compromise with Turkey now!

Armenia must be free unless Armenia will otherwise. It were our deep damnation to do aught to join together Turkey and Armenia, which must remain rent asunder. THE TIMES has said it well: "At last the civilized world has gathered the courage to put an end to a scandal and a curse which has lasted centuries too long."

STEPHEN S. WISE.

THE "BUFFER" CLASS

New York, July 9, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following the war has come much discussion of "classes" and class distinctions, but only two classes are recognized—capital and labor, rich and poor. There is, however, another class that is apparently without distinction, and not worth discussion, which none the less is scarcely a negligible quantity in the life of the country—the "buffer" class. With our participation in European affairs has come an irresistible tendency to call this the "middle" class—a term both inept and offensive in a country where aristocracy is in so fluid a state as in the United States. If we must have class distinctions, let us have the Plutocracy, the Proletariat and the Buffer, or (if preferred) the Duffer class, helpless between sordid poverty and sordid wealth. The constant effort to put us down as something inferior to our financial "betters" does nothing to allay the growing soreness among refined, cultured people, whose only offense against society is the inability to make money.

It is unfortunate that one consequence of the war seems to be that money is become more than ever a god, the one thing to be fought for and worshipped. Perhaps it is fortunate that there are still some people unable to make it their goal. And, if they could but realize it, both capital and labor owe us a debt of gratitude, for if we could all make money there would be no "rich," and should we enter the ranks of labor wages would drop with a bang. Meanwhile we have to live, and presumably we have our uses; but prices rise, wages rise, taxes rise and are piled on with a mercilessness that makes Pharaoh's heart seem a much overrated organ. But the employers of the small salaried seem to derive their inspiration from the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The small-salaried man is not expected to appear at his office in his shirt sleeves, carrying a pail containing "potatoes and points." Certain refinements are expected of him, but his employer forgets that a cream jug is a milk jug now, and poor milk at that.

And we are exhorted by prosperous bankers and others to be thrifty, to own our own homes, to insure our lives for old age, as well as to contribute to Liberty Loans, Red Cross drives, Salvation Army doughnuts, Boy Scout rallies and fresh air for children whose parents could not be induced to live out of town. We are taxed to provide schools, dentists, doctors, free lunches, toothbrushes, and cootie curers for the children of the proletariat, and are trying at the same time to bring up our own children—if we dare have any—in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call us. And all this on a pre-war salary, with a post-war cost of living. I call upon some expert financier to explain how this is to be done; for no one who could solve this financial problem would be in the buffer class long.

If one, for economy's sake, braves the stings of Jersey, or the sternness of the Nutmeg State, the insatiable tax collector claims a larger portion of his pitiful wage, railway fares rise to meet the other rising waves, and by the time he gets home he is almost drowned by the increased cost of living. There is no life-buoy in sight. If we try to live in a model tenement we are ejected on the ground that it is not for people of our "class." That is correct. We do not want philanthropy. Even the Bolsheviki, if they ever get here, will gobble us up, for they also recognize only two classes—themselves and the others.

We have never expected to enjoy champagne and terrapin, diamonds, motors, specialists and Winter resorts, and of late we have resigned ourselves to no servants and no anything that we can possibly do without; but we cannot live on angel food and ether, nor fly to our high-cost-of-earning-a-living on the wings of a dove dressed like the lilies of the field.

As to having children, that is a crowning folly. To be born and brought up according to even simple American standards, an American baby—who needs no "Americanizing"—is a luxury only for the rich. It is better for refined Americans of small means to let immigrants fill their places when they die, and to leave the increase in population to foreigners whose standards are different, and who can be philanthropically "Americanized" later on. We Americans of small means, but refined and somewhat cultured, want to be neither patronized nor pauperized, nor offered that pitiable palliative—charity. But the time has surely come to determine whether a large class of Americans are to lower their standards to meet the high cost of living, or to receive recognition at the hands of those in whose power it is to render their condition increasingly intolerable. We realize that the rich also have to pay, and are taxed highly, but they still have something left. Most of us have not, and had not before the war. We must make bricks without straw now, and if we are merely laborers unworthy of our hire, may some merciful pogrom or poison gas come and deliver us.

G.

REFORM IN WRITING.

New System Being Taught in the British Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to confirm the news from London given on your editorial page of yesterday in regard to the reform in the system of writing adopted in the schools? During my recent stay in England I had occasion to visit many schools, and studied with interest the method of teaching writing which had been introduced into the grammar and high schools some years ago. That this system, after long trial, is now to be used in the free schools is a matter for congratulation and not alarm.

So impressed was I by the merits of the system that I brought back with me samples of the copy books and pens used. In favor of the mediaeval writing it may be said, first, that now the children love to learn to form their letters. The first pen used is a quarter of an inch broad, and the monkish pupil strokes the paper with it as with a brush. Oh, the joy of the operation! Would that I were young again and just learning to write!

In the second place the new form is a thing of beauty. An advocate said to me: "If one wishes to be commercial one uses the typewriter, but one's handwriting should be a fine art." In mentioning its third merit I feel embarrassed by the fact that the claim that it is rapid of execution is "wildly absurd" in the eyes of THE TIMES. In defending the thesis that a word broken up into single letters or small groups of letters is more quickly put on paper than if written in a flowing hand, we must take into account the legibility of what is written. Horace Greeley wrote rapidly, but no one could read what he had written. The flowing hand when carried out quickly tends to become a scrawl. If I may, let me instance my own case. I get words on paper very quickly, and yet in looking over a page of my writing it is evident that I seldom write a word as a whole. Yesterday, after reading your editorial, I asked a friend who writes a broken hand to give me 200 words on a certain subject. She wrote with great rapidity. I then told her my object. We looked over the page of manuscript and found scarcely an instance of one letter flowing into another.

The mediaeval writing is not the only thing in which the schools of Great Britain have outstripped us. My word to America is—look out for your laurels!

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.
New York, July 11, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old saying that we must go away from home in order to learn what is happening there is exemplified by the article in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES under the title, "A Report Hard to Believe." It is to me very hard, in fact, impossible, to believe, notwithstanding the fact that I am away from home. Still, fifty-seven years of my life have been spent in London, and during all that time I never once heard of any suggestion or scheme for the general substitution of print (or block lettering) for script writing. It is true that in certain cases, such as on luggage labels, the habit of using block lettering is growing, but why? Because the art of writing is no longer taught in our schools, and as a consequence letters are badly formed and often indistinct. I have yet to learn, however, that the formation of the letters in British handwriting compares unfavorably with that of any other country.

It is true that we were not in a mad hurry to adopt the typewriter, but I doubt whether we were exceptionally slow even in that respect when the innate conservatism of the Britisher is considered.

I am enjoying my very brief sojourn in New York, and admire the vigor and verve of its citizens, but when they have a few more centuries of history behind them they, too, will think twice before embarking upon the general abandonment of some existing custom or practice in favor of something new. They will require to be fully assured that real advantages are to be gained.

I hope, however, that your readers will not credit the report that handwritten block lettering is to take the place of ordinary script writing. The thing is unthinkable, and I am further confirmed in this opinion by the suggestion that a saving of time would ensue. Again, it is unthinkable. It is one of those "improvements" which can never prove in it would, however, be a great boon if the cost of typewriters could be so far reduced that they could be introduced into the homes of the people. At present the cost is prohibitive, except for business purposes.

COCKNEY.
New York, July 10, 1919.

MAKING A SUFFRAGIST.

Delaware's Whipping Post a New Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the numerous persons who have written to me concerning my letter in THE TIMES of June 27 only one has dissented from the views expressed therein concerning the two constitutional amendments. But that one composed an epistle so deliciously characteristic of militant suffragetism that several ladies and gentlemen, after reading it with much hilarity, have urged me to give your readers the joy of perusing it. I therefore inclose a copy of it to be printed just beneath this note.

R. H. DABNEY.
University of Virginia, July 7, 1919.

Georgetown, D. C.,
June 29, 1919.

Mr. R. H. Dabney.

Sir—THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 27 bears witness to the fact that you have sharpened a goosequill, shaken the romantic dust from a piece of parchment, and emerged temporarily from beneath the cobwebs at Charlottesville. THE TIMES also bears witness that your anger is chiefly kindled owing to the removal of the bottle from the lips of adolescence; and also, alas! from those to whom adolescence has long been a memory! Between the lines of your frantic appeal to "State's rights" it is easy to read. Your grief touches me deeply, but when you aim a shaft from your mediaeval crossbow at what you term "the silly female suffrage amendment" I must remind you that no one has used the word *female* since the year of our Lord 1850, and, moreover, that you stand on holy ground and have forgotten to remove your shoes! My dear Sir, I know your wrath is deep-seated! I have before now come across the type of Southern chivalry you represent. These wax exceeding wroth at the bare idea of living on a plane of equality with woman. Many such spit tobacco in and otherwise grace the halls of Congress! If, as the Lord delivered Sisera into the hand of Jael—but probably you do not follow me; I will simplify: If Virginia will deliver you into my hand and Delaware will kindly grant the loan of her ancient and honorable *goat* for the space of ten minutes, I will guarantee to make of you an ardent upholder of "the silly female suffrage amendment" or deposit your honorable masculine remains beneath the cobbles and chinquapin bushes of your native State.

Mrs. MARGUERITE DU PONT LEE.

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Contest Not Up to Other Great Human Efforts of the Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the chief newspapers in the eastern section of our country of date July 5 must surely have caused much pain, not only to such pedestrian minds as is that of the subscriber to this letter, but to all those who feel the tremendous power wielded—and rightly so—by the press of our day. The newspaper has become the library of the ordinary man. It represents the intellectual pabulum that goes into his make-up. He gets his ideas from its columns—his interest in the living questions of the day, and, above all, whatsoever persuasive enthusiasm goes to form his feeble efforts toward the higher things of life. As the power of the "meeting house of God" diminishes, that of this meeting house of man increases. It is for this reason that those of us who have a care for the moral values of life consider it a grave pity when the modern newspaper descends from the high position it ought to occupy and soils itself with the coarse clamor of the pit. It is in the interest of this high position acquired by our leading daily papers that I ask your indulgence to print this protest.

And the protest is against the outrageous prominence given in the newspapers of the day mentioned to an event of which our present generation ought to be as ashamed, as many of us are—from the standpoint of human excellence—of the events that have been forward in Europe since July, 1914. I refer to the brutal and brutalizing "heavyweight championship" fought upon the Memorial Day of American Independence.

A spot is clearest seen upon the finest made cloth. Here, side by side with accounts of the glorious attempts being made by men to conquer the air and make another one of the elements of Nature serve a good and useful purpose; side by side with the efforts of heroic and enthusiastically selfless men and women to build up a world almost torn to pieces by the abominations of war, comes the coarse clamor of a pugilistic encounter in all its horrible details. We read of blood flowing, of teeth knocked out, of pummelings and buffetings—all the disgusting details of a battlefield encounter at the very moment when the hearts of all men are yearning toward peace, and we hoped that some way might be found to destroy the deification of pure brute force. Many of us must consider ourselves facile optimists when we read that 45,000 people witnessed this gutter performance and that some two millions of dollars changed hands on the occasion. Are we at the entrance of what is merely a "rainbow palace of impossible promises": or are we really minded to put down the demon of sensationism?

I may be all alone in this protest. I hope that I am not. If such fights must be, let the gutter press handle them. If there must be a back alley to every decent street let the dirt stay in the back alley. Our leading newspapers are not called upon to satisfy the appetites of the meanest among us. Most emphatically they must not give prominence to things of low degree merely because some of their readers may want them. As leading newspapers they must lead; they must blazon the way toward those things that are destined to lift up and to better conditions as they exist at present.

I shall be told that a counsel of perfection is like a jerry-built house. It is practically useless. I am doing no such thing. We do need physical strength and we must try out those that exercise it: I can joyfully join in the plaudits of thousands of my fellow-citizens at a baseball game, at a cricket match, or at a golf tournament. I can read with pleasure and with satisfaction of the climbing of difficult mountain paths and of the hiking over miles of hard road. Let us experiment upon our physical strength and let us increase it, for it is only upon the basis of this physical strength that our moral vigor can be built up. But, after four years of war we ought to be sick of pugilistic encounters—whether they be between two men fighting for the "world heavyweight championship" or between two nations killing off each other's manhood for the physical championship in the councils of the world.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
Bethlehem, N. H., July 6, 1919.

THE "MEUSE DIVISION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed serious errors so far as the 5th Division, on whose staff I was, is concerned, in an article that appeared on the Argonne-Meuse battle some Sundays ago, though the article ended up with quite a

ENGLISH PRICES STILL ABNORMAL

Housekeeper Finds Sugar and Butter Rare, but Vegetables and Meat Fairly Plentiful

LONDON, June 25, 1919.

EGGS are 10 cents apiece here; butter cannot be had for love or money, and cream appears for family consumption only when the good provider knows the hokus-pokus sign that will produce it.

"Oh," they tell you, "things are much better than they were during the war."

Then, from a pampered American point of view be it said, "God help them during the war!"

Never in our most warlike days in New York did we know such sugarless buns and such a scarcity of butter, such a grave lack of eggs. These things were expensive with us and hard to get, but we could get them. In London now it is impossible on many occasions actually to procure these staples of diet, and the conscientious housekeeper is put to it to discover ways and means of hunting the precious articles of food.

One housekeeper, providing for a family of six, said quite cheerfully and hopefully: "Oh, yes, I can get butter now. I know a dealer who is allowed a certain let a week, and, as he has many poor customers who cannot afford the price, he manages to let me have a whole pound a week"—for six people! In the interim they use margarine, and their faces brighten when they proceed to tell the story of how much better this is and how much easier to obtain than it was during the days of war.

In the restaurants the butter situation becomes positively ludicrous to an American stranger. All of the bread is served without butter, but if a patron is very bold he says: "I'd like some butter." "No butter, sir," says the waiter, glibly. "How about margarine?" asks the customer. After a long wait (the supposition seems to be that in the interim you will become weary and chew down the bread without any trimmings) there appears a thin sliver of margarine, hardly enough for two mouthfuls of bread in more prosperous times.

The wonder of it all is the patience and good nature of the people under the stress of privation. They have become so accustomed to the state of affairs that they are really joyous at having a little more allowance than they have had for some years past. And at that they will tell you how much better off they are than Germany and France. They do not seem to visualize the plentifulness of the supply of food in America. Certainly Americans at home can have no conception of the everyday gnawing little annoyances of the lack of a decent food supply in England.

We used to be allowed one lump of sugar to a cup of coffee in America when the sugar restrictions were on, but it was a full grown, man-sized lump. In London you get a little, measly ball of crystallized sugar for one large cup of coffee, and you stir and stir and then taste—only to find that there is no sweetness anywhere to be found. You cry for more in vain. There is no more. And the only thing for a philosopher to do is to decide that she likes her coffee unsweetened.

Candy is very scarce. There is almost none at all for the little children in the poorer quarters of the city, and that which can be bought is awfully expensive. A surprise in the way of ice cream cones seemed too pathetic. They were made in the accepted cone fashion, but the cone itself was not more than two and a half inches high. It held just a dab of queer looking frozen yellow stuff that was supposed to be ice cream. But you should have seen the joy on the faces of the two tiny children fortunate enough to be licking that cold sweet!

The English people are extremely fond of buns, but the buns are mostly currants and raisins. One wonders whether there is any sugar at all used in their composition and what are the rest of the ingredients, for there is about them an unusually flat and spineless taste. One can only give thanks for the currants, which increase in quantity as the price of the cake soars upward. Icing—that was prohibited entirely during the war—now appears only on rare occasions.

Two office girls were lunching at a rather smart pastry place in the shopping district of London. One said to the other: "Do you see those iced chocolate cakes?" (They were washed out brown affairs about three inches square and not an inch thick.) The other girl's eyes shone. "How much do you think they are?" she said. Finally they gathered courage to ask the waitress, only to find that they were 25 cents each, and one would need about three to make any sort of a dessert. They passed by the cakes that time, cheering each other by elaborating upon the fact that things were growing more plentiful, and that perhaps by next month cakes would be cheaper.

Fresh vegetables cost about the same as in New York, but this is a tremendous increase for England, where, before the war, prices for housekeepers used to be on the average one-fourth less than in the United States. And just now beautiful, fresh vegetables are easy to procure. They travel over so much less area than they do in America that they seem fresher and more attractive. Meat, too, costs about the same as it does at home and is always good.

There is one difficulty of which the people in America know practically nothing, and that is the question of laundry. A man took his linen to a laundry and asked, in a provident moment, when he could have it back again. The answer was, "Six weeks." Imagine his astonishment—his collars gone for six weeks! He protested and pleaded with the proprietor, and, finally, by dint of much persuasion and offers of extra tips, was told that perhaps he might have it back in four weeks. The lack of service is largely responsible for this strained condition of affairs in a vital household matter, and all householders are forced to cut down on their use of freshly laundered and starched clothes.

The servant question raises much hue and cry, but upon investigation a nigger appears lurking in the woodpile. An English employer has no modern conception whatsoever of the payment of a household servant. At a beautifully-run town house where there were four servants employed inquiry was made into the matter of their wages. "Oh, dear," they said, "it was awful what the servants demanded these days." There was Mary, the waitress, who had to have, since the war, $100 a year, and the salary of the cook was top much to be spoken above a whisper—that was all of $300 a year. The housekeeper had a feeling that she was undermining the industrial situation of England and that she stood in grave danger of some day being clapped into jail for surreptitiously raising the scale of wages. But, she explained, the house must be run and she must have the service! When she was told that in America for service like that, (and service like that does not grow in America,) she would have to pay about four times the amount of money, her expression was one of listening to a tale of German atrocities.

It is hard to make an exact comparison of rents, but to a New York housekeeper the prices are not astonishing, nor do they seem exorbitant after her recent training. A little house here with all conveniences and all of the pretty details that a woman loves rents for a good deal less than a flat of the same area in New York. The upkeep would be more, but the beauty and comfort and peace would more than make up for that.

When it comes right down to a comparison of prices, living in London actually costs no more than it does in New York. In many ways it is not so simple a process, but in others, without a doubt, it is accomplished with a good deal less trouble and expense. What the future will be—whether things will ever return to their old peaceful and economical basis—no one knows.

MARGERY WELLS.

NOTES ON CURRENT ART

THE Children's Art Centre at Boston has just issued its first report, one that indicates a career of usefulness ahead of it. Mr. Carrington, to whom it owes its existence and rapid development, considers that several similar centres should be in each city of considerable size, and places the knowledge resulting from his own experience at the service of anyone wishing to try the experiment. To make duplication easy he has kept the Boston centre small and simple and cheap, but, as always happens when taste and culture are lavishly spent upon an enterprise, the result is important out of all proportion to the actual financial outlay.

There have been during the year covered by the report seventeen purchases and fifty-two gifts, the latter including such various objects as Medici prints, marbles, bronzes, and porcelains by Chester Beach, Paul Manship, and Frederick G. R. Roth, and terra cottas by Charles Haag. Among the objects loaned a particularly appropriate group consists of eighteen old-fashioned dolls loaned by Miss Bertha Larkin. The attendance has numbered 7,002 children and 877 adults.

Plans for the Detroit Museum.

In his annual report George G. Booth, President of the Detroit Museum of Art, made various suggestions for increasing the influence of the museum, which now is taken over by the city and in charge of the Arts Commission. Among them is a plan for the establishment of branch museums or galleries throughout the city, perhaps at first in conjunction with the branch libraries, by the addition of a wing or a separate building.

"I should like," Mr. Booth says, "to see them placed close to the street—easy of access—and not surrounded by very much park space. In a section thickly populated, I have in mind utilising a lot, say fifty or sixty feet wide, with the building a few feet back from the sidewalk, with an inviting entrance on the sidewalk level, and the building occupying the width of the lot and nicely proportioned in depth—in the rear an attractive court or garden, surrounded by a wall, a pleasant spot to rest, accessible only from the gallery. We should establish changing exhibitions in these branch museums, letting each remain intact for, say, thirty to sixty days in one gallery, then moved to the next, to be replaced by another exhibition. This will also, in a degree, solve the growing problem of some great museums which may otherwise be forced to hang a too vast collection permanently in one building. The attendant would be capable of giving intelligent information in reply to questions, and should give carefully prepared and instructive talks on each exhibit. As the purpose is mainly educational, each exhibit should represent an idea covering a particular period or school, or be comparative of old and modern. Some should be designed particularly for children. The city of Boston has established one such museum exclusively for children in one of the crowded sections of that city. A start might wisely be made in one or two locations, but I confidently believe that a dozen or twenty such branch museums might profitably be established and maintained in the city of a million people. It may be that such buildings at certain times of the year should be put to other uses."

Good Taste in Furnishings.

In the current number of Good Furniture, Dr. Haney plans a campaign for the better home furnishing movement. He insists by way of preliminary that the home-maker is judged by her home.

"No appeal reaches a wider audience," he says, "than one which invokes a keener interest in the home. Twenty millions of American homes serve to house our hundred million inhabitants. Each of these homes is a potential centre in which the movement for better furnishings may be carried forward. More than a hundred trades cater to these homes, and more than a hundred trades should therefore lend their aid to carry forward the association's service.

"Our standards of taste in woman's dress have reached high levels. The American woman is held to be the best dressed in the world. She realizes that her taste is judged by her dress. No long step is required to show her that the home-maker is as truly judged by the taste displayed in her home. While not a long one, this will be an impressive step forward. Once the great mass of American women decide that their homes shall declare their good taste there will come a forward movement in the art trades such as these trades have never known.

"This proposal may to some give pause, because of the numbers it contemplates. Yet in these very numbers lies its importance. It need be no vain wish. It is something which can be directly stimulated and governed. It is an end which can be definitely brought about. Indeed, it is amazing that so obvious a step has not already been taken. No home is recognized as the first centre of interest with the American family, yet the thousands of agents which cater to the home have never yet set about joint action to enable them to help the home-maker. Each has gone about his own business, and, seeing no mutual interest in mutual service, has viewed his neighbor in trade with jealousy and apprehension. Such a harmful and distrustful attitude this organization seeks to destroy. It teaches union in peace as in war.

"It stands as an axiom of this organization that any activity that helps develop interest in better home furnishings helps all other agents working toward the same end. Thus, those who make fine furniture and interest many to possess it, aid those who make fine hangings and fine carpets, and also aid those who furnish the china and silver which go into the finely furnished room.

"One home-maker has her interest developed in one way and another in a different way, but the interest once created leads both to better and still better decorations in many different lines. Every one knows the effect upon the householder of introducing a single good piece of furniture into a room otherwise badly furnished. The pride in that which is good has acted in innumerable cases to cause the redecoration of a room, and even the refurnishing of an entire home, as standards of taste have been raised."

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GROLIER'S ICONOPHILES' EXHIBIT

IF you can enjoy glimpses of old New York in the days when the Battery was the court end of the town, when Maiden Lane was a place for moonlight rambles, and when St. Paul's Chapel, now on bustling Broadway, then with its back to the dusty road, looked out upon the Hudson across green fields bathed in sunshine, but shaded here and there by lordly trees—if you are fortunate enough to enjoy such things, then you will find some of the durable satisfactions of life in a visit to the Exhibition Hall of the Grolier Club at 47 East Sixtieth Street. The exhibition is open to the public, free of charge, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays included, and will remain open until Sept. 15.

The Society of Iconophiles, all of whose active members are members of The Grolier Club, was suggested in 1905 by William Loring Andrews, who gathered about him certain loyal New Yorkers, for the purpose of encouraging the art of fine engraving, and of publishing interesting views of their native city. The six founders were William Loring Andrews, Beverly Chew, Richard H. Lawrence, and Marshall C. Lefferts, (all now living,) and Edward H. Bierstadt and Edwin B. Holden, who have passed away. To these were added subsequently Samuel P. Avery, Charles B. Foote, William P. Havemeyer, and J. Harsen Purdy, and the active membership has ever since been maintained at ten. In 1905 associate, or subscription, members were added to the number of fifty, and the society has always had a waiting list. The present officers are: President, William Loring Andrews; Secretary and Treasurer, Harris D. Colt.

Today the society is entering upon its twenty-fifth year, and has just published its one hundred and fourth engraving. These have been executed by the following artists: Walter M. Aikman, Edwin D. French, Francis S. King, C. F. W. Mielatz, Joseph Pennell, and Sidney L. Smith. The edition of each print is limited to about one hundred impressions, which are sold, to the members only, at cost. A majority of the engravings are general views of New York or views within the city, taken from existing landmarks, original oil paintings and drawings, early photographs and rare engravings.

The first series, engraved by E. D. French, gives views of twelve of New York's landmarks in 1895-6, and five of these have already disappeared. In 1898, twelve subjects of a similar nature were drawn on stone by C. F. W. Mielatz, and of these interesting landmarks six have gone forever. Some of the views included in the two series are Fraunces' Tavern, St. John's Chapel, (Varick Street,) the Murray Hill Distributing Reservoir Bowling Green; the Battery and Castle Garden, the Oyster Market, near Christopher Street, and the Poe cottage, Fordham. Later work by Mr. Mielatz gives a pleasing touch of color to the exhibition in "Views of New York on Staffordshire Pottery," (eight aquatints,) and "Picturesque New York," (twelve photogravures from monotypes.) In the third series, the work of Francis S. King, early American printers and engravers are celebrated, no less than sixteen states of the portrait of Hugh Gaine testifying to the care lavished upon the print both by the engraver and the society. Another series contains a portrait of Lafayette, with a view of his landing at the Battery in 1824; one of Washington, with a view of the evacuation of New York in 1783, while, reaching a time nearer to our own, we find a portrait of Admiral Dewey, together with a view of the arch erected to celebrate his arrival in New York from the Philippines in 1899. New York's skyscrapers are known the world over, and the form and spirit of twelve of them are preserved for future generations in the lithographs of Joseph Pennell, this spirited series being his first adventure in a subject which he has since made his own.

Perhaps the most important engravings issued by the society are to be found in the large prints of the fifteenth series, now in progress, in which views which are out of reach of most collectors—oil paintings and water color drawings of early New York recently discovered and never before reproduced—are being engraved by Sidney L. Smith and Walter M. Aikman. These include a view of "Park, New York, 1827," from a water color by Alexander J. Davis, a prominent architect of his time; "City Hall and Park Row in 1831," after J. W. Hill, and "Broadway and Trinity Church in 1799," after a water color drawing by Joseph Holland.

There are more than 400 prints shown in the exhibition, which means, of course, that there are various states and proofs of the same subject, as well as original drawings, photographs, &c., which show the course of the work. The society has also published four books, one being a descriptive catalogue of its work up to 1909.

OUR BIG AND LITTLE NAVY

By ALVIN M. HIGGINS,

THE United States is 130 years old. And ever since we were nine years old we have had two navies—a big and a little one. The little one is the older; for the first nine years it was the only navy we had, the Revenue Cutter Service. We had no Secretary of the Navy during that first nine years, nor did we have a Navy Department. The first three naval vessels built were operated under the Secretary of War.

The Atlantic coast line of the little American Republic was open, unfortified. Smugglers and pirates and slave traders sailed in and out with impunity. The first great Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, inaugurated a "preventive service" of revenue cutters against illicit trade and to aid the Customs Service in getting its imposts. As we had no navy, Congress created a "little navy" to protect the only department that needed help in the coast waters.

When it was seen that the revenue cutters could not be expected to fight foreign navies on the high seas America created a real navy, but singularly enough continued its Revenue Cutter Service, too. Meanwhile, our coast line grew along the Gulf, around the Great Lakes, up along the Pacific, all about Alaska, and finally bounded Porto Rico and the Philippines. From a local seaboard our waterways now reach half around the world and from Panama to the Bering Sea.

Before Congress just now is a bill, (H. R. 5,316,) introduced by Representative Campbell of Pennsylvania, to permanently transfer the United States Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, so that we may not have two navies after this war. It is a clean bill that has the hearty approval of both the navy and the coast guard, and which will save the taxpayers of the United States a half million dollars a year in mere upkeep, together with many millions more by not having to build new revenue cutters for the "little navy" after this war. It is a clean bill, because it protects every officer and man in the coast guard by giving him his deserved rank in the navy without subtracting an iota from the naval ranks. It provides that the navy shall perform all the duties now performed by the coast guard. It is sanely drawn and just.

Why should America have two navies in time of peace?

IRISH RAIDS FOR ARMS.

PICTURESQUE suggestions of Sir Walter's romances, piracy, smugglers, and highwaymen, are carried in paragraphs like the following from the British papers.

This one is from the London Times:

"Raids for arms continue to be carried out by masked men in different parts of Ireland. It is reported that a body of men visited a ship at Cork a few nights ago, 'held up' the Captain and two of the crew, and demanded any arms that were on board on the authority of a 'warrant from the Irish Republican Army.' While the ship was being searched, the Captain and his two men were kept in the cabin by some of the party, who carried revolvers. The raiders failed to find a revolver and some ammunition which were in the ship. Before leaving they locked up the Captain and the sailors in the cabin.

Vantines
The Oriental Store



"Howo" Chinaware at ¼ Off

Beginning tomorrow, we shall offer, for one week only, our complete stock of this artistic Japanese blue-and-white "open stock" pattern at a reduction of 25% from regular prices.

Sale Prices: Cups and Saucers, $1.35 to $2.70 per doz.; plates, $1.80 to $6.75 per doz.; pitchers, 75c to $1.50 each; teapots, 75c to $1.12 each; bowls, 57c each to $2.25 per doz.; baking dishes, 36c to 75c each; vegetable dishes, 64c to $2.25 each; platters, 34c to $2.82 each.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc
Fifth Avenue & 39th Street.

George Bernard Co.
Final
REDUCTIONS

FOULARD DRESSES
16 to 40 sizes were $95 reduced to
$49

GINGHAMS
were $39.50 now
$25

WHITE CREPE DE CHINE
—two-piece frocks were $95
$59

PRINTED CHIFFONS
and Georgettes from $85 to $125 now
$45 to $75

CLOTH DRESSES
were $85 to $150 now
$55 to $85

HATS
Balance of Summer Stock
$5

COATS AND CAPES
Season's Smartest Models
at substantial reductions

SPECIAL NOTE
A substantial selection in DINNER GOWNS, DANCE FROCKS and EVENING WRAPS for large women at similar reductions.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St
NO EXCHANGES NO C. O. D.'S

THE ARCH SHOE SHOP
"THE EFFICIENCY SHOE" WIDTHS "AAAAA TO E"
15 East 35th St., Near Fifth Ave., N. Y.

OF INTEREST to
VISITING BUYERS and OTHERS

The following advertisement was given much prominence in the newspapers of Boston by the great house of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., who are the agents in that city for the famous "ARCH PRESERVER" SHOES.

We have had many similar stories ourselves from both men and women buyers from all parts of the country. This is the ad:

A business woman's story as told to us

"For four days I walked up and downstairs from one end of New York to the other—

and at the end of that time my feet were less tired than they have ever been on any business trip to New York.

"Ordinarily, one day in New York makes me so tired that all I can do at the end is to flop into a chair.

"This time, after four days, I could still have kept on working.

"Do you wonder that I rave over the Arch-Preserver shoe and am willing to recommend it to everybody else?"

The ARCH-PRESERVER shoe is a good, comfortable shoe for every woman who is on her feet a lot.

But it is more. It is a good-looking, comfortable shoe—not so extreme in style, of course, as high-heeled pumps, but neither so homely and plain as the average comfort shoe.

The Arch-Preserver shoe is NOT a corrective shoe. It is not for those whose arches have broken down. It is for those who use their feet a lot and want to prevent arch troubles.

Its features are an anchored arch like a bridge that does not break or flatten down, and the fact that it is fitted from heel-to-ball instead of being fitted from heel-to-toe as other shoes are fitted.

There is little for us to add to the above except that we have in our store about seventy (70) types and styles of "ARCH PRESERVER" SHOES in more widths and sizes than can be found in regular shoes in any other store in the world.

Prices are no higher than are asked by others for just good shoes without any of the features which cause people to send in such reports as that above.

Shoes for Men, Women, Boys, Misses.

Shoes as They Should Be—And Fitted by the Only Scientific Method in the World.

Closed Saturday Closed Saturday
RUSSEK'S
Between 36th & 37th Streets
Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale

DRESSES
Printed and Beaded Georgette, Linen, Challie and sport material
22.50
White Pink Navy Brown
Formerly up to $55.00

DRESSES
Tricolette Paulette Print Chiffon Sport Satin
39.50
In All Shades
Formerly up to $85.00

DRESSES
High Cost Exclusive Models
59.50
In Most Colors and Materials
Formerly up to $135.00

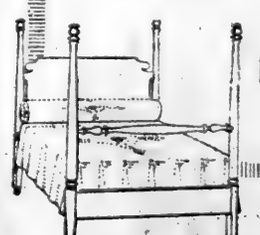
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
AT
HALF PRICE

All odd Dining Tables, China Closets, Serving Tables, Beds, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Upholstered Rockers and Chairs of discontinued patterns have been marked at HALF PRICE for immediate disposal.

This collection of furniture is desirable in every respect, but we cannot complete the suites and must have the space for other goods. A rare opportunity is thus afforded to secure dependable furniture at much less than the cost of production.

A number of Living Room, Red Room, and Dining Room Suites that will not be continued have also been reduced to half the former price.

Every piece, whatever the price, bears our guarantee of quality, insuring satisfactory wear.



Flint & Horner Co Inc
20-26 West 36th St.

MR. M. CHARLES
Late with HENRI BENDEL, INC.

MR. S. HELLER
Late with THURN.

Announce the severance of their connection with the above respective concerns, and their joint association under the firm name of

CHARLES & HELLER
TAILLEURS
DRESSMAKERS

No. 9 East 54th Street
AT FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MILLINERY FURS

STATUS OF POLISH JEWS

Race Has All Privileges of Citizenship Such as Were Denied to Poles Themselves Under Czar

ACCORDING to Dr. H. J. Olgin, authority on Russian and Polish affairs, the treaty signed by Poland and the allied and associated powers marks the beginning of a new era in the evolution of the internal government of the nations of Europe. Not the least interesting point in the situation is the fact that the nation which has now bound itself by treaty to guarantee the rights of racial and linguistic minorities is one which has itself suffered much at the hands of a former tyrannical power.

"The rights and privileges Poland is offering to smaller liguistic groups in her territory today are very much the same as those which she had so long been denied while under Russian rule," Dr. Olgin said the other day.

"The Poles, it must be remembered, had no sort of autonomous government under the Russian State. Their land was called the 'provinces of the former Polish kingdom.' Their officials, their army, their police, their form of government, the whole administrative machine, in fact, was entirely Russian. Moreover, the Russian Government was openly hostile to any manifestation of Polish freedom. That, however, gave rise to the secret creed of Poland. The words 'Polska Niepodlegla.' Independent Poland, embodied the ideal of every true Pole.

"The discriminations against the Poles by the Russians were many and harrowing. Hindrances were put in the way of Polish acquisition of Russian land. The Poles were not wanted in the Officers' Corps of the army. They were allowed to enter, it is true, but their presence in great numbers was discouraged by failure to promote to high office men whose ability would warrant promotion. The same was true of positions in the civic government. Outside of minor clerkships, no Pole could aspire to a position. It was the old story of the oppression of a distinct linguistic and national minority by an overpowering linguistic and national majority.

Polish Language Preserved.

"The Poles, however, clung tenaciously to their language, irrespective of the fact that it put them in bad favor with the Russian powers. So great was their feeling on this point that it was considered a crime for a Pole to speak Russian within the boundaries of Russian Poland. What's more, it was considered a degradation of the lowest sort for a Pole to accept a position in the Russian Government, and, by acceptance of the hated tongue of Russia, to forswear the ideal of a national Poland.

"Things came to a pass where the Pole was filled with a burning hatred for anything and everything Russian. There was no discrimination in this hatred. He abhorred the Russian language and everything connected with it. To him it was the very incarnation of Russian absolutism.

"Beginning with the twentieth century, the Russian began to execute with greater severity the program of Russification of the Polish schools. That was one of the most tragic chapters in the history of the country. Throughout the entire system of schools in Poland, primary, secondary, and university, the curricula were to conform in all details to the plans of the Russian schools. The Polish language was entirely barred; it was not even optional with the pupils to choose it as a secondary language. The instructors, the administration, the subject matter, all were Russian.

"Nurtured by this hostile attitude toward their linguistic integrity, the Poles developed a remarkable ability in opposing these encroachments on their liberty and happiness. Conscious of the fact that the schools were the greatest medium for either the growth or the death of their national ideal, they took definite steps to insure the former by boycotting all Polish schools maintained by the Russian Government. They sent their children to educational institutions in Galicia, for instance, where they could study under native Polish instructors.

Jews Learned Russian.

"At this point let me mention that this very subject of schools was no small matter of dissension between the Jews and the Poles. The Jews did not boycott the Russian schools in Poland as rigorously as did the Poles. There were two reasons for this. First of all, the Jew in a good many instances could not afford to send his children outside of the country for an education. Secondly, a good many of the Jews living in Poland had immigrated into the country after they had been expelled from the larger Russian cities. To them the Russian language was but the least of their troubles. They had been accustomed to speak it in carrying on their work in Russia. Their object was primarily to attain an education for their children. The fact that that education could only be attained in the Russian language was a minor drawback.

"Let me emphasize here that the Jew had no desire to oppose the wishes of the Pole. It was a matter of Russian education or none, in a good many instances. Anybody who is familiar with the drawbacks functioning under the Czar against the entrance of a Jew into a Russian university can fully appreciate the situation. Some universities allowed a 5 per cent. admission of Jews; some 3 per cent., and some as little as 1½ per cent.

"Politically, militaristically, educationally, the Pole was hemmed in and trapped in every way. The aim of Russia was to obliterate the fact that the Poles were Poles. With a surprising lack of psychology typical of the Russian autocracy, it did not see that this very suppression and oppression would have the opposite effect.

"During all this period of tyranny there was one field, however, where the Pole by virtue of his union with Russia was at an advantage. That was in the field of industry. Poland proved to be a better manufacturing country than Russia. What with its coal and iron ore districts, Poland soon developed important industrial centres. Lodz was one of them: Warsaw another; Petrokow a third. Textiles, metal products, and haberdashery were the principal products manufactured. The market for these was Russia and the Ukraine. Lodz cotton went to the Eastern Provinces of Russia and competed successfully with the products of the Vladimir and Moscow mills. The same was true of the metal products that competed with those of Nijni-Novgorod. The towns of Berditczew, Zitomir, and others received millions of rubles worth of haberdashery manufactured in Warsaw. It is to be borne in mind that Polish products were not subject to tariff regulations such as governed the importation of goods from Germany, for instance. The conditions, therefore, were ideal for the industrial and economic growth of Poland, and she grew rich and prosperous.

"This prosperity was the mainspring in developing Polish national culture. Even while the Poles were persecuted in Russia their art and literature prospered there.

Jews as a Material Aid.

"The Jews were in no small way instrumental in bringing about this state of prosperity. They acted as intermediaries between the Russians and Poles. After the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow many of them had come to Poland. The markets of Russia were known to them. They had commercial relations with many centres in Russia. It was not very long before they had inaugurated an active program of commercial intercourse between Russia and Poland. The Pole was not the loser by any means.

"While industrial Poland was becoming a force to be reckoned with, the political forces both in Russia and Poland were busily at work planning the freedom of the country. The Russian Socialists worked for an autonomous Poland under the sovereignty of Russia. The 'P. S. D.,' the Polish Social-Democratic Party, stood for the same thing, a Poland that would be allowed to govern itself locally, under its own laws, its own people and its own language, or a federal part of Russia. The 'P. S. P.,' the Polish Social Party, and the 'N. D.,' the Naradowa Demokracya, however, maintained a platform of full national independence.

"It is their program that has succeeded. Poland has become a free sovereign State. The treaty provides for the elimination from Polish internal affairs of the same evils from which the Poles were suffering as part of Russia.

"It must be emphasized, however, that there is a distinct and basic difference between the former aspirations of the Poles under the Russian rule and the present aspirations of the Jews in Poland. While the Poles never thought of themselves as part of the Russian Empire, the Jews in Poland do consider themselves an integral part of the Polish Commonwealth. While the Poles never thought and never could think of Russia as their native land, the Jews in Poland do consider Poland as their native land, and rightly so, because their ancestors lived and worked there for more than 500 years. While the Poles desire national independence, which means the formation of their own sovereign State, the Jews have never desired the formation of a State within the State of Poland; their only desire was to be allowed full development of their culture and their language through the medium of their own schools and other educational establishments. This desire has now been granted by the treaty.

Status of Jews Now.

"The Jew under the present treaty is, in all matters and relations, a citizen of Poland. He pays taxes, he serves in the army, he obeys the laws of the country, he participates in the framing of those laws in the National Parliament, and in the local self-governing bodies he is subject to the jurisdiction of the general courts. In short, he is an active member of the Polish Commonwealth.

"His autonomy in the matter of education also begins. The treaty guarantees him a possibility of using the Jewish language in schools established for Jewish children and managed by the Jews themselves, under the general supervision of the State.

"All this does not mean a kind of separation between the two forces. The law provides for the compulsory instruction in the Polish language in non-Polish schools. On the other hand, the very fact that the linguistic minorities will be allowed to adopt their schools and their methods of education to the peculiar psychology of the various cultural groups will tend to create better citizens and so strengthen the Polish State.

"Linguistic minorities, when oppressed, develop the cravings for separation. Linguistic minorities, when they have free play in the field of culture, when dealt with as good neighbors and equals, turn out to be most faithful to the country in general.

"Here in America it is difficult to realize the importance of that. Conditions here are essentially different. You have no fight of linguistic minorities. Europe is rife with them. The Jew in Poland has something distinctly Jewish to offer to Polish art and culture if he is allowed to develop it in his own racial environment. The best qualities of the race can only be brought to the fore under the conditions where they are allowed full sway under expert educational training.

Minorities Protected.

"This holds true for the other minorities in Poland. There is a Ukrainian minority, a German minority, a Bohemian minority, and there may be a Lithuanian minority. At the present time the Poles are holding Vilna, Lida, and Pinsk. If the boundaries of Poland are fixed on the conditions of present occupation, then Poland will have a large number of Lithuanians and White Russians to deal with.

"It is interesting to note that, while the Poles are giving linguistic rights to the Germans in the territory that was German before the war, they are very definite in withholding the right of linguistic freedom to the German-speaking people in the territory that was originally Polish. Lodz is one of the cities situated there. According to the last paragraph of Article IX. the provisions of that article (educational) apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on Aug. 1, 1914.

"The great hope of the world at the present time is to see Poland carry out in the best spirit the terms of her treaty. There is every indication that the Jews there are anxious to see the dawn of a new era of peace and harmony. They are moved by no other motive than one of helpful co-operation. All they ask is to be allowed to live and to work to the best advantage of the country and themselves."

NOT A BOSTONIAN.

That, a London Paper Says, Was Part of Walt Whitman's Fame.

The London Daily Chronicle remarks: "Perhaps not the least of the fame of Walt Whitman * * * lies in the fact that he was not a Bostonian or a native of that State of which it has been said that Boston is, or was, the final expression. Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, and Dana—when you have mentioned these names you have plunged deep into the list of American writers who are widely read out of America, at least in belles-lettres, and all had Boston associations. Walt Whitman was not Boston—he was himself, unique and inimitable."

Walt Whitman, indeed, was not a Bostonian by birth, residence, thought, or expression.

> Starting from fish-shape Paumanok where I was born,
> Well—bego then, and rais'd by a perfect mother.

Nor was Poe a Bostonian, although he was born here and his mother charged him on the back of a painting from her own hand to "love Boston, the place of his birth, and where his mother found her best and most sympathetic friends."—Boston Herald.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Alkali In Soap Bad For the Hair

Soap should be used very carefully if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

AUTOMOBILES AT AUCTION

Every Wednesday at 1 P. M.

Pleasure Cars — Commercial Trucks

All Makes. All Models.

We demonstrate all cars prior to sale.

Buy your used car at auction.

Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co.
155 East 24th Street.
Tel. 3100 Madison Sq.

OPPORTUNITY

To Rent or Organize Small Dye Works.

Two large sets Butterworth drying cans and several padding machines from forty to ninety inch face set up ready to operate, in New Jersey, twenty-five miles from New York City.

Will consider renting equipment and space with steam, power, machine shop, railroad siding, etc., or would consider doing work for you with your own technical operating man in charge.

Address Dye Plant, Y 67 Times Annex.

REGAINING HEALTH AT ERLOWEST

AN interesting feature of the New York War Community Service is its co-operation with private individuals in the treatment of convalescents. Since the men have been coming home from the war a good many Americans have offered their Summer homes to ever-changing groups of officers who are not well enough to be discharged. The home of Mrs. Charles P. Hewitt at Lake George was one of the first to welcome the wounded or gassed officers.

Mrs. Hewitt applied last April for sixteen officers whom she was willing to house. The Convalescent Bureau was in its infancy at that time, for the hospitals in France had not yet begun their wholesale shipment of injured men to this country. It was hard to get the medical officers to allow the men to leave the care and treatment of the army, despite the obvious advantages offered. They were afraid of the very thing which the Convalescent Bureau does not allow; that is, "hero worship." The doctors in the army hospitals have found that there is no one thing which tends to demoralize health and morals so completely as unasked-for and unwelcome sympathy.

Eventually they were convinced that the bureau maintained by the War Camp Community Service was a good business proposition for them, inasmuch as it would relieve the congestion in the hospitals, and Mrs. Hewitt's request was acceded to.

Two rules govern the treatment of men at Lake George. The first is that they are to be treated as ordinary men, not to be lionized or worshipped. The second is that there is to be nothing of military discipline. Both have done much to make Erlowest, the estate, very popular.

The first request called for sixteen men. Later this was changed to twenty. The men come and go constantly. The life they lead at Erlowest is in direct contrast to the one they led in France. There is no reveille. Breakfast is served from 9 to 12. The big aim in the convalescent period is to learn how to sleep. The constant tossing and turning on the beds prevents the healing of wounds and shattered nerves. Not the least cause for this sleeplessness is the smell of iodoform—a smell distinctly reminiscent of war hospitals. It does not exist at Erlowest.

For those men who are strong enough to take advantage of it, the lake and all its aquatic sports are open. In speaking of the life there, one of the men expressed himself thus:

"We thought we were close to nature when we were in the trenches, but the nature we saw there was a nightmare. Perhaps God does come close to us all when we look out across to where the Germans wait, but He is the God of battle. Here we find the God of whom our mothers spoke—we are close to nature in the true way."

SERVICE, NOT AS USUAL

An Old Church Building in Washington Has Taken Up a Wordly Career

ALL during the war, and even since the signing of the armistice new eating places have been springing up all over Washington, from small dairy lunches and tea rooms to real restaurants where food and prices rival anything the big hotels can offer. Some of these experiments have lasted only a week or two, while others are flourishing and seem in a fair way to become permanent establishments. Among these latter is a place in Fifteenth Street.

It looks exactly like a church on the outside. In fact, the only thing that distinguishes it externally from any other church building is its hospitably open doors and the little sign that hangs over them. Actually until a few months ago it had never been used for anything but a church. Not a very prosperous church, perhaps.

But now that it has embraced a secular career there is no doubt of its prosperity. Entering it and following behind a gay party of young people, pretty girls in their light Summer dresses and very spruce young Lieutenants, one feels as if one were going to a fashionable wedding. But no ushers meet you in the vestibule—which is also just like a church. Instead, there is a trim little maid with her hands outstretched for the men's hats. Further in, where the pews used to range in serried ranks and where the congregation used to sit on Sundays, somnolent or attentive, worldly or world-forgetting, you caught glimpses of little green tables and chairs—but this part of the church-restaurant seems to be used only when there are large crowds to be fed.

The main dining room is upstairs, up the old steps that lead from the vestibule to the gallery where the choir used to sit. This dining room is charming. Not a suggestion of a church remains. It is much more like a Maxfield Parrish picture. Really it almost fools you into thinking that you have got into a garden by mistake, a wonderful walled garden. There is not a single lattice on the walls or one potted plant about. There are, in fact, none of the usual make-believe garden decorations.

But the church walls are not walls at all, but the bluest of blue sky—the kind that Robert Edmond Jones uses so much as the deeply, beautifully blue background of his romantic stage settings. In front of these are the garden walls, nice rough stone walls with stone vases set on them and a little ivy growing over the top every now and then. The lights are set behind the walls—the lights that make the sky blue—and on the top of one wall a marvelous peacock is perched with his tail trailing down almost to the ground. He is a magnificent bird, so lifelike that you almost expect to see him spread his tail and strut.

At the end where the waiters appear and disappear and the music plays—very nice, soft music it is, too—are boxwood hedges neatly trimmed, with a little marble statue showing through the break in the last one. Over all there is a big, high marquee hiding the even higher roof of the one-time church. This canopy is held up by black poles, with orange flecks on them, and is tied with orange ropes that have long ends. Swinging down from the oranged-flecked black poles are large, plain orange lanterns, which give to the whole place a soft, mellow light. At the other end, opposite the box hedges and the music, through a wide door and a large window, the trees of the square across Fifteenth Street are visible.

As you sat there there was all the effect of a real garden party—the women in bright dresses and gay hats, the soft music and laughter, and the clink of ice in the glasses, though naturally in these days there was nothing in the glasses with the ice but tea and the like innocent beverages.

As a way of restoring to service to the community a church building which has outlived its usefulness as a church and been abandoned by its congregation, this Washington plan has merits which may find its imitators in other cities. Churches are centres of social life, and the empty shells of them—except where they are monumental structures like cathedrals—diffuse a thick atmosphere of desolation. Also a church turned into a storage place or an express office seems miscast and misused. But this is different.

NORTH DAKOTA'S PLAN.

Suggested It May Be a Good Thing to Try It Out.

I have been unable to understand why there is so much alarm over the experiment the farmers are trying in North Dakota. It is no more than the railroad men accomplished, with the cheerful assistance of the President, Congress and the Supreme Court.

Indeed, the North Dakota farmers did not tax the nation for their benefit: they taxed only themselves: if there is failure, only North Dakota will pay, whereas if the railroad experiment fails, every citizen of the nation is taxed to pay the bill. Besides, the majority rules in North Dakota; it did not in the railroad legislation in Washington.

I am disposed to look with favor on the North Dakota experiment. If it wins, other States and the nation may try it with reasonable prospect of success; if it fails, the rest of us have a valuable object lesson which has cost us nothing.—E. N. Howe's Monthly.

dam a puncture

USE THE AIR CONTAINER

The AIR CONTAINER is an Inner Tube made of cord and rubber that will not deflate when punctured, prevents blow-outs and puts the tire on a wear-out basis.

100% AIR — Most Economical! Absolutely Puncture-Proof!

THE AIR CONTAINER SALES CO.

Some open territory — 1844 Broadway, Bet. 59th & 60th Sts., New York City. — Columbus 2730 8138

ESTA BUBBLES KILL CARBON TROUBLE

The ESTA Carbon Eliminator prevents carbon by humidified kerosene vapor and gives you a clean, smooth running motor responsive to the slightest touch on the accelerator.

Night driving conditions all day long.

Your money back in 30 days if you'll take it.

Price $15.00 complete with fittings.
Easily and quickly installed on any make of car.

BEACON SALES COMPANY
1844 Broadway, New York.
Columbus 2730 8138

COLVMBIA SIX

What This Name Means on a Motor Car

WHEN you see the name Columbia on a car, it signifies these characteristics.

History—On the market four years. Never has had a "poor year." Sales increased each year until now it is numbered among the 15 best selling cars on the market. Built by a group of men who were pioneers in the industry.

Appearance—Generally accepted as one of the best looking cars built today. Ultra-modern lines. Sport Model with a beveled edge body. Exceptional care given to the painting and finishing. A car that people stop on the street and look at.

Mechanically—The foundation of its success is the fact that every part is a recognized leader in its field. The specifications prove it.

Exclusive Features—Two features exclusive with the Columbia are generally recognized as among the greatest improvments made on motor cars within recent years—the automatic motor temperature control and the non-synchronizing spring suspension.

The motor always operates at the most efficient temperature. The shutters on the radiator, operated automatically by a thermostat, regulate the amount of air rushing in thru the radiator and thus keeps the temperature, winter and summer, at the proper point for most efficient operation. Tests have shown that it increases the motor efficiency by 30%.

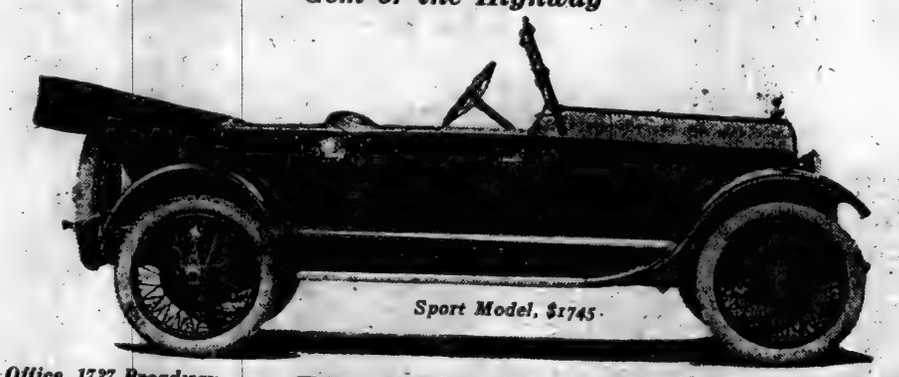
Non synchronizing springs, developed by Columbia engineers, make the Columbia the easiest riding car in America regardless of weight or wheel base. This is a strong statement to make, but your first ride in the Columbia will prove it.

The name Columbia Six on a motor car signifies characteristics worthy of the name it bears.

Specifications: Timken Axles—Continental Red Seal Motor—Harrison Radiator with Thermostatically Controlled Shutters—Spicer Universal Joints—Borg & Beck Clutch—Detroit Steel Products Company's Springs—Gemmer Steering Gear—Auto Lite Starting and Lighting—Atwater-Kent Ignition—Stromberg Carburetor—Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery—Painting and Trimming by The American Auto Trimming Co.—Pantasote Top.

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CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN

Son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, a Delegate to Paris, Discusses Cession of Shantung to Japan

By JESSE WILLIS JEFFERIES.

WHEN 200 square miles of the Chinese province of Shantung was handed by the Peace Council to Japan, with the fortified Bay of Kiao-Chau, the world gasped. There were those who said this territory did not belong to the peace conferees to give away; that China's entry into the war automatically abrogated the concessions under duress by which Germany had gained possession of the territory. There were few who were ready to say that Japan had any claim to it.

In view of this widespread opinion that this action of the Peace Conference was the most brazen and imperialistic recorded in Paris, it is interesting to find that Wu Chao-Chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, (known and well liked by Americans as former Chinese Minister to Washington,) takes a temperate view of what was done. The Chinese refused to sign the treaty. Mr. Wu was one of the Chinese delegation to Paris. He was in New York the other day, and discussed the Kiao-Chau decision as follows.

"According to the decision of the Peace Conference, all rights in Kiao-Chau and the Shantung Province formerly belonging to Germany are transferred without reservation to Japan. At the same time Japan voluntarily engages to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining the economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a concession at Tsing-tao. The owners of the railroads are to use special police only to secure safety for traffic.

Without Regard to Right.

"When this decision was announced Mr. Lou Tseng-tsiang, head of the Chinese delegation, read to the members of the Peace Conference the following reservation:

The Chinese delegation beg to express their deep disappointment at the settlement proposed by the Council of the Prime Ministers. They also feel certain that this disappointment will be shared in all its intensity by the Chinese nation. The proposed settlement appears to have been made without giving due regard to the consideration of right, justice, and the national security of China—consideration which the Chinese delegation emphasized again and again in their hearings before the Council of the Prime Ministers against the proposed settlement, in the hope of having it revised, and if such revision cannot be had, they deem it their duty to make a reservation on the said clauses now.

"This reservation was made in obedience to instructions received by the delegation from China which have not since been altered. Nearly every inch of territory gained by Japan has been acquired from China. In 1870 she took Loochow Island from China; in 1895 she seized Formosa and Pescadores from China; in 1900 she leased Kwantung Peninsula from China; in 1910 she annexed Korea. And now, under the terms of the Chino-Japanese treaty of 1915, and by the consent of the Peace Conference, she may keep Tsing-tao as an exclusive concession; also the port of Kiao-Chau and the Province of Shantung, which is densely settled with forty million Chinese, in utter disregard of the principle of self-determination.

"China's stand was due to the fact that Shantung being Chinese territory taken from the enemy, Germany, the restoration should be made to China, the rightful owner, and not to Japan. The Chinese delegation was prepared to sign the treaty subject to a reservation on the three Shantung articles. When even this was denied to her she could take only one course, and not sign at all.

Japan Succeeds Germany.

"Japan will become Germany's successor in China, not only through the decision of the Peace Conference but according to Article I. of the treaty of 1915, by which the Chinese Government, to avoid war with Japan, gave full assent 'to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government concerning the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses with regard to the Province of Shantung.'

"Unless the decision of the Peace Conference is altered by the League of Nations, there is little hope that China will soon recover her rights in the Province of Shantung, as Japan will succeed to the ill-gotten spoils originally seized by the German Kaiser. Apparently, Shantung is to share the fate of Manchuria and other Chinese possessions now under the Japanese sphere of influence, as Japan will control the entire Bay of Pechili and dominate Peking. Through railroad concessions secured last year Japan will also command all routes leading from Peking to Middle and Southern China.

"Kiao-Chau is situated on the southern coast of the Shantung Province. The bay of Kiao-Chau, together with the port of Tsing-tao, constitutes one of the great future commercial centres of the world. Owing to its promontories, overlooking the Gulf of Chih-Li, Kiao-Chau also possesses formidable military and naval value. In 1898 Kiao-Chau was leased to the former German Government for a period of ninety-nine years. When the war opened in 1914 China, realizing that an opportunity was thus afforded to destroy Teutonic influence in the Far East, offered to declare war on Germany, but this offer was refused by Japan, which crossed the neutral territory of China and on Nov. 7, 1914, captured Tsing-tao. Since that time she has collected the customs from the port, has replaced German administration with methods peculiarly Japanese, has maintained a large army in Kiao-Chau, has sent thither thousands of Japanese subjects and petty politicians, and has established civil and military stations outside the territory of Kiao-Chau, which the Germans never dared to do.

Concessions Abrogated.

"The Chinese Government contends that Japan has no right to keep Kiao-Chau, that China's declaration of war on the Central Powers in August, 1917, abrogated all existing treaties between China and the former German Government. The Chinese Government also contends that China is the only country which has the right to claim back all interests and privileges conceded to the former German Government. The fact that Japan captured Kiao-Chau from the Germans does not give Japan any right of succession over the interests and privileges enjoyed by the Germans since 1898, because China signed the lease with no other power except Germany. Since peace has been declared, there is apparently no excuse for Japan's military occupation of Kiao-Chau or of any other territory in the Shantung Province.

"China demands the nullification of the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915 on three grounds: First, because they were made under duress; second, because they destroy the independence of China, and, third, because they cannot be enforced without menacing the peace of the world. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Budapest were annulled because they were made under duress. The Chinese people want to manage their own affairs, as they have done for thousands of years. The recognition of the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915 is a sanction of imperialism and will be sure to result in further conflicts among the nations having interests in the Far East, again setting the world on fire. For how can there be permanent peace when 400,000,000 inhabitants of China are arrayed against injustice?"

NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES

THE man of 50, who got his education in a little red or unpainted schoolhouse, without desks or posture benches, and traveled three miles afoot, rain, shine, or snow, from the home farm to get it, may well rub his eyes when he reads of the things country children have nowadays. Not only are the rural folk progressing, but the Government, seemingly having become impressed with the importance of these rural persons in feeding and clothing their urban brethren, is encouraging them to have things pleasant and as attractive as they are in the cities, to the end that the junior ruralites will not want to roam from the old home place.

And probably no greater advances have been made than in the country schools. The architects of the Federal Division of Rural Engineering have not only devised plans for sanitary and convenient barns, suited to any locality, plans for which any farmer may have for the asking, but they have made a thorough survey of rural schoolhousing needs the country over. They have studied city schools, conferred with city and country teachers and school authorities, drawn plans and redrawn them to meet criticisms, until Uncle Sam now thinks he has blue prints of the ideal rural school all ready for the Township Commissioners to turn over to the builder.

The Department of Agriculture, under which these architects work, offers the argument that "not only do modern, serviceable schoolhouses provide better sanitation and environmental conditions under which the country children can be developed, but they add distinctly to the content of rural communities."

These plans are offered for both one and two room schoolhouses. The one-room school is complete with a well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated classroom which has a capacity for forty-six pupils. There are five large windows at one side, extending almost to the ceiling, while at the rear of the building are three large windows. The school is heated by a jacketed stove, the flue of which adjoins the ventilator shake; so that a forced draft and a continual circulation of fresh, warm air is produced.

It really isn't a one-room school. A comfortable library and a convenient domestic science room also are provided—think of that, ye old-time farm boys and girls. They are accessible from the outside by means of fire exit doors, which open outward. These rooms also connect directly with the teacher's platform. A small private room is also furnished for the teacher. The teacher can readily supervise the work in the classroom, library, and domestic-science room, as large windows are located at the sides of the platform, looking directly into the other two rooms.

This one-room schoolhouse is of more than passing interest to the parents because the library and domestic-science rooms are so arranged that they may be used for private meetings as well as community or social gatherings while school is in session without conflicting in any way with the educational work. Luncheons may be prepared and eaten in these rooms, which may serve as a useful meeting place for farmers and their wives.

"In those sections of the country where small schoolhouses are used largely no better layout for a practical and handy school is available," say the architects. "No space is wasted in this plan, while additional conveniences are presented which make the school highly desirable for country-wide use. Communities which are contemplating the erection of new schoolhouses of this character are strongly urged to consider carefully this suggested arrangement before definitely breaking ground for their new structures."

For the service of country communities which demand a larger schoolhouse than the one described the Government engineering experts recommend a two-room school to accommodate eighty-four pupils. In this building a folding partition or doors completely separate one room from the other. This house is also provided with special domestic science and library rooms which open from the teacher's platform and have private entrances through fire-exit doors from the outside. Plenty of coat rooms also are provided.

In particular this schoolhouse is novel insomuch as the folding doors between the classrooms permit of throwing the entire space into one large hall which can be used for community meetings, musicales, suppers, theatricals, or similar entertainments. Here again the library and domestic science rooms may be used by adults for other than educational purposes without interfering with school sessions.

Furthermore, this school is provided with a basement which may be divided into play and luncheon rooms, with still other rooms for cooking, manual training, furnace, fuel storage, and toilet. If it is not desirable to excavate the entire basement some of these rooms may be omitted. The basement cooking room is valuable as a place where the children's luncheons may be warmed or prepared. This schoolhouse may be constructed at first with one classroom and then as conditions demand the second classroom may be added. Furnace heat is used, the ventilating flues being so arranged adjacent to the furnace flues that a forced draft, involving a complete circulation of fresh, warm air is obtained. As in the instance of the one-room school, the windows are numerous and so situated as to favor the admission of a maximum of sunshine and light.

Not only are country children brought up through the high school stages in such buildings as those described, but their teachers are no longer tall, lean men with heavy glasses who carry birch rods and ferrules throughout the school session, but graduates of teachers' colleges, many of whom get more pay than their city confrères, besides the best farm board, a private room in a nearby farmhouse and reasonable use of the farmer's automobile. And in many country communities the children no longer trudge the two, three or four miles to school. Instead, an autobus calls for them in the morning and brings them home in the evening.



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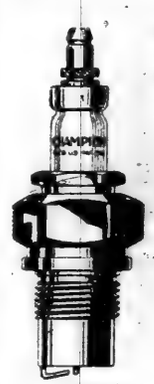
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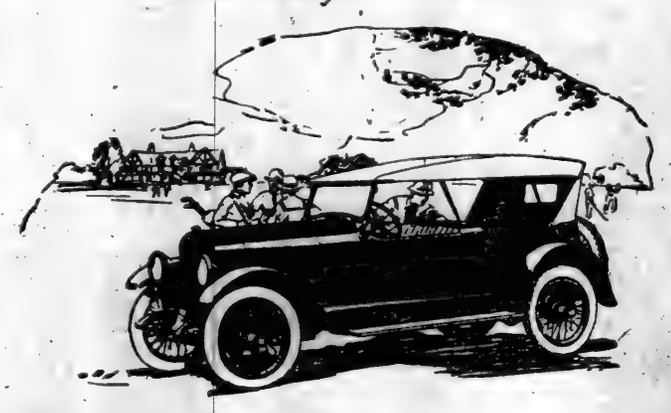
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32x3½	Safety	15.25	34x4½	Ribbed	26.45
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Here and there are interstices for strong drink, and once in a great while some of our established families who have had their furniture piled in dim and sealed rooms in the Bastile-like buildings can get just a little more space in the aisles.

There has never been such a scarcity in storage warehouse space for select family use since the apartment house habit captured New York. A summary of the conditions in forty-seven large cities throughout the United States put the metropolis at the top, for all her hundred warehouses for household goods are reported as one hundred per cent. occupied.

Just come to this city as a stranger seeking a place for the furniture which you may have brought across the continent and being unable to rent a flat, try storing it in some moderate priced place. The manager of the storehouse will look you over with circumspect pity and then say:

"Hm, I fail to see your name on our waiting list!"

Some of the best known storage warehouses in Manhattan have had waiting lists for the last six months on which the eligibles hope to gain admittance for Lares and Penates about the middle of September.

One of these days a man will have to have his effects listed for storage before he is born, after the manner in vogue at certain of our fashionable clubs.

So great has become the demand for storage space that all kinds of buildings are being taken over for the purpose, no matter whether they are fireproof or not. Stables, barns, old saloons, lofts in out-of-the-way spots are being commandeered, and still there is not room enough. As in order to be profitable, the storage business must have long-term customers, the temporary warehouses are not so numerous as the circumstances would seem to warrant.

Only One New One Built.

There has only been one household goods warehouse built here since the beginning of the European war, and that is reported as chock-a-block. Three others are projected, but as work on them has not even been begun on account of the scarcity and high prices of labor and materials, there will be no relief in that direction for at least a year.

Over on the lower West Side looms a new warehouse, and alongside of it is its annex, which consists of three apartment houses which have been acquired and freed of tenants. As people cannot get places to live in, they have to store their goods. As more pieces of furniture than persons can be stowed in a flat, out the persons go and in come the bureaus and beds, and the flats put out the S. R. O. sign. Thus runs the vicious cycle. Long lines of tenants go out to make more room for the effects of would-be tenants who have no place to live.

The other day a woman visited one of the largest warehouses in this city and asked what she could do with her goods, as she desired to give up her house. She was asked if her country place was not available, and when she said that she still had one, she was advised to put all her chattels in a van and put them in storage in her barn. Hundreds of families who have not even a pied à terre in Gotham have been hiring stables in New Jersey for storing their unweildy heirlooms. One of these days the thrifty dwellers in Connecticut may have to tear down their barns and build greater storage barns.

The result of all this has been to send the price of storage to such heights that lofty as rents are it is really cheaper to pay them, when one can get the privilege, than it is to move. The reverse of this, which had become an axiom, is no longer true.

The other day a woman went to a storage warehouse, asking for space, and got the reply accorded to foolish virgins. She had refused to pay a raise of $25 a month on her seven-room flat, until it was too late and the apartment was leased over her head. She could not get any storage space, and if she has succeeded by this time the costs to her cannot help but exceed the rent increase.

Fifty Per Cent. Raise.

Since the beginning of the European war storage rates for house furniture have advanced 50 per cent. They vary according to the style and pretensions to architecture of the warehouse—from 1½ to 2 cents the cubic foot. That is, the modern motor van with a capacity of 400 cubic feet, will convey goods to the warehouse which will cost for their retention and care $6 to $7 a month at the minimum. The average content of a horse-drawn van may be placed at 500 cubic feet. A good-sized flat will disgorge three vans of furniture and trimmings, which means a monthly cost of $25 at the start. Warehouses will accept nothing for less than three months.

The woman of the rent parable has to meet at least $150 for moving expenses, for vans without labor and helpers and packers are $6 an hour. Fully half a month's storage is likely to be charged before the goods are properly arranged in the rooms in the warehouse, and the withdrawal will cost about as much more.

There were halycon days for tenants, and that not so many years since, when flathouses were going up like mushrooms. Tenants could store their furniture for a few dollars over the Summer, say about $3 a load, and then take it out of the cache in the Autumn and move it into a brand new apartment in another part of town. The generous landlord in order to fill his house might give a whole month's rent free. With the shortage of housing at present, nothing like that can occur.

The main reason for the prevailing condition in storage is the war. Many a home was dismantled when fathers and sons went overseas. Wives went willy-nilly to live with their mothers-in-laws and there was a general hegira. All those years, furniture has been piling up in Gotham until there is not a square inch left which can properly be applied to storage.

In the ordinary course of affairs, large quantities of select furnishments would be taken out of the depots and returned to the apartment houses and dwellings. The demobilization of the troops is not completed and the boxes of books and the iron piano lamps and the Davenports therefore are still sequestered.

Those who can come back cannot find living places at a reasonable rent and so they are hanging on in boarding houses or hotels or are seeking the country. They have not the courage to take their belongings out of the dim bins nor the money to set up housekeeping in the old way, with the landlord and the higher cost of living staring them in the face.

One of the causes for the congested state of the household warehouses has been ascribed to the late King Booze, as hinted. Unquestionably there may be found in some of the storage warehouses ostensibly devoted to paintings and tapestries and bric-a-brac, a collection of wet goods. Liquors, however, when purchased in large quantities, are more likely to find their ways to the merchandise warehouses, which are less crowded than are the repositories for dispersed firesides. Doubtless wines and whiskies have their places in some established warehouses where furniture is also stored, but they are kept in separate bins, all duly padlocked and sealed. One man has in a warehouse $3,000 worth of strong drink, which is equivalent to one good heaping vanload. The owners of public repositories are by no means keen to accept liquors which at any time may be adjudged contraband. They would much prefer to have their patrons keep their own supplies in wardrobe closets and cellars, rather than accept the responsibility of guarding them.

Other Causes.

The dearth of storage is due to other circumstances which go far back into the history of housing. The individual dwelling has been steadily disappearing from the face of the metropolis and with it the attic has gone. Attics were once useful, not only for the shelter of starving poets, but also as refuges for all the furniture one did not care to use. If one desired, he could even rent his house, and leave in the upper, unused story his own domestic adornments.

The storage warehouse has gradually taken the place of the attic as a limbo for half-forgotten things to which one attaches sentiment. Often when homes are broken up and the families have gone to live in hotels, they entertain the hope that one day they will return to housekeeping. There is an evil omen, according to their view, if they dispose of their goods, which are too large for any modern apartment and for most modern houses. Ponderous, movable wardrobes, huge mahogany sideboards, folding beds which look like limbers of giant howitzers—all these have passed, and yet they are clung to by their owners, who pay more than their value in storage charges in order to keep them intact.

Often those who live in the past will go to their storage place to commune with old letters and discarded gowns. Mrs. A. Payson Rummager, who cannot put away the memory of days beyond recall, will have her tryst with musty chattels and who can say her nay?

As the old private residences give way to apartments or are themselves converted into French flats, the furniture with traditions is likely to go to the warehouses. Hundreds of old, old families of this city thus keep themselves in touch with the past in the steel shuttered shelters which are all too few in New York.

Before long there will, of course, be a grand clearance, for the present conditions cannot abide many years the way the fees for storage are piling up in the town.

Well-informed men in the transfer and storage business assert that as land grows more valuable in this city few warehouses will be built in the metropolis, even in the outlying boroughs. New York will adopt the system which London has been employing for ten or fifteen years, that of having the structures themselves far beyond the city limits, and maintaining offices for them in the crowded centres. The habit which many New York men and women of the old school have formed in the way of visiting their dismembered homes for remembrance accounts for the custom of having the goods and the office all under one roof.

In Other Cities.

Residents of New York may gain some consolation from the conditions of congestion which prevail throughout the United States, in many places to only a slightly less degree than in the metropolis. In the forthcoming number of the monthly magazine of the industry of taking care of others' goods, called Transfer and Storage, there is an elaborate survey of the situation.

According to the reports of warehousemen in forty-seven leading cities in twenty-seven States, 83.5 per cent. of the household storage space is occupied, while 79 per cent. of the merchandise storing facilities are in full use.

A glance at some of the large municipalities reveals that the lack of housing and other causes have put a high premium on space for the storage of the contents of dwellings and apartments. Those in Philadelphia have been occupied to the limit for several months, while in Pittsburgh 95 per cent. of the space available for that purpose has been leased. Out at Berkeley, Cal., every inch of space for household goods is reported as being rented. Denver has a record of 93 per cent., and Washington and Baltimore warehousemen have all the business they can handle.

If one cared to store in Chicago he has a better chance than in New York, for in the city of the lake only 80 per cent. of the warehouse rooms are full. Out in Butte, Montana, 75 per cent. of the storage facilities only are in use.

Moving Facilities.

Most of the large storage warehouses have moving facilities connected with them. As they have no places to put things compared with what they once had, owing to the inability of the population to get houses to move into, their vans and movers are practically idle. Those who are keeping up their transfer activities find the greatest difficulty in getting competent movers and packers. Men of this class, who before the war were paid from $15 to $18 a week, now can get at least $5 a day in large cities if they are at all suited for the work. Careful and skilful ones are very scarce. Many of the warehousemen and movers are therefore holding on to their drivers and utilising them as packers when there are not enough vans for them to drive. "Inefficient labor and high wages," to quote from Transfer and Storage, "are the principal problems reported in seventeen cities and twelve States."

It is estimated that there are ten thousand warehouses of all grades in the country. The State of New York has four hundred furniture storage warehouses. Although the city of New York has practically one hundred havens for furniture there are only fifteen high-class warehouses where all conditions of safety and care are met, amid surroundings ornamental and impressive.

The household storage situation will be a national problem as long as there is such scarcity of dwelling places and will have to be met on broad, social lines.

INSTRUCTION
Other Instruction and Summer Camp Advertising Section Four, Page Four.

Preparatory Schools, Colleges.

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JOIN NEW EVENING CLASS JULY 22ND
Write or phone Walter Robinson, Carnegie Hall, for particulars and free booklet.
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Passenger and Freight Services.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
Other Hotel Advertising Section Four, Page Three.

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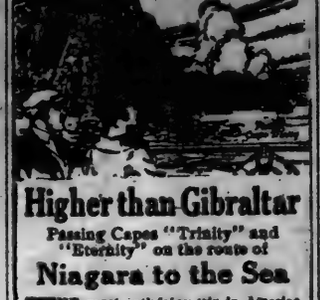
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10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND: 11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, *5:20, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
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Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30; Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Rockaway, 12:15, 5:30 P. M.
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Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:30 A. M.
Due New London—5:15 P. M.
Tickets and information at all U. S. R. R. Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices

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To BOSTON 2 boats week days 1 boat Sundays
From Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M.
Orchestra on Each Boat.
NEW BEDFORD LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., daily ex. Sun., 6 P. M.
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New York			
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	1:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	1:20
West 129th St.	9:30	10:40	1:40
Yonkers	10:40	11:50	2:50
Bear Mountain	†11:30	†12:50	
West Point (ex. Sun.)		† 1:15	
Cornwall		† 1:30	
Newburgh	†12:30	† 2:30	5:15
Poughkeepsie	† 1:10	† 3:00	5:45
Kingston Point	2:10		6:50
Catskill	3:25		8:00
Hudson	3:40		8:15
Albany	5:30		11:45

†Return steamer same day from points marked †.
Telephone: Canal 9300.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

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Good Music—Refreshments
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Lv. Pier 28, E.R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
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MASKED BALL OF 1840.

FEW residences on Manhattan Island have had such an interesting history as the old Brevoort mansion on lower Fifth Avenue. Situated on the northwest corner of that thoroughfare and Ninth Street, it suggests, as it did more than three-quarters of a century ago, the quiet dignity and social elegance of New York aristocratic life long ago.

Built just prior to 1840 by Henry Brevoort, son of the Henry Brevoort whose farm extended east beyond Fourth Avenue, it was the scene on Feb. 24, 1840, of the most magnificent masked ball ever seen up to that time in this country. In 1840 Mr. Brevoort died and early in 1850 Henry C. De Rham purchased the house for his home. He paid, as recorded by Philip Hone in his diary of old New York, $57,000, regarded as a good price for a private home at that time.

The property remained in the De Rham family until a few days ago, when it was bought by George F. Baker, Jr., whose wife is the great-granddaughter of the builder of the house. The return of the venerable house to a twentieth century descendant of the original Brevoort farm owners is an interesting incident in the vagaries of real estate changes on Manhattan Island. It is now assessed at $205,000.

The De Rham family during the sixty-nine years of ownership have occupied the house as their city home, and it is said that Mr. and Mrs. Baker will move in the near future from Madison Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, to the ancient residence.

The masked ball given by Mrs. Henry Brevoort in 1840 was a social event which was talked of by the guests for years afterward. Philip Hone, who was Mayor of the city in 1826, went in the costume of Cardinal Wolsey, and in describing the affair he gives a list of nearly one hundred names, comprising the social elite of the day, with the costumes worn by each person. In speaking of the house he says:

"The mansion of our entertainers is better calculated for such a display than any other in the city, and everything which host and hostess could do in preparing and arranging, in receiving their guests and making them feel a full warrant and assurance of welcome was done to the topmost round of elegant hospitality. Mrs. Brevoort, in particular, by her kind and courteous deportment, threw a charm over the splendid pageant which would have been incomplete without it."

His list of guests is a veritable society Who's Who of the year 1840. It shows that Mrs. Jonathan Ogden went as Queen Catherine of Arragon, Mrs. Rufus Prince as Esmeralda, Charles A. Davis, the author, as a Quaker; Henry C. De Rham, Jr., as a Greek; Mrs. Robert Gracie as Portia, Miss Lydia and Delancey Kane as a sorceress and goldfinch, respectively; Nicholas Schermerhorn as a Dutch girl and Bache McEvers as William Penn.

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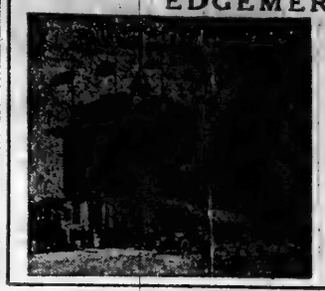
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New Grant House	80
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Kendall Place	80
Mountain View	80
Inglesida	80
The Madison	60
Westholm	60
The Hamilton	50
Simpson Terrace	50
Cold Spring Farm Inn	50
Aschinson	40
Brooklyn Hall	25
Sanford Lodge	25
Elmwood	25
Maple Rest	25
Craft Farm House	25
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Remodelled and newly furnished. Golf. Fireproof Garage (50-car)
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Automobilists Prefer
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Modern appointments. 900 feet broad verandas; four acres shaded lawns; electric lights, elevators; 200 rooms; 50 private baths. The ideal place for week-end automobile parties. J. C. RYDER, Manager.

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Five lakes and miles of streams.
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Single rooms or en suite. European and American plan. Book early. The Pier will be very lively.

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A NEW Legion of Honor has been created in the United States. Membership is limited to employers, the citation is "for decency and patriotism," and the badge is a certificate from the War Department which shows the winner of the honor has pledged himself to take back all the men who left his employment to go to war.

This innovation in peace-time honors has just been announced by Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City and now assistant to the Secretary of War. The intention is to show that the country appreciates the work of those men who are assisting in the reabsorption of our ex-service men into the fabric of peace-time society.

The citation is a simple one, and so arranged as to be suitable for framing and display in the office or factory of the person who receives it. It will soon, in the opinion of Colonel Woods, become so universal that for an employer not to have such a certificate will be a conspicuous evidence of his lack of true patriotism.

The War Department reports that the response to this new suggestion has been very gratifying, and shows the willingness of American employers to provide for the men who left them to enter the military or naval services of the United States.

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Select your own goods from your own grocer. We will ship any quantity.

Coffee	Ham	Beef Extract	Cinnamon
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Farina	Beans	Candy	Barley
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Ocean freight to Hamburg $1.62½ per cubic foot. Shipments will be forwarded to destination by German Food Ministry, Hamburg.

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Exceptional Sale Monday

NAVY BLUE BEADED

Georgette Frocks

For Women and Misses (as illustrated)

Lovely and cool for the midsummer days, and fashioned in lines adaptable for early Fall wear. Attractive overskirt, wide girdle and profusely bead trimmed. This sale affords exceptional buying opportunity.

Sale Price **28.00**

Other Georgette Frocks, 19.75 to 59.75

Women's Afternoon Frocks

IN LINES THAT FORETELL THE NEW FALL MODE

Many delightful Fashions from which to choose. Designed of soft Satin Meteor, Charmeuse, Georgette and Taffeta combined, with trimmings of silk tape fringe, silk floss, beads and embroidery.

39.75 45.00 52.50 59.75

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SHEER AND DAINTY—AT GREAT SAVINGS.

Flowered and Figured Voiles, Organdies in Pastel shades, and gay colored Ginghams. Draped and tunic skirts, quaint ruffled effects and bodices in surplice style.

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REMARKABLE SALES OF SPORTS APPAREL

White Skirts for Women

Of Washable Surf Satin, Cotton Gabardine and Fan-Ta-Si Silk. Smartly tailored models, novel pockets and detachable belts.

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Excellently tailored of natural Silk Pongee, with Tuxedo roll collars. Exceptional value.

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Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

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A Great Summer Purchase and Sale

Women's High Grade Summer Frocks

Values to $98.50
$25, $38.75 and to $65



DRESSES THE MAKER intended to sell for good prices in the range between $40 and $100, simply because he must be about his fall business, come to us now for a quick disposal at prices very much under those they could readily command if sold in the regular way.

For these are Dresses of suitability for all the events of the summer and that will fitly grace the festivities of the early fall as well. They are made in the latest fashions, of the most fashionable silks, trimmed in the smartest ways—Dresses such as any woman, even the most exacting, could possess with satisfaction and wear with credit to her taste.

The Six Typical Models Pictured

At $25, regularly $37.50. Cream net Dress, embroidered with blue silk.
At $38.75, regularly $49.75. Dress of Georgette crepe, lace trimmed.
At $38.75, regularly $55. Dress of black lace and taffeta silk.
At $49.75, regularly $75. Dress of printed Georgette crepe, trimmed with bead embroidery and combined with taffeta silk.
At $59.50, regularly $85. Dress of printed Georgette crepe trimmed with taffeta silk.
At $65, regularly $95. Dress of printed Georgette crepe, combined with plain Georgette crepe.

Included in this special sale are Dresses of Georgette crepe embroidered with silk and beads, of foulard silk, some combined with beaded Georgette crepe, printed chiffons, foulards, taffeta silk and satins, embroidered with silk, some with beads, Khaki Kool, embroidered, beaded and lace trimmed Georgette crepes, embroidered voile lingerie Frocks, also embroidered linens.

Special Purchase-Sale of Dresses
$13.75, $15.75, $18.75, $21.75, $25, $29.75

Smart new models of printed and woven voiles, plaid, striped and checked ginghams, plain voiles in light shades and white, linens in white and pastel tints. Trimmed attractively with embroidery, lace, organdies, etc.

Purchase-Sale of 2743 Dresses for Women and Misses
$7.50, Values to $10.75 : : $9.50, Values to $15 : : $10.50, Values to $20

Divided into three groups, each presenting values unique at the price. Included are smart Frocks copying foulard or Georgette in patterned voiles, striped, checked, dotted and figured voiles, plaid, striped and checked ginghams. Trimmed with taffeta silk, Georgette crepe, plain voile, embroidery and lace.

Other special Dresses in new, smart models, voiles, ginghams, etc., at $4.95, $5.95 and $6.50.

Second Floor, Fulton Street—Fifth Floor, Costume Room.

$1.49 to $4.50 Navy Serges, 98c. to $2.98

FOR COOL, serviceable and handsome summer skirts, coats, dresses and suits, Navy Blue Serge is always popular.

We have several thousand yards of fine Serges, cut in lengths appropriate for skirts, coats, suits and dresses, including Storm Serges, Costume Serges, French Serges and Men's Wear Weaves, and the prices tomorrow will range much below the usual prices at 98c. to $2.98 a yard.

Second Floor.

Midsummer Adjusting Brings a Fine Group of Men's and Young Men's Suits
Down to $33.50, Some Formerly $40

WHEREVER WE HAVE FOUND broken lots—two or three suits of a kind—the regular prices have been blue penciled very sharply.

Every Suit is a Loeser Suit and, aside from giving full measure of service this season, it will be good also for wear next year.

Of all wool fabrics properly tailored and finished. Full and half lined garments, some lined with silk. In neat grays, browns, tans, greens and mixtures.

Excellent values for $33.50.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Seasonable Underwear and Hosiery
Sales to Interest the Economical

EXCELLENT WEARING QUALITIES in seasonable weights and in every wanted textile and shape—it is a sale not equaled in extent or values in all the Greater City.

Men's Seasonable Underwear, Values to $2, at 69c. to $1.50

69c. Superior qualities wide checked nainsook, coat cut Shirts and sleeveless; Drawers athletic, wide leg, knee length.

89c. Splendid quality fine gauged balbriggan short sleeve Shirts, ankle length Drawers with double seat.

$1. "Otis" superior quality white absorbent gauze cotton. Also fine Sea Island cotton; all the wanted shapes.

$1.25. Fine combed cotton; balbriggan Shirts with short or long sleeves and ankle length Drawers with double bicycle seats.

$1.29. Medium weight natural gray worsted Shirts and Drawers.

$1.50. Medium weight natural gray soft finished merino Shirts and Drawers.

Union Suits That FIT, Values $1.50 to $4.50, at $1.19 to $3.50

$1.19. Superior quality fine checked nainsook athletic, sleeveless knee length Suits.

$1.39. Superior quality "Reis" fine ribbed lisle finished athletic knee length Suits.

$1.39. "Otis" fine ribbed cotton Suits in popular shapes, including athletic sleeveless, knee length styles.

$1.69. Fine ribbed cotton Suits in all wanted shapes.

$3.50. Fine quality fine ribbed natural gray worsted Suits.

Women's Combination Suits, Values to $1.50, at 39c. to $1.19

39c. Cotton Combination Suits, regular sizes.

59c. Cotton Suits, wide or tight knee, regular and extra sizes.

69c. Lisle Combination Suits, regular sizes.

79c. Tailored band top Suits, regular and extra sizes.

89c. Lisle and cotton Suits, white and pink, regular and extra sizes.

$1.19. Cotton and lisle Suits, regular and extra sizes.

Special Basement Sales of Men's Underwear
39c. and 69c. : : Values to $1

69c. Shirts and Drawers of the famous Otis and Lawrence makes. Shirts have short sleeves. Drawers are ankle length and have double bicycle seats. Subject to slight mill hurts.

69c. Excellent qualities of fine checked nainsook coat cut Shirts, sleeveless. Knee length athletic Drawers.

69c. Fine checked nainsook athletic sleeveless knee length Union Suits; size ranges not complete.

39c. Fine check nainsook coat cut sleeveless Shirts and wide leg knee length Drawers. None C. O. D.

6,000 Pairs Men's Socks, 15c. a Pr.
(BASEMENT)

Black, white, navy, gray, fine gauged cotton Socks. None C. O. D.

Women's Silk Stockings
Silk Stockings, Values to $1.69, at $1.35

Drop stitch silk Stockings in black, white, cordovan, suede, fawn, navy, etc., Also plain thread silk Stockings.

$1.25 Silk Stockings at $1

Lace silk Stockings in black, navy, cordovan, gray, fawn, etc.

Silk Stockings, Special, at $2.38

Thread Silk Stockings in black, white, cordovan and other popular colors.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings Values to 29c., at 19c

Cordovan, gray, white and black fine gauged cotton Stockings.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings Values to 39c., at 29c

Cotton and lisle in gray, black, cordovan and white. Black cotton with unbleached split feet.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings Values to 59c., at 39c

Silk lisle Stockings in cordovan, tan, African brown, champagne, suede, navy, black and white. Regular and outsizes.

Men's Cotton and Silk Lisle Socks

29c. Fine gauge cotton and silk lisle Socks, black, white and colors, well reinforced.

39c. Superior quality fine combed cotton Socks. Also silk lisle. Black, white and colors. Well reinforced.

50c. Fine gauge, lustrous, seamless silk lisle Socks in black, white and colors. Also a small range of colors in a splendid quality of full fashioned silk lisle, well reinforced.

60c. Splendid quality full fashioned cotton Socks, black and white.

Men's Thread Silk Socks

65c. Excellent quality fine gauged seamless thread silk Socks in black, white and colors. Well reinforced.

85c. Fine gauged thread silk Socks, full fashioned, with lisle tops and soles for better service. In all fashionable colors.

$1.21. Fine quality thread silk Socks in black, white and a good range of colors, with mercerized lisle tops and soles.

Better qualities of silk Socks at $1.55, $2.10 and up to $3.29 a pair.

Children's Stockings, Values to 50c., at 29c

Black fine and broad rib Stockings. Also fancy top Socks.

Children's Stockings, Extra Value, 39c

Black, white and tan fine ribbed silk lisle Stockings. Also black, white and tan fine ribbed cotton.

Women's and Children's Hosiery, Main Floor, Center. Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor, Bond Street.
Men's Underwear and Hosiery, Men's Store, Main Floor, Elm Place.

Clearance of Net, Voile and Organdy Flouncings at 89c., $1.49, $1.69 to $2.25
Were $1.10 to $4.50 a Yard

NOT IN YEARS has there been such a demand for Flouncings. Few stores have met the demand with so wide and pretty an assortment as Loeser's.

But now comes a clearance, and while they are in highest favor for summer frocks, blouses, etc., it is possible to buy the very finest qualities, in the most desirable styles, for the lowest prices yet quoted this season.

At 89c., $1.49 and $1.69 Yard
Voile Flouncings in black, white and colors.

At $1.49 a Yard
Organdy Flouncings in white and colors.

At $2.25 Yard
Tucked Canton Silk Flouncings, in black, white and color.

At $1.69 and $1.98 Yard
Ruffled and tucked Net Flouncings.

NOTE—The above are in lengths of 2 to 3½ yards, sufficient for women's and misses' frocks, etc.

Lace Store, Main Floor.

Silks for Smart Costumes
Silk Remnants, 1,500 Usable Lengths
$1.50 a Yard for Values to $2.50

The accumulations of weeks of busy selling of the most desirable Silks, qualities that will give good service, practical in every way. All at the one price, $1.50 a yard. None C. O. D.

Novelties in Printed Georgette Crepes, $3.48

Our early fall selection of exclusive all silk novelties in Georgette Crepe. Marvelous creations, wonders in printing and color combinations.

33-Inch All Silk Ecru Shantung Pongee Silk, $1

A fine quality of China Pongee Silk in the natural ecru shade, for mountain and seashore uses. Excellent value at $1 a yard.

35-Inch All Silk White and Pink Washable Satin, $1.50

An excellent quality of all silk washable Satin, suitable for dresses, blouses, lingerie, etc. A decided bargain at $1.50 a yard.

$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Black Marquisette, $1

To our knowledge this fine mesh black Marquisette Silk has not been offered for less than $1.50.

$2.50 All Silk 36-Inch Louisine Taffeta Plaid Silks, $1.50

These are full yard wide, all beautiful and all different. They are rich, summery Silks and would cost more than their price to produce today. A real bargain at $1.50 a yard.

Silks Store, Main Floor, Bond Street.

Meadow Bleached Pattern Table Cloths
2x2 Yard Size, Value $10, at $8 2x2½ Yard Size, Value $12, at $10

PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS with Napkins to match—every housekeeper will need plenty to keep the table fresh and spotless in summer time, when berries often seem determined to break away from the spoon and roll across the cloth.

These are in attractive allover floral patterns and offered under present wholesale at $8 to $10 each.

Napkins to match, 22-inch size; value $13, at $10.50 dozen.

$3 Linen Napkins, $2.50
Full bleached Irish linen Napkins, 19½ inches square. Floral patterns.

25c. Turkish Towels, 19c
Good weight, soft and absorbent with hemmed ends.

29c. Turkish Towels, 25c
With hemmed ends.

59c. Turkish Towels, 39c
Extra large sizes, white with hemmed ends.

69c. Turkish Towels, 59c
Extra grades with hemmed ends.

79c. Turkish Towels, 69c
89c. Turkish Towels, 79c
Two excellent values. Liberal sizes.

25c. Huck Towels, 19c
Full bleached with hemmed ends.

35c. Huck Towels, 25c
Full bleached, large size Towels with hemmed ends, neat border patterns.

50c. Huck Towels, 39c
Part linen and part cotton Huck Towels with hemmed ends.

59c. Huck Towels, 50c
69c. Huck Towels, 59c
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The New York Times.

XX SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919. XX

ONE CANDIDATE FRANKLY AGAINST ALL PROHIBITION

Nugent of New Jersey, Seeking the Governorship Nomination, Stands on the Ground That Dry Laws Will Work More Harm Than Good in the American Nation's Habits of Life

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

JAMES R. NUGENT, who is out to capture the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey on a platform frankly wet, sat in his office lined with golf clubs and told why he was opposed to constitutional prohibition.

As an enthusiast of the links and a politician, so say his friends, Mr. Nugent never foozles. He believes in the nineteenth hole, however, and every one who knows the Fox Hills course remembers with gratitude that he suggested the erection of a small tent at its ninth hole for the cure of thirst.

An erect, clear eyed, straight talking person is James R. Nugent, and he says what he thinks even about politics. For twenty-one years he has been a dominant force in the councils of the Democratic party in Essex County. When he announced his candidacy at a meeting at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark the other day he spoke to a friendly and spirited audience. Many who usually know which way the cat will jump in New Jersey politics believe that he will be the choice of his party on Sept. 23 at the primaries, and, if nominated, that he will call to his standard many a host of anti-prohibition Republicans. After that a close race is predicted between him and the Republican candidate, who probably will be William N. Runyon, acting Governor and an extra dry one.

Mr. Nugent is opposed both to prohibition and woman suffrage, and when he got a letter a few days ago from a feminine voter in arid Oklahoma declaring that these measures were alike reprehensible, he smiled approvingly and put it in his bulging file case. Since he told the electors of his views he has received bundles of notes commending his stand. Many come from New York and Connecticut and from Western States, aside from the scores written in his own commonwealth.

As Connecticut, New Jersey, and Rhode Island are the only members of the Union which refused to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment in their Legislatures, and as New Jersey was at first settled by Yankees from Connecticut, the realm of Nugent and Runyon is sure to become a storm centre when the enforcement of prohibition begins.

"Hypocrisy of Prohibition."

One of the sentences which attracted much attention in the address of Mr. Nugent was this:

"I realize that no man has appeared in New Jersey who possesses sufficient strength of character to come out in the open and stand four-squared to the wind against the hypocrisy of prohibition."

He was more confirmed than ever in his ideas on this line when I saw him later in his office, in Broad Street, Newark.

"We have been engaged," he said, in response to a question as to his ideas on political hypocrites, "in a world war for the right of self-determination and for the cause of liberty. At the same time we have permitted our right of self-determination to be abridged—stolen from us—by professional reformers.

"While we were so busily employed in wiping out autocracy in foreign lands our own liberties have been stolen away from us by chicanery and deceit, by coercion and intimidation, and a free Government has been supplanted by an autocracy of reform and hypocrisy."

"Men in politics," I suggested, "say prohibition is here—why argue about it?"

"I wish to say to the people of New Jersey," he rejoined, "that prohibition is not here. It will not be until the United States shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment, which by coercion and intimidation was forced willy-nilly through the Legislatures of the various States of the Union."

"What is the historic position of the State of New Jersey on this matter?" was the next inquiry.

"The question of prohibition," replied Mr. Nugent, "has been agitated in New Jersey for several decades. As yet the Anti-Saloon League, with its powerful, wealthy lobby, has been unable to secure the ratification of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment. Working presumably for local option, or home rule, this league was able to get a sufficient number of votes in the Legislature to pass a home-rule bill. Immediately preceding and following the passage by Congress of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Anti-saloon League began an intensive and expensive campaign for the election of members to the Legislature who would vote to ratify the measure. They won the Republican primaries.

Fight in the Legislature.

"Due to the efforts of myself and others interested in personal liberty, we were able to defeat some of the prohibition candidates nominated by the Anti-Saloon League. During the session of the Legislature a resolution was introduced calling for the rejection of the Eighteenth Amendment. This resolution passed almost unanimously. The resolution was presented by a member of the House from Essex County, Minority Leader Hugh C. Barrett of Newark. When it was presented a bitter fight ensued on the part of the Anti-Saloon Assemblymen. It was passed by a vive voce vote, only three of the members voting against its adoption. The resolution to ratify the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment was introduced in the Senate, but because of the action taken by the House of Assembly it was not pushed.

"There is no question of the attitude of the larger cities of the State with respect to the sumptuary question. Newark, which has a larger population than the States of Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona combined, is unalterably opposed to prohibition; as also are Jersey City, Trenton, Paterson, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Camden, Atlantic City, Orange, and Passaic. While a few of the rural counties may be favorable to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, it also is true that the populous industrial centres are against the infliction of sumptuary measures. Asbury Park, which is a prohibition city by reason of being within the 'mile limit law' governing camp meeting resorts, has held two elections under the local option or home rule measure passed by the Anti-Saloon League in the legislative halls at Trenton, at both of which an overwhelming majority of the citizens voted in favor of license as against the 'speak-easies' and illicit selling of intoxicants.

Opposition Evident in State.

"I can safely say that the temper of the people of New Jersey, as I find it, is opposed to prohibition."

Mr. Nugent has been a lawyer for many years and has made a study of constitutional questions. He says that he is especially proud of the resolution framed by him through which the State proclaimed its unwillingness to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. He was asked if he had opposed the prohibition legislation on constitutional grounds.

"I believe," was his decided answer, "that prohibition directly attacks the very roots of human liberty, promised by the writers of the Declaration of Independence and by the framers of the Constitution. I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment contravenes the provisions of Article X., which is an amendment to the Constitution providing that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.'

"The Eighteenth Amendment is therefore a bald, naked, and palpable repudiation of the letter and the spirit of the Federal Constitution, in the adoption of which it was necessary to secure its ratification by the requisite number of States."

"Then you regard this amendment as interfering with the rights of the State?"

"When you deprive a State of her sovereign powers," was the rejoinder, "you weaken the State. You impair her usefulness. You take away from her the right to manage the affairs of her own household and deprive her of the power of self-preservation. I do not believe that New Jersey should be humiliated by those chosen to protect and defend her. The surrender of the police power of a State means that she shall no longer determine her own domestic policies; also she is charged with being indifferent to her own interests or incompetent to manage her own affairs. History teaches us that in all republics centralization of power is the great danger to be dreaded. I believe with Jefferson when he said:

"'It is of immense importance that the States retain as complete authority as possible over their own citizens. Our own country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single Government. Public servants at such a distance from under the eye of their constituents must, from the circumstances of distance, be unable to overlook and administer all the details necessary for the good government of the citizens. The same circumstances, by rendering detection impossible, will invite public agents to corruption, plunder, and waste.'

"Jefferson also said: 'The true theory of our Constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to everything within themselves and united as to everything respecting foreign nations.'

"With Jackson, I also believe that 'we should not confound the powers of the Federal Government with the rights and powers reserved to the States.'"

Covenants Between the States.

"Do you not believe in majority rule?" Mr. Nugent was asked.

"I take it," was his response, "that if three-fourths of the States in the Union wish to adopt the policy of prohibition or woman suffrage they have the unquestioned right to do so within their jurisdictions. But if, not satisfied with that, they have the additional right of compelling a minority of 'sovereign States' to adopt such courses, it is obviously absurd to regard this as a union of independent commonwealths. Did not these same commonwealths, for the purpose of the Union, agree to surrender certain sovereign rights, retaining the rest?

"The prohibition measure that was rejected by the New Jersey Legislature undertakes to break the covenant entered into between sovereignties one hundred and twenty-eight years ago. I believe that it will occasion the overturning and revolutionizing of the Federal Union and the destruction of the States. Of course, we will have a Government, but it will not be the Government which our fathers gave us. The States will have lost their police powers, an essential attribute of sovereignty, and will have lost all control of local affairs. The historian of the future will be able to say with truth that the American Union of free, independent States died as victims of tyranny imposed by fanatics, and that in its place was erected a strong centralized Government such as Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson feared. By the process of unlimited amendment all the reserved rights of the States may thus be absorbed in time by the central Government.

"Tyranny and Oppression."

"All that we have gained in the world war for liberty is on the instant lost if we permit our Constitution to become the instrument of absolutism, tyranny and oppression."

Mr. Nugent was asked what in his opinion would be the effect of prohibition upon the country along economic lines.

"The Federal authorities," he said, "estimate that 1,300,000 citizens of America have left our shores since the signing of the armistice for the 'old country,' taking with them an estimated wealth of $3,900,000,000. The Government report advances the hypothesis that this modern exodus was occasioned by the desire of its participants to view the ruin wrought upon the scenes of their childhood by the recent world war. This reason may prevail with some of the repatriates, but cannot by any stretch of imagination cover the transmigration of the great majority, since it is their declared intention to remain in Europe. The correct explanation, and one which is certain to raise a storm of indignant denial from unobserving quarters, is simply that this great mass of people are returning to countries that grant them greater personal freedom and liberty than they can now enjoy in the United States.

"How fast and insidiously the changes are being brought about that are systematically restricting our liberties and pursuit of happiness, and which have been criminally unheeded by the vast body of our native-born citizens! A fantastic wave of pseudo-reform has engulfed a large and presumably intelligent portion of our country, and among other aims has, as one of its objectives, the complete elimination of all forms of harmless amusements and recreations."

"Will prohibition, in your opinion," I inquired, "prohibit the drinking of intoxicants?"

"I do not believe that inhibition ever makes for temperance. On the other hand I believe that the American spirit is to obtain at any length the article inhibited. I take it that the edict 'Thou shalt not' will simply be answered by the average American citizen by the words 'Well, let me see you stop me!' You cannot legislate temperance into a man any more than you can make a man moral by legislative fiat."

"What is your personal opinion as to the effect of alcohol on the human system?" was asked.

"Why do people take alcohol? That is the crux of the matter; and it is important to recognize that no one answer will account for all the cases. The reason is different in different people; and while I admit and declare that for some people and for some quantities and for some occasions the reason is a bad reason, I contend that for other people, for other quantities and for other occasions, the reason is a good and valid reason, and for these people and these occasions alcohol in these quantities is a gift of God and should not lightly be rejected. The majority of people that take alcohol take it for its euphoric effect. There is another physiological effect of alcohol, which is upon occasion of the utmost value, and which is very insufficiently appreciated, though it is the effect for which many seek the aid of alcohol. It is this: Alcohol has the power of unlocking the reserve store of energy that exists in the brain and the nervous system, and of rendering available for immediate expenditure energy that without its aid would remain in store, inaccessible and unavailable for our immediate needs.

"The Anti-Saloon League has exploited the war for its own particular benefit and dwells with wearisome iteration on the evils of alcohol, ignoring altogether its utilities; the members of the league magnify its faults and say nothing of its genial traits; they make it the scapegoat of sins other than its own, and paint it in the blackest colors, in the hope of securing restraints on its employment, which would not be tolerated for a moment in the free air of peace, and which even now in these days of straitened liberty might, if adopted, end in dangerous recoil."

"Would the suppression of the liquid traffic lead to abuse of drugs?"

"I am firmly convinced that drug taking is a far more serious matter than drink has ever been, and I also believe that prohibition will mean an increase in drug addicts. Drugs are far easier to smuggle in than liquor. There are a thousand ways, which occur to any thinking man, by which cocaine, heroin and morphine can be secured, and no law can stop their use.

Much Harm Predicted.

"I believe that the effect of the sumptuary legislation of the kind suggested by the Eighteenth Amendment will lead to the evasion of all law and will result in breaking down all restraint. The Eighteenth Amendment will lead to bootlegging, to 'speak-easies,' to the use of high proof liquors, and will not operate to effect temperance, which should be the summum bonum of every real American.

"In conclusion, why is it that nine out of every ten of the soldier boys who wore the khaki in France are unalterably opposed to prohibition? Ask any soldier whom you meet. They will tell you that the French Army was the most competent of any of the allied armies, and they also will inform you that wines and cognac were a part of the French Army rations. They will advise you that they have never seen a case of intoxication in France. Have you observed that France forbade the exportation of red wine because she wanted to be sure to have enough to keep her soldiers in condition, in good health?

"Deal with the question of temperance, of alcohol, as you deal with the question of morality. Prohibition makes for lawlessness, for hypocrisy, and for the evasion of all law; temperance makes for morality and a high standard of living. You cannot regulate morals by legislation."

WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, DEFENDANT

Status of Ex-Kaiser's Case Outside of Formal Law Is Complicated by the Possibility of His Not Being Personally Present at Trial

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE categorically stated in the House of Commons on July 3 that the International Court would presently be convened in London for the purpose of trying William II. of Hohenzollern. The ex cathedra character of the utterance of the Prime Minister can leave no doubt that such a court will be convened in London, and for the purpose stated. Yet, the certainty of this fact imposes an alternative proviso: Either the court will proceed with the defendant at the bar, or it will proceed in his absence.

Following the Prime Minister's statement came several columns by cable of comment and speculation based on it, quite ignoring the second part of the alternative and leaving the impression that Mr. Lloyd George had intended to convey the idea that he had reasonable assurance for the defendant's presence in court.

It was stated that the request to Holland for the presence of the defendant would be signed by twenty-two or twenty-three of the allied and associated powers—obviously a request emanating from the League of Nations, which will not possess such power to request and to enforce the request for some months to come, or until the covenant shall have been properly ratified by the treaty-making powers of the nations involved.

It was also stated that the defendant would be brought to England in a British warship and held in the Tower of London; that the death penalty would not be imposed, as such an infliction would only serve to exalt the defendant and perpetuate hatred against his judges and the nations responsible for them and their acts; that even the presiding judge and at least one of his colleagues had been selected; and that Holland, if approached in a sufficiently imposing manner, would, at the last extremity, feel obliged to surrender the Hohenzollern—a circumstance neither admitted nor denied in authoritative Dutch circles, but discounted by the statement that the legal status of William Hohenzollern had not yet been accurately fixed by the nation whose asylum he had sought.

Then there was the statement from one of THE TIMES correspondents at Paris, which indicated in the mind of the writer a proper appreciation of the authority which would be invoked to secure the presence of the defendant and of the possible contingency of the second part of the alternative—the trial without the defendant. The dispatch said that the belief prevailed that the five great powers would unite in the request to the Dutch Government to surrender the defendant and that in the American peace delegation considerable sentiment prevailed that "no good would be accomplished by bringing the ex-Kaiser to trial."

Obviously there remains, then, the court proceeding to trial in the absence of the defendant. It may not be uninteresting also to examine the reasons for an arraignment which ignores the indictable offenses charged against the agents of the Hohenzollern who will be dealt with by due process of law—unusual, perhaps, but still capable of support by precedent—lacking in the case of William.

For there is actually no precedent in the history of jurisprudence which covers this case in which the defendant is arraigned by the allied and associated powers, "not for an offense against criminal law," as reads the treaty of peace, "but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

Even the case of Napoleon bears little resemblance to it from a legal point of view, for it was an executive and not a judicial decision which sent him to St. Helena, and the British Privy Council which uttered it felt obliged to have its decision subsequently legalized by an act of Parliament.

The Germans in signing the treaty of peace on June 28 accepted the indictment of the former German Emperor and at the same time acknowledged their cognizance of two steps in the contingent legal procedure: The fact that the person of the ex-Kaiser would be demanded of Holland; the fact that a joint, international court would be created to try him for the offense on which he was arraigned in the treaty.

On the assumption that there was no important change made in the wording of the treaty on this matter, between the delivery of the first draft on May 7 and the signing on June 28, there appears to have been a wide divergence of opinion between the majority report on the Hohenzollern's responsibility framed by the legal authorities of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan and the minority report submitted by the United States, whose Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, heads the Commission on Responsibility, the findings of which are incorporated in the treaty.

In the separate reports drawn up by the Departments of Justice and their legal advisers of the five nations whose representatives are to compose the court four reached "the conclusion quite unanimously that in their judgment the Kaiser was guilty of an indictable offense, for which he should be held responsible." This offense consisted of thirty crimes established beyond all reasonable doubt by competent evidence to have been "planned, instigated, or ordered committed by the Emperor." Among these crimes are several for which the death penalty is inflicted in many States of the United States, in the United Kingdom, in France, and Japan, but not in Italy.

Thus the majority opinion judged the Kaiser to be a common criminal amenable to the laws of the State against which he had acted and through whose laws and courts it was advised that he be brought to justice. It judged him "guilty of an indictable offence"—"an offense against criminal law."

Mr. Lansing apparently could not find what express international statute the Hohenzollern had violated or discover international machinery for conducting his trial on joint account. And the minority report prevailed as far as the Kaiser was concerned, while, according to the treaty, the lesser criminals are to have the advantage of the majority report and are so informed, and Germany is to be made responsible for their surrender to the tribunals of the various allied and associated States whose laws they are alleged to have infringed by their individual conduct in the war.

At first thought it would appear, because provision had been made to try the indicted and arraigned Kaiser "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," that he will by the very nature of the procedure escape the extreme penalty which may be inflicted on the men who committed crimes on his orders or by his inspiration. And it would seem that although the world knows the pirate, and all seasons are open for his pursuit, a sanctity hedges the head of a State, no matter what he does, so he commit murder on a scale sufficiently large, or atrocities sufficiently numerous. Though the offense may be vocally denounced, it is not punishable in a legal fashion.

That, however, was not the precise case of the Kaiser. Doubtless he was directly and indirectly guilty of these and many more indictable offenses, as he was presumed to be in the majority report, but what most thinking men will concede to be his greatest crimes from the world point of view were his actually planning and putting into execution in an atrocious manner an entirely unprovoked war and his violation of Belgium. And in all the thirty crimes catalogued in the majority report these are not mentioned, because they are not indictable.

Moreover, if the Kaiser were to be arraigned before an international tribunal for "an offense against criminal law," an international law would have to be found which would be operative in that court.

The writers of the majority report, apparently constantly keeping in view offenses for which there is provision in law, ignored in suggesting procedure those offenses for which there is no such provision, while they did not pretend to say how the former offenses might concern the Kaiser, in view of the international tribunal which would be created to try him and the international law which would be promulgated before he could be held amenable to it. They had no such difficulty in dealing with the Kaiser's underlings, whom they found amenable to existing legal conditions.

To their legal minds the creation of *ex post facto* procedure for indictable offences was naturally abhorrent, while the non-indictable offences which might be dealt with in a manner yet to be decided had no existence—they were legal impossibilities.

A fair example of the common argument prevailing in the majority report is to be found in the opinion of Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law, and A. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law of the University of Paris, drawn up for the French members of the Commission on Responsibility.

The penal law, the authors argue, cannot be applied to a nation, and the German Empire, therefore, apart from the Kaiser, is liable only in civil law. But as the directors of a public corporation can be punished by criminal law, although the shareholders cannot, so, although the German nation cannot be subjected to legal punishment, its former sovereign can, and should be made to answer for his crimes in person. The report adds:

"The Kaiser is, in the first place, as King of Prussia, President of the confederation in virtue of personal right, which is not affected by human will. The German sovereign depends solely upon God and the sword. Given such a conception of his power, it would be unjuridical in the highest degree to allow the Kaiser to escape the responsibility for his acts; his responsibility for the war, a decision upon which, in terms of the German Constitution, belongs to him alone; for the violation of Belgium, which was willed by him; and for the numerous acts of terrorism committed by his troops, which were as ordered by him."

At this point a remarkable letter is introduced as evidence of the Kaiser's guilt. It was written by him in the early days of the war to Emperor Francis Joseph, and reads in part:

"My soul is torn, but everything must be put to fire and sword; men, women, children and old men must be slaughtered, and not a tree or house be left standing. With these methods of terrorism which are alone capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French the war will be over in two months, whereas, if I admit humanitarian considerations, it will last years. In spite of my repugnance, I have therefore been obliged to propose the former system."

Another interesting, if not unique, feature of the report of MM. Larnaude and de Lapradelle is that it bases its foundation for indictment on German law. It concludes:

"It is difficult in view of the German public law touching the powers of the Emperor, and after his own declarations in the foregoing letter, to maintain that the Emperor has not incurred personal penal responsibility, to which is added the civil responsibility of the German Empire itself. They are both responsible each for its own part, the empire at civil law and the Emperor both at penal and civil law, according to the most elementary rules of right."

Had the majority report, therefore, been accepted it might not have been difficult to have placed the Kaiser on trial, even before an international tribunal, provided he were charged with an indictable offense already covered by existing law—just as his accused officers are to be placed on trial.

But the Council of Ten would not have it so. Why? There are several things which may have influenced them to accept Mr. Lansing's opinion: The doubt as to whether the head of a State could be held accountable to the laws of other States and proceeded against by the latter. The lack of precedent for the extradition of a head of State, even though he had been deprived of, or had surrendered, his rank, titles, offices, and privileges. The desire to have the Kaiser held responsible to a higher tribunal than that which was to try the actual perpetrators of his crimes, to a higher law than any in formal existence, and for crimes outside of all laws to which penalties are attached—the crime of planning and bringing into unprovoked execution the greatest war in history; the crime of breaking a solemn international treaty and transgressing all established rules governing war in order to promote that execution and bring it to a successful issue.

Having established the existence and designation of such a criminal and such crimes, it became necessary to inaugurate a court and to evoke procedure capable of dealing with them—a tribunal and procedure which would be morally justified in the eyes of posterity—a precedent for all time.

Now this court created by the treaty of peace guarantees to the defendant "the right of defense," and will be guided "by the highest motives of international policy, with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international morality," and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Naturally the first duties of the officers of the court would be to secure the presence of the indicted person. Owing to the latter's status, however, he cannot be surrendered by Holland under the ordinary laws of extradition. An extraordinary process must therefore be resorted to. Holland is asked to act on the principle, laid down by her own great statesman, diplomat, and jurisconsult, Hugo Grotius, the father of the laws of the seas, in his "De Jure Belli et Pacis."

In Chapter XXI., Book II., he wrote: "A State by whom a culpable stranger is found must put no obstacle in the way of another power for applying to him its right. * * * The obligation to hand over, or to punish, a culpable person applies not only to those who always were subjects of the State on whose territory he is found, but also to those who, having committed the crime elsewhere, came to seek asylum in that country."

The Dutch Government may or may not apply the principle of Grotius. Although it considers the status of the Kaiser to be that of a "private person," it is with this qualification: "In a peculiar position."

If the Kaiser, in the opinion of the proper Dutch authorities, is deemed "a dangerous stranger," he may, in the opinion of the Dutch Secretary of State, Kan, be deported. Should the Kaiser go to Germany the situation would become embarrassing, for there is nothing in the treaty of peace which compels Germany to surrender him.

Probably the Dutch will neither surrender William Hohenzollern nor deport him. With the belief he entertains in regard to his innocence, conscious of the divine inspiration of his mission, and realizing the utter impossibility of having the court recognize either his innocence or his mission, he would probably ignore any summons.

Should the court be convened in his absence, what would be the procedure? Is there any precedent for any procedure?

There is in Roman law a process for proceeding without the defendant known as "in contumacium." In the French criminal law it is called "par contumace"; in that of the Italian, "in contumacia." In the civil law of England and the United States there is a resemblance to it, where the person prosecuted puts in no defense, and the verdict is rendered "by default."

The proceedings are similar in order as they are when the defendant is present: The verdict is handed down and the sentence is imposed, where the verdict is guilty "in contumacium." It is executed without further process of law whenever the condemned be found within the jurisdiction of the court.

In the case of William Hohenzollern such a sentence, based on "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," might be deemed operative if the condemned were found within the jurisdiction of the future League of Nations. Indeed, one condition of Germany joining the League might entail her recognition of this fact, since no provision for extraditing him from Germany is to be found in the treaty of peace.

EVEN HOME BREWING ENDS

Sweeping Prohibition Laws to Stop Manufacture of All Sorts of Alcoholic Beverages

UNDER the pending measure to enforce prohibition, special attention is given to the prevention of surreptitious home brewing and distilling. It is anticipated that there may be widespread attempts at domestic moonshining, when the supply of those who have for years been addicted to alcohol runs out. Not only the proposed law, but the law now in existence under the Internal Revenue act, will be employed to combat this.

A large body of Government agents will no doubt be required, as moonshining has proved one of the most stubborn of the illicit practices to stamp out. Dating from the time when the manufacture of alcoholic liquor was made illegal unless the license and tax requirements were complied with, moonshining has persisted in the mountains of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere. In the Federal courts of the mountain regions moonshine cases have frequently been the main business of a session of the court. Prosecution was under the act of 1868, which imposed prison sentences for any person found guilty of operating an illicit still. Under this act, not to be repealed by the measure soon to go on the statute books, any person who makes liquor at home with a private still is subject to arrest by a United States Marshal.

In the prohibition bill now before Congress these sections were pointed out by one of its framers as, among other purposes, directed against distilling liquor in homes:

"Sec. 3. That no person shall on or after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prohibited."

The chief controlling conditions are set forth in these sections:

"Section 6. That no one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so to do, except that a person may purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician provided."

"Section 30. That any person who manufactures intoxicating liquor, or any wholesale or retail druggist or pharmacist who sells liquor in violation of this title shall for a first offense be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense be fined not less than $500 or more than $2,000, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one month or more than five years."

Permits for manufacturing liquor are confined to medicinal, industrial, and sacramental purposes. Until the Eighteenth Amendment goes into effect the law against illicit manufacture under the internal revenue law will be enforced with all the strictness possible.

Before the Wartime Prohibition act went into effect some concerns with small stills and recipes for distilling liquor for sale advertised them widely. Many sales were made, and numerous persons are apparently of the opinion that they will be permitted to make liquor for their private use. In a letter received by the Patent Office at Washington the other day the writer said he had been informed that many good recipes for making liquor had been entered at the Patent Office. He asked for the name of one of the best. Inquiry brings out the fact that many patents have been taken out for dealcoholising liquors, and for the manufacture of the so-called "temperance" drinks, but that no patents have been issued for private stills for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

"We would not issue a patent for any distilling apparatus that showed it was intended for a violation of the law," said an attaché of the office, "on the ground that it was void of utility. There are many water stills on the market designed for home use which could be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor, but the result would be an impure product. In the manufacture of whisky, for example, it is important to get rid of ethers, aldehydes, and fusel oil, especially the last named. In order to eliminate fusel oil distillers have spent large sums of money on special apparatus, employing a complicated process of vaporization. Water stills, which have their most extensive use in this country where alkali strongly impregnates the water and makes it unfit for drinking purposes, have no such attachments.

"The dealcoholising patent processes are for the purpose of taking all, or all except a low per cent., of the alcohol out of wine and beer, while at the same time leaving in the elements which give those their flavor—the ethers in the case of wine, and hops and sugar in the case of beer. The other temperance drinks, for which patents have been asked since the dry period loomed imminently, consist mostly of concentrated fruit juices. The dealcoholising processes could be used for converting to commercial use the wine and beer left over by the enforcement of prohibition; one of the residuants, pure alcohol, could be employed for industrial purposes. In the case of whisky, which has such a high percentage of alcohol, about 55 per cent., there would be nothing left over as a beverage, the only product of value in this conversion being the pure alcohol."

One of the sections of the prohibition bill is specifically directed against recipes for making alcoholic liquor, as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful to advertise, sell, deliver, or possess any preparation, compound, or tablet from which intoxicating liquor as a beverage is made, or any formula, directions, or recipes for making intoxicating liquor, for beverage purposes."

In the testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, it was stated that comparatively few of the State laws had this section, because the subterfuge had been used only within the last two or three years; many of the new prohibition laws, including those of Delaware, South Dakota, and Illinois, were including the prohibition of schemes for home-brewing. Samples of the advertising of the recipes referred to were laid before the committee. One advertised as a "Book of Knowledge" is in part as follows:

"This book contains many new and valuable formulas, recipes, trade secrets never before published in a book of any kind. Tried and tested formulas worth hundreds of dollars to any one wise enough to properly use the information—all for the small sum of $1.

"Clear, concise instructions how to make your own liquors and beverages in your own home, without expensive equipment.

"No catch-penny dope in this work, but honest, trustworthy information telling you to make just what you want. Every article made according to instructions guaranteed pure and wholesome. Get this wonderful book. Order your copy now. * * *

"Don't read what is under this unless you can keep a secret.

"This book contains instructions how to make a small still. How to distill good whisky from materials to be had anywhere at an expense of from 50 to 75 cents a gallon. How to brew as good beer and ale as you ever drank. How to make rye and bourbon whisky, wine of all kinds, and fancy drinks, as well as more valuable formulas and trade secrets.

"The author of this book spent five years among the mountaineers of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Get wise, this is your chance."

On the order blank is the following: "On receipt of this book, I hereby agree and obligate myself, to the best of my ability, to keep any and all information contained in this book and faithfully promise not to show this book to any person whatsoever and to use the knowledge for the benefit of myself and immediate family."

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE MIDSUMMER PLAYS

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

WHEN "A Voice in the Dark" is revealed here—an event which, report has it, will take place at the Republic Theatre on July 28—that industrious actor, author, and co-author, Willard Mack, will not be of the cast. Mack played a part in the piece in Boston, but the greater rewards of play-tinkering have caused him to relinquish it in favor of William Boyd, for several seasons Ethel Barrymore's leading man. Later, however, Mack will be seen in Pauline Frederick's support in "Lady Tony," the Western melodrama which he has written for her. There was some expectation of producing this piece late in August, but the exigencies of the film are detaining Miss Frederick in the West, and it probably will be October before the play is seen in New York.

With "The Five Million," the first of the returned-soldier comedies, produced in New York last week, "Civilian Clothes," another of them, was given its first production in Los Angeles two weeks ago. It deals, according to the dispatches from the ground, with a fighter who returns home with a French bride, and with the problem of successful transplantation. Thompson Buchanan is the author.

Booth Tarkington's "Clarence," the fourth of George C. Tyler's quintet of plays, was tested in Atlantic City during the last week. Its cast included Alfred Lunt, Helen Hayes, Phoebe Foster, Mary Boland, and Glenn Hunter, and these same players will be seen in it in the Fall. In the interim Miss Hayes will journey again to Atlantic City to appear in "The Golden Age," which will be exposed to the salt air during the week of July 28.

Those playgoers who marked the resemblance between Otis Skinner and George Gaul during the last season, when the latter made his appearance as the swaggering Agmar in Dunsany's "The Gods of the Mountains," will be interested to learn that Mr. Gaul has just played a famous Skinner rôle in the course of Stuart Walker's stock presentations in Indianapolis. The part was that of the beggar, Hajj, in Mr. Skinner's play of some seasons ago, "Kismet." The reports from Indianapolis credit Gaul with a considerable personal success.

Two plays dealing with various aspects of the automobile business are on their respective ways to these parts. One of them is the newest Mark Swan comedy, "A Regular Feller," which is now making the rounds of the Summer resorts. Ernest Glendinning is its principal figure, and the play revolves around the invention of a puncture-proof tire. The other is "The Man Outside," by Rilbourn Gordon and Ward Howe, and uses the automobile industry as a background rather than as a main theme. "The Man Outside" was recently tested by a Detroit stock company, and is fairly certain to be among the new season's offerings hereabouts.

The same Detroit stock company, headed and managed by Jessie Bonstelle, also has been testing a comedy by Martin Brown entitled "Penny." About a year ago it was understood that Mrs. Fiske would make a production of this play, with herself in the star rôle, but she turned again to "Service." The part was played in Detroit by Miss Bonstelle.

Sam Bernard, his plans for the coming season still unsettled, will spend a few weeks in vaudeville presently, the better to concentrate upon his intentions for the future. "Friendly Enemies" will continue on its way without him.

W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Caesar's Wife," is already in the course of rehearsal under the watchful eye of Mr. Dillingham, and another of Maugham's plays, "Too Many Husbands," will reach the rehearsal stage tomorrow morning via Mr. Woods. This is the comedy which Kenneth Douglas, Ernest Lawford, and Estelle Winwood will act, and which will reach the stage of the Hudson Theatre on or about Aug. 11. Mr. Woods's production of the Harold Brighouse comedy, "The Bashful Hero," announced for the Bijou Theatre on Aug. 18, will instead take place during the week of the 25th.

The new Barney Bernard play, concocted by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, will be known as "The Honorable Abe Potash"—not, let it be added, because the character is the same as that which he has been portraying, but solely and exclusively that the entertainment may derive the benefit of the wide advertising which the name has received these recent years. None of the characters of the earlier Potash plays appears, and even Potash, as has been said, is a different man—a business man who runs for Mayor of a small city. Such confusion as may be caused by the retention of the name of the character, it is felt, will be more than justified by the prestige which it carries.

News from the seat of the première of Edwin Milton Royle's newest play, "Cinderella's Sin," reveals the fact that the scene is laid in the year 1934, and that the piece is an aftermath of the late war. The author and his two daughters, Selona and Josephine, played parts in the piece upon the occasion of the Stamford première.

The success of "La La Lucille" has set Fred Jackson to writing plays with both hands, and at least two of them are likely to be heard from in the near future. The first of these is a farce called "One a Minute," which will have its première in Washington tomorrow night. The other, recently finished, is along serious lines, and will be produced by the entrepeneurs of "La La Lucille."

The busy Guy Bolton, not content with the seven or eight new productions which seem about to fall to his lot, is about to make it eight or nine with a Chinese musical comedy. It will be titled "The Rose of Cathay," and the score will be contributed by Armand Vecsey, musical director at the Ritz-Carlton. The Messrs. Comstock and Gest will make the production.

Zoe Akins, whose comedy of "Papa" has had wide circulation and been the cause of no little comment, despite its recent New York failure, has written a play which will serve Ethel Barrymore—presumably during the coming season. Inasmuch as Charles Frohman, Inc., is named as the producer, the announcement seems to set at rest the report that Miss Barrymore would cast in her lot next season with Arthur Hopkins and that she would essay Shakespeare.

May Vokes, who has not had her chance at Broadway since "Good Gracious Annabelle" was produced, has been engaged for the Earl Derr Biggers comedy, "Three's a Crowd," which John Cort will produce.

With a resumption of trade with our late enemies there will doubtless come again the interchange of plays, and, to a lesser degree, of players, with the stages of Berlin and Vienna. The movement, undoubtedly, will be slow in the beginning, but before many seasons the Rialto will probably be dotted with the latest Viennese musical comedies. One of the first post-bellum offers to reach an American actress from Berlin came recently to Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, but met with no encouragement.

Edward Goodman, who was the director of the Washington Square Players during their three years, is the author of "Mommer," described as a character comedy, which the Selwyns will sponsor some time during the new season. Mary Shaw will have the title rôle.

A new field for play revenue seems to have been opened with the publication in The Saturday Evening Post, beginning in the current number, of "The Gibson Upright," a play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. The play has been announced for production by Stuart Walker, and it is believed to be the first time that a play aimed for Broadway has been given serial publication in a magazine.

"The Fool's Game" is the title of a melodramatic farce by Crane Wilbur, doubtless the motion-picture actor, which John Cort will produce next season. Maude Fealy, long a Cort star, will have the principal rôle.



"The Royal Vagabond," One of the Earliest of the Summer Shows, Has Successfully Held Its Own Against All Comers. Above Are Impressions of a Quartet of Its Principal Players—Tessa Kosta, Frederic Santley, Robinson Newbold, and Dorothy Dickson.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiers
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 9
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Listen Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan & Harris	Feb. 17
39 East	Maxine Elliott	Mar. 31
She's a Good Fellow	Globe	May 5
John Ferguson	Fulton	May 12
Peek-a-Boo	Columbia	May 19
La La Lucille	Henry Miller's	May 26
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 2
A Lonely Romeo	Shubert	June 10
Ziegfeld Follies of 1910	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 28
Gaieties of 1919	44th Street	July 7
The Five Million	Lyric	July 8

AN ARAB THEATRE

BAGDAD has its theatres no less than Bagdad-on-the-Subway, and it is of the native Arab stage that a correspondent of The London Times writes in a recent number of that paper. He paints a detailed picture of Oriental entertainment, and concludes with the general statement that he, an Occidental, found it boring.

"Your eyes," he writes, "are attracted by a brilliantly lighted house at the far end of the old Turkish bridge of boats; apparently the roof is crowded, and white figures seem to dart hither and thither on a tiny stage; occasionally you hear a strange melody come across the water by a vagrant breeze, like the crooning of a child, rising and falling to the notes of some stringed instrument.

"On the other bank the inevitable small brown boy appears, comely but importunate, with his eager cry of 'Dancing girls, Sahib—ver' good.' You pass through a lighted street, lined with native cafés, and you stumble up a rickety staircase, feeling that romance must be waiting at the top, and buy an officer's ticket for the apparently reasonable sum of one rupee. Curious eyes are turned on you as you enter the roofless hall, open to the velvet sky; a native, clad in an odorous burnoose, shows you to a wooden bench in the front row occupied by a few self-conscious British subalterns. The stage is apparently built of old biscuit tins—which have now to be strictly accounted for by army units—and the curtain, a dirty sheet crudely daubed with paint, is down. Attendants are busily selling tiny cups of coffee and clay pots filled with iced water; there is little noise—only a confused murmuring, strangely melodious.

"Suddenly the curtain rises jerkily to disclose four dirty Armenian men, wearing soiled ducks and fezes perched at a jaunty angle on their heads, and strumming on instruments like bloated guitars; the audience remains unmoved by this spectacle, and conversation continues as before.

"An Arab boy strolls across the stage for no apparent reason, and finally the far-famed dancing girls appear, and sit down heavily next to the men. There are three of them, seemingly ranging in age from 14 to 20; their complexions are almost white, and their noses betray their Hebraic extraction; they are dressed in tawdry, high-necked frocks; the skirts reach to their ankles, and their necks are hidden in stiff collars; the minimum of flesh is exposed. What a contrast to the European stage!

"The players begin to chant in the usual Eastern way—there is no apparent tune and little melody. The fattest of the girls rises languidly and glides slowly across the stage, singing to the music; after a while she undulates her body in the manner made familiar by the so-called Eastern dancers of the music halls, but with infinitely more skill; she seems to be devoid of bones, and moves her head from side to side without bending her neck. The music quickens, and you hope she is going to do something more daring, but she simply glides round the stage, keeping time with a tap of her feet, and gradually increasing her pace. Suddenly the music ceases, and she disappears without a single clap. Apparently applause is not expected.

"The second girl rises and goesthrough the same performance. She undulates better than the other, and a fine-looking Arab in the third row grunts his satisfaction, and throws a 10-rupee note on to the stage. She shows no sign of having seen it, and a boy strolls on and picks it up. No doubt the proprietor takes the lion's share before the girl gets it.

"This goes on for some time, with pauses between the dances. Gradually you realise that you have seen all that is to be seen, and the only feeling that the show has roused in you is one of utter boredom.

"You thought to buy romance for one rupee; you were grievously mistaken!"

THE NEW PLAYS

THESE, according to all precedents, should be the dogdays of the theatre, but the Summer stubbornly refuses to adhere to precedent. The week's schedule calls for a melodrama, a revue, and the beginning of a Spanish enterprise.

THE CRIMSON ALIBI—*Tomorrow night at the Broadhurst Theatre.*

Encouraged, doubtless, by the reception accorded "At 9:45," Mr. Broadhurst is now causing his own mystery play to begin its New York career as early as July 14. It is in a prologue, four acts, and seven scenes, and is Mr. Broadhurst's dramatisation of a novel by Octavus Roy Cohen.

In the cast will be Harrison Hunter, William H. Thompson, George Graham, Robert Kelly, Robert Barrat, John Ellis, Roy La Rue, Paul Kay, Jack Kane, Bertha Mann, Inda Palmer, Edna James, Mary Foy, and Catherine Cussens.

DREAMS OF THREE—*Tomorrow night at the Cort Theatre.*

The production of "Dreams of Three" marks another attempt to establish a Spanish theatre in New York. The number of Latin Americans in the city is large, and there is every reason to believe that there is a sufficient public for such a theatre properly run. The first offering, "Dreams of Three," is the work of Manuel Fenella and M. Caballero, and will require a cast of sixty.

Leoncio Mosquero is the director of the organization, and the artists will include Adelina Velis, Consuela Baillo, Carmen Lopez, Adelo Vivero, Dora Iris, Lola Bravo, Miquel Santacana, Manuel Noriega, Miquel Pros, Leandro Diaz, Carlos Villariasa, and Arturo Vasquez.

GREENWICH VILLAGE NIGHTS—*Tuesday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre.*

Always excepting, of course, another postponement.

There has been a change in the cast at the Globe, where the ruralite of "She's a Good Fellow" is now played by Bobby Higgins, late of Melville and Higgins, and still later of the National Army. He succeeds Olin Howland, who withdrew to dally further before the motion-picture camera.

"Tumble In" went on its way from the Selwyn last night, and the next tenant of that theatre, on or about Aug. 11, will be Eugene Walter's "The Challenge." "Three Wise Fools," at the Criterion, will depart at the end of this week.

"39 East," compelled to give way at the Broadhurst to make room for "The Crimson Alibi," will be transferred tomorrow night to the Maxine Elliott, where it will be continued indefinitely.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Eddie Foy and Seven Little Foys; Spanish revue, with cast of twenty; "Sweeties," with Lillian Berse; Bert Fitzgibbon, Arnaut Brothers, Mayo and Lynn, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Lucille Cavanagh, in a dancing act; Maryon Vadi and Ota Gygi; Bonita and Lew Hearn, Joseph F. Bernard, J. C. Nugent, Hoey and Lee, Curson Sisters, and others.

ROYAL—Jack Norworth, Mme. Doree's Celebrities, Beatrice Morgan and Company, Langford and Fredericks, Ashley and Skipper, Lee Hawkins, and others.

ORPHEUM—John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, Rigoletto Brothers, Swanson Sisters and Company; Lois Josephine and Leo Henning, Ben Welch, Wilton Sisters, Joe Towle, Alfred Lattell, and others.

NEW BRIGHTON—Olga Petrova, Al Herman, William Seabury and Billie Shaw, Charles O'Donnell and Ethel Blair, A. Robbins, and others.

THE CHANGING SUMMERS

MUCH has already been written about this strange theatrical Summer, when mid-July finds a good 50 per cent. of New York's playhouses not only in operation, but profitably so. As a forecast of what may be expected in Summers to come, however, the situation is fraught with interest, and for this reason alone a restatement is justified.

The tendency toward the so-called "open Summer" was first observable a year ago, when the middle of the month of July—the period at which the vitality of the local theatre always has been at its lowest—found fourteen attractions operating. They were "Maytime," "Eyes of Youth," "A Tailor-Made Man," "Tiger Rose," "Going Up," "Oh, Lady, Lady," "Seventeen," "The Rainbow Girl," "The Man Who Stayed at Home," "The Kiss Burglar," "Rock-a-Bye Baby," "Getting Together," "Hitchy-Koo," and the 1918 "Follies"—nine of them musical, it will be seen, and five unmusical.

A year before, in July of 1917, the number had been only seven—"Turn to the Right," "The Thirteenth Chair," "The Man Who Came Back," "Oh, Boy," "The Passing Show of 1917," "Hitchy-Koo," and the "Follies." In 1916 there had been but six—the "Follies," "The Passing Show," "Fair and Warmer," "The Boomerang," "Very Good, Eddie," and "Step This Way." In Summers before that it was about the same—generally six or seven, never more than ten.

This Summer the number of attractions which promise to be in operation on July 15 will be twenty-four—and exclusive of the two midnight roof shows, it must be added. The number is but three less than the combined July offerings of the last three years, and about four times as many as the average of four or five years ago. Two or three of the two dozen, it is true, have been pushed to the metropolis with the view of anticipating other plays of similar theme, but the fact remains that they are here, and doing well.

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ON THE LONDON STAGE

THERE has been a fairly general shuffling of attractions in the London theatres in recent weeks, and a long list of plays have ended their runs. Among those which have gone on their way in the last month or so have been "Nothing But the Truth," from the Savoy; "Victory," from the Globe; "Yes, Uncle," from the Shaftesbury; "Oh, Joy," ("Oh, Boy,") from the Apollo; "Fair and Warmer," from the Prince of Wales; "The Chinese Puzzle," from the New; "The House of Peril," from the Queen's; "In the Night Watch," from the Oxford; "Scandal," from the Strand; "Judith," from the Kingsway; "The School for Scandal," from the Court; "Us," from the Ambassador's; "The Law Divine," from Wyndham's, and "Romeo and Juliet," from the Lyric.

Their successors, of course, have also been numerous, for the London stage pays scanty heed to the existence of Summer. Several of the newcomers have been described in these columns of late. Those still more recent include "St. George and the Dragons," by Eden Phillpotts, played by Lillah McCarthy at the Kingsway; "A Temporary Gentleman," a comedy, by H. F. Maltby, at the Oxford; "The Lost Leader," an Irish play, by Lennox Robinson, at the Court, and the well-known American plays, "Three Wise Fools" and "The Cinderella Man," at the Comedy and the Queen's, respectively.

"There is a last century fragrance about it," writes the reviewer of The Daily Telegraph, apropos of "St. George and the Dragons." "You find yourself murmuring something about kind hearts are more than coronets, and other noble sentiments. Does it seem very dreadful in 1919 that one peer's daughter should want to marry a yeoman farmer and the other a cleric without a benefice? Our flesh does not much creep now. We rub our eyes and remember that this sort of thing has made a lot of stories in the good old times."

So that is "St. George and the Dragons." The Maltby comedy, "A Temporary Gentleman," appears to be more up to date, being concerned with the post-bellum status of the junior clerk who has been an army officer, and so had a taste of the life of the English gentleman. The Telegraph calls it "a new chapter for the Book of Snobs," but agreement is general that it is an entertaining light comedy and should do well.

"The Lost Leader" is probably the most important of all the new productions, although it does not seem to be certain at this writing that it will be a commercial success. The lost leader of the title is Charles Stewart Parnell, and the play deals with his coming back to life—is it he or is it not?—and with his reactions to the new Ireland.

"Representatives of the various parties parade before him"—this the main content of the play—"and there is a good deal of fun about them. The only man in the piece who knew the old Parnell is blind—symbolism, perhaps, also convenient and effective—but he mystically recognizes the power of the chief. They all go up to a hilltop and Parnell renascent harangues them, Sinn Feiner, Nationalist, and Unionist. He will join none of their parties; he has his faults to blame in them all. His message to each and every one is that they must find their souls and so find a soul for Ireland. Almost in the Gospel language he talks of breaking them, as he was broken, to rebuild them as he has been made anew. Well, the alien is bound to profess that he found the eloquence rather nebulous, but it had fervor. Everybody is much impressed except the local gombeen man. There is a quarrel, and in trying to knock him down the blind disciple kills Parnell—if Parnell it was. No need to emphasize the symbolism. But somehow, the critic must need's confess, his emotion was not profound. The message and the whole scene had in them too little of the life of men and women. Yet the scene had beauty and charm."

"Three Wise Fools" opened last night at the Comedy, so there is as yet no news of its reception. "The Cinderella Man" seems to be well liked, even though it is styled "American fancy goods" and "ruthlessly sweet." American plays, as will be seen by the list appended to these notes, share the London playhouses almost equally with English works. A play called "Trimmed in Scarlet"—obviously American, since it is the work of William Hurlbut—was produced a week ago at the Globe and is probably one of Mr. Hurlbut's earlier comedies retitled. "The Very Idea," although received with no great acclaim at its première, runs on at St. Martin's; "Kissing Time," at the Winter Garden, was "The Girl Behind the Gun" on this side of the water, and "His Little Widows," at Wyndham's, was a Summer show here three seasons ago. Its hero abroad is Laddie Cliff, who is quite as well known in New York as in London.

William A. Brady, also, is planning to invade London in the near future with "Too Many Cooks," "Little Women," "At 9:45," and "The Man Who Came Back." Frank Craven has already gone abroad with the first-named of these, and the piece will presently replace "Business Before Pleasure" at the Savoy. Jessie Bonstelle and an American company will sail next month for the purpose of presenting "Little Women," and the other plays named will follow at a later date.

There will presently be produced at the Apollo a comedy by Ian Hay, entitled "Tilly of Bloomsbury," made from Major Hay's novel, "Happy-Go-Lucky." "Nobody's Boy," described as "an American play," although there has been no work of that title produced here in recent years, is scheduled for the Garrick in the near future. "The Boy," played here as "Good Morning, Judge," will presently give way at the Adelphi, after a two years' run, and will be succeeded by "Who's Hooper?" a musical comedy made from another old Pinero farce—"In Chancery," first produced in 1884. "Redemption," retitled "The Depths," will be produced at St. James in the early Fall, with Henry Ainley in the part played here by John Barrymore. A production of "The Jest" was thought to be impending also, but the play has been pronounced "too gloomy" for London. "The Velvet Lady" will go abroad under the title of "The Purple Lady," succeeding "The Lilac Domino" at the Empire, and Mr. Belasco's "Tiger Rose" will also find early English production.

George Bernard Shaw delivered himself of a characteristic address at Hampstead recently, with his subject "The Present Predicament of the Theatre." Before the war, said Shaw, managers reckoned on their theatres paying so long as they were three-quarters full on Saturday night, and half full during the rest of the week. The war had enormously increased the theatre-going public. The theatres have been turning away money at every performance, and consequently those managers with artistic promptings had cleared out in favor of commercial managers, who were prepared to pay rents such as before were never dreamed of. The low standard of entertainment prevailing he attributed to the audiences consisting largely of men who had never been in a theatre before, men who did not know till the curtain rose from what quarter the entertainment was to be expected, and when they did know could appreciate nothing but songs, dances, and farmyard imitations. He had seen George Robey at the Alhambra racking his brains for crudities for which he would have been thrown out of a public house. The West End was hopeless; if there was to be any revival of sane and artistic drama it must be in the suburbs. Hammersmith had triumphantly set the example, but London could not live by Hammersmith alone.

St. John Ervine, the author of "John Ferguson," made an address following that of Mr. Shaw, giving it as his opinion that it was the civilians who had lowered the standard of life during the war.

Following is a complete list of the attractions now in the various London playhouses, a parenthetical (A) indicating those which are American in origin:

Adelphi—"The Boy."
Comedy—"Three Wise Fools." (A.)
Court—"The Lost Leader."
Criterion—"Our Mr. Hepplewhite."
Daly's—"The Maid of the Mountains."
Duke of York's—"Cyrano de Bergerac."
Empire—"The Lilac Domino." (A.)
Gaiety—"Going up." (A.)
Globe—"Trimmed in Scarlet." (A.)
Haymarket—"Uncle Sam." (A.)
His Majesty's—"Chu Chin Chow."
Kingsway—"St. George and the Dragons."
Hippodrome—"Joy Bells." (A.)
London Pavilion—"As You Were."
Lyceum—"The Belle of New York." (A.)
Lyric—"Abraham Lincoln."
New—"The Luck of the Navy."
Oxford—"A Temporary Gentleman."
Palace—"Hullo, America."
Playhouse—"The Naughty Wife." (A.)
Prince of Wales—"Tails Up."
Prince's—"Monsieur Beaucaire." (A.)
Queen's—"The Cinderella Man." (A.)
Royalty—"Caesar's Wife."
St. James's—"Eyes of Youth." (A.)
St. Martin's—"The Very Idea." (A.)
Savoy—"Business Before Pleasure." (A.)
Scala—"The Black Feather."
Strand—"Laughing Eyes."
Vaudeville—"Buzz Buzz."
Winter Garden—"Kissing Time." (A.)
Wyndham's—"His Little Widows." (A.)

A goodly record, it will be seen, for the American playwright.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

IT is "The Five Million," fairly enough, which serves to bring Percy Helton back to Broadway. For "The Five Million" is a comedy of the returning soldiery, and young Helton has been for twenty months in the American Army—and more than a year of that time in the trenches in France. He distinguished himself at Château-Thierry and in the Argonne, and was cited for bravery.

Helton, who is now 23, was one of Broadway's cleverest and best-known child actors. Some nine or ten years ago he flashed sharply across the dramatic horizon by his performance as the child who died in "The Return of Peter Grimm"—a performance so remarkable that the actor drew to himself practically as much attention as did Mr. Warfield. He played this rôle during the life of the play some two or three seasons.

He had played many rôles previously, having made his stage début at the age of 3 at Tony Pastor's, during the final season of the Murray Hill stock company. He then appeared as the child in "Julie Bon Bon," with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, and was featured as "Buster Brown" at the age of 10. Then came "Fifty Miles from Boston" and "The Wife Tamers," and, after "Peter Grimm," "The Madcap Duchess" and "The Miracle Man." His last Broadway rôle prior to the war was the leading part in "Young America," but by this time he was growing so rapidly that he soon had outgrown the part, and accordingly left the stage for a year or so until he had attained his growth.

A few months ago, when the theatrical company of the 77th Division gave its show at the Manhattan Opera House, the rôle of a cripple in a war sketch was vividly played by a young man programmed as Percy Hilton Michel, and those playgoers who could turn their memories back a year or so recognized the youth as Percy Helton. Helton's reception at the Lyric Theatre last Monday night, on the occasion of the opening of "The Five Million," showed that he had not been forgotten.

OF the many new players appearing in "Gaieties of 1919," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Ina Williams is far from the least prominent. The piece marks Miss Williams's début in Broadway musical comedy, and her agility as a dancer has already done much to establish her as a personality.

Miss Williams is an Australian, and her seven professional years have been spent largely in that country. In this country, in the last year or so, she has appeared in vaudeville and as a member of the Pollard Opera Company. For Miss Williams is a member of the Pollard family of Australia, a family whose members run well over a score, and which, by reason of its theatrical and musical activities, is known far beyond the bounds of Australia. From the same family came Daphne Pollard, who attracted considerable attention at the Winter Garden some seasons ago, and is now a London favorite.

The head of the Pollard family, being a thrifty individual, organized his numerous children, nieces, and nephews into a band, and in the ranks of this organisation considerable talent was developed. The Pollard Band came to be widely known, and as the talents of its members broadened, the organization was changed into the Pollard Opera Company. It was with this latter organization that Ina Williams became identified.

In the opera company, of course, she was called upon more for singing than for dancing, but in the "Gaieties" it is as a dancer that she has scored her greatest success. Her original ambitions had been along dramatic lines, but since she got little opportunity for this sort of thing with the Pollard organisation her development was largely vocal. It was with her own vaudeville organisation that she came to America a year or so ago, and it was in the course of rehearsing a Fannie Brice song in a darkened theatre that her comedy talents were discovered by a vaudeville scout.

MARIE GOFF, whose performance as the heroine of "At 9:45" has been causing no little attention to be riveted upon her, is a native of San Francisco and first faced the footlights in her native city. That, however, was not her actual stage début. She started with Margaret Anglin during that star's season at the Greek Theatre in Berkeley. Miss Anglin gave her small parts in "Medea" and "Electra," and these appearances whetted ambition and a decision reached at the age of 5 to go on the stage.

Miss Goff was then a student at the University of California, and had already spent three years in trying to make philosophy, literature, and various other courses mean more to her than the prospect of learning an author's lines and putting on grease paint.

She came, finally, to the parting of the ways in so far as her college career was concerned, and in company with kindred spirits wrote a war sketch, which she succeeded, after much difficulty, in playing for six weeks in the small San Francisco vaudeville houses. She discovered, at the end of this time, that four and five shows a day, including Sunday, in small time vaudeville, were not tending to make her future in the theatre loom large.

At the Alcazar Theatre at the time was a stock company of which Richard Bennett was the star. Mr. Bennett was trying out new plays, among them "The Copperhead," and among those present also was Augustus Thomas. Miss Goff succeeded in interesting Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thomas, who gave her an opportunity in small parts. Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thomas, furthermore, were most encouraging, and told her to come to New York. At the close of the stock season she took their advice, and succeeded in securing an engagement to play the ingenue lead with a road company of "The 13th Chair." Then followed another stock engagement, this time as second woman in the company at Northampton.

Miss Goff then returned to New York to find her troubles were only beginning. She searched in vain for an engagement, and finally secured work as an artist's model. She posed for Charles Dana Gibson, Harrison Fisher, and others. Finally reaching the decision to abandon her ambition for the stage, she decided to try office and secretarial work, in which she had had some experience during her three years at the University of California, and during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive worked here at loan headquarters.

Then came an offer of a secretarial position in San Francisco, and the actress had all but accepted it when she was fortunate enough to meet, under favorable circumstances, a number of producing managers, among them William A. Brady. Mr. Brady shortly thereafter engaged Miss Goff for "Never Too Late," a prohibition play which that manager produced in Chicago and which proved a failure. Miss Goff, however, emerged from the failure with a distinct personal success to her credit, and Mr. Brady promptly re-engaged her for her present rôle in "At 9:45."

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

IN THE FILM FORUM.

THE average photoplay is too long. Many a motion picture that would be entertaining for three reels bores people before it has run the usual five. The seats begin to feel hard, and the bones to ache, by the time the fourth reel is unwinding.

The average motion picture program is not too long. A person can enjoy two hours of music and pictures if the quality is maintained, but he cannot enjoy half an hour of moving pictures if they become dull and tedious trying to fill space. That is all many of the scenes in most photoplays do—fill space. It has become the custom for producers to sell and exhibitors to buy photoplays by quantity. Five reels is considered the essential length for the regular feature. It is exceptional when a shorter film can command the price of one of this length, no matter what its quality. This would indicate that the fault for the too-long photoplays rests with the exhibitor, but it is probable that he has been encouraged by the producer to buy film by the foot. So they are both to blame. Also the public, which has let itself be influenced by the talk of "big pictures."

The question of responsibility does not alter the fact, however. And it is a fact that many people become restless before the average photoplay has run its course. The writer has observed them in theatres. They begin to cough, to squirm about in their chairs, to talk to each other, to look uninterested.

Undoubtedly the day will come when photoplays will be able to run five reels and take their spectators with them, but not until the art of the motion picture has been developed to something now only dreamed of. As pictures are made at present, in their familiar hybrid form, with their frequently unsuitable stories, they lack the sustaining power to go for five reels without dragging and sagging.

But a capable director of today, if he would select a story adaptable to the screen, eliminate from it all nonessential action, reduce its subtitles to a necessary minimum, and concentrate on making each scene a vivid pictorial unit, could produce a photoplay of about three reels in length that would hold the interest of spectators from start to finish. He would give people more entertainment in three reels than another director of equal ability would give them in five, for a truth to be noted is that the wearying effect of every dull scene acts to reduce the entertaining effect of every stimulating scene.

Of course, there are a few photoplays that have sufficient picture power to run five, or even more reels, but they are so rare that they should not be taken as standards of measurement. They do not affect the fact that the average photoplay is too long, two reels too long at least. The superfluous film is padding—and padding in a film is good only to sleep on.

It is generally agreed that one of the ways to kill bad pictures is to boost good ones. The National Committee for Better Films and the Social Service Department of the National Board of Review act on this principle in their bulletin, which is issued monthly under the editorial management of Orrin G. Cocks. The July number of the Bulletin contains three lists of selected photoplays.

First, there is a list of pictures shown at last year's matinées of the Better Films Committee of the Home and School League of Salt Lake City. They were:

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Mary Pickford; "The Man from Painted Post," with Douglas Fairbanks; "Little Miss Optimist," with Vivian Martin; "Johanna Enlists," with Mary Pickford; "Such a Little Pirate," with Lila Lee; "Arizona," with Douglas Fairbanks; "The Seven Swans," with Marguerite Clark; "Swat the Spy," with Jane and Katherine Lee; "String Beans," with Charles Ray; "Babes in the Woods," with the Fox Children; "Little Women," "Bound in Morocco," with Douglas Fairbanks; "American Buds," with Jane and Katherine Lee; "A Daughter of the West," with Marie Osborne.

Responding to inquiries about "films which might be used to present some social idea in dramatic form," the Bulletin makes the following suggestions:

"Faith," Metro, five reels, emphasizing trustworthiness in business; "Home Wanted," World, five reels, presenting the care of orphans; "The Lion's Den," Metro, five reels, a business story; "Fires of Faith," Famous Players-Lasky, six reels, presenting the Salvation Army; "True Heart Susie," Artcraft, six reels, a beautiful rural story, produced by D. W. Griffith; "The Littlest Scout," Film Clearing House, five reels, treating of the Boy Scouts; "Heads Win," International Correspondence Schools, indicating the value of technical study; "Hope of the Hills," produced for the American Multigraph Company by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

The Bulletin's regular list of "dramatic pictures for the family and for young people" is as follows:

Exhibitors' Mutual, "The Man Who Turned White"; Famous Players-Lasky, (Paramount,) "The Busher," "Peppy Polly," "Fires of Faith"; "Come Out of the Kitchen," "Hay Foot, Straw Foot"; Griffith-Artcraft, "True Heart Susie"; Fox, "Help! Help! Police!" "Miss Adventure"; Goldwyn, "The City of Comrades"; Metro, "The Lion's Den," "Amateur Adventuress"; World, "Three Green Eyes," "Home Wanted."

No one would pretend that these films are of equal merit, and doubtless critics would not agree that all of them deserve to be included in the lists, but their average is high and the idea behind the lists is right.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

The life of the Kentucky mountaineers has been put on the screen in dramatic form by the Educational Department of the Universal Film Company in the interests of Caney Creek Community Centre at Pippapass, Knott County, Ky. The name of the photoplay is "Hope of the Hills," and it will be exhibited at the Savoy Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, next Tuesday evening. All the players in the picture except one are natives who have never acted professionally. They are said to appear exactly as in their every-day life, doing the things they are accustomed to do habitually. One professional actress was engaged for a particular part.

The Caney Creek Community Centre was started by a Boston woman, and its work among the mountain people has expanded until now about 11,000 men, women, and children come under its influence. Further expansion is considered essential, and the workers are relying upon the film to help them carry out their plans.

RIALTO—"The City of Comrades," a Goldwyn picture, with Tom Moore, based on a novel by Basil King, directed by Harry Beaumont, with a cast including Seena Owen, Otto Hoffman, Alec B. Francis, and Kate Lester; "The Land of Silence," a Bruce Scenic; the Magazine; a Harold Lloyd comedy; selections from Massenet's "Manon," by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; the Trio from Gounod's "Faust," sung by Martin Brefel, Emanuel List, and Edoardo Albano; Stephen Foster's "Suwanee River," as a cornet solo, by Mr. Nipps; Antoine Batiste's "Fikrim's Song of Hope," on the organ, by George Crook.

RIVOLI—"A Sporting Chance," a Paramount picture, with Ethel Clayton, based on "Impulses," a story by Roger Hartman, directed by George Melford, with a cast including Jack Holt, Herbert Standing, Margaret Green, and Howard Davies; "Bunkered," with Mrs. Sidney Drew; the Pictorial; four numbers from Tschaikovsky's "Nutcracker" ballet suite, played by the orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee and Joseph Littau, with settings by John Wenger; Dvorak's "Indian Lament," arranged for the violin by Fritz Kreisler, played by Helen De Witt; "Sunshine of Your Smiles," sung by Julia Henry; Fetis's "Finale in E Flat," on the organ, by Professor Firmin Swinnen.

STRAND—"Bill Apperson's Boy," with Jack Pickford, based on "That Woman," a story by Hapsburg Liebe, directed by James Kirkwood, with a cast including Gloria Hope, Russell Simpson, and George Nichols; "They Grow Everywhere," an Outing-Chester scenic; "How They Do It on Eight per Week," the first of a series of comedies entitled "The Hallroom Boys," based on the drawings of H. A. MacGill, with Flannagan and Edwards; the Topical Review; "Topics of the Day"; "Rolling Down the Rio" and "Two Gray Eyes," sung by Bruce Weyman, baritone; "The Land of Long Ago" and "That Tumble-Down Shack in Athlone," sung by Ethel Newton, soprano; solos on the organ by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson; the "Pique Dame" overture, by the orchestra, Carl Edouardo and Alois Reiser conducting.

GEORGE M. COHAN—D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms," with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp, opened May 13. Last week.

BROADWAY—Mack Sennett's "Yankee Doodle in Berlin," with Bothwell Browne, and the Sennett Bathing Girls, opened June 29.

CENTRAL—"Open Your Eyes," dealing with sex diseases, for adults only, opened June 28.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "The Spitfire of Seville," with Heda Nova and Thurston Hall; Tuesday, D. W. Griffith's "True Heart Susie," with Lillian Gish, Robert Harron, and Clarine Seymour; Wednesday, "The Wilderness Trail," with Tom Mix; Thursday, "Man's Desire," with Louis Stone; Friday, "Yvonne of Paris," with Mary Miles Minter, and "Cupid Forecloses," with Beasie Love; Saturday, "The Broadway Saint," with Montagu Love; Sunday, "The Microbe," with Viola Dana.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Fire Flingers," with Rupert Julian; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and Sunday, "Sahara," with Louise Glaum.

PARK—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "The Man Beneath," with Sessue Hayakawa; Wednesday and Thursday, "Red Head," with Alice Brady; Friday and Saturday, "Hearts of Men," with George Beban, and "The Jazz Waiter," with Charlie Chaplin. (revival.)

IN THE NEWS NET.

JOSEPH L. PLUNKETT has resigned as Managing Director of the Strand to become affiliated with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and Jack Eaton has been appointed to succeed him, it was announced last week by Moe Mark, President of the Mark Strand Theatre Company. Mr. Eaton has been identified with the film industry for some time, his most recent connection being with the Town and Country Films, for which he produced a number of James Montgomery Flagg comedies. He will begin his work at the Strand on July 21.

Rupert Hughes will leave next Wednesday for the Goldwyn Studios at Culver City, California, to supervise the casting of the screen version of his novel "The Cup of Fury," which will be the first production by Eminent Authors Pictures. For the last month Mr. Hughes, assisted by Eve Unsell, has been at work on the continuity.

This information is taken to indicate the manner in which the authors associated under the leadership of Rex Beach and Samuel Goldwyn will in fact collaborate in the production of their works on the screen.

Robert C. Bruce, whose scenics have brought the mountains to many who could not go to them, is now out to bring the sea. His party, including the Great Dane and Little Buddy, at latest reports were on the 38-ton schooner La Viajera in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, bound from Seattle to Skagway.

D. W. Griffith's "The Fall of Babylon," an expansion and amplification of the Babylonian episode in "Intolerance," will succeed "Broken Blossoms" at the George M. Cohan Theatre on Monday evening, July 21.

The most recent cartoons to become comedy material for the screen are the Percy and Ferdie series created by H. A. MacGill. The comedies will not be animated drawings, but, like the Briggs comedies, will be played by actors, at the head of whom in the title rôles are Flanagan and Edwards, a vaudeville team. They will be produced by the National Film Corporation. The series will be called "The Hall Room Boys," and the first, "How They Do It on Eight Per," will be shown at the Strand this week.

Octavus Roy Cohen, the author of many stories and of "The Crimson Alibi," the novel on which the play to be produced at the Broadhurst Theatre tomorrow night is based, is reported to have signed a contract according to which the Goldwyn Company will have the screen rights to his works for the next five years.

The first issue of the Paramount Magazine will be released on Sept. 1, it is announced. The magazine will be composed of epigrams selected from Smart Set and the writings of Helen Rowland, animated drawings illustrating subjects treated in Popular Mechanics, and animated cartoons. Nathan Friend, head of the educational and industrial department of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has charge of the magazine.

"The City" is the title of a coming Paramount-Post scenic. W. A. Van Scoy has left the open country for a time and sought out the beauty spots of Manhattan.

COMING PHOTOPLAYS.

UNIVERSAL will issue a series of twelve Special Attractions beginning on Aug. 11. The first six will be:

"A Little Brother of the Rich," from Joseph Medill Patterson's story, with Frank Mayo, J. Barney Sherry and Kathryn Adams in the leading roles, directed by Lynn F. Reynolds; "The Ace of the Saddle," by Frederick J. Jackson, with Harry Carey; "The Brat," by Richard Harding Davis and Jules Goodman, with Olive Tell; "The Woman Under Cover," with Fritzi Brunette; "Sundown Trail," by J. G. Hawks, with Monroe Salisbury, directed by Rollin Sturgeon; "The Brute Breaker," by Johnston McCulley, with Frank Mayo and Kathryn Adams, directed by Lynn Reynolds.

Following these will come "Common Property," by Elliott Clawson, with Robert Anderson and Colleen Moore; "Loot," from the story by Arthur Somers Roche, directed by William C. Dowlan; "Auld Jeremiah," from the story by Henry C. Rowland, with Mary MacLaren; "Jim of the Ranges," tentative title, by R. B. Lancaster, with Harry Carey and Gloria Hope.

Mrs. Sessue Hayakawa, who has appeared on the screen with her husband, will be the star in another photoplay of the series, it is said.

Alice Brady's first photoplay as a star of the Realart Pictures Corporation will be an adaptation of Owen Davis's "Sinners," in which she played the leading rôle on the stage. The production will be directed by Kenneth Webb.

Mary Miles Minter's first Realart picture will be a screen version of L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of the Green Gables."

George Fitzmaurice, who directed Elsie Ferguson in "The Avalanche" and other Artcraft pictures not yet released, has been engaged by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to direct Mae Murray in a screen adaptation of "Up With the Dance," Margaret Morton's play, which was at the Republic Theatre two seasons ago. It will be Miss Murray's first picture since her return to the Paramount-Artcraft forces.

"Rose o' the River," a screen version of a story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, with Lila Lee in the leading rôle, will be released by Paramount today.

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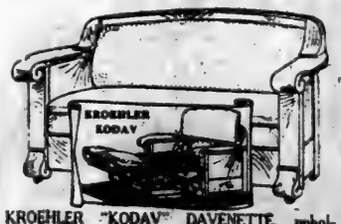
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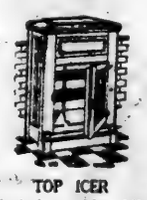
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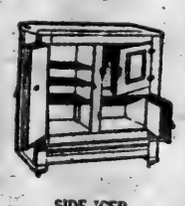
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STENDHAL AND HIS ART OF LOVE

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

HENRY BEYLE of Grenoble, better known by his pen name, Stendhal, predicted in 1880 that about 1880 he would be read and understood. He was. Paul Bourget wrote of him in his "Essays in Contemporary Psychology." But before that there had been Stendhal revivals. In 1840 Balzac extravagantly praised "La Chartreuse de Parme," much to the author's surprise and edification. Goethe in 1831 admired "Le Rouge et le Noir" and confided his admiration to Eckermann; this was all the more remarkable because in 1818 Goethe had read Stendhal's "Rome, Naples, and Florence" with mixed feelings, not failing to note the plagiarisms from his own "Italian Journey." Taine's trumpet call in 1857 proclaimed Stendhal the great psychologue of his century. Sainte-Beuve was more critical, yet none the less appreciative. He called the Frenchman "a literary hussar," also a cossack. Tolstoy's enthusiasm for the "observer of the human heart"—Stendhal's self-appellation—was unusual: "I am indebted for much to Stendhal. He taught me to understand war. Who before him has so described war—as it is in reality?" In 1884 they said Balzac and Hugo. In 1885, Balzac and Stendhal. Some day it may be Stendhal and Tolstoy. He asserted that Beylisme, the Stendhal cult, would conquer Europe in 1935.

His first disciple and friend was Prosper Mérimée, one of the masters of the French language. Stendhal's influence was profound; much of Mérimée is Stendhal better composed, better written. As for the later men, Bourget, Barrès, Meredith, Henry James, their debt to the French writer is a commonplace in comparative literature. He wrote in 1819: "I have had three passions in my life: Ambition, 1800-1811; love for a woman who deceived me, 1811-1818, and in 1818 a new passion." But then he was ever on the verge of a new passion, ever deceived—else believed himself to be—and he, the fearless theoretician of passion, has admitted that in practice he was a timid amateur. He planned the attack upon a woman's heart as a General plans the taking of the enemy's citadel. He wrote "De l'Amour" for his own delectation. He defined the rules of the game, but shivered when he saw the battlefield. Magnificent he was in precept, though not always in action. For this reason he was never blasé, despite continued grumblings and wailings over that much-advertised ennui of his.

This intimate of Byron (Milan 1817) cosmopolitan, lover, egotist, who said "my country is where there are most people like me," adored Italy, but at the end, while perfunctorily acting as French Consul at Civita Vecchia, he grew so homesick for Paris that he went there only to die of apoplexy. A seasoned soldier under Napoleon, he knew the world of men. Prosper Mérimée told us his master was wedded to the old-fashioned theory that a man should not be in a woman's company longer than five minutes without making love to her; granting, of course, that the woman is pretty or pleasing. This idea Stendhal had imbibed as soldier: hussar tactics of the First Empire. Attack, attack, attack! he advises. His book "De l'Amour" practically sets forth the theory. He was a sentimentalist despite his pretended cynicism, and the author of "Carmen" acknowledges that much of his own and Stendhal's glacial impassibility was pure posing. Nevertheless, with the exceptions of Goethe and Byron, no writer of eminence enjoyed during the last century such a sentimental education as Stendhal. Goethe, it may be remembered, reproached Balzac for digging from women's hearts his various romances. Yet to Goethe, as well as Balzac and Stendhal, might be applied the epigram of George Meredith: "Men may have rounded Seraglio Point. They have not yet doubled Cape Turk."

It was at Rome that Stendhal first resolved to tell the story of his love-life. In the dust he traced the initials of the beloved ones. Later he omitted no details. His motto was: "La vérité toute nue." But if he does not spare others, neither does he spare himself. What can critics say, those who blame George Moore for his plain speech, to Stendhal's journals, or "La Vie de Henri Brulard"? Many of the ladies' names were given with initials or asterisks. Mérimée had burned the letters Stendhal left in his care, and regretted doing so, as well he might. But the young enthusiasts of the Stendhal Club have supplied the missing names—those of men and women who have been dead more than a half century.

"De l'Amour" is marred by the attempt to imprison a sentiment behind the bars of a mathematical formula. Stendhal had inherited from his studies in Condillac, Helvétius, Tracy, Chamfort, the desire for rigid schematology, for geometrical demonstration. The word logic was ever at the tip of his tongue, and probably he would have come to blows with Professor Jowett for his dictum: "Logic is neither an art nor a science, but a dodge." Love for the Frenchman was without a Beyond; entirely a matter of the senses. The soul counted for little, manners for much. A sentimental epicurean, he is the artistic descendant of Benjamin Constant's Adolphe both of tradition and temperament. Stendhal fell into the mistake of the metaphysician in setting up categorical traps with which to snare his subject; they are artificial and bear an odd resemblance to Schopenhauer's love theories. Both philosophers practiced what they did not preach. "Beauty is a promise of happiness," wrote Stendhal, and Baudelaire rewrote it with a slight variation. The "crystallization" formula of Stendhal occurred to him while down in a salt mine near Salzburg. He saw an elm twig covered with sparkling salt crystals, and he used it as an image to express the slowly forming love—love by accretion—that discerns in the beloved one all perfections. Several "crystallizations" happen during the course of "true love." His book is more autobiographic than scientific; that the writer gleaned facts from his own heart experiences adds to the veracity of the document. As a catechism for lovers it is unique, and so well was it received by the general public that from the years 1822 to 1833 there were sold exactly seventeen copies. But ever since it has been plundered by other writers without acknowledgment. On the score of their popularity Schopenhauer and Stendhal could have shaken hands, and about 1880 on the score of their astonishingly sudden recrudescence. Both philosophers foretold the tragic dawn of pessimism in European literature.

Notwithstanding his display of wordly wisdom, Stendhal really loved but three times in his life, which fact has disturbed those of his disciples who saw in him a second Casanova. (The notorious memoirs of that extraordinary Italian were for a time fathered on Stendhal.) He had gone to Paris from Grenoble with the conviction that he must become a second Don Juan. Comical or shocking as it may sound, this was his projected profession. Experience soon showed him other aspects of life. He was too timid, too tender-hearted to indulge in the conventional dissipations of adolescent males. The lunar ray of sentiment was lodged in his brain; if he couldn't idealize a woman he soon left her. It was his misfortune, the lady's fortune—whoever she might have been—and the world's good luck that he never married; as a husband he would have been a glorious failure.

Mélanie Guilbert-Louason was an actress at Paris, who, after keeping him on tenterhooks of jealousy, finally accepted his addresses. He couldn't marry her because the allowance made by his father did not suffice for himself; besides, she had a daughter by a former alliance. He confesses that the lack of money was the chief reason for his timidity with women. A millionaire, he might have been a conquering and detestable hero. Like Frédéric Moreau in Flaubert's "Sentimental Education," Stendhal always feared the interrupting of a more favored suitor, and his fears were generally verified. However, with Mélanie in tow he went to Marseilles, where she acted in a local theatre, and to support himself he became a grocer's clerk. There's romance for you, a grand passion, indeed, as he loathed business. Later she married a Russian, Baskow by name. For weeks Stendhal was inconsolable. He didn't even have the consolation of Chopin, who, when his first love, Constantia Gladowska, married, heard, not without a certain satisfaction, that the peerless Constantia bored her husband by playing Chopin to him! (Balzac would have gloated over this womanly trait.) Stendhal in a letter to a fair correspondent exclaimed: "Femmes! femmes! vous êtes toujours les mêmes." It is a quotidian platitude, and quite opposes the more revolting platitude of François Premier: "Souvent femme varié." As a matter of truth, woman does not vary; among mammalians she is a rock of Gibraltar; and that is her chiefest charm. But few before Henry Beyle had the courage and clairvoyancy to enounce such a "platitude." And how he would have applauded the half-contemptuous, half-ironical epigrams of his disciple, Jules Laforgue: "Stability! Stability! Thy name is woman."

Fickle or stable Stendhal spent his days embroidering upon the canvas of the Eternal Masculine such patches of sterile wisdom. At Milan he fell into abysmal depths of love for Angela Pietragrua. He was a dashing young soldier then, and if Angela deceived him he was youthful enough to withstand the shock. When, eleven years afterward, he revisited Milan, he copiously wept on her bosom. Angela did not weep. She, however, was sufficiently touched by the sight of his tears—possibly a relic of eighteenth century sensibility—to start a fresh affair with her faithful one. But he did not always enjoy such smooth sailing. There were at least a dozen women who scorned him, or remained unconscious of his sentiments. One memory remained with him to the last—recall his cry of loneliness to Romain Colomb when languishing as Consul at the dull town of Civita Vecchia: "I am perishing for want of love!" And he narrowly escaped marrying the daughter of his laundress, an impertinent young person who rejected his offer not because of his age, but, forsooth, because he was not a religious man. How the celestial recorder of human imbecility must have shivered with joy over this episode.

Stendhal, when he made this confession to Colomb, must have been thinking of Mathilde, wife of General Dembowsky, who from 1818 to 1824 (let us not concern ourselves if these dates coincide with or overlap other love affairs; Stendhal was ever versatile) neither encouraged nor discouraged the ardent self-exile at Milan. So infatuated was he that he neglected his chances with the actress Viganò and also with the Countess Kämera. Mme. Dembowsky, who later did not prove so inaccessible to the conspirator Ugo Foscolo, allowed Stendhal the inestimable privilege of kissing her hand. He, sighing like a schoolboy, trailed after the heartless one from Milan to Florence, from Florence to Rome. The gossip that pointed him out as the singer Pasta's lover at Paris killed all hope for the conquest of La Dembowsky. Yet he was sincerely attached to her; it was probably the one sincere and disinterested passion in his long and insincere career. Had she said "Kill yourself!" he would have done so. She was born a Visconti, and separated from her brutal soldier husband. Her cousin, Mme. Traversi, was an obstacle to the unhappy passion of Stendhal. She hated him. In 1825 Mathilde Dembowsky died at the age of 38. Because of her he had replied to Mlle. Viganò—she had asked him: "Beyle, they say that you are in love with me!"—"They are fooling you!" For this he was never forgiven—naturally. It was a characteristic note of Stendhalian frankness; Stendhal, who never deceived any one but himself. It has been said that in love only the beginnings are beautiful, but he also discovered that the Ideal Woman is she who is never won. She is remembered the longest, thanks to masculine pique.

His disquisition on Love is not based upon psychological truth, as is Schopenhauer's, but, in a social sense, it is wider in scope. It deals more with manners than fundamentals. It is a manual of tactics by a superior strategist in the art of lovemaking. Crowded with crisp aphorisms and worldly philosophy, the book may be reread without exhausting its Machiavellian wisdom. It has been translated into every tongue. But why, in this period of the republication of excellent literature, two such powerful fictions of Stendhal, "Red and Black" and "The Chartreuse of Parma," have not been exhumed is rather mystifying. Admirably Englished by Miss Beth P. Robbins—with an introduction by Hayward—the plates of these novels are in the possession of the Brentanos. Rigorously re-edited in the light of the recent researches of Casimir Stryienski and others, these masterpieces deserve a resurrection. They are, despite their romantic violence and coloring, worth a wilderness of their barren successors masquerading as analytical fiction.

There are few alive now who remember Stendhal in the flesh—he died March 23, 1842—yet one name comes to the memory, a friend, indeed, of the great man, Eugénie de Montijo, ex-Empress of the French, who at the venerable age of 93 still lives in England. Stryienski relates that on their return from Italy in 1860 Napoleon III. and his Empress visited Grenoble, and in the municipal library saw a portrait of Stendhal. "But that is M. Beyle, is it not?" asked the Empress. "He was born at Grenoble," responded the librarian, M. Gariel. She recalled with pleasure this amusing friend of her childhood. Through Mérimée—the cher ami of her mother, Mme. de Montijo—she met Beyle. (Mérimée, it should not be forgotten, knew Spain at first hand.) The two girls liked Stendhal. He spun for them his best yarns; he initiated them into original games; in a word, he was a welcome guest in their household. There are two letters in the possession of M. Auguste Cordier, one addressed to M. Henry Beyle by E. Guzman y Palafox, dated December, 1839, when the future Empress of French was only 14, the other from her sister Paca. Both are prettily worded. And excepting this distinguished grande dame and exile, I can think of no one of the Beyle circle alive today who could say: "Stendhal! Yes, I knew him. He was a brilliant, detestable man, but a genius!"

MUSIC OF SUMMER NIGHTS FAR AFIELD

COLUMBUS discovering "The Wayfarer" has been the big event of Summer far afield, and the Ohio city where the Methodist centenary pageant was produced may share its impressions with New York and other places, according to a decision just reached to present it in the East early next Fall. Harold Reynolds, writing under Columbus date recently, told the origin of the historic review, and how it grew until it had to be divided very much as "Parsifal" was, only in the case of "The Wayfarer" the time occupied is actually two entire evenings.

The Coliseum at Columbus, seating 15,000 persons, has been crowded nightly for weeks, turning many pilgrims away in the centenary's actual million visitors there. The Rev. J. E. Crowther of Seattle arranged the "story," J. H. Rich did the scenes, and Professor Walter J. Kraft of Columbia University the music. Two thousand in the cast, 1,300 in the chorus, a symphony orchestra recruited from the Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago veterans, and a $25,000 "built-in" organ are some of the details of the huge equipment and personnel.

The Wayfarer or Wanderer, acted by Henry Herbert, and a character personifying Understanding, by Blanche Yurka, are the two leading rôles. An opening episode, "The Captivity," on a Babylonian background, is divided in three scenes: first, "War," then "Desolation," and finally "Despair and Deliverance." Bernard Ferguson sings Handel's "Why Do the Nations So Furiously Rage," Theo Karle has the tenor recitative "Comfort Ye" and "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted;" Helen Newitt, the "Rejoice Greatly," from "The Messiah," and Viola Ellis, "O, Thou That Tellest Good Tidings." The great chorus adds Mr. Kraft's "Awake, Put on Thy Strength, O Zion."

The Christian episodes begin with Bethlehem, the Advent of the Messiah; Jerusalem, the attraction of the Christ for the common people, and after these, the Resurrection. A concluding division is called "The Conquest," and has for its theme the expansion of Christ's Kingdom on earth. On a scene of a red cross in a rugged mountain landscape the Messengers of the Cross pass in succession through an advancing shaft of light.

Here are seen in turn St. Paul, Emperor Constantine, St. Augustine, John Wycliffe, Joan of Arc, Martin Luther, John Wesley, Robert Morrison, Florence Nightingale, John Stewart, William Taylor, General Booth, Jacob Riis, Presidents Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson, ending with a procession of the nations of the world.

Y. W. H. A. Roof Concerts.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association has arranged for two concerts on its roof garden on the evenings of July 17 and Aug. 14, under the auspices of a popular music campaign conducted by Charles D. Isaacson.

POE PARK'S FREE CONCERT.

Up at Poe Park, in the Bronx, a monster concert will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the New York Military Band will play under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, just as it does on various weekdays at Columbia University. The concert has been arranged by City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer.

Mana Zucca, known hitherto as a composer, will sing a famous air by Francis Hopkinson, who was the first American song writer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Miss Zucca will also sing her own song, "If Flowers Could Speak."

Mr. Goldman will conduct Auber's overture to "Masaniello," Grieg's "Peer Gynt," excerpts from Bizet's "Carmen" and Sullivan's "Pinafore," Herbert's "American Fantasy," and his trio, "The Three Solitaires," played by three cornets.

BASTILE DAY AT STADIUM.

The Stadium Concerts, entering their third week tonight, under the auspices of the Music League of the People's Institute, will tomorrow celebrate Bastille Day, with Anna Fitziu as solo star. There will be an ensemble from "Samson et Dalila," by Saint-Saëns, with the Metropolitan chorus, and symphonic works of Franck and Debussy.

Tuesday's operatic program, with Marie Louise Wagner and Zanco de Primo, includes selections from "Freischütz," "Lohengrin," "Le Cid," and "Carmen." Ilya Schkolnik will play the Meditation from "Thais."

Henry Hadley on Wednesday will direct his tone poem, "Lucifer," and "Ballet of the Flowers." Ines Barbour, who is Mrs. Hadley, will sing Godard's "La Tasse," and the orchestra will play Dvorak's "New World."

Mr. Volpe on Thursday night will conduct Hadley's symphony No. 4, "North, East, South, and West." Beatrice Ragsdale is the solo pianist in works of Rubinstein and Tschaikovsky.

Friday's opera bill, with Earle Tuckerman and the Stadium Quartet, is of music from "Tannhäuser," "Traviata," "Pagliacci," and "Faust."

Florence Macbeth will sing on Saturday, when the Metropolitan chorus will give a scene from "Prince Igor."

COLUMBIA'S FRENCH NIGHT.

This is the seventh week of Columbia University's free band concerts, while the Summer session chorus has just organized and will also occupy three nights weekly till mid-August. There are musical lectures by Professor Rossiter G. Cole of Chicago, Luigi Parisotti, and Professor Remy.

Mr. Goldman tomorrow has a special French program in honor of Bastile Day, which will include Massenet's "Phèdre" overture, parts of "Carmen," "Faust," "Thais," and "Chimes of Normandy;" the march "Sambre et Meuse," and "La Marseillaise."

Wednesday's program will include Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Gounod's "Ave Maria," excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal," and other numbers by Saint-Saëns and Scharwenka.

Another special Tschaikovsky program on Friday, by request, will include the "Marche Slave," "Overture 1812," and "Symphonie Pathétique." There will be dances from Edward German's "Henry VIII." and Sullivan's "Gondoliers."

PLANS OF PLAYERS HERE.

Leopold Godowsky, the eminent pianist, has been engaged as one of the soloists for the New Symphony Orchestra concerts next season. The list already includes Guiomar Novaes, Fritz Kreisler, Jacques Thibaud, Serge Rachmaninoff, and Harold Bauer. Mr. Godowsky will play at the concerts of March 30 and 31.

George Engles, manager of the Symphony Society of New York, has made public the following letter from Jacob Tushinsky, a viola player in that orchestra, who had been announced as joining the influential rival:

"Having seen my name mentioned as a member of Mr. Bodansky's new orchestra, I wish to state that such announcement is an error, as I am a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, and have no intention of severing my connection with that organization."

GALLO, KNIGHT OF ITALY.

Since Fortune Gallo, who piloted the San Carlo Opera Company through wartime seasons in America, also sent large gifts by Italian business men in our cities to his country's war funds, it is now announced that the impresario has been made a Knight of Italy for these services. Three of his brothers served as officers, and one was killed in the war. Mr. Gallo's friends in New York have just arranged a banquet of 300 guests in his honor next Sunday evening.

M'CORMACK TO AID POLICE.

John McCormack, Rosa Ponselle, Delia Baker, and Riccardo Stracciari are to sing at the Police Department field days on July 19 and 20 at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Park. Nahan Franko, who is an officer in the Police Reserve, will conduct, his orchestra and there will be both popular and patriotic airs by the Police Glee Club and 2,000 members of the People's Liberty Chorus.

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29c Unbleached Muslin, 19c yd.

39 inches wide, full, perfect pieces, made of an excellent grade of cotton, closely woven. Offered at 19c yard; less than today's wholesale cost. On sale while the quantity lasts. First floor.

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100 pieces, light weight American porcelain, dinner sets, decorated with borders of garlands and pink rosebuds. Each set makes a complete service for 12 persons.

15c Crash Toweling, 11½c yd.

There are only 1,500 yards in the entire lot. This material is made of clean yarns, white with neat red borders. Suitable for hand, dish and roller towel use. Regularly 15c, at 11½c yard. First floor.

4.50 Novelty Silk Vestings, 2.55

Novelty fibre woven silk vestings, in beautiful color combinations in street shades. This material may also be used effectively for millinery purposes. Second floor.

Silk Ribbons at 19c yard

Silk ribbons, miscellaneous lots, in plain and fancy effects. Excellent grades, in desirable lengths at 19c yard. Made to sell for 29c to 35c. Limited quantity. No mail or phone orders. First floor.

We can do wonders with Your Old Furs

Fur styles for Fall will be radically different from those of the past season.

But we have furriers in our remodeling department who will be able to take your fur garments of the past season and with consummate skill and thoroughness remake them into accurate representations of the 1919-20 modes.

Work arranged for at this time can be delivered at a marked advantage to you in the cost.

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An Event That Will Instantly Appeal to Those Who Have Been Awaiting the Opportunity to Get Good Floor Coverings Without Spending Too Much

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9x12 grass rugs that are regularly priced at 18.50...14.50
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6x9 grass rugs that are regularly priced at 10.75...9.75
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Rag Rugs

9x12 rag rugs that are regularly priced at 15.75...13.95
8x10 rag rugs that are regularly priced at 12.50...10.95
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4x7 rag rugs that are regularly priced at 5.50...4.75

Tapestry Rugs

9x12 Tapestry rugs that are regularly priced at 31.50, 27.75
8¼x10½ Tapestry rugs that are regularly priced at 29.75...26.75
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8¼x10½ Wilton rugs that are regularly priced at 112.50, 89.50
6x9 Wilton rugs that are regularly priced at 72.00...63.75

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9x12 Royal Wiltons that are regularly priced at 75.00, 67.50
8¼x10½ Royal Wiltons that are regularly priced at 68.00...61.75
6x9 Royal Wiltons that are regularly priced at 46.00, 41.00

Best Axminsters

9x12, regularly 62.50, on sale...56.75
8¼x10½, regularly 55.00, on sale...49.00
6x9, regularly 32.00, on sale...27.95
4½x7½, regularly 17.75, on sale...15.50
36x70, regularly 8.95, on sale...7.75
27x54, regularly 5.50, on sale...4.75
22½x36, regularly 2.95, on sale...2.50

Plain Grass Matting

27-inch, regularly 75c, at 65c
36-inch, regularly 95c, at 85c
54-inch, regularly 1.35, at 1.20

Body Brussels Rugs

9x12 Body Brussels rugs, regularly priced at 57.00...51.00
8¼x10½ Body Brussels rugs, regularly 52.00, 46.00
6x9 Body Brussels rugs, regularly priced to 35.00...31.00

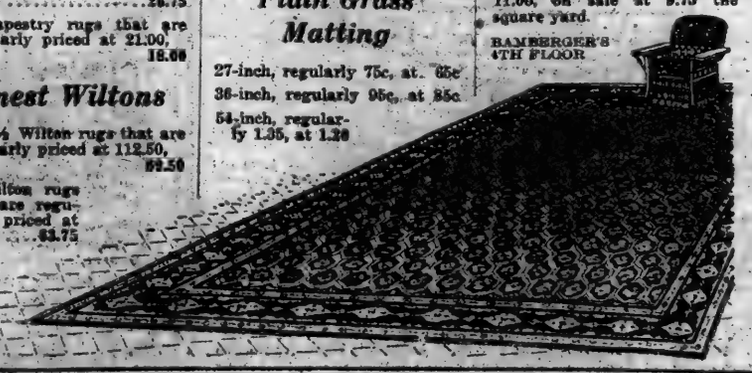
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9x11 Klearflax rugs that are regularly 36.00, 27.50
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6x8 Klearflax rugs that are regularly 17.60, 13.25
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11.00 Carpet, 9.75 Sq. Yd.

It is four yards in width, which makes it possible to cover a room without a seam. In various shades. Regularly 11.00, on sale at 9.75 the square yard.

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Newark, New Jersey

GOETHALS AS FIRST WITNESS IN WAR INQUIRY

The General's Testimony Paved the Way—Extravagance Admitted, but Circumstances Made It Necessary

IN a quaint, first-story room of the old part of the Capitol at Washington, before a small committee and with but a straggler or two in attendance, the curtain was raised recently on that most critical period of the war, when the struggle began to convert threatened chaos in the supply branch of the army into orderly, vast, and prompt production. The witness before the Congressional committee investigating War Department expenditures was Major Gen. George W. Goethals. For the first time he gave a full account of his connection with the War Department during the war, first as Quartermaster General and then as Director of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. He is now on the retired list.

The story General Goethals told not only threw light on many subjects that are to be revived in interest because of pending controversies about the conduct of the war, but took on an enhanced importance because of its basic relation to the future investigations of the committee. Through the questions put to the General the two main charges that the Republican-controlled committee will try to establish were made clear for the first time. These are:

First—That the cost-plus-10-per-cent. plan of letting war contracts was extravagant, costing the Government millions more than was necessary.

Second—That the policy allowing men connected with the production of the needed army supplies to fix the prices of those supplies was equally extravagant and unnecessary.

The questions asked, it was evident, were designed to lay the foundation of the attack, indicating that the committee was not basing its expectations on the exposure of any extensive graft, but on eliciting evidence of mismanagement and profiteering. On both these grounds General Goethals's answers pleased the Republican members of the committee, for it developed that from the first he set himself against both systems of letting war contracts.

No "Passing the Buck."

Usually a witness can be led out into something damaging by a question as to whether any one interfered with him—the passing of what is called the "buck" then taking place, but each time such a question was put to the General, he said:

"No, Sir."

"How about Secretary Baker?"

"No, Sir."

General Goethals said he first came in contact with the cost-plus system in the Shipping Board and objected to the principle. "I do not believe," he said, "there were any contracts in the Quartermaster Department based on the cost-plus plan, or, if there were, they were abrogated, because I was opposed to that method of doing business."

"What is the immediate result in your judgment of the cost-plus system of buying?" asked the Chairman, William J. Graham.

"Why, it is liable to lead to extravagance, to great extravagance. The contractor is not interested in what it is going to cost the Government. He is going to get his 10 per cent. anyhow, and the fact of the matter is, his return being based upon a percentage of the cost, the more he pays for labor and material the greater his return. Therefore, there is no incentive for him to economize. The Government takes all the risk and the contractor takes none."

A contention of the defenders of the cost-plus system is that, while obviously it is not one to be followed in normal times, it was necessary in the crisis of the war, when speed and vastness of production took peremptory precedence over cost. The Republicans, laying the foundation of their case in the manner of lawyers, which most of them on the committee are, asked the General if the system was necessary. He replied:

"I never thought so. I never tried it, and I do not know whether it was necessary or not. I never believed it was. It was not necessary to do it with the Shipping Board in order to get a prospective builder of ships. * * * I provided that if there was an increased cost of labor and material we would stand it, but that there would be no increase without the approval of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, so that I controlled that situation definitely."

Found Chaotic Conditions.

In December, 1917, General Goethals said conditions in the Quartermaster Department were "chaotic"—"badly shot up and robbed of a number of its functions." The subsistence branch was operating well, he said, but the larger part of the purchases were made through the co-operation of the Food Administration. The functions that had practically been taken away from the Quartermaster Department, as described by the General, were:

Clothing and Equipage.—Purchases of these were being made by a branch of the Council of National Defense.

Appropriation for Barracks and Quarters.—Assigned to a construction division which reported to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Quartermaster General, "making a rather anomalous state of affairs."

Transport Service.—Under a separate branch of the General Staff, known as the Embarkation Service.

"The various branches of the War Department," continued the General, "had secured appropriations for making shipment of their own materials, and they had created certain traffic sections, handling their supplies by railroad, express, or freight. The only branches of the Quartermaster Department that were really operating were the subsistence and the remount service. When I took hold I took from the Council of Defense the purchase of clothing and equipage; I brought to the attention of the Chief of Staff the difficulties we were encountering, due to the mixed-up condition of traffic * * * the alienation of the transport service from the Quartermaster Department, and its separation from the inland traffic service."

This separation, it was brought out, was a chief cause of the congestion at the seaboard; there was loss of supplies from spoiling, one of which was flour.

His Authority Was Great.

As a result of General Goethals's representations the Division of Storage and Traffic was created, concentrating all the transportation matters in the United States for the army, and the General was placed at its head. Later, in April, came the creation of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, with more concentration of closely related activities under Goethals. Speaking of the lack of co-ordination, the General said that when he took over the Quartermaster Department he "found that the Quartermaster General was buying clothing; that the Signal Corps was buying clothing; that the Medical Department was buying clothing; that the Ordnance Department was furnishing blankets." All were competing with one another. Other instances of competition were given; the effect was to increase prices.

"I became thoroughly convinced of the advisability of a Minister of Munitions, but that had been decided against by higher authorities, so I concluded the best thing to do in the War Department was to bring about such co-ordination and consolidation of purchases as would do away with this competition."

The Chairman—Was it taken up with the War Department?

General Goethals—I mentioned it to the Secretary of War, but the President had already come out against the matter, and he was not in favor of such a proposition.

The Chairman—What was the position of the Secretary on this matter?

General Goethals—Oh, he, of course, agreed with his chief.

Later the same purpose, the cutting out of competition between the different departments—such as the army and the navy on wool—was accomplished by the creation of the War Industries Board.

One of the surprising statements made by Goethals was that the purchasing part of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic had not begun to function regularly up to the time when the armistice was signed. Giving the reasons, he said:

"The approval of the general scheme which was submitted in July was not given until the latter part of September, 1918. We could not begin functioning until we had moved into the building where we could consolidate all the force. It was a big proposition and we had to get the men together for it. Naturally, there was opposition on the part of the bureau chiefs. We moved into the new building on B Street in the middle of October. The first step toward consolidation was the taking over of the purchasing plants of the Engineer Department in the middle of October, and we started along to consolidate from the 15th of the month until the armistice came. Then what our status was to be nobody knew. I finally succeeded in getting General March to go ahead, so we continued on. * * *"

Unwritten history about a crisis in the shipping situation was then brought out.

Mr. Reavis—Now, in addition to the loss suffered by the Government by reason of this lack of co-ordination, what effect did it have on the function of service in getting supplies abroad and equipment across?

Acute Shipping Situation.

General Goethals—Now, you are getting into another matter, and that is the shipping question. They shipped over everything they could. The situation in February became very acute; for the number of men shipped overseas we did not have enough shipping to handle the supplies necessary to maintain them. When the Embarkation Service was turned over to me I started reorganization of it. There was an army officer in charge who had handled transports to the Philippines for the Spanish-American war; he was not a big enough man to handle the situation, so I tried to get the biggest shipping man to come in and assist at the end of it. In January I verbally called attention to the fact that we were getting more men overseas than the available shipping at the disposal of the War Department would supply, and there was a meeting at the Secretary of War's office with Mr. Hurley, who promised a certain number of ships by the first of February, which ships did not materialize. So there is on record in the War Department a letter to the Secretary of War calling attention to the fact that either more ships must be supplied at once or they must stop shipping men overseas. As a result of that letter there was a conference between the Secretary of War, General Biddle, who was Acting Chief of Staff; Mr. Hurley, and Mr. Franklin of the International Merchant Marine. The necessity of bringing more ships into the service, the necessity of getting supplies from the Allies were discussed, and the necessity for a Shipping Control Committee, consisting of Mr. Franklin, Mr. Hurley, and Sir C. Guthrie, who had charge of the British shipping in this country, and it was to be the duty of that committee to supply the necessary ships for our shipping. So that brought in another agency. The handling of the men was left with the army; the handling of the supplies and so forth was in the hands of the Export Control Committee, and the result was we got greater efficiency in loading, and, so far as the available shipping in the United States was concerned, we got all the available shipping for our purpose.

Slowness in Making Reforms.

Before the internal co-ordination of traffic of the War Department five bureaus were shipping things to the seaboard independently. General Goethals was asked if he thought this co-ordination could have been put into effect in the early part of the war.

"I don't see why they could not have done it," was the answer.

Speaking generally of the task, General Goethals said he had had no intention of taking over the responsibility unless he had full power to act.

Mr. Reavis—For that reason you took over the responsibility in a measure from the Council of National Defense?

General Goethals—Yes, Sir; I took over the purchase of quartermaster supplies from the Council of National Defense; I took over the storage supplies from the Council of National Defense. These are the only two cases in which we hitched.

The question of the Price Fixing Committee of the Council of National Defense was taken up, and the General was asked at whose suggestion did the representatives of the Quartermaster Department go on the Price Fixing Committee.

"I took it up with the head of the Subsistence Branch, Colonel Grove, who had served with me on the Isthmus," he replied. "I told him when there was any price fixing I wanted him to sit on it. And they made a committee for the army and for the navy, too. I took it up with General Smith, who was representing the department, and I told him I wanted him to represent me on the clothing and equipage. You see, I had some knowledge of the Price Fixing Committee, because, as I stated before, I was connected with the Shipping Board and got into trouble on prices on steel."

Mr. Reavis—What do you think, General, of permitting men who buy things for the Government—supplies—to fix the price of their own product?

General Goethals—I do not believe in that policy; he might advise in connection with the prices or the fixing of prices.

Mr. Reavis—But the policy of allowing him to fix a price?

General Goethals—It is wrong.

Mr. Frear—The fact that you did not follow the same plan was the best expression of your judgment in regard to it?

General Goethals—Yes, Sir.

Contract Methods Explained.

General Goethals was asked what method of contracting he followed after he took charge.

"So far as possible," he answered, "we went into open competition; where competition was not possible, as in clothing, for instance, we got the mills to manufacture our cloth, allotting the yardage to the mill and then taking the goods; we took the yardage and allotted it to the manufacturers of cloth. In hardware, for instance, we could get competition."

In answer to another question, he said he followed, practically, the system of bidding, unless compelled to commandeer. He made it clear that he believed the services of men engaged in producing supplies required by the Government could be used to great advantage, but only in advisory capacity. He could not be drawn into any intimations of graft or any reflections on the members of the Council of National Defense. What he condemned was the system employed, alleging that it resulted in serious and unnecessary enhancement of cost.

Mr. MacGregor—Probably there is no man in the United States who has greater knowledge than you of the conduct of affairs in this war. I want to ask you as a general question whether it is your judgment that a great deal of money was wasted?

General Goethals—I do not think there is any question about it, or in the mind of anybody else. I never knew anybody to go to war without extravagance. I wasted money myself in getting clothing at any price I could buy. If we had been prepared in advance, we could have saved a great deal of money. I think everybody is willing to admit we were extravagant, and the very nature of affairs when we entered the war would predicate that.

PASSING OF CURB MARKET

"Freebooters' Exchange" in Broad Street to Get Under Shelter

THIS year will probably see the passing of the open New York Curb Market. Members of that body, who, rain or shine, during the last 120 years have made the section of Broad Street below Wall Street the scene of their activities, to the astonishment and amusement of thousands of visitors, are arranging to go indoors.

Wild speculation in oil shares, many of which the District Attorney brands as valueless, is the real reason for the abandonment of an outside market which has existed in one part or another of the financial district since 1790. The Curb Association, a vigilante body formed by the brokers, has been unable to cope with the wildcat traders, who have free access to the outside market. The fact that members of the association refuse to trade with the traders or to transact business in shares not regularly listed with the association has apparently had little effect on those who are mulcting the public of millions of dollars annually by foisting valueless securities on to the market and maintaining fictitious quotations.

The Curb Association is to go under cover, and the 300 men who have been browned by battling all weathers for five hours daily will soon transact their business in a regular exchange. Outsiders will not be permitted to trade there. The police are competent to handle the remnants.

It has not been decided where the outside market will find haven. The history of the Curb has been full of romance, in which fortunes as large as any of the Stock Exchange have been won and lost. Furthermore, it has been the scene of all kinds and conditions of trading. Currency was actually sold out there in millions of dollars during the panic days of 1907, and employers of labor went thither when banks were refusing cash in large amounts to cash their checks to pay wages.

In the days when New York was allowed to bet in the open, there was a book on anything maintained on the Curb, and one could bet anything from $10 to $500,000 on games, elections, or wars. Seats for popular events always found a ready market, some of which were as active as were securities. A big sporting event always attracted attention, and at one end of the Curb one could buy tickets by bidding therefor, and at the other end bets on the same event could be laid.

Now the Curb is busy buying and selling stocks, and the daily turnover is valued at millions of dollars. For instance, one day last week over 2,000,000 shares of stocks were traded in on the Curb, having an estimated value of $80,000,000, and this does not include millions of dollars' worth of bonds. The estimate does not include the wildcat issues.

The late James R. Keene was not averse to a flier on the Curb, and many a neat little fortune he turned out in some mining or oil shares out there. He always had a certain sentiment in favor of this sort of security, for he came from the West and had dabbled in mining and oil securities out there.

Fortunes have been made on a shoestring outside, and the story is told of one young broker borrowing $50 after a particularly disastrous month and building thereon $500,000 within eight months.

Naturally a market like the Curb, free for all, having about the same standing prior to the coming of the association as the average city market, was the scene of some amazing swindles. Fake brokers have traded in fake stocks and have got away with real securities and cash. Not many years ago an active market was made in a certain copper company, and the promoters sold a great deal of stock. Two days later the small office which bore the name of the company was closed. Another broker now domiciled abroad for a number of years is said to have taken enough money from the clients to reside on the Continent in luxury for the rest of his days.

Other cases of petty larceny have occurred, such as inviting people to bring their cash to the Curb to buy stock, meeting them there, taking the cash apparently to buy the stock, and then disappearing. All these cases have occurred outside in numbers, but it should be borne in mind that they have not been any part or parcel of the Curb proper, which stands for integrity and decent business. The Curb Association, formed by the late E. S. Mendels, Jr., as a result of the findings of the Hughes investigating committee, has never countenanced anything but honest brokers.

The passing of the Curb will mean much to that section of the street it now occupies. Windows overlooking the market rent for amounts which would surprise householders who now complain of high rentals. For instance, one cubbyhole of a window seat, which contains 100 telephone wires and room for a broker with a megaphone, rents for $150 a month, and there are plenty of brokers who would be pleased to pay double that amount for this place at the moment.

Of course the chief feature of interest to the casual visitor to the Curb is its method of trading. Every firm has deduced some form of finger language to convey necessary quotations and orders to the assistant, who sits in the window near by and signals his needs. Thus the window partner with a telephone receiver clamped to his ears receives an order to buy 100 shares of Huron Steel. He can tell which man is his partner on the Curb because he is wearing a glaring green hat, and the partner looks up to the window every few seconds. The order is given by the sign language, and is immediately executed and the price signaled back, and thus over the telephone to the waiting client. It is the colored hats and sign language which cause so much amusement to visitors.

Some of the brokers become so proficient in this deaf and dumb signaling that they carry on rapid conversations with their window partners which is so coded that other outside men are unable to decipher its meaning. This naturally is necessary, or other traders would be able to determine the size of the orders sent to the waiting brokers.

Thus the city is to lose its outside market, which is the most active of its kind in the world, doing twice the business the London Curb market or the Coulisse of Paris transacts. But in its stead there will be an orderly "inside outside market," if one is permitted to put it that way, which will be safer and saner for the public to do business in.

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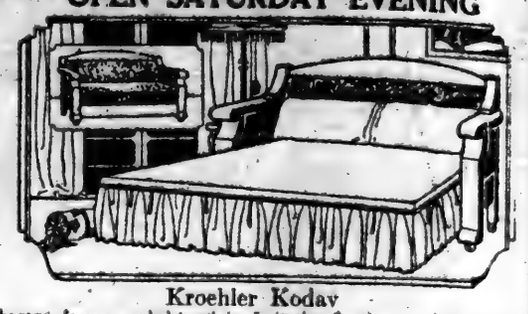
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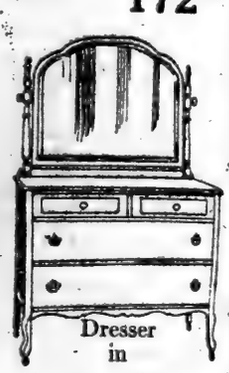


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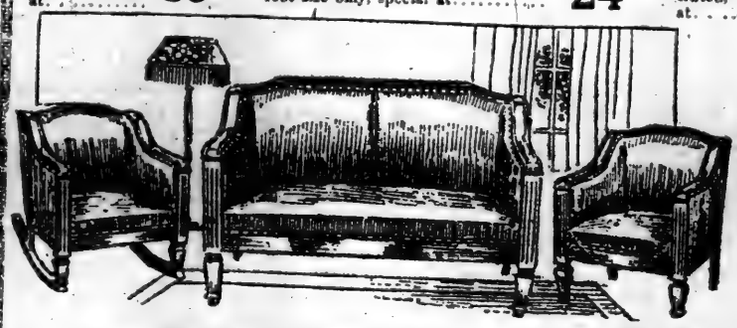


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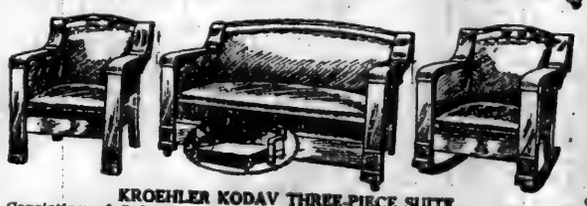
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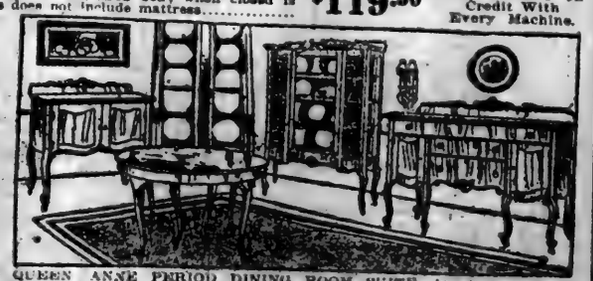
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BACK TO THEIR MOTHER EARTH

Mrs. Draper of the Red Cross Tells How French Are Reclaiming Their Devastated Land

KALEIDOSCOPIC changes, unexpected setbacks, and overnight reversals—these have marked the spirit of the Peace Conference and the life of the Peace city to a degree only justifiable and only understandable to the person who has mingled with it and has been part of the moving forces of the capital of the world. Mrs. William K. Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, just returned from a tour of inspection of the Red Cross work in France, occupied Germany and Belgium, says she has brought back mixed impressions—a ruined continent and a courageous people, struggling to overcome the inertia of an unexpected and protracted armistice, and waiting for a conclusive peace.

Uppermost in her mind, naturally, is the Red Cross and its work before and since hostilities ceased. The forces are fast being demobilized. As many as 200 have come home in a week, and yet the spirit remains. "It is inspiring," Mrs. Draper declares, "such devotion and self-sacrifice as they have shown! If you see it, it will make you feel a part of something really big. It will make you lose all sense of provincial restrictions, all sense of individual pride, or of the class that you personally represent. You will see the great United States as a family. You will not longer say, 'My city did thus and so,' but 'My country did this, and we are all part of one great whole in the work.' Whether the work was in the hospitals, in the convalescent huts, or in the relief canteens, it was always the same.

"One of the latest and most effective works of the organization has been the administration of the tent city in the Champs de Mars. Here during every day of the year 1,700 of the 3,000 men who have always been in Paris on three-day leave have been given lodging and food at nominal prices, and, more than that, have been mothered and advised in their sightseeing projects so that each of them could go home to boast that he had 'seen Paris,' and to rejoice that there were some things that he had missed. He came for the most part with little idea of specific objectives, but the Y. M. C. A. had arranged numerous tours from which he might choose. If he wanted to see anything, it was the Eiffel Tower, but when he arrived at the tent city he found himself at the base of it. Then, strange to say, it was the churches, Notre Dame and the Madeleine, that spelled Paris for him. And, almost invariably, if he had not been at that particular part of the front, he wanted to go to Chateau-Thierry, and he went, for it is a trip easily made in a day. Of course, he went to the tomb of Napoleon, and often he rejoiced in the Louvre. If he had not been guided, however, he would have gone back to his little home town without having seen Paris at all.

"The men on leave not cared for at the Champs de Mars were looked after in the same way in other parts of Paris. Several hundred of them were housed in what was formerly a skating rink, and the rest in six small hotels taken over by the Red Cross for this purpose.

High Prices in Paris.

"In the Hotel de Louvre was the officers' club, which was of extreme importance to these men, for here they could meet one another, and, more than that, could live at rates that did not stagger the imagination as well as empty the pocketbook.

"To eat in Paris is an adventure, and a reckless one. You can get all the food you want, but you must pay high for it. All the restrictions have been removed. While in early April it was impossible to get sugar, butter, or white bread, they are all obtainable now. It is interesting to note in connection with the high prices that those at the Hotel de Louvre, which is conducted by a committee of officers in co-operation with the Red Cross, are very moderate and yet the food is excellent and well served. Breakfast is 5 francs, lunch 10 francs, and dinner 10 francs, while rooms are 10 francs a day."

Now the war is over, Mrs. Draper said the organization was getting on a peace basis. In the small towns of France the relief work is already being taken over from the Red Cross by French civilian committees, who are assuming it with courage and determination. The skeleton of the American organization remains, but the French are taking back France for themselves.

"To describe the devastated area in Northern France is utterly impossible," Mrs. Draper continued. "We started from Paris one Sunday morning, going through Senlis, Soissons, Coucy-le-Château, where we had luncheon among the ruins of that once most beautiful spot, on to Chauny and to Noyon, where we stayed for some time, going over the city and learning from our Red Cross delegate there about the work that we were doing for these people. For some thirty miles of this trip the towns and villages were practically laid flat by the shell fire. At any rate, it seemed that there was not a building left standing that had not been seriously damaged, if, indeed, not entirely destroyed.

"A pitiful part of this destruction is the realization that much of it was caused by the French artillery, the troops being forced to demolish the towns which were being occupied and used by the Germans. Noyon is badly damaged; a town of some 7,000 or 8,000 people. Here we found our representative, living on a little side street in a house less damaged than others, but which she had made comfortable, and in the most simple fashion, even attractive, three small rooms, one of which is used as an office. Fresh Spring blossoms in shells used as vases made the room most livable. The furniture is made of packing boxes with a few dilapidated chairs to help out, and the two beds in the second room, used as a bedroom, are those of the hospital cot type; the third room serves as a kitchen. It would seem a sad life to spend one's days among such desolation, and yet from this picture surely every one will realize that there is no greater opportunity for service. The district extends to towns and villages near by.

"With roads and railroads not yet in good condition, the distribution of the supplies is difficult, and yet something like 2,000 tons a month are given to the French committees. With the Spring, the people were coming back faster, so that the rush of work was very continuous.

"It was indeed a source of great gratification to me to find the refugee garments and hospital supplies made by the chapters and even the second-hand clothing gathered into the division warehouses in the United States finally reach their destination in France where the need was so great for the things which we had been working hard to supply in America."

Red Cross and League of Nations.

The thoughts of the Red Cross workers at present are centred upon the crystallization of their wartime efforts in Article XXV. of the covenant of the League of Nations, in which "the members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." The logical sequel to the adoption of the article was a revival of the International Red Cross. However, this was found impractical before the signing of the peace, and instead it was decided to form the League of Red Cross Societies. Mrs. Draper attended the conference which completed the organization and took a lively interest in it.

The objects of the League are to encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations, and to secure the co-operation of such organizations. A second purpose is to promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing the medium for bringing within reach of all people the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application, and, finally, to furnish the medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national and international calamities.

Perhaps there has been an impression that many of the Americans in Paris have mixed pleasure with their business, but it is Mrs. Draper's testimony that they are there for work and that they have enough of it to keep them busy for the most part. So the amusements are not prominent features for any but the soldiers. Both the opera houses are running and many of the theatres. The latter have catered to the wants of the Americans, at least in their vaudeville shows, by giving much of the performance in English.

"The great trouble," said Mrs. Draper, "has been to get about the city. For a long time there were no taxis. They had all been requisitioned. They came back. On March 1, 3,000 of them debouched into the city, and the others have been coming in a few at a time, but they will not take you unless they happen to be going your way. Then the subway and tram workers struck. So moving about Paris has been no easy task, for it is a city of magnificent distances.

"I made a trip into occupied Germany, and on the way had the opportunity of seeing still other devastated regions. The cities and the towns show little sign of rehabilitation, although even in Verdun I stayed overnight in a house that had been badly damaged and yet had been fully restored so that running water and electric lights had been installed. But on the whole the towns were as they had been when the armistice was signed.

"In the country it was a somewhat different story. I was never more amazed than when, on visiting a battlefield, I found that the trenches had already been filled in and that this season's crops were growing where a year ago ally and Hun were facing each other in battle array. Afterward I saw more and more of the same thing. Everywhere the peasant of Belgium and Northern France is reclaiming his land from battlefields and losing no time in putting it again under cultivation.

Repatriated Refugees.

"What was even more remarkable was the manner in which the lately repatriated refugees had put in their little gardens. Often they had no houses, but always, where any one was living at all, there would be a garden. You see in it all the wonderful love of a people for the land—generation upon generation cultivating the soil and finding their life and their living in such work is having its effect now. Often I saw families who had returned during the Spring and late Winter to find nothing left of their old homes but a heap of ruins or possibly a broken wall. But they were not daunted; they are living in tents or underneath an old strip of canvas stretched from the ruined side of a house and they have all, practically without exception, planted their gardens not only in vegetables that will give them food this Summer and next Winter but in flowers, too.

"From Verdun I went through Luxemburg to Treves, and here to see the oldest city in Germany, and the fourth oldest city in Europe, occupied and completely controlled by American troops was an extraordinary sensation. The Germans were quiet. They went about their business in the usual way. Except for the trams there were no vehicles in the street other than the cars and trucks of the A. E. F. All the German automobiles had been requisitioned, parts had been taken, and not a motor was available for the Germans. The Military Police were in full control.

"From Treves to Coblenz along the Moselle River, both banks were covered with vineyards, all under perfect cultivation. Everywhere the roads were being repaired by German prisoners, or old men and boys. In Belgium I found little destruction, of course. It was more like the northern part of France where the enemy passed through quickly during the first days of the war without intense shelling. But everywhere it was evident that the people wanted to go back to work, to get back to normal living. And for that they have been waiting, watchfully waiting—waiting for the dawn of peace."



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WHEN LABOR LEADERS MEET

FIVE HUNDRED delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, who represented 3,500,000 members in the United States and Canada, seemed to the curious spectator to be invested with all the romantic notions associated with the term "labor leader." Their outward aspect, however, gave no indication of their proletarian origin. In fact, the most frequent exclamation on the boardwalk seemed to be: "Are those well-dressed men labor leaders?"

Dressed unobtrusively and in good taste, the labor representatives, with their wives and children, lived at the best hotels and took part in the life and gayety of the resort. Remove their distinguishing badges and they might have been taken for a group of substantial business men on a holiday.

The majority of the delegates were officers of large international unions drawing salaries from $3,000 to $10,000 a year. Not a few were men wealthy in their own right, with great responsibilities to shoulder. Of these perhaps the best known was Patrick McCarthy, former Mayor of San Francisco, and head of the powerful building trades employes' association in that city.

McCarthy, whose home is a show place on the Pacific Coast, was the Beau Brummel of the convention. His shirts, ties, and socks matched his jewelry. At the close of the afternoon sessions he repaired to his hotel room, donned a fresh suit of clothes and a change of jewelry, and sauntered forth for the evening's amusements.

Some may wonder how McCarthy retains his influence so that workingmen send him as a delegate to the convention. The question is easily answered. McCarthy, through his political influence and his fighting ability, has been able to give the workers in the building trades in his city what they want, shorter hours and higher wages. They ask for nothing else.

In contrast to McCarthy was a man known the world over for his agitation in behalf of fellow-seamen, Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union is a sailor in dress as well as by occupation. "Look for a man different from any other man and that will be Andy Furuseth," was the reply made by a delegate to an inquirer who asked for Furuseth.

Furuseth is a man above medium height with a stoop and a sailor's roll, garbed in a creaseless blue serge suit. It is his face, however, which attracts instant attention and a use of language which compels admiration whether or not you agree with him.

Lined and criss-crossed with myriad wrinkles, Furuseth's face is a sore yellow. His eyes, one moment deep in philosophic contemplation, may light up the next moment with the defiance of an eagle. For about twenty years he has been head of the Seamen's Union. His devotion to the cause of the "mudsills," as he calls the sailors, knows no bounds. In almost that entire time, he has refused to accept anything but an ordinary seaman's wage, ($20 a week,) from his union.

Furuseth's Defeat.

Furuseth was swamped when he made his stand against the League of Nations and the International Labor Charter. He confided to several acquaintances that he had nothing to gain, that he knew he might lose a great deal, but that he had no choice but to make the fight. It was his contention that the International Labor Charter deprived labor of the principles for which it had been fighting for centuries. The clause, "Labor is not merely a commodity or an article of commerce" aroused his wrath. By the insertion of the word "merely," as suggested by Sir Robert Borden, he said that labor had been betrayed.

"It is as if some one were to say, 'Andrew Furuseth is not a scab,'" he said. "Then another man comes along and says, 'Andrew Furuseth is not merely a scab,' meaning that he is a scab and something else."

Of a different type is James Duncan, Vice President of the granite cutters, who asked that he be noted on the records of the convention as "James Duncan of Massachusetts." There is another James Duncan, of Seattle, one of the radicals at the convention, who rallied most of the lost causes. The other Duncan is a stalwart lieutenant of President Gompers. Straight as a rod, with white hair and mustache, Duncan has somewhat the air, say, of a member of the British Foreign Office. This effect is enhanced by his predilection for the long black formal coat which goes under the name of "Prince Albert." Duncan is a Scotchman.

As far as politics was concerned, most of the interest of the convention centred on the League of Nations. However, other political subjects were in evidence, among them the propositions calling for granting of amnesty to political prisoners and the withdrawl of troops and the blockade from Russia. The radicals at the convention who espoused these causes had very little chance of putting any of them over, but they might have accomplished more had efficient leaders and wise parliamentarians guided them.

Although Samuel Gompers and his Executive Council had the convention well in hand, every now and then dissatisfaction was expressed by delegates who asserted that they were unable to be heard on important matters. One of the rules of the convention was that if thirty delegates demanded the previous question debate could be shut off if the question were passed. Frequently the previous question was put after rousing speeches by the administration leaders and the propositions went through easily.

Grumbling and dissatisfaction were expressed by delegates from the central labor bodies because of the snowing under of radical resolutions.

Two Big Leaders Silent.

John Fitzpatrick, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and James H. Maurer, head of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, did not appear at the convention as delegates. Maurer is engaged in organization work connected with the Labor Party and is building up a co-operative movement in his State. Fitzpatrick appeared at the convention merely as a spectator. It was significant that no fight was made on the floor for indorsement of the Labor Party. The fact appeared to be that Fitzpatrick, Maurer and their co-workers were satisfied not to have the matter come up, but to continue their work independently.

Another factor tending to point to the growth of a secession movement is found in the strong sentiment in some parts of the West for the industrial union idea. Although a direct vote was strongly against industrial unionism, action on amalgamating the Mule Spinners with the Textile Workers showed that in specific instances the convention was not averse to recognizing that craft organizations are disappearing and industrial organizations are taking their places.

There was further dissatisfaction on the part of some delegates regarding the printing of the proceedings. They said it was unfair that almost every speech made by Samuel Gompers or his lieutenants should be quoted in full in the record of the day's proceedings while the speeches made in opposition to the administration were summed up in scant sentences. The alleged autocracy of the heads of the great international unions was always a favorite topic of discussion at a gathering of the Pacific Coast delegates.

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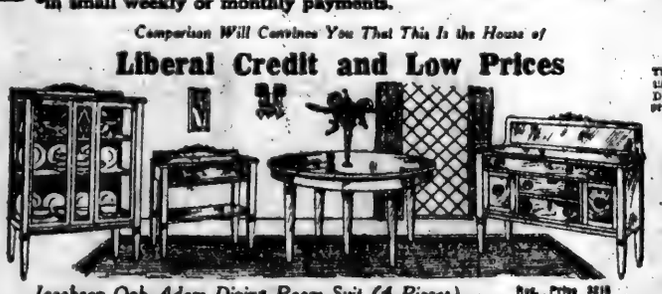
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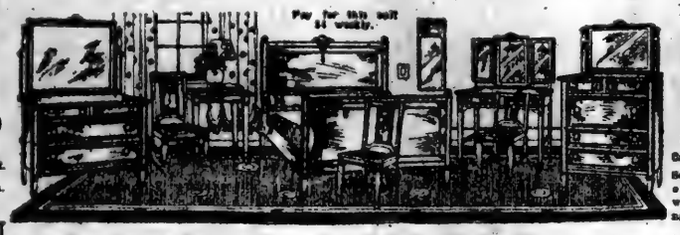


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NEED MORE EFFICIENCY IN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Novel Plan of Store Door Delivery with Zone Rates to Reduce Existing Expense and Waste of Trucking

One of the greatest problems—some call it the greatest that the operators of haulage and truck transportation companies have been trying to solve—is that of reaching a higher degree of efficiency combined with greater operating economy. The store door delivery and return load plans attracted considerable attention several months ago. The mercantile interests of this city, assisted by Commissioner James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission, investigated the store door system of delivery very thoroughly a year ago, but so complex were the many elements entering into the city truck transportation business that it failed to meet with the success which its advocates looked for.

That the problem is a vitally important one, especially for motor truck operators, is indicated by a statement made by John Martin, who says that based on the 1918 registration in New York City of 31,561 commercial trucks, (busses not included,) and assuming that only two-thirds, or 21,041 are used, the loss in local transportation alone in the City of New York is $600,480 per day, or $200,844,000 annually.

About 75,000 horses similarly employed are not taken into consideration. The figures do not include the loss at terminals in handling and storage charges, and interest and insurance on 40 to 100 per cent. more investments in terminal facilities than is necessary.

Mr. Martin has had considerable experience in the handling of large transportation units in this and other cities. He read a paper on his ideas in stabilizing the highway transportation industry at the recent annual meeting of the National Highway Traffic Association, and he bases his assertion on the estimate which, while varying in certain individual cases, is acknowledged as practically correct, as follows:

The average load carried (one way only) is about 35 per cent. of capacity. The average load carried both ways is about 20 per cent. of capacity, and $28 per day per truck represents an exceedingly modest margin above costs, including depreciation.

Many believe the efficiency can be increased to 80 per cent. and even higher—the most conservative say 40 per cent—which would mean a saving of $28 per day per truck.

The plan presented by Mr. Martin toward solving this problem and which presents many beneficial possibilities, is:

A rate from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee, that in addition to transportation charges, includes drayage charges from the door of the shipper to the terminal, and drayage charges from the terminal to the door of the consignee, the total, including freight charges, to be collected by the drayman.

The drayage charges to be assessed according to zones. Such charges can be definitely determined at point of origin, and correction as to zones can be made at destination points, just as erroneous billings are now corrected.

"The success of this proposition," explains Mr Martin, "depends upon an exclusive franchise for that purpose. The service could be compared with the collection and delivery of mail before it has reached the Post Office. The railroads now carry the mail when delivered to them. The railroads would carry the freight after its delivery, as done now, but to successfully operate the collection and delivery of freight between the terminals of railroad and boat lines and the shippers and consignees, and the delivery of merchandise for the consumer from the several retail stores, an exclusive franchise is inevitable."

Mr. Martin suggests the following procedure in organizing such a service:

Establish a systematized scheduled service along prescribed routes operating between the terminals and each zone, similar to the time schedules maintained by the railroads, including the residential districts. The net yield to the owners to be 10 per cent. on their investment.

A satisfactory bond to be given for the collection of charges for the railroad and boat lines.

The administration to appoint a director for the supervision of terminals and drayage, including the reorganization thereof, one who is vested with authority without having to submit his deliberations to a superior.

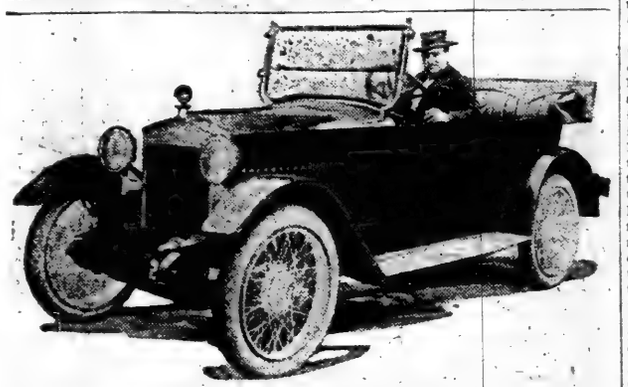
The drayage charges at both ends to include a safe "margin of safety." This anticipated margin of safety to be paid into the treasury of the administration until the drayage company's books disclose the exact profit or loss—say twice yearly.

The drayage company to give to each patron a purchase unit, or receipt, for the amount of drayage charge paid by him. The difference between the drayage company's cost of doing business, including depreciation, and the patron's aggregate drayage charges, as evidenced by these purchase units, to be returned to him pro rata based upon the aggregate value thereof, out of the margin of safety fund. Similarly, if those charges retained by the drayage company at the time collected do not yield to it 10 per cent. net on its investment, the difference thus deposited in the administration's treasury as the margin of safety fund is to be paid to the drayage company. Thus, the yield to the drayage company on its investment is never more or less than 10 per cent., and the patron's drayage charges are limited to the actual cost involved plus a fair profit only for the service performed. The margin of safety deposited may draw interest, thus giving to the patrons the advantage of every saving that is possible over and above their actual costs involved plus only a fair interest yield on the investment of the drayage company.

"There is nothing complicated or involved in the plan," adds Mr. Martin. "Indeed, a precedent that nearly parallels it is in satisfactory operation throughout the country with cab and baggage transfer companies between stations at terminals.

"The decrease or increase of rates is thus of small concern to patrons and may vary to meet changing conditions without friction. The reason behind the demand for Government ownership would disappear. The owner being thus assured of a definite interest yield, and one that is not dependent upon the uncertainties of legislative action, has no inclination to withhold such service as the patrons are willing to pay for, and under the plan proposed each patron does pay for the service rendered to him and in the exact proportion to his patronage.

"The money now wasted in drayage and terminal charges would go a long way toward supplying much needed capital for business expansion and world-wide rehabilitation."



NEW CAR ON BROADWAY.

The Hollier "Six," five-passenger touring type, 116-inch wheelebase. The local agency has just been taken by W. Irvine Fickling and Norris Mason of the New York Fulton Truck Company.



MOTOR BUS IN ALASKA.

Body accommodating sixteen persons fitted to Republic truck chassis, in daily service at Anchorage, near the head of Cook Inlet.

BRITISH AUTO CONDITIONS.

Ford Car Prices Compared—Labor Demands Restrict Home Progress.

A suggestive comment on automobile conditions in England with special reference to Ford car prices and labor requirements appears in a recent issue of The Field and may make interesting reading for some of our manufacturers and dealers. It says:

"The difference between labor conditions here and in America can be perceived by examining the case of the Ford car. Prior to the war it was being sold in America at the equivalent to £85, we believe. Its price here was £155, partly because it was assembled at Manchester, for the freight from Detroit to this country was nothing like the difference between those figures. What the war has added to the cost of the British assembled Ford may be seen from the fact that the price of the car now is £250, an increase of over 85 per cent. Sir Percival Perry recently stated that had his company—which handles the Ford interests in Europe—been able to arrange for a production of 500 cars per week at Manchester, instead of £150 he would have been able to sell at £230. That indicates what an important influence volume of production has on cost.

"There we have the whole problem of motor car production reduced to a simple analysis. The car which cost the American motorist £85 in 1914 is now being sold to the British one at £230—of course, there are differences in the two models, and they are improvements, but they would not have added to the price in the ordinary course of events—and the difference is directly due to the effects of the war, here and in America. We believe we are right in stating that several American car makers, prior to the war, had decided to imitate the Ford Company in opening assembling factories here, to enable the anticipated customs tariff of this country largely to be evaded; but apparently those plans have disappeared, and it is suggested that the cause is the attitude of British labor toward production.

"If that be so, can the British manufacturer be blamed for refusing to commit himself to such a program as would satisfy the demands of the British market, knowing that such commitment would only invite and certainly attract further demands from trade unionism, which would leave small choice between working at no profit and closing down.

"The situation is a curious, complex, and puzzling one, and arises from the apparent determination of politically organized labor to allow capital but the minimum return from their joint efforts. It presents no basis for an agreement, for labor is not going to agree to any terms which will fetter it in making fresh demands. So far as the present indications are a guide, nothing can be done until the Government's out of work doles cease and the nature of the financial indemnifications of this country by Germany is fully known in the Peace Treaty."

Tire Factory in Mexico.

A Consular report from Mexico City states that under the name of the Fomento de Comercio Internacional, S. A. (International Commerce Exchange), a rubber factory which is still in process of construction has commenced the manufacture of automobile tires and inner tubes.

It is a private enterprise representing an investment of about $250,000. The factory uses oil for fuel. It is equipped with American machinery, and is under the supervision of American foremen. About 300 hands are employed at present, but when running at full capacity the factory will employ about 350 men. It is now turning out about 25 tires and inner tubes a day.

AGAINST RECKLESS DRIVING.

More Than 5,000 Motorists Join New Protection League.

More than 5,000 applications for membership in the League for Motorists' Protection have been received since the announcement of that organization was made two weeks ago. Its aim is to educate motorists in more careful driving and in a watchful observance of the safety of all users of the public highways. The league has temporary headquarters at 16 West Sixty-first Street, and Harry Gaston, President of the league, reports that more than 400 cases of reckless driving have already been received.

The red badges, known as the Red Badge of Caution, which will be carried by members on their cars, will be ready for distribution tomorrow. Inability of the manufacturers to turn them out earlier has occasioned the delay. A membership of at least 25,000 is being sought.

SCHOONMAKER JACOD

Competition, Comfort, and Convenience

"ALL hammered down and compressed into a car! In a way, we compete with the trains, but we are free from the discomfort of crowded coaches and arbitrary schedules. That's why we bought this car—just to be free—free to come and go—free to stop when we please. Schoonmaker and Jacod made this possible. They gave me facts and figures—explained their reason for selecting better types of cars—why they insisted on their Service Engineers' O K and final overhauling. Just this service makes it possible for us to own and drive a car."

These Cars Have Been Tried and Tested

Cadillac Type 57 Sedan	Cadillac Type 55 Touring.
Cadillac Type 57 Victoria	Hudson 1918 Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Touring	Marmon 1919 7-Pass. Tour.
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Mercer 1916-19 Sporting 4-Pass.
Cadillac Type 57 4-Pass.	Packard 1918 Fleetwood Town Car
Cadillac Type 57 Roadster	Stutz 1919 Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Suburban Sedan	Stutz 1918 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Cadillac Type 55 4-Pass.	Stutz 1917 16-Valve Speedster.

1700 Broadway at 54th Street

Telephone Circle 2185-4276

"Facts First—Sales Second"



Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION

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One Thing More

Most car owners know that this is the place to have their batteries tested with a hydrometer.

—That it is the place to buy a Bone Dry Battery with Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation—which carries with it the evidence of battery newness.

—That it is the place to come for battery charging, repair, and a rental battery.

But, one thing more—it is the place to come, just as soon as you buy your new car, to have your battery registered and get the benefit of Willard 90-day battery insurance.

Drive in, whether you have bought a new car or not. Perhaps we can give you some battery information that will mean longer life to your battery and fuller use of your car.

...We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.



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418-420 West 125th St.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.

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DELMI CO., Inc.

BROOKLYN
Atlantic and Classon Aves.
9310 Prospect

FLATBUSH
Caton Ave. and East 2d St
7671 Flat.

FLUSHING 109 B'way
Flushing 3861.



Picture your car as you first saw it--with its dazzling radiancy--and you will have some idea of how it will look when cleaned and polished the O-Cedar way.

O-Cedar Polish is sold by all Dealers
25c to $3.00 Sizes

O-Cedar Polish

for your Automobile

Channell Chemical Company, Chicago Toronto London Paris

Use O-Cedar Polish the O-Cedar Polish Way

First, remove mud, dust, etc., from your car by washing with water in the usual way.

If you have used oils, or wax, it is best to use Ivory Soap to remove them.

Pour about 4 ounces of O-Cedar in a pan and add a quart of warm water. Saturate a clean cloth in this and go over the body of the car. Do not attempt to clean too much at a time—take one side of the body or a fender first. Follow by rubbing with a dry cloth. But little rubbing is required to produce a hard, dry, lasting lustre.

KLAXON SERVICE

New York Branch
239-241 W. 56th St.
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United Motors Service
Incorporated

General Offices:
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Service Department of
KLAXON CO.
NEWARK, N. J.



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Experience Is Costly

That's why we say Buy Standard Makes. Mileage guaranteed. We sell such tires at $10 to $30 less than you pay elsewhere.

30x3½	$10.33	36x4½	$23.93
34x4	18.70	35x5	31.14
34x4½	22.19	37x5	32.24

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.

TUBES Any Size $3.59 One Additional Tube $1.00

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
ON LOW RENT, 7th Ave., No. 780
Between 51st & 52d Sts.

Baldness, Dandruff, and Eczema of the Scalp.

You have used Topics for Baldness, Eczema and Dandruff without results. Ferond's (Milnshaw) Hair Grower has grown our hair and other peoples, and will positively grow yours. "Fatal to all parasites of the scalp." Retards gray hair. Just rub it on. Price $1.00 and $2.00. If your druggist cannot supply you send to

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AMERICAN *The Balanced Six*

Service and Satisfaction

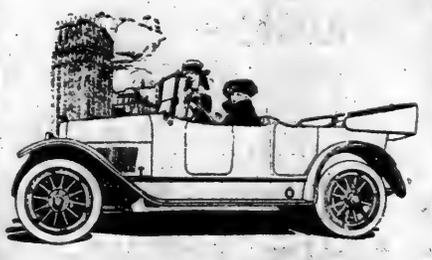
JUST as the AMERICAN Balanced Six embodies in its construction and performance those sound substantial principles that the name American stands for, so the service policies of its dealers are marked by absolute honesty and fair dealing.

And AMERICAN Owners know that behind our promise of service and satisfaction stands the absolute guarantee of the AMERICAN factory—only twenty-six miles from New York.

"As good as its name"

5 Passenger Touring Car *122-Inch Wheelbase*
45 Horsepower
$1765 F. O. B. Plainfield, N. J.

Manhattan-American Motor Car Co., Inc.
229 WEST 57th ST.—*Just Off Broadway*



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GOOD MOTORIST KNOWN BY TURNING CORNERS

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.
President Stewart Automobile School.

"Turning corners, with safety to the driver and his passengers, and due regard for the safety of others, is one of the most important lessons for the motorist to learn to do properly.

Out-of-town motorists who drive on Fifth Avenue for the first time should note the special rule where there are semaphores. The driver who wishes to turn to the left must approach the semaphore in the centre of the street and stop there. When the way is clear the officer motions to proceed. He must then pass to the left of the officer, the only exception to the rule of passing to the right.

The law requires that the speed in turning corners shall be not more than four miles an hour. It is difficult to coast around a corner at four miles an hour and if high speed is used the car goes too fast. So the novice should practice going into second speed just before he reaches the corner and then drive around at the speed prescribed by law. An occasional glance at the speedometer will tell him if all is well.

Another detail is that of signaling. The law states that a driver must signal in some unmistakable manner which way he is going to turn. The left hand drive makes this easy. If the operator is going to the left he should hold the arm out in a horizontal direction. This is like the bar of a gate and indicates to those back of him that they should not come up on that side.

When making a right turn the car should be run close to the curb and the signal given by waving the hand in a small circle with a forward swing as if to say, "Come up on this side." This indicates that the left side will be clear as he intends to turn to the right. The "come on" motion is not prescribed by law but has become a custom of the road and it would be well if more drivers used it. These two signals leave no doubt in the minds of those following. If a sudden stop is necessary the hand should be held upward. This is the signal used by coachmen on the box and is well known to all users of the highway.

Turning around the centre of the point of intersection of two streets is a matter which most motorists seem unwilling or unable to do. Where there is an officer stationed at this point they get over their unwillingness temporarily, but they will persist in cutting corners to the left when they are not watched. Many accidents have occurred from this cause.



READY FOR ALL SEASONS.

The Hupmobile sedan with roomy body on 112-inch wheelbase, four cylinders.

American Cars in Calcutta.

There are more motor cars on the streets of Calcutta than any other kind of vehicle. The number of privately owned cars is said to be about 4,000, and there are approximately 500 taxicabs. It is thought that American cars will soon predominate the streets of India. All the motor cars imported into Calcutta since the signing of the armistice and the removal of the import embargo have been of American manufacture.

LOW-PRICED ENGLISH CAR.

New Model to Cost $1,460, with Deliveries in September.

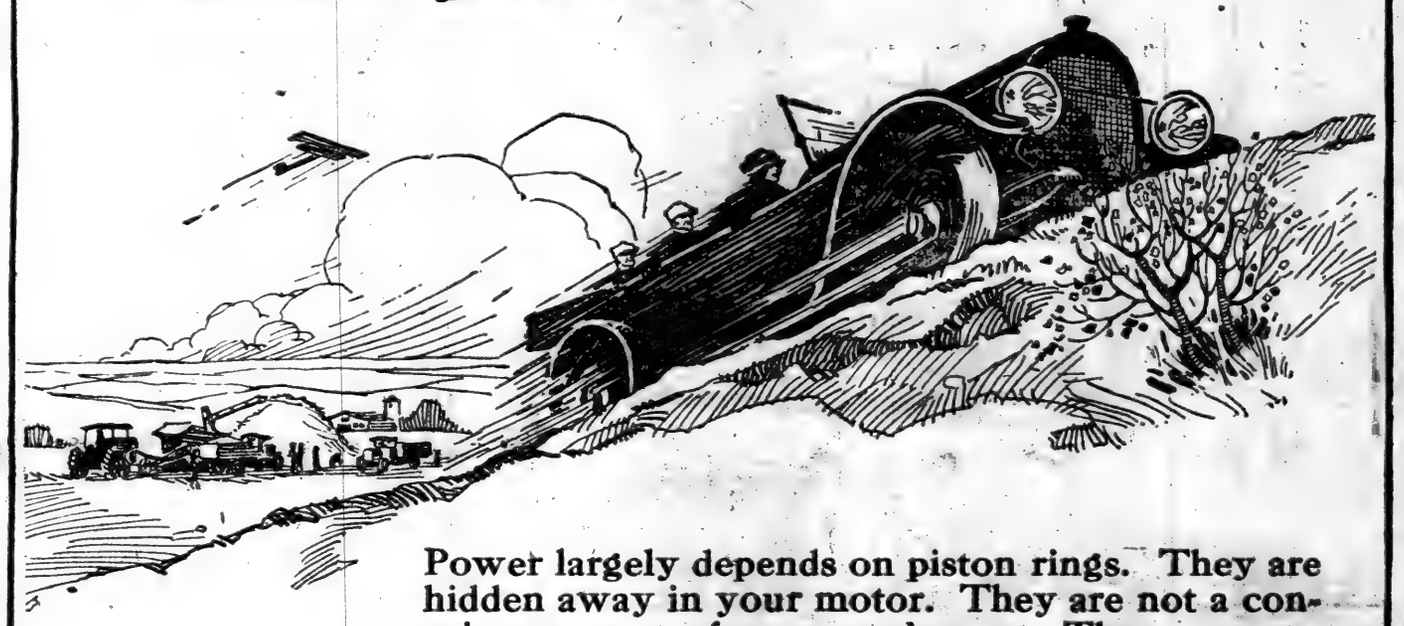
Ever since the armistice the British public has been greatly concerned over the dearth of moderately priced automobiles. Various announcements have been made from time to time of plans for the production of a cheap but strongly-constructed and efficient light car.

Large-scale production, as understood in the United States, is unknown in Europe. A near approach to mass production, however, is indicated in the London press announcing that the Cubitts Engineering Company is placing on the market an automobile that is claimed to be the cheapest car yet offered in Great Britain. The first deliveries are expected to be made in September, and the output is 20,000 cars per annum. This 16-20 horse power Cubitt car will be sold for £298, or about $1,430. Every part, it is said, will be interchangeable.

Tractor Use in Cuba.

The tractors used on the sugar estates of Cuba, according to Consular report, are of two kinds—the round wheel, and the tracklayer types. They are used almost exclusively for plowing. In the northern section of the Cienfuegos Province, owing to the hard, sticky, clayish soils, the tracklayer type seems to be most successful.

To car owners who need more power



Power largely depends on piston rings. They are hidden away in your motor. They are not a conspicuous part of your equipment. They are easy to overlook, and some motorists never realize that unless they are using the right design of rings—McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings—lots of the gas they buy never has a chance to become power.

Unless piston rings are made so that they act evenly all around the cylinder wall—lots of the gas escapes—is never compressed and fails entirely in its only purpose—power production.

Nine years ago McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings were designed to protect motor power. Nothing has ever equaled the efficiency of their exclusive two-piece design. They have increased power and decreased carbon and saved gas. They have stood the test of time.

McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings are made in every size and over-size to fit every make and model of motor. They are obtainable anywhere—any time. Your repair man can get you the proper sizes promptly from his jobber's complete stock.

Remember that McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings are the only piston rings of their kind. There is no such thing as a "leak-proof type" of piston ring. LEAK-PROOF is the trade-marked name of this particular ring. Be sure you get the genuine.

To Control Excess Oil



In some motors the flow of oil is so excessive that a special ring is required to control it.

McQUAY-NORRIS
Superoyl
RINGS

used in the top groove of each piston correct this condition. Your repair man can get them for you.

In the lower grooves McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings should always be used to obtain full compression—power.

McQUAY-NORRIS MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



Studebaker

LIGHT-SIX SEDAN

THE long, sweepingly-graceful lines of the New Studebaker Sedan, the high and narrow design of radiator and hood, the unique artistry of the massive headlights, the shape of the doors, and curve of the fenders reveal the rare good taste of the body artisan.

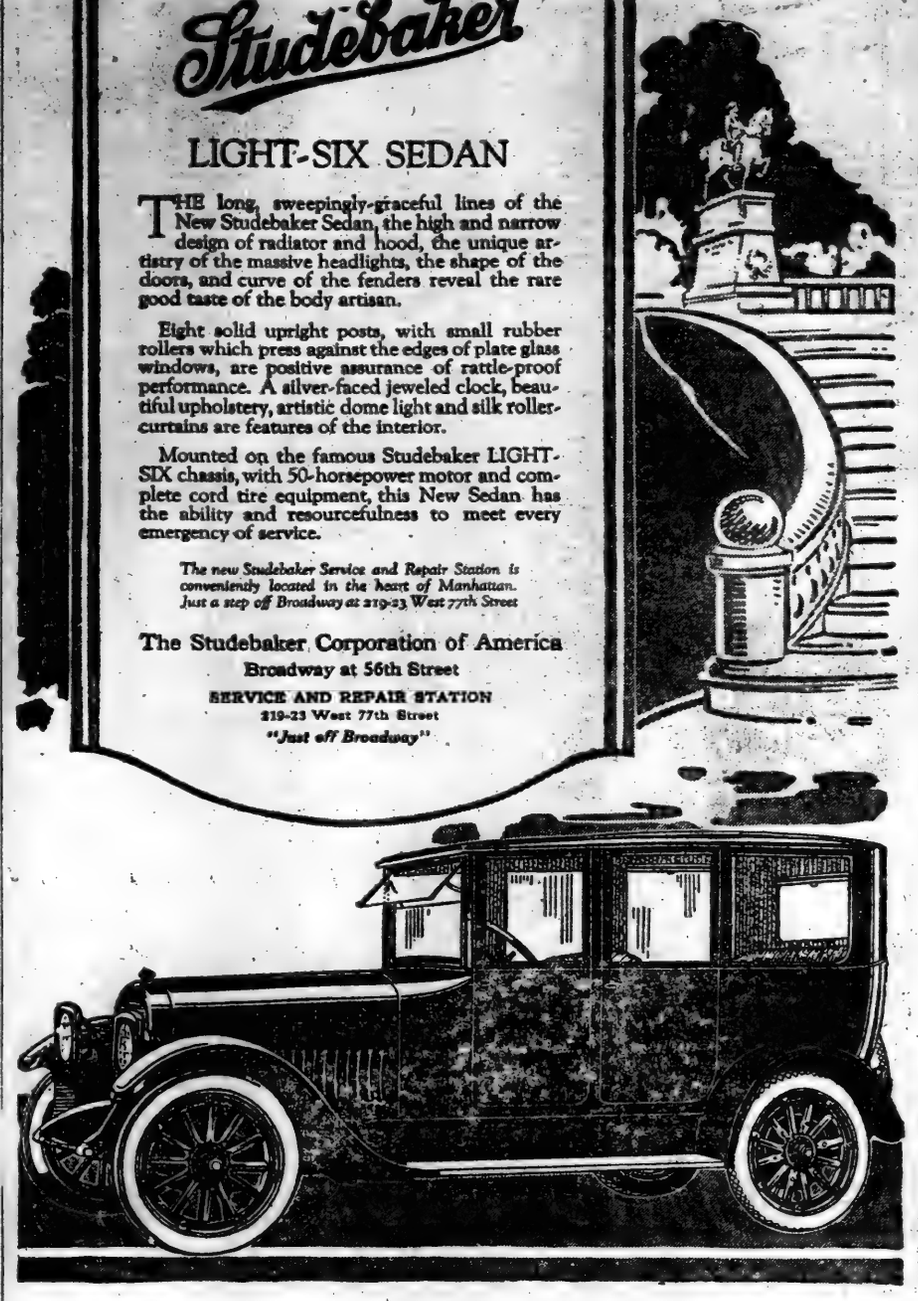
Eight solid upright posts, with small rubber rollers which press against the edges of plate glass windows, are positive assurance of rattle-proof performance. A silver-faced jeweled clock, beautiful upholstery, artistic dome light and silk roller-curtains are features of the interior.

Mounted on the famous Studebaker LIGHT-SIX chassis, with 50-horsepower motor and complete cord tire equipment, this New Sedan has the ability and resourcefulness to meet every emergency of service.

The new Studebaker Service and Repair Station is conveniently located in the heart of Manhattan. Just a step off Broadway at 219-23 West 77th Street

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street

SERVICE AND REPAIR STATION
219-23 West 77th Street
"Just off Broadway"



CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

THE works in which the Cadillac is produced have always been the first and last word in human and mechanical skill.

Mechanically-minded men, and men of humanitarian impulse, from all over the world, have come to these works as a sort of Mecca, and model.

Like a precious jewel in a rough casket, they found in the Cadillac buildings, a system of human control over mechanical mediums, almost unbelievably close and smooth and fine.

They found a truly great factory, but still not great enough for the dreams, and aims, and ambitions, which we cherished for the Cadillac and for the loyal craftsmen who have labored long to bring it to its present high estate.

Now, however, these aims are to be realized, and the Cadillac housed in works which will be worthy of its greatness.

We believe that these new Cadillac factories will be the most perfect plants of their kind in the world.

From time to time, it will be our pleasure to tell Cadillac owners of the progress of a great work in which millions will be expended for the persistent betterment of Cadillac standards.

Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Broadway at 62nd Street
Inglis M. Uppercu, President

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.

MOTOR TRUCK EXCHANGE WILL BUY USED CARS

Since the announcement was made more than a month ago that the motor truck dealers in this city were determined to solve the problem of the used-car difficulty, which has been one of the serious troubles with many dealers when they take in a used truck in part payment for a new one, several meetings have been held. The general plan is to band the dealers together in an exchange which will be an independent body, but under the control of the various agency managers. The organization was incorporated at Albany a few days ago under the name of the Metropolitan Dealers' Motor Truck Exchange, capitalized at $50,000, with W. R. Crouch, Edward Herman, and W. H. Moore as Directors.

The success of the exchange was virtually assured at a meeting last week in the rooms of the Automobile Dealers' Association, 1,845 Broadway. Twenty-five members have been secured, and it is expected that within a few weeks the number will be increased to fifty. A meeting has been called for this week for the formal election of officers. A committee is now looking for a suitable service building, which will probably be on Manhattan Island. This building will really be the headquarters of the exchange, which will make a fair appraisement on all used cars offered by the membership dealers and put them in proper repair so that they may be guaranteed for efficient service to prospective buyers.

The exchange, in this work, will relieve the dealers of a great deal of unnecessary and troublesome labor, giving them more space for the display of new models. It is believed that such an organization will not only stabilize prices of used cars, but will also gain the added confidence of the public in the reliability of such cars when properly repaired for future service.

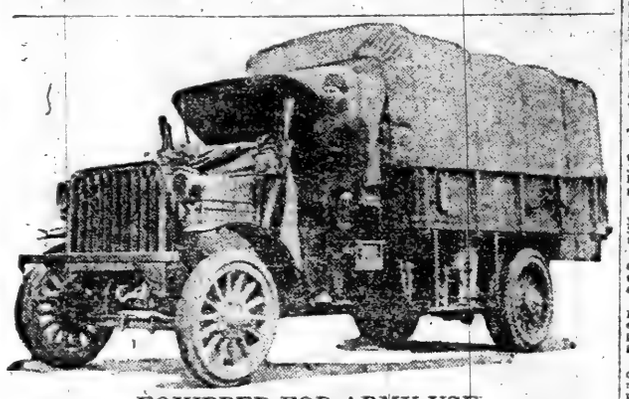
Of all evils in the motor truck business handling "trade-ins" is regarded as the worst. These problems do not only confront the dealers in New York; dealers in other cities have found conditions very similar in their own territory and in a few cities organizations similar to that of the Metropolitan Exchange have been formed with successful results.

In explaining some of the benefits of the exchange, Charles G. Bond, counsel for the Motor Truck Association, which is directly responsible for the exchange idea, stated that many dealers are prevented from expanding their business because the best part of their investment is represented in used trucks and there is very often a wide difference between their estimated value and the actual selling price.

"It is proposed by the exchange," he added, "to do away with the practice of overbidding on a second-hand truck. An appraiser will be appointed, who, upon notification from a dealer upon a prospect's first attempt to do business, will appraise the truck, say for $500. When the seller is satisfied with the appraiser's figure the used truck will be taken in by the exchange and the dealer receives $500 in cash. Should the dealer desire to keep the truck, which may be of the make he is selling, he can do so, paying the exchange 10 per cent. on the appraised price.

"It is expected that the prospective buyer will eventually bring his old truck direct to the exchange for appraisal and purchase, whereupon he will receive a credit slip that will be considered as cash by the dealer with whom he desires to do business. The exchange will redeem the credit slip when presented by the dealer. Such practice would be of convenience to both parties."

The exchange is representative of many of the best dealers in New York. All dealers will join on an equal footing. The fixed amount of stock to be held by a dealer is limited to ten shares at par value of $100 per share.



EQUIPPED FOR ARMY USE.

Many of these five-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks saw severe war service. They recently won the first award in the First Army truck show in France.

AUTO TRADE NOTES

Prices of Locomobile cars have just been increased, making the present rates $8,000 for the limousine and landaulet, $8,100 for the seven-passenger touring, $8,200 for the special four-passenger touring, chassis $5,100. With specially built bodies prices will run to $11,000.

The Pierce-Arrow dual-valve six has been advanced $1,250 on all models. The runabout and touring cars now range from $7,050 to $7,750, the brougham landaulet $8,050, and the vestibule suburban $9,450.

The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn., has announced an increase in the chassis prices of its motor truck to take affect Aug. 1. The 97-inch wheelbase will be $5,300 and the 120-inch wheelbase $2,400, an advance of $250 for each.

F. I. Reynolds has joined the Keystone Tire and Rubber Company as sales director.

The John Simmons Company has taken over the domestic and export distribution of the Jumbo motor trucks. George V. Lyons will have charge of the domestic sales department.

The Fiat Company of Italy during the four years of the war beginning with 1915 made 5,666 passenger cars and 50,403 trucks, a total of 56,069.

In the new Studebaker cars special steels, such as chrome-nickel and chrome-vanadium, are freely used. The rear axle drive shafts are of the best alloy steel.

Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, estimates that the present car production is 1,000,000 cars of the public demand. He feels that prices must go higher.

A new arrival in the list of motor publications is The Automotive Exporter, the first number of which was issued this month, printed in English, Spanish, and French. K. E. Schwarzkopf of 1,777 Broadway, is editor.

The tenth anniversary number of the Hudson Triangle announces that in the last ten years more than 125,000 Hudson cars have been built and sold. The first Hudson car made is still in use in Poughkeepsie.

An illustrated chart, designed to be of real value to motor car drivers, has just been issued by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company of this city, on the location of starting and lighting systems' faults. It shows in a clear manner all parts of the starting, lighting, and ignition systems.

The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association has enlarged its official publication, The Digest, with the July number. M. Lincoln Schuster is editor. The new general manager is M. L. Hemingway.

News has been received that a Cadillac car with United States Nobby Tread tires won the big hill-climbing contest at National Park Hill, New South Wales, Australia, in May.

The Sterling Motor Truck Company, manufacturing a tractor truck model of either 110 or 130 inch wheel base on its 2½-ton truck, is contemplating the manufacture of a similar tractor on its other models.

The Fulton Motor Truck Company has taken the fifth floor of the new Ford administration building, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street.

PLEASANT AUTO TOUR IN CATSKILL REGION

Now that the touring season has fairly opened, a pleasant trip of three or four days' duration for those who have time to enjoy the beauties of the country at this season has been mapped out, extending to the foot of the Catskills, by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. It covers a distance of 263 miles, with Kingston as the night stop, and an available extension of thirty or forty miles further by taking in the scenic circuit of the Ashokan Reservoir.

Following Broadway north to the Harlem River at Kingsbridge, the Albany Post Road will then be followed through Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, and Tarrytown, where the Hudson River is crossed by ferry to Nyack.

The route from Nyack ascends the hill, and, running through West Nyack, and Nanuet, enters a pleasant stretch of open country, as it leads west, by way of Spring Valley, to Suffern. With a right turn in Suffern, the route follows a winding course through the Valley of the Ramapo, via Ramapo, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, and Southfield, and, swinging left through Harrimans, and Monroe, runs to Goshen. From this point, magnificent views of the Huckleberry Hills, and Shawangunk Mountains, are obtained, as the route, taking a winding course through hilly and attractive country, approaches Middletown, and Cuddebackville, the most westerly point on the trip, eighty-nine miles from New York.

At Cuddebackville a sharp right turn is made through Port Orange and along the Neversink Valley, crossing the Sullivan County line to West Brookville and continuing thence across the country through a region of great attractiveness. The connection between Middletown and Wurtsboro by way of Fairoaks; Bloomingburg and over Bloomingburg Mountain is a means of shortening the route and is a satisfactory alternative. The road surface is good macadam the whole way and the route passes through magnificent scenery. The climb over Bloomingburg Mountain, though steep, presents no difficulty.

After passing through a number of pretty villages, including Haven, Wurtsboro, and Phillipsport, the road enters Ulster County at Spring Glen and passes through Ellenville to Napanoch, 103 miles from New York, overlooking the Rondout Valley with beautiful scenery. For the next ten or twelve miles the route runs through the Rondout Valley as far as the vicinity of Kyserike, bearing left at that point for Stone Ridge and Marbleton and following the course of Esopus Creek through Hurley into Kingston, 137 miles from New York.

The trip from Kingston around the Ashokan Dam is well worth making. It entails an additional thirty-five or forty miles. On the return tour the route leaves Kingston by Broadway, crossing the ferry to Sleightsburg, and continuing south along the west side of the Hudson, through Port Ewen and Esopus to Highland, and thence through Milton and Marlboro, following the trolley to Newburg, thirty-four miles. Then crossing the ferry to Beacon, the run skirts the picturesque Fishkill Mountains, turning south for Annsville and Peekskill, twenty miles beyond, continuing on the Albany Post Road through Croton, Harmon, Ossining, and Scarboro to Tarrytown and back to the city by the regular route.

MOTOR ACCIDENT DECREASE.

"Up to the present time," said Secretary of State Hugo recently, "there has been a decrease in automobile accidents on our highways. I believe it is partially due to the work of the State Troopers and also to the fact that motorists are becoming more careful. I am positive that much good has come from preaching a campaign of safety first, and while this will never reach the ears of some, nevertheless, it cannot help impressing tens of thousands of automobilists. Co-operation, education, and care are the three big words in the automobile world today."

New Route to New London.

Announcement has been made by the Connecticut State Highway Department that work will soon begin to pave with hard surface all the rough road between Glastenbury and New London. When finished it will give motorists a new, direct, and picturesque route to New London. At present, because over thirty miles of the route is unimproved, most motorists go to New London by way of Saybrook or Willimantic. Delay in beginning work is due to the fact that it is to be a Federal aid road. Just what share of the cost, which will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be paid by the Government is yet to be determined.

Wants Motor Accident Statistics.

The Highways Transport Committee of the United States Council of National Defense is anxious to compile data relative to the number of accidents due to automobiles in the cities of the country. The committee, whose headquarters are in Washington, will be glad to receive from any official or other person having it much information available for a given period, preferably a month. It regards the question of efficient handling of traffic as one of the big problems of the day.

"Exide" Battery Service

BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE

Let Us Explain

to you how the habit of regular battery attention can take the "guess" out of your starting and lighting, give you longer battery life and cut down repair bills.

We can care for *any* make of battery; and our knowledge and experience is always at your disposal. When you decide that the time has come for you to put enduring worth behind your starting and lighting system, we will show you the "Exide" made for your car.



DRIVE YOUR CAR IN

Exide Battery Depots, Inc.

West End Ave. & 64th St.

Phone Columbus 6470

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Except Sunday

Swinehart Tires



Tires of the Better Sort

A good many people use tires, and many good people make them.

There are all sorts of claims and arguments pro and con; and it comes finally to this: that about the only real way you can know tires of the better sort is by the way they are made and the way they wear.

Back of every Swinehart Tire is the integrity of the Swinehart Company, the brains of the men who produced it, the skill of the workmen who wrought the finished product, and the quality of the materials that went into it. And after all, these are the only essentials in the making of good tires; there are no unusual "tricks" in the process.

Swinehart Tires are made in both Cord and Fabric—both give more guaranteed miles for your money than you would ever expect or even have a right to expect.

Ideal Cellular Truck Tires

The angle, depth and width of the cells or holes in this remarkable tire are scientifically correct. This patented construction provides sufficient resiliency to make this tire ideal for truck use. Blowouts and punctures in pneumatic truck tires are fatal. The Swinehart Cellular eliminates this danger and makes the use of a spare tire absolutely unnecessary. This construction also makes the tire anti-skid and non-heating. The many advantages are obvious.

Let your next tire be Swinehart—or see that your new truck or car is equipped with them.

DEALERS: There may be an opening for a dealer in your territory. Better inquire now.

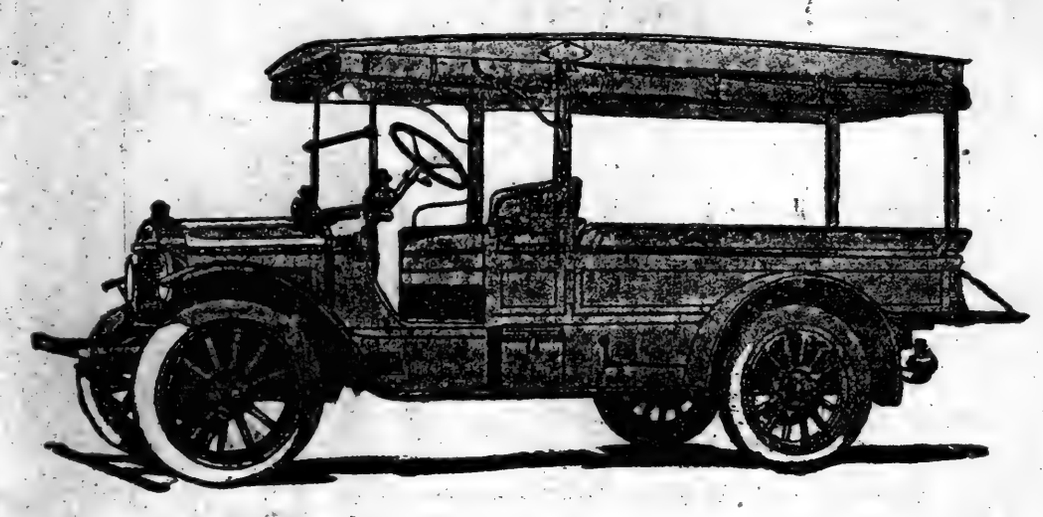
FACTORY BRANCH:

Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co.,

41-43 W. 63rd St.,

New York, N. Y.

Factory: Akron, Ohio.



Announcing the

New ¾-ton Stewart Delivery Truck

With Electric Lights—Starter—Magneto Ignition

Here is the Long-Wanted, Perfected Light Delivery Truck at a Moderate Price



Stewart 1-Ton—$1,650

This Model "11" ¾-ton "Stewart" is the result of years of truck building experience. It is designed as a truck—built as a truck by one of America's leading exclusive truck manufacturers.

Engineers pronounce it the first real light delivery truck ever offered to the public.

The model "11" has all the simplicity, reliability and low-cost-to-run features found in the thousands of other "Stewarts" now in daily use throughout the world. It has the same type of rear truck axle found in the "Stewart" 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton and 3½-ton models.

A simple Eisemann magneto and generator supply the current for ignition, lights and starter.

The many types of stock bodies are high grade—ample loading space.

Years of steady service in all parts of the world—in over 500 American cities and in 27 foreign countries—and years of concentrated truck building is the quality record of "Stewart" motor trucks. Many concerns of national and international reputation operate fleets of "Stewarts."

Write today for particulars on this first real delivery truck.

In five years no Stewart has worn out.



Stewart 2-Ton—$2,575



Stewart 1½-Ton—$1,975



Stewart 3½-Ton—$3,500

HERRMAN MOTOR TRUCK CO., Inc.,

607-15 West 57th St., N. Y.

Phone 6373 6374 Columbus

Stewart MOTOR TRUCKS

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION MAKERS BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pneumatics Replacing Solid Tires on Jurgen Rathjen 12-Truck Fleet

"Our Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires look like 20,000-milers. They are headed that way. This means they are a 'find' for coal hauling because their cushioning means savings of hundreds of dollars in truck repairs and depreciation. No matter what type of tire we chose, however, it would be Goodyear — because we have proved that Goodyears wear longer, to our own full satisfaction."—A. J. Baum, Manager, Jurgen Rathjen Company, 9 Division Street, Long Island City.

OVER at Long Island City, the Jurgen Rathjen Company has been using Goodyear Solid Tires for five years, reporting better mileages from these huskies than from other makes of solid tires.

But now officials of the concern are planning to change to Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires entirely—as a result of nine months of experience with the big Pneumatics on one of their trucks.

They announce that the cushioning of the Goodyear Cords has kept this unit absolutely free of repairs over the whole period —whereas, considerable mechanical attention had to be given to their solid-tired trucks during this period.

Of course they expected savings in repairs from the resilient pneumatics but did not realize that these toughly constructed cords would last like solid tires in their hard service.

Today, after 10,227 miles of coal-hauling, the Goodyear Cords appear well able to cover twice that distance and this fact has convinced the officials that the pneumatics are more economical in their service than solids.

The experience, then, illustrates the importance of studying hauling conditions before deciding on the *type* of tire equipment — a method recommended and employed by Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations.

They help truck owners to select the proper *type* and *size* of Goodyear Truck Tire —either solid, cushion or pneumatic—and follow with continuous inspection-service in order that the tires adopted will deliver the mileage they are capable of delivering.

This service on another's truck cannot profit you a penny, but if you avail yourself of it on your trucks, it can become a source of sizeable saving—plus quick, safe, thorough attention to all your truck tire needs.

Goodyear Solid, Cushion & Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Burrows & Archer, Franklin 796, 56 N. Moore St., N. Y. City
W. L. & J. T. Callister, Hollis 6300, Queens, L. I.
Couch Haas Co., Prospect 8100, Bedford Ave. and E. Pkway., Brooklyn
Day & Night Service Truck Co., Chelsea 3990, 352 W. 16th St., N. Y. City
Eriksen Wagon Works, Greenpt. 2442, 12 Frost St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ideal Truck Tire Serv. Co., Spring 5565, 39 Kenmare St., N. Y. City
Nelson Truck-Tire & Wheel Shop, Inc., Prospect 3020, 431 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn
N. Y. Wheel Co., Columbus 200, 356 W. 50th St., N. Y. City
H. Ray Paige Co., Gramercy 3999, 1360 Ave. A, N. Y. City
W. C. Plumer, Fordham 3103, 2365 Webster Ave., N. Y. City
Sanderson & Tait, Astoria 2286, Long Island City, N. Y.
Washington Hgts. Auto Tire Wks., Audubon 6017, 1219 St. Nicholas Ave.

Solid Truck Tire Service Stations

Bronx Tire Works, Melrose 5075, 400 Morris Ave., N. Y. City
Harrolds Motor Car Co., Astoria 2700, Long Island City, N. Y.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Tompkins 656, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Kruger Bros., South 5309, 436 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Queens County Tire Rep. Co., Flushing 602, Flushing, L. I.
The Roberts Tire Co., Mad. Sq. 8766, 342 E. 25th St., N. Y. City
Alex. J. White, Yonkers 4212, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Auto Supply Co., Circle 4960, 1789 Broadway, N. Y. City
Geo. Leveene Co., Columbus 7613, 125 W. 68th St., N. Y. City
Harry Veghte, Circle 2077, 155 W. 51st St., N. Y. City
Fred Vogler, Barclay 6217, 158 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Weaver Ebling Auto Co., Schuyler 9641, 2230 Broadway, N. Y. City



Un-retouched photograph showing the condition of one of a set of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires after traveling 10,227 miles on a coal-hauling truck owned by Jurgen Rathjen Company, Long Island City

GOODYEAR
AKRON

COMMUNITY COUNCIL'S PLAN

Head of National Organization Replies to Comment by Unit Worker

JOHN COLLIER, President of the National Community Centre Association, in commenting on a comparison recently made of the National Social Unit plan as worked out in Cincinnati and the Community Councils of New York, said:

"No finer piece of social work is being more honestly done in America than the Social Unit in Cincinnati. A spokesman of the Social Unit, however, has been quoted as saying that the unit plan was a carefully planned scientific experiment, while the Community Councils were a blanket plan for organizing numbers."

He explained that the Community Councils were a national movement, and that the only blanket feature about them was the one laid down by the Council of National Defense in war time—they should welcome the membership of all the people and the co-operation of all agencies, and should govern their own affairs and manage to do so without a Federal subsidy.

"The Community Council in an Oklahoma school district is naturally different from the Community Council in a New York neighborhood," Mr. Collier continued. "The New York Community Councils took advantage of the experience which had been gained in Community Centres and in the Community Clearing House in preceding years. The Community Centres have discovered how people in the neighborhoods can govern and finance their own neighborhood undertakings. The Community Clearing House had worked out a method of bringing all the departments of government and the welfare agencies into co-operation without breaking down the independence of any department or institution.

"The Community Council plan was devised by a special committee of the Mayor's Committee on Defense, among whose active members were Lawson Purdy, Mortimer L. Schiff, Professor H. A. E. Chandler, and Dr. I. E. Goldwasser. This plan provided for a city-wide overhead service, which would promote Community Councils, but not dominate them. It provided for the organization of the people in their home neighborhoods and for the joining together on an advisory section of representatives of all departments of government, welfare agencies, churches, and industrial groups. The local applications of the plan were left flexible, because just as New York differs from Oklahoma, so the Henry Street district, for example, differs from a residential town in the Borough of Queens.

"The Cincinnati Social Unit works in a single area of 15,000 people. Community Councils now work in 82 New York areas, most of them containing 15,000 people.

"The unit plan provides for a co-ordination of agencies and an intimate touch with each citizen through block workers. This plan is working superbly, and the Cincinnati group will have things to teach every American community; especially remarkable is their medical council, and likewise their system of block workers, which has overcome every criticism made in advance. The block worker does not patronize her neighbors—she serves them. She does not pretend to be omniscient, but she knows how to direct her neighbors to the resources of Cincinnati for meeting human need.

"On the other hand, the Social Unit Plan contains no provision for local self-support. In contrast, every Community Council meets all of its own local costs. This is an important distinction, since all of these enterprises are designed, if successful, to be generally adopted. The Social Unit spends $32,000 a year in an area of 15,000 people. All this money is raised through good-will offerings from the country at large. The good-will offerings required for the city-wide Community Council movement of New York, with its 5,000,000 people, are only $60,000 a year.

"Only one Community Council has yet developed a system of block representatives. The block representative has an easier task in Cincinnati, where there are less than 100 families to a block, and where many people live in the same house for twenty years. In New York the whole population moves about once every four years. Therefore, Community Councils depend on methods less intimate but more widespread than the method of the block worker. Community Council members are enrolled for service and are paid nothing. They are invited to state their chosen service, and records are kept of what they do. They receive no pay. The Cincinnati block workers are paid $4 a week, although on visiting them one feels that many, and perhaps all, of them would continue as block workers even though their stipend of $4 a week were withdrawn.

"No New York Community Council rivals as yet the intimacy and finesse of the unit work in Cincinnati. On the other hand, there is more group life, more mass action and a more sustained attention to large public questions in the New York Community Councils than one seems to find in the Cincinnati unit.

"With the exception of differences in the financial basis of the work, which may prove not to be fundamental, it can be said that the Unit plan and the Community Council have everything in common. Both of them are trying to humanize Government, to institute a sane yet fearless democracy among the plain people, and to co-ordinate and simplify the bewildering institutional work which has grown up in our American cities. Ultimately the Cincinnati group intend, and will make good on their intention, to place the moral responsibility for the whole undertaking squarely upon the people directly concerned. The Community Councils place it squarely on them from the start.

"Neither plan is a pedantic one, for no experienced person believes that any single scheme can be made to work everywhere or to work always even in one place. But both movements are scientific in their intent and they both invite study and welcome criticism. The temporary large cost of the Cincinnati plan is a danger. The difficulty experienced by the Executive Committee on Community Councils of raising in these post-war days even the small sum needed to extend Community Councils throughout New York is likewise a danger. Aside from these dangers, both movements are bound to succeed overwhelmingly, and they contain the makings of a new citizenship and a restored humanism for this country."

A 5-cent fare takes you to THE STORE ACCOMMODATING'S Own Entrance at Hoyt St. Subway Station by East or West Side Lines.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays. Telephone—Main 8100

A Great Sale of Hosiery for Women, Children and Men

Many new lots---31,800 pairs---great savings

Many of the groups in this splendid Summer Sale of Hosiery are "samples," and everybody knows that that means carefully chosen representatives of a given quality, at much below the prices at which they are meant to sell regularly.

Others are special purchases of surplus stocks, and a few of the lots are "irregulars"—trivial defects which don't matter.

It is one of the great Hosiery events of the A. & S. Store, and as such deserves the widest participation by thriftily inclined people.

Special selling space and salespeople for convenient shopping.

Women's Hosiery

Lot 1—19c. Pair, Regularly 25c.
SAMPLES; fine cotton; black, white and tan. 2,400 pairs.

Lot 2—24c. Pair, Regularly 39c.
SAMPLES; cotton, in black, white and colors; 3,100 pairs.

Lot 3—39c. Pair, Regularly 50c.
SAMPLES; mercerized lisle and fine cotton; black and colors; 1,800 pairs.

Lot 4—49c. Pair, Regularly 70c.
SAMPLES; fibre silk; some mercerized; some Richelieu ribbed; 600 pairs.

Lot 5—64c. Pair, Regularly $1.00
FULL FASHIONED STOCKINGS; mercerized lisle tops and 13 inches of pure silk; in bronze, gray and white; 1,800 pairs.

Women's Hosiery

Lot 6—89c. Pair, Regularly $1.00
PURE SILK; black only; mercerized tops and soles; 2,200 pairs.

Lot 7—$1.39 Pair.
PURE SILK, in black and white; mercerized tops and soles; full fashioned; "irregulars" of $2.00 and $3.00 grades; 1,500 pairs.

Lot 8—$1.89 Pair
PURE SILKS; "irregular" of $3.00 quality; full fashioned in black and white; 2,200 pairs.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Hosiery

Lot 9—2 Pairs, 25c., Regularly 19c. Pair
COTTON; black, tan and grey; double heels and toes; 8,600 pairs.

Lot 10—19c. Pair, Regularly 25c.
SAMPLES; fine cotton, in black and colors; 3,000 pairs.

Men's Hosiery

Lot 11—29c., Regularly 39c.
SAMPLES; fine cotton and lisle, in black and colors; 2,100 pairs.

Lot 12—39c. Pair, Regularly 50c.
SAMPLES; fibre silk, in black and colors; 1,800 pairs.

Lot 13—39c. Pair
SILK, with cotton tops; double soles, heels and toes; black, tan, white and cordovan; "irregular" of 65c. grade; 3,600 pairs.
Street floor, Hoyt Street.

Children's Hosiery

Lot 14—19c. Pair, Regularly 25c.
BABIES' SOCKS; all white, with roll tops; 1,500 pairs.

Lot 15—29c. Pair, Regularly 45c to 75c.
SAMPLES of Boys' and Girls' Stockings; ribbed cotton; black, white and tan; not all sizes in each quality; 2,400 pairs.
Street floor, Central Building.

WE CANNOT ACCEPT MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS FOR THESE GOODS.

S. BAUMANN & BRO

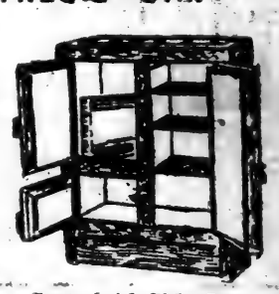
NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH STR.

July, the Month of Sales

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

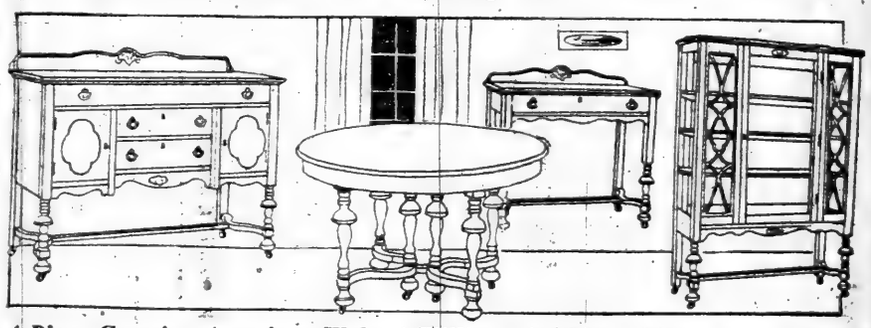
Sensible Summer Shopping Saves

Spending money when prices are low to procure things you'll need later when prices are high IS SENSIBLE SHOPPING.



Porceloid Side Icer
Hygienic, as illustrated..... $24.98

"We Make Terms to Fit"
Plain Figure Tags on Everything

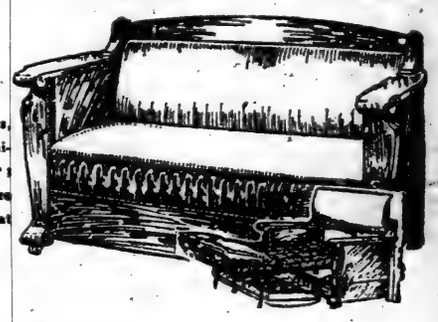


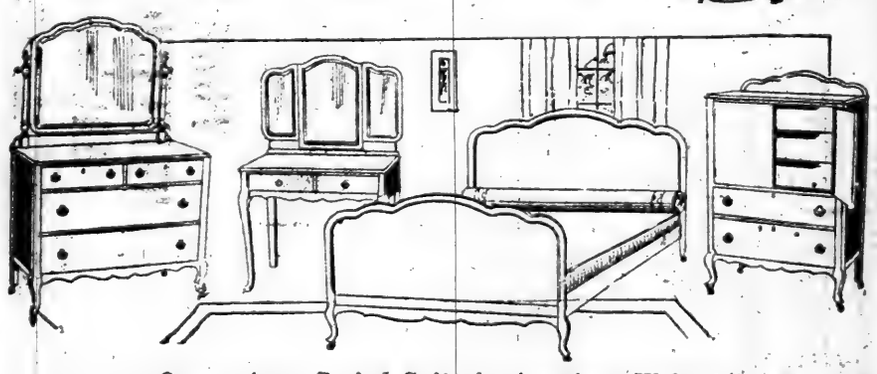
4-Piece Genuine American Walnut William and Mary Dining Room Suite
Consisting of BUFFET 54 inches long, CHINA CLOSET 48 inches long, SERVING TABLE 38 inches long, DINING TABLE 48 inches, 6 ft. extension; Four Pieces; at..... $198.50



Englander Wit-Edge
Bed Springs, with the raised side guards; link fabric, at..... $10.98

Kroehler Kodav
Mahogany frames, upholstered in Imitation Leather; makes a full size bed when open; at $57.50





Queen Anne Period Suite in American Walnut
Four Pieces, consisting of DRESSER, CHIFFOROBE, TOILET TABLE and BED in full size; as illustrated..... $172.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.

Women's Summer Frocks

Cotton, $13.98 Silk, $19.75

All are exceptionally fine values



$19.75 $13.98

Whether the need is for a traveling Dress of dark silk, or for an afternoon Dress of silk in lighter shades, or for a thin, dainty lingerie Frock, you are sure to find just what you want in one or the other of the groups of stunning new Dresses that go on sale Monday.

The Cotton Frocks—$13.98

VOILE—In satin awning stripes of peach, rose, blue and white. *Illustrated.*

VOILE—In checks of various Summer colors—a copy of a far higher-priced model—made with deep frill collar and cuffs lace-edged.

ORGANDY—White only, with large shawl collar and embroidered side tunic. Sizes 34 to 44.

Other Cotton Frocks, $4.98 to $10.98

The Silk Frocks—$19.75

CREPE DE CHINE—Box pleated and tunic models, one illustrated.
TAFFETA—Some beaded.
SATIN—Many combined with Georgette.
GEORGETTE CREPE—Embroidered or combined with moire.
The colors are gray, beige, Copenhagen, navy and black.
Second floor, Central Building.

A manufacturer's surplus stock of

Cotton Felt Mattresses

at 33⅓% below regular prices

Following the present-day tendency to carry fewer styles in stock, and concentrate upon these, the well-known makers of these Mattresses are cutting down their lines.

Thus we secured 215 of the Mattresses to sell at one-third below their prices, based on usual wholesale cost. They are splendidly made of soft layer cotton, and have roll edges. Some are tufted, others are not; and they are in one or two parts. Covered in assorted heavy, fancy art and stripe tickings.

All sizes from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. are included in one style or another; though not at each price.

It is a fine opportunity for hotels, boarding houses, and Summer home-furnishers generally, to save handsomely on serviceable, comfortable Mattresses.

3 Ft. Mattresses	4 Ft. Mattresses
$7.75 and $12.50	$12.75 and $15.25
Regularly $12.50 to $20.00	*Regularly $19.00 and $23.00*
3 Ft. 6 In. Mattresses	**4 Ft. 6 In. Mattresses**
$8.00 and $16.00	$13.00 and $25.00
Regularly $12.75 and $25.00	*Regularly $19.50 and $40.00*

Fourth floor, East Building.

Sale! All-White Enamel Ware

About one-third less than regular prices

The reason for this sale? Every single one of the 2,500 pieces has some slight imperfection which is scarcely noticeable and positively will not interfere with the service it will give, but which is sufficient to place it in the "seconds" class and thereby cause its price to be reduced.

8-qt. Preserving Kettles	98c
10-qt. Preserving Kettles	$1.24
4-qt. Covered Kettles	98c
4-qt. Covered Saucepans	98c
10-qt. Dish Pans	$1.19
12-qt. Water Pails	$1.69
2½-qt. Lipped Saucepans	59c

Subway floor, East Building.

A great double purchase of

500 Women's Motor Dusters

at surprising price savings

We selected the choicest of the surplus stocks of the manufacturers who supply only high-grade Coats, at a great concession, for this event.

Our customers will secure the benefit, the Monday Sale prices being far below the ordinary cost of such well-made Coats.



$14.75 $5.75

At $2.95 to $14.75

Reg. $3.50 to $22.95 Grades

The lines of these Coats are smart and plain, some of the sleeves "set in," others in Raglan style—the cuffs on some are finished with dust straps and wind-shields, while the collars are finished so they may be worn open or buttoned close to the throat—some are plain, others belted.

Material	*Sale price*	*Regularly*
Cotton Linene	$ 2.95	$ 3.50
Cotton Linene	3.95	4.95
Cotton Crash	5.75	7.95
Linene	5.75	7.95
Beach Cloth	12.75	16.95
Pongee	14.75	22.95

To be very bromidic, these Coats "must be seen to be appreciated." And we believe that women who DO see them will agree they are the best values ever offered in Greater New York this season.

All regular sizes and plenty of larger sizes are included.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Large Lot of Linoleums

At very attractive reductions

Felt, Printed Cork and Inlaid Linoleums in a selected and large range of patterns. All perfect and seasoned goods at prices which save you money.

Printed Felt Linoleums
At 54c. and 64c. Sq. Yd.
Reg. 74c. Sq. Yd.
"Congoleum-Gold Medal," Neponset and Ringwalts brands—30 patterns to choose from. Matting — Tile and Wood effects.

Printed Cork Linoleums
At 89c. Sq. Yd.
Reg. 98c.
Nairn's — Armstrong and Blabon. The best made. Fifteen patterns to choose from. Tile, Matting and Wood patterns.

Inlaid Linoleums
At $1.35 & $1.50 Sq. Yd.
Reg. $1.75 and $1.85
Nairn's — Armstrong and Blabon. All perfect goods. Thirty patterns to choose from. Tiles, Granites and Wood effects.
Third floor, East Building.

Group of Excellent Values

Women's White Canvas Oxfords, $3.95 pair. Second floor, West Building.

1,800 Men's Scarfs, 69c. for $1.00 grade. Street floor, East Building.

Blue-Bird 50-Piece Dinner Sets, $9.89; from $11.98. Subway floor, Central Building.

Priscilla Mixed Tea, 59c. pound; regularly 74c. Counter deliveries only. *United States Food Administration License Number C-03078.* Third floor, West Building.

Misses' Dainty Voile Frocks, $8.98 for $13.50 grades. Second floor, Central Building.

Sale of Pure Linen Towels at less than present cost. Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Redfern and Warner Corsets, $1.19 to $2.69 for $2.00 to $5.00 grades. Second floor, East Building.

Colored Chiffon Taffeta Silk, $1.24 yard; regular $1.75 grade. Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Shepherd Checks, $2.49 yard; regularly $3.49. Street floor, West Building.

Men's All-Wool Suits, exceptionally good, at $22.50. Second floor, Man's Shop, East Building.

Children's Coats and Capes, $3.98 to $19.98; were $4.75 to $25.00. Babywear Store, Second floor, East Bldg.

Net Vestings at $2.50 yard; regularly $3.50 and $3.98. Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Separate Skirts of Washable Satinette, $5.95 and $6.95. Second floor, Central Building.

White Milan Hats, $2.79; banded, ready to wear. Street floor, East Building.

3,000 New White Petticoats, specially priced at 94c. to $1.94. Second floor, East Building.

Women's Wool Jersey Suits, $18.75; formerly $27.50 to $29.75. Second floor, Central Building.

Pretty Flowered Cretonnes, 38c., 48c. and 59c. yard. Third floor, Central Building.

Women's New Terry Cloth Bathrobes, $4.98. Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Women's Handkerchief's of fine mull, 10c.; regularly 15c. Street floor, East Building.

Writing Paper, 24c. for quire box; regularly 35c. Street floor, East Building.

Taffeta Ribbons, 29c. yard; from 39c. Street floor, East Building.

Moselle Wool and Fibre Rugs reduced, 6x9 feet, $11.74; regularly $18.94. Third floor, East Building.

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits, $3.95; formerly $6.49 and $6.95. Second floor, West Building.

Cretonne Pillows, $1.25; from $1.98. Third floor, Central Building.

El Corso Cigars, box of 50, $3.40. Street floor, Man's Shop, East Building.

White Semi-made Skirts, $3.75; were $4.98 to $5.75. Street floor, Central Building.

English Style Sunshine Biscuits, assorted, one-pound box, 47c. Counter Deliveries Only. Third floor, West Building.

Sunday.
July 13, 1919

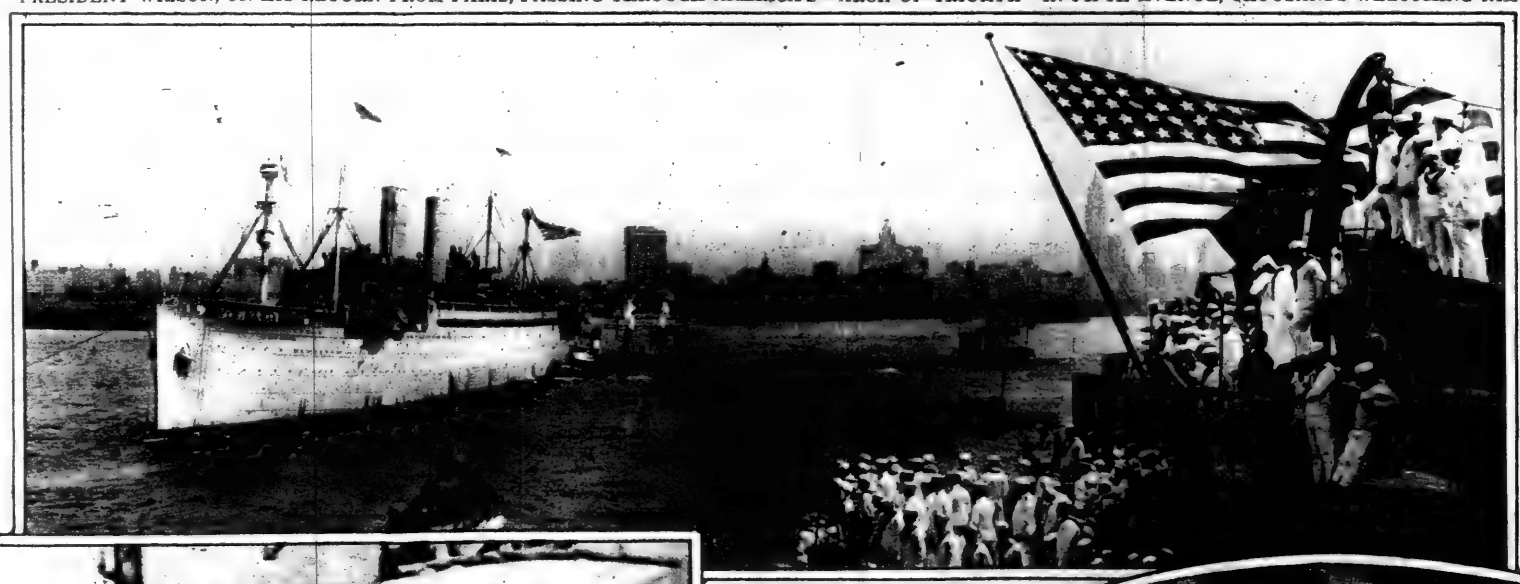
The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 5
In Two Parts



PRESIDENT WILSON, ON HIS RETURN FROM PARIS, PASSING THROUGH AMERICA'S "ARCH OF TRIUMPH" IN FIFTH AVENUE, THOUSANDS WELCOMING HIM HOME WITH CHEERS AND WAVING HATS. The President Is Shown Standing in His Car at the Head of the Procession, Responding to the Greeting with Bared Head and Beaming Countenance.

Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark)

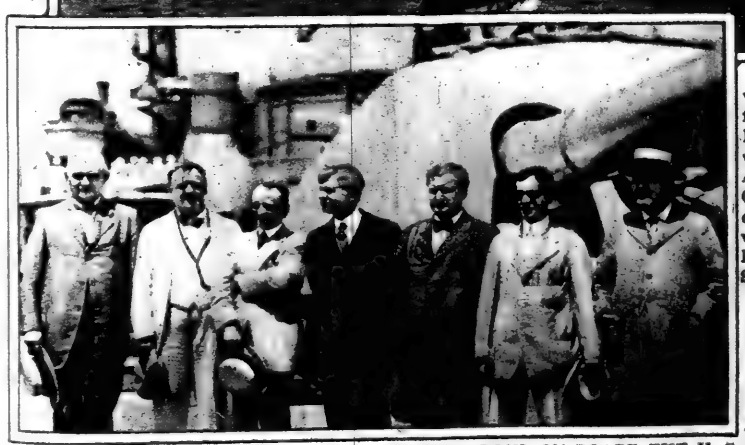


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, with the President's Flag Flying from Her Forepeak, Swinging Into Her Pier at Hoboken, with, in the Foreground, American Sailors Grouped at the Stern of the U. S. S. Leviathan, and in the Background, the Skyline of Lower Manhattan.



THE PRESIDENT, ON THE BRIDGE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, RESPONDING TO CHEERS AND THE WAVING OF MANY FLAGS FROM THE PIER IN HOBOKEN.

Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).



GREETING THE PRESIDENT AT SEA: IN THIS GROUP ON BOARD THE U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA Are, Left to Right: Former Speaker Champ Clark, Secretaries Daniels and Glass, Vice President Marshall, and Secretaries Wilson, Baker, and Lane.

Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).



IN THIS CAR: HEADS OF THE NATION, STATE, AND CITY, AND THE "FIRST LADY OF THE LAND." Seated in Front of the President and Mrs. Wilson Are: Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan.

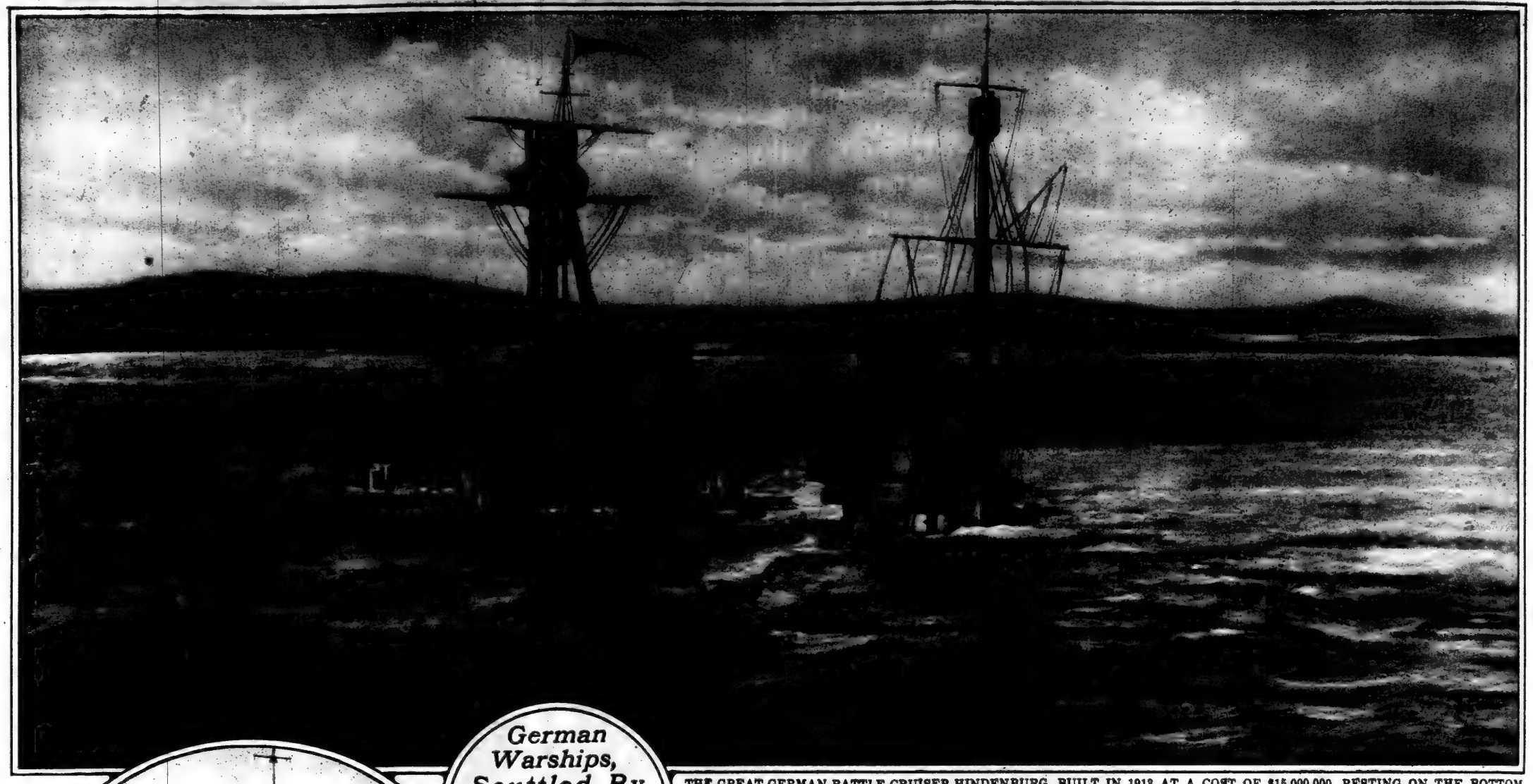
International Film Service.



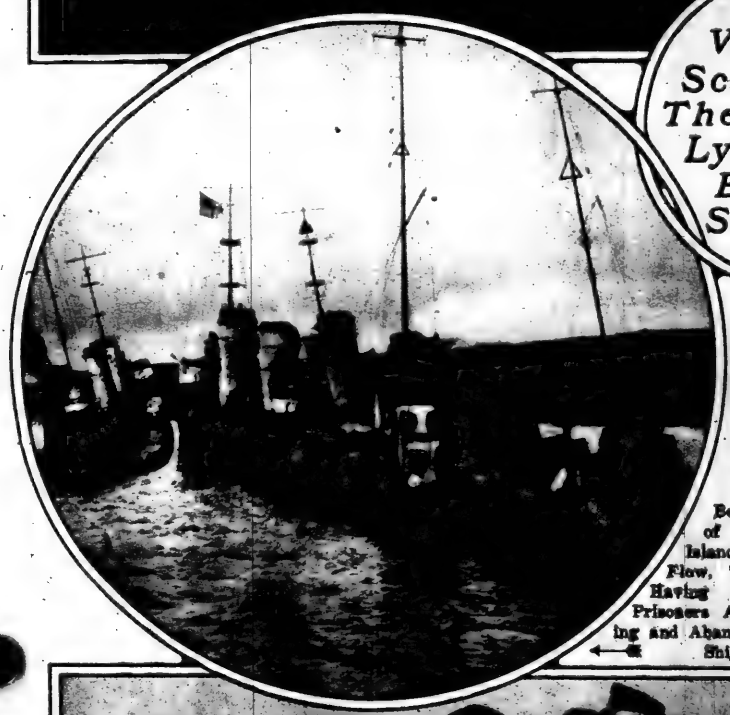
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON ON BOARD, MET AT SEA BY BATTLESHIPS, SEAPLANES, AND DIRIGIBLES.
Pathfinders for the George Washington Into the Home Port Are, Left to Right: The U. S. S. Dreadnoughts Delaware, Utah, and Oklahoma.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE OF THE GREAT BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34 APPEAR ON PAGES FOUR AND FIVE

German Warships, Scuttled By Their Crews, Lying On the Bottom of Scapa Flow



THE GREAT GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER HINDENBURG, BUILT IN 1913 AT A COST OF $15,000,000, RESTING ON THE BOTTOM IN SHOAL WATER OF SCAPA FLOW, HER COLORS FLYING FROM THE MAST HEAD.
(Photos International Film Service.)



GERMAN DESTROYERS, BADLY DAMAGED, BUT WITH THE GERMAN FLAG STILL FLYING, Beached on One of the Barren Islands of Scapa Flow, Their Crews Having Been Made Prisoners After Wrecking and Abandoning Their Ships.





GERMAN DESTROYERS, at Their Mooring Buoys, Settling Low to the Surface as the Water Rushes Into Their Holds Through the Open Seacocks.



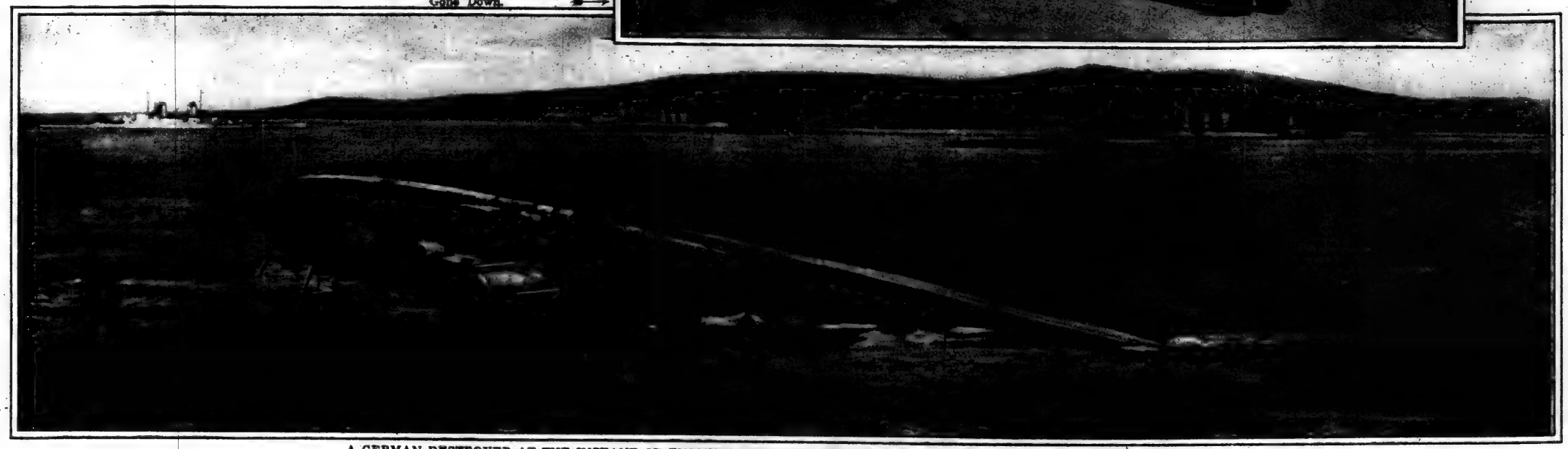
OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN FLEET, Who Gave the Orders for the Sinking of Their Ships, Gloomily Discussing the Situation on the Quarterdeck of the British Battleship Ramilies, to Which They Were Taken as Prisoners.



GROUP OF GERMAN PETTY OFFICERS AND SAILORS, Under British Guard, Taken as Prisoners to a British Warship in Scapa Flow Immediately After Having Scuttled Their Fleet. Some of the Men Still Wearing Blankets, Having Been Found Swimming About After Their Ships Had Gone Down.

THE BATTLE CRUISER SEYDLITZ, of 25,000 Tons, Built in 1910 at a Cost of $15,000,000, Floating in Scapa Flow, Bottom Side Up, Having Turned Turtle Immediately After Her Crew Had Abandoned Her.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A GERMAN DESTROYER AT THE INSTANT OF TURNING OVER AND DISAPPEARING BENEATH THE WATERS OF SCAPA FLOW.
In the Background Can Be Seen the Hull of a Capsized Battle Cruiser.



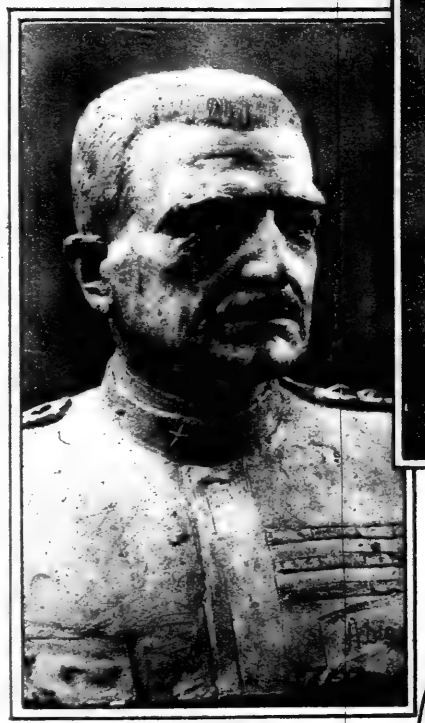
SCENE IN FRONT OF THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY,

a Great, Happy, Metropolitan Crowd Surging About the Allied Peace Delegates, Headed by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, as They Left the Hall of Mirrors. Messrs. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Wilson Can Be Seen at the Left Centre, a Few Yards Behind the Paris Prefect of Police, Who Opens a Passage for the Delegates.

International Film Service.

The World's Peace-Makers in Enduring Bronze—

By Jo Davidson



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ.
Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).

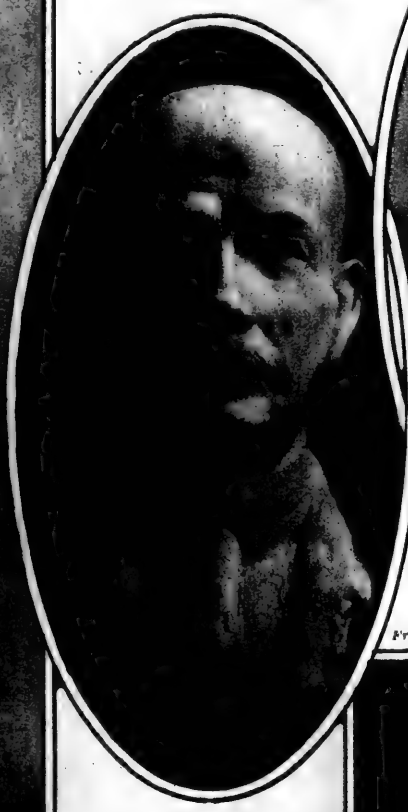


ANDRE TARDIEU.
From Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).





WOODROW WILSON.
© *Vander Weyde, N. Y.*

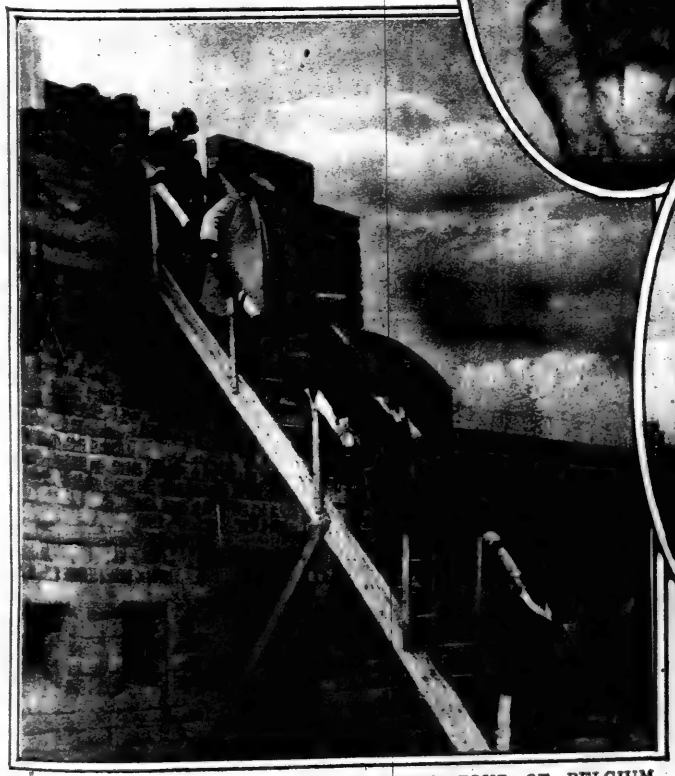


COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE.
Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).



ROBERT LANSING.
From Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).

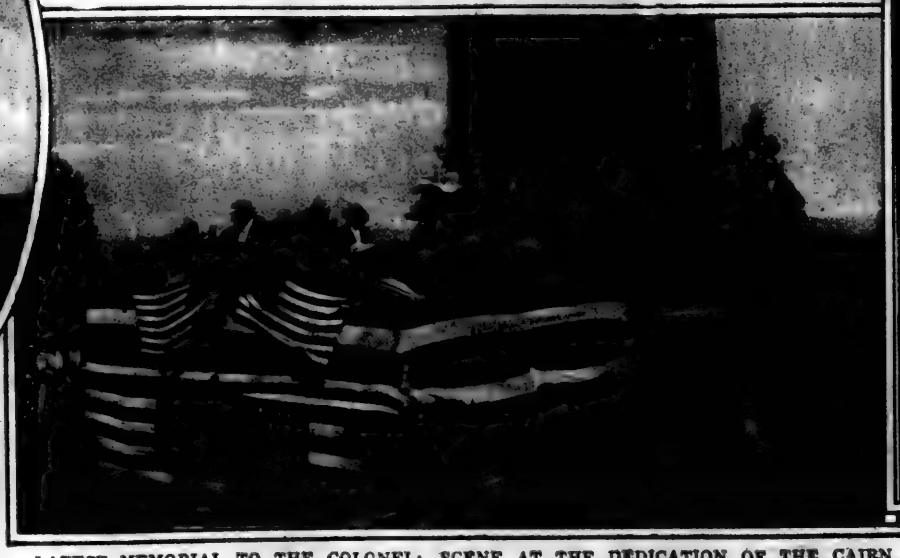
HENRY WHITE.
Wide World Photos (Trade Mark.)



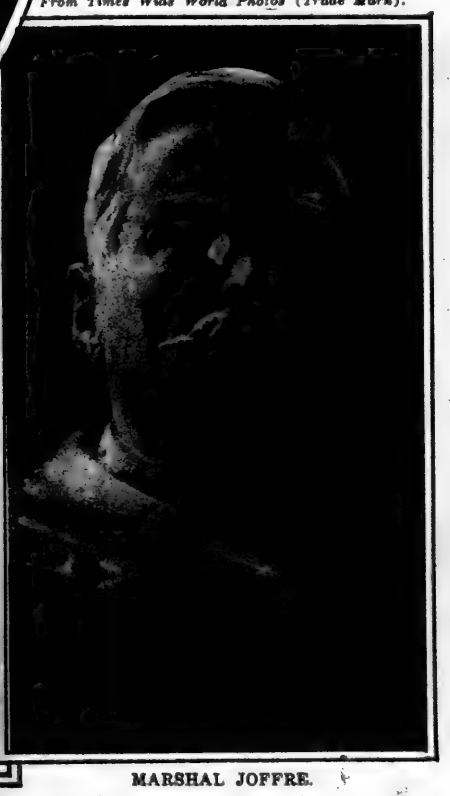
PRESIDENT WILSON'S PARTY, ON THEIR TOUR OF BELGIUM, MAKING A TICKLISH DESCENT AT ZEEBRUGGE.
In Order of the Descent of the Rickety Stairway, the Sightseers Are: Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Captain Evans, British Port Commander at Zeebrugge, and the President.
U. S. Signal Corps, from Times Wide World Photos.



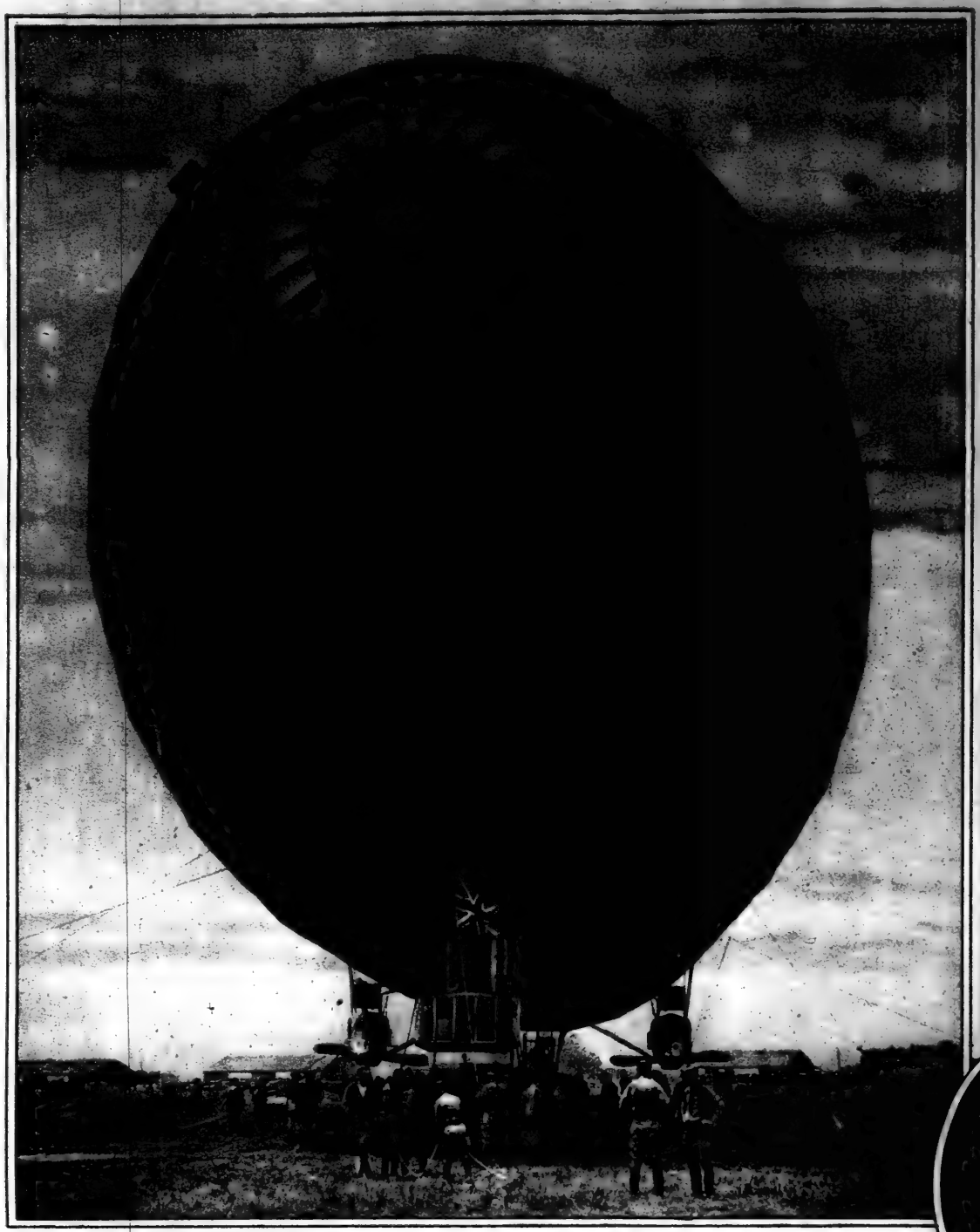
THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL CAIRN CROWNING MT. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, AT DEADWOOD, S. D.



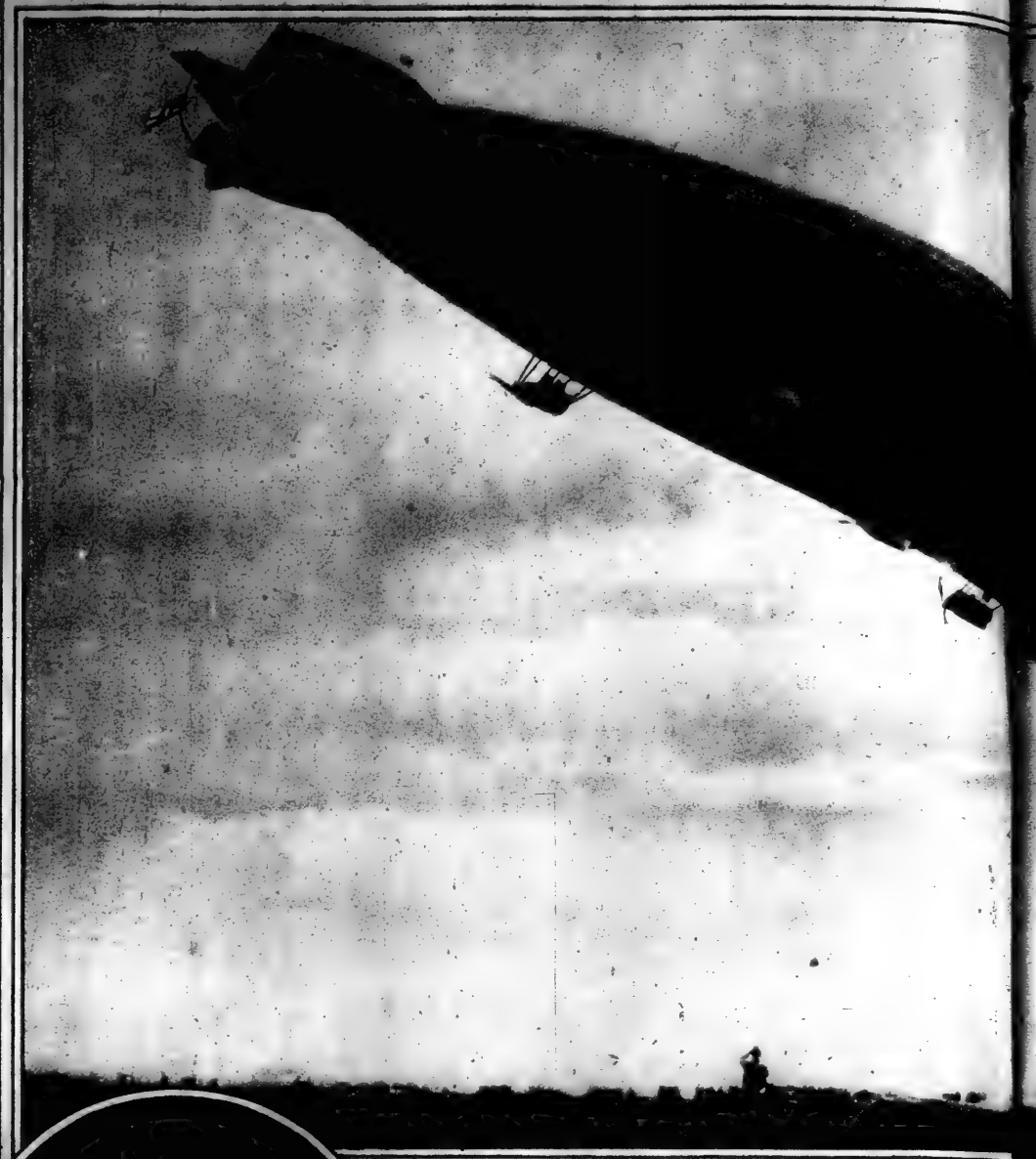
LATEST MEMORIAL TO THE COLONEL: SCENE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CAIRN Which Crowns Mt. Theodore Roosevelt, Deadwood, S. D. Governor Norbeck of South Dakota Delivering the Address.
Courtesy the Roosevelt Memorial Association.



MARSHAL JOFFRE.
From Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).



THE BULLET PROW OF THE R-34.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



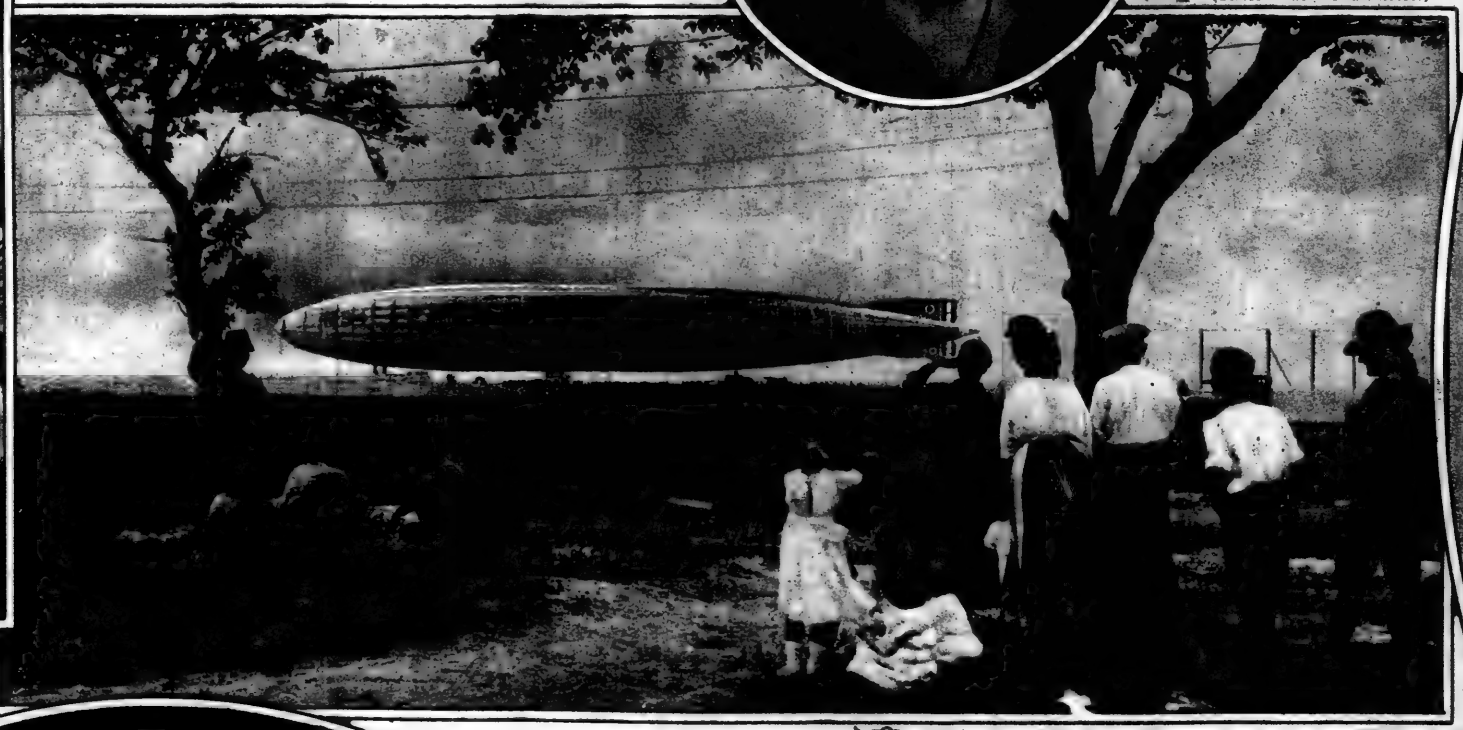
THE BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34, WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP OF THE AIR, ATLA
Dipping Sharply to Her Anchorage Over Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. L. Havi
in History, a Distanc



THE WORLD'S FIRST STOWAWAY ON A TRANSATLANTIC AIRSHIP:
WILLIAM BALLANTYNE,
Who Hid in the Rigging of the R-34 Until Driven from Concealment by Illness.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



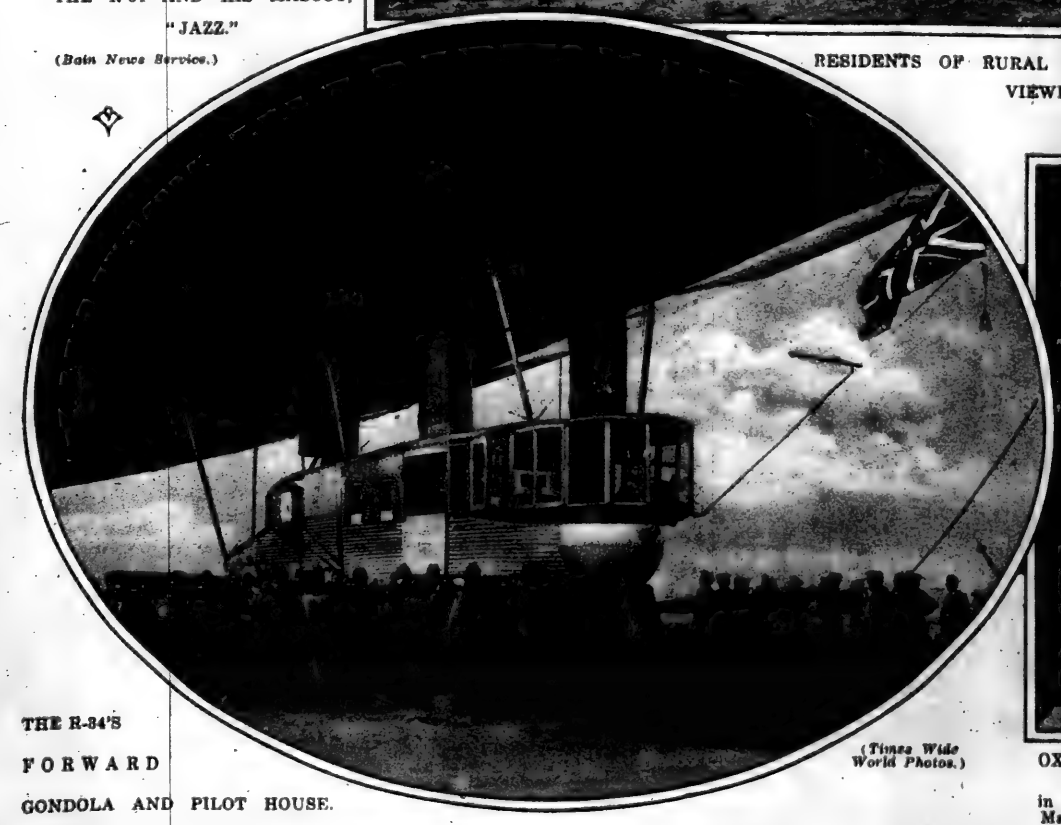
CHIEF ENGINEER GRAHAM OF THE R-34 AND HIS MASCOT, "JAZZ."
(*Bain News Service.*)





RESIDENTS OF RURAL LONG ISLAND VIEWING THE R-34 FROM AFAR.

MAJOR JOHN EDWARD MADDOCK PRITCHARD,
Selected by Lot to be the First Transatlantic Pilgrim to Land on American Soil from the R-34, Making a Parachute Drop of 2,000 Feet to the Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I.



THE R-34'S FORWARD GONDOLA AND PILOT HOUSE.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

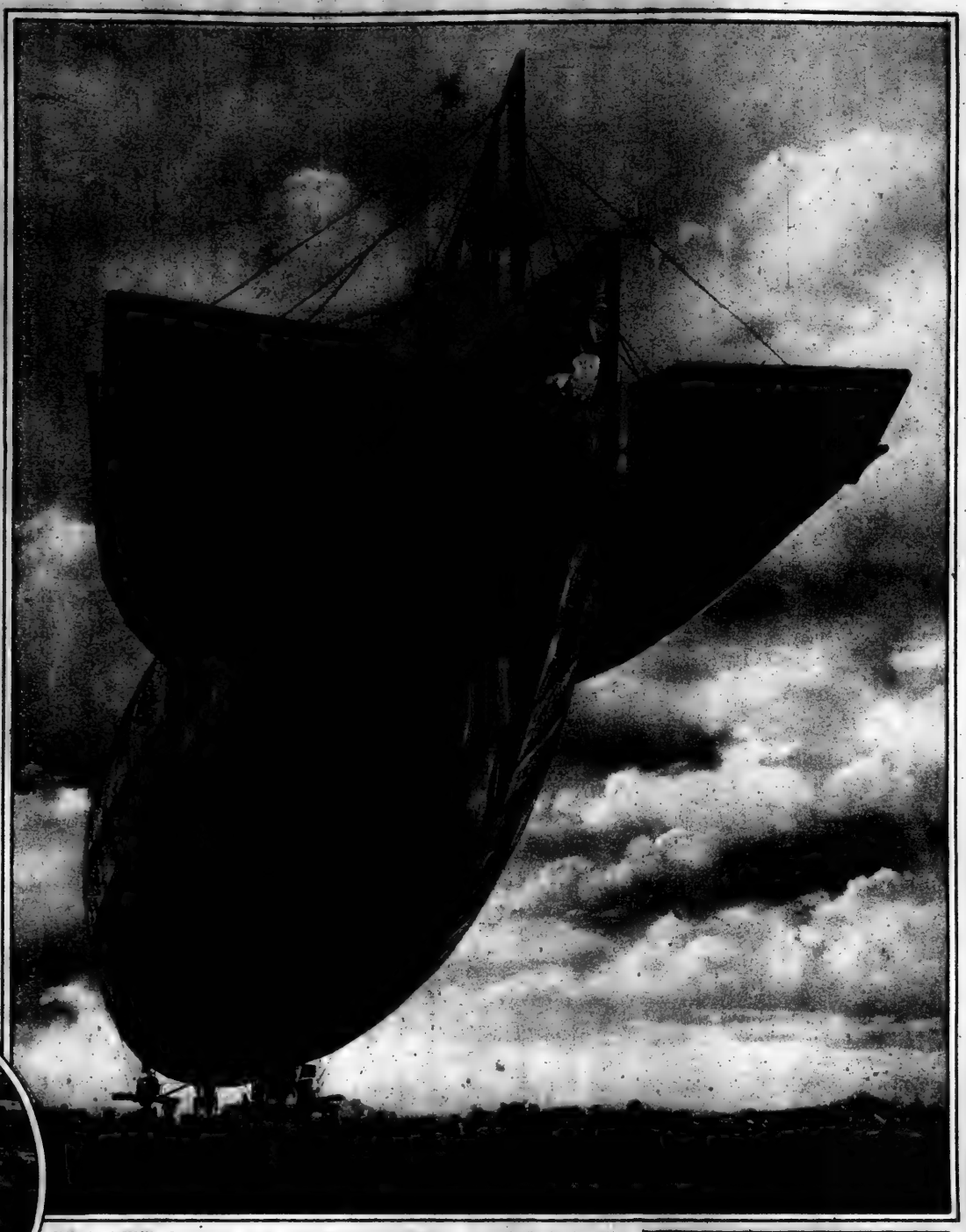


OXFORD DEGREES FOR WORLD WAR HEROES—WEARING THE CAP AND GOWN OF DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW
in the Oxford Academic Procession Are: General Pershing and Marshal Joffre, Followed by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Sir David Beatty.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS WILSON WITH THE KING AND QUEEN KING ALBERT'S
(*U. S. Signal Corps.*)





REAR VIEW OF THE R-34 SHOWING CONTROL PLANES AND THE BRITISH FLAG FLYING FROM THE STERN TIP.

...IVED FROM EUROPE ON THE PIONEER EAST TO WEST TRANS-...
...Between East Fortune, Scotland, and Mineola, the Longest Air Journey ...es in 108 Hours.



MAJOR G. H. SCOTT, R. A. F.,
the R-34's Commander.







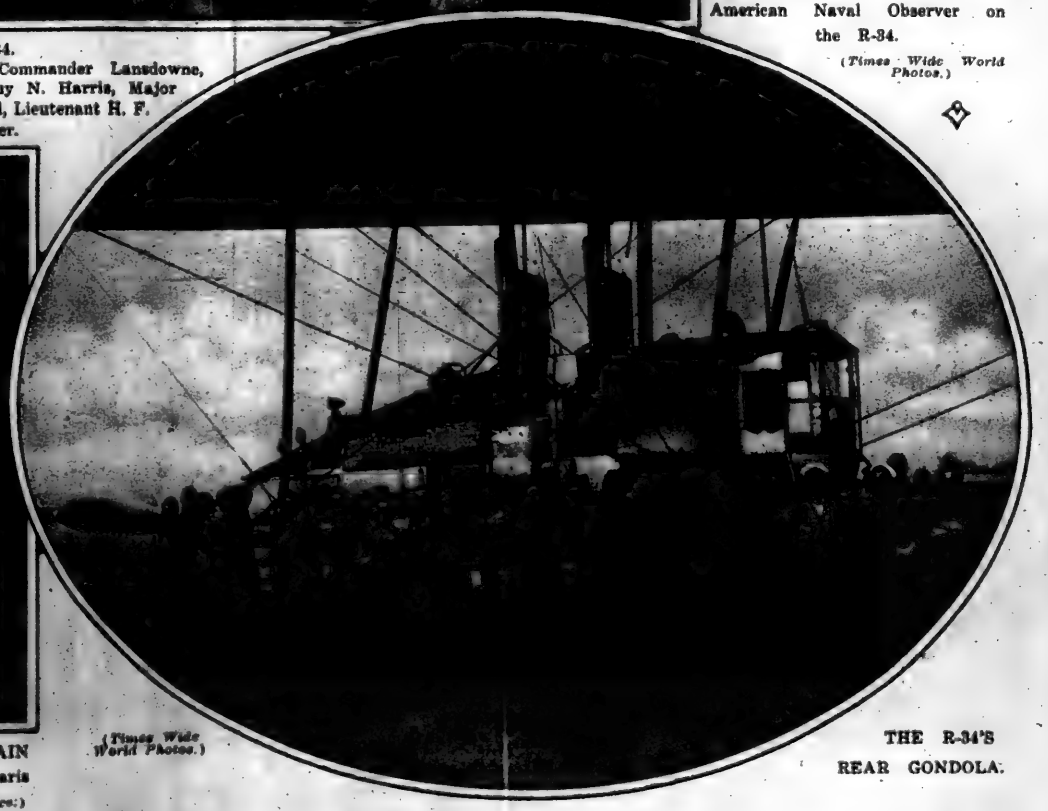
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ZACHARY LANSDOWNE, U. S. N., American Naval Observer on the R-34.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MAJOR G. H. SCOTT,
Commander of the R-34, Immediately After Landing on American Soil from His Giant Airship.
(Bain News Service.)

CREW OF THE R-34.
They Are, Left to Right: Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne, Lieutenant Wallace Durant, Lieutenant Guy N. Harris, Major J. E. M. Pritchard, Brig. Gen. E. M. Maitland, Lieutenant H. F. Luck, Lieutenant J. D. Shotter.



AN HONOR USUALLY PAID ONLY TO ROYALTY: KING GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN and the Prince of Wales Meeting Premier Lloyd George on His Arrival in London from the Paris Peace Conference. *(International Film Service.)*



(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE R-34'S REAR GONDOLA.

...LGIANS, IN FRONT OF ...RUSSELS.
...World Photos.)



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE GREAT PERSHING STADIUM, NEAR PARIS,

Filled Almost to the Last Seat for the Ceremonies of the Formal Opening and Presentation to the French Republic. President Poincare and General Pershing Were Among the Notable Figures Present.

International Film Service.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, COAL MINER FOR A DAY.
The Heir to the British Throne, Wearing a Miner's Overalls and Carrying a Safety Lamp, on His Way to the Cwynmer Pit in South Wales, Where He Recently Experienced the Conditions Under Which Miners Labor Far Beneath the Earth's Surface.

Underwood & Underwood.



"WORLD'S GREATEST WOMAN TENNIS PLAYER": MLLE. SUSANNE LENGLEN,
Celebrated Young French Champion in Action at Wimbledon, London, Where She Won the World's Championship Singles for Women.

Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).





CHANCELLOR BAUER OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC AND HIS CABINET AT THEIR FIRST SITTING ON JUNE 21 IN WEIMAR CASTLE.

They Are, Left to Right: Ministers Noske, Defense; Bell, Railways; Schlicke, Labor; Chancellor Bauer (Standing), Dr. Albert, Under State Secretary; Erzberger, Finance; Mueller, Foreign Affairs; Wissell, Economics; Giesberts, Postal.

Times Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).

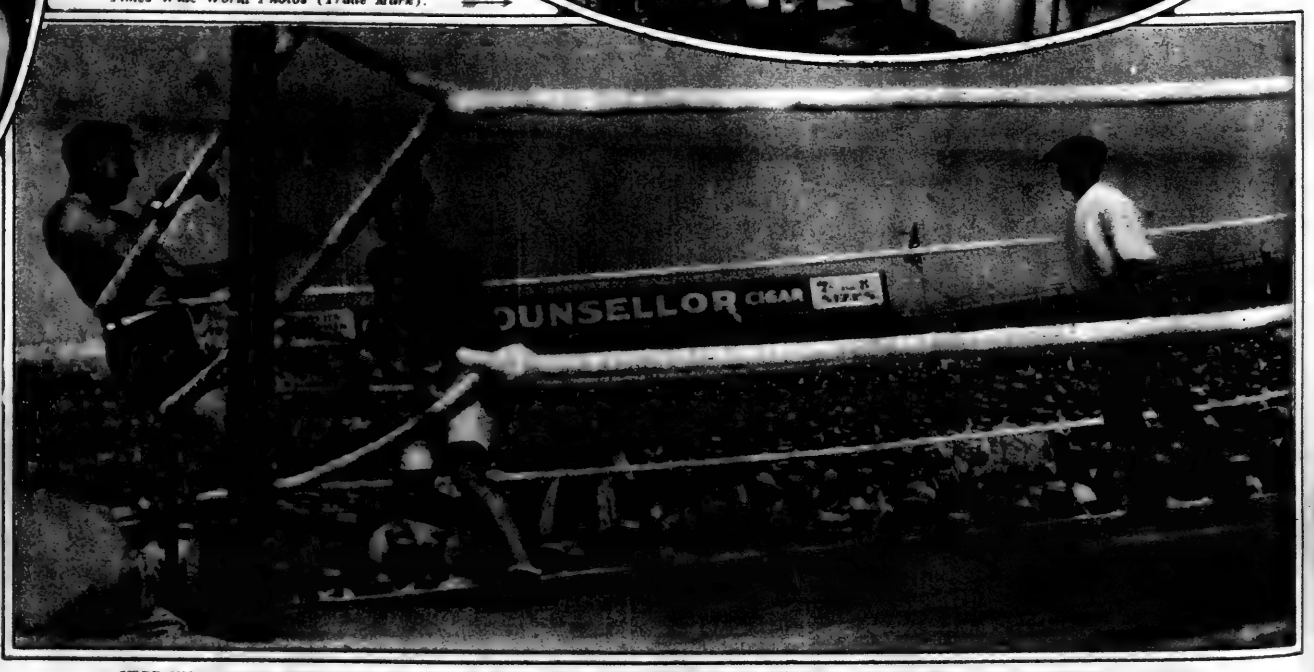


FRIEDRICH WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN,
Former German Crown Prince, Who Now Intimates That He Would Prefer Death to Trial by the Allies. He Is Here Shown Standing in Front of His House of Exile on Wieringen Island in the Zuider Zee.

International Film Service.

INTRODUCING MASTER PERSHING WONG:
All China's First Namesake of the American Commander in Chief, to Whom General Pershing Has Sent an Autographed Photograph of Himself, Accompanied by a Letter in Which He Says He Has No Doubt That His Young Namesake "Will Become a Powerful Factor in the Politics of the Far East."

Wide World Photos (Trade Mark).



JESS WILLARD'S FIRST TASTE OF DEFEAT: SCENE IN THE FIRST ROUND OF THE WILLARD-DEMPSEY BATTLE on the Fourth of July at Toledo, Ohio, Where the Former World's Champion Is Driven to the Ropes by the Younger and Smaller Man. Willard Is Smiling at the Unexpected Aggressiveness of His Antagonist, But the Smile Soon Faded.

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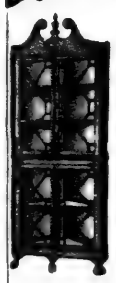
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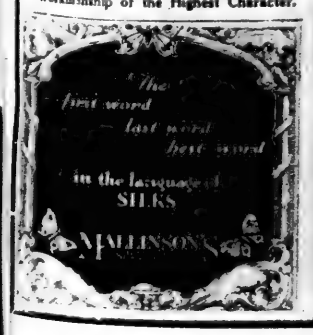
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Personal Maid (centre) — English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.

Nurse (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45; Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

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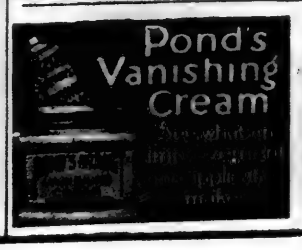
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All the Fashion Features of the Latest Dress Boot—All the Ease of the Most Practical Comfort Shoe.



Red Cross Shoes for women come in a wide range of style and service patterns. All models have the famous *Red Cross* flexible soles, designed to give elasticity to the step and permit walking or standing without fatigue.

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The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes



And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions, the friction from the shoe and gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen feet.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes every morning.

More than a million and a half pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the American Expeditionary Forces.

If you want genuine relief, Allen's Foot-Ease will give it, as proved by 30,000 testimonials from all over the world.

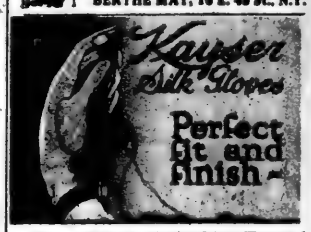
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Comfort, abdominal support, protection for mother and child. Dress as usual—normal appearance. Call at my parlors or write for Booklet 21, free in plain sealed envelope. Can be worn by
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When Fashion Decrees Tight Sleeves



Kleinerts DRESS SHIELDS







Have him wear cool silk shirts all summer long

How to launder them beautifully, easily—yourself!

WHO thinks of sending men's silk shirts to the laundry nowadays? To have them come back faded, pulled out of shape, the lustre of the silk half gone! There's a better way—and much less expensive!

Just whip up some delicate Lux suds and plunge in the silk shirts. No need to have a great many, for you can have one fresh and clean again for him the very same day!

Wash them in the rich Lux suds, *repeatedly*. The delicate Lux lather cannot wear away the fabric. They will look just as soft and fine and silky, fit just as comfortably at the end of the summer as the first time he put them on.

Lux comes in pure transparent flakes that dissolve instantly in hot water and whisk up into a wonderful lather.

Your grocer, druggist or department store has Lux. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Lux will not harm any material that pure water alone won't injure.

To wash men's silk shirts

Use one tablespoonful of Lux to a gallon of water. Dissolve in boiling or *very hot* water, whisk up into a thick lather and add cold water to make the suds lukewarm. Put the garment in, work it up and down, and squeeze the suds through it. *Do not rub.* Rinse three times in water the same temperature as the water in which you washed it. Roll in a towel to dry. While still damp, press with a warm iron, on a well-padded board. Pongee should be ironed when entirely dry.



No suds so wonderful as Lux for all fine laundering

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A Dressing That Preserves Your Shoes

Some people seem to feel that it's hard to keep tan shoes looking new; that it's hard to keep them polished.

The trouble is, they have used a mere shoe polish for their tan shoes instead of a **DRESSING.** Any polish will clean them temporarily, but Griffin Lotion Cream does more—it keeps the leather, soft and flexible, so that it can't crack; it provides a surface that protects the leather from dirt and water, and besides it gives a long and lasting lustre.



GRIFFIN LOTION CREAM

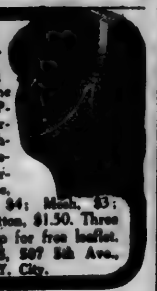
For all tan and brown shoes, grey and colored glazed kids.

It's Leather Insurance

A MIGEL SILK



Reduce Your Double Chin



in one month. The DAVIS CHIN SUPPORTER, worn during sleep, strengthens chin muscles, restoring them to normal. Light, durable, washable. Silk, $4; Mesh, $3; Linen, $2.50; Cotton, $1.50. Three sizes. Send stamp for free leaflet.
CORA M. DAVIS, 507 5th Ave., Dept. M-7, N. Y. City.

Reduce Your Flesh



by wearing
Dr. Walter's Reducing Rubber Garments
For Men & Women
Cover entire body or any part. Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Bust Reducer, Price $5.50.
Chin Reducer, Price $2.00.

Dr. Jeanne A.R. Walter
388 Fifth Av., N. Y.
Billings Bldg., 4th fl.
(Est. 30th St., 34 Door E.)

High Grade Seed

For Your Vegetable Garden Flower Garden Lawn or Farm

Call at our store, or write to us.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
30-32 Barclay Street, New York City

VENIDA HAIR NET



2 for 25c

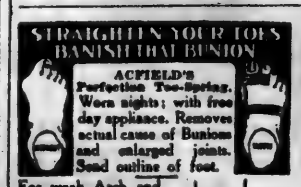
FIRST PRIZE LETTER

This letter won $150.00 in the Venida Letter-Writing Contest.

VENIDA truly rules the waves;
My temper, time and looks it saves.
'Tis made of finest human hair,
To match all shades, brunette or fair;
So good the match, for young or old,
From one's own hair it can't be told.
Netted by hand, it comes two styles,
Transforming stormy days to smiles;
The "Fringe" is either veil or net,
The "Cap" defies both wind and wet;
'Tis shaped and self-conforming, too,
A blessing after a shampoo;
'Tis sterilized, guaranteed,
And every day fills every need.
These, briefly, are the reasons why
VENIDA nets I always buy.
Mrs. Maude H. Lob, 3750 B'way, New York

Cap or Fringe Shape, 2 for 25c.
White or Gray, 25c. each.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct
THE RIESER COMPANY
112 E East 19th Street, New York City

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION

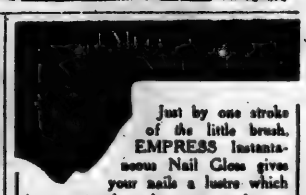


ACFIELD'S
Perfection Toe-Spring.
Worn nights; with free day appliance. Removes actual cause of Bunions and enlarged joints.
Send outline of foot.

For weak Arch and Flat Foot use my Improved Nickel Silver Arch Supporters.

Write or Call.

C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialties,
MARBRIDGE BUILDING,
Dept. 918, 1,200 B'way (at 34th), N. Y.



Just by one stroke of the little brush, **EMPRESS** Instantaneous Nail Gloss gives your nails a lustre which is guaranteed to last two weeks, no matter what kind of work you do—or money refunded. Price $1.00. From your dealer or direct from us.
EMPRESS MFG. CO.,
Established since 1898
Dept. 58, 36 W. 20th St., N. Y.

JULY CLEARANCE

Smart Low Shoes, including white.



No Mail Orders

Sale Prices start at **$6.95**

SHOE SHOP
154 W 45 St., N. Y.
Jack's
Op. Lyceum Th.
Estab. 1880.

STANLEY





To the Wholesale Dress Buyer!

At the Last Moment Paris Reveals a Still Newer Silhouette

100 Parisian Dress Models from our Designing Rooms in Paris make their bow to America tomorrow!

AFTER the Fall silhouette was thought finally determined and all the buyers had left, Paris unexpectedly introduced many revolutionary changes, which we, as the only American house with permanent Designing Rooms in Paris (and therefore the only one remaining to interpret this new mode for America) have incorporated in our Fall and Winter line.

One hundred new dress models have just arrived from our Parisian Designing Rooms, aboard the S. S. Savoie. Thus, we commence tomorrow our Second Parisian Showing,—our new forward spurt in the interpretation of Parisian fashion.

Those buyers who are quick to sense the advantages of keeping always conversant with the newest developments of the Parisian mode will judge the repleteness of their assortments by this showing.

Dresses developed in
CORD DE LAINE, TRICOLAINE
POU DE LAINE
TRICOLETTE *and* WOOL JERSEY

Crown Embroidery Works
105 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Maison Haas, Inc., Paris



Baby Jacket and Cap made entirely of J C Satin de Luxe Ribbon

Babies and Ribbons—

[illegible] Ribbons [illegible] KIBBON [illegible] baby's wear, baby's coat and [illegible] baby's robe, baby's wrapper, jacket, shoes [illegible] baby's cap. [illegible] RIBBON [illegible] purpose [illegible] by name

Satin De Luxe — Sunkanac
Lely Fair — Violet
Trousseau — Democracy

JOHNSON, COWDIN & COMPANY
America's Best Ribbons
[illegible] 42nd Street — New York
Send 10 cents for RIBBONOLOGY—tells how to make useful ribbon novelties

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

New FELT *and* FAILLE SILK SPORTS HAT

15.00

.08 Additional Federal Tax

The Felt and Faille Silk form alternating bands and are identical in color tones —prevailing sports' shades, also in white or black.



Net and Lace GILET

6.95

Without Collar, 5.50

These gilets of alternating bands of Mechlin lace and finely tucked net, edged with Val. lace, will enhance the attractiveness of Summer Frocks, Sweaters or Suits.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

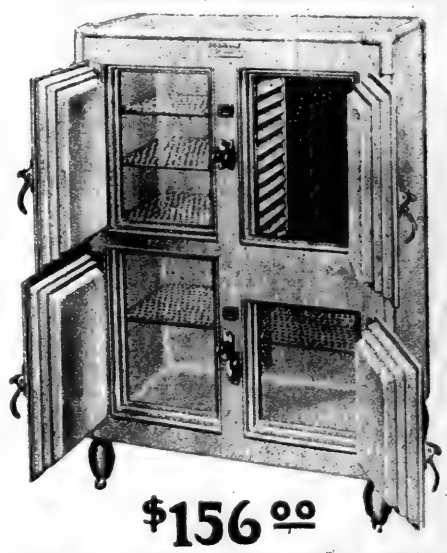
of Magnificent Bohn Syphon Refrigerators Specially Made for the

U.S. NAVY

Last August we were awarded by the U. S. Government a large contract for Refrigerators for battleships, armored cruisers, submarine chasers and other vessels of the first rate. The contract called for the very highest grade of construction ever put into Refrigerators by any manufacturer. These Refrigerators were shipped to the various Navy Yards.

When the Armistice was signed, most of the Refrigerators shipped to the Philadelphia Navy Yard could not be used because the vessels for which these Refrigerators were intended would not be built.

These Refrigerators were stored in the Philadelphia Navy Yard Buildings Nos. 400 and 401, and have been shipped back to us. They are now in the original crates, and are ready for immediate delivery or shipment, or can be held (on a small deposit) for Fall delivery.



These superb Refrigerators were made according to the rigid specifications of the Government, worked out in all details by the engineers of the U. S. Navy, and approved by the highest authorities. They have 4 doors, 5 shelves, and 2 bottom compartments. The size is 37½ inches wide, 20¾ inches deep, and 60 inches high, somewhat larger than the average run of Refrigerators. Ice capacity about 100 lbs.

These Refrigerators have exteriors of beautiful robin-light-blue genuine fused-steel porcelain. The trim and fittings are handsome solid brass nickel-plated, with heavy solid brass nickel-plated sanitary legs with castors, with 6 inch clearance from the floor for easy cleaning.

Each Refrigerator is fitted with 2 Yale & Towne specially made nickel-plated padlocks, bearing the name "U. S. N."

The lining is genuine pure white fused-steel porcelain, single piece and with round corners. Each process in the manufacture of these Refrigerators was rigidly inspected by Government engineers and approved during the manufacture.

It is obvious that for sea service they must be absolutely *proof against dampness.*

$156.00

The actual market value of these Refrigerators is $250.00. We are offering them during this special sale at $156.00.

The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator is the standard of the world. All railroads use the Bohn Syphon System for their refrigerator cars, and every dining car in the land (the severest possible test of a Refrigerator) has a Bohn Syphon.

We have on exhibition here probably the largest and finest display of high-class Refrigerators in the country. You will find here Bohn Refrigerators in great variety, from $19.00 up, including the Bohn All-Metal "Ideal," same as used by the U. S. Government in Panama.

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

During this Special Sale we have marked All Models at Radical Reductions

On a reasonable deposit we will hold any Refrigerator, including these U. S. Navy Refrigerators, for early Fall delivery.

Call if you can; if not, write or phone for catalog.

BOHN REFRIGERATOR SHOP

New York—53 West 42nd St., (opposite Bryant Park.) Telephone Vanderbilt 1927
Newark—913 Broad St., (opposite City Hall.) Telephone Market 133
Both stores open until 6 P. M. Mondays until 10 P. M. Saturdays until 1 P. M.

Nickle-Plated Brass Sanitary Legs

RUSSEK'S

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



FURS
Of the Best
Advance Models Now On View
For Sale
At Summer Prices

TROUT'S JEWELRY SHOP

Wedding Rings

Hand Carved Orange Blossom Design Platinum, $31.25; White Gold, $9.50; Yellow Gold, $9.50; Green Gold, $9.50.

Wedding Gifts

Write for Catalog of Wedding, Groom and Bridesmaid's Gifts. At wholesale prices you save one-third. No middlemen. Buy from the factory. Silverware, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Ivory, Ebony. Ask for free Catalog and compare prices.

Charles L. Trout Co., Second Floor
170 B'way, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y



The Lion Link is a practical device which holds the tie in proper position and prevents the collar from spreading. Lion Link Collars are made with special eyelets in which to fasten the Lion Link. It is simple and easy to adjust.

VANTINE'S

Perfume Your Home With
The Oriental Store.



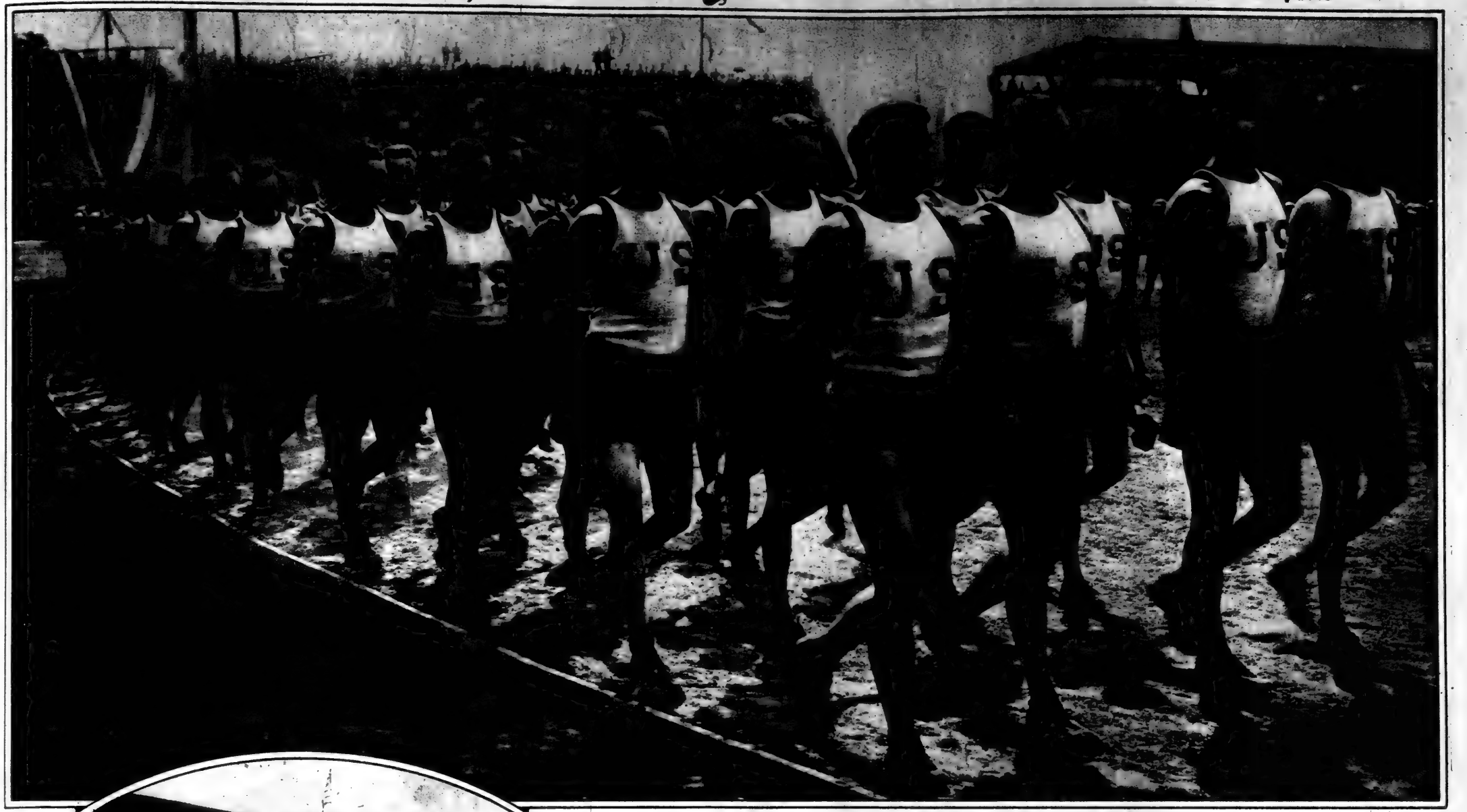
Fragrant Incense.

Simply place a small quantity in the burner and apply a match. It will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors and when burned near clothes closet or press will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing therein.

On sale at your dealer's, or send $1, (incense only, medium size, 50c.; large size, 90c.) and we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated with complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York.

The New York Times



ATHLETES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE
Participating in the Formal Opening Exercises of the Pershing Stadium, Erected by United States Army Engineers Presented to France, marching Around the Great Arena, Filled to Overflowing With the Elite of France.

Vincennes Wood, Near Paris, and
(© Central News Photo Service.)



AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES MARCHING AROUND THE PERSHING STADIUM, REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE AND GENERAL PERSHING.

(© Central News Photo Service.)



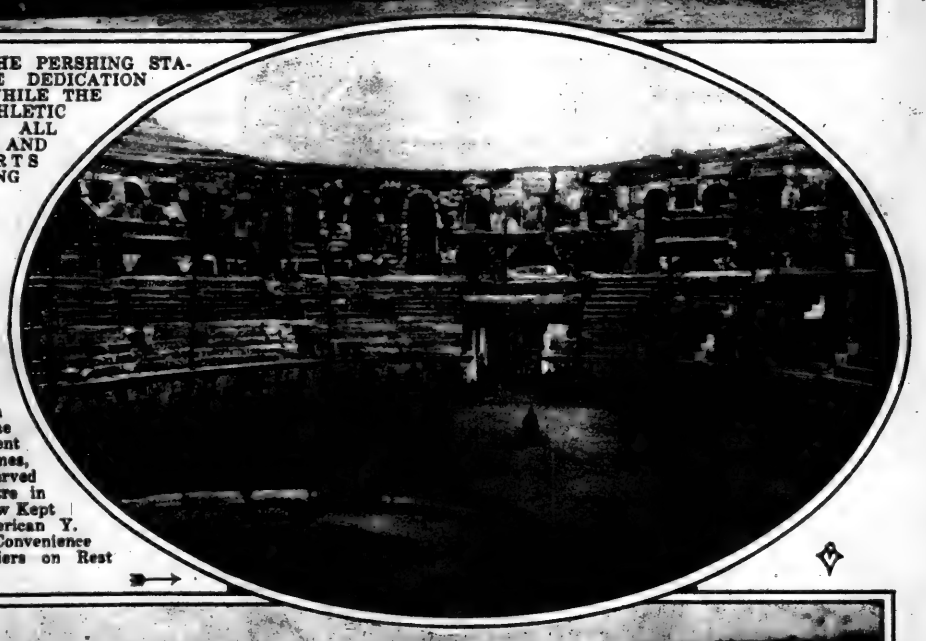


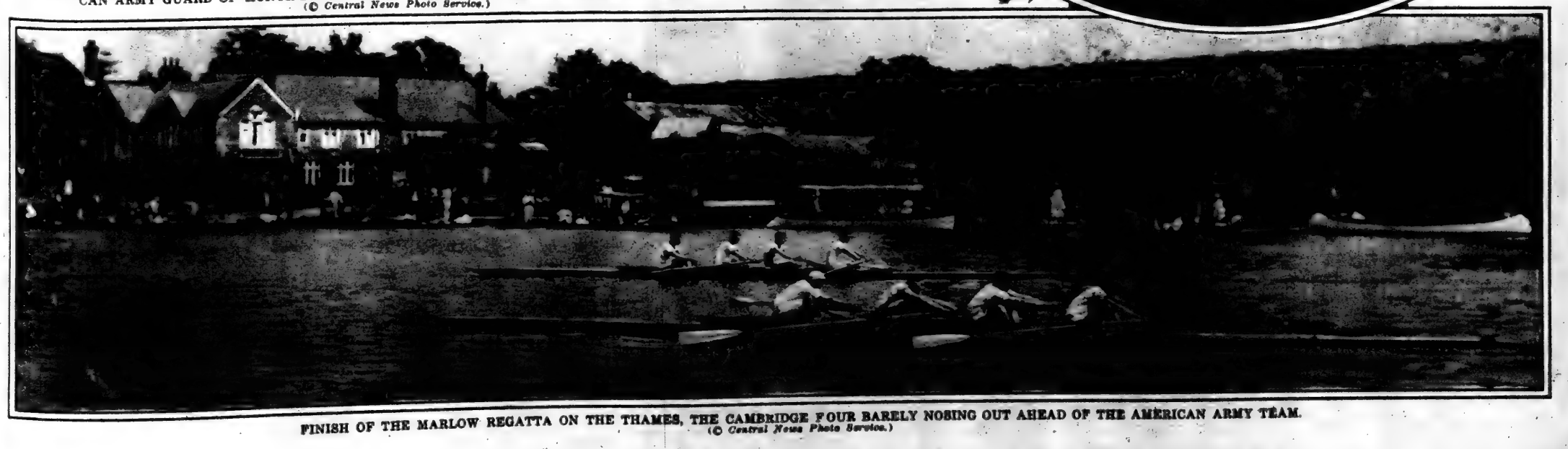
GENERAL PERSHING AND PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC INSPECTING THE AMERICAN ARMY GUARD OF HONOR DRAWN UP ON OPENING DAY IN THE PERSHING STADIUM.
(© Central News Photo Service.)

SECTION OF THE PERSHING STADIUM AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES WHILE THE AMERICAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS IN ALL TRACK, FIELD AND WATER SPORTS WERE MARCHING PAST.
(© Central News Photo Service.)

AMERICA'S NATIONAL GAME WITHIN ROME'S CLASSIC WALLS.

United States Doughboys Are Shown Having a Baseball Match in the Arena of the Ancient Stadium at Nimes, France, Best Preserved Roman Amphitheatre in Existence. It is Now Kept Open by the American Y. M. C. A. for the Convenience of American Soldiers on Rest Leave.

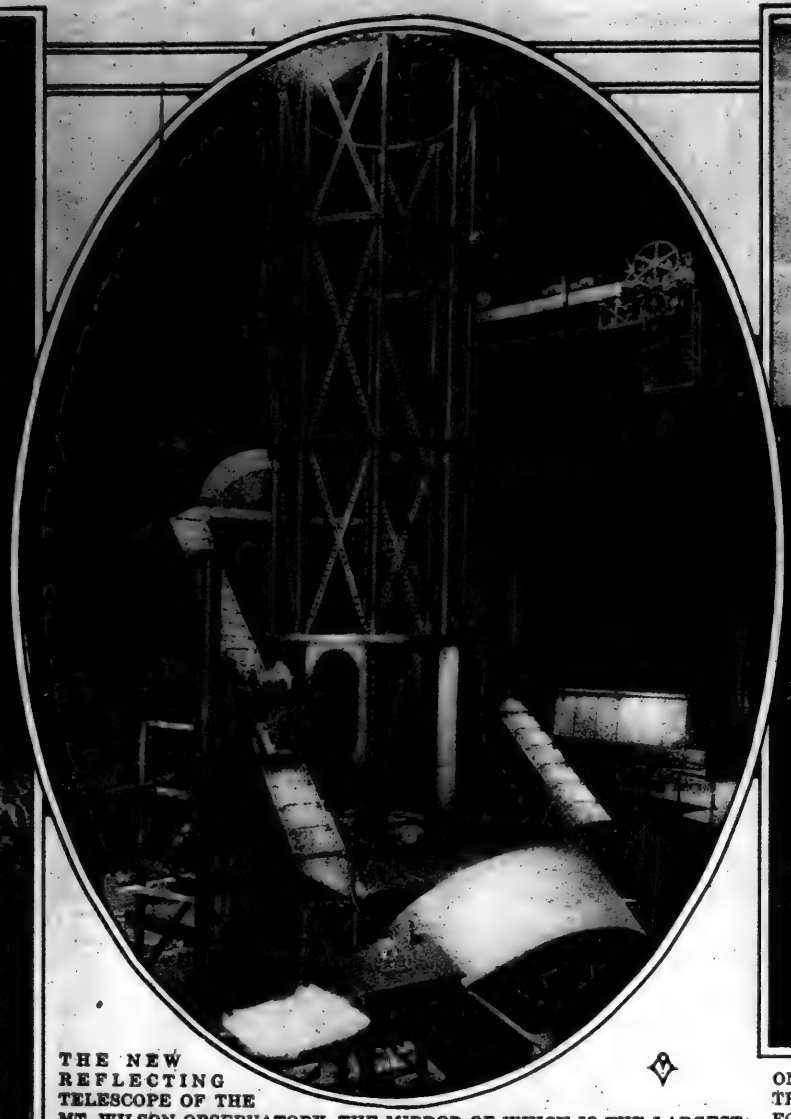




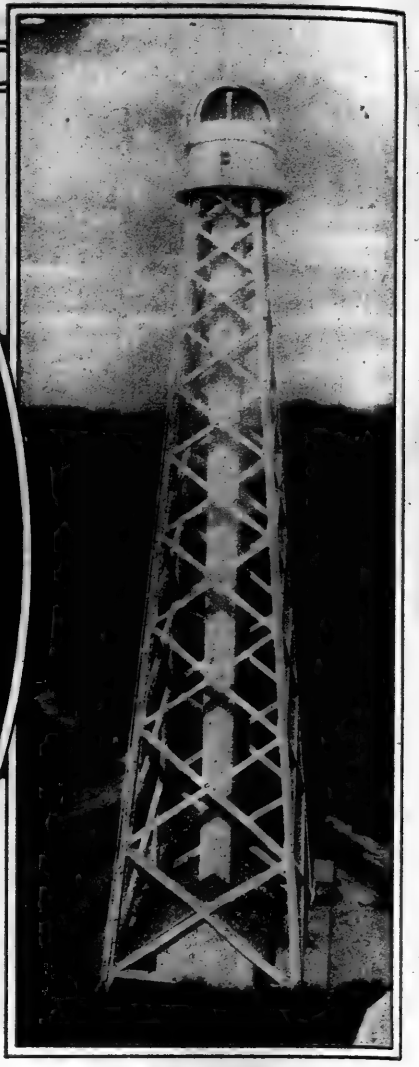
FINISH OF THE MARLOW REGATTA ON THE THAMES, THE CAMBRIDGE FOUR BARELY NOSING OUT AHEAD OF THE AMERICAN ARMY TEAM.
(© Central News Photo Service.)



THE SURFACE OF THE SUN, AS SHOWN BY A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH MADE AT THE MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, LOCATED ON MT. WILSON, NEAR PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.
This Photograph, Showing a Group of Sun-Spots, Was Made with a Telescope Mounted on a Tower 60 Feet in Height, the Light of Hydrogen Gas Being Used.



THE NEW REFLECTING TELESCOPE OF THE MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY, THE MIRROR OF WHICH IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
The Moving Parts of This Giant Instrument Weigh 100 Tons.



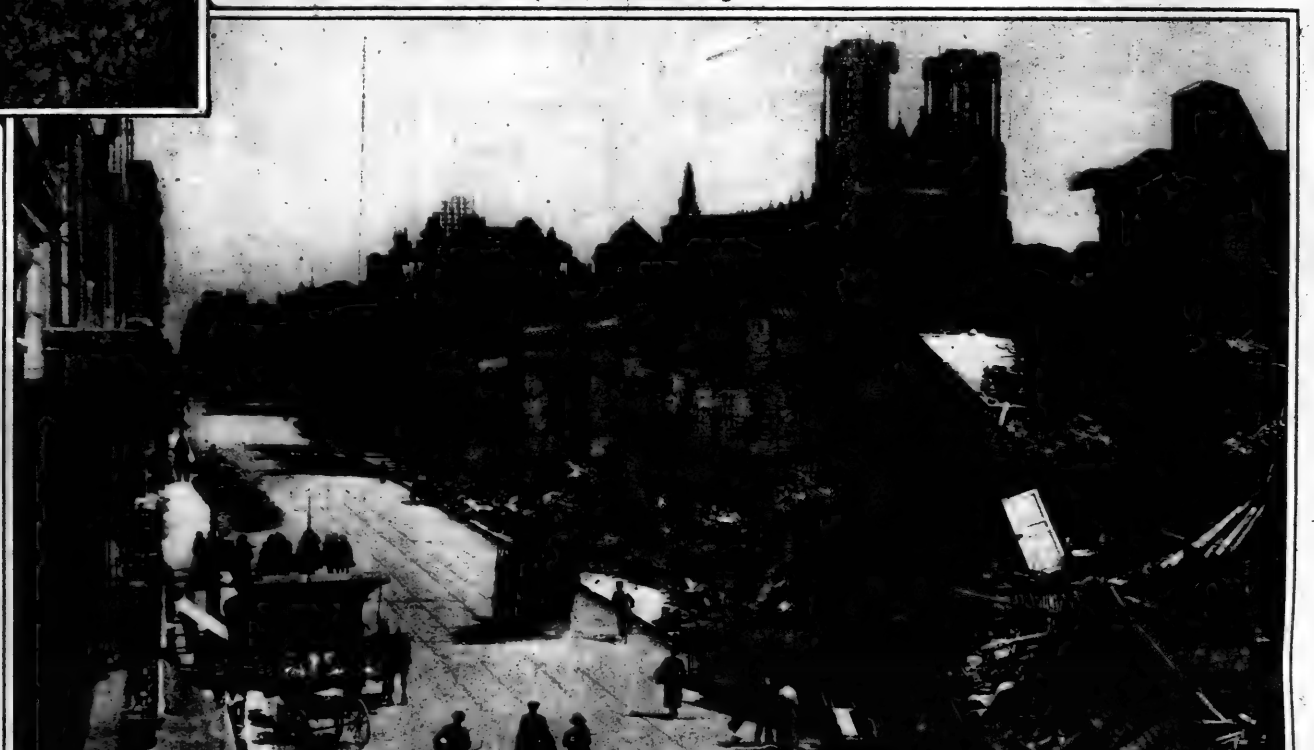
ONE OF THE TOWER TELESCOPES OF THE MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY, USED FOR ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE SUN. THE TOWER IS 180 FEET IN HEIGHT.



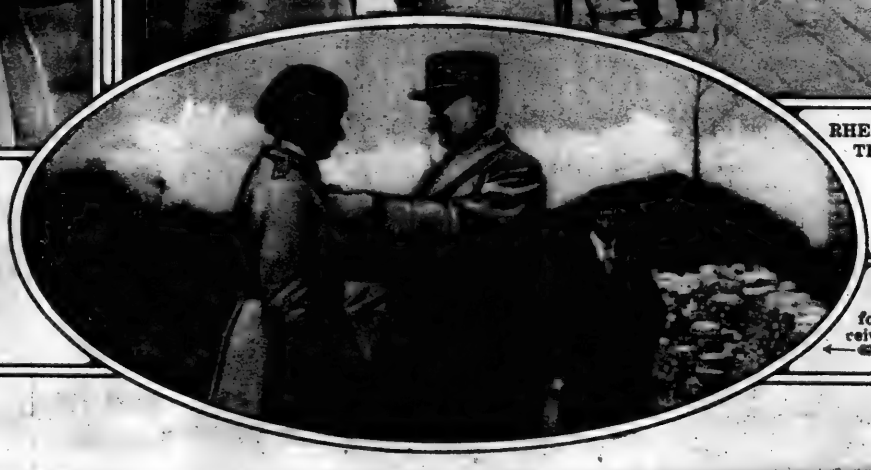
FOR MID-SUMMER GARDENS IN WAR-BLIGHTED FRANCE: MISS ANNE MORGAN
of New York, on Behalf of the American Committee for Devastated France, Assisting at Blerancourt in the Distribution of Seeds Among the French Exile Populations Now Flocking Back to the Scenes of Their Former Homes.



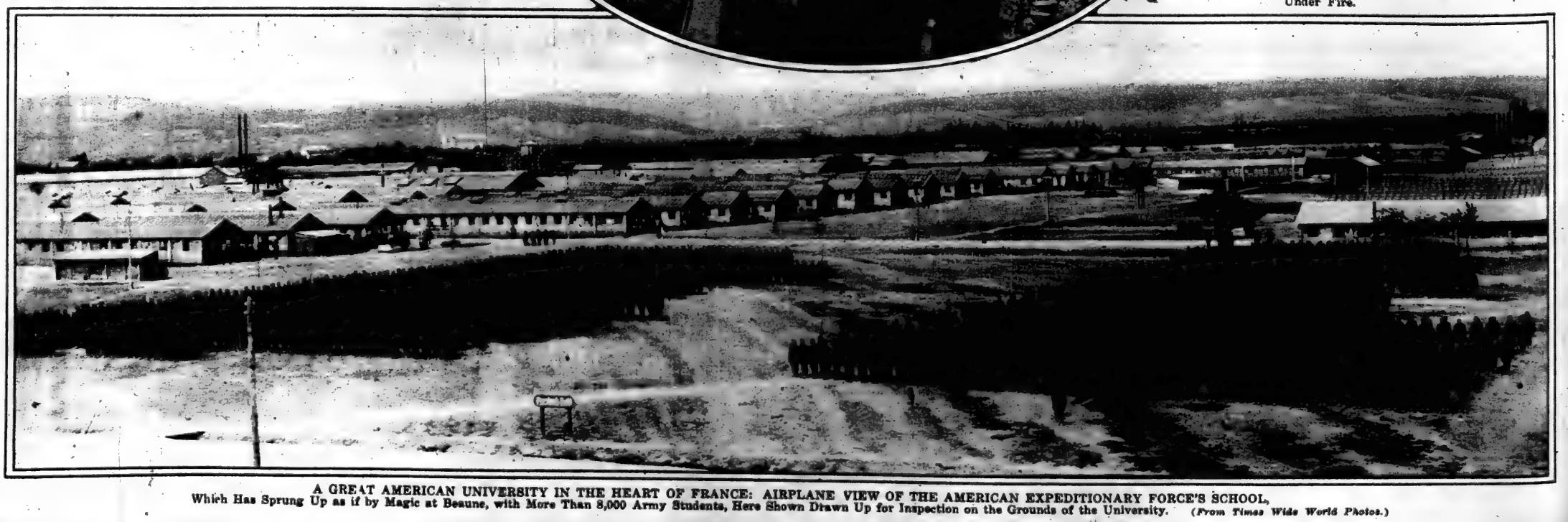
A CHICKEN FARM IN THE MAKING: A LITTLE AISNE REFUGEE AND HER PET,
Given Her by the American Committee for Devastated France, Hundreds of Such Chickens Having Been Distributed Among Returning French Families to Aid in the Resumption of Domestic Life.



RHEIMS, IN RUINS, RESUMES BUSINESS: VIEW OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE MARTYRED FRENCH CITY,
to Which Its Inhabitants Are Rapidly Returning, Bringing Back Scenes of Life to Its Devastated But Immaculate Streets. In the Distance Appears the Tattered and Roofless Cathedral.



MRS. RICHARD HEVENOR,
Formerly Miss Margaret Moore of New York, a Worker for the American Committee for Devastated France, Receiving from Marshal Petain the War Cross for Bravery Under Fire.



A GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF FRANCE: AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE'S SCHOOL,
Which Has Sprung Up as if by Magic at Beaune, with More Than 8,000 Army Students, Here Shown Drawn Up for Inspection on the Grounds of the University. *(From Times Wide World Photos.)*



THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN ARRIVING FOR THIS YEAR'S BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF THE ROYAL ASCOT RACE MEET,

Suspended Throughout the War but Now Attended by Tens of Thousands of Englishmen of Every Class and Condition, the Dazzling Costumes Worn by the Women Being a Feature. King George Appeared for the First Time Since the Beginning of the War in a Frock Suit and a Very Tall Gray Silk Hat.
(© *Central News.*)



MISS KATHLEEN KENNEDY, Who Is Also to Reward Lieutenant Brown, Navigator of the Transatlantic Vickers-Vimy Airplane, the Wedding to Take Place at Once.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

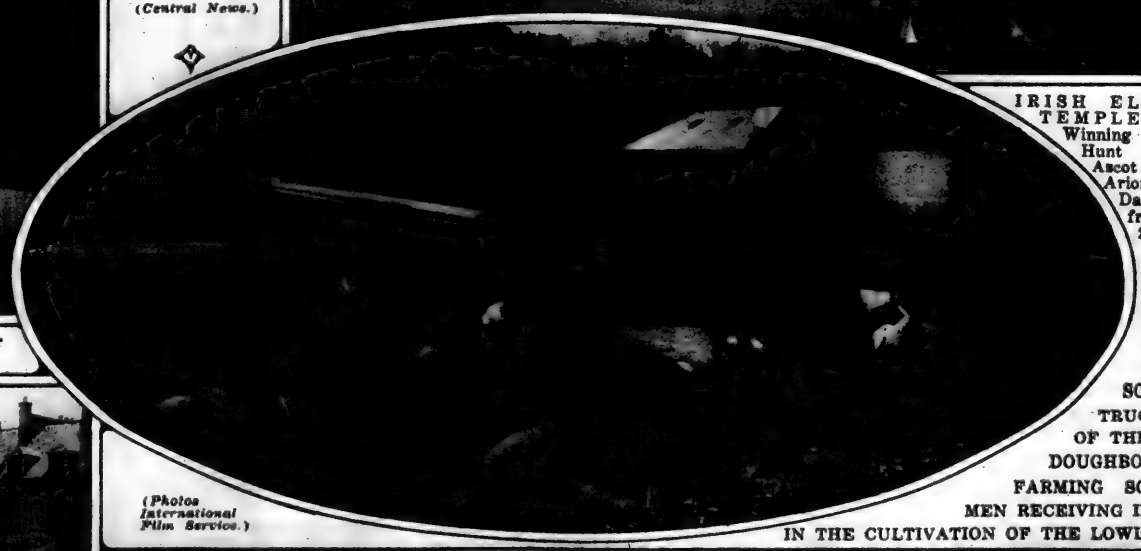


FINISH OF THE GOLD CUP RACE AT ASCOT, BY JINGO, SHOWN CLEAR OF THE GROUND, WINNING FROM AIR RAID.
(*Central News.*)



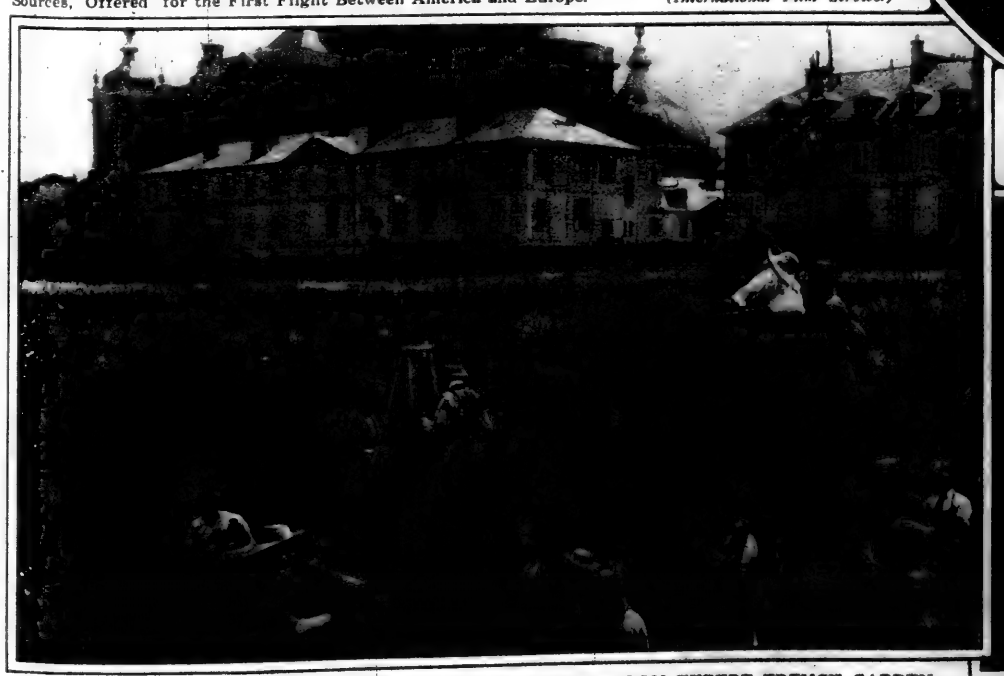


CAPTAIN ALCOCK AND LIEUTENANT BROWN, Pioneer Transatlantic Fliers, Receiving from Winston Churchill, British Secretary for War, Checks for $65,000, Prize Money from The Daily Mail and from Other Sources, Offered for the First Flight Between America and Europe. (*International Film Service.*)



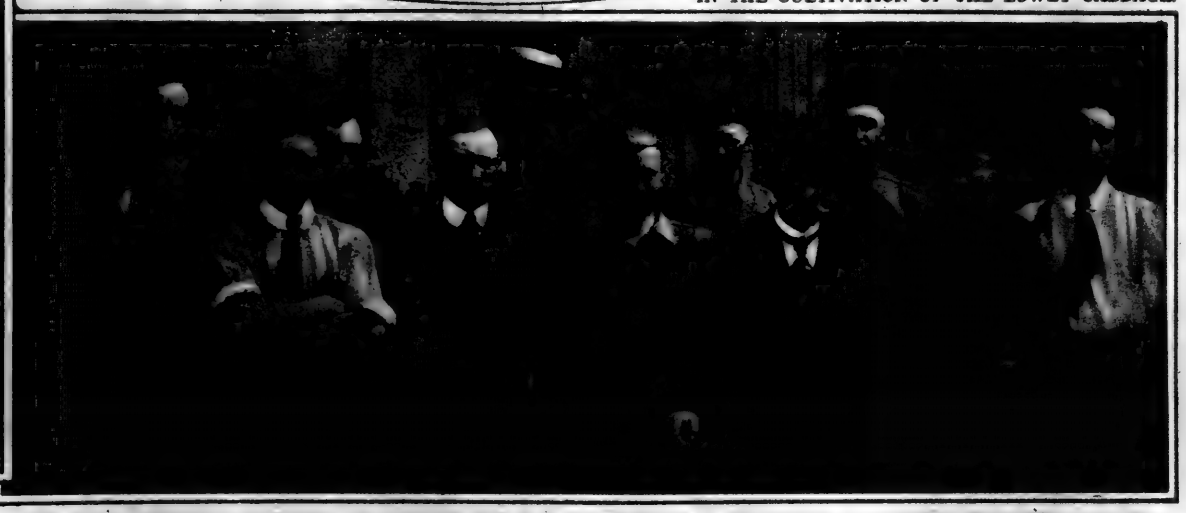
IRISH ELEGANCE TEMPLEMEN UP Winning the Royal Hunt Cup at the Ascot Revival, with Arion Second, and Dansellon Third, from a Field of 26 Horses Starting.
(© *Central News.*)

(*Photos International Film Service.*)

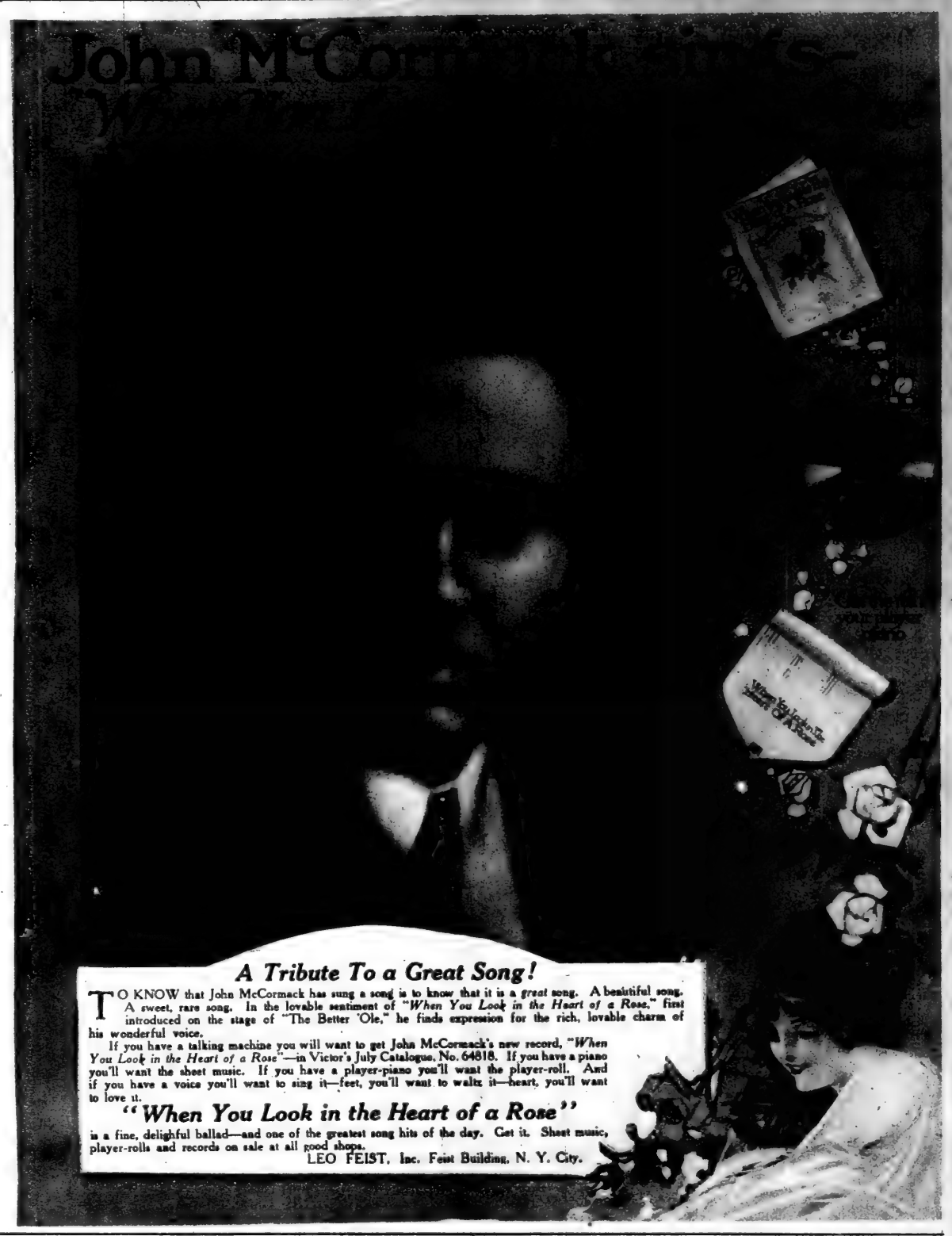


AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM EXPERT FRENCH GARDENERS AT VERSAILLES IN FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER GROWING.
Under Their Training, Apple Tree Branches Are Here Shown Growing, Vine-Like, on Trellis.
(*Photos International Film Service.*)

SCENE IN THE TRUCK GARDEN OF THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS' FRENCH FARMING SCHOOL, THE MEN RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE LOWLY CABBAGE.



GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND DOUGHBOYS IN THE FRUIT GROWING SCHOOL AT VERSAILLES, WITH ONE OF THEIR FRENCH INSTRUCTORS. (*Photos International Film Service.*)



A Tribute To a Great Song!

TO KNOW that John McCormack has sung a song is to know that it is a *great* song. A beautiful song. A sweet, rare song. In the lovable sentiment of "*When You Look in the Heart of a Rose*," first introduced on the stage of "The Better 'Ole," he finds expression for the rich, lovable charm of his wonderful voice.

If you have a talking machine you will want to get John McCormack's new record, "*When You Look in the Heart of a Rose*"—in Victor's July Catalogue, No. 64818. If you have a piano you'll want the sheet music. If you have a player-piano you'll want the player-roll. And if you have a voice you'll want to sing it—feet, you'll want to waltz it—heart, you'll want to love it.

"When You Look in the Heart of a Rose"

is a fine, delightful ballad—and one of the greatest song hits of the day. Get it. Sheet music, player-rolls and records on sale at all good shops.

LEO FEIST, Inc. Feist Building, N. Y. City.



So *Deliciously* Satisfying

SUGAR alone doesn't satisfy. Rice pudding without flavoring or seasoning is tasteless. But added to the sugar in Belle Mead Sweets are deft "touches"—like the mellow trace of clover-bloom honey in Belle Mead Nougat—which make them exceptionally and *differently* delicious.

The fruit and nut combinations, the distinctive flavors and rich chocolate coatings make the Belle Mead Sweets GOLD SEAL ASSORTMENT universally liked. They are so different from ordinary sweets—with that same rich difference one tastes in cooked foods made with thick, cool cream and creamery butter.

Each dainty Sweet is one of Nature's rarest "smiles," made in a factory as sunny and as clean as Nature's own great out-of-doors where She produces Her choicest fruits and flowers.

Find the Belle Mead dealer in your neighborhood today—*if you like good candy.* Try the Gold Seal Assortment at $1.10. If you cannot find your dealer, ask us to send his name and address from Trenton.

Belle Mead Sweets

BON BONS & CHOCOLATES



The New Hair Waver "Aurora"—Vice-Versa Hair Waver

THOSE lovely soft waves you envy may be yours in half an hour with "Aurora" Hair Wavers. Leave the wavers on while you dress, rest, read or work. In a short time you have a loose, becoming wave, showing such pretty new lights. For a closer wave leave them on several hours, or over night. "Aurora" Wavers require no heat. Try them today and discover the real beauty of your hair. Two colors: Shell or Amber.

"Aurora" Vice-Versa

If not at your dealer, send 25 cents for a card of three.

JOSEPH W. SCHLOSS CO. Fifth Ave. at 21st St., N.Y.

La-May Face Powder Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Skin

We again say you can now use a face powder that positively will not cause enlarged pores, blackheads and irritations. In fact, while it is considered the best face powder, it is also a remedy for complexion troubles. It is guaranteed pure and harmless to the most delicate baby skin. It beautifies wonderfully because it helps to clear and lighten the skin and protect the complexion from blemishes. This new kind of face powder is made largely of an ingredient that skin specialists use in the treatment of the complexion. And, it really stays on better than any other face powder. Of course, saying this, every one knows we mean the famous La-may Powder (French, Poudre L'Amé). This is the powder that does not contain starchy rice powder or dangerous white lead to make it adhere. White lead is a deadly poison and rice powder turns into a gluey paste that makes enlarged pores, blackheads and rice powder irritations. Because La-may is so pure and because it stays on so well it is now used by over a million American women. All dealers carry the large size and many dealers carry the small trial size. Be sure to try La-may. Then you will really know a perfect face powder. You will be sorry if you take a substitute. When you use this improved powder and see how beautifully it improves your complexion, you will understand why La-may so quickly became the most popular beauty powder sold in America.





Something you have been looking for

A New Temperance Beverage and a New Flavor

ALWAYS ready for any occasion as a beverage, served with plain or carbonated water. A basis for fruit punches, blends with any fruit or can be combined with Sauer's Pure Strawberry, Raspberry or Pineapple Flavors for sherbets, water ices, milk shakes, etc.

A flavor which is adaptable for any use.

A 35c. bottle makes 35 glasses of punch. For sale by all good grocers. If you cannot get it at your grocer's, send us 10c., together with the name of your grocer, and we will send you sample bottle—enough for a pint of syrup to make 10 glasses; also will send recipe booklet.

QUALITY HAS MADE SAUER'S THE

Largest Selling Brand in the U. S.

Quality Has Won for Sauer's

Seventeen Highest Awards for *Purity, Strength and Fine Flavor*

including four conferred at expositions held in countries now allied with us. Manufacturers of 32 other flavors, including Vanilla, Lemon and Spice Flavors.

The C. F. SAUER COMPANY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Like the Breath of a Sea Breeze

It is cooling and refreshing to the surface of your skin, and it also protects and enhances the beauty of your chief charm—your complexion—to use

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

"The Kind That Keeps"

The daily and nightly use of D & R Perfect Cold Cream is a delightful habit of refinement. On your vacation it helps you to tan gracefully without fear of sunburn. Use it generously on your neck, shoulders, arms and hands as well as on your face, and get the full benefit of its wonderful soothing properties, as grateful as the breath of a sea breeze. In tubes and jars, 10c. to $1.50.

Poudre Amourette: The face powder of zephyr-like softness. Delicately perfumed; looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.

Two Samples Free

Send for samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL, Dept. 480 D. & R. Building New York



J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

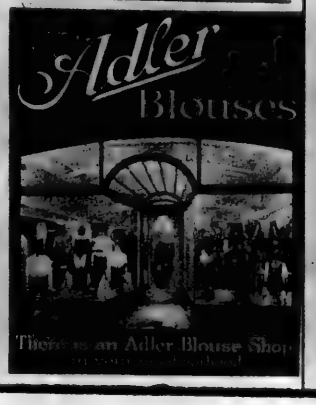


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A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.

Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.

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increases the quantity and quality of her milk and gives strength to bear the strain of nursing.

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Imperial Granum is the Food that gives hard, firm flesh, good bone and rich, red blood.

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Fitting The Narrow Foot
Widths, AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

A SALE
20% Discount

SHOECRAFT Shoes in 49 styles, including the newest and smartest models, suitable for every Summer need and also for Fall. Perfect-fitting, snugly built at heel. An opportunity for the woman who has a long, slender foot and cannot find her size at ordinary shops.

RAMBLER—A general utility Oxford, distinguished looking and trim. Welted sole, 1½-in. heel. Gun metal or dark brown calf. Regularly $14. now, **$11.20**



Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog A-13 and Measurement Charts.

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JARS $1.35 TUBES 75c, $1.25, $2.00



REMEMBER THAT SOMETIMES JUST AS GOOD FOR LESS MONEY MEANS A RUINED COMPLEXION

Creme Mealys is the Highest Quality and Is made only by VIOLET, Inc., PARIS

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Sold in the best shops all over the world



PIERRE TRANSFORMATIONS

are invaluable to a woman whose hair is scanty, hard to arrange or turning gray, and contribute greatly to a youthful, smart appearance. Fashioned of beautiful, wavy hair; the lightest, most comfortable transformations made; invisibly adjusted. Pierre specializes exclusively in hair goods, and his transformations and chignons are beyond comparison with those sold by hairdressers. Booklet on request.

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have set the standard since 1885. Visit our studios and see the right lighting effects for your requirements.

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TALC 25¢
FACE POWDER 50¢
TOILET WATER $1

Roxey

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Tetlow's Pussywillow Talc de luxe

HENRY TETLOW now presents to the women of New York and vicinity the talc de luxe—Pussywillow.

It is for those who seek a high quality talcum without the highest price tag.

Scented with the charming odor that has made Pussywillow face powder a favorite with discriminating women.

The novel container is designed to fit the hand and not upset easily on the dresser.

If your dealer has not yet been supplied ask him to get some for you. Thirty-five cents a can.

Pussywillow Face Powder 50 cents — Pussywillow Powder Tablets 50 cents
Pussywillow Rouge 50 cents — Pussywillow Toilette Cream 50 cents

HENRY TETLOW CO., ESTABLISHED 1849
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Pompeian



An Instant's Beauty May Mean Lasting Happiness

IT may take but an instant to capture love—an instant of flashing beauty, of healthful, glowing color—such as the "Complete Pompeian Beauty Toilette" gives. The woman who knows this secret looks confidently into the future and sees only happiness.

First, a touch of fragrant Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing). It softens the skin and holds the powder. Work the cream well into the skin so the powder adheres evenly.

Then apply Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. It makes the skin beautifully fair and adds the charm of delicate fragrance.

Now a touch of Pompeian BLOOM for youthful color. Do you know that a bit of color in the cheeks makes the eyes sparkle with a new beauty?

Lastly, dust over again with the powder, in order to subdue the BLOOM. Presto! Such beauty and cool freshness in a few moments! *Note:* Don't use too much BLOOM. Get a natural result.

These three preparations may be used separately or together (as above) as the "Complete Pompeian Beauty Toilette." Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing), removes face shine. Pompeian BEAUTY Powder, a powder that stays on—flesh, white, brunette. Pompeian BLOOM, a rouge that won't break—light, dark, medium. At all druggists, 50c each. Guaranteed by the makers of Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, Pompeian NIGHT Cream, Pompeian HAIR Massage.

"Don't Envy Beauty. Use Pompeian"

Very Special Offer

(To July 28 only)

To one person only in a family (and to July 28 only), we will send for a dime a special box of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. It contains one-half of our regular 50c box, and should be at least a month's supply.

This offer is made so very attractive that you simply cannot resist trying Pompeian BEAUTY Powder, now. And once you try it we are sure you will buy it steadily. Samples of Pompeian DAY Cream and Pompeian BLOOM will be included, so that you can make many interesting beauty experiments. Clip the coupon now, before it is too late.

THE POMPEIAN CO., 2120 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

GUARANTEE

The name Pompeian on any package is your guarantee of quality and safety. Should you not be completely satisfied, the purchase price will be gladly refunded by The Pompeian Co., at Cleveland, Ohio.

THE POMPEIAN CO., 2120 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Gentlemen: I enclose a dime for the special half-box powder. Neither I nor anyone in my family has tried Pompeian BEAUTY Powder.
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Address .....
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STROBEL FVRNITVRE

THERE is no need for spending a large sum of money for genuinely good furniture in period design.

There is no necessity for your shopping around to see **variety, because** here, out of the high-rent district, you will find what is probably one of the largest and most varied stocks of **quality** furniture at sensible prices in New York City.

If you want handsome furniture of that sort which you need only buy **once** during a lifetime—furniture of the sort that you can leave as heirlooms to your grandchildren—come **here.**

¶ *Have your chauffeur drive you to 53 Elizabeth Street, (four and a half blocks from Lafayette Street), or take Subway or Third Avenue "L" to Canal Street (15 minutes from 42d Street.)*

Philip Strobel & Sons, *Inc.*
53-55 Elizabeth St., New York
(Near Canal Street)
Phones: **Franklin 734-735**

Here we illustrate a remarkably handsome and unusual period dining table.

The oblong table is the fashion of the day in furniture. Most of the tables you see are either oval or round. The extension feature of this table, its artistic lines and beautiful finish, make it a remarkable value at our "low-rent district" prices.



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EXTRA — TRADE A MARK REGISTERED — DRY

Ginger Ale

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GINGER ALES, BUT ONLY ONE *BEST*
DISTRIBUTED BY
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO. Inc
NEW YORK

KRYSTALAK

Pure, Clean, Nourishing Milk in Crystal Form

You can eliminate your hot weather milk troubles by using Krystalak for all cooking purposes. **No Ice Required.**

Krystalak is dry skimmed milk. The butter fat is taken out so that it will keep indefinitely. These dry flaky crystals are packed in a blue-striped waxed package; positively free from moisture or contaminating influences.

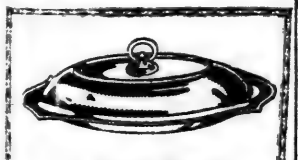
Your grocer has Krystalak. If perchance he hasn't, do not accept a substitute, for he will gladly secure it for you thru his jobber. Just insist upon Krystalak in its blue-striped sanitary package.

Ask your grocer or write us for a copy of our free cook book—it makes the use of Krystalak easy and economical.

The Dry Milk Company
15 Park Row, New York City

How to Use Krystalak
Each package of Krystalak milk crystals will make 5 quarts: one cup makes one quart and four level tablespoonfuls makes one cup of milk. Add the Krystalak to the water and stir—it dissolves immediately.





734 Sheffield Vegetable Dish, $7.50

GIFTS

FOR weddings, for birthdays, for parties, for occasions of every kind, you can find a wealth of good gifts at Ovington's—at prices surprisingly moderate.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 5th Av., near 32d St.



ALSO MAKERS OF
No. 51, Savonnau Cold Cream (Solidified)
No. 48, Royal Thridace, "The Officer's Soap."
Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
$1.00 Per CAKE.

ARMAND'S
COMPLEXION POWDER
In The LITTLE PINK & WHITE BOXES

With Armand's Complexion Powder, you can have the freshness of the "just-powdered" look through the hottest summer day. This wonderful powder is truly invisible!

In all shades—50c, $1.

Ever used Armand's talcum (25c) or Armand's rouge (50)? You'll adore them both.

"LIGHTING FIXTURES OF MERIT"

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NOTE THE CONVENIENT LOCATION OF OUR SHOWROOMS

THE R. C. HEATHER COMPANY
19 WEST 36th STREET near Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

The AUTOTONE

"The Perfect Player-Piano"

Complete co-ordination between piano and player-action, both built in one factory. Wonderful expression devices. Charming quality of tone. Liberal allowance for your old piano. Write for catalogue. Convenient terms.



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Fifth Avenue

FEMININE SWEATERS for SUMMER RIDE

With the Maximum of Smartness
With the Minimum of Weight



Illustrated are the various knitted effects procurable in the Feminine Sweater Shop

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS in white, purple, turquoise, rose, buff, black or white, fancy weaves. Tuxedo or plain stitch.

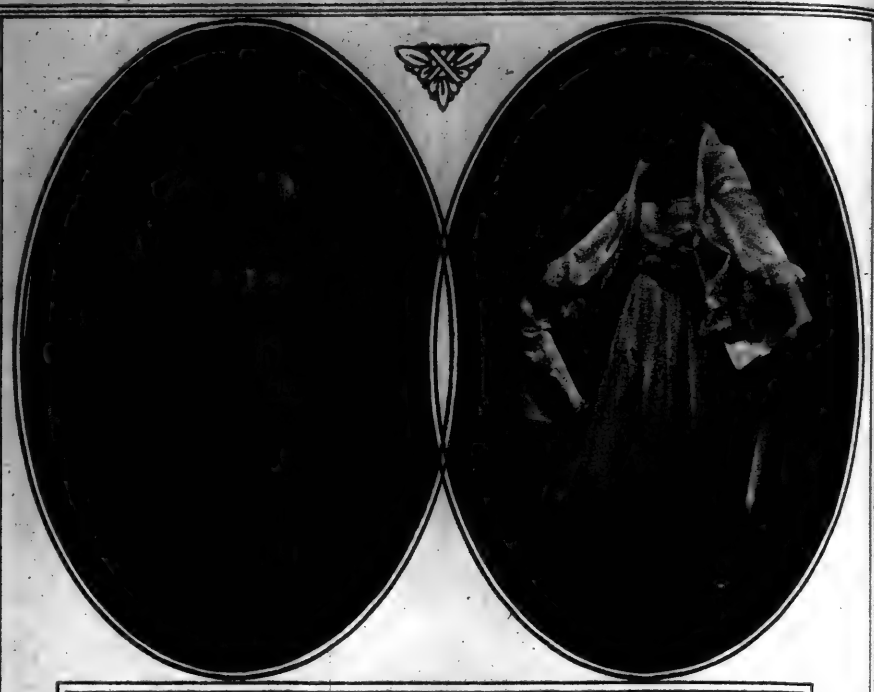
HAND KNITTED LACE MESH WOOL SWEATERS in tuxedo brown, Copen, pink, turquoise, black or white, in various designs.

ZEPHYR WOOL SLIP-ON SWEATERS in Copen, pink, turquoise, purple, black or white.

HATS designed to suit and typify the ultimate smartness of the Sweater

FEMININE SWEATER SHOP, Fourth Floor

Prompt Delivery Free Anywhere in the United States



IN November, 1918, Mrs. Ford Thompson, wife of a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, in an effort to aid the cause of the Allies, designed a number of remarkable tea gowns, which were exhibited and sold at the French village tea rooms of the Allied shop in St. Louis.

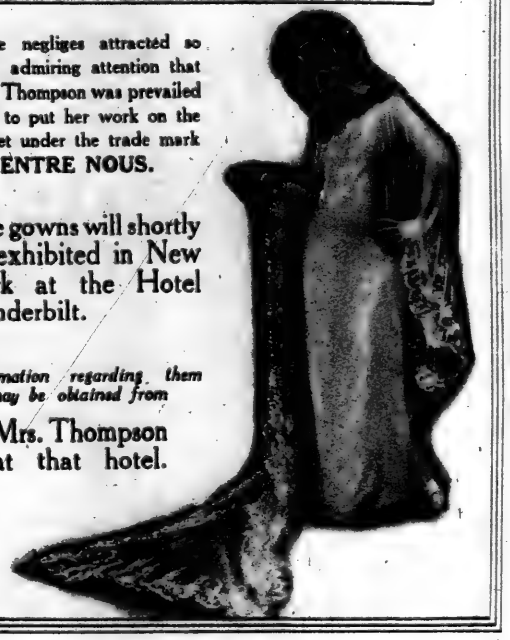


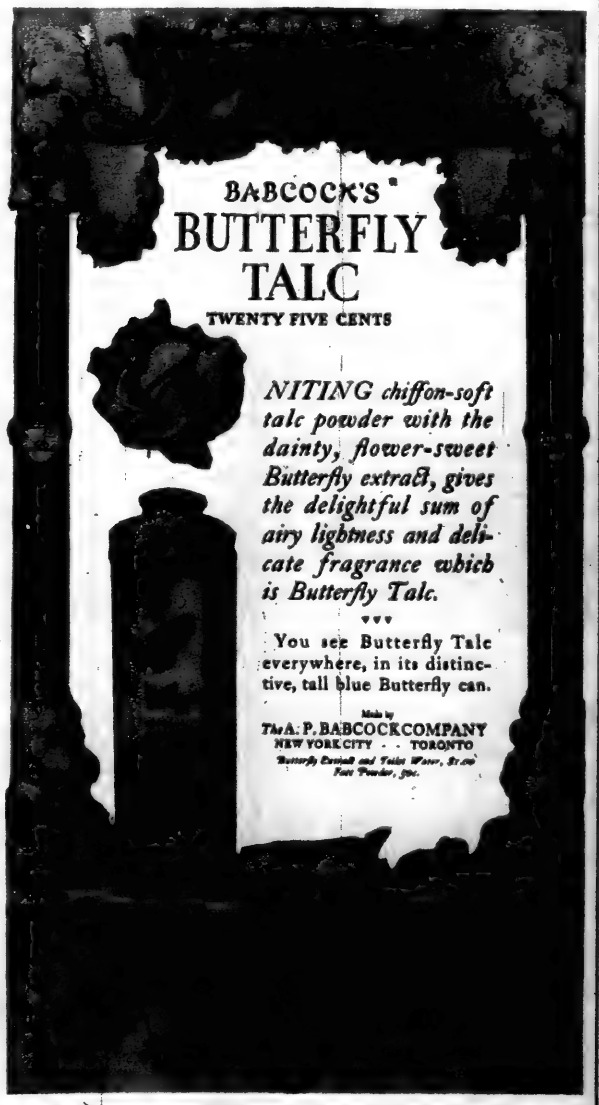
These negligees attracted so much admiring attention that Mrs. Thompson was prevailed upon to put her work on the market under the trade mark ENTRE NOUS.

The gowns will shortly be exhibited in New York at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Information regarding them may be obtained from

Mrs. Thompson at that hotel.





BABCOCK'S
BUTTERFLY TALC
TWENTY FIVE CENTS

NITING chiffon-soft talc powder with the dainty, flower-sweet Butterfly extract, gives the delightful sum of airy lightness and delicate fragrance which is Butterfly Talc.

You see Butterfly Talc everywhere, in its distinctive, tall blue Butterfly can.

Made by
The A. P. BABCOCK COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY - - TORONTO
Butterfly Talcum and Toilet Water, Bi-Co Face Powder, etc.



Awnings

In arranging for these warm weather necessities you can obtain smartness of appearance as well as durability by ordering

"CURTINMADE" AWNINGS
Our Made-to-Order

awnings are absolutely color fast and give the utmost in wear; they improve the appearance and add to the comfort of your country home, apartment or place of business.

Representatives will call anywhere in the vicinity of New York
Phone 6006 Broad — Order Now

JOHN CURTIN CORPORATION — 48 FRONT STREET New York City

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE

DALE

Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY

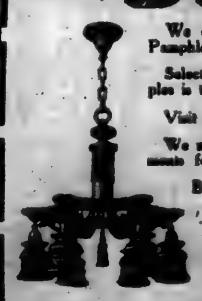
We don't issue Catalogs or Pamphlets.

Selecting fixtures from samples is the better way.

Visit our Showrooms.

We mount Vases and Ornaments for Electric Light.

Beautiful Assortment of Silk Shades





160 West 13th St., New York
One Door West of 6th Ave.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co



"AS-THE-PETALS"

If summer is a time of irritating, sticky discomfort, that means you need more than an ordinary talcum powder!

In *As-the-Petals* Talcum you find just the right quality of medication to soothe and benefit the tortured skin.

As-the-Petals Talcum Powder is 25c, Face Powder 60c, Extract $1.50 and Sachet 75c.

Send for free samples of *As-the-Petals* Face Powder and Creme-de-Meridor. For 25c in stamps we will also send a bottle of bewitching *As-the-Petals* Perfume.



Lazell PERFUMER

Dept. 45
Newburgh-on-the-Hudson
New York

HAMILTON'S

July Sale of Summer Dresses

Reduced to Sell at 40% Less than former Price



Smart Washable Gingham Frock, Specially Priced at $5.00

Regular $7.50 Value

Over 800 Dresses

in Ginghams, Organdies, Taffetas, Georgettes, Linens, Satins, Voiles, and Crepe de Chines included in this sale.

400 Dresses at $5.00

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 FIFTH AVENUE
Near 31st Street



WALKING DOLL

Walks with firm, soldierly stride when led by hand. Can bow, kneel, walk stairs. Boundless joy for children and grown-ups. Sensational entertainment for parties, plays, theatricals. 25" tall, beautifully dressed.

Complete without wig $8.75
With long curls as pictured...10.00
With exquisite silk dress.....15.00
Dressed as soldier, sailor or boy, sensational imitation of athletic walking man 12.50
Add 50c. for postage or express.

MANHATTAN DOLL CO., 341 5th Av., N.Y. 741 6th Av., N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How I Discovered My Own Character

One Evening's Experience That Changed the Career of Donald Warwick and Gave Him the Big Job of His Dreams

I SHALL never forget the light that flooded my mental vision when Dr. Blackford singled me out from that audience of 153 purchasing agents and said: "This gentleman is wasting his time in the wrong kind of work—for he is the *blond* type!"

We were gathered at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and meeting of purchasing agents—and the men represented the greatest concerns of their kind in the United States.

Dr. Blackford had come to give us one of the famous demonstrations in Character Analysis about which I heard more than once—and the eager audience by this time was leaning forward to catch every word of a remarkable message.

No wonder! For Dr. Blackford had begun with the startling observation:

"It is exactly as I told your president it would be—when he invited me to address this company.

"All of you—with a half dozen exceptions—are rather pronounced *brunets*.

"You will never fail to find this true of any group of successful purchasing agents—no matter where you meet them.

"But, were this an organization of successful salesmen, you would find most of them to be *blonds*.

"The brunet is the man from Missouri. He must be 'shown.' He is thoughtful, analytical, conservative, deliberate—everything a buyer should be. The blond is usually quite the reverse. He is a man of moods, of imagination, impetuous, easy to sell, but remarkably qualified to influence other people and to make them buy things."

And I am the blond type—thought I—one of the exceptions in this room! Can it be that I am "in wrong"? I had felt that in that group of purchasing agents I could hold up my end quite well. And I was jolted!

But as Dr. Blackford went on I became more and more certain that this remarkable teacher of Character Analysis had called the turn correctly.

"There is more to this scientific fact than color of the eyes, hair and skin—vastly more," continued Dr. Blackford.

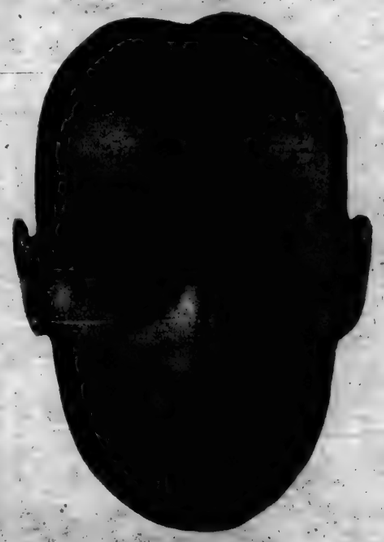
"I observe that the prevailing type of features among you gentlemen is what science knows as the 'concave type'—prominent forehead at the top, short nose, prominent chin."

I found my hands playing about my face—and looking in embarrassment, I found many of my neighbors doing the same thing! Then I realized that my features were just the opposite—sloping forehead, prominent nose, receding chin. (The convex type, Dr. Blackford called it.)

If I needed any more proof, I got it overwhelmingly when Dr. Blackford asked the audience to choose "subjects" from their fellow-members, invited them to the platform, and after a quick survey of their features told them with startling accuracy what their special capabilities were and where their greatest powers lay.

I cannot remember when I have seen a group of men more deeply or more seriously interested.

But Dr. Blackford's revelation of the science



"And I Am a Blond"

of Character Analysis had done more for me perhaps than for any other man in the room.

The next day I got a set of Dr. Blackford's simple lessons in "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned the Independent Corporation was publishing at a popular price, and it took me just one evening to discover the practical application of all the wonderful things that Dr. Blackford had told us at the meeting of the purchasing agents.

In one week I changed my job. Having "sold myself" on the big secret of my success, I went out and sold goods. I sold in quantities that surprised me. I sold myself to our customers. And, best of all, from a monetary standpoint, I sold myself to my firm.

With the result that, first having achieved the coveted position of sales manager, I am today vice-president of our company.

You see, I am the blond type.

And my features are *convex*.

And if it hadn't been for my chance meeting with Dr. Blackford I would probably still be plugging along at the same old "wrong job"—with a salary check only a fraction of the rather big one that cheers up my bank balance every week in these happy and more prosperous days.

Perhaps you, too, have been jollying yourself about yourself and trying, as I did, to make your success by sheer courage and hard work, instead of analyzing your capabilities and fitting yourself into the kind of work you are naturally best fitted to do.

In that case, I beg of you to get that wonderful course of Dr. K. M. H. Blackford, the leading character analyst in the United States, and join the many thousands who have learned—in an amazingly short time, not only how to size up other people from outward signs, but how to size up one's own character, how to attract the friendship of other people, how best to strive for the success that your ordinary qualifications entitle you to achieve.

Donald Warwick.

DR. BLACKFORD'S development and application of the science of Character Analysis has been built on a solid foundation of direct professional study of all kinds of men and women. After years of extensive character work among business concerns, merchants, manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, and trade associations, which sought assistance in solving human problems, Dr. Blackford made a trip around the world, observing widely different races, comparing notes with leading specialists in forty nations, and comparing theories with such famous authorities as Alfred Haddon Metchnikoff and Giuseppe Sergi, and studying the exhaustive records of Bertillon. So Dr. Blackford's store of material and ideas in the realm of human relations has become probably the most carefully arranged exhibit of facts on Character Study in the United States.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company, and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in this simple seven-lesson course which means so much to the business career of Donald Warwick. Even a half hour's reading of this remarkable course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's Course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Merely fill in and mail the coupon. The complete course will go to you instantly, on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit Five Dollars in full payment.

Remember you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, while this remarkable offer remains open.

—Free Examination Coupon—

Independent Corporation,
Publishers of The Independent Weekly,
Dept. B-177, 119 W. 40th St., New York.

You may send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons entitled "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remail the course to you within five days after receipt, or send you $5 in full payment of the course.

Name.....

Address..... New York Times, 7-13-19

Just 3 Letters

"By the second week after the day I discovered you, The money I spent was well earned by you and well spent by me. It pays to know yourself as others know you, and in my case the knowledge has laid for me a solid foundation upon which I am now building my temple of success."

"The investment is the best I ever made. The analysis of character, aptitudes, etc., is remarkably true and accurate, and is a very valuable possession. It enables one to realize and appreciate with certainty just what his abilities are, and you have invested in legal linage that would have taken years of experience to unearth."

"One glance at the coupon was sufficient to tell me that it was exactly what I wanted and had been looking for. . . . In the pages of that course I found myself looking into a clear mirror and saw myself reflected there as I have never seen myself reflected in a material sense. I now know myself for the first time, in my life."

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION Section 7
NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919.
SIXTEEN PAGES
(Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.)

THE SILLY JUNKERS

Lichnowsky Says Their Stupidity Started War—Kaiser Merely Weakling—The "Mistake" of Making Poland Independent

The author of this article went into Germany, Austria, and Hungary for The Red Cross Magazine after the armistice, and traveled through those countries while the Peace Conference at Paris was deciding what punishments should be imposed upon the plotters who had almost upset civilization. Everywhere he found the people, high and low, eager to discuss the war and its aftermath with an American. Not the least interesting among them was the man whose famous diary first gave to the public an unimpeachable German admission of the conspiracy against the world by the Prussian Junkers.

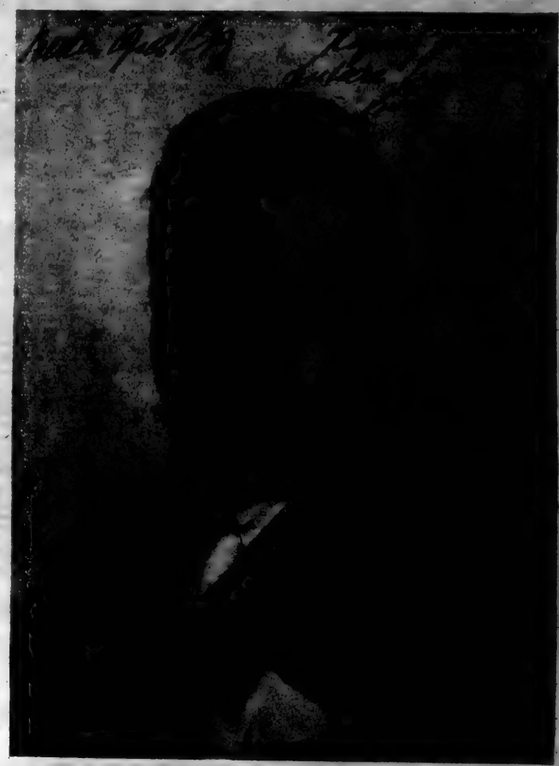
By CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT.

SHORTLY before the terms of the Treaty of Peace were made known I saw Prince Lichnowsky at his Berlin home in the Street of the Beeches. At that time his whereabouts were unknown beyond his immediate circle of friends and I had been assured at the Foreign Office that he was still at his country seat at Kuchella in Prussia, whither he had retired after the sensation caused by the publication of his famous diary. It was there that he waited the outcome of the proceedings started in the Reichstag by the outraged Junkers, who were thirsting for his blood, and who had got as far as an indictment for treason when the revolution put the foils to their power for harm.

At the time of my visit the Prince was being re-established in the good opinion of his countrymen. Maximilian Harden in Germany and Karl Kraus in Austria were making plain that he had been the victim of conscienceless intrigues and that his diary had been no more than an eloquent assertion of the truth. Over and over again Harden analyzed the statements of the diary and demonstrated through them the deliberate plotting of the Junkers, the obstinacy and unreasonableness of the Kaiser, and the chicanery which had deceived the German Nation and had finally led to its ruin.

Lichnowsky was then daily growing in popularity, and in inspired Berlin circles it was being whispered that he was destined to be the first Ambassador to Washington after the declaration of peace. Only the other day Harden denounced the Prince over his signature as thoroughly discredited. Which merely shows that there is danger in being in the limelight in Germany in these troublous times.

It was one of the assertions made by the Prince to me—and unwisely repeated by him in Berlin at a critical moment—which caused Harden to reverse his former laudatory judgment. It was in reference to the cession of Upper Silesia to



Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky. A New Photograph He Gave to the Interviewer in Berlin a Few Months Ago.

Poland. To what extent Lichnowsky's opposition to this was based upon the fact that his own extensive estates would thus pass from German to Polish control cannot be answered offhand. There is no reason for supposing that the purely human motive of self-interest would leave him cold. Yet there was not much to choose. Under the German domination he would be subject to confiscatory taxes quite equal to anything that the Polish imagination might suggest.

At all events, in discussing the subject with me, he approached it as part of an abstract argument on international politics. Harden, who has for a long time proceeded upon the theory that resistance to the Entente was merely enfeaging the irresistible conqueror, and that the only hope for milder terms was through acquiescence and submission, saw in Lichnowsky's opposition a chance for the journalistic opportunist to make a new rumpus in the menagerie. To have as many opponents as possible is one of Harden's ambitions, for that is the surest way to keep in the limelight. Without impugning the honesty of his present position, it is always well to remember that Harden is first of all a journalist on the lookout for sensations, and to set up an idol and then knock him down is an old trick. It is as certain to make a noise as the comedian's falling over his own feet is sure to pull a laugh.

But to return to my interview: It took place in the study of the Prince's charming villa, built in the baroque style and set in a garden in a quiet little backwater near Charlottenburg, much like a lane in a small town, and giving no suggestion of the turmoil of Berlin, then in the throes of a threatened outbreak of the Spartacists. It was a large simply furnished room, and evidently a real workshop. A handsome old tapestry and some paintings on the walls—ranging from charming little Dutch paintings by old masters to a horribly up-to-date portrait in the Matisse manner—supplied all that might be called decorative. A simple flat-top desk, books, atlases, maps, magazines, and a pile of important-looking documents were significant of the room's real purpose.

The Prince would make a good subject for a character portrait, suggesting the student rather than the man of affairs. His pallor, depressed chest, drooping shoulders and thoughtful gray eyes all tend to the same effect. I doubt that he spends much time in the saddle on his big estates. His manner is subdued, his speech quiet and deliberate.

It was a time of extraordinary stress and uncertainty. The peace conditions had not yet been promulgated, and only the chiefs at the Paris Peace Conference knew to what extent these had been formulated. The blockade of the Central Empires was in full force, and the greater part of the populations, in the industrial districts and the large cities particularly, were suffering seriously from malnutrition. One no longer saw fat Germans on the streets of Berlin or Vienna, and their prevailing color was dull gray. The women especially looked thin and haggard, and 20 per cent. of the new-born infants died at birth.

Undoubtedly these facts had their influence upon the views expressed by Lichnowsky. It is only the superman-word of ill-omen, coined by a mad German, who could be expected to be entirely indifferent to his environment. An outraged diplomat, writing in his private diary, as he believed, for posterity, would, naturally be more outspoken and less biased than the self-constituted spokesman of a nation defeated and broken in addressing a world of enemies. Yet I must say that Lichnowsky had the man-

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Self-Determination for the Icelanders

Denmark's Action Has Applied New Ideas of Freedom to the Independent Island People.

Denmark has recently recognised the full sovereignty and independence of Iceland, which enters the Danish federation on a full par with the mother State.

By GUDMUNDER FINNBOGASON,
Professor in the University of Iceland.

ON Dec. 1 the new Icelandic flag was hoisted on the Government House in Reykjavik, and a little State of 95,000 people entered the family of nations. This agreement between Denmark and Iceland was reached on the initiative of Prime Minister Zahle of Denmark and Jon Magnusson, Premier of the Icelandic kingdom, with the approval of the Icelandic Althing and the Danish Parliament. Under it the King of Denmark becomes King of Iceland.

The King may not accept the sovereignty of other nations without consent of the Parliaments of both Denmark and Iceland. Danish subjects have in every respect the same rights in Iceland as native Icelanders, and vice versa. Subjects of each State are exempted from military service in the other. To Denmark as the representative of Iceland are Icelandic foreign affairs intrusted. Iceland has, in the Danish Foreign Office, an agent who is commissioned to dispatch Icelandic affairs. Iceland may, on her own budget, make provisions to send Ministers or Consuls to those places where Denmark has no diplomatic or Consular agents; to Danish legations and consulates may again be adjoined Icelandic advisers, also appointed by Iceland. Special delegates empowered to discuss exclusively Icelandic affairs may also, after deliberation with the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, be sent by the Icelandic Government. Danish ships under the Danish flag guard the fisheries in Icelandic territorial waters until Iceland desires to entirely or partly take that control into her own hands. Various affairs with which both Denmark and Iceland are concerned shall be settled by way of agreements concluded between competent officials of both nations. Each country decides for itself how its interests and those of its subjects shall be protected in the other. A consultative committee of six members, appointed in equal proportion by the Danish and Icelandic Parliaments, shall on principle be allowed to give its opinion on all bills which concern the interests of both countries before they are presented to the respective Parliaments. Should there arise in the interpretation of the Union act such difficulties as the Governments of both nations could not adjust between themselves, then these difficulties shall be submitted to the arbitration of a committee of four members, the High Court of each nation electing one-half. If the votes are equally divided, the decision shall be handed over to an arbitrator chosen alternately by the Swedish and Norwegian Governments. After the expiration of the year 1940, the Parliament of each nation can, of its own accord and at any time, demand that the act of union be taken under revision. Should this revision not lead to a new agreement in the course of three years the Danish Parliament or the Althing may, each for itself, declare null and void the contract contained in the act of union; this declaration takes effect if the Parliament by its votes, and the people by a plebiscite, both give it an appointed majority. Denmark informs other nations that she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State and that Iceland declares her perpetual neutrality.



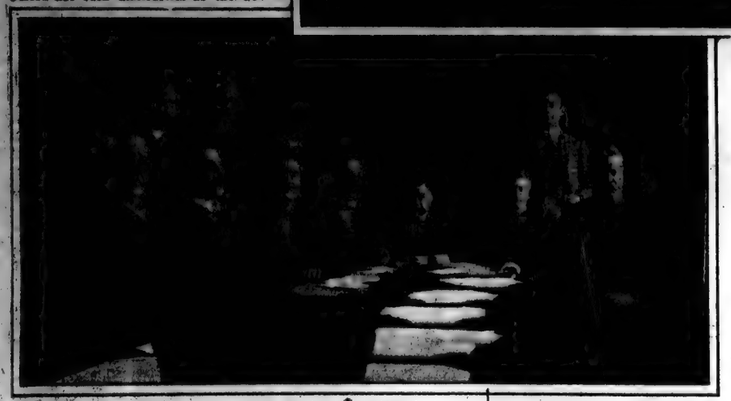
The Harbor of Reykjavik.



Gullfoss, (Golden Falls.)



An Icelandic Farm.



At the Left: Danish-Icelandic Commission Which Made Iceland a Sovereign State.

"Iceland," says Viscount Bryce, "is a country of quite exceptional and peculiar interest, not only in its physical but also in its historical aspects. The Icelanders are the smallest in number of the civilized nations of the world. Down till our own days the island has never had a population exceeding 70,000, yet it is a nation, with a language, a national character, a body of traditions that are all its own. Of all the civilised countries it is the most wild and barren—nine-tenths of it a desert of snow mountains, glaciers, and vast fields of rugged lava, poured forth from its volcanoes. Yet the people of this remote isle, placed in an inhospitable arctic wilderness, cut off from the nearest parts of Europe by a stormy sea, is, and has been from the beginning of its national life more than 1,000 years ago, an intellectually cultivated people which has produced a literature both in prose and in poetry that stands among the primitive literatures next after that of ancient Greece if one regards both its quantity and its quality. Nowhere else, except in Greece, was so much produced that attained in times of primitive simplicity so high a level of excellence both in imaginative power and in brilliance of expression.

"Not less remarkable is the early political history of the island. For nearly four centuries it was the only independent republic in the world, and a republic absolutely unique in what one may call its Constitution, for the Government was nothing but a system of law courts, administering a most elaborate system of laws, the enforcement of which was for the most part left to those who were parties to the lawsuits."

It was this Icelandic Republic which in the years 1262-64 made a covenant with the King of Norway. There we read how the Icelanders granted the then King of Norway royalty over Iceland. This is the concluding sentence of that remarkable document: "We shall, and also our descent, keep all fidelity with you, so long as you and your descent keep this deed of agreement with us, but free are we from it if it is broken on your part in the opinion of those men who know best." This old covenant, called the "Gamli Sattmali," has been a deed of law from which Icelanders have always refused to depart. It was appealed to at various epochs, whenever attempts were made to resist the ever-increasing encroachments of the royal power, first Norwegian, then Danish, after Iceland, along with Norway, (1380,) was inherited by the Daniah crown, to which it has been united ever since. However sorely tried Iceland has been by volcanic eruptions, polar ice, plagues, isolation and trade monopoly, she has never lost the consciousness of her old right, and when the renaissance came in the beginning of the nineteenth century, when, under the leadership of the excellent chief Jon Sigurosson, the nation claimed that independence which she had lost in matter of fact, the History of Iceland was the arsenal whence weapons were sought, and the proposi-

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Poland's Peasant Novelist

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good to see him reassuring his fellow-countryman.

Mr. Reymont is an ardent believer in Paderewski. He finds in him the champion of the purest democracy. He says that the peasants are in full control in Poland; the great estates are to be bought by the nation and sold to small land holders. This program was announced by Paderewski before he left this country. Poland is already and will continue to be what it used to be, a leader of thought, well in advance of contemporary nations in its ideals of liberty.

Poland is the frontier barrier against Bolshevism and the firewall against a combination of Germany with Russia to destroy again the security of the world. The peasantry is intelligent, eager, and sound. Seven hundred thousand men are already in arms and an army of a million will soon be ready for the great wars that all Poles recognize as their portion in the future.

When certain radical Socialists in the Diet protested against the raising of the army and argued that the soldiers could not be fed, the peasant members said: "We will feed our soldiers! Sit down!" They suppressed the radicals. They are feeding the soldiers. The army is growing and fighting on many fronts.

These digressions are proper, since Mr. Reymont represents the spirit of the real Poland, both as one of the idols of his nation and as one of its most realistic portrayers.

His modesty, to which I have alluded, proved an embarrassment to his admirers, since it never occurred to him to bring with him any copies of his books. The long blockade of the war prevented the importation of them, and its hardships, with the consequent check in the supply of paper, stopped the publication of one of his novels midway.

When, however, I arranged a meeting with an American publisher who proposes to introduce him to American readers, and the need of a set of his works grew urgent, he said that he would cable to Paderewski and ask to have them dispatched hither in a diplomatic pouch. This is an eloquent tribute to the place of literature in Polish esteem.

Mr. Reymont was good enough to furnish me with the following autobiographical sketch written in the third person:

"Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont was born on May 6, 1868, in that part of Poland which at that time remained under Russian domination. He was one of twelve children of a family which was very patriotic, rigidly Roman Catholic—and poor. His mother took, with her five brothers, an active part in the insurrection of 1863.

"The schools were at that time instruments of Russification. School children were not allowed to speak Polish within the walls of the school. Reymont went from one school to another, expelled from all of them. He early began to earn his living. He was a store clerk and a telegraph operator; he was an actor in a wandering theatrical troupe. He was twice a railroad employe. He tried farming and even entered the famous monastery of the Paulist Fathers in Czestochowa with the purpose of becoming a monk.

"He entered the literary field in 1894 with the publishing of a short story entitled 'Death.' In the following years he published a whole series of short stories in various papers. In 1896 his first novel, 'The Comedienne,' was published. The book was a success. It had five editions and was translated into several foreign languages. After that came a two volume novel, 'Fermenty" (Fermentation,) dealing with the life in a little provincial railroad station, with that of enriched peasants and that of the heroine of the preceding novel.

"Followed the two-volume novel, 'The Promised Land,' depicting the Polish Manchester, the City of Lodz. The book was a tremendous success, notwithstanding the fact that the Russian censor had, upon the request of the German capitalists in Lodz, eliminated many scenes taken 'sur le vif' from the workers' life.

"In 1898 Reymont went to Paris. There he wrote several volumes of short stories.

"In 1902 he began to write his four-volume novel 'Chlopi' (The Peasants). The work was finished in 1906.

"Reymont's next novel was 'Wampir' (The Vampire). The background is the life of London and the novel develops a plot dealing with Theosophic spiritualistic problems.

"Next came the one-volume novel 'Marszyciel' (The Dreamer) of which the hero is a railroad empolye living in the loneliness of a little station.

"In 1912 Reymont began the writing of a trilogy dealing with the fall of Poland and the Kosciusko insurrection. This work was finished during the war.

"Reymont's novels form twenty-three volumes.

"He is now working on a cycle consisting of six novels, one of which will have America as a background."

Reymont's works have been translated into German, French, Russian, Croatian and Swedish, and are now being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Albert Moravski, himself a Polish author, now a naturalized American citizen, an editor and a lecturer at Columbia University, at the banquet to the Consul General eulogized Reymont in an address which wrought the Poles to high enthusiasm and was an eloquent celebration of the spirit and the glory of the Polish language and literature.

After reviewing the galaxy of Polish writers—uncrowned Kings of Poland, as he put it, Dr. Moravski said:

"We finally have the King of the Peasants, the King who out of blocks of Polish granite has hewn the powerful figures of that numerous, healthy, strong and wise peasant race, upon the shoulders of whom the regenerated Republic is building the foundation of her glorious future—Reymont.

"Where should we be today, what language should we speak, were it not for the gigantic work of that dynasty of writers, whose efforts succeeded in maintaining Polish national consciousness and that beloved language of ours—if not for those poets and authors who in the last hundred years have endowed Poland with the most magnificent, with the first modern literature of the world?

"Thanks to you, Mr. Reymont, that you came to us. We greet you with the bread and salt of our Polish immigration in America.

"You came to these shores to have a look into the depths of the soul of the Polish peasant-immigrant. No one knows better than you to look into those depths—and, by the way, the task is not too hard, for all those hearts are open to you anyhow."

It was again characteristic of Mr. Reymont's modesty, that after this welcome, when the toastmaster (Paderewski's stepson, W. O. Gorski) called on him he could only press his hand to his heart and shake his head.

It was my privilege to have him as a guest at my farm and to find him less taciturn. He speaks about as much English as I do Polish, but the French language served as a go-between, together with Dr. Moravski's interpretation. Reymont is characteristically Polish in his graciousness, sensitiveness, and keen wit.

Charles Dickens, curiously enough, he refers to as the foreign author most beloved by the Poles, though, of course, Marie Corelli, Conan Doyle, and others sell enormously. But the Poles take Dickens into their heart of hearts. The editor of one of our leading magazines came up to the farm to meet Mr. Reymont and secured the promise of his stories of the Polish-Americans. They will be translated as soon as they are written and will probably appear in this country before they reach his Polish readers.

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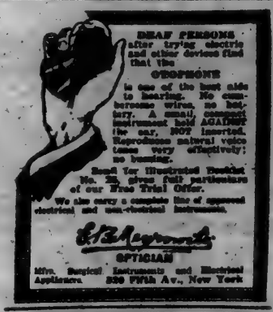


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THE SILLY JUNKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ner of frankness and sincerity, and an air of aloofness from all emotion which made his words singularly impressive. This was particularly true in his discussion of the terms of peace.

"The Entente has the power to impose its terms," he said, "for there is no longer a possibility of military resistance. But the passive resistance of 70,000,000 is not to be ignored. Such a resistance is to be expected if the proposal to create a 'Polish corridor' through German territory is carried out. It will mean the creation of another Irridenta to vex the future. It will be an eternal threat against the peace of the future. Naturally I am against that. It will be the same if Upper Silesia, with its predominant German population and its coal and iron mines, upon which Germany must depend for its industrial development and for the means to pay its indebtedness, is taken away.

"I will go further and say that I think that the Entente is making a mistake in setting up an independent Poland. Poland never was able to stand alone, and it never will be. It would be much better for the Poles to make one of a United States of Russia. Some day Russia will return to reason and as part of it Poland can rise to happiness and prosperity. The Russians and the Poles need each other, and their industrial development depends upon their working together.

"In fact, the way of wisdom calls for the remaking of Europe upon the basis of industrial development alone. It should be the supreme consideration in the councils of the Entente in their reshaping of boundaries. That is far more important than basing them upon ethnic or geographic principles. States which have within their own boundaries the means for industrial and commercial development will have no cause for restlessness while those that have not these means are sure to be a menace to peace. Not even a League of Nations can overcome the natural pressure of a people's desire for growth and development. It is like denying food to the hungry. Only overwhelming force can do that successfully.

"I am for the League of Nations and approve strongly the basic idea proposed by President Wilson. All right-thinking men must do so. The difficulty is to find the practical method to carry it into effect. That will not be so easy. My one ground for optimism lies in my conviction that the diplomacy of the world from now on must necessarily be less selfish, less concealed and less foolish than it has been. The people will demand honest diplomacy as they demand improvement in their living conditions, and the leaders who resist either will be [illegible]."

Naturally, we harked back to the origin of the war and to the conditions which inspired the writing of his diary. To my surprise he was not willing to admit a criminal purpose of aggression by the leaders of Germany whom he had exposed so mercilessly. That the militarists around the Kaiser had precipitated the war, and that some of them had long been seeking to bring it on, he agreed, but that this was due to a desire for world power he denied.

"It was more stupidity than willful desire that really caused the war," he insisted. "Foreigners are inclined to credit us with more malice and less silliness than we possess. Our leaders brought on the war, but more through their inability to reason and to judge correctly, combined with incredible obstinacy, than through any lust for the overlordship of the world. There were fools and fanatics of that kind, too, but they were not the ones possessed of power. I repeat, the ones in control were simply stupid and incompetent. They were responsible for our ridiculous, provocative diplomacy, and, after the wind was started, the whirlwind had to follow.

"The Emperor did not want a world war, but he was far less clever and intelligent than the outside world believed him. Even many of the officers, I am satisfied, did not want a world war. But they were obsessed by the theory of Pan Slavism. Russian determination to overrun the world, although it never existed in any responsible quarters, was a bogey to our higher officers. They had not the brains to discern the truth, nor to listen to those who did.

"Von Moltke (Chief of the Prussian General Staff at the outbreak of the war) was the leader of those who insisted upon forcing a war; but that was only because he, having a hopelessly narrow mind, could not be convinced that Russia would not pounce upon us in the interests of Pan Slavism when she was militarily prepared. Russia, he insisted, was improving her military railroads steadily, so that she might move her troops more rapidly toward our frontiers. In a few years—five or ten at the most—she would be ready and upon us. Therefore it was our duty to strike first and paralyze her before she grew too strong. He had been preaching the same doctrine for years. Neither facts nor arguments had any weight with him. It is hopeless to reason with incompetents."

The Prince lapsed into melancholy reflection, evidently depressed by the thought of what ruin had been wrought by the madness he had described. I thought it a good time to get his view of a different theory of the origin of the war propounded by students in various parts of the world.

"The world had always believed," I remarked, "that the great German bankers could and would prevent a war. When it came we were convinced that they had joined with the militarists, believing that together they would conquer the world and incidentally obtain control of its markets."

Lichnowsky smiled contemptuously.

"Neither the financiers nor the great industrialists," he asserted emphatically, "wanted the war. Perhaps I should except the makers of war materials. I know that all the others were against war. But they had no influence. None of the men in power listened to them. They listened to nobody who did not agree with them. They would not consider facts which did not favor their views. Bethmann Hollweg (German Chancellor) did not want war, but he was not big enough to resist those who did. Von Jagow did not want war, but he was silly enough to believe that he could repeat the bluff which had succeeded in the Bosnian affair. As for the Emperor, he did what he was told to do. He loved to play the big rôle, even though he was not fitted to carry it out. Any one of his chosen advisers who was forceful, and whom he believed to be sincere, could get him to do anything. In addition he had the bad habit of talking too much and of saying things which were foolish."

The proposal to try the Kaiser for his part in bringing on the war moved the Prince to express the feelings of the German people toward the fallen ruler.

"There is much sympathy and affection for the Emperor," he declared, "in spite of the fact that he permitted the nation to be ruined. That is because sympathy and affection for him are in our traditions. These are not so easily uprooted. Our nation grew great under the leadership of the Hohensollerns. Now the people feel that the old leadership is no longer to be trusted, and the Emperor could never return, but most Germans feel sorry for him nevertheless. It is different with the Crown Prince. He was always unpopular. Neither would we accept any of his offspring. This is no time for boy rulers.

"In my opinion the democratic form of government has come to stay. It might have been better for us to have a constitutional monarchy, like that of England, with the power vested in the Reichstag and the King or Emperor only a decorative ruler—a sort of President with powers of inheritance—but there is the obstacle of the Hohensollern dynasty. That is now impossible and yet the people would not want any other.

"As to the possibility of success for the reactionaries, I am satisfied that that is very small. It could happen only if we drifted into Bolshevism, and when people have no food and no work all things are possible. All the world is restless just now, and the communistic theories are in the air. The workingmen are told fanciful tales, and some have been impressed with the idea that a golden era has arrived. They are no longer satisfied with a rational improvement in their lot. But I am optimist enough to believe that the German people are too fond of work, too sensible, and too ambitious to be deceived for long by fallacious theories. Just at present they are in no condition to reason calmly. Undernourishment produces irritability, not logic. The workingman who has no food, or, at best, food that is neither palatable nor nourishing, is in no condition to withstand alluring arguments. Add to that that often he cannot get work because his employer has no materials to work with. So in the end the future government of Germany may be said to depend upon how soon men may work and eat properly. It certainly will be a sad day for the whole world if the order-loving German people should really turn to Bolshevism, the end of which would be a dictator and a revival of autocracy in its worst form."

In his diary Lichnowsky made use of these prophetic words: "The principal war aim of our enemies, the democratization of Germany, will be achieved." For this the zu Reventlows, the Georg Bernards, and all the other mad dogs of the German press demanded his blood, and the rank and file of the Junkers were no less savage. He is still anathema to them, of course. They hate him worse than ever they hated Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg. These two were of the canaille anyhow, and their insane mouthings about liberty were to be expected; but a Lichnowsky against government by autocracy, a Lichnowsky against the doctrine of divine right and the authority of those who are privileged to sit in Walhalla! The Lichnowskys had been great nobles since the fourteenth century. He himself wore the title of Durchlaucht and had been Ambassador to Vienna as well as to London. If such a man would not defend class privilege and stand for his order, right or wrong, what was the world coming to? If the Junkers had not been stunned by his revolt, it is doubtful that he would have escaped with his life. As it was, the delay before they could recover and reach a decision was all that saved him.

That the revelations in his diary did not cause a revulsion against the Junkers at the time has always been a mystery to the outside world, but the explanation is simple. In the first place only parts were published, and even these were promptly suppressed and immediately followed by a virulent campaign against the author in the entire press, which made him appear as a vain old man deceived and beguiled by the hated English. Moreover, the people still believed in the triumph of the German cause, and even many who were not Pan Germans were unable to escape the war influence.

Even the judgment of men who had been opposed to the war was clouded. A Berlin lawyer of prominence told me of his own experience, which illuminates the lack of perspective among the best minds at that time. One day he received an urgent summons to a secret meeting of intimate friends, at which the editor of a well-known weekly informed them breathlessly that he had just received a document more dangerous than dynamite. With impressive mystery he went to doors and windows to assure himself that no spies were eavesdropping and then proceeded to read the entire diary to the meeting. Despite this startling introduction, the listeners—all men of prominence—failed to realize the importance of the revelations. For one thing they were too humiliating to German pride to be acceptable. The common judgment was that Lichnowsky was the victim of megalomania. Today, as this lawyer admitted shamefacedly, these men are marveling at their lack of prescience.

Colonel Becomes Constable

EVERYBODY has heard of the Englishman who went into the war a private soldier and came out a Brigadier General. A case even more remarkable, however, is reported from Cardiff, Wales, and has created something more than local stir—though Cardiff itself appears to have taken the matter with entire calmness.

Before the war Arthur Ritchings was a police constable in the town. He enlisted in the army in 1914 and served in the ranks in that first critical year and the two years following. In November, 1917, he was promoted Second Lieutenant on the field, by February, 1918, he was a Captain, a little later he was a Major, and the end of the war found him a Lieutenant Colonel. In that time he had been six times wounded, he had won the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with palms, and the Military Cross, having been mentioned three times in dispatches and having proved himself a gallant soldier and able officer.

Not long ago Lieut. Col. Ritchings left the army—the war being fought and won—and quietly resumed his place as a common policeman pounding a beat in Cardiff. The Chairman of the Municipal Bench made a point of saying he was glad to see him back, and even went so far as to congratulate Constable Ritchings publicly upon his military record. In fact, it seems there was a sort of ceremony of welcome.

So the Lieutenant Colonel with four years of active military service to his credit and field rank, won at the front, displaying the ability to command 3,000 and odd men, modestly undertook to take charge once more of casual drunks and disorderlies in that busy Welsh mining town.

Somebody wrote an indignant letter to a London paper about it, otherwise apparently the incident would have passed if not unnoticed, at least as not more than ordinarily noticeable. As a consequence the Watch Committee of Cardiff, equivalent to our Police Commissioner, took the ex-Lieutenant Colonel off his beat, and gave him the job of training the police awkward squad of recruits in the proper bearing and behavior of a constable. The Lord Mayor when pressed for information whether there was any intention of appointing the distinguished officer to a higher and more responsible position on the force went to the length of admitting that he thought he might say all the members of the Watch Committee were sympathetic with this idea, and that he had no doubt that when the opportunity occurred Colonel or Constable Ritchings would be given a chance such as he deserved.

It was also said in authoritative quarters (to quote the British press account) that Lieut. Col. Ritchings himself "recognized as every right-thinking man would that he had a moral obligation to return to the Cardiff police force for the reason that the ratepayers had been contributing during his absence to the support of his dependents at home."

Roosevelt Military Highway in Oregon

State Provides for $2,500,000 Bond Issue, Assuring Construction of Magnificent Scenic Road, Which Is Expected Ultimately to Traverse the Coast to California



South Beach, Oregon.



One Mile Off Shore, Seen from Roosevelt Highway.

By JOSEPH PATTERSON.

THE proposed Roosevelt coast military highway assured on June 3, 1919, by the passing of the measure in Oregon for the issuance of $2,500,000 bonds, provided the United States Government appropriates a like amount, will open to tourists one of the greatest scenic highways of the world. The highway will join the Columbia highway at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, and continue along the Pacific Coast to the California boundary.

Rough country roads already tap the coast at most of the small harbors, coming from the Willamette Valley, in which lies the Pacific highway, which extends to California east of the Coast Range; but these roads terminate at the coast except in a few places, where they extend north and south ten or fifteen miles. Roughly, the Roosevelt highway will be 400 miles long.

California has already signified its intention of continuing both the highway and its name. Washington is expected to follow suit and has organized an association to formulate plans, so that the highway eventually may extend from Canada to Mexico.

Little is known to outsiders of the rugged coast of Oregon. Probably no coast line in North America is more rugged or offers a greater variety of scenery. As a place to hunt and fish it is unsurpassed. Natural resources include the largest body of fir timber in the world. Here it was, also, that the United States Spruce Production Division of the Army obtained wood for airplanes, while in the southern end of the State, through Curry County, giant redwoods extend over an area more than 100 miles long.

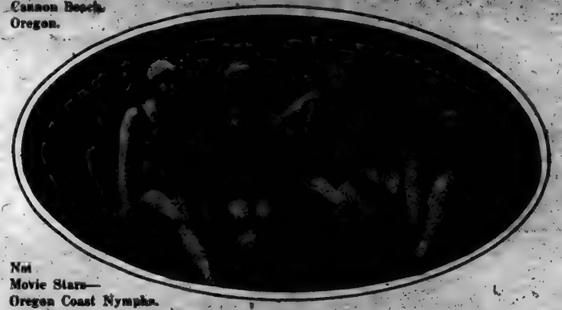
The dairy lands in the low-lying ground around each bay will offer an attractive location for farmers, much of the land being meadows and requiring little clearing. Deposits of coal will be developed and prospecting for oil has already begun.

The harbors themselves abound in oysters, clams of many varieties, crabs of great size, and fish. Along the coast at Newport is found a peculiar bivalve imbedded in the soft rock, accessible only at low tide, known as rock-oyster.

But no feature excels the natural scenery. Rugged cliffs, high promontories protruding into the sea, curved, level beaches, surf dashing on rocks, sending spray one hundred feet high in stormy weather; caves yawning to be explored, rocks sticking up out of the sea and covered with wild web-footed birds' nests and seallons. Along the coast rough roads built by counties, sometimes assisted by the United States Forest Service, follow the contour of the land, sometimes cut from solid rock and winding around 287 feet above the breaking surf, as is the case at Cape Perpetua. In other places there are smooth roads made of bleached shells dug from former Indian mounds. Rare moss and water agates, the latter containing visible bubbles of air and water, may be picked up in abundance.



Cannon Beach, Oregon.



Nat Movie Stars—Oregon Coast Nymphs.

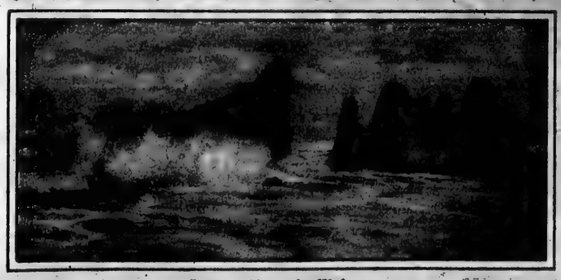
Every mile or two small streams empty into the ocean, and these, seldom visited, teem with ocean and mountain trout. About every twenty miles a small river empties into a small bay. These rivers are filled with salmon in the proper season. Elk exist in such limited quantities that they are always protected by law; but deer and bear are plentiful, apparently inexhaustible. Mountain lions and wildcats roam through the timber, preying on deer and sheep.

The high northwest Winter winds have twisted the sugar pine of the coast into gnarled, fantastic shapes. The branches only grow toward shore. The numerous tunneled points, natural bridges, arched rocks and sharp pinnacles delight the eye. So far only pioneers and a few visitors have enjoyed these inspiring views. A picturesque lighthouse looms up here and there, for there are twelve on the coast of Oregon. The most famous is on a bold rock in the Pacific near the Columbia, called Tillamook Rock light.

Occasionally a pedestrian meets a lonely farm or stock ranch. Here were the fish-eating Indians, the most feared of which were the Rogue River tribe. Only a few remain of the Natnootnas, Tutootanis, Alseas, and Shastas. They were gathered on the Siletz Reservation, over which Phil Sheridan in his youth had charge.

The coast is rich in legends and romance and travelers from the East are surprised to hear the old indians refer to them not as white persons but as Boston men, because the first whites they saw came from Boston.

The Roosevelt highway will offer to visitors much that has been enjoyed on the Riviera in Southern France. Mark Twain said that the West was 1,000 miles east of the West; were he to have lived to see the Roosevelt highway he might have said: "The West is now 100 miles further west."



Scenery Along the Highway.



Seal Rocks, Oregon.

Straightening Children's Crooked Bones

English Surgeon, Inspired by What He Saw at Widener Hospital in Philadelphia, Plans Similar Healing and Training Institution on Much Larger Scale

By EDITH DAY ROBINSON.

WHILE on a trip to the United States several years ago Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, the noted surgeon, caught a spark of inspiration from a Philadelphia hospital. The spark fired a dream. War came and got in the way of the dream, but it did not fade; the English have a way of clinging to things that are precious to them—even their visions! War went, and, in the going, carved a way for realization. If all goes well, this will mean the largest hospital of its kind in the world for crippled children, where educational and vocational opportunities are given them, plus restorative treatment, and will probably be situated at Sidcup, in Kent, the present site of the Queen's Hospital become famous for its surgical work on disfigured soldiers.

It was ten years ago, or thereabout, that Sir Arbuthnot's attention was first arrested by the Widener Memorial Industrial Training School for Crippled Children, which is at North Broad Street and Olney Avenue, Philadelphia. There broken and twisted children are not only mended, but are taught the fundamentals of general education and get trade instruction as well.

"I may as well begin at the beginning of the story," said Sir Arbuthnot the other day, on the eve of his sailing for home after having stayed in America something over a fortnight as the representative of the Royal Society of Medicine at the International Medical Congress in Atlantic City. He confessed, however, that his great interest here was in seeing Dr. Albert D. Ferguson of the Widener Memorial and gaining the last reports on the progress at that institution.

"The hospital in Philadelphia attracted my interest, and I wanted very much to see if we couldn't have something like it in England," he said. "But a plan of that sort is not established and not going in a day, or a year, and it is necessary to have a great deal of thought on the subject preparatory to such an undertaking, for one wants to make as few mistakes as possible. Then the war and, of course, all-ear thoughts were directed into one channel.

"The house and grounds at Sidcup were turned over to hospital use. First we took in the British Tommies. Then, as the men of the different colonies began to come in, the institution increased in size and it became a Dominion Hospital. The Director General was Sir Alfred Keogh. Now, besides the main house and buildings, there are many huts spread over the grounds. In the last few months the occupancy has been lessening, with the discharge of the soldiers, and the idea for the crippled children's hospital and training school, which had to lie dormant during this interim, seemed to march forward and fill the vacant places! Why not? Of course it is only a dream still, but I am hoping that with help the dream can be made to come true."

Sir Arthur Stanley, Lord Derby's brother, who is at the head of the British Red Cross, is in favor of the idea. His support will mean much. Added to which—a fact not supplied by the subject of this interview—Sir Arbuthnot Lane is a specially gifted organizer. The cooperation of the trade union element in England is hoped for and, on the whole, there is every reason for confidence that the gleaming bead of inspiration, caught by the great surgeon in the Quaker City hospital, will at length find its way to Sidcup, with manifold benefits in its train.

The Widener Memorial Industrial Training School for Crippled Children, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, had at last accounts capacity for about one hundred children. To the proposed hospital at Sidcup it would stand in the nature of a model, as the grounds surrounding the old Tudor house in Kent and the many shacks that have been added in the last three years would afford accommodation for a far greater number. Moreover, the Widener Memorial is in the city, which curtails the carrying out of many ideas which will undoubtedly be thought of in connection with the English institution, such as running tracks, playgrounds, athletic fields of various kinds, and plenteous opportunities for open-air exercises.

In the course of inhuman events, if a child is so unfortunate as to be handicapped with a curvature, a clubfoot, a pseudo-muscular hypertrophy—in the language of the profession, to the lay person terrible and weird—there is a certain amount of waste time, from the educational standpoint, connected with his medical treatment. While he is lying on his back in a hospital cot with a giant buttonhook (not strictly scientific terminology) over his head and weights attached to his feet, for a year or two, he is not spending much time being privately tutored on the multiplication table and the alphabet. He is considered lucky if he arises from his couch with a straightened spine, growing stronger. And he is.

Orthopedic work on child or adult is one of the longest forms of treatment there is. It takes time for bones and muscles to be diverted from abnormal positions and trained to function properly in the way they should go. A victim has appendicitis one minute and is appendixless, or lifeless, the next. But it is not at all extraordinary to hear of an orthopedic case that has been under treatment for five years and is steadily improving with still time, and room, for further improvement. So, in the wards of hospitals for crippled children one sees youngsters, some rendered helpless in bed by the harnesses with which they are surrounded, others playing about with arms or legs in casts. All of them are "killing time," amusing themselves in their limited playground, crooning away, counting their toys if they have them; all waiting while the slow, tedious healing processes put in their work.

That they shall not spill these precious hours seems to be the idea of the Widener institution, and will be the beacon lighting the Sidcup hospital to success. According to their ability to assimilate teaching, in view of their respective handicaps, the children at the Widener Memorial receive assistance on three counts, i. e., medical, educational, vocational. Instead of amusing themselves aimlessly with toys brought in to them, haphazard, they are provided with things to do. And everything with which they are provided dovetails in with the plan for their individual advancement, physically and mentally.

There is an academic course extending from the kindergarten to the eighth grade. The physical welfare of the children, however, takes precedence over all other conditions of their development and training. They all have to spend part of each day out of doors. Cases of acute and surgical tuberculosis are in the open air day and night. There is a Winter playground of asphalt, giving opportunity for free outdoor exercises during the cold months. There is also a well-equipped gymnasium, which means a gymnasium specially provided with apparatus for the muscular development of children, under the guise of recreation. The principles governing the hygienic and surgical treatment were laid out by the late Dr. De Forest Willard, Chief Surgeon of the institution. The incorporators are: Peter A. B. Widener, Joseph E. Widener, George D. Widener, Jr.; the late George Widener, and Harry E. Widener.

A special corps of instructors is necessary, besides the regular staff of surgeons, consultants, nurses, &c. They include grade teachers, a drawing teacher, a music teacher, instructor in corrective gymnastics, an instructor in manual training, a band master; instructors in stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping; millinery and dressmaking, engraving, stationary engineering, machine shop work, orthopedic shoemaking, cookery.

From the hospital's report one picks up these bits of information:

"The pupils begin manual training when they enter third grade and devote to it six hours a week for four years. The girls learn leather work, basketry, raffia and reed, and bead and ornamental brass work. The boys complete an advanced course in sloyd, (a system of training in the use of tools and materials,) and, in addition, learn caning and close-webbing, and keep in repair all the cane chairs and couches in the school."

A selection of pictures, some five or six, mounted on carboard, from which to choose illustrations for this article, was sent to the writer in a container evidently made in the hospital. Though accustomed to getting photographs of various sizes, variously wrapped, the recipient can remember nothing so mysteriously neat as the apparent plank of wood pulp, perhaps a foot and a half square, by an inch and a half thick. It looked like a solid square of wood, with no sign of a slide or opening anywhere. Though comparatively large, it was light.

What one was supposed to do with it, or how to get into it, remained a mystery until close examination revealed the fact that instead of being a solid board it consisted of two square boards so perfectly mated in the cutting or sawing that they seemed like one on being placed together. These were held slightly apart, furnishing an aperture on the inside, by a tiny ledge of wood running along between the two boards on the edge. Almost invisible nails, at precisely measured intervals, held the container together. A chisel set in between the cracks quickly and easily pried off the lid.

"A sale of the articles made in the hand-work classes is held each year before Christmas," continues the report. "A fourth of the proceeds of each article is charged for material, and the remainder is added to the savings fund account of the pupil that made it. To this savings fund is also added all the money that may be given by the parents to the child during its residence in the school. When the pupil completes this graded course in hand work he enters upon his trade or occupational training.

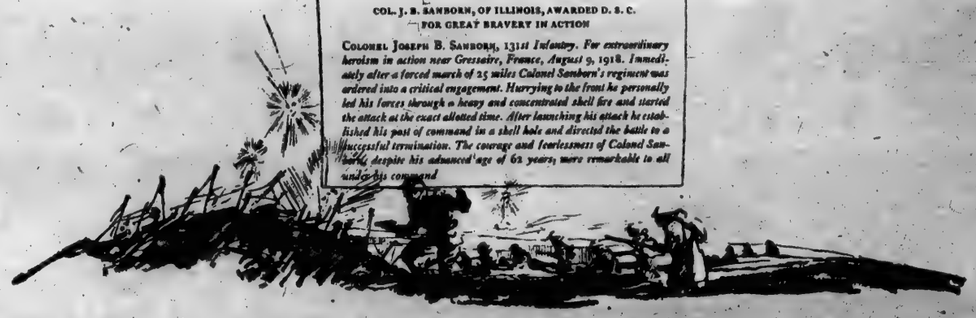
"For the normal, healthy person, education is desirable; for the cripple, it is necessary, that is, unless he is to be a constant charge to the community, and this is as bad for the cripple as it is uneconomical for the State," quotes the report. "This applies with even more force to industrial education than to the purely cultural. At about 15 years of age the pupil is given the privilege of choosing his vocation.

"A child would enter without enthusiasm into a calling into which he has been forced. Careful guidance is essential at this time, as inclination and ability may not harmonize on account of the character of the infirmity, but the child has an opportunity to prove to himself his lack of fitness. If this were not granted he would always have the



Class in Sloyd for Girls at the Widener Memorial Hospital Training School. Sloyd Is Training in the Use of Tools and Materials.

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Fit to Fight at Sixty-Two!

WE take off our hats to Colonel Sanborn. Not alone because of the great military service and example that he rendered, but also because his achievement sounds a clarion note of appeal to the slothful, the negligent, the cynical, and the self-indulgent, who are content to lose their physical vigor, their capacity for fighting, enduring and achieving, when they have just about emerged from boyhood. Note particularly that the official announcement calls attention to the courage and fearlessness of Colonel Sanborn, despite his advanced age of 62 years.

Here are a few of the reasons why the average man is not fit to fight at 60:

1—Because he allows the 400 muscles of his body to become flabby.

2—Because he chews little hard food, substitutes the knife and fork for his teeth in preparing food for his stomach, acquires indigestion, and debilitated or infected gums.

3—Because he has harbored infection in his body, in the tooth sockets, tonsils or head cavities.

4—Because he selects his food with less care for his horse or for his hog.

5—Because he pampers his skin and impairs its protective value.

6—Because he does not co-operate with his intestinal canal, but adds it to the other collection of flabby muscles and then whips it with purgatives.

7—Because he thereby accumulates poisons and bacteria that attack and weaken his other organs.

8—Because he thinks he can beat this game by taking patent medicines.

9—Because he gambles on the time when he thinks it is safe to go to a doctor.

10—Because too often his idea of having a good time is to eat out his sleep allowance and take poison.

11—Because he is blind to the healthful, constructive, fascinating enjoyments on every side of him in this wonderful world.

12—Because he accumulates grouches, envies, fears and discontent, until his nervous system is tangled up like a Ford when it has collided with an automobile.

13—Because he thinks that physical examinations are all nonsense, that it is better to remain in ignorance of his body and its needs, simply paying the doctor or the undertaker when the wreck comes.

14—Because he would rather take the advice of an "optimist" who tells him to "forget it" than the advice of the man who tells him to search the machinery and mend it or care for it if defective, and then be intelligently optimistic on the facts.

The above "becauses" cover the mass of humanity. Some men are born with a heavy handicap of ill-health, it is true, and some are dogged by bad luck. As in other affairs of life, however, it is remarkable how bad luck and ill-health can be faced down by intelligence and courage.

"Fit to fight" the battle of life

THE man who is really most fit to fight is the one who is most fit for peace. Such a man is a pillar of strength in his community.

Fitness to fight at 60 means that a man is independent—that he can capitalize the experience of 60 years and enter upon a period of life that holds out many attractions.

If he is mentally and physically fit, he will rise above the discouragements, the apathies, the disillusionments that so often surround that time of life, and find all around him the opportunities for satisfying work and recreation.

If he is physically and mentally fit, he will have a developed sense of proportion that should make him more valuable to his family and to his state than at any other period of life.

If he is really physically and mentally fit, he will have imagination. He will ease up perhaps in the more strenuous games of life and relax into the enjoyments of nature for which he has not had time since he was a boy. Some of our best and most interested sportsmen have been elderly or aged men, who have kept alive the memories of the swimming hole, the pond, the lake, and the hills.

Fitness to fight at sixty is no idle dream. Some of the most physically fit men we have examined at the Institute are between the ages of 60 and 80. The liveliest, most enthusiastic and progressive man we have met in many a day was in the office recently. He is 67, is getting a whole lot out of life and planning for some more.

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(2) A study and review of your daily living habits, personal and family history, activities, past illnesses, and any other information as to your physical condition and health problems which you may care to submit to us in connection with your physical examinations.
(3) Confidential detailed reports, following an extensive review of all the data assembled in your case.
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(8) The privilege of consultation with the Institute at any time during the year for information relating to disease prevention and the prolongation of life.
(9) Keep-Well Bulletins.
(10) Monthly Health Journal of the Institute "How to Live."
Membership in the Institute entitles you to the above services and also to many other valuable privileges. The cost of this service for one year is fifteen dollars.

It has been said of our men in France that their wounds were all in front. It should be so in all life struggles. The man who is satisfied with the ordinary physical deterioration as we see it at each decade is not taking his wounds in front. He is a great deal of the time in retreat. You must face these enemies, physical decrepitude and premature old age, if you wish to beat them.

For many years you have read how the wealthy men and women of the country have kept fit by getting the foremost physicians in the country to look them over periodically. Recently you read how the students at Columbia are to be examined at least once each year.

And now, through the Life Extension Institute, it is possible for men and women in all walks of life to get a physical examination that is not excelled anywhere in thoroughness and scope.

The Institute gives to all its members appropriate hygienic guidance and instruction, but does not include in its service medical or surgical treatment. If the impairments found are serious, the member is told of the need of medical, surgical or dental attention, and is informed of the type of treatment that would be most advantageous.

The Life Extension Institute was founded a little over five years ago by ex-President William Howard Taft, Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale; Alexander Graham Bell, Robert W. de Forest and one hundred other eminent authorities in this country and abroad to provide just such necessary health examination as we have spoken of above, and to teach further the simple every-day principles of personal hygiene that every man and woman ought to know to avoid disease and needless suffering.

These men serve without compensation of any kind. The Life Extension Institute was planned to be self-supporting. Two-thirds of the profits are set aside in a trust for health work of a national scope.

The Life Extension Institute works hand-in-hand with the highest ideals of modern, scientific medicine. It is irrevocably opposed to fads and quacks and charlatans.

The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of one hundred leading scientific men, including former presidents of the American Medical Association, Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in public welfare. A complete list will be furnished on application.

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IT makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute has a staff of twenty examining physicians in its Head Office here in New York, and a staff of more than 5000 physicians throughout the United States.

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Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them. Any one interested in public health, personal hygiene or preventive medicine is cordially invited to personally investigate the work the Institute is doing. This work is wholly in the interests of scientific medicine, and likewise in the interests of public health and well being.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those desiring further information about the Life Extension Institute, and the tremendous good it is doing in the great national movement to prolong human life.

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Seen in Clubs, Studios, and Galleries

Art at Home and Abroad

THERE is nothing to gain by losing your interest in art during the Summer. In a city like New York at this season there is less art, perhaps, but more interest. In the studios artists are making use of their holiday at home to do very serious work for a few hours in the day, with their agreeable distractions grouped at the end, like the illustrations of the wartime catalogues. In the galleries dealers are resting from the labor of keeping up with the best sellers, and are glad to sit about and know what they like with you. And the Summer exhibition at the club, any club, is cool and mild with a pleasant non-intoxicating flavor.

At the Kraushaar Gallery the Summer exhibition contains a remarkably entertaining picture by Forain, whose reputation in France has mounted steadily during the four years of the war. This is not a war subject but one of the artist's cynical comments on human nature. The title is "The Picture Dealer." A portly old chap with his silk hat at the approved angle for sharks and bounders is seen in the studio of an artist whose hollow cheeks and shabby surroundings proclaim his impecunious state. The dealer has one of his pictures under each arm and is casting an appraising eye over another canvas which the artist is holding before him. The artist's wife looks over his shoulder, clutching it with an eager hand. The studio is bare of comfortable accessories and unframed canvases hang on the wall and stand on the floor and against the big easel. It is a very obvious story and a fling at rapacious dealers. Also it is a painting of great distinction.

The criticism of Forain that his simplicity has its roots in poverty of invention and not in synthesis, that he exaggerates fragments instead of relating them as a whole, has no significance with reference to this picture. It is a beautifully unified impression, and the color, a queer mauve with brownish shadows and grayish lights, pulls together all the rather numerous details existing for you with a most acute reality. No art student of emotional temperament but would weep with appreciation of the dusty old stretchers, of the wooden floor, with all the dirt scrubbed in, of the artist's costume and the dominating easel, the scaffold upon which so many hopes have been beheaded. Another painting by Forain is on its way here, a war painting showing a group of homeless peasants surveying the ruins of their homestead. With his sturdy love of exact fact the artist has made them very adequately clothed and comfortable so far as their physical aspect is concerned. There is no playing to the galleries. The photograph of the painting shows the downright character of the work. And in this lies its power to move the imagination.

Another picture in the exhibition is a landscape by Courbet in the neighborhood of Ornans. In the foreground a deep pool reflects rocks and Autumn foliage and the patch of turquoise sky. The warmth and beauty of the color is that of the best Courbet figure paintings, and the painting is at once bold and sensitive.

Karl Illava recently has completed the figures for his Spartanburg monument commemorating the heroes of the 27th and 30th Divisions, known as the Blue and the Gray, or the North and South. Mr. Illava's group (now on view in his studio) shows a man from each division, the two side by side, on the march and well toward the end of it, as the initiated may see from the peculiar carriage, "pack stoop" it was called. The pack is the full fighting equipment with the trench tools and the slicker completing it. The gas mask hangs in front in the alert position, side straps unbuttoned ready for instant adjustment, showing that the march is through a region subject to gas attack. These details have



Group by Karl Illava for Monument at Spartanburg, Commemorating the Heroes of the 27th and 30th Divisions.

nothing to do of course with the aesthetic appeal of the whole, but they will make the group interesting historically in an environment always to be associated with the greatest conflict of the world's history up to this time—it would be a daring mind that would venture on prophecy.

The two figures are well modeled and represent a type considered by the artist peculiarly American—at once stocky and lithe. As they stand, detached from the base and without the long swinging lines of the metal rail that will carry the eye up to the bayonets rising like slim steeples above the massive bulk of the heavily burdened men, they are not yet to be seen in their relation to the composition, but there can be little doubt that the monument will express something not to be given by any one who has not himself been in action.

Another monument by the same sculptor exists only in sketch form, but makes in this form an unusually good impression. It commemorates the genius of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, to whom Rio Janeiro is indebted for the stamping out of the pestilence of yellow fever. It will be remembered that Dr. Cruz adopted the same measures in his fight against the pestilence at Rio Janeiro that had been used by General Wood at Havana in 1901, and it is peculiarly appropriate that a sculptor from this country should be given the opportunity to design his monument.

In the Summer exhibition of the Pen and Brush Club one of the most interesting exhibits is a bronze "Study of a Young Girl" by Mrs. William W. Goodbody. The slightly awkward pose, one leg drawn back, the head and the lower part of the body thrust forward, the hands clasped behind the back, the chin lowered, offers a fine opportunity to emphasize the essential rhythms of the human form without the aid of conventional grace. All the beauty of the figure is in its character, the character of youth. The flat shoulders and large head, and thin, rather ill-shaped neck are not beautiful certainly in the academic sense of the word, but they are exquisitely touching as the immature forms of a colt or lamb are touching in their helpless clumsiness, with their promise of development.

The artist has kept sentimentality entirely out of her version of youth. Her young girl may or may not be dreaming; she shows no more sign of it than is common with a healthy adolescent type under normal conditions. It is a most refreshing piece of honest seeing and competent workmanship. A water color sketch by the same hand of a rocky coast is equally dedicated to character and happily suggests textures and the movement in the water and sky.

Jane Petersen shows a number of paintings, of which the most attractive is the "Gloucester," a scene of turquoise sky and salmon pink and yellow houses and foreground, somewhat empty of significance, but cheerful and blonde like a Rubens lady. Other paintings that affirm themselves are "A Japanese Lady," by Helen Watson Phelps, in which the artist has caught the slightly mask-like expression of smiling amiability and the peculiar soft density of the creamy opaque complexion; a pleasant water color of fruit trees in bloom by Kate A. Williams, who uses her rough paper effectively, and the "Hudson River in Winter," by Charlotte B. Comans.

At the Dudensing Galleries are a number of agreeable pictures by men whose names are valued above others in the salesrooms. Here are two pictures by Blakelock, one a flaming sunset, the other etched black foliage against a moonlit sky, each the kind of subject for which the canny buyer looks, but neither as beautiful as some of the earlier works in which there was more of reference to nature and less of recipe. There are two Wyants, each somewhat out of the artist's more familiar vein.

Inness is represented by a "French Coast" of 1876, a lovely scraped and scumbled coast, with the canvas showing through the pigment and setting up a fine vibration of light under a sky of luminous grays. It is a picture that gives to an unusual degree the impression of the artist's fervid nature and eager attacks upon his canvas as they have been vividly described by his son.

In this good company is a picture by Charles Melville Dewey, "Spring," a picture in which all the beauty of the season represented is gathered as though in a cup full to the brim but steadily and safely held. The sense of fulfillment is so poignant as to be a source of actual pain. The moment in nature is one of rare perfection and the expression of it is not less perfect than Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind," or Mozart's fantasias. Technically it is as important a painting by the artist as has been seen in the exhibition rooms recently, although there are others richer in imaginative qualities and in stimulating suggestion. The thing is so sensitive that the slightest overemphasis anywhere would have spoiled it. If one of the quivering leaves in the foliage seen against a pearl colored sky had been darker or more accented it would have made a mean hole in that exquisite, vaporous sky. If one of the little lights wandering like will-o'-the-wisp along the ground and up among the tree branches had missed its path where would have been that subtle, fragile pattern woven by those lights, a thread of silver in the pale tapestry? What would have happened to the architecture of the composition if the planes of the sky had been falsified by ever so little? This, aside from their aesthetic charm and assurance of a mind filled with thought and stirred by feeling, is the quality in Mr. Dewey's paintings most comforting to their friends. Things are where they belong, and you can give yourself up to your enjoyment of the poetic message without anxiety. It is a quality much less common than might be supposed. The ordinary architect of quite ordinary buildings can make a roof stay at the top of the room in which it belongs and can refrain from letting the walls lean inward or outward. But the architect of a landscape painting is not always so well drilled and the planes on which his scene logically should be built are only too prone to fall into confusion.

In the Summer exhibition of the City Club are pictures by Maurice Braun, William H. Singer, Ernest Lawson, Merrit Post, Alexander Tournier, Hayley Lever, George M. Bruestle, and H. R. Butler. Mr. Lever's beach scene is a particularly refreshing departure from the harbor subjects, in which he has developed an uncomfortable tendency to mannerism. There is not a vestige of it in this lively composition of Summer people on the sands, brilliant in hot sunlight.

thought that he was denied the very calling in which he surely should have been most successful. As each child is in the school at least five years before he enters a trade class, ample time is given to study his mental and physical qualifications and, when the time is ripe, to direct these into the proper trade channels. * * * Before the conclusion of the academic course the number of hours a week spent in the trade classes varies with the demands of the school work of the various grades, but thereafter practically all the time is given to the trade work."

Certificates are awarded those who have completed the prescribed trade and academic courses. The department of music is interesting. All the children are members of the singing classes. Those with better voices are put into the glee club and in the choir. The latter furnishes the music for the Sunday services. A number of girls showing special aptitude with organ and piano have been given special instruction. The boys in the brass band are divided into sections according to the length of time they have played. It is claimed that a fair percentage of the children in the band will be qualified to earn a livelihood with their instruments. There are eight cornets, four trombones, two baritones, four altos, three basses, nine B-flat clarinets, one E-flat clarinet, one piccolo, two snare drums and one bass drum.

Instead of killing time, while they wait for their respective mending processes, these children are turning time to account!

Some one asked whether Dr. Sir Arbuthnot Lane was an easy man to interview. Perhaps, if you knew him well. Perhaps, if you were a doctor. Otherwise, he does not talk readily and when he does he asks you questions! Having started you talking, he regards you reproachfully as if to say that was not what you came for! He is consulting surgeon at Guy's Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, and the Queen's Hospital at Sidcup, Kent, among other scientific affiliations. He became famous during the war for his achievements in plastic surgery.

"What chance in the world of industry have men who, after the best has been done for them, are doomed to marked disfigurement?" Sir Arbuthnot was asked.

"It's a hard question to answer, isn't it? It depends, of course, entirely on the reception they get outside. In the hospital I don't think they mind the thought of disfigurement so much as afterward. They get accustomed to it while in the wards and about the grounds of the hospital, a company of men none of whom are shocked by one another's appearance. But can a man in such shape ever be the same to the woman he's left behind him?" The gentle, delightful voice, the probing voice, was seeking a feminine viewpoint, already having settled the question for himself. "It's that matters—her unwavering quality—how well he's going to get on, I think."

Musical Prescriptions for the Ailing

Healing Value of Sonatas and Barcarolles Are Described by a Woman Professor Who Practiced on Doughboys for the War Department

IF you are troubled with insomnia, why not try a serenade?

To be really up to date, you should have a fling at musical therapy. If you suffer from sciatica or shell shock or lumbago or housemaid's knee, take a harmonic prescription. A barcarolle or a sonata may bring you out of the slough of despond into new life.

If this has a flippant sound, it is not because the practitioners of the new system of healing do not take it seriously. They have even formulated a set of "don'ts" for the musical physician. For instance:

Do not wear sombre colors or evening dress; wear something light and dainty.

From which one gathers that the practitioners are feminine. Fancy Caruso in "something light and dainty!" But there is nothing in the rules to prevent a male from practicing "the slow, sweet surgery" of singing to an ailing patient. It just so happens that the "musical physician" who formulated these don'ts is Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen, Director of Hospital Music in Reconstruction Hospitals for the American Red Cross and occupant since last Winter of the Chair of Musico-Therapy at Columbia University.

"Trying to co-ordinate music with living and making the former the greatest possible instrument for Americanization," are the summarized objectives of Mrs. Ilsen, who holds a unique and exclusive place in her particular field of endeavor.

Prior to the time when the reconstruction hospitals were placed in charge of the Red Cross, Mrs. Ilsen carried on her work of applying music in the treatment of the wounded under the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department. Accepting the entertainment possibilities of music as a matter of course, this "musical physician" has been primarily interested in its psychophysiological effects on patients who have been the victims of disorders and disabilities as a result of the war.

For years before the outbreak of hostilities, Mrs. Ilsen applied her scientific training and musical skill in a series of experiments on the afflicted in prisons, insane asylums, and homes for the incurable and feeble-minded, as well as in divers large industrial plants, and the experience in these places was brought to bear when the test came in the military hospitals of Canada, where she served first at the beginning of the war. In 1918 she came back to this country as director of hospital music under War Department auspices.

None of the accepted scientific instruments, such as the plethmograph, pneumograph, argograph, and dynamometer, used to determine the various effects of music on patients, were applied by Mrs. Ilsen in the course of her work. In every case the nature and extent of the musical "application" was determined after simple observation was made of the patient.

Out of her first class in musico-therapy at Columbia, this year, twelve are now engaged in active musical work in civil hospitals and other institutions. A series of musical "applications," covering the whole gamut of functional disorders, has been devised by Mrs. Ilsen. Those which have been of particular value in her war hospital work, and the diseases they were designed to cure, are as follows:

Insomnia

Music:
Spinning Maiden—Raff.
Ave Maria—Schubert. (violin.)
Mammy's Song—Ware.
Serenade—Schubert.
Reverie—Schutt.

Hysteria

Music:
Barcarolle—Tales of Hoffmann.
Moonlight Sonata, first movement—Beethoven.
To a Wild Rose—Macdowell.

Neurasthenia, including shell shock

Music:
Melody in F—Rubinstein.
Meditation from Thais—Massenet.
Spinning Song, Spring Song—Mendelssohn.
March from Mignon—Paudini.
Love's Joy—Kreisler.
Hungarian Dance—Brahms.
The Lass with the Delicate Air—Arne.
Song of the Brook—Burleigh.
Jocelyn Lullaby—Godard.
Fairy Lullaby—Mrs. Beach (Opus 37, No. 2.)

Tuberculosis

The music for tuberculosis patients should be divided into three sections, namely, for patients who are running a high temperature and ordered by the physician to keep extremely quiet, speaking in whispers, and sleeping as much as possible. The music chosen should be of a very soft character, not any climaxes, syncopated rhythm, or music possessing an incentive quality. Where the patient is not running a very high temperature, is inclined to be depressed, and yet cannot take much exercise, the music should be of a cheerful, joyous nature, and oftimes, if the doctor gives his permission, it is found very effective to get the patient interested in strumming on a light stringed instrument, such as the ukulele and guitar, or a mandolin. When fibrosis is set up and the patient is very restless because of enforced inactivity, the question of morale comes into play. The music then may have the incentive quality added. Be particular in choice of keys and compositions to avoid anything of a depressing nature. No musical instrument should ever be given to any patient without the doctor's consent, especially wind; or a violin would prove disastrous at certain stages of the disease.



Steckel Photo.

Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen, Director Hospital Music, Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department

Incurable Diseases

Music:
Spring Song in F—Mendelssohn.
At the Brook—Schutt.
Over the Hills and Far Away, Children's March—Grainger.
Fantasie—Bach.
Waltzes, Opus 39, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15—Brahms.
Songs:
Laughing Song from Manon—Ober.
Normay—Rogers.
Let Miss Lindy Pass—W. L. Rogers.
Didn't It Rain—Burleigh.
I Love You Truly—Carrie Jacobs Bond.
A Proposal, May Time—Mary Turner Salter.
Lullaby—Scott.
Coming Through the Rye.
My Dear Jerusky—Jessie Gaynor.
The Old Plaid Shawl—Haynes.
Twickenham Ferry.
Oh, Night of Love—Offenbach.
The Gondolier—Nevin.
La Paloma.
Soun Marches.
Cheerful Irish, English, and Scotch ballads.

Rheumatism

"Sciatica could be relieved and cured. * * * Music acts as stimulant, giving use to nervous and muscular irritation, causing physiological action."—Dr. Burette, Paris.
Music:
Toccata—Bach.
Ronde, Sonata, Opus 68; Presto con fuoco, Opus 31, No. 3; Rondo from Sonata, Opus 49, No. 1; Minuet from Opus 49, No. 3—Beethoven.

For the doughboy who fared well but not too wisely at Uncle Sam's board, and who developed acute and sometimes chronic dyspepsia as a result, Mrs. Ilsen's invariable "prescription" was this:

La Cinquitaine—Gabriel Marie.
Tambourin Chinois—Kreisler.
Love's Joy—Kreisler.
Hungarian Dances—Brahms.
Spanish Dance—Sarasate.
Hungarian Rhapsodie—Macdowell.
To the Sea—Macdowell.
Prelude—Rachmaninoff.
Mazurka, A Minor—Chopin.
Spring Waltz, D Flat Major—Carreno.
Marche Grotesque—Stebbins.
Invitation to the Waltz—Weber.

Always working in conjunction with the physician and surgeon, Mrs. Ilsen has made many rules to govern the activities of her assistants. These "don'ts" for "musical nurses" are given here in full:

The consent of the physicians in charge must be secured.

The co-operation of the chief nurse and her assistants is indispensable.

Musical programs must be given only on days and at hours selected by the physicians in charge.

Do not fail to observe most carefully all clinical and hospital regulations and usages.

Do not enter any ward without first securing the permission of the doctor or nurse in charge.

Do not use cornet, 'cello alone, or portable organ. From a psychological and physiological standpoint these instruments are undesirable.

Do not ask patients questions or comment on any phase of hospital work. It is not your business.

Do not sit or lean on beds.

Do not eat food offered by patients or distribute anything passed round to patients.

Do not wear sombre colors or evening dress. Dress in something light and dainty.

Do not use sad or plaintive musical selections. Select gayer and more inspiring joyous notes. If a hymn or rather melancholy piece has been requested, give one verse and follow immediately with a sprightly selection for emotional purposes.

Do not require an accompaniment to your voice. Unaccompanied singing is unobtrusive in ward work.

Do not ask patients to sing in wards unless the doctor or nurse in charge requests them to do so, but encourage the patients to ask for musical selections.

Do not move pianos without asking permission. There is no objection to using stringed instruments or a piano for accompaniment.

Do not have more than four musicians in a ward. One singer and two stringed instruments make a good program.

Do not bring any visitors with you.

Do not give any instrument to any patient without first obtaining the doctor's approval.

Do not fail to wear rubber soled footwear always.

Mrs. Ilsen hopes the time will come when every hospital will have its musical director. Already, she says, a hospital in Allentown, Penn., requires its nurses to take a two-year course in voice culture to qualify for work in the institution.

The whole nation can become "refreshed and well," even as King Saul was by the harp playing of David, Mrs. Ilsen thinks, if people everywhere take zealously this famous narrative of Holy Writ. She considers it the first authentic account of the therapeutic action of music extant.

Germans Who Face International Tribunal

Not Only ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince, but Rupprecht, von Capelle, Mackensen, von Below, U-Boat Commanders, Murderers, and Incendiaries, in Allies' Criminal List

EVEN though the melodramatic offer of the five younger sons of William Hohenzollern to stand trial at London in his stead be ignored or declined, two other Princes will be brought to the bar of interallied justice with the former Kaiser, according to recent cable dispatches. They are the Crown Prince of Prussia and Rupprecht of Bavaria, who thus will have an opportunity, in a common peril, to reconcile their wartime jealousies and bickerings.

Army officers, submarine commanders, a Cabinet member, those responsible for the execution of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the instigators of murderous prison camp brutalities, looters and incendiaries in regions overrun—these are included in the international rogues' gallery. Some of them will be tried in the countries where their offenses were committed. Those who ordered deportations from French towns probably will be arraigned in Paris; those who set the torch to Belgian cities, in Brussels, U-boat commanders, who sank hospital ships, however, and others whose offenses are against humanity, such as the ex-Kaiser and the two Princes, may face their doom in London and be imprisoned meanwhile in the famous old Tower.

Before the Peace Treaty was signed notice was given to Germany that she would be required to surrender some offenders for trial before a tribunal representing five chief allied and associated powers, but no names were mentioned. It seems to be assured that the defendants will include the following:

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT of Bavaria, known to his admirers as "the Anvil of the West," who is reported in official documents to have ordered his men to take no Britishers alive. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle compiled and edited a record of the evidence on which Great Britain based her charge that Rupprecht was responsible not only for that order, but for the execution of British prisoners. He is held responsible also for deportations from Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing and other towns.

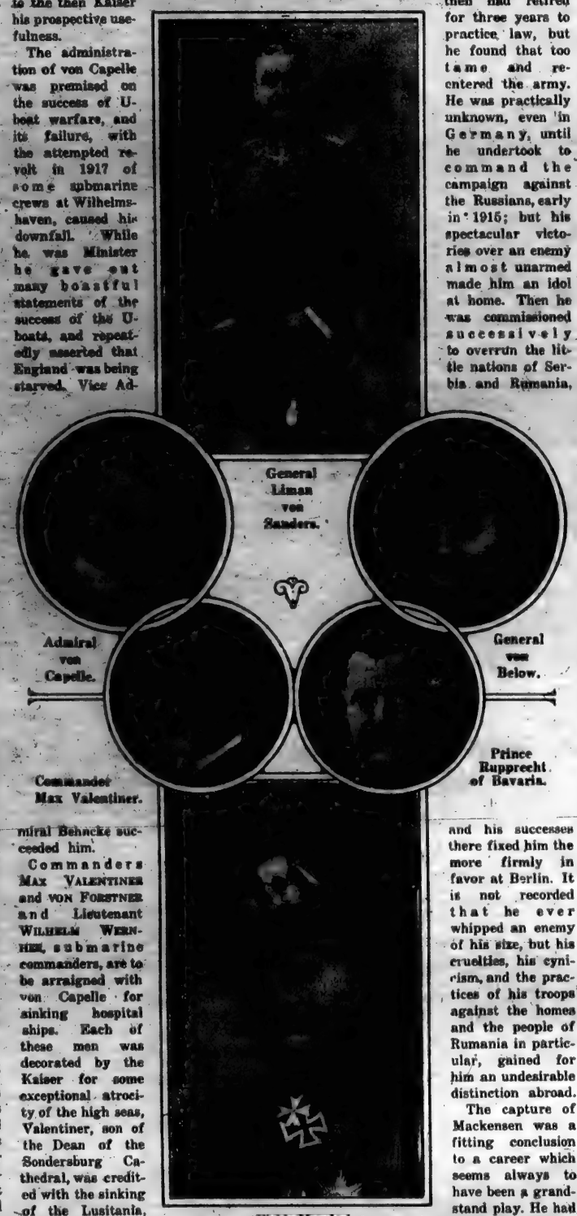
Perhaps these phases of the Prince's character did not attract more attention than his constant quarrels with the Kaiser's son, who was insanely jealous of him. Rupprecht commanded the German forces in the north, opposed to Joffre, and gave a good account of himself; and more than once the word came that Hindenburg had accepted his advice as against the advice of the Crown Prince, who sought constantly to make his command conspicuous, and whose evil eminence in failure became a byword. More than once he was humiliated in having to call on Rupprecht for reserves, and Bavarian forces were shifted from Picardy to the Marne salient to help him out.

And Rupprecht's temporary engagement to the Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg attracted further attention to him. The Princess was then 19 years old, and Rupprecht, whose first wife had died in 1912, was 49. The unhappiness he had caused his first wife was a matter of common gossip in Munich, and apparently the young Princess thought better of the match. Rupprecht is still a widower.

But of these matters the jurists representing Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan will take no account. They are concerned only with the Prince's criminal military record.

Admiral EDWARD CHARLES ERNEST VON CAPELLE, the German Minister of Marine succeeding von Tirpitz, is the Cabinet member who faces arraignment for unrestricted submarine warfare. He is held responsible not only for the policy of general U-boat activity, but for the atrocities practiced by their commanders. He is of plebeian birth, and achieved his high post because von Tirpitz found him an apt and industrious pupil. His father was a manufacturer at Celle, in Hanover, and claimed Hugenot descent; and the son was not raised to the nobility until 1912, after he had demonstrated to the then Kaiser his prospective usefulness.

The administration of von Capelle was premised on the success of U-boat warfare, and its failure, with the attempted revolt in 1917 of some submarine crews at Wilhelmshaven, caused his downfall. While he was Minister he gave out many boastful statements of the success of the U-boats, and repeatedly asserted that England was being starved. Vice Admiral Behncke succeeded him.



General Liman von Sanders. Admiral von Capelle. General von Below. Commander Max Valentiner. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Field Marshal von Mackensen.

COMMANDERS MAX VALENTINER and VON FORSTNER and Lieutenant WILHELM WERNER, submarine commanders, are to be arraigned with von Capelle for sinking hospital ships. Each of these men was decorated by the Kaiser for some exceptional atrocity of the high seas, Valentiner, son of the Dean of the Sondersburg Cathedral, was credited with the sinking of the Lusitania, and was acclaimed in Germany therefor. Berlin newspapers asserted that he had sunk 128 vessels.

FIELD MARSHAL AUGUST VON MACKENSEN is charged with thefts, incendiarism and executions in his spectacular onslaught into Rumania in 1916. He seized vast stocks of grain, a million head of cattle, two million sheep and goats, a third of a million pigs, and 69,000,000 marks in gold. His men set the torch to Rumanian villages, and are said to have shot down Rumanian prisoners solely for terrorization.

To his admirers, von Mackensen was known as "The Sphinx." He was regarded as the most pitiless of the Germans in high command. He had served in the war of 1870 against France, and then had retired for three years to practice law, but he found that too tame and reentered the army. He was practically unknown, even in Germany, until he undertook to command the campaign against the Russians, early in 1915; but his spectacular victories over an enemy almost unarmed made him an idol at home. Then he was commissioned successively to overrun the little nations of Serbia and Rumania, and his successes there fixed him the more firmly in favor at Berlin. It is not recorded that he ever whipped an enemy of his size, but his cruelties, his cynicism, and the practices of his troops against the homes and the people of Rumania in particular, gained for him an undesirable distinction abroad.

The capture of Mackensen was a fitting conclusion to a career which seems always to have been a grandstand play. He had required 170,000 men to keep the Rumanians in subjection, and when the Austro-Hungarian Government made its peace with Italy he sought to withdraw these troops through Hungary. This was contrary to the terms of the treaty; Hungary could not permit the passage of German troops. And so this leader, whom the Germans had praised as a master strategist and conqueror, was interned in Hungary with his whole army, just as though all of them were unarmed enemy aliens!

Field Marshal von Mackensen is 70 years old. He and Hindenburg are the only holders of the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. His age may protect him from extremely severe punishment.

General OTTO VON BELOW (whose brother, General Hans von Below, married an American, formerly Mrs. Frederick Trumbull of Philadelphia) is charged with the burning of Ardenne and the shooting of 100 persons. Otto von Below served in Russia, then made an ineffectual effort to save Monastir, and later led the Austro-German forces in the offensive against the Italians along the Isonzo in October, 1917.

In congratulation on the success of that campaign, General von Below received the following characteristic message of felicitation from the Kaiser:

> Our faithless former ally has experienced what German strength and German wrath can accomplish. With me, the Fatherland thanks its incomparable sons. Forward with Gott!

In the following Winter General von Below was transferred to the command of the German armies on the French front, and was in the Bapaume sector part of the time, then south of the Aisne. In 1918 he was in charge east of Arras, and was credited with being one of the ablest of the German commanders. Later he was shifted again to the Alps, with 126,000 reinforcements for the Austrians, and was put in command against the Italians in an effort to save the situation there.

General LIMAN VON SANDERS, who fled ignominiously when his army in Mesopotamia was surrounded by the British, is charged with massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

General von Sanders was chosen by the Germans to reorganize the Turkish forces before the European war began. He and Field Marshal von der Goltz led the Turkish forces later, and von Sanders was in charge of the Ottoman army at the Dardanelles. The history of the successful British campaign in Mesopotamia is too well known to require recapitulation here, and the outrages of the Turkish and German troops against the Armenians and Syrians ought to be as well remembered.

Baron OSCAR VON DER LANCKEN was head of the German political department in Brussels, and is held partly accountable for the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt. Ambassador Brand Whitlock and Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary to the Legation, appealed in vain to von der Lancken to intercede for the nurse. Not only did he decline, but he prevented appeals from being sent over his head to higher authorities. Further, he refused a request that the body be delivered to the Belgian School for Nurses after the execution.

Although the Baron is of ancient lineage, as a member of one of the oldest houses in the petty territorial aristocracy of Pomerania, his character is so contemptible that he is unpopular even among the Germans. It is incredible that any protest will come from that quarter against delivering him to his judges. He married for her money an extremely vulgar woman, and their conduct when he was attached to the German Embassy in Paris prior to the war was such as to disgust those with whom they came in contact, including many Americans.

Dr. Reith, who also had been prominent in the German administration of Belgium, was appointed with von der Lancken to confer with Herbert Hoover about food supplies for the defeated Germans. It was this that prompted Mr.

(Continued on Page 11)

Garden Spot of the Levantine Seas

Dodecanesian Islands, About Which Italy and Greece Are at Odds, Form an Archipelago Off the Southwestern Coast of Asia Minor.

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

A CERTAIN distinguished statesman, in conversation with diplomats, has repeatedly referred to the Dodecanesian Islands as being off the coast of Dalmatia. It may, therefore, be no insult to the common intelligence to imagine that, even now, the man in the street is not better informed, in spite of the fact that a great deal of propaganda, both Italian and Greek, has been spread in regard to the subject.

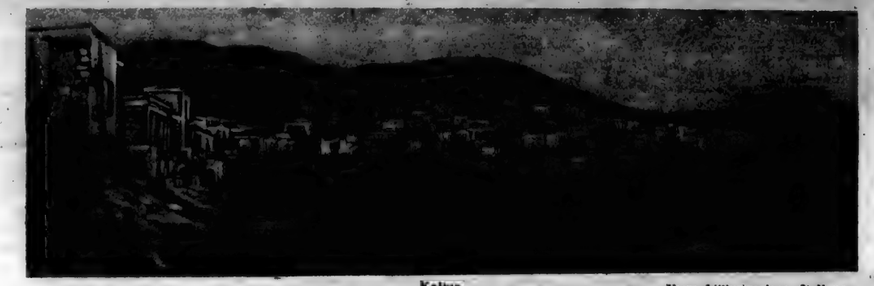
The subject is likely now to be revived at the Peace Conference in a manner which may not be without its tragic effect in Rome and Athens, and on the islands themselves. Now, there is the diplomatic phase, and there is the ethnic and historical phase, and as the former has so far obscured the latter, it may be well to clear up the latter first.

The term "Dodecanese" was first used to designate the "twelve" principal islands of the group occupied by Italy in 1911-12 when she was fighting Turkey. They form that part of the archipelago where the Aegean and the Mediterranean meet, off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, and occupy an area of about 1,800 square miles. In history and population they are predominantly Greek. Possibly, they are more truly Hellenic than the people of modern Athens.

The principal and most southeastern island of the group is Rhodes, with an area of 550 square miles and a population of 35,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, 2,500 Jews, and the remainder Turks.



Patmos. From L'Illustrazione, Italiana.



Kalkis. From L'Illustrazione, Italiana.

It is not necessary to dwell on the characteristics of this island, for everybody knows them, from the Colossus to the Knights of St. John, who rebuilt the mediaeval city on the site of the ancient.

Possibly, however, everybody does not know that one of the ancestors of the present King of Italy got the motto of his house from fighting there—"Fortidudine ego Rhodanum tenui"—and that the initial letters of this motto formed the battle cry of the Savoy regiments in the great war, "Fert!" Moreover, with Smyrna on the mainland freed from Turkish misrule the port of Rhodes promises to become an important trade clearing house.

Then there is Cos or Stanko, sometimes spelled Kos, shutting in the gulf of that name, and having a population of 10,000, a fifth of whom are Jews and the remainder mostly Greeks. It is irregular, with a circumference of seventy-four miles and a length of twenty-five. It was also occupied by the Knights of St. John, and in 1523 it passed under Ottoman sway, with a Hellenic history behind it dating back to the Dorian colonists from Epidaurus.

Scarpanto or Carpathus is twenty-eight miles southwest of Rhodes, thirty miles long and eight broad, with a population of 8,000, almost entirely Greek. It was once held as a fief by certain noble Venetian families. Its remoteness has enabled it to preserve an ancient Grecian dialect and costume. Pagan shrines still frown upon the smiling sea from its cliffs.

Patmos, with a twenty-eight-mile circumference and a pure Hellenic population of 4,000, was the scene of the Apostle John's banishment. It was first mentioned by Thucydides and later by Strabo and Pliny. The monastery of St. John is there, with its ancient manuscripts—a rich mine for the student of ancient Greece. It is situated twenty-eight miles southwest of Samos, and is hence on the northern border of the Dodecanesian sea area.

Stampalia or Astropalia, with an area of fifty square miles and a population of 1,500, has a history that is rather Latin and Venetian than Hellenic. It was colonized from Megara, as its inscriptions reveal. The people speak a dialect of romaic origin and make their living by gathering sponges. The Turkish claim dates from the middle of the sixteenth century.

Then there are Calimno or Calymnos, of whose forests, now no more, the poet Ovid used to sing, today a barren reach of rock; Leros, with a fishing population of 3,000; Nisiros or Nisyros, with its hot sulphur springs, inviting development as a watering place; Piscopi or Tilos, the playground of the wealthy of Rhodes and only twenty-two miles northwest of that island; Simi, Cassos, Kalkia, Lipsos or Lepsia, and a score of smaller islands, some of which bear no names but are rich in Hellenic, Latin, and even Persian relics.

Such, then, are the Dodecanesus, a garden spot in the Levantine seas, rich in the semi-tropical fuit of tree and vine, lying in the pathway now opening to trade and tourist traffic with Southwestern Asia Minor, the productive potentialities of which may presently be awakened to activity.

The Islands belonged to the Turkish vilayet of "The Islands of the White Sea" when Italy occupied them by force, being forbidden by Vienna to attack Turkey on the mainland. By the terms of the Treaty of Ouchy, signed Oct. 18, 1912, the sovereignty of Italy was to be established over the islands until all Turkish officers had been withdrawn from the new Italian colony of Libia Italiana, (Tripoli and Cyrenaica,) made permanently Italian by the same treaty. Then the islands were to be returned to Turkey. But the Turkish officers were never withdrawn. In the great war they were reinforced by Turkish troops. These are there still, still leading the nomad Berber tribes in surprise attacks against isolated Italian garrisons. The terms of the Treaty of Ouchy were subsequently recognized by the great powers—by Great Britain, France, and Russia, by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

This was the situation when Italy, Great Britain, France, and Russia signed the Treaty of London April 26, 1915, with this modification, however: Greece had, in the first Balkan war of 1912-13, occupied Samos and other Turkish islands lying northwest of the Dodecanesus and held them by a title similar to that by which Italy held the Dodecanesus.

On Aug. 13, 1917, M. Venizelos, the Greek President of the Council, informed the Chancelleries of the Allies that Greece had definitely entered the war on their side. It was, therefore, natural when the Peace Conference met at Paris on Jan. 18, 1919, that the treaties of Ouchy and of London should receive almost immediate scrutiny, as they controverted in a definite way the principle of "self-determination" then established as a rule of action for the conference—particularly to those articles of the treaties which referred to the Dodecanesus, owing to their predominant Greek population and to the fact that Greece was then one of the associated powers.

Late in January, it is understood, Premier Orlando of Italy and M. Venizelos reached a protocol in regard to the disposition of the Dodecanesus, and with Messrs. Lloyd George and Clemenceau, in regard to the disposition of the adjacent mainland there, also considerably modifying Article IX. of the Treaty of London, which concerned itself with the mutual claims of the signers of the treaty to that territory, when "Turkey is broken up."

The news of the Italo-Greek protocol was dispatched to Athens. It was not sent to Rome. From Athens it made its way to the islands, there to take the form of demonstrations on Easter Sunday. The peaceful gatherings were dispersed by the Italians with bayonets and bullets.

But whatever may have been negotiated between Orlando and Venizelos, between Orlando and Lloyd George and Clemenceau, was apparently thrown into the discard by the sudden appearance of the Adriatic question at the conference forced to a critical point by the recognition of Jugoslavia by the United States on Feb. 7, and the attitude of the American delegates who attempted to have the Treaty of London rendered inoperative at the conference for reasons set forth by President Wilson in his statement of April 24.

And there the matter rested, save for the mandate given to Greece by the conference at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace with Germany on the 28th of June.

Germans Face International Tribunal

(Continued from Page 6)

Hoover's famous message telling the two to "go to hell." The message increased Mr. Hoover's popularity among the Allies, if such a thing were possible, and in all probability greatly heightened German respect for him.

General Baron KURT VON MANTEUFFEL was military commander of Louvain when Miss Cavell was slain, and is held jointly responsible with the Baron for her death. General VON SCHROEDER was the military officer immediately responsible for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

General VON TESSY is charged with the execution of 112 civilians at Arlon in Belgium; General VON OSTROWSKY with the pillage of Deynze and the massacre of 163 civilians; Major VON BUELOW with the destruction of Aerschot and the execution of 150 civilians.

Generals OLBEN and VON CASSEL are the highest officers under charges growing out of prison camp cruelties. They were in charge at Doberitz. Lieutenant RUDIGER was guilty of brutality at Ruhleben, Major VON GOERTZ at Magdeburg, and two brothers named NIEMEYER at the Holzminden and Clausthal camps.

Some of the facts about the mistreatment and starvation of prisoners at these camps became public through official documents during the war. In many cases the brutalities inflicted upon the men, particularly the British, were the direct cause of death.

There remain two brothers named ROCHLIN, who were arrested by the French in the Sarre Valley, and were found to have stolen vast quantities of machinery. They had assembled their loot in a field, and it covered several acres.

These men are now on the international criminal docket. Possibly other names may be added later.

Teaching Baseball to the Poilu

Basket and Volley Ball, Too, the French Have Mastered, and Clemenceau Hopes for a New Manhood in the Nation from Playing These Games

By HARRY WEBB FARRINGTON.

WHAT did France and America learn from each other?

America, who saw the France of muddy roads, crowded coaches, pleasure boulevards, peasant villages, or devastated regions, could not judge her. France, who saw America as uniformed workers and fighters, could judge scarcely more, except perhaps at war and—play.

Three things France will keep: Before the war a few select knew them; now the poilu has found them. Volley, basket and base ball, these three, but the greatest of these is ——. They were thrilled and awed as they saw us play; but seeing and feeling themselves play, they were convinced and enthusiastic.

It was 8 A. M., July, on the drill grounds of Caserne la Part Dieu, with its one American and 7,000 young and old men of artillery, cuirassier, train, and automobile. Two companies of white duck-clad boys of the 86th Heavy Artillery, led by their sous officiers, marched to the new stone-line court, which for three weeks had aroused the curiosity of all, especially the officers. On the right and left they stood "at ease." In the rear were squads of heavy, slow-moving lads of the cuirassiers. Sprinkled among them, filling the gaps and forming a background for all, were men "off duty" and wounded auto drivers. In front was a large group of officers, headed by the commandant, the Colonel himself. In the centre was a khaki-clad character, who held the attention, perhaps by the humor of his four months' old French language.

Volley ball was explained; first, alone; next, by aid of grade and sous officers, appointed to work with him; finally, sides were chosen, Battery A against Battery B. After forty-five minutes of constant moving, talking, laughing, sweating, and puffing, the graphophone would have recorded something as follows: "Comme ca, play just in one place, use both hands, no fists, stoop, no smoking, don't blame, always watch ball, vite, vite, there is a place for Germany and place for spectators, say mine or yours, go after it, play, don't talk, think, don't give up, move, move, time's up, yes, tomorrow, oh, no, not tired."

The white ducks went to the big gun, the cuirassier to the stable and curry-comb, while the officers engaged the American and gesticulatingly talked among themselves. This auspicious start was beyond dreams; but after many weeks compulsory classes and voluntary teams played on three courts from 8 A. M. until it was too dark to see. Middle-aged outplayed youngsters. Officers in teams took off coats and sweated. Gymnasts from famous schools discovered their awkwardness in free

but quickly saw the game as one for all ages, demanding correlation of quick action and thought, and quick movement of entire body, team play, a strategy of defensive positions, and finally an enthusiasm and spirit of pure fun, and not mere military exercise. They saw, too, the moral, military, and strategic value of the game as a whole and in its detail.

The middle-aged officers saw its value for keeping themselves in condition. The alert saw its possibilities, and the slow found it not beyond them. It became neither a fad nor novelty. They came, saw, conquered, and possessed it, because of its value as play and work.

Several weeks later the Caserne witnessed a strange procession, when four groups of soldiers carried four monstrous wooden objects like pancake turners. They were telegraph poles with boards fastened on the tapered ends, upon which were fixed iron circles, all of which when planted in deep holes constituted the backboards and goals of two basket-ball courts.

After groups had stopped to watch the American curiously "shoot baskets" and later went wild when two relay teams enthusiastically contested in "shooting baskets." They wondered why two goals? The athletic staff now working under the Americans had it explained to them, then practiced it privately and gradually had each corps play among themselves and against each other.

Results? They saw all of volley ball and more too; the best athletes saw in the "passing" and combination plays resemblances to their own soccer; all saw the dire necessity for "good wind," quick, accurate passing, trick and secret combination plays; quick thinking and strategy in a game where, unlike soccer, the player controls the ball, rather than the ball generally controls the players.

"How did the French take to baseball?" The answer is important, for this very expression of American character, had, like Whitman, William James and Roosevelt, an influence in France.

The photographer, more interested in American antics than French actions, helped the description very little. The officials, already interested in volley and basket ball, made possible in Part Dieu, a small field for playground ball, a three months' task, and later a large diamond.

The pictorial sections would have been enriched had a secreted photographer recorded the proceedings of the afternoon, when the American, without French, initiated eighteen French without English into baseball. The process of inoculation was thus: A hard ball is thrown at the Boiscourt baseball target; poilus pitch hard balls at the Americans; poilus catch hard balls; result, a crowd; two French aiding to demonstrate infield positions and base running; scrub game, with soft ball, and finally sides.

After batting the hard ball into the crowd to convince them that the grandstand is more than two feet from the base lines, and wearing off all the bark from the "third base tree," darkness found more than one person a physical and nervous wreck.

The average young French soldier did "take to it," mentally, but not actually, for without the "kidhood of the back lot" he was not capable of using the hard ball and achieving much proficiency during the distracted two years of the American effort.

Aside from their respect for it as our national game, and their future obligation to teach it, the French showed a sincere interest, intelligent appreciation, and natural enthusiasm. Their eagerness to learn, their boyish exhilaration when they grasped a bit of strategy, and their interest were remarkable.

The officers and the commandant had seen all the physical, social, and moral values of the game. The challenge and test of athletic power, combination plays involving team-play, sacrifice, and patience, cheering, and coaching. They saw the whole with its democracy in field and grandstand, the eternal boy in the man, work as play and play as work, as the secret of its hold upon the American.

France excels in formal gymnastics, but she needs these free-movement games for many reasons. M. Clemenceau has said that her big problem is to raise up a generation of clean, vigorous young manhood to replace the losses, and he has said he was looking to American games for indispensable aid. Directors are now installed in the eight great military schools.

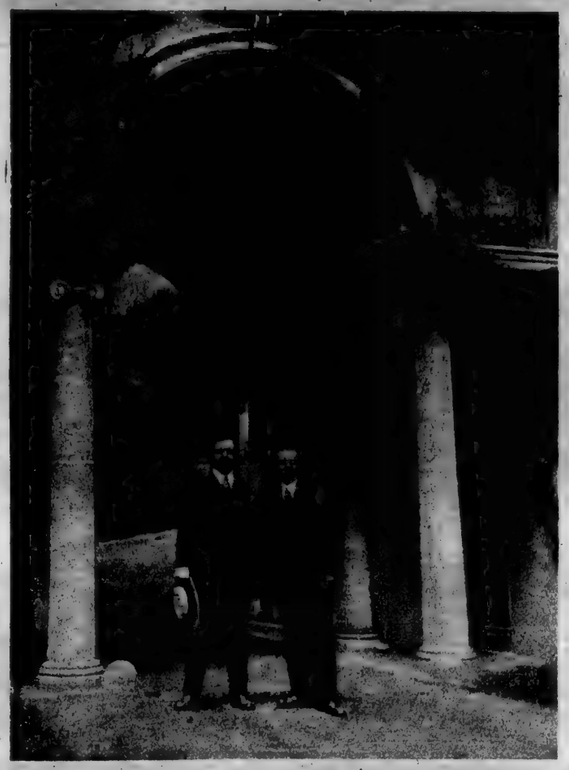
Poland's Peasant Novelist

By RUPERT HUGHES.

WITH a modesty that is typical of him, Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont has stolen into the United States unheralded by preliminary fanfare, and, having got his bearings in New York, has vanished again.

He comes to America in search of materials, not laurels, and has already disappeared among the Polish peasants, who have been his chief subject. There are millions of them in America on farms, in factories, and in mines, and he intends to study them in their new environment in order to portray them with that fidelity which has won him profound respect in Europe.

Though he is practically unknown to America, his fame abroad is so great that there is excellent reason for believing that he will be nominated to receive the Nobel Prize for literature this year. While we are translating Spanish novelists into English, the Spanish are beginning to translate Reymont into Spanish.



Rupert Hughes and W. S. Reymont, from a Snapshot Taken at Mr. Hughes's Country Place.

I first met Mr. Reymont at the banquet given by the Poles to their new Consul General, Mr. Buszczynski—the first that Poland ever sent to us—for Poland lost her independence just before the United States became a nation and Poland has become a nation again only now when our country is already nearly a century and a half old.

Poland lost her freedom before the French Revolution revolutionized the ideas of continental Europe and before our Revolution revolutionized England. At the time Poland went under, democratic beliefs that are now commonplace were mere dreams. The enemies of the new Poland, therefore, keep harking back to that old Poland, as if the Poles had not kept pace with the world-thought during their submission, and their frequent rebellions—as if Polish genius had not been compelled to seek other lands or to disguise itself at home.

We see in countless articles references to the Polish aristocracy and its rough handling of the peasantry, as if there were danger that the aristocracy of 1772 had merely been sleeping soundly like Rip Van Winkle all this while and would wake with the ideals of the mid-eighteenth century. Even in the United States as late as 1820 the poor could not vote or hold office and there were many religious qualifications.

Many Poles in America and in Poland have feared the power of their own aristocracy, and the enemies of the new Poland have spread the poisonous propaganda. It was ridiculously alleged that Paderewski would try to be a King and that the ancient régime would be restored. This libel was circulated in order to destroy the unity of the Polish organization.

The Superintendent of my farm is a Pole and the son of a Polish farmer. He knew of Mr. Reymont as the champion of the peasant, whom Mr. Reymont calls "intellectually progressive and economically sound." When Mr. Reymont did me the honor of paying me a visit, it was

(Continued on Page 15)

Collective Bargaining for Actors' Wages

Equity Association Demands, Not an Eight-Hour Day, but Pay for Overtime, and Managers Refuse to Recognize the Union—Possible Effect on Playgoers



Francis Wilson.



Bruce McRae.



Grant Stewart.



Frank Gillmore.

By GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

THE actor and the manager, as represented by their respective organizations, are hopelessly, desperately, at odds. For the first time since the formation of the Actors' Equity Association, six years ago, the actor and his employer have reached an absolute impasse; both are standing their ground firmly and preparing to face the consequences uncompromisingly. Already the first steps have been taken toward the breaking off of formal negotiations, and at this writing a clash seems inevitable.

When it comes, moreover, it promises to be a clash which will draw the theatre-going public into the controversy by interfering in no inconsiderable measure with the production of plays. Hitherto the battles between the two factions have been technical, and of interest largely to those directly involved; the extent of the present disagreement promises to compel open warfare, and there is no telling what its ramifications may be. Whether or not it results in the long-heralded actors' strike, the developments are certain to be interesting.

The actors formed their association in 1913, with their aims the amelioration of certain working conditions which they considered unjust. Their negotiations with the United Managers' Protective Association resulted, in the Autumn of 1917, in the so-called standard contract—bearing the names of the two associations at its head and containing an arbitration clause in which judicial power was vested in the respective organizations.

The standard contract represented an honest effort on the part of the two associations to settle their differences equitably—Sam H. Harris, President of the Producing Managers' Association, declares that the actors were granted 80 per cent. of everything that they asked—and its adoption by the two organizations was celebrated by a dinner and hailed by many as the theatrical millennium.

The agreement was to run for two years—expiring, therefore, early in the coming season. In the meantime the business of dealing with the actor passed from the hands of the United Managers' Protective Association to the newly formed Producing Managers' Association, headed by Mr. Harris, and embracing every manager of importance in the United States. At one of their first meetings, held a few months ago, the managers invited a committee from the Actors' Association to confer with them upon the terms of the new agreement.

Then came the rub. Naturally both sides had asked a little more than they were content to struggle along with, and the early paring of demands brought them nearer and nearer an agreement. The actors wanted a shortening of the period during which they are required to rehearse without remuneration; they wanted more liberal notices of the closing of a company or the discharge of an individual, and—and they made this paramount—they wanted payment in proportion for all performances given in excess of eight a week.

The old contract had specified eleven national holidays in the year on which the actor was required to play a matinée without additional salary; it required him also to give a Sunday night performance gratis in districts where such performances were permitted—notably in Chicago—and for additional performances other than these it provided for payment at the rate of one-eighth of a week's salary for each performance so given.

The actors demanded that they be paid upon a basis of eight performances a week, and that all performances over that number, for whatever cause given, should be paid for proportionately. The managers, in reply, said that it was a financial impossibility; that it was at variance with all the established customs of the theatre and would mean simply that the players must accept smaller salaries; that actors often had been paid for full weeks when only six or seven performances had been given in place of the scheduled eight—and refused.

The Actors' Equity Association, in the meantime, had grown to 4,000 members, and believed itself finally in position to take a firm stand. It asked, first, that the point be arbitrated before the new contracts were printed, and in a subsequent letter to the managers suggested the names of William H. Taft and Charles E. Hughes as possible arbiters. The managers declined to accept arbitration in the form in which the actors proffered it; they announced an intention to adhere to the old contract for another season, and to incorporate therein a clause providing that any point of difference which arose between the contracting parties should be arbitrated by representatives of the actor and the manager, appointed in the usual manner of arbiters.

Observe that the old contract also had provided for arbitration of points of difference, but that the arbitration and the arrangements therefor were placed not in the hands of the individual actor and manager, but vested in their respective organizations. Officials of the Actors' Equity Association promptly and loudly denounced the proposed plan as a return to pre-contract methods; they insisted that the time when an actor most needed his association was when a point of difference arose with the manager, and this was the very time when the manager was requiring him to stand alone.

With a shrewd understanding of the temperament of the average actor, it was pointed out further that in the great majority of cases an actor would undergo an injustice rather than carry a grievance to his manager with a demand for arbitration. In the interim the managers were causing the new contracts to be printed, and when they came from the presses it was discovered that the Actors' Equity Association was nowhere mentioned in them. The managers, at the same time, announced that they would deal only with the actor as an individual, and never with his association. The first step toward war had been taken.

The excellent possibilities for a muss which are contained in this situation begin to emerge when it is understood that some thirteen hundred of the 4,000 members of the association have pledged themselves, under penalty of forfeiting $1,000 and submitting to injunction proceedings, to sign no contract not approved by the Equity. With nearly all the important managers offering the non-Equity contract, and that only, it is clear that 1,300 actors, embracing some of the best-known names on the American stage, either must remain idle or place themselves in the well-known situation having to do with the immovable body and the irresistible force.

Regardless of whether the average actor has a thousand dollars, and will idly hand it over in fulfillment of a pledge, the matter of the injunction alone is fraught with possibilities. The Actors' Equity Association, if it is fighting the managers, probably will not go out of its way to enjoin its members at a moment which suits the convenience of producers. On the contrary, it will be more likely to cause papers to be served as the actor enters the theatre prior to the New York première of his play—that being the point at which the public will begin to feel the effect.

The new form of contract has already been signed by many of the non-pledged members of the association, for among a membership of four thousand there must necessarily be some who prefer the safety of a job to the idealisms of a fight for a principle. The constitution of the actors' association gives it the right to penalize such members as the council sees fit; some action probably will be taken, but it has not yet been determined.

As to action on the larger problem before it, the application of the association for a charter in the American Federation of Labor is before that body, and if it is granted the actors will be in a position to extend the "closed shop" principle to the theatre. In that event an actors' strike would be not only a possibility, but distinctly a probability. The managers declare that they would meet such a step by bringing new talent from the stock companies and the traveling organizations, for the membership of the Actors' Equity Association is estimated to embrace only about one-fifth of the actors of the country. The word, and the profession, are elastic.

The next move, then, will come from the offices of the actors' association, where many of the foremost men of the profession gather weekly, and sometimes daily, to lay their plans for the struggle ahead. Francis Wilson, who has been both actor and manager in his day, is the association's President; Bruce McRae the Vice President, and Grant Stewart the secretary. Frank Gillmore, long well known as a leading man, gave up the stage some years ago to accept a salary as executive secretary.

George Arliss, Barney Bernard, Edmund Breese, John Cope, Frank Craven, Helen Ware, Florence Reed, Thomas A. Wise, Grant Mitchell, E. H. Sothern—these are a few of its council. They may or may not all agree with the body of the association when the time comes for action—there has already been one resignation from the council on this score—but action there is certain to be.

Self-Determination for Icelanders

(Continued from Page 2)

tion was put forward that Iceland is by right a sovereign nation in royal union with Denmark.

The new Constitution which Iceland obtained on her millenary in 1874, the improvements made thereto in 1903, when the Government was brought into the land, with an Icelandic Minister residing in Reykjavik, and responsible before the Althing, were steps in the right direction, but inadequate to satisfy a nation who could always point to the fact that her prosperity was always in proportion to her independence.

Most Icelanders of today can trace their genealogy back to the Norse chieftains who first colonized the country a thousand years ago. The modern Icelander still speaks and writes the language of his forefathers in such a way that if the first colonists now stood up from their grave and addressed their descendants to the thirtieth degree who now dwell in the country, every man's child would understand them. They would nevertheless be the first to admit that the old language, so strong and so rich, has not lain stagnant, but, on the contrary, acquired new words as Iceland's horizon altered and widened. Yet they would see their own mark on every work, for the literature, which has never ceased to live and evinces now more activity than ever, has sprung from the seeds they sowed.

How Army's Information Bureau Covers the Globe

Vast Intelligence System, Built Up During War for Spy Insurance, Protection of Troops and Maintenance of Morale, Will Be Continued

By Brigadier Gen. MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
General Staff, Director of Military Intelligence.

THE Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff is the nerve-centre of a vast system of communication extending over the habitable globe. From the point of view of military intelligence it links our General Staff with the expeditionary forces in France, Germany, Russia, and Siberia, and weaves into the net the information obtained by our Military Attachés in thirty-three important foreign capitals.

By the liaison service in Washington the division puts this information at the disposal of the Government as a whole, and has done its share in breaking up interdepartmental overlapping and duplication in the gathering and using of information. The goals which this service has helped to map will some day result in the development of a well-ordered, all-inclusive governmental information system. Until such a system is established, decisions which determine the policy of the United States cannot surely be predicated on facts, but must frequently be influenced by impressions.

In addition to the constructive work of gathering information, Military Intelligence, as a wartime necessity, joined with the Department of Justice, Naval Intelligence, the State Department, the Treasury Secret Service, the Post Office Department, the War Trade Board, the Alien Property Custodian, the Immigration Service, and the Intelligence Services of our allies in the fight against the German spy system, enemy propaganda, disloyalty in all its varied and insidious forms, sabotage, incendiarism, and every other evil influence which lay between the United States and the successful prosecution of the war. The money and effort spent for this work was truly "spy insurance," absolutely indispensable and manifestly justifiable in time of war. This protective fabric of counter-espionage which helped to safeguard our nation and our army was built up out of nothing, reached a creditable standard of wartime effectiveness, and, in the United States, necessarily ceased to operate upon the signing of the armistice.

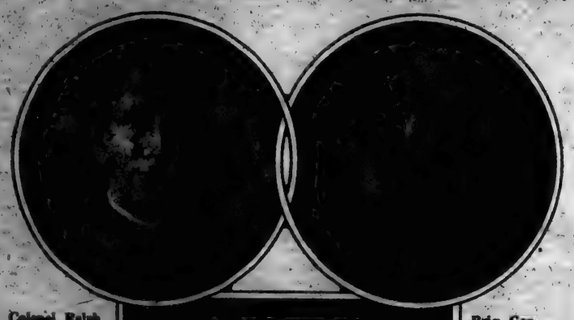
Unfortunately the term "Military Intelligence" has been so often used exclusively in connection with investigation and counterspy work that there has been created an impression that the service is a wartime expedient which should never be tolerated in a free country in time of peace. No impression could be more misleading, or, from the point of view of true preparedness, more dangerous to the national defense. The principal function of Military Intelligence is the collection of military information. To determine upon a sound military policy, to raise and maintain an efficient army and to train our citizens to arms would be a waste of effort and treasure if the nation remained without correct information as to the military resources and intentions of other nations and as to the geography and topography of our own country and of the "sensitive areas" of the world where our forces are likely to be used.

Private business is never successfully conducted without correct information. Without correct information public business, especially in its military and naval aspects, cannot be carried on except with waste, delay, and danger of national disaster. Military forces cannot be properly raised, equipped, trained, or employed if the General Staff is not informed. An army without a military intelligence service is like a prizefighter without eyes.

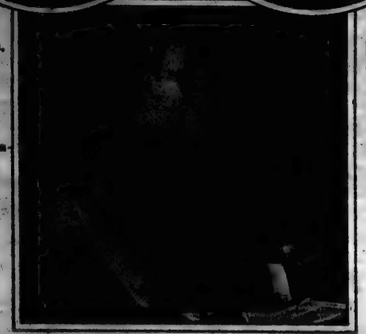
Our lack of military intelligence prior to April, 1917, was well-nigh incredible. The service evolved during the civil war dropped back to nothing and remained at zero until 1885. In that year a simple inquiry from the Secretary of War as to the military strength of a foreign power could not be answered because no officer in the War Department was charged with the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of military information.

This incident led to the creation of a Military Information Division in the office of the Adjutant General. In 1903 this service was transferred to the office of the Chief of Staff, but, on account of the small number of General Staff officers and also because of the regrettable lack of appreciation of the importance of such a service and its logical position in the staff organization, it dropped into insignificance.

As a result we went into a war with Germany with a Military Intelligence Service consisting of two officers and two clerks in Washington and a few Military Attachés and observers in foreign countries. These officers were left almost without supervision, direction, or support, and were niggardly supplied with funds. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 reached the ridiculous figure of $11,000! This state of affairs left our army blind. To be sure we had taken the precaution to attach a few of our officers to the French and British armies to study and report upon developments in military organization, equipment, training, and methods; but these officers did not have money enough to do the work properly, and were handicapped by lack of strong governmental support. The information which they gathered, often under fire, was frequently filed away without being collated or disseminated. Consequently we stumbled all but blindfold into the intricate maze of modern war.



Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, General Staff, Chief of Military Intelligence from the Declaration of War to June, 1918.



Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, General Staff, Director of Military Intelligence at the Present Time.

Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff, Chief Intelligence Section (G-2) at General Headquarters of the America Expeditionary Forces.

Furthermore, although every well-read citizen knew of the far-reaching German spy system and the dire results which Germany had been able to bring about in other countries by agents, sabotage, and propaganda, our army for lack of funds and lack of interest had collected no data showing who were the German agents in the United States or what were their aims, location, or methods.

Even when General Pershing landed in France in June, 1917, he had but three intelligence officers, practically untrained, entirely unprovided with agents, and left to grope almost blindly through the baffling complications of European intrigues and to undertake, almost with bare hands, the stupendous task of providing their commander with information concerning the German Army and the German people who confronted him.

Today there exists in our army on the Rhine, and distributed throughout all our forces in France, Russia, and Siberia, and in appropriate places in every quarter of the globe, a military intelligence service second to none. In the United States it has kept our army free from sedition and mutiny, our munitions works, railways, and docks almost free from sabotage, graft, and destruction, and has furnished to the President and his advisers accurate information concerning the military, political, economic, and moral situation of the world. In France it has saved the lives of thousands of our men by preventing surprise; it has deceived a crafty enemy, led him to make improper dispositions of his troops, and thus has contributed to the brilliant success of our arms.

Moreover, by the distribution by airplane and balloon of well-written pamphlets it proved to be the one service which could bring home to the German Army and the German people the one thing they wanted most—the *truth*. Instead of resorting to lying propaganda, our Intelligence Service put all its faith in well-distributed facts, accurate maps showing the hopelessness of the German military position, and correct translations of pertinent public documents.

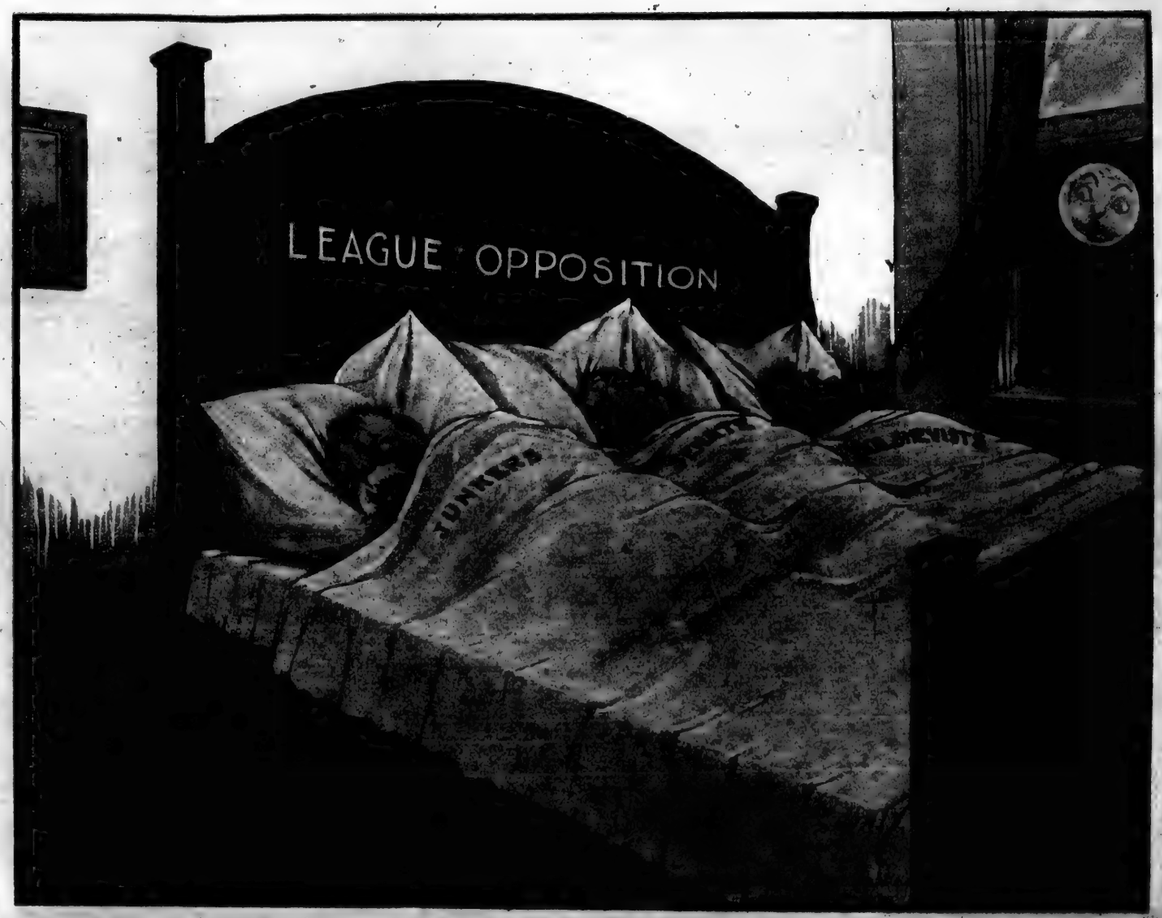
After it had been fully organized the Military Intelligence service of the American Expeditionary Forces was known as "G-2," or the Second Section, General Staff. "G-2" was charged with keeping our forces informed as to the German "order of battle," (or the distribution of his troops,) his material, his organization, his methods, his morale, and his plans, and with the preparation and distribution of all maps and intelligence publications. In addition it was necessary to work with our allies on espionage and contre-espionage, to control the circulation of military and civilian personnel in our areas and to exercise press and postal censorship.

This necessarily elaborate central organization at General Headquarters at Chaumont had, with appropriate modifications, its counterparts at the headquarters of each army, army corps, division, and smaller unit. Whatever the unit, military intelligence was known as "G-2."

This intelligence network in France was built up and administered by Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff, who went to France with General Pershing for this purpose, and who has remained on the same duty ever since. General Nolan's "G-2" bore to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff the same relation which a check book bears to a bank book. General Nolan was left untrammeled in his own field; but "team work" has always been the motto of the whole intelligence service; and when "G-2, A. E. F." wanted anything every nerve in "M. I. D." in Washington was strained until "the goods" were delivered. These requirements included, for example, the supply of specially-trained officers, such as code and cipher experts, chemists skilled in the development of secret inks and interpreters to interrogate German prisoners, special material like propaganda-distributing balloons, and funds for special purposes.

Intelligence work at the front is known as "combat intelligence." Aerial reconnoissance and photography, radio interception, "listening-in" sets on enemy telephone lines, sound-ranging for the determination of the position of hostile guns, unremittant visual observation, frequent raids made by daring patrols, admissions made by prisoners after searching interrogations—every conceivable means for finding out about the enemy is utilized and every scrap of information is pieced together until the whole story is told or the complete map is drawn. Officers who distinguished themselves in combat intelligence work in France were returned to the United States, promoted and detailed as intelligence officers in order to organize and instruct the intelligence personnel of the new divisions being formed at home. No officer without this special training could be made the chief intelligence officer of a division.

Even in the early phases of our active participation in the war on the western front, "G-2" scored a success. A year and a half ago in Lorraine one of our partly trained divisions was looked down upon by the German high command as a mob of amateur soldiers. To surprise and terrorize them a shock battalion, a "traveling circus," was moved into the line opposite. In spite of his newness at the game the noncommissioned officer on duty in a listening post intercepted some suspicious phrases by means of a "listening-in set." By correct analysis, and in the light of other information obtained by intelligence patrols and observers, the regimental intelligence officer became convinced that the "traveling circus" was to attack at midnight. Warning orders were at once issued. Every man was on the alert. Promptly at midnight the Germans launched a gas attack which was quickly followed by the prearranged raid of the shock battalion.



Strange Bedfellows

The front ranks of the raiding party were literally cut in two. The others broke and fled. One intelligence officer who knew his business had saved not only many lives but also the prestige and self-confidence of our untried forces.

"G-2" also played its part in inter-allied intelligence activity. Our Military Attachés in countries contiguous to Germany were useful members of an allied intelligence partnership, and thus contributed to the store of information upon which Marshal Foch based his decisions. There has been much speculation as to why and how he knew the hour at which he could strike and turn the tide of battle. There was no speculation in his master mind. Foch knew.

The allied intelligence service had known for two weeks that the Germans were planning an attack in Champagne, with Châlons-sur-Marne as their objective. If it had been successful the whole allied line would have crumbled. On the afternoon of July 14, 1918, additional detailed information brought by scouts and aerial observers indicated that the "zero hour" (or hour of attack) was approaching. In the evening Foch ordered a raid which procured the last item of information—the German attack was to be launched at midnight. Nine picked German divisions struck and failed to overwhelm three French and one American division because the Allies *knew* exactly what was going to happen and when it was going to happen. This German check was Foch's opportunity, the opportunity of the civilized world. On the 18th he began the offensive which brought Germany to her knees. With Châlons-sur-Marne lost, victory would have been impossible. Allied military intelligence saved Châlons and gave Foch his chance.

While "G-2" was matching wits against the Germans on the western front and beating them at their own sly game, Military Intelligence in the War Department was rapidly organizing and expanding to meet the many and varied demands made upon it. The draft army was full of new elements not yet fully Americanized and the study of the new conditions thus presented was a complicated problem. So well was it solved that every difficulty was foreseen before it actually arose, and there was not a single instance of mutiny or sedition, and nearly every individual attempt to do our forces harm or break down our morale was frustrated. Every munition plant was protected, and every possible precaution taken to prevent graft, fraud or enemy activity in the production and shipment of munitions and supplies.

Military Intelligence was also called upon to play a part in the badly organized and complicated task of postal, telegraphic and photographic censorship. When the passport act became a law, in common with the navy and the Department of Justice, the War Department was called upon to assist the State Department in the control of travel to and from the country, and the resourcefulness of Military Intelligence was again taxed.

At the same time the dispatch of an American force to Vladivostok presented a concrete problem in constructive military intelligence. With its characteristic alertness, Military Intelligence anticipated the need for the expedition, and was able to furnish General Graves with complete maps and with military handbooks containing authoritative data on the topography, climate, vegetation, population, resources and transportation facilities of this far-away part of the world.

From the intelligence personnel of the offices in Manila and Washington a well-qualified intelligence section was organized and assigned to the expedition. The topographic and other data furnished in the first instance was later added to until General Graves had more military information concerning the possible theatre of operations than had ever before been furnished in advance to an American General in a foreign country. If the British had known as much about Khartum, terrible losses might have been prevented; if they had known as much about the Dardanelles, that ghastly failure might have been a brilliant success. If Napoleon had known as much about the country near Moscow as our General Staff knows today, he might have avoided a momentous failure. If, in 1916, we had possessed the handbooks and maps of Northern Mexico which are ready today, we should have saved one week in four.

The General Staff organization involved in this division of responsibility and authority with respect to military intelligence is not only logical on the face of things, but its correctness has been tested out for years in the staffs of all the other important armies of the world. Prior to this war ours was the only army of importance in which this principle was not recognized.

The return to peace-time conditions will change many things in the Military Intelligence Division. Its problems will be modified and its personnel reduced and changed, but its importance will not diminish. The collection of information is a vital part of true preparedness. The plans for the future upon which the policy of the service is based today involve covering the important capitals of the world with a Military Attaché system as a collecting agency, administered by a central office in the War Department General Staff, where candidate attachés and intelligence officers are trained and where ex-attachés are employed in the dissemination of information.

This work cannot be well done unless every advantage is taken of the information collected by the State Department, Naval Intelligence, the Department of Commerce, the National Research Council, colleges and universities, the business world, and the press. No vein of information will be left untapped; and every effort will be made, through the Officers' Reserve Corps and other sources, to keep in touch with the specialists who made Military Intelligence possible and to insure their co-operation in time of peace and their return to the service in time of war.

In addition to the active gathering of military information, the lessons learned by "G-2" in France will be kept alive, and the proper intelligence organization and methods for armies, corps and divisions will be determined upon by means of courses in intelligence work in the General Staff College in Washington and the army schools at Fort Leavenworth. This work will be in charge of the officers who have distinguished themselves in combat intelligence duties in France.

The work thus outlined has been made possible by the amounts included in the Army Appropriation bill recently passed and by the record of efficiency which the intelligence service has earned at home and abroad. It has won for itself its proper place in the organization of the army and its recognition by the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs. With this support it can be depended upon as the "eyes of the army," and one of the main contributing factors to the information service of the Government of the United States.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ble poems dealing with earlier stages of the conflict, completes the poetical record of the world war.

The current issue of the American Journal of Care for Cripples has an index-catalogue of a unique library, housed in the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, but the private property of Douglas C. McMurtrie, devoted solely to books, pamphlets, and articles dealing with crippled or blinded persons. It lists 5,150 items pertaining to crippled adults, 1,200 to crippled children, and 600 to the blind. The library is open to the public for consultation and study.

Edgar James Swift's "Psychology and the Day's Work," which the Scribners published last Fall, is in its sixth large printing.

Russell H. Conwell, whose "What You Can Do with Your Will Power," published two years ago by the Harpers, has gone through several editions, recently told his publishers that out of over 4,000 American millionaires whose careers he had studied all but twenty started as poor boys. Mr. Conwell's most recent published work is entitled "How a Soldier May Succeed After the War."

OLD GLORY

THE DRAMATIC STORY OF OLD GLORY. By Samuel Abbott. New York: Boni & Liveright.

ONE agrees with James M. Beck, who, in his introduction to this book, says that "Mr. Abbott has done a real service in bringing together all available knowledge with reference to the American flag." It also cannot fail to be, as Mr. Beck hopes, "a potent weapon for a quickened patriotism." The scope of the present volume is stated by the author himself as follows:

> It is curious that, while the record of our flag is one of thrilling, dramatic episodes, no writer has grasped the idea of a book that would give these episodes in their true light, not exaggerated, and linked together in a running narrative. All predecessors in this important field have either written books containing disconnected series of salient related events, or prepared booklets juvenile in atmosphere. Yet there is a story of Old Glory that moves onward majestically and throughout a chain of associated episodes. To move in current with these episodes has been the plan of the author of this history.

Mr. Abbott begins with the forerunners of Old Glory, with the Pine Tree flag that went with Arnold and Morgan into the snows of a Maine Winter, the Palmetto flag of the southern colonies, and other flags of colonial days. The history of the Union flag dates from 1776, when it was hoisted over Washington's army. A curious error of the historical painter Trumbull is explained by Mr. Abbott:

> In Trumbull's painting, "The Battle of Princeton," we have the Stars and Stripes prominently displayed, although as the artist knew, it was not adopted by Congress as the National Flag until nearly six months after the date of the battle. He was one of a group of men who frequently included the Stars and Stripes in their word-accounts or painting of events that happened while the Grand Union Flag was the standard of the Continental Army, before the Stars and Striped was ever thought of.

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Abbott's book is the one devoted to unraveling the "alluring problem" concerning the real inspirer of our present flag. Mr. Abbott presents a new theory, fascinating, it somewhat fantastic, to the effect that it was Franklin who was the real inspirer. However the author is fair to the other theories also, including "the Betsy Ross Tradition" to which he devotes a chapter. Among the "novelties" the book contains are the account of the significance of the raising of Old Glory over Fort Stanwix, the proof of the flag's being unfurled over the camp of the Continental Army on the eve of the battle of the Brandywine and a graphic account of the flag at the front in France. Besides its interest as a sheer narrative this volume should help in the much needed task of Americanization; it cannot fail to inspire reverence for our national symbol.

F. A. C. O. T. S.

A handsome and freely illustrated volume, entitled "F. A. C. O. T. S.," presents the story of the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. The story, written by Raymond Walters, George Palmer Putnam, John Kirby, Arthur Baer, Homer Dye, Jr., Forrest B. Myers, and others, deals with all phases of the work done at Camp Taylor in the way of providing trained officers to command the field artillery of the American Expeditionary Force that was sent across the Atlantic to fight Germany. It appears from the story that the school to which it relates had more students than any other educational institution of record, and we have the word of the Editorial Committee that "none of those could put more mental and physical energy into twelve weeks than did each and every one of the embryo officers." As a souvenir, a military record, and a textbook, this account of the organization and course of instruction of one of the most important training camps is a work of great merit and value.

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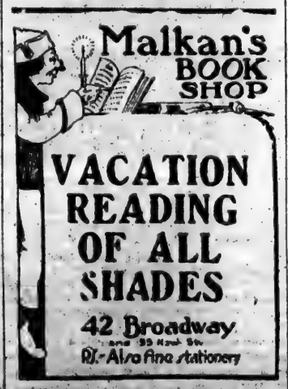
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The New York Times Review of Books

Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1919 EIGHT PAGES

FIFTY YEARS OF MARVELOUS HISTORY

Professor Charles Downer Hazen's Masterly Study of a Period That, in Importance, Is Without a Rival in the Annals of Modern Europe

By MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

FIFTY YEARS OF EUROPE, 1870-1919. By Charles Downer Hazen, Professor of History in Columbia University. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

JUST as we awaken suddenly to the fact that one of the great needs of our people is a better knowledge of modern European history and look around rather wildly for some good method of supplying this need, we discover that it has already been supplied in Dr. Hazen's book. History is generally taken too seriously by its readers, or rather by its average readers, and not seriously enough by the historians. If a man makes an outline of history, he seems to feel it necessary to imitate his predecessors, the only exception to this being his determination to have a philosophy of his own. We ought by this time to be weary of the philosophy of history, which means, as a rule, the reading of individual opinion into facts which have already been reported and re-reported. The position of religion in history—any religion in history—is a case in point. The average reader is led to believe that the Koran is at the root of all Turkish abominations and crimes; by one school of historians, that the execution of Servetus by Calvin was the result of the essential tenets of Protestant religion; that Pope Clement XI. approved of Louis XIV.'s persecution of the Huguenots, when he really protested violently against them. If historians who write to give people information would follow the excellent example of Dr. Hazen and throw their philosophy to the dogs, we should all be wiser and therefore more tolerant of the defects of our predecessors and contemporaries, simply because we should have learned to discover the difference between the chronicle of what has happened from the embroideries of the historian who will preach and teach instead of making a comprehensible synthesis.

At the same time, in reading and re-reading "Fifty Years of Europe"—it is a book that will bear reading and re-reading, and intelligent notation founded on the sources of Dr. Hazen's information—we, accustomed to these philosophers, ask what is the teaching of the volume, and it seems to me that, whether the author intended or not, his presentment of the most important years of modern history shows, leaving aside the justness of the causes which have made these fifty years of conflict, that either the mediocrities were on the side of conservatism, that they were possessed by perverse demons, or that Providence intended them to fail because they were so unintelligently inarticulate.

Let us take the position of the German Empire, the founding of which is due very largely to Bismarck's policy of blood and iron, as the single exception. It meant, as Dr. Hazen shows, with the simplicity which is the perfection of convincing statement, the very hypothesis of force; it meant that the Germans under the empire should have all the comforts of life, all the complaisance of subjects of a perfectly thought-out scheme of government—everything, in fact, except freedom. Any one who doubts this has simply to turn to the plain facts as stated, without any appearance of prejudice, in the chapter on the German Empire. The conservatives of other nations were both most weak and unenergetic.

Another lesson which it is evident that Dr. Hazen did not intend to emphasize is, that the nations who have progressed most in the ways of secular civilization are not the French, the Italian, the English, or—lowest in the scale—the Balkan, but Japan and China. If we compare the very interesting evolution in China—to the initiated, the most amazing event of the present century—with the revolution in Russia and the outbreaks in Spain and in Portugal, one cannot help seeing that, from the point of view of progress, the Japanese and Chinese have learned to use the currents of modern progress without risking the wreck of their Governments in the rapids of political chaos.

Dr. Hazen's method is evidenced in his treatment of the Far East. He condenses whole chapters into—

> By the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia recognized Japan's interest in Korea, which country, however, was to remain independent.

Further on he says, with calm impartiality, that Korea did not remain independent. Even the superficial student will want to know why. Dr. Hazen has given him a taste for knowledge; and, when he does know why, his opinion will be strengthened that Japan's power of foresight is as keen as was Bismarck's; and he will ask why the United States permitted Korea to be assimilated by Japan in spite of the treaty. It must not be assumed that Dr. Hazen's statements are intended to be final, for they are as exact as he can make them, but if any man achieved the effect of exciting intelligent thought in his readers, he has done it.

His treatment of the Franco-Prussian war, from its prologue to its epilogue, is very well done. There is not an inch of dead wood or a superfluous leaf left on the trees of the avenue he has cleared. He does not attempt an analysis of the character of Marshal MacMahon, of Thiers, or of Gambetta. It comes with a shock to us when we are reminded that this last fiery enthusiast, who had also a keen eye to the main chance, died at the age of 44. It is very probable that if he had lived he would have become a liberal or a conservative, but never a royalist.

Nothing could have been more blind or more stupid than the constant union of the Clerical Party in France—a Clerical Party is not necessarily a Catholic party—and the Royalist, which, in the light of the history of the Bourbons and the house of Orleans, was inexcusable. It forced opportunists to take sides against admirable social traditions when their help would have been valuable. It used to be said that every young man of keen sympathy was a Stuart at heart, and this was due to the influence of Sir Walter Scott; it was partly true. But it is wholly true that nearly every American woman is a royalist at heart—that is, academically. There are still persons both in England and the United States who wear the white rose of the Stuarts and who turn the postage stamps bearing the effigy of the King of England upside down; but these can be counted on one's fingers since the war began and it was generally made known that the heir of the Stuarts occupied a place very near to the Bavarian throne. The last vestige of devotion to the Royal Cause in France ought to disappear even in the hearts of American ladies who love the picturesqueness of titles when they read Dr. Hazen's analysis of the relations of the Bourbons, the Orleanists, and the Bonapartists to the tents of good government.

At one time the Count de Chambord might have been King of France if he had been willing to substitute the fleur-de-lis for the tricolor in attacking religious orders is shown by their statement that "Here was a vast amount of wealth withdrawn from ordinary processes of business, an economic danger of the first importance." Considering the varied activities, taking the position of the Trappist monks alone, whether one believes or not that a successful making of liqueur is a holy work or not this is as untrue as the other premise of the Clericals in France that religion was bound up in the Bourbons.

One has only to look at the influence of the Bourbons on the Catholic Church to discover that only a vital principle, a spark of divine fire, prevented the entire corruption of that church in France under Louis XIV. and XV., and this divine spark was borne along to light other torches by St. Vincent de Paul, the first apostle of church welfare. The Royalists deserved to fail, and the Clerical Party in France courted the lesson it has received.

That thousands of innocent and just people suffered through the bitter opposition of Waldeck-Rousseau and his successors cannot be denied; but the affair of Dreyfus shows only too plainly that the Clerical Party was as blind and almost as unscrupulous as its opponents, who almost succeeded in corrupting the army and driving the remotest belief in the revealed Christianity, Catholic or Protestant, out of the minds of the French people. If we have on one side the Dreyfus affair, on the other side we have the affair of Mme. Caillaux—both affairs having given much consolation to the Kaiser.

The world, fortunately, is waking up to the truth, that neither a clerical nor an anti-clerical party is necessarily righteous, and that neither the Royalist Catholic Party in France nor the Imperial Lutheran Party in Germany represented real Christianity. One cannot help drawing the conclusion that the position of merely clerical parties, whether Catholic or Protestant or Mohammedan or an ecclesiastic of any kind, are justly doomed. Let us hope that the enslavement of the Catholic Church by the Kaiser in Germany and the horrible abasement of Lutheranism at his feet during the late war has killed for-

(Continued on Page 367)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION BY MARY S. WATTS, TALBOT MUNDY, AND OTHERS

FROM FATHER TO SON. By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company.

MRS. WATTS'S new book is not one of those novels closely woven about a central character, or devoted to the development of some special theme or plot. And while it is true that young Steven Rudd might be regarded as the most important person in the book, and seems indeed to have been intended by the author to occupy that position, the fact remains that he is not half so interesting as his father, Lawson Rudd, his cool and capable sister Edith, his detached and semi-disreputable relative Eugene, or the graciously diplomatic Mrs. Ballard. His extreme disgust at learning the origin of his father's fortune is natural enough, but his behavior does not awaken any great sympathy in the reader, while his marriage and departure for the front do not in any way solve the problem illustrated by his revolt, but only place it in abeyance for the time being. One feels, however, that all this is merely part of the necessary machinery of the novel, an excuse for the careful and analytical study of a typical American family of considerable wealth, the relations of its members one to another, and to the period with which the book deals—the years from 1910 to the Spring of 1918.

Of this family Lawson Rudd of the Rudd Chemical Company is the head. Clear-sighted, kindly and generous, with more than a touch of humor in his composition, devoted to his work and to his family, he is a thoroughly likable person, even if there was a time when he acted in a manner which proved him less tender of conscience than he should have been. His pretty, unintelligent, illogical wife, who when the United States entered the war was quite "as eager as anybody to help," but was one of those charming women who "could not learn to do anything but be charming," is sketched neatly and entertainingly without exaggeration. Her spoiled daughter Hester is very like her, and in strong contrast to them both stands Edith—Edith, the born executive, who had in her something of iron, which at times made her look astonishingly like her grandfather David, that righteous citizen who made a fortune during the civil war by methods which made mere ordinary profiteering seem absolutely virtuous, so immoral and disgraceful were they. But though the cool, capable Edith might resemble her grandfather, there was about her nothing in the least immoral or disgraceful. Drawn with a sure hand and very cleverly analyzed, she is herself enough to make the book worth reading, and the account of her break with her German husband and her extremely efficient and successful methods with his bullying and hysterical relations is one of the best things in the book. Her character is consistent throughout from the beginning, when she shows such marked executive ability in making the arrangements for her own wedding, down to the very end, when she has so much to do with Steven's very different one. Mrs. Ballard, the woman of the world, well born and well bred, the poor relation of a rich family, who was so long in the position of always having an axe to grind either for herself or for her daughter, is another character somewhat out of the ordinary. With scarcely an exception the people to whom Mrs. Watts introduces us are all deftly individualized, and this individualizing, along with a delightfully easy style, here and there touched with a light and agreeable irony, marks the book as a fine piece of craftsmanship.

It is a very long and a very leisurely novel, containing so many characters that their positions regarding one another are not at first very easy to remember and to keep distinct. The Rudd family—a large one—is of principal importance, but the Stillmans and others are only a little less prominent. The book indeed is less a story than a cross-section of American life, for the most part the kind of life led by those whose adjuncts are motor cars and country houses, but with a glimpse of the "young, fresh-spirited adventurers among the arts," too absorbed in trying to make good to have any time to waste on the "hectic banalities" of a so-called Bohemia. The scene shifts from an Ohio city to New York, but a good deal of the action is laid in Maine, in those two Summer resorts, aristocratic Clear Harbor and plebeian Clam Beach, which latter, with its muddy and flimsy hotels, built in "a style of showy false rusticity, with slight shingle walls stained green, encircled by kindling wood verandas and surmounted by a monstrous roof at twenty different pitches," is unfortunately only too typical. And presently into this varied existence, lazy and hard working, cramped and luxurious, comes the upheaving influence of the war. Mrs. Watts's people are all pro-ally, having nothing to do with those pacifists and conscientious objectors, "highly likely . . . to be named Schwartz or Schmidt," or with those others who paid tribute to that "catch-phrase of wide circulation that He Kept Us Out of the War." Yet its effect upon them was one of great differences, and those differences are described in a way at once interesting and unexaggerated. It ended for a time at least two of the pressing difficulties of the Rudd family, bringing about a reconciliation between pretty Hester and her husband, and a closing of the breach which had parted Steven and his father for about four years, though a closing which was far from being a permanent settling of the affair. For if Steven came back alive, then the whole question of the Rudd inheritance would still be just where it was when he left, since the original wrong was one that could never be diminished or repaired.

Mrs. Watts's leisurely manner gives us time to become acquainted with her people, with the circumstances of their daily lives, with their temperaments, their perplexi-

(Continued on Following Page)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tion, and this manner of looking at things. "From Father to Son." is a quiet, well-bred, and carefully finished novel, analytical and very cleverly written.

THE IVORY TRAIL.

THE IVORY TRAIL. By Talbot Mundy. Illustrated. Frederick-Stokes Company.

FROM Zanzibar to Mombasa and far away into the very wildest part of East Africa they followed "The Ivory Trail." And it was a trail which might prove to be well worth following, since at the end of it they hoped to find fabulous wealth—the great store of ivory said to have been hidden by the ancient slave trader, Tippoo Tib. Only one man knew the truth about that ivory, and he refused to reveal the secret, and even denied that he knew it. Nevertheless, four men set off to hunt for the ivory treasure, to look for "ivory that nobody can prove really exists, said to be hidden somewhere in a tract of half-explored country more than a thousand miles each way—and the German Government and half the criminals in Africa already on our idiot heels"; as one of them described the adventure. For all this happened in the days before the war, when Leopold was King in Belgium, and the Germans were ruling part of East Africa by truly Teutonic methods which caused the wretched natives to "escape by the hundreds northward in the hope of living under British Government." Part of the country which the narrator—the story is told in the first person—and his friends were obliged to cross lay literally cowering beneath the lash of the German rule, a rule of which the book gives a vivid, detailed, and entirely convincing picture.

The story opens at Zanzibar, where the four friends are being held in quarantine. There they first hear of the ivory and resolve to go in search of it. But their purpose is suspected, and this at once brings them in conflict with German officials, with the very dangerous and very clever Lady Isobel Saffron Walden, and with George Coutlass, a Greek by birth, naturalized both in England and the United States, a citizen of three countries and a disgrace to all of them, yet at the same time a most picturesque and courageous ruffian. The German Government wanted that ivory very badly; they were preaching Pan Islamism to the natives with the utmost vigor, telling them that the Germans were the only true priests of Islam and would soon have all Africa under their sway, and in short doing all they could to prepare for the coming of "Der Tag," but they were somewhat short of money. And a certain emissary of theirs, one Professor Schillingchen, who was both a scientist and a spy, made a good deal of trouble for the friends, English and American, whose fortunes the tale relates. But the ever-active and profound German stupidity, the German dependence on brute force and the fear brute force could evoke, made Schillingchen, like his employers and his underlings, blind to certain things. And one of these things to which they were blind proved all-important when it caused an ex-slaver to post "his secret—all he had on earth to bargain with for those he loved—in the balance on the promise of an Englishman."

"The Ivory Trail" is an entertaining and often thrilling adventure story, with plenty of incident, several admirably portrayed characters, and a number of extremely narrow but entirely plausible escapes from sudden and violent death, told with spirit and skill. Long as the novel is, it does not drag. Moreover, while keeping the reader interested and entertained, it shows him a carefully drawn picture of life and travel and government in Africa as they were before the war. We must admit a personal preference for Mr. Mundy's Indian stories, but every one who likes adventure and high courage and determination proved in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles will do well to accompany Fred Oakes, and Will Yorkes, the American, and Lord Montelidier, and the unnamed narrator of it all along "The Ivory Trail."

ALL THE WORLD.

ALL THE WORLD. By Charles M. Sheldon. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company.

DEDICATED to the members of Ambulance Company No. 347, this book, so Dr. Sheldon tells us, was "first read to my own Sunday evening congregation" and later published as a serial in one of the religious papers. The scene is laid in a small town called Bradford, and the book begins with the triumphant return of Ambulance Company No. 241, in which many of the town's young men had enlisted. Dick Ward, son of Dr. Ward, the leading clergyman of Bradford, was one of the ambulance drivers, had won the Croix de Guerre, and lost his right hand. He did not quite know what to do with himself in future, having no especial desire to enter any particular business or profession. The Sunday after his return, however, his father preached a sermon about the need for missionaries "to go into all the world and disciple all the nations," and Dick instantly decided that this was the job for him. So, too, did a number of other young men, as well as several of the high school girls belonging to the class conducted by Dr. Ward's daughter, Esther. For Dick the entire affair was somewhat complicated by his engagement to Requa Randall, whose father was a rich man and a profiteer of the worst kind. However, it all came right in the end.

The book is a plea for foreign missions and also for the union of all orthodox Protestant churches. "Denominationalism as such has lost its hold," the author says, and goes on to a description of how in one place "seven churches, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Christian, and Lutheran, have formed a united body, and the results are more splendid than we had dared to dream."

THE WHITE CIPHER

THE WHITE CIPHER. By Henry Leverage. With frontispiece. Moffat, Yard & Co.

The very important matter of the German dye formulas, and an endeavor to obtain them and so break up the German monopoly, form the groundwork of Mr. Leverage's story, "The White Cipher." England and America, at one in their anxiety to break the German monopoly, had obtained these secret formulas at high cost, only to discover that they were in a cipher which completely baffled Scotland Yard, the French experts, and those of the American Secret Service. But a key to the cipher was known to exist, and must somehow be obtained. No official and no ordinary Secret Service agent could possibly accomplish the feat; only two or three living men could do it, and one of these was taken from the great prison at Dartmoor, where he was serving a ten-year sentence for burglary, and brought to Scotland Yard, where the situation was explained and a choice given to him. This man, Chester Fay, "the king of crackmen," an American by birth, and a safe-opener second to none, is the hero of the book, and his adventures while attempting to get the key to the cipher make up the greater part of the story.

It is a tale with a good idea and some cleverly devised incidents, but it is crudely and amateurishly written, and far from deft in construction, while Fay shows himself so very obtuse a person that one does not feel the police to be deserving of any very great credit for having caught him on several previous occasions. In fact, his behavior in throwing away the precious box and its contents goes far to convince the reader that the proper place for him was, not a prison, but an idiot asylum. There is material in the book for a much better story than the one Mr. Leverage has produced.

CHRISTOPHER STERLING

THE CONVICTIONS OF CHRISTOPHER STERLING. By Harold Begbie. Robert M. McBride & Co.

Mr. Begbie wrote his book, as he tells us, as a protest against the manner in which many of the so-called "conscientious objectors" were treated in England. There, it would seem, conscientious objecting was made extremely unpleasant, instead of being an easy way of evading the hardships of war. Christopher Sterling himself is an exceedingly noble youth, the son of a wealthy banker, who becomes a Quaker and goes to live in the slums. He marries the daughter of a suburban doctor, who has also become a convert to Quakerism, and they live in a tenement house, as Christopher would be "ashamed to be rich," and has renounced his inheritance. When the war comes he opposes conscription, and makes speeches against it. One of his brothers enlists, whereat Christopher is much horrified, so horrified that the news of his death comes as a relief. This other brother, James, was intended, according to the preface, to balance Christopher, but if it is Christopher who dominates the book, and whom the author apparently expects us to admire.

Christopher has theories about Christian socialism, and insists that "socialism is obedience to the teaching of Christ." When arrested he declares that, if the majority of men in England thought as he does about the wickedness of military service, "the majority of men in Germany would hold the same views." There is an admirable and much-suffering German in the book, and while the existence of a "godless Germany" is acknowledged, more is written about "another Germany, virtuous and kindly, peaceful and studious, modest and tender." (!)

Pacifists and pro-Germans will no doubt greatly admire this book.

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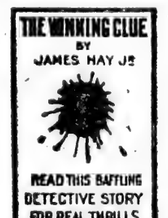
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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

UNDER the title of "The Strongest," Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish at the end of September a novel by "The Tiger" of France, Premier Georges Clemenceau. This is the first English translation that has been made of M. Clemenceau's story, known in France as "Les Plus Forts." It is said to embody in its action and struggle, passion and aspiration, a study of the soul of modern France.

Frank A. Vanderlip's "What Happened to Europe," published by the Macmillan Company three weeks ago, is already in its fourth edition.

The Forum is offering a prize of $500 for the best article or the best fictional story portraying conditions in Mexico and offering or suggesting some remedy other than military intervention, and also a prize of $250 for the best cartoon based on the Mexican situation and making an obvious suggestion for some possible remedy other than military.

In their uniform American edition of the novels of Leonard Merrick, E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready the fourth volume of the series, "The Position of Peggy Harper," with an introduction by Sir Arthur Pinero, in the limited edition on July 16 and in the popular edition on Aug. 2.

As the result of four years of constant, systematic work, Francis W. Halsey, author and editor, has compiled and Funk & Wagnalls are publishing "The Literary Digest History of the World War," in ten volumes. It makes, from original sources in all the important countries engaged, a complete story of the war from the causes of the conflict to the signing of the treaties of peace. The ten volumes will contain nearly a thousand illustrations and maps.

For early publication the Marshall Jones Company announces "The Sober World," by Randolph Wellford Smith, in which the author attacks the brewery interests as a serious menace to law and order in this country. He is said to show that prohibition allowing the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer would intrench the brewing interests more securely than ever in political power, a power, which, he says, will continue to be used as it has always been in the past in the interest of Germany. A part of the book is devoted to showing how American beer money helped Germany to hold out as long as she did and increased the cost of the war to our own and other nations in men and treasure.

A book described as of unusual psychological and practical interest will be Lieut. Henri de Man's "The Remaking of a Mind," which Scribners announce for publication early next month. The author, who is an officer in the Belgian army and one of the leaders of the Belgian Labor Party, has recently come to the United States to make an extended study of American industrial conditions. The book presents the reaction of his own mind to the developments of five years of warfare. Against a background of his war experiences, which won him both Belgian and British decorations, he shows how and why these experiences influenced his ideas upon the pressing problems of the day.

"Joan & Co.," a new novel by Frederick Orin Bartlett, will be brought out this month by Houghton Mifflin Company. It is the story of an impecunious genius in New York City who is knocked down by a rich girl's limousine and of many unusual things that happen in consequence. It has recently been made known that Mr. Bartlett, in addition to the novels that bear his name, has sometimes amused himself by writing, over pen names, books whose authorship has been a mystery. One of these was the anonymous story, "One Year of Pierrot," which attracted attention and was generally supposed to have been written by a woman, and another was "One Way Out," over the name of "William Carleton," which caused much discussion as to whether it was fiction or a real experience.

Writing in the July number of New York Forestry, Professor Filibert Roth of the University of Michigan tells how, thirty years ago, the word forestry was not yet in the dictionary, while people who read and believed Mr. Sargent's census figures on the denuding of the country of its forests were dubbed "denudatics," "a new species of maniac. With that time he compares the present, when the United States Forester has charge of an area of forest more than four times that of all the forests of the former German Empire.

A new novel by Israel Zangwill, the first full-length story that has come from his pen in many years, is ready for immediate publication by the Macmillan Company. Its title will be "Jinny the Carrier," and it is a tale of plain people in the Essex country.

A new story by Janet Laing, to be called "The Man with the Lamp," is in train for mid-July publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. Her previous novel, "Before the Wind," a war story of mysteries and love, which the Duttons published two years ago, won much praise because of its ingenious plot and deft character drawing.

George Herbert Clarke has compiled a "Second Series" of his "A Treasury of War Poetry," and Houghton Mifflin Company will publish it during July. His first collection of war poetry, which was published in 1917, contained only poems written during the first half of the war. This new volume, filled with poems from the entrance of America to the signing of the armistice and containing also recent note-

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE NAVY AND THE NATION: Wartime Addresses by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. With an Introduction by John Wilber Jenkins. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THAT fierce light which beats upon a throne has its analogue in the hammers and flails which pound a man in public life under a democratic Government. Sometimes it would seem that the chief purpose of the pounding is to find out how much punishment he can stand. At any rate, the lesson that stands out vividly from every page of American history is that no man ought to undertake public service in this Republic unless he has in him the stuff of which martyrs are made and is willing, for the sake of the service he can give, to be trounced without mercy. By fair means and foul, day in and day out, and can keep through it all a serene temper, a smiling countenance, an unmitigated devotion to duty, and an open-minded readiness to profit by criticism, combined with a stiff backbone concerning his own convictions. If he has all these he can look forward with some confidence to final appreciation, after years of being howled at, pounded, and mauled.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels could, if he chose, tell a graphic story of how a democracy tests and tries out its servants, for few men in public life during the last generation have had to undergo a more determined and energetic castigation at the hands of the public than was his fate through the first years of his work at the head of the Navy Department. But he has proved his quality, made good in every way, shown to his countrymen and all the world a navy worthy of the pride of any nation and has won from all sides the admission that Admiral Dewey was right when he said three years ago that Josephus Daniels was the best Secretary of the Navy there had been since he had known anything about it.

A nation that has at last thus recognized the ability of the head of its Navy Department and has admitted him to be the right man in the right place will be glad to have this collection of his wartime addresses with the light they throw upon the man himself and upon the nature of his duties, which have been so vital a factor in the winning of the war. Mr. Jenkins, who has been intimately associated with the work of the navy ever since our entrance into the war, writes an introduction of unusual value because of the concise summary he makes of the navy's most important achievements during our year and a half of war and the outline he gives of the forearming measures which had been taken by Secretary Daniels during the previous two years, measures which had prepared the navy—while Mr. Daniels's enemies were trying to force him out of the Cabinet—to take an immediate and important part in the struggle, to win the most cordial praise of the navies of our co-belligerents and to carry through with high success some of the most imperative and difficult tasks of the whole war. All this, told by Mr. Jenkins in a direct, simple, and concise manner, makes a necessary background for the book itself, which opens with an address to the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy, March 20, 1917, and ends with an address on the League of Nations covenant in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, Feb. 16, 1919.

The thirty-six addresses thus included cover a great variety of themes and were made before assemblies of many sorts. Among these were the American Bankers' Association, whom Mr. Daniels told of the wealth enlisted in the nation's service; a Fourth of July celebration by the Tammany Society in New York City, before which Mr. Daniels demonstrated that the force of an ideal is stronger than the ideal of force; a Labor Day address, on the loyalty of labor, at Indianapolis; a talk on the democracy of sacrifice at Yale University; a visioning of America's new horizon before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and before the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Church the story of why and how Mr. Daniels banished alcohol from the United States Navy and the results of the order.

THE LADY

THE LADY. By Emily James Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE LADY, according to Mrs. Putnam, was one of the world's engaging but unharmonical excesses:

> She is not a producer: in most communities productive labor is by consent unladylike. On the other hand, she is the heaviest of consumers. . . . In aristocratic societies she is required for dynastic reasons to produce offspring, but in democratic societies even this demand is often waived.

Yet, to dismiss the Lady with the single epithet unproductive is to miss her essential significance, to be blind to one of the most beautiful by-products of mankind's struggle toward civilization, a creation a little beside the point perhaps, but altogether charming and human. Even so modern a person as Mr. Granville Barker refuses to dismiss the Lady because she is, economically speaking, useless. "Is not the perfect lady," he asks, "perhaps the most wonderful achievement of civilization, and worth the cost of her breeding, worth the toil and hebdage of—all the others?"

It is the very charm and flower of the Lady that has intrigued Mrs. Putnam and enticed her into the writing of this book. With a rich and delicate perception, with a style that makes of simplicity a barbed and shining weapon, and with a knowledge of her material that justifies her self-assurance, she draws the full length portraits of the Greek and Roman ladies, the lady abbess, the ladies of the mediæval castle, of the Renaissance and of the Salon, the Blue Stocking, and finally our own recent Lady of the Southern slave States. Portraits, however well executed, must always remain portraits and yet upon the pages of this book appear veritable traces of the varied loveliness and grace that must have charmed the gentlemen of those several times.

It is impossible to summarize adequately the eight careful and detailed pictures that Mrs. Putnam has given. The first chapter, however, stands out with particular vividness. A study of the Greek Lady presents us at once with a problem as provoking as it is apparently insoluble. "The difference between the feminism of the Greek in his literature, art and social science, and his anti-feminist practices cannot be explained away." The author describes this theoretical feminism in several pages which glow with a genuine ardour:

> If we can imagine Athens and its inhabitants unveiled and inspected by a modern visitor, we can safely say that after a week's sojourn he would record in his note book his strong impression of the reverent and admiring interest taken in women. High above the town and dominating every prospect stood the glorious temple and ecclial likeness of the hypostasis of womanhood who was the unifying spirit of the land. Beside the entrance to the citadel stood the shrine of the same great power in her lovely aspect of Victory. And in the adornment of both these temples the physical beauty of woman was enthusiastically rendered; young, vigorous and pure, these marble maids and matrons would cause our traveler's blood to thrill with envy of the land that held such women and thought of them so nobly.

The obverse of the coin, however, does not lend itself to lyricism. The position of the actual Greek Lady is truly indicated in Pericles' famous sentence, "To a woman not to show more weakness than is natural to her sex is a great glory, and not to be talked about for good or evil among men." The Greeks, who combined to a greater degree, perhaps, than any race since, theoretical brilliance with practical ability, have here left for our bewildered scrutiny a tragic and inexplicable contradiction between theory and practice.

We have stopped—just this first chapter is the best. The temptation is strong to match it from the succeeding chapters. Mrs. Putnam's book combines information, simplicity, and point in a rare degree of excellence.

CAMPING IN MAINE

"Woodcraft Boys at Sunset Island," by Lillian Elizabeth Roy and M. F. Holsington, (George H. Doran Company.) is the story of a nice lot of boys (with a girl or two) who spend a happy Summer in Penobscot Bay, Maine. There are all the joys of camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, which fill with delight boys and girls who love the outdoors. Living on an island, there is opportunity for all of these things, and each day is filled chock full of fun. Being woodcrafters, the children have the added zest of studying something all the time, each "coup" bringing a reward. There are coups for swimming, coups for sailing, for learning butterflies, birds, fish, or trees, for weaving rush mats, for making willow beds and even a camping coup when in a Government Camping Club three dozen quarts of different kinds of fruits, which was the number required for a coup, were put up by different boys. There are exciting events when the boys only just miss a shipwreck when they run down a launch which has been stolen by thieves who have been robbing their lobster traps—and get 37 cents spleen reward, there being a very large purse for the money to be divided among. About the most exciting of the adventures was the rescue of little pig Katahdin from the wreck of the boat of that name. Each of the boys was anxious to take the little pig home with him until one day, by accident, it was discovered that Katahdin was a trick animal. He could dance, march, and shoulder arms. That meant that the owner must be found and he was: Katahdin, whose real name was Pico, proved to be his only source of livelihood, as that was another "coup" for the boys. The book is illustrated with photographs to prove that all the boys and girls in it did actually have all the fun they were said to have. Lillian Elizabeth Roy is the author of other woodcraft books.

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FIFTY YEARS OF MARVELOUS HISTORY

(Continued from Page 365)

over any attempt to mix up religion and politics, where religion and politics only can corrupt each other. From this it does not follow that the Popes when they declare that Christian teachings ought to be the moving factors in a modern perfect State, are wrong, but it will require a miracle to make them effectively right.

Dr. Hazen's analysis of the Russian situation before the war is illuminating. Did Russia begin to mobilize before Germany? Did Russia throw down the gauntlet? Every student of affairs in Europe knew long before 1914 that Germany and Russia would fly at each other's throat just as soon as they were financially able to do so. The Kaiser had his eyes on Russia; he did not hesitate to say that he feared most a growing enemy, which he could not control, which was separated from him by a "few potato patches." It was understood that the conflict between the Teuton and Slav must open sooner or later. Rumania proudly asserted that she was not Slavic. She was the one really Latin race in the world. The rest were all *parvenues*; but this assertion did not in the least efface the fact that her predilection and national temperament were thoroughly antagonistic to Teutonic *kultur*.

There can be no doubt of the truth that many of the secret sympathizers with Germany who, during the war, were obliged to be secretive through fear, are boldly announcing that Germany was "forced" to attack France through Belgium to prevent her from going to the aid of Russia. Russia, they say, was mobilized in the month of May. That Russia expected aggression from the Central Powers, we, who were in Europe at the time, all knew. There was hardly even an American living in Dresden or Munich in 1914 who had not heard in some way that Germany was at least ready for war. She had refrained because she was not sure of her financial position; but she had weakened Russia as much as possible by her nihilistic propaganda. The Pan Russians believed that they must fight for their very lives, which, in their opinion, included the possession of Constantinople. They knew that Germany's demand for a "place in the sun" meant the control of Germany over Turkey in Europe and the possession of the Dardanelles.

There was never a time when it was more necessary to meet fatuitous treason than now, when our young people, suffering from the reaction of enthusiasm, are particularly susceptible to it, and not likely to be influenced except by the presentment of cold facts. For the direction of these, the chapters on the "German Empire," the "Franco-Prussian War," and "Austria-Hungary," with the pages on the Balkan situation, are most valuable.

Another danger to which this volume may serve as an antidote is the overmagnanime disposition to believe that our allies can do no wrong—that Germany once conquered our preoccupation with foreign affairs is to be merely academic and cultural.

It was the unconcealed selfishness of every great power in Europe that helped to bring on this war, and the desire for national aggrandizement still remains and always will remain. It would be unjust to say that every great nation except our own is Mephistophelean; but it cannot be said that the recent baptism of blood and fire has driven out of the chastened nations all tendency to actual sin. When the devil is sick we all know what happens, and the devil, who always has current interest in human nature, does not confine this interest to individuals. The downfall of German arrogance does not mean that we are to lose sight of the truth, to put it mildly, that all nations have the defects of their policies.

There are some paragraphs, very few, in this book to which one might take exception. For instance, the paragraph in the "World War," page 351:

> The Rumanian disaster was due to the immense superiority of German resources, equipment, and generalship; also the mistakes of Rumania. One of these mistakes was the lateness of her decision to enter the war. None of the Allies was in a position to help her, except Russia. Had Rumania declared war in June, at the moment of Brussiloff's great victories, the outcome might have been very different. As it was, she declared it when Brussiloff's drive had been brought to a standstill. This was but one more proof of the fact that the Allies must bring about a closer adjustment of their efforts, if they were to win.

This only shows that the Rumanians knew Russia better than Dr. Hazen knew her. The forcing of Rumania into the war at the wrong time was a blunder; historians, in the light of better sources of information, will probably have some difficulty in deciding whether or not it was not a crime.

One of the corroborations of General Sherman's famous dictum that "War is Hell" was the attitude of the great powers to the smaller nations during the war. It was probably justifiable; but the fact remains.

There is little use in demanding from authors and publishers a book which may be an introduction to a knowledge of the affairs of modern Europe, while Dr. Hazen's is before us. It is satisfactory; it informs and it interests, and, what is more needed in this country, it will have the effect of inducing even the least serious of its readers to think. It ought to be read in conjunction with Conly's "Education by Violence," one of the most appetizing books that has come out of Yale University for many a day.



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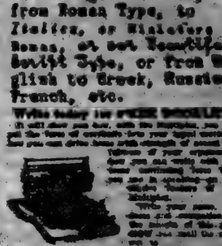
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The New York Times
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LITERARY SECTION
OF
The New York Times

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WASPS

IT sometimes happens all too rarely perhaps—that the show entertainment of the kind traditionally belonging to the province of the romancer, there are books that excel, or at least equal, the topliners in fiction. Such books, needless to say, it is a delight to run across, and one's satisfaction in their perusal is increased if, at the same time, we doubt to exist on the assurance that they are books of recognized authoritative value in the domain of science. Storing up information on subjects that might be classed as more or less educational in character is quite the vogue in literature just now; and when this process can be combined with a laugh and a sustained sensation of curiosity and wonder, such as one gives to the tragic and comic experiences through which fictitious personages are wont to pass, so much the better. At any rate, this dual effect of imparting a high order of entertainment and instruction is superlatively well done by the French savant, Fabre, who, before he died, had made the insect world his special domain; and this when a book by him makes its appearance, those who know, through former experience, what to expect are usually on tiptoe with curiosity. Nor will they be disappointed by the latest volume translated from his "Souvenirs Entomologiques" that has just been published. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) This time it is the doings and the personalities of "The Mason Wasps" to which the reader's attention is invited. A former volume was devoted to "The Hunting Wasps," and even with these two volumes the possibilities of the wasp as a venturous adjunct to a Summer holiday seems hardly exhausted. Heretofore wasps have not been especially in favor with vacationists as mirth provokers. Quite the contrary. But, then, one needs M. Fabre at one's elbow really to appreciate the fine qualities in the way of intelligence—and lack of intelligence—possessed by these ferocious creatures. And they are ferocious, quite Homerically so at times.

BUT, after all, the wasps are not the only heroes of this excellent book of adventures. The doings of Fabre himself in getting the best of these industrious creatures are quite as much the cause of mirth in others as the wasps whose entertaining biographer he is. Picture him in his patient and clever manoeuvres to circumvent a certain female wasp and chuckle over the fun of it! Using her as his subject he plans to test the intelligence of the Pelopaeus, and this is the way he goes about it:

A cell has recently been completed. The huntress arrives with her first spider. She stores it away and at once fastens her egg upon the spider's belly. She sets out on a second trip. I take advantage of her absence to remove with my tweezers from the bottom of the cell the head of the game and the egg. What will the insect do on its return, confronted with this empty cell, this cell no longer containing the egg, the sole object of her industry as a potter and her skill as a huntress?

The disappearance of the egg must be obvious to the wasp, who has been robbed of it, if her poor intelligence possess so much as the rudimentary gleam that enables us to distinguish between a thing's presence and its absence. The egg, were it alone, being of small dimensions, might escape the mother's vigilance; but it lies upon a comparatively bulky spider, of whose presence the Pelopaeus, on returning to the nest, is undoubtedly apprised by her sense of touch and sight when she deposits the second victim beside the first. If this big object is missing, the egg is missing likewise, as the most elementary trace of reason that it is possible to conceive ought to tell her. Once more, what will the Pelopaeus do when confronted with her cell, where the absence of the egg henceforth renders the bringing of provision useless and absurd, unless and until she repairs the loss by laying a second egg? * * *

What she does is to bring a second spider, whom she stores away with the same cheerful zeal as though nothing untoward had occurred; she brings a third, a fourth, and others still, each of whom I remove during her absence, so that every time that she returns from the chase the warehouse is found empty. For two days the Pelopaeus' obstinacy in seeking to fill the insatiable jar persisted; for two days my patience in emptying the pot as she stocked it was equally unflagging. With the twentieth victim, persuaded, perhaps, by the fatigue of expeditions repeated beyond all measure, the huntress considered that the game bag was sufficiently supplied, and she began most conscientiously to close the cell which contained absolutely nothing.

Heretofore we have always entertained a feeling of profound respect for the acumen—and the weapons—of wasps. But after such a lamentable display of incompetence we will be tempted to view them with unconcern, and even ridicule.

NO other writer has done more than Mr. James Lane Allen toward putting Kentucky permanently and adequately into our literature. His novels, especially the earlier ones, have the flavor and atmosphere so essential to good regional fiction, and they will doubtless hold their present enviable place with the reading public for many decades to come. But it was the Blue Grass region of Kentucky that Mr. Allen painted for us; that other and perhaps more picturesque region, the Kentucky mountains—the Kentucky of moonshiner and feudist—was left in a sense to John Fox, Jr., to discover and mold to effective literary uses. The death of Mr. Fox last week calls to mind how much that was really excellent in this particular field he accomplished in a comparatively brief career. As a stylist, doubtless he falls short of the admirable beauty and strength that combine to make Mr. Allen's fiction, when at its best, a permanent addition to literature. But Mr. Fox became the delightful historian of an absolutely unique phase of our national life—a phase, by the way, that is rapidly disappearing before the onslaught of railroad and telephone. There never was any one just like the typical Kentucky mountaineer, either in this or any other country. Owing largely to his isolated environment, remote, until quite recently, from the activities and interests of his neighbor to the east or the west of him, he became a curious case of arrested racial development, or at least of a development that followed along the eccentric lines of his own choosing. Thus, in character and manner of life, the Kentucky mountaineer offered an exceptional opportunity to the writer of fiction—and John Fox, Jr., had the fine instinct and the literary ability to seize and make the best of him. His first story, "A Mountain Europa," was published in 1894. It has been followed by a series of twelve books, among them "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," probably the highest in favor, and all of them adding to the colorful strength with which he has depicted that amusing and oftentimes tragic life of a race which in another generation will live only in these and similar novels and stories.

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THE KINGDOM OF THE LOVERS OF GOD. By Jan Ruysbroeck. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
A translation of one of the works of the Christian mystic, Ruysbroeck, who lived from 1293 to 1381.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS. By John Heston Willey. 12mo. New York: The Association Press.
Takes up the question of the life after death from the standpoint of the author's study of the Bible.

SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE NEW ERA. By Chaplain Thomas Tiplady. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell.
The author aims to show from the light of the war what the church's attitude should be toward poverty, sickness, ignorance, and other problems.

QUIET TALKS ON THE DEEPER MEANING OF THE WAR. By S. D. Gordon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell.
A detailed study of the Old Testament in its relation to the deeper meaning of the war. The book is the third in a series in which the author discusses the return of Christ and its connection with the war.

LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT: MAN AND HIS EDUCATION, THE HUMANITY OF THE CHRIST, SCHOOLS, AND THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL; FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.
Monographs on a variety of religious subjects that are up for discussion today.

Juvenile

A FEW DOGGEREL FOR TRIXIE. By Mary P. Henderson. 12mo. Boston: Christopher Publishing House.
Verses, prose sketches and pictures for young readers.

New Editions and Reprints

SIMPLE RULES AND PROBLEMS IN NAVIGATION. By Charles H. Cugle. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
Third edition, revised and corrected by Mr. Bradley Jones, instructor of navigation in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HOPES AND FEARS. By William Morris. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
Reprint of five well-known lectures on art, by William Morris, published in the Longmans Pocket Library series.

Miscellaneous

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. By Edwin Noah Hardy. 12mo. New York: American Tract Society.
A manual containing information on "things that Americans should know."

AMERICAN BUSINESS IN WORLD MARKETS. By James T. M. Moore. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
The author has had a wide experience in commercial affairs extending over many years. In the present volume he considers the United States and the part it is playing and is to play in the new commercial era.

THE OLD FREEDOM. By Francis Neilson. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch.
A study of some of the economic, political and industrial problems which confront society today. Judged by the light of the history of democracies since the beginning of Greece, Rome, and England.

GREAT ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS BY GREAT AUTHORS. By Alfred Mansfield Brooks. Boston: Marshall Jones & Co.
Contains 107 selections from writers such as Thackeray, Ruskin, Hawthorne, Rodin, and others.

THE VESTED INTERESTS. By Thorstein Veblen. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch.
Historical review with some speculations on civil and political difficulties arising between business and industry.

THE COVENANTER. By William H. Taft and others. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.
A series of letters, published in The New York Times during May and June of this year, taking up the various points under discussion in the League of Nations embodied in the Treaty of Peace. The letters are written by William H. Taft, George W. Wickersham, A. Lawrence Lowell, and Henry W. Taft.

AN AMY LOWELL BOOKSHELF

A BOOKSHELF of Modern Poets," compiled by Amy Lowell especially for Doubleday, Page & Co., is to make its appearance this week. The collection represents the cream of what Miss Lowell deems the best and most representative volumes produced by the modern movement in poetry to date.

Including three books of interpretative criticism and the anthology of Harriet Monroe and Alice Corbin Henderson, there are fifty-four volumes on Miss Lowell's list, the titles of which are as follows:

"Charnel Rose," by Conrad Aiken; "Images," by Richard Aldington; "Merchants from Cathay," by William Rose Benet; "Minna and Myself," by Maxwell Bodenheim; "Old Christmas and Other Kentucky Tales in Verse," by William Aspinwall Bradley; "Poems," by Rupert Brooke; "Grenstone Poems," "The New World," "Songs of the Beloved Stranger," by Witter Bynner; "The Mountain Singer," by Seosamh MacCathmhaoil, (Joseph Campbell;) "Afternoons in April," by Grace Hazard Conkling; "Sea Garden," by "H. D."; "The Listeners," "Peacock Pie," by Walter De la Mare; "Poems," by John Drinkwater; "Irradiations," "Goblins and Pagodas," "The Tree of Life," by John Gould Fletcher; "North of Boston," "Mountain Interval," by Robert Frost; "Collected Poems," by Wilfred Wilson Gibson; "Poems," by Ralph Hodgson; "Amores," by D. H. Lawrence; "The Congos," "The Chinese Nightingale," by Vachel Lindsay; "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "Can Grande's Castle," by Amy Lowell; "The Everlasting Mercy," "Sale Water Ballads," "The Story of a Roundhouse," by John Masefield; "Spoon River Anthology," "The Great Valley," by Edgar Lee Masters; "The New Poetry," compiled by Harriet Monroe and Alice Corbin Henderson; "Little Grey Songs from St. Joseph's," by Grace Fallow Norton; "War and Laughter," by James Oppenheim; "Children of the Night," "The Town Down the River," "The Man Against the Sky," by Edwin Arlington Robinson; "Chicago Poems," "Cornhuskers," by Carl Sandburg; "Counterattack," by Siegfried Sassoun; "The Sad Years," by Dora Sigerson; "Reincarnations," by James Stephens; "Love Poems," "Rivers to the Sea," by Sara Teasdale; "Growing Pains," by Jean Starr Untermeyer; "Challenge," "These Times," by Louis Untermeyer; "Lanterns in Gethsemane," by Willard Wattles; "The Old Road to Paradise," by Margaret Widdemer; "The New Era in American Poetry," by Louis Untermeyer; "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," by Amy Lowell; "The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century," by Professor William Lyon Phelps.

EUROPEAN CONDITIONS AND AMERICAN PRINCIPLES

COLLAPSE AND RECONSTRUCTION: European Conditions and American Principles. By Sir Thomas Barclay. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THIS is a calm and judicial book, scholarly and well-documented; at the same time it is one that no American can read unmoved, since it is precisely a demonstration of the logic of history by which America has emerged upon her new and larger life. Our entrance into the war, our being involved in all the present and future affairs of Europe, the writer clearly shows is an outcome and consummation of the very principle of independence laid down by Washington, which we cherish, and from which each succeeding President has drawn inspiration. There has been no violation in letter or in spirit, he argues, of our Monroe Doctrine and of our policy of avoiding entanglings alliances, which we regard as so fundamental. On the contrary, it was in order to maintain the integrity the Monroe Doctrine was put forth to protect, and to preserve a certain kind and degree of hegemony here, consistent with that doctrine, that we have become involved in political situations, which, although they have their centre in Europe, are now, through a natural process of evolution of nations, worldwide in their interest and compulsion. The book is in part a study of the historical events and documents upon which this interpretation of American history and of our foreign policy is based. For the rest it is largely an investigation of our present position as represented by the "Fourteen Points," observed in the light of the general principles of international practice and diplomacy. At the same time the work is a treatise upon the diplomatic aspects of the war as a whole, and a critique of modern diplomacy.

Sir Thomas Barclay may be called a conservative, with liberal tendencies, or with an evolutionary view of national relations. New methods of diplomacy, new controls, even leagues of nations, have a place in his sympathies, but, so far as transformations are not anchored firmly in an established past as represented in existing institutions, he feels that they are open to suspicion. He believes that existing customs are not so radically wrong as they are often represented to be. He is no revolutionist. The great war, he takes for granted, might have been ended in 1915 as well as in 1918, if statesmen had better understood Austria's position and attitude at the time she made overtures for peace. Empires might have been preserved, which, whatever their faults, were in process of change, and were better political entities than any cut-and-dried schemes of State formation now on the horizon. Plainly he looks to England's Prime Minister and our President to hold in check unwise efforts to draw an impossible map of Europe. America's new departures in diplomacy he approves, and he deplores the effects of secret diplomacy, but he does not think we can justly blame present statesmen and Foreign Offices altogether for the great crisis. Even Germany, he says, tried to keep the peace, up to a certain point, and, indeed, a perusal of the diplomatic records of the various Foreign Offices leaves the impression that the war had no justifiable cause whatever. The isolation of Foreign Offices from their Governments, their tendency to become technical and to perpetuate traditional policies, he thinks is an evil, and he advocates closer relations between diplomatic bodies and parliamentary committees.

The "Fourteen Points" are subjected to a searching criticism. He finds some ambiguity, and implies that in regard to such items as the freedom of the seas the declarations are too ideal, too general and uncritical. He is inclined to carry these propositions to their logical conclusions, and he asks, for example, whether the President would like to imply that neutral ships shall be permitted to carry contraband to belligerents without let or hindrance, and whether the holding of Gibraltar, and the power to close the Dardanelles or Panama Canal or Sues, are to be interpreted as restrictions upon the rights at sea. With the draft of the League of Nations before him and the President's Fourteen Points, which he says is one of those generous, though rather vague, ideas which appeal to men and women of ideals, evidently Sir Thomas Barclay finds himself between two minds. It is quite true, he admits, as the President declared when he laid down the draft of the League of Nations, "a living thing is born," but at the same time the fundamental idea of the League plainly is not altogether satisfactory to him. The greatest of the difficulties he sees in it is the creation of the entity itself and the curtailment of the individual legislative independence of the federating States that it implies. Probably, he says warningly, the President has perceived the gravity of the problem of applying principles of law and justice in most of the troubles which have eventuated in war. A bad compromise, he reminds us, is often better than a good judgment. He ventures to suggest that the greatest deterrent from war would be public and unfettered discussion of any difficulties capable of leading to it in a parliament of mankind, and that voting after such discussion would have the effect of dividing men into parties which would necessarily lead to strife, and accentuate the evil the parliament sought to avert. With this thought in mind he has in fact drawn up a preamble of suggestions which he submits for the further consideration of the Peace Congress.

Sir Thomas Barclay brings his book to an end with these words (he had just referred to the President's part as the spokesman of the greatest free community in the world delivering a message of freedom to fellow-men still under the yoke of unchosen masters):

God grant that he avoid the temptation to descend into the arena of revenge or conquest, and that the people of the United States, conscious of their gigantic mission and influenced by the lofty and eternal principles of Washington, will back their leader in the stern determination with which they entered the war to put an end not only to it, but, as far as possible, to causes and possible causes of war in the future, for the benefit of mankind generally. The principles inscribed on behalf of the United States have been adopted by all the allied Governments as a promise to the peoples whom they have the good fortune to rule—good fortune of wealth, good fortune of birth, or good fortune of intellect. They are a gospel of perpetual application, and woe betide the classes, oligarchies, or Kings who on selfish, patriotic, or revengeful grounds defraud them of the right for which they have been told they shed their blood and impoverished their future.

These words are the more impressive because they are the utterance of a careful thinker who turns from long contemplation and study of European politics and diplomacy, which may well have fostered pessimism and cynicism in any mind, and with a new hope appeals to a younger world with a call for young men to play a great part in the future of the world. That is why, we say, no good American can read these pages without a new sense of the place of his country in the future history of the world.

MYSTICISM

EN ROUTE. By J. K. Huysmans. Translated from the French, with a Prefatory Note by C. Kegan Paul. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

AMERICAN readers should be grateful for this reprint of one of the greatest of psychological novels, translated and given to the English-speaking world by Mr. Kegan Paul some twenty years ago, but almost unknown to the present generation.

"En Route" is the story of a soul returning upon mediaevalism, carrying with it the last artistic and philosophical refinements of the nineteenth century—returning upon the nineteenth century with all the mystical ecstasies of the Middle Ages. It stands alone of its kind; it is a treasure-house of musical criticism, a guide to hagiography, a passionate defense of mysticism, and withal one of the most sonorously splendid compositions, from a purely literary point of view, that any language can boast.

Joris Karl Huysmans, born in 1848 of Flemish stock, began his career, as all the world knows, as a disciple of Zola. But naturalism unadorned did not permanently appeal to him. He was a born mediaevalist, and it was through this door, opening upon the unwholesome corridors of the Black Art, and the supernatural illuminations of mysticism, that he approached the Catholic Church, within whose fold he died. Yet he never forswore the naturalistic method. In "La-Bas," written next after "En Route," he affirms his belief in it as a means, but denies the value of it as an end. He desires to parallel Zola's line with one extending above and beyond it, "*une autre route, * * * en unmot, un naturalisme spiritualiste.*"

In "En Route" he had already accomplished his desire. It is a long book, written with the detail, the slow, painstaking building up of apparently unrelated facts into a whole, that produce such a great cumulative effect in the best naturalistic novels. Yet it all begin and ends in the soul—less the religious than the aesthetic soul, it must be said, though the great object of Huysmans's life was to fuse the two indistinguishably.

It need hardly be said that "En Route" is a book that will always have a comparatively small audience. It will appeal to the worshipper and connoisseur of art, to the student of delicate neurasthenias, to the convinced mystic. A small audience perhaps, but one that many a novelist would give all his popularity, and even life itself, to be able to hold.

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Published by
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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919.

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R E

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ADVERTISING CLERK.—Girl preferred; one competent to issue orders in books, oversee checking, audit bills, etc.; must be a stenographer; give references, experience, and salary expected. Address B 349 Times.

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BILL CLERK wanted in wholesale house in Hoboken, N. J.; must be neat and accurate; permanent position. In answering, please state parriculars and salary expected. Steady. H 74 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and office details, wanted in large automobile plant; excellent chance for advancement; Brooklyn resident preferred. G 581 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted, in high-class Gentile dress fabric company, accustomed to operation of billing machine and to general accounting detail work. A 21 Times.

BILLING CLERK on Moon-Hopkins billing machine; exceptional opportunity for ambitious person; give full particulars as to experience and salary expected. J 313 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon-Hopkins machine; permanent position, good salary. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

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BOOKKEEPER.

Large shirt house has opening for another experienced bookkeeper; good opportunity for developing into very responsible position; state references and particulars in full. L. E. 867 Times Downtown.

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Excellent opening for ambitious, wide-awake woman who can assume responsibility and make herself a valuable assistant to chief executive; must understand double-entry bookkeeping, be a good stenographer, and familiar with office details; pleasant offices; hours 9 to 5:30, half-day Saturday; salary to start $25; permanent and advancement; complete qualifications must be stated in application to receive any attention; Christian firm. A 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY.

Must be competent, accurate and take full charge of office; experience with manufacturer of women's wear preferred; state full particulars. Write T. B., care Greeley Advertising Agency, Inc., 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.

Wholesale silk underwear house requires experienced bookkeeper to take charge of office; permanent position with good salary. Michael Addesso, 49 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER for large incorporated company having subsidiary concerns; must be high class, refined, about 28 years of age, with a pleasing personality, and be thoroughly conversant with accounting; knowledge of cost accounts an advantage; liberal salary to successful applicant. Address, giving full particulars as to age, salary, experience, &c., J 396 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; congenial, permanent position for industrious young lady; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturdays; salary $20 to begin. Roovers Bros., 2d floor, 100 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. Near Borough Hall subway station.

BOOKKEEPER,

Competent, experienced, to take charge of office and correspondence; good salary and advancement, for competent party. Kibel, 35 West 29th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, to keep personal and estate accounts in law office; must also be competent stenographer; good salary according to experience. B 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge stenography; an excellent at telephone; permanent position. Tischler, 2,436 1st Av., corner 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; state experience and salary desired. P 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Must be quick and accurate at figures. Answer in own handwriting, stating particulars. J 373 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, by silk house; must be competent and understand double entry set; state age and salary desired. J 398 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good position for bright, accurate, industrious girl. T. B., 856 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER

Must be capable and experienced; good opportunity for the right party. Hatt, 104 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER, preferably with advertising agency experience; excellent opportunity and pleasant working conditions. Caxton Advertising, Inc., 2 East 48th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, accurate and steady worker; cloak and suit experience preferred. Progressive Garment Co., 1,261 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, accurate; $12-$15 start; good chance for advancement. Box 26, East Rockaway 7 Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit line; reply by letter stating salary desired. Blumenthal & Sugarman, Inc., 39 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; must be bright and accurate at figures; experienced. W. A. Case & Son, Gravesend Av. and Avenue L, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $20; good opportunity; West Hoboken. Y 67 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, employment office, corner Lawrence and 127th St., near Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WANTED; HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. J 362 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced modern methods controlling accounts; good correspondent; knowledge of income tax procedures; state age, salary, references. A 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—One thoroughly familiar in handling set of books; state age, experience, and salary. A 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate, with experience on general ledger work; state salary, experience, and references. Box 11, 1619 St.-James Building.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN CERTIFIED WOOLEN LINE. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER AT THE HARRY WIND CO., 54 WEST 21ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, competent and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity and interesting work; salary $18; state age and experience. A 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, references and salary required; permanent position. P 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, wanted; custom brokers and commission merchant's office; apply in writing. M 891 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER.—QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD PENMAN. SANDS & APPEL, 341 WEST 52ND ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography, experienced and willing worker; excellent opportunity. Call Monday, 10 A. M., M. Kippenclan, 34 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; take full charge of retail and wholesale millinery books; apply stating age, experience and references. A. B. 902 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. STORE and BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, quick, accurate; references; experienced only apply. White Leather Impregnating Co., 30 West 15th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, between the ages of 22 and 35, competent to handle complete set of books; must have experience in manufacturing line; excellent opportunity for bright young woman; state experience, age, and salary expected to start. J 220 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER FOR CHAIN-STORE OFFICE; SPLENDID POSITION FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG LADY. APPLY ROOM 820, 1,265 BROADWAY, 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.

Large wholesale concern has an opening for an experienced Bookkeeper to assist credit man; one understanding controlling accounts; splendid opportunity. Write stating salary or call. Joseph Kaplan & Bros., 123 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in taking full charge of double entry set of books; also assistant wanted; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and trial balance; state qualifications and salary desired. F 126 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wanted, with experience in Monography and typewriting, for machinery sales organization; must have executive ability; competent to handle details of office work; permanent position, with advancement. P 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must understand controlling accounts and take trial balance monthly; only those who have at least 2 years' experience need apply; rapid advancement for right party. Urband Leather Goods Co., 158 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER, first assistant, well experienced; double entry, for wholesale importing house; must be accurate; first-class references required; good salary; do not apply unless fully qualified. G 566 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, AND CLERK; must be accurate and energetic and use typewriter; will only consider written applications with references and salary desired. Rogg & Co., 80 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED ON LEDGER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE ACCURATE; LIBERAL SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. MANHATTAN PETTICOAT, 3 WEST 29TH.

BOOKKEEPER, to take full charge of double entry set of books; experience in mercantile line necessary; knowledge of stenography preferred; permanent position and good salary for right party; state full particulars. G 852 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. (Double Entry.) A first-class position open to young woman, who can keep books correctly and do some stenography; state age and salary. E 944 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer. — Permanent position; one familiar with wholesale clothing line preferred; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address M. J. Kelson, 36-38 East 12th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Stenographer, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity for an able, conscientious worker; state experience, age and salary desired. J 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and be capable of taking charge of general ledger and remittances; knowledge of silk and textile line preferred, but not essential. Century Silk Mills, 441 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondence, experience double entry; capable of taking full charge; open Sundays, closed Saturdays; good opportunity; state salary expected. G 557 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to take charge of office; splendid opportunity; write, stating experience, salary, &c. Schloss Bros., 85 West 59th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; permanent position and good pay to right person. Apply at once. Harker Bakery System, Room 1101, 1,170 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; SOME STENOGRAPHY; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. WRITE SAM SAMUELS, 31 WEST 27TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, competent to take charge of small set of books, publishing house; $20 to start, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, telephone. G 598 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, familiar with cash book, journal and typewriter, conscientious worker; splendid opportunity; salary $15 to start; state full details of experience. B 709 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; STEADY POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. B, 360 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER

and stenographer, thoroughly experienced, take entire charge of office, controlling accounts; trial balance; steady. Obekanow, 19 West 30th.

BOOKKEEPER

Competent, experienced, to take charge of office and correspondence; good salary and advancement, for competent party. Kibel, 35 West 29th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, to keep personal and estate accounts in law office; must also be competent stenographer; good salary according to experience. B 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge stenography; an excellent at telephone; permanent position. Tischler, 2,436 1st Av., corner 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; state experience and salary desired. P 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Must be quick and accurate at figures. Answer in own handwriting, stating particulars. J 373 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, by silk house; must be competent and understand double entry set; state age and salary desired. J 398 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good position for bright, accurate, industrious girl. T. B., 856 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER

Must be capable and experienced; good opportunity for the right party. Hatt, 104 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER, preferably with advertising agency experience; excellent opportunity and pleasant working conditions. Caxton Advertising, Inc., 2 East 48th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, accurate and steady worker; cloak and suit experience preferred. Progressive Garment Co., 1,261 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, accurate; $12-$15 start; good chance for advancement. Box 26, East Rockaway 7 Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit line; reply by letter stating salary desired. Blumenthal & Sugarman, Inc., 39 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; must be bright and accurate at figures; experienced. W. A. Case & Son, Gravesend Av. and Avenue L, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $20; good opportunity; West Hoboken. Y 67 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, employment office, corner Lawrence and 127th St., near Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WANTED; HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. J 362 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced modern methods controlling accounts; good correspondent; knowledge of income tax procedures; state age, salary, references. A 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—One thoroughly familiar in handling set of books; state age, experience, and salary. A 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate, with experience on general ledger work; state salary, experience, and references. Box 11, 1619 St.-James Building.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN CERTIFIED WOOLEN LINE. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER AT THE HARRY WIND CO., 54 WEST 21ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, competent and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity and interesting work; salary $18; state age and experience. A 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, references and salary required; permanent position. P 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, wanted; custom brokers and commission merchant's office; apply in writing. M 891 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER.—QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD PENMAN. SANDS & APPEL, 341 WEST 52ND ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography, experienced and willing worker; excellent opportunity. Call Monday, 10 A. M., M. Kippenclan, 34 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; take full charge of retail and wholesale millinery books; apply stating age, experience and references. A. B. 902 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. STORE and BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, quick, accurate; references; experienced only apply. White Leather Impregnating Co., 30 West 15th.

First in High-Class Want Advertisements

IN six months of 1919 there were material increases in the number and volume of advertisements in the Classified Advertising pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the corresponding period of last year:

Six Months' Record of Three Classifications.

	Advertisements.	Columns.
Business Opportunities	10,306	236
Gain over 1918	4,973—93%	136—135%
Situations Wanted	45,288	812
Gain over 1918	10,997—31%	210—34%
Help Wanted	70,150	1,748
Gain over 1918	14,751—28%	254—17%

The total advertising of all kinds published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in six months of 1919 was 29,722 columns—a greater volume and a greater gain over the corresponding period of 1918 than any other New York newspaper.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted; good chance for advancement for beginner. Address, stating qualifications, salary required and full particulars. G 606 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Stenographer.—Competent and experienced only need apply; good salary. Normandie Waist, 3 West 33d.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, salary $22, with good chance for advancement. Call Economy Mercantile Corporation, 49 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPING ASSISTANT, one accurate at figures with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Address, stating salary and experience, B 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; one experienced in dress line; good salary. Rimmer, 106 W. 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography; good position to intelligent girl, with business ability; steady position; salary $18 to begin; write, stating experience. J 336 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge stenography; coat and suit house. Watteroos, 510 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced double entry, competent. Barlow & Settle, 21 West 8d St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced in cloaks and suits only. Box 4414, 1265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, conversant with all modern detail, controls, &c.; state education and salary required. E 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable young woman on sales ledger; previous experience necessary. Apply Harry Angelo Company, 488 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balance, &c.; knowledge of typewriting; wholesale milk house. Write M. Z., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, about 1 year's experience; state salary, experience, &c. G 616 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer wanted, with experience in dress house. M. Saul, R. 1009, 2 West 32d St., Waldorf Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. T. B. 411 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. Experienced. Salary $25. Apply 700 Prospect Av.

BOOKKEEPER; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF OFFICE. STANLEY DRESS, 15 WEST 24TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER as assistant and stenographer, double entry, experienced; salary $18 to $21. Van Praag & Co., 307 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER for business office, Christian firm. See Mr. Wilson, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced, one capable of taking charge office. Write B. N., 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, for waist house. D. Dorfman, 29 and 31 Ehinger & Goldstein, 123 West 27th.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; experience necessary; wholesale food product house. G 558 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, also manage office; permanent position; good salary to right party. M. 871 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable and neat appearance, with silk piece goods firm; $25 to start. G 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, to take full charge of office. Rose Dress Co., 25 West 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced, to take charge of branch office; salary $33. Call New York Dress Co., 47 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER, writing a plain hand and accurate at figures. Write, Kline, Linder & Bauer, 409 Pearl St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Accurate, experienced; permanent position. J. Elishewitz Co., 48 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, long experience, to take full charge of office in small wholesale dress house. J 361 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; give full particulars. Y 105 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry. Schwartz Bros., 28 West 26th St.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.

A prominent retail women's wear shop in city requires the services of a competent young woman with previous experience in the buying of dressed and suits; must have style sense and know merchandise; salary equal to proven ability; exceptional opportunity and rapid advancement to right party; all replies held strictly confidential; state references and salary expected to secure immediate appointment. A 73 Times.

BUYER FOR
BLOUSE DEPARTMENT.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
require the services of a high-grade woman whose experience as buyer for blouses for representative retail store would qualify her to take charge of our department; state qualifications, including reference, in letter for appointment.

BUYER for millinery department of the Friedman Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; a competent and aggressive woman can greatly increase our business and to such party we offer an exceptional opportunity. Apply to Mr. M. Friedman, care Pennsylvania Hotel, or in care of Kirby, Block & Fischel, 1,150 Broadway.

BUYER.—Large ladies' ready-to-wear specialty shop wants bright young lady as representative in their New York buying office; only those experienced in that line need apply; state age, salary, experience. H 74 Times.

CASHIERS.

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M. 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER, experienced, who understands cash register and has a knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, pay expected. K 172 Times.

CASHIER.—Steady position in high-grade retail store; state age, religion, and salary expected. Apply G 576 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, experienced; Brooklyn store; state salary, references, and experience. A 969 Times Harlem.

CASHIER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted. Apply 9 & 11 Day St., Wm. Morgan & Sons.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

CASHIER for a large installment house; only those who are experienced; steady position; state salary; one residing in Bronx preferred. W 1180 Times Annex.

CASHIERS

WITH RETAIL SPORTS EXPERIENCE. THE MIRROR, 61 WEST 42D.

CHAMBERMAID, FIRST CLASS WHITE, $25. PERMANENT PLACE WITH PRIVATE FAMILY AT MOUNT KISCO, N. Y. APPLY MRS. HOPKINS, HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER, 17 EAST 11TH ST., 9-11 SUNDAY AND MONDAY. BRING REFERENCES. CAR FARE PAID.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, competent; to go home nights; first class references required; call Sunday or Monday morning only. Becker, 265 West End Av., Apartment 2G.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, laundry; place, Connecticut shore; good reference required; apply Monday, between 8 and 12, R. 21, Williams, 31 West 34th St.

CHECKING CLERK AND TELEPHONE OPERATOR. W. H. H. HULL & CO., Advertising Agents, The Tribune Building, New York City.

CHECKROOM GIRL.—Steady work, good pay. See Miss Luder, West 85th Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

CHORUS GIRLS, beautiful, between ages 18-22, for New York production; some ability to sing, but experience unnecessary. Send or call for full particulars to Sam Shannon, 149 West 42nd St., New York City.

CLERICAL.

YOUNG WOMAN, WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE KEEPING OF STOCK BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS AND OTHER MANUFACTURING RECORDS; MUST BE SYSTEMATIC WORKER, ACCURATE IN FIGURES, ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE AND DIRECT A FEW GIRLS; HOURS, 8:30 TO 5 O'CLOCK; $20 WEEKLY TO START, WITH ADVANCEMENT; SATURDAY HALF DAY ALL YEAR. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING.

S. A., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 861 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.

A LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 25 YEARS; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; SALARY TO START DEPENDS UPON EXPERIENCE. B 683 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL WORKER.

Attractive position for young woman with experience in statistical work pertaining to orders and invoices and can operate comptometer; must be accurate and have neat handwriting; in reply state past experience, age, religious preference, and salary expected. B 658 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Engineering work; opportunity for bright girl; must be good at mathematics; no experience necessary; downtown Manhattan; hours, 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; state age, education, salary expected, and telephone number. P 648 Times Downtown.

CLERK—PURCHASING,

to assist purchasing agent; must be rapid typist, familiar with taking phone quotations, filing and purchasing detail work; state age, salary, experience, &c. F B 111 Times.

CLERK, to open, distribute and account for mail for large organization; changeable hours, some weeks days and some nights; salary $15 a week; give references and telephone number. A 842 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORKERS and filers; several young ladies; high school graduates preferred; experience not necessary; $10 to $12 to start; an excellent opportunity for advancement. A 38 Times.

CLERK, experienced; near Bridge Plaza, Long Island City; excellent working conditions and opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address Clerk, Box 47, Long Island City.

CLERK.—Desirable opportunity for young woman qualified for important clerical work; address stating full particulars. A 88 Times.

CLERK, with stenographic and lumber experience; permanent, desirable position to right party; state salary and experience. F 1004 Times Harlem.

CLERICAL.—We need refined woman to gather pages for loose-leaf book, from 10 to 3, about four days a week; no experience necessary, but should be quick; $6.50. Room 1219, 220 West 42d St.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady, in music publishing house; must be neat and able to write plainly; state age, salary, and full particulars. F 803 Times.

CLERK.—INFORMATION DESK, YOUNG LADY, MERCANTILE EXPERIENCED; STATE SALARY, AGE, EXPERIENCE. L B 109 TIMES.

CLERKS—STATISTICAL

for office; latter must be proficient in use of decimals or figures. McCall, 261 West 37th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED OPERATORS; RARE OPPORTUNITY. APPLY MANTAG-HILDER BROS., 1,350 BROADWAY, 37TH ST. ENTRANCE.

DRESSMAKERS.

Assistant to high class staff; make attractive gown; wages $30 to $50 (more work); opportunity for Saturday afternoons off. 27 East 62d St.

DESIGNER.

FIRST-CLASS, ON SILK WAISTS. IRVING, 73 MADISON AV.

DICTAPHONE.

Desirable opening for dictaphone operator in office of large grocery corporation; 9:30-5:30; luncheon; advancement; give age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address Dictaphone, P. O. Box 294, City Hall Station, New York.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR by large Gentile cotton goods concern; must be accurate, quick, punctual typist; Underwood; who is experienced using latest Edison; Permanent; $20-$22; state age, experience. J 346 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Girl with previous experience; must be alert and efficient; dictaphone and clerical work; chances for advancement; state salary expected; write stating religion and references to Box 446, 2 Rector St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.

Wanted—A competent and experienced dictaphone operator; permanent and desirable employment with large financial institution for one who can qualify. B 629 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charnah, 220 Broadway, Room 825.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman, thoroughly competent and experienced; good salary; permanent position; state age, experience and education. A 68 Times.

DICTAPHONE-TYPIST.—Desirable opportunity for operator of proper qualifications; address stating full particulars. A 81 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced, neat, capable, refined. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER. — High class; permanent position; start $25. 114 Liberty St., Room 702.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call at 115 Duane St.

DRESS BUYER.

A BIG JOB FOR GOOD, CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS BUYER OR ASSISTANT. ADDRESS M. S. HECHT, THE HUB, BALTIMORE, MD.

DRESSMAKER.

All year round position, with exceptional opportunity for advancement, is open in the Butterick Publishing Co. for a young woman under 30 who has had dressmaking experience.

Apply in person or by letter, giving experience, to

E. DeGEN,
Pattern Department,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS.

Assistant to high class staff; make attractive gown; wages $30 to $50 (more work); opportunity for Saturday afternoons off. 27 East 62d St., 10th floor.

At Sender's Risk

The New York Times cannot be responsible for photographs, letters or papers inclosed with replies to want advertisements in The New York Times. Such inclosures are at the sender's risk.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

KINDERGARTNER wanted to take entire charge of girl, 4 years old, and assist with boys 9; cheerful disposition essential; must have best references. Call Monday morning, between 10 and 12, at I. Mendelson Co., 44 East 22d St., New York City.

LADIES.—Five bright, capable ladies wanted to travel, demonstrate and sell toilet specialties to dealers; $25 to $50 per week commission; railroad fare paid. Write at once. Goodrich Drug Company, Department 679, Omaha, Neb.

LAUNDRESS.—A good laundress to assist in other work; references required from private families; four adults in family; good home and good wages paid to a neat, willing person; Scotch or Swedish preferred. Box 355, Rumson, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent colored woman; country for Summer; good wages; call Monday afternoon from 2 to 6 at 66 East 86th St. Apartment 7, west.

LADY'S MAID; good sewer; willing to assist with children and light chamberwork; willing to leave town; references required. H 43 Times.

LADY NURSE, English, trained preferred, for 2 children, aged 3 and 4; suburbs of New York. F 379 Times.

MAID wanted for upstairs work and laundry for small country house; best references required; good salary. Write P. O. Box 387, Port Washington; phone 12-M Port Washington.

MAID wanted, first class, for two ladies; willing to travel West now; in Winter permanent position in New York City; long city reference required; answer by letter. N. L. S., P. O. B. 349, N. City.

MAIDS, (two,) cook-laundress and waitress-chambermaid; small family; Rye; references required. Mrs. R. D. Hillis, Forest Av., Rye, N. Y.

MATRON wanted for Jewish institution in the Catskill Mountains to take care of kitchen, help linens, &c.; state previous experience. Apply in writing only, Sanatorium Committee, Workman's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City.

MANAGER and buyer for shirtwaists, muslin underwear, children's dresses, and kindred lines for popular-priced medium-sized department store in Norfolk, Va.; state where last employed and salary wanted. C. B., 101 Times.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in a dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 5771.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS.

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY DESIGNERS WANTED. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH FIRST CLASS HOUSES AND CAN FURNISH HIGHEST REFERENCES.

LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO., 584-586 FIFTH AVENUE.

MILLINERS, 50.
COPYISTS.
PREPARERS.
LEARNERS.
YEARLY POSITION.
OCEAN BREEZES BLOW
THROUGH OUR WORKROOM.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
CLARIDGE HAT CO.,
9 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.
require the services of experienced
MILLINERS.
LIBERAL SALARIES.
Yearly positions to those who qualify.
Apply Millinery Workroom, Tenth Floor.

MILLINERY.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require
EXPERIENCED COPYISTS AND MAKERS.
Highest wages.
Excellent working conditions.
Light work rooms.
Store hours: 9 to 5 P. M.; five days a week.
Apply daily, employment entrance, 7 West 35th St.

MILLINERS
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED MILLINERS; GOOD PAY; STEADY POSITIONS. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

MILLINERY
COPYISTS, PREPARERS.
FIRST-CLASS WORKERS,
not satisfied in present positions.
SEE US.
HIGH SALARIES;
DAYLIGHT WORKROOM;
Saturday half-day all year.
S. SCHILLER, 42 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY MODEL.
EXPERIENCED MODEL FOR TRIMMED HATS. ALL-YEAR POSITION TO CAPABLE PARTY. CALL MONDAY MORNING.
ADELSON HAT CO.,
10 EAST 28TH.

MILLINERS,
MAKERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS;
yearly positions; large daylight workroom.
HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 37TH.

MILLINERS,
COPYISTS,
IMPROVERS,
YEARLY POSITION. HIGH SALARY.
LENORE FRANK,
38 WEST 57TH.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROTHERS & CO.
REQUIRE
STOCK GIRL AND SHOPPER.
40 EAST 39TH ST.

MILLINERY SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, IN WHOLESALE WORK ONLY APPLY SHOWROOM. KNICKERBOCKER TRIMMED HAT CO., 1,237 BROADWAY, AT 31ST ST.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, MAKERS, HIGHEST SALARIES PAID FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS; CLOSING HALF DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR ROUND. NETTIE GORDON, INC., 605 MADISON AV., N. Y.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, HIGH CLASS, RETAIL, AND MODEL FOR TRADE; HIGHEST SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. LEONORA FRANK, 38 WEST 57TH ST.

MILLINERS,
highest salaries, yearly positions; half day Saturday; all year.
WATERS, 8 EAST 56TH.

MILLINERY SALESLADY.—ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING EXCLUSIVE RETAIL TRADE; CLOSING HALF DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR ROUND. J 362 TIMES.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST CITY TRADE; LONG SEASONS. F 349 TIMES.

MODELS.
LARGE DRESS HOUSE HAS IMMEDIATE POSITIONS FOR SEVERAL SIZE 16 MODELS; PERMANENT POSITION TO EXPERIENCED AND ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMEN.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
189 MADISON AV.

MODELS
$35.00——$45.00
LARGE DRESS HOUSE
WILL PAY $35.00 WEEK
TO ATTRACTIVE GIRLS, SIZE 16,
TO TRY ON DRESSES IN SHOWROOM.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,
32 WEST 37TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 18;
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES;
HIGH-CLASS DRESSES;
NO SATURDAY WORK.
M. & H. RENTNER,
1 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS,
TALL AND STYLISH,
16-18.
Long season, pleasant surrounding, highest salary, short hours. Apply all week
WIN DRESS,
22 WEST 22D.

MODELS WANTED.
SEVERAL TALL, SLENDER YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS MODELS FOR SUITS; EXCELLENT POSITIONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES TO THOSE QUALIFYING. APPLY ALL WEEK.
A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS—JUNIORS,
FOR COATS AND SUITS;
GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODEL, SIZE 36.
Tall, stylish young lady.
BROWN, 105 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
STYLISH GIRLS
FOR MISSES' MODELS,
SIZE 16.
MAX RUBEL & CO.,
136-150 MADISON AV.

MODELS—SKIRTS;
TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, 23 waist; permanent position; good salary.
DAVID CRYSTAL & CO.,
11 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS, STYLISH, STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. 37 BUST; 44 HIPS; SALARY $25. BERNSTEIN, BAUM, DA COSTA, 36 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.
Sizes 16, 36, 42½, stylish and attractive, for showroom in coat and suit house; good salary, long season. Charicp Bros., 151 West 26th St.

MODEL, PERFECT 42½; MUST HAVE SHOWROOM EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION; SALARY NO OBJECT. GARFINKEL & ROSENBLATT, 22 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL FOR MISSES' SUIT HOUSE. WELL DRESSED YOUNG LADY; MUST BE PERFECT SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION. BIG "G" CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 32 WEST 20TH.

MODEL.—TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADY, 36 BUST, FOR SHOWROOM OF HIGH-CLASS LADIES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; HIGHEST SALARY. APPLY ALL WEEK, MURRAY & WEINSBA, 29 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS. PERFECT 16.
Steady Position.
I. RAND & CO.,
37 West 28th.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR LADIES' COATS AND SUITS; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. APPLY PHILIP HERZOG & SON, 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, YOUNG LADIES, ATTRACTIVELY SMART IN APPEARANCE, FOR WHOLESALE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE. M. ALTMAN & CO., 29 WEST 30TH.

MODEL,
SIZE 16, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SAM GOLDBERG, 158 WEST 29TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE LOOKING; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. INTERNATIONAL DRESS CO., 138 WEST 25TH.

MODELS.—SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON MISSES SUITS AND COATS IN SHOWROOM. A. GERSHEL & CO., 15 EAST 26TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
Attractive; best salaries; long season.
PAM DRESSMAKERS,
44 East 32d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
FOR WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; SALARY NO OBJECT. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 70 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.
Large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 21ST.

MODELS.
Stylish young ladies, for dresses, size 16.
JOSEPH H. SAMUELS,
112 Madison Av.

MODELS, 36, EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, TO TRY ON FUR GARMENTS; STYLISH GIRLS WANTED. KORN & BAER, 116 WEST 32D.

MODELS, SIZE 36, ATTRACTIVE, FOR COATS AND SUITS; SALARY $35. SOL LEVINE & CO., 12 WEST 27TH.

MODELS.—Perfect 42½; must have showroom experience; steady positions; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 22 W. 32d.

MODELS, SIZE 16, LADIES' DRESS HOUSE; LONG SEASON. H. K. LANG & CO., 129 WEST 29TH ST.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to pose for fashion and advertising photographs; liberal fees. The Ringer Co., 53 West 23d St.

MODELS, size 36, for high-class coats and wraps; good salary, long season. Maurice Bandler, 146 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16, HIGHEST SALARY PAID; LONG SEASON. APPLY ROTHSTEIN AND PITOFSKY, 112 MADISON AV.

MODELS for cloak showroom; coats only; bust 36. Apply Monday. Holzman Young & Co., 34 West 27th St., city.

MODELS, SUITS AND COATS; 16 AND 36; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. ROSENGARTEN, 11 EAST 21ST.

MODELS,
Size 16, slender figure; steady position. Tedder-Formes, 221 5th Av.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies for showroom, size 36, coats only; apply all week. Geo. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MODELS,
size 16, to try on dresses; long season; good pay. Parisian Mfr., 31 East 31st.

MODELS, coats and suits, no skirts, to try on; long season; exceptionally good salary. M. B. Kaufman, 14 West 32d.

MODEL FOR LADIES' HATS; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. EDMOND UHRY, 57 WEST 39TH.

MODELS, tall, experienced. Boos Sisters, 12 West 56th. Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

MODELS—Full models; size 14. 51 West 31st St., 4th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

MODELS.
BRUCK WEBB MILLINERY,
4-6 WEST 37TH ST.,
REQUIRES
THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
MODELS
FOR THEIR
MILLINERY SHOWROOM.
MUST BE OF GOOD APPEARANCE; STEADY POSITION; HIGHEST SALARIES AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
High-class dress house requires good-looking girls.
SALARY $25-$40 WEEKLY.
MANNIE SOLOMON CO., INC.,
31 EAST 21ST ST.

MODELS,
HIGHEST SALARIES.
FLAPPER GIRLS,
Sizes 13 and 14.
MISSES' AND LADIES',
Sizes 16 and 36.
STERLING & STERLING,
151 WEST 26TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE, TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON; APPLY ALL WEEK.
HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS,
SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE,
FOR COATS AND SUITS.
Good salary; long season.
J. G. STRALTON CO.,
10 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS. MODELS.
SIZES 16 AND 36.
TO TRY ON
COATS AND SUITS;
GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON.
MOYSES & DREYFUS,
1 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, 16 AND 18; SALARY $30 A WEEK; LONG SEASON; EASY HOURS. RITZ COSTUME CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 36,
AND SIZE 16.
Long season, attractive, stylish.
FOR SHOWROOM.
SPERBER, FRANK & ENGEL,
27 WEST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
for high-class dresses; steady position; good salary.
CORONET COSTUME CO.,
29 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36,
IN COSTUME HOUSE SHOWROOM; GOOD SALARY.
SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
STYLISH MODELS WANTED BY PROMINENT MISSES' HOUSE; MUST HAVE SHOW ROOM EXPERIENCE.
GETSKAT & DANN,
3 EAST 28TH.

MODELS, TALL 16.
FOR DRESSES; HIGH SALARY.
ROBERT L. LAVIS,
31 EAST 31D ST.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TRY ON COATS; 16-38; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARIES. HARRIS COAT HOUSE, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY.
MILTEX, 22 WEST 33D.

MODELS,
good appearing, for millinery showroom.
HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 37TH.

MODELS—SIZE 16, IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARIES; LONG SEASON. BRODER & CO., 46 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
EXPERIENCED, TALL AND GOOD LOOKING, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.
BOTH COSTUME, INC.,
33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS
IN DRESS HOUSE;
must be experienced and perfect 16.
A. TRAINA & CO.,
148 WEST 23D ST.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR HIGH-GRADE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. GOOD POSITION; SALARY $35. WELTNER, SILVERMAN & CO., 1 EAST 33D.

MODEL wanted on coats and suits. Apply 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., Room 36, 1,182 B'way.

MODEL, size 16, for coat and suit house; good salary. B. Rothblum, 6-8 West 33d.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery governess to care for child 9 years old, assisting with another child 12; references required. Address, giving full particulars, Mrs. F. W. Mundy, Wainscott, L. I.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Companionable, refined woman to assist children and household duties; servants kept; good opportunity. Phone Bayside 897.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, BY MANUFACTURING CONCERN, LOCATED NEAR 11TH ST., QUEENSBORO SUBWAY STATION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS M., BOX 48, LONG ISLAND CITY.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR who is competent; permanent position. Suite 328, 71 Trinity Place, near Rector St.

NURSE wanted, competent, to take charge of two children, boy 4½ and nursing infant; good salary; reference required. Apply Riegel Silk Co., 280 4th Av., Phone 1861 Far Rockaway.

NURSE.—Am anxious to find a competent nurse to take entire charge of my three children. Reply, with references, Mrs. David Stone, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Telephone Boonton 514.

NURSE, graduate only, wanted in physician's office to learn technical X-ray work; reply by letter only, stating age, education, experience, salary expected while learning. Apartment 1D, 104 East 40th.

NURSE GIRL wanted, to take care of infant; no bottles; references required. Mrs. Lloyd, care The Dickens, Fourth Ave. and Long Branch, N. J.

NURSE, graduate operating room, $70; other excellent positions; immediate. Home Bureau, 53 West 39th St.

NURSE, undergraduate; excellent hospital position; New York and vicinity. Home Bureau, 53 West 39th.

NURSE.—At once, practical nurse to take care infant and help in small apartment. Call 9 to 11 A. M., 1710 Lexington Av.

NURSE, trained, experienced, middle age, to take full charge of infant and boy 3 years. Telephone Dyckman 861.

NURSE for doctor's office; part time work; typewriting essential. L 256 Times.

NURSE GIRL, over 18, for 4-year child. Alexander, Flanders Hotel.

OFFICE HELP wanted, bright, intelligent girl to operate Oliver typewriter and assist in office; must be neat, apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and references, to William Carlsen & Sons, 629 5th Av., city.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; competent, reliable, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; state office experience, salary expected, and references; one with some acquaintance with building material trade preferred; references required. C 544 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of switchboard; closed Saturday; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. Address Mr. A. Goldberg, Meyer Goldberg & Son, 124 West 31st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good penman, accurate figurer, knowledge of stenography, for wholesale house; permanent position; state experience, references, salary. CC 226 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate at figures; one experienced in check and cash house preferred. Louis E. Glasberg Co., 23 West 27th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Recent high school graduate for general office work; state salary expected. Apply G 608 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY. JELLENIK & ROSENBAUM, 31 EAST 32D ST.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted for furniture store. Apply, see Mr. Schiff, care Bauman & Co., 34 Av., 125th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk, experienced, bright and active; state particulars and salary desired. C 725 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of typewriting, beginner preferred; state age and salary expected. G 599 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One who has had experience; state experience and salary expected. G 48 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS on dictaphone for large grocery concern; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. W. R. R., Station R, Box 26.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer machines, to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work; good pay. Krosskut Mills, Rider Av. and East 149th St., near 3d Av.

OPERATORS on dresses, Economist Dress Co., 314 7th Av., near 28th St. 8th floor.

ORGANIZER.—Lady wanted to travel in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey for large institution affiliated with federated literary clubs to act as organizer; must be educated, refined, and willing to work seven hours daily with supervision; one lower 30 preferred; business experience not absolutely essential; will be trained for duties; very best references required. H 39 Times.

PROOFREADER.—Bright young lady wanted to work in music publishing house; must be neat and able to read music; state age, experience, and full particulars; chance for advancement. F 364 Times.

PROOFREADER, experienced, for two weeks on periodical proofs. 62 West 45th, tenth floor.

SALESWOMEN.
A prominent Broadway department store wishes to engage experienced saleswomen for the following:
JEWELRY,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
STERLING SILVER,
SILVER NOVELTIES.
Exceptional remuneration with commissions for high grade saleswomen.
Address Opportunity, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESWOMEN
FOR DRESSES.
We have permanent positions for twenty experienced saleswomen; good salaries paid and commissions that double the salaries on vacations with full pay. Apply Monday and Tuesday to Mr. Littmann.
RENARD,
47, 49, 51 West 49d St.
NEAT, REFINED WOMEN ACCEPTED AS PART-TIME SALESWOMEN.

SALESWOMEN.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.
PAY HIGHEST SALARIES, WITH COMMISSIONS.
Store hours: 9 to 5 P. M.; five days a week.
Misses' dresses and suits,
Ladies' suits.
Infants' Wear.
Hosiery.
Shirt waists.
Shoes.
Employment entrance, 7 West 35th St.

SALESLADY—MILLINERY
MADAME FRANCOIS,
16 West 57th St.,
requires
A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESLADY.

SALESWOMEN.
ART EMBROIDERY.
LIBERAL SALARIES AND COMMISSION; OPPORTUNITY TO EARN $25 TO $30 PER WEEK; LINEN HOUSE, 5TH AV. SECTION; PERMANENT; STATE EXPERIENCE; WILL CONSIDER THOSE WISHING TO MAKE CHANGE SHORTLY; CONFIDENTIAL. J 354 TIMES.

SALESWOMEN,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
CHILDREN'S
COATS AND SUITS,
GOWNS.
Good salary and percentage of profit; store hours 9-5:30; no work Saturdays during July and August. Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.—N. Y.

SALESWOMAN, possessing business acumen to handle treasury stock of Texas oil company in wonderful Duke-Dandenna oil field with actual gushers on all sides of their property; many women are becoming independently wealthy selling oil stock; commission basis; will train; write today for free map and full instructions. F. J. Johnson & Co., 509 5th Av., New York City.

SALESLADIES
FOR OUR GOWN AND SUIT DEPARTMENT; THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE ONLY NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION AND OTHER GOOD INDUCEMENTS.
ROBINSON'S,
25 WEST 42D.

SALESWOMEN.
A number required for our various retail stores.
THE MIRROR,
61 West 42d, or Fulton and Nassau.

SALESWOMAN of ability can develop her own unlimited opportunity and draw a good living salary while she is doing it. Call Monday, Mrs. Plowman, Inc., 426 Greenwich St., makers of fine jellies, marmalade and other table delicacies.

SALESWOMEN.—Established firm, with good bank connections, has splendid opportunity for saleswomen of refinement and education selling securities; commissions inviting; leads furnished; experience not necessary. Phone for appointment, 7894 Beekman.

SALESLADIES and assistant salesladies, for high-class dressmaking establishment, speaking French preferred. Rose Rosner, 132 West 56. Apply to Mr. Gusdal only, between 5 and 6 P. M.

SALESWOMAN, CORSET.
A capable woman who understands corset fitting; good salary and exceptional opportunity. Apply J. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN.—A bright woman to represent a high grade custom corset; experienced woman working five hours daily can earn $25 per week in commissions while learning; tuition free. T 4 Times Annex.

SALESGIRLS.—Two, experienced, for department store in Fleischman's, New York. Apply Monday before 10 A. M., at 39 West 32d St., Room 607.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. 852 Broadway, Room 1106.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

SALESLADIES to sell candy to the retail stores; must be snappy and up-to-date; salary and commission. F 381 Times.

SALESLADY for pastry counter; $16 a week and board, with advancement. 113 6th Av.

SALESWOMEN.—Bankers Credit Corporation, selling banking securities; $100 weekly commission. F 354 Times.

SALESLADY, to sell fine handbags and small leather goods; salary and commission. Harrison Co., 233 5th Av.

SALESLADIES; no experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESLADIES, $2.25 a day; experience unnecessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, wanted on dresses. Joseph H. Samuels, 112 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS for nurses' home. 57 East 71st St.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER for executive spending rest of July at Spring Lake, N. J.; commensurate salary; must pay own board, which is reasonable; splendid opportunity for young lady seeking comfortable vacation; must be competent. Christian firm. Apply Monday, Whitney Duplicating Check Co., 280 West 44th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to executive of large insurance company; college graduate, or high school graduate experienced in classification of accident insurance risks; age 21-26; write stating age, education, experience, salary. Address A. H., Box 56, Wall St. Station, New York.

SECRETARY for Christian physician, office and medical literary experience; stenographer, college graduate, under 26; apply by letter only, stating age, education, experience in detail, salary expected. Apartment 1D, 104 East 40th St.

SECRETARY.—Competent female stenographer and typewriter to act as secretary; office in Brooklyn, near Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; good salary. Address, with references, education, and experience, G 609 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Must understand French and English; shorthand essential; $25 start; excellent chance advancement; hours 9 to 5:30. Call V. Vivaudou & Co., Inc., 418 West 25th St.

SECRETARY, refined assistant, select dental office. Times Downtown.

SECRETARY; legal experience desirable; salary, $30; in reply give full information. G 622 Times Downtown.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.—Girls, 16 or older; learners taken; steady work. Krosskut Mills, Rider Av. and East 149th St., near 3d Av.

SOLICITORS, refined ladies, interview society women at headhere; high-class advertising proposition; commission basis. 1,482 Broadway, Suite 712.

SOLICITOR.—Magazine publisher will pay $25 weekly for one order daily; splendid opening for beginner. G D 100 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of English unnecessary; good, steady position; state experience and salary wanted. Spanish, R 784 Times, Downtown.

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE stenographer, typist; English dictation; good salary and future for quick, efficient worker. Full particulars to P. O. Box 723 City Hall Station.

SPANISH TEACHER wanted; refined, well educated lady, preferably of Spanish descent, to give three lessons weekly. Address J 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED BY LEADING EXPORT AND IMPORT CONCERN; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPETENT PARTY. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS, C 607 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.
O. Amsinck & Co., a large export and import house, needs several experienced stenographers; hours 9 to 5, noon Saturday year around; good chance for advancement. Apply at once, 96 Wall St., 34 floor.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, in office of Brooklyn factory; Saturday half holiday year around; hours otherwise, 8:15 to 5; state education, experience, age, references, and salary. Box 90, 366 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—ONE WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH; STEADY POSITION. GOOD SALARY; STATE AGE, REFERENCE. S 156 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER by Gentile cotton goods concern; must be rapid, accurate, neat; Underwood machine; preferably experienced using latest Edison dictaphone; permanent; $20-$22; state age, experience. C 537 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation desires experienced real estate stenographer for its real estate bureau; must be thoroughly familiar with the details of the business; state experience, age, and salary in reply. A 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, good position for reliable party; state nationality, references, experience, age, and salary desired. Apply Wednesday, G. G. Garcia, Export Dept., 35 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and efficient stenographer in busy law office; law experience not necessary. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, B 821 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly experienced, well educated, refined stenographer and typist; position affords excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 908, 27 William St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — A desirable position with excellent future is open to capable young woman of refinement; must be thoroughly efficient and come superlatively recommended; apply by letter, giving age, experience and references. D 329 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate, for position in Christian firm; pleasant surroundings, with chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. J 360 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, in long-established real estate and insurance office. Address, stating experience and salary expected, Box 165, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Girl 20 to 28 years, well educated, experienced, Christian; permanent, pleasant place; salary to start, $18. Kinnear, seventh floor, 360 West Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER, in administrative office of large corporation; must be competent, neat, and accurate; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary desired. G 627 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY in doctor's office; children only; daily, except Sunday; one to graduate preferred. Write S., 1,270 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted in insurance broker's office; Royal machine. Simon Dannenberg Co., 196 Broadway, Room 1106.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; must be experienced; fine opportunity; attractive office; salary $21. Monday, Popular Science Monthly, 225 West 39th.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, accustomed to general office routine; one with mercantile experience preferred; state experience and salary expected. J 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, common sense, some experience necessary; exceptional opportunity; write letter, stating qualifications, and salary. Room 801, 32 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced mercantile work, permanent position. Write fully experience and salary expected. G 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, preferably with some dictaphone experience; to start at once. Keuffel & Esser Co., general office, Adams and 3d Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.
Competent, willing, and intelligent; general insurance experience preferred; salary $30. 29 West Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office work; $18; advancement rapid; give age, references, for interview; modern office. B 600 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—SEVERAL SPEEDY, ACCURATE; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED; SALARY $25. APPLY 37 WILLIAM ST., ROOM 906. MR. J. B. FORSTNER.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, with some experience; must be neat and clean; good opportunity; salary $10-$12. Call Room 422, 225 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, highly efficient, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of foreign languages. Apply by letter to Nelson Bond Co., 4 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two boys, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; state wages wanted. B 350 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED
with executive ability.
Large and well-known manufacturing firm desires young woman stenographer with high school education and ability to grow and advance in advertising department. Position does not require long experience so much as tactfulness and capacity to learn quickly. Address, stating age, education, nationality, and salary desired. P 589 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY. Christian firm; cool, light, downtown office; good salary; reply own handwriting, stating education, experience if any, nationality, exact date of birth, and salary expected. P 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady of education and experience as stenographer and familiar with general office and secretarial work may find permanent employment with commercial house by replying in own handwriting, stating age, experience had, giving references, and salary expected. B 601 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists who will use the Meisselas typewriter; positions secured without charge; refunding guaranteed. Apply Employment Dept. Meisselas Typewriter Co., Room 611, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Axis to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing and refined. Write, stating age, salary expected. Revillon Freres, 26 West 33th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Young woman in office of large industrial concern; knowledge of clerical work and office routine preferred; state age, experience, education and salary expected. A 821 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 551 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by New York Stock Exchange house, young lady as stenographer and typist; only those with experience in brokerage business need apply; state age, experience and salary desired. C 534 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, energetic, trustworthy, reliable, and confidential secretary wanted by corporation executive; reply by letter, stating in order age, nationality, previous connections, and salary expected. Y 162 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant required in embroidery import house; salary, $18 weekly; must have substantial experience; apply own handwriting, stating age, salary, and references. Address X. Y., 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for general commercial dictation; education, experience, and ability essential; to applicant qualifying a future is assured with adequate salary. Apply office, 530 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MUST BE EFFICIENT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $15 TO START. ADDRESS P 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, downtown Manhattan; pleasant working conditions; hours, 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday entire year; only ambitious girl need apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number. P 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export concern; must be intelligent, neat, and accurate; one able operate switchboard preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 543 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law work, to act as secretary to member of downtown firm; state if own head, experience, education, previous employment, and salary expected. P 636 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; some knowledge bookkeeping desirable; permanent position downtown office; salary $18; write stating age, experience, &c. James Walker & Co., 27 Thames St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address O. C., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A competent girl to act as private secretary, must also be able to speak and write French; permanent position; good opportunity. Call at Parfumerie Marceau, Inc., 57 New Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady, bright, neat, ambitious; knowledge of French desirable; opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $15 to $18. Apply Henry Gansel, 306 5th Av., Room 417.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 857 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Agreeable position open to young lady with ability; must be accurate, of neat appearance, and be able to furnish references; Christian firm; salary to start, $60 monthly. G 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large corporation; particular position, requires speed and accuracy in taking and transcribing notes; intelligence and ability; give full particulars. B 580 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, bright, neat, and ambitious, by large growing manufacturer; brilliant future and advancement to party; state experience and salary desired. J 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced in business letter writing; permanent if satisfactory; start at $100; state age and experience. Address Christian Office, 305 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation requires stenographer with two years' experience; state age, experience in detail, religion, telephone number, and salary expected. C 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER OF GOOD EDUCATION AND REFINED PERSONALITY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. B 256 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be competent and experienced; steady position for bright girl. W. A. Case & Son, Gravesend Av. and Avenue I, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with elemental knowledge of bookkeeping, importing fancy goods concern; small office; state salary expected. S 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, neat; Christian firm; permanent position, with export concern; give references

MORRIS AND BENDIEN—
Frames, Framed Pictures and Advertising Novelties
30-32 West 24th Street

New York, July 9, 1919.
The New York Times:
We were very much pleased with the results obtained from the Help Wanted advertisement placed in your paper, the applicant employed proving entirely satisfactory.
MORRIS and BENDIEN.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS,
Office Workers.

Large company has several openings in stenographic and clerical staff for competent young women.

The working conditions and surroundings are exceptionally good. There are opportunities for advancement.

The requirements are at least high school education, with enough experience to take and transcribe commercial dictation accurately and neatly, at fair rate of speed.

Write application letter, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected.

Personal interviews will be arranged with applicants whose letters indicate the qualifications desired.
Address: The Secretary,

OFFICE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
Room 1617, 25 Broad St.,
New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

Positions now open, permanent and temporary; will consider beginner stenography if she is high school graduate, also want an experienced stenographer; typists needed for about two months' work; intelligence and accuracy necessary; speed secondary; Grand Central location; hours, 9 to 5 and Saturday 9 to 12; stenographer, $15 to $100; typists, $75; give full details in letter and your telephone number; we want to know age, religion, education, and experience. E 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Remington or Underwood operator, wanted by a prominent real estate corporation; experience preferred but not essential; must be neat and have initiative; state experience and salary desired. Real Estate, F 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
An experienced business-like young lady; rapid, accurate in both dictation and transcription and without objection to dictaphone; state experience and salary. Accurate, R 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
High salaried position secured without cost for dictating machine, stenographers; free instruction takes but a few hours to learn. Ask for our booklet. Edwin Barnes Bros., 114 Liberty St., Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER.—Head of department of 20 operators, dictaphone experience essential; good opportunity for smart energetic and competent girl; state experience, details, and salary expected. N B 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by large public utility corporation, thoroughly experienced stenographer; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. C 849 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman with at least two years' experience in law office; state salary desired; nationality; good opportunity for secretary. Address Box C-24, Room 218, 34 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must be experienced and able to give high references; state age, references, and salary required; steady position. Address L, L., 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with large business drycleaner, only who can buy and sell over telephone in merchandise brokerage business; experience for one who qualifies. Room 61, 20 and 22 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young lady to act as private secretary; answer in own handwriting stating age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address F. O. Box 454, Madison Square Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH AUTOMOBILE LINE. FAYETTE MOTORS CORP., 614 WEST 57TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and typist; $15 per week to start; an excellent opportunity for advancement. Answer fully, giving age, nationality, education, and experience. A 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, in large, old established commission house; must be able to speak both Spanish and English; state experience and salary desired. B 872 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in office of machine shop in Brooklyn. Apply by letter in own handwriting, age, experience; wages $13 to $14, depending on ability. Charles Ross Sons & Co., 148 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER,
TYPIST.
We need 2 girls; good salary; high class advertising agency. Apply Monday, M. P. Gould Co., 381 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator with some knowledge of filing; state experience in detail; give age and references; good salary. G 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, good position; $15-$18. Call Monday morning. Schoonmaker Company, 89 Water St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, IN OFFICE; PERMANENT POSITION; $13 PER WEEK TO START. C 711 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHIC, $25; good personality; refinement, neatness essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, private agency, 31 East 27th.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, first class, required for accountant's office; one experienced in tabulating work preferred. C 715 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; experienced; excellent opportunity. Call Monday morning, 10 A. M. M. Kippencian, 24 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Must be experienced, quick, and accurate; healthy appearance. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 119 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, for commercial office; high experience and ability essential; steady position; good pay. Apply, with full particulars, Commercial, 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; beginner; good chance for advancement; start $15. Call Monday morning, room 1110, 103 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position, first class work experienced, rapid, accurate; $22 to start; opportunity for advancement. S 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, for printing office; only thoroughly experienced apply. Lipshitz Press, 80 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute six weeks, beginning July 21; must be thoroughly experienced, salary $20. Address A 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be efficient and thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. H. Mushlstein & Co., 2,404 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and switchboard operator. Joseph H. Samuels, 112 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright and capable young lady; state reference and salary. N. A., 197 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent. Apply before 10 A. M. Meador, Room 808, 1,182 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Well educated, energetic; 1 year's experience. McCall's, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER, Knowledge of bookkeeping; a tall girl preferred; experienced only. Simon Health System, 50 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, education and experience; salary $75 a month. Y 158 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Bright beginner considered. N. Y. Machinery Co., 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; must be rapid; salary no object. Call I. Y. Cohen, Bonzon Co., 18 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; salary $18. Jacob F. Hinrichs, inc., Lawton and Hewitt Av. West Washington Market.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling light correspondence. G 698 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer. Apply Room 429, 51 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, with large legal experience. F 705 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute for two weeks. Friedrichs, 149 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced. Apply Albert A. Sap, 5 East 46th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Large export house (Christian) desires thoroughly experienced stenographers to act as substitutes during the next few weeks; salary $25-$30; reply stating experience, religion, and how soon available. B 660 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Importing house in textile line wants refined, capable young lady; preferably one with a little actual commercial experience; ability to take straight business English and transcribe it correctly absolutely essential; excellent opportunity for bright girl; $14 to start. Address, in own handwriting, giving details of education, E 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in hardware or kindred line preferred, although not essential if applicant is bright; must possess executive ability and sufficient experience in order to assume supervision of department; hours 8:30 to 5:30; state full particulars and salary desired. C 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners and experienced;) high-class positions, salaries $15-$30; bookkeeper, typist, $15; if you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration in our office will enable you to become one; position waiting; substitutes needed at good salaries; no fee. Call the Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHERS, FOR BANK.
Good opportunity in large bank downtown for capable, experienced stenographers under 25 years; permanent positions; excellent working conditions; lunches, and good salary; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. P 767 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — MANUFACTURING CONCERN REQUIRES REFINED, ACCURATE YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE; SALARY $18 TO START; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE. B. C., 905 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER in export house possessing initiative and thorough knowledge of office routine; educated. G 589 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one familiar with machinery business; Christian firm. Apply Room 1755, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $15 week; also to assist in office work. The Stearns & Foster Co., 551 West 40th St. Call.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in technical dictation; state education, experience and salary. G 520 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in public stenographic office; must be experienced; permanent position. 16 West 22d St., 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, neat, capable, refined. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply J. F. Siegel, 101 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $20. A 60 Times.

STOCK HEAD
for boys' clothing department; wonderful opportunity; salary measured by ability. Apply 8 Bailey Co., 296 Fulton St., Brklyn.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK.—Young woman, experienced in knowledge of filing, billing, making subscription records, adjusting complaints, &c.; permanent position; hours 9-5, Saturdays 12:30; state experience, age, education. A 57 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR
assistant, experienced on plug board, in dress manufacturing house; good opportunity and steady position to right party.
J. & W. GOETZ,
10 EAST 32D ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant, uptown bank; state age and salary. S 171 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
MD ST. AND 7TH AV.

require telephone operators who have not less than 6 months' experience in central office. Apply Mr. Smith, Employment Manager.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, WITH EXPERIENCE ON BUSY SWITCHBOARD, BY LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GIVE FULL DETAILS IN LETTER. S. B. 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; young lady with pleasing personality and a great deal of patience on busy board; permanent position; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; salary, $18. H 66 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and Subject File Clerk. Experience necessary; good wages. Apply Monday morning, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, 33 Court St., B'klyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, must have experience; steady. F. B. Q. Clothing Co., 906 Broadway.

TEACHER, algebra and other subjects, select private school near 8th Av. Y 245 Times.

TYPIST.

OWN WITH EXPERIENCE (REMINGTON BILL MACHINE PREFERRED,) BY LARGE CORPORATION; AGREEABLE SURROUNDINGS; SALARY TO START $15. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C., "REMINGTON," 408 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST FOR PERMANENT POSITION, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, IN HIGH-CLASS PUBLISHING COMPANY LOCATED NEAR 42D ST. AND 6TH AV.; ADVERTISING OR PUBLISHING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; NEATNESS AND RETINEMENT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 847 TIMES.

TYPISTS.
first class, by leading bank in New York city; write, stating experience, age, nationality, and salary expected. Address S. K., Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST-BILL CLERK.
Large muslin underwear house wants experienced operator on Underwood machine; requirements, speed, accuracy, and must be good at figures; excellent chance for advancement; state salary wanted. R. R., 877 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.
Desirable opening for experienced typists in headquarters office; pleasant surroundings; approach firm: luncheon; advancement. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

TYPIST AND
OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Experienced; prefer one with knowledge of stenography; neat and capable; permanent position; right price to right kind of girl.
CHAMPLAIN SILK MILLS,
North 10th St. and Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

TYPISTS, experienced on Oliver machine; salaries $12-$20; many positions; if you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration in our office will make you one; good, stencil cutter needed, easy hours; $18; no fee. Call 810 Broadway, New York, the Oliver Typewriter Co. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

TYPIST.—SPEEDY AND ACCURATE; OLIVER OR UNDERWOOD MACHINE. APPLY
STORY & CLARK PIANO CO.,
13-14 West 52nd St., New York.

TYPIST.—Capable, energetic typist and file clerk, thoroughly conversant with modern systems; must be accurate typist; state in order age, nationality, previous connection, education, and salary expected. Y 161 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—Four expert Oliver typists for facsimile work; temporary work for 1 month; salary commensurate with ability. Call 9 A. M. Monday, Jones & Baker, 50 Broad St., Room 201.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography; permanent position; automobile salesroom; give references, age, and salary expected. Locomobile Co. of America, 16 West 61st.

TYPISTS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state, age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address F. R., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST, experienced and capable of doing accurate work; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $14. In reply state age, experience, &c. A 43 Times.

TYPIST, standard machine; one experienced on invoicing; permanent position; good salary and hours; pleasant working surroundings; Christian firm, 24 floor, 108 Lafayette St.

TYPISTS in large publishing house; excellent positions for experienced operators; hours 9 to 5, 12 o'clock on Saturdays; good salary. Call Mr. Kbelbel, 319 6th Av., 6th floor.

TYPISTS.
Two Underwood typists to do billing and systems; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement. Write X. Y., Box 22, 128 East 34th St.

TYPISTS.—Accurate typists, with 3 to 6 years' experience, required in order dept.; good salary and permanent positions for satisfactory women. L. D. Bloch & Co., 153 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

TYPIST and clerical worker in office large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. C 597 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, customs broker's office; address own handwriting; state salary expected. G 548 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, FIRST-CLASS, WITH SLIGHT EXPERIENCE IN BOOKKEEPING, WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY 9 A. M., ROOM 302, 1,270 BROADWAY.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 522, 220 Broadway.

TYPIST, experienced, by large fire insurance company; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. B 645 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, RAPID WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 325 EAST 34TH.

TYPIST and Switchboard Operator, with some knowledge of filing; state experience in detail, give age and references; good salary. G 720 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, addressing, filling in letters; must be experienced; $2.50 per day. Call Monday, 8:30. Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED BILLER; $18 TO START; STATE EXPERIENCE. P 606 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Permanent position, advancement; large insurance house; must be speedy and accurate. B 622 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted, good, with billing experience; steady employment. Apply Room 216, 350 Broadway.

TYPIST, experienced, ready and accurate; able to operate small switchboard. Wools Optical Co., 56 West 45th.

TYPIST, dictaphone operator, in law office; state experience, salary expected. P 739 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, permanent position; salary $15; state age and experience. C 586 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted in insurance office. Address, stating salary required and particulars, G 610 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, for circularizing work in Christian publishing house. G 634 Times Downtown.

TYPIST to cut stencils in subscription department of publishing house; salary $12. Call Monday, Popular Science Monthly, 225 West 39th.

TYPIST and file clerk, good at figures; salary $10-$12; permanent advancements. Banker, R 38 Times.

WAITRESS, private family; Port Chester Summer; town Winter; wages $50. Apply Room 1611, Aeolian Bldg., 33 West 42d St., Monday, before 11 A. M. and after 1 P. M.

WAITRESS for shore hotel, No. 25 Beach 115th St., Rockaway Park. Telephone Hammels 721.

WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID. Apply 21 Sanford Av., Flushing. Phone Flushing 841.

WANTED, A TREASURE.
not the ordinary servant, but someone who wants a good home with nice young people who will care to make her happy, to go West Sept. 1 and do general work in five-room house; good climate, good wages, comfortable quarters; mining town of 10,000. Apply by letter, giving references, to Y 100 Times Annex.

WE WILL TRACH
YOU A
PROFESSION
that pays as well as
STENOGRAPHY
and we will pay you while learning; $15 per week, and we will pay you
OVER $900
THE FIRST YEAR.
Apply Work Dept.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
MANHATTAN
[illegible]
BRONX
[illegible]
BROOKLYN
[illegible]

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMAN of good education, not over 35, who has had experience with fashion writing or advertising, to pass fashion photographs; permanent position, with good prospects. Write, giving full details of experience, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

WOMAN of executive ability for stenography and typewriting, able to assist in bookkeeping; good opportunity; state age, salary, and experience. A 86 Times.

WOMAN, competent, as assistant housekeeper and seamstress; country for Summer. Call Monday afternoon from 2 to 6, at 68 East 86th St., Apt. 7 West.

WOMAN to take charge of index; must have had experience in this kind of work; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 679 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, neat, competent, for good plain cooking private family; country in Summer; no objection to child over 7. Telephone Lenox 3060 after Sunday.

WOMEN wanted to address envelopes at $5 per thousand; home work; good writers only accepted. P 674 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in family of two, 30 miles from Grand Central, in house with all conveniences; near station; large room, with private bath. Address P. O. Box 290, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WRAPPER.—Must have department store experience; good position to competent and willing girl. S. D. Davega Co., 405 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY as clerical assistant in credit department; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; exceptional opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary. A 76 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted to operate L. C. Smith typewriter and key switchboard. Apply in person or by mail. Frickstow & Wilcox Co., 46 West Broadway.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office of large wholesale, dry goods house; typist preferred; state age, experience, and salary. D 643 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to call on manufacturers and wholesalers to solicit accounts for collection; experience unnecessary; drawing account and commission. Y 58 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER with general office experience in filing and assisting bookkeeper; salary $15 to start. F 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern; apply S. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 46th St. and 24 Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY for general office work, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary; excellent opportunity. J 329 Times.

YOUNG LADY, bright, to assist on books in publishing office; one able to typewrite; state salary and apply by letter to Room 1319 Flatiron Building.

YOUNG LADY wanted with silk ribbon experience in charging department of wholesale ribbon house; well recommended; salary $15 per week. Apply Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th.

YOUNG LADY, policy writer, in office of a prominent fire insurance agency in Brooklyn; good opportunity. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. C 597 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist surgeon; hours little more than half day; salary $18; advancement. Apply Monday, 9 to 10 A. M., Apt. B, 1,600 Park Av., New York.

YOUNG LADY, assist in sample room wholesale jewelry house; clean work, pleasant surroundings; must be neat and bright; chance to advance; salary $12. F 884 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, beginner, in a corporation office downtown; must have fair education; $10 week to start. C 645 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Bright intelligent young lady who understands plug switchboard and general office work; state age and salary required. J 861 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG WOMEN,
17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE,
TO BECOME
LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH SICK BENEFITS, PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 8 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO
MRS. WADSWORTH,
ROOM 250, 24 LISPENARD ST.,
NEAR CANAL STREET AND BROADWAY.
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN,
Not 18 and 35 years of age,
To become
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely essential.
GOOD SALARY,
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
with excellent opportunity to advance to positions of supervisorship.
APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY
to do plain lettering in pen and ink; one having some knowledge of French preferred; permanent position with chance for advancement; apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications to
E. Van Wickle,
The Butterick Publishing Company,
Spring and Macdougal Streets.

YOUNG LADIES.
Learn the restaurant business.
THE CHILDS RESTAURANTS
offer excellent opportunity to those willing to
BECOME WAITRESSES.
PAID WHILE LEARNING.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
170 6TH AV., 17TH.

YOUNG LADY, HIGH-CLASS,
of engaging personality, possessing clear complexion, for perfumery dept. in exclusive shop; experience unnecessary; special training will be given. Address Box 65, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent, refined, to help in care of my three children, from 4 to 8 years old; usual days and hours off every consideration; refined suburb, 18 minutes from New York; state salary, age, references; trained teacher or kindergartner; eight-hour day might be arranged. F 886 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted, of executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, advertising, secretary experience; capable of assisting executive in a manufacturing plant near Matawan, N. J.; splendid opportunity for advancement to the right party; references required. Y 84 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, assistant to office manager; must be above average in intelligence and possess initiative; fast and accurate typist, good knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Write, detailing experience and salary desired. A 14 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Bright, clever young lady of good personality to take charge of resident buyer's office; must have knowledge of bookkeeping, and typewriting; permanent position at good salary to one who can qualify. P. S., 15 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, energetic, as assistant shopper, both in office, good education, knowledge of typing; state age, experience, religion; reasonable to start; permanent advancement. P. O. Box 67, Station F.

YOUNG LADIES,
experienced in soliciting. Wanted advertisements over telephone; good salary and commission; chance to earn big money. ROOM 210, 631 BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Motion picture laboratory needs young woman; experience unnecessary; $15 weekly while learning; congenial surroundings. Apply Craftsmans Film Laboratories, 351 West 19th.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work in suit house; must have experience; state salary wanted. P. O. Box 400, Madison Square Station.

YOUNG LADY, typist and clerical worker; neat appearance. Call Monday morning, Miss McGowan, Hotel Ansonia.

YOUNG LADY to attend to filing and do general office work; state age, reference, salary expected. F 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; familiar with filing, &c.; hours, 9 to 5; salary, $12. H 63 Times.

A NEW OCCUPATION
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.
GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT
TO $1,200 PER YEAR.
We will train a limited number of young women between 18 and 25 years of age for positions as AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. No experience whatever is necessary. Positions are permanent, with excellent opportunity for future increase in both salary and position. Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
THE WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

Instruction.
Forty-five Cents an Agate Line.
PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business. Hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 8 o'clock. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1,485) for booklet, "Training for Efficiency," or for details of Wednesday evening's 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we train you at home by mail—in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

WOMEN wanted as chauffeurs. We teach you in a short time. License guaranteed. Positions waiting. Class and individual instruction. New York Auto School, 250 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 8433. Downtown Branch, 302 East 14th St. Phone Stuyvesant 5910.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 8 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (60 to 125 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Rector 3121 for further details.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; graduates registered; Summer rates. 45 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director

YOUNG LADY offered superior course in shorthand, law reporting, court or secretarial work in reputable court reporter's office; day or evening; moderate tuition; remunerative position assured when expert. F. Lust, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 8136.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, No. 343 East 116th St., New York City.—Vacancies exist for women desiring two years, two months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
SUMMER SCHOOL, 44 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 18 years old; licensed evening; references required. All year.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Monday, July 14, Day or Night, pays for 6 Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

LADIES.—Learn telephone operating; complete course, $10; stenography, typewriting, Chief School, 1 Beekman. 209 East 149th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Forty-five Cents an Agate Line.

TEACHERS—CLERKS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS.
There is an urgent demand in all sections of the country for well-trained men and women for responsible positions as Correspondence Supervisors, Correspondence Critics, Correspondent, Sales, Collection and Adjustment Correspondents, etc., etc., paying
$1,200 to $10,000 A YEAR.
More and more business transactions are being initiated, followed up and consummated by effective Business Letters. Many of the country's business is now done in this way.
We can fill in a limited way only the many requests being received by us for TRAINED CORRESPONDENTS at salaries ranging from
$35 TO $100 WEEKLY.
Applicants who are accepted will be placed under the personal supervision of one of our Staff of Correspondence Experts and thoroughly trained in 100 to 180 hours of their spare time at home by the famous CASE METHOD to master the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify them for this important work.
FOR INTERVIEW WRITE, GIVING POSITION AND TELEPHONE NO., OR CALL ON E. A. MANCHESTER, REGISTRAR,
113 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 6220 Bryant.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
Those About to Enter Business,
HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
to enter a field that pays well and offers unlimited possibilities for advancement.
There is a tremendous demand by live business, both commercial and bank, for operators of Burroughs Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines. This field is practically untouched, and offers splendid opportunities for the future.
The salaries paid beginners range from $15 to $18 a week and upward. Experienced operators earn $25 a week and upward.
We maintain a school of instruction which is not operated for profit, but as a service to the thousands of users of our machines. Just as rapidly as pupils qualify they will be placed in good paying positions.
Day and evening classes. The school rooms are cool and comfortable. Join our Summer class now and be ready for a good position in a few weeks.
For interview, call on or address
A. D. Lamson, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Telephone Worth 1981.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6067 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
342-346 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.
GOVERNMENT wants women railway mail clerks, $1,100 year; list positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 675 R, Rochester, N.
INCREASE your earning power by studying at home; specialized training for business positions. The Emerson Institute, 354 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.
ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.
No Registration Fee.
This Agency has been established since 1907 and has placed thousands of young women and men in responsible positions.
CALL
I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.
If you are employed and desire to better your condition call and register. IT COSTS NOTHING IN ADVANCE, only a few moments of time which I am sure will be to your advantage.
The following is a partial list of positions now available:
Stenographers—$20, $25, $28, $15.
Beginners, $12.
Bookkeepers, $25, $20, $18.
Typist, downtown, $22.
Hundreds positions $30, $18, $15.
Bill Clerk, underwear, uptown, $60 monthly.
Assistants, $18, $15.
Telephone operators, $18, $15, $13.
File Clerks, $15, $12.
Elliott-Fisher Operator, $20.
Dictaphone Operators, $25.
File Clerk, relief operator, $85 monthly.
Office Beginners, $10.

HELLO! HELLO!
This Is Important Only If You Will Take Advantage Of The Wonderful Opportunity This Service Offers You. Be Sure To Call Monday Morning—Early—You Will Be Placed Right Away.

STENOGRAPHERS	up to $35
BOOKKEEPERS	up to $35
TYPISTS	up to $18
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	up to $18
CLERKS	up to $18
COMPTOMETER	up to $18

No Advance Charge.
THE BRODY AGENCY,
Broadway—Entrance Park Place

DOYLE AGENCY,
20 EAST 42D ST.,
154 NASSAU ST. (Tribune Building)
215 MONTAGUE ST., (Mechanics Bank,) Brooklyn.
Billing Clerks, (typists,) $13 to $18.
Clerks, beginners and experienced, $18-$18.
Comptometer Operators, $15 to $22.
Dictaphone Operators, $15 to $23.
File and Ledger Clerks, $12-$20.
Office Assistants, (beginners, experienced,) $10 to $18.
Switchboards, (switchboards and Typists, $12-$18.
Typists, $12-$18, (beginners and experienced.)
Female and male placed immediately.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
We fit the right person in the right place. No effort made to place inefficient applicants.
STENOGRAPHER, legal ..... $25 to $30
STENOGRAPHER, bank ..... $25 to $30
STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper ..... $25 to $30
COLLEGE GRADUATE, research work ..... $26 to $30
FILE Clerk, supervisor $25
Many excellent positions for all kinds of office help. No Registration Fee.

DAVID AGENCY
17 West 42d. Phone Vanderbilt 727.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Refined busy man of details, $25-$30 start.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — $34; electrical; uptown.
STENOGRAPHERS, various other positions, $15-$25.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeeper-Typists, Asst. Bookkeepers, $18-$25. Also numerous temporary positions; good salaries.
TWENTY-FIVE (25) YOUNG LADIES!!!
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES!!!
STENOGRAPHIC SALARIES:
$18, $20, $22, $25, $30.
BEGINNERS—$12, $15.
10 EXPERIENCED TYPISTS, $20, $22.
RUSH! PERMANENT!
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OWEN'S AGENCY.
166 Fulton St. Times Building, 4th St.
STENOGRAPHERS, law, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHERS, mercantile, $18-$25.
BEGINNERS, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $22-$30.
TYPISTS, $12-$15. Office assistants, $12-$15.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, $18.
HUNDREDS OF OFFICE VACANCIES.
CALL ALL WEEK.

ANNE J. JUPP AGENCY.
47 NASSAU, 2D. FULTON STS.
Stenographers, (law,) $15-$30.
Stenographers, marine, (2,) $1,000.
Typist, marine ins., $900.
Switchboard, $18; multigraphers.
Bookkeepers, nurseries, $15-$25.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks.
Hundreds superb permanency.

SIDNICE A. DRYER, 15 EAST 40TH ST.
Pre-eminently the leading uptown agency. Exclusive clientele. Is seeking young woman of refinement and good address for some splendid positions requiring stenographic and secretarial ability of a very high order. All kinds of office positions. THE LANGUAGE STENOGRAPHERS A SPECIALTY.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
98 NASSAU ST. 489 6TH AV.
Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers.
100 excellent opportunities; also switchboards. Moon-Hopkins; free registration. Call all week. SALARIES $15-$30.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4340.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
200 Broadway.
High-class office help placed immediately. REGISTRATION FREE.

STENOGRAPHERS, (20,) $16-$25; French-Spanish preferred. MacDonald Agency, 32 Pearl St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.
NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Established 1910.
20 Church St., New York City.
Department for Women.
We inquire for immediate consideration, experienced women for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands listed with us.
BOOKKEEPER, must have commercial experience, trial balance, controlling accounts, etc.; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, secretary; banking organization; must be expert stenographer; $28.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; position on Long Island; want thoroughly experienced girl, rapid and accurate; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, to take charge of office of constructing firm in the Bronx; want high-grade girl with energy and initiative; $20.
BOOKKEEPER, downtown position; want experienced woman able to take entire charge; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, advertising firm; must have good education, especially in English, and be experienced stenographer; $30.
TYPIST, to do straight copy work in law office; $18.
STENOGRAPHER, secretary to lawyer in large downtown corporation; prefer one with legal experience; $30.
BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced in both branches of work; excellent opportunity; $30.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown steamship line; $25.
TELEP

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919.

HERTS BROTHERS COMPANY
Interior Decorators
20 West 57th St.

New York, July 7, 1919.

The New York Times:

We had occasion recently to place an unusual advertisement in all the principal New York newspapers. It was for hand needleworkers in gros-point and petit-point. The advertisement in The New York Times was the only one to which we received any replies and through this we were able to fulfill our need satisfactorily.

HERTS BROTHERS COMPANY.
B. Russell Herts, Pres.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, with export experience, familiar with foreign drafts preferred; ledger, trial balance; good education, ambitious; chance advancement; state age, education, references, salary. C 694 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, or experienced bookkeeper's assistant wanted, man who will take interest in work; permanent, good future; position pays $60 month, or better, to start; state education, age, experience, references, and religion. B 647 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, experienced double entry, capable of taking full charge; open Sundays, close Saturdays; good opprtunity; state salary expected. G 696 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, good penman, rapid and accurate at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Penman, 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm requires man experienced in keeping voucher records and purchase ledger; good opportunity. Apply Monday, 9 to 10, Northan Warren Corp., 124 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; take charge of office; splendid opportunity; write, stating experience, salary, &c. Schloss Bros., 877 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assist; auditor accounting department trade association; accounting students preferred; salary to start nominal, increase rapid if capable; state in detail age, previous experience, salary expected. G 688 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to handle payroll and act as time keeper for large institution; only those who have had long experience in payroll need apply; state salary. G 680 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT,
for large installment house; steady position for right party; one residing in Bronx preferred. Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av. (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced voucher record and control clerk; permanent position, advancement, to reliable live wire who makes good; state reference and salary expected. F 699 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; young man familiar with factory accounting; should have some experience with cost and control accounts; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by foreign banking house; one having knowledge of French preferred. Write, giving full particulars, to S. A.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge typewriting; acquainted wholesale beef business preferred. Apply letter only, stating experience, references, salary wanted. G. Gerhait, 675 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on customers' ledger, accustomed to handling at least two thousand active accounts; good opportunity for advancement; old established concern. F 790 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, by a Long Island City corporation; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address "Bookkeeper," Box 48, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, about 2 or 3 years' experience; salary $18; good chance for advancement. Call Monday, French Kreme Co., 291 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; chance for advancement; state in detail experience, reference, salary, age. F 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, with experience, in dress house. M. Saul, 2 West 33d, Room 1008, Waldorf Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—We require immediately an experienced accountant; must have unquestioned references; state age, salary; bond. B 666 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Unusual opportunity for an alert, experienced, and an executive accountant; clean record, accuracy, and references required; state age, salary. Ethelbert, 120 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with plans, systems, follow-ups, &c., used in floating all stock or leases, by mail and salesmen; company starting. D 238 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced double entry; knowledge banking methods; competent, energetic worker; excellent opportunity; salary, $35. Writers, 3,525 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for bright, conscientious young man with some experience; state age, experience, education, salary. B. E., 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, — ONE WITH PIANO FACTORY EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GIVE EVERY DETAIL AND PHONE NUMBER. F 380 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, Junior, with full knowledge of double entry; salary $25; references required. Call Monday 11 to 12. Howard & Jones, Inc., 334 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER to take full charge of modern office; must be quick, accurate, and efficient; state age, salary, and experience. A 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, take full charge of retail and wholesale millinery books. Apply, stating age, experience, and references. A C 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, quick, and accurate; good penman; mention full particulars. K. Y., 901 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; double entry; typist; state experience and salary. B 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, after 4 P. M.; state present employer, &c.; confidential. F 570 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, understanding double entry thoroughly; permanent position, salary expected, age. R 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for garage at Long Beach; salary, $30, including room and board; write for particulars to G 623 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good position, for bright, accurate, industrious young man. B. A., 859 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Safe deposit company. Box E. K., 621 Madison Av.

BOTTLER, experienced, wanted by Jersey City firm, to bottle carbonated beverage; one familiar with carbonating machinery preferred. Krieg Fink Co., 61 Lafayette St., Jersey City.

BOY FOR SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE FABRIC HOUSE.
ARTHUR H. LEE & SONS,
2 WEST 47TH ST.

BOY, intelligent and willing, for general office in lace importing; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, if any, salary, and full particulars. E. B., 105 Times.

BOY.—16 or over, bright and ambitious, general office assistant in office of old established corporation; good chance for advancement. Call Monday, 120 Broadway, Room 1704.

BOY, intelligent and willing, for shipping department in lace importing house; good chance advancement; state age, experience, if, any, and salary expected. E. B., 104 Times.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy as general office assistant in large wholesale dry goods commission house; state age, education, religion, and salary expected. G 697 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, bright, ambitious, in busy export house, to run errands and make himself generally useful; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Marburg Bros., 90 West St.

BOY wanted, in office of prominent export house; excellent opportunity for intelligent lad to enter the services of one of the oldest American firms. Box 442 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY with some experience in office work, neat appearance, living with parents; large export and import firm; $10 to $12 to start. Write with particulars, to Room 412, 8 Bridge St., New York City.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, salary. F 744 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOY Wanted.—We wish to secure the services of a bright, energetic young man to act as office boy and general assistant in a large contractors' office; one with previous experience preferred; location, Cedar St.; hours from about 8:30 to 5:30; salary, $10 per week; splendid opportunity for one not afraid of work; answer in own handwriting, giving age, education, religion, and experience, if any. F 751 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work in an export concern; must be a graduate from grammar school, good at figures, willing and industrious; good chance for advancement for the right lad; salary to start $8. Address in own handwriting, Foreign, C 825 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) in office of old-established importing house; good penman and references; state; start at $300 year, advance soon as qualified. Dry Goods, F 841 Times.

BOY, ambitious, in charging office wholesale silk house; good opportunity; state age, references, salary desired. B. K., 194 Times.

BOY.—Cabin boy on private yacht; must be willing worker; wages $30 per month and board. Apply after 11:30 A. M., first floor, 360 West 45th St.

BOY wanted by Christian firm, manufacturers' office; must be bright, neat, willing; grammar school graduate preferred; age 15 to 17. Room 1808, 220 5th Av., N. Y.

BOY in Wall St. law office to operate telephone and attend to mail; state qualifications and salary expected. Y 125 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by a large cloak house for shipping room; state age and where previously employed. Address in own handwriting. Box A 63 Times.

BOY WANTED
FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
238 East 144st St.

BOY.—Bright, for export office, to do filing and general office work; excellent opportunity for advancement. G 635 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, not under 18 years of age, in office of large corporation; salary $10. B 607 Times Downtown.

BOYS, in stock room, also for errands; large manufacturing house; good opportunity; $10. L. Steinthal, 906 Broadway.

BOYS, 16, all around helpers, shipping department. Address Shipping, Box 139 Madison Square, New York.

BOYS for light factory work, assembling electrical material; advancement. Import Sales Co., 37 West 20th St.

BOY for office work; good opportunity for bright boy to advance. The Munro & Harford Co., 418 West 33d.

BOY wanted by downtown Christian advertising agency. Address A, M. D., F 757 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for errands and mailing; state full particulars. G 555 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for hosiery and underwear. Y 187 Times Annex.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, (colored,) competent, willing to help in other ways; able to run car; out of town; references required. H 44 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.

A prominent retail women's wear shop in city requires the services of a competent young man, with previous experience in the buying of dresses and suits—must have style sense and know merchandise—salary equal to proven ability. Exceptional opportunity and rapid advancement to right party. All replies held strictly confidential. State references and salary expected, to secure immediate appointment. Box A 78 Times.

BUYER AND MANAGER SHOE DEPARTMENT OF B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS., INC., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Good salary and excellent future for experienced man familiar with women's and children's high-grade shoes. Apply by letter, stating present position, details of previous experience, and salary wanted, to I. D. Marks, 230 Fifth Av., New York City, 14th floor.

BUYER CLOTHING.

A group of large progressive department stores desires to secure for their New York office a thoroughly experienced man to buy men's and boy's clothing, furnishings, hats, and caps; the man we want must have had retail or city office experience, and must be able to gain and hold the confidence of other buyers; this is a permanent position and offers unusual opportunities for the future.

Please reply by letter only, giving full particulars as to age, experience, past and present connections and salary desired.

Associated Merchandising Corporation,
225 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

BUYER AND MANAGER
FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

A fast-growing, progressive department store requires bright, ambitious, energetic young man thoroughly experienced in buying and selling men's furnishings, hats, and hosiery; excellent position, with liberal salary, to capable person; state experience. Write Y 69 Times Annex.

BUYER AND MANAGER.

A large department store has opening for buyer and manager in cloak and suit department; state age, experience. R. C., 416 Times Downtown.

CABLE CLERK, ALL CODES; EXPERIENCED. G 679 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARPENTERS wanted for bench work in wood-working plant, wood turner; also men to run B. & Woods moulder. E. Bailey & Sons, Patchogue, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, Westchester County, near city; careful driver, capable of taking care of car; colored preferred; must be willing to be generally useful about place; would like wife to do plain laundry work; good living quarters; state wages expected. F 656 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, with experience; no Sunday work; salary $20; give references. C. S., 860 Times Downtown.

CALL CLERK, WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 374 TIMES.

CANVASSERS big paying household specialty; good commission. Seventh floor, 111 Bleecker St.

CARPET LAYERS, experienced. Careful Carpet Cleaning Co., 419 East 48th.

CASHIER wanted in New York Stock Exchange house. B 686 Times Downtown.

CHECKER in wholesale house; must have railroad experience; don't answer unless you can give same, salary expected, former employers. Lansdowne. H 64 Times.

CHECKING CLERK wanted by Christian advertising agency. Write stating salary, references, and experience; good opportunity. J 376 Times.

CHEMIST with practical experience in manufacturing complete line of toilet preparations, face powders, perfumes, hair preparations, household remedies, flavoring extracts, household specialties, &c.; one who can originate new preparations and direct the manufacture in large quantities; this vacancy offers a good opportunity to a thoroughly experienced man. Write, giving details of your experience and references; correspondence strictly confidential. Address C. M. Mills, 325 West 24 St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analyzing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CHIEF CLERK wanted in office of a prominent fire insurance company, who has thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and is familiar with general detail of accounts, &c.; good opportunity for a bright and energetic man; state age, experience, and salary expected; applications treated confidential. C. A., P 726 Times Downtown.

CHILDREN'S DRESS SALESMAN.—Are you open to represent the largest manufacturer of wash dresses for 1920; side line; commission basis. A 7 Times.

CLAIM ADJUSTER, experienced, for out-of-town position; salary $2,000 to start for right man; state age, experience, race and present employment. P 765 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted for general office work and double entry bookkeeping; must have thorough commercial training and best references from former employers; one writing shorthand preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating former experience and salary desired. E. & W., P 723 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—A large downtown banking institution desires experienced transit clerks, (male and female,) with knowledge of typewriter; reply, stating age, education, experience and salary desired. Address "B. R.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

CLERKS.—Two experienced position men in Foreign Trade Department of large city bank; must be acquainted with foreign exchange and be quick and accurate with figures; only experienced men need apply. W 667 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Steady position, with advancement for earnest worker; hours 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., 6 days a week, including Sunday; accuracy at figures and details essential; state full particulars and salary desired. A 825 Times Annex.

CLERK for dispatch office of growing Long Island corporation; state particulars and salary expected. Address "Dispatch," 250 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, with some experience in bookkeeping; state experience, age, and salary expected. F 638 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CLERKS FOR BUILDING AND PROFIT DEPARTMENT WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; STEADY, QUICK, ACCURATE; GIVE AGE AND EXPECTATIONS. B 677 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man experienced on figuring payroll wanted in large office; must be quick and accurate; state experience, references, nationality, religion, and salary expected; reply confidential. J 822 Times.

CLERK.—Cotton brokerage firm wants clerk, accurate at figures; good education and business experience necessary; state full particulars, age and salary expected. G 617 Times Downtown.

CLERK, young man 17 years of age with high school education preferred; good opportunity for advancement to bright young man; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. Box J 806 Times.

CLERK in printing plant, with knowledge of paper, to keep payroll records and do general clerical work; state age, salary expected, education, religion, and qualifications. C 628 Times Downtown.

CLERK, bright young man, good education, penman, &c., by large, growing Bronx concern; excellent line; good opportunity. Advancement. 1296 Times Bronx.

CLERK with stenographic and limited experience; permanent desirable position to right party; state salary and experience. F 1095 Times Harlem.

CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER with general experience in railroad or steamship accounting; state age, qualifications and salary desired. J 362 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,
require

Clothing salesmen in their Boys' and Children's Department; must be accustomed to serving a first class clientele; those with following preferred; all applications in the strictest confidence, and no references are looked up until after a satisfactory interview has been had.

Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 21, business experience, capable, conscientious, reliable, seeks position of trust with responsibility. Y 12 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR for life insurance; substantial salary and commission; must have satisfactory references covering employment for past five years. 1,800 Broadway, Room 808.

COLLECTOR AND TRACER with experience; steady work, good pay, short hours; state age, experience, salary wanted. F 1071 Times Harlem.

COLLECTOR.—Active accounts for high-class stationery business. See Mr. Plummer, H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

CORRESPONDENT.—A large manufacturing concern wishes a bright young man who has had considerable experience in handling correspondence and dictating to stenographers; advancement to chief correspondent assured if you can qualify; salary to start $22; references absolutely required; a big thing for the right party. Harris Suspender Co., 694 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT FAMILIAR WITH CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, COMPLAINTS, ADJUSTMENTS AND TRAFFIC WORK; MUST BE YOUNG, ACTIVE, HARD WORKER AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. B 678 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CORRESPONDENT. — Export commission house needs young man, able to write both Spanish and English, with some knowledge of American manufactures, and sources of supply, self-reliance and initiative essential; write fully. Address G 643 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, having had experience in general merchandise, who is able to write a convincing letter, and has studied sales promotion work. Submit your previous record. ENERGETIC, P. O. Box 363, City Hall Park.

CORRESPONDENT.—High-class English correspondent sought, (Spanish also desirable,) to conduct independently correspondence with foreign agencies; chiefly produce. C 709 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.

Long-established magazine; if you have handled a job cost system, preferably of a printing or publishing business, have a good knowledge of general accounting, have executive ability, write briefly stating age, education, experience, salary, &c. O. E., 118 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT with varied experience in installation administration of cost system to assist chief; position will lead to full control and adequate advancement when merited. Write, giving full particulars in detail as to experience, references, and salary desired. Box F A 1619 St. James Bldg.

COST CLERK and assistant purchasing agent, for large chandelier factory in Brooklyn; one thoroughly experienced in metal trades desired; must know costs; apply by letter, stating experience, age, and salary desired; good opportunity. F 280 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER.

Experienced, bright, energetic young man, 30 to 35 years, who has been connected in similar capacity or as assistant, for some large, thoroughly systematized manufacturing corporation and has assimilated full knowledge and ideas which would enable him to organize, perfect, and manage a Credit Department of a New England business house, making a high-grade line of products which are nationally known and advertised.

Only a clean, thoroughbred gentleman of the highest integrity and of proven previous ability will be considered.

State in detail past record, age, if married, religion, salary required, present and previous position with full list of references. Address Y 117 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.

We have a vacancy in our organization to be filled July 21 and believe that an exceptionally active, alert, aggressive credit man could hold down the job. Address with full particulars, Economics, B 706 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, wife to cook and do light housework, husband to be butler and valet for family of two; excellent all-round country position for right couple. Write Mrs. J. S. Larkin, Locust Valley, Long Island, or call Wednesday, July 16, 10 to 2 P. M., at 126 East 64th St., New York City.

COUPLE as butler and cook in country; no laundry; must have good references; call between 10 and 12 A. M. C. L. Goodlove, 205 West 73d St.

COUPLE, (colored,) man as butler and chauffeur; woman as maid; willing to leave city; references required. H 46 Times.

CREDIT MAN, knowledge of groceries, food or drug line, trade credit organization, capable handling correspondence, dictating credit reports, handling credit men; state in detail previous experience, salary expected. G 687 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, LADIES' NECKWEAR.
Experienced; take full charge of factory and help; good position and advancement to right party.
SAM GOLDBERG CO.,
13 EAST 22D STREET.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and waistcoats; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.

Owing to recent promotion, we have another opening for high grade correspondent for sales work.

We desire young man full of initiative and enthusiasm, capable of assuming responsibility. College education and sales correspondence experience desirable, but not essential.

Good initial salary and rapid promotion for right man.

Send typewritten letter, giving age, education, experience, salary desired. Incomplete replies not considered.

All replies confidential until after personal interview by appointment. Address Mr. Arnot, care of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT STORE SUPERINTENDENT

A large department store (not in New York) requires the services of an energetic, high-class man to fill the position of

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The man we want has tact, a thorough knowledge of department store systems and an unusual amount of executive ability; we solicit replies from men of high type and they will be held in strict confidence; have your reply typewritten, giving age, religion, and complete business history. D 194 Times.

DESIGNER on cotton waists for a Providence firm; good opportunity; call between 12 and 2. 46 East 23d St., 10th floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

DRAUGHTSMEN AND SKETCHERS on fine high-grade interior hardware; permanent position; HIGHEST SALARY. L. M., 696 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, good, for ladies' coats and suits. Rosenberg & Berman, 48 Division St.

DRAFTSMEN.

OPENINGS, HIGH GRADE AND PERMANENT, IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT AND THROUGHOUT OHIO, FOR DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, MECHANICAL, STRUCTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL ETC. WRITE IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING COMPLETE DETAILS IN YOUR FIRST LETTER, THAT A DEFINITE REPLY CAN BE GIVEN. BUSINESS SERVICE CO., PARK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRAFTSMAN AND TOOL DESIGNER.

Knowledge and experience in jig and fixture design on small and medium parts; one with some shop experience preferred.

Salary $30 to start.

Position is permanent, and office good opportunities for bright young man with two years' or more experience as above; age should be between 25 and 35.

Mention experience, age and education.

T. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large engineering publishing firm in New York has opening for A1 mechanical draftsman, who has thorough knowledge of perspective work; only man with experience in developing sketches should apply. Practical shop and field experience is good asset; ability to make neat ink drawings not quite essential, although valuable; state qualifications, age, salary per month. A 56 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, with patent office drawing experience, to take all around training along perspective work, can find splendid opportunity in large engineering publishing house, New York City; only experienced men should apply; state age, salary, and how soon to be able to report. A 54 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class men with knowledge of boiler work; preferred also speedy and neat tracers; permanent position; location New York City; reply, stating salary desired, experience, references, and nationality. B 696 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN familiar with factory construction; also have a little experience in transmission and piping; state salary desired, experience, and when available. F 239 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several experienced detailers and designers on sugar machinery or similar heavy duty machinery; fine opportunity for the best man accepted. G 627 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.
One familiar with designing high speed boats. Apply or write,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DETAILERS.
Experienced detailers on gasoline engines wanted at once. Apply or write,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, thoroughly competent man; must be familiar with sheet layouts and vacuum heating systems for industrial buildings; Christian firm. P 738 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for a cut-stone plant; must be capable of making working drawings and layout work; only those having had experienced in this line need apply. Henry Hanleinn & Sons, 417 East 103d St.

DRAFTSMAN to learn corset cutting; no experience necessary or desired, but a training toward accuracy and neatness essential; state age, salary expected. H 69 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, several years' shop experience, good checker, on electrical instruments; state experience, age, and salary expected. G 631 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, for specification work for apartment and business buildings. Schwartz & Gross, Architects, 347 5th Av.

DRAFTSMEN. — Several experienced structural steel detailers and checkers, Hinkle Iron Co., 534 West 56th.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced tenement house work. Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St.

DRAFTSMAN, must be thoroughly experienced on interior marble and stone. F 987 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural, high-class apartment houses; state experience, salary. G 14 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, familiar with apartment house work. Room 609, 32 Vanderbilt Av.

DRAFTSMAN, with experience interior marble drawings and quantities. Apply 601 Flatiron Building.

DRESS JOBBER.—New concern wants man that can handle contractors, buy materials, and produce snappy styles. Call personally. M. Saul, Room 1003, 2 West 33d St.

DROP FORGERS Wanted.—For board drop hammer; apply in person or by letter to Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

DRUGGIST, recent graduate, to enter purchasing department of old-established wholesale drug and export house; opportunity for advancement; state salary expected. Box 444 Times, 2 Rector St.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES SALES MANAGER.

Large concern selling through the electrical jobber and electrical dealer channels, desires an experienced man as SALES MANAGER for this department.

The right man will have a working knowledge of electrical products, experience as a salesman and sales executive and an understanding of modern merchandising methods in the electrical trade. His work will be directed by a capable advertising campaign, so that for the right man this means an exceptional opportunity. Give full particulars in reply concerning yourself; all letters will be considered confidential. B 548 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, first-class man; must be married and willing to live near plant, which is in good neighborhood, upper part Bronx; in reply state age, experience, past ten years' references, and salary expected to start; good, steady position for right man. Address F 1041 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIANS, experienced, for interior work in large city bank; must be first class; only experienced men need apply. W 683 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR,
For A. B. See electric elevator; wanted by prominent bank in lower New York City; write stating experience, age, and salary expected. Address "R. K.," Box 823, City Hall Station, New York.

EMBOSSER.—MAKE READY AND FEED UPRIGHT MACHINE. 57 EAST 11TH ST.

ENGINEERS.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO FOLLOW THE BUSINESS END OF ENGINEERING. IF YOU ARE A GRADUATE ENGINEER AND HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MACHINE SHOP ON THE BOARD WITH SOME MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY YOU MAY BE THE MAN WE NEED.

THE POSITION IS OPEN IN OUR SALES DEPARTMENT FOR SEVERAL MEN WHO HAVE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN ABILITY TO DEVELOP INTO SALES ENGINEERS. PREVIOUS SALES EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, BUT YOU MUST HAVE SALES ABILITY WHICH CAN BE DEVELOPED.

THE WORK INCLUDES ALL INDUSTRIES. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BROAD SALES AND ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE. SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH YOUR ABILITY.

AGE TWENTY-FOUR TO THIRTY-TWO. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. INTERVIEW WILL BE GRANTED LATER. A PHOTOGRAPH MAY ASSIST YOU IN LANDING JOB. PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE RETURNED. ALL APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.

GENERAL APPLICATION DEPARTMENT,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

ENGINEER.

Experienced in production planning, but more specially in time study and rate-setting work. Position open about middle of September for man about 30 years of age.

Unusually high grade connection.

Thorough investigation will be made before hiring to prove that successful applicant is specially fitted for work, as above, in energetic and absolutely dependable in every way.

Applications for this position will be held in strict confidence.

Typewritten replies preferred; mention age, names of schools attended, and just what your experience has been.

Address Engineer, 980 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ENGINEER-SALESMAN wanted, familiar with steam specialty trade. Reply, giving references and full particulars as to past employment and salary expected. G 668 Times Downtown.

ESTATE CLERK to take charge of rents; experienced in knit underwear and hosiery; state references. Y 136 Times.

ESTIMATOR and outside man for plant manufacturing steel doors, trim, and sheet metal products of No. 10 gauge and lighter; an acquaintance among architects and builders and ability to close contracts essential; steady position to man who can furnish necessary qualifications; state salary expected and experience; replies will be held strictly confidential. A 26 Times.

ESTIMATING CLERK.
BLANKBOOK MFG.

One thoroughly experienced on blankbooks, binders, manifold and loose-leaf sheets; must know paper, ruling, and printing. Address "New Firm." G 640 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR wanted, young man familiar with structural steel design and estimating; prefer recent graduate of technical school who has some knowledge of building construction. Reply by letter, giving experience and salary expected, National Bridge Works, Review Av., Long Island City.

ESTIMATOR. — Ironworks for buildings wants estimator and assistant man; must be able to supervise work on buildings; state salary and full particulars; good pay and permanent position to right man. Y 134 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, one who can design, estimate and superintend erection of heating, ventilating and power work. In reply state age, experience, salary expected. H 78 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Steam and hot water heating; give age, references, salary. C 710 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, IRON WORK. SLADON IRON IRON WORKS, 130 EAST 10TH ST.

EXECUTIVE.—LARGE CORPORATION DOING RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS, OPERATING APPROXIMATELY 30,000 ACCOUNTS, DESIRES AN EXECUTIVE AS MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT OF CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS; MUST HAVE HIGHEST CREDENTIALS AND BE FAMILIAR WITH HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK RETAIL TRADE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. MANAGER, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.

Important export, import house requires expert stenographer, preferably of French nationality; well able to take dictation of and to compose commercial letters in French and English; must be well educated, have knowledge of export, import business; apply immediately. Box Y 139 Times Annex.

EXPORT—IMPORT.

Young man with experience in an import-export house handling food products, who is thoroughly familiar with office detail in connection with importing and exporting; good opportunity for party meeting with our requirements; state age, past experience and salary expected to start. Address Detail, 748 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted for Chemical Drug, and Foodstuff Department and One for General Merchandise—One who is thoroughly acquainted with European conditions, who has sold goods before, and knows the trade; must be conscientious man who is willing to put his whole ability into his work. EXPORT, P. O. Box 363, City Hall Park.

EXPORT.—Required by old established Christian firm, experienced man to assist in buying foodstuffs, wood products, &c.; state fully and exactly references, experience, full line goods know, countries to which have shipped, languages if any, age, salary desired; this is an excellent position for right party, but unless experienced kindly do not apply. P 772 Times Downtown.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

Tobacco salesman to qualify as executive officer of large business; good salary and participation to right party with trade as well as export connections; state particulars in confidence. President, C 802 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, with actual experienced capable taking complete charge booking freight, preparing documents; give full details, experience, age, references; clock watchers need not apply; splendid opportunity to right man. G 676 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER for dried fruit and canned goods dept. of large export house; must have executive experience, selling to domestic and foreign trade; excellent opportunity young man with initiative and not afraid of hard work. G 675 Times Downtown.

EXPORT STEEL SALESMAN.—Leading international export merchants need experienced steel salesman to locate in Latin-American branch; must speak Spanish fluently; write for interview, stating experience, salary desired, &c. Y 163 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER who can take full charge, to buy and sell, to European countries by large established jobbing house; good opportunity and profit-sharing. Z. A., 100 Times.

EXPORT BILL CLERK, experienced; steady worker; good education; chance advancement; state age, education, references, salary. C 693 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK for subject index; one familiar with the work desirable, but not absolutely essential if readily adaptable to detail work; age, previous experience, and salary expected. A 22 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK, assistant, wanted in large filing department, insurance. Reply, stating age, education, and experience, B 588 Times Downtown.

FOOD PRODUCTS FACTORY MANAGER.

Young or middle-aged man wanted by a concern packing high-grade line, to take charge of factory packing four specialty lines; to qualify, party must be thoroughly familiar with packing of olives; experienced in other lines not essential; good opportunity is offered for a man of experience and ability who will be faithful in the performance of his work. Write in detail, stating age, past experience, with whom at present employed, and salary expected to start. Address Food, 854 Times Downtown.

FRENCH-ENGLISH TYPIST.

High school graduate, technical schooling preferred, to learn engineering export advertising; good future for a young man 18 to 25 years of age, hard worker and no clock watcher; give all particulars regarding schooling, age, and references in first letter. Box 810, Room 405, 110 West 34th St.

FRENCH, TRANSLATOR.—Wanted, experienced French translator; must know English well and operate typewriter; state references and salary. C 854 Times Downtown.

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENT.

One who has had large department store or specialty store experience; must have executive ability and know how to handle help.

Martin's, Fulton, cor. Bridge St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER-MANAGER small estate, Westchester; nice house, all improvements; excellent place for good man. Address with full particulars, H 37 Times.

GENTLEMAN, Spanish, wishes to learn English during evenings. Address Tutor, 1619, St. James Building.

GROCERS.—Managers for chain stores. Apply headquarters, 16 Canal Place, Bronx, two blocks west of 3d Av., near 138th St., 6 to 10 A. M. Monday.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; steady work; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 57th St.

HARDWARE CLERK, experienced in checking orders. Call after 10 A. M., Monday, Stokels-Loder Co., 56 Murray St., Manhattan.

HEAD OF STOCK FOR SPORTING GOODS.

Head of stock wanted for sporting goods department; must be competent and able to take charge of department; good salary and steady position to man who can qualify. Apply at superintendent's office, 4th floor.
HAHNE & Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

HOTEL CLERK, front and cashier; give experience, duties, and references; salary, $110; no meals. F 806 Times.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

EXPORT-IMPORT FIRM WANTS COMPETENT MAN WITH INITIATIVE AND FULL ACQUAINTANCE WITH BUYING AND SELLING SOURCES FOR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES; $3,000 TO $5,000. SALARY EXPECTED, EXPERIENCE, &c. APPLICATIONS HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. F 781 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

INSTRUCTOR wanted, to teach ship mathematics, mechanical drawing, and elementary mechanics in established apprentice school located within 25 miles of New York City; applicants should be technical graduates and should have the ability to handle boys from 16 to 20 years of age. Write, giving age, nationality, training, and salary expected, to Y 121 Times Annex.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, steady positions. Apply, stating age, experience and wages expected. F 585 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate wanted by prominent casualty insurance company; in reply state age, nationality, business experience, and language spoken. B 589 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 9 EAST 52D ST.

JUNIOR CLERKS.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO YOUNG MEN AS JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; SALARY $10 TO $12 TO START. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 402, MADISON SQUARE.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT by large insurance company; $1,500 per annum; Bachelor of Commercial Science or equivalent education; at least 5 years' experience; over 20 years of age; write, stating age, education, experience. Address Accountant, Box 61, Wall St. Station, New York.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.
LONGACRE HUT,
Broadway and 46th St.
We have a number of positions open for discharged service men.

LEATHER WORKERS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Require first-class leather workers on bags and pocketbooks.
Tiffany & Co., Forest Rds., Newark, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK.

Young man in accounting department, large grocery concern; good opportunity for persevering worker; must have some experience; give full particulars. Address L. C.," P. O. Box 188, City Hall Station, N. Y.

LEDGER CLERKS wanted; must have had casualty insurance experience; state age and salary expected; good opportunity. Reply by letter only to Commercial

THOMAS H. TODD,
No. 402 Madison Avenue,
New York.

July 10, 1919.

The New York Times:

The results from my advertisements in The New York Times have been very gratifying. I find that The Times pulls, and the larger majority of my sales are directly traceable to it.

Yours very truly,

THOS. H. TODD.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proved ability but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
231 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.
I WANT THREE HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN AND BUSINESS MEN TO DEVELOP TERRITORY IN THE SALE OF THE FACTORY MANAGEMENT COURSE AND SERVICE; THIS IS A HIGH-CLASS HOME STUDY COURSE WITH A CONSULTING SERVICE GIVEN BY SIXTY OF AMERICA'S GREATEST MANUFACTURING MEN; ITS PURPOSE IS TO TRAIN MEN FOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN MANUFACTURING WORK OR AS CONSULTING INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER; ADOPTED BY MANY OF THE LEADING CONCERNS AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING LARGE GROUPS OF THEIR EMPLOYES; APPLICANTS MUST BE MEN GIVING UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES AS TO INTEGRITY AND ABILITY MUST BE AT LEAST $5,000 THE FIRST YEAR AND CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING LARGER EARNING POWER; SALES EXPERIENCE PREFERABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL FOR INTERVIEW BETWEEN 2 AND 4 P. M. OR TELEPHONE SALES-MANAGER, GREELEY 1126. FOR APPOINTMENT.
INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE,
13 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN
Who have ability enough to dig up their own prospects. Who are successful enough to need no advances. Who have confidence enough in their own ability to work on commission exclusively. Who can sell without misstating the facts about the proposition—stocks. To such men I can offer an opportunity to make more money than you have been making. I can put you in a position which will make friends for you, instead of enemies. Write immediately and state what you have been doing, how much money you have been making, and where you have been working. Full details will go to you by return mail. Box 720 1,358 Broadway, New York.

SALES MANAGER
ASSISTANT.
QUALIFICATIONS:
Good correspondent and telephone closer. Handling salesmen, familiar with filing systems, card records, and routing salesmen.
OPPORTUNITY
Company is a new one, amply financial, and will engage in the business of selling securities of a good nature awaits the right man; but no promises are made. The man must make his place—the opportunity is there.
ON ANSWERING:
state in detail age, experience, qualifications, and compensation desired, otherwise no attention will be paid to application. Replies treated in strict confidence. G 554 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN!
We now have a staff of high-type salesmen and could use one or two more to sell an article complete to department stores; the best proposition we offered to permanent stores; if you know how to sell, if you have sold, if you are familiar with the selling of services we could probably use you; liberal drawing account will be given to right men; call on commissioner to-day, Monday after 2 P. M. 1,261 Broadway, Room 1007.

SALESMEN.—Are you a real salesman? We want young, aggressive, high-powered salesmen, with lots of "pep," to sell a high-grade security; experience in selling stock not necessary, but some knowledge of salesmanship, a clean record, and the ability to close sales most essential; we will pay liberal quality; a very attractive commission and give you every selling support, but no advances; do not call unless you believe in yourself and know you can make money; call 507 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.
Splendid opportunity for a salesman with a large acquaintance and knowledge of confectionery to sell manufacturers' cream makers, and bottlers; state full particulars, territory covered, age, salary, and references in confidence; only salesman experienced in above lines considered. "Opportunity," Y 141 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,
MOTOR TRUCKS,
exclusive territory open for experienced wholesale man to appoint and look after dealers; high-grade line; one to three ton capacity; no interview unless full particulars and three references are given; salary and commission; replies held confidential. S 168 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—By a reputable corporation to introduce a staple and indispensable article in a wide field covering numerous industries; man must have executive ability to organize his own departments and carry on with results; replies confidential; state experience, terms, and give references first letter. Box C 724 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN!
HAVE YOU TIME
FOR A SIDE LINE?
If so, you can get big money making quickly selling ad news service proposition to department stores; cash commission paid. Call Monday morning Gramercy 1076 for appointment.

SALESMAN wanted by a large mercantile concern manufacturing collars and shirts to travel the Virginias; must be experienced in this line; drawing account against commission. Reply, giving past experience, drawing account expected, &c., B. C., 257 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in metal weather strips or screens; Long Island territory; man owning car preferred; salary or commission. Apply Chamberlin Metal Weather Co., room 1035, Marbridge Bldg., 47 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—A man with good following among retail dry goods trade, city and vicinity, knowing the notion, ready-to-wear, and kindred lines thoroughly; capable of taking care of established trade; salary or commission. G 36 Times.

SALESMAN part or entire time, to locate owners anywhere having high class used cars for sale; liberal cash commission on all cars purchased through your leads. Auto Sales, 1,422 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several experienced canned meat; man for specialty work, outside New York; good opportunity; salary and expenses, don't apply unless you have experienced in this line. G 624 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell stock in reputable corporation on commission basis. William R. Boyd & Company, Room 1404, 115 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN, familiar with trucking, hauling, to handle established motor truck attachment on commission. Write, giving experience, B 159 Times.

SALESMAN, with Ford car, to represent us in N. Y. on a Ford specialty. Telephone only, A. B. Jensen, Bryant 2100, Ext. 374.

SALESMAN, office appliances, wanted to learn to sell edliphonas. Apply Mr. Stanley, 114 Liberty St.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell oil stock of established concern; commission. Call 220 5th Ave., Room 407.

SALESMAN, mechanical rubber goods; state experience, age, and territory previously covered; salary. G 626 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.
I advertised a couple of weeks ago for three particular men. I secured them. I now have like opportunity for three more. They are wanted to start work in a great financial sales organization which needs executive material for quick promotion.

The Director of Sales is personally making this call for men. He will interview the applicants who measure up. He will select the three who show possibility. They will be placed in a branch where immediate commission income is assured.

They will receive special assistance in preparing for the bigger job. They will have constant association with men who have done and are doing big things in big business. They will be given prompt opportunity in executive position with unusual scope for growth and income.

This is the serious effort of a strong, reputable house to secure new blood with which to build. It means real success for those men who get with us. It is worth consideration by the highest type men as to character and determination. Experience in our line is not essential. Write, giving some data of yourself, stating age and phone number. B 708 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.
We require the services of an exceptionally expert specialty salesman, promoter, or negotiator to travel extensively; one qualified to deal with executives of the most important enterprises in the United States, and accustomed to closing contracts at first interview; this is an unusual opportunity for a man of strong personality to connect with a firm established more than fifty years; highest commercial rating, supplying business-extension and efficiency service, now being used by hundreds of the largest concerns in the country; we invite applications only from those whose earnings have exceeded $5,000 per year, and who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and sales ability. State age and experience to secure interview; you will have the same opportunity as others to earn commissions running from $10,000 to $20,000 annually. Give phone number. Address J 318 Times.

SALESMEN
AND
SALES MANAGERS.
$4,000 to $20,000 Commissions Annually.

The Federal Reserve Banking System has opened the door for banking operations in which every individual can participate. Our Financial Service is built on this sound foundation, and is directed by a bank president, bank directors, and big business men. At the present time more than ten banks have indorsed our plan and examination.

This advertisement is placed to enable us to get in touch with five or six men who have demonstrated their selling ability in financial or other lines. We want men who have refrained from selling the average financial proposition and securities, but who have a desire to participate in the larger commission earnings possible in this field.

If your record is absolutely clean, call at once. I will analyze the whole financial field with you. If your experience warrants, I can place you where your earnings will exceed your expectations. See Mr. Gray, after 10 o'clock, Room 10, 8th floor, 16 Wall St.

SALESMEN,
ATTENTION!
The manufacturers of the world's leading office specialty of its kind, a device used and indorsed by many thousands of satisfied users from coast to coast, require additional salesmen to take care of their rapidly increasing business; those who have sold cash registers, typewriters, adding machines or kindred lines will positively find it to their interest to investigate our claims; highest rate of commission paid, and earnings only limited by willingness to work. If interested, call Monday and Tuesday, July 14 and 15, on our Mr. H. N. Schwarz, Hotel Breslin, New York City.

SALESMEN.
IF YOU ARE THINKING OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT THIS COMPANY OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. AS WE HAVE SEVERAL CITY TERRITORIES OPEN; THIS FIRM IS OWNED BY ROBERT H. INGERSOLL OF WATCH FAME; WE PAY OUR MEN A LIBERAL COMMISSION TO SELL OUR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CHECK WRITER. SEE M. SLOAN, AFTER 10 A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 450 4TH AV.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER.
Aggressive, resourceful, 30 to 40 years, preferably with machine tool experience, for Christian firm in process of organization, to sell new machine tool appliances on commission, United States and Canada; no competition; tool thoroughly tested and now in use in over 100 large plants; now ready to market on national scale; opportunity for right man to acquire interest in company; state record briefly for interview. Box 447 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMEN WANTED, several, by a long established oil company to sell oil in a new field. Men with some knowledge of factory machinery preferred. No oil experience necessary. Small salary to start, with big future. Write stating age, experience and salary expected, single or married, and education received. G 562 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class, wide-awake, energetic salesman for Eastern New York State by large glass and paint jobbing concern up State; must have references, state salary expected; only those who have had experience in the selling of glass for building purposes need respond; excellent opening for right kind of man willing to work. Address Capable, Y 343 Times.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck company has opening for three master salesmen; accepted applicants will be placed upon salary and commission basis and found permanent and lucrative positions; experience in motor line not absolutely essential; must now be accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually; full information covering your experience and references accompany application to receive consideration. J 371 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is time you did. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted quick; advertising salesmen; state qualifications; advertising pins and novelties; exclusive territory; expenses advanced, salary and commissions; experience not essential; state age, height, weight, road or business experience, and give three late business references. Stanford-Crowell Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Old established corporation wishes to place some of its 6% first mortgage bonds, and for this purpose desires to employ a high grade salesman, possessing successful experience and unquestionable references; attractive commission. See Sales Manager, 1 Wall St., 15th floor.

SALESMAN, traveling, experienced, to represent mill of established reputation; to men who have clientele we can offer unlimited opportunities; drawing account against commission; give particulars as to qualifications; confidential. O 102 Times.

SALESMEN, residents of New Jersey and Long Island towns, to push proposition whereby auto owners obtain their tires at half price; now paying salary $40 per week to men of ability; state selling experience. S 226 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to call on millinery jobbers and ladies' hat manufacturing trade; line of millinery braids to represent New York manufacturing; salary and commission; state experience. M. H., 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Millinery experienced salesman to handle a fine line of hand-blocked and banded tailored hats; good opportunity for right man; experience and references confidential; salary or commission. C R 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to travel selling gum and candy to retail trade; exceptional opportunity for right men; commission basis; drawing account. Apply 9 to 3, A. R. Sherick, 498 Broadway.

SALESMAN, with record for selling high-grade line of perfumes and having established clientele, offered exceptional connection this line; commission or salary. P 142 Times.

SALESMAN—OFFICE APPLIANCE.
NO COMPETITION; LIBERAL COMM.
RELIABLE MAN FOR BROOKLYN,
ONE FOR NEW YORK.
Call 9 to 5, 374 FIMES.

SALESMAN wanted for dresses; all territory open; must have good following; write, stating full particulars or call in person; Commission basis. Mr. Saul, Room 1008, 2 West 32d St., Waldorf Bldg.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Apex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMAN, ROAD, NOVELTY TOYS; EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; COMMUNICATE BY MAIL ONLY. BANKOGRAPH CO., 619 6TH AV.

SALESMEN.—BY NEW FRENCH VEILING IMPORTERS FOR ENTIRE SOUTH AND MIDDLE WEST; IN CONJUNCTION WITH KINDRED LINE PREFERRED; COMMISSION BASIS. A 45 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—ONE CAPABLE OF SELLING HIGH CLASS TAILORED SUITS TO SPECIALTY SHOPS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 358 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced inside salesman on lighting goods; salary and commission. Address F. S., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, two, for rental proposition; permanent position; salary and commission. National Gas Governor Co., 56 West 45th St.

SALESMAN to sell industrial securities; experience unnecessary; salary and commission. Write for particulars, stating present occupation. O 662 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, visiting drug trade, to handle high-grade and exceptionally attractive line of perfumes as side line; liberal commission. P 141 Times.

SALESMAN FOR SKIRTS, ON COMMISSION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE REFERENCES; CONFIDENTIAL. P 633 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—An open for a live wire, men's furnishings salesman; good opportunities for the man who can make good. Mound, 54 Av. and 149th St.

SALESMAN to sell vacuum cleaners, lamps, fixtures, and other electrical appliances; commission, drawing account to deserving. D 236 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live proposition for live salesmen to sell standard automobile tires; salary and commission. Apply 453 West 16th St.

SALESMAN, preferably with automobile, calling on auto repair shops to take two good selling tools. S 219 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for new Summer drink; advertised article; liberal commission basis. 240 Broadway, Room 18.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN WANTED,
CALLING ON JOBBING TRADE AND QUALITY BUYERS OF
MIDDY BLOUSES
AND SMOCKS.

Line now ready and prices right; good connection can be made with an old established manufacturer; replies strictly confidential; commission basis. Address Box 110, 1618, St. James Building.

SALESMEN
FOR CITY AND VICINITY TO REPRESENT A POPULAR LINE OF MIDDIES AND SMOCKS (ON A SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS); ONE WHO ENJOYS A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH LARGE BUYERS AS WELL AS POSSESSING A GOOD FOLLOWING IN THE TRADE WILL FIND AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN FOR HIM.
HARRY BLOOM,
141 WEST 17TH ST.

SALESMAN.
If you can prove you are a real producer, can meet and mingle with men of affairs, have brains, resourcefulness and ability to close contracts for an advertising service, and have no objection to traveling, my concern can use your services permanently, with opportunity to earn $15,000 per year in commissions; if you can measure up, write me for an appointment, giving age and details of what you have done in the past in strict confidence; state telephone number. J 319 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.—A highly successful organization of Industrial Consultants has openings for two high grade salesmen. The prime requisite is ability to sell. They will be given a thorough training which will equip them with the technical knowledge of the work. Their clients will be the heads of large industries and must have the ability to close contracts of from $2,500 up. Salary, commission and bonus which will total not less than $5,000 the first year. This is an excellent opportunity for big men who are seeking to change to a very good connection with an unlimited future. Apply giving complete information, which will be held strictly confidential. Box Y 97 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
We have a splendid opening on our sales staff for well-appearing young man, aggressive and ambitious, to travel North and South Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia, with popular-priced line of dry goods, hosiery, and notions; must make smaller towns and have no objection to traveling indefinitely; good opportunity awaits a real live hustler; drawing account as against commission; state age, experience, and lines you have carried. V. C. G., 429 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Wanted, high grade man with proven earning ability as salesman or executive; must be of the education, personality, appearance and brains to interview high-powered executives; this is an excellent opportunity for a returned officer with executive or sales experience; must be of $5,000 caliber and if accepted will have the opportunity of developing large earning power; commission basis. Answer, giving qualifications and experience, to Box A 12 Times.

SALESMAN to call on physicians in Northern New Jersey, New York, and vicinity with a successful line of pharmaceuticals and surgical dressings; salary $100 per month, expenses, and a bonus on direct and indirect sales; excellent opportunity for an experienced man. Applications should give in detail references and qualifications, which information will be held confidential. Y 140 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Reputable established manufacturer of service and building specialties has opening for a high type salesman; prefer man familiar with the industrial, also real estate trade in Greater New York. Permanent connection, and exceptional opportunity; salary or commission basis. Reply for personal interview, giving details of past experience, &c. F 302 Times.

SALESMAN
with retail clothing experience, either men's or ladies', to take full charge of store out of town; exceptional opening for capable man anxious to make good; splendid opportunity for advancement; good salary to start.
THE BERMAN STORES CO., INC.,
211 6th Av.

SALESMAN
with retail clothing experience, either ladies' or gents', to take full charge of store out of town; exceptional opening for capable man anxious to make good; splendid opportunity for advancement; good salary to start.
THE BERMAN STORES CO., INC.,
211 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Now that the treaty is signed, our War History will soon be completed. Already the demand has increased. We require men who are clean-cut, honest and capable of securing results; to call upon responsible people; large commissions; permanent position with good salary if you can qualify. New York Times, WAR VOLUMES DEPT., 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.
If you are not afraid of work and will follow the system we teach, you will earn, like the rest of our men, $100 to $600 weekly; not interested in any but men of the type; mercifully; demonstration. Call after 10 A. M., 1084 Singer Bldg.

SALESMAN wanted; power specialties line, technical education on steam and hydraulics; man with sales experience and be thoroughly familiar with power plant appliances, including condensers; state age and experience, together with salary expected. P 599 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Four experienced men of appearance personality to call on business men in the interests of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, dept. of The Nation's business; dignified work; moderate salary to start; opportunity to advance. Address B 230 Times.

SALESMAN.—LARGEST SYNDICATE CUT SERVICE; CATERING TO DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, NEWSPAPERS; EXTENSIVE, EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; FULL PROTECTION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. A 45 TIMES.

SALESMAN Wanted.—A high grade sporting goods traveling salesman to handle a high grade line of sporting goods in New York State; do not answer unless you are experienced in the sporting goods line; state age, salary, and references. Address The Bolway Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Texas Oil has call with investors and speculators; we have highly meritorious co-operative selling plan; high-class management; commission basis. Write for liberal offer. F. J. Johnson Co., 500 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN.—Increase your earnings; can make you attractive offer; introduce my line among hardware, implement, and seed employes; commission; write for particulars. Frank Higbie, 1328 Concord Av., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN AND DEMONSTRATOR for manufacturer photo paper and supplies; must have selling ability and thorough knowledge of photography; salary. Defender Photo Supply Co., 141 Fifth Av.

SALESMEN:—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY CELL FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. TERMS WANTED. BOX 500. 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN, first class, to sell automatic fire alarm; no installation cost; new invention; exceptional opportunity for territorial rights big profits; commission; retails $7.50. Firekok Sales Co., 1906 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN.—Young man, between 25 and 30, to travel for first-class magazine; promoting circulation among newsdealers; salary. Apply to J. F. De Mar, 17 West 31st St., between 11-12, Monday.

SALESMAN owning car to sell automobile accessories; exclusive territory to right man; commission only. Apply Gray-Andrews, 73 Warren St., New York City.

SALESMAN visiting out-of-town stationery and office furniture trade, to sell filing cabinets on commission basis. Chernack Co., 31 East 42d St.

SALESMAN for New York State and New England; novelty cotton and printed fabrics; side line; commission only. B 396 Times.

SALESMAN for Middle West; fine cotton and silk and cotton fabrics; also novelty printed line; commission only. S 175 Times.

SALESMEN for co-operative drug organization, city and outside; commission. Apply morning only, Room 501, 1,400 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
TO REPRESENT A POPULAR LINE OF MIDDIES AND SMOCKS FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TERRITORIES:
MIDDLE WESTERN,
NEW ENGLAND,
NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES IS OPEN TO A HIGH GRADE MAN WHO HAS A LARGE FOLLOWING AT HIS COMMAND; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS.
HARRY BLOOM,
141 WEST 17TH ST.

SALESMEN FOR MECHANICAL LEATHER GOODS AND LEATHER BELTING FOR NEW YORK STATE; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY, ON COMMISSION BASIS, FOR ENERGETIC MAN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO.,
8TH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SALESMAN
to represent us in the Middle West and New England selling an EXCLUSIVE and STAPLE advertising service.
The man we want must possess more than average sales ability; he must be able to show by past experience that he is a BIG producer, capable of earning UPWARDS of $6,000 a year.
To such a man we will offer a genuine opportunity to make a permanent connection with a responsible and rapidly growing New York organization.
Compensation strictly commission; expenses advanced.
In your reply please tell us what you have sold, earnings in past, age, nationality, &c.; your letter will be returned if requested. Address P. O. Box 403, Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN WANTED
to sell the F. & E. Check Writer, made in Chicago, but sold all over the world; man of force and ability are earning $3,000 to $5,000 per year; if you haven't had any experience in the selling game, we will train you, we pay a liberal commission; no drawing account; references required. B 715 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—LOOSE-LEAF SPECIALIST.
A LARGE, NEW CONCERN, WITH THE MOST UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT, SELLING TO THE CONSUMER, REQUIRES SERVICES OF SEVERAL SALESMEN, ON SALARY AND PERCENTAGES OF PROFITS, TO SELL ITS LINES OF LOOSE-LEAF AND MANIFOLDING SYSTEMS. HERE IS REALLY AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXTRA COMPENSATION OFFERED. ALL ANSWERS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS J 219 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A publishing house wishes salesmen to write special biographies of a selected number of men and women of this and other cities on a commission basis; success in interviewing more essential than experience in writing biographies; leads and addresses furnished; men who possess the qualifications of successful interviewers can earn exceptional remuneration with permanent position. Apply to executive offices, 2907-2910 Candler Bldg., 220-4 West 42d St.

SALESMAN WANTED
by cotton converting house to cover retail and manufacturing trade in Middle Western States; must have extensive selling experience and good following in that territory; no objection to noncompetitive side line; commission basis. R. S., 200 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
Concern operating three stores in Connecticut has opening for clean-cut, aggressive salesman, experienced in handling vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and other electrical home appliances; a man experienced in closing sales in the home and capable of hiring and training salesmen an unusual opportunity is offered; salary and commission. Reply by letter, telling age, experience, &c., B 671 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN FOR AUTOMOBILE TIRES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Exclusive territory for high-calibre men who can prove themselves equal to our proposition and who have been in the habit of making big money; commission basis; tell all about yourself. S 180 Times.

SALESMEN
WANTED AT ONCE; REAL PRODUCING SALESMEN TO SELL A FURNITURE SPECIALTY; ALL TERRITORIES; NOTHING TO CARRY BUT PHOTO; LIBERAL COMMISSION; GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE BIG MONEY. J 396 TIMES.

SALESMAN—CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A large infants' and children's dresses manufacturer (white goods,) who also controls a mill manufacturing infants' and children's knit goods, is open for representation for both lines throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio, where we have a large established business; commission basis. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman, acquainted with retail jewelers and department stores in New York and vicinity, to sell high-class line of Swiss bracelet watches; commission; only first-class experience need apply; state full particulars. B 633 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN Wanted—Factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who produce; only hustlers need apply. Eastman Rubber Works, Inc., 218 West 40th St., New York.

SALES MANAGER, FOR HIGH-CLASS MOTOR TRUCK; ONLY RESPONSIBLE MEN OF PROVEN ABILITY AND BEST OF REFERENCES NEED APPLY. FAYETTE MOTORS CORP., 214 WEST 57TH ST. SALARY AND INDEPENDENT.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE outside of New York City, to handle line of tungsten and nitrogen lamps; exclusive territory given; excellent opportunity in unlimited field; commission; write for further information. Manufacturer, Room 709, 110 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN
for New York territory; strong line children's rompers and ladies' aprons; New England territory covered; commission basis on sales; prefer man with experience similar line; state experience and references. Y 78 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, immediately; young man, familiar with trade, by a well known leading high-grade trimmed hat concern; strictly confidential; salary or commission. J 304 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you have been successful in selling specialties, insurance, or service, you can earn real money with our sales management proposition; a well known; salary and commission. R 329 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell a high grade of baby shoes in New York City and vicinity; must be experienced in this line; state age, salary, and references. Address The Bolway Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted.—High-class security salesmen with established clientele to sell first-class banking securities; advancement salesmen making good to managers; commission. 27 Pine St.

SALESMAN; steady position in retail trunk and leather goods store; must be capable of taking charge; salary $40 per week and commission; state religion; quick advancement. G 563 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell new beverage to store trade; salary and commission; chance to make $40 to $50 per week. Apply Room No. 1, 21 East 14th St., Monday morning, 8:30.

SALESMAN, ELECTRIC PORTABLE AND FIXTURE; ONE WHO HAS HAD ROAD EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. A 118 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted; six live salesmen to sell a quick-selling telephone attachment, on commission. Stelling & Stelling, Room 612, 150 Liberty St.

SALESMAN calling on dentists; our preparation side line; big commission. Dr. Fleischman, American Nail Bank Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, high-class, to sell stock of producing oil company; 30 per cent. commission; no advances; full co-operation. J 322 Times.

SALESMEN having clientele grocers, confectioners, druggists, butchers, can easily earn $10,000 yearly selling banking securities; commission. F 255 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, selling chemicals and waxes; commission basis with drawing account. Griffiths Co., 81 Fulton St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, on beaded bags; salary or commission; good opportunity for the right party. A 38 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, ladies shoes; outside; commission basis; good opportunity. F 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, photo engravings; good opportunity; salary or commission. G 644 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN, $10,000 CLASS; AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A FEW EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD SALESMEN TO JOIN A WALL STREET INVESTMENT BANKING HOUSE WHICH IS HANDLING HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES ONLY AND FINDS THAT ITS OPPORTUNITIES DEMAND AN INCREASED SALES FORCE; GENTLEMEN OF CHARACTER, INTELLIGENCE, PERSONALITY AND FORCE, HAVING SUITABLE MANNER AND APPEARANCE, AND REAL SELLING ABILITY, WILL BE PLACED IN PERMANENT CONNECTIONS WHICH WILL BE HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE ON COMMISSION BASIS AND OFFER UNLIMITED FUTURE IN SALARIED EXECUTIVE POSITIONS; EXPERIENCE IN SECURITIES OR ACQUAINTANCE AMONG INVESTORS WILL OF COURSE BE ADVANTAGEOUS BUT IS NOT IMPERATIVE; VALUABLE TRAINING WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO ARE OTHERWISE PROPERLY QUALIFIED; INTERVIEW ONLY AFTER RECEIPT OF FULL INFORMATION, WHICH WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL OR RETURNED ON REQUEST; PLEASE GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER. W 986 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGERS.
The opening of five branch offices prompts us to advertise for men who can direct a sales force.

We want men between twenty-five and forty years of age, whom whom we will train and develop by a few weeks of direct selling.

The income will mean $10,000 per annum. This is a genuine opportunity for men who are not afraid to prove their ability.

Call between 10 and 12, and 2 and 4.

I. D. NOLL & COMPANY,
INVESTMENT UNDERWRITERS,
170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
wish to engage thoroughly experienced Salesmen for
FURNITURE,
WASHING MACHINES,
ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
This is an excellent opportunity for high grade Salesmen.
Apply Employment Office, 6th Floor.

SALESMEN—REAL ESTATE.
The boom is coming, but it is not here yet; as a matter of fact, however, the man who is not trained in real estate methods has just about sufficient time to join a substantial and successful sales organization and secure the necessary grounding before the greatest era of real estate selling that suburban New York has ever seen will break upon us; this grounding may take months; we do not want men seeking soft money, but will take two earnest men and tell them all we know and help them to make a satisfactory living, and they will naturally profit by the prosperous period coming our way. An applicant's record must be clean and indicate ability. We wish it to be completely outlined in the first letter. Compensation based on commission and expenses. R. D., 26 Times.

SALESMAN.
HAVE OPENING FOR REAL PRODUCING SALESMAN, ONE WHO CAN GIVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES AS TO SELLING ABILITY AND CHARACTER; HIGH-CLASS MAN NOT TOO BIG TO WORK EVERY FOOT OF TERRITORY; TEXTILE EXPERIENCE OF LINE NOT NECESSARY; RIGHT MAN WILL EARN OVER $200 A WEEK; EXPENSES ADVANCED AGAINST LIBERAL COMMISSION. J 396 TIMES.

SALESMEN—OPPORTUNITY.
Men with experience selling advertising displays to manufacturers (in quantities) for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and important manufacturing centres; patented proposition already adopted by prominent national advertisers to keep goods better displayed; men now earning over $5,000 ambitious to make over $10,000; must have established clientele; commission basis. Reply fully, stating experience to Opportunity, A 61 Times.

SALESMAN.
Must be competent and with good record; no knowledge of motor truck selling necessary; remuneration must be based upon results; opportunity for good man to earn big commissions. Apply N. Y. Fulton Truck Co., 240 West 56th St.

SALESMAN.—Substantial corporation wants exceptionally successful salesman to sell non-sanitary paper specialty with great possibilities; commission with drawing account; a permanent place with high earnings to man with unusual sales ability; can earn over $10,000. Write full particulars confidentially to T. O., 439 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN TO SELL TOILET SOAP TO THE RETAIL GROCERY, DRUG, AND DRY GOODS STORES IN NEW YORK CITY AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT; COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON AFTER 2 P. M. TO THE CINCINNATI SOAP COMPANY, 42 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN CALLING ON FURNITURE OR GENERAL STORES IN SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS, FOR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LINE OF RUGS; ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; POCKET SAMPLES; SPLENDID SIDELINE. APPLY, STATING TERRITORY AND REFERENCES, J 289 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Three men, with cars, to travel through Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine selling a new library equipment for schools; advance and commission. Call and see Mr. Forster, Room 603, 2 West 45th St., New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 200.

SALESMEN, oil stock, four live wires; liberal commission. Room 621, 500 5th Av.

SCORER, experienced, paper boxes, wanted; Good wages; steady employment. Seeley Tube & Box Co., 644 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY, experienced stenographer of good appearance and address, salesman's experience desired; highest references required; excellent opportunity for right party. Campbell, Broadway at 66th St.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—ONE CAPABLE OF RELIEVING BUSY EXECUTIVE OF DETAILS; MUST POSSESS GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH; STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 62 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desired by prominent law firm; high-class position essential; unusual opportunity; state fully as to experience, qualifications and references. B 863 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—Bankers Credit Corporation, financing time sales of automobiles; 16 per cent. commission; splendid opportunity those qualifying. F 356 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man, who is capable of handling men, good opportunity with wide-awake corporation; duties will consist of shipping and clerical work; state age, experience and salary expected. G 683 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERK. — Must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. A. L., 163 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, who can also assist bookkeeper; state qualifications, references and salary expected. G 616 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, familiar with drugs and chemicals; state full particulars, salary expected. M R 803 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced on mail-order shipping. F 283 Times.

SHOE SALESMEN
BEST & CO.
require
THOSE SALESMEN IN THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE. THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED. ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.
Best & Co., 1 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SHIP CARPENTERS and joiners wanted, on repair work. McDonald Ship Yards, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

SILK GLOVE MANUFACTURER.
A leading manufacturer of silk gloves wants a Superintendent and Manufacturer to direct and operate his mill. The position requires one who knows the business thoroughly and who is able to take full charge of a plant.
An excellent opportunity for the right man. State full particulars. All applications will be held in strictest confidence.
J 125 TIMES.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, takes the place of the Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new, prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 806 West 69th St.

SOL

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 24, FOR MECHANICAL WORK; ALSO ELECTRICAL WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY, SEWING PARTICULARS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, B 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, with knowledge of office routine, bookkeeping, and correspondence, to take charge of office; excellent opportunity for right person to make permanent connection with every chance for future with growing concern; salary to begin will be low, but advancement will be rapid if he makes good; state age, salary, references, and full particulars in first letter. G 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by an import and export house; a bright young man with some experience in handling syrups; preferably one familiar with sampling, keeping records, typewriting, and attending to shipments. B 859 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN Wanted.—An old-established company has an opening in their export department for a young man, 18 to 20 years old; graduate from high school or commercial school preferred; write, giving age, education, salary desired, and qualifications you possess for the position; moderate salary to start; position offers excellent opportunity for rapid advancement. G 561 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, capable of assisting in handling office detail and anxious to learn; advertising agency. Call Reuter's Advertising Agency, 1261 Broadway, city.

YOUNG MAN, high school grad a'e preferred, take charge of light shipping and general office work with high-class publishing house; permanent position with unusual chance for advancement when ability is demonstrated. Apply, with full particulars of age, education, experience, if any, references, and salary desired to start. A 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, EXPERIENCED IN AND CAPABLE OF MANAGING COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT OF PAIGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS, REFERENCES, AND SALARY REQUIRED IN FIRST LETTER. BOX 87, 1619 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

YOUNG MEN, 18 to 20, high school graduate preferred, are offered an opportunity to learn our business thoroughly; starting at the bottom; this is a splendid chance to make yourself; moderate salary to begin with. Call Mr. Young, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., 68 33d St., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., Employment Department, 5th floor.

YOUNG MAN as assistant buyer for general merchandise in leading export house; splendid opportunity for hard-working, earnest young man to make a future for himself; working knowledge of Spanish absolutely essential; address, stating salary and full particulars. C 659 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 25, in leading export and import concern; knowledge of French or Spanish absolutely essential; permanent position with every chance for advancement; address, stating salary and full particulars. C 791 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, who is at least high school graduate, for general work in advertising department of a large national advertiser; splendid chance for anyone anxious for advertising experience; must be willing to work for small salary the first year; state full particulars. J 341 Times.

YOUNG MAN to keep books and assist manager in special department of N. Y. Stock Exchange house; must know how to use typewriter, stenographer preferred.). Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating salary desired, and experience. Address J B, Box 68, care Klerman, 135 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of sample department in leading exporters of general merchandise; permanent position with every chance for advancement; address, stating salary and full particulars. C 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, for export trade, 16 to 18 years of age, wanted in an export office; must be well-educated, able to write a clear, fair penman and have good references; state full particulars and salary expected to B 695 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office assistant; neat penman; must have some business experience; excellent opportunity for right man with old-established firm; write, giving full particulars; references, salary expected. Box 541 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work by jobber in plumbing specialties; should have knowledge of bookkeeping and operate a typewriter; address full particulars, experience, age, nationality, and religion. A. M. Co., 347 Varick st.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, thoroughly trustworthy, for jewelry importer's office; good opportunity for inside and outside selling to one who will take a general interest; applicants must state full particulars to be considered. P 784 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, energetic, willing, well acquainted amongst automobile owners, can make good income on side lines selling well known nationally advertised standard tire; salary and commission. C D 305 Times.

YOUNG man as assistant to manager in plumbing supply house in Jersey City; must be thoroughly experienced and able to figure estimates; exceptional opportunity for young man looking for a future. Y 30 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 35, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, U. S., 177 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined and with selling ability, wanted in high-class retail store; salary $15 per week and commission; address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. B 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—By New York Stock Exchange house; must be experienced in Wall Street routine, to work on ex-receive and deliver blotter; must furnish excellent references; state salary. C 705 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to make himself generally useful; salary to start $25 per week; address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. B 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; good opportunity; large steel manufacturing concern, Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wanted in clerical capacity; must be neat and accurate at figures; permanent position with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, C 696 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some experience for mechanical work; steady position, good opportunity; also boy to learn himself generally useful in a shop. J 234 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, quick, for factory superintendent's office; good opportunity; advancement. Reply, stating experience, age, salary, &c., D 1302 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, desired by banking office for general office work; knowledge of Italian and stenography preferred; give full details. R 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19 years of age, by wholesale jewelry house; one capable of taking charge of repair department; good opportunity. B 686 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, window dresser and card writer, wanted for specialty cloak and suits store, also to take charge of floor; reference required. Y 130 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in typewriting and stenography; call Monday morning between 9 and 10 A. M., Palmer & Embury Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th St.

YOUNG MAN for clerical position, downtown office; neat handwriting essential. C 546 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, desired by builder's office; good opportunity; state salary. B 303 Times.

YOUNG MAN to operate typewriter for circular work; chance for advancement; state salary expected. Box C 738 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16, for office work in large concern; state references, salary expected. Box J. M., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, strong, to assist shipping clerk; salary $12. G 596 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, (three,) musically inclined, to travel and demonstrate; introducing self-taught stringed instrument; any one can play; salary and commission; state age. G 575 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 18, strong, help all around house; departments. Address House, Box 123, Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN for general office work in Christian wholesale house; $16 per week. J 397 Times.

YOUTHS, 16, learn jobbing business, building care specialty. Address Jobber, Box 139, Madison Square, New York.

A SUCCESSFUL DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES of a competent, experienced MERCHANT to take charge and direct the merchandising, managing OF THE INSTITUTION. Only those having held similar positions need apply. THIS IS A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY. Applications will be treated strictly confidential. State age, experience, &c. F. E., 407 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

YOU CAN QUALIFY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT NOVEMBER, 1930, AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, NOVEMBER, 1930, IF YOU ACT QUICKLY.

November

is the period during which one-fourth of the year's business changes, readjustments and building up of staffs are made.

If you have a faculty for figures and the grade stuff for the making of an accountant there is just about three months between now and November this year for you, through suitable intensive training — during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a junior accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a week.

And ample time to qualify before November, 1929, for position of senior accountant, auditor or income-tax expert, at a salary of at least $75 a week, with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of raw ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote 5 spare home hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful home-study principles ever developed, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent certified public accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top and have their records to point to with just pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 W. 42d St.
Telephone Bryant 8020.

ACCOUNTING

COST—C. P. A.—EXECUTIVE.
Why put in two, three, or four years learning accounting when you can accomplish the same result in one or two at less than one year, by intensive practical training methods?

LEARN THE BEST PAYING PROFESSION under the guidance of over fifteen prominent, practicing Certified Public Accountants. We have on a great number of students enrolled who have spent from one to three years in learning accounting from accredited colleges and schools.

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING STUDENTS from other schools or executive accountants, desiring additional intensive technical training, can take entrance examination and start in advanced units.

NO BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. We have more requests for expert accountants than we can fill. More C. P. A.'s are numbered among our students and graduates than any other similar institution can claim.

ACCEPTED APPLICANTS GUARANTEED SATISFACTION. Come in and satisfy yourself as to the foregoing statements; low tuition; easy terms; home study. For catalog, write or phone WORTH 248.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY,
309 BROADWAY.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of this great reconstruction period: learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual experts; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet U.
BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A., BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN AMPLE TIME. AUTHORIZED STATE INFORMATION / UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. P 815 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business; hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 8 o'clock; write or telephone Cortlandt 1405 for booklet. "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 8 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MAKE MORE MONEY
by working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve great success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet 21. Character Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

EXPORTING LESSON FREE—COME.
New Summer Exporting Class forming; 8 intensive weeks, starting Tuesday, July 22, at 6 o'clock. Attend free lesson, then convinced before joining. Any afternoon 2 o'clock or Tuesday, Friday 6 o'clock.
Export & Import Inst., 63 Park Row.

YOUNG MAN offered superior course in shorthand law reporting, court or secretarial work in reputable court reporter's offices; day or evening; moderate tuition; remunerative position assured when expert. F. Lusk, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 9138.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK!
Big demand for Motion-Picture, Commercial and Press Photographers; 3 months' course covers all. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Phone or write for Catalog "P." or call and investigate. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public accountant; fit yourself into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in your spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SUMMER SESSION IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, drafting, plan reading, estimating, math., and other practical courses by experienced engineers. Classes now forming. Write, call, phone Y. M. C. A., 157 E. 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 8051.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Men., July 14, day or night, pays for six weeks' Summer course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy. Est. 1891. Gaffey's School, 3 B'way, 239th, near 5th Av.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' course. Graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st: 25 West 43d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

YOUNG MAN, Cuban, best reference, wishes to exchange conversation with young American gentleman. Call Dumois, 890 West 182d St., City.

ALL mechanical, engineering subjects, drafting, mathematics taught; preparing examinations. Prof. Julian Wittal, M. E., Tribune Building. Beekman 2092.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGERS COLLEGE.
Domestic and export classes, mail and private instruction; prospectus free. Tribune Bldg.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN wishes to exchange Spanish for English. F 357 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

READ THIS
YOU WHO WANT
TO DO THE BIG THINGS
IN BIGGER BUSINESS!

WE WANT THE NAME and Business address of every ambitious man in every industry, working either at the bench—as foreman, as superintendent or in an official capacity.

WE WANT THESE NAMES AND ADDRESSES FROM YOU! yes, who aspire to do the BIG THINGS in BIG BUSINESS! YOU WHO REALIZE that today the man who combines brain and mechanical humanes way and secure their best efforts IS THE MAN SOUGHT AFTER by all heads of large organizations. If you and men who want to become BIG FACTORS in the big FACTORIES, who seek bigger opportunities. YOU ARE ONE OF THESE MEN, we know it, or else you would not be reading this "AD." We want you as a student of Factory Management with the Industrial Extension Institute. You will have at your command SIXTY OF THE BIG MEN who control and operate SIXTY OF OUR LARGEST INDUSTRIES—men who have done and are doing the BIG THINGS! Just send for our new and interesting book entitled "THINKING BEYOND YOUR JOB," and learn how you can capitalize the great possibilities within you, and grasp the wonderful opportunities which will be yours after completing our service. SEND FOR IT NOW—if you are honestly interested in helping yourself and helping others.

Write a letter at once, giving business address only, to

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE,
15 West 24th Street.

Instruction.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN to write advertisements and earn about $100 weekly; we will show you how. Write Page-Davis Co., 147 Page Bldg., Chicago.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasure and profitable work; day and evening classes. Hour for booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

DISCHARGED service man, French graduate Paris University, will tutor private pupils in French. B 344 Times.

SPANISH gentleman wishes exchange Spanish for English with American gentleman. F 978 Times Downtown.

FOREIGNERS.—English pronunciation by A. M. Columbia teacher six years' experience. F 147 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.—Learn stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping. Chief School, 5 Beekman-406 East 149th Sts.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Pres. Gen'l Mgr.
THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

DON'T CONCLUDE that we have not the position you see just because you do not see it listed here.
COME IN and look over our large lists posted in our Waiting Room and consult our Placing Managers.
Probably just the position you are fitted for is listed with us and we could find room for it in our advertisement.

A FEW POSITIONS TYPICAL OF OUR LIST OF OVER 400.

EXPORT MANAGER—Man, 35-45, thoroughly experienced in export management; must have been several years with New York export house; salary up to $9,000.
PUBLICATION MANAGER — Must have trade publication experience; take care of entire business in President's absence; large investment; state with ability; a big place for a big man.
SUPERINTENDENT—Experienced in modern cost and production systems for brass and bronze manufacturer, out of town; salary commensurate.
CORRESPONDENT—Young man with small order or advertising experience; man not afraid of criticism and hard work; $150-$175.
CORRESPONDENT — American, not over 28, with three years' experience in New York export house; man who can translate French; good opening; $40-$45.
BEER SALES—Man who has been paid Secretary for a trade association; should be able to edit monthly publication; $2,000.
BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANTS — ($3,) for Queens concern; couple of development into something bigger; $25-$40
STATISTICIAN—Man with recent and extensive experience at compiling sales statistics; want experience in auto or auto parts, manufacturing; $1,800-$2,000.
LEDGER CLERK—Accounts receivable; man who understands cash discounts, freight allowances, &c.; considerable de all work; $35.
BOOKKEEPER AND CAGE MAN—Experienced man, clean, quick, and accurate; steady work; $40 a week month to start; $250 a month soon if you make good.
BOOKKEEPERS (18,) four with first-class, active export houses (1,) steamship accounting; (1,) soap manufacturing; (1,) drug manufacturing; (2,) chemical manufacturing; (1,) electrical manufacturing; (1,) gas appliance manufac turing; (1,) film company; (1,) hygienic institute; (1,) junior accountant with C. P. A.; at salaries from $25-$35.
STENOGRAPHERS—(7,) one work up to assistant sales manager, rubber company; (1,) construction company; (2,) export companies; (1,) financial company; (1,) manufacturing company; at salaries $25.
CORRESPONDENT—Marine hardware experience; lots of detail work; $30.
CABLE CLERK—Export company; splendid chance; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS—(12,) machinery export manufacturing plant, hotel, &c.; $15-$20.
CLERKS—(20,) trading, routing, billing, ledger, charge of locker room, assistant to sales manager, in advertising agency, check orders, railroad experience, timekeeping, export, &c.; $18-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS AND ASSISTANTS—(10,) jewelry, manufacturing plant, textile, &c.; $18-$25.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Inc., 200 Broadway, Room 238.

STATISTICIAN, exp. auto sales, $2,000-$3,000.
SALESMAN—Steel and advertising.
STENOGRAPHERS—English, Spanish, newspaper and steamship, $20-$25.
INSURANCE—Asst. cashier, $60; less clerk, $35-$15.
BROKERAGE—Cable clerk, $20; runners, $12.
CLERKS—General reports, clerical typist, $12-$16.
OFFICE BOYS wanted at once; $12.
No registration.

INTERSTATE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
Temple Bar Building, Room 603,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
We are constantly receiving calls for executives, such as works managers, superintendents, employment, personal supervisors, production and efficiency engineers, mercantile executives, accounting cashiers, secretaries, expert and sales departments, &c. We specialize in this field. Apply in person if possible.

Rose E. Boyd, Employment Counselor,
29 Liberty Street.
Secretary-Stenographer, prominent corporation in Virginia, English dictation to translate into English and Spanish or Portuguese, opportunity for promotion to executive position, attractive salary; Secretary-Stenographer to French Officer, French dictation; salary open; exceptional investment securities salesmen, $4,000-$5,000; Superior positions for young stenographers and typists as assistant to Dept. Managers in export, commil. & Banking houses.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
Stenographer, Spanish-English, $40 weekly. Steno., (Hotel, city,) $100 monthly, meals. Stenographer, mfg., $22-$25. Stenographer, Bronx, (technical,) $30. Bookkeepers; numerous positions open $25-$30 downtown uptown Bronx. Typist and Tracer, railroad experience preferred, $20. Dictaphone operator, $25. Clerks, $14-$12.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Openings for all classes brokerage, $20-35. Also two temp. bkprs., brokerage exper., $15-20 day.
BANK OPENINGS: Registration and transfer of stock, $1,500. Receiving teller, bank ledger clerks, jr. clerks
Steno.-secy., $40. Elderly reception clerk or disabled soldier, $100. Asst. credit clerk, $25. Spanish invoice clerk, $25. Stenos., $20-30. Young corporation clerk, $15. Bookkeepers, $25-30. Many others. Register free.

BARKER & MacCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.
Draftsmen, accountants, factory superintendent, experienced typewriter manufacturing; bookkeepers, brokerage and commercial; clerks, stenographers, secretaries, $25. (2,) French-English stenographer; Spanish-English stenographer, rate clerk, purchase and sales, stock clerk. Registry free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20; 35 wonderful opportunities, best firms. Atlas Agency, 125 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 Church Street,
N. Y. City.
ANDREW'S FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Established 1906.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GEN'L MANAGER.—Must be thoroughly familiar with woodworking plant; manage ment; able to handle men; good all round executive; $6,000 yr.
ACCOUNTANT (foreign.)—Wonderful opportunity for live young man with thorough knowledge of office and mechanical accounting; $6,000 yr.
REPRESENTATIVE.—China and Far East; must know market and conditions and be equipped to run branch house; salary commensurate with ability.
CREDIT MANAGER.—Large N. Y. C. import thoroughly conversant credit man who is familiar with manufacturers' credits; salary commensurate.
SALESMEN (2).—Familiar with selling building material, especially cement; should know line and have following among the contractors; $6,000 yr.
SALESMEN.—Securities; men with acquaintance among banks in Middle West and New England to sell high-class securities; salary commensurate.
SALESMEN.—Opportunity for live wire knowing textile manufacturing trade to sell textile oils and fillers; salary commensurate.
MANAGER.—Export; must be thoroughly familiar with paper products; up to $5,000 yr.
ACCOUNTANT.—Opening for senior accountant with public experience; up to $5,000 yr.
STATISTICIAN.—Familiar with charts and statistics on automobiles or similar work; $1,800-$2,000 yr.
CODE AND CABLE CLERKS (2).—One to run dept.; another to assist; must be able to cipher and decode; $1,800-$2,000 yr.
FREIGHT RATE CLERKS.—Must be familiar with rates on Southern and Southwestern lines; $1,800 yr.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRO CHEMICAL-MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—$6,000-$7,000 yr.; to act as works manager; 35-40 yrs.; interview Monday.
ENGR. MAINTENANCE AND SUPT. (CONST.—Jersey.—$5,000-$6,000; high-grade executive, under 50, to supervise large interests; permanent.
SUPERINTENDENT.—Jersey; $5,000; sheet metal works; experienced; linesmith, punch and press working, assembling, lacquering, plating and polishing, and thoroughly exp. routing, planning and production.
ASST. to SUPT. (3).—Long Island City; $1,800 yr.; 2 yrs.' shop exp.; college graduate.
SALES ENGR.—$2,400; travel East Atlantic; familiar contractors' machinery.
SUPERINTENDENT.—$6,000 and prem. and bonus; college graduate; exp. and responsible for production with modern machinery mfr.
FOREMAN.—$2,000; Poughkeepsie; experience winding small D. C. armatures, &c.
DESIGNERS. — $2,100-$2,400; power-house design; mech. elect. stru. concrete; checkers and detailers.
ARCHITECT.—$7,200-$3,000; city; to make rough pictures of contemplated lodge, factories, &c.
ELEC. DFTS.—$1,800; city; light and power.
MECH. TRACERS.—$20; city.
ARCH. DFTS.—City; $2,800; good general bldg. exp.
ESTIMATOR.—$3,000; city; under 40 yrs.; exp. quantity surveyor and price; all types bldg. const.
ELECTRO CHEMIST.—Jersey; $2,000-$3,000 yr.; interview Monday.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARIAL-STENO. to official of downtown bank; 25-30 yrs. old; must be conscientious, clean-cut and competent; will pay anything in reason to get right man.
STENOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.—Must have 5 yrs. experience; ability to take notes from which to dictate letters; must be good penman and live wire; $25-$30 wk.
PRIVATE SEC'Y to prominent real estate man; 30-35 yrs. old; good steno.; able to talk well and possessing tact and judgment; $30-$35 wk.
STENO.—S. S. company; $90 wk.
RECT. AND STENO. to president of B'klyn mfg. company; personality and brains requisite; $35 wk.
STENO. AND CLERK.—Uptown; semi-mechanical concern; $30 wk.
STENO.—Office of private assistant; $25 wk.
STENO.—Legal dept. of mfg. company; 22-25 yrs. old; good opportunity if applicant writes and types; $25 wk.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Several openings for men able to take dictation in French or Spanish; $25 wk.
STENO.—Commercial house; $25 wk.
BOOKKEEPERS (3).—Well-known bankers and brokers; with one middle-age man if familiar with financial bkkpg.; $30 wk.
CASHIER (25).—Well-known restaurants can use men familiar with coding systems and cash; must type and one must be steno.; $25-$35 wk.
EXPORT ASSISTANT CLERKS (3).—Competent in every respect; $20-$25 wk.
FREIGHT RATE CLERK.—Familiar with selling rates; $30-$35 wk.
SALES CORRESPONDENT.—College education; $25 wk.
STATISTICAL AND COST CLERK.—Familiar with figuring cost of drug manufacture
OFFICE MANAGER of small office in New Rochelle.
FIRE INSURANCE MAN.—Able to take charge and build up fire insurance business for out-of-town Trust Company; wonderful opportunity for the right party; salary to start up to $40 wk.
ASSISTANT BKKPR.—Chance to learn the brokerage business; $25 wk.
BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT CLERK.—Will take middle-age man if not afraid of long hours; $25 wk.
STENO.—Capable and energetic; assistant to head dept. head, freight brokers; $1,200 yr.
STENO.—Auto supply uptown; $1,200 yr.
SUMMER HOTEL STENO (1).—L. I.; strictly high class; 250 guests; room, board and $15 mo.
STENO.—Oil company, downtown; young man; $25 mo.
STENO.—Automobile corp., downtown; future; urgent; $30 mo.
STENO.—Downtown; advancement in six months; start $1,200 yr.
CLERKS, (2.)—Slight knowledge of bkkpg.; exp not so essential as brains; $18 wk.
FACTORY COST CLERKS, (3.)—Statistically inclined; some cost exp. some familiarity with factory detail; wonderful future; Jersey City; $30 wk.
MAIL ORDER CORRESPONDENT.—Christian millinery firm; future; start $20 wk.
GENERAL CLERK.—Familiar with silk or woolens; stock records and sales accounts; $18-$20 wk.
SHIPPING CLERK.—Exp. in banking house; able to trace shipments, prepare dock receipts, bills of lading, &c., operate typewriter, and know elements of Spanish; $1,200 yr.
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, (2.)—Able to type and use adding machine, knowledge of bkkpg.; must be accurate; $20-$23 wk.
BANKING CLERKS, (3.)—Young men; familiar Burroughs machine; $18 wk.
TYPIST (2).—Familiar with figures; familiar with margin abbreviations; $20-$23 wk.
GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—Hustler; old established coal company; able to handle men; knowledge of office routine; prefer Hoboken or Jersey City man; guaranteed advancement; $1,800 yr.
FACTORY OFFICE MAN.—Furniture exps.; knowledge of bkkpg., able to handle payroll, stock ledger, and gen'l factory records; big opportunity; start $20 wk.
SUMMER HOTEL CLERK.—Night work; 8 P. M., 8 A. M.; large, high-class L. I. hotel; room, board, $90 mo.
CODE CLERKS, (2.)—Must be able to typewrite; young men; $20 wk.
TYPIST for Elliott-Fisher machine or long carriage Underwood; future; $18 wk.
ASST CASHIER.—Competent; personality; $1,200 yr.
BANK LEDGER CLERKS, (2.)—Exp. on individual ledger; one of the better banks; $1,200 yr.
GENERAL UTILITY MEN (2.)—Willing to act either as night watchman or general club man or utility man in boat club; $20-$25 wk.
STENOGRAPHERS with big business firm; experienced or beginners; $15-$18 wk.
TYPISTS, (4.)—Position with the largest import and export houses in the city; experience essential; $15-$18 wk.
GENERAL CLERK.—Large branch office in Bronx; $15-$16 wk.
JUNIOR CLERK.—$15 per week.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, (2.)—One central and one downtown position; salary $17-$18 wk.
EXPERIENCED BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $200-$1,000 yr.

Call 9-1, Room 715.

BERNICE A. DRYER, 18 EAST 40TH ST.
I specialize in TECHNICAL POSITIONS of all kinds. Sales engineers, civil and mechanical engineers, construction superintendent, building construction estimator, technical copywriters, architectural draftsmen.

TUPP AGENCY, 37 Nassau.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, several, $30-$36; expert, $42; marine, $25; several Spanish-English. Free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $30, $35; Spanish, $35; immediately. MacNeil Agency, 21 Park Row.

MIGHILL, Flatiron Bldg.—Established 1903; accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, salesmen, shipping clerks.

AGENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, high class, can make large profits representing our goods; must be able to finance themselves. Kendalite, 1,600 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPETENT WOMAN, at present managing apartment hotel (resting; entering, only service); is one of the best cooks of city, would like for certain reasons to make a change. Only high-class proposition considered. X 2666 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; take full charge; refined; elderly woman, German, wants position with family of two in the country. Advertiser, 344 East 56th St.

COOK.—Colored woman in private family; without washing. Write or call M. F., 14 Cogwell Place, Flushing, L. I.

COOK, with child 14 months, desires position in country. Telephone Circle 880.

COOK.—Light colored woman; city or country; references. Carson, 816 E. 178th.

DESIGNER.—Competent woman, now employed, seeks position as assistant designer or forewoman; has models and models now underway of her own; also can handle help. Lorraine, 8 129 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Infants' outfits made in home; exclusive hand work; reasonable. Write, mornings; or phone after 10, Mrs. Geller, 180 West 233th St. Phone 8000 Cathedral.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Academy 9078. Anderson, 135 West 109th.

DRESSMAKER and Secretary, to live in; excellent remainder. Audubon 9180, Apt. 9-H.

EXECUTIVE.

CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMAN, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT BY LARGE CORPORATION IN "MAN'S JOB" AS SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE. DESIRES TO CHANGE FOR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE POSITION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN IN NEW YORK. UNDERSTANDS SALESMANSHIP, MAIL ORDER CAMPAIGNS; KNOWLEDGE CORRESPONDENCE, OFFICE MANAGER, COMPTEMETER, STENOGRAPHER, OVER 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO BUSY EXECUTIVE. GOOD APPEARANCE, PLEASING PERSONALITY; ADAPTABLE AND TACTFUL. SALARY TO BEGIN $60 A WEEK. WILL BE IN NEW YORK SOON. ADDRESS Y., 6 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.

Desirable connection sought by young woman of broad business experience, qualified to act as assistant to head of affairs, as sales manager's assistant or department head; has penetration, discretion, judgment, tact and initiative; fully conversant with best sales management practice, conduct of sales department office, and field operations, territories, distributions; correspondence, credits, graphic statistical control. R 13 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—A business woman of ability would like position where there is opportunity for advancement. S 197 Times.

EXPORT - IMPORT Secretary-stenographer, experienced; knowledge of French, desires position with opportunities for advancement. T 71 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK; also experienced in card indexing and typing; Christian, 19, clean and bright; good address; best of references. G 42 Times.

FOREIGN BUYER AND DESIGNER.

French dressmaker, well established, desires connection with first-class dress manufacturer willing to go to Paris in fall to purchase and buy models; also will furnish own original or Americanized versions at reasonable cost; splendid proposition for a good, responsible house; will be considered; present salary D 214 Times.

GIRL, 23, high school experience; musical, wishes care of child over two years; maintains preferred. H. H., 60 Clinton Pl., Bronx. Phone Fordham 3186.

GIRL, colored, neat, refined; hair-dresser, parlor accompanying; good helper. F 1080 Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS.

Three reconstruction aides, U. S. A., with professional training and experience in French, English, and mathematics, college degrees, leaving service in August, desire to secure position in family as governesse to cultured Cuban or American families; references and photographs exchanged. Address Educational Head-Aide, General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Penn.

GOVERNESS or nursery governess, French, long experience, good references, wishes position, one or two children. Mademoiselle, 238 East 90th St.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER, French, experienced, highly educated desires position; English music. F 948 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting, Mezzanine; Parisian; French, English, piano. Dentist, Post Office, Far Rockaway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By capable young American; position as working housekeeper or housekeeper's assistant; good cook; for couple; suburbs; no laundry; $30. Y 140 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young West Indian wishes position housekeeper for refined small family; references; call all week. Jacobs, 446 West 163d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, reliable, with best references, wishes position. Tel. Prospect 9-47.

HOUSEWORK.—A reliable woman desires morning work; highly recommended. M. W., 1,284 Lexington Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—First class; good cook; caterer; clean; write. Exceptional, 1,468 St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSEKEEPER or useful companion to semi-invalid; experienced. D., 160 Wadsworth Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, intelligent, young widow; $25 position; fine references. J., 422 Columbus.

HOUSEKEEPING MANAGEMENT first-class reasning house; highest reference; refined. D 251 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position; good cook and manager; adult's only. E 122 Times.

HOUSEWORKER would work evenings for family for room and board. S 186 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, competent, refined, desires position; $40 to $45. F 14 Times.

KINDERGARTNER.—A young lady; care for child; out of doors. Jamaica 8 786 Riverside.

LADY, with some knowledge of Spanish, wishes position as assistant manager in first-class apartment hotel. Reply letters only. Carrie, 17 West 9d.

LADY desires orders for knitted articles or will undertake; experts; work done at home; reasonable. 1069 Times Harlem.

LAUNDRESS, first class, for Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Carroll, 47 West 28th.

LAUNDRESS wishes work at home; well experienced, with reference; prefers preferred. A. Bowles, Lenox 5412.

LAUNDRESS.—Take wash home; open air drying. Jones, 200 West 204th St.

MANAGER, broad knowledge labor problems (education, efficiency, surveys, industrial representation); wide knowledge psychology and sociology; exceptionally wide and successful educational and business experience; ability and real success in getting ideas across; frankly, an unique opportunity for the right concern; interested especially in the human element, both as it relates to production and to distribution. If your knowledge of men you use it, and value initiative and good common sense plus an excellent education I may have something big for you. S 123 Times.

MANAGER.—Young woman, executive ability, conscientious worker, 12 years' business experience, would travel. Box 806, 1,600 Union Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, capable understanding responsible position requiring commercial or domestic efficiency. H 88 Times.

MANAGER.—Lady wants position as manager of tea room or high class dining room; has good experience. G 1 Times Annex.

MANAGERESS.—Efficient tea room manageress; highest reference; go anywhere. D 119 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 2778.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, educated; drives well; kindergarten training; children over 8; any location; references. G 540 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Registered graduate, four years' nursing experience, desires position doctor's office. Telephone 3223 Decatur. Address R 5, 1,317 Park Place, Brooklyn.

NURSE COMPANION, REGISTERED MASSEUSE, DIETITIAN, WANTS POSITION TO REGION'AL AGENCY;

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER.

Man of mature experience and able to get practical results. At present with one of the largest quantity manufacturing food products, one of whose lines he developed in four years from practically nothing to a business of seven million dollars yearly with very little advertising and by sheer force of salesmanship. Knows advertising in all its branches, can plan and execute effective advertising campaigns in every direction. Is particularly successful in the selection and training of worth-while salesmen, and knows how to direct them so as to build up loyalty and enthusiasm and get prestige for house and product. Can put sales department on an efficient, producing basis in every respect. Native American, married, 43 years of age. P 676 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER—Age 34; 9½ years' experience, (5 in complete charge campaigns,) well versed all details advertising and sales promotion; acquainted all kinds factory supplies and equipment; would consider position as advertising manager, (or assistant;)) also connection with good publisher same capacity, or as solicitor; outline your proposition and approximate salary. P 1187 Times Uptown.

ADVERTISING.—I offer seven years' experience with prominent Advertising Agencies in space and forwarding departments, PLUS ambition, energy, intelligence, and habit of "getting things done" on time and right; at present employed, but dissatisfied for personal reasons; either agency or advertising department national advertiser considered. A box Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (23,) seeks advertising and salesmanager, needing live, capable assistant; effective copywriter, correspondent; brains always on duty; 2 years' experience with national advertisers; productive sales and advertising ideas; seek opportunity. B 881 Times.

ADVERTISING.

Solicitor's opportunity wanted from a high grade concern by young man, 22, American, educated, able talker, excellently qualified; has two years' publishing experience. Write Hammer & Tong, P 146 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, long experience on general, trade, and export publications, wide acquaintance New York and Eastern territory, constructive worker, producer, seeks engagement. S 185 Times.

ADVERTISING PUBLICITY

writer; servile sales bunk; expert copy man; wide experience motion picture publicity, executive ability; fit anywhere; earning $75 week; sincere replies desired. F 944 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN employed has spare time; progressive firm can make arrangements, circular sales letters, newspaper advertising that will bring results; best references. Reply to Ad Man, Box 122 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, well versed in mechanics of advertising; excellent detail and production man; agency experience. S 27 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, capable writer, wants to assist advertising manager, or connection with agency copy department. B 280 Times.

AMERICAN, 38, single, expert English stenographer, English-Spanish translator; speaks Spanish fluently; understands characteristics Spanish-speaking people; 20 years' business and general office experience; good executive ability; seeks position with responsible American concern, preferably export department. John H. Karr, Box 33, San Juan, Porto Rico.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER by education, practical training and executive experience, would consider offer for employment from a responsible source. F 125 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, Al man, seeks position; first-class architects only. B 69 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, draftsman, designer seeks position, wide local, governmental, tropical experience. B 670 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE.—Discharged army officer, young man, college education, electrical engineer, desires varied experience in gas, electrical railway work including plant and line construction and operation; purchasing, accounting, commercial work; two years in charge of construction and maintenance; wishes position as understudy to busy executive. Y 48 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER, (28,) forceful correspondent; experienced in sales, handling salesman and office management; aggressive, able to handle big things; in charge of clerical force at naval training camp during war; future rather than compensation; pleasing personality; Christian. F 856 Times.

ASSISTANT EDITOR trade paper desires employment evenings or week-ends editing non-competitive paper, ghost-writing, copywriting, &c. C 716 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, now at resident institution for C. P. A., desires connection with C. P. A. staff, to qualify, regents counts. Y 94 Times Annex.

AUTO MECHANIC'S HELPER; two years' experience; high school graduate; $20. P 704 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Head clerk foreign exchange, desires position, starting September, $65. B 615 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGER.

Trustworthy man, 40 years old, accustomed to handling large sums of money and securities desires to connect himself with banking institution; 16 years in last position; A1 references; bond furnished if required. O 551 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, correspondent, cost accountant; 8 years' manufacturing experience, corporation controlling accounts, books balanced, financial statements rendered; legible penman; capable assuming entire charge; $35; highest credentials. B 841 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ACCOUNTANT, 29, college, German, Spanish, public accountant and wall st. experience, familiar with export-import line, control, profit-loss statement, banks, desires permanent position with future. F 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (25;) eight years' practical experience; controlling accounts, trial balances, &c., thoroughly reliable and capable, best of references; $30-$33. A 846 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly qualified all systems, desires temporary position to cover vacation or otherwise; highest credentials. C 582 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (26,) 8 years' experience double entry, assistant credit man; highest references and bond furnished. B 89 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant-Office Manager, thirties, collections, long experience, desires responsible position. Seidman, 210 East 86th.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, young man, several years manufacturing; experienced, capable stenographer, take charge. A. B., 40 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, released from service, experienced, accounting school training, fine penmanship, can take set of books; $30. W. F. Rice, 26 Morningside Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) 8 years' experience, capable to take full charge; trial balance, financial statements; highest credentials. B 544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) 8 years' experience, complete charge of books, controlling accounts, seeks position with reliable concern. B 677 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Competent, 5 years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, ambitious, willing worker, salary $30. B 544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; five years' experience; university training; capable of taking charge; knowledge typewriting; salary $28. B 741 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, High School of Commerce graduate, desires connection with a progressive concern. Aronwitz, 859 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—and typist, good penman, anxious for position; moderate salary. Joseph McKenna, 37 East 68th St., Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highly qualified; controlling accounts trial balances; hong business experience; A1 references. Address W 1187 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 28, university graduate; office executive; 8 years' experience, credits, financial statements; salary $40. G 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, college graduate, expert knowledge accounting, fluent speaker, pleasing personality, seeks position where initiative counts. B 822 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough knowledge of single and double entry bookkeeping, quick and accurate at figures, 5 years' experience, best of references furnished. B 211 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, some experience, good penman, knowledge typewriting; moderate salary. C 706 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER thoroughly experienced, good education, desires steady connection. E 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, bill entry clerk, experienced in cloaks and suits. B 617 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 5 years' experience, desires connection, mercantile preferred. P 710 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; six years' experience; rapid and accurate; references. B 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, young man, accountancy graduate, desires connection; experienced. F 700 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 38, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, financial statements; $35. B 305 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young man, 19, accountancy student, wishes position, $21 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, knowledge of stenography and typewriting; inexperienced. B 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, good knowledge of Italian, capable of handling correspondence, desires connection with reliable concern. C 683 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position for evenings; assisting accountant preferred. G 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, competent, wishes position with opportunity for advancement. C 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, ambitious, experienced, knowledge stenography, Spanish. Haller, 425 East 136th St.

BOOKKEEPER; good, reliable man needs work; salary low to start. B 179 Times.

BOY, (16), desires position with wholesale mercantile house for the Summer months; best references. Address Franklin, 8 West 73d St.

BOY, 15 years old, public school graduate, wants position; chance for advancement. E. Andrews, 3,671 Bolton Av., Bronx.

BOY, willing worker, wishes to connect where there is chance for advancement. F 1092 Times Harlem.

BOY, 17, 3 years high school, desires steady office or clerical position; experience and references. R 115 Times.

BOY, South American, public school graduate, speaking English and Spanish, wants office position. A. Gonzalez, 1,971 7th Av.

BRAZILIAN, 23; knowledge Spanish, French, English, German; trained in Old World export school from sweeping floor to export manager's, thoroughly proficient machinery line; offers services, $60-$75. A. H., the Boers Agency, Flatiron, New York, or Havana, Cuba. Gramercy 5030.

BUTLER.—First class Japanese butler wants position; willing; any place. G 40 Times.

CAN YOU USE ME?

Young man, 27; just discharged 25 months in service, wants opportunity as salesman with reliable concern; 10 years' business experience; energetic, ambitious, and hustler; record excellent. S 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.

PARTIES LEAVING CITY DESIRE TO PLACE THEIR COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR IN POSITION WHERE MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY IS REQUIRED FOR PERIOD JULY 15 TO SEPT. 15; HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS. ADDRESS S. J., 209 CABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position with private family; 12 years experience on high-grade cars; expert mechanic; can keep any car out of the service station; 30; married; no children; neat, reliable, careful; wages anywhere reasonable wages; A1 references. C. Klug, Hotel Beach Arms, Long Beach, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, Belgian, married, age 30, 12 years' experience, expert mechanic, own repairs, desires position; first-class position on any high-grade domestic or foreign cars; extensive touring experience; excellent references. Maurice, 146 West 69th St. Tel. Columbus 9653.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, 34, single, 12 years' experience Locomobile, Pierce-Arrow, own tools, repairs, wants private position, city or country; last position 8 years, with Pierce-Arrow 4 years; touring preferred; wages $35. G 1200 Times Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Parties leaving city desire to place their competent chauffeur in position where man of exceptional ability is required for period from July 15th to September 15th; highest recommendations. R. J., 8-6 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, single, 12 years' shop and touring experience, high-class cars, wishes position private party; references; city, country. Chauffeur, 9 Carnaga Av., Far Rockaway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer wishes to place former chauffeur just discharged from army; single, (24;) total abstainer; thoroughly capable; highly recommended. Address P 683 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. L. T., 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28,) single, 11 years' experience on Pierce, Locomobile, and Stearns-Knight, and others, desires steady position. P. O. Box 773, Bay Shore, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, 7 years' experience, wishes steady position; Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, all high grade cars; expert driver; good references. Chauffeur, 219 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Belgian, 32, desires position; first-class experienced driver, mechanic; French, English; high-grade or foreign cars preferred; first-class references. Robert Gelain, 56 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, wishes private position; single; careful, competent driver; long experience; furnish excellent references; honorable discharge U. S. Army; salary $35 week. Harry Con lin, Apt. 46, 510 West 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, desires position private family; careful, experienced driver; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in other work; first-class references; moderate wages. Address 247 West 63d St. Box 21.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert city driver, tours, Cadillacs, Packards; 12 years' experience high-grade cars; American, 40; good references; salary, $30-$35. Schuppert, 160 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, single, wishes private position; 8 years' experience; sober and careful; city or country; $25 week, room and board. Chauffeur, 233 East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, for private family; ten years' references on Piere, Cadillac; do own repairs; references. H 903 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, age 27, wants private position; 8 years' experience; city or country; white; references. Mack, 250 West 135th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private family; 10 years' experience; best of references; married. George Williams, 2,410 Butler Place, Bronx; phone 406 Westchester.

CHAUFFEUR AND VALET wishes position, can also do a little cooking and make himself generally useful; for bachelor or private family. H 1027 Times Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR. — Couple, wish position private small family, wife excellent cook; A1 references. A. Hall, 407 Vanderventer Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, no children; best references Rolls-Royce, Brewster cars; wages $55 week. J. T., 175 East 78th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 27, good mechanic; best references, understands ford n and domestic cars; careful driver; city, country; private family only. C. H., Box 1, 1535 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, understands care dynamo, water pump; country preferred; 20 years' experience. T. Gillick, 124 Highland Av., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Active outdoor work as handy man and chauffeur wanted at once by college student; returned soldier; references. B 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, clean-cut American, 8 years' shop and road experience on high-class cars; married; desire $35 weekly; high-class references. S 96 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sixteen years' experience; thoroughly reliable, careful driver; excellent reference; good habits; $35. Scanlan, 135 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, colored, desires position; personal reference; present position not satisfactory. Call or write H. Green, care of Phillips, 563 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes steady position; four years in last position; careful driver, neat and courteous; references. P 786 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, wishes private position; 5 years' experience; discharge from Motor Transport Corps. Gamble, 317 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 46; long experience, especially Packards; best references. Rawyler, 23 West 57th St. Tel. Plaza 380.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' private, personal references; city, country, 310 West 150th St., care of Powers.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience; good mechanic; single; references; anywhere. R 12 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; 8 years' experience on high-class cars; careful driver; best references. 224 West 82d. Schuyler 3695.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 11 years' experience; A1 references; city, country; make own repairs; drive any car. F 295 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, private, single man, experienced driver; good mechanic; any car; city or country; best references. S 180 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanine, age 21, careful driver, wishes position; best reference. Martin, 143 West 90th. Riverside 1614.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' private experience; will go anywhere; drive any car; best of references. Care Rivera, 35 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, experienced, wishes steady position; city or country; first class references. Charles Spong, 218 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English; good mechanic; handy around country place; foreign and domestic cars. G. West, 464 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, references, wishes private position; $30 week. Box 114, 852 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic, desires private position; best reference. Green, Apt. 51, 3,138 Broadway. Morningside 7666.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, six years' experience, wishes position, city or country. Frank Saux, 138 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, neat, age 33, twelve years' experience; best references, wishes position anywhere. 225 East 31st.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants temporary job. S 210 Times.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—Commercial laboratory experienced, good analyst, reliable; best references, desires position; moderate salary. A. L., 1,860 67th St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST, (Assistant.)—Young man, 19, 3½ years college chemistry, wishes position laboratory; analytical or research work. C 695 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, graduate, with 13 years' varied experience, desires change; married, steady and reliable. Address P. B., Y 149 Times Annex.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, age 37, wide experience and accustomed to meeting high-class people, also having good business and technical training, desires responsible position of some kind; not necessarily engineering, though, if proposition is attractive. F 880 Times.

CLERK, high school graduate, wishes position with mercantile house clerical capacity. R 22 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE

Young man, 23, navy service, with business experience, at present employed, seeks better connections with manufacturing organization offering real future. F 634 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CREDIT SALES

Young "live wire," thoroughly experienced, A1 correspondent; $45 plus opportunity. F 766 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 20, civil engineer, desires position. C 579 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, middle-aged man, desires position of trust or as companion to gentleman; good references as to integrity, geniality and loyalty; no family obligations to prevent traveling or living out of New York; good personal appearance, healthy, intellectual. J 244 Times.

COOK or general housekeeper, experienced, Japanese, wants position in a small family; references excellent; $65 up. Mura, 49 West 39th St.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, Italian, English translator, typist, some knowledge French, Portuguese, wishes mail order or export position. B 670 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, result producer, desires responsible connection; $40 per week. G. A., 375 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—A man of exceptional experience in textile, machinery and foundry practice; unusual ability for analysis of factory overheads. R 778 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, for small family; man and wife, colored, as cook, no washing; man butler; best recommendations. 732 Hackensack.

COUPLE, chauffeur, houseman, or butler; wife cook or laundress. Couple, 46 West 129th St.

DENTIST.—Recent graduate desires position with modern practitioner. Ground floor, 226 East 71st.

DESIGNER, mechanical, 25 years' experience designing special automatic machinery, developing labor-saving devices, wants permanent position. Max Doring, 60 Madison Av., Jersey City, N. J.

DISCHARGED MAJOR, U. S. A., desires connection either with lawyer or business concern; college education; practiced law eight years until war started; three years' experience as Director in large lumber company; no objection to leaving New York. Answer Y 127 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, specifications, estimating, supervising industrial, apartment building regulations. Raymond, 125 Sherman.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, field and office experience, desires position with engineering or construction company. F 1084 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, wishes part-time work, sketches, working drawings. D 211 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; 10 years' experience designing, detailing machinery, and tools. C 547 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Accustomed to light machinery, tools, experimental apparatus; wide experience. B 609 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 16 years' experience; calculation, layout, checking; city. B 283 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 7½ years architectural; can estimate, superintend and compute structural members. D 225 Times.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.—Man of real talent and promise, successful as advertising writer, will sacrifice good position for bottom chance in creative or editorial work on publication; age 23. B 166 Times.

EDITOR and LEADER desires to connect with live progressive publication. B 26 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, 10 years' experience instrument assembling and repairing; several years managing help and keeping records. 79 Gober, 417 Prospect, Brooklyn, E. D.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, (23,) desires connection with manufacturing concern. B 381 Times.

ELLIOT-FISCHER OPERATOR; also capable ledger clerk; young man (22) desires position; highest references. W. Hersehanoff, 144 Columbia St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER; college trained; practical experience; a recent graduate of War Industries course on employment administration; 26 years old; efficient and progressive B 896 Times.

ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE, WELL KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH STRUCTURAL COMPANY; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE; WIDE ACQUAINTANCE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD; HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND EXPECTED; SALARY MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SERVICES RENDERED AND PRESENT-DAY VALUES. Y 15 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER.—Installation, operation, and maintenance; constructor, executive and organizer; economical and efficient; ten years' practical experience; two years' technical training. D 202 Times.

ENGINEER.—Electrical, 15 years experience, design, construction, operation, power and industrial plants, proven executive ability. C 43 Times Annex.

ENGINEER desires connection with contractor or architect to take charge of engineering, inspecting, estimating, supervising construction. H 55 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical-electrical, (34,) 12 years' experience designing, developments, shop, automatic machinary, apparatus. G 82 Times.

ENGINEER.—Maintenance, electric elevators, pumps, sprinkler system. A. Newill, 4,288 Park Av.

ESTIMATOR, bldg. supt., engineer, desires change; low, first-class opportunity. F 753 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE,

WITH OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SALES, ACCOUNTS, PROMOTION, MANAGEMENT, COMPELLED TO MAKE CHANGE ON ACCOUNT OF PROHIBITION, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRM. ADDRESS C. C., 150 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.

AMERICAN, 37, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY WITH EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPERIENCED IN CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, DESIRES WORTH WHILE PLACE AS ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, TREASURER, COMPTROLLER, OR ASSISTANT TO SUCH POSITION; FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION PREFERRED; COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATE; 15 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; EMPLOYED; REACHED LIMIT OF POSITION AFTER SEVEN YEARS' SERVICE; CREDENTIALS FIRST CLASS. D 240 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE — FINANCIAL — ACCOUNTING—CHARTERED AND CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

Long and varied experience investigating propositions for large financial interests; experienced examining accounts of holding companies controlling numerous subsidiaries; position desired executive in charge of accounts and finance of large corporation. Address Box 70, care Kiernan, 135 Broadway.

EXECUTIVE ARMY OFFICER RECENTLY RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS, EXPECTING IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE ORGANIZATION WHO DESIRE SERVICES OF ONE WITH YEARS OF EXPERIENCE SELLING, SALES ORGANIZING, PROMOTING. Y 110 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE NAVAL OFFICER recently released, experienced in industrial organization and management, desires connection with industrial or manufacturing corporation in any department, where executive ability and energy are required. Address "Executive," 310 Heed Building, Phila.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

Young man, ex-flying officer, A. E. F., well educated, engaging, eight years' business experience desires position offering opportunity and requiring initiative, integrity, and executive ability; salary, $2,500. F 763 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Office and salesmanager; 16 years' experience, accountant, credit manager; forceful correspondent, house organ editor; thorough knowledge business management and sales promotion; starting salary secondary consideration; exceptional references. B 687 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—A man of broad business training, possessing ability, ambition and tact, desires to connect with a company in New York City or vicinity, where his services will bring a remuneration of at least $15,000 the first year; age 37 and married. Address Y 42 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE, COLLEGE EDUCATION, EXPERIENCED, THEORETICAL EXECUTIVE TRAINING, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY WITH MANUFACTURER OFFERING REPUTATIONAL FUTURE. F 719 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, (21,) A-1 personality, exemplary habits, desires position; 10 years' Western jobbing house, and 30 months' A. E. F., as executive; highest references. For interview address D 212 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Retail furniture installment business executive, 20 years' general experience, 10 years' buyer of one of the largest concerns in this business; New York connection. Bernard Glassner, 730 Riverside Drive.

EXECUTIVE.—Printing, purchasing, advertising, open for position August 1st; married; 35; fifteen years' experience managing printing plants, designing and purchasing printed and advertising material; interview solicited. Wieler, 2,135 Morris Av.

EXECUTIVE, with many years' experience as bookkeeper, credit man, office manager, (Christian,) at present engaged as cashier in large machine factory, wishes to make a change; highest references. P 1250 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, university graduate, (27;) master of detail, correspondence, accountancy, office routine; future main consideration; location immaterial; now employed CORPORAL, Room 806, Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

EXECUTIVE.—A returned war worker who has held important posts in France desires position where organizing and executive ability and knowledge of men will count. D 247 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Successful office manager, (35;) experience New York, Boston, London; full charge all departments American manufacturing concern; credit to filing, including employment. C 839 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, capable, prepossessing young man, 29, single, of good appearance, desires position with large bank or trust company; willing to go overseas. B 680 Times Downtown.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wife experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help, temperate, trustworthy. Y 106 Annex.

GARDENER.—Middle aged, single; understands fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of gentleman's country place. A 823 Times Annex.

GARDNER, COOK.—Couple, 35; references; man house, gardener; woman A1 cook, housekeeper; $100 up. Boehmer, 343 East 52d Av.

GARDENER, Superintendent, country estate; married; take entire charge. F 351 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER, SALESMANAGER;

SALARY $10,000; not investment securities. C 526 Times Downtown.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT, college man, wishes connection with import, export, or financial institution. B 674 Times Downtown.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Wanted—Married couple, each 35 years old, speaking two languages, good references, good salary, want position with either single person or family going to Europe, on earliest possible date. Write to K., 23 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.

GUIDE.

Middle-aged man with thorough knowledge of French and of France, would like position of guide to party contemplating trip abroad. D 151 Times.

HEADWAITER.—Wanted position, city or country; best references. S 218 Times.

HERE GOES MY SHIP!

This advertisement-argosy is inserted by capable, alert, earnest young man, 27, college graduate, who will pay liberal wage to a man willing to start at bottom of ladder and work up. D 243 Times.

JUNIOR CHEMICAL MAN, buying, selling; best connections, domestic and abroad; experienced in Latin-American markets; Spanish-English correspondent. Gonsales, 325 West 14th St.

EXPORT MANAGER, controlling thoroughly developed textile department with business pending execution, open to consider reputable connection. B 26 Times.

EXPORT HOUSE, grain experience. C. R. Talpey, 137 West 86th St.

FACTORY experienced executive, American, 35, recently in charge of medium-sized plant; excellent knowledge of factory management, handling employes and getting results, wants responsible connection; would act as assistant till familiar with product. R 853 Times.

FACTORY - EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, American, 35, recently in charge of medium-sized plant; excellent knowledge of factory management, handling employes and getting results, wants responsible connection; would act as assistant till familiar with product. R 853 Times.

FEATURE MAN, experienced in newspaper and magazine field, open for employment; can take complete charge of business and show results. Address D 207 Times.

FOOD EXPERT.—Can manage export department; thorough knowledge of meats, cereals, canned goods; man who gets results; understands Russian; highest recommendations; college graduate; 30 years old; salary $4,000. S 217 Times.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MAN,

thoroughly acquainted with the foreign exchange business, New York and European markets, used to large business, 43, citizen, 30 years in this country, 20 years with one of the largest foreign exchange banks, last 8 years in official capacity, desires position with large bank or trust company; willing to go overseas. B 680 Times Downtown.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wife experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help, temperate, trustworthy. Y 106 Annex.

GARDENER.—Middle aged, single; understands fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of gentleman's country place. A 823 Times Annex.

GARDNER, COOK.—Couple, 35; references; man house, gardener; woman A1 cook, housekeeper; $100 up. Boehmer, 343 East 52d Av.

GARDENER, Superintendent, country estate; married; take entire charge. F 351 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER, SALESMANAGER;

SALARY $10,000; not investment securities. C 526 Times Downtown.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT, college man, wishes connection with import, export, or financial institution. B 674 Times Downtown.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Wanted—Married couple, each 35 years old, speaking two languages, good references, good salary, want position with either single person or family going to Europe, on earliest possible date. Write to K., 23 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.

GUIDE.

Middle-aged man with thorough knowledge of French and of France, would like position of guide to party contemplating trip abroad. D 151 Times.

HEADWAITER.—Wanted position, city or country; best references. S 218 Times.

HERE GOES MY SHIP!

This advertisement-argosy is inserted by capable, alert, earnest young man, 27, college graduate, who will pay liberal wage to a man willing to start at bottom of ladder and work up. D 243 Times.

JUNIOR CHEMICAL MAN, buying, selling; best connections, domestic and abroad; experienced in Latin-American markets; Spanish-English correspondent. Gonsales, 325 West 14th St.

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EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS MANAGER

seeks connection with a mercantile concern where experience and initiative are essential; highest references. D 341 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, broad experience in purchasing, claims, general office work, desires permanent position with growing firm. R 16 Times.

EXECUTIVE; assistant to general manager; 15 years, factory, office experience. P 700 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, sound financial and business experience, seeks opportunity. F 736 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, or salesman, ex-army officer, (32,) married, desires position; experienced. P 609 Times Downtown.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE, 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE HANDLING WITH FOREIGN SELLING, BUYING, FINANCING, SHIPPING AND TRAVELING, NATIVE AMERICAN, 35 YEARS OLD, WISHES PERMANENT POSITION WITH FUTURE; BEST REFERENCES. S 178 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Position as London manager of reputable import and export house desiring to further European interests wanted by Britisher with worldwide experience and banking knowledge. C 638 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.

Experienced business man, automobiles, motor cycles, kindred lines, traveled China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Europe, England, wants connection manufacturer or export house. P 661 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER.—Recently discharged soldier firmly believing in the future for American export trade would like an interview with party who will pay liberal wage to a man willing to start at bottom of ladder and work up. D 243 Times.

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Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

	Per
Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	41c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	1c

Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate; knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and typewriting; 3 years' business experience. Jack Kranz, 423 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) LIVE WIRES, DESIRE TO JOB DIFFERENT LINES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURERS. Y 126 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 18, excellent stenographer, typewriter, energetic worker, wants position where advancement rewards efficient service; references. P 747 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Russian, ex-naval officer, familiar with English, seeks connection with export concern; salary second consideration. D 233 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, 5 years' shipping, office, and selling experience; has good business ability. P 733 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, obliging, good education, desires position, other mornings to 2 P. M. or evenings. A 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) selling, collecting experience, executive ability; situation anything. P 724 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and statistics, desires position. C 875 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, knowledge of bookkeeping, office details, desires position. P 750 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced clerk, wishes position with reliable concern. C 681 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 1½ years' experience selling ribbons and ladies' underwear, desires position with reliable concern. S 215 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, discharged soldier, energetic, desires to connect with exporting or brokerage firm. C 339 Times.

YOUNG MAN, army officer, ex-Lieut., college man, desires position with future, preferably in brokerage house. S 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 3 years' business experience, desires position of any kind. H. H., 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, advertising, 19; knowledge of general detail, A1 references. P 732 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes job as machinist's helper; has some experience in first-class shop. Brown, 423 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, experienced, desires permanent position. J 840 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, alert, intelligent, high school graduate, desires position. P 1073 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, willing, experienced, desires permanent position; two years college. S 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position travelling salesman, manufacturing, or mercantile; highest references. J 304 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position at anything; references. O 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, open for anything with future. R 20 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Chief Clerk, &c.)—American, (24;) speaks Spanish and Portuguese with correct pronunciation; desires position abroad; $200-$300. G. B., The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg. Gramercy 5030.

CHAUFFEURS SUPPLIED FREE. Well recommended chauffeurs on hand. Telephone Farragut 4065. Chelsea Agency, 423 8th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, 2d series.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1918 TOURING. Like new.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER. Like new.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1918 SPECIAL Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1262.

APPERSON 1917 Chummy Roadster, 6 new tires, heater, chains, new Willard battery; engine perfect condition; 5,000 miles; price $1,500. Inspection any time. Call Mr. Schaefer, Belmont Av., Jersey City. Phone Bergen 2488.

AUBURN 1916 7-passenger; five good tires; very reasonable. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1260.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC., 1,778 BROADWAY (57th St.) TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.
YOUR CHOICE IS GOOD.
1917-16 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 2-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-16 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 COLE Aero 8 8-cyl. wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-17 FRANKLIN 5-Passenger Touring.
1918-16-17 HUDSON Town.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Twin Cab.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet; khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 Lodge Sedan; almost new.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918-17 STUTZ, 4-passenger Sport.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
1918 STUTZ Speedster.
1918 CADILLAC, 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 PEERLESS Sedan.
1918 NATIONAL Chummy Roadster.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 FRANKLIN Brougham.
1918 MOTELLE Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER Limousine.
1918 REO 6-cylinder Touring.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1917 BUICK Roadster.
1915 SIMPLEX "38" Touring.
BUICK Touring.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE.
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BENZ touring car; Bosch starter and lights; Victoria top, wire wheels; strictly up to date. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

BIDDLE-DUESENBERG 1919, FITTED WITH SPECIAL 4-PASS., LIGHT-WEIGHT SPORT BODY, WIRE WHEELS, CORD TIRES. 100 H. P. DUESENBERG MOTOR, SPEED 90 MILES PER HOUR; FULLY GUARANTEED. GILHOOLY & WILALEN, 167 WEST 58TH.

BRETEY, LOUIS. 'PHONE 270 COL. 303 West 59th St.

1918 Packard, 3-35 limousine.
1918 PACKARD, 3-25 touring, 7-pass.
1917 PACKARD, 2-25 touring, 7-pass.
1916 PACKARD, 1-35 touring, 7-pass.
1916 PACKARD, 1-25 touring, 7-pass.
1918 PACKARD, 1-25 runabout, wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC touring and landaulet.
1917 16-Valve STUTZ Bearcat speedster.
1919 FRANKLIN, Series 9-B, 5-pass. touring.
1917 AUBURN sedan.
1918 SIMPLEX runabout.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASSENGER 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "57" ROADSTER.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC "55" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC "55" 2-PASS. ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD COUPE.
PACKARD 3-35 IMPERIAL.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL.
ROAMER, 1919 Duesenberg Town Car.
MERCEDES-KNIGHT 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1914 SIX 7-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
PEERLESS SPEEDSTER, 1918 Model.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
BIDDLE 1918 DUESENBERG 4-PASS.
McFARLAN 7-PASS. NEW.
RENAULT SPECIAL TUDSTER, latest imp.
LANCIA 1917 Sedan.
LANCIA 1917 Special Coupe, Brougham.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
SIMPLEX 38 SPECIAL SPORT.
DUGATTI SPECIAL SPORT.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT ROADSTER. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

BUICK little six touring; used eight months; prime condition. Robinson, Cortlandt 90.

BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA, 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, 4-PASS.
PIERCE 38 TOURING, 5-PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
COLE 1918 AERO EIGHT.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

BUICK, 1918, "H-45," 6-cyl., 5-pass. touring. Smith Bros., 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

BUICK, 1918, 5-passenger touring; perfect condition; price $1,250. C. J. Campbell, 51 Chambers St. Worth 2186.

BUICK roadsters, 1918 & 1917, "Little 6," 1918 big six, 1915-1914; 4-cylinder, all A1 shape. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 Touring.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1919 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass., second series.
CADILLAC 1918, Victoria.
CADILLAC 1918 Touring.
STUTZ 1918 Roadster.
MERCER 1917 Roadster.
SILVER APPERSON 1918.
FRANKLIN 1918 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Touring.
HUDSON 1918 Runabout Landau.
LIBERTY 1918 Town Car.
STUTZ 1917 7-Passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 8.—Beautiful late model Cadillac touring car, used private exclusively; equal to new; has many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St.

CADILLAC, late 1917 touring; run 14,000 miles with good care; Westinghouse air springs; only 4 months old; Winter body; new paint; perfect running order; demonstrate; no dealers. 320 West 76th.

CADILLAC, 1917, AIR CONDITION; EQUIPPED; PASSENGER TOURING; NO DEALERS TO APPLY. WRITE KONHEIM, 11 WEST 19TH ST.

CADILLAC 1917 four-passenger runabout, in finest condition; must be seen to be appreciated; for sale at a bargain. Seen any morning at 121 West 124 St.

CADILLAC 8—Eight cylinder landaulet, limousine, eight cylinder roadster, with extra disappearing rear seat. Federal Warehouse, 250 West 54th.

CADILLAC coupe, 1919; used 4,000 miles; royal cord tires; car almost new throughout. Kenneth Campbell, 235 West 50th.

CADILLAC EIGHT overhauled; splendid condition. Telephone Melrose 5014 before 3 o'clock Sunday.

CADILLAC, 1917 town car; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC 8," 1918, 7-pass.-ngr touring, in fine condition, at reasonable price. 353 West 27th St. Chelsea 6983.

CADILLAC 1916, in excellent condition; wire wheels; two extra wheels and tires; like new. Phone Newtown 2317.

CADILLAC 1916, 8, touring; runs and looks like new; needs nothing; bargain, $900; act quick. Jones, 72 East 124th, (Park Av.)

CADILLAC 1918 coupe, 1917 touring, 1917 limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1919 COUPE, BRAND NEW. PIERCE-ARROW 1918 TOURING, 38 H. P. E. TURNER, 20 BROAD. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1918 coupe; perfect beauty; bargain, call, see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC victoria 1918; car almost new. George Wallace Copley, Plaza 4537.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan; practicaly new; bargain; will consider trade. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CHANDLER Series 1919, 7-pass. touring.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 runabout, splendid condition.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger coupe.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 3-pass.; prac. new.
PACKARD twin six 7-pass. touring; $1,400.
ROLLS-ROYCE, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Bearcat.
STUTZ 1918 16-valve roadster.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
HERMAN S. KARP, INC., EST. 1902. 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open evenings.

CHANDLER.—Late 1916, 7-passenger touring; newly painted; new rings; driven only by owner 12,000 miles; slip covers; tires are good; extra, spot light; bargain. L. Pruch, 57 Broadway.

CHANDLER 4-passenger, model 17; good condition, extra equipment; can be seen Monday, 3-5, also 7-9. Belmont Garage, 1,564-68 Atlantic Av., near Albany Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger Little 6 touring, like new; make offer. NEW AMSTERDAM STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 221 West 57th St.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand, 1919; nickel radiator and lamps, de luxe upholstery; five tires, spare, newly painted; very economical value. Lexington Motor Co. Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1260.

CHEVROLET 18 runabout; equipped with wire wheels, extra tires; condition perfect; $395. Inspection, 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

CHEVROLETS—Real bargains! Touring, with all the latest equipments; any demonstration desired; must sacrifice. 351 East 149th St., Bronx.

CHEVROLET 1919 for sale. Apply Mills, 330 West 51st St. No dealers.

CUNNINGHAM, suburban sedan, delivered new 1918 price; attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM 1918 sedan, thoroughly rebuilt, first-class condition, for sale. 112 East 75th; fifth floor.

DODGE sedan, 1918 model; practically brand new; fully equipped with all wire wheels, extra shoe, mounted on wire wheel; front and rear bumpers, tools, other extras; excellent opportunity if you intend buying a good car. See Mr. Soble's car, 413 East 59th St.

DODGE Bros. coupe; car has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop; looks as good as when new. Bishop, McCormack & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

DODGE touring car; new paint and slip covers, tires, etc.; will demonstrate anywhere. 963 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE 1919, 5-passenger touring. Smith Bros., 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.
Van Tassell & Kearney's Sales Ring, (established 1867,) 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed leading clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles, passenger and commercial, by auction. Least troublesome and quickest medium for both sellers and buyers. More prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so list yours now. Auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 533.

FIAT 90; imported racabout; 16 overhead valves, starter and lights. Bedford 3228M.

FIAT, 1916 touring; mechanically perfect; bargain; call, see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

FORD cars on easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. F. 1382 Times Bronx.

Ford—Tour. Coupelettes, Trucks, Ambulance, 20th Century Auto Co., 250 W. 54, nr. Bway.

FOR SALE five-passenger limousine electric automobile in good condition; owner leaving town; will sell cheap. 196 Dartmouth St., Rochester, New York.

FRANKLIN 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35; BRAND NEW.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35; COUPE, 4-PASS.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2647.
802-806 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1964.

FRANKLIN Series 9, Berline, 7-passenger.
FRANKLIN Series 9A, Town Brougham.
WHITE 4-cylinder, 45 H. P. Town Car.
NATIONAL Touring Car, 12-cylinder; latest series; 7,000 miles.

ESSEX, touring, new; many extras; bargain.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Mgr.,
221 W. 58th St., East of Broadway, 4th floor.

FRANKLIN 9A touring; rebuilt, repainted, oversized cord tires. D. B. McElwee, Jr. Phone Morristown 111.

FRANKLIN TOURING CAR. CALL MORNINGSIDE 5408 OR TREMONT 6433.

GARFORD Six seven-passenger touring; perfect condition; any demonstration. Biltmore Garage, 206 East 47th St., city.

GRANT six, 5-passenger roadster, run only 850 miles; almost good as new; $900 cash; can be seen at Snyder Av. Garage, Brooklyn.

HUDSON touring car, model 1917. Victoria top and also limousine body if desired; has just been overhauled and practically like new; four wire wheels and four tires in good condition; Westinghouse shock-absorbers. Apply John McGuire, Asthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St.

HUDSON, 1918, four passenger, sport model, like new; extra new tires; small mileage; exceptional condition; and practically demonstrate; sacrifice. 159 East 83d.

HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger touring; first class in every respect. Sally Weisbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

HUDSON, 1918, 4-passenger sport model; practically new; run 4,000 miles; owner will sacrifice; no dealers. 147 West 83d.

HUDSON 1917 Special Racebaout, new. Call Monday morning, 136 West 52d. Oberweger.

HUDSON 1918 super-six seven-passenger touring, like new; make offer. NEW AMSTERDAM STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 221 W. 57th.

HUDSON sedan, 1918; perfect condition; only driven 5,000 miles. Garage, 466 Park Av. Regent 6781.

HUDSON 1917 Roadster; perfect condition; reasonable. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

HUDSON Special Speedster; $1,500. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

HUDSON, 1917, 7-passenger touring, best of condition. Donnelly, Academy 2883.

HUDSON 1917; private use; covered 7,000 miles; $1,500. Spring 6222; Flatbush 6781.

HUDSON 1917; private use; covered 7,000 miles; $1,400. Call Spring 6222.

HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Speedster; perfect condition. Rector 1040.

HUPMOBILE five-passenger 1918, like new; rare chance; will accept offer. NEW AMSTERDAM STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 221 W. 57th.

JEFFERY 7-passenger; almost new; in A1 condition. Mr. Patrillo, 286 5th Av., entrance on 31st St., fourth floor.

KISSEL-KAR, 1917 Sedan, almost new, not a scratch on it; may be seen at uptown garage, 160 West 124th St., Manhattan; price $1,500; cost almost $3,000, with extra equipment. Address owner, Rev. J. M. McGrath, 262 West 118th St., City.

KISSELL sedan, 1918; beautiful car; bargain. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

LANCIA FOR SALE; IN PERFECT CONDITION; EXTRA TIRES. $5,500; TERMS IF NECESSARY; WILL TALK TO PRIVATE PARTIES ONLY. C. E. LANG, 1800 BROADWAY.

LANCIA Special Sedan; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LEXINGTON 1918 and 1919 tourings; almost new; very reasonable. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1260.

LOCOMOBILE 38, 1914 5-passenger; A1 condition; new tires; Rayfield carburetor, gives twelve miles; quick sale, $1,500. Paterno, (owner,) 861 Riverside Drive. Audubon 1733.

LOCOMOBILE touring car; splendid condition; recently overhauled; owner. S 164 Times.

LOCOMOBILE 1917, 48, Limousine; first-class condition. Telephone Circle 5692.

MARMON 1917 chummy roadster, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1918 touring car, also 1917 limousine; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

MAXWELL SEDAN, latest model; exceptional bargain. Owner 220 West 111th St., Apt. 7.

McFARLAN touring, 1918-1919; exceptional car, bargain. Federal Warehouse, 250 West 54th.

MERCER speedster, nicest car in New York, first-class condition, for sale. 112 East 76th; fifth floor.

MERCER 4-passenger speedster; good condition; a bargain; $460. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1260.

NATIONAL SUBURBAN SEDAN.—Perfect condition; 4 new non-skid shoes; newly painted; cost $5,000; sacrifice. J. M. Wyatt, 1,286 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 728.

NATIONAL, late 1916 Touring; excellent condition mechanically; slip covers, many extras; will sacrifice; $900.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th Street (Broadway.)

NATIONAL TWIN-SIX, 1917 Model, 4-pass; fine condition, good tires; owner abroad; no dealers considered. Telephone Monday, Barclay 5400.

NATIONAL seven-passenger car, 1918, full equipment, Silvertown cords; owner going to Europe; no dealers. Telephone Circle 685 before 12.

NATIONAL, late model, chummy roadster; like new; 6 wire wheels; fully equipped; new tires. Telephone Madison Square 8790.

NATIONAL 5-passenger Newport; perfect; reasonable. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

OAKLAND six, sedan, 1918, first-class condition throughout; four new tires, one extra; front and rear bumpers; other extras; bargain for immediate sale. Hall, Bedford 9467.

OAKLAND Cabriolet, beautiful Amesbury body; 3-passenger, like new; fully equipped; cost $2,300, will accept $900. 306 West 79th.

OAKLAND tourings.—1917, 1916, 6 cyl., almost new; bargains. Homan, 250 West 54th.

OAKLAND 1917, little six roadster; 2-passenger; complete, $750. 306 West 79th.

OLDSMOBILE "8" 1919; practically new; delivered May 3d; carefully driven by owner; perfect appearance, condition; $110 extra equipment; brand new spare tire, shock absorber, mato-meter, spotlight; $1,700 cash; no dealers. Phone 571 Scarsdale.

OLDSMOBILE, 1919 4-passenger; received June 4th; used 1,400 miles; perfect condition; extras; bumper, tire, 2 tubes; price $1,750. Art Ryder, 57th St. and Amsterdam Av. garage.

OLDSMOBILE 8, 1918; 6,800 miles; new tires; $1,200; nothing less. Ridgewood 1366-W.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 8-cylinder; slip covers; extra beautiful condition; $1,250; no dealers. St. Paul Garage, 46-49 West 60th St.

OLDSMOBILE, new car; $100 discount; regular delivery; owner. S 163 Times.

OVERLAND 1917 3-passenger touring; very reasonably priced. Lexington Motor Co. Broadway and 61st St. Columbus 1260.

OVERLAND, 1918 model, 90 runabout; two passenger; complete equipment; will sacrifice for immediate cash. 805 West 79th St.

OVERLAND Springfield Sedan, five passenger. F. Lubinski, 259 West 54th St.

OWEN-MAGNETIC car, 1917 model; travelled only about 16,000 miles; to be sold at great sacrifice. Inquire Andrew Welk, care Foster's Garage, Park Av. at 58d St.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 landaulet; in class by itself; mechanically perfect. Columbus 294 F.

PACKARD twin six town car, 1916; will sacrifice; can be seen from 12 to 1 Monday. A. L. Cook, 10 East 45d St. Murray Hill 8678.

PACKARD 2-35 7-passenger 1917; in first-class condition. George Weidann, 257 West 47th.

PACKARD 2-38, five-passenger for sale by owner, cheap. Tel. Flatbush 728. 208 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin six roadster, recently overhauled, repainted, new tires. Mr. Humphrey's car, Joscelyn Garage, 126 West 52d St.

PACKARD 1918 sedan, 1918 limousine, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD Car, twin six, 1916; perfect condition guaranteed; any trial. Phone Broad 2254.

PACKARD twin six runabout, like new; make offer. NEW AMSTERDAM STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 221 West 57th St.

PACKARD, 1918, touring; almost new. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PAIGE CARS FROM FACTORY.
Delivery same day; cash or make your own terms; top allowance on your own car; free instruction given. Authorized Agency. Phone Melrose 10082. 351 East 149th St., Bronx.

PAGE sedan.—Elegant appearance; has special body; if you are contemplating buying a high-class sedan see this. Randells, 415 East 54.

PAIGE, 1918 four-passenger, "sporty"; wonderful condition; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PAIGE "6" SEDAN, LATE 1918.
Almost new; fully equipped; 6 cord tires; will sacrifice. Ripperth, Hotel Cumberland.

PATHFINDER, 12 cylinder, 7 passenger; brand new. Russell & Maxwell, 124 West 54th.

PEERLESS 5-ton truck for sale; will accept time payments. W. and H. Haines, 389 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., broug. land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., town land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 66 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., bro. land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., roadster.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR DEPT.,
1,765 Broadway. C. R. RUCKERT, Pres.
Circle 167. Evenings till 7.

PIERCE-ARROW, Series 3; has Series 4 7-passenger touring body and equipment; all new cord tires; extras; excellent condition. Circle 4186.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916 6-48 limousine; special made Healy body; motor A1 condition; big bargain. A. Ousoonian, 576 East 181st St., N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROW Touring "48," series 3; splendid every way. George Copley, Plaza 4537.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "48" touring, 1917 limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE touring car, 1912, 38, Victoria top, in A1 condition. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

PULLMAN coupe, 1917. Apply D. F. D. Garage, 348 Amsterdam Av.

REO sedan, practically brand new, 5 or 7-passenger; this car has been used very little; act quick. Mr. White, 415 East 54th.

REO "6," 7-passenger, in perfect condition; extra tire; full equipment. 853 West 27th St. Chelsea 9885.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 OWEN MAGNETIC LIMOUSINE.
1918 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1918 OLDSMOBILE ROADSTER, CONVERTIBLE SEATS.
1917 MARMON LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

RENAULT touring car, victory top, newly painted, slip covers and many extras. 107 West 66th St. Park Garage, Henry Pozzelli.

RENAULT touring car, late model; exceptionally smart; perfect condition. Renault Selling Branch, 719 6th Av. Plaza 2082.

RENAULT Heat, beautiful 7-passenger touring; newly painted and overhauled. Lenox 1899?.

RIKER 4-TON TRUCK
with hydraulic dump body; condition GUARANTEED. Reasonably priced.
G. M. Brock—Exch. Car Dept.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
81st St. West of Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE, special, 4-passenger touring; latest importation. Jacobs, 901 Fifth Av.

SIMPLEX special 75 speedster, $1,500; wire wheels; starting and lighting; guaranteed to do 80; classy; trade for late 6tuts. Mercer; private. 156 East 85d.

SIMPLEX 38 limousine; Westinghouse shock absorbers; excellent throughout; no dealers. Seen at Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th.

STANLEY Steamer, early 1918, 7-passenger, 5 wire wheels and cord tires, mechanically perfect; demonstration Sunday or evenings. Acres, 76 Palmer Av., East Richmond, Staten Island. Phone West Brighton 2523, or Beekman 3000.

STANLEY, late 7-passenger; $1,900. 175 Saratoga Av., Yonkers; Phone 4781 Yonkers.

STANLEY semi-roadster.—Good condition. Cooke, 218 Hart Av., Staten Island.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight, chummy roadster body, Houk wheels, two spares, one extra tire, casing, bumpers front, back; cigar lighter; perfect mechanical condition, just been overhauled, operated city only; will sell by private owner, no dealers considered; only reason for selling, going away extended period; act quickly. Y 155 Times Annex.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Sedan, 1917, 4-cylinder, 7-passenger; practically new; 5 cord tires, extra tire, slip cover; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 285 Central Park West. Telephone Riverside 6533.

STEARNS-KNIGHT runabout, two-passenger, 1916; newly painted; in fine mechanical condition; fully equipped; a bargain. Baum, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7900.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder 5-passenger touring; mechanically perfect; fully equipped. Circle 4186.

STEARNS-KNIGHT runabout in A1 condition. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

STUDEBAKER 1915 touring; good condition; reasonable. Zenith Motor Co., 806 7th Av.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger; 1918 Dodge coupe; wire wheels; 1917 Dodge tourings; 1917 Studebaker 5-passenger runabout; Paige limousine landaulet; 1915 Flat 5-passenger self-starter; 1917 Maxwell racer; 1917 Chevrolet touring; 1917 Stearns touring; Stearns 4-passenger 4-cylinder. $275. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 228 West 54th St. Phone Circle 113.

STUTZ, late 1918, Touring; excellent condition; new Cord tires; maroon; brown Spanish upholstery; many extras.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th Street (Broadway.)

STUTZ 1916 Roadster, mechanically perfect, repainted; many extras. See Mr. Schultz, after 6 P. M., Reisenweber's, 58th St. and 8th Av.

STUTZ 1918 bear-cat; just paid $250 for tires and $300 for overhauling; will sell for $1,700. Telephone Academy 173, any time Monday.

STUTZ Bearcat speedster; 6 shoes; just been overhauled and painted; excellent condition. Oldsmobile Company of Brooklyn, 1,298 Flatbush Av. Phone Prospect 2626.

STUTZ, 1918 bearcat speedster; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ, 1917 four-passenger; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th St. Meyer.

STUTZ 1916 runabout; five cord tires; very reasonable. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway and 61st St. Phone Columbus 1260.

STUTZ six-passenger, new top, slip covers, thoroughly overhauled, for sale. 112 East 76th; top floor.

STUTZ Bearcat, 2-passenger speedster; very fast; only $1,175. D. B. McElwee, Jr. Phone Morristown 111.

STUTZ 1916 4-passenger; perfect condition. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; beautiful car throughout. Ripperth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ Speedster; perfect condition; $850. Zenith Motor Car, 806 7th Av.

STUTZ, 1918 Touring; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

STUTZ 1918 four-passenger, 1917 touring car, bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; exceptionally fine condition Wallace, 236 West 59th.

TAXICAB.—One 1917 Studebaker landaulet.
One 1917 Hup.
One 1917 National.
Five 1916 Shaws.
One 1915 Stearns.
All in A1 condition and guaranteed; time payments. T. W. Auto Sales Co., 103 West 57th St.

WESTCOTT TOURING; good mechanically; Cord tires. Call Tremont 1014, Apt. 43.

WHITE, 1916 "45" touring, fine mechanical condition; make offer. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

WINTON 6ix 45; full four-door limousine car; has had very little usage; very fine condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th.

WINTON six touring; excellent condition; price $500. Phone 8,309 Cortlandt.

20 COMMERCIAL CARS
Can be accommodated by the Lexo-Nestro Garage; will make satisfactory arrangements with reliable concern. Phone Bedford 2235. 815 Lexington Av., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

USED CARS.
GRAHAM BROTHERS SALES COMPANY,
1890 BROADWAY.

1-TON REPUBLIC ..... $ 500
1½-TON BETHLEHEM $1,000
1½-TON BETHLEHEM ..... $ 700
1½-TON GRAHAM FOOD CANOPY... $ 700
1½-TON GRAHAM FOOD CANOPY... $ 650
1½-TON GRAHAM FOOD STAKE.... $ 675
1½-TON GRAHAM FOOD STAKE.... $ 600
1½-TON DEARBORN FORD ..... $ 500
1½-TON HUDFORD FORD ..... $ 500
5-TON 1919 PIERCE ARROW $5,200

Automobiles for Rent.

LET US SOLVE
YOUR DELIVERY PROBLEMS.
Auto trucking by day, week, month, or year; New York and Brooklyn auto express, our specialty. Wilidig and Fisher, 490 Broome St; Phone Spring 8862.

REFINED PEOPLE, having luxurious touring car, wish paying guests for week-end trips; $15 for day trip; rates made, longer trips. Tel. 2071 St. Nicholas.

HUDSON inclosed brougham, 1917 model, for hire by day, week, or month, with first-class chauffeur. Phone 5247 Melrose; ask Mr. Burns.

WILL RENT private 7 passenger Peerless touring car, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays; owner drives; reasonable. Telephone 6734 Forest Hills.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38, 1917 model 5-passenger for hire by day, week, month, with first-class chauffeur. Phone 5247 Melrose; ask Mr. Burns.

PIERCE-ARROW touring limousine; very reasonable; first-class cars. Phone Cathedral 10124.

High-class limousine for hire, by hour, day, week or month; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 4091 Harlem.

TOWN CAR, smart, comfortable, medium size; attractive terms; for

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

[illegible], 344 WEST.—Large, airy, comfortable rooms; running water or private bath. Also single rooms. Elevator. References.

[illegible] ST., WEST.—Two large, cool rooms, with private bath; spacious closets; also single room, near bath; private residence; elevator. Telephone Columbus 6153.

[illegible]3D ST., 271 WEST.—Attractive single room; private house; electricity; subway convenient; references.

[illegible]3D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private shower bath; electricity; $14, $15.

[illegible]3D ST., 133 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; $10 per week; references; gentleman.

[illegible]3D, 183 WEST.—Corner room, facing Sherman Square; ideal location; American family. Dixon.

[illegible]3D, 221 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths, modern conveniences; private family; references.

[illegible]3D, 157 WEST (2d floor front.)—Quiet, cool, exclusive surroundings; all conven.

[illegible]3D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; references.

[illegible]4TH, 41 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; BAY WINDOWS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

[illegible]4TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, room adjoining bath; basement room.

[illegible]4TH, 33 WEST.—ONE LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, RUNNING WATER; ADJOINING BATH; PERFECTLY APPOINTED PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

[illegible]4TH, 306 WEST.—Double room; three windows overlooking Riverside mansion and Hudson; beautifully furnished; smaller room; absolutely first class.

[illegible]4TH, 170 WEST. (Hotel Berkley.)—Splendid large outside room, private bath; Summer rates; references. Columbus 2477, 8 to 9 A. M.; after 6 P. M.

[illegible]4TH, 163 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished room; private bath; electricity; gentleman; references.

[illegible]4TH, 211 WEST.—Large, airy room, twin beds; gentlemen; conveniences.

[illegible]4TH, 120 WEST, (near Park.)—Large, cool room, with private bath, electricity, phone.

[illegible]4TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; board optional; table guests.

[illegible]4TH, 143 W.—Single room, all conveniences, $8.

[illegible]4TH, 141 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; electricity; references required.

[illegible]5TH, 12 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water in dressing rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

[illegible]5TH, 147 WEST.—Attractive second floor and extension tiled bath; other rooms; references.

[illegible]5TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, cool bed sitting room, private bath; suitable one or two Summer rates.

[illegible]5TH ST., 131 WEST.—Beautiful large furnished room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; kitchenette privileges.

[illegible]5TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small room for gentleman; electricity; select residence; references. $4-$5.

[illegible]5TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; also attractive small room.

[illegible]5TH, 181 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, reasonable. Boling.

[illegible]5TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private bath, electricity; private home.

[illegible]5TH, 10 WEST.—Desirable rooms, exclusive home, telephone, electricity, $5, $9, $14.

[illegible]5TH, 56 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, 2d floor; private, bath, electric light, phone.

[illegible]5TH, 179 WEST.—Small room, southern exposure, attractive apartment. Sauker.

[illegible]5TH, 174 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, $8 up; single, running water, $5.

[illegible]5TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large, airy room; all conveniences; unusual opportunity; references; reasonable.

[illegible]5TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large light airy room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

[illegible]5TH, 170 WEST.—Double parlor, bedroom, kitchen, closet, lavatory; medium room; electricity; baths.

[illegible]5TH, 112 WEST.—Near park; large, cool room, private bath; electric light, phone.

[illegible]5TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without private bath; electricity.

[illegible]5TH, 118 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; water and electricity.

[illegible]5TH, 104 WEST.—Very large, well-furnished rooms, also single; all conveniences.

[illegible]5TH, 223 WEST.—Desirable rooms, furnished, unfurnished; business people only. Schuyler 2800.

[illegible]5TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful, large rooms, bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 6001.

[illegible]5TH, 161 WEST.—Well furnished, large rooms, private bath, kitchenette privileges; business assured.

[illegible]5TH, 131 WEST.—Well furnished, large, cool back parlor, private bathroom; convenient.

[illegible]5TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, twin beds, extension; private bath, electricity.

[illegible]5TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, bath; references; $4, $8; private house.

[illegible]5TH, 110 WEST.—Beautiful, large room in private house; references required.

[illegible]5TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive 1, 2, 3 rooms, private bath; kitchenette privileges.

[illegible]5TH, 139 WEST.—Living and bedroom, redecorated, facing street; use kitchen. Schuyler 6304.

[illegible]5TH, WEST.—Desirable small room; also large room; gentleman. Telephone Schuyler [illegible].

[illegible]5TH, 175 WEST.—Single outside room; private house; housekeeping. Walker, Schuyler [illegible].

[illegible]5TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure, $10; single room, $5; references.

[illegible]5TH, 253 WEST.—Furnished room, bath; gentleman, southern exposure; high-class apartment.

[illegible]5TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; also single; electricity, telephone, references.

[illegible]6TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome, quiet home, adjoining bath; high-class private home.

[illegible]6TH ST., 227 WEST.—1, 2 beautiful rooms, spacious modern home; private bath; service.

[illegible]6TH, 206 WEST.—Front rooms, $7-$8 week; telephone, one flight. Bishop.

[illegible]6TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room.

[illegible]6TH, 130 WEST.—Large front and smaller room, newly furnished; electricity, shower bath, continuous hot water, steam-heated house; breakfast optional, home for particular people.

[illegible]6TH, 46 WEST.—Large, cheerful front room and bath, electricity, private house; suitable for gentleman or married couple.

[illegible]6TH, 309 WEST, (Riverside).—Beautiful large room, private bath; kitchenette; other large rooms.

[illegible]6TH, 1 WEST.—Large and small single rooms; business women. Janvrin.

[illegible]6TH, 5 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Room, with running water; use of piano.

[illegible]6TH, 44 WEST.—Large front room with private bath; board optional.

[illegible]6TH, 20 WEST.—A large room; gentlemen; references exchanged.

[illegible]6TH, 305 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRIC; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; SUMMER RATES.

[illegible]6TH, 118 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, front floor, phone, gentlemen, American family.

[illegible]6TH, 42 WEST.—Attractive very large room, newly decorated, with or without private bath; also house references.

[illegible]6TH, 208 WEST.—Two front room suite, handsomely furnished, adjoining bath; private entrance; tray breakfast. Campbell.

[illegible]6TH, 341 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms in private house; gentlemen only. Telephone Schuyler 6657.

[illegible]6TH, 350 WEST.—Large, attractive room; charming location; Summer rates; water, electricity.

[illegible]6TH, 119 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with, without private bath; running water, electricity; references.

[illegible]6TH, 238 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, newly furnished, electricity; private bath; twin beds.

[illegible]6TH, 235 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; every convenience; private house.

[illegible]6TH, 30 WEST.—Elegant suite; also rooms with or without private bath.

[illegible]6TH ST., 240 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive and convenient to the subway, comfortable rooms and private baths; reasonable rates. Telephone Schuyler 8304.

[illegible]6TH, 129 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; 3 WINDOWS, DRESSING ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, OTHER ROOMS.

[illegible]6TH, 17 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 1, 2 rooms and bath; exclusive private house; maid service.

[illegible]6TH ST., 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished housekeeping suite, other rooms; elevator apartment. Lascelles.

[illegible]6TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; twin beds; electricity; Summer rates; telephone.

[illegible]6TH, 206 WEST.—High-class large, light suite, 2 rooms; $50 month; 3d east.

[illegible]6TH, 275 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; private bath; kitchenette privilege.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

[illegible]6TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 71.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; references.

[illegible]6TH, 48 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, SILVER, LINEN; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

[illegible]6TH, 54 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath; kitchenette privileges; one large room.

[illegible]6TH, 209 WEST.—Newly furnished room for refined business girl; privileges. Schuyler 6617. Mrs. Frederick.

[illegible]6TH ST., 857 WEST.—Large room, neatly furnished; near Riverside Drive. Telephone Schuyler 1324.

[illegible]6TH, 100 WEST.—Room with private bath; private family; high class. Schuyler 2243.

[illegible]6TH, 240 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, dressing room, private bath; references; $12-$15.

[illegible]6TH, 48 WEST.—One or two gentlemen; light room, southern exposure; phone; references.

[illegible]8TH ST., 334 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable single and double rooms; electricity; reasonable.

[illegible]8TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; all conveniences; references.

[illegible]8TH, 215 WEST.—Large room, high class apartment; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2B.

[illegible]9TH, 216 WEST.—Double room, private bath, with shower, large closets, handsomely furnished. Apt. 10-C. Tel. Riverside 9302.

[illegible]9TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all improvements; kitchen privileges.

[illegible]9TH, 70 WEST.—Cool, modern, furnished double, single rooms, baths; electricity.

[illegible]9TH, 306 WEST.—Finely furnished, large room, with bath. Riverside 9693.

[illegible]9TH, 102 WEST.—Small room, strictly clean; refined French family; $8.50. Delorme.

[illegible]91ST, 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; immaculately clean; near Park.

[illegible]92D, 214 WEST.—2 attractively furnished large, light rooms, single or en suite; select elevator apartment; no other roomers; reasonable; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 2709. Parker.

[illegible]92D, 257 WEST.—Adjoining room, all conveniences; board optional. Bernstein. Riverside 1577.

[illegible]2D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large room; attractive single room; select; phone; references.

[illegible]2D, 306 WEST.—High-class, cool, furnished elevator apartment, one room and bath; maid service; references; $65 monthly.

[illegible]2D, 255 WEST.—Large, smaller rooms; running water, electricity; elevator. Apartment D.

[illegible]3D, 265 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; gentlemen.

[illegible]2D, 182 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two.

[illegible]3D, 254 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also single room. River 9170.

[illegible]4TH, 53 WEST.—Large front rooms; kitchenette; electricity; convenient bath; private bath.

[illegible]4TH ST., 314 WEST.—Immaculate large room, new furniture, in home of refinement; gentlemen. Apt. 3. Northwest.

[illegible]4TH, 51 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; twin beds; $10; $12; references.

[illegible]4TH ST., 48 WEST.—Comfortable, bright room, running water; references. Apt. 4.

[illegible]4TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, running water; private house; references.

[illegible]5TH, 4 WEST.—Two rooms, with board, near Central Park; business lady or gentleman preferred.

[illegible]5TH, 202 WEST.—Cool, clean room, private family; phone, electricity. Apt. 1B.

[illegible]5TH, 336 WEST. — Single room; business lady; private family; references. Apt. 6A.

[illegible]7TH, 67 WEST.—Large double rooms, with and without private bath; furniture and rugs new; all conveniences. Dr. Bliss.

[illegible]7TH, 255 WEST. (Knickerbocker.)—Newly furnished room; modern, including shower; gentleman. Hough.

[illegible]8TH, 254 WEST.—Widow and son, having beautiful apartment, wish to rent 2 newly furnished rooms, together, separate. Maher.

[illegible]7TH, 350 WEST.—Pleasant room, homelike; $6.50; gentlemen. River 6780. Apt. 2C.

[illegible]8TH, 316 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, dressing room; high-class neighborhood.

[illegible]9TH, 244 WEST.—Large room, running water, in private family, for gentlemen. Strouse.

[illegible]0TH, 253 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, scrupulously kept; American home; Summer rates.

[illegible]0TH, 243 WEST.—Charming 2-room suite, private bath; also double room, running water, and single room.

[illegible]0TH, 237 WEST.—Exclusive dwelling for conservative people; rooms, suites; private baths.

[illegible]2D, 316 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; handsome, large, medium rooms; bath; electricity; references.

[illegible]2D, 240 WEST.—Furnished room, high-class house; Summer rate. Riverside 6343.

[illegible]3D, 244 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms, southern exposure, adjoining bath. $7, $8.

[illegible]3D, 157 WEST.—Large front room, bedroom, bath; modern; suitable gentlemen or couple; best transit facilities; $10. Clare.

[illegible]3D, 145 WEST.—Large front room, also smaller, $8, $4.50; gentlemen; references.

[illegible]3D, 244 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; also small room; electricity, $12.

[illegible]4TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large room; elevator apt.; kitchen privilege. Robinson.

[illegible]4TH, 308 WEST, (near Riverside).—Beautiful large front room, elegantly furnished, $12.

[illegible]4TH, 107 WEST.—Room, bath, telephone, light, airy; $4 up.

[illegible]5TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near subway. Kinnear.

[illegible]0TH, 229 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; next to bath; private family; elevator; modern conveniences. Apt. 25.

[illegible]0TH, 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, every modern convenience; Summer rates; reference.

[illegible]0TH, 160 WEST, (Apt. 16, sixth floor.)—Room, with running water, for gentleman; south exposure; elevator; references.

[illegible]0TH, 238 WEST.—Large outside room, adjoining bath; $7; elevator. Apartment 31.

[illegible]0TH ST., 251 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; private family.

[illegible]0TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

[illegible]0TH, 203 WEST.—Business woman will let to business woman an outside room, with certain privileges, of a comfortable apartment; references given and required; call Sunday all day. Cowles.

[illegible]0TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, dressing room, closets, day beds, kitchenette; also room, twin beds, without kitchenette.

[illegible]1TH, 515 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Exclusive two-room suite; large, airy; southern exposure; independent; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

[illegible]2TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Sitting room and bedroom suite; cool, comfortable, and clean; telephone, electricity, piano; suitable for one or two persons; $10.

[illegible]2TH, 511 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Attractively furnished room; refined, private, modern home.

[illegible]2TH, 542 WEST.—Superior home accommodations, one or two gentlemen. Apt. 8C.

[illegible]3TH, 556 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also front room. P 654 Times Downtown.

[illegible]8TH, 617 WEST.—Desirable room, near Riverside Drive. Cathedral 7060. Apt. 21.

[illegible]7TH, 540 WEST.—Large room with dressing room and bath; also small room.

[illegible]4TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, light bedroom with private family; electricity, elevator and telephone; gentleman only. Schifferli.

[illegible]4TH, 320 WEST (Apt. 82.)—Single, outside room next to bath; high-class apartment, University view; private family; reference.

[illegible]6TH, 370 WEST.—Desirable front room for a business woman; call evenings. Brindley.

[illegible]3D ST., 110 WEST.—Cool, clean back parlor; electricity, parquet, running water, adjoining bath.

[illegible]4TH, 534 WEST, (Apt. 27.)—Light, airy clean; in home of young married couple; all improvements; business man preferred.

[illegible]5TH, 27 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, cool, cheerful room in harmonious home; unusual offer; one, two gentlemen; reference. Morris.

[illegible]9TH, 131 WEST.—Room, hot water, electric light; private house; $4.75; gentlemen only.

[illegible]6TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large, cheerful one to three room suite; housekeeping, elevator, telephone. Apartment 6A.

[illegible]0TH, 408 WEST.—Room, private bath, in adult American family; $6. Apt. 11.

[illegible]0TH, 559 WEST.—American family will rent to refined woman single room adjoining bath; improvements; $3.25. Brown.

[illegible]0TH, 510 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private entrance; reasonable; subway. Apartment 46.

[illegible]4TH, WEST, (on Hamilton Terrace.)—Large room, private bath and dressing room. Phone 7184 Audubon.

[illegible]4TH, 527 WEST.—Large front room suitable for two; board if desired.

[illegible]2D, 605 WEST.—Outside room adjoining shower bath; elevator. Scott.

[illegible]8TH ST.—Handsomely furnished, large, airy room, overlooking Broadway, with private family in modern apartment; also single room; references. Apt. 6-J, 4 to 8 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

[illegible]8D, 403 WEST.—Large corner room, with alcove, suitable couple or two gentlemen. Apartment 42. Telephone Audubon 3940.

[illegible]7TH ST., 544 WEST.—Private family; furnished room for rent; elevator apt.; subway block; call before 6; references.

[illegible]8TH, 647 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; private house overlooking Hudson; light housekeeping; modern improvements. Doyle.

[illegible]8TH ST., (3,800 Broadway.)—Apt. 61; large, outside; fine view; shower, elevator; gentlemen. $10.

[illegible]2D, 429 WEST.—Outside room; kitchenette; private lavatory; all conveniences; beautiful location.

[illegible]2D, 615 WEST.—Large, cool outside room, all conveniences; moderate. Apt. 4B.

[illegible]8TH ST., 501 WEST.—Beautiful large airy rooms, southeast exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

[illegible]9TH, 600 WEST. (Corner Broadway, Apartment 21.)—Handsome parlor, adjoining bedroom; single, en suite.

[illegible]2D ST., 648 WEST.—Very desirable large outside airy room, suitable for two; privileges. Apt. 2E. Travers.

[illegible]9TH, 664 WEST, (at Broadway.)—Outside room; gentleman. Apartment 21.

[illegible]0TH, 320 WEST.—Large, light room, every convenience; private family; $4. McKennes.

[illegible]2D, 606 WEST.—Attractive, beautifully furnished room in apartment; electricity, phone; no other roomers; reasonable. Morris.

ATTRACTIVE room; elevator apartment; call after 7. Tel. Audubon 3595, Apt. 67.

BROADWAY, 3,495.—Large outside room; private family; for woman employed. Apartment 97.

BROADWAY, 3,136, (125th St.) Apt. 31.—Cool, comfortable room, adjacent bath; references.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Lovely light, airy room for business gentleman; reasonable. Blackwood.

BROADWAY, (110th Subway.)—Convenient cool room and bath; maid service. Academy 8288.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Large, comfortable front suite; shower bath; $11; gentleman. Wolfe.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Second floor, apartment 38; large room, overlooking Hudson; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,790, (106th St.)—Comfortable room; homelike; private family; all conveniences; $6. Tice.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d St.)—Cool, clean, medium room; water; Apt. 7.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Rooms, $5. Inquire Monday, Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Ave.

CENTRAL PARK.—Room for young gentleman; within walking distance of 42d St. Phone Columbus 9194.

Charming room in modern apartment for lady; all conveniences. Long, Chelsea 9600.

CONVENT AV., 41.—Apt. 1M, cool rooms, electric, telephone, $8.50 weekly, (one); $15, (two;), gentleman preferred. Phone Morn. 8500.

CONVENT AV., 350.—One or two beautiful rooms, bath immediate; private family.

ELEGANT apartment front room, fine view; no children; $20 per month; gentleman. Phone Columbus 5796, mornings.

DESIRABLE ROOMS convenient to theatres; references. For particulars phone 1385 Circle mornings.

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, is offered by Christian family of two; everything high-class. 8463 Audubon, mornings.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 28, (cor. 160th.)—Pleasant room; gentleman or couple; Christian family; reference. Apt. 3B. Tel. Audubon 3834. Williams.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 46, (161st.) Apt. 6B.—Beautiful room for couple or single. Call Audubon 2866.

FURNISHED room in hotel on Washington Square; southerly breeze; $10 weekly. B 341 Times.

HOMELIKE ROOM, overlooking Hudson; private bath; in elegant private house, occupied by owner; close 103d Subway; gentleman; references. Phone Riverside 992.

LARGE front room, ample closets, private bath, for gentleman, in West 70s; no other roomers; small family; two servants; references. S 173 Times.

Large, cool studio room; hardwood floor; opens on private roof; preference, business woman; references exchanged. B 700 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 575, (cor. 116th.)—Parlor and bedroom, until middle of September; price moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large, cool rooms, in refined modern house, recently opened; newly furnished; also handsome suite.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Attractively furnished living room and bedroom with kitchenette and bath; reasonable. Apt. 71. Mueller.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (cor. 112th.)—Very desirable, light, cool room; running water; electricity; private family. Apt. 3C. Cathedral 7961.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Large, beautiful room, bath, overlooking water; elegant household.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Beautiful suite, living room, bedroom; facing Hudson. Hale, 3850 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 84th.)—Single or large room, handsomely furnished. Schuyler 5690.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; splendid location; $10. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath; single or in suites.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Large room for two; twin beds. Apt. 27.

Two cool, light, connecting rooms, running water, large closets, bath, shower; private family, no other roomers; suitable two gentlemen; $30 monthly; phone, electricity. B 329 Times.

TWO BACHELORS have large, fully furnished 8-room apartment in the 70s, near Broadway; will share with another congenial man; $10 week. B 681 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 79 WEST.—Sublet, Washington Square neighborhood, room, running water, newly decorated, bath shared by three, seventh floor, overlooking Washington Square; fine roof accessible; lease to Oct. 1; $35 per month. Room 706. The Colborne.

WEST END AV., 678, (83d St.)—Large front room, dressing room, bath adjoining; private house, exclusive; breakfast; two gentlemen or couple.

WEST END AV., (Near 80th St.)—Handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms in high-class modern apartment; also single room; very reasonable. Mera, Schuyler 9361.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable large and small rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with, without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; refined private house; telephone.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, cool rooms; modern, furnished; private bath; electricity.

WEST END AV., 284.—Overlooking Hudson; large front parlor; other rooms; exceptional.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large front alcove, 4 windows, $12. Phone 2697 Academy.

WEST END AV., 549, (88th.)—Large, small rooms; shower bath; private house.

WEST END AV., 818.—Rooms, all conveniences. Phone Riverside 4909.

WEST END AV., —.—Southern exposure; running water; telephone; 96th sub. Cox.

WEST END AV., 617, (near 90th.)—Attractive rooms in a private home; references.

WEST END AV, 911.—Beautiful front rooms, also private bath; electricity; telephone.

YOUNG WOMAN writer will rent room to well-bred business woman; first-class; references exchanged. T. R., 213 Times.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope Section, 41 7th Av., Brooklyn.—Large, small rooms, hot and cold running water, telephone; subway.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; first-class house. Phone 1159-W Main.

Richmond.

LOVELY ROOM, private family, 5 minutes' walk to ferry; gentlemen or business women; rate $7 for one, $12 for two. Call Sunday afternoon, 315 St. Marks Place, St. George, Staten Island.

Long Island.

Beautifully furnished room with all conveniences, private house, one-half block from subway station, seven minutes from Grand Central Station on Queensborough subway; $7 weekly; gentleman only. Telephone Hunters Point 1346. 184 11th St., Long Island City.

To rent, by small Christian family, at Long Beach proper; large room, $140; two small rooms, $65 each, season; light housekeeping privileges; comfortable cottage, all improvements; delightful location. Innocenzia, Magnolia Blvd. and Pine St., Long Beach.

ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.

Three rooms and bath, to rent furnished; golf and tennis. 187 23d St. Phone 3725 Newtown. Apply Apartment 31.

SEAGATE.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, ocean view; private party. Blum. Telephone 2944 Coney Island.

Attractive room for business gentlemen, private family, breakfast included; 20 minutes from Broadway. Tel Flushing 3572.

Kew Gardens.—Furnished room, near station, Christian home; $10 weekly. B 139 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Weehawken.—Room, overlooking Hudson; convenient to ferry; gentleman; references. Union 5360.

Large room, Asbury Park, rent for season; housekeeping arrangements. D 200 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Beautifully furnished room, breakfast, for gentleman, 12 private home, at Kew Gardens; $15 weekly. 120 Onslow Pl. Phone 2067 Richmond Hill.

Large room, with or without bath; two-car garage, with two rooms and bath, year or season; 1,410 Southern Boulevard. Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 2340.

Beautiful, breezy room, with or without superior board, season or week end; refined family. 36 Beach 43d St., Edgemere, L. I.

Washington, D. C., 1,907 I St. N. W., convenient location; accommodations good.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

70TH, 141 WEST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, TWO SMALL ROOMS, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.

5TH AV., 44.—Parlor, steam heat, private bath, electricity, parquet floor; $125.

Three rooms with kitchen privilege, from September; moderate. S. B., 122 East 89th.

ROOMS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Hebrew gentleman wants light front room and breakfast; about $8 week; small private family; children no objection; electric light and phone; one who will be willing to cook plain supper once in a while; extra location, West 65th to 125th; ground floor or one flight up; highest references; permanent. D., care Morton, 255 West 116th.

Business man, Hebrew, desires upon his early return to New York large airy room with private bath; strictly private family preferred; please state monthly rent. G. Farkas, care Hotel Brooklyn, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Business girl wishes furnished room, preferably with breakfast, private house, 30th-50th Sts.; best reference. F. N., 220 Col. Av.

Business girl with piano wants to share some girl's apartment; permanent; references exchanged. B 649 Times Downtown.

Sunny room, partly furnished; near bath; running water; closet; in house with owner; full particulars; permanent; moderate; references. Address Reliable, J 533 Times.

A cool, airy room desired by a Japanese young man for the Summer at Edgecombe Av., Morningside Drive, or Riverside Drive; $10-$15 week; E. H. B., Room 1302, 66 Broadway, city.

Japanese gentlemen (two) desire rooms in refined private home, west side, 96th, 100th Sts.; about $30 each per month; state full particulars. R 21 Times.

Wanted—Large, bright room, with conveniences, by two gentlemen, between Lexington and 5th Aves., south of 45th St. F 577 Times.

ONE ROOM, bath, non-elevator apartment, for refined business woman; state full particulars. G 52 Times.

Young, refined gentleman desires one or two furnished rooms, bath, with private family; breakfast; Park Av. section, 50th to 60th St., preferred. P. B., 238 Times.

Conservative gentleman desires two rooms and bath, finely furnished, between 34th and 110th Sts., 1st or 2d floor.

Gentleman wishes furnished room facing south or west, preferably view of Hudson, with or without board. S 92 Times.

Gentleman (Hebrew) wants modern, furnished room, preferably between 34th and 86th Sts. B 343 Times.

Refined business girl desires room, west side; prefer private family. G 31 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, several airy rooms, in the vicinity of Broadway, between 72d and 96th Sts., to be used on Sunday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock, for Jewish religious classes beginning Oct. 1, and ending June 1. K. M., 26 Times.

Wanted by business woman, an unfurnished room, in first class apartment; no cooking. Address A. M. Trainor, 2,723 Broadway.

Two high class rooms, or one large room and bath, man and wife, below 96th St. preferred; rent reasonable; desirable, quiet tenants. G 33 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH, Madison, Park, and Central Park West apartments; exclusive new buildings now offered less than unfurnished rent. Railing Realty Co., Inc., 270 Park Av. Murray Hill 7914.

21ST, 143 EAST.—Furnished apartment to sublet; partial servants; living room 14x30; very high ceiling; kitchenette, bedroom and bath; private hall; large closet; French windows; balcony overlooking Gramercy Park; key privileges; asking $100; references; seen 6 to 8 P. M. Saturday, or all day Sunday.

32D, 135 EAST, (between Lexington and 4th.)—6 rooms; furnished; lease; $75.

34TH ST., 133 EAST.—Corner apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rents $30 and $35. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.

8 ROOMS AND BATH; ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH, 144 EAST, (Apt. 8-B.)—Four rooms, bath, extra toilet; year's lease from Oct. 1, $200 month; half price for August, September taken now. Hubbard, 606 5th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1822.

36TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room studio apt.; 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

38TH, 38 EAST.—Beautiful four-room apartment; kitchenette and private bath; also front basement with bath; just furnished.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Handsome apartment two rooms and bath.

42 EAST 50TH ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, three-room apartments by month or year; meals.

49TH, 13 EAST.—Nicely furnished living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Martin.

54TH, 47 EAST.—Apartment, 2 rooms, bath; no kitchen; well furnished; grand piano; maid, valet service; breakfast; lease to Jan. 1 or longer; $140. Superintendent.

57TH, 44 EAST.—An apartment consisting of a large front living room and large back bedroom, bath; electric light; all improvements; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST.—For rent to Oct. 1, two large rooms and kitchenette, overlooking park; very well furnished. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

58TH, EAST.—Large parlor, chamber, and bath, $45. Tel. 5762 Plaza.

60TH ST., EAST.—Unusually attractive apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, 3 exposures; furnishings made to order; paneled walls; would rent furnished for price unfurnished, leasing city; $225 per year, and 3 months, or rent unfurnished for $200. Plaza 1606. Call Sunday and mornings.

60TH, 44 EAST.—Physician's apartment, ground floor, separate entrance, 4 rooms, immediate; newly decorated; leaving city; $135 month lease.

60TH, 150 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; $55 month. Superintendent.

70'S, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Single and double rooms, twin beds; $30 to $60 month; one to two persons. Tel. 4165 Lenox.

83D, 171 EAST.—Elevator apartment; three outside rooms; $45. Frank, Lenox 4067.

86TH, (Near Park Av.)—Beautiful elevator apartment, 6 rooms and bath, open fireplace; available few months or year. Phone Rector 9383.

88TH, 23 EAST.—SIX ROOMS, $55. Janitor.

89TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS—CHOICE LOCALITIES.
Handsomely furnished—East, West Side, Long Island.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1377.

ATTENTION.—Apartments, furnished; two and three rooms and bath; $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 83d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished cool apartment, 4 rooms, 3 beds; kitchenette, pantry; will sacrifice if taken at once; until Oct., $125. Phone for appointment Stuyvesant 8236.

ELEGANTLY furnished cool, elevator, apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; maid service; 86th St. subway; also 3-room apartment; exceptional; cheap Summer rate. Tel. 9664 Madison Square.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.,
2 to 10 Rooms—Moderate Rents.
One Desirable North Light Studio Apt.

HOTEL ASSYRIA.—THE LAROOM, TWO BATHS, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, WITH HOTEL AND MAID SERVICE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; UNTIL SEPT. 15; REFERENCES. X 290 TIMES ANNEX.

LEXINGTON AV., 812.—Studio apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; exclusive. Supt. Russell.

LEXINGTON AV., 854, (58th.)—Back parlor with kitchenette; also small room; reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

MADISON AV., 1288, Corner 88th.—Suite two very large rooms, adjoining bath, handsomely furnished; elevator, southern exposure, beautiful view; open plans; phone; central area lights, ventilation; convenient subway; adults; permanent; references; $100 monthly. Apartment 10.

578 MADISON AV.,
56TH-57TH STS.

Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Sunday and Monday, 2:30 to 8.

MADISON AV., 1,195.—July 15 to October, 1920, or longer, attractive seven rooms, one bath; reasonable. Johnson, Apt. 14. Tel. 4861 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 850, (Between 83d and 84th Sts.)—Apartments 2 rooms and bath, consisting of an entire floor; private house; references required.

MADISON AV., 780, (66th.)—The Sheldon; to Oct. 1, 3 rooms and bath, bachelor suite, maid service, $75 monthly.

MADISON AV., 640.—Beautiful two-room apartment with kitchen and bath to sublet, $60; sacrifice. 3 B1.

MADISON AV., 753, (corner of 64th.)—Studio apartment; Aug. 1.

MADISON AV., 640. Apt. 7-D.—Charming suite 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 726.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, elevator. Tel. 1175 Sterling.

ST. SACRIDOS 8th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 95-4. Mrs. Evans.

PARK AV., 850.—Immediate possession; short or long lease; rent reasonable; tenth floor; south, east, and north exposure. Can be seen Sunday or any time.

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1919.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

115TH ST., 611 WEST.—Newly decorated 6-room apartment; $100 per month; immediate possession.

150TH, 573 WEST, (near Broadway.)—6 rooms, all improvements, suitable for doctor; rent $55 month; 5 rooms, elevator apt., southerly exposure; rent $1,500 per annum. Apply on premises, 3,569 Broadway.

164TH, 559 WEST.—4, 5 and 6 rooms; high-class elevator apartments; immediate possession or Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

174TH, 561 WEST.—6 rooms, $52; immediate possession; all improvements; references.

176TH, 615 WEST.—Two modern apartments, 7 sunny outside rooms, 2 baths; $70-$75; Oct. 1; adults. Telephone or call today, 10 to 6. Louis E. Bates.

180TH, 707 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, $35; all modern improvements; very desirable apartment.

190TH ST., 716 WEST.—Four large outside rooms to sublet from Aug 1; concessions. Apartment 33.

181ST ST., 736 WEST.—Sublet 5-room apartment; $60 until Oct. 1, $70 from Oct. 1; immediate occupancy; to rent until Aug. 1; Apartment 2. Inquire Superintendent.

181ST, 736 WEST.—5, 4, 5, 6 rooms, elevator; 2 blocks subway. St. Nicholas 9286.

186TH ST., (Corner St. Nicholas.)—4-5 rooms, beautifully arranged, elevator; immediate possession.

187TH, 552 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, 5th floor, $50; all modern improvements.

189TH, 540 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, $52; 3 rooms and bath, $60; top floor, all open; high class house.

Apartment seven rooms; modern, select, subway. Dempsey, 1,636 University Av. Tremont 2960.

BROADWAY, corner 109th, (Manhasset.)—Sublet 6 rooms, corner apartment; low rent; immediate possession; $1,750 from Oct. shown between 2 and 4.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (corner 156th.)—High class elevator apartments, 5-7 rooms; lease. Supt.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100, (Corner 59th St. and 6th Av., Apt. 2C.)—Will sublet my beautiful three-room and kitchenette apartment, facing Central Park; all Sunday.

FLOOR, private house, Washington Square section; 2 immense rooms, kitchenette, bath, furnished or unfurnished; abundant hot water; electricity; private phone; $100 per month, yearly or monthly. Phone Spring 3077.

FT. WASHINGTON AV, 68.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all outside, $90; Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; $115 from Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 62.

FOUR excellent rooms, $55; five rooms, $70; all front; high-class elevator house; immediate possession. Telephone St Nicholas 832.

NORTHERN AV., 1-5-9, (West 177th to West 178th St., Overlook Hudson, 4 and 6 rooms, $530-$780; immediate possession. Superintendent on premises.

NORTHERN AV., 60.—Six elegant rooms, modern improvements; immediate possession, $70 month.

POST AV., 9.—Four rooms and bath; lease; immediate possession; reasonable. See Superintendent.

452 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Three rooms, elegant light housekeeping apartment; immediate possession; $100 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Three-room elegant light housekeeping apartment; immediate possession; $100 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 534, (Near 155th St.)—Four rooms and bath, top floor, $65; high-class house; non-elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; Summer rates, Aug. and Sept. Tel. 7686 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 530, (125th St.)—Eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; long term. Apartment 6D. Morningside 2942.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE.
$55 to $85 Month.
137 West 74th St. Concessions to Oct. 1.

TWO rooms, kitchenette, bath; convenient; West Harlem location. Levitt, 2,036 5th Av.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; nominal commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Four large light rooms and bath, with kitchenette; also parlor bedroom and bath; also studios, with or without bath and kitchen privilege; three private houses, just renovated and altered with new decorations; nothing cheap, but rare opportunity for select people of unquestionable references and refined taste who appreciate something different; now ready. Write to 1057 Park Av., Harlem.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Three-room apt.; unusual, high class, modern, commodious; Winter garden; $85; another 4-room apt., same style, furnished, $120. E 16 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; October occupancy; ask for lists.
PEPE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WAVERLY PLACE, 244.—Cool room, furnished or not; closet, private lavatory; share kitchen; woman only. Sunday and evening.

WEST END AV., 70'S. (Adjoining Hotel Willard.)—Very attractive, light, newly decorated apartments; one large room, bath, and kitchenette, suitable for studio; three unusually bright rooms and bath on top floor; reasonable. Phone Col. 5781.

WEST END AV., 674 — Remodeled, ready Sept 1; one-two rooms, bath; physician's suites; seen daily 10-2-4-30.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 163d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath, $1,500 to $1,700.

WEST END AV., 846.—Small, in private house, two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV., 1,124, (near 166th St., Bronx.)—New high class apartment house; 4 rooms and bath, $40; 5 rooms and bath, $45 to $55. Apply Mrs. Case, Superintendent, 1,123 Woodycrest Av. Phone 7624 Melrose.

CLAY AV., 1,116, (169th.)—Nine rooms, 2 baths, 2 porch's, latest modern improvements; moderate rent. Telephone Melrose 8222.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,156.—7-room apartment in 2-family house; modern improvements; $60 monthly.

168TH, 758 EAST.—Four rooms and bath, $30; all improvements.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

We have the following steam heated apartments available at the present time: 811 Beverly Road, 7 rooms, $30; 625 East 14th St., 4 rooms, $50; available Oct. 1. 2,103 Ocean Av., 5 rooms, $50. Woods, Harmon & Co., 281 Broadway, New York. Phone Barclay 6500. Superintendent on premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
For rent, 1st October, first floor front apartment, 4 rooms, bath, and kitchen, $70 per month; rear, same floor, two rooms, bath, and kitchen, $50 per month; all light rooms. Letters only. L 93 New York Times, Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house; 138 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

Attractive apartment, South Yonkers, Aug. 1; unobstructed view, sun parlor, fireplace. White, 9 Franklin Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished.

SIX TO NINE ROOMS IN MODERN BUILDING WANTED FROM OCT. BY DESIRABLE TENANT; PAY $200 TO $500 MONTH; MIGHT BUY FURNISHINGS. B 880 TIMES.

From Oct. 1, for six months or more, five or six room furnished apartment; University Heights or Van Cortlandt Park section preferred; three adults; highest references; give full particulars in first letter. Y 131 Times Annex.

Gentleman and wife, no children, want from Oct. 1, furnished housekeeping apartment of 5 or 4 rooms, in desirable neighborhood and easily reached from Public Library; not over $75; give full particulars. Y 124 Times Annex.

Neat, clean couple want rent or sublet small furnished apartment with kitchen, in city, or reasonable distance; must be away from elevated roads; state price, particulars. E 122 Times.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities, from Oct. 1, west side, 4-12 rooms, $300-$1,000 month. Clark Realty, 547 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments wanted, furnished, from October; all locations; clients waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 826.

West Side.—Wanted furnished apartment, suitable 3 business men; references furnished; give full details. C 509 Times Downtown.

Gentlemen desire well furnished apartment, two rooms with bath and kitchen preferred; high-class; between 42d and 72d Sts.; give full particulars. H 69 Times.

By September 1, west side, 72d-100th Sts., two rooms, kitchenette or kitchen, bath; furnished, unfurnished; $50-$65. R. H., 510 Columbus Av.

Wanted 6, 7-room apartment, new building, west side, through Summer; immediate possession; $125, $135. Call Columbus 8974.

Careful adults want well-located apartment; furnished, unfurnished. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 181 5th Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined young couple, front apartment, moderate rent, from October; permanent. S 181 Times.

Business woman wants room, kitchenette, and bath, furnished; 59th to 100th St., west side. F 338 Times.

A gentleman wants a suite of two rooms with high-class, refined family and pleasant surroundings. A 87 Times.

Couple want apartment, 2 bedrooms, Sept 1, indefinitely, $125; east side preferred. Kuba, 176 West 72d St.

Private house, Manhattan, below 59th St.; bargain; state absolutely lowest price and all particulars. H 65 Times.

Couple wish small furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen for kitchenette; moderate but good locality. B 32 Times.

Young lady wants room with kitchenette at about $35 month; 72d to 96th St.; permanent. B 848 Times Downtown.

Wanted unfurnished, Oct. 1, modern house, easy commuting; two adults; Westchester or Long Island. S 223 Times.

Two rooms or one large room, bath, kitchenette, between 80th-120th West, by strictly reliable persons. S 221 Times.

One-room furnished apartment wanted in West 70's. Full particulars. E 138 Times.

Small apartment or real home wanted, two respectable business girls. B 876 Times.

Wanted.—Two-room kitchenette, between 70th, 100th, west side. B 379 Times.

Room, bath, kitchenette, East 21st to 9th Av.; particulars. Otis, 142 East 27th.

Unfurnished.

Physician's Office.—An unfurnished or partly furnished 2 to 4 room apartment, located, preferably, between East 50th and 90th Sts.; maid and telephone service desirable; state terms. Physician, Camp Surgeon's Office, Camp Upton, N. Y.

Wanted to rent, from Oct. 1st, four-room unfurnished housekeeping apartment or two large rooms, with kitchenette, below 96th St., east or west side; adult couple, no children; state location, floor, exposure, and rent. P 858 Times Downtown.

Wanted to purchase in a studio apartment building an apartment containing four, five, or six rooms in good location. In replying give full description, location, and price asked for the apartment, and any other information. J 392 Times.

Young, refined American Protestant couple desire four or five outside room apartment in exclusive house, Washington Heights or Yonkers, Oct. 1; $60-$70. Telephone Audubon 3997J or B 176 Times.

Two rooms, bath, by young business woman, Oct. 1, yearly lease; modern, 34th to 59th St., one block east or west of 5th Av.; walk up two flights; $50; references. D 53 Times.

Wanted—Six, seven rooms, not beyond 110th St., West, for Oct. 1; not over $2,400; will pay extra month's rent if accepted. Y 19 Times Annex.

Apartment of five or six rooms, below 115th St., wanted on lease from Oct. 1. Address, with particulars and price. Julius Blen, 156 5th Av.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, Heights section, Brooklyn; not over $70; occupancy by Oct. 1, by young married couple; must be modern. D 217 Times.

Wanted to lease from Sept. 1, small house or apartment in remodeled house; large rooms; east or west side below 86th St. A 80 Times.

Part of private house, suitable for physician and small family, between 72d and 100th Sts., Amsterdam Av. and Riverside Drive. Weintart, 450 Audubon Av.

Wanted, before Oct. 1, 5 unfurnished rooms and bath, west side, below 96th St.; not to exceed $900 yearly; security and references; state full particulars. B 323 Times.

Wanted from Oct. 1, 5 or 6-room apart., below 116th St.; permanent; $75 to $80; would purchase furniture. Tel. Riverside 2836.

Small apartment, for two adults; floor in private house or share apartment with privacy assured; reasonable. R. H., 174 Times.

Bachelor wants unfurnished kitchenette apartment below 59th; two rooms and bath. R 17 Times.

Two housekeeping rooms in up-to-date house, respectable neighborhood, for single lady; rent reasonable. S 102 Times.

Two adults desire floor private house 100th to 110th St., east, west; bath essential; state price. S 227 Times.

Unfurnished apartment wanted; parlor, bedroom, bath; electric light essential; describe fully; state rental. B 327 Times.

3-4 room apartment, Oct. 1st, west side, above 100th; young couple, Christians; state price. S 141 Times.

Four or five rooms, front, $50 to $60, in desirable neighborhood; possession now or Oct. 1. J 353 Times.

Dentist desires apartment, with or without living rooms; will lease. F 1072 Times Harlem.

From Sept. or October, unfurnished apartment, 6-7 rooms; below 116th; not over $1,200. "G.," 649 Columbus Av.

Couple desire from apartment, two or three rooms, kitchen or kitchenette; Oct. 1; west side; best references. E 144 Times.

Wanted, 7 or 8 room apartment, west side, from Oct. 1; rent about $1,800. Answer, 26 Kress Park, New Rochelle.

Room, bath, and kitchenette wanted, unfurnished, in apartment; women; 60th to 110th Sts., west side. F 389 Times.

Five large, modern rooms; convenient; west side preferred; not exceeding $65; now or Oct. 1. J 387 Times.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, below 50th St Advertiser, 25 West 16th.

Wanted, Oct., modern apartment; 4-6 rooms; two adults. S 225 Times.

Apartment, west side, three to six rooms, below 100th St. F 383 Times.

Unfurnished apartment wanted by responsible party, 5 or 9 rooms. S 124 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty-five cents an agate line

Will sell $1,000 purchase money 2d mortgage on new three-story brick store and dwelling in Bronx; quick action. Amer. Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

MONEY FOR FIRSTS—ANY AMOUNT.
Money for good 2d mtgs, $5,000 up.
Can handle rent assignments, $5,000 up.
S. A. ISRAEL, 99 NASSAU ST.

Unlimited amount for building and permanent loans; large operations only; nothing less than $1,000,000 considered; principals. Address Banking, A 23 Times.

$10,000 to loan on improved property; will subdivide Egan, 350 Broadway.

Money for interest, taxes, rent assignments; brokers protected. Campbell, 900 E. 166th.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

BUILDERS be sure to read the advertisement headed "$500 FOR INFORMATION" in today's issue of The Times, under "Business Opportunities."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Enormous sacrifices in Country Places. Close to City. Full Commission to Brokers.

Estate	Acs.	price	Sacrifice	Estate	Acs.	price	Sacrifice
Lots	248	A., price	$100,000	Slaughter,			7,500
Lots	406	L., price	123,800	Gt. Neck, L.I.,			12,180
Farm	156	A., price	30,000	Reduced to			6,500
Place	160	A., price	30,000	Cut to			5,500
Country	45	A., price	16,000	Sacrifice			4,500
Lots	230	L., price	90,000	Gt. Neck, L.I.			9,900
Farm	90	A., price	12,000	Slashed to			3,500
Place	80	A., price	9,000	One-third			2,500

Call, write or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Tel. 7125 Bryant.

Modern five-story American basement dwelling between 5th and Madison Avs.; 20 feet wide; full depth lot, with two-story butler's pantry extension; four master's rooms, six servants' rooms, tiled baths, electric light. Can be occupied under 10 days after valuation. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Tel. Murray Hill 3100.

PRIVATE HOUSE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Three-story and basement, fine condition; parquet floors throughout; electric light, open plumbing, &c.; will sell without complete elegant furnishings; at a sacrifice; easy terms; immediate possession. 45 West 91st St., near Central Park. Caretaker on premises.

"LOFT BARGAIN
FOR QUICK ACTION.
Six-story elevator, fully rented, in fine condition; must be sold; rent $5,000; savings bank mortgage $20,000; make offer; brokers protected. Harris, Love, 9 East 40th St., N. Y. Phone Vanderbilt 1360.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Hudson Park, two 4-story private houses; good condition; suitable for alterations into studio apartments or residence; immediate possession. Brokers invited. Pepe, Washington Square.

Here is a CHANCE.—RESTRICTED lots, near station, Oakwood Heights, CHEAP. BUY and BUILD or erect BOSSERT HOUSE. Owner, W. H. Kellogg, 24 Broad St., New York.

Nine-story fireproof loft building, 22x100, for sale, 5 East 3d St.; price $90,000; rent $10,800; first mortgage $45,000; 5 per cent. will take back second mortgage. R. Moller, 816 East 65th St. Tel. Plaza 526.

1,327 Madison Av.—Three-story and basement private dwelling; fine condition; terms to suit purchaser. Address by letter only, C. S. Fetrasch, attorney, Post Office Box 694, New York.

Two good investments, apartment houses, 400 West 153d St., and 1,960 Washington Av., Bronx; good repair, fully rented; will not trade. Northport Realty Corporation, Northport, N. Y.

American basement house, between Madison and Park Avs., on 69th St.
LOSEJ REALTY CORP.
507 PARK AV. PHONE 4588 PLAZA.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

153d St., near Broadway.—Elegant 3-story and basement private house, 13 rooms, 3 baths, hot water, electric light; price $44,000; rent over $7,500; mortgage $25,000; terms; great big bargain; quick action necessary. Call Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

Corner property, opposite park, near Concourse, Bronx; two 3-story buildings, all improvements, most desirable property; wish to dispose; business being in Brooklyn; good investment; rental $3,000; price, $32,500. Owner, Smith, 573 Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We have numerous 1, 2, 3 family houses; also flats and lots for sale, in Bronx, at reasonable prices; for your own sake consult us before buying. B. Aronda Co., 470 East Tremont Av., Bronx. Telephone Tremont 1332.

Six-story loft on West 8th St.; perfect condition; new elevator; mortgage $81,600, 4½%; price $41,500.
AMER REALTY CO.,
299 Broadway.

For Sale—Two-family dwelling, detached brick, with garage space; all improvements; fine neighborhood; West Bronx, 2 blocks from 3 trolley lines, "L" and subway station; easy terms. Massinino, 11 W. 177th.

Buy on White Plains Av., near 237th St., for a safe and sane investment; excellent location for a moving picture theatre as also is 72x150 ft. plot adjoin. Douglas, Room 208, 405 Lexington Av., cor. 42d St.

Two lots, 50 ft. front, on Boscobel Av, 275 feet from 167th St., Jerome Av. and Shakespeare Ave., ready for apartment building. Call, write Leith, 46 East 14th St., City.

SACRIFICE—Throggs Neck, Near Sound. 20-room modern dwelling, barn, 200x100; cor. Barkley, near Layton Av.; suitable business or institution. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

Six-story walkup, fine condition, foot of 167th St. subway station; mortgage $33,000—5%; rent $5,880; price $41,500. Amer Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

3 Modern Apartments on Bryant Av., 125x100, 4's and 5s; income over $25,700; mortgage $85,000; price $165,000; will take back liberal 2d mortgage. Greeley 4942.

A BARGAIN.
5-story, triple floor, with stores on 8th Av., for sale at a low price; on easy terms. RUPERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

A PRIVATE HOUSE.
Owner going to Europe; will sell at a low price.
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

2 Modern Apartment Houses, on East 145th St.; 6 stories, 3's and 4's; mortgage $60,000; income $15,000; price $100,000. Greeley 4942.

2,046 Valentine Av., three-family, two six-room, one five-room, steam heat, lot 25x150; price $17,500. Mr. Owner, 2838 St. and 1st Av. Phone Madison Square 8530.

Plot 100x100, east side Digney Av., off 233d St.; graded, sewer; $4,000; part cash. Owner, 1,012 Kelly St.

$2,000 cash buys elegant 4-story Brooklyn corner; low rent; $2,800. Amer Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

A Sacrifice.—Fine home, space for garage, University Heights, $15,000. Wallace, 2,089 Valentine Av., north of 180th St.

Long Beach—New cottages for sale on rental basis. Happy Home Realty Co., 3,600 Broadway Audubon 5086 or Long Beach 222.

490-92 East 165th St., 48x83.
One 5 and one 6; $7,000; possession.
Kehoe & Canero, 323 East 115th St.

Bargain if sold immediately, two lots in West Bronx. Owner, D 168 Times.

Stebbins Av., south of 170th St.; plot 125x112. P. A. Gaynor, 80 Maiden Lane.

Factory, 85,000 ft., sell or lease, near railroad, Bronx. Partridge, 481 West 159th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

213-215 Herkimer St., finely constructed 4-story, 8-family apartment; (no heat); light on all sides; building is suitable for light manufacturing purposes, and well located; plot 37x80; exchange considered; brokers protected; bargain $16,000; mortgage $10,000 at 5%; balance cash. W. Slocum, owner, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two-family frame house, three stories, detached, 18 rooms, two storerooms; steam heat; plot 100x100; five blocks from Nostrand Av subway nearing completion; price $16,500; reduction for cash. Owner, A 818 Times Annex.

Broadway, Flushing, houses built to order; building plots for sale, desirable location; reasonable prices; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Greeley 6896.

Especially desirable building plot, restricted Midwood Manor, Brooklyn, 40x125; handy two subways; sell or consider trade on small Jersey house. Renter, R 35 Times.

Modern brick factory of 40,000 square feet, two street entrances; located in Brooklyn, within all transportation lines; short distance freight yards. P 792 Times Downtown.

ESTATE WILL SELL 6-FAMILY BRICK TENEMENT IN FLATBUSH AT SACRIFICE. APPLY EDWARD BULL, 1060 FLATBUSH AV.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lots on 32d St., near Crocheron Av., Flushing. B 580 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Attractively, well built modern 8-room house, hardwood floors, open fireplace, all improvements; refined neighborhood; 25 minutes Manhattan; plot 50x150; worth $10,000; price $7,700 cash, $2,700 balance mortgage. Apply 20 Broadway, Room 420, Manhattan.

Bargain—Colonial house, 10 rooms, open fireplaces; 11 acres; ocean views. Princes Bay Realty Co., 20 Broadway, Manhattan.

Two lots on high hill, trees, $125 each; near trolley. B 713 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Estate, the finest suburb in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av., 25?? Gramercy.

Gentleman's farm; immediate possession; 20 acres, high ground; 15 minutes' ride express station; 45 minutes Grand Central; comfortable, remodeled, old-fashioned farm house, bath, electricity, hot water heat; stables, &c.; anxious to sell; asking $40,000; consider offer. Howell C. Ferris, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2422.

Beautiful new 7-room stucco home, with all modern improvements; open fireplace, sleeping porch, tile bathroom; situated in Chester Park, Pelham. Price $9,750. No agents. Worthy of investigation. J. A. Bednar, 4 Poplar Av., Chester Park, Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1074-R.

Pleasantville home, now vacant, 6 rooms, gas and electric; plot, 140 feet front, with garage, heat, and all improvements; price $5,750; terms arranged; nice resident location. 30 miles from Grand Central. Call afternoons, Franklin Mayenz, 200 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A chance to own your own home, restricted residential section of Larchmont; with sewers, gas, water, &c.; near station, village, school, and Sound; $600 cash and balance on terms like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

Real Adirondacks in Westchester County; 42 miles out; State road; 110 acres, timbered; magnificent views, 2 streams; near boating, bathing, fishing; suitable estate, camp, bungalows, $80 acre; terms. D 234 Times.

SCARSDALE COUNTRY ESTATE.

Large road frontage, about 13 acres; old mansion, partly remodeled; very convenient location; to settle an estate sell for $75,000; terms. Geo. A. Bowman, 115 West 42d.

Detached residence, Yonkers; modern improvements; trolley station and Broadway trolley; $12,000; closing estate. Cochrane, 2 West 125th.

Plot 78x100, at Hastings-on-Hudson; property overlooks Hudson River; fine residential location for any one desiring to build; price, $1,400. G 36 Times.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent, 3 under construction. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Gifford Park, Tuckahoe.—New 8-room dwelling, tiled bath, fireplace, steam heat, electricity; restricted neighborhood; $9,000. E. T. Bower, 371 West 125th, N. Y. C.

Pelham Heights.—Villa plot, four deep lots; every possible improvement; 3 minutes station; over 200 trains daily. W. F., 485 Times Downtown.

Building plot, 85x100; restricted, 50x100; unrestricted; Park Hill Av., Yonkers; bargain. Malkiel, 116 Nassau St.

White Plains.—Nonresident widow sacrifices lots, classy Ridgewood neighborhood. Ernest Loomis, Peekskill.

To close estate, four good lots, Larchmont Woods; no blasting. D 232 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HAVEN.

Rare Opportunity.—Beautiful 10-room house, on State road; all improvements; also gardener's bungalow, with all improvements; large barn, workshop, toolhouse, two chicken houses, 50 and 60 feet long; plenty of fruit trees of all kinds; 27½ acres of fine, fenced land; place cost $25,000; best of reasons for selling; am willing to make great sacrifice; will leave part on mortgage; house ready for occupancy, in A1 shape. Apply to George H. Weidner, Bellport, L. I.

HOLLIS, QUEENS.

New one-family houses, 6-8 rooms; every modern detail; beautiful restricted residential community; 4 minutes station; plot 40x100; prices $6,700 to $8,500; terms. H. Carman Barteau, 823 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6684 Bedford. Branch at office of Willis Burham, builder, 236 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 4180-W.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DUPLICATE

Delightful old-fashioned house, in excellent condition; stable, garage, hennery, toolhouse; stately shade trees, lawn, fruit, garden; in all some two acres; most convenient to water, gas, electricity; to settle estate; first offer $5,000 takes it. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, 334 St., New York.

South Hempstead.—New stucco, 7 rooms, all improvements; 2-car garage; servants' rooms; 2 acres; restricted; $17,000; terms; sacrifice; finished, $500 monthly.
Hollis.—10 rooms, baths, electricity, gas, parquetry, 2-car garage; 5 minutes from station; $16,000. Raynor, 1,270 Broadway.

Gentleman's Farm.—11 acres, house 10 rooms and bath; hot-water heat, electric light, telephone; all kinds of outbuildings, good orchard; all in condition; on North Shore, 5 miles from station; price reasonable; terms easy; might exchange for village property. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., New York.

FOREST HILLS.

Two attractive plots at Forest Hills Gardens, exceptional situation; price very reasonable; one plot below cost. E. E. King, 5 Terrace Av., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. Telephone Hastings 262.

For sale at Bay Shore, attractive modern cottage of 6 rooms, including bath; hot water heat, electricity and gas, and garage; wired, shaded porch, with attractive grounds, shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses in abundance, and fruit in shaded garden. E. L. HOWELL, Box B, Bay Shore.

LONG BEACH.

Elegantly furnished suites, one and two rooms with bath, for rent Summer season in private residence; every modern convenience. Riverside Boulevard, corner Market. Phone Long Beach 406.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 160x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat. Miller, 10 Lenox Av., 6th St. 5644 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, Tel. 1059 Far Rockaway.

GREAT NECK. ALL-YEAR HOME.

Seven bedrooms, two baths; comfortable and roomy; two acres; attractive grounds; fifty minutes' walk to station; sell furnished at your own price. Inquire Geo. A. Bowman, 115 West 42d.

AT BEECHHURST, L. I.
TO NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE
contemplating building house to suit them, valuable plot 40x100, at beautiful Beechhurst, at cost price. G 68 Times.

Astoria, L. I.—Five lots, 25x100 each; all city conveniences; one minute trolley, 40 minutes' ride to beach; improvements; price $7,700. Address Bremer, 949 Columbus Av., N. Y.

WATER FRONT CHEAP.
10 acres, 1,800 ft. deep water frontage on East Moriches Bay; in town near station; fine for bungalows. BOWEN, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

At $26,000, beautiful Woodmere home 12 rooms and 3 baths; never occupied; corner plot 100 by 145 feet; adjoining land can be had; easy terms. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 206 Broadway, New York City.

LYNBROOK.—Pretty six-room house, new, all improvements; water, gas, electricity, steam heat, fireplace, cemented porch; $6,100. MARTENS & PEACE, opposite station.

Make offer for 500 building lots, all or part, located beautiful Long Island seashore resort; must sell. Write for full particulars, H 79 Times.

$2,500 buys 6-room house and garage, lot 50x135 feet, at Northport; $1,500 cash; other real estate. M. E. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

One-family cottage, 9 rooms, bath, excellent condition, 40x100 ground, in heart of Richmond Hill; 2 car lines and high school. Box 198, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Beechhurst.—Will sell cheap, lots bought at auction; less than mortgage. Phone 3278 Flushing.

Roslyn, L. I.—41 acres, house, adjoining large estates; $2,000 acre, terms to suit. Col. & Lindsay, 1,328 Broadway.

TWO CHOICE LOTS AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS; REASONABLE. OWNER, P 330 TIMES.

Long Beach.—40x100; Park St.; exchange Connecticut shore. F 1086 Times Harlem.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

AN INEXPENSIVE COUNTRY HOME.
SMALL YEARLY MAINTENANCE.
If the mountains, at Pawling, N. Y.; beautiful views; 50 acres of meadows and woods, with a large trout brook and a picturesque pond site; old Colonial farm house, 9 rooms and bath; spring water; barns, chicken and pig houses; owner offers immediate possession; room for open air sleeping; price $7,500; extended payments. R 758 Times Downtown.

MUST SACRIFICE Old Colonial Homestead, 22 acres; wonderful farm land, all kinds fruit; old stone and frame residence, 17 rooms; large verandas; spacious outbuildings; all excellent repair; near depot; 22 miles city; State roads; going half price, $7,100; terms.
GOODHARDT, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.

For Sale.—On Hudson River, one mile from West Point, on new, concrete State Highway, an estate of four acres with well-built, eight-room, modern house and a school "A," formerly "The National Preparatory Academy." Write Thomas F. Daly, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Beautiful property, facing Delaware River; 3,000 acres forest land; two large lakes; great deer country; shooting, fishing excellent; ideal sporting preserve; Summer colony; three hours New York. E. B. Crawford, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

Beautiful, picturesque Catskills; 10 rooms, 3 baths; improvements, artesian well, garage, choice fruits; one and a half acres; half mile from village, depot, schools, churches; sacrifice, easy terms. E. La Barlow Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE,
45 minutes from downtown, overlooking the Hudson and miles of country, a beautiful 8-acre estate; will be sold by heirs of late owner for $30,000. Howard Goldsmith, 43 Park Row. Telephone 2506 Beekman.

A furnished bungalow, nearly new; a small mill with a dynamo, a fine water power with dam, situated at Hibernia, near this village; this property cost, when built a few years ago, over $5,000; we will now sell it for $4,500. Thomas W. Dean, Millbrook, N.Y.

Pearl River, N. Y.—Beautiful home, 9 rooms, bath, electricity, fine heat, lot 75x140, garden, greenery, fruit and shade trees, fine location, elevation, good commutation. Owner, Dolan, 15 Broad St., New York City.

For sale to close an estate, improved Hudson River front property, 300 ft. W. O. Pelhemue, Nyack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Acres to subdivide—90 Westfield, $600; 10 Fanwood, $850; 113 lots Westfield, $13,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Choice, productive New Jersey estate, worth $45,000; will exchange New York income; fourteen acres; half hour. P 396 Times.

Two-family frame building on Dover Place, Weehawken; in good condition. Apply Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St. Hoboken.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL,"
ALL ABOUT THE "IDEAL TOWN."
Nutley, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Texas—For Sale or To Let.

Lots for sale, Galveston, Texas. Communicate H. B. Rose, 261 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Beautiful island Summer home, in pine forest of Canada, at Newboro, in the Rideau Lake regions, where fishing is always good; 9-room bungalow, with 3 baths; also a 4-room cottage, equipped with laundry and bath; both buildings furnished complete; good bedding, rugs, linen, crockery, &c.; hot water heat, acetylene lighting plant, refrigerator, ice box, cold storage room, 60-foot water tower and two pumping engines; also chicken houses, gasolene house, with 300-gallon tank; boat house, one high-power launch, one family launch, one "put-put," one power scow and fishing skiffs; a real opportunity. See "Field and Stream" for July. Address Rogers & Company, 30th and Calumet, Chicago, Ill.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

We have numerous clients for improved Bronx property. What have you for sale? Can make quick sales. Reply immediately. S. R. Aronda Co., 470 East Tremont Av., Bronx. Telephone Tremont 1332.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 103 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 224.

Client wants immediately modern eight-room house, New Rochelle; possession later; about $11,000; pay cash; good location. Kennedy, 605 West 156th St. Audubon 4675.

Commuter wants to rent, with option of buying, 8-10-room modern house, with grounds; Long Island, Westchester; Aug. 1 or Sept. 1. C. A., 118 Times.

Wanted to purchase, or lease with option of purchase, four-story basement modern house, upper west side. Box 945 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted to rent, with option of purchase, vicinity White Plains, ten-room house, with two baths; give full particulars, rental. A. H., 300 East 23d St.

House, 6 or 7 rooms, acre or more ground; commuting distance; particulars first letter. Scott, 1,556 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Any bargain in Manhattan or Bronx; will pay all cash if necessary. May Co., 207 West 40th St. Phone Bryant 3738.

Will purchase or lease long term any property requiring extensive alterations. Amer Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

Plot in Forest Hills Gardens or Kew, L. I.; give full particulars as to exact location, size, and price. P 1048 Times.

Will trade beautiful Plainfield, N. J., home for Manhattan or Bronx income property. Amer Realty Co., 299 Broadway.

Will buy deeds to houses or apartments threatened with foreclosure. Telephone Bedford 8525.

Apartment house management solicited by experienced broker; very moderate charge. F 1083 Times Harlem.

Will lease or buy factory, Harlem or Bronx. Partridge, 481 West

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Widow, alone, will share cottage with family or lady, near ocean, for season; references exchanged. Address Box 1356, Durland Agency, Atlantic City.

EAST ORANGE—Month August, six pleasant rooms, near Grove St. Station, Lackawanna; porch, yard; $45. Cordner, 66 Falcon Place.

Twilight Park cottage, 7 rooms and bath; electric light; near Twilight Inn; rent for August $250. A. J. Gleason, 124 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Summit—Modern 9-room cottage; garage; screened porch; high elevation; fine cool location; $200 balance season. Richards, 56 Mountain Av. Phone 432-M.

Bungalow.—Dining room, kitchen, and three bedrooms, bath; immediate grounds; 50 minutes' communation New York; season, until Oct. 15. $300. Y 92 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Furnished bungalows, $10 a week, $30 a month. Bergerson, East Hampton, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

To lease for the Summer, exclusive possession of part of comfortably furnished home, consisting of nine (five sleeping) large, light, and airy rooms; all modern conveniences; spacious porch, facing a lake; extensive, shady lawn; price $900. Particulars from owner, S. B. Twining, Yarley, Pa.

MT. POCONO, PA.

For rent, attractive furnished cottage and bungalows, with improvements.
E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Maine.

Belgrade Lake—Furnished 8-room house, bath, ice, fuel; barn; 20 acres on the lake; great fishing, rent $300; price $5,000. Send for pictures and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Hampshire.

Really situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; 10 porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3422 Morningside. Write Apartment 2C, 257 Riverside Drive.

Massachusetts.

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Nine-room cottage, 5 bedrooms; piazzas, fireplaces, linen, silver; near bathing, sailing, golf, tennis, dancing; housekeeping or meals at inn; until Sept. 1, $800; Until Oct. 1, $600. Write L. Gillet, Grape Vine Road, East Gloucester, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

To let, furnished for Summer, small cottage on the Sound; water front; large grounds; bathing, bathing; commutation. M. Thomas, 8a Newkirk, Conn. R. F. D. 27.

Bungalow for Summer, large plot, bathing, bathing; easy terms. Apply to Mayhew Bungalow Colony, 40 West 32d St. 949 Madison.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Modern 8-room, screened, furnished, house until Sept. 1, 1919; within commuting distance of New York City; state rental, size of grounds, and distance from station. Address 6,742 2d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Within commuting distance, to Sept. 15, furnished house, with four bedrooms and all improvements; state price and particulars. B 614 Times Downtown.

Modern cottage or bungalow, furnished, 5-6 rooms, near water, sea, or lake, near New York; small family; July, August, September. Responsible, D 167 Times.

Furnished house, till Sept. 15; within 50 miles; Long Island, Connecticut, or New Jersey shores preferred. C 719 Times Downtown.

Man and wife want furnished house or bungalow until Oct. 1st., within commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. B 121 Times.

American family, Christian, wishes cottage large or on or near water; safe bathing for children; reasonable rent. P 629 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for remainder July and August, furnished house, vicinity New Rochelle or Larchmont; family four adults. E. R., 135 Times.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5-room cottage on nice beach near railroad station within 45 mins of Manhattan. C 528 Times Downtown.

Modern cottage or bungalow, furnished, 4 to 6 rooms; near lake; high elevation; give full particulars. T 79 Times.

Wanted—A small furnished bungalow, near water, convenient to New York. Whitney, 96 Elliott Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 1707.

Small cottage, August, country preferred; unmistakable; reason bbb. Eisenhauer, 1,299 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted, eight-room furnished cottage; white; August 1 to July and August; references. H 970 Times Harlem.

Westchester, convenient New Haven depot, to Sept. 15. B 620 Times Downtown.

Cottage, near ocean, within fifty miles, for August. Emery, Glen Ridge, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Partly furnished 8-room cottage in picturesque spot near Ridgewood; growing vegetable garden enough for canning and to spare rent. Box C 662 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Five rooms, unfurnished, improvements; lease; purchase; thirty minutes Grand Central. G 34 Times.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

A frame dwelling, all improvements; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, and large attic, on plot three lots in area, at northern end of Manhattan, on top of hill overlooking Hudson River and within two blocks of 220th St. west side subway station; can be altered at small expense into two-family House with separate entrances; terms liberal to responsible party. Apply for permit to owner, Edward Miehling, 228 Broadway.

House on Riverside Drive; English Colonial style mansion thirteen rooms, five bathrooms; acre of beautiful ground; finest view up the Hudson; built expressly for owner; modern conveniences; will lease to party of quality desirable small family for $6,000 a year; worth $15,000; highest references required. C. Reggarr, 303 East 134th. Telephone Melrose 4060.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY—FURNISHED—Twelve rooms, three baths, open fireplace, electric light, hardwood floors, yard in front; Italian garden, fountain. Oriental furnishings; Chelsea section; $250 month. Apartment Headquarters, Room 625, 1 Rd Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attractive four-story, basement, 21-ft. house in the West Seventies, near Central Park; 21 rooms, 3 baths; entire building recently extensively, parquet floors; gas, electric light; beautifully decorated; A1 order; immediate possession. Owner, R 359 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Private house, three stories; modern; well furnished; location West 70th; rental $2,700 to desirable tenant. Owner, G 40 Times.

BARGAIN.

Four-story dwelling, West Seventies; good income, price $22,000; quick action necessary. G. Royce Hubert, 200 West 72d.

Beautiful home, Riverside Drive, suitable family, school, sanitarium, club; magnificent view; grounds comprise 13 city lots. G 44 Times.

Dwelling to let, just handsomely decorated; immediate possession; large rooms; $1,500 per annum. F 1,064 Times Harlem.

Fireproof, high-stoop, 119 East 73d, will sell for $14,000; mortgage $8,000. Westcomb, 130 West 57th.

Six-family tenement on West 118th St.; mortgage $18,000; income $4,200; price $24,000; 38% net return. Greeley 4942.

Modern apartment house on West 176th St., $9,500 cash needed; over 20% on the investment. Greeley 4942.

Private house on West 85th St.; price reasonable. Greeley 4942.

Private house on West 76th St. Greeley 4942.

Private house on West End Av. Greeley 4942.

Private house on West 81st St., opposite Museum of Natural History. Greeley 4942.

Private house on West 159th St. Greeley 4942.

Fine American basement, West 70s; price $28,000; fine condition. Greeley 4942.

Bronx.

Private house, three story, basement, 16 rooms and bath; good condition; location E. 183d St., between Willis Av. and Brown Place. For particulars inquire owner, Max Rose, 280 Broadway. Gramercy 2968.

Eight-room frame house, improvements, shade and shrubs, 8 lots; East 161st St., 3d St. Main, Pelham, 1,561 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—BE SURE TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENT HEADED "$500 FOR INFORMATION" IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE TIMES UNDER "BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES."

BARGAIN—$1,000 cash purchases apartment house, 604 East 169th St.; 20 large rooms, arranged for 2 families; steam heat and all improvements; subject to mortgage of $10,000. Owner, Robert W. Thompson, 43 Wall St.

Bargain.—One-family frame residence, Bedford Park, Bronx; all modern improvements; tiled baths; hot water heat; parquet floors and hardwood trim; highest class throughout. Nothing. Builder, 641 West 43d St.

Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING PROSPECT PARK.

Beautiful 4-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, 465 14th St., Brooklyn; 100 feet from Prospect Park West. Apply 1,476 Broadway, M. L. C., Room 626, or at premises on Sunday; settling estate.

In good location, 15 rooms, 2 baths; gas, furnace heat; lot 60x100; rooming house now; easily converted into 2-family; rear extension; reasonable terms. Apply W. De Meyer, 50 Bay 32d St., Bensonhurst.

Bay Ridge.—Fort Hamilton Parkway, near 52d St.; 2 blocks to 5th Av. cars; close to subway station; 10-room houses; hardwood throughout; room for garage; price $6,8—. Seaver & Co., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Superior two-family stone front; 6 and 7-room apartments; steam and electricity; parquet floors; $9,000; immediate possession. Arthur, 12 John St., New York.

Flatbush. (near Prospect Park.)—American basement dwelling, 2 baths; price $15,000; possession. Walter McGill, 189 Montague St.

On beautiful boulevard near Prospect Park, two-family garage, 4 cars, 40x150; stucco; $21,500. Owner, 143 Ocean Parkway.

A LITTLE GEM, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $6,000, cash $2,700; owner, 1,142 East 15th St., Brighton "L." Av. J Station, Flatbush.

Queens.

$7,000.—CLOSING ESTATE OFFERS 8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE THIS BARGAIN PRICE; BROADWAY, FLUSHING; MOTT PLUMBING FIXTURES; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS FOR COOKING, PARQUET FLOORS. TERMS, &C. J. W. DOOLITTLE, WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

Modern home, eight rooms, two baths, large plot, sewer, water, gas and electricity; privilege of private bathing beach; 27 minutes from Penn Station; 44 trains daily; garage for cash or reasonable terms. Roberts, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 8282.

Widow must sell her 2-family 12-room brick; all improvements; retired section; need $1,500 cash; balance like rent; price $7,000, worth $10,000; act quick. P 907 Times Downtown.

$7,500 buys beautiful, large, $9,000 suburban home; all modern improvements; easy terms. Phone 10041 Bedford. 1,258 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Furnished nine-room brick house, four baths; near station; $215 month. Telephone 6734 Forest Hills.

Kew Gardens.—Handsome Colonial house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements, choice corner plot, $14,000; bargain. 8 89 Times.

Six-room cottage, all improvements; steam heat; cash above mortgage. 5,812 Dalrymple St., Woodhaven.

Richmond.

Large stone bungalow overlooking ocean, hill trees; $58,000, $1,000 cash. B 712 Times Downtown.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, modern, unfurnished, private house, parlor floor, basement, yard, 50th to 90th St., near Park, east side. Richmond, small family. Responsible, D 166 Times.

Large house on west side wanted for high-class boarding house. Mr. Silverman, 319 Central Av., Far Rockaway.

Wanted, unfurnished private house, in excellent condition and select neighborhood. E 121 Times.

Small house, to remodel, from Oct. 1. E 132 Times.

Will buy private dwelling, 734 to 1415; not over $35,000. Partridge, 481 West 159th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

One of the most complete and attractive places in the State, located five miles from Brewster, three miles from Carmel, two from Croton Falls; about 45 acres, fading a beautiful lake.

House is of stone, low English type, and contains three rooms on first floor in addition to dining room, kitchen, and laundry; second floor has five master's bedrooms and three baths; also two maids' rooms and bath. Three bedrooms and bath in Farmer's Cottage. The interior of the house has been completely refinished and is furnished throughout in choice antique furniture. Garage; stable if required; vegetable garden. Unlimited supply of pure water by gravity from neighboring springs. Season, $4,000. Address R. F. White, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY IN WESTCHESTER

house and three to five acres of land with good outlook; must be situated on an elevation; must not be inside any village or town, but may be on outskirts; no close neighbors; house must have at least 7 master bedrooms, 3 serv. nts' rooms, 4 baths; garage to hold 3 cars; all outbuildings must be modern and in good repair; electricity and established water supply essential; to be not farther than 40 minutes by train from New York City, and not more than 10 minutes by automobile from station.
Address Box 107, Mamaroneck, New York.

AT COLONIAL HEIGHTS,
YONKERS'S RESTRICTED SUBURB.

New brick and stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 sleeping porches; attached fireproof garage; every modern improvement; splendid views over Westchester Hills; 10 minutes from Tuckahoe station; owing to death, this unusually well-constructed house will be sold for $18,000; might consider renting. Address "Attorney," 1,591 3d Av., New York City.

HAWTHORNE, N. Y.—Modern house, barn, garage, chicken houses, greenhouse; 7 acres ground, fruit, shade trees, electricity, &c.; one hour Grand Central, ten minutes to station; schools, churches, stores, &c.; beautifully situated, high, dry, healthy; suitable physician, chemist, private. Owner, Box 235, 2,121 3d Av., N. Y. City.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.

Best home proposition near New York; refined community; 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes Grand Central; move in Oct. 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly payments. Owner or write, J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9660.

Widow will sell at a sacrifice her beautiful new home of eight rooms, three baths; house is only three years old, located on the hill at Harmon, overlooking the Hudson River for miles north and south; Dutch Colonial is the style of house; C. M. Read, Harmon-on-Hudson. Phone 122 Crotom.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
ON LEASE.

Attractive 11-room house, in best condition, with modern improvements on plot 50 by 250, located 450 feet above Hudson River and in best residential section of Yonkers. Phone W. A. Thomson, 1819 Yonkers.

$6,900 buys, BEAUTIFUL SOUTH YONKERS, near Van Cortlandt Park, two minutes to railroad station, 5 minutes to Broadway; detached cottage, 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; strictly residential section. Central Realty Exchange, 501 5th Av., New York City.

At Larchmont; unusual opportunity; live in all year own house; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 35 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Full particulars phone or write J. S Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9660.

For rent, in New Rochelle, six-room house, in restricted residential section; one block from station; all modern improvements; for three months; all furniture if desired. For particulars, call 660 New Rochelle during business hours.

New Stucco House, Aug. 1.—Eight rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, parquet floors, fireplace, shade, shrubbery, attractive lawn; plot graded, shade trees. Terms, $17,500; terms. Clarey, 32 West 1st St., Mount Vernon.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Nine-room dwelling, 2-car garage, large plot, in finest section; price $7,500; immediate possession. Wm. Hoffman, Radford Bldg., Yonkers. Phone 1419.

New Rochelle.—Completely furnished 10-room house to let, $125 month; will take one year loan. Home Realty Co., New Rochelle Trust Co. Building, Room 33. Phone 357.

For Sale—Large frame house, 40 Greyacre Park, Yonkers; 14 rooms, two baths; plot 100 ft. x 200; 45 minutes Grand Central; bargain; price; inquire premises, or Theron Davis, 179 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE.
WILL SACRIFICE AT $6,700
NEW BUNGALOW AND GARAGE
LOT 60x150, EXCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD.
T. A. Rellstab, 31 Hillside Av., New Rochelle.

Beautiful 13-room, modern house; large plot in Mt. Vernon; all trees and clear; cost $40,000; will sell for $22,000; or will trade, might exchange. Room, 7 West 42th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Bryant 2736.

Ready for immediate occupancy, 8-room house, quarter acre land, hot water heat, fine lawn, fine shade, perfect condition; $11,-000. Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson.

To rent, furnished, by year, attractive Colonial house, occupy Aug. 1, 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, dressing room. Roberts, 25 Hillcrest Av., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Stucco house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; near station; $9,500. 3 D Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

New Colonial houses, nine rooms and baths; all improvements; 6c. modern school and station; bargain. Frederick Beach Av., Hamaroneck.

For Sale.—You can move right in; 10 rooms, all improvements; lot 80x180; fine condition; near station. Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; price $10,000. P. O. Box 2028, Yonkers.

Seven-room detached house, electricity, garage space, 90,500; ten-room dwelling, two baths, hot water, $9,000. 2 153 Times.

Stucco house and garage; shower new; large 4-146 L. Senn, 59 Pinebrook Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.

TO rent or sale, house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage 2 cars; $125 monthly. Parshall, Telephone 2278-J Yonkers.

Real home, complete; every detail; garage; wonderful view. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; corner lot 90x100. Marsh, 353 East Sidney Av. Tel. 963-J.

Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers.—Attractive 10-room house; every improvement; $7,500. Meeks.

Long Island.

HOLLIS COURT, L. I.

Elegant stucco cottage, 9 rooms and tile bath; one open fireplace in living room and one old-fashioned brick fireplace, heated by gas, located in beautiful glass-inclosed porch, which covers home on two sides; both house and garage are roofed in copper; sheathing and imported Spanish tile; big billiard room and extra toilet in basement; interior fittings are of the finest workmanship; electric lighting throughout; location is restricted neighborhood; plans on request; no agent; price $12,000. Apply 166 Queens Road, Hollis Court, L. I.

A bargain in a real home in restricted neighborhood; all improvements; must be seen to be appreciated; eight large rooms, large hall, open fireplace, sunparlor, large front and back porch, beautiful lawn, shade trees and shrubbery; all in perfect condition; occupied by owner; near churches and schools; easy commutation; best location in Hempstead, Long Island; price $11,000; $6,000 cash, balance mortgage; brokers protected. C. B. Seaman, 1,000 Broadway, New York.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED; LARGE GROUNDS; DOUBLE BALCONIES; TWENTY ROOMS; FIVE BATHROOMS; BILLIARD ROOM; MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS. HOUSE CAN BE SEEN 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station, 40 minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x100; beautifully landscaped; ten-room house, all improvements; $20,000; terms; for quick sale. For photographs and particulars write Mr. Marine, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Floral Park, nearly new shingle house, 8 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, furnace, garden full of vegetables; 2 built-up section of nine houses; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, school, and station; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; possession. Alan, 1,450 E. 2d St., Coldenrah. Phone 5-L Floral Park, L. I.

Most attractive home in Nassau County, Lynbrook, L. I., for sale; tile bathrooms and kitchen floor; sleeping porch, sun parlor; electric light; hot water supply; 6 blocks from station, 2 blocks from school; garage; fruit and shade trees; chickens, chickenhouse, and also bathing beach within 5 blocks. G 473 Times Downtown.

Attractive country home near Great South Bay, hour out, most desirable location, 7 rooms, bath, water, electricity, hot water heat, garage, 4, acre fine old shade trees, peaches, apples, plums, grapes, berries, &c.; sacrifice $5,750; terms. M. L. Byron, owner, Lindenhurst, Long Island.

Charming old, remodeled country residence; village improvements; nearly two acres; corner; fine shade and fruit trees; large garage barn; 15 minutes from Bellmore station, (South Shore.) Price very low and terms arranged. Address Owner, Blakie, 207 West 79th St., New York City.

New California bungalow nearing completion, 8 large rooms and bath; charming, restricted environment; convenient markets, shops, golf, beaches; &c.; one minute from electric station, forty minutes from Broadway; $8,000; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

St. Albans, Long Island.—Eight-room modern home for sale; living room 27 ft. long, with fireplace; large sun parlor; garage; hot water heating; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, New York; price $8,500. C. S. Randall, phone Springfield 1883-M, or 884 Hanover.

LONG BEACH.—FOR SALE, OUT-CHARM, AND AT A PRICE TO COMPLIMENT, FURNISHED, WITH GARAGE; BEST LOCATION; TERMS. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 2149, SUNDAY MORNING, OR WRITE, Y 157 TIMES ANNEX.

Garden City States.

Exceptionally well-built ten-room house, parquet floors, oak trim; restricted high-class neighborhood; shrubbery; plot 60x90; bargain; brokers protected. Dr. Keyes, 563 West 183d St.

Bayside.—Flushing.—Beautiful 7-room and bath cottage, with garage, 50x190, with fine old shade trees; Bayside Boulevard, opposite Warburton Av.; near water; price $6,000. Apply owner, M. Margentina, Jr., 206 Broadway, New York.

Rockville Centre.—Modern 16-room house, with tiled bath; steam heat, electric lights, and gas; parquet floors; 60 feet of porch; plot 122x132; garage; price $11,000; liberal terms. 35 Maine Av., phone 181 Rockville Centre or Murray Hill 6390.

REXFORD BARGAIN.

New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, and reception hall; all improvements; electric light, steam heat; nice plot; three blocks to station; $4,700. Owner, 314 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I.

Executors must sell 31 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica, L. I.; near trolley line and Long Island Railway Station; lot 75x94; 9 rooms, all improvements. Edmund Wright, 280 4th Av., New York.

AT GARDEN CITY.

Eight rooms, two baths, $6,250. Ten rooms, three baths, $11,000. Stucco, ten rooms, three baths, garage, $15,500. Building, eight rooms, three baths, garage, $16,500.
Oliver Chichester, 247 Fifth Avenue.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; best bay in America. Address Owner, D. F. Sawyer, Islip, L. I.

10-room house, well furnished, five bedrooms; garden and fruit trees in bloom; chicken house and run; large garage; 2 blocks from White Plains trolley. Address Mrs. Bodart, Webster St., Scarsdale, N. Y. Mail address, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 126-R.

SELL, $16,500, beautiful 10-room house, Realyn Estates; 10 min. station; large porch, oak floors, tile bath, decorated; steam heat; 2-car garage; must waive; high; cost $18,000. Inquire E. McGregor, 256 Broadway.

Must sell at once fine home, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; land 100x100; 25 minutes out; $7,800; easy monthly payments. Long, 319 Times.

Cottage, seven rooms and bath, $7,800; 25 minutes from 23d St. Terminal; L. I. R. R. North Shore; well built; perfect condition; all conveniences; fine garden and fruit; possession Sept. 1. Y 24 Times Annex.

Elmhurst, L. I.—Plot 50x100; two-year-old shingle house and garage; four bedrooms, two baths; every modern improvement; $13,-500. Baum, 173 Perley St. Phone Newtown 674.

Beautiful house, garage, Long Beach, L. I.; eight rooms, two baths; lawn, flowers, trees; near water and stables; with or without furniture; $12,000. P. O. Box 182. Tel. 91 Long Beach.

Bellport, L. I., (On Great South Bay.)—Cottage for rent, shore front, 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; near village and golf and tennis club. Write R. S., Box 21, 158 East 56th St.

Seashore bungalow, six rooms, bath; also extra toilet, tubs, and garage in cellar; six lots; water, gas and electricity; easy commutation; 40 minutes Penn Station; $7,000. Hoffman, 7 Hayes St., Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

For Rockaway.—House, 15 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; corner plot, 214x150; $7,500 cash required; 5-6% mortgage $10,000. Cole & Lindsay, 1,328 Broadway.

Two-family frame house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating; plot 100x140; price $12,000. Owner, 813 Greenwood Av., (111th St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I.; no agents.

For sale, stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, at Bellerose, L. I.; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; ready for occupancy. G. M. Prentice, phone Floral Park 5.

LONG BEACH.

MY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE.
NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED.
GEORGE RECTOR, LONG BEACH.

At Edgemere Crest, 2 houses for sale, between Edgemere and Far Rockaway; built for all-year living; steam heat; terms to suit. Reply to Box A 66 Times.

Gentleman's estate sacrificed; account ill-health and reverses. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Bellemere, L. I.—2-family house; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 25x100; $8,600. P 731 Times Downtown.

An 8-room house, all improvements, garage, nice garden, trees, flowers; fine neighbors; $6,500. Wetzel, 121 West 42d.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen, Tel. 6081 Bayside.

New York State.

For Sale—Handsome Summer home on Hudson near Albany; fine house, splendid view, dock and beach; bargain. Crawford, 128 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Modern six-room house; electricity, steam heat; garage; acreage; furnished; rent $140 yearly. Joseph Wood, West Kenoa, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New York State.

Attractive 10-bath country house, 30 miles from New York; spacious rooms throughout; all modern conveniences; electricity, running water; two bathrooms, large barn, outbuildings, 1,000 peach, 300 apple trees, grapes, berries, &c.; $16,000. Box 144, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

For Sale.—Grand View, Rockland Co.; $20,-000; one acre of ground, two houses; 150 feet on Hudson River; 35 miles from N. Y. Larmer Estate, 256 Macon St., Brooklyn. B-dford 7800.

For Sale.—Seven-room house, barn, three acres; bathroom, electric lights, hot water heat; motor trolley; chair and fruit trees; Meal poultry farm; $5,000. W. D. McCombs, Port Jervis, N. Y.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT. NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FINE LAWNS. LARGE YARDS. MAKE RESERVATION AT ONCE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 815 CLOSSE BLDG.
889 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Attractive up-to-date home, with garage; must be sold at sacrifice because of death; exceptional location and surroundings; on Palisades, near Hudson River, opposite Yonkers; 500 feet elevation; 30 min. from New York; 9 miles from Twenty-fifth station on Erie R. R.; churches, schools, stores close by; beautiful foliage, flowers and gardens; lot 200x210 feet. Owner at present thoroughfare; house built for permanency to wartime prices is in prime condition; 7 rooms, bath, attic, dry cellar, hardwood floors, hot water heat, electric light; porch 16x63 feet; price $8,000, terms to suit. See American owner on premises. Mrs. Joseph De Reis, Alpine, N. J. Phone 230-J Closter.

AT WESTWOOD—$15,000; MODERN FOURTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, TWO ACRES. SEND FOR PHOTO AND CIRCULAR. OWNER, 81 VERNY STREET, NEW YORK.

Desirable family residence in residential section of West Orange, N. J., with ten large rooms, standing on 1¼ acre of land, well cultivated; kitchen and flower gardens, shrubbery, &c.; nicely shaded, well-kept tennis court, garage for two cars; standing on high ground in one of the coolest spots in country; commanding a beautiful and uninterrupted view of New York City; price only $15,000; good terms, or will consider trade. Y 24 Times Annex.

$15,000.00.

Trustee offers Colonial house, 220 feet corner frontage, 450 feet deep; Upper Mountain Av., Montclair Heights, New Jersey; protected by restricted valley; schools, churches; bargain if seeking delightful country home, 17 miles from Manhattan.
SEEGER,
611 Upper Mountain Av.,
Montclair Heights, N. J.

FOR SALE.

One of the best built houses in Northern New Jersey; complete in every way; steam heat, electric light; nine rooms, three baths; abundance of shade trees; 1½ acres of ground, with fine view of Ramapo Hills; living and dining rooms beam ceilings, open fireplaces; two acres, laid out like park; vegetable garden; large veranda two sides house. Box 32, Ramsey, N. J. Tel. 27.

For Sale—Bloomfield, N. J., beautiful home, recently fully remodeled; hot water heat, electricity; newly renovated and painted; lot 50 x150; large barn; immediate possession. F. H. Cobb, Room 826, 31 Chambers St.

At Ridgewood.—A small payment secures attractive Colonial house, ready for occupancy Sept. 1; 35 minutes out; express station; all improvements. Country Home Realty League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9800.

A new 7-room house, near Summit; newly decorated; two open fireplaces; large grounds, plenty of shade; less than cost and on easy terms to desirable party. John A. Thompson, Owner, 51 East 42d St.

FOR COUNTRY HOMES
at high, healthful Chatham, N. J., and vicinity Lackawanna Railroad; hour out. Any price, size, write, or phone William B. Brokaw, Chatham, N. J. Phone 772.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Desirable properties for sale.
Many for owner, out of construction.
RICHTSMEIER & LIVINGSTON,
Englewood, N. J.

Attractive old-fashioned homestead, 7 rooms, bath; city water; 2 open fireplaces; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; garage; chicken coop; price only $2,000; terms. Quit, White, phone Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

For Sale—Beautiful home, four baths; modern improvements; spacious grounds; lake, brook, tennis court; suitable for sanitarium or small inn; 14 miles from city; bargain. De Witt Kaplan, Englewood, N. J.

Bargain, small cash payment, balance like rent; house, six rooms, bath; all improvements; near station; 30 miles out; good train service; desirable neighborhood; $4,000. Geo. V. Merion, Demarest, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; wood workings, floors, &c., of hall; built day's work; speaks for itself; double porches; 3 rooms and dressing room; extra fine garage; fruit; with 80 or 200 ft. tract; at bargain; immediate opportunity. Allabough & Gross, 120 Broadway.

For Sale—In Englewood, on Demarest Av., near Knickerbocker Road, eight-room cottage, 4 years old; in splendid condition; sewerage, water, gas, and electricity; lot 50x125; 10 minutes' walk from Erie Railroad or Hudson River trolley; price $17,000. Owner, 20 N. Hudson Place, Englewood, N. J. Phone 1462.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban home; bargains; phone, write, come now, by appointment only. H. Bedford, 59 5th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481 Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481 Hackensack. 3622 Cortland; New York.

On account of death will sell or rent Gentleman's Mahogany, 101 Ex Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New York State.

Bungalow—Nine-room house, all improvements, electricity, parquet floors; five minutes to Lackawanna station and car; block to trolley; price $8,000 for quick sale. Address 314 7th Av., Newark, N. J.

Fine home, 8 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, including garage; large wooded grounds; 2 large poultry houses; garden privileges; 2 large sewing machines. C. A. Wright, 66 Tennick Road, Ridgefield Park.

Rutherford.—Attractive semi-bungalow; living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam; beautiful plot; $5,500; terms easy. Van Winkle Co., Rutherford.

For Newark or New York commuters; modern residence, 10 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; beautiful grounds; splendid location; $18,000. John T. Mumber, exp. station. The Hill, South Orange.

Truly cottage; large shaded grounds; trees; high elevation; fine neighborhood; 8 rooms; all conveniences; 50 minutes to New York. Erie R. R.; price $4,500; possession Oct. 1. F 701 Times Downtown.

Fifteen rooms, all improvements, parquet floors throughout; about 160 acres; 525 ft. frontage on State road; highest elevation between New York and Port Jervis; open by appointment. Box 272, Ramsey, N. J. Tel. 27.

For Sale—Bloomfield, N. J., beautiful home, recently fully remodeled; hot water heat, electricity; newly renovated and painted; lot 50 x150; large barn; immediate possession. F. H. Cobb, Room 826, 31 Chambers St.

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at high, healthful Chatham, N. J., and vicinity Lackawanna Railroad; hour out. Any price, size, write, or phone William B. Brokaw, Chatham, N. J. Phone 772.

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Bargain, small cash payment, balance like rent; house, six rooms, bath; all improvements; near station; 30 miles out; good train service; desirable neighborhood; $4,000. Geo. V. Merion, Demarest, N. J.

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You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban home; bargains; phone, write, come now, by appointment only. H. Bedford, 59 5th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481 Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481 Hackensack. 3622 Cortland; New York.

On account of death will sell or rent Gentleman's Mahogany, 101 Ex Av.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

Sunday, July 13.

By Joseph P. Day.

Second St., 166, s e, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100, 5-story hospital; Josephine Hospital Association, Inc., against Samuel B. Hartman et al.; Otto J. Rost, attorney; Howard C. Hollister, referee; due, $17,-141.82, taxes, &c., $148.31.

Tuesday, July 15.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 103d St., 427-9, s e, 122.1 ft s of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11, 2-story stables, 1-story extension; Chalmers Dale et al. against Israel Rosenthal et al.; Albert H. Atterbury, attorney; Emil E. Fuchs, referee; due, $21,-189.14; taxes, &c., $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

East 113th St., 727, s e, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x100.11, 5-story tenement and store; Kingsrant Industrial Savings Bank a. against Vito Gregorio et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Harold C. Knoeppel, referee; due, $10,217.31; taxes, &c., $362.66.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bona Fide Bargains

The following bargains have been selected from among a very large list of properties which have recently been placed in the market for sale. We consider them the safest and surest opportunities investments now being offered. They can be purchased at a price and with terms that will insure anyone a reasonably quick profit.

8 STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT house, below 116th St., west of B'way. Rents over $35,000. Cash required $85,000. ASKING PRICE $210,000

2 5-STORY Walk-Up adjoining B'way corner below 145th St. Rents (approximately) $12,500. Cash required $27,000. ASKING PRICE $120,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST (Corner) below 96th St. Suitable for alteration. Rents (over) $35,000. Cash required $85,000. ASKING PRICE $300,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE below 86th St., suitable for altering. Rents $34,000. Cash required $50,000. ASKING PRICE $400,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE South of 157th St. Large apartment house. Rents $81,000. Cash required $100,000. ASKING PRICE $725,000

If what you want is not on this list, call or write for particulars of other attractive bargains.

Guardian Holding Co., Inc.,
60 East 42d St., Tel. Vanderbilt 2344-5-6

64 East 66th St.

Substantially remodelled.

2 Rooms & Bath

Club, Maid and Valet Service Obtainable.
Roof gardens.
$1,500 to $1,800

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
Town and Country Residences
414 MADISON AVE.
At 48th Street. *Murray Hill 8600.*

Investors Opportunity

South of 110th St., Close to Broadway

5 Story New Law

Leased to one tenant with ample cash security for $9,000.
Mortgage $49,000.
Guaranteed net income of $4,744.

PRICED $72,500
S. L. PAKAS,
21 PARK ROW.

Buyers Wanted

for several fine properties (both large and small) that will be sold at very attractive prices. Opportunity to secure a bargain. Call, write or telephone us at once.

BYRNE & BOWMAN,
30 East 42nd St.

Absolute Sacrifice Bargains

21st St. (near 9th.)—4-story dwelling, 20x98; residential block. Price $15,000.
West 83d (near Central Park.)—4-story dwelling, 18x102. Price only $16,500.
In the West Eighties.—4, 5 story apartments; 100x100. Price only $100,000.
West 90th, (near Central Park.)—4-story dwelling, 20x100. Price only $17,500.
West 123d, (adjacent Broadway.)—33x100, 5-story apartment; rental, $4,200. Price $33,000.
West 128th, (near 8th.)—4-story, double flat; rental, $3,700. Price $21,000.
West 128th, (near Amsterdam.)—8-story apartment, 25x100. Rental $5,200. Price $91,000.
West 151st, (adjacent Broadway.)—5-story triple. Rental $4,100. Price only $26,500.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

To Large Concerns Wanting Space

Nos. 64 to 68 Fulton St., Manhattan, 60-foot 9-story fireproof corner, all leased except store and basement, can be bought to show handsome income on present rentals, and leave store and basement rent free for use of purchaser. Amount required about $650,000.

Fairfield Realty Co., Owners,
10 East 43d St.

Attention, Speculators!

Sacrifice for Immediate Cash

Can deliver best water front on Manhattan Island at price that will yield immense profit at resale inside six months. Address Quick Action, P, 727 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS, INVESTORS, OPERATORS.

BROADWAY PLOT
FOR SALE.
60,000 SQUARE FEET
AT $60 PER FOOT
ABOVE 42ND STREET
CHAS. E. WILLIAMS
505 FIFTH AV.

Corner Elevator Apt.

Net Income Over 20%
Size 100 x 100—6 Story.
Mortgage $155,000—5%, 1922.
Price $202,500—Rent $30,000.
A Safe Speculative Investment
LEWIS H. MAY CO.,
18 West 27th St. Farragut 2125.

Automobile District

275 FEET FRONTAGE
63d St., nr. Amsterdam Av.
TERMS RIGHT.
Bernard Kempner, 465 Lexington Av.

Manufacturing Building

near 14th St. and Fifth Ave.
50,000 sq. feet. Possession Feb. 1st, 1920.
Heavy carrying capacity. Sprinkler. Elevator. Price low. Terms attractive. Principals only.
BRETT & GOODE CO.
582 5th Ave. Bryant 695.

Price $32,500. Rent $5,000.

Must sell my five-story apartment house, vicinity of 108th St. and Central Park West; size, 25x100; will net close to $1,500 a year, and only $3,000 cash required; a positive bargain to any one who wants a safe investment with a good prospect of reselling the property a little later on at a substantial profit. Widow, H. W. F., 487 Times Downtown.

A Thousand Lots

and only six days in which to tell the public about

The Most Sensational Auction Sale Ever Held

Hardly time to more than announce the sale before the whole thousand lots are to be thrown on the market. You must admit it is going to mean an unthought of

Enormous Sacrifice of Values

The sale is held for the purpose of disposing of the holdings of the

Louis Bossert Estate

and the

Otto Huber Estate

The Pennsylvania-Long Island Realty Co., the Estate of Countess Gaston d'Arschot and a large holding company, all of which were Long Beach pioneers who bought when Long Beach was first laid out. Long Beach is now New York's most popular and most accessible ocean front resort and residential colony.

Absolute Auction Sale

of 1000 Improved Lots fronting directly
On Atlantic Ocean and Boardwalk
and adjacent Boulevard

LONG BEACH

Saturday, July 19th

At 2 P. M., on premises, rain or shine, under tent,

and Thereafter on Continuing Days
UNTIL EVERY LOT IS SOLD.

Think of Atlantic City

Values at Long Beach, in spite of the big hotels and casinos, fine all year and Summer homes and lengthy boardwalks, have not yet begun to reach the levels established at Atlantic City—with which the values of Long Beach can best be compared.

Think of the Future of Long Beach

But take my advice and buy on the basis of today's valuations, which will be greatly discounted at this spectacular "last minute" sale.

LIBERAL TERMS

60% may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5½%. Title policies free from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Visit Long Beach To-day

Frequent Electric Express Trains from Penn. Station, 33d St. & 7th Ave., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, or by Motor via Merrick Road.

Send for Bookmap
31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Rector 6500

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

INVESTMENT BARGAINS

Small Business Property, Prominent Location
NET RENTAL——LONG LEASE.
Ideal for Estate or Trust Funds.
ONLY $20,000 CASH REQUIRED.

Broadway, South of Cortlandt St., Small Parcel
FOR SALE TO LIQUIDATE AN ESTATE.
Terms Easy.
TREMENDOUS SPECULATIVE VALUE.

9 Story Fireproof, 3, 4, 5 Rooms
PRICE, $210,000——RENTS, $32,000.
EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT.

Fireproof Apartment, Near 72d St. and Broadway
SMALL SUITES——MODERATE RENTS.
First Mortgage, 5½ Years, Without Amortization.
BARGAIN.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street Tel. 7240 Columbus

WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC.

Broadway & 80th St.
Downtown Office, 141 B'way—Uptown, B'way & 144th St.

SPECIALISTS IN MANAGEMENT AND SALES OF HIGH CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

We offer our services to those who anticipate the purchase or exchange of this class of properties.

FOR SALE

Magnificent All Year Estate

On West Shore of Hudson River.
20 Miles from New York City.

A thoroughly modern home at the widest and most picturesque part of the Hudson River—which will particularly appeal to those fond of yachting and water sports.

Main house (about 6 years old) is of white stucco, with green tiled roof, with every known convenience. Spacious garage of same construction.

Large shore house with ballroom, billiard room, etc.; bachelor's bungalow, bath house with private beach, boat house and dock, etc.

Grounds, comprising about 5 acres, are artistically laid out with terrace, driveways, lawns, flower gardens, etc.

Electricity, gas, water, most modern heating system.

To be sold at a low price to settle an Estate

COST OVER $150,000. BROKERS' INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

For inspection permit and further particulars apply to

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Sole Agent. Telephone 6500 Rector.

FOR RENT

FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS
7 to 13 West 21st St.
and
6 to 14 West 22d St.
Plot containing 25,000 sq. feet
Will improve to suit tenant

KLEIN & JACKSON
501 FIFTH AVE. TEL. VANDERBILT 4320.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMESEEKER SPECULATOR BUILDER

FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE, Parquet floors, hot-water heat, ON PLOT HAVING OVER 13,000 SQ. FEET WITH FRONTAGE ON TWO STREETS, UNUSED PLOTTAGE READY FOR DEVELOPMENT. One block from Prospect Park, 3 minutes from new subway station; garage for 3 cars.

House and garage would cost $15,000 to build. Land is worth $32,500. Entire property will be sold for price of land, $32,500.

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
585 FLATBUSH AVENUE.
"Headquarters for Flatbush Realty."

FLATBUSH CORNER RESIDENCE

10 large rooms, billiard room, 2 baths, tiled kitchen, large butler's pantry; large stone fireplace; beam ceilings; all parquet floors; newly decorated.

PRICE $22,500.

House Open for Inspection All Day Sunday.
630 Elmore Pl. (E. 22d St.), Cor. Foster Av.
GEO. E. JANTZEN,
1382 Flatbush Ave., at Ave. F.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Several Houses

Still For Sale AT CITY ISLAND

Borough of the Bronx.

Near and on the water. Many desirable plots. All with water view, within few feet of good bathing.

Lexington Avenue subway to Pelham Park now being completed, making City Island easily accessible to all parts of New York.

Write for Booklet.

Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 6500 Rector. Sales Agent

Office on Property Open Every Day.

3RD AVE. CORNER
NEAR FORDHAM ROAD
20x124; 2 story; rental $6500; savings bank mortgage $25,000 at 5%.
Will Sell for $42,500
PARK AVE.
SAME VICINITY
5 story, 37.6x100; 4 families to floor. Rents $6600.
Price $35,000
S. L. PAKAS.
21 Park Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Salt Water Bathing and Boating Sandy Bathing Beach

Fine Country Residence

15 *Minutes by Rail from Penn. Station; also Grand Central.*

Beautiful Long Island Home, only six and one-half miles from 42d Street, surrounded by fine old shade, standing on rocky elevation and sloping down to sandy beach in rear. All outdoor summer and winter sports. Beautiful grounds and gardens. Splendid train and trolley service. Thoroughly modern house, with large porch and sleeping porch, open fireplaces, roomy closets, open sanitary plumbing, hot water heat. Two car garage. Property cost $75,000 seven years ago. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. Terms to suit.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Real Estate,
9 Pine St., or 1 East 45th St., N. Y.

Hollis Terrace Colonial Cottages nearing completion

Built to conform to the architect's plan in every detail. Best of workmanship and materials used. Plots 40x100. Garage if you wish it. Ready for occupancy August 1st. Priced in moderation; convenient terms. See them today. Offices opposite L. I. R. R. station, Hollis.

ELWOOD M. TOWNSEND & CO., INC.,
220 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, BROOKLYN.

Broadway-Flushing

NEW HOUSE.

Now in course of construction, ready Aug. 1; 6-room, semi-bungalow type, sun parlor, open fireplace, two toilet rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, shower bath, electricity; all improvements. Price $8,850.

J. F. HOLLAND CO., 437 Dean St., Brklyn.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Magnificent estate, 80x96; 12 rooms, butler's pantry, conservatory, laundry in cellar, steam heat; elite neighborhood; all improvements; $8,250. Twenty minutes Manhattan. Chas. Silk, Last stop Lexington Avenue "L," 460 Fulton Street, Jamaica. Weekdays and Sundays.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW FLUSHING HOUSES

On Beech Street, west of Parsons Ave., Flushing. Finished about July 15. Plots from 50 to 75 feet frontage; 7 or 8 large rooms, centre hall, 2 baths, extra lavatories, sleeping porches and garages. Every improvement and convenience; in select, restricted section; large trees; convenient to everything. Price $15,500 to $20,000. Representative on premises daily.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, 2305 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7294.

QUICK MONEY

240 lots in heart of Jamaica; every city improvement; finest residential section; within ten minutes walk of main station, north of Fulton St.; practically free and clear; curious people save postage. P. O. Box 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Undercliff"

Unique old English country home is offered for sale to settle an estate. Residence, five master's bedrooms, four baths, and all modern improvements. Stable and garage, large vegetable and flower gardens, and parklike surroundings. Beautiful view of the Hudson River. 45 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Opportunity to purchase a year-round country home of unusual charm. Price $35,000.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6057.



Other Attractive Homes, $6,900

Six and seven rooms, sunparlor, open fireplaces, good high plot, extensive views, 8 minutes station, 33 Grand Central.
PARK VIEW HEIGHTS, 32 Vanderbilt Av. Room 1715. Tels. Murray Hill 1827-0065

UNEQUALLED.

If you will inspect you will buy this 12-acre estate, within an hour of New York; 10-room house, 2 baths; large garage; 6-room cottage; exceptional trees, a brook and all kinds of fruit. One mile from station. A real country home, inexpensive of upkeep. Illness of owner reason for selling. Price reduced to $25,000.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 0326.

100 ACRES
NEAR GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB

A gentleman's estate; solid stone residence, tile roof; unobstructed view of Sound and surrounding country. Five master's bedrooms, four master's baths, large sleeping porches, ample servants' quarters; large garage and gardener's cottage. Owner very anxious to sell, or may be rented furnished.

Prince & Ripley
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

Exceptional Opportunities at

WHITE PLAINS

FOR BUILDERS

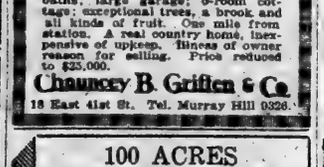
Ninety lots with all improvements, from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Division Station; high ground; good location. Can be bought at remarkably low prices on easy terms. Cash arranges building loans. For further particulars apply

827 5th Ave. New York **Fish & Marvin** Scarsdale, New York.

BRONXVILLE BARGAIN
$18,500 ON EASY TERMS
OVERLOOKING PARKWAY AND BRONX RIVER. ABOUT HALF ACRE, FACING THREE AVENUES.
28 Minutes from Grand Central.

House 12 rooms, newly decorated, all improvements, 2 tiled bathrooms; garage for 2 cars; poultry house; fruit and shade trees, fine lawns and fountain, shrubs and flowers. 7 Minutes' Walk to Station and Street Cars. House unoccupied; cost me over $20,000; owner lives opposite corner Casalise Avenue and Howe Place, Armour Villa Park. Phone Bronxville 512, or year broker.

Lenament Centre ON-THE-SOUND.
Second side of N.R.R. with sewers, water, gas, etc. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a place is now. Don't let us build a house according to your ideas, which can be paid for like rent; $300 cash will put you in your home.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 43d St. Tel. 6461—Murray Hill.



Bronxville—Bargain Est. 1852.

$15,000
Dutch Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; beautiful corner plot, 75x180; one-car garage. The environment is all that could be desired. Quick possession. Shown by appt.

ASHFORTH & COMPANY

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
FOR SALE

Gentleman's Brick Colonial Home—Overlooking Lake

First Floor Large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry and kitchen.

Second Floor Three large bedrooms, sleeping porch, two tiled bathrooms, tiled shower bath.

Third Floor Two large rooms and bath; storage room. Hot-water heat, gas and electricity; hardwood floors, white and mahogany trim; ½-acre plot; two-car garage near trolley, station, and schools.

Asking $25,000
Open to offer. Terms can be arranged.
WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES FOR SALE, FROM $7,000 TO $350,000.

T. J. SULLIVAN
20 NORTH AVE. TEL. { 2700 / 2766
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

Parkside-Larchmont
On the Sound

38 minutes from Grand Central. (Sound Side of N. R.)

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Beautiful modern estate containing 11 acres of land. Modern house of 12 rooms and bath, all improvements. It is situated in an exceptionally desirable neighborhood, 1½ miles from station, and commands magnificent views. Excellent outbuildings. Offered at a great bargain for a quick purchaser.

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Beautiful small cottage situated in an attractive neighborhood. Contains seven rooms and bath. Convenient to station and schools. Must be sold at once to settle an estate. Price $7,000.

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This modern home contains 8 rooms and 2 baths. Large plot; fine shade trees. Garage. An unusual opportunity.

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Ideal country home, 12 acres, modern Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fine gardens, trees and shrubbery; garage; bargain price.

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Practically new white clapboard Colonial house, large living room with fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, spacious porches on first floor; 4 bedrooms, bath on second, hot water heat, all improvements. Garage. Plot 75x110. Price $11,750. For further particulars apply S-3307.

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Hollow tiled residence, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat; garage; corner plot; near station and school. Price $15,000. For further particulars apply S-5439. Phone Larchmont 700.

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In the Chester Hill section of Mt. Vernon. White stucco construction, 16 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors, all improvements. Plot 100x111, with extensive lawns, shade trees; big bargain. For further particulars apply V-7046.

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Comprises two acres. House just remodelled, 10 rooms, 3 new baths, new hot water heating system; garage, stable, and other outbuildings; near private bathing beach and school; one mile from station. Price just lowered to $30,000. For further particulars apply S-5209. Phone Larchmont 700.

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Lots $300 up. Will build home to suit. Small payment down.
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at New Rochelle, N. Y.; close to water and transit facilities; a 7-room brick house, hot water heat, electric light, gas, tiled bath; room for garage; $6,000 full price. Efficient Craftsman Corporation, Main and Pratt Sts., New Rochelle. Telephone 4239 New Rochelle.

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42 ACRES, $15,000
EASY TERMS
New farm house, just completed; breeder house 1,500 capacity, 3 brooder houses, barns, stables, tools, 500 broilers, young chicks, laying hens, 2 cows, calf, 3 horses, 10 tons hay gathered, 20 acres planted in crops, 200 fruit trees. Owner anxious to sell this week. A bargain for quick purchaser.

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For small, refined family, luxurious country home, 8 large rooms and 3 baths; garage, stucco exterior; large plot, fine shrubbery; restricted section; convenient to school and station; an unusual home.
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In a fine section of White Plains, 7 rooms and bath; a real fireplace and all conveniences; beautiful plot 60x100, with fine shrubbery; close to the best public school and trolley. Price $8,000. Reasonable terms.
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Six fine houses, immediate occupancy, stucco, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, in restricted section; convenient to school and station.
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A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE NEARING COMPLETION AT GREENACRES
Recalls the old Colonial farm house. It has hot water heat, tiled bathrooms, hardwood oak floors throughout, best of plumbing fixtures, and all hardware harmonize with the Colonial design; white enamel interior finish; 12 rooms and 2 baths, all rooms large, exceptionally well lighted and ventilated, especially the sleeping rooms; built in cabinets and spacious closets. Servants' quarters entirely separate from main building, with stairs direct from kitchen and includes servants' sitting room and laundry on first floor. Plot is 100x180 ft., well located on ridge, with excellent view, short walk to station, tennis and country clubs. Price $30,000. Terms. Send for picture and floor plans.

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Exceptional view overlooking Manhasset Bay, Manhasset, and Great Neck—highly artistic—exceptional planting—gorgeous garden—shade trees, 11 rooms—3 baths—servants' quarters with bath attached—alarm—sleeping porch—screened throughout—all modern improvements—completely decorated—3-car garage with 3 rooms and bath above —READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY—1 minute from station—near Golf and Yacht Clubs—liberal terms to right party.

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Corner Plot. Near Station. Price $20,000.
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WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
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Country Residence on L. I.
6 ACRES
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Large garage, with servants' quarters. Will lease, furnished or unfurnished, for 5 Years.
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Surrounded by handsome estates. 1,300 feet road frontage. Replacement value $40,000. For sale partially furnished for $25,000, half cash.
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Fine, up-to-date 10-acre farm; all land tillable; over 60 fruit trees, all bearing; currant, berry bushes, asparagus beds; near trolley and railroad station; house good condition; 9 rooms and bath; large, new garage; cement floor and foundation, accommodating two touring cars, with rooms above for help; will sacrifice for $6,000; small amount cash; balance easy terms. E. E., 25 Nassau Boulevard, Garden City, L. I.

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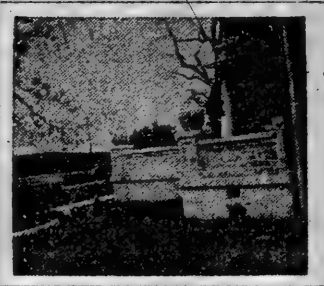
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A country home in Virginia; two hundred acres, suitable for live stock raising or general farming. Forty acres in hay and alfalfa; sixty acres in pasture—three fields of twenty acres each, nearly level, well watered; plenty woodland.

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Easy Commutation to New York City. Express Station.

12 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak finish and mahogany trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; only 10 few minutes' walk to R. R. sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake, and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, New York City. Telephone 6634 Audubon.



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$11,000 Built by owner in best possible manner, 8 rooms, bath, 2 porches, hot water heat, electricity; garage.

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Nassau Point is a peninsula about 2½ miles in length and ⅛ to ⅓ miles in width, dividing Little Peconic Bay from Great Peconic Bay.

The land is rolling and hilly, heavily wooded, and surrounded by a wide white sand beach 5 miles in length.

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Eight rooms, modern plumbing, stone mantel, open fireplace, electric lights, panelled ceiling, wainscot in living room and dining room. Price $5,000. Cash, $1,500; Large plot.

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Phone 438 Freeport. Freeport, L. I.

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Huntington, L. I., 127 Acres

Two-thirds mile beach, from which wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended plateau. Safe harbor in all weathers. J. J. Allen, 190 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Seven rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric lights; all improvements; all kinds fruit; garden, garage, chicken houses; plot 90x280; large shade trees; near station. Price $6,500. Cash, $4,500.

GEORGE E. WHEELER,

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Phone 438 Freeport. Freeport, L. I.

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Semi-Bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; garage, chicken house, fruit and shade trees, flower and vegetable gardens; plot 120x100; convenient to trains and water; you will be agreeably surprised when you see it. Price $17,000.

Phone 941 Bayside. H. C. Ball, Bayside, L. I.

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Ten minutes' walk from Murray Hill Station

Price $9,500

Eight-room house of unusual character, convenient to golf, yacht and country clubs. Street sewered and paved.

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60 ACRES, INCLUDING FRESH WATER LAKE OF 30 ACRES.

Attractive residence, handsome new furniture, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light, hot water heat, large trees, stable, garage; gardener's cottage, hennery, orchard. Excellent trout fishing preserve. One of the most desirable places for small family, and within 3 miles of salt water. Price $50,000. Apply

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Parcel No. 1—Price $13,500. Plot 65 by 125, ten rooms and bath with laundry in the cellar; garage on property; all up-to-date improvements.

Parcel No. 2—Price $18,500. Plot 75 by 100, eleven rooms and bath with laundry in the cellar; garage on property; all up-to-date improvements; both parcels 5 minutes from Kew station. Apply Martin A. Meyer, 396 Spruce St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. 1772-M Richmond Hill. Business hours, 1956 Richmond Hill.

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NEAR WATER.

20 acres, with fine house, beautiful trees and extensive views over 18-hole golf course; 35 minutes by electric train; house has 16 rooms, 4 modern baths, electricity and gas; new gardener's cottage, large stable and garage; plenty of garden and fruit; sale reasonable price and terms. Would consider Cedarhurst, Lawrence, or Hewlet place in exchange.

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New England Colonial Home

IN FLUSHING.

Ten rooms and two baths; two open fireplaces; large living porch and tea porch; corner plot 60 by 100. Price, $13,500. Terms.

WARREN P. SMITH,

141 WEST 36TH STREET

New York City.

BARGAIN

Must settle estate at once; beautiful 10 room house, Kew Gardens, plot 80x170, all improvements, price $13,000. Apply G. Underhill Macy, 151 East 86th St., New York City. Telephone Lenox 5799.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

200 HOMES SOLD

200 Satisfied Home-Owners to Refer To.

50 More in Course of Construction

Some Now Ready for Occupancy.

Prices from $3,350 to $6,500.

$1,000 obtains a full Warranty Deed; balance monthly; 6 and 7 rooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, water, sewer, paved streets; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 min. N. Y. City; 5 cent commutation.

COME OUT TODAY.

West Shore or N. Y., Susquehanna R. R.

John A. Baldwin

Ridgefield Park, N. J., opp. Station. Tel. Hackensack 675.

New House AT MONTCLAIR

Price $18,500

Very substantially built, Colonial residence containing living room, dining room, sun parlor, breakfast porch, well equipped butler's pantry and kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch; interior in ivory and mahogany. Plot 75x150 feet. Garage. Choice of decorations and lighting fixtures. Possession August 1st.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR Co.

At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

$9,500 HOME

This MONTCLAIR residence is delightfully located above the hillside, seven minutes' walk to express station. House has just been painted and beautifully decorated throughout; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 sleeping rooms, steam and electricity. Immediate possession. Room for garage. Price far below actual value.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR Co.

At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

For Sale, to Settle Estate, AT SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.

Attractive, modern stone and brick residence, consisting of 15 large rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, and electricity; greenhouse; garage for four cars, with sleeping quarters above; property consists of 450 feet frontage on fine boulevard; highly cultivated grounds, beautifully laid out, with trees and shrubbery; convenient to Lackawanna station.

Valued at $40,000, free and clear. Will accept any reasonable offer.

C. F. PEARCE,

13 Rose St., New York. Phone Beekman 902.

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Pretty Dutch Colonial home, new, seven sunny rooms; large living room, open fireplace, hardwood floors, all improvements; two porches, large lot, garage, sidewalks, secluded shady street. Price $7,500. Terms. Don't write. See owner on premises at 33 Small Ave., or phone Caldwell 556-W

HAROLD ELPHICK, 37 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell.

Beautiful Colonial Residence

Taken in trade. Value $27,000. Sacrifice $10,500. 35 minutes out; fast section; express station. One acre. Corner. Modern in all details. Hot-water heat, electric, four open fireplaces. Great bargain. Good as new. Owner, B 380 Times.

NUTLEY—Bargain.

8 Rooms & 2 Baths.

Plot 70 x 200, Price $8,000.

WM. J. TAYLOR, 7 East 42d St.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.

3 improved farms of 23-24 and 33 acres, within 3 miles of Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., known as the Lyons Farms District, adjoins Roselle; well suitable for gentleman's farm, development, or factory. E. J. & W. H. Ryan, Elizabeth, N. J.

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Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. S. R. Dresselar, 302 Raritan Av., Cranford, N. J., or 79 Wall St., N. Y.

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DON'T RENEW YOUR LEASE

AT THE INEVITABLY HEAVY INCREASE UNTIL YOU SEE THIS SPLENDID HOME

The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; $9,500; plot 100x185 feet; 11 big rooms, 3 baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes,



markets, country clubs, churches, schools; trees, flowers, and shrubs; wonderful views; 750 ft. elevation; 7 min. walk to R. R. sta.; 47 min. on train to N. Y.; splendid communication; in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; near pretty lakes. CURTIS SMITH, 142 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 9837 Prospect.

$31 Monthly

PAYS INTEREST, TAXES, WATER, AND INSURANCE



Only a little cash, balance like rent. Price $7,500; plot 100x185 feet; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas, big sleeping balcony; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country club, churches, schools; easy commutation; express service; ready for occupancy now. High in the Jersey hills, in the best residential section near New York City. Write or phone GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. Columbus 8400.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED MODERN HOUSE

HERE'S ONE YOU'LL FEEL MIGHTY PROUD OF! RIGHT ACROSS FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

It is on the Palisades—Grantwood-on-the-Cliff, N. J.; has 16 rooms, all improvements, gas, electric light, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; ample space for garage; ten minutes' walk from the ferry, one block from trolley; magnificent view of Hudson River and New York City afforded by front porch—as charming a scene at night as during the day; for sale reasonable. C. Stack, 64 West 23d St., New York.

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is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Rockland County Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive modern suburban home, containing 4living room, library, dining room, pantry, and kitchen; large private veranda; four master's rooms, two baths, and sleeping porch; two maids' rooms and bath; two-car garage; fine lot, with shade, lawns, and shrubbery; excellent and convenient locality; built for home; price, $12,000.

HARVEY B. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp Depot, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE

Any reasonable offer considered for corner plot, 100x100, at Palisade, N. J. Was going to build, but have just found house that suits me and need funds for additional payments. B. C. Box 410 Times Downtown.

AT HACKENSACK, N. J.

Old Colonial Mansion

16 rooms, steam, electricity, garage for two automobiles. Five acres, on corner of Main street. Over 200 feet river front in rear. Two railroads, two trolleys to city. Only 12 miles out. Could be subdivided. Have golf grounds near.

BOGERT, 17 WEST 10TH ST., N. Y. C.,

COME OUT AND LOOK AT THE Suburban Homes—Farms and Acreage for Development. "ALONG THE LACKAWANNA."

Lots—Exclusive Ones. Lots—Large Ones.
Lots—Small Ones. Lots—Cheap Ones.
Lots and Lots of Lots.

SEE OR WRITE

EDNA DICKINSON

Opp. station, Chatham, N. J. Phone 604.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence of brick stucco construction; centrally located in best section; 12 rooms, all improvements; large piazza and garage; shade, lawns and shrubbery; lot 75x280. Terms reasonable.

HARVEY B. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.

Bargain; fine high and best location, near station and trolley; 60x160; 10 rooms, electric light, hardwood floors, excellently well-built home; $8,500.

Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 B'way and Opposite Orange, N. J., Station.

L-E-O-N-I-A

Attractive seven-room house; steam heat, open fireplace, hardwood floors, complete screens; good neighborhood; convenient to train, trolley, schools; price, $6,500; convenient terms.

BOWLES & CO. Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.

Modern residence, attractive living quarters; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, unusual closet space, choice hardwood floors, hot water heat; garage. Plot 120x250. First-class construction throughout. Price, $19,500.

W. WINSLOW, 114 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BERNARDSVILLE,

New Jersey.

In the Hills of Somerset County

Attractive estate, 80 acres, has an exceptional building site, with a large, carefully developed garden, a swimming pool, ample water for all possible needs, a good-sized cottage with all modern conveniences and other outbuildings, suitable for the development of a gentleman's country home.

Price only $30,000

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Town Dwellings and Country Estates

340 Madison Avenue

Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

BEAUTIFUL HOME

ON THE HILLSIDE

Montclair—Price $65,000

Built for his personal use with every possible comfort, convenience, and appointment; 9 master's sleeping rooms and 4 bathrooms, separate servants' room, and bath; palm room 20x30 ft., with open fireplace; main rooms hung in silk; billiard room; 2 acres of beautiful grounds with depth of 500 ft.; immediate possession.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR Co.

At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

Grant Parish

NEW YORK—ASBURY PARK ENTIRE NORTH JERSEY COAST Estates, Farms, Seashore Property.

For Sale—92-acre Farm, ½-mile shore-front, improved, $10,000; also 40 acres, unimproved, with 2 shore-fronts, $4,000.

402 Trust Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

Ideal Country Home

Every City Convenience

Large living room, centre hall, sun parlor, 4 bedrooms, bath, two acres, beautifully shaded, garage, poultry houses; convenient express, commuting station. Price $9,000. Photos. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

N. Y. Side, Magnificent Scenic Farm.

300 acres high state of cultivation; fully equipped and stocked. Large lake frontage. 2 large mansions, 3 farm houses; 3 sets of barns, &c.

At station, eight hours from New York City.

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"A RARE GEM"

Wonderful bargain; magnificent farm. State road; everything brand-new and up to the minute; beautiful dwelling, 15 rooms, two gorgeous baths; sound proof floors; open fires; handsome decorations; wonderful lake; waterfalls, trout brook; abundantly fruited; rare flowers; shrubbery; 30 acres; cost $17,000; $25,000 buys it.

H. J. McGINLEY, NYACK, N. Y.

"A GARDEN OF ROSES"

Directly on Hudson River, magnificent estate; handsome dwelling; 14 rooms, 3 gorgeous baths; every conceivable improvement; perfect conditions, nearly two acres; beautifully shaded grounds; splendid dock; $10,000 worth of roses and shrubbery; price reduced from $35,000 to $20,000 for immediate sale; send for booklet.

H. J. McGINLEY, NYACK, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE.

High altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops, and improvements; fine buildings; 18 room dwelling, all improvements, furnished, if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. Address H. E. E. Mooney, Rockland Co., N. Y.

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450 ACRES

wild timber land right in heart of deer and bear country; Orange, near Sullivan County line; two trout streams and a pond; best of hunting and fishing; all kinds of small game; deer by the thousands; elevation 1,400 feet; just the place for a private park, club; must be sold at once. Address M. Loria, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm of 150 Acres to Exchange for Factory Property

Wanted—To exchange for factory property, containing over 20,000 to 30,000 square feet, within Greater New York or close to New York, for a farm of 150 acres located in the Berkshire Hills, at an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet, on which there is a well-built house containing library, dining room and drawing room, all of which have open fireplaces; large kitchen, pantry, larder, laundry, servants' dining room and bath. Seven master's bedrooms, two bathrooms, shower room, large cellar, high pressure water tank; garage, tool, and carpenter's shop; large vegetable and flower gardens; plenty of water; woods of white pine, spruce and hemlocks. Climate very invigorating and as near perfect as can be found in the Eastern States. For a man with a growing family or in search of the comforts of perfect health and quiet, no more satisfactory spot can be found.

The only reason for disposing is family separations, due to grown children.

NITRUC,

48 Front St., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Farm of 150 ACRES

A farm of 150 acres located in the Berkshire Hills, at an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet, on which there is a well-built house containing library, dining room and a drawing room, all of which have open fireplaces. Large kitchen, pantry, larder, laundry, servants' dining room and bath. Seven master's bedrooms, two bathrooms and shower room; large cellar, high pressure water tank; garage, tools and carpenter's shop; large vegetable and flower gardens, plenty of water, woods of white pine, spruce and hemlocks. Climate very invigorating and as near perfect as can be found in the Eastern States. For a man with a growing family or in search of the comforts of perfect health and quiet, no more satisfactory spot can be found.

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340 Acre Dairy Farm

60 miles from N. Y., 1 mile from Station

OLD COLONIAL STONE HOUSE.

14 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electric light and gas; 3 tenant houses; 2 complete sets of farm buildings; modern equipment; all buildings in finest possible condition.

75 Head of Holstein Cattle,

50 of them registered; 8 horses; all necessary farming implements; 2,000 apple trees, normal yield 3,500 barrels per year; one of the richest and most productive farms in the East; in one family for three generations.

For further information apply to

A. G. NELSON.

Tel. Greeley 6450. 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale "HIGH RIDGE," Ridgefield, Conn.

Residence with between 4 and 5 acres of land, beautiful gardens, stable and garage, gardener's cottage, ice and poultry houses.

It would be difficult to find a more superb location anywhere.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Town and Country Residences

414 MADISON AVE.

At 48th Street. Murray Hill 5600.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

BEAUTIFUL NORTH ST. RESIDENCE.

14 Rooms, 4 Baths.

Hot water heat; large verandas; handsome lawn and shade; large and small fruits and garden; garage; four acres. One of the choicest places in this delightful old town.

Geo. A. Bowman, 115 West 42d St.

SILVERMINE, CONN.

Homelike, attractive remodeled Colonial house, 9 rooms, all improvements, over 2 acres, garage, chicken house. Beautiful shade trees, garden, fruits, small brook. Price $15,000. Must be seen to be appreciated. THOS. BALOGH, Agt., Norwalk, Conn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farm of 150 Acres to Exchange for Factory Property

Wanted—To exchange for factory property, containing over 20,000 to 30,000 square feet, within Greater New York or close to New York, for a farm of 150 acres located in the Berkshire Hills, at an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet, on which there is a well-built house containing library, dining room and drawing room, all of which have open fireplaces; large kitchen, pantry, larder, laundry, servants' dining room and bath. Seven master's bedrooms, two bathrooms, shower room, large cellar, high pressure water tank; garage, tool, and carpenter's shop; large vegetable and flower gardens; plenty of water; woods of white pine, spruce and hemlocks. Climate very invigorating and as near perfect as can be found in the Eastern States. For a man with a growing family or in search of the comforts of perfect health and quiet, no more satisfactory spot can be found.

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Rentals over $82,000. Price $350,000,

One of the largest and best known office buildings in Cleveland, Ohio. Cost over $600,000. On land leased for 99 years at low rental. Only encumbrance $144,000, balance of bond issue, 7 years to run. New York owners want to sell. Might take nearby property in part payment.

J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Beautiful Summer Home

10 rooms and bath, and all conveniences; hardwood floor; lot size 100 ft. x 200 ft.

Price $5,000.00.

Garage-room for three cars. Large porch extending three-quarters around house. Covered with fruit and shade trees. Situated at

BETHEL, CONN.,

27 GREENWOOD AVE.

60 miles from New York on the New York, N. H. & Hartford R. R. Five minutes' walk from the station. Five miles from Redding, Conn. Surrounded by small lakes. 7,000 ft. above the sea level.

Communicate with

JESSE E. CARSE

1415 Jackson St.,

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Just Remodelled With Sympathetic Judgment, For Sale

5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, dressing room, sleeping porch, store room.

2 servants' rooms and bath. Steam; hot water; elec.

Garage, 2 cars. Two rooms and bath.

Gardener's cottage, 6 rooms and bath. 6 acres, garden, fruit. No. 1120.

Ladd & Nichols

Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.

Riverside Station.

Eight acres, shore front, 750 feet of cut stone sea wall. Stone and frame house, fifteen rooms, four baths; stable, garage, cottage, greenhouse, stone dock, boat and bath house. Price $60,000. Easy terms.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,

11 EAST 43D STREET.

Murray Hill 6441.

LAKE, BROOK & HOUSE

$15,000 !!!

Colonial Farm House and 100 acres at Ridgefield, Connecticut. No. A1344.

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WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW YORK

A factory building with 25,000 to 50,000 feet of floor space and with possibilities for extension on plot of at least 10 acres.

GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc., 51 East 42d Street.

Murray Hill 1936

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

MASSACHUSETTS FAMOUS NORTH SHORE

In this rarely beautiful region of Summer homes of well-known men, seven wooded acres, old trees, cottage of 19 rooms; stable-garage, and shore rights. Owner, who must sell, will make terms favorable to buyer. Will vacate and deliver at once; ready for occupancy if desired. Write or wire J. A., Room 607, 10 High St., Boston.

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Albemarle County VIRGINIA

On improved Lee-Grant highway, a superb fruit and grain farm. Nine-room brick residence, thoroughly modern appointments, 2 miles from railroad station. Twenty-one hundred fruit trees—bearing.

For the man who wants to educate his sons at the University of Virginia, for the man in poor health who needs out-of-doors activity in a mild climate, for the man who wants unquestionable social advantages, for his family or the lover of fitness and beauty, we offer this 210-acre country estate at a bargain. Write for price and photographs.

B. E. WHEELER & CO.,

Charlottesville, Va.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURE IN CANADA

The Country of Natural Resources, and benefit by the new British Preference Tariff—

Factory sites for sale in the City of Lachine, the manufacturing suburb of Montreal, in a good labor district.

The property has railway siding facilities with both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, near the Lachine Canal. Electricity may be obtained from two large hydro-electric plants. Good, level rock foundation a few feet below the surface makes the property suitable for heavy plants.

Exemption from taxation could be arranged.

LACHINE REALTIES LIMITED,

Room 44, 189 St. James Street, Montreal.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

ON MURRAY HILL

near Madison Av. and 37th St., for rent by year, possession September 1 or Oct. 1; four-story 25-foot private dwelling, with dining and second floor extension; furnishings of the finest character; every improvement; about 17 rooms; only private family desired; rental, $5,000 per annum. Apply FRED'K FOX & CO., INC., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET



FACTORY PROPERTIES FOR SALE

NOTE—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

International Arms & Fuze Co. Plant, Bloomfield, N. J.
A new plant, just over Newark City Line, consisting of FOUR 1-STORY BRICK, STEEL & CONCRETE BUILDINGS, CONTAINING 50,000 SQ. FT. sawtooth roof, sprinkler system; LARGE POWER PLANT; R. R. SIDINGS; 16 Acres; Excellent Labor.

United States Printing & Lithograph Co., Elizabethport, N. J.
125,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, ONE & TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS. Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near large plant of Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR. RAILROAD SIDINGS. Steam heat; power plant. Sprinkler System. ARTESIAN WELLS.

Batavia Steel Products Plants, Batavia, N. Y.
Used for making 75 mm. shells. A ONE STORY BUILDING CONTAINING 60,000 SQ. FT. of all daylight manufacturing space. LOW power rate. R. R. SIDING. Excellent Labor. Large Transformer House. STEAM HEAT. COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM. Batavia is located on the Main Line of N. Y. Central, midway between Rochester & Buffalo.

Equipped Chemical Plant, 30 Miles from N. Y. City.
A 1 story brick building, 100x250, of SAW-TOOTH CONSTRUCTION, CONTAINING 25,000 SQ. FT. OF DAYLIGHT MANUFACTURING SPACE. Sprinkler system. Artesian Wells. LARGE POWER PLANT. Railroad siding 660 ft. long, 14½ acres of land. EQUIPMENT INCLUDES Crushing and Grinding Machinery, Reduction Furnaces, Filter Presses, Evaporating Kettles, Pulverizing Machinery and equipped laboratory.

Ford Motor Co. Bldg., Long Island City.
WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF BRIDGE PLAZA. A new 3 story building containing 477,000 SQ. FT. of excellent manufacturing space; R. R. SIDING AC-COMMODATING 34 CARS; six elevators, high ceilings; hot water, electric light; large cranes. POWER PLANT; WITHIN 1 BLOCK OF SUBWAY STATION; EXCELLENT LABOR.

Brooklyn Mfg. Plant with R. R. Siding.
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, N. Y. CITY. 77,000 SQ. FT. OF EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SPACE. Six story and basement brick building, 100x137. Fully sprinkled. Large elevator. Permanent light. R. R. SIDING. Excellent advertising features. Low insurance rate. Immediate possession. GOOD LABOR.

Rail and Waterfront Mfg. Plant.
ABOUT 7 MILES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, AT SOUTH RIVER, N. J. The Hermann Aukam & Co. plant containing about 150,000 sq. ft. of all daylight manufacturing space, all of brick construction. FULLY SPRINKLED; LARGE RESERVOIR; POWER PLANT; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; 8 ACRES; RECREATION AND LUNCH ROOM; SHOWER BATHS, ETC.

Modern Mfg. Plant, S. W. Cor. 4th Ave. & 32d St., B'klyn, N.Y.
A 4-story and basement brick mill constructed building, 80x200, containing 96,000 SQ. FT. WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION. Fully sprinkled. Hot Air Steam and Blower System. Elevator. SKYLIGHTED ROOF. EXCELLENT NATURAL LIGHT. OVER 1 ACRE OF LAND.

Nathan Manufacturing Co. Factory, New York City.
Located Nos. 404 to 422 East 104th Street, running through to 405-417 East 105th Street and 421-427 East 104th Street, consisting of four 4-story brick buildings and three 1-story brick buildings CONTAINING ABOUT 100,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE; 450 H. P. POWER PLANT. Land area approximately 60,000 Sq. Ft. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Modern Manufacturing Plant, Paterson, N. J.
200,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, consisting of large one-story foundry building 144x210;—Boiler Shop 237x127—2 story machine shop 115x105—2 story and attic storehouse 191x56—2 story and attic office building 86x36—Power Plant, etc. 7 acres. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

All Daylight Machine Shop, Indianapolis, Ind.
A 2-story brick and steel building, 300x130, with galleries containing approximately 65,000 Sq. Ft. of all daylight space; CENTRE SPAN OF 80 FEET; CENTRE CLEAR OF 37 FEET; 10-TON ELECTRIC CRANE; Sturtevant blower system; heavy floors; large power plant; 5 acres of land; 1-story galvanized iron building, 40x270. RAILROAD SIDING INTO BUILDING; GOOD LABOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Completely Equipped Cement Plant, Stockertown, Pa.
CAPACITY OF 2,000 BARRELS PER DAY. A series of 1-story buildings, all directly connected, including boiler and engine room, drying and grinding rooms, kiln room, engine room, machine shop, baggage room, cooper shop and storage material bins, etc. LARGE POWER PLANT. L. V. & N. R. R. SIDING. 70 acres. LARGE CEMENT QUARRY, DEEP FACE. Heart of cement country. Excellent labor. STOCKERTOWN, 5 MILES FROM EASTON, PA.

Modern Manufacturing Plant, Cliffwood, N. J.
NOW FULLY EQUIPPED AS A CANNING PLANT. Property can be sold with or without canning equipment. 25,000 SQ. FT. OF EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SPACE. Brick building, 97x115. POWER PLANT. STABLE AND GARAGE. ARTESIAN WELL. 2-story dwelling with stores containing 2 apartments of 7 rooms and bath. R. R. SIDING AVAILABLE WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF R. R. STATION. EXCELLENT LABOR.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. Plant, Corry, Pa.
A one story hollow tile foundry containing 12,000 sq. ft. of floor space equipped with one Whiting No. 2 cupola and one Whiting No. 3 cupola, machine shop dynamo, tumbler, laboratory, artesian well and steam, and narrow gauge railway and cars. Office buildings. GOOD LABOR; NATURAL GAS; P. & E. AND ERIE R. R. SIDINGS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Plant, Uniontown, Pa.
Large one story foundry with clear of 25 feet, with outbuildings; containing 38,400 sq. ft., with a No. 6 Whiting cupola. Completely equipped with narrow gauge railway, 20 cars, storage bins, power cranes, motors, artesian well and pump. GOOD LABOR; NATURAL GAS; P.A. AND B. & O. R. R. SIDINGS.

Mill Site with Fresh Water Supply and R. R. Siding.
At Montville, N. J.—30 miles from N. Y. and 1¼ miles from Boonton, N. J. A tract of 21 acres partly improved with 3 large warehouses opening on R. R. siding. Carpenter shop, stable, boiler house, office building, and garage. FRESH WATER RIGHTS, FILTERING BEDS. GOOD TRUCKING TO N. Y. Former site of John Capwick & Sons, bleachers, dyers and printers of woolen and cotton goods.

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WE HAVE A FEW APARTMENTS OF
8, 9, AND 10 ROOMS
FOR LEASE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, Inc.
BROADWAY, COR. 80TH ST.
Telephone Schuyler 1100.

ALWYN COURT

182 West 58th Street
Corner Apartment of
12 Large Light Rooms

including living room 30 x 19, dining room panelled in quartered oak, salon, music room (or chamber), 3 master's sleeping rooms, each one having its connecting bathroom, 2 personal maids' rooms and bath, tile kitchen, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Unquestionably one of the finest appointed apartments in New York.

Price $6,000 per annum.
Inspection invited. Resident Manager.

667 Madison Avenue

SOUTHEAST CORNER 61ST ST.
APARTMENT OF 13 LARGE LIGHT OUTSIDE ROOMS.
4 MASTER'S BEDROOMS
Southern Exposure. Cold Storage.
Also DOCTOR'S SUITE
Separate entrance, consisting of office, waiting room, laboratory and lavatory.
Driveway into the Building.
Immediate Possession. Can Be Seen Any Time.
Phone Superintendent, Plaza 8284.

HOTEL BRISTOL

129-135 West 48th Street
NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, TO LEASE FOR PERIODS OF NINE TO TWELVE MONTHS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. Chas. E. McGinn, Mgr.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

11,000 square feet
16,500 square feet
or
23,000 square feet
On One (Ground) Floor
46,000 square feet
Long Island City
Immediate Possession

CROSS & BROWN CO.,
18 East 41st St., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill—7100.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Office Space Wanted

In downtown section to lease or sublease 500 sq. ft. more or less.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.,
14 Wall Street, New York.

FACTORY WANTED

To lease or purchase approximately 30,000 sq. ft., with railroad siding, within 50 miles New York City preferred; state in detail all information as to price, location, &c. M. Rogers, 170 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The WENDOLYN

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
& 100TH STREET
From October 1
9-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Under Owner's Management.
DONOVAN ESTATE, INC.
80 Broadway. Tel. Rector 8947.

WADLEIGH COURT

1254 7th Ave., Cor. 114th St.
6 Rooms, $90 to $110
7 Rooms, $125.
9 Rooms, 140.

LAKEVIEW
35 Cathedral Parkway
(West 110th St.).
4 Rooms, $44. 5 Rooms, $55 to $105
6 Rooms, $110 to $125

REGENT COURT
125 West 111th St.
4 Rooms, (suitable for physician or dentist.) $90

Several of these apartments may be had for immediate possession.
BERNHARD D. GOLDSTEIN,
128 BROADWAY
Or Superintendent, on Premises

The Osborn

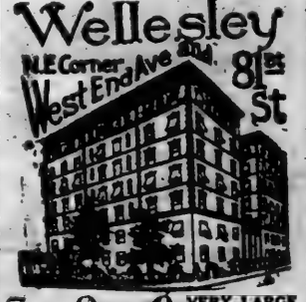
N. W. CORNER
57TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
TWO OR MORE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATHS, HIGH CEILINGS
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

"B'way, cor. 69th St. Spencer Arms"
2, 3, 4 Rooms — Restaurant — MAID SERVICE FREE.
WINSLOW COURT
3-5-8 rooms, $46 up. Exceptional value; select house; every improvement. Corner 161st St. and Hamilton Place, 3 blocks from Broadway subway. Apply on premises, or W. C. Korn, 367 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner West End Ave. and 81st St



7—8 AND 9 VERY LARGE AIRY ROOMS
Ample closet room, electric light, laundry fuel, separate laundries included in rent. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE DORILTON

171 West 71st Street
COR. OF BROADWAY
5 and 7 Rooms
and 2 Baths
BUCKINGHAM COURT
312 West 99th Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
5 & 7 WEST 91ST ST.
One 8-Room Apartment
with 2 Baths.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Barclay—6390.

Riviera

790 Riverside Dr. (Cor. 157th)
5-6-7-8-9-10 Rooms
2 to 3 Baths.
Modern 13-story fireproof building
A. J. ODELL Audubon 5400

No. 12 Fifth Ave.

(Cor. 8th St.)
1-2-3-4 Rooms with Baths
Maid Service.
Modern 9-story fireproof building
Stuyv. 4358.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

4 AND 6 WEST 93d ST.

ELEVATOR BUILDING.
8 Unusually large rooms, bath and 2 toilets. $1,300 UP
F. H. SAGAT,
347 FIFTH AVE. VANDERBILT 3121.

PRINCETON—HARVARD

847-855 WEST 186TH ST.,
(COR. AUDUBON AV.)
3 ROOMS, $48
4 ROOMS, $60
5 ROOMS, $72
M. L. LOWENSTEIN CO.
W. EAST 116TH ST.
TEL. 3350 HARLEM.
Or Superintendent on premises.

Cliffwood—Westwood

427-435 Fort Washington Ave.,
BET. 178TH AND 180TH STS.
9 Room Apartments.
A FEW SUITES LEFT.
High Type Elevator House.
NORMAN BENKER,
Tel. Audubon 8197. 2001 Broadway.

GENERAL REVIVAL OF BUILDING IN U. S.

Contracts Awarded During First Half of Year Show Big Increase.

THE STABILITY OF PRICES.

A 50 Per Cent. Increase in New York and New Jersey Building Activity.

Building contracts awarded during the first half of 1919 in that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, totaled $969,906,000, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. This indicates an increase in volume of operations of 23 per cent. over the average volume for similar periods of the five years preceding 1919.

This notable increase has taken place in spite of the many conditions which at the opening of the year were looked upon as deterrents to the resumption of building activity.

For purposes of accurate comparison, figures for years previous to 1914 have been reduced to figures based on 1919 construction costs. The average of the figures for contracts awarded during the first half of each of the years 1914 to 1918 (expressed in terms of 1919 values) was $802,900,000. It should be noted that this average includes over $300,000,000 worth of Government work in the first half of 1918.

In expressing values for previous years in terms of 1919 values, figures on the increase of construction costs as compiled by the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the United States Department of Labor have been used. These figures show that on the average construction costs in the first part of 1919 were 62 per cent. higher than in 1914. In 1918 they were 89 per cent. higher than in 1914; in 1917 they were 39 per cent. higher than in 1914; in 1916 they were 17 per cent. higher than in 1914. In 1915 construction costs were practically the same as in 1914.

At the opening of the year the majority of people were either puzzled or pessimistic about the outlook for building activity in 1919. Prices and wages were high in comparison with previous years, and almost every one expected declines. Rents and property values had not, in general, advanced sufficiently to give prospective builders the prospect of an adequate return on their investments at prevailing costs. In view of the uncertainties inherent in this situation, bankers were slow in making loans on building ventures. Pessimism regarding the outlook was fairly widespread.

In spite of slackness in business, prices did not drop. Government bureaus and other agencies gave nation-wide publicity to the underlying economic conditions affecting prices and wages. These factors increased public confidence in the stability of prevailing costs. In the meantime, rents and property values advanced considerably, reaching a figure bearing a normal relation to current prices and wages.

In addition to these things was the pressure of actual building needs. The country was seriously behind on its normal building program. The shortage of housing facilities and of buildings for industrial purposes was very great. The public, which has been an enormous volume of business done at high prices during the war, soon learned that the same thing could be done in peace time.

The figures for contracts awarded for each of the past six months tell the story of the growth of public confidence and the increase of building activities. Contracts awarded in January (in the territory covered by the F. W. Dodge Company) amounted to $50,731,000, which was just 51% of the average for the same month of the preceding five years. The February figure was 90% of the average for the same month of the preceding five years; March, 97%; April, 139%; May, 168%. The total amount of contracts awarded in June was $289,178,000. This was 154% of the average figure for June of the preceding five years. In these comparisons all figures for the years previous to 1919 have been reduced to 1919 values.

Of the total value of contracts awarded in 1919 up to the first of June, 36 per cent. was for residential building, and 17 per cent. for industrial building. The Middle Atlantic States show the largest proportion of residential building of any of the districts covered, as well as the largest total volume of residential construction. It was in this section that the housing shortage was most acute and that rents and property values have shown the most marked advances. In the Central West, where the amount of contracts awarded was in excess of normal as early as February, the impetus came in the construction of stores, theatres, schools, and public works, rather than in residential construction; in fact residential building in this district, although very large in volume, has maintained only a slight lead over industrial construction during the entire half year.

It seems likely that the present volume of activity will continue for three or four months to come. Toward the close of the building season it is possible that the amount of contracts awarded may show a slight decline. However, judging from the amount of building needs not yet taken care of and the enormous increase in activity that has been witnessed during the first six months of the year, it would appear that 1919 will go down in the history of construction activities as a banner year. In view of the uneasiness with which the public viewed the business situation in January, the rapidity and the extent of the recovery have been remarkable.

Activity in the New York and Northern New Jersey district has grown to enormous volumes. The total contracts awarded from Jan. 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919, amounted to $194,564,000. This is an increase of 50 per cent. over the average for similar periods of the preceding five years. This average figure was ($129,400,000 (expressed in terms of 1919 values.)

Of the total amount of building started from Jan. 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, 45 per cent. was residential, and 15½ per cent. industrial. In January, 1919, the average estimated value of residential projects was $5,000; in May, $9,400. The average estimated value of industrial projects in January, 1919, was $18,600; in May, $77,300.

Especially in the class of industrial projects is the tendency toward an increase in the scale of the individual operations apparent. In the Borough of Manhattan, there has been a great amount of changing of old houses and stores into modern apartments. In the suburban districts around New York City, the building of small houses has developed to large proportions. These two items probably account for the relatively small average value of residential projects.

The story of the shortage of housing facilities, which has made the large volume of building necessary, and the story of advancing rents, which has made building ventures attractive to investors, are well known. The growth of building activity is shown in the figures for the several months. The January, 1919, total of contracts awarded was only 46 per cent. of the average of the same month in the preceding five years (expressed in terms of 1919 values.) Similar comparisons for the later months are as follows: February, 63 per cent.; March, 105 per cent.; April, 143 per cent.; May, 196 per cent.; June, 253 per cent. The actual amounts of contracts awarded ranged from $15,152,000 in January to $59,073,000 in June.

In spite of the enormous amounts of residential building, numerous investigators of the housing situation in New York City predict a housing famine in the Fall. This should be an indication that the present volume of activity will have to continue well toward the end of the year.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,126, s e, 62.9 ft s of 74th St, 28.11x11.4x28x12.4, building only; not fee; Joseph and Ida Land; Isaac Schmal to E. E. Smathers, 324 West 75th St, and Chas. H. Shaffer, 2,500 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. June 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 90th St, 100.4x100; Orinoco Realty Co. to Durant Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $225,000, all liens, June 13; attorneys, Rins & Blum, 119 West 40th St.....$100

FRANKLIN ST, 74, n s, 26.8x100; St. Luke's Hospital to Paul Viano, Rye, N. Y., all liens, July 11; attorney, Max Steinhart, 309 Broadway.....$100

FRANKLIN ST, 93, n s, 26.1x100; same to same, all liens, July 11; attorney, same.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 321-45, s w cor Desbrosses St, 200x irreg; Bacco Stendler et al. to Joseph Tetley & Co., 110 Franklin St, mtg $65,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 470 East, n s, 25x98; C. Teltelbaum to Sadie Multz, 133 Suffolk St, mtg $6,500, June 10.....$100

MAIDEN LANE, 207, s e cor Pearl St, 21x39.6xirregular; W. Emlen Roosevelt to Fire Companies Building Corporation, 80 Maiden Lane; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

SOUTH ST, 70, s w corner De Peyster St, 22x24x22x20; Edw. S. Savage to Oscar B. Carlson, 290 Elderts Lane, Brooklyn, et al., trustees, mtg $26,000, all liens; attorney, Silas B. Axtell, 1 Broadway.....$27,000

WATER ST, 682, n s, 21x100; Ida F. Hall, nee to William Haffner, her husband, 305 West 97th St, all liens, May 23, 1917; attorney, Hy. A. Himmelmann, 45 Pine St.

WHITE ST, 41, s s, 26.4x100; St. Luke's Hospital to Paul Viano, Rye, N. Y., b. and s., all liens, July 11; attorney, Max Steinhart, 309 Broadway.....$100

WHITE ST, 63, n s, 22x110.6, same to same, b. and s., all liens, July 11; attorney, same.....$100

5TH AV, 1,027, s e, 23.3 ft s of 94th St, 46x100; Harriet E. Clark to Herbert S. Pratt, at Glen Cove, L. I., mtg $150,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

21ST ST, n s, 148 e of 5th Av, 25x89.5; Maria L. Wight to Mayer & Mayer, 34 Madison Av, May 15; attorney, S. P. Nash, 35 Pine St.....$27,400

42ND ST, 230, s s, 200 e 3d Av, irregular; Cornelia B. Barclay to 37 West 46th St Co., 37 West St, July 7; attorneys, Farris & Storck, N. Y. C.....$100

47TH ST, 246 West, s s, 22x100.4; Jos. A. Ayr, and wife to Wm. A. Cashman, 244 West 43d St; Jos. A. Cashman, 146 Church Av, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Ellen A. Bowers, 409 Morris St., Albany, N. Y.; Geo. A. Cashman, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., all quitclaim; attorney, Benedict D. Dineen, 252 West 39th St.....$1

56TH ST, 65 West, n s, 20x100.5; Elix. W. Johnson to Ethel J. Conkling, 65 West 55th St, quitclaim, time of sale.....$1

60TH ST, 409 East, n s, 22x100.4; Amanda Schwall to Alois Zoufaly, 1,356 1st Av, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 172 West, s s, 50x102, ½ part; Ida F. Haffner to William Haffner, 305 West 97th St, mtg $68,000 on whole, Nov. 21, 1917; attorney, Hy. Himmelmann, 45 Pine St.....$1

91ST ST, 122 West, s s, 33.4x100.8, ½ part; Ida F. Haffner to William Haffner, 305 West 97th St, mtg $30,000 on whole, Nov. 21, 1917; attorney, Hy. A. Himmelmann, 45 Pine St.....$1

97TH ST, 305 West, n s, 50x100.11; Ida F. Haffner to William Haffner, 305 West 97th St, mtg $75,000, 1st part, all liens, Nov. 21, 1917; attorney, Hy. Himmelmann, 45 Pine St.....$1

108D ST, 85 West, n s, 37x100.11; Ida F. Haffner to William Haffner, 305 West 97th St, mtg $14,000, 1st part, Nov. 21, 1917; attorney, Hy. A. Himmelmann, 45 Pine St.....$1

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hotel des Artistes

167 West 67th St.
Has for Immediate Possession
DUPLEX STUDIOS
3 to 5 Rooms,
Foyer and Kitchenette,
Free Cooking, Maid Service, Swimming Pool.
$1,800 to $3,600.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood & Co. Inc.
128 West 72d St.
Estab. 1890. Tel. Columbus 6345.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
113 WEST 40TH ST.

Lasanno Court

307 West 79th Street,
MODERN APARTMENTS OF
6, 7, 8 ROOMS.
High class residential section.
Conveniently located to Broadway subway and surface cars.
Near Riverside Drive—View of Hudson.

STUDIO APARTMENTS
104-106 WEST 40TH ST.
(Contain every modern improvement)
1 and 2 Rooms and bath, elevator, &c; service; possession Sept. 1.
J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 600 6TH AVE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1350 MADISON AVE.

S. E. corner 93th St., 7 or 8 large, light rooms; no courts; highest class service. Rent $1,500. Apply Superintendent on premises or W. C. Korn, 367 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Hotel des Artistes

1 WEST 67TH STREET
FURNISHED APARTMENTS
TO LEASE.
2 to 5 Rooms, Foyer, Kitchenette.
Rentals $1,800 to $4,500.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. WOOD & CO., 128 West 72d St.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.
A few Apartments and Rooms to Sublet for the Summer

WILLIAM Schwiers, Inc., e s 100.5± s 66th St, 20.2±x102.2±; Margaret Holler, 2,574 Boston Rd, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PLOT begins on s property, new or late Hy Dickert, 203.5 ft s of Boston Rd, s w 149.8' x n 41.1' x s 180 to land now or late Dickert, e s 45.8 to beginning; Quitclaim Deed to F. W. Schwiers, Inc., 4,000 Boston Rd, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RIDER AV, w s, 180 ft s of 180th St, me 125 to Main Creek; Ida F. Hall, nee Christopher H. Schulte et al. to Emery Thompson, 3 Earl Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $8,000, Apr 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

TOPPING AV, n e corner 175th St, 50x200; Wilhelmina F. Muller to Topping Realty Co., 521 East 149th St, mtg $6,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,230, e s, 60x101.6x60x 101.1; Mrs. Carl to Phoebe M. Van Vleet, 382 East 200th St, mtg $10,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VERIO AV, 4,270, n e corner, 22x78x20x94.10; Hudwill Corp. to Abr. Hart, 226 East 88th St, mtg $4,300, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

VERIO AV, 4270-6, ne corner, 110.2x88.10x 100x185; Bronx Investment Co. to Harry Whelan, 115 W. 126th St, mtg $28,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Whelan to Hudwill Corpn., 7 West 43d St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, w s, 181.4 ft n of Home St, 20x100; Chas. Ardieri to Dan'l Brandenberg, 1,240 Wilkins Av, mtg $5,200, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,147, w s, 65x145; Bertha Kahn to Samuel Wehl, 3221 Lanox Av, and another, July 11; attorney, Weil & Mayer, 31 Beekman St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, July 11; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Wehl et al. to same.....$1

ZEREGA AV, 1,438, w s, 22x100; Odell St. Realty Co. to John H. MacDonald, 2,413 St. Raymond's Av, mtg $5,800, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, s s, 234 ft e of St Ann's Av, 146.3x100; Chas. M. O'Keefe, referee, to Geo. Perrin, 400 West 127th St, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,700

164TH ST, 968 East, s s, 22x73.5; Samuel Kaval to Morris Morgenstern, 1,548 Tinton Av, and mtg to Wm. A. Cashman, 244 West 43d St; Jos. A. Cashman, 146 Church Av, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Ellen A. Bowers, 409 Morris St., Albany, N. Y.; Geo. A. Cashman, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., all quitclaim; attorney, Benedict D. Dineen, 252 West 39th St.....$1

190TH ST, s s, 93.4 ft e of Grand Av, 66.7x95.5x94.5x87.8; Harriet E. Devoe to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $8,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Margaret Dwyer, 1,438 Undercliff Av, mtg $8,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROWN PLACE, 1,946, e s, 50x90; Peter A. Abeles, referee, to Philip Rhinelander, executor, 18 West 48th St, July 11; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$27,550

BROWN PLACE, 1,903, n e corner of 156th St, 50x90; Peter A. Abeles, referee, to Philip Rhinelander, executor, 18 West 48th St, July 11; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$29,500

BRYANT AV, w s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Samuel Klein to Frank Klein, 2111 2d Av, mtg $4,000, July 10; attorney, William Weinbraub, 299 Broadway.....$1

BRYANT AV, 1,442, e s, 26x100; Sophie Levin to William Kalman, 112 Eldridge St, mtg $5,000, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 20.3 ft e of Morris Av, 20.2x82.9x20x85.6; Sarah M. Ferris to Chas. L. Acker, 117 West 75th St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 40.4 ft e of Morris Av, 20.2x85.6x20x88.3; Anna G. Ferris et al. to Charles L. Acker, 117 West 75th St, and another, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 60.6 ft e of Morris Av, 20x88.3x19.10x91; Anna G. Ferris et al. to Charles L. Acker, 117 West 75th St, and another, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 306 ft n of 184th St, 125.6x109.1x121.11x115; Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y., executors, to John O. Leary, 2,218 University Av, July 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$16,000

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 225 ft n of 184th St, 83x115; Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y., executors, &c., to John O. Leary, 2,218 University Av, July 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$11,500

DAVIDSON AV, s w corner of 190th St, 95.6x87; Harriet E. Devoe to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $10,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, 1,037, w s, 25.6x100; Louise M. Bristow to Samuel Beck, 1,102 Simpson St, mtg $5,000, July 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GRAND AV, s e corner of 190th St, 104.2x 95x97.3x95.10; Harriet E. Devoe to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $11,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOLLAND AV, 1,527, Simon and Jacob Doscher to Frank Caskill, 1,591 Southern Boulevard, July 10; attorney, Simon Doscher, 1,527 Holland Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Simon Doscher, 1,527 Holland Av, July 10; attorney, same.....$1

INTERVALE AV, s e s 160th St, e 80.3± s 98.1± s 19.3± n 25 to s 98.5 to be beginning; Inwood Holding Corporation to Frances W. Deutsch, 1,613 Faile St, mtg $12,000, July 9; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, s w corner of Home St, w 101.8 to e s Boston Road n e s 253.11 to Jackson Av, s 262.9 to beginning; Barnet Teitz to Tietz Realty Co., 32 Greene St, mtg $100,000, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 17 to 19, Block 3; Alex D. Yeomans to Susan M. Bain, 422 East 160th St, July 11; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 40 to 43, map part South Mt. Vernon; also Gore A, map South Washingtonville; also Lots 203, 204, 205, 206, 261, 262, 263, and Gore B, map Washingtonville; William G. Miller, Secretary of Middlebrook, 101 West 70th St, Jan. 23, 1913; attorney, D. S. Ritterband, Broadway and 11th St.....$1

LOTS 205 and 206, map Bronx Terrace; John Daniels (6 Frank Bialek, et al. Edson and Burke Ave, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MAPES AV, 2,070, e s, 16.7x145.3; Hudwill Corp. to Christina Schumann, 2,388 Bathgate Av, mtg $3,667.50, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

OLINVILLE AV, 2,548, w s, 20.1x100; Joseph Ernsthal to John W. Fouche, 3,447 White Plains Av, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins at s w s of premises, described in deed of even date, from Margaret Hoover, Widow, to Gertrude Lee, 146.3 ft s w of Boston Rd, s w 44.10 w 5 and 7 E. William Schwiers, Inc., e s 100.5± s 66.5 ± n 98.2 to beg; F. William Schwiers, Inc., to Margaret Holler, 2,574 Boston Rd, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PLOT begins on s property, new or late Hy Dickert, 203.5 ft s of Boston Rd, s w 149.8' x n 41.1' x s 180 to land now or late Dickert, e s 45.8 to beginning; Quitclaim Deed to F. W. Schwiers, Inc., 4,000 Boston Rd, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RIDER AV, w s, 180 ft s of 180th St, me 125 to Main Creek; Ida F. Hall, nee Christopher H. Schulte et al. to Emery Thompson, 3 Earl Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $8,000, Apr 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

TOPPING AV, n e corner 175th St, 50x200; Wilhelmina F. Muller to Topping Realty Co., 521 East 149th St, mtg $6,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,230, e s, 60x101.6x60x 101.1; Mrs. Carl to Phoebe M. Van Vleet, 382 East 200th St, mtg $10,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VERIO AV, 4,270, n e corner, 22x78x20x94.10; Hudwill Corp. to Abr. Hart, 226 East 88th St, mtg $4,300, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VERIO AV, 4270-6, ne corner, 110.2x88.10x 100x185; Bronx Investment Co. to Harry Whelan, 115 W. 126th St, mtg $28,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Whelan to Hudwill Corpn., 7 West 43d St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, w s, 181.4 ft n of Home St, 20x100; Chas. Ardieri to Dan'l Brandenberg, 1,240 Wilkins Av, mtg $5,200, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,147, w s, 65x145; Bertha Kahn to Samuel Wehl, 3221 Lanox Av, and another, July 11; attorney, Weil & Mayer, 31 Beekman St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, July 11; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Wehl et al. to same.....$1

ZEREGA AV, 1,438, w s, 22x100; Odell St. Realty Co. to John H. MacDonald, 2,413

AMERICAN HOUSING METHODS DEFENDED

Realty Developer in U. S. Housing Corporation Warns Against Model Housing.

MANY IDEAS IMPRACTICAL

W. E. Shannon Says America Produces the Best Small Homes and Sells More to Homeseekers.

The superior quality of the small homes in America, the safer terms upon which ownership may be acquired, also the unnecessary delay in war housing because of slow recognition of these facts, are among the interesting statements of William E. Shannon, until recently manager of the Real Estate Division of the U. S. Housing Corporation.

"The entertainment of impractical theories," said Mr. Shannon, "no matter how well intentioned the motives may be, does not make for practical and successful public administration. Those of my friends in the Housing Bureau with whom I could not agree were very much smitten with the European housing idea.

"Now as to this beautifully painted picture of European housing, which they had in mind, and of which so many people write and talk and so few really know about:

"The German system would not be permitted by the independent thinking, self-respecting, American workmen to exist in this country. For us the system is wrong, the lay-out is wrong, the design is wrong, and its long payment plan, which in some cases is as much as fifty years, is for no other purpose than too keep the citizens from owning property in fee, for as I was frankly told, 'as long as the Government owned the mortgage on a man's home that man would do as bidden.'

"In England I found rather a different state of affairs, the manufacturer taking the place of the Government, but with about the same results. 'The master' with great show appears as if he is desirous of having 'his workmen' own their homes, generally in the hollow, while he lives on the hill—but the very small monthly payment spread over years of time keeps the man from securing his home in fee, because death, accident, or a convenient strike throws him out.

"Our people must realize, unless they desire to degenerate to the European level of dependence, that no man has a right to live in a home that will take more than fifteen years to pay for, and no healthy man is entitled to a home unless he can earn enough to pay a reasonable value for it.

"The architectural exterior effect seems to be considered by the English philantinropist far more important than the interior comfort. The roof must be just right, otherwise it would be unsightly from his home on the hill. A thatched roof in Ann Hathaway style is considered ideal, though it permits of only a two-foot by two-foot bedroom window, but the occupant must not complain—because this is architecturally correct and his cottage has been sold to him for much less than cost, with an interest rate far less than current. A cottage built so close to the ground that it could not have cellar ventilation is raved over as a thing of beauty, though it gives the occupant tuberculosis.

"It was matters of this kind that the Realtors in the Housing Corporation objected to forcing on the industrial workers of America.

"The street layout of the English 'village beautiful' for this country is also all wrong. Their design is to have many blocked streets for the purpose of seclusion, and those that are open-must be as crooked as possible, even where the topographical features of the land do not demand it.

"This ancient and un-American scheme was very much favored by a group of landscape gardeners in the bureau who renamed themselves 'town planners,' which the architects of the bureau resented and therefore renamed themselves 'architects and town planners.' These so-called 'town planners,' from the appearance of their town designs, must have secured their experience in this work from old books on landscape architecture published by the monks. Their plans were mostly of the de Medici period, when towns were built for defense, when streets were on angles and curves, so they could be defended with the weapons of the day from the rush of invading hordes.

"They did not appreciate that Benjamin Franklin planned a town in this country not designed for defense, but with straight, broad streets, so that God could purify every corner with His sun and fresh air, and they did not seem to know that later came the great Frenchman, L'Enfant, who, assisted by Washington and Jefferson, improved the plan of Philadelphia in the design of the nation's capital by putting in diagonal avenues. From that date to this America has broken away from the European idea of town planning, and I think it is safe to say we are not going back to it.

"We have heard so much about building homes 'by the mile and selling them by the foot' that some really believe we have a wrong system of home production. I therefore made a personal investigation of housing conditions in Europe, and can now make the positive statement that, whether they are a row, semi-detached or detached homes, this country produces better built, better ventilated, and more comfortable workmen's homes than any of the nine European countries which I visited. Furthermore, this country sells these homes, with rare exceptions, on the safest terms for the occupant's good of any country in the world.

"America produces the best small homes, because it is the only nation that has made it a business to do so. It is in this country that you find the modern building association, the modern savings bank, the modern trust company, the modern insurance company, and the realtors, all of whom assist that benefactor, misnamed the speculative builder, to give to all the people homes, American Homes, homes on top of hills, homes with real windows, wide doors, ventilated cellars, roofs with air space, and modern sanitation, and because of unrestricted competition, at prices that governmental agency never did and never can approach.

"If the Bureau of Housing had adopted the plan suggested by Messrs. Garland, Thorpe, Macomber, and Monteverde, every one a realtor and expert on practical industrial housing, well built Government homes would have gone up with a rapidity that would have been in keeping with the way we of this country do things.

"The plan was very simple: merely as a war measure to release materials to the local builders and to supply building loans through local banks, thus availing of plans characteristic of each locality. All construction, rents, and sales were to be conducted by local talent under Government supervision.

"This plan being rejected and the so-called uplift plan of England and Germany being in part adopted as an undefined policy, the next step of the theorist was to start creating separate 'ideal villages.' These theorists are very able magazine writers and wonderful in getting up Government publications with their names engraved on each plate showing 'Architectural Gems' that were never built as designed.

"When one realizes that 'ideal villages' meant separate communities requiring additional streets, sewer, water, light, sidewalk, grading, and macadam, in fact millions of tons of materials to add to the congestion of the already overburdened railroads of a country at war, and the employment of additional thousands of men for the purpose of installing these utilities when labor was so scarce, you can readily understand why the realtors of the Housing Corporation took the positive position against the architectural and 'Town Planning' divisions of the bureau, that this procedure should not be continued.

"Upon appeal to the Secretary of Labor it was soon decided that existing utilities should be used whenever available. As a result, homes for the industrial war workers were located in select sections away from the 'works,' but where previously installed transportation systems, schools, churches, amusements, and underground utilities were to be found, and the creating of separate villages where workmen and their families were to be isolated under so-called aesthetic surroundings was discontinued.

"I am of the opinion that the Secretary knew, and I know you know, that the workmen centres in this country have, with a few possible exceptions, proved a failure. They became known as the 'mill town,' and that means the American-born industrial worker will not permit his family to live in a 'mill town' separated from all except those of his own craft, and he is right in not doing so.

"It is proposed to urge Congress to authorize a commission to visit Europe for the purpose of studying the European system of housing with the view of its adoption in this country. Congress in its wisdom should refuse this request."

SIXTH AVENUE TRAFFIC.

Complaints About Congestion Made by Property Owners.

The Sixth Avenue Association, Walter J. Salmon, President, has begun a campaign to improve traffic conditions on Sixth Avenue.

Discussing the situation yesterday, Mr. Salmon said:

"The conjestion of traffic along Sixth Avenue should be substantially relieved at the earliest possible moment, and demands to this effect are being almost daily received by the Sixth Avenue Association from its many members who have business interests along this important artery of travel and commerce.

"Police Department Circular 27, issued Aug. 23, 1918, provides that commercial vehicles may pass up and down Sixth Avenue, but fails to permit such traffic on Seventh Avenue.

"At the time this circular was issued Seventh Avenue was badly torn up because of the subway construction, but now that the Seventh Avenue subway has been completed and the surface of that avenue has been placed in good repair, a reason no longer exists why commercial traffic should be barred from Seventh Avenue and diverted as it is to Sixth Avenue, particularly between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street, which is typically a shopping district already handicapped, so far as traffic conditions are concerned, by the elevated structure.

"As Seventh Avenue has an entrance into Central Park, making a through north and south concourse of that thoroughfare, and as Sixth Avenue has no entrance into Central Park, it is obvious that Sixth Avenue is not a logical highway for the tremendous commercial traffic that has been imposed upon it.

"To any fair-minded man it is plain that, with both Fifth Avenue and Seventh Avenue exempt from commercial travel, the diverting of north and south traffic from these two open thoroughfares to already overcrowded and obstructed Sixth Avenue has brought about a condition that demands drastic action and speedy relief.

"Sixth Avenue, between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street, is typically a shopping district. The lack of an entrance into Central Park at the head of Sixth Avenue not only acts as a bar to automobile shoppers but presents a forceful reason, on the other hand, why commercial traffic should be diverted to a more open thoroughfare such as Seventh Avenue.

"Commissioner John A. Harriss's office has assured the association of the hearty co-operation of his department in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of traffic conditions in the Sixth Avenue section."

NEW UPTOWN HOTEL.

The Stratford to be Erected on West End Avenue.

As an indication of improved conditions in the building situation, announcement is made of another palatial apartment hotel to be erected in New York at once. The new structure will be called the Hotel Stratford and will be built at a cost of $1,700,000. The total valuation of the land and building is placed at $2,175,000. S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bond issue of $1,400,000 on the property.

The Hotel Stratford will be erected at the northwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue. It is directly across the street from the Charles Schwab property, and will face the lawn surrounding the Schwab mansion. The land fronts 100 feet on Seventy-fourth Street by 142 feet on West End Avenue.

The borrowing interests in the deal are the 305 West End Corporation, of which Henry Mayer, who has built a number of important buildings in New York, is President. Among his other operations is one at the corner of Seventy-fifth Street and West End Avenue, one of the finest apartment houses in New York; also one at the corner of Eighty-third Street and West End Avenue.

The new hotel will be fourteen stories in height and will contain about 300 guest rooms and 225 baths, besides a spacious public lobby, writing rooms, restaurant, and all the other facilities of an exclusive modern hotel. The rooms will be arranged in two, three and four room suites, each suite with its own foyer.

Plans for the Hotel Stratford are now being prepared by Schwartz & Gross, architects. It is planned to make the hotel a structure of distinctive beauty, and to this end it will be constructed of brown Roman brick, with terra cotta and stone trimming.

INCREASE AMOUNT OF YOUR INSURANCE

Frank Bailey Warns That Old Policies Are Far Below Present Values.

THE 80 PER CENT. RULE

Dwelling Worth $10,000 a Few Years Ago Now Has a $15,000 Reproduction Valuation.

The importance of increasing the amount of insurance carried on property was called to the attention of property owners in a statement issued last week by Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Mr. Bailey said: "Owners of real estate should at once audit their fire insurance policies to see whether at the present time they are carrying sufficient fire insurance.

"Under the terms of most all of the policies, buildings must be insured to the extent of 80 per cent. of their value or the owner becomes a co-insurer to the extent that the building is not insured to 80 per cent. of its value.

"In view of the present value of old buildings and their cost of reproduction, nearly every resident and flat owner is now underinsured.

"Take, for example, the case of a small dwelling worth $10,000 a few years ago and insured for $8,000 or 80 per cent. of its value. It would now be valued at $15,000 as its reproduction value.

"We will suppose, for example, that there is a fire with a resultant loss of 25 per cent; 25 per cent. of $15,000 is $4,250, which would be the reproductive loss because of the fire. If the insurance was $8,000 only and had not been increased by the owner to $12,000, or 80 per cent. of the present value, the insured would be able to collect from the insurance company only three-fourths of $3,750. He would be considered by the insurance company as a co-insurer with it to the extent of the difference between the amount of insurance he previously carried, to wit, $8,000 (being 80 per cent. of the old value) and $12,000 (being 80 per cent. of the new value), to wit, $15,000.

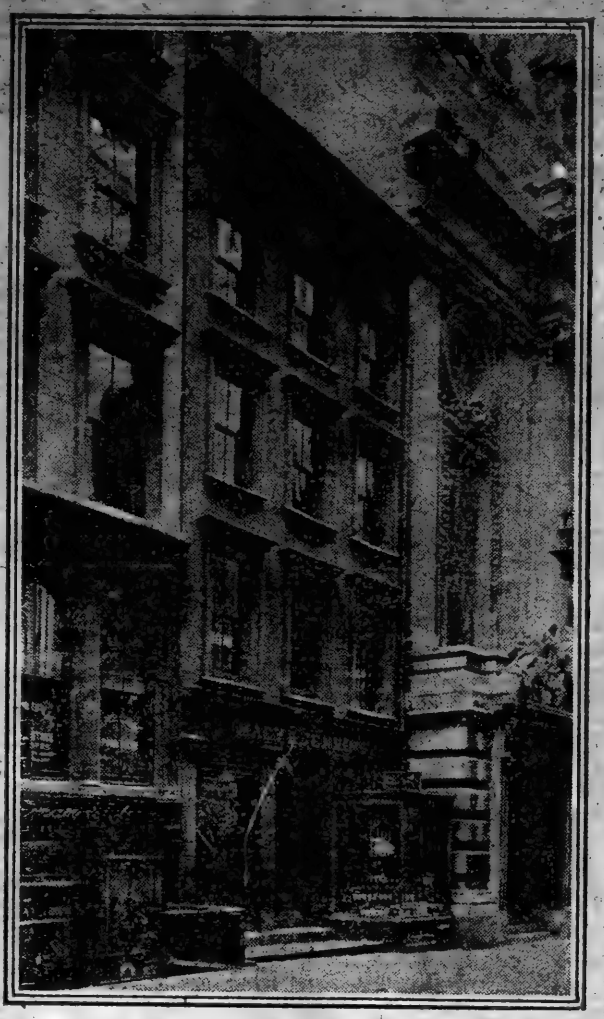
"Of course, in case of total destruction he would receive $8,000, and no more. This rule of contribution applies in case of smaller losses of even 10 per cent. of the value and is in the standard form of every fire insurance company doing business in the State of New York. It, therefore, is of extreme importance for every owner to see to his fire insurance and to have his insurance increased to 80 per cent. of the present replacement value.

"The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is endeavoring to teach the owners of property the dangers of this condition, and through its insurance department will insist, as mortagees, that sufficient insurance be carried to protect it and the owner from losses of this kind for which the owner could not collect unless he carried sufficient insurance. A few very appalling cases of this kind have come to our attention, and I thought, therefore, it would be wise to call to the attention of the realty interests this important question of fire insurance."

Change in Building Zone Map.

Resolved, By the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that the resolution entitled "A resolution regulating and limiting the height and bulk of buildings hereafter erected and regulating and determining the area of yards, courts, and other open spaces, and regulating and restricting the location of trades and industries and the location of buildings designed for specified uses, and establishing the boundaries of districts for the said purposes," adopted July 25, 1916, be and the same is hereby amended by changing Use District Map, Section 9, so as to change from a business to an unrestricted district both sides of Hancock Place within a line 100 feet north of the northerly side of Queens Boulevard and parallel therewith, and a line 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Greenpoint Avenue and parallel therewith, Borough of Queens.

JOSEPH P. DAY BUYS NEW BUSINESS HOME



Structure at 67 Liberty Street, Adjoining Chamber of Commerce, Purchased for $225,000 to be Altered at Expense of $60,000.

Following the lead of many big firms in the financial district who have recently bought permanent homes for their businesses, Joseph P. Day, real estate auctioneer and broker, yesterday purchased the property at 67 Liberty Street, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. The property was sold by Macy & Jenkins, who have owned and occupied it for many years. The four-story structure occupies a lot 21.8 by 96.6. It was held at $225,000 and brought about that figure.

The location is unique in that there are only seven other property owners between William Street and Broadway on Liberty Street. The Guaranty Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce occupy the block opposite. The Sinclair Oil property, (Liberty Tower,) the Chamber of Commerce, the Wendel property, and the Haight Estate property are on the same block. On the block between Nassau and William Streets are the Mutual Life and the site of the new Federal Reserve building to be built.

The Macy & Jenkins building is thus one of the only two old buildings remaining in this street. Originally it was one of a row of low structures of the period preceding the middle of the last century, in which were housed small stores of various sorts.

When space in the building was taken by Macy & Jenkins in 1839 it was used as a wholesale linen house. The structure is still largely the same as when originally built. In the basement are visible the heavy oak beams which were employed in building in those days.

Directly opposite was Sutherland's Chop House, a landmark of the first half of the century—a place patronized by the bankers and merchants of that day. Among its patrons have been most of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States during the time of its existence. The site of this building is now occupied by part of the Guaranty Trust Company Building. Adjacent to 67 is the building of the Chamber of Commerce, which displaced the old Real Estate Exchange Building.

Macy & Jenkins acquired the building in 1873 and for a time sublet some of the space for offices. A feature of the construction are the safes built into the walls on each floor in the fashion common to mercantile buildings before 1850.

Extensive alterations will be made to the structure by Mr. Day, costing about $60,000, from plans by John H. Schier, architect. Another story will be added, elevators installed, an extension built on the rear, and a new façade of Indiana limestone in harmony with the architecture of the Chamber of Commerce Building will be erected. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale.

Big Building Contract.

The George A. Fuller Company has been awarded the general contract for the construction of the sixteen-story auditorium, loft, and office building on the site of the Parkhurst Church, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, purchased a few months ago by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The structure, which is to cost about $800,000, will conform in architectural design with the Metropolitan Annex, adjoining on Twenty-fourth Street. V. Everett Ward, architect, filed plans for the improvement recently. Wreckers started to raze the old church about a month ago.

BROADWAY RENTALS SHOW BIG ADVANCE

Important Business Changes in Blocks Directly North of Times Square.

CAFE GIVES WAY TO SHIRTS

Alteration Reveals Tiny Plot Less Than Fifteen Feet Deep Near Fifty-third Street.

An interesting illustration of the changed business conditions, due to national prohibition, in the theatrical section of Broadway, just north of Times Square, was seen last week in the passing of the popular café at the southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Strand Theatre. The long room in which high balls and other refreshing stimulants were dispensed to thirsty patrons will hereafter be devoted to the necessary but more prosaic sale of shirts. During the week the record of the lease of the store was filed. The successors of the café are the National Shirt Shops, and the record showed that the Silk Realty Company, owner of the property, will receive $17,000 annually from July 1, this year, until Nov. 20, 1928, a period of more than nine years.

The price is a good indication of the advancing value of Broadway business property in the blocks immediately north of Times Square, all the way to Columbus Circle. At the present time the blocks from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fourth Street are witnessing more than usual activity. Several Buildings are being remodeled for high-class commercial uses, and agents report that there will be no difficulty in renting all available space at prices which would have seemed astounding ten years ago.

By far the largest operation next, of course, to the completion of the immense Capitol Theatre Building on the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street is that of the seven-story structure on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street, formerly occupied by the Healy carriage concern. The building extends through the block to Seventh Avenue, occupying the entire Fifty-first Street frontage, with about half a block frontage on Broadway. It was leased on May 1 last for twenty-one years by the Vandam Warehouse Company, and is being remodeled, with stores on the ground floor. The property is owned by the Moses Taylor estate, which has refused several offers to sell at a high figure. Louis F. Sommer, the rental agent, stated yesterday that the entire second loft has been taken by a large Philadelphia concern, which is planning to spend several thousand dollars in fitting it up as a palatial dancing hall. It will be one of the largest places of its kind in the city. Several tenants have already been obtained for the upper floors, which, for the time being, will be chiefly restricted to storage use.

On the opposite southeast corner of Fifty-first Street the old auction headquarters adjoining the Garden Theatre is being extensively remodeled for a restaurant on a long lease, and it will be opened within a short time. The store on the northwest corner of the same thoroughfare, opposite the Capitol Theatre, formerly used for automobile purposes, has just been remodeled into several small stores, and all have been rented within the last month. The United Cigar Stores has opened a new branch in the corner store of the Capitol Theatre Building at Fifty-first Street, and the other stores on Broadway are all leased and will soon be ready for occupancy. These changes, within a surprisingly short time, have completely transformed the former appearance of all the four corners at Broadway and Fifty-first Street, giving a striking evidence of the improved business prosperity of that section of the thoroughfare.

Walter J. Salmon, whose realty activity in taking long leases of choice commercial property has hitherto been largely confined to Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, near that thoroughfare, has shown his appreciation of the advancing worth of Broadway north of Times Square by acquiring a long lease on the small building overlooking the upper part of the square, at Forty-seventh Street, occupying the lower half of the block between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. An entrance is being made on Forty-seventh Street, and the front windows of the Pekin restaurant on the second floor have been entirely covered for a big display advertisement. The restaurant will remain there, but its windows will hereafter overlook only Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Salmon has also taken a long lease on the small plot at 1,679 Broadway, adjoining the immediate southwest corner of Fifty-third Street. The property is owned by John N. Golding and until the recent alterations were commenced few persons realized that such an oddly shaped plot existed in that quarter of Broadway. It is 23 feet in width but only 15 feet deep on the southerly line by about 12 feet on the northerly line. The big Standard Storage Warehouse building on the Fifty-third Street corner extends back of it, practically surrounding the miniature parcel except on the south. The only reason assigned by those who are supposed to know the history of the little plot is that it was cut down to the present dimensions many years ago when that portion of Broadway, then known as the Bloomingdale Road, was widened. The three-story building which has evidently stood there for generations has been remodeled and in the narow space Mr. Salmon has constructed three tiny stores. A stairway, hardly large enough for a human being blessed with generous avoirdupois, gives access to the upper floors. Mr. Salmon will control this small slice on Broadway for the next forty years, and it is safe to predict that the stores will be well occupied and probably will do a lively trade.

Just off the Fifty-second Street corner of Broadway the three-story structure, which has long been vacant on the northwest corner of that street and Seventh Avenue, has undergone much-needed repairs, and is now occupied by an automobile concern. Another marked improvement in the locality is the tearing down of the old structure at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, adjoining the Rivoli Theatre. Passersby have been attracted to the store in the building from the loud popping of shots at fast-moving targets, as a shooting gallery has been installed there on short-term leases for many months. The shooting has now ceased, and a small business building more in keeping with the character of the neighborhood will soon be ready for commercial activity.

On the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street the new Ford motor building has imparted an atmosphere of substantial dignity to that part of Broadway.

More buildings are needed for the business expansion of that section of Broadway. Many tenants in the big United States Rubber Building on the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street are now looking for other quarters, as those whose leases expire in the Fall have been notified that they will not be renewed. The United States Rubber Company and its affiliated companies now occupy all of the twenty-story structure except portions of the fifth to the twelfth floor, but that space, hitherto leased to other tenants, is now required for the expanding business needs of the rubber concern.

A few new leases recently made in the large Ehret taxpayer structure fronting Broadway on the east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, have been made for only three years, and it is rumored that when they expire an imposing office building of twenty stories or thereabout will be erected. It is one of the most desirable business properties in that locality, opposite Columbus Circle, and is entirely occupied by automobile salesrooms.

BUILDING ZONE AMENDMENT.

Amendment to Section 20 of the Building Code.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted the following resolution amending Section 20 of the Building Code: "No garage for more than five cars may be erected or extended and no building not now used as a garage for more than five cars may have its use changed to garage for more than five cars on any portion of a street between two intersecting streets in which portion there exists an exit from or an entrance to a public school; or in which portion there exists any hospital maintained as a charitable institution; and in no case within a distance of 200 feet from the nearest exit from or entrance to a public school; nor within 200 feet of any hospital maintained as a charitable institution. This protection shall also apply to duly organized schools for children under 16 years of age, giving regular instruction at least five days a week for eight months or more each year, owned and operated by any established religious body or educational corporation. This limitation on the location of garages shall apply to unrestricted as well as business and residence districts; but in no case shall it apply to cases where applications for the erection of garages or the conversion of existing buildings into garages may be pending before the Board of Appeals at the time of the adoption of this resolution."

SIX THOUSAND HAVE NO GAS.

A Committee of Citizens Complains to the P. S. Commission.

The refusal of the Woodhaven Gas Light Company to extend its mains to several outlying communities has resulted, according to statements made before the Public Service Commission, in restricting their growth and in subjecting the residents to much inconvenience. The communities are Springfield, Laurelton, Rosedale, Jamaica South, St. Albans and other communities adjacent to them.

Edgar F. Hazleton, representing the Citizens Central Gas Committee, told Deputy Public Service Commissioner Edward J. Glennon that six thousand persons and fifteen hundred homes were involved in the matter, that the development of the territory was seriously retarded, and that gas service was needed if the growth of this section of Queens was to continue.

He stated that the need of housing facilities was increasing, that he knew of one builder who would begin the erection of twenty-two houses the minute work of laying gas mains began, and that the erection of many additional houses would begin at the same time. He said that the extension of the gas mains would not cost more than $235,000 and that the claim of the gas company that the cost would amount to $393,000 was ridiculous.

Commissioner Glennon said that he was much interested in the matter because it bore on the question of additional homes. The hearing will be continued on Tuesday.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Million-Dollar Deal in Nassau Street Involving Sale and Long-Term Lease.

THE BUYER AN INVESTOR

Resales of Upper West Side Apartments—Active Buying in the Suburbs.

The City Investing Company sold to an investing client, William A. White & Sons, 64 and 66 Nassau Street, a five-story loft building occupying a plot 52.10 by 99.7, located between Maiden Lane and John Street and just north of the block on which it is proposed to erect the Federal Reserve Bank Building.

This property was taken over by the City Investing Company in conjunction with their purchase of the Mortimer Building in Wall Street and which they have since sold to the Stock Exchange. The same brokers have leased the property for the new owner for a period of two and a half years to a concern which will extensively alter the building for their business. The total transaction involves an amount of about $1,000,000.

The Lebertan Corporation in Three Deals.

The Lebertan Corporation purchased from the 502 West 151st Street Corporation, 502-4 West 151st Street, The Elsemore, a six-story apartment house, 75 by 100, housing twenty-four families and showing a rental of $21,800. The purchaser paid all cash over a savings bank mortgage of $86,000. The property has been held at $130,000 by the seller. J. Silverton acted as broker for the seller. The same corporation also purchased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company The Cortes, 625 West 156th Street, an eight-story fireproof elevator apartment covering a plot of 65 by 100. The property has been held by the seller at $200,000. The Burton-Thompson & Co. acted as broker for the seller.

The Lebertan Corporation sold for all cash over a mortgage of $15,000, held by the Broadway Savings Institution, to a client of Robert Zobel, 551 West 123th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, renting for $3,918.

Realty Corporation Buys University and Waverley Place Buildings.

The U. P. W. Realty Corporation purchased from No. 1 University Place, Inc., 1 University Place and 27 and 29 Waverley Place, three buildings, occupying a frontage of 135 feet on Waverley Place and 42 feet on University Place.

An alteration will be started the first part of August and the buildings will be completed for October occupancy. Gaynor L. C. Earle was the broker in the transaction.

Charles Hausle Sells West Point Court.

Charles Hausle, operator and builder, sold to a real estate corporation West Point Court apartment house, at 575 Riverside Drive, held at $260,000. Mr Hausle also sold the two-story business building, 595 to 601 Crescent Avenue, Bronx, held at $25,000, to a client of A. G. Frumento.

American Radiator Company Buys Site.

The American Radiator Company bought from the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, through Bryan L. Kennelly a plot of 220 feet on Newtown Creek, Laurel Hill, L. I., running back and having a large frontage on the Long Island Railroad. The property was held by the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral at $100,000.

Mr. Kennelly also sold for the estate of J. H. Toner, represented by Coombs & Wilson, a plot bounded by the Laurel Hill Boulevard, the Long Island Railroad, and Newtown Creek, adjoining the property of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the American Radiator Company. The property was held at $40,000. It is the intention of the American Radiator Company to build a new six-story fireproof building running from the Newtown Creek back to the railroad track, and the Long Island Railroad Company have agreed to put in a spur so as to give this company not only railroad but shipping facilities unparalleled in the vicinity of New York.

Uptown Apartment Sale.

The State Leasing Company sold the six-story apartment house, 50 by 99.11, at 117 and 119 West 142d Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue.

West Fourth Street Sale.

Ellis Bruce sold two old buildings, 36 by 150, irregular, at 177 and 179 West Fourth Street, to Ernest Schnabl through McCotter & Davis.

Janitors Buy Apartments.

The Alotto Realties, A. J. Schwartzler, President, sold two five-story walk-up apartments, renting for $8,500 and held at $58,000, at 1,262 and 1,270 Morris Avenue, to the janitors of the buildings.

Private Dwellings.

The 1,067 Fifth Avenue Company, Inc., sold the four-story dwelling, 21 by 63 ft. 102.2, held at $80,000, at 6 East Eighty-second Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy.

Russell A. Cowles sold the three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 100, at 168 West 130th Street, to Dr. Best, a client of Ernest T. Bowers through Shaw & Co.

A. A. Hageman bought two dwellings on a plot 34 by 98.9, at 49 and 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, as a site for a ten-story loft building. He sold, through William F. Sohns & Co., two dwellings at 363 and 365 West 117th Street.

Tenement Deal.

Millie Rosenberg sold two five-story tenements, 50 by 100, at 302 and 304 West 148th Street, to Helen Schlesinger through Harry J. Schum.

The Bronx Market.

The estate of Henry Steers sold a plot, 90 by 180, on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Aurora M. McCormick through Edward C. H. Vogler.

Trustee's Sales.

At executor's and trustee's sales Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction a number of Manhattan and Bronx parcels on Wednesday, July 23, in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom.

At the trustee's sale for the estate of Robert Huson he will offer nineteen improved parcels, consisting of dwellings, apartments, and tenements, on the Twenty-eighth and East Twenty-ninth Streets, between First and Second Avenues, and on East 146th and East 147th Streets, near Morris Avenue, and at the executor's sale for the estate of Lewis L. Rapelye, 541, 543, and 547 East 134th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, three two-story dwellings.

THOUSAND LOTS AT LONG BEACH TO BE SOLD

To liquidate the holdings of several estates Joseph P. Day announced yesterday that he had been commissioned to sell at public auction on Saturday, July 19, 1,100 building lots on and adjacent to the boardwalk at Long Beach, Long Island.

This is by far the largest and most important sale of ocean front property ever held within the metropolitan district, and there is every indication that it will find a ready market, as real estate of this class has been greatly in demand from the first, especially on Long Island, owing to the quick and efficient transit service to and from the Pennsylvania Station at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue.

The 1,100 lots to be disposed of are those belonging to the Louis Bossert and Otto Huber estates, the estate of Countess d'Arschot and other estates, the Pennsylvania-Long Beach Realty Company, and to a holding company, all of whom purchased when Long Beach was an uninhabited but promising sand dune bordering the Atlantic Ocean. The present highly improved hotel and residence colony was but a stretch of sand until about the year 1904. Today, however, Long Beach is the potential rival of Atlantic City and Palm Beach, but possessing over these two the distinct advantage of being close to New York. It is the mecca of automobilists and seashore devotees from all parts of the metropolitan district, and the saying has become a common one that "all roads lead to Long Beach."

The lots which are to be sold, according to Mr. Day, regardless of established valuations, are located in practically all the more important streets and boulevards fronting on and adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and the boardwalk, and in the immediate vicinity of the hotels, casinos, bathing beaches, business and station centre, fine all-year and Summer residences, cottages and bungalows. Every section is represented, and each will be affected by the big sale.

The estates that will sell next Saturday are those of the late Louis Bossert and Otto Huber. The late Louis Bossert was one of the first to foresee the future possibilities of Long Beach. He bought heavily of vacant land, on some of which he erected the "Bossert" portable houses, and a large part of which he intended further improving just prior to his death.

Mr. Bossert, in addition to building "Bossert" houses, was a prominent lumberman and the owner of the Hotel Bossert on Brooklyn Heights.

The late Otto Huber, brewer and capitalist, also was one of the pioneer investors at Long Beach. Until the very day of his death Mr. Huber frequently reiterated his great faith in the future of the resort, which, he declared, long since should have outdistanced Atlantic City.

These two men were the leaders in the early development of Long Beach, in the construction of the hotels, the concrete (board) walk, and the installment of municipal improvements.

The balance of the lots to be sold are held by a company organized when Long Beach was yet in its "cradle days," and which now finds it necessary to convert its holding into cash, with the certain knowledge that the sale so suddenly ordered, although seasonable enough and altogether timely, must involve a heavy sacrifice of values to be successful.

Commenting on the offering, Mr. Day said:

"I have been ordered to hold this sale, with only ten days ahead of me to prepare for it. I accepted the contract, and will sell every one of the lots to be disposed of, without regard to present-day or future values, price lists or anything else. The sale will continue until the last lot is sold.

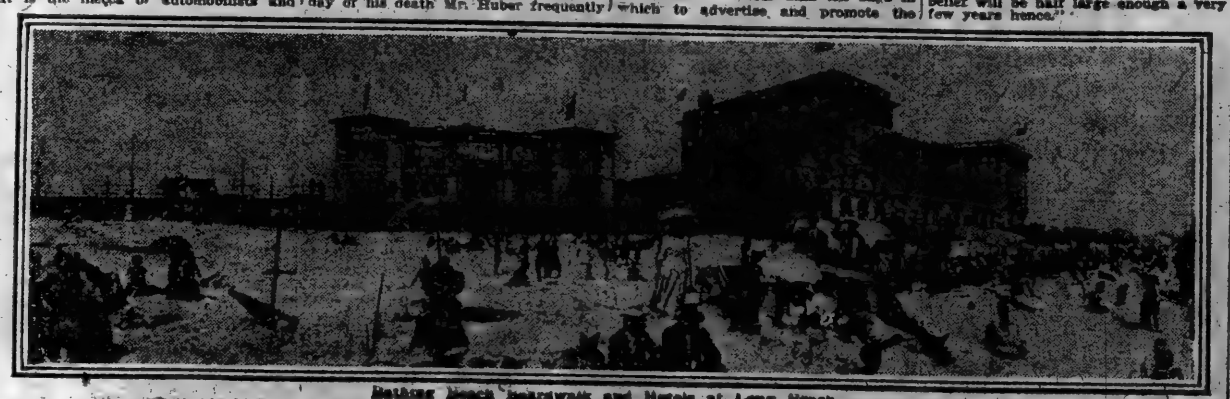
"Under these conditions the owners must accept whatever is coming to them. They cannot expect to get even fair prices with less than ten days in which to advertise and promote the sale, and they understand the situation fully as well as I do.

"Long Beach, in my opinion, has not its equal as an all-year or Summer resort, and this fact is attested to by the continuous and never-ending stream of traffic that flows there, week days and on Sundays, by automobile and rail.

"But the most important point about Long Beach and one that appeals especially to the business man and homeseeker is that the property is located only twenty-four miles from the heart of Manhattan and has police and fire protection, public schools, churches, and stores of every description.

"The lots to be offered lie in close proximity to the Long Island Railroad station, the Atlantic Ocean, and Long Beach Channel. They are located on Laurelton Boulevard, 100 feet wide; National Boulevard, 100 feet wide; Riverside Boulevard, 90 feet wide; Long Beach Boulevard, 100 feet wide; Monroe Boulevard, 100 feet wide; Lincoln Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and on Market, Chester, Pine, Hudson, Walnut, Olive, and Beech Streets, each street being 60 feet wide. Practically all roadways are of red brick and asphalt and have sewer, water, gas, and electricity, cement sidewalks and curbs.

"When all these factors are taken into consideration the future growth and development of the Beach is only limited to its area, which I, personally, do not belief will be half large enough a very few years hence."



Bathing Beach, Boardwalk and Motels at Long Beach.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today and Tuesday; gentle, variable winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,451. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

R-34 ENDS ATLANTIC ROUND TRIP IN PULHAM HANGAR; FIRST AIR MAIL FROM AMERICA DELIVERED TO THE KING; 51 SENATE VOTES CLAIMED FOR RESERVATIONS TO TREATY

LEAGUE CRITICS CONFIDENT AFTER COUNTING NOSES

Assert That All 49 Republican Senators and Two Democrats Will Support Reservations.

HOLD SUNDAY CONFERENCES

Insistent for Modifications Even if Treaty Has to be Made Over.

WANT SHANTUNG CUT OUT

Ledge Committee Expected to Recommend Elimination of Grant to Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The program of the Republican majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to advocate reservations to the covenant of the League of Nations, as practically agreed upon at their conference last night, was taken up today in scattered conferences of Republican Senators. Nearly all of the majority Senators participated in the various confabs, which occurred at the homes of different leaders in the League fight.

As an outcome of the conferences, it was stated tonight by Republican leaders that there was no longer any doubt on their part as to the ability of the League opposition to put through reservations as a part of the resolution of ratification of the Peace Treaty. Senator Moses, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that every one of the forty-nine Republican Senators favored reservations to the covenant. Besides these, he said, at least two Democrats—Reed and Gore—would vote with the opposition, making fifty-one votes counted upon as assured for reservations. Opposition leaders also put Senators Myers of Montana, Walsh of Massachusetts, King of Utah, Underwood of Alabama, Ashurst of Arizona, and Phelan of California in the doubtful class, with strong inclinations to vote for some of the reservations now being talked of by majority leaders.

At the conferences today reservations on these points were advocated by the Republicans:

1. As to the Monroe Doctrine.
2. On Article X., guaranteeing territorial integrity to members of the League of Nations.
3. As to purely domestic questions, such as the tariff, immigration, and race equality.
4. On the right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations under two years' notice, the United States Government, instead of the League, to determine if its obligations under the League covenant have been fulfilled.

Senator Moses made it clear that, while the Republicans were practically unanimous as to support of a qualifying resolution, at least six still insisted that amendments should be made directly to the body of the covenant. Senator Moses is one who favors that method. The others are Borah, Johnson, Fall, Brandegee, and Poindexter. All but Mr. Poindexter are members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Adhere to Reservation Plan.

Nearly all the Republicans, Mr. Moses admitted, feel that the reservation plan is the logical one to follow. Other Senators said this method had virtually been agreed upon as the policy that would guide the opposition, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate.

No agreement had been reached, Mr. Moses said, as to the contemplated effort, sponsored by Senator Knox, to have the Foreign Relations Committee report favorably to the Senate a resolution to separate the League covenant from the treaty so as to have independent action upon it. That would be decided upon by the committee this week.

In all the conferences today the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan was discussed, the Senators agreeing to support a resolution to eliminate that provision from the treaty. It is expected that the Foreign Relations Committee will report out a reservation to achieve that object, along with the resolution of ratification.

As the program now stands, all the reservations to the League covenant will be embraced in the resolution of ratification as amendments. They will follow generally the line of the reservations or understandings suggested by Elihu Root in his letter of last month to Senator Lodge. While Mr. Root expressed the view that the reservations would not have to be acted upon by the Peace Conference, some Senators in the conferences today were inclined to be-

Continued on Page Two.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Key West. Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

"THE FIVE MILLION"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of the Town.—Advt.

Australian Seamen's Strike Ties Up Melbourne and Sydney

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 13.—Virtually all shipping in the harbors of Melbourne and Sydney has been tied up in consequence of the seamen's strike which began several months ago in Queensland and has extended to Victoria and New South Wales.

The resultant shortage of coal will be the most disastrous feature of the strike and the cessation of interstate trade is already being felt in Queensland, the supply of wheat and flour having been cut off.

The New South Wales Government has ordered a secret ballot to test the feeling of seamen regarding a continuation of the strike. The union is said to be entirely in favor of settling the dispute by arbitration.

Permission to charter cargo vessels to relieve the situation was requested of Acting Prime Minister Watt by the Queensland Government, but Mr. Watt withheld consent pending certain conferences which were to be held in Melbourne.

OFFERS WAGE RISE TO END SHIP STRIKE

Federal Board Willing to Increase Pay of Deck Officers, Engineers, and Sailors.

MEN NOT YET SATISFIED

Eight-Hour Day in Port Conceded, but Three-Watch System for Crews Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In an effort to end the strike of steamship workers, which threatens to spread throughout the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Shipping Board, tonight, after all-day conferences, announced its action as to wages and working conditions.

Provided working rules are accepted as re-written on June 25 and 26, the Board will grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages to deck officers. The Board provides for increased wages for men in the engine room and steward's departments also, and for a working day of eight hours in port. The Board decided it would not, at this time, favorably consider a three-watch system for the deck crews.

The concessions, according to reports received from various points on the Eastern seaboard, are only partially acceptable to the men.

The action of the Board followed conferences between Raymond B. Stevens, vice chairman of the board, and experts of the Board's Operations Department. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Board, was in touch with the decisions reached, and approved them. The decisions were set forth in telegrams to Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union, and to others concerned in the strike. The telegram sent to Carlson read:

Oscar Carlson, 40 Burling Slip, New York:

Effective at once, following conditions will prevail on vessels owned by operated on account of the Shipping Board from Atlantic and Gulf ports:

Wages, deck department, $10 flat increase for all positions, except that wages of boatswain will be $90, ordinary seamen $60, and boys for training purposes $40.

Wages, engine room department, $10 flat increase for each position.

Wages, stewards' department, $15 flat increase for stewards and chief cooks, and $10 flat increase for every other position in stewards' department.

Working day in port, eight hours. Shipping Board cannot at this time favorably consider three-watch system for deck crew, because this would tend to increase size of crew at time of great shortage of sailors. Working rules to be promptly agreed upon between organizations and Shipping Board along lines indicated by pending negotiations. Joint grievance committees to be established in important ports to interpret rules and agreements. Any other pending questions to be subject to negotiation with Shipping Board, present practice, pending such negotiation. Shipping Board believes conditions which it hereby announces to be just and fair, and expects all men to return to work at once on its vessels to facilitate prompt dispatch of vessels and cargo.

RAYMOND B. STEVENS,
Vice Chairman.

Copies of the telegram were sent to H. P. Griffin, 12 South Street, New York; Gustave Brown, 51 South Street, New York, and Percy Pryor, 1½ Lewis Street, Boston, General Secretary of the International Seamen.

Three other telegrams were sent by Mr. Stevens. One went to William S. Brown, President of the National Marine

Continued on Page Four.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club.—Advt.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR BEER AND WINE IN CONGRESS FIGHT

Wet Leaders in House Declare They Have Enough Votes to Lift the Ban.

DENIED BY DRY ADVOCATES

Enforcement Bill Will Be Passed with Only Slight Changes, They Assert.

BATTLE RESUMED TODAY

As Alternative Wets Will Fight to Leave Definition of Intoxicants to Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Wet leaders have marshaled all their forces for a fight to repeal wartime prohibition and substitute a joint resolution authorizing the President to allow the sale and manufacture of beer and wines before demobilization ends. This is the chief battle the wets will make when the wartime and national prohibition enforcement bill begins its hard course, under the five-minute rule, in the House tomorrow.

Absent members, some of whom voted both for wartime and national prohibition, have been summoned to be on hand tomorrow when the last-stand battle will be begun to prevent the nation remaining on a dry basis until Jan. 16, when the Eighteenth Amendment, providing for national prohibition, goes into effect. In the twelve hours' debate on this bill, which ended in the House yesterday afternoon, it was manifest that sentiment had become strong for repeal of wartime prohibition so far as it affected wines and beer.

Leaders in the anti-prohibition movement declared tonight that they had received promises of enough votes to repeal war-time prohibition by amending the bill to authorize the President to lift the ban immediately upon beer and wines. They asserted that this amendment would prevent the sale and manufacture of whisky during the period of demobilization and would be supported by a number of advocates of national prohibition. The latter are favorable to it because in the fight waged by them for national prohibition they specifically promised that a year would be given, after the amendment was ratified, for the manufacturers and dealers to dispose of their supply. These men say they want to keep their word and do not believe, as some of the more ardent prohibitionists have said, that the situation was changed by the enactment of the war-time prohibition law subsequently.

Definition of Intoxicant.

In case the wets fail to force a partial repeal of war-time prohibition, their next fight will be made to eliminate the definition of an intoxicant, which the bill defines as any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. An amendment will be offered by the wets striking out the definition entirely and delegating the duty of determining what an intoxicant is to the courts.

A similar amendment will be offered when Title II is reached, dealing with the enforcement of national prohibition. This title will be subjected to a rapid fire of amendments, most of which will be to eliminate apparently unnecessary drastic provisions. The section which authorizes a railroad conductor to arrest any man who drinks on trains or offers a stimulant to a fellow-passenger may be amended so as to permit a passenger to hand his flask to a fellow-traveler who might need part of its contents for medicine.

"This section is perfectly ridiculous," said Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, a member of the Judiciary Committee. "It is against all decency and might work out fatally to many a traveler. The section ought to be amended so as to permit whisky being used as a medicine on the trains when the necessity appears to actually exist.

Would Appeal to Reason.

"I think that the alcoholic contents ought to be more liberal," added Mr. Graham. "However, I do not agree with many of my colleagues that Congress does not have the power to define what an intoxicant is. The act says that liquors shall be prohibited, and, therefore, Congress should define what is prohibited. Perhaps it would be better for the courts to decide, but that is a matter of judgment.

"Now that the people have voted for prohibition, through the Legislatures, we ought to have rigid and sane laws

Continued on Page Five.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Allies Won't Parley With Kun Till He Observes Truce Terms

PARIS, July 13.—The allied and associated powers today joined in a wireless message to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, in declaring that they cannot enter into a discussion with him until he has carried out the conditions of the armistice.

VIENNA, July 11, (Associated Press.)—One of the solutions suggested here for a way out of the political situation in Hungary is that Count Michael Karolyi again assume the Presidency, as being the only prominent man left in Hungary who can steer a middle course between all parties. However, he is understood to be still opposed to the territorial changes adopted by the Peace Conference and would not accept the leadership of the Government with the present boundaries after having turned over the Government to the Communists for that reason.

In order to outwit the blockade and smuggle money out of the country with which to buy contraband, the Communists are reported to be using airplanes and automobiles.

SAW ITALIANS MASSACRE FRENCH

American Eyewitness Says Attack on Fiume Victims Was Wholly Unprovoked.

ROWDIES STARTED TROUBLE

Then Sailors and Soldiers, Led by Officers, Slew Inoffensive and Unarmed Allies.

By THOMAS STEWART RYAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, July 13.—As one of only two neutral eyewitnesses of the entire attack on the "French port" in Fiume by Italian troops last Sunday, July 6, I am in a position to give the first true and unbiased account of that event.

Two facts distinguished this butchery clearly from preceding incidents. I saw soldiers of France killed, after surrender, by their supposed allies—the soldiers and sailors of Italy—and I heard Italian officers give the order to load and charge, and I saw them take active part in the attack. I can also state emphatically that the French guards did nothing whatever to provoke the assault.

In the Fiume district the Italians are at least 20,000 strong, with vast reserves, and with probably an army corps massed on the Austrian frontier at Abbazia. General Savy's force numbers only 500 French colonials of a famous regiment and a company of almost useless Annamities. Therefore the allegation in the Italian papers that French guards opened the battle by firing on Italian warships would fall by its own absurdity, even if I had not seen the Giovanni Giumani (the young Italian rowdy element) of Fiume open the show.

I spent the afternoon in an effort to learn what measures had been agreed upon by the Allies to check a recurrence of the Saturday night's riot. I had received in my room a delegation of port workers—Italians and Slavs—who wished me to convey to America their protest against an Italian ownership. They showed me their workingman hands as proof of their right to speak. They based their demand on no race prejudice, but on their desire to work for an honest living in a city with open, unrestricted industries.

I had also read with approval the posted decree of General Grazioli, Commander in Chief of the allied forces, forbidding all public gatherings, all carrying of firearms and explosives, and all attempts to impede the authorities in keeping order. The order threatened immediate arrest and trial for all offenders.

The bazaar in the Piazza Dante was postponed. Still an air of dread hung over Fiume. Those who wished France well—and they are not in the minority—saw with misgiving that French patrols went their rounds as before, armed, to be sure, and with that same disregard of great odds that has marked their race on many a field. The British officers were ordered to carry arms and shoot if need be.

Heard Scattered Shots.

Toward 8 in the evening I was roused from my room by scattered shots near the Piazza Regina Elena. Hurrying up the Quais toward that spot I encountered an old friend, who had just landed in Fiume as an American Red Cross officer. Together we found the victim of the shots, a French colonial soldier, lying near the square. Italian carabinieri were with difficulty restraining the mob of city rabble and Italian soldiers, who shook their fists at the apparently dying man and tried to spit on his head. They shouted: "Pig! Vile nation! Well done!"

A British naval officer, fearing the wounded Frenchman would be stabbed

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, VALES & CO.; Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

AIRSHIP CARRIED THE TIMES

King Gets President's Letter and Copies of The New York Times.

SENDS WORD OF RECEIPT

The Air Mail Was Rushed to Him in a Motor and Reached Him at 1 P. M.

APPLAUSE BY THE PRESS

Predicts Daily Newspapers Will Soon Be Forwarded by Aerial Route.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—King George was the first Englishman to receive mail from America by the R-34. In addition to a letter from President Wilson and other communications, his Majesty, THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed by a telephone message from Colonel Wigram, one of his equerries, this afternoon received at Buckingham Palace copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 7th inst., of THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of THE NEW YORK TIMES bearing the date of July 10, and of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SECTION dated Sunday, July 13.

These papers were forwarded by the courtesy of the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and were delivered at Buckingham Palace a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon. As Colonel Wigram said, his Majesty thought the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES would like to know that they had reached him.

Lloyd George is at Criccieth, in Wales, and the copies THE NEW YORK TIMES addressed to him and brought by the R-34 are being forwarded by the special courier, who carries dispatches to the British Premier daily, even when he is taking a necessary holiday after his labors at the Peace Conference.

Earl Reading, the Lord Chief Justice and ex-Ambassador to the United States, is paying a week-end visit to Lord Lee, at his historic house, The Chequers, which he presented to the nation as a country house for British Premiers, but a message from the Earl of Reading's town house states that the envelope from THE NEW YORK TIMES brought by the R-34 has been delivered at The Chequers by a messenger from Buckingham Palace, and may possibly reach the Lord Chief Justice tonight. The American Ambassador, Mr. Davis, is also a guest of Lord Lee at The Chequers, and will probably receive his NEW YORK TIMES at the same time as Earl Reading.

Copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 7, bearing the New York postmark of the same date and the Hempstead, Long Island, postmark of the 9th, were delivered at THE NEW YORK TIMES office in London this evening at 6:30 o'clock. They came by the R-34, having been taken from the airship at Pulham by a Post Office official attached to the Air Ministry, and brought to London by motorcar.

Allowing for the necessity under the present conditions of getting the mail aboard the airship many hours in advance of the actual departure, the time taken in transmission between New York and London permits of interesting calculations as to the value of airship service for mail communications between the two cities and the exchange between newspapers of which Lord Northcliffe spoke in his message to Alcock.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 7 has been a revelation to some British newspaper men who have compared this issue, with its first ten pages devoted to exhaustive reports of the R-34's trip and arrival in America, with the rather scant amount of space given by the English papers to the cablegrams from New York on the subject, printed on July 8 and 9.

The quality of the paper on which THE NEW YORK TIMES, brought by the R-34, is printed, and the typography and dress of the paper were the objects of many unsolicited and, in fact, rather envious tributes by the London newspaper men.

The Chronicle will say tomorrow editorially:

"The R-34 is back after crossing the Atlantic both ways, a new record and no small one. Among the other

Continued on Page Two.

"THE FIVE MILLION"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of the Year.—Advt.

$642,000 Offered in Prizes to Aviators In Nine Contests Scheduled Here and Abroad

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 13.—An announcement of twelve coming aerial contests was made public today by Henry Woodhouse, Vice President of the Aerial League of America.

Among them are:

The Aerial League of America's airplane tours, which are to start in the United States and extend to Canada, Central and South America, and other countries.

The competitions being organized by the Aero Club of France, for which the President of the Club, Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, has given $400,000.

The first flight from New York to Paris for a $25,000 prize offered by Raymond Ortig.

The first transpacific flight for the $50,000 prize offered by Thomas H. Ince.

The Paris circuit race of 2,500 miles for $60,000 in prizes.

The cross-country contests for 100,000 francs in prizes offered by the French paper l'Avenir.

A flight from Great Britain to Australia, with a $50,000 prize for the first Australian pilot.

A flight from Portugal to Brazil, with a $32,400 prize for the first Portuguese or Brazilian aviator.

The International Marine Flying Trophy race for the best speed over a distance of 200 miles, to be held in England in September, for which a prize of $5,000 is offered.

One Casualty on the Airship's Trip; A Carrier Pigeon Lost by Desertion

Bugle Signaled R-34's Arrival Home and a Band Played Her a Welcome—Automatic Moorings Now in British Landing Fields.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PULHAM, England, July 13.—At 6:56 o'clock this morning a pale gray blob appeared above the skyline and a light flashed from wireless station, signalling, "R-34 home."

The shrill cry of a bugle rent the air, and there was a rush of khaki-clad and civilian spectators into the broad, open space facing the sheds.

The excitement intensified as the blob grew larger, mounting high above the hangar. A small band of musicians struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Soon the faces of the aeronauts could be seen at the windows of the gondolas, and directed by a megaphone a big crowd of helpers got ready to haul the airship down.

Twice she circled the aerodrome, manoeuvering for wind levels.

Some one in the crowd caught a cable hauled from the forepart of the airship and the band struck up, "Till the Boys Come Home."

The R-34 came down with her engines giving out a soft sighing sound as of pleasure.

"A much better journey back," said General Maitland, who was as immaculate as if he had walked out of Bond Street.

Meanwhile the mails were taken out and Commander Boothby stepped up to the car and handed messages of congratulation from the King, the Premier, and the Director of the Air Ministry to Major Scott, the pilot.

When she was in her shed, alongside the R-33, her crew stepped out and were overwhelmed with congratulations.

Among the passengers who landed were the mascot tabby cat and the official pigeon, both in charge of a mechanic, who was promptly collared by cinematographers. The cat escaped from the string, disliking the bioscope, but the pigeon enjoyed the camera.

The cat afterward went in search of a monkey chained to a pylon, the monkey being the aerodrome mascot.

As soon as they could escape from their friends the airmen had breakfast and a bath and replied to telegrams received.

Interesting impressions were given later by the principal members of the crew. Major Scott, the only member who had not troubled to clean up, sat down nonchalantly at a small table, with an open collar and white muffler round his neck and half an inch of beard on his chin.

"I calculated that the return trip would take between seventy and eighty hours," he said. "It took seventy-five fours three minutes.

"The actual crossing of the Atlantic was made in sixty-three hours and five minutes. As we left New York exceptional speed was made, fifty-five knots being maintained for seven hours.

"Durrant, the wireless officer, kept us in touch all the way till we sighted land again, the first at Clifden wireless station in Ireland. It was a most successful journey.

"I should have preferred to have gone direct to East Fortune, where my wife was waiting, but we went under orders to Pulham, owing to the weather conditions."

General Maitland said: "The American reception was extraordinarily good. The Americans were kindness itself. The American Naval Department and service gave every possible facility. The Americans were greatly impressed by the airship voyage, and fully realized the future possibilities.

"I cannot speak for the Government; but for the people I unhesitatingly say that our visit has been of great value in cementing friendship."

Asked what he thought of New York, General Maitland said:

"Broadway at night from the airship made an extraordinary spectacle, with the blazing sky signs."

Two birds were taken over for emergency distress signal purposes but one was lost at Long Island, escaping from the window and has not yet returned over the Atlantic. She was the only casualty on the trip.

In further comment on the voyage, Major Scott said:

"The most striking point was the manner in which we completed the journey under adverse weather conditions.

"Outward bound, at one time we registered 73 knots an hour. It was just after midnight, when we were over Broadway, where thousands had assembled, but the noise of the engines drowned the cheering.

"Yesterday one engine broke down altogether. The connecting rod was bent through the axle case and two bolts broke. One-fifth of our power was thus lost. We had plenty of lift and had to let out water ballast and gas on landing. I'm sorry I gave so many of our ground helpers a ducking.

"Ballantyne, the stowaway, will come home by steamer. Really, I do not think the stowaway made any difference and I confess to a certain amount of sympathy with him."

When Lieutenant Shotter was asked about the engines he said they were much better going over, but very rocky on the return.

"Only constant nursing by my mechanics saved me from further trouble," he added.

Lieutenant Durrant, the wireless officer, said his equipment answered perfectly throughout.

Mail for the King from President Wilson was carried.

Brig. Gen. Maitland said that the object of the flight, namely, a demonstration of the commercial possibilities of a long-distance sea voyage by airships, had been achieved.

"Airships," he observed, "will undoubtedly be utilized commercially in the future for long journeys over sea and land without conflicting with the uses of airplanes or seaplanes." The planes would work as a radial service for swift, short-distant flights from airship termini.

Another object of the flight was to cement the friendship between America and England.

"Big airships," he continued, "have a wonderful future for mail and passenger carrying. Airship travel is extremely comfortable, and there is no sickness. On the return journey we passed through weather which would have caused extreme sickness on surface ships, but there was no sickness on board the R-34."

Asked about automatic moorings for future airships, with which the British Admiralty is experimenting, General Maitland said that experiments were already in operation at Pulham, and some of the details of

Continued on Page Two.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER. Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

TRIP HOME TOOK 75 HOURS

Crew of R-34 Thrilled by the Crowds and Lights of Times Square.

LOST IN FOG 24 HOURS

Dirigible Covered 800 Miles in First Eight Hours of Flight.

QUICK LANDING AT PULHAM

Officers Convinced the Voyage Shows Possibility of Ocean Airship Traffic.

PULHAM, England, July 13, (Associated Press.)—Great Britain's mammoth transatlantic dirigible pioneer, the R-34, arrived at the air station here at 6:56 A. M., Greenwich mean time, (2:56 A. M. New York time,) today, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States.

[News of the R-34's arrival was published in a late edition of yesterday's TIMES.]

The R-34 poked her nose out of the clouds northeast of this village, and, after circling the flying field three times, glided gently to the ground, and ten minutes later was housed in the dirigible shed.

The voyage from Long Island was without particular incident and was completed in about seventy-five hours from the time she left Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I.

Soon after daybreak 400 men stationed at the aerodrome were roused from their sleep to prepare for the landing of the transatlantic voyager. Lookouts took position in towers and wireless operators prepared to pick up messages from the airship. The sun rose bright, but soon afterward was obscured by clouds. There was no wind, and those on watch were confident that the dirigible would arrive on time.

Shouts from those on the field greeted the first sight of the long gray body, low on the horizon. As the R-34 approached the field, she dropped from a height of 5,000 feet to 2,000 feet. The men who were to aid the airship in landing were ordered to their positions, and waited silently as the ship circled the field, dropping lower and lower.

When Major Scott, her commander, had manoeuvred the airship into position for the landing, the water ballast was thrown overboard to steady her, and a rope was thrown from the bow. The rope was grasped by eager hands, and the giant ship moved gently across the field to the shed, where the delicate operation of berthing her was completed quickly and without accident.

A military band stationed on the field played "The Call of Duty" as the airship began to settle, and then changed to the strains of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." As the ship was warped into the shed the band played "Keep the Home Fires Burning." The crowd was too intent in watching the ship to notice the music, while the whir of the propellers made it inaudible to the men in the R-34.

Major Scott Describes the Return.

The tired and unshaven but smiling men who composed her crew quickly climbed from the gondolas and were greeted warmly and with many slaps on the back by the officers and soldiers gathered on the field.

"The voyage home has been without incident," said Major Scott. "We want breakfast."

After breakfast, and while enjoying the belated luxury of his little black pipe, smoking not being permitted on the airship, Major Scott told the story of the return flight.

"We estimated that we could make it in from seventy to eighty hours," he said. "We made it in seventy-five. When we left we had a strong wind behind us, and we covered the first 800 miles in about eight hours. When we circled over New York we could plainly see the crowds on Broadway waving to us as we passed, but we could not hear them because of the noise of the engines.

"South of Newfoundland we encountered head winds, and our progress from then on was slower. We traveled at an average height of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and found much low

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER Quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FOCH AND HIS STAFF RECALL JULY BATTLE

Paris Matin Reviews the Beginning of the Offensive That Began a Year Ago.

MARSHAL NEVER IN DOUBT

Knew Hindenburg's Plans Beforehand and Was Able to Take Precautions.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The Matin will print tomorrow a story of the battle situation of July 14 last year, as it appeared to the eyes of Foch and his staff. The Marshal himself says:

"The battle of July was our Battle of the Nations. The French, English, Americans, and Italians all were heart to heart, shoulder to shoulder. All did their duty. All I did was to do mine. The battle of July 18 was only the beginning of the good work. When would the end come? That I did not know. But I knew well what that end would be. Never for one day or one hour did I have any doubt as to the result. In war he who doubts is lost—one should never doubt."

From the Marshal's staff Stéphane Lauzanne, to whom Foch made the above statement, received the following story:

"On July 14 Foch and his staff were staying at the Château Bourbon, near the little town of Mormont, in the Seine-et-Marne Department. They had their eyes fixed alternately on the map and on the clock, for they knew almost to a second when and where Hindenburg was going to attack. The information gathered from prisoners and airplanes had been exact and detailed. Since the 13th the Marshal had known the day, the place, the arrangements, and the extent of the attack. All that he needed was the exact moment when the attack would be launched, and that he learned on the evening of the 14th.

"A local attack carried out by Couraud's outposts captured twenty-seven Germans, who admitted that the first wave of the assault would leave the enemy lines at 3 A. M. on the 15th. The artillery preparation was to begin at midnight.

French Confident of the Result.

"Among the little group of French officers on whom lay such a tremendous responsibility there was no emotion, for (in the words of Lauzanne's informant) 'one feels no emotion when one knows that the adversary's game is an open book, and that one's own plans are a mystery to the adversary.'

"Foch knew that the Germans intended to strike their final blow by cutting the right wing of the allied army in half; that they hoped to carry in a single stroke Rheims, Epernay, Châlons, and even Verdun; that they expected to envelop Paris from the east and thus strike a death-blow at public opinion. But what the Germans did not know was that from Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne they would meet a formidable defensive in which troops at least as numerous as their own had been accumulated. They had no idea that between Prunety and Main de Massiges they would find a void before them, and then suddenly in the second line, facing them or in reserve, fourteen divisions of infantry. They did not know that between Rheims and the Marne on the front held by General Berthélot they would meet eleven infantry divisions in the first line, with three infantry divisions and one cavalry corps in reserve, or that on the left bank of the river, between Châtillon and Château-Thierry, they would have to deal with five and a half divisions in line and three and a half in reserve.

"They never thought that at this second battle of the Marne they would find the Allies—all the Allies—ready to fight to the death—the Italian two divisions strong near Rheims, the American three divisions strong near Château-Thierry, the British four divisions strong west of Soissons, and the French thirty-two divisions strong everywhere. And, above all, they did not know that between Soissons and Château-Thierry, behind the dark screen of the forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets, a tremendous counteroffensive had been for weeks in preparation.

Beginning of German Retreat.

"Of all that they were ignorant, and the proof of it is that on July 15 at noon, on the front of Gouraud's army, they halted after nine hours of furious assaults, exhausted, anxious, and surprised; and that on the fronts of Berthélot and Degoutte, although they had passed the Marne, they halted on the evening of the 17th, checked and breathless, and, finally, that on the morning of the 18th, when in turn we passed to the attack from Soissons to Château-Thierry, the shock fell upon the enemy like a thunderbolt. Sixteen divisions—twelve French and four American—were hurled forward by Mangin and Degoutte upon the enemy flank, which was covered by only nine.

"On the whole of Mangin's front there was no artillery preparation. The troops went to the assault behind a rolling barrage preceded only by tanks. They pierced deep into the enemy's lines and threw him into confusion. From the morning of the 18th disorder reigned throughout the enemy's forces. From that evening, threatened on his front and with his flank pierced between Soissons and Château-Thierry, he was compelled to begin a retreat across the Marne and the evacuation of the whole salient. From the 20th he was thrown back across the Ourcq. Thereafter his retreat was slow and stubborn, but a retreat nevertheless, on the whole convex front from Rheims to Soissons—a retreat every day and every hour.

"By Aug. 6 there was not a single German soldier south of the River Vesle. Thirty thousand prisoners had been taken, 600 guns, 200 minenwerfer, 3,000 machine guns, and the front had been shortened by forty-five kilometers. The railroad from Paris to Châlons had once more been rendered available and the threat against the capital removed. A terrible blow had been struck at the morale of the German Army and people, while that of the Allies had been inflamed by victory."

Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles.

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is the true story of the Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles, together with the story of the Trial and Death of Edith Cavell, with an account by Philip Gibbs of England's Tribute. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

CHAUMONT BIDS ADIEU TO PERSHING AND STAFF

People Seek to Shake General's Hand as He Leaves for New Headquarters.

CHAUMONT, July 12.—Chaumont, for two years the centre of the activities of the American Expeditionary Force in France, today passed into history as American General Headquarters with the departure of General Pershing and his staff for the new headquarters in Paris.

The populace had been apprised of the departure of the American Commander in Chief through the old method of beating drums and the reading of a proclamation from the Mayor by the town crier. Men, women, and children attempted to shake General Pershing by the hand as he left the City Hall. Those who were unable to reach the Commander in Chief shook hands with Major Gen. Harbord, the chief of staff, and other staff officers.

The vanguard of the working forces at American Headquarters left for Paris Friday night. The new headquarters is at 45 Avenue Montaigne, between the Champs-Elysées and the Place de l'Alma.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Preparations for the early return of General Pershing and his personal staff from France are indicated, according to the statements of army officials today, in recent dispatches from abroad. Crating of the voluminous records of the Expeditionary Forces at the central records office has been practically completed, and shipment to a seaport is about to begin. Army orders have been issued conferring upon Major Gen. Allen, the new commander of the American forces on the Rhine, many of the prerogatives held by General Pershing, and recent transport sailings have shown an increasing number of casual officers whose work has been intimately connected with the General Headquarters at Chaumont.

Reports of friction between General Pershing and General March, Chief of Staff, were declared today to be without foundation by War Department officials whose duties here placed them in a position to see everything which passed between those officers. That there have been instances of decided differences of opinion is admitted, but even these cases are said to have been exceptional.

OBSERVE BASTILLE DAY.

Exercises Will Be Held in Parks by Patriotic Organizations.

The French Bastille Day will be observed in this city today with several meetings. The most important meeting will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Joan of Arc Park at Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive. Memorial wreaths will be laid on the statue of Joan of Arc, and there will be a program of singing and speaking.

Another meeting will be held in Mount Morris Park at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Harlem Patriotic League. A program is to be provided by the New York War Camp Community Service. Another meeting is to be held in the Manhattan Casino, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. It is to begin about 8 o'clock this evening, and Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General here, will preside.

The National Lafayette Day Committee last night sent out an appeal to the nation to set aside Sept. 6 as a day of national celebration in memory of the birth of Lafayette and of the victory in the first battle of the Marne. The appeal urges all Americans to honor the memory of Lafayette as "one of the noblest heroes of the American Revolution, [illegible] whose early France's sympathy for the cause of freedom was given effective expression at the crucial period of the struggle for American independence, and to commemorate the victory of the Marne in 1914 when world freedom was saved from a deadly peril. It declares that the movement for the observance ... represents possibly the earliest expression on a national scale of the hope of America, now happily fulfilled, that liberty and justice might triumph in the greatest of human struggles, which, with our co-operation, has been brought to a victorious end."

The appeal is signed by Henry van Dyke, New Jersey; Charles W. Eliot and Moorfield Storey, Massachusetts; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; Charles J. Bonaparte, Maryland; Casper E. Goodrich, Connecticut; W. R. Hodges and Charles P. Johnson, Missouri; Judson Harmon and Myron T. Herrick, Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Jr., George W. Wickersham, George Haven Putnam, William D. Guthrie, Charles Stewart Davison, and Maurice Leon, New York.

SAW ITALIANS MASSACRE FRENCH

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

inside a court to which he was dragged, followed the body and defied the Captain of the carabinieri, who ordered him to leave.

Inquiries made among witnesses of this little incident elicited the information that the Frenchman was seeking to escape when fired upon.

Having seen blood, the crowd now roved over the Fiume, ready to pick any victim. The Slavs were staying in Susak. In front of the Post Office a French sentry just escaped through the door in time. He held his post until the last minute.

With my friend I started for the French depot, foreseeing that the guard at that point would be the likeliest next victim. Sure enough, beside me was moving an angry knot of youthful "heroes," very bellicose, under an escort of six Italian soldiers. As they advanced the soldiers loaded and cocked their rifles.

The street here follows the quay with Italian warships moored at the breakwater on the right, and with the French depot yards on the left, fronted by some apartment blocks. The easiest entrance to those yards is straight ahead at the end of the quay. Near that entrance I made out clearly against the vivid light of the late afternoon one Annamite, or French Chinese sentry, one other Annamite unarmed, and two unarmed French Colonials. The sentry, of course, had his rifle. On the warships Emmanuele Filiberto and Dante Alighieri, the entire fighting forces of those two ships were lined up on deck.

My friend and I advanced ahead of the crowd, so we are better able than they, or even the crews of the ships, to state what hostile action the guard was taking. I saw civilians throw themselves down behind a sand pile, from which safe vantage point they hurled imprecations on the four soldiers.

The three unarmed men, two of them French, shifted uneasily, and finally walked away from the scene. The sentry remained. Suddenly one young man rose from the sandpile and fired his revolver at the sentry. Then the only shot I heard from the French yard throughout the massacre struck the quay, a few feet away. Immediately an Italian Army officer stepped forward and fired on the sentry, whereupon the Italian soldiers did likewise, crouching along the cobbles. Other soldiers came rushing up and opened fire.

"They will escape by the river. Cut them off. There are more of them in the yards!" shouted the Italian soldiers.

I followed the crowd down a side street toward the Canal of Fiumara. If the bridge over the stream were once commanded, the guards would be cooped in the yards between the sea, the canal and the mob. There was much hesitation, much inclination among both soldiers and civilians to reach the yards by crawling under cover and much distribution of bombs and knives from the troops to the rioters.

At this point some members of the mob tried to induce me by persuasion and threats to leave. The argument ended, however, when some one shouted: "The French are coming."

Italian Sailors Arrive.

Then, while the soldiers and rabble were firing down a side street toward the yards, Italian sailors, led by their officers, began to arrive on our street in regular formation. At first they came from the warship Emmanuele, but toward the last they came from the Dante. We counted five companies during the spectacle.

Though the French force inside the yards was pitifully small, probably not more than twenty men, all these were fully armed. The sailors, reinforced by loose soldiers from all over Fiume, were long in advancing to attack. Their intention was obvious at the outset. I could scarcely believe my ears when Italian officers rapped out the order to load.

My friend and I at last started forward to the occupation of the bridge, but an unaccountable panic seized the Italians, and we found ourselves deserted by all the storming party at an exposed point. We made our way back by darting from door to door.

The second advance, however, was more steady.

"Avanti, savoia!" screamed a perspiring young naval officer as his command swung out toward the sea at the war cry of their kingdom. At this point I noticed charging beside us Alpini, Arditi, and troops who were evidently from the line with the numerals "6" and "8."

Some fell on their stomachs behind refuges and tried to pick off the two French sentries who were across the bridge, but the main force crossed the bridge and forbade the civilians to cross with them.

Soon they returned to the assault on the main stronghold in the rear of the French barracks. I did not see the two sentries killed across the bridge, and am not sure they were.

I was at the storming of the long shed in the midst of the yards, where the most shameful scenes were enacted. A high wire partition with a stone wall beneath, and with a gate at the sea end, shut off this building from the street. In the street behind the stone wall the Italians crouched, keeping up an incessant fire, but as it soon became obvious to my friend and I that this fire was not being returned, we stood up behind the Italians to have a full view of the house.

The thing I expected but dreaded to see happened at last. Inside that house was huddled a little devoted group. An army was coming against them. The mob was roaring to see them die. Volley after volley must have crashed through the closed shutters of their refuge, which they knew could not hold them long.

So I saw staggering across the open space between the house and fence an Annamite soldier, his yellow face gray with terror, his hands clasped pitifully under his chin in token of surrender. An Arditi entered the inclosure. The Annamite wavered a moment, not knowing where to turn, but the Arditi stepped up to him and quickly made one pass with his long knife, which failed to go home, and then drove the weapon deep into his victim's body.

The Annamite dropped quietly into the water, to reappear in a moment, clinging to a small fishing boat alongside the quay. He clung with the tenacity of the yellow race, while his face besought the hostile faces above him to let his wreck of a body live. I heard cries: "Push him under." Yet at the same time I noticed Jugoslav fishermen, owners of a boat, trying to lift him up. There were also more cries: "Well done; push him under." I saw many hoodlums menacing the fishermen, driving some of them below. But what was the victim's ultimate fate I cannot say, for other events followed immediately.

A French Colonial broke from the doomed house and started diagonally across the inclosure. Unlike the Chinaman, there was no dread in this veteran's face, only an expression of dogged intentness, as of some man who studies an abstruse book. He ran with a ridiculous lope. So far as I could see he had no arms nor did he commit any hostile act. But as he leaped aboard one of the fishing boats the Italian soldiers shot him down with their rifles and insulted his body as it lay face up to the light. I cannot swear that this man died at once, though I believe he did.

Others Try to Run the Gauntlet.

Why the other besieged should have tried the same desperate hope I do not understand. Two other Annamites followed each other at intervals, hoping no doubt to pass the gate and cross the bridge. The hope was vain. They were cut off midway by soldiers, sailors and civilians, and despite their prayers for mercy, their obvious nationality, and the timid, harmless nature of these little men, they were clubbed brutally about the head and back by rifle butts, while the rabble tried to throw knives into them.

Here was a turning point. Some one suddenly raised the cry: "They are not French, but Chinese. Take them prisoners."

I came to the conclusion that in the blindness of their hate these Italians did not know they were killing yellow men. The little fellows were grabbed and hustled away.

Then came the French from inside, but the mercy accorded the Annamites had altered the crowd's fury. A moment before they wanted to kill. Now they wanted to torture. A gallant little fellow, his face ugly with blood, stepped out in the open and his enemies made no manifestation as if he thought they would treat him fair. They leaped upon him with rifle butts, clubs, fists, anything that would not kill at once. Men fought each other for a chance to touch him, and all the while his face bespoke neither pain nor fear, but only a sort of protest that soldiers would do such things to soldiers, to decent fellows who had done them no harm.

Two Italian soldiers dragged him away, ostensibly to the ships for safety, one of them striking him in the stomach with his rifle butt as they walked. But when they had gone a little way I saw the same Italian draw a revolver and prepare to finish the Frenchman. An Italian officer prevented this murder and held back the civilians who were trying to reach their victims.

I must record it to the credit of this officer that his was the only Italian voice to defend the game little soldier:

"A hundred against one! Shame on you, soldiers of Italy!"

As they finally took the little Frenchman away I saw he wore a green and red fourragère.

Then others came out to the wretched throng. One had been stripped of his khaki uniform and the mob jeered. Another, screaming with pain from his wounds, was borne by two Italians. "My leg!" this Frenchman screamed. Then I saw an Italian thrust a knife into the wounded leg and twist it about. It was almost too much to watch.

Now, storming the house was ridiculously easy. I saw a Frenchman fling open a window, evidently with a hope of a quick rush, but an Italian who happened to be squarely in front of the window fired into his face. Marines were battering down the window shutters with the butts of their rifles. Then the Italians surged in.

Besides the individual cases already cited I saw no other wounded than one Frenchman tossed down like a sack of meal on the sidewalk, no other dead than an Annamite carried out of the building, head down, with froth on his lips.

I could not see how many men were killed behind the building and thrown into the water, but an allied officer who arrived late tells me he saw a few. The allied officer, who was drawn by the firing and who forced his way into the house after the Italians, declared bodies were lying about in disorder, most of them under overturned bundles, and that it was this last fact that saved some from death. He saw one Annamite with his head smashed open. In all he saw four wounded and four dead.

British Admiral Arrives.

I was no longer alone with my friend as a mutual eyewitness. The British Admiral Sinclair appeared, causing much perturbation to the Italian officers, who, though some had just taken part in the shambles, already were glib with excuses.

"The British Admiral wants to know," was enough to bring Italian officers running and bowing with "I beg you, we are willing to explain all."

American naval officers from the destroyer Talbot were also among this post-mortem crowd, which was growing each moment more interesting.

In a French motor bearing two Italian officers, who stood to ward off possible shots, came a French captain. He was that calm, splendid type that makes you think of Chevalier Bayard's knightly figure. Quietly he moved among his dead. Not by the flicker of an eyelid did he give token of what was working deep down in that French heart of his.

I heard an Italian officer tell him that the French had started the most regrettable affair by firing on Italian ships. The officer spoke this falsehood under the glazed stare of the French dead and the wounded's protesting gaze. The French captain nodded his head and remarked: "Of course. Now we must only pick up the wounded"—all with the gentleness of a mother beside her child's sick bed.

Now to me came a man in civilian clothes with the aspect of an Italian detective, who ordered me off the grounds.

"I am a Captain of the Carbinieri," the Italian said. "We know this man and we don't want him here."

I protested unavailingly and left the scene followed by a threatening group of hoodlums.

That night Fiume was gripped by fear. The streets were heavily guarded by large Italian forces, but that gave none a sense of security. We knew now that the Italian troops of Fiume were foes of order. We heard in our hotel how many French and British officers had been chosen by the elements of disorder for the attack. Few slept that night, as under our windows we heard boasts of Italian troops at the "Fiumian vespers."

We awoke next morning to the rumble of artillery caissons, seven armored cars, and the filing by of innumerable machine-gun mules. Yet the French Colonials did not hide away. Their little patrols, armed to the teeth, passed under the eyes of their comrades' murderers, and no man flinched.

FRENCH GIVE PRAISE TO LANSING ADDRESS

Belief Is Expressed That Its Frankness Will Have a Good Influence.

HE DISCLAIMS PESSIMISM

But Says That the Fact of Interrelation of World Affairs Must Be Recognized.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Just before leaving Paris this evening to sail from Brest on Sunday, Secretary Lansing issued a statement of extreme frankness, in which he emphasized the fact that the signing of the German treaty would not bring tranquillity to the world, or settle several disturbing problems. In a dispatch yesterday, I said that the American Peace Commission contemplated issuing such a statement. In general, it conforms to the lines of my dispatch in pointing out the dangers which threaten the restoration of real peace.

Mr. Lansing concedes that the German treaty is not all that was hoped for, but holds out the hope that if the peoples stand behind their Governments the world will be put right again. After he had issued his statement, the remark was made to Mr. Lansing that it seemed to show a pessimistic feeling. He denied that such a construction could be placed upon his attitude, but said he believed that facts should be looked in the face.

In his comments he made the point that the affairs of every nation had now become the business of the whole world, since if one important country was in trouble, all the others, including the United States, would suffer. Therefore, he said, it was the business of all Governments and peoples to help restore the entire world to a normal condition.

The complete text of the President's address presenting the German treaty to the Senate has not been published here, but the summaries suggest that Mr. Lansing's remarks conform to some of the President's expressions concerning the imperfections in the treaty. Apparently, however, Mr. Lansing goes beyond the President in emphasizing—to quote him—that "the treaty is, of course, not all we had hoped for."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Lansing's frankness will have a good effect in Europe in counteracting the impression that the signing of the treaty means the restoration of normal conditions instanter.

Criticisms are heard here of the failure of the Washington Government to cable the full text of the President's address for publication in the European press.

PARIS, July 13.—Secretary Lansing's valedictory to the French nation, issued before his departure for Brest last night, is displayed prominently by all the morning newspapers. Most of them carry the statement in full on the front page and accompany it with laudatory comment.

"An affectionate adieu to the people of France," the Petit Parisien says in its headlines. The Excelsior calls it "an expression of profound gratitude."

SEND WOMEN TO SAFETY.

Relatives of Russian and Magyar Red Leaders in Switzerland.

GENEVA, July 12.—The Swiss papers, commenting on the arrival of a considerable number of women from Russia and Hungary, say that they are for the most part the wives or relatives of the Bolshevist leaders, who are sending them to Switzerland for safety.

Many of the women hold false passports and nearly all are supplied plentifully with money, which, the Swiss press supposes, is intended to defray the expenses of Bolshevist propaganda in Switzerland, France, and Italy.

FRENCHMAN'S PLEA FOR RHINE FRONTIER

Would Not Protect France Alone, but All of Europe and the World as Well.

WOULD NEED FEW SOLDIERS

Small Army of Occupation Could Prevent Surprise and Keep Watch on Threats of Aggression.

The translation of an article captioned "A Military Doctrine for Defense of the Rhine," has been put out by the United States Infantry Association, the organization of the officers of the infantry arm of the regular army. The article, written by an officer of the French Army, and translated by Colonel B. F. Castle, U. S. A., is an argument for the retention by the Allies of the left bank of the Rhine until Germany has paid "the last penny" of her war debt to the allied powers. The article as translated reads:

What is the opinion of our leading military authorities on the question of the "left bank of the Rhine"?

Our opinion. That we must:

1. Protect ourselves against any possible return of the horrible aggressor.

2. Make him pay us for his aggression to the last penny.

The left bank of the Rhine must therefore be held until Germany has completely discharged her debt. We must maintain our guard until the political situation in Europe and in Germany will permit us to evacuate without any danger whatsoever.

The following scheme should be adopted:

1. Occupation by the Allies—a visible and tangible evidence of the alliance which is now discussed—until all indemnities are paid.

2. When this time arrives, decision by the Allies as to the feasibility of reducing or maintaining the army of occupation, considering the condition of Germany and the world.

I know all the objections that will be raised against this plan. Let me repeat them and I shall show you that they are not weighty.

It is asked: "Why the Rhine and not our own frontier?"

I reply: The Rhine is the only sound military frontier; it is shorter and easier to defend than those of France, Belgium, or Luxembourg which it replaced and which I assume no one has any intention of weakening. It covers us against all attack. It therefore gives us increased security with economy of men.

Another objection: "Will this not involve an intolerable military load for France?"

I reply: Fifteen divisions at a maximum of 12,000 men—I do not say French, but allied divisions—will suffice. They should be disposed as follows: Light groups around the bridgeheads and echelons along the railroads. Consider the figure of 150,000 men. Belgium will have in this number the greatest part of her army. I am absolutely convinced that England will contribute her quota if a way can be found to connect her military co-operation with the strong financial relation toward which her efforts are more and more directed. It is contended "that this occupation will entail for us the necessity of maintaining a three-year enlistment period." That would be absurd. France's share in the guard of the left bank of the Rhine under the worst circumstances would not exceed 80,000 to 100,000 men. Such a guard and that necessary for internal police can be completely provided for under a system requiring only a very short period of service with the colors. No competent military authority considers anything else at the present time.

Another objection: "But, in case of German attack those troops may be turned or surprised."

I reply: No surprise is possible. These troops on the border of the neutralized territory on the right bank will be admirably informed on what may take place in Germany, informed as we could never be within our own borders. In case of attack by Germany, two things are possible—either these troops will form a point of support for our resistance or counter-offensive, or they will retire. In the latter case they will have destroyed all bridges, railroads, and other utilities. Do you think this would be a small advantage for a country which is forced to wait several weeks for aid from its allies?

Another objection is that formulated in these discussions between the heads of the Government: "You are considering French interests, and French interests only."

I reply: That is not exact; the Rhine, an international European highway, is not the military frontier of France, but the eastern frontier of France, England, and Belgium. From the military viewpoint it would be absurd on the part of Great Britain not to defend herself on that advanced line. It is the natural place for British covering troops; it is a trump card for our allies in case of another war.

Finally, I am going to answer a last objection: "It is contrary to the rights of the inhabitants of the country."

The military frontier and the political frontier have nothing in common. The people will be administered by their own authorities, and will not be induced in any form of pressure, direct or indirect, to break the ties which bind them to Germany.

To sum up. A good frontier, easier and less costly to defend, requiring an enlistment period of not more than one year; 80,000 to 100,000 young Frenchmen living in the splendid barracks of the Rhine cities; the alliance of European powers strengthened and consecrated by a constant material collaboration; England, Belgium and France protected from invasion or at least in an excellent position to repel it—such are the advantages of the proposed plan. I do not see how it can be opposed by any one who has regard for military and financial security which it will bring to the country.

GERMAN TAXES TO YIELD 90,000,000,000 MARKS

Erzberger Plan Mulcts Private Fortunes and Business Capital Above 5,000 Marks.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEIMAR, July 13.—Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, has issued the preliminary details of the great capital levy, which is the chief feature of his budget. His scheme is in several ways a very remarkable one, and it is calculated that it will raise something like 90,000,000,000 marks.

Fortunes of private persons and capital of all kinds of business concerns of less than 5,000 marks are exempt. Above 5,000 marks the levy rises from 10 per cent. till it reaches on fortunes or capital of over 2,000,000 marks 65 per cent. Pearls and all sorts of precious stones, articles made of gold and other precious metal are regarded as capital when their value is above 20,000 marks.

First payments will be due as from Jan. 1 and must be paid by October. The amount payable in the levy may remain as a debt to an estate, and in that case interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be payable for thirty years. The sum due may also be paid in installments, according to arrangement, and war loan or other Government stock may be used for the purpose.

EXPLOSION ON YACHT KILLS 3

Disaster on Sherwood Aldrich's Flyer Near Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 13.—Three men employed in the engine room of the Flyer, a yacht owned by Sherwood Aldrich of Great Neck, were so badly burned and scalded by an explosion aboard the yacht this afternoon that they died in the Southampton Hospital. The yacht was anchored off the National Golf Club pier in Peconic Bay, near here.

The dead are: Frank J. Carhart of Sea Cliff, L. I., chief engineer; John R. Green of Ridgewood, N. J., assistant engineer, and Daniel Hutchinson of 192 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, fireman. From information received here the three men were at work in the boiler room when an explosion took place and the yacht's superstructure was blown to pieces.

VICTORY DAY FETES HAVE BEGUN IN PARIS

Our Soldiers Join in Open-Air Dancing Preceding Today's Celebration.

WILL DECORATE AMERICANS

Jusserand to Invest Five Generals with the Commander's Cross of the Legion.

PARIS, July 13.—Celebration of the coming of peace, which will reach its climax in the victory parade of allied soldiers on Monday, the national holiday of France, began last night. Soldiers and civilians participated in open-air dancing throughout the night in the public squares, bedecked for the victory fête.

American soldiers were very popular as dancing partners, and, despite the excitement weather, joined with the girls of Paris in the intricacies of tango steps on the wet asphalt pavement of the Place de la Bourse, the Place de la République, and the Place de la Madeleine until the early hours of Sunday. The dance music varied from that of string orchestra to that of noisy plebeian jazz bands. Most of the cafés were closed because of the strike of waiters.

The boulevards, Champs Elysées, and the line of march were crowded all day Sunday and were still crowded tonight. The best of the vantage points will probably remain occupied until the parade starts at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Families bringing their lunch boxes with them are camping in the Champs Elysées and around the Place de L'Etoile, where they are keeping company with the special night guards over the memorial to the dead in the war. In all the squares off the line of March the gayety which was dampened Saturday night by the rain was in full swing tonight, the most cosmopolitan crowds that ever celebrated the French national holiday dancing and singing to the music of more than a hundred bands and orchestras. This form of rejoicing, it is anticipated, will be interrupted only by the break of day, when the dancers will join with the rest of the population in a rush to the boulevards.

The attachés of the American Peace Mission will see the parade from the windows of the Hôtel de Crillon and a platform erected on the roof of the hotel. Officers and civilians connected with the American services are sleeping in their offices tonight so as not to be barred out from them in the morning by the crowds.

After the parade there will be free matinées and concerts, and the official program will end in great pyrotechnic displays set off from various points along the Seine, while huge bonfires will be lighted around the column where the Bastile was taken 130 years ago, and also on the heights of Montmartre.

At the same time 960 girandoles mounted on wheels, decorated and illuminated by 25,000 lamps, forming an immense luminous canopy, will be pushed by soldiers along both banks of the Seine.

Today's program consisted of an athletic tournament in the Tuileries Gardens and the presentation by the City of Paris of swords of honor to Marshals Joffre, Foch, and Pétain.

Eighteen hundred soldiers from the foremost regiments in France formed the guard of honor for the presentation ceremony, which took place in the presence of President Poincaré in front of the City Hall.

The Marshals as they arrived received an ovation from the spectators, who crowded every available space in the vicinity of the City Hall. Marshal Joffre was particularly the object of enthusiastic greetings from the time he arrived from the south of France at the Lyons station.

According to an estimate of the Prefect of Police, 2,000,000 visitors from the suburbs and provinces will join tomorrow with the 4,000,000 persons living in Paris in the victory celebration, which in many respects is to be unique. Many quaint provincial costumes of the country folk were seen in the throngs in the streets today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — While American troops are participating in the celebration of Bastile Day in Paris tomorrow, a number of American officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war will have the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor conferred upon them personally by Ambassador Jusserand here tomorrow.

This distinction will be bestowed upon Major General George W. Barrett, head of the United States Marine Corps; Major General William L. Sibert, who was in command of the 1st Division of the American Army during the early period of this country's participation in the war; Major General William J. Snow, of the Field Artillery; Major General Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Major General William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics. The decorations will be pinned upon these officers at the French Embassy tomorrow afternoon.

In honor of the French national holiday a reception will be held at the Embassy in the evening. Among the invited guests are Vice President Marshall, members of the Diplomatic Corps of the Allied Governments, and some other countries, Cabinet officers and prominent Government officials.

353

IMPOSITIONS!

Is it really fair to make your friend your executor?

TRUE, real friendship is not measured in dollars and cents. But the point is not, "How much is my friend willing to do" but rather, "How much am I willing to ask him to do?"

Experience proves that friends—appointed as executors, seldom say "I would rather be released."

They seldom explain that the press of personal affairs makes them ill able to spare the large amount of *their* time necessary to the careful settling of *your* estate.

But reverse the positions!

Would you welcome the sacrifice of hours and days away from your office—perhaps at a time of crisis in your own business? It takes much time, you know, to settle an estate. Would you undertake, without some regret, the handling of intricate details—most of them necessarily new and strange?

Your time is valuable. Your experience is self-admittedly not along lines of executorship. Remember, too, that executors' fees are fixed by law and that individuals receive no greater fee than do Trust Companies. Everything considered, how much would it cost *you* to settle your friend's estate?

See if the answer does not stimulate your desire to know more of the advantages in naming—

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

to settle your estate

AS executor of your estate what duties would we assume? Here are a few of them:

1. Take possession of all property and become familiar with the affairs of the estate. This requires an experience not to be justly expected of an untrained individual.

2. List all property in a complete inventory. This demands a knowledge of accounting.

3. File returns for payment of Federal and State Taxes. Also, promptly pay such taxes to secure benefit of 5% discount as provided by law. This demands constant watchfulness and intimate tax knowledge.

4. Advertise for debts in the manner required by law. One of the apparently minor but really important steps.

5. Pay legacies and residuary bequests as directed by the will. Columbia Trust Company handling assures promptness and thorough responsibility.

If you now feel that the administration of your estate deserves searching consideration, wouldn't it be a wise step at least to talk it over with the Columbia Trust Company? The following officers will gladly give you further details. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Avenue office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.

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Is your insurance composed of several or numerous policies bought haphazardly through old friends, unsuccessful business associates, relatives, etc.?
You'll save your widow or estate a world of trouble, bother and disappointment by having us furnish an abstract of all your insurance and an analysis of each policy so you will know all you should about your protection.
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COMPLETE CHAOS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Nationalizing of Industry Declared to Mean Merely Disorganization.

MEN WORK AS THEY LIKE

A Few Hours a Day Put In at Tasks That Please Them — Red Guards Give Hostages.

The Russian Information Bureau, with offices in the Woolworth Building, has made public a statement concerning the nationalization of industry by the Bolshevist Government of Russia. The statement points out that as a result of the Lenin-Trotsky policies practically all of the industries of Russia are paralyzed, a statement that corroborates the testimony given to the Overman Committee by American consular officials and other reliable persons who were in Russia during the first year of Bolshevist control.

"The majority of the industrial undertakings of the Soviet Republic," says the statement, "have been nationalized. That means they are under the jurisdiction of some Soviet or other, and that they are managed by a committee of workmen. Ignorance as to how to set to work, the great difficulty in obtaining raw materials, and lastly the inconceivable increase in the cost of living, made it necessary greatly to increase the wages (which, again, in its turn, led to a rise in the price of commodities;) all this results in the nationalized enterprises working at a loss.

"Those branches of industry in which the Soviet authorities were directly interested, such as the textile, are well subsidized. Those industries which do not produce necessaries of life are left to shift for themselves. The Works Committees cannot obtain any money to pay the workmen, and they are obliged to pay labor in kind. Thus, for instance, at the extensive Kuznetsoff china works, near Petrograd, for a long time the workmen used to receive plates and cups from the Works Committee. The workmen tramped through villages vainly trying to barter these plates for bread. The workmen of the neighboring match factory, observing the results of nationalization, preferred to leave the factory in the hands of the owner. It was easier to get anything from him than from the factory committee.

"The experiences of a Belgian, who had been working at a munitions factory, are a good illustration of the Bolshevist industrial system. The Soviet officials came into the works, called a mass meeting, and explained to the workmen that the factory, having been socialized, henceforth belonged to all of them, and that there would no longer be any masters over them. The workmen kept the working hours, which were from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. On arriving at the works the men took tea and smoked and read the papers till 9:30 A. M. Then they called a mass meeting on the premises and discussed politics. This went on till mid-day. From 12 till 1 P. M. was lunch time; after 1 P. M. they returned to the works, and, as the political program of the day had been exhausted, they had to do some work, but it was mostly making fancy tea-kettles and other things from the great stocks of copper which articles they took home for their own use or sold in the market.

"One of the numberless instances of what the nationalization of industry cost is printing. This used to be a very profitable business in Russia. The Bolsheviki had long ago nationalized the printing offices, and the November Board of Nationalization of Printing Works in Petrograd urgently asked 5,000,000 rubles for paying the workmen, in view of the critical position of the printing works.

"In the appended memorandum it is explained that for the first half of October the workmen were 1,500,000 rubles short. The figures are taken from the paper Finansy i Narodnoe Hozialstvo, No. 38.

"Owing to the shortage of mineral fuel a decree was passed (see Severnaya Kommuna, Jan. 29, 1919):

"1. Closing 34 works. Apparently the situation was impossible, as among the closed works there were such as those of Aivazm, Pervinalmen, and the Petrograd Fuse Factory, where the Bolshevist influence predominated even before the revolution.

"2. Depriving ten enterprises of mineral fuel, and cutting off their electric supply. As regards the payment of workmen at the closed works, the decree comforts them by saying that a special order will be shortly issued to that effect."

In another article, captioned "Officers in the Red Army," occurs the following:

"Every officer mobilized in the Red Army has to sign the following:

I have received due notice that in the event of my being guilty of treason or betrayal in regard to the Soviet Government, my nearest relatives (names given) residing at (full address) will be responsible for me.

If an officer has no relatives he is compelled to give the addresses of his closest friends.

Czech Vote in Bohemia 68 Per Cent.

VIENNA, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Complete results of the elections in Bohemia this week show that 4,500,000 votes were cast. Sixty-eight per cent. of the voters were Czechs, according to reports here, while the remainder were Germans.

HANGS HIMSELF IN CELL.

Tombs Prisoner Commits Suicide After Guards Once Save Him.

Christian Vanderberger, a prisoner in the Tombs, twice hanged himself in his cell last night. The first time he was cut down by the keepers. The second time he was found suspended from the topmost bar of the cage, and had been dead for several minutes.

Shortly afterward another prisoner, Thomas Conner, was found to be wrapped up in his blankets in an attempt to suffocate himself. He was revived.

Vanderberger was 26 years old and lived at 66 Hyde Avenue, Brooklyn. He was arrested for petty larceny July 9, and was held for trial. In the Tombs he was placed in a cell on the fifth tier.

When Keeper William Hasel made his round at 6:30 o'clock last night he found Vanderberger had made a noose by tearing his bedding into strips, had tied one end to a bar of his door, and had twisted the other around his neck by turning around. When it was taut, he stood upon the cot and tightened it further. Then he threw himself in a heap on the cot. He was revived, handcuffed and placed in a cell on the first tier, where he could be more easily observed. When Hasel looked for him at 8:45 o'clock he was strung up dead. This time he had climbed up to the topmost bar of his door, had slipped his belt around the bar and then, putting his head in the noose thus formed, had released himself, so that the loop tightened and strangled him.

Conner, who also attempted suicide, lives at 2,089 Bath Avenue and is 31 years old. He is accused of handling narcotics.

8TH REGIMENT AT COBLENZ.

2d Division to Begin Homeward Movement on Wednesday.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 13.—The 8th Infantry Regiment, which will form part of the American force to remain on the Rhine, began to arrive at Coblenz last night. No welcome had been arranged by its German hosts, but the American soldiers here were glad to see it, for the appearance of relief made things look a little more like home.

The 4th Division will all be on the way by Tuesday and on Wednesday the famous Second will begin entraining for Brest.

Captured French Submarine Home.

TOULON, July 13.—The French submarine Turquoise, which was captured by the Turks in the Sea of Marmora in November, 1915, arrived here today from Constantinople.

OFFERS WAGE RISE TO END SHIP STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Engineers' Beneficial Association, at Buffalo. If read:

"United States Shipping Board agrees to rules as adjusted July 8, 9, and 10, with 10 per cent. increase in wages to all Assistant Engineers and differential as between Captain and Chief Engineer of $25."

The second telegram went to Captain A. McGray, Neptune Association, Hahn Building, Park Row, New York, and read:

"Provided working rules are accepted as rewritten on June 25 and June 26, United States Shipping Board will grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the deck officers."

The third telegram was addressed to J. H. Pruett, Masters', Mates', and Pilots' Association, 423 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. It read:

"Provided working rules are accepted as rewritten on June 25 and June 26, United States Shipping Board will grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the deck officers."

SAILORS NOT SATISFIED.

Union Officials Say Men Will Hold Out for More.

The marine workers' unions which are striking to enforce their demands on ships, privately owned and those controlled by the Shipping Board, will meet today to consider the offer of the Shipping Board, but are not likely to return to work until better terms are made, according to union officials.

August Brown, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, said yesterday that the offer failed to meet the seamen's expectations, because of the refusal to consider the eight-hour watches, which would increase the size of crews, and because the guarantee to give preference to American sailors is not sufficiently definite.

"The reduction in working hours and the recognition of the union are considered vital by the seamen," said Brown. "The concessions outlined in the telegram will not stop the strike."

Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union, which was the first to strike, said he could see no possibility of a settlement until the offer of the Shipping Board and of private boat owners included fuller recognition of the union. He said that in all Atlantic ports firemen and other members of the crew were quitting their ships immediately upon their arrival, and that gradually all coastwise ships, except those controlled by firms which had made terms with the unions, would be tied up. He said that between 250 and 300 ships had been kept in port by the strike so far.

The engineers will decide today what action to take on the terms offered by the Shipping Board, which approximate those offered by private shipping. The firemen and seamen also will meet, and are likely, it was reported last night, to offer a partial acceptance of the board's terms, but will demand a reconsideration of the "closed shop" question.

If the Shipping Board's terms are definitely rejected, as regards coastwise shipping, it is expected the strike will spread to transatlantic commercial shipping under the American flag, whether controlled by the Shipping Board or private owners. Since the board's terms have opened the way for further negotiations it is not regarded as likely that a general walk-out will occur tomorrow, the day set for the general strike, but that the strike will be confined to coastwise shipping while discussion continues.

MINERS FOR 6-HOUR DAY.

Pennsylvania District No. 1 Will Also Demand Wage Increase.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 13.—When the miners of District No. 1 meet in biennial convention here next week, demands will be made for a six-hour day, an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in wages, complete recognition of the union, and the establishment of the check-off.

This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Board here yesterday. District No. 1 will support these demands when the tri-district convention meets in Wilkes-Barre next month.

Wage Demand by Telegraphers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Telegraph operators employed on private, leased and brokers' wires plan to demand an increase in wages of about 20 per cent. and a forty-four-hour week. F. D. Davis, President of the Western brokers' division of the C. T. U. A., said today the demands would be presented Aug. 1.

GERMANY CAN TRADE WITH RHINELAND

But 20,000 Tons of Dyestuffs and Chemicals Will Be Held by Allies for Awhile.

MOVE BY BERLIN REBUFFED

Allied Commission Refuses to Recognize Official Sent as Governor of Occupied Areas.

COBLENZ, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The Interallied Rhineland Commission today issued a notice to civilians in the occupied areas that trade would be re-established immediately between the interior of Germany and the occupied areas under certain restrictions. This action was taken after official notification had been received from Paris that the blockade had been lifted.

Under the orders of the commission the importation of arms into the Rhineland is forbidden. Shipments of coal and coke would continue under present regulations. The commission announced that it would prohibit, except by special permit, the removal of 20,000 tons of dyestuffs and chemical products in the Rhineland. These goods will be guarded by allied soldiers.

According to the terms of the Peace Treaty the Allies have sixty days after three of the principal allied powers have ratified the treaty to decide on the disposition of the dyes. The conditions provide that 50 per cent. of the 20,000 tons may be purchased by the Allies if they desire it. Ninety per cent. of all the dyes made in Germany were manufactured on the left bank of the Rhine before the war.

The export of gold, silver, and platinum in coin or bullion and of foreign securities also is forbidden. As the Rhineland is held in trust as a mortgage for the payment of the indemnity by Germany, nothing that might reduce the value of the mortgage can be exported unless and until the allied powers decide otherwise.

The commission, which is preparing to take over the command of the occupied areas from the allied armies as soon as the peace treaty is ratified by three of the principal allied powers, it was said today, determined not to deal with the government at Berlin, but with the existing German administrative organizations on the left bank of the Rhine.

A move by Berlin to secure a voice in the government of the Rhineland under the commission met with a rebuff this week. Herr von Stark was appointed Governor of the occupied areas by Berlin and sent to Coblenz to attempt to persuade the commission to deal with the heads of the Rhineland organizations through him. The Inter-allied Commissioners contend that there is no provision in the treaty for dealing with a representative of the government at Berlin.

Herr von Stark spent four days in Coblenz this week, and called upon the Belgian, French, British, and American Commissioners, but, it is said, received no encouragement for his plans. When he departed for Berlin today, von Stark said he was not sure whether he would return to Coblenz.

"WATER DOG" BITTER FOE OF MOSQUITOS

Western Newt Is Voracious Enemy of Larvae of Summer Pest.

In a year or two the water dog may be considered a more necessary acquisition to the home, especially the Summer home, than the Belgium police dog or the pekinese. The Western newt, or water dog, as it is most commonly known, delights in eating up all the mosquito larvae around ponds and rain barrels, and if given a free hand, will devour all the young mosquitoes in sight. Discussing this feature of his value, A. C. Chandler of the Oregon Agricultural College, writes in the recent issue of the Scientific American:

"Any one who has been troubled with mosquitos and has found the unscreened porch an uncomfortable place to spend the cool of the evening, realizes what mosquito control means. Some mosquitos are malaria and yellow fever carriers. Many plans have been proposed to get rid of them. One successful plan has been to drain all the marshes and ponds. This is sometimes almost out of the question, and then, too, mosquitos will lay their eggs in rain barrels and other places. Another plan is to spray the ponds with kerosene and other preparations. This is expensive and laborious.

"Up to this time practically no use has been made of the natural enemies of mosquitos. Applications of kerosene to the water to kill mosquito larvae at the same time make it an unbearable place for the natural enemies of mosquitos, and so things may be worse off than before unless the applications are continually repeated.

"Workers at the Oregon Agricultural College hit upon the newt or water dog, found in large numbers in that section of the country. The newt is a member of the salamander family, and is closely related to the spotted newt found in the East. Full-grown male water dogs may reach a length of eight inches, while the females may be five inches long. Most of the year the adults live in the water, but in the Fall they crawl about in the dead leaves."

One remarkable feature about the water dog, Professor Chandler says, is that it is virtually immune to natural enemies, which is not the case with minnows and other fish which could be turned loose on mosquito larvae.

"The water dog's taste for mosquitos was first noticed near Corvallis, Ore.," he continues. "Three pools were found never to be inhabited by mosquitos, but they were well supplied with water dogs. Not far away, other pools were swarming with mosquito larvae, and here there were no water dogs. A survey was made of ponds in the vicinity through the Summer and no mosquito larvae and pupae (young mosquitos) water dogs.

"Laboratory experiments were carried on, and it was found that a single water dog would devour as many as 100 mosquito larvae in twenty-four hours. One water dog destroyed 400 larvae and pupae, (young mosquitoes,) in twenty-four hours. In another experiment, two water barrels were stocked with between 800 and 1,000 mosquito larvae each. In one barrel two water dogs were placed. This was Sept. 5. Larvae and pupae develop rapidly, but on Sept. 12 there were none to be found in the barrel guarded by the water dogs, while the other barrel swarmed with mosquitos."

Experts from the Agricultural College are now suggesting the use of water dogs in rain barrels and water troughs.

They will live in any water not too filthy, and do not injure the water. Around farmhouses water troughs are a principal source of mosquitos. One water dog for each ten cubic yards of water in reservoirs, mill ponds, etc., it is said, will be sufficient to keep them free of mosquitos.

Postmaster Gave Salary to War.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—George J. Meyer, Postmaster of Buffalo, died today after an illness of several months. He was 55 years old. Mr. Meyer was active in Democratic politics and was head of a large malting corporation, as well as Director in banks and life insurance companies. During the war he took no salary as Postmaster, turning the money over to the Red Cross and other relief funds.

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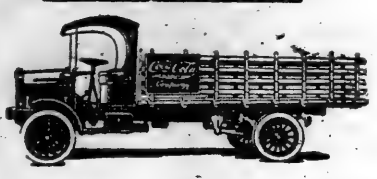
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WHAT IS GOOD IN BOOKS.
The New York Times Book Review, published weekly, makes known to friends of books that which is good in the mass of publications issued every week. One dollar a year by mail.—Advt.

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote a poem to the "friendly cow all red and white" that furnished the cream for his apple tart.
The cream is the part of milk that is so rich in vitamines—food elements without which children cannot grow — with which grown people have better health.
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Prices are somewhat less than cost of manufacture
Entire Fur Stock
Also in Clearance
RUSSEK'S
34th Street Shop
One West 34th Street

Shoe Specialists Since 1857
ANDREW ALEXANDER
SIXTH AVENUE CORNER 19TH ST. — 548 FIFTH AVE. ABOVE 45TH ST.
July Clearance Sale
of small lots and incomplete line of Shoes and Oxfords
For Men, Women and Children
Prices are low and the quality the same that has prevailed in Alexander Shoes for sixty-two years.

CONCRETE
WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC
NEW YORK

PAWN TICKETS
We purchase your Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Antiques, Bronzes. Full cash value paid; square deal given. Estates Appraised, Purchased. Licensed, Bonded. Bank References.
ROSE & CO. 701 7 Ave. Bet. 49-50 Sts. 1 block east 50 St. Broadway. Subway. Circle 3854.

GIDDINGS ASSAILS DRY AMENDMENT

Columbia Professor Attributes Its Passage to the Growth of Bigotry Here.

SEES BIG PROBLEM AHEAD

Warns of the Stringent Measures That Must Be Used to Enforce Prohibition.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, attacked prohibition in an address last night at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, declaring that "you can commit no greater immorality than to deliberately destroy the free moral agency of a fellow being." He also said that the only way to enforce it was to "go the limit," but by so doing we would have a condition in this country as bad as that under the Czar in Russia.

"A certain degree of fanaticism and bigotry has prevailed in this country in respect to all questions that touch upon liberty," he said, "and I think it is growing. I also believe that it will take a good many years for it to begin to decline. Unless this were true I do not think that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution could be ratified. If this amendment had been offered to the people of the United States for a popular vote they would have voted for its adoption.

"Can there be such a thing as morality, as the conduct of human beings, unless there is such a being in the world as a free moral agent? There cannot be. You can commit no greater immorality than to destroy the free moral agency of a fellow-being deliberately and on purpose. The eighteenth amendment crosses the line that must be observed in any community or nation that cares for moral distinction and that cares for liberty.

"If the liquor traffic becomes a public nuisance we have the right to proceed against it as a public nuisance. If the liquor seller endangers any person's life or property we have to deal with him in a way fitting to one who endangers life or property.

"How are we going to enforce nation-wide prohibition? That the men who have brought about this amendment understand what a tremendous problem it is, is quite clear by the things they are proposing to do. The members of the Anti-Saloon League and those men who thoroughly understand the problem say: 'Go the limit, otherwise you will accomplish nothing. Make it illegal to have alcohol in the house; make it illegal to sell soft drinks because, if the selling of soft drinks is permitted, thousands of dispensers will sell something besides these beverages.' And they are quite right. It never will be enforced in the world unless they do 'go the limit.'

"You cannot enforce a thing that public opinion won't enforce unless you want to bring about a condition in the United States similar to the one under Czar Nicholas in Russia a few years ago—a Government that goes into your home, that looks in your cellar, that opens your valise to see what you are carrying; a Government that won't permit you to buy a dozen things, because they might be the means of making some alcoholic drink. Do you want that? You are going to get it! Or you are going to get a national disgrace of constitutional provisions that can't be enforced.

"How can we protect liberty against majority? Is there no way in which we can say to the majority: 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further?' The Constitution of the United States and the Supreme Court were created by the founders of this Republic as an attempt to do precisely that thing. As an attempt to say to the majorities: 'You may do some things, but there are some things that you shall not do.'"

Aided Roosevelt on Police.

William Howell, who served as private secretary to ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo and in a similar capacity to the late Theodore Roosevelt, died on Saturday at New Rochelle, where he was on a visit to his brother. His home was at 819 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and he was born in Manhattan forty-three years ago. He received a commission in the army in the recent war, and later served as an inspector for the United States Railroad Administration.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR BEER AND WINE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

enacted to enforce the mandate of the people, and the law should be one that would appeal to the reason of the masses, rather than one that is so drastic as to cause a reaction, and perhaps, make the law a farce.

"If there is a reaction against the law it will be within the power of another Congress to amend the enforcement act, and, if it desires, the definition of what is prohibited, and what is intoxicating can be liberalized. That is the only way that the people will ever get beer and light wines again, I believe. Congress at any time can say that beverages containing 4 per cent. or more alcohol can be sold, and made under national prohibition."

The fight in the House will continue most of this week with indications that there will be only slight changes in the bill as reported, the dry leaders say.

HOLD GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Rodier a Material Witness in a Prohibition Violation Case.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 13.—The arrest here Saturday night of John Horten of the Vendome Hotel for alleged violation of the Wartime Prohibition act by the sale of whisky was sensationalized by the fact that the special agents of the Department of Justice took as a material witness James L. Rodier of the Department of Labor, who had been acting as conciliator in labor disputes between the Cambrai Steel Company and employes organized by the American Federation of Labor.

United States Commissioner Ray Patton Smith held the principals and a number of witnesses, including Rodier, in $1,000 bail for the United States Court at Pittsburgh in November.

BANKER A SUICIDE IN BREVOORT HOTEL

Louis H. Moss of New Orleans Found Shot Through Head on Floor in His Room.

HERE ON A BUSINESS TRIP

Was Manager of Southern Branch of the Mercantile Bank of Americas, Inc.

Louis H. Moss, manager of the Southern branch of the Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., which is in New Orleans, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his room at the Brevoort Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, some time Saturday night or yesterday morning. Yesterday morning, when he did not answer repeated calls, the door was forced open, and the body found near the bathroom.

In a letter which he left for his wife, Mrs. Beulah Ittmann Moss, 1,727 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, he explained that he was going to kill himself because he had had a nervous breakdown and believed himself incurable. He said he did not want to live as an invalid. A similar explanation was made in a note left for his brother-in-law, P. E. Ittmann, an importer and exporter of this city, who was notified of the suicide at his home at Sheepshead Bay. Mr. Ittmann came to the city and took charge of the body, which will be sent to New Orleans.

Mr. Moss had visited New York frequently in the last few months on business, in connection with his bank, Mr. Ittmann said, and some months ago, while staying at the Plaza Hotel, he became ill with a form of stomach trouble. Apparently he recovered in a short time and he had been to New York several times since then, always apparently in excellent health and spirits.

He arrived in the city Friday night, and after registering at the hotel, called up his brother-in-law, and said he would visit him Saturday or yesterday. The family waited dinner yesterday until almost the hour the message was received announcing his death.

Mr. Ittmann said that Mr. Moss rose from bank messenger to be head of the New Orleans branch of the bank, which has branches in Central and South America. He was born in New Orleans thirty-nine years ago. Besides his widow, he is survived by two children, a girl 10 years old and a son 7, and his father. Mr. Moss was a member of the Masonic order, being a member of the Shrine, and also was a member of the Elks.

Mr. Ittmann said he believed his brother-in-law had decided on suicide very suddenly after he had retired Saturday night. In a glass on a chair beside the bed was a dose of a tonic which a physician had prescribed for his nervous trouble. He also had other medicines which had been prescribed for him. None of the officials of the Mercantile Bank could be reached last night.

TO HELP THE TUBERCULOUS

Newark Nurses to Instruct Patients in Useful Trades.

Believing that tuberculosis needs mental as well as physical cure, Dr. M. Joseph Fine, chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Newark Department of Health, has arranged to have the nurses under his direction take courses at the city vocational schools, that they may instruct patients in basket weaving, picture frame and toy making, postal card coloring, and other work.

Dr. Fine has called a meeting of the nurses for tomorrow to permit them to choose the schools they wish to attend and the subject they want to take up.

"By this plan tuberculous patients will be enabled to earn money and help support themselves," Dr. Fine said yesterday, "but in addition to this, the psychological effect of the work on the patient is remarkable. Tuberculosis requires a mental as well as a physical cure. While engaged in a gainful occupation the patient's mind is diverted from his ailment, and that is half the battle."

A manufacturer of lamp shades has notified Dr. Fine that he will pay 15 cents apiece for each finished shade, and will furnish material for the patient to work with. One of the nurses will be instructed at once in the making of shades.

SAVE TROUBLE

by turning over to us the detail of transferring your stock certificates. It is part of our regular business to act as transfer agent. We serve many large corporations.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the Fourth Floor Today

200 Women's Cotton Voile Frocks

Regularly $12.50 and $13.75



at $9.75

Fashioned of dainty striped or figured voile and woven Madras voile, retailing at 75c a yard. Vestees and collar of white voile, beautifully trimmed with Val. lace.

Of Unusual Import Today

35 Women's Higher-Cost Mid-Summer Dresses

At Enormous Reductions

These beautiful dresses have been taken direct from our regular stock and marked at most substantial reductions for today's selling.

Made of granite crepe, heavy quality Crepe de Chine, Georgette and taffeta combined, lace and net. Splendidly hand-embroidered.

Gowns, formerly $100 and $125 . . now **$79.50**
Gowns, formerly $95 . . . . . now **$69.50**
Gowns, formerly $69.50 and $75 . now **$42.50**

A Splendid Collection of
Women's and Misses'

Fine Silk Skirts at $14.75

A special purchase of silk skirts for sports and dress wear. The workmanship is of the finest character and the materials are the choicest of the season.

Baronette satin, Crepe Venise, wash satin, Crepe de Chine and novelty silks. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Women's and Misses' Cool Washable Skirts

Special at $2.95, $3.95 and $5

At each price the selection of styles and materials is all that could be desired. Cleverly tailored in surf satin, gabardine, French cords, honeycomb and colored embroidered dot. Waistbands 25 to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

Such skirt values are rare!

Of Unusual Interest Today

Cool, Summery Frocks for Misses

at $8.95 to $25



¶ A large collection of very youthful models, developed in polka dots, mottled or plain colored voiles, sheer organdie, plain or checked gingham and old fashioned chintz.

¶ Many clever features in skirts, such as upturned frills, ruffled, tunic or draped effects. All the season's newest colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *Illustrated.* (*Second Floor.*)

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

A1 SAUCE



Cuticura the Foot-Sore Soldier's Friend

After long hours of hiking or guarding, when his feet are swollen, hot, itching or blistered, the soldier will find wonderful relief in a Cuticura Soap bath followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment.

Comfort Irritated Skin With Cuticura

Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. 25 cents each at all dealers.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Business Hours 9 to 5:30 Closed all day Saturdays during July and August



Beginning This Monday Morning
An Extraordinary Sale of

Women's New Fall Coats at $25, $29.50, $35, $39.50, $45 up to $75

Specially Priced for One Week Only

This is a sale extraordinary in every sense of the word. Considering present market conditions, the scarcity of fine materials and the high cost of labor, we feel justified in saying "such an aggregation of fine coats cannot be offered after this week at the truly remarkable prices quoted."

Suitable for all kinds of weather, travel and utility wear, splendidly developed in imported tweeds and mixtures, guaranteed to be cravenetted; also self colored Polo cloth. Half or full lined. Belted or loose models, with convertible collar, raglan or set-in sleeves. Obtainable in Copenhagen, brown, green, tan and grey. Sizes 34 to 48. Four of the many choice styles *Illustrated.*

For Immediate Clearance Today

Women's Capes and Wraps

Formerly $35 to $65

Reduced to $18.50

The balance of our regular stock of fine capes and wraps, in the choicest materials for the Summer season. Colors: Navy blue, black and mixtures. All sizes. *Fourth Floor.*



Very fascinating are these

New Georgette Crepe Blouses at $4.45 to $10

A large collection of smart Summer Blouses for mid-Summer wear, all copies of higher-priced imported models. Fresh, crisp merchandise in very tasteful models, beautifully hand-embroidered and cleverly fashioned of Georgette Crepe. Also—Dainty flowered and polka dot blouses.

Many styles are trimmed with Val. and Filet laces, with round and square necks; others with dainty frills and fichus. Four styles *Illustrated.* *Third Floor.*

Beginning This Monday Morning
A Most Important

Sale of Women's Spring & Summer Suits

At Phenomenal Price Reductions

A wonderful collection of suits—the remainder of our regular Spring and Summer stock, liberally reduced to assure immediate disposal. All well tailored suits, in stunning models, beautifully fashioned in the season's most wanted materials and colorings.

Wool Suits, were $29.50 to $39.50 . . . . . now **$17.50**
Silk and Wool Suits, were $39.50 to $59.00 . . . now **27.50**
Silk and Wool Suits, were $50.00 to $75.00 . . . now **34.00**
Silk and Wool Suits, were $69.00 to $95.00 . . . now **45.00**
Pongee Suits, were $50.00 to $59.00 . . . . . now **42.50**
Pongee & Tricolette Suits, were $39.50 to $45 . now **33.00**
Pongee Suits, were $35.00 . . . . . now **27.50**
Linen Suits, were $22.50 . . . . . now **17.50**

Fourth Floor.



Today and Tuesday
An Important Sale of

Women's Bathing Suits at $4.95

For bathing and beach wear, newer, smarter suits are not to be found anywhere in the city. Slip-on and waist-line models, cleverly fashioned of

Worsted, Surf Satin, Mohair and Silk Poplin.
Sizes to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

On the Second Floor Today

Special Sale of Women's and Misses' Pumps

at much below their actual worth

$6.95

After inventory we find on hand broken lots of some of our best selling shoes, which we must dispose of immediately. At the attractive price quoted today, they will not be here very long, so prompt action is necessary if you wish to take advantage of this opportunity.

Patent Leather Pumps, Gun Metal Pumps, Brown Calf Pumps and Black Kid Oxfords, with Cuban and Military heels.

Also—Broken assortments of Pumps and Oxfords, with Louis XV. heels, selling regularly at $12 a pair.

All at $6.95

CO-OPERATION

Our idea of co-operation is to be a part of a proposition, not a thing apart.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



In Peace and War Use
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A prominent British Government officer, in a speech about the war to a large body of business men in N.Y. City recently said, "After the tired soldier has returned from a 12 mile tramp, with swollen and aching feet, is there a mother, who, if she knew, would not go out and get some Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their Shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package now. Sold by drug and dep't stores everywhere.

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ELASTIC GLAZING COMPOSITION
TRADE MARK

Elastic Glazing Composition

is used in preference to putty by the Penn. & D., L. & W. R. R., the U. S. Government, on the Woolworth Bldg., etc. Recommended by most architects. Most economical glazing composition in the world. Outlasts the glass, never peels or cracks, not affected by heat or cold, wet or dry.

Buy the Best. Eliminate Putty Trouble.

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR TELEPHONE SUNSET 2867
One lb. Sample, 25c by mail.

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SURETY BONDS

ORDER
Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

ANTIS WANT VOTE ON SUFFRAGE LAW

New Jersey Women Opposed to Federal Amendment Start Campaign for Referendum.

SAY STATE WILL DEFEAT IT

Will Ask All Candidates to Pledge Themselves to Support Move.

A proposal that a referendum be held in New Jersey on Woman Suffrage has been made by the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which has started a campaign to defeat ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. A meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Darcy, 28 James Street, Newark, to further the campaign. Politics will not be allowed to enter the fight, but each candidate for Governor, Assembly and State Senator will be asked to pledge himself for the referendum.

The antisuffragists say that they are willing to abide by a referendum. They think that as the people of the State twice have defeated suffrage they will do so again. Antisuffrage headquarters in Newark issued a statement yesterday, giving the following reasons why the association is opposing the amendment:

"Because—The purpose of the amendment is to override the free action of the several States and to force woman suffrage upon States whose voters have rejected it at the polls by heavy majorities.

"Because—The amendment is framed to enable the suffragists to carry their point by cajoling, lobbying and pestering legislators, without submitting this revolutionary change to the vote of the people at any stage.

"Because—The result in New Jersey would be that a State which four years ago rejected woman suffrage by a majority of 51,108 would have woman suffrage forced upon it through the action of the Legislatures of Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and other suffrage States.

"Because—In these days, when a large part of the world is tumbling toward chaos and Bolshevism, it would be an act of madness to re-enforce socialism—which is first cousin to Bolshevism—by granting woman suffrage. It should be remembered that the leading Socialist organ in this country declares that socialism without woman suffrage is an impossibility.

"Because—The adoption of woman suffrage through a Federal amendment is an irrevocable act. When woman suffrage is given, through State action, it is possible to recall it through like action, but the repeal of woman suffrage, conferred by Federal action, would be impossible.

"Because—The great majority of women never asked for the suffrage, and do not want it. The suffragists themselves virtually concede this fact, as is shown by the strenuous opposition which they always make to test it by a referendum to women.

"Because—Woman suffrage would more than double the ignorant, untrained, irresponsible, and purchasable vote, and would force upon conscientious, intelligent, and patriotic women the unwelcome necessity of taking time and strength needed for normal cares to withstand the forces of corruption and evil.

"Because: In States where women have been voting for years, there is no evidence that their votes have brought about a better order of things. The election in Chicago last April, where the women helped to re-elect for four years a Mayor whose administration has been a national scandal and disgrace is a case in point. The women divided practically as the men did, at an enormous increase in the cost of the election, but with no gain for righteousness and good government.

"Bear in mind that even if Congress has been induced to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the cause of true womanhood and good government is not wholly lost. The negative votes of thirteen Legislatures will suffice to prevent the ratification of the amendment, and to give the American people time to think."

ANTIS REPLY TO BRYAN.

Ask Commoner to Prove Charge That Evil Forces Oppose Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Statements attributed to William Jennings Bryan in his swing through the South in advocacy of ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution by Southern Legislatures tonight drew from the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage a challenge to Mr. Bryan to prove his points.

"When you say," reads a statement issued by the association, "that the forces of evil are lined up against the ballot for women, we challenge not only the statement itself, but your sincerity in making it. Your belief in woman suffrage as a first aid to pacifism is well founded.

"On a train coming from Sioux City, Iowa, in 1916, you had a long conversation with the General Secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage on this subject of woman suffrage and 'evil interests.' You were given all the facts up to that date regarding woman suffrage and the saloons, and you promised without reservation never again to make the charge that the antisuffragist were 'supported by the liquor interests.' You also mentioned the fact that the Iowa suffragists had refused to sit on the same platform with you because you connected woman suffrage with prohibition. You knew then, and you know now, that some of the noblest and most respected women in America are conducting the campaign against woman suffrage.

"You would not dare get up before any audience in America and declare that Mrs. Grover Cleveland Preston, Vice President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who, while in the White House, did more for temperance in public life than any woman has done since, is associated with either the 'liquor interests' or any other 'evil interests.'"

PARDO GOES INTO EXILE.

Deposed President of Peru En Route to Paris Via New York.

LIMA, July 12.—José Pardo, who was deposed from the Presidency on July 4, by partisans of Agusto Leguia, left the penitentiary here today on his way into exile. Accompanied by his brother, Juan, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, the ex-President went to Chorrillos, where the brothers embarked on the steam tug Hercules, which sailed north before daybreak.

It was expected that the tug would overtake the Peruvian Line steamer Ucayali off the Peruvian coast, where the Pardo brothers would go on board. The ex-President will arrive at Panama on July 17, and will remain there to await the other members of his family before proceeding to Paris by way of New York.

The departure of the former President occasioned no excitement. The political situation throughout the country, according to reports, continues tranquil.

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TOWN BUILDERS
ALBERT FARWELL BEMIS
PRESIDENT

DESIGNERS BUILDERS MANAGERS

Workmen compare available dwellings while weighing one job against another.
This point will always be in your favor if you build a group of attractive, convenient, substantial homes near your plant.
Is there a tract of land to be developed?
Are there old tenement houses to give place to modern detached or semi-detached houses?
Can the old houses be remodeled?
This organization includes all necessary technical and practical forces to plan and build, under one contract, houses in large or small groups.

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August.

Beginning To-Day—A Sale of

Men's Pajamas

of Cool Fabrics for Hot Summer Nights

At Prices That Mean a Profitable Investment For Those Who Take Advantage of This Offering



$1.95

Pajamas of plain colored mercerized materials, woven and printed madras and printed percales, in neat and fancy colored stripes.

$2.95

Pajamas of fine mercerized jacquard weaves in plain self colors, also fine woven madras and fancy silk stripe effects.

These prices are considerably less than current quotations for garments of equal quality and style.

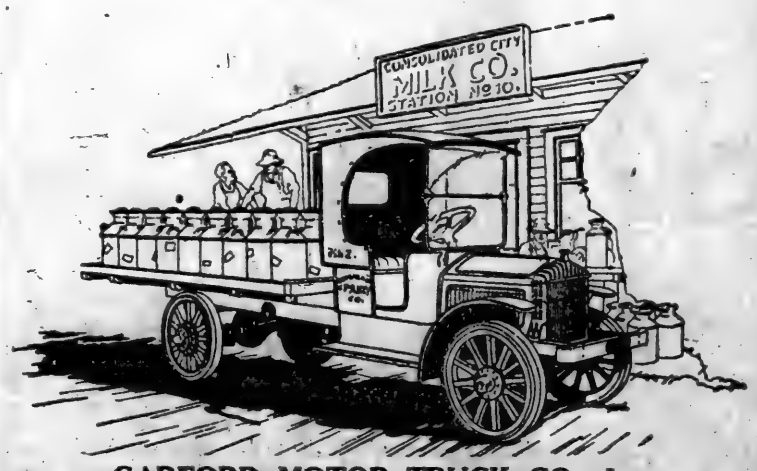
Ground Floor

Garford

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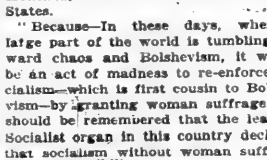
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Show Rooms and Service Station.
330 Central Ave. Phone Market 7830.

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Try 'em for breakfast and get converted says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
No corn flakes like 'em

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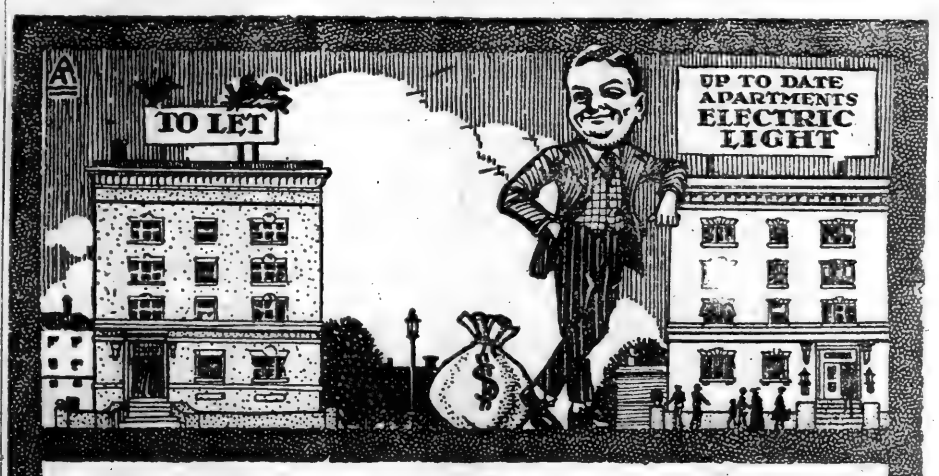
FOUNDED 1850 LONDON

DE PINNA

We execute with extraordinary promptness all orders received by mail, and that we may maintain our standards of personal service we assign to the supervision of the filling of such orders the sales people who are familiar with the individual requirements of our customers.

Whatever may be desired in correct outer apparel or more formal dress clothes, footwear and headwear for boys, girls, young ladies and young men may be had ready for immediate service, and will be sent forward on the day of the receipt of the order.

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



Applying Merchandising Principles to Real Estate

TWO men became retail merchants in a certain city at the same time. One sold clothing, let us assume, and the other sold meat. Both enterprises were blessed with initial success with the result that two bank accounts developed restive yearning for new worlds to conquer.

The clothier, blind to the opportunities in his own line, opened a garage and then a restaurant. For a time these prospered, but when competition became keen, the divided attention of their owner was not sufficient to keep them from disaster. The clothing venture nearly suffered the same fate and is hanging on from day to day living on the crumbs dropped by those who grasped the opportunities it overlooked.

The butcher put his money back in his meat market; he enlarged his store and advertised. As customers kept coming and his profits increased, he improved his equipment and his service. Today he has the most successful retail meat market in the city, a constantly growing business.

Which of these examples are you, as a property owner, following? Are you investing the rent from your holdings in enterprises much less lucrative? Are you neglecting to make any improvements which will increase the real estate value of your property and the income it brings you?

Electric service is the greatest improvement. It makes a dwelling more comfortable, reduces maintenance cost and improves the tone of the building. And it has the very tangible effect of making it easier to rent.

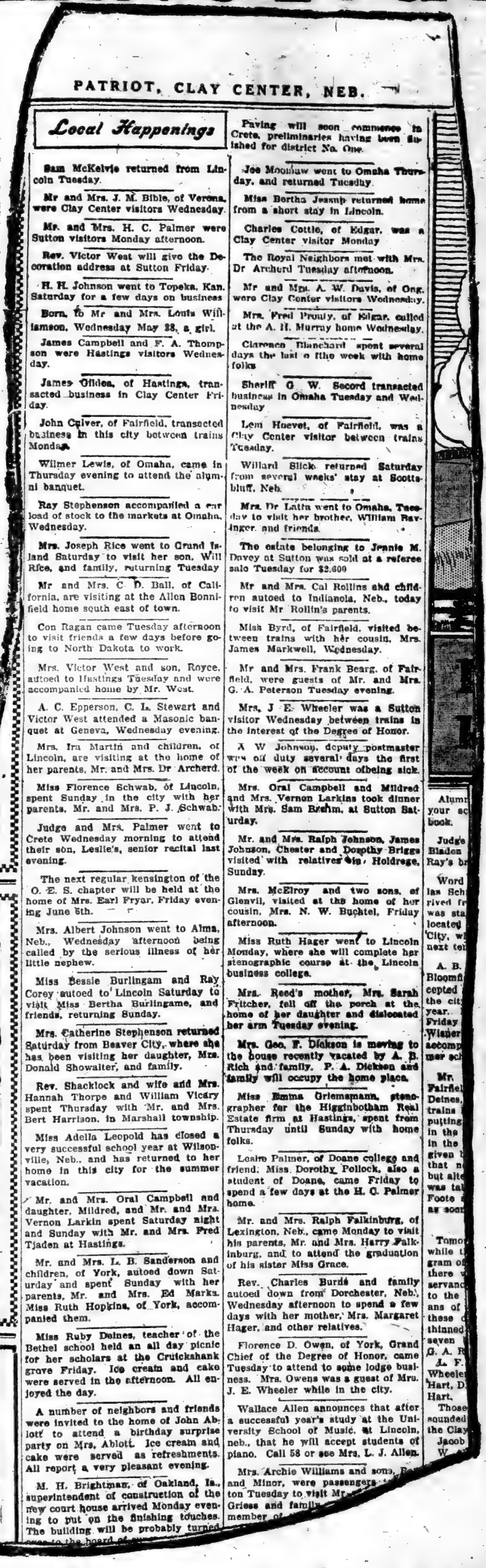
A postal-card or telephone request (Stuyvesant 4980) will bring our representative to you. He will tell you how inexpensively and easily your property can be electrified. And if the investment involves a greater immediate expenditure than is convenient, we may perhaps be able to arrange terms.

The United Electric
LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
130 EAST 15th ST. NEW YORK

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Have You Ever Had Your Name In The Paper ?

Most People Living in Big Cities Never Experience That Thrill



PATRIOT, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Local Happenings

Sam McKelvie returned from Lincoln Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs. J. M. Bible, of Verona, were Clay Center visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Palmer were Sutton visitors Monday afternoon.

Rev. Victor West will give the Decoration address at Sutton Friday.

H. H. Johnson went to Topeka, Kan. Saturday for a few days on business

Born, to Mr and Mrs. Louis Williamson, Wednesday May 28, a girl.

James Campbell and F. A. Thompson were Hastings visitors Wednesday.

James Gilden, of Hastings, transacted business in Clay Center Friday.

John Culver, of Fairfield, transacted business in this city between trains Monday.

Wilmer Lewis, of Omaha, came in Thursday evening to attend the alumni banquet.

Ray Stephenson accompanied a car load of stock to the markets at Omaha, Wednesday.

Mrs. Joseph Rice went to Grand Island Saturday to visit her son, Will Rice, and family, returning Tuesday

Mr and Mrs. C. D. Ball, of California, are visiting at the Allen Bonnifield home south east of town.

Con Ragan came Tuesday afternoon to visit friends a few days before going to North Dakota to work.

Mrs. Victor West and son, Royce, autoed to Hastings Tuesday and were accompanied home by Mr. West.

A. C. Epperson, C. L. Stewart and Victor West attended a Masonic banquet at Geneva, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ira Martin and children, of Lincoln, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dr Archerd.

Miss Florence Schwab, of Lincoln, spent Sunday in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Schwab.

Judge and Mrs. Palmer went to Crete Wednesday morning to attend their son, Leslie's, senior recital last evening.

The next regular kensington of the O. E. S. chapter will be held at the home of Mrs. Earl Fryar, Friday evening June 6th.

Mrs. Albert Johnson went to Alma, Neb., Wednesday afternoon being called by the serious illness of her little nephew.

Miss Bessie Burlingam and Ray Corey autoed to Lincoln Saturday to visit Miss Bertha Burlingame, and friends, returning Sunday.

Mrs. Catherine Stephenson returned Saturday from Beaver City, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Donald Showalter, and family.

Rev. Shacklock and wife and Mrs. Hannah Thorpe and William Vicary spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Harrison, in Marshall township.

Miss Adella Leopold has closed a very successful school year at Wilsonville, Neb., and has returned to her home in this city for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Oral Campbell and daughter, Mildred, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Larkin spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tjaden at Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Sanderson and children, of York, autoed down Saturday and spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Marks. Miss Ruth Hopkins, of York, accompanied them.

Miss Ruby Deines, teacher of the Bethel school held an all day picnic for her scholars at the Cruickshank grove Friday. Ice cream and cake were served in the afternoon. All enjoyed the day.

A number of neighbors and friends were invited to the home of John Abiott to attend a birthday surprise party on Mrs. Abiott. Ice cream and cake were served as refreshments. All report a very pleasant evening.

M. H. Brightman, of Oakland, Ia., superintendent of construction of the new court house arrived Monday evening to put on the finishing touches. The building will be probably turned over to the board of ...

Paving will soon commence in Crete, preliminaries having been finished for district No. One.

Joe Moonlaw went to Omaha Thursday, and returned Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Jessup returned home from a short stay in Lincoln.

Charles Cottle, of Edgar, was a Clay Center visitor Monday

The Royal Neighbors met with Mrs. Dr Archerd Tuesday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs. A. W. Davis, of Ong, were Clay Center visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Prouty, of Edgar, called at the A. H. Murray home Wednesday.

Clarence Blanchard spent several days the last o fthe week with home folks

Sheriff G. W. Secord transacted business in Omaha Tuesday and Wednesday

Lem Huevet, of Fairfield, was a Clay Center visitor between trains Tuesday.

Willard Slick returned Saturday from several weeks' stay at Scottsbluff, Neb.

Mrs. Dr Latta went to Omaha, Tuesday to visit her brother, William Ravinger, and friends.

The estate belonging to Jennie M. Davey at Sutton was sold at a referee sale Tuesday for $2,600

Mr and Mrs. Cal Rollins and children autoed to Indianola, Neb., today to visit Mr Rollin's parents.

Miss Byrd, of Fairfield, visited between trains with her cousin, Mrs. James Markwell, Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Bearg, of Fairfield, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Peterson Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Wheeler was a Sutton visitor Wednesday between trains in the interest of the Degree of Honor.

A. W. Johnson, deputy postmaster was off duty several days the first of the week on account ofbeing sick.

Mrs. Oral Campbell and Mildred and Mrs. Vernon Larkins took dinner with Mrs. Sam Brehm, at Sutton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson, James Johnson, Chester and Dorothy Briggs visited with relatives in Holdrege, Sunday.

Mrs. McElroy and two sons, of Glenvil, visited at the home of her cousin, Mrs. N. W. Buchtel, Friday afternoon.

Miss Ruth Hager went to Lincoln Monday, where she will complete her stenographic course at the Lincoln business college.

Mrs. Reed's mother, Mrs. Sarah Fritcher, fell off the porch at the home of her daughter and dislocated her arm Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Geo. F. Dickson is moving to the house recently vacated by A. B. Rich and family. P. A. Dickson and family will occupy the home place.

Miss Emma Griemsmann, stenographer for the Higginbotham Real Estate firm at Hastings, spent from Thursday until Sunday with home folks.

Leslie Palmer, of Doane college and friend, Miss Dorothy Pollock, also a student of Doane, came Friday to spend a few days at the H. C. Palmer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Falkinburg, of Lexington, Neb., came Monday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Falkinburg, and to attend the graduation of his sister Miss Grace.

Rev. Charles Burdé and family autoed down from Dorchester, Neb., Wednesday afternoon to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hager, and other relatives.

Florence D. Owen, of York, Grand Chief of the Degree of Honor, came Tuesday to attend to some lodge business. Mrs. Owens was a guest of Mrs. J. E. Wheeler while in the city.

Wallace Allen announces that after a successful year's study at the University School of Music, at Lincoln, Neb., that he will accept students of piano. Call 58 or see Mrs. L. J. Allen.

Mrs. Archie Williams and sons, ... and Minor, were passengers ... ton Tuesday to visit Mr. ... Griess and family ... member of ...

Alumni ... your sc... book.

Judge ... Bladen ... Ray's b...

Word ... las Sch... rived fr... was sta... located ... City, w... next te...

A. B. ... Bloomfi... cepted ... the cit... year. ... Friday ... Wheeler ...

Mr. ... Fairfiel... Deines, ... trains ... putting ... in the ... in the ... given ... that n... but alt... was ta... Foote ... as soon ...

Tomo... while t... gram of... there w... servanc... to the ... ans of ... these ... thinned ... seven ... G. A. R... L. F. ... Wheeler ... Hart, D... Hart. ... Those ... sounded ... the Clay ... Jacob ... W. ...

Visit these Country Newspapers and you will see why the Country Newspaper is the most powerful advertising medium on earth.

THE average man can live in a big city all his life and never see his name in the paper, but the farmer and the average man and woman in any small town will see their names in their local Country Newspaper at least ten times a year, and always connected with some worthy cause, some faithful service, something that brings joy, all through life. The Country Newspaper is the newspaper that spreads happiness and content.

Don't you always want to read about the ball game you saw the day before? If you witness a fire you read the details of that fire with double interest. If you hadn't seen the blaze perhaps you would not read the story at all. Why is this? It is because *the things you know about are the things you like to read about.* That is why Country Newspapers have such a tremendous hold on their readers. They tell them about the comings and goings of their friends and neighbors, the people they know.

Shown here is a typical personal or local happening column of a typical Country Newspaper. Nothing on earth is as interesting to the farmers and people living in this town as this news of their babies, the marriages of their boys and girls, their social and church events, the illness and the deaths among their friends. Year after year the Country Newspaper records the history of its community.

Is it any wonder the Country Newspaper is the most powerful advertising medium on earth? Just as its power is great in holding its readers' interest, so is it helpful in shaping thought and powerful as an advertising medium. *It turns the printed word* almost into the spoken word.

No metropolitan daily, no magazine, no billboard, no farm journal—good as they all are—rings the bell with farmers and small town people as does their home newspaper. It is an integral part of the community that cannot be filled by any other medium.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PIECE OF JOURNALISM IS THE PERSONAL COLUMN OF THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER

VISIT some of the headquarters established by the various States here in New York for returning soldiers and you will see how these boys from the farms and the small towns appreciate their home town newspapers. Watch these lads and you will realize that in these Country Newspapers you have an advertising medium that has no equal in the affections of the sixty millions of people who live in towns of 5,000 and less and on the farms.

You will see why the home town newspapers have more prestige and more pulling power with the farmers than all other publications combined. You will understand why every farmer's wife in America reads her local paper with an interest as intense as she would read a letter from her soldier boy.

Visit these headquarters and you will sense why the Farmers' Club is always careful to see that the local editor is invited to all its affairs, why the County Farm Bureau leans upon the Country Newspaper for the support it needs, and why the County Fair and other local activities are made successful by the Country Newspaper, and could not be successful without it.

Remember, too, that the average farmer is skeptical (and he has reason to be skeptical) and in many instances he seeks the opinion of the country publisher—his own editor—as to what product it is safe for him to buy.

Before you can win the business of the farmer you must win his confidence, and the surest way to win the farmer's confidence is to advertise in the Country Newspaper—his newspaper.

Country America is a waiting market for everything that is made, and the quickest way to this market is through Country Newspaper advertising.

The American Press Association is the Advertising Representative for a select list of Country Newspapers covering the United States. It places advertising in the HOME NEWS PAGES of these newspapers. Let us show you the possibilities for trade in Country America, the greatest market in the world.

To Advertising Agencies

The American Press Association, as the Special Representative for Country Newspapers, has standardized and simplified Country Newspaper advertising.

It is no longer necessary for you to deal individually with every Country Newspaper on a list.

Regardless of the number of Country Newspapers to be used, they can be handled through the American Press Association as a unit—as one medium so far as forwarding orders, copy, checking insertions and payment are concerned.

This service enables you to recommend to your clients a definite and certain plan to increase their profits—advertising in Country Newspapers to reap the harvest in Country America. Don't let your clients miss this opportunity in making up your Fall campaigns.

American Press Association

Established 1882

225 West 39th Street, New York City

COURTLAND SMITH, President
NORRIS A. HUSE, Vice President
WILLIAM G. BROGAN, Secretary

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Men's Summer Neckwear



Plain crepes in good variety of colors, $1.00.

Regimental Stripes Club and Regimental stripes, $1.00.

English Foulards, fancy and with Polka Dots, $1.50.

Fancy Silks in stripes and brocades, $1.50.

Especially attractive heavy brocaded Silks, $2.50.

Special—English Barathea in a large assortment of plain colors, $1.50.

Irish Poplin in stripes and plain colors, $2.50.

Knitted Scarfs, $3.50, 4.00 and 4.50.

Washable Scarfs for summer, 50c and 75c.

Also Bow Ties

A fine selection of patterns at 55c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.50.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street Entrance



It runs in the family! Whether with or without a vest, the Quality's there! Summer suits for men and boys.

Sporting Goods at all four stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

C F & C Service — SURETY BONDS — C F & C Quality

If you are interested in Government contracts avail yourself of our special service.

C F & C SERVICE

is as convenient to you as your telephone.

CRANE & CO. — THE FRIEND & FIDELITY & CASUALTY — CAZIARC

92 William St.
"call John 403"

RACING

Empire City Track
(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY
The $2,000 Frivolity
Bryn Mawr Purse
Sparkhill Purse
AND 3 OTHER CLASSY CONTESTS
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:30 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Add'l trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subway, or West Farms Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Jerome Ave. Subway, or via 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to Jerome Ave. Subway, thence by trolley from Woodlawn Station.
Grand Stand $3.30. Ladies $1.65. Including War Tax.

FOR SALE
One Dodge Brothers Coupe
One Dodge Brothers Roadster
One Dodge Brothers Business Car
One Dodge Brothers Touring Car
One Dodge Brothers Taxi-Limousine
Colt-Stratton Co.
109 W. 64th St.
Telephone Col. 7100.

EVENTS IN SPORTING WORLD.

Reports of sporting events published in The New York Times give the facts.—Advt.

PIRATES ARE SOUNDLY TROUNCED BY GIANTS BEFORE THRONG AT POLO GROUNDS

BUCCANEERS FALL FROM HIGH ESTATE

Prove Malleable as Wax in Hands of McGraw's Men, Thirsting for Revenge.

THEY MISS THEIR COOPER

Hamilton Proves Poor Substitute for Giants' Hoodoo and Is Driven from Box—Short Bout Staged.

Those pesky Pirates lose a lot of their peskiness when Wilbur Cooper is not occupying the hurling peak. Wilbur took a day off at the Polo Grounds yesterday as a reward for blanking the Giants Saturday, and McGraw's men made up half the distance which they lost to the Reds the day before while trying to solve Cooper's elusive shoots. The Bendek Buccaneers made it a real ball game up to the sixth inning, and then went higher than the B-34 goes during a thunderstorm. The Giants just breezed in with an 8 to 2 verdict.

Encouraged by the success of southpaw slinging in the opening encounter of the series, Bendek came back with another fork-arm hurler in the second game. Earl Hamilton, for several years associated with the St. Louis Browns, was the nominee. Hamilton has been having more success in the National League than he had in the old days, but he had none to spare yesterday. The Giants in the sixth brought back memories of the old days to Earl, and blew him off the pitching mound. They spent five innings trying to get acquainted with his hooks, and then needed only a fraction of an inning to chase him to the clubhouse.

After Hamilton made his forced exit Erskine Mayer came on, and the Giants promptly slashed at his delivery for a brace of doubles that cashed in three more runs and put the game far beyond the reach of the invaders.

A fine Sunday crowd of almost 27,000 fans saw the Giants make their advance on the league-leading Reds. The fans had their chance to groan as well as cheer. After getting away to a good start, McGraw's clan had one bad inning, in which the Pirates came abreast and for a time threatened to sink the McGraw clan a bit deeper into second place. But McGraw's men also had their big inning, the fourth, and that took all the doubt and much of the excitement out of the battle. Ten men toed the plate in this frame, Fletcher starting the rally with a single and finishing it with a strikeout.

Benton and Fletcher Clinch.

Some unlooked-for excitement was jammed into the contest just as the Giants took their turn with the willow in the fourth inning. Rube Benton and Art Fletcher exchanged compliments in the New York dugout, clinched, rolled over, got up, brushed off the dust, shook hands, and went about their business. Both did better work after the mixup than before, indicating that their little bout was a real tonic. The fans were inclined to boo and jeer Fletcher for the trouble, but Artie stuck to his shortstopping, and just made the fans like him. They were yelling lustily for both Rube and Fletcher at the finish.

Benton was nicked to the extent of ten safe blows by the Buccaneers, but the hits were too far apart to do much damage. In the fourth, the only inning which produced any Pittsburgh runs, the Rube, and Fletcher as well, ran into some tough luck. Fletcher was racing over to second to catch Southworth off the bag when Mollwitz sparked a hit through the spot where he had been playing. It was this hit that got the fans after Fletcher and later led up to the wrestling bout in the dugout. Fletcher was hustling to make a play for another base runner, and got no credit for it.

It was a busy afternoon for the New York infield. Al Baird, playing in Larry Doyle's position, took care of twelve chances and slipped up on one. His side partner, Fletcher, had one excusable fumble, after handling eleven chances in a row, and Heinie Zimmerman had five assists. Over at first base Hal Chase retired eighteen prospective base runners, getting nine putouts in the first three innings. Besides the five that Heinie stopped, two others deserve special mention. They went by Zim with speed and scorn, and didn't even hesitate. The Giant outfielders had little to do, and Mike Gonzales, behind the bat, went through the game without a putout, a most unusual performance.

Giants Get an Early Start.

The Giants began their run getting in the opening frame, after Benton had set the Pirates down in order. After Burns had skied to Southworth, Ross Young bounched a hit off Hamilton's glove and advanced to second on Fletcher's infield out. Baird shot a single to left, and Young raced in with the run.

The Buccaneers made a bid for a run in the second frame, but failed to come through. Southworth opened with a double to right centre, and went to third on Cutshaw's out. He was left there while Mollwitz and Caton were grounding out.

Heinie Zimmerman started the Giants on their way to another run in the second inning. He hit to deep right centre, far out of the reach of either Stengel or Bigbee. A fast recovery by Stengel and a rapid relay by Cutshaw caused Zim to halt at third. He rested there while Hamilton threw out Chase and dusted in while Terry was throwing out Gonzales.

The Pirates did all their splashing in the fourth inning, and succeeded in tying the score. Terry drove a single past Zim that almost carried Heinie's glove out to George Burns, and Stengel singled between Zim and Fletcher. Southworth got a half sacrifice, as his bunt advanced Terry to third and forced Stengel at second. Cutshaw grounded to Zim, whose throw to second was muffed by Baird, Terry scoring on the error. While Fletcher was over near second for a throw to Southworth, Mollwitz slammed through short for a single, and the bases were filled. Little Buster Caton followed with a big sacrifice fly, and Southworth crossed the plate with Pittsburgh's last run.

The deadlock lasted until New York's sixth, and then the fireworks were exploded under Hamilton. Fletcher's drive bounded over Cutshaw's thatch and into right field for a single. Baird walked, and Kauff's sacrifice advanced both runners. Zim's easy roller shot away from Caton for a hit, and Fletcher counted. Gonzales singled to left, scoring Zim and putting Chase on third. The Cuban hustled along to second on the throw-in. That was the last of Hamilton.

Mayer came to the mound, and made a flying start by fanning Benton. Then Burns doubled to left, scoring Chase and Gonzales, and Baird followed with another two-bagger to the same section, which scored Burns. Fletcher, up for the second time in this inning, brought it to a close by striking out.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	1	1	0
King,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Young,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	2	9
Baird,2b	2	1	1	2	7
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Zim'rman,3b	4	2	2	0	5
Chase,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	0	0
Benton,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	31	8	11	27	24

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Terry,ss	5	1	1	2	4
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Southw'th,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	9	3
Caton,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	4	3
Heilman,p	2	0	0	1	0
Mayer,p	1	0	1	0	0
aLee	1	0	1	0	0
bNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	10	24	13

a Batted for Mayer in ninth.
b Batted for Bigbee in ninth.
Errors—Fletcher, Baird.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Young, Southworth. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Kauff, Nicholson. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Kauff. Sacrifice fly—Caton. Double play—Fletcher, Baird, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 5. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; Mayer, 3 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; Mayer, 2. Losing pitcher—Hamilton.

INDIANS SCALP SENATORS.

Take Washington Into Camp in Third Game by 5 to 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Cleveland defeated Washington by 5 to 4 in the third game of the series. Cleveland acquired an easy lead off Craft, but Gill held the Indians in check while Washington tied the score. A triple steal was pulled with two out in the eighth by Cleveland, Wambsgans thus scoring the winning run.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	2	1	0	1	5
Wamb'ns,2b	2	2	1	1	4
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	14	0
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	6	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	27	5	8	27	12

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Murphy,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Menosky,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Gharrity,c	3	0	1	0	6
Shanks,ss	4	1	1	4	4
Janvrin,2b	3	1	1	2	4
Craft,p	0	0	0	0	1
Gill,p	2	0	0	0	1
aJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	4	10	24	18

a Batted for Gill in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Graney, Wambsgans, 2.

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0—5
Washington	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Judge, Rice, Graney. Three-base hits—Shanks, Speaker. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Johnston, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hits—Craft, Chapman, Wambsgans. Sacrifice fly—Janvrin. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Craft, 5; Gill, 2; Coveleskie, 2. Hits—Off Craft, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; Gill, 4 in 4 1-3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Craft. Losing pitcher—Gill.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 1; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 3.
Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 2.
Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 2.

Curves and Bingles.

Buster Caton can handle most grounders without stooping, but Zim rolled one under the midget's paws in the sixth. Caton is built so close to the ground he can hear the grass grow.

The Benton-Fletcher muss was all over before the umpires knew it was going on. Jack Dempsey never finished one faster than that.

Burns slipped up on a hit and run play in the second and Benton had to go through for a steal of second. It couldn't be done.

When Barney Dreyfuss gets his check for this series it will recall those olden, golden days when Clarke's Pirates, McGraw's Giants, and Chance's Cubs were causing all the pennant excitement in the league. The attendance for the first two days has passed the 45,000 mark.

All the Giants got a hit or two except Benja Kauff. Benny looks upon such a day just as he looks on a postponement—a wasted afternoon.

Al Baird's ease and grace around second base make it appear as if every ball just runs up to meet him. He handled twelve chances yesterday and muffed a thrown ball in his hurry to make a double play.

The Army, Navy and Civilian Board failed to provide a referee, two judges or even the tin whistle for that little bout in the New York dugout in the fourth.

Fred Mollwitz's left heel clashed with Benny Kauff's spikes in the fourth inning and lost the decision. The injury was not serious enough to bring another first baseman into the pastime.

With the game safely tucked away McGraw gave George Burns a vacation after seven innings. King finished the game in left field.

Hugo Bezdek continues to cast a large shadow as he ambles to and from the coaching lines. The Buccaneer boss is in need of a lot more roadwork than he gets on these travels between the coacher's box and the dugout.

Larry Doyle doesn't look natural as a coach. Nor does Larry feel natural unless he is hopping around second base and taking his swings at the plate.

Miguel Gonzales had nothing to do but throw the ball back to Benton. He did not throw out a base runner, nor have to handle a third strike or foul fly during the game.

Causey is the likely pitching choice for the Giants this afternoon, and Bezdek will call upon Bullet Miller or Harold Carlson. Both specialize in smoke.

Stengle had a laugh on the fans in the eighth. As Casey stood the plate cries of "Two out" could be heard from several sections of the stand. Stengel drove a liner over Fletcher's head and then gave the boys the ha-ha.

Burns made a pretty catch off Caton in the fourth inning, pulling down his drive near the fence. The wallop was so long that Cutshaw went to third and Mollwitz to second after the catch.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 5; New York, 4.
Chicago, 14; Boston, 9.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	49	24	.671
New York	45	23	.662
Chicago	40	33	.548
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521
Brooklyn	36	35	.507
St. Louis	29	43	.403
Boston	26	42	.382
Philadelphia	19	47	.288

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	46	26	.639
New York	41	27	.603
Cleveland	41	32	.562
Detroit	37	33	.529
St. Louis	37	33	.529
Boston	31	38	.449
Washington	31	42	.425
Philadelphia	18	51	.261

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

TY COBB'S HITTING DEFEATS YANKEES

Detroit Star Drives in Three Runs in 5 to 4 Victory—Great Crowd Sees Game.

DETROIT, July 13.—The Yankees dropped their fifth game of six played on this current trip when they bowed to the Tigers on Navin Field this afternoon. Caught in the maelstrom of a ninth-inning batting rally, with Ty Cobb going at his best, the Yankees were sacrificed to make a Detroit holiday. From a New York standpoint the worst of it all is that there can be no alibi. The Yankees were in the lead three times, but could not hang on, and were beaten by a score of 5 to 4.

Cobb was the chief factor in the defeat of the Yanks, as his bat knocked over three of the five runs scored by his team. In the seventh inning he clubbed over two tallies, which established the Tigers in the lead, and then in the ninth, with the winning run on second base, he came through like a champion and won the game.

Ellison, hitting for Boland, opened the ninth by drawing a pass, and he moved up when Bush was out at first. Young singled, scored Ellison, and Pep took second on the throw-in. All was set for Cobb, and Ty laced one to left that scored Young with the winning run.

The Detroit fans turned out strongly to witness the second grapple of the teams. The victory yesterday acted as a stimulant to the ever-ready enthusiasm of Detroit baseball fans, and they flocked to the stands. An hour before play was called the last seat had been taken and the pioneers of the grass squatters had established quarters on the greensward. It was not long before the entire inclosure from five to ten deep. Ground rules were established. The attendance was estimated at 25,000.

Before such a gathering it was easy, and in fact pleasant, to play superior baseball, and thrills were plenty. Sammy Vick made a pretty running catch of a fly by Bob Veach that robbed that worthy of a single in the third, and Pecklinpaugh was a host in himself for New York, his several stops bringing the fans to their feet, thundering their applause for his scintillating play. Ty Cobb, in addition to his offensive work, turned in a neat capture of a booming drive by Frank Baker which deprived the Trappe mauler of a two-bagger.

The Yankees blazed the run trail in the first inning, but found that the Tigers were hot on the same track, and the teams lined up for the second frame deadlocked. Vick, the first Yankee to go to bat, drew a base on balls, and he went down to second base on Peck's sacrifice. Baker failed to shorten, making two out, but Lewis slashed out a hit to left, and Vick scored. Ainsmith was a bit too rough in blocking Vick off the plate, but his tactics did not prevent Sammay from getting home.

Donie Bush greeted Shawkey with a single to centre field but was forced by Young, Baker making a near double play. Peck made a great play on Cobb's bid for a hit, and forced Young at second. Veach, however, singled Cobb to third, and Ty scored when Heilman almost decapitated Shawkey with a liner that he took. Luck alone prevented a serious accident.

It was not until the fourth that either team counted again, and then the Yankees again established themselves in the lead by pushing one tally over the plate. Wally Pipp reverted to his form of two years ago and got a triple to right centre field. Pratt lost no time in slamming one down between third and short that Bush just got across to first in time to complete an out. Pipp, of course, paddled down the line and was over the plate in safety.

The Tigers had the bases filled in the fourth frame with only one hand down, and it looked as if something would develop. The fans howled and demanded all sorts of things, but when Bush lifted to Muddy Ruel, and Young rolled weakly to Del Pratt, even the Tiger fans cheered Shawkey.

In the seventh the first intimation of what was to come cropped up. Boland walked, and Bush beat out an attempted sacrifice along the first base line. Young's roller to Baker advanced both runners and then Tyrus Raymond Cobb stepped to the plate. He shot a single into the outfield, and in a trice Boland and Bush were over the plate, and the Tigers were in the lead.

The Yanks rallied gamely in the ninth, got themselves two runs and again held the lead. This incidentally was the third time they were out in front. Lewis doubled and took third on Pipp's sacrifice bunt. Pratt died on a foul, but Bodie singled, scoring Lewis. Bing stole second, and a count on Muddy Ruel sent a single to left field, his second hit of the game. Then the Tigers rallied and won the game.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	1	3	4	2
Young,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Heilmann,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Shorten,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Dyer,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	9	1
Boland,p	1	1	0	0	1
aEllison	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	27	10

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	5	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	7	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Bodie,cf	3	1	1	1	1
Bing,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	32	4	5	*26	11

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Boland in ninth.
Errors—Harris, Fitzsimmons.

Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—8
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Donelson, Fitzsimmons. Stolen bases—Bengough, Strait, Keating, Mooers. Sacrifice hit—Strait. Sacrifice fly—McCarron. Double plays—Keating, Harris, and Wiltse; Bemiller and Wendell; Fitzsimmons, Baumann and Wendell. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 8. Bases on balls—Off Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bliemiller, (Harris.) Struck out—By Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 1.

Other International Scores.

									R.	H.	E.
Reading	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	11	2
Binghamton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries—Barnhardt and Doolin; Beckvermit, Faircloth, and Smith.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0—7	12	2
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	5	3

Batteries—Thompson and Schaufele; Brogan, Nayl, and Carris.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	54	21	.727
Toronto	51	26	.662
Buffalo	39	37	.507
Newark	39	38	.506
Binghamton	32	36	.470
Rochester	32	45	.417
Reading	28	46	.378
Jersey City	26	48	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Toronto.
Reading at Binghamton.
Baltimore at Rochester.

BROWNS IN TWO RALLIES.

Take First Game from Mackmen, 4 to 3, and Second, 5 to 4.

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The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bronkie,3b	4	1	1	4	2
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Tobin,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	0	15	1
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Severoid,c	3	1	1	2	0
Sothoron,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	33	4	6	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	5	0	0	4	4
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Burns,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	0
Perry,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	37	2	4	16	15

Errors—Harris, Fitzsimmons.

Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—8
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Donelson, Fitzsimmons. Stolen bases—Bengough, Strait, Keating, Mooers. Sacrifice hit—Strait. Sacrifice fly—McCarron. Double plays—Keating, Harris, and Wiltse; Bemiller and Wendell; Fitzsimmons, Baumann and Wendell. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 8. Bases on balls—Off Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bliemiller, (Harris.) Struck out—By Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 1.

Other International Scores.

									R.	H.	E.
Reading	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	11	2
Binghamton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries—Barnhardt and Doolin; Beckvermit, Faircloth, and Smith.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0—7	12	2
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	5	3

Batteries—Thompson and Schaufele; Brogan, Nayl, and Carris.

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The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bronkie,3b	4	1	1	4	2
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Tobin,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	0	15	1
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Severoid,c	3	1	1	2	0
Sothoron,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	33	4	6	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	5	0	0	4	4
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Burns,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	0
Perry,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	37	2	4	16	15

Errors—Harris, Fitzsimmons.

Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—8	11	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	5	2

Two-base hits—Donelson, Fitzsimmons. Stolen bases—Bengough, Strait, Keating, Mooers. Sacrifice hit—Strait. Sacrifice fly—McCarron. Double plays—Keating, Harris, and Wiltse; Bemiller and Wendell; Fitzsimmons, Baumann and Wendell. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 8. Bases on balls—Off Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bliemiller, (Harris.) Struck out—By Jordan, 1; Bliemiller, 1.

Other International Scores.

									R.	H.	E.
Reading	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	11	2
Binghamton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries—Barnhardt and Doolin; Beckvermit, Faircloth, and Smith.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0—7	12	2
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	5	3

Batteries—Thompson and Schaufele; Brogan, Nayl, and Carris.

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FIRST GAME.

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Bronkie,3b	4	1	1	4	2
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Tobin,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	0	15	1
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Severoid,c	3	1	1	2	0
Sothoron,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	33	4	6	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	5	0	0	4	4
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Burns,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	0
Perry,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	37	2	4	16	15

Errors—Harris, Fitzsimmons.

Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—8	11	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	5	2

Two-base hits—Donelson, Fitzsimmons. Stolen bases—Bengough, Strait, Keating, Mooers. Sacrifice hit—Strait. Sacrifice fly—McCarron. Double plays—Keating, Harris, and Wiltse; Bemiller and Wendell; Fitzs

HUNTER BEATS THROCKMORTON IN FINAL MATCH FOR EASTERN NEW YORK LAWN TENNIS TITLE

HUNTER IS TWICE VICTOR AT TENNIS

Defeats Throckmorton for the Eastern New York Title, Then Victor with Ostendorf.

ANOTHER FOR MISS WAGNER

After Taking Women's Singles She Shines in Mixed Doubles Event at Pleasantville.

Francis T. Hunter won the men's singles championship for Eastern New York State, and with A. J. Ostendorf for a partner, captured the doubles title, at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club yesterday.

Hunter defeated Harold Throckmorton, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, and with Ostendorf defeated Alex Ller and Leon Croley, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marie Wagner won her second title in the tournament, playing with A. J. Ostendorf in the mixed doubles, the pair defeating Mrs. L. G. Morris and Henry Bassford, 6—4, 8—6.

After losing the first set, and four straight games in the second set to Throckmorton, Hunter changed his style of play from one of drives and smashes, to one of easier and more careful shots, and won the second, third, and fourth sets, capturing the match and title.

Throckmorton, with his more sensational style of play, took the first set, 8—2. Hunter won six straight games in the second session, after dropping the first four, and won the set, 6—4. The other two sets went to Hunter, 7—5, 6—4. The first and last sessions were the best exhibition of fast tennis of the afternoon. Throckmorton making seemingly impossible recoveries, but losing before the more consistent and accurate work of his opponent. Hunter used a hard, smashing drive in the first set with little success, the ball landing several feet behind the base line. He continued his long drives in the next set, but when he realized that he was beating himself, he changed to a game in which he hugged the sidelines to the fraction of an inch.

Throckmorton lost many points because he did not recover quickly enough after making a shot which he thought deserved a point. Time and time, after making a recovery which looked almost impossible, he would remain at the place of striking the ball instead of getting in position for his opponent's return. Hunter, on the other hand, was continually on the alert, sending back hard shots and getting in position for Throckmorton's return. Though Hunter's playing lacks the dashing color which Throckmorton adds to his style, his unadulterated tennis brings him better results.

The point score:

MENS' SINGLES.

First Set.

									Pts.	G.
Hunter	2	0	5	1	3	4	4	5	24	2
Throckmorton	4	4	3	4	5	6	2	7	35	6

Second Set.

Hunter	1	7	1	0	4	4	4	4	33	6
Throckmorton	4	5	4	4	2	1	2	1	0—28	4

Third Set.

Hunter	0	2	4	2	4	4	3	2	5	4—32
Throckmorton	4	4	1	4	2	0	1	5	4	3 2—30

Fourth Set.

Hunter	4	0	4	4	1	3	4	4	3	4—31
Throckmorton	1	4	2	1	4	5	1	1	5	2—28

Hunter has been playing in top form through the tournament, having defeated Allen Behr decisively in the fifth round on Saturday, when he won, 6—3, 6—0. In the semi-finals he met Dr. R. F. Drake, and, with his hard drives and sharp placement, he completely outclassed his more conservative opponent.

Throckmorton defeated Fred Anderson, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, in the semi-finals, when the veteran winner of tennis cups could not stand the pace set by his younger and more active opponent. Both the winner and runner-up receive medals.

Miss Wagner, in winning with her partner, A. J. Ostendorf, took her second prize in the tournament, having won the women's singles title on Saturday by defeating Mrs. Edward Raymond. Miss Wagner's backhand, which did much to win the singles title for her, helped defeat Mrs. L. G. Morris and Henry Bassford in the doubles yesterday. She uses a long, sliding stroke with great power behind it, making returns which seem to be beyond her possible reach.

Hunter continued his excellent playing in the doubles, where he frequently resorted to his drive, then under control. Alex Ller, who is hailed as one of the coming stars of national tennis, played well, but was troubled by his main error, that of netting a great number of balls because of topping his strokes too much.

The summaries:

Men's Singles—Final Round—Francis Hunter defeated Harold Throckmorton, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles. — Final Round — Francis Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Alex Ller and Leon Croley, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Henry Bassford, 6—4, 8—6.

TILDEN AND JOHNSTON WIN.

Favorites Advance In Clay Court Tennis Tournament at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flocks of tennis stars from outside Chicago today joined play in the ninth annual clay court tennis championships, which opened yesterday.

William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia, national champion, and William M. Johnston of San Francisco, former champion, the former fresh from victory in the sectional championship play at Cincinnati, won easily in the early rounds. S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn, Metropolitan champion, defeated Evan Rees of Dallas, Texas, one of the best players in the Southwest.

Play in the doubles opens tomorrow, while the big field in the singles continues the elimination process. Women's events start Tuesday.

Thirty-six matches in the singles were played today.

The summaries:

First Round.—W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated H. D. Warner, Monticello, Ill., 6—0, 6—1; S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, beat Evan Rees, Dallas, Texas, 6—1, 6—3; R. A. Johnstone, Parkersburg, W. Va., defeated L. J. Washburn, Chicago, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round.—Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Ray Epstein, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—3; William T. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, won by default from Ray Hollingshead, St. Louis; Lucien E. Williams, Hill School, defeated S. Miller, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0; S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Harold Forster, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round.—William T. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, beat H. F. Vories, Jr., University of Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Elmhurst Wins on Courts.

The Elmhurst Tennis Club defeated the Flushing Country Club's team on the courts of the latter in one of the series of matches in the Queens Borough Tennis League yesterday by a 5 to 1 score. A. von Bernuth was the only Flushing player to score a bracket. He defeated W. I. Plitt, Elmhurst, 6—3, 6—4.

Qualify on Flushing Links.

The qualifying round for the President's Trophy Competition, an annual fixture at the Flushing Country Club, was played yesterday. The following qualified: J. B. De Wolf, 84; H. Kenworthy, 85; F. T. Jones, 85; T. V. Ely, 87; E. F. Oates, 87; W. A. Mantle, 88; A. S. Andrews, 89; Jack de Chadenedes, G. D. Raine, 90; R. H. Boyd, 91; A. S. Chatfield, 91.

Westchester Golfers to Play.

The annual championship of the Westchester Country Golf Association will be held at the Apawamis Club on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The competition is open to amateurs who are members of clubs belonging to the Westchester Country Golf Association.

Comment On Current Events In Sports

The East-West Tennis Matches.

Last week's intersectional tennis matches at Cincinnati, although resulting in a decisive victory for the East, proved little as to the actual strength of the traditional rivals. Both the Eastern and Western teams were deprived of the play of some of their leading representatives, and in this respect the former suffered most. Such men as Strachan, McLoughlin, Davis, Griffin, Hayes, and Roberts would surely have improved upon the performances of at least two of the Westerners who appeared at Cincinnati. On the other hand, the East disregarded a wealth of strong material which might have been used to advantage. If another series is played, as contemplated, at the time of the national championships, a fairer judgment will be possible, for both sections will then have a chance to line up their very best material for a closer and more thrilling argument.

Those who predicted a walk-over for the East last week were not far wrong, for at least two of the three matches won by the West were distinct upsets, whereas practically all the admittedly doubtful contests resulted in Eastern victories. The utter collapse of S. Howard Voshell was the one startling feature of the meeting, and it was this alone that kept the West in the running up to the final day. Against the mediocre, soft game of Robert Kinsey, Voshell put up not the slightest resistance, even though the Californian tried his best to throw the match away through sheer nervousness. Lack of physical condition can only partly account for such a phenomenon. In the doubles Voshell was not much better, his usually dependable overhead and service having no real punch, while he fell down again and again on the easiest of chances. An estimate of Voshell's play may be formed from the fact that Axel Gravern, the stronger member of the victorious doubles team, was beaten by Vincent Richards, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, in the singles. Wallace Johnson was also below form in the doubles, but might have improved with better support from his partner. His singles victory over A. L. Green, Jr., a second-rater, required no great effort.

Young Richards showed what he could do when he overwhelmed Gravern, but his work in the doubles was distinctly below par. At that, the victory of W. M. Johnston and Samuel Hardy over the national champions was well earned. The veteran Hardy surprised himself here, as well as in his singles against R. Lindley Murray, when he gave the present title-holder an unexpectedly close battle. Johnston's showing against Tilden in the singles was also surprisingly good, considering that this was the first hard match played by the Californian in two years, and under most discouraging climatic conditions. Kumagae's twofold success was expected, although Burdick gave him a good argument, especially in the doubles. The Japanese star is on top of his game at present, and should have little trouble in defending his title as New York State champion at Utica this week.

In general the renewal of the intersectional matches proved disappointing. It was too hot for first-class tennis, while the gallery was inclined to be unruly and the lineswanship was atrocious from start to finish. For two days every close decision went with absolute regularity against the East, but on the final day's play equally absurd errors were made in the opposite direction. When a ball thrown into the court during play failed to elicit a "let" from the umpire, it was scarcely strange that some of the more tempermental exponents of tennis found it difficult to do themselves justice.

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Hagen's Splendid Golf.

No longer is there any reason for an argument as to where the premier honors belong among American golfers. Walter Hagen has settled that question so decisively that the only arguments in the case centre around the identity of the player who is best qualified to give the Oakland Hills professional the best fight for top honors.

In his two big victories of the current season, the first in the national open championship at Brae Burn and the second in his triumph over a select field in the Metropolitan open, Hagen has satisfied followers of the links game that he is supreme in the field. He had won both championships in other years, and his repetition of each victory dispels any idea that either might have been the result of a player's being at the top of his form when the particular tournaments were played.

In the national open championship Hagen had to defeat all the stars of the game to win first honors. His start was none too impressive, his 78 on the first day's play being tied by five other competitors and bettered by ten. But he displayed a consistency throughout that earned him a tie with Brady at the conclusion of the seventy-two-hole play, and he won in the play-off by one stroke. The harder he is pressed the better golf he plays. In the Metropolitan open tournament at North Shore last week Hagen again trailed in the early stages, but came along strong and finished three strokes ahead of his closest rival. The field at North Shore was a representative one, with only Barnes and Hutchinson missing. Both had played at Brae Burn and had trailed Hagen, so it is natural to assume that the same result would have occurred in the later tournament.

Rumors have been heard that Hagen is seriously thinking of retiring from the game; golfing enthusiasts are hoping that this is not so. In Hagen they have a homebred golfer with every promise of reaching as great heights as were ever reached by any devotee of the sport. He stands today alone at the head of his field, with every prospect of holding the position for a long time to come.

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Hard Going for Gotham Nines.

A few days can make a lot of difference in baseball. During the last week New York fans have been building up fond hopes that both the Giants and Yankees were intrenched to withstand the opposition of the Western clubs. But now both Gotham outfits are knocked off their pedestals. The pace in both leagues is growing warmer, and baseball fans are confronted with two of the hottest pennant fights in years. The Giants held their own just as long as their hitters were able to bat the opposition, but just as soon as they ran up against a pitcher in such fine fettle as Cooper was on Saturday their biggest asset was gone. The Yanks have thrived on their pitching, and when that fell down they, too, had to go back.

The present predicament of the two New York teams, however, is by no means so critical that the outcome of the present battling with the Western clubs will put them out of the running. There is still time to entrench and overcome obstacles. In the National League the Reds are playing sensational ball, and it is not likely that they can keep up their present gait without some reaction.

During this present sojourn of the Western clubs of the National League in the East, the Giants, however, cannot count much on the Phillies and Braves giving much aid to halt the Reds, Cubs, or Pirates. It is going to be tough sledding for the next few weeks, and McGraw's pitchers will have to show their top form to keep the club near the top. Following the Pirates in Harlem come the Cubs, and then the Reds. With this strong opposition in the offing, the Giants will have to bring forth all their available strength. Their pitching will have to improve. One gleam of hope is that Jess Winters has shown improvement and is about ready to take his regular turn. If Winters can hit a winning gait, much burden will be taken from Causey, Benton, Barnes, and Toney. Ferrell and Schupp cannot be relied upon to help the club out of its present danger.

The high-class pitching of the Yankees can be relied on to carry them through their present journey. It is not probable that a club which has been playing such consistent home ball could go to pieces so badly as not to get at least an even break on its present journey. Of the two clubs, the Yankees will probably weather the month of July better than the Giants. No matter what the outcome of the month's campaign, however, both aggregations are strong enough to overcome any temporary setback which might come at this time.

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Lateral and Diagonal Gaits.

With the opening meeting of the Grand Circuit season of 1919 ensconced already in the pages of harness horse history, it is possible to get at least an approximate line upon the potential merits of the performers and the play. Veteran observers—chiefly owners, trainers, and reinsmen—have been insistent in their predictions that the current year would see sterling work done by the trotters and pacers, and that the racegoers might confidently expect rare treats in the meetings around the big wheel. The prophets based their predictions upon their knowledge of the way the seasoned horses, as well as the babies of last year, were developing in Spring training on a hundred tracks.

The opening clashes of the fancy-gaited animals at the North Randall course incline one to the belief that the forecasts of the experts are based on fact rather than fancy. Certainly the races at the fast Cleveland track were rich in interest and in achievement. Most of the notable stables were represented, as well as some new strings which will evidently bear watching. Such performances as the half-mile in 1:02¾ of the well-bred youngster, Mr. Dudley, have, to be sure, chiefly the merit of precocity, for the two-year-old phenomenon seldom develops into the seasoned racer of high merit. But the fast miles of Frank Dewey, Darvester, Goldie Todd, Evan Abbe, and, especially, Single G., among the side-wheelers, and Allie Lou, Brescia, Prince Loree, and Miss Woodbine in the trotting classes, may safely be taken as presaging a great season's sport. Of particular significance is the fact that of the outstanding performers at Cleveland only Single G. has yet been stamped with the seal of greatness.

The gatherings of spectators were large, greater than the North Randall confines ever before encompassed. The figures in this respect are gratifying, but they are only in accord with the season's developments in each branch of sports. They betoken merely the healthy hunger that pervades America to watch or to join in the fifty-seven varieties of outdoor recreations.

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Internationalism in Yachting.

Practically all of the sports which are in favor with Americans reach their flowering in international competitions. This is particularly the case with lawn tennis, golf, polo, track and field athletics, and yacht racing. The activities of the diamond and the turf furnish the outstanding exceptions to the rule.

Yachting is at present in a parlous state on both sides of the Atlantic, and British votaries of the sport feel that in the necessary reorganization its roots should be sunk deep in the fertile soil of an International Union. It is their fervently expressed desire that America should set aside a certain exclusiveness which has characterized its leading yachting organizations and should cooperate heartily in the proposed effort to rebuild the game on a much broader foundation.

There was an International Yacht Racing Union, to which all the yachting nations of Europe belonged. It was founded in 1906, and perished with the outbreak of the war, whose great maw swallowed both yachtsmen and yachts. Sailing rules, measurement rules, and classes of yachts were common to all the member nations, so that craft of the various lands could compete anywhere in their classes without time allowance. Excellent sport, with the added zest of international flavor, resulted.

It is to the re-establishment of such conditions on an even greater scale that British yachtsmen are now looking. In the Scandinavian lands the sport is undergoing a boom, and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have made overtures for the formation of a new international union. When sport is mentioned, however, John Bull looks westward, across the ocean, to where lies his pet rival in sporting competitions. Therefore American yachtsmen have been invited to attend an international conference in London in company with amateur skippers from Scandinavian lands. There seems reason to hope that a certain tinge of captiousness which has at times been noted over here will not prevent acquiescence in these friendly overtures.

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The Two-Year-Old Division.

Though the current racing season has been remarkably successful, far more so perhaps than the most optimistic had hoped, both in point of attendance and in competition, it appears from various announcements that the best racing this year is yet to come. The public is to gain some direct advantage from its generous support of the sport. Both the Empire City and Saratoga Racing Associations have increased purses and stakes for the meetings this month and next, and these increases in turn have attracted many owners who have not been accustomed to racing in the East.

This is in part responsible for the fact that this promises to be one of the best seasons in many years for two-year-old competitions. Already the Western owners have invaded the East, some bringing their stables direct to Saratoga, others have sent their strings of horses to Saratoga to prepare for the racing there in August.

Despite the fact that the country is just getting off its war pant, and that racing naturally suffered with other sports during the conflict, this year's crop of two-year-olds has been remarkable both for numbers and quality. Both the East and West have produced some sterling performers and now the best from each section will meet.

But what adds to the interest in the two-year-old division is that quite a number of youngsters which are the pride of their stables have not yet been sent to the post. For this reason many followers of the sport have hesitated to make any great claims for such youngsters as Bonnie Mary, Man o' War, and Miss Tenuma, which now stand out as the top of the division. It may be that among those which have not yet been started there is a colt or filly which will take the measure of the best that have shown so far. It would not be surprising if the two-year-old champion of the year was brought out during the Saratoga meeting, which always provides sensations among the youngsters. It was at Saratoga that Billy Kelly climbed to fame last year.

It is the Saratoga Special which brings out the best performers in this division, and the entry list for the event this year, which has just been made public by A. McL. Earlocker, gives a hint for the first time of the strength of the two-year-old field. It is certain that some surprises will occur in this and events to follow. H. P. Whitney, Commander J. K. L. Ross, Joseph E. Widener, P. A. Clark, and others have entered the best of their young racers in the special. Mr. Whitney, who has already brought out Panoply, Wendy, and Colorado, has nominated Bowie Bond, Wildair, and Leviathan. Commander Ross will probably depend on two of his high-priced youngsters, Royal Jester and Irish Dander, neither of which has been seen under colors yet. Mr. Widener will probably call on Fair Gain, a colt for which he paid $14,000.

Another to be heard from is the smart filly Cinderella, which was a sensation early this season but which was defeated by Bonnie Mary in the Fashion Stakes. William Karrick claims that Cinderella was in no shape to be raced when she was defeated, though her condition was not realized at the time. The filly has been sent to Saratoga to prepare for the racing there and is expected to give a much better account of herself. As there are many others preparing to don colors during the next few weeks the two-year-old division should prove interesting enough for the most exacting racegoer.

POWER BOATS LED HOME BY MIAMADA

Bedouin Makes Up About Two Hours of Handicap on Run from Poughkeepsie.

Miamada, the property of J. Friedenberg, Rockaway Park Yacht Club, was the first power boat to cross the finish line in the 180-mile race to Poughkeepsie and return held over the week end by the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. Miamada crossed the finish line off Rockaway Beach at 3:48 yesterday afternoon. L. H. Strauss's Bedouin finished second at 4:20. Bedouin made the best actual time in the run both to and from Poughkeepsie.

The conditions were somewhat unusual. The craft were sent off together from the starting line in Jamaica Bay at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Bedouin led the fleet easily in the run to Poughkeepsie, arriving at 4:43 Saturday afternoon. All reported that they had to buck a stiff head tide, and several skippers said that they were delayed by minor engine troubles.

Using the running time to Poughkeepsie as a basis for the handicaps, the craft were started yesterday morning on their handicap time in the leg back to Jamaica Bay. Miamada, which finished at Poughkeepsie at 9:07, was the first craft to be sent down the river. She started promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The last boat to start was Bedouin, which was sent away three hours later. Half way down the river Bedouin was well up with the leaders, but never could catch up with Miamada, which was fortunate enough to beat the tide all the way home. The committee must check and compare the time both to and from Poughkeepsie before the winner can be announced.

A. Benkamp's Virginia, another Rockaway Park boat, had no great difficulty in finishing first among the Class B boats. Virginia reached Poughkeepsie at 7:12:45 on Saturday night and arrived home at 4:45:40 yesterday afternoon.

The times that the craft finished at Poughkeepsie and also off Rockaway Beach are as follows:

Poughkeepsie and Return Race for Motor Boats.

COURSE 180 MILES.

	Class A. Fin. at Poughkeepsie Saturday, P. M.	Fin. at Jamaica Bay Sunday, P. M.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S
Miamada, J. Friedenberg	9:07:00	3:48:00
Bedouin, L. H. Strauss	4:43:00	4:20:00
Haicyon, E. Butler	7:04:00	4:29:30
Ethel M., L. F. Mueller	7:41:10	4:35:30
Willaway, L. Eddinger	6:56:30	4:56:30
Giro, A. P. Davis	8:33:25	4:58:38
Alfbi, M. F. Sommers	10:09:00	5:03:50
Fannie U., S. A. Ullman	7:44:15	5:06:45
Nisbe, W. Sunswein	10:44:00	5:27:10
Adelew, F. L. Solomon	7:19:43	*.....
Lespia, W. C. Hambler	7:56:05	*.....
Ruthie II, F. Dobell	7:56:10	*.....
Bren, Westfall-Kruger	Disabled.	
Terrybell, M. Schiff	Withdrew.	

Class B.

Virginia, A. Benkamp	7:12:45	4:54:40
Brownie, N. Brown	10:57:00	5:06:00
Senorita II, L. Golly	10:24:00	5:15:20
Viola, A. G. Adolph	Withdrew.	

*Not timed.

DODGE WINS WITH MARS II.

Steers Yacht to Victory Over Port Washington Y. C. Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 13.—Twenty-four yachts of the Star class, ten in Class A, and fourteen in Class B, started in the sixth of a series of races for the championship of the Port Washington, Bayside, and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs over the course of the former this afternoon, and twenty-three finished.

The race in both classes was marked by close finishes. Clever handling of L. A. D. Percival's Mars II, by Wilson Dodge, a youthful skipper barely out of his teens, brought that yacht home first ahead of the veteran skippers, Edwin Willis, Charles Hyde, and others. Mr. Dodge sailed an ideal race throughout and came home a winner over Mr. Hyde in the Hydra by a margin of 32 seconds. The two leading yachts carried the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club. Almost on even terms with the Hydra was the Maia, owned and sailed by Benjamin B. Linkfield of the Bayside Yacht Club. The Altair, the champion of last year, was almost a minute behind the Maia.

Only 5 minutes and 24 seconds separated the first and the last of the ten yachts in Class A to start.

Gordon Curry, in the Aquilla, won his third race of the series in Class B, reaching the finish line six minutes ahead of R. D'Oench in the Vega. Within a minute of the finish of the Aquilla, five other yachts crossed the line—W. Teves's Neptune, G. L. Simonson's North Star, G. A. Schieren's Draco, G. A. Duerr's Dione, and the Vega.

Next Sunday the annual race to Captain Island and return will be sailed.

The summary:

INTERCLUB RACE. STAR CLASS. CLASS A.

Start 3:05. Course 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Mars II, L. A. D. Percival	4 26 16	1 21 16
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4 26 48	1 21 48
Maia, B. L. Linkfield	4 26 49	1 21 49
Altair, E. V. Willis	4 27 45	1 22 45
Snapper, A. Iselin 2d	4 28 09	1 23 09
Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4 29 10	1 24 10
Aria, George Abbott	4 29 12	1 24 12
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4 30 35	1 25 35
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4 31 32	1 26 32
Taurus, W. L. Insley	4 31 40	1 26 40

CLASS. B.

Start 3:15. Course Six Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Aquilla, G. Curry	4 38 40	1 23 40
Vega, R. D'Oench	4 38 46	1 23 46
Neptune, W. Teves	4 38 47	1 23 47
North Star, G. L. Simonson	4 39 ..	1 24 ..
Draco, G. A. Schieren	4 39 21	1 24 21
Dione, G. A. Duerr	4 39 40	1 24 40
Banshee, M. Egerton	4 39 46	1 24 46
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4 40 38	1 25 38
Orion, Kendall Thayer	4 40 47	1 25 47
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	4 40 58	1 25 58
Starlight, A. Nesbitt	4 42 18	1 27 18
Athena, A. W. Fraser	4 43 05	1 28 05
Polaris, W. D. Wright, Jr.	4 43 57	1 28 57
Half Moon, T. R. Fell	Did not finish.	

RACE WEEK AT LARCHMONT.

Series of Yacht Races to be Held from July 19 to 26.

Race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be held from July 19 to July 26, inclusive. There will be open races for all classes of yachts enrolled in recognized yacht clubs. On July 26 will be sailed the race for the Larchmont Cup for schooners. All schooners will sail in one class, time allowances to be calculated upon rating measurements. There will be no restrictions as to sails or crew. Each competing yacht must fly its private signal at the peak.

In every class in which two or more yachts start, with the intention of completing the course, a prize will be awarded. When four or five yachts start, a second prize will be awarded, and when six or more yachts start, a third prize will be given. During race week the club offers series prizes for the winner of the greatest number of points in each of the several classes contested, and a second prize to the winner of the next greatest number of points in each of the classes in which four or more yachts start in the majority of races.

Entries for race week must be filed with the Regatta Committee before 6 P. M. next Thursday. Entries must be made in writing and must give the owner's name and address, name of yacht, racing number, rig, and rating measurement calculated according to the club's rule for measurement.

FRIEDE WINS CANOE RACE.

Takes Fourth Leg on Elliott Trophy, Leading Six Starters.

Leo Friede, international canoe-sailing champion, scored his fourth leg on the Elliott Trophy, emblematic of the Eastern championship, when the competition was revived yesterday on Long Island Sound. The race was run under the auspices of the American Canoe Association by the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and marked the first competition for the trophy since 1916, when Friede scored his last victory.

Six aspirants for the trophy competed in the race, and five of them finished the full course of six miles. W. Streng, sailing the Yvette, was disabled on the second lap of the one-and-one-half-mile triangular course, and was compelled to retire. The course had to be covered four times.

Friede, sailing the Mermaid, got off in front, and, with a slight breeze carrying his fast craft, the international title holder remained at the head of the field thereafter. R. Armstrong, in the Yvonne, gave Friede a hard struggle for premier position, but the champion's canoe held to the leading position until the finish line was crossed. Friede's time was 1:35:40 and Armstrong's was 1:39:36.

The summary:

ELLIOTT TROPHY CANOE SAILING RACE. Course, 6 miles. Start at 1:55.

Owner. Canoe.	Elapsed Time.
Leo Friede, Mermaid	1:35:40
R. Armstrong, Yvonne	1:39:36
W. Claussen, Knickerbocker	1:47:20
E. Ahrens, Bit	2:01:30
V. Trebay, Bubble	2:06:23
W. Streng, Yvette	Withdrew

BAYONNE OARSMEN TAKE TWO EVENTS

Woodcliffs and Nonpareils Are Other Winners on Harlem—Morris Defeats Kunar.

The Bayonne Rowing Association's oarsmen swept the Harlem River yesterday in the annual midsummer regatta of the New York Rowing Association, conducted over the Speedway course of a mile. The Jerseyites, competing in two events of the program, scored a brace of victories, without really being extended.

Bayonne's colors first flashed home victorious in the junior four-oared barge race. In this event the New Jersey athletes measured strokes with the Varuna Boat Club, but the latter crew was unable to furnish serious opposition. The race marked the return of the Varuna Boat Club to activity after a lapse of several years, and against the seasoned Bayonne oarsmen the Varuna quartet was outclassed. Only for a short time after the start at Washington Bridge did the barges remain close together. The Boyonne crew lifted its stroke at the quarter-mile mark and thereafter drove the craft through the smooth waters of the Harlem, gradually opening up a gap which amounted to about six boat lengths at the finishing point, a slight distance below Fordham Bridge. The course was rowed in 6:46 1-5.

In the senior four-oared barge race the second Bayonne success was recorded. This time the Jerseyites were opposed by the Woodcliff Boat Club and for about half the distance the two crews rowed practically abreast in their separate lanes. Several times the Woodcliff boat shot to the fore in this part of the race, but always the Bayonne crew increased its stroke and cut down the advantage. Soon after passing the half-mile mark the Bayonne crew summoned all its strength and passed the Woodcliff barge. The challenge found the latter crew unprepared. The Woodcliff crew soon recovered, however, and gave chase up to within about 200 yards of the finishing point. Here the stroke fell off and the Boyonne barge swept through the smooth water to an advantage of about four lengths. The time for this race was 7:10.

William J. Morris of the Metropolitan Rowing Club scored the easiest victory of the day in the junior single shell event. Morris and Joseph Kunar were the only starters, but the latter burned himself up in the first half mile with a pace which kept him in front for this distance. In the closing half mile, however, Kunar showed the effects of his early efforts and went completely to pieces. The Sewanhaka oarsman gave un the race before reaching the three-quarter-mile mark.

A start-and-finish closing spurt carried the Nonpareil Rowing Club junior double shell to victory over the First Bohemian Boat Club and the Varuna Boat Club in the opening race of the day.

The summaries:

Junior Double Shell Race.—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, (W. Donovan, bow, and H. P. O'Dea, stroke;) First Bohemian Boat Club, (Frank Kreisl, bow, and L. Toman, stroke,) second; Varuna Boat Club, (Ray Myers, bow, and Harry McKay, stroke,) third. Time—6:02 2-5.

Junior Single Shell Race.—Won by William J. Morris, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Joseph Kunar, Seawanhaka Boat Club, only other starter, did not finish complete course. Time—6:51 2-5.

Junior Four-oared Barge Race.—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association, (J. A. West, bow; Edward Boylan, 2; Gerard Noonan, 3; R. J. Pomel, stroke; Edward A. Walborn, coxswain;) Varuna Boat Club, (Julius Smith, bow; Frank Purey, 2; Walter Nixon, 3; Dermott Dillon, stroke; Charles W. Allen, Jr., coxswain,) second. Time—6:22 3-5. Varuna's time—6:46 1-5.

Junior Four-oared Gig Race.—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club, (W. Brickner, bow; W. Rudolph, 2; John Brickner, 3; Ralph Warner, stroke; George Binet, coxswain;) Varuna Boat Club, (Ray Myers, bow; Harry McKay, 2; John Keating, 3; Arthur Gilmore, stroke; C. W. Allen, Jr., coxswain,) second. Time—6:35 4-5. Varuna's time—6:57 3-5.

Senior Four-oared Barge Race.—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association, (Kenneth Coombes, bow; Frank Brooks, 2; George Templeton, 3; Kenneth M. Reed, stroke; E. A. Walborn, coxswain;) Woodcliff Boat Club, (Howard Binet, bow; Charles Walz 2; Edward Lindholm, 3; Albert Thygeson, stroke; Richard Sturcke, coxswain,) second. Time—7:10.

MASSEY WINS GOLF TITLE.

Beats M. Dauge in Interallied Tourney on La Boulie Links.

PARIS, July 13, (Associated Press.)—Arnaud Massey, former French golf champion, won the Inter-Allied golf championship on the La Boulie links yesterday, by defeating M. Dauge at the thirty-second hole.

The winner played a steady and consistent game throughout the morning and afternoon, taking 131 strokes for the 32 holes.

Kennedy Is Golf Cup Winner.

R. C. Kennedy captured the President's Cup on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday after being forced to 54 holes by C. H. Conklin to gain the prize. The match began July 6, when the golfers finished all even. Yesterday morning the play was resumed, and again Kennedy and Conklin finished all even. In the afternoon, however, Kennedy gained the cup when he returned a card of 83—13—70. Conklin's card showed 92—12—80.



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TO SELL FAST YEARLINGS.

Young Racers of Good Breeding to Go Under Hammer at Saratoga.

Major Thomas C. McDowell and John Oliver Keene are in the East in connection with the deal for the Havre de Grace race track which, if it does not miscarry, will result in the transference of the control of Havre de Grace to the Horsemen's Association, with Edward Burke as general manager. Major McDowell, one of the leading breeders of the Blue Grass State is the owner of the brilliant youngsters High Command and Distinction, considered respectively the smartest two-year-old colt and the smartest two-year-old filly developed in the West. These youngsters are a son and daughter of The Manager and they will race at Saratoga. Mr. Keene, another breeder of the Blue Grass, and a member of the State Racing Commission of Kentucky, is the owner of the promising young stallion Luke McLuke.

Major McDowell will have a sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Saratoga on Aug. 6. He will dispose of a bunch of smart yearlings by The Manager, Ivan the Terrible, Jim Gaffney, Peter Quince, Ballot, Dick Finnell, and Uncle. Mr. Keene will not sell any yearlings this season. He has decided to train his Luke McLukes next year.

Major McDowell is authority for the announcement that Charles H. Berryman, proprietor of the Elmendorf stud, will have a sale at Saratoga on Aug. 8. Mr Berryman came to the decision to sell his yearlings publicly at Saratoga only a couple of days ago. The Fasig-Tipton Company, which will conduct all the sales at Saratoga this Summer, will dispose of the Elmendorf yearlings. Major McDowell, considered as good a judge of budding racing talent as may be found in the country, says that there are no better looking youngsters in the country than the Berryman yearlings, which are sons and daughters of Ballot. Mr. Berryman will offer a brown colt by Ballot out of Rose Marie and fillies from Basseting, Majolica, Royal Dainty and Enterprise.

Barrington Horses Win Twice.

J. A. L. Barrington scored two harness racing victories on the Harlem Speedway yesterday in the first of a series of midsummer matinees. Barrington piloted his bay gelding, Kenwood, to a straight-heat victory over Idolate, G. Gall's bay stallion, in the first brush, and in the second Barrington scored in straight heats with his bay mare, Little Kate. Gunfire and Squirrel Brook finished in the order named in the latter brush.

NOT TO BUY HAVANA TRACK.

George W. Loft Announces Deal with Curley Brown Is Off.

George W. Loft is authority for the announcement that the deal between himself and H. D. (Curley) Brown for the Oriental Park racetrack at Havana is off for good and all. Mr. Loft made the following statement for publication in connection with the announcement of his abandonment of the idea of owning and running Oriental Park: "When I, with associates, buy a racetrack, or any other enterprise, I buy it without incumbrances. I refuse to assume any of the obligations as regards the management of such an enterprise of the person or persons from whom I buy. I decline to permit the original owners to interfere in any way with my plans for the future conduct of such an enterprise. That is all I have to say."

It is said that the reason Loft and his associates have let the Havana proposition drop is that Brown wished to include in the transfer agreement stipulations reserving to him certain clubhouse and betting ring concessions.

TODAY'S YONKERS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Head Over Heels, 115 pounds; Spad, 106; Krewer, 106; Afternoon, 108; American Boy, 111; Carmandale, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, selling; about six furlongs. B. B. Johnson, 117 pounds; Ellison, 115; Mahoney, 107; Erran Go On, 115; Green Gold, 115; Star Realm, 105; *Sedan, 105; Hauberk, 115; Housemaid, 115; Dragoon, 113; Crotnwell, 107; Joyful, 100; Out the Way, 125; Adele, 110; Osgood, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Mistress Polly, 113 pounds; Comme Ci, 110; K. K.

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LABOR'S UNSOCIAL POLICY.

Under the guidance of statesmen the nations are drawn closer politically. Under the guidance of the less wise among labor leaders they are being separated industrially and torn asunder internally. This contrast is illustrated by the seamen's strike, timed to supplement the British coal crisis. The world wants nothing more than coal, not even food. There may be doubt whether we can supply enough food to feed the world. There is no doubt that we can fill the greatest demands for coal, provided the unions co-operate. We have shown a capacity to produce 100,000,000 tons more than we need, notwithstanding a shortage of current production for domestic needs.

There is an official estimate of shortage of 25,000,000 tons in England's accustomed supplies to Western and Southern Europe, and 14,000,000 tons exported elsewhere. Germany now is out of the export coal trade, and for the next few years France must import her deficiencies due to the war. Altogether it is a moderate estimate that the world wants from us 50,000,000 tons of coal, and cannot get it elsewhere. That is the very time for labor to strike so as to do most damage throughout the world and thus enforce its demands. Our seamen strike for prohibitory wages, and British miners have just been allowed an increase of wages, with a promise of shorter hours now and still shorter soon. The consequence is that we are threatened with inability to sell our coal abroad when the selling is good, and that from Wednesday next British consumers must pay 6 shillings, say $1.50, more for coal.

This extortion—the facts justify the word—on both sides the ocean recalls an incident which reflected no credit on some Wall Street operators who were floating a stock, and privately were "selling theirs first." That was merely bad faith. The policy of the labor unions in this case is nothing short of inhumane. They are reckless of the damage they do to any and all other interests, provided their own demands are granted. The lack of justification on this side the ocean appears from the fact that the striking seamen are not satisfied with their own law, which raised their wages above those of the world level in a world industry. Now that foreign conditions have brought the wage levels so near together that vessel owners may perhaps absorb the difference between American and foreign wages by increasing efficiency and decreasing a narrowing margin of profit, the men strike to raise the American level again. That may afford another basis for another foreign increase, and then the process may begin again. The objection lies not so much against the wage as against the denial of opportunity to test it in a fair labor market. If there is such a shortage of labor that the wage is fairly asked it should be, must be, paid without demur. But who can say that the Furuseth seamen's law fixes a fair wage? And the strike demands more than that.

The extortion of the British miners is shown by the fact that the more they are paid the less they produce. The labor cost of a ton in 1887 was 58 cents. The present cost is $1.32, and the day is to be shortened by an hour. A British miner digs sixty-five tons a year less than so recently as 1900. He digs seventy-five tons less than his father did in 1887. Half of our coal is dug by machinery, and that might be increased except for labor obstacles. The British miners allow only 8 per cent. to be dug by machinery, and their agitation for nationalization has stopped all betterment and enterprise, so that the plants are in bad and worsening condition. Between State control and trade unions the mines are so harried that their efficiency, never great, is deplorable. The reason for this unsocial conduct is that the miners think the owners are making excessive profit. Coal is sold by the ton, and the more that is mined the greater the profit. Hence the profit must be reduced. What British coal there is for export is sold at 60 shillings a ton, which corresponds to 22 shillings a ton here. But the British unions say it shall not be mined with profit, and our seamen say it shall not be transported.

Factories can no more produce goods without coal than laborers can work without food. A shortage of coal means a shortage of everything else, not even excepting natural products, for they depend on coal for carriage from where they grow to where they are wanted. No one knows better than the unions what key industries are. Key industries are industries upon which other industries depend for their ability to work to advantage, or in some cases to work at all. The unions are getting what they ask not because their services are worth the money, but because they know just what to ask for and how to ask for it. At the present time some of the unions are withholding food from their starving brothers in European countries.

A MEXICAN TEST CASE.

General CANDIDO AGUILAR, President CARRANZA'S envoy, intimated before his departure for France that a way would be found to adjust the new mining laws in Mexico to the interests of American, British, and other nationals who had valid titles to oil-producing lands and had protested against subsurface taxation of a confiscatory nature. There could be no adjustment but change of policy on the part of the Carranza Administration and repeal or modification of the obnoxious laws. If intentions are judged by acts, President CARRANZA means to stick to his oil decrees, whatever his son-in-law may promise. Unless the truth is distorted, the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, many of whose stockholders are Americans, may justly complain that its property is being confiscated.

The facts as reported at Washington are that the company leased a tract of land and began to drill for oil, spending a large sum of money on the enterprise; but because it would not admit that the oil belonged to the sovereign Mexican people, that is to say to the Carranza Government, the property was "denounced" and Mexicans took it over, ousting the lessees. The new occupants have had no difficulty in procuring licenses to drill for oil, although the Government had refused to grant licenses to the Scottish-Mexican Company, which had been advised by the British Foreign Office not to concede title in the oil to the Carranza Government.

The Mexican lessees are said to be getting 30,000 barrels of oil daily out of one of the wells they drilled, while the Scottish-Mexican Company is practically outlawed. This seems to be a concrete case of confiscation, and, as the company continues to pay the rental and the Mexican proprietor receives the sums agreed upon, it should soon be known whether the courts to which General AGUILAR referred complainants are permitted to render the justice which the former Foreign Minister vaguely promised them.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The world celebrates this Fourteenth of July. The world celebrated the Fourteenth of July a year ago, but there is a difference. The exercises held throughout the allied countries in 1918 were perhaps the most extensive demonstration on record of the pastime known as whistling to keep up one's courage.

Everybody knew that another German offensive was at hand. Three great attacks in March, April, and May had finally been halted, but after terrible loss of men, material, and territory. There had been more hopeful events after that; the Italians had held the Piave line against an Austro-Hungarian offensive in fullest possible force; LUDENDORFF'S June attack toward Compiègne had gained only a few miles. But it had gained; every German offensive in France thus far had gained something, and the allied lines had been driven back to a point where it was impossible to permit the Germans to gain any more.

One year ago today detachments of eight armies marched in review through the streets of Paris—streets that were paved with flowers by way of expression of Parisian gratitude toward the troops who were defending the capital of civilization. Yet every half hour or so a long-range shell fell in the city, a reminder of the incompleteness of the defense. Paris kept up its courage and utilized the national holiday to sell war bonds; but the shells were falling more thickly than ever, and a few miles further east German troops were already massing in their trenches for what they regarded as the final offensive that would bring victory and peace.

Here in New York there was a brilliant demonstration of allied solidarity and of unconquerable hope. But it was a hope based chiefly on conviction that the just cause could not lose in the long run. Ambassador JUSSERAND, speaking at Madison Square Garden, quoted from "the notebook of a very famous General," who wrote under date of May 1:

Instead of having the prospect of a glorious offensive campaign before us, we have a bewildered and gloomy defensive one, unless we receive powerful aid from our generous allies.

And when the Ambassador explained that this had been written in May, 1781; that the very famous General was GEORGE WASHINGTON, looking for help from France; and that the bewildered and gloomy prospect of May had actually been followed by complete and decisive victory in October, we laughed and cheered, and thought of the ten thousand Americans who were landing in France every day. But we could not believe there was a real parallel. Victory, yes, eventually, in 1920 or 1921; victory, because we could not admit that the ideas by and for which the free world had lived could meet defeat. But we hoped for some sort of miracle to bring us victory at all; and as for General WASHINGTON, we could see that he had been unduly despondent, but we could not admit that the parallel was altogether conclusive.

And at the very moment that Ambassador JUSSERAND was finishing his speech, at twenty minutes before midnight, General GOURAUD'S artillery began its unexpected and terribly destructive bombardment of the crowded German trenches. In the early morning the attack began, but French and Americans and Italians were waiting for it; in three days LUDENDORFF'S Friedensturm was a visible failure, and on the 18th French and Americans counterattacked at Soissons and started the German Army on its way back to Germany and to the surrender of Nov. 11. LUDENDORFF'S eyes may not have been opened till Aug. 8, but July 18 turned the scale; and July 15 was the high tide of German victory. So much has crowded our minds in the last year that it is hard to think ourselves back into the psychology of July a year ago, when victory was only an unconquerable hope. Perhaps it will be easier in future years; and all over a world set free by the men who fought between Verdun and Ypres the Fourteenth of July hereafter will be celebrated not alone for the sake of France, but for the sake of all the free nations that won their freedom in those July days under command of a French Marshal.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

The vetoing of the Sundry Civil and Agricultural Appropriation bills is a portent of the highest value to the country. Too long has Congress held the whip hand over the Executive by reason of the fact that an appropriation bill is almost sacred. No matter how many riders have been put on them, no matter how often they have contained matter deleterious to the public interest, the argument of Congress has always been, "You may "veto other bills, but an appropria-"tion bill you cannot veto, because if "you do you will starve the Govern-"ment." Times out of number Presidents have reluctantly yielded to this covert threat. It is responsible for much of the bad legislation inflicted on the country, and for many debatable measures besides. Stick them into an appropriation bill, the argument goes, and the President dare not veto it.

But this particular President seems to have come back from France in fighting trim, and determined to show Congress that he cannot be bullied or even threatened. He has vetoed two appropriation bills in one day, one because it contained a rider repealing the daylight saving law and the other because it made no sufficient appropriation for the rehabilitation of injured soldiers. It is warning to Congress that hereafter appropriation bills will be subjected to the same scrutiny as other measures. If it means the end of the use of appropriation bills to enforce legislation that otherwise could not get through, it will prove an unmixed blessing to the country.

GENERAL CROWDER IN CUBA.

The rebuke to the Liberal politicians in Cuba by General ENOCH H. CROWDER was a duty that could not be avoided. Had he accepted the resolutions of the Liberal Party congratulating him upon his draft of a new electoral law he would have been placed in the position of approving an attack upon the American Minister to Cuba, WILLIAM E. GONZALES, and the abuse of President MENOCAL'S administration, which were made a "rider" to the resolutions. As General CROWDER is in Cuba as a coadjutor, an old occupation of his in the island, he must hold himself aloof from Cuban politics and show no sympathy with the purpose of any faction. Obviously he could not permit his name to be associated with the disparagement of a diplomatic representative of the United States.

It is evident that the party of which PINA GUERRA, the swashbuckling hero of the bloodless insurrection of 1907, is leader has intrigued with characteristic stupidity to make a puppet of General CROWDER. No American Army officer has a better knowledge of Cuban politics than General CROWDER. During the last intervention he spent two years or more in constructing a code for Cuba, and was brought into intimate relations with publicists and politicians. He must have had opportunities to study such types as General JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ and the redoubtable PINA GUERRA. The General is again the candidate of the Liberal Party for President, although a few months ago he declared that he preferred private life. GOMEZ is always against the Government when he is not at the head of it. Every election of which he is not a beneficiary is fraudulent. It was so when ESTRADA PALMA succeeded himself in 1905. When General MENOCAL was re-elected President GOMEZ cried fraud again, and headed another insurrection. Ignominiously beaten in the field, he was captured and might have been tried for treason; but after a few months' confinement in a Havana prison he was released, the Government failing to take extreme measures against him.

It may have been that frauds occurred in the election of 1916, for it seems impossible for the Cubans to elect any man to high office without some violation of their electoral law; but, on the other hand, it appears that General MENOCAL was the real choice of the people of Cuba for President, happily for them. He has given them a clean and able administration, and it may be supposed that the American Minister's offense in the eyes of the Gomez party is that he has been on good terms with President MENOCAL and has not exhibited any esteem for his opponents. PINA GUERRA is an adventurer in Cuban politics, one of the trouble-makers always involved with General GOMEZ in intrigue and disturbance. The attempt to "use" General CROWDER to promote the fortunes of the Liberal Party was what might have been expected of this pair.

With rare tact General CROWDER has complimented the representatives of the Liberal Party for the assistance they have given him in his work, but the rebuke he has administered reflects his opinion of some of their politicians. General CROWDER will surpass himself if he frames an electoral law that the Cuban office-seekers are satisfied with when they find themselves on the losing side.

IS IT THE BEST WAY?

Not long after the close of a successful war, a mass meeting was held in the greatest city of the United States. Priests, judges, and men who held important places under State and Federal Governments were among the speakers. In any other country one might have expected that this meeting would show some appreciation of the victory won by the united forces of the free nations against an enemy who attacked freedom everywhere. But the meeting was occupied with other things.

President WILSON was hissed and booed for three minutes. What was his offense? He had regarded himself as President of the United States, of the whole people, and not of a single race among the many in America; and he had served what he regarded as American interests instead of the interests of a racial minority. For this, people in the crowd called him a Tory and cried that he was selling out his country to a foreign Power.

Sir DOUGLAS HAIG also was hissed and booed. What was his crime? He commanded, competently and successfully, one of the strongest of the allied armies which beat the Germans. He has had nothing to do with the racial problem which occupied the minds of the crowd; he was no enemy of theirs. He was an English soldier who fought the Germans.

Mr. FRANK P. WALSH was gracious enough to hope that the man who has honored him with positions of great responsibility "may still prove his sincerity," but he sees in CLEMENCEAU only "a passing personality," and in LLOYD GEORGE "the international trick mule." England he pictured as full of "seething democrats" about to overthrow LLOYD GEORGE. We wonder why they have not overthrown LLOYD GEORGE. That gentleman still gets his majorities in the House of Commons, a House elected in a campaign where there was practically no issue but Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and his record. The Rev. Father MAGENNIS said that "America "won the war and saved the British "Empire from destruction. God for-"give us." Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN told the crowd that the President is walking backward, having begun this retrogression at Buckingham Palace, and that the way to bring real peace to the world is to reject the Treaty written by a Conference which was "a denial of everything for which we fought." Professor DE VALERA told Americans that they "will be guilty "of the blood of your fathers and "brothers who gave their lives in the "war if you fail to bring about what "they fought for." What did they fight for? Finally, the League of Nations was called "a device to stifle the conscience of Christendom."

This meeting, of course, is no isolated affair; a similar meeting was held in Carnegie Hall a few days ago, and after that meeting the report was published in Germany that President WILSON had been hooted by an "American" audience, which proved the revolt of the American people against the Treaty of Peace.

We think the great majority of the American people is satisfied with the Treaty. The great majority of the American people has sympathized with Irish aspirations for self-government, and has not regarded the enormous improvement in living conditions in Ireland, which the British Government has accomplished in recent years, as an adequate substitute for self-government. But is the cause of Irish freedom helped by such demonstrations as that at Madison Square Garden? Fifteen thousand Irish hissed the President in the Garden on Thursday; several times as many Americans cheered him on the streets earlier in the week.

For the sincere friends of Ireland it is a serious question whether a more decent regard for the natural sentiments of the American people would not better serve the end of winning their sympathy for the cause of Ireland.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Only One Class Displeased.

When the President vetoed the Agricultural Appropriation bill because it repealed the daylight saving law he took action that produced a mingling of satisfaction and relief throughout almost the whole country. The huge majority of its inhabitants believe in daylight saving, for they have found it profitable, pleasurable, and economically sound in a test that has lasted the whole of one Summer and part of another. That same majority, however, was entirely unorganised, and, though it contains a multitude of voters, it does not constitute what the politicians call a "vote," and therefore Congress was not afraid to ignore its preferences and its interests.

Just what is thought of daylight saving throughout the great world of what is called "labor"—the industrial and commercial workers, that is—was well shown by the replies received by The New York World to inquiries sent by it to a great number of employing corporations of all kinds and in many parts of the country. With exceptions so few as to be negligible, the responses were to the effect that the employés of these corporations, men and women alike, were strongly in favor of continuing the daylight saving plan and resented the indifference to their desire which Congress had manifested.

In a few instances it was stated that the workers did not care, one way or the other, what was done to the clocks, but in an overwhelming majority of the letters repeal was opposed because it meant, on the one hand, less production, and, on the other, poorer health and decreased enjoyment for the workers. Several theatrical managers expressed the belief that, on the whole, daylight saving hurt their business, not seriously, but appreciably. That is a consequence regrettable, but hardly intolerable. For some unimaginable cause, from a single manufacturing establishment—the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company—came the declaration that daylight saving had resulted in no saving of any kind, and that "we believe the majority of our employés are strongly in favor of repeal."

Grievances Will Be Considered.

That Congress will pass the Agricultural Appropriation bill again with the daylight saving section still in it is a possibility, of course, but it is a possibility so remote that no apprehensions need be excited. The attempt to destroy the daylight saving law by means of a rider would not have been made if both Senate and House had not been well aware that the repeal was indefensible on its own merits, and the veto will give the excuse which both perhaps will be glad to get for not obeying a demand they know to be obnoxious to general public sentiment.

Now that the daylight saving law has been rescued from its few but vigorously articulate and well-organized enemies, there will be a disposition everywhere to consider anew whatever of reality there is in the objections made to its perpetuation. There are farmers—the dairymen and the market gardeners, that is—who can plead with some justice that it works inconveniently for them, and their grievances, though small, are not to be ignored. Some mothers, too, are complaining that under the new arrangement they have difficulty in getting their little children asleep in time to give them all the rest they need. That, too, is a matter not lightly to be dismissed.

But these troubles surely can be obviated or minimised without making the whole country give up its extra hour of sunlighted leisure from ordinary work. As for the farmers engaged in raising staple crops, they have never even begun to prove that they could not carry on their activities at any time that pleased them, regardless of the clocks. Until they do prove that, their woes, whether real or imaginary, will bring no tears to the eyes of other folk.

Tired of Living on Tips.

Among the demands of the striking waiters in Paris is that instead of tips they get a percentage of the receipts. Such a percentage, roughly estimated, is what waiters everywhere get now, but in the form of tips it unquestionably is humiliating to recipients with sensibilities at all delicate, and if the Paris waiters succeed in abolishing there a system that certainly blesses neither him who gives nor him who receives they will have deserved well both of their own class and of other classes.

But it cannot be forgotten that a percentage of receipts, though it may be the same in amount as tips, will not inspire the rendering of special service to patrons willing to pay for it. And there are patrons who will not like that. Probably some of them will find means secretly to continue a practice which everybody pretends to dislike. Waiters will have to change strangely if all of them uniformly refuse to yield to the temptation that a really determined tip-giver can bring to bear. A straight percentage system, however, not impossibly would move really shrewd waiters to give their best services to all of their employer's customers. The more business he does, the more will be the total amount for distribution among the waiters, and so they would have their reward.

The Municipal Building Eagles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the war is over and we can pay a little more attention to sufferers at home, will not some one kindly remove from the archway over Chambers Street in the Municipal Building the two poor, tortured American eagles which have been suspended by their necks by chains, and to whose feet immense balls have been tied to increase their torture?

The architects have had something else in mind, I know, but that is the effect produced in looking through the archway with the poor birds silhouetted against the sky.

New York, July 5, 1919. J. P.

NO REVOLUTIONS.

Hondurans Here Complain of the Effects of Our Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been the policy of Washington for some years to ignore all Governments, and principally those of the small Latin-American republics, that arise from a revolution.

This policy, though it has all the appearance of a wholesome political plan, leads to the greatest corruption in dealing with the Latin-American countries. Every citizen or close student of conditions in those countries is aware of this.

The effect that this policy has had on certain countries like the Republic of Honduras has been very injurious. It has been the direct cause in retarding the development of true democracy; and in this way contributing directly to create autocracy and the spirit of dynasty on the American continent, which is an anachronism.

Those Governments inspired by the moral protection of Washington's policy deliver themselves to the greatest excesses and oppressions, principally when elections approach, using this policy then as a precious arm to secure the election of some close kin or friend, for they are aware that, should the people arise and overthrow them for trampling on their rights, Washington's policy would be used against them.

The Union Patriotica Hondurena, a nonpartisan political organization with headquarters at New Orleans, La., composed of the most conspicuous elements of Hondurans residing throughout the United States, is watching with the keenest interest and is kept constantly posted on the political development of Honduras, in order to denounce the oppression of the President now in office, who is exercising all his influence in order to secure the election for the coming term of his kin, Nazario Soriano.

The Union Patriotica Hondurena has received the cries of its oppressed fellow-citizens and their call for help, and it intends to denounce to the civilized world the corrupted policy of the Bertrand Government, which is entirely in flagrant opposition with the unselfish aims for which the United States and allies fought and won the great world war.

J. C. VALLE.

New York City, July 9, 1919.

EDOUARD DE BILLY.

A Tribute to the Late Commissioner by Gertrude Atherton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably no foreigner who has ever spent any time in Washington will be more regretted than M. de Billy, who was killed by a fall from his horse on Saturday, for few, if any, had his peculiar combination of gifts and characteristics.

The best of foreigners are, with few exceptions, intensely racial in their point of view and mildly contemptuous of Americans. M. de Billy was the most broadminded European I ever met. He had visited this country several times and understood it and sympathized with it as well as James Bryce. He spoke our language perfectly, he was a diplomatist by instinct and a keen business man by training. No man living had a deeper grasp on current affairs or predicted as accurately the gradual trend of the war.

As he had been brilliantly educated, possessed the great gifts of magnetism, heart, and fine manners, he was an immense social favorite in Washington; more so than any foreigner who has visited it in recent years.

In his own country he had a unique position aside from his achievements. He was the "First Protestant of France"—that is to say, the head of the leading Protestant family. His untimely death cuts short one of the most brilliant and useful careers in France, and he undoubtedly would have come back to us.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Washington, July 13, 1919.

Ireland's War Burden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On New York's street corners I find red, white, and blue replaced by the orange, white, and green. The women who wear these colors stop all passers-by, shake a basket before their eyes, and beg them not to forget Ireland. Soldiers, especially, are pursued.

Have Ireland's inhabitants been tortured, starved, or massacred during this war? Why do so many compare Ireland with Belgium, Poland, and Armenia? What nation in the whole world escaped with so little suffering and with such light burdens?

I do not oppose the struggle for freedom and self-determination, wherever it may be waged. That principle is what we all have been working for these many strenuous months. But I do not intend to be a party to an armed rebellion against a country with which we are at peace.

Who receives these funds, and how is the money to be used? Until these two questions are satisfactorily answered, no true American has a right to contribute.

PRIVATE C. N. O.

Hoboken, N. J., July 1, 1919.

FROM THE AIRPLANE.

Lord Bacon dreamed of flying, as he wrote
In his Atlantis. Always dreams come first.
Three hundred years are long, but now we float
On air, as ships on water when men burst
Out of the Old World that became this New.
Three hundred years from Plymouth! Pilgrims yet!
We have gone back to Plymouth, with the blue
Around us; in our hearts the deathless fret.
Over the wide Atlantic who should fly
Before all others but the Pilgrim folk?
Theirs were the souls of eagerness to try
Strange things, and dare to loose the ancient yoke
Of time-frayed customs and sin-nursing creeds.
Ours is the New Atlantis where we find
New thoughts to rush forever to new deeds,
Shaping the rock's ribbed iron to mate the mind.
Wise was the counsel of our Concord sage:
"Keep things"—the word still sounds—"beneath your feet!"
So comes it that we battle back the rage
Of those who care not for the just and meet.
Philip gave way to men of Pilgrim blood,
And now a wilder chase feels their will.
We, not the Germans, crom the wider flood;
We, not the Germans, hold earth's mastery still.
Air has its laws no less than sea or land;
Man's soul cannot be anarch and endure,
It was not chance that watched Read's guiding hand;
No light caprice kept Alcock's long course sure.
We fly because your ancestors and mine
Had heaven-lifting eyes and straining arms.
Out of their strength we mount to the divine,
To conquer things and feel no vain alarms.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

DE VALERA'S MEETINGS HERE.

Protests Against the Methods Employed to Promote the Sinn Fein Cause in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading accounts of the de Valera meetings aroused a train of thought and feeling which carried me back to my childhood days in the dear old "Island of Saints" and the fatherland of Jerry O'Leary. I remember the feelings of holy wrath and determination for revenge which followed reading the conquest of Britain by the Romans; and when I recited, as I frequently did, the poem which begins,

When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,

I seemed to suffer in my own person the cruelties inflicted upon Boadicea. And how I would ring out in childish treble the Druid's prophecy:

Rome shall perish, write that word,
For the blood that she hath spilt;
Perish hopeless and abhorred,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

In those days I would have reckoned it a joy to have died avenging upon the Romans of my own day the wrongs which had inflamed me, for it never entered my childish mind that the wrongs of the ancient Britons were as dead as those who had suffered them and that the Romans of today are as innocent as I, so far as the conquest of Britain is concerned. The present murderous frenzy of the Sinn Feiners is over wrongs dead so long ago that it is time their ghosts were laid. The problems of today are too great to permit us to give more than a passing thought to the quarrels of our great-grandfathers.

I killed no Romans because of Boadicea; here is hoping the Sinn Feiners will kill no more unarmed men to avenge the wrongs of Brian Boru and the second James Stuart.

HUGH R. MAGILL.

Canisteo, N. Y., July 11, 1919.

From a Friend of the Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much as any American may sympathize with the cause of Irish freedom, does it not seem unbelievable that a gathering of citizens should have the temerity to hiss the names not only of the leading statesmen of the world, but the name of the President of the United States as well? To one who has always been a stanch adherent of that cause which brings Professor de Valera to this country, it seems impossible that the thoughtful friends of Ireland in America can do anything but condemn the unpatriotic demonstration which took place last night.

Let not Ireland do herself the injustice of opposing that "concert of free nations" which under the wise leadership of President Wilson has come into being. And, above all, let all friends of Irish freedom in America remember that they owe allegiance not to the Sinn Fein republic, but to the United States, and that demonstrations such as that of last night can only be disastrous to the cause which they purport to serve.

JAMES W. WISE.

Lake Placid, N. Y., July 11, 1919.

Expressions of Disapproval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was plainly evident that the meeting at Madison Square Garden the other night was more Irish than American. When the name of the President of the United States was hissed it was openly permitted, and no doubt encouraged. When, however, some one had the temerity to hiss the name of Archbishop Hayes, Chaplain Duffy shows his disapproval by announcing that he has with him 500 of the men who fought with him in France to put a stop to it.

DWIGHT W. GROVER.

New York, July 12, 1919.

Irishman Denounces Sinn Fein.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in this morning's paper regarding the insults offered the President by the Sinn Feiners was much needed. The extreme tolerance shown these people by the American people and press has surprised me very much. Had an Englishman said such things as Golden and his associates one can easily imagine the furor it would cause. You say rightly that these people are animated not so much by love of Ireland as hatred of England. Were Ireland "free," as they call it, tomorrow, you could not force any of them back to live there. In reality Ireland is one of the freest and best governed countries in the world. There is no oppression of any kind and if any one finds himself in the clutches of the law rest assured there is good reason for it.

The writer of this knows what he is talking about, having lived twenty-five years in Ireland, being an Irishman born and bred, and not a foreigner masquerading as an Irishman like de Valera.

HENRY McCLOSKEY.

New York, July 7, 1919.

What's Wrong With Sinn Fein?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opinions expressed by that influential American journalist, Cyrus Curtis, in The London Times concentrate public attention on a few points which will be indorsed by the majority of open-minded Englishmen who have lived much in Ireland and have had a sincere desire to discover where the errors lay in the Government and in what degree the Irish were justified in their lamentations, which they have carried to the ends of the earth.

To those who have had opportunity of studying all types and classes in north, south, east, and west the misapprehensions appear to concentrate under eight headings:

They fail to place themselves mentally in due proportion and relation to their environment.

They exaggerate their racial importance.

They create the very conditions they profess to deplore.

They are as astute in the monetary aspect of their "grievances" as they are in their bargains.

They clamor for large powers of administration without qualifying themselves for such great responsibility.

They have thrown away the bulk of the opportunities of which Scotland and Wales have made such good use.

They would speedily (through sheer lack of discrimination possibly) allow Ireland to be converted into a hotbed of German and Bolshevist intrigue, to be used as a malignant basis against the headquarters of the British Empire.

The sympathy which they bestow on their (highly exaggerated) "wrongs," they have failed to bestow on suffering Belgium, France, and Armenia and to their coreligionists, the outraged nuns and tortured, insulted, and murdered priests there and in Russia, these delings failing to rouse them to manly action any more than did the sinking of the Lusitania at the hands of their "friends" the Germans.

The situation as a political difficulty can have no parallel for the United States, unless America will try to visualize the comparison, say, of Great Britain crowded into Texas, and Louisiana (symbolizing Ireland) forever close beside her, hatching mischief and on the alert to open doors to England's foreign enemies.

Would Ireland, for a change, stop her vituperations long enough to learn, or to remember, that the English people have suffered from epidemics and famines and bad housing, as well as from hard conditions of labor, and unsatisfactory forms of government? Even a century ago death sentences and transportation for scores of offenses now considered trivial involved English and Irish people of all ranks in a common lot. But we do not deprecate the civilized bounds of necessary law and order because these things happened long ago. England, Scotland, Wales, and the oversea dominions had the wisdom to bury these local hatchets long ago and to see about the galaxy of deeds which have made the real enemies of justice acknowledge by deed, if not as yet by word, that the British Empire is a creation which must be respected.

What would Ireland have had to say if she herself had been attacked by invaders who slaughtered her unoffending citizens, destroyed her women and children, murdered her priests and looted her chapels, while England looked on supercilliously indifferent to her perils and sorrows?

As to the American aspect of the Irish question which is thus summed up by Mr. Curtis: "The typical Yankee doesn't understand what the Irish want, and he doesn't care!" It might be useful to point out that when the Irishman has decided to reside under American laws he is expected to behave himself in a proper civic relationship to his new environment. If the Irish in America indulged in all the fancy forms of rhetoric against the States, in which they indulge so freely in (unpleasantly) close quarters here, they would inevitably be called upon to behave themselves or "get out."

A purely Anglo-American question is raised by Mr. Curtis's assertion that Americans are wondering why we are now "cultivating them."

The reasons are unanswerable. America has essentially evolved from the race and stock of England. This she might fraternally have realized practically long ago. Her spiritual vision has perhaps been somewhat obscured by her abounding prosperity. But, as Balaam set out to curse and found himself pronouncing blessings instead, so did the German U-boats which set out to "curse" New York but in reality succeeded in proving to America that the gospel of a common humanity is even greater than the Monroe Doctrine. It is the newly awakened "soul of America" that old England most cordially greets and "cultivates," agreeing with one of her greatest poets that:

"Good, once put in action or in thought,
Like a strong oak, doth from her boughs shed forth
The ripe germs of a forest."

M. HALE.

Teddington, Middlesex, England, June 23, 1919.

Ireland's Troubles Made Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to think that you have opened your columns to "letters about Ireland." Having had ancestors fighting for Ireland for 600 years, will you permit me to say that most of the trouble in Ireland is in America at the present time?

To talk of a downtrodden people is ridiculous. No other country in the world except Ireland has ever had an act passed by a friendly Parliament to provide funds derived from the people of England to enable the tenants of Ireland to purchase their holdings at something over 3 per cent. interest. English people did not provide each other with such a boon. The elected representatives of Ireland calling themselves the Nationalist Party, when they found Ireland becoming prosperous and peaceful, informed the British Liberal Government then in power that unless they increased the rate of interest and stopped thereby the prosperity and pacification of the people the Irish cause was lost.

This is what politicians do. Peace and prosperity in Ireland are not what Sinn Fein wants. It is an evil German scheme to inflame the minds of Irishmen throughout Ireland and America, to stop the good-will of the English-speaking people, and to carry on the work of Germany—"Remember Roger Casement."

This injury to the peace and the people of Ireland, who were never more prosperous than now, has been engineered by Germany. Such a man as de Valera is keeping alive the German attempt to embroil Ireland in a rebellion, aided, most unfortunately, by priests in Ireland and America. It is useless to shut one's eyes any longer to this disgraceful work, which the Church of Rome, with all its power and with its magnificent record of good work for humanity, is apparently either unable or unwilling to amputate from its system. Let the Church of Rome, both here and in Ireland, speak the truth about Ireland's conditions and keep itself out of politics and it will find itself vastly more powerful than it is going to be in the future, if there is any truth in the idea that good work brings its own reward. No Christian church can be pure and distinterested which is deeply involved in politics.

CHARLES CARRICK ALLOM.

New York, July 3, 1919.

Yielding to Red Threats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only serious thing about the closing of Carnegie Hall to the meeting of the anti-Bolshevist Russians is that it adds a sudden false importance to a handful of cowardly, futile would-be agitators. Our hereditary policy of free speech and inattention to threats was working successfully up to the time when this meeting was suppressed. The Reds of this country have, properly, been given every opportunity to express themselves, and have proved to the world that they are of no consequence here. If the present administration had given great thought as how best to make them seem a real terror, they could not have hit upon a more clever trick. I, who was an original Hylan supporter, am outraged by the necessity of waiting until the next election to get rid of him, and wish to ask if it is not possible to secure his impeachment, together with that of the police officials responsible for sending out their pitiful confession of inability to protect a meeting of law-abiding citizens. Personally, I do not believe that they thought for one moment that they were incapable of the task. If they did, they could at least have given able-bodied American citizens an opportunity to protect themselves, which they have always been able to do.

ARTHUR HENRY.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 4, 1919.

CHURCH PROGRAM HITS AT RADICALS

Federal Council Condemns Class Hostility in Outline for Social Reconstruction.

PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

Would Have Capital and Labor Work Together to Promote Brotherhood.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America yesterday made public a program in social reconstruction for the churches in which definite plans for social and economic readjustment are laid down for the guidance of the Protestant churches of the country. The platform has been in preparation for several months by the Committee of Direction of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, of which Henry Churchill King is chairman and the Rev. Worth M. Tippy secretary.

Attempts at reform through class struggle and class consciousness are severely condemned, but higher consideration for the worker as to wages, hours and participation in the control of industry are urged. Freedom of speech, assembly and the press are demanded. It is proposed that the churches unite in the program, ministers being trained in economics, sociology and politics for that purpose.

After maintaining that the method of social reconstruction must include conservation of what has been achieved in the past, the report says:

"The doctrine of the class conscious struggle strikes at injustice by greater and more savage injustice and tends in practice to break up society. The dictatorship of the proletariat in practice is a new absolutism in the hands of a few men, and is as abhorrent as any other dictatorship. The hope of the world is in the co-operation of individuals and classes and the final elimination of classes in the brotherhood of a Christian society.

Deplores Tendency to Violence.

"Class consciousness and the use of violence are not confined to revolutionary groups. The possession of wealth and education tend to the formation of classes, and industrial ownership and management to a class conscious ruling group. We observe, also, with regret, numerous resorts to mob action in which returned soldiers and workmen have sometimes participated, frequently without police restraint, the continuing incitement to riot by certain public officials and periodicals, and the unfortunate and dangerous tendency of many State and municipal officials to deny fair hearings to radical offenders, and to use unnecessary and provocative brutality during strikes.

"It is undesirable that private citizens or groups of vigilantes should be allowed to take the law into their own hands. Workingmen believe they do not get an equal chance before the law, and it is highly important that whatever real basis there is for this conviction should be removed.

"The platform holds that provision should be made for joint responsibility and control between the employer and employe in industry, as the movements for shop committees and councils have both an economic and a spiritual significance in that "they are or may be expressions of brotherhood, and recognize the right of the worker to full development of personality." It adds:

"The State, as the governmental agency of the community, with the co-operation of all involved, should attempt to secure to the worker an income sufficient to maintain his family at a standard of living which the community can approve. This living wage should be made the first charge upon industry before dividends are considered.

"As to excess profits: after a just wage, and fair salaries, interest upon capital and sinking funds have been provided, we commend the spirit and the conclusions of the twenty British Quaker employers in awarding the larger part of excess profits to the community, to be devoted voluntarily to public uses, or returned by taxation."

Would Keep Wages High.

The platform considers the necessity for the continuance of high wages, and the elimination of unemployment through the rehabilitation and permanent maintenance of a co-ordinated nation-wide employment service, and vocational training for all. It would have the war debt paid by those most able to bear the burden, and not through direct taxes. It asks for the release of all sincere conscientious objectors. Further demands are justice to the negro, adequate housing and a substitute for the saloon. For the last, community centres, the church as a social centre, fraternal orders and private clubs, public recreation and education are suggested.

Much attention is given to a "new social morality." Organization of the Public Health Service for sex morality, the control of disease, and abolition of segregated vice districts, are recommended. One suggestion is the development of the forum.

To bring about a better understanding with the working people, the following suggestions are made:

"The creation of many hundreds of powerful, highly socialized and democratically organized churches in working class neighborhoods of cities and industrial centers, and the development of special methods for problems which require distinctive treatment, such as those encountered in logging camps, company towns, and among night workers and submerged populations.

"The development by the seminaries and by special training methods of ministers who know how to administer such churches.

"A powerful effort by the whole Church, but concentrating in these churches and in alliance with the workers themselves, to achieve the great objects for which the workers are struggling, such as living wages, reasonable hours, safe conditions of labor, equal opportunities and pay for women, participation in management and ownership, and abolition of child labor.

"Surveys of the working class resident districts of our cities and industrial centers, to lay out, with common consent, large noncompeting parishes for these churches, and to secure the closing out of competing churches and the placing of their financial equities in other noncompeting centers."

Urges Moral Reconstruction.

Above all is placed moral reconstruction, and the platform closes with this statement on that issue:

"The experiences of the war, revealing the nearness to the surface of savage instincts and deep selfishness in vast numbers of men, the willingness to profiteer on the part of workers as well as employers, the intensity of racial, national and religious antagonisms have demonstrated anew that the progress of humanity is dependent not alone upon social organization but upon the strength of the moral emotions and the discipline of character.

"Now that the war is over the Church should return to its historic functions of Christian nurture, evangelism and religious education, with new sanctions, and a sure knowledge that its ministry to the inner life and to the building of character are its greatest contribution to social welfare. If the Governments of the world have learned the lesson of the war they will encourage the Church in these vital undertakings. They will drive hard at that moral discipline which alone can fortify our democratic ideals."

GIVE A THOUGHT TO MOVIES.

Country-Wide Questionnaire to Enlist All Picture Patrons.

In an effort to wipe out evils now charged against the motion picture industry and to bring about the portrayal of better pictures, 10,000 Presidents of women's clubs, representing 2,000,000 women in every section of the United States, have been enrolled as members of the Motion Picture and Theatrical Co-operative Association of the World, as announced yesterday by Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Secretary of the organization.

The association, of which J. A. Quinn of Los Angeles, Cal., is the President, has its headquarters at the Hotel Astor. It was said there last night that a questionnaire containing twelve queries had been sent all over the country to get ideas for a working basis on which the association will operate.

Some of the questions were:

How many pictures have you seen during the last twelve months that have impressed you as good pictures, with a message, entertaining throughout, that have sent you away with an earnest desire to have your family or friends go to see them?

Do you believe there is a wide opening for the Motion Picture and Theatrical Co-operative Association to regulate and improve conditions in the industry?

What do you think are the right prices of admission to make it possible for the average family to attend a picture show twice a week?

What is your opinion of the motion picture producing system as it now prevails?

Do you think applicants for positions get a fair and unbiased deal and are chosen strictly on their screen merits?

Do you like motion pictures? Are you a regular motion picture patron?

Mrs. Yawger said this questionnaire was not only being sent to the patrons but also to those engaged in producing and exhibiting motion pictures. Answers already received, she said, indicated a "general dissatisfaction."

Mr. Quinn, who left for Los Angeles in the interest of the movement, also issued a statement that "the voice of moving picture patrons is raised in loud protest," and that unless this was heeded the whole structure of the industry must collapse.

"We must have radical changes," he said. "The non-essential, 'family pet' and 'fake star' must go; padding must be stopped, extravagances must be ended, untruthful advertising and publicity that destroy the confidence of the public must cease.

"The patron is looking to us, the motion picture men and women, for better pictures. And if those pictures are given them at prices within reason, we will all reap a reward far in excess of even that dreamed of by the money-mad persons who have made the industry what it is today—the biggest joke in the world."

Frank McLaughlin Dies.

Frank McLaughlin, formerly of THE TIMES and recently advertising manager of The Sun, died on Saturday night at his home in Pelham, N. Y. He was born in Philadelphia sixty years ago, the son of John McLaughlin, who, with a brother, Frank, established and controlled The Philadelphia Times. He entered the newspaper business and succeeded his uncle as publisher in Philadelphia. When the paper was sold, some years later, Mr. McLaughlin came to New York.

General Sir David Watson Here.

Major Gen. Sir David S. Watson and Lady Watson of Quebec, who arrived here on Saturday, are occupying a suite at the Hotel Majestic. They expect to remain here about a month. Later they will go to the Adirondacks, where they have a Summer home.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennelly of 101 West Eighty-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Concepta Kennedy, to William J. McCoy of this city and Belle Harbor, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richard Deacon of Kettering Lodge, Webster Park, St. Louis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Queenie Deacon, to Thomas Stephen Martin of New York, a son of William Martin Martin of Dundee, Scotland.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lillian Cordes, a niece of Mrs. Bertha Schwalb of Brooklyn, to Lieutenant Robert McBratney, U. S. A., of Montclair, N. J.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lamm, 77 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha Lamm, to Edwin Rosenberg, on Thursday last, at their home in this city.

Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, 3d, of 38 West Fiftieth Street, and Miss Elsie M. Brooks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brooks of 409 West 145th Street, were married on June 28 in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and are spending their honeymoon at Casco Bay, Me.

Announcement has also been made of the marriage of Miss Kathryn S. MacBride of Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., to Leslie F. Randolph, a son of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Randolph of Dunellen, N. J., which took place on July 3 at the bride's home.

Miss Russell's Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Helen Rutherfurd Russell, a daughter of Archibald D. Russell, of 34 East Thirty-sixth Street, this city, to R. Lawrence Benson, a son of the late Col. E. N. Benson of Philadelphia, will take place in September in Trinity Church at Princeton, where Mr. Russell has a country home. Miss Russell's mother was Miss Alberdina Fyne, a sister of Moses Taylor Fyne. Her sister, Ethelberta Russell, is the wife of Lieut. Commander Marion Eppley, U. S. N.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Friendly Enemies" will end its engagement at the Hudson Theatre next Saturday night, after a run of fifty-two weeks, during which Louis Mann has appeared continuously.

Bohemians, Inc., announced yesterday that "after three successful postponements," "Greenwich Village Nights" would "positively" open at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Isabel Lamon will join the cast of "At 9:45" at the Playhouse tonight.

Mlle. Suzanne Caubet, godchild of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, has been engaged as a member of the Theatre Parisien company which will occupy the Belmont Theatre next season.

Bertha Kalich, having completed her Chicago engagement in "The Riddle: Woman," has gone to Jefferson, N. H., to write her autobiography, "The Making of an American Actress."

A. H. Woods has signed a five-year contract with Nancy Fair, whose first appearance under his management will be in "The Bashful Hero," supporting Ernest Truex.

William B. Friedlander will write the lyrics and music for Jack Norworth's revue, "New York Nights," which is to go into rehearsal soon.

"Too Many Husbands," a farce by W. Somerset Maugham, which A. H. Woods will present at the Hudson Theatre on Aug. 11, will reach the rehearsal stage today.

The first annual Frolic of the Bayside Yacht Club, arranged and staged by Ned Wayburn, was held at the club last Saturday night.

H. H. Frazee will present a farce entitled "My Lady Friends," with Clifton Crawford in the leading role, in Pittsburgh on Labor Day, and subsequently in New York.

PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO DR. JACOBI TODAY

Professional Associates to Do Honor to His Achievements in Medicine.

PUBLIC RITE AT ACADEMY

Late Physician's Body is Brought to His Home in This City from Lake George.

The body of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the noted physician, whose death occurred on Thursday night at Lake George, N. Y., was brought to his city home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, at 9 o'clock last night, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. George McAneny, and Mr. McAneny. Shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon a brief funeral service will be held at the home, attended only by members of the family, following which the body will be taken to the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, where public services will be held in memory of the distinguished physician.

An address on Dr. Jacobi's medical achievements will be delivered by Dr. Reginald Sayre, Vice President of the Academy, and Dr. George Haven Putnam will tell of some of his other activities. The music will be by the choir of St. Thomas's Church, with Reed Miller as soloist.—There will be present delegations from many associations and boards of which Dr. Jacobi was a member. Following the services, interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Medical Board of Mount Sinai Hospital and those of Bellevue Hospital and the Bronx Hospital, as well as the Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, have adopted resolutions on the death of Dr. Jacobi.

The following are the resolutions adopted by Mount Sinai Hospital:

"In the death of Dr. Jacobi Mount Sinai Hospital has lost one whose labors in its behalf are linked with the institution almost since its organization. His leadership in American medicine was recognized abroad as well as in America.

"He left an indelible imprint upon the history of American medicine and upon the growth of many of our hospitals, and he was active in the foundation of numerous medical societies. He richly deserves the title of 'the Grand Old Man of American Medicine.'

"Those associated with him learned to love him for his invariable kindness, courtesy, and love of mankind, and to respect him for his great learning, stern sense of justice, and firm adherence to his convictions."

ETHELBERT WATTS.

United States Consul in Two Wars and Son of a Former U. S. Envoy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Ethelbert Watts, who was United States Consul General at Brussels when the Germans entered Belgium, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital today. He was 76 years old. Mr. Watts was first appointed to the consular service by President Cleveland in 1896. His prompt action in 1898 at Cairo, Egypt, prevented a Spanish fleet from getting coal to sail for Manila. He was temporarily serving at Halifax, N. S., last year at the time of the explosion there.

Mr. Watts was a son of Henry Miller Watts, one time Minister to Austria, and was the father of Captain W. G. Watts, U. S. N., commander of the Albany, now in Russian waters.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER F. WALKER, 72 years old, one of the oldest merchants in Centre Market, Newark, N. J., died Saturday of paralysis at his home, 87 New Street. He was in the poultry business for forty-two years.

ABRAHAM W. WEILL, steward and bookkeeper of the Tokio Restaurant in West Forty-fifth Street, near Broadway, died Friday at a local hospital. His home was at 176 East 183d Street.

WALTER GLYNN, head of the Paris Lace Company, in West 125th Street, is dead at his home, 152 West 122d Street. He was born in England more than seventy years ago, and was a member of Temple Mount Zion and various charities.

DOMINICK P. CONFORTI, 27 years old, who was a member of Company B, 302d Engineers, 77th Division, died on Friday at his home, 324 East 116th Street. He returned from France last May. Mr. Conforti was in the contracting business with his father's firm, N. Conforti & Co.

Mrs. HARRIET E. MILLIKEN, widow of George H. Milliken, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Berry, 292 West Anderson Street, Hackensack, N. J., in her eightieth year.

Mrs. AUGUSTA CHAUNCEY ANDERSON, widow of the late E. Ellery Anderson of Cincinnati and New York, who was in the diplomatic service under President Taft, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Hotel Seville, in this city.

Born.

LILIENTHAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Felix Lilienthal, (nee Selma Goldstein,) a son, Sunday, July 13, 810 West 93d St.

Married.

HECHT—HERTZ.—Mrs. Esther F. Hertz announces the marriage of her daughter Lillian to Dr. Samuel Hecht on Sunday, July 13.

LAURIE—FRASER.—On Saturday, July 12, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Robert B. B. Foote, assisted by the Rev. Lee A. Cooper-Ellis, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alfred and Mary Fraser, to Archibald Laurie, K. C., of Quebec, Canada.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Augusta Chauncey. Suddenly, on July 15, of pneumonia, at the Hotel Seville, New York City, Augusta Chauncey, widow of E. Ellery Anderson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASTEN.—On July 12, Henrietta C., beloved wife of Robert L. Asten, and mother of Samuel T. and Mabel Casey. Funeral from her late residence, 2,145 Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Services on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

BOOCOCK.—Suddenly, at Spring Lake, N. J., on July 12, Julia B. Boocock. Services at her late residence, 431 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

BOYNE.—Gertrude Veronica, wife of Frank T. Boyne of 215 East 8th St., Brooklyn, July 13, 1919, after a brief illness. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Innocents Church Wednesday, July 16, 10 A. M., followed by interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

BRADLEY.—Margaret Shear, on Sunday, July 13, 1919.

BROWN.—Suddenly, July 12, 1919, Sarah J., (nee Williams), beloved wife of William J., mother of Edna M., Everett W., Florence A. Hinds. Services at late home, 323 East 57th St., Monday, 2 P. M.

BUDENBACH.—At New Canaan, Conn., July 12, 1919, Katherine, widow of Oswald Budenbach, in her 70th year. Funeral services at 238 South Main St., New Canaan, on Monday evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, at his home, 448 West 54th St., James Burke, beloved husband of Rose A. Burke. Funeral Tuesday, July 15th, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARPENTER.—Carrie A., widow of Aaron M. Carpenter, at the residence of her son, George C. Carpenter, 66 Rosseville Av., Newark, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. S. F. Elodget, Livingston, N. J., Monday afternoon at 2:30. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Livingston.

CASE.—On July 12, 1919, at her residence, No. 430 West 22nd St., New York City, Charlotte Fiset Case, daughter of the late Silas T. Conklin of Riverhead, N. Y., and widow of the late Zira Case of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the ninety-second year of her age. Funeral private.

CONFORTI.—Dominick P., July 11, 1919, at 324 East 116th St, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Conforti; served overseas with the A. E. F. as a member of Company B, 302d Engineers, 77th Div. Masonic funeral service at his late residence at 1 o'clock Monday, July 14, 1919. Friends and comrades are invited.

Died.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 12, at her residence, Eliza Angell Craig, widow of Horatio G. Craig, beloved mother of Mrs. Frederick D. Molteanhauer. Funeral services at her late residence, 305 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, 14th instant, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CRONIN.—Elizabeth C. (nee McCormick,) beloved wife of John T. Cronin, also mother of Mrs. George H. Cavanaugh of Stamford, Conn., and Misses Elizabeth and Florence Cronin and the late Esther C. Murphy. Funeral from her late residence, 124 324 St., Woodcliffe-on-Hudson, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, at the Palisades, West New York, where a mass of requiem will be said for repose of the soul. Interment Calvary. Dublin and Kerry, Ireland, and Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

EICHHORN.—Dr. Herman, age 58. Funeral from 17 West 177th St., Bronx, Tuesday, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ELLIOTT.—John, in his seventy-fourth year, at his residence, 2,405 Grand Av., New York City. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, 2 P. M., July 16. Canadian papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—At Norston, Conn., July 13, Richmond Franklin, son of Lindley Murray and Magdelaine Wood Franklin, aged six months. Funeral private.

FRICK.—Brethren of PARK LODGE No. 516, F. AND A. M., are hereby summoned to pay their last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles R. Frick, who passed away Sunday, July 13. Masonic services will be held at his late residence, Crestwood, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 15, 8:30. Assemble Grand Central Station, lower level, Track 11, 7:25 P. M.; East 125th St. station, 7:45 P. M. Fraternally,

SAMUEL T. HUSTON, Master.
B. LEDERER, Secretary.

GILLON.—At her home, 196 Dean St., Brooklyn, July 12, Emily A., wife of Edward W. Gillon. Services Monday, 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GLASEL.—Joseph, on July 13, beloved father of Edna, Lillian, and Irving. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 2,380 Amsterdam Av. Interment private.

HAIGHT.—At Lebanon, Penn., July 11, 1919, Miss Mary Proudfit Haight. Interment at Scranton, Penn.

HERRMANN.—At his residence in Long Beach, L. I., on Friday, July 11, Louis A. Herrmann. Funeral private on Tuesday, July 15. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

JACOBI.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, held on Saturday, July 12, 1919, announcement having been made of the death, on July 11, of Dr. Abraham Jacobi in his 90th year, the members present unanimously expressed their sentiments in the following minute:

In the death of Dr. Abraham Jacobi the Mount Sinai Hospital has lost one whose labors in its behalf are linked with the history of the institution almost since its organization. For fifty-nine years he served the Hospital with all the great gifts with which he was endowed, as physician, consulting physician, and President of the Medical Board.

His leadership in American medicine was recognized abroad as well as in America, and while his special field was the treatment of diseases of children and child hygiene, every development and improvement in medical sciences and practice received his enthusiastic support.

Born in Germany in 1830, he, at the early age of 18 years, was an ardent supporter of the revolution of 1848 against militarism and autocracy. His love of freedom brought him to our country within a very short time and, during the sixty-six years of his sojourn among us, he breathed the spirit of true Americanism and was ever faithful to the highest American ideals.

He left an indelible imprint upon the history of American medicine and upon the growth of many of our hospitals, and he was active in the foundation of numerous medical societies.

He richly deserves the title of "The Grand Old Man of American Medicine," which he has, by general consent, held for many years.

Those who associated with him learned to love him for his invariable kindness, courtesy, and love of mankind, and to respect him for his great learning, stern sense of justice, and firm adherence to his convictions.

This community has lost one of its noblest citizens who was ever in the front rank in any movement for the improvement of political, social, and economic conditions and whose constant care and thought was for those who were less fortunate than their brethren.

To his bereaved family we extend our sincerest sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained.

It was also resolved that the Trustees attend the funeral in a body, that the flag of the hospital be placed at half-mast, and that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed.

LEO ARNSTEIN,
Acting President.
WALTER E. SACHS,
Secretary.

JACOBI.—The Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York desires to record its sense of great loss in the death of Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

For many years Dr. Jacobi was the head of the Consulting Medical Staff of this institution, giving generously of his time and great professional skill for the welfare of its wards. His great knowledge, his wise counsel, his ever-cheerful and ready co-operation, and his lovable personality were always freely at the service of our children. All the qualities which endeared him to his fellow citizens were at the disposal of the Orphan Asylum in the important work which he rendered on its behalf. It was the privilege of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to render him public honor during his lifetime; with great sorrow, the Board of Trustees offers this tribute of respect and affection to his memory.

JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, President.
EDWIN MAYER, Honorary Secretary.

JACOBI.—The members of the MEDICAL BOARD OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL at a special meeting learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of their eminent colleague,

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI,

and unanimously resolved that,

Whereas for fifty-three years he had been their active, honored President, and at the time of his death their President Emeritus, contributing all his rare and exceptional ability and skill towards directing and encouraging the work of the hospital, both clinically and scientifically; and

Whereas most of the scientific societies and institutions in this country and abroad had conferred upon him the greatest honors at their disposal, he having been Professor of Children's Diseases in the New York Medical College, New York University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Consulting Physician of the Babies' Hospital, President of the New York Pathological Society, New York Obstetrical Society, American Medical Associations, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine; American Pediatric Society, Association of American Physicians, &c.; and

Whereas from his earliest youth, Dr. Jacobi had always given the best of his mental and physical powers towards furthering and promoting the cause of freedom, and democracy, thereby bringing us nearer to the much desired goal of the "Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World;" and

Whereas Dr. Jacobi had always labored and worked to raise the standard of citizenship, recognizing that the higher the plane of citizenry the better morally, intellectually and physically is the nation, and the State; and

Whereas all the energies of the great intellect of Dr. Jacobi were at all times devoted to every humane and philanthropic effort; and

Whereas by his excellent clinical and scientific work in the care and treatment of diseases of infancy and childhood, he fathered the science of Pediatrics, and held the first Professorship of this special branch of medical science in this country; and

Whereas during his long life he had brought happiness and joy to all his colleagues by his geniality and sociability, loyableness, force of mind and character; be it

Resolved that the members of the Medical Board of the Mount Sinai Hospital record their great sorrow and affliction at the taking away of their honored, loved and distinguished leader, colleague and friend, DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI.

BERNARD SACHS, M. D., President.
ALBERT A. BERG, M. D., Secretary.

JACOBI.—THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE announces with great regret the death of its former President, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and Fellow since 1857, at Lake George, N. Y., on Thursday, July 10, 1919, and it requests the Fellows of the Academy to attend his funeral.

GEO. DAVID STEWARD, M.D., President.
WM. L. STOWELL, M.D., Asst. Secy.

Died.

JACOBI.—The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL have learned, with deep regret, of the death of their venerable colleague, Abraham Jacobi, M. D., LL.D., for many years visiting physician, and afterwards consulting physician to this hospital. By his death American medicine has lost a shining light, the City of New York has lost an eminent citizen, and his associates have lost one whose ripe judgment and wide experience were always a help in time of trouble.

GEORGE DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES EDWARD MAMMACK, M. D.,
Secretary.

JACOBI.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Bronx Hospital, the members unanimously adopted the following resolution:

In the death of Abraham Jacobi, the Bronx Hospital has lost one of its staunch and ardent supporters, one whose labors were directly responsible for the creation of that institution. In spite of his advanced age, Dr. Jacobi at all times was ready to lend his time, effort, advice, and aid towards advancing the progress of Bronx Hospital since its inception. His death is an inestimable loss to Bronx Hospital as well as the community of Bronx.

To his bereaved family we extend our sincerest sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained.

It was further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and that a copy be placed in the entrance hall of the hospital.

BRONX HOSPITAL.
ALEX. GOLDMAN, M. D., Pres.
CHAS. TROSKY, Secretary.

JACOBI.—On Thursday, July 10, 1919, at Bolton Landing, Lake George, Abraham Jacobi, M. D., in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 14. Interment private.

KING.—Mary, on July 13, after a lingering illness, beloved widow of the late Adolph H. King, dearly beloved mother of Herman, Mrs. Annie Silverstein, Mrs. Edward H. Beck, Martin, Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. H. Posner, and Ray. Funeral from her late residence, 57 West 72th St., Tuesday, July 15, 10 A. M.

KNOX.—At Paterson, N. J., Sunday, July 13, 1919, Josephine A. Knox. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 15, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, at 2:30 P. M.

KOENIG.—Leopold, husband of the late Blanche Koenig and beloved father of Samuel and Tillie, age 80. Funeral from his late residence, 618 West 142d St., Tuesday, July 15, 10 A. M.

KOENIG.—GAD LODGE, NO. 11, F. S. L.: Brethren are requested to attend funeral of Brother Leopold Koenig, Tuesday, July 15, at 10 A. M., from 618 West 140th St.

M. M. STRAUSS, Sec.

LEIPZIGER.—Abraham. On July 12, Abraham Leipziger, husband of the late Anna Leipziger, father of Mildred, Simon, Max and Julius Leipziger, at his residence, 201 West 121st St. Funeral from late residence Monday, 10 A. M.

LOHMANN.—At her residence, 16 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens, L. I., on July 12, 1919, Lillie, (Vette,) wife of Henry W. Lohmann, and mother of Helen Anna Meise; Eunice S. and Janet H. Lohmann. Funeral will be held at 2:30 Monday afternoon from her late residence.

McLAUGHLIN.—At his residence in Pelham, Saturday, July 12, after a short illness, Frank McLaughlin, beloved husband of Helen Malcolm McLaughlin. Funeral services at the Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

MARKOWITZ.—Jacob, (Jack,) on Saturday, July 12, in his 36th year, beloved husband of Lena; son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Markowitz, brother of Hattie Hugo, Ida, Martha, and Lena Schramm. Funeral from late residence, 382 East 165th, Monday, July 14, 10:30 A. M.

MARX.—Henry, dearly beloved son of Morris and Rebecca and brother of Flora, Max and Joseph. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 112th St., on Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Friends and relatives invited.

MILDORF.—Bohumil, suddenly, July 13, 1919, at Liberty, N. Y. Funeral Tuesday.

MILLIKEN.—At Hackensack, N. J., July 13, 1919, Harriet E., widow of George H. Milliken, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., in her 80th year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Berry, 292 West Anderson St., Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, July 15, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, via New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, for Main St., 1:32 P. M. New Bedford, Brooklyn, and Bath papers please copy.

MOSES.—Rosa, Sunday, July 13, 1919, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Benjamin, 152 West 129th St., beloved sister of Abe Moses, Sarah Breslauer, Augusta Flaum, Lillie Moses, Caroline Benjamin. Funeral service from above address, Tuesday, July 15, 1919, at 2 P. M. Georgetown (S. C.) papers please copy.

MOSS.—On July 13, 1919, Louis H., beloved husband of Beulah Ittmann Moss. Remains lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St. Interment at New Orleans.

MUNS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday, July 13, at the age of 83 years, Charles, husband of Margaret Jane, leaving two sons and five daughters. Funeral services will be held Tuesday, July 15, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 90 Lincoln Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

MURRAY.—Willis Grant, beloved husband of Ellen Kathryn Murray, died July 13. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.) Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, July 15, 10 A. M.

REIKL.—At Equinunk, Penn., on Thursday, July 10, 1919, John, (of New York City,) beloved husband of Louisa Reikl. Services will be held at funeral parlors of F. E. Holmes & Son, 59 West 125th St., Monday, 2 P. M.

SCHLAFFHORST.—Richard E., on July 12, at 2,639 Sedgwick Av., beloved husband of Anna Charlotte Schlaffhorst, (nee Brossok.) Funeral services at late residence Tuesday at 10 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEGLIN.—At Spring Valley, July 12, 1919, Dora R., beloved wife of George M. and dear mother of Joseph L. and Leonard, and devoted daughter of Solomon and Yetta Rosalsky and sister of Judge Otto A., Joseph S., Dr. Harry W., Alexander S., Murray D., Bella L. Schatira and Maude Morrison. Funeral, Monday, July 14, 1 P. M., from 1,847 Madison Av., New York City.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on July 11, 1919, William Edgar Simpson, husband of the late Hattie W. Jacksoft and father of Eva H. Simpson and Mildred St. J. Simpson. Funeral at his late residence, 118 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, July 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private, Greenwood Cemetery, Boston papers please copy.

STEINHARDT.—On July 12, 1919, Frederick H., beloved husband of Elsie W. Steinhardt. Funeral services will be held from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., B'way and 66th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAGITT.—Josephus. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Monday, 11 A. M.

WALKER.—At Newark, N. J., at his home, 37 New St., on Saturday, July 12, 1919, Walter Frederick, beloved husband of Emma Low Walker. Funeral services will be held at the Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Broad St. and 4th Av., Newark, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2:30 P. M.

WALLACE.—On Saturday, July 12, 1919, at Lakewood, N. J., Dr. Stephen Garrison Wallace. Services at Chapel, Arlington Cemetery, near Merchantville, N. J., Tuesday, July 15, 1919, at 12:30 P. M. Interment private.

ZINSSER.—Helene, widow of the late William Zinsser, in her 85th year, at Hulls Fall, Adirondacks, on July 11. Funeral service at 119 West 57th St., on Monday, July 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

In Memoriam.

HOWLEY.—On Nov. 9, 1918, killed in action in France, Corporal James Joseph Howley, age 22, dearly beloved son of Peter and Bridget Howley of Kilmactigue Aclare, County Sligo, Ireland. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Vincent Ferrer Church Thursday, July 17, 9 o'clock. May God give him eternal light.

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ROCKEFELLER AIDS ACTORS' FUND DRIVE

Will Serve on Frohman's Committee in Return for Stage Activities in the War.

TRADE UNITS TO ORGANIZE

Chairmen to Handle Theatre Apiece —Hide and Leather Trade Already Has a House Sold Out.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has accepted Daniel Frohman's invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee for a proposed drive for the Actors National Memorial Fund, which has for its object the honoring of actors who served in the war. Mr. Rockefeller, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"It gives me pleasure to accept your invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee in connection with the effort which the Actors Fund of America is proposing to make at an early date to secure a substantial sum of money for the support of the admirable charity which it conducts. I understand the committee is to be composed of chairmen who served on the various war campaigns in New York.

"For many years it has been contrary to our policy to go on boards or committees, except where our interest was very considerable and we were prepared to render our full quota of service. In accepting your invitation, you will see, therefore, that I am making an exception to an almost inflexible rule.

"This, however, I am glad to do, as an expression of my profound appreciation, as a citizen, of the patriotic attitude maintained by the theatrical profession throughout the war, and of the very great service which it rendered to not one, but practically all, of the important campaigns for funds which the war made necessary.

"Moreover, I feel myself fortunate in having this opportunity of responding to a request for co-operation, coming as it does from yourself and your many associates in the theatrical profession, who so promptly acceded to the call for help which I made upon you as Chairman of the United War Work Campaign in Greater New York."

Seventy-five trade committees have been organized for the drive, among which the following have already agreed to serve: M. L. Morgenthau, candy trades; Samuel W. Fairchild, clubs; F. W. Wilkinson, fish markets; Louis J. Robertson, hide and leather; J. C. Good, meat products; Arthur Lehman, New York Cotton Exchange; Benjamin Fox, brokers; John R. Wildman, accountants; Alfred Marling, real estate; John Slater, shoe industry; J. A. Chipperfield, laundry trades; E. F. Albee, theatrical and motion picture interests; Sidney Blumenthal, upholstery and lace curtains.

To complete the program of the campaign a series of luncheons will be held in Mr. Frohman's office, following that held last week at which it was decided that each trade is "to take over a theatre and attend to the distribution of tickets."

L. J. Robertson, Chairman of the Hide and Leather Trades Committee, announced that the Liberty Theatre, which he had undertaken to fill, had already been sold out. The drive will end on Dec. 5 next.

THE SCREEN

This is burglars' week on the screen—not rough, villainous burglars who frighten little children and rob poor women, but nice, gentlemanly housebreakers who have a penchant for falling in love with pretty women and never stealing anything except the ladies' hearts.

There's one of them at the Rivoli in "A Sporting Chance." He is not really a burglar, but a perfectly honest broker from Chicago. In real life he is Jack Holt and the lady is Ethel Clayton. In "reel" life they meet at the roadside, she with a disabled automobile and he in a convict's conventional black and white. The lady is suddenly inspired to nominate the supposed convict as her chauffeur. He is as suddenly inspired to accept the position. And so they are married—shortly after the end of the fifth reel.

George Melford directed the production, and apparently did the best he could with the story. So did Miss Clayton, Mr. Holt, and the others in the cast. And they might have made a pleasant little comedy out of it if they had been able to cut it to two reels and keep its style bright and breezy.

The first comedy in which Mrs. Sidney Drew is featured alone is also at the Rivoli. It is "Bunkered," and Mrs. Drew is its producer as well as its star. In fact, she does not make herself the most prominent person in the cast, but permits others to fill a majority of the scenes. Thus she shows that what she is really after is to make the comedy win, and not any individual. And the comedy wins. It is a pleasant trifle, at which one is always quietly smiling. It is of the same type as the comedies in which the late Sidney Drew appeared, and if it lacks the dash and ginger that he put into a story, it is nevertheless genuinely amusing and does not strain the quality of humor. With "Bunkered" as a promise, many will undoubtedly be glad that Mrs. Drew intends to "carry on."

The music is a special feature of this week's program at the Rivoli, and the principal offering is the overture, composed of four numbers from Tschaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite," played by the orchestra before some of John Wenger's most fascinating settings.

Burglar No. 2 is at the Rialto, in the person of Tom Moore as star of "The City of Comrades." He is a really rough fellow in the beginning, unshorn, ragged and desperate looking. And he starts out to be a real burglar, too. He is a beginner, though, and does not know that the customary hour for unlawfully entering houses is after the people in them have gone to bed, especially if the burglar intends staying for supper; so he walks right into a promising mansion, before the girl living there had had time to retire after receiving a caller. He takes the jewelry, then goes for the food, and, after he has eaten, decides to put the jewelry back. He became a burglar only because he was hungry, and when he is not hungry any more he changes his mind. This bit of characterization is done in pictures, and is the best piece of work in the photoplay. Some one without any confidence in the intelligence of spectators spelled everything out in a sub-title, for which the pictures became merely animated illustrations. "The City of Comrades" suffers from these heroic and heavy "subtitles" more than most productions, and this, despite the fact that a number of Director Beaumont's scenes in themselves are eloquent.

But to get back to the thrills of the story. The lady discovers the burglar after he has returned her jewelry, and she lets him go. He had been "born a gentleman and all that sort of thing," and had merely slipped down, but not out, so he is quite acceptable after he has reformed and become a hero. And so they, too, are married—shortly after the end of the fifth reel.

It is but fair to add that Mr. Moore's work is decidedly good and that Otto Herrman, as the hero's pal, again demonstrates that he is a noteworthy screen actor.

"The Land of Silence," a Bruce scenic, adds to the Rialto program.

"They Grow Everywhere," an Outing-Chester picture showing children in Japan, is one of the most interesting numbers on the Strand bill, and "How They Do It on $8 Per," with Flanagan and Edwards, the first of a series of comedies based on H. A. MacGill's drawings of "The Hall Room Boys," causes laughter. The photoplay is "Bill Apperson's Boy," with Jack Pickford in the leading role.

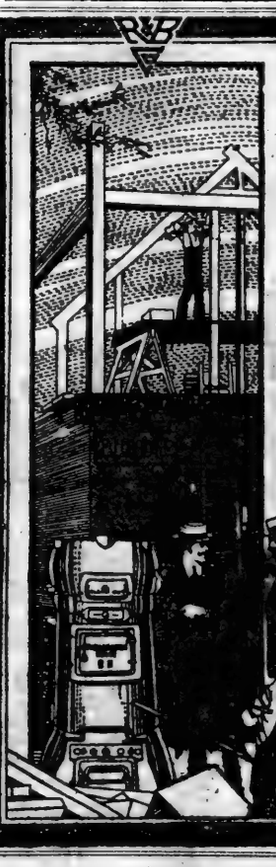
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Stadium Symphony Orchestra
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Soloist: BEATRICE RAGSDALE, Pianist. Steinway Piano Used.
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IN A COOL THEATRE
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With MR. & MRS. COHAN
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HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Times Square
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES
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"OPEN YOUR EYES"
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Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
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LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce
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Beginning MONDAY JULY 21 At 8:40 Promptly
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Produced Personally by D. W. Griffith



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AMERICA'S FOREMOST RESTAURANT
offers the surpassing combination of a cool, delightful atmosphere, perfection in service and cuisine, an orchestra of renown, the finest parquet dancing floor in town, and an entertainment presenting the foremost exponents in the art of dancing, Cynthia Perot and William Holbrook, from the "Greenwich Village Follies"; Layman and Kling, from "Fiddlers Three"; Veronica Marquise, from "Oh, Uncle"—twice nightly, for dinner and supper.
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Exceptional rooms and suites. Superior service and cuisine.
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$4 & $5 Per Day
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Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
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Vaudeville de Luxe Until 1 A. M.
Luncheon Ease
that reinvigorates body and mind
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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
This modern, new, up-to-date hotel, situated in the very centre of the exclusive West Side, has for lease
Suites of 1 or 2 Rooms
to as many as required
Unexceptional Service with Homelike Surroundings
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Comfort—Location—Refinement
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Large and Small Suites to Lease.
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CONTINUOUS FROM NOON TO 11 P. M. (POPULAR PRICES)

ZOO MONKEYS TALK, BUT NO JUNGLE LINGO

Fail Flat Before Garner's Gabble, but Obey Instantly Orders in Bowery English.

BILL SNYDER STILL DOUBTS

Hopes Buffalo Simians Will Have Better Taste and More Originality in Language.

It was not until Charlie Snyder, for twenty years head keeper in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, had departed for Buffalo last week, where he has become Director of the City Zoological Garden in Delaware Park, that the story became public of the keeper's attempt to find out for himself whether members of the simian family have a language all their own. Intensely interested in birds and animals as well as reptiles, Charlie, while he read much, pursued his studies by methods that were sometimes as entertaining as they were original. It was he who by the use of a phonograph discovered that "Silver Threads Among the Gold" was the favorite air of an Indian cobra and that purple had a soothing effect on Kobuk, the Alaskan brown bear. It was Snyder also who made the discovery that Bingo, the ostrich, liked nothing better than to have a little bell tied to her tail.

So when in June Professor Richard L. Garner returned from a trip up the Congo, bringing with him the news that he had been able to converse to a limited degree with a gorilla, Snyder was intensely interested, and it was recorded by Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of Reptiles, that the day after the professor's return to New York Snyder sent out and got a copy of every newspaper in the city and read the account of Garner's homecoming with all the fervid interest of a star reading the dramatic criticisms the day after the opening night.

Curator Ditmars thought nothing of the matter at the time, nor did he until quite a while afterward. The first thing noticed by the keepers in the park was that Snyder had taken to haunting the monkey house. He would stand long in front of the monkey cages and watch them with the greatest interest.

"What's the game, Charl'e?" asked the keeper in charge, but the head keeper volunteered no information. The monkey house keeper talked it over with the others and they came to the conclusion that Snyder was making a "close up" study of their charges. Why the study was a question they did not try to answer.

"Charlie was always trying experiments, poking into out-of-the-way places and studying the animals at close range, and so we simply concluded he was at it again, and let it go at that," explained the keeper of the monkey house yesterday. "He was that strange that once he doped it out that a certain kind of worm was the favorite dish of a sick bird. And the strange thing about it was that he was right."

One day, about three weeks ago, one of the keepers, passing the monkey house at dusk when the place was closed, was startled to hear a succession of long drawn-out cries of "Waahooa." He heard the same thing the next evening, and on hearing it the third evening he reported it to the office. The investigation disclosed the fact that the cries were made by Snyder. The investigators found him perched on a bale of hay near the cage containing two fine specimens of chimpanzee and fronting another containing a baboon. The head keeper was looking intently at the animals, and every once in a while he would gravely lift his head and "Waa-hooa."

The smallest of the chimpanzees came to the front of the cage, regarded Snyder with considerable interest, cocked a head on one side and said, "Goo-goo."

Snyder motioned the intruders to keep still, and replied what Mr. Ditmars said sounded like "Hoo-la-la."

The baboon broke in with "Abooo-o," in tones of deep disgust. To the other keepers, when they came forward, Snyder said he was "only studyin'." That ended the lesson for the night, but at other times after that the keepers heard Snyder trying to open communication with the monkey collection.

Snyder confided to Curator Ditmars some days later that though Professor Garner had declared that "Waa-ahoo" translated meant "Where are you," he had not been able to get the answering call, "Abro-ahoo," or "Here I am." The study had not been without profit, he said, and he gravely announced that he had made discoveries that threatened to put what knowledge Professor Garner had brought back from the Congo far into the shade.

"I am sure Snyder's discovery went the rounds. No one was much impressed, and when several facetiously remarked "goo-goo" as they passed the head keeper, he resented it with some heat. Curator Ditmars asked Snyder if he could prove that he was well versed in monkey language and Snyder promptly offered to prove it. All this led up to the small select gathering in the simian home in the Bronx some days before Snyder left for new fields of labor and new animal studies.

Snyder took his stand in front of the chimpanzees. They were too sleepy to take an interest in his coming. The baboon seemed the only lively one in the place. He sat back and regarded Snyder with some amusement and he varied this by swinging vigorously from a perch.

"Waa-hoos," he repeated. He said the chimpanzees came to life. The baboon stopped swinging.

"Waa-hooa," he repeated. He said the same thing several times, and Bess, the smallest chimpanzee, came forward and chirped "goo-goo" and subsided.

"There," said Snyder in triumph.

"Charlie," said Pat, the oldest keeper, "you have been wasting your time. Them animals were raised in Bowery animal stores. They were born within the sound of the elevated road so far as I can find out. Your theory may be all right, but them monkeys never heard the jungle language, and they don't know what you are talking about. They understand Bowery talk."

To prove it Pat walked over to the cages. "Get to hell over there," he shouted. Every animal within sound of his voice understood and shifted his position with considerable haste.

One chimpanzee squeaked.

"There," said Pat in triumph, "that means 'Sure, Mike.' That is real talk."

This ended the demonstration and the head keeper's attempt to understand the native monkey talk. Snyder left the Bronx still unconvinced, and he will pursue his study in Buffalo, where the animals were not raised in the Bowery, and he is confident he may yet get the simian response "Abro-ahoo," meaning, to quote Professor Garner, "Here I am."

STONECUTTER KILLS WIFE.

Woman Had Remonstrated with Husband Concerning Precautions Against Burglars.

Carl Hopfinger, 47 years old, a stonecutter with a mania for securing the doors of his home with padlocks at night, and trying them every hour to convince himself that they were locked, killed his wife, Emma Hopfinger, early yesterday morning after she had remonstrated with him for making too much noise with the locks. At the East 104th Street Police Station Hopfinger said that twenty men had entered his apartment on the ground floor at 235 East 103d Street during the night, and for that reason he took extra precautions to keep them from coming back. He therefore fastened wires around the locks and put nails into the windows which had already been closed. He was held on a charge of homicide, pending examination at Bellevue.

Hopfinger, according to the police, thought he was warding off burglars when his wife told him that he would awaken the neighbors. He then grabbed a kitchen knife and attacked her, stabbing her fifteen times. When she ran to the door, attempting to escape, she could not get out, and in self defense threw dishes and chairs at her husband, inflicting slight wounds.

Morris Markowitz of 208 East 103d Street, James Ross of 1,679 Avenue A, and others heard the cries of the woman and pushed in the door. Hopfinger had the knife in his hand when the men came in, and Ross after a struggle took it from him.

VISITORS SEE NC-4.

First American Plane to Cross the Atlantic Set Up in Central Park.

Thousands of persons visited Central Park yesterday to see the NC-4, the first airplane to fly over the Atlantic. The big American Navy seaplane has been set up in the Sheep Meadow, about opposite West Seventieth Street, and the ropes were set so close to her wings that the crowds were able to get a good view of every part of the seaplane.

The big plane still has on every part of her the discolorations of wind and weather received in the long flight from Trepassey Bay to Lisbon. Her big gray boat, and the pontoons on the lower planes, show plainly the marks of the beating of the waves when she came down off the Azores. On the tail are the black smoke marks from the exhausts of the motors. Her motors also are discolored. No effort has been made to dress up the historic plane, and it is probable that she will go into the National Museum just as she is, without painting or renovating.

It is possible for spectators to go within about thirty feet of the plane, and it is probable that a platform will be built around the machine later so that interested persons may see the inside of the boat and the navigator's cockpit. Lieut. Commander A. C. Read and the other members of the crew that flew the machine over the ocean also may visit the plane during the week it is to be on exhibition here.

The work of assembling the machine had been done by about thirty navy mechanics under command of Ensign C. J. O'Connor. A guard of bluejackets remains with the plane constantly, and they police the lines during the day. A navy recruiting station also is being maintained near the airplane.

Scarlet May Aid War Investigation.

Spebial to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—James Scarlet of Danville, Pa., who prosecuted the Capitol grafters, as chief counsel for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is expected to act as counsel for the House committee investigating the conduct of the war. The position was offered to him last week and he is expected to arrive here tomorrow to consult with the members. If he accepts he will be allowed to have associated with him a number of other lawyers, and an auditing company will also be engaged to work under his direction.

Pershing Decorates Jules Cambon.

PARIS, July 13.—Jules Cambon, member of the French Peace Delegation and former Ambassador at Washington and Berlin, was decorated with the American Distinguished Service Medal today by General Pershing, the American Commander-in-Chief. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of War.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The air pressure is now generally high east of the Mississippi River, low over the Plains States, the South Rocky Mountain and South Plateau regions and much of the North Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has been attended by normal temperature over the United States except on the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, where it is quite warm, and over the Southern Plateau region, where temperatures are low for this date.

There have been local thundershowers within the last 24 hours in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, the plains States and the Southern Plateau, and Southern Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Monday and Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River except that thundershowers are probable in the regions of the Great Lakes and along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast.

Temperatures will rise somewhat Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the lower lake region.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast. North of Sandy Hook gentle and variable winds, fair weather. Sandy Hook to Hatteras gentle to moderate variable winds, partly cloudy weather.

Eastern New York—Fair probably Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday probably local thunder showers.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday probably local thunder showers.

New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918	1919		1918	1918
3 A. M.	67	66	4 P. M.	72	78
6 A. M.	65	64	6 P. M.	70	74
9 A. M.	65	66	9 P. M.	68	71
12 M.	70	72	11 P. M.	66	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature 80, degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 8 A. M.; humidity 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
2:30—101 E. 14 St.;	H. Bauman	Slight
5:55—58 W. 129 St.;	G. Sanders	Slight
P.M.		
12:10—118-20 W. 43 St.;	Jack's Restaurant	Slight
12:25—97 St. & 3 Av.;	interborough R. R. Co.	Slight
1:15—252 W. 42 St.;	Horn & Hardart	Slight
2:20—2,094 Amsterdam Av.;	Ebling & Co.	Slight
4:00—865 Woodycrest Av.;	E. Burks	Slight
4:15—1,501 2 Av.;	not given	Slight
5:20—1,811 Park Av.;	J. Machans	Slight
5:20—135 W. 100 St.;	Brett & Goode Co.	Slight
7:50—81 St. & 12 Av.;	(freight car,) N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Exporters Mfg. Prod<Kahn Bros. & Sons Co.
Pollak Steel Co.<Kridel<Borden.
Snare & Triest Co<St Paul Fire & Mine.
Schneider<Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
Pope<NY, N H & H RR.
McGarry<Hines.
Premier Special Mach Co<Allen & Co.
Regal Button Wks<Baird Mach Co.
Bennett<Bay SS Co.
Rehatta<Stand Oil Co.
Lasar<New Eng SS.
Schaefer<NY, N H & H RR.
Higgins<same.
Mente<Eisner.
Klintberg<Swift & Co.
Horn<Gorham Co.

Mount Vernon Trust Co<Acker, Merrall & Ackerman.
Bingham Securities Co<Homer, Ulsh<NY & RR.
Kelly<Gans SS Line.
Robenberg<Int Merc Marine Co.
Comiston Regulators<Factory Ex Nat Bk.
Scandivanian Trust<Jarvis Warehouses.
Post<McIntyre Lumber & Export Co.
Simmons<Hackenberg
Puente & Co<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Cohen<Cohen.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Trial calendar:
Joseph K Joseph,
M A Di Prota,
Frank Curcio,
Bernard B Pitt and Isidore Sherman,
Joseph Brennan,
Morris S Bachnidel, A Lincoln Samuelson, Bernard Jaffe and Morris Rosenbaum,
Ralph Vaserberg, (2.) Last day to file demurrer:
Thos E Hodgskin and Geo Simon, (2.)
Pleadings:
John Voege,
Harry J Dee,
Jaccome D Medaglia,
Harry H Weir,
Fred J Sienka.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Cohn<Zuboy et al. (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 313, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.
US<Geo T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Jones<Stanton Oil Co.
Re Bilbride.
Thalheim<Campbell Knitting Mill Co.
Berlin<Holtzberg.
Re New Eng Equit Ins. (Goldenberg.)
Re same, (Levy.)
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Vandeweghe<De Wever.
Bercovitz<CNY.
Miller<Perlman.
Rosenwald<Friedman
Re New Eng Equit Ins. (Bernstein.)
Memorial Hosp<Gross
Re New Eng Equit Ins. (Scheinholtz.)
Smolen<Smolen.
Fabre<Greene, (2.)
Rubin<Leipsig.
Berria<Brenner.
Bride<Scranto & Wyoming Coal.
Brook Estate, Inc<Slankind.
Martino<Am Ry Exp.
Morrison<Morrison.
Fischer<Willoughby.
Brody<Brody.
Re New Eng Equit Ins. (Feldstein.)
Indulsky<Jamison.
Re CNY, (Amethyst St.)
Miller<Miller.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co. (Losh.)
Curran<Buckley.
Cannizzaro<Manhattan Sand Co.
Sawyer, Candee & Co<Neptune Forward Co
City Real Estate Co<Rogers, (2.)
Cannizzaro<Manhattan Land Co.
Meinick<Victoria Silk Co.
Gabel<Gabel.
Marabito<Cole Stevedore Co.
Green<Scandinavian-American Line.
Lask<Silverman.
Heden<Downey.
Slade<same.
Re Hyams.
Secchi<Secchi.
Pizzino<Raleigh Con.
Harris<Lippman.
Re Knauth.
Bishop<Com Adv Ass.
Re Fergen, (Friedman.)
Socy of St. Johnland<Elysee Rty Co.
Lawyers M Co<same.
Alsofron<Kaplan.
Kinsey<Quality Amus.
Thompson Co<Inter Compositors' Co.
Fuchs<Fuchs.
Purcell<Purcell.
Holley<Grammas.
PART II.—McAvoy, parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of:
Siegfried Koppel,
Wills for probate:
William J. Huston,
Cordelia Nelson.
John Spelling,
Ellen Murray,
Ewald Mommer,
Lemuel E. Quigg,
Sophie Speyer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Held<Farrelly.
Heinrichs<Messinger.
Harris<Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co
Arrigoni<Booth & Flinn, Ltd.
Heller<Delafield.
Berlet Silk Yarn Co<
Natoli<Flaum.
Gilbert<North Shore Gravel Co.
United Dressed Beef Co<Warm & Co.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Schwartz< Gottlieb—Franklin Leonard, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 15.
TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Karalson<Hesse.
People ex rel B. Q. C. & S RR<Craig.
Same NY Con RR<same.
Same N E RR<Prendergast.
Re Urls.
Strohman<S Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Hartfield<Yost.
People ex rel Hartfield<Kimbert.
Evans<Princes Bay Oyster Co.
Lobel<Lobel.
Wider<Wider.
D'Amore<D'Amore.
Re Schuman.
Scileppi<Scileppi, (2)
Frank<Orfan.
Taylor<Taylor.
Re Old Fresh Pond Road.
Stenger<Stenger.
Re Baron.
Shapiro<Sigrist.
Dunham<Furiong.
Bohn<Bohn.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Timmins.
Butler<Srinivas.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal
Virzi<Virzi.
People ex rel Lovett<Cantor.
Hartell<Hartell.
Ahrens<Arthur.
Meserole<Meserole.
White<White.
Trachtenberg<Goldberg.
Braunberg<Braunberg.
Re Nassau Truck Co<Public Wks Con Co.
Friedman<Klein.
Nebuer Rty Corp<Blumberg.
Mayer<Griffiths.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Dwight L. Hewitt,
John G Breitweiser,
Mary E Burtoy,
Viola Gardner,
Dora Jacobson,
Theophile Thonet,
Thomas J. Hawes,
Mary Naylor,
Ella M Mealis,
Jurgen A Schmeelk.
Administration of:
Antonio Ginffre.
Accounting of:
Frank Rhodes,
Salvatore Fabra,
Charles Meyer,
Joseph H Yauch,
Louis D Gregorakis,
Patrick Lawlor,
Amelia M Rush,
Susan Colvin,
Mary E Taylor,
Robert Freeman,
Christina Deiser.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Accountancy

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Come See Speakers Made.
Special new class Monday, July 14th, 7:15 P. M., Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St. Phone Educational Dept., Columbus 7920, for particulars.

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308 W. 59 St.

Dancing.

MODERN SOCIETY DANCING taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 44 West 34th St., Manhattan Opera House Bldg.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:39 | Sun sets.....8:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:32	3:24	3:23
Governors Island	9:43	9:57	3:59	3:55
Hell Gate	11:25	11:36	5:40	5:41

Arrived—Sunday, July 13.

SS Imperator, Brest, July 7.
SS San Giovanni, Palermo, June 25.
USS St. Louis, Brest, July 2.
SS Estarta, Port Limon, July 5.
SS Bellota, San Francisco, June 16.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, July 4.
SS Trinculo, Gibraltar, June 27.
SS Medina, Newcastle, July 1.
SS Philadelphia, Sanches, July 5.
SS Cap Finisterre, Brest, July 3.
SS Glenorchy, Trinidad, July 4.
USS Pueblo, Brest, July 3.
SS Eastern Queen, Portland, Me., July 12.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, July 4.
SS Lyngburg, Tampa, July 5.
SS Monarch, Sierra Leone, June 22.
SS F. D. Asobe, Port Lobos, July 5.
SS Lake Stirling, Antilla, July 7.
SS Rabine, Beira, May 18.
SS Atna, Christiania, June 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabian	Hull	June 16
Vosedyk	Barbados	June 17
Turrorean	Dartmouth	June 17
Rathburn	Brest	July 3
Eastgate	Havre	June 16
Splendor	Genoa	June 12
Liverpool	Liverpool	June 17
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 24
Castlepoint	Havre	June 21
Ampeteo	Rotterdam	June 22
Yarness	Brest	June 25
Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 30
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
Roma	Marseilles	June 29
Ulua	Brest	July 3
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	June 30
Sofia	Marseilles	June 29
Santa Malta	Bordeaux	July 6
Stavangerfjord	Cristiania	July 4
United States	Christiania	July 4
Espagne	Havre	July 6
Stockholm	Gothenburg	July 5
Prins F. Wilhelm	Brest	July 5
Harvard	Brest	July 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Lake Garza	St. Nazaire	June 27
Jefferson	Norfolk	July 14
Lake Winooski	St. Nazaire	July 1
Presidente Wilson	Marseilles	July 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	July 11
Carmania	Liverpool	July 5
Madison	Norfolk	July 15
South Bend	St. Nazaire	July 5
Alaskan	St. Nazaire	July 3
Scranton	St. Nazaire	July 6

DUE THURSDAY.

Liberator	St. Nazaire	July 3
Pesaro	Marseilles	June 25
Jamestown	Norfolk	July 16

DUE FRIDAY.

Ohioan	St. Nazaire	July 7
Princess Anne	Norfolk	July 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Patricia, Brest		11:30 A.M.
Great Northern, Brest		11:45 A.M.
William A. McKenney, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Louisville, Brest		12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
G. Washington, Brest		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		12:00 M.
Nansemond, Brest		12:00 M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Marica, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Henderson, Brest		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Brest		12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Giuseppe Verdi, Genoa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Emilias de l'Perez, Cadiz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Clan MacMasters, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Bratsberg, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Dunvegan, Argentina	2:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Wm. M. Tupper, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Turrialba, Kingston	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Shasuna, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Olivia, Brest		12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Benares, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Buenos Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hilarian, Buenos Aires	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lake Ledan, Martinique	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Saxonia, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Crauter Hall, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lake Sunapee, Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
I. D. S. Adolph, St. John's		3:00 P.M.
Advance, Chiefobal	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Carillo, Port Limon	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lake Forest, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins F. Wilhelm, Brest		12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Espagne, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
West Pool, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matilda Weems, Patras	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alban, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brasos, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Biran, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Glenelg, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Scranton, Brest		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mouro, at Lisbon, July 12.
SS National Bridge, at Antofagasta, July 9.
SS Halls, at Leghorn, July 10.
SS Manhattan, at London, July 11.
SS Pangim, at Sharpness, July 11.

Sailed.

SS West Munham, from Hongkong, July 6.
SS Floridian, from Bordeaux, July 5.
SS Amphion, from St. Nazaire, July 10.
SS Santa Elena, from St. Nazaire, July 10.
SS West Point, from Melbourne, July 10.
SS Cedric, from Liverpool, July 11.
SS Melita, from Liverpool, July 11.
SS Potomac, from Liverpool, July 11.
SS Slavic Prince, from St. Michaels, July 11.
SS Java Maru, from Yokohama, July 8.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 6 P. M. as follows:
Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Lurline, July 17.
Philippine Islands and Cochin China, via San Francisco—SS Santa Cruz, July 18.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) via Seattle—SS Canada Maru, July 18.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) via San Francisco—SS Persia Maru, July 19.
Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Empress of Japan, July 19.
China, via Seattle—SS Justin, July 20.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco—SS Venezuela, July 21.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, via San Francisco—SS Tofua, July 24.
Hawaii, via San Francisco—SS Sachem, July 24.
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Mexico Maru, July 28.
Hawaii and Guam, via San Francisco—SS Sherman, July 30.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Makura, Aug. 2.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Patten invites attention to the following announcement by the Post Office Department: "The Postal Administration of the Argentine Republic and this department having agreed thereto, the maximum weight applicable to parcel-post packages exchanged between the Argentine Republic and the United States will be 20 pounds instead of 11 pounds as heretofore, effective immediately, the postage rate on parcels from the United States to the Argentine Republic to remain at 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound."

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that THOMAS TRACY, as owner, and TRACY TOWING LINE, INC., as charterer, of the steamtugs "Mary T. Tracy" and "Walter Tracy," filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on January 24, 1919. Value of vessels and freight, as per order of court, $17,200.

All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Commissioner, at his office No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 30, 1919, or be defaulted.

Dated, April 24, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Admiralty Corporation, owner of the Steamship Admiralty, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the said Steamship Admiralty and the Steamship Hilma, on or about September 5, 1918, value of vessel and freight $35,848.05; and all persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry M. Hewitt, Commissioner, at his office, 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September, 1919, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

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OFFICERS COMPLAIN OF SHIP QUARTERS

Declare That Most of the 848 on Cap Finisterre Occupied Enlisted Men's Bunks.

RUSSIAN WAR BRIDES HERE

One of Four Arriving Yesterday Wins Beauty Contest on the Voyage Across.

The port authorities at Hoboken yesterday received more complaints from army officers returning from service overseas of overcrowded conditions on the ships bringing them home. In this case the complaints were lodged by the passengers on the former German liner, the Cap Finisterre, which carried 848 officers, most of whom it was said were carried in enlisted men's quarters.

Officers of the Cap Finisterre supported the army men in their grievance, and it was said by several that the ship's master, Commander F. R. McCrary, refused to sail with the number of first-class passengers the embarkation officers at Brest, France, allotted to him, until ordered to do so by the commanding officer of the transport service at that port.

The Cap Finisterre, in addition, carried the record number of women for one army transport service, 557 welfare workers and war brides being accommodated on board. Among the latter were four Russians, the first brides of our soldiers to be brought back from Russian soil.

It was pointed out on the ship last night that there were places for 624 first-class passengers, and that fact was made known to the authorities at Brest by wireless when the Cap Finisterre neared that port. No reply was received to this message and when the ship dropped anchor information received was that she would carry back 1,807 first-class passengers, of whom more than 1,100 were to be carried in the bunks provided for enlisted men.

It was decided on the ship that the women would have to come first and staterooms were allotted to them and also first cabin eating privileges. When the vessel finally got to sea the ship's officers and welfare workers together succeeded in giving to each of the "standee" officers one meal a day in the dining saloon.

On the way across a beauty contest was held, which was won by one of the Russian war brides. She was Mrs. Alexandra Karuch, wife of Private John V. Karuch of Detroit, Mich., a member of G Company of the 339th Infantry.

Lieutenant W. F. Cannon, 2252 Green Street, San Francisco, was operated on for appendicitis last Thursday and died on board ship Saturday night.

Two cruisers, the St. Louis and Pueblo, finished their last cruise as transports when they docked at Hoboken yesterday. The Pueblo will go to Newport News, where her ten 3-inch guns will be remounted, after which she will sail to Manila to become the flagship of the Asiatic squadron. The Pueblo carried a total of 1,089 officers and men. The St. Louis brought 1,483 officers and men.

Woman Official in War Risk Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Appointment of Hannah J. Patterson, resident director of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, as a member of the recently named Advisory Board to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, was announced today by Director Clarkson of the Defense Council. Through Miss Patterson, the forty-eight State divisions of the Women's Committee will co-operate with the War Risk Bureau.

OPPOSE NEW CONVENTION.

New Jersey Officials Say Candidates Can Give Views in Campaign.

Warren C. King, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey, yesterday made public letters from Governor Runyon and State Controller N. A. K. Bugbee in reply to Mr. King's suggestion that a second pre-primary convention be held so that State issues might be discussed. Governor Runyon wrote that he did not believe that many delegates would attend such a convention and that the views of all the candidates could be expounded fully during the campaign.

Controller Bugbee acquiesced in the views expressed by Governor Runyon, but agreed with Mr. King that national issues were injected into the first State issues. In giving out the correspondence Mr. King said that the public would demand from all candidates an expression of opinion on twelve questions. These have to do with public utilities, tax rates, workmen's compensation, the Constitutional amendments on woman suffrage and prohibition, State police, labor problems, highways, re-employment of service men, teachers' pay, and compulsory health insurance.

40-Acre Roosevelt Park Surveyed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 13.—William Loeb, Jr., of the local committee of the National Roosevelt Association, announced today that titles to property are now being examined and surveys made as a preliminary step to negotiations for the purchase of land for a memorial park of about 40 acres. When completed, the park will have an athletic field, bathing beach, and forum. The National Committee will conduct a country-wide campaign for funds during the Colonel's birthday week, October 20-27, for the erection of memorials here and at Washington, as decided upon two months ago. Several thousand persons visited Colonel Roosevelt's grave today.

Jess Willard Home Again.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 12.—Jess Willard and his wife arrived quietly in Lawrence last night and were resting at their home west of town today. The Willards were forced to leave the automobile in which they made the trip from Toledo at Buckner, Mo., yesterday when they were caught in a heavy rain. Mr. Willard plans to start shortly on a business trip to the oil fields of Texas.

Howard L. Herrington.

Howard L. Herrington, manager of the New York branch office of the Travelers' Insurance Company during the war, died suddenly on Friday at the New Haven, Conn., Hospital at the age of 42. He was born in Pelham, N. Y., and was the Travelers' special agent at Cleveland in 1903. Last December he went to Hartford as agency assistant in the home office.

DR. PETERS RESIGNS FROM ST. MICHAEL'S

Rector Has Been Elected to a College Chair in the University of the South.

OTHER CHANGES ANNOUNCED

The Rev. L. E. Sunderland of Cleveland Is Named as Head of City Mission Society.

The Rev. L. E. Sunderland of the City Mission Society of Cleveland has been elected Superintendent of the New York City Mission Society, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Tinker, who resigned to become rector of Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., according to an announcement made yesterday. This society is in charge of the Protestant work in the Tombs, penitentiary, minor prisons, and public hospitals and Potter's Field of this city. Three other changes in the staffs of Episcopal institutions were also made known.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, for more than twenty years rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, has resigned and has been elected to a college chair in the University of the South. It is understood his successor will be the Rev. Thomas McCandless, who has been assistant at St. Michael's for some years, with the right of succession. St. Michael's is one of the historic parishes of the upper west side.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard I. Bell, former dean of the cathedral at Fond du Lac, and connected with the theological seminary at Nashotah, Wis., has been elected President of St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-the-Hudson, in succession to the Rev. Dr. W. C. Rodgers, and has accepted the election. St. Stephen's is a college of the Diocese of New York, and many of the best known Episcopal ministers of the country are among its graduates.

It was said at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday, that no word had been received from its rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, about his possible acceptance of the deanship of Presidency of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, to which he had just been elected in succession to the late Rev. Dr. George Hodges. It was said that Grace parish would do all in its power to retain Dr. Slattery. The Rev. Dr. Slattery is a graduate of Harvard and of Cambridge Seminary, and has been mentioned with others as a possible selection of the Diocese of New York in September for Bishop to succeed the late Bishop Greer. He is now at his Summer place in Massachusetts.

WILL SELECT NEW PASTOR.

Fifth Avenue Church to Act on Dr. Jowett's Successor Wednesday.

A meeting of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, will be held in the chapel of the church next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to consider a successor to the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, who resigned last year to go to the Westminster Congregational Chapel, London.

It was said yesterday that the Pulpit Committee would recommend the Rev. Dr. John Kelman of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the understanding here was that he would accept. The Rev. Dr. Kelman has been heard in the church on many occasions, usually in the Summer. He is pastor of a Free Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, is in the prime of his ministry in point of age and success, and is said to be a strong exponent of Bible teaching.

SPAIN SEIZES CUBAN EXILES.

Seven Agitators Deported from Havana Arrested at Cadiz.

CADIZ, July 12.—Seven Spaniards, expelled from Cuba, because of their activities during the recent strikes there, were arrested today on board the steamer Alicante on its arrival from Havana.

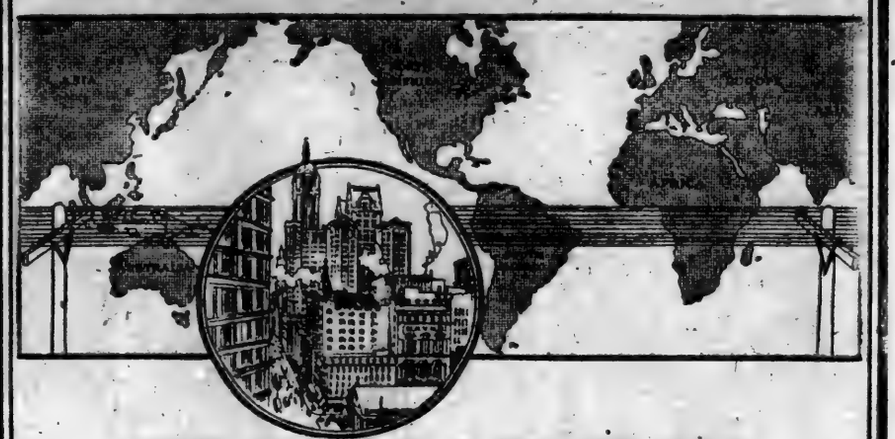
Bolshevist literature was found in the men's possession.

Advices from Havana under date of June 15 reported that a dozen Spaniards, arrested in the course of the strike agitation, would be deported on the steamer Alicante, sailing for Spain June 16.

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PROPOSES LOWDEN FOR PRESIDENT

Representative Smith Starts Boom of Illinois Governor at Washington.

MIDDLE WEST'S CANDIDATE

Put Forward as a Bulwark Against Bolshevism and Advocate of Budget System.

SEES MEXICO AS AN ISSUE

Asserts Lowden Would Give That Situation Decisive and Practical Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The boom of Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for the Republican nomination for the Presidency was formally launched here tonight by Frank L. Smith, member of the House of Representatives from the Seventeenth Illinois District, who is Chairman of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee.

In a formal statement presenting the name of Governor Lowden to Republicans for consideration in connection with the nomination to be made in 1920, Representative Smith pictures Governor Lowden as a man capable of giving the country a sound and capable administration and describes him as a man of decision who would be able to deal in a practical way with Bolshevism and the Mexican problems. There is in Representative Smith's statement a veiled allusion to the action taken by Governor Lowden several years ago when he sent troops to Chicago to interfere with the holding of a meeting of radicals.

"The people at large," said the announcement issued by Representative Smith, "believe that the Republican Party will be successful in the next general election. This is no secret, and it is more than a partisan hope. One might say it is the reliance of the great majority in every community. Further, I believe it is this reliance upon Republican success which induces the country to maintain a pretty steadfast calm under trying circumstances.

Awaiting Republican Succor.

"We are burdened with a heavier public debt than we ever dreamed of; we are carrying heavier taxes than we ever thought to carry. But we pay, and wait for relief. There are occasional bomb outrages and threats of more; loose-tongued radicals are unusually frequent, and their prophecies are unusually wild. But the great majority remain unterrified of either approaching Bolshevism or impending anarchy. Mexico is in a bad mess, and is not improving; our foreign relations in general are, to use a mild word, unstable. Nevertheless, the country is not greatly excited. Rather, in spite of many efforts—some of them violent and a lot of them hysterical—to get us excited, virtually all are sitting steady in the boat and trusting to Republican success in 1920.

"It is a mighty good thing for the country that the people are in this frame of mind. Otherwise there might be a real menace in the occasional bombs and the frequent hysterical threats to overthrow the whole structure of our Government. It is a mighty good thing, also, that the great majority realize that the chief faults in our Government are administrative, and not fundamental; that a change in administration is all that is needed to bring the nation back to normal and set it on the road to progress. A change in administration is easy to get. But a fundamental change would be calamitous.

"In these circumstances there is a pretty heavy responsibility upon the Republican party—the selection of a candidate who, when elected, will come up to expectations. It is not the business of party leaders, of course, to hand-pick a candidate for the voters. But I believe it is their business to direct public attention to a proper man—one who has the qualifications for the work cut out for the next President. In other words, the time has come for Republicans to begin to talk candidates.

"Just now, when you begin to talk candidates you flush a flock of 'favorite sons.' But it is my notion that 1920 is not going to be a good year for these. The times demand more of the Republican party than the nomination of a candidate simply because he hails from this or that State, or because it is hoped he can carry this or that State, which might otherwise go Democratic. Impending duties of the next President are too important to permit any peevish or temperamental State to dictate the nomination of the candidate, and besides any State which threatens to go Democratic if its 'favorite son' is not chosen will probably stir up such a muss in finding a 'favorite son' that it will go Democratic anyway. So I think Republican leaders should begin to talk seriously about the man to be nominated and not content themselves with paying compliments.

Choice of the Middle West.

"The Middle West has already talked candidates, and we have agreed upon one—Governor Frank O. Lowden. We offer him to the party, not as a mere 'favorite son,' but as a man big enough for the job. And we invite attention to his record to prove our claim.

"Governor Lowden has worked for his living and is Governor of a great State; he is a lawyer, and he knows business affairs; he has sat in Congress, and he runs a farm. Because he is of the Middle West he is inspired by the unfrilled Americanism of the Mississippi Valley and has absorbed its common sense. Born in Minnesota, brought up and educated in Iowa, and now Governor of Illinois, he is of a section of the country where a man has to make good on his own hook before he counts—and Governor Lowden counts.

"While I have said, and believe, that it does not matter what State a man comes from, I think it does matter a lot, this year, what section of the country has produced the Republican candidate. The Mississippi Valley is the heart of the nation; Illinois is the very middle of the Mississippi Valley. It is almost the exact centre of the United States—north and south, east and west. It is less subject to foreign influences and less influenced by foreign fears than either coast. The Middle West is entirely surrounded by the United States, so our people naturally work for and think of the United States first. Governor Lowden is of the type this section produces, and his least, his habits of thought and action, have been fashioned in an environment which is purely American.

"A good many of us have come to think that what our country needs most just now is, not such a rush of new laws, but a whole lot more of effective administration of the ordinary affairs of the Government, and, with what Governor Lowden has done in Illinois in mind, I think that is what we will get if he is elected President.

"Washington has been talking a long time about a budget system of appropriations. There is no doubt it would save the country millions. Illinois talked about the same thing a long time and got nowhere, but when Governor Lowden was elected it quit talking and got the system.

Bulwark Against Bolshevism.

"There are fears, here and there, of the I. W. W. and a potential Bolshevik. My own notion is that the best bulwark against both is a busy people and a normal condition of industry, thrift, and progress. I sincerely believe that an economical, capable administration of public affairs will be more discouraging to the Bolshevists and the I. W. W.'s than all the laws that can be passed. But if these radicals, for what there is in it—and they are the ones who are trying to stir up trouble—insist upon their efforts to overturn our Government, I believe the record of Governor Lowden in Illinois is a sufficient guarantee that their case will be promptly and effectively attended to.

"The Middle West may not have as many ambitions, financial or social, as the East; it may not have as many dreams, or nightmares, as the West. But it has decision and is practical, and Heaven known the Mexican situation needs decisive and practical treatment. It has Americanism, and our foreign affairs will not be hurt by an injection of that. It has horse sense in getting things done, and while the application of horse sense to the affairs of the Government might seem a rank innovation, I do not believe the country would suffer from the treatment. Those things are the birthright of the men of the Middle West who care to count, and we offer them to the Republican Party and to the country in Governor Lowden. Also, we invite the Republican leaders and the people in general to fare as far as they please and see if they can fare better."

LEWIS PREDICTS BI-PARTISAN RACE

Pro-League Democrats and Republicans Against Anti-League Combination in Election.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The League of Nations controversy is likely to produce some scrambled politics in the Presidential election next year, in the opinion of ex-Senator Lewis of Illinois, says a Washington dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Lewis is quoted as saying that "none should be surprised" to find a pro-League Democrat—possibly President Wilson—running for the Presidency, with a pro-League Republican for a running mate, pitted against a ticket composed of an anti-League Republican and anti-League Democrat.

"The message of President Wilson creates a new alignment of politics for the United States," Mr. Lewis said. "The issues of the last twenty years are absorbed into one: Shall the United States continue to be a Government apart from the world or a world Government? Republicans created the issue in 1900 when they took the Philippines and put the United States into Asia. The Republicans who are fighting Wilson on his message as to Europe fought McKinley on the same issues as to Asia. They were beaten by the people for McKinley, and they will be beaten by the people for Wilson.

If the opposition to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations shall force Wilson to be a candidate to vindicate his work in Paris, the people will regard him, not as a third-term candidate, but as a first-term candidate on the new issue for America."

Senator Lewis added that similar circumstances forced Washington to seek a second term, with his policy toward France and England an issue.

"It will be the same as to Wilson's world policies for America," he continued. "Something more than the cry of third term will be necessary to remove Wilson."

ASKS SUSPENSION OF SHIPPING OFFICIALS

Seattle Club's Action a Development of Inquiry Into Secret Service Agent's Death.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Government agents continued today investigation of circumstances surrounding the death of F. A. Dowsey, Federal Secret Service, whose body was found May 2 in a wash room in a local office building shortly before he was expected to report upon results of an investigation he had been making in Seattle.

Persons familiar with the general nature of Dowsey's mission declared it involved a gigantic fraud against the Government.

A development in the case has been the adoption by the King County Democratic Club of a resolution demanding suspension of Federal Shipping Board officials in Seattle pending conclusion of the investigation.

BERNSTORFF URGES PRO-AMERICAN POLICY

Says Germany's Interest Is in Cultivating Our Friendship Under the League.

BERLIN, July 13, (Associated Press.)—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, writing in the weekly Democratic Germany, advocates a pro-American policy and points out that a revision of the treaty of peace can come only through the League of Nations.

"When Germany is received into the League," he says, "she can hope for a world order checking imperialism by individual powers and bringing about a system binding peoples together across the frontiers of States. I hardly need to point out that such a policy would lead us to the side of the United States. There the idea of a League of Nations is a living one. There alone are funds to be found, and there alone the principal champion of the league idea will be at the helm for another twenty months."

Count von Bernstorff says that socialism is unpopular in the United States, and, therefore, if Germans wish to cultivate friendly relations with that country they must convince Americans not only that militarism is dead, but that the new Germany has no intention of fostering a Socialist world revolution.

Plan World City in Belgium to Commemorate the War

BRUSSELS, July 13.—The interallied committee appointed to discuss the question of commemorating the war with a permanent monument will recommend the foundation in Belgium of an international city to be known as Geopolis.

The city would be built on one of the sectors of the fighting front in Belgium, which would be neutralised and, according to the plans of the committee, would become the permanent seat of the League of Nations.

SAYS SOCIALISM FAILS IN GERMANY

British Observer Asserts That It Has Accomplished Nothing in Nine Months.

WISSELL'S EFFORTS VAIN

His Plan to Control Manufactures and Imports Defeated by Profiteering Interests.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEIMAR, July 13.—Has the orthodox Socialist revolution in Germany failed? This is a startling question, indeed, but from long debates in the National Assembly during the week of the ratification of the treaty of peace and from doings in the political world here I am persuaded that the end of a phase of the November revolution has been reached and that German Socialism must be written down as bankrupt.

During the early months of Socialist rule much was enthusiastically promised in the way of socialisation, but nothing has been done. The only real and hopeful action of the past period of nine months was the appointment of a commission on socialisation, but in the frigid atmosphere of Government indifference and incapacity it lived a useless life and died a premature death. It has issued no report.

Socialism has been gradually driven back everywhere in Government departments until its final refuge was in the Ministry of Industry. Even there it suffered so much that at last its very pale ghost could only be seen in the scheme of Rudolf Wissell, Minister of that department.

This scheme, which received the name of "national economy," was mainly designed to bring about some sort of State control over industry, exports and imports. Obviously some strict control was very necessary to improve, for example, the rate of exchange. Even now the country is importing needlessly great quantities of articles of luxury for rich men, while food for the masses and raw materials for industry—and the chief things required are raw materials so that the country may get to work—are still lacking in sufficient quantities.

Wissell proposed for the purposes of this control to retain in an extended and somewhat democratised form these great central commissions which the old régime had set up during the war to control manufactures, exports, imports, &c. These were to be the basis of regulation now and of further socialization later on. There was not a great deal of Socialism in the scheme, but it was an effort to face the situation and the only plan which can be regarded as serious.

In fact, this proposal aroused the ire of the business, trading, and profiteering interests, which hate the idea of centralized control through chambers of commerce and trading organizations. They showered on the Government petitions against Wissellism.

How effective the power of bureaucratic conservatism still is in Germany is shown by the fact that although the recent annual congress of the Majority Socialist Party declared in favor of the Wissell scheme, the Government has this week turned it down effectively. When it came to a vote in the Cabinet Wissell was found to stand alone. Although he may remain in the Cabinet as too valuable a man to be lost—for the poverty of talent is great—he will go from his present office and his plan disappears with him.

WANT PROTECTION IN INVESTING ABROAD

American Interests Considered by Treasury Officials With Bankers.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Officials of the Treasury and State Departments, it was learned today, have been in consultation with New York bankers and financiers regarding the formulation by the Government of a definite policy to assure American investors in foreign countries of some degree of protection for their investments.

The fact that the United States must largely finance the rehabilitation of Europe has brought the question to a critical point, because, it is understood, the banking interests have stated emphatically that it would not be possible to persuade the American investors to place their money at the disposal of Europe unless some sound foreign policy on this point is officially declared.

Since the War Trade Board was taken over by the State Department, this question has become one of first importance in the minds of the Department officials. The Treasury Department, it was said, has realized that the banks alone cannot finance the rehabilitation of Europe and take care of normal business in the United States at the same time without breaking under the strain, unless the aid of the small investor is obtained.

HULL SLAYERS SOUGHT.

Police Send Out General Alarm for the Arrest of Two Suspects.

The murderers of Gardiner C. Hull, senior member of the wholesale stationery firm of Hull & Dippisch, 106-108 Fulton Street, who died in the Volunteer Hospital, Saturday afternoon, as a result of fractures of the skull, inflicted with a steel hammer, are still at large. The police are certain that they know who the men are and a general alarm requesting the arrest on sight of the suspects has been telegraphed to all the principal cities of the country and of Canada.

The police have not as yet made public the names of the men suspected of the crime and will not do so. It was said until the men are arrested or it is found necessary to seek their apprehension with the aid of publicity in the newspapers. The suspects are young men, one of them a boy in years, and they are known to have been in the Downing Building, where Hull and Dippisch have their offices and where Mr. Hull was murdered, at about the time the murder was committed.

TWO KILLED IN FIGHT.

Third Man Dying in Hospital After Row in a Drug Store.

Two Italians were killed and another is dying in the Newark Hospital as a result of a free fight in the rear of Giuseppi Pongia's drug store, at 586 Grand Street, Jersey City, last night. The men killed were Ignacio Loretti of 153 Forsyth Street, this city, and Frank Fortel of Pittsburgh. The man who is dying in the hospital is said to be Bernardo Lonardi of Newark.

Loretti's head was almost severed from his body, while Fortel was stabbed several times in the abdomen. Lonardi is also a victim of the stiletto. The police took several men, including Pongia, proprietor of the drug store, to the police station, where they were still being questioned late last night.

Fight to Repeal Daylight Saving Will Be Resumed Today in Congress

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The House tomorrow will take up the $34,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation bill, vetoed by President Wilson yesterday because of its daylight saving repeal rider, as special business by unanimous consent. Action is planned on a motion to override the President's veto, with advocates of the repeal provision doubtful of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

If the veto is sustained, it is proposed to re-pass the appropriation bill without change in its money provisions and with the daylight repeal clause eliminated. The measure, it is believed, will in that case be passed immediately by the Senate, and champions of the repeal legislation will be forced to turn to the separate bill passed by the House early in the session for the abandonment of daylight saving.

William A. Ferguson, Secretary of the National Daylight Saving Association, issued a final appeal last night for speedy action by all who wish the daylight law retained.

"Efforts will be made tomorrow," said Mr. Ferguson, "to pass the Agricultural Appropriation bill, to which the repeal of the daylight saving is a rider. We believe that the opponents of daylight saving will not be able to raise the required two-thirds vote; but, to make sure, everyone must help.

"The most effective way to do this is to wire your particular Representative and your Senators to stand by the President.

"Senator Calder has informed me that a strong protest today from the public will be heeded. Let everyone who can make this protest do so."

THREE DIE AS AUTO PLUNGES INTO LAKE

Earl Ganong of Brooklyn, His Sister-in-Law, and Her Son, Four Years Old, Drowned.

MRS. GANONG WAS DRIVING

Husband Had Reached to Wheel to Help Guide at a Turn, When Car Smashed Guard Rail.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 13.—Three persons lost their lives when an automobile, operated by Mrs. Irene Ganong of 780 Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, got away from her, plunged through a rail fence, and into twelve feet of water in Echo Lake, two miles from Ossining, today.

The dead are Mrs. Ganong's husband, Earl, 30 years old, a clerk for the Central Union Trust Company, at 80 Broadway, New York; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wallace Ganong, 24, of Lake Mahopac, and her son, Kenneth, aged 4. Mrs. Irene Ganong, the only one of the car's four occupants who survives, narrowly escaped being drowned herself.

According to her story to Coroner W. W. Mills, the party left the home of the dead man's father, Chester Ganong, a well-to-do resident of Lake Mahopac, at daybreak, bound for Brooklyn. Mr. Ganong drove until they reached Millwood, a mile from Echo Lake. Then he complained of feeling ill, and asked his wife to take the wheel.

As the car was rolling along a road that skirts the edge of Echo Lake about 6:30 o'clock, Ganong reached over to take the wheel and assist his wife in making the turn. It is supposed that he accidentally fed more gas to the engine, for the car bounded ahead, smashed through the guard rail, plunged down an embankment, and almost disappeared in the water.

Mrs. Irene Ganong was able to get out of the machine and came to the surface of the water. So was her husband, she says, but he disappeared again. It is believed that he collapsed trying to save his sister-in-law and nephew. Mrs. Ganong, terrorstricken, ran to John Cook's home and summoned help. Cook, with neighbors, recovered the three bodies, none of which was in the car when found.

TWO HURT IN CRASH.

Auto Truck Hits Street Car—Passengers Cut by Glass.

Two persons were seriously injured and a score received medical aid for shock and slight wounds from broken glass when a large automobile truck owned by the Sheffield Farms Company crashed into the front vestibule of a northbound Nostrand Avenue car last night which was crowded with passengers on their way home from Coney Island. The two persons who were taken to the Swedish Hospital were Irene Irvin, 23 years old, of 33 Hales Street, Brooklyn, who sustained a possible fracture of several ribs, and Charles Miller, 63 years old, of 97 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, who received several scalp wounds.

The auto crashed into the car at Herkimer Street, throwing many of the passengers to the floor and breaking panes of glass, which showered them. James Chapman of 1,370 Fulton Street, who drove the machine, was not held by the police, as witnesses contended that the crash was accidental. Louis Hesop of 248 East Second Street was the motorman.

Taxicab Owner Killed.

Frederick Freder, 42 years old, of 920 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, was driving his taxicab north in Madison Avenue yesterday morning when his machine was struck by a south-bound Madison Avenue car near 105th Street. Freder was thrown to the street, sustaining injuries which caused his death soon after. The taxicab was demolished. Peter Grosso, 32 years old, motorman of the trolley car, was arrested on suspicion of homicide and arraigned before Magistrate Charles E. Simmal in the Harlem Court, where he was held in $500 bail for examination today.

600,000 AUTOS IN STATE.

Registration Revenues Soon to Pass the $6,000,000 Mark.

ALBANY, July 13.—New York State has just passed the half-million mark in its motor vehicles. Announcement to this effect by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State and head of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, carries with it the prediction that by the end of this year there will be close to 525,000 cars owned and operated in this State.

Registration records have been smashed week after week, the 483,700 cars of last year increasing by leaps and bounds, restricted only by production, until the 500,000 mark has been passed. Million-dollar months from the registration of cars in this State have become common. Dealers report sales that are limited only by their ability to procure and deliver cars.

A tremendous business is being done this year in the exchange and sale of used cars, records in Mr. Hugo's office showing thousands of such transactions week after week. The increase in the commercial type of motor vehicle in this State this year, according to Mr. Hugo, furnishes a remarkably strong argument as demonstrating the adaptability of the car to practically every known phase of the business world. Records show that the number of chauffeurs is keeping pace with the increase of motor vehicles.

The important place which New York State occupies in the automobile world today is evident from the fact that out of the 7,000,000 motor vehicles in the entire world, 5,145,000 are owned in the United States, and one-tenth of the number are now in this State alone. Registration revenues have shot from $168,222 in 1914 to $4,945,298 last year, and will pass the $6,000,000 mark if the present increase is maintained for a few weeks longer. Approximately 20 per cent. of the automobiles in New York State are owned by farmers.

Statistics covering the entire United States show that approximately 46 per cent. of the cars cost in the neighborhood of $500, while records in Mr. Hugo's office for New York State show that 63 per cent. of the cars are less than 25 horse-power, 30 per cent. from 25 to 35 horse-power, and 6 per cent. from 35 to 50 horse-power.

TREMENDOUS CAPITAL DEMAND.

The leading article in The Annalist today summarizes the prospective transactions demand expected next Fall for American capital to finance both domestic and foreign enterprises. Published by The New York Times Company. Ten cents or seven dollars a year.

BERLINER MURDERS A FRENCH SOLDIER

Stabs Sergeant Mannheim as He Tries to Escape from an Insulting Mob.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS SLAYER

Offers 10,000 Marks for His Apprehension—Incident Causes a Bad Impression.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13.—The murder of a French soldier, Sergeant Paul Mannheim, in one of the streets leading off Berlin's main business thoroughfare, the Friedrichstrasse, at an early hour this morning, has caused a very unpleasant feeling here.

German accounts say that an altercation arose on account of remarks addressed by the Sergeant to a woman who accosted him. This, however, is emphatically denied by the dead man's companion, Sergeant Tripier.

The French account of the affair is that the two Sergeants were walking quietly along the Friedrichstrasse when a number of German soldiers appeared and addressed insulting remarks to them. No answer was returned, but, as the affair threatened to develop in a bad way, several civilians, taking the part of the French "non-coms," interfered and advised them to go away as quickly as possible. They took this advice, and turned up the street in which their hotel was situated, the crowd following them. Sergeant Tripier was able to reach the hotel safely, but Sergeant Mannheim, when in front of the hotel, was stabbed in the shoulder by a civilian, and the wound proved fatal soon after the victim reached a hospital.

A guard arrived on the scene soon afterward, and, having sought out Sergeant Tripier, took him to the nearest guard room. When he had given his account of the affair Tripier was escorted to the French Embassy.

The matter has been reported to the French Government, and the German authorities, having offered a reward of 10,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of the murderer, are conducting inquiries into the tragedy, but so far no trace has been found of the civilian who gave the fatal blow.

The impression made here is all the worse on account of the fact that the incident followed closely upon one which happened in Unter den Linden Thursday, when seven French soldiers were insulted by a crowd.

PRESIDENT MUST PAY $21,430 INCOME TAX

The Present Law Leaves Him Only $53,570 of His $75,000 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The experience of President Wilson with the workings of the income tax law of 1918, which has subtracted from his salary of $75,000 the not inconsiderable sum of $21,430, is likely to direct the Presidential attention to the high cost of living, says the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune in a dispatch to his paper tonight.

The cost of living, he points out, has increased at the White House as well as everywhere else, and with the prospect of having to entertain official visitors from England, France, Belgium, and possibly Italy, President Wilson will find his second encounter with the income tax particularly inconvenient.

The earlier acts exempted the President from payment of income taxes on his salary for the term in which the law was passed. In the present law, however, this theory was discarded.

Under the revised act of 1916, as amended Oct. 3, 1917, the President paid a normal tax of 2 per cent. on his salary in excess of his exemption of $4,000, and a graduated surtax of from 1 to 13 per cent. Under the act of 1917 he was exempt, having entered upon his second term when the law was passed.

The law passed in 1918, however, specifically included the President of the United States, the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of inferior courts of the United States, and "all other officers and employes who are elected or appointed."

Moreover, the income tax paid by the President under the law of 1918 differs considerably from the tax he paid in 1917. Having subtracted from his salary of $75,000 the exemption of $2,000 allowed him as a married man, the President now pays at the rate of 6 per cent. on the first $4,000 of his income, subject to the normal tax, amounting to $240, and 12 per cent. on the remaining $69,000, bringing his normal tax up to $8,280. His graduated surtax, rising from 10 to 36 per cent., amounts to $12,910, and leaves him but $53,570 of his original salary; and if his salary is increased by private additions to his income the surtax will be heavier in proportion.

For the calendar year 1919 and subsequent years he will be taxed at the rate of 4 per cent. on the first $4,000 taxable under the law and 8 per cent. on the excess over that amount.

When it is considered that every State reception given in the White House costs in the neighborhood of $5,000, and that in normal times at least four are given each year, together with official and special dinners, receptions, and other entertainments, it will be seen that the President will need to exercise considerable ingenuity if he hopes to live on expenses within the limits of his salary during the remainder of his term.

Under the circumstances, the correspondent says, only a man of independent means will be able to consider the office of President a possibility—a fact which is viewed with alarm in some quarters as likely to deprive the country of the services of men of exceptional ability, who will be unable to qualify financially.

Henry Marx Drowned at Beach.

Henry Marx, 33, a lawyer, of 127 West 112th Street, was drowned at Far Rockaway yesterday afternoon off Beach Fourth Street. The body was recovered and sent home.

IMPERATOR STOKER A RICH OIL MAN

Gusher Found on Texas Farm of Eli Perkins Makes Him Independently Wealthy.

NOW EAGER TO LEAVE NAVY

Giant Ship, Bringing 9,452 Troops, Docks 20 Minutes After Leviathan Leaves Berth.

When the giant troopship Imperator docked at Hoboken last night, it was noticed that one of her stokers, Eli Perkins, displayed considerably more than the usual sailor eagerness for mail. Questioning by deck officers and others revealed that this young man has just come into a fortune through the discovery of oil in Texas.

From his account it appears that just before the big vessel left Hoboken for Brest, three weeks ago, Perkins received a communication from his father, C. L. Perkins of Eastland, Tex., urging him to quit the navy and return home. The letter said that an oil gusher had been struck on the eighty-acre farm the family occupied that would make him wealthy beyond the scope of his wildest dreams. Stoker Perkins's share of it, he said, was estimated at nearly half a million dollars a year.

There was no time before the Imperator left for the stoker to take any step toward getting out of the navy, so he made the trip, taking his regular turn in the fireroom without complaint.

Now, he is planning to leave the service if he can get his discharge. Perkins enlisted in the Navy in July, 1917. He is thirty years old. When he left home his father promised to keep the farm going.

The arrival of the Imperator at Hoboken gave hundreds of spectators an opportunity to view a spectacle unique in the history of the port. The two giants of the sea, the Leviathan and Imperator, passed each other in the stream just outside Pier 4, the former Leviathan backing out, preparatory to starting her voyage to Brest, and the Imperator coming in, ending her trip.

Among those who watched were scores of navigators, both navy and merchant marine men, who wanted to see American seamen navigate the largest ships afloat at the same pier. There is only one pier in Hoboken big enough for the Leviathan and Imperator to dock at.

It was exactly 6:27 o'clock when the cry of "Let go the lines" was heard on the Leviathan, as the former German liner cautiously backed out into the harbor. Exactly twenty minutes later the Imperator pushed her nose into the berth so recently vacated.

The big ships passed in midstream, so close at one time that a biscuit could have been tossed from one ship's deck to the other.

Among the Imperator's passengers who landed last night was Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Agnes, and his son, Stephano. Rear Admiral M. Lovatelli, Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Washington, and Romolo Tritoni, Consul General in New York, met him on the ship. A guard of honor, composed of American bluejackets, was drawn up as the Count left the ship.

Captain Casey L. Morgan, U. S. N., commander of the vessel, reported last night that on the way across there had been a slight fire on the ship. It was spectacular, he said, but easily controlled. It started at 6:20 o'clock Friday evening in a pile of life preservers, where a smoker had thrown a lighted cigar. The flames shot twenty or thirty feet into the air. Lieutenant J. V. Henning, ship's police officer, had the Imperator's fire department in action in thirty seconds, and fifteen minutes later the blaze was out.

The Imperator brought 9,452 officers and men, including casuals, ninety-two war brides, and some Red Cross nurses. In command of the troops on board was Lieut.-Col. H. L. Davis, a regular army officer, who was Chief Signal Officer of the 6th Division.

IRISH SOLDIERS INDIGNANT.

Prevent Appointment of German as Music Professor in Cork.

DUBLIN, June 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The returned Irish soldiers are organising themselves and asserting their right to be heard. In Cork it was proposed by the local Municipal Music Committee to appoint as professor of traditional Irish music a German musician. There was no personal objection to the professor except that he was a German, but the soldiers would not have it. Four hundred of them turned out in a body and prevented the appointment. The Secretary, defending their conduct in the press, writes:

"We are faced with a grave trouble in the people who yesterday were badly misled by hopes of German victories and who have now taken a definite stand against us. Without friends on any side and left to our own resources we find that in our own country we are unwanted and insulted. Only recently a member of the Cork Board of Guardians proposed that no demobilized soldier or sailor get employment from that board. The Gaelic players have seen fit to ban us from their games. These and many similar incidents are not likely to improve our temper.

"To understand the feelings of our men these people should have a heart to heart talk with some of their countrymen who spent three or four years in German prison camps. This is not a question of Irishmen flying at each other's throats over a job for a German professor."

The attitude assumed by Eamonn de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, toward the returned Irish soldier has not been one of lukewarmness. He gave them credit for fighting for what they believed to be the right cause and the one they thought most likely to serve Irish freedom.

DEVOY ATTACKS ULSTERMEN

Tells Sinn Fein Meeting 50,000 of Them Are in British Pay.

The charge that 50,000 men in Ulster were in the pay of the British Government, through office-holding or other means, was made last night by John Devoy, Sinn Fein leader, who spoke at a meeting of the New Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, 211 East Forty-fifth Street. Thomas J. Rock, President of the Branch, composed of Roscommon men and women, was the Chairman.

"The work we have to do," said Devoy, "is to organize today the force of American public opinion so that the American form of government will obtain in Ireland. Sir Edward Carson [hisses] says this morning that America must keep her hands off. Now Carson advocates the United States to accept the League of Nations, which would give us concern in affairs of foreign powers, and in the same breath almost he tells us to keep our hands off. I don't see how he reconciles his position."

Devoy emphatically denied that the Sinn Fein ever had attempted religious persecution. He said that in the recent Irish elections 1,400,000 votes were cast for the Sinn Fein candidates.

Germany Sends to Switzerland 18,000,000 Marks to Pay Debt

BERLIN, July 13. (Associated Press.)—Eighteen million marks gold, which the German Government has owed Switzerland, and payment of which had been stopped temporarily by the Allies, was taken to Switzerland today as ordinary freight.

The shipment was accompanied by two officials of the Reichsbank disguised as railway employes. They discarded their disguises when they reached the frontier.

SEES INTERVENTION AS HARM TO MEXICO

Would Complicate Situation and Delay Peace, De La Barra Says in Paris.

BAR TO RECONSTRUCTION

Sending of Army Across Border by United States Sure to Offend National Sentiment.

PARIS, July 13, (Associated Press.)—Intervention by the United States in Mexico would tend rather to complicate the situation than to ameliorate it, according to a statement made today by Francisco Leon de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, in referring to dispatches received in Paris to the effect that American intervention in the southern republic was possible.

"Though the dispatches brought to my attention do not give a clear idea of the present situation," said Señor de la Barra, "I consider it my duty to make known that any intervention in my country, instead of solving the situation, can only produce more serious complications, which would further postpone the organic peace we wish for. Such intervention would not only offend national sentiment, but would be an obstacle to the reconstruction of the country.

"Most elements in Mexico anxiously desire this organic peace, which would facilitate the most advanced progress in law and order and enable Mexico to maintain the most cordial relations with foreign countries through the recognition of international obligations and through the protection of life and property.

"If this peace can be accomplished, and I regard it as feasible, a new era will be opened in Mexico for foreigners, as well as for nationals."

WANT MEXICANS PUNISHED.

Fellow Townsmen of Correll Demand Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ADA, Okla., July 13.—Indignation over the murder of John W. Correll of this place, the attempted murder of his 16-year-old son, Joe, and the assault, accompanied by revolting cruelties, on his widow, aged 64, by a gang of Mexicans near Tampico, on June 16, has been growing since the return of Mrs. Correll and son a few days ago.

A committee of fourteen citizens called a mass meeting today to express the indignation of the community. Governor Robertson sent as his representative General Hoffman, who commanded Oklahoma's troops in the war.

General Hoffman was commissioned by the Governor to read a copy of a vigorous demand upon the President, Secretary of State and Congressional delegation for a thorough investigation of the crime, followed by punishment of the criminals.

COHALAN REPLIES TO SIR EDWARD CARSON

Says America, Winner of the War, Can Dictate Terms to England.

With Eamonn de Valera in Chicago and his secretary, Harry J. Boland, confined to his apartment at the Waldorf by a cold, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was chosen yesterday by the Friends of Irish Freedom to reply to Sir Edward Carson's "hands off" ultimatum.

"While the gallant Sir Edward Carson was attempting to stir up religious strife in Belfast yesterday, his cohorts in New York were making a desperate effort along the same line," he said, "and while Carson contented himself with ordering the future policy of America, the New York element denounced American citizens for daring to assist a nation in its desperate struggle for liberty.

"Sir Edward Carson forgets that America won the war and has therefore a right to dictate terms of peace. He forgets, too, that when we entered the war, which was won by the strength, vigor, and courage of America, we did so on grounds which pledge us to bring to the oppressed peoples of the earth the right of self-determination. When the President of the United States laid down his celebrated Fourteen Points he made no condition or qualification as to the peoples to whom the right of self-determination was to be applied, and the great mass of the people of America believed that it was to apply to those nations which groaned under the tyranny of England as well as to those which suffered under the tyranny of the Central Powers.

"The spokesman for England and Italy and France in their hour of stress and danger agrees to the conditions as laid down, and now the people of America have the right to demand that the principle of self-determination shall be applied to Ireland and India and Egypt, as well as to Poland and Lithuania and Bohemia. The proposed treaty of peace takes no account of the peoples who are under the yoke of England, and to that extent no just or permanent peace can be the outcome of such a treaty."

The Justice then referred to the recent vote in Ireland, which he said recorded 80 per cent. of the population as in favor of a full republic, and then continued:

"The religious bogy shall not deter liberty-loving America from seeing that justice is done to Ireland, and the efforts of Sir Edward and his Tory friends in New York to inject the religious issue into the question is purely one more attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people and becloud the issue. It is for England to show by what right she dares to presume to continue to hold Ireland in chains, while crying loudly for freedom of subjects not of her own empire. Ireland has the right to be free. She demands her freedom, and America will see to it that her demands are granted."

An effort made last night to reach Archbishop Hayes, said to have been at Shore Acres, Shamrock, N. Y., was unsuccessful.

25,000 CHICAGOANS CHEER DE VALERA

Storm of Jeers and Catcalls Greets the Mention of Lloyd George.

WILSON HISSED BUT ONCE

Mayor Thompson Assails the Framers of League Covenant, and De Valera Article X.

CRITICISM OF WALES'S VISIT

Welsh Says It Should Be Answered by Recognition of the "Irish Republic."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Some 25,000 persons of Irish extraction or sympathies greeted with riotous enthusiasm Eamonn de Valera, "President de Jure of the Irish Republic," at the Cubs' Baseball Park this afternoon, and with as much gusto they hissed President Wilson's name and broke into catcalls and jeers when Frank P. Walsh called Lloyd George the "trick mule of England." De Valera was cheered for thirty-one minutes on his appearance.

In the opening address Mayor Thompson welcomed the Irish leader "in the interest of free government." He said he was in sympathy with the struggle of the Irish people for their political independence and assailed the framers of the League of Nations covenant for failing to recognise the plea of Ireland.

The mention of President Wilson's name brought but one outburst of hissing. It came in the course of Mayor Thompson's carefully read speech.

"How was President Wilson's beautiful language that engaged us in the war not meant to apply to Ireland" asked the Mayor, and there was some jeering. At other moments, however, the crowd greeted the League of Nations covenant with more scorn, and every mention of England and Lloyd George was received with derisive hoots.

"Since I have come to your land," said de Valera, "I have been impressed with the splendor of your cities and of your industries. But far more I have been impressed by the new spirit I have encountered—a spirit contrary to any I have ever known across the seas."

Then speaking rapidly he presented his appeal while the thousands stood silent.

"I was asked many times after America came into the war," he said, "why Ireland did not then follow the expression of principles, and I have been asked how we can depend on America's help under her declaration of principles when we still fought England's conscription. To that I reply that Ireland has suffered from a foreign invasion as vicious as that military rule that held Belgium. I say that we have been assailed by a foreign power, and that Ireland has been devastated as thoroughly as Flanders was.

His mention of the covenant of the League of Nations, too, was greeted in silence.

"I know I am on solid ground, though a stranger here, when I object to the proposition of Article X. in that covenant," he said, "because it is going to do an injustice to my country. I know that I am not presuming when I ask you not to join hands with an empire which keeps Ireland in servitude. America's attitude has been made clear in Ireland. For this article means that we are to be forever cut off from the sympathy of the world. If America can bring freedom to Austria, to Hungary, to Russia, and help the peoples there throw off their yokes, she has that same right in Ireland.

"It is for that reason we have the right, and you have the right, to present to this great Government that Ireland shall not be consigned to the mercies of England.

"The British lion growls when anyone disturbs it at its prey. But this nation is great enough to demand justice, and I crave that help for Ireland because I know and I realize more than ever that this nation is great enough of soul and purpose to follow out its own will, irrespective of whether John Bull likes it or not.

"If my nation had engaged in the struggle for the same reasons and on the same declaration of principles as this nation, I would have enlisted in the United States Army. We who fought England fought for the same principles you fought for.

"I have come to appeal to two great traits of Americans—to their greatness and to their honesty. I am

LOVETT URGES LAWS TO AID RAILROADS

Head of Union Pacific Sees Need for Cabinet Member on Transportation.

ASKS UNIFORM REGULATION

Declares That If Carriers Are Given Business Chance Capital Will Take a Risk.

In Part 2 of his memorandum made public yesterday Robert S. Lovett, President of the Union Pacific Railroad System and formerly aid to William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, calls on Congress to pass legislation making Federal incorporation of all railroad carriers compulsory; urges exclusive Federal regulation of railroad securities and of railroad rates, and asks that a department of transportation be provided, the head of which shall be a member of the Cabinet.

"If Congress will enact the necessary laws giving railroad capital a business chance I believe that capital will take a business risk and the money required to provide the requisite railroad facilities for the future will be forthcoming," said Judge Lovett.

In the opinion of Judge Lovett the choice of the country with respect to railroad transportation ultimately is between:

1. Inadequate and impoverished railroad transportation facilities, or
2. Government ownership of the railroads, or
3. A guarantee by the Government of a reasonable return upon railroad capital, or
4. Rates that will be reasonable under all the circumstances determined by a Government agency that will consider the needs of the traffic and the needs of the carrier, with the right to each carrier to keep whatever profit it can make out of such rates so established, by good management, good service, economy, wise investment, and success in competing for business.

Urges Uniform Control.

"Our railroad transportation system should be rescued from the irresponsible and conflicting State agencies and brought under uniform control and regulation in the national interest, except as to strictly local matters," said Judge Lovett. "Under rates prescribed by the Government, or with its approval, and applying to all alike, why should profit be denied a stockholder of the wisely built, well managed railroad any more than to the owners of bank stock, or steel stock, or br y stock, or any other stock?

"But it is said that the latter are engaged in private business. Very well. Who is most deserving of encouragement, liberal treatment and appreciation—he whose money provides the railroad facilities which the public convenience and interest require and conducts his business so well that he can make a profit out of it at rates which the Government itself fixes, or the man in private business (in some lines the more private the better for it) with no public interest involved and only his own selfish interest to serve?"

Taking up the question of compulsory Federal incorporation, Judge Lovett declared that at the present time the corporations are creatures of the States incorporating them; that the States gave them their lives and conferred all their powers and that the State may take away their lives and abolish their powers so long as they are permitted to remain as mere creatures of the State.

"With respect to existing corporations," he continued, "Congress should require them to reincorporate by filing with the designated department of the Government article of reincorporation which should contain the statements and declarations Congress may prescribe; and thereupon they should become Federal corporations, instead of State corporations and possess the powers which Congress, by the act for reincorporation, declares such corporations shall possess.

For Federal Regulation.

"The necessity for the exclusive Federal regulation of the issue of railroad securities seems now to be generally recognized, yet it is so vital to railroad credit and to the success of any system of regulation which may be adopted that it must not be overlooked.

"If a railroad company is compelled to go to half a dozen State railroad commissions for permission to make an issue of stock or bonds and to encounter delays, running from weeks to months on account of numerous hearings before different commissions, and in meeting their conflicting policies and views before it can deliver the securities it will be impossible to have the issue underwritten, or if underwritten at all the cost will be excessive.

"But, worse still, the chances are that differences between the commissions will arise, or that the inexperience and perhaps the financial theories of some of the many commissioners may require changes that will upset the plan entirely.

"What the Government and the people wish to prevent is the issue of stock, bonds, or other railroad securities for improper or unnecessary purposes and without adequate consideration—watered or otherwise fraudulent securities. This accomplished, the Government and the people are interested in encouraging and expediting the issue and sale of the railroad securities necessary to procure the money required to provide the transportation facilities which the people must have.

"What is needed is a governmental agent or agency with the ability and authority to take hold of each case and deal with it in a businesslike way and without regard to forms or methods of procedure.

Urges New Cabinet Member.

"A Cabinet Minister assisted by two or three experts would be the best agency, but if that is not possible, then some executive commission consisting of not over three men commanding the public confidence.

"It is notorious that many of the State commissions grossly discriminate in favor of their own citizens in the matter of both passenger and freight rates, and in favor of merchants, manufacturers, and producers in their own States against citizens of other States.

"It is not too much to say that the present interstate and foreign rates on traffic of immense volume and importance from very large sections of the country have been practically dictated by State commissions.

"Discrimination is not the only feature of the system. It is the evasion of the obligation of all the traffic to bear as equitably as possible a just share of the burden of transportation which is a matter of national concern.

"My conviction is that the only way to accomplish this is to give the Federal Government exclusive authority to regulate all railroad rates, intrastate as well as interstate.

"I do not advocate the abolition of the State commissions. There are many important functions for them to perform.

"A Department of Transportation should be created to take over and perform the executive and administrative functions devolving upon the Interstate Commerce Commission under existing laws and any created by additional statutes.

"I believe that the head of the Department of Transportation should be a member of the Cabinet.

Sees Need for Government Officer.

"Recent experience has demonstrated the necessity for a national Government officer to meet emergencies resulting from exceptional congestion in traffic or through blockades of transportation by quickly mobilizing the transportation resources and by the arbitrary diversion, if need be, of traffic from lines which cannot handle it to lines which can, and by other instant and heroic methods.

"A power so vast should be committed to no commission employe and to no officer of less rank than a Cabinet member, who is a part of the Administration and in direct touch with the President and can change his orders instantly to meet changing conditions. A stronger reason still why a Cabinet member should be at the head of the Transportation Department is that the railroad business is unrepresented in the Government—it without any 'friend at court.'

"It is, I understand, the largest single industry in the United States next to agriculture, and certainly there is none more vital to the very life of the nation; and yet neither in the President's Cabinet nor anywhere in the vast machine constituting the Government of the United States is there a department or bureau or agency or officer of any kind or description whose duty it is to look after its interest, to defend it, to speak up for it or to say a word for justice in its behalf.

To Look After Transportation.

"Along with the Secretary of the Treasury, who looks after the banking and financial interests of the country; the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who look after national defense; the Secretary of Agriculture, who looks with solicitude after the agricultural interests; the Secretary of Labor, who looks after the interests of the laborers; the Secretary of Commerce, who looks after the commercial and industrial welfare of the nation; the Secretary of the Interior, who sees to the development of multitudes of internal projects of public interest; and the Postmaster General, who provides the communication for the people, there should be a Secretary of Transportation who should see that the nation has the transportation without which none of these others would be possible or of value, and who should have the same solicitude for the development and success of this essential business and industry that the others show for the interests they represent."

Berlin Car Strike Off Today.

BERLIN, July 13. (Associated Press.)—As a result of intervention by the Federation of Labor a settlement of the transportation strike has been effected. Traffic over subways and surface lines is expected to be resumed on Monday, after a suspension of twelve days.

READY TO AID BRITISH DRIVE

America to Raise $50,000,000 for Sailors' Fund.

The America's Tribute to British Merchant Seamen Fund, 605 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that plans for a national drive to obtain $50,000,000 for British sailors disabled in the war are virtually complete. The drive here will be part of an international campaign to raise $300,000,000, and Rear Admiral Sims, U. S. N., has approved the campaign, as has John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

The aims of the movement, as disclosed, provide for the relief of maimed seamen and also "to further cement friendly relations between England and America and bring to the attention of the people of both countries how important it is that the English speaking peoples of the world stand together as a bulwark of protection to civilization, liberty, and progress."

According to the statement sent out the toll of German submarines and raiders was 17,000 British merchant seamen killed and 30,000 crippled or maimed.

The drive in America will be directed by William H. Appleton, who was designated by Admiral Lord Beresford, Vice President of the Merchant Seamen's League, a British organization of 14,000,000 members.

The money contributed in the United States is to be invested in American securities and administered for the injured sailors, the statement says. In a letter Ambassador Davis wrote:

I am deeply gratified to learn that a movement is on foot in America to raise funds for the endowment of the Convalescent Home at Limpsfield and for homes for aged and infirm British seamen and their wives.

It is eminently proper that practical recognition should be given of the debt which America and the world owe to men of the British mercantile marine for their heroic service to the allied cause. There is no more glorious page in the history of the war than that contributed by their bravery and self-sacrifice. They made it possible to transport the armies of Britain and the United States to France. They brought munitions to troops and food and fuel to the allied countries. They defied and defeated the base iniquity of the German submarine campaign. I wish you all success in the undertaking in which you are engaged.

The announcement says that if the British seamen had yielded to the German intimidation the war would have been won by Germany almost at the start.

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Andrew J. McCormack, Auctioneer. Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at Auction on Wednesday, July 16, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., for account of whom it may concern:
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Gov. Smith Calls Special Term of Court to Investigate Bolsheviki and Anarchists.

JUSTICE WEEKS TO PRESIDE

Work Will Be Independent of Lusk Committee, and Will Cover All Criminal Activities.

Governor Smith has called a special term of the Supreme Court to begin Aug. 11 next for the purpose of investigating criminal anarchy and all other criminal activities directed against organized Government in the State and nation. Justice Bartow S. Weeks will preside at the extraordinary term, and the Grand Jury investigation, which he will direct, is expected to be the most far-reaching of the kind held in this State in years. Any activities which contemplate the overthrow of Government by violence, the assassination of public officials, destruction of public or private property, under the laws of New York is criminal anarchy.

The proclamation calling the special term of the Supreme Court was made public by the Governor. It is as follows:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the public interest requires it,

Therefore, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby appoint an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court to be held at the Criminal Court Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and to continue so long as may be necessary for the purpose of investigating acts of criminal anarchy and all other criminal acts directed against organized Government, and for such other proper matters as may come before the court. And I do hereby designate the Hon. Bartow S. Weeks of the City of New York, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, to hold the said extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court as hereinbefore described, and among other things to cause to be drawn according to law a Grand Jury to serve at said extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court. And I do hereby direct that notice of such appointment be given by publication of this order once in each week for two successive weeks in THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York World, New York Herald, and The New York American, newspapers published in the City of New York, N. Y.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

[Seal.]
(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH.
By the Governor
GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE,
Secretary to the Governor.

The action of the Governor was not unexpected. It has been known for some time that he has had under consideration a court investigation of anarchy, Bolshevism, and kindred evils in this State. The investigation will be independent of that now being conducted by the Legislative committee, of which Senator Clayton Lusk is the Chairman.

The National Security League gave out yesterday a report written by Major William B. Dwight, in which Major Dwight gives the result of a tour he has just completed of the Middle Western States. Major Dwight, in his report, says the Middle West is thoroughly aroused by the menace of extreme radicalism, and that everywhere in the cities and towns the citizens are organizing to combat the propaganda of the agitators of the Bolshevist, anarchistic and other extreme radical groups.

"In each city which I visited," says Major Dwight, "I found some plan or plans for Americanization work in operation. In some cases special Americanization committees had been formed, and in others the work was being handled by the Chambers of Commerce of local committees which had been active during the war. In all cases there was a united effort against the menace of the radicals, but in many instances the organizations lacked a medium of expression. The 'flying squadron' idea immediately met this need, and was eagerly received and adopted in many cities.

"In Cleveland, I found the Mayor had an advisory board working on the problem. Through several meetings called by George A. Schneider, who directed the Salvation Army campaign in Cleveland, a practical plan of procedure was adopted. It will be carried out by an executive committee of fourteen, backed by twenty-four local organizations, and will eventually include a 'flying squadron.'

"The Americanization work in Toledo is under the direction of an Americanization board, composed of representative Toledo citizens. It is working in close co-operation with the Northwestern Ohio branch of the National Security League, whose headquarters are in Toledo, and will immediately launch a 'flying squadron.'

"Americanization efforts are well under way in Akron, consisting for the most part of educational work among the various racial groups under the direction of Ernest Wiles, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. There is also an Americanization committee in Arron. W. W. W. Argow, who was in charge of the War Camp Community Service work in Lorain during the war, is directing the Americanization work in that city. He will adopt the Security League's 'flying squadron' plan.

"In Minneapolis an Americanization committee is very active and has the full co-operation in its efforts of an organization which participated in the local war drives, called the 'Minute Men,' and the local branch of the American Legion. Over 100 speakers for the active Americanization campaign were enrolled before I left the city. They will be directed by the Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter and Rome G. Brown, two of the ablest orators in the Northwest.

"In each of the cities which I visited Bolshevism is showing great activity as to propaganda and alarming results as to followers."

ATTACKS TRADE COMMISSION

Morris Says It Is Obstructive and Harms American Business.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Edward Morris, President of Morris and Company, one of the five leading packing firms, in a statement issued today charged the Federal Trade Commission with being "an obstructive arm of the Government" and said that its "sub rosa activities" would cost American business men millions of dollars. The charges were occasioned by the commission's statement of last Friday alleging that the great packers were about to control the international meat business, as well as the national food business.

"For ten years the men who do export business fought for the right to battle with foreign competitors on an equal footing," said Mr. Morris's statement in part: "Finally the Webb law was enacted and our business men were given the right to combine for overseas trade. Today, if legislation contemplated in Great Britain becomes law, what American merchants may legally do under this act will be illegal in England, and the Federal Trade Commission is in no small degree responsible. In its zeal to 'get' the packers, it has helped to develop conditions inimical to all the industries of America which seek an outlet in the world."

Mr. Morris said criticism of the American packers in the English press was the result of the commission's attacks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Orvis, Angel Co.; Miss M. Ovitz, ready-to-wear; Miss A. L. Fitz, waists; Bevins.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Western D. G. Co.; W. H. Sullivan, A. Ro. Wolff, underwear, hosiery, work shirts, notions, ready-to-wear; Room 6, 53 Worth.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarrett Fashion Shop; Mr. Jarrett, ready-to-wear; Room 810, 220 5th Av.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; M. Westheimer, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Lewis Goff, millinery; Cumberland.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. H. Abart, linens, white goods, domestics; Martinique; F. Hanlon, dress goods, silks; Prince George.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; R. H. Pendleton, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Henry Shapiro & Co.; Henry Shapiro, woolen, cotton goods; 1,181 B'way; Room 204.

BALTIMORE—L. Lowenthal & Sons; H. Lowenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Son; H. Arts, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Rosskam, piece goods; Penn.

BALTIMORE—A. Rosenthal, piece goods; Imperial.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Rosenthal D. G. Co.; J. S. Rosenthal, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,180 Broadway; Imperial.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont Dry Goods & Notion Co.; B. Baum, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; N. U. Joseph, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Meyers Outlet Store; E. Franklin, ladies', children's coats, Fall; M. Rossner, dresses; R. Berliner, skirts, waists; 1,170 B'way., Room 506.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Cranskey, Benson Co.; H. A. Cranskey, coats, dresses; 37 West 28th.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis & Co.; Miss Crosby, millinery; 1,133 B'way; Room 1304.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros; Miss S. Houston, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

CHATTANOOGA—J. Loeb Co.; Miss Murphy, general millinery; 220 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Penn.

CHICAGO—L. Klein Co.; E. Mayer, boys' men's clothing; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; S. J. Gaylord, Mrs. Hyde assisting, serge dresses, coats, suits, basement; Miss Nicolls, ladies' silk, muslin underwear; kimonos, negligees, sweaters, infants' wear, basement; S. Salomon, mdse. mgr. basement; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. O. Dellman, infants' wear; Miss E. Cozad, ladies' silk, muslin underwear, petticoats, negligees, kimonos, sweaters; Miss Durkin, ladies' neckwear, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries; M. Reidy, art goods, domestics, white goods, blankets; J. J. Enright, silks, velvets, dress goods; Mr. Ray, men's, ladies', children's knit underwear, men's, boys' furnishings; J. J. Schoenberg, toys, sport goods, men's sweaters, aquarium supplies; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods, embroidery, ribbons; Miss Spaneler, art goods, needlework, fancy art goods; W. W. Leddy, curtains, upholstery, pictures, picture frames; J. A. Albies, carpets, rugs, linens; P. L. Whitehead, candy; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—People's Store; W. J. Gately, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. F. Weigel, hdkfs.; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. E. Veatch, bedding; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Elden, blouses, underwear, basement; 12 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss H. Duggan, silk, muslin underwear; J. W. Jones, black, colored wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. B. Parrish, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; E. Schultz, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 423 4th Av.; Brortell.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. A. Klein, hosiery, underwear; 180 B'way; Latham.

CINCINNATI—Denton Co.; E. C. Denton, representing; 1,270 B'way, Room 806.

CINCINNATI—Berman Hosiery Co.; A. Berman, hosiery; Hermitage.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke; J. Boeckman, linens, white, upholstery goods; F. Von Wahld, Jr., ready to wear; 350 B'way.

CLEBURNE, Texas—A. J. Wright; V. Wright, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Callow, prints, ginghams, wash goods; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—J. Onisfeld & Co.; J. Onisfeld, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mrs. J. H. Swanson, cloaks, dresses, basement; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, Fall dressest 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Cohen, silk, muslin underwear; J. E. Meisel, Fall, Winter coats; 37 West 26th.

COLUMBUS, Iowa—S. C. Cullen Co.; F. J. Donelan, mdse. manager; 1,150 B'way; Prince George; Miss R. McCloskey, women's apparel; 1,150 B'way; Seville.

DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Neumaier, laces, gloves, notions, hosiery; 1,150 B way; Hargrave.

DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. M. Millerick, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B way; Room 723.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, notions; 212 5th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—M. L. Parker Co.; F. J. Bode, ladies' hosiery, underwear; Miss Wenkelmeyer, house furs, hoods; Penn.

DENVER—Neusetter Co.; Miss E. Keene, suits, coats, dresses; 364 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. E. Preston, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfendan Co.; J. B. Carmichael, upholstery goods, rugs; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. Fly, H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, shawls; Miss A. Murphy, dresses; Miss H. Silberman, underwear; Miss N. Oppenheimer, misses' ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Nosbro Shop; Miss C. Nosbury, models, millinery; Great Northern.

DRUMRIGHT, Okla.—Knight's; Mr. Knight, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshak Bros. Co.; J. J. Roshek, dress goods, silks, linings; 1,133 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Rider, Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, domestics; 329 Broadway.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Berger & Radin; J. L. Berger, men's hats, furn. goods, ladies' hosiery; McAlpin.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Turrito Mercantile Co.; L. Charon, H. Sittig, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co.; W. A. Mahaffe, rugs; Cosmodore.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—C. E. Prims; silk underwear; 212 5th Av.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Hargrave.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, Fall coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.

HOUSTON, Texas—C. Ries, coats, suits, waists; Miss H. Stroeck, waists; Somerset.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Pequse & Wright; Mrs. E. Haines, millinery; Great Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, gloves, notions, fancy goods; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 116 West 32d.

JACKSON, Mich.—McGee Bros.; H. S. Hank, piece goods; Holland House.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; F. E. Bigelow, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; Miss Holt, infants' wear; Bristol.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend Co.—M. Miller, notions, ribbons, rugs; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend Dry Goods Co.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Carlyle, upholstery goods; 225 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; B. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; E. George, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Thalman, notions, jewelry, fancy goods, gloves, laces; 116 West 32d.

LAFAYETTE, La.—M. Heyman, general mdse; 43 Leonard St.

LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; C. L. Imlzell, millinery; Hargrave.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; W. Mercer, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; J. Lowenberg, corsets, misses', women's ready-to-wear; Penn.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Broadway Dept. Store; J. S. Smith, pictures, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; Miss B. Scott, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics, linens, blankets; 220 5th Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—Chalifoux Co.; D. Bandre, coats, suits, dresses, basement; Prince George.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; W. J. Barnes, domestics, flannels, housefurnishing goods; Collingwood.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—Kline Bros.; B. Kline, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Breslin.

MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weissman & Co.; J. Hirsch, Miss C. Marshall, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

MEMPHHIS, Tenn.—J. Loeb Co.; Miss M. Mayfield, J. Loeb, general millinery; 220 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gale & Frank Co.; C. H. Schroeder, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Young, Quinlan Co.; Miss N. Clair, misses', children's wear; 220 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. Henderson, dress goods, linings; 225 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Bros.; M. Lebeck, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,361 B'way; Penn.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—J. Sapinsky & Son; J. Sapinsky, women's, boys' wear; 1,133 Broadway; Imperial.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. B. Masson, dress goods, white goods; J. J. Muller, notions, ribbons, linings; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Feibelman & Co.; M. Feibelman, hosiery, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co. Inc.; M. Hirschler, domestics, underwear; 72 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. Altschull, Fall coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Bethe, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith Co.; J. Y. Ehleman, waists, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; Mrs. E. Smith, dresses; Mrs. J. W. Carberry, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.

PALESTINE, Texas—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Bedell's; L. J. Abramson, millinery; 366 Fifth Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss F. Grastenfeld, basement, coats, suits dresses; S. M. Jacobs, general merchandise, bargain basement; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Doerge, toilet articles, leather goods; Miss E. Adair, notions; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,361 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Stores; Miss A. Frewert, furs; 1,361 Broadway.

QUINCY, Ill.—Reits; J. Reif, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Cleene, waists, 220 5th Av.; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss Feldman, jobs aprons, corsets, muslin underwear; Mr. Trobaugh, jobs dresses; Mr. Bernstein, jobs men's, boys' furnishing goods, men's pants; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; J. E. McCarthy, waists; 452 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; B. Warner, men's shirts, hosiery, underwear, furs, goods; C. Foster, women's underwear, hosiery, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Wm. Earle D. G. Co.; E. H. Broedel, coats, wrappers, waists; Imperial.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wasser Bros.; A. G. Hoover, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolf & Marx Co.; H. Hochs, linens, blankets; 141 Madison Av.; Hargrave.

SAN ANTONIO—J. Mosur, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Kaufman D. G. Co.; L. Kaufman, dry goods; Penn.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick, Weingarten Co.; A. Weingarten, notions, infants' wear, knit goods; 209 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; J. L. Richards, housefurn. goods; 50 Union Square; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss H. Taggart, millinery; W. E. Bowes, men's furn. goods, trunks, bags, 423 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Zobel Millinery Co., J. W. Wolf, millinery; Great Northern.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; Miss Singer, petticoats, waists, silk underwear, children's dresses, coats, bathrobes; 43 West 16th St.; Pennsylvania.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Son Co.; A. J. Hart, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros. Co.; H. Q. Forsker, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Penn.

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; Miss M. A. Lund, waists; 329 Broadway.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Spokane D. G. Co.; F. D. Hall, cotton piece goods; 440 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Superior Millinery Co.; J. A. Ring, millinery; Bristol.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Rost & Rountree D. G. Co.; G. L. Campbell, knit goods, men's furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH—Lehman Bros.; M. L. Lehman, waists, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. H. Wade, blouses, petticoats; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods, linings; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss G. Brisolari, skirts; 220 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, Fall coats, suits, dresses, kimonos, bathrobes, waists, skirts, girls' coats; L. Baer, Fall catalogue coats, suits, dresses, girls' coats; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mr. Wolfort, ladies' Fall suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Newberry, Burdick, Scott Garment Co.; G. Newberry, suits; Room 706, 1,170 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams; O. R. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, waists, linens, linings; J. W. Stahlberg, embroideries, ribbons, laces, women's neckwear; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Butler Bros.; P. F. Lellich, domestics, piece goods; 495 B'way; York.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borch, millinery; 116 West 32d.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Sterling Co.; A. B. Cohn, millinery, ready-to-wear; 484 6th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; O. E. Sparth, jewelry, silverware; 6 W. 32d.

ST. PAUL.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; G. O. Olson, silks; J. C. Larson, notions; T. Sharp, underwear; 320 Broadway.

TACOMA, Wash.—Feist & Bachanach; F. Feist, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. Goldberg, dresses, Fall coats; 37 West 26th.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; I. H. Osborne, domestics, dress goods, silks; H. D. Matthews, handkerchiefs, neckwear, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Collingwood.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Mineg Co.; C. C. Sichrenberrer, floor coverings; 116 West 32d.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Crosby Bros.; A. E. Conkling, coats, suits, corsets, underwear; Miss S. Hostetter, millinery; Miss Peterson, suits; Great Northern.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Crosby Bros.; W. J. Crosby, mdse. manager; Great Northern.

UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Bros.; W. J. Maher, clothing, furnishing goods; Wallick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. Charles S. La Vake, gowns, skirts; Miss E. Hart, misses' dresses; G. B. White, shoes; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, dresses; 432 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. M. O'Donnell, domestics, linens; Wallick.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kohl Co.; Mrs. F. Hawkins, skirts, suits; Mrs. Greeley, gowns, negligees, house dresses; J. F. Elmland, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; Miss Ready, ladies' suits, coats, furs; Pennsylvania.

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc.
118-128 W. 30th St.
Have Thousands of Smart & Breezy COTTON DRESSES for Instant Delivery
$5.75 TO $16.50
Also Featuring New Line of Fall Dresses
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Make your early fall selection right from the racks.
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Silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear.

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ALL DAY TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1919.



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Our 1920 Spring Line
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THOUSANDS OF WASH DRESSES
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Sizes: 6 to 22. Lot No. 1000 MARINE
Style as illustrated. (Regular price is $15)

Since this offer is intended solely to popularize our new home, it will be good only on the two opening days, July 15 and 16. Orders from Greater New York City trade, on this number, may be placed only by a personal call at our showroom. For out-of-town customers, orders will be honored if received on July 15 and 16. *We reserve the privilege of limiting quantities.*

Z. & S. MIDDY CO.
33 West 34th Street, New York



MR. BUYER! MERCHANTS! RESIDENT BUYER!
Look at This All-Wool American Woolen
Poplin Suit
$16.75 Net Cash
No. 729, 34 inches long, all colors, lined with imported venetian.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
WILLIAM GREENBERG
45 West 25th St.



GIRLS' COATS
Varied assortment in attractive styles which sell rapidly. We specialize in coats for Infants, Intermediates, Children and Flappers.
"Nothing above 16 years."
Styles That Satisfy at Prices Which Insure Big Sales.
Irvington Girl Coat Co.
29-35 West 32d; 30-34 West 33d St.

The House of Kuppenheimer
Has open several important territories and will consider applications from thoroughly competent men of proven ability. Real business men of exceptional attainments will find ample outlet for their capabilities. Previous experience in the clothing field not essential. Interviews may be had at either the Chicago office, 415 South Franklin Street, or at the New York office, 212 Fifth Avenue.

TO REACH BUYERS
To reach buyers looking for merchandise in New York, the Business Page of The New York Times is unrivalled. Telephone Bryant 1000.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silvertip and Bachman and other makes. Phone, after 9 A. M., Farragut 3885.

BOLIVIA, Evura, Fortuna, Peschblow, Cachmiftyne wanted. H. Markowitz Sons, Madison Square 6890.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silvertip, Deland, 658, Dobsen's 617, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BRAIDS Wanted.—3-2 black braids in quantities; spot cash on delivery. King & Applebaum, 14 East 27th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Silvertones and kersays, all shades, for cash, and all heavyweight material. Rosh-Meyers, 122 West 37th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades, light-weight kersays, silvertones, polo cloth. I. Finkelstein, 30 West 33d. Madison Square 3846.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All colors, also Lawrence 620 or similar; cash. Peters, Endlich & Peters, 54 West 21st. Chelsea 8323.

BROADCLOTH Wanted, 110 or 112, American, all shades. Fit Best Cloak, Far. 4063.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Julliard's 110; also American velours. Chelsea 4814.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, all colors; also black Kersey. Greeley 4877.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—112. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 56 West 22d. Gramercy 5296.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Chelsea 1560.

BURELLA and melton cloth wanted in navy and green, cotton, plush; any quantity; cash. Phone Greeley 870.

CHAMBRAYS, PERCALES, GINGHAMS Wanted.—Spot delivery. G. & S., 529 Broadway. Spring 7528.

CHAMELEON CORDS, Holden & Leonard Tinseltones, Forstman-Huffman's Coatings, wanted; quantity. Stuyvesant 6735.

CHAMELEON AND TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's; also tricotines. Superior Garment Co., 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—H. & L., all shades; also tinseltone, for cash. Miltex, Md. Sq. 1060.

CAPES Wanted. — Dolmans, coats, suits, quantity no object. Price must be right; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 28th St.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—McKenney or Flagler's Sturgeon Schell 1192 and 1630; silk plushes, pompoms 1207, brown. Farragut 3980.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, all good grades. Louis Greenberg & Bros., 71 West 23d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White and red; good quality. Madison Square 7937.

CLOTH Wanted.—Newhouse No. 2, silvertone, all colors. Farragut 8767.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular priced or better grade cloth and pile fabrics coats. Call 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line; also on plush coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 101 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats, cloth and pile fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of medium and high-priced coats and suits. 9th floor, 28 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall coats and suits. Call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on job lots coats and suits. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 28th.

COATS Wanted.—2 to 6 and 8 to 14 plush coats, any quantity, for cash. 122 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' cloth coats all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large quantity extra size Julliard's broadcloth coats. 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. Third floor, 11 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 164 5th Av., 5th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, percales, poplins, and gray goods wanted; submit best prices and samples. Lester Piano Co., 135 Boston Post, Boston, Mass.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Serpentine; also plain and printed Pacific crepe; large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St., 3630 Chelsea.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Chambrays, madrases, shirtings. Preston Shirt Co., 466 Broome St.

COTTON Wanted:—30-inch full combed nainsook. The Woll Co., 364 5th Av.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Dark colors, good quality. Hyman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Brown only. M. Zweig, Md. Sq. 684.

CREPE Wanted.—Satin-faced, good quality. Phone Abe, Murray Hill 3052.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Fall shades. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

CRYSTALLINE CORD Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen, 301, Madison Square 2804.

DELANDS Wanted.—Open to buy delands in all color for cash. National Cloak Mfg. Co., 134 West 25th.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted. — Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—1,000 wash, gingham, voiles; must be cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing quantity order on tricotine and tricolettes. Seventh floor 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing orders on snappy styles of serge and satin dresses. Jacob Lashin, 148 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of tricolettes, tricotines, and paulettes, better grades only. 11 East 31st, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay cash for job of georgette dresses in navy, gray and copen; quantity no object. Spring 9630, extension 20.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on lots of dresses. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade snappy Fall models. Third floor, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders tricotine, serges, satins. Room 1912, 14 East 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses. Room 1502, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1129.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H. navy and green. Farragut 2816.

FALL SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; call all week with samples. Room 1505, 15 East 26 h St.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Raccoon, sealine, kit, coney, opossum, and goat sets. Grunberg, 22 West 20th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, silvertone, all shades; good quality. Cuno Perlmuter Co., 122 West 26th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity, for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

GINGHAMS, Peggy Cloth and Chambrays Wanted.—Cash. Lazarus, Room 906, 1182 Broadway.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 470—106—715—461—2280—2302—large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d st. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich No. 108, 476, and 461; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

KAKARA LAMB Wanted.—Salts or similar. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 3608, Extension 14.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Holmes kersey XXXX, in all shades, also all wool Oxford suitings. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KERSEYS Wanted.—15020; all colors Earltan's 1273 heavyweight wool velours. Chelsea 6016.

KERSEY Wanted.—American 15020, all colors; can use quantity. Farragut 2616.

KHAKI Wanted.—Silk crepe shirts. Address room 612, Elks' Club.

KHAKI Wanted.—Brewster, 4014, Hudson Bay, Chinese & Dobson's J-66. Gramercy 1074.

LACES Wanted.—For spot cash; laces and nets of all kinds. Call Madison Square 7695 or 7962.

MEN'S CLOTHING Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on men's and boys' suits, overcoats and pants. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 20th.

NAVY, Silvertones, and All Shades of Tinseltones and Chameleon Cords Wanted. Call Lewis, Greeley 3142.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—Stevens 1734-I for cash. Madison Square 2115.

PALO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15025, colors 163; De Land 9600, colors 6-11-12-13-16. Jerome Frank Co. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 7962, Amoskeag, black and navy. Extension, Zahn & Co., 11 West 32d.

PANAMAS Wanted For Cash.—PNA., BPNL, 800, 228, and others. Spring 5372.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Can use large quantities of wool plaids; submit samples and prices. McQueen Company, 800 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Keeley & Watson, 319, 322, all shades. Peck & Conhaim, 36 East 20th. Madison Square 7384.

PLUSH Wanted.—All makes, to pay cash for any quantity; also heavyweight velours in all shades. Alper, Schultz & Hirshfield, 1,140 Broadway.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts Hudson seal, black ground, for cash. Gramercy 5124.

PLUSH Wanted.—3-inch Purfloss or similar quality. Farragut 816.

Buyers' Wants

PLUSHES AND MOLE, KERAMI Wanted. Madison Square 3806, Ext. 14.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Good quality; will pay cash. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 W. 31st.

PIQUES Wanted.—Quote lowest cash price. Telephone Gramercy 3389.

POLO CLOTHS Wanted.—Lawrence, style 818-812, Delands, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Lands 9600 and 100, cuttings; all colors; spot cash. Md. Sq. 1060.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15060, De Lands 9600, Holmes 2300; all colors. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land's 9600. Call, after 9 A. M., Farragut 3885.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence, De Land, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land 9600, or similar. Fit Best Cloak Co., Far. 4063.

POPLIN, silvertone, tricotine, and light-weight velour wanted, any make in large or small quantities. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Can use large quantities silk and wool poplin in black, navy, and taupe. 909 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

POPLIN Wanted.—All shades; also cotton poplin in taupe. Alper, Schultz & Hirshfield, 1,140 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 9610, 06077, 6326; all colors; any quantity. Call Farragut 3482.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquhanna 171. Gramercy 2460, before 10 A. M.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy green poplin, American or Brightgreen. Farragut 4325. 29 West 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90010 or 0626 black and navy. Farragut 2816.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for yarn dyed satin duchess in black, navy, plum and brown. Spring 9630, extension 42.

SATIN Wanted.—Skinner's, Gosta, or similar cotton backs; brown and copen. Farragut 2980.

SATINS Wanted.—All shades and any quantity for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

SATINS Wanted.—All shades, any quantity; spot cash. Brisk & Beckelman, 120 W. 31st.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, mannish, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 388.

SERGES Wanted.—67 C. S. 4002, X. X. 1855, Inselroy & Co. C. 1157, Lorraine 235, 838. Weinstein & Davidoff. Madison Square 2639, 4620, 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces 54289 navy and colors. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 navy, can use large quantity at price for cash. Miltex, Md. Sq. 1060.

SERGES Wanted For Cash.—7120, 104, 54289, WFX., 838, 225, 0936, 11433, 4061 or similar. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of F. X. navy, all colors; spot cash. G. Eisenenthal, 14 West 24th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289; navy only; large quantity; spot cash. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—4002; can use all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7512, 10707, 10459, 54289, and other makes. Gramercy 4495.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 150 pieces 54289, 7120. Phone Madison Square 8790.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all kinds; any quantity. Gramercy 7058.

SERGE Wanted.—87, blue only. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 and 4061; also similar navies and blacks. Farragut 6931.

SERGES Wanted.—838, black, for cash; also other navy serges. Madison Square 8698.

SERGES, Broadcloth, Velours, and Poplins Wanted.—For cash. Stuyvesant 2217.

SHANTUNGS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity. Phone Gramercy 6447, Dept. W.

SHARKSKINS Wanted.—Velours, mixtures, serges, poplins, cloakings; quantities only. Oscar Kirsch.

SHIRT FABRICS Wanted.—Work shirt fabrics, or white pine chambray, black twills, percales, &c.; must be cheap; state price; also open for made up work shirts, flannels, &c., in quantity lots. The Globe Shirt Co., Woodhaven, L. I.

SILKS, Three-Thread Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Washable Satins, Tub Silks, and Striped Tub Silks Wanted.—For manufacture of waists. Joan of Arc Waist Co., 121 West 19th St. Farragut 7286.

SILKS Wanted. — Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velveteens; also ruffings and fancy silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgettes, taffeta, satin, charmeuse, wash satin, Jap silk, tricolettes, serges, tricotines; will pay cash if necessary. Bachman, 29 West 25th.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; can use slightly tender or imperfect silks also. Madison Square 1303.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of crepe de chine, meteor and satin. Lubarsky Bros., 153 West 34th. Greeley 3489.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of fancy plaids and poplins for cash. Jacob Hyman & Co., 137 West 25th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash; quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Highest cash prices paid for silks; submit samples or request call; no jobbers. Export, S 139 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy for spot cash peau de cygne, satin georgette, tafeta, and charmeuse. 464 4th Av., Room 1306.

SILK VELOUR Wanted.—Sydney Blumenthal's on frames; will pay spot cash. Vanderbilt 4063.

SILK Wanted.—Silk and cotton poplin and fancy silk. Farragut 9689.

SILKS Wanted.—all kinds; spot cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 244 5th Av.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—We pay spot cash for silvertones for suiting; also Gera velours in 50832, in all colors. Chelsea 9356.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Josels 337, Stevens 4315, Walworth 8891, American 15030 and 15062, all colors; for cash. Greeley 4377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Light weight duvet de laine, flannels, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 3066.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange 9600, shade 15, for pekin, navy or reindeer. Phone Chelsea 8979.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — 5795, Deering Milliken, all colors; 15030 American. Madison Square 9625.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—For cash, Arthur Joe, No. 327, or similar; navy and brown; any quantity. Weinstein Bros., 30 W. 21st.

SILVERTONES, Lawrence 871, Deland Cloth, Tricotines, and Velours Wanted.—Spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Light weight; also Normandy mixtures, green. Invincible Cloth, 126 West 24th. Chelsea 10390.

SILVERTONES Wanted For Cash.—American 15032, 15030, Arthur Joel, Saxonia, Andrews or similar. Spring 5372.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay spot cash, any quantity; price must be reasonable. Finkelstein, Md. Sq. 7428.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All makes and any yards; also Deland's 9600; spot cash. Stern-Miller Co., 22 West 32d. Md. Sq. 8972.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones, Botany, yalama. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES AND TINSELTONES Wanted.—All shades. Isidore Levy & Co. Madison Sq. 8771.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—De Lands 9600, Buckley Cohen 801 or similar; cash. Farragut 5207.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen's 801; all colors; all quantities; cash. Stern, Miller & Co., 22 West 32d. Md. Sq. 8972.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All grades, light and heavyweight; also poplins. 511 Room 204, 44 East 23d St. Gramercy 5423.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley Cohens, all colors, for cash. Miltex, Md. Sq. 1060.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering Milliken's and other makes. Madison Square 5363.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers looking; bring samples. Apply N. Y. Garment Co., 160 5th Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders job lots of skirts. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 28th.

SKIRTS wanted:—Jobber looking at Fall styles; all materials. Third floor 11 West 25th St.

SUEDE Wanted.—Stevens 4314; open for large quantities; all colors. Gramercy 3573.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall coats and suits. Call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Broadcloth, fur trimmed, plain, spring styles, orders. Call with samples, 9th floor, 11 West 22d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders. Seventh floor, 35 West 31st.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Black, navy and colors; any make, Cheneys preferred. Duplex Silk Mills, 466 4th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Peau de cyne, for cash; odd shades; large quantities. Call 3 West 29th St., Room 208.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Navy and taupe; price $1.14 to $1.30; quantity no object if price is right. Mercantile Silk Mills, 432 4th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Derry's 1011; also navy taffetas. Gramercy 6362, before 10 A. M.

TAFFETAS and Peau de Cygne Wanted.—Plain, changeable; good quality only. Arlington Skirt, 15 East 26th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Ulrich & Donaldson's or similar qualities; navy and colors. Murray Hill 4085.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for good grade in navy and copen. Spring 9630, extension 42.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Evening shades. H. Sternberg, 150 West 26th St.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—St. L., all colors. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 864.

Buyers' Wants

TRICOLETTES, PAULETTES Wanted.—All colors for cash. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted for Cash.—Navies and all shades, U. S. 907, Botany 5062, Gera 50341, 10651; Arthur Joel, Cleveland, Ethan Allen, Brightwood; Dobsons and others. Spring 5372.

TRICOTINES and Tricoists Wanted.—All colors. S. C. Adelman, 33 West 32d. Madison Sq. 6155.

TRICOTINES, Chameleon Cord, Tinseltones, and Silvertones wanted for cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black, good quality, cash. Marion Dress, 2 West 33d. Md. Sq. 684.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash for any quantity; price must be reasonable. Finkelstein, Md. Sq. 7428.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black, Reads, Garfields, or other make. Madison Square 3466.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Also serges and poiret twill; spot cash. Md. Sq. 8508.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay best cash prices. Berman & Berkman, 1,170 Bdway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Arnetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3093.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted. 242 5th Av. Madison Square 8578.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy; all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity, for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—25 pieces at a price. Horowitz, Madison Square 8396.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, in navy, for cash. Chelsea 7929.

TRIOMPHANT CORD Wanted. — F. H. Holmes, 184, 182, all colors. Beck & Conhaim, 38 East 20th. Madison Square 1284.

TUSHAH Wanted.—Will buy close-outs; cash for right goods. Merit Co., 1,233 Broadway.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Grant S. Kelley 275, colors 7-8-9. Jerome Frank Co. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

UKON SEAL Wanted.—Will buy Hind & Harrison for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight American woolen, brown lightweight velour, navy and brown medium weight velour, 14 to 16 ounce brown, taupe, black. Call with samples. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., Garfield or Botany velours or duvet de laine, all colors. Phillip Moskowitz, 3 East 29th, 12th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandottes or American heavyweight; also 032 or similar; all colors. Call, Harry Greenberg, 29 West 35th. Greeley 4695.

VELOURS, Yalama Cloth Wanted.—Navy, brown, reindeer, taupe, black, F. & H. Botany, or other makes. Madison Square 8466.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted—Suiting weight; cash. 25 West 26th, 5th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—Checks, suitings, Deering Milliken, Stevens, Julliard, or similar; all colors. Gramercy 4256.

VELOURS Wanted.—Forstmann, botany, or similar; also silvertones; spot cash. Madison Square 8508.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—light weight; also poplins. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, and mahogany; lightweight; any make. Stuyvesant 1641.

VELOUR Wanted.—18-20 ounces; all shades; 1X40 or 11050 or similar. Millar, Mandel & Co., 85 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light suiting weight; all colors; also checked velours; for cash. Miltex, Md. Sq. 1060.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 544; 11050, or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 4069.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight; also silvertones; will pay cash. Madison Square 4790.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360-032 and similar makes; also Duvet de Laines and tricotines. Phillip Kochowitz & Son, 35 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pay cash; all colors. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted, brown and navy; spot cash. Chas. Wersba, 117 West 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—K. 544 or similar; green and burgundy. Goldberg. Farragut 90.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, or similar quality; cash. Mad. Sq. 509.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black and colors; open for quantity. Farragut 9689.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on jobs of silk waists. John Anderson, 15 East 28th, 19th floor.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber wants georgette waists. 116 West 32d St. Room 1308.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Lawrence 843 colors 19-11. Jerome Frank Co. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

WOOL CREPE Wanted.—36 inches, all shades. Phone Greeley, 6227.

YALAMA, Botany 5046 or similar, wanted for cash. Ben Ginsberg Co., 51 West 24th. Farragut 3981.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR'S DRESSES.—Out of town plant of 16 machines open for cut or uncut work; best references and workmanship. C 732 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICANS, plaids, silvertones; style 16, 007, navy, brown, and henna; also Ottaquechee plaids, all colors, for sale cheap. Lipschutz, Madison Square 5466.

AMOSKEAG MOLESKIN OUTINGS, 36 cases light fancies, 36 dark; kimono outings under special ticket, 36 cases dark fancies, 19 cases light fancies, 3 cases 1921 dark. Offered through Rice & Seaman, 466 Church St.

BATHING SUITS.—100 dozen ladies' knitted bathing suits for immediate delivery. J. Havey Co., 877 Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS.—Manufacturer has a surplus of 5,000 boys' blue serge suits to close out. Call Newport Clothing Co., 122 Bleecker St. Spring 8419.

BROADCLOTHS.—2002, 313, all shades; 1,000 pieces Shepherd check, 1,500 pieces ⅞ goods, 1,000 pieces ⅝, printed overcoatings; Americans, 13190; men's unfinished, 200 pieces; first opening price; American chevlet, 6335, black. Oscar Kirsch.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., 110, all shades; American poplin, 1,000 quantities; also serges, velours, and tricotines; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9667.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS in all popular numbers. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, two pieces of green American poplin 12075, two reindeer, one taupe. Farragut 332.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 50 and 52 inch cloth; will sell cheap. Madison Square 3670.

BUYER.—Assistant resident buyer, office, experienced on waists and other women's wear; state details, salary, experience. O 105 Times.

CAPES.—400, all-wool serges; navies; nicely trimmed, $3.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CHAMELEON CORD.—Tinseltone, silvertone, in ends of Holden & Leonard of 1¼ to 2¾ yds.; especially useful for children's coat manufacturing. Cohan, 1012.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, Petticoats, Nightgowns, Hosiery, Coats, Underwear, Sweaters, Kimonos, Rompers, Pants; job lots consisting 150 dozen. Tannenbaum, 496 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, bigger values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons, thibets, Bachman's, Newhouse, McKenny, and Flagler's. Spring 6757.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Reorganized; our only salesman, Value; If it costs us 95c you get it for $1, a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 38th.

COATS.—Silvertones, Silvertones, Silvertones; American Woolen Company's silvertone; latest models; reasonable prices; immediate delivery; service guaranteed. Ehrlich Bros., 28 East 10th. Stuyvesant 5562.

COATS.—A cinch; 1,000 from retail stock; values up to $25; all different; $8.75; choice entire lot; samples. Cunnea, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 3480.

COATS.—Infants', children's, intermediates', cloth, pile fabrics, plushes; thousands in stock., Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—The best; 5,000 velours, broadcloths, silvertones, and others, $5.75; not higher than $22.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—2,500 plushes, fur trimmed, plain, $10.50, $12.50, $15.50, $17.50; not higher than $37.50 in stock. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Straight line, spring dolmans, 200 suits; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—100 kitten's ear dyed coats, trimmed, to close out. Bosco, 13 West 37th St.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats, also hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 158 West 23d St. Farragut 5068.

COATINGS.—A diagonal Jerseys, Behrebers, to close, bargain. Garmege, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring and Fall job. Rinsberg, 61 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobs only; plushes, all kinds; pick them from racks. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COLLARS.—Arrow soft collars, khaki, 3,000 doz. 1. Settle, 2,062 8th Av.

CORDUROY.—9000, white and high colors. Mad Sq. 8644.

CORDUROY.—9000, white and high colors. Mad. Sq. 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—Cotton striped voiles in stock; prices of six months ago; John Schubert's goods. Hollow & Perlow, 151 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan A. Hayman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

COTTON GOODS.—White jeans and white voiles; under market price; cash only. Porter Textile Co., 1,161 Broadway. Room 309.

CREPE DE CHINE.—40 pieces extra heavy quality black. Md. Sq. 1852.

DENIM.—10,000 yards, aniline dye, blue denim, to sell; prompt delivery. L. Strauss, Main 9795.

DRESSES.—Our customers have found our dresses as profitable as any dividend-bearing bond, as certain of salability as any marketable security. To buy our line once is to buy it always. Our customers bear testimony to this statement. To new customers, fall in line; serges, tricotines, satins, Georgettes, $4.75 to $32.50. M. K. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Out-of-Town Jobber, what we have here awaits you for what has been attained in our line for Fall. You'll find our Fall line for jobbers a still greater departure in merchandising than last season. We invite our friends and prospects to view the great diversity of values; tricotines, serges, tricotines; $8.90 to $22.50. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Don't fly around; steer straight for bargain headquarters; pick them off the rack; deliver quick; serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations; taffetas, tricotines, jerseys, $6.75 up. Thousands of them. Come up and see Meyer Boeniak, 20 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less, no excessive overhead, or five models, but our models are five sellers; better made dresses of tricotine, paulette, serge, satin, jersey, $7.75 to $37.50. voile georgette dresses to close cheap. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, time is money—save both. If you want rock-bottom prices now on serge and other Fall dresses—see me quick; our values have them all beat. All queening; look them over today. Meyer Boeniak, 20 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Just the thing for your July sale; 500 organdie dresses, in all leading shades; wonderful assortment at a staggering price for immediate delivery. H. Klein & Co., 11 West 17th.

DRESSES.—3,500 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; $4.75 and $5.75 values, $2.90; $6.75, $7.75, $8.75 values, $3.90; final closing sale; biggest values ever offered. Emanuel, 44 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—3,000 cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have our Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Big opportunity, 2,000 voile dresses of latest style; beautiful design, to close out from $3.25 to $5. R. Vosi, 102 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $5 to $10; gingham, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Goldsmith, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternities; exceptional style values; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Cotton, voile, and linen on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. The Bidwell Dress & Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall dresses in tricolette, satin, tricotine; call all week. 1,182 Broadway, Room 306.

DRESSES.—Closing out prices, printed voiles, assorted styles and sizes, Georgettes, crepe de chines, $4.95. 38 West 37th.

DRESSES.—2,000 wash dresses to close out at a price. Imperial State Dress, 26 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Ill, see our wonderful line of satins, $7.75 to $11.50. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES, cotton, to close out; assorted sizes and colors; very reasonable. Eagle Skirt and Dress Co., 46 West 21st.

DRESSES.—300 printed voiles and organdies; better kind; to close out at your own price. 1,183 Broadway, Room 22.

DRESSES.—250 Fall serge, up-to-the-minute styles; all shades, all wool; best, $8.75. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—200 flowered voiles; close out at sacrifice; wonderful chance for basement stores. Normanna Dress, 270 5th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 dark background printed voiles for mid-Summer sales, $3.75 up. Goldsmith, 1,120 Broadway, Room 1107.

DRESSES.—Tricotine and satin dresses; immediate delivery; snappy styles, reasonable prices. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Tricotine dresses for immediate delivery, cheap. Berman & Berkman, 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—2,000 wash dresses; close out, very reasonable. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job at 500 linen and voile dresses to close out. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 white, flesh, navy, copen, and georgette. Mirkin & Simmons, 136 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, $12; serge dresses at special prices. Kalish & Co., 28 West 22d St.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Voiles, 600 to close at $3.75; Originally $4.75 to $7. F 1006 Times Harlem.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, serges, tricolettes, satins, taffetas; regular; also stouts; no showing. Milton, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—250 satins, up-to-the-minute Fall styles, $8.75. Milton, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—400 voiles, ginghams, organdies; specialties. Milton, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Close out cotton dresses. Jacob Holtzman, 104 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Latest Fall models; also jobs washable silks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 georgettes, to close out, $10, $12.75. Edco Dress, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Beaded Georgette dresses of better kind navy. 148 West 24th, 7th floor.

GABARDINES.—Garfield's 4866, taupe 8, brown, navy 8, beet root 3. Vanderbilt 2073.

GABARDINES.—Navy, good quality. Madison Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 902.

GABARDINES, TRICOTINES, SILVERTONES.—Different qualities. Chelsea 6018.

GEORGETTES.—100 pieces, 32, heavy quality; 75 pieces navy, 15 ivory, 10 flesh. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

GEORGETTES.—All colors. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

MIXTURES.—Fisher and Kennedy 8400; all colors. Beck & Conhaim, 38 East 20th. Madison Square 7384.

NUPHUR, Ambiemole, Mintex, Beaver, Furmoss; 4014 tricotine; silvertone and velours. Gramercy 1074.

ORGANDIES.—All the leading shades; 1,000 yards at 25c. 38 and 40 West 32d, Room 610.

PETTICOATS. — 2,000 to close, changeable, &c., 83 each. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

PIQUE.—Wonderful quality; big sacrifice. New York Textile Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

PLUSHES.—Sidney Blumenthal baby Persian lamb, black pip, and Arctic fox furpelt; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8412.

PLUSHES.—Pearson's striped 9050 and Egyptian seal, 8041; all colors, at right price. Gotlieb, Greeley 1120.

PLUSHES.—Esquemettes, pece, 40-40, alto, beaver, and Chase's fleeceskin. Farragut 6572.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal's polotex and coatings. Garmson, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 2904.

PLUSHES.—Pearson's Egyptian Seal 8041T, job cheap. Gramercy 806.

PLUSH.—Dobson H60, brown tipped black; heinz market price. Greeley 4377.

POLO CLOTH.—Buckley & Cohen's, Style 500-1, natural; also men's wear tweeds. Call Louis, Greeley 3142.

POLO.—De Land's 4800, 6 pieces taupe; Dobson's 1 oxblood. Chelsea

CALLS FREIGHT RATE RISE A NECESSITY

Railway Man Says Federal Guarantee Alone Stands Between Roads and Bankruptcy.

PROFIT ONLY 2½ PER CENT.

Asserts Cost of Transportation Has Increased 80 Per Cent. Since Beginning of War.

Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, last night made public an analysis of the earnings of the railways of the United States for the first five months of this year. The analysis reads:

"The complete reports of railroad earnings for the first five months of 1919, made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission, strikingly show how the 'high cost of living' has raised railroad operating costs for labor and materials and cut deep into net income. The yield on the $18,000,000,000 of railroad investment has fallen to about 2½ per cent., or less than half the rate considered as the danger line in 1914 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Government war guarantee of income alone stands between the carriers and bankruptcy, and an early readjustment of freight rates to the new level of operating costs is inevitable.

"Commodity prices, as reflected in the Government index number, have risen 100 per cent. since the beginning of the war. In the same period, railroad wage rates have advanced 85 per cent. The cost of producing transportation, outside of taxes and the interest on invested capital, is made up of labor and materials, and the cost of materials, of course, consists largely of labor. The average unit cost of railroad labor and materials has advanced 80 per cent. as a result of the war.

Big Increase in Efficiency.

"That the unit cost of operation has not risen the full 80 per cent. is due to the steadily increasing efficiency of the transportation machine, best seen in the growth of the freight trainload. In the last three years of company operation, the average trainload was increased from 432 to 597 tons, or 32 per cent. Last year it was raised to 625 tons, a further gain of 5 per cent., or a total of 173 tons, or 38 per cent. in the four years of the war. The steady gain in operating economy has kept operating costs from rising as rapidly as prices for labor and labor products, and the actual cost of producing transportation has probably risen about 80 per cent.

"During the same period the rates charged for carrying freight and passengers have advanced about 35 per cent. It is this wide disparity between a 35 per cent. rise in rates and an 80 per cent. rise in costs that has cut the net income down to a figure that would spell bankruptcy if the deficit were not being met by the public treasury.

"Comparing the earnings for the first five months of 1919 with the average for these same months in the Government test period, the three years ending June 30, 1917, it is seen that operating expenses have risen 79 per cent., while revenues have risen only 41 per cent. The figures, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, follow:

	1919.	Incr. Over Test Period.	P.C. Incr.
Op. revenues	$1,928,976,000	$568,470,000	41.5
Freight	1,328,476,000	356,776,000	36.8
Passenger	437,281,000	177,073,000	68.1
All other	164,221,000	30,621,000	22.5
Op. expenses	1,733,863,000	765,046,000	79.0
Maintenance	780,710,000	379,432,000	94.5
Transp'tat'n	868,784,000	368,400,000	73.8
All other	86,169,000	17,214,000	25.0
Taxes & rents	91,000,000	13,850,000	16.8
Net op. inc.	105,213,000	*212,427,000	*66.7

*Decrease.

Wages Up Faster Than Living Cost.

"The total traffic handled in these five months of 1919 was 5½ per cent. greater than the average for the test period. The gain was entirely in passenger traffic, the freight movement showing a decline of 1½ per cent. Due largely to the troop movement, the passenger business increased 32 per cent.

"The full effect of the rise in prices is seen in the 94 per cent. increase in maintenance costs, about equally divided between labor and materials. Maintenance of equipment expenses are up 99 per cent., while maintenance of way costs are up 88 per cent. The advance in operating expenses charged to transportation, 74 per cent., is due to the great increase in the cost of locomotive fuel and the new scale of wages for the train brotherhoods; but greater operating efficiency has kept this expense from rising in the same degree as maintenance.

"Railroad employes are earning an average of $1,505 a year, as compared with $875 in the test period, and $810 before the war. This is an increase of 86 per cent. during the war, and 70 per cent. over the test period average. Some 400,000 employes are now averaging more than $2,000 a year. A comparison of railroad wages with the Government monthly reports of the cost of living shows that during the great war rise in prices railroad wages have advanced somewhat more than the cost of living.

"The five months' earnings statements show that the Eastern roads, serving the more congested, industrial region from Chicago to the seaboard, are most in need of relief through higher rates. This condition is similar to that in 1914 and 1917, when the Interstate Commerce Commission gave these carriers the bulk of the rate advances. In the five months the Eastern lines have earned a net operating income of but $17,423,000, as compared with $124,543,000 in the same months in the test period.

Fall Far Short of Guarantee.

"The twelve months' average income in the test period was $360,574,000. In five months they have earned only one-twentieth of this. It is not improbable that the deficit for the Eastern lines this year will be as large as the total deficit for all roads of the country in 1918.

"The five months' net operating income figures by traffic territories are as follows:

	1919.	Deficit. Earned	P.C. of Guar.
Eastern roads	$17,423,000	$107,120,000	14
Southern roads	25,237,000	22,869,000	45
Western roads	62,554,000	72,588,000	46
Total	$105,216,000	$212,427,000	33

"With returns before us for nearly half the year, it is now possible to take some measure of the rate relief that will probably be necessary to keep the roads self-supporting. The Eastern roads for the five months would have earned their guarantee had the rates on freight averaged 20 per cent. higher, while 15 per cent. higher freight rates on the Southern and Western roads would have brought them out even. It is plain that transportation is now being furnished at much less than cost, because the increases in labor and material costs have been much more than double the increases in rates for service."

CONTINUOUS REFERENCE.

The Annalist is kept on file in brokers' offices, libraries, clubs and wherever investors may seek information. Published by The New York Times Company 10 cents on news stands—$4 a year by mail—Advt.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS.

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA

June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$76,084,337.83
Accrued Interest	191,884.78
Customers' Liability Account Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,138,089.23
Exchange for Clearing House	2,469,545.07
Due from Banks	16,087,678.14
Cash and Reserve	5,472,313.91
	$107,443,848.96

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	6,369,590.71
Reserve for Unearned Discount	333,147.22
Reserve for Taxes	339,738.68
Circulation	1,085,000.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,138,089.23
Bills Payable Due Federal Reserve Bank	17,165,000.00
United States Bonds Borrowed	5,000,000.00
Deposits	68,020,283.12
	$107,443,848.96

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., President.

Evan Randolph, Vice-President. Alfred Barratt, Assistant Cashier.
A. W. Pickford, Vice-President. David J. Myers, Assistant Cashier.
Charles M. Ashton, Cashier. Walter P. French, Assistant Cashier.

THE PEOPLES STATE BANK

Member Federal Reserve Bank — United States Depositary

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

At the close of business, June 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$42,578,251.24	
Mortgages	18,226,208.52	
Bonds	11,419,359.00	
United States Government Certificates and Liberty Loan Bonds	32,206,500.00	$104,500,418.76
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		195,000.00
Banking House and Branch Buildings		1,250,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances, Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks		1,451,897.45
Cash on hand and due from banks		17,403,526.42
		$124,807,342.63

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus Fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		656,467.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		1,327,756.15
Liability, Acceptances of other Banks		4,832,500.00
Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank secured by U. S. Certificates		16,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits	$47,386,826.75	
Bank Deposits	6,824,797.96	
Savings Deposits	41,216,515.77	95,428,140.50
		$124,807,342.63

OFFICERS

JAMES T. KERNA, Chairman of the Board

JOHN W. STRALEY, President — CHARLES H. AYERS, Assistant Cashier
F. J. BERGER, Vice-President — ENOCH SMITH, Assistant Cashier
JOHN R. BODDE, Vice-President — A. H. MOODY, Assistant Cashier
E. G. BORGMAN, Vice-President — D. LEUTY, Assistant Cashier
H. W. SNYDER, Vice-President — WILLIAM BRADEN, Assistant Cashier
Alfred E. Wiles, Assistant to President — CARROLL H. LAWSON, Bond Officer
E. E. GUDEKER, Cashier — GEORGE T. COURTNEY, Auditor
E. P. FRASER, Mgr. Foreign Department

Nineteen Branches Conveniently Located

THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY

BUFFALO, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$34,351,244.23	Capital	$7,500,000.00
United States Bonds	16,282,021.98	Surplus	7,500,000.00
Bonds and Securities	26,463,992.02	Undivided Profits	2,067,640.54
Banking Houses and Real Estate	1,683,000.00	(Dividends of $375,000 paid June 30th) Reserves, Interest and Depreciation	272,320.00
Customers' Liability Account Acceptances	8,050,000.00	Reserve for Unearned Discount	220,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	42,880.86	Acceptances against Export Shipments	8,050,000.00
Accrued Interest	225,000.00	Letters of Credit	42,880.86
Cash and with Banks	13,591,175.82	Repurchase Agreement of Gov't Certificates	5,750,000.00
		Rediscounts and Borrowed Money	NONE
		Deposits	69,286,473.51
TOTAL	$100,689,314.91	TOTAL	$100,689,314.91

RESOURCES

June 30, 1918 . . . . . $ 76,004,339.03
June 30, 1919 . . . . . 100,689,314.91

GEORGE F. RAND, Chairman — JOHN H. LASCELLES, President
EDWARD H. LETCHWORTH, Vice-President and General Counsel

Fourth Street National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$61,633,675.99
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	2,016,296.68
Due from Banks	12,580,848.34
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,068,964.19
Cash and Reserve	7,861,643.61
	$86,161,428.81

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	7,530,884.61
Reserved for Taxes and Expenses	147,391.34
Circulation	493,600.00
Letters of Credit issued to Customers, and Acceptances	2,030,831.63
Deposits	72,958,721.23
Rediscounts and Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	NONE
	$86,161,428.81

EVERY FORM OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING UNEXCELLED FACILITIES

E. F. SHANBACKER, President

H. J. CLARK, Vice-Pres. and Cashier. — W. A. BULKLEY, Asst. Cashier.
W. K. HARDT, Vice-President. — C. F. SHAW, Jr., Asst. Cashier.
W. R. HUMPHREYS, Vice-President. — ARTHUR MacNICHOLL, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

SIDNEY F. TYLER, Chairman

FRANK T. PATTERSON	FRANK G. ROGERS	CHAS. A. DANIEL
WILLIAM A. DICK	GEORGE K. JOHNSON	A. E. NEWBOLD, JR.
W. R. NICHOLSON	JOSEPH E. WIDENER	IRENEE DU PONT
FRANCIS I. GOWEN	HARRY A. BERWIND	ISAAC H. CLOTHIER, Jr.
E. F. SHANBACKER	WILLIAM M. POTTS	GEORGE F. TYLER
JAMES M. WILLCOX	GEORGE DALLAS DIXON	W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
WILLIAM de KRAFFT	JONATHAN C. NEFF	

Continental and Commercial National Bank of CHICAGO

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Monday, June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Time Loans	$136,997,755.02		Capital	$21,550,000.00
Demand Loans	78,700,401.64		Surplus	12,500,000.00
Acceptances	693,166.10		Undivided Profits	3,990,641.82
Bonds, Securities, etc.	14,745,270.96	$230,333,623.72	Reserved for Taxes	1,906,704.45
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness		16,899,178.25	Circulation $50,000.00 Less Amount on Hand 0.00	50,000.00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness Pledged to Secure Foreign Bills of Exchange		2,181,610.00	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	16,000,000.00
Bank Premises (Equity)		6,000,000.00	Liability on Letters of Credit	3,622,710.64
Other Real Estate		38,706.77	Liability on Acceptances	10,372,985.21
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit		3,441,890.95	Foreign Bills of Exchange	2,181,610.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (as per Contra)		10,372,985.21	Deposits: Individual $168,998,998.37 Bank 140,438,753.56	307,437,752.93
Overdrafts		35,727.58		
Cash and Due from Banks		111,359,916.44		
		$379,282,454.93		$379,282,454.93

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank CHICAGO

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Monday, June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Time Loans	$26,662,306.43		Capital	$5,000,000.00
Demand Loans	$33,847,061.62		Surplus	5,000,000.00
*Bonds and Securities	220,650,179.77		Undivided Profits	2,079,434.84
Cash and Due from Banks	21,303,145.78		Reserve for (Taxes, Interest and Dividends)	687,751.07
	75,696,387.18			$12,767,185.91
	$96,261,593.66		Demand Deposits	$22,855,516.46
			Time Deposits	36,793,980.06
			Special Deposits	25,845,000.33
				85,494,496.85
				$96,261,593.66

*Adjusted to Cost or Market Price, whichever is lower.

Combined Deposits of These Banks - - - $392,932,159.78

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855

Branches Throughout Canada

HEAD OFFICE:

MONTREAL, CANADA

Capital Paid Up - $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - $4,800,000.00

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President
S. H. EWING, Vice-President.
EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager.

THE MOLSONS BANK HAS Over 100 Branches Throughout Canada

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

The Northwestern National Bank

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

At Close of Business June 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$37,453,745.07
U. S. and Other Bonds	5,630,577.20
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis	150,000.00
Banking House	535,500.00
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances	112,740.20
Interest Earned But Not Collected	114,558.22
Overdrafts	116,193.80
Cash and Due from Banks	15,080,889.12
	$59,251,963.41

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	944,379.53
Interest Collected But Not Earned	293,578.88
Reserved for Accrued Interest	41,732.41
Reserved for Taxes	66,995.13
Circulation	250,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	112,740.20
Deposits	51,508,982.34
	$59,251,963.41

OFFICERS

EDWARD W. DECKER, President.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Vice President.
JAMES A. LATTA, Vice President.
ALEXANDER A. McRAE, Vice President.
WILLIAM E. BRIGGS, Vice President.
ROBERT E. MACGREGOR, Vice President.
SCOTT H. PLUMMER, Cashier.

The First National Bank CLEVELAND, O.

JUNE 30, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$61,084,544.07	
United States bonds	9,788,358.41	
Cash and due from banks	13,866,201.16	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	9,452,463.07	
Bank building	730,000.00	
Commercial and travelers' letters of credit issued	307,531.76	
Overdrafts	20,080.06	
Interest earned but not collected	82,861.39	
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,706,530.00	
	$97,362,946.24	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,500,000.00
Surplus and profits	3,440,438.11
Interest and discount unearned	292,626.88
Reserve for taxes	180,000.00
Circulation	471,000.00
Deposits	77,909,980.17
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	9,000,000.00
United States bond account	809,350.00
Unused letters of credit	212,871.76
Acceptances executed for customers $4,272,674.36	
Less our acceptances in portfolio 1,566,144.36	2,706,530.00
	$97,362,946.24

The First Trust & Savings Co. CLEVELAND, O.

JUNE 30, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,000,548.48
United States bonds	3,853,104.08
Municipal and other bonds	7,838,909.93
Building account	100,000.00
Overdrafts	13,847.66
Secured advances to trust estates	151,627.60
Cash and due from banks	2,901,306.31
Other resources	1,541.21
Customers' liability on acceptances	1,820,500.00
	$24,281,185.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,250,000.00
Surplus and profits	936,806.16
Deposits	20,901,621.66
Reserve for taxes	121,216.47
U. S. bond account	275,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers $1,762,978.13	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted 442,978.13	1,320,500.00
	$24,281,185.29

Comptroller's Statement, June 30, 1919.

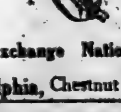
RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$94,820,791.42	
Due from Banks	8,179,880.06	
Clearing House Exchanges	2,584,128.90	
Cash and Reserve	8,507,112.56	
Customers' Liability on Foreign Credits and Acceptances	4,646,725.50	
	$73,113,591.46	

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	4,100,117.71
Unearned Discount	252,892.68
Reserve for Taxes	120,000.00
Circulation	190,990.00
Deposits	62,534,773.58
Foreign Credits and Acceptances	4,646,725.50
Advances from Federal Reserve Bank	19,472,973.99
	$73,113,591.46

NEWTON W. CORSON, Cashier.



Corn Exchange National Bank
Philadelphia, Chestnut at Second

MELLON NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH.

Statement of condition at the close of business June 30, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$32,716,997.06	
United States obligations	20,908,267.04	
Other bonds and investments	20,220,013.31	
Overdrafts	35.85	
Cash and due from banks	17,807,534.84	
	$129,121,559.50	

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$4,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		4,629,112.67
Reserves		2,670,713.15
Borrowed from Federal Reserve Bank		17,200,000.00
Circulating notes		6,664,997.50
Deposits: Individuals	$91,878,986.89	
Banks	97,003,947.63	
Government	2,680,770.06	
		93,987,315.30
		$129,121,559.50

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK ALBANY, N. Y.

Condition at close of business June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$14,945,747.01	
Customers' liability account acceptances	105,000.00	
U. S. and other bonds	7,965,997.15	
Banking house	250,000.00	
Other real estate owned	35,696.15	
Cash and in Federal Reserve Bank	8,548,578.78	
Due from banks	6,779,025.80	
Interest earned not collected	104,903.84	
	$38,499,943.64	

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		629,474.14
Reserved for taxes		70,000.00
Dividends unpaid		964.00
Reserved for interest accrued		81,335.50
Circulation		971,900.00
Acceptances executed for customers		105,000.00
Bills payable		1,000,000.00
Rediscounts, Federal Reserve Bank		2,034,395.90
Interest and discount collected not earned		60,582.05
Deposits: Individual	$19,223,544.60	
Banks	9,817,666.30	29,041,210.76
		$36,499,842.64

Combined Deposits of These Banks

(CHARTER NO. 8)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Chicago

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1919

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$124,743,583.90	
United States Bonds and Certificates	36,988,499.81	
Bonds to Secure U. S. Postal Savings Deposits	2,304,500.00	
Other Bonds and Securities (market value)	5,907,665.35	
National Safe Deposit Co. Stock (Bank Building)	1,250,000.00	
Federal Reserve Bank stock	660,000.00	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	6,736,093.15	
Customers' liability account of acceptances	9,115,845.19	
U. S. Pesetas Certificates of Indebtedness	2,023,000.00	
Cash Resources		
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$171,000.00	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	18,200,017.55	
Cash and Due from Banks	52,201,586.87	
	71,264,284.42	
Other Assets	975,500.56	
	$277,227,658.93	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	12,000,000.00
Other Undivided Profits	2,487,792.87
Discount Collected but not Earned	1,067,630.87
Dividends Declared but Unpaid	548,888.50
Reserved for Taxes	1,390,365.38
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	8,113,645.15
Cash Letters of Credit	872,999.84
Liability under Letters of Credit	6,719,619.47
Liability Account of Acceptances	9,345,559.27
Time Deposits	$2,273,333.97
Demand Deposits	202,297,978.00
	204,671,778.97
Long Time Bills Acct. as Fiscal Agent of United States	2,958,000.00
Liability to Customers' Acct. payments Victory Loan	6,129,965.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	416,383.61
	$277,227,658.93

James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board. — Frank O. Wetmore, President.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1919

ASSETS

Bonds	$37,617,367.16	
Time Loans	27,008,857.99	
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	4,856,500.00	
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	315,000.00	
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	1,049,000.00	
Demand Loans	$17,126,317.07	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,000,529.74	
Cash and Due from Banks	5,760,571.93	
	24,886,418.54	
	$97,784,743.69	

LIABILITIES

Capital		$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided profits		6,309,468.42
Reserve for Interest and Taxes		450,716.93
Acceptances Executed for Customers		1,049,000.00
Time Deposits	$39,849,689.35	
Demand Deposits	39,186,761.00	
		79,158,451.35
Liability to Customers' account Liberty Loan payments		6,815,107.00
		$97,784,743.69

James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board. — Melvin A. Taylor, President.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER INDENTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Indenture, dated November 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of International Traction Company, has adjourned the sale of the securities pledged under said Indenture from July 9, 1919, to July 16, 1919, and that said Trustee will offer said securities for sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on July 16, 1919.

A description of said securities and a statement of the terms of the sale are contained in the notice of sale heretofore published, of which copies may be obtained at the office of said Trustee, at No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 9, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Indenture of International Traction Company, dated November 1, 1912.

By F. J. H. SUTTON, Vice President.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, trustee, dated November 22, 1902, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31, 1919, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company dated January 2, 1903, and maturing January 1, 1953, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times Company, is recognized as an authority on financial movements and commercial conditions throughout the world. On newsstands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 6
Philadelphia, July 10, 1919.

A Semi-annual Dividend of two and one-half per cent., or one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, has been declared out of the surplus earnings to June 30, 1919, upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 31, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1919. Transfer books will remain open.

FRANK B. ELLIS, Secretary.

THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1919, payable August 30, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 14, 1919.

D. W. SCHMERFIELD, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1919.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1919, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1919.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, July 7, 1919.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

June 30th, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1919.

D. F. BENNETT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 16, 1919, for furnishing 925 Nurses Overcoats and 925 Nurses Norfolk Suits. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 261 5th Avenue, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 35 Broad Street, New York.
June 17, 1919.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company from net income of the current fiscal year, payable July 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1919; provided that on or before the first-mentioned date there shall have been received from the United States Government a sum sufficient in the opinion of the President to pay the same, and that otherwise the said dividend shall be payable at a later date if, as and when such sum shall be so received.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, June 24, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 25, 1919, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, July 19, 1919.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay, in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELLIN, Secretary.

St. Louis, Missouri, July 1, 1919.

The Board of Directors of BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC., at a meeting held today declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred stock of this company payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record July 19th, 1919.

WM. KRAUL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 3% payable August 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1919.

GEORGE J. SCHULZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1919.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1919, a dividend of two per cent. on Preferred Stock to stockholders of record at close of business July 19, 1919. Payment will be made on September 2, 1919, provided that before that date there shall have been received from the United States Government on account of compensation a sum sufficient in the opinion of the President, with other available funds, to pay the same, and payable at a later date when, as and if such sum shall be so received.

The transfer books will not close.

E. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington, Del.
July 8, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Atlas Powder Company has been declared payable August 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 19th, 1919. Stock transfer books of the company will be closed against the transfer of Preferred Stock at the close of business on Saturday, July 19th, 1919, and will be reopened at 9:00 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 1, 1919.

LELAND LYON, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 89

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919.

JOHN W. EATON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES WORSTED COMPANY
of Massachusetts

First Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock of the corporation will be paid July 15th, 1919, to holders of the First Preferred Stock of record at the close of business July 8, 1919.

CHANNING W. SOUTHER, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY

New York, July 12, 1919.

A Dividend of 2½% on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 1st, 1919. Transfer Books close July 19, 1919, and open on August 8th, 1919. L. H. OPPENHEIMER, Secretary.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Common Stock

We have issued a special circular amplifying the following points:

Long and uninterrupted dividend record. Low capitalization. No bonded debt. Earning capacity. Diversified character of output. Constant and steady demand for principal products.

Send for Special Circular No. 1241

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes. Properly selected bonds issued by States, Counties, Cities, School Districts and Towns because of the Exemption of Income from Federal Income Taxes, compare favorably, as to net income, with other bonds, subject to those Taxes. We offer Municipal Bonds yielding 4¼% to 5%.

Preferred Stocks

We will furnish upon application our booklet describing Preferred Stocks which in our judgment combine the features of efficient management, steady earning power and security, yielding 6½% to 7% income.

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York — 15 State St. Boston

July Bond Circular

We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

5 3/8% to 6%

Write for List A 25

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Toronto Montreal London

We announce the issuance of an analysis of

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

which will be sent upon request.

H. HENTZ & CO.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK
35 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON

We Finance
Electric light and power enterprises with records of established earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
(Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $23,500,000)
71 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Advancing Prices Accompany the Gain in Business Activity in Many Lines

The horizon of industry and commerce is widening rapidly, and with the increased breadth of vision for future prosperity comes the urge for active speculation. In the security market the long-popular theory among traders that stocks were certain to go up because commodities had advanced on a wave of inflation and stocks should follow has been submerged in the idea that they ought now to rise in anticipation of a great and profitable period of business to come. The removal of trade restrictions with Germany last week acted in support of this thought. The reports of improving operations at steel works strengthened it. The advance of copper metal prices to the 21-cent level helped to stimulate the imagination. News of advancing prices for many commodities, discussion of shortages of much sought for goods, and the presence in the markets of numerous inquiries from abroad, all assisted in causing the trader to look with eagerness to the future. In the cotton market the prospect of an increased demand at home and abroad impelled speculation of so vigorous a character that new high prices were established, with the several options advanced to figures above 35 cents to the pound. The prices of corn rose sharply. Hogs sold on the Chicago market at new high record prices. Reports from the building trade noted that materials, including lumber, were commanding prices seldom reached in the past, while the construction of new buildings was maintaining a growth which promised to overshadow the records of several recent years. Surveys of building operations during June disclosed an outlay throughout the country which was in the neighborhood of 200 per cent. greater than in the same month last year, and, too, the totals of May were exceeded by a considerable margin. These are a few of the developments of the week which commended themselves for particular consideration, and it would be difficult to interpret them in any other way than as indicative of prosperous conditions, if not present in entirety as yet, still not so very far off. But the accumulation by the country of wealth through business and trade channels does not necessarily parallel quick acquirement of profits through speculation in stocks.

If there have been times in the past when these two factors were companions, it is to be borne in mind that there are influences at work which are not comparable to anything which has gone before. The United States, as has been said by economists of late, has become both the reservoir of the world's goods and the seat of the world's free credit. European countries must come here to buy, but, for a time at least, they will have to borrow from the seller to pay for the latter's products. The country must needs finance the manufacture and delivery of its goods and has no other recourse except to finance, also, the purchase of the goods. A double demand upon credit comes at a time when the banks are still heavily engaged in carrying Government securities, when the Federal Reserve Board has passed the word along that borrowing from Reserve Banks for purposes other than those involved in industry, commerce, and the Government's transactions would be considered highly undesirable. The loan account of $5,036,000,000 of the local Clearing House banks at the end of last week reflected something of the weight upon credit, being one of the largest of the year, and the bidding upward of call money on one day to 20 per cent. gave insight to the scarcity of funds at the time for stock market purposes. The later return of the call loan rate to the 6 per cent. level, even going under it, denoted nothing more than the presence of funds which conservative bankers say may soon be called upon for use in industry, at least in large part. The time is close at hand, also, when European borrowers will appear in force, and, while the general plans under discussion for meeting the demand provide for an appeal to investment money it is reasonable to assume that the banks will have to carry the initial load. These are observations brought forward so often in the last six months as to become trite; just as much worn from reiteration as the Reserve Board's warnings against overspeculation. At the same time, the factors surrounding the credit situation are none the less real because they have been recounted so often, and cry as loudly as ever against headlong operations in stocks which never fail to produce severe reaction.

Returning bankers estimate that $2,000,000,000 will go far toward bringing Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the smaller allied nations to a position where they may travel on their own feet. This is exclusive of what the Germans may contribute in the next year through indemnity payments, but Germany will participate in the borrowing, else she may not have the capital necessary to reconstitute her industries and trade. The sum is smaller than was believed necessary when the Peace Conference first met, and there is every indication that the United States will not find it necessary to advance anywhere near the full amount, whatever its size may be. There are neutral nations able and undoubtedly willing to take part in the arrangements, for the stimulation of trade is entailed and there should be a satisfactory profit in the financing itself. It is not too much to say that some American bankers who have looked over the ground thoroughly believe that reconstruction will be less difficult, less burdensome, because distributed broadly, and to be accomplished in a shorter period than gloomy prophets in Europe have frequently predicted since the armistice was signed.

The absorption of new bond issues during the last week proceeded at a pace which revealed a great deal of investment money looking for a return of 5½ to 6½ per cent. Approximately $125,000,000 bonds, some of long, the rest of moderately short, maturity, were offered and quickly taken from underwriting syndicates. The issue of $75,000,000 Canadian Government bonds was disposed of with considerable more facility than the underwriters expected, even considering the high quality of the offering. Many corporations need to raise capital on bonds, notes, and stocks, and the week's results spoke well for the distribution of new securities of this sort, besides making something of a forecast of the reception which additional foreign issues may receive. The Treasury Department has made clear its attitude toward the extension of credit to European countries, namely, that it should be done through private sources. The inference to be drawn from this is that the savings of the people, now freed from the necessity of supplying the home Government with resources on a great scale, will have opportunity before long to find investment in foreign securities.

The steel ingot output of nearly 85 per cent. of the country's capacity in June was 15 per cent. larger than in May, according to reports to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The total production in 1918 was 43,000,000 tons and at the June rate a full year would see about 31,700,000 tons of ingots made by all plants. Last year's output represented the product of extraordinary pressure, and the industry would not be doing a poor business by any means if it turned out 38,000,000 tons by May 31, 1919. The June expansion was encouraging, and July promises to score a further gain, which would be contrary to the record of many formal years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,369,511	153,294,908
Same period a year ago.	1,887,080	76,683,542

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	91.18	88.81	91.08	69.73
Same period a year ago.	72.68	71.22	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	ADAMS EXPRESS	55¼	55	55	..
16,200	Advance Rumely	54	49⅝	51½	..
3,300	Advance Rumely pf	76	72⅝	74¼	— 1
16,900	Ajax Rubber	106¼	100	109	+8
5,200	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅛
24,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
68,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	50	47	48	+ 1⅛
500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	96	96	96	+ 1⅛
10,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	110⅝	106⅞	110	+ 1⅝
200	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99½	99⅝	99½	+ ⅛
3,700	Am. Bank Note	49½	43	48½	+ 5½
200	Am. Bank Note pf.	48½	48½	48½	..
37,400	Am. Beet Sugar	99½	90	94⅜	+ 3⅛
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95	95	95	..
25,500	Am. Bosch Magneto	114⅛	102	114¼	+10⅝
100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	93	93	93	..
200	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf.	165	164⅜	165	..
48,890	Am. Can	63	59½	60¼	— 1⅝
200	Am. Can pf.	105¼	105¼	105½	— 2
12,800	Am. Car & Foundry	112	110⅛	110¾	— 1⅛
400	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	119	118	119	+ 1⅛
33,600	Am. Cotton Oil	67⅛	62	66¼	+ 4
5,900	Am. Drug. Syndicate	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
1,900	Am. Express	96¼	95	96	..
70,700	Am. Hide & Leather	40	35¼	39½	+ 4⅛
18,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	135⅝	130⅜	132½	+ ⅜
2,100	Am. Ice	66	63	63	— 2½
700	Am. Ice pf.	75	72⅛	74½	+ ⅛
156,100	Am. International	115½	110	114¼	+ 1½
8,500	Am. Linseed	82	78	79⅝	— ⅛
1,200	Am. Linseed pf.	97½	93⅝	97½	+ ⅝
43,125	Am. Locomotive	94½	90	92	— 1⅝
500	Am. Locomotive pf.	108¾	107	107	— 1
300	Am. Malt. 1st pf. cfs. of dep., stamped	36	36	36	..
75,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	89	84⅞	88	+ 3¼
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108¾	107½	107½	— 1⅛
500	Am. Snuff	124½	124	124½	+ ⅝
500	Am. Snuff pf., new	95	93	93	— 2
41,100	Am. Steel Foundries	47	44¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
16,600	Am. Sugar Refining	142	137¾	137¾	— 1⅝
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	+ 1
17,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	115⅝	112⅝	113¾	— 1½
400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	99	96¾	99	+ 1½
12,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅞	103¼	104	..
4,900	Am. Tobacco	246½	227	244⅝	+12⅝
600	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103	100¾	101	..
23,300	Am. Woolen	124⅝	117	121¼	— 1⅝
1,400	Am. Woolen pf.	110	109	109½	— ½
28,700	Am. Writing Paper pf.	58¾	50	58	+ 7⅜
43,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	28	24	25	+ 3⅝
4,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	64⅝	60	64⅝	+ 2⅞
93,400	Anaconda Copper	76¾	73½	76	+ 1⅞
200	Ann Arbor	4½	4½	4½	..
200	Assets Realization	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7,800	Associated Dry Goods	56⅝	52	56⅝	+ 3¼
50	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	..
200	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	77	77	77	..
300	Associated Oil	92¼	92	92	..
28,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¾	100¾	101½	..
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	85¾	84⅜	85¼	..
200	Atl., Birm. & At.	104	104	104	— ⅛
2,200	Atl. Coast Line	105	101½	102	+ 1
16,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	181	170¾	177½	+ 1½
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	78¾	73	73½	+ 1¼
144,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	116	110½	113	+ ⅝
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
18,500	Baltimore & Ohio	46	43⅜	45⅜	+ 1½
900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
14,000	Barrett Co.	143	138	139½	+ 1
200	Barrett Co. pf.	116	115	116	+ 1
3,900	Batopilas Mining	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,500	Bethlehem Steel	99	94⅞	95	+ 3
208,000	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	99¾	94½	97¼	+ 3¼
600	Bethlehem Steel, 7% pf.	106	105	105	— ⅛
3,700	Bethlehem Steel, 8% pf.	112⅜	111⅝	112	— ⅛
5,600	Booth Fisheries	22¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
100	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ 1
16,400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	31¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Do cfs. of deposit	26¾	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	— 3
500	Brown Shoe	104	102½	103	..
100	Brown Shoe pf.	101	101	101	..
100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	10	10	10	— ⅛
10	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	60	60	60	..
3,100	Burns Bros.	160	151	158½	+ 7½
500	Butterick Co.	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ 2⅛
18,000	Butte Copper & Zinc	13½	12⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
58,900	Butte & Superior	37½	33⅜	36⅝	+ 2
6,300	CADDO CENT. O. & R.	46	43½	45⅝	+ 1¼
16,700	California Packing	73	69½	72	..
10,700	California Petroleum	39¾	36⅝	38¾	— ⅛
2,900	California Pet. pf.	81⅞	78	81	+ 1
3,700	Calumet & Arizona	78	69½	77½	+ 7⅜
49,200	Canadian Pacific	170¾	157½	168⅝	+11⅛
18,500	Central Foundry	37⅜	26⅜	37⅜	+11
48,700	Central Foundry pf.	67⅜	53½	67½	+14½
79,550	Central Leather Co.	112¾	106⅜	*108¾	— ⅝
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	113½	112½	113¾	+ 1¼
1,000	Certain-Teed Products	47	44	46¾	+ 1⅝
58,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	67¼	63¼	65⅞	+ 1½
7,500	Chandler Motor	267⅜	240	258	+13½
8,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅜	65⅜	65¾	..
1,200	Chicago & Alton	12	10	11	+ ⅛
500	Chicago & Alton pf.	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ 2⅜
700	Chicago & East. Illinois	7¼	6¾	7¼	— ⅛
400	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ 1
1,300	Chicago Great Western	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1,300	Chicago Great West. pf.	28⅝	27	28	+ 1
10,600	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	45	43¼	44½	+ ⅝
6,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	70¼	68¼	68½	— 1
5,200	Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	100	100⅞	— ⅛
100	Chicago & Northwest. pf	129	129	129	..
400	Chicago Pneu. Tool	81½	80	80	— 1½
30,700	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	30¼	28	29⅜	+ 1⅛
5,200	Chicago, R. I. & P. 7% pf	84	80	83½	+ 4½
6,500	Chicago, R. I. & P. 6% pf	71⅜	67	71½	+ 4
400	Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	76½	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅝
53,500	Chile Copper	28⅞	27⅜	28½	+ 1
20,500	Chino Copper	49¾	45⅝	49¾	+ 1⅝
200	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	50	50	50	..
400	Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf	74	72	74	+ 2
900	Cluett-Peabody	93	90	92½	— 2½
100	Cluett-Peabody pf.	108	108	108	+ 3
58,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54¾	51	54	+ 2
1,100	Colorado Southern	29⅜	27	28¾	+ 1¼
36,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	65	62⅜	63¼	+ 1¼
3,100	Comput. Tab Recording	60	59	60	+ 1¼
2,100	Consol. Cigar	70¼	68	68	— 2⅝
700	Consol. Cigar pf.	86⅝	85	86	+ ⅛
16,800	Consolidated Gas	103¾	100½	102⅞	+ 2¾
200	Consol. Gas, El. Lt. & P., Baltimore	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ⅜
24,700	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	19	16¾	19	+ 2
12,700	Continental Can	99¾	96	97⅝	— ⅜
100	Continental Insurance	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ 2¼
201,300	Corn Products Refining	94⅜	87⅞	90⅞	— 2⅝
900	Corn Products Ref. pf.	107½	107	*107	— ⅛
500	Crex Carpet	64	61⅝	63½	+ 1
170,000	Crucible Steel	122¾	112½	122¼	+ 7¼
500	Crucible Steel pf.	107	103	103	— 2
55,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	41¾	38¾	38¾	— 2¾
8,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	87½	86	86	— ⅜
1,600	DEL. & HUDSON	112	109	110¾	+ 2⅜
200	Del., Lack. & Western	190	180	*190	— 5
4,200	Denver & Rio Grande	14½	8	14¼	+ 7¼
134,000	Denver & Rio Grande pf	22⅜	11½	22¾	+11¾
7,600	Dome Mines	14⅝	13¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
1,200	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	5¼	4	5¼	+ ⅜
1,800	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	11	10	11	..
8,100	ELK HORN COAL	39¼	36	38	+ ⅛
1,700	Emerson-Brant.	39	37	38	— 1
200	Emerson-Brant. pf.	99⅞	99	99⅞	— 1¼
3,500	Endicott-Johnson	93	92½	93½	— ½
1,100	Endicott-Johnson pf.	104¼	103½	103½	..
12,300	Erie	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
16,100	Erie 1st pf.	32¼	30	32¼	+ 1¼
900	Erie 2d pf.	23⅝	22	22⅝	+ 1¼
38,400	FAMOUS PLAYERS-L.	118	112¾	116¾	+ 3⅜
34,200	Do. rights	2⅜	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
500	Federal Mining & Smelt.	17	16	17	+ 1
800	Federal Mining & S. pf.	44½	43¼	44¼	+ 1¼
760	Fisher Body	84½	83½	84	+ ½
111,400	Freeport Texas	63¼	54	62¼	+ 6¾
38,500	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	38⅜	34⅜	36¾	+ 2½
13,500	General Cigar	84½	80⅞	81⅝	— 1½
16,500	General Electric	173½	166	171	+ 5⅜
30,300	General Motors	242	233¼	*235	— 3
1,000	General Motors pf.	93½	92¾	*92¾	— ⅜
2,700	General Motors deb.	90	86	*89⅜	— ⅛
103,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	80¾	84½	89½	+ 2⅝
200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	104½	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
2,100	Granby Consol.	72⅜	67	71¾	+ 5⅛
9,400	Great Northern pf.	96¼	93¼	95⅝	— ⅛
168,800	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	52⅜	45½	51¾	+ 5
8,100	Greene-Cananea Copper	46⅞	44⅛	46¾	+ 2½
1,400	Gulf States Steel	72½	66¾	66¾	— 2
400	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	16	16	16	— ⅛
200	Gulf, Mobile & Nor'n pf.	39	39	39	— ⅛
1,800	HARTMAN CORP.	85	82	85	+ 3
89,900	Haskell & Barker	71	64	69	+ 4
2,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	96¾	99¾	+ ⅛
98,225	Inspiration Copper	67⅝	65¾	*67¼	+ 2⅝
18,600	Interboro Consolidated	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	30	27	28	+ ⅛
89,400	Inter. Agricultural	36½	26¼	35¾	+10⅝
13,400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	91½	84½	90⅜	+ 6⅛
10,800	Inter. Harvester, new	149¾	144½	148¾	— 3¼
100	Inter. Harv. pf., new	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ½
432,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	47⅝	34½	46¾	+10¾
57,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	124	117⅞	122½	+ 3¼
49,200	Inter. Nickel	33	31½	32⅝	..
500	Inter. Nickel pf.	97	96	96	+ 1
44,480	Inter. Paper	70¼	66⅜	68	+ ⅛
900	Inter. Paper pf., stamped	79	75½	*79	+ 1⅝
2,400	JEWEL TEA	38¾	37⅝	38¼	— ⅜
700	Jewel Tea pf.	79	76½	79½	— 3⅛
5,100	Jones Bros. Tea	38¾	36¾	*37¾	— ¼
3,600	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ 1⅛
200	Kansas City South. pf.	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅜
32,400	Kelly-Springfield Tire	136⅞	130	136⅝	+ 3⅝
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	100	100	100	..
41,800	Kennecott Copper	42⅜	40½	42¼	+ 1⅜
72,000	Keystone Tire & R.	124½	113	124¼	+ 9½
100	Kreage (S. S.) Co.	148	148	148	+12
23,200	LACKAWANNA STEEL	91¼	86	87½	— 1⅝
700	Laclede Gas	51¼	50	51¼	—16⅝
300	Lake Erie & Western	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western pf.	23	22	22	+ ⅛
16,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	38½	34½	38	+ 3
6,400	Lehigh Valley	52⅜	51½	52	+ ⅝
200	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	+ 5
110	Liggett & Myers pf.	113½	113½	113½	— ⅜
3,500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	80	70	80	+ 9½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	115	115	115	— 3
8,900	Lorillard (P.) Co.	207	195	206⅝	+ 4¼
175	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
400	Louisville & Nashville	121	116½	120¼	+ 1½
1,300	MACKAY COS. pf.	66	64¼	66	+ 2
500	Manhattan Elevated	86⅝	85¾	85⅝	— 1½
13,500	Manhattan Shirt	36⅞	30	36	+ 4
100	Marlin Rockwell	68	68	68	+ ⅛
18,100	Maxwell Motors	55	48¾	53	+ 4
9,700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	80⅜	75¼	79½	+ 3½
5,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	41	37½	40⅜	+ 2⅜
2,300	May Department Stores	109	107	107	— 2
116,700	Mexican Petroleum	198½	187	193¼	+ 8½
11,800	Miami Copper	29⅜	28¾	29¼	+ 1½
396,000	Midvale Steel	61¼	54½	60⅝	+ 7⅜
12,400	Minn. & St. Louis, new	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ 1⅛
800	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	97½	93	97½	+ 3½
200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	107	107	107	..
10,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	9¼	10	+ ⅛
8,700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	21	19	21	+ 2⅜
224,400	Mo. Pacific	38¼	34	37	+ 3
5,800	Mo. Pacific pf.	58½	55¾	57	..
1,500	Montana Power	79⅝	77½	77½	— 2
100	Montana Power pf.	104	104	104	— 2
45,340	NAT. ACME	43½	38	42⅝	+ 4½
2,300	Nat. Biscuit	131	127⅜	130½	+ 1
4,000	Nat. Cloak & Suit	90	82	*87½	+ 6⅝
25,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	24	21½	23½	+ 1⅜
21,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	85½	79¼	84½	+ 2⅜
200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	102¾	102	102	+ ⅛
20,000	Nat. Lead	83	81	84½	+ 1
400	Nat. Lead pf.	111	110¼	111	+ 1
4,900	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	10⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ 1⅛
6,900	Nevada Con. Copper	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
1,400	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	42½	39	42½	+ 3
4,000	N. Y. Air Brake	127½	124⅝	126	+ ⅛
11,900	N. Y. Central	82	80	80	— ⅝
1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	33¾	31	32¾	+ ⅝
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	53½	53	53½	+ ⅝
3,800	N. Y. Dock	42¾	38⅝	42	+ 3⅜
700	N. Y. Dock pf.	56⅝	55½	56¼	— ⅝
21,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33⅜	31½	32½	+ ⅝
600	N. Y., Ontario & West'n	23¾	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
200	Norfolk Southern	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
4,700	Norfolk & Western	108⅝	106¾	107	+ ⅛
600	North American	58	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
11,700	Northern Pacific	97	96	96	— ¾
6,400	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	87	83	85	..
224,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	61¾	57	59¾	+ 1½
200	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¾	51	51½	+ 2
2,700	Ontario Mining	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅛
49,800	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	11½	11	11	— ⅝
900	Owens Bottle	58¾	56⅝	56⅝	— 1⅝
10,100	PACIFIC MAIL	42¼	38	42	+ 3
800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	31⅜	30	30	..
209,800	Pan Am. Petroleum & T.	108¾	97¼	106⅝	+ 9⅜
33,600	Pennsylvania Seab. Steel	51	39⅝	51	+11¼
19,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	46	45	45⅞	— ⅛
4,500	People's Gas, Chicago	53½	51¼	52¼	+ ⅛
800	Peoria & Eastern	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
94,200	Pere Marquette	26	22½	25⅜	+ 3⅝
2,700	Pere Marquette prior pf.	67¼	66½	67	+ ⅛
200	Pere Marquette pf.	48⅞	48	48	..
900	Pettibone, Mul'ken & Co.	61¼	60	60	+10
13,100	Philadelphia Co.	42⅜	41	41½	— ⅜
106,800	Pierce-Arrow	64⅝	55	62½	+ 6⅝
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
22,200	Pierce Oil	24¼	22⅜	23¾	— ⅝
700	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	67	67	67	+ 2
52,900	Pitts. Coal	73⅜	67¾	*71¼	+ 3½
1,000	Pitts. Coal pf.	94	94	*98	+ 6
9	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. pf.	131¼	131¼	131½	..
300	Pitts. Steel pf.	97	96½	97	— 1
14,300	Pitts. & West Va.	41	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	83½	83	83	— ⅛
3,000	Pond Creek Coal	20¾	18⅝	20⅜	+ 1¼
20,600	Pressed Steel Car	91⅜	87	89⅝	+ 2
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	104	104¼	..
1,500	Pullman Co.	127¾	126½	127	..
5,800	Punta Alegre Sugar	66	61⅜	61⅜	— 1½
2,200	Do. rights	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1
9,200	RAILWAY STEEL SP.	97	94½	94⅝	+ ½
100	Railway Steel Spring pf.	108¼	108¼	108½	..
18,950	Ray Consol. Copper	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ 1¼
100,300	Reading	82¾	80	81⅜	+ 2⅛
100	Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37	..
7,300	Remington Typewriter	86¼	82	84⅜	— ⅛
100	Do. 1st pf.	101	101	101	+ 4½
200	Do. 2d pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
48,400	Republic Iron & Steel	100¾	96	98⅞	+ 1½
500	Do. pf.	104⅜	103¾	104	..
11,000	Republic Motor Truck	61¼	54⅜	59¾	+ 5¾
1,400	Royal Dutch, Am. shs.	118½	113	117	+ 3¼
182,900	Do., N. Y. shares	118	112¾	117	+ 2½
1,450	ST. JOSEPH LEAD	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
167,300	St. Louis-San Francisco	29⅜	25¾	28¾	+ 2⅝
4,300	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	35¾	32¾	34⅝	+ 2¼
1,500	St. Louis Southwestern	25¾	22

Westinghouse Air Brake

An old-established American corporation whose remarkable record deserves to be more widely known. Our analysis outlines the consistent dividend record of the past twenty-five years, emphasizes the increasing diversification of products, the importance and scope of European business, and shows the strong financial position of the company as it emerges from a period of successful war business to pursue again normal lines of output.

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War Gasoline

How this country sent an ever-increasing flood of gasoline to the Allies and to friendly countries during the war is seen in the export figures as stated by Van H. Manning, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. In 1916 there were 8,473,201 barrels of gasoline sent abroad. In 1917 the export increased to 9,901,877 barrels, and in 1918 to 13,312,508 barrels, an increase of nearly 14,000 barrels a day more than in 1916.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

The Public Utility Situation

Our July circular, which contains a survey of the public utility situation, will be mailed upon request.

Write for Circular B-11

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To Yield 4.55%

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SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO
5% Road Bonds. Due April 1, 1923-1929
To Yield 4.60%

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To Yield 4.80%

$200,000
HARDIN COUNTY, TEXAS
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Nos. 236, 237, 329, 353

$5,000
Long Island Lighting Co.
1st 5%. (M. & S.) 1936
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MATERIAL MEN SENSE COST CRISIS

Supply Cannot Overtake Demand for Building Commodities in Five Years.

INCREASED OUTPUT STIFLED

Brick Men Say They Cannot Manufacture at Profit Under Current Conditions.

Building material manufacturers and distributers are sensing a cost crisis as they view the late Fall and Spring building movements.

This crisis finds expression in the general tendency of manufacturers to rush production, to replenish depleted stocks, and at the same time meet current delivery conditions. The point of greatest difficulty, however, seems to be, in most basic and supplemental departments, that something approaching a stampede is developing throughout the country for building material supplies that is preventing satisfactory stock accumulations.

According to the opinion of building material manufacturers in session late last week, the cost of building material production is increasing out of hand, while any compensating adjustment at the consuming end of the market is met with threats of legal retaliation, strikes that have sympathetic flavor, and a general charge of profiteering.

The alternatives, in some lines at least, is to stop producing if production cannot proceed at a fair commercial margin. Indeed, some of the plants supplying this market with brick, lumber, and several other basic commodities have had the matter before their directorates within the last few weeks.

Charles S. Kieth, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is authority for the statement that production of lumber since Jan. 1, 1919, has been far below consumption. There is no prospect, he says, of increasing this production all of next year. This fact is already a certainty.

At the same time curtailment of production continues for the interesting reason that increased production decreases the exemption under the war excess profits tax law, while decreased production increases the exemption. Notwithstanding the fact that prices have been stimulated and will continue to go to even higher levels this year by reason of the extraordinary demand, the whole national lumber trade is already refraining form increasing output because of the dictatorial demands of labor.

William K. Hammond, Chairman of the Hudson River Brick Manufacturers' Committee on Labor Adjustments, says that the breaking point in his industry is near. The prices of Hudson common brick at $15 a thousand, wholesale, with the usual additional charge for handling and delivery, quite expends the last factor of safety in a construction market already inflated by an excessive demand over supply.

Any increase in manufacturing cost must be met by earnings, and under present conditions the market cannot produce more income. The only alternative is to stop shipments, and in consequence there was no brick in the wholesale market on Saturday, with the general building situation tugging at the leash for freedom.

These citations are fairly indicative of the building material market as it reveals itself today. There is exception, however, in exportable materials, like cement, steel, &c. In these departments increased production is the tendency. One of the largest cement companies will issue orders soon for maximum production at its various plants, in so far as labor conditions will permit. Cement, still showing the lowest percentage of increase in price since the signing of the armistice, or 7½ per cent., is meeting forward buying movements representing heavy road building, some export business, and some effort on the part of distributers to be covered for possible eventualities in the building material and labor markets late this Fall or early next Spring.

There is an important transformation taking place in the building material production and consuming situations, affecting the entire country, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today. In brief, it is taking the form of a preventive against an epidemic of feeling that the building trades are entitled to recover their huge wartime losses in peace times at the expense of the investor who is enterprising enough to proceed with his building plans.

Manufacturers are becoming increasingly aware that the degree of maximum elasticity between wage scales and prices for finished products and the cost of the finished product to the consumer and his return on his investment in the completed building is almost, if not quite, reached. The alternative, in the minds of foremost analysts, is to increase production of building materials which are now so far behind the country's potential demand as to require at least five years of maximum plant output for the whole United States to even permit the country to catch up to normal conditions, before the first thought could be given to building material price reduction.

This construction represents necessary construction of all kinds and does not include speculative building work in the sense usually accepted five years before the war. Some believe that it may yet be necessary to offset the labor shortage by modifying existing Oriental immigration laws as a temporary expediency. This sort of labor could be used in basic building material plants and thus speedily replenish the supply and lower construction costs.

General building material prices continue upward. Price advances are expected this week of $1 a ton in cement neat and wood fibre plaster neat. One cent has been added to the cost of plaster boards. Radiation, in one quarter, has been slightly reduced, amounting to about 2 per cent. Linseed oil is still hovering around $2 a gallon, whereas the price some time before the was was 45 cents a gallon. One cent has been added to the price of insulated wire. The pipe situation is nervous in both wrought iron and steel. Soil pipe prices are firm to higher with mills oversold.

WASTE IN SPRUCE ALLEGED.

Charges Covering Airplane Building Submitted by Providence Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Allegations of waste in the expenditure of public funds have been submitted by The Providence Journal to the House Committee investigating expenditures in the War Department in connection with its inquiry into the development of the army aviation program during the war. The charges, which are understood to be mainly in the form of affidavits obtained during an investigation which The Journal has been conducting for more than a year, relate chiefly to the getting out of spruce timber for use in airplane construction, the construction of Government railways into the spruce forests, and other air service activities in Pacific Coast States.

The allegation is made that the Government was subjected, under a cost-plus system, to a cost of practically $650 per thousand feet for spruce timber, and that private concerns were obtaining the same kind of spruce for from $130 to $178 per thousand feet. The charges submitted by The Journal, along with the affidavits, have been turned over by Chairman Graham of the investigating committee to a sub-committee of which Representative Frear of Wisconsin, is chairman. Some of the affidavits assert that certain of the companies to which contracts were awarded for railroad construction, and the production of spruce timber had no practical logging experience or knowledge, that waste resulted from the building by these companies of camps in inaccessible localities, that some of the camps had to be abandoned, and that there was waste of foodstuffs through improper care. Other affidavits are understood to allege that some miles of two-inch plank road were built into forests and never used, and that while spruce timber was felled in certain camps, none of this timber was brought out from those particular camps.

FOR TRADE WITH TURKEY.

Commissioner Here to Talk It Over with Business Men.

Lewis Heck, American Commissioner at Constantinople, Turkey, is now in this city to confer with representatives of American firms interested in extending their export trade in the Levant.

Since the signing of the armistice there has been a great desire on the part of individuals and firms in Turkey to secure American products. In view of the fact that Constantinople will be favorably situated for trade distribution in the Black Sea regions and ports of the Levant, there is every reason to indicate that the United States will have a bigger share of the trade with the Near East than before the war.

At the present time there is a great demand in Turkey for the following materials: Textiles, boots and shoes, rubber overshoes, underwear, haberdashery, agricultural machinery, light automobiles, tractors, toilet articles, soaps of all kinds, drugs, chemicals, cotton oil, lubricating oil, caustic soda, paper, coffee, sugar, ships' stores, cheap hardware, tools of all kinds, sole leather, kid leather, calf leather, and glazed leather. When the country is settled there will also be a great demand for construction materials, general roofing material, and reinforcing material.

Before the war imports into the United States from Turkey greatly exceeded the exports to that country, and there is now a unique opportunity of turning the balance of trade in our favor.

Mr. Heck, who will be at the local offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 734, Custom House, today, tomorrow, and Wednesday, will be pleased to confer with representatives of American firms interested in trade with Turkey and other points of the Levant. Appointments may be made either by letter or by telephoning Broad 794.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call—High.	Low.	Last.	Re-newals.
July 7	20	6	20	6
July 8	17	6	15	6
July 9	10	6	6	6
July 10	7½	6	6	7
July 11	7½	5	5	7½
July 12	7½	7½	7½	7½
Week's range— High			20	9
Low			5	6
Same week last year— High			6	6
Low			6	6
Year to date— High			20	10
Low			3½	4
Corresponding period last year— High			6	6
Low			1½	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 7	6	6	6
July 8	6	6	6
July 9	6	6	6
July 10	6	6	6
July 11	6	6	6
July 12	6	6	6
Week's range— High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year— High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5¾	5¾
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5¾
Corresponding period last year— High	6	6	6
Low	3½	3½	3½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5½

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days. Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	5	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural Paper, Over 90 Days.	Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 & Live Stock Days.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	5	4		4½
New York	5	4		4½
Philadelphia	5	4		4½
Cleveland	5¼	4		4½
Atlanta	5	4		4½
Richmond	5	4¼		4½
Chicago	5¼	4		4½
St. Louis	5¼	4		4½
Minneapolis	5¼	4½		4½
Kansas City	5¼	5¼		4½
Dallas	5¼	4½		4½
San Francisco	5¼	4½		4½

Trade acceptances 1 to 90 days and 61 to 90 days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 7	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 8	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 9	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 10	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 11	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par
July 12	Par	Par	12½@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
July 7	2@2½	3¼	3 1-16	30f 72c
July 8	2½	3¼	3¼	30f 88c
July 9	2½	3¼	3¼	30f 75c
July 10	2½	3¼	3¼	30f 88c
July 11	2½	3¼	3¼	30f 94c
July 12	2½	3¼	3¼	30f 84c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s.	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
July 7	53	99½	61f 20c
July 8	53½	99½	61f 15c
July 9	53½	99½	61f 45c
July 10	53½	99½	61f 50c
July 11	53½	99½	61f 35c
July 12	53½	99½	61f 35c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 7	53¾d	$1.01⅝
July 8	53 11-16d	1.01
July 9	53 3-16d	1.01
July 10	53¼d	1.01⅛
July 11	53¼d	1.00⅞
July 12	53¼d	1.00⅞

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 12, 1919.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	2,081,722	695,470	931,746
Tuesday	1,627,825	250,600	645,900
Wednesday	1,633,585	295,562	668,794
Thursday	1,655,425	503,404	827,885
Friday	1,587,540	252,800	895,089
Saturday	819,503	97,480	379,510
Total wk.	9,399,511	1,887,080	3,908,904
Year to date	153,394,908	76,683,542	107,716,980

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$11,210,300	$4,108,000	$3,837,500
Tuesday	11,960,000	5,270,000	4,140,800
Wednesday	9,894,500	4,850,000	3,918,950
Thursday	9,987,500	3,917,500	2,892,250
Friday	12,960,000	4,851,000	3,419,550
Saturday	4,200,000	1,813,000	1,533,900
Total wk.	$60,012,000	$24,807,000	$17,433,000
Yr. to date	1,700,503,700	798,003,000	557,574,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	July 12, '19.	July 13, '18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$10,060,000	$4,390,000	+$5,670,000
Liberty	48,071,500	17,586,000	+30,485,500
Foreign Govt	3,148,000	2,786,000	+362,000
State	85,000	6,000	+80,000
City	180,000	180,000	
Total all	$60,012,500	$24,867,000	+$35,145,500

Nine Industrial Preferred Stocks

—are analyzed in our latest investment circular. It shows why securities of this type are becoming increasingly popular with investors.

Circular "T" on request.

Dominick & Dominick

115 Broadway. Phone Rector 2820

Established 1870

6% Secured Bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company

Due July 1, 1929

Price 96½ and Interest yielding 6½%

Ask for Circular B.

Preferred Stocks yielding 6½% to 8%

Write for Circular D.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Lord's Court Building 40 Exchange Place

Telephone Broad 3392

Correspondence Invited

We invite correspondence on Stock Market commitments and all investment subjects. Frequent analytical reports issued and mailed gratis. Special weekly Cotton letter and Grain review upon request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.

Established 1887, Chicago

Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, N.Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce

33 New Street (Fiscal Agents) New York

Branches { Mad. Av. & 45d St. 105 West 42d St. 26 Court St., Brooklyn 810 Broad St., Newark

Long Beach, L. I., Castles-by-the-Sea

Selected Investment Securities

Household Accounting

In planning the family budget it is a wise provision to make a definite appropriation to Savings and invest regularly in high-class Bonds.

The PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN of the Bankers Mortgage Co. enables the investor to secure from

4½% TO 7½%

on the highest class of Municipal and Corporation Bonds. Denominations $50, $100, $500, $1000.

Interesting information will be sent on request for circular S-714.

Bankers Mortgage Company

Capital $2,000,000

Des Moines

Chicago 111 West Adams St. Randolph 5700 — New York 511 Fifth Avenue Vanderbilt 2713

Write the nearest office.

BORDENS

Condensed Milk Co.

Com. & Pfd. Stocks

McCLURE, JONES & REED

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway Phone 7660 Rector

NEW ISSUE.

$500,000

ROANOKE MILLS COMPANY

7½% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value, $100 Per Share.

Preferred in Dividends and Assets.

Dividends payable semi-annually January 1st and July 1st.

Callable as a whole or any part at $110 and accrued dividends.

Transfer Agents: Old Dominion Trust Company, Richmond, Va.

CAPITALIZATION.

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Preferred Stock, 7½% cumulative	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Common Stock	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Surplus		568,987.87
Reserve for maintenance and depreciation		212,584.56
		$2,281,572.43

Assets Over Four Times the $500,000 Preferred Stock

Purpose of Issue. The proceeds from this issue will be used for the erection of the necessary buildings and machinery to install 658 additional looms.

Business The manufacture of Cotton Goods at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The Manager states that since the mill commenced operation it has never had a loom or spindle idle for lack of orders. The output is sold to November 1, 1919.

Present Property Consists of buildings and machinery necessary for the operation of 52,992 spindles and 842 looms, to which will be added the 658 new looms, making a total of 1,500 looms which will balance the weaving and the spindle capacity.

Earnings. The net earnings for year ending September 1, 1918, were $572,671.64. Based on ten months' profits and goods sold, the earnings for year ending September 1, 1919, will be $525,000.

Earnings Over Fourteen Times Dividend on Preferred Stock

The net earnings of the company when the new mill is in operation, based on the present cost of cotton and the cost of manufacturing, will be over $850,000 per annum.

The Company has paid dividends continuously since 1902, between 1902 and 1906 not less than 8% per annum, since 1906 not less than 10% per annum.

Protection to Preferred Stockholders No mortgage or lien can be placed on any of the real estate or machinery of the corporation controlled by the Roanoke Mills Company, except on the written consent of the holders of 90% of the Preferred Stock outstanding at the time.

In the event that any dividend due upon the Preferred Stock shall remain unpaid for a period of seven months, or should the surplus of the company be reduced to less than $250,000, or

Should (the capital of the company represented by) the Common Stock and Surplus combined be reduced to less than $1,500,000, or should the company fail to set up a reserve of 5% of the par value of the Preferred Stock for depreciation; then,

The Preferred Stockholders at a called meeting for that purpose may nominate Directors and take entire charge of the company.

Should such default or deficiency continue for a period of twelve months, or more, the Preferred Stockholders shall have the right to liquidate and wind up the affairs of the corporation. Holders of 30% of Preferred Stock may at any time engage, at the company's expense, a certified public accountant to examine the accounts, books and records of the company.

TAX EXEMPT IN NORTH CAROLINA AND EXEMPT FROM NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Descriptive Circular Sent on Request.

Price, 100 and Accrued Dividends, Subject to Prior Sale and Change in Price and When, As and If Issued.

Old Dominion Trust Co.

Strongest Trust Co. in South Atlantic States

Capital $1,000,000 Surplus $1,000,000

Richmond, Va.

Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va. — Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

Clark, Dodge & Co.

51 Wall St., New York

Entirely Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$270,000

City of Port Arthur, Texas

5% Municipal Improvement Bonds

Maturing Serially May 1, 1920-1939 Inc.

Principal and Semi-annual Interest payable in New York

Port Arthur, a city of 22,000 population, located twelve miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is the terminus of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, and is also one of the most important seaports of the United States.

Having sold a large part of this issue, we offer the balance subject to prior sale at

Prices to Yield 4.85%

Further particulars upon request for Circular T-3

Brandon, Gordon & Waddell

Ground Floor, Singer Building

89 Liberty Street New York

$600,000

Hudson County, New Jersey

Gold 5% Building Bonds

Dated May 1, 1919. Due May 1, 1924.

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and November 1) payable in gold at the office of the County Collector of Hudson County, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, registerable as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest.

EXEMPT from taxation in New Jersey and free from all Federal Income Taxes.

LEGAL investment for savings banks in New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

ELIGIBLE as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of market value not exceeding par.

THE assessed valuation of property for taxation (1919) is $782,551,218. The net bonded debt is $13,850,700, which is slightly less than 2% of the assessed valuation. The population in 1915 was 871,374; the present estimate is 900,000.

Price 102⅛ and interest
Yielding slightly more than 4.50%

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe it to be correct.

The National City Co. — 55 Wall St., New York

Remick, Hodges & Co. — 14 Wall St., New York

Legal Investment for Trust Funds

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

Free from Personal Taxation

We offer Guaranteed First Mortgage Investments On New York City Real Estate at 5½% in amounts of $100 and up, and also the following mortgages:

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$3,400	5%	3 & Bas't	Brick	Store & Apt.	$316	$7,000
6,000	5%	3 & Bas't	Brick	Dwelling	Owner Occupies	23,000
9,000	5½%	3 & Bas't	Brick & Stone	Dwelling & Garage	Owner Occupies	15,000
15,000	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Store & Business	2,200	25,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $4,000,000

185 Broadway, New York Phone 6960 Cortlandt — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn Phone 7100 Main

When buying real estate consult us relative to Title Examination.

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

	RATE	DUE	YIELD
$277,000 Hamilton County, Ohio, Road Improvement	4½s	1939	4.50%
375,000 City of Memphis, Tenn.	5s	1925-49	4.70%
50,000 New Hanover County, N. C., Ferry	5s	1944	4.75%
26,000 Guilford County, N. C., Court House	5s	1941-51	4.80%
800,000 Beaufort County, N. C., Road	5s	1925-49	4.80%
33,000 City of Corpus Christi, Texas, Seawall	5s	1923-33	5.00%

Complete descriptive circulars will be furnished upon request

FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.

100 Broadway

Cleveland New York Cincinnati

$150,000

Salt Lake City, Utah

Coupon Gold 4% Bonds

Dated Apr. 1, 1905. Due Apr. 1, 1925

Assessed Valuation....$190,390,000
Net Bonded Debt..... 4,913,000
Population—Estimated—135,000

These bonds are a direct obligation of the entire City and are payable from an unlimited tax upon all of the taxable property therein.

Price 96.70 and Interest, yielding 4.65%

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. New York
Union Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh

Free from all Federal Income Taxes

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., 5½s
Due May 1, 1949
To Yield - - 5.125%

AKRON, OHIO, 5s
(Population - 160,000)
Due Serially 1921-1939
To Yield - - 4.55%

ALLIED PACKERS, INC., 6s
(20-year Convertible Sinking Fund)
Due July 1, 1939, @ Mkt

LUCAS CO., OHIO, 5s
Due Serially 1923-1925
To Yield - - 4.55%

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RISE IN COAL PRICES STARTLES BRITAIN

Notice Served by All Branches of Industry That Cost Must Be Borne by Consumers.

LABOR TAKES UP GAUNTLET

Charges Government with Misrepresentation and Desire to Kill Nationalization Plan.

LONDON, July 12.—Seldom has any people received such a swift and vivid lesson in practical economics as the British Government has given this nation by the notice in the House of Commons on Wednesday that it was raising the price of coal 6 shillings per ton from next Wednesday.

The response has been immediate and specific, and comes from almost every branch of industry in the kingdom, from steel manufacturers, shipbuilders, shipowners, railway managers, gas works, and almost all sorts of manufacturers and industries down to laundries and bakeries. They explain just what the Government order will cost their concerns and serve notice, also, that they must pass the cost on to the buyers and consumers.

Great export industries declare that the increase in the price of coal will handicap them in their competition with other countries and may mean, in some instances, a stoppage of their plants and an increase in unemployment. The general public is told how much the higher price of coal will inflate living expenses.

The Government apparently meant this to be an object lesson as to what would result from the prevalent agitation for higher wages and shorter working hours. It also seems to be trying to throw cold water on the campaign for the nationalization of industries by trying to show that Government management does not mean that wages can be increased and prices decreased indefinitely.

Labor has taken up the gauntlet immediately, charging the Government with wishing to kill the plan of nationalization and also declaring that the Government is favoring capitalists and misrepresenting conditions by bungling bookkeeping.

During the last stages of the war the Government was running the railroads at a loss, according to a statement made before the House of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction. This loss is now at the rate of $300,000,000 per year. The deficit in the coal industry is estimated at $233,000,000. The subsidy on bread, that is the difference between the cost of wheat and selling prices, has amounted to $300,000,000. It is estimated that a nine-penny loaf would cost at a shilling if sold on an uncontrolled market. Coal is in a different category, because the Government has fixed prices since it took control of the mines and has fixed them at a rate to permit the weakest mines to make a profit. The strongest mines made large profits, but 80 per cent. of these came back through the excess profits tax.

The Government holds that the increase of 6 shillings was necessitated by increased wages granted as a result of the report of the commission headed by Sir John Sankey and the falling off of production. The present position of railways and mines is that there is Government control with private ownership.

The question agitating the country, particularly politicians, is whether the Government purposes to adopt the demand of labor unions for nationalization. Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, told his constituents in Dundee during an address in the last election campaign that the Government had decided to nationalize the railways. Conservative members of the Lloyd George coalition Cabinet opposed this bitterly and appear to have carried the day. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, said in the House on Wednesday: "It is utterly impossible that an industry like coal should be subsidized out of the taxpayers' pockets."

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking on the Transport bill, said: "The surest way to national bankruptcy is to go on subsidizing services. Each service must stand on its own legs." He added that the only alternative for nationalization of the railways was to increase freights. Higher freights would mean the same to industry as dearer coal. Passenger fares were raised 50 per cent. by the railroads during the war and the public, it is pointed out, can hardly stand any more.

Among the statements and estimates as to what a six-shilling rise in the price of coal means, the Federation of British Industries, representing $25,000,000,000 in capital, says that engineering products must be increased in price from 3 to 10 per cent.; textiles from 3 to 4; chemicals, gas, and electricity, 10; building trades, steel, $6 a ton; bricks, 5 per cent., and glass from 5 to 10 per cent. Steel manufacturers estimate their increased costs at $10 per ton.

American competition is feared. It is said that Americans are now selling at less than English cost prices in London. Gas companies say that their product will cost the people of London $30,000,000 more per year. Inflated prices being England's greatest problem today, these predictions startle people.

At a meeting of Northumberland miners tonight William C. Adamson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, said that the six-shilling advance in coal was "meant to stop a political stampede against the Lloyd George administration and to kill nationalization."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High	Demand. Low	Demand. Last	Cables. High	Cables. Low	Cables. Last
July 7	4.49½	4.48⅝	4.48⅝	4.50¼	4.49⅛	4.49⅛
July 8	4.48⅝	4.47⅝	4.47⅝	4.49	4.48⅛	4.48⅛
July 9	4.48⅝	4.47⅛	4.48⅛	4.49⅛	4.48⅝	4.48⅝
July 10	4.49⅜	4.49¼	4.49¼	4.50⅛	4.50	4.50
July 11	4.49⅛	4.48⅝	4.48⅝	4.50	4.49⅞	4.49⅞
July 12	4.47⅞	4.47⅛	4.47⅛	4.48⅝	4.48⅛	4.48⅛
Week's range—						
High				4.49⅛		4.50⅛
Low				4.47⅛		4.48⅛
Same week last year—						
High				4.75⅞		4.76¼
Low				4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Year to date—						
High				4.75⅝		4.76⅝
Low				4.47⅛		4.48⅛
Corresponding period last year—						
High				4.75⅝		4.76⅝
Low				4.75⅛		4.76¼

PARIS.

	Demand. High	Demand. Low	Demand. Last	Cables. High	Cables. Low	Cables. Last
July 7	6.74	6.80	6.80	6.72	6.78	6.78
July 8	6.86	6.88	6.88	6.86	6.86	6.86
July 9	6.82	6.86	6.82	6.86	6.91	6.90
July 10	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.78	6.78	6.78
July 11	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.88	6.88	6.88
July 12	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.84	6.84	6.84
Week's range—						
High			6.74			6.73
Low			6.93			6.91
Same week last year—						
High			5.71⅛			5.69⅞
Low			5.71⅛			5.69⅞
Year to date—						
High			5.45⅝			5.44⅜
Low			5.93			5.91
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.70⅝			5.85⅛
Low			5.75⅝			5.71⅛

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
July 7	5.52	5.50	37.8125	38.00	8.17	8.15
July 8	5.54	5.52	37.9375	38.0625	8.35	8.33
July 9	5.56	5.54	38.0625	38.1875	8.39	8.37
July 10	5.52	5.50	38.125	38.3125	8.37	8.35
July 11	5.54	5.52	38.125	38.375	8.39	8.37
July 12	5.53½	5.51½	38.0625	38.25	8.39	8.37
Week's range—						
High	5.52	5.50	38.125	38.375	8.17	8.15
Low	5.56	5.54	38.0625	38.00	8.39	8.37
Same week last year—						
High	3.95⅛	3.92½	51.25	52.00	8.80⅛	8.80
Low	3.95⅛	3.96	51.00	51.875	8.80⅛	8.80
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.96⅛	42.81⅛	6.96	6.85
Low	5.16	5.14	38.0625	38.00	8.70	8.68
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.96⅛	3.92½	51.25	52.00	8.83	8.82
Low	4.56	4.51⅛	42.75	43.25	9.15⅛	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
July 7	23.00	23.20	25.00	25.20	24.40	24.60
July 8	22.95	23.05	25.10	25.15	24.30	24.40
July 9	22.85	23.05	24.95	25.15	24.30	24.50
July 10	22.85	23.05	24.80	25.00	24.25	24.45
July 11	22.80	23.00	24.90	25.10	24.25	24.45
July 12	22.80	23.00	24.80	25.00	24.25	24.45
Week's range—						
High	23.00	23.20	25.00	25.20	24.40	24.60
Low	22.80	23.00	24.80	25.00	24.25	24.40
Same week last year—						
High	30.90	31.25	35.25	35.625	31.25	31.65
Low	30.80	31.20	35.00	35.375	31.20	31.60
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	22.80	23.00	24.70	24.95	24.25	24.40
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	35.50	36.00	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50

	Spain. Dem. Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Rubles 100. Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
July 7	19.62	19.70	9.80	9.90	9.85	9.75
July 8	19.45	19.55	9.80	10.00	9.60	9.80
July 9	19.45	19.55	9.90	8.90	8.40	9.70
July 10	19.55	19.65	....	9.00	....	8.50
July 11	19.50	19.60	8.65	8.90	8.50	8.75
July 12	19.60	19.80	8.65	8.90	8.50	8.75
Week's range—						
High	19.62	19.70	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.80
Low	19.45	19.55	8.65	8.90	8.50	8.50
Same week last year—						
High	27.55	27.75	14.80	14.80		
Low	27.50	27.75	14.00	13.00		
Year to date—						
High	20.90	21.05	17.65	17.60		
Low	19.45	19.55	8.50	8.75		
Corresponding period last year—						
High	29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75		
Low	24.05	24.15	12.50	13.00		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	83.00	133.50	133.75	123.50	123.65
Low	81.00	131.00	131.125	122.00	122.125
Same week last year—			
High	79.50	79.75	121.00	121.25	114.50	114.75
Low	79.00	79.25	120.00	120.25	113.00	113.25
Year to date—			
High	84.00	84.16	133.50	133.75	126.00	126.25
Low	83.00	83.10	133.00	133.25	122.00	122.125
Corresponding period last year—			
High	79.50	79.75	121.00	121.25	114.50	114.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	49.25	49.50
Low	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	49.25	49.50
Same week last year—			
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Year to date—			
High	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25	50.00	50.125
Low	35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50	49.50	49.75
Corresponding period last year—			
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.48	35.73	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

	GREECE. Dem. Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem. Cables.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	19.00	19.05	51.125	51.375	51.125	51.375
Low	19.00	19.05	50.75	51.00	50.75	51.00
Same week last year—			
High	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.50	52.65
Low	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.50	52.65
Year to date—			
High	19.35	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	19.00	19.05	50.75	50.90	50.75	50.90
Corresponding period last year—			
High	19.45	19.50	52.50	52.65	52.50	52.65
Low	19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	42.90	43.02	27.875	28.00
Low	42.75	42.875	27.50	27.65
Same week last year—				
High	44.90	45.00	24.90	25.00
Low	44.60	44.75	24.15	24.25
Year to date—				
High	43.15	43.25	28.125	28.25
Low	43.125	43.25	25.10	25.25
Same week last year—				
High	46.31	46.81	27.04	27.14
Low	45.72	45.82	24.15	24.25

1000 Unlisted Securities.

In the Open Security Market of The Annalist bids and offers on more than 1000 securities not quoted elsewhere are given. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company; 10 cents on news stands—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Boston Mex.
New England Fuel Oil

Bought, Sold, Quoted

MacQuold & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York. Tel. Rector 9970.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Chart showing 1918 earnings, surplus, book value and yield from indicated 1919 Dividend

Mailed upon request

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WILMINGTON TORONTO
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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

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all issues
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Barr & Schmeltzer
Specialists
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. New York

Swift & Co.
Rights
Shippee & Rawson
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 5740 Rector

Cleveland Worsted Mills
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Republic Rubber Pfd.
Peerless Motor Stock & Notes
Nat'l Fireproofing Com. & Pfd.
Hydraulic Pressed Brick
Automatic Electric
Ware & Leland
Members New York Stock Exchange
Telephones Bowling Green 10060-9
61 B'WAY, N. Y.

Peerless Truck & Motor
Stock & Notes
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Trading Department
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 8870.

WANTED
Hudson Co. Gas Co. 6s
United El. Co. of N. J. 4s
Hackensack Water Co. 4s
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Montgomery.
Jersey City, N. J.

Carib Syndicate Ltd.
Shuman & Seligmann
Members New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7270

PERSON COUNTY, N. C.
5% Road Improvement Bonds
At 100.50 and int.
WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Rector 8625.
Cincinnati Chicago

Gen'l Amer. Tank Car Pfd.
Mississippi River Pow. 5s
Atchison Rail. & Pow. 5s
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 6060.

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BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Exceptional Facilities for Manufacturers and Exporters in Scandinavian Countries
Scandinavian Trust Company
68 Broadway New York
Capital and Surplus.....$3,500,000

ITALIAN DISCOUNT AND TRUST COMPANY
399 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BANCA ITALIANA DI SCONTO.....*Correspondent*
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.....*Depositary*

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1919
(Opened for business, November 11, 1918)

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks		$2,409,536.99
Demand Loans		3,225,000.00
United States Government and State Bonds		519,582.37
Secured Loans and Bills Purchased		5,151,213.74
Credit Granted on Acceptances		737,635.11
Vault and Equipment		54,139.81
		$12,097,107.02

LIABILITIES

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		296,225.39
Acceptances Outstanding		737,635.11
Reserve for Taxes		5,732.80
Deposits:		
Foreign and Domestic Banks	2,927,559.14	
Individuals and Firms	7,629,954.58	10,557,513.72
		$12,097,107.02

Deposits, March 31, 1919	$5,779,365.17
Deposits, June 30, 1919	10,557,513.72

OFFICERS

GEORGE P. KENNEDY . . . *President*
GAETANO BIASUTTI, *Vice-President* HARVEY J. CONNOLLY, *Secretary and Treasurer*

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

Root and Van Dervoort

Engineering Company of East Moline, Ill.

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par value $100. Redeemable in whole or in part on any dividend date at $110 per share and accrued dividend, on 30 days' notice. Dividends payable on first day of March, June, September and December.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred Stock 8% Cumulative	$5,000,000	$1,000,000
Common Stock (par value $100)	2,500,000	1,187,300

The Company has no funded debt

Business—Established 20 years ago. Company manufactures automobile and farm tractor motors, farm stationary engines, Moline Knight automobiles, Knight engines for 'bus and truck service.

Purpose of Issue—To increase the capacity of the plant from 125 motors a day to 200 motors a day and 2000 Moline cars a year, and to finance increasing business.

Plant—Consists of 20 modern buildings, covering 19 acres and employing 1400 persons. Land, buildings and machinery have a book value of $1,256,616, based on cost less depreciation of $439,191.

Net quick assets $171 per share, for each share of this preferred stock issue outstanding.

Total net assets $297 per share. In the last ten years net assets have increased from $846,298 to $2,974,874.

Net earnings last year, after taxes, were $264,807, and for five years have averaged $243,372, or *more than three times dividend requirements* of this issue.

Management—The business has been operated without change of management for 20 years, and the present officers will continue in operating and in common stock control.

Safeguards—This preferred issue is safeguarded as to mortgaging of assets, issue of additional preferred stock and establishment of sinking fund.

General—The company has unfilled orders for 17,000 tractor motors and 5000 automobile motors, and is far behind on deliveries on its Moline automobile.

The books of the company have been audited by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.; properties have been appraised by Manufacturers' Appraisal Co. of Chicago. Joseph W. Markley of Chicago, industrial engineer, has reported on plant and business.

All legal matters in connection with this issue have been passed upon by Messrs. Goodwin, Procter & Ballantine of Boston, Pam & Hurd of Chicago and G. A. Shallberg of Moline, Ill.

Price $100 and accrued dividend

Descriptive circular sent on request

Richardson, Hill & Co.
Established 1870
50 Congress Street
BANGOR BOSTON PORTLAND

The above information is not guaranteed but has been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

Pennsylvania Gasoline

Actively traded in on New York Curb. Buying and selling orders executed at the market.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Established 1906
44 Broad Street New York
'Phone Broad 6951-2-3-4-5.

J. M. Byrne & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange

have extended the service of their Bond Department to trade in Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

The Trading Department will be in charge of Cecil P. Young formerly with J. B. Harris & Co.

60 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Rector 7066

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN

Cosden & Co. Standard Oil of N. Y. Texas Pro. & Ref.
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contained in the latest issue of our

Weekly Petroleum Bulletin

Each week our Weekly Petroleum Bulletin discusses latest developments in leading companies and contains reports from the different oil fields. Mailed free each week to investors.

Ask for circular B-2.

H. Raphael & Co.
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PHONE—6060-1 RECTOR

Colonial Tire & Rubber Co.
Circular on Request
ALFRED R. RISSE
Specialist
50 BROADWAY BROAD 5204

PARKINSON & BURR
MEMBERS NEW YORK AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES
BOSTON OFFICE 53 STATE STREET
NEW YORK OFFICE 7 WALL STREET

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
Robert H. Cox
HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP IN OUR FIRM
PARKINSON & BURR

HONEST ENTERPRISE ASSISTED.—Only business opportunities that will stand investigation are allowed to go before the readers of The New York Times.—Advt.

American & British Manufacturing Company

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, having been approved by the Stockholders, has been duly declared operative as of July 1, 1919.

Definitive certificates of stock of the new corporation cannot be obtained from the engraver prior to July 25th, 1919; therefore, the rights conferred upon the present stockholders under the Plan cannot be made effective until after that date.

You are accordingly hereby notified, in order to receive the benefits to which you are respectively entitled under the Plan, to present your stock certificates, duly endorsed for transfer in blank, with proper transfer stamps attached thereto, **between the opening of business on July 28th, 1919, and the close of business on August 15th, 1919,** to C. M. McKeever, Transfer Agent, Room 1505, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., with a definite, signed, written statement showing the election of such stock to receive from the Syndicate either cash or new stock under the Plan, upon receipt of which, in due course, there will be delivered without payment therefor, to each holder of

One share of Preferred stock, either—

a—One and one-half shares of preferred stock of the new company, American & British Manufacturing Corporation, of the total par value of $150, and, in addition thereto, one share of common stock of the new company; or

b—The sum of $50 in cash.

One share of common stock, either—

a—One-third of a share of common stock in the new company, American & British Manufacturing Corporation, without nominal or par value; or

b—The sum of $2.00 in cash.

In the event of the failure of the engraver to deliver such definitive certificates on the date above referrd to, the undersigned reserves the right to extend the definite times above fixed.

Dated, New York City, N. Y., June 27th, 1919.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.
FRANK H. RAY
JOHN G. GRAY
Syndicate Managers

WM. DEWEY LOUCKS, Counsel,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

Herkimer County, N. Y., 5s
Due March 1, 1920-32
Prices to yield 4.30%

Niagara Falls, N. Y., 4¾s
Due 1941-1945
Prices to yield 4.30%

Seattle, Wash., 4s
Due March 1, 1927
Price to yield 4.70%

Memphis, Tenn., 4s
Due May 1, 1933
Price to yield 4.70%

State of Louisiana Port 5s
Due July 1, 1956
Price to yield 4.75%

Portsmouth, Va., 5s
Due Nov. 1, 1948
Price 101½ and interest

Tulsa, Okla., Water 5s
Due 1928-35
Price to yield 4.80%

Ardmore, Oklahoma, 5s
Due July 31, 1941
Price 101 and interest

Ashland, Kentucky, 5½s
Due Nov. 1, 1948
Price to yield 5%

Denton Co., Tex., R. D. 5s
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Price 100 and interest

Brownsville, Texas, 5s
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Price 100 and interest

Descriptive circulars upon request

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Berdell Brothers
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Conv. 7% Bonds
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$50,000
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Tel. Rector 4986
Municipal Bonds

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Invaluable booklet sent on application. Write today.
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

OPPOSES CURB ORDINANCE.

Edward S. Brogan, in Telegram to Moran, Asks for Conference.

Declaring that the plan to license curb brokers would merely give respectability to dishonest brokers and aid them in catching the unwary investor, Edward S. Brogan, former Assistant District Attorney under Swann, yesterday sent a telegram to Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen.

"Over a year ago, when I first exposed these crooked stock selling thieves," Mr. Brogan stated in the telegram, "I sought the advice and assistance of leading bankers and business men of the country. The consensus of opinion was decidedly against so-called licensing systems because the dishonest broker or promoter would advertise his license and would make capital out of the fact that he was under the supervision of some department.

"Personally, I do not believe the present Commissioner of Licenses wants the curb ordinance any more than the moving picture censorship measure. His staff is inadequate to take care of their present duties. Moreover, the curb ordinance would, if approved, be useless in view of the plan of the Curb Market Association to house itself in its own home or perhaps in the same building with the New York Stock Exchange.

"Therefore it would, in my judgment, be advisable not to act hastily on the Mayor's veto. Before any action is taken I would appreciate the opportunity of arranging a conference with you and representatives of business and banking associations, the final efforts to agree upon a comprehensive plan to put a stop to the operations of these crooked brokers and to the sale of worthless securities by appropriate legislation and a nationwide campaign of education."

The campaign against crooked stock brokers is now being directed by District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attornies Edwin P. Kilroe, Alexander I. Rorke, and John T. Dooling.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Clark, Dodge & Co. are offering $500,000 7½ per cent. preferred stock of the Roanoke Mills Company at $100 per share and accrued dividends. The stock is callable at 110.

William A. Read & Co. are offering, at 98 and accrued dividend, $17,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Steel and Tube Company of America.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$60,012,000	$1,700,502,789
Same period last year	24,867,000	796,001,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.78	77.61	79.05	76.60
Same period a year ago.	76-76	76.65	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67¼	59	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	63	63	63	+ 1
112¼	100	50	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s.	110	108¾	110	+ 3¾
100¼	97	9	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s..	99	98¾	99¾	+ ⅜
89½	87	1	Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	88¼	88½	88½	+ ⅛
100⅝	99¾	8	Am. Hide & L. 6s..100		100	100	..
95	94	18	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	95½	95	95	— ½
86	83¾	24	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84¾	83¾	83¾	— ¾
104¾	100¾	241	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
94	89½	133	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s.	90¾	89¾	90	— ¼
91	86½	6	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
96⅛	96	1	Am. W. Pa. 5s, t. r.	87½	87½	87½	— ½
88¾	85½	58	Armour & Co. 4½s..	87⅝	85⅞	85½	— 1⅝
85⅝	80	64	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	81	80	80½	— ¾
79½	74	2	A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	75	74	74	..
79½	73¾	5	A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s.sta.	74¾	74	74¾	— ⅛
76¼	74	8	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55	75	75	75	— 1
102¼	93¾	50	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60.102		102	102	..
81	77½	25	A., T. & S. F., T. R. R. As.....	78	78	78	..
82½	73¾	21	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s	74½	73¾	74	+ ⅛
82½	77	11	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	78	77	77¼	— ⅝
89½	87½	3	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88⅝	88½	88½	..
80	73	15	B. & O. conv. 4½s..	76¼	75½	76	..
86¼	83	3	B.&O., S.W.Div.3½s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅝
78	71⅞	3	B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Y. 4s.....	73	73	73	— ⅛
68	62½	5	B. & O., Tol.-Cin. 4s.	63½	62½	62½	— 1¼
97	95½	18	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	97¼	97	97	+ ½
92	87	11	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	91⅝	91⅜	91¼	— ⅛
89½	80	38	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	88	86¾	87½	— ⅝
97	92	12	Braden Copper 6s...	97	96½	96⅝	+ ⅝
86	79	41	B. R. T. 7s. 1921..	81⅞	80	80	..
72	61	1	Bway& 7th Av.con.5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	— 2⅝
83½	80	7	Bush Term. 5s.....	82	82	82	..
82¾	79½	12	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	82	80¾	82	— ⅝
96¼	92	4	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
93¾	91	2	Can. South. con. 5s.	94	94	94	..
84	78	29	Cent. Fdry. 1st 6s..	84	83	83	+ 1
96	95½	52	Central Leather 5s..	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ½
83	78	14	Central Pacific 4s...	78¾	78½	78¾	— ⅛
85¾	82⅞	2	Central Pacific 3½s:	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
62½	00	1	Cent. N. E. 4s.....	59¼	59½	59½	— ⅝
105	102	10	Cen. of N.J. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	— ⅝
99¾	98½	19	Cent. of Ga. 6s.....	98¾	98½	98¾	+ ¼
95¾	89	18	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	91	89½	89¾	— 1¼
99¾	97¾	8	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	98½	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
91¾	84¾	230	Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	90¼	89½	89¾	— ½
83¼	77¾	27	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	82½	81	81¾	+ ⅝
83½	77	2	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78½	78½	78½	— ⅝
40	35¾	16	Chi. & Alton 3½s...	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
83	80	22	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
96¼	95¾	207	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s...	96¼	96	96	..
95⅞	95½	10	C.,B. & Q. jt.4s.reg:	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
76½	73¼	20	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	75	73½	73½	+ ⅛
85⅞	82½	4	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.4s	83¼	87	83	— ⅛
99½	99	5	C.,B. & Q., Ia.Div.4s	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
93¾	92	4	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	92¾	93	92	— 1⅛
77¾	73	1	Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
36¾	22	3	C. & E. I. ref. 4s, ctfs. of dep.....	31¾	31¼	31¼	— 1⅝
95¼	90	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s....	94	94	94	+ ½
88	85	1	C., G. L. & C. 1st 5s	88	88	88	+ 3
63¼	59¾	27	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s..	60	59	59	— 1¼
64	64	3	C.,M. & St.P.gen.3½s	64	64	64	— 3
76½	71¼	7	C., M. & St. P. gen.4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
84¾	77⅞	6	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	— 1½
74¾	66½	16	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝	— ½
81¾	77	11	C., M. & St.P. cv. 5s	78¾	77¾	78¼	..
82	74⅝	45	C.,M., & St.P.cv.4½s	77⅜	74⅜	75	— 2¼
99	97	8	C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....	99	99	99	..
100⅞	98¼	22	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	99¾	98⅝	99⅜	— ⅛
81	74½	2	Chicago Rys. 5s.....	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅞
79½	75¾	6	C., R.I. & P. gen. 4s	75½	75½	75½	..
76½	71	115	C., R.I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71	71	+ ⅛
107	106	11	C. St.P., M. & O. 6s.107		106½	106½	— ⅛
89	85	10	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s...	87¼	85¾	85¾	..
65	61	5	C. & W. I. con. 4s..	64½	64	64¾	— ¼
104½	102½	8	C. & W. I. gen. 6s.	103¾	103½	103½	— ¼
125	106	127	Chile Copper 7s.....	125	123	123	— 1¼
94¾	81½	243	Chili Corp. col. tr. 6s	94¾	93¾	94¼	— ⅛
95	83½	261½	Chili Cons. Gas ref. 5s	85	84	84¼	— ⅛
95¼	93	1	Cin. Gas Ref. 5s....	93	93	93	— 2½
72½	66	4	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	69¾	69	69	— ⅝
83¾	78	90	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.....	83¾	80¾	83¾	+ 3¼
87	84	8	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.5s	84	84	84	— 3
88	86	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s..	87	87	87	+ ⅛
95¾	93¼	1	Cleve. L. & W. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅜
80½	73½	17	Col. Industrial 5s...	80⅞	80½	80½	..
80½	77½	22	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	80½	80½	80½	+ ¾
89¼	85½	8	Col. & So. 1st 4s...	85⅞	85½	85⅞	— ⅝
90	82	42	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	90	90	90	..
90	82	3	Col.G.& E.1st 5s,sta.	90	90	90	+ 1
77	77	2	Conn.R. & L.4½s,sta.	77	77	77	— 9¾
86½	82¾	4	Consp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s..	86¾	86	86	+ 1
104¾	100	333	Con. Gas cv. 6s.....104		102½	103⅝	+ 1
90	87	1	Cons. Coal Md. 1st ref. 5s	88	88	88	+ ⅞
100½	99½	1	Corn. Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934.....100¼		100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
94	82¼	11	Cumberland Tel. 5s..	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
94¾	90⅜	6	DEL. & H. cv. 5s..	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
75¾	68½	35	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	69⅞	69	69½	— 1
60	45	91	D. & R. G. 1st ref.5s	60	58½	60	+ 1½
96¾	96¼	1	Det. City Gas 5s....	96½	96½	96½	..
94	93	6	Det. Edison ref. 5s.	93	93	93	— 1
94¼	90	51	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
81½	71	2	Det. United 4½s....	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
92	80	10	Distillers' Sec. 5s..	90	90	90	— 1½
96¼	92	5	E. TENN. reor. ln.5s	92	92	92	— 3¼
84	79⅝	5	Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn.4s	81	80⅜	80⅜	..
57½	52½	35	Erie gen. 4s.....	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅝
70½	65	50	Erie 1st con. 4s....	66	65	65¼	..
100⅞	99¾	6	Erie 1st con. 7s....100½		100	100¼	+ ⅜
52	46¾	19	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	48½	48	48	..
52	46	16	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	49	48	48	+ ½
55	48	107	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	51½	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
101	96¾	7	Erie & Jersey 6s....	99½	99½	99½	..
83	77⅝	17	Erie-Penn. col. 4s...	83	82	83	+ 1
83	80¾	4	FLA. E. COAST 4½s	81	80⅜	81	— 1½
92	88½	10	Fla. E. Coast 4½s..	88½	88½	88½	— ⅝
92	91⅜	6	Ga. & Ala. 1st 5s...	93	93	93	+ 1¼
77	71½	2	Gen. Electric 3½s..	75½	75½	75½	— ½
101⅜	97¼	17	Gen. Electric deb. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
96	85¾	1	Gt. Falls Power 5s.	96	96	96	+ 1⅞

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WOULD BUY WAR FOOD HERE

Day Hopes to Find Way to Take Advantage of Government's Offer.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, said yesterday that thousands of dollars could be saved to the city's consumers if some way could be found by which the municipality could participate in the purchase from the United States Government of the surplus stocks of foodstuffs which have just been offered for sale by the War Department. He said that he would consult the Corporation Counsel this morning to ascertain if there was any authority giving to the city power to buy and sell foodstuffs, although he said he was almost certain that no such power existed.

Some months ago, when the Mayor's War Board had the authority to buy and sell, Commissioner Day was in correspondence with the representatives of the War Department relative to the sale of the surplus stocks which it was known would be offered for sale, and at that time he was assured by wholesale and retail dealers of their desire to co-operate to the extent of handling the commodities at cost. Commissioner Day said yesterday that it might be possible to work out some plan along these lines.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	July		Sept.		Dec.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 7	$1.94	$1.86¾	$1.84¾	$1.83	$1.64	$1.61
July 8	1.93¾	1.90	1.92¾	1.88½	1.62½	1.60¾
July 9	1.90	1.93	1.97¾	1.91½	1.63½	1.60¾
July 10	1.99½	1.94¾	1.96	1.92¾	1.61¾	1.60
July 11	1.96	1.90	1.93¾	1.90¾	1.61	1.57
July 12	1.96	1.94	1.95¾	1.93¾	1.63	1.61
Wk's rg.	1.99¼	1.86¾	1.96	1.83	1.66	1.57

	July		Sept.		Dec.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 7	72	70¾	72¾	70¾	74¾	72¾
July 8	72	70¾	72¾	71	74¾	72¾
July 9	75¼	72	74¾	72¾	76	74¾
July 10	75¼	73¾	76¾	73¾	78	74¾
July 11	76¼	75¾	77¾	75¾	79	76¾
July 12	79	77¾	79¾	77	81	79¾
Wk's rg.	79	70¾	79¾	70¾	81	73¾

Provisions.

	July		Sept.		Oct.	
LARD	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 7	$35.45	$35.00	$35.50	$34.90	$35.25	$34.85
July 8	35.25	34.90	35.40	35.00	35.20	34.90
July 9	35.45	35.12	35.60	35.25	35.45	35.15
July 10	35.32	35.00	35.52	35.25	35.45	35.20
July 11	35.10	34.45	35.50	34.80	....	....
July 12	35.10	35.00	35.47	35.07	35.45	35.00
Wk's r	35.45	34.45	35.60	34.80	35.45	34.85

	July		Sept.		
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
July 7	$28.80	$28.55	$28.90	$28.40	
July 8	28.77	28.60	28.80	28.63	
July 9	28.80	28.40	28.85	28.85	
July 10	28.45	28.30	28.75	28.80	
July 11	28.25	27.90	28.50	28.15	
July 12	....	....	28.75	28.75	
Week's range	28.80	27.90	28.90	28.15	

	July		Sept.		
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
July 7	....	....	....	$51.60	$51.00
July 8	54.00	54.00	51.40	50.75	
July 9	54.00	53.80	51.60	51.10	
July 10	....	....	51.75	51.40	
July 11	54.10	53.80	51.75	51.50	
July 12	....	....	52.05	51.75	
Week's range	54.10	53.80	52.05	50.75	

	July		Oct.		Dec.	
COTTON.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 7	$34.15	$33.40	$34.04	$33.25	$33.80	$33.00
July 8	33.80	33.45	33.82	33.24	33.60	33.13
July 9	34.46	33.90	34.25	33.63	34.19	33.55
July 10	34.92	34.58	34.85	34.25	34.75	34.20
July 11	35.10	33.80	35.20	33.76	35.06	33.60
July 12	35.50	35.10	35.53	35.10	35.48	34.95
Week's range	35.50	33.40	35.55	33.25	35.48	33.00

	Jan.		March.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 7	$33.60	$32.65	$33.32	$32.70
July 8	33.45	33.04	33.25	33.02
July 9	34.00	33.40	33.80	33.12
July 10	34.65	34.05	34.45	33.88
July 11	34.02	33.50	34.00	33.40
July 12	35.30	34.95	35.17	34.90
Week's range	35.30	32.65	35.17	32.70

SPOT COTTON.

	New York.	New Orl'ns.
July 7	$34.85	$32.25
July 8	35.50	33.12
July 9	35.50	33.12
July 10	35.00	34.00
July 11	35.85	34.00
July 12	36.00	34.25
Week's range—		
High	36.00	34.25
Low	34.40	32.25

WAGE INCREASE DEMANDED.

Cloak and Suit Designers to Present Ultimatum to Manufacturers.

In an attempt to obtain from the manufacturers of cloaks and suits an increase of 40 per cent. in wages, the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association has drawn up an ultimatum to be presented to the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association today. No action toward enforcing the demands has yet been taken, but the Board of Governors of the employes has been empowered to exercise its discretion in the adoption of such means as it may deem necessary to secure the increase in salary.

In a set of resolutions which sets forth the conditions resulting from the high cost of living and which state that while in other fields of labor salaries have been increased, that of the designers has remained stationary, it is finally resolved "by the Board of Governors of the United Cloak and Suits Designers Mutual Aid Association, in regular session convened, that in their opinion it is but plain justice to the designer that an increase of 40 per cent. should be effected in the salaries of the designers, and in order to bring about this necessary increase every honorable effort shall be exerted by this association to convince the manufacturers of the justice and wisdom of their increase."

PROCLAIM GENERAL STRIKE.

Italian Extremists Denounce Peace Treaty as Blow at Bolshevism.

ROME, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The Intransigeant Socialists have published a manifesto, proclaiming a general strike on July 20 and 21 as a protest against the Peace Treaty, which is denounced as "an attempt by the Allies to suffocate Bolshevism in Russia and Hungary."

"Workmen of France will do likewise," the manifesto says. "Workmen of England will also show their intention to bring to bear the powerful action of their trade unions. Workmen in Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden will join in the movement. Thus the flag of the Internationale will be unfurled against the new premeditated crimes of the bourgeoisie."

The manifesto was also signed by the General Confederation of Labor.

The Socialist-Italian Union, comprising more moderate elements, has published another manifesto, agreeing to a general strike, but warning workmen that the English proletariat does not join in the strike, "although its Government has the greatest responsibility as to intervention in Rusia." The manifesto states that the strike in France is a protest against the high cost of living, and not in behalf of Russia and Hungary.

ARREST 7 IN HOLDUP CASES.

Police Say Negroes Robbed Collectors in Harlem.

The police last night arrested seven young negroes who are locked up in the West 135th Street police station charged with being principals in various robberies that have occurred in the negro section of Harlem in the past four or five weeks. The police say that they have fifty complainants against the prisoners and these persons will face the prisoners in the Washington Heights court this morning for purposes of identification.

The negroes under arrest are charged with holding up, sometimes at the point of pistols, rent collectors, insurance agents, gas collectors, loesmen, and other persons engaged in the collection of money. There are also several complaints charging the theft of watches, stickpins and other jewelry. The thefts total, the police say, several thousand dollars.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	250,070	364,570	280,675	$320,000
Tuesday	314,450	376,735	149,963	191,000
Wednesday	291,100	406,042	193,980	218,000
Thursday	330,000	332,315	217,925	270,000
Friday	304,100	327,585	253,125	328,000
Saturday	165,510	233,045	171,560	636,000
Total	1,655,230	2,040,272	1,265,720	$1,963,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6¼	34,300	*Astna Explosives.	12⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
63	51	200	*Air Reduction	54	54	54	— 2
67½	60	9,600	*Allied Packers, Inc	65½	63¾	64	— 1⅛
1⅛	1	300	Am. Chem. Prod.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
51	34	600	Am. Malt. & Grain	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
11	7	8,300	*Auto Sales	11	7	10¾	..
28⅝	27½	4,700	*Auto Sales pf.	28⅛	27½	27⅞	..
12⅛	2¼	11,700	*Am. Writ. Paper	12⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
20	18	2,200	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
16	5	4,500	*Annapolis Ferry	7⅝	6⅝	7	— 1
28½	23¼	27,700	*Bethlehem Motor	27½	26	27	— ⅛
10½	8¼	8,400	*Br.-Am. Ch. C.	10⅜	9¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	12,900	Br.-Am. Tob. rts.	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
30	20	6,800	Br.-Am. Tob. cou.	22	20	20½	— 5⅜
6¼	4¾	400	Br.-Am. Reg. rts.	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
35	25	1,500	*Butterworth Jud.	33	30¼	33	+ 3
5½	2¾	10,500	Car. Lt. & Power	5½	2½	4⅞	+ 2⅛
15⅝	4	13,600	*Chalmers Motor	11	10	10½	— ⅛
6	6	250	Charcoal Iron Co.	6	6	6	..
37⅛	86	5,500	*Clinton-Wright	37	34	36	+ 1
33	13⅞	19,000	*Colonial Tire	33	24	33	+ 1¼
9½	6¼	48,300	*Continental Candy	9⅝	7½	8⅝	+ 1⅜
11¼	9½	4,800	*Conti. Motors	11¼	9¼	11	..
198	82	6,500	*Cramp Shipbldg.	198	163	196	+31
9⅝	8¼	2,600	Excelsia Tire & R.	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
62	52⅛	10,900	*Farrell Coal	61¼	60	60½	— ⅛
90	80	700	*Farrell Coal pf.	90	80	90	..
65¼	29	82,500	*Fisk Rub. T., w.i.	55¾	44	54¾	+ 9⅜
159	109	1,800	*Gill. Safe. Raz.	150	135	156	..
91	29	18,500	*Gen. Asphalt	91	80¾	95	+10⅜
140	87	2,400	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	140	121	140	+20
125	118	50	*Gen. Am Tk. Car.	125	125	125	+ 5
33	28¾	1,550	*Godchaux Sugar	33	32	33	..
98	96	800	*Godchaux Sug. pf.	98	96½	97	+ 1
⅛	⅛	600	Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	1,300	Grape-Ola pf.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2	7,900	*Havana Tob.	6⅝	6	6¼	..
25	3	8,000	*Havana Tob. pf.	25	17¾	18	..
9¼	6	7,800	*Hayden Chem.	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
13	9	500	*Hcck. Val. Prod.	13	11⅝	12¼	— ⅛
14⅜	4⅜	78,000	Hupp Motor Car.	14⅜	11⅜	14⅛	+ 2⅜
16	10	2,100	*Hydr. Pr. Brick.	16	11	15	+ ⅝
63	29	10,550	*Int. Products	62	53	63¼	+ 9⅜
33	10¾	5,800	Inter. Rubber	25	21	22½	+ ⅛
38	22	600	*Kirby Lumber	38	35	38	..
3	1½	300	*Lake Torp. Boat	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
34½	19½	500	*Libby, McN. & L.	30¾	30	30½	+ ¼
83	27½	800	*Lima Loco.	77	74	76	+ 2
6¼	4	78,000	Marconi of Am.	6¼	3⅝	6	+ ⅛
34	28	34,900	*Martin Pr. Corp.	34	30	32¾	+ 1½
78	59¾	250	*Mexican Inv.	68	67	68	+ 8
39	30¾	16,800	*W.H. Mullin Mfg.	39	30¼	38½	..
47	24	17,900	*Natl. An. & Ch.	47	39	40½	+ 8½
81½	67	200	*Natl. Coal & Ice.	79	75	78	— 3
20¾	6½	11,700	*Natl. Fireprfg.	11¾	9	11	+ ⅛
35½	13⅛	2,500	*Natl. Fireprf. pf.	31	13	30¾	+ ⅛
62	16	23,700	N. Y. Shipbuild'g.	62	51	62	+12
20	10	1,500	N. Y. Trans.	20	18	20	+ 2⅛
6	2⅜	14,500	Nor. A. P. & P.	6¼	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
65½	52	100	*Pac. Gas & Elec.	65	65	65	— ½
46	18	20,100	Peerless Tr. & M.	46	38	45	+ 6
1⅝	⅜	250,000	Perfection T. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
16	7	53,800	*Philip Morris, w.i.	18	12⅝	14⅝	— 1⅜
20	14	52,000	*Pyrene Mfg. Co.	19	17	18	— 1⅛
32	29	1,000	*Reo Motor	32	29	31	..
41⅜	39	6,300	*Root Vandervoort	41⅜	30	41⅜	..
64	24	14,800	*Savoid Tire	63	57½	63	+ 4
54	52	3,500	*Savoid N. Y.	55	53½	54½	— ⅛
34	29½	5,600	*Savoid Ohio	34	30½	32	+ 1½
44½	29⅜	3,000	Std. Gas & Elec.	38	34	38	+ 3½
18	10	13,700	*Submarine Boat	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
62⅜	40½	900	*Swift Int., w. i.	61	59	60	— 1
7⅜	6⅜	310,700	Sw'ts Co. of Am.	12⅜	6⅞	11⅜	..
6⅝	3⅜	6,000	*Tenn. Railway	8⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
28	25	79,800	*Trob. Fred. Exp.	28	21	24	— 3½
117¾	102	170	*Todd Shipyards	117¾	117	117	+15
1⅜	⅛	1,700	Triangle Film	1	⅜	⅜	..
86	60¾	6,200	*Union Carbide	86	79¾	84¾	+ 6
98	73½	88,000	*Un R. St., w. i.	98	82½	97	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1½	3,050	*U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
3	⅞	28,500	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
37¾	2¾	8,600	U. S. S. S. Co.	3¾	2¾	3¾	+ ⅛
79	42½	5,800	*Warren Bros.	79	58	78	+26
5⅝	2	10,800	Wayne Coal	4⅜	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
20	15¼	4,050	*Weber & Hellbr.	20	17	19½	+ 2¼
⅜	⅛	1,400	*World Film	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7	3	12,500	*Wright-Mar. Air.	6	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

26½	17¾	700	Anglo-Am. Oil	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
103	91	10	Buckeye Pipe L.	102	102	102	+ 1
197	163	35	Illinois Pipe L.	188	188	188	+ 1
107	99	10	Ind. Pipe Line	102	102	102	— 2
195	188	5	N. Y. Transit	188	188	188	— 4
404	316	185	Ohio Oil	382	377	380	+ 6
317	283	126	Prairie Pipe L.	294	291	293	+ 3
294	237	175	S. O. of Cal.	275	275	275	— 2
761	668	185	S. O. of N. J.	755	745	745	— 2
395	272	85	S. O. of N. Y.	390	382	386	+ 7

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4⅛	⅝	16,100	*Allen Oil	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	52,200	*Allied Oil	1⅜	⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	20,700	*Amal. Royalty	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
4⅞	1	12,500	*Atlantic Pet.	4⅞	3½	4⅛	..
⅛	⅛	4,800	*Barnett Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16¾	3	92,700	*Boone Oil	12⅝	8	12⅜	+ 3⅝
23	18	115,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	17	14	16	— 4
2	1⅜	3,500	*Burk, Van C. Oil	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	4,900	Chickasaw Ref.	3⅞	3	3	..
7⅜	7⅛	500	Chickasaw Ref. pf.	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	..
5¼	4½	5,000	*Circle Oil	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	33½	13,800	*Cities S. B. H. &	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	+ 1⅝
63	37	12,200	*Com'wealth Oil	60	58½	59¾	+ 1
1⅛	⅝	11,100	*Con. Am. O. & G.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
16½	8½	10,400	*Continental Ref.	12	10⅝	11	— 1⅛
12⅜	6⅞	30,700	*Cosden Oil	12¼	11⅜	12	..
1⅞	¼	1,800	Elford Oil	⅝	⅜	⅝	..
11⅜	6	1,100	*Elk. Basin Pet.	9⅝	8¼	9¼	..
9	6¼	2,900	*Ertel Oil	7	6¼	6¾	..
49	4	30,800	*Esmeralda Oil	21	17	18	— 3
4	2	12,200	*Federal Oil	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	15,200	*Glenrock Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
23	6¾	6,400	*Hec. Pet. Class A	23	16	23¾	+ ⅛
40¾	10	11,100	*Home Oil & Ref.	23½	21	23½	+ 3
144¾	75	2,800	*Houston Oil	122	116	120	— 2
3¼	56	6,600	*Hudson Oil	2	1¼	1¾	+ ⅜
36¾	16¾	5,600	*Internat. Pet.	30	25	30	+ 1
38	34½	15,300	*Invincible Oil	37¾	36	36	— 1½
9¼	6¾	18,100	*Island Oil & T.	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
3¼	⅝	28,000	*Lance Creek Roy.	1⅜	⅝	⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	244,500	*Livingston Oil	4⅝	2⅞	4¼	+ 1⅛
7½	5¾	8,500	*Mariland Pet.	6¼	6	6¼	..
2¾	1¼	1,400	*McCombs P. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	21	3,100	*Merritt Oil	28	27	27½	— ⅛
4½	2¾	11,500	Mex. Petrol.	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¾	5,300	*Mex-Panuco Oil	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	10,500	*Middle States Oil	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ⅛
196	125	7,400	*Midwest Ref.	186	175	184	+ 9
1¾	1⅛	10,100	*Midwest Tex. Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
5⅜	2	4,700	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	4	200	*National Oil	5	5	5	— ⅛
75	46	18,500	*Northwest Oil	64	60	62	+ 1
2¼	1	18,500	*Ohio Ranger	1⅛	1	1¼	— ⅛
66	16	165,000	Omar Oil & Gas.	60	52	62	— 6

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	1⅜	3,400	*Orient Oil & Gas.	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	13,700	*Osage N. O. Sya.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	..
17⅜	11¼	9,100	*Pennok Oil	15⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅜
80	18¾	104,000	*Penn. Gasoline	80	80	80	+45
13¾	8¾	25,300	*Pitts. Texas	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	8	12,800	*Producers & Ref.	9¼	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
2¼	⅛	6,800	*Ranger Oil	⅜	⅛	⅜	— ⅛
61	57	7,300	*Red Rock O. & G.	61	57	60	..
24	7¼	2,980	*Rickard Texas	24	20¼	24	..
2	45	38,300	Rock Oil	53	45	53	+ 5
6⅜	2¼	35,300	*Ryan Oil	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	38	38,000	*Salt Creek Prod.	65½	60	62⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7	400	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ 5
⅜	⅛	6,600	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
82½	81	51,500	*Simms Petrol.	82⅛	81	81⅜	..
84	48	125,100	*Sinclair Oil	64	62⅜	63	+ ⅜
65	22	12,100	*Sinclair Gulf	60¾	58	59¼	— 1⅝
7	2½	10,400	*Southern O. & T.	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
35	22	114,000	Southwest Oil	30	25	27	— 3
7	4	2,400	*Southwest P. & R.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
1⅜	⅝	14,850	*Stanton	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5	3⅜	33,200	*Tex. Kan. Oil	4⅛	3¾	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	900	*Texas Nat. Pet.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
8	2¼	14,500	*Texas O. G. & R.	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
1¼	11	14,500	*Texas Oil & Ref.	1¼	1	1	..
8⅝	7	17,500	*Texas Prod. & R.	8¼	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	800	*Texas Steer Oil	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
½	⅜	15,150	*Texon Oil Land	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
48¾	42¾	43,900	*Transcontin'l Oil	48¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
3	1¼	1,800	*Tri State O. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
75	50	113,500	*Un. Texas Pet.	75	50	66	+17
2⅜	1	1,500	*Un. W. Oil, new.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	⅛	17,500	Vacuum Oil & Gas	¼	⅛	⅛	..
17⅞	14½	10,900	*Ventura Con. Oil	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
6	2	5,400	Victoria Oil, new.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	2,900	*Virky T. O. & G.	1	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
28	22½	38,200	*White R. O. & R.	26	22¾	23	+ 8⅜
88	5	9,000	*W. St. O. & L., n.	6¼	5¼	5½	— ⅜
1½	⅛	8,300	*"Y" Oil & Gas.	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

34	8	9,900	*Adelphia M. & M.	28	26	27	— 1
2	83	51,000	Alaska-Br. C. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	20,000	Alaska Mines	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	1⅛	700	*Allied Gold	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	8,000	*Am. Hond. Min.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
1⅜	⅛	1,000	American Mines	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	8,000	*Am. Tin Tunge'n	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
82	86	2,900	*Arizona Butte	82	58	60	— 8
1¼	⅛	3,000	*Arizona Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6	3	4,000	*Atlanta	7⅜	3	3¼	..
1⅜	1	1,500	*Atlantic O. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
84	45	105,950	*Belcher Divide	74	65	71	— 8
44	⅛	53,100	*Belcher Ext.	44	32	33	— 8
⅜	⅛	20,100	Big Ledge-Copper	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
38	8	1,000	*Booth	19¾	6¾	8¼	+ 1
90	42	24,000	*Boston Montana	84	83	83	+ 1
6	2	2,000	Butte-Detroit	3	3	3	..
43	27	10,600	*Caledonia Min.	41	40	41	..
⅛	⅛	11,600	*Calu't & Jerome	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	4,700	Canada Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	52	38,300	*Candelaria Silver	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	9,400	*Cascade Sil

INVINCIBLE OIL

Arrangements have been made for the drilling of a large number of additional wells which when completed should double the company's crude output.

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡‡Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 13, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
Ala. W. W. & Elec., '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	63	67
Assoc. & Pat. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	83	86
Ark. V. R. L. & P., '29	7	Jan. & July	98½	100½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.	25	35
B. Rouge El. 1st, '50	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Buff. Gen. El., '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	107	107½
Buff. & Niag. E. Elec. Ry. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	74	..
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	97	97½
Cent. Power & Lt., '22	6	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	6	Jan. & July	99½	..
Charleston City Ry, '22	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Cit. Serv. Deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	150	..
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95½
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	77	83
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	77	83
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Do. 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	83½	84½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	99
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	86	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	96
Elis. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	55	65
Marwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	91	94
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	55	57
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	83	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	87	88½
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	91	93½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & El. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	74	78
New.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	..	58
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	64	67
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Nor. J. Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	75	80
Norf. Ry. & L., '49	5	May & Nov.	88	91
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	83	86
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	77	79
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	84
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	94	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	93½
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R. L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	84
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	92½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Stand. Gas & El. '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	78	84
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	78	..
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	87	91
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref. '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	80
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72	73½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	86	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do. '20	6	May & Nov.	98	99
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	70	71
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	52	53
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	88	91
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	87
Wash. R. & A., '33	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	97
Wash. R. & El. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	66	68
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	70	..

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 12, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	99½	102
American Ice, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	..
American Malting, '26	5	June & Dec.	99	..
Barrett Mfg., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Buf. & Sus. Iron 1st,'32	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	100
Chi. Pneu. Tool, '21	5	Jan. & July	99½	..
Du P. de N. deb., '36	4½	June & Dec.	92½	96
Gen. Asphalt deb., '25	6	Apr. & Oct.	94½	..
Lima Locomotive, '22	6	May & Nov.	97	100
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	60
Nat. Cond. & Cable, '27	6	Apr. & Oct.	91½	92½
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st,'57	5	Jan. & July	86½	88
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	98½	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 12, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	15	16
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	76	78
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	..	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	133	135
Do pf. ($50)	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	42	45
Am. Light & Trac.	..	2	Q	May 1, 19	257	260
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	May 1, 19	91	96
Am. Power & Light	..	1	Q	Jun 2, 19	70	72
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	73	76
Am. Public Utilities	..	½	..	Jul 1, 14	10	20
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	35	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	..	6	8
Do 1st pf.	..	1½	Q	May 15,19	58	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	..	11	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	..	Jun 2, 19	74	78
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	..	Jun 30,19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	..	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	80	90
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	100	3	S	Jul 1, 19	73	78
Charles.Con.R., G.& E.	..	..	..	..	40	50
Cities' Service	..	½	M	Jul 1, 19	415	420
Do pf.	..	½	M	Jul 1, 19	78½	79½
Do Bankers' Shares	12.8	⅝	M	Jul 1, 19	42½	42¾
Colorado Power	..	..	Q	Apr 15,19	24	28
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jun 16,19	95	102
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	..	Jul 1, 19	73	78
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	..	Nov 1, 18	28	30
Do pf.	100	1½	Q	May 1, 19	62	64½
Conn. Power pf.	..	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	78	81
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	..	Jul 15, 19	..	45
Eastern Texas Elec.	..	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	57	66
Do pf.	..	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	90	98
Elec. Bond & Share pf	..	1½	Q	May 1, 19	92	95
El Paso Electric	..	2½	Q	Jun 15,19	95	100
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	..	Jun 1, 19	112	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	..	12½	14
Do pf.	..	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	50	52
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	..	Mar 15,19	65	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	75	..
Illums & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	..	10	20
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	May 15,19	88	93
Miss. River Pr. pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	45½	..
Nashville R. & L. pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	65	68
Newark Con. Gas.	..	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	..	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	102	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	..	Jan 15,19	58	63
No. States Power	..	1½	..	Jan 20,18	70	72
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Apr 21,19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	..	Q	Jun 2, 19	57	60
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jun 2, 19	77½	80
Pacific Gas & Electric.	..	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	65½	66
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	May 15,19	88½	..
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	..	1½	Q	Jul 10, 19	78	88
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	..	1½	Q	May 1, 19	90	96
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	..	..	Jul 15, 18	17	19
Do pf.	..	..	..	Jul 15, 19	57	60
Southern Cal. Edison.	..	1½	Q	May 15,19	88	89½
Do 1st pf.	..	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	100	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	..	Jun 1, 19	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	..	37½	38
Do pf.	..	2	..	Jun 14,19	47	48
Tampa Electric.	..	2½	Q	May 15,19	117¾	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	..	7	7¾
Do pf.	..	..	..	..	23	24
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	75	80
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Q	Jul 1, 19	48½	50½
Do 1st pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	75	76
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	..	Q	Apr 22,19	15½	16
United Utilities	..	..	..	..	15	..
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	85	92
Washington Gas	90c	..	Q	May 1, 19	52	53
Wash. Ry. & Electric	..	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	25	40
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	58	59½
Western Power	..	..	..	..	23	24
Do pf.	..	1	Q	Apr 15,19	72	73½
West. States Gas & El.	3-10	M	Jun	30,19	15	20
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison	$2	..	Dec	31,18	32	38

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 12 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	50	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	460	465
Brooklyn	1,500,000	100	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	495	..
Cent. Union	12,500,000	100	5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	465	475
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	..	Q	Jun 30,19	360	375
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	..	130	..
Empire	2,000,000	10	3	Q	Jun 28,19	295	305
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	3	Q	Jun 30,19	457	463
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	3	Q	May 1, 19	435	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	100	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	220	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2	3	Q	Jun 30,19	230	240
Fulton	500,000	5	3	S	Jul 1, 19	245	260
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	3	Q	Jun 30,19	413	417
Hamilton	500,000	3	3	Q	May 1, 19	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	3	Q	Jun 30,19	135	145
Irving Trust	2,250,000	10	3	Q	Jul 1,	3	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	3	Q	May 1, 19	650	700
Law. T. & T.C.	4,000,000	100	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	134	138
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	3	Q	May 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	165	..
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	230	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	100	3	Q	Jun 30,19	580	..
New York	3,000,000	8	3	Q	Jun 30,19	625	635
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	3	S	Jun 30,19	785	800
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	3	Q	Jun 30,19	285	300
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	..	60	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	3	Q	Jun 30,19	414	420
United States	2,000,000	50	3	Q	Jun 30,19	375	380
U. S. M. & T.	3,000,000	6	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	443	450

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 12 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	$10	7½	S	J. & J.	240	250
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	..	Q	Jun 30,19	70	73
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	..	Q	May 15,19	248	255
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	..	S	Jun 30,19	118	128
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	..	S	May 1, 19	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	20	3	S	Jul 10, 19	71	74
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	..	S	Jul 10, 19	485	510
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	..	Q	Apr 30,19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	*6	..	Q	Apr 15,19	404	408
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	80	90
Home Fire	5,000,000	12½	..	S	J. & J.	555	565
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	130	140
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	..	Q	Jun 30,19	93	97
Nat Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	..	S	J. & J.	150	160
Nat. Surety.	4,000,000	3	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	247	252
N.Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	1½	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	122	127
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*10	..	S	J. & J.	183	200
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	..	S	A. & O.	39	42
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	..	S	Jan 22,19	43	60
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	..	S	Jan 15,19	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	S	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Weste'r ($100)	1,000,000	50c	..	Q	May 1, 19	37	39

*And 5% extra. †And 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F.	$100	..	..	J. & J.	2¼	..	..
Ferry A.	$100,000	5	..	J. & J.	2¼	..	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 19	40	80
Bn. C.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15,'20	10½	11⅜
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	..	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	..	Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St & G.St	745,000	4½	..	Feb 1, 19	..	100
Ninth Av.	800,000	5	..	Jan 15,19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	..	Mar 20,19	..	95

*And 1¼% extra. †And 50c extra. ‡And 3% extra. a—And 7½% extra. b—And $1 extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 12, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	8	S	Jul 1, 19	578	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a5	8	S	May 1, 19	235	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	190	..
Bk. of Cuba	1,000,000	10	3	S	Jul 1, 19	165	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	12	8	S	Jul 1, 19	215	225
Bowery	250,000	*3	..	Q	May 1, 19	420	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	..	..	145	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	4	8	Jul	1, 19	150	160
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	..	120	130
Bryant Park	200,000	3	8	Jul	1, 19	130	140
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	2	..	Jul	1, 18	28	35
Chas. Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	300	315
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	7,000,000	4	..	Q	Jul 1, 19	300	310
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr	1, 17	125	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Jul	1, 19	545	555
Citizens Nat.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Jul	1, 19	240	260
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	3½	S	May	1, 19	457	462
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	b2	Q	Jul	1, 19	235	..
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jul	1, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun	30,19	170	..
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul	1, 19	290	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May	1, 19	220	230
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	3½	Q	Jul	1, 19	240	250
Comm'l's ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb	1, 19	110	..
Corn Exch.	8,200,000	5	Q	May	1, 19	400	410
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun	1, 16	150	..
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan	13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	500,000	12½	Q	Jul	1, 19	850	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jul	1, 19	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	15	Q	Jul	1, 19	1220	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jun	30,19	205	..
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Jul	1, 19	190	200
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jul	1, 19	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jul	1, 19	780	790
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul	1, 19	535	..
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul	1, 19	560	580
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul	1, 19	††358	..
Liberty Nat.	2,000,000	4½	Q	Jul	1, 19	635	665
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May	1, 19	270	..
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	5	Q	Jul	1, 19	215	225
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	Q	Apr	15,19	495	510
Mer. Nat.	2,000,000	2	S	Jul	1, 19	240	250
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul	1, 19	1685	..
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jul	1, 19	425	..
N. Nether'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr	1, 19	215	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Jul	1, 19	450	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan	2, 17	140	145
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr	15,19	150	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	12	Q	May	1, 19	150	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul	1, 19	146	..
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan	10,19	130	140
Public	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun	30,19	285	300
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul	1, 19	450	500
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jul	1, 19	450	..
State	2,000,000	5	S	Jul	1, 19	165	..
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Feb	1, 19	115	150
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul	1918	165	175
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jun	30,19	190	205
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jul	1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	May	1, 19	170	..
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Jan	30,19	300	325

*And 7% extra. †And 35% special. ‡And 3% extra. ††Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock. §And 5% of First Security Co. a—And 2% extra. b—And 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 12, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	..	1½	Q	May 15,19	226	233
American Chicle	..	1	Q	May 1, 19	102	103
Do pf.	..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	81	85
American Mig.	..	1½

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Lots to build private house; full details. K. O., 1,335 3d Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BROADWAY CORNER,
NEAR COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
Containing about 14,000 square feet; to lease for 21 years at an attractive rental.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Space to rent in a long established department store near New York for several departments; shoes, trunks and bags, rugs and linoleums, groceries, sheet music, optician, cameras; Y 174 Times Annex.

500 5th Av., at 42d St.—Third floor, 8,000 sq. feet; immediate possession. F. J. Gallfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt—7475.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x194; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John D. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $5; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duanis, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room for rent, with or without stenographic service; location, Times Square; reasonable; state particulars. D 225 Times.

STORAGE LOFTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
50x100. 419 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Desk room in nicely furnished office; fully equipped. Circle 2315.

5th St., (Near Lexington Av.)—Four-story building for storage and horses. Circle 2315.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Building for storage; about 40,000 square feet; reasonable insurance rates; floors 150 pounds; good elevator; between 20th and 130th Sts., west side preferred, or northeast of 5d Av.; possession by Nov. 1 or earlier. Write 201 Times.

Store and basement for wholesale hardware and electrical supplies; downtown location preferred or else near Pennsylvania Station. T. A., 29 East 38th St., N. Y.

STORE LOCATIONS WANTED,
For exclusive gown shops in New York City; space about 12x70.
LA FRANCE SHOPS, 303 5TH AV.

OFFICE WANTED
on 5th Av. or Broadway, between 28th and 34th Sts.; space about 500 square feet; furnished or unfurnished. A 70 Times.

Office for showroom; must be in automobile district; room or near Broadway, between 54th and 59th Sts. S 152 Times.

Office space wanted, 150 sq. ft., 42d St., between Broadway-Madison Av. R 34 Times.

Loft, 3,000 to 4,000 sq. ft., for printing establishment. S 228 Times.

Desk room wanted, 42d or near 42d; highest reference. B 386 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room studio apt., 2 baths; $100 mon. until Oct.

43 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three-room apartments by month or year; meals.

39TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; $55 month. Superintendent.

50'S, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. —Single and double rooms, twin beds; $30 to $60 month; one to two persons. Tel. 4165 Lenox.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

LENOX AV., 76.—High class 3-room apartment; sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone Harlem 6464. Tisch.

MADISON AV., 733, (corner of 64th.)—Studio apartment; Aug. rent.

MADISON AV., 726.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, elevator. Tel. 1175 Sterling.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 6574. Mrs. Evans

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Two-three furnished and unfurnished apartments; steam heat, electric light, and gas; day and night elevator service; convenient to all lines and transportation; directly opposite the Hudson tube. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

47D, 447 WEST.—Sublet, July, August, September, parlor, bedroom, bath; light housekeeping; all improvements; $40 per month. Dr. Stephenson

45D ST., 253 WEST.—Sublet from July 15 to Oct. 1; furnished, three rooms and bath; grand piano and victrola; private phone; kitchenette; $120 per month; references. Apt. 8.

46TH, 340 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-3-4 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 4264.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, hot water.

48TH, 115 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; Housekeeper on premises.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 3 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST. (cor. 7th Av, The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $135; references required.

56TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four rooms, kitchenette, bath; floor; elevator; south and west; elevator. Perezo, Hanover 6124.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—2 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clitonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH ST., 40 WEST.—Luxurious apartments and studios for rent.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments; by month or year.

57TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

72D ST., 128 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton).—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly; $80 monthly.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms; private bath; kitchenette.

81D ST., WEST. — A beautiful furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths, near park; immediate possession is required. Telephone before 10 A. M., Schuyler 3710.

86TH ST., 207 WEST, (near Broadway.)—A refined couple can have in high class elevator apartment furnished bedroom with running hot and cold water, next to bath; use of large parlor and kitchen; rent moderate in consideration of wife's light service; electricity, 'phone; highest references essential. Wade.

87TH, 252 WEST. (Apt. 6C.)—Sublet till Oct. 1, beautiful 5-room furnished apartment; large, light, airy rooms.

90TH ST., WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms, well furnished; immediate to Oct. 1. P. B., 57 Times.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished, silver and linen; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths; all outside rooms, for one year from Oct.; references required. Call 10-2, or appointment. Apartment 5A. Telephone 5839 Riverside.

109TH, 107 WEST. (Capitol Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. (Alcazar, Academy 1710.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Furnished apartment 5 rooms, bath; references required. Apply Apt. 72.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Furnished two rooms, bath and kitchenette to Oct. 1; $10.

123TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

140TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 7 rooms, modern elevator apartment, until Sept. 15; all outside rooms. Inquire Superintendent.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette and bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 8th and 9th Av. El, 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Eight rooms, 4 baths; beautiful location, overlooking park; three master bedrooms; immediate possession. 4N.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col 1677.

BROADWAY, 3,069, (122d.) — Buckingham Apartments; two beautiful rooms, bath; Fearless cooker; reasonable.

FURNISHED APARTMENT at best hotel; reasonable. Apply 519 Candler Building.

Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, light and airy, handy to a number of car lines, Riverside bus, and just two blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2554 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780, (155th.)—Six rooms, two baths, overlooking river and open grounds; every room receives sunshine and river breeze; exceptionally furnished; unusual opportunity; ready now for Summer season. Audubon 1190, 4C. Sunday 10 to 3. Monday 3 to 9.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Six rooms, 2 baths; facing Drive; $160 for 7 weeks; immediate possession. Morningside 7036.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $3 to $5 a day, $12 to $20 a week, $50 to $150 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

WILL SUBLET beautifully furnished six-room apartment, three baths, southern exposure, corner 104st St. and West End Av., to Oct. 1920 to responsible bachelors. Address S., Room 908, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Unfurnished—East Side.

89TH, 22 EAST.—3-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 685 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $50 a month from now till October, $60 thereafter; new, modern; maid service included; 40th Av., between 51st and 52d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

51ST, 213 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; leaving city, will lease beautiful 4-room apartment; another year same price now, if taken immediately; $125. Circle 4066.

86TH, 315 WEST.—Exceptional suite, two rooms; bath, kitchenette; electricity; maid service free; $1,400 from October.

96TH, 15 WEST.—To lease, two rooms, bath; electricity, steam, telephone; maid service optional.

611 WEST 113TH ST.
Seven large rooms, front apartment, immediate possession, $125 per month.

164TH, 559 WEST.—4, 5 and 6 rooms; high-class elevator apartments; immediate possession; Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

NORTHERN AV., 1-5-9, (West 177th to West 178th Sts.)—Overlook Hudson, 4 and 5 rooms, $530-$780; immediate possession. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 584.—6 Rooms, corner West 118th. Inquire of office Melvin Construction, 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.; telephone Audubon 4857.

432 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Two and three rooms, small housekeeping apartments; immediate possession; $90 per month and up.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first attendance by mail only; nominal commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

WEST END AV., 567.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, second floor, facing avenue; newly decorated; large light; $35; entrance floor near 72d; $75. Schuyler 3088.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house; 183 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business man, mother, sister, Christian, desire sublet small nice apartment, one month; references; about $60. D 263 Times.

Young lady wishes one room and kitchenette apartment with bath or use of bath; reasonable; references. S 211 Times.

Wanted—3 to 5 rooms, furnished; must be close downtown; not to exceed $50. Address 661 McAlpin Hotel.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, on or before Oct. 1, below 14th St., west side, two rooms, bath, kitchen; modern apartment. R 47 Times.

Four or five rooms, front, $50 to $60, in desirable neighborhood; possession now or Oct. 1. J 333 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 29 EAST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; bath; electricity, phone.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

39TH ST., 114 EAST.—Rooms, private bath; room; gentleman only; references.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable furnished room; gentlemen only; references.

47TH, 7 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single square room, running water; references.

57TH ST., 48 EAST.—One artistically furnished room, very cool, for refined lady; shower bath; private apartment; $15 per week. Mrs. Williams. Call between 2 and 6 P. M. Phone Plaza 2452.

60TH, 64 EAST.—Attractive single room, business woman; kitchen privileges; elevator. Coughlin.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Mr. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 220, (35th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, near bath; phone; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 768, (69th.)—Large room; all improvements; refined. Hoban. 8518 Plaza.

West Side.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—Breezy room; dainty apartment; $4.50. Telephone John 30. Henry.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful two room suite; attractive single room.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, attractively, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room; high-class house; gentleman; references.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths; electricity; southern exposure; elevator; references.

52D, 43 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath, in exclusive apartment house.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive airy double rooms, baths; reasonable; references. Circle 3935.

59TH ST., WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Attractively furnished large and double, rooms. Particulars, Plaza 4340.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Parlor floor, attractively furnished, private bath, telephone, electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; running water, electricity; also basement front.

70TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, attractive room; electricity, private bath; gentleman; references; $15 weekly.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, exclusive house; electricity, running water; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large adjoining rooms; lavatory, shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Bernat.

72D ST., 301 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites, large rooms, with bath, small rooms with bath adjoining, at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1355.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large front basement, electricity, running water; single room.

73D, 183 WEST.—Corner room, facing Sherman Square; ideal location; American family. Dixon.

73D, 167 WEST (2d floor front.)—Quiet, cool, exclusive surroundings; all conven.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; references.

73D, 179 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2d floor front room, all conveniences; subway.

74TH, 302 WEST.—Double room; three windows, overlooking Riverside mansion and Hudson; beautifully furnished; smaller room; absolutely first class.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished room, private bath; electricity; gentleman; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; board optional; table guests.

74TH, 150 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, $5-$10.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; private house.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool room, private bath; electricity, phone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, light, airy rooms, all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large, airy room; all conveniences; unusual opportunity; references; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Near park; large, cool room, private bath; electric light, phone.

77TH, 140 WEST.—One large room, very desirable, bath; also double and single.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without private bath; electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; water and electricity.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, twin bed, extension, private bath, electricity.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, bath; references; $4, $5; private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

18TH, 110 WEST.—Beautiful, large room in private house; references required.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive 1, 2, 3 rooms, private bath; kitchenette privileges.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity; board optional.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; also single; electricity, telephone; references.

85TH, 163 WEST.—Elegant parlor and bedroom; piano. Nelligan.

81ST, 27 WEST.—3, 2 beautiful rooms, spacious modern home; private bath; service.

82D, 319 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, kitchenette privileges; also medium size room.

85TH, 341 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms in private House; gentleman only. Telephone Schuyler 6557.

87TH, 139 WEST. — Newly furnished large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, dressing room, private bath; references; $12-$15.

86TH ST., 334 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable single and double rooms; electricity; reasonable.

87TH, 139 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all improvements; kitchen privileges.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Cool, modern, furnished double, single rooms, baths; electricity.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Finely furnished, large rooms, with bath. Riverside 5933.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; also single room, electricity.

92D, 257 WEST.—Adjoining room, all conveniences; board optional. Bernstein. Riverside 1577.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large room; attractive single room; select; phone; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; gentlemen.

96D, 254 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also single room. River 9170.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Two rooms, with board, near Central Park; a business lady or gentleman preferred.

102D, 316 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; handsome, large, medium rooms; bath; electricity; references.

162D, 249 WEST.—Furnished room, high-class house; Summer rate, Riverside 6343.

167TH, 522 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Superior home accommodations, one, two gentlemen. Apt. 8C. Cathedral 9088.

114TH, 660 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bath; Riverside; gentleman; private. Apartment 2A.

139TH ST., 435 WEST.—Furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $70.

142D, 605 WEST.—Outside room adjoining shower bath; elevator. Scott.

West Side.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room, bath, for one or two persons, twin beds, delightful view, overlooking park; refined family; no other roomers. Phone Schuyler 1972.

CLAREMONT AV., 156.—Apt. 45, 4 front rooms, first-class furnished bedroom and parlor; for rent; business man preferred; no objections to Japanese; housekeeper willing to give breakfast. Call all day Monday and Tuesday. Phone Morningside 1322.

CONVENT AV., 330.—One or two beautiful rooms, bath immediate; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (cor. 112th.)—Very desirable, light, cool room; running water; electricity; private family. Apt. 3C. Cathedral 7867.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 94th.)—Single or large room, handsomely furnished. Schuyler 5560.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms with bath; single or in suites.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Large front room, dressing room, bath adjoining; private house, exclusive; breakfast; two gentlemen or couple.

WEST END AV. (Near 80th St.)—Handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms in high-class modern apartment; also single room; very reasonable. Mera, Schuyler 9361.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; refined private house; telephone.

WEST END AV., 544.—Select house, cool rooms; modern, furnished; private bath; electricity.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front alcove, 4 windows, $12. Phone 2397 Academy.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; first-class house. Phone 1159-W Main.

Long Island.

Seagate.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, ocean view; private locker. Hunt. Telephone 2044 Coney Island.

Miscellaneous.

Washington, D. C., 1,007 I St. N. W., convenient location; accommodations good.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two small rooms, Washington Heights, for sister and brother; permanent tenants; both go to business; about $8 for both weekly; references exchanged. D 280 Times.

Young, refined gentleman desires one or two furnished rooms, bath, with private family; breakfast; Park Av. section, 50th to 60th Sts., preferred. P. B., 238 Times.

Japanese young man desires furnished room, near bath, uptown; west side of Broadway. R 46 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room.

MADISON AV., 218, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, table excellent; references.

West Side.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; transients, table guests accommodated.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Desirable rooms, with board; table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; private baths; single room; excellent table.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly decorated single room; running water, elevator; board. Hubbell.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6296.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, electricity, steam heat; table guests. Columbus 1045. Subway.

73D, 302 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; twin beds; excellent meals; references.

74TH, 3 AND 5 WEST.—Near park, refined house; gives superior accommodation; large, medium, single rooms, excellent board, optional.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single room; excellent board; electricity.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; double and single rooms; electricity; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; all accommodations; references.

92D, ST., 60 WEST.—Two bright cool connecting rooms, running water and meals for two; $26 weekly up; all conveniences.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suite, private wash room, and meals for two; $26 up; single $12; all conveniences.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Room, superior, and cuisine service; table guest; telephone.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Good single and double rooms; Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large rooms, running water, electricity; refined surroundings; Southern home table. Phone Audubon 4678.

THE GRATMORE, 40 Riverside Drive, Corner 75th St.—Cool rooms; excellent table. Telephone Schuyler 4500.

BOARD WANTED.

Business couple want from September two rooms, with or without board; Austrian or Hungarian cooking; private family preferred. Offer, 1,181 Broadway, Room 9.

Board wanted in New York City, in first-class house, by American Hebrew, from October to May; require 3 rooms for four adults. L. Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

For three adults, private family; moderate; state price. S. B., 122 East 86th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17. Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—For desirable rooms open for engagement. 134 Bruce Av. Telephone 2344 Yonkers.

HEATHAVEN.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 594 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1966 Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

Trained Protestant nurse would like an elderly lady or invalid to board; best of care; pleasant surroundings; reference exchanged; West New York, N. J. B 676 Times Downtown.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Miscellaneous.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Gordon Spot Table Water Co., Ahren, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Family of four want board for August and September in Far Rockaway or the vicinity; private family preferred. Landsberg, 1,871 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, billing clerk, knowledge of general office routine; $30. B 387 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; take charge of controlling accounts and trial balance; knowledge of typewriting; college education, capable and reliable; wants permanent position; $30. P 784 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting; three and a half years' experience; excellent references. J. K., 2,006 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; able to take entire charge; lately released from U. S. Navy, (first-class yeoman;) salary $25. C 274 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Five years' thorough experience in charge of office; efficient, industrious; high school graduate; salary $30. B 345 Times.

FILING CLERK; also experienced in card indexing and typing; Christian, 19, clean and bright; good address; best of references. G 42 Times.

FOREIGN BUYER AND DESIGNER.
French dressmaker, well established, desires connection with first-class dress manufacturer; will go to Paris on half expenses and bring models also; will furnish own original or Americanized versions at reasonable cost; splendid proposition for a good, responsible house; no other considered; passport ready. D 254 Times.

GIRL, 18; high school experience, musical, wishes care of child over two years; mountains preferred. H. H., 60 Clinton Pl., Bronx. Phone Fordham 3195.

NURSE MAID, competent, wants to take charge of one or two children in family where number of maids are employed; west of city Summer; references. Address Miss M. Schutte, Home for Beginners, 12 East 106th St.

SECRETARY (private).—Collegiate, stenographer, correspondent, formerly with president of corporation. S 289 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Young lady wishes position; four and a half years' ambulance driver on French front; speaks and writes French fluently; highest social standing; American and foreign references. E. Nicoll, 138 East 38th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced secretarial stenographer, with managerial ability, eight years' experience, desires position on first class concern; lowest salary considered $35. Phone New Rochelle 907-W or address H 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reliable; references; American; $20. P 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate typist, no clock watcher; A1 references; salary $12. K., 1,971 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Fourteen months' experience; references; American; $15. B 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, 1¾ years' experience; can operate switchboard; Sabbath observer. Fay, 816 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman short hand, energetic, A1 references. Miss I. Silverman, 112 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER desires position, secretarial executive with broker or commercial house. R 48 Times.

TYPIST, rapid, six years' experience handling orders, billing, stock books. W 690 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS wishes position in private family. Call 5 East 75th St.

WOMAN desires position for business couple; plain cook, light laundry. 28 West 48th St., basement.

YOUNG LADY, (19.)—Bright high school graduate desires position; quick at figures; $15. Box 110, 1,678 Madison Av.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced) servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; pay workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5166. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COLORED help, city, country references. Hope agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

COOKS, Chambermaids, and Waitress; competent; country. Hornig's Agency, 944 Third Av. 4010 Plaza.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (agency,) 514 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5622. Established 1890.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants, 2,416 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-ANALYST.—University graduate, 29, with legal training, firm grasp of income tax procedure, cost systems, audits, and industrial surveys; reports distinctive; requires no supervision; salary $500 monthly; open for interview July 18. R 486 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.—American, 27 years, honorably discharged from army, seeks connection with progressive firm; been doing accounting and auditing work for past 8 years; student at Pace & Pace and Columbia. D 283 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 29, Protestant, experienced in C. P. A. office, college graduate, hard worker with initiative; $35 weekly; available immediately. B 683 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, would like bookkeeping, accounting or auditing work to do evenings; books opened and closed, financial statements, taxes. P 783 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes, books; charges moderate; personal service. William H. Smith, Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 5638.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTING and auditing, bookkeeping arrangements, $10 monthly; satisfactory service; no assistants. Tell, 105 Chambers St. Telephone Worth 458.

ACCOUNTANT, 21, competent, resourceful, desires position with C. P. A.; salary, $25. A 836 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, studying accountancy, seeks connection with accounting firm. P 668 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position. P 394 Times.

Accountant, Walton graduate, desires C. P. A. connection; $30. R. V., 104 East 14th.

ARCHITECT, draftsman, designer seeks position; wide local governmental, tropical experience. B 670 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT; at present employed. Karn, 249 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, young man, 5 years' bookkeeping and accounting experience, correspondent, systematiser; understands manufacturing costs; take full charge. S 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (26,) 8 years' experience double entry, assistant credit man; highest reference and bond furnished. B 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; (25,) 8 years' experience, complete charge of books, controlling accounts, seeks position with reliable concern. P 967 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant.—Thoroughly experienced, modern accounting methods; unquestionable references; $50. C 733 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, 22, experienced bookkeeper, seeks position with commercial firm or accountants. B 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (46,) double entry, 26 years' experience; controlling accounting, trial balance, auditing; salary $40. "L," 426 Wilson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, collections, 12 years' varied experience, desires responsible position in manufacturing line. P 795 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, competent, wishes position with opportunity for advancement. G 889 Times Downtown.

BUYER, 4 years' experience general merchandise, desires connection resident buyer. D 255 Times.

BOY, 17, 2 years' high school, 1½ years' office experience. B 690 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR desires private position, city or country; 5 years' experience; can drive all makes; first-class references; last position 7 years. Benjamin Goldman, 256 East 103d St. city.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; very highly recommended, safe mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Orchard 4004.

CHAUFFEUR, by present private employer; will go anywhere; drive any car; best references. Care Rivera, 66 Manhattan Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 2 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, wishes private position; single; careful, competent driver; good personal habits; thirteen months' experience; honorable discharge U. S. Army; salary $25 week. Harry Conklin, Apt. 46, 510 West 136th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes steady position; four years in last position; careful driver, neat and courteous; reference. P The Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 5 years last position; splendid reference; good mechanic; own tools. Harry MacNussen, 1,068 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, careful driver; wishes permanent position with private family, country or city; well recommended. Henschel, 513 East 81st St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience, wishes position, say car. Stephanek, 234 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, ex-soldier, wishes position, commercial or private. Telephone Lenox 8900, extension 906.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 30, desires position as second man on gentleman's estate; temperate, reliable; best references. S 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, references, wishes private position; $30 week. Box 114, 342 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST, university graduate, 3 years' experience, analytical and research work; moderate salary; references. Address Box 361, Dover, N. J.

CHEMIST, graduate, with 12 years' varied experience, desires change; married, steady and reliable. Address F. B., Y 143 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—French, 30, eager to succeed, speaking both French and English fluently, seeks a position in export or commission house. Apply to F. Casanove, 102 West 52d St., city.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, Italian, English translator, typist, some knowledge French, Portuguese, wishes mail order or export position. B 570 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—A man of exceptional experience in textile, machinery, and foundry practice; unusual ability for analysis of factory overheads. R 778 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, 36; references; man house, garden; woman A1 cook, housekeeper; $100 up. Boelmer, 248 East 81st, top floor. Lenox 7012.

DRAFTSMAN, 7½ years architectural; can estimate, superintend job and compute structural members. D 225 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, efficient, desires connection with reliable firm. R 42 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, 10 years' experience instrument assembling and repairing; several years managing maids and keeping records. G. Gobber, 413 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, (23,) desires connection with manufacturing concern. B 881 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Retail furniture installment business executive, 20 years' general experience, 10 years' buyer and manager of one of the largest concerns in this business, seeks connection. Bernard Glassner, 720 Riverside Drive.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, accountant, (35,) experience New York, Boston, London; American manufacturing concern; full charge all departments. C 597 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE; assistant to general manager; 15 years, factory, office experience. P 700 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT, college graduate, good knowledge French, Spanish, desires position. F 1091 Times Harlem.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE, 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNDERSTANDS FULLY FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BUYING, FINANCING, SHIPPING, AND TRAVELING, NATIVE AMERICAN, 35 YEARS OLD, WISHES PERMANENT POSITION WITH FUTURE; BEST REFERENCES. B 573 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT.
Experienced business man, automobiles, motor cycles, kindred lines, traveled China, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, wants connection manufacturer or export house. P 681 Times Downtown.

HEADWAITER.—Wanted position, city or country; best references. S 218 Times.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT.
First-class draftsman and machinist, who fully understands getting results, seeks position; highest references. C 539 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER.
Young man capable of taking charge of factory manufacturing fancy linens, stamped goods, etc., for out-of-town factory. D 262 Times.

MR. BUSY EXECUTIVE,
are you overwhelmed with details? You need a secretary. Capable, energetic young American, 22, correspondent, stenographer, offers his services; thoroughly familiar modern business methods, telegraphic codes, foreign exchange; documents; fair knowledge Spanish. B 564 Times

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Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS. SIZES 16 AND 36. MODELS.

TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON.

MOSES & DREYFUS, 1 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, TALL 18,

FOR DRESSES; HIGH SALARY.

ROBERT L. DAVIS, 31 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY.

MILTEX, 22 WEST 32D.

MODELS,

good appearing, for millinary showroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH.

MODELS.—SIZE 16, IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARIES; LONG SEASONS. BRODER & CO., 45 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS.—STYLISH, STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 47 BUST, 46 HIP; SALARY $25. BERNSTEIN, BAUM DA COSTA, 38 WEST 32D.

MODELS,

Sizes 16, 36, 42½, stylish and attractive, for showroom in coat and suit house; good salary, long season. Charlep Bros., 151 West 26th St.

MODEL FOR MISSES' SUIT HOUSE, WELL DRESSED YOUNG LADY; MUST BE PERFECT SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION. BIG "G" CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 32 WEST 20TH.

MODELS, COATS, SIZE 16; STEADY POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES. CLASS & ROSENTHAL, 153 WEST 27TH.

MODELS. PERFECT 16. Steady Position. I. RAND & CO., 37 West 28th.

MODELS wanted in cloak and suit house making high-class merchandise; also 36; steady position. William Greenberg, 45 West 25th St.

MODELS, YOUNG LADIES, ATTRACTIVELY SMART IN APPEARANCE, FOR WHOLESALE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE. M. ALTMAN & CO. 29 WEST 30TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, DRESS MODELS. SIEGEL-MAYER CO., 41 WEST 25TH.

MODEL,

SIZE 16, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SAM GOLDBERG, 158 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE LOOKING, GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. INTERNATIONAL DRESS CO., 139 WEST 29TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16. Attractive; best salaried; long season. PAM DRESSMAKERS, 44 East 32d St.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; SALARY NO OBJECT. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 74 MADISON AV.

MODELS. YOUNG LADIES; SIZE 16. Large dress house; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODELS. Stylish young ladies, for dresses, size 16. JOSEPH H. SAMUELS, 112 Madison Av.

MODELS, 36, EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY TO TRY ON OUR GARMENTS; STYLISH GIRLS WANTED. KOHN & BAER, 116 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG GIRLS FOR DRESSES; SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. ASH & SATTIG, 13-15 WEST 28TH ST.

MODELS.—Perfect 42's; must have showroom experience; steady positions; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 22 W. 32d.

MODELS for cloak showroom; coats only; bust 36. Apply Monday. Holsten Young & Co., 34 West 37th St., city.

MODEL, SIZE 16. EXPERIENCED; COSTUME HOUSE. HAHN & BENJAMIN, 145 W. 29TH.

MODELS wanted in cloak and suit house, size 38; steady position. William Greenberg, 45 West 25th St.

MODELS wanted in cloak and suit house, size 18; steady position. William Greenberg, 45 West 25th St.

MODELS, junior, size 15; high-class dress goods; steady position. Hirschfield Bros. Alberstein Co., 25 West 32d St.

MODELS, size 16; high-class dress house; steady position. Hirschfield Bros. Alberstein Co., 25 West 32d St.

MODELS, SUITS AND COATS; 16 AND 36; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. ROSENGARTEN, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODEL, size 16, for coat and suit house; good salary. B. Rothblum, 6-8 West 32d.

MODEL, 36; experienced coat and suit house. Karl Light, 129 West 27th St.

NURSE GIRL wanted, to take care of infant; no bottles; references required. Mrs. Lipsit, care The Milborne, North Bath Av., Long Branch, N. J.

OFFICE HELP wanted, bright, intelligent girl to take dictation, operate typewriter and assist in office; must be neat writer. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and references, to William Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av., city.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate at figures; experienced in cloak and suit house preferred. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer machines, to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work; good pay. Kroasknit Mills, Rider Av. and East 149th St., near 3d Av.

OPERATORS on dresses. Economist Dress Co., 814 Broadway, 29th St. 4th floor.

SALESWOMAN wanted, experienced for upper Broadway gown shop; good salary; steady position. Madame Leona, 2,256 Broadway, corner 81st.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. Deluxe, 1482 Broadway.

SALESLADY, to sell fine handbags and small leather goods; salary and commission. Harrison Co., 353 5th Av.

SALESLADIES, $2.25 a day; experience unnecessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, wanted on dresses. Joseph H. Samuels, 112 Madison Av.

SECRETARY.—MUST BE OVER 25, RELIABLE, CONFIDENTIAL; INTELLIGENT TO TAKE ACTIVE CHARGE; SHORT-HAND NOT NECESSARY. APPLY ROOM 907, 885 FIFTH AV.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.—Girls, 16 or older; learners taken; steady work. Krossknit Mills, Rider Av. and East 149th St., near 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 or more years' experience; 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; $30; advancement.

ABEL BROS., 58 Nassau Street.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, good position for reliable party; state nationality, references, experience, age, and salary desired. Apply Wednesday, G. O. Garcia, Export Dept., 25 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, in long-established real estate and insurance office. Address, stating experience and salary expected, Box 165, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Capable and reliable; good position to steady worker. Apply Republic Auto Parts Co., 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City, first stop from Grand Central subway station.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced mercantile work, permanent position. Write fully experience and salary expected. G 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—SEVERAL; SPEEDY, ACCURATE; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED; SALARY $25. APPLY 27 WILLIAM ST., ROOM 909. MR. J. E. POESTGES.

STENOGRAPHER, highly efficient, thoroughly experienced with knowledge of foreign languages. Apply by letter to Nelson Read Co., 4 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright and capable young lady; state reference and salary. M. 108 Times Branch.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Workers.

Large company has several openings in stenographic and clerical staff for competent young women.

The working conditions and surroundings are exceptionally good. There are opportunities for advancement.

The requirements are at least high school education, with enough experience to take and transcribe commercial dictation accurately and neatly, at fair rate of speed.

Write application letter, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected.

Personal interviews will be arranged with applicants whose letters indicate the qualifications desired.

Address: The Secretary,

OFFICE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, Room 1617, 25 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING RAPID DICTATION; ONLY THOSE HAVING ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS NEED APPLY. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING RAPID DICTATION; ONLY THOSE HAVING ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS NEED APPLY. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER. — MANUFACTURING CONCERN REQUIRES REFINED, ACCURATE YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE; SALARY $15 TO START; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE. B. C., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists who will use the Noiseless typewriter; positions secured without charge; substitutes needed. Apply Employment Dept. Noiseless Typewriter Co., Room 611, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate and able to transcribe readily; good opportunity for advancement. Write, stating experience and salary expected. Y 169 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good permanent position with a future open to a capable operator; high school education desirable, graduate preferred; state education, experience, age, religion, and salary desired. C 731 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing and refined. Write, stating age, salary, experience. Bevilion Freres, 26 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER for general commercial dictation; education, experience, and ability essential; to applicant qualifying a future is assured with adequate salaries. Apply office, 330 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 522.

STENOGRAPHER,

beginner, competent, bright, ambitious; good opportunity for girl willing to learn; salary $10 start. Electric Welding Co., 764 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Agreeable position open to young lady with ability; must be accurate, of neat appearance, and be able to furnish references; chance for future; salary to start, $80 monthly. G 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

for large downtown woolen house; experience unnecessary; Saturday half day all year round; good chance for advancement. Stenographer, Box 24, Station A, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, for growing concern; bright girl with some experience; good chance for advancement. Address, giving full particulars, salary, &c., G 577 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced Oliver type-writer, shoe factory; must live in Brooklyn; hours, 8 to 5:30, Sat. 12 noon. Wichert & Gardner, Atlantic and Schenectady Avs., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, for advertising office; good salary. Room 1935, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER in office of machine shop in Brooklyn. Apply by letter in own handwriting, giving age, experience; wages $12 to $14, depending on ability. Charles Ross Sons & Co., 149 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER,

experienced only need apply; must be high-class correspondent; splendid opportunity for right party; high salary.

NORMANDY WAIST, 2 WEST 33D.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator with some knowledge of filing; state experience in detail; give age and references; good salary. G 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for commercial office; long experience and ability essential; steady position; good pay. Apply, with full particulars, Commercial, 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for export house; must be capable and efficient; salary to start, $18; state full qualifications. C 576 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of clerical work. Apply Mr. Saltzer, 791A Monolith Bldg., 43 West 34th St., Monday morning between 9 and 12.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, capable, rapid, accurate; good salary. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Room 418, Longacre Bldg., 1,476 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; rep'd, accurate; no others need apply; salary $20; closed Saturday and Sunday. Al Hymag & Son, 121 Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER,

experienced in billing; also knowledge of bookkeeping; splendid opportunity; good wages. Harry Solomon & Son, 4 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; knowledge Swedish and Norwegian; large export and import concern; splendid opportunity; state full particulars. Y 137 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; only experienced need apply; law stenographer preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired. P 666 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; steady advancement for right party. Apply stating age, education, &c., Box 222, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, well poised, neat and educated, congenial, law office; extensive experience unessential. Call Room 1228, Woolworth Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant to bookkeeper, rapid and accurate at figures. Call Monday morning, Room 811, 110 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly familiar with general office work; references; state salary. E 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bright beginner, knowledge bookkeeping. M. Berzer Co., 524 Broadway, Spring 3586.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable, to act as secretary to lady; chance to travel; salary $25 weekly. D 254 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and switchboard operator. Joseph H. Samuels, 112 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Kemper Silk Co., 19 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—State experience, salary, religion; must be capable. W 694 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bronx law office; legal experience; $50. Call Room 1, 400 East 150th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. K J 304 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Well educated, energetic; 1 year's experience. McCall's, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright beginner with some experience. American Meter Co., 561 West 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position. Meyer Cohen, 867-869 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist. Call today, Bloom, 40 East 30th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; references. Call Leslie Mark, 80 Bowery, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Froshlich & Hartman, 37 West 37th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, must have experience; steady. F. B. C. Clothing Co., 906 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted. Campbell's, 1,970 Broadway, at 66th St.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, RAPID WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 522 EAST 34TH.

TYPIST, experienced; position downtown; accurate; $12. Florence Worth, 248 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, addressing, filing in letters; must be experienced; $2.50 per day. Call Monday, 8:30, Wm. Gray, 12 Park Row.

TYPIST, permanent position; advancement certain; salary start, $10. Washington Mills, 50 Lispenard.

WAITRESS, private family; Port Chester Summer, town Winter; wages $50. Apply Room 1612, Aeolian Bldg., 33 West 42d St., Monday, before 11 A. M. and after 1 P. M.

WAITRESSES, Chatham, Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. Times Branch.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED, A TREASURE,

not the ordinary servant, but some one who wants a good home with nice young people who will care to make her happy, to go West Sept. 1 and do general work in five-room house; good climate, good wages, comfortable quarters; mining town of 20,000. Apply by letter, giving references, to Y 100 Times Annex.

WE WILL TEACH YOU A PROFESSION that pays as well as STENOGRAPHY and we will pay you while learning $13 per week, and we will pay you OVER $1000 THE FIRST YEAR. Apply Week Days NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., MANHATTAN 66 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. BRONX 453 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M. BROOKLYN 81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1,320 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER with general office experience in filing and assisting bookkeeper; salary $15 to start. P 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern. Apply E. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, policy writer, in office of a prominent fire insurance agency in Brooklyn; good opportunity. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, C 567 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, 17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE. TO BECOME LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH SICK BENEFITS, PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO MRS. WADSWORTH, ROOM 530, 24 LISPENARD ST., NEAR CANAL STREET AND BROADWAY. THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN, 17 and 23 years of age, To become TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely necessary. GOOD SALARY, PERMANENT POSITIONS, with excellent opportunity to advance to positions of supervisorship. APPLY TO WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER ST., ROOM 1702. NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY

to take charge of stock records and factory accounts; good penman and accurate at figures; apply by letter, stating experience and salary. PROPP & GERRICK, 35 WEST 32D ST.

YOUNG WOMAN, courteous, intelligent, desired as telephone operator and office clerk in architect's office. Address, giving references, and stating salary expected. Box R 43 Times.

YOUNG LADIES,

experienced in soliciting Help Wanted advertisements over telephone; good salary and commission; chance to earn big money. ROOM 219, 621 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY, understands switchboard, filing; typist, general office details, with knowledge of stenography preferred; salary $15. C 730 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS, several wanted, to examine and pack hair nets; good wages; must have working papers. C. C. M. Hoag, 17 East 14th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted, public school graduate, to keep a set of single entry books and do typewriting; experience not necessary. A 91 Times.

YOUNG LADY, office assistant; $15; over 22 years; good at figures; good penman. ABEL BROS., 58 Nassau Street.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

GOOD SALARY, WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 PER YEAR.

We will train a limited number of young women between 16 and 26 years of age for positions as AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. No experience whatever is necessary. Positions are permanent, with excellent opportunity for future increase in both salary and position. Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER STREET, ROOM 1702. NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

Instruction.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week. One month preparation for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, 1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St., Formerly Singer Bldg. Telephone 6097 Madison Square. Branches: Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Women who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business. Hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMEN,

learn to operate Burroughs bookkeeping or calculating machines. Beginners are paid $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and taught in a few weeks. BURROUGHS SCHOOL FOR OPERATORS, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, 51 Chambers St., Opposite City Hall. Tel. Worth 1661.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M. to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (60 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, Dictaphone, Secretarial Studies. Phone Beekman 2723 for our new catalog. THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; graduates placed; Summer rates. 36 West 44th St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

POSITION GUARANTEED.

$15 Monday, July 14, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Amusement Agencies.

ESTABLISHED 1897. GAHAGAN AGENCY, 226 BROADWAY. REGISTRATION FREE.

STENOGRAPHERS: $18-$30, beginners $12-$18; Bookkeeper, $25; Assistant, $20; Typists, $12-$20; Office assistants, $10-$15; Switchboard Operator, $17; Ledger Clerk, $16, Etc.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 NASSAU ST. 4th FLOOR. Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, 100 excellent opportunities also switchboards. Moon-Hopkins; free registration. Call all week. SALARIES $15-$20.

DICTAPHONE, Ellett Fisher comptometer operators; stenographers; others, $10-$50. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

Lang Agency, 118 Broadway, stenographers, clerical, typists; numerous, permanent. Call all week.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, business positions; free registration. Van Tine Agency, 1 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—TWO COMPETENT QUALIFIED SENIORS; TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF NOT LESS THAN FOUR RECENT YEARS IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTING ABSOLUTE REQUIREMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS WITH SUFFICIENT PARTICULARS TO ADMIT JUDGING QUALIFICATIONS, AND STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, SALARY FORMERLY EARNED AND NOW EXPECTED; PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRM. C 844 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind which will bring him into contact with business houses in standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ARTIST.—Splendid opportunity for all-around pen-and-ink man, strong on decoration and lettering, for newspaper drawing; an ideal place for any one who can produce live, snappy work; write fully, stating experience and present salary. A 10 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Levay & Friedberg, 40 West 25th St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, first-class, steady position; good salary, first-class working condition. F. L. Daniels, Hightstown, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIANS Wanted.—First class; must be specialists on locating trouble. Apply the Auto Service Company, 225 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BEDMAKERS AND ASSEMBLERS wanted; experienced on brass bedsteads; middle-aged men preferred. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BILL CLERK.

Accurate, willing, quick at figures; newspaper experience necessary, not essential. Address, stating all particulars, R. K., 482 Times Downtown.

BINDERY HELP WANTED.

Rulers, paper cutters, blank book forwarder, miscellaneous binder, finisher, loose leaf binder, also bindery girls; steady positions; no labor trouble.

GREGORY, MAYER & THOM CO., Detroit, Mich.

BLOCK AND PATTERN MAKERS IN LARGE STRAW HAT FACTORY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. BOX 8 157 TIMES.

BLOCK PRINTER on handkerchiefs, experienced, for large handkerchief concern; must thoroughly understand business from bottom up. P 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Splendid opportunity for young man in large manufacturing concern; executive position; state right party; vacancy Aug. 15; state business history, age, and salary expected. I. B., 585 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to handle payroll and act as time keeper for large institution; only those who have had long experience in payroll need apply; state salary. G 680 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; accurate at figures; good penman; must have experience. Call at W. L. Blumberg & Co., 31 Warren St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER; man with experience in lighterage, trucking accounts; give full particulars, stating age, references, salary; confidential. P 714 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, about 2 or 3 years' experience; salary $18; good chance for advancement. Call Monday, French Krume Co., 291 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, familiar with safe deposit company business. Box E. K., 621 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Safe deposit company. Box E. K., 621 Madison Av.

BOY, intelligent and willing, for general office in lace importing; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, if any, salary, and full particulars. E. B., 105 Times.

BOYS OVER 16 YEARS, BY LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKERS. JUDKINS & McCORMICK CO., 10 WEST 20TH.

BOY, intelligent and willing, for shipping department in lace importing house; good chance advancement; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. E. B., 105 Times.

BOYS, in stock room, also for errands; large manufacturing house; good opportunity; $10. L. Steinthal, 906 Broadway.

BOY to pack children's coats and assist in shipping department. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analyzing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CHILDREN'S DRESS SALESMAN.—Are you open to represent the largest manufacturer of wash dresses for 1920; side line; commission basis. A 7 Times.

CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER with general experience in railroad or steamship accounting; state age, qualifications and salary desired. J 362 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced in a retail house furnishing store; good position for right party. A. Weinberg, 78 Lenox Av.

CONTRACTORS!

On boys' rompers and wash suits, city or out of town. L. Weil & Co., 305-307 4th Av.

COST CLERK.

Long-established magazine; if you have handled a job cost system, preferably of a printing or publishing business, have a good knowledge of general accounting, have executive ability, write brief statement, age, education, experience, salary, &c. O. H., 110 Times.

COUPLE as butler and cook in country; no laundry; must have good references; call between 11 and 12 A. M. C. L. Goodlove, 205 West 72d St.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Bethlehem Steel Company have several permanent positions open for first-class designers and mechanical draftsmen on hydraulic presses and machinery, rolling mills and special machinery. Only men who can deliver the goods should apply, giving age, experience and salary expected, to E. L. Hummel, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Penna.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER on fine hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear. HIGHEST SALARY. L. M., 400 Times Downtown.

DETAILERS

Experienced detailers on gasoline motors wanted at once. Apply or write. CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, several years' shop experience, good worker, on electrical instruments; state experience, age, and salary expected. G 681 Times Downtown.

DROP FORGERS Wanted.—For board drop hammer; apply in person or by letter to Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

ENTRY CLERK to take charges from calls; experienced in knit underwear and hosiery; state references. J 326 Times.

ESTIMATOR and outside man for plant manufacturing steel doors, trim and sheet metal products of No. 10 gauge and lighter; an acquaintance among architects and builders and ability to close contracts essential; steady position to man who can furnish necessary qualifications; state salary expected and experience; reply will be held strictly confidential. A 20 Times.

EXAMINER and foreman on children's coats, Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; steady work; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 27th St.

JEWELERS WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 33D ST.

LAWYER.—Young man, Irish-American preferred, familiar with collection business, serving papers, and supplementary proceedings in office at suburban village. Apply stating salary expected. Y 166 Times Annex.

LEATHER WORKERS.

Tops and pockets. Registry first-class leather workers on bags and pocketbooks. Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

MACHINISTS WANTED;

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS AND SPECIALISTS; BOTH MACHINE OPERATORS AND BENCH HANDS; FIRST-CLASS MEN ACCUSTOMED TO FLAT PART WORK, SUCH AS ADDING MACHINE OR TYPEWRITER CONSTRUCTION; 44-HOUR WEEK; NO SATURDAY WORK; SHOP CONDITIONS OF THE BEST; MEN WHO QUALIFY FOR THESE POSITIONS WILL BE PAID THE HIGHEST WAGE RATE, AND POSITIONS WILL BE PERMANENT. REPLY TO PIERCE ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO., 127 EAST 23TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MACHINIST.—First-class millinery machine and lathe hands; also drill press hands. Call 257 West 17th, fifth floor.

MANAGERS.

Credit clothing and furniture store near New York. Only one proposition to right party. Address Box 1, Times Branch, 1 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION.

An excellent opportunity presents itself for you to secure steady employment, good hourly rates, modern factory, ideal working conditions.

In addition to TOOLMAKERS AND GENERAL MACHINISTS, we can place those experienced on MODERN MACHINE TOOLS, SUCH AS BORING MILLS, GRINDERS, LATHES, MILLING MACHINES, DRILLS; ALSO A FEW GANG BOSSES, INSPECTORS AND BENCH HANDS.

Large earnings possible in many instances where piece work prevails.

In answering state experience and class of work you are familiar with.

A. P., 822 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for evening work; man familiar with marine work preferred. G 689 Times Downtown.

MEN WANTED. MACHINISTS. AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN. DRILL PRESS OPERATORS. HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN. LATHE HANDS. MACHINE GRINDER HANDS. POWER PRESS SET-UP MEN. BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 18TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N.J.

NAVIGATORS.

Competent instructors in navigation wanted. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to Uttmark's Nautical Academy, 8 State St., New York City.

OFFICERS wanted for the new Merchant Marine; experienced men can secure free training for a license as deck officers and engineer officers at the schools of the U. S. Shipping Board. Course in navigation, six weeks, fits for third mate's license or higher; open to men of two years' deck experience, or to men who are graduates of high schools or colleges and have one year's experience on a ship of 2,000 gross tons or over, or ensign graduates of the Naval Intensive Training Course and having four months' service at sea on the bridge. Ocean or coastwise service accepted; half time allowed for fisheries or for work on lake, bay or sound. Free course in marine engineering, four month fits for third assistant engineer's license or higher; open to men of mechanical and engineering experience, including locomotive and stationary engineers, machinists on marine engines, graduates of mechanical engineering schools, graduate ensigns of the Naval Intensive Training Course after having four months' service as junior engineer officer at sea, and marine oilers and water tenders. Apply Harold L. Alden and A. B. Spaulding, 571 Jersey Av., Jersey City, N. J.; Prof. Edward C. Wesselhoeft and Prof. P. F. Church, Jr., the Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; John F. Lewis, Chief Section 2, 208 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE MANAGER for a Newark concern; must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping, trial balances, monthly reports, and have a good knowledge of accounting; must be capable of taking charge of a small but active office, and act as an assistant to an executive; one who is experienced in the automobile business preferred; state salary expected. Y 119 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, large publishing house, neat and willing; good chance for advancement; salary $8 per week to start. Call Buhrs, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

PACKER—YOUNG MAN,

with at least 2 years' experience in packing glassware, hardware or electrical apparatus. Call between 10-11 A. M. Monday, ask for Mr. Brill, Employment Office.

WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

POLISHERS wanted, experienced on brass beds. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PORTER and packer for lace importing house, give age, references, salary expected and all particulars. E. B., 105 Times.

REPORTER for mercantile agency; must be active and willing to work; no experience necessary; salary first three months $15; give full details; must live in Manhattan or Bronx. P 706 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT CLERK.—Active young man as receiving clerk in private restaurant; state age, education, references, and salary expected. A 830 Times Annex.

SALESMAN

with retail clothing experience, either men's or ladies', to take full charge of store out of town; exceptional opening for capable man anxious to make good; splendid opportunities for advancement and good salary to start.

THE BERMAN STORES CO., INC., 311 6th Av.

SALESMAN

With retail clothing 'experience, either ladies' or gents', to take full charge of store out of town; exceptional opening for capable man anxious to make good; splendid opportunity for advancement; good salary to start.

THE BERMAN STORES CO., INC., 311 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH LARGE CORRUGATED BOX CONCERN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE CORRUGATED LINE NEED APPLY; EXPLAIN PAST EXPERIENCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ALL CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND LETTERS RETURNED IF REQUESTED. Y 165 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, COVERING SOUTHERN TERRITORY WITH BATHING CAPS OR SUITS, TO CARRY AN A1 LINE OF BATHING SHOES; FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 565 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN wanted to sell linseed oil and turpentine substitutes as a side line on commission basis; state references and experience in selling such products. Y 85 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced preferred, in wholesale electrical supplies; inside or outside. Adison Electrical Supply Co., 10 Cooper Square.

SALESMEN WANTED, several, by a long established oil company to sell oil in a new field. Men with some knowledge of factory machinery preferred, but no experience necessary. Small salary to start, with big future. Write stating age, experience and salary expected, single or married, and education received. G 582 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN

to take full charge of retail men's clothing store, out of town; splendid opportunity for real live wire. Phone Spring 8880, for appointment.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Three men, with cars, to travel through Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine selling a new library equipment for schools; advances and commissions. Call and see Mr. Porter, Room 1,106, 31 West 45th St., New York City. Telephone

CONTINUE FEEDING BABES OF EUROPE

New Organization Will Keep Up Relief Work Begun by the Government.

SEE NEED FOR SPECIALISTS

To Co-operate with Other Relief Bodies—Red Cross Aids Mothers and Children in France.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the American Relief Administration European Children's Relief, which will continue as an American charitable organization as distinct from a governmental organization. The organization will continue the work of child feeding begun in Europe by the American Relief Administration.

In a statement issued yesterday by Edgar Rickard, Joint Director of the administration, at 42 Broadway, it was said that there has been a decrease, amounting on the average to 50 per cent., in the birth rate in all the liberated countries, and in addition the war conditions have materially increased the death rate among the children.

The coming of peace, it was said, has not brought the end of relief work in Europe, and although Herbert Hoover and his associates expected to retire with the signing of the treaty, their recognition of Europe's continuing great need made it impossible for them to withdraw at the present time.

Although the funds appropriated by Congress for use by the American Relief Administration in European food relief, of which a certain part has been devoted for the special relief of the children, have now been exhausted, the American Relief Administration has decided to maintain its existence as an American charitable organization, as distinct from a governmental organization, for the special purpose of continuing the child relief work.

Effects Reorganization.

It has accordingly effected a reorganization under the name of the American Relief Administration European Children's Relief, with the following Board of Directors: Julius H. Barnes, Colonel Alvin B. Barber, R. W. Boyden, Edward M. Flesh, William A. Glasgow, John W. Hallowell, Howard Heinze, Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, Colonel James A. Logan, Edgar Rickard, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, John B. White, and Theodore Whitmarsh, with Herbert Hoover as Chairman, and Edgar Rickard as acting Chairman in America until the return of Mr. Hoover. The American headquarters are at 42 Broadway, New York City. European headquarters will be established in London.

The new organization is not intended to supplant in any way the Polish, Czechoslovak, Jugoslav, Armenian, and other similar relief organizations which have been operating in this country during the war, but to assist and co-operate with them in every way. It will also continue its close co-operation with the various Eastern European Governments and the national and local relief societies of these countries organized for the special purpose of child relief. It will continue to maintain a number of special American representatives in each of the countries concerned.

Discussing the formation of the new organization yesterday, Mr. Rickard said: "As a matter of fact, Mr. Hoover simply cannot quit at this stage of the game. As in the case of Belgium, special treatment is required in the case of children, and this is a problem that is giving concern to Mr. Hoover and his associates. As distinctive from the general rationing of a population it is a matter of specialists and specialized training in this work which has been developed during the four years relief work in Belgium and the experience in the liberated countries from early this year when the children's relief work was first initiated."

Red Cross Aids Children.

American Red Cross officials of the Seine-Inferieure section of France, embracing approximately 2,000,000 people, have taken over and provided permanent maintenance of an organization for the protection of motners and children, according to a statement made yesterday by the Red Cross. With headquarters at Rouen, the Red Cross work among the 40,000 French and Belgian refugee children was inaugurated about a year ago. The emergency organization has now become a permanent one.

Word of the action taken by the Red Cross officials reached here almost simultaneously with the arrival of Major Walter R. Ramsay of the University of Minnesota, the American physician who organized the system and directed its operation up to a few weeks ago. In recognition of his work in the Seine-Inferieure he was presented with a gold medal and received another medal from the city of Rouen.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BIG REWARD.

LOST—Police dog from Watland Kennels, Ardsley, N. Y., Friday night; answers to the name Kim; wears leather collar with brass trimming. Owner, Ada Mae Weeks, 204 West 70th. Telephone Columbus 6848.

LOST.—Memorandum and address book, black leather, loose leaf, at Long Beach, L. I., Saturday night, containing United States Army officers' card, also time table. Liberal reward if returned. No value to finder but of extreme value to loser. Address F. J. R., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

LOST—Party who found beaded silk bag in waiting room Grand Central Station Friday, kindly return same Mrs. Robert Ferrett, 1,572 North Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Receive reward. Treasured as gift from one who died in France.

LOST—Reward; red leather pocketbook containing money, in taxicab from Pennsylvania Station to 76th St., Madison Av., July 13, about 5 P. M.; owner recently back from army abroad, cannot afford loss. Address L. B. Sexton, 34 Pine St.

LOST—July 4, gold knife, with owner's name on it, at Garrison, Katonah or New York. Liberal reward if returned to R. J. Foreman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Between West 11th St. and Claridge Hotel, 44th St. and Broadway, lady's brooch pin, spray of diamonds and pearls; reward. Room 1220, 67 Exchange Pl.

LOST—$200 reward for diamond circle brooch, containing 16 diamonds set in platinum, July 11. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Bar pin, shape of airplane propeller, blue stone in centre, between Washington Square and 47th St., Broadway; reward. Return to D 250 Times.

LOST.—In Liberty Theatre, Friday night, a sable neckpiece; kindly return to cashier Waldorf-Astoria. Liberal reward.

LOST—Friday, on ferryboat Manhattan, between St. George and South Ferry, one 3A Eastman kodak; reward. G 38 Times.

LOST.—Purse containing money, key, Saturday noon, drug store 72d and Columbus Av.; reward. Room 906, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Boston bull, white face; reward. Apt. 2, Miller, 338 West 56th St.

LOST—July 9, 3:05 P. M. train, N. Y. Central, packages; reward. S 136 Times.

REWARD offered for information leading to recovery of 1919 Marmon 4 passenger roadster, factory number 41950, Boyd maroon, black running gear, wire wheels, initials F. B. in diamond lighter maroon, slip covers; stolen at Broadway and 100th St. on June 30th at 10 P. M. C. J. Kirby, Jr., 45 John St., John 528.

$10 REWARD for stone marten fur scarf left in taxicab No. 2333. Mr. Ralph Erce, 38 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 4600.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—French poodle, small, white, named Fluffy, hair short, in Kingsbridge Saturday evening; reward. Walters, 56 Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge.

3 ways to frappe hot days

The next things to cracked ice to discourage hot weather are:

Dixie Weaves

Tropical-weight, all wool 2-piece suits—styled and tailored in the inimitable Hart Schaffner & Marx way. Great values at $30 & $35.

Palm Beaches

We have made them just as stylish as our cloth suits. Refreshingly cool—perfect fitting. Double or single breasted—with or without waist seams.

Mohairs

Everybody knows Mohair is cool—but look in a Wallach Store and see what real style you will find in Mohair suits.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS

Provident Purchasing Co.

Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call. 166 West 46th St. AT B'WAY. Tel. Bryant 6888.

FOR SALE

One Dodge Brothers Coupe
One Dodge Brothers Roadster
One Dodge Brothers Business Car
One Dodge Brothers Touring Car
One Dodge Brothers Taxi-Limousine

Colt-Stratton Co.,
109 W. 64th St.
Telephone Col. 7100.

HARVARD CALLS OLD GRADS.

Endowment Fund Course Attracts Business Men as Students.

College men whose sole touch with college days for many years has been the class reunion and annual dinner will return to Harvard University this month as students. A Summer school will open July 28 at Cambridge for district directors of the Harvard Endowment Fund campaign for $10,000,000, which is to begin in the Fall. Among the names to be enrolled for the course will be many prominently identified with the industrial and political life of the country.

The purpose of the course is to enable men who have not been in intimate touch with Harvard for a quarter of a century to get into the college atmosphere again and learn at first hand, and through talks with President Lowell and the Faculty, why the big fund is vital to the future development of the country's oldest university.

Acceptances for the course are coming to the offices of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, 20 Broad Street, this city, by mail, wire, and cable. One of the cabled acceptances came from W. F. Dillingham, Honolulu, H. I. Among the students will be Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has just returned from Paris, where he acted as one of the financial advisers to the American delegates to the Peace Conference. Others will be Alexis I. Du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Secretary of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; Gardner B. Perry, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y.; Colonel Franklin S. Billings of Woodstock, Vt., a former member of the State Legislature; M. D. Follansbee of Chicago, a Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Erie Railroad, and A. T. Perkins, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad.

DOCTORS IN DUEL OVER GERM THEORY

Electropath Challenges Officer of Minnesota Public Health Association.

BOTH TO INVITE CONTAGION

Wager Requires Survivor to be Honorary Pallbearer at Funeral of Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—To prove that his theory that germs do not cause disease, Dr. H. A. Zeitel, electropath, of St. Paul, today challenged Dr. H. W. Hill, executive officer of the Minnesota Public Health Association, to a duel to the death with germs. Dr. Hill accepted the challenge and the two will expose themselves to the most virulent of contagious diseases, including typhoid, smallpox, and bubonic plague.

Dr. Zeitel will use in his defense against the germs only sanitation, pure air, and sanitary food and drink. Dr. Hill will expose himself after scientific innoculation and vaccination.

The survivor is to be honorary pallbearer at the funeral of the victim, according to Dr. Zeitel's challenge.

The challenge grew out of the acceptance by Dr. Hill of a similar challenge issued by Dr. J. B. Fraser of Toronto in an article, "Do Germs Cause Disease?" published in the Physical Culture Magazine. Dr. Zeitel is an exponent of Dr. Fraser's theories and offered to substitute himself in Dr. Fraser's place in the duel. Dr. Hill was a bacteriologist in Boston from 1898 to 1905.

The two doctors are to expose themselves simultaneously to the same diseases and will then enter quarantine to await the result.

SAYS EUROPE NEEDS HELP.

Red Cross Worker Sees Demand for Further Aid from America.

Lieutenant J. Henry Smythe, Jr., Red Cross cheer leader and "megaphone man," who officially led the cheering sections in Paris on the arrival of President Wilson and in London on the arrival of Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read of the NC-4, has just come to New York from overseas by way of Halifax.

After spending some time in the salvage and home service work of the Red Cross, which he joined after being refused army service because of defective vision, Lieutenant Smythe was sent to Berlin with a food train of the Interallied Commission. Internal conditions were so bad, he said, that the Germans feared the Sparticides much more than they did the Allies. "In Italy," he continued, "which I visited in Easter week, the cost of living was so high that the soldier returning from the war found it impossible to support himself. In France the May Day riots were typical of conditions of which the patriotic publicist should take cognisance. What is needed is a friendly attitude upon the part of Americans rather than a selfish and commercial one. We must maintain, even more whole-souledly than before the armistice, the sacrificial spirit that made our country so loyal in the midst of the struggle."

When in New York Lieutenant Smythe lives at the National Republican Club, and it was he who led the ovation in 1904 when Roosevelt was nominated at the Republican Convention.

While in Rome he visited the Pope, although he himself is not a Catholic. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Smythe of Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909.

DEFENDS COURTHOUSE PLAN

Architect Explains the Advantages of a Circular Building.

Guy Lowell, the architect who designed the circular Court House, which was never built, but which was accepted by the old Court House Board, issued a statement yesterday in which he explained the advantages of a round court house. He declared that a court house of this shape was cheaper to build than one of rectangular form, besides having many other advantages. Mr. Lowell said that everything was in readiness for the building of the court house he originally planned, but when war was declared he recommended on economic and patriotic grounds that the work be postponed, and this was done.

Mr. Lowell sent copies of his statement yesterday to members of the Board of Estimate, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Bar Association and the County Lawyers Association, and to the members of the New Court House Committee.

The circular form of the building, the architect said, meant an important saving in brick, mortar, and labor, which in turn meant a considerable saving of money to the city. Likewise, because of the reduced space, he said, there would be a further yearly saving for the city due to a lessened cost of maintenance after completion, because less electricity and coal would be used and less cleaning service would be required.

"The circular form," he said, "gives admirably lighted rectangular courtrooms with an ingenious system of cross ventilation in the rooms; the grouping of elevators around a central core is simple, and the connecting corridors are direct, short, and economical of space."

Although no estimate was ever made from the finished plans regarding the cost of the round court house, the original figure, it was said, exceeded $10,000,000. The cost of the building was afterward reduced to $7,500,000. Today, with a considerable increase in the cost of labor and material, such a building would cost more, Mr. Lowell said, but the circular form would still be the cheapest to build.



Davis of Gloucester, Fish and PLANNED ADVERTISING

MAIL order advertising has its own irrefutable spokesman—results. It does or doesn't pay. To make a success of such advertising calls for the most highly developed skill in copywriting, the most astute judgment in the selection of media and a supervision of detail that is microscopic in its thoroughness.

These three attributes of this organization are responsible for the results accomplished for Frank E. Davis Company of Gloucester, Mass. ● The frank, honest countenance of Frank E. Davis, himself—fisherman and advertiser extraordinary—is known to millions of Americans. Through his advertisements, Mr. Davis has spoken so profitably that he has thousands of customers for his superior sea food in all states of the Union.

It is now four years since we began relations with Frank E. Davis Company. Two years ago this advertiser wrote in answer to an inquiry: "We have not had the slightest cause to regret our choice in selecting this agency to assist us in our merchandising and advertising work."

It might be interesting for an advertiser considering our services, to write and learn this advertiser's opinion today.

An example of the modern idea of mail order advertising is adequately conveyed by the four-color Davis advertisement in the August issue of Cosmopolitan.

The elements which have succeeded and are succeeding for other advertisers in varied industries, are at the disposal of other manufacturers of worthy products. Our three offices enable us to render personal, efficient service anywhere East of the Mississippi River. We are always pleased to explain Planned Advertising to interested executives in any of our offices or in that of the manufacturer.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street, New York

80 Boylston St., cor. Tremont, Boston, Mass. — Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio

THERE IS NO PROHIBITION

against a man's drinking in new ideas on dress—No law against his getting the best values for his money.



Men who like new ideas, best values and correct style find infinite satisfaction in having their suits made to order by

Arnheim

TWO STORES: Broadway and Ninth St., 30 East 42d Street.

P. S.—Laws are made by the public and changed by the public.
Arnheim Axioms



ASK YOUR DEALER

What is KORA-KONIA?

Kora-Konia is a powder—what doctors and nurses call a dusting powder.

It is not a talcum or beauty powder.

Kora-Konia has remarkable healing virtue. It has been used for several years in hospitals to relieve the skin irritation of bed patients and to free babies from the intolerable suffering of diaper rash and teething rash—a form of torment which would drive an adult almost insane.

There are as many uses for Kora-Konia as there are forms of skin discomfort.

Do you chafe?

Kora-Konia will bring you blessed relief. It heals chafing and keeps it healed.

Anyone who has tried Kora-Konia doesn't fear sunburn. It gives lasting relief even to severe cases of sunburn that ordinarily would mean days of torture.

Kora-Konia is antiseptic and is the best possible treatment for the little cuts and bruises of children.

Kora-Konia means more to general family comfort than any preparation ever offered to hot weather sufferers. Send 10 cents for physician's sample.

At All Druggists 50 cents

The Mennen Company
Newark, N.J. U.S.A.



WHAT you take from Uncle Sam, you can take without a grain of salt. Last week I bought 5000 yards of the surplus stock of Blue Unfinished Worsted Suitings formerly owned by the United States and Government tested for weight, weave and color. Pure Virgin Wool—only $40 to your measure.

An eminently prudent purchase right now, because Men's Clothes are likely to mount 25% to 50% after Labor Day. Cut single-breasted or double, skeleton-lined or full, in the new Certified Custom Fashions for Autumn, now ready for your survey.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Smartest Set-up

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
81 Years On This Corner

WRIGLEYS

In the sealed package



All of its goodness sealed in—
Protected, preserved.
The flavor lasts!

ASK for, and be SURE to get WRIGLEYS. It's in a sealed package, but look for the name—the Greatest Name in Goody-Land



Sealed Tight—Kept Right!



Be a Pilgrim

Seek Your Pleasure and Sport This Summer in NEW ENGLAND

Go *"down East"* for your summer vacation.

Into the deep woods and hidden lakes of Maine for the finest of fishing and hunting, and the carefree, open life of the camp. A *real* man's vacation!

Or, to the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, if you are a golf enthusiast, or an automobilist, or love magnificent views of great stretches of hills.

Or, over to any of the wonderful seaside resorts of the world-famous New England shore from Connecticut to Maine—Narragansett, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, the "North Shore", and Bar Harbor, with their gay, free life; the finest of bathing, yachting, sea-fishing, golf and tennis.

New England is the land of the Pilgrims—in summertime, pilgrims of pleasure and sport, rest and recreation.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel, and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels call at Consolidated Ticket Offices: 64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 32d St., 114 West 42d St., New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating booklet desired.

List of Booklets
New England Lakes and Mountains
New England Shores South of Boston
New England Shores North and East of Boston

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

Travel Bureau, 143 Liberty Street, New York City
Travel Bureau, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago
Travel Bureau, 603 Healey Building, Atlanta

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably thunderstorms today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,452. NEW YORK TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PARIS THRILLED BY ALLIES' PARADE TO MARK VICTORY

Tremendous Demonstration for Americans Shows Gratitude for War Aid.

JOFFRE LEADS GENERALS

Foch Comes Next — Pershing Acclaimed by Thousands of School Children.

2,000,000 VISITORS IN CITY

Throngs Deposit Flowers in Memory of Relatives Who Were Killed.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—All the pent-up emotion of France over the victorious ending of the war found vent today.

Never before was there such a celebration here as marked the events in honor of France's national holiday and the victory over the enemies who had so long menaced her safety. The Victory Fête was the occasion for a demonstration of popular feeling and a patriotic outburst that for the time being made these allies of ours forget the sufferings through which they had passed.

It was not merely a Paris holiday—it was a holiday for all France. Visitors from the provinces had been pouring into the capital by the hundreds of thousands for days. The growth of the crowds on the streets was so marked as to excuse some of the exaggerated estimates as to the temporary increase in the population. One of these estimates, which seems to have been pretty generally accepted, is that Paris holds in the neighborhood of 6,000,000.

It is impossible to give an idea of the vastness of that mass of humanity which witnessed today's notable parade. Let it be said that old-timers confess they had never seen anything equalling the multitude that packed the boulevards, avenues and streets along which the procession passed.

Americans who had participated in great popular demonstrations at home, such as the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York and the inaugural shows in Washington, were impressed with the belief that France today had outdone America in the outpouring of its people to pay tribute to those who had brought victory to the allied cause.

Americans Marched with Swing.

But it was not exclusively France's celebration of a triumph, her allies joining with her in making this Bastile Day of 1919 one long to be remembered. Practically all the allied nations were represented in that long line of fighting men—certainly all who had taken an active part in bringing about the ultimate triumph of the allied arms.

America was here with a contingent of soldiers who had borne the brunt of battle, and every American spectator who saw them pass with a snappy yet free-and-easy swing was proud to be an American. And the hundreds of thousands of French people who watched that splendid line, made up of picked soldiers, were generous in their applause as Pershing's men went by.

All through the night people had held places of vantage along the route of the victory parade. These patient ones were not numbered merely by hundreds and thousands, but by tens of thousands. They found perches in trees among the groves that line the sides of the Avenue Champs Elysées, they swarmed over the monuments of French cities that surround the Place de la Concorde, they camped in family parties which remained up all night, passing the time away with dancing and card playing.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon one old woman climbed into a ledge ten feet above the sidewalk in the building of the Ministry of Marine, and remained there through the night and until the parade was over. The streets were crowded, for a large portion of the celebrants were in a merrymaking mood and forgot to go to bed.

Great Jam at the Crillon.

Some forehanded Americans who as early as 4 o'clock this morning appeared at the Hotel Crillon, on the Place de la Concorde, and the adjacent building, occupied by the American commission for office purposes, found the greatest difficulty in crossing the streets, so dense were the crowds at that hour. They encountered even more trouble in getting through the vast masses of people who gathered in the vicinity of the Crillon. Many who held tickets for places along the line of march were unable to get anywhere near them, owing to what seemed to be imperfect police arrangements and the enormous proportions of the crowds.

If France is dissatisfied with the terms of the German peace treaty, if her people are chagrined because Germany is not to be compelled to pay the burden of debt that has been imposed on France by more than four years of bloody conflict, if France wonders how she will ever be able to recover from the sufferings that the war has brought, all these things were forgotten today in the general desire to celebrate the victory that had made Germany an impotent nation and given France relief from the nightmare of Prussian militarism. And so complete was the desire to make the

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IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, protects Babies from hot weather ills.—Advt.

"THE FIVE MILLION"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of the Town.—Advt.

Wilson on Bastile Day Hails 'Breaking Bonds of the World'

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson sent this message today to President Poincaré of France on the occasion of the celebration of Bastile Day:

May I not on this day, which commemorates the breaking of the chain that once bound France to an intolerable servitude, convey to the people of France the cordial fraternal greetings of the people of the United States and their sense of privilege and joy in having been associated with France in breaking the bonds of the world?

WOODROW WILSON.

TEXT OF CHARGES MINOR ESCAPED

Spartacide Pamphlet That Was Attributed to Him Given in Full.

OBTAINED BY ARMY AGENT

Soldiers Were to be Told That Bankers Were Keeping Them on the Rhine.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—An interesting chapter of the story of the fight by the American Army to prevent Bolshevist propaganda among the American troops in Germany may now be told.

This chapter has to do with an edition of propaganda printed in Düsseldorf and turned over to a "fellow Spartacide" for distribution in the area of the Coblenz bridgehead. The "fellow Spartacide" was none other than a member of the American Military Secret Service, and the fate of the pamphlets was to furnish fuel for a bonfire on the Rhine.

This particular piece of literature was signed "The Communist Party of Germany," another name for the Spartacides. It cannot be said that the pamphlet was written by Robert Minor, the American newspaper man recently released from the military jail at Coblenz, where he had been held awaiting trial for about four weeks, but it formed the basis of the army case against him.

It is true that no army officer saw Minor write it, but the army had witnesses ready to testify that he offered to write such propaganda, that he took the manuscript from which it was made to the Düsseldorf printer and asked for estimates; that he submitted to a Spartacide in Düsseldorf a manuscript identical, word for word, with the pamphlet, and that he had remarked in Berlin that the time was ripe to spread the doctrines of Lenin and Trotzky among the American troops in Germany.

There were other witnesses to testify to other things about Minor's record in Russia and Germany, but somehow or other—it has not yet been fully explained—the case against Minor was dropped after it had been prepared and was ready for trial.

I digress, for this is to be a story about propaganda and not about Minor. But I know of no way better to introduce this gem of Bolshevist literature than to give seriatim the charges against Minor.

Text of Charges Made.

A copy of these charges was furnished to Minor in jail at Coblenz. They are signed by Colonel R. H. Williams, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Army of Occupation, but it must be stated that Colonel Williams is not responsible for my obtaining possession of them. Here are the charges:

COBLENZ, Germany, June 28, 1919.

Surname, Minor; Christian name, Robert.

Now in confinement in Third Army prison at Coblenz, Germany.

Charge: Violation of the laws of war.

Specification 1: In that Robert Minor, a citizen of the United States of America, did at or near Düsseldorf, Germany, and at other places in the theatre of war, between the 1st of April, 1918, and the 31st of March, 1919, as a private citizen and person and not as a member of an organized body authorized by a recognized Government, for the purpose of weakening the military power and force of the United States Army and of the armies of its allies, engage with other persons likewise situated in a campaign of propaganda directed to and against the soldiers of the armies aforesaid, and did for the purpose aforesaid compose, write, prepare, cause, and assist in causing to be printed, and did for like purpose secretly and clandestinely distribute and attempt to distribute, and cause and attempt to cause and assist and attempt to assist in causing secretly and clandestinely to be distributed to members of the armies of the United States and of its allies various and sundry documents, pamphlets, and notices, the object and purpose and effect of which were to create unrest, dissatisfaction, defection, revolt, and mutiny and to weaken the morale and fighting efficiency and force of said Allies in a manner and form contrary to the rules, methods, laws, and customs of war.

Specification 2: In that Robert Minor, a citizen of the United States, acting as a private citizen and person, and not as a member of an organized body authorized by a recognized Government, did at or near Düsseldorf, Germany, during February, 1919, with the purpose of creating unrest, dissatisfaction, defection, revolt, and mutiny, and for the purpose of weakening the morale and military power, force, and efficiency of the United States Army, compose and write a certain article or document and cause copies thereof in the form of a handbill and to the number of 6,000 to be printed and turned over to members of the Army of the United States for the purpose of secret and clandestine distribution among the soldiers of said army, then and now within the territory of the German

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FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

MORE COAL, SAYS GEDDES, OR GIVE WAY TO UNITED STATES

Tells Commons Increased Production Alone Can Save Export Trade.

M. P. PLEDGES MINERS' AID

But Only if Mines Are Nationalized—"Never!" Shouts the Mine-Owning Members.

INCREASE IN PRICE DEFERRED

Government Postpones Action for Five Days to Consider the Miners' Proposals.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Justifying the Government's decision to increase the price of coal by 6 shillings a ton, Sir Auckland Geddes made a statement of grave import in the House of Commons tonight. Not only was the six-shilling increase necessary, he said, but he feared it might have to be 9 shillings and 2 pence unless England could maintain her markets and prices for export in the face of American competition and the use of oil, and improve her output.

The debate was full of dramatic surprises, and there was no more dramatic moment than when, from the crowd of owners of mines, came the shout of "Never!" in reply to the labor plea for instant nationalization. "Never! Not in this House!" came the shouts, but it is to be recorded that the great body of members sat very still, watching the conflict without passion.

Through the confusion and cross-purposes of the House debate one might imagine for a few hours the fearful outlines of a social conflict. There were all the elements there—workmen, angry and suspicious; employers, militant and confident. Out of the space between these two parties stepped Sir Auckland Geddes, the man who had boldly thrown down the apple of discord in that 6 shillings increase. By his side sat his brother, Sir Eric.

There could not be a physical contract greater than that between these two brothers. Sir Eric is burly of form, ruddy of complexion, with a prominent chin and a general bulldog appearance. Sir Auckland is tall and slim, very pallid of face, with a high, bare forehead that gives a great impression of sheer brain power; but the terror of this menace is largely abated by the very ready and attractive smile which constantly plays over his face and by his unfailing geniality toward his opponents and critics.

Today his performance was like that of the Fat Boy in "The Pickwick Papers"—he set out to make the flesh of the House creep, and in pursuing that object he spared nothing in horrible detail of statistical realism. He wanted to frighten every one and warn every one. He did not confine his blame to the miners; every one was involved.

"There is a most pernicious doctrine being preached that if a man does less work there is more for others. The very opposite is true. The more work one does, the more there is for others, for every industry affects every other." So, Sir Auckland argued, the higher price of coal meant an all-around rise of prices for all manufactured goods, and that meant—as he showed with immense wealth of figures, the certain ruin of Britain's export trade, its decline as an industrial nation, and the triumph of America, unless the cost of coal was put down by increasing the output.

"If the output goes up," he said, "we will be only too ready and willing to meet that rising output by falling prices. But unless miners and men in other industries will do all they can to get free circulation of goods in the country and get up the supply of goods required, we shall have great difficulty."

William Brace, the Welsh mining leader, made a definite offer of the miners' co-operation with the Government in increasing the output. "We offer ourserves to co-operate," he said, "because we do love our country." His practical proposals were then set forth:

First, that the Government suspend the six-shilling increase until it discovered whether by co-operation it could increase the output.

Second, that the Government, "without the slightest delay," carry out the Sankey report and nationalize the mines.

The present system, he said, was neither one thing nor the other; but he solemnly tendered, on behalf of the miners, the promise that if the mines were nationalized they would endeavor to make the increase of output permanent and abiding.

It was at this point that the great ferment of protest broke out among the employers' group below the gangway, but when Mr. Brace sat down there was an unmistakable feeling in the air that he had achieved the distinction of placing the whole debate on a higher and more hopeful level.

Price Increase Is Postponed.

LONDON, July 14, (Associated Press.)—The coal debate in the House of Commons today had a somewhat unexpected result in the partial yielding of the Government to the miners, and the postponement of enforcement of the six-shilling increase in the price of coal while an attempt is made to seek an arrangement between the contending interests.

Declaring that the miners were pre-

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CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

Midnight Message Sent to ex-Kaiser at Amerongen

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, July 13, (via Utrecht.)—Councilor Kraut, secretary of the ex-Kaiser, returned at midnight from The Hague and was met at Driebergen, a station ten miles away, by Count Bentinck's automobile and brought to his hotel here. Afterward, as the car which contained his baggage entered the castle gates, Captain von Ilsemann, aid to the ex-Kaiser, came out, wearing a staff uniform, on the run to the hotel, where he had a long conference with the secretary.

The lights burning in the apartments of the castle indicated that the imperial exile was anxiously awaiting news—possibly in relation to the report published yesterday in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, that England had sent a note to Holland concerning him.

HOUSE 'WETS' LOSE IN ALL-DAY FIGHT

Galleries in Uproar Over the Successive Victories of the "Dry" Forces.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS FAIL

Gallivan Starts Storm by Charging Some "Drys" Are Stocked Up for Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Prohibition forces took full control in the House today, refused to permit a vote on a straight-out motion to repeal the war-time act, defeated overwhelmingly an amendment providing for the sale of 2¾ per cent. beer and stood solidly against all attacks on the general enforcement measure.

Just as fast as one "liberal" amendment was offered by the opponents of prohibition, it was voted down without ceremony always by a triple vote, for the minority, fighting every inch of the ground, demanded a division after the ayes and nays were called and then asked for tellers.

Before the House had disposed of the first section of the first part of the three-part bill there was more disorder on the floor than at any time this session. The disturbance started first during an attempt by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas to speak a second time against an amendment, which would have given to a jury the right to define intoxicants, and was increased during an address by Representative Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, who declared that members voting "dry" should print in the Congressional Record exactly how much liquor they had stored in their homes and offices.

The real battle of the day, however, was over the amendment to define an intoxicant as a beverage containing more than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol, instead of more than one-half of 1 per cent., as written in the bill.

Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, author of the amendment, did not ask for this definition in the constitutional prohibition amendment, but simply the wartime law. In pleading for its adoption he declared it was what President Wilson had recommended to Congress and would permit during the remaining period of wartime prohibition, the sale of light wines and beer, and might delay issuance of a proclamation by the President which would restore the sale of hard liquors.

There was a round of speech-making on this motion, with the "drys" assailing it as an entering wedge, and the "wets" asserting that it would merely permit the very thing that the President had said was best for the country for the next six months.

After the 2¾ per cent. beer had been beaten by a vote of 151 to 90, the prohibitionists killed another amendment by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, which would have stricken out all definition of intoxicants. The vote was 128 to 83.

Galleries Filled with "Drys."

There was the utmost confusion at times, despite the vigorous whacks of the Speaker's gavel. Some prohibition leaders applauded every move in their favor. The galleries, filled largely with women and officers of anti-liquor organizations, broke into applause when the House roared its disapproval of 2¾ per cent. beer.

When it seemed the majority were weary of voting down every proposal by the other side, points of order were raised, and some motions, designed to make the law less drastic, were picked up by the nape of the neck, as some members expressed it, and bodily thrown out. This was done with an amendment by Representative Lea, Democrat, of California, in the interest of grape growers, who would lose $12,000,000 this year, he said. This provided for the manufacture of wine containing 11 per cent. alcohol by weight. A point of order against it was sustained by the Chair, Representative Good.

There were points of order on other proposals, but one by Representative Tell, Democrat, of New York, which would put the determination of intoxicating qualities of certain beverages up to a jury, was ruled in order, only to be killed on an aye and nay vote, a division, and again after the call for tellers and the slow march of members through the centre aisle of the Chamber to be counted.

When the House was through with the jury proposal, it attacked an amendment by Representative Longworth, Republican, of Ohio, to strike out the entire first section of the Wartime Enforcement bill, with its half of one per cent. alcoholic definition. In offering the amendment, Mr. Longworth frankly told the House that if it passed he would move to strike out the whole wartime title, so the House defeated the first proposal.

Two minor amendments ran the blockade. One was passed when the forces split to such an extent that Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee, leader of the Prohibition fight, was counted with the minority. This was

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MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

Remember—"EPOCA—Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

RESERVATIONS MENACE TREATY, SWANSON WARNS THE SENATE; COMMITTEE DEMANDS INFORMATION

WILSON INVITES SENATORS

Suggests That Committee Call on Him to Discuss Treaty.

3 INQUIRY RESOLUTIONS

Republican Majority of Committee Push Them Through in Lively Session.

FOURTH CAUSES WARM TALK

Hitchcock Denounces Johnson's Demand for Stenographic Notes of Peace Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In one of the stormiest sessions it has had in recent years the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted to report three resolutions dealing with the treaty of peace. Sharp clashes took place between Republican and Democratic members over the propositions. An especially violent debate arose over a resolution of Senator Johnson, calling on the State Department to supply to the committee a stenographic report of all the secret proceedings of the Peace Conference, relating particularly to the League of Nations.

Senator Johnson insisted that the Senate ought to have complete information of the arguments advanced for various treaty features. Senator Hitchcock took sharp issue with Johnson, arguing that for the Senate Committee to attempt to obtain a transcript of all proceedings relating to the treaty deliberations would be a flagrant violation of diplomatic ethics.

Outside of the Johnson resolution, which was not voted upon, the committee voted to report these resolutions:

1. One offered by Senator Lodge, calling upon the State Department for a copy of the alleged secret treaty between Germany and Japan of last October.

2. One by Senator Borah, asking the President to submit a memorandum, alleged to have been filed by Secretary Lansing, General Bliss, and Andrew D. White, protesting against the Shantung award.

3. One by Senator La Follette, calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether Nicaragua had been permitted, with armed forces, to invade Costa Rica, and to explain why the latter country, "friendly" to the United States and an ally in the war, was not permitted to participate in the Peace Conference and sign the treaty.

Senator McCumber offered an amendment to the Lodge resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to the relations between Germany and Japan during the war. The purpose of this was to ascertain whether Japan attempted to deal secretly with Germany, with the idea of a separate peace.

After the adoption of the three resolutions, and the wrangle over the Johnson resolution, Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member, stated that the President would like to have the committee call upon him at the White House. Mr. Hitchcock found, on his return to the city, a memorandum, asking him to call up the President by telephone. He did so, and the President expressed a desire to have the committee call on him rather than appear himself before the committee. The Nebraska Senator urged that the President's wish should be respected, and that the committee should arrange a day for a conference. The President asked for twenty-four hours' notice of any meeting.

Republican members of the committee seemed to think that the President, having expressed in his address before the Senate Thursday, a desire to consult the committee, it was for the Executive to appear at the Capitol rather than the committee go to the White House.

No action on the President's suggestion was taken today, but it will be considered within a day or so.

During Mr. Hitchcock's brief talk with the President over the telephone, Mr. Wilson assured the Senator of his appreciation of the fight, led by the Nebraskan, for the League covenant, urging him to remain in control of it. This Mr. Hitchcock promised to do. The Nebraskan is to call at the White House tomorrow to talk with the President.

The Foreign Relations Committee did not discuss today any policy as to considering the treaty. It will come before the committee officially tomorrow, and will be under discussion a month or more.

It took the committee nearly two hours to dispose of the Lodge, La Follette, and Borah resolutions. The Lodge resolution was passed 13 to 2, only Hitchcock and Swanson, Democrats, opposing. As amended, it reads:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate a copy of any treaty purporting to have been projected between Germany and Japan referred to in the press dispatch herein referred to, (a press association dispatch,) together with any

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"THE FIVE MILLION"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of the Year.—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 14.—Advt.

Britain Now Plans to Send the R-33 On a Twenty-Day Voyage to India

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—According to a dispatch from Selby, Yorkshire, the R-33 is to start within a week on a voyage to India. The great airship will be brought from Pulham Aerodrome, Norfolk, to the Admiralty air station at Bowden, East Yorks, within the next twenty-four hours to undergo a gas expansion test before she starts on her voyage.

On the journey the R-33 will visit France, Switzerland, and Italy, landing at Rome, and will call at Cairo, Egypt. The trip is estimated to take from fifteen to twenty days. With the engines running at three-quarter speed her twenty-two tons of petrol are expected to carry the ship 6,000 miles.

The gunner's pulpit at the stern of the ship will be used for meteorological work and observations.

England Building a New Monster Dirigible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Word has reached the air experts of the American Government that the British Government has begun the construction of the largest dirigible that has yet been undertaken in any part of the world, one that will carry an equipment of six airplanes for its own protection against heavier-than-air craft.

This dirigible and the two hangars to be built for it will cost $9,000,000, according to the information reaching military men here. It will have a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet, will be 1,100 feet long, 137 feet in diameter, and capable of lifting 100 tons, which would be about five times the lifting capacity of the R-34, which has just made a round-trip voyage across the Atlantic. The cruising radius of the new dirigible, which will be finished in from eighteen to twenty months, is given as 16,000 miles, and it could, it is said, easily undertake the voyage from England to Australia.

TRADE NOW OPEN WITH GERMANY

Wheat the Only Export Commodity from United States Subject to Control.

FEW IMPORTS STILL BARRED

Post Office to Confer with State Department as to Reopening of Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Formal announcement was made tonight by the State Department that free communication and the resumption of trade relations with Germany had been authorized, effective today, and that hereafter only a few restrictions covering principally the importation of sugar, wheat, dyes, potash, drugs, and chemicals would remain in force. The export conservation list and bunker regulations are wiped out, and wheat is the only export commodity subject to control, its distribution for export remaining under the Grain Corporation.

The orders issued today in effect place the United States on a basis of open trading with all nationalities of the world, under the "blanket license" system, so far as the great majority of commodities are concerned, with the exceptions of Hungary and that part of Russia under the control of the Bolsheviki.

Concerns which desire hereafter to deal with Germany may make credit arrangements without interference from this Government, and the majority of German products, whether produced prior to, during or after the cessation of hostilities, may be sent here to aid in establishing credits. It is reported here that many interests are making every effort to obtain shipping, as the amount of tonnage available is a most vital factor in the situation.

The rulings made by the State Department's War Trade Board section do not have the effect of repealing the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act, which are merely suspended so far as Germany is concerned. It would be possible to invoke these powers at any time prior to a proclamation by the President formally announcing a state of peace, which would carry with it the revocation of the law.

Ban on Hungary and Red Russia.

It is understood that full communication and trade relations with Hungary will not be authorized, at least until the treaty of peace has been signed by that country, and that parts of Russia controlled by the Bolsheviki will remain under the ban until this Government is satisfied that a stable Government has been established and order restored.

The State Department's announcement makes the point that property coming under the jurisdiction of the Alien Property Custodian is not brought under the terms of the regulations governing the resumption of trade relations with Germany. This is a question aside from the general proposition. Reports that arrangements were being made by the Alien Property Custodian to employ funds in his care to finance shipments of goods to Germany were denied today by Francis P. Garvan. It was pointed out that money obtained by the sale of former German property had been invested in Liberty bonds, unprovided by statute, and was not available for trade credits, even if such course might be considered desirable.

As to the reopening of the mails with Germany, the Post Office Department said this was dependent upon the State Department's action. The decision to

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CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THEIR MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

TO FORBID OVERSEA ZEPPELIN SERVICE

Government Will Prevent Flights Advertised to Begin on Oct. 18.

HAD MAPPED OUT ROUTES

New York Agent Hazy as to Details—Thinks Dirigibles Can Carry Cargo of 360 Tons.

A small advertisement published yesterday in the German language newspapers in this city and in one American trade paper, announced that a Zeppelin freight and passenger service between this city and Hamburg would be started about Oct. 18, and that bookings for passengers and freight shipments would be received after Sept. 18. Publication of the advertisement was ordered by Hans Kahrs, of the Monopol Export and Import Union, Inc., of 48 Hudson Street.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Washington last night expressed as the view of Federal officials that the Government would not permit the establishment of such a service even if seriously attempted.

Kahrs said he had been designated by an American banker, whose name he could not make public, to act as agent for a transatlantic dirigible freight and passenger service to be financed by American, British, and German capital. He said he had every assurance that the flight would be made soon. He said that when he demurred against making an immediate decision on the offer to become agent for the line, an early reply was insisted upon that preliminary arrangements might be made.

The advertisements in the German language newspapers differed slightly in text from those in the American commercial journals, although they were translated into English in a footnote calling for bids on foodstuffs. The more complete advertisements said Düsseldorf and Berlin would be air ports of call in Germany, with Boston and Chicago in this country. This is the text of the advertisement in the German language newspapers:

Advance Notice: Commencing Oct. 18: Over-Ocean-Zep Passenger and Freight Service between Duesseldorf-Berlin-Hamburg—New York-Boston-Chicago. Booking on and after Sept. 18.

Freight Rate of $01 a Ton.

Kahrs said he knew little about the details of the service for which he has assumed the agency. He said he was born in Germany, but had taken out his first naturalization papers in this country shortly after his arrival, twenty-two years ago. He said that he remained in this country during the war, and helped the Committee on Public Information distribute propaganda in the Central Powers.

A tentative price of $01 a ton had been set as the rate on trans-ocean air freight, Kahrs said, or about $30 more than is charged for transporting the same amount by steamship. He said he had no idea how many passengers could be carried in the dirigible that would be available or what the passenger fare would be.

He had been told, he said, that a commission would arrive in this country soon to arrange for the purchase of large quantities of foodstuffs and other materials for the Central Powers, and that some members of this body would have authority to arrange details for the service and to negotiate with the American Government for the transportation of mails to Germany.

No information had been given to him about the character of the cargo to be

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

OPENS RATIFICATION FIGHT

Virginia Senator Asserts Any Modification Means Renewed Negotiations.

ANSWERS FOES OF LEAGUE

Says America Cannot Skulk in Crisis—Free to Withdraw When Work Is Done.

SHARP CLASHES IN DEBATE

Fall and Kellogg Insist Upon Reservations, Even if They Send Treaty Back to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In a three-hour speech in the Senate today Senator Swanson of Virginia, who is taking a conspicuous part in the League of Nation fight planned by the Administration forces, urged the upper body to accept the league covenant without reservation, insisting that if any were put through the entire treaty of peace would have to go back to the Peace Conference at Paris.

Senator Swanson argued that reservations would have the effect of amendments to the treaty and that, as they could not be binding until the other nations signatory to the Peace Treaty had subscribed to them, the Peace Conference would be forced to consider them. This, he said, would open up the treaty negotiations again, so far as the United States was concerned. In the meantime, he pointed out, the United States would be in the position of withholding its assent to the peace terms.

The Virginia Senator discussed the reservations proposed by the opponents to the league covenant, arguing that they were unnecessary. He argued that Article X., involving territorial guarantees of nations in the league, would apply with equal force to the United States as to the other nations, and, for one thing, would protect the Panama Canal against any possible aggression. He disputed the argument that it would involve the United States in small squabbles of European nations, for the United States, through Congress, had the right to say where its soldiers were to fight.

The Monroe Doctrine, Senator Swanson declared, not only was amply safeguarded in the League covenant, but, further, had been formally recognized for the first time by foreign nations as a binding document upon foreign powers. In all matters of a purely domestic nature, he asserted, the United States would be able, under the League covenant, to assert its own determination. This principle, he declared, undoubtedly would be upheld as to all nations if the question ever arose in the League council.

Clashes Over Reservations.

After Senator Swanson's speech, which was regarded as the keynote of the Administration fight for the League covenant, the Senator became involved in a brisk interchange with Senator Kellogg of Minnesota as to the effect of reservations that might be made by the Senate. Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, clashed with Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, over the same point. The Republican Senators took the ground that the Senate ought to make reservations regardless of whether the treaty had to go back to the Paris Conference.

Senator Fall aroused Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska when he declared that the Carnegie Foundation had financially backed the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head. Mr. Fall would quote a statement to that effect made by Senator Hitchcock in the Senate in 1912, he said, when the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain was under consideration. Mr. Hitchcock vigorously denied that he had said the League to Enforce Peace, which is supporting the fight for the League of Nations—had been financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

"I intend to quote the Senator's own words," insisted Mr. Fall.

"And I intend to repudiate that," said any such thing," retorted Mr. Hitchcock.

The debate over Mr. Swanson's insistence that reservations ought not be attempted by the Senate was precipitated by Mr. Kellogg when he asked, in view of Mr. Swanson's statement in his speech that the Monroe Doctrine was excepted from the jurisdiction of the League, if the Virginia Senator objected to a specific reservation in the resolution of ratification.

"Might that not be done so as to make sure of the matter?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"That might delay the ratification of the treaty," replied Senator Swanson. "I am satisfied that the Monroe Doctrine is clearly and distinctly reserved in the League covenant."

"If that is the proper construction to be placed on that clause, can there be any harm in the Senate so stating in its ratification?" persisted Mr. Kellogg.

"I cannot say what effect that would have on it," replied Senator Swanson.

"There is something a little ambiguous in that section."

Senator Kellogg argued that the Monroe Doctrine had not been recognized in any international engagement.

"Under the wording of the article in the covenant," he said, "the Monroe Doctrine might be classed as an 'international engagement,' and not as a 'regional understanding.'"

Quoting Article XV. of the League covenant, providing that if a dispute between two nations is precipitated, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within domestic jurisdiction, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement, Senator Kellogg said:

"I understand the Senator to say that the right of the United States to exclude foreign citizens could not be granted away by treaty."

Senator Swanson replied that the United States Supreme Court, in the Chinese exclusion cases, held that Congress could repeal any provision of a treaty taking away the right of the United States to exclude immigration.

Advisory or Binding?

Senator Kellogg asked Senator Swanson if it was his opinion that the recommendations of the Council as to carrying out Article X. were to be merely advisory and not binding upon this country.

"They are advisory and binding on the conscience and fair-dealing and honesty of this country," replied Senator Swanson.

"But are they legally binding under this treaty?" demanded Senator Kellogg.

"I don't think they are legally binding," said Senator Swanson. "There is no one advising any one to act legally. A Judge does not do so; the law does not advise. Judge orders a decree."

Senator Pittman asked Senator Kellogg if he held the opinion that the treaty could be changed by reservation, as well as by amendment.

"A contract cannot be changed by reservation or amendment without the consent of the other parties of the contract to it," said Senator Kellogg.

"If reservations in the ratifying resolution were adopted by the Senate in conflict with any of the terms of the treaty it would then not be a ratification of the present treaty, would it?" asked Senator Pittman.

"I think the treaty would be ratified subject to that condition, which would be accepted by each of the other countries, if they saw fit to do so," said Senator Kellogg.

"But it would be a change of the contract if it were inconsistent with it?" asked Senator Pittman.

"That would depend on what the reservation was," said Senator Kellogg.

"I say if the reservation were inconsistent with any terms of the treaty it would be a change, to that extent, of the treaty, would it not?" asked Senator Pittman.

"If the reservation changes any of the substantial terms of the treaty," replied Senator Kellogg. "It is a change as to this country, and, of course, can be objected to by any other country, and must either be directly or tacitly approved by that country."

"In other words," said Senator Pittman, "if there is any change in any of the terms of the treaty by reservation, just as well as by amendment, then it is such a change of the contract entered into by the negotiators that it must go back to the other negotiators for their consent."

Status of Amendments.

Senator Kellogg maintained that any amendments would have to be accepted by the other parties if they changed a contract in the treaty.

"If the language of the contract is changed," said Senator Pittman, "it is not for the party changing it to determine its effect, but the other party to the contract has the right always to determine its effect. If we change the language of this contract by amendment or reservation we may not think that the change of language constitutes any change of substance, and yet, no matter what the change is, the other contracting party must agree, as we agree, or it does not change the substances of the contract. Otherwise it is not a contract. In other words, there is not a reservation that we can place in this treaty that does not necessitate a renegotiation and reconsideration of every contract power."

"Does the Senator from Nevada mean to say," interjected Senator Fall, "that if this treaty were drawn in any shape that we choose to draw it, and changed in every line, changed in substance, in every substantial provision of it, and it is then deposited by the President of the United States in Paris, and acted upon by any one of the other nations, that it would not be binding upon that nation?"

"This matter is of too vital importance to this country, as well as to the rest of the world, for us to have anything but a definite understanding," said Senator Pittman. "We are not going to be bound by this treaty until we know that the nations with whom we assume obligations are also bound. That is the only thing the President of the United States will accept. That is the only thing the Senate of the United States has the right to accept."

"I cannot speak for the President of the United States as to what he would accept," retorted Senator Fall, "but I have known people to be compelled to accept things that they declared they could not accept; in other words, still insisting that they would never consent, I have known them to consent.

"I have upon several occasions read declarations that the President voiced the sentiments of the American people. Just prior to the last election the President said that, if this body had a Democratic majority, and unless the other body of this Congress had a Democratic majority, the world would look upon the result of the election as a repudiation of his foreign policy, and it would hamper him in the conduct of his foreign policy. In view of that fact, I am inclined to think that, at least, upon some occasions, the President does not voice the sentiment of the people and that if he were to accept the result of the issue which he himself made, he would understand that the majority of the people of the United States does not approve his foreign policy.

"I presume each one of us will act under his own sense of responsibility to the people and not to follow blindly any party, or any man in power or out of power."

Swanson's Formal Speech.

In urging the ratification of the treaty, including the League covenant, in his speech, Senator Swanson said the United States had "a stern duty ahead of it.

"For the United States to reject this treaty and League at this time, involving, as it does, such small possibility of peril for her, would mean that she would skulk in the greatest world crisis that has ever occurred," he declared. "It would mean she would consent to a world settlement without her voice, without her influence.

"This Senate, empowered under the Constitution, with authority to approve or reject the pending treaty, containing the covenant of the proposed League of Nations, is confronted with the gravest responsibility that has come to it within its history. I believe I am within the bounds of safe and moderate assertion when I affirm that never before in a world crisis has a legislative body had dependent upon its conclusions such important and far-reaching consequences. It is recognized that without our concurrence and cordial co-operation the contemplated League of Nations is doomed to utter failure. If we withhold our support the whole plan would immediately disappear, defeated, destroyed.

"Thus upon our deliberations and decision the future situation of the world largely depends. May our wisdom and patriotism be commensurate with our weight of responsibilities."

Senator Swanson spoke of the chaotic situation of Europe as a result of the war and argued that the League of Nations was needed to restore political order. He went on:

No Surrender of Sovereignty.

"The instrument creating the League of Nations is a covenant entered into by sovereign States for the accomplishment of certain purposes in designated ways. No nation surrenders its sovereignty by becoming a member of the League. One of the attributes of sovereignty is the ability to make covenants or agreements. None of the members of the League subscribes to undertakings which impair their sovereignty. Under the terms of Article I. membership in the League is confined to any fully self-governing State. That a State reserves its full sovereignty when entering the League is further emphasized and conclusively settled by the provision of the covenant allowing any member, upon giving two years' notice of its intention, to withdraw from the League. No nation, super or otherwise, ever thus expressly provided means for its dissolution. The right to terminate the obligations assumed by the signing of the covenant is expressly reserved. The same as is frequently done in the execution of treaties.

"This covenant, if ratified by the Senate, would be no more nor less than a treaty legalized under our Constitution. The one impairs our sovereignty no more than the other. It may be contended that it is unwise to assume some of the obligations which are created by the covenant, but it is absurd to contend that in ratifying this covenant we impair in any way our national sovereignty. The covenant clearly avoids the creation of a superstate to dominate as supreme sovereign the affairs of the world."

"Much opposition has been urged," proceeded Mr. Swanson, "against the League because a great nation like the United States has only one vote in the assembly and small nations like Siam and Liberia each has a full vote, and also because Great Britain has one vote and her five self-governing colonies a vote each. But what difference does the number of votes make when on all important matters the action of the assembly must be unanimous, or have the unanimous concurrence of the council, upon which the United States is permanently represented?

"Thus in all matters of importance before the Assembly, except in cases where she is a party to a dispute, the United States will possess a veto power, and a decision can only be reached by her concurrence. Thus the question of the number of votes in the Assembly held by the different groups is not vital. The League could never be organized on any basis other than that of equal representation for its members."

Disarmament Provision.

Senator Swanson took up the disarmament provision in Article VIII., saying it was designed to reduce the armament of nations to the lowest point consistent with a nation's safety. Under its provisions, he said, combinations for war would be futile.

"If the Council observes fairly and honestly these principles in the preparation of the plan of disarmament," said Mr. Swanson, "no State would be threatened in its security, no State would be left helpless at the mercy of another, and the League would be made secure from internal and external overthrow. What guarantees are provided to make effective these desirable conditions? The report and recommendations of the Council must have the concurrence of the representatives of the nine States which constitute the Council. Thus the report and recommendation of the Council cannot be made without the approval of the representative of the United States. Without this approval, the whole plan of disarmament fails, and nations are left as before to have such armies and navies as they may themselves determine. Even when the report and recommendations of the Council are unanimously made, they do not become binding on any State until regularly approved by its government.

"Under our Government, the proposed plan, to be effective in binding us, must have the sanction of Congress, which is intrusted, under the Constitution, with the power of raising armies and equipping navies. Thus the interest of the United States in any plan of disarmament is amply safeguarded."

Defends Article X.

Mr. Swanson defended Article X., guaranteeing territorial integrity and political independence of nations in the League, against what he called "persistent and unrelenting opposition" by the League's foes in the Senate.

"In fact," he said, "it effects a solemn promise by each member of the League that it will never endeavor to acquire by conquest or aggression any of the territory or possessions of any other member of the League. In common parlance, we would agree not to rob any of our associates in the League, and they would agree not to rob us. If this League is consummated as contemplated, it means immediately that four-fifths of the world, and eventually all the world, agrees to cease from wars of conquest and despoilment. If adhered to, it would eliminate the cases which have produced most of the wars of the past. It observed, there is not a member of the League, great or small, that ever would have its individual political existence threatened; and no more would the history of the world be encumbered with the frightful wreck of peoples and nations through lust of conquest."

Panama Canal Safeguarded.

Senator Swanson maintained that under Article X. the Panama Canal would be safeguarded against any attack by a covetous foreign power.

"The Panama Canal, its defense, and the islands owned by us in the Caribbean Sea are outlying territories, requiring for their defense immense naval and military armaments," declared the Senator. "Under existing conditions, we have always asserted that our hold upon this canal was no stronger than the American Navy. This canal, with the exception of our home territory, is the most valuable possession we have. The development of our varied industries, our national prestige and safety demand that the Canal should be under our control and ownership. This is a national policy as fixed as the eternal stars. For its maintenance there is no sacrifice we would refuse.

"Is our hold upon this canal lessened or strengthened by this article? This is a vital question. Great Britain is the only nation sufficiently strong upon the sea to challenge our ownership. With a navy far exceeding ours, she constitutes the only menace. In this article she pledges not only to respect our ownership of the canal and zone but to preserve it from all external aggression. Thus our ownership under the League would be made as secure as it could be made by national promise and power.

"But this pledge of members of the League is made doubly secure by the plan of disarmament, which, when prepared and presented, must have the approval of our representative upon the Council and then be sanctioned by Congress. Thus under the League we obtain not only this important guarantee but in addition a naval and military force which in comparison with that possessed by other members will, in our judgment, afford us ample security. If the defense of the canal is made upon force it is safer under the plan of the League than in a fierce race to outstrip all possible competitors in naval and military armaments. The one reposes its safety upon what our calm judgment dictates; the other hazards its safety upon our chances of success in this wild competition."

Answering the criticism that under Article X. disputes between nations must be submitted to the League for adjustment, Senator Swanson pointed out that members were not bound to accept arbitration through the League, but that it opened the way for settlement of quarrels without recourse to war.

Monroe Doctrine Not Affected.

Senator Swanson insisted that the reservation as to the Monroe Doctrine was sufficient. He regarded its characterization in the covenant as "a regional understanding for the securing of peace" as apt and ample.

"The treaty expressly declares that the Monroe Doctrine, and hence all it implies, is not affected by this covenant," said Mr. Swanson. "It remains unimpaired. Every right possessed by us under this doctrine prior to agreeing to this covenant would continue without diminution.

"If by possibility any conflict should arise between the provisions of the covenant and the Monroe Doctrine as far as we are concerned, the provisions of the covenant are annulled, and the Monroe Doctrine survives for us as a living foreign policy. We accept the covenant with this clear reservation.

"Not only is the Monroe Doctrine fully preserved and protected by name in this covenant, but it is given new force and new dignity. We gain by this covenant practically the world recognition of our right to insist upon its maintenance as our fully understood foreign policy."

Taking up the provision allowing any nation to withdraw from the League under two years' notice, after having fulfilled the obligations imposed upon it under the League covenant, Mr. Swanson declared that this made it possible for the United States to quit the League if it desired to do so.

"If this treaty is ratified, including the covenant of the League of Nations," he said, "the United States can fully perform all her obligations to her allies, discharge her duties to the new nations she has aided in creating, and which she encouraged to revolt against their former masters with many hazards, use her powerful influence to give repose to a disturbed world, bring to a final settlement a war in which she was one of the greatest factors, and then honorably retire, having performed a great service to the world and brought inestimable benefits to herself.

"This covenant can impose no burdens upon the United States from which she cannot in reason honorably relieve herself if she is so disposed. She is committed to no course of action from which, if disappointments should develop, she could not honorably retire and return to the situation she occupied before the acceptance of this covenant. In short time after ratification the people of the United States, with a knowledge of its practical operations, can determine whether they will continue in or retire from this League."

SECRETARY LANSING SAILS.

Passenger on Steamship Rotterdam, Leaving Brest for New York.

BREST, July 14.—The steamship Rotterdam, with Secretary of State Lansing on board, sailed from this port for New York at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

It was expected the ship would leave yesterday, but she was delayed in coaling. Secretary Lansing went on board Sunday morning immediately after his arrival here from Paris.

THINKS CHINA WILL SIGN.

Japanese Take Cue from Sudden Shift of Tokio Charge.

TOKIO, July 14, (Associated Press.)—A brilliant official celebration held here to commemorate the bringing about of peace with Germany was marked by an incident which was interpreted in Japanese political circles as indicating that China would eventually sign the peace treaty.

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, gave a peace dinner on Saturday to the diplomatic corps, which was followed by a ball. The Chinese charge declined to attend the function. The excuse offered was illness, but it was learned that the real reason was that he had received a telegram from Peking ordering him to absent himself. This was regarded as an additional protest against the Shantung settlement provided for in the treaty, and caused a flurry in official circles.

Today Premier Hara gave an elaborate reception, attended by 2,000 persons, at which the sudden arrival of the Chinese representative came in the nature of a sensation.

Replying to an inquiry by the correspondent, the Chinese representative said that he attended in pursuance of telegraphic authority from Peking. He was not informed, he added, whether China meant to sign the treaty eventually.

ASK FOR TWO COMMISSIONS.

German Delegates Suggest Boards on Sarre Basin and Malmedy.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—Two notes concerning the appointment of commissions were handed to Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer, by Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, last night.

One note asks the French Government to appoint a commission on the question of the exploitation of the Sarre Basin. The other requests the French and Belgian Governments to appoint a commission to deal with questions concerning the districts of Malmedy and Moresnet.

Dr. Lewald, head of a special German commission, has forwarded to the Peace Conference notes containing suggestions on the foodstuffs on the left bank of the Rhine. They will be referred to Louis Lucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction.

JUNKERS RALLY TO WILHELM'S AID

Said to be Making Capital Against the Republic of the Extradition Bogy.

BODYGUARD FOR GENERALS

Movement on Foot to Resist Surrender of Fellow-Culprits as Well as of Ex-Kaiser.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—Apprehension as to what may happen when the Entente asks for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and other war culprits is visibly increasing in Government circles. Some observers regard this as mainly due to the manner in which English and French statesmen and newspapers advertised this after-the-war show to please the Chauvinist mobs in their countries. They seem to have furnished the reactionaries with effective arguments with which to appeal to the emotion of otherwise sensible classes, and now there is an ever-growing agitation against extradition.

Of course, nobody has yet been told plainly how extradition may be prevented or avoided; for if the question was fully discussed and its final consequences openly presented to the people the number of those now against extradition would rapidly dwindle because very few people really sympathize with Wilhelm and the rest of the culprits. But this the militarist and Pan-German leaders carefully avoid. It seems likely that they have no definite plan to prevent extradition and only hope seriously to embarrass the Republican Government, which may find itself compelled to arrest the blacklisted Generals and politicians.

The reactionary press constantly publishes vitriolic letters from officers and politicians inciting the people to armed resistance against any attempt by the Government to fulfill the so-called "dishonor clause," so that the more sensible among the reactionary leaders have become alarmed.

"I really don't know what will happen if they attempt to secure the extradition of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Tirpitz," cried Pastor Traub despairingly last evening, addressing a general meeting of the German National Volkspartei; but, while his apprehensions may have been genuine, his audience left no doubt that it welcomed those demands for extradition in the hope that they would create such a feeling against the Government that the ruthless battle against the republic might begin—"that ——, nefarious republic!" as Professor Freytag-Loringhoven called it, who in his speech paid homage to the Kaiser, "our All-Highest Lord, whom we will always regard with the deepest love and reverence."

As he spoke the whole Assembly rose, and applauded vociferously after he had finished. All the other orators told the Government plainly that their one aim was the resurrection of the monarchy, and von Kardorf, a member of the Prussian National Convention, even contended that the restoration of the other twenty or more deposed Kings and Princelings was absolutely necessary to Germany's welfare.

Underlying all this talk was the idea of making the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and the other culprits a salient for a violent attack against the German Republic. There is evidence, for instance, that Captain von Flotow is circulating a letter among officers in Berlin and elsewhere asking them if they are ready to protect Wilhelm and his Generals at the risk of their own lives, and, if so, requesting that they register immediately at the headquarters of the National League of German Officers. It is the purpose of this league to provide every blacklisted General with a bodyguard.

BERLIN, July 14, (Associated Press.)—The Tageblatt says it learns that the allied and associated powers will not ask Holland to give up the former Emperor William for trial, but that they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up.

The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading Generals, Admirals, the commander of the raider Moewe, which sank numerous vessels on the high seas; the commander of the submarine U-53, which visited Newport, R. I., in October, 1916, and on leaving sank a number of vessels off the American coast; Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor; Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former Foreign Minister, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Secretary of the Interior and Vice Chancellor.

VIENNA, July 14.—The allied and associated powers, according to the Vienna newspapers, will demand the extradition of Count Leopold von Berchtold and Count Czernin, both former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers. This is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the prolongation of the war was due to their policies.

Count von Berchtold was Foreign Minister when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in 1914. He resigned in 1915 and was succeeded by Baron Burian in the Ministry in December. Burian. Count Czernin followed Baron 1916.

Count von Berchtold was among the group of persons which the Vienna Government, according to advices from that capital, expressed its intention of prosecuting as being responsible for the war. Count Czernin was arrested in April, 1919, while attempting to cross the Swiss frontier, but was released on parole.

JAVA IS SUGGESTED FOR WILLIAM'S EXILE

It Is Believed That Dutch Would Welcome Allied Proposal of Banishment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 14.—The Vaderland says that the report emanating from Paris that the ex-Kaiser has requested the allied Governments to abandon efforts to bring him to trial on condition that he choose a place of residence outside of Europe is denied in well-informed circles in Berlin.

The German National Party is the latest to address an appeal to Queen Wilhelmina not to deliver the ex-Kaiser to the Allies in any circumstances.

The Dortmunder General Anzeiger says there is no question of William's being willing to choose a place of residence outside of Europe. It remarks that in England feeling is growing against his extradition, and says it is possible that England will finally consent to his exile without trial, and that Java is now mentioned as his St. Helena.

Officials here profess ignorance of such a plan, although there is reason to believe that the Dutch Government would gladly co-operate with the Allies in the choice of a place of domicile for William, thus avoiding all question of extradition, which it is determined to refuse.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, July 11.—Amerongen offered a study in contrasts today. Count Goddard Bentinck, the ex-Kaiser's host, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his accession to his estate, and Amerongen has been en fête during the day. All the schoolchildren in the district marched to the castle and sang in honor of Count Bentinck and his family, while there was music in the village supplied by the band of one of the Dutch infantry regiments. The celebration closed with a fireworks display. His tenantry presented to Count Bentinck a lantern to be used at one of the entrances to the castle. Altogether it has been a day of rejoicing and festivities.

But one man held aloof and remained solitary while everyone else rejoiced. That was the dethroned Emperor, who had to stand aside while honor and loyalty were shown to another. While the schoolchildren were singing in front of the castle the ex-Kaiser was walking in the castle grounds, accompanied only by two little dogs, one his own and the other belonging to his wife. He looked old, with his white hair and aged gait, and seemed to be what in truth he is, a lonely old man who is lost.

Some inkling of how lost he really is may be had when one sees ordinary village life proceeding in its even tenor despite the presence of one for whom formerly guards of honor were drawn up and flourishes of trumpets sounded.

FAIL TO END BERLIN STRIKE.

Reds Turn the Tide Against Movement for Settlement.

BERLIN, July 14, (Associated Press.) Contrary to expectations, the transportation strike did not end this morning. In many of the votes taken yesterday the employes failed to accept the employers' proposal of 300 marks bonus.

Spartacides and Communists attended the meetings and turned the tide against the union leaders, who wanted the men to return to work. Another vote is being taken today.

The strike fever among the bank clerks is vanishing, and it is probable that an arrangement will be effected by which each bank may deal through the Industrial Council with its own employes.

AMBASSADOR PAGE HOME TO RESIGN

Confirms Report of Intention to Resume Civil Life Upon Arrival Here.

DOES NOT FEAR BOLSHEVISM

Tells of Food and Coal Shortage in Italy, but Predicts Brighter Days.

Confirmation of his purpose to resign as American Ambassador to Italy was made last night by Thomas Nelson Page himself at the Ritz-Carlton shortly after he had arrived on the Cunarder Carmania, which put into the bay late. Although the rest of the cabin passengers, numbering nearly 300, will not dock until this mornin, Ambassador and Mrs. Page came ashore in a revenue cutter.

The fact that Ambassador Page was waiting only the advent of peace in order to lay aside his duties in Italy had been reported frequently. Last week it was announced from Paris that Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, had been chosen to succeed Mr. Page, and that his name would be placed before the Senate very soon.

In speaking of conditions in Italy, Mr. Page was inclined to be pessimistic because of the food and coal shortages. He took a more cheerful view, however, when he spoke of the Italian working people, and declared that when they got back to labor on a normal basis the present rather dark picture in Italy would disappear.

Mr. Page declared that so far as he could judge there was small danger of Bolshevism gaining a foothold in Italy unless the food shortage becomes so great that the people are driven to absolute despair. If such a situation should arise, he said, it would be impossible to predict what would happen in any country.

When Mr. Page was asked about the reports concerning his resignation, he answered to the effect that he had not resigned yet. Pressed further, he said:

"While the war was being fought it was necessary for all of us to do our bit, as it was given to us to do. I felt it was my duty to remain in Italy and do my bit, but with the signing of the Peace Treaty I felt that I had finished my war duty and could come home. The United States looks very good to me after an absence of three years, and I am not anxious to leave it. But you may say I have not resigned yet."

Discussing the best way for Italy to regain her normal state, Mr. Page said, he thought it could be accomplished most quickly if everybody in Italy got back to work.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

WILSON INVITES SENATORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

information in regard to it which may be in possession of the State Department, or any further information concerning any negotiation between Japan and Germany during the progress of the war.

The Borah resolution, asking for the memorandum said to have been filed by Lansing, General Bliss, and White on the assignment of Shantung to Japan, was adopted 9 to 4, as follows: For: Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Fall, Knox, Harding, Johnson, New, Moses; against: Hitchcock, Swanson, Smith of Arizona, Pittman.

The La Follette resolution was adopted by a party vote after being changed so as to call upon the President instead of the Secretary of State, for information as to Nicaragua's alleged "invasion" of Costa Rica and the reason why Costa Rica did not sign the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Johnson's resolution, which caused the keenest debate of all, read:

Resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee requests that there be transmitted to it.

1. All drafts and forms of leagues of nations, or relating to the League of Nations finally adopted, and particularly the draft or form of a League of Nations prepared and presented by the Commissioners of the United States.

2. All proceedings, arguments, and debates relating to a League of Nations, or the League finally adopted, and particularly the transcript of the stenographic reports relating to or concerning a League of Nations; and all data of every kind used in or relating to the treaty of peace with Germany now pending.

Senator Hitchcock, commenting on the proposal, characterized it as "insolence," and an intrusion into diplomatic affairs that would be unpardonable.

"The Senate has no right to ask for information that must be regarded as sacredly confidential," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It would be a rank discourtesy to other nations, and a sheer violation of international diplomatic ethics to insist on such information being supplied. It can in no sense be regarded as public property."

Senator King of Utah, who has been regarded by some as inclining toward reservations, went to the White House today to confer with the President, and upon his return stated that he was in favor of the covenant exactly as it stood. While the Senator was thought to favor a reservation as to Shantung, he said that he would not vote for it.

"The President has convinced me that it was necessary to agree to the disposition of rights in Shantung to Japan so as to insure Japan's signing the treaty," said Mr. King.

"Japan was entitled to some consideration for having gone into the war on the side of the Allies. The Shantung award is not a permanent one, and China does not sacrifice any of her political rights under it. The concession is purely a commercial one. I intend voting for the treaty without amendments."

Senator Underwood, who was also reported inclined to favor reservations, announced today that he would vote for the League covenant without change.

Senator Swanson conferred with Senator Knox today to see if some agreement could be reached so as not to attempt to eliminate Article X from the covenant.

President's Views on Shantung.

WASHINGTON, July 14, (Associated Press.)—Today's meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee was in executive session, but Senator Hitchcock gave notice that he would move tomorrow that at future sessions the doors be opened to the public. Sentiment on the proposal is divided, but some Senators on both sides of the treaty controversy are said to favor open sessions.

While the committee was in session today President Wilson discussed various phases of the treaty, particularly the Shantung settlement, with Senators who called at the White House. On this point, it was said, the President pointed out that necessarily the American Peace Commissioners could not impose their complete will on the Peace Conference and were compelled to accept some things in the treaty which they personally disapproved. The President also is said to have explained that consideration had to be given the treaty between the Allies and Japan, made before the United States entered the war, by which the material German interests at Shantung were pledged to Japan.

The President was said to have told his visitors that the treaty did not give Japan any political rights in Shantung and only economic right in Kiao-Chau, which would terminate in sixty or seventy years.

Japan's delegates at Versailles, the President is said to have told callers, were instructed not to sign the treaty unless the Japan-Allied treaty provisions regarding Shantung were adhered to.

The President is represented as having expressed the view that it was expedient to yield on Shantung in order to have Japan as a member of the League of Nations.

TO FORBID OVERSEA ZEPPELIN SERVICE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

carried by the Zeppelin, Kahrs said. He added that it was his impression the airship that might be used for the first flight could carry about 380 tons of freight. He said he was sure it would be several times the size of the British dirigible R-34, which has just returned to England after a visit to this country, and probably would have hydrogen capacity of more than 10,000,000 cubic feet. He admitted that he knew the carrying capacity of the R-34 was only about twenty-one tons.

Kahrs said it had been pointed out to him that, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, June 10, all airplanes and balloons that had been used for war purposes should be turned over to the Allies and that under Part V. of the treaty, Section II., Article 198, it was stipulated "no dirigible shall be kept." On this point, he said, he was entirely lacking in authoritative information.

The exporter pointed out that by decree of the Council of Five the blockade on Germany had been raised, and it was now possible for the Allies to trade with Germany under restrictions and conditions adopted at the Peace Conference. He said he was preparing to send foodstuffs and other materials to the Central Powers and had formed a corporation for the business.

Reports from Germany at intervals since the beginning of the war were that the Germans counted upon their Zeppelins as a factor in their favor upon the resumption of trade with the Allies, and that they were building airships of prodigious size. Early in 1918 a German technical journal which reached the Allies through Copenhagen told of plans for a transatlantic Zeppelin service, and predicted that the line would be established immediately after the signing of peace.

It was reported also that Zeppelin lines would be established to carry freight and passengers to all parts of Central Europe, as well as to Constantinople, Africa, the Orient, and Scandinavian countries. According to the reports, Zeppelins on war missions had made journeys comparable to these.

It was one of the ambitions of Count Zeppelin, even before the war, to establish a transatlantic dirigible service for freight and passengers, and many of his experiments at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, were designed to demonstrate the practicability of long flights for commercial purposes.

No authentic reports upon the size of the new super-Zeppelins have come out of Germany since 1918. In 1917 about twenty-three German dirigibles were brought down by British anti-aircraft guns and airplanes as the big aircraft attempted to bomb London in squadron formation. Their raids became so unprofitable that finally they were abandoned.

Officers who brought the R-34 to this country last week admitted their craft had been designed after a careful examination of Zeppelins brought down in England during the war. They said it was just then contemplated that balloons of at least 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity—about five times as large as the R-34—would be sailing across the ocean within a few years. They added that they did not know to what extent the Germans had developed their dirigibles since the last Zeppelin was brought down on British soil. According to some reports, the later Zeppelins had a capacity of more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen.

FORBIDDEN BY THE TREATY.

Germany Stripped of All Dirigibles by Peace Pact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Officials qualified to comment on the probable attitude of the Government toward the advertised proposal of Hans Kahrs, a German importer with financial papers, to open a Zeppelin freight and passenger service between New York and Hamburg, declared without qualification tonight that he would not be permitted to establish such a service with any German craft, if, in fact, his advertisement was to be regarded as a serious proposal.

One high official who has just returned from Paris and who is familiar with the work of the Peace Conference pointed out that under Article 202 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, which was just then submitted to the Senate, provision is made for stripping Germany to less than a shadow in maintaining any air services whatever. Under Article 198 of the treaty the armed forces of Germany are not to include any military or naval air forces.

The same article permits Germany to maintain until Oct. 1, this year, only a maximum of 100 seaplanes or flying boats, which shall be used exclusively in searching for submarine mines, and shall in no case carry arms, munitions, or bombs of any nature whatever. In addition to the engines installed in these seaplanes one spare engine may be provided for each engine of each of these craft.

"No dirigibles whatever shall be kept," says Article 198 of the treaty.

Under the Treaty, dirigibles, pending their delivery to the allied governments, will be maintained inflated with hydrogen at the expense of Germany.

If an advertised dirigible, as one Zep built for bombing purposes is ready to sail, the vessel he thinks he might use for such a voyage would be clearly outside of his reach, for any dirigible in Germany that was built for bombing purposes would be clearly within the list of aeronautical material that must be surrendered. The only dirigibles in existence large enough to carry men and supplies across the Atlantic are in the possession of the British government, and officials here say it is ridiculous for Kahrs to delude himself into believing he could obtain such a craft.

It also was pointed out that no goods could be brought into this country for some months to come, at least until the President proclaims peace with Germany, except under the licensing plan approved by the War Trade Board Section of the State Department.

TRADE NOW OPEN WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

permit free communication, as announced by the State Department tonight, will be made the subject for immediate conferences with the Post Office Department officials.

The revocation of the export conservation list takes arms and ammunition out of that category. The order states, however, that no provisions made shall permit export, except under special license, of arms and ammunition to China or Mexico, and in the case of Mexico machinery and materials for the manufacture of arms and ammunition and radio and wireless apparatus are kept under the ban.

The control which is to be continued over the importation of certain commodities, including wheat and sugar, is set forth in some detail in an official statement by the War Trade Board section. In this connection, particular attention is called to the fact that the ban on the importation of dyes and dyestuff, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates, and on potash, all drugs and chemicals cover the importation of such commodities "from every source whatsoever." They will be admitted only upon the granting of individual licenses for each shipment.

The first announcement of the resumption of trade relations with Germany was contained in this statement issued by the Department of State:

It is announced by the Acting Secretary of State that the restrictions against trade and communication under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act have been removed by a general enemy license issued by the War Trade Board section of the Department of State, effective July 1.

War Trade Board Announcement.

The announcement by the War Trade Board section follows:

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces that a general enemy trade license has been issued authorizing all persons in the United States, on and after July 14, 1919, to trade and communicate with persons residing in Germany and to trade and communicate with all persons with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy act; subject, however, to the following specific limitations and exceptions, to wit:

"1. The above mentioned general license does not authorize the importation into the United States from Germany or elsewhere of dyes, dyestuffs, potash, drugs, or chemicals which have been produced or manufactured in Germany.

"2. The above mentioned general license does not modify or affect in any respect present restrictions against trade and communication between the United States and Hungary or that portion of Russia under the control of the Bolshevist authorities.

"3. The above mentioned general license does not authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act, as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him.

"Exports to and imports from Germany may take place under special export license W. T. B. R. No. 77 and general import license P. R. P. No. 5, as announced in W. T. B. R. 803 and W. T. B. R. 804, respectively."

Ruling Affecting Exports.

Appended is the official ruling affecting exports which are now permitted to all countries except Hungary and Bolshevist Russia:

"Special Export License No. RAC-77 amended to cover shipments to Germany and to merge certain special export licenses already issued.

"The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that Special Export License RAC-77 granted through the Customs Service, effective May 15, 1919, (W. T. B. R. 738, has been extended and relaxed, effective July 14, 1919. Special Export License RAC-77 as now amended, authorizes the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned, of all commodities whatsoever, except, (1) arms, ammunition, and explosives consigned to Mexico or China; (2) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico, and (3) wheat and wheat flour, the control over the exportation of which has been vested in the War Trade Board. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

"A—Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

"B—Any country in Africa.

"C—Any country in Asia or Oceania, except Turkey in Asia.

"D—The following countries in Europe: United Kingdom, France, Italy, and that territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of Nov. 8, 1918, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, or their possessions in Europe, Iceland, Faroe Islands, Serbia, Rumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the associated governments.)

"The attention of exporters is called to the fact that, by virtue of the above-mentioned extension of Special Export License RAC-77, the following special export licenses have been merged with Special Export License RAC-77:

"RAC-63, (W. T. B. R. 777, issued June 12, 1919.)

"RAC-78, (W. T. B. R. 731, issued May 8, 1919.)

"RAC-79, (W. T. B. R. 730, issued May 8, 1919.)

"RAC-80, (W. T. B. R. 759, issued May 29, 1919.)

"RAC-81, (W. T. B. R., 784, issued June 18, 1919.)

"RAC-82, (W. T. B. R. 791, issued June 24, 1919.)

"The attention of shippers is called to the fact that, effective July 14, 1919, the special regulations governing shipments in transit through Holland, set forth in W. T. B. R. 771, issued June 5, 1919, are rescinded.

"Shipping arrangements made prior to July 14, 1919, under any of the above-mentioned special export licenses will continue in full force and effect, but thereafter shipments coming within the provisions of RAC-77 may be made only under that license.

"Exporters who desire to make shipments under special Export License RAC-77 need only present their shipper's Export Declarations (Customs Cat. 7035) in triplicate to the Collectors of Customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipments to proceed."

Regulations Affecting Imports.

The official regulations covering imports show the safeguard which has been thrown about certain industries, including the dyestuff and chemical industry. There is no "anti-dumping" provision which would cover manufactured products from Germany which some have expressed the opinion might be sent here in large quantities, but in the event of any trouble in that direction the Trading-With-the-Enemy act will make it possible to put up the bars at any time before formal conclusion of peace. The import regulations follow:

"PBF. No. 37 amended to cover Germany:

"The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that General Import License PBF. No. 37, (W. T. B. R. 738, issued May 8, 1919, amended by W. T. B. R. 760, issued May 16, 1919,) has been revised and extended, effective July 14, 1919, so as to permit the free importation from Germany of all commodities except those hereinafter specifically mentioned.

"As now amended, General Import License PBF. No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevist authorities, of all commodities except those hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

"1. The following foodstuffs:

"(a) Sugar.

"(b) Wheat and wheat flour the control (over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

"2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements: Pig t

ALLIES IN PERIL A YEAR AGO TODAY

As Victorious Peace Is Celebrated Gen. Maurice Recalls War's Greatest Battle

AND AMERICA'S PART IN IT

Desperate Chance Taken When the Flanders Front Was Weakened at Foch's Behest.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 15.—A year ago today, July 15, the last campaign on the western front began. It lasted just over 100 days, and when it opened the military prestige of the Germans stood very high.

In the preceding four months they had achieved more than the Allies had been able to accomplish in three years of repeated and costly effort. They were back upon the Marne. They were at the gates of Amiens, and their guns were reducing Hazebrouck to ruins. For some weeks they had been preparing for the last great attack which would end the war, and the German press had been proclaiming loudly its complete confidence in the issue.

It is true von Kühlmann had raised a note of warning and had said that looking only to the battlefield he could see no prospect of a decision. But he had been immediately howled down and driven from office. In fact he handed over his portfolio of Foreign Minister just five days before the German Crown Prince began his attempt to reach Paris.

The incident had served to arouse the fervor of the Chauvinism of the Pan-German Party to a height only comparable to their state of exaltation in August, 1914. On the eve of the battle, on July 4, the Deutsche Tageszeitung said:

"We know from all that has happened how Foch has put in one reserve after another, that his army of manoeuvre which was formerly so strong, about sixty divisions, is now used up. In the initiative of Hindenburg and of our incomparable army lies the solution, and they will bring it about in spite of the perpetually advertised American help. Today, on the anniversary of the American Day of Independence, the Entente will fill the world with sounding praise of this help. America herself will produce a world of bluff in the shape of phrases, threats, and assertions—all bluff, pure bluff, celebrated in Paris by a review."

Allies Anxious But Determined.

This was the spirit in which the German army and German people approached the battle while we were still anxious, if determined. In Flanders Haig and his army still stood with their backs to the wall, faced by Rupprecht of Bavaria with powerful forces. The arrival of the Americans was anything but a bluff, for, thanks to the sacrifices which we had made to release shipping, they were pouring across the Atlantic.

But would they be ready in time? So far only a few of America's regular divisions had been tested at Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood. How would the new American levies stand the ordeal of battle? Two foremost German military critics, Gadke and von Ardenne, had kindly assured us it was out of the question that they would intervene in 1918, and on July 8 the latter wrote:

"A moment's reflection shows that the American army of millions cannot be ready for two or three years. It took England two years to form her regular army. The American army begins with a heavier handicap and will often disappoint Foch."

Now that all is over, Germans are ascribing their defeat of offensive to our overwhelming numbers and to the strength of Foch's army of manoeuvre, which it appears had not been exhausted, but arrived on the battlefield at exactly the right moment, and there are many among us who still believe in the existence of that mythical body.

In point of fact, though the enemy was no longer as powerful as he had been in May, and we Allies were stronger than we had then been, Ludendorff could still bring more troops to the battlefield than could Foch. When the second battle of the Marne began the Germans had 304 divisions on the western front, to which the Allies could oppose 176 divisions. They had a superiority in rifle strength of more than 250,000 men. In artillery they were equal to us. We had gained hard-won superiority in the air, and only in tanks were we markedly stronger. But the tanks were of greater value in attack than in defense, and we were waiting attack.

For these reasons a year ago statesmen and soldiers had cause to be anxious. Our one great asset was that the Germans could no longer maintain their armies at full strength. They had, as I have said, begun to diminish, and that was a process which was certain to continue if we held off, while the advent of the Americans, who were coming over at the rate of 300,000 and more per month, was equally certain to give Foch before long a real army of manoeuvre.

All depended on our power to stave off the first rush of the expected German attack and to prevent another great bend in the line, with the Germans within forty miles of Paris, into which a year ago the shells of the "Big Berthas" were dropping with Teutonic regularity. We could not afford another March 21. Foch had his plan and was preparing his counter blow, but he was woefully lacking in the means to give it power.

In his victory dispatch Haig tells what happened:

"It was believed at French General Headquarters that the Germans were about to attack in strength east and west of Rheims. It was apprehended indeed that the attack might spread even further east into Argonne, and might endanger a wide sector of the French position. Marshal Foch accordingly withdrew the whole of the French forces, some eight divisions, from Flanders and transferred them southward to the French front. In addition he asked that four British divisions might be moved, two of them to areas south of the Somme, and two to positions astride that river, so as to insure connection between the French and British armies about Amiens, and to enable him to move four French divisions further east to his right flank.

"After carefully weighing the situation I agreed to this proposal and immediately orders were given for the movement. On July 13 a further request was received from Marshal Foch that these four divisions might be placed unreservedly at his disposal and that four other British divisions might be dispatched to take their place."

Perilous Weakening of Front.

This was a perilous weakening of the Flanders front, when a short advance by Rupprecht would enable the German guns to shell Calais and Boulogne. This would obviously imperil the safety of the British Army and might have the most serious moral effect at home. Haig, therefore, felt himself bound to consult his Government, to which, though Foch was Generalissimo, he was responsible for the safety of his army and of the Channel ports. Lloyd George, with his usual courage, decided to authorize Haig to take the risk and to give Foch the troops he needed.

Now was this the only momentous decision taken in these critical days. Pershing was eager to support Foch's plan of counteroffensive, but he had not many divisions trained for battle, and two of these were just moving into rest areas for well-earned repose. The 1st American Division had come out of the line in the Montdidier salient, where it had been for some nine weeks, and had captured the village of Cantigny in a brilliant local offensive. The 2d American Division had been relieved after a prolonged struggle in and about Belleau Wood.

Pershing told Foch that both these divisions, though tired, were full of fight, and at the last moment they were hurried toward the western face of the Marne salient, south of Soissons.

By such expedients and by facing such risks was Foch's, so-called army of manoeuvre created.

The great German attack started July 15, watched by the Kaiser from his observation tower on the Marne. I need not here recount how Gouraud by his masterly defense shattered the German attempt to break through in Champagne to the east of Rheims, but it is not generally known in England that a good part of the American 42d Division stood in the centre of Gouraud's battlefront, nor is it necessary to repeat the story of how the 3d and 28th Divisions on the other flank near Château-Thierry held up the enemy's attack.

These great achievements in defense condemned Ludendorff's last effort to failure. On the first day of the battle the one danger that the Germans might win such a measure of success as would force Foch to use his reserves to fill dangerous gaps, instead of employing them to hit back, had been averted, and the foundation of victory was laid.

It is well to recall these things while we are celebrating the victorious peace. Our hearts will be fuller if we recall how narrow was the margin between success and failure when first the tide of war turned in our favor.

AMERICAN CLUB IN LONDON.

Building in Piccadilly Formally Opened by Ambassador Davis.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—The American Club, a new organization for Americans in London, was formally opened today by Ambassador Davis. Its premises are situated at 95 Piccadilly, next door to the famous Naval and Military Club, its admirable position having an outlook over Green Park to Buckingham Palace and being close to fashionable Curzon Street and Park Lane.

Regular membership is confined to American citizens, although the Governors may invite a limited number of other nationalities to become members under special conditions. Americans residing outside of the British Isles may become overseas members by payment of a £5 initiation fee and £2 annual dues, and it is hoped this will make a club useful to a large number of Americans who visit London on regular business trips.

The club has admirable reception rooms, a dining room, an American bar, and some bedrooms. It is very comfortably furnished and its resident membership of 200 is already secured. Henry E. Stoner is President; G. M. Cassatt, John E. Blair MacAfee, Francis E. Powell, and H. Gordon Selfridge are Vice Presidents; Robert Frang, Jr., is Honorary Treasurer, and Lawrence L. Tweedy Honorary Secretary.

SEEK TO SHOW MURDER OF FEDERAL AGENT

Brother of F. A. Dowsey Believes He Was Sandbagged—Was Investigating Fraud.

SEATTLE, July 14.—In connection with the investigation of the mysterious death of F. A. Dowsey, Government Secret Service agent, who was found dead here May 2 and is believed by officials to have been murdered, H. E. Frick, District Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today issued a formal statement that nothing had been discovered in the corporation's records here "on which to base an accusation of fraud against any one connected with the shipbuilding interests in this district."

Dowsey, at the time of his death, had been making an investigation of matters here which were said to involve a possible gigantic fraud against the Government.

A formal inquest has been set for tomorrow. At the time of the finding of Dowsey's body, Coroner G. C. Tiffin signed a certificate at the request of Government officials, it is said, in which death was attributed to apoplexy.

Concerning the death of his brother, Frederick A. Dowsey of the United States Secret Service, at Seattle, James L. Dowsey, a lawyer, who lives at Manhasset, L. I., and whose office is at 66 Broadway, said last night:

"I am convinced that my brother met with foul play. When I received word of his death I knew well that he was never troubled with any heart affliction, and I wired to Seattle for a thorough investigation. An autopsy was performed there, and the verdict was that my brother had died of apoplexy.

"We had an autopsy performed here. Until tomorrow evening I cannot give the name of the physician who performed it, but there was absolutely no evidence of death from apoplexy or from poison.

"I confidently believe that he was hit with a sandbag. I have appealed to the Federal authorities to make a thorough investigation."

URGES ENGLAND TO MINE MORE COAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

pared to give the Government every assistance, William Brace, member for a Welsh constituency and President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, made two propositions: First, that the Government appoint a committee of inquiry and thus give the miners an opportunity for consultation and co-operation on the problem of increasing the output, and, second, that the Government take steps to give legislative effect to the Sankey recommendations and proceed to the nationalization of the mines. He said that the miners would not welcome labor-saving machinery merely to produce profits for private individuals, but were ready to adopt all means to increase the output if the industry were nationalized.

Sir Evan Jones, Coal Controller, welcomed Mr. Brace's offer as one ray of hope in the clouded prospect.

Lord Robert Cecil also expressed obligation to Mr. Brace, but preferred a royal commission of experts. He, however, was strongly opposed to nationalization.

After further debate, Mr. Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, announced that if the miners' leaders would give an undertaking that there should be no stoppages or strikes in the meantime, the Government would accept Mr. Brace's suggestion for a committee of inquiry and postpone the six-shilling increase for three months.

Mr. Brace replied that he was not in a position to give such an undertaking, but would submit the suggestion to the miners' conference on Thursday and recommend its acceptance.

Mr. Bonar Law thereupon agreed to defer enforcement of the increase from July 16 to July 21, in order to give time for consideration of the matter.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

PARIS THRILLED BY ALLIES' PARADE

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

day the most notable in French history that the people of Paris and those myriads from the provincial districts gave their patriotic spirit full play.

In that parade of forces that represented those who brought defeat to the Central Powers there was color and interest, constant surprise and plenty to stimulate the imagination and afford opportunity for seeing the romance of it all. Sifted in among the familiar khaki and blue and green were fighters in picturesque costumes, from many parts of the world, bringing sharply back to mind that the allied cause had been a world cause. Sheiks from the desert were there, Mohammedans in fezzes, East Indians in their turbans, Algerians, Senegalese, all sorts and conditions of men from nearly all corners of the world.

Place of Honor to Wounded.

PARIS, July 14. (Associated Press.)—The conquerors in the great war marched today in a Victory Parade under the Arc de Triomphe, through which only victors may pass. Picked units and individual heroes represented each of the allied armies.

Several million grateful persons, mostly French, but with many thousands of their allies, struggled forward along the line of march for an opportunity to wave and shout their gratitude to the men who saved them from German imperialism.

The great triumphal arch, conceived by Napoleon to commemorate his victory at the battle of Austerlitz, took on new historic importance when the Allies marched through the massive pile of masonry which dominates all Paris and moved down the Champs Elysées toward the Place de la Concorde.

The place of honor in the procession was not accorded to the Generals and the smartly equipped troops. It was given to a thousand mutilated soldiers who passed under the arch and in front of the viewing stand, where President Poincaré, moving haltingly and out of step, as best they could.

Many were injured, some were blind, some were in wheel chairs, and others were on crutches or limped along with the aid of canes. Few of them were in uniform. They represented all the provinces of France, all branches of the military service, and all walks in life, as was indicated by the variety of their civilian attire. They made no effort to maintain military formation, but marched as well as they could to the airs played by the military band which led them.

Great crowds filled every inch of space in the many streets and boulevards that commanded a view of the line of march. Balconies were packed and roofs were black with people. Many hung in the trees which line the boulevard.

Reviewed by Marshals.

The parade, which started from the Porte Maillot at 8:12 o'clock, at a signal given by trumpets, ended at the Place de la République, where the troops dispersed after passing before Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre, who reached the end of the march at 10:15 o'clock. As the parading troops passed in review before the Marshals of France flags and colors were dipped.

The parade passed without any incident to mar its beauty or to interrupt the program.

Cannon fire, which seemed like thunder, gave the signal to all Paris when the parade reached the Arc de Triomphe. There, where the crowd was most dense, the first sight of the parade called forth tremendous cheering. The enthusiasm ran like a wave along the thousands assembled on both sides and continued, seemingly without interruption.

The weather was brilliant, being more like October than midsummer.

Guns began firing at minute intervals as President Poincaré placed a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph at the Arc de Triomphe. This empty casket, placed there in memory of the allied dead, was also decorated with other wreaths, these being placed by Premier Clemenceau, a French soldier, a French sailor, an Alsatian girl, a girl from Lorraine, and Colonel Edmund Gros. This last wreath was in memory of seventy-two members of the Lafayette Escadrille who lost their lives during the war.

Marshal Joffre, the victor of the first battle of the Marne, passed under the Arc de Triomphe at 3:45 o'clock. He rode alone. Behind him came Marshal Foch, the Commander in Chief of the allied forces during the final campaign of the conflict. A storm of applause arose from the vast throng as the two Marshals passed the President's stand and and moved down the brilliant avenue.

General Pershing, with a number of American Generals, came next in line and was received with equal enthusiasm. Forty American organizations, composed of soldiers and marines, marching with wonderful precision, were greeted with waving handkerchiefs and flags and deafening cheers.

Pershing Carries New Flag.

General Pershing rode at the head of the American troops, which were separated from the French by a space of 300 yards. His personal flag, a scarlet field with a row of four white stars, was displayed for the first time. It was borne by a Sergeant riding directly behind the American Commander in Chief.

Behind General Pershing rode Major Gen. H. G. Harbord, Chief of Staff, followed closely by three aids, Colonel George C. Marshall, Jr.; Colonel John G. Quekemeyer and Major Thurston Hughes. Next to these rode two army corps commanders, Major Gen. Henry T. Allen and Major Gen. John L. Hines.

Next came four rows of American officers. In the first row rode Major Gens. Bowster, Langfitt, McGlachlin, Le Jeune, Howze, Hersey, and Lafitte. In the second row were Brig. Gens. Poore, Rusbell, Bethell, Harts, Marshall, Rice, and Sladen. In the third row were Brig. Gens. McIntyre, Walker, Crulkshank, Connor, Malin, Craig, Davis, and Booth. In the fourth and last row rode Brig. Gens. Mosely, Neville, Parker, Bamford, McCoy, and D. F. Craig, and Colonels John T. Knight and Rollins.

Colonel Babcock commanded the detachment of American troops that followed.

The American military band was composed of 126 men.

The American troops in line consisted of a composite battalion selected from all three regiments of the American Army of Occupation, formed in four companies. The first two companies were separated from the second two by a detachment of men carrying forty regimental flags. The color-bearers and guards numbered altogether about 200.

Last in the American section of the procession came a company of 150 Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Sayer. Altogether there were in line a few less than 1,500 Americans.

Americans' Youth Commented On.

The American soldiers and marines marched with a snap and precision which won the special attention of the spectators, as on July 4. The French commented especially on the extreme youth and vigor of the American troops, as contrasted with the other troops, who included much older men.

The Belgians were greeted with much enthusiasm throughout the line of march. The crowds, of which many had stayed up all night to get places, never seemed to tire applauding.

The British, Italians, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbs, Czechs, Rumanians and Poles were all greeted warmly. Then unstinted applause was showered upon the French forces which closed the parade.

The marchers used the so-called "triumphal marching step," by direction of Marshal Foch. This calls for 128 steps to the minute.

The parade was viewed from advantageous points by about 3,000 American Army officers and enlisted men.

President Poincaré gave a banquet at the Palace of the Elysée tonight in honor of the Marshals, Generals and Admirals of France and the heads of the allied missions. At the table also were ten French soldiers picked from the army by Marshal Petain. All the soldiers wore the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Many Could Find No Shelter.

One million persons went sleepless in Paris last night, three-quarters of them from choice and the others because they had failed to obtain shelter. At 9 o'clock last evening the railroad stations were still disgorging upon the already overcrowded city thousands of belated arrivals, bearing loaves of bread and other victuals. Most of them were soon sitting along the boulevards and streets munching sandwiches or stretching blankets upon the sidewalks.

Some visitors, apparently awed by the congestion of the thoroughfares in Paris, decided to return to their provincial homes immediately, and the St. Lazare Station was crowded during the evening with disappointed visitors who were going home.

M. Raux, Prefect of Police, threw a damper upon the greedy satisfaction of the renters of balconies when he ruled that the proprietors would be responsible for the safety of spectators huddled upon vantage points, some of them regarded as unsafe.

While the parade was passing the roof of a house on the Boulevard St. Martin collapsed and eighteen persons were injured.

It became known that Sub-Lieutenant Jean Navarre, the aviator, who was killed last Friday, had a contract with a large moving picture concern to fly under the Arc de Triomphe in a monoplane. Experts figured that the smallest airplane had a leeway of only five feet on each side under the arch.

Saw Joffre in Melancholy.

Maurice de Waleffe, writing in the Journal, describes today a visit paid to Marshal Joffre on Sunday, when he sought to learn if arrangements had been completed for the French commander to march in the Victory Day parade.

"I missed his former unperturbed bearing," M. de Waleffe wrote, "and I could not help reading in his thoughtful eyes and on his large features a reflection of hidden melancholy, with which there was mingled a kind of anxiety.

"'Do not ask me to say anything,' Marshal Joffre said to me. 'I do not want to make any statement,' he said twice, with a wan smile."

M. de Waleffe told the Marshal he wished only to learn if he were really going to march beside Foch in the triumphal parade.

"Yes, as far as I know at present," Marshal Joffre replied. M. de Waleffe added, "and I caught a gleam of irony in his pale blue eyes."

CROWDS RECOGNIZE AMERICA'S PART IN WAR

Pershing's Troops Get a Reception Second Only to That Accorded to the French.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—Since this day last year, what history has been written! What a rôle America has played!

On last Bastile Day a little cavalcade of American troops went to the Washington monument here and pledged themselves and their country. While overhead the German long-range shells whined their hymn of hate, searching for the heart of France they could not find, while not far away the Kaiser's minions stood ready for a grand effort to reach Paris, there at the monument America's fighting spirit gave its promise to France and to civilization.

Today, in one of the greatest victory pageants the world ever saw, Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch led. Behind them came General Pershing, and after him some of our soldiers who made this day possible.

America had made good. The American task was done between last Bastile Day and this one.

A year ago today Paris, France, and the whole world were waiting for the German onslaught. Another day had not dawned before it was upon the Allies. Less than twenty-four hours after that little ceremony beneath the Washington monument American troops were holding the Germans on the Marne and in Champagne. Our 3d Division, just east of Chateau-Thierry, and our 42d, before Chalons, had more than parried the fierce German thrust.

America's real part in the war dated from that day, and she never stopped redeeming her Bastile Day promise until Germany's defeat was a dream come true. She threw into the balance a weight that spelled the result.

Great Reception to Pershing.

No wonder, then, that when General Pershing, his face wreathed in smiles, and his veteran doughboys followed the two French Marshals down the Champs Elysées today Paris gave him and his soldiers a reception second only to that which their own poilus and leaders received. Over the vast crowds, numbered by the hundreds of thousands—indeed, by the millions—ran the happy chorus of approval.

They did not think of America's place in the alphabet in putting the doughboys first. They came, they saw, and they approved that they were in first place, it having been long ago settled that France's great military show was to follow representatives of the other Allies.

Standing on a balcony of the Hotel Crillon, I could see across the Place de la Concorde a vast mass of color where tens of thousands of French school children stood, holding flags. As Pershing's splendid figure swung into view, every one of those flags came to life and the welcome of those little Parisians looked for all the world like one enormous bed of flowers swept by a Summer breeze. From the look on his happy face one could know that no other ovation from all that long line went so straight to the heart of the American commander as that accorded by these future citizens of a sister republic.

2,000,000 Flock to Paris.

Two million Frenchmen and French women came to Paris for today's ceremony, and it was the whole republic that called America friend in such magnificent style this morning. The celebration began last night early, and 1,000,000 people kept it up all night. There is promise of jollification tonight that will make "Armistice Night" look mild and insipid.

The Frenchman knows how to celebrate. If joy is contagious, he has never been inoculated against it. In the wild scenes of joy last night and today nothing was more striking than the manner in which men and women of 50 and 60 years and more joined with youth in unrestrained expression of their happiness.

It was first and last a French show. There are fewer Americans in Paris than at any time since last Bastile Day, and the same is true with regard to the English. It is France which celebrates. No one who saw the price she paid for today's joy could but be happy.

NAMED AS REAR ADMIRALS.

Six Officers to Hold Permanent, and Four Temporary Rank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Naval Selection Board has recommended the promotion of ten officers to the permanent rank of Rear Admiral and seven temporarily to that grade. President Wilson has approved the recomendations.

The following six officers have been permanently promoted to be Rear Admirals as from July 1, 1919: Benjamin C. Bryan, Edward Simpson, Gustav Kaemerling, Alexander Halstead, Roger Welles, William Shoemaker. All of these officers have held the temporary rank of Rear Admiral except Captain Edward Simpson.

Four temporary Rear Admirals will be promoted to that rank permanently as vacancies occur, as follows: Edward W. Eberle, Robert E. Coontz, W. M. G. Bullard, Philip Andrews.

The following Captains will become temporary Rear Admirals as vacancies occur: Clarence A. Carr, Harry A. Field, Casey B. Morgan, Lloyd H. Chandler, Herman C. Stickney, Nathan C. Twining, Thomas P. Magruder.

HOLD BASTILE DAY CELEBRATIONS HERE

American Patriotic Societies Observe the Anniversary of French Independence.

LEGION SENDS GREETINGS

Foreign Press Representatives Entertain French Officials at Dinner.

The 130th anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was observed at several meetings in this city yesterday. Several American patriotic societies and thousands of American soldiers who had returned from France aided the French in the celebration of the "French Independence Day." Messages of greetings were sent from this city to President Poincaré, and Marshals Joffre and Foch, who were joined by General Pershing and American soldiers in the observance of the holiday in Paris. This is the message that was sent to the French Government by the American Legion:

The American Legion, the national organization of American Veterans of the World War representing the two million Americans who actually served in France, and also the two million additional men who stood ready to serve there, begs you to transmit to the French Government and to our French brothers in arms our most friendly greetings and felicitations on the occasion of the first Bastile Day, quatorze juillet; after the termination of the great war whose victorious conclusion was shared by the sons of Lafayette and the sons of Washington. We express our sincere conviction that the bonds between the sister republics will be as strong in future centuries as they have been in past centuries.

An informal reception was held yesterday morning at the French Consulate at 10 Bridge Street, and about 100 French and American citizens were present. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, recalled the observance of the French holiday here in 1918 with a meeting in Madison Square Garden, and pointed out that common interests had brought the two republics closer in sympathy in the last few years.

A meeting also was held in the morning in the Joan of Arc Park at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street, and a wreath was laid on the statue of the Maid of Orleans. Another meeting was held in Mount Morris Park in the afternoon under the auspices of the Harlem Patriotic League. Mrs. Laura B. Frisk was the speaker and messages were sent to President Poincaré, Clemenceau, Joffre, and Foch. Soldiers from the 22d Infantry took part in the exercises.

A concert was held in the Lewisohn Stadium at City College in the evening and about 10,000 attended. Anna Fitziu of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang the "Marseillaise." A program of patriotic French music also was given at Columbia University in the evening. French societies met last night in the Manhattan Casino, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, where M. Liebert was the speaker.

Dinner for French Officials.

The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents observed the anniversary at a dinner at the Rendezvous Restaurant in West Forty-third Street, and Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission and other French officials in this country were guests. M. Cassenave, representing the French Government, attended to confer the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Frank Dilnot, the correspondent of The London Chronicle, who is also President of the Correspondents' Association.

The Women's Naval Service of Brooklyn observed Bastile Day by decorating the graves of twenty-five French sailors in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills. The event will be an annual one, it was decided, because of the care by the French of the bodies of American soldiers and sailors who died in France. The decorations were placed on the graves by authority of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

Mrs. Maude Canfield of Brooklyn, who organized the Women's Naval Service, presided. There were addresses by Henri Zoiron, French Consul in Brooklyn, and by Richardson Webster, Register of Brooklyn. The Navy Band played, and there were battalions of sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Palms were laid upon the grave of each sailor, and an American and a French flag placed at the head of each.

The guests were later entertained at a luncheon at the headquarters of the Women's Naval Service, in Sands Street, Brooklyn, the building being decorated for the occasion in the French and American colors.

URGES FRANCO-ITALIAN ACCORD

Barrere, in Rome Speech, Says "Passing Grudge" Must Not Mar It.

ROME, July 14, (Associated Press.)—Considerable interest has been aroused here, following the recent disorders between the Italian and French troops at Fiume, over a speech delivered today by Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador, on receiving the French colony on the occasion of France's national holiday.

M. Barrere recalled that this was the first time in five years that the French had celebrated July 14 in peace, but that now it was being celebrated with a peace restored by victory. The great soldiers of the Allies, he said, were passing over that historic avenue in Paris which might now be renamed "The Avenue of Victory." The Ambassador added that he rejoiced with the Italians over the disappearance of that power, referring to Austria, in which the Italians "justly saw their hereditary enemy."

Continuing, the Ambassador said that, contrary to reports that had been circulated, the French Government never had dreamed of the revivification of that power in any form, that French diplomacy never had lent itself to a resurrection at which the Italians would have a right to feel offended. The liquidation of the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire, he added, was going on.

M. Barrere said that the French sympathized with their Italian ally in its legitimate interests and rejoiced that it had obtained its natural frontiers, which would prove of great benefit for the future. The day would soon come, the Ambassador added, when "having realized their national unity, the Italians, our Allies of yesterday, of today, and of tomorrow, will pass in serene and just judgment on the present time."

"Meanwhile," the Ambassador concluded, "no passing difficulty or grudge must prevent us from working to keep united in this after-the-war period, which soon will be embrace, two noble peoples who fought the war."

LANSING TRUSTS IN FRANCE.

Expresses Belief She Will Solve Reconstruction Problems.

PARIS, July 12.—In the statement issued to the French press prior to his departure for Brest, Secretary Lansing expressed the belief that the courage which had carried France through to victory would bring her through the trying period of reconstruction. On this point the Secretary's statement read:

"May I, through the French press, bid an affectionate farewell to France and the French people and express my deep gratitude for all the courtesies they have shown me during the months I have been here? I return home with a deep sense of what France has suffered in the war, but with a still deeper conviction that the courage which brought her through to victory will carry her over the trying days of reconstruction.

"I think that I should say that a delay in the sailing of my steamer has brought my departure to the eve of that day so historic to France, and which now is doubly consecrated by the first Victory Parade of the Allied and Associated Powers.

"The temptation to remain is great, but imperative necessity prevents my doing so. The demands of peace, including the ratification of the treaty and the Franco-American agreement and the expansion of the work of America's Department of Foreign Affairs to meet the new problems involved, are no less stern than those of war, and I am sure that the French people, to whom I am deeply indebted, will appreciate better than many others the call of duty."

Jails 3,000 Polish Jews.

VIENNA, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Three thousand Galician Jews have been arrested in the streets of Budapest, according to advices received here today.

Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet Government, replying to a Polish protest against these arrests, declared: "Pogroms are bound to come here, but we do not want Hungarian Jews to suffer for the acts of the Galician Jewish speculators who infest this country. Also, we refuse to return money found on their persons."

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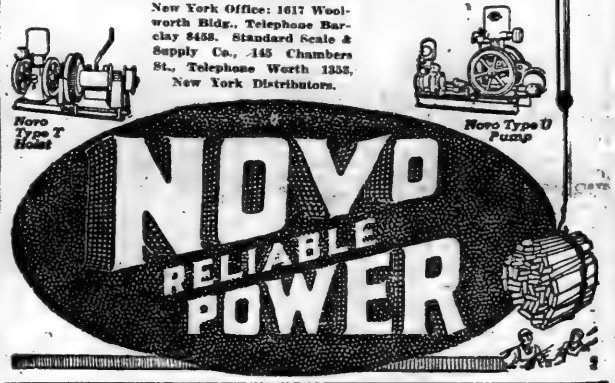
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DYNAMITE TO SAVE BIG TREES IN PARK

Clay Subsoil Will Be Blasted to Open Fissures and Let Roots Down to Water.

WORK TO BEGIN NEXT SPRING

Hoped That Diforestation That Has Been Going On at Alarming Rate May Be Stopped.

Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin announced yesterday that the inability of tree roots to penetrate the hard clay subsoil had been discovered to be the real cause of the death by thousands of all species of trees in the park and that this Fall an attempt would be made to save the trees by dynamiting to shatter the clay and to allow the rooms to penetrate deeper.

After a great many theories had been put forward to account for the deaths of the trees by hundreds in recent years and especially in the last three years, the real explanation, Commissioner Gallatin said, was found when a new device for pulling trees and stumps, which was evolved during the war, was used in Central Park. This invention was a stump-puller, operated by hand, which lifted the trees and the soil attached to its roots out of the ground intact. The pulling of dead trees and stumps by this method began in January. It was found that the roots extended from 2½ to 5 feet deep and were then stopped short by the hard clay.

When this condition was found uniformly, as hundreds of trees were pulled during the Spring and Summer, City Forester J. S. Kaplan came to the conclusion that the trees were dying because their roots did not go deep enough to take in a sufficient amount of water to keep alive trees of their size, and that the droughts and frosts of the last few years had been deadly to trees whose vitality was already impaired.

The plan adopted by Commissioner Gallatin is that of setting aside a section of the southern part of the plot of about five acres with from thirty to thirty-five trees. The Du Pont Powder Company has agreed to do the blasting required free of charge to the city. Holes will be bored with soil augurs to a depth of from four to five feet just under the outer foliage of the trees and small charges of dynamite set off. One blast will be used for small trees and two or more for the larger ones. It will require two or three years of observation thereafter to measure the success of this plan.

"Even if the clay is broken up so as to enable the roots to penetrate, the results would not appear next Spring," said Forester Kaplan, when asked about the plan yesterday. "It will take a year or two for the roots to find their way through the fissures made by the blasting. If its success is demonstrated, all the trees still having life can be saved at a small cost. The new trees are now being put out after the clay has been broken by dynamiting.

"These trees have lived to their present age of from sixty to sixty-five years because while they were smaller the roots on the surface of the ground supplied sufficient water for them. But more and more water was required; as their size and foliage increased, the superficial roots could not supply it especially during dry years. As the trees had no deep roots, to rely on, hundreds were also killed by the freezing of the roots which lay near the surface. During the heavy Winter of 1917-18, when zero weather continued for the longest period in history, the roots near the surface were killed. As most of the trees had no roots except thoes close to the surface, they either died or suffered a great loss of vitality. We have removed more than 2,000 trees since that Winter.

"Most of the Park lying south of 106th Street was regraded when Olmstead and Vaux laid out the park sixty-five years ago. A soil was laid over the clay surface, and these trees have lived since then on the made soil, which is not deep enough for the trees which have attained a diameter of two feet or more. Olmstead and Vaux evidently realized that the present condition was likely to occur, for we find in pulling up some of the trees, that clay pipes were placed in the soil to allow the roots to go deeper, but these pipes failed to do the work. There is nothing in the writings of Olmstead and Vaux explaining this condition, however, so that it remained for the new stump-puller to disclose the situation. Hitherto the death of the trees had been laid to mismanagement of the Park, the tussock moth, the elm-leaf beetle, and various other things, some of which contributed in some degree to hasten the death of the trees.

"Sub-soil blasting to remedy similar conditions has been successfully used in breaking up bedrock for orchards, but it has not been used heretofore in dealing with clay, so far as I know.

"We found in examining the roots of the trees which have been removed recently that the larger roots, which should have penetrated most deeply, were badly decayed, and had for some years ceased to function. It will be impossible to save trees where this has come about. That various insect blights could not have killed the trees is shown by the fact that oaks, elms, maples, beeches, hickories, and sycamores have been killed or devitalized at about the same rate, when they reached a size which made them dependent upon their deeper roots.

"It is apparent that, unless some method is found for giving passage to the deeper roots, trees will not grow in most part, of Central Park to a greater diameter than from two and a half to three feet. The surface soil in which they stand is from two and a half to five feet in depth.

"I believe that this method of light blasting of the clay bed several feet below the surface and at a distance of from ten to twenty feet from the trunk will break up the clay without disturbing or injuring the trees or the surface of the lawn, and make it possible for the roots to sink much deeper, so that the trees will grow to their normal size. If this is successful, our experience may prove of great value in parks and orchards all over the country where such conditions exist.

"Plans have been suggested for spending several millions of dollars for resoiling these trees, but the condition revealed by the stump-puller proves that this would not have the beneficial effect. The use of fertilizer is shown to be equally worthless."

HOUSE 'WETS' LOSE IN ALL-DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

an amendment by Representative Benson, Democrat, of Maryland, to change the word "liquors" to "beverage." It seemed a small matter, but some members contended that it would permit the sale of flavoring extracts, hair tonics, and the like, against which a fight had been made in committee because of the reported tendency of some persons to drink them. The vote was 58 and 73.

There were many references to President Wilson during the debate. Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, brought a volley of applause from the "Wets" when he expressed the hope that the President would veto the enforcement bill because of its drastic provisions.

The feeling between the factions was so bitter at times that the usual courtesy of permitting a member to revise and extend his remarks was denied. Prohibition members objected when Representative Reber, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who had made a strong plea for beer, wanted to add something to what he had said in his limited allotment of time. Mr. Reber had intimated in his speech that some members were not altogether truthful as to their drinking habits.

The Chairman was unable at times during the speech of Mr. Gallivan to preserve even a semblance of order, and the galleries joined in the uproar. Standing in the center of the aisle, the Massachusetts member waved his arms like a baseball pitcher warming up for a game and shouted:

"There are members who are not as 'dry' as their statements on this floor might indicate and in their homes is liquor enough to last them twenty years."

Instantly the House set up a cry "Name them," "Name them!"

"If they weren't such good fellows I surely would," Mr. Gallivan replied.

"Open your offices," he added, "and place in The Congressional Record statements of how much liquor you have and I will be satisfied."

There was so much confusion at this point that the House adjourned, just after reaching Section 2 of Part 1 of the three part bill. There are in all sixty-four sections, only one of which was passed today. At this rate, it may take ten days to pass the measure.

RUMANIA REBUFFS LENIN.

Complains Serbs Evacuating Temesvar Are Sacking the City.

GENEVA, July 13.—The Rumanian Bureau at Berne announces that the Serbian forces which have been occupying the city of Temesvar, 72 miles northeast of Belgrade, are evacuating the place, taking with them everything of value, including forty locomotives, 1,500 railroad cars, machinery from factories, animals, and household articles. The bureau states that the population of the city is making an indignant protest against the action of the Serbians.

The Rumanian Government, according to the bureau, has declined another offer from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevist Premier of Russia, for the arrangement of an alliance between Rumania and Russia.

Magyars Get Smuggled Tires.

VIENNA, July 11.—(Associated Press)—Automobiles which have been without tires for weeks in Hungary, according to reports from Budapest, have been equipped with new tires, said to have been obtained by smuggling two carloads of French and Italian makes into the country. The tires were sold for $250 each.

CROKER LETS SUITS GO BY DEFAULT

Son Obtains Judgments in Actions Brought Here for $137,181 and $80,019.

A THIRD CLAIM IS PENDING

Cases Cover Moneys Spent in Management of Property and from Mother's Estate.

The fact that Richard Croker, ex-Tammany leader, was sued in three actions by his son, Richard Jr., before the ex-leader left here for Ireland last month, and that Mr. Croker made no arrangement before going away to put in a defense, became known yesterday when judgments in two of the cases, for $137,181 and $80,019, were filed in the Supreme Court by default. The amount sued for in the third action was not made known yesterday by William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who is counsel for Richard Croker, Jr., because the judgment roll in the case has not been prepared. The defendant was served in all three cases at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue.

Because no defense was filed in the suits, Richard Croker, Jr., was the only witness before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan when the cases were presented. He testified on Saturday last that on Oct. 1, 1905, several years after his father went to Ireland to make his home, his father employed him as his agent in this country to manage his real and personal property, and requested him to advance such funds as were necessary to conduct the business of the Croker properties, agreeing to repay the moneys so advanced.

The plaintiff testified that he spent large sums in behalf of his father and that on Dec. 18, 1907, his father gave him power of attorney, permitting him to have complete control over his property.

"I continued under my arrangements with my father to manage and transact business and received and expended moneys for him to Dec. 30, 1917," said the plaintiff. "The total advanced is $125,836. I have not as yet received any part of the same from my father." This sum, with interest and costs, makes up the judgment for $137,181.

In the second suit for $80,000, in which a judgment, with interest and costs, for $80,019 is entered, the plaintiff testified that his mother, Elizabeth F. Croker, died Sept. 6, 1914, leaving an estate estimated at approximately $300,000, of which the plaintiff was entitled to one-fourth. The plaintiff said:

"I had a talk with my father on Nov. 30, 1914, at which he agreed that if I would assign to my brother, Howard Croker, my share of the estate of my deceased mother, my father, as soon as I could ascertain the amount of my said share and would inform him of the amount, would pay to my sister Ethel, his daughter, a sum equal to my said share and would pay a like sum to my brother Howard, his son. Thereafter on May 1, 1915, I ascertained the value of my share to be $80,000 and on or about that date I had a talk with my father and informed him of the amount of my mother's estate and my said share. I performed all the terms and conditions to be performed on my part and requested my father to pay to my sister and brother the sums of money he had agreed as aforesaid to pay them, but he neglected and refused to do so."

The suits disclose for the first time the amount of the estate left by Mrs. Croker, which went to her two daughters, Ethel Croker of New York and Florence Croker Massino of Sandyford, Ireland, and her sons, Howard and Richard, Jr. She had been living apart from her husband for more than ten years prior to her death and did not mention him in her will. His marriage to his present wife, an Indian Princess, after her death, was not pleasing to his children, but their differences did not reach the courts until yesterday.

Under the court rules, if Mr. Croker can give a satisfactory reason for not filing an answer in the suits against him he can have the default judgments set aside and the actions tried on their merits.

DINNER TO H. P. DAVISON.

Prominent Citizens Join in Recognition to Red Cross Work.

As a tribute to his services for the Red Cross during the war, a dinner was given last night to Henry P. Davison at the Union League Club by John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's.

Mr. Davison told of his experiences abroad, of the great work which the Red Cross had accomplished, and outlined briefly the program for peace activities of the organization. Other speakers were C. W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau, Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, Don Seitz of The World, and George T. Wilson.

Among those present were Rollo Ogden of the Evening Post; R. J. Cuddihy, Literary Digest; J. H. Ohl, Herald; Henry L. Stoddard, Evening Mail; R. F. Sleicher and Frank Gauss, Leslie's; Grant B. Hamilton, Judge; Bruce Bliven, Globe; Harold Howland, Independent; Graham Patterson, Christian Herald; Ed. J. Wheeler, Current Opinion; George Buckley, American Magazine; Herbert S. Houston, World's Work; John M. Stuart, Sun; W. P. Hamilton, Wall Street Journal; Charles J. Munn, Scientific American; Charles H. Sabin, Guaranty Trust Company; R. A. C. Smith, Colonel William Boyce Thompson, W. C. Teagle, Ivy L. Lee, Henry C. Quinby, George C. Van Tuyl, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and Martin Egan.

FOR CRUELTY INQUIRY.

Representative Dallinger Urges Full Investigation of Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, who on Saturday charged in the House that soldiers had been maltreated in prison camps in France, said today that he would endeavor to have the sub-committee of the House which is investigating the conduct of the war recommend radical reforms in military jurisprudence.

"I am receiving many letters from men who state that they underwent bad treatment," said Mr. Dallinger.

"One man writes that he has the names and addresses of over one hundred men who have experienced the horrors of Farm No. 2 and the other American military prisons in and around Paris. I am confident that enough soldiers will volunteer to testify to make it possible to dig out the whole truth."



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A complexion powder of exquisitely delicate odor and texture which holds its charm throughout the day, imparting to the skin that delicate softness and refinement so much admired.

Nadine Face Powder is cooling, refreshing and harmless, a positive protection against wind, tan, sunburn and return of discolorations. Leaves the skin soft and smooth as rose petals.

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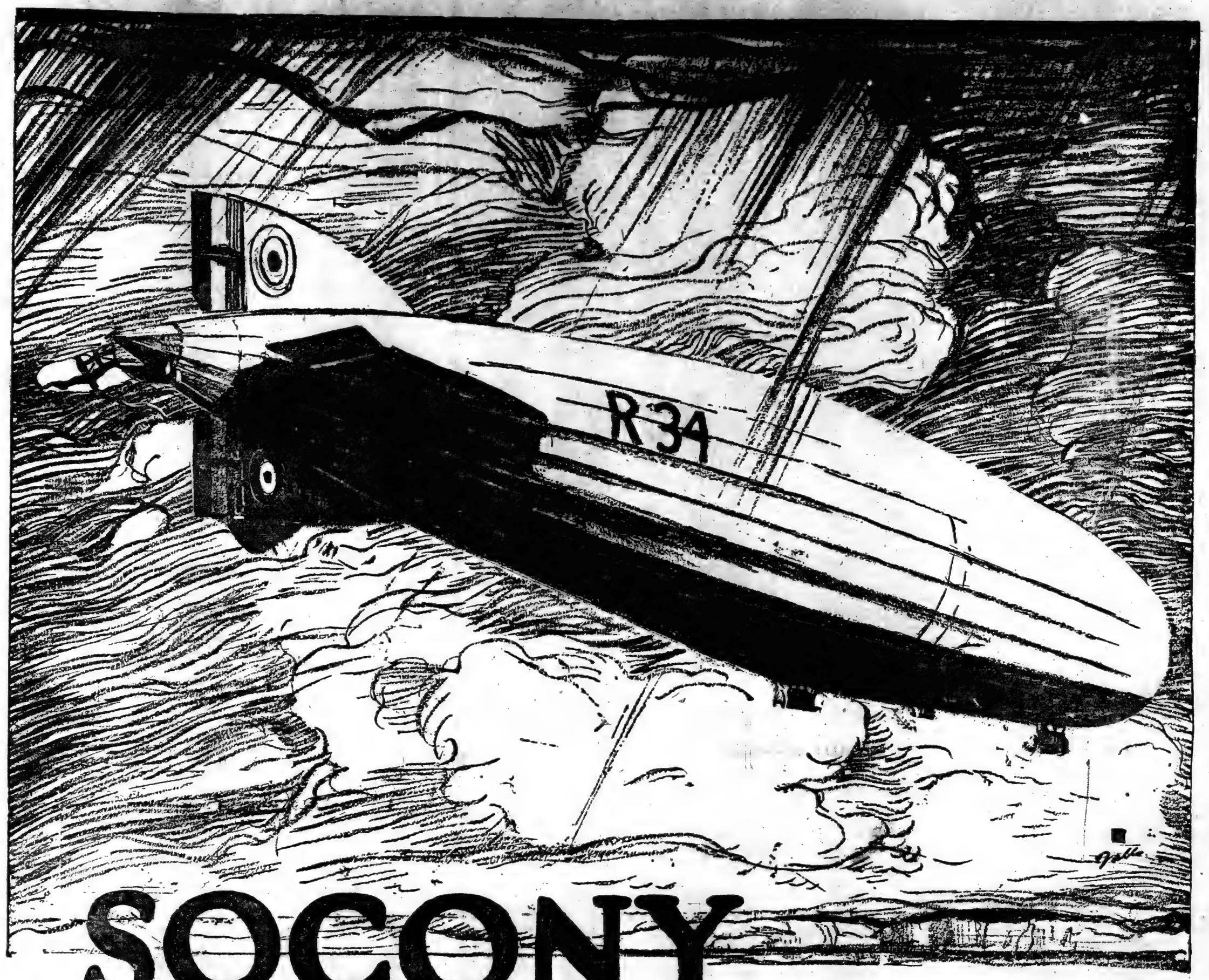
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THE FIGHTING AMERICAN ENGINEERS

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a true story of how the American Engineers fought in France, together with an account of the Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.



SOCONY *took her home*

The fuel tanks of R-34 were filled with SoCOny Aviation Gasoline on her trip home.

Quite naturally she made splendid time and her engines did all that was asked of them—driven by clean-burning, power-full SoCOny Gasoline.

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Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

Flood Tide of Sport



It's sweeping over the country—a great wave of outdoor enthusiasm.

July has put Nature at her best, for the forest folk, the fisherman, the motor nomad and the seaside vacationist.

The ocean is calling to the river and the river is calling to the hills for the annual host of ozone-worshippers.

If you are planning a trip to Glacier Park, a fortnight at Cape Cod or a week-end of golf, you owe yourself a preparatory visit to the Abercrombie & Fitch store.

Riding or Romping Amid Country Fields



Inexpensive country riding clothes, of khaki and other materials, and all accessories, for men and women riders.

Rufstuff and Coldstream suits, with separate riding knickerbockers—smart all-purpose outfits for country wear.

Hats, hosiery and boots designed for use with these suits.

Tweed suits for men and women; sporting topcoats; separate plaid skirts for women; shirts, kerchiefs, stocks, scarfs, jackets, sweaters, swimming and bathing suits—every article of apparel needed for your Summer sojourn.

Travel goods of character.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sportsmen's Supplies

Tackle for brook, river, lake, surf and deep-sea fishing—the most complete assortment in the country.

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Tennis racquets, cases, nets, balls and court-markers.

Rifles, revolvers, shot guns, air rifles and ammunition—the world's standards.

Folding Your Tent and Stealing Away



If you are a novice at camping or a veteran, the Abercrombie & Fitch camp goods department will be of vital interest.

Every tried-and-true form of tent, bedding roll, cot, cooking convenience, pack and camp comfort is here for your inspection.

For the motor camping trip, the canoeist, the fisherman, the hunter and the family camp.

Write for Booklet on Women's Camp Clothes

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RUSSIAN ARCHBISHOP URGES WAR ON REDS

Asks Churches in This Country to Unite Against Spread of Bolshevist Influence.

UPHELD BY EPISCOPALIANS

Prelate Utters Warning to Jews, and Declares Not a Synagogue Has Been Destroyed.

A movement to obtain the united cooperation of the Christian churches of the United States in the fight against Bolshevism was started yesterday afternoon at a meeting which was attended by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Russian Orthodox, the Greek and Rumanian Churches. The Most Rev. Dr. Platon, the Metropolitan of Odessa and Kherson, who is the senior surviving Bishop of the Russian Church, was the principal speaker.

Archbishop Platon will confer today, it was announced, with some prominent New York financiers in regard to obtaining funds for the Russian Church, and also to aid the operations of Admiral Kolchak and other anti-Bolshevist leaders in Russia. It was also said that the Archbishop probably will have an audience Thursday or Friday with President Wilson at Washington, when he will lay before the President the Russian situation, particularly that phase of Bolshevist activity which seeks the destruction of the Russian Church.

Bishop J. H. Darlington of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Harrisburg, Penn., presided at the meeting, which was held under the direction of the Anglican and Eastern Association of the Episcopal Church. He announced that a day would be set aside at the October convention of the Episcopal Church in Detroit for clergymen of the Russian, Greek and Rumanian churches to present their cause.

A statement was issued which said that the meeting "apart from its significance was considered highly important because it was the first time that Archbishop Platon, Bishop Alexander of the Aleutian Islands, who is in charge of the Russian Orthodox Church in this country, and Bishop Alexander, the acting Archbishop of the Greek Church in America, had appeared together in public."

Utters Warning to Jews.

Archbishop Platon, in his speech, said that fourteen of his brother Bishops of the Russian Church had been tortured to death by Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki, he added, are not Socialists or revolutionists, but "brigands and villains." He characterized the persecution of the Russian Church as a "huge Christian pogrom."

The Archbishop said, according to the statement given out, that not a synagogue in Russia had been destroyed by the Bolsheviki. He also was quoted as saying: "I warn the Jews, woe will be their future in Russia when a stable Government is restored." He added that he always had opposed pogroms, and that he had prevented one while he was Bishop of Kiev. He said thousands of Russian Christians have been massacred, and there is no record of any one of them having given up his religion to save his life.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Episcopal Diocese of Bethlehem, Penn., suggested that steps be taken by all the Christian churches of the country to combat the "devilish philosophy" of the Bolsheviki, who, he declared, were flooding the country with tracts preaching their doctrines. He said many conscientious and well-informed newspapers were propagating these doctrines, in the belief that they were preaching a new kind of democracy. He recommended a solidarity of Christians to oppose the solidarity of Bolsheviki.

Other clergymen, including Bishop Paul Mathews of New Jersey, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, head of the Church's Nation-Wide Campaign; Bishop Edward Melville Parker of New Hampshire, and Suffragan Bishop Thomas J. Garland of Philadelphia urged that propaganda be started by the churches to oppose that of the Bolsheviki, and that the aid of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ be enlisted in this enterprise. In the meantime, an appeal will be made to all Bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church to circulate petitions addressed to President Wilson, urging that Bolshevist outrages against Christians in Russia be stopped.

Radicals Working Among Negroes.

The Government is investigating a new phase of the extreme radical movement, namely, the work of anarchistic, Bolshevist, I. W. W., and other "Red" agitators among negroes, both in the North and the South. Several radical newspapers edited by negro agitators are being sent to sections where there are large negro populations, and much money is being spent in circulating Bolshevist and other radical literature in the shape of pamphlets, letters, and appeals. Federal authorities and the Secret Service agencies are seeking to identify the persons and organizations behind this propaganda.

When the Supreme Court investigation of Bolshevism and kindred movements begins before Justice Bartow S. Weeks next month the negro phase of the agitation will be taken up. The Lusk Committee also probably will inquire into this phase of the "Red" situation.

LONG FIGHT FOR TSARITSIN.

Seven Red Divisions Captured or Killed by Denikin.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

EKATERINODAR, July 1.—Tsaritsin was taken last night after three days' storm.

The southern half of the town was taken first. Owing to heavy fire from Red destroyers posted on the Volga the final attack was suspended till nightfall, when Pokrovsky's Kubans led a completely victorious assault.

The whole garrison of five infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions was captured or killed. The staff escaped up the river in a destroyer.

The capture of Tsaritsin left the fall of Kursk and Poltava within measurable distance.

Small Accounts and Trusts



SMALL checking accounts—if they are not too small—are welcome here and so are trusts of moderate size. For nearly 30 years, our specialty has been personal service and getting personally acquainted with depositors and clients.

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149 Broadway

KOLCHAK PRAISES DENIKIN AS PATRIOT

Head of All-Russian Government Deeply Touched by Cossack Leader's Recognition.

OMSK, July 3, (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government, replied today to the message from General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Southern Russia, in which the latter pledged his support of the Omsk Government. In his telegram Admiral Kolchak said:

"I am deeply touched by the patriotic decision dictated by your high ideals of duty to the country. In the period of the disintegrating, general depression, and pessimism, you were one of the first to raise the standard of a united, resurrected Russia. By your decision at the present moment you give the country another example of a soldier and a citizen who considers above all the happiness of his country and her historical future.

"God help you in your service to Russia!"

A congress of representatives of various organizations in Siberia to organize support for the Siberian Army engaged against the Bolsheviki opened here today under the auspices of the State Economic Council. Those present included Admiral Kolchak, Peter Vologodsky, the Prime Minister, representatives of the allied Governments, and delegates from commercial and industrial organizations, municipalities, and Zemstvos.

Professor Cuins, Chairman of the Economic Council, in opening the session called upon the congress to discuss the budget and the labor and land problems as well as the question of aiding the army in its fight to establish a free Government.

Vassiliy Parunin, a Social Revolutionist and a prominent Zemstvo worker, in replying to a speech by the Prime Minister, said:

"Every day of the Government's work in the territory liberated from the Bolsheviki brings important results. Russia is regenerating from day to day. At this moment there is not one of us who feels that he belongs to a party or class. First of all we are all citizens of a country struggling for its very existence. The Government must appip to the people for help and we are all ready to support the Government."

The report of the Ministry of Finance on the condition of the thirty branches of the State Bank shows that their assets on June 15 totaled 3,303,574,000 rubles. Of this sum 602,014,000 rubles were in gold.

A Bank of Trade and Industry has been opened in Irkutsk for the purpose of furthering trade and industrial development in Eastern Siberia.

Production of coal in the Ural district is increasing steadily, according to a statement by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Abamelek-Lazarev mines, which produced 7,223 tons of coal in January, raised its production to 18,380 tons in March. The total coal production in the Ural district for the first four months of 1919 was 348,126 tons.

One of the great needs of the All-Russian Government now is better transportation, according to Mr. Ourtrugov, Minister of Communications. He said the destruction of railroads by the Bolsheviki had been on an enormous scale, but that railroad transportation was improving although still far from normal.

Plans Congress Welcome to Pershing

WASHINGTON, July 14. — General Pershing would be formally welcomed back home at a joint session of House and Senate under a resolution introduced today by Representative Caldwell, Democrat, of New York. President Wilson and members of the Cabinet would be invited to attend.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

A Well-Built Food Makes Well-Built Bodies

Grape-Nuts is a scientific blend of wheat and malted barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grains, including the priceless mineral salts so necessary for health. No wonder it builds sturdy bodies and keen brains.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August.

A Sale of Girls' Dresses

An Event Offering Worth-While-Values at

Many Specially Purchased for This Occasion **$4.95** *Others From Our Own Stock, Greatly Reduced*

For Today and Wednesday Only



Hundreds of dainty Mid-Summer Dresses, designed for young ladies of 6 to 14, who will be simply delighted with their many pretty style features. Many models in

Flowered Dimities, Plain and Dresden Voiles, Corded Tissues, Tinted Organdies,

in white and pastel color effects. Dresses with white lawn Guimpes, white collars, cuffs and sashes; touches of hand embroidery; novel scalloped edges; gay little Roman ribbon sashes and bows.

A remarkable opportunity, prices in many instances representing about the cost of making and materials.

None C. O. D. No Approvals. No Exchanges.

Third Floor

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Facing Greeley Square

Four-Fifty For Shirts Of David & John Anderson's Celebrated Scotch Madras At The John David Shop

The Fame Of David & John Anderson's Scotch Shirtings Girdles The Globe. In Custom Circles They Are Deemed Premier. We Consider It An Achievement In Merchandising To Be Circumstanced To Offer Ready-To-Wear Shirts Of David & John Anderson's Celebrated Scotch Madras At Only $4.50. A Completely Unusual Price And An Unusually Complete Assortment Of Patternings.





If You Are Inclined to Make Tests—

Try this! Make your usual test, then clean your teeth with Dr. Lyon's—either powder or cream—and follow with the remaining tests. Right there you will get the evidence that many dentifrice claims are misleading. You will find that your teeth need only cleanliness—not drugs—for Dr. Lyon's contains no drugs.

This simple test has made many people regular users of Dr. Lyon's, because they found it completely removed the dreaded symptoms and contained no possibility of the *misapplication* of drugs.

Dr. Lyon's does all that any dentifrice can do *safely*—cleans and polishes the teeth. It is the only one which has been on the market continuously long enough (over 50 years) to prove that it will preserve teeth a lifetime.

Dr. Lyon's

The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable

Powder *Cream*

I. W. LYON & SONS, Inc.

545 W. 27th St., New York

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

MADE AT KEY WEST

GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO. DISTRIBUTORS

14-16 South William St., N. Y.

TELEPHONE BRACKETS



Great variety of styles—raising, collapsible, swinging—to meet any condition in office or home.

Representative will call to demonstrate. No obligation to purchase.

INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK

Circulars of All Styles on Request.

SCOFIELD & CO.

Tel. Beekman 4411 · 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Better than castor oil



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THE FRUITY LAXATIVE

Metropolitan

Beginning with the August issue, out today, the Metropolitan will be "Two Magazines in One." It will be the same big purposeful, fighting magazine and in addition it will publish in every number as many short stories as you usually find in purely fiction magazines. Only these stories—8 in all—will be one of the same quality and sincerity that discerning readers have come to associate with the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan has created the super magazine. It leads here as it lead before in being:

The *first* magazine in the luxurious, "flat", large page, size magazine

The *first* magazine to introduce the beautiful rotarygravure pictures

The *first* big magazine to bring to its cover reproductions the richness of the rubber off set color printing

The *first* magazine to champion preparedness, which brought to its pages and editorial board the vigorous Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt

The *first* magazine to voice the surge of an awakened America to her grim duty in the World War.

Now we have planned to make the Metropolitan so big—so good—so overwhelmingly the biggest magazine value that its power as a great national moulder of opinion shall be double and trebled.

Thirty-two brilliant brains have fused their efforts into the making of the August Metropolitan. From the Garden of Eden to the South Sea Islands the romance, the adventure, the mystery and joy of brave living is reflected in its pages.

Leonard Wood now in the Metropolitan

Wood is one of the great outstanding figures of the war. When Roosevelt died we asked General Wood to carry on Colonel Roosevelt's Page in the Metropolitan. He agreed. And since then thousands of Americans have given their enthusiastic approval of our choice. Every month there is a contribution by General Wood in the Metropolitan. It is the blunt, fearless expression of a straight thinking man on one of the great issues of the day. Read in the August Metropolitan of the far reaching work Uncle Sam is doing for his returned fighting sons. Here is no second hand story, but the inside account of a notable national effort told by General Wood himself.

A Broadside of Literary Excellence heretofore unapproached

TWO MAGAZINES IN ONE!



Kermit Roosevelt's Story

Always a lover of adventure, can you imagine the reaction of this young Roosevelt to the grim life and death business of war, fighting the Turk in the Holy Lands? In the thousands years old country, of familiar Biblical names and places, Kermit Roosevelt played a man's part in the most dramatic and picturesque theatre of the Great War. Imagine fighting caravans of camels and Fords! Or Rolls Royces with machine guns skimming the plains, searching out of their nests the swarthy allies of the Kaiser! Kermit Roosevelt's own story, told by himself, is in the August Metropolitan.

Tarkington has done it again!

About three years ago William Sylvanus Baxter, the young hero of the "Seventeen" stories, made his first appearance in the pages of the Metropolitan.

After successful journeys to the hearts of millions of Americans through the appeal of book, the film and the stage he is back with us again this month and Booth Tarkington promises us further adventures of William Sylvanus grappling with the mighty problems that come with the 'teen years.

In "Girl, Girl, Girl" in the August Metropolitan Tarkington tells of the return of William Sylvanus Baxter from college and his heart breaking and stomach shattering adventures in Burfree's Drug Store. William joins the Great Army of brave males who for a triumph of the heart have destroyed with the sacrificial fires of indigestion a perfectly good stomach!

Read this story aloud to the folks at home tonight and your reward will be their chuckles.

A famous man is the authority for an astounding revelation.

The most astounding evidence of messages from the invisible world is in the August Metropolitan. The authority for these revelations is Ralph Adam Cram, the architect of St. Johns Cathedral. Mr. Cram tells of sensational messages that have come through to a group of noted Englishmen since 1907. These messages made possible the successful excavation of the east wing of the Gastonbury Cathedral, the existence of which was a mooted question for over a hundred years. Other messages came through dealing with the World War and foretelling its conception, and the Allies triumphant—*even to the exact date of the collapse of the German line in the West.* Another world convulsion has been prophesied by the same spirit influence. Mr. Cram describes it. Will it happen?

8 Short Stories—8 Striking Features

8 Real Life Short Stories by Booth Tarkington, F. Tennyson Jesse, Harris Dickson, D. H. Lawrence, C. W. Parmenter, David Churchill, Louise Dutton, and Robert E. Hewes.

8 Striking Features by Kermit Roosevelt, Ralph Adams Cram, Arthur Johnson, H. J. Whigham, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Clarence Day, Jr., Raymond Robins and William Hard.

Illustrations by Arthur William Brown, Clarence Underwood, Worth Brehm, Leslie Benson, Frank Stick, Everett Shinn, Arthur Fuller, Dalton Stevens, Frank Tenney Johnson, Tony Sarg, and Rolf Armstrong.

Metropolitan

for August – all Newsstands – 25¢

SPANISH EVENING AT CORT THEATRE

Famous Little Opera Well Done by a Foreign Company of Singers.

FOLLOWED BY A REVUE

Native Songs and Dances Galore Represent Art and Customs of Spain.

LA VIEJECITA, (The Little Old Lady,) an operetta in one act and two scenes, by Caballero and Schegaray. At the Cort Theatre.

Carlos	Consuelo Faillo
Luisa	Adelina Vehi
Sir George	Miguel Pros
The Marquis	Leandro Diaz
Don Manuel	Manuel Noriega
Fernando	Carlos Villarias
Federico	Jose Tamargo

A long entertainment of Spanish quality was provided last evening at the Cort Theatre by the Spanish Opera Company, bravely persevering in their attempts to provide a centre of Spanish music and drama so far from its native heath. All attempts at this kind of entertainment go back to "The Land of Joy," of eighteen months ago, which was New York's first glimpse of a native Spanish production. That won a deserved success because of its constant use of real Spanish music, costumes, and dances, providing a new and genuine form of theatricals. For the North American audience the measure of value is the Spanish quality of the offering. For Broadway and Parisian imitations it does not care.

The new production which began last night brought out a great favorite in "La Viejecita," a one-act opera of charming music, by Caballero, and for the Spanish-speaking part of the audience it was still rich in fun, although for them the lines were probably long familiar. It was on the whole excellently done, especially by the principals. A half dozen of delightful numbers crowd the little opera. The story is a kind of Spanish version of "Charley's Aunt," but less farcical. It was lifted out of the ordinary by the good singing and acting of Consuelo Baillo, who plays the part of a young Spanish officer of the time of the Napoleonic wars. He disguised himself as an elderly lady to reach the side of his sweetheart. Celebrated in Spanish lands are the drinking song, "Fuego es el vino español," and "Al espejo al salir me miré." These were sung with great spirit and were delightful.

The revue which followed the opera was the most pretentious of several which have been seen here since the days of "The Land of Joy." It contained much that was excellent, here again the real Spanish numbers prevailing, and not the Spanish idea of French or American music hall songs. A new and expert Spanish dancer won great applause, Señorita Lola Bravo. A Spanish guitar player with Andalusian songs was another great hit with the large audience. Nelly Alonzo with a skit as a Spanish newsboy and a song in French should be added to the list.

In spite of many unnecessary roughnesses, in spite of a lack of team work and precision which marred parts of the entertainment, there was enough of real merit left to make an interesting Spanish evening, which, as the Spaniards say, did not "lack salt."

SAYS HE PAID THEATRE TAX.

Ticket Broker Declares He Has Conformed to All Requirements.

Leo Newman, proprietor of a theatre ticket broker's office at 1,482 Broadway, who was among the five ticket brokers arrested by internal Revenue agents last Saturday night on a charge of refusing to pay to the Government the war tax on tickets sold, yesterday denounced his arrest and declared that he had conformed to all the requirements of the Government.

"Prior to April 1 the Government fixed a tax of 5 cents on each ticket sold," said Mr. Newman. "That was changed, and we were ordered to pay 10 per cent. on everything over 50 cents on each ticket, in spite of the fact that the recent city ordinance limits the price we can charge for each ticket over the regular box office price to 50 cents. We took up the matter with the Internal Revenue agents, and they agreed that it was not necessary to have the price of each ticket stamped upon the face of the ticket, after I had explained the impossibility of keeping a record of the cash sales for the forty theatres with which I deal. Since April 1 I have inaugurated a club service charge and have paid $1,500 to the Government in war taxes on theatre tickets."

PROFESSOR KILLS BURGLAR.

Man Threatening Death Shot by Shappelle in Fraternity House.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 14.—A masked burglar was shot and killed by Professor Benjamin Franklin Shappelle, head of the department of Romance languages of the Summer school of the University of Pennsylvania, in the Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity House here today.

The burglar, who was about 28 years old and has not been identified by the police, was shot after he had threatened death to Professor Shappelle and others living in the fraternity building. Receiving a bullet below the heart, the burglar leaped from a second floor window to the yard. The man reeled across the street and died as two policemen reached his side.

President Names New Yorkers.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—These nominations were made today by President Wilson: Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, member of the California Debris Commission; Melvin H. Coulston, New York, Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Mrs. Minnie L. Bray, Carson City, Nev., Register of Land Office; C. F. McIntosh of Indiana, member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education; Philip B Kennedy, New York, director, and Roy B. MacElwee, New York, first assistant director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Oppose Riding Academy Building.

Property owners on Ocean Parkway, near the Park Circle, Brooklyn, yesterday began a legal fight to prevent the establishment of a riding academy on that boulevard when William Hartfield, one of their number, applied to Supreme Court Justice Kelby for an injunction restraining Adolph Vogt from erecting such a building there. Justice Kelby reserved decision. The Bureau of Buildings has approved plans filed by Vogt for the erection of a riding academy at 31 Ocean Parkway to cost $60,000.

Eddie Foy at the Palace.

Eddie Foy and the seven little Foys are the headliners at the Palace this week in "Slumwhere in New York," a musical farce. Near first place, also, is the "Fiesta Espanol," a Spanish revue, featuring Antonio de Bilbao, Señoritas Maria and Julia Berdiales, and Rosa de Granda, with a company of twenty singers and dancers. Others on the program are the Briants; Khartoum, a Persian pianist; Mayo and Lynn; Arnaut Brothers, and Bert Fitzgibbon.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Sixteen.

HOLLAND GETTING BACK SHIPS WE TOOK OVER

39 of 87 Already Delivered—Owners Pleased with High Rates America Paid.

THE HAGUE, July 12.—It is difficult to conceive the work involved and the number of Americans engaged in the delivery of the Dutch-owned ships requisitioned by the United States after the Presidential proclamation of March, 1918. The ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam have shown unusual activity in the last three months, owing to the return of those ships. This has been especially noticeable in the repair yards. Of the eighty-seven Dutch ships taken over thirty-nine have already been delivered in Holland, several have been delivered in foreign ports, and eleven were lost at sea. With the exception of three transports, it is expected that all the ships remaining afloat will have been delivered to Holland by August. Three transports, which were luxurious passenger ships, will probably be refitted in New York.

A large American mission is now busily engaged in Rotterdam negotiating the return of these ships, the settlement of claims for alterations, repairs, &c. Captain Inman Sealby represents the United States Shipping Board; but, as the navy took over the ships, it was necessary that the settlement should leave the navy without liability, so there is a naval mission here under Captain W. C. Cole, with Commanders C. W. Densmore and E. P. Mason, Professor G. G. Wilson, legal adviser of the Navy Department, and G. E. Hubbard. The two last were formerly members of the American Legation at The Hague. Twelve other naval officers, one army officer, and 100 navy ratings are also attached to the mission, together with a large staff of surveyors, inspectors, and trained navy engineers, who examine the condition of each ship on her arrival in port in order that the American Government may determine what compensation should be paid for their use. The figures are then transmitted to the United States Shipping Board, no time is lost, and the ships are delivered to their owners four or five days after their arrival in port.

The United States has been so generous in its settlements that few difficulties have been encountered. The charter rates ranged from $25,000 to $90,000 a month, and the Dutch were naturally delighted to have their ships requisitioned in this manner, in spite of the howl from the Dutch press at the time. The Dutch Government is at present requisitioning most of these ships at a quarter of the price paid by the Americans, and even the high freight rates prevailing are low compared with the charter hire paid by the United States.

Many changes were necessary to adapt the ships for use in the war zone, all of which were effected at the expense of the United States.

Rotterdam is now swarming with Americans of all sorts; for, besides the representatives of the army, the crews of the Dutch ships just delivered are also numerous. These, however, are being repatriated as quickly as possible.

The American Army base at Rotterdam has now only two officers and a few enlisted men.

COUNCIL HEARS DE VALERA.

He Concludes Chicago Visit and Leaves for San Francisco.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Eamonn de Valera, "President of Ireland," found Chicago his greatest inspiration since reaching America, he told a group of Irish advocates before he departed for San Francisco tonight.

In an address to Mayor Thompson and the City Council he took occasion to relate Irish history, plead the Sinn Fein cause, and explain why, as he said, Ireland chose to remain out of the cause of the Allies.

"Ireland remained out of the war because we knew we were not strong enough to see to it that we would be fairly treated at the end of the war," he said. "If we had gone in, England would have made it appear that we were in as England's partner, and therefore content with English occupation."

He made it plain that the Irish "Republic" would not consent to the loss of the Unionist counties or accord them double representation.

"We stand ready to give every man in Ireland equal rights," he said, and added that the statement that Ulster industries would suffer under a republic was absurd. This was regarded as a retort to Sir Edward Carson.

Throughout the speech De Valera refrained from mentioning President Wilson's name in any other manner than as "your President," thus avoiding any possibility of jeers from the crowded galleries.

A motion by Alderman Coughlin, ("Bath House John,") wishing De Valera "godspeed in his mission," was unanimously adopted.

His plan to discuss with Chicago bankers plans for the sale of $5,000,000 worth of bonds of the "Irish Republic" was abandoned, although it was said that the question of financing the movement was informally considered with his advisers. The question may be referred to a committee of New York and Chicago business men interested in the Irish cause. One method suggested was to offer the $5,000,000 bond issue to popular subscription in this country.

Mr. de Valera was not perturbed over news dispatches received today from Paris stating that it had been definitely decided that the Irish claims would not be taken up for consideration by the Peace Conference.

"I attach little importance to that report," he said. "It is merely the guess of some correspondent. It does not express the opinion of any delegate to the Conference. I still am hopeful that the elected Government of Ireland will get a hearing at the Peace Conference."

The Irish leader told a delegation of twenty Protestant ministers that full religious liberty would be guaranteed to all under the Government of the "republic."



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Tan Russia Calf Lace Oxford;
Black Kid; Chocolate Vici Kid.

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is a wonderful feeling to have, especially at night. It is a feeling experienced by every wearer of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes.

You too can experience the feeling of contentment at night if you wear these shoes for they keep your feet in tip-top shape all day.

The secret of this unlimited comfort is in the pure felt and cork cushion, an exclusive feature, only to be found in the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes.

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J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
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Send for Illustrated Booklet.

PERSHING REPORTS 135 NEW CASUALTIES

Brings Total Thus Far Announced for the Army Up to 296,830.

62 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

Two Missing and 71 Wounded Also Named—No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—One army casualty list, containing 135 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,830. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 6,111. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 302,941.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. July 14.	Total.
Killed in action	33,901	7	33,908
Lost at sea	734		734
Died of wounds	13,618	16	13,634
Died of accident	23,479	25	23,504
Died of disease	5,090	14	5,104
Total	76,822	62	76,884
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	213,506	71	213,577
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	1,833	2	1,835
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	296,695	135	296,830

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(Maj.)	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.
RILEY, F. A., 340 E. 324 St. ..... (WL)
OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE
CULHANE, D. J., Rochester ..... (DW)
DUNNING, M. M., Cuba ..... (DD)
FAY, J. J., Oneida ..... (WL)
O'CONNOR, J. A., Utica ..... (WS)
HAAGNER, J., Albany ..... (MA)
RYAN, J. M., Batavia—Sergt. ..... (WL)
SANDORO, A., Corinth ..... (WL)
TAYLOR, J. J., Auburn ..... (DD)
TOWNSEND, C. M., Mount Upton ..... (DW)

Revised Casualties.

	Now Prev.	Rptd. Rptd.
NEW YORK CITY.		
DANNHARDT, F., 767 Seneca Av., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
EL ROSE, R. J., 239 Skillman St., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
FOX, P. E., 852 Herkimer St., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
JONES, J. R., 72 Lawrence St., Brooklyn	Err. rep.	(WS)
KATZ, A., 1,723 Lexington Av.	(DW)	(D)
KENNEDY, J. F., 85 North 4th St., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
MONTER, W., 238 E. 118th St.	(DW)	(MA)
RILEY, E. A., 340 E. 324 St.	Err. rep.	(WS)
SEERY, W. F., 252 King's Highway, Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
STEINKAMP, E. H., 864 Columbus Av.	(DW)	(MA)

American Medal for Allenby.

LONDON, July 12.—General E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine that took Jerusalem in 1917, is one of a large number of British officers awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal, according to a list published today in the Official Gazette.

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A Revusical Comedy of New York's Latin Quarter
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Music by A. BALDWIN SLOANE
Bessie McCoy Davis, James Watts, Harry K. Morton
AND TED LEWIS, THE JAZZ KING.
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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S "True Heart Susie."

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Beginning MONDAY JULY 21 At 8:40 Promptly
A Super-Spectacle
"The Fall of Babylon"
Produced Personally by D. W. Griffith
All the glories and splendors of "Intolerance" amplified by an acted prologue and ballet of living dancers, including KYRA and slave girls of the marriage market.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. HAYAKAWA in THE MAN BENEATH



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WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Doors 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL JOY RIDE.

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CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8900

BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. OPENING THURSDAY NIGHT, 8:30. THE CRIMSON ALIBI Seats Now on Sale.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. "Contains thrills & chuckles."—Sun Owen Davis' New Mindrama "AT 9:45"

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. The Best Show in Town The Better 'Ole WITH MR. & MRS. COBURN

The Season's Sensational Success JOHN FERGUSON NOW At The FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.

COOL SPOT—COMEDY HIT. EAST IS WEST ASTOR With FAY BAINTER. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CENTRAL THEATRE, Broadway at 47th Street. PARENTS Have you told your boy and girl what they ought to know? "OPEN YOUR EYES" To managing social evils and sex perplexities. Children under 16 not admitted. Continuous 11 to 11. Prepared under supervision of U. S. Public Health Service. FADETTES LADIES ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 424 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "Somewhere in France" Fraser, Bunce & Harding, 7 others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

44th St. Theatre, East West of B'way. Mats. 9:16. Mon., Tues'y & Sat. 2:30. Matinee Tom'w $1.50 BIGGEST THING SINCE THE ARMISTICE! Shubert GAIETIES OF 1919 with ED WYNN—120 Others

Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST" MOVED LAST NIGHT TO MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Exps. 9:35. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER! "Sets the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram. LEW FIELDS in his SUMMER REVUE A LONELY ROMEO FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

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HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Last 7 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Times Sq. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. 8TH MONTH! Your journey to the Greatest City will not be complete without seeing A Little Journey With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane. Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy IN A COOL THEATRE

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

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LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE BEST REVUE IN TOWN George White's SCANDALS OF 1919 with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 50—Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Mats. Tom'w & Evenings at 8:30. Sat. at 2:30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES 3 WISE FOOLS LAST PERFORMANCES.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. SPANISH OPERA CO., (Cast of 60) in 'The Old Lady' & 'Dreams of 3'

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 43d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:15. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." The Royal Vagabond A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce

GLOBE, Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. Charles Dillingham's Latest Musical Comedy, SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. 8th BIG MONTH COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

B. F. KEITH'S EIGHTH BIG WEEK. EDDIE FOY & 7 YOUNGER FOYS, NEW SPANISH REVUE, Bert Fitzgibbon, Arthur Sabat Bros., Mayo & Lynn, Mats. Daily, 25c-81. Knarnm and SWEETIES. PALACE B'way & 47th St.

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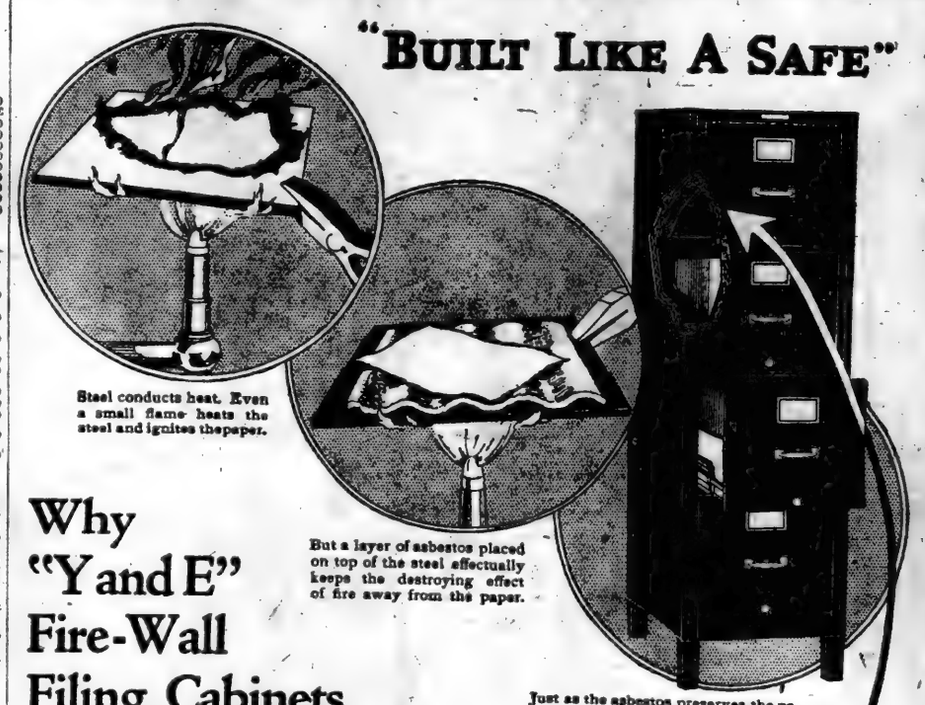
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Single rooms and meals for 1, $2.50 per day; weekly rate, $17. Double rooms with meals for 2, $6 per day; weekly rate, $36. Under Knott Management.
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The Magazine that comes to you like a friend

August Woman's Home Companion

Helpful, enthusiastic, energetic, alive—that's the Companion, and that's how you feel when you read it. There's a warmth in its pages, a feeling of sympathy, that is like the handclasp of a friend. It will do you good. You will enjoy every page, from the front cover to the back. Here are a few features of this month's great issue—they will suggest how much you will enjoy the whole issue, and how much it will give you—



Would You Make a Fight for Happiness?

If you love a man, and he loves you—and then, when you least expect it, some little misunderstanding begins, and grows big—would you fold your hands and wait for the crash, or would you fight for your happiness?

A woman with a backbone, like the girl whom Fannie Heaslip Lea writes about in "Jilted," certainly does things! *You* might have done what she did, and you might not—but read the story, anyhow. It comes right home to you, in many places; and you are likely to recognize several of your old friends in its pages.



You Should Know What the New Fashions Will Be

You know that *advance* fashion information keeps you from making costly mistakes in buying your clothes—and, at the same time, enables you to dress better. You will find the new silhouette for 1919-1920 on page 53 of this month's Companion.

It is very early to present it—but the Companion is always a leader in fashions, a creator and not merely a copyist. Follow its suggestions, and everything you wear will be smart, becoming, and yet inexpensive. And you can write to its fashion editors for answers to personal questions.



Keep Cool—Don't Sigh for a Sylph-Like Figure

You have probably had enough, or more than enough, dreary, warmed-over "advice" about reducing. So here's what you find in the Companion: a sensible story by a practical woman, who does NOT tell you to starve, to avoid caramels, to take tiresome exercises, and so forth.

Commonsense is better! This woman has plenty of sense, and she gives some good, new suggestions for keeping cool and happy. Follow them, and you will feel better, look better, and have a much pleasanter summer. On page 28—look it up.



Your Child Deserves a Fighting Chance

Army doctors discovered that one recruit in every five was suffering from the results of malnutrition, and had to be turned down!

Malnutrition is the meanest, cruelest and most common of all diseases that attack children. Your child may have it. If so, you want to know it, and to know how to get rid of it. The Companion, with your assistance, means to stamp out this wretched, needless disease. The chart and article on page 13 will help you do this. Read it—and act quickly!

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A RAILWAY PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The President of the Union Pacific Railway has a right to speak for the railways, and he meets expectation in what he says in their behalf. He is not discredited by the fact that he represents one of the best of our roads, that he is a leading representative of the class of roads which must suffer if the weaker roads are to be helped by any of the plans which have been proposed, or perhaps which can be proposed. Weak and strong roads cannot both have the same dollar under any system of rates. There is no way of giving more dollars, or a larger share of the same dollar, to the weak roads without taking it away from the roads which otherwise would earn and take it. Jealousy of profits by the few roads prevails over the fixing of just and reasonable rates for all roads. That is why the plans for rate regulation are so elaborate, and call for enactments so remote from rate regulation. The plans now pending raise subjects not dreamed of when the railways were thought to be making too much money; they are made necessary because the railways now are making less profit than is to the benefit of users of the railways or the country at large. All plans now propose to get more money for the weak railways by redistribution of earnings, but hardly any plan takes the straightforward way of increasing rates according to the necessity of the case, without penalizing a few roads more than a limited increase of rates would benefit most roads.

The object of raising rates is to benefit railway credit, but pulling down the best credit to raise poor credit gives an average credit below the necessity of the case, if the railways are to finance themselves instead of getting help from the Treasury at the cost of the taxpayers. Those who doubt the argument because it comes from a successful railway man, representing a road of profits and efficiency, make a mistake. Pretty nearly all the philosophy of railway reform lies in giving the roads a business chance on business principles, without fear or favor for either the weak or strong roads. No rate is just and reasonable if reckoned according to jealousy of profits, no matter whether it is unduly raised as a favor to weak roads or unduly reduced so that the profits shall not be realized. Judge LOVETT makes no mistake in emphasizing this as the main question. The fact that his railway will mainly profit by the admission of his contention has nothing in particular to do with the case, for the argument applies to every road, weak or strong.

Judge LOVETT goes on to approve the six proposals of the railroad executives, beginning with the requirement that Congress should itself make rates sufficient to attract capital to railway investment. Rates are not just and reasonable if they fail in that respect. Congress is not as competent to name such rates as the Commission, if it were in the frame of mind to do what the case requires. Dividends relate to the past. Rates relate to future conditions, and should alter with them, but not too frequently. Although rates are laws, they are not statutes, and statutory rates by their inflexibility are not suited to fluctuating conditions. Federal incorporation, Federal regulation of railway securities, exclusive Federal regulation of rates, are not now in effect simply because Congress does not so choose. The courts have plainly and frequently said that the Federal power prevails whenever it is exercised regarding interstate commerce. The trouble is not with the proposal, but with Congress and the State commissions. They are as unreasonable as a bad trust, and boast of it. Remembering the country's bad luck with the Interstate Commerce Commission, there is not room for enthusiasm over the proposal for a Cabinet Secretary on railway matters. A good one would do good; a bad one would do harm which would be as difficult to remedy as the Commission's errors. There is less need of a new organ than of better functioning, and that will come whenever the regulators so will. The more commissions, the more confusion. Perhaps no State had more than Illinois, and it disestablished 128 in a single statute. It is not known that any but the officials regretted their demise. What a surprise and relief it would be if somebody would reduce the railway question to its lowest terms, and see how little legislation we could get along with; if lawmakers, regulators, and the rest of the officials took their cue from public opinion. If that is wrong, no laws will set it right.

BASTILE DAY.

July 14 was kept yesterday in France with the old enthusiasm and with a newer and greater one born of the war; and in this country it did not lack pious commemoration. LAFAYETTE and France have taken a new meaning for us since we joined in the fight against absolutism. The fall of the Bastile symbolizes the deliverance of France from the absolute monarchy and from the battening of nobility and clergy upon the people. What France was freed from was not even a mild burden compared with that atrocious proletariat despotism that has so long held so much of Russia in its murderous grasp. The privileged class in Russia and the countries and cities that have followed her fatal example rules brutally and ruinously, unredeemed by any of the graces and the beneficences that distinguished so many of the French nobility and clergy of the old régime. That was a democratic and a liberal government compared with that of the new despots and oligarchs of Marxocracy. When will Russia's Bastile fall? It seems to be growing weaker every day. The final overthrow of the Lenins and Trotzkys will be a holiday to be kept with perpetual gratitude by Russia and the rest of mankind.

HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

The Germans and Turks successively endeavored to bully the Peace Conference into the conclusion that it would be safer to let them off unpunished, but they failed. The same effort has lately been made, and still is being made, by Hungary and Bulgaria. The territorial changes demanded by popular wish, the reparations to the peoples whom Magyars and Bulgars have devastated and despoiled, are necessary if we are to have a just peace. But neither Magyar nor Bulgar wants a peace that the rest of us would consider just; their idea of a just peace is a peace that will leave their frontiers undisturbed, and their prosperity, augmented by the spoils of plundered Serbia, Rumania, and Greece, undiminished by any exaction of repayment. Between these opposite points of view there seems to be no possibility of reconciliation; we can have a just peace or a Magyar peace, a just peace or a Bulgar peace, just as we had the choice between a just peace and a German peace.

Present indications are that once more the Conference is determined to have a just peace—and that despite the strong suspicion that one of the allied Powers has been giving at least moral support to these two enemy States. The non-Magyar territories of Hungary are to be reunited with the Czechoslovak, Rumanian, and Jugoslav States; the non-Bulgar portions of Bulgaria are to be separated. But the Magyars and Bulgars are anything but resigned to it, and there is some prospect that the issue may have to be fought out. The obvious difficulties in finding troops sufficient among the great Powers for this task were pointed out in Mr. OULAHAN'S dispatch published in Sunday's TIMES.

It seems likely that the work must be left largely for the smaller States more immediately concerned—but as representatives of the entire alliance, supported by money and war materials, and where possible by troops. The Greek Army is already busy with the Turks in Anatolia, but some Greek divisions could be spared against the Bulgars if need be; against the Hungarians, Czechoslovak, Rumanian, and Jugoslav troops will represent the whole alliance; and Jugoslav divisions in Macedonia, Rumanian divisions in the Dobrudja, can participate in operations against Bulgaria.

Naturally, this means that the smaller States will have to be in reasonably harmonious relations with one another; Rumanians and Jugoslavs must remember that, however they disagree over the Banat, their common interest against Hungary and Bulgaria is far more important to the welfare of both States. And the diplomatic high command of the alliance needs to treat the affairs of Southeastern Europe with considerably more firmness than has been displayed so far. The Bulgarian Army has been allowed to remain partially mobilized and in possession of considerable war material; this laxness may cost us heavily. As for Hungary, the policy displayed toward BELA KUN has been modeled, apparently, on our now-hot-now-cold disposition toward LENIN. Bolshevism was invited into Hungary by KAROLYI in hopes that its westward extension would scare the Peace Conference into letting the Magyars keep their old frontiers. Internally, Bolshevism has not been too popular; there is a sort of anti-Bolshevist Government in Southern Hungary, and Paris seems to think it could overturn KUN'S proletarian dictatorship, if the Allies would support it and would promise to make easy terms with it. That is the central feature of all Hungarian politics today—the desire to keep the old frontier and the ten million subjects. So long as the Allies refuse to yield to this unjust demand Hungary will threaten them with Bolshevism.

So we have the international proletariat kept enthroned in Budapest by the support of violent nationalistic patriotism—a strange combination, but one which should enlighten us as to the meaning of Bolshevism in Central Europe. The Magyars may not like BELA KUN, but so long as he stands out against concessions to the Slovaks, the Rumanians, and the Serbs they will support him.

KUN has been said by well-informed persons to be a convicted pickpocket. Whether he is that or not is of no particular importance; we are concerned with him as a politician. Rumanian and Czechoslovak troops engaged in a successful offensive against his Red armies last Spring, and seemed on the way to overthrowing them. But KUN obtained an armistice from the alliance—an armistice which left him in Budapest. He seems to have regarded the armistice as something to be observed only by the other side. His troops broke it by an invasion of Slovakia; his agents in Vienna tried to upset the Austrian Government by a Bolshevist revolution. Meanwhile the Peace Conference was letting him alone.

It is none of our business if the Magyars want to live under a "proletarian dictatorship." But it is our business if the leaders of Magyar Bolshevism break promises made for valid consideration; if they are a constant menace to the free nations around them; if they are intriguing with German support and financial aid from Moscow to spread Bolshevism westward as a method of applying sabotage to the peace terms. The Conference ought to let the Czechoslovaks and Rumanians turn KUN out, and give them what help they need in doing it; and then it should proceed to the execution of sentence on Hungary.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN.

Representative SMITH has "formally launched" the candidacy of Governor LOWDEN of Illinois for the Republican nomination for President. There was an informal "launching" at the Hamilton Club in June, and preparations were making as early as March for recommending and promoting his political fortunes. In New England former Senator WEEKS has been said to have charge of the Lowden movement. Governor LOWDEN has been an excellent administrator and reformer of the State Government. A nondescript, wasteful, inefficient collection of State commissions, some one hundred and twenty-eight in number, has been consolidated into nine departments. The budget system has been effectively introduced. He is a keen and able man of affairs. He has a sagacity and a courage that make him a salient figure in the crowd of Favorite Sons. The son of a village blacksmith, he has had a remarkable career, and his rise from obscurity and humble circumstances to a great post would be a congenial subject for campaign posts and spellbinders.

It is a long way to next Summer, however, and in themselves the hopes of Governor LOWDEN'S friends might have but a languid present interest to most of us; but he has been a strong and constant opponent of all the partisans of radicalism, of disloyalty, of sedition and violence. It will be remembered that he called out the troops to prevent the meeting of the so-called People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, that coterie of pro-Germans that descended upon Chicago and was coddled by its egregious Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON. The Governor did his best to defend the law in the case of the Prager lynching. He has denounced the Socialists as obstructors and enemies of Government, partisans of Soviet rule, substantially in the same class with the I. W. W.

It is a healthful sign when the first recommendation of a man for the Presidency is his abhorrence of the brood of radicals and revolutionaries who seek to inflict upon the United States the remorseless, murderous tyranny of a single class. No doubt there are politicians of a mental calibre as feeble as their scrupulosity who would palter and bargain with Bolshevism or any other form of diabolism if they thought there was a goodly number of "votes in it." It is noticeable that, whatever of various merit, or mere obvious compliment to a local distinction, or shadowy expectation of an eleventh-hour compromise and triumph in the National Convention, or of veiled larger design there may be in the suggested nomination of State favorites, no radical candidate, no half-hearted American, no sympathizer with amateur or practical Bolshevism, no man willing to make any sort of terms with the enemies of democratic-republican representative self-government, has been named. Something of an air of unreality is usually disengaged from these precocious good offices of political friends. Most of these premature buds of fame never get half way open. There is this much of unusual significance in these friendly and genial, and, for the most part, severely local, booms this year that no tamperer with the doctrines that would undermine the American system of government need apply.

This, and not the admitted virtue of the Middle West, about which Representative SMITH has considerable to say, makes Governor LOWDEN'S candidacy interesting.

TOWNLEY'S CONVICTION.

The West continues to maintain its honorable record for punishing sedition, a record which stands in strange contrast to the happy-go-lucky record of the East. A. C. TOWNLEY, President of the Non-Partisan League, and JOSEPH GILBERT, its chief organizer, have been convicted of conspiracy to teach sedition. Sentence has been deferred until Sept. 15, so as to permit the preparation of court records on a motion for a new trial, but the court of first instance has done its duty. This court sat in Jackson, Minn., a State which has a fine record for its refusal to tolerate men who masked their pro-Germanism under pretended solicitude for farmers, laborers, or the cause of peace.

In fact, the whole West has this honorable distinction. The wall of sham which seditionaries erect before their plain intent is the same in the West as in the East, but with what different results do they erect it! The Western jury is made up of men who see straight through the pretenses and excuses into the ugly purpose that lies behind. Apparently all that a seditionary arraigned before an Eastern court has to do is to plead that his heart is in the right place and that he merely wanted to advance the cause of universal peace. The worst he usually gets is a disagreement of the jury. In the West, as in the East, the indicted seditionary alleges that he is being persecuted because he is a Socialist, or a friend of the farmer, or an opponent of the Administration. The only difference is that the Western jury looks only at the acts he committed and the words he spoke. It judges them; if it finds them to be seditious, it convicts him.

Some uneasy souls have been perturbed lest the un-American organization known as the Non-Partisan League should spread from North Dakota through the neighboring States. This Minnesota verdict does not favor such a view, unless the League should materially change its program so as to bring it more in harmony with the American spirit. It comes at a time, too, when the League's vote is falling toward the vanishing point in North Dakota itself, and when a large faction in the League is in revolt against TOWNLEY. Such movements as this have arisen before, but American common sense has always been fatal to them in a few years.

A SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM.

Four years ago the people of New Jersey decided by a majority of more than 51,000 that they did not want woman suffrage. Beaten there and elsewhere, the feminists turned their charming persuasions and their card index upon Congress. At last the Federal amendment was squeezed through the Senate. Now its unwearied advocates think they have an easy task to cajole or threaten lukewarm State Legislatures into ratification. Have a majority of the voters of New Jersey changed their minds since 1915? Opposed to woman suffrage by the legitimate and proper method of State action, have they in four years learned to be willing not only to demand woman suffrage in their own State, but to impose it upon unwilling States?

It would be interesting to know. The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage proposes that a referendum be had in New Jersey. If the people decide against them, the New Jersey anti-suffragists will throw up the sponge. Probably it is vain to hope that this project, which seems entirely fair and just to both sides, will ever be carried out. It is curious, or it is not curious, that the suffragists have no patience with proposals for a referendum. They agree thoroughly with the Drys in that respect. As a matter of political generalship it is, of course, easier and more convenient to deal with a small number of Representatives and Senators. Yet if a majority of the New Jersey voters want Federal woman suffrage, why are its leaders so averse to having the fact ascertained? Is not their reluctance to consult the people a proof that they are afraid to consult them, that they are either doubtful of the result or all too certain of it? So in New Jersey, and one knows not how many other States, the majority is not allowed to rule. An active, coherent, trained, and elaborately organized minority imposes or seeks to impose its will upon the majority. Whatever the inherent value of woman suffrage, the rule of the majority seems, at least to old-fashioned and common people, worth immeasurably more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This "Duel" Should Be Prevented.

Except for the gaining of some personal notoriety of the sort that by no possibility can be mistaken for fame, nothing can be accomplished by the "duel" in which two doctors out in St. Paul, according to report, are about to engage. One of them, it seems, "does not believe in the germ theory of disease" and the other does. Both, therefore, are to expose themselves to several malignant diseases of the sort called contagious, including typhoid fever, smallpox, and bubonic plague. Before doing this one of them is to protect himself by the several inoculations provided by scientific medicine, while the other is to trust wholly to sanitation, pure air, and carefully selected foods and drinks.

It is disquieting, and even discouraging, that one of these doctors holds an official position under a municipal health board in a big city. No matter what the results of the experiment, nothing whatever will be proved in regard to the "theory" that "germs" are the causes of certain maladies. In the first place, there is no such theory. Instead, there are the known facts as to the relation between bacteria and bacilli and one class of diseases, and men who do not "believe" in those facts are in exactly the same position and deserve the same sort of treatment from sane and enlightened people as did the Rev. Mr. JASPER when he persisted in denying the elementary facts of astronomy.

But that statement is true only in one way. In another it is untrue, for Mr. JASPER did no measurable harm to anybody by his invincible ignorance, while a doctor, by doing the same thing, endangers the lives of as many people as are led by his title and his authority to neglect the precautions upon which depends the safety of themselves and their neighbors. Disbelief in the motion of the earth is not "catching"; disbelief in the powers for evil of little beasts that are not less real or less ferocious than the royal Bengal tiger or the cobra de capello—that is quite another matter and one of vital public concern.

No Basis for Any Conclusion.

For final condemnation of the St. Paul "duel" it is necessary to reflect upon the peculiarities and the mysteries of infection and immunity. It would not be at all surprising if the doctor who does not believe in the germ theory should fall to contract any of the maladies to which he exposes himself—not at all surprising if he should recover from such of them as he does contract. None of them has a mortality of 100 per cent., even when medical treatment is entirely lacking, and always in every epidemic there are "immunes" in considerable numbers.

Again, if the doctor who does believe in the use of protective inoculations should fall ill with any to which he may be exposed, and even if he should die in consequence, that would not be surprising, either, for no absolute specific against any malady has yet been found. If the experiment were on a thousand subjects, or even a hundred, a fairly plausible conclusion, one way or the other, might be drawn. Using only two subjects, the case, whatever the outcome, will be left exactly where it was before, except as it may strengthen or weaken—in each instance without reason—the confidence of the public's untaught part in scientific medicine.

Both St. Paul doctors deserve denunciation, and the Health Board officials should get the greater part of it, as he sins against light, while his antagonist in the silly contest presumably walks in darkness.

A Device as Yet Unexplained.

So far as is revealed by the cable dispatches, the "automatic mooring" for dirigible balloons, to which frequent references have been made recently, consists of a strong steel mast to which such airships can be fastened by a cable put out from the great craft's bow—if "bow" is what the front end of her is called. What there is "automatic" about such a contrivance has not been disclosed, nor is it at all easy to see how, or to believe that, a dirigible would be safe from damage from the wind when so secured.

The use of the word "mooring" indicates there is more than a single fixed mast, as always employed to the invention of the word, for that word, as always employed lines extending from a ship to fixed points, hitherto, implies both ends of a moored in the open and a dirigible so posed to almost certain air would be exstrong wind suddenly destruction if a our British cousins shifted. But as about handling big know much more mooring," it can be airships than is known over here, assumed with confidence, guards some how against such an obvious danger as this, and if it were not better than anything hitherto devised they would not be hailing its invention as a great achievement. One cannot help noticing, however, that the R-34 was put under cover in a big shed as soon as possible after its descent at Pulham. Thence is gathered the impression that the hangar and the "automatic mooring" go together, and that it is an improvement in method, and not a radical change, that has been effected.

A City to be Called Geopolis.

From Brussels comes the interesting news that a committee which has been discussing various methods of keeping the world mindful of the great war—as if it were likely soon to forget!—is going to recommend the construction, on an internationalized tract of land somewhere on what was the Belgian fighting front, of an international city. The name of the city is to be "Geopolis"—a word well enough built and comprehensible, but nobody would call it euphonious.

What is to be done in this new kind of town is not stated, except that it is to be the seat of the League of Nations. But that honor—and the profits thereof—Geneva is to have, under previous arrangements, and though there has been talk of taking it away if Switzerland shows a too determined inclination to help Germany to gain immediate recognition as a League member, the reaching of a decision to do so has not been reported.

The Geopolis scheme does not excite instant favor. Real cities need more than a political reason for being. Washington has had a desperate struggle to attain reality, and there be irreverent ones who say that not even yet has success been achieved. All other distinctly artificial cities have been failures.

Chicago Arithmetic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The ex-Kaiser is in good health and sawed his 6,000th tree today. There are only 10,000."

The above from THE NEW YORK TIMES, July 13, will not stand analysis, except to the loose thinker.

The Kaiser, from Nov. 10 to July 10, has been in Holland 242 days and would have to saw daily 24⅞ trees. One of our saw mills in the Michigan woods could not do this. WOODMAN.

Union League Club, Chicago, July 13, 1919.

BUDGET PROPOSALS.

The Suggestion to Bring Auditors Under the Control of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent discussion of proposals for a budget system and other changes in financial methods of the National Government, one of the features being advocated shows the persistence of a defective method of American practice, which appears to be supported by a misunderstanding of the methods of other countries, due to the use of similar terms for different things. I refer to the proposal to transfer the Controller of the Treasury and Auditors from the Treasury, and to place them in a nominally independent position, where they are expected to act more directly as agents of Congress.

The functions of these officers are to exercise a check on current disbursements, and to pass on the legal validity of expenditures under the terms of the appropriation and other acts of Congress. It is work involving the detailed examination of thousands of items, and the exercise of quasi-judicial functions in interpreting statutory provisions. It is essentially an administrative function, and does not in any sense involve a comprehensive survey of the wisdom or policy of expenditures.

In most of the States similar duties are performed by State Auditors or Controllers, who are usually elective officers and theoretically independent of the Executive. But the close relation between these duties and other problems of financial administration has resulted in many States in these officers being given other powers relating to revenue administration which are clearly executive in character.

In European countries the public accounts and the control of disbursements is regularly carried on by the financial administration as part of the executive functions, while there is afterward an examination of the completed accounts for each fiscal year by an independent authority. In Great Britain the control over disbursements for the civil service is exercised by the Treasury, and for the military and naval services by the civilian financial secretaries of the War Office and the Admiralty. The functions of the Controller and Auditor General are mainly to make a careful scrutiny of the financial accounts and reports after each fiscal year, to recommend to the Treasury changes in its methods of financial management, and to report to Parliament, in co-operation with the House of Commons Committee on Public Accounts, more recently supplemented by a Committee on National Expenditures.

To change the legal tenure of the Controller of the Treasury and the auditors is likely to make little or no difference in their work or methods. The Controller now occupies a substantially independent position, and there appears to be no complaint of executive control over his decisions. But to place these officers entirely outside of the Treasury Department will accentuate the present tendency to dissipate and disorganize the departmental system of executive administration and to bring the national Administration to a condition of confusion and chaos which has been so much criticised in State administration in this country.

But the main objection to this proposal is that it gives the impression that something is being done toward establishing a much-needed machinery for scrutinizing expenditures, while in fact nothing will be accomplished in that direction. An agency engaged in the detailed examination of the individual items of expenditure, and with a long history of technical procedure, is not the agency to undertake a comprehensive analysis of expenditures as a whole.

Some machinery for this purpose already exists in the committees of Congress on expenditures of the various departments. But these committees have seldom been active, and when they have done anything they have been apt to be affected by political considerations, while the existence of a number of committees prevents the general survey that is needed. These committees should be consolidated into a single committee in each House, or if possible into a single joint committee, furnished with a staff of experts capable of analyzing the financial reports not so much from the point of view of compliance with the technical requirements of the statutes, but as to the adequacy of the existing methods, (whether prescribed by statute, administrative regulation or customary practice,) and to recommend changes in these methods.

JOHN A. FAIRLIE,
Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois; author of "The National Administration of the United States and British War Administration"; Director of the Illinois Efficiency and Economy Committee, 1918-1915.
Urbana, Ill., July 8, 1919.

An Epoch Big Enough to See.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers are more than indebted to you for publishing, and to the poet Robert Underwood Johnson for composing and writing, the sonnet "Maxima Carta." In times like these, when without reason or excuse men's eyes are sometimes stubbornly fastened to the ground, such words are like winds from heaven, and they make us realize that with us are great men whose vision is articulate, in a message for us all to heed.

"When all the world gives bond to break the unhallowed sword" is not to be lightly disposed of, even by politicians.

It would seem as if the significance of this epoch in history should be big enough to enable all classes and factions, all races and organizations, to rise to it and thank God for it. JOHN HUTCHINSON.
New York, July 9, 1919.

Italian Disturbances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few days distorted and exaggerated reports have appeared in the newspapers regarding revolts and strikes in Italy, and especially in Florence.

I would be much indebted to you if you would publish that, according to authoritative information, these troubles were few and isolated. Moreover, they were exclusively economic in character and order has now been completely restored. TRITONI.
Royal Consul General of Italy.
New York, July 10, 1919.

ALLIANCE.

Safe, safe and far from thunder of the guns,
We have forgot that over leagues of seas
Our sons went forth to share with England's sons
The battle that should leave us bond or free;
We have forgot that there were foes within
That spared us not, so they could England harm;
They never ceased, with furtive, cynic grin,
To sap our strength and seek to still our arm.
The fight is done, and England victor stands,
Patient, unshaken under countless blows;
She looks to us still to uphold her hands—
And lo, she finds us comforting her foes!

H. S. STUCKERT.

LAND GERMANS IN HOLLAND.

Nearly 1,000 Repatriates Disembarked from the Martha Washington.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 14.—Captain Castle of the transport Martha Washington heaved a sigh of relief after disembarking at Rotterdam 823 German interned men and 118 women and children coming from Camps Oglethorpe and Douglas for repatriation. Four gangways were laid, and within a few hours after docking all the passengers had been disembarked, a motley crowd of all classes, carrying multitudinous parcels, bird cages, etc.

As soon as the Germans were landed they were taken in charge by the Dutch authorities, who entrained them the same afternoon for Germany. Among the passengers were about 100 Bolsheviks. There were many dangerous characters, including some alleged bomb throwers, involved in plots in America. Some of those landed were involved in the O'Leary case. There were also several Captains of German ships, such as the Vaterland.

The Germans behaved well on the whole, said Captain Castle, and all signed a statement admitting they had received good treatment, but Captain and crew were glad at the sight of Rotterdam. The quartermaster said the Germans consumed as much food as 1,500 troops, so that it was finally necessary to issue daily meal tickets, as many lined up twice for meals.

The Martha Washington is sailing immediately for Antwerp, where 700 troops will be embarked. She will ship more troops at Brest. The transport Princess Matonia is expected soon with more Germans for repatriation, and a few days later the steamship Powhatan.

SAYS DRAFT RECORDS ROT.

House Committee to Investigate Alleged Neglect by War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has taken no precautions to preserve military draft records sent to Washington from the States, Chairman Graham today informed the special House committee investigating wartime expenditures of the War Department, which decided to begin inquiry Wednesday into plans for taking care of the records. General March, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General, and Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal, will be called as witnesses.

Mr. Graham told the committee that the records, affecting 25,000,000 men, were at Washington Barracks here, stored in cellars and stables, without any provision for their protection.

"Some of the records are rotting in water," he declared, explaining that he had seen them today at the barracks. "Some in boxes have been outdoors in the rain and others are in cellars with the boxes surrounded by water. These records are in the worst shape I ever saw records kept. All is chaotic confusion."

The committee directed a sub-committee, headed by Representative Johnson of South Dakota, to begin an investigation this week of the reason and legal authority of the War Department for bringing 4,000 Czechoslovak soldiers to this country from Siberia, and the cost of their transportation and maintenance at Camp Kearney and Fort Rosecrans, California, where they were quartered.

Chairman Graham was instructed to call on Secretary Baker for a report of land purchases made by the department since last June 1.

Cost of constructing army cantonments during the war was not excessive, the committee was told today by Brig. Gen. Marshall, Chief of the Construction Division. He said that under the cost-plus system the "Government got as near a dollar's worth for every dollar spent as if we were to begin the construction today."

WAR MEDAL FOR BEARDSLEY

French Award Croix de Guerre to "Average New Yorker."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The services that the "average New Yorker" over the military age rendered at the front in France have been recognized by the French Army in the award, announced today, of the Croix de Guerre to Sterling S. Beardsley, a New York cotton broker. Beardsley served nine months with the American Red Cross as a canteen worker in the fighting zone. Marshal Petain, commander of the French Army of the East, is the signer of his citation.

Captain Beardsley gained the nickname of "The Average New Yorker" in news dispatches of a few months ago. The idea conveyed was that Beardsley's situation in life at the time America entered the war was about the average of thousands of New York business men. He was a broker, over 42 years of age, had been twice refused by the army, had a wife and a family of two children. The Liberty Loan Committee contributed to the welfare organizations and joined in various "win the war" activities. He obtained a commission with the Red Cross for overseas service. He sailed for France in January, 1918. Two months later he was in the midst of the Somme drive.

Beardsley had never made even a cup of chocolate in his life, but in a short time he became a first-class soup chef. French and British soldiers told him so. He stayed in Compiegne for two months, then set up his kitchen in Château-Thierry.

The French orders said: "Captain Beardsley remained after the evacuation of the town and continued his canteen service in spite of numerous air raids and bombardments."

BITTER IN 'SCIENTIST' FIGHT.

Director Rathvon Says Trustees Try to "Steal the Livery of Heaven."

BOSTON, July 14.—The controversy between the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, whom the Trustees are suing to prevent interference with the society's affairs, was described from the point of view of one of the Directors in a letter read at the hearing of the suit before a master today. The "Trustees' affair" was said to be a "determined effort to divide our church from within." It was further described as "a subtle attempt or error to steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

The letter was written by William R. Rathvon to his fellow Directors on Feb. 18 last. Because at a meeting of the Directors the day before, "an amazing change of thought was expressed concerning the Trustees' affairs," Mr. Rathvon said he felt greatly disturbed over the outlook and wished to make clear his position, "so that it may be clearly understood in whatever may follow." He served notice that he would not be a party to a "course of supine acquiescence with the Trustees' present position of ignoring the manual" of church government, saying that such a course "seems equivalent to allowing the dirty pool to remain unpurged, while we lovingly endeavor to show the transgressors the unwisdom of their defiance."

"As I have repeatedly said before," his letter continued, "I am unalterably opposed to any compromise with treason, and cannot be a party to any course that provides for the continuation of the present relationships so long as the Trustees refuse to go on record as repudiating the most dangerous and treasonable declaration ever made by three Christian Scientists in position of authority."

Letters and extracts from records were read to show friction between the Trustees and the Directors dating back to 1914.

EXPLAINS THE CAUSE OF SHIP CROWDING

Gen. Shanks Says Officers Were Assigned to Troop Quarters to Hasten Homecoming.

A LACK OF TRANSPORTS

Port Commandant Asserts That Great Britain Has Withdrawn Many Big Vessels.

Complaints by returning officers that they had been assigned to make the homeward voyage in enlisted men's quarters, yesterday drew an explanation from Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken. He attributed the placing of officers in the men's quarters to the fact that a large number of men were being hastened home, and also to the fact that Great Britain had withdrawn many of her big ships to repatriate Canadians and Australians or for trade purposes.

General Shanks returned from France only recently and he declared that he understood the plans were to keep 500,000 men on the German border and return 20,000 in the Service of Supply, manning warehouses and for other police duty. He said that the plans now being followed provided for the return of the other soldiers by Aug. 15 or 25. He declared that officers who were assigned to come back in the men's quarters always were put aboard fast ships, and as for the other ground of complaint—lack of deck space—that matter was being attended to.

"There have recently appeared in the public press," he said, "various criticisms on the part of officers returning from France in space on transports which had previously been utilized only for the accommodation of enlisted men.

Move to Save Time.

"It is likely that neither the public nor the officers who have made the complaints are aware of the conditions which have made it necessary for the embarkation officials at Brest to assign officers to other than first-class accommodations. On July 1 there were awaiting transportation in France approximately 32,000 officers, nurses and welfare workers, male and female, who were entitled to first-class accommodations. In the ordinary course of events, utilizing all of the troop space for troops alone, and attempting to give first-class accommodations to all of the young officers and male welfare workers, would have resulted in great delay and tremendous expense.

"It should be borne in mind that many of our troops are being brought home in ships that a year ago were ordinarily cargo vessels. This has been a matter of necessity because many of the liners which were utilized in sending troops abroad have been withdrawn by the British Government for repatriation and commercial purposes. It was a matter of necessity to convert cargo carriers and many of these ships and many of these go vessels have very scant first-class accommodations. For instance, the converted cargo vessels of the Luckenbach Line, carrying more than 15,000 troops, have a first-class cabin accommodation for not more than 200 passengers. Taking the first-class cabin accommodations of the ships now in service it would require more than three months' constant service to bring back the 32,000 in France, if all were to obtain first-class accommodations.

More Space Than Soldiers Had.

"To expedite the transportation of these passengers and to reduce the tremendous expense to the Government, it was decided by the War Department to utilize some of the troop space on the best and fastest vessels, such as the Leviathan, Imperator, and the Caronia. Finisterre. On her trip in June the Leviathan carried 12,040 passengers, including the crew, and on her last trip she carried only 7,322 passengers, for whom about 2,800 were officers occupying troop space. During the rush season of a year ago every berth was occupied in both first-class cabin and troop space. This has been the rule also in returning troops from abroad.

"In assigning officers to troop space more than one-half of the space occupied by the officers remained unassigned. Every officer had a standee bunk, with mattress, pillow, and sheets, and there was kept unassigned an extra bunk for his baggage. While the space occupied was troop space, it was far from being assigned in the way it always has been when troops were carried.

"Many officers of high rank have returned on some of our converted cargo carriers, requiring ten or twelve days for the trip. The Leviathan can the Imperator require only America for the trip. If the officers brought over in the troop space on the Leviathan had remained behind until she could bring them all over in first-class cabin space, it would have required about six months and cost the Government about $1,500,000. The young officers who have made these complaints have been traveling on the best and fastest ships at the disposal of the Government. They have had much more space and many more comforts than any of our enlisted soldiers had in going over.

"It is to be regretted that all cannot be brought home in first-class cabins, but the reasons set forth in the foregoing will show why something had to be done to expedite the bringing back of the numerous men still remaining in France and who are clamoring loudly for return."

ALSATIANS VETO STRIKE.

Will Not Join French Workmen in Demonstration on July 21.

STRASBOURG, July 13.—Unions and associations of Alsatian workmen and State employes, including labor unions not affiliated with the General Labor Federation, at a joint meeting today adopted a resolution disapproving the project of the Labor Federation for a general strike on July 21. All members of the unions and associations were requested to remain at their posts. The resolution closes with an expression of confidence in the Government.

Today's meeting was the first manifestation of Alsatian workmen and State employes regarding their attitude toward French labor problems since the return of the province to France.

PLANS NEW BALKAN LEAGUE

Venizelos Has Taken the Initiative According to Vienna Reports.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Premier Venizelos of Greece has taken the initiative for the formation of a new Balkan League, according to a dispatch to the Tageblatt from Vienna.

It does not seem possible, the message adds, for Rumania to join such a league at present.

To Have Memorial Hospital.

A hospital, to be incorporated as the Richmond County Memorial Hospital, to be established in the Tillinghast House, in Prince Bay Road, Staten Island. The hospital is to be a memorial to the young men of Richmond who gave their lives in the great

DR. JACOBI BURIED FROM THE ACADEMY

Medical Profession Joins In Remarkable Tribute to the Late Physician.

DR. SAYRE PRAISES SERVICE

Calls the Academy His Monument—Major Putnam Tells of His Sturdy Americanism.

The auditorium of the Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street was crowded to the doors yesterday by the men and women gathered at the public funeral services for Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who died last Thursday in his summer home at Lake George. Among those paying honor for the last time to the dean of American medicine were the most prominent physicians and surgeons of New York, every one of whom confessed indebtedness to Dr. Jacobi for advice and encouragement at one time or another in the arduous paths of his profession.

Two of his lifelong friends, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre and Major George Haven Putnam, in brief addresses told what this city and this country owed to Dr. Jacobi and how much they would continue to owe "as long as children, to whose well-being he devoted his career, continued to be born." Dr. Sayre, who dwelt on the daily life and works of the late physician, frequently brought tears to the eyes of his audience.

A brief private service was held early in the afternoon at the late home of Dr. Jacobi at 19 East Forty-seventh Street, after which his body, in a simple black cloth casket heaping with flowers, was taken to the Academy of Medicine and placed on the platform of the auditorium. The doors of adjoining rooms were opened and the audience sat in what amounted to an L-shaped hall around the foot of the platform.

Dr. Sayre and Major Putnam led the procession which followed the casket from the street to the auditorium. After them walked George L. McAneny with his wife, who was Dr. Jacobi's daughter, and Miss Laura Jacobi, the physician's niece. Relatives and close friends came after.

As the procession entered the hall, a quartet from St. Thomas's Church, composed of Mrs. Nevada Vandeveer, Miss Gretchen Morris, Edgar S. Scofield, and Reed Miller, sang "Abide With Me." Surrounded by masses of flowers, the casket was placed squarely in the front of the platform while Dr. Sayre delivered his address.

Dr. Sayre, who is Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine, said in beginning his address that it was to children chiefly Dr. Jacobi had devoted his great skill and lifelong adherence to the duties of his calling.

"A great light in the medical profession has gone out," he said. "Abraham Jacobi is dead, but his influence still lives and it will be felt as long as children are born and require medical care.

"Cast off by the country of his birth, which failed to recognize in his striving for improved conditions among its people the prophetic vision of the future, and saw in it only the destruction of the present, Dr. Jacobi came to the United States. He had nothing then but his inherent ability to aid him, yet, starting at the very bottom of the ladder, he received every honor which lay within the power of the medical profession of the world to bestow.

"He reached a place of such eminence that the very country that cast him in prison for his revolutionary ideas as a young man, turned to him in his mature years and besought him to return and accept a professorship in Berlin. But, faithful to the land that had welcomed him when he was thrust out of his native country, the doctor declined the glittering offer. His reason was that it would have necessitated his severing his allegiance to America.

Academy Called His Monument.

"It is most fitting and proper that these funeral services should be held in the Academy of Medicine, as this building itself constitutes a monument to his wisdom, foresight, and sagacity. The Academy was very dear to Dr. Jacobi's heart, and to it he devoted an extraordinary amount of his time and attention. It was through Dr. Jacobi and Dr. Loomis that the site on which this Academy stands was purchased, and it was largely through his efforts that the money to erect the building was secured. His interests were always foremost in his thoughts, and when, after serving two terms as President and twenty-three years as President of the Board of Trustees, he resigned from the active management of its affairs, he continued to be a constant attendant at any meeting of public importance. His advice was always sought on matters of business by those in direct control of this institution.

"As an officer of this association for twenty years, I was brought into very intimate contact with Dr. Jacobi, and I can, more fully, perhaps, than any other, know deeply his heart was wrapped up in the institution and how jealously he guarded against any step which he thought might tend to its injury.

"For many years Dr. Jacobi attended all the meetings of all the various sections of the academy, taking a part in their different discussions. What he had to say was always to the point and always worth listening to. It was marvelous that one mind could be broad enough and one man have time enough to keep in touch with such a vast range of different topics and be intelligently informed on all.

"Dr. Jacobi's learning was founded on a solid substratum of common sense, and he never allowed his judgment to be led astray by the fashionable medical vagaries of the hour, which is taken up for a time and lauded by the ignorant, only to be discarded after experience has failed to demonstrate the truth of the claims made for it.

"He felt that the physician should do more than heal the sick. It was his ideal to prevent sickness, pointing out in timely advice in regard to modes of life how many of the preventable diseases might be avoided.

"He had a large share in establishing the co-operation between the profession of medicine at large and the local Board of Health, which became really effective for the first time during the threatened cholera epidemic in 1892.

"His voice was heard whenever he felt the city or country was menaced by any danger. Wherever he decided he owed a duty to the people of this nation, either as a man or physician, to raise a voice of protest against evils whether they had to do with the realm of medicine or not, he never hesitated to speak. He never talked at random and so his words were ever listened to with respect, and his suggestions had a weight of authority seldom accorded to any one. Few doctors since the time of Benjamin Rush have had the influence in directing the thought of this country that was exercised by Dr. Jacobi. His style was epigrammatic, and his nice distinction in the use of English terms was peculiar. Few people could say as much in a few words, or say it to such good effect.

Praised for His Aid to Others.

"To the young men who showed promise of ability he was always most kind and generous, and many a prominent man in this city can trace his rise in life to the helpful advice of Dr. Jacobi. The poor, as well as the rich, were welcome at all times to his aid. And any little child that was suffering called forth all the great depth of sympathy that was his.

"We shall miss his wise advice, his kindly face, and pleasant smile, but we may all rejoice that he was taken in full mental vigor, and that, as it were, he fell asleep among friends."

There was scarcely a sound in the hall as Dr. Sayre finished speaking and remained awhile with bowed head before the casket. Then he took his seat, and the quartette sang "Lead, Kindly Light."

Major Putnam then rose and said a few words. He spoke of the sterling qualities of the physician as a man and a patriot, emphasizing the sturdy Americanism of his early battle against overwhelming odds, when he stood out for everything that was in him against the bureaucratic rule of German imperialism.

"Like Carl Schurz, Sigel, and other German-born patriots, Dr. Jacobi came among us and by his advice and example helped this country in its onward march of progress," declared Major Putnam.

The speaker recalled the great part the doctor had played in forwarding the civic life of this city. Especially he dwelt on Dr. Jacobi's activity in building up the Civil Service Reform Association.

When Major Putnam took his seat the quartet sang Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," and as the song ended those present rose and filed past the coffin.

Among those present were Carl L. Schurz and Miss Schurz, Miss Mary E. Trautmann, President of the Women's Health Protective Association; Dr. A. A. Berg, Dr. F. S. Mandlebaum, Dr. Abraham L. Goodman, Dr. Jacobi's assistant; Dr. Emil Mayer, Dr. Frederick Kammerer, Dr. N. E. Brill, Dr. A. G. Gerster, Dr. Robert J. Carlisle, Dr. Graham Lusk, Dr. E. D. Fisher, Dr. William L. Stowell, Dr. Philip Van Ingen, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Health Commissioner.

Others were Dr. Charles E. Nammack, Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, Dr. S. W. Lambert, Dr. Charles H. Peck, President of the New York County Medical Society; Dr. Lewis A. Conner, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. A. A. Epstein, Dr. Henry Mansfiver, Dr. Asa B. Davis, Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, Dr. Walter M. Brickner, Dr. Jerome K. Leonard, F. H. Levy, President of the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes; Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, Dr. William K. Draper, Dr. J. A. Miller, Dr. John W. Brannan, Dr. Charles Goodman, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Dr. C. H. Jaeger, and Dr. Wolff Freudenthal.

The following organizations were among those represented: Mount Sinai Hospital, Lenox Hill Hospital, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, St. John's Guild, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the County and State Medical Societies.

The interment followed late in the afternoon at Greenwood Cemetery.

SIR PERCY SANDERSON.

Ex-British Consul General Here Dies in England at 77.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General at New York from 1894 to 1907, died at his home in Reading today.

Sir Percy Sanderson was born in London on July 7, 1842, and entered the Indian Army in 1859. Retiring from the Indian Army on half pay in 1879, he entered the British consular service and was stationed in Rumania. He was appointed Consul General in New York in 1894.

Sir Percy received the Jubilee Medal in 1897 and was made Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1899. When he left his post in New York in 1907 he retired on a pension. In 1915 he was chosen Justice of the Peace for Reading. Sir Percy never married.

Rev. Michael J. Mulhern.

The Rev. Michael J. Mulhern, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Angela Merici, at Morris Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, died yesterday morning at St. Francis Hospital in that borough. Father Mulhern, who was 64 years old, had been in failing health for three years. He was born on the lower east side and studied for the priesthood as a classmate of the late Bishop Cusack. Ordained in 1884, he was for several years one of the priests of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and later was assistant pastor for fourteen years at St. Theresa's, Tarrytown.

Ex-Justice Dickey's Wife Dies.

Mrs. Kate R. Dickey, wife of former Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey, died on Sunday at her home, 630 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Dickey was born in Newburg, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Dickey in 1868. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last twenty years, and was active in the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Flatbush Needlework Guild, of which she was a Director. Besides her husband she left three daughters.

L. V. Stumer Dies at Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Louis M. Stumer, owner of the North American Building, and one of Chicago's leading business men, died suddenly at New London, Conn., yesterday of acute indigestion. The body will be brought to Chicago for burial. Mr. Stumer was Vice President of the Public Drug Company, and of the Red Book Magazine, and part owner of a number of women's garment and millinery concerns. He was born in Baltimore in 1870.

Clayton Wood Holmes.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 14.—Clayton Wood Holmes, a leading business man, writer and public official, died at his home here yesterday, at the age of 71 years. He was an alumnus of Lafayette College, a member of many Masonic bodies, and former owner and publisher of The Elmira Daily Advertiser.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIS GRANT MURRAY died yesterday at 215 West 100th Street. He was born in South Bend, Ind., forty-nine years ago, and recently was associated with Miller-Reese-Hutchinson Co., Inc., as mechanical engineer and designer.

DAVID MESKILL, 91 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home at Montclair, N. J.

CHARLES F. WILCOX, former secretary of the Madison Co-operative Building and Loan Association, died on Sunday at his home, 18 Revere Place, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. Mr. Wilcox, who was 77 years old, served in the civil war with the 44th New York Volunteers.

THOMAS KINCAID, 83 years old, said to have been the oldest Mason and the oldest G. A. R. member in New Jersey, died recently at his home at Boonton, N. J.

Miss JOSEPHINE H. FERRUM KNOX, for fourteen years headmistress of the Collegiate Institute, Paterson, N. J., died at her home there yesterday. She was 50 years old and had been with the school for twenty-two years.

JOHN J. CAULLET, 59 years old, a former real estate operator in this city and South Orange, N. J., is dead at Kansas City, Mo., where he had lived for the last four years.

FREDERICK WAGNER, Superintendent of the Essex County Court House in New Jersey since 1908, died on Sunday at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He was 49 years old.

J. P. TRAGITT, printer and publisher, died Friday at his home, 522 West Fifty-third Street. He was born in this city sixty-four years ago.

JAMES BURKE, an Irish patriot, died on Thursday of cerebral hemorrhage at his home, 446 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was 79 years old, and was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood and the Clan-na-Gael.

JOSEPH FRANK, head of the firm of Frank & Dugan, 573 Fourth Avenue, died yesterday in his apartment at Hotel Woodstock, in his seventieth year.

Mrs. FRANCES DEBORAH ANDERSON, widow of Joseph Schuyler Anderson, died yesterday at her home at the Hotel Anderson, 102 West Eightieth Street, in her seventy-eighth year.

Brig. Gen. HENRY ERASTUS NOYES, U. S. A., retired, is dead in Berkeley, Cal., at the age of 80. General Noyes was graduated from West Point in 1861, serving with the 2d Dragoons and afterward with Light Battery E, 2d Artillery.

Dr. MARY A. WILLIS, 75 years old, died yesterday of heart disease at her home, 3 Astor Place, Jersey City. She was graduated from the New York Eclectic College in 1884, and was active in practice in Jersey City until her death.

WILSON RECEIVES ABYSSINIAN MISSION

Members Gorgeously Clad Present Tusks of Ivory, Gold Boxes, and Letters.

ADDRESS IN NATIVE TONGUE

President Welcomes the Envoys and Refers to Constancy of Their People to the Faith.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President today received the Abyssinian mission sent to this country to congratulate the American Government on the victory of the associated nations. Members of the mission appeared in gorgeous costumes of red velvet, decorated with gold, and wore jewelled turbans. They presented a number of gifts to the President, including tusks of ivory, gold boxes, and letters from the Abyssinian Queen and Heir Apparent.

The head of the mission, Dadjazmatch Nado, addressed the President in his native language, and Mr. Wilson replied to the address at some length. In his address to the President the head of the mission reviewed the history of his country and expressed the hope that the friendship between the two nations, which began with the reign of Menelik II., would continue and develop.

President Wilson in reply, said:

"Excellency: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you as a special mission sent by the Abyssinian Government to congratulate the United States on the victory over Germany and to receive from you the letters of Her Imperial Majesty Zauoditou, Empress of Ethiopia, and His Imperial Highness Ras Taffari, heir apparent, to the throne of Ethiopia, presenting these congratulations and expressing the hope of closer relations between our countries in the future.

"The history of your Government dates back to the remotest antiquity; your people have been constant in the faith of the Old Testament for many centuries and yours was the first of existing nations who embraced the doctrines of Christianity. For these reasons it is honored and respected throughout the world.

"Owing to the great distance by which we are separated and the difficulties of travel by land and sea our mutual relations in the past have not reached great development. However, bonds of close friendship have been established between our two Governments, and I express the earnest hope that these bonds will grow still stronger, resulting in greater commerce and easier and more frequent intercourse between Abyssinia and the United States of America.

"I thank Her Majesty for her sentiments of good-will, and I ask you to make known to her my sincere wishes for her personal welfare and the prosperity and happiness of your great country.

"It is a great pleasure to receive you as our guests, and I trust your visit may be a happy one."

T. P. Shonts Out of Danger.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia at his home, 930 Park Avenue, was said last night by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 10 East Forty-ninth Street, to be entirely out of danger and improving rapidly." Dr. Squier said that he expected Mr. Shonts would be able to be out of bed in another week.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 in response to an appeal by the United Neighborhood House printed July 9.

Born.

ASINOF.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Asinof (nee Rose Tager) announce the birth of a son July 13, 1919.

LILIENTHAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Felix Lilienthal, (nee Selma Goldstein,) a son, Sunday, July 13, 310 West 93d St.

Married.

GRAEF-RUHL.—Mrs. A. Ruhl, 650 East 164th St., announces the marriage of her daughter Charlotte Anne to Dr. Charles Graef, 924 West End Av., on Saturday, July 12, 1919.

LAURIE—FRASER.—On Saturday, July 12 at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Robert B. B. Foote, assisted by the Rev. L. A. Cooper-Ellis, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alfred and Mary Fraser, to Archibald Laurie, K. C., of Quebec, Canada.

Died.

ACHTSAM.—Suddenly, July 13, 1919, Franz Achtsam, beloved husband of Josephine and father of Laura Koucherak and Rose Green. Funeral services at 239 Lenox Av. Tuesday, 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Augusta Chauncey, Suddenly, on July 13, of pneumonia, at the Hotel Seville, New York City. Augusta Chauncey, widow of E. Ellery Anderson. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration.

ANDERSON.—On July 14, 1919, at her residence, Hotel Anderson, 102 West 80th St., in her 78th year, Frances Deborah, widow of Joseph Schuyler. Interment Tuesday afternoon. Funeral private.

BAILEY.—On Monday, July 14, Ann A. Bailey, (nee Walsh,) widow of the late Richard Bailey, mother of Lillian V. Bailey. Funeral from her late residence, 229 East 85d St., on Thursday, July 17, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

BAUMGART.—Lena, beloved wife of Abram and mother of Emanuel, Jonas, and Hubert, on July 14. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,520 Grand Concourse, Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

BEACH.—On July 14, 1919, Marion L. Beach, widow of the late Hoffman Beach and daughter of the late David and Jane Morrison, at her residence, 255 West 156th St., New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOODGOOD.—At Hawthorne, N. Y., Monday, July 14, Jennie Louise Powell, beloved wife of Arthur S. Bloodgood. Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday, July 16, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal 12:58.

BOOCOCK.—Suddenly, at Spring Lake, N. J., on July 12, Julia B. Boocock. Services at her late residence, 421 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

BRAZEAU.—Eugene, at his residence, 20 Jane St., East Rutherford, N. J., July 14, 1919, husband of the late Jane Brazeau. Funeral service Wednesday evening, July 16, 8 o'clock.

CASSIDY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 13, 1919, George M. Cassidy of 450 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

Died.

CASSIDY.—HOWARD LODGE, No. 53, F. & A. M., Brethren: With deep sorrow we announce the death on July 13 of our brother, George M. Cassidy, at his residence, 450 Washington Av., Brooklyn.
HAROLD W. SIMPSON, Master.
HARRY R. BROWN, Secretary.

COLLINS.—On July 13, Rose Mullen Collins, widow of Frank Collins. Funeral from her late residence, northeast corner of 250th St. and Riverdale Av., Bronx. Requiem mass St. Margaret's Church, Riverdale, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary, automobile cortege. Chicago and Winchester, (Scott County,) Ill., papers please copy.

DE LEON.—On July 12, 1919, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline de Leon Northrup, Milton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Angela Lasala, wife of Pedro de Leon of the Sta. Dominge, Provincia de Santa Clara. Services July 15, 1919, at St. James's Church, Milton, N. Y., 11 A. M.

EICHHORN.—Dr. Herman, beloved husband of Lena Eichhorn and son of Jetta and Joseph Eichhorn, died July 13, aged 38. Funeral from 17 West 170th St., Bronx, Tuesday, 12:30 P. M. Interment at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Flushing cars to Cedar Grove. Please omit flowers.

FINCH.—On July 13, 7 P. M., at his home, 10 Manor Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Effingham S., in his 79th year. Funeral service July 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FRANK.—On July 14, 1919, at Hotel Woodstock, 43d St., near Broadway, Joseph Frank, in his 70th year. Funeral services at chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Wednesday morning, July 16, at 11:30 o'clock. St. Louis and Memphis papers please copy.

FRICK.—Brethren of PARK LODGE No. 516, F. AND A. M., are hereby summoned to pay their last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles R. Frick, who passed away Sunday, July 13. Masonic services will be held at his late residence, Crestwood, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 15, 8:30. Assemble Grand Central Station, lower level, Track 11, 7:25 P. M., East 125th St. station, 7:40 P. M. Fraternally.
SAMUEL T. HUSTON, Master.
B. LEIDNER, Secretary.

FUCHS.—Anita Helen, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 12, 1919, beloved daughter of Callie Fuchs and sister of Herman Fuchs. Funeral Tuesday, 11 A. M., CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th St. and Broadway. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Chicago (Ill.) and Mankato (Minn.) papers please copy.

GUENTHER.—Bertha, widow of the late Rev. John C. Guenther and beloved mother of Walter, Calvin, and Herbert, and Irma Simpson. Services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 4 Bradford Street, Glen Rock, N. J. Train leaves Chambers St. at 6:35 P. M.

HARING.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Monday, July 14, 1919, John C. Haring, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday, the 16th, at 3 P. M.

HARRISON.—Americus, at Ridgewood, New Jersey, July 14, 1919, after a long illness. Funeral at residence, Erie St. and Glenwood Road, Tuesday, July 15, 8 P. M.

HERRMANN.—At his residence in Long Beach, L. I., on Friday, July 11, Louis A. Herrmann. Funeral private on Tuesday, July 15. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

IBBEKEN.—After a short illness, at Windrop, Mass., on Sunday, July 13, 1919, Louise F., (nee Schauweckar.) Services Wednesday, at 27 West 134th St., 8 P. M. Funeral private.

JABURECK.—On July 13, Captain Charles C., Salvage Division, Camp Humphreys, Va., beloved brother of Alfred A., in his 37th year. Funeral services at C. Herrlich & Bros., 3,320 3d Av., Bronx, Tuesday evening, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, July 16, 10:30 A. M.

KAHN.—Solomon, on July 14, in his 49th year, beloved husband of Nora Fleischauer Kahn and devoted son of Garman Kahn. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

KIMBALL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 13, Sarah J. Kimball, widow of the late Francis Kimball, in the 80th year of her age. The funeral services will be held at No. 166 St. St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2 P. M.

KING.—Mary, on July 12, after a lingering illness, beloved widow of the late Adolph H. King, dearly beloved mother of Herman, Mrs. Annie Silverstein, Mrs. Edward H. Beck, Martin, Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. H. Posner, and Ray. Funeral from her late residence, 57 West 75th St., Tuesday, July 15, 10 A. M.

KOENIG.—Leopold, husband of the late Hancke Koenig and beloved father of Samuel and Tillie, age 80. Funeral from his late residence, 618 West 142d St., Tuesday, July 15, 10 A. M.

KOENIG.—GAD LODGE, NO. 11, F. S. L. Brethren are requested to attend funeral of Brother Leopold Koenig, Tuesday, July 15, at 10 A. M., from 618 West 142d St.
M. M. STRAUSS, Sec.

LUNDSTROM.—At Kenosia Lake, N. Y., Saturday, July 12, 1919, Lillian Marie Lundstrom, beloved wife of H. Theodore Lundstrom. Funeral services at her late residence, 758 55th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 16, 1919, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

McCANN.—At his residence, 101 West 90th St., on Sunday, July 13, John J. McCann, beloved husband of Alice F. McCann, aged 62 years. Requiem mass, Church of St. Gregory the Great, West 90th St., Wednesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn.

McLAUGHLIN.—At his residence in Pelham, Saturday, July 12, after a short illness, Frank McLaughlin, beloved husband of Helen Malcolm McLaughlin. Funeral services at the Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

MARX.—Henry, dearly beloved son of Morris and Rebecca and brother of Flora, Max and Joseph. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 112th St., on Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Friends and relatives invited.

MENLINE.—On Monday, July 14, Fredericka Menline, wife of Emanuel and mother of Fanny M. Marx, Sarah N. Bernstein, Isaac and Joseph. Funeral private, Wednesday, July 16, at 11 A. M. No flowers.

MENLINE.—Fredericka, N. Y. No. 15, U. O. T. S.: You are hereby notified of the passing away of our beloved sister, Fredericka Menline, on Monday, July 14. Funeral private from her late residence, 200 West 113th St.
GERTRUDE GOLDSMITH, President.

MILLIKEN.—At Hackensack, N. J., July 13, 1919, Harriet E., widow of George H. Milliken, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., in her 80th year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Berry, 292 West Anderson St., Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, July 15, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, via New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, for Main St., 1:32 P. M. New Bedford, Brooklyn, and Bath papers please copy.

MORLOES.—Anita. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

MOSES.—Ross, Sunday, July 13, 1919, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Benjamin, 152 West 129th St., beloved sister of Abe Moses, Sarah Breslauer, Augusta Flaum, Lillie Moses, Caroline Benjamin. Funeral services at above address, Tuesday, July 15, 1919, at 2 P. M. Georgetown (S. C.) papers please copy.

PELLARIN.—On Sunday, July 13, 1919, Teresa Pellarin, (nee Pellarin,) beloved wife of Vincent Pellarin, and beloved mother of Dr. J. Pellarin, aged 57 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 403 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anthony's Church at 9 A. M., where a mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

PURDY.—On Sunday, July 13, 1919, at East Northfield, Mass., Mary Carpenter, widow of Charles Millard Purdy, in the 86th year of her age. Interment in Christ's Church Yard, Marlborough-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Tuesday, July 15, at 3 P. M.

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RENK.—On July 14, 1919, Philipp Renk, in his 79th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 161 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 17, at 2 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and also Koltes Post No. 85, G. A. R., are invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

SLOAT.—On Monday, July 14, 1919, Leonard G., beloved husband of Lucy and father of Earnest Sloat. Funeral services at his late home, 164 North 9th St., Newark, N. J., Tuesday evening, July 15, at 8 P. M. Interment at Rural Valley Cemetery, New York. Services will be at Methodist Church, Crotona, N. Y., Wednesday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M., on arrival of 12:31 train from New York.

STEINHARDT.—On July 13, 1919, Frederick H., beloved husband of Elsie W. Steinhardt. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

SUSSMAN.—Suddenly, Samuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Sussman, 101 1st Av., City. Funeral notice later.

TRAVIS.—Ezra Johnson. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 West End Av., corner 74th St., Wednesday afternoon, July 16, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

VIETCH.—On Sunday, July 13, 1919, Thomas S., son of the late Richard and Anna Vietch. Masonic service at W. J. Matthews's Funeral Parlor, 233 Lenox Av., Wednesday afternoon, 1:30. Hot Springs, Ark., papers please copy.

WATERBURY.—On Monday, July 14, at his residence, 154 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J., in his 71st year, Charles Adrian, son of the late John W. and Hannah E. Waterbury. Notice of funeral later.

WATTS.—Ethelbart, at Philadelphia, Penn., July 12, 1919. Services at St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 15, at 10:30 A. M.

WILSON.—Fred W., resident of Rochelle Park, N. J., on July 11, 1919, in his 20th year, husband of Anna, father of Dorothy and Fred Joseph. Interment from 180 Warwick St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 15, 9 A. M.

In Memoriam

BROCKER.—In sad and loving memory of my devoted husband and our loving father, Hermann Brocker, who departed this life July 15, 1918.

BRODE.—In memory of our beloved son and brother, Emanuel Brode, killed in action at Chateau Thierry, France, July 15, 1918.
MOTHER AND FATHER.

NEUMARK.—In constant remembrance of our most dearly beloved son and only child, Frank Kemp Neumark, Co. R, 9th U. S. Engineers, killed in action at the battle of Marne, July 15, 1918.
MOTHER AND FATHER.

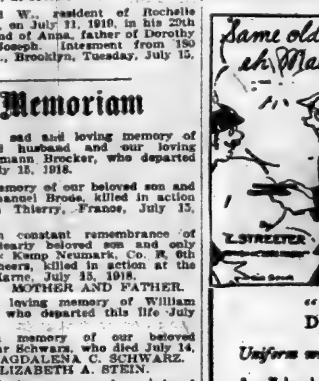
PRUETTE.—In loving memory of William F. Pruette, who departed this life July 15, 1918.

SCHWARZ.—In memory of our beloved father, Oscar Schwarz, who died July 14, 1911.
MAGDALENA C. SCHWARZ.
ELIZABETH A. STEIN.

SPITZER.—In loving memory of my beloved son and our dear brother, Joseph Spitzer, who passed away July 15, 1917. Gone but not forgotten.

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"I am my employes' best friend. I must *guard* and *guide* them! I know each sincerely desires to be honest!
"But I realize that each of them will always be subject to temptation and that upon some, perhaps, there will always be a secret pressure of domestic need, financial ambition and craving for pleasure which I, their necessarily aloof employer, can never know!"
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Alarm received at 1:48 A. M. Guards on arrival at subscriber's premises found iron bars forced apart and window jimmied in rear of store. Burglars frightened away by arrival of our guards. No loss sustained by subscriber.
(From The "Sun," July 9th)
When ——, President of the —— Silk Manufacturing Company of ——, inventoried the stock in his showrooms on the eleventh floor of —— Madison Avenue yesterday, he estimated that rolls of silk worth upward of $15,000 had been stolen on July 4, when his place was robbed.
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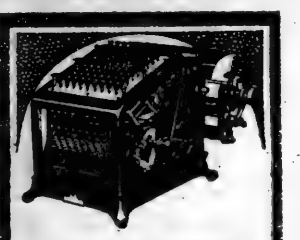
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If for nothing else, you'll find this number well worth buying for the frontispiece alone—a splendid painting of Theodore Roosevelt in rugged outdoor costume, by the noted Dutch artist Adriaan Martin de Groot, reproduced in full color, and really worth framing. Then too there is an article on "Roosevelt as a Practical Politician," by Brander Matthews, and a first-hand account of the stirring dedication of Mount Roosevelt on July 4 at Deadwood, South Dakota, by Travers D. Carman, who was present by invitation as special representative of The Outlook. And much more besides!
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Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles.
One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is the true story of the Sea Tragedies in the Dardanelles, together with the story of the Trial and Death of Edith Cavell, with an account by Philip Gibbs of England's Tribute. On news stands, 35c.—Advt.

FIRST PLACE AGAIN OCCUPIED BY GIANTS, WHO BEAT PIRATES, WHILE REDS LOSE

GIANTS MOVE BACK INTO FIRST PLACE

Defeat Pirates, 5 to 4, While Reds Are Getting Big Surprise from Phillies.

MILLER BATTED FROM BOX

Carlson Comes Into Game in Fourth Inning and McGraw's Men Get Only One More Hit.

Back into the lead of the National League flag frolic leaped the Giants yesterday. They trounced the Pirates, 5 to 4, up at the Polo Grounds, while over in Philadelphia Pat Moran's Cincinnati Reds were tendered a little surprise party, hence New York was ushered back onto pennant peak. The Giants' efforts to lease the front apartment for the season have from time to time been blocked by the Reds, and Pat Moran says he will be in the market for it right up to the end of the season. The leaders in the race have been hopping around so much that one is apt to get wiggled-eyed watching the standing of the clubs.

The Giants and Pirates did most of their scoring yesterday in the early innings, when the pitchers were unsteady. New York batted Bullet Frank Miller out of the box in the third inning and he was succeeded by Harold Carlson, who has just come back from France, where he was in the thick of the fighting in the Argonne. Carlson was a machine gunner and he still has his gunner's eye. Hal Chase peppered the soldier for a three-bagger just when he came into the game, but after that New York didn't get a hit. In the last five innings only fifteen Giants faced the gunner.

Cecil Causey, who has been doctoring a sore arm, got back in action yesterday, but he was pounded off the slab in the third and Jesse Winters tried to stop the Pittsburgh batting activity. Winters had hardly had a chance to warm up when he was yanked out of the game and Johnny Dubuc was just able to carry the Giants through without further misfortune. It began to look bad for the Frenchman in the ninth when old Vic Saier, one of the few remnants of the once famous Cub machine, lifted a home run into the grandstand. The ball was fair by about half an inch, and, as it brought the score up to 5 to 4, Dubuc had some worrying to do before the side was finally retired with New York still clinging to their scant one-run advantage.

Chase Miller in Third.

The Giants' seven hits were made in the first three innings and they made the most of them. A couple of bases on balls aided considerably. A sharp, sustained batting rally in the third, which sent Miller to exile, was used to harvest four runs, which proved to be just enough to win. The Giants' superiority over Pittsburgh wasn't so much that the victory was easy by any means, for Pittsburgh were threatening trouble all the time. New York is at a critical stage of the season where every game counts.

Bigbee opened the game with a sharp grounder to Chase, which Hal gobbled up with much skill and got his man out unassisted. Zeb Terry also poked a hopper at Chase, who ran over and corralled the ball. Causey, in covering first, didn't have enough time to plant his foot on the bag, so Terry earned a hit. Causey tossed Stengel out at first, and Southworth skied to Burns. Burns greeted Miller with a single to left and Young hit into a double play. This was costly as Fletcher got a two-bagger when he landed a short fly right on the field foul line. The inning closed when Baird fanned.

With one gone in the second, Mollwitz walked and Caton lofted to Young. Mollwitz then undertook to surprise the big Monday crowd of 8,000 and all the New York players with a delayed steal. He started down to second, while Causey held the ball, but Causey wasn't quite as sleepy as all that, for he turned around and threw Mollwitz out at second.

Schmidt, the Pirate catcher, opened the third with a two-bagger to left. Burns tried to make a shoe-string catch, but the ball got through him before he could reach it. Miller sacrificed, and Bigbee shot a single to center, which scored Schmidt. Causey then lost all sense of direction, and he walked Terry and Stengel and crowded the bases. Southworth jammed a grounder down to the left wing of the infield, which got by Fletcher, but Zimmerman made a great stop, and after turning completely around to get into a throwing position, he forced Bigbee at the plate with a pretty throw to McCarty.

Winters's Sojourn Brief.

Cutshaw prodded a single to centre, and Terry and Stengel romped home. Causey was derricked and Winters came into the game. Mollwitz slapped Jesse for a single to centre, and Cutshaw was galloping around to third when Kauff shot the ball toward home. Winters intercepted the throw and got the ball over to Zimmerman in time to nail Cutshaw and retire the side. That ended the Pirate run getting.

Winters retired in the next inning. Caton poked out a double to left and Schmidt walked. Captain Fletcher then called a halt and beckoned Dubuc into the game. Winters was reluctant to go as he hasn't had a chance to pitch much lately and was anxious to stop the Pirates. Carlson jammed a grounder at Dubuc and Caton was forced at third. Bigbee rolled to Chase, who threw to Fletcher, forcing Carlson. Terry ended the session when he rocketed to Kauff.

New York began to get familiar with Miller in the second inning. Kauff got a pass and Caton threw Zimmerman out at first. Chase planted a nice single in right centre and Kauff romped home, Chase sneaking to second on the throw-in. Caton got McCarty's pop and Caton put Causey down at first.

The Giants mustered their hitting powers in the third. Burns singled to left centre and Young's foul was captured by Mollwitz over near the boxes. Burns making second base after the catch. Fletcher got a pass and Baird pickled a hot single through second, sending Burns home. Kauff aided to the gaiety by planking a single to right which sent Fletcher home. Baird had reached third when Casey Stengel threw the ball home. Miller intercepted the catch and Baird hit up a fast gait for the plate. Miller's attempt to stop the ball was a dismal failure, and it rolled past Schmidt. Baird scoring on the play. That was the end of Miller, and Carlson got into action. Zimmerman, in trying to dodge out of the way of a high shoot, accidentally swung his bat against the ball as he fell to the ground, and the ball rolled out to Carlson, who threw Heinie out at first. Chase poked a hit to right centre, Casey Stengel romping in with the intention of making a spectacular catch out of the grass.

Stengel's coup didn't work, and the ball rolled past him into deep right. Chase tore around to third, while Kauff scored. McCarty fanned, and the inning closed. After that Carlson locked up the box of hits and the Giants were mowed down in order.

Stengel's Trick Fails.

In the fifth inning, Stengel, the first batsman up, lifted a high fly over the first-base line about half way to the bag. Chase came in and was set to make the catch. Stengel stopped running when he reached Chase, and stood watching him. Then as the ball came down Casey ducked under Chase's arm. Hal muffed the ball, and Umpire Rigler called Casey out for interference with the catch. Stengel kicked, and Manager Bezdek came out and argued against the decision. A lot of good it did him, for all his talking was in vain.

With one gone in the seventh, Terry and Stengel both singled, but Dubuc tightened up and the next two men, Southworth and Cutshaw, were easy outs. Vic Saier, batting for Carlson in the ninth, jammed a home run into the grandstand, and then Bigbee and Terry both died at first. Stengel got a hit which Zimmerman knocked down but couldn't deliver to first in time, but the game ended when Southworth forced Casey for the third out.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Bigbee, cf	5	0	1	0	0
Young, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Terry, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Fletcher, ss	3	1	1	1	3	Stengel, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Baird, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	Southw'th, lf	5	0	0	3	0
Kauff, cf	3	2	1	1	1	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	Mollwitz, 1b	3	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b	3	0	2	12	1	Caton, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
McCarty, c	3	0	0	3	0	Schmidt, c	2	1	1	3	0
Causey, p	1	0	0	0	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Winters, p	0	0	0	0	1	Carlson, p	1	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p	2	0	0	0	1	a Saier	1	1	1	0	0
Total	30	5	7	27	10	Total	34	4	10	24	15

a Batted for Carlson in ninth.

Errors—Baird, Miller.

New York	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Caton, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Chase. Home run—Saier. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double plays—Terry, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz; Young and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 3; Winters, 1; Dubuc, 1; Miller, 2. Hits—Off Causey, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; Winters, 2 in 1-3, (none out in fourth;) Dubuc, 4 in 6; Miller, 6 in 2 1-3; Carlson, 1 in 2-3. Struck out—By Miller, 1; Carlson, 1; Dubuc, 2. Winning pitcher—Winters. Losing pitcher—Carlson.

VAUGHN IN GOOD FORM.

Chicago Boxman Strong in Pinches and Cubs Defeat Braves, 5 to 3.

BOSTON, July 14.—Chicago took the second game of the series today, 5 to 3, largely due to poor work by the Boston outfield and tight pitching by Vaughn. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	5	1	1	1	1	Mar'nville, ss	5	0	1	5	5
Hollocher, ss	4	1	1	3	1	Herzog, 2b	5	0	1	4	4
Magee, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Riggert, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Paskert, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Thorpe, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	Holke, 1b	4	1	2	6	1
Pick, 2b	4	2	2	5	5	Roerkel, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	Smith, rf	4	1	2	3	0
Mann, lf	4	0	0	3	0	Gowdy, c	2	0	0	3	3
Killefer, c	3	0	2	7	1	Demaree, p	1	0	0	0	0
Vaughn, p	4	0	1	0	1	Cheney, p	1	0	0	0	1
						aKeating	0	0	0	0	0
						bTragesser	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	13	Total	35	3	9	27	11

a Ran for Gowdy in ninth.
b Batted for Cheney in ninth.

Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Errors—Hollocher, Killefer, Riggert, Thorpe.

Two base hits—Merkle, Smith. Three base hit—Pick. Stolen base—Hollocher. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Double play—Deal, Pick, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; Demaree, 1; Cheney, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 6 innings; Cheney, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; Demaree, 3. Wild pitches—Demaree, Cheney. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

Terry Turner Joins Athletics.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Terry Turner of the Cleveland Americans has signed to play second base for the Philadelphia Americans, it was announced here today. Turner will join the Philadelphia team at Cleveland next Sunday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
(First game.)
(Second game postponed—rain.)
Chicago, 9; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	46	28	.607
Cincinnati	49	25	.662
Chicago	41	33	.554
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
Pittsburgh	38	36	.514
St. Louis	29	44	.397
Boston	26	43	.377
Philadelphia	20	47	.299

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	47	26	.644
New York	41	28	.594
Cleveland	42	32	.568
Detroit	38	33	.535
St. Louis	38	33	.535
Boston	31	39	.443
Washington	31	43	.419
Philadelphia	18	52	.257

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Curves and Bingles.

Cincinnati is able to get into the lead occasionally, but cannot stick long enough to see what the place looks like.

If the Giants are going to use three pitchers a game, as they did yesterday, the New York flinging staff will be worn out before the world's series gets around.

Ross Young got a great volley of cheers and applause in the eighth inning. With one down, Caton was safe on Baird's error. Schmidt soaked a long fly to Young, who made a nice catch over near centre field. He made a rifle-ball toss to Chase at first and doubled up Caton before he could get back to the bag. The crowd insisted on Young taking off his cap before the noise subsided.

Three fair observers in the press box yesterday were Mrs. Henry Zimmerman, Mrs. Harold Chase, and Mrs. Benjamin Kauff.

Mollwitz came very close to talking himself out of the game. He hit a foul ball to left in the sixth and insisted that it was a fair ball. After Mollwitz had done a lot of shouting Umpire Rigler informed him that when he said "Foul ball" hereafter that would be the end of the conversation.

After Saier crashed out a home run in the ninth, the fans wondered why he is decorating the bench.

Ross Young did not get a hit yesterday, which shows shows that it was very much an off day for Ross Young.

Larry Doyle is still out of the game with a sore leg muscle. His throat muscles, though, are in good shape, and he used them on the coaching lines.

Causey's sore arm evidently is not right yet. It means that the other pitchers will have to do some extra work for a while.

Babe Adams and Jess Barnes will probably be the pitchers this afternoon.

The Harlem air will be charged with a lot of excitement when the Cincinnati Reds hit the Polo Grounds next Monday.

With 8,000 fans at a Monday game, after playing to 20,000 on Saturday and 25,000 on Sunday, there seems to be quite a bit of interest in this Finnegan race for first place.

DODGERS WIN AGAIN IN OPENING INNING

Strong Start Furnishes Enough Runs for 3-to-1 Triumph Over Cardinals.

Uncle Robbie's boys are earning the title of the "One-Round Dodgers." They repeated Sunday's performance, playing the Cardinals yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, when they trotted three runs across the plate in the first inning, while St. Louis imitated the precedent they set the day before, modestly making one run. But yesterday the Cardinals made their tally in the first inning, while Sunday it was chalked up in the fourth. But this difference in the relative time of scoring did not make much difference to the 3,000 Brooklyn fans who saw the game, as they were much more interested in the final score of 3 to 1, which puts the Flatbush team in a tie for fourth place with Pittsburgh.

Al Mamaux was hitting on all twelve cylinders and using plenty of gas. He stepped on the accelerator eight times during the game and fanned that number of Cardinals, who could not find his shoots, which were breaking close to the inside of the plate. Even McHenry, who drove out three hits in as many times at bat, fanned twice when he used his favorite hold on the bat, that of grasping it near the heel.

Red Ames, veteran Giant pitcher, sailed straight into a squall in the first inning. After he had been rapped for four hits, which brought in the three necessary runs, he continued to keep the Dodgers well in hand, letting only a few hits trickle between his fingers, but these were well sprinkled over the six innings he pitched. Goodwin replaced him in the seventh, after Clemons had been used for a pinch hitter in Ames's place in the sixth.

Two hits were made off Goodwin in the two innings that he pitched. Goodwin would make an employe of a Greek boot shining parlor envious. He puts a gloss on the cordovan sphere which rivals the sheen of a Second Lieutenant's boots, all with the aid of the right leg of his flannel trousers. And then he went several different poses when he used his moist ball. But he had good control, and he managed to keep the Dodgers down to their first inning level.

Kilduff had a rough day, making two errors in the eighth inning which allowed two men to get on bases. Fortunately for Kilduff's scalp, which the Flatbush fans would undoubtedly have taken had a run been scored by his misplays, the next man up, McHenry, lofted a fly and closed the inning. But the fans were behind him and gave him a long round of earnest applause in the Brooklynites' half of the inning when he came to bat. Pete's jinx was still trailing him, however, for he drove a fly to left field.

Uncle Robbie almost got beaned during this inning. He had moved his large self down to the first base coaching line. Kilduff drove a hot foul which just skimmed over the latter manager's head. Robbie picked out a nice, open space in the field, and pointed toward it, directing Kilduff to direct his energies in that direction.

Mamaux, not having found the dimensions of the plate for the first man up in the first inning, allowed Jack Smith to walk. This gift proved costly for Smith, took second, being safe by several feet because of Otto Miller's poor peg. Jack Miller laid down a sacrifice which Mamaux fielded, but made a wild throw to Jimmy Johnston, who was covering first. Smith came home on this error, scoring the lone Cardinal tally.

A fast throw home by Zach Wheat in the fifth stopped further chance to score. Miller was waiting on third, having been advanced from first on Hornsby's single, and was ready to tear home on Heathcote's fly. Wheat handled the ball so fast that the Cardinal first-sacker thought it wiser to stay glued to his base station.

In the Brooklyn half of the first Olson opened with a single which tore through short. Hornsby threw out Johnston. Jack Miller, in playing for Olson at second, made a poor throw and the ball continued toward centre, while the Dodger went to third. Griffith and Wheat both singled through short, and Myers sent a screamer over second, scoring the fatal three.

The fans showed their disappointment at O'Day's decision between strikes and balls in the fifth, when he called Miller out, with Konetchy and Kilduff waiting for tickets home.

Wheat opened the eighth inning auspiciously with a single over second, but he was thrown out at second by Goodwin, who handled Myers's bunt. Myers made a dash for second and Dilhoefer shot a low peg to the keystone sack. Goodwin ducked for his life while the pellet skimmed over his head, practicing a little dry land swimming exercises in the sand of the pitcher's area. After the smoke of the battle had cleared Myers was declared safe. But his pilfering was of no avail, as both Konetchy and Kilduff shot skyrockets to left.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson, ss	4	1	1	2	3	J. Smith, rf	3	1	0	3	0
Johnston, 2b	3	0	1	3	0	J. Miller, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Griffith, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Stock, 2b	3	0	1	1	4
Wheat, lf	4	1	2	6	0	Hornsby, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Myers, cf	4	0	2	2	0	H'thcote, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Konetchy, 1b	2	0	1	3	0	McHenry, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Kilduff, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	4
J. Miller, c	3	0	1	10	1	Dilhoefer, c	4	0	0	2	0
Mamaux, p	3	0	0	0	0	Ames, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Goodwin, p	0	0	0	0	0
						aClemons	1	0	0	0	0
						bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	10	27	4	Total	32	1	4	24	12

a Batted for Ames in seventh inning.
b Batted for Goodwin in ninth inning.

Errors—Kilduff, (2,) Mamaux, J. Miller, Stock.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Stock. Stolen bases—Myers, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Konetchy, J. Miller. Sacrifice fly—Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 3. Hits—Off Ames, 8 in 6 innings; Goodwin, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Ames, 3; Mamaux, 5. Passed ball—Miller. Dilhoefer. Winning pitcher—Mamaux. Losing pitcher—Ames.

REDS LOSE GAME AND LEAD.

Phils Pound Two Pitchers Hard and Down Moran's Men, 8 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Cincinnati lost first place today as the result of an 8 to 1 defeat at the hands of Philadelphia. The Phillies launched batting onslaughts in the third and sixth innings against Luque and Mitchell, respectively, driving both from the box. The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Roth, 2b	4	0	0	5	2
Bl'kburne, 3b	3	1	1	1	5	Daubert, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
Bancroft, ss	3	1	0	2	6	Groh, 3b	4	1	1	3	3
Meusel, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Rousch, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	Neale, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted, lf	3	1	1	2	0	Kopf, ss	4	0	2	2	0
Sicking, 2b	4	0	0	1	4	Bressler, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Clarke, c	4	1	2	3	0	Zitzman, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Packard, p	2	2	1	0	1	Rariden, c	3	0	0	1	0
						Allen, s	0	0	0	0	0
						Luque, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Mitchell, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Fisher, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	8	9	27	17	Total	33	1	7	24	9

Errors—Bancroft, Groh, Kopf.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Neale, Daubert, Luderus, Clarke, Callahan, Whitted. Three-base hit—Packard. Sacrifice hit—Blackburne. Sacrifice fly—Bancroft. Double plays—Groh and Kopf; Allen and Groh; Blackburne, Sicking and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Luque, 2; Mitchell, 1. Hits—Off Luque, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; Mitchell, 3 in 3; Fisher, 2 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; Fisher, 1; Packard, 1. Losing pitcher—Luque.

American Association.

Columbus, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 4.

Giants vs. Pittsburgh today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds Admission 50c.—Advt.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Jackson, Chicago	75	272	41	97	.357
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	44	170	26	60	.349
Veach, Detroit	70	251	43	90	.340
Cobb, Detroit	56	220	40	77	.346
Flagstead, Detroit	64	177	25	61	.345

National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	61	189	31	67	.354
Myers, Brooklyn	56	208	35	84	.340
McHenry, St. Louis	47	157	19	45	.338
Young, New York	55	209	45	67	.336
Williams, Philadel'a	45	181	28	64	.350

INDIANS EVEN SERIES.

Jasper Keeps Washington Hits Scattered and Wins, 7 to 1.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Cleveland evened up the series with Washington today, winning 7 to 1. Harper was wild and ineffective, while Jasper kept Washington's seven hits scattered. His own error saved Washington from a shutout. The batting of Graney, Speaker, and O'Neill featured.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	5	2	4	2	0
Chapman, ss	5	1	1	0	4
Speaker, cf	3	1	2	4	1
Wood, rf	5	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	2	2	2
W'gam, 3b	1	0	0	2	1
Johnston, 1b	5	0	0	7	0
O'Neill, c	3	2	2	5	2
Jasper, p	3	1	0	0	2
Total	36	7	11	27	12

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Foster, 2b	2	0	0	0	3
Leonard, lb	3	0	0	0	0
Menosky, lf	3	0	2	2	0
Rice, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Murphy, cf	4	0	3	1	0
aCharrity, a	1	0	0	0	0
Shanks, ss	4	0	1	1	5
Janvrin, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Harper, p	2	0	0	0	3
Craft, p	0	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
bPainter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	7	34	11

a Batted for Harper in seventh.
b Batted for Craft in ninth.
Error—Jasper.

Cleveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Menosky, Murphy, O'Neill, Speaker. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Shanks and Judge; Chapman and Johnson; Rice and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 11. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 6; Jasper, 3. Hits—Off Harper, 12 in 6 innings; Craft, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Harper, 4; Jasper, 3. Losing pitcher—Harper.

WHITE SOX STILL WINNING.

Collins's Homer with Two on Bases Features Victory Over Boston.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago bunched hits off Jones today and defeated Boston, 9 to 3. E. Collins's home run in the fourth inning, which scored two runners ahead of him, clinched the game for the White Sox.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold, rf	5	2	3	1	0
E. Collins, 2b	5	2	3	3	2
Weaver, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Jackson, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	3	1	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	6	1
McMullin, 2b	4	1	1	0	1
Schalk, c	3	2	2	6	1
Williams, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	11	27	8

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lamar, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Vitt, 3b	4	1	2	2	0
Hooper, rf	2	1	1	3	0
Ruth, lf	4	1	2	3	2
Pratt, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Schang, c	2	0	1	6	2
Scott, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Shannon, 2b	2	0	1	2	0
Jones, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	29	3	6	24	10

Error—Lamar.

Chicago	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	—9
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Vitt, Felsch, (2,) Ruth, (2,) Shannon. Home run—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Williams, (2). Sacrifice flies—Jackson, Schang, (2). Double plays—McMullin, E. Collins, and Gandil; E. Collins, Weaver, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 4; Williams, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Hooper). Struck out—By Williams, 8; Jones, 4.

BROWNS DEFEAT MACKMEN.

Wellman's Walk and Bronkie's Double Account for 1 to 0 Victory.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A base on balls to Wellman, followed by Bronkie's double in the eighth inning, accounted for the run that gave St. Louis a 1 to 0 victory over Philadelphia today. It was a pitching battle between Naylor and Wellman, the latter winning, his fifth straight game.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bronkie, 2b	4	0	2	1	4
Gedeon, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Tobin, lf	3	0	2	0	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	14	0
Williams, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Gerber, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Severeid, c	3	0	0	4	4
Wellman, p	2	1	0	0	2
Total	27	1	6	27	15

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, 3b	4	0	0	2	5
Thomas, lb	4	0	1	11	3
Walker, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Strunk, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Kopp, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Duran, ss	3	0	0	1	3
McAvoy, c	3	0	0	4	1
Naylor, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	0	3	24	14

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Thomas, Bronkie. Double plays—Severeid and Gerber; Witt, Dugan, and Burns; Witt and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Naylor, 1; Wellman, 3. Struck out—By Naylor, 1; Wellman, 4.

3 STRAIGHT FOR BISONS.

Wiltse's Team Takes Jersey City Series After Dropping Two Games.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Buffalo took the closing game of the series with Jersey City today and won the series, three games to two, after Jersey City had taken the first two contests. Today's game was a free-hitting contest in which Buffalo's safeties were bunched to better advantage than those of the Jersey City men.

The score:

BUFFALO. (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Donelson, lf	3	2	2	5	0
Barney, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Harris, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Strait, rf	5	2	2	4	1
Bengough, c	3	1	1	5	2
Kealing, ss	4	3	3	0	2
Wiltse, 1b	3	2	1	8	0
McCarron, 3b	5	1	2	1	2
Ryan, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	36	10	13	27	11

JERSEY CITY. (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mogers, ss	5	0	2	3	5
Fitzsim'ns, 3b	5	1	2	1	1
Bauman, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Kane, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Wendell, lb	3	0	0	12	0
Wig'w'th, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Hudgins, c	2	0	0	7	1

CAROLINA SAILS TO VICTORY IN ANNUAL BLOCK ISLAND YACHT RACE

THE CAROLINA WINS BLOCK ISLAND RACE

W. H. Bowes's Yacht Covers 100-Mile Course in Corrected Time of 14 H. 41 M. 15 S.

POWER BOATS COMPETE

Gardenia Is First In After Two Craft Fail to Finish in Class A Event—Nonda Is Second.

W. H. Bowes' Carolina of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club won the fourteenth annual Block Island race for small sailing yachts that was held over the week-end by the New York Athletic Club. The Carolina covered the 100-mile course from the East end of Huckleberry Island to the West Harbor at Block Island in 17:01:15. As the craft was allowed 1 hour and 20 minutes handicap, Carolina had a corrected time of 14:41:15. W. H. Bowes is a well-known Long Island Sound Corinthian and has won several other long distance sailing races for small craft.

W. H. Hoffman's Flight, one of the Bar Harbor thirty footers, was the first yacht in the regular sailing division to finish. The craft covered the course in 16:01:15. She had an allowance of 5 minutes which gave her a corrected time of 15.56:15. It placed her in third position. The Long Island schooner Allure, the property of J. W. and E. P. Alker, which covered the course in 17:18:45, moved into second position with a corrected time of 15:53:45.

Mystery about the Allure.

The committee was somewhat surprised yesterday to receive word from Commodore Charles H. Sunderland, who took the times at Block Island, regarding the arrival of Allure. Although entered, the committee felt certain that the yacht did not start on Saturday. It is quite possible, however, that in the drifting match at the start Allure slipped away without being checked. Until the yachts return from "Down East" it will be impossible to solve the mystery.

On both actual and corrected time Keith, the property of Commodore R. B. Stoddard, New Rochelle Yacht Club, won in the special division of sailboats. Keith covered the course in 15:35:00. Her corrected time was 13:35:00. Daniel Bacon's Sea Farer and Feu Follet, the property of O. Karsch, had an interesting race, the former finishing second only twenty seconds ahead of Feu Follet. On corrected time Feu Follet easily took second place.

Only two of the first division power boats crossed the finish line. On both actual and corrected time H. Anderson's Gardenia was the winner. Her actual time was 13:50:00. The boat was the first to reach Block Island. Her corrected time was 11:09:05, also the best in the race. The second division power boats were led to the finish line by Old Glory IV., which had an actual time of 11:56:30. On corrected time Victory II., the property of Harry A. Jackson, finished first. Victory II. had a corrected time of 10:25:23. On actual time she was the second boat to finish.

Bedouin Is Victor.

As was generally expected, corrected times made a decided change in the positions of the motor boats that took part in the Poughkeepsie and return race of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The committee made the announcement yesterday that on corrected time L. H. Straus's Bedouin, which made the best actual time both to and from Poughkeepsie, was the winner of first prize. Miramada, which was the first across the finish line off the Rockaway Park Yacht Club, was put in the eighth position on the corrected time sheet. There was no change in Class B. On both actual and corrected time the winner is A. Benkamp's Virginia. The corrected times are as follows:

The summaries:

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BLOCK ISLAND RACE FOR SMALL SAILBOATS.

Start, 10:00 A. M., July 12. Course, 100 Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Carolina, W. H. Bowes	17:01:15	14:41:15
Allure, J. W. & E. P. Alker	17:18:45	15:53:45
Flight, W. H. Hoffman	16:01:15	15:56:15
Seneca, W. H. Farrell	17:05:00	17:00:00
Alger, W. Fuller	20:51:50	19:26:50

SPECIAL DIVISION OF SAILBOATS.

Keith, R. R. Stoddard	15:35:00	13:35:00
Feu Follet, O. Karsch	16:25:20	13:10:20
Sea Farer, Dan. Bacon	16:55:00	13:55:00

TENTH ANNUAL BLOCK ISLAND RACE FOR POWER BOATS.

Start, 12:00 M., July 12. Course, 100 Miles.

CLASS A.

Gardenia, H. Anderson	11:50:00	11:09:05
Vanda, A. B. Duryea	12:49:35	11:48:02
Marlowe, H. M. Williams	Did Not Finish	
Allaktawa, Dr. A. S. Walker	Did Not Finish	

CLASS B.

Victory II., H. A. Jackson	12:02:10	10:25:23
Rosa, R. J. Hastings	12:36:25	10:40:43
Old Glory IV., J. P. F. Bon-		
Firefly, A. F. Adler	11:56:10	11:12:35
Lady Bird, H. T. Scudder	14:07:12	14:07:12

MOTOR BOATS.

Poughkeepsie and Return Race. Course, 180 Miles.

CLASS A.

	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H. M. S.
Bedouin, L. H. Straus	17:03:00
Zampa, W. Hunter	17:32:05
Gro. A. F. Davis	18:06:45
Halcyon, E. Butler	18:17:05
Pierce U., E. O. A. Ullman	18:32:30
Whitaway, A. Bidinger	18:31:30
Ethel M., L. F. Mailler	18:47:40
Miramada, J. Friedenberg	19:20:20
Phase, W. Summers	20:28:50

CLASS B.

Virginia, A. Benkamp	21:10:05
Mary II., L. Gelly	22:25:40
Alfa, M. F. Sommers	23:34:10
Brownie, N. Browne	25:03:00
Vida, A. G. Adolph	Disqualified

YANK SAILS TO VICTORY.

Class R Yacht Wins Put-in-Bay Race.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 14.—Yank, the new class R yacht, skippered by Capt Mathias of Toledo and owned by Commodore Emil G. Schmidt of Des Moines, Iowa, was winner in her class in the long distance event which started from Bob-Lo Island, Detroit River, to Put-in-Bay at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in connection with the Interlake Yachting Association Regatta here. Six-teen boats, representing several classes, entered.

St. Elmo of the Edison Boat Club won in the 21-foot class; June of the Detroit Boat Club in the class for yawls, and in the cat-boat class No. 7 of the Detroit Yacht Club was the winner.

Old Chicago Stars Retire.

The last two weeks have witnessed the passing of two former Chicago White Sox players out of the minors and into the oblivion of private life. They are Ed Patterson and Big Ed Walsh, pitchers, who have resigned their berths with the Milwaukee baseball club. Patterson, realizing his days as a player had come to an end, refused an assignment as practice pitcher and secretary, electing instead to seek the solitude of his farm at St. Croix, Wis. Patterson pitched one full game this season and won. Walsh severed his connections with the Millers because of the ban imposed on his moist ball. Unlike Patterson, however, Walsh has decided to continue in the game. The former White Sox star has signed to pitch outlaw baseball for the Duluth White Sox in the Range-Lakes League.

TENDLER DEFEATS WELLING.

Greb, Lewis, Tipiltz, and Moy Other Victors in Philadelphia Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — The boxing bouts at Shibe Park tonight were witnessed by about 17,000 rabid fight fans, who crowded all available spaces of the ball park.

Lew Tendler of this city easily bested Joe Welling of Chicago in six rounds; Harry Greb of Pittsburgh earned the decision over Battling Levinsky of this city; Ted Lewis of New York, the former welterweight champion, after being knocked down in the first round, bested Steve Latzo of Hazleton in six rounds; Joe Tipiltz of this city scored a knockout over George Chaney of Baltimore in 2 minutes and 14 seconds of the third round. Chaney went down for the count of nine from a left uppercut to the jaw, and then hung helplessly on the ropes. Referee O'Brien stopped the fight. Eddie Moy of Allentown earned the decision over Harry Pierce of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bout between Greb and Levinsky was rather tame because Levinsky showed little disposition to fight. He stalled and clinched for four rounds and only in the last two did he become aggressive. But even then Greb outpointed him and earned the decision by a large margin.

Steve Latzo made a rushing fight of it against Ted Lewis. The very fury of the Hazleton boy's attack upset Lewis. He was carried off his feet, and after slipping down once was floored by rights and lefts to the head, and he took the count of eight. That was in the first round. But starting with the second Lewis greatly outpointed his opponent, and soon Latzo was bleeding from the nose and tiring from the punishment that Lewis dealt out in the most workmanlike manner. The bout went the limit, with Lewis an easy winner.

KUMAGAE WILL DEFEND.

Many Tennis Stars Enter for State Championship.

The tennis championship of the State of New York begins tomorrow afternoon on the courts of the Yahnundasis Club at Utica. Chairman Edwin Fuller Torrey of the Tournament Committee announces that the entry list is the largest and most representative in the history of this important event, including the present champion, Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, who will play through in defense of his title. Kumagae has twice won the Maurice McLoughlin Bowl; a victory this year will give him permanent possession of the trophy.

Some famous tennis names have appeared in the list of the New York state champions of the past. The great McLoughlin himself won the honor in 1911, 1912, and 1914, while two other national champions, William M. Johnston and Robert Lindley Murray, have had their names upon the big cup. This week's tournament also lives up to past traditions in the importance of the officials in charge. The President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, George Townsend Adee, is to act as official referee, with his predecessor in office, Robert D. Wrenn, as first assistant. Mr. Torrey, the Chairman of the Tournament Committee, is also the Secretary of the national association. The remaining committee members are as follows:

Samuel A. Beardsley, Jr., Hubert D. Kernan, Leslie W. Brennan, James L. Lowery, Cromwell Woodward, Irving L. Jones, Gilbert Butler, R. P. McLoughlin, Samuel R. Campbell, Charles B. Mason, Harry E. Burt, William D. Lyon, Graham Coventry, Douglas M. Ross, Reginald E. Crouse, Sherrill Sherman, Angus W. Clarke, John M. Ross, F. R. Devereux, John L. Train, C. A. Griffin, Jr., E. P. Wilkin, S. S. Curran, George H. Sicard, William B. Westcott.

Utica's tennis week is an event of social as well as athletic importance. In addition to the Yahnundasis Club, the Sadaquada Golf Club, the Utica Golf and Country Club, the Fort Schuyler Club, and the Utica Indoor Tennis Club will join in entertaining the visiting players. Tennis dances are scheduled for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of this week, and there is to be a handicap golf tournament, open only to men entered in the tennis championship.

Among those who have signified their intention of trying to wrest the State title from the Japanese star are his fellow-countryman, Seichiro Kashio and Ken Yamasaki, the latter of whom is said to have taught both Kumagae and Kashio to play tennis; Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, the former Florida State champion; Harold Taylor, national junior champion; the two famous Anderson boys from Brooklyn, with their father, Frederick G. Anderson, for many years the Long Island champion; the Garlands, father and son, from Pittsburgh; Irving Wright of Boston, R. L. James of Saratoga, Major Harran of the British Army, who has already proved himself a tennis player of the first rank; George Wightman of Boston, husband of the national woman champion and also an officer of the U. S. N. L. T. A.; A. Ware Merriman, champion of Connecticut as well as the Bermudas and Bahamas; T. C. Fulton of Seattle, former holder of the State doubles title, and a long list of stars from the Metropolitan district who have made their reputations in local tournaments this season. Play begins tomorrow afternoon and continues to the end of the week. A consolation event, as well as the regular singles and doubles, will be played.

TENNIS STARS ARE BACK.

Washburn and Mathey to Play at Greenwich This Week.

Tennis enthusiasts will be interested to learn of the return from France of Captain Watson M. Washburn of New York and Lieutenant Dean Mathey of Cranford, N. J., who arrived Sunday on the Celtic after serving over a year with the A. E. F. Both of these men have taken part in several tournaments abroad, both in France and England. They will make their first appearance in tournaments here at the invitation tournament at Greenwich, which starts July 17.

Lieutenants Griffin, Davis, and Garland, who went overseas to play on the American team at the interallied games at Paris, will return this week. They will take part in the New York State championship, which starts at Utica.

The New York State championship at Utica promises to be a huge success this year from the unusually large entry which has been received by Edwin F. Torrey, Chairman of the Tennis Committee. The entry list includes the names of Kumagae, Kashio, Harold Taylor, Charles Garland, Irving Wright, Fred Anderson, Frank Anderson, and many other well-known players.

NEWPORT TOURNEY AUG. 4.

Invitations Extended to Sixty of Country's Leading Players.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—At least sixty of the best known tennis players will come to Newport to take part in the invitation lawn tennis tournament, which begins at the Casino Aug. 4, somewhat earlier than was originally intended.

Lieut. Craig Biddle of the committee, who has been playing the game about the country, has personally interested himself in bringing all the crack players to Newport in addition to the invitations sent by the Newport Tennis Club.

Athletic Activity at Annapolis.

It has been announced at Annapolis that the annual track and field meet for the midshipmen will be conducted during the latter part of August. The exact date has not yet been determined. Athletic activities at the Naval Academy have taken on increased significance with the near completion of the new fourth class. In the absence of a regular schedule of baseball games, officials of the Navy Athletic Association are bending their efforts toward arranging a number of impromptu contests for the plebes. It is expected that the new class will furnish an abundance of material for the regular navy nine next Spring.

TILDEN AND HARDY WINNERS ON COURT

Reach Fifth Round in Clay Court Tennis Championships at Chicago—59 Matches Played.

CHICAGO, July 14.—William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia and Samuel Hardy of Chicago today won their way into the fifth round of play in the national clay court tennis championships at the South Side Tennis Club, and will clash tomorrow in what is expected to be the feature match of the day. Tilden is present holder of the singles championship and Hardy is one of the present doubles champions.

Fifty-nine matches were played today. A heavy rain and wind broke off several matches in the middle of play, and only one match in doubles could be finished.

Tilden defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Chicago, the former New York player, in the fourth round, 6—2 6—2. The Philadelphia man took an early lead in each set, winning with his speedy drives and placement shots. Hardy won through three rounds during the afternoon, having rather easy opposition. In the fourth round he eliminated Alfredo Marasican, the last of the three Filipino players who started, 6—1, 6—2.

W. M. Johnston entered the fourth round at the expense of A. H. McCormick in a match which hardly afforded him a good workout. Johnston won the first game and then spent seven games trying out his strokes. With the score four all in the first set he decided that he had enough practice for the day and, playing from the back court, ran out the match with the loss of only two games.

During the match the force of the wind and a sudden downpour forced play to stoppage of play for about fifteen minutes. The second storm came up about twenty minutes later and was so severe that all hopes of playing were given up.

Young Vincent Richards was another of the favorites who was not pressed in his match. He defeated A. Haase on the championship court, before the rain started, by the score of 6-2, 6-2. Haase, by a determined net attack, succeeded in making several of the games close but young Richards was always able to come to the net and get the points he needed.

Heath T. Byford, who before the war was admittedly the best player in the Middle West, signalized his return to tournament play by defeating James O'Bear, one of the Southwestern doubles champions, 6-3, 6-4. He showed the lack of tournament play but did better than his supporters had hoped for. Byford has a victory over Billy Johnston to his credit and if he can regain the form of past years will be the most dangerous competitor the Eastern contingent will have to face.

The two Californians, Kinsey and Graver, both won easy matches, the former defeating a local player named Leighton, 6—2, 6—0, in a match which was closer than the score indicates. Kinsey showed a pretty collection of chop strokes in this match and placed well, but seems to lack the speed which will enable him to withstand the assaults of Tilden or Johnston.

Many doubles were to have been played today, but the rain which started at 5 o'clock made it impossible. Eighty teams are entered in the event, Johnston and Hardy and Tilden and Richards being in opposite halves. They should reach the finals without difficulty with the Westerners as slight favorites owing to their victory over the national champions at Cincinnati last week.

The second round was completed today, and only a few matches are left in the third round. All the favorites advanced to the fourth round, taking their places beside Arthur Hubbell, who reached there Sunday.

The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND—H. C. Wick, Jr., Cleveland, defeated H. A. Blossal, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2; O. R. Setter, Chicago, defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, by default; W. J. Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated H. G. Schiff, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2; M. Haddock, Columbia, Ohio, defeated R. G. Behrens, Chicago, by default; H. D. Pettibone, Chicago, defeated Bryan Thomas, Toledo, Ohio, by default.

SECOND ROUND—Axel Gravern, Berkeley, Cal., defeated Wray Brown, St. Louis, 6—2, 11—9; A. L. Green, Jr., Chicago, defeated Frits Bastian, Indianapolis, 6—4, 6—4; D. K. Campbell, Kansas City, default from Joe Anderson, Chicago; Ralph Lightner, Detroit, defeated R. Johnston, Parkersburg, W. Va., 6—3, 6—3; H. S. Brain, Minneapolis, defeated J. O. Roberts, 6—3, 6—3; Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated Preston Bowden, Lake Forest, 6—3, 6—0; H. T. Byford, Chicago, defeated Walter Finger, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—2; Davison Obear, St. Louis, defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated J. L. Roberts, Toledo, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2; V. Satterfield, St. Louis, defeated Raeder Hubbell, Evanston, 6—3, 6—1; Trafford N. Jayne, Minneapolis, defeated Walter H. Becker, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore R. Drews, St. Louis, defeated E. M. Carson, St. Louis, 6—4, 9—7; L. H. Waidner, Winnetka, Illinois, default from P. Bowen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Major New York, defeated Paul Frank, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2; W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated J. Kenfield, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1; F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated R. D. Johnson, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4; A. A. Farley, Chicago, defeated M. Hadadock, Columbus, Ohio, 6—2, 6—2; H. C. Wick, Jr., Cleveland, defeated F. T. O'Brien, Chicago, 6—1, 7—5.

THIRD ROUND.—C. L. Johnston, Chicago, defeated R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4; Axel Gravern Berkeley, Cal., defeated H. H. Jamieson, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0; Samuel Hardy, Chicago, won from W. J. Hoppe, Chicago, by default; F. S. Brain, Minneapolis, defeated F. H. Gil, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0; Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Theodore Lightner, Detroit, 6—2, 6—0; Ralph H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated D. F. Wiley, Evanston, 6—4, 6—1; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. H. McCormick, Lake Forest, 6—4, 6—2; L. K. Waidner, Winnetka, Ill., defeated T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; Heath T. Byford, Chicago, defeated Davison Obear, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Walter Haase, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3.

FOURTH ROUND.—Wm. T. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—2; Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated Alfredo Marasigan, Manila, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.—Walter Haase and Wray Brown, St. Louis, defeated J. H. Riddel and L. T. Rountree, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

MURCH TO DIRECT SPORTS.

One-Time Big League Player Gets Assignment at Newport.

An extensive program of sports is to be carried out at the Newport, R. I., Naval Training Station by the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities through Thomas J. Grady, General Secretary.

Simeon A. Murch, until recently K. of C. Port Athletic Director at Newport News, Va., and a former professional ballplayer, has been assigned to direct the athletics at Newport. Baseball will be the particular attraction. A large field, with two ball diamonds, is being laid out at Jamestown, an island across the bay from Newport, where the Summer colony holds forth during July and August. It will be used also for athletic carnivals. Beside the men in training at the naval station and the torpedo station, sailors from fleet ships and destroyers anchored in Narragansett Bay will utilize it for championship games.

Murch was for several years athletic director at Middlebury College, Vermont. He played with St. Louis and Brooklyn in the National League, and is one of the few men in the history of baseball who ever completed an unassisted triple play.

Bohland in Pittsburgh Marathon.

Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., national hill and dale champion, will leave this city Thursday for Pittsburgh, where he plans to match strides with the leading distance runners of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U. in the Pittsburgh Press modified Marathon Saturday. The distance will be twelve miles. Bohland will be one of the scratch starters. With him on the honor mark will be Joe Organ, a Pittsburgh runner, who finished third in the recent Bronx-to-City Hall modified Marathon, which was won by Bohland.

COOPERSTOWN POLO VICTOR

Defeats Bryn Mawr in First Match for Rockaway Cups, 15 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, July 14.—Not for years has a larger crowd of polo enthusiasts witnessed such a hotly contested match as this afternoon when Bryn Mawr and Cooperstown lined up in the first match for the Rockaway Hunt Club cups. The result hung in the balance until the middle of the last chukker, when von Stade, the Cooperstown star rider, made two brilliant goals after Rumsey had passed the ball in long drives. Cooperstown won, 15 to 13.

All the well-known polo players and lovers of the sport from the Meadowbrook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs, Piping Rock, and the Bayshore section were about the side lines and the clubhouse verandas were crowded with ladies in handsome Summer attire.

It was a particularly clean match throughout, free from all fouls, and Referee Captain Harry H. Holmes was not once compelled to blow his whistle to impose a penalty.

Major Devereux Milburn, the crack back of the American international team, played the same position today for the winners, making seven of the fifteen goals hit by Cooperstown. Von Stade drove three very clever goals and Prince, Jr., despite a severe cropper in the third chukker, when his pony fell while making a sharp turn, also tallied three goals. Rumsey made two, one probably the longest goal of the match.

The conditions of the match called for a team playing at 15 goals. This was two fewer than the Quaker four totaled. Its handicap allowance, 13 goals, was not overcome until the last period, so strenuous was its defense.

R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., and Rodman Wanamaker scored the two goals for Bryn Mawr by brilliant team work. Major Strawbridge, a five-goal man, proved equal to the frequent rushes of Hopping and held his own continually despite the efforts of the Cooperstown player to ride him off. Paul and Wanamaker also played beyond their handicaps during the entire first half of the match.

The lineup and summary:

COOPERSTOWN.		BRYN MAWR.
F. S. Yonstade	5	A. J. D. Paul
C. C. Rumsey	7	R. Wanamaker
F. H. Prince, Jr.	4	R. E. Strawbridge
D. Milburn	10	R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.
Total	26	Total

Cooperstown—By earned goals, 15. Bryn Mawr—By earned goals, 2. Bryn Mawr—By allowed handicap, 11. Played eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—Captain H. H. Holmes.

On Wednesday Cooperstown plays Rockaway in the finals. Rockaway receives a handicap of five goals.

SOCCER PLAYERS SELECTED.

Makeup of Team to Tour Europe Is Announced.

Thomas W. Cahill, Honorary Secretary of the United States Football Association, the controlling body of soccer football in this country, announced yesterday the names of the players he is to take on tour to Scandinavia this Summer, and subsequently probably to Brazil, for football competition.

Twenty-one men will be in the party, sailing from New York on the steamship Stockholm of the Swedish-American Line on July 23. The players definitely decided upon are Harry L. Ratican, Thomas C. T. Fleming, William Forrest, George McKelvey, James Campbell, Frederick W. Pepper, John Ferguson, Samuel S. Fletcher, William Duncan, Thomas M. Murray, James Wilson, James P. Murphy, George J. Tintle, James Mearns Robertson, John J. Hemsley, Albert Blakey, and Archie Stark.

The Bethlehem Steel Football Club, four-time national champions, will play a long schedule of games in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark under Swedish Football Association auspices. Cahill will be in full charge. William Sheridan, manager of athletics for Bethlehem Steel Company, will be the team trainer. Sheridan, formerly Scottish amateur wrestling champion, was director of athletics at Lehigh University before he joined the Schwab organization. Axel Sune Stearn of the Stockholm Club, New Dorp, S. I., will accompany the team as masseur, and Ernest J. Viberg of New York, correspondent for Swedish sporting publications and who recently resigned a commission in the Submarine Service, U. S. N., will serve as interpreter, traffic manager, and historian of the trip.

The first-named twelve players are regular members of the Bethlehem team, although Murphy has just returned from military service. Tintle, of Newark, N. J., and Blakey, of Philadelphia, both just out of the army after long service overseas, and Robertson, Heminsley, and Stark, are new members of the club. Robertson captained Robins Dry Dock C. C. of Brooklyn last season, and is recognized as one of the country's leading full-backs. He, Tintle, Blakey, and Heminsley, were members of the first American international team which won three games, tied two, and lost one in Sweden and Norway in the Summer of 1916—a trip managed for the U. S. F. A. by National Secretary Cahill. Tintle and James Ford were members of the 29th Division soccer team of the A. E. F. Ford, who was also a member of the 1916 international team, was counted upon to make the trip with Bethlehem this time, but has decided he cannot make the tour. Heminsley hails from Newark, and starred for Merchant Ship F. C., of Harriman, Penn., last season. Stark was a star of the Paterson Football Club runners-up in the national championships in the recent campaign.

About Aug. 10 the first game will be played in the Olympic Stadium, Stockholm, with King Gustaf V. in attendance. A long schedule of games in the four Scandinavian countries is being arranged by the Swedish Football Association, and will be cabled to this country before the departure of the club.

Arrangements for Bethlehem's visit to South America following the tour of Scandinavia are progressing, and there seems every probability the steelmakers will proceed from Europe to Rio de Janeiro for six contests in Brazil in late September and October.

SWIMMING AT RYE BEACH.

Two Metropolitan Title Events Included in Aquatic Program.

Unusual interest is being manifested in the swimming carnival which will be conducted at Rye Beach, N. Y., Saturday under the auspices of the Rye Beach Club. Two titular events are down for decision. The Metropolitan A. A. U. men's quarter-mile swim title will be decided and the women's junior national fancy high diving championship will be contested. Four open A. A. U. events have been added to the title tests, with a quartet of races for club members, making an extensive program of aquatic sport.

Women swimmers of the local district will probably furnish the principal competition for the junior national diving title. One of the formidable aspirants for this championship is Miss Helen Wainwright, the little 13-year-old miss whose aquatic prowess has attracted wide attention. Mrs. Bertha Tomkins and Miss Alice Lord are also prospective candidates for the title. The men's local swimming title race promises a keen struggle among the leading swimmers registered with the local A. A. U. association.

The other events for men are a fancy diving contest for the Fellows Cup and a 100-yard handicap swim. A 100-yard backstroke swim and 100-yard handicap swim will provide additional competition for the women. The events closed to members of the Rye Beach Club are 100-yard swim, 50-yard swim for boys, double-oar race, and a mixed relay swim.

GOLFERS TO PLAY FOR JERSEY TITLE

Tournament at Deal This Week Draws 140 Entries—Kirkby Will Not Compete.

Golf optimists made great predictions for the 1919 season, early in the year, but that the most hopeful of them did not exceed the possibilities may be seen by the way players are competing in the various tournaments. No less than 140 golfers have sent in their entries for the New Jersey State Golf Association championship tournament, which begins over the Deal links on Thursday next, and according to F. P. Holden, Jr., the Secretary, it is the largest field in the history of the association.

It is greatly to be regretted that Oswald Kirkby, the Metropolitan champion, will not be on hand to defend his New Jersey title. The Englewood crack, and Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, met in the final of the 1916 tournament, the last held, the match being carried to forty holes before Kirkby won. Marston, however, will be at Deal, and is scheduled to play with J. F. Shanley of the home club at 9:14. Eight minutes later Maurice Risley of Atlantic City, and A. F. Kammer, former Staten Island champion, will start, while following them F. W. Wild and Pierre Proal will leave the first tee.

As both an 18-hole qualifying test and the first match round will be attempted on Thursday, the committee found it necessary to start the players at 7:36, and thereafter at 4-minute intervals. Even so, it will be after the noon hour when the final pair get off.

H. Y. Barrow of Baltusrol, and Percy W. Kendall of the home club, will play together at 9:10, while H. V. Seggerman and Roy D. Webb, who reached the final round in 1915, when Marston won, will tee up at 9:30.

READY FOR SHAWNEE TILT.

Dougherty Makes Hole In One in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., July 14.—A hole in one was made today by a professional while practicing for the Shawnee Country Club open golf tournament. Jimmy Dougherty of Overbrook holed with a mashie at the short eight, it being his first offence since he began playing the game some twenty years ago.

Quite a number of the leading "pros" are on hand for the seventy-two-hole event which starts tomorrow. Mike Brady of Oakley, who recently tied with Walter Hagen in the national event at Brae Burn, arrived here this afternoon, as did Gil Nicholls, Wilfred Reid, "Nipper" Campbell, and Isaac Mackie.

Jim Barnes, the Western open champion, is here from St. Louis, as are Emmett French of York, Charlie Hoffner of Philmont, and Will MacFarlane of Sands Point. The three last named, it will be recalled, finished second, third, and fourth, respectively, in the Metropolitan open at North Shore last week.

The best individual score heard of today was a 73 by French, yet despite that the York representative finished on the losing side of a four-ball match. He and Hoffner were opposed to MacFarlane and George Fotheringham, erstwhile holder of the South African title. The last named and "Mac" fitted so well together that they defeated French and his partner, 3 and 1.

SERINE WINS GOLF PRIZE.

Newspaper Players Hold Bastile Day Tournament.

Hiram Serine led the field of twenty-five golfers who participated yesterday in the Newspaper Golf Club's annual Bastile Day tournament on the links of the Belleclaire Club at Bayside, L. I.

In a selected score event Serine carried off the net prize with a card of 79, 11-68. George F. Daniels was second with 93, 20-73, and a card of 79, 5-74 gave Allan Poinsette, club champion, third laurels. Fred Flaugh went over the course against a bogie of 80 and returned with a score of 81.

GOLF AT BRETTON WOODS.

Annual Amateur Handicap Tournament to Begin Aug. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The annual amateur handicap golf tournament for hotel guests will be held at Bretton Woods Golf Club on Aug. 22 and following days.

The Bethlehem Country Club has had a record number of golfers in action this week and has an interesting tournament program for the season with a large collection of cups given by various hotels and the members of the cottage colony.

Many entries are being received for the annual tennis tournament at the Crawford House, which begins July 29, William A. Barron, Jr., Secretary of the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club, will be present, having returned from overseas service.

Western Open Golf Tournament.

Officials of the Mayfield Club of Cleveland are bending all their efforts toward making the Western open golf championship, which will be held there July 22-25, the most successful in history. This tournament is regarded as a stepping stone to greater fixtures of the U. S. G. A. Already there is talk of the Mayfield links being the scene of the national open championship tournament of 1922.

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LAUDATION FOR WILLARD.

De Forest Says Ex-Champion Is One of the Gamest of Men.

Jimmy De Forest, who trained Jack Dempsey for the latter's championship contest with Jess Willard, has arrived back at his home in Long Branch after spending a week with the new champion at Cincinnati, where Dempsey appeared with the Chester Park Circus.

Speaking of the recent bout between Dempsey and Willard, De Forest said:

"I do not care to be classed among the 'I-told-you-so' brigade, but as everybody knows I touted Dempsey to everybody who happened to ask me for an opinion, long before he met Willard. Jack is a remarkable fighter, to say the least; in fact, I rate him as the best heavyweight of all times. Never before have we had a heavyweight champion who could box like he and yet, at the same time, deliver a punch which would floor an ox.

"Unlike Willard, Dempsey liked advice from those whom he trusted, and furthermore, he listened to and followed the advice that was given him. Never before in my long career in handling boxers have I had under my charge a boxer who would follow instruction such as Dempsey did. He had absolute confidence in those that surrounded him while training, and went along from day to day in a carefree manner, enjoying himself while training, which is a feature few boxers have ever enjoyed while training for a championship bout."

De Forest further said: "I would also like to say a few words for Willard. It is really distasteful to me to hear anybody say that Jess quit. The remarkable part of the whole affair was that Willard lasted three rounds. He took a frightful beating, having many of his teeth removed at different times, in addition to being floored often. Jess is as game a man as ever entered the ring, and I bar nobody when I make that statement."

WILLARD LOST IN THIRD.

Board of Boxing Control Makes Official Decision.

The Board of Boxing Control, in an official statement issued last night, announced that but forty-seven seconds of the third rest period had elapsed in the Dempsey-Willard bout when Willard's seconds tossed a towel into the ring as a token of defeat. The board also decided that the bout at Toledo on July 4 ended in the third round. These decisions were made as a result of numerous inquiries received from all parts of the country. The statement, which was signed by Adam Empie, Secretary of the board, is as follows:

"A report having been widely circulated that W. Warren Barbour, timekeeper appointed by this board for the Willard-Dempsey contest, had written to Mr. Pecord, the referee, stating that the interval of one minute between the third and fourth rounds had expired before Willard's seconds threw a towel into the ring, I beg to state that Mr. Barbour has written no such letter, and further that the statement reported to be contained in the alleged letter is contrary to the fact, as only forty-seven seconds had expired in the interval referred to when the signal of defeat was given by Willard's seconds.

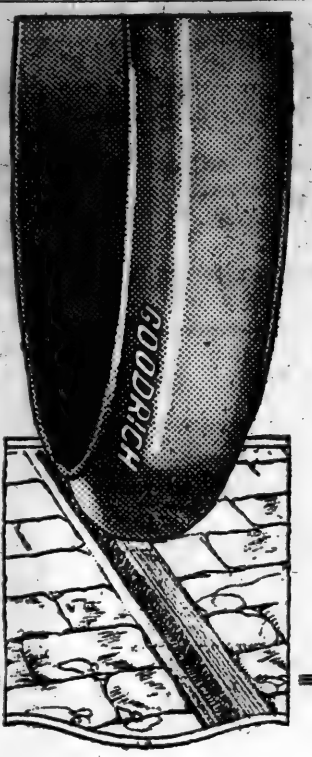
"The board is in no way concerned with wagers that have been made on the contest, but as a number of inquiries have been received, it has considered the question of when the contest terminated, in all its bearings, and the board has decided that it should be recorded as having ended in the third round."

Britton and Lewis Again.

Jack Britton, welterweight champion, and Ted Kid Lewis, former title holder, are reported to have signed for an eight-round bout, to be held at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City July 28. Under the terms of the contract, Britton will box on a guarantee and Lewis on a percentage of the receipts.

Miller Leads Missouri Golfers.

Bonner Miller, perhaps the hardest working individual connected with Missouri golf activities, has been elected President of the Missouri State Golf Association, which will conduct its championship tournament next year at St. Louis.



Looking at Truck Tires from the Ground up

A worm's eye view of a Solid Rubber Truck Tire sustaining a load of a thousand pounds or more, rolling over average roadways would show more distortion and distention of the rubber than the average truck owner thinks possible.

In a great measure, all rubber looks and acts alike until you bend, pull and flex it out of shape, and what happens then is just this:

New, vibrant, properly toughened rubber will "come back," return to its normal shape; heavily loaded, logy, inert rubber won't. Result—a lumping condition in Tires that invites undue wear and tear.

The even wear of GOODRICH DE LUXE SOLID RUBBER TRUCK TIRES is proverbial. They rarely, if ever, show any tendency to nick, chip off or disintegrate generally.

"Mileage Adjustment: 10,000 Miles"

We sell and apply De Luxe Truck Tires

AKRON RUBBER TIRE CO.
324 W. 52nd Street. 'Phone Columbus 2965

DALTON, C. J.
90th St. & 1st Ave. 'Phone Lenox 9380

SCHOONMAKER CO., INC.
89 Walker St. 'Phone Franklin 3218

SERBER RUBBER CO., INC.
451 W. 16th St. 'Phone Farragut 7119

GOODRICH
DE LUXE
TRUCK
TIRES



It's Easy to Figure Out—

why men who used to pay fancy prices for their shirts now wear Par-amount Shirts.

They've learned something—

That the old adage "Quality is Economy" is a real truth, but that quality isn't measured alone by price.

They've learned that in Par-amount Shops a splendid *Standard* shirt is obtainable for $1.50 and that a shirt of *De Luxe* quality costs only $2.00—representing the minimum and maximum Par-amount prices.

And guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.

On that basis it is easy to figure out why there are seven busy Par-amount Shops today—grown up from the one little shop of less than four years ago.

One of the seven is conveniently near you—ready to serve

PRISON SENTENCE IN OIL STOCK DEAL

John I. Cramer Pleads Guilty to Not Accounting for $200 of Woman's Money.

INVESTIGATION GOES ON

District Attorney's Office Continues Quest for Evidence in Fraud Crusade.

John I. Cramor of Fort Worth, who war arrested at a hotel here in April, was sentenced to the penitentiary for a maximum term of three years by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday after he had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree.

The indictment charged that Cramor in April took $200 from Mrs. Ada Newburger of 66 East Eighty-third Street for the purpose of obtaining for her certain oil stock. He failed to turn the stock over to her or to account for the money. In imposing sentence Judge Wadhams said that the courts would sustain the effort the District Attorney is making to rid the financial district of the crooks who prey upon those with money to invest. Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who is investigating stock frauds, was in court when sentence was imposed. It was Mr. Dooling who ordered Cramor's arrest after Mrs. Newberger told her story.

The investigation into the methods employed by certain brokers and into the character of the stock they are exploiting moved forward yesterday, but, so far as could be learned, no names were presented to the Grand Jury for indictment. It was said last week that one or more names were to be presented, but this was not done. In the meantime the District Attorney's office is accumulating the books and papers of several concerns and gathering evidence to show that certain operators in close co-operation have a sort of interlocking system that loaves open doors for legal escapes from responsibility.

Detectives from the District Attorney's office went yesterday to the office of the International Marine Salvage Company, Inc., on the third floor of 42 Wall Street, and took with them to the Criminal Courts building the books and papers of the company, including the certificates of capital stock of the concern.

As set forth in the literature of the company it was incorporated in Delaware for the purpose of putting into operation a "new scientific process for raising sunken vessels." The papers show that the capital stock is $5,000,000 and that the company was organized and promoted by Walter G. Furnald of 151 Central Park West.

According to Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, Furnald received $2,500,000 in stock from the concern and he furnished the so-called secret process for raising sunken steamships and other craft. Mr. Furnald came to Mr. Kilroe's office with his lawyer, Joel M. Marx. He asserted that his process would be successful if he had a cahnce to demonstrate it. He said he had already raised a small craft in the North River. To Mr. Kilroe he explained that while in England he had his name legally changed from Walter Mather to Furnald.

At Mr. Kilroe's direction detectives brought to the Criminal Court Building yesterday for examination the books of Crossman & Co., a firm with offices on Pine Street. He also had a talk with a member of the firm.

FIGHT WARTIME DRY LAW.

New York Lawyers Contend That Congress Exceeded Its Powers.

Contending that the Federal authorities cannot regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor within the State and asserting that wartime prohibition is unconstitutional anyway, attorneys for two saloonkeepers, John H. Voege and Tony Cuomo, who were indicted in the Federal District Court a few days ago for alleged violation of the wartime act in the sale of liquor after July 1, demurred yesterday to the charges contained in the indictment and announced that they would carry the fight to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

In pleading not guilty to the charges the defendants demurred to the indictment on the ground, first, that the law was unconstitutional and, second, that it was inoperative at the time of the alleged offense in that the war had ceased and peace had been declared and put into effect. The fight on the validity of the statute is based on the contention that Congress is and was without power to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor in the State of New York, or in any other State, for that matter.

In their arguments in behalf of the demurrers Attorneys Robert Moore and George L. Donnellan, who represented the defendants, called the court's attention to the fact that the act by its own language was to be in effect "while the war was on, or until demobilization had been completed." The treaty of peace, the lawyers pointed out, was signed at Versailles on the afternoon of June 28, whereas the arrest of the defendants did not take place until after July 1. For this reason, they contended, the statute was null and void, even though it had been originally constitutional. Arguments will be presented before Federal Judge William Robert Smith on Thursday.

GERM DUEL PUT OFF.

Minnesota Health Officer Waiting to Hear from Earlier Challenger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Temporarily Dr. H. W. Hill, executive officer of the Minnesota Public Health Association, has put aside the challenge of Dr. H. A. Settel, electropath, to a duel to the death with germs. His reason is that he first accepted a similar challenge published by Dr. John B. Frazer of Toronto in an article in The Physical Culture Magazine, and is awaiting word from the Toronto physician. If Dr. Frazer fails to accept Dr. Hill's offer, he will entertain Dr. Settel's challenge, and the duel probably will take place this Fall.

There are many details that must be settled before the test of theories, as Dr. Hill prefers to call the duel, is staged.

To Retire Rear Admiral Blue.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been ill several months, has been recommended for retirement by a board of naval medical officers. Secretary Daniels announced today that Admiral Blue's successor would be named as soon as President Wilson had approved the board's recommendation. Admiral Blue is undergoing treatment at the hospital at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Ice Fund Contributions $14,900.

Contributions to the city's ice fund for the relief of the poor amounted to $14,900.16 on July 10, it is shown in the report of Mayor Hylan's Ice Committee, made public yesterday. Daily distribution of ice, according to the report, amounted to four tons in Manhattan, five tons in the Bronx, and twelve tons in Brooklyn.

DR. DAY TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Markets Commissioner on Stand at Hearing Into Charges Made by W.M. Bennett.

CHECK TRANSACTIONS UP

Bookkeeper Tells of Amounts Paid by Official and Later Returned.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, yesterday took the stand at the hearing which Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld is holding into charges against him made by William M. Bennett, representing the West Side Taxpayers' Association.

The Markets Commissioner was called after testimony had been given by Miss Edna E. Lohman, a bookkeeper in the Department of Public Markets, and Alfred W. McCann, a food investigator. McCann had said that Dr. Day told him his department was "helpless and hopeless because it had been loaded up with deputies and was hampered in its operation by the Board of Estimate, which refused to give it a program."

"Dr. Day told me he had tried to bring ice and coal to the city and had been unable to do it," the witness continued, "He said he had been thwarted, and that as long as the fruit auction interests and the brokerage interests had such influence, it was difficult to accomplish anything." The witness said Dr. Day had declared that under the commercial and political condition existing, the sooner the department was abolished the better it would be for the taxpayers.

In reply to a question by Jonah J. Goldstein, counsel for Dr. Day, McCann said he knew Herbert A. Emerson, who had told him he could make $30,000 a year if he went in for a profit-making scheme in eggs. He said he did not know that Emerson was a partner of Mr. Bennett, the complainant.

Miss Lohman testified to certain checks drawn by Dr. Day. She showed thirteen cancelled checks. Some, she said, might have been drawn from the regular check book, but she did not draw them. Eleven checks, she said, were not drawn from the regular book, though they were similar to those used in the book.

She told of a check for $500 signed by "Jonathan C. Day, Chairman," dated Aug. 28, 1918, and said she did not know it had been drawn until it was returned canceled in Oct. 2. She also told of a check for $650, drawn March 1, 1919, and said she first learned of it in April, when it came back canceled. On April 10, she said, Dr. Day drew out another $250. The $650, she said, was returned by Dr. Day April 22, and he returned the $250 May 14.

Mr. Bennett produced a contract, signed by Dr. Day as Commissioner, between the city and Peter De Julio, who agreed to deliver 360,000 tons of coal at $6.55 a ton before Aug. 11, 1918, at the rate of 1,500 tons daily. The witness said the books showed a payment by the city of $25,000 to De Julio, but that the books failed to show the coal had been received.

Asked what the expenses were in connection with this contract, she read items totaling $790 paid to representatives of the department, who went to Pottsville, Penn., and other points. She produced a statement of eggs purchased for the Department by Harry Baff. On cross-examination she said every dollar represented in the thirteen checks had been accounted for, and that as far as she knew none of the money had been used by Dr. Day personally.

Dr. Day, testifying as to the conversation with McCann, disclaimed "criticising the Mayor or the Board of Estimate. He said he simply told McCann the board had no fixed policy. Regarding the Baff transaction, he said he asked Baff to purchase eggs for him, and said no commission was paid and Baff had promised to make good any possible loss. He said that Baff bought three carloads of eggs in Kansas City on which there was a loss of $2,298.60. He never knew how much of the loss was due to an increase in price and how much to breakage.

"Harry Baff testified that he was to be paid $75 a week," interjected Commissioner Hirschfeld.

"No such agreement was made," said Dr. Day.

The witness was asked about C. A. Newborn, to whom, Miss Lohman testified, a commission had been paid. Dr. Day said Newborn had come from Memphis, Tenn., and that he knew eggs in the Southwest. He said he had asked Newborn if he would go to Memphis and buy eggs to be put in cold storage there until needed. He said Newborn wanted $100 a week and railroad expenses, but he asked him if he would buy eggs on a commission basis. Newborn agreed to do so if as much as 25,000 cases were bought, he said.

"He said he bought 6,227 cases, which, at 15 cents commission, would amount to $934 due him," Dr. Day continued. "I paid him $850 for commissions and $250 for railroad expenses, telegrams, etc."

The Commissioner was asked if Newborn received a commission on coal. He said he had not, but that an arrangement had been made by which De Julio was to allow him 5 cents a ton on such coal as he delivered. He said De Julio also had agreed to pay David Krauss and James McGrath a commission of 20 cents a ton on coal, and that an understanding had been reached by which Newborn was to get 5 cents out of that. He added that De Julio was selling coal to the city at $1.50 a ton less than it could be bought from anybody else. He said Newborn lived at 7 Riverside Drive, where the Commissioner also lives. The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

REPLACES MITCHEL'S NAME.

Hylan Orders It Restored to Blackwell's Island Storehouse.

Mayor Hylan wrote a letter yesterday to Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, requesting him to restore the name of the late Mayor John Purroy Mitchel to the tablet on the storehouse on Blackwell's Island, if the name had been removed and his own name put in its place. This is the Mayor's letter:

City Hall, New York, July 14, 1919.
Bird S. Coler, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Charities.

Dear Commissioner:—I notice by the press that a tablet was prepared for a storehouse building on Blackwell's Island, the cornerstone of which was laid on Oct. 25, 1917, two months before I took office, and that the said building is now in the course of completion.

It appears from the published statement that the name of John Purroy Mitchel has been eliminated from the original tablet and my name has been substituted in its place as Mayor of the City. This was done without my knowledge.

If the statement be correct, I deem it highly proper that you should immediately have the name originally on the tablet restored. Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Charities Department officials explained that Mayor Mitchel's name was placed on a tablet on the ground floor of the building as it was begun during his term of office, and Mayor Hylan's name on a tablet on the top floor, as the building was completed during the term of the present Mayor.

Prof. Eno Gets $47,550 from Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday permitting the payment of $47,550 to Professor Henry Lane Eno of Princeton University from the $11,000,000 estate of his uncle, Amos F. Eno, part of which will go to Professor Eno when the contest of the Amos F. Eno will is ended. Professor Eno asked $50,900, and explained that he needed the money to support and educate his daughter Alice, 16 years old, and his son Amos, 10, in an adequate manner.

Professor Eno lost his share of the estate of his father, Henry Clay Eno, through the payment of obligations of the Fifth Avenue Building, erected by his father. Under one of the wills of his uncle he gets $50,000 and under another $2,000,000. His children will get about $1,500,000 under each.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means terms of counsel

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 631, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Lynch Am Distilling Co
Snare & Triest Co St Paul Fire & M Ins.
McGarry Hines.
Kente Ellinger.
Klinberg Swift & Co.
Dominion Regulador Battery Pk Nat Bk.
Simmons Hackenberg.
McLaren O'Donnell.
Wolpert Flaxman, (2.)
Gentry Film Co Educational Film Corp.
Simmons & Co Hackenberg.
Tampt Breymann.
Hogan McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Bown Davis.
Anderson Clyde SS Co
Grand Trunk RR Smith.
Kelly Timmons.
Vogue Co Allen Nugent, Inc.
McCampbell Am Ry Exp Co.
Pfitsch US.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 233, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. For pleading.
US Bellevue Mfg Co.
Same H Travers &
Same Am Druggists Syndicate (2.)
Same J A Blanchard Co (4.)
Same Kirk Chem Co. At 2 P. M.:
Cohn Zubow (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
US Geo T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

Eastern District.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re CNY Cohn.
Chivres Lasker.
In Chan'er.
Horne CNY.
Clampitt Clampitt.
Denny Denny.
Hugler Hugler.
Adams Ora Grande Mines Co.
Schiff 195 B'way Co.
Stein Stein.
Hogg Heller-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Keator Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Aetna Cas & Surety Co Cliner.
Raymond National Nassau Bank.
Kornsteff Hartford Accident & Ind Co.
Rockashefsky Tomback.
Murphy Atkinson.
Met Sav Bank P W Holding Co.
Reilly Cox.
Lion Brewery of NY Sofield.
Goldfader Berkeilheimer.
Denbosku Denbosky.
Oestreicher McBarron (3.)
Re Rothman.
Fearless Age Shears.
Gewirtz Gewirtz.
Cohen Bresler.
Kammgraph Co Stampagraph Co.
Chatham & Phen Nat Bk Lone Star C M.
Bernstein Herman (3)
Helfand Nas Elev RR
Pease & Elliman Harriman.
McQuernet Schwartz.
Walcher Atlantic Steam Laundry Co.
Saltzer & Chambre Inter-Cont Const Co.
Goldman Bernstein.
Baumert Malkin.
Kerzner Sherr.
Gewirtz Gewirtz.
Todd Cons Mar Eng.
Gibson same.
Osterhout same.
McLaughlin same.
Ocean Assn of Marine Engrs same.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
Parts IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Frank Fuegleln.
Alfred G Compton.
Harold L Colton.
John Hackett.
Catherine Cosgrove.
Fred'k Bayerdorfer.
Richard W Sherman.
Louise Daulle.
John Morrison, infant.
Park Morrison, infant.
Jas Morrison, infant.
Elizabeth Mahoney.
Thomas Major.
Demetrius Karathanasee, &c.
Lerell Ilario.
Wilhelm Seidel.
Louis Rittel.
Ellen McGowan.
Firmia Tripet.
Morris Crystal.
John A Davis.
Francesco Ippolito.
Amilcare Vannini.
Stephen H Pelham.
Richard Stahl, &c.
Isidor Bluenor.
Harry M Litman.
Maria Bayer.
Mary Coleman.
Jane G Lowden.
Catherine Clark.
Clara Hamer.
William H Gray.
Adam Pregenzer, &c.
Lucy Sherman.
Nancy Montgomery.
Adam Boehm.
Hermann Schmidt.
Emma Baxter.
Maurice Rosenthal.
Andrew Jacobi.
Pasquale Barera.
Elizabeth Atkins.
Catherine Green.
Henry Burtis.
Maria T Sullivan.
Claus Wilkens.
Sheppard Knapp.
Ella C Brobell.
Harriet Bates.
Ramon Guiteras.
Elizabeth Power.
John B Manning.
H Mortimer Brush.
Christian Bors.
Maurice White.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
B & H Garage Rothschild.
Textile Pub Co Levinson.
Doris Vinschneger.
Grossman Schlessinger.
Le Boldt & Co Rader.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kehr Breasa—Joseph L. Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Lichten Nahem—Henry L. Sherman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—James W. Halstead Louis Levy—Safford A. Crumbey Isaac Teschner Paul Edelman et al—Harold C. Knoeppel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Motion calendar.
Polonsky Union Ry.
Melnisch NYC Int Ry
Fensterheim Union Ry
Kutler Hunts Point Rty Co (2.)
Sullivan NY Cons RR.
Moller Weissman.
Nelson Nelson.
Ben Ben.
Tracy Tracy.
Krieger Krieger.
Dietrich O'Neill.
Thompson Jarchow.
Hough Rosenheimer.
Baust Baust.
Shapiro Shapiro.
Re Diebold.
Peo ex rel Finn Hanrahan.
Peo ex rel Walsh same.
Wolff Sproule.
McElroy Russell.
Vogel Vorel.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Werth Werth.
Collins Pitman.
Annello Turner & Blanchard, Inc.
Mann Mann.
Zingone Morrissey.
Re James, ae—James Chester O'Connor, alleged incompetent.
Trulow Rechnitz.
Rompel Rompel.
Godbey Scherr.
Beards et al Practical Clothing Co, Inc.
Regan Atlantic Stevedors Co.
Ullman Am Alcohol Co.
Lewis E M Sergeant.
Runyon McCleary.
Harris Montreal Waterpf Clothing.
Levin New Eng Gas.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Abrahams Abrahams.
Cohen Oleck.
Savitsky Sheresh et al
Abrahams Abrahams.
Tannenbaum Tannenbaum.
Dupper Dupper.
Calabria NY Cons RR.
Luby same.
Rausch, adm Standard Shipbldg Corp.
De Paolo De Paolo.
Schuman Cimenello.
Read Read.
Re Thomas Downs.
Hackwitz Bausch.
Henry M Leipziger.
Kate McLoughlin.
Aaron Krumbein.
Sidney A Norton.
Cornelia Carroll.
Marion Schuyler.
Anna A McAlpin.
Sarah Abramowitz.
Johanna Knapp.
Michael J Queenan.
Rose Lieber.
Della F Holt.
Mira Martell.
Oliver L Goldsmith.
Charles Castelli.
Albert Hotzel.
Harry Falck.
Kate Hohlen.
Fredericka Albrecht.
Hans Albrecht.
Rose Meyers.
Israel Cohen.
Jos J Crawford, &c.
Hannah Twohig.
Maria de Barril.
Robert Dunlop.
Eugene M Phillips.
Cath O'Sullivan, &c.
Anne M Hanlon, &c.
Margt Riordan.
Louis F Gillot.
John Clancy.
Richard T Shea.
Issues of fact:
Estates of—
Charles Flack.
Augustus Flack.
Mary T Hart.
Wills for probate:
Lena A Collier.
George McLeish.
Bertha Rabenstein.
Henry Curtis Bleecker.
Elizabeth Bulger.
Elizabeth M Safford.
Amelia Horowitz.
Peter J Hurst.
Ellen Morrison.
Emily P Jacobi.
Harriet Walter.
William Kavanagh.
John Waldvogel.
Lina Mandel.

Applications for mate will be received until 4 P. M. on July 25. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subject and weights of the examination will be: Duties, 8; experience, 6; citizenship, 1. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to act as mate on the steamboats used for carrying passengers and freight to the islands in the East River and Long Island Sound under the jurisdiction of the Correction and Public Charities departments. The tonnage of the largest boat is about 1,000 tons. There is one vacancy in the Correction Department at $1,500 a year.

United States.

The Commission announces for August 19 an examination for supervising draftsman, for men. A vacancy exists in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, at $12.80 to $13.60 a day. Certification to fill the higher-salaried position will be made from those who attain the highest average percentages in the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education, experience, and fitness, 90. Applicants must have had at least two years' experience in connection with electrical machinery, of which not less than five years must have been in the design, construction, and operation of machinery for electric propulsion. The successful completion of each year of an engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted as equivalent to one year of the required general electrical experience. Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointments certification will be made of eligibles who are within reasonable age limits.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education has received from the Board of Estimate copies of resolutions approving plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for making sewer connections at P. S. 14, the Bronx, and for the general construction of an addition to P. S. 72, Brooklyn.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended changes in the catalogue for use in elementary school libraries.

The services of Herma A. Hoexter, an assistant teacher of music in the Commercial High School, will be discontinued on September 11, as her license has not been renewed.

The City Superintendent has renewed for another year the license of Margarita M. de Tova, assistant teacher of Spanish in the Bay Ridge High School.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $2,500 for the continuance of farm service by high school students, instead of $4,030 previously requested.

The Court of Appeals, whose term will begin on Sept. 29, will decide two issues in the local school controversy. One is the right of the State Commissioner of Education to hear an appeal by City Superintendent Ettinger to recover the State school funds for the year 1913. The other is the right of Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld to institute an investigation of the Board of Education's accounts.

Dr. Ettinger will file with State Commissioner Finley an appeal for an official investigation of the extent to which the revised by-laws, adopted by the Board of Education last week, are not in conformity with the new State education law. It is the contention of President Prall of the Board of Education that Dr. Ettinger has been so occupied with administrative matters that he has not had time to look after properly the educational affairs of the department.

The Civil Service.

City.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e cor 183d St, 100x45; Samuel L. Ayres to Abbotsford Realty Corp., 99 Broad St, h. and s. c. s. $1 and other considerations.
BROADWAY, 226, s s, 82.9 n e of 76th St, 20.11x81.8x25x78.4, leasehold, building only; K. Schaedler to Isaac Schmal, 910 Stebbins Av, b. and s., July 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1
BROADWAY, 2, nw corner of 85th St, 102.5x93.7x162.8x100.10; Japanese Fan Co. to the 48th St. Co., 241 West 43d St, mtg $267,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Ben M. Levy.....$1
BROADWAY, 1, nw cor 114th St, 20.11x80; S. H. Bldg. Corp. to Moses Goodman Corp., 117 West 110th St, mtg. $15,000; attorney, Edw. A. Brown, 1 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY: Moses Goodman Corp. to Eliz. Cohen, 1,705 Anthony Av, mtg. $13,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, same.....$100
8TH AVE, 2151, e s, 111 n 131st St, 25x99; Minnie & Adolph Kaufmann to Sarah H. Walls, 328 West 80th St., mtg $18,000; all liens July 11; attorney Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
27TH ST, n s, 175 feet west of 8th ave, 20.6 x98.9; 27th St, n s, 325.6 feet west of 8th ave., 31.6x98.9; Charlotte O. Noyes et al to Emily Ae Long, at Wallingford, Conn. q. c. & rel, attorney, F. N. Gilbert, 55 West St $1
28TH ST, 306 West, s s, 25x98.9; Hennis Goldsmith to Florence S. Rughnase, 55 Maple Court, Brooklyn, P. M., mtg $10,000, all liens, June 12; attorney, Emil Schindler, 325 West 20th St.....$1
37TH ST, n s., 175 feet west of 8th ave. 20.6 x98.9; 37th St., n s., 325.6 feet west of 8th ave., 31.6x98.9; Charlotte O. Noyes et al to Emily Ae Long, at Wallingford, Conn. q. c. & rel, attorney, F. N. Gilbert, 55 West St $1
38TH ST, 49 West, n s, 17x98.9; Charles A. Peabody, exr., &c., to 49 West 38th St. Co., 67 West 38th St., h. and s., all liens, July 8; attorney, Thomas T. Grace, 2 Wall St.....$25,000
38TH ST, 51 West, n s, 17x98.9; Thomas S. McLane, exr., to 49 West 38th St. Co., 67 West 38th St., mtg $31,000, all liens, h. and s., June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,000
38TH ST, 247-249 West, n s, 56.6x100.5; The Stevenson Brewing Co. to Olympia Garage Corp., 619 9th Av, all liens, mtg $40,000, July 1; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$1
39TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 17th Av, 25x98.9; Wm. J. Gallagher, exr. and trustee, to Jno. J. and W. J. Gallagher, 529 West 39th St., mtg $2,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Jno. J. Sammon, 346 Broadway.....$3,400
47TH ST, 123 West, n s, 20x100.4; 47th St, 125 West, n s, 20x100.5; 47th St, 127 West, n s, 60x100.5; Joseph Richards et al. to George H. Earle, Jr., at Bryn Mawr, Penn., July 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY: Josephine E. Hamilton to same, quitclaim, July 7; attorney, same.....$100
SAME PROPERTY: Lucy Richards to same, quitclaim, July 7; attorney, same.....$100
51ST ST, 355-59 West, s s, 56.6x100.5; The 49th St. Co. to Japanese Fan Co., 141 5th Av, mtg $70,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
54TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Hettie B. McCook to Margaret M. Carey, 62 Hoyt St, Brooklyn, b. and s., July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY: Margaret M. Carey to Lucie B. Rosen, 35 West 54th St, mtg $35,000, all liens, b. and s.; attorney, same.....$100
61ST ST, 234 West, s s, 25x100; J. Gleason Flammer to Colin M. Eddie, 56 North Long Branch Av, Freeport, L. I., mtg $5,000, all liens, June 24; attorneys, Sproul, H. & S., 1 Madison Av.....$1
78TH ST, s s, 113.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 102.5x21.4 x irregular; Florence L. Goffe to Elizabeth G. Burgess, 137 West 57th St, ½ part, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, R. H. Schenck, 141 Broadway.....$1
79TH ST, 436-40 East, s s, 50x102.2; Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Carmelo Franco, 342 East 91st St, and another; R. & S., all liens July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
83TH ST, 311 West, n s, 16x102.2; George H. Storm to Gina C. Viafora, 21 West 16th St, mtg $26,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.....$100
86TH ST, 120-122 West, s s, 40x100.10; Moses Ottinger to 120 West 86th St Corp., 527 5th Av, quitclaim, June 30; attorney, George A. Bowman, 115 West 42d St.....$1
120TH ST, n s, 118.4 ft w of Broadway, 17x100.8; Alice Lackaye to Wilton Lackaye, 261 West 90th St, Oct. 31, 1918; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$100
94TH ST, 308 West, s s, 62x100.8; Earls Court and Norfolk Corp. to Gustave A. Becker, 308 West 94th St., all liens, Dec. 22, 1917; attorneys, Miehling & K., 238 Broadway.....$100
97TH ST, 256 West, s s, 50x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to Ethel E. Schaefer, 42 East 28th St, mtg $108,000, all liens, Dec. 10, 1918; attorney, G. H. Brevilher, 32 Liberty St.....$100
120TH ST, n s, 123.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Anna Hasenclever to Mary Cloonan, 347 East 120th St, one-third part, mtg $6,000 on whole, a. t., all liens, July 11; attorney, Alvin Summers, 95 Liberty St...$1
120TH ST, 411 East, n s, 18x100.11; M. Manning to Vincenz Pecaly, 447 East 122d St., mtg $5,000, July 11; attorney, Jos. A. Boccia, 132 Nassau St.....$100
157TH ST, 504 West, s s, 20x99.11; Elix. Deppermann to Rose Morgan, 523 West 156th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, Hy H. Silver, 299 Broadway.....$100
161ST ST, 553-55 West, n s, 36x99.11; West 82d St. Realty Co. to Leah Weinstein, 1,057 Hoe Av, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, Bernard Bogart, 63 Park Row.....$100
170TH ST, 705 West, n s, 50x97.6; Masis Realty Corp. to Chalmers Realty Corp., 15 Park Row, q. c., correction deed, all liens, July 9; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 220 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY: Chalmers Realty Corp. to the Rich Trading Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $55,500, all liens, July 7; attorneys, same.....$100
184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; Arrow Holding Corp. to Maria C. Falck, 252 Wadsworth Av, mtg $52,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Richard Wechsler, 395 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRISTOW ST, s s, 100 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x96.5x28.8x58.2; Adolph Trube to Isaac Thaler, 1,227 Simpson St, mtg $5,500, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500
CAULDWELL AV, 782, e s, 20x100; August Wieners to Sophia Rogger, 214 East 85th St, mtg $5,000, July 12; attorney, G. Steinmeyer, 3084 Third Av.....$100
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w cor Mt Eden Av, or Belmont St, 284.7 to Hawkstone St x147.3x227.3x90; Harold Swain to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, July 11; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Phillip Weinstein & Son, Inc., 1,397 Stebbins Av, mtg $57,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
HEATH AV, w s, 390.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 25x100; William Miller to Julius C. Aronstamm, 2,680 Heath Av, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,700
LOT 174, map 329, lots part of Schieffelin estate; Jacob Shongut to Mary E. McGaun, 1,011 East 225th St, mtg $3,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 251 and 265, amended map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; William S. Flynn to Alfred Kunstedt, 1,061 Trinity Av, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
LOT 1C, Block 29, map Morris Park; Isidor Presoty to Michael Fisher, 141 ft east of 3d Av, July 11; attorney L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1
LOTS 9 to 33 and 89 to 92 and 100 and 101, map 116, lots Woolf vs. Woolf; Anna R. Crossin, Brooklyn, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, July 13, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; William S. Edwin to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, July 9, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
PARK AV, 3,656, s e s, 25x100; also Park Av, 3,632, s e s, 25x100; Elisa Naumann to Emma S. Trent, 150 East 178th St, and Emma S. Trent, 150 East 178th St, to same, 150 East 178th St.....$100
PLOT begins 115.11 ft s of 168th St, 81 ft of Washington Av, thence n—x e—x s—x w to beginning; Jennie M. Chabot, widow, to Theodore J. Chabot to Minnie P. Mandel, 1,201 Washington Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Minnie P. Mandel to Edward Beermann, 1,204 Washington Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 161st St, s 239.1 x w 130 x n 82.2 x w 18.3 x n 39.6 x w 171.8 to Union Av x s 30 x e 100 x s 25.3 x e 100 x s 26.3 to street x e 120 to beginning; Hy. Ackerson Amusement Co., Inc., 729 7th Av, mtg $175,000, July 10; attorney, M. Sulsberger, 33 Park Row.....$100
SEDGWICK AV, 2,615, w s, 33.5x132.2x23.8x135; Amy R. Breglio to John Zohn, 611 West 177th St, mtg $9,000, July 12; attorneys, Ehrich & M., 87 Exchange Place.....$1
UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 50x99.11; Sarah Zube to Naomi M. Lurria, 2,275 University Av, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
170TH ST, 1,095 East, n s, 16.8x50.2x18.1x 66.7; Lillian J. Fredenburg, widow, to Rudolph and Charles Link, 809 East 170th St, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

FT WASHINGTON AV, 245; Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., against Tyndall Realty Co., Inc., action for foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gottlieb.
HESTER ST, n s, between Ludlow and Essex sts, lot 25; Warren W. Erwin against Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
PARK AV, 3,656, s e s, 25x100; also Park Av, 3,632, s e s, 25x100; Elisa Naumann to Emma S. Trent, 150 East 178th St, and Emma S. Trent, 150 East 178th St, to same, 150 East 178th St.....$100
PLOT begins 115.11 ft s of 168th St, 81 ft of Washington Av, strip n—x e—x s—x w to beginning; Jennie M. Chabot, widow, Theodore J. Chabot to Minnie P. Mandel, 1,201 Washington Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Two cents per word per insertion.

Large corporation wants desirable store location in good business thoroughfare or population district; leases, good will purchased. Write full particulars, Hleetstein, 867 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$5,000 TO INVEST.—Practical and experienced business man with unquestionable reputation wishes to go in manufacturing, jobbing, or retail business; advertiser is a man of executive ability, capable to take charge of inside management or commercial selling. Write full particulars, Capital, D 287 Times.

Will purchase going high-class manufacturing or retail business, ladies' wear or kindred lines preferred but not essential, or will entertain partnership proposition from well live wire who can prove his commercial and moral standing; to receive attention parties must give details. D 284 Times.

Will invest $10,000 to $15,000 and take active part in sound and paying wholesale manufacturing business; give full details; strictly confidential; have 10 years' business experience. R 85 Times.

Have limited capital and my services to offer to some going concern needing A-1 business

OTHER STATES MAY INVESTIGATE REDS

Legislative Inquiry Here Stirs Authorities in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

ALL PROPAGANDA CENTRES

Michigan and Montana Harbor Foreign Colonies of Radicals That May Be Eradicated.

Aroused by disclosures made at the hearings before the Lusk Committee, investigating seditious activities in this State, at least three other States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—are contemplating similar inquiries of their own.

Representatives of each of these States have been in communication with Senator Clayton R. Lusk, Chairman of the committee, and Attorney General Charles D. Newton, asking advice. In each instance they were assured of aid and co-operation. A general plan of procedure, similar to that followed by the committee, is now being prepared in response to the requests that have come from these other States.

A person identified with the work of the Lusk Committee said last night that the committee would welcome the investigations proposed in other States, because they would be helpful to the inquiry under way in this State. In the course of its investigation the committee crossed many trails indicating that there is close co-operation among the Reds here and in the large industrial centres of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. Spokesmen for the lawmaking bodies of these other States told Attorney General Newton that Youngstown and Dayton, Ohio, Pittsburgh and the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and Chicago were hotbeds of radical propaganda. The national headquarters of both the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party are in Chicago.

Members of the Lusk Committee believe that Michigan and Montana will join the hunt for Reds. Michigan is the centre of half a dozen so-called "foreign" federations, composed of workers of alien birth, of whom a majority, perhaps, have not even become naturalized. In the mining regions of Montana, both the foreign federations, with their "left wing" program and affiliation, and the I. W. W. are strongly intrenched.

Members of the committee are hopeful that if the investigations in these States get under way and the headquarters of the Reds in these States are raided interesting documents secretly removed on the eve of the June 21 raids from at least two of the headquarters that were invaded on that date may be found.

At the headquarters of the Left Wing Socialists, for instance, the room of John Reed, editor of the now defunct Communist, was bare, except for a chair and a desk, and in the desk not a scrap of paper was found. Members of the Lusk Committee believe that the headquarters of the Left Wing Socialists and of the Russian I. W. W. were stripped after the raid on the Soviet Russia Bureau which preceded the other raids.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—A sable neckpiece composed of two sables, one slightly larger than the other, head crossing over one part of the tail, finished with a clasp head over tail; this fur piece was lost between 149 Madison Av. and 3 East 36th St., between 11 and 12 A. M. on July 12. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Call at 149 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 9100.

LOST—Left in taxicab at Grand Central Station, 4 P. M. Saturday, July 12, lady's dark brown cloth coat, with pair tan suede gloves in pocket. $10 reward for return to Superintendent of apartment house, 13 Gramercy Park, New York City.

LOST—Party who found beaded silk bag in waiting room Grand Central Station Friday, kindly return same Mrs. Robert Ferrett, 1,872 North Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Receive reward. Treasured as gift from one who died in France.

LOST—On July 4, on street car or White Plains train, small leather-covered box with battery inside, known as acousticon. Reward if returned to owner, Apt. 61, 620 West 122d St. Tel. 3677 Morningside.

LOST—In subway, between Rector St. and Pennsylvania Station, black leather portfolio marked Thomas L. Feild, London; suitable reward if returned to Independent Steamship Corp., 6 Hanover St.

LOST—Coney Island, Sunday night, pocketbook containing papers valuable to me only; will pay liberal reward; positively ask no questions. George McBlair, 11 Broadway. Phone Bowling Green 6352.

LOST—A woman's blue coat, in taxicab from Grand Central to Pennsylvania Station, Saturday evening, July 12. Liberal reward if returned to 72 North Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—Spalding Co. tan-colored short suede leather lady's coat, between New York and South Orange Field Club, Hudson Tubes, Lackawanna Railroad; reward. C 766 Times Downtown.

LOST—Between West 11th St. and Claridge Hotel, 44th St. and Broadway, lady's brooch pin, spray of diamonds and pearls; reward. (room 1220), 67 Exchange Pl.

LOST—Reward, brown fox fur, June 29, between 110th-117th Sts., on Morningside Heights, or in house 437 West 117th St. Return to same house.

LOST — Barpin, airplane propeller shaped, blue stone in centre, between Washington Square, 47th St. and Broadway; reward. Spence, Spring 8620.

LOST—Saturday, purse containing money, commutation ticket, New York to Spuyten Duyvil, keys; finder phone Kingsbridge 360. Reward.

LOST—Last Friday, in Brooklyn, diamond barpin with 6 calibre sapphires; $100 reward for its return. V. R. Hess, 7 Wall St., Manhattan.

LOST—Bankbook No. 776062 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Sapphire blue enamel watch, platinum design, with 8 small diamonds on back, chain attached. Canal 1618; reward.

LOST—Friday, on ferryboat Manhattan, between St. George and South Ferry, one 3A Eastman kodak; reward. G 38 Times.

LOST—Beaded bag, vicinity 111th St. and Broadway, July 12. Finder kindly return Room 307, 1,451 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Two-inch barpin, centre stone moonstone and two diamonds; $25 reward. Address D. Wasserman, 8 East 13th St.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, (choker,) on Monday, between 12 and 1, Nassau St. or vicinity; reward. Phone Barclay 9370.

LOST—Two keys on small ring tag No 5078; reward. Notify Box 136 Madison Square Post Office.

LOST—Monday morning, lady's blue bag, 122d St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Return 3,089 Broadway, Apartment 32.

LOST—July 9, 3:05 P. M. train, N. Y. Central, packages; reward. S 136 Times.

$10 REWARD for return of beaded bag left on Long Island train last Saturday afternoon. Notify Mrs. L. A. Springer, Forest Hills, Long Island. Telephone Forest Hills 0887-J.

$200 REWARD for solitaire diamond platinum ring set with three ¾-carat stone and small diamonds in shank; lost July 12. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of silk bag with diamond band, lost on the Ritz Roof Garden Thursday evening. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

BIG REWARD.

LOST—Police dog from Watland Kennels, Ardsley, N. Y., Friday night; answers to the name Kim; wears leather collar with brass trimming. Owner, Ada Mae Weeks, 204 West 70th. Telephone Columbus 6948.

LOST — Strayed from Addyman's Kennels, Ardsley, N. Y., police dog, answers name Kim. Liberal reward if returned to kennels or to 204 West 70th St., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Wedding ring, between 100th and 102d, West. M. Bahamonde, 68 Beekman.



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WING, WATER VEST, OCEAN WAISTCOAT, OR CANOE AND MOTOR-BOAT PILLOW

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Go to your department or sporting-goods store and see these wonderful life-savers, or send to us for a complete illustrated catalog.

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16 HARCOURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The Housing Problem

No. 2

Just now if houses are to be built in quantity, the question is one of attracting the investor into the mortgage quartet.

It is very seldom that an owner builds without the assistance of a mortgage; consequently, a demand for mortgage investments and the rapid absorption of them is an indispensable condition of the production of houses.

The lender is the first party to attract and he will not come into the mortgage market unless he is given a net return on his investment that satisfies him.

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TOWELS and TOWELING

Heavy Crash Toweling—for Dish, Roller and Hand use—28c, 35c and 40c yd.

Serviceable Hand or Bath Towel, Cotton in Honeycomb Weave—Blue Border—Very desirable for Seashore or Country.

Size 20x42 inches—$5.00 doz.

ODD TABLE CLOTHS

SPECIAL VALUES—All sizes, from a square cloth for Breakfast use, $5.50 each, to 2½x4 yards..... $16.25

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Free A 10-Day Tube

Send the coupon below and see for yourself how Pepsodent cleans teeth

Brush Teeth

In This Way—Then Decide

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



Look in Ten Days

You have learned, we think, that brushing does not save your teeth. They still discolor, still decay. Your present methods leave a film, and most tooth troubles are due to it.

Dental science has now produced an efficient film combatant. We ask you to test it at our cost, then look at your teeth in a few days. Decide for yourself what it means to you.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So these troubles occur, despite your brushing, when you don't remove the film.

There is now a way to end it. Able authorities have proved the fact by countless clinical tests. You can prove it yourself in ten days.

The method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, and we gladly supply a ten-day test to anyone who asks.

Your Teeth Unclean

You brush your teeth twice daily, without doubt. Yet they are unclean, unsafe. A dangerous film is on them. In the crevices it hardens, clings and stays. See the difference when that film is gone.

Analysis shows that the film is albuminous. Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly combat it.

Ordinary pepsin is impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But dental science has now found a harmless activating method. Now that method, used in Pepsodent, has altered all the ideas about teeth cleaning.

Leading dentists all over America now advise the daily use of Pepsodent. Hundreds of thousands now follow that advice. Your own friends are among them. When you see white, glistening teeth you'll usually find that the owner uses Pepsodent.

Learn how to get such teeth for yourself—how to keep them white and safe. Our ten-day test will amaze you. Send the coupon for it.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG U.S. *The New-Day Dentifrice*

Clip This Coupon

Send it for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. It will be a revelation.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. N-28, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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... — and at Newport

A fact: **Even here in the Casino, world famed as the centre of society's inner circle, Fatima comes into its own. The steadily increasing preference is not, as one might suppose, for some fancy, extravagant straight Turkish brand—but for this simple, inexpensive "just-enough-Turkish" cigarette—Fatima.***



"Just enough Turkish"

NEWPORT, in other words, has found the answer to "How much Turkish?"—the same answer as that shown by Fatima's leadership at Palm Beach, Atlantic City and French Lick.

These smokers like Fatima's taste and—more important—they find that, as compared with straight Turkish cigarettes, Fatimas enable them to smoke without any worry as to "too many."

Do you suppose Fatimas might be an improvement over your present cigarette on this question of "How much Turkish?"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

*NOTE:
Fatima contains more Turkish than any other Turkish Blend cigarette.*

20 for 23 cents

Smart Blucher Last For Men



"Berwick" Last

VICI KID in the comfortable blucher last. Snug-fitting heel and shank. Popular with men who appreciate metropolitan style. $6.50

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If you feel that you are qualified, write us fully, stating your experience, qualifications, nationality, education and salary desired. Address

"ENGINEERING," A 143 TIMES.

NAVY MEN MAY RUN MERCHANT SHIPPING

Strikers Vote to Reject Wages and Conditions Offered by Shipping Board.

PRIVATE OWNERS PROTEST

Declare Business Cannot Be Conducted if Wages Government Sets Are Paid.

MENACE TO SEA PROGRAM

Foresee Abandonment of Nation's Efforts to Restore the Merchant Marine.

The Navy Department will be requested to furnish men to operate the ships controlled by the Shipping Board if the officers and crews refuse to accept the terms of the Shipping Board and spread the present strike, according to assurance received by New York steamship owners.

R. B. Stevens, Vice President of the Shipping Board, was quoted yesterday by steamship men for the assertion that the limit of concession to union seamen and officers had been reached in the terms announced on Sunday, and that officers and men of the navy would man ships owned or controlled by the United States Government if the threats of union officials to force a general strike were carried into effect.

It was indicated that this purpose of the Shipping Board might be tested since the union of the firemen, oilers, and water-tenders, who have been on strike for several days, has voted at the headquarters of the New York branch of that union to reject the terms. Other unions of ship hands and officers, who have been demanding increases, have not yet taken action on this offer of the Shipping Board.

Franklin H. Mooney, Chairman of the Committee on Wages of the American Steamship Association, said yesterday that the private companies operating tonnage under the American flag could not afford to pay the increase granted by the Shipping Board, and agreed to do so under protest, resulting that the prospects of building up an American merchant marine capable of competing under normal conditions with foreign ships, would be virtually destroyed, even by this increase. He said, however, that the terms of the Shipping Board had been met by a vote of the shipowners, because it realized that they might as well go out of business if they failed to provide a wage scale equal to that of their largest competitor, the Shipping Board.

"Before this increase," said Mr. Mooney, "American shipping has been handicapped by a wage differential against it of about 10 per cent. against shipping under other flags. The differential, as against Japanese, has of course been very much greater. This increase will make the differential against the United States between 15 and 20 per cent. This is not the only handicap under which we are laboring, because by statute we are required to carry a larger number of licensed officers than is required by the laws of any other nation.

Counterbalance Lacking.

"This is a very serious disadvantage, and at this time there is nothing to counterbalance it. Under war conditions this was not a serious drawback, but with the cessation of hostilities the restrictions of other countries on their shipping have been removed, and we must necessarily be on a basis of equality if we are to compete in the transoceanic business. While the coastwise ships do not compete with foreign ships they do compete with the railroads. The coastwise lines, however, had been virtually operating at a loss under previous conditions, and their situation is fully as serious as that of the companies with ocean-going ships.

"Up until recently, because of the limited amount of tonnage compared to the cargo offered, the wage differential against us had not worked to the disadvantage of the American merchant marine. But the situation has changed. By the end of this year England will have restored her tonnage to the amount which she possessed before the war. There will be added to the supply of ships that the tonnage being built by the United States. There will be an excess of ships, and the nation which can carry cargo at the lowest rate will naturally get the business.

"As for the theory that a rise in wages on American ships will compel a similar rise on ships under other flags, that theory does not work out. In the case of the licensed deck and engine officers, they must be citizens of this country, according to our law, so that American shipping cannot bid such employes away from other nations. It might have some effect on increasing the supply of seamen for American ships, but it would take a long period of time before any perceptible advantage would be gained.

May Halt Shipping Program.

"The fear of American ship-owners is that, because of the great disadvantage we are laboring under, in the way of increased wages and the increasing number of men required to operate our ships, we will be unable to compete with foreign shipping. The outlook for American shipping is that either shipping costs must be equalized or ships under the American flag will be tied up, and that the place that we now hold and hope to maintain will be lost."

Mr. Mooney said that, so far, the strike had had very little effect either on coastwise or transatlantic shipping, and that few ships had been delayed for more than three or four hours on account of the strike.

"Accounts of the shipping tieup have been very much exaggerated," he said. "None of the ships of the Clyde Line, which I represent, for instance, has suffered a delay of more than three or four hours. Other shipping companies, including the coastwise lines, have had about the same experience. So far, it has been possible with very little delay to fill the places of the men who have quit."

The American Steamship Association at a meeting at its offices at 17 Battery Place voted yesterday to meet the schedule of wages offered by the Shipping Board. The meeting sent the following telegram to R. B. Stevens, Vice President of the Shipping Board:

"Your telegram 13th received, and after mature consideration the American Steamship Association feels that under existing conditions the award made by the United States Shipping Board makes it obligatory on private ship operators to pay the rates of wages and observe the eight-hour working day in port as announced by you. The members of the American Steamship Association feel that existing conditions do not warrant any increases in wages aboard ship, though at your urgent solicitation certain increases were consented to. The association therefore feels that it must go on record at this time to the effect that all advances in wages aboard ship which increase the cost of operation of American vessels over similar costs on foreign ships with which American shipping must compete will inevitably interfere with the upbuilding and maintenance of the American merchant marine in the overseas trades. Wages on American ships even at present are the highest of any ships in the world, and United States statutes make it obligatory on American ships to carry a larger number of licensed officers and deck and engine crews than are required by the laws of any other nation, which results in a further increase in operating costs. The action taken by your board yesterday in conferring substantial increases on the entire personnel of American ships still further widens the difference between American and foreign ship operating costs, and to this extent cripples the efforts of Americans to develop their merchant marine."

Board's Concessions Accepted.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee on Wages of the American Steamship Association, making effective the wage increases named by the Shipping Board:

"Effective at once, the following conditions will prevail on vessels operated from Atlantic and Gulf ports:

"Marine engineers agree to rules as adjusted July 8, 9, and 10, with 10 per cent. increase in wages to all assistant engineers, and differential as between Captain and chief engineer of $25.

"And the following to licensed deck officers, provided working rules are accepted as rewritten on June 27 and June 28, 10 per cent. increase in wages.

"Wages, deck crew $10 flat increase for all positions except that wages of boatswain shall be $90, ordinary seamen $60, and boys $40.

"Wages engine room crew, $10 flat increase for each position.

"Wages, steward's department, $15 flat increase for chief steward and chief cook, and $10 flat increase for every other position in steward's department.

"Working day in port, eight hours."

While appreciating the fact that strong political pressure might be brought to bear to prevent the Shipping Board from using navy men to replace strikers, officials of private lines asserted that the Shipping Board faced a serious dilemma because of the fact that any further concessions to the marine unions would mean that the enormous shipbuilding program would be made a burden to the country, and that the Government would either have to sacrifice its ambitious plans for an American merchant marine by selling the ships to fly foreign flags or operate them under Government ownership at an assured heavy loss.

Says 14,000 Are Out.

Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the firemen's organization, who announced last night that the men had voted 10,000 Strike Slip to reject the Shipping Board rates, asserted that the cooks, stewards and sailors were sure to support them, and that they expected the engineers to join the strike today. Contradicting the assertion of shipping companies that the strike has had little practical effect, Carlson said that between 14,000 and 15,000 men were on strike and that about 400 ships were tied up in this port. He said that ten shipping companies were negotiating with the union for a settlement of the strike. He predicted that in three days there would be complete tie-up of shipping from Portland, Me., to Galveston. Silas M. Axtell of 1 Broadway, attorney for the International Seamen's Union, said yesterday:

"There is propaganda in this country emanating from a British source trying to create public sentiment against certain provisions of the La Follette act."

He asserted that this act had incalculably improved the status of the American sailor and that its operation had not hindered shipping. He asserted that enormous profits were being made by steamship lines and that the men who operated the ships asked for only a very modest share.

Men Go Out at Other Ports.

BOSTON, July 14.—The crews of two coastwise steamers today joined the marine strikers at this port. The steamers City of Rome, from Savannah, and the Chippewa, from Jacksonville and Charleston, both passenger liners, were affected by the walkout. Union leaders predicted there would be further strikes notwithstanding the offer of a 10 per cent. advance.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—According to C. P. Sullivan, business agent here for the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders' Union, 1,500 workers on forty vessels in the local port were on strike today.

RESENT BURLESON RULING.

Strikers in Cleveland Insist Union Must Be Recognized.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—A ruling by Postmaster General Burleson late today that Cleveland's two telephone companies are not compelled to recognize unions among their employes under Order No. 3,209, failed to bring settlement of the three-day strike of operators and electrical workers.

The ruling came in reply to a telegram sent by Acting Mayor Fitzgerald asking interpretation of the order. Mr. Burleson said there remained no doubt as to the meaning of the order and that orders have been given for the restoration of telephone service here.

Union leaders declared the strikers would not return to work until the employes received union recognition and the right to bargain collectively with their employers.

Normal service was reported by officials of both companies.

NEW ATTACK ON BURLESON.

He Refuses to Discuss Charges of Nepotism and Intimidation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Postmaster General Burleson and Charles M. Galloway, Civil Service Commissioner, were equally reticent today when asked to confirm the published statement that Mr. Burleson's insistence that his niece Mr. Burleson's insistence that his niece be appointed Postmistress at Lockhart, Texas, had met with refusal by the commission, with the result that the Postmaster General had induced President Wilson to call for the resignation of Mr. Galloway and Commissioner Craven, on February 28. Neither the Postmaster General nor the Commissioner would say anything about the matter.

Simultaneously with the publication of this story in Washington, came the rumor that Joseph P. Tumulty, Private Secretary to the President, would succeed Mr. Burleson as Postmaster General. For some time it has been rumored in Washington that Mr. Burleson would eventually be asked by the President to step out, yielding to pressure brought to bear by some party organizations. Mr. Tumulty, however, flatly denied that he was slated for the Cabinet post.

"There's absolutely no foundation or truth in the report," he said emphatically.

The story regarding Mr. Burleson's niece, Miss Emma K. Burleson, has it that she applied for the appointment as postmistress, at Lockhart, along with three other condidates. For a long time, it was stated while Mr. Burleson was in Congress, his brother held the post office at Lockhart, it went to Mr. Burleson's nephew, James K. Burleson, Jr. After the civil service examination of Miss Burleson and the other three candidates, it is asserted, Tyre B. Brown was nominated as having the best mark, but Mr. Burleson did not certify him for some time. Instead, it is alleged, Ruskin McArdle, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and formerly Confidential Secretary to Mr. Burleson, telephoned to Mr. Galloway, saying that Mr. Burleson feared a mistake had been made in rating Miss Burleson's papers. After this conversation, it is asserted, a formal letter from the Post Office Department reached the Civil Service Commission, asking that the papers in the Lockhart examination be rated again.

ARMY WORKING OUT MEXICAN PROBLEMS

Chiefs Recast Old Plans for Theoretical Operations in That Country.

BASED ON WAR'S LESSONS

Officers at Coblenz Keenly Interested in Reports of Possible Intervention.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 13.—The report from Washington that the United States will probably intervene in Mexico, published in a Paris newspaper which reached Coblenz yesterday, has aroused the liveliest interest among American officers here, who of course know nothing as to whether it is correct.

For the last six months higher officers of the American Army have been drawing up plans for a Mexican campaign by United States troops. This is not so startling as it may seem. What has been done is that a board of officers, after studying our military effort in Europe, have been mapping out theoretical operations for the purpose of applying the lessons learned by our fighting men over here.

In so doing our military machine has begun to do what the armies of European nations have long done, that is, draft plans of campaigns against neighbor nations, both for the purpose of practice and also on the long chance that some day they may prove otherwise useful. Therefore, while any plans which our army may have drafted for use in a Mexican campaign would be of practical use should they be needed, their preparation presumes no prior intention of using them.

The American Army never before had any such equipment or benefit of experience as it has today. The Army has learned war with the most modern weapons and knows how to use them. As our previous unpleasantness with Mexico has involved the use of military weapons now old, it was decided to revamp the plans in the direction of putting the 1919 stamp upon them.

Drafting Final Conclusions.

As soon as the American Army of Occupation became comfortably established on the Rhine boards of officers who had had much combat experience were appointed, one to deal with infantry problems, one for artillery problems, one for cavalry problems, one for supply problems, and one for staff problems. They worked through January, February, and March, and in April all their efforts were submitted to a central commission on the lessons of the war, at the head of which had been placed Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, who was in command of the Third Army.

This commission is now drafting its final reports, which will outline methods that the American military machine could use against Mexico or any other nation which in a possible unhappy course of events might decide to give the United States trouble, or which the United States might regard as a necessary subject for coercion.

There would be, of course, many physical differences between the battles on the western front in France and any military effort by the United States in Mexico. A Mexican campaign would be one of movement almost entirely, and the problems of transport and supply would be the great ones. However, this does not mean that many of the new weapons which the American Army has acquired and learned to use would not be of the greatest value in restoring order in Mexico.

Big Part for Airplanes.

There is less interest in speculating upon what use could be made of our new heavy mobile artillery, or of gas or of Browning machine guns than in considering the possibilities of airplanes and our experience in military transport. Outside of their use in bombing and machine gun operations, one can see the great field for airplanes in any effort to restore order in Mexico by strategical garrisons. With little prospect of serious interference from Mexico, airplanes of our service could be used not only for most valuable purposes of communication, but as heavy carrying machines they would unquestionably be used for supply purposes over long distances and past interferences.

The war gave America the best military truck which has appeared in Europe, the Liberty truck. The possibilities of this vehicle under conditions which would obtain in Mexico, as compared with conditions on the splendid roads of Europe, will probably be a matter for early experiment.

When considering that in the event of American troops going into Mexico on any serious scale, the lines of communication would present the biggest problems, it should be remembered that the S. O. S. system of the American Expeditionary Force was the envy of the supply experts of all the European armies.

Two Divisions for Combat.

I asked some higher officers today for expressions of opinion as to how many troops would be needed to intervene in Mexico. They said that all depended on what sort of intervention might be undertaken. They were sure that two such divisions as the First and Second could whip any Mexican force that would give battle, but when it came to a matter of lines of communications through Mexico or of numerous garrisons the size of the country would call for vastly larger forces than would be needed for any possible combat purposes.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Reports from Washington that the Administration may decide to intervene in Mexico came as a complete surprise to the members of the American Peace Commission. It is said in commission circles that the matter was never mentioned by President Wilson while here to any of his associates, who are disinclined to believe that an intervention policy has been determined upon.

HUGE DEMAND FOR CAPITAL.

United States bankers are preparing for a huge capital demand in the Autumn. An article in this week's issue of The Annalist summarizes the prospective need of money and suggests the recreation of the Capital Issues Committee in order that the situation may be controlled. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c a copy; $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

State Troopers Sent to Quell Strike Riot; First Time Used for This Purpose

ROME, N. Y., July 14.—Efforts to settle the strike in the metal trades industries of this city, which has been in progress for more than five weeks, have failed, and work in the plants of the Rome Brass and Copper Company, Rome Manufacturing Company, Rome Wire Company, and two allied industries remains practically at a standstill. The principal demand of the workers, who number about 4,000, is for an eight-hour day and an increase in pay, which the manufacturers have refused to grant.

Up to today the strikers have been rather quiet. Crowds of them have gathered on the streets leading to the factories, but little violence has been offered. This morning, however, a number of the employes of the mills and some of the employers were attacked by the strikers and roughly handled. Stones, clubs, and fists were used. Some of the victims had teeth knocked out and were badly cut and bruised. A large number of extra policemen and Deputy Sheriffs are on duty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Because the police of Rome, fourteen in number, were unable to cope with a gang of Italians employed in the mills in that city, a detail of sixty-five State Troopers was sent to render aid. It is the first time that the State Troopers have been sent out on such an errand. There are some 3,000 Italians employed in the mills.

Mayor Hoffman communicated with the Executive chamber this afternoon and asked for aid. Major Chandler, Superintendent of the State Police, was appealed to, and when he put the matter up to Governor Smith in New York City, the latter told him to take all precautions to safeguard the people of Rome.

Major Chandler thereupon ordered out twenty-nine members of Troop D, at Oneida, under command of Captain Hamilton H. Barnes, and these troopers from Batavia, Yonkers, and Albany were dispatched by train. Major Chandler went to Rome to take personal charge of the troopers.

No request for aid of the State militia has come, and it is not believed there will be any, for the troopers, mounted as they are, will doubtless be able to handle any difficulty that may arise.

BONILLAS DEFENDS CARRANZA'S RULE

Denies That He Has Repudiated Debts or Failed to Protect Foreigners.

WANTS TO BUY ARMS HERE

If Permitted to Do So, He Says, His Government Can Complete Pacification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A general denial of charges that the Mexican Government under President Carranza has repudiated its financial obligations and failed to give protection to foreigners, and that it is now planning confiscation of oil interests held by Americans was made today in an interview by Ygnacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador. He predicted the complete pacification of his country if this Government gave the Carranza Government the opportunity to obtain the necessary arms, ammunition, and airplanes.

"Mexico has never repudiated any of its just debts, and Mexico has no intention of repudiating any of her legal international obligations," he said.

"Mexico ought not to be expected to comply with her international obligations when she is dedicating every effort, every energy toward her first duty, the pacification of the country. When this is accomplished the means that are now dedicated to that object will be dedicated to complying with her international obligations. There are precedents for that in your own history. You did not think of complying with your international obligations after the civil war until you had pacified your country, and that was fifteen or twenty years.

Concerning the request of the oil interests that they be permitted to use fairplanes for transporting payrolls in Mexico, and the oil question generally, the Ambassador said:

"They asked the Government to allow them to buy airplanes for the transportation of funds from Tampico to the oil fields. The Government answered that the Government itself would buy airplanes and do that service if it should be allowed to buy them here in the United States. Applications have been made here to the Government to buy airplanes, and no permit has been granted."

In discussing the oil situation, Mr. Bonillas said:

"I know that drilling permits are granted to companies and to individuals who comply with the requisites of law, and that a great many permits are being granted to companies who have not the means to take out all the oil the wells are capable of producing. The companies have never exported from Mexico more than 10 or 12 per cent. of the capacity of the wells. The Mexican Government has always been perfectly willing that they should export all they could to the full capacity.

"There is absolutely no intention on the part of the Mexican Government to confiscate properties. All that Mexico desires is to derive a revenue from this great natural wealth, which, previous to the establishment of the Government emanating from the revolution, flowed out of the country without any benefit other than giving work to some of the people in the oil region. The oil men do not want any restriction of law at all. They object to the revolutionary decrees, and the matter of legislation on oil subjects is in the hands of Congress at the present time. It is my firm belief that when Congress gets through with that legislation it will be equitable and just legislation which ought to be satisfactory to all."

The Ambassador complained of the attacks made upon his Government by oil interests. An attempt was being made, he said, to convince the American people that the Mexican Government was pro-German, and that because it was pro-German it impeded the exportations of oil from Mexico.

"There is not a word of truth in it," he exclaimed, adding that the reason more oil was not transported was that there was no tonnage to carry it.

Of the League of Nations the Ambassador said:

"The majority of the thinking people of Mexico have hopes that it will work out the best results for the world in general. Of course, there are pessimists there, as there are here, who do not believe that lasting peace will be the result. But we are in expectant position to see how we are going to be treated, and the Mexican people in general feel that a great injustice has been done to Mexico by not being invited or admitted into the League of Nations. But, notwithstanding that, we hope we will not be made the target of prejudices and be not permitted to work out our problems. We know best how to work them out, and it certainly is our desire to work them out in order that Mexico can fulfill her international obligations.

"I found conditions in Mexico vastly improved in every way. Stories about banditry which are published here are not known throughout Mexico, and we logically get the conclusion that they are inventions of enemies of the Government. I have found that statistics about improvements in Mexico are positive, especially about the establishment of new schools all over the country. They are establishing schools in every ranch, in every hacienda. Wherever there is a group of fifteen children, there is a primary high school.

"They have caught a number of assassinators of Americans, and whenever they catch them they are given a passport to where they won't do any more damage. Banditry is an unavoidable thing. You have murders, robberies, rapes here in your big cities; how much harder must it be to stamp out the bandits in the brush. You cannot stop them here. We are doing absolutely everything we can. A good many bandits are giving themselves up in Morelos and elsewhere. The Government is sending carloads of machinery into the agricultural districts, and the bandits are coming in and giving themselves up to work.

"Our first duty is to pacify the country, and two-thirds of the revenues of the country are being devoted to that purpose, and therefore that pacification is being delayed is because we cannot get the guns and ammunition needed.

"If we are allowed to come to your markets and buy whatever we can pay for freely—I mean with the opportunity at the proper time—the pacification of the country will not be such a difficult proposition."

DEFENSE CALLS FORD AS WITNESS AT TRIAL

Chicago Tribune Lawyer Questions Him About Editorials Published in 1914 and 1915.

PRAISED IN THE FIRST YEAR

But the Break Came in 1915 When the Manufacturer Began His Peace Campaign.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 14.—The third month of Henry Ford's $1,000,000 libel suit against The Chicago Daily Tribune got under way in Judge Tucker's Court today with Mr. Ford on the stand as a witness called by The Tribune.

The courtroom was jammed, as it has been since last Thursday when Mr. Ford first appeared ready to be sworn. The testimony of his son, Edsel, however, took all of Friday's and half of today's session. The latter's evidence today dealt entirely with cost and profit figures of the Ford Motor Company on war contracts. The witness said that the differences of opinion among accountants surveying the Ford books for the last two months to ascertain just what were the personal profits of Henry Ford, were technical and that an umpire from the Treasury Department had been called in to make certain that an absolutely fair and just judgment might be had. He denied that it was an attempt to increase his father's profits.

Henry Ford was examined by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing The Tribune. Mr. Ford gave his age as 56 years, and, in answering preliminary questions he sketched the familiar details of the formation of the Ford Motor Company sixteen years ago with a capital of $150,000.

Mr. Stevenson offered in evidence a Tribune editorial of Jan. 14, 1914, in which the Ford plan of a $5 minimum wage, which was put in effect on Jan. 12, 1914, was commended in glowing terms as marking a new era in the standard of relations between employer and employe.

"Anything malicious in that, Mr. Ford?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

"No," replied the witness.

"It states your position fully and fairly?"

"Yes."

Another editorial, "Extremes in Michigan," published in 1914, was read. It contrasted the lot of the Northern Michigan miners who lost a nine months' strike and returned to work, with that of the Ford employes who were being well paid and being helped to pay for home. The course of the mine owners led backward, the editorial declared, and that of Henry Ford forward.

"Anything malicious in that?" again asked the attorney.

"No."

A third editorial asserted that Mr. Ford was a greater business man than a philanthropist. It referred to him as one of the great geniuses of the world. The witness admitted there was nothing malicious in it.

The last editorial read was published in 1915.

"About that time you found yourself and The Tribune drifting apart?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes."

"What they called preparedness you called militarism?"

"I think so."

Mr. Stevenson referred to a story in The Detroit Free Press in 1915, stating that Mr. Ford had started a worldwide campaign for universal peace.

"Mr. Delavigne wrote that, I believe. He wrote it, but I was responsible. He was my publicity agent," Mr. Ford said.

The article quoted Ford as asserting that preparedness was a criminal waste, the burden of which falls on the workers. He would rather end his days in poverty, the article said, than make a profit out of war or preparedness. War was referred to as "an enormous crime" and as "murder." He would not build peace palaces, the story continued, "but would educate children that this country is not threatened, and against preparedness" which, he was quoted as asserting, never prevented a war, but instead invited it.

"What did you do to combat war?" asked Mr. Stevenson, "hire Mr. Delavigne to write for you?"

"That was the beginning, yes."

"Who was Mr. Delavigne?"

"A reporter on The Free Press."

"And meanwhile you kept on at your business, making money?"

"Yes."

A reply to Mr. Ford by Henry R. Joy, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, was also read. Mr. Joy, in the course of a statement, was quoted as asserting that if Mr. Ford's factory were in Belgium instead of Michigan he might have a different viewpoint.

A long article by Delavigne, quoting Mr. Ford, published on Sept. 5, 1915, as opposing an increase in the navy and stating that Mr. Ford had set aside $1,000,000 to teach the horrors of war and the benefits of peace, was read. When the reading was completed adjournment was taken. Mr. Ford will resume his testimony tomorrow.

WARRANT FOR DOOLING.

New Yorker Accused with Chicagoan of Conspiracy Against Means.

CONCORD, N. C., July 14.—Charging conspiracy in the prosecution of Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King and subornation of perjury in connection with the trial of Means in 1917, warrants were issued here today for John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney of New York, and William B. Miller, attorney for the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

Dooling assisted Solicitor Hayden Clement in the prosecution of Means, and representatives of the Northern Trust Company were witnesses for the State. Means was acquitted.

The evidence upon which the warrants were issued will be presented to and witnesses heard by the Grand Jury here on Aug. 11 next, and if a true bill is found the Governors of New York and Illinois will be asked to extradite the defendants for trial here.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 18.50 cents per pound.—Advt.

KING SENDS THANKS FOR PAPERS BY AIR

Expresses Deep Interest in Copies of The New York Times Brought by R-34.

EARL READING IS PLEASED

Newspapers Reproduce Photos Carried by Dirigible—Her Officers Reach London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—The following letter was received today by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Buckingham Palace, July 13, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 9th inst., the Midweek Pictorial of the 16th inst., illustrating the Argonne battlefield, and THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, bearing today's date, were duly received this afternoon soon after 1 P. M., by the King.

His Majesty was much interested in receiving these papers from the post carried by the Airship R-34, and asks that you will be good enough to convey to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES an expression of his Majesty's best thanks for them.

The King did not fail to notice that THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 9th contained a full account of President Wilson's arrival from France.

Yours faithfully,

CLIVE WIGRAM.

Lieut. Col. Wigram, who was formerly one of the King's equerries, is now assistant private secretary to his Majesty.

The envelope bears the royal private stamp, "G. R.," with a crown in a circle and is postmarked "Official paid 2:15 AM. 14 Jy. '19, London SW."

Colonel Wigram, as was cabled yesterday, telephoned promptly to the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES announcing the King's receipt of the airship mail, and this letter is a further graceful acknowledgement of courtesy by the most democratic of monarchs, one of whose greatest ambitions is to further the relations of friendship and mutual appreciation between Great Britain and the United States.

This autograph letter was delivered by hand at the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES today, addressed to its London correspondent:

Royal Courts of Justice,
London, W. C., 14, 7, 1919.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I find on my return this morning from the country that a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, sent to me by the R-34, was delivered at my house at 5:30 P. M. yesterday. I much appreciate the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in selecting me as one of the recipients of this memento of an historic occasion, which I hope and believe may be the first step toward establishment of a regular service that will enable the daily press of each of our countries to circulate freely and speedily in the other, and so will cement even more closely the bonds that knit the two peoples together. Yours very truly,

READING.

P. S. I received a further copy this morning by post.

Ernest Marshall, Esq., THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It may be well to establish the fact that to THE NEW YORK TIMES belongs the distinction of being the first newspaper to make a record in transmission by airship. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, proprietor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, claims the distinction for that paper, but comparison of dates and hours shows that THE TIMES beat The Ledger by nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. Curtis, who is now in London, wrote to Lord Stamfordham, the King's secretary, saying: "I have the honor to lend herewith a copy of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, the first American newspaper conveyed by airship via R-34 from the United States to Great Britain," and requested Lord Stamfordham to request the gracious consent of His Majesty, King George V, to receive this initial copy delivered in the Kingdom."

The London Times and Daily Mail state that the Ledger was delivered at Buckingham Palace at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, and The Times says: "This is a historic mark in transatlantic postal service. A newspaper arrived at Buckingham Palace three days, nine hours and thirty-six minutes after the airship's departure from New York."

Colonel Wigram's letter on behalf of the King specially states that THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 9th inst. was duly received "this afternoon (Sunday) soon after 1 P. M. by the King."

It is understood that the exact time was two minutes past 1. So THE NEW YORK TIMES was in the hands of King George an hour and a half before the Philadelphia Ledger was handed in at Buckingham Palace.

General Maitland, with Major Scott, commander of the R-34, and Lieutenant Shotter, her engineer, arrived in London this morning. A little group of officers representing the Air Service stood on the platform at the Liverpool Street Station. Commander Ramsey of the United States Navy was also present to offer congratulations.

General Maitland, quiet and unassuming, shook hands with those who pressed forward to greet him. Major Scott, with his sunny smile, seemed as happy as a schoolboy, and Lieutenant Shotter was soon deep in conversation with friends.

Commander Ramsey went forward to offer an American tribute to the R-34's accomplishment. He gripped General Maitland's hand heartily as he congratulated him upon the splendid flight, and in turn welcomed the other officers.

The Morning Post says:

"Included in the mail carried by the R-34 was a parcel sent from the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES to its London correspondent. This package, which was postmarked New York, July 7, and Hempstead, L. I., July 9, contained a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 7, which gives an excellent account of the great reception to the R-34 when she landed at Mineola on the 6th.

"It should also be mentioned, as an evidence of journalistic enterprise in America, that the King received by the R-34 post a copy of yesterday's (13th) supplement to THE NEW YORK TIMES."

A copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 9, together with a copy of the Mid-Week Pictorial and The Times Magazine section, bearing date of July 13, was delivered at The Times office, London, this afternoon from the R-34. It bears a British postage stamp with a London SW. post office stamp, dated "14th July, 2:15 a. m."

LONDON, July 14. (Associated Press.)—A large crowd had gathered at the railway station to greet the officers of the R-34 when they arrived from Pulham today, and they were forced to make their way slowly to waiting automobiles, in which they were driven to the Air Ministry.

After reporting to their chief, Major Gen. J. E. B. Seeley, Major Scott and General Maitland made a detailed report to the Air Council concerning the voyage of the R-34.

Photographs taken recently in the United States and brought to England by the R-34 and to London by airplane from Pulham were published by the morning newspapers. This is looked upon as the first step toward the prediction by Viscount Northcliffe that a quick interchange of New York and London newspapers and photographs by aerial post was a possibility of the near future.

The photographs brought by the R-34 included some of President Wilson's arrival at New York, a view of the R-34 taken from an American airship as the British dirigible approached Mineola, and a snapshot of the first knockdown in the Willard-Dempsey fight at Toledo on July 4.

The newspapers also published a photograph showing a four-day-old American newspaper for King George being delivered at Buckingham Palace.

Explains British Delay in Stating Irish Policy

LONDON, July 14.—Pressed in the House of Commons today for a statement of the Government's Irish policy, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The Government does not wish to postpone any part of its policy, but does not wish to attempt anything without some chance of success."

ROW WHEN TRUCK HALTS HYLAN'S CAR

Bodyguard Battles with Chauffeur, Who Is Arrested and Fined $2.

WRITES LETTER ABOUT IT

Mayor Gives Version to Enright, Saying Regulations Must Be Enforced.

While Mayor Hylan and his brother-in-law, Detective Sergeant Irving O'Hara, of the Bomb Squad, who is also his bodyguard, were driving down Lafayette Street yesterday morning on their way to the City Hall, Benjamin Weinberg, driving a large automobile truck, got in front of the Mayor's car, which resulted in a dispute and the truckman's arrest. The charges made against him were disorderly conduct, using vile language, reckless driving, and operating an automobile without wearing a chauffeur's badge.

The Mayor had just left Police Headquarters, where he left Miss Alma O'Hara, who is employed there as a clerk, and he was making his way to the City Hall. When his automobile neared Canal Street the truck got in its way, according to Patrolman Frank Miller, and the tooting of the horn on the city executive's automobile had no effect on Weinberg.

When O'Hara asked the truck driver to get out of the way Weinberg said he never refused. O'Hara jumped from the Mayor's automobile and boarded the truck, whereupon Weinberg told him to get off and attempted to put him off. The automobiles drew up to the curb, and a large crowd gathered. When Mayor Hylan was ready to resume his journey automobiles and wagons were lined up for blocks awaiting the signal to go ahead.

The negro chauffeur on the Mayor's automobile soon came to O'Hara's aid, and later they were joined by Detective Joseph Kennedy of the 21st Street Station. Patrolman Miller edged his way into the crowd and placed Weinberg under arrest.

Mayor Hylan watched the encounter from his seat in the automobile. The dispute extended over twenty minutes, with the result that the Mayor arrived at City Hall later than usual. He sent a letter to Commissioner Enright afterwards giving his version of what occurred. The letter follows:

On my way to the City Hall this morning at about 8:30, as I turned into Lafayette Street, a motor truck was trailing at a high rate of speed going south on Lafayette Street. The chauffeur crossed over intersecting streets where hundreds of people were crossing on their way to work without slowing down.

At my request Officer O'Hara signalled the chauffeur of the auto truck to stop. When the officer called his attention to the high rate of speed at which he was going and asked him for his chauffeur's license he refused to show it, used vile language, and again started his car across the street through the crowd which was crossing and had gathered at that point. He was then placed under arrest.

There was no officer on duty at that time at Canal and Lafayette Streets, where thousands of people are compelled to cross the street on their way to business. It would seem to me that an officer should be placed at such a busy thoroughfare during the hours when travel is so congested.

The appalling loss of life due to the refusal of chauffeurs of motor cars, particularly trucks, to obey the provisions of the ordinances and traffic rules of this city must be stopped.

Pay no attention to unjust criticisms leveled at your department by some of the papers of this city in your attempt to compel the enforcement of these laws. Saving the life of one human being will justify the most rigid enforcement of the auto vehicle law.

When arraigned before Magistrate Frothington in Tombs Court, Weinberg, who said he was 25 years old and lived at 1,491 Bryant Avenue, was fined $2 on the charges of disorderly conduct and using vile language, which were made by Detective O'Hara. In imposing this penalty fine the Magistrate suggested that there was a possibility the defendant did not know that O'Hara was a detective. Weinberg will be arraigned in Traffic Court today on the other charges.

DAYLIGHT LAW REPEAL BEATEN IN THE HOUSE

Attempt to Pass Agricultural Bill with Rider Over the President's Veto Fails.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House today failed to pass the agricultural appropriation bill with its daylight saving rider over the President's veto. The vote on the question of repassage was 247 ayes to 135 noes, the affirmative side thus lacking eight votes of the necessary two-thirds.

This action means that the country will remain on a daylight saving basis indefinitely. House advocates of the repeal said tonight that no further effort would be made at this session, and perhaps not in this Congress, which continues until March, 1921, to wipe out the daylight saving act.

The measure was sent back to the Committee on Agriculture, which will meet Wednesday and report out the bill, with the rider eliminated. The bill will be accepted by the House without debate, and will then go to the Senate.

One hundred and thirty-eight Republicans voted to override the President's veto, also 108 Democrats and one Independent. Seventy-four Republicans supported the President with sixty Democrats and one Prohibitionist. Ex-Speaker Clark and Representative Claude Kitchin were among those who voted to pass the bill over the veto.

GUARD PRISON DRUG USERS.

Tombs Warden Says Many Attempt to End Lives.

In officially making known that Christian Vanderbergher, a prisoner, committed suicide in the Tombs Prison on Sunday night Warden Hahley said yesterday that there were almost daily attempts at suicide on the part of drug addicts confined there. This, he said, is mainly because of depression when their amount of drug is cut down. Sometimes, however, these attempts are unmistakably frauds to win sympathy for the prisoner and bring the prison physician and with him the possible chance of obtaining a small amount of their favorite drug.

Last Sunday three other prisoners attempted to end their lives. Drug users are not left without any drugs when they are made prisoners. They get drugs, but in diminished doses, with the intention of curing them. The prison physician, the Warden said, administers the drugs in small amounts and with due regard to health. It was pointed out by the Warden that at present the drugs obtained by the prison authorities are purer than they were formerly.

There are at the present time about fifty drug users locked up in the Tombs, according to the warden. They are kept in the top tier away from the other prisoners and under special guard.

ARREST 2 YOUTHS FOR HULL MURDER

Edward O'Brien Caught Near Asbury Park and Edward Earl Paige in Philadelphia.

POLICE REPORT CONFESSION

Say O'Brien Admits Having Hand in Killing and Implicates the Other.

COMPANION MAKES DENIAL

Says He Knew of the Murder, but Had Nothing to Do with It.

Edward O'Brien and Edward Earl Paige, two youths who were employed as delivery boys by Hull & Deppisch, stationers, at 106-108 Fulton Street, were arrested last night as suspects, in connection with the attack on Gardiner C. Hull in his office last Friday afternoon, which resulted in his death the following day. Both boys had been missing since Friday.

O'Brien was taken into custody at Avon Beach, a few miles south of Asbury Park, and Paige was found in a hotel in Philadelphia. Detectives who were sent to Asbury Park identified O'Brien, and Captain Arthur Carey of the Homicide B

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Maturing 1919-1932

List of Offerings on Application

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CAR TRUST SECURITIES

84 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confident Buying Imparts Much Strength to Industrial Issues —Call Money Rises.

Speculation was renewed yesterday with all the ardor seen in the days of heavy trading during May, with the result that the rise became violent in several industrial stocks and bank discrimination against industrial collateral in loans increased toward the close of business. Net gains running from 4 to as much as 17 points were recorded in case of certain steel, equipment, and automobile issues and specialties which, for one reason or another, were amenable to concerted group buying. While an accumulation of orders over the week-end imparted considerable stimulus to prices in the first hour, it appeared as though trading was later accelerated by the fact that call money ruled at 6 and 6½ per cent. and gave no signs of hardening until the bulk of the day's loans had been arranged. Then the rate on accommodation secured by all-industrial securities rose sharply to 12 per cent., a level which prevailed when the trading session ended.

The market reflected the optimistic news coming from industrial centres and also the improved bank statement of last Saturday. The possibility that many brokers might already be pretty well "loaned up," and the certainty that the time is drawing near when the demand for credit for European buyers of American goods will become an important factor in the money market were ignored by eager traders who considered the prospects of industry and trade as an advertisement of opportunities on the long side of stocks. From comment heard in commission houses it was evident that the buying was widespread and the turnover in excess of 1,800,000 shares told its own story of an insistent demand. At the same time the quick subscription of one or two offerings of new stocks, and the reported rapid absorption of new bonds indicated the presence in the market of purchasing power which was not directed altogether by the expectations of speculative profits. The rather unexpected rise of the money rate proved that, despite the quiet surface of the credit market during most of the session, considerable tension existed there. As the need of reawakened manufacturing calls for the use of more and more credit, and as plans are shaped for financing Europe, it would seem as thought the ability of stock market participants to finance themselves will receive increasing tests. For this reason the relation of stock quotations and the position of bank loan statements should supply matter for a closer study in the near future than at any time since the bull movement began last February.

Railroad stocks came in for more notice than for some time past because of the suggestion which came from influential quarters that freight rates be raised as an offset to the continued decline of net revenue. In general, the shares displayed heaviness, and it was plain enough that those of companies whose investment status formerly made them standard bearers in any sort of market were less active than many of the lower-priced issues. Judge Lovett's opinions in respect to procedure he would like to see followed in the railroad situation was considered as supplementary in many respects to the ideas forwarded by the Railway Executives' Association, and they were welcomed by the financial community as an aid to working out a complete program for the carriers.

The sterling exchange market again moved into a position of weakness, the demand rate falling to 4.43, a full 1¾ cents, to the pound under last week's minimum level. Rates on Paris and, in fact, most of the other European centres accompanied sterling in edging in favor of New York. Cotton resumed its forward movement in the afternoon after a period of heaviness in the earlier hours, several options touching new high records. July contracts, in fact, reached upward to a point close to 38 cents to the pound.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 6%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾%

Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾%

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5%

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼@5¾%

4 to 6 months 5¼@5½%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¾%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.47	$4.44¾	$4.44¾	—.03
Cables	4.47¾	4.45¾	4.45¾	—.03¾
France—				
Demand	6.96	6.93	6.93	—.07
Cables	6.91	6.91	6.91	—.07

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.44¾	$4.45¼
5.1813 Paris	6.93	6.91
5.1813 Belgium	7.15	7.12
China—		
Hongkong	81.00	81.00
Shanghai	122.00	122.125
Peking	131.00	131.125
40.29 Holland	37.87½	38.00
19.30 Greece	19.00	19.05
5.1813 Italy	8.42	8.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	51.00
Yokohama	50.75	51.00
19.30 Spain	19.35	19.45
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.80	25.00
Christiania	24.10	24.30
Copenhagen	22.70	22.90
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.875	43.00
32.44 Rio	27.375	27.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.58	5.56
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	8.80	8.75
500 rubles	8.50	8.65

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.00	7.20
Austria	3.75	4.00
Jugoslavia	4.30	4.50
Czechoslovakia	6.75	7.00
Finland	†9.50	†9.75
Rumania	‡10.30	‡10.50

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
Nominal.	Nominal.	$4.44¾	$4.43¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $493,099,202; balance, $72,715,859; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $871,206; Federal Reserve credit balance, $68,965,930.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53¾d; in New York, $1.06½; Mexican dollars, 81¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Revenue receipts:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$6,654,812	$6,654,812
Internal Revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	6,886,087	6,886,087
Miscellaneous	31,165,718	31,165,718
Miscellaneous revenue	31,564,813	31,564,813
Total receipts	$96,269,300	$96,269,300
Excess of ord. disbursements, over ord. receipts	108,459,798	108,459,798
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	141,782,984	141,782,984
Expenditures	$204,728,098	$204,728,098

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,309,500	458,061	$16,505
Year to date	165,104,408	77,141,603	106,580,485

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	51¼	800	Advance Rumely	50	52	51	51¼	— ¾
74	74¾	500	Advance Rumely pf	74¼	74¾	74	74	— ¾
111¼	112¾	13,800	Ajax Rubber	111¼	128	110¾	111	+1
3¾	3¾	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3	3¾	+ ¼
2	2¼	40,300	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	+ ¼
45	49	2,700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	45	48¾	45	48¾	+4
94	95½	200	Allis-Chalm. pf	95	95	95	95	+4
109½	109¾	11,400	Am. Agricult. Chem.	109¾	113¾	109	110	...
...	...	1,000	Am. Bank Note	81	83	81	83	+3¼
...	...	100	Am. Bank Note pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+3¾
94	94½	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95	95	94¾	+ ¾
117½	118	5,000	Am. Bosch Magneto	117¾	121	117¾	118	+3¾
...	...	100	Am. Brake S. & Fy	95	95	95	95	+2
61¾	62	18,700	Am. Can	61	62	60¾	62	+1¾
105	108	100	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
...	...	18,400	Am. Car & Foundry	110¾	115¾	110¾	114½	+5¾
...	...	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	119	119	119	119	...
66	66¾	5,600	Am. Cotton Oil	67¾	67¾	66	66¾	— ¾
12¾	13	2,900	Am. Drug. Synd	12¾	13¾	12¾	13	+ ¼
33¾	39	5,500	Am. Hide & Leath.	35	35¾	35	35¾	+3¾
135⅞	138	5,200	Am. Hide & L. pf	134¾	136¾	134	135⅞	+3¾
62	64	800	Am. Ice	63	63	63	63	...
74	74¼	500	Am. Ice pf	74¼	74¼	74	74¼	...
113¼	113⅞	11,600	Am. International	114¾	114¾	112¾	113¾	— ¾
79½	80	500	Am. Linseed	80¾	80¾	80	80	+ ¼
97½	98	100	Am. Linseed pf	98	98	98	98	...
96	96¾	82,000	Am. Locomotive	92¾	97¾	92¾	96	+6
88	88¾	19,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	+ ¼
102¾	103	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
46¾	47	13,000	Am. Steel Found	46¼	47	46¼	46¾	+1¼
139½	140	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	138¾	140¾	138	139¾	+1¾
118	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118¼	118½	— ¼
114¾	114¾	4,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	+ ¾
103¾	104	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
242¾	243	1,700	Am. Tobacco	245	245¾	243¾	244¾	...
121¼	121¾	5,200	Am. Woolen	122¾	125¾	120¾	121¾	— ¾
109	109¾	300	Am. Woolen pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
57	58	1,800	Am. Writ. Paper pf	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ¾
28	28¼	10,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	28	29	27¾	28	...
64¾	65	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
76	76¼	17,100	Anaconda Copper	76¾	79¾	76	78	...
55	56	1,100	Assoc. Dry Goods	57¾	57¾	56	56	— ¾
92	94	600	Assoc. Oil	92	92	92	93	+1
100⅝	101¼	2,700	At., Top. & S. F	101¼	102¾	101¼	101¼	— ¾
85	85½	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
101¼	101⅝	800	Atlantic Coast Line	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅝	— ¼
175	177	700	At., Gulf & W. I	177	177	173¾	176	— ½
72	74	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72	73	72	73	— ¼
122¾	123	86,500	Baldwin Locomot	113¾	124½	113¾	123	+10
45	45¼	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	...
56	58¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	...
141	142	2,900	Barrett Co	141¾	142	139¾	141	— ½
1⅝	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
...	...	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	97¾	98¾	97	98¾	— ¾
96¾	97	75,600	Beth. Steel, Class B	96¾	104	97¾	103	— ¾
112	113	1,200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112	113¾	111¾	113	— ¾
...	...	1,700	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
23¾	24	2,200	Brook. Rapid Tran	23¾	25	23¾	23¾	...
86	90	200	Brook. Union Gas	86	86¾	86	86¾	— ¼
105	105¾	300	Brown Shoe	104	104½	104	104¾	— ¼
100	102	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	...
10	10¾	6,000	Brune, Ter. & Ry.S	10¾	11¾	10	10¾	+ ¾
90	94¾	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	90	90	90	90	...
150	155	200	Burns Brothers	157¾	157¾	155¼	155¾	— 2¼
32¾	34¾	100	Butterick Co	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
13½	13¾	2,800	Butte Copper & Z	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
36¾	37	2,700	Butte & Superior	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
45¾	46¾	2,000	Caddo Cent. O. & R	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
71½	72	2,000	Cal. Packing	72¾	73¾	71¾	72	...
38	38¾	100	Cal. Petroleum	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
80¾	81	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	81	81	80¾	80¾	— ¾
79	80¾	1,100	Calumet & Arizona	79	80½	79	80	+2¼
167	167¾	7,800	Canadian Pacific	168	170¾	167¾	167¾	— ¼
37¾	38	8,400	Central Foundry	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	— ¼
66¾	67¾	2,600	Central Foundry pf	66¾	68	66	67¾	— ¼
110¾	110¾	25,900	Central Leather Co	108¾	112	108¾	110¾	+2¾
64½	65	7,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65¾	66¾	64	64¾	— ¾
65	65¾	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	65¾	65¾	65	65¾	— ¼
16¾	16¾	100	Chi. & Alton pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+2
10	12¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	11	11	11	11	— ½
10	10¾	800	Chi. Great Western	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ¾
28¼	28¾	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
44	44¾	1,900	Chi., M. & St. Paul	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	— ¼
69	69½	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69½	69¾	68¾	69¾	— ¼
100¾	101	400	Chi. & Northwest	100¾	101	100¾	101	+ ¼
29¾	29¾	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	30	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
83	83½	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
71¾	71¾	100	C., R. I. & P. 8% pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	...
29	29¼	13,400	Chile Copper	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
49¾	50	5,100	Chino Copper	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ¾
50	50½	300	C., C., C. & St. L	50	50	50	50	...
91	92½	100	Cluett, Peabody	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¾
65¼	65¾	10,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	64¾	66¾	64¾	65¾	+1
63¾	65¾	3,200	Columbia Gas & El	64	64½	63¾	65¾	+ ¾
61¾	62	1,500	Comput. Tab. Rec	62¾	63¾	61¾	61¾	+1¾
67¼	68	200	Consol. Cigar	68¾	68¾	68	68	...
105	105¾	20,000	Consolidated Gas	103¾	108¾	103	105	+3¼
18¾	19	5,200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	19	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
97	97¾	600	Continental Can	97½	97¾	96¾	96¾	— ¾
90¾	90¾	11,500	Corn Prod. Ref	91	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ¾
106½	109	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾
74	78	1,500	Crex Carpet	65	79	65	75¾	+12¾
135¾	139¼	58,400	Crucible Steel	125	139¾	124½	139¼	+17
...	...	100	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105	+2
37¼	38	20,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	38	39¾	37¾	38	— ¾
79¾	80¾	8,400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	83	84½	80	80	—6
195	205	5,900	Cuban Amer. Sugar	198	206	195	205	+10
111¼	112¾	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	110¾	112¾	110¾	112¾	+2¾
13	13½	2,300	Denver & Rio G	15¾	15¾	13	13½	—1
21¾	22	42,500	Denver & Rio G. pf	23¾	24	21¾	22	— ¾
14¼	14¾	1,300	Dome Mines	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
38½	39	3,300	Elk Horn Coal	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+ ¾
37	37¾	600	Emerson Brantingh	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
94¼	97¾	2,100	Endicott Johnson	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	+6¾
103¾	104	100	Endicott John. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½	...
18¾	18¾	3,100	Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
31¾	31¾	2,500	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
21¾	22¾	100	Erie 2d pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
116¾	116¾	4,000	Fam.-Play-Lasky	117	117¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
...	...	3,700	Do., rights	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
21	21¼	1,900	Federal Min. & Sm	18¾	22	18¾	21¼	+2¼
46½	47	5,900	Fed. Min. & S. pf	45¾	48¾	45¾	48¾	+4
84	87	100	Fisher Body	84	84	84	84	...
61¾	63	18,000	Freeport Texas	61¾	64¾	60	62¾	+ ¾
38¾	38¾	4,400	Gaston, Wm. & W	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	...
193¾	194	200	General Chemical	193¾	193¾	193¾	193¾	—1¾
81	82	1,900	General Cigar	81	82	81	81¾	...
172	176	8,100	General Electric	172	176¾	171¾	174¾	+ ¾
235	240	2,400	General Motors	235	240	234½	237¼	+2¾
92¾	92¾	400	General Motors pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
87¾	87¾	7,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	— ¼
104	104	200	Goodrich pf	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
72¼	72½	700	Granby Consol	72¼	72½	72	72	— ¼
95½	96	5,800	Great Northern pf	95½	96	95	95¾	— ¼
51¾	51¾	11,300	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	51¾	51¾	50¼	51¾	+ ¾
47	47¾	2,200	Greene-Can. Cop	47	47¾	46¾	47¾	+ ¾
70	72	400	Gulf States Steel	70	71	70	70	+ ¼
10¾	10¾	1,000	Gulf, Mobile & Nor	10¾	11	10¾	11	+1
88½	90	900	Hartman Corp	85	90	85	90	+5
69½	70	11,000	Haskell & Barker	69½	71¾	68¾	70	—1
100	101	400	Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
67¾	67¾	10,000	Inspiration Copper	68	68¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
...	...	900	Int. Combustion	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
27	27	900	Int. Consol. pf	27¾	27¾	26¾	27	—1
37¾	38	3,700	Int. Agricultural	37¾	37¾	35	38¾	+ ¾
91¾	91¾	900	Int. Agricul. pf	91¾	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¼
147¾	147¾	1,300	Int. Harvester, new	147¾	147¾	146	148¾	+1¾
63¾	65	55,000	Int. Mer. Marine	65¾	65¾	62¾	62¾	—3¾
122¾	122¾	8,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	123	123¾	121¾	122¾	+ ¾
...	...	2,400	Int. Nickel	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
67	67¼	2,400	Int. Paper	68¾	68¾	67	67	—1
...	...	500	Int. Paper pf., std	79¾	79¾	79	79	...
38½	39	3,000	Jewel Tea	39	41	38¾	38½	+ ¾
76¾	77	100	Jewel Tea pf	76¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	— ½
38	40¾	9,300	Jones Bros. Tea	38	41	38	40¾	+2¾
23¼	23½	600	Kansas City South	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
54½	56	200	Kansas City So. pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¾
136¾	136¾	5,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	136¾	137¾	136¾	136¾	— ¾
...	...	400	Kelly Sp. T. pf. rts	4	4	4	4	...
...	...	600	Kelsey Wheel	86	86	86	86	+4¾
...	...	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	100	100	100	100	...
42¾	43	7,400	Kennett Copper	42¾	43¾	42¾	43	+ ¾
124¾	126¾	11,200	Keystone Tire & R	124¾	126¾	124¾	126½	+2
88	90	6,700	Lackawanna Steel	88	90	87¾	90	+2½
10¾	11	200	Lake Erie & West	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ¾
38¾	39	4,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	38¾	39	37¾	38	...
52¾	52¾	10,700	Lehigh Valley	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ¾
81	81	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	81	81	79¾	79¾	— ¾
118	118	1,600	Louisv. W. & 2d pf	118	118	118	118	+3
208¼	215	6,600	Lorillard (P.) Co	208¼	215	208¼	213¾	+6½
112	112½	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
120	121¾	400	Louis. & Nash	120	120	119¼	120	— ½
87	87	100	Manhattan Elev	87	87	87	87	—1¼
36¾	37	5,300	Manhattan Shirt	36¾	37	35¾	36¼	— ¾
53	55	6,000	Maxwell Motors	53	55	53	54½	+1¾
79¼	81	4,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	79¼	81	79¼	79½	— ¾
41	44¾	6,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	41	44¾	40¾	43¾	+2¾
200	200	100	May Dept. Stores	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
109¾	109¾	100	May Dept. St. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
193½	196	7,200	Mexican Petroleum	193½	196¾	194	194¾	— ¾
29¾	30¾	5,900	Miami Copper	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ¾
62¼	63¾	45,600	Midvale Steel	61¾	62¾	60¾	62¾	—1¾
15¾	15¾	15,000	Minn. & St. L. new	19¾	21¾	15¾	21¼	+3
97¾	97¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	...
10¾	10¾	4,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
21¼	21¾	1,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	21¼	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
37¾	38¾	13,900	Missouri Pacific	37¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	+ ¾
57¾	57¾	900	Missouri Pacific pf	57¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	— ¾
79	79	200	Montana Power	79	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¾
42¾	42¾	6,800	Nat. Acme	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	—1¾
87¼	88	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	87¼	88	87¾	88	+ ¾
106¾	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	103¾	+ ¾
24¼	24¾	8,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24¼	24¾	23¾	23¾	...
84¾	86¾	4,700	Nat. Enam. & St	84¾	86¾	84	84¾	+ ¼
102	102	1,000	Nat. Lead	87	87	85¼	85¼	+1
10	10¼	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
20¾	20¾	2,500	Nevada Con. Ccp	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
44	45	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	44	45	43¾	43¾	+1¾
128¾	127	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	128¾	127	126	127	+1
80¼	81	3,400	N. Y. Central	80¼	81	80	80¼	+ ¼
45	45¾	2,400	N. Y. Dock	42¾	45¾	42¾	45	—3
33	33	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
23	23	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
107	107¾	700	Norfolk & Western	107	107¾	107	107¾	— ¼
96	96½	4,200	Northern Pacific	96	96½	95¼	95¾	— ¾
86	87	1,300	Nova Scotia S. & C	86	87	86¾	87	+2
60	60¾	20,400	Ohio Cities Gas	60	60¾	59¾	60	+ ¼
51	53	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	52	53½	52	53½	+ ¼
11	11¾	5,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11¾	11¾	11	11½	— ¼
56¾	57	400	Owens Bottle	57	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
41	41¾	1,100	Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	40¾	41	—1
107¼	107¾	20,200	Pan-Am. Pet. & Tr	108¾	109¾	106¾	107¾	+ ¾
54	54½	20,500	Penn. Seab. Steel	52¾	54½	52¾	54¾	+3¾
45¾	45¾	1,600	Pennsylvania R. R	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
54	54¾	3,400	People's Gas, Chi	53¾	54¾	52¾	54	+2¾
13¾

Preferred Steel Stocks

Bethlehem 186
U. S. Steel.....131
Crucible 124
Republic 117

The above prices were attained in recent times, and show that profits can be made in the safer investment issues as well as the common stocks.

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The Market

Discussed in this week's issue of
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THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a survey of the trouble in Korea, together with a semi-official review of the Philippine Independence Movement and an analysis of the Peace Treaty. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

CRAMPS TO FIGURE IN SHIPPING MERGER

Philadelphia Company Will Form Centre of Big Export and Building Corporation.

SHARES CHANGE HANDS

Syndicate Headed by Chandler Brothers & Co. Get Practically All of $6,250,000 Stock.

The persistent advance of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company stock on the Curb and the Philadelphia market to $200 a share during the last three weeks was explained yesterday through information that the corporation is to be the central figure in a new combination. Practically all the $6,250,000 stock has been acquired, it was learned, by a group of banking interests headed by Chandler Brothers & Co., and will be exchanged for stock of the new holding concern. One or more steamship companies are to enter the merger, whose names were withheld yesterday, pending the completion of all arrangements.

The corporation in course of formation will be named the American Trade and Shipping Company, with 1,000,000 shares or more of stock without stated par value. The Cramp stock is to go in on the basis of one share for five of the new issue. This operation will absorb 312,500 Cramp shares, in case all of those outstanding are exchanged, and a substantial amount of the balance will be paid out for stock of additional corporations which are admitted later. It is understood that holders of Cramp stock who are unwilling to make exchange will receive a cash offer which was reported yesterday to be in excess of $230 per share.

The Cramp corporation was one of the many to be carried from an indifferent to a prosperous basis by the war. The net earnings of $1,497,255 in 1916 were practically double those of 1913, and later displayed substantial improvement. The company owns a shipbuilding and repair yard at Philadelphia which covers forty-five acres. Since the construction of ships was stimulated by the war losses at sea, physical property has been improved greatly, and new facilities have been added from profits, until now the company is one of the best equipped in the country.

P. M. Chandler of Chandler Brothers & Co. declined to make public details of the undertaking yesterday, saying that the terms would be made known in a few days, when a stock offering would be ready. In quarters where the deal wasd iscussed it was said that the sponsors believed earnings would run from the start at the rate of $3 per share of stock. The corporation is to have export and shipping departments, as well as shipbuilding, and it is expected that the shipping concerns admitted will prove to have established services to Europe and the Far East.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	..	6.60	5.20	5.45
Spelter	..	8.12½	..	7.90
Antimony	..	8.50	..	8.50
Quicksilver	..	$103.00	..	$103.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon	..	31.90	..	31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 20¾, 30 days; on metal exchange 20½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	97	15	0	94	15	0
Copper, futures	96	10	0	95	15	0
Tin, spot	246	0	0	246	5	0
Tin, futures	245	10	0	245	15	0
Spelter, spot	41	15	0	41	10	0
Spelter, futures	42	15	0	42	5	0
Lead, spot	23	15	0	23	15	0
Lead, futures	24	0	0	24	7	6

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William Salomon & Co. announced yesterday that the offering of 227,000 shares of Otis Steel Company common stock at $39.50 per share, on a when issued basis, had been oversubscribed.

A. S. Prescott has been elected Vice President of the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company.

The American Foreign Banking Corporation has received permission from the State Banking Department to open a branch office in San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

A. W. McDonald has been elected Vice President of the Cross and Oil Refining Company.

Robert H. Cox has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Parkinson & Burr.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Van Emburgh & Atterbury announce that the common stock of the Brazon Oil Corporation of Delaware, recently offered by them, has been sold.

Directors of the Jewel Tea Company yesterday elected Raymond E. Durham President. He succeeds F. V. Skiff, who becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Durham is Vice President of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Dwight Braman, member of the Stock Exchange, has issued an analysis of the Consolidated-Interstate-Callahan Mining Company.

Information reached the local agency of the National Bank of South Africa yesterday that branches had been opened at Antwerp and at Bombay, India.

S. L. Chamberlaine, President of the Hocking Valley Products Company, has sent a letter to stockholders, stating that on June 1 current assets amounted to $389,207, and all liabilities, other than first mortgage bonds due 1961, totaled $174,945.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20 railroads	96.96	96.18	96.31	— .19
25 industrials	118.42	115.25	117.59	+2.17
50 stocks	92.70	90.70	91.97	+ .99

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 12	91.18	89.24	90.30	+1.07
July 11	90.97	89.58	89.81	+ .13
July 10	90.84	89.16	89.78	— .53
July 9	91.06	89.73	90.31	+ .53
July 8	90.43	89.06	89.78	+ .45
July 7	90.94	88.51	89.34	— .91

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	92.70	July 14	89.73	Jan. 24	91.97
†1918	74.78	July 8	70.48	July 13	71.67
1917	82.44	July 2	79.58	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.39
1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 30	73.25

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	92.70	July 14	89.73	Jan. 24	91.97
†1919	74.22	May 16	64.13	Jan. 15	71.07
			Full Years.		
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.13	Jan. 15	73.20
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	86.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.58	— .03	— .60	+ .67

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 12	77.61	—.05	July 4	Holiday	
July 11	77.66	+.05	July 3	77.75	—.03
July 10	77.66	—.04	July 2	77.78	—.03
July 9	77.69	+.02	July 1	77.81	—.06
July 8	77.67	—.11	June 30	77.91	—.12
July 7	77.78	+.03	June 28	78.03	—.03
July 5	Holiday		June 27	78.08	+.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.53
†1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 15	76.71
			Full Years.		
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 7	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

END SALE OF CERTIFICATES.

Treasury Issue of Series T7 Was Closed Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Glass announced tonight that subscriptions for Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series T7, dated July 1, and maturing on Dec. 15, closed today. The amount of subscriptions reported to date for this issue is approximately $500,000,000, which, together with the amount of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series T5, dated June 3, and maturing on Dec. 15, makes the aggregate amount of certificates maturing on the latter dated approximately $738,000,000.

Sales of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness from July 1 to 14 make an approximate total of $826,468,000, itemized as follows: Series T6, dated July 1, and maturing on Sept. 15, in the amount of $326,468,000, and Series T7, dated July 1, and maturing Dec. 15, in the amount of approximately $500,000,000. As previously announced subscriptions for Treasury Certificates of Series T6 closed on July 2.

Final figures of subscriptions allotted for Treasury Certificates of Series T7 will be announced as soon as reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$130,480	$141,680	*$11,200
Def. aft. tax.	21,674	†16,489	38,163
Net oper. def.	30,382	†20,947	†51,329
5 mos. gross.	553,464	576,451	7,033
Def. aft. tax.	159,113	†13,882	172,995
Net oper. def.	172,213	†51,359	223,572

*Decrease. †Income.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN for May—

Gross	251,791	207,080	44,711
Bal aft. tax.	12,200	59,581	*47,381
Net oper. inc.	14,732	69,468	*54,736
5 mos. gross.	1,020,224	938,577	81,647
Def. aft. tax.	109,812	†193,356	303,168
Net oper. def.	100,205	†246,657	346,862

*Decrease. †Income.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total income.	*$1,820,191	$1,678,846	$1,566,173
Surplus	52,242	286,550	480,111
Dividends	200,000	300,000	400,000
Deficit	147,758	13,450	80,111
Prev. surplus.	2,581,824	1,050,619	990,500
Total surplus.	2,434,066	2,587,169	1,050,620

*Includes other income.

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Month of June	3,119,195	2,907,272	211,923
Six months	18,321,388	15,622,648	2,688,740

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Bloss.	28	30
Amer Oil	5	6	Iron Cap.	11½	12
Boston Ely	1½	1¾	Majestic	25	28
Boat Mont.	90	92	Mex Metals.	14	17
Bohemia	1¼	2¼	Mol Tung.	13	16
Butte Lon.	20	22	New Baltic.	2	2½
Champ. old	3	3¼	Nat L & Z.	8	11
Calaveras	1½	1¾	Nixon	26	28
Chief Con.	3¾	3½	Nev Doug.	20	23
Cortez	12	25	Oneco	75	1
Con Cop.	7¼	7¾	Onondaga	30	50
Crystal	12	15	Rainier	80	82
Crown Res.	35	45	S W Miami.	5	6
Eagle B B.	2¼	2½	Seven Mets.	25	35
Fortune	3	6	Texana	1¼	1¾
Houghton	1	1¼	U V Exten.	47¼	48
Homa	36	37	Victoria	1	1½
La Rose	40	47	Yukon	87	1

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
G., St. P., M. & O.	2½	SA	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Do pf.	3½	SA	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Haskell & Barber	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Kelsey Wheel pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Packard Motor	2½	Q	July 31	July 15

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅞	100
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97¼
Argentine 5s	83	84⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅜	98⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	95	95½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95¼	97
Chinese Government 5s	66	69½
Republic of Cuba ext 5s, 1944	98⅝	99⅛
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	81½	82½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	93
City of Bordeaux 6s	98⅝	99
City of Lyons 6s	98¾	99
City of Marseilles 6s	97¼	97½
City of Paris 6s	97⅛	97⅝
Japanese 4½s	85	90
Japanese 4½s, second series	..	91
Japanese 4s	75½	78½
City of Tokio 5s	75½	82
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅝	99⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	99
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	98	98¼
United States of Mexico 5s	..	71
United States of Mexico 4s	53	57

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	99⅝	Pan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
2s, c. 1930	99¼	99⅝	Pan 3s, r. 1961	89	92
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c. 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	88	92	Pal 4s, '34, 90		98
4s, r. 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35, 90		94½
4s, r. 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '36, 90		98
Pan 2s, r. 1936	98¾	99½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c. 1936	98¾	..			
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99¼			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	52	54¾	Barrett Co pf.	114	118
Alb & Sus.	..	135	Buff & S.	74	80
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	99½	Do pf.	82	87
Am B S pf	93	96	Brklyn Ed.	101	103
Am Coal	42	50	B, R & P pf.	56	..
Am Exp	93	100	Burns B pf	110	115
Am Lo pf.	106	108	Bush Ter.	80	100
Am M 1st pf. stk.	35	37½	Cal P pf.	113⅝	119
Am Shipb.	130	135	Can So.	45½	48
Am Sm pf. A	93	96	Cent L pf.	113	114
Am Snuff.	120	125	C R & P of N J	225	228
Do pf.	93	100	C & S A Tel	118	..
Am S Tob pf.	99	99½	Certain-teed	43	46
Am T & C	50	64	Do 1st pf	80	90
Am Tob pf.	100½	101½	Chand Mot.	260	265
Ann Arbor	4½	5	Chi & Alt.	11	11½
Do pf.	10	20	C & E Ill.	6½	7
Asso D G 1st pf.	75	78	C & N W pf.	129	132
Do 2d pf.	72	77	C, St P, M & Om.	76	77
A, B & A.	10	11	Do pf.	105	110
Beech Cr'k	30½	..	C, C, C & St L pf.	70	74
Cl & Pitts.	..	80	Do spec.	87½	..
Clu-P pf.	106½	109½	Col F pf.	106	125
Col & So.	28	29	Do 1st pf	54	55
Do 2d pf.	46	55	Con C pf.	85½	86
Cont Ins.	73	74	C-Am Sug pf.	103	107
D & Co pf.	102	108	D, L & W.	186	187½
Det Ed.	118	122	Det & M.	..	85
Det U Ry.	..	110	D, S S & A	5	6
Do pf.	10	11	Ed J pf.	95	100
Elk Horn C pf.	..	47	Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	102	Gen Ch pf.	102¾	109
Gen Ctr pf.	104	115	Gen M cl.	89½	90
Gen M & N pf.	39	42½	G S S 1st pf.	94	98
Homestake	85	91	Int H pf.	117	119½
Int N pf.	95	..	Int P pf.	93	105
Int Salt	..	54	Iowa Cent.	4½	6
K C, Ft S & M pf.	59	65	Kayser (J)	..	124
Kelly S T pf.	98½	101	R & D M.	4	6
Do pf.	12	30	Kresge(SS)	132	145
Do pf.	105	115	Kress(S H)	78	..
Do pf.	108	..	Do pf.	21	24
Lacl Gas	83	85	Liggs & M.	227	242
L E & W pf.	21	24	Do pf.	114	117
L-W B 1st pf.	100	106	Do pf.	100	106
M'kay Cos.	74	80	Man B'ch.	½	2½
Do pf.	64	68	Marlin R.	62	70
Math Alk.	30	40	Mex Pet pf.	107¾	110
Mich Cent.	..	109	Mid St P & S M pf.	105	112
M, St P & S M pf.	1	81	Do 1.	81	86
Mon P pf.	105	..	Mos & Ea.	70½	..
Mo & Ea.	70½	..	N, C & St L.	116¾	120
Nat L pf.	110	113	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	25
N Y, C & St L.	22¾	23¼	Do 1st pf	68	70
Do 2d pf.	49	52	N Y Dock	17	20
N Y, L & W pf.	53	58½	N Y, L & W pf.	72	77
North Am.	97	99	Ont Min.	8¾	8¾
Owens B pf	101½	103	Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf.	70	100	Do 2d pf.	50	70
P-M 1st pf.	96	102	Pierce-A pf	100½	109
Pitts C pf.	98	98	P, Ft W & C pf.	129½	130
Pitts S pf.	95½	97	Pr Std Car pf.	104½	106
P S, N J.	80	82	R R Sec. 1 C stk.	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf.	106½	..	R T 1st pf.	90¾	..
Do. Ser S	..	101	Do 2d pf.	..	98
Rdg 1st pf.	35½	37½	Do 2d pf.	37¾	39¾
Rens & S.	115¾	118	Sears-Roeb.	207	208
Do pf.	117½	120	S-S S & I pf.	95	98
So P R S.	175	200	St'd Mill.	131	138
Do pf.	90	93	Studeb Co pf.	101½	101⅞
Sup Stl 1st pf.	104	110	T P L Tr.	400	500
T, St L & West	6	..	Do pf.	15	..
Do pf.	15	20	Do pf, c.	18	20
T C R T.	46	56	Do pf.	85	124
Und Type.	166	175	Do pf.	113	130
Un Cig Stk pf.	112	..	Un Drug.	120	131
Do 1st pf	51¾	52	U S Exp.	26¾	27
U S Ind A pf.	104	110	U S Rty.	45¾	47½
U S Sm pf	40	49½	Va R & P.	..	48
Vul Detin.	15¾	18½	Do pf.	50	70
W P Exp.	66	67	W S & M 1st pf.	73	75
W-Ov pf.	90	101	Wis Cent.	38	40
Woolworth.	131	133	Wor Pump pf. A	96	100

Fundamentals of Safety in Loans on City Real Estate

IN this era of transition, of rebuilding and of return to normal conditions, S. W. Straus & Co. deem it advisable to set forth certain fundamental principles in safeguarding first mortgage real estate loans which this House has developed in its thirty-seven years of experience and which are responsible for its record of thirty-seven years without loss to any investor.

First and foremost, **the loan must be paid.** This would seem obvious to any investor, yet it is a fact that many owners of real estate have no real wish or intention to repay the principal of their mortgages. They expect to renew and re-renew, making in effect a perpetual loan against the property.

Debt Must Be Paid From Earnings

But perpetual loans—or any system tending toward perpetual loans—are admittedly indefensible. Therefore, when the loan is made, the borrower should make due provision for prompt payment on the date due. This can be done in three ways:

First, the borrower may obtain funds from other sources. This is nothing more than borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

Second, if he is unable to provide funds, by foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged property.

There is only one safe principle to follow: **the earnings must pay the debt,** or reduce it so greatly by amortization that its payment at final maturity will be an easy matter. A real estate loan must be based on adequate earning power as well as an adequate equity or margin of safety. Both these factors are of vital importance.

Every Loan Must Stand on Its Own Feet

Since these factors supplement each other in different degrees, according to the nature of the particular loan, a fixed rule of lending—of limiting loans to a certain unvarying percentage of the value of the property—is based on wrong principles. Real estate loans cannot be standardized and classified like, for example, railroad bond issues. Every loan must stand on its own feet and be judged on its own merits. Its safety must be determined by applying every test instead of only one test.

Furthermore, the same tests must be applied to real estate loans as are applied by every well managed commercial bank to commercial loans. The bank forms its judgment chiefly on the basis of earning power, the nature of the business and the character and personality of the management. It will refuse to lend to a borrower whose statement of profit and loss shows that he will be unlikely to pay his indebtedness on the due date from his earnings and his turnover—even if he has an ample stock of merchandise. Such a bank does not want to have the debt repaid out of a forced sale of goods. If the same sound principles were universally applied to lending on real estate there would be fewer foreclosures, more satisfied mortgage investors and more general ownership of real estate—a potent influence in the substantial upbuilding of the community and a correspondingly higher order of citizenship.

Amortization Essential to Safety

But ample earning power and an ample margin of safety are not alone sufficent. **The safeguards of the mortgage must be such as to make it the first business of the borrower to pay his indebtedness**—to require the prompt application of the earnings, as received, to the amortization of the loan, a certain portion thus being paid off and cancelled each year. This makes certain of systematic financing, creates and ensures thrift on the part of the borrower and guards against the results of changes in character of the neighborhood or depreciation of the improvements. Just as a merchant's goods go out of style if carried long on the shelves, so in time a building will depreciate or go out of date and its rental income will decrease.

Would Relieve Building Shortage

If amortization on such a plan were generally followed, methods of lending on real estate would be radically and fundamentally improved and placed on a sounder basis than ever before. There is approximately $4,000,000,000 in New York City real estate mortgages outstanding. If these loans were amortized on a basis even as low as 2½% reduction each year, $100,000,000 annually would be automatically set free to finance the work of new construction necessary to meet the demands of our growing metropolis and go far to relieve a building shortage such as the present one. The advantages of such a system to realty owners, investors, and to the community in general, are manifest and unquestionable.

It is generally agreed among bankers that the old-time methods of real estate lending can be and should be greatly improved if real estate mortgage securities are to maintain their old position as a standard safe investment and fulfill their function of providing capital for the upbuilding of the nation's cities. Toward these ends, S. W. Straus & Co. contribute the above statement of policies which have been tested by experience.

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37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Amount	Security	Maturity	Yield %
	Tax Exempt in New York State		
$20,000	Buffalo, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	Oct., 1935	4.25
38,000	Tarrytown, N. Y., Reg. Water 4½s	June, 1924-36	4.30
25,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. 4½s	July, 1922-35	4.30
10,000	Scarsdale, N. Y., Reg. Village Hall 4½s	July, 1921-24	4.35
	Tax Exempt in New Jersey		
$10,000	City of Camden, Funding 4½s	June, 1928	4.40
118,000	County of Camden, Funding 5s	Aug., 1925	4.40
10,000	City of Jersey City, Reg. Ref. 4½s	May, 1927	4.40
28,000	City of Jersey City, Reg. Ref. 4½s	July, 1928	4.40
10,000	Town of Irvington, Sewer 4½s	Jan., 1939	4.45
10,000	Town of Kearny, School 4½s	Apr., 1937	4.50
36,000	Township of Woodbridge, Improvement 5½s	Aug., 1921-26	4.60
19,000	Township of Landis (Vineland), School 5s	Jan., 1920-24	4.65
23,000	Borough of Cliffside Park, St. and Sewer 5½	Mar., 1923-28	4.70
160,000	Borough of Cliffside Park, Improvement 5½s	June & Dec., 1922-24	4.70

We also have several odd lots of New Jersey Municipals to offer.

	General Market Municipals		
$1,200,000	St. Louis, Mo., School Dist. 4s	July, 1939	4.40
10,000	State of Oregon Highway 4s	Apr. & Oct., 1924-38	4.45
100,000	State of Idaho Capitol Bldg. 4½s	Jan., 1930-38	4.50
90,000	Duluth, Minn., Bridge 5s	July, 1926-28	4.50
25,000	New Britain, Conn., 3½	Jan., 1924	4.50
140,000	Vermilion Co., Ill., Road 4s	Jan., 1920-35	4.50
10,000	Newark, O., Grade 4½s	Apr., 1923	4.55
198,000	Belleville, Ill., School Dist. 5s	July, 1921-39	4.60
50,000	San Francisco, Cal., Water 4½s	July, 1923-24	4.65
80,000	Hanover Township, Pa., Sewer 5s	June, 1929-49	4.70
325,000	Aberdeen, S. D., Sewer 4½s	July, 1921-39	4.75
300,000	Bingham Co., Idaho, Road 5s	July, 1929-38	4.80

Descriptive circulars furnished on request

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PRICE ON APPLICATION

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B.R.T. SURFACE LINES PUT UNDER GARRISON

Judge Mayer Extends Authority of Receiver to Include Street Railways.

STEP TO PROTECT ROADS

Order Covers Brooklyn Heights, Nassau Electric, Queens County and Coney Island Systems.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal District Court, yesterday extended the B. R. T. receivership so as to place Lindley M. Garrison, the receiver, in charge of the surface railways in Brooklyn. Previously, the receivership had covered only the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the elevated and subway lines of that system.

The extension was made to cover the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which, through leases, virtually control all B. R. T. surface lines in Brooklyn.

The action was taken at the instance of the Central Union Trust Company to foreclose the first refunding 4 per cent. mortgage of the B. R. T. and to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon the property, as well as to protect the title to the real estate and personal property of the company. The additional bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000, and the order putting him in charge of the surface roads was made returnable before Judge Mayer Aug. 26. Under the order the receiver will operate the surface lines as well as the elevated and subway lines.

The first refunding gold mortgage held by the Central Union Trust Company was made July 1, 1902, to secure an issue of bonds aggregating $150,000,000 due and payable July 1, 2002. Of these bonds, which drew interest at 4 per cent., $57,240,000 was issued. Under the mortgage $29,619,000 of the gold mortgage bonds which had been converted into capital stock have been surrendered and cancelled, leaving $27,621,000 outstanding.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has outstanding capital stock of the par value of $200,000, and certificates of indebtedness payable on demand approximating $7,992,173, together with $1,627,000 of first consolidated bonds of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and $925,000 of the refunding mortgage bonds of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban Railroad Company is subject to funded indebtedness secured by outstanding mortgages to trust companies. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company owns and operates certain street surface railroads which are subject to funded indebtedness secured by mortgages to trust companies.

In the foreclosure suit it is alleged that since the appointment of Mr. Garrison as receiver for the B. R. T. the credit of the surface railroads has become impaired, and the companies will be unable to finance their immediate and future capital requirements. It also is asserted that their available funds, receipts, and earnings are being exhausted because of the lack of credit and the necessity of making cash deposits as security for stay or other bonds which they cannot obtain.

The complaint says the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, and the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company have an aggregate expense estimated at $2,000,000, and that they also have to meet and pay taxes and fixed charges.

Col. Timothy S. Williams, it was announced, will remain with the Receiver, having charge of the operation of the surface lines. There will be no change in the management or operation of the roads, according to B. R. T. officials.

Judge Mayer directed James R. Sheffield, Trustee in Bankruptcy for the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, to keep intact until further orders $431,910 now on deposit with the Empire Trust Company, for use in payment of coupons of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. bonds.

Job E. Hedges, Receiver of the New York Railways Company, was ordered by Judge Mayer to pay the Guaranty Trust Company interest to Oct. 7 next, or a note for $400,000. The payment will prevent the Guaranty Trust Company from selling the collateral security, consisting of $1,000,000 first real estate refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the New York Railways Company. The Guaranty Trust Company, in 1917, lent to the New York Railways Company $1,200,000, which has been reduced since to the amount of the note, upon which no interest has been paid since April 2.

Italian Trust Co. Statement.

The Italian Discount and Trust Company's condensed statement, issued yesterday, showed total resources of more than $12,000,000, compared with $6,900,000 on March 31. Deposits of $10,557,513 displayed an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in three months. The company, which was established by the Banca Italiana di Sconto and the Guaranty Trust Company, has been in business eight months.

Pacific Gas Sells $5,000,000 Issue.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has sold to a group of bankers headed by Blythe, Witter & Co. an issue of $5,000,000 cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock. The shares will be offered on a basis to yield the buyer 6.70 per cent. The proceeds of the sale, according to announcement, will increase the corporation's cash to a total in excess of $10,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.93	$1.94	$1.94½	$1.94¾	$1.68
September	1.67¼	1.65¾	1.65¾	1.66¾	1.63¼
December	1.61¾	1.61½	1.62	1.64¾	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80¾	78½	78½	79	78¾
September	80¼	77¾	78¾	79	71¼
December	82¼	79¾	80¼	81	..

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 87½c; No. 2 white, 87c; No. 3 white, 86c; No. 4 white, 85½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$35.25	$34.85	$34.85	$35.10	$26.70
September	35.50	35.15	35.15	35.45	26.25
October	35.40	35.12	35.12	35.42	..
Ribs—					
July	..	..	28.20	28.50	24.37
September	28.85	28.85	28.85	28.75	24.65
Pork—					
July	..	..	..	54.00	44.70
September	..	..	..	52.00	45.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.75	....	Oct.	27.88	27.96
Aug.	28.00	....	Nov.	28.00	28.15
Sept.	28.25	....	Dec.	28.01	28.00

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	22.05	21.80	21.78	21.98
May	21.90	21.60	21.70	21.85
September	22.60	22.60	22.35	22.50
December	22.25	21.85	21.94	22.10

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.71½	$1.61	$1.62
August	1.73½	1.62¼	1.63¼
September	1.74	1.60½	1.62½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,314 packages. Prices advanced quite sharply on all grades of creamery and there was active trading during the early part of the day. The market quieted down a little later, but the close was steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 54¼@55c; extras, 92 score, 53¼@54c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 51@53c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 49@50½c; lower grades, 47@48c; unsalted, higher than extras, 57½@58c; extras, 56½@57c; firsts, 54@56c; seconds, 51@53½c; good to prime, 50@52c; common to fair, 46@49½c; renovated, firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 45@49c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 45½@46c; lower grades, 44@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 41@44c.

EGGS.—18,640 cases. Advices indicate some decrease of receipts, but the quantity arriving is still ample for all good to average best qualities, and there is still a heavy and burdensome accumulation of medium and lower grade eggs pressing for sale at weak and irregular prices. The range of values shows little change, except that nearby henery white eggs of strictly fancy quality are rather scarce, and, being a little short of urgent needs, prices for these show a slight improvement. Fresh-gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@53c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 39@42c; dirties, No. 1, 38@39c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 20@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@62c; fair to prime, 47@57c; gathered whites, common to prime, 45@56c; Pacific Coast, whites, 53@57c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@51c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50@53c; fair to prime, 44@49c.

100-POINT SWING IN COTTON PRICES

Market, After Early Profit-Taking, Sets New High Records for the Season.

SPOT QUOTED AT 36.60

Expert Clearances for the Over-Sunday Period Are Reported at 58,565 Bales.

Yesterday's cotton market was very nervous and irregular throughout the session. In the morning there was a good deal of hesitancy among the bulls, and not a few of the commission house operators were inclined to liquidate long contracts. This selling, which was added to by rather considerable selling for Southern account, sent prices down 16 to 28 points by early afternoon. Then in the last two hours of the day the market reversed itself, and before the close new high records for the season had been scored in all options. The swing from the midday low figures to the late afternoon high prices was close to 100 points, and at one time all contracts to January were selling at or above 35½ cents. The spot quotation was up 60 points, to 36.60, the highest to be recorded thus far this year.

The early selling seemed to be nothing more than profit taking. The market had scored substantial advances last week, and when no great buying power developed yesterday morning a good many traders, both here and in the South, were inclined to take profits, believing that a substantial reaction would follow. When no reaction of any consequence did develop, however, these same operators became nervous and started to buy back what they had sold earlier. Then it was that the trade discovered the very marked paucity of contracts for sale, and in rebuying prices went up very rapidly.

Attendance in the market was somewhat below the average. This condition frequently occurs in the Summer, when Monday is apt to be a light day. But what the market lost on account of fewer individuals participating it made up in the aggressive character of the late buying, and in the last hour the market was quite active.

Weather conditions over the week-end were more favorable, but this was not much of a factor. A few days of good weather can do but little in improving the crop at this stage of the season; it will require a lot of good growing conditions to offset the poor start the crop has had. A factor in stimulating bullishness in the afternoon was the publication of the Southern Products Company's mid-month report, which was placed at 69.2, against the Government's end-month figure of 70.

Reports of heavy export buying continued to be circulated. Export clearances for the over-Sunday period were reported at 58,565 bales, nearly 10,000 bales better than for the corresponding days of last week, when new export record figures for the season were made.

At the present time exports are moving at the rate of more than 850,000 bales for the month, against little more than 500,000 last month. The Census Bureau figures on domestic consumption will be out today, and should show some interesting comparisons.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	35.40	35.87	35.10	35.88@35.95	35.10
Oct.	35.26	35.72	34.70	35.64@35.70	34.96
Dec.	35.15	35.65	34.62	35.58@35.62	34.90
Jan.	35.00	35.50	34.60	35.40@35.45	34.70
March	34.85	35.39	34.45	35.28@35.30	34.67

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 60 points to 36.60c for middling upland; sales, 500 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35.50c; New Orleans, 34.25c; Savannah, 34.25c; Augusta, 34.25c; Memphis, 33.50c; Houston, 35.40c; Little Rock, 33.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	12,902	25,581	7,757
Exports	29,795	24,583	15,722
Exports, season	5,244,510	5,006,664	4,072,393
New Yorks stocks	99,132	91,478	112,428
Port Stocks	1,103,079	1,284,423	999,074
N. Y. arrivals	1,601	510	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 21.22d for middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American 2,000. Imports, 28,000 bales, 21,000 American. Futures opened steady 56 to 66 points up and closed steady 50 to 65 points gain on the day. Prices: July, 21.50d; September, 21.30d; October, 21.23d; December, 21.11d. Manchester: Yarns showed hardening and cloths were in good demand.

NEW ISSUE

Brazos Oil Corporation

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware

Transfer Agents—Scandinavian Trust Co., New York Registrar—Liberty National Bank, New York

GENERAL OFFICES, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Capital Stock	(No Par Value)
Authorized	500,000 shares
Outstanding	200,000 shares

No Bonds, Notes or Preferred Stock

Properties and Production—The Brazos Oil Corporation owns more than 13,000 acres of oil leases in Stephens, Shackelford, Palo Pinto, Brown and Sutton Counties, Texas. Stephens County, in which are located the Ranger and Breckinridge field, is the most important oil producing county in Texas.

The Company now has a production of approximately 1,500 barrels of oil per day, all from the Ranger field.

Earnings—The management estimates that the earnings for the first year of the Company's operations will be about $1,400,000, which is equivalent to $7 a share on the present outstanding capital stock.

The Company will begin operations with over $1,000,000 of free treasury cash, with no debts, bonds, preferred stock or notes.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JOSEPH A. BOWER.....Vice-President, Liberty National Bank, 120 Broadway, New York
W. W. COLPITTS, Coverdale & Colpitts, Consulting Engineers, Treas. Brazos Oil Corp., 66 Broadway, New York
CHARLES E. DANFORTH.....Van Emburgh & Atterbury, 5 Nassau Street, New York
HERBERT L. DILLON.....Eastman, Dillon & Co., 71 Broadway, New York
E. O. HOLTER, Director Industrial Finance Corp., Morris Plan Bank of New York, etc., 60 Broadway, New York
W. S. MITCHELL.....President Brazos Oil Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas
W. G. OAKMAN, Director Am. Car & Foundry Co., Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co., etc., 111 Broadway, New York
A. V. OSTROM.....President Scandinavian Trust Co., 56 Broadway, New York
W. W. PICKARD.....Attorney, 14 Wall Street, New York

All of the above stock has been sold and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York

VAN EMBURGH & ATTERBURY
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5 Nassau Street, New York

All the above statements although not guaranteed have been obtained from official or other reliable sources.



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Moreover, the successful results of his own specialized efforts suggest a connection with an institution which has made investments its particular study.

We count among our clientele many successful business men to whose success we have contributed in no small part through the safe and conservative investment of their surplus funds.

We could, no doubt, render a like service to you. As a preliminary may we send you our booklet—"*Choosing Your Investment Banker,*" together with our current list of offerings? Ask for List NA17—you will incur no obligation.

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INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO
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TELEPHONE: HANOVER 4041
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS
DETROIT MILWAUKEE

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

In view of the many inquiries received by us regarding the present status of this company's operations, we beg to submit the following information supplied to us:

The Pennsylvania Gasoline Company is now operating three compression unit plants; one at Bradford, Pa., and two at Bolivar, N. Y. These plants now have a combined production of approximately one carload (8,000 gallons) of blended gasoline daily.

The company recently took a most important step with a view to further increasing its gasoline production. This step called for the installation of what is known as the Knox Process for the manufacture of gasoline; the plant for this operation is now practically 75% complete. We understand same will be in operation within the next 4 to 6 weeks.

The Knox process has been examined in detail by a number of independent refinery and gasoline experts. According to the reports received, with this installation completed, the Bolivar plant will turn out over 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of gasoline daily without any increase in the supply of gas. Any additional gas will increase the production accordingly, and in this connection we are advised that there is a sufficient gas supply available in the Bolivar field to bring the daily production up to 30,000 gallons under the Knox process.

The company proposes to install the Knox process at its Bradford plant as soon as it has completed the one now building at Bolivar.

We are informed the Knox process will not only be highly successful, but it will practically revolutionize the natural-gas gasoline industry, and will enable the company to use a low priced blending material in the manufacture of its gasoline in place of expensive naphtha. This substitution, it is estimated, will give the company an additional net profit of 8c to 12c a gallon on its blending material.

Buying and selling orders in this security executed at the market.

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For further information regarding this service ask for Letter No. 129.

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Incorporated
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There are many men and women who have inherited securities bought years ago and under conditions which do not exist today. The question whether it is wise to hold, sell or exchange can be answered only if the facts relating to each security are available.

We have an Investment Department for handling problems of this character, which you may consult freely, without obligation or cost to you.

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To yield about 5.90%

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Secured Conv. 6's, 1924
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Descriptive circulars on any of the above sent upon request.

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Bond Department
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Rector 7000

MEXICO

THE Mexican situation is soon to be put in such shape that owners and investors will be justified in resuming operations.

We have a Mexican Geologist of the highest standing as an associate in Mexico City.

We have engineers who have just returned from reporting on properties in Mexico and others there, and en route.

Our organization is prepared to take up and adjust your business matters and claims as well as to make complete analytical reports.

We know Mexico and can offer you prompt and efficient service.

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With the war restraint on private credit removed, and American business men buying and selling during a period of unparalleled expansion, there is danger of inflation, and its consequent losses.

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67 Exchange Place, New York

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GIVES FINAL DECREE IN LUSITANIA CASE

Judge Mayer Dismisses All Claims Against Owners for Sinking of Vessel.

CALLS IT A GERMAN CRIME

Holds Loss of Life and Property Due to "Illegal Act"—Claims Nearly $6,000,000.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., in a final decree issued yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer sitting in the Admiralty Branch of the United States District Court, was absolved of all liability for the sinking of the Lusitania, torpedoed by a German submarine on May 7, 1915. The draft of the decree, which grants the company total exemption from sixty-four damage claims aggregating between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, was submitted to Judge Mayer by Allan A. Bradley, a member of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, after it had been passed upon by counsel representing the complainants.

The Cunard Steamship Company in a petition asked the Federal Court to decree that the company was not liable to any extent for any loss, damage, or injury, nor for any claim whatsoever in any way arising out of or in consequence of the attack on the Lusitania by the German submarine. In his decree Judge Mayer finds:

"That the sinking of the steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, and the consequent loss of life and property were caused solely by the illegal act of the Imperial German Government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, and that the petitioner is not liable to any extent for any loss, damage, or injury, nor for any claim whatsoever in any way arising out of or in consequence of the unlawful attack by a German submarine or submarines upon the said steamship Lusitania and the consequent sinking of the vessel, and that said attack and sinking and the fatalities, losses, damages, injuries, and destruction resulting therefrom were not caused or contributed to by any fault or neglect on the part of the petitioner or any of its officers, agents, or servants, and were occasioned and incurred without the privity or knowledge of said petitioner.

Dismisses All Claims.

"That said petitioner be and it is hereby forever exempted and discharged from liability for all fatality, loss, damage, injury or destruction arising from or growing out of said attack or sinking, and the default of all persons and corporations who may have sustained or who may claim for any fatality, loss, damage, injury, or destruction resulting or arising from or growing out of the aforesaid attack or sinking or in respect of any matter or thing happening on the voyage of the steamship Lusitania, which began at New York May 1, 1915, and who have not, heretofore, presented or filed claims, be and the same hereby is entered, and that all claims which have not heretofore been presented or filed in this proceeding be and they are forever barred and that the petitioner the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., and the steamship Lusitania, her engines, tackles, apparel, equipment, and furniture, and her pending freight and passage moneys, $31,396, for the voyage which began at New York, May 1, 1915, be and they hereby are forever discharged from liability.

"That the prayer of said petition for total exemption from liability be and it hereby is granted, and that the claims heretofore filed in this proceeding be and they hereby are dismissed without costs, and that all bonds and stipulations filed herein by any party be and they hereby are cancelled and the surety thereon discharged of record."

The principal claims were those of May Davies Hopkins, administratrix of Albert Lloyd Hopkins, for $750,000; Fannie B. Salt, administratrix of Henry J. Salt, for $500,000; Arthur D. Wolf and Salmon P. Halle, executors of Max Schwartz, for $500,000; Ettie Friedman, administratrix for Solomon Friedman, for $300,000; Stevenson Scott, as executor of Charles Frederick Fowles, for $250,000; Anna B. Mills, administratrix of Charles Veicht Mills, for $250,000; Allan L. Stansfield, executor of Thomas B. King, for $200,000; Winifred H. Brown, administratrix of William H. Brown, for $150,000; Margaret L. Kellett, executrix of Francis Kellett, for $112,000; Mary McStone, administratrix of Herbert Stuart Stone, for $100,000; Frank V. Kelly, administrator of Catherine Waters, $100,000; Faye Neimark administrator of Abraham Neimark, for $100,000; Cherrie A. Myers, administratrix of Herman A. Myers, for $100,000; Daniel Frohman and Alfred Hayman, administrators of Charles Frohman, for $285,000; Gertrude Adams, administratrix of Arthur Henry Adams, for $253,707; John H. Hammond and other executors and trustees of Mary Hammond, for $131,143; Maud R. Thompson, widow of E. Bilsh Thompson, for $102,000; Charles Hunsicker, executor of Harry J. Keser, for $101,425; Peter M. Callan, administrator of Patrick Callan, for $101,000; James Connolly, administrator of Michael Connolly, for $100,974, and Sarah Hornberger, for personal injuries and loss of property, for $100,279.

Judge Mayer in his opinion intimated that the claimants would probably be reimbursed for their losses through indemnities which the United States would demand from the German Government.

Midvale to Pension Old Employes.

Further provisions of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company plans for pensions and home building for its employes embrace pensions and retirement for all employes 70 years old or more who have been in the employ of the company for twenty-five years. Male employes will be eligible for pensions when they reach the age of 65 years, and all women employes when they reach the age of 55 years. The homebuilding plan provides for the extension of funds to employes if the latter invest 10 per cent. of the amount of the loan from their savings.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Sixty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,115,600, were chartered today. They include:

Chatma Realty Corp., Manhattan, $125,000: C. S. McVeigh, J. J. Matthews, J. L. Johnson, 32 Liberty St.

K. & S. Hat and Cap Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Schwartz, J. and S. Kutlowitz, 152 East 57th St.

Rosemont Home Development Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Wolfson, H. Torok, H. L. Falk, 15 Dey St.

Morgan-Lehman Trading Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $100,000; H. O. Burden, W. C. Archer, L. Hemstreet, 149 Broadway.

Australian Fur Trading Co., Manhattan, $100,000; S. M. Cohen, C. W. Clowe, M. M. Voif, 2 Rector St.

Brian & Mandelbaum, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $15,000; S. and M. L. Brian, C. Mandelbaum, 513 Broadway.

Alpine Co., Manhattan, non-alcoholic beverages, $5,000; G. Guidici, F. Cavallero, J. Grasso, 180 Prince St.

Lopes Export Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $25,000; L. H. Miller, V. R. Modern, J. Lopes, 32 Broadway.

Dany Line Hat Co., Manhattan, hats and hat materials, $5,000; I. Sager, A. Slotoroff, J. Portnoy, 1,476 Wilkins Av.

J. P. McLean & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $100,000; N. Korwan, J. Newman, J. P. McLean, 501 West 121st St.

I. Pollack & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $200,000; L. M., and R. Pollack, 222 West 101st St.

Gaston Amstel Realty Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; R. Blumstein, J. and A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

Majestic Clothing Co., Buffalo, $10,000; M. Davis, W. E. McCowan, S. J. Harris, Buffalo.

The Cornwall Press, Inc., Cornwall, $25,000; H. B. Taylor, H. F. Chadeayne, H. C. Ferris, Cornwall.

Milo Smith, Inc., Troy, building materials, $20,000; A. B., G. W., and M. Smith, Troy.

Regna Realty Co., Queens, $25,000; G. W., A. C., and A. C. Anger, Jr., Flushing.

Union Coal Co., Rochester, $5,000; F. S. Roberts, H. R. Hopcraft, S. C. Lacey, Rochester.

Guilfoil's Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000; R. T. Martinsen, A. F. and M. C. Guilfoil, 2,332 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Leland Avenue Improvement Co., Bronx, realty, $15,000; M. I. Mapes, W. D. Howell, G. W. Nielson, 1,934 University Av.

Morgillo Press, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; V. Racano, M. Fasciema, N. Morgillo, 2,617 Poplar St.

Masro Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; G. Morris, R. A. and S. Friedenberg, 420 Riverside Drive.

New Era Costume Co., Manhattan, $17,000; F. Wells, J. Horowitz, L. Diamond, 28 Pinehurst Av.

Ampyr Mfg. Co., Manhattan, machinery, $25,000; R. Singer, M. D. Reardon, M. Rothnan, 299 Broadway.

Famous Playwrights, Inc., Manhattan, theatres, $1,000,000; H. Harris, H. G. Wiley, A. Present, 501 5th Av.

Burnete Coal Securities Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; L. Strauss, J. A. Glinan, H. Roth, 225 5th Av.

J. A. Morris, Inc., Manhattan, theatres; $16,000; J. Ginsburg, A. B. Stupel, J. A. Morris, 223 West 44th St.

The Candy Box, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. A. Jones, A. M. and G. C. Stover, 211 West 101st St.

The National Safeguard Co., Manhattan, safeguarding of life and property, $5,000; J. F. McAree, L. Williams, J. Harris, 1,545 Broadway.

Eureka Repair and Building Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. S. Johnson, J. E. and J. J. Hams, 385 West St.

Owners Improvement Corp., Manhattan, contracting and building, $5,000; S. F. Mahon, G. L. Bready, J. B. Peterkin, 220 West 47th St.

Cohen-Decoveny Real Estate Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; B. and V. Decoveny, A. Cohen, 115 Avenue B.

Curbticker Co., Manhattan, reporting, $10,000; L. G. Hart, E. T. Willner, C. K. McGuire, 15 William St.

Admiralen Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; G. V. Teeling, R. E. Hefferon, J. McGee, Jr., 271 West 118th St.

Aladdin Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Pistrong, M. A. Ellner, S. E. Ginsburg, 220 West 42d St.

Edelstein Dress Co., Manhattan, $15,000; I. Schlosberg, M. Wolff, L. Edelstein, 1,037 Bryant Av., Bronx.

John Glasser, Inc., Manhattan, foodstuffs, $25,000; E. Boekl, G. T. Immer, F. M. Knoedler, 1,047 Intervale Av.

Treeko Realty Co., Manhattan, $30,000; H. Grill, J. Stitch, L. Rosenberg, 569 West 149th St.

Stann Buffet Lunch, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Ellasberg, H. Svedlon, W. Schaumberg, 116 Nassau St.

Art Bindery and Sample Card Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Magidson, H. Kefkowits, S. Lavine, 925 East 167th St.

Kirkwood Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. F. Adams, L. G. and P. J. Buckley, 305 5th Av.

Ocean Paint Works, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; H. P. Molloy, P. X. Hennessey, T. P. McLoughlin, Jr., 25 Broad St.

Metricaphilance Corp., Manhattan, electric meters, $20,000; A. W. Franklin, M. B. and D. B. Kassel, 47 West 112th St.

Greely Textile Co., Manhattan, $35,000; I. J. Wilson, R. Chassen, 436 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

Mercer Tire Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; R. C. Dantlin, F. C. Doehler, J. W. Mercer, 302 West 51st St.

Kahn, Siegel & Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; M. Kahn, M. Siegel, I. Rappaport, 1,660 Union St., Brooklyn.

Nostrand Lunch, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and S. Ehrlich, B. Solomon, 593 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Stam-Slider Jewelry, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; B. Stambler, J. and C. Kotin, 196 Hirsaki St., Brooklyn.

Farmingdale Const. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Baker, B. Duff, A. Saffe, 241 West 109th St.

Mfrs. Textile Co., Manhattan, merchandise, $20,000; L. Mintz, C. L. and G. P. Victorson, 53 Worth St.

The Atlantic Chain Co., Queens, $60,000; M. Birnkrant, H. Grill, J. Stitch, 166 Madison St.

Nassau County Department Store, Inc., Roslyn, $10,000; L. Tucholski, J. Spryzinski, A. Golan, Roslyn.

Port Morris Holding Co., Bronx, 200 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $550,000; L. Moser, L. Maser, G. Habeck, 252 East 197th St.

Canda Garment Co., Bronx, $30,000; J. Chavenson, D. Svigale, L. Stein, 117 East 7th St.

Greenwood Lake Shore Land Co., Greenwood Lake, $10,000; C. B. Slade, A. C. Jenkins, J. R. Straton, 123 West 57th St.

Roadmaster Motors, Inc., Rochester, auto supplies and accessories, $25,000; A. Holley, A. J. Tischer, R. K. Chase, Rochester.

Mariners Harbor Hole Builders Corp., Richmond, $15,000; F. E. Berrande, D. Sentoro, S. Beddall, 310 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

K. and F. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Kaufman, L. and A. Fisher, 4,211 13th Av., Brooklyn.

Sunset Holding Co., Brooklyn realty, $10,000; J. Reiner, F. V. Smith, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Syracuse Cap Mfg. Co., Syracuse, $2,900 to $9,900.

United Cut Flower Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $60,000.

The Hammond Steel Co., Syracuse, $1,000,000 to $1,700,000

Grand Concourse Service Co., Bronx, $1,000 to $35,000.

Lake Keuka Fruit Sales Co., Penn Yan, $50,000 to $70,000.

Houston Porter & Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $50,000.

The Bar Register Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $75,000.

Associated Ind. Corp., Manhattan, $700,000 to $1,250,000.

Anderson & Kroener, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Flower City Wholesale Grocery Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $100,000.

Clover Blouse Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $20,000.

Fairmont Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Netherland American Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

James Beggs & Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $100,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Goldreyer Theatres Corp., Manhattan, capital stock $900,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Hyman Rosenfield Realty Co., Manhattan, to Meccan Garage, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Herman Eschanzlin Co., Manhattan.
Schroeber & O'Hara, Inc., Brooklyn.
New York American Paper Box Co., Brooklyn.
Casher & Corn, Inc., Manhattan.
Arlen Dress Co., Manhattan.
Alabama Lumber and Cooperage Co., Kenyonville, Orleans County.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 14.—Charters filed: United States Automotive Corp., $35,000,000; Frank B. Anted, Frederick I. Farrows, Leroy Hanson, all of Connorsville, Ind.

The Newport Co., dyestuffs, chemicals, &c., $5,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The State Steamship Co., $5,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Atlantic Farming Corp., $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Wheeler Battery Co., engineering and contracting business, $2,000,000; Samuel C. Wood, Arthur M. Brody, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, Dover.

The Valveless Steam Motor Co., $2,000,000; George J. Young, George E. Hunkle, H. J. Ruetigers, all of Pittsburgh.

Rosiclare Lead and Fluospar Mining Co., $1,850,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Ranger Valley Oil Co., $1,000,000; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

The Interchangeable Tooth Co., $1,000,000; Dr. Albert H. Smith, A. Herbert Smith, Colwyn, Penn.; W. J. Lanson, Philadelphia.

The Yale Development Co., oil and gas company business, $600,000; M. L. Rogers, M. L. Gatchell of Wilmington.

Inter-State Navigation Co., $500,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackay of Wilmington.

The Englerman Co., real estate, $500,000; B. F. Wolfe, E. O. Isenberg, J. K. Greene, all of Minneapolis.

Drew Carrier Co., farming machinery of all kinds, $350,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Electric Steel Products Co., $300,000; Loretta B. Smith, Reuben Satterthwaite, Jr., L. La Feune Gunnyear, of Wilmington.

Advertisers' Illustrating Co., $210,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Star Petroleum Co., $250,000; incorporators same as above.

Truck and Auto Finance Co., $200,000; incorporators same as above.

Rollin Const. Corp., $100,000; incorporators same as above.

Pilacura Co., to manufacture a preparation known as Pilacura, $100,000; Jane B. Coates, Dorothy W. Coates, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin F. Miles, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rose Petroleum Securities Corp., $100,000; P. J. McNamara, I. B. Dumesnil, H. D. Benner, all of New York.

Harris Brothers Co. of New York, wholesale and retail merchants, $100,000; A. W. Britton, George V. Reilly, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Kyto Oil and Gas Co., $99,000; H. C. Gordon, W. E. Price, Parkersburg, W. Va.; James P. Malone, Lotteville, Ky.

Five Counties Coal Co., $50,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberlee, J. H. Dowdall of Wilmington.

Barnett & Wilson Investment Co., $25,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Commonwealth Tractor Co., $10,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington. Saltille, Penn.

Latte Amusement Co., $10,000; M. C. Kelly, M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Yellow Aerial Transp. Co., $10,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Grove Limestone Co., $10,000; James L. Devoning, Orbesonia, Penn.; James Reed, M. B. Johnson, Saltille, Penn.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Multi-X Motors Co., to Multi-X Aircraft Motor Co., and increasing capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, Chicago, Ill.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Alliance Oil and Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, from $150,000 to $500,000.

Familiarity with Foreign Trade

FOREIGN trade of the desirable type offers no more risk than home trade. The integrity of responsible and capable merchants is the same the world over. Customs and trade conditions vary, and overseas requirements differ from our own.

SOMETIMES the terms submitted from abroad appear unacceptable, but if analyzed by one familiar with foreign trade requirements, apparent objections may be explained and business made possible and attractive.

OUR Foreign Trade Department will gladly confer or correspond with you to aid in the solution of questions relating to overseas commerce.



Fishing Million in Japan

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York

Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Member of Federal Reserve System
Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

THE NEW INHERITANCE TAX LAWS OF NEW YORK IMPOSE INHERITANCE TAXES ON STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., OWNED BY NON-RESIDENT DECEDENTS WHEN SUCH PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN NEW YORK

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Cassatt & Co.
Philadelphia
announce that they have this day opened an office at
56 Wall Street
New York N.Y.
Private telephone wire between New York and Philadelphia
July 15th 1919

Cities Service Co.
Convertible 7% Bonds
(SERIES C)
We have prepared an analysis of this issue calling attention to the possibilities of large profits likely to accrue to holders of this issue—probably 20% in less than two years and perhaps a great deal more. The income yield at present market is about 6¾%. The principal is safeguarded by earnings about ten times interest charges.
Write for special letter T-4
Bolster & Company
40 Wall Street, New York

Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Income Taxes
To Net
4½% to 5½%
Send for Our List
Bolger, Mosser & Willaman
Investment Bankers
29 S. La Salle St. Chicago

Odd Lots
Write Dept. 2.
CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City.
Uptown Office 25 W. 42nd St.
Harlem Office 266 Lenox Ave. cor. 116th St.
Bronx Office 149 E. 149th St.
Brooklyn Office 32 Court St.
Yonkers Office 13 N. Broadway
Bryant Office 177 Broad St.

The Home of Peerless Motor Corp.
Write for our ideas of the company's stock.
Address Department "P"
Roland T. Meacham
Member Cleveland Stock Exchange
Guardian Bldg. Cleveland

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
24 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY BUFFALO, N.Y.
SIXTY-NINTH YEAR OF SERVICE
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
RESOURCES $100,000,000

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds to yield from 5¼% to 5¾%
Correspondence Invited
Canada Bond Corporation, Ltd.
59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

N. J. Securities
Everett Heaney & Co.
Van Sant & Legg
Tel. 6668-7 Broad. 26 Broad St., N. Y.
NO MARGIN ACCOUNTS.

Liberal Interest on daily balances.
Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
60 Wall Street, 716 Fifth Avenue

Canada's Commerce and the Union Bank

From Prince Rupert, new and growing, on the Pacific, to Halifax, settled and historic, overlooking the Atlantic, are 360 branches of the Union Bank of Canada. In frontier towns, in peaceful farming districts, and in bustling cities, they stand at strategic points in the pathways of Canadian trade and commerce, linking East with West, North with South.

The nation-wide banking service of the Union Bank of Canada is always at the disposal of American exporters and importers doing business with Canada. They will find its New York Agency fully equipped to render efficient service.

A list of our branches in Canada upon request.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg
New York Agency, 49 Wall St.
W. J. Dawson, F. L. Appleby, W. M. Forrest, Agents
Capital & Surplus $8,600,000

A Brooklyn Commercial Bank

For 60 years we have been devoted to the success and development of Brooklyn Industries. Our directors and officers are Brooklyn men, The Federal Reserve Board has recently granted us a permit to open loyal to its interests and to its people.

A Trust Department
We can serve you in this capacity and stand ready at all times to meet promptly and liberally all your banking requirements.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN
(Established 1859)
DIRECTORS
FRANK BAILEY, CROWELL HADDEN, FRANK LYMAN, GEORGE S. INGRAHAM, EDWIN P. MAYNARD, DARWIN R. JAMES, JR., A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, GEORGE M. BOARDMAN, G. FOSTER SMITH, President, ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, FRANK C. B. PAGE, HERBERT O. HYATT, FRANCIS H. SLOAN

CHARTERED IN 1830
New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or Otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposites payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit
Accepts only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on June 30, 1919.

ASSETS
Real Estate $3,155,461.07
Bonds and Mortgages 9,809,686.45
Loans on Collaterals 597,365.00
Bills Receivable 3,450,870.89
Cash in Company's Vaults 4,000,000.00
Cash on Deposits 477,180.54
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c. 211,183.55
Bonds and Stocks 17,036,254.93
$38,236,052.33

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits 4,588,113.45
Deposits in Trust 31,444,314.99
Life Insurance Fund 56,083.43
Annuity Fund 3,239,460.24
Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c 388,110.12
$39,236,082.33

TRUSTEES
Charles G. Thompson, Frederic W. Stevens, Stuyvesant Fish, Edmund L. Baylies, Henry A. C. Taylor, Columbus O'D. Iselin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cleveland H. Dodge, Thomas Denny, Lincoln Cromwell, Paul Tuckerman, Walter Kerr, Howard Townsend, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, Moses Taylor, Edward M. Townsend, Edward J. Hancy, Henry Parish, Jr., Nicholas Biddle, William M. Cruikshank, Stephen P. Nash, Lewis Spencer Morris, Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

WALTER KERR, President
HENRY PARISH, JR., 1st Vice-Pres. IRVING L. ROE, Secretary. JOHN C. VEDDER, Asst. Secy.
ROGER W. VAN ZELM, 2d Vice-Pres. J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, Asst. Secy. ALGERNON J. FURDT, Asst. Secy.
S. M. B. HOPKINS, 3d Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN, Asst. Secy.

Suitable Investments for Business Men
CIRCULARS on request.
SECURITIES, listed or unlisted, bought and sold in small or large amounts. Listed stocks carried on margin. Correspondence invited.
MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9970

Telephone & Telegraph Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
T. L. MacDONALD
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Broad 2357-8-9

Harlshorne, Fales & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York
Tel. 7610 Bowling Green
Spicer Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
National Sugar
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York.
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

City Investing
Hendee Mfg.
Holly Sugar
Manati Sugar
Nat'l Fuel Gas
Nat'l Sugar
Otis Elevator
Safety Car, Ht. & Light
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Stone, Prosser & Doty
52 William Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 7733
Hendee Man'fg Co.
Splitdorf Electrical Co.

FILOR, BULLARD & SMYTH
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Telephone Bowling Green 9340

Profitable Investing
Bucyrus Co.
Amer. Chicle
A. HICKS LAWRENCE
10 Wall Street, New York

Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
Westchester Fire Insurance
Spicer Manufacturing Co.
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway 'Phone 7063 Rector

DIVIDENDS

Depositors Oil & Gas Co.
DIVIDEND NO. 3

The regular quarterly annual dividend of Five Per Cent (5%) is due and payable July 31st, 1919, to all stockholders of record July 20th, 1919.

R. E. STAFFORD, Secretary.

128TH DIVIDEND DECLARED

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK
56 Cedar Street.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders of record July 1, 1919, or their legal representatives, on demand.

O. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. and Secy.
New York, July 14, 1919.

Warren Bros. Company

COMMON STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

LYON & COMPANY
Investment Securities
50 PINE ST. *(Ground Floor)* N. Y.
Tel. John 854

We will buy

Spicer Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Otis Elevator Com.
Standard Screw
Babcock & Wilcox
American Brass
Republic Motor Trk. Pfd.
Great Lakes Transit
Winchester Co. (All Iss.)
Fisk Rubber Com. (Old)
Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3230 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Todd Shipyards
General Baking
Columbia Graphophone
Federal Sugar
Hale & Kilburn
Indian Refining
U. S. Finishing
Celluloid Co.

DAWSON & CO.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Magnolia Petroleum
Gulf Oil Corporation
Lone Star Gas

Holt & Company
71 Broadway New York
Phone 7060 Bowling Green

Lone Star Gas
Stock & Rights

Midland Securities

DUNHAM & CO.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 8300-16 Hanover.

Victor Talking Mach.
American Vanadium
Am. Hawaiian S. S.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Yale & Towne
American Brass
New Jersey Zinc.
Home Insurance.

Salisbury, Leslie & Co.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Tidewater Oil
Midland Securities
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of ELECTRIC OPERATIONS COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation in Building No. 2, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, New York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 26th day of July, 1919, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. B. SUTTON, Secretary.

WILL FILE APPEAL FOR GEORGE GOULD

Counsel to Contend That He Can Serve as Executer of Estate.

SIGNS REMOVAL ORDER

Justice Whitaker Bars Him from "In Any Manner Intermeddling with Trusts."

The order removing George J. Gould as trustee under the will of his father, Jay Gould, was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker, who heard the application of his brother, Frank, and his sister, Anna, asking his removal on the ground of improper acts as trustee. The order also provides that "the said George J. Gould be and hereby is restrained from exercising any of the powers or performing any of the functions or duties of testamentary trustee, and from in any manner intermeddling with the affairs of the trusts or trust estate."

The papers submitted to Justice Whitaker on the settlement of the order show that counsel for George J. Gould objects to the statement before the court by Henry W. DeForest, counsel for Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, in which he said during the argument of the motion to remov George Gould that Mr. Gould's allegations in his affidavit concerning his sister's knowledge of his acts were "inaccurate and distinctly misleading." Counsel for Frank Gould sought to have this statement embodied in the order of removal, but George Gould's attorneys opposed and stated that Mrs. Shepard's affidavit "speaks for itself and cannot be amplified or modified to the prejudice of George J. Gould by the unsworn statements of an attorney." The court order does not refer to the matter.

In behalf of George Gould it was said at the office of his attorneys, Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace, that an appeal from the order will be filed in a few days, but the appeal will not act as a stay of Justice Whitaker's injunction restraining him from taking any part in the affairs of the $75,000,000 Jay Gould estate. The attorneys have not yet decided whether or not to apply for a stay of operation of the other pending the hearing of the case before the Appellate Division.

It was stated that Mr. Gould has taken no part in the management of the estate since the question for his removal came before Justice Whitaker. Whether or not a stay is granted in the case, the affairs of the estate will be conducted by the remaining trustees, Edwin and Howard Gould and Mrs. Shepard.

Under the Jay Gould will Frank Gould is to be named to fill the first vacancy occurring among the trustees, but before he could act he would have to qualify. It was stated yesterday in behalf of George Gould that if he attempts to do so he will be opposed on the ground that he is not a proper person to assist in the management of the trust estate, and further, that Jay Gould's purpose in naming him was to fill a vacancy in case of the death of one of the other trustees, and did not contemplate a removal by court order.

Walter B. Walker, Frank Gould's attorney, said yesterday: "No such application has been made or is in immediate contemplation."

An interesting legal question which may figure extensively in the appeal in the case became known for the first time yesterday when counsel for George Gould stated that it is their contention that while he has been removed as trustee, he is entitled to continue acting as an executor. They contend that he has never acted as a trustee, and that the trusteeship in the State does not begin until the accounting in the estate has been approved, and that accounting is now before the court. Counsel for his opponents contend that he began acting as trustee and ceased his functions as an executor as soon as the debts of the State were paid.

HOUSING HEARINGS NEAR END

Governor's Commission to Hold but Two More Open Meetings.

The New York Reconstruction Commission decided yesterday that only a few more hearings would be held by the Housing Committee. Those at the conference were Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Legislative Committee; Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the Reconstruction Commission, and Clarence S. Stein, Secretary of the Commission's Committee on Housing. At the first of the hearings an investigation of the prices of building materials will be made, and at the second building codes will be considered.

Two of the letters received by the committee yesterday were from discharged soldiers or their relatives. One woman wrote that she was the sole support of her mother, and that while her brother was in the army the landlord had raised the rent three times within seventeen months. The second letter, from a discharged soldier, said that while he was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France the landlord had raised his rent from $32 to $42, and that on July 9 he was given notice to vacate on Aug. 1, without any reason being given. He said he believed the landlord's object in serving the notice was to get an offer of more money for the apartment, but that he himself did not have money enough to pay the higher rent.

Offer American Wholesale Co. Stock

Lehman Brothers, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are offering $5,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. stock of the American Wholesale Corporation of Baltimore at $100 a share. The corporation has an authorized issue of $9,000,000 preferred, of which $8,500,000 is to be presently outstanding, and 150,000 shares of common stock. The sale of 90,000 shares of common stock is to be made shortly. The balance sheet as of June 30 shows current assets amounting to $13,750,000 and current liabilities of $4,037,117.

Cassatt & Co. to Open Branch.

The Philadelphia investment banking house of Cassatt & Co. will open a New York office today at 56 Wall Street. This concern is one of the oldest of its kind in the country. Present members of the firm are Robert K. Cassatt, W. P. Stewart, T. Johnson Ward, C. P. Colwell, W. W. Connelly, and R. P. Smith. The company maintains offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore.

Nearly a Record to Copenhagen.

Advices received here yesterday show that Scandinavian bound passengers who sailed on the Mauretania on June 14 reached Copenhagen on June 23, or nine days on the way. The quick trip, nearly a record between these points, was accomplished through a connection with a steamship leaving Newcastle on June 21.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	July 12, 1919.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,485,000	$235,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	555,337,000	16,208,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	450,796,000	16,616,000
Due to banks	128,184,000	*5,140,000
Time deposits	11,976,000	316,000
Exchange clearances	23,358,000	4,236,000
Due from banks	77,075,000	*366,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	67,053,000	*4,512,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	19,648,000	*4,873,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.
4½s June, 1967	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1943	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s May, 1957	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-'30	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1964	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4s May, 1959	1	93¾	93½	93	93⅛	93⅜
4s Nov., 1958	1	93¾	93½	93	93⅛	93⅜
4s Nov., 1957	1	93¾	93½	93	93⅛	93⅜
4s Nov., 1956	1	93¾	93½	93	93⅛	93⅜
4s Nov., 1955	1	93¾	93½	93½	93⅜	93⅝
4s Nov., 1936	1	94¾	93	94½	93⅝	93⅞

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,815	Cities Service	444	415	440	442
2,280	Cities Service pf	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	79⅝
	Cities Service deb. B 7s			150	155
$115,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	107	105	106	107

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15⅛	17⅛
Adiron Elec Power pf	75	78
Am Gas & Electric	130	135
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	42¾
Am Light & Traction	257	260
Am Light & Trac pf	97	98
Am Power & Light	68	72
Am Power & Lt pf	77	80
Am Public Utilities	10	13
Am Public Util pf	38	42
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6¼
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62
Am W W & Elec partic	11	14
Carolina Power & Lt	40	42
Colorado Power	24½	28½
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	73	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	28	29
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	62	63½
Conn Power pf	78	
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas pf	80	83
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	73
Federal Light & Trac	12	13½
Federal Light & Tr pf	50	53
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	64	67	Met Edison ref 5s, '22	91	93½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Mid West Util 6s	90	95½
Arizona Power 6s, '23	83	86	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	78¾	78½
Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92½	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	96	96½
Cities Fuel & F 5s	90	93	Nor States Power 5s	96¾	98
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	78	84	Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31	88	95
Con Power 5s, '53	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99½	100¾
Com Pow Neb 6s, '44		85	So Cal Edison 6s, '39	80	91
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	S W Power 6s, '43	91	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	95		Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	97½	99
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Twin S G & E 5s, '53	75	80
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98½	99½	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87½	88
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '36	86½	90
Empire G & E 6s, '26	96½	97½	Un Util corv 6s, '43	80	87
Empire Refining 6c	93	95½	U S Pub Serv 6s, '27	89	91
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85½	86½	Utah Securities 6s	91½	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Arundel S	49	48¾	48¾
1,100	Atlantic Tel	4½	4¼	4¼
15	Balto Transit	165	165	165
85	Balto Tube	71¾	71	71¾
21	Cons Coal	91	90½	90½
1,200	Consden	12	11⅞	11⅞
8	Com Credit	25	25	25
40	Con Trust	168	168	168
100	Davison Chl	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
5	Elkhorn	35½	35½	35½
100	Do pf	40½	40½	40½
90	Fidelity D	125	125	125
20	Houston O pf	93	93	93
60	Mt Ver pf	92½	92½	92½
30	North Cen	72	72	72
25	N Amster G	24½	24½	24½
125	United Rys	16½	16½	16½
320	W B & An	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	West Bank	32¾	32½	32½

Bonds.

$2,000	Cosden 6s A	103	103	103
2,000	Do B	103	103	103
2,000	Elkhorn 6s	99	99	99
2,000	Ga Pac 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
$2,000	Traction 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Un Ry 4s	70½	70½	70½
2,000	Do Incomes	51½	51	51
1,000	Do ref 5s	70½	70½	70½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	Am Zinc	29	27½	27½
50	Do pf	64¾	64¾	64¾
145	Ahmeek	86	85	86
20	Algomah	96c	96c	96c
170	Allouez	46	45½	45½
280	Anaconda	76½	76⅛	76½
670	Ariz Com'l	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
300	Arnold	60c	60c	60c
610	Big Hart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bingham	9¾	9	9
1,300	Butte & Bal	40c	40c	40c
865	Cal & Ariz	80½	78	79
20	Cal & H	450	450	450
320	Carson	18½	18	18½
175	Centennial	19⅝	18⅜	19⅜
1,300	Copper R	55⅜	54⅛	55⅜
1,400	Davis-Daly	10¼	9	10
2,800	East Butte	19⅜	17⅞	17⅞
190	Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Granby	72	72	72
220	Hancock	7	7	7
930	Helvetia	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
100	Indiana	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
110	Island Creek	52	51⅞	51⅞
25	Isle Royale	39	38½	38½
325	Kerr Lake	5½	4⅞	5
250	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
620	Lake Cop	5½	5⅛	5⅛
50	Mason Val	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
190	Mass Con	8	7⅞	8
50	Miami	30	29½	30
110	Mayflower	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
390	Michigan	6¼	6	6
55	Mohawk	72	72	72
360	Nevada	20¾	20¼	20¼
230	Nipissing	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,335	New Cornelia	25¾	25	25¼
15	New River	18	18	18
30	Do pf	75	75	75
500	North Butte	15	14⅝	14⅝
110	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Old Dom	44½	43	44
1,100	Ojibway	5¼	5	5⅛
10	Osceola	90	89½	90
30	Pond Creek	20	19¾	19¾
125	Quincy	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
225	Seneca	24½	24	24
340	Shannon	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	South Lake	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
180	St Mary's	62¾	62	62¾
50	Superior Cop	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,075	Sup & Bos	2¾	2½	2¾
425	Trinity	8	7⅞	8
600	Tuolumne	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225	U S Smelt	70½	69¾	69¾
30	Do pf	49½	49½	49½
500	Utah Con	11	10¾	10¾
20	Utah Metal	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,475	Utah Metal	3¾	3	3
210	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3½
270	Wolverine	24	24	24

Railroads.

68	Bos & Alb	133	133	133
190	Bos Elev	70	68½	69
270	Bos & Me	34¾	34	34¾
100	Bos&SubElpf	6	6	6
85	East Mass	26½	26½	26½
15	Fitchb'g pf	51	51	51
20	Me Cent	76	75	76
30	NY, NH & H	32½	32½	32½
45	West End	45	45	45
5	Do pf	52½	52½	52½

Miscellaneous.

62	Am Agr	111	109¾	111
115	Do pf	99¼	99½	99½
75	Amoskeag	145	145	145
100	An Pen Svc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
80	Do 2d pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	Am Bosch	120	117	120
285	Am Tun & T	104	103	103¾
150	Anglo-Am	20	20	20
85	Am Wool pf	109	109	109
65	Century S	13	13	13
270	Cuban Port	17	15⅝	16
800	East S S	18	16½	17
560	Do pf	57	57	57
450	Fairbanks	78¼	77	77½
20	Gorton	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6,100	Gray	51⅜	50½	50⅝
130	Int Port	7	6½	6½
75	Do pf	26	26	26
145	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Libby	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛
575	Mex Inv	69	68	68
28	Mass Gas	80	79	80
10	Do pf	86	86	86
$2,000	Am Ag 5s	110	110	110
4,000	Miss Riv 5s	79¾	79¼	79¼
1,000	N E Tel 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞
$10,000	Punta S 6s	105	104¾	104¾
2,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
6,000	U S Sm 6s	105	105	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
460	Am Ship	134½	128	134
649	Armour pf	103¾	103¼	103¾
210	Booth Fish	22	21½	21½
50	Do pf	82	82	82
85	Butler Bros	12¾	12¼	12¼
505	Chi Pneu T	80½	79¾	80¼
50	Cudahy	121	119	119
815	Com Edison	113	113	113
7,050	Cont Motor	11¼	11	11¼
10	Dia Match	117	117	117
770	Hupp Motor	15¼	14	14
980	Hartman	89¾	85	89¾
10	Ill Brick	72	72	72
2,276	Libby McN	30¼	30	30
1,150	Lindsay Lt	18½	18	18
2,360	Mitchell	55	54	54
185	Quaker Oats	185	185	185
	rights	15⅛	15	15
177	Do pf	100	100	100
570	Reo Motor	31	30¾	30¾
35	Rep Truck	59¾	59¼	59½
25	Sears, Roeb	206	205	205
50	Shaw	140	140	140
250	Stew Mfg	64¼	64	64¼
1,300	Stew Warn	106¼	104¼	104¾
1,505	Swift Inter	59¾	59	59⅝
2,045	Swift & Co	135½	133¾	134½
3,280	Do rights	7⅛	6¾	7
3,825	Un Carbide	84¼	84	84¼
775	Un Paper pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
70	Thompson	36	35	36
40	Do pf	107½	107½	107½
800	West Stone	10	9	10
30	Wilson pf	101	101	101

Bonds.

$15,000	C C & Conn Rys 5s	44½	44⅛	44½
10,000	C C Ry 1st 5s	76	76	76

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am Stores	35	34½	34½
14	Do pf	94	94	94
3	Am Gas	70	70	70
840	Elec Stg	96	93¾	95
721	Gen Asphalt	93¾	91½	91¾
200	Do pf	139½	136	137
620	Keystone T	15	14½	14⅝
4,585	Lk Superior	23¾	23	23¾
141	Leh Nav	70	69	70
62	Leh Val	52¾	52	52
18	Penn Salt	51	51	51
30	Phila Co	41¾	41¼	41¼
14	Do 8s pr	80	80	80
50	Phila Elec	25¼	25¼	25¼
142	Phila Rap Tr	29¾	29	29
350	Tono Belm't	3¾	3½	3¾
15	Un Traction	38½	38½	38½
1,225	Un Gas Imp	68	68	68
37	Westm'ld C	74	74	74
485	Wm Cramp	195	192	192

Bonds.

$2,000	Am G&E 5s	85	85	85
4,000	Elec & P 4s	69½	69¼	69¼
$5,000	Lk Sup, inc	65¼	65¼	65¼
31,000	U Ry Inv 5s	78½	73	78½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am Sewer P	25	25	25
50	Am W G M	104½	104½	104½
55	Do pf	90½	90½	90½
80	Ark Nat Gas	64	64	64
725	Barnsdall C	33¾	32¾	33¼
110	Columbia G	65¾	63¾	65½
35	Cru'ble S pf	104	104	104
80	Ind Brewing	5	5	5
210	Do pf	11¾	11	11¾
200	La Belle Iron	117¾	117¾	117¾
215	Lone Star G	275	268	270
155	Mfrs Lt	55¾	55	55
10	Midvale St'l	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	Nat Firepf	104½	104½	104½
95	Do pf	104½	104½	104½
1,730	O Fuel Oil	28¼	26¼	28¼
1,020	O Fuel Sup	52	51¼	52
1,565	Okla Gas	34¼	34¼	34¼
340	Pgh Brewing	10¼	10¼	10¼
15	Do pf	18	18	18
50	Pgh Coal	98	98	98
200	Do pf	72	72	72
3,000	Pgh Jerome	16	15	15
500	Pgh Mt Sha	42	42	42
28	Pgh O & G	16	16	16
30	Pgh Plate G	135	135	135
940	River E Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Do West pf	24	24	24
150	U S Glass	37¾	37¼	37¾
10	U S Steel	114¾	114¾	114¾
20	West Air B	122½	122½	122½
150	West Elec	58¾	58¾	58¾
$5,000	Independent Brewing 6s	51¾	51¼	51½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Last Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd.	23	24¼	24¼
Atlantic Refining	1355	1375	1355
Borne Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101
Chesebrough Mfg	300	310	300
Continental Oil	590	610	590
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	180	190	180
Eureka Pipe Line	160	170	160
Galena Signal Oil	110	116	110
Do pf. new	108	112	108
Do pf. old	115	120	115
Illinois Pipe Line	186	190	186
Indiana Pipe Line	160	162	160
Int Pet Co, Ltd	30	30¾	30
National Transit	27½	28	27½
N Y Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100
Ohio Oil	970	980	970
Penn-Mex Fuel	80	82	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	735	740	735
Prairie Pipe Line	290	295	290
Solar Refining	335	340	340
Southern Pipe Line	167	172	167
South Penn Oil	338	348	352
S W Penn P Line	100	105	104
Stand Oil of Cal	280	284	280
Stand Oil of Ind	780	770	780
Stand Oil of Kan	585	600	585
Stand Oil of Ky	440	445	445
Stand Oil of Neb	540	550	540
Stand Oil of N J	735	740	735
Stand Oil of N Y	380	385	380
Stand Oil of Ohio	500	520	500
Swan & Finch	97	102	97
Union Tank Car	137	140	137
Vacuum Oil	485	440	435
Washington Oil	42	43	43

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Last Bid.
Am Cigar	123	130	123
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co	160	165	160
Do pf	108	111	108
J S Young	125	130	125
Do pf	100	107	100
MacA & Porter	170	180	170
Do pf	93	96	93
P R-Am Tobacco	160	175	165
P J Reynolds, A	410	420	410
Do B	370	385	370
Do pf	102	112	102
Weyman-Bruton	100	110	100
Do pf	108	111	108

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On very heavy trading the steel issues, under the leadership of Crucible, secured brisk advances during yesterday's session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Crucible was bid up 16¼ points, Bethlehem Steel billets 7¼, Republic Iron and Steel, 4¾, and United States Steel common, 2, all entering new high ground for this year. The equipment shares were second in activity and strength to the steels, Baldwin Locomotive moving up 10⅝, American Locomotive 5¼, and American Car and Foundry 5¼. During the noon hour sustained inquiry for some of the motor issues was featured by an advance of 8¼ in Saxon Motors and a gain of 9¾ in Stutz. Keystone was best of the tires, moving up 3½, while Ajax advanced 3¼, both entering new high ground. Denver & Rio Grande, common and preferred, both made new high marks, the former gaining 3½ and the latter 2 points, to 7¼. The shipping and all shares were reactionary. The copper issues improved fractionally, finishing but a shade above Saturday's final figures.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
580	Ajax Rub	113¾	113⅜	113¾
430	Alaska Gold	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
3,500	Als Chalm	34¾	34	34¾
310	Allis Chalm	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝
390	Am Ag C	111½	111⅛	111½
390	Am B Sugar	94¾	94¼	94¾
1,600	Am Can	92¾	91	92¾
1,120	Am C & F	115½	110⅝	115½
400	Am Cot Oil	67¼	66¾	66⅝
920	Am H & L	39¾	39¼	39¼
1,910	Am Internat	114⅛	113	113⅝
310	Am Linseed	80⅝	80¼	80¼
1,540	Am Loco	97¼	93¾	97
1,560	Am S & R	86⅝	85	86⅝
530	Am Steel F	47¾	45¾	47⅛
250	Am Sugar	140½	138¾	140
1,380	Am Su Tob	114¾	113⅜	114¼
355	Am T & T	104¾	103½	103¾
1,530	Am W Paper pf	58	57	57¾
310	Am Woolen	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
1,285	Am Zinc	29	28¼	28¼
1,620	Anaconda C	76⅞	76¼	76¼
320	Asso Dry G	57	57	57
210	At, T & S F	103	102	102
250	At G & W I	174¾	174¾	174¾
15,690	Baldwin Lo	125¾	113¾	123¾
530	Balt & Ohio	45¾	45¼	45⅝
10,170	Beth St'l B	104¾	97¾	104¾
320	Booth Fish	21½	21½	21½
380	Brklyn R T	30¾	30	30
430	Butte & Sup	37½	36⅝	37¼
510	Butte C & Z	15¾	15¼	15¼
580	Cal Petrol	38¾	38¼	38¼
120	Can Pacific	168¾	168¾	168¾
2,020	Cen Leather	111¾	108⅞	111
900	Cerro de P	85½	85	85
100	C, M & St P	44	44	44
1,350	Chile Copper	29¼	28⅝	29¼
1,160	Chino Cop	50	49¾	50
230	Columbia G	63¾	63¼	63¾
1,600	Col F & I	55¾	54¾	55
340	Consol Gas	106¾	106	106
970	Corn Prod	91½	90	90¾
16,180	Crucible S	139¼	124⅝	138½
1,840	Cuba C Sug	39¾	37¾	37¾
1,220	Den & R G	15¾	14¾	14¾
1,480	Do pf	24	22¾	22¾
210	Dome Mine	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
220	Erie Jerman	96	96	96
280	Erie	19	18⅝	18⅝
410	Do 1st pf	32

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLACK SEAL Wanted.—Chase's 28-inch, royal. Natkin & Laitin, 12 East 12th.

BLUMENTHAL'S KASTOR or CHINACK Wanted.—Mad. Square 6375.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silvertip, Deland, 684, Dobson's 617, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Silver tip Bolivia and frostglow. Jacobs & Jacobs, 122 West 26th. Farragut 3023.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—De Lands 688, all colors; cash. Chelsea 9784.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Silvertones and kerseys; all shades, for cash, and all heavyweight material. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTHS wanted, also Frederick Lawrence 820 or similar; cash. Peters, Endlich & Peters, 54 West 21st. Chelsea 9553.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades, lightweight kerseys, silvertones, polo cloth. Finkelstein, 30 West 33d. Madison Sq. 2844.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany black only; any quantity for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 8463.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. 318, 7062, or 118, in black; can use quantity; must be cheap. Greeley 4695.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all shades; also silk plush; cash. J. Lasser, 137 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany in colors; will pay cash. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all colors. Hirshfield Co., 164 West 25th. Farragut 9230.

BROADCLOTH, Tricotines, Silvertones, Serges Wanted.—Cash. 25 West 27th, Room 411. Farragut 5256.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, all colors; also black Jersey. Greeley 4577.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Juilliard's 110; also American Velours. Chelsea 4814.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—112. Leventhal & Hurwitz, Gramercy 5296.

BURELLA and melton cloth wanted in navy and green, cotton, plush; any quantity; cash. Phone Greeley 570.

BUYER from South America wants samples and detailed offers, quantities, &c., on stocks and job lots of woolen materials, pongees, crepes, taffetas, of taffeta ribbons, jersey silk cloth, ladies' and gentlemen's suitings, cotton goods, printings, cuttings, sheetings, shirtings, readymade suits for men, women, and children, silk, cotton, and woolen hosiery, cotton and woolen underwear, men's shirts, hats for men, ladies, and children, neckwear, silk material. G. C. L., P. O. Box 643, New York City.

CAPES Wanted.—Dolmans, coats, suits; quality no object; price must be right; cash 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

CHAMBRAYS, PERCALES, GINGHAMS Wanted.—Spot delivery. G. & S., 529 Broadway. Spring 7528.

CHAMELEON AND TINSELTONES Wanted. Hodes & Leonard's; also Tricotines. Superior Garment Co., 1,333 Broadway.

CHARMEUSE AND CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity for cash. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th.

CHARMEUSE SATIN Wanted.—Open to buy 150 pieces or more for cash. N. Y. Dress Co., 35 West 36th St.

CHASUBLE, Clerical Hindulyns Wanted.—Large brown and black. Madison Square 312.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White and red; good quality. Madison Square 7937.

CLOTH Wanted.—Newhouse No. 2, silvertone or similar. Farragut 3761.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade, jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular priced or better grade cloth and pile fabrics coats. Call 25 West 36th St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall lines; also on plush coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on better grade suits and coats. Call with samples all week. Harry Frank, 38 West 36th St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade coats, velours, and pile fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall coats and suits. Call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on better grade suits and coats. Call with samples all week. Harry Frank, 38 West 36th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats and pile fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall coats and suits. Call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade suits and coats. John Anderson, 20th floor, 15 East 26th.

COATS, Suits, Waists, and Dresses Wanted. —Looking at the better kind. Mr. Latin, 1,161 Broadway, room 308.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples all week. 21 West 22d, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—5 to 6 and 8 to 14 plush coats, any quantity, for cash. 122 West 37th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on stocks; call all week. 25 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for Fall; cash. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. Third floor, 11 West 32d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, percales, poplins, and gray goods wanted; submit best price and samples. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Serpentine; also plaid and printed Pacific crepe; large quantities, submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3850 Chelsea.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Jeans Ramies Piquets Indian head linen, large quantities; must be under market. Robert Bischoff, (Kiddie Garment Co.), 35 East 20th St.

COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—Any shade. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Brown only. M. Zack, Murray 684.

CRYSTALLINE CORD Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen, 41 Madison Square 2604.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing large orders on silks, tricotines, serges, and Fall lines; also on velour coats. Call today 2:30, Wednesday 9-11, 39 West 32d St., Room 1204.

DRESSES Wanted.—Submanufacturers and contractors on silk and serge, children's and misses dresses. Call with samples at Hote Breslin, Room 801.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted. — Better grade; jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles; dresses, tricolette, tricotine, serges, and suits. Call with samples all week, 25 West 31st, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Buying for immediate delivery, satins, georgettes, tricolettes. H. Rabinowitz, 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for misses' dresses. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing quantity order on tricotines and tricolettes. 35 West 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles of satin and serge dresses. Room 800, 170 5th Av.

DRESSES, Snappy Satin and Serge dresses Wanted.—No cloth given. 1,123 Broadway, Rosenfeld.

DRESSES Wanted.—1,000 wash. ginghams, voiles, must be cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade snappy Fall models. Third floor, 11 West 32d.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Higher grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FALL SUITS Wanted.—All grades looked at this morning 9 to 12 o'clock, afternoon 2:30 to 5. Silvercrest Trading Co., 230 5th Av., N. Y.

FUR COLLARS, NUTRIA wanted, 1,000. Lustgarten & Roth, 24 W. 25th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity, for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—100 pieces, all colors, 40" cash. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All colors. Store, 22 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS, Peggy Cloth and Chambrays Wanted.—Cash. Lazarus, Room 906, 1,182 Broadway.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales Wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 470—108—715—2280—2302—large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3850 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich No. 108, 470, and 461; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3850 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—1,500 dozen Ipswich 108, white, packed boxes, immediate. Phone Franklin 6788, Freund.

HOSIERY Wanted. — Ipswich 108, black; large quantity. Gilbert, Canal 1570.

LACES Wanted.—For spot cash; laces and nets of all kinds. Call Madison Square 7852 or 7093.

MEN'S CLOTHING Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on men's and boys' suits, overcoats and pants. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 26th.

MIXTURES Wanted.—De Lands 100, all colors, will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

NAVY Silvertones, and All Shades of Tinseltones and Chameleon Cords Wanted. Call Lewis, Greeley 8142.

OXFORDS Wanted—All wool, Farragut 4573.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 760, Amoskeag, black and navy. Ettenson, Zalud & Co., 11 West 32d.

PANAMA Wanted.—Black and navy, spot cash. Imperial Skirt, 27 West 27th.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Can use large quantities of wool plaids; submit samples and prices. McQueen Company, 800 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

PLUMETTES Wanted.—Joels, 107; all colors, cash. Chelsea 3784.

PLUSH Wanted.—Also silks. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

Buyers' Wants

PLUSH Wanted.—All makes, to pay cash for any quantity; also heavyweight velours in all shades. Alper, Schuits & Hirshfield, 1,140 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk and mercerized; large quantity. Farragut 4717. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—Any quantity; all makes. B. A. Wechsler, 1,199 Broadway, Chelsea 985.

PLUSH CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity of three-thread for cash. Berlinger Costume Co., 114 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette, Baffin, Yukon, seal, also Blumenthal's Ungara seal. Gramercy 2641.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts Hudson seal, black ground, for cash. Gramercy 5124.

PLUSH Wanted.—27-inch Peerless or similar quality. Farragut 616.

POLO CLOTHS Wanted.—Lawrence, style 818-819, Delands, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Lands 9600 and 100, fillings; all colors; spot cash. Md. Sq. 1080.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15038, De Lands 9600, Holmes 2266; all colors. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, all shades, any quantity. Chelsea 9080.

POPLIN, silvertone, tricotine, and lightweight velour wanted, any make, in large or small quantities. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for all wool poplin, all colors. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Can use large quantities silk and wool poplin in black, navy, and taupe. 606 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and wool, also wool plaids, for cash. Madison Square 6026.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen black, dark brown and taupe. Mad. Sq. 1909.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American poplins and serges. Mad. Sq. 946.

RARITAN BEAVER Wanted.—Flager 1500, Henry Kraset 500, Tycoguy 1000, in all shades. Strauss, 12 West 21st. Farragut 7360.

SATIN CREPE OR SATIN METEOR Wanted.—Navy, black, brown, and taupe; any quantity for cash. Elm Costume, 37 W. 28th.

SATINS Wanted.—All shades and any quantity for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

SATIN Wanted.—Baronet satin, white, flesh, and orchid. Marcus Bros., Orchard 9275.

SECO Wanted.—White and colored; any quantity. Sipkin & Goreshen, 13 East 26th St.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, wine, 4040, 6301, 7301, F.G.L., also flannels, navy, scarlet, green, Parker Wilder's, W. 101, XX. Richardson's J.F.H. Madison Square 1377.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open to buy a large quantity of F.K.W. sharkskin, black and navy, at a price, for spot cash. J. Bluementhal & Bro., 14 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—Blue, black, and brown, $2.50 up; large or small quantities. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway. Spring 9142.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, mannish, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SERGES Wanted.—104 black, 7301 navy, or similar. Glins Bros., 109 West 26th St. Farragut 2228.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 6120, 7120, 54289, Weinstock & Schwartz, 126 5th Av. Chelsea 4917.

SERGES Wanted.—54280 brown and taupe for cash. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—6234, 8200, 638, 9240; black only. Jerome Frank & Co., Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 navy, can use large quantity at price for cash. Militex, Md. Sq. 1080.

SERGES Wanted.—780 and 11433 botany; will pay cash. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 and 4061; also similar navys and blacks. Farragut 6981.

SERGES Wanted.—4002; can use all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 20th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 150 pieces 54289, 7120. Phone Madison Square 8700.

SERGES, Broadcloth, Velours, and Poplins Wanted.—For cash. Stuyvesant 2212.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7512, 10707, 10455, 54289, and other numbers. Gramercy 4955.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for all kinds men's wear serges. Chelsea 9546.

SERGES Wanted.—4061, navy. National Garment Co., 1 East 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—11453, navy and brown. Mad. Sq. 509.

SHANTUNGS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity. Phone Gramercy 6447, Dept. W.

SHIRT FABRICS Wanted.—Work shirt fabrics, or white pine chambrays, black twills, percales, &c.; must be under market price; am also open for made up work shirts, flannels, &c., in quantity lots. The Globe Shirt Co., Woodhaven, L. I.

SILKS, Three-Thread Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Washable Satins, Tub Silks, and Striped Tub Silks Wanted.—For manufacturer of waists. Joan of Arc Waist Co., 121 West 19th St. Farragut 7286.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, messalines, velvets, and velvetines; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2675.

SILKS Wanted.—Radium in the gray Georgettes and printed radiums, satins, Peau De Cygnes in large quantities; spot and future delivery. Inquire 31 E. 27th, Room 37.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; can use slightly tender or imperfect silks also. Madison Square 3035.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, three and four thread, ivory and flesh, for waists. Joan of Arc Waist Co., 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of crepe de chine, meteor and satin. Lubarsky Bros., 135 West 34th. Greeley 3485.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy for spot cash peau de cygne, satin georgette, taffeta, and charmeuse. 404 4th Av., Room 1903.

SILK Wanted.—Silk and cotton poplin and fancy silk. Farragut 9889.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—We pay cash for silvertones for suiting; also Gera velours in 50832, in all colors. Chelsea 9356.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032 Pakin and 15036 Reindeer or shades 303 and 312, or will exchange same colors for brown or ox-blood. Spring 4390.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Jools 827, Stevens 4315, Walworth 3991, American 15030 and 15032; all colors; for cash. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted for Cash.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel's, or similar quality; all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, yalamas, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 3666.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange 9600, shade 15, for pekin, navy or reindeer. Phone Chelsea 8079.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, 15032, and 15036; all colors; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., Telephone Chelsea 5361.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, for cash. Berman & Berkman, 1,170 Broadway.

SILVERTONES, Tricotine, Polo Cloth Wanted.—Light and heavy weight for spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — 5795, Deering Milliken, all colors, 15030 American. Madison Square 7425.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—For cash, Arthur Joe, No. 327, or similar; navy and brown; any quantity. Weinstein Bros., 30 W. 21st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay spot cash, any quantity; price must be reasonable. Finkelstein, Mad. Sq. 7428.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All makes and shades; also Deland's 9600; spot cash. Stern-Miller Co., 22 West 32d. Md. Sq. 8972.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen's 801; all colors; all quantities; cash. Stern, Miller & Co., 22 West 32d. Md. Sq. 8972.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; also tinseltones, Botany, yalams. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, Deering-Milliken 5795, and other makes. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Brown, navy, reindeer, suiting weights. B. Lasker, 122 West 28th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, or Arthur Joel's in Pekin, reindeer, and Hannah. Farragut 4078.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, Juillard's and Ottaquichs. Mad. Sq. 946.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley Cohens, all colors, for cash. Militex, Md. Sq. 1080.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Heavy weight velours; cash. Wolf & Stahlberg, 32 W. 20th.

SILVERTONES SUITING Wanted.—All good makes. Herdic & Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Stevens 8032, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2016.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Copenhagen, any make. Madison Square 3740.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American. Farragut 2477.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better and medium priced Fall skirts, all materials; your or our goods. Call with samples at once and all next week, 2d floor, 57 West 16th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall skirts. Call all week with samples, Room 1805, 15 East 26th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders job lots of skirts. John Anderson, 19th floor, 15 East 26th.

SKIRTS wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall styles; all materials. Third floor 11 West 25th St.

Buyers' Wants

STEVENS MIXTURE Wanted.—16075, any Fall colors, for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 8463.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber, settled with union, is placing orders on snappy suits. Call with samples all week, 8 West 19th St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on high grade Fall coats and suits. Call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Brunsloth, fur trimmed; placing stock orders. Call with samples, 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders. 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Black, navy and colors; any make. Cheneys preferred. Duplex Silk Mills, 466 4th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Evening shades. M. Sternberg, 150 West 24th St.

TAFFETA Wanted. — All shades, including odd colors; cash. Room 806, 37 East 28th.

TINSELTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard 718, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. L., all colors; Cohn & Plaks. Chelsea 560.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Dery's quality 1011. Gramercy 2480 before 10 A. M.

TRICOLETTES, FAULETTES Wanted.—All colors for cash. D. Schustack, 44 East 22d St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Black and navy; spot cash. Sterling-Rothstein, 1,182 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black; quantities no object; spot cash. Sterling-Rothstein, Room 1806, 1,182 Broadway.

TRICOTINES, SERGES Wanted.—Botany 9892, 5, 807, 9, 104, 218, 880, 265, 638, mist. Madison Square 2629, Extension 3.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—in market for Dobson's tricotines or similar makes in big quantity. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 W. 19th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Whitman's 36 inch; open for quantity; will pay cash if price is right. Stuyvesant 1507.

TRICOTINES, Chameleon Cord, Tinseltones, and Silvertones Wanted.—For cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

TRICOTINES and Tricolets Wanted.—All colors. S. C. Adelman, 38 West 33d. Madison Sq. 6133.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black, good quality, cash. Marion Dress, 2 West 33d. Md. Sq. 684.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Pay spot cash for any quantity; price must be reasonable. Finkelstein, Mad. Sq. 7428.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay best cash prices. Berman & Berkman, 1,170 B'dway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Anpeta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 5063.

TRICOTINES wanted for cash. Blitrite Dress, 12 West 32d. Madison Square 1377.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity, for cash. 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for spot cash. Newman Skirt, 130 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—25 pieces at a price. Horowitz, Madison Square 3396.

TRICOTINES wanted for cash; also Juliet serge 4061. Warren Dress Co., 246 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, in navy, for cash. Chelsea 7925.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All makes; also black kersey. Chelsea 6018.

UKON SEAL Wanted.—Will buy Hind & Harrison for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

VAL LACES Wanted.—Large quantities. Forster Pub. Co., 120 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight American woolen, brown lightweight velour, navy and brown medium weight velour, 14 to 16 ounce brown, taupe, black. Call with samples. D. Fankin & Sons, 37 West 30th.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—Light weight; also poplins. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—13-20 ounces; all shades; K544 or 11050 or similar. Militar, Mandel & Co., 85 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light suiting weight; all colors; also checked velours; for cash. Militex, Md. Sq. 1080.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight velours, navy and colors; will pay cash. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer brown, navy, and taupe, Yalama reindeer and Jap blue; net cash. Farragut 3176.

VELOURS Wanted.—Checks, mixtings, Deering, Milliken, Stevens, Julliard, or similar; all colors. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suiting weight, any makes; also Silvertones; cash. Madison Square 509.

VELOURS Wanted.—All makes. Midler & Einstein, 118 East 28th St. Madison Square 8708.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, brown, reindeer, taupe and navy, in exchange for 032, or will buy. Hart, Far. 9752.

VELOURS wanted for cash; American 032 and Forstmann & Huffman, or similar quality. Phone Gramercy 5156.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suitings; pay cash for brown, taupe, and navy, any quantity. Greeley 308.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Blumenthal, Salt's on frames XXX. Dreyer, Benft & Ehrs, 48 West 35th.

VELOURS wanted for suiting; all kinds; Gera preferred. Herman Greenberg, 24 West 30th.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 544, 11050, or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 4089.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight velours and silvertones. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

VELOUR and Polo Cloth Wanted.—All makes. Reukes & Hantiman, 15 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight American or similar; spot cash. Stuyvesant 2496.

VELOUR Wanted.—Clarke and Dano or similar quality; cash. Chelsea 9110.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 11050, 0360, 032, 15029. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360, 15032, Lawrence 621; cash. Chelsea 4618.

VELOURS Wanted—Navy; spot cash; also colors. Farragut 4078.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Julliard 664, 44 inches black, navy, wine, black, taupe, burgundy, copen. Stuyvesant 8314.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Straight 29 inches, twill back 27, all colors. Mad. Sq. 3561.

VELTINES Wanted.—Navy, 2124, or 27-inch twill back Worrel dye. Louis Rosenbaum & Co., 119 West 24th.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black and colors; open for quantity. Farragut 9696.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on jobs of silk waists. John Anderson, 15 East 26th, 19th floor.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber wants georgette waists. 116 West 32d St. Room 1206.

YALAMA, Botany 5046 or similar, wanted for cash. Ben Ginsberg Co., 51 West 24th. Farragut 3981.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICANS, plaids, silvertones; style 16, 007, navy, brown, and henna; also Ottaquechee plaids, all colors, for sale cheap. Lipschutz, Madison Square 5466.

AMOSKEAG MOLESKIN OUTINGS, 36 cases light fancies, 15 dark; kimono outings under special ticket, 36 cases dark fancies, 19 cases light fancies, 8 cases 1921 dark. Offered through Rice & Beaman, 230 Church St.

BATHING SUITS.—100 dozen ladies' knitted bathing suits for immediate delivery. J. Havsy Co., 377 Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS.—Manufacturer has a surplus of 5,000 boys' blue serge suits to close out. Call Newport Clothing Co., 113 Bleecker St. Spring 8419.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., 110, all shades; American popuin, 6238, in quantities; also serges, velours, and tricotines; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9567.

BROADCLOTHS.—Julliard's 110; Botany 382, 384; Stevens's 6100; black; reasonable. Isadore Deutsch, 239 4th Av., Stuyvesant 6833.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS in all popular numbers. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's, green, to exchange for navy, brown, or taupe. Farragut 5765.

BROADCLOTH.—Black, 5 pieces, and green, 1 piece, Madison and Botany. Chelsea 8206.

BROADCLOTHS.—Also 50 pieces tricotine, quantity serges, velours. Chelsea 985.

CAPES.—400 all-wool serges; navies; nicely trimmed. $3.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CAPES.—150 Spring capes, tricotine and silks, to close. 8 West 36th, Sturm.

CHEVIOTS.—McKenney's H 7617, H 7615, H 122-312; low prices. Farragut 5207.

CHEVRONS CLOTH, F. & H., style 9411, all shades. Chelsea 6810.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—120 dozen petticoats, nightgowns, hosiery, coats, underwear, sweaters, kimonos, rompers, pants; job lots. Broadway Sales Co., 496 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ cheviot, navy, brown, Oxford. Madison Square 1023.

COATINGS.—¾ diagonal Jerseys, Schreiberns, in close, navy. Garmon, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 2904.

COATINGS.—Sturmburg, Schell & Co., for men's and boys' clothing. Gramercy 1807.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Reorganized; our only salesman, Value; if it costs us 95c. you get it for $1, a 5 per cent. profit; comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS.—Silvertones, Silvertones, Silvertones; American Woolen Company's silvertone; latest models; reasonable prices; immediate delivery; service guaranteed. Finch Bros., 28 East 10th. Stuyvesant 8562.

COATS.—Take no chances, immediate delivery, wonderful merchandise, silvertones, broadcloths, velours. L. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 158 West 23d St. Farragut 566.

COATS.—2,500 plushes, fur trimmed, plain, $10.50, $12.50, $15.50, $17.50; not higher than $37.50 in stock. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, intermediates; cloth, pile fabrics, plushes; thousands in stock. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Straight line, Spring Coloanna, 250 suits; will cases cost cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—The best; 5,000 velours, broadcloths, silvertones and others, $5.75; not higher than $32.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours and mixtures, to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobs only; plushes, all kinds; pick them from racks. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Big cotton plushes, all ranges. Rosenfeld & Rosenberg, 22 West 21st.

COATS for jobbers at low prices. Tannenbaum & Silpon, 39 East 9th.

COATS.—900 Fall coats, fur trimmed. Sturm, 8 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring and Fall job. Rineberg, 41 West 36th.

CORDUROY.—H. & H., Waterside No. 466, 12 pieces light shades, 36c net. Aderberg & Feder, 115 West 30th, Chelsea 9005.

CORDUROY.—0360, white. Madison Square 8644.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,133 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Sateens, black, various grades; reasonably priced. Phone Lewis, Bryant 4466.

COVERT CLOTH.—10 pieces, cheap. Farragut 4446.

CREPES.—Silk and cotton mixed; large quantities; all colors; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 4563.

CREPE DE METEORS in dark shades; quantity, for immediate delivery. Bierman & Levine, 203 5th Av.

DENIM.—10,000 yards, aniline dye, blue denim, to sell; prompt delivery. I. Strauss, Main 9748.

DRESSES.—Our customers have found our dresses as profitable as any dividend-bearing bond, as certain of salability as any marketable security. To buy our line once is to buy it always. Our customers bear testimony to this statement. To new customers, fall in line; serges, tricotines, satins, Georgettes, $6.75 to $12.50. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Mr. Out-of-Town jobber, what we have been striving for has been attained in our line for Fall. You'll find our Fall line for jobbers a still greater departure in merchandising than last season. We invite our friends and prospects to view these real dress values. Satins, Georgettes, serges, tricotines, $6.50 to $22.50. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Don't fly around; steer straight for bargain headquarters; pick them off the racks to deliver today; serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations; taffetas, tricolines, jerseys, $6.75 up. Thousands of them. Come up and see. Mayer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead, or live models, but our models are live sellers; better grade of tricotine, paulette, serge, satin, jersey, $7.75 to $27.50; voile georgette dresses to close cheap. Feller, 50 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Important; take no chances placing advance orders; pick them right off the rack at the League Dress Co.; dresses of the better kind; we have them ready for you; it will pay you to give us a call. 220 5th Av., League Dress Co.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, time is money—save both. If you want rock-bottom prices now on serge and other Fall dresses—see me quick; our bonanza values have them all guessing; look them over today. Mayer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,500 beautiful, printed voiles, organdie; slaughtering prices; $4.75 and $5.75 values, $2.75; $7.75 and $8.75 values, $3.75; final closing sale, unusual bargains. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 better grade printed voile, dark and light shades; also silk foulards, georgettes, satins and taffetas to close out, for July sales; prices very alluring. Balsam & Shirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have our Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Big opportunity, 2,000 voile dresses of latest style, beautiful design, to close out from $3.25 to $5. R. Vest, 102 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, stunning designs, $5 to $10; gingham, $3.75 to $7.50; immediate delivery. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,500 cotton voiles at a sacrifice, also georgette, satin, serge and tricotines, taupe and navy, in exchange for 032, or will buy. Hart, Far. 9752.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternities; exceptional style values; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 270 8th Av.

DRESSES.—Cotton, voile, and linen on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. The Biltwell Dress & Costume Co., 143 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall dresses in tricotine, satin, tricotine; call all week. 1,183 Broadway, Room 205.

DRESSES.—Closing out prices, printed voiles, assorted styles and sizes, Georgettes, crepe de chines. Paragon, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, attention! Beaded georgettes, satins, serges, tricotines; attractive prices; chic made. 33 West 34th.

DRESSES.—3,000 voile, to close out; misses' and women's sizes. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 151 West 30th St.

DRESSERS, see our wonderful line of satins, $1.75 to $11.50. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 22d.

DRESSES, cotton, to close out; assorted sizes and colors; very reasonable. Eagle Skirt and Dress Co., 46 West 21st.

DRESSES.—1,000 dark background printed voiles for mid-Summer sales, $3.75 up. Goldblatt & Schaeffler, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Tricotine and satin dresses; immediate delivery; sample styles, reasonable prices. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, serges, tricolettes, satins, taffetas; regular; also stouts; no showing. Milton, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—New charmeuse and taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. William Asinof, 34 West 24th St. Gramercy 6238.

DRESSES.—Have lot of georgettes, white, flesh, navy, assorted sizes at a very low figure. Kent & Gold, 33 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Voiles, 2,000, to close out at $3.75; assorted colors and sizes. Economy Dress Co., Harlem 8748.

DRESSES.—800 georgette satin and cotton dresses on rack to close out. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—To close out cheap, georgette crepe de chine, taffetas and serges. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—200 cotton dresses, clever styles, to close out. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk, Georgette, and cotton, reasonable. Cohen & Dworkis, 100 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—2,000 high-grade colored voiles, gingham and nets, to close out cheap. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st.

DRESSES.—250 Fall serge, up-to-the-minute styles; all shades, all wool; best, $4.75. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, to close out; serge dresses at special prices. Kalish & Co., 25 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, cotton goods; 37 West 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; H. S. Bardell, dry goods; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss Hallinan, ladies' neckwear; 37 West 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Bretz, dry goods; Penn.
ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; S. J. Boley, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d, R 1502.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Fields Co.; J. Fields, ready-to-wear; 3 West 29th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—L. Goff, millinery; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Meador, Cauthorn Co.; J. F. Meador, general mdse.; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—W. P. McGuire, coats; Breslin.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; F. Hanlon, silks, dress goods; C. H. Ahart, cotton goods, linens, white goods; 1,170 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, Fall suits; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss B. Horgan, corsets, muslin underwear; 53 W. 14th.
BALTIMORE—L. Freudenthal & Son; Carl Freudenthal, tailors' trimmings; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Latins; J. Latinsky, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,167 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Eisenberg; Miss Sauer, laces, trimmings, neckwear, veilings; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hechschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Hechschild, housefurnishings; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Lamsbach, floor coverings; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—A. S. Katzenberg & Brother; B. Katzenberg, percales, ginghams; 146 West 25th; Penn.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Miss M. F. Weller, coats, suits; H. Oppenheimer, coats, suits; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; W. V. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery; H. Levinson, furn. goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Zuallmals, cotton piece goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; B. R. Reed, silks, dress goods; G. Eytinge, millinery, ribbons; 884 4th Av.
BARTLETSVILLE, Okla. — H. Degen, women's ready-to-wear; 212 5th Ave.
BEATRICE, Neb.—Klein Mercantile Co.; J. A. Klein, general mdse; J. Samish, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
BELLHAVEN, N. C.—G. Adler, ladies' ready-to-wear, 1,161 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. Riggs, piece goods, blankets; Grand.
BINGHAMTON—Silsbee, Bros.-Weldon Co.; J. J. Clune; cottons, draperies, glassware; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, women's ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d; Penn.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; F. E. Lee, dress goods, silks, linings; 116 W. 32d; Hargrave.
BLOOMFIELD, Iowa—Davies D. G. Co.; Mr. Sprowls, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—S. Aronson; hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Latham.
BOSTON—Farley Harvey Co.; C. E. Holt, blankets, linens, white goods; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON—S. Shapiro & Co.; J. S. Shapiro, dress goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Hawley, Folsom Co.; J. H. Cook, hosiery; R. 264, 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. E. Osgood Co.; H. B. Scofield, carpets, furniture, housefurn. goods; Marie Antoinette.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. Minahan, girl's, juniors' dresses; Miss E. Lewis, art linens. Basement buyers, A. Cohen, dresses, skirts, suits, children's dresses; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, brassieres, corsets; Hotel, millinery, Miss Danahy, jobs silk, cotton waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Ross, women's suits? 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss Adams, skirts; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Butlers; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear, 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—C. Slattery Co.; Miss Casey, waists; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss C. Murphy, misses' suits; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss O'Regan, misses' coats; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Mr. Levy, satin and serge dresses; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss O'Callahan, misses' dresses; Miss Keegan, waists; basement buyers, Miss Lynch, petticoats; Mr. O'Brien, misses' coats and suits; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Haughey, misses' suits; F. Steele, misses' coats, skirts, bathing suits; F. E. Ruggles, misses', children's hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas; E. E. Emery, cotton, French underwear; Miss M. E. Blaisdell, dress cotton goods; G. L. Veatch, sheetings; W. B. Temple, yarns, fancy goods; J. W. Jones, black wool dress goods; J. E. Barker, untrimmed millinery; T. J. Koler, embroideries; R. H. Young, M. Hathaway, trimmed millinery, basement; E. Forrester, untrimmed millinery, basement; J. Delaney, women's street dresses; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Worsky, costume dresses, skirts; 13 East 22d.
CINCINNATI—Plaut Co.; L. Silverstein, hosiery, gloves; 55 White; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Joseph Loeb Co.; J. Loeb, general millinery; Room 910, 220 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein Co.; L. Sinn, coats, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—McConaughty & Kahn Co.; L. Kahn, millinery; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Mrs. H. E. Richardson, suits; 28 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Bischof, Stern & Stern; S. Hauser, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hibbens D. G. Co.; H. B. Crane, ready-to-wear; B. A. Burr, ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs; 1,170 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Denton Co.; Miss D. Moore, misses', juniors', children's ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss M. Wilkie, art needlework; 452 4th Av.; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—M. & S. Pogue Co.; W. L. Foster, Mrs. Hart, Miss Seibert, ready-to-wear, waists; J. W. Robertson, silks, velvets; 366 5th Av.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; R. E. Thorn, dry goods, notions; 60 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss D. C. Fisher, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. H. Swanson, basement jobs, wash dresses; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Amos Co.; D. C. Ross, Miss Gordon, Miss Waldman, millinery; 116 W. 32d St.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, Fall dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; D. Wyman, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32nd.
CLEVELAND—Clauson & Wilson Co.; J. E. Jerman, dress goods, silks; K. G. Harris, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss A. N. Woldman; D. E. Ross, Miss E. Lapick, dresses; W. J. Long, Miss B. Gordon, Mrs. P. Peasink, millinery; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Mrs. Button, perfumery, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND — Halle Bros. Co.; Miss R. Baer, Miss B. Potter, jewelry; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—John Meckes Sons Co.; W. Meckes, dry goods; Penn.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Lavine, jobs silk dresses; Miss Mercer, waists; J. E. Meisel, Fall, Winter coats; Miss Collins, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lattin, Bloomfield & Co.; H. A. Lattin, skirtings, cloak, suit materials; 1,133 Broadway; Brostell.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. Stahl, silks; 37 West 26th; Manhattan.
CLOVIS, N. M.—Kendall D. G. Co.; Miss Kendall, ready-to-wear millinery; 1,182 Broadway.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. A. Hibbard; Miss M. Crowley, ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av., Park Avenue.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Gibson-Shelton Co.; F. H. Gibson, dry goods; Hermitage.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones, Witter & Co.; T. G. Constable, linens, laces, hosiery, gloves; C. H. Barnes, domestics, silks; Hermitage.
COLUMBUS, O.—Z. L. White Co.; G. C. Moon, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss La Crone, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Hempstead, neckwear, ribbons; 225 5th Ave.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss Donovan, jewelry; 6 W. 32d.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; F. D. Fleming, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
COVINGTON, Ky.—J. R. Coppin Co.; J. B. Meierdirks, men's furn. goods; J. R. Coppin, rugs, draperies; W. B. Macklin, women's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—G. W. Graham Co.; F. A. Gardner, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Craft, furniture; 19 East 24th; Latham.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poyllvea, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 East 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Weiss Brothers; A. Weiss, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—H. E. Scharff, ready-to-wear, 1,133 B'way.
DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss E. Russell, dresses, skirts; Miss M. Gabrielson, ready-to-wear, basement; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—F. Dallas; ready-to-wear; Imperial.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Bee Hat, Slate's Shirt Stores; J. S. Slate, men's hats, furn. goods; Elks' Club.
DETROIT—Akrolik & Co.; L. P. Laurendean, dress goods, wash goods; 377 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurandeau, dress goods; 877 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; P. J. Rice, ready-to-wear, basement; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art needlework; Mrs. E. I. Ward, waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, men's furnishing goods, clothing, basement; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, men's, boys' Spring underwear; Mrs. M. Anderson, stout dresses; G. E. Preston, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. C. Hoyt, coats, suits, waists, clothing; E. R. Hazelton, dress goods, wash goods, silk linings; H. J. Phelps, domestics, prints, ginghams; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens; Mr. Stockwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss A. Becker, muslin underwear, petticoats; Miss A. G. Anderson, underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; Mrs. B. Bowman, dresses; Miss R. Wallach, waists; G. S. Rossle, sporting goods, men's bathing suits, auto accessories, tires, couch hammocks; 116 West 32d.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; Mr. Helfin, carpets, draperies; 1,270 Broadway.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dress goods, silks, domestics; 329 B'way.
EASTON, Penn.—S. Kline, men's wear, clothing; Breslin.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Boston Store; R. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Berger & Rudin; J. L. Berger, men's hats, furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery; McAlpin.
ENID, Okla.—M. Hirsch, dry goods; Penn.
TROY, Ala.—Rosenberg Bros.; I. Rosenberg, general mdse.; Penn.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; D. P. Ashley, leather goods, notions, silverware, jewelry; Mrs. S. Simson, hosiery, umbrellas, knit goods; 435 4th Av.
ESTERVILLE, Ohio—H. Oransky, dresses, coats; 37 West 26th.
EUGENE, Ore.—Mr. Large, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
FALLS CITY, Neb.—F. H. Schock, women's wear; York.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Stein Bros.; K. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
FITZGERALD, Ga.—J. L. McCarthy, general mdse.; Collingwood.
FLINT, Mich.—Rosenthal Co.; Miss Patterson, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
FORT SCOTT, Kan.—Katzung's; Mrs. C. A. Katzung, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—B. Wolff Co.; J. Well, general mdse.; Imperial.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meachum Co.; Miss E. Bennett, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; A. H. Blum, general mdse., mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Kellogg, Drake Co.; J. C. Hart, coats, suits, dresses; Prince George.
GATESVILLE, Tex.—Byron Leaird, coats, suits; Imperial.
GLOBE, Ariz.—Baatz Ladies' Furn. Goods Store; Mrs. D. Baatz, women's wear; 137 5th Av.; Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; J. C. Putt, basement ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Grand Rapids Dry Goods Co.; Lumpkin, general merchandise; F. J. Seiber, men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; D. C. Steketee, general mdse.; A. Oudendyke, silks, wash goods; A. Heininger, piece goods; Collingwood.
GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Sax's Styles Centre; J. Sax, ready-to-wear; 3 West 29th.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—United Cloak and Suit Co.; A. A. Waserstein, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fagg Co.; Miss V. Stovall, women's garments; 1,150 Broadway.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 East 26th.
HARRIMAN, Tenn.—Carson & Horton; W. K. Horton, ready-to-wear; Grand.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Mrs. P. Knowles, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; F. F. Goldsmith, men's hats, clothing; 37 West 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss E. Frisch, muslin underwear; 141 Madison Av.
HAWLEY, Penn.—J. Mendelson, millinery; 43 West 26th St.
HELENA, Mon.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HELENA, Mont.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair; women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HENDERSON, N. C.—Anchor Stores Co.; Miss L. Smith, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
HENDERSON, N. C.—Atlantic D. G. Co.; T. B. Bullock, notions, piece goods; Imperial.
HONESDALE, Penn.—E. Freeman, clothing, furn. goods; Broztell.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; E. H. Hahlo, ready-to-wear; M. F. Levy, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Pennsylvania.
HOUSTON, Texas—C. Reis, ready-to-wear; 3 West 29th.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Meyer, silks, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.
HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; J. R. Hill, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Imperial.
HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Hogan, piece goods; 256 Church.
HOUSTON, Tex.—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; E. J. Hogan, dress, wash goods; 256 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss H. Norton, corsets; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—C. Tingott Bros.; L. Trangott, suits, coats, dresses, skirts, jobs wash dresses, skirts; Pennylvania.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, jobs ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. N. B. Horon, corsets, underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—B. Hammerman, muslin, flannelette underwear, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. W. Lyons, underwear; W. S. Saltmarsh, housefurnishing goods, rugs; J. E. Burke, shirts, shirts, overalls, pants; 320 B'way.
IOWA CITY, Iowa—C. Yetter, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
IRONWOOD, Mich.—Leader Dept. Store; M. Wolpsfeld, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—J. R. Jones Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Lester, ready-to-wear; Waldorf.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Fitts-Smith Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. G. Howse, mdse. manager; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; W. T. Scholler, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Fitts-Smith Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestic, general; dry goods; R. W. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Sherlock, coats, suits, waists, skirts, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root Dry Goods Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, velvets; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, laces; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, suits; J. T. Hunt, silks, dress goods; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry, leather goods; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; Mrs. Stingevz, waists; Mrs. Stover, ready-to-wear, basement; 43 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Mrs. M. K. Little, Mrs. E. S. Cantwell, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; 6 West 32d.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 44 E. 32d.
LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 11 W. 38th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, linens, flannels; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss K. F. Keelder, art goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurie & Bro.; B. Lurie, underwear, hosiery, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
LANSING, Mich.—Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Throop, laces, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
LAS VEGAS, N. M.—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. Rosenwald, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. McGrath Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, Miss M. Myham, hosiery, knit underwear; Holland House.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland Co.; G. M. Talbot, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Burley, infants' wear; A. M. Cates, representing; 432 4th Av.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler, waists; 37 West 26th.
LEWISTON, Me.—Band Box; Mrs. M. W. Miller, waists, children's wear; Prince George.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; Mr. Dalzell, Mrs. Dalzell, millinery; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; Mr. Michael, Mrs. Michael, women's ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; Miss E. Nichols, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal-Burrow Dry Goods Co.; R. K. Beal, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Kats Bros.; Mr. Davis, Mr. Katz, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss Roberts, jewelry; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES.—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, silks, dress goods, velvets; 1,170 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith, Riddick Wholesale D. G. Co.; C. D. Lawler, notions, white goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, sweaters, petticoats, shawls, infants', children's, misses', juniors' wear; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES.—N. B. Blackstone & Co.; E. Graham, neckwear, veilings, embroidery, parasols, ribbons, umbrellas laces, trimmings, chiffons, toilet articles, perfumes, jewelry; N. Levine, handkerchiefs; Room 525, 225 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bennett, Fall suits; 2 W. 37th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; G. J. Wachter, silks, velvets; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; C. P. Walmsley, Mrs. C. Allen, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. R. Morris, muslin underwear, corsets; M. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear, waists; 23 East 26th.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn, Marshall Co.; R. M. Woodson, notions, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.
MACON, Ga.—Benson Clothing Co.; F. C. Benson, clothing; Grand.
MACON, Ga.—Danenberg Co.; R. Nusbaum, domestics, dress goods; L. Irvine, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Imperial.
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg & Co.; R. Nusbaum, dry goods; L. Levine, leather goods, piece goods; 1,133 B'way.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Barton Co.; W. C. Hoyt, coats, suits, waists, clothing; E. R. Dwyer, upholstery goods; Penn.
MARIETTA, Okla.—S. Westheimer & Co.; Miss H. Tribb, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
MARION, Ohio—Uhler-Phillips Co.; J. E. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Block Millinery Co.; G. Block, women's hats; 579 Broadway.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—H. Bunce, R. H. Burr, wall paper; 404 4th Av., Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, dresses, skirts, suits; 37 West 28th.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Langenkamp, coats; Broadway and 32d St.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; E. Elsen, linens, woolens, ready-to-wear; 56 Worth.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Geo. P. Romberg Co.; A. P. Rosenberg, B. Rosenberg, coats, suits; Penn.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Brothers Co.; J. S. Fein, clothing, furnishing goods; Woodstock.
MILWAUKEE—Willings-Espenhain Co.; Mr. Willings, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Carley's; H. W. Carley, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss B. Masterson, coats; Miss A. Weyker, suits; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 384 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co.; A. Richman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Co.; H. G. Meincke, Fall suits; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mr. Henderson, colored dress goods; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss B. M. McDermott, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. B. Curlee, carpets, rugs; 1,150 B'way.
MOLINE, Ill.—Grossman Co.; E. L. Grossman, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Monsky & Bro.; A. Monsky, clothing; Penn.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. Scharff, waists; 1,140 B'way.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. E. J. Simon, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
MONTREAL—Matthews, Towers & Co.; W. C. Towers, furn. goods; Commodore.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, women's hats; 579 B'way; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hirshberg Brothers; C. Hirshberg, men's, women's clothing, furnishing goods; D. C. Gross, ready-to-wear; 636 Broadway; Penn.
NASHVILLE—Mannie Milder Co.; M. Milder, ready-to-wear. Room 910, 220 5th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; Miss B. Weinbaum, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear; 23 East 26th.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Raphael's Department Store; A. H. Goldberg, Miss J. Sullivan, women's, misses' dresses; Penn.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, toys, jewelry; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. Schwartz, piece goods; 60 Worth.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; P. Bernard, rugs; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Marx Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, silks, cotton goods; 15 East 26th.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Mrs. S. Nachman; coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Behr Bros.; J. F. Behr, general mdse.; Nile Nubs, toilet, fancy leather goods; 6 West 32d.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner; dry goods; 105 Grand; York.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. Quinn, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.; Wallick.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Yehl, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, petticoats, house robes; 43 West 18th St.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss Brueck, ladies' neckwear, veilings, chiffon, handkerchiefs, laces; Miss Murphy, infants', children's wear, silk underwear; Mr. McClurg, knit worsteds, art goods, smbroideries, ribbons, ribbon novelties; 116 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Field Cloak Co.; A. Chapman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Pennsylvania.
OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
OMAHA—Herzberg Bros.; Miss Feyman, waists, skirts, underwear; 1,270 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; L. B. Clough, rugs, housefurn. goods; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA—Beppon & Thorne; E. M. Reynolds, general merchandise; Miss G. Slyter, millinery; Miss M. Adams, coats, skirts; 1,170 Broadway.
ORRIVILLE, Ohio—J. Peristein, furnishing goods; H. J. Peristein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—S. Heymann & Co.; Miss R. Hoeffler, Miss M. Neubert, ready-to-wear; Penn.
OTTAWA, Kan.—Forrester D. G. Co.; M. H. Forrester, Mrs. Bishop, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—C. E. Cross Co.; C. E. Cross, ready-to-wear; Seville.
PARIS, Texas—Burton Peel D. G. Co.; Mrs. W. R. Harkey, millinery; Martinique.
PARIS, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. D. Stevens, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Mrs. F. Hawkins, suits, skirts; Mrs. Greeley, gowns, house dresses, negligees; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Mr. Hirschl, flappers', girls' dresses; 15 East 26th St.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—Penn Clothing Co.; S. A. Jaffe, linings, trimmings; Commodore.
PHILADELPHIA—Rosenau Bros.; S. R. Rosenau, dresses, waist materials; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. C. P. Pfingstang, E. Goldman, coats; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Cross, georgette waists; Miss Koenig, dresses; 13 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, 'misses', children's ready-to-wear, 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—A. Cohen & Co.; A. Cohen, notions; Penn.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Webb, women's suits; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. M. Kelvay, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; J. G. Kahl, linens, curtains; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; W. McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Holden, ribbons; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; Mr. Dreyfus, wash dresses, basement; Miss Westerman, Miss Goodman, Miss Anderson, wash, woolen, silk skirts, coats; A. B. Kusha, ready-to-wear; H. Heyman, Miss Sanzs, misses' coats; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, men's furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss A. J. Troupe, dresses; S. M. Jacobs, mdse. mgr., basement; Miss F. Frastenfield, basement coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. M. E. Desmond, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; Miss N. Kerr, women's coats; Miss E. Greenberg, misses', juniors' coats; Miss M. Stein, skirts; 116 West 32d.
POCATELLO, Idaho—The Comens Store; M. Cousens, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
POMEROY, Wash.—H. J. N. Cardwell & Son; H. H. Cardwell, general mdse.; Somerset.
PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son.; P. Higer, ladies' suits, coats, furs, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, women's neckwear, bdkfs., veilings, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 1,133 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss F. Hanley, laces, embroideries, neckwear; Miss N. Lund, buttons, trimmings; J. Kahn, leather goods, jewelry, perfumery, drug sundries; Mrs. M. M. Hammond, art embroideries; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss Gedes, toilet articles; Mrs. C. Taylor, jewelry; 232 5th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; D. Flanigan, shoes; 141 Madison Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; Miss M. Frank, women's, children's gloves, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rosendale Co.; W. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.
PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; Miss E. Kraus, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dimond Co.; G. W. Hoagland, housefurn. goods; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Nicoll's Sample Suit Shop; Mrs. A. Nicoll, As Nicoll, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Miss L. A. Gannon, Miss L. Feeney, holiday novelties; 200 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; C. H. Cole, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
QUINCY, Ill.—Reib's; J. J. Reib, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Ciasria, furs; 212 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—H. D. Kurtz, dry goods, notions; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Harris & Volk Co.; Mr. Harris, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, carpets, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, silk, georgette dresses; 37 W. 26th.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. M. Coats, hosiery, underwear, mfg. dept. shirts, overalls, clothing; 43 Leonard.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; O. H. Highberger, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jackson Bros.; J. Jackson, furn. goods; Latham.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Maloney & Morrison; Miss Maloney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; S. Bernstein, men's, boys' furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Bristol.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. Bachers, wall paper; Miss E. A. Fitzpatrick, waists; 432 4th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hirsch Brothers; J. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 384 5th Av.
ROCK HILL, S. C.—S.

Smart School Dresses for Particular Trade

Our splendid serge and wash dresses are real quality dresses. They're beautifully made, the style is delightful, they have the newest features, and are very becoming.

Our Fall line is an attraction which you can't afford to miss.

BORGENICHT & SONS CO., Inc.
1115 Broadway, New York City

B. SIMON, 520 Medinah Building, Chicago
C. ZEIMER, 668 Commercial Building, San Francisco
I. HOCHMAN, 315 Washington Street, Boston



MR. BUYER! MERCHANTS!
RESIDENT BUYER!
Look at This All-Wool
American Woolen
Poplin Suit
$16.75 Net Cash

No. 729, 34 inches long, all colors, lined with imported venetian.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WILLIAM GREENBERG
45 West 25th St.

G.L.B. Mfg Co. Inc

Coats $15 to $65
Suits $15 to $65
Dresses $9.75 to $35
Skirts $3.75 up

Immediate Delivery



Why choose from a few models when you can pick here from scores of Silvertone, Velour, Crystal Cord, Plumette Coats, each one prettier than the one you saw before?

G.L.B. MANUFACTURING CO. Inc.
242 Fifth Ave. (Between 27th and 28th Sts) New York



Nearlinen
TRADE MARK
British Manufacture

THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS SERVICE

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES CHILDRENS DRESSES BOYS WASHSUITS EMBROIDERY & NURSES UNIFORMS

SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN, CANADIAN & BRITISH DRYGOODS STORES IN 36-40 & 45 INCH WIDTHS

NEW YORK **SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.**

Our Lines for Jobbers
for late Fall and early Spring deliveries on
Organdies
and
Other Fine Swiss Fabrics
are now open
METTLER & COMPANY, St. Gall, Switzerland
Selling Agents:
NEUBURGER & COMPANY
124 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

The Largest and Most Complete Showing of

Women's Ready-to-Wear

Ever Offered to the Trade

OPENS TODAY

at the

BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING

This is the most notable event in the history of the Women's Ready-to-wear business. Our price and values can hardly be duplicated because we are operating on an absolute 5 per cent profit basis.

Ladies' and Misses' Dresses, Coats, Suits and Skirts

Each of these lines presents a range of styles in all the season's most wanted materials to satisfy the needs of every class of buyer.

Style Tendencies of the Coming Season

From hundreds of strikingly novel and clever designs the following are selected at random

Chenille Embroidery on a satin bodice distinguishes a new street dress of navy tricotine. Elaborate soutache braiding trims the loosely belted coatee. No. 188.

Kitten's Ear Crepe is made into an exquisite afternoon gown, jet-embroidered in an elaborate design. Filet lace forms an effective collar and trims the small Georgette vestee. No. 387.

Jet studding enhances the novelty of self-color braid embroidery on the bodice, draped panel-skirt and short sleeves of a Georgette afternoon gown. No. 327.

New Muff Sleeves of taffeta extend from elbow to wrist, on an upper sleeve of fine silk net. Taffeta bodice and tier-puffed skirt. Hand-embroidered silk net overskirt. No. 342.

The Coat line is of unusual beauty as to style and practicability—made up of such materials that the buying public will rejoice in finding the source of supply.

All goods are shipped and billed by us and every garment is guaranteed.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY
Bush Terminal Sales Building
42nd STREET EAST OF BROADWAY
NEW YORK



The Fur Department
Opens today with a selected assortment of proven best sellers.

Genuine Leather Coats
Twenty-five new styles at 25% less than the market prices. 750 coats ready for prompt delivery.

PILLERS OF THE INDUSTRY

There is a smartness to the fashioning of these dresses which makes them sell with phenomenal ease. It pays to stock "Piller" Dresses.

Tricotine
Serge
Charmeuse
Paulette
Tricolette
Satin
Georgette
Jersey

16.50 to 37.50

PILLER BROS. & CO.
16-18-20 WEST 32nd ST. NEW YORK CITY



You'll find here the smartest of styles and the finest of workmanship. This means easy sales for you.

Georgette *Satin*
Crepe Meteor *Taffeta*
Tricotine *Serge*
Charmeuse *Jersey*

$10.75 to $37.50

IDEAL GARMENT CO.
18 West 33rd St.
New York

MONARCH

SAVES YOU 20%

Remarkable as Monarch values have been in other seasons, the Fall Line, now ready, exceeds them all in quality and range of fabrics. Dresses for immediate delivery in Wool Tricotines, Serges, Jerseys, Satins, Paulettes, Tricolettes, Charmeuse, Motoors, Georgettes, $9.75 to $37.75.

MONARCH DRESS CO.
11 East 26th Street New York

FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE SALES
THOUSANDS OF WASH DRESSES
from $10 a Doz. and up.
POPLINS from $3.75 and up.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

3,000 WASH DRESSES
on Racks.
Dark Printed Voiles, Organdies and Ginghams,
AT A SACRIFICE.
A. PACKALES & SON,
1123 Broadway Fairmont 5040

The House of Kuppenheimer

Has open several important territories and will consider applications from thoroughly competent men of proven ability. Real business men of exceptional attainments will find ample outlet for their capabilities. Previous experience in the clothing field not essential. Interviews may be had at either the Chicago office, 415 South Franklin Street, or at the New York office, 212 Fifth Avenue.

Government Aeroplane Cloth

IN THE GREY

Made Out of Sea Island Cotton Mercerized Yarn

Grade A. 36-37 inch 80 x 80—2 Ply, 4 oz. per sq. yd. Grade B. 36-37 inch 68 x 68—3 Ply, 4 oz. per sq. yd.

Suitable to Convert for the Following Trades:

Draperies, Dress Goods, Duck Clothing, Clothing Linings, Corset Manufacturers, Neckwear Manufacturers, Awning and Tent Manufacturers, Umbrella Manufacturers, Skirtings, Shirtings, Upholstering, Palm Beach Cloths, Washable Clothing, Rain Wear Material, Cap Manufacturers, Petticoat Manufacturers, Hospital Supplies, Oil Cloth Tire Manufacturing and all other Textile Purposes

Exporters The Very Cloth Needed in Foreign Markets — **Dry Goods** Jobbers Should Have Their Domestic Buyers Investigate

Delivery at Once *Quantity Limited* *Unusual Opportunity*

INQUIRIES THROUGH YOUR OWN CLOTH BROKER

or

H. E. LAZARUS CO., Inc., Dept. L. L. L.
307-309 Sixth Avenue *Farragut 4220-4221* New York City

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, Inc., Dept. L. L. L.
40-46 West 23rd Street *Gramercy 4000-4001* New York City

Associated Dry Goods Corporation
2 WEST 37th STREET, NEW YORK
Will look at NEW FALL SUITS to cost from $16.75 to $25.00, for the following firms:
Wm. Hengerer & Co.
Stewart & Company
J. N. Adam Company
Hahne & Company
Stewart Dry Goods Co.
Powers Mercantile Co.
ALL DAY TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1919.

"PRINCESS" DRESSES
Make your early fall selections right from the racks. Tricolettes, Georgettes, Meteor, Satins, Tricotines, Etc., Etc.
PRICES FROM $16.75 TO $42.50.
(Large sizes always on hand.)
PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE
COSTUMES AND DRESSES
25-29 WEST 31ST STREET. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2614-5.

DEANAY DRESSES
The Materials used in these dresses are the fashion favorites of the season. The styles offered and the variety available are extraordinary.
Popular Prices
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Tricotine Wool Jersey Satins
Big Stocks Always on Hand.
Deanay Dress Manufacturers of
COSTUMES & DRESSES
22-24-26 WEST 32nd ST. NEW YORK
SAM. DOLMATZ S. ABRAMOWITZ

ABE MILLMAN
features as usual for
SCHOOL OPENING
Joan of Arc The Leader of Middies



No. 100 AS ILLUSTRATED
GENUINE LONSDALE JEAN WITH REGULATION MIDDY WITH A GOOD QUALITY POPLIN TIE. SIZES 6 to 12
$9.50 PER DOZEN NET 10 DAYS
THIS OFFER IS MADE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY AND WE RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF LIMITING QUANTITIES
Abe Millman
20 West 33 St.
New York

See Our Three Specials To-day
HIGH GRADE DRESSES

French Serge, All-Over Braid Embroidered,	Heavy, Lustrous Satin—Fine Lace Collar,	Fine Tricotine, Beaded and Lace Trimmed,
15.75	18.75	23.75

YOU'LL ASK FOR MORE OF OUR LINE—16.50 to 50.
QUICK DELIVERY
LOUIS ALBERT
44-50 EAST 32d ST.



Expressing youthful individuality in their strikingly new lines and details, and with their quality guaranteed by having every step of their making done under our personal supervision.

David J. Goldman Co., Inc.,
1333 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Smart Clothing for Young Women.

Fit Best Cloak Co
143-45 West 29 St.
is now showing
Their Fall Line
of exceptional values in
COATS
Silvertones
Broadcloths
Polo
Velours
Suedine
16.50 to 42.50

Headquarters for
COATS & SUITS
A Banner Fall Line!
EVERY buyer who visits our show rooms is more than satisfied with our extensive variety of styles and materials. They are amazed over our MATCHLESS VALUES.
Specimen Matchless Values.
ALL-WOOL HEAVY SERGE AND POPLIN
SUITS $16.75
Other numbers $14.75 to $45.
NIEDELMAN & HOFFMAN
45-51 WEST 25th ST. NEW YORK

CHOPAK



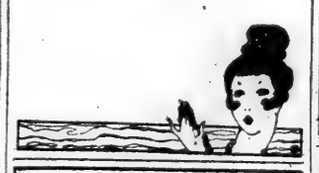
The Finest Materials
You'll agree that for selling qualities these fabrics are in a class alone.
Fibre Silk Jersey Cloths are obtainable in splendid plain and fancy weaves—
Brushed Angora Cloth is an inspiration to every designer who starts work with it.
"If it's knitted we have it."
CHOPAK TEXTILE CO.
505 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.CITY.

Get the Cold, Hard Cash!
Again I emphasize to you the necessity of capital for the pushing prosperous era ahead. I'll pay you *cash* for your accounts receivable without tying you up on a binding contract. Reasonable terms and no "red tape." Strictest confidence. Tel. Chelsea 327.
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Jacob Rosenstock
100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Going Fast"
3000
PRINTED VOILES
Priced formerly
$7.75 to $11.50
Close out in quantities
$5.50
RedFirn Costume Company.
22 West 27th St. N.Y.
Telephone Chelsea 9350

A. WATTERSON
510 Sixth Ave. cor. 14 St. N.Y. City
Coats and Suits

They'll make new high sales records for you because their quality is amazingly high.
Workmanship, materials, finish, color—every detail, is just as you'd like to have it.
These garments, of course, are big and easy sellers.



TO CLOSE OUT
3,000
PRINTED VOILE DRESSES,
Dark Grounds, Georgette Designs,
AT A PRICE.
L. OLCHIN & CO.,
45-47 W. 27th St.

W.B.S.
HEATHERS AND DRESS WEIGHT JERSEY CLOTHS
The WILEY-BICKFORD-SWEET CO.
1140 BROADWAY

DON'T FAIL
to see our
DRESS
No. 412 of all-wool
TRICOTINE
at $19.75
Bronner Bros. & Hadra,
18 West 27th St.—N. Y. C.

MILL SECONDS AND SHORT LENGTHS IN
Cotton and Silk and Cotton Fabrics
Goods for Immediate Delivery
HIRBON TEXTILE CO., Inc.
133-135-137 West 21st Street, New York.

Superior Piece Dye Works, Inc.,
37-43 Moultrie St., Brooklyn.
DYERS OF
Artificial Silk, Wool Jerseys, Tricotines, Serges, Velours, and all Cotton Piece Goods.
PROMPT DELIVERIES
PHONES 1970 4310 GREEN POINT

3,000 Coats
Immediate Delivery
Plush Coats, $16.75 up
Cloth Coats, $13.50 up
M. ROSENMAN & CO.
36-38 W. 25th St.

HOLSTEN YOUNG AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
Waterproof & Rubberized Tweed Coats
Polo and Sport Coats
24-26-28 WEST 27TH ST.

Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.
Silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear.

HEGLA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Commercial Investment Trust
Merchandise Loans
Acceptances Discounted
Accounts Financed
347 Madison Avenue at Forty-fifth St.
Telephone Murray Hill 1125.

Accounts Finance
Acceptances and notes purchased. Non-notification. Lowest rates.
Commercial Acceptance & Discount Co.
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.
LEVISON & CO.
141 Fifth Avenue
MERCANTILE FINANCING

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Marketing Ordnance Silk.

Despite the assurances which the Ordnance Department has given regarding the commercial use of the 17,000,000 yards of cartridge silk recently offered for sale, opinion in the silk trade seems to be that these fabrics are not quite suitable after being converted into suiting fabrics and other types of commercial goods. This, at least, was the sentiment expressed in the market. The decision of the War Department to offer the silk in smaller quantities, it was said, may lead to its sale at higher prices than the bids submitted last week.

Now Talk of Suing.

The garment manufacturers, who have tried all sorts of persuasion to hasten deliveries of dress goods, silks and other materials they have ordered, have now passed on to threatening the mills. During the last week or so there have been quite a few cases where late deliveries and neglect to complete shipments have been met with threats of suits. In one case cited deliveries that were promised last February have not yet been filled, and the house in question is going to make a test case of the matter to see if relief cannot be obtained in this way. The mills, it is understood, will put up the defense of strikes and labor trouble to account for their failure to fulfill their contracts.

Deliveries the Silk Problem.

The silk trade seems agreed on the point that under present conditions it is dangerous to accept business too far ahead in the future. The leading houses have placed very definite limits on taking business and October is the general limit of transactions occurring now. The reason for this caution is the difficulties which seem to grow greater every day in making deliveries. Furthermore the problem of increased labor and raw material costs makes the future so uncertain from the standpoint of what goods can be made for that the manufacturers are keeping forward business in close check. It was pointed out, however, in the market that very handsome profits were derived on the goods sold early in the season.

Clothiers Meet Today.

The representatives of the wholesale and retail branches of the clothing trade will meet today at the Hotel Breevort to settle upon uniform selling terms. This follows a meeting of the wholesalers which was held yesterday. No statement was issued following this meeting, and it was said that the result of the conference will be made known today. It is understood that the original question of selling terms has almost been overshadowed by more pressing problems in the trade, including the all important matter of whether the manufacturers will ask for advances on the orders already taken for the Fall season.

Won't Admit Leadership.

The viewpoint of a large manufacturer of toilet goods in regard to obtaining leadership in his line has a very interesting side. This concern started in business not many years ago, and from a small capital of a few hundred dollars it now produces its products in the millions. The advertising, however, never speaks of the concern as the largest producer of its kind, but features the line "Reaching for Leadership." The sales manager believes that his company is now the largest maker of its brand in the world, but he is not in favor of changing the slogan, for the reason that in "Reaching for Leadership" the organization is always making its best effort to get on top, whereas it might slump if supremacy were acknowledged.

Openings Will Not Be General.

It is not expected that either the men's wear or dress goods openings in the woolen trade will be made as formally as in the past seasons. Sentiment in the trade is against the large sale which usually marks the formal pricing of lines for a new season. The common procedure, it is said, will be to show a small quantity of goods to regular customers and, if sales can be made promptly, to offer additional yardage until the small quantity of production permitted is sold up. The low price opening of last season, it is said, will not be followed for the new season. Sellers feel that big advances are justifiable and that, unless prices appropriate to increased cost of production are named, losses must be taken.

FURS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The activity of the domestic demand, coupled with the reopened channels of foreign trade, were the reasons given for the advances made in the price of furs auctioned yesterday by the Metropolitan Fur Exchange at its warerooms, 108-110 West Twenty-fourth Street. There were about 200 buyers present, and some of these, it was said, were purchasing supplies of pelts that will be sold and shipped to Germany. Delay in the schedule of the auction made it seem probable yesterday that the sale will be continued to Wednesday.

Following is the list of yesterday's offerings, with high and low price and percentage of increase:

	Low	High	Inc. Per.
Beaver	$3.50	$25.75	35
Skunk	.10	5.20	10
American Opossum	.05	1.75	10
Raccoon	.45	6.00	15
Patagonian Fox	.30	1.00	*
Kit Fox	.40	2.60	*
Australian Fox	.80	7.40	*
Gray Fox	1.30	4.70	*
Jack Fox	6.50	8.70	*
So. American Fox	1.00	.....	.....
Red Fox	.25	42.50	*
Wolf	.20	33.50	*
Fisher	20.50	117.50	15
Silver Fox	40.00	250.00	10
Blue Fox	87.50	125.00	15
Cross Fox	71.00	91.00	10
Russian Sable	4.75	115.00	20
Marten	0.25	50.50	20
Alaska Seal	16.00	.....	.....
Weazel	.07	1.10	10

* Unchanged.

France Buys Wool at London Sale.

LONDON, July 14.—There were 8,500 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Good grades were firm, but inferiors declined 5 per cent. There was buying for France, while home traders were reserved.

Junior & Misses
COATS



Make appointments now to see the best line in the market.

Attractive Garments at Popular Prices

FOREIGN BUYERS INVITED.

Irving Finklestein
"House of Fine Wires"
29 W. 32d—30 W. 33d

"Thoroughly dependable"
is the compliment paid by our esteemed customers who claim they can always rely upon
The House Exceptional
for
Cotton Fabrics of Merit
which is headquarters for quality, service, and value.
Dinger-Nathan
Incorporated
611-21 Broadway, New York.

DON'T FAIL
TO SEE OUR LINE OF
PARTY DRESSES
Prices ranging from
$13.75 to $25.00
Bronner Bros. & Hadra,
18 West 27th St.—N. Y. C.

COTTON VOILES
In all grades, white and colored, at the usual Potter prices, which means—below the market.
POTTER TEXTILE Co.
72-74 Madison Av., N. Y.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY
FOR SALE.
ALL EQUIPPED FOR DRESS, WRAPPER, OR OTHER NEEDLEWORK INDUSTRY. BUILDING 2½ STORIES, 30x90 FEET, AND EXTRA LAND. STEAM PLANT, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND POWER. LOCATED IN CONN. ON NEW YORK MAIN LINE 1½ HOURS FROM BOSTON. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
PRICE & CHARLTON,
120 HARRISON AV.,
BOSTON, MASS.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL
NEW YORK
SHOE
STYLE SHOW
To be given under the auspices of The New York Shoe Retailers' Association, Inc. The latest shoe styles will be displayed by living models. The show begins promptly at 8 P. M. in the Auditorium of the
International
Buyers' Club
July 17—July 18
ADMISSION FREE
Music by the Orchestral Society of New York. Addresses by prominent men in the trade. All the shoe trade cordially invited.
Bush Terminal
Sales Bldg.,
42nd Street, East of Broadway.
EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMY B T THROUGH COOPERATION

MANUFACTURERS!
A well-established, responsible New York Sales Corporation will undertake the Successful and National Marketing of any meritorious product.
A 95 TIMES.

PROMINENT RETAIL STORES
AT SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION,
ADJOINING LEGGETT'S NEW STORE.
Newly remodelled building, plate glass display fronts. Prominent corner. New Lexington Ave. Line at 125th St. Station serves over 50,000 persons daily; growing rapidly; trolleys east and west to Bronx pass the doors.
LARGE SECOND FLOOR—Display windows, 18-foot ceiling, private marble stairs, elevators, tile floors, safe deposit vaults, plate glass windows. Will divide to suit. DENTIST, furniture, clothes, pool room, shoes, etc. At premises or F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Tel. 8575 Rector.



BUY GUARANTEED ELECTRIC FANS

Size.	Actual Price.	Our Price.
8 in...	$12.50	$7.95
12 in...	23.50	18.25
16 in...	28.00	20.25

Electrical & Engineering Corp.
716 8th Ave., (44th) N. Y. Bryant 6873

MR. BUYER
Look at our chiffon velvet bags; save 50%; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Chic Bag Co., 226 Lafayette St. Room 507.

CLOAK & SUIT BUYERS
We are showing wonderful Fall models leading materials. Prices from $16.75 to $50.00. See our special $16.75 all wool popiin.
PREMIER GARMENT CO.,
145 West 36th. 3rd Floor.

What to Buy for Fall—and Where

More than 400 of the 600 representative manufacturers already associated with this great co-operative enterprise are now ready to serve visiting Merchants and Buyers at "Merchandise Headquarters"—their Fall showings invite your immediate inspection. You can compare, select and purchase the majority of your season's requirements here at Bush Terminal Sales Building. And you enjoy *every* advantage you could obtain at the factory. All goods are sold at factory prices and are billed direct to you by the various manufacturers.

EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMY B T THROUGH COOPERATION

Merchandise Offerings of Timely Interest to Visiting Buyers

Items listed below and many others now obtainable at Bush Terminal Sales Building
For complete directory ask for a copy of the latest issue of Bush Buyers' Guide

Formal Opening
OF
A New Department
TODAY
Complete Showings
Dresses Coats, Suits Skirts and Leather Coats

Aprons

APRONS—Exclusive styles. Superior Quality. Unexcelled Workmanship.
C. A. NEUBERGER & CO., Room 705, Bush Terminal Sales Bldg. Factory, Oshkosh, Wis.

Artificial Flowers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and plants for every purpose. Metal flowers; Grass Mats; Vines. A Few Items: Fall Leaf Branches, $1.75 a dozen to $6.00 a dozen; Asters, $1.50; Chrysanthemums, from $3.00 a dozen to $6.00 a dozen; Nasturtiums, $1.50, $2.50 a dozen. Cosmos Feather Flowers, $2.50 a dozen. PHILIP ROMAN, manufacturer, 122 West 44th St. (Lines will be displayed shortly on the 22nd Floor of the Bush Terminal Sales Building.)

Brassieres

"A Finish for the Figure"
C. & H.
BRASSIERES
New Fall Line now on display
Exceptionally attractive
Lace trimmed styles
Perfect in fit and workmanship
Prices as low as possible consistent with good Merchandise
WILLIAM E. CAIN CO., Room 1007.

Corset Lacers

ADMIRATION BRAND—Pink Mercerized and Cotton. Flat and Tubular Corset Lacers. Superior Quality. Also Pink and White Elastic Lacers. All lengths. Right Prices. Prompt Deliveries.
MAX LEVISON & CO., 10th Floor.

Decorative Arts & Industries

E. & S. QUACKENBUSH—Creators of "Tiny-Tots" Line, announce new assortment of Toys for Kiddies. Bridge Prizes and Christmas Gifts for grown-ups. To be displayed on 22nd Floor. Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Furs

BOSSAK & CO., INC.—Selected assortment of proven sellers in Sets and Coats. Reasonable Prices. Immediate Delivery. Displayed 13th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building; or, 130 W. 26th St., New York.

WM. JACKMAN'S SONS
"America's Leading Fur Line"
Coney to Sables—Immediate delivery in any quantities. Displayed, 13th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building; or, 35 West 35th St., N. Y.

SAPONIK & COMPANY—"THE BIG VALUE FUR HOUSE." Quick sellers in Scarfs and Muffs from $2.50 to $67.50. Displayed, 13th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building; or, 24-26 West 30th St., N. Y.

Gloves

THE CROWN SILK AND SUEDE GLOVES
Glovetex—Doubletex—Duplex
Are the highest standard quality in Silk and Suede. CROWN GLOVE COMPANY. Displayed on 24th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Housefurnishings

MODERN HOT-WATER SERVICE—Real abundance, always ready for any purpose at a turn of the faucet. Makes a Bathroom really complete and healthful. Bathing an easy delight. HUMPHREY CO., Room 821.

MAHOGANY NOVELTIES consisting of Serving Trays, Nut Bowls, Candle Sticks and Smoking Sets. An attractive line at the right price. Soon to be displayed. 8th Floor, WHITE-SEIDENMAN COMPANY.

House Garments

"QUEEN MAKE"—THE FAMOUS LINE OF MORNING AND PORCH DRESSES, NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS are handled only by the most select Merchants throughout the United States. Are you among them?
ISAAC GINSBERG & BROS., Room 705.

Infants' & Children's Goods

INFANTS' WHITE WEAR. One Day to six years. Flannel Sacques, Skirts, Kimonas; Infants' Coats—Catalogs and samples sent, prepaid, on request.
G. RAMBERGER & CO., Room 624.

THE EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY has on sale at their Up-town Section, Bush Terminal Sales Building, everything known in Quilted Goods for adults and children. Send for illustrated catalogue. Room 639.

TALKING AND CRYING DOLLS. (Patented.)—Wonderful sellers. Send for sample assortment. GERLING TOY CO., Room 608.

OUR "KIDDIEJOY" line of Juvenile Furniture Specialties such as Bassinettes, Cribs, Nursery Chairs, Play-yards Walkers, Celluloid Rattles and Toys, awakens interest and opens up sales in your Infants' Department. They are powerful magnets for capturing the Mothers' Trade.
HITZ, JACOBS COMPANY, Room 638.

IDEAL BABY SHOE CO., Room 617.
Baby Shoes of Quality.
Baby Shoes of Newest Models.
Baby Shoes of Finest Workmanship.
Baby Shoes at Right Prices.

FOR GIFTS THAT ARE "DIFFERENT," for Layette or Trousseau, Showers, for Baby or Big Sister, just be sure to see the novelties created by JOSEPHINE JANES CO., Room 608.

CHILDREN'S COATS. Styles that talk; goods that speak at popular prices in today's market, should induce you to compare our line with others.
KAMINS & FRIEDLAND, Room 608.

HEADWEAR—Smartly Tailored—Featuring Beavers, Velours, etc.—Ages 2 to 8. Novelties that make a department Noted and Quoted for this class of Merchandise.
KNEALE & BOHRS, INC., Room 632.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS. Attractive models in Velour, Broadcloth, Silvertones, Duvel-de-laine, etc. Our prices are right. We invite your inspection.
MAX LESSER, Room 608.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS. White and Colored, from Infancy to 10 years. Most elaborate Fall line in all materials. Smart styles. Complete line of Hand and Machine embroidered Infants' Cloaks, Coats and Capes. Right Prices.
MISSRY & LEWIS, Room 608.

E. & H. INFANT WEAR CO., INC., Novelties in hand embroidered and smocked, Boys' Suits, Creepers and Rompers. Children's Dresses and Play Frocks. Room 601.

INFANTS' BONNETS. Children's Hats, from 2 to 6. Juniors' Hats from 8 to 14. Attractive Models. Unexcelled Workmanship. Prompt Deliveries. The Merchandise is well known and needs no recommendation. A complete display can be found in the Bush Terminal Sales Building. Room 625 or Main Showroom, 29 West 30th St., N. Y.
MRS. PAUL SOLOMON.

"STONEWALL" Wash Suits, Rompers and Creepers form the "Bread and Butter" portion of your stock. Guaranteed as to service—right as to style. Price Range $9.00 to $15.00. Also Flannelette Sleepers and Pajamas for children, $9.00 to $12.00.
THANHOUSER & WEILLER, Room 608.

"THISTLE" Rompers and Creepers prettily Smocked and Hand Embroidered. Fabrics of quality. THISTLE MFG. CO., Room 608.

ANOTHER "WONLINE" CREATION. Our "3-IN-ONE" Bloomer Dress should interest every Infants' Wear Buyer. Samples of this range together with our complete line are on display at Room 621. L. WOHL & CO.

INFANTS' OUTFITS AND SWEATER SETS—Complete line including latest designs, now on display. Room 641, YORKSHIRE KNITTING CO., INC.

Jewelry

THE HOME OF WHITE GOLD MOUNTINGS! Our white gold artistically designed Mountings invite comparison. Try them and insure satisfaction!
CONJOINT JEWELRY CORPORATION, Room 1903.

HENRY W. FISHEL & SONS, INC., Designers and Makers of "FISHSON" JEWELRY, invite you to inspect their complete line of reproduction Jewelry, consisting of Bar Pins, Rings, Earrings, Shoe Buckles, Hair Ornaments, etc. Mounted in STERLING SILVER and SILVERITE. "FISHSON" means quality that embodies exceptional values. Effects to retail from $1.00 to $50.00. Room 1909.

LA REINE PEARLS. The only Artificial Pearl, scientifically constructed and positively guaranteed to retain its beauty indefinitely. Can be washed when soiled. The most perfect copy of the genuine.
MARCEL WORMSER, 19th Floor.

WRIST WATCHES—JOHN T. MAURAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wrist Watch Specialists; makers of the Bracelet that made the Bracelet Watch possible and the "Mauran" Watch "built for the wrist." 19th Floor.

Juniors' and Misses' Wear

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAY SHOES. In stock for immediate Shipment. Oxfords and Barefoot Sandals, Medium Grade Goodyear Welt built for Service. Infants', Children's and Misses' "Mary Jane" Pumps, Patent and Sea-Island both Welts and Turns—now ready. Stock catalog listing above and fifty other lines sent on request.
L. B. EVANS' SON CO., Room 1403.

HEADWEAR—Smartly Tailored—Featuring Beavers, Velours, etc. Ages 8 to 16. Novelties that make a department Noted and Quoted for this class of Merchandise.
KNEALE & BOHRS, INC., Room 632.

We manufacture high grade McKAY SHOES; Infants' Flexible; Mary Janes, 2 to 5, 5 to 8, 8½ to 11, 11½ to 2; also Nurses' Cushion Sole Boot and Oxford.
MILLER SHOE COMPANY, Room 617.

YOUTHFUL DRESSES—Wool Jerseys, Serges, Silks, Velvets and Combinations. Styles Made and Priced Right. We invite an early inspection which will insure proper deliveries.
SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, 6th Floor.

Knit Goods

GROBLUE KNITTING MILLS, Creators of High Grade Knit Goods. Displaying the latest creations for Fall, 1919, foretelling the season's styles of Sweaters and Scarfs for Women, Misses and Children. Room 731.

SILK AND WOOLEN (All Knit)
Sweaters and Slip-Overs
Ladies' Sweater Slips
Best of materials
K. KATEN & CO., 7th Floor

"FASHION" SWEATERS and Bathing Suits. Our Tuxedos and Slip-ons for Summer and Fall Wear, worth seeing. LOWENSTEIN & CO., INC., displaying at Bush Terminal Sales Building, Room 500.

LISLE AND MERCERIZED VESTS and Union Suits for children and women. V Neck, Lace and Tight Knee. Prices $4.12½, $5.00, $6.50, $8.00, $10.50 per dozen.
POTTER KNITTING CO., Room 633.

Leather Goods

KEYSTONE LEATHER GOODS COMPANY—Brief Cases, Portfolios and Music Containers retail quickly for from $1 to $50, according to style and material, and afford Merchants exceptionally good profits. Room 1702.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, consisting of Manicuring Sets, Toilet Rolls, Travelers' Outfits, Military Brush Sets, Collar Pouches and Ivory Goods at popular prices can be seen at our showroom. STECHER & SPELKEIN CO., INC., Room 1719.

Men's & Women's Shoes

STETSON SHOES always enjoy the reputation of "THE BEST." A complete display of men's fine shoes (featuring the famous stock models) and tailored boots for women. THE STETSON SHOE COMPANY, INC., Room 1407.

Men's and Boys' Underwear

VARSITY UNDERWEAR COMPANY will shortly have a complete display of Men's and Boys' Athletic Underwear, Union Suits, Pajamas and Nightrobes on the 12th Floor of the Building. Merchants and Buyers should inspect this line that's "Tailored—Not Merely Made."

Negligees

NEGLIGEES AND LOUNGING ROBES—Corduroy Robes, $4.00 Up. Flannels, Albatross, Crepes and Novelties at popular prices. Immediate or future delivery. Large assortment. GEORGE FADOOL, 7th Floor.

Phonographs

DUSONTO—The marvellous New Phonograph, the exquisite tone production of which has captivated the public. Dealers may now obtain exclusive territory. The "Master Key to Music," and profit.
THE BELCANTO CO., INC., Room 2007.

Shoe Buckles

DE-LUXE SHOE BUCKLES, Bar Pins and Hair Ornaments, Rhinestone. Priced, $36 to $300 per doz. Various styles and sizes Mounted in Aluminum and Platinoid.
ROMAN JEWELRY MFG. CO., Room 1921.

Silks

The McLANE SILK COMPANY will open in the near future new Sales quarters on the 4th Floor. The well known "McLane Silks" will be displayed here for the convenience of the buyer.

Silk & Muslin Underwear

DANDY NOVELTIES, in Camisoles, Bloomers, Muslin Petticoats. Keep large stocks and know that a call will make you our friends.
JOSEPH ADELSON & SONS, Room 721.

MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR. We feature a very splendid assortment of high colored Camisoles from $15.00 up.
A. GUSSOW & COMPANY, Room 730.

BLUE BIRD CREPES, Gowns, Pajamas, Bloomers. Attractive exclusive Patterns. World's largest Windsor Crepe House—Makers of Muslin, Silks, Flannels. Largest assortments. Right prices.
A. S. ISERSON, Room 724.

"SANIBOCKEN"
(Patent Pending)
Makers of "AMERICAN MAID" Silk Underwear.
JACKSON STYLE CO., INC.
7th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building.

"PLUME UNDERGARMENTS." Nationally advertised to four million women. Have wonderful selling co-operation. In silk, Cotton, Flannel and Silk and Cotton Novelties. Popular prices. M. MARTIN & CO., 7th Floor.

QUEENBEE GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR
Something always in stock.
Extensive line—prompt deliveries.
QUEENBEE MFG. CO., 7th Floor.

Our "BILLIE BURKES" at $9.00 and $12.00 per dozen are the BEST in the Market. Ask for samples. Both flesh and white.
RICHMOND UNDERWEAR CO., Room 734.

Fur Department
OPENING
TODAY
20 Manufacturers
Displaying and Selling the Leading Lines of the Season

Silk & Muslin Underwear (Continued)

"DOVE" UNDERGARMENTS. Night Gowns, Pajamas, Envelope Chemises, Camisoles, Corset Covers, Bloomers, Drawers, Underskirts, Chemises, Combinations, etc. In all materials.
D. E. SICHER & CO., Room 706.

ENVELOPE PETTICOATS — Originators and Patenters. Offering Lingeria, Crepe, Flannelette, Ladies' Night-gowns, Envelope Chemises, Billie Burkes, Step-ins, at popular prices. Four weeks delivery. Fastest Growing House.
VICTORIA UNDERGARMENT CO., 7th Fl.

LADIES' SILK UNDERGARMENTS. Camisoles and Chemises in Lingeria, Jap Silk and Wash Satins. Ribbon effect Camisoles for immediate delivery. Medium priced lins.
BERNARD WILLING, 7th Floor.

Toilet Goods

THERMOS BOTTLES. Reader Service to people in all walks of life. Infancy to Old Age, all over the World. Thermos serves you Right—Food or Drink—Hot without Fire, Cold without Ice. When and Where as you like it. Various size Bottles, Jugs and Lunch Kits. Rapid Selling Numbers for Retail Trade.
AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY, 21st Floor.

AGWALITE (A-gwal-i-te) TOILETWARE—In quality of material, design and workmanship is as good as honesty of purpose plus skilled craftsmanship can make it. ATLANTIC COMB WORKS. Exclusive makers. Room 2124.

LIQUID ROUGE $.50, $1.50, $5.00 less 1/3. Powders, all shades, $.75, $1.50, less 1/3. The distinctive qualities of our Imported Products win the favor of discriminating women everywhere. V. DARSY, 21st Floor.

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS.
Protects the gums and cleans the teeth besides. Sold in two sizes, retailing at 30c and 60c. See our display.
FORHAN COMPANY, 21st Floor.

HYGLO MANICURE PREPARATIONS—Handsome Counter Display Case of Polished Glass, stocked with a $9.50 assortment of Hyglo Manicure Preparations, now being offered for $10.00 complete. Or with order for a 12 dozen assortment of Hyglo Manicure Preparations we offer the display case absolutely free. Items in this assortment retail at 25c, 35c, 50c and $1.25. HYGLO MANICURE PREPARATIONS, 21st Floor.

"MARINELLO CREAMS"—For every different skin condition a special cream—products used and endorsed by more than half the Beauty Shops of America. Now sold by Drug and Department Stores. Displaying, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 21st Floor.

AMANI HENNA SHAMPOO is the biggest repeating Shampoo on the market. We prove demand in your own store before you buy. What do you think of that?
PRICHARD & CONSTANCE, 21st Floor.

CREME TIRA MIRA—The most wonderful of all massage creams. Used for skin bleach and cleansing cream. A remarkable skin food. You will find it pays to feature this preparation. It is now on sale together with our complete line of Perfumes, Toilet and Manicure Preparations at the Bush Terminal Sales Building. P. J. SCHUMACHER, 21st Floor.

TINTEX—The Dye Powder used like Bluing. In Flesh, Pink, Blue, Lavender (Orchid), Yellow (Maize), Peach, Ecru (Risque), Nile Green, Silver Gray, Tan. For tinting faded and discolored Blouses, Underwear, etc. Very attractive Window Display material, as shown on "Selling Helps" Display, Main Floor, available on request. The 10c TINTEX package is developing big sales.
TINTEX COMPANY, Inc., 21st Floor.

Veilings

APPLETON, WEIL & FRANK, Importers of Fitmesh Veilings and Nettings. Full line Novelty Meshes. Plain and spotted Silk Nets 72 inches, in full color range. Displayed 24th Floor

GLENSDER TEXTILE CO., offer for your inspection all that is new in foreign and domestic Veilings and Veils. Immediate delivery. Displayed, 24th Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building.

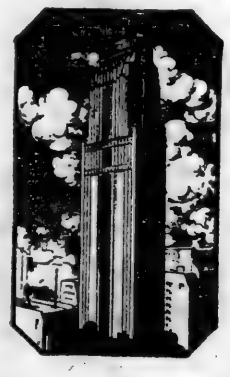
Waists

NOVELTY, TAILORED, EMBROIDERED, and hand made Filet trimmed Waists in the very latest creations. Full line now on display, Room 509, Bush Terminal Sales Building.
DAVID HORWITZ.

The Many Markets Centralized Here

Aprons
Art Needlework Novelties
Canes and Umbrellas
Children's Wear
Corsets, Brassieres and Accessories
Costumes and Gowns
Decorative Arts and Industries
Draperies, Dress Fabrics and Linings
Dyes
Furs
Gloves
Hardware and Paints
Hosiery
House Garments
Housefurnishings and Home Appliances
Infants' and Children's Division
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
Knit Goods
Laces and Embroideries
Luggage and Leather Goods

Luggage and Leather Goods
Maribou Novelties
Men's Wear
Middies



Misses' and Juniors' Wear
Neckwear and Veilings
Muslin and Silk Underwear
Negligees
Notions
Novelties
Nursery Furniture
Nurses' and Maids' Apparel
Optical Goods
Overalls
Pianos and Talking Machines
Ribbons
Shipping Containers
Shoes and Shoe Accessories
Silk, Cotton, Woolen Piece Goods
Sporting Goods
Toilet Goods
Toys
Trimming
Waists
Water Heaters (Gas)
Waterproof Fabrics

Make the International Buyers' Club your working headquarters when in New York. More than 13,000 Merchants and Buyers—all members—follow that plan. Three entire floors of the Building are devoted to this remarkable organization. All store executives eligible! Better enter your application today? It's your Club! There are no dues.

BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING

42d Street, East of Broadway, New York

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

GERSON LIPFELD, a salesman of 601 West 149th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $704 and no assets. There is only one creditor.

FAYETTE A. STUPPLEBEEN of Hudson, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $10,476, represented by secured claims, $8,319; unsecured claims, $6,230; notes and bills, $748, and taxes, $98, and assets of $250, consisting of wagons, sleighs, harness, &c. Among the largest creditors are the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson, N. Y., $4,186, and Annie Meyers, $2,100.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and Over.

Berman, Morris J.—Mitchell Motor Car Co. $101.36
Brook, Charles—T. W. Stephens et al., costs 138.22
Same—R. W. Poor, costs 138.22
Same—W. H. Bennett, costs 138.22
Croker, Richard—R. Croker, Jr.... 187,181.36
Same—same 80,019.05
Coyle, O. I.—Mitchell Motor Car Co.... 130.72
Cardashian, Vahan, and Wm. S. Bennet—National Bank of North Hudson 4,072.52
Dittoe, Wilfred C., prest.—Stettiner Bros. 153.77
Fitzgerald, Edward—Wilson & Co..... 120.70
Frankel, Joseph—H. Landenbelm..... 114.80
Frana, Joseph—Madison Glue Mfg. Co. 164.95
Franco-American Ferment Co.—Medical Times, Inc. 252.70
Same—R. Piersen 296.85
Floyd, Elmer—A. K. Larsen 274.85
Gray, Mary J., (Harlem Dental Co.)—D. Ford 348.91
Hebron, James—A. Turtel, et al..... 345.65
Hinson, Martha E.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. 322.70
Helman, Helen—S. H. Hilon 413.25
Harvey, William—A. W. Hopkins..... 1,189.46
Hardon, Charles—Tregoning 394.91
Jewett, Albert G.—E. M. Warder et al. 240.60
Klick, Max, John Doe, and Richard Roe—J. Horhman, et al. 205.97
K. W. S. Distributing Co.—E. D. Heins 140.70
Limbert, Walter H.—O'Neill Adams Co. 128.58
Rank, Anna W.—L. Miller..... 147.24
Moore, Edward—Geo. Rinaldi & Co.... 5,409.15
Newman, Thomas H., or Christmas Keough—Louis Basch & Co. 321.62
Pollenz, Julius—Norman Garage and Sales Co. 425.80
Rosenbaum, Herman I.—M. Sevush..... 215.76
Richheimer, Lela, (Crown Tea Co.)—Swift & Co., Inc. 186.88
Rodgers, John G., Jr.—D. De Persio et al. 224.80
Salvo, A. B., of 5 a de Tucaba 64 D. F., also known as Alarzakie H. Salvo—Mercantile Export Co. of America, Inc. 277.84
Sheedy, James R.—D. De Persio et al.. 240.21
Satz, Samuel—S. Abraham..... 1,963.02
Satz, Samuel—L. A. Steinberg..... 1,418.06
Rucillo, Domenico & Stellina—L. Tremarte 1,533.22
Sucherman, Maurice L.—Federwald Holding Corp. 164.95

In Bronx County.

Buckley, John, as guardian—Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. $110.05
Buckley, John—Same 110.05
De Lorenzo, Filomena and Frederick—F. De Lorenzo 2,187.26
Fletrich Amusement Co.—Estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc. 1,271.69
Hennessy, John—J. A. de Boer..... 527.22
Haderman, Herman and Lizzie—S. Bisnovar et al. 45.73
Mayer, Abraham—Swift & Co..... 383.04
Furst, Nathan—J. A. Mathison..... 908.72
Hogg, Alfred W. D.—O. D. Coster et al., as executors 16,347.99
Hennessy, John—O. W. Reinhard..... 311.01

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

Kennard, Edw. T.—J. A. Jones, Jr., June 9, 1919 ..... $800.00
Johnston, Joseph Y.—C. Berlin, Jan. 27, 1918 ..... 328.10
M. H. Borenstein & Son, Inc.—Arkell & Douglass, Inc., June 21, 1917, (reverified) 15,483.21
Warner-Godfrey Co.—James T. Leonard & Co., Inc., July 10, 1919..... 10,936.40
Paul, Wm. M., and Annie K.—H. Frank, Dec. 7, 1917..... 103.41
Frank Hayden, Inc., and William Klenert—Y. Sacks, May 29, 1919..... 1,653.52
Parker, Joseph H.—F. L. Kane, Nov. 8, 1918 ..... 275.41
Klenert, William—Commonwealth Hotel Const. Corp., June 20, 1919..... 204.30
Behr, Samuel—Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc., Oct. 30, 1918..... 332.46
Berger, Ike and Kate—S. J. Goldberg, May 7, 1912 ..... 239.41
Collins, John E. and Mary—Story & Clark Piano Co., Sept. 29, 1916..... 601.41
Francke, Edith E.—S. Weizzier et al., March 1, 1918..... 193.10
Forth, Arthur—H. McAtamny, Dec. 20, 1913 ..... 287.31
Same—I. Rosenbaum, March 18, 1910... 130.41
Same—New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1912 ..... 112.85
Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. and Adam Fischer—J. Koper, Nov. 26, 1918 ..... 2,648.13
Bennett, Benjamin—P. J. McMullen, May 20, 1915 ..... 406.18
Henschel, Morris—Southard-Robertson Co., Jan. 9, 1902..... 210.72

In Bronx County.

Motzkin, Isidore; Louis Motzkin, and Samuel Hoffman—M. Levene, Oct. 28, 1918 ..... 3,639.62

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

24 St, 140, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, 20.2x100, three-story hospital; Josephine Ragnault, executrix, &c., against Bennett E. Siegelstein et al; Otto J. Kait, attorney; Edw. C. O. Thomas, referee; due, $16,152.69; taxes, &c., $446.33; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Pilgrim Av, e s, 233.1 ft n of Buhre Av, 50x100; also
Pilgrim Av, w s, 245.7 ft n of Buhre Av, 50x100; Andrew J. Glore against Mary A. Boyle et al; Clocke, Koch & Brady, attorneys; Henry G. Schackno, referee; due, $1,461.14; taxes, &c., $551.85; to the plaintiff for $1,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted:

Broadway, s e cor 44th St; to a 12-story hotel; Hotel Claridge, Inc., premises, owner; J. J. Petit, 103 Park Av, architect; cost $5,000.
Lexington Av, 969; to a 4-story and basement dwelling; F. M. W. Delehanty, 44 East 79th St, owner; B. Delehanty, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost $9,000.
43d St, 118 and 122 West; to two 4 and 5 story restaurant, &c.; C. J. Folmer, Maree MacLean, and T. Olmer, premises, owners; H. P. A. Montgomery and J. T. Riggs, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost $25,000.
132d St, 516 to 522 West; to a 4-story dwelling; Seventh Church of Christ Scientist, 610 West 152d St, owner; Griffin & Wynkoop, 30 Church St, architects; cost $25,000.
Elizabeth St, 26; to a 6-story tenement and stores; Atlantic Garden Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, owner; R. Pragg, 37 Liberty St, architect; cost $4,000.
53d St, 57 West; to a 4-story and basement dwelling; W. J. Bowe, West 53d St, owner; House & Goldstone, 512 5th Av, architects; cost $10,000.
80th St, 115 East; to a 4-story dwelling; E. and M. White, 127 East 59th St, owner; J. B. and A. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, architects; cost $20,000.
8th Av, 270; to a 1-story church; E. C. Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 113 Fulton St, owner; Bannister & Schell, 67 Wall St, architects; cost $10,000.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, manufacturers of firearms and motor accessories, have leased from the Henry Phipps Estates for a period of twenty-one years with a right of renewal, at an aggregate rental of approximately $2,000,000, the property at the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, 100 feet on Madison Avenue and sixty feet on Forty-sixth Street. The other half of the Madison Avenue block is occupied by the Abercrombie & Fitch Building.

The leasees will erect at once a fourteen-story store and office building of the highest type, which will be ready for occupancy in April of next year. The façade of the building will conform largely to that of the Ritz Hotel opposite. The plans have been prepared by Warren & Wetmore, architects, and Cauldwell Wingate Company, builders, have been given the construction contract.

Frank B. Veiller and J. L. Robertson were the brokers. Frederick R. Ryan of McCombs & Ryan was the attorney representing the Phipps Estates in the transaction, and E. D. Robbins and Ralph A. Gamble acted for the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation.

It is rumored that negotiations are pending for the lease of the Wilks Building, at the southwest corner of Wall and Broad Streets, by the New York Stock Exchange. The building is a nine-story structure, with a granite façade, on an irregular plot fronting 84.10 feet on Wall Street and 58.2 feet on Broad Street. With it the Stock Exchange will control all of the frontage on the south side of Wall Street, from New to Broad, it having purchased last December the old Mortimer Building, at Wall and New Streets, for a reported consideration of $750,000.

Downtown Sales.

Elias A. Cohen, President of the Broadway-John Street Corporation, resold the five-story building, 50 by 105, at 4 and 6 Liberty Place, purchased last week from the Brooklyn Trust Co. The Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers in both deals.

Midtown Sales.

The Hiller Building and Land Company bought the seven-story loft building, 90 by 80, at 252 and 258 West Twenty-ninth Street, through Bleiman & Co.

Buys Two Apartments.

Michael Retzker bought the five-story apartment, 54 by 120, held at $125,000 and renting for $17,230, at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 185th Street, from Frederick Brown, through Charles Goldberg. He also bought the five-story apartment, 80 by 80, held at $95,000 and renting for $14,000, at the southwest corner of Lilian Place and Tremont Avenue, from Lilian and Tremont Realties Company, through S. Gellich. Abraham Leichter, attorney, represented the purchaser in both deals.

Madison Avenue Corner.

The Royal Atlantic Realty Corporation sold to Harry Cohen the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, two four-story buildings on lot 27.2 by 64.

Private Dwellings.

Leonard Weill, operator, bought the four-story dwelling on a lot 21.5 by 100, at 356 West Twenty-eighth Street, from Grace Whitlock through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

The E. H. A. Realty Company, Daniel H. Jackson president, sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100, at 67 West Ninety-second Street, to Samuel Sergeant through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

The estate of George F. Brooke sold the three-story and basement dwelling, held at $40,000, at 247 Central Park West, to George F. Beatty. Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., in conjunction with J. Irving Walsh, negotiated the sale.

Jane Newburgh bought a three-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 18 by 50, at 389 Manhattan Avenue, from a client of Otterbourg, Steindler & Houston.

Betti Muller sold the four-story and basement house on a lot 20 by 100, at 231 East Sixtieth Street, to a client of Joseph F. Sleltz.

Frederick Brown sold to a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 32 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5, held at $55,000.

W. D. Morgan sold for Collin Armstrong the four-story dwelling, 19.8 by 100, at 525 West 142d Street, to Henry Gallagher, the tenant.

William Procter sold the five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 100, held at $60,000, at 27 West Fifty-second Street, for a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.

Tenement Deals.

Louise Horstman sold the five-story brownstone double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, at 444 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a client of Fred Oppenheimer.

Charles Schenck sold the five-story house, on lot 21 by 100, at 60 East 122d Street, to a client of Louis Schrag.

The four-story tenement, on a lot 25.11 by 80, at 248 East 111th Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, is reported to have been sold. A. Rescigno is the owner of record.

Francesca Aiello sold to M. Flume the six-story structure, on a plot 50 by 100, at 331 and 333 East 108th Street, 150 feet west of First Avenue.

Herman Forman sold to an investor 40 and 42 East 112th Street, a six-story structure, on a plot 40 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

More Apartments for Greenwich Village.

Duross Company and J. D. Trenholm leased for Thomas Snell to the Winifred Warren Company, Jessie F. Turner, President, the two four-story and basement dwelling, 4 and 6 East Twelfth Street, on a plot 50 by 102, for a term of twenty-one years. The lessees will alter the houses into studio apartments at an expense of about $30,000.

Durose Company sold last week 24 West Twelfth Street to a Mr. Dix, who will alter it into apartments.

Claridge Bar a Candy Store.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for making over the barroom of the Hotel Claridge, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, into a candy and soda shop and lunch room, at an estimated cost of $5,000. The Hotel Claridge, Inc., is the owner of record. J. J Petit is the architect.

The Bronx Market.

The Dormond Realty Company bought the five-story and basement new law apartment, on a lot 38 by 100, at 1,094 Simpson Street, from Joseph Marks through Fred Oppenheimer.

Cahn & Cahn bought a three-story two-family house, on a lot 25.6 by 108, at 2,700 Bainbridge Avenue, Bedford Park, from Ferdinand Hecht through Kahn & Olp.

Hugo Rabst sold a two-family house, on a lot 25 by 100, on the north side of Bartholdi Street, 350 feet west of Pine Drive, to an investor.

Henrietta Kaufman sold the residence, 25 by 94 irregular, at 1,423 Franklin Avenue through Simon L. Arends.

Charles Siegel Levy purchased the six-story new law apartment at 635 East 187th Street on a plot 88 by 100, located near Cypress Avenue. Kaplan & Blackner were the brokers.

Philip Wattenberg sold the five-story brick apartment house, 40 by 105, held at $48,000, at 526 East 169th Street, to Henry Schlenoff, and the five-story apartment, 40 by 110, held at $55,000, at 892 East 165th Street, to Schlenoff Brothers.

Edward Polnk, Inc., S. Polak, manager, sold 1,863 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, for the Livingston estate to Dr. Mirchin, a client of Benjamin Antin, attorney. The same broker resold for the Van De Veer Estates, Inc., 579 East 168th Street, a four-story brick apartment, to a client, and 931 East 194th Street, a two-story dwelling with garage, for Mrs. Jane N. Casle to Michael Walsh, and 3,126 Hughes Avenue, a two-family house, for F. A. Mulgannon, to a client.

Mrs. Albert L. Lowenstein sold a three-story brick dwelling at 13 West Fordham Road to Minnie Wagner.

Annie V. Z. Hanford sold a three-story brick two-family house on lot 25 by 100, at 1,460 Bryant Avenue, to a client of Kurz & Wren.

Brooklyn.

L. Ward sold a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 1,205 Dean Street, between Nostrand and New York Avenues, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

The Webster Building Corporation sold a two-story and attic one-family house, on a plot 30 by 100, on the west side of East Nineteenth Street, about 390 feet south of Avenue N to a client of Samuel Galitzka & J. Lacov.

Minnie Goldfarb sold to Joseph Manfredi a two-story and basement frame dwelling at 256 Seventeenth Street through the F. C. Sauter Agency.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold the one-family brick dwelling at 8,019 Tenth Avenue to John M. Hendrickson through Realty Trust.

J. J. Fogarty sold the two-story two-family dwelling at 548 Fifty-fourth Street to Daniel Van Winkle through Tutino & Cerny. The same brokers sold the three-family dwelling at 454 Bay Ridge Avenue for Charles Ehlers to Mamie Zito, and the two-family house at 639 First-second Street for Israel Adey to Rose DeAngelis.

E. Sharum sold a one-family frame dwelling, 22 by 100, at 404 East Ninety-first Street, to Dagnar N. Jacoby.

Marian Tuckman sold the two-story dwelling, with garage, on a plot 50 by 100, at 719 East Nineteenth Street, to a client of Galitzka & Lacov for occupancy.

Borough of Richmond.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a bungalow plot 50 by 100, at the corner of Winman Avenue and Russell Street, Great Kills.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold a bungalow on Livermore Avenue, Westerleigh, to Charles Zaganelli through Cornelius G. Koiff.

Queens Borough Sales.

Annie I. Fliedner sold to Ernest J. Oglesby a house on a plot 40 by 100 at Nineteenth Street, Flushing, through J. Albert Johntra.

J. Morris bought the Bergen property, 40 by 120, with a dwelling, on the north side of Willett Street, Jamaica, through the Stanley Agency.

L. Yongen sold to J. F. Negreen a plot 78 by 100 on the west side of the Vleigh Road, north of the Union Turnpike, Jamaica.

The Jamaica Homes Providing Company purchased from M. M. Wohl a plot 75 by 125 on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, west of 150th Street, Jamaica.

The Ring Gibson Company sold four plots improved with dwellings in the Woodhaven section; two plots 25 by 100 on the west side of 113th Street, north of Roanoke Avenue, to H. Winterling and A. Fliegenhaus, and a plot 25 by 100 at the northwest corner of Roanoke Avenue and 113th Street to A. Kirchgessner, and a plot 20 by 100 on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, west of Sandol Street, to E. Green.

Surburban Sales.

Arthur Block sold a building on plot 200 by 800 on Harrison Avenue, Kearny, N. J., held at $25,000, to Schwarz Bros., owner of the adjoining property. The buyers will erect a cold storage warehouse and abbatoir, to cost $200,000. Murray Apfelbaum was the broker.

The Union and New Haven Trust Company, trustee, sold two plots in the Pelerpehan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to Frank E. Norton through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Leslie A. Gillette sold the dwelling, held at $15,000, at 81 Kensington Road, Garden City, to W. Vanwig through the Garden City Estates. The same brokers sold a residence on Brixton Road for Frank L. Ferguson to G. Earnshaw.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold forty-four lots facing Gaston, Morris, and Meredith Avenues and Hamstel Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., to a client of I. Halperin, attorney.

New Jersey Auction Brings $184,775.

The auction sale of properties in Newark, Plainfield, and nearby New Jersey towns, owned by the Warren Ackerman Estate, held Saturday by Joseph P. Day, brought a total of $184,775.

Plans Filed.

Drawings have been filed by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, for the new fireproof residence to be erected for Arthur Sachs on the property fifty feet front, 42 and 44 East Sixty-ninth Street. The residence will be 39 feet by 82 feet. A court 11 feet in width is arranged on the east side of the property for the purpose of obtaining light and air for all parts of the house. The exterior will be of gray limestone, four stories and a mansard in height, and the front will be of Gothic design in severe treatment. Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for a four-story apartment house to be erected on a plot 60 by 100, south side of Lincoln Place, 187.6 feet west of Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, for Perfect Building Construction Company as owners.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue to the Dort Motor Car Company for a term of years, and sublet the entire building 236 West Fifty-fourth Street to George W. Copp Company for a term of years for Cole & Dixon.

Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., leased for Harris & Vaughan at 15 East Fortieth Street the store, basement, and mezzanine floor for electrical supply business to Charles T. Morison.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 76 West, n s, 21.8x75, P. M. June 27; S. Weltzman & Son to George Lawther, Jr., 1 West 89th St, and another, trustees, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway $12,750
1ST AV, 836, s e corner of 21st St, 23x69; 21st St, 404 East, s e, 27x69, July 11; Hydro-Ba Waterproofing Co., to George S. Alcott, 25 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J., installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,800; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000
3D AV, 2,169-2,171, e s, 25.6 ft n of 110th St, 50x100, July 11; George Hass to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St; gold $32,000
1ST AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9, June 26; Annie Josephthal and Adolph Balizer to Real Estate Loan Credit Union, 381 Livonia Av, Brooklyn, instalments $14 per week, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,500; attorney, Edward Larkin, 60 Wall St...$700
5TH AV, 2,105, e s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x99, P. M. July 11; Sarah H. Wells to Minnie and Adolph Kaufmann, 2,018 5th Av, instalments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,500; attorney Theo. Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av $4,500
6TH AV, s w corner of 18th St, 92x100, 1-5 part, July 11; Jno. T. and Mary Gedney, et al, to August C. Straitwolf, 59 Livingston Av, New Brunswick, N. J., demand, interest as per bond; attorney, Albert W. Venino, 59 Wall St. $1,600
10TH AV, 398-402; 52d St, 470 West, 1-5 part, s s, subject to life estate of Christina Bartels and also subject to mtg on 388 1st Av, $7,000, and mtg on Lot 89 for $8,000, July 12; George H. Bartels to Northchester Corporation, Pleasantville, N. Y., due as per note, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y. $1,600
28TH ST, 308 West, s s, 23x98.9, P. M. July 11; Florence S. Rughaase to Hennie Goldsmith, 160 West 72d St, 5 years; attorneys, Goldsmith & F., 100 Broadway $10,000
38TH ST, n s, 236 ft e of 8th Av, 17x98.9, P. M. July 11; 49 West 38th Street Co. to Thomas E. McLane, 47 East 90th St, exr, due June 25, 1923; attorneys, Richards & A., 141 Broadway $31,000
38TH ST, n s, 253 ft e of 8th Av, 17x98.9, P. M. July 11; same to Charles A. Peabody, trustee, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., due June 25, 1922; attorneys, Thomas T. Grace, 2 Wall St. $31,000
38TH ST, 547-551 West, n s, 75x98.9, P. M. July 1; Olympia Garage Corporation to David Street Realty Co., 39 West 10th Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Brown & 10 Wall St. $40,000
42D ST, 536-540 West, s s, 117.4x98.9, lease-hold, July 11; Marcus & Goldstein to Isidor M. Kempner, 348 West 57th St, 5 years, 8 p. c.; attorneys, Myers & S., 280 Broadway $25,000
47TH ST, 344 West, n s, 90x100.4, P. M., July 8; Geo. H. Earle, Jr. to New York Title and Mortgage Co. 135 Broadway, 5 years, 6½ p. c. $70,000
SAME PROPERTY, F. M., July 8; same to Gerald J. McCarthy, 606 West 156th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $70,000; attorneys, Hays, St. & F., 115 Broadway $40,000
51ST ST, 436-350 West, n s, 86.6x100.5, leasehold and chattel mtg, July 11; Irvington Hall Co. to the 49th Street Co., 305 West 51st St, installments, 500 mo, interest as per notes, prior mtg $70,000; attorney Benjamin M. Levy, 38 Park Row $15,000
54TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, p. m., July 11; Margaret M. Carey to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, 5 years; attorneys, Snow & Snow, 18 Wall St. $35,000
75TH ST, 162 West, s s, 102.8x21.4x irregular, July 14; F. L. Goffe and R. G. Burgess to Jno. A. Messing, 453 West 50th St, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; prior mtgs $20,000; attorney, Wm. F. McCullough, 84 34 St., Weehawken $4,000
75TH ST, 426-40 East, s s, 3 lots, each 16.8x102.2, 3 prior mtgs $3,000 each, July 10; Carmelo Franco to Salvatore Franco and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest 7as per bond $9,000
SAME PROPERTY, F. M., July 10; same to same, due same, prior mtg $9,000... $3,000
85TH ST, 311 West, n s, 16x102.2, P. M., July 1; Gina C. Vidford to Geo. H. Storm, 350 Park Av, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $26,000
120TH ST, 411 East, n s, 18.9x100.11, July 11; Vincenzo Pascale to Domenico Bravin, 4,423 Richardson Av, Bronx, due July 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph A. Boccia, 132 Nassau St. $1,000
124TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; 1434 St, 521-528 West, s s, 70.10x99.11, July 7, 400 Manhattan Av, Corp. to Sam'l. Mumey, 2077 West 8th St, due Jan. 15, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway $14,000

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,359, w s, 23x82.5; Jos. Scolnik to Emma J. Allen, 254 Decatur St, Brooklyn, July 1, due &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of Mt Eden Av or Belmont St, 100x114x—x90; Arrow Holding Corp. to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 11, due &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $21,000
SAME PROPERTY; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, prior mtg $21,000, July 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $4,000
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 100 ft s of Mt Eden Av or Belmont St, 1x7 to Hawkstone St x 147.3x—x114; Arrow Holding Corp. to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 11, due &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $36,000
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 100 ft s of Mount Eden Av, or Belmont St, 134.7 to Hawkstone St x147.3x114; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., to Arrow Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $36,000, July 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500
LOT 174, map part Schieffelin estate; Mary E. McGann to Fannie Shongut, Lake Placid, N. Y., prior mtg $1,500, July 11, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300
LOT 26, Block 2,857, Land map; Kate Theman to Emma H. Reuschle, 1,502 McCombs Road, July 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. H. Reuschle, 1,502 McCombs Road. $1,000
LOTS 251 and 265, amended map of St Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Alfred Kunstadt to Wm. S. Flynn, 277 York St, Jersey City, N. J., July 12, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,700
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 161st St, 220.1 x irregular to Union Av; Pleasant Amusements, Inc., to Hy. Acker, 2,472 Grand Av, July 10, due Oct. 25, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $123,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105; same to same, prior mtg $74,000, July 11, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $9,000
UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 80x90.11; Naomi M. Lurria to Sarah Ruhl, 1,494 University Av, July 12, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000
167TH ST, 313 East, s s, 25x100; Edward G. Clifton to Maise Geisemann, 298 East 158th St, July 11, 3 years; attorney, C. A. Furthmann, 3d Av and 148th St. $1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, 613; Carrie C. Sager and another, executors, &c., to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway; attorneys, Rapallo & K., 38 Broadway $5,000
LENOX AV, 545; Oscar W. Jaffery and another, executors, to Helen H. Weimors, Babylon, L. I.; attorneys, Sexton, J. K. & E., 34 Pine St. $1
31ST ST, 32 and 34 East; mtg $20,000; County Holding Co. to Walter C. Myers, 3 East 59th St, and another; as receivers of American Real Estate Co.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 46 Wall St, int. of $33,000
37TH ST, 6 and 8, mtg now $60,000; Astor Trust Co. to George L. Bolid, Jr., Garden City, L. I.; attorneys, Baldwin & H., 120 Broadway $1
43D ST, 122, West; Charles F. Dellinger, executor, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 8th Av; attorneys, Middlebrook & H., 46 Cedar St. $5,500
115TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av; Katharine K. Jandorf to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $10,000
116TH ST, 214 ft e of 7th Av, mtg $40,000; Haley Fiske, trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $3,300
147TH St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Bankers Trust Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., and Beals C. Landon, 33 West 44th St, 2 assignments; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $22,500
185TH ST, s s, 274.9 ft e of Broadway; Simon M. Goldsmith to Samuel Robett, 906 Park Av; attorneys, Goldsmith & F., 100 Broadway $5,500

Bronx.

JEROME AV., n w corner of 177th St., 221.41x105; John W. Goff to Francis W. Pollock, 3,121 Kingsbridge Av.; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 309 Broadway $27,000
LOTS 625 and 626, map Schuylerville; August Frank and ano to Louis Schmidt, 1,402 Leland Av.; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av. $1,000
MACY PL., 866; Christopher C. Keenan to Edward J. Lawler, 6,820 7th Av, Brooklyn, and another; attorney, L. McLaughlin, 309 Broadway $5,000
PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Jennings, 43x90.10x67.7x74.4; Benenson Realty Co. to Jacob Kaplan, 767 East 156th St.; attorney, Jacob Kaplan, 767 East 156th St... $100
RIDER AV, 271-3; John Blockhaus to Violet E. Thompson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000
STEBBINS AV, 1,241; Hugh C. Murray, trus, to Rachel Frank, 600 West 144th St.; attorneys, Myers & S., 309 Broadway..$4,022
TIFFANY ST, 908; Elizabeth L. Goodnow, Baltimore, Md., to Sterling Realty Co., 71 Broadway; attorney, Samuel Solomon, 1,547 Broadway $14,000
SAME PROPERTY; Sterling Realty Co. to Samuel Salvin, 132 West 45th St; attorney, same $14,000
WHITLOCK AV, 962; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Elizabeth M. Fisher, Red Bank, N. J., attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000
136TH ST, 618-20 East; Emma Rosenwall to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Belle Edinger to same; same property; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to North Side Savings Bank; attorney, same $33,000
162D ST, 2,276, corner of Courtlandt Av, 57.6x100; Howard C. Young and another to Elsie A. Young, 164 East 33d St, one-half part; attorney, Crook & C., 93 Nassau St. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 243, all; Morris Weinstein to Louis Diamond, on premises, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1919, with renewals to Oct. 31, 1921 ..... $660
GRAND AV, 2,245, store; Frank Krupp Construction Co. to Isaac Schwartz, 3,564 White Plains Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, Schwartz, 2,245 Grand Av $600
MADISON AV, 1,622, stoop store floor; Mary Els to Jeannette Rodgers, on premises, 5 years from July 1, 1919 ..... $676
MADISON AV, 1,478, south store, floor and basement; Samuel Ganz to Abe Finkelstein, on premises, 2 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, N. G. Berkman, 2,023 7th Av...$600
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,988, all; Lamont Mc-Loughlin to Nicholas J. Botsacos, on the premises, 7 years from July 1, 1918...$3,000
7TH AV, 2,252, n w corner of 146th St, (201 West,) all; A. Kamhbluth to Samuel Cohen, 2,504 7th Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, Wm. Heins, 35 Nassau St...$3,250
167TH ST, 313 East, basement; Max Goldberg to Max Yankivicz, 1,985, all; Lamont Mc-Loughlin to Nicholas J. Botsacos, on the premises, 7 years from July 1, 1918...$3,000
7TH AV, 2,252, n w corner of 146th St, (201 West,) all; A. Kamhbluth to Samuel Cohen, 2,504 7th Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, Wm. Heins, 35 Nassau St...$3,250
167TH ST, 313 East, basement; Max Goldberg to Max Yankivicz, 1,985, all; Lamont McLo

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$1,000,000

FOR BUILDING LOAN MORTGAGES.
RUSSELL REALTY MORTGAGE CO.,
171 BROADWAY.

MONEY FOR FIRSTS—ANY AMOUNT.
Money for good 2d mtgs. $5,000 up.
Can handle rent assignments, $5,000 up.
S. A. ISRAEL, 99 NASSAU ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

31ST ST., 59 East.—Foreclosure sale, Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St., 12 o'clock noon on July 21, 1919. mortgage $32,000; worth $50,000. Don't miss this sale.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling, west side in the 80s; parquet floors, electric lights; $20,000. R 761 Times Downtown.

88TH, WEST, (100-FOOT STREET.)—TWO FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS ON 40 FEET; VERY CHEAP. D. B. FREEDMAN, 206 BROADWAY.

Three-story, 20x100, 120th St., near 7th Av.; easy terms. I. Wolins, 292 Church St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Two-family dwelling, detached brick, with garage space; all improvements; fine neighborhood; West Bronx, 2 blocks from Jerome Av. "L" and subway station; easy terms. Massinino, 11 W. 177th.

Buy on White Plains Av., near 237th St., for a safe and sane investment; excellent location for a meeting place, theatre as site to 72d St.; price right. Douglas, Room 205, 405 Lexington Av., cor. 42d St.

2046 Valentine Av., three-family, two six-room, one five-room, steam heat, lot 25x150; price $12,000. Rieser, Owner, 238th St. and 1st Av. Phone Madison Square 8350.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Broadway, Flushing, houses built to order; building plots for sale, desirable location; reasonable prices; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Greeley 6896.

ESTATE WILL SELL 6-FAMILY BRICK TENEMENT IN FLATBUSH AT SACRIFICE. APPLY EDWARD BULL, 1090 FLATBUSH AV.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Owe us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Estate, the finest section in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2377 Gramercy.

Pleasantville home, now vacant, 8 rooms, gas and electric; plot, 140 feet front, with garage, heat, and all improvements; price $7,500; terms arranged; nice resident location, 30 miles from Grand Central. Call afternoon, Franklin Maroney, 200 Broadway.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 23d St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Rosedale, near station.—Artistic stucco home, corner plot, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; bargain. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING;
"MOVE RIGHT IN."
$12,775 proposition for $3,000 to quick buyer; large modern house, large plot, fruit, house clean, newly painted and in first-class condition; not unoccupied. Look it over. Satisfy yourself. Address owner, Bang, 20 Broadway, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, front porch, parquet floors; laundry, maid's pantry, garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park Tel. 1059 Far Rockaway.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, large porch, parquet floors, garage, steam heat. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or 1059 Far Rock.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead; modern house, 41 acres, on main road. Horace Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine cross; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Two Flushing lots; N. Y. trolley at corner; must sell. A 851 Times Annex.

Stapleton, L. I.—Large corner plot, price $1,600. Apply 81 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, fine fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; perfect neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y.; 50 commutation; $1,000 cash; balance to terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

A beautiful place for sale at 321 East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.; lot 100 ft. by 178 ft. deep, good location; one mile from station, on main av.; all improvements, with a large barn on the place; $13,000. P. O. Box 257, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Real Home—Modern throughout; hot water heat; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths on second floor; corner plot, 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; this property must owner $14,000.

MONTANA HOMES REALTY CO., Leonia, N. J.

HOUSE, ONE ACRE LAND, $1,750, cash $200, balance $12 a month. Near Elizabeth, steam, trolley and station. BUILDER, P. O. Box 97, Roselle, N. J.

Widow sacrifices bungalow, 7 rooms, tiled bath, concrete open fireplace, 3 lots, $6,500, worth $7,200; 6 minutes 130th St. ferry. 141 Morningside, N. Y. Apply 1 to 6.

$1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 23d St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

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Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, front porch, parquet floors; laundry, maid's pantry, garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park Tel. 1059 Far Rockaway.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, large porch, parquet floors, garage, steam heat. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or 1059 Far Rock.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead; modern house, 41 acres, on main road. Horace Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine cross; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Two Flushing lots; N. Y. trolley at corner; must sell. A 851 Times Annex.

Stapleton, L. I.—Large corner plot, price $1,600. Apply 81 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, fine fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; perfect neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y.; 50 commutation; $1,000 cash; balance to terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

A beautiful place for sale at 321 East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.; lot 100 ft. by 178 ft. deep, good location; one mile from station, on main av.; all improvements, with a large barn on the place; $13,000. P. O. Box 257, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Real Home—Modern throughout; hot water heat; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths on second floor; corner plot, 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; this property must owner $14,000.

MONTANA HOMES REALTY CO., Leonia, N. J.

HOUSE, ONE ACRE LAND, $1,750, cash $200, balance $12 a month. Near Elizabeth, steam, trolley and station. BUILDER, P. O. Box 97, Roselle, N. J.

Widow sacrifices bungalow, 7 rooms, tiled bath, concrete open fireplace, 3 lots, $6,500, worth $7,200; 6 minutes 130th St. ferry. 141 Morningside, N. Y. Apply 1 to 6.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.

Riverdale.—One-family frame residence, Bedford Park, Bronx; all modern improvements, tiled baths, hot water heat; parquet floors and hardwood trim; highest class throughout. Helbing, Builder, 641 West 42d St.

Queens.

Widow must sell her 2-family 12-room brick; all improvements; refined section; need $6,000 cash balance like rent; price $7,000, worth $10,000; act quick. P 697 Times Downtown.

City Houses Wanted.

To buy private house, West 70th to 90th Sts., principals only; full particulars. G. W., Room 600, Tribune Bldg.

Houses wanted in Bronx; owners write particulars. Baraty, 129 East 177th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Pleasantville.—Stucco house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; near station; $9,500. S 71 Times.

Long Island.

Two unusual California bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; now in course of construction; delightful restricted environment; large plot, 2 minutes from electric station, 40 minutes out; convenient to ocean bathing; terms to suit. L. D. 131 Times.

New Dutch colonial, suburban home; nearing completion; 6 rooms, bath; at electric railroad station, 40 minutes out; restricted Dutch neighborhood, $6,500; terms; unusual opportunity Mr. Hart, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Must sell at once fine home, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; garage for two cars; land 100x100; 35 minutes to City Times; easy monthly payments. Long, 870 Times.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace K. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Ready for Occ. 10, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; on Broadway; terms; price $18,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Wonderful bargain, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage; large plot; price, $13,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Owner Need.—Colonial dwelling, 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage; latest improvements; $15,000 terms. Attorney, 165 B'way. Room 502.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE, BASEMENT
and 2 LOFTS
Six Story Building.
66 ft. x 86 ft.
Immediate Possession
141-145 WEST 17TH ST.
Two Electric Elevators; Steam Heat, Well Lighted
WM. I. ROSENFELD, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane. Gortlandt—2627.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

3,000 to 5,000
SQUARE FEET
Wanted by manufacturer; must be between 33d St. and 51st St. and 5th Ave. and 9th Ave. A 850 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

NEW MODERN HOMES FOR RENT.

FIVE AND SEVEN ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT. NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS. MAKE RESERVATION AT ONCE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

ASK FOR MR. BLACK,
ROOM 819 GLOBE BLDG.,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Attractive home, 9 rooms, (8 bedrooms), 3 baths, every improvement; plot 100x200. Very best residential section. For sale only. S. S. WALSTEUM-GORDON & FOREMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; ass to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

For Sale—7-room modern house, improvements, in real country; lot 100x126; fruit, lawn, vegetable garden. Rochelle Park, N. J. Owner, S. H. Moore, 706 W. 180th St., N. Y.

Furnished seven-room modern house in Rutherford, N. J.; rent reasonable to right party; references required. Phone J. D., Madison Square 4016.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—15-room house to rent; modern tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, double garage, man's quarters; near private bathing beach, golf, tennis, and yacht club; 5 minutes from Stamford Station. T. J. Good, 187 Main Street, Stamford. Conn., 9326 Murray Hill.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; for fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c., J 315 Times.

Wanted—To rent, with option of purchase, house 7 to 10 rooms, garage; to be considered full particulars must be given; size of lot, walking distance from station, when built, &c. Westchester preferred; within 40 minutes Grand Central. P. S., 121 Times.

Wanted—Acre land, with attractive house, convenient commutation Westchester; not over $10,000; state exact location, terms. C 746 Times Downtown.

Wanted—7-room house on L. I., within easy commuting distance of N. Y., to rent with option of purchase. Address 506, 198 Broadway.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate, 14-room house, completely furnished; running spring water; garage; tennis court, &c., with 53 acres of land partly under cultivation, located at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., but secluded from the noise and traffic; worth investigation; price $8,000; if built today, would cost $25,000; a wonderful bargain. Write for particulars to Long Woods Lumber Company, Bangor, Penn.

For Sale in Philadelphia, Penn., 1,704 Girard Av., 10-roomstone front house and furniture 13 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors, copper roof, copper cornice back and front; in good condition; near two hospitals; price for house and furniture $20,500; splendid location for surgeon. J. D. Parsons, 1,704 Girard Av., or Continental-Equitable Trust Co., 12th St., above Chestnut.

Oklahoma—For Sale or To Let.

2,880 acres (4½ square miles) of virgin timber land in Southeastern Oklahoma; will cut over $50,000 worth of lumber; splendid game preserve or oil speculation; price $5 an acre; clear title; owners have another business opportunity. Communicate with C. E. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Comfortably furnished detached house; month, 6 weeks; moderate rent, two, three persons. 167 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone 1883.

New York State.

For Rent.—Two cottages and an apartment, Adirondacks, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y. All the month or season; rent reasonable. Apply A. C. Commer, Old Forge, N. Y., Fourth Lake.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished five or six room modern, exclusive apartment or house, by Sept. 1, for six months or longer; Montclair, Newark or suburb preferred. A. W. Price, care Electric Bond Share Co., 71 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished modern house for August; family four adults; must have 3 masters' bedrooms, maid's room; commuting distance; New York, Westchester, or Connecticut. F 1096 Times Harlem.

Bungalow, furnished, wanted, 5 rooms, near water, to rent for the Summer, within commuting distance. Address C. G. Barclay, 2,611 Broadway.

Furnished bungalow wanted at once for season; Staten Island preferred. D 268 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
STORE, BASEMENT AND 6 FLOORS,
75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS, ALL LIGHT.
High ceilings; 50x90; new floor; immediate possession; ideal studio; also rear building, 2,200 feet. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 137th. Telephone 1920 Harlem.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service, alone if you wish, only $5 month. Suite 3209, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone only $5 month. Suite 339, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 32x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

28TH, (Near Broadway.)—Store, suitable for showroom. 45x48 feet, with large back yard, for rent. E 149 Times.

Desk room for rent, with or without stenographic service; location, Times Square; reasonable; state particulars. D 235 Times.

STORAGE LOFTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
50x100, 410 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Private office for rent; about 200 square feet; $65 month. 192 Broadway, corner John. Room 55.

For Rent.—Part office; stenographer; telephone. Room 917, 1,123 B'way, (25th St.)

Office in U. S. Rubber Bldg., 58th St. and Broadway. Information Circle 2315.

Park Av.—Two large rooms; entire floor; alter to suit. Plaza 4269.

Queens.

Will build suitable lofts for manufacturing purposes at Jamaica; location most desirable; transit facilities the best. For full particulars inquire Egol Construction Co., 306 Hillside Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Building for storage; about 40,000 square feet; reasonable insurance rates; floors 150 pounds; good elevator; between 20th and 150th Sts., west side preferred, or not east of 3d Av.; possession by Nov. 1 or earlier. Write G 201 Times.

STORE LOCATIONS WANTED,
For exclusive gown shops in New York City; space about 12x70.
LA FRANCE SHOPS, 303 5TH AV.

OFFICE WANTED
on 5th Av. or Broadway, between 28th and 34th Sts.; space about 500 square feet; furnished or unfurnished. A 70 Times.

Wanted.—Desk space in a well located office, with good light, on or near Broadway, between 50th and 65th Sts. E 156 Times.

Small office, 23d to 33d St., Broadway and Madison; state details. D 276 Times.

Desk room wanted by architect, or party open office jointly. D 277 Times.

Loft, 2,000 to 4,000 sq. ft., for printing establishment. S 228 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

97TH, Madison, Park, & Central Park West apartments; exclusive new buildings; now offered less than unfurnished rent. Railing Realty Co., Inc., 270 Park Av. Mur. Hill 7914.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive cool room, one or two, private apt., between subway and L, near Vanderbilt Hotel; reasonable. Valencia, Apt 1.

86TH, 152 EAST. (Sniffen Court.)—7-room 2-bdo apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

36TH, 12 WEST.—EXCLUSIVE ELEVATOR APARTMENT, ONE AND TWO ROOMS.

57TH, 125 EAST.—Exceptionally large, cool, corner room, closets, bath, beautifully furnished, piano; subject $50 monthly. 901 Murray Hill.

58TH, 38 EAST.—Beautiful four-room apartment; private bath, kitchenette; just furnished.

9TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; $65 month. Superintendent.

56TH ST., 17 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant three-room rear apartment, &c. D 222 Times.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 33d St., or Hotel Benton, 25 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short lease.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

LONG LEASE.
Park Av.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; entire floor; exclusive house. Plaza 6355.

578 MADISON AV.,
56TH-57TH STS.
Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; Tuesday and Wednesday, 2:30 to 6.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; Summer rates; Autumn selections.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 581.—Five rooms, cool; windows three sides; $100.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Two-three furnished and unfurnished apartments; steam heat, electric light, and gas; day and night elevator service; convenient to all lines and transportation; directly opposite the Hudson tube. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-3-5 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $50 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6355.

46TH, 115 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Housekeeper on premises.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; inducement for Summer. Supt.

51ST, (near 5th.)—2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, electricity, $100; apartments, unfurnished, $60. Circle 2883.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., (cor. 7th Av., The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $135; references required.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—2 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, until November, three rooms, bath. Van Boskerck.

57TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room apts.; elevator; maid service; Summer prices.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; reference required.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, facing Park, 2, 3, 5 rooms, baths and kitchenette; Autumn selections.

67TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly; $80 monthly.

75TH, 134 WEST.—3 large rooms, private bath, kitchenette; other rooms.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Outside corner apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths; immediate; attractive terms.

82D ST., WEST.—A beautiful furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths, near park; immediate possession if required. Telephone before 10 A. M., Schuyler 3710.

86TH, 61 WEST.—Sublet till Oct. 1, 6 beautiful rooms; $100. O'Connell.

86TH, 61 WEST.—Sublet till Oct. or longer, 6 beautiful rooms. O'Connell.

90S.—Four rooms, two bedrooms, $100; Oct. 1 or longer. Columbus 1277.

92D ST., 214 WEST, (Broadway.)—Unusual five rooms, high-class; $125 month; Summer. Myers.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, beautifully furnished; linen, silver; high class apartment; references; phone Riverside 9811.

109TH, 107 WEST, (Capitol Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. (Alcazar, Academy 1710.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator. $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 4 rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7483.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil).—One and two rooms, with private bath; also rooms with use of bath; full hotel service; special rates.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

138TH, 638 WEST.—Furnished apartment, front; 3-room furnished apartment, $45. Beahh, 636 West 138th.

170TH, 551 WEST.—Nicely furnished five rooms, all outside; elevator; bargain to Oct. 1. Apt. 52.

182D, 605 WEST.—Sublet, elegant 4 rooms, all sunlight, furnished complete, pianola, records; every convenience. Henry Sullivan Owner.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING NOT IMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS—CHOICE LOCALITIES.
Handsomely furnished—long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
347 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette & bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 6213 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

BARROW ST., 51, Greenwich Village, (Sheridan Square.)—Duplex apartment; long, short term.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, 385.—8 rooms, 2 baths, 3 master bedrooms, or with alcove, maid's room; beautiful location, overlooking park; cool; immediate possession; 4 N.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle. 186 W. 72d. Col 1977.

LONDON TERRACE.—Beautiful three rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; electricity, telephone; unusually desirable; reasonable. Tel. 3941 Chelsea.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Cool, newly furnished front six room apartment to sublet to Sept. 20. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths and foyer; light, airy rooms; can be seen any time; will sublet from Aug. 1, 1919, to October, 1920. Apartment 7-B.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

VERY ATTRACTIVE parlor floor, newly decorated and furnished, consisting large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, and dining room; possession immediately; best section Murray Hill, near Park Av.; rent $2,500 furnished, $2,000 unfurnished; tenant could purchase furniture, which is new; for particulars apply Pease & Elliman, phone 6200 Murray Hill, or Mrs. Bartlett, phone 1123 Columbus.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping 6-room apartment, 2 master bedrooms; possession immediately; reasonable. Telephone 7034 Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 62.—Large studio apt., with kitchen and bath. MacLaren.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

97TH AV., 719, (near 5th St.)—One block from Prospect Park; five rooms and tiled shower bath, parquet floors, electricity, gas, hot water; telephone; beautifully furnished; baby grand piano; ground floor; front; immediate possession; $75. Call tonight, Apartment 2B. Take Union or Smith Street trolley at Brooklyn Bridge.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 103 EAST.—7 rooms, steam, hot water, telephone. Stuyvesant 6190.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

87TH, 142 EAST.—Desirable apartment, two large rooms, with bath; all conveniences.

90TH, 22 EAST.—2-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS. CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

1,000 MADISON AVENUE,
in exclusive Lenox Hill section, 2, 3, and 4 large rooms and bath, with every large luxury; open fireplaces, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated; rents from $1,300 up; agent on premises. Ritz Realty Co. Phone Lenox 3421.

MADISON AV., 1,337, (cor. 94th St.)—7-8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; rent $1,350 to $1,800. Inquire of superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

457TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building; apartments one, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $600 to $900 yearly.

61ST, 215 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; leaving city, will lease beautiful 5-room apartment another year same price now, if taken immediately. Circle 4900.

127 WEST 70TH ST.
A few desirable suites of 2 rooms, bath, serving pantry; rental $900 to $1,300.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.
Telephone Columbus 1833.

73D ST., 300 WEST.
Unusually attractive parlor floor, especially suitable for physician; 2 and 3-room suite, kitchenette, and bath; overlooking Schwab's mansion, Riverside Drive, and Hudson River; immediate possession; concessions.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $75. Janitor.

110 WEST 56TH ST.
A few desirable suites of 2 rooms, bath, serving pantry; rental $900 to $1,300.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.
Telephone Columbus 1833.

73D ST., 300 WEST.
Unusually attractive parlor floor, especially suitable for physician; 2 and 3-room suite, kitchenette, and bath; overlooking Schwab's mansion, Riverside Drive, and Hudson River; immediate possession; concessions.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $75. Janitor.

96TH, 15 WEST.—To lease, two rooms, bath; electricity, steam, telephone; maid service optional.

104TH, 3 WEST.—Act quickly; beautiful 4 and 6 room elevator apts.; Oct. 1st; $600 to $1,050.

124TH, 31 WEST.—8 rooms, all improvements, $1,200 yearly. Supt. on premises.

138TH, 625 WEST.—5 rooms, all improvements, $50; near subway. Supt., premises.

215TH, 416 WEST.—3 rooms, latest improvements; rent $40.

BARROW ST., 51, (Sheridan Square.)—Duplex apartment, long or short term.

HAVEN AV., 100, Apartment 4.—Charming 4 rooms, bath, in Washington Heights, overlooking Hudson; reasonable; furniture may be bought.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40, (118th.)—5-6 large, light rooms, $90-$90; immediate occupancy. Coleman.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 90th St.—Storage, $4 per month vanload; motor vans moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

NORTHERN AV., 1-5-9, (West 177th to West 178th Sts.—Overlook Hudson, 4 and 5 rooms, $330 $780. Immediate possession. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884.—6 rooms, corner, $145 per month. Inquire at office Melvin Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 164st St.; telephone Audubon 4657.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE.
$75 month. $65 month.
137 West 74th St. Concessions to Oct. 1.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; nominal commission charged. Apartment brokers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

5 LARGE ROOMS, $50; 5 rooms, $70; high-class elevator house; immediate possession; adults. Telephone St. Nicholas 322.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV., 1,124, (near 166th St., Bronx.)—New high class apartment house; 4 rooms and bath, $40; 5 rooms and bath, $45 to $55. Apply Mrs. Case, Superintendent, 1,123 Woodycrest Av. Phone 7624 Melrose.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house; 136 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8447.

Unfurnished—Miscellaneous.

SECOND FLOOR of two-family house to rent. Call Murray Hill 4289.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

ONE ROOM,
bath, non-elevator apartment, for refined business woman; state full particulars. G 52 Times.

Immediately, 3 to 4 rooms; close in, preferably; not to exceed fifty dollars. 661 McAlpin Hotel.

Couple want 5 to 7-rooms; $200; Sept. 1 indefinitely. Kuba, Columbus 1278.

Centrally located, for year, 3 to 6 master's bedrooms. R 91 Times.

Unfurnished.

Modern 7 or 8 room apartment or house, good residential section; with or near garage; by Oct. 1. 676 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4D.

Doctor desires an apartment, unfurnished, above West 80th St. R 64 Times.

Centrally located, 3 to 6 master's bedrooms. R 90 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Desirable rooms for refined gentlemen; bath and electric lights. Woodward.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

30TH ST., 127 EAST.—Front parlor with alcove; telephone; running water.

37TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

37TH ST., 114 EAST.—Rooms, private bath; centre Murray Hill section.

41ST, 6 EAST.—Large room, with bath, sublet for few weeks; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single square room, running water; references.

48TH ST., (near Park.)—Large room, elevator, privileges; $10. Murray Hill 4480.

50TH, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large and double rooms, twin beds; $30 to $60 month; one to two persons. Tel. 4165 Lenox.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Large, clean room; piano; hot water; electricity. Lenox 10241.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, near bath; phone; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 768, (66th.)—Large room; all improvements; refined. Hoban, 8318 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 253—Small and large rooms, private bath, electricity, and studio room.

West Side.

14TH ST., 245 WEST.—Fine old mansion, front parlor; private bath. Telephone 654 Chelsea.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful two room suite; attractive single room.

32D ST., Southwest Corner Broadway.—Unusual opportunity for permanent guest, large front room, running water, elevator, electricity; telephone. Madison Square 9854.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room; high-class house; gentleman; references.

47TH, 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractively furnished rooms $8 25 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath, $10 00.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms; private bath; electricity; southern exposure; elevator; references.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

50TH, 226 WEST.—High-class, cool, well-furnished; running water, elevator, electricity; Summer rates. Circle 9411.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive airy double rooms, baths; reasonable; references. Circle 3935.

57TH ST., WEST.—Rooms for two gentlemen, affording especial advantages to West Side Y. M. C. A. members; references. B 760 Times Downtown.

59TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; running water, electricity; also basement front.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; front parlor, running water.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, exclusive house; electricity, running water; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 42 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, $12; SINGLE ROOM $8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate; capable instrument man; seven years' field and office experience, steel structures and bridges. F 906 Times Harlem.

ELECTRICIAN, 10 years' experience instrument assembling and repairing; several years managing help and keeping records. G. Gobber, 418 6th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Cornell '18, desires position leading to machine or plant design; test and drafting experience. B 729 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Man with 20 years' experience in U. S. Government departments, now holding very important executive appointment in New York, will resign to accept position paying not less than $5,000; graduate of law and well versed in legal matters; has jurisdiction over large number of men; has made many important and confidential investigations for the Government, abroad and in this country; widely acquainted with men of affairs; confident can meet requirements. E 150 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Attorney-at-law, age 31, university graduate, economist, linguist, ex-officer in charge important department A. E. F., experienced in corporate organization, publishing, editing, insurance, and as secretary social service organizations, desires position as assistant to officer of large corporation, preferably financial or foreign trade, or as secretary to man of large and varied interests. E 161 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Retail furniture installment business executive, 20 years' general experience, 10 years' buyer and manager of one of the largest concerns in this business, seeks connection. Bernard Glassner, 720 Riverside Drive.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, university graduate, (27;) master of detail; correspondence, accountancy, office routine; future main consideration; location immaterial; now employed. CORRIGAL, Room 306, Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

EXECUTIVE, lately released from service; thoroughly schooled in business details; conscientious worker; age 42; married; exceptional credentials. B 725 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, accountant, (35,) experience New York, Boston, London; American manufacturing concern; full charge all departments. C 597 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, (26,) at present with large manufacturing concern, would like to connect with mercantile house; good qualifications. R 67 Times.

EXECUTIVE, married, (43,) strictly temperate, possessing broad business training; ability, and tact; excellent credentials. 752 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT, college graduate, good knowledge French, Spanish, desires position. F 1091 Times Harlem.

FOREMAN, shirt factory, thoroughly experienced, capable manager and administrator. C 776 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MANAGER, SALESMANAGER; ALARY $10,000; not investment securities. C 526 Times Downtown.

GENERAL UTILITY MAN, bookkeeper, stenographer, cashier, auditor; experienced. L. Parrish, 35 West 116th St.

LEDGER CLERK, assistant bookkeeper, experienced, quick, and accurate; best references. D 285 Times.

MACHINE DESIGNER, mechanical engineer, 34, ten years' experience in design and development of steam turbines, turbo-blowers, electric machines and apparatus, desires responsible position with manufacturer or consulting engineer in these lines. Y 177 Times Annex.

MAN desires situation, with small family, in country, to drive car and take care of small place; $75 per month, board, single room. Address P. O. Box 304, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

MAN, college bred, ex-army officer, desires connection with reputable business concern as salesman; 7 years' retail and road experience; best of credentials. H. M. S., 111 East 3d St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, fifteen years' experience in experimental and development work, discharged from army, Major, two years' overseas service in artillery maintenance and repair; will go anywhere. Apt. 3, 240 Waverly Place, Chelsea 6466.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Young man, just graduated; energetic, capable, knows Russian, French; 3 years machine shop, wishes position with advancement. W. K., care of Harth, 130 West 84th St.

MEDICAL MAN, (Graduate of Columbia 1880,) with exceptional experience in N. Y. City practice, would consider desirable position elsewhere. A 127 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man just returned from overseas as conductor in factory near New York; experienced in factory office management, purchasing, cost accounts, and mill work. R 62 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 27, Bachelor of Commercial Science; thoroughly experienced in running modern office; accounting, credit, and collection experience; expert correspondent. E 154 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (35,) executive, experience factory and assistant sales manager. B 732 Times Downtown.

PERSONNEL MANAGER; at present employed, 8 years' experience, securing and handling skilled and unskilled labor, as well as complete supervision of personnel. C 757 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (21,) experienced inside and outside salesmanship; do you want the services of an ambitious man who is a convincing talker? has splendid education, neat in appearance; I want work where sterling qualities are appreciated and compensated in like manner. B 750 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 29, high class, good appearance, hustler and producer seeking good permanent connections with reliable concern; anything established trade; city or road; salary or commission; can invest in sound proposition. Stein, 756 Hewitt Pl., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 29, now selling New York City and surrounding territory, desires connection with first-class concern. C 747 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 28, married, 8 years city, road experience; unquestionable reference; salary, commission; representative houses only reply. C 781 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, desires to connect with dress or cloak and suit house offering good proposition; inexperienced. B 739 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 25, educated, proved ability, possessing enthusiasm and perseverance; anything. R 54 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with wholesale and retail confectioners in city. C 743 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, discharged soldier, seeks good line to sell on commission basis; dress or dry goods preferred. S 172 Times.

SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CIGARS WHOLESALE, RETAIL. R 49 TIMES.

SALESMAN, 23, high school graduate, experienced, desires position, men's furnishings. P 881 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, clean-cut, experienced cotton goods man seeks engagement. D 285 Times.

SALESMAN wants men's neckwear, hosiery or underwear, to sell jobbers in Western territory. R 53 Times.

SECRETARY, wide experience, able correspondent, A1 stenographer, desires position where ability, industry, and application will lead to future; salary $40. Address R 65 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive ability; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; college graduate with personality. B 722 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 22, desires position with future; salary secondary consideration. B 733 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK desires position; 5 years' experience; best reference. Henry Roth, 1 277 Morris Av., Bronx.

SHIPPING CLERK, 7 years' experience, foreign and domestic. C 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 Correspondent, expert, high school graduate; 2 years' excellent Wall St. experience; thorough knowledge of brokerage; familiar with bookkeeping and all other office details. I. Friedenson, 456 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Confidential assistant; clean cut; 8 years' engineering construction experience; capable assuming entire charge; 5 years' conscientious, painstaking; unquestionable references; $25. C 808 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 24, desires position with future; executive ability; 7 years' experience; first-class references; $30. B 741 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction, all branches, 18 years' experience, carpentry, concrete, masonry; competent, practical, reliable; city, country. B 682 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction, thoroughly experienced, desires connection anywhere; live wire. R 80 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of building construction, 20 years' experience on all classes of buildings for architects. R 71 Times.

TUTOR, high school teacher, will give instruction in Regents' and English to foreigners. R 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19-20,) thoroughly efficient and reliable, is desirous of proving by hard work and honest effort that he is capable of holding down a responsible position in the motion picture industry; exceptional references; what have you to offer? D 291 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate, pleasing personality, capable, adaptable, experienced bookkeeper and accountant, seeks responsible position; export or import preferred; moderate salary. B 731 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, just back from France, honorable discharge U. S. Army, fluent French and German, knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks position in reliable house, where advancement possible; travel no object. H 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, age 23, American, Christian, desires position in bond, brokerage, or foreign trade house; willing to do any type of work provided there is chance for advancement. S 204 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, just discharged after 16 months service abroad, as officer in U. S. Army, desires position; has had 4 years prewar experience in capacities of buyer, salesmanager and credit man of a large manufacturing concern; also understands stock and bond business; speaks the French language fluently, and as result of former connections has access to influential French and English business concerns and government officials; can furnish best of reference as to character and ability; college graduate; age 27 years. Address correspondence, C. 9, Biltmore Hotel, City.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, speaking Italian fluently, seeks position in export or import firm where he can use this language to advantage; have held clerical positions of trust with big organizations, but desire to better myself; credentials of highest order can be furnished. B 735 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, recently discharged from army, five years' experience N. Y. real estate office, desires connection with real estate office, contractor, or as manager of private interests. D 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, 10 years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, inside selling, typist, general office man, desires change, with eventual selling opportunity; references. C 592 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school graduate, desires position, experienced, bookkeeping, cost and payroll work, and office detail work; unquestionable references. R 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) good education, experienced, handle correspondence, typewriter, take charge stock, shipping, domestic, foreign; clerical, office, import, export preferred; A. B. F., S 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) five years' experience bookkeeper, secretary, selling; college education, accountancy, seeks good connection. Selden, 119 East 101st St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, senior law student, (evenings,) seeks position with any reliable concern. Gladstone, 11 East 98th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, engineering degree, desires connection with electrical manufacturing concern or electrical engineer. B 568 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Scandinavian, would like to connect with export and import house; small salary if there are chances for advancement. B 728 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, recently discharged 2d Lieut. Air Service, would like employment involving personal risk, adventure, or travel in foreign country. E 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, honorably discharged; willing to start from beginning and learn business with concern where advancement is assured. R 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college training, executive ability, conscientious, wishes opportunity to learn business with future. Rosenthal, 757 Beck St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) ex-soldier, college graduate, wishes position in exporting department or house; best references. W 695 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 21, 5 years with present concern, seeks change, where good, honest, faithful work will be rewarded by excellent future. D 279 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, discharged soldier, neat appearing, has had three years at high school, desires a position with a reliable firm. D 278 Times.

YOUNG MAN, recently discharged, efficient typist and general clerk, desires position with advancement. C 739 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—What have you to offer young man with thorough knowledge of business, age 22. J. 902 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced clerk, wishes position with reliable concern. C 581 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes responsible position; six years' business experience; best reference. J 900, Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes job as machinist's helper; has some experience in first-class shop. Brown, 422 West 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, willing, desires permanent position with business concern. R 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, large business experience, shipping, stock, and selling experience, seeks opportunity; references. D 302 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3 years' experience hotel outfitting business; willing to connect up with small firm. C 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, clerical work, bookkeeper's helper; knowledge of typewriting. C 740 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN attending college evenings desires position requiring honesty, responsibility. Box 1, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, clerical experience, salesmanship, educated, automobile concern preferred; opportunities. R 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, mechanically inclined, desires position. C 741 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position; salary $12. B 716 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, timekeeper, construction and office experience. Frank, 21 East 112th.

YOUNG MAN, 17, intelligent, energetic, desires to learn well paid trade. B 735 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, selling, shipping, clerical experience, desires position with opportunities. A. Warshauer, 428 East 31st.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 3 years' shipping and selling experience; $20. E 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good education, desires clerical position. B 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, executive in mail order house, desires change. D 261 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position; neat, willing, reliable. C 742 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING COPYWRITER.—A rapidly growing advertising agency handling high grade women's apparel accounts desires the immediate services of a few copywriters, whose ability to write crisp artistic and distinctive copy has been demonstrated; we prefer young women who have had agency experience. Gornay, Inc., 600 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 6105 for appointment.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, charity show program; experienced; commission. J. H. Goodwin, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

with prospect of rapid advancement for young woman, between the ages of 16 and 20, to do CLERICAL WORK.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

Hours, 9 to 5; Saturday half holiday the year round.

Apply between 1 and 4 P. M. to New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., between Cortlandt and Dey Sts., New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, by manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. R. V., Box 21, 125 East 34th.

ASSISTANT in office; must be quick at figures; apply, stating age and salary expected. Write B. A. R., Box 15, 125 East 34th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by ribbon house; must be competent and A1 figurer; only those with experience need apply. G. Mendelson, W East 28th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Levay & Friedberg, 40 West 25th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for accounts receivable; state age, nationality, and salary desired; good opportunity. Penmanship, P. O. Box 666, City Hall Station, New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and ledger clerk; state experience and salary expected. A 122 Times.

BILLERS

for

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

A-large department store requires the services of billers for their bookkeeping department. A 121 Times.

BILL CLERKS,

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box L, 1619 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER,

assistant, by children's and misses' dress house; must have thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; splendid opportunity for right party.

PLASKOFF & CO.,
16 WEST 33D.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; experienced, accurate, and quick at figures; good handwriter; opportunity to secure permanent position with responsible corporation to a qualified, industrious person. Call or write Stratford Shops, 573 11th Av. at 43d St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young woman, 20 to 22 years of age, experienced in billing, typewriting, ledger work, wanted by well established firm on Park Av. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, salary desired, references, to Energetic, A 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; congenial, permanent position for industrious young lady; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturdays; salary $20 to begin. Roovers Bros., 3d floor, 100 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. Near Borough Hall subway station.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for advancement in publishing house; must have a thorough understanding of double-entry bookkeeping; salary $20 to $25. Write, stating experience, Popular Science Monthly, 225 West 39th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced in trial balance and general office work; state salary, permanent position. G 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wanted, with experience in stenography and typewriting, for machinery sales organization; must have executive ability; competent to handle details of office work; permanent position, with advancement. F 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, FOR LADIES' DRESS HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY. BLCK AND SCHILLER, 142 WEST 29TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; one who can take entire charge of office; must be good correspondent and understand stenography and typewriting. Call with references, Chas. E. Turk, 111 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable to take charge of ledger department; must be accurate and responsible; state references and salary. A. L., 105 Times Hasten.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, cost, jobbing preferred; full charge office; salary $25. Apply between 9 and 10. Room 822 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; permanent position and good salary to right person. Apply at once. Barker Bakery System, Room 1101, 1,170 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for Japanese import house; one who is good at figures. Address, stating salary wanted, A 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady; must be bright and accurate at figures; experienced. W. A. Case & Son, Gravesend Av. and Av. I, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, required; also knowledge of typewriting; references and particulars; state salary. D 295 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, one knowing stenography preferred, for wholesale house; good opening for bright girl. Lauer Manufacturing Co., 15 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. T. B. 411 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced and competent to handle double entry and complicated set of books. A. M. Struckman, 16 West 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in wholesale cotton goods house; salary $20 per week. J. B., 1144 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in garage; references required. Call 10 A. M., 573 West 131st St., Liberty Garage.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, experienced; reference required. Write to David Meyer & Bros., 188 1st Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, experienced; Christian association. Apply Mr. Wilson, Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; accounts. F. & R. Waist Co., 22 West 15th, 1st floor.

BOOKKEEPER wanted. Write, giving experience and reference, Mirrolike Manufacturing Co., 8th St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in cloaks and suits only. Box A614, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced cloaks and suits, able take full charge office; good salary. Cohen Bros.-Gerringer, 26 West 17th.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can operate typewriter, in office of large manufacturing concern. Call G. V. C. Co., 164 East 86th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, experienced only; $30. Myers, 35 West 36th.

BOOKKEEPER and general office worker wanted. S. J. Lepow Co., 6 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer. D. Kreutzman & Co., 52 East 10th St.

CASHIERS,

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced; Christian association. Apply Mr. Wilson, Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 25; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced on cost and inventory card systems; quick and accurate at figures; typewriter; steady work. American Meter Co., 559 West 47th.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Young girl wanted. Apply Sweets Co., 6 West 48th St.

COMPANION to young lady, of cheerful disposition; refined and willing; state wages and qualifications. A 92 Times.

COMPETENT OPERATORS, LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED OPERATORS; RARE OPPORTUNITY. APPLY SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR to assist in payroll and accounting department of large manufacturing company situated in Long Island City; good opportunity for bright young lady; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 346 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.—Samstag & Hilder Bros., 1,200 B'way, 29th St. entrance.

COOK.—Competent woman wanted, two in family; country, Summer, city residence balance of year; other help kept. Call after 10 o'clock, 124 East 71st St. Car fare paid.

COOK wanted; a good cook; must have references; good place, good salary; Westchester County. C 750 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

A large department store requires the services of an experienced correspondent for their mail order department; one with department store experience preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. "Correspondent," 209 Cable Bldg., N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT to typewrite her own mail in commercial office; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position; state experience and salary expected. G 652 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR

FOR DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORE; CALL TUESDAY, 12-1. STERNO CANNED HEAT, 417 5TH AV., ROOM 1022, NEW YORK CITY.

DESIGNER,

On children's colored dresses, sizes 2-6 years; also 6-14 years sizes; only those with experience and having original ideas will be considered; state fully your experience, past connections, and salary expected. P. S., 295 Times.

DESIGNER, first-class, on ladies' silk waists; one capable of making neat tailor-made waists; good salary to right person; references required. Hart, Wang & Stein, 211 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER

on fine hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear. HIGHEST SALARY.

D. E., 437 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

HIGH-CLASS, ON SILK WAISTS; NO OTHER NEED APPLY.

NORMANDY WAIST, 2 WEST 33D.

DESIGNER.—GOOD ON TAILOR MADE DRESSES. TENBECK DRESS, 22 WEST 15TH ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; permanent position for experienced girl; large, pleasant offices; good salary. The Columbia Mills, Inc., 225 5th Av.

DRESSMAKERS.

Accustomed to high class work; make entire gown; wages $30 to $50 piece work; closed all day Saturday. Heimerdinger, 141 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILING CLERK.—Grammar school graduate; should understand alphabetical filing, and be generally useful in office of large corporation; $12 per week, prospect of quick advancement; state age, experience if any, and general qualifications. A 114 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced and competent woman over 30 years old; large real estate firm; salary $20; chance for advancement. Address "F. T.," P. O. Box 422, City Hall Station, New York City.

FILING and clerical work, by wholesale Christian concern; permanent position; state experience and salary expected. Address "F. P.," P. O. Box 460, City Hall Station, New York.

FITTER.—For 5th Av. fur establishment; French, with Paris experience, preferred; write, stating qualifications, age, salary desired; permanent position. J 299 Times.

FORELADY,

FOR FINE DRESS HOUSE; IF YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR POSITION, ANSWER THIS AT ONCE; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPETENT WOMAN. Y. P., 888 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FORELADY, FOR PASSEMENTERIE WORK; GOOD PAY. COHEN & OPPER, 67 FIFTH AV.

GIRLS,

WOMEN.

We need additional permanent workers as listed below; applicants must be over 16 years of age; vacation workers not accepted.

ORDER PICKERS

to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.

PACKERS;

general wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments; we will teach you how.

UTILITY WORKERS

to start in sorting orders in our shipping room; advancement rapid.

EXAMINERS

on new ready-to-wear merchandise; pleasant work.

EXPERIENCE

not needed, as we will train beginners.

PAY

$10 to start.

Call at once.

THE

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO LEARN PACKING FANCY PACKAGES OF CHOCOLATES; PAY WHILE LEARNING; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL WAGES; STEADY WORK; HALF DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR AROUND; EXCELLENT FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS. APPLY E. GREENFIELD & SONS, 95 LORIMER ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRLS (SMALL),

about 16, to make themselves generally useful on floor of large dress house; steady positions; no vacation workers.

J. & W. GOETZ, 10 EAST 32D.

GIRLS.

Clerical work in a dress factory; good position, with excellent chance of advancement. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

GIRL for general housework; small family, good home, and good wages; references. Mrs. A. Masch, 47 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 5.

GIRLS wanted, experienced in clerical work; must write good, plain business hand. Call 17 to 19 Waverly Place, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. Valentine Hat Co.

GIRL.—Office work, good at figures; $9 to start; chance for advancement; high school graduate preferred. E 166 Times.

GIRLS WANTED, SIZE 16, TO ACT AS MODELS IN SHOWROOM. SHERZER CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

GIRLS, bright, willing, stock department large mercantile concern. Call 8 East 22d.

HOUSE WORKER for apartment in Far Rockaway; no washing. Apply Appleton, Well & Frank, 103 5th Av., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Telephone Stuyvesant 3653.

HOUSEKEEPER TO COOK; ALSO FOR SMALL FAMILY, IN COUNTRY, NEAR NEW YORK. CALL BALOG, 236 5TH AV.

INVESTIGATOR

with large mercantile concern; only those who are experienced in outside work will be considered; location in Brooklyn; write, stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected. C 777 Times Downtown.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.

The N. Y. Telephone Co. have openings for several women for general work in the employes' lunch room; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young lady with some experience and a willing worker; steady position and good opportunity for right party. Call for Mr. Frye, Askin & Marine Co., 141 5th Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—Competent young lady good at figures and writing good hand; good opportunity wholesale ribbon house. A 104 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON FIGURES; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. C P 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MANICURIST, expert all round girl. Pannette, 17 West 42d St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

require number of

YOUNG GIRLS

(over sixteen years of age)

FOR AUDITING OFFICE.

Apply Supt. office, 8th floor, 35th St. Employee's Entrance.

MILLINERY DESIGNER. — ONE WITH PLENTY OF ORIGINALITY WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED HAT HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A HOUSE WHERE THE FUTURE WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY UPON THE APPLICANT; ALL REPLIES HELD CONFIDENTIAL. BOX B 759 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MILLINERY MODEL AND SALESLADY.—Experienced; salary. Room 1222 Pennsylvania Hotel.

MODELS,

SIZES 16 AND 36,

TO TRY ON

COATS AND SUITS.

GOOD SALARIES,

LONG SEASON.

MOYSES & DREYFUS,

1 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 38.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES

IN HIGH-CLASS

DRESS SHOWROOM;

STEADY POSITION.

LEON JOBIN

138 MADISON AV.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE HAS IMMEDIATE POSITIONS FOR SEVERAL SIZE 16 MODELS; PERMANENT POSITION TO EXPERIENCED AND ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMEN.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,

189 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 18;

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES;

HIGH-CLASS DRESSES;

NO SATURDAY WORK.

M. & H. RENTNER,

2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS—SIZE 16.

Stylish young ladies for high-class suit house.

Good salary, pleasant surroundings for right parties.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO., INC.,
20 WEST 33D.

MODELS,

TALL AND STYLISH,

16-18.

Long season, pleasant surrounding, highest salary, short hours. Apply all week

WIZ DRESS,
22 WEST 32D.

MODELS—JUNIORS,

FOR COATS AND SUITS;

GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE, TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON; APPLY ALL WEEK.

HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODEL,

SAMPLE MODEL,
LADIES' TAILORED SUIT HOUSE;
PERFECT 36; SALARY $35
PER WEEK; STEADY POSITION
TO THE RIGHT PARTY.

BRAND & NORDEN,
112 MADISON AV.

MODELS

STYLISH STOUT WOMEN;
MUST BE TALL.
EXPERIENCED. SIZE 42½;
HIGHEST SALARY PAID.
BERNSTEIN BAUM DA COSTA,
38 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, (10.)
SIZE 38;
MUST BE TALL
AND GOOD LOOKING;
CLOSED SATURDAYS, LONG SEASON.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
NAT GOLDSTON,
36 EAST 31ST.

MODELS, 16 AND 18; SALARY $30 A WEEK; LONG SEASON; EASY HOURS. RITZ COSTUME CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZES 16.

IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARIES; LONG SEASONS.

BRODER & CO.,
48 WEST 25TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE LARGE DRESS HOUSE SHOW ROOM; MUST BE A1 SALESLADY AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED.
SALARY NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PARTY.
SCHWORTZREICH & GOODMAN,
34 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, (5.)
GOOD LOOKING, SIZE 16;
CLOSED SATURDAY; LONG SEASON.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
NAT GOLDSTON,
36 EAST 31ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36.
IN COSTUME HOUSE SHOWROOM;
GOOD SALARY.
SAMUEL FLORSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV.

MODELS,

SIZES 16 AND 36, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,250 B'WAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

STYLISH MODELS WANTED BY PROMINENT MISSES' HOUSE; MUST HAVE SHOW ROOM EXPERIENCE.

GETSKAY & DANN,
3 EAST 28TH.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TRY ON COATS, 16-36; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARIES. HARRIS COAT HOUSE, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS.

good appearance, for millinery showroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH ST.

MODELS.

Size 16, for suits; experienced, attractive; highest wages; call all week.

KLEINFIELD & RENNER,
7 WEST 30TH.

MODELS.

Sizes 16, 36, 42½, stylish and attractive, for showroom in coat and suit house; good salary, long season. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
DRESS MODELS.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, YOUNG LADIES, ATTRACTIVELY SMART IN APPEARANCE, FOR WHOLESALE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; SIZE 16. M. ALTMAN, 20 WEST 20TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS,
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
FOR WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; SALARY NO OBJECT. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 78 MADISON AV.

MODELS; stylist, 16 and 36; highest salary paid; long season; call all week. Julia Pollack, 40 West 28th St.

MODELS.—Perfect 42½; must have showroom experience; steady positions; salary no object. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 23 W. 35d.

MODELS.—Size 36; experienced coat and suit house; good salary to right party. Kari Light, 129 West 27th St.

MODELS, (16 and 36,) experienced, tall, stylish; long season, excellent salary. H. Goldberg Co., 112 Madison Av.

MODEL, HEAD; GOOD PAY, STEADY POSITION. T. B. O'BRIEN, 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS wanted, 16 or 18, for suits. Fearberg & Cooper, 1,270 Broadway, Wilson Bldg., Room 709. Call Tuesday afternoon.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
EXPERIENCED; COSTUME HOUSE.
HAHN & BENJAMIN, 143 W. 29TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR DRESSES; HIGH SALARY, STEADY POSITION. ARTHUR COHEN, 1,182 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SUITS AND COATS; 16 AND 36; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. ROSENGARTEN, 11 EAST 31ST.

MODELS, 16-36, experienced in cloak house; steady position. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St.

MODEL, (Size 16,) for coats and suits. Apply A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

NURSE for sanitarium for nervous and mental diseases; must be strong and speak Yiddish fluently; apply in person or by letter. 14 Mount Morris Park West, Harlem.

NURSE.—Middle-aged woman to take full charge of two children; must bring good references; salary no object. Kallman Costume Co., 5 West 31st St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly reliable for two young children; country; French preferred. Call morning, 56 West 96th. Telephone Riverside 5027-R.

NURSES, undergraduate, for general duty; maintenance and $40 monthly. Supt. of nurses, Melrose 3285.

NURSE, children, country; best references; $50. Write, care of Tippetts, 970 6th Av.

NURSE for 2 little girls; $45. Mrs. Otero, 916 West 116th St.

NURSE.—Competent take charge of boy 3½ years; good wages. 305 West 89th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with slight knowledge of stenography. National Garment Retailers' Association. Apply at once. 47 West 34th St. Room 904.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable of operating switchboard; neat, quick, and energetic. Apply Room 1505, 128 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK.—Must understand bookkeeping; one with printing office experience preferred. A. Sheftel, 138 West 36th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

familiar with switchboard, general electrical work. Wiz Dress, 22 West 32d.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer machines, to finish high-grade sweaters; steady work; good pay. Brossanic Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

OPERATOR (Elliott-Fisher) on bookkeeping machine with large wholesale silk house; good chance for advancement; state salary desired. R 66 Times.

OPERATORS AND EMBROIDERERS on children's dresses. Apply all week, Kay & Co., 956 East 214th St.

OPERATORS on dresses. Economist Dress Co., 214 7th Av., near 28th St., 5th floor.

PATTERN CUTTER.—Girl to cut tissue paper patterns by hand on machine; good hours, steady work. Fashionable Dress Co., 170 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Office Workers.

Large Christian company has several openings in stenographic and clerical staff for competent young women.

The working conditions and surroundings are exceptionally good. There are opportunities for advancement.

The requirements are at least high school education, with enough experience to take and transcribe commercial dictation accurately and neatly, at fair rate of speed.

Write application letter, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected.

Personal interviews will be arranged with applicants whose letters indicate the qualifications desired.

Address: The Secretary,

OFFICE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
Room 1617, 27 Broad St.,
New York City.

SALESWOMEN.

BLOUSES.

SKIRTS,
CHILDREN'S
COATS AND SUITS,
GOWNS.

Good salary and percentage of profit; store hours 9-5:30; no work Saturdays during July and August. Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN.

A number required for our various retail stores. SCHRAFFT'S, 60 West 23d St.

SALESWOMAN.—We desire to employ on a salary basis a high-grade woman who has had school-teaching exper

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
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Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
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	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN,
Bet. 16 and 35 years of age,

To become
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Telephone or typing experience valuable, but not absolutely essential.

GOOD SALARY.
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
with excellent opportunity to advance to positions of supervisorship.

APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

A NEW OCCUPATION
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT
TO $1,200 PER YEAR.

We will train a limited number of young women between 16 and 25 years of age for positions as AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. No experience whatever is necessary. Positions are permanent, with excellent opportunity for future increase in both salary and position. Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY AS GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. R. K., 96 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADIES,
experienced in soliciting Help Wanted advertisements over telephone; good salary and commission; chance to earn big money. ROOM 215, 621 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY, high school education, clerical position, Christian Sci. Call 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mason & Hanger-MacArthur Bros., 750 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, (18,) with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. The Fain Knitting Mills, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; must be neat and stylish; steady position. E. Stufer, 12 East 53d st.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of office; stenography not necessary. Call, after 10 A.M., Room 428, 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL to dust and assist in art and interior decorating establishment. Mountain Community, 176 Madison Av.

Instruction.

TEACHERS, BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS.

Train in your spare time at home by the CARE METHOD; most important correspondence position paying $1,800 to $10,000 yearly. Full particulars from
E. A. MANCHESTER, REGISTRAR,
112 West 42d St., New York.
Telephone Bryant 8020.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business. Hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. Bt., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time; a fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions; co-educational; class now forming; catalog C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Class (80 to 100 words) and individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3725 for our new catalog.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, No. 343 East 116th St., New York City.—Vacancies exist for women desiring two years, two months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$5 Wed., July 16, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 7 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Summer courses; stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial; convenient hours; day, evening. 1 500 Bway. at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

INCREASE your earning power by studying at home; special courses for business positions. The Emerson Institute, 324 5th Av.

LADIES—Learn telephone operating; complete course $10; stenography, typewriting. Chief School, 5 Beekman. 406 East 149th St.

Employment Agencies.

Park Row Placement Bureau,
3 Park Row.
Stenographers ($25-$30); unusually good opportunities; $25-$30.
Typists and billing clerks, $15-$20.
Typists, beginners, $12-$14.
Clerk with knowledge of typing, $18-$20.
Filing clerks, $20 and $25 month.
Cashier, good opening for high school graduates, $25-$70 month.
Elliott-Fisher and dictaphone operators; good salaries.

REGISTER TODAY

Take advantage of Special Discount of 50 per cent. on all permanent placements.
ESTABLISHED 1897.
CAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.

Twenty-five years' experience securing high grade applicants for some of the best positions in New York City.
BOOKKEEPERS.—Practically every line, $15-$20; general beginners, $12-$18; bookkeeper (typist), assistant, $22; switchboard operator, $12; typists, $12-$20; office assistants, $16-$20.

Eisle Diehl Agency,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
STENOGRAPHIC beginners, secretaries, $20-$25-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS, $18; $20-$25.
TYPISTS, $--$20-$18; numerous positions open.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, $18-$15.
FILE CLERKS, $15-$18; numerous positions.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $15.

HILTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
489 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS, (100).....$18-$25
BOOKKEEPERS.....$20-$25
TYPISTS, $18-$20; Elliott-Fisher, $18-$20. Multigraph, French or Spanish Stenographers, specialties, $18-$30. Free registration.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
4 BROADWAY.
Secretary-Steno., familiar law, $45; Spanish-English steno., $50; secretary, $20-$35; steno.-bookkeeper, $35; switchboard brokerage, $18; file clerk, $18-$15. Register free.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Excellent openings for beginners and experienced stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, proofreaders, file clerks, reception clerk, Miss Budenbender, mgr.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
10 Broad. PRIVATE AGENCY. Room 1023.
Positively no charge unless placed.
Typists, stenographers, $20-$25; stenographers, $22-$25; typists, $18-$15; clerk beginners, $12.

TEACHER for mentally defective children. Near New York, $1,200; other openings. The Bevra Agency, Flatiron, N. Y., or Havana, Cuba.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Immediate placements.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS.
$12-$25; immediate placements.
STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU AGENCY, 158 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANTS.—TWO COMPETENT QUALIFIED SENIORS; TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF NOT LESS THAN FOUR RECENT YEARS IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTING ABSOLUTE REQUIREMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS WITH SUFFICIENT PARTICULARS TO ADMIT JUDGING QUALIFICATIONS, AND STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, SALARY FORMERLY EARNED AND NOW EXPECTED; PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRM. G 644 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS WANTED ON STAFF OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C. A 123 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, assistant to accountant, wanted; state salary and qualifications. Apply by mail only. E. Berger, 661 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Two wanted for special newspaper proposition of unusual merit in large eastern city; commission with expenses and drawing account to experienced men with clean records. Apply Tuesday, 9 and 10 to 12, Mr. Lambert, Hotel Seville, 29th St. and Madison Av.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for established trade publication of high standing; commission basis; reasonable drawing account; permanent connection to producer. B 746 Times Downtown.

ARTIST SOLICITOR.—Experienced and capable solicitor for commercial art work on salary and commission basis. Answer by letter only, Gray, Greene & Wilkes, 41 Union Square.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, in large mercantile office; young man, quick and accurate at figures; good handwriting essential. Apply own handwriting, stating salary expected. E 63 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, first-class, steady position; good salary, first-class working condition. F. L. Daniels, Hightstown, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIANS Wanted.—First class; must be specialists on locating trouble. Apply this office. Cortez Company, 225 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BANK RECEIVING TELLER.—Wanted by large city bank, several receiving tellers; state experience and salary desired. G 638 Times Downtown.

BEVELERS AND SILVERERS wanted; good pay; above union wage; steady work; call all week. Meyers Plate Glass Co., 181 Lafayette St.

BILLING CLERK, capable of handling export billing, familiar with manifests, &c. Address, giving experience, salary, age, religion and references, C 786 Times Downtown.

BLOCK PRINTER on handkerchiefs, experienced, for large handkerchief concern; must thoroughly understand business from bottom up. F 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be experienced in trial balance and general office work; good salary; permanent position. H. S. Touma, 275 Church. Call between 8-10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER

Large cloak and suit concern requires the services of a capable bookkeeper who can assume all responsibility connected with the office; must be competent and double entry and have had several years' experience. To the right party who can meet these requirements an excellent position is offered. Call Ritter Bros., 1333 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, experienced on customers' ledger; must be quick and accurate at figures, familiar with trial balance, and controlling accounts. Call, after 9:30 A. M., Mr. Hartman or Mr. Young, Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for experienced man in large manufacturing ready-to-wear concern; executive position vacancy at once; state business history, age, and salary expected. Box D 614, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in cost department of large manufacturing corporation of Long Island City; must be rapid and accurate at figures; excellent opportunity for promotion to right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. Box J 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for young man in large manufacturing concern; executive position awaits right party; vacancy Aug. 15; state business history, age, and salary expected. I. B., 555 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable to take charge of ledger department; must be accurate and responsible; state references and salary. A C 104 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.) — Competent young man; permanent position; splendid opportunity for advancement; reply by letter, stating experience, age, salary expected. G 533 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must be able to render monthly statements and trial balances; knowledge of Spanish preferred. A 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; man with experience in lighterage, trucking accounts; give full particulars, stating age, references, salary; confidential. P 118 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Good penman; quick, accurate; mention full particulars. Address G 651 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in club, $80 a month and meals; references. A 98 Times.

BOYS

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
33D ST. & 7TH AVE.

REQUIRES SEVERAL BRIGHT GENTLEMANLY OFFICE BOYS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY MR. SMITH, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

BOY wanted in export commission house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary. G 653 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (16,) all-around helpers shipping department. Address Shipping, Box 139 Madison Square Station.

BOY—Stock department large mercantile concern; opportunity for advancement. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY, 16, in automobile supply store; good education; references required. Apply 9 A. M., 253 West 47th St.

BOY for credit department, silk manufacturer. A 103 Times.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, married preferred, who can drive good cars, and keep them, mechanically as well as otherwise, in perfect condition; also willing to do odd jobs around place; house and heat free, with own garden; do not answer unless you can submit references from present or past employer, and state amount of wages. R 75 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, able to take entire care and can live in city and country, assist gardening; small country place, South Shore, L. I.; wages $60 monthly, board, lodging; home employer; full references. King, 165 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced Packard driver, about 40; permanent private position; $25 per week and 2 rooms and bath. Phone Cathedral 7380, Apt. 81.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analyzing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CHIEF CLERK.—American of refinement and good address; one with executive ability to act as chief clerk in a large real estate office; applicant must state full particulars as to age, qualifications, salary expected. W. W. P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

CHILDREN'S DRESS SALESMAN.—Are you open to represent the largest manufacturer of wash dresses for 1920; side line; commission basis. A 7 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 18-20, as dept. timekeeper in factory, near West 42d St ferry; must be able to figure correctly simple problems; hours 7:30-5, Saturdays 12:30; $16 week and $1 bonus for full time; state age, references and previous employment, &c. Box 6, 1619 St. James Building.

CLERK wanted, for large textile exporting concern; only willing, hard-working, intelligent young man need apply; excellent opportunities for right young man; write full details; high school education preferred but not essential. G 662 Times Downtown.

CLERK, young man 17 years of age with high school education preferred; good opportunity for advancement to bright young man; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. Box J 345 Times.

CLERK—LEDGER

Large magazine publisher, must be experienced, capable of making up trial balance sheet. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK, junior, experienced man's furnishings; good wages; references. Miller, 50 East 42d.

CONTRACTORS

On boys' rompers and wash suits, city or out of town. L. Wohl & Co., 395 4th Av.

COUPLE, chauffeur for Packard, private car; wife to do housework and good plain cooking. Apply 317 West 115th St. Apt. 61.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and coloralls; must have best of references for ability. X 400 Times Annex.

DERSTAND ENTERING FROM CALLER. ADDRESS MACHINE, BOX 139, MAD. SQ.

DESIGNERS AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Bethlehem Steel Company have several permanent positions open for first-class designers and mechanical draftsmen on hydraulic presses and machinery, rolling mills and special machinery. Only men who can deliver the goods should apply, giving age, experience and salary expected, to the H. H. Hummel, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Penna.

DESIGNER AND SKETCHER
on fine hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear. HIGHEST SALARY.
L. M., 463 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN; state salary expected and past experience. A 110 Times.

DESIGNER.—Good one, for ladies' coats and suits. Rosenberg Bros., 49 Division St.

DETAILERS.
Experienced detailers on gasoline motors wanted at once. Apply or write.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN, competent men to make neat working plans of factories, including layouts of machinery, piping and equipment. Write immediately, giving experience, age, nationality, and salary required, Y 179 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted in general contractors' office in Havana, capable of making detailed drawings and listing various materials for ordering. Inquire Room 208, 8 West 40th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FAMILIAR WITH TYPEWRITER AND ADDING MACHINE PARTS. PREMIER SPECIAL MACHINE CORP., 421 CANAL ST.

DRAFTSMAN required, preferably with airplane experience. Write immediately and fully, stating salary required, Y 178 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Architectural and concrete draftsmen. Apply Mr. C. A. Ellis, 26 Broadway, Room 1700.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced tenement house work. Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER.

WANTED, MAN 30 TO 38 YEARS OF AGE; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN EFFICIENCY WORK; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE AND FACTORY METHODS; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN; IN APPLICATION STATE AGE, SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. G 660 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mechanics, experienced all around machine shop work; good, permanent employment to right men. 100 Duane St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and draftsman; experienced man on theatre layouts. Write A 94 Times.

ENGINEERS.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO FOLLOW THE BUSINESS END OF ENGINEERING. IF YOU ARE A GRADUATE ENGINEER AND HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN A LINE WHICH IS NOW ON THE BOOM IN WITH SOME MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY YOU MAY BE THE MAN WE NEED.
THE POSITION IS OPEN IN OUR SALES DEPARTMENT FOR SEVERAL MEN WHO HAVE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN ABILITY TO DEVELOP INTO SALES ENGINEERS. PREVIOUS SALES EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, BUT YOU MUST HAVE SALES ABILITY WHICH CAN BE DEVELOPED.
THE WORK INCLUDES ALL INDUSTRIES. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BROAD SALES AND ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE. SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH YOUR ABILITY.
AGE TWENTY-FOUR TO THIRTY-TWO APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. INTERVIEW WILL BE GRANTED LATER. A PHOTOGRAPH MAY ASSIST YOU IN LANDING JOB. PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE RETURNED. ALL APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.
GENERAL APPLICATION DEPARTMENT,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

ENGINEER for designing reinforced concrete and structural steel buildings desired in architect's office; state salary expected. R 72 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.
Young man, about 18, in lace importing house; salary $15 start. Loewenstein Bros., 75 5th Av., corner 16th St.

ENTRY CLERK, EXPERT. TAKING CHARGES FROM CALLER. ADDRESS ENTRY BOX 139, MADISON SQUARE.

ESTIMATOR and outside man for plant manufacturing steel doors, trim and sheet metal products of No. 10 gauge and lighter; must be familiar among architects and builders and ability to close contracts essential; steady position to man who can furnish necessary qualifications; state salary expected and experience; replies will be held strictly confidential.

EXPORT MANAGER—SOUTH AMERICA.
Opportunity for high-grade man with practical knowledge of foreign trade and manufacturing conditions; Spanish essential; must be good executive; particulars required as to qualifications, experience, age, salary. C 770 Times Downtown.

EXPORT BUYER, experienced Far East buying and shipping; wonderful opportunity for advancement; address giving full particulars, experience and references; confidential. A 105 Times.

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENT.

One who has had large department store or specialty store experience; must have executive ability and know how to handle help.

Martin's, Fulton, cor. Bridge St., Brooklyn.

GARAGE FOREMAN Wanted.—One who understands repairs and maintenance of trucks, auto cars, Packards, etc., on delivery work; must be able to run small shop of 5 or 6 men; state experience and salary desired. A 119 Times.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; steady work; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 37th St.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LOADER AND CHECKER.
Supervise men, load and check material; must be experienced; answer in detail, stating age and salary. B 357 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS AND SPECIALISTS, BOTH MACHINE OPERATORS AND BENCH HANDS, PREFERABLY MEN ACCUSTOMED TO FLAT PART WORK, SUCH AS ADDING MACHINE OR TYPEWRITER CONSTRUCTION; 44-HOUR WEEK; NO SATURDAY WORK; SHOP CONDITIONS OF THE BEST; MEN WHO QUALIFY FOR THESE POSITIONS WILL BE PAID THE HIGHEST WAGE RATE, AND POSITIONS WILL BE PERMANENT. APPLY TO PIERCE ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO., 137 EAST 25TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MACHINIST.—First-class millinery machine and lathe hands; also drill press hands. Call 257 West 17th, fifth floor.

MAN.—AN OPPORTUNITY AWAITS A COMPETENT, EFFICIENT MAN; ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND ORDER DEPARTMENT WITH IMPORTANT SILK FIRM; MUST BE A MASTER OF DETAILS. WRITE FULLY AND STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 5 TIMES.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF CLAIM AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE FAMILIAR WITH ADJUSTING CLAIMS AND ANSWERING CORRESPONDENCE REFERRING TO SAME. A. S., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN OVER 30, DO PORTER WORK; GOOD POSITION, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH ST.

MANAGER FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CREDIT CLOTHING STORE; MAN WITH INITIATIVE AND WILLING TO WORK HARD IN ORDER TO MAKE PROPER SHOWING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO WILL QUALIFY. ASKIN & MARINE CO., 141 5TH AV.

MANAGER, married, for ladies' specialty wash store; must be experienced and have good reference; salary between $40 and $50. R 50 Times.

MEN OF ABILITY.

Salesmen for sale of investment securities; exceptional opportunity for men of character, ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and thorough man. H. B. Dewstow & Co., 4th floor, 509 5th Av.

MEN, capable, wanted for bottling and general work in factory. Krieg Sink Co., 51 Lafayette St., Jersey City, N. J.

MEN, colored, two; must be strong. Apply American Motor Freight Corp., 11 Washington Pl.

MERCHANDISE MAN, (Assistant,) by large jobbing house; one who is thoroughly experienced in the ready-to-wear garment line; state age and experience, naming former concerns with whom connected, salary expected, &c. All correspondence held strictly confidential and returned if desired. Native American preferred. G 660 Times Downtown.

METALLURGICAL CHEMIST, a technical school graduate, with experience, preferably one who has had Oxweld seatrless and electrical welding experience. Answer, giving experience and salary expected. Y 176 Times Annex.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced letter work and printing. Apply Room 505, 6 Church St.

OFFICE MANAGER for a Newark concern; must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping, trial balances, monthly statements, and have a good knowledge of accounting; must be capable of taking charge of a small but active office, and act as an assistant to an executive; one who is experienced in the automobile business preferred; state salary expected. Y 119 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted immediately, an office and credit manager by a magazine publishing company; must be under 40 years of age; some knowledge of printing, binding and paper is desirable; highest references required; state age, experience; salary at start fifty dollars a week with prospects of advancement. Address A 849 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, large publishing house, neat and willing; good chance for advancement; salary $8 per week to start. Call Buhrs, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

OFFICE CLERK.—Bright, neat young man of about 17; good penman; must be grammar school graduate; good opportunity; $10 to start. C 763 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY. Call Smith & Nessle Co., 80 Hudson St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Stenographer or typist preferred; state age, experience, salary expected. C 760 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping and typist. A 124 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Call Allied Oil Corporation, 15 East 40th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Call National Gum & Mica Co., 503 West 59th St.

OPERATOR on Photostat; must be capable of getting best class of work; one accustomed to operating machine in connection with dark room. B 720 Times Downtown.

PACKERS, experienced; large wholesale and retail drug house. Call L. K. Liggett, 340 West 4th St.

PACKER, UNDERSTAND PACKING HOLIDAY ARTICLES. ADDRESS PACKER, BOX 139 MADISON SQUARE.

POLISHERS wanted, experienced on brass beds. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE, part evenings; must be good dancer; state experience. D 273 Times.

PUBLICATION MANAGER.—Trained executive, capable handling business office trade publications; full details required, including salary. B 748 Times Downtown.

ROSENBAUM CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
PITTSBURG, PA.,
require the services of an assistant merchandise manager for their first floor department; a thorough knowledge of retail merchandising and handling of help essential. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Mr. M. Jacobs, care Astor House, Room 121, 120 West 32d.

SALESMEN.

The Cortina Academy, established 37 years, is now organizing branches all over the country. They want live wire managers and clear-cut salesmen with executive ability. Only serious minded, diligent workers will be considered; this is a 100 per cent. legitimate proposition for high grade man; an opportunity will be offered to prove your ability on commission basis; if you make good, we will concede to any arrangement that is consistent with bond business policies. Call 11 A. M., 12 Park Row.

SALESMEN.
The war came.
What happened?
Perhaps your income was reduced through no fault of yours. If you have the initiative and brains to handle high-class industrial security where there is good real estate and tangible assets to assure every dollar of stock offered. Firm has good bank connection, twenty-five years in operation; big commissions paid weekly; rapid advancement with an assured income. Call Market 9178 for an appointment.

SALESMEN,
STOCK
High-class men of distinctive personality to offer the common stock of a going local corporation manufacturing the very best dyes known to the world; the proposition will attract the better class as the dye industry is the coming big industry in America; permanent executive connection to those who establish satisfactory record; commission only. Apply with credentials, R 276, 1,354 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for two more experienced real estate salesmen to sell high-class property in one of New York's finest suburbs; only those with good record need apply; preference will be given to men with good selling ability and experience, and what property you have handled; exceptional opportunity for those who can qualify; salary or commission. Write H. W. F., 450 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Now that the treaty is signed, our War Work Council is completed. Already the demand has increased. We require men who are clean-cut, honest and capable of securing results, to call upon responsible people; this represents a high-class permanent position with good salary if you can qualify. New York Times, WAR VOLUMES DEPT., 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN.
Here's your job; liberal commission and drawing account; selling in New York City the finest line of hard candles on the market; strong advertising campaign in New York newspapers to back you up. If you're a high-class salesman, here's a high-class proposition that's worth your while. Phone Kruger & Dixon, at Spring 3629, for appointment.

SALESMAN.—An old established pearl button house, with a strong line of pearl buttons of all descriptions, requires the services of an experienced salesman calling on waists, children's dress and romper trade; only those capable of producing results need apply; liberal drawing account and commission; state full particulars. A 125 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you have never sold securities, it is easy to learn. Show a man that his money is safe, and that it will pay good dividends, and he will buy. The security we sell is of a financial institution established more than ten years, and pays regular quarterly dividends. Commission. Call E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Bldg., 4 to 6, 1101 Firemen's Insurance Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN of good selling ability to sell high grade electric cleaner; must possess pleasing personality and determination to make good; liberal commission, and chance to join live-wire organization; first-class references required. Call after 9 A. M. Ask for Mr. Marston, Ohio Electric Co., Inc., 145 West 45th.

SALESMEN with recommendations to sell electrical merchandise to the public; liberal commission basis; opportunity to advance with the best electrical merchandise concern; salesmanship and personality more essential than electrical experience. Apply 9-12. 18 East 22d.

SALESMEN WANTED.
New York firm of underwriters is offering a 24 per cent. dividend-paying oil stock, and wants responsible representation locally; all statements made are sworn to be correct, and the proposition unusual; commission basis. Apply Room 1201, 175 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Three men, with cars, to travel through Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine selling a new library equipment for schools; advance and commission. Former Room 503, 2 West 45th St., New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 200.

SALESMEN.—If you have sold anything or think you can sell; if you have good appearance and can talk, you can make more money than you ever made before selling stock in honest company needing capital for development; commission. Call Room 1114, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON TRADE IN GREATER NEW YORK; A BLOND, BETWEEN AGES OF 25-40, OF GOOD APPEARANCE; ONE EXPERIENCED SELLING VARNISH OR LACQUER PREFERRED; SALARY AND ALL UP. WILLIAMSBURG 3507 FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

SALESMEN Wanted—Factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men will be protected; only hustlers need apply. Eastman Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Three specialty men to sell scales and slicing machines; our men are earning from $3,000 to $6,000 per year; commission basis; we teach you the business. J. C. Rankin, 1,261 Broadway, Room 1006. Apply 10 to 1.

SALESMAN, indoors and stock clerk, in clothing department of large jobbing house; only experienced men will be considered. Write, giving experience, and salary expected. G 661 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND DEMONSTRATOR for manufacturer of photo paper and supplies; must have selling ability and thorough knowledge of photography; salary. Defender Photo Supply Co., 141 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN.—An opportunity to connect with a high-class security house is offered to several high-class salesmen possessing ambition, pep, and initiative; salary and commission. Apply Room 1305, Flatiron Bldg.

SALESMEN.—If you have selling ability why waste time on small propositions when you can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires. Call Apex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMAN, flour; good opportunity for wide awake man of good personality and address to solicit carload business in and around New York; salary or commission. Address S 220 Times.

SALESMAN (automobile accessories) for exclusive, developed territory Eastern New York State; must be producer and have car; salary and commission. A 118 Times.

SALESMEN.—Largest manufacturer of popular price children's wash dresses are open to receive applications for their 1920 Spring line; commission basis. A 101 Times.

SALESMEN for Middle West and South for a strong line of popular priced stamped goods for embroidery on strictly commission basis. Camellia, 85 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN, experienced jewelry business, to sell department and retail jewelry stores; drawing against commission. G 659 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, selling ignition parts to the garages and dealers; commission and drawing accounting to right men. A 82 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced preferred, in wholesale electrical supplies; inside or outside. Adison Electrical Supply Co., 15 Cooper Square.

SALESMEN, (2,) business getters for business service; no books; two demonstrats; commission. Mr. Earle, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Hustler for paper and woodenware house; good opportunity; state salary and references. B 747 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Paper drinking cups, soda fountains, restaurants, dentists, &c.; commission. D 274 Times.

SALESMAN, photo engraving; good opportunity; salary or commission. Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell fine suitcases and bags, retail; salary and commission. Harrison Co., 853 5th Av.

SALESMAN having car, for auto accessory; commission. Phone for appointment. 5162 J. Flatbush.

SALESMAN, office appliance, wanted to learn to sell Ediphones; salary and commission. Apply Mr. Stanger, 114 Liberty St.

SALESMEN, off stock, four live wires; liberal commission. Room 421, 500 5th Av.

SALESMAN for furniture, experienced. Apply S. Baumann & Co., 8th Av. and 46th St.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT.
Competent to take care of loading and checking; state experience, age and salary. B 758 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must have experience on skirt line; state age and salary expected. Box G. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SHIRT CUTTER and marker for new silk shirt firm; must be expert; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 281 Times.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, takes the place of the Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 808 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young man who is looking for an opportunity to work into a position as secretary to an official, and through this channel and study grow up in a large industry where merit is appreciated.

This is an opportunity for a specially clean-cut young man, energetic, ambitious, and interested in doing high-class work.

We will consider young man with 1 to 5 years' experience. Mention your age, education, whatever experience had, religion, and salary you will start for. Address Energetic, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for young man of highest type, well educated, experienced, and accurate; in answering, give particulars regarding age, nationality, education, positions held, salary expected, &c. G 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG MAN, BY CHRISTIAN CORPORATION; WITH LAW EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, AND CHURCH AFFILIATION. F 541 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, one who is capable correspondent, able to write terse and to the point letters; one having export and chemical experience preferred; submit self-written application with past record. Edgertyn, 118 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, with export experience, wanted by leading export house; good, light surroundings; chance for advancement. Apply Room 1412, 230 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as assistant to credit manager, one who can act on own initiative; capable of handling mail; will be to start $20, with good prospects. Write C. O., Box 30, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, capable of translating into French, wanted by export house; young lady considered; state experience, age and salary expected. A 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for young man of highest type; must be accurate; give experience, education, age, nationality, position held and salary received. Y 178 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, real estate office, typewriting, telephone, bookkeeping; energetic man will be taught business; state particulars. A 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American, builder's office, good opportunity; state experience, age, &c.; salary $25 to $30. Y 181 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for Christian firm, about 21 years old, accurate at figures, and good typist; $18 week. B P 1,265 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bright and energetic, in office of large manufacturer; splendid opportunity. L M 802 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general man, contracting firm. Call McKune Co., 409 West 55th.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; good position. A 107 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED.

Have you sold stock over the phone? Can you sell the stock of a divid



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"Call for Philip Morris"

BOND STREET CIGARETTES

Unquestionably, Turkish tobacco is the finest for cigarettes—but the finest cigarette made of Turkish tobacco is unquestionably "Philip Morris."

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Plain End or Cork Tip
Twenty-five Cents